

Birth to 22 Palm Beach County United for Brighter Futures

Palm Beach County Indicators of Child, Family and
Community Risk, Well-being and Access to Supports





Dear Community Advocate,

This crossroads in our history has underscored the importance of data and facts. That's why we are proud to share the latest Birth to 22: United for Brighter Futures' 2019 report: *"Indicators of Child, Family and Community Risk, Well-being and Access to Supports."* This comprehensive, data-focused analysis looks deeply at children's health and wellness in Palm Beach County. And while data can't tell the whole story, it can illuminate our community's strengths, challenges and gaps. This goes a long way in advancing our collective impact mission – that all Palm Beach County children have a real opportunity to thrive.

As we move forward together, addressing the persistent pain of racial inequity that has been compounded by new problems unearthed by the COVID-19 pandemic, this report can act as an important baseline for future work.

We value your interest in this data and appreciate your continued support of our collective mission.

Sincerely,

Dr. Lisa Williams-Taylor, CEO
Children's Services Council of Palm Beach County

Tammy Fields, Director
Youth Services Department, Palm Beach County

Thank You to Our Committee Members and Contributors

Members

Beth Halleck, Children's Services Council

Paul Houchens, School District of Palm Beach County

Jose Abreu, Early Learning Coalition of Palm Beach County

Tausha Schreiber, Florida Department of Children & Families

Mark Holsapfel, Florida Department of Children & Families

Sharon Greene, Florida Department of Health, Palm Beach County

Greg Starling, Florida Department of Juvenile Justice

Contributors

Maria Iannazzi, Children's Services Council

Jeff Goodman, Children's Services Council

Kim Lu, Children's Services Council

Laura Fleischman, Children's Services Council

Kim Maxwell, Children's Services Council

Donghai Xie, School District of Palm beach County

Randy Powell, School District of Palm Beach County

Russell Clement, School District of Palm Beach County

Beth Lefler, School District of Palm Beach County

Bonnie James, School District of Palm Beach County

Marsha Kufel, School District of Palm Beach County

Marissa Barrera, Treasure Coast Early Steps

Julia Xiao, United Way

Randi Taylor, Florida Department of Juvenile Justice

This compilation of information is intended to illustrate the landscape for Palm Beach County children and families. Information is organized and presented to align with the Birth to 22 Palm Beach County Steps to Success. Data was obtained and prepared by Child Youth & Community Data Team of the Birth to 22 Palm Beach County Initiative and contributing partners.



Steps to Success

The Steps to Success represent 6 domains of child and youth development – physical health, behavioral health, academic readiness, social/emotional well-being, career readiness and connection and contribution to community and society. These steps represent key markers of success that allows us to access developmental outcomes. As children and youth make their way up these stairs, we are able to track their progress or lack thereof. The indicators, or measures, for these different areas are shown above the stair steps in the green text (for things we are trying to promote) and orange text (for things we are trying to prevent). Understanding what this data looks like for different subpopulations within Palm Beach County is also essential. In order to achieve those outcomes, children and youth need key supports along the way, through a combination of effective parenting and safe and nurturing families and communities. A sample of possible measures are listed below.

Steps to Success & Supports for Success

STEPS TO SUCCESS: Child & Youth Outcomes & Indicators

Major Developmental Outcomes >



SUPPORTS FOR SUCCESS: Effective Parenting | Safe & Nurturing Families & Communities

ECONOMIC ACCESS: Percentage of Families in Poverty	• Access to Housing	• Workforce and Job Development Opportunities	• Number and Percentage of Households receiving Food Stamps	• Access to Transportation
PARENTING & ROLE MODELS: Parenting stress (situational are chronic)	• Knowledge of Parenting and Child Development	• Support Services for Parents		
SOCIAL & EMOTIONAL SUPPORTS: Access to Afterschool Services	• Access to Early Childhood Education and Care	• Mental Health Assessments & Services	• Caregiver Stability	• Bullying
EDUCATIONAL SUPPORTS: Educational Attainment	• Advancement via Individual Determination	• Parent Education & Involvement	• Healthy School Connections	• Effective Schools
HEALTH & WELLNESS SUPPORTS: Access to Health Insurance	• Food Deserts	• Physical/Eye/Hearing Exams	• Late or No Prenatal Care	• Access to Safe and Clean Parks and Recreation Spaces
REMOVAL OF COMMUNITY STRESSORS & SYSTEMIC BARRIERS: Crime Reduction	• Access to Domestic Violence Services			

KEY: + Child & Youth Indicator (Promotion) - Child & Youth Indicator (Prevention) ■ Family, School or Community Supports **Bold** = measures & data currently available *Italics* = measures and/or data TBD

Table of Contents by Stair Step

Steps to Success

- Community Context: Slides 6-17
- Born Healthy: Slides 18-26
- Attached to Caregivers: Slides 27-32
- Developmentally On Track: Slides 33-38
- Access to Early Care and Education/Subsidized Child Care: Slides 39-44
- Ready for School: Slides 45-47
- Healthy and Active: Slides 48-67
- Access to Afterschool Programming: Slides 68-70
- Meeting Educational Standards: Slides 71-86
- Connected and Contributing: Slides 87-102
- Prosocial Behavior: Slides 103-116
- Career Ready: Slides 117-125



Community Context

Indicators

- Number & Percent of Palm Beach County Population By Race and Ethnicity
- Percent of Palm Beach County Children Living in Poverty By Race
- Percent Comparison of State & County SNAP Participation By Selected Household Characteristics
- Number & Percent of Palm Beach County Population by Age Group, Poverty Level & Geographic Area
- Palm Beach County Food Insecurity
- Palm Beach County Access - Food Pantries
- Homeless Students by Race
- Homeless Students by Living Arrangement
- Homeless Students by Race and Living Arrangement
- Crime Offenses in Palm Beach County by Type as Percentage of Total
- Municipalities with Highest Crime Index in Palm Beach County



Community Context

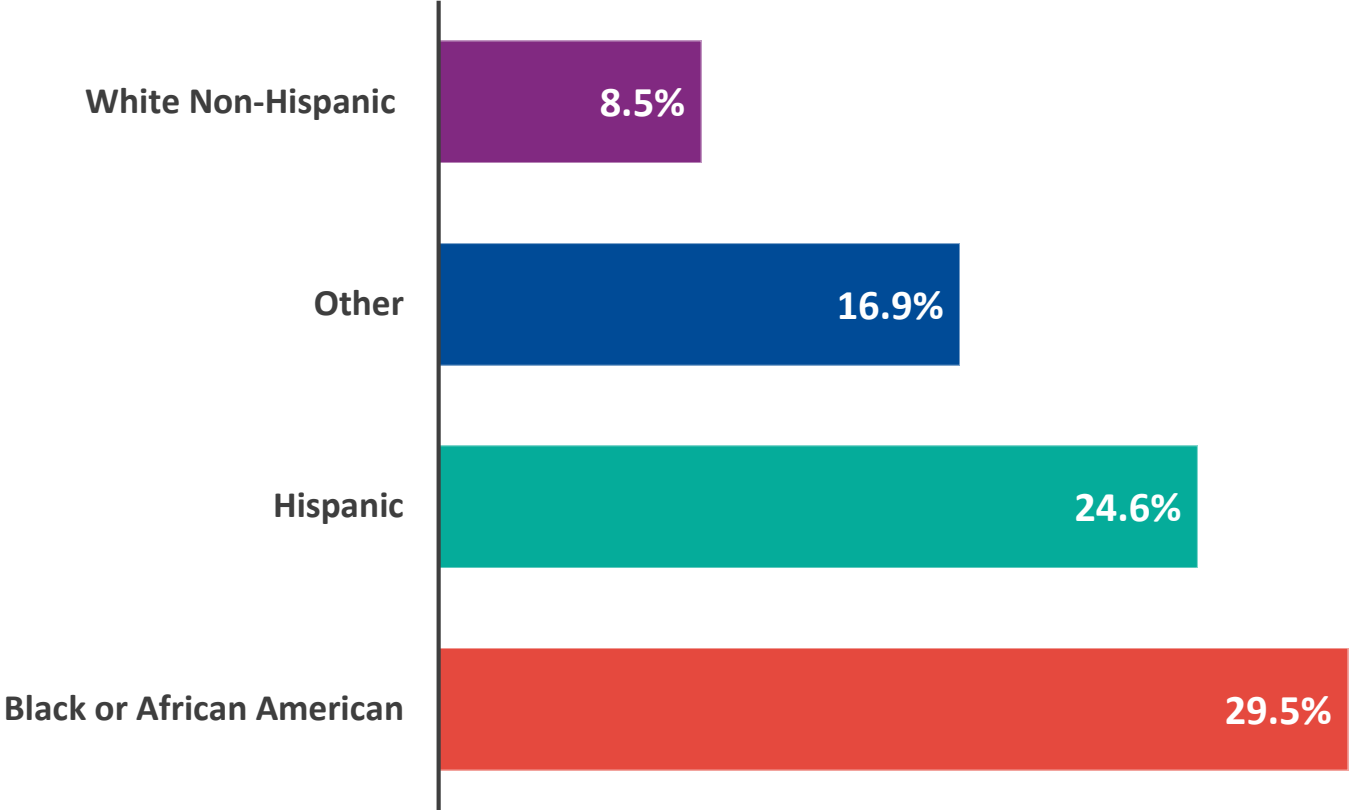
CY 2018 Palm Beach County Population By Race and Ethnicity

Race	Estimated Number	Percent
White – Non Hispanic or Latino	799,770	55.3%
Black or African American – Non Hispanic or Latino	262,376	18.1%
Asian – Non Hispanic or Latino	38,372	2.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native – Non Hispanic or Latino	1,137	0.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander – Non Hispanic or Latino	465	0.0%
Some Other Race – Non Hispanic or Latino	5,586	0.4%
Two or More Races- Non Hispanic or Latino	22,555	1.6%
Hispanic or Latino of Any Race	316,016	21.8%
Total Population	1,446,277	100.00%



Community Context

CY 2018 Percent of Palm Beach County Children* Living in Poverty By Race



Source: US Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimate (B17020A-I)
*Children includes individuals from birth to 17 (under 18); "Other" includes Asian, American Indian/Alaskan, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, Some Other Race, Two or More Races

Community Context

CY 2018 Comparison of State and County SNAP Participation By Selected Household Characteristics

	Florida		Palm Beach County	
Subject	Total Households	Households Receiving Food Stamps	Total Households	Households Receiving Food Stamps
Households	7,621,760	14.2%	548,216	10.3%
With children under 18 years	27.2%	47.9%	25.7%	52.6%
Poverty Status in Past 12 Months				
Below poverty level	13.9%	42.3%	11.8%	40.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin				
One Race	98.3%	97.8%	98.7%	98.1%
White	79.9%	65.0%	80.7%	58.9%
Black or African American	13.7%	27.5%	13.9%	35.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%
Asian	2.2%	1.2%	2.1%	1.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Some Other Race	2.1%	3.7%	1.9%	2.7%
Two or More Races	1.7%	2.2%	1.3%	1.9%
Hispanic or Latino Origin (of any Race)	20.3%	35.4%	16.4%	34.0%
White Alone, Non-Hispanic	62.7%	35.3%	66.6%	29.1%



Community Context

CY 2017 Child Population by Age Group, Poverty Level and Geographic Area

Geographic Areas	Primary Municipality	Total Population 0 - 5	Percent 0 - 5 in Poverty	Total Population 6 - 11	Percent 6 - 11 in Poverty	Total Population 12 - 17	Percent 12 - 17 in Poverty	Total Population 0 - 18	Percent 0 - 18 in Poverty
Florida	N/A	1,303,640	24.5%	1,345,342	22.6%	1,395,897	19.9%	4,044,879	22.3%
Palm Beach County	N/A	87,211	22.2%	91,397	21.3%	96,009	17.8%	274,617	20.3%
33438	Canal Point	78	100.0%	35	100.0%	0	N/A	113	100.0%
33476	Pahokee	925	42.1%	652	60.4%	747	60.8%	2,324	53.2%
33430	Belle Glade	2,252	53.0%	1,889	54.2%	1,884	49.9%	6,025	52.4%
33493	South Bay	205	53.7%	324	50.0%	204	34.3%	733	46.7%
33460	Lake Worth	2,476	43.9%	2,622	44.6%	2,064	37.7%	7,162	42.4%
33405	West Palm Beach	1,133	43.4%	1,651	43.2%	1,316	39.3%	4,100	42.0%
33404	Riviera Beach	2,182	51.5%	2,165	43.5%	2,072	30.3%	6,419	41.9%
33417	West Palm Beach	2,569	30.1%	2,222	51.5%	1,976	43.8%	6,767	41.1%
33407	West Palm Beach	2,833	42.5%	2,202	39.6%	2,111	23.7%	7,146	36.0%
33409	West Palm Beach	2,959	33.7%	2,641	41.1%	2,151	31.5%	7,751	35.6%
33435	Boynton Beach	2,338	37.4%	1,958	31.4%	1,783	28.9%	6,079	33.0%
33415	West Palm Beach	4,515	38.6%	3,846	34.5%	4,312	23.8%	12,673	32.3%
33461	Lake Worth	4,219	25.9%	3,994	37.4%	3,299	28.6%	11,512	30.6%
33401	West Palm Beach	1,510	30.2%	1,099	38.1%	1,378	22.3%	3,987	29.6%
33444	Delray Beach	1,278	27.8%	1,485	26.1%	1,659	28.5%	4,422	27.5%
33463	Lake Worth	4,866	25.4%	5,472	26.9%	5,926	23.0%	16,264	25.0%
33445	Delray Beach	1,706	22.6%	1,451	18.1%	1,541	33.9%	4,698	24.9%
33403	Lake Park	956	20.8%	916	27.8%	752	21.8%	2,624	23.6%
33462	Lake Worth	2,371	24.2%	1,739	22.5%	2,214	21.5%	6,324	22.8%
33483	Delray Beach	353	6.2%	454	29.5%	359	23.1%	1,166	20.5%

Source: US Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimate (B17020)

Community Context

2018 Food Insecurity for Palm Beach County Children

Insecurity Rates, Access to Nutrition Supports and Budgeting	How Much?
Food Insecurity Rate Overall	11.6%
Food Insecurity Rate for Children	17.1%
Number of Food Insecure Children	47,920
Estimated Program Eligibility Among Food Insecure Children	
Income eligible for Nutrition Programs (incomes at or below 185% of poverty)	76%
Likely ineligible for Nutrition Programs (incomes above 185% of poverty)	24%
Annual Food Budget Shortfall	\$104,849,000
Average Meal Cost	\$3.70
<p><i>"Food insecurity refers to USDA's measure of lack of access, at times, to enough food for an active, healthy life for all household members and limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate foods. Food insecure children are those children living in households experiencing food insecurity."</i></p>	
<p><i>Average Meal Cost Calculation: The average dollar amount spent on food per week by food-secure individuals is divided by 21 (assuming 3 meals per day and 7 days per week). Reported food expenditures by food-secure individuals are used to ensure that the result best reflects the cost of an adequate diet. We then weight the national average cost per meal by the "cost-of-food index" to derive a local estimate. Note that the "meal gap" is descriptive of a food budget shortfall, rather than a literal number of meals.</i></p>	
<p><i>Food Budget Shortfall Calculations Responses from food insecure households to the Current Population Survey (CPS) questions about a food budget shortfall are calculated at the individual level and then averaged to create a weekly food budget shortfall. This national average weekly shortfall can be annualized by multiplying the estimate by 52 (weeks per year) and applying the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) finding that food-insecure households are food insecure in seven months during the year. Therefore, the total food budget shortfall is calculated as follows: (# of individuals in food-insecure households) x (additional \$ needed per person per week) x (52 weeks) * (7/12 months).</i></p>	



Community Context

2019 Food Pantries Across Palm Beach County		
Location of Food Pantries	Number of Food Pantries	Zip Codes in Municipality
Belle Glade	6	33430
Boca Raton	2	33432, 33429
Boynton Beach	8	33435, 33436, 33472
Delray Beach	10	33483, 33495, 33444, 33445, 33446
Greenacres	5	33467, 33463
Hypoluxo	1	33462
Jupiter	2	33458
Lake Worth	14	33460, 33461, 33463, 33467
Lantana	3	33462
Loxahatchee	1	33470
North Palm Beach	1	33408
Pahokee	3	33476
Palm Beach Gardens	2	33418, 33403
Riviera Beach	8	33404, 33407
South Bay	1	33493
West Palm Beach	34	33413, 33407, 33405, 33415, 33409, 33417, 33401, 33406, 33403, 33404, 33411
TOTAL	101	



Community Context

Homeless Students in Palm Beach County By Race FY2016-17 and FY2017-18

Race/Ethnicity	FY17 Number of Homeless Students by Race	FY17 Percent of Homeless Students by Race	FY18 Number of Homeless Students by Race	FY18 Percent of Homeless Students by Race
Asian	40	1.2%	31	0.7%
Black	1464	43.0%	1859	41.9%
Hispanic	1317	38.7%	1823	41.0%
Native American	45	1.3%	48	1.1%
Multi-Racial	91	2.7%	145	3.3%
White	444	13.1%	534	12.0%
Unknown	*		*	
Total	3402	100.0%	4441	100.0%



Community Context

Homeless Students in Palm Beach County by Type of Living Arrangement FY2016-17 and FY2017-18

Living Arrangement for Homeless Students	FY17	Percent of Total Homeless by Type	FY18	Percent of Total Homeless by Type
Emergency/transitional shelters, FEMA trailers, abandoned in hospitals	232	6.9%	388	8.8%
Sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship or a similar reason; doubled-up.	2593	76.8%	3446	77.9%
Living in cars, parks, temporary trailer parks or campgrounds due to lack of alternative adequate accommodations, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings or similar settings.	102	3.0%	232	5.2%
Living in hotels or motels.	222	6.6%	356	8.1%
Awaiting foster care.	226	6.7%		0.0%
Totals	3375	100.0%	4422	100.0%



Community Context

FY 2017-18 Student Homelessness by Race and Type of Living Arrangement

Type of Living Arrangement	Black	Hispanic	White	Other
Emergency/transitional shelters, FEMA trailers, abandoned in hospitals	12.3%	5.4%	9.2%	5.8%
Sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship or a similar reason; doubled-up.	68.4%	86.6%	79.0%	84.0%
Living in cars, parks, temporary trailer parks or campgrounds due to lack of alternative adequate accommodations, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings or similar settings.	8.7%	3.2%	2.1%	0.0%
Living in hotels or motels.	10.5%	4.8%	9.7%	10.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Community Context

CY 2018 Percentage of Crime Offenses by Selected Palm Beach County Municipalities and Sheriff's Department

Annual Report (Jan - Dec 2018)	As a Percentage of all PBC Offenses							
	Total Offenses	Murder ⁽¹⁾	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault ⁽²⁾	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Municipalities Only	61.2%	65.9%	51.1%	70.4%	63.5%	59.9%	61.1%	58.5%
Sheriffs Only	30.5%	25.3%	41.2%	23.4%	29.2%	33.8%	29.9%	34.7%
Including Sherriff's Department	91.8%	91.2%	92.2%	93.8%	92.8%	93.7%	91.0%	93.3%



Community Context

CY 2018 Palm Beach County Municipalities with Highest Total Crime Index

Municipality	Population	Total Crime Index	% Index Change 2017-18	Murder ⁽¹⁾	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault ⁽²⁾	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Crime Rate Per 100,000 Population	% Rate Change 2017-18	Clearance Rate Per 100 Offenses
West Palm Beach Police Department	112,906	5,275	-14.7	27	77	354	568	578	3,290	381	4,672.0	-16.6	16.4
Boynton Beach Police Department	76,756	3,441	-5.0	4	21	134	318	256	2,423	285	4,483.0	-8.4	19.4
Delray Beach Police Department	66,580	2,931	-2.2	6	27	84	292	279	2,038	205	4,402.2	-3.3	18.8
Boca Raton Police Department	93,417	2,566	-5.9	2	28	80	95	277	1,894	190	2,746.8	-7.5	24.9
Riviera Beach Police Department	35,431	1,746	-6.8	9	18	65	321	212	970	151	4,927.9	-7.8	13.9
Lake Worth Police Department	38,257	1,522	-24.0	4	39	134	192	242	784	127	3,978.4	-24.6	19.8
Palm Beach Gardens Police Department	53,800	1,492	-2.5	2	14	25	42	125	1,210	74	2,773.2	-4.7	18.0
Palm Springs Police Department	23,448	1,107	-3.1	0	6	41	79	113	780	88	4,721.1	-4.0	30.5
Jupiter Police Department	62,100	1,091	-16.9	0	15	31	86	84	814	61	1,756.8	-17.9	27.7
Greenacres Department of Public Safety	39,568	995	-10.9	2	18	26	113	89	678	69	2,514.7	-10.5	21.5
Belle Glade Police Department	17,589	993	-11.7	2	13	44	147	134	582	71	5,645.6	-13.2	20.9
Wellington Police Department	62,304	913	-23.3	0	10	17	54	44	709	79	1,465.4	-24.0	26.4
Lake Park Police Department	8,829	900	9.9	2	3	28	42	84	685	56	10,193.7	9.3	32.7

Murder Figures include the 17 persons killed during the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School shooting incident on 2/14/2018.

Aggravated assault includes aggravated assault and aggravated stalking offenses.

Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement 2019. Crime in Florida, 2018 Florida Uniform Crime Report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Born Healthy

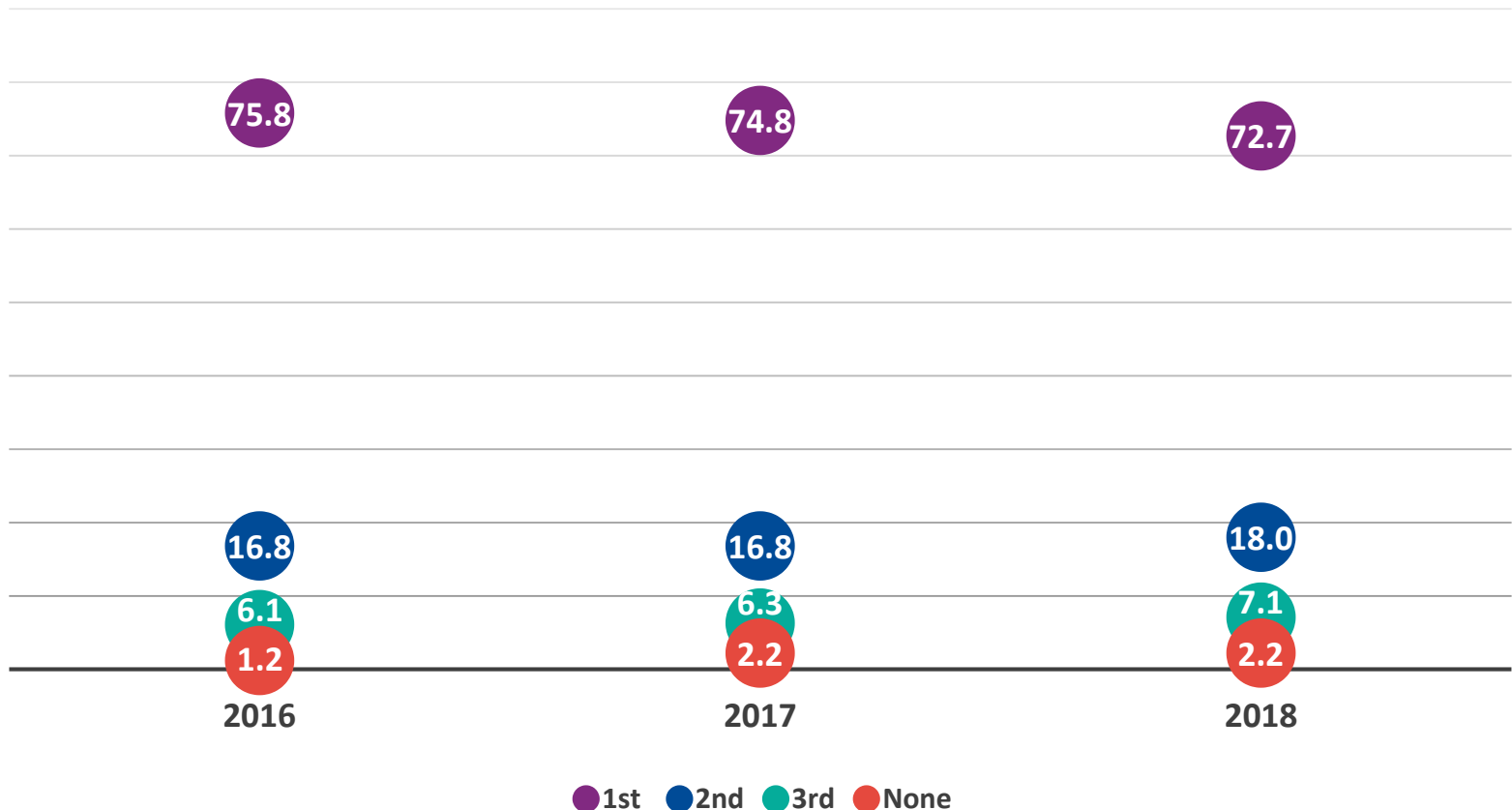
Indicators

- Prenatal Care by Trimester
- Early Prenatal Care by Race/Ethnicity
- Low Birthweights Babies by Race/Ethnicity
- Pre-term Births by Race/Ethnicity
- Teen Births by Race/Ethnicity
- Infant Mortality by Race/Ethnicity
- Leading Causes of Infant Mortality
- Leading Causes of Infant Mortality by Race



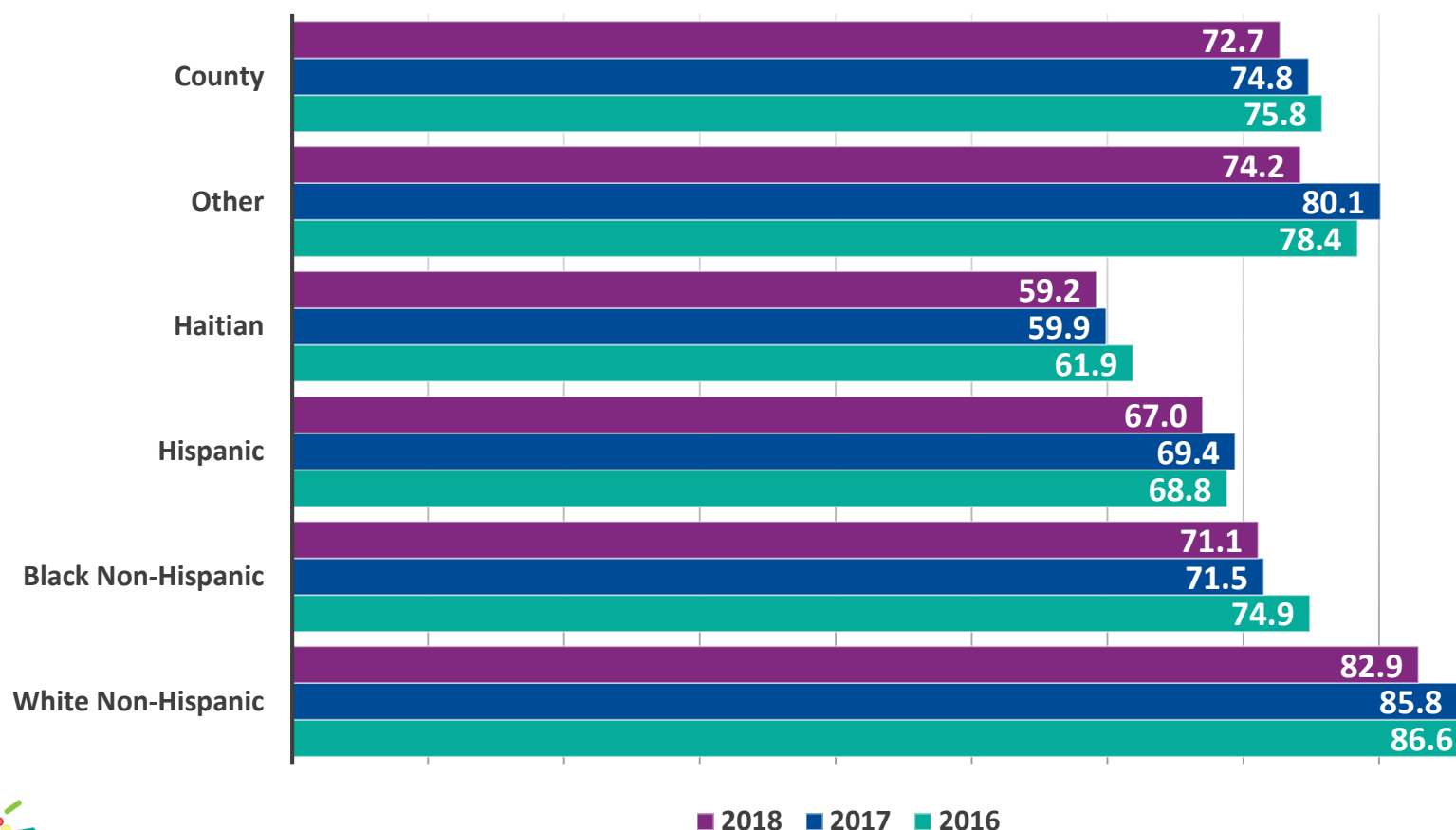
Born Healthy

Percent of Mothers Receiving Prenatal Care by Trimester CY 2016-18 PBC Live Births



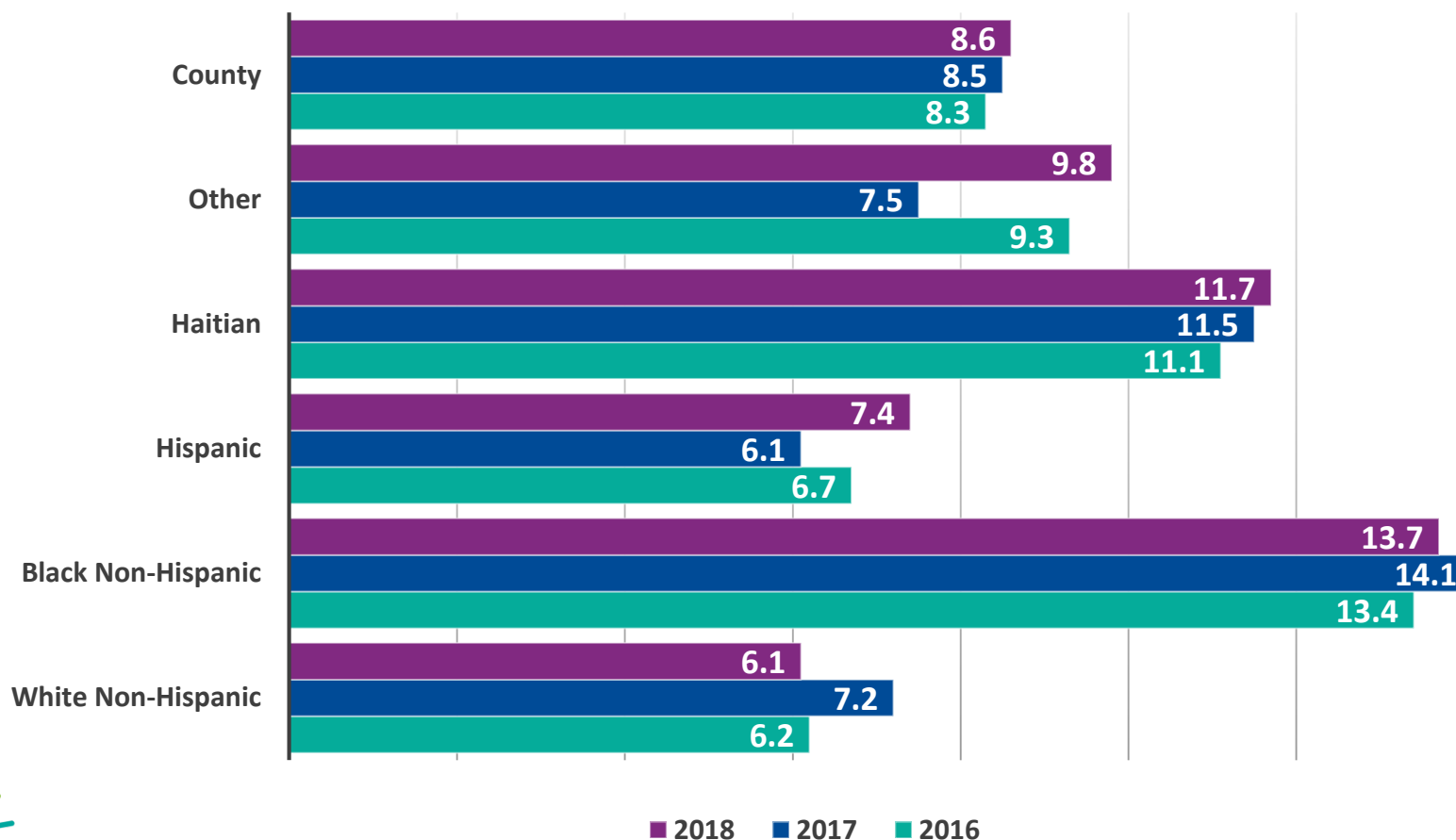
Born Healthy

Percent of Mothers Attending Prenatal Care in the 1st Trimester By Race and Ethnicity CY 2016 -18 PBC Live Births



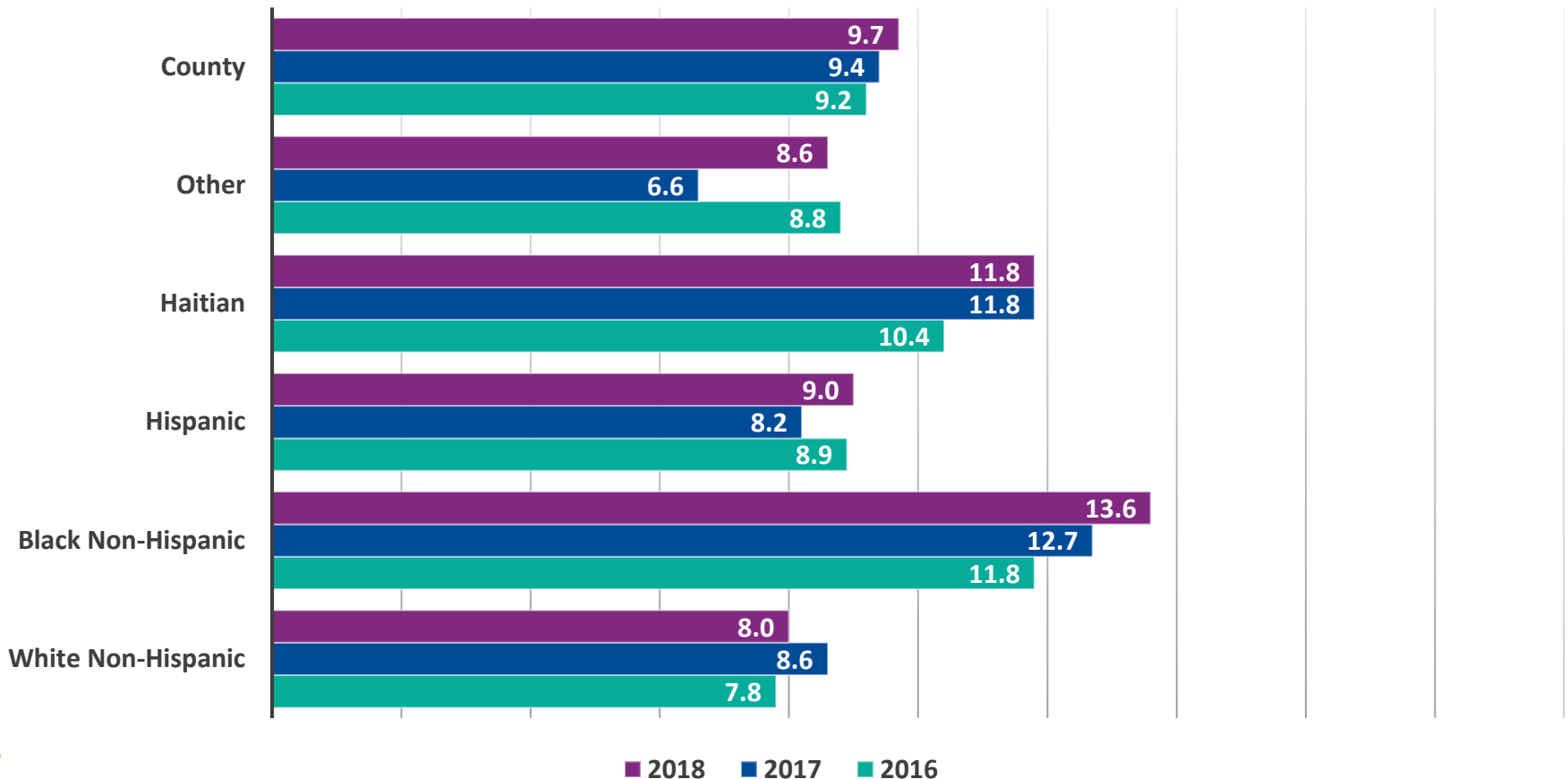
Born Healthy

Percent of Babies Born Low Birthweight By Race and Ethnicity
CY 2016 -18 PBC Live Births



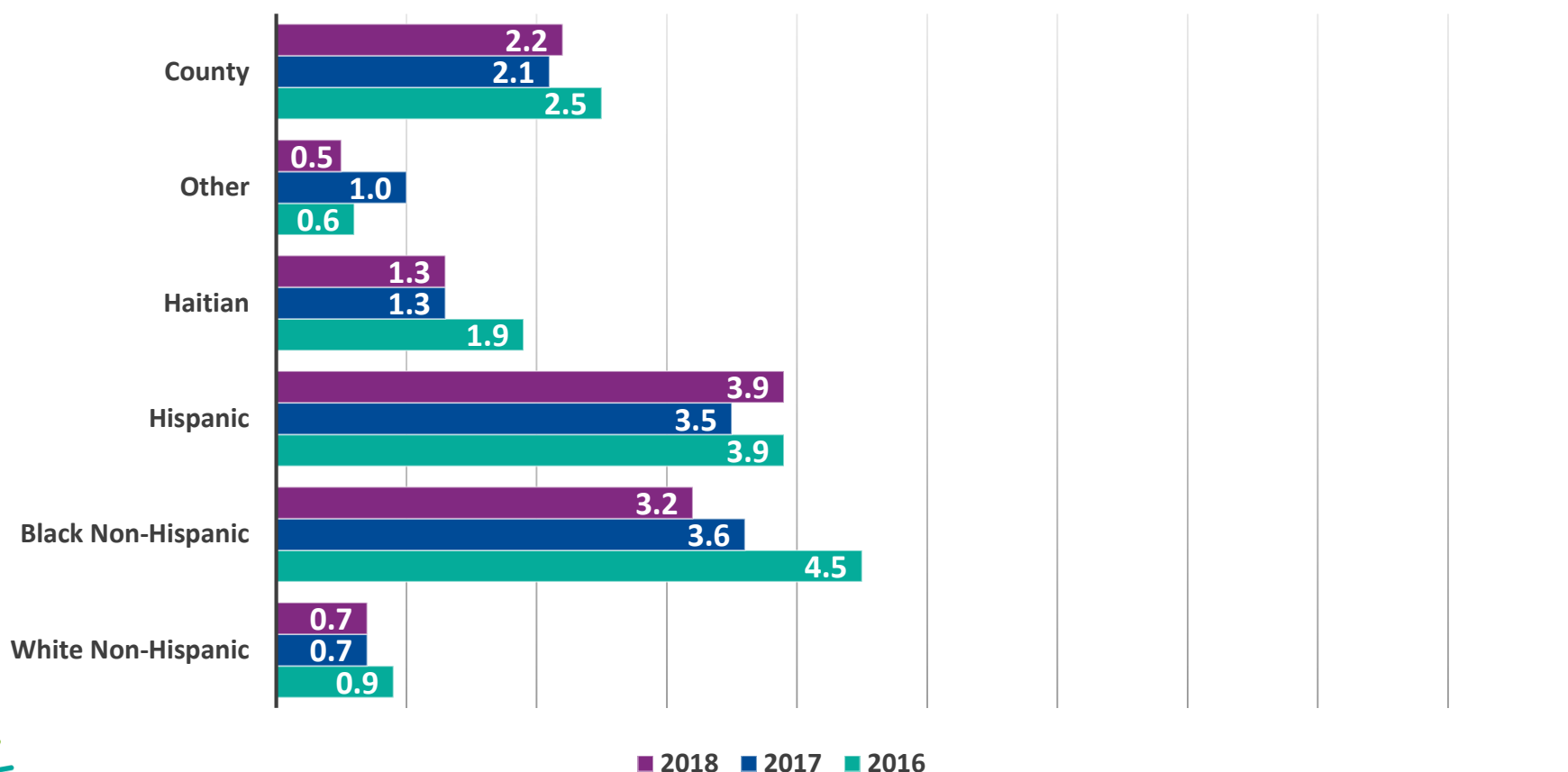
Born Healthy

Percent of Babies Born Pre-Term By Race and Ethnicity
CY 2016 -18 PBC Live Births



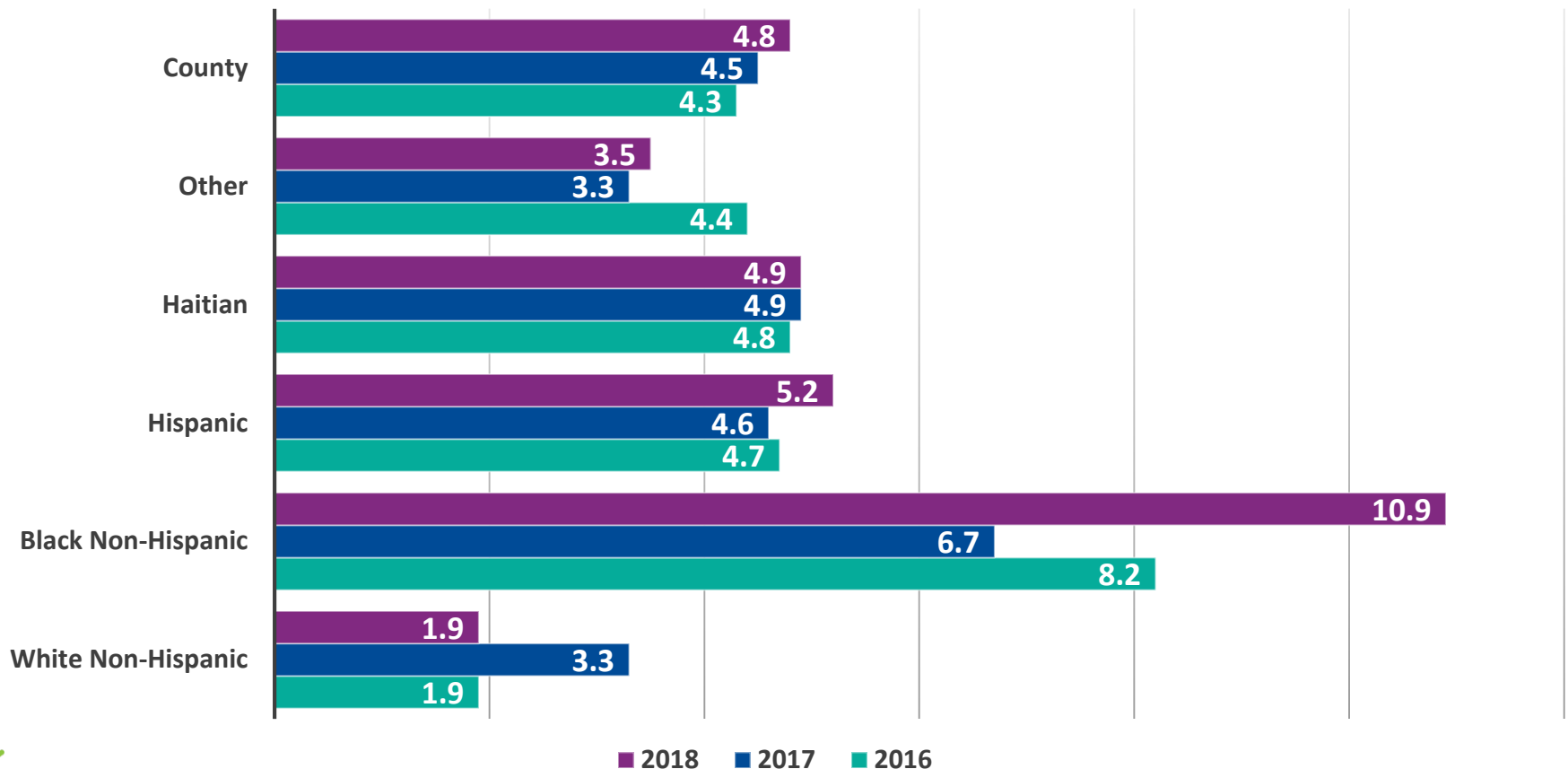
Born Healthy

Births to Teen Mothers (18 and Under) As A Percentage of All Palm Beach County Births By Race and Ethnicity CY 2016 - 18



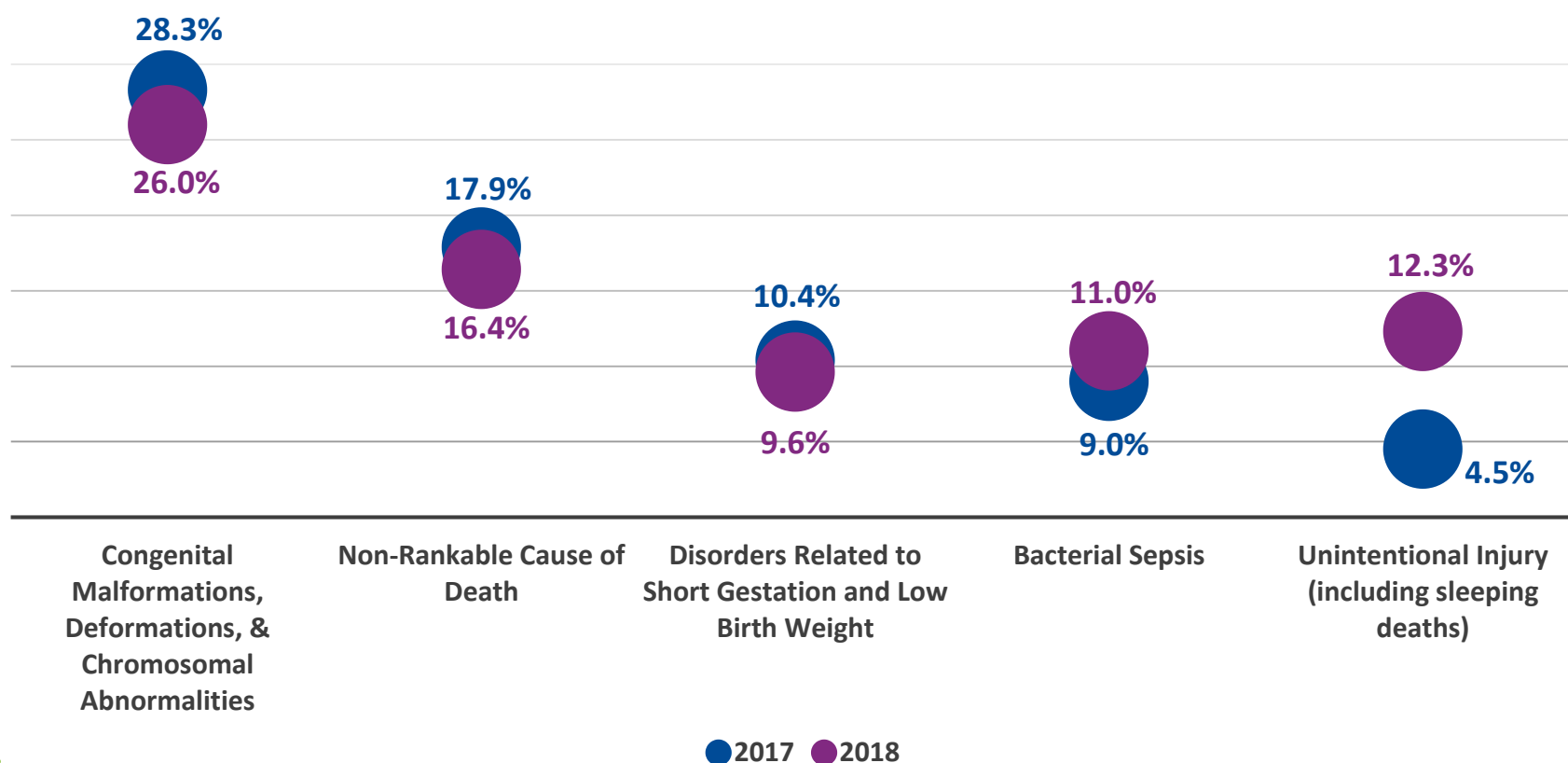
Born Healthy

Infant Deaths per 1,000 PBC Live Births CY 2016 - 18



Born Healthy

Percentage of All Palm Beach County Infant Deaths for Five Leading Causes¹ of Infant Death in CY 2017 and CY 2018

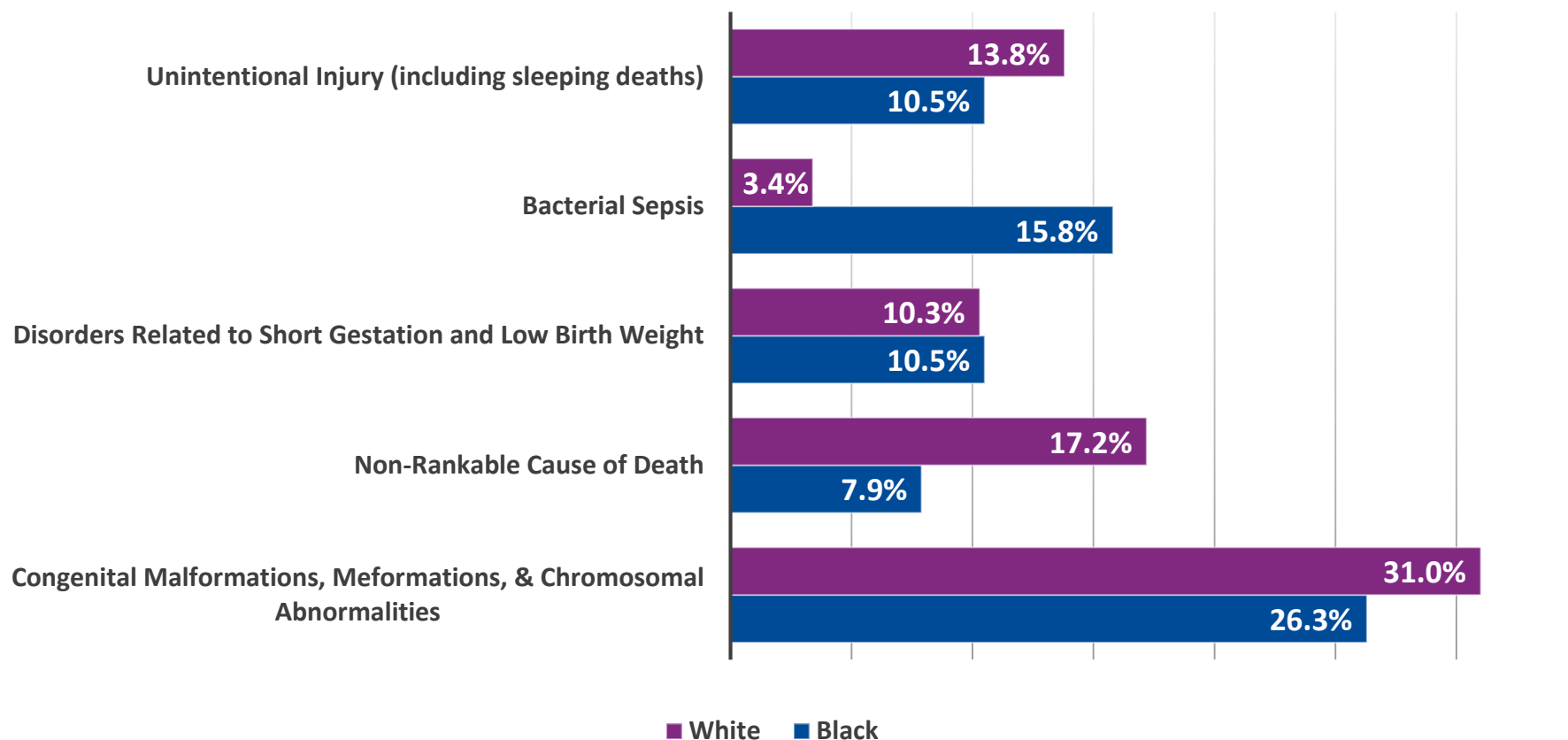


¹ Percentages do not total 100 as only the top five reasons are included in the chart.

Source: Florida Department of Health; Division of Public Health Statistics & Performance Management; Florida CHARTS, Accessed by Yanela Vickers, November 2019, <http://www.flhealthcharts.com>

Born Healthy

CY 2018 Leading Causes of Death by Race as a Percentage of Total Infant Deaths



¹ Percentages do not total 100 as only the top five reasons are included in the chart. These percentages do not include individuals classified with a race of "other".
Source: Florida Department of Health; Division of Public Health Statistics & Performance Management; Florida CHARTS, Accessed by Yanela Vickers, November 2019,
<http://www.flhealthcharts.com>

Attached to Caregivers

Indicators

- Number & Percent of Palm Beach County Children with Verified Abuse by Age Group and Maltreatment Type
- Palm Beach County: Key Child Welfare Events by Race for All Ages
- Palm Beach County: Key Child Welfare Events by Race Ages 0 – 4
- Disproportionality Index for Palm Beach County Children in Out of Home Care
- Total and Verified Child Fatalities in Palm Beach County



Attached to Caregivers

In 2017-18:

- 1,447 children were victims of verified child abuse and neglect
 - 45.3% of verified abuse/neglect was in children under 5
 - 83.3% of verified abuse/neglect was in children under 13

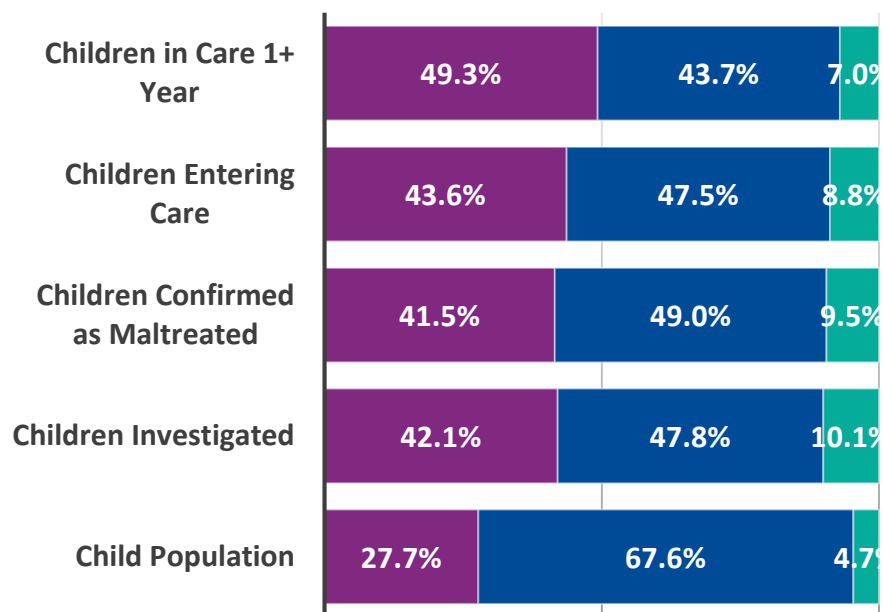
Most Common Maltreatment Types	Investigations/allegations	Verified
Domestic Violence	26.7.0%	22.0%
Substance Misuse (includes substance exposed newborns)	20.1%	26.9%
Inadequate supervision	17.3%	16.8%
Physical injury	13.5%	5.1%



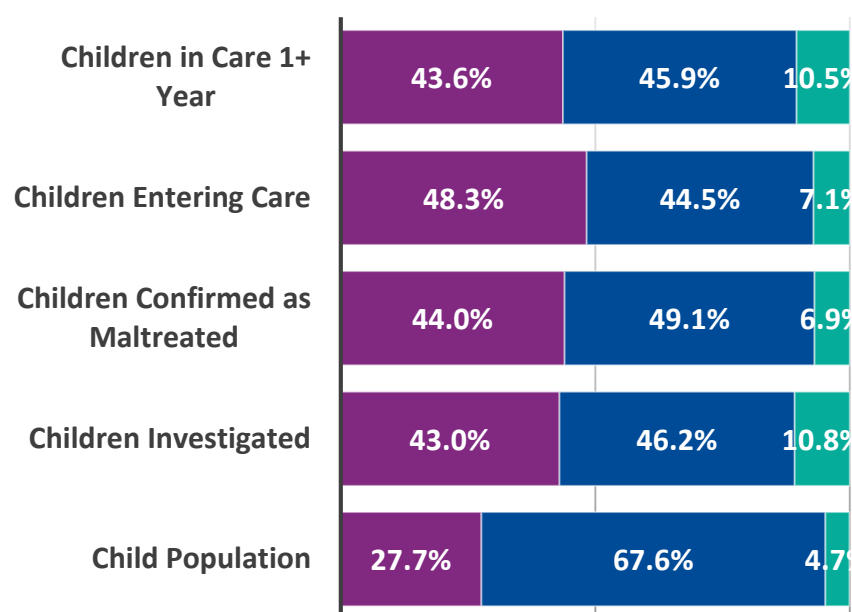
Attached to Caregivers

Key Child Welfare Events by Race All Ages

2017-18



2018-19



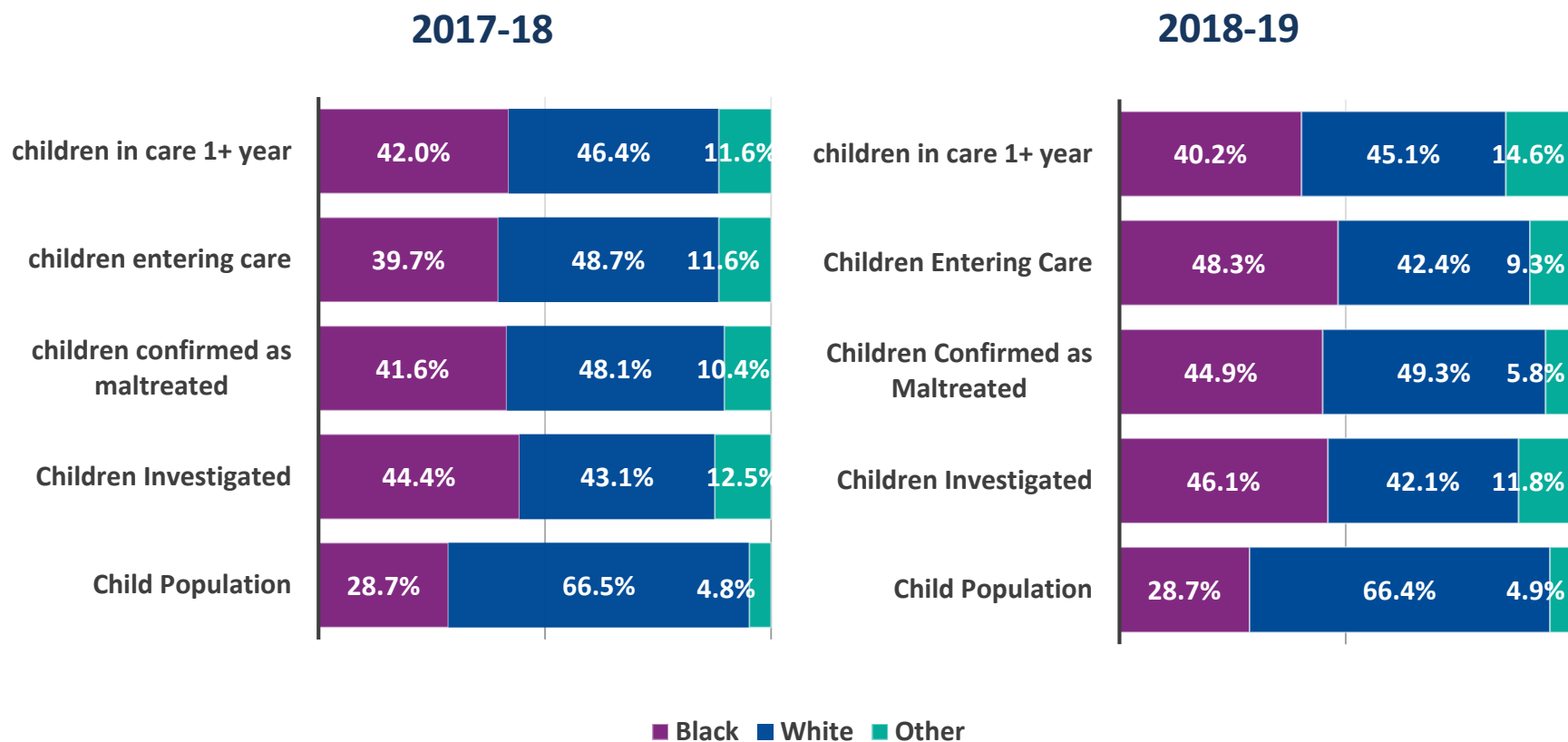
■ Black ■ White ■ Other

Data Source: Percent of Children by Child Population and Child Welfare Event Palm Beach,
<https://www.myflfamilies.com/programs/childwelfare/dashboard/child-welfare-event.shtml>
Families Safe Families Network Data Repository. Accessed by Dr. Laura Fleischman May 2020.



Attached to Caregivers

Key Child Welfare Events by Race Ages 0-4



Data Source: Percent of Children by Child Population and Child Welfare Event Palm Beach,
<https://www.myflfamilies.com/programs/childwelfare/dashboard/child-welfare-event.shtml>
 Families Safe Families Network Data Repository. Accessed by Dr. Laura Fleischman May 2020.

Attached to Caregivers

Disproportionality Index for Palm Beach County Children in Out of Home Care

Race	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
White	0.63	0.70	0.66
Black	1.68	1.57	1.74
Other	2.43	1.90	1.51

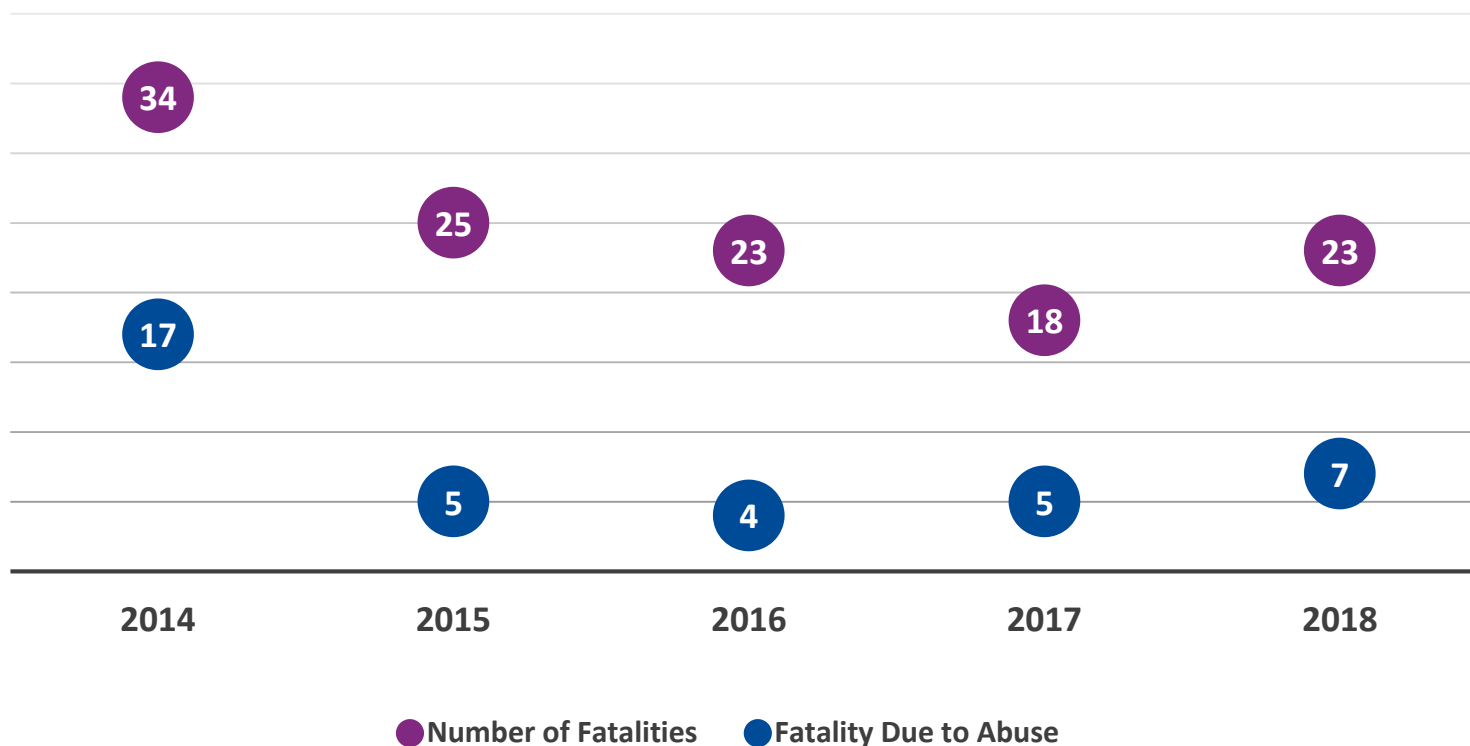
Note: A Disproportionality Index is used to compare rates of an event or indicator for different groups of individuals. As used above, it indicates the probability that a child of a particular race will experience out of home care as compared to a child regardless of race. A number > 1 indicates the population experiences disproportionality relative to the general population.

Source: Disproportionality Index for Children in Out-of-Home Care,
<https://www.myflfamilies.com/programs/childwelfare/dashboard/disproportionality-index.shtml> Florida Department of Children and Families. Accessed by Dr. Laura Fleischman May 2020



Attached to Caregivers

Number of Fatalities Reported to the DCF Hotline and
Verified in Palm Beach County for Children Birth to 18
FY 2013-14 - FY 2017-18



Developmentally on Track

Indicators

- Number of Palm Beach County Children Birth to Five in CSC Programs who Received a Developmental Screening by Score
- Number of Palm Beach County Children Birth to Five in CSC Programs who Received a Developmental screening by Race and Score
- Number and Percent of Palm Beach County Children Birth to Three Years of Age Evaluated and Eligible for Early Steps
- Number of Palm Beach County Children Birth to Three Years of Age Served by Early Steps
- Number of Palm Beach County Children Receiving a CHILD FIND Screening & Determination of Eligibility



Developmentally on Track

- The Children's Services Council Palm Beach County & the Early Learning Coalition partner to provide developmental screenings to children up to and including five years of age with the goal of early identification of risk for developmental delay using the Ages & Stages Questionnaire 3 (ASQ3) as the primary risk assessment tool.
- The ASQ3 is comprised of 21 questionnaires corresponding to skill mastery at ages 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 42, 48, 54 and 60 months.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	Total
Number of Children	10,463	11,199	12,767	22,212
Number of ASQ3s	15,844	17,596	19,399	52,839
Percentage of Scores by Year				
Concern/Risk for Delay	15.8%	15.2%	15.8%	15.6%
Monitor	17.4%	17.5%	17.0%	17.3%
Typical	66.8%	67.3%	67.2%	67.1%



Note: The data reported includes children assessed who are new to Healthy beginnings, as well as children who may already be in HB or community services. Children may have more than one ASQ3 within a given year as well as across years. The Total column reflects the unduplicated number of children screened.

Source: Children's Services Council Palm Beach County, Healthy Beginnings Data System (HBDS) Report created by Kim Maxwell Nov 2019

Developmentally on Track

FY 2017 – 19 Children 0-5 in CSC's Early Childhood System of Care by Race and Score

FY2017	Concern	Monitor	Typical	FY2018	Concern	Monitor	Typical	FY2019	Concern	Monitor	Typical
Black	18.5%	19.7%	61.8%	Black	17.3%	20.5%	62.2%	Black	17.9%	19.7%	62.4%
White	21.5%	21.9%	56.6%	White	19.3%	21.3%	59.4%	White	20.8%	20.0%	59.2%
Unknown Race	9.1%	16.5%	74.3%	Unknown Race	7.6%	15.7%	76.7%	Unknown Race	16.1%	18.7%	65.2%
Other Race	19.8%	23.7%	56.4%	Other Race	20.3%	23.1%	56.5%	Other Race	19.6%	25.3%	55.1%
	18.8%				17.9%	20.8%	61.3%		18.9%	20.1%	61.0%



Note: The data reported includes children assessed who are new to Healthy beginnings, as well as children who may already be in HB or community services. Children may have more than one ASQ3 within a given year as well as across years.
 Source: Children's Services Council Palm Beach County, Healthy Beginnings Data System (HBDS) Report created by Kim Maxwell Nov 2019

Developmentally on Track

Children Birth to Three Years of Age Evaluated and Eligible for Early Steps in FY 2016 -17 and FY 2017 -18

Early Steps Eligibility Data Collection	CSC FY 2016-17				CSC FY 2017-18			
Chronologic Months of Age:	0 - 11 months	12- 23 months	24 - 36 months	TOTAL Number of Children	0 - 11 months	12- 23 months	24 - 36 months	TOTAL Number of Children
Number of Children Evaluated	281	469	753	1503	358	644	925	1927
Number of Children Eligible due to Established Condition	84	34	24	142	96	35	30	161
Number of Children Eligible based on Developmental Delay with scores meeting criteria	74	340	478	892	119	475	637	1231
Number of Children Eligible based on Developmental Delay with Other Documented Sources	6	12	21	39	8	15	31	54
Total Eligible	164	386	523	1073	223	525	698	1446
Number of Children Not Eligible	117	83	230	430	135	119	227	481
Audit Total (Must equal the Number of Children Evaluated)	281	469	753	1503	358	644	925	1927



Note: "Other" sources are reported when a child's formal evaluation scores do not clearly meet Florida's criteria for developmental delay and documented sources beyond scores support the existence of developmental delay)
Source: Treasure Coast Early Steps; Palm Beach County Special Data Request, April 2019

Developmentally on Track

Children Receiving Services from Early Steps in FY 2016 -17 and 2017-18 By Race

FY 2016-17

Race	Total
Asian	48
Black or African American	758
Hispanic	1,265
American Indian or Alaska Native	16
Multi racial	101
Native Hawaiian/PAC Islander	2
Unknown	48
White	1,046
Grand Total	3,284

FY 2017-18

Race	Total
Asian	55
Black or African American	907
Hispanic	1,452
American Indian or Alaska Native	18
Multi racial	115
Unknown	17
White	1,070
Grand Total	3,634



Developmentally on Track

FY 2016 – 18 Palm Beach County Children Aged 3-5 Years Screened and found Eligible for an IEP by Child Find

Race	American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian		Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		Black or African American		White		Other		Total
2015-16	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Screenings	6	2	29	16	3	6	412	184	831	423	87	50	2049
Evaluations	6	3	22	12	4	6	331	144	776	354	111	52	1821
Eligible/IEP	10	5	21	11	2	6	300	113	729	316	108	47	1668
2016-17													
Screenings	5	0	22	16	7	3	384	140	874	359	55	14	1879
Evaluations	5	0	27	11	7	2	371	131	829	330	55	15	1783
Eligible /IEP	5	0	27	11	8	2	355	108	764	298	50	12	1640
2017-18													
Screenings	4	3	25	16	8	4	411	180	1006	424	44	22	2147
Evaluations	4	3	23	9	8	4	363	147	921	370	37	22	1911
Eligible/IEP	4	2	22	9	8	4	331	131	833	327	37	21	1729



Access to Early Care and Education

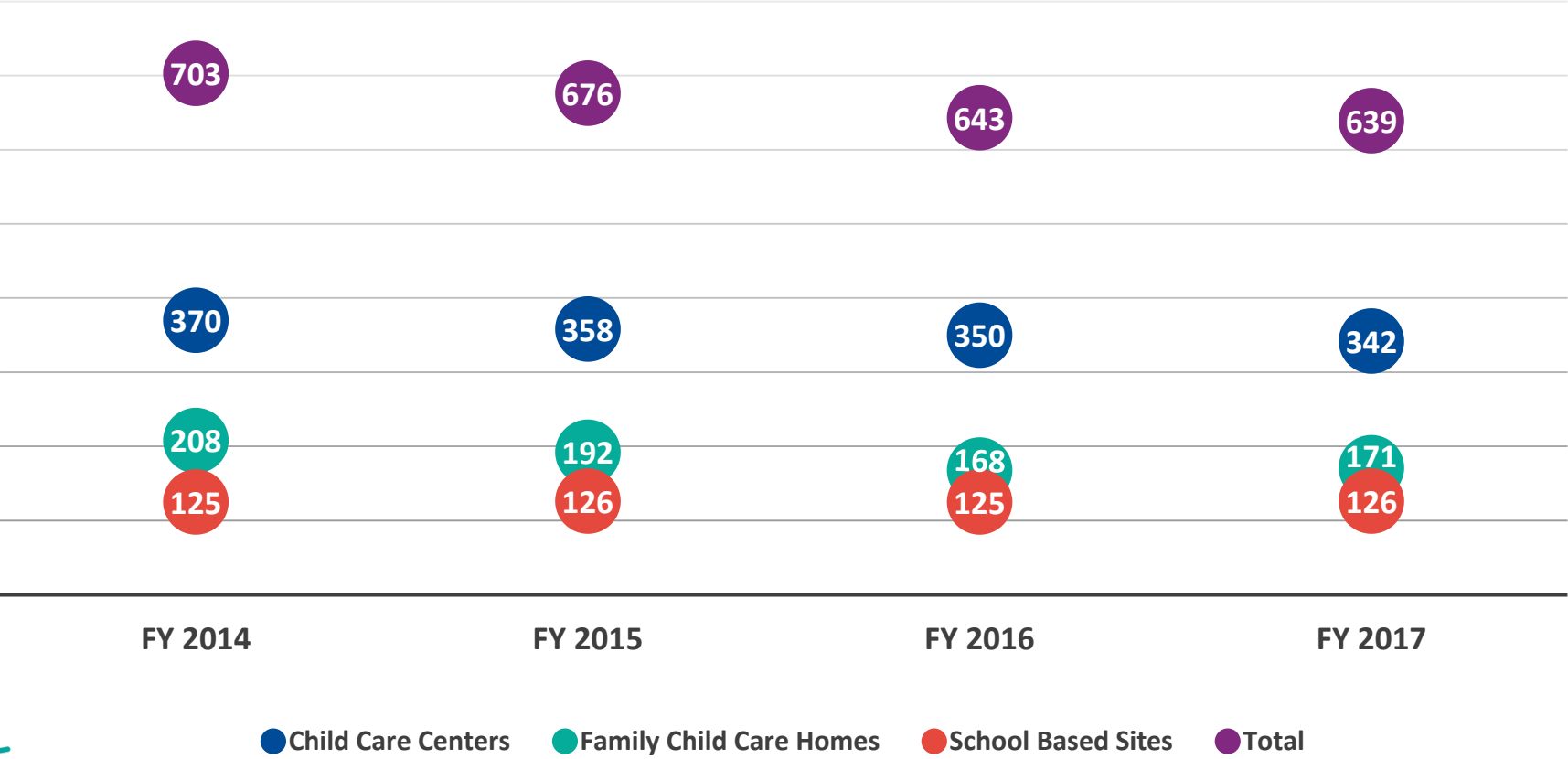
Indicators

- Number of Child Care Centers Receiving Subsidies by Type of Care
- Number of Children in Subsidized Care by Age Group
- Age Group of Subsidized Children by Percentage
- Percentage of Subsidized Children Served by Zip Code
- Percentage of Subsidized Children Served by Gender, Race & Hispanic Origin



Subsidized Child Care Services

Subsidized Child Care Providers
FY 2014-17



Source: Early Learning Coalition of Palm Beach County, Inc.; Special Data Request 2019 – Provided by Jose Abreu

Subsidized Child Care Services

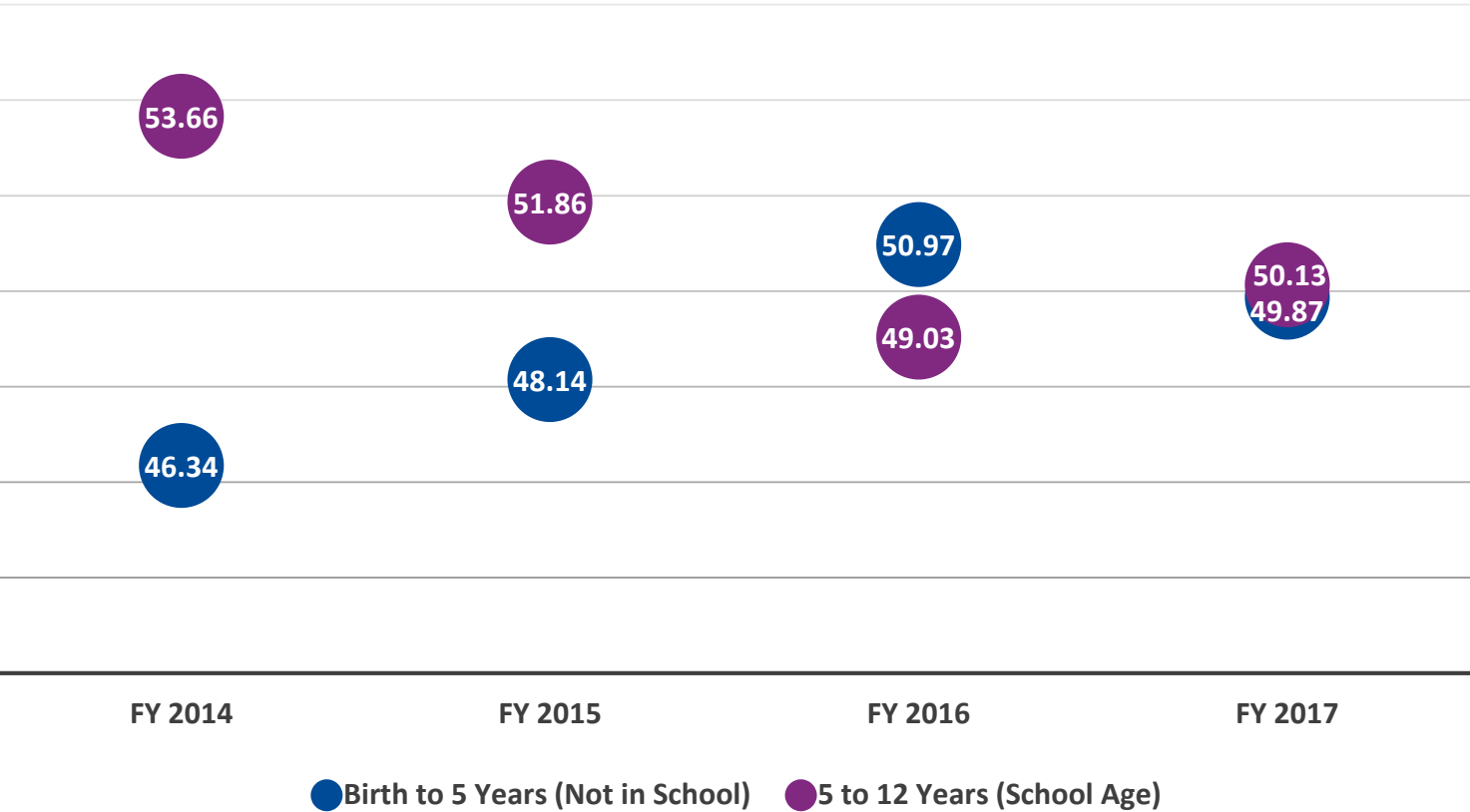
Number of Subsidized Children Served by Age Group

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Age Range	Subsidized Children Served			
Birth to 5 years (Not in School)	10,065	10,300	11,115	10,517
5 to 12 years (School Age)	11,653	11,098	10,690	10,573
Total	21,718	21,398	21,805	21,090



Subsidized Child Care Services

Age Group of Subsidized Children Served by Percentage FY 2014 -17



Source: Early Learning Coalition of Palm Beach County, Inc.; Special Data Request 2019 – Provided by Jose Abreu

Subsidized Child Care Services

Top Zip Code Areas of Subsidized Children Served by Percentages

Zip Code*	City	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
33404	RIVIERA BEACH	7.99%	7.94%	7.69%	7.54%
33407	WEST PALM BEACH	7.00%	6.90%	6.89%	7.19%
33415	WEST PALM BEACH	5.36%	5.54%	5.44%	5.67%
33460	LAKE WORTH	5.23%	5.17%	5.23%	4.71%
33435	BOYNTON BEACH	4.85%	4.67%	4.98%	5.03%
33461	LAKE WORTH	4.14%	4.33%	4.64%	4.47%
33463	LAKE WORTH	4.00%	4.12%	4.22%	4.10%
33430	BELLE GLADE	4.19%	4.26%	4.05%	4.07%
33409	WEST PALM BEACH	3.85%	3.81%	3.92%	3.88%
33401	WEST PALM BEACH	3.61%	3.69%	3.80%	3.98%
33417	WEST PALM BEACH	3.36%	3.43%	3.56%	3.65%
33463	GREENACRES	3.02%	3.05%	3.20%	3.01%
33476	PAHOKEE	3.11%	3.17%	2.95%	2.86%
33462	LANTANA	2.75%	2.50%	2.57%	2.52%
33436	BOYNTON BEACH	2.39%	2.48%	2.53%	2.59%
33444	DELRAY BEACH	2.50%	2.50%	2.53%	2.47%
33411	WEST PALM BEACH	2.11%	2.26%	2.41%	2.50%



Subsidized Child Care Services

Sub Categories	Percentages of Subsidized Children Served by Sub Categories			
	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Male	50.6%	50.4%	50.7%	50.7%
Female	49.4%	49.6%	49.4%	49.3%
Black	63.7%	63.7%	63.5%	63.3%
White	34.6%	34.3%	34.0%	33.3%
Multi Race	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%	2.1%
Others Race	0.5%	0.6%	1.11%	1.31%
Hispanic Ethnicity	22.0%	22.9%	24.0%	24.3%



Ready for School

Indicators

- Percent of Children Entering Kindergarten Ready to Learn Based on STAR Early Literacy By Gender, Race, Disability and English Language Learner Status
- KG iReady Performance: Fall to Spring - Percentage of Palm Beach County Students on Grade Level



Ready for School

FY 2017 - 19 Percent of Children Entering Kindergarten Ready to Learn* Based on STAR Early Literacy

Sub Groups	2017 (FY18)	2018 (FY19)
Male	50.3%	43.5%
Female	58.2%	50.9%
English Language Learner	26.5%	18.4%
Students With Disabilities	38.9%	33.6%
White	70.8%	63.7%
Black	46.6%	41.2%
Hispanic	45.7%	37.3%

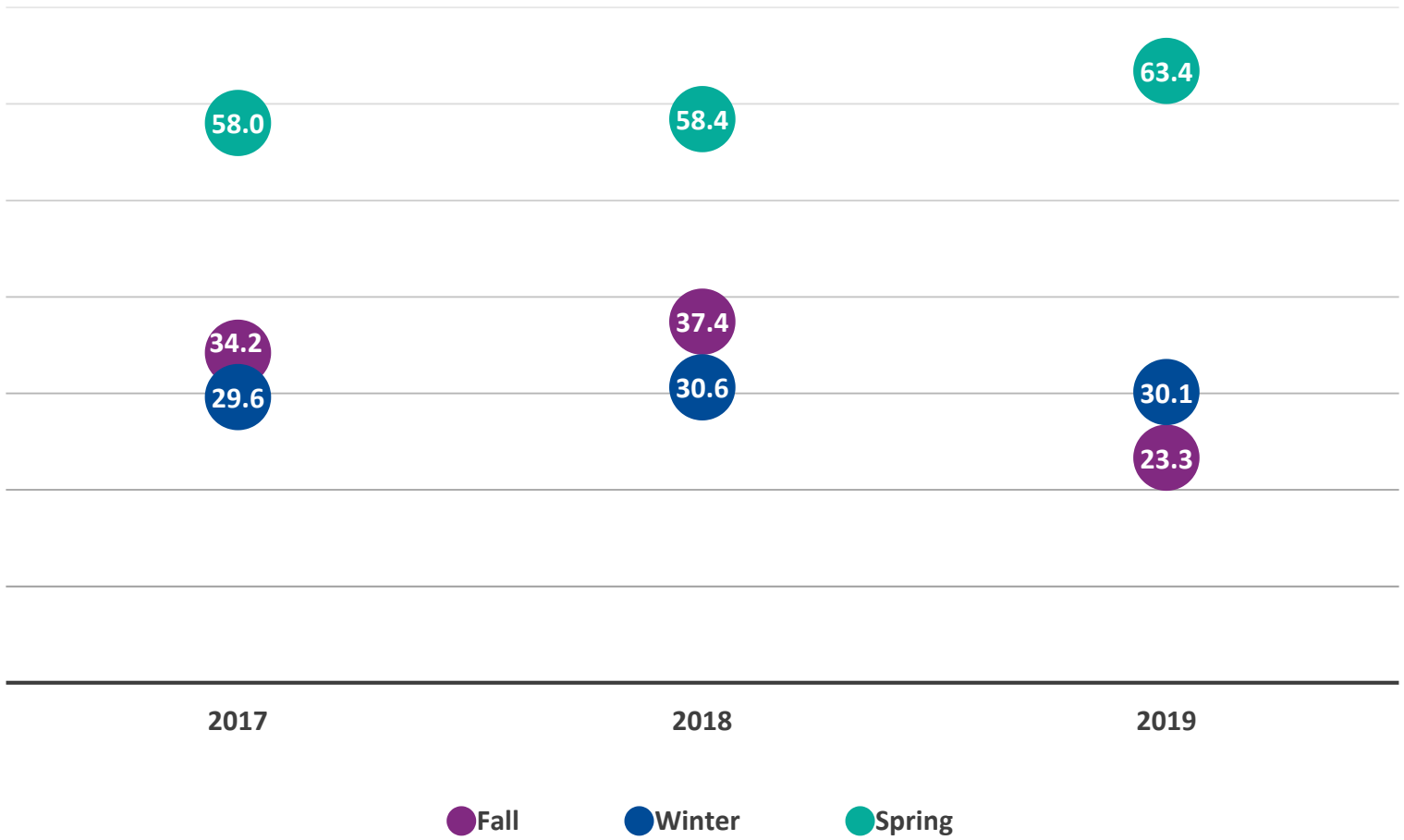


*Results may vary due to different testing format

Source: Palm Beach County School District FLKRS Executive Summary Published Jan 2019

Ready for School

KG iReady Performance: Fall to Spring FY 2017-19
% of Students on grade level



Source: Palm Beach County School District Special Request May 2019

Healthy and Active

Indicators

- Number and Percent of Palm Beach County Children and Youth Uninsured
- Trend of Palm County High School Students who are Obese
- Percent of Palm Beach County High School Students who are Obese by Gender, Grade and Race/Ethnicity
- Trend of Palm Beach County High School Students who are Overweight
- Percent of Palm Beach County High School Students who are Overweight by Gender, Grade and Race/Ethnicity
- Trend of Palm Beach County High School Students Who Did Not Eat Fruit
- Percent of Palm Beach County High School Students Who Did Not Eat Fruit by Gender, Grade and Race/Ethnicity
- Trend of Palm Beach County High School Students Who Did Not Eat Vegetables
- Percent of Palm Beach County High School Students Who Did Not Eat Vegetables by Gender, Grade and Race/Ethnicity
- Trend of Palm Beach County High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on 5 or More Days
- Percent of Palm Beach County High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on 5 or More Days by Gender, Grade and Race/Ethnicity
- Trend of Palm Beach County High School Students Who Currently Use a Vaping Product
- Percent of Palm Beach County High School Students Who Currently Use a Vaping Product by Gender, Grade and Race/Ethnicity
- Trend of Palm Beach County High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes
- Percent of Palm Beach County High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes by Gender, Grade and Race/Ethnicity
- Trend of Palm Beach County High School Students Who Played Video or Computer Games or Used a Computer 3 or More Hours Per Day
- Percent of High School Students Who Played Video or Computer Games or Used a Computer 3 or More Hours Per Day
- Trend of Palm Beach County High School Students Who Currently Drank Alcohol
- Percent of Palm Beach County High School Students Who Currently Drank Alcohol by Gender, Grade and Race/Ethnicity



Healthy and Active

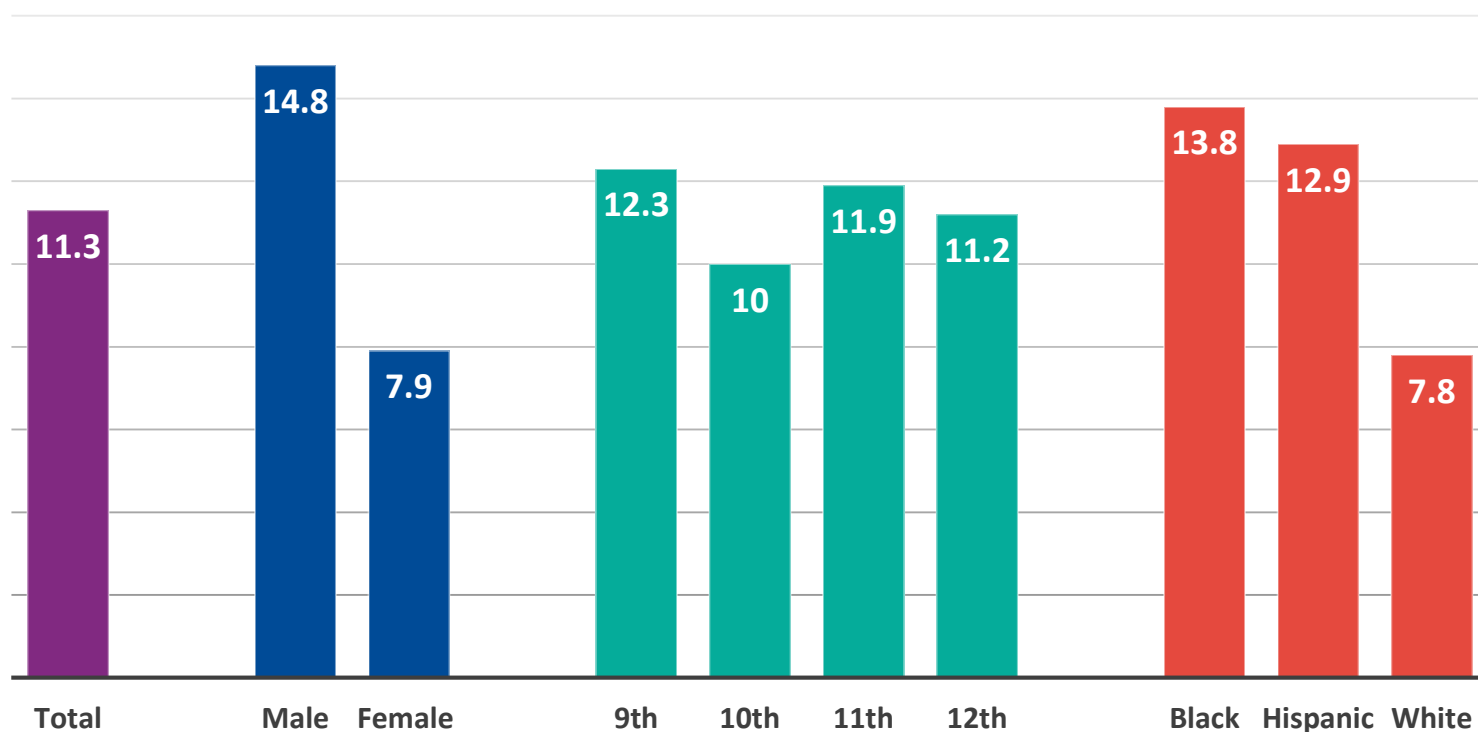
Estimated Number and Percent of Palm Beach County Children and Youth Uninsured CY 2017-18

Children by Age & Insurance	2017	2018
Number of Children Under Age 6	88,246	88,804
Number of Children Under Age 6 Without Health Insurance	6,519	5,828
Percent of Children Under 6 Without Health Insurance	7.4%	6.6%
Number of Children 6 to 17 Years of Age	206,854	208,107
Number of Children 6 to 17 Years of Age Without Health Insurance	22,799	19,967
Percent of Children 6 to 17 Years of Age Without Health Insurance	11.0%	9.6%
Number of Children 18 to 24 Years of Age	114,059	114,089
Number of Children 18 to 24 Years of Age Without Health Insurance	31,444	28,793
Percent of Children 18 to 24 Years of Age Without Health Insurance	27.6%	25.2%



Healthy and Active

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Obesity,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



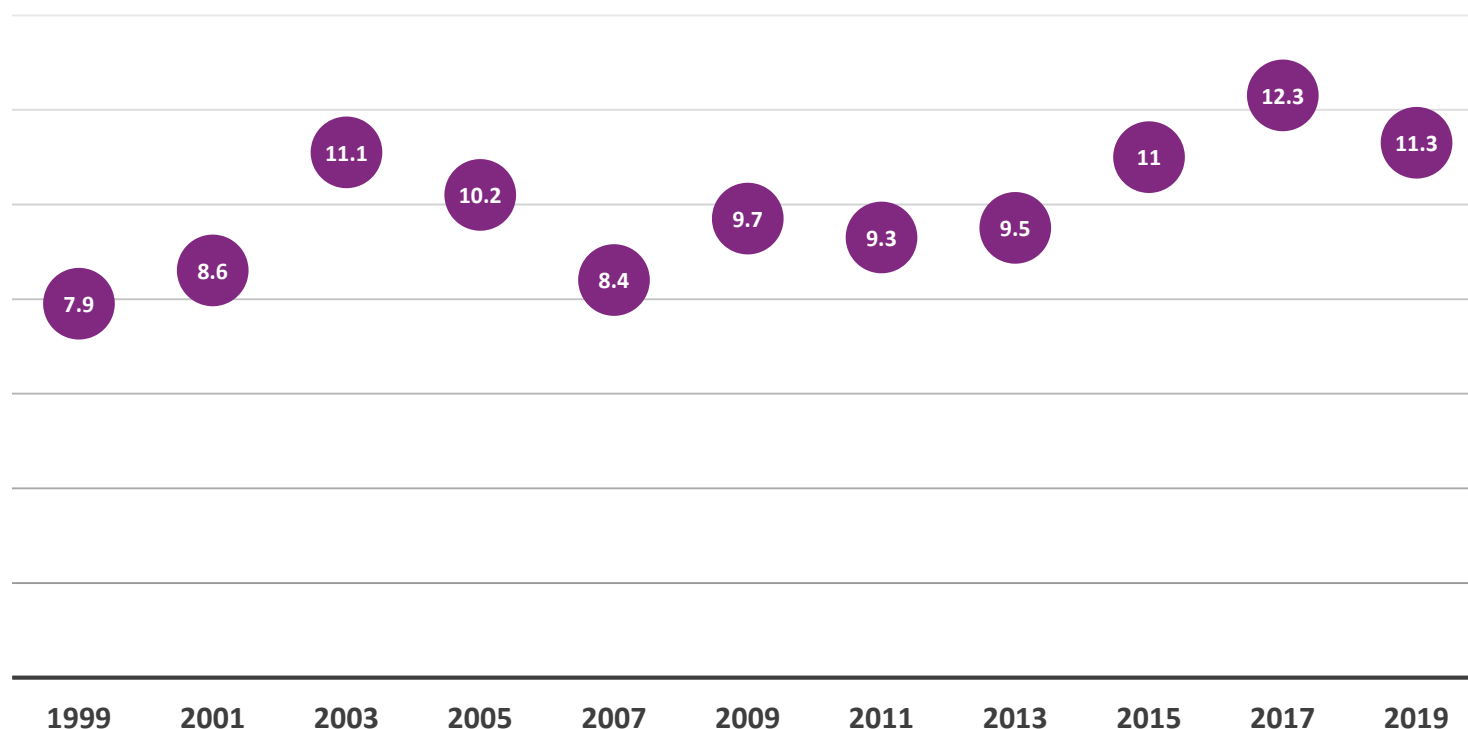
Notes: * \geq 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.

† M > F; B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.) All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Source: Palm Beach – Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019 - QNOBESE

Healthy and Active

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Obesity,* 1999-2019[†]



Notes: * \geq 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions. This graph contains weighted results.

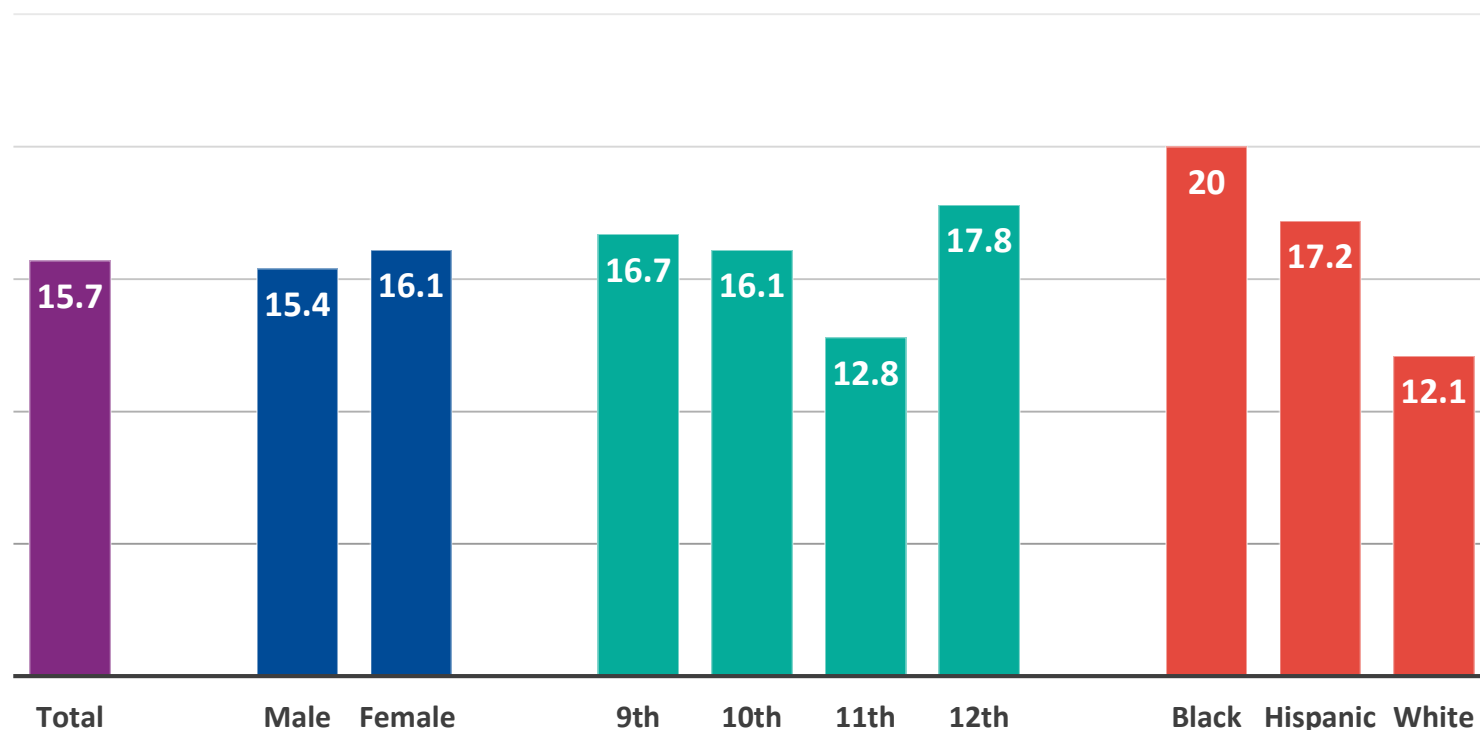
[†]Increased 1999-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Source: Palm Beach – Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1999-2019 - QNOBESE



Healthy and Active

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Overweight,^{*}
by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,[†] 2019



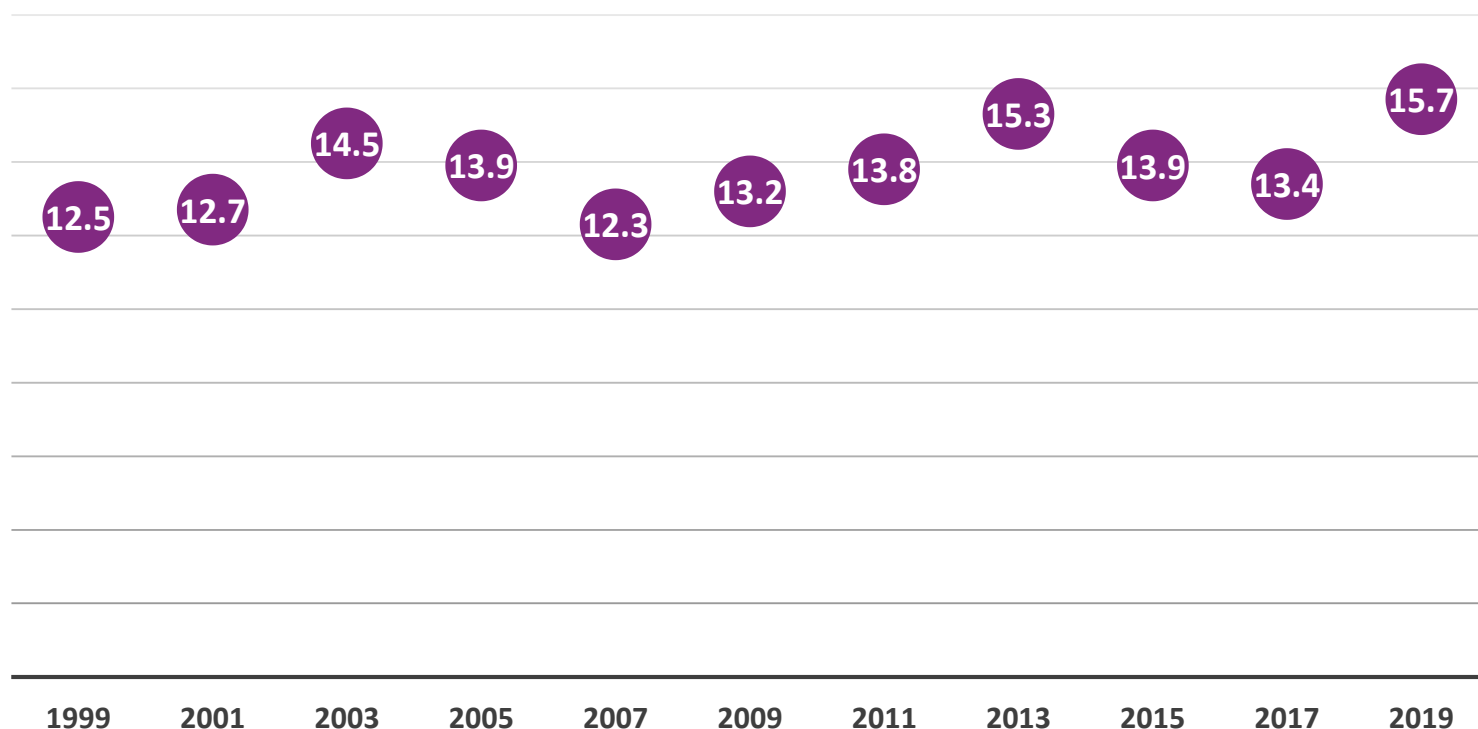
Notes: ^{*} ≥ 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions. This graph contains weighted results.

[†]B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.) All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Source: Palm Beach – Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019 - QNOWT

Healthy and Active

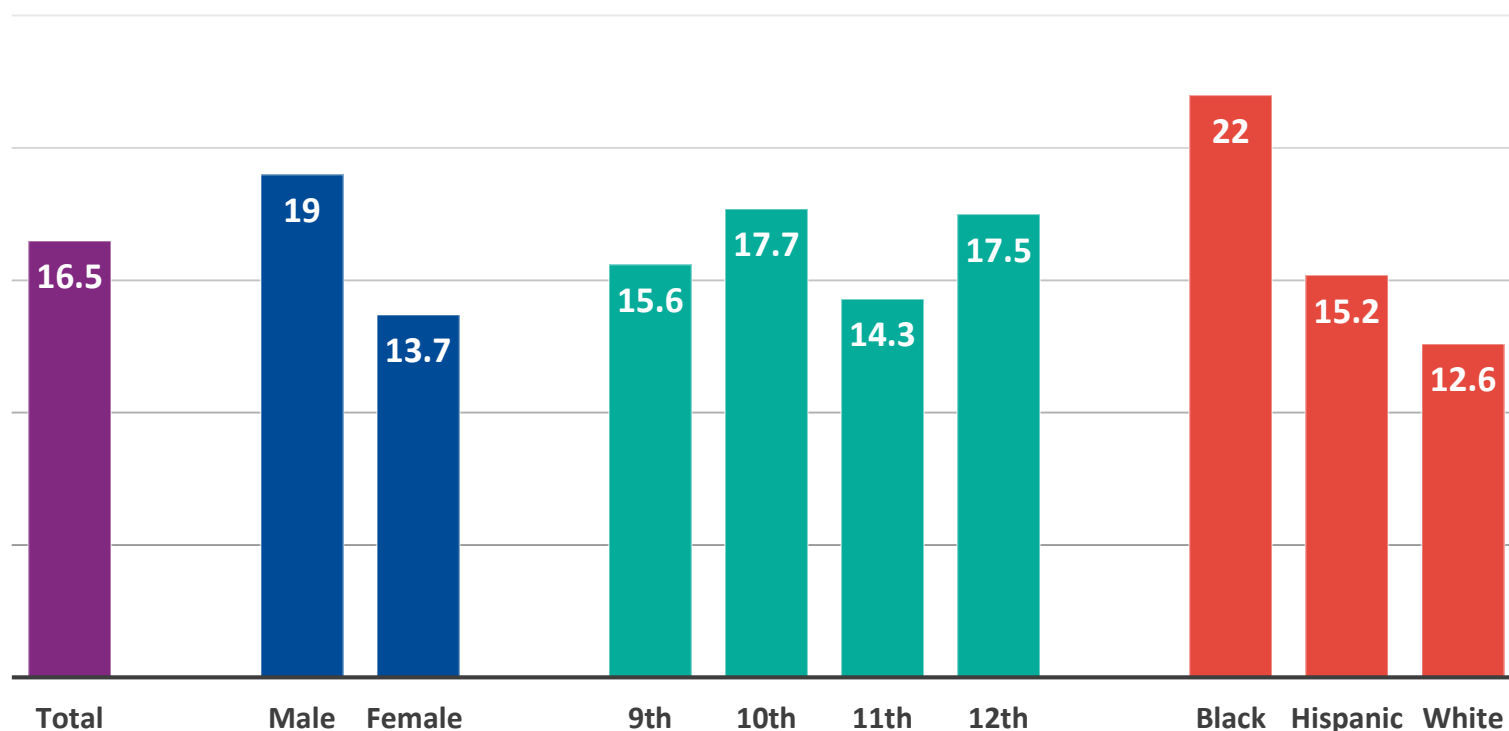
Percentage of High School Students Who Were Overweight,* 1999-2019†



Notes: * \geq 85th percentile but $<$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions. This graph contains weighted results
† No change 1999-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] Source: Palm Beach – Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1999-2019 - QNOWT

Healthy and Active

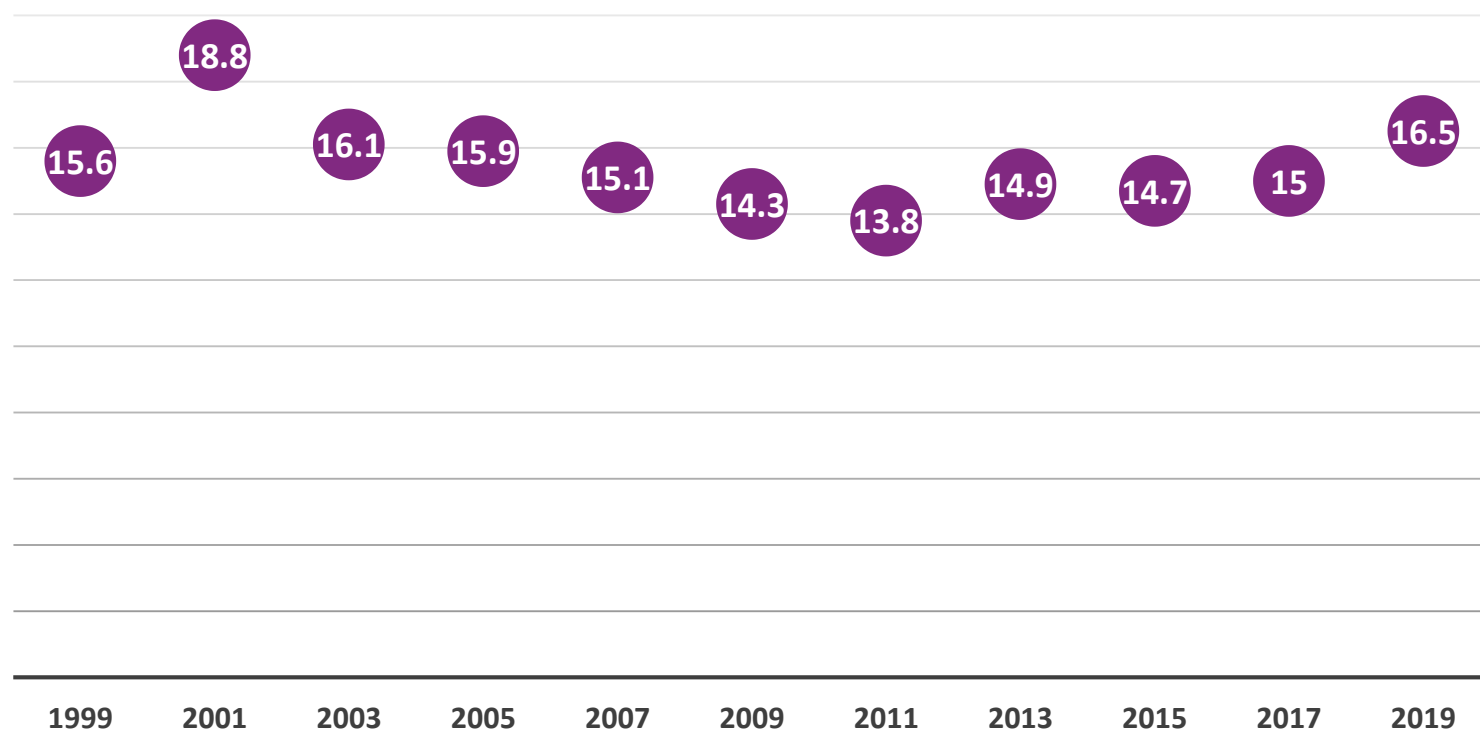
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Fruit,*
by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



Notes: *One or more times during the 7 days before the survey. †M > F; B > H, B > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Source: Palm Beach – Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019 - QN70

Healthy and Active

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Fruit,* 1999-2019†



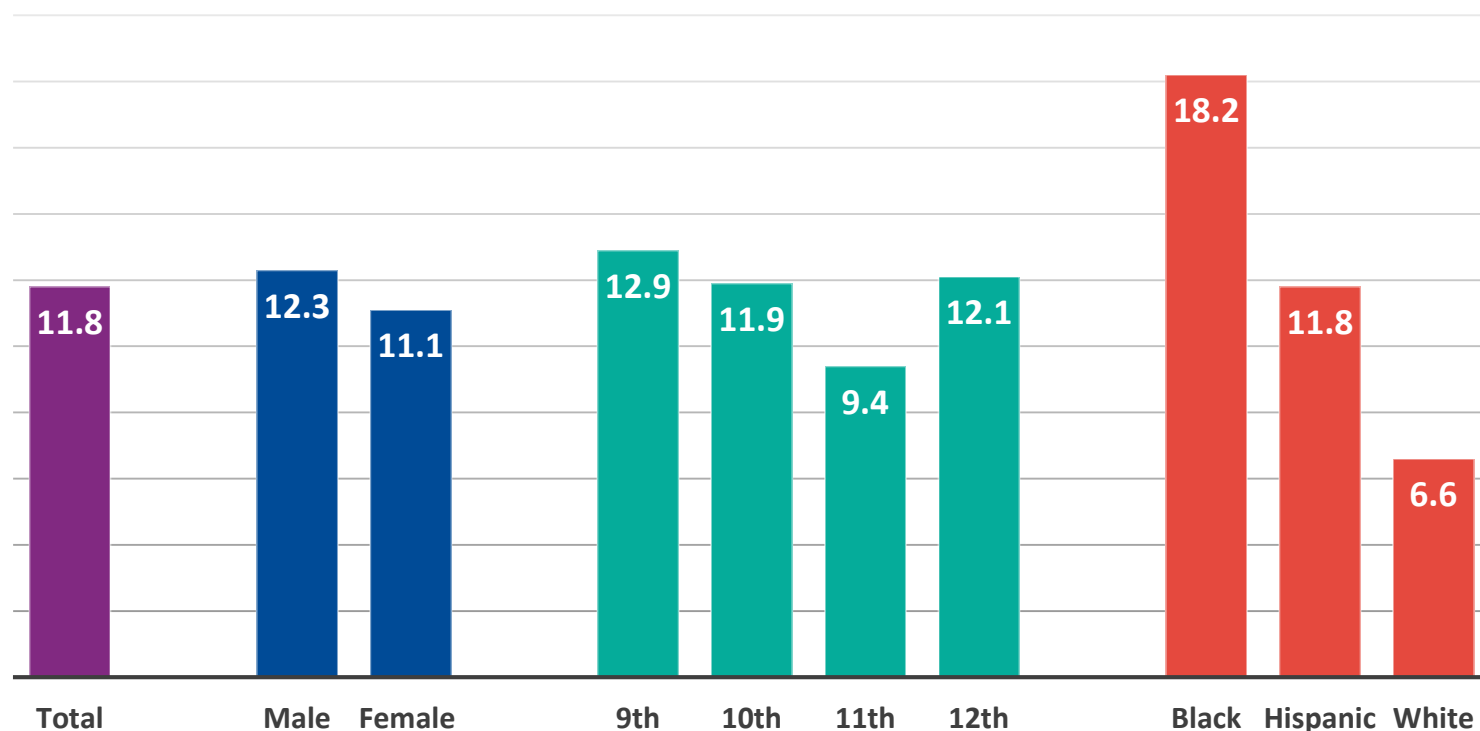
Notes: *One or more times during the 7 days before the survey. This graph contains weighted results.

†Decreased, 1999-2011, no change, 2011-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Source: Palm Beach – Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1999-2019 - QN70

Healthy and Active

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Vegetables,*
by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



Notes: *Green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

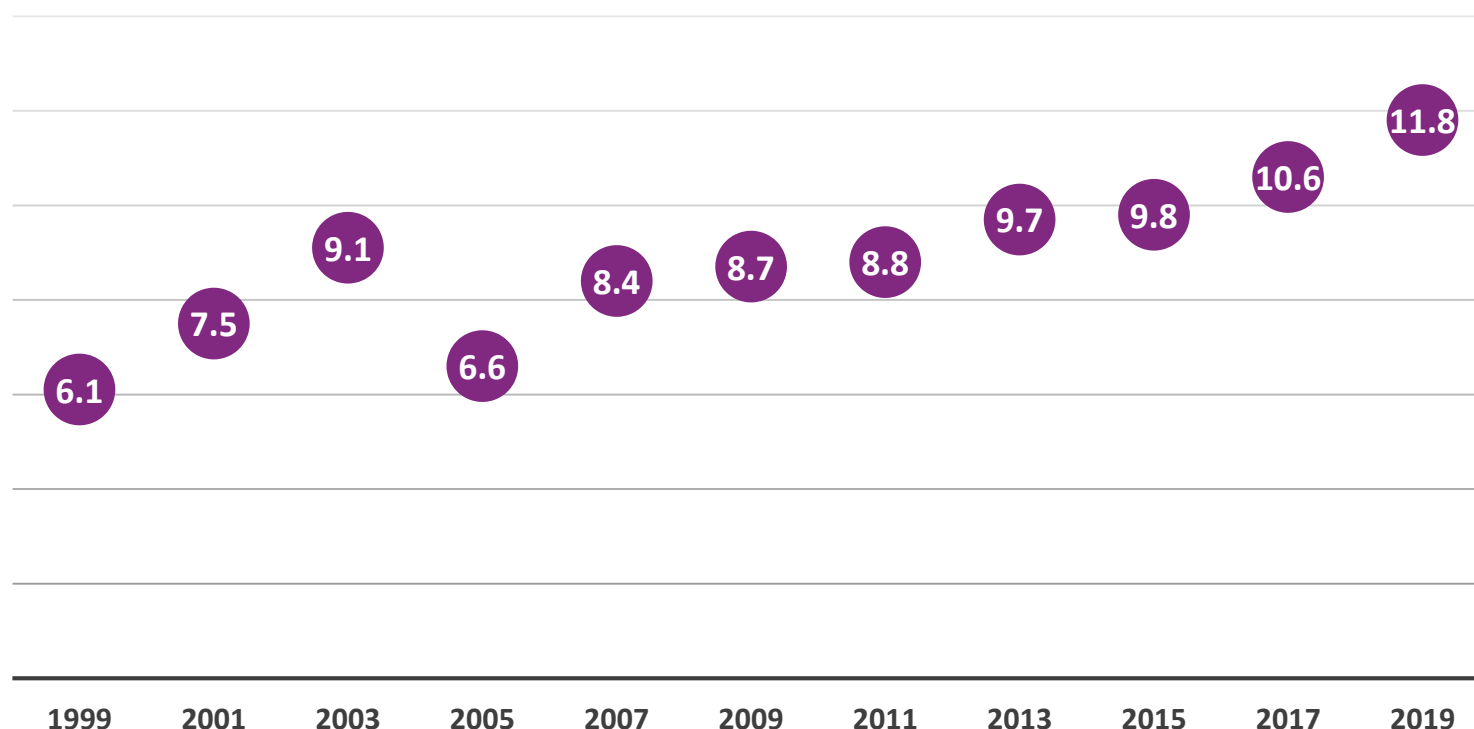
†B > H, B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.) This graph contains weighted results.

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Source: Palm Beach – Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019 - QNVEGO

Healthy and Active

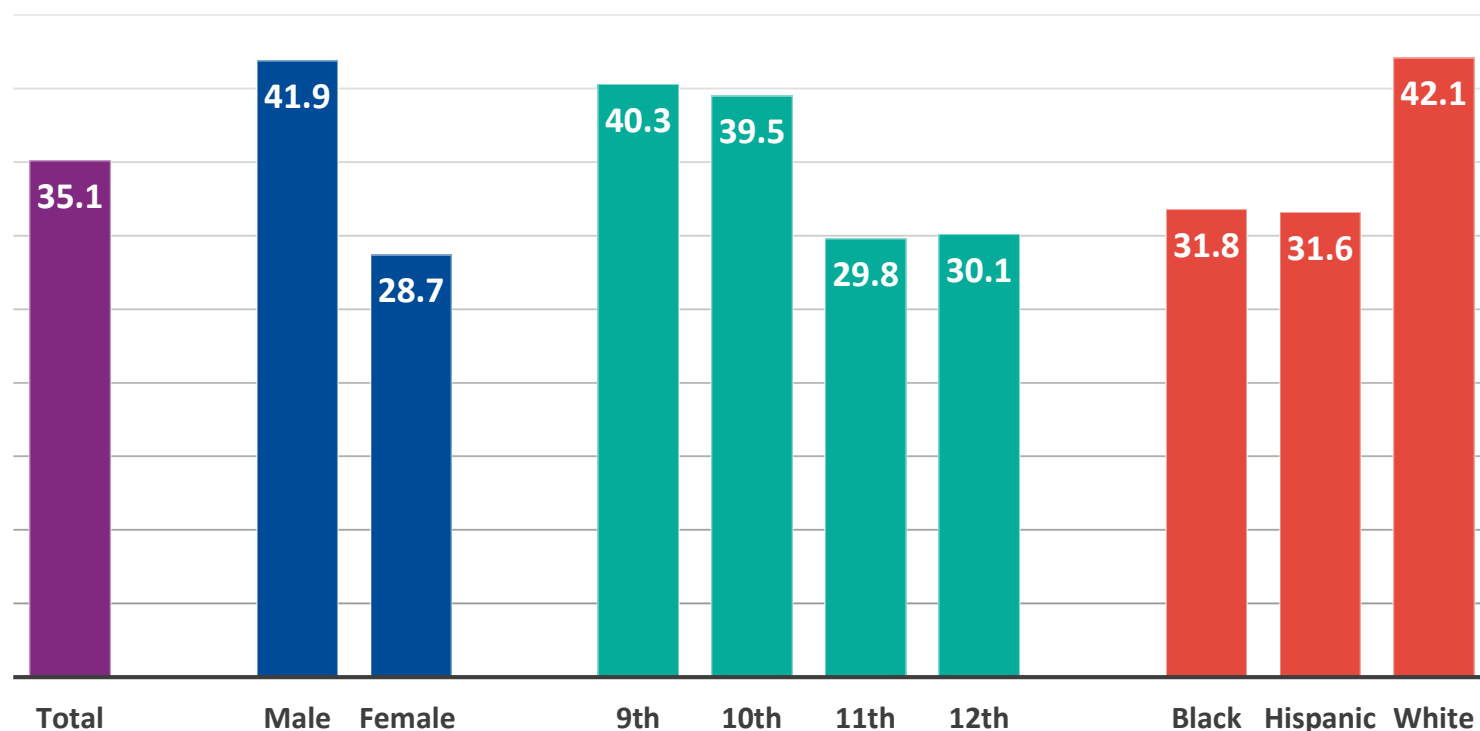
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Vegetables,* 1999-2019[†]



Notes: *Green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey
[†]Increased 1999-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results.
Source: Palm Beach – Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1999 - 2019 - QNVEGO

Healthy and Active

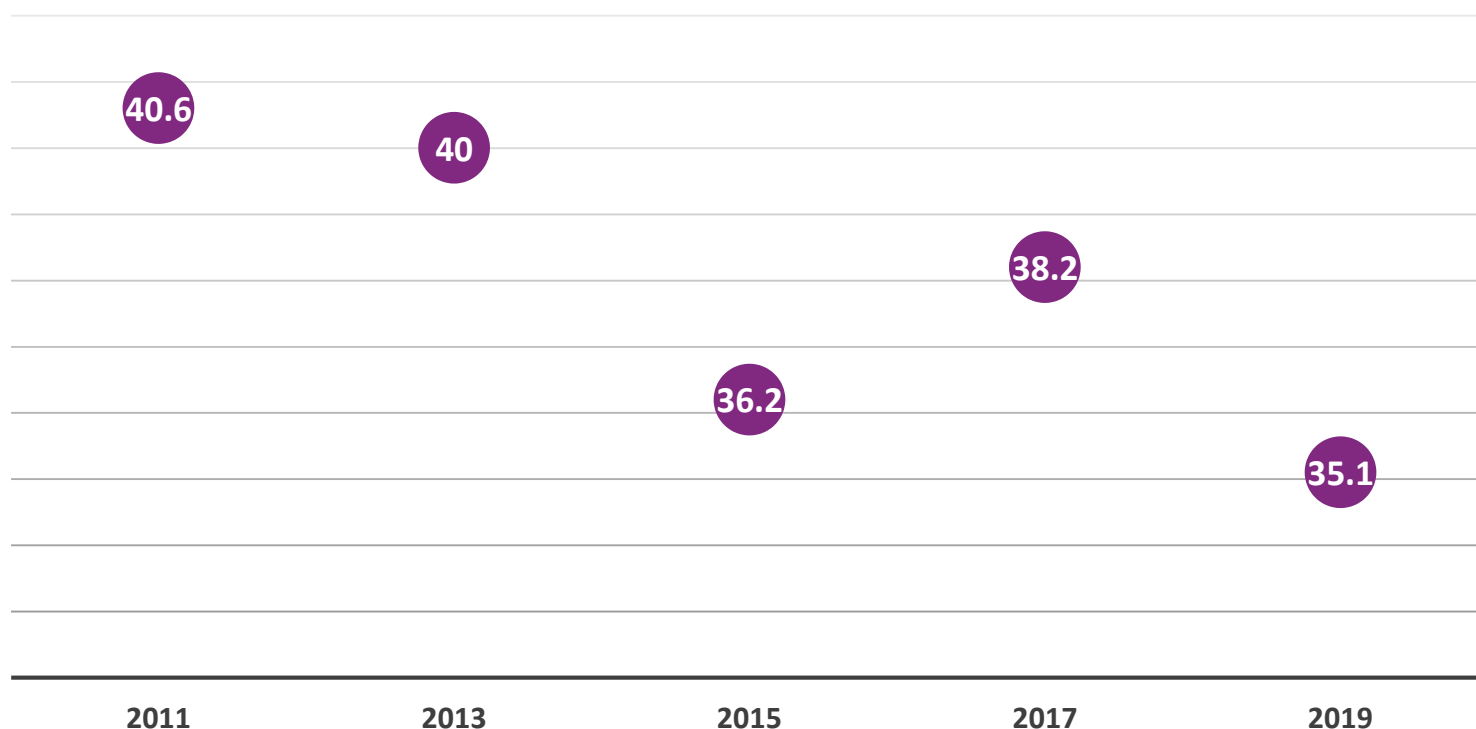
Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on 5 or More Days,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



Notes: *In any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey
†M > F; 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 11th, 10th > 12th; W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.) This graph contains weighted results. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Source: Palm Beach – Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019 - QN78

Healthy and Active

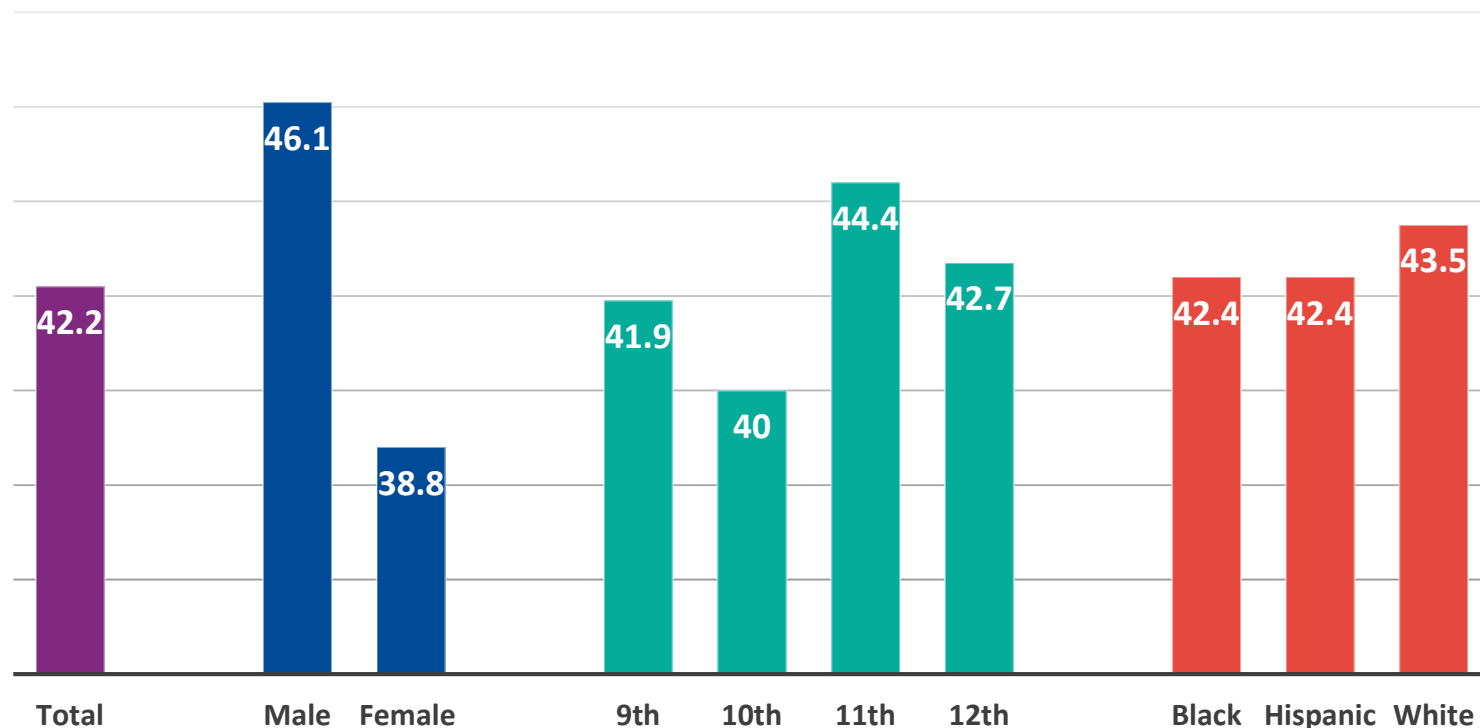
Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on 5 or More Days,* 2011-2019†



Notes: *In any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey
†Decreased 2011-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).] This graph contains weighted results.
Source: Palm Beach – Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011 - 2019 - QN78

Healthy and Active

Percentage of High School Students Who Played Video or Computer Games or Used a Computer 3 or More Hours Per Day,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2019



Notes: *Counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day. This graph contains weighted results.

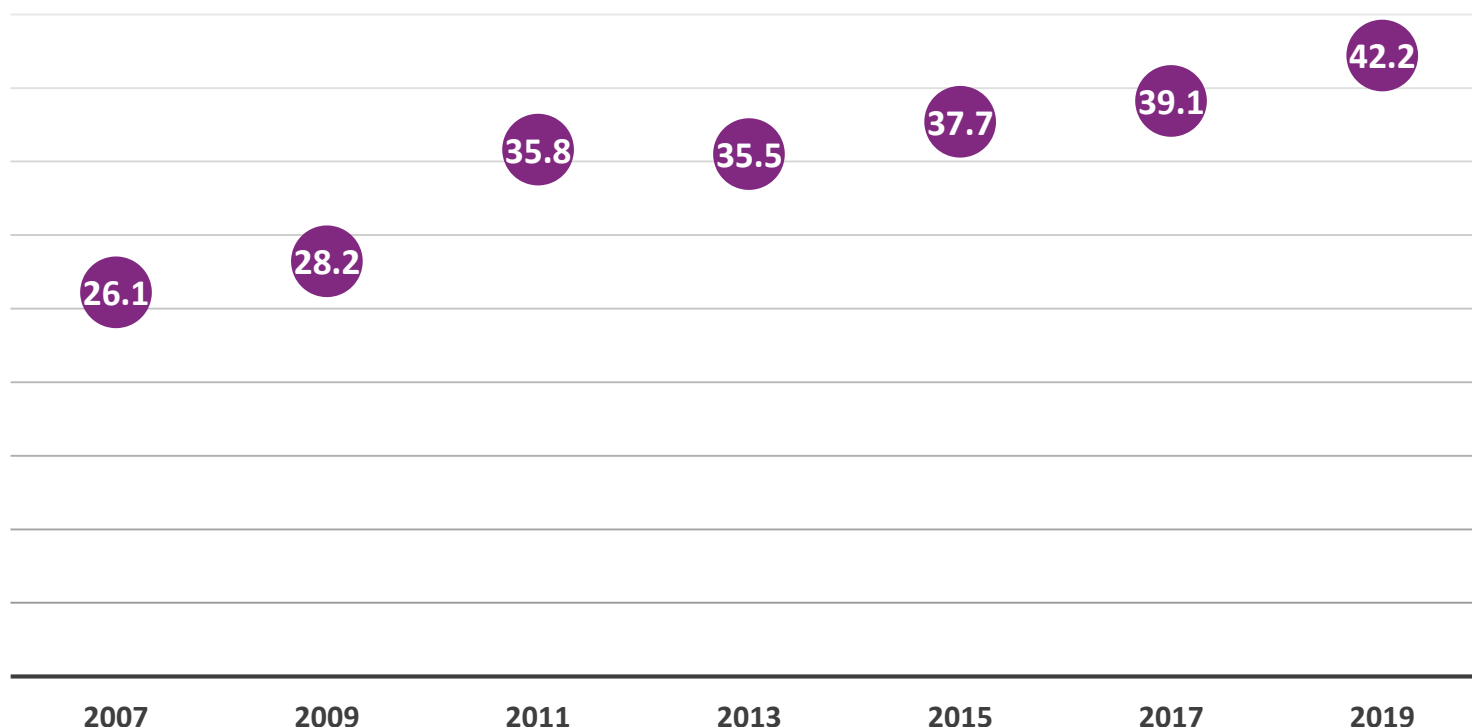
†M > F (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.) All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Source: Palm Beach – Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019 - QN80



Healthy and Active

Percentage of High School Students Who Played Video or Computer Games or Used a Computer 3 or More Hours Per Day,* 2007-2019†



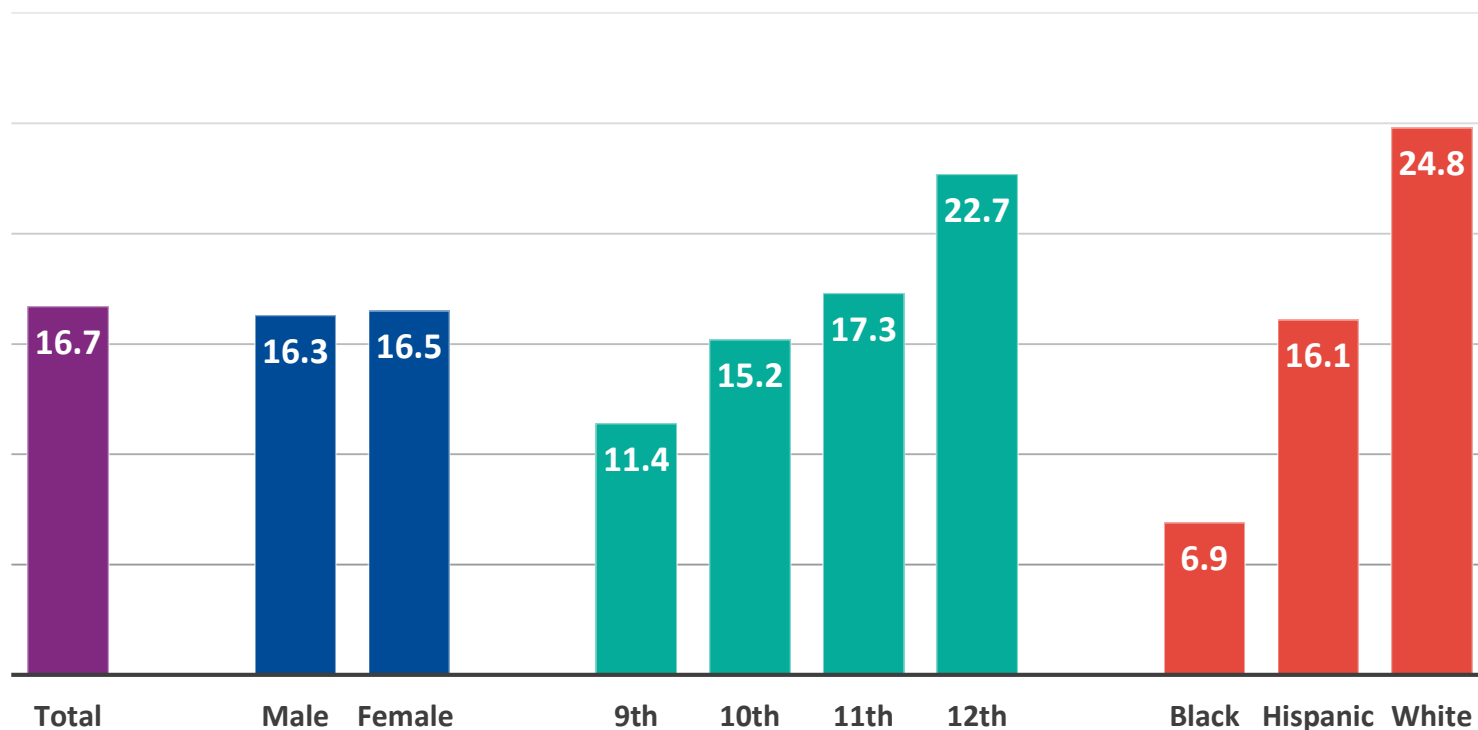
Notes: *Counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day. This graph contains weighted results.

†Increased 2007-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Source: Palm Beach – Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007–2019 QN80

Healthy and Active

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used an Electronic Vapor Product,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



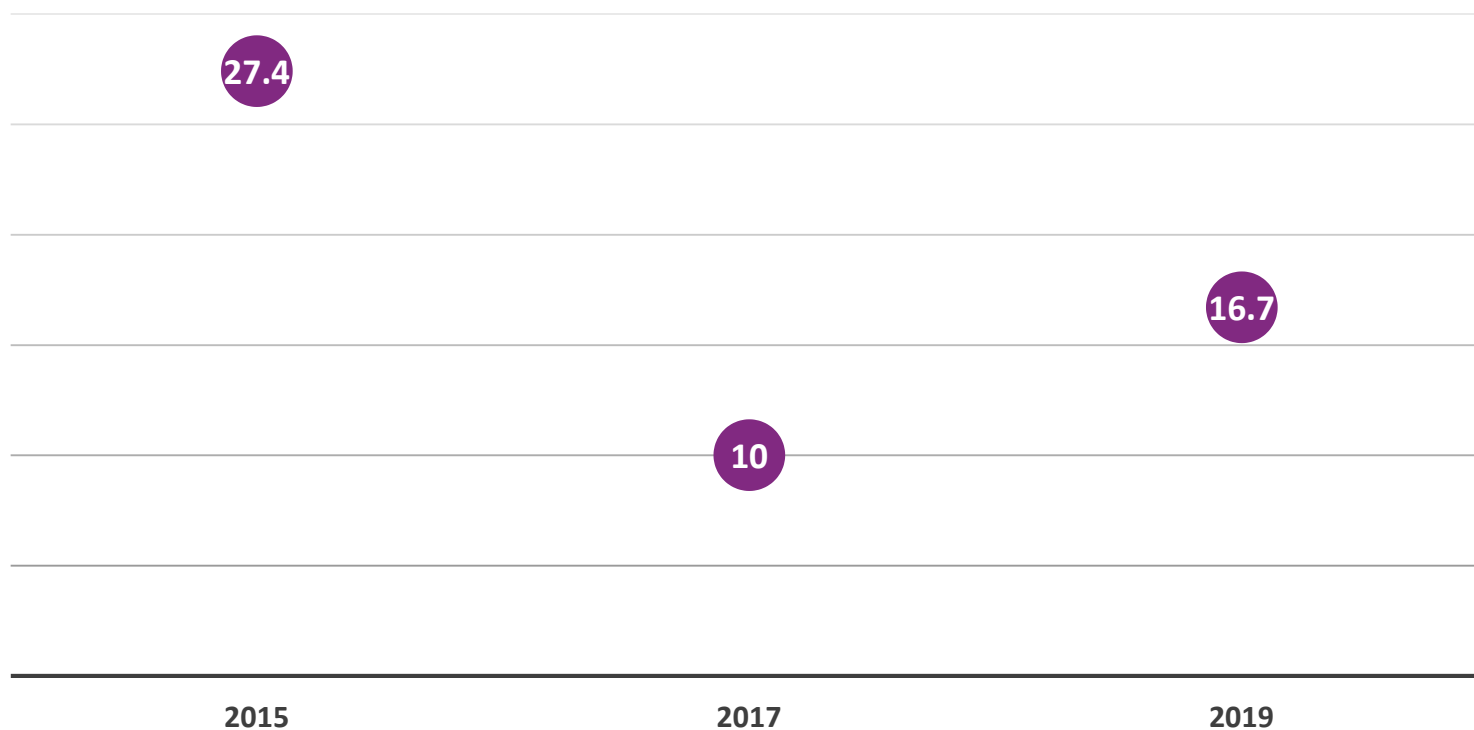
Notes: *Including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey. This graph contains weighted results.

†12th > 9th; 12th > 10th; H > B, W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.) All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Source: Palm Beach – Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019 - QN35

Healthy and Active

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used an Electronic Vapor Product,* 2015-2019†



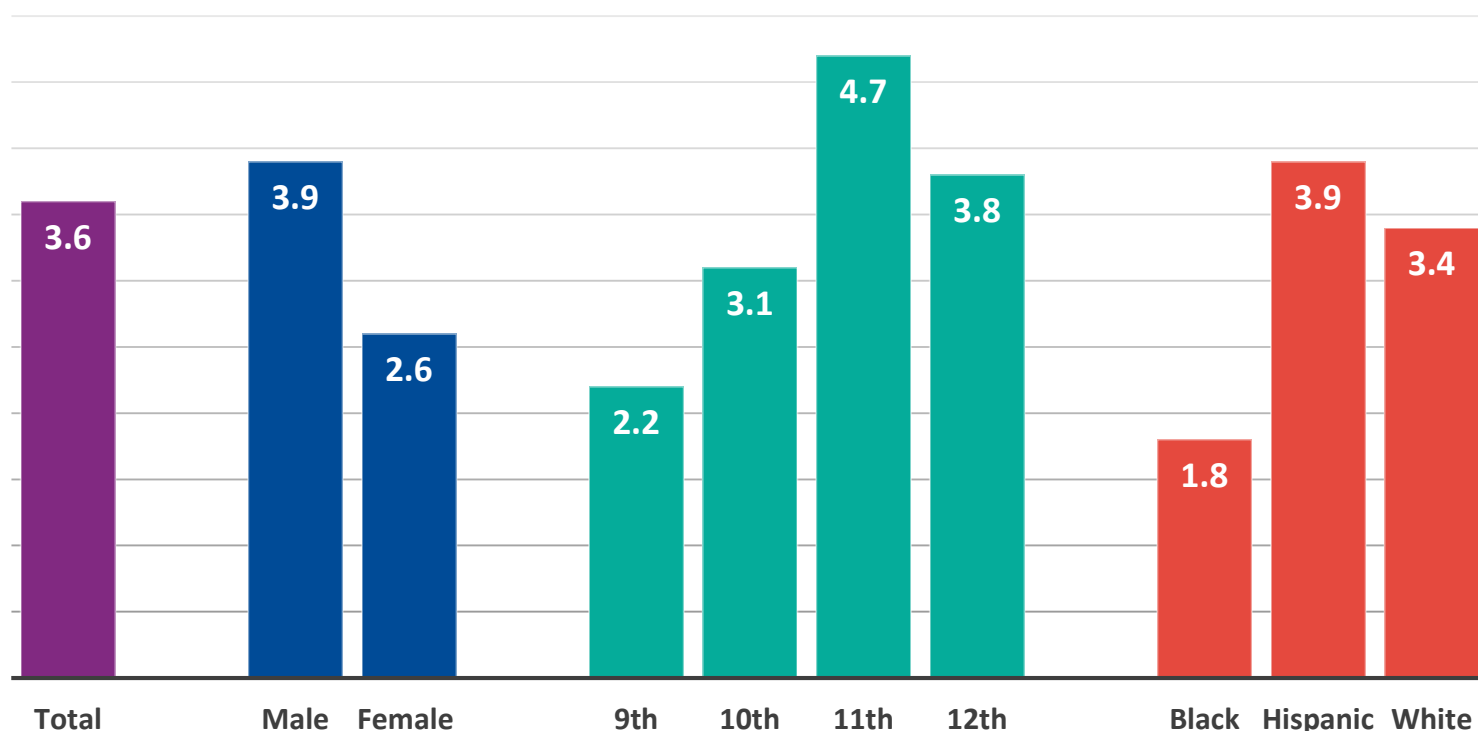
Notes: *Including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey. This graph contains weighted results.

†Decreased 2015-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Source: Palm Beach – Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015 – 2019 - QN35

Healthy and Active

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes,*
by Sex, Grade,[†] and Race/Ethnicity,[†] 2019



Notes: *On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

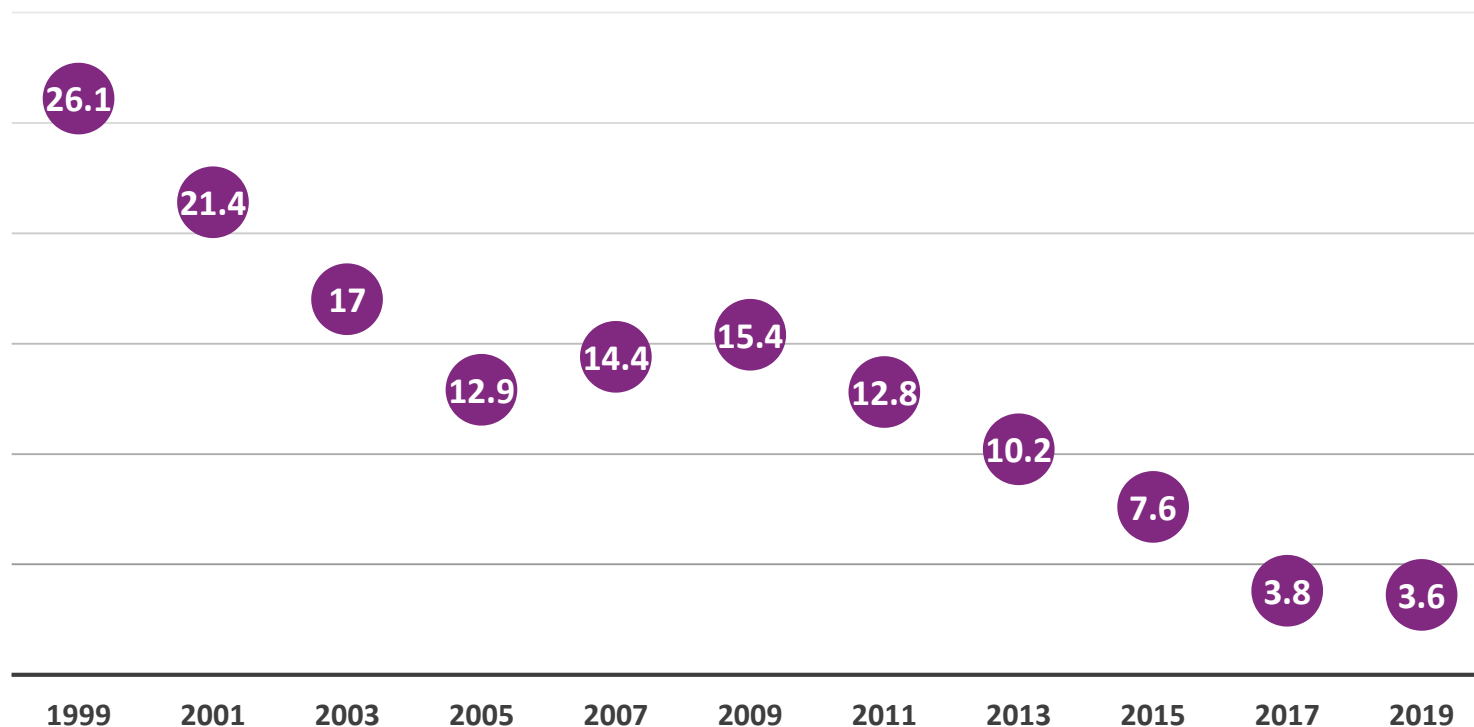
[†]11th > 9th; H > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.) All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

Source: Palm Beach – Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019 - QN32



Healthy and Active

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes,* 1999-2019†



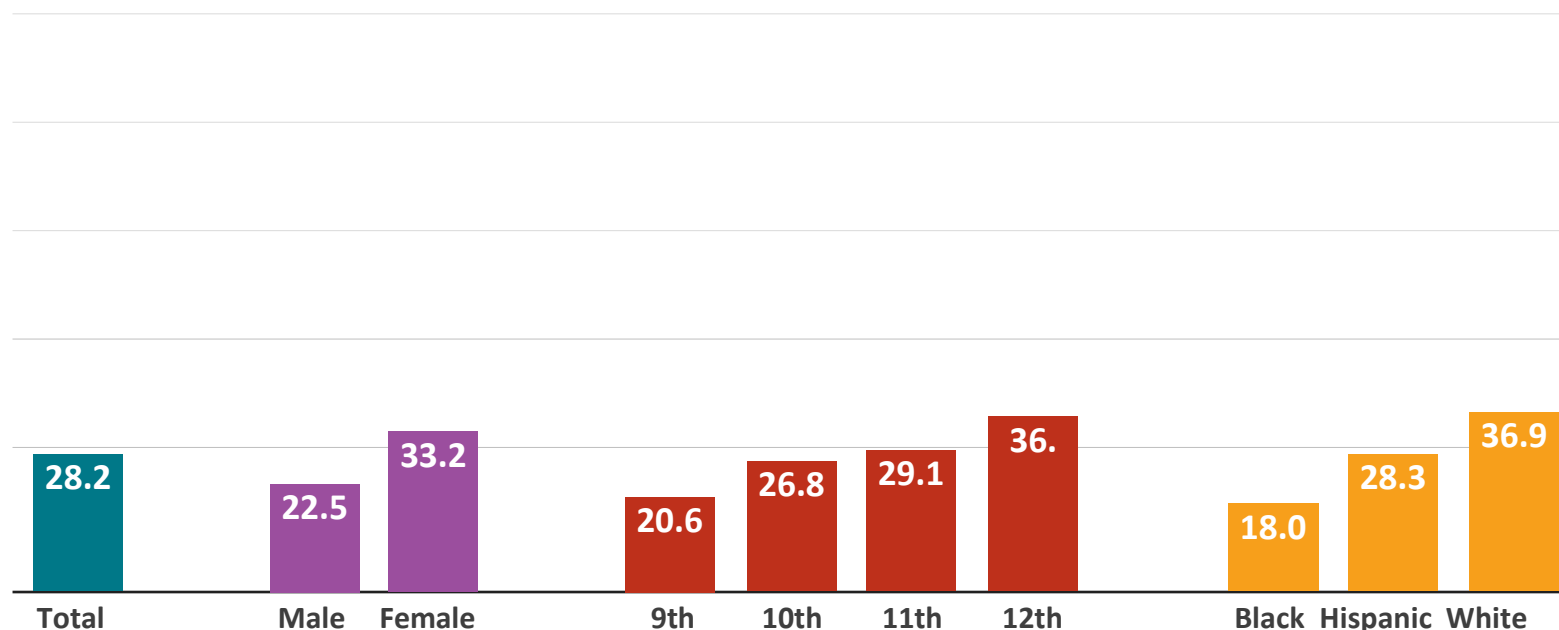
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 1999-2019, decreased 1999-2013, decreased 2013-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results.

Source: Palm Beach – Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1999–2019 - QN32

Healthy and Active

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Drank Alcohol,*
by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



Notes: *At least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

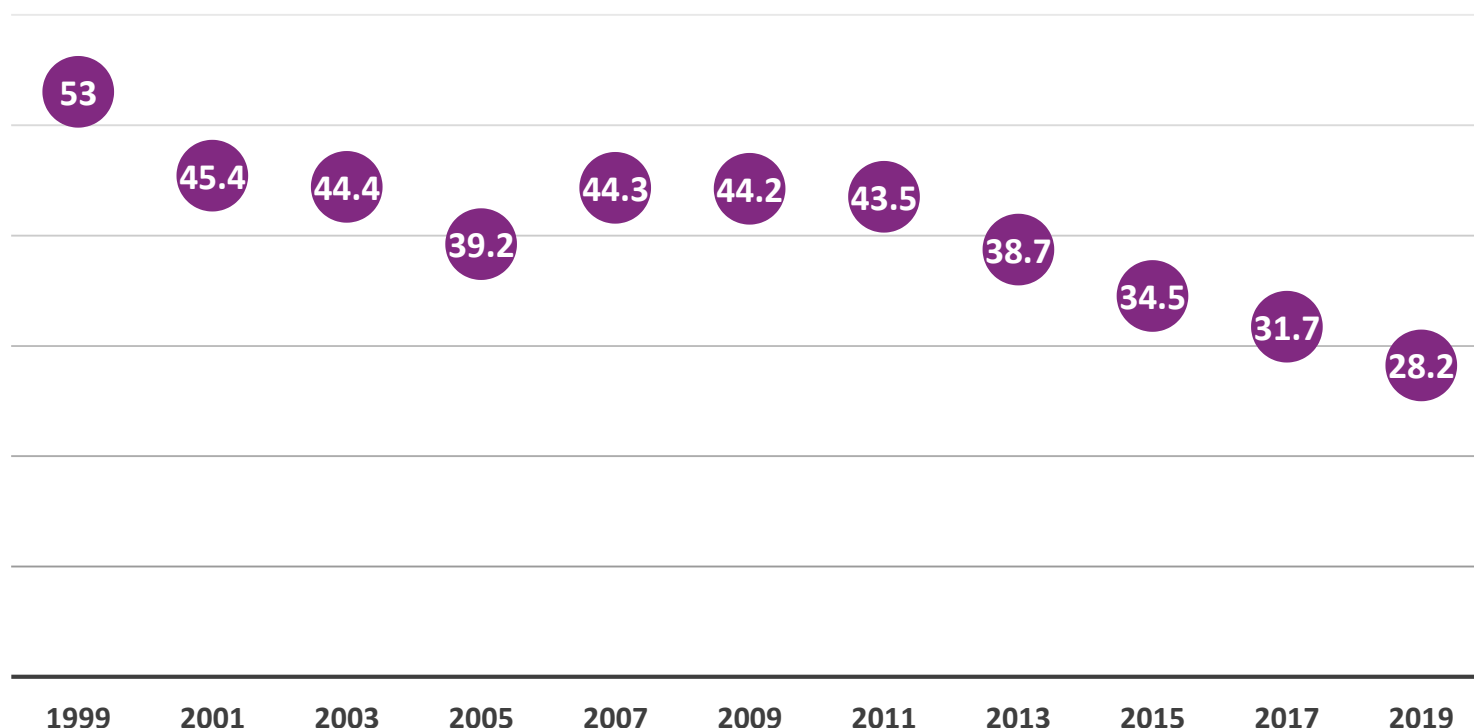
†F > M; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; H > B, W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.) All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

Source: Palm Beach – Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019 - QN41



Healthy and Active

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Drank Alcohol,* 1999-2019†



Notes: *At least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 1999-2019, decreased 1999-2011, decreased 2011-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results.

Source: Palm Beach – Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1999 – 2019 - QN41

Access to Afterschool Programming

Indicators

- Quality Improvement System (QIS) Description and Rationale
- Number of Children Attending Afterschool, QIS Participating Programs or Designated High Quality Centers



Access to Afterschool Programming

- **The Quality Improvement System(QIS)**

Through the *Palm Beach County Quality Improvement System*, afterschool programs receive **coaching, training and other Prime Time supports** designed to improve quality. Programs also create an **improvement plan** each year and learn to assess their own performance.

- **What is High Quality?**

High quality programs provide a **supportive and engaging environment for youth**. Program quality is assessed each year using the **Palm Beach County Program Quality Assessment (PBC-PQA)**. Scores on the assessment range from 1 to 5, and average scores of 4.1 or above are considered “high quality.”

- **Why Quality Matters**

Prime Time’s work is rooted in a wide body of research demonstrating that **quality OST programs lead to substantial academic, social, and emotional benefits for youth**. These benefits include higher grades, improved standardized test scores, on-time grade promotion, reduced dropout rates, and increased school day attendance in programs throughout the country.¹ Programs that attend to the social and emotional needs of youth lead to skill development, well-being, prosocial behavior, as well as improved academic performance.² Importantly, **program quality is often critical for seeing benefits**. In many cases, no benefits are seen unless a program is of high quality.³

- **Access to High Quality**

In the 2016-2017 QIS cycle, 74% of QIS programs significantly improved in quality **OR** maintained high quality.

- **In Palm Beach County, high quality OST programs lead more youth to move to the next grade level on time compared to low quality programs.⁴**

SOURCE: Lindeman, L.M. (2016). Transforming the Landscape Beyond School: 2014-2015 Annual Quality Improvement Report. Prime Time Palm Beach County, Inc. Naftzger et al., 2014; Vandell, Reisner, & Pierce, 2007; Huang et al., 2000, 2005, 2007; London, Gurantz, & Norman, 2011; Metz, Goldsmith, & Arbreton, 2008; Durlak, Weissberg, & Pachan, 2010; Durlak & Weissberg, 2007. According to a meta-analysis of 73 programs by Durlak and Weissberg (2007; also see Durlak, Weissberg, & Pachan, 2010). Vandell, Reisner, & Pierce, 2007. According to a rigorous study conducted by the American Institutes for Research (Naftzger et al., 2014). Further research on youth outcomes in Palm Beach County is currently in progress. Prime Time, provided by Lisa Lindeman

Access to Afterschool Programming

Description of Component	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
Number of all * school-age children who attended a QIS Afterschool or Summer Program (i.e., assessed at any level of quality)	17,721	17,582	19,546	19,270
Number of all subsidized CSC funded school-age children who attended an Afterschool or Summer Program	11,742	11,904	12,652	13,749

Description of Component	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
QIS Providers	123	152	154	150
"High Quality" QIS Providers	53 (45%)	64 (51%)	69 (54%)	78 (59%)



Meeting Educational Standards

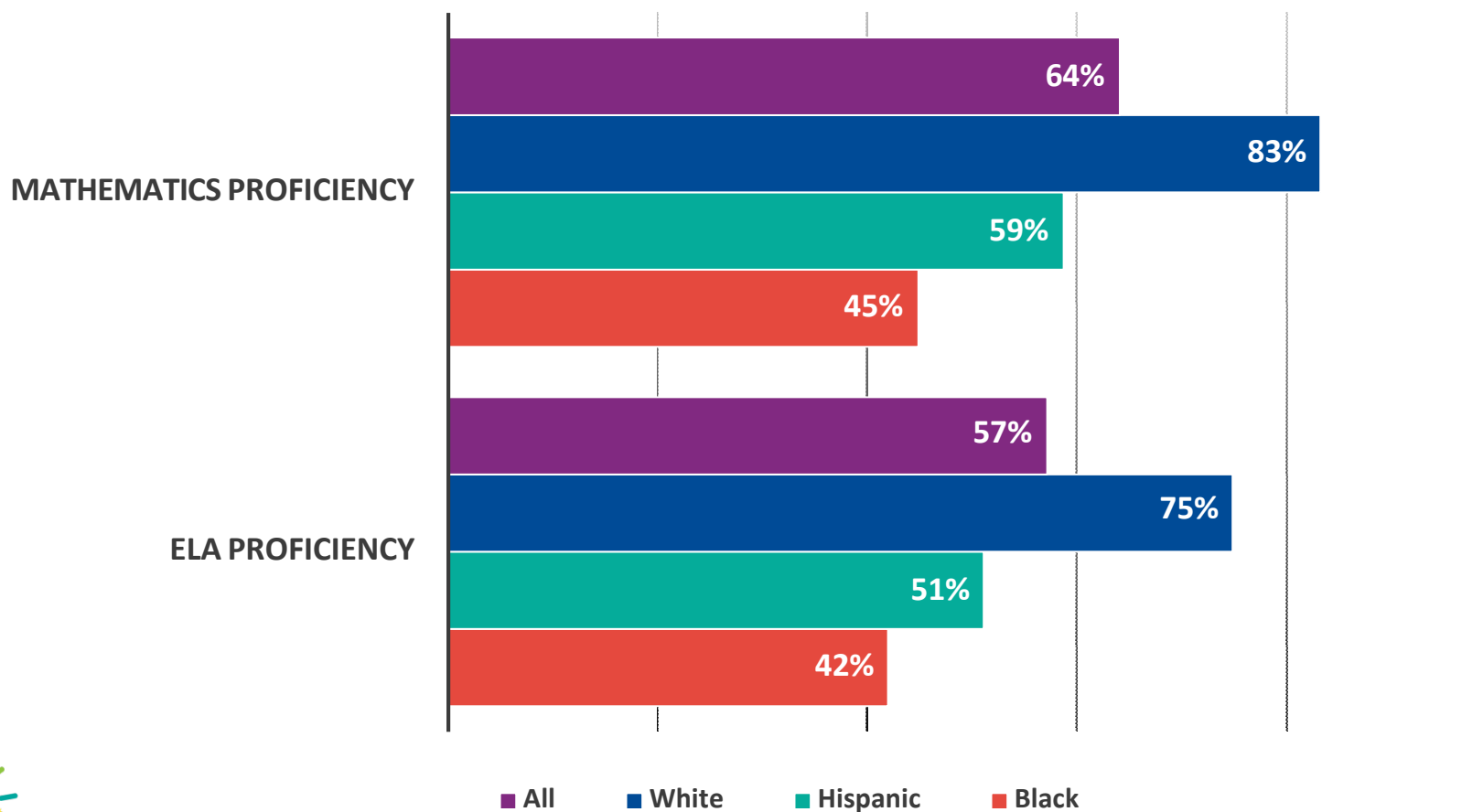
Indicators

- Palm Beach County Student Reading Level 3 or Above in Selected Grades
- Proficiency in FSA English Language Arts (ELA) and Mathematics in Grade 8 by Ethnicity
- Palm Beach County School Absences By School Level
- Palm Beach County Elementary Age Youth with Absences by Race/Ethnicity and Gender
- Palm Beach County Middle School Age Youth with Absences by Race/Ethnicity and Gender
- Palm Beach County High School Age Youth with Absences by Race/Ethnicity and Gender
- Palm Beach County Elementary Age Youth With Suspensions by Race/Ethnicity and Gender
- Palm Beach County Middle School Age Youth With Suspensions by Race/Ethnicity and Gender
- Palm Beach County High School Age Youth With Suspensions by Race/Ethnicity and Gender
- Comparison of Palm Beach County and Florida Graduation Rates
- Palm Beach Federal Graduation Rates by Free/Reduced Price Lunch (FRL), Ethnicity and Gender
- Palm Beach Federal Graduation Rates by English Language Learner (ELL), Ethnicity and Gender
- Palm Beach Federal Graduation Rates by Students With Disabilities (SWD), Ethnicity and Gender



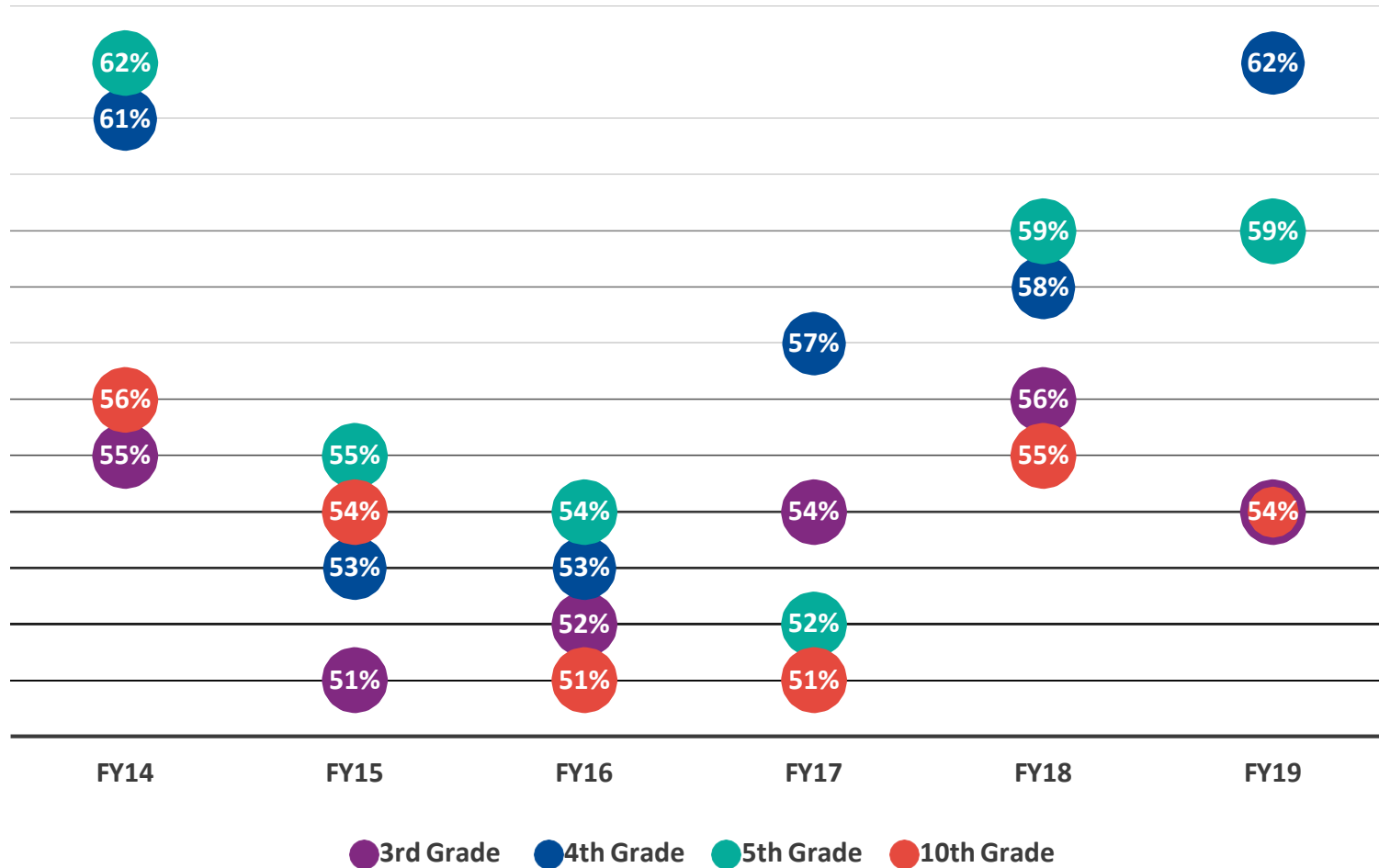
Meeting Educational Standards

FY 2019 Proficiency in FSA English Language Arts (ELA) and Mathematics in Grade 8 by Ethnicity



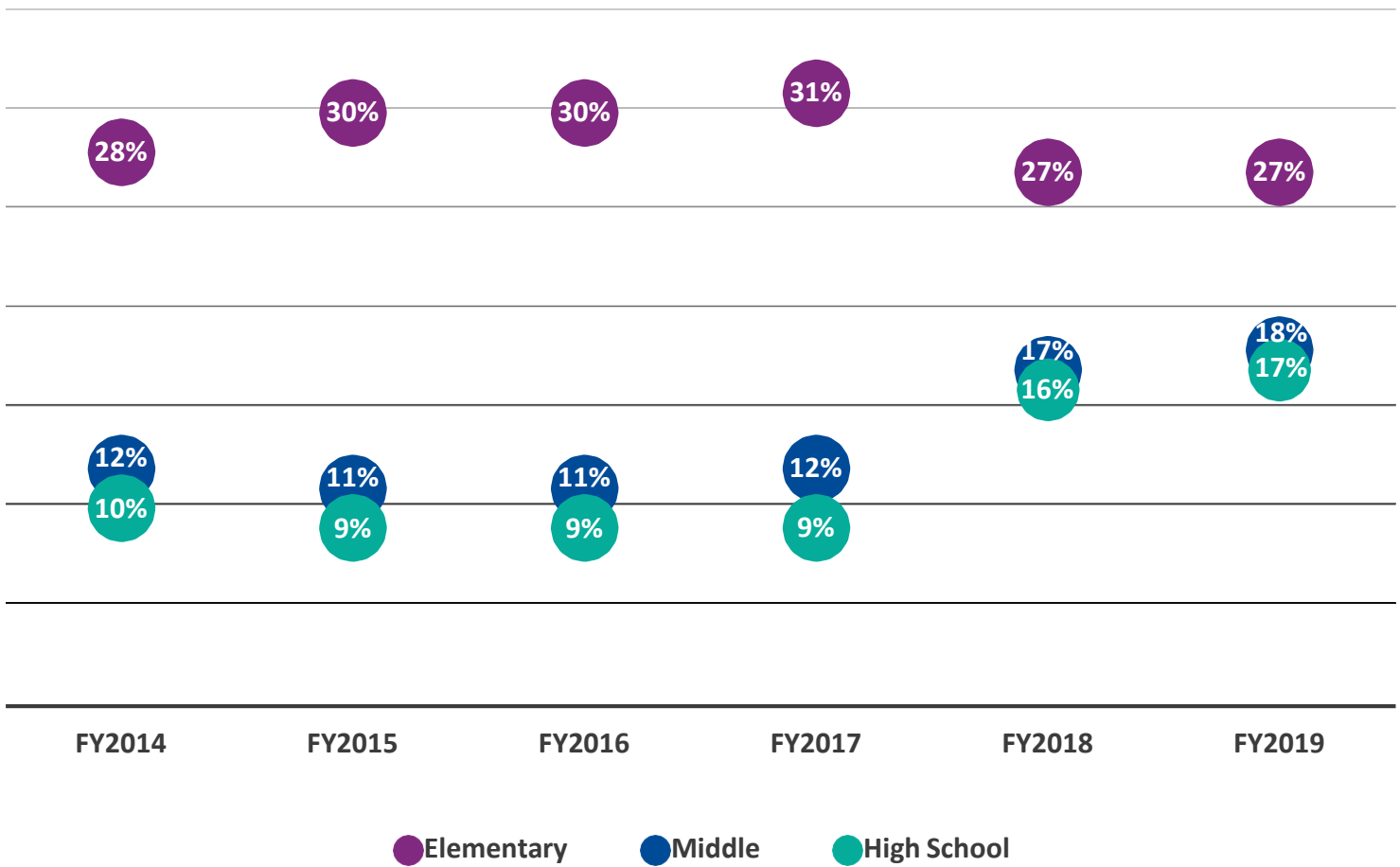
Meeting Educational Standards

FY 2014-19 Palm Beach County Student Reading Level 3 or Above



Meeting Educational Standards

FY 2014-19 Palm Beach County School Absences By School Level: Palm Beach County Students Absent More Than 10 Days Annually



Meeting Educational Standards

FY 2019 Palm Beach County Elementary Age Youth with Absences by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Sub-Groups	Number of students with more than 10 days absent	Number of Children Enrolled	Percent of students with more than 10 days absent
Black Female	2,621	10,895	24.06%
Hispanic Female	4,415	14,461	30.53%
White Female	3,003	11,583	25.93%
Other Female	673	2,909	23.14%
Black Male	3,024	11,606	26.06%
Hispanic Male	4,799	15,419	31.12%
White Male	3,235	12,375	26.14%
Other Male	743	3,004	24.73%
Total	22,513	82,252	27.37%



Meeting Educational Standards

FY 2019 Palm Beach County Middle School Age Youth with Absences by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Sub-Groups	Number of students with more than 10 days absent	Number of Children Enrolled	Percent of students with more than 10 days absent
Black Female	621	5,295	11.73%
Hispanic Female	1,396	7,276	19.19%
White Female	1,083	5,951	18.20%
Other Female	180	1,351	13.32%
Black Male	787	5,350	14.71%
Hispanic Male	1,612	7,276	22.16%
White Male	1,305	6,191	21.08%
Other Male	202	1,450	13.93%
Total	7,186	40,140	17.90%



Meeting Educational Standards

FY 2019 Palm Beach County High School Age Youth with Absences by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Sub-Groups	Number of students with more than 10 days absent	Number of Children Enrolled	Percent of students with more than 10 days absent
Black Female	1,201	7,067	16.99%
Hispanic Female	1,901	9,112	20.86%
White Female	1,254	8,879	14.12%
Other Female	246	1,858	13.24%
Black Male	1,192	7,145	16.68%
Hispanic Male	2,001	9,500	21.06%
White Male	1,474	9,210	16.00%
Other Male	279	1,891	14.75%
Total	9,548	54,662	17.47%



Meeting Educational Standards

FY 2019 Palm Beach County Elementary Age Youth With Suspensions by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Sub-Groups	In-School	Out-of-School	Number of Children Enrolled	Percent of Children With In-School Suspension	Percent of Children With Out-of-School Suspension	Total Suspensions
Black Female	94	332	10,896	0.86%	3.05%	426
Hispanic Female	18	51	14,462	0.12%	0.35%	69
White Female	14	28	11,584	0.12%	0.24%	42
Other Female	1	6	2,910	0.03%	0.21%	7
Black Male	316	1,134	11,607	2.72%	9.77%	1,450
Hispanic Male	89	269	15,420	0.58%	1.74%	358
White Male	75	195	12,376	0.61%	1.58%	270
Other Male	23	30	3,005	0.77%	1.00%	53
Total	630	2,045	82,260	0.77%	2.49%	2675



Meeting Educational Standards

FY 2019 Palm Beach County Middle School Age Youth with Suspensions by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Sub-Groups	In-School	Out-of-School	Number of Children Enrolled	Percent of Children With In-School Suspension	Percent of Children With Out-of-School Suspension	Total Suspensions
Black Female	415	647	5,296	7.84%	12.22%	1062
Hispanic Female	259	410	7,110	3.64%	5.77%	669
White Female	116	208	5,952	1.95%	3.49%	324
Other Female	31	66	1,352	2.29%	4.88%	97
Black Male	784	1,158	5,351	14.65%	21.64%	1942
Hispanic Male	483	790	7,277	6.64%	10.86%	1273
White Male	388	537	6,192	6.27%	8.67%	925
Other Male	75	109	1,451	5.17%	7.51%	184
Total	2,551	3,925	39,981	6.38%	9.82%	6,476



Meeting Educational Standards

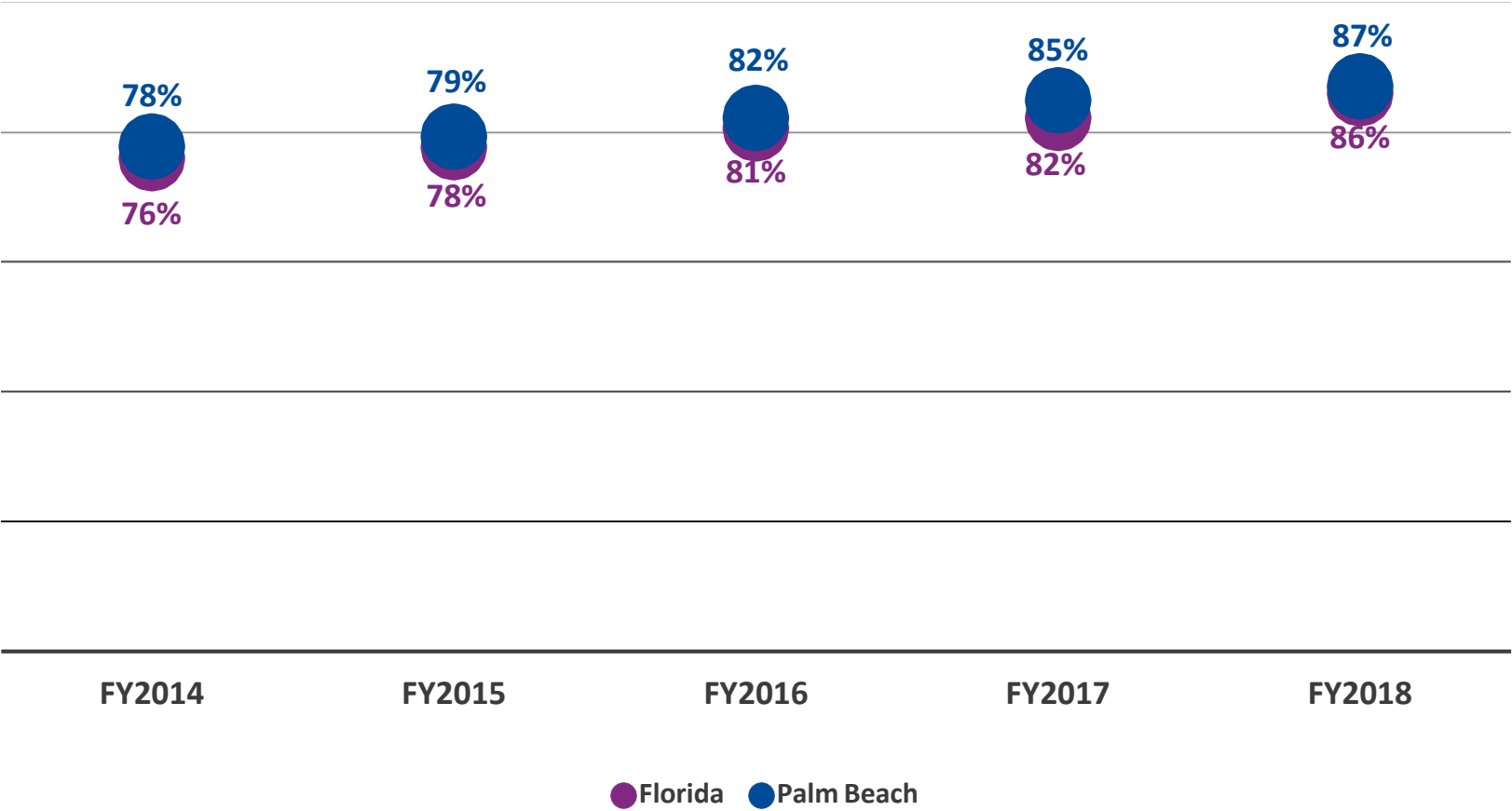
FY 2019 Palm Beach County High School Aged Youth with Suspensions by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Sub-Groups	In-School	Out-of-School	Number of Children Enrolled	Percent of Children With In-School Suspension	Percent of Children With Out-of-School Suspension	Total Suspensions
Black Female	583	747	7,322	7.96%	10.20%	1330
Hispanic Female	331	315	9,292	3.56%	3.39%	646
White Female	206	230	8,891	2.32%	2.59%	436
Other Female	48	53	1,869	2.57%	2.84%	101
Black Male	1,098	1,132	7,423	14.79%	15.25%	2230
Hispanic Male	656	778	9,669	6.78%	8.05%	1434
White Male	546	644	9,217	5.92%	6.99%	1190
Other Male	101	131	1,895	5.33%	6.91%	232
Total	3,569	4,030	55,578	6.42%	7.25%	7,599



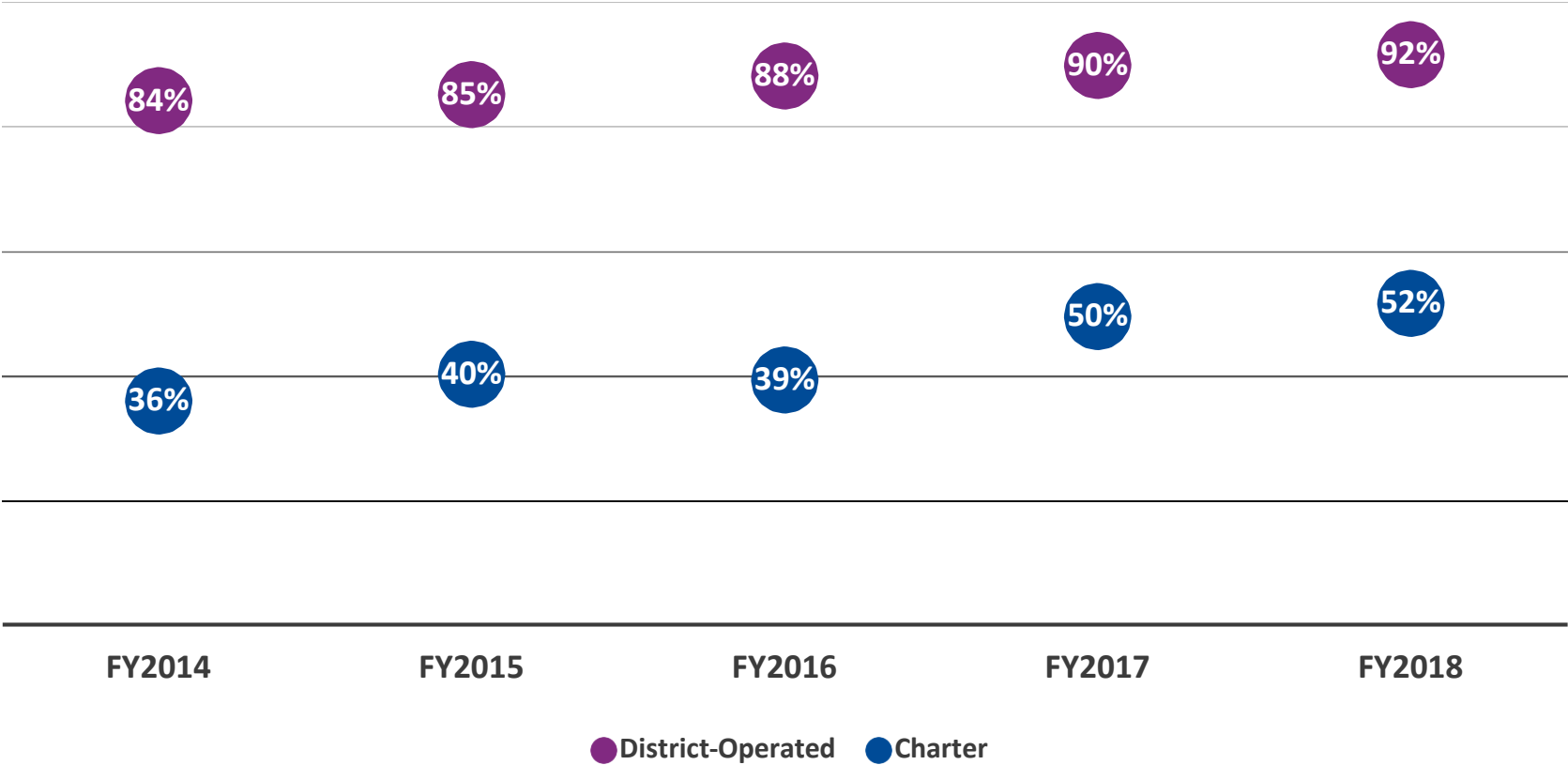
Meeting Educational Standards

FY2014-18 Comparison of Palm Beach County
and Florida Graduation Rates



Meeting Educational Standards

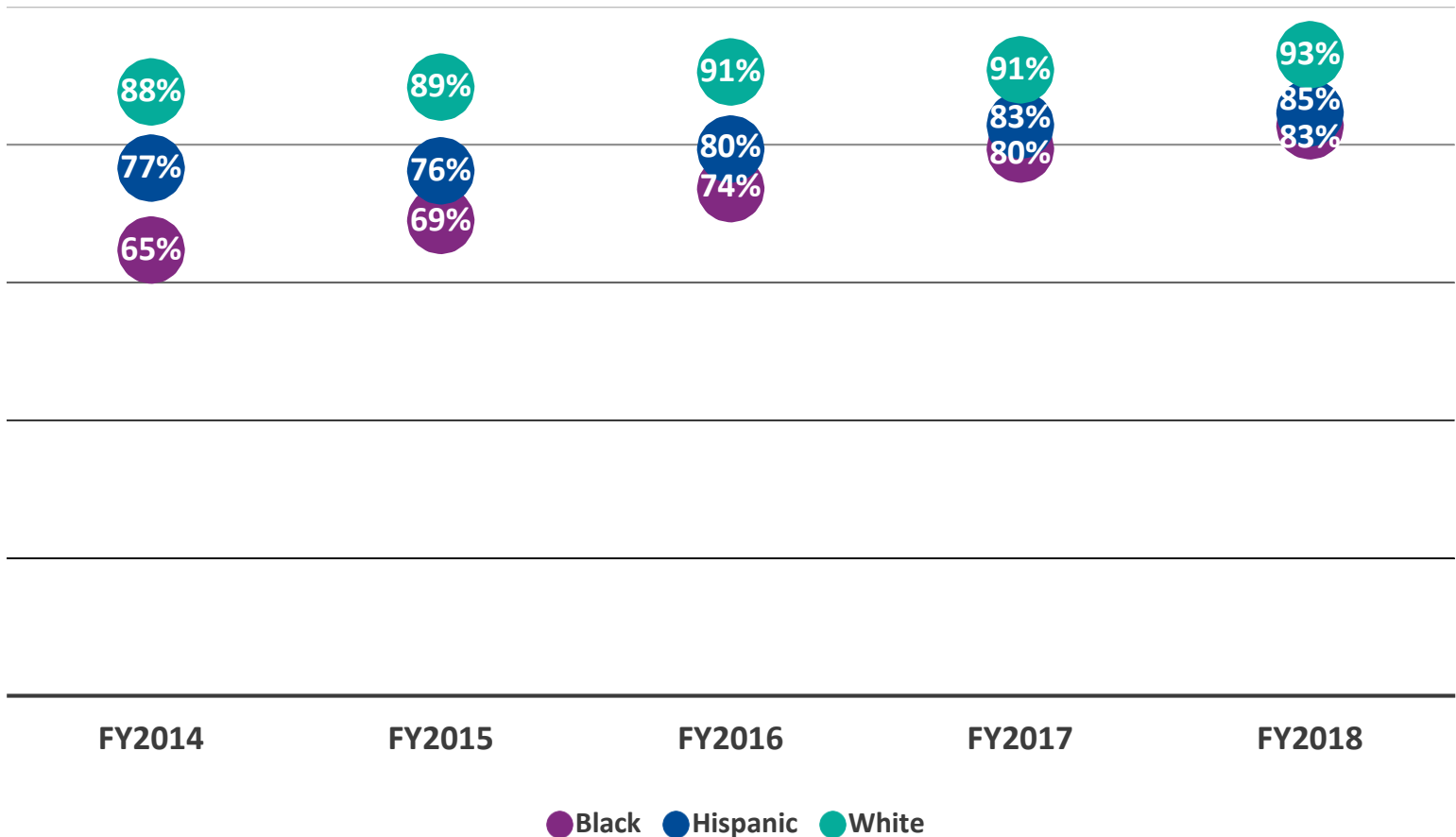
Comparison of Graduation Rates Between
District-Operated and Charter Schools in Palm Beach County



Data Source: Palm Beach County School District Graduation Executive Summary Published December 2018

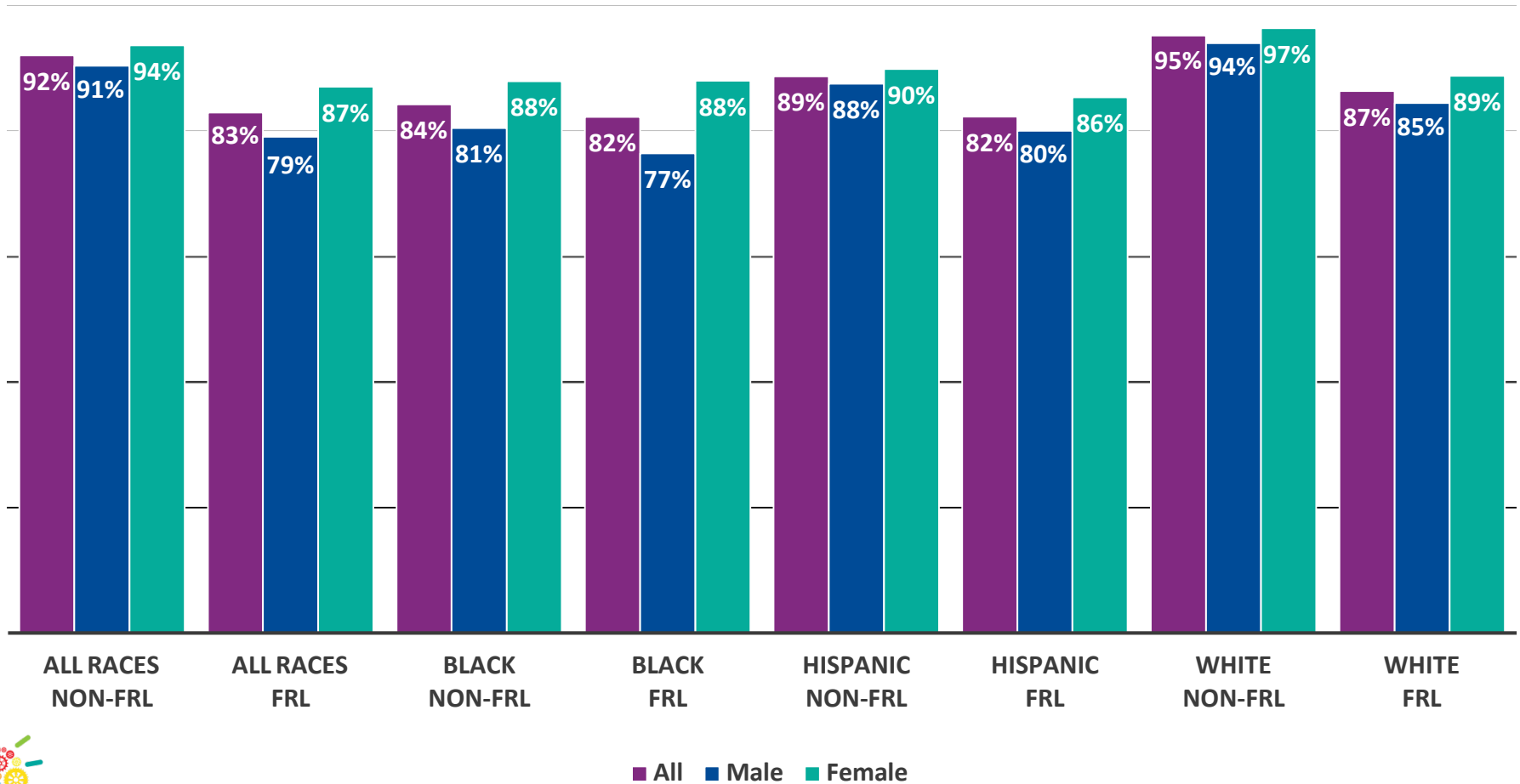
Meeting Educational Standards

FY2014–18 Palm Beach Graduation Rates by Race/Ethnicity



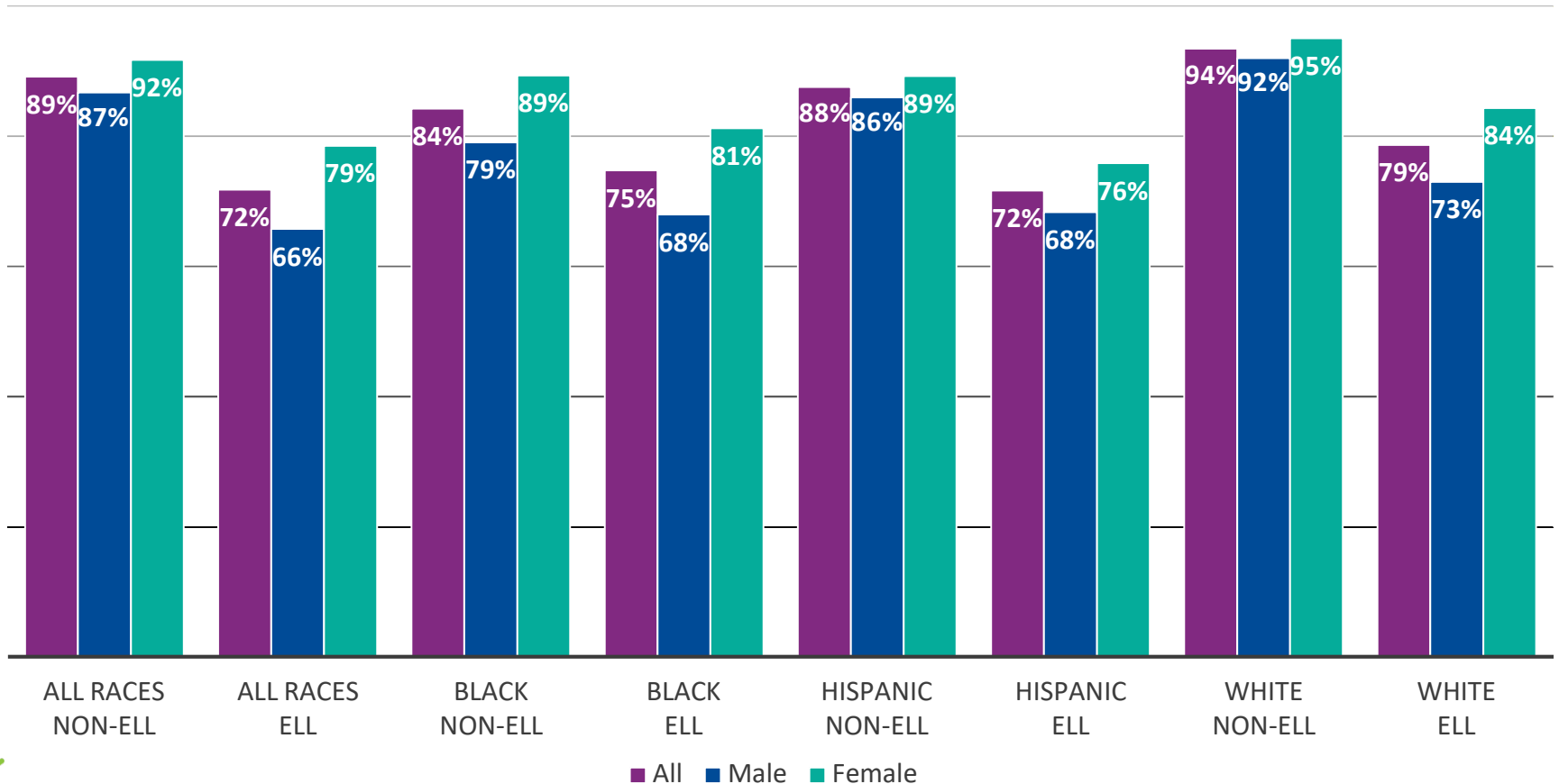
Meeting Educational Standards

FY 2018 Palm Beach Federal Graduation Rates by Free/Reduced Price Lunch (FRL), Race/Ethnicity and Gender



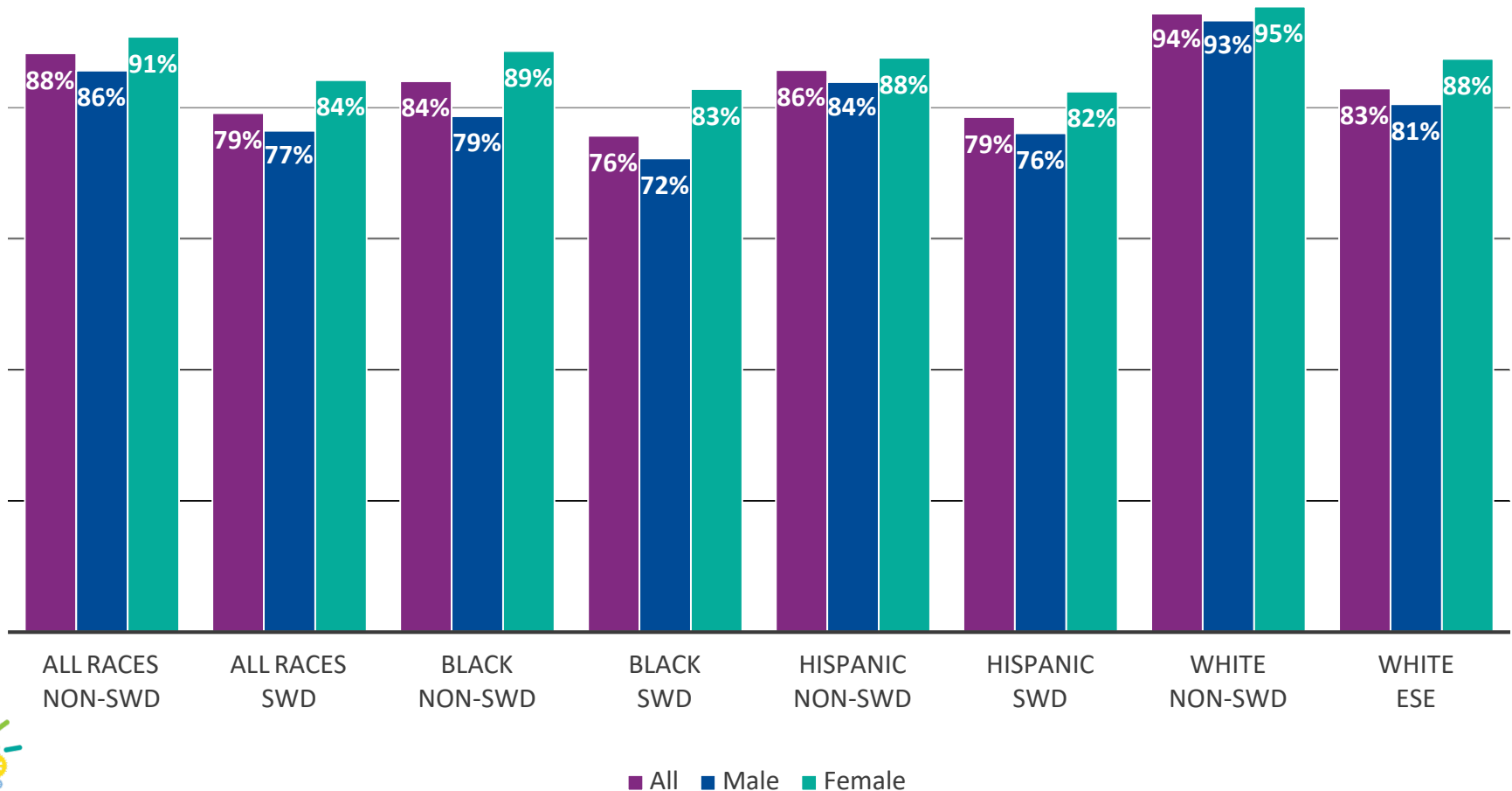
Meeting Educational Standards

FY 2018 Palm Beach Federal Graduation Rates by English Language Learner (ELL), Race/Ethnicity and Gender



Meeting Educational Standards

FY2018 Palm Beach Federal Graduation Rates by Students with Disabilities (SWD), Race, Ethnicity and Gender



Connected and Contributing

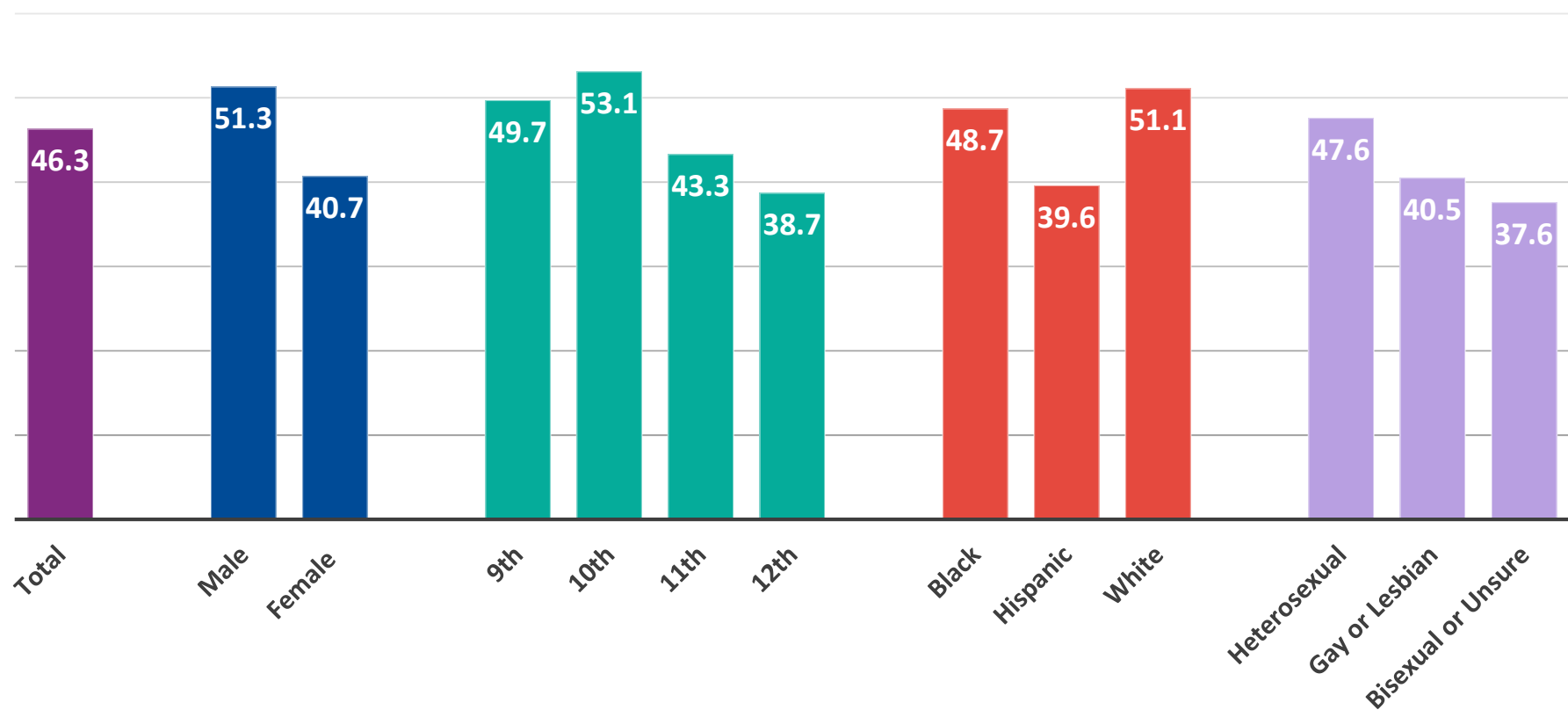
Indicators

- Percentage of High School Students Who Played on at Least One High School Teams Sport by Sex, Grade, Race/Ethnicity and Sexual Orientation
- Percentage of High School Students Who Played on at Least One High School Teams Sport
- Percentage of Palm Beach and Florida Statewide Youth Who Reported Participation in Extracurricular Activities
- Percentage of Middle School Students Who Played on at Least One High School Teams Sport by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity
- Percentage of Middle School Students Who Played on at Least One High School Teams Sport
- Percentages of Palm Beach and Florida Statewide Youth Who Report Involvement in Bullying Behavior
- Percentage of Middle School Students Who Were Ever Bullied on School Property by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity
- Percentage of Middle School Students Who Were Ever Bullied on School Property
- Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Bullied on School Property by Sex, Grade, Race/Ethnicity, and Sexual Orientation
- Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Bullied on School Property
- Percentage of Palm Beach County Student and Parents Reports of Availability of a Caring Adult
- Percentage of High School Students Who Felt Sad, or Hopeless by Sex, Grade, Race/Ethnicity, and Sexual Orientation
- Percentage of High School Students Who Felt Sad, or Hopeless
- Percentage of High School Students Who Attempted Suicide, by Sex, Grade, Race/Ethnicity and Sexual Orientation
- Percentage of High School Students Who Attempted Suicide



Connected and Contributing

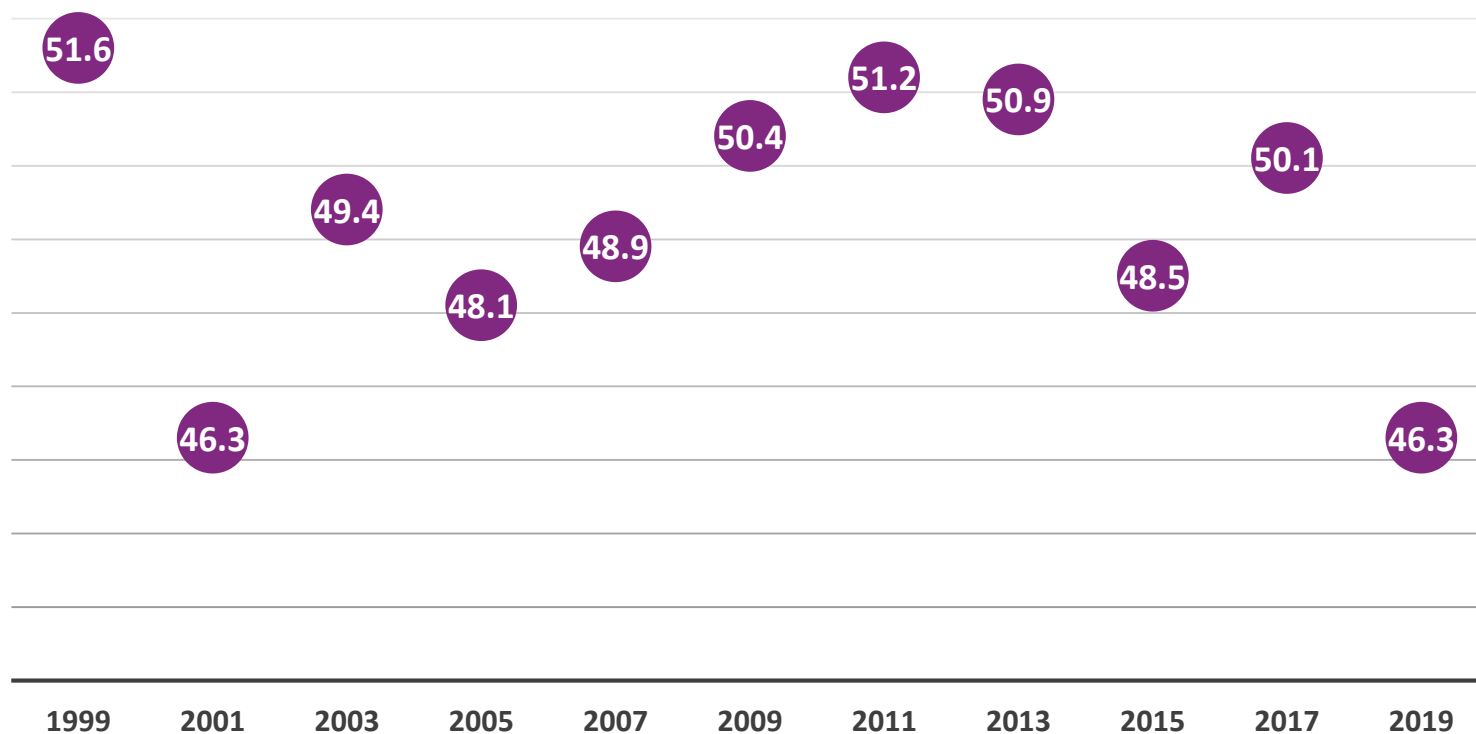
Percentage of High School Students Who Played on at Least One Sports Team,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*Counting any teams run by their school or community groups, during the 12 months before the survey
†M > F; 9th > 12th, 10th > 11th, 10th > 12th; B > H, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.) All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results. Palm Beach - YRBS, 2019 - QN82 accessed from presentation to SHAC January 2020

Connected and Contributing

Percentage of High School Students Who Played on at Least One Sports Team,* 1999-2019†



*Counting any teams run by their school or community groups, during the 12 months before the survey

†No change 1999-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results. Palm Beach - YRBS, 1999-2019 - QN82 accessed from presentation to SHAC, January 2020

Connected and Contributing

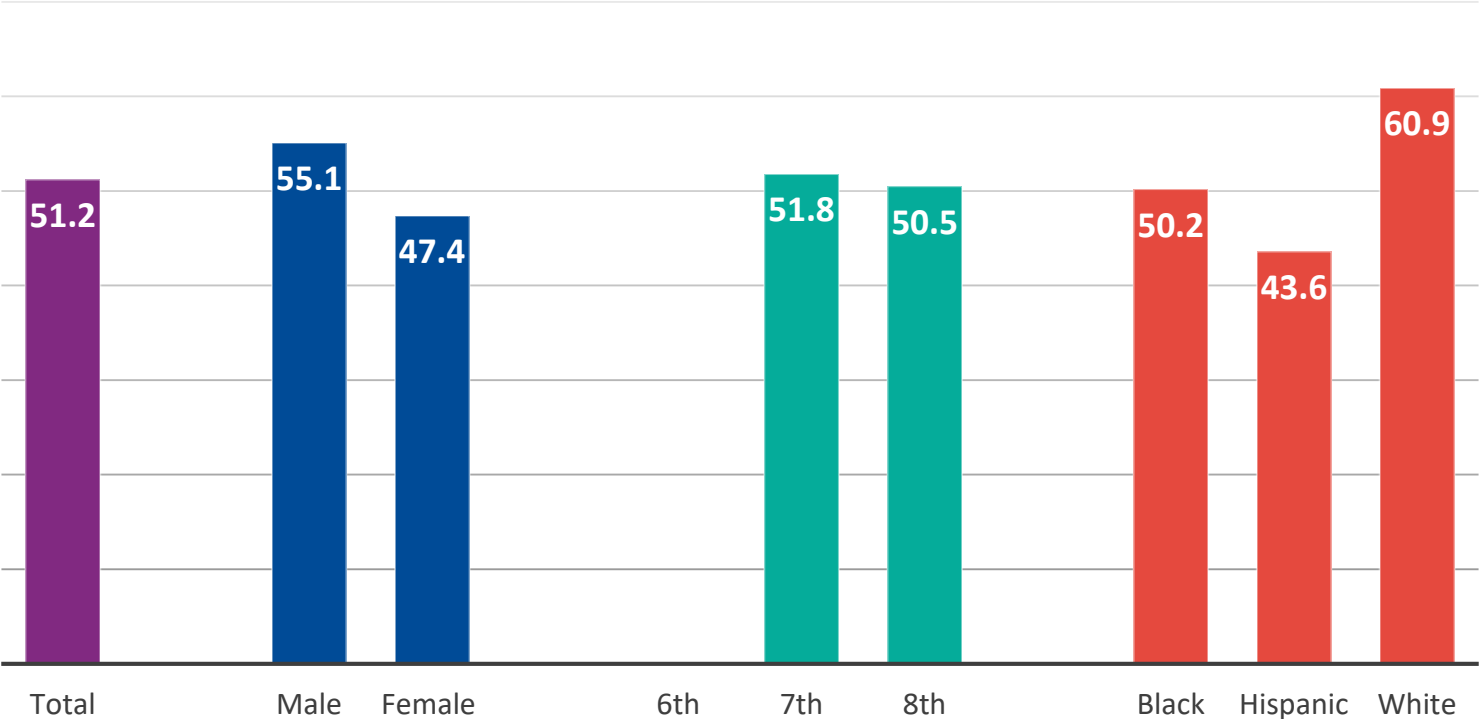
Percentages of Palm Beach and Florida Statewide Youth Who Reported Participation in Extracurricular Activities, 2018

	Palm Beach County							Florida						
	Middle School	High School	Female	Male	Ages 10-14	Ages 15-17	Total	Middle School	High School	Female	Male	Ages 10-14	Ages 15-17	Total
School Sports	37.8	39.3	35.2	41.9	38.0	40.4	38.6	36.0	39.7	34.7	41.4	36.8	40.0	38.1
Organized Sports Outside of School	38.2	20.9	24.3	32.4	36.9	21.7	28.2	38.6	19.8	25.7	30.1	37.2	19.7	27.9
School Band	11.8	5.6	8.4	8.1	11.5	5.7	8.2	17.3	8.1	12.5	11.6	16.6	8.0	12.0
School Club(s)	16.7	31.0	34.4	16.8	18.8	30.4	25.0	22.2	30.2	34.6	19.4	22.8	30.4	26.8
Community Club(s)	6.2	16.2	16.9	7.2	7.7	16.2	12.0	8.5	11.7	13.3	7.5	8.4	11.6	10.3



Connected and Contributing

Percentage of Middle School Students Who Played on at Least One Sports Team,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



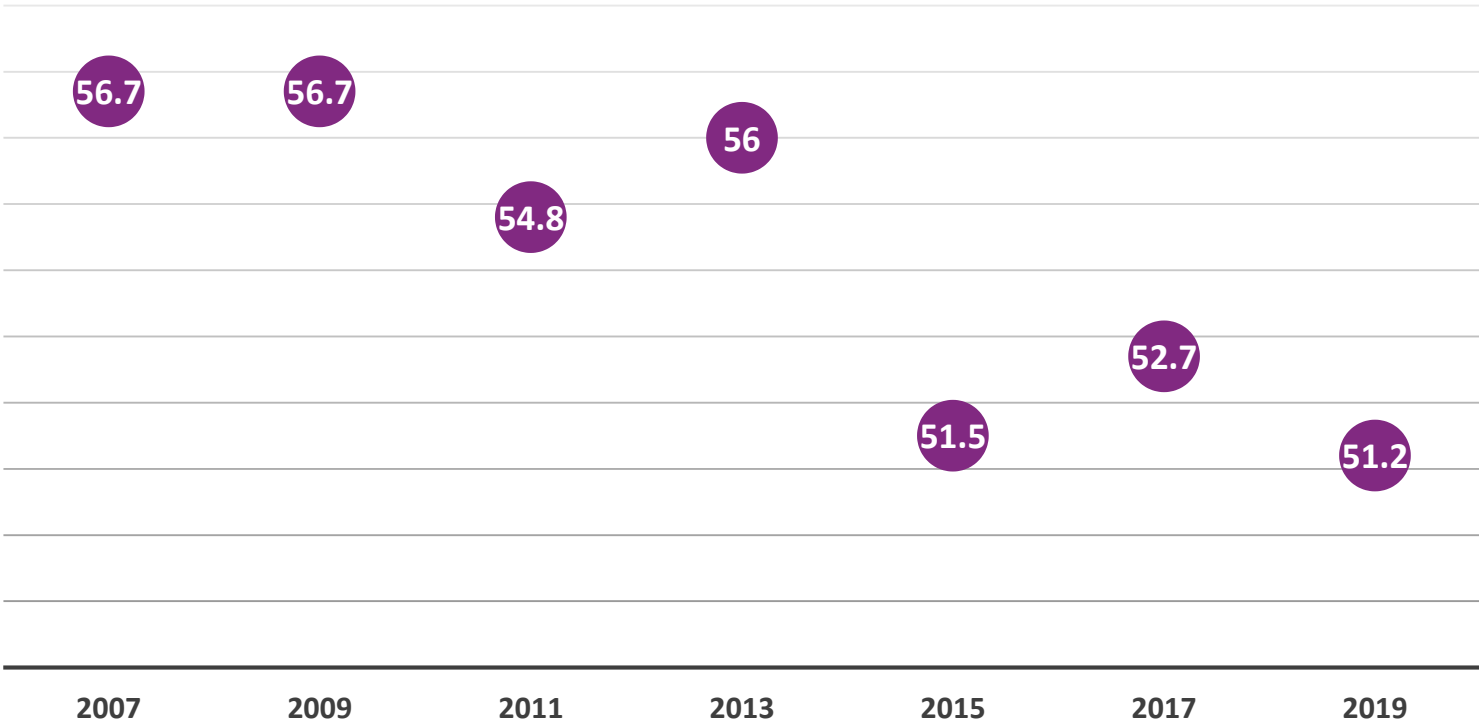
*Counting any teams run by their school or community groups, during the past 12 months before the survey

†M > F; W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in the subgroup. This graph contains weighted results. Palm Beach - YRBS, 2019 - QN45 accessed from presentation to SHAC, January 2020

Connected and Contributing

Percentage of Middle School Students Who Played on at Least One Sports Team,* 2007-2019†



*Counting any teams run by their school or community groups, during the past 12 months before the survey
†Decreased 2007-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] Palm Beach - YRBS, 2007-2019 - QN45 accessed from presentation to SHAC, January 2020

Connected and Contributing

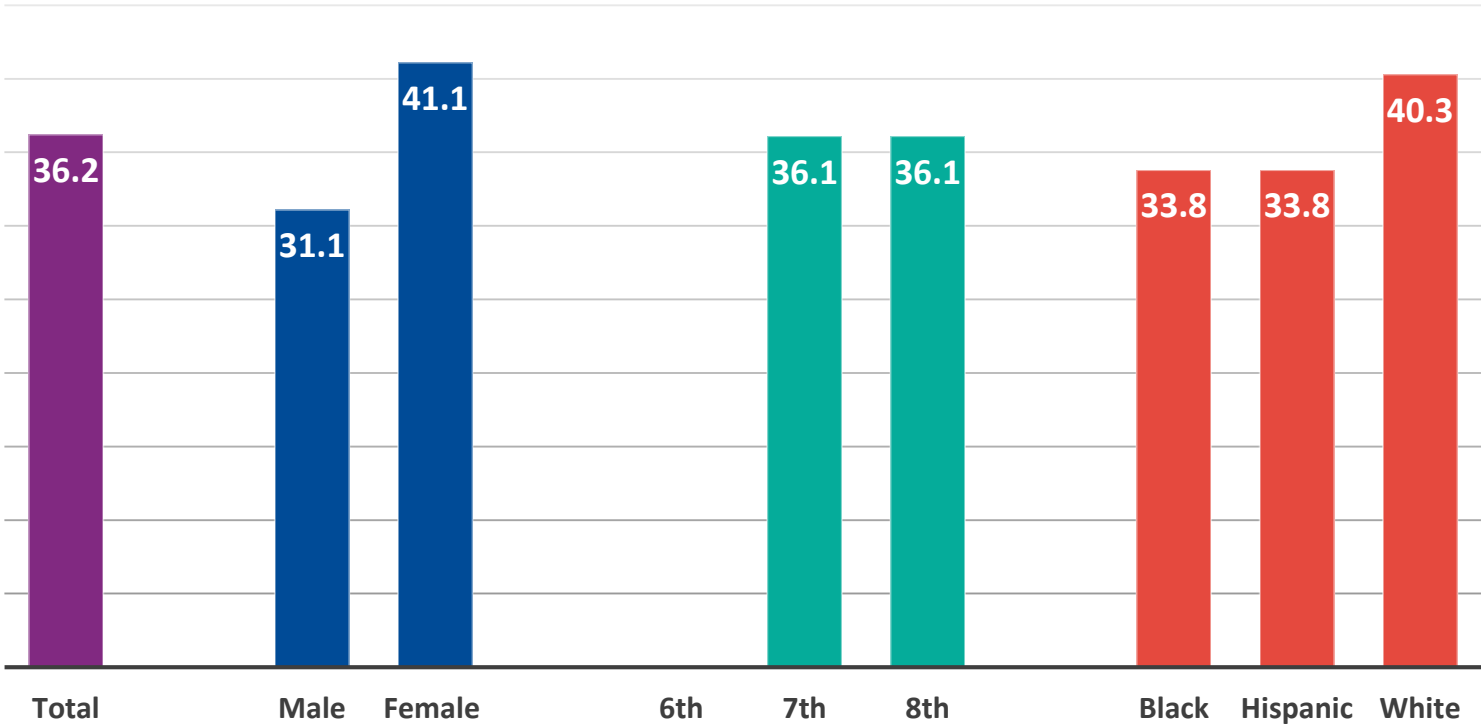
Percentages of Palm Beach and Florida Statewide Youth Who Report Involvement in Bullying Behavior, 2018

	Palm Beach County							Florida						
	Middle School	High School	Female	Male	Ages 10-14	Ages 15-17	Total	Middle School	High School	Female	Male	Ages 10-14	Ages 15-17	Total
Skipped school because of bullying	6.4	6.3	9.3	3.2	6.8	5.3	6.3	7.7	8.4	11.7	4.5	7.7	8.5	8.1
Was every kicked or shoved	36.6	19.0	24.4	28.3	36.2	17.7	26.4	36.9	22.6	27.2	30.1	35.9	22.5	28.8
Was ever taunted or teased	59.2	46.7	54.8	49.4	57.8	49.5	51.9	62.7	50.9	60.6	51.4	62.1	51.4	56.0
Was ever a victim of cyber bullying	23.3	22.9	29.3	17.4	22.7	23.6	23.1	23.0	27.6	33.5	17.9	23.4	28.3	25.6
Ever physically bullied others	18.6	12.2	10.5	19.2	18.0	11.2	14.9	19.1	12.1	12.0	18.0	18.4	12.0	15.1
Ever verbally bullied others	33.8	25.7	24.7	33.6	33.6	25.2	29.1	30.3	24.7	25.7	28.3	30.0	24.9	27.1
Ever cyber bullied others	10.5	9.8	10.9	9.3	11.8	8.0	10.1	10.0	11.6	12.3	9.6	10.2	11.8	10.9



Connected and Contributing

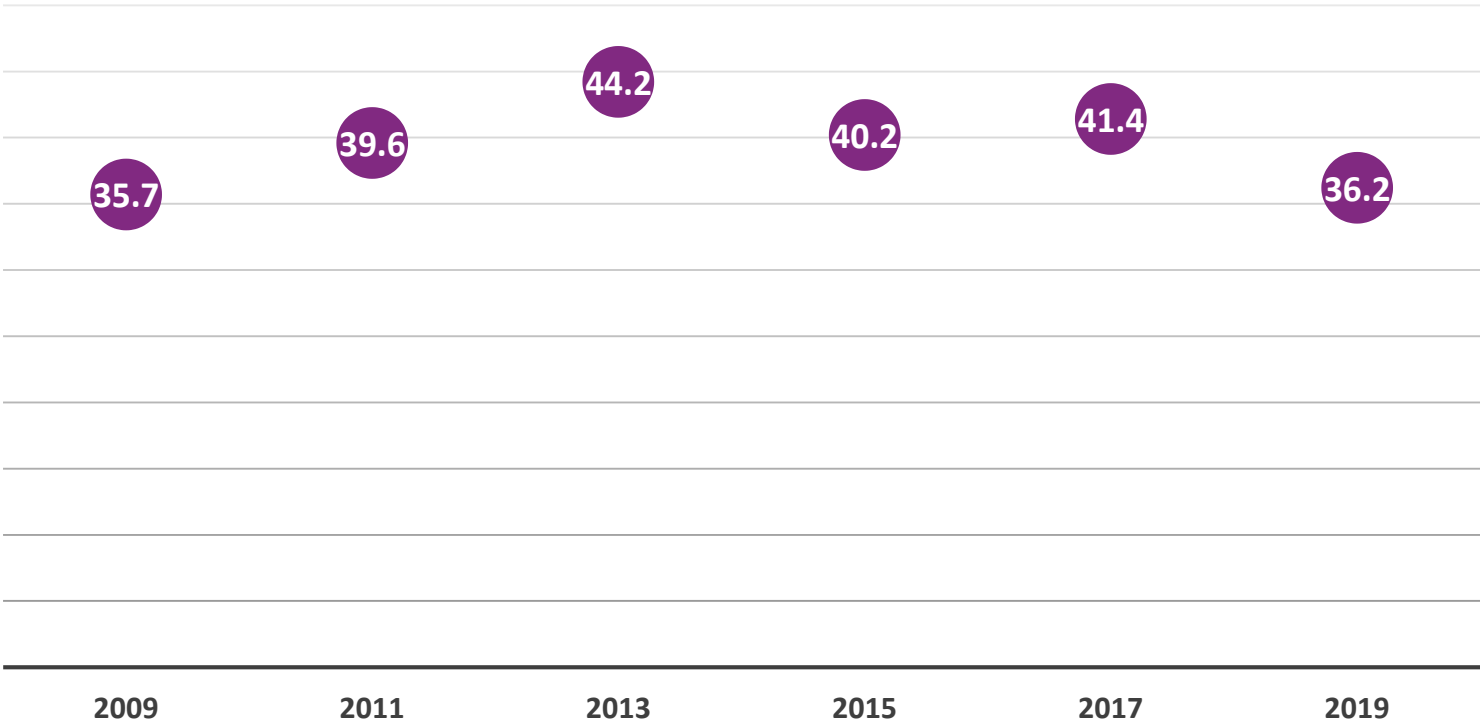
Percentage of Middle School Students Who Were Ever Bullied on School Property, by Sex,* Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,* 2019



*F > M; W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results. Palm Beach - YRBS, 2019 - QN12 accessed from presentation to SHAC, January 2020

Connected and Contributing

Percentage of Middle School Students Who Were Ever Bullied on School Property, 2009-2019*

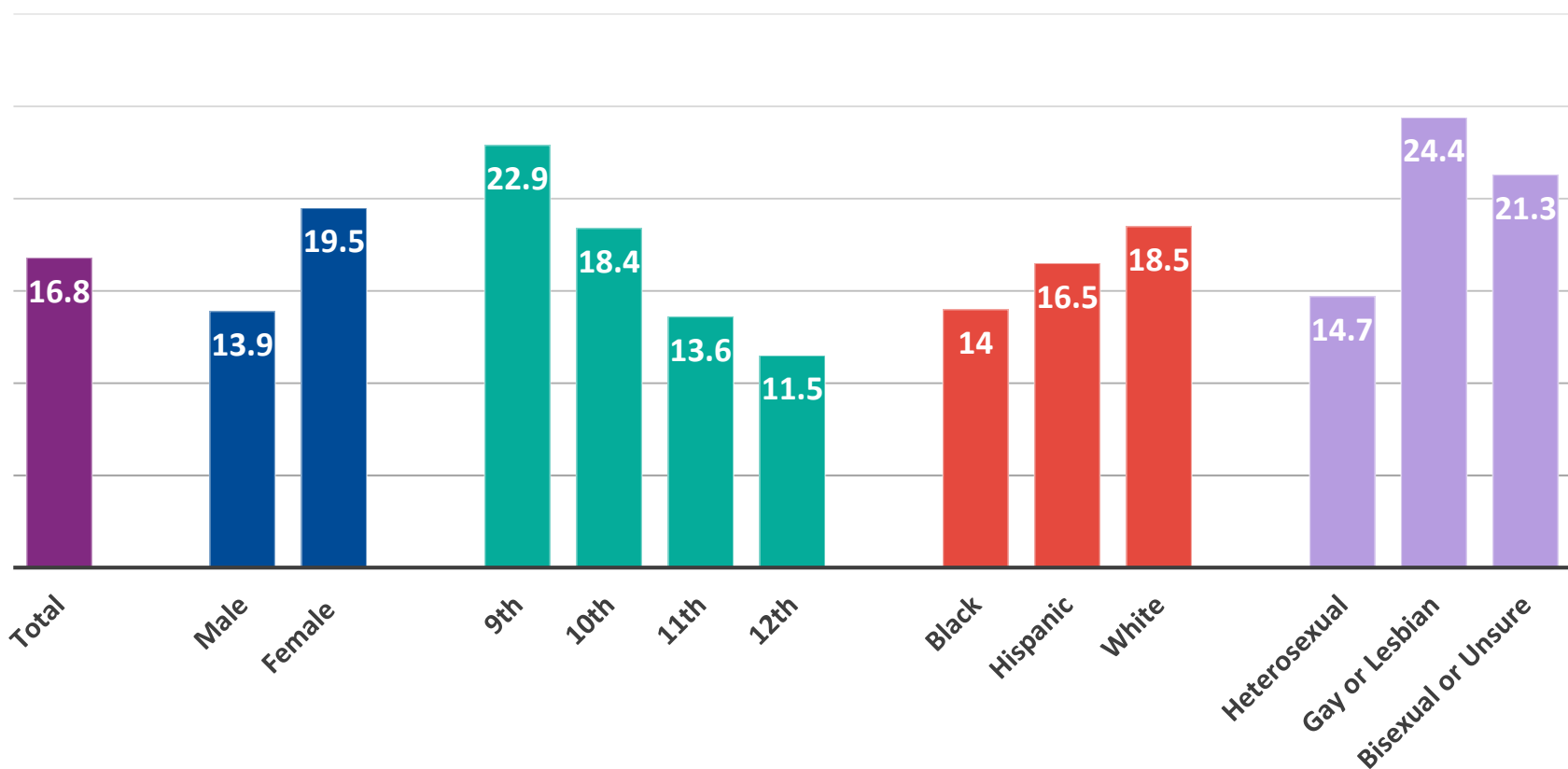


*Increased, 2009-2013, decreased, 2013-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

This graph contains weighted results. Palm Beach - YRBS, 2009-2019 - QN12 accessed from presentation to SHAC, January 2020

Connected and Contributing

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Bullied on School Property,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



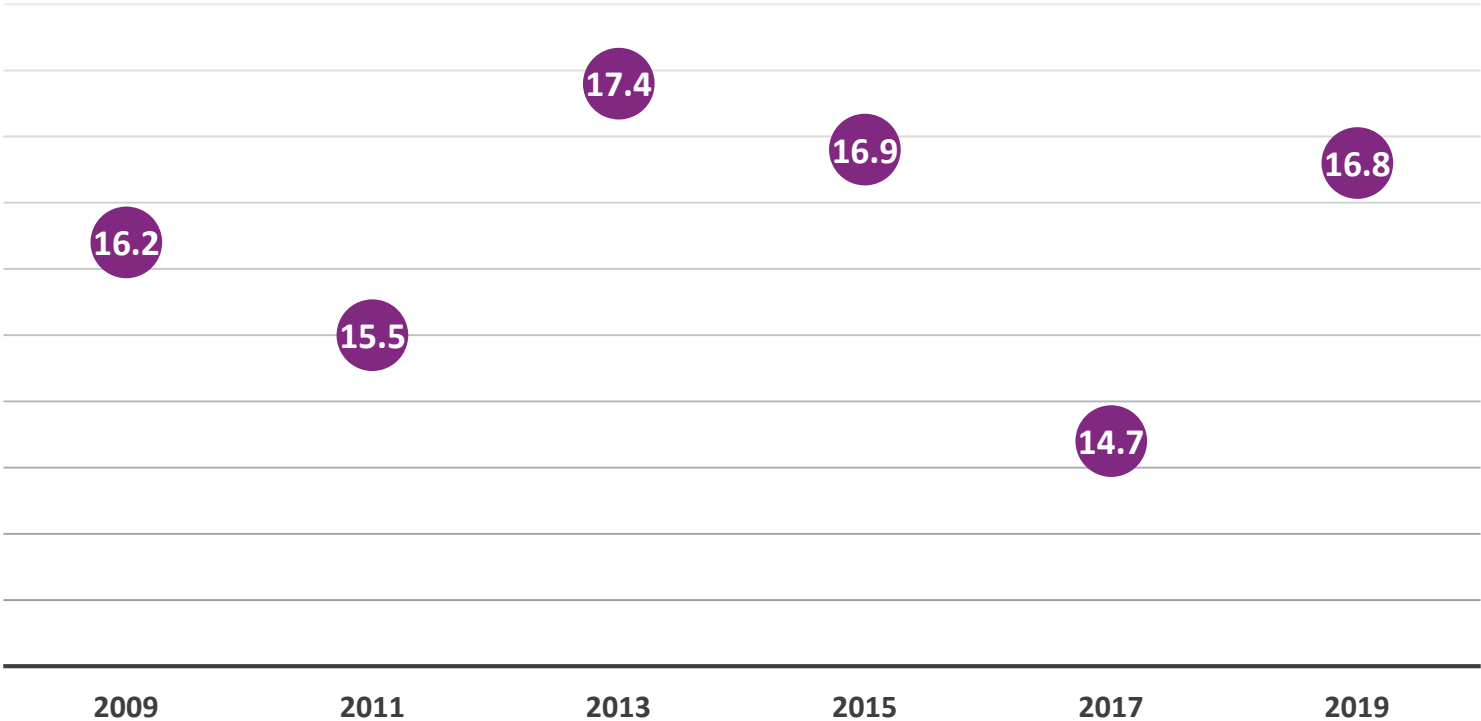
*Ever during the 12 months before the survey

†F > M; 9th > 10th, 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 11th, 10th > 12th; W > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.) All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

This graph contains weighted results. Palm Beach - YRBS, 2019 - QN23 accessed from presentation to SHAC, January 2020

Connected and Contributing

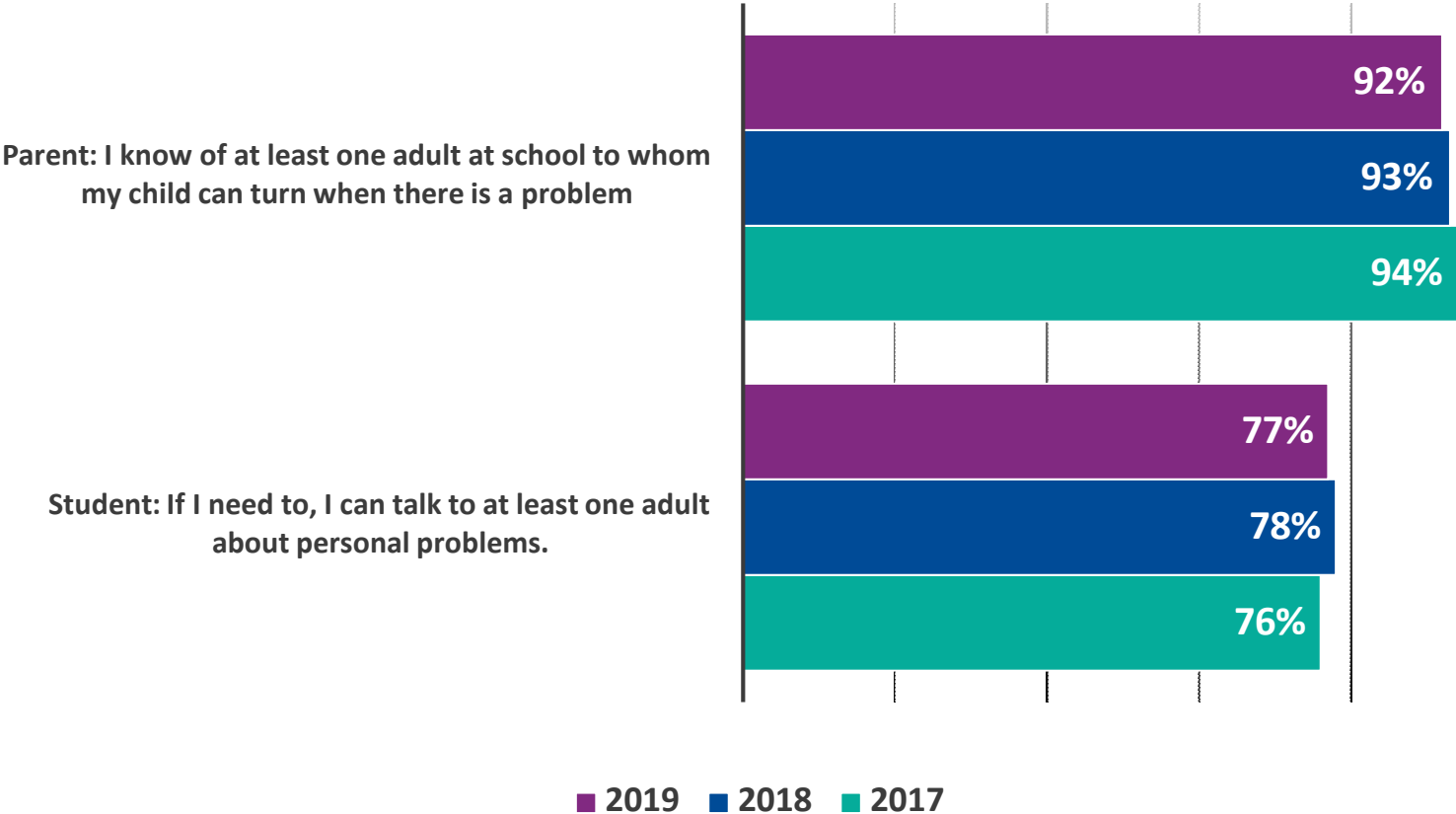
Percentage of High School Students Who Were Bullied on School Property,* 2009-2019†



*Ever during the 12 months before the survey
†No change 2009-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results. Palm Beach - YRBS, 2009-2019 - QN23 accessed from presentation to SHAC, January 2020

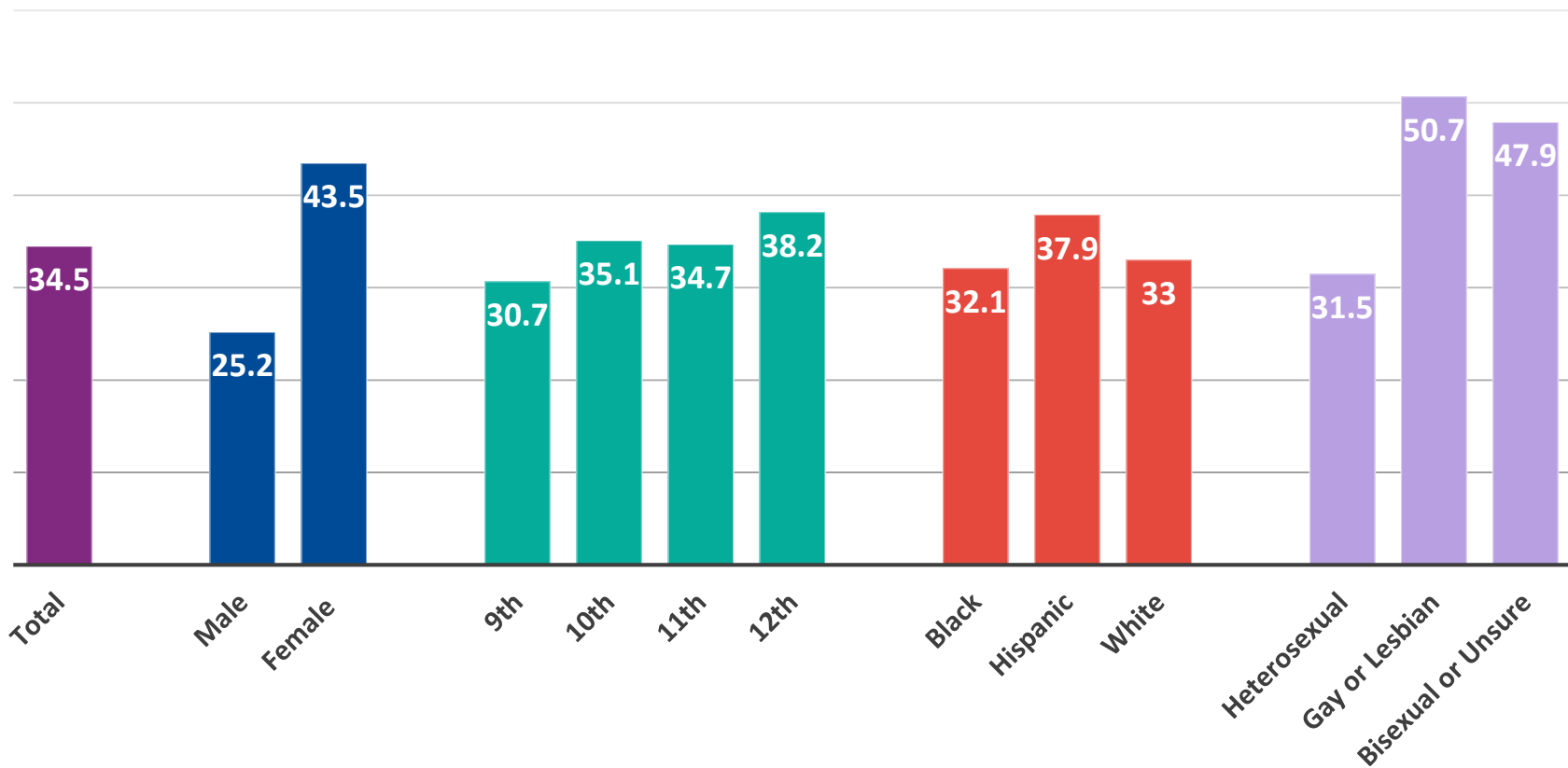
Connected and Contributing

Palm Beach County Student and Parent Perceptions of Availability of a Caring Adult



Connected and Contributing

Percentage of High School Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless,*
by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019

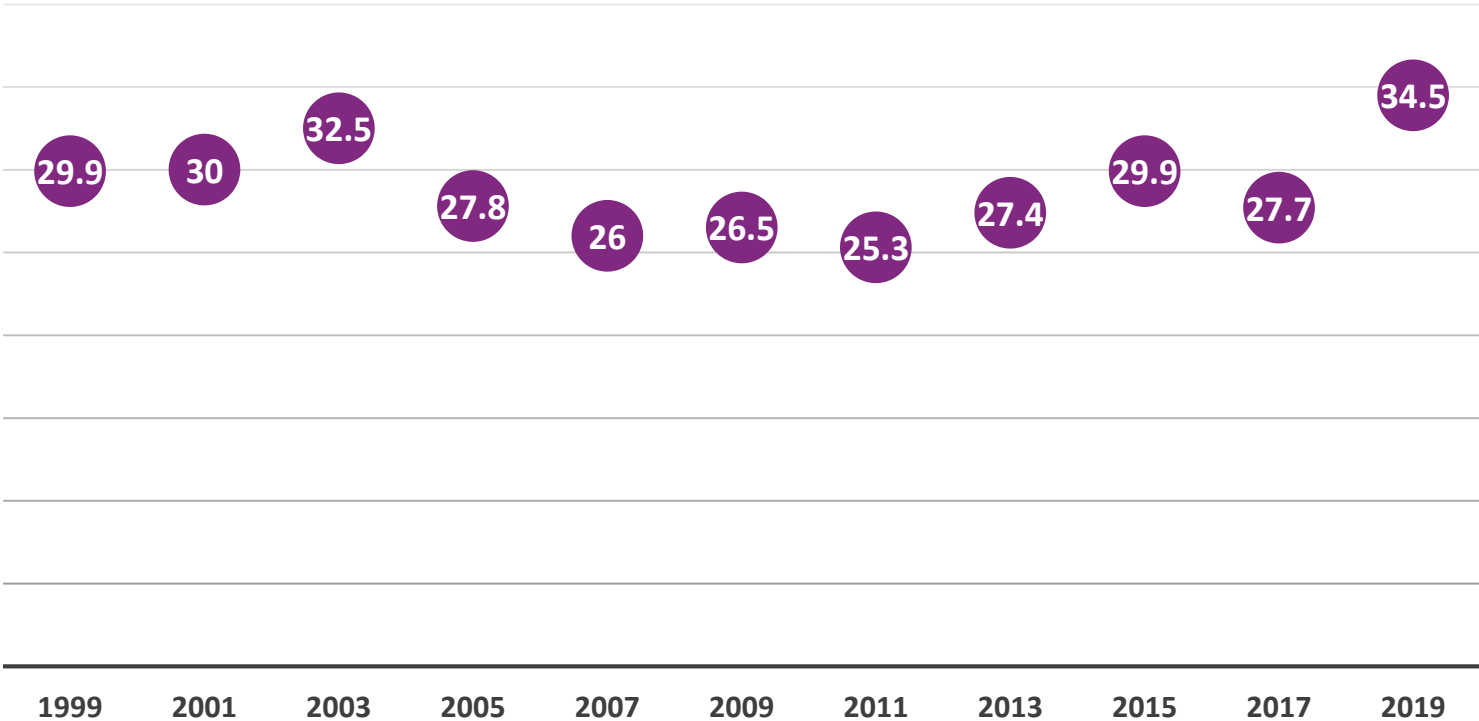


*Almost every day for ≥ 2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey

†F > M; 12th > 9th; H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.) All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results. Palm Beach - YRBS, 2019 - QN25 Accessed from Presentation to SHAC, January 2020

Connected and Contributing

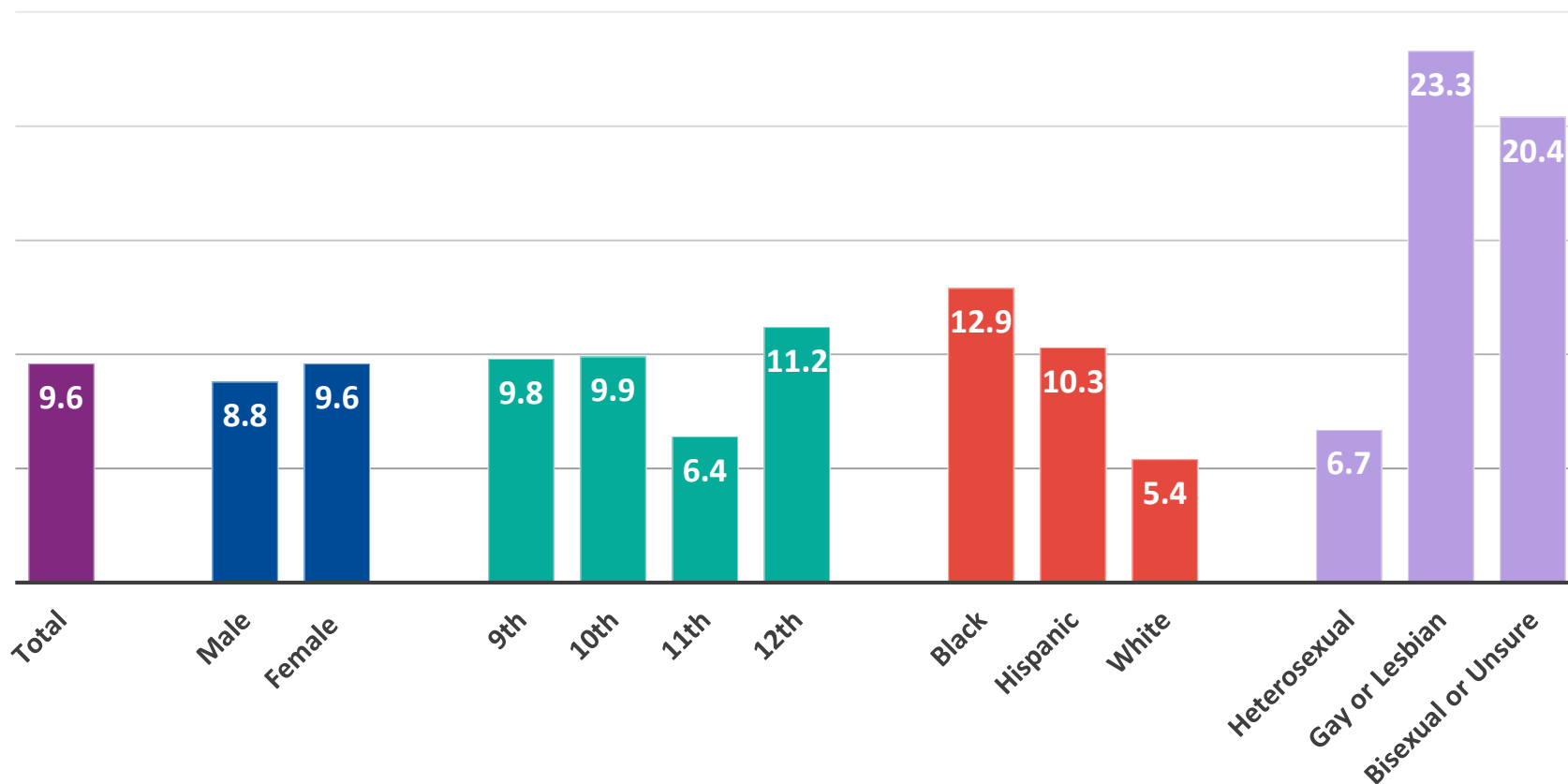
Percentage of High School Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless,* 1999-2019†



*Almost every day for ≥ 2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey
†Decreased, 1999-2011, increased, 2011-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results. Palm Beach - YRBS, 1999-2019 - QN25 Accessed from presentation to SHAC, January 2020

Connected and Contributing

Percentage of High School Students Who Attempted Suicide,^{*}
by Sex, Grade,[†] and Race/Ethnicity,[†] 2019



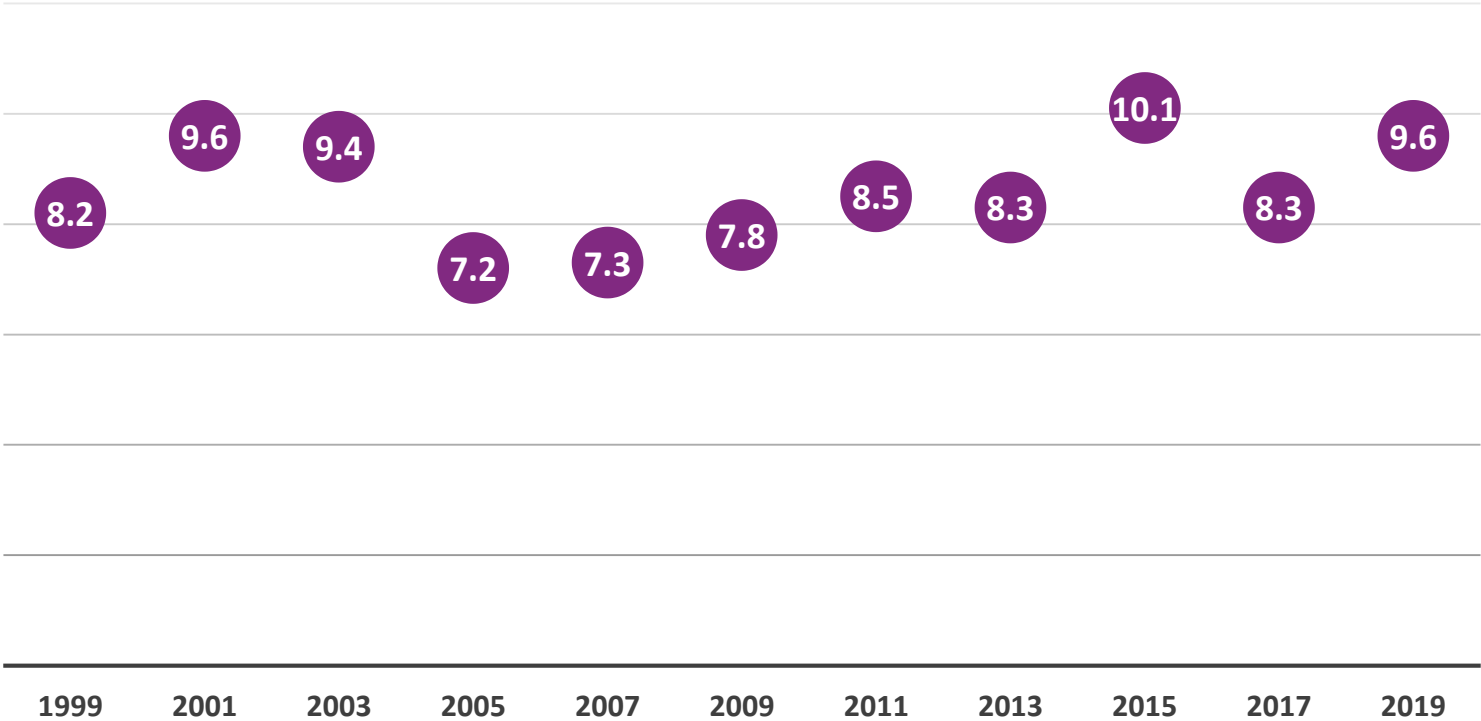
^{*}One or more times during the 12 months before the survey

[†]9th > 11th, 10th > 11th, 12th > 11th; B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.) All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

This graph contains weighted results. Palm Beach - YRBS, 2019 - QN28 Accessed from presentation to SHAC, January 2020

Connected and Contributing

Percentage of High School Students Who Attempted Suicide,* 1999-2019†



*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey
†Decreased, 1999-2007, no change, 2007-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results. Palm Beach - YRBS, 1999-2019 - QN28 Accessed from presentation to SHAC, January 2020

Prosocial Behavior

Indicators

- Prevalence Rates in Protective Factors for Palm Beach County Relative to Florida and National Norms
- Prevalence Rate Trends in Protective Factors Among Palm Beach County Middle School Students
- Prevalence Rate Trends in Protective Factors Among Palm Beach County High School Students
- Top 10 Zip Code Areas for Circuit 15 Juvenile Arrests
- Top 10 Zip Code Areas for Circuit 15 Juvenile Arrests
- Number of Youth Arrests by Age at Time of Arrest for Circuit 15
- Number of Youth Arrests by Age at Time of Arrest for Circuit 15
- Number of Youth Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender for Circuit 15
- Number of Youth Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender for Circuit 15
- Number of Youth Arrests by Offense Category for Circuit 15
- Number of Youth Arrests by Offense Category for Circuit 15
- Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon on School Property
- Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon on School Property by Sex, Grade and Race/Ethnicity



Prosocial Behavior

Comparison of Protective Factor Prevalence Rates for Palm Beach County to Florida Youth and the National Norms, 2018

Domain	Scale	Palm Beach		Florida		National Norms	
		Middle School	High School	Middle School	High School	Middle School	High School
Family	Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	58	59	58	57	59	54
	Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	51	53	50	51	54	55
School	School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	62	68	54	64	57	60
	School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	47	55	45	55	53	58
Peer and Individual	Religiosity	43	59	46	54	56	62
Average Prevalence Rate		52	59	51	56	56	58



Note: Because risk is with negative behavioral outcomes, it is better to lower risk factor scale scores, not higher. Conversely, because protective factors are associated with better student behavioral outcomes, it is better to have proactive factors scale scores with high values.
Source: Florida Department of Children and Families; 2018 Florida Substance Abuse Survey – Palm Beach Report

Prosocial Behavior

Protective Factor Prevalence Rate Trends Among Middle School Students for Palm Beach County, 2008-18

		Palm Beach County					
Domain	Scale	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018
Family	Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	56	52	60	60	64	58
	Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	50	49	56	57	60	51
School	School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	52	46	52	52	60	62
	School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	43	44	51	48	51	47
Peer and Individual	Religiosity	53	50	53	47	49	43
Average Prevalence Rate		51	48	54	52	56	52



Note: Because risk is with negative behavioral outcomes, it is better to lower risk factor scale scores, not higher. Conversely, because protective factors are associated with better student behavioral outcomes, it is better to have protective factors scale scores with high values.
Source: Florida Department of Children and Families; 2018 Florida Substance Abuse Survey – Palm Beach Report

Prosocial Behavior

Protective Factor Prevalence Rate Trends Among High School Students for Palm Beach, 2008-18

		Palm Beach County					
Domain	Scale	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018
Family	Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	48	55	55	56	57	59
	Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	49	53	58	54	55	53
School	School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	56	56	65	58	65	68
	School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	54	57	63	57	60	55
Peer and Individual	Religiosity	61	56	57	58	57	59
Average Prevalence Rate		55	56	60	57	60	59



Note: Because risk is with negative behavioral outcomes, it is better to lower risk factor scale scores, not higher. Conversely, because protective factors are associated with better student behavioral outcomes, it is better to have protective factors scale scores with high values.
Source: Florida Department of Children and Families; 2018 Florida Substance Abuse Survey – Palm Beach Report

Prosocial Behavior

Top 10 Zip Code Areas for Circuit 15 Juvenile Arrests in FY 2017-18

Zip Code	Non School Related Offenses	School Related Offenses	Total Arrests
33409	308	24	332
33404	267	41	308
33435	215	12	227
33415	204	23	227
33463	177	23	200
33407	161	15	176
33430	144	19	163
33461	141	12	153
33411	131	20	151
33444	127	11	138



Prosocial Behavior

Top 10 Zip Code Areas for Circuit 15 Juvenile Arrests* FY 2013-14 through FY 2017-18

FY 2013-14		FY 2014-15		FY 2015-16		FY 2016-17		FY 2017-18	
Zip Code	Total Arrests	Zip Code	Total Arrests	Zip Code	Total Arrests	Zip Code	Total Arrests	Zip Code	Total Arrests
33404	369	33409	344	33409	343	33409	306	33409	332
33409	318	33404	288	33407	295	33404	264	33404	308
33407	254	33463	253	33404	265	33407	227	33415	227
33463	241	33407	251	33463	175	33435	191	33435	227
33430	214	33430	8228	33411	172	33430	181	33463	200
33415	206	33411	210	33430	153	33463	180	33407	176
33411	203	33415	190	33435	148	33401	158	33430	163
33435	185	33401	168	33461	142	33411	150	33461	153
33461	155	33462	146	33414	141	33444	140	33411	151
33462	153	33460	140	33460	140	33414	133	33444	138

*Arrests sorted from highest to lowest within each year (cross year zip code comparisons are not necessarily in the same row)
Source: Florida Department of Juvenile Justice. Office of Research and Data Integrity. September 2019. For more information, visit <http://www.djj.state.fl.us>



Prosocial Behavior

Age of Youth at Time of Arrest for Circuit 15 Youth Arrests in FY 2017-18

Age	Non School Related Offenses	School Related Offenses	Total Arrests
9	2	0	2
10	14	2	16
11	22	4	26
12	64	15	79
13	200	44	244
14	399	45	444
15	658	74	732
16	895	89	984
17	956	65	1,021
18	155	11	166
19	2	0	2
21	1	0	1
22	0	0	0
23	0	0	0
Total	3,368	349	3,717



Prosocial Behavior

Age of Youth at Time of Arrest for Circuit 15 Youth Arrests FY 2013-14 through FY 2017-18

Age	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
7	1	0	0	0	0
8	1	3	2	0	0
9	4	3	2	4	2
10	15	14	7	6	16
11	25	33	27	30	26
12	99	101	84	100	79
13	269	236	198	172	244
14	533	483	404	363	444
15	861	766	783	713	732
16	1,114	933	963	929	984
17	1,207	1,095	997	1,007	1,021
18	142	192	167	143	166
19	1	3	0	4	2
20	1	3	1	0	1
21	0	0	0	1	0
22	0	0	1	0	0
23	0	0	0	1	0
Total	4,273	3,865	3,636	3,473	3,717



Prosocial Behavior

Race/Ethnicity and Gender of Circuit 15 Youth Arrests in FY 2017-18

Race/Ethnicity	Non School Related Offenses	School Related Offenses	Total Arrests
White Youth	723	67	790
Hispanic Youth	580	66	646
Black Youth	2,054	215	2,269
Other Youth	11	1	12
Total	3,368	349	3,717

Gender	Non School Related Offenses	School Related Offenses	Total Arrests
Female	715	61	776
Male	2,653	288	2,941
Total	3,368	349	3,717



Prosocial Behavior

Race/Ethnicity and Gender of Circuit 15 Youth Arrests FY 2013-14 through FY 2017-18

Race/Ethnicity	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
White Youth	1,072	933	934	806	790
Hispanic Youth	588	553	553	503	646
Black Youth	2,606	2,364	2,140	2,161	2,269
Other Youth	7	15	9	3	12
Total	4,273	3,865	3,636	3,473	3,717

Gender	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
Female	1,019	876	781	726	776
Male	3,254	2,989	2,855	2,747	2,941
Total	4,273	3,865	3,636	3,473	3,717



Prosocial Behavior

Offense Category of Circuit 15 Youth Arrests in FY 2017-18

Offense Category	Non School Related Offenses	School Related Offenses	Total Arrests
Felony	1,421	173	1,594
Misdemeanor	1,155	176	1,331
Other	792	0	792
Total	3,368	349	3,717



Prosocial Behavior

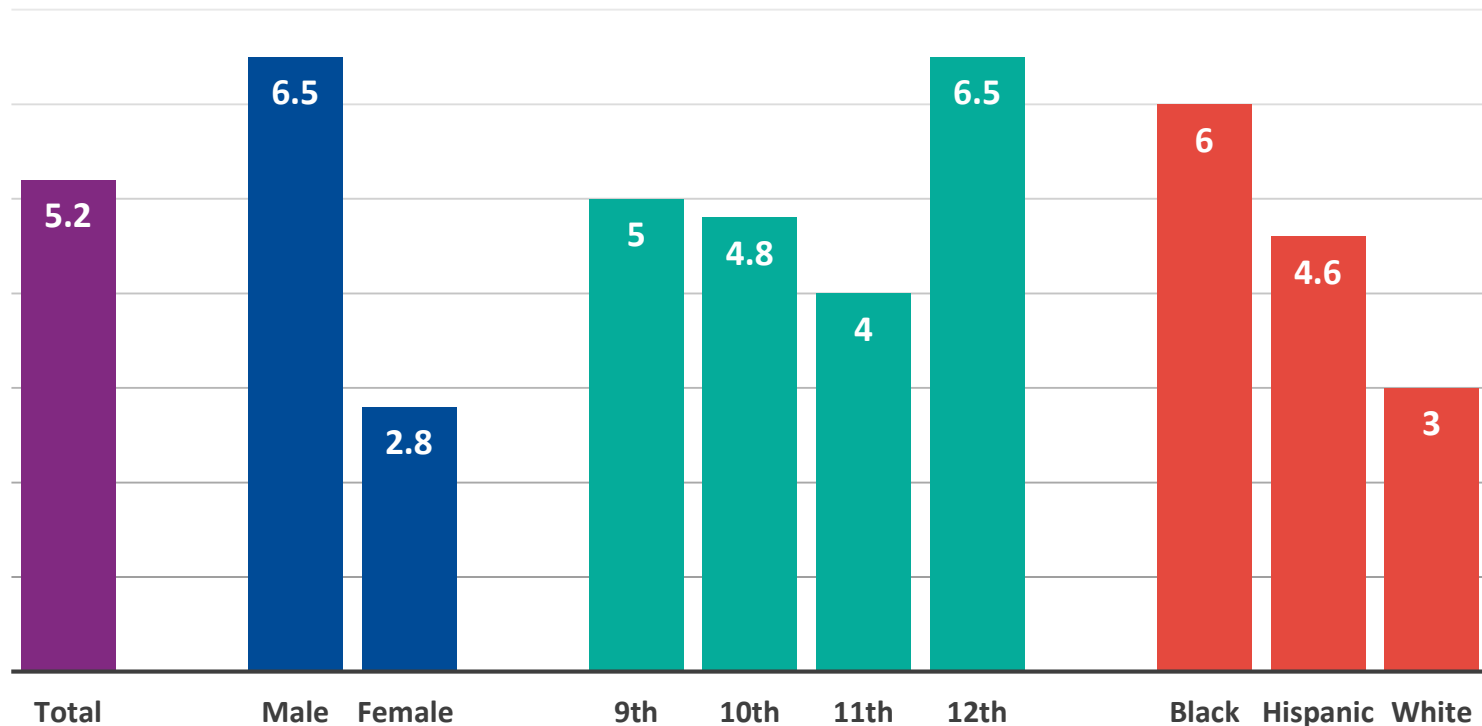
Offense Category of Circuit 15 Youth Arrests FY 2013-14 through FY 2017-18

Offense Category	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
Felony	1,492	1,413	1,419	1,528	1,594
Misdemeanor	1,813	1,471	1,321	1,226	1,331
Other	968	981	896	719	792
Total	4,273	3,865	3,636	3,473	3,717



Prosocial Behavior

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon on School Property,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*Such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

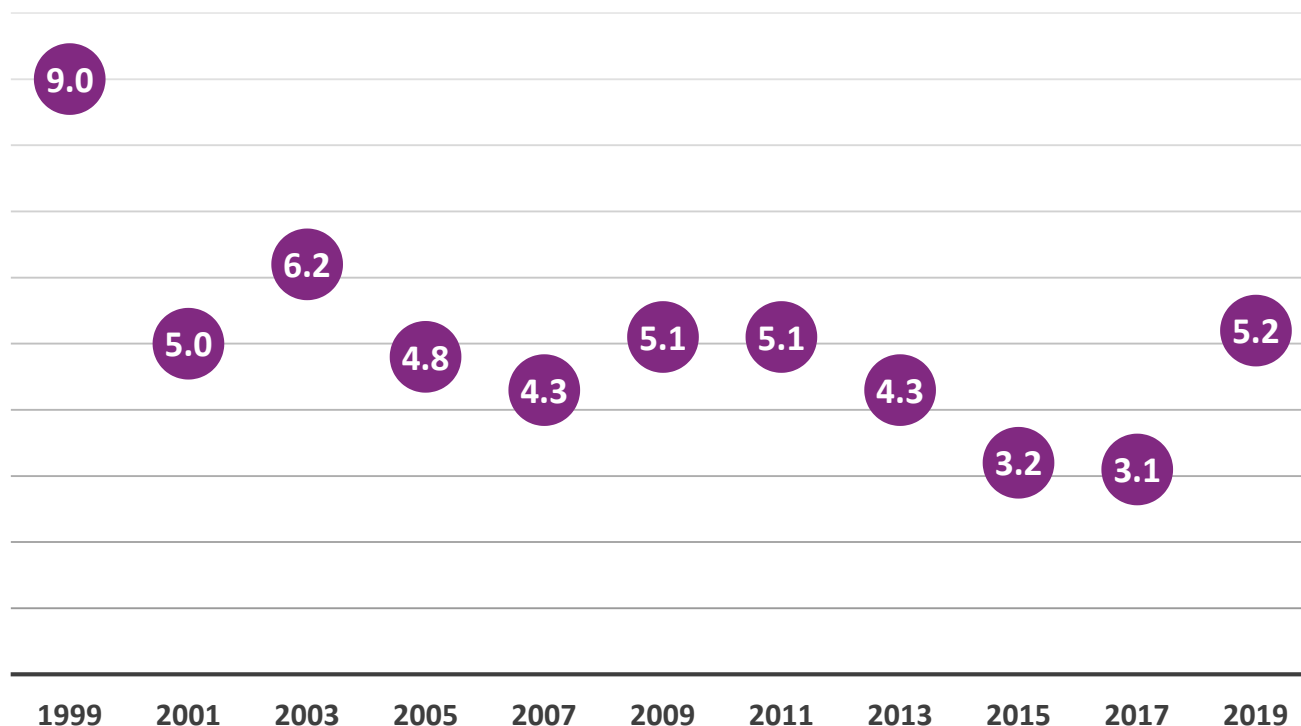
†M > F; B > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

This graph contains weighted results. Palm Beach - YRBS, 2019 - QN13 Accessed from presentation to SHACE, January 2020

Prosocial Behavior

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon on School Property,* 1999-2019[†]



*Such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

[†]Decreased 1999-2019, decreased 1999-2015, increased 2015-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

This graph contains weighted results. Palm Beach - YRBS, 1999-2019 - QN13 Accessed from presentation to SHAC, January 2020

Career Ready

Indicators

- Unemployment for Palm Beach County and Select Municipalities by Age Group Relative to Overall Unemployment
- Idle Youth (16-19 Year Olds) By Race Not working and Not in School Palm Beach County, By Race/Hispanic Ethnicity
- Trend of Idle Youth (16-19 Year Olds) Not working and Not in School – Population
- Number and Percent of School District of Palm Beach County (SDPBC) Graduates Enrolled in Postsecondary Institutions in the Fall after Graduation
- Number and Percent of School District of Palm Beach County (SDPBC) Graduates Enrolled in Two Year and Four Year Postsecondary Institutions in the Fall after Graduation
- Number and Percent of School District of Palm Beach County (SDPBC) Graduates Enrolled in Postsecondary Institutions in the Fall after Graduation by Race/Ethnicity
- Percent of School District of Palm Beach County (SDPBC) Graduates Enrolled in Postsecondary Institutions for the First Time in the Fall and in the Following Three Years
- Percent of 2014 Palm Beach County School District Graduates Achieving Degrees from Postsecondary Institutions and Median Years to Achieving Degree



Career Ready

CY 2018 Unemployment for Palm Beach County and Select Municipalities by Age Group Relative to Overall Unemployment

Location	Total Population (16 Years of Age or Older)	Unemployment Rate (16 Years of Age or Older)	Total Population 16-19 Years of Age	Unemployment Rate 16-19 Years of Age	Total Population 20-24 Years of Age	Unemployment Rate 20-24 Years of Age
Palm Beach County, Florida	1,199,454	6.5	64,379	24	80,323	11.5
Belle Glade-Pahokee CCD, Palm Beach County, Florida	28,015	17.8	1,711	67.4	3,044	32.4
Boca Raton CCD, Palm Beach County, Florida	118,160	5.3	6,710	27	7,068	13.1
Boynton Beach-Delray Beach CCD, Palm Beach County, Florida	286,956	7.1	11,847	28.7	16,277	10.5
Glades CCD, Palm Beach County, Florida	382	16	-	-	-	-
Jupiter CCD, Palm Beach County, Florida	78,124	3.3	4,062	12.2	3,371	7.3
Lake Worth CCD, Palm Beach County, Florida	183,939	7.3	12,078	25.5	15,518	11
Riviera Beach CCD, Palm Beach County, Florida	90,962	5.5	4,408	30	5,801	10
Royal Palm Beach-West Jupiter CCD, Palm Beach County, Florida	90,489	5	4,574	11.2	6,063	10.2
Sunshine Parkway CCD, Palm Beach County, Florida	167,551	5.4	10,324	15.2	9,903	8.9
Western Community CCD, Palm Beach County, Florida	24,491	5.8	1,453	10.3	2,109	16
West Palm Beach CCD, Palm Beach County, Florida	130,385	8.3	7,212	29.8	11,169	13



Career Ready

CY 2018 Idle Youth (15-19 Year Olds) By Race Not working and Not in School Palm Beach County, By Race/Hispanic Ethnicity

	Total	White/Non-Hispanic	Black/Non-Hispanic	Hispanic (Any Race)
Population 15-19 years	64,379	26,768	15,938	18,007
Idleness (No school or work)	4.2%	3.8%	4.0%	5.1%



Career Ready

CY 2014 - 18 Trend of Idle Youth (15-19 Year Olds) Not working and Not in School – Population

Year	Percent	Number	Total (16-19)
2018	4.2%	2,703	64,379
2017	3.9%	2,490	63,847
2016	3.9%	2,467	63,245
2015	4.0%	2,522	63,055
2014	4.2%	2,702	64,344



Career Ready

FY 2014 – 18 Number and Percent of School District of Palm Beach County (SDPBC) Graduates Enrolled in Postsecondary Institutions in the Fall after Graduation

Year	Number of SDPBC Graduates	Number of Graduates Enrolled in College	Percent of Graduates Enrolled in College
2018	12,811	8,251	64%
2017	11,173	7,549	68%
2016	11,128	7,271	65%
2015	10,808	7,324	68%
2014	10,627	7,399	70%



Note: For FY15 and FY16 the overall enrollment was lower than the previous year, this may be due to several colleges and universities that have withdrawn from the National Clearing House.
Source: School District of Palm Beach County NSC Executive Summary Published April 2019

Career Ready

FY 2014 – 18 Number and Percent of School District of Palm Beach County (SDPBC) Graduates Enrolled in Two Year and Four Year Postsecondary Institutions in the Fall after Graduation

Year	Number of SDPBC Graduates	Number Enrolled in a Two Year College	Percent Enrolled in a Two Year College	Number Enrolled in a Four Year College	Percent Enrolled in a Four Year College
2018	12,811	285	2%	7,971	62%
2017	11,173	220	2%	7,332	66%
2016	11,128	227	2%	7,047	63%
2015	10,808	256	2%	7,077	65%
2014	10,627	256	2%	7,148	67%



Career Ready

FY 2014 – 18 Number and Percent of School District of Palm Beach County (SDPBC) Graduates Enrolled in Postsecondary Institutions in the Fall after Graduation by Ethnicity

Race	FY 2018		FY 2017		FY 2016		FY 2015		FY 2014	
	Count	Pct	Count	Pct	Count	Pct	Count	Pct	Count	Pct
Black	3,571	61%	2,885	63%	2,837	61%	2,702	62%	2,573	64%
Hispanic	3,805	58%	3,149	61%	3,037	58%	2,783	62%	2,646	63%
White	4,604	72%	4,381	74%	4,489	72%	4,582	74%	4,723	76%



Note: For FY15 and FY16 the overall enrollment was lower than the previous year, this may be due to several colleges and universities that have withdrawn from the National Clearing House.

Source: School District of Palm Beach County NSC Executive Summary Published April 2019

Career Ready

FY 2014 – 18 Percent of School District of Palm Beach County (SDPBC) Graduates² Enrolled in Postsecondary Institutions for the First Time in the Fall and in the Following Three Years³

Year	Percent Enrolled In Fall	Percent Enrolled in First Year	Percent Enrolled in Second Year	Percent Enrolled in Third Year	Percent Enrolled in Fourth Year	Total Percent
2018	64%	64%	NA	NA	NA	64%
2017	67%	73%	3%	NA	NA	76%
2016	67%	73%	5%	1%	NA	79%
2015	67%	74%	4%	2%	1%	81%
2014	65%	76%	5%	2%	1%	84%



²Graduates are defined as twelfth-graders who earned a standard diploma in the state four-year federal cohort (which does not include special diplomas or GEDs). College enrollment does not include students who joined the military after graduation.

³Fall is defined as anytime during the calendar year of graduation (e.g., May to December); the second year is the (May-Next year July); the third calendar year is (August-Next July), etc.

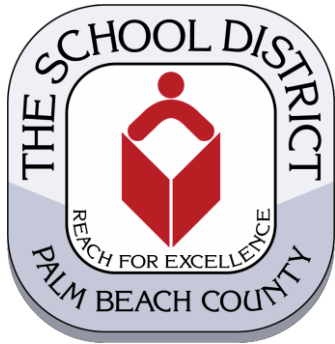
Source: School District of Palm Beach County NSC Executive Summary Published April 2019

Career Ready

2014 Palm Beach County School District Graduates Achieving Degrees from Postsecondary Institutions¹ and Median Years to Achieving Degree

Associate Degree		Bachelor Degree		Master Degree	
Percent	Years	Percent	Years	Percent	Years
20%	3	30%	4	0%	4.9





Palm Beach County
Board of County Commissioners

