



**CHILDREN'S TRUST**  
OF ALACHUA COUNTY

## **BOARD WORKSHOP ON RFP DEVELOPMENT - SPECIAL MEETING AGENDA**

March 25, 2024 at 1:00 PM

CTAC, 4010 NW 25th Place, Gainesville, FL 32606

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### **Call to Order**

### **Roll Call**

### **Agenda Review, Revision and Approval**

### **Discussion**

1. [Youth Health RFP: To Increase Access to Dental, Vision, and Mobile Healthcare Services to Rural Areas in Alachua County](#)

### **General Public Comments**

### **Board Member Comments**

### **Adjournment**

### **Virtual Meeting Information**

View or listen to the meeting: [https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCpYNq\\_GkjCo9FQo3qR5-SOw](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCpYNq_GkjCo9FQo3qR5-SOw)

Public Comments: Submit online at <http://www.childrenstrustofalachuacounty.us/commentcard>.

### **Guidelines for Public Comments**

Public comments can be made in person at Children's Trust Board Meetings. We will no longer take comments by Zoom or by phone. If you would like to submit a written comment or a written transcript of your public comment before or after the meeting, these will be provided to Board Members prior to the next Board Meeting.

Any member of the public wishing to be heard either under the agenda section "General Public Comments" or on a specific agenda item shall approach the podium at the appropriate time.

Members of the public recognized by the Chair will have three (3) minutes to speak on a single subject matter. If an individual seeks to be heard on more than one agenda item, the Chair shall determine the amount of time allotted to the speaker. However, such time shall not exceed ten (10) minutes without the approval of the Board or Committee. The Clerk of the Trust is the official timekeeper.

Public members may not share or transfer all or part of their allotted time to any other person or agenda item, except as permitted by this Policy. To the extent a speaker has previously addressed a Board or Committee on the same subject, the Board Chair may limit repeat comments at the Board meeting by the same speaker.

**File Attachments for Item:**

1. Youth Health RFP: To Increase Access to Dental, Vision, and Mobile Healthcare Services to Rural Areas in Alachua County



**Item:**

Youth Health RFP: To Increase Access to Dental, Vision, and Mobile Healthcare Services to Rural Areas in Alachua County

**Requested Action:**

Receive the information

**Background:**

The Children's Trust of Alachua County intends to release the Youth Health RFP in April. This meeting is to discuss the components of the RFP with Board Members and review Trust staff recommendations.

**Attachments:**

Environmental Scan  
Listening Project Feedback  
Input session Flyer  
Community Feedback

**Programmatic Impact:**

Goal 1: Children & Youth Are Healthy and Have Nurturing Caregivers & Relationships

**Fiscal Impact:**

\$600,000

**Recommendation:**

Receive the information

# Children’s Trust of Alachua County

## Environmental Scan

December 2022

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#### Alachua County

Resources and Assets

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Education

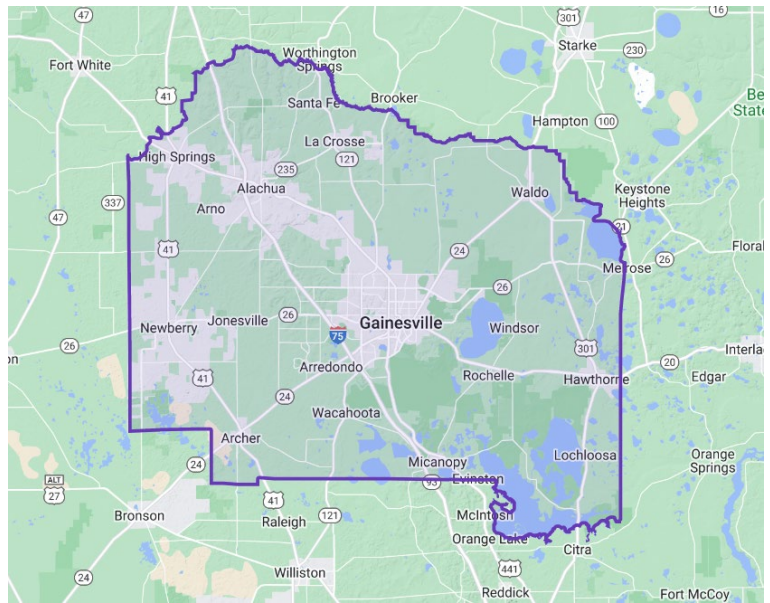
Support

Safety

#### References

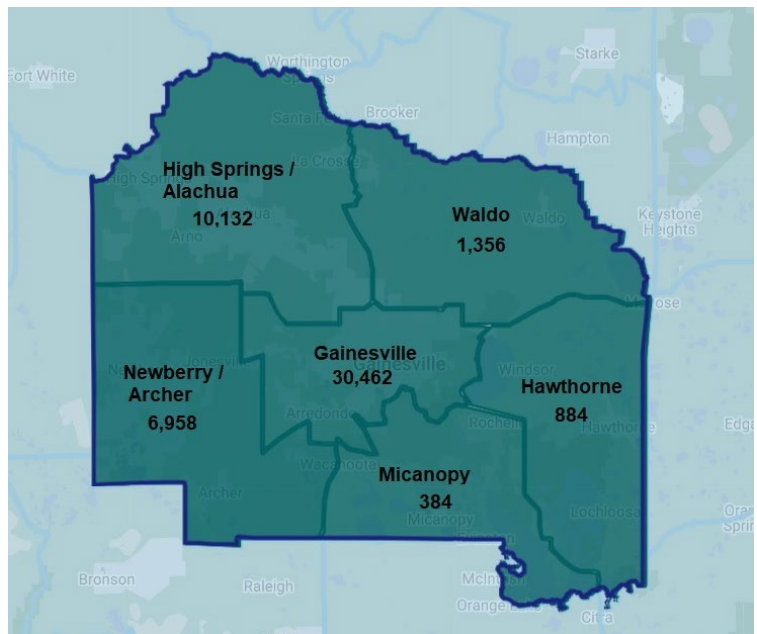
## Resources and Assets

- 50,722 children
- 2,572 births
- 2 birth hospitals
- 7 prenatal care providers
- 143 licensed child care providers
- 32 public elementary schools
- 18 public middle and high schools
- 12 libraries
- 1,980 non-profit organizations



## Our Municipalities:

- Alachua
- Archer
- Gainesville
- Hawthorne
- High Springs
- Micanopy
- Newberry
- Waldo



County Subdivisions	Children Under 18
Gainesville	60.7%
Hawthorne	1.8%
High Springs-Alachua	20.2%
Micanopy	0.8%
Newberry-Archer	13.9%
Waldo	2.7%

## Population Statistics and Child Demographics

### Child Population by Age

Age Group	Count	Percent
0-4 years	13,508	4.8%
5-9 years	15,826	5.7%
10-14 years	12,998	4.7%
15-17 years	8,390	3.0%
<b>Total Child Population</b>	<b>50,722</b>	<b>18.2%</b>
County Population	279,238	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (2021)

### Income and Population by County

County	Median Household Income	Total Population	Child Population	Children Below Poverty
<b>Alachua</b>	<b>\$56,445</b>	<b>279,238</b>	<b>50,722</b>	<b>18.1%</b>
Clay	\$76,679	222,361	51,235	13.5%
Escambia	\$54,228	322,390	67,997	22.0%
Leon	\$58,118	292,817	54,912	19.2%
Okaloosa	\$69,823	213,255	47,863	16.1%
St. John	\$91,602	292,466	63,678	8.5%
St. Lucie	\$62,797	343,579	67,639	17.3%
<b>Florida</b>	<b>\$63,062</b>	<b>21,781,128</b>	<b>4,287,823</b>	<b>18.2%</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (2021)

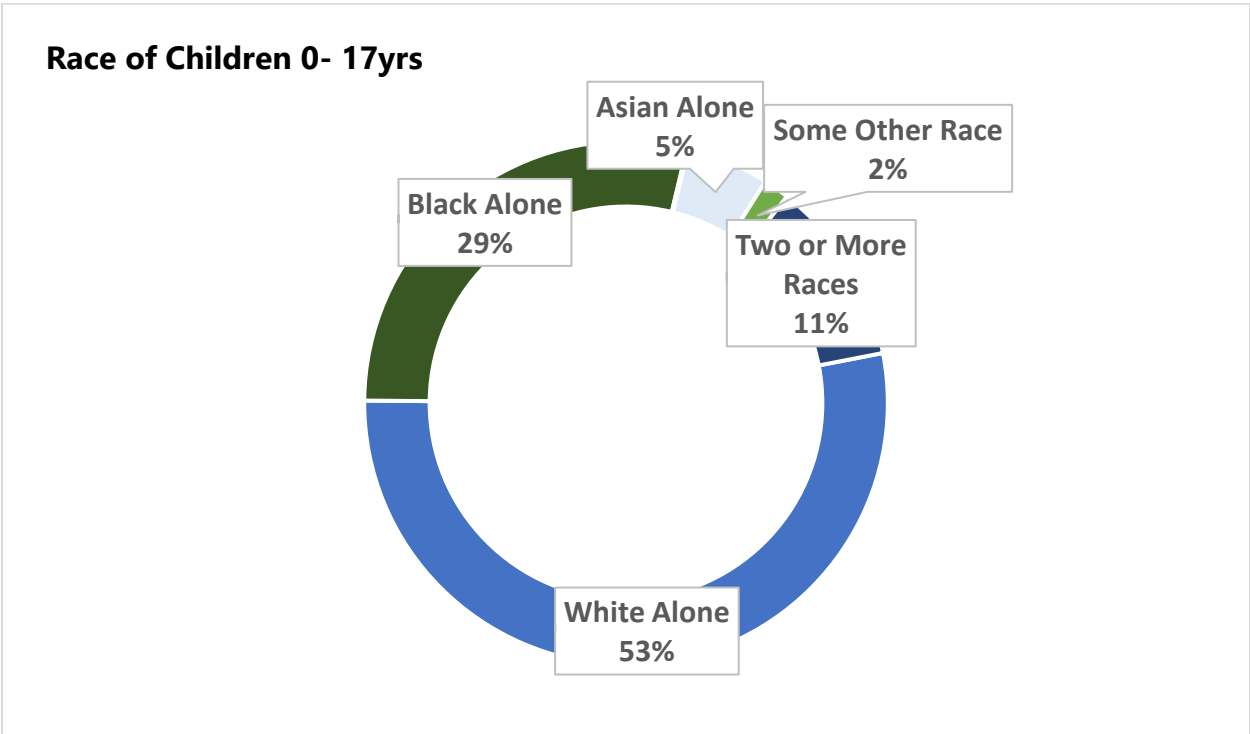
### Children Below Poverty Level

Age Group	Gainesville	Hawthorne	High Springs-Alachua	Micanopy	Newberry-Archer	Waldo	Alachua County
Children under 18 years	18.3%	42.5%	21.0%	3.9%	12.7%	5.1%	18.1%
Children under 5 years	21.0%	67.3%	22.8%	11.0%	11.5%	8.6%	20.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table ID: S1701 (2021)

Children Race and Ethnicity

Children 0-17	Percent
White Alone	53.2%
Black Alone	28.6%
American Indian / Alaskan Native Alone	0.1%
Asian Alone	5.1%
Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander	0.0%
Some Other Race	1.6%
Two or More Races	11.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Hispanic or Latino	11.0%
White Alone, Not Hispanic	47.9%



Limited English-Speaking Household

	Gainesville	Hawthorne	High Springs-Alachua	Micanopy	Newberry-Archer	Waldo	Alachua County
Percent of Households	2.3%	0.7%	1.6%	1.2%	1.4%	1.6%	2.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table ID: S1602 (2021)

Note: A "limited English-speaking household" is one in which no member 14 years old and over (1) speaks only English or (2) speaks a non-English language and speaks English "very well."

### Household Income of Families in Alachua County

	<b>Gainesville</b>	<b>Hawthorne</b>	<b>High Springs-Alachua</b>	<b>Micanopy</b>	<b>Newberry-Archer</b>	<b>Waldo</b>	<b>Alachua County</b>
Less than \$25k	13.8%	16.2%	8.5%	5.0%	5.5%	10.3%	11.6%
\$25k-\$50k	18.7%	44.4%	11.8%	13.1%	9.9%	22.8%	17.6%
\$50-\$100k	29.9%	20.4%	39.1%	47.1%	30.9%	36.1%	32.1%
More than \$100k	37.5%	18.9%	40.7%	34.7%	48.5%	30.8%	38.7%
Median Income	\$75,948	\$44,196	\$86,138	\$80,052	\$97,438	\$59,915	\$79,712

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table ID: S1901 (2021)

### Household Internet Access in Alachua County

	<b>Gainesville</b>	<b>Hawthorne</b>	<b>High Springs-Alachua</b>	<b>Micanopy</b>	<b>Newberry-Archer</b>	<b>Waldo</b>	<b>Alachua County</b>
With an Internet Subscription	86.5%	72.8%	91.1%	76.1%	92.2%	81.6%	87.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table ID: S2801 (2021)

### Medicaid or other Public Insurance in Alachua County

	<b>Gainesville</b>	<b>Hawthorne</b>	<b>High Springs-Alachua</b>	<b>Micanopy</b>	<b>Newberry-Archer</b>	<b>Waldo</b>	<b>Alachua County</b>
0-5 years old	36.6%	73.4%	37.3%	32.1%	27.3%	35.2%	36.0%
0-18 years old	29.4%	50.7%	30.5%	17.7%	31.8%	16.2%	29.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table ID: S2704 (2021)

### Households receiving Food Stamps / SNAP in Alachua County

	<b>Gainesville</b>	<b>Hawthorne</b>	<b>High Springs-Alachua</b>	<b>Micanopy</b>	<b>Newberry-Archer</b>	<b>Waldo</b>	<b>Alachua County</b>
With children under 18 years	16.2%	25.9%	16.6%	17.8%	15.4%	14.2%	16.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table ID: S2201 (2021)



# Indicators of Child Well-Being



**Alachua County's child well-being ranking**, out of 67 Florida counties. Based on Florida Kids Count's index of 16 child and family outcomes, Alachua County falls in the bottom half relative to other Florida counties<sup>1</sup>.

Healthy	Educated	Supported	Safe
Prenatal Care	VPK Enrollment	Father Involvement	Child Injuries
Inter-Pregnancy Interval	Quality Child Care	Mental Health	Child Deaths
Healthy Pre-Pregnancy Weight	Kindergarten Readiness	Child Maltreatment	Youth Arrests
Low Birthweight Babies	Chronic Absence	Special Needs Inclusion	Violent Crime
Oral Health	3 <sup>rd</sup> Grade Reading		Domestic Violence
Child Obesity	High School Graduation		
Teen Alcohol/Drug Use			

<sup>1</sup> Florida Policy Institute. 2021 Florida Child Well-Being Index. <https://www.dropbox.com/s/dxtbzu4lpum15t6/CWBI%20One-Page%20ALACHUA.pdf>

## Healthy

### First Trimester Prenatal Care by County

Women who see a health care provider regularly during pregnancy have healthier babies and are less likely to have pregnancy complications. Mothers with unknown prenatal care are excluded from the denominator in calculating the percentage.

Prenatal care visits provide benefits to both the mother and baby and are used to monitor the progress of a pregnancy. To achieve the greatest benefit for both the mother and baby, it is recommended that women begin PNC visits in the first trimester of pregnancy or as soon as pregnancy is suspected. Early PNC allows health care providers to identify potential problems as early as possible so they can be prevented or treated before they become serious.

County	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Alachua</b>	<b>81.0%</b>	<b>80.3%</b>	<b>78.9%</b>	<b>78.3%</b>	<b>80.0%</b>
Clay	73.9%	74.1%	74.0%	67.4%	64.5%
Escambia	73.7%	73.7%	73.7%	70.9%	71.4%
Leon	77.1%	79.7%	75.8%	76.8%	77.7%
Okaloosa	82.9%	81.9%	79.3%	73.1%	78.1%
St. John	83.8%	84.4%	84.8%	81.0%	73.5%
St. Lucie	64.6%	72.5%	74.0%	71.6%	70.4%
<b>Florida</b>	<b>77.3%</b>	<b>76.5%</b>	<b>75.9%</b>	<b>76.1%</b>	<b>74.0%</b>

Source: FL Health Charts – Birth Count Query System

### Inter-Pregnancy Interval < 18 months by County

A short pregnancy interval (less than 18 months) is a risk factor for preterm birth. Women who become pregnant before folate restoration is complete have a raised risk of folate insufficiency at the time of contraception and during pregnancy. Consequently, their offspring have higher risk of neural tube defects, intrauterine growth retardation, and preterm birth.

County	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Alachua</b>	<b>37.5%</b>	<b>36.9%</b>	<b>36.2%</b>	<b>40.2%</b>	<b>39.5%</b>
Clay	34.4%	35.3%	33.9%	36.1%	36.5%
Escambia	34.4%	35.3%	33.9%	36.1%	36.5%
Leon	34.3%	39.5%	38.8%	35.9%	36.7%
Okaloosa	42.2%	41.5%	41.7%	42.9%	40.8%
St. John	41.7%	41.7%	40.8%	41.5%	41.5%
St. Lucie	34.5%	33.1%	35.1%	37.0%	36.8%
<b>Florida</b>	<b>34.8%</b>	<b>34.5%</b>	<b>34.9%</b>	<b>35.6%</b>	<b>35.9%</b>

Source: FL Health Charts – Birth Count Query System

## Healthy

### Mother's Pre-Pregnancy Healthy Weight by County

Healthy weight is defined as body mass index of 18.5-24.9. This indicator is a count of births to mothers with a pre-pregnancy BMI of 18.5 - 24.9. Mothers with unknown pre-pregnancy BMI are excluded from the denominator in calculating the percentage.

One aspect of health is having a healthy weight. Eating healthy foods, staying active and gaining the right amount of weight during pregnancy helps optimize health for mothers and babies.

County	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Alachua</b>	<b>45.1%</b>	<b>45.1%</b>	<b>42.1%</b>	<b>41.6%</b>	<b>43.0%</b>
Clay	41.7%	39.7%	37.7%	35.7%	34.3%
Escambia	39.6%	38.8%	38.7%	36.8%	36.8%
Leon	41.9%	41.0%	41.9%	39.8%	41.7%
Okaloosa	46.2%	43.8%	42.9%	42.5%	42.8%
St. John	52.3%	49.3%	50.3%	48.0%	47.2%
St. Lucie	37.6%	38.4%	34.1%	32.8%	33.9%
<b>Florida</b>	<b>44.5%</b>	<b>43.0%</b>	<b>41.7%</b>	<b>40.9%</b>	<b>39.5%</b>

Source: FL Health Charts – Birth Count Query System

### Mother's Pre-Pregnancy Weight in Obese Range by County

Obesity is defined as a body mass index (BMI) of 30 or more. This indicator is a count of births to mothers who had a pre-pregnancy BMI of 30 or more. Mothers with unknown pre-pregnancy BMI are excluded from the denominator in calculating the percentage.

Women who are overweight or obese while pregnant are more likely to have premature births, babies with birth defects like neural tube defects, or babies who are large for gestational age. These women are more likely to have complications during labor and birth, and their babies are at a higher risk of developing heart disease, diabetes, and obesity later in life.

County	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Alachua</b>	<b>27.8%</b>	<b>27.4%</b>	<b>29.1%</b>	<b>28.7%</b>	<b>29.6%</b>
Clay	28.3%	30.9%	30.8%	33.4%	34.5%
Escambia	30.0%	31.4%	31.3%	34.1%	33.3%
Leon	29.2%	30.3%	29.2%	30.9%	30.4%
Okaloosa	25.1%	24.6%	26.4%	28.0%	27.3%
St. John	19.5%	20.5%	20.7%	20.9%	21.8%
St. Lucie	30.6%	30.4%	34.0%	35.4%	34.8%
<b>Florida</b>	<b>25.0%</b>	<b>26.2%</b>	<b>27.1%</b>	<b>28.1%</b>	<b>28.9%</b>

Source: FL Health Charts – Birth Count Query System

## Healthy

### Babies Born Low Birthweight by County

Low birthweight is defined as birthweight less than 2500 grams (5.5 pounds). Birthweight is one of the strongest predictors of an infant's health and survival.

County	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Alachua</b>	<b>10.1%</b>	<b>10.9%</b>	<b>11.7%</b>	<b>11.0%</b>	<b>10.3%</b>
Clay	7.8%	8.4%	8.1%	8.1%	8.3%
Escambia	10.2%	10.7%	9.2%	11.1%	11.4%
Leon	9.3%	10.1%	10.1%	11.2%	10.0%
Okaloosa	7.7%	8.2%	8.5%	8.5%	8.3%
St. John	7.1%	6.6%	6.9%	6.7%	7.3%
St. Lucie	8.7%	8.6%	9.3%	8.5%	9.2%
<b>Florida</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>8.7%</b>

Source: FL Health Charts – Birth Count Query System

### Oral Health

Oral health is essential to general health and well-being. Dental caries or cavities remains the most common preventable chronic infectious disease among young children and adolescents in the United States. If decay remains untreated, it may cause pain, dysfunction, poor appearance, loss of self-esteem, absence from school or work, and difficulty concentrating on daily tasks ([Florida Oral Health Screening Project](#)).

### Third Grade Students with Untreated Cavities

County	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Alachua</b>	-	<b>35.5%</b>	<b>38.3%</b>	-	<b>39.5%</b>

Source: University of Florida, Alachua County Third Grade Oral Health Surveillance

### Middle and High School students who have not visited a Dentist in the past 12 months

County	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022
<b>Alachua</b>	<b>17.5%</b>	<b>14.7%</b>	<b>16.8%</b>	<b>22.6%</b>	<b>25.2%</b>
Clay	19.2%	14.1%	16.3%	31.1%	0.0%
Escambia	20.5%	16.6%	21.8%	44.7%	0.0%
Leon	15.4%	-	-	33.8%	0.0%
Okaloosa	-	13.4%	21.5%	22.8%	26.3%
St. John	10.0%	8.8%	11.9%	19.0%	21.1%
St. Lucie	20.6%	-	18.0%	20.4%	27.4%
<b>Florida</b>	<b>18.4%</b>	<b>14.8%</b>	<b>19.0%</b>	<b>28.7%</b>	<b>9.2%</b>

Source: [Florida Department of Health, Florida Youth Tobacco Survey](#)

## Healthy

### Middle and High School students who are Overweight or Obese

Maintaining a healthy weight starting at an early age and continuing throughout life has many health implications and contributes to the avoidance health problems such as type 2 diabetes, heart disease, and some cancers ([Center for Disease Control](#)). The Florida Youth Tobacco survey collects height and weight as self-reported by adolescents in grades 6-12 to determine the prevalence of young adults who are overweight or obese. Overweight is defined as a body mass index (BMI) of 25-29.9. Obesity is defined as a BMI of 30 or more.

County	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022
<b>Alachua</b>	<b>25.8%</b>	<b>29.3%</b>	<b>30.6%</b>	<b>32.0%</b>	<b>31.1%</b>
Clay	26.9%	28.0%	30.0%	28.4%	30.5%
Escambia	30.1%	32.1%	30.0%	31.5%	33.2%
Leon	26.7%	-	-	29.8%	30.5%
Okaloosa	-	26.1%	28.0%	28.9%	29.6%
St. John	-	-	21.7%	19.3%	20.1%
St. Lucie	29.4%	-	32.9%	36.2%	40.5%
<b>Florida</b>	<b>27.7%</b>	<b>29.4%</b>	<b>30.4%</b>	<b>30.4%</b>	<b>31.7%</b>

Source: [Florida Department of Health, Florida Youth Tobacco Survey](#)

### Middle and High School students who are Obese

Obesity is defined as a body mass index (BMI) of 30 or more.

County	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022
<b>Alachua</b>	<b>11.2%</b>	<b>14.1%</b>	<b>13.7%</b>	<b>16.6%</b>	<b>16.3%</b>
Clay	11.4%	11.6%	13.3%	13.6%	15.2%
Escambia	13.5%	16.3%	14.5%	16.7%	16.3%
Leon	11.8%	-	-	15.2%	15.0%
Okaloosa	-	10.7%	13.1%	11.7%	14.0%
St. John	-	-	8.4%	7.8%	7.3%
St. Lucie	13.3%	-	15.2%	9.9%	19.8%
<b>Florida</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>13.0%</b>	<b>13.9%</b>	<b>14.4%</b>	<b>15.4%</b>

Source: [Florida Department of Health, Florida Youth Tobacco Survey](#)

## Healthy

### High School Students who used Alcohol in the Last 30 days by County

Percent of students who reported that they used alcohol during the past 30 days.

This measure is important for monitoring priority health-risk behaviors that contribute substantially to the leading causes of death, disability, and social problems among youth.

County	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022
<b>Alachua</b>	<b>28.4%</b>	<b>27.6%</b>	<b>21.3%</b>	<b>24.7%</b>	<b>21.5%</b>
Clay	30.8%	29.6%	23.8%	22.9%	15.5%
Escambia	27.9%	23.1%	24.0%	13.6%	11.7%
Leon	26.1%	28.9%	21.9%	18.3%	20.3%
Okaloosa	27.9%	25.9%	21.6%	24.6%	15.4%
St. John	27.9%	28.3%	26.2%	30.6%	24.5%
St. Lucie	29.1%	18.3%	15.2%	24.3%	5.6%
<b>Florida</b>	<b>28.4%</b>	<b>25.5%</b>	<b>21.2%</b>	<b>19.9%</b>	<b>15.5%</b>

Source: [Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey](#)

### High School Students who used Any Illicit Drug in the Last 30 days by County

Percent of students reporting that they have used any illicit drug during the past 30 days

This measure is important for monitoring priority health-risk behaviors that contribute substantially to the leading causes of death, disability, and social problems among youth

County	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022
<b>Alachua</b>	<b>22.9%</b>	<b>23.8%</b>	<b>19.8%</b>	<b>22.3%</b>	<b>18.2%</b>
Clay	21.9%	19.0%	20.8%	21.6%	15.7%
Escambia	21.6%	16.8%	20.5%	13.8%	14.9%
Leon	18.6%	20.4%	18.7%	21.4%	22.8%
Okaloosa	19.5%	19.4%	16.4%	18.3%	14.3%
St. John	18.8%	20.1%	21.1%	23.1%	18.2%
St. Lucie	23.7%	19.8%	19.8%	10.1%	8.0%
<b>Florida</b>	<b>22.3%</b>	<b>20.0%</b>	<b>19.0%</b>	<b>19.5%</b>	<b>15.7%</b>

Source: [Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey](#)

## Educated

### VPK Utilization rates by County

This indicator displays the percent of children who enrolled in VPK relative to the county population. VPK prepares children to be ready for school. Children who participate in early childhood education programs develop better language skills, score higher in school-readiness tests, and have better social skills and fewer behavioral problems once they enter school.

County	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
<b>Alachua</b>	<b>80.6%</b>	<b>78.9%</b>	<b>73.8%</b>	<b>49.3%</b>	<b>57.5%</b>
Clay	68.6%	68.2%	69.5%	60.0%	65.0%
Escambia	59.4%	56.8%	54.5%	38.1%	46.3%
Leon	68.6%	66.2%	62.2%	51.9%	63.1%
Okaloosa	91.4%	91.4%	84.8%	64.6%	69.8%
St. John	89.1%	90.7%	84.8%	77.9%	80.5%
St. Lucie	76.6%	75.5%	72.0%	57.2%	64.7%
<b>Florida</b>	<b>75.8%</b>	<b>74.2%</b>	<b>71.2%</b>	<b>56.8%</b>	<b>64.1%</b>

Source: [Florida Office of Early Learning](#)

### Kindergarten Readiness rates by County

The percentage of kindergarten students who score 500+ on the Florida Kindergarten Readiness Screener. State law requires screening for all public school kindergarten students within the first 30 days of the school year. Kindergarten teachers use the results to help understand each child's readiness for school and plan lessons to meet individual needs. Readiness at kindergarten entry greatly impacts future school success.

County	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
<b>Alachua</b>	<b>57.5%</b>	<b>58.2%</b>	<b>56.9%</b>	<b>58.4%</b>	<b>54.8%</b>
Clay	53.9%	53.3%	53.5%	57.4%	54.2%
Escambia	45.8%	45.2%	46.8%	48.1%	42.0%
Leon	53.0%	55.7%	53.5%	61.6%	49.5%
Okaloosa	57.7%	56.6%	54.7%	56.0%	52.2%
St. John	72.6%	70.7%	72.5%	66.9%	65.6%
St. Lucie	49.1%	46.6%	47.4%	49.0%	48.6%
<b>Florida</b>	<b>53.9%</b>	<b>52.7%</b>	<b>53.4%</b>	<b>56.9%</b>	<b>49.9%</b>

Source: Florida Department of Education

## Educated

### 3<sup>rd</sup> Grade Reading Proficiency by County

Florida public school students participate in the English language arts reading and writing assessments aligned to the Florida Standards. These assessments provide parents, teachers, policy makers, and the public with information about how well students are learning the Florida Standards. This indicator shows the percent of students in 3<sup>rd</sup> grade achieving a passing level of 3 or above on the Florida Standards Assessments for English Language Arts.

County	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
<b>Alachua</b>	<b>56.0%</b>	<b>56.6%</b>		<b>52.5%</b>	<b>49.7%</b>
Clay	67.8%	67.9%		63.2%	60.9%
Escambia	51.6%	56.4%		52.7%	50.5%
Leon	61.3%	61.0%		54.2%	54.4%
Okaloosa	65.7%	66.0%		62.6%	58.3%
St. John	78.0%	78.1%		77.9%	76.0%
St. Lucie	46.3%	50.0%		47.0%	47.6%
<b>Florida</b>	<b>56.9%</b>	<b>57.6%</b>		<b>54.4%</b>	<b>53.0%</b>

Source: Florida Department of Education

### Students Absent 21 or More Days by County

The number of K-12 students absent 21 or more days divided by the total number of enrolled K-12 students, expressed as a percent. Chronic absenteeism leads to low academic achievement and triggers dropouts.

County	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
<b>Alachua</b>	<b>11.8%</b>	<b>11.6%</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>16.0%</b>	<b>18.9%</b>
Clay	12.4%	11.7%	6.6%	19.6%	22.0%
Escambia	12.7%	14.1%	8.1%	19.6%	21.8%
Leon	12.9%	14.1%	14.5%	25.6%	22.5%
Okaloosa	9.6%	9.5%	4.8%	8.7%	12.8%
St. John	7.1%	7.2%	3.7%	8.4%	10.1%
St. Lucie	18.4%	17.8%	17.0%	21.5%	29.4%
<b>Florida</b>	<b>11.3%</b>	<b>11.3%</b>	<b>9.8%</b>	<b>16.6%</b>	<b>20.9%</b>

Source: Florida Department of Education



## Educated

### High School Graduation by County

Florida's high school graduation rate is the percentage of students who graduated with a standard diploma within four years of their initial enrollment in ninth grade.

Graduation rates provide information about performance of schools and future employability of students. Higher salaries are typically available to high school graduates. Receiving a high school diploma enables someone to pursue a higher education, including vocational school, trade programs, a certified work-program or college.

County	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
<b>Alachua</b>	<b>88.0%</b>	<b>88.5%</b>	<b>90.4%</b>	<b>86.6%</b>	<b>85.8%</b>
Clay	91.1%	91.9%	93.4%	92.7%	89.9%
Escambia	80.7%	84.8%	86.5%	87.0%	78.4%
Leon	93.0%	92.4%	94.4%	94.0%	86.8%
Okaloosa	88.1%	87.9%	90.0%	92.2%	87.5%
St. John	93.3%	94.3%	94.8%	95.0%	93.3%
St. Lucie	91.8%	90.4%	93.2%	94.5%	90.8%
<b>Florida</b>	<b>86.1%</b>	<b>86.9%</b>	<b>90.0%</b>	<b>90.1%</b>	<b>87.3%</b>

Source: Florida Department of Education

## Support

### Paternity Acknowledged on the Birth Certificate by County

Having a paternity acknowledged on a birth certificate is an indication of greater social and financial support for the infant. Research studies have shown this is linked to infant mortality.

County	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Alachua</b>	<b>86.4%</b>	<b>86.3%</b>	<b>87.7%</b>	<b>84.8%</b>	<b>87.3%</b>
Clay	90.1%	90.0%	90.3%	90.8%	90.0%
Escambia	80.3%	80.1%	80.0%	80.6%	81.7%
Leon	84.6%	86.5%	85.8%	84.3%	85.2%
Okaloosa	90.5%	89.8%	90.4%	90.2%	91.3%
St. John	93.7%	94.0%	92.9%	93.1%	94.8%
St. Lucie	87.1%	88.3%	87.8%	89.3%	89.0%
<b>Florida</b>	<b>87.7%</b>	<b>88.3%</b>	<b>88.4%</b>	<b>88.0%</b>	<b>89.4%</b>

Source: FL Health Charts – Birth Count Query System

### Pregnant Women Feeling Alone by County

The Healthy Start prenatal risk screen asks pregnant women during their initial prenatal care appointment whether “In the last month, have you felt alone when facing problems?” This indicator reflects the percentage of women who reported “yes” to this question.

County	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Alachua</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>9.0%</b>
Clay	7.8%	7.5%	8.5%	9.3%	9.3%
Escambia	10.9%	11.8%	12.1%	11.2%	9.5%
Leon	10.0%	10.3%	9.5%	11.7%	10.8%
Okaloosa	10.6%	8.6%	8.5%	8.0%	7.3%
St. John	8.3%	7.2%	7.5%	6.5%	8.9%
St. Lucie	5.3%	5.4%	6.7%	6.9%	5.0%
<b>Florida</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	<b>7.8%</b>

Source: FL Health Charts – Healthy Start Prenatal Screen Report System

## Support

### Pregnant Women Feeling Depressed by County

The Healthy Start prenatal risk screen asks pregnant women during their initial prenatal care appointment whether “In the last month, have you felt down, depressed or hopeless?”. This indicator reflects the percentage of women who reported “yes” to this question.

County	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Alachua</b>	<b>13.4%</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>15.4%</b>	<b>15.3%</b>	<b>14.6%</b>
Clay	11.9%	14.4%	13.9%	13.9%	13.9%
Escambia	17.4%	18.5%	18.3%	17.6%	16.7%
Leon	14.8%	13.8%	16.1%	17.0%	16.0%
Okaloosa	14.8%	12.8%	14.2%	13.4%	11.8%
St. John	12.6%	12.9%	11.9%	11.4%	12.2%
St. Lucie	9.9%	9.7%	10.9%	10.2%	8.6%
<b>Florida</b>	<b>13.2%</b>	<b>13.0%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>12.4%</b>

Source: FL Health Charts – Healthy Start Prenatal Screen Report System

## Support

### Child Maltreatment Investigations Rate by County

This indicator represents the number of official hotline reports that become investigated divided by the child population.

County	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Alachua</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.3</b>	
Clay	6.3	6.0	5.0	4.9	
Escambia	9.1	8.2	6.8	6.8	
Leon	6.7	6.8	5.9	5.9	
Okaloosa	10.1	7.9	7.0	7.2	
St. John	4.6	4.4	3.9	4.6	
St. Lucie	7.0	6.4	5.1	5.3	
<b>Florida</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	

Source: Florida Department of Children and Families – Child Welfare Dashboard

### Children with Verified Maltreatment Investigations by County

Official hotline reports that become investigated are given a finding of “no indicator”, “not substantiated”, and “verified” based on the extent of credible evidence for each alleged maltreatment ([State of Florida Department of Children and Families](#), 2018).

County	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
<b>Alachua</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	
Clay	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	
Escambia	1.7%	1.7%	1.4%	1.5%	
Leon	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	
Okaloosa	1.4%	1.4%	1.1%	0.9%	
St. John	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%	
St. Lucie	1.0%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	
<b>Florida</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	

Source: Florida Department of Children and Families – Child Welfare Dashboard

<sup>2</sup> Child Welfare data for 2021-22 has not been made publicly available via the online dashboard, or by request from the Florida Department of Children and Families.

# Safe

## Child Deaths by Age Group and Year

Age Group	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<1	22	30	27	24	27
1-4	4	4	2	4	4
5-9	1	2	2	4	0
10-14	2	2	2	4	8
15-19	8	7	4	7	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>49</b>

Source: FL Health Charts – Death Count Query System

### Top Causes of Death in Children:

- **80** Perinatal Period Conditions
- **54** External Causes
  - **15** Homicide (12 by Firearms / 3 Other)
  - **15** Motor Vehicle Crashes
  - **13** Suicide
- **23** Congenital & Chromosomal Anomalies

### Infant Mortality Rates (deaths of children between 0-364 days old per 1,000 live births)

County	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Alachua</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>10.5</b>
Clay	5.4	4.6	4.6	6.7	5.2	5.4
Escambia	8.3	7.6	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.9
Leon	5.4	6.7	8.6	8.4	10.2	10.8
Okaloosa	5.0	4.5	7.7	5.2	5.1	6.7
St. John	5.2	4.7	3.1	4.5	5.1	7.2
St. Lucie	5.3	4.6	3.8	6.1	4.6	4.5
<b>Florida</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>

### Child Death Rate per 100,000 population by Age Group and Year

Region	Age Group	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Alachua	1-4	35.2	35.1	35.4	17.7	35.2	35.5
	5-9	31.0	7.5	14.7	14.6	28.7	0.0
	10-19	15.4	30.6	26.7	17.6	31.6	50.9
Florida	1-4	27.6	31.1	26.7	24.0	25.5	29.9
	5-9	13.7	11.9	12.8	12.2	12.5	11.9
	10-19	35.9	35.4	31.1	31.6	37.6	40.3

# Safe

## Hospitalizations for Non-Fatal Injuries by Year

Age Group	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<1	18	17	12	11	11
1-4	37	39	45	51	36
5-9	33	30	29	21	33
10-14	36	40	39	39	49
15-19	89	94	88	80	97
<b>Total</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>226</b>

## Youth Arrest Rate by County

This indicator provides a count of youths arrested. If the same youth is arrested for several offenses during a fiscal year, only one is counted in this report.

Crime is a social determinant of health. Research has shown that risks associated with juvenile arrests are cognitive deficits, low school involvement, living in poverty, or being runaway or homeless.

County	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
<b>Alachua</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>14.6</b>
Clay	13.2	12.2	10.6	7.4	6.5
Escambia	36.6	38.2	34.9	30.5	20.6
Leon	22.9	21.4	19.3	14.9	11.8
Okaloosa	31.3	31.1	30.0	24.4	26.1
St. John	11.0	7.8	8.3	8.5	5.8
St. Lucie	22.8	22.1	24.7	17.4	14.1
<b>Florida</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>9.7</b>

Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement – Crime in Florida, Uniform Crime Report

# Safe

## Violent Crime Rate by County

County	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 <sup>3</sup>
<b>Alachua</b>	<b>634.3</b>	<b>686.6</b>	<b>661.9</b>	<b>748.9</b>	
Clay	278.5	298.7	255.2	258.3	
Escambia	554.0	539.3	550.3	597.3	
Leon	649.9	616.4	572.6	600.6	
Okaloosa	373.7	361.9	367.5	323.0	
St. John	187.1	153.6	157.0	141.7	
St. Lucie	240.4	263.5	262.7	257.4	
<b>Florida</b>	<b>416.2</b>	<b>390.8</b>	<b>381.3</b>	<b>383.3</b>	

Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement – Crime in Florida, Uniform Crime Report

## Domestic Violence Rate by County

Domestic violence is any criminal homicide, manslaughter, rape (includes forcible sodomy), fondling, aggravated assault, aggravated stalking, simple assault, threat/intimidation, or simple stalking of one family or household member by another family or household member. A family or household member means spouses, former spouses, parents, children, siblings, other family members, cohabitants, and persons who are parents of a child in common regardless of whether they have been married (FDLE's Uniform Crime Report).

County	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Alachua</b>	<b>338.9</b>	<b>287.4</b>	<b>314.6</b>	<b>301.0</b>	
Clay	298.9	295.9	285.6	155.5	
Escambia	670.4	648.5	628.4	608.7	
Leon	275.5	262.9	303.7	273.9	
Okaloosa	457.9	437.0	395.8	495.8	
St. John	198.9	202.4	198.2	212.7	
St. Lucie	350.7	388.5	399.3	412.5	
<b>Florida</b>	<b>323.8</b>	<b>317.0</b>	<b>310.7</b>	<b>291.4</b>	

Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement – Crime in Florida, Uniform Crime Report

<sup>3</sup> Violent crime data is not available uniformly across all counties in 2021 due to transition to new crime reporting data system (Florida Incident-Based Reporting System (FIBRS)), which not all agencies are yet participating in.

**References:**

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<https://assets.aecf.org/m/databook/2022KCDB-profile-FL.pdf>

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[https://www.childrenstrustofalachuacounty.us/sites/default/files/fileattachments/communications/page/6013/csab\\_gap\\_analysis\\_of\\_child\\_well-being\\_indicators\\_and\\_program\\_support\\_with\\_cover\\_letter.pdf](https://www.childrenstrustofalachuacounty.us/sites/default/files/fileattachments/communications/page/6013/csab_gap_analysis_of_child_well-being_indicators_and_program_support_with_cover_letter.pdf)

Florida Policy Institute. (2021). Florida Child Well-Being Index.

<https://www.floridapolicy.org/posts/2021-florida-child-well-being-index>

Well Florida Council. (2020). [Alachua County Community Health Needs Assessment](#).

Needs Assessment recently completed by other CSCs:

- [Leon County](#)
- [Escambia County](#)
- [Duval County](#)



## Listening Project – Children are Born and Remain Healthy.

### Parent/Caregiver - Input on Health

- ◆ Health/Mental Health
  - *Make hospital/healthcare more accessible in rural areas*
  - *Dental screenings*
  - *Health insurance*
  - *Someone for kids to talk to – an outlet*
  - *Healthcare resources for adults*
  - *24-hour EMS*

When asked what services, programs, or opportunities are needed for children and families in their community, the most frequent responses were economic subsidies/funding and health care (including dental care, mental health services, substance abuse treatment, counseling), each cited by 16% of respondents. The third-most cited area was education supports (tutoring, summer school) at 14%.

#### **Prenatal Care**

86.8% - With our youngest child, my partner or I received great prenatal care (309 of 356).

20.0% of parents/caregivers stated they had a hard time getting prenatal appointments (38 out of 190 survey respondents for this question).

#### **Barriers to Health Care**

**I have challenges getting good health care services for my children that include:**

23.7% - Lack of free time to take them to appointments (201 of 847).

22.6% - Appointment times don't fit my family's schedule (191 of 847).

21.5% - Lack of money to pay for health care (182 of 847).

21.5% - Lack of health care center or doctors in my neighborhood (182 of 847).

18.9% - Lack of transportation (160 of 847).

7.0% - Language barriers (59 of 847).

Parents/caregivers were complimentary of the healthcare options provided by the UF system. Services already provided include a pop-up dental clinic, dental health bus, and

mobile health unit. Unfortunately, they also shared the need for additional healthcare in Alachua County as these services are not easily accessible because of the lack of transportation and the length of time it takes to get an appointment.

Providers who accept Medicaid are not close to communities where services are most needed. When services such as occupational and speech therapy are needed, it often takes months to be seen by a provider. Referrals are needed to access UF services, which requires additional appointments and increases the wait time to access services.

Participants suggested adding more dental buses and pop-up clinics that provide services operating in neighborhoods. As of this study, many parents struggle to provide transportation to access available services. Many are forced to seek private options or healthcare outside of Alachua County because of the long waiting lists for providers. Limited healthcare options in the county often force students to miss school to attend appointments.

### **Areas Parents Need Help:**

Of these areas, the ones where I could use the most help with my children are:

37.5% - Access to enrichment and out-of-school time programs (318 of 847).

**36.8% - Getting mental health counseling for one or more of my children** (312 of 847).

36.5% - Learning how to better manage my children's behavior (309 of 847).

34.5% - Help with literacy and other academic support (292 of 847).

**33.6% - Access to dental care** (272 of 810).

**33.3% - Getting healthy food for my children** (282 of 847).

32.6% - Access to quality childcare (276 of 847).

30.8% - Career exploration and development (261 of 847).

**29.3% - Keeping my children healthy** (248 of 847).

27.2% - Keeping my children safe (i.e., violence prevention) (230 of 847).

**26.1% - Getting help supporting my special needs child** (221 of 847).

## **Youth - Input on Health**

60.4% - I have been to the dentist in the past year (93 of 154).

69.1% - I have had a regular checkup with a doctor in the past year (103 of 149).

63.2% - I have had my vision checked by a doctor in the past year (96 of 152).

28.1% - In the past year, I've felt sad or hopeless for two or more weeks in a row and stopped doing usual activities (43 of 155).

When asked what afterschool or outside-of-school activities they would be interested in, the most frequent youth response was some kind of sport:

- ◆ *Sports (general, archery, figure skating, majorettes, baseball, girl's basketball, fitness club, cheer, softball, soccer, volley ball)*
- ◆ *Rugby*
- ◆ *Football (including tackle football for girls)*
- ◆ *Basketball*
- ◆ *Community Pool/Swimming*
- ◆ *Track*
- ◆ *Dance classes*
- ◆ *Gymnastics*

# Provider/Community Member – Input on Health

## Areas Providers/Partners Identified as of Most Concern to Families/Youth

Response	% Providers	% Partners
Mental Health & Wellbeing	66%	64%
Housing Adequacy/Security	48%	57%
Quality education for school-age students	41%	43%
Enrichment and Out-school-time Programs	39%	43%
Family Strengthening & Supports	39%	36%
Violence / Safety	39%	57%
Food Security	36%	32%
Quality Child Care	36%	43%
Literacy & Other Academic Supports	34%	36%
Connect Families to Resources (Basic Needs)	28%	29%
Substance Abuse Prevention	25%	43%
Special Needs Children (i.e., Developmental Delays and Disabilities)	19%	43%
Connect Families to Resources (Basic Needs)	28%	29%
Career Exploration & Preparation	23%	25%
Delinquency / Truancy	17%	25%

### Community Meeting Input

Participants could also provide written comments about each of the four priorities. There were no consistent themes among these comments. Examples of comments that resonated with input from survey and focus group sources included:

<p>All children are born healthy and remain healthy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ <i>Wellness bus checkups</i></li> <li>◆ <i>Mental health checkups</i></li> <li>◆ <i>Better eating while pregnant</i></li> </ul>
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### Trust Focus for the next Three to Five Years

Participants in the focus group for partners and providers identified several priorities for the Trust for the next three to five years. The most mentioned was a focus on providing mental health services. Services suggested include Adverse Childhood Experience training and support for families and Trust partners, services to help combat gangs in the county, stress and trauma supports, general social emotional supports, bullying prevention, and increased behavioral supports. Education was another area of focus. There are increased disparities and gaps in education, especially in the wake of COVID-19. Providers/partners want to see the gaps closed and equal access to programs, opportunities, and services for all students. Tutoring, additional

supports for students with disabilities, and an increased focus on early learning services are needed to close the achievement gaps.

It is important for the Trust to listen to all areas and sections of the community to truly understand and be able to address access issues, barriers, and needs. Strategies to improve access for all children include efforts to remove language barriers, increase parent education, and make technology more accessible. There are concerns for the safety of children. Participants suggested the Trust fund and support services focused on violence prevention, including gun violence and combatting the increased presence of gangs. Increased parent education around the threat of violence and prevention is needed to further combat violence and its impact. "The Trust should be concerned with the disparities in education, recreation, and technology. The Trust should also be concerned with youth and community safety as it relates to young people. There should be a huge emphasis on empowering grass root agencies in the area."

Providers/partners indicated that the Trust needs to create a clear strategic plan. As part of the planning process, barriers created by the current funding process need to be removed. The current system makes it difficult for partners to access funds, be reimbursed, and submit invoices. Added flexibility in the processes, funding evidence-based solutions, funding only qualified partners, and spreading funding across all Trust goals is needed.

Additional indicators were suggested that could be categorized in one or more goal areas. The suggested additional indicators include the following:

◆ Mental health ◆ Infant mortality rate ◆ Access to quality healthcare ◆ Teen pregnancy rate ◆ Hospitalizations of mothers during pregnancy ◆ Access to recreation and physical activity ◆ Rate of children with disabilities ◆ Rate of children attending preschool ◆ Rate of children without access to before/afterschool care ◆ Truancy rate for children in school ◆ Adverse Childhood Experience data ◆ Abuse and Neglect Investigation rates ◆ Suicide indicator ◆ Arrests of caregivers ◆ Rate of sex offenders in community ◆ Rate of gun violence ◆ Rates of Substance abuse

**ACCESS TO  
COMPREHENSIVE  
HEALTHCARE**

**INPUT  
SESSIONS**

# WE NEED YOU!

**MARCH 14 | VIRTUAL**

Share your experience

- as a parent/guardian seeking healthcare for your child
- as a healthcare professional
- as a concerned Alachua County community member

**REQUIRES  
PRE-REGISTRATION**



**Prospective Providers @ 10:30 a.m.**  
[tinyurl.com/HealthcareProviderSession](https://tinyurl.com/HealthcareProviderSession)



**Community @ 6:30 p.m.**  
[tinyurl.com/HealthcareCommunitySession](https://tinyurl.com/HealthcareCommunitySession)



**CHILDREN'S TRUST**  
OF ALACHUA COUNTY



CHILDREN'S TRUST  
OF ALACHUA COUNTY

## RFP Listening Session

March 14, 2024

10:30am-12:30pm & 6:30pm – 8:30pm  
Community Feedback

- Oral healthcare continues to be one of the greatest unmet needs for children and adults
- Cost is the number one barrier to dental care
- Lack of pediatric dentists in Alachua County accepting private insurance and Medicaid insurance
- Families are experiencing extremely long waits for dentists accepting private and Medicaid insurance
- Dentists are increasing the age of children they will accept as patients
- Offering healthcare services during traditional hours is a barrier for families
- Health screens offered in schools are opt in vs opt out, creating gaps in needed care for children with the greatest risk factors
- Healthcare navigators are needed and fill an important role, connecting families to additional services and resources. Navigators can also assist with health literacy barriers
- Transportation is a significant barrier for families in rural areas
- There aren't very many healthcare providers in rural areas
- Location of care is a barrier for families in rural areas, everything seems to be in Gainesville
- Reducing barriers such as transportation, limits the number of emergency room visits
- Funding for culturally competent and bi-lingual healthcare navigators could support non-English speaking families access needed care
- Mobile health and outreach clinics are helping families across the county, but more support is needed to reach children in our rural areas and children of non-English speaking families
- Translate all healthcare forms
- Consider other funding pots to support education and awareness programming