

Exploring the Utility of Census Block Group Data in JWB Decision-Making Strategies: Analysis Using 2015 ACS Poverty Data



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INTRODUCTION

The Juvenile Welfare Board (JWB) has a long history of using geographically-based risk and protective factors¹ to inform business decisions, as evidenced by the publication of Pinellas Profiles, Community Council Reports, and other cutting-edge community indicator reports and systems. These reports and systems continue to guide community investment, providing for strategic placement of community- and neighborhood-centric services for children and families across Pinellas County. These efforts reflect JWB's on-going commitment to place-based strategies to complement more traditional programmatic initiatives.

This report builds on a pilot project looking at the feasibility of using data at the census block group level to improve JWB's decision-making processes. In addition to this narrative providing a summary of the findings and a map book, a large geodatabase with many spatially-referenced datasets was delivered to JWB. This will allow JWB to continue analysis iterative fashion and explore spatial linkages within the business intelligence framework. The analysis differs from previous studies, mainly *The Economic Impact of Poverty Report*¹ and the *Update to the Economic Impact of Poverty Report*², in both the granularity of the geography used and population of interest. Data in this report are presented on individual children under 18 in poverty at the census block group level, as opposed to statistics that focused on all individuals, generated at the census tract level (see definitions, p. 17).

METHODOLOGY

This is a summary of the methodology used to identify the areas of interest (AOI) where data suggest that there are concentrations of families with children living in poverty. It also speaks to data associated with poverty and the sources of data that can be broadly categorized as: Housing Resources, Early Education and Childcare, Health and Transportation, JWB and Other Community Assets, Retail and Business, and Public Safety.

Data

A variety of sources were used to obtain data at the County, census tract, census block group, block, school zone, parcel and address levels (see definitions, p. 17 & 19). The primary source of the County, census tract, block group and block level data was the US Census Bureau, specifically the 2010 Decennial Census and American Community Survey (ACS) 2015 5-Year estimates (see definition, p. 17). School Zone boundaries were obtained from the Pinellas County School Board and they refer to catchment areas used in student school assignments. Data on individual schools were obtained from the Florida Department of Education's Data Portal⁴. Parcel level data was obtained from the Florida Department of Revenue (FLDOR)⁵ or the Pinellas County Property Appraiser (PAO). Address-level data was either provided by JWB or retrieved from the Pinellas County Enterprise GIS Open Data Portal⁶. Geographic boundaries for the County, census tracts, census block groups and ZIP Code Tabulation Areas were downloaded from the Florida Geographic Data Library (FGDL)⁷. Low income housing properties were obtained from Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse (FHDC)⁸. Mobile home parks were downloaded from the Florida Department of Health (FDOH)⁹ and these results were categorized by age using 55+ designations from Florida Commission for Human Relations (FCHR)¹⁰, in an effort to highlight family friendly parks.

Procedure

All data, point (e.g., provider locations), line (e.g., bus routes), and polygon (e.g., census block groups), were formatted, imported, projected and symbolized in ESRI's ArcGIS 10.5 for Desktop¹¹ This was followed by geospatial analysis (i.e., mapping and computations).

The analysis was approached in and iterative fashion. Actionable Analytics and JWB staff examined the feasibility of using ACS estimates of families in poverty by block group. Unfortunately, estimates of the number of individual children in poverty is not available at geographies smaller than the census tract due to the limitations of sampling. However, after attempting to use the estimates of families with children in poverty and using techniques to assess the veracity of the estimates, it was determined that block group estimates have little reliability and, ultimately, lack any utility. In consultation with JWB staff, Actionable Analytics used weights derived from population statistics from the 2010 Decennial Census, to allocate ACS census tract poverty at the census tract level was used to establish a distribution of children in poverty within tracts (i.e., block groups).

To derive the estimates of the number of children under 18 in poverty, the distribution of 2011-2015 ACS 5-year estimates at the tract level were first mapped and analyzed. The number of children in poverty was examined using a quintile categorization; and in consultation with JWB staff, the highest quintile was selected out for further analysis. The rationale is that this reflected the highest number of children in need while accounting for skewness in the data and minimizing the error introduced by sampling.

A decision was made to focus on the highest quintile in the distribution of the number of children under 18 in poverty. The rationale was that the quintile categorization accounted for skewness in the distribution and the lower bound of the quintile approximated the percentage of the number of children in poverty in Pinellas County (21.9%). The highest quintile was selected for further analysis to establish the areas of interest (AOI).

Block groups within each tract were weighted as follows:

$$W = \frac{\# children \ 2010 \ census \ block \ group}{Total \ \# children \ in \ 2010 \ census \ tract}$$

Because of the relatively large confidence intervals around estimates for census block groups, other available data associated with poverty were used to triangulate (see definition, p. 20) the findings. For example, parcel and land use data from multiple sources and files, including information on low-income housing developments was examined for congruence with initial findings. In addition, ground truthing (see definition, p. 18) was conducted using aerial imagery from ESRI and Google Street View⁸. Finally, findings were reviewed using the lens of student and client information from JWB's Business Intelligence system. These maps are considered sensitive and not included in this report. Further validation of results was obtained included input from community planners.

RESULTS

The results of the process described above resulted in 156 census blocks with estimates of high numbers of children under 18 living in poverty. These were grouped into 26 AOI. Efforts were made to keep the size of the AOI relatively consistent so the comparable concentrations of risk and protective factors can be assessed across AOI. The accompanying geodatabase provides a mechanism to visualize these data in a much more compelling manner. Efforts were also made to cluster block groups by municipality and neighborhood; however, JWB can use the accompanying database to cluster or arrange blocks within or across AOI as the need arises.

Summary findings are presented as a series of tables and maps in the form of a map book that mirrors the sequence of analysis. The following tables show summary key statistics relevant to JWB. In addition, to comparable statistics for Pinellas County, there are rankings of AOI by the number of children in poverty as well as the percentage of children in poverty.

Tables

Areas of Interest	AOI 1	AOI 2	AOI 3	AOI 4	AOI 5	AOI 6	AOI 7	AOI 8	Pinellas
Demographics									
Total Population	4,098	4,651	7,322	12,582	4,103	6,494	9,548	6,567	916,542
Children < 18	815	1,241	1,672	3,177	714	1,829	2,267	1,536	157,616
% Children < 18	19.9%	26.7%	22.8%	25.3%	17.4%	28.2%	23.7%	23.4%	17.2%
White	74.1%	85.1%	83.8%	57.4%	77.3%	65.7%	74.9%	78.4%	82.1%
Black	20.0%	6.7%	7.9%	35.1%	14.1%	29.5%	10.9%	17.5%	10.3%
Other	5.9%	8.2%	8.3%	7.5%	8.6%	4.8%	14.2%	4.2%	7.5%
HISP	17.1%	14.0%	21.1%	14.7%	21.1%	20.2%	22.7%	6.7%	8.0%
Households									
Total Households	1,848	1,757	2,959	4,863	2,218	2,525	3,879	2,664	415,876
Total Families	996	1,272	1,870	3,025	747	1,455	2,181	1,780	234,268
Tenure									
Rent	61.1%	28.2%	27.8%	44.3%	80.7%	61.7%	68.5%	28.0%	35.2%
Transportation									
No Vehicles - Renters	40.7%	11.1%	22.1%	29.9%	28.1%	22.8%	22.6%	35.9%	17.1%
Poverty	_								
# Children < 18	234	296	621	1,538	316	858	947	594	34,576
% Children < 18	28.8%	23.9%	37.1%	48.4%	44.3%	46.9%	41.8%	38.7%	21.9%
Economics									
Labor Force	1,854	2,368	3,783	5,868	1,606	2,735	5,146	3,421	467,756
Unemployed (16+)	14.2%	7.9%	6.1%	8.6%	33.5%	13.8%	3.6%	11.6%	8.4%
Public Assistance	4.8%	5.8%	0.6%	8.5%	10.0%	8.1%	4.5%	8.8%	2.6%
Education (25+)									
Less Than High School	19.0%	6.5%	10.6%	19.0%	26.6%	14.1%	10.7%	15.8%	10.0%
High School or GED	25.4%	31.7%	28.3%	32.1%	26.2%	35.1%	33.2%	35.9%	29.5%
Beyond High School	55.7%	61.8%	61.1%	48.9%	47.3%	50.8%	56.1%	48.3%	60.5%
Ranking of Poverty									
# Children < 18	25	19	12	4	18	9	7	13	
% Children < 18	21	24	18	7	13	10	15	17	

Areas of Interest	AOI 9	AOI 10	AOI 11	AOI 12	AOI 13	AOI 14	AOI 15	AOI 16	Pinellas
Demographics									
Total Population	4,636	15,255	14,437	4,202	3,011	6,351	17,311	12,031	916,542
Children < 18	512	3,007	3,307	927	607	1,354	3,337	2,363	157,616
% Children < 18	11.0%	19.7%	22.9%	22.1%	20.2%	21.3%	19.3%	19.6%	17.2%
White	89.5%	81.2%	82.3%	90.7%	80.7%	79.5%	81.0%	84.8%	82.1%
Black	4.6%	8.4%	4.3%	3.3%	10.5%	6.1%	8.1%	9.7%	10.3%
Other	5.9%	10.4%	13.3%	6.1%	8.7%	14.4%	10.9%	5.5%	7.5%
HISP	10.0%	21.7%	12.9%	8.5%	14.7%	12.8%	10.2%	11.9%	8.0%
Households	_								
Total Households	2,448	6,887	5,603	1,548	1,219	2,402	7,775	5,772	415,876
Total Families	1,206	3,687	3,743	1,131	636	1,503	4,112	2,926	234,268
Tenure									
Rent	45.0%	55.4%	29.2%	13.9%	39.6%	48.8%	37.2%	56.1%	35.2%
Transportation									
No Vehicles - Renters	12.0%	10.6%	15.2%	30.1%	27.6%	9.3%	30.0%	17.4%	17.1%
Poverty									
# Children < 18	286	1,530	815	273	270	535	1,756	865	34,576
% Children < 18	55.9%	50.9%	24.6%	29.4%	44.5%	39.5%	52.6%	36.6%	21.9%
Economics									
Labor Force	2,312	8,981	7,981	1,842	990	3,327	8,828	6,706	467,756
Unemployed (16+)	7.0%	11.1%	5.9%	6.5%	8.5%	10.2%	13.0%	7.6%	8.4%
Public Assistance	4.5%	6.6%	2.9%	1.8%	5.2%	3.6%	3.0%	2.6%	2.6%
Education (25+)									
Less Than High School	12.2%	14.9%	14.6%	7.9%	7.9%	18.4%	20.5%	11.8%	10.0%
High School or GED	37.0%	35.7%	35.2%	38.9%	38.9%	36.6%	35.7%	33.3%	29.5%
Beyond High School	50.8%	49.3%	50.2%	53.2%	53.2%	45.0%	43.8%	54.9%	60.5%
Ranking									
# Children < 18 % Children < 18	21 3	5 5	10 23	22 20	23 12	15 16	3 4	8 19	

Areas of Interest	AOI 17	AOI 18	AOI 19	AOI 20	AOI 21	AOI22	AOI 23	AOI24	AOI25	Pinellas
Demographics										
Total Population	4,125	2,599	3,338	3,843	13,232	8,299	14,561	12,052	4,715	916,542
Children < 18	834	578	439	832	3,905	2,190	4,026	2,711	1,098	157,616
% Children < 18	20.2%	22.2%	13.2%	21.6%	29.5%	26.4%	27.6%	22.5%	23.3%	17.2%
White	94.7%	82.4%	83.7%	70.8%	16.5%	37.6%	6.9%	40.7%	37.4%	82.1%
Black	2.6%	6.1%	11.3%	25.1%	81.9%	58.8%	92.1%	56.2%	60.5%	10.3%
Other	2.7%	11.5%	5.0%	4.1%	1.6%	3.6%	1.0%	3.1%	2.1%	7.5%
HISP	7.0%	5.0%	10.9%	4.6%	3.0%	6.8%	1.4%	6.6%	3.1%	8.0%
Households										
Total Households	4,125	1,100	1,794	1,665	4,793	3,395	5,303	4,760	1,842	415,876
Total Families	1,100	603	580	917	3,180	1,891	3,468	3,059	1,205	234,268
Tenure										
Rent	17.3%	45.0%	71.3%	48.3%	47.9%	56.6%	48.9%	28.9%	34.9%	35.2%
Transportation										
No Vehicles - Renters	0.0%	18.9%	39.6%	4.5%	15.1%	35.1%	35.4%	9.5%	33.9%	17.1%
Poverty										
# Children < 18	565	293	322	360	1,857	1,017	1,907	722	246	34,576
% Children < 18	67.8%	50.7%	73.3%	43.3%	47.6%	46.4%	47.4%	26.6%	22.4%	21.9%
Economics										
Labor Force	2,412	1,264	1,857	2,303	5,366	4,673	5,935	6,214	1,957	467,756
Unemployed (16+)	9.7%	13.0%	7.7%	4.7%	13.3%	16.0%	17.9%	9.2%	11.0%	8.4%
Public Assistance	2.3%	7.7%	5.8%	4.3%	6.0%	4.2%	4.5%	2.4%	1.9%	2.6%
Education (25+)										
Less Than High School	7.1%	19.1%	8.5%	10.9%	21.2%	18.8%	26.4%	9.8%	7.0%	10.0%
High School or GED	24.5%	33.6%	26.3%	30.0%	37.6%	34.2%	38.3%	28.0%	31.8%	29.5%
Beyond High School	68.4%	47.4%	65.2%	59.2%	41.2%	47.0%	35.4%	62.1%	61.2%	60.5%
Ranking										
# Children < 18	14	20	17	16	2	6	1	11	24	
% Children < 18	2	6	1	14	8	11	9	22	25	

The following graphic serves as an example of ground truthing, where a census tract with a low estimate of children in poverty was examined before it was removed. This procedure, borrowed from other disciplines, can be used to identify and assess features on the ground to see if any provide evidence of poverty. This graphic illustrates the steps used to rule out the tract. The Clearwater Airpark was the first feature of note. Then aerial imagery showed the northeast quadrant was dominated by industry. Google Street View was then used to browse the area. For example, the sign on the potential apartment complex showed that it was a condominium complex. This procedure was used throughout the tract. There was no evidence to suggest that this tract is home to large concentrations of children under 18 living in poverty.



Illustration of Ground Truthing.

Map Descriptions

Maps for each AOI are presented, in sequential order, beginning on page 18. The table of contents can be used to quickly find maps for an area of interest.

The first map shows the distribution of the number of children under 18 living in poverty, with block groups shaded thematically. These reflect a quintile categorization of poverty across block groups within the highest quintile for census tracts. Dynamic versions of these maps were used to define the AOI, along with a density function, that is not shown here.

This resulting 25 AOIs are visualized on page 19. The AOIs are then presented in the context of jurisdictions and previous At-Risk Zones identified in previous reports to aid in planning.

Beginning on page 24, maps are presented for each AOI in the following order: 1) Housing Resources, 2) Early Education and Childcare, 3) Health and Transportation, 4) JWB and Other Community Assets, 5) Retail and Business. Map category for 6) Public Safety is found at the end of the map book.

1. Housing Resources

This series of maps depicts potential family-friendly housing locations. Layers visualized include:

- LITC properties from FHDC total number of units and rent-reduced units, categorized as elderly, family, persons with disabilities, and homeless.
- PAO and DOR land use parcels identified with duplexes, triplexes, fourplexes, apartments or boarding houses with 15 to 9 units, apartments with 10 to 49 units, apartments with greater than 50 units, Co-operative apartments, mobile home parks designated as mixed usage, mobile home parks identified as total rental, and unclassified mobile home parks, single-family homes with no homestead and a just value of less than \$100,000.

Note that multiple sources were used for the same variables of interest to get a more complete housing picture. For example, mobile home parks appear to be classified differently depending on the source. This is addressed in the recommendations section.

2. Early Education and Childcare

This series of maps shows:

- Elementary school locations school type: choice, alternative, charter, or magnet; school grades from School Accountability Reports.
- Free/reduced lunch status (see definition p. 18) by school attendance zone. Note that some schools are designated such that all children enrolled automatically qualify.

Childcare facilities - including childcare centers and homes. Some homes are not shown for various administrative reasons.

3. Health and Transportation

This series of maps depicts family-friendly health assets and transportation. Layers visualized include:

- Medical facilities hospitals, clinics and federally-qualified health centers.
- Pharmacies.
- Major food outlets grocery stores, supermarkets and superstores.
- Bus routes
- Bus stops

Major food outlets are included in this category because of the increasing likelihood that they also dispense medications or stock medical supplies. In addition, access to food is a social determinant of health.

4. JWB and Community Assets

This series of maps depicts JWB and other community assets. Layers visualized include:

- JWB-funded provider locations categorized by strategic focus area: school readiness, school success, prevention of child abuse and neglect, and strengthening communities.
- Cultural facilities arboretums, botanical gardens, auditoriums, concert halls, theaters, opera houses, libraries and visual arts centers.
- Recreational facilities community centers, recreational centers, golf courses, ice arenas, parks and public pools.

5. Retails and Business Resources

This series of maps shows select retail and business locations. It includes an extract from PAO and FDOR files with church-owned buildings, convenience stores, enclosed malls, enclosed theaters, fast food restaurants, financial institutions, neighborhood shopping centers with at least one major food store, post offices, service stations, single building stores, stores with adjoined offices or apartments, strip stores, grocery stores, supermarkets and superstores.

6. Public Safety

The map book concludes with public safety maps for the County. These are best interpreted in context of other areas within the county. They the relative distribution of crime risks and public safety assets. Layers included are:

- ESRI's 2017 Crime Index (see definition, p. 17) by census block group, with 100 being the benchmark for the United States. Pinellas County's Crime Index is slightly higher (120). An index of 200 would have twice the number of crimes as 100. High crime rates are associated with poverty. For example, one recent study shows that persons in poor households had more than double the rate of violent victimization as persons in high-income households⁹. This map also shows the locations of fire and police department locations.
- Police and Fire Department locations from Pinellas County's eGIS Portal.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on observation and lessons learned during these analyses, the following recommendations were developed:

- Community Planners should work with Community Councils to explore AOI more fully. Although every effort was made to verify AOI, some areas may need to be added or ruled out. This was primarily a data-driven exercise. Engaging the community would help solidify findings. In addition, this would be a great community engagement device.
- 2) Establish the parcel as a one of the units of analysis in the business intelligence system. The Pinellas County Property Appraiser now makes ESRI files and geographically-tagged data available at the parcel level, including detailed information about the structures on the parcel. This could enrich JWB's assessment of the clients it serves by associating detailed information about the client's living conditions. (see <u>http://www.pcpao.org</u>)

It must be noted that three separate parcel level information files were explored in this study. Given that data is attached to every parcel in Pinellas County, these files are large and cumbersome. There are some anomalies that Actionable Analytics did not have sufficient time to explore. For example, every effort was made to account for family-friendly mobile home parks. However, no one file appeared to account for all mobile home parks. In addition to the three parcel level files, it was discovered that FLDOH licenses mobile home parks. Here too, we failed to secure a comprehensive list.

- Explore creating risk and protective factor indices that will enable JWB and community partners to develop an index using a methodology similar to the Child Opportunity Index¹⁴.
- 4) Ensure that JWB is actively maximizing collective impact efforts by having a voice in the allocation of future funding that may be available through the establishment of Community Redevelopment Areas (CRA; see definition, p. 17), Environmental Protection Agency's Brownfields Programs (see definition, p. 17), Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG), and other geographically-based funding.

5) Assess other mechanisms to identify areas where children are in greatest need of services. There are other forms of data that can be brought to bear from community partners and business entities. For example, Duke Energy has provided data on electricity bill delinquency to other communities. Data such as utility bills and other may help identify pockets of extreme poverty.

Lastly, a .25-mile buffer around the areas interest was added, to not only provide a sense of scale, but to also highlight that areas identified have fuzzy boundaries (see definition, p. 17). Living conditions do not adhere to arbitrary geographic boundaries (i.e., census block groups). When interpreting the findings of this study or exploring AOI in greater detail, it is important to be aware that quality-of-life factors oftentimes bleed into adjacent neighborhoods

REFERENCES

¹ Hawkins, J. David; Catalano, Richard F.; Miller, Janet Y. *Risk and Protective Factors for Alcohol and Other Drugs in Adolescence and Early Adulthood: Implications for Substance Abuse Prevention.* Psychological Bulletin, Vol 112(1), Jul 1992, 64-105.

² The Economic Impact of Poverty Report. Pinellas County. May 2012

³ Update to the Economic Impact of Poverty Report. Pinellas County. Oct 2013

⁴ Florida Department of Education Data Portal. <u>http://fldoe.org/accountability/accountability-</u> reporting/

⁵ Florida Department of Revenue (FLDOR). http://floridarevenue.com/dor/property/resources/data.html

⁶ Pinellas eGIS Data Portal. <u>http://opendata.pinellas-egis.opendata.arcgis.com/</u>

⁷ Florida Geographic Data Library (FGDL). <u>http://www.fgdl.org/download/index.html</u>

⁸ Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse (FHDC). <u>http://flhousingdata.shimberg.ufl.edu/</u>

⁹ Florida Department of Health (FDOH). <u>http://www.floridahealth.gov/environmental-health/mobile-home-parks/index.html</u>

¹⁰ Florida Commission for Human Relations (FCHR). <u>http://fchr.state.fl.us/resources/housing for older persons directory/housing for older persons directory</u>

¹¹ ArcGIS 10.5 for Desktop. ESRI (<u>http://www.esri.com/</u>)

¹² Google Street View. <u>https://www.google.com/streetview/</u>

¹³ Harrell, E, Langton, L, Berzofsky, M, Couzens, L, Smiley-McDonald, H. Household Poverty and Nonfatal Violent Victimization, 2008–2012. *Bureau of Justice Statistics,* Nov 18, 2014

¹⁴Child Opportunity Index. <u>http://www.diversitydatakids.org/files/Library/Child%20Opportunity/COI%20Report%20Final%207_29_16.pdf</u>

DEFINITIONS

American Community Survey (ACS - The ACS is a mandatory survey sent out annually to a small percentage of the US population on a rotating basis. Because it is a sample of the population, the estimates have an associated confidence interval. The ACS is offered in 1-, 3- and 5-year estimates with the larger samples having increasingly smaller confidence intervals. In addition, confidence intervals increase as the geographic unit of analysis decreases in size. Thus, block groups have relatively large confidence intervals around the estimates.

https://www.census.gov/geo/reference/garm.htm

Brownfield - real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. <u>https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/brownfield-overview-and-definition</u>

Census tract - Generally, census tracts have between 2,500 and 8,000 residents and boundaries follow visible established government boundaries and features. They are as homogeneous as possible with respect to population characteristics, economic status and living conditions. <u>https://www.census.gov/geo/reference/garm.htm</u>)

Census block groups - are statistical divisions of census tracts and generally contain between 600 and 3,000 people. It is the smallest geographical unit for which the bureau publishes sample data. https://www.census.gov/geo/reference/garm.htm

Community Redevelopment Area (CRA) - Under Florida law (Chapter 163, Part III), local governments are able to designate areas as CRAs when certain conditions exist. A CRA is a dependent special district in which any future increases in property values are set aside to support economic development projects within that district. http://redevelopment.net/cra-resources/q-a-for-cras/

Crime Index - Esri's Crime Indexes data incorporates information from the AGS national CrimeRisk database that is based on an extensive analysis of several years of crime incidents reported by most US law enforcement jurisdictions. The Crime Indexes database includes standardized indexes for a range of serious crimes against both persons and property. The data vintage is 2016AThe index values for the US level are 100, representing average crime for the country. A value of more than 100 represents higher crime than the national average, and a value of less than 100 represents lower crime than the national average. For example, an index of 120 implies that crime in the area is 20 percent higher than the US average; an index of 80 implies that crime is 20 percent lower than the US average. Index = Personal crime index, murder index, rape index, robbery index, assault index, larceny index, motor vehicle theft index. https://edstats.fldoe.org/portal%20pages/Documents/Definitions.pdf

Disadvantaged – Economically disadvantaged students are students determined to be eligible for free and reduced-price meals under the National School Lunch Program.

Family Household - includes all the people who occupy a housing unit (such as a house or apartment) as their usual place of residence. A household includes the related family members and all the unrelated people, if any, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or employees who share the housing unit. A person living alone in a housing unit, or a group of unrelated people sharing a housing unit such as partners or roomers, is also counted as a household. The count of households excludes group quarters. There are two major categories of households, "family" and "nonfamily." https://www.census.gov/glossary/#term Household

Free/Reduced Lunch Status NSLP - 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.

Fuzzy boundary – A boundary that has a vague or indeterminate location, or that is a gradual transition between two zones. <u>http://support.esri.com/other-resources/gis-dictionary/term/fuzzy%20boundary</u>

Government Supported Low-Income Housing (i.e., Assisted Housing Inventory). Florida's assisted housing stock provides over 250,000 rental housing units for lowincome tenants statewide. The non-profit and for-profit owners of these rental developments receive subsidies from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), USDA Rural Development (RD), Florida Housing Finance Corporation (Florida Housing), and local housing finance agencies in exchange for restrictions on tenant rents and incomes.

http://flhousingdata.shimberg.ufl.edu/AHI introduction.html

Ground Truthing - To make observations of (land, an area, etc.) directly on the ground, especially in order to confirm or validate data obtained indirectly. http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/us/definition/american_english/ground-truth

Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LHTC) - provides organizations with a dollar-for-dollar reduction in federal tax liability for 10 years in exchange for providing low income housing for a fixed period., which is a minimum of 30 years with the option to convert to market rates after the 14th year. At least 20 percent of the housing units must be set aside for households earning 50 percent or less of the area median income (AMI), or 40 percent of the units must be set aside for households earning 60 percent or less of the AMI. https://www.floridahousing.org/programs/developers-multifamily-programs/low-income-housing-tax-credits

Parcel - a distinct or continuous tract of land. http://www.dictionary.com/browse/parcel

Poverty - The Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in poverty. If a family's total income is less than the family's threshold, then that family and every individual in it is considered in poverty. The official poverty thresholds do not vary geographically, but they are updated for inflation using the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U). The official poverty definition uses money income before taxes and does not include capital gains or noncash benefits (such as public housing, Medicaid, and food stamps). http://www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/guidance/poverty-measures.html

Poverty thresholds by household size for 2016: 1=\$11,880; 2=\$16,040; 3=\$20,200; 4=\$24,360; 5=\$28,520; 6=\$32,680; 7=\$36,840; 8=\$41,000; 9=\$45,160; 10=\$49,320; 11=\$53,480; 12=57,640

Public Assistance - income provides <u>cash</u> payments to poor families and includes General Assistance and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). It does not include noncash assistance, such as Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). https://www.census.gov/prod/2011pubs/acsbr10-13.pdf

School Grades - Florida grades its schools to show how well students in each school are learning what they need to know to be successful. Assigning a letter grade (A-F) is a way to report a school's effectiveness in a manner everyone can understand. Used along with rewards for improving schools and support for schools that need to improve, grading schools encourages them to make student achievement their primary focus. http://www.afloridapromise.org/Pages/Florida_Formula/Facts_on_the_FCAT_and_Floridas_Path_to_Success/School_Grades_Q_and_A.aspx

School Zones – The district is divided into grids, which are used to create school zones. The grids are contained in the Grid Atlas that divides the county into 1,123 unique grids. Fifteen High, 16 Middle, and 63 Elementary School Zones are established from the grids. Periodically school zone boundaries are redefined by the addition or deletion of grids. Upon enrollment and change of residence, a student's address of record is matched to a grid, and the four (4) digit grid number becomes part of the student's record.

http://www.pcsb.org/cms/lib8/FL01903687/Centricity/Domain/173/Student_Assignment_ Policy 5120 2013-14 Approved 9-24-13.pdf

Supplementary Security Income (SSI) - is a Federal income supplement program funded by general tax revenues. It is designed to help aged, blind, and disabled people, who have little or no income; and It provides cash to meet basic needs for food, clothing, and shelter. <u>https://www.ssa.gov/ssi/</u>

Triangulate - refers to the application and/or combination of several research methods in the study of the same phenomenon.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Triangulation (social science)

MAP BOOK











AOI 1











AOI 2





































































































































































































































AOI 25











CRIME INDICES





