



**Palm Beach County:**  
**Sociodemographic Barriers to Economic Mobility**

***DRAFT DOCUMENT***

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**Community Services Department**  
**Planning & Evaluation Section**

**“Palm Beach County: Sociodemographic Barriers to Economic Mobility”**

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## **Palm Beach County: Barriers to Economic Mobility**

### Executive Summary

The Palm Beach County Community Services Department (Planning and Evaluation Section) has prepared this document summarizing barriers to economic mobility in Palm Beach County. This report complements a previous document, “*Poverty in Palm Beach County: A Geographical Portrayal & Analysis.*”

The document reveals statistical information by reporting select indicators within eight domains that are related to economic mobility. The eight (8) domains are:

- Economy
- Health
- Housing
- Food
- Education
- Crime
- Transportation
- Child care

For each domain, available information is presented on:

- Research linking the domain to economic mobility
- Data on relevant indicators within the domain
- Local coalitions working in the domain
- Services available within the domain
- Population disparities and gaps for individuals facing systematic barriers because they are youth with Special needs, LGBTQ, Black/African American & Hispanic/Latino, care-giving youth, homeless, court-involved individuals, in foster care, have special needs or are individuals with behavioral health concerns
- Recommendations for future action

To complete the document, data was collected from the U.S. Census, American Community Survey, and reports from local sources such as but not limited to [A Report on Health & Human Services in Palm Beach County – Based on Key Community Indicators 2017](#), [Birth to 22 Youth Master Plan](#), [Behavioral Health in Palm Beach County: Needs Assessment and Comprehensive Plan 2017](#), [Children’s Services Council Community Needs Assessment 2017](#), [Children’s Services Council Palm Beach County Zip Code Report, September 2017](#), [Closing the Gap: Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Florida](#), [Community Health Needs Assessment December 2016](#), [Developing Comprehensive Services for Individuals with Special Needs: A Business Plan 2015](#), [Feeding South Florida 2015 & Hunger Relief Plan](#), [Florida Department of Children and Families – Florida Substance Abuse and Mental Health Plan](#), [Palm Beach County CHIP Report 2017](#), [Palm Beach County Disparity Study Final Report December 2017](#), [Palm Beach County Food Bank](#), [Palm Beach County Transportation Disadvantaged Plan](#), [Palm Tran Transit Development Plan 2017-2026 Final](#), [School District Annual Report 2017](#), [Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness](#), [2015 Annual Report - Department of Children and Families Council on Homelessness](#), [Birth to 22 Palm Beach County United for Brighter Futures: Indicators of Child, Family](#)

[and Community Risk, Well Being and Access to Supports](#) and [2016 Palm Beach County Profile of Older Americans](#).

The data was compiled into dataset spreadsheets and then graphically formatted to portray a visual representation of numerical information.

The results of this report are intended to be used as an informational tool and baseline dataset. Additionally, it is meant to provide data as a part of an ongoing dialogue with the Board of County Commissioners, County Administration, Citizens Advisory Committee on Health & Human Services, and Birth to 22 Steering Committee to understand barriers to economic mobility. This document primarily focuses on services. Policy recommendations will be provided in a separate document.

We recognize that statistics cannot tell us everything and that economic mobility is a dynamic process. We also recognize that some of the documents linked/referenced within this report are not as up-to-date as others and may not be directly aligned. Nevertheless, there is a value when working from one report to ensure we are using consistent data. This report is an attempt to establish and bring together the numerous variables pertaining to economic mobility.

The report will be revised/updated as necessary. Future updates will include additional graphics and be posted on the Community Service Department website.

## **Important Notice**

### ***Disclaimer***

**This document is in DRAFT Form and is intended to be a source for organizations to respond to the FY2020 Financially Assisted Agency (FAA) Request for Proposal (RFP).**

**This document is in DRAFT Form and it is not mandatory that Agencies/Applicants use this information at this time!!!**

**Work is being conducted on updating/revising wording within the RECOMMENDATION Domain Sections. Recommendations will be weaved into Economic Opportunity statements!**

**Forward comments about this DRAFT document to David Rafaidus (drafaidu@pbc.com)**



## Economic Mobility and Economy

### **Research**

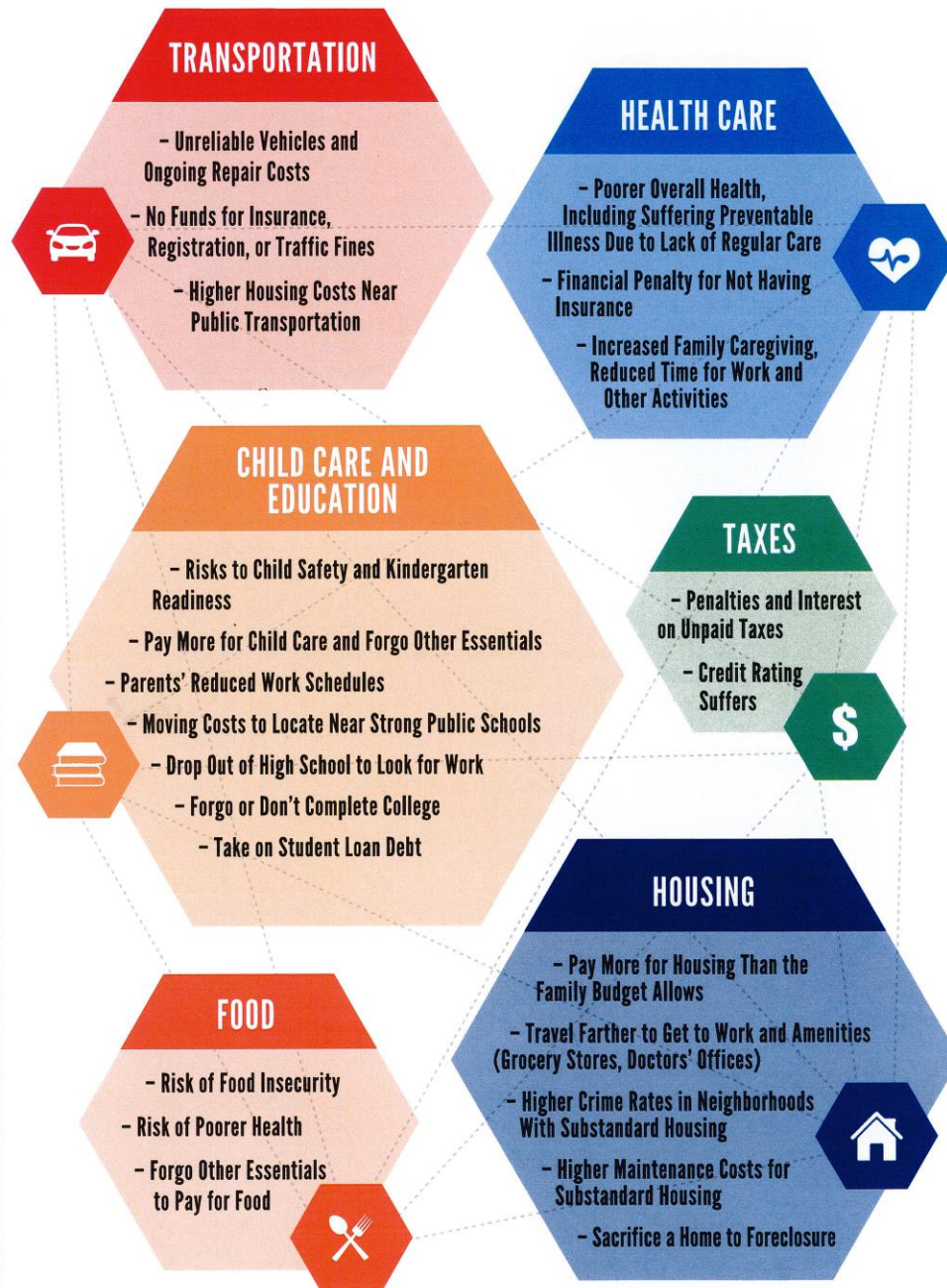
Low-income families can only move up economically within a strong, thriving economic community. If economic opportunities are absent, upward economic mobility may not be possible. Typical indicators of the health of the economy include the unemployment rate, rate of public assistance utilization such as cash assistance (e.g., TANF) and food assistance (e.g., SNAP), the living wage, and workforce gaps and employment trends.

Additional indicators that identify how certain aspects of American life may influence potential determinants of economic mobility have been compiled in the [Pathways to Economic Mobility: Key Indicators](#) publication. This publication categorizes economic mobility into three (3) different forms of capital (Social Capital, Human Capital and Financial Capital). *Social Capital* relates to the attributes of parents and the structure of families that are influential in developing certain behaviors and skills that can have a lasting influence on the economic mobility of children. *Human Capital* portrays education as the largest known factor in explaining the connection between parents' earnings and their children's. *Financial Capital* indicates that a strong connection exists between the wealth of parents and their children. One of the keys to economic mobility is saving and creating wealth that can be used during one's working life to advance up the economic ladder or be given to children to improve their economic prospects.

Raj Chetty's research discusses how zip codes can determine an individual's destiny. He has discovered that characteristics like more employed adults, two-parent families, school boundary lines and poverty levels are often cited as indicators of good neighborhoods. The [Opportunity Nation – The Forum for Youth Investment](#) report provides in-depth analyses on issues such as youth unemployment, disconnected youth and civic engagement while the [Opportunity Index – How Opportunity Measures Up in Your Community](#) website provides a snapshot of conditions that can be used to identify and improve access to opportunity—in comprehensive terms—for residents and their communities.

# WHAT ARE THE CONSEQUENCES?

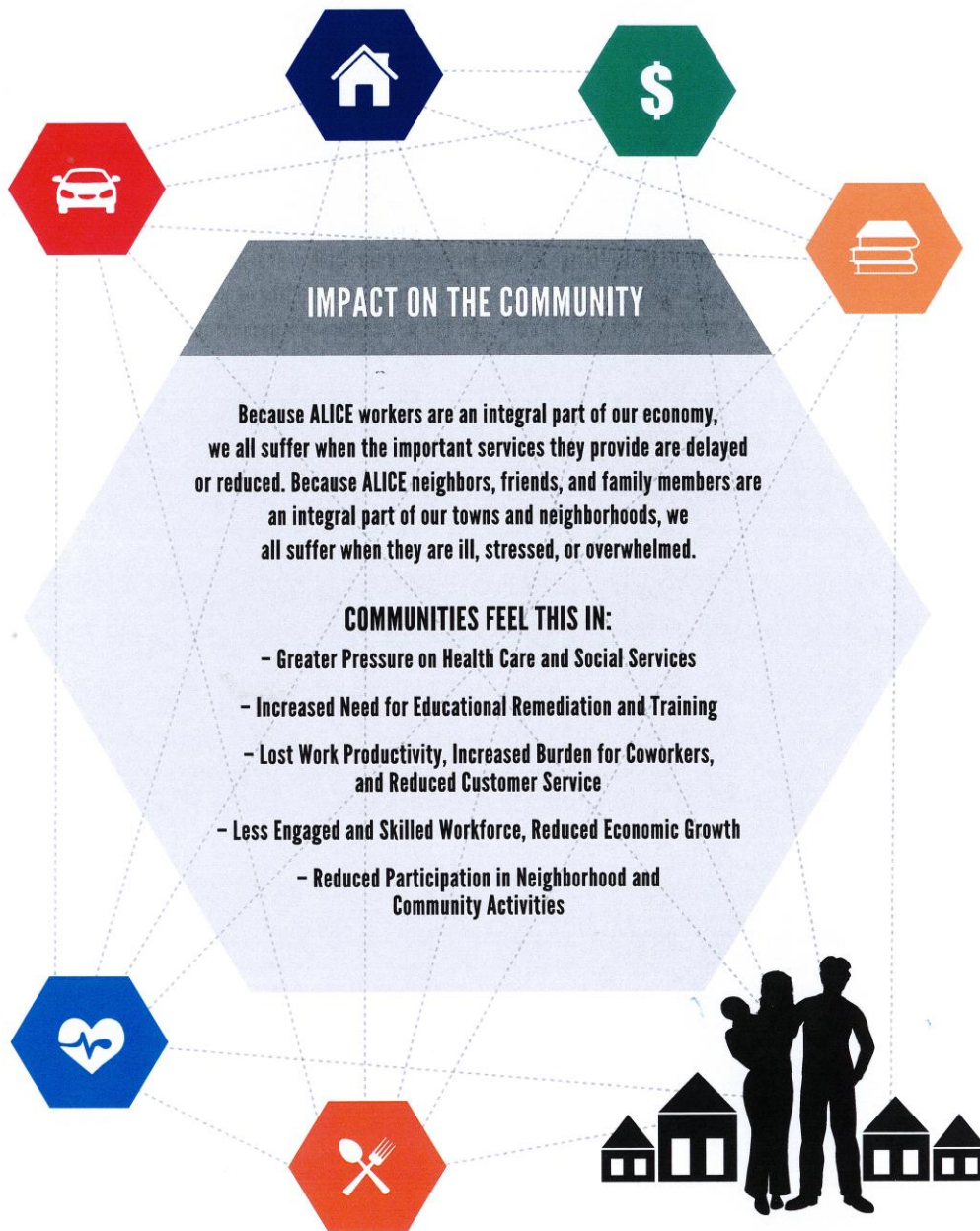
## RISKS AND COSTS FOR ALICE...



ALICE: *The Consequences of Insufficient Household Income 2017 Report (United Way)*



# ...AND FOR ALL FAMILIES



*ALICE: The Consequences of Insufficient Household Income 2017 Report (United Way)*

## Data

### Unemployment

Labor Force and Employment							
Palm Beach County Labor Force	December, 2018	November, 2018	December, 2017	Change December, 2017 December, 2018	Percent Change	Change November 2018 December, 2018	Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	735,317	736,399	719,053	16,264	2.3%	-1,082	-0.1%
Employment	711,372	714,157	693,636	17,736	2.6%	-2,785	-4.0%
Unemployment	23,945	22,242	25,417	-1,472	-5.8%	1,703	7.7%
Rate	3.3%	3.0%	3.5%				
Florida	3.3%	3.1%	3.7%				
National	3.7%	3.5%	3.9%				

*Source: PBC Business Development Board*

- The current unemployment rate <https://www.careersourcepbc.com/news/post/palm-beach-county-unemployment-rate-drops-to-3-9-percent-from-4-4-percent-year-ago> in PBC is 3.1%
- In 2017, the unemployment rate for persons over 16 years old in Palm Beach County was 7.4%.
- There were disparities in unemployment by race and ethnicity. The unemployment rate was highest for Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islanders (14.5%), followed by Black/African-American (12.4%), American Indian/Alaska Natives (11.4%), Hispanic/Latinos (8.0%), Whites (6.1%) and Asian American (5.3%).

## Career Ready

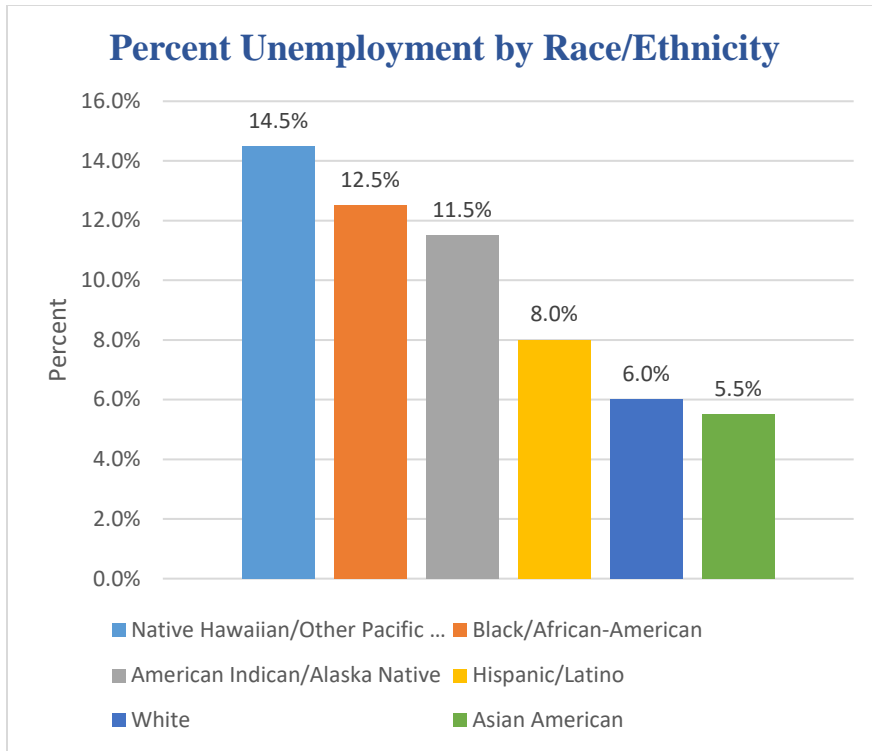
### 2016 Unemployment for Palm Beach County and Select Municipalities by Age Group Relative to Overall Unemployment

Location	Overall (16 + )		16 - 19 Years of Age		20 - 24 Years of Age	
	Total Population	Unemployment Rate	Total Population	Unemployment Rate	Total Population	Unemployment Rate
Palm Beach County, Florida	1,156,597	8.2%	63,245	28.4%	79,971	13.3%
Belle Glade-Pahokee CCD	27,065	18.5%	1,842	76.5%	2,908	29.1%
Boca Raton CCD	115,962	6.7%	7,431	28.8%	7,457	12.3%
Boynton Beach-Delray Beach CCD	277,111	9.2%	11,465	36.0%	16,908	12.6%
Glades CCD	299	18.1%	-	-	-	-
Jupiter CCD	75,618	4.2%	3,608	12.0%	3,270	7.4%
Lake Worth CCD	173,090	10.7%	10,610	32.7%	14,702	15.5%
Riviera Beach CCD	89,252	8.4%	4,185	30.9%	6,199	13.8%
Royal Palm Beach-West Jupiter CCD	86,821	5.6%	5,044	14.5%	5,940	12.1%
Sunshine Parkway CCD	163,573	6.5%	10,785	18.7%	10,016	9.9%
West Palm Beach CCD	124,629	9.4%	6,738	35.6%	10,789	16.1%
Western Community CCD	23,177	4.7%	1,537	9.1%	1,785	0.0%

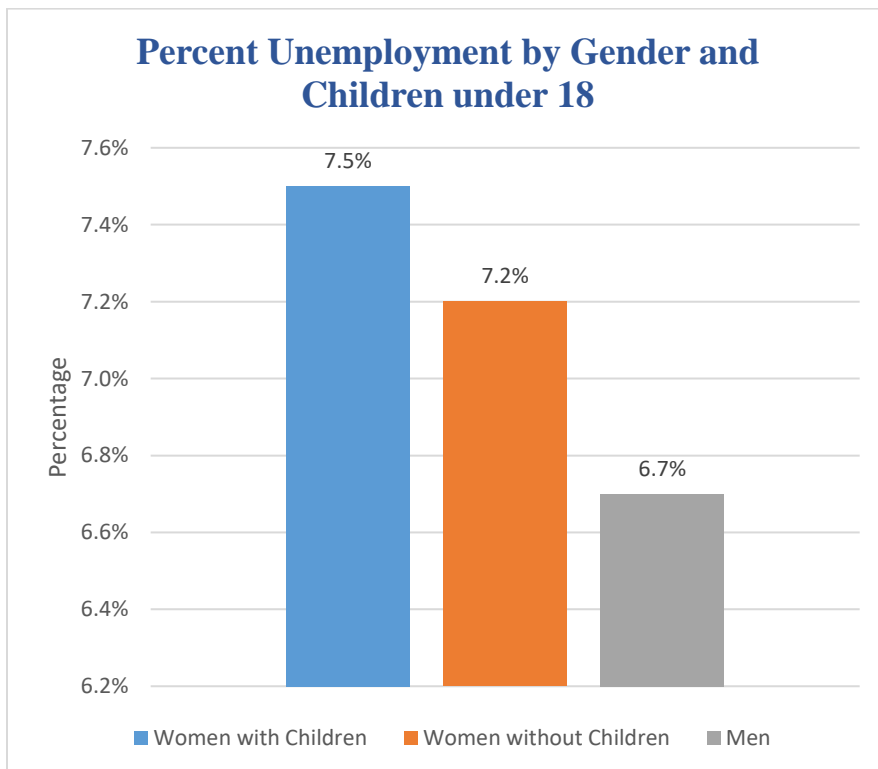
Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S2301 - 2012-2015 5 Year Estimate

### Sales Tax

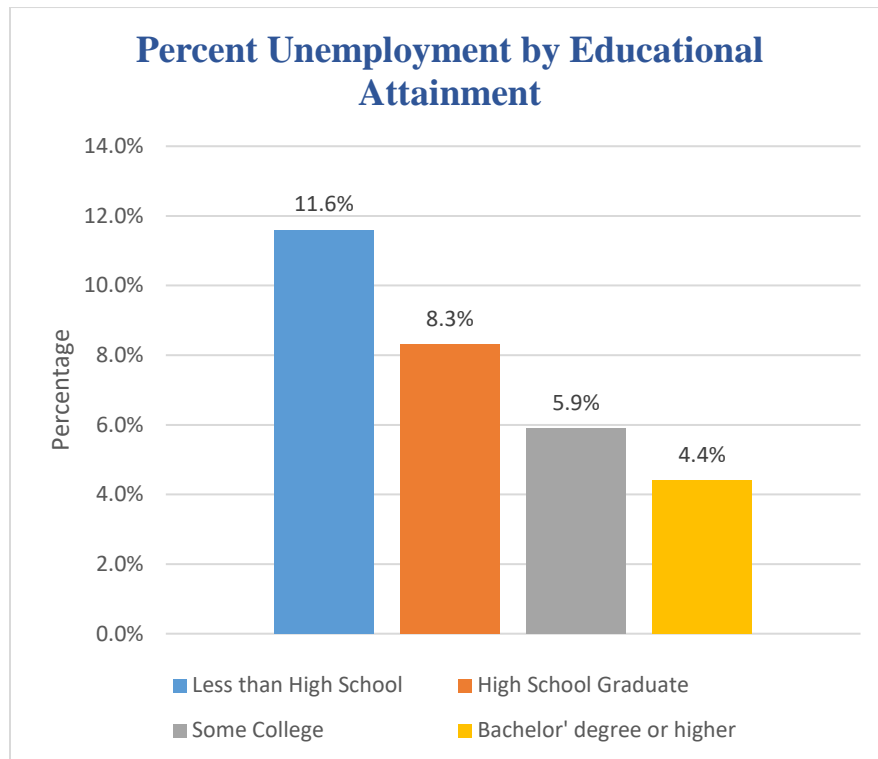
- In 2016 Palm Beach County residents approved a One-Penny Sales Surtax. Palm Beach County is currently working with CareerSource to develop and coordinate trainings that will prepare residents for the employment opportunities that will come from infrastructure projects. Additional information about Job Training and the Surtax can be accessed on the [Palm Beach County One-Penny Sales Surtax](#) website.



- Women with children under 18 were most likely to be unemployed (7.5%) compared to women without such children (7.2%) and men with or without children (6.7%).



- Unemployment was inversely related to education, with the highest unemployment rate among those with less than a high school education (11.6%)



- Unemployment rate for the special needs/developmental disabled population is 80%

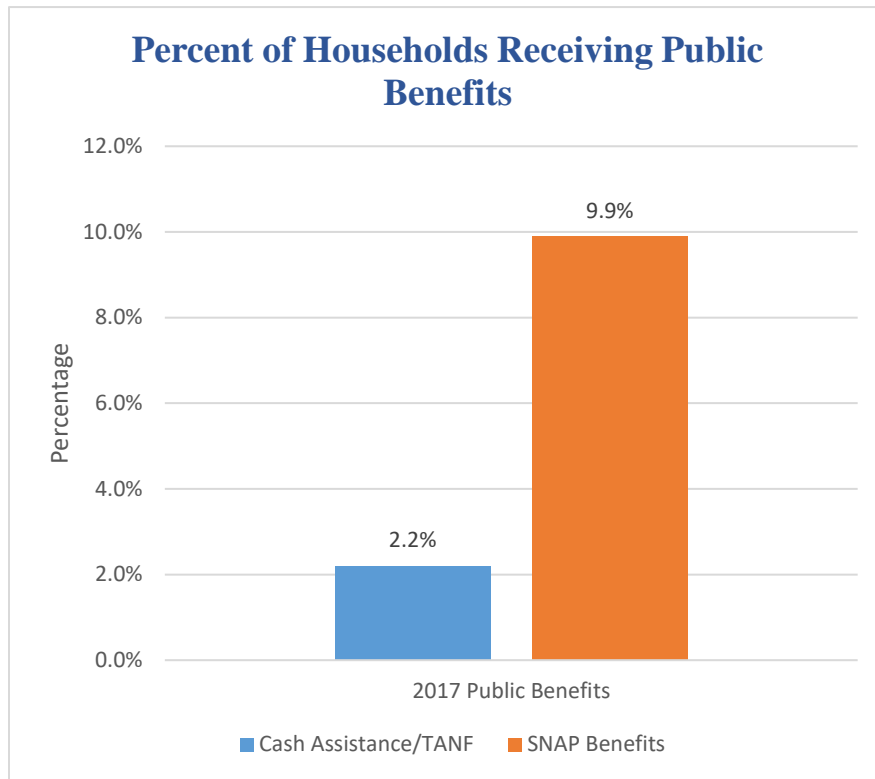
Sources:

[US Census American Fact Finder](#)

[A Report on Health & Human Services in Palm Beach County – Based on Key Community Indicators 2017](#)

### Public Assistance

- In 2017, 2.2% of Palm Beach County households received cash assistance such as TANF.
- In 2017, 9.9% of Palm Beach County households received SNAP benefits.



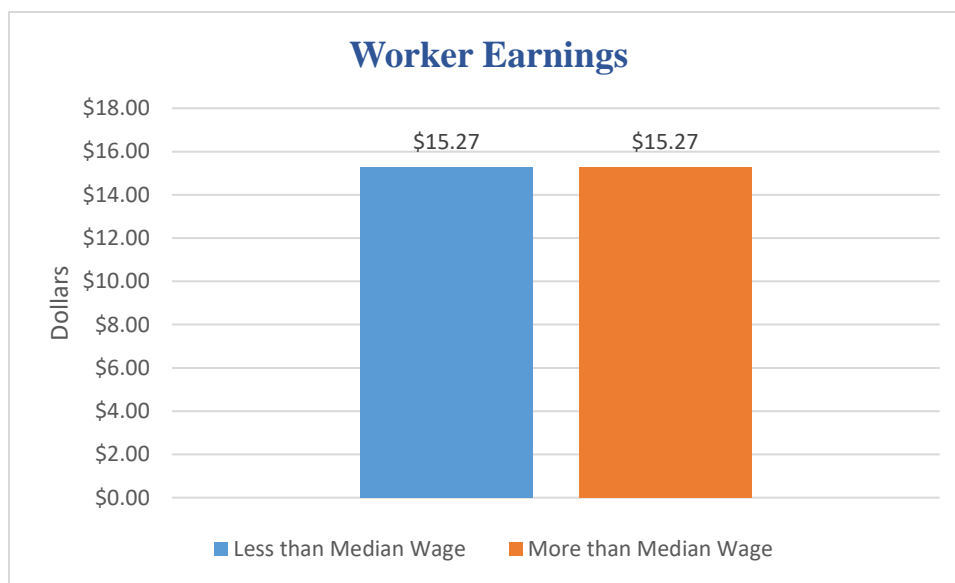
Source: [US Census American Fact Finder](#)

## Living Wage

- Living wage varies by number of adults and children in a household.
- As an example, the living wage for a 1-adult household with no children in Palm Beach County is \$12.54 per hour, which equates to \$26,083 per year for a full-time worker (2080 hours per year). The living wage for all other types of households except 2-adult households was higher. As another example, the living wage for a 1-adult and 1-child household in Palm Beach County is \$26.84 per hour, which equates to \$55,827 per year for a full-time worker.

Living Wage in Palm Beach County													
Hourly Wages	1 Adult	1 Adult 1 Child	1 Adult 2 Children	1 Adult 3 Children	2 Adults (1 Working)	2 Adults (1 Working) 1 Child	2 Adults (1 Working) 2 Children	2 Adults (1 Working) 3 Children	2 Adults (1 Working Part Time) 1 Child	2 Adults	2 Adults 1 Child	2 Adults 2 Children	2 Adults 3 Children
Living Wage	\$12.54	\$26.84	\$30.27	\$38.44	\$20.71	\$24.78	\$27.62	\$31.57	\$18.57	\$10.35	\$14.24	\$16.61	\$19.52
Poverty Wage	\$5.80	\$7.81	\$9.82	\$11.83	\$7.81	\$9.82	\$11.83	\$13.84		\$3.90	\$4.91	\$5.91	\$6.92
Minimum Wage	\$8.25	\$8.25	\$8.25	\$8.25	\$8.25	\$8.25	\$8.25	\$8.25	\$8.25	\$8.25	\$8.25	\$8.25	\$8.25

- The median earnings per worker in Palm Beach County in 2017 was \$31,753 or \$15.27 per hour, meaning that half of the working population made less than this amount. This suggests that a substantial proportion of the working population is not earning a living wage.



Sources:

[Living Wage Calculator](#)

[US American Fact Finder](#)

## **Workforce Gaps and Employment Trends**

- In June 2018, 56% of Palm Beach County employers surveyed identified lack of work skills as their greatest challenge to employee recruitment.

Source: [Palm Beach County Business Development Board](#)

## **Coalitions**

Some of the entities working to enhance the economy of Palm Beach County are listed below:

- Palm Beach County Department of Housing & Economic Sustainability
- Business Development Board
- Economic Council of Palm Beach County
- Chamber of Commences (Hispanic, Black, Central, North, West Palm Beach, etc...)
- Office of Equal Business Opportunity
- Association of General Contractors
- Economic Forum
- Leadership Palm Beach County

## **Services Available**

The following programs and services aim to help Palm Beach County entrepreneurs increase their employability skills and find jobs:

- Palm Beach County Community Action Program
- CareerSource Palm Beach County
- The TED Center <http://discover.pbcgov.org/oebo/Pages/Publications.aspx>
- Paragon Florida, Inc.
- Business Loan Fund (Center for Enterprise Opportunity)
- Black Business Investment Corporation
- Temporary Staffing Agencies

## **Disparities/GAPS**

As noted above, there are disparities in unemployment across racial/ethnic groups, disability and gender family type. Recently, Palm Beach County, the Palm Beach County School District, and the City of West Palm Beach completed a disparity study [Palm Beach County Disparity Study Final Report December 2017](#). As a result, women and minority business enterprises were developed to address disparities in construction, goods and services and provisional services.



## Recommendations

### Stakeholders should:

- Develop a comprehensive, prioritized set of local policy recommendations that will lead to increased wages and economic mobility for households throughout the county.
- Develop a set of policy recommendations that would increase access to support services for low income families throughout Palm Beach County.
- Collaborate with the private sector to develop social enterprises that offer employment opportunities for unemployed/underemployed individuals.
- Develop incubators and accelerators of high-growth, high-wage jobs
- Develop a diversified local economy
- Work with CareerSource of Palm Beach County for collaboration and involvement opportunities to gain employment in ITS training endeavors.



## Economic Mobility and Health

### Research

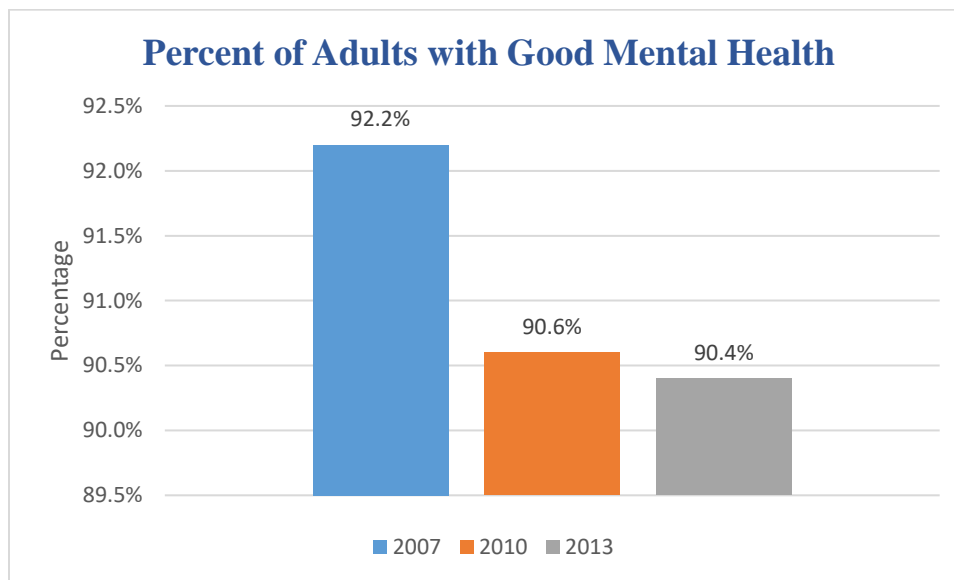
While low income contributes to poor health status, poor health can also contribute to lower income and upward economic mobility. Poor physical and mental/behavioral health (including disabilities) can limit one's ability to work, reduce economic opportunities, inhibit educational attainment and possibly lead to substantial debt (a.k.a. the health poverty trap). Low income individuals and families also have higher rates of behavioral risk factors – smoking, obesity, diabetes, substance abuse and low level of physical activity (source: [Health, Income, & Poverty: Where We Are & What Could Help](#) ). These behavioral and health risk factors are often associated within low income/poverty areas.

In the Community Health Improvement Plan [Palm Beach County CHIP Report 2017](#), the Advisory Council stressed the importance of identifying and reaching underserved populations to address health disparities. Engaging the community on their level, in a meaningful way, was also emphasized.

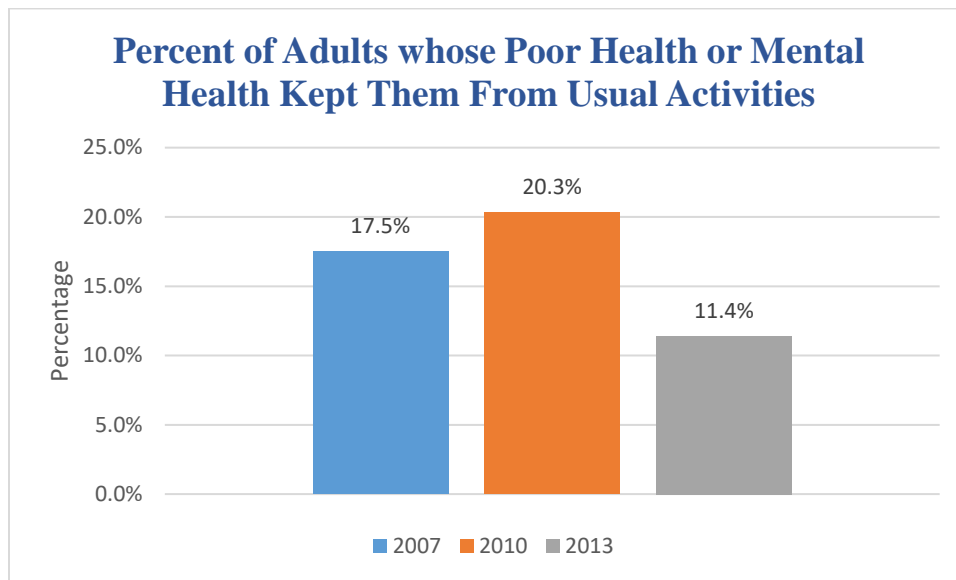
### Data

#### Mental/Behavioral Health

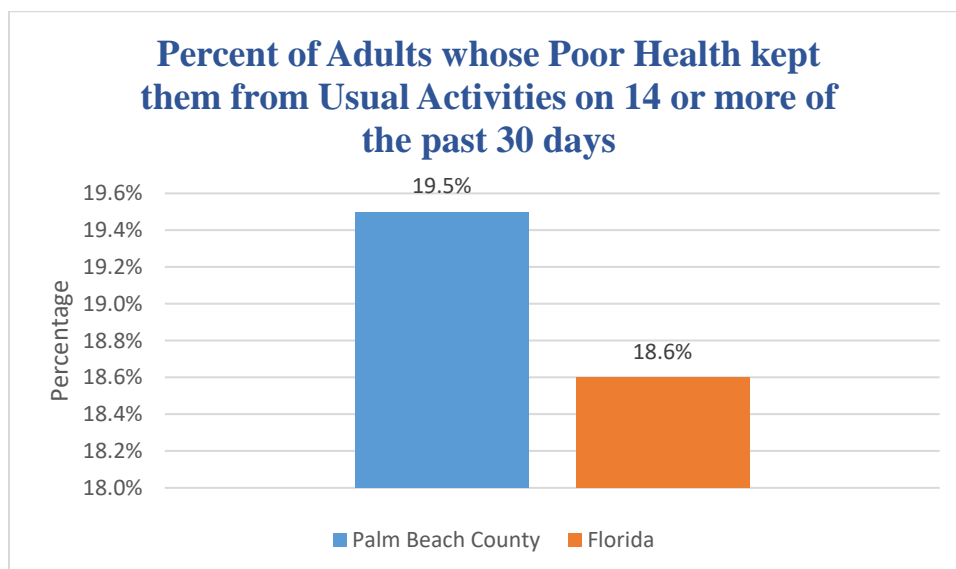
- Since 2007 in Palm Beach County, the percentage of adults with good mental health decreased from 92.2% to 90.4% in 2013.



- The percentage of adults whose poor physical or mental health kept them from usual activities (more than 14 of the past 30 days) decreased from 20.3% in 2010 to 11.4% in 2013.



- Compared with physically ill patients, people with mental health conditions relied more on the emergency department for treatment and are more often admitted to the hospital for the emergency room.
- Individuals with mental health conditions remain in the emergency room longer than individuals who show up in the emergency room with physical symptoms.
- People with developmental disabilities show declines in health and abilities usually seen in old age in their middle years, so the level of services needed for this population increases over time.
- The percentage of adults stating that their poor physical or mental health kept them from doing usual activities on 14 or more of the past 30 days decreased from 17.5% in 2007 to 11.4% in 2013.



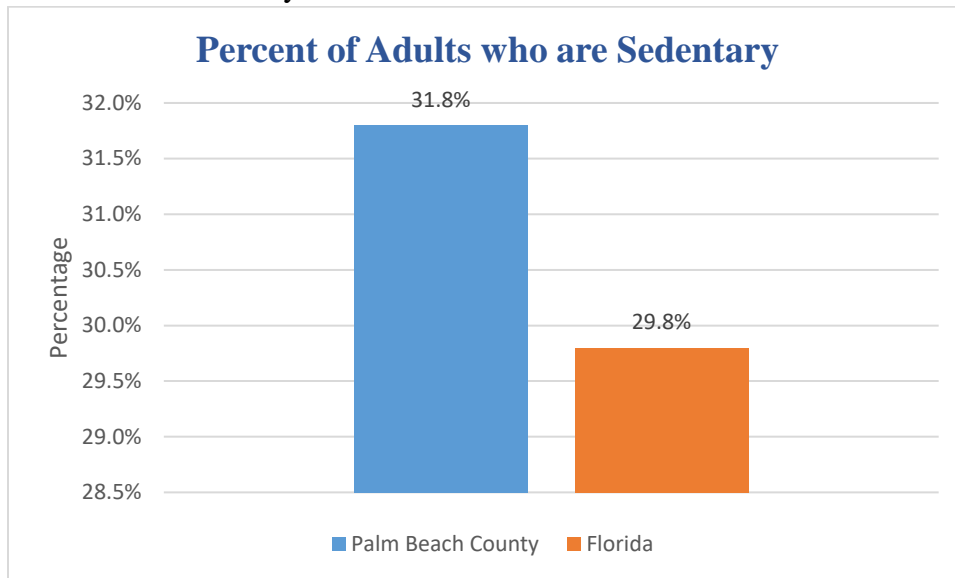
Palm Beach County	
Mental Disorder Emergency Department Hospital Utilization by Principal Payer	
January - December 2015	
Principal Payer	Visits
Total	19,031
Self pay/Underinsured	6,322
Commercial Health Insurance	5,618
Medicaid Managed Care	2,321
Medicare	1,537
Medicare Managed Care	1,136
Non-Payment	817
Medicaid	640
Other State/Local Government	370
VA	71
TriCare or Other Federal Government	60
KidCare	46
Other	33
Commercial Liability Coverage	31
Worker's Compensation	24
Unknown	5
Source: Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2015	
Note: Mental Disorders Principal Diagnosis Grouping includes ICD9 Code ranges 290-313	

Palm Beach County	
Mental Health Inpatient Hospital Utilization by Admit Source	
January - December 2015	
Admit Source	Discharges
Total	15,410
Non-Health Care Facility Point of Origin	8,527
Transfer from a Hospital	5,096
Clinic or Physician's Office	660
Transfer from another Health Care Facility	549
Transfer Units in Same Hospital	425
Transfer from Skilled Nursing Home	132
Transfer from Ambulatory Surgery Center	11
Court/Law Enforcement	8
Information Not Available	1
Transfer from Hospice Facility	1
Source: Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2015	
Note: Mental Disorders Principal Diagnosis Grouping includes ICD9 Code ranges 290-319	

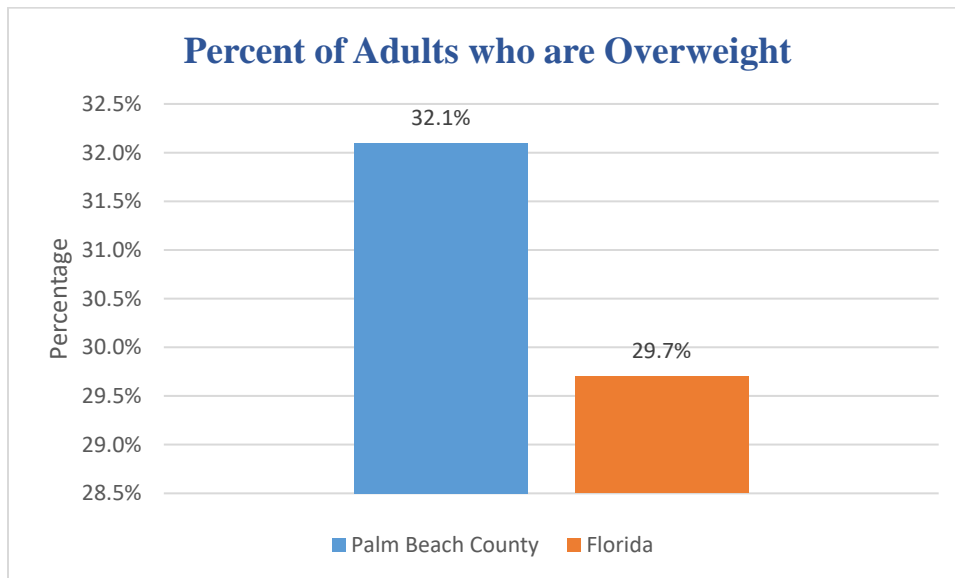
Palm Beach County	
Mental Disorder Inpatient Hospital Utilization by Principal Payer	
January - December 2015	
Principal Payer	Dicharges
Total	15,410
Self pay/Underinsured	3,663
Commercial Health Insurance	3,432
Medicaid Managed Care	3,007
Medicare	2,340
Medicare Managed Care	1,239
Medicaid	767
Non-Payment	401
Other State/Local Government	355
VA	97
KidCare	43
TriCare or Other Federal Government	38
Other	25
Worker's Compensation	3
Source: Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2015	
Note: Mental Disorders Principal Diagnosis Grouping includes ICD9 Code ranges 290-313	

## Physical Health

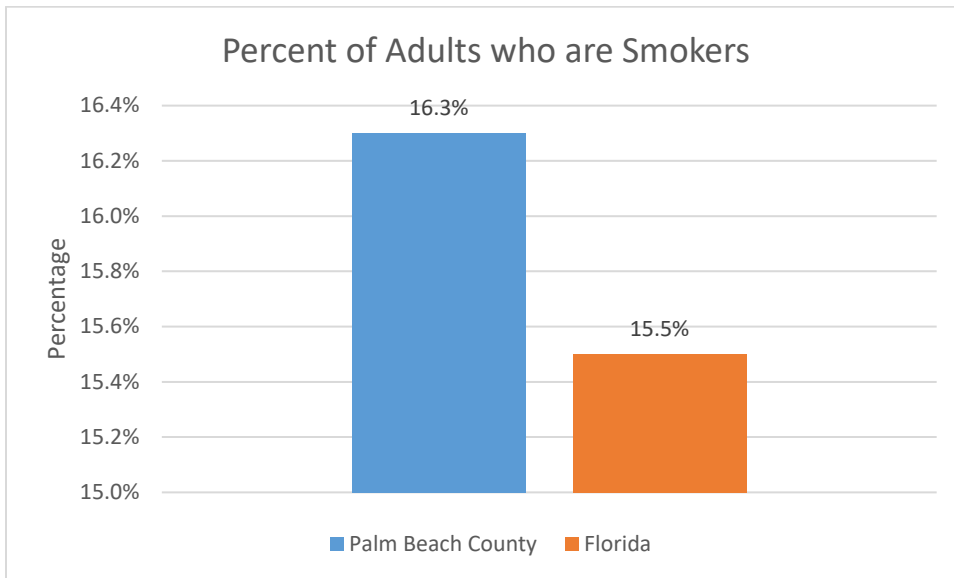
- 31.8% of adults are sedentary



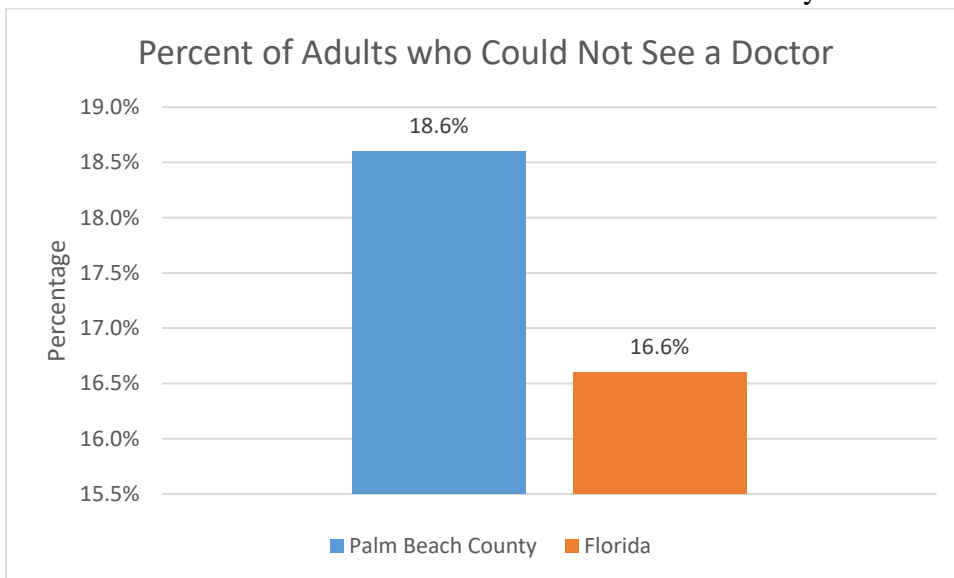
- 32.1% of adults are overweight



- 16.3% of adults are current smokers

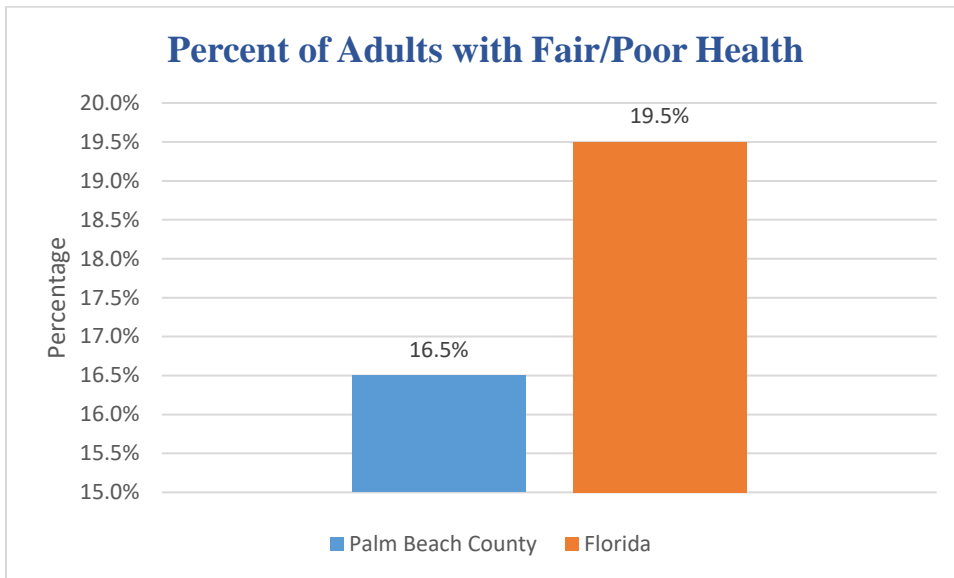


- 18.6% of adults could not see a doctor at least once in the last year due to cost

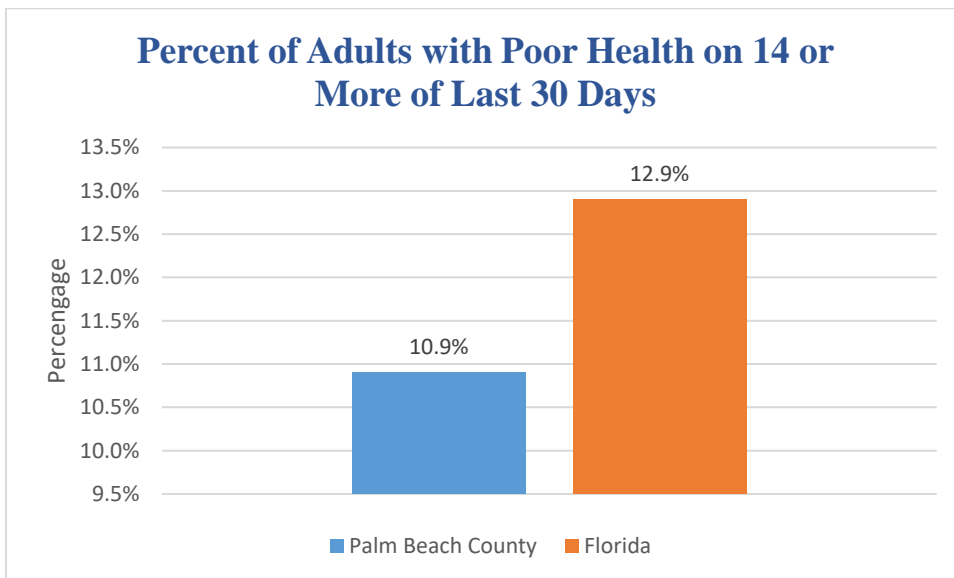




- 16.5% of adults said their overall health was fair or poor



- 10.9% of adults had poor physical health on 14 or more of the last 30 days



- 11% of County residents have diabetes
- The diabetes rate is nearly 17% for households with incomes less than \$25,000, compared to 7.5% of households making between \$25,000 and \$49,999.

Sources:

- [Palm Beach County Community Health Needs Assessment December, 2016](#)
- [Florida Charts](#)

## **Coalitions**

The following entities work to enhance the health in Palm Beach County:

- Florida Department of Health Palm Beach County
- Palm Beach Health Care District
- Palm Health Foundation
- Community Health Center
- The Caridad Center
- Genesis Community Health Center
- MyClinic, Inc.
- Foundcare, Inc.
- Florida Community Health Centers, Inc.
- Quantum Foundation
- Oral Health Coalition
- Community Health Network
- CHIP
- Healthy Beginnings Coalition
- Healthy Start Service Delivery Plan
- FIMR
- Community Call to Action Against Obesity Coalition

## **Services Available**

The following programs and services aim to help Palm Beach County residents with their behavioral/mental health & physical health:

- Drug Abuse Foundation
- Mental Health Association
- South County Mental Health Center
- The ARC of Palm Beach County
- Jerome Golden Center
- DATA
- The Arc of the Glades
- Seagull Industries
- Palm Beach Habilitation Center

## **Disparities/GAPS**

- In 2013, the resident age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 among whites was 558. For African Americans, this number was 756.
- The age-adjusted cancer incidence in Palm Beach County in 2013 was considerably higher in individuals identifying as African American and Other than in individuals identifying as White, 623.2 versus 241.3 respectively.
- The infant death rate and fetal death rate in Palm Beach County shows health inequities and disparities between different races and ethnicities [Community Health Needs Assessment December 2016: Table 66](#)

- Changes in Medicaid at the State Level resulted in the Health Care District’s Medicaid HMO, Personal Health Plan of Health Palm Beach (PHP) no longer being able to operate as a Medicaid HMO. In August 2014, the District transitioned the approximately 14,000 members to one of four Medicaid plans that serve Palm Beach County.
- In 2014, the percent of uninsured by race/ethnicity was American Indian & Alaska Native 37.8%; Hispanic or Latino 35.6%; Black or African American 28.7%; Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander 25.0%; Asian 18.0% and White 16.4%.

**Sources:**

- [Community Health Needs Assessment December 2016](#)
- [Closing the Gap: Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Florida](#)
- [Behavioral Health in Palm Beach County: Needs Assessment and Comprehensive Plan 2017](#)
- [The Status of Women in Florida by County: Health & Well-Being – March 2018](#)

**Recommendations**

Stakeholders should:

- Link individuals with housing, healthcare and skills training to expand economic mobility.
- Provide benefits counseling and job placement
- Implement recommendations contained within the [Behavioral Health in Palm Beach County: Needs Assessment and Comprehensive Plan 2017](#) publication “*Recommendations: The Path Forward*” section.



## Economic Mobility and Housing

### **Research**

Housing is increasingly being seen as a critical platform for economic mobility. The platform of increasing the supply of affordable housing in areas connected to good schools, well-paying jobs, healthcare, and transportation helps families climb the economic ladder and leads to greater community development (reference: *Congressional Policy Agenda: Tackling America's Affordable Rental Housing Crisis* [https://nlihc.org/sites/default/files/OSAH\\_Policy-Agenda.pdf](https://nlihc.org/sites/default/files/OSAH_Policy-Agenda.pdf)). Housing combined with access to reliable and convenient transportation infrastructure is a long term asset. Typical indicators of economic mobility and housing are: homelessness, eviction prevention supports, affordable housing and workforce housing.

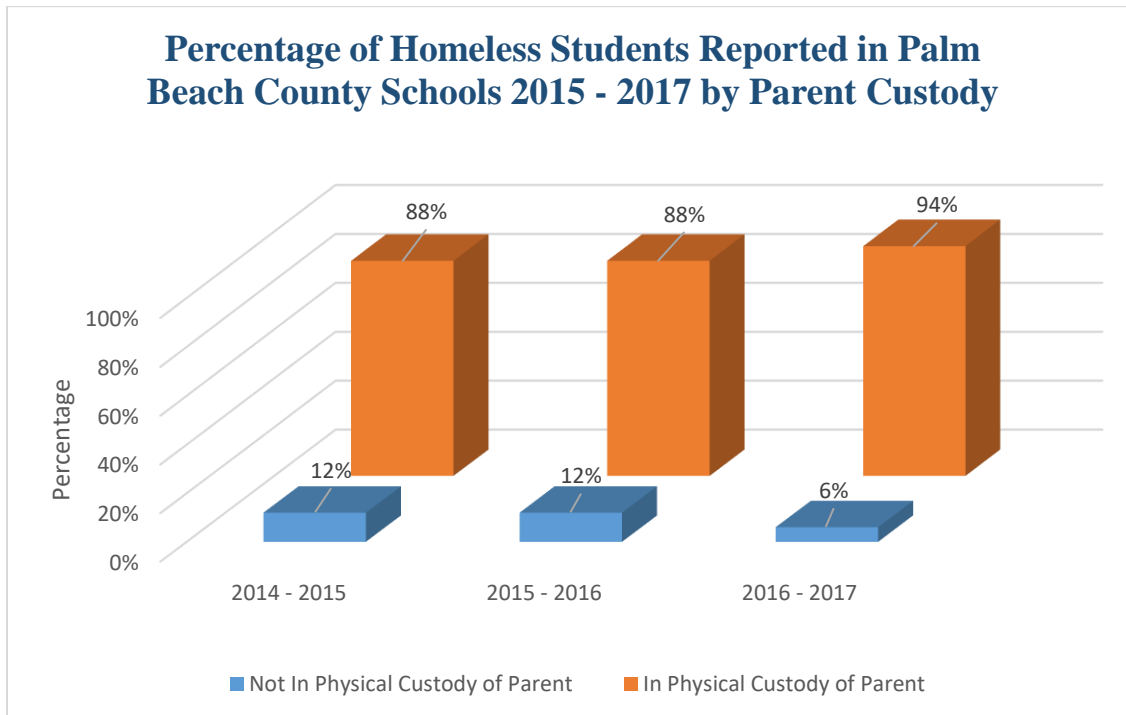
### **Data**

#### Homelessness

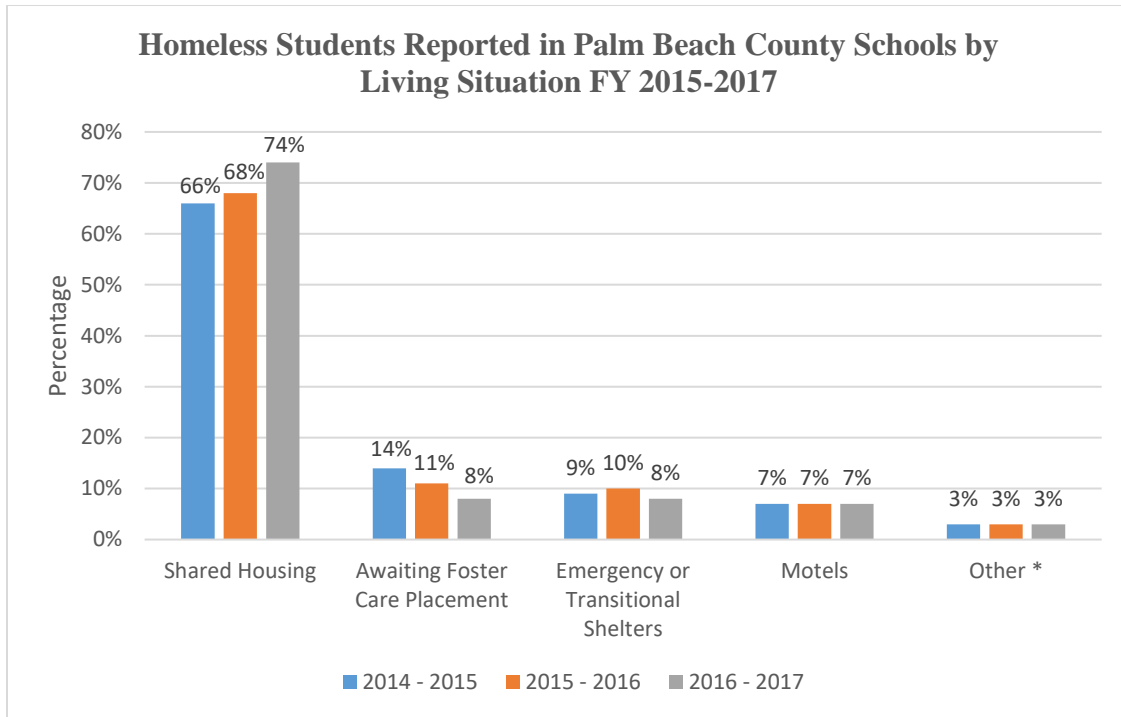
- The Palm Beach County 2018 Homeless Point in Time Count identified 1,308 individuals and families being homeless.
- There was a 5% + increase in sheltered and unsheltered family homelessness (households & persons).
- A disparity in homelessness sheltered and unsheltered veterans was reported (Veteran homelessness increased by over 73%).
- 4,414 students were identified as homeless in May, 2018.
- A new Homeless Resource Center is scheduled to be constructed and will contain approximately 74 beds.
- As of January 29, 2019, the total number of homeless children was 3,592. The total number of homeless children that are doubled-up is 2,663. This translates into 929 schoolchildren that meet the HEARTH Act of 2009 definition of homelessness.
- The percentage of homeless students in physical custody of a Parent increased from 88% (2014-2015) to 94% (2016-2017).
- The percentage of homeless students not in physical custody of a Parent decreased from 12% (2014-2015) to 6% (2016-2017).
- Seven percent (7%) of homeless students reside in motels.
- Approximately nine percent (9%) of homeless students live in emergency or transitional shelters.
- The percentage of homeless students awaiting foster care placement decreased from 14% in 2014-2015 to 8% in 2016-2017.
- Homeless students sharing housing increased from 66% (2014-2015) to 74% (2016-2017).



Source: [PBC 2018 Homeless Point in Time Count](#)



Source: Safe Schools Department, School District of Palm Beach County, Special Request 2018



Source: Safe Schools Department, School District of Palm Beach County, Special Request 2018

Emergency Shelter			Rapid Re-Housing		
Race	Estimated Number	Percent	Race	Estimated Number	Percent
Black/African American	1,744	77.1%	Black/African American	734	75.7%
Asian	12	0.5%	Asian	6	0.6%
White	478	21.1%	White	218	22.5%
Multi-Racial	19	0.8%	Multi-Racial	6	0.6%
American Indian/Alaska Native	4	0.2%	American Indian/Alaska Native	3	0.3%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1	0.0%	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	2	0.2%
Data Not Collected	4	0.2%	Data Not Collected	0	0.0%
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>2,262</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Palm Beach County, Youth Homelessness in Palm Beach County: 10/1/2014 – 6/30/2017

Emergency Shelter						Rapid Re-Housing					
Age Range	Male	Female	Transgender: Female to Male	Transgender: Male to Female	Total by Age Range	Age Range	Male	Female	Transgender: Female to Male	Transgender: Male to Female	Total by Age Range
0 - 4	357	314	0	0	671	0 - 4	143	125	0	0	268
5 - 10	319	296	0	0	615	5 - 10	164	132	0	0	296
11 - 13	111	123	0	0	234	11 - 13	53	67	0	0	120
14 - 17	181	171	0	0	352	14 - 17	82	63	0	0	145
18 - 24	140	249	1	0	390	18 - 24	52	90	0	1	143
<b>Total by Gender</b>	<b>1,108</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,262</b>	<b>Total by Gender</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>972</b>

Source: Palm Beach County, Youth Homelessness in Palm Beach County: 10/1/2014 – 6/30/2017

### Affordable Housing

- The National Low Income Housing Coalition (NLIHC) reports that there are just 35 affordable and available rental homes for every 100 households with extremely low incomes.
- 71% of extremely low income households pay more than half of their income on rent, leaving few resources to cover other basic needs, including food, healthcare, childcare, education and retirement savings.
- Home ownership (with mortgages) between 2006 and 2015 fell 12.6% (from 237,303 to 209,277).

### Workforce Housing

- In 2017 the Palm Beach County median home price was at about \$327,000. A price level that is not affordable for 75% of county residents or about 400,000 people.
- Median gross housing rentals cost \$1,900 a month, a figure that is out of reach to 80% of renters.
- About 56% of renters (approximately 100,000 people) are “cost burdened” (paying more than the standard percentage of income on housing)
- 30% (about 53,000) individuals are “severely burdened” (paying more than 50% of income on rent)

Source: South Florida Real Estate News June 1, 2017

### **Coalitions**

- Homeless Coalition of Palm Beach County
- Homeless and Housing Alliance of Palm Beach County
- Florida Housing Coalition
- Senator Philip D. Lewis Center
- Unicorn Children’s Foundation
- Adopt-A-Family
- Housing Partnership
- Levine Jewish Residential & Family Services
- St. Ann Place
- The Lord’s Place
- Legal Aid Society
- Palm Beach Habilitation Center
- Palm Beach County Human and Veteran Services Division
- Palm Beach County Department of Housing and Economic Sustainability
- Housing Leadership Council
- Homeless Advisory Board
- Affordable Housing Advisory Board

### **Services Available**

- The Homeless Coalition of Palm Beach County supports senior citizens, the working poor and others. Both private and government funds may be available for housing costs, first month's rent or a deposit, and to assist residents with an eviction notice from their landlord.
- The Continuum of Care (CoC) program in Florida offers assistance to those on the verge of eviction as well as those currently homeless. Focus is on the disabled, seniors, or Florida residents that are facing a one-time unexpected emergency situation.
- The Palm Beach County Department of Housing and Economic Sustainability (DHES) is seriously involved with programs pertaining to: Business, Community Development, Building Demolition, Housing, Mortgage and Housing Investments, Neighborhood Stabilization, Veteran Home Ownership and Preservation initiatives. Additionally, DHES lists affordable and workforce housing that is for rent or sale on their website <http://discover.pbcgov.org/HES/Pages/I-want-to.aspx> Very detailed information about County, State and Federal programs and associated material (i.e. loans, bonds, grants, taxes, etc...) are also provided.

### **Disparities/GAPS**

- Approximately 40% of homeless youth served by agencies identify as LGBTQ
- 30% of clients using housing programs identified as LGBTQ
- 30% of street outreach clients identified as LGBTQ
- 77.1% (1,744) of Black/African American homeless clients were served in Emergency Shelters by Palm Beach County from 10/1/2014 to 6/30/2017.
- 75.7% (734) of Black/African American homeless clients comprised the largest number of individuals in the Rapid Re-Housing program from 10/1/2014 to 6/30/2017.

### **Recommendations**

Stakeholders should:

- Collaborate to reduce homelessness by increasing affordable housing
- Reduce disparities in homelessness across sexual orientation, minority groups, people with disabilities, and seniors
- Collaborate across public and private sectors to increase affordable housing and workforce housing

### **Sources:**

- [2017 National Low Income Housing Coalition](#)
- [Homeless Coalition of Palm Beach County](#)





## **Economic Mobility and Food**

### **Research**

The [Palm Beach County Hunger Relief Plan](#) indicates that more than 200,000 residents in Palm Beach County struggle with hunger and do not know where they will obtain their next meal. Struggling with hunger affects their economic mobility when they can't feed themselves or their families because they have too little money and minimal access to affordable healthy food or nutrition programs. One of the Goals in the Palm Beach County Hunger Relief Plan is that low-income families will achieve higher incomes to purchase food and household crisis hunger will decrease. To accomplish this Goal, anti-hunger stakeholders are working to adopt, promote and implement broad and strategic recommendations stated within the Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed ([ALICE](#)) Report and additional strategies to increase household economic security.

Common indicators associated with economic mobility and food are SNAP benefits, Free/Reduced lunch, food insecurity and WIC information.

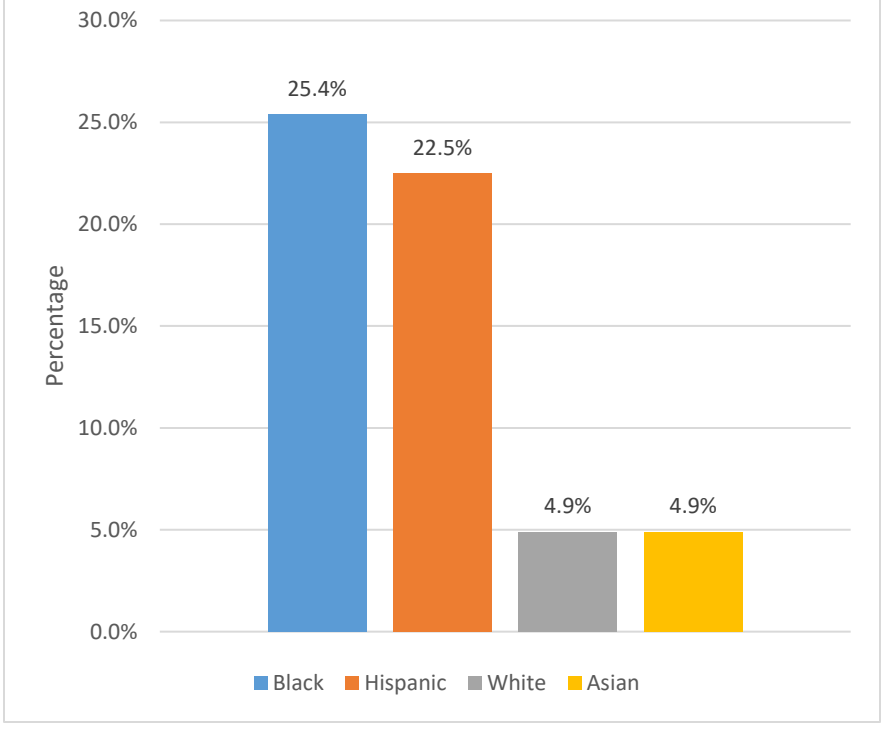
According to the [Feeding South Florida Map the Meal Gap 2018](#) report, \$3.51 is the average price per meal in Palm Beach County and the food budget shortfall in Palm Beach County per person per week is \$19.79, with a total shortfall of \$114,009,000 or 32,456,500 meals.

### **Data**

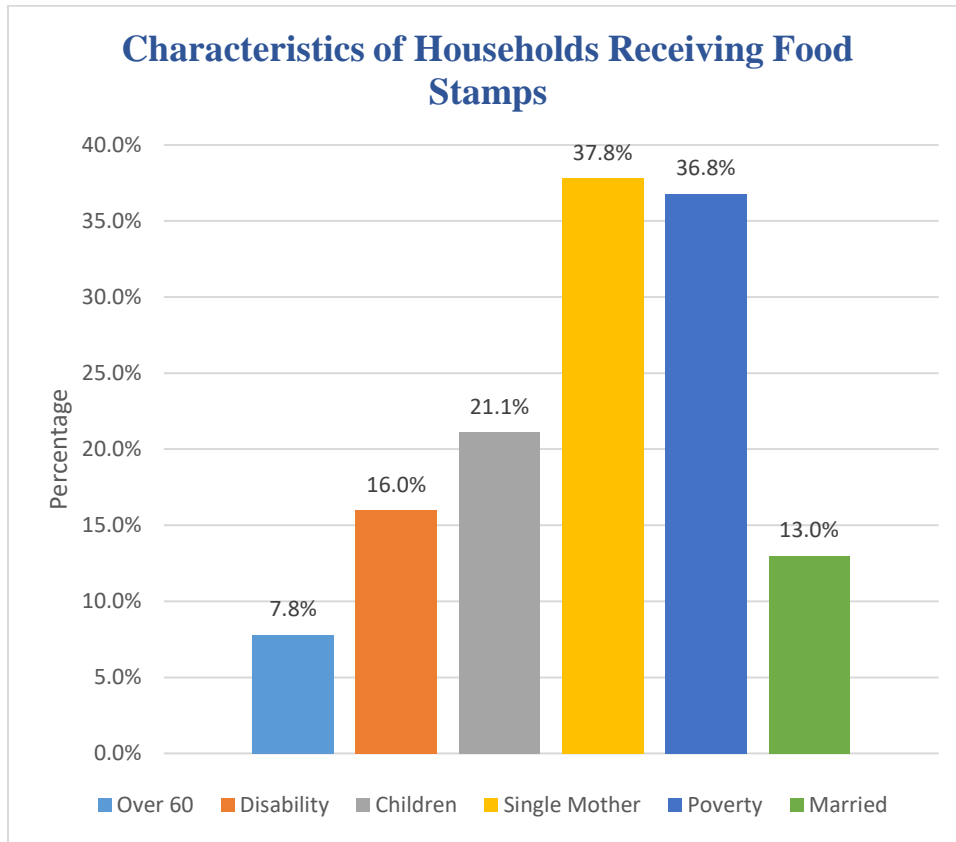
#### **SNAP**

- 195,000 + PBC residents depend on federal food assistance for daily sustenance.
- The median income for households that receive food stamps is \$24,700.
- The median income for households that do not receive food stamps is \$60,300.
- 25.4% of Black households receive food stamps.
- 22.5% of Hispanic household receive food stamps.
- 4.9% of White and Asian households receive food stamps.
- 71% of the food insecure population in Palm Beach County qualify based on income for SNAP (Food Stamps) and other federal nutrition programs, while 29% do not and often must rely on emergency food assistance programs and need better wages and employment opportunities to help them meet their basic needs. (source: [Feeding South Florida Map the Meal Gap 2018](#))

### Percent of Households Receiving Food Stamps



- 7.8% of the population over 60 years of age receive food stamps
- 16% of households with a person with a disability receive food stamps
- 21.1% of households with children receive food stamps
- 37.8% of single-mother households receive food stamps
- 36.8% of households in poverty receive food stamps
- 13% of those who reported as married received food stamps

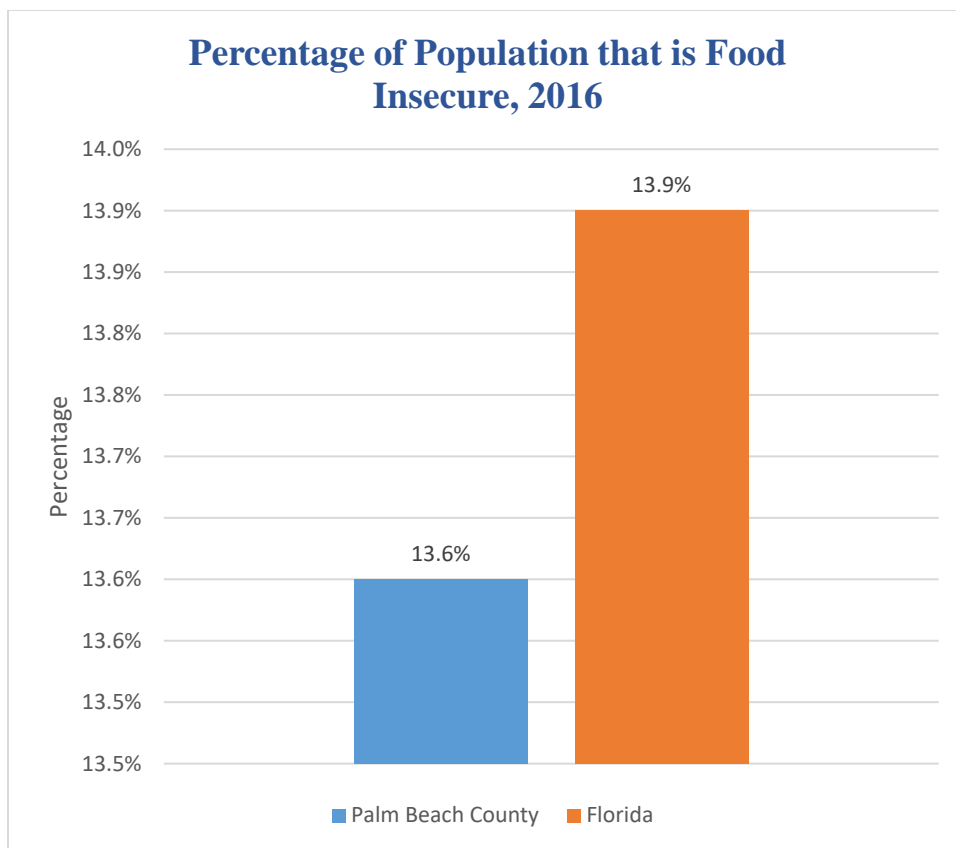


**Free/Reduced Lunch**

- Over 61% of students in Palm Beach County schools are eligible to receive free and reduced meals at a cost of \$63,493,210 (December 18, 2015).
- 68% of children in Palm Beach County are eligible for federal nutrition assistance. (source: [Feeding South Florida Map the Meal Gap 2018](#))

## Food Insecurity

- [Feeding South Florida Map the Meal Gap 2018](#) reports that 13.6% of the Palm Beach County population is food insecure, with 189,940 people not knowing from where they will get their next meal.
- Approximately 24% of the PBC population (households with children) are food insecure
- The USDA estimates that 35 million pounds of food are needed annually to feed the hungry in Palm Beach County.
- Feeding South Florida states in their [Feeding South Florida Map the Meal Gap 2018](#) document that 19.5% of children in Palm Beach County are food insecure, meaning, 53,640 children go to bed hungry.
- More than 60,000 seniors are food insecure.



2017 Palm Beach County Areas with High Food Insecurity and Area Pantries			
Location of Food Pantries	Number of Food Pantries	Zip Codes in Municipality	Food Insecurity Need Index *
Belle Glade	8	33430	0.9%
Boca Raton	3	33432, 33487	
Boynton Beach	13	33435, 33436, 33472	0.9%
Delray Beach	12	33444, 33445, 33446, 33483, 33484	0.9%
Jupiter	3	33458	0.26%
Lake Worth	32	33460, 33461, 33462, 33463, 33467	0.9%
Loxahatchee	1	33470	0.3%
North Palm Beach	1	33408	0.3%
Pahokee	3	33476	0.9%
Riviera Beach	11	33404	0.9%
West Palm Beach **	40	33401, 33403, 33405, 33406, 33407, 33409, 33410, 33411, 33413, 33415, 33417, 33418	0.9%
Total	127		

Source: United Way of Palm Beach County, Palm Beach County Hunger Relief Advisory Council Presentation, August 2, 2017

\* Food Insecurity Need Index is composite index based on 10 indicators associated with Insufficient access to food. Geographic areas are ranked relative to comparison to the county. Index scores range between 0 and 1.0 with 1.0 being the highest need index. The numbers presented in the table reflect the average across census tracts in the Jupiter and Loxahatchee zip code areas of high food insecurity.

\*\* With the exception of 33405, 33407, 33401 and 33418, remaining zip codes in West Palm Beach have a Food Insecurity Need Index of 0.9

## WIC

- WIC dollars issued in Palm Beach County from October, 2014 to September 2015 was \$23,081,695

### Sources:

- [A Report of Health & Human Services in Palm Beach County – Based on Key Community Indicators](#)
- [Palm Beach County Food Bank](#)
- [Food Stamps in Palm Beach County](#)
- [Feeding South Florida 2015 & Hunger Relief Plan](#)

## **Food Donors**

The following entities are the top eight (8) food donors for 2017-2018:

- CROS Ministries
- Catholic Charities of Florida
- Pepsi Co
- Publix
- Pero Family Farms
- US Sugar
- Cheney Brothers
- Feeding South Florida

## **Coalitions**

The following entities work to fight hunger and food insecurity in Palm Beach County:

- Allegany Franciscan Ministries
- Community Foundation
- Children's Services Council
- Quantum Foundation
- Palm Beach County
- United Way
- Lost Tree Village
- The Lord's Place
- Gulfstream Goodwill
- Feeding South Florida
- 200 Partner Agencies working with PBC Food Bank

## **Services Available**

The following programs and services aim to help Palm Beach County residents increase their access to food

- Palm Beach County Food Bank
- State of Florida Department of Children and Families
- CROSS Ministries
- United Way of Palm Beach County
- Feeding South Florida

## **Disparities/GAPS**

- Western Palm Beach County (Belle Glade – 36.2%, Pahokee - 40.7% and South Bay 36.7% living below the federal poverty level) has a significantly higher rate of food insecurity than the rest of Palm Beach County.
- 23.7% of individuals with disabilities (with an income less than \$25,000) are food insecure.
- In Palm Beach County 7.9% of the population (approximately 104,000 people) live in food deserts. A food desert is defined as a low income area where residents live more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store.

Sources:

- [A Report of Health & Human Services in Palm Beach County – Based on Key Community Indicators](#)
- [Hunger Relief Plan](#)
- [Florida Department of Children and Families – ACCESS](#)
- [Feeding South Florida Map the Meal Gap 2018](#)
- Feeding Florida Supply Chain and Meal Deficit Analysis in Palm Beach County, Florida

**Recommendations**

Stakeholders should:

- Collaborate with community stakeholders to offer employment opportunities through community gardens, farming, pantries, food delivery, etc...
- Increase not only the amount of food being distributed in Palm Beach County (especially the Western communities, lower income areas, special populations and senior communities), but also the nutritional value of the food.
- Maintain a base level of food inventory at pantries and food banks similar to major grocery stores.
- Increase the number of residents that have access to food in the Glades as well as other food deserts



## **Economic Mobility and Education**

### **Research**

Education is a clear pathway to upward economic mobility. In today's high-tech world, highly skilled labor is in demand, and increasingly, a college education is viewed as a requisite for an adequate standard of living.

[Achieve Palm Beach County](#) recognizes that 100% of “good jobs” require some form of post-secondary completion and good jobs have a broad range definition from accountants to brick masons, carpenters, dental hygienists, and respiratory therapists. Using a collective impact approach, Achieve Palm Beach County focuses on preparing underserved middle and high school students to enroll into a post-secondary education program from which they graduate within six years of enrollment.

The [Youth Service Birth to 22 Youth Master Plan](#) uses economic access as a bedrock to achieve successful education outcomes.

Additionally, the School District of Palm Beach County recognizes that family engagement in schools is linked to increased academic achievement, increased motivation, and improved attendance.

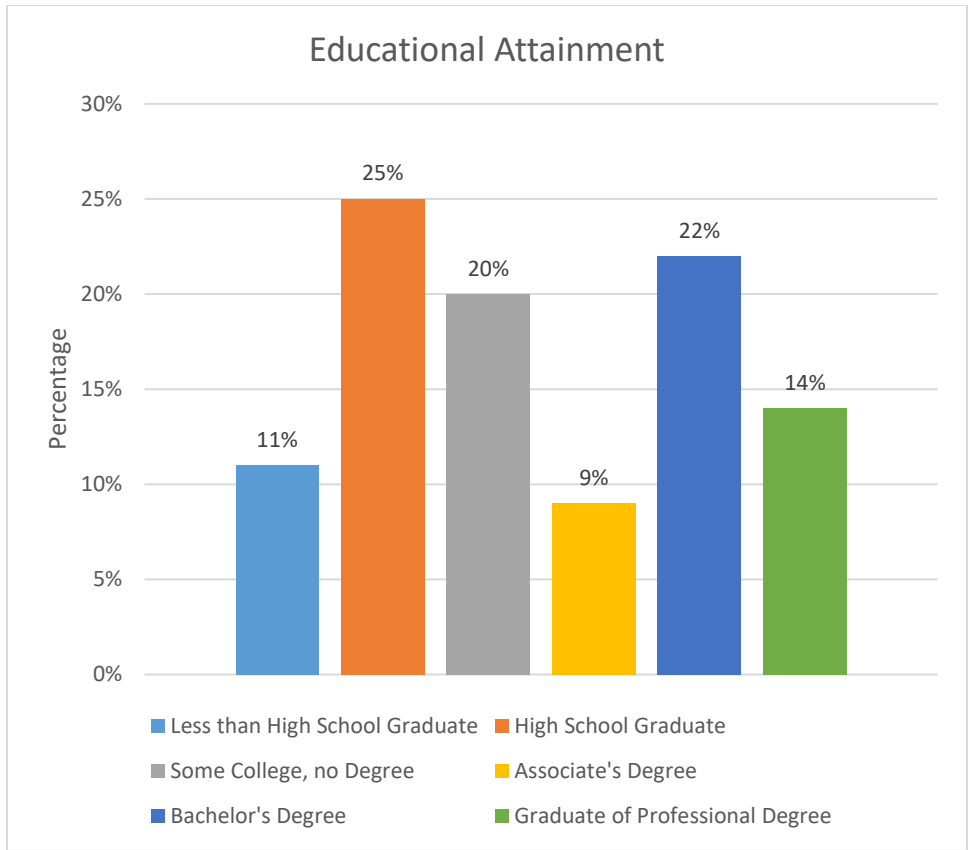
Common indicators of education are adult educational attainment, percent of children scoring not ready for school, percent of 3<sup>rd</sup> graders not reading at grade level, and high school graduation rates. Data on each is presented below.

### **Data**

#### **Adult Educational Attainment**

- In 2017, 11% of Palm Beach County residents over age 25 had less than a high school education, 25% were high school graduates, 20% had some college but no degree, 9% had an associate's degree, 22% a bachelor's degree, and 14% a graduate or professional degree.





Source: [US Census American Fact Finder](#)

Ready for School – Children Entering Kindergarten

The percent of children entering kindergarten and ready to learn decreased for males and females from FY 2016 to FY2017. Additionally, there was a percentage decrease of Black and Hispanic children being ready to learn.

<b>Ready for School</b>		
FY 2015 - FY 2016 Percent of Children Entering Kindergarten Ready to Learn Based on WSS*		
Sub Groups	Percent Ready for School	
	FY 2016	FY 2017
Male	89.0%	88.1%
Female	93.7%	91.6%
Limited English Proficiency	84.3%	82.1%
Exceptional Student Education	73.3%	73.9%
White	94.4%	94.6%
Black	89.6%	86.3%
Hispanic	90.1%	87.6%
Other	90.7%	92.6%
Source: School District of Palm Beach County; Department of Research Evaluation & State Assessment Special Request 2017		
* <i>Work Sampling System</i>		

Ready for School – Children Entering Kindergarten Ready to Learn in Zip Code Areas Performing Below the County Rate in FY 2016 & FY 2017

Over 75% of children residing in thirteen (13) Palm Beach County zip codes that are entering kindergarten are performing below the County rate.

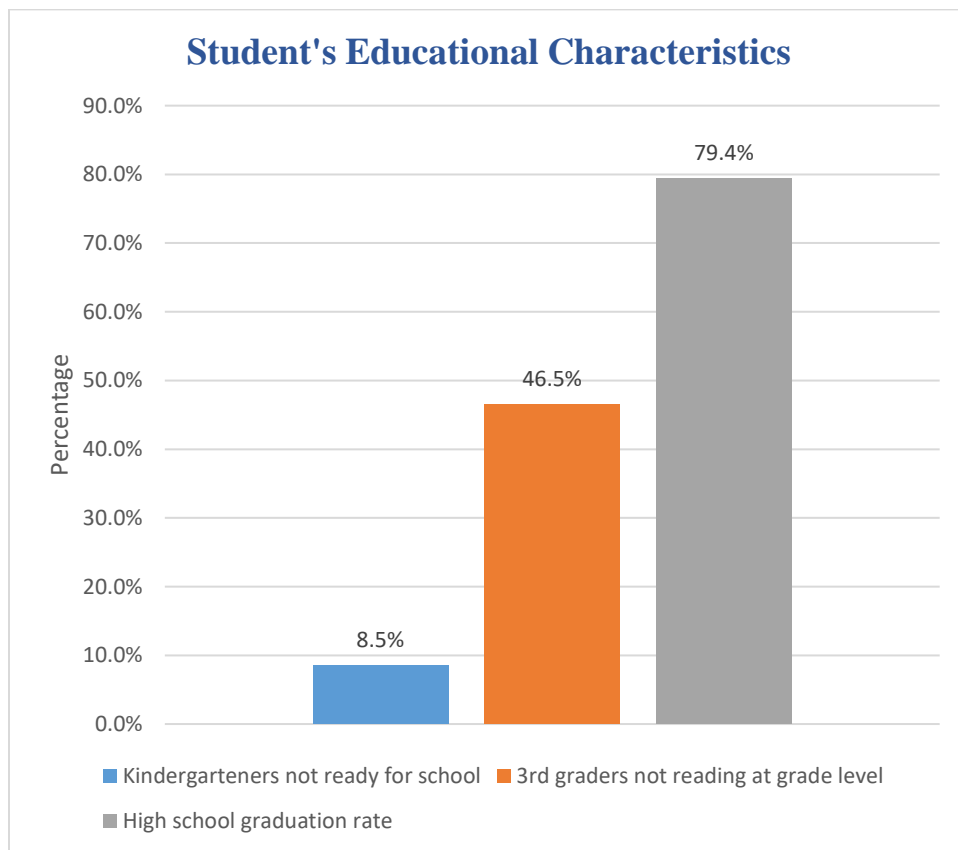
<b>Ready for School</b>			
Percent of Children Entering Kindergarten Ready to Learn in Zip Code Areas Performing <u>Below</u> the County Rate in FY 2016 and FY 2017			
Zip Code	City	2016	2017
33444	Delray Beach	87.1%	74.7%
33483	Delray Beach	75.0%	81.8%
33445	Delray Beach	84.8%	82.8%
33428	Boca Raton	89.3%	87.0%
33462	Lake Worth	90.7%	82.2%
33461	Lake Worth	86.9%	84.5%
33415	West Palm Beach	90.4%	86.3%
33463	Lake Worth	90.8%	82.8%
33460	Lake Worth	86.1%	87.5%
33407	West Palm Beach	89.4%	88.2%
33426	Boynton Beach	89.5%	88.6%
33404	Riviera Beach	89.3%	89.4%
33493	South Bay	90.0%	89.8%

Source: School District of Palm Beach County; Department of Research Evaluation & State Assessment Special

\* *Work Sampling System*

Percent of Children not Ready for School, 3<sup>rd</sup> Grades not Reading at Grade Level, and High School Graduation Rates:

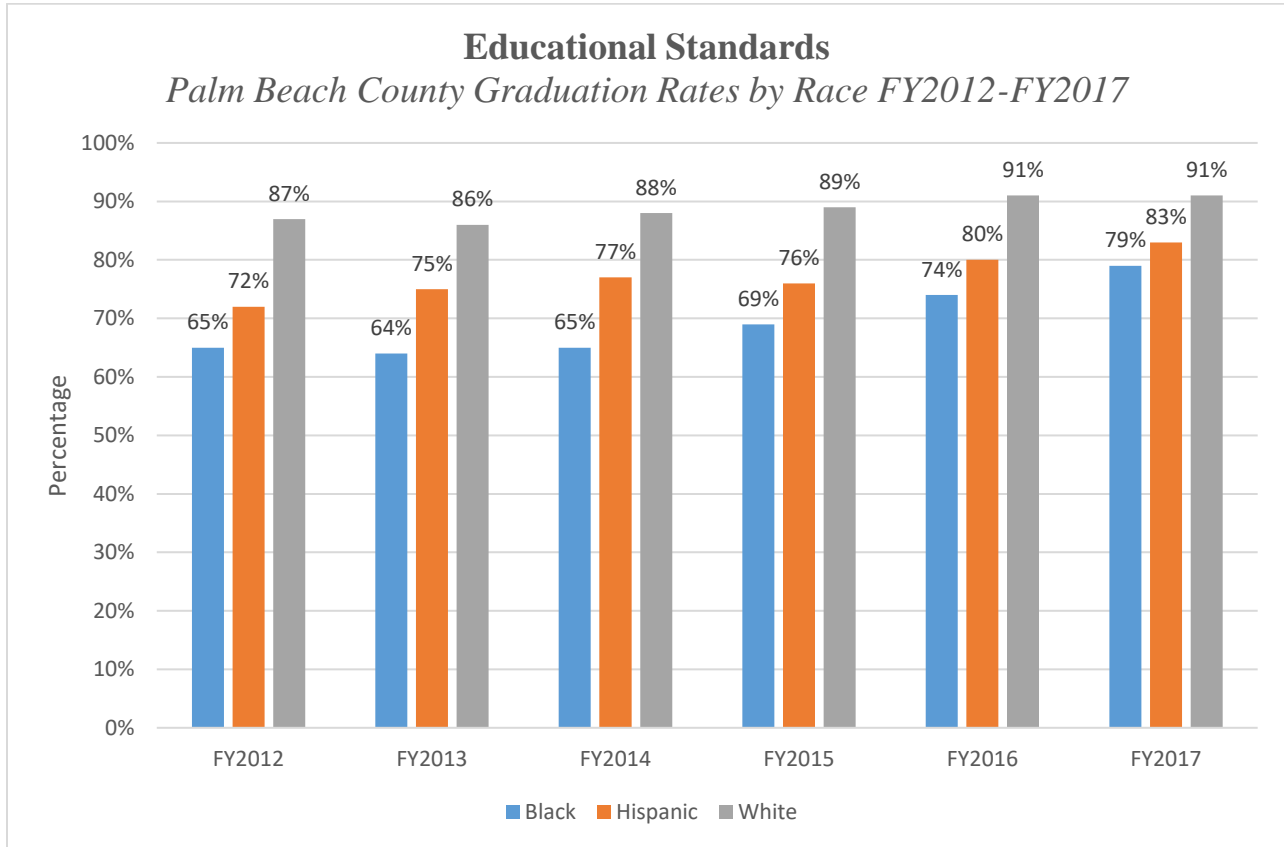
- In 2015:
  - 8.5% of Palm Beach County children scored as not ready for school on the Florida Kindergarten Readiness Screener
  - 46.5% of county 3<sup>rd</sup> graders were not reading at grade level on the Florida Standard Assessments
  - The high school graduation rate (percent of students who graduate within four years of their first enrollment in 9<sup>th</sup> grade) was 79.4% countywide.



Source: [Children's Services Council Palm Beach County Zip Code Report, September 2017](#)

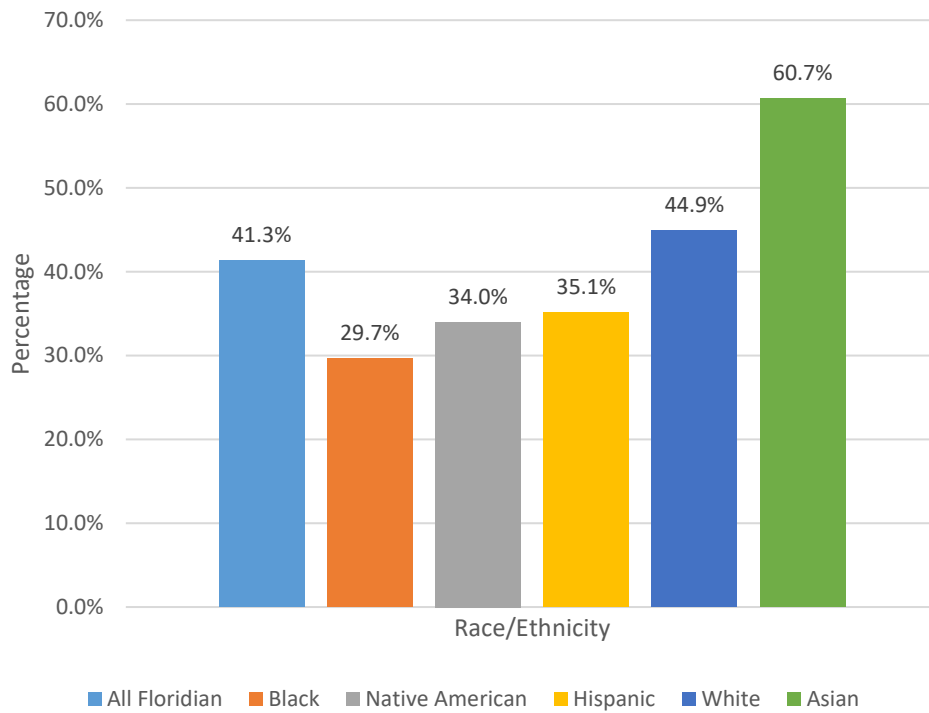
Palm Beach County Graduation Rates by Race

- From FY2012 to FY2017 the graduation rate of Black children increased from 65% to 79%.
- From FY2012 to FY2017 the graduation rate of Hispanic children increased from 72% to 83%.
- From FY2012 to FY2017 the graduation rate of White children increased from 87% to 91%.

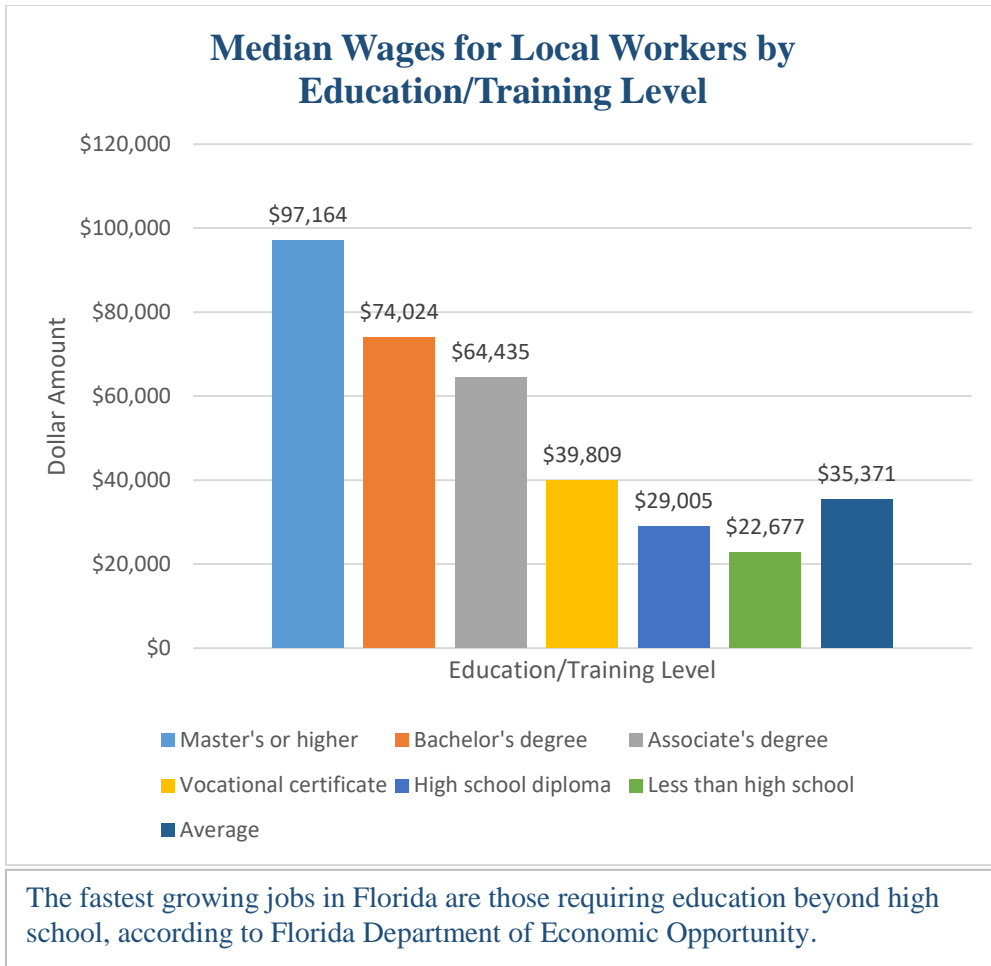


Data Source: School District of PBC Special Request 2017

### Degree Attainment Profile *State of Florida*



While 41.3% of all Floridians have a 2 - year degree or higher, **differences in attainment exist by race and ethnicity...**



### Coalitions

The following entities work to enhance the education of Palm Beach County:

- Achieve Palm Beach County
- Coalition for Black Student Achievement
- Exceptional Student Education Advisory Committee
- Superintendent’s Graduation Task Force

### Services Available

The following programs and services aim to help Palm Beach County residents increase their educational skills and find jobs:

- Afterschool Programs that provide Tutoring, Post-Secondary Education and Career Exploration
- Mentoring Programs

### Disparities/GAPS

Adult educational attainment varies by race and ethnicity:

- In 2017, 96% of White non-Hispanic residents were at least high school graduates, compared with 78% of Black residents, 65% of American Indian or Alaska native residents, 94% of Asian residents, and 76% of Hispanic residents.

- In the same year (2017), 44% of White non-Hispanic county residents had a Bachelor’s degree or higher, compared with 17% of Black residents, 19% of American Indian or Alaska native residents, 57% of Asian residents, and 24% of Hispanic residents.
- Youth with developmental disabilities age out of the school system without the availability of funds to support their transition to productive and independent adulthood.

Source: [US Census American Fact Finder](#)

## **Recommendations**

### **Stakeholders should:**

- Collaborate to reduce racial/ethnic disparities in adult educational attainment. This includes access to and retention in affordable post-secondary education program in high-demand labor markets.
- Enhance school readiness. Children who are ready for school will be more engaged early in their school years, which can have a profound effect on school achievement and graduation.
- Improve children’s reading levels. Children who are not reading at grade level are four times more likely to drop out of high school.
- Increase high school graduation rates, particularly among racial/ethnic minority groups. A high school diploma enables a person to pursue a post-secondary education and is a doorway to more long-term career opportunities.
- Increase awareness about all post-secondary options, not just formal college (i.e. certificate programs) as the various options support individual interests and many provide a living wage.





## Economic Mobility and Crime

### **Research**

Communities in which low-income people live have higher levels of violence, discrimination and material deprivation. These communities have higher rates of unemployment and incarceration ([Florida Policy Institute](#)). The threat of eviction is not uncommon. Individuals returning to Palm Beach County from prison (Re-entry) experience difficulty reconnecting with jobs, housing, families and accessing substance abuse and health care treatment. The Criminal Justice Commission is a leading coalition that is collaborating with numerous community stakeholders to implement criminal justice systems reforms. These reforms address topics pertaining to safely reducing the jail population, addressing racial/ethnic disparities and implementation of a text based court reminder system to reduce failures to appear for court that results in people spending time in jail, reducing case processing time for inmates held in jail pretrial, and implementation of PalmFUSE to stabilize in housing with services those frequent utilizers of the jail and behavioral health systems.

### **Data**

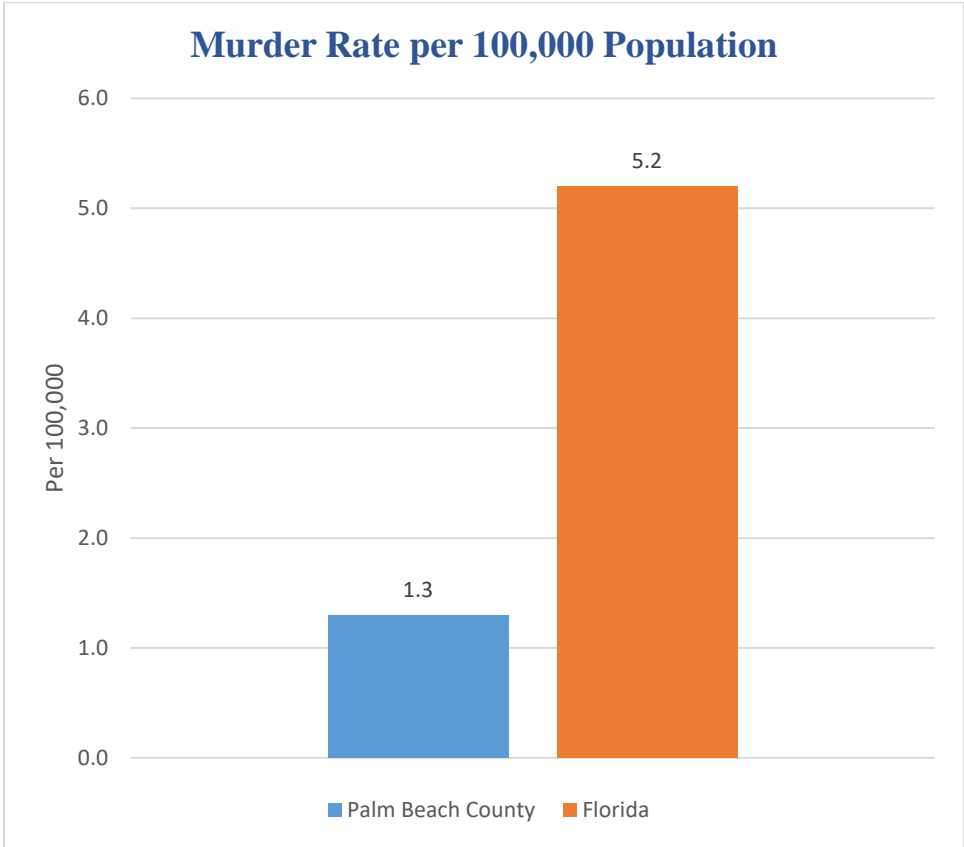
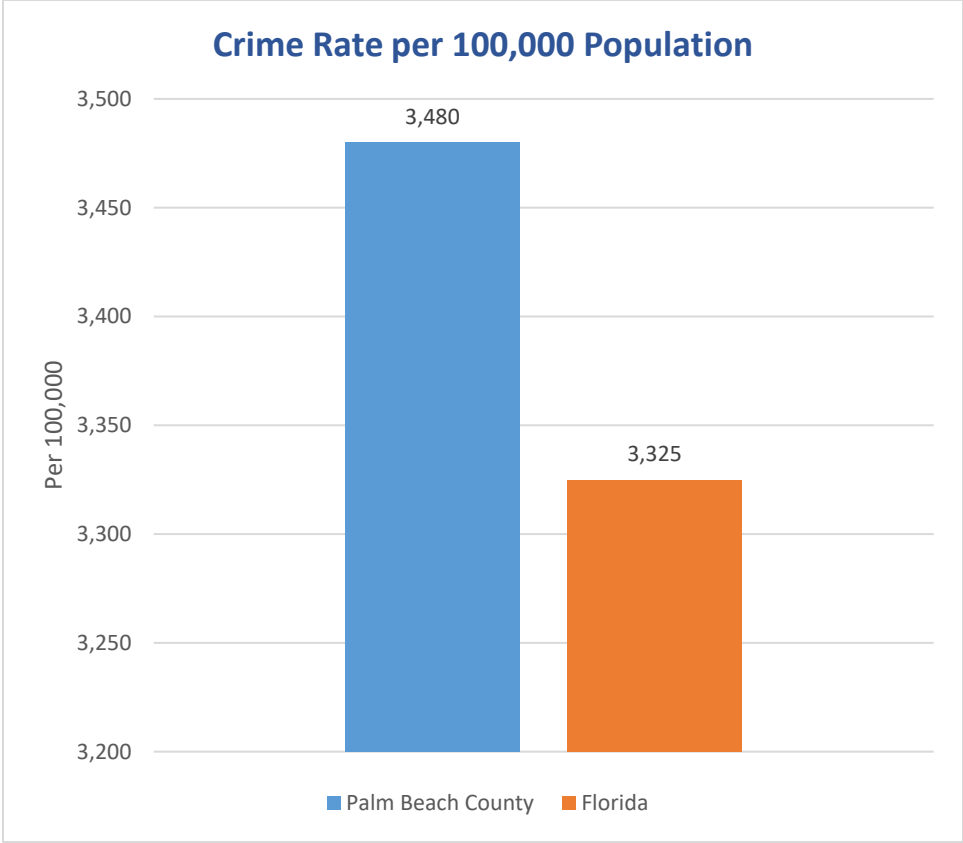
#### Communities and Crime

- Riviera Beach, Lake Worth, West Palm Beach and Belle Glade/Canal Point have the highest number of violent crimes per 100,000 residents which include murder, rape, armed robbery and aggravated assault.
- Riviera Beach and Lake Worth have one of the highest rates of motor vehicle thefts in the nation.
- The overall crime rate in Palm Beach County in 2016 was higher than that in Florida as a whole; the murder rate was lower; and the domestic violence rate was higher.
- The top 10 Palm Beach County Zip Codes for Circuit 15 juvenile arrests are located in the municipalities of West Palm Beach, Riviera Beach, Belle Glade, Lake Worth/Lantana, Delray Beach, Boynton Beach and Wellington.
- There is a direct correlation that violent crime and juvenile arrests occur more frequently in areas where overall poverty and the percentage of families with children in poverty are high.
- Palm Beach County's jail cost taxpayers 14 cents of every county tax dollar.
- From July 2016 through June 2017, Palm Beach County had 108 individuals admitted to jail three times or more who also accessed homeless services within the County. These individuals used 5,648 bed days in the county jail costing \$762,480 (bed days x \$135 per day).

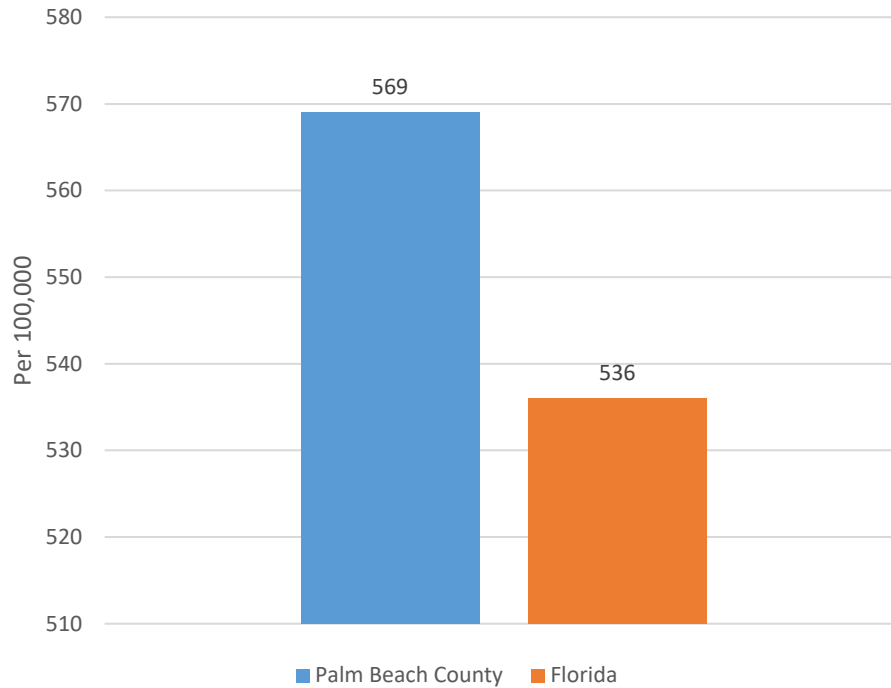
Palm Beach County, Florida  
 Families with Children in Poverty & % of Total Population Below Poverty with Crime Statistics by Zip Code  
 2016

Zip Code	Municipality	Total Crime Index	Murder	Robbery	Larceny	Assault	Burglary	Motor Vehicle Theft	Rape	Families with Children in Poverty (%) *1	% of Total Population Below Poverty Level 2012-2016 *2
33401	West Palm Beach	236	1	2	3					31.2%	19.6%
33403	West Palm Beach	232		1	2	3				46.0%	19.8%
33404	West Palm Beach/Riviera Beach	242	1	3		2				33.4%	25.6%
33405	West Palm Beach	164	1	2			3			23.2%	23.5
33406	West Palm Beach	149		1		3		2		21.4%	16.7%
33407	West Palm Beach	204	1	2		3				35.2%	26.4%
33408	North Palm Beach	84		1	2		3				
33409	West Palm Beach	155	2	1			3			18.3%	22.9%
33410	Palm Beach Gardens	115		3	1		2				
33411	West Palm Beach	124			1	2			3		
33412	West Palm Beach	144			1	2			3		
33413	West Palm Beach	110				1	2		3		
33414	Wellington	83			1		3	2			
33415	West Palm Beach	70				1	2		3	28.2%	23.3%
33417	West Palm Beach	105		3		1	2			15.0%	23.8%
33418	Palm Beach Gardens	90		3	1		2				
33426	Boynton Beach	153		2	1	3					
33428	Boca Raton	46			2		1		3		
33430	Belle Glade	185	2			1	3			36.1%	38.5%
33431	Boca Raton	123			1		2		3		
33432	Boca Raton	118		2	1		3				
33433	Boca Raton	44		3	2		1				
33434	Boca Raton	43		2	3		1				
33435	Boynton Beach	156	1			2	3			23.8%	21.9%
33436	Boynton Beach	69			2	3	1				
33437	Boynton Beach	67			2		3		1		
33438	Canal Point	252	3	1		2				48.1%	42.7%
33444	Delray Beach									26.6%	23.7%
33445	Delray Beach	104			2	3			1		
33446	Delray Beach	64			1			3	2		
33449	Lake Worth	102			2		3		1		
33458	Jupiter	75			1	2	3				
33460	Lake Worth	199		1		3			2	33.4%	29.0%
33461	Lake Worth	148				3	1	2		22.5%	24.0%
33462	Lake Worth	109			3		1		2	28.3%	15.9%
33463	Lake Worth	91		3		2	1			13.0%	17.5%
33467	Lake Worth	49			2		3		1		
33470	Loxahatchee	66				3	1	2			
33472	Boynton Beach	49			2		3		1		
33473	Boynton Beach	134		1	3			2			
33476	Pahokee	114	2	3		1				48.1%	38.6%
33477	Jupiter	58		1	2		3				
33478	Jupiter	67			1	3	2				
33480	Palm Beach	58		3	1		2				
33483	Delray Beach	161		2	1	3					
33484	Delray Beach	52		2	1		3				
33486	Boca Raton	77		3	1		2				
33487	Boca Raton	103			1		2	3			
33493	South Bay	145				1	3		2	36.1%	33.6%
33496	Boca Raton	43		3	2		1				
33498	Boca Raton	20			2		1		3		

sources: South Florida Business Journal - ESRI  
 South Florida Business Journal - ESRI  
 \*1: Children's Services Council: PBC Zip Code Report 2017  
 \*2: US Census



## Domestic Violence Rate per 100,000 Population



### Palm Beach County, Florida

#### 2016 Top 10 Municipalities with Highest Reported Crime Rates\* by Type

Municipality	Population	Total Crime Index	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Crime Rate Per 100,000 Population	% Rate Change 2015/2016
Lake Park Police Department	8,640	941	2	2	36	51	103	662	85	10,891.2	7.8%
Bell Glade Police Department	17,274	1,261	8	12	60	215	279	629	58	7,300	18.5%
Lake Worth Police Department	37,475	2,388	10	36	185	279	432	1,261	185	6,372.2	-1.8%
West Palm Beach Police Department	108,896	6,553	10	71	333	540	946	4,100	553	6,017.7	6.6%
Boynton Beach Police Department	73,163	4,067	1	3	167	324	566	2,752	254	5,558.8	10.6%
Riviera Beach Police Department	33,957	1,816	9	23	56	387	309	902	130	5,347.9	-9.7%
Delray Beach Police Department	63,972	3,229	5	31	125	226	385	2,218	239	5,047.5	11.4%
Boca Raton Police Department	88,275	2,734	1	22	105	111	507	1,831	157	3,079.1	12.4%
Greenacres Department of Public Safety	39,066	1,091	0	18	48	79	171	706	69	2,792.7	-34.8%
Royal Palm Beach Police Department	37,138	915	0	10	24	92	71	681	37	2,463.8	-7.1%

\* Crime Rate is per 100,000 Population and as such may reflect areas with fewer crimes recorded relative to other municipalities, but greater rate overall. The Palm Beach County Sheriff's Department records the most crimes, but is excluded from the table as geographic area is not specified beyond Palm Beach County.

Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, 2016 Florida uniform crime report (computer program). Tallahassee, FL: FDLE.

## Palm Beach County, Florida

### Top 10 Zip Code Areas for Circuit 15 Juvenile Arrests\*

FY 2012-13 through FY 2016-17

FY12-13		FY13-14		FY14-15		FY15-16		FY16-17	
Zip Code	Total Arrests	Zip Code	Total Arrests	Zip Code	Total Arrests	Zip Code	Total Arrests	Zip Code	Total Arrests
33404	449	33404	368	33409	357	33409	345	33409	314
33409	300	33409	321	33404	283	33407	293	33404	259
33407	291	33407	251	33407	250	33404	272	33407	225
33463	257	33463	235	33463	244	33463	178	33435	193
33414	196	33430	215	33430	227	33411	178	33463	186
33411	192	33411	208	33411	222	33435	151	33411	179
33415	187	33415	206	33415	190	33430	149	33430	176
33461	173	33435	183	33401	173	33460	144	33401	150
33460	162	33461	156	33462	144	33414	135	33444	141
33430	157	33462	153	33460	142	33461	133	33415	133

\* Arrest sorted from highest to lowest within each year (cross year zip code comparisons are not necessarily in the same row).

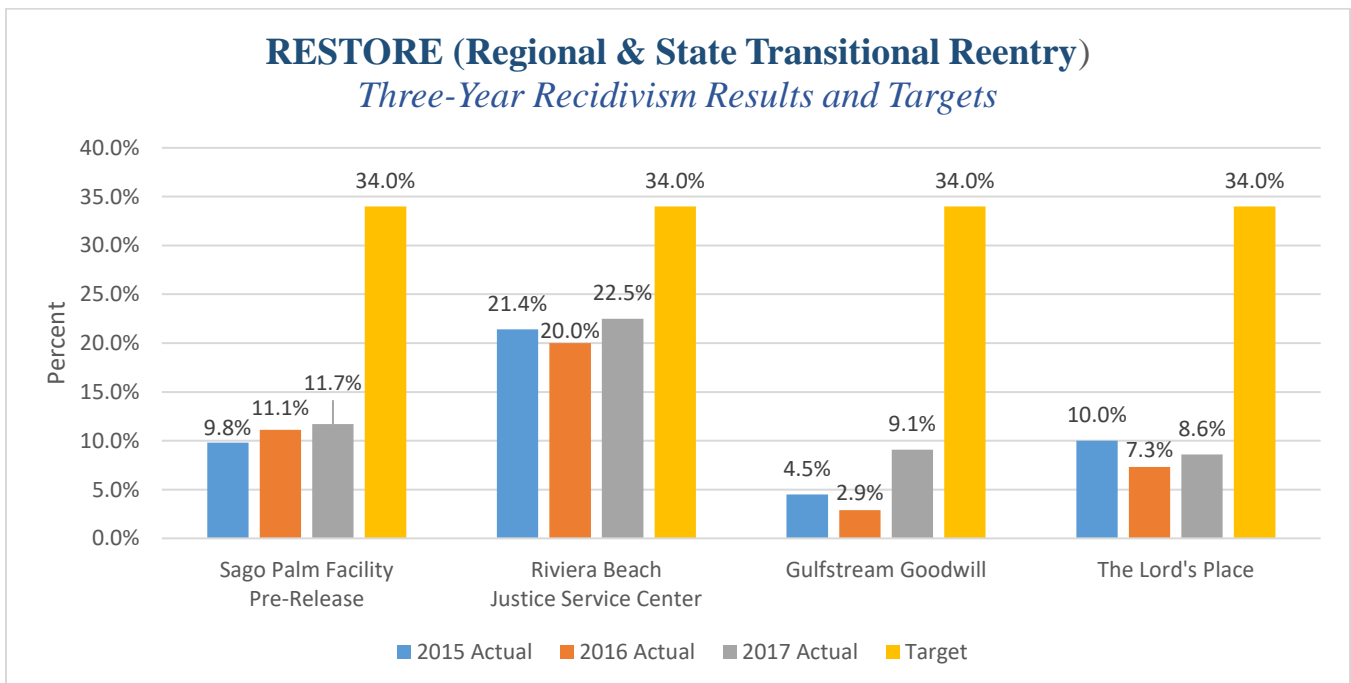
Source: Florida Department of Juvenile Justice. Office of Research and Data Integrity. January, 2018

For more information, visit <http://www.djj>

### Re-entry Services

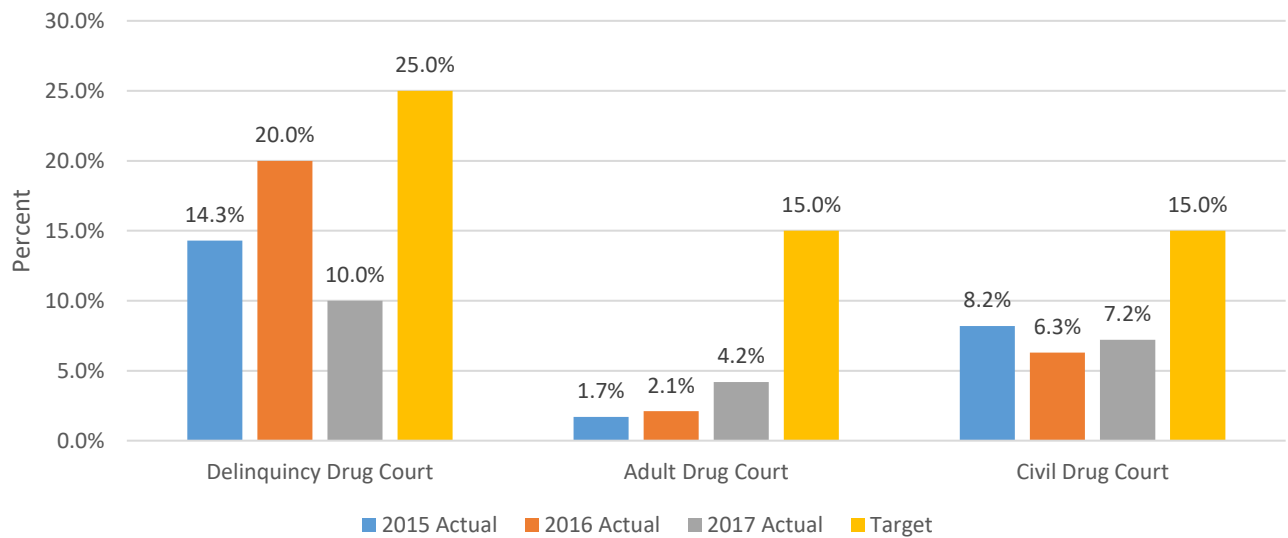
- An average of 100 individuals return to Palm Beach County every month from state prisons.
- Most individuals will be rearrested within three (3) years and returned to prison.
- The Palm Beach County Reentry Program had a recidivism rate of 11% for 2016.

Source: [Criminal Justice Commission Annual Report 2017](#)



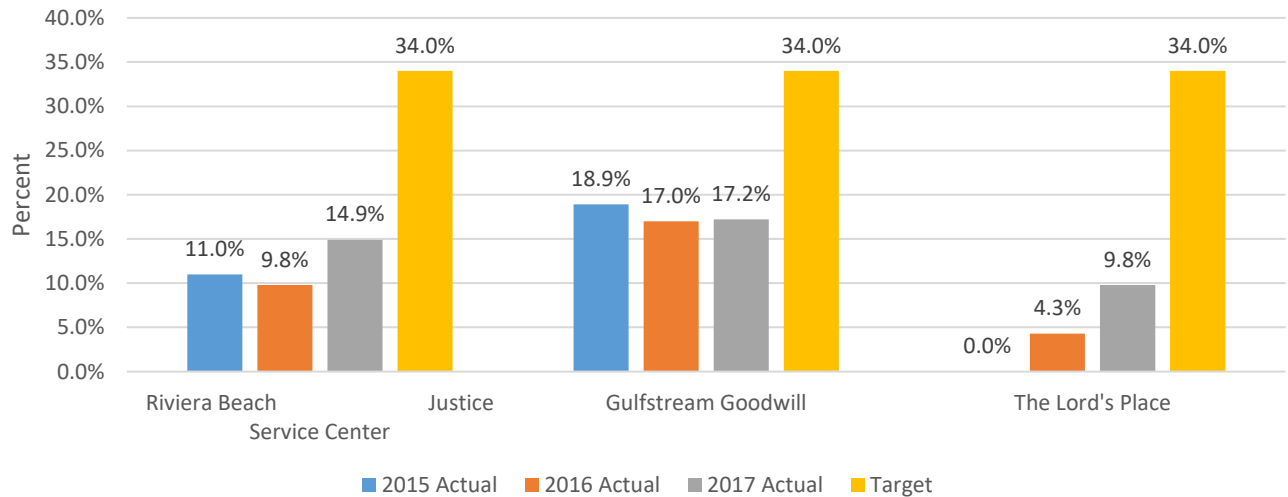
[Criminal Justice Commission Annual Report 2017](#)

### Drug Court Programs *Three-Year Recidivism Results and Targets*

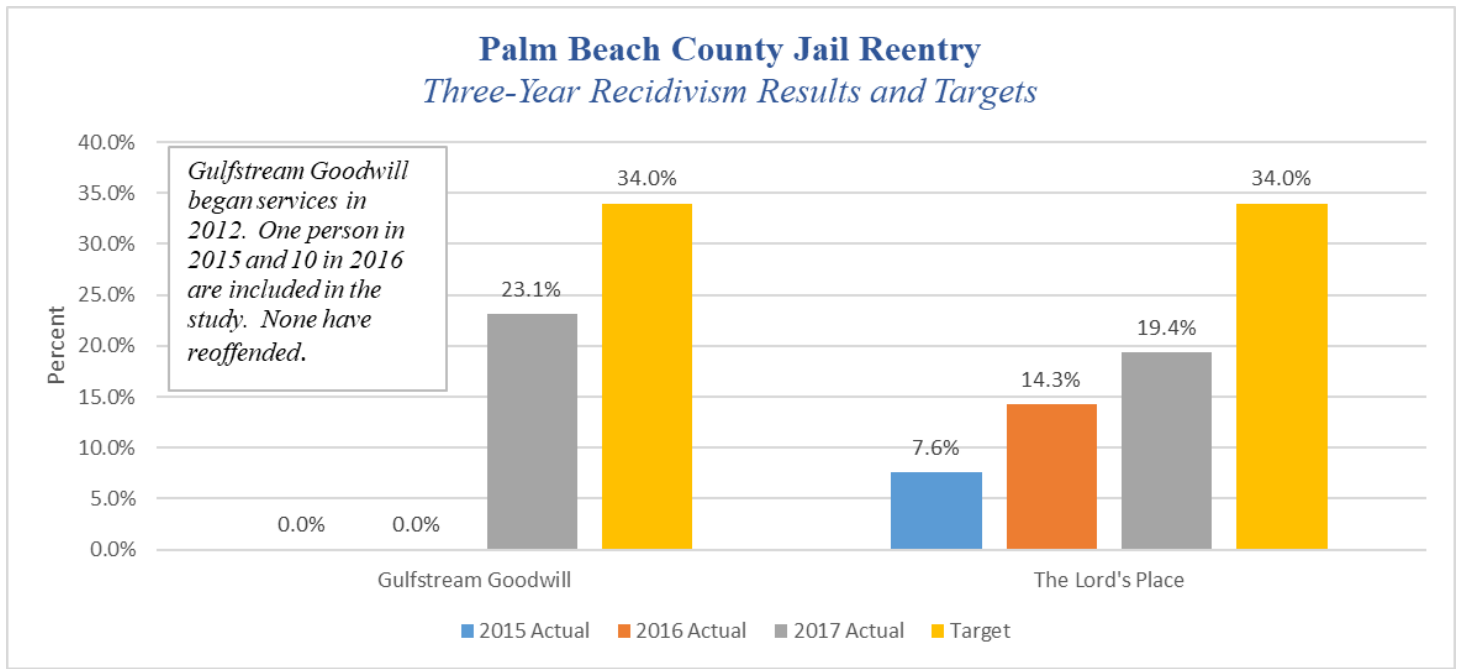


[Criminal Justice Commission Annual Report 2017](#)

### Community Reentry *Three-Year Recidivism Results and Targets*



[Criminal Justice Commission Annual Report 2017](#)



[Criminal Justice Commission Annual Report 2017](#)

**Chronically Homeless**

- Individuals are more likely to spend time in jail or prison, often as a result of regulations against loitering, sleeping in cars/public places, begging or panhandling
- Individuals are more likely to cycle in and out of emergency shelters.
- The average cost to be homeless and cycling in and out of incarceration, emergency rooms and inpatient hospitalization was \$31,065 per person per year

Sources:

- [2015 Annual Report - Department of Children and Families Council on Homelessness](#)
- [Florida Department of Law Enforcement](#)

**Coalitions**

- Palm Beach County Sheriff Department
- Palm Beach County Criminal Justice Commission
- Department of Children and Families

**Services Available**

- Palm Beach County Sheriff Department
- Palm Beach County Criminal Justice Department
- Department of Children and Families
- My Brother's Keeper
- Youth Empowerment Centers

## **Disparities/GAPS**

- Members of minority groups (such as racial/ethnic, LGBTQ, immigrants, homeless, and persons with developmental disabilities) are more likely to be victims of crime.
- Seniors are often targeted by telemarketing scams, mail theft, check fraud, and other victimization affecting intergenerational economic mobility.
- Members of racial/ethnic minority groups often receive harsher sentencing. African Americans (44 days) and Hispanics (40 days) have a much longer average length of stay as compared to whites (25 days).
- African Americans comprise approximately 19% of the County population but 50% of the jail population.
- Hispanics comprise approximately 21% of the County population but 17% of the jail population.

## **Recommendations**

Stakeholders should:

- Coordinate across justice systems, behavioral health systems, education systems and others to address disparities in crime.
- Advocate for information channels emphasizing crime awareness and money management.
- Enhance inter-agency collaboration to reduce criminal recidivism.
- Collaborate with Criminal Justice programs to provide employment services.

Source: [Florida Policy Institute](#)





## **Economic Mobility and Transportation**

### **Research**

Transportation is the second largest expense for American households, costing more than food, clothing, and health care. According to the Center for Neighborhood Technology, Palm Beach County residents spend an average of 25 cents of every dollar on transportation, with the poorest fifth of families spending more than double that figure. Additionally, commuting time has emerged as a strong factor in the odds of escaping poverty (the longer an average commute is, the worse the chances of low-income families moving up the economic ladder).

Palm Tran in partnership with the Palm Beach Transportation Planning Agency (TPA) is prioritizing connectivity to transit stops on major corridors with ADA compliance and identifying high-ridership stops. Additionally, the “transportation disadvantaged” (statewide term for those who are elderly, at-risk youth, under the poverty level, or disabled with no access to vehicles) have been identified and are being evaluated to develop new strategies to serve those areas.

The mission of Palm Tran is to provide access to opportunity for everyone; safely, efficiently and courteously.

The Palm Beach Transportation Planning Agency (TPA)’s mission is to collaboratively plan, prioritize and fund the transportation system in Palm Beach County. Its vision for Palm Beach County is a safe, efficient and connected multimodal transportation system. The Palm Beach TPA has a Complete Streets Policy that prioritizes the safety and convenience of all surface transportation system users into the planning, design, and construction of state and federally funded transportation projects programmed through the Palm TPA’s Transportation Improvement Program (TIP). Complete Streets are facilities that are designed and operated to enable safe access for users of all ages and abilities, including pedestrians, bicyclists, transit riders, and motorists. The TPA’s Complete Streets Policy recognizes that every trip begins and ends as a pedestrian and that all streets and users are different. The Policy direct the TPA to consider pedestrians first during project design followed by bicycles, public transit, commercial vehicles, and finally personal vehicles. The objective of this approach is to create a connected network of facilities to accommodate each mode of travel in a manner consistent with and supportive of each local community.

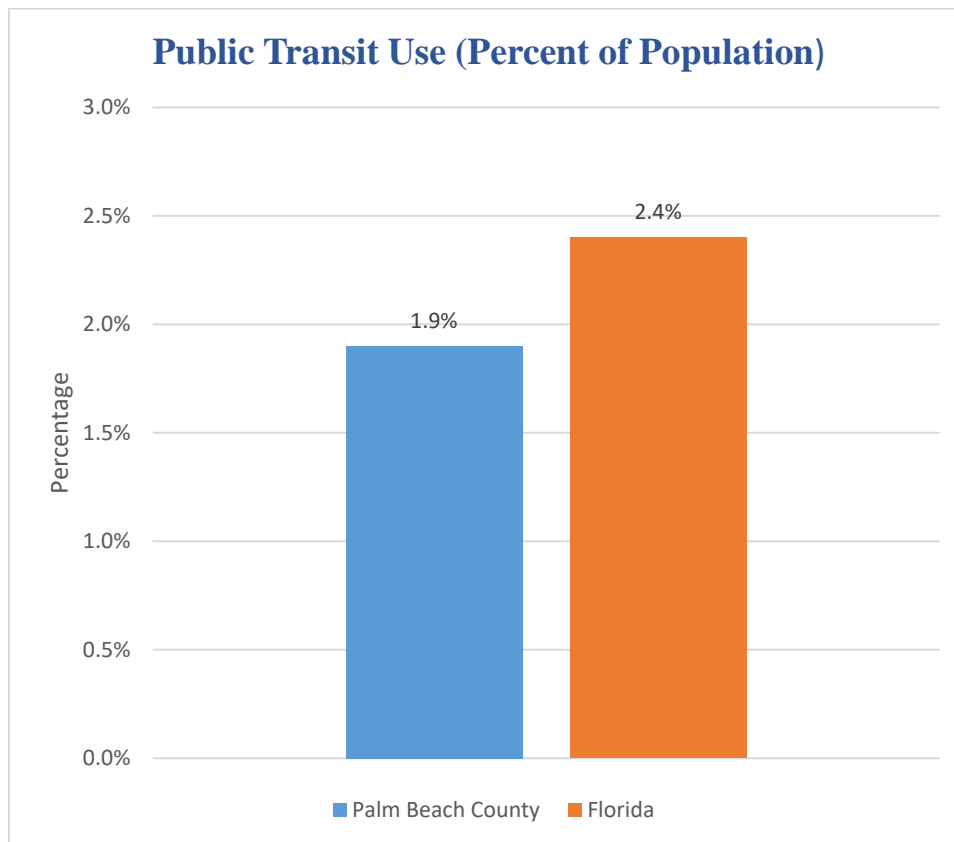
### **Data**

#### **Transportation Need**

- Youth, elderly, households below poverty, and households with no vehicles are population segments that historically depend on public transportation.
- High public transportation areas are located in Boynton Beach, Delray Beach, Greenacres, the Lake Okeechobee area, Lake Worth, Boca Raton and West Palm Beach.
- A higher concentration of younger persons (under the age of 15) reside in Greenacres, Jupiter, Palm Beach Gardens, West Palm Beach, west of Boca Raton and west of Wellington.
- Higher concentration of older people (60+) reside in Delray Beach, Greenacres, Jupiter, Palm Beach Gardens, Riviera Beach, West Palm Beach, west of Delray Beach and in the Lake Okeechobee area.

## Ridership

- Palm Tran provides more than 10 million rides a year.
- Palm Tran Connection (a shared ride, door-to-door public transportation option for seniors, persons with disabilities and low income individuals) has over 42,000 eligible riders in their database with 16,000 active riders. This number includes Transportation Disadvantage (TD), Division of Senior Services program, and American with Disabilities Act (ADA) riders.
- In one year, Palm Tran issued over 77,000 discounted passes to partnering agencies and average 250 discounted bus pass clients every day. These are for all people who qualify (i.e. senior, students, Medicare, etc...) or are at or below the poverty level.
- 42% of workers who use public transit are adults between the ages of 25 to 44
- 69% of workers who use public transit are considered “low-income” (make less than \$25,000 annually).
- Connection to Palm Tran ridership is exceeding their current capacity of resources (fleet mileage is close to 1,000,000 miles per month).
- About 2% of the population uses public transit.
- The South Florida Regional Transportation Authority (SFRTA) provides computer rail service for 27 miles between Palm Beach, Broward and Miami-Dade counties. Currently there are seven (7) Tri-Rail stations in Palm Beach County with connecting Palm Tran bus service.

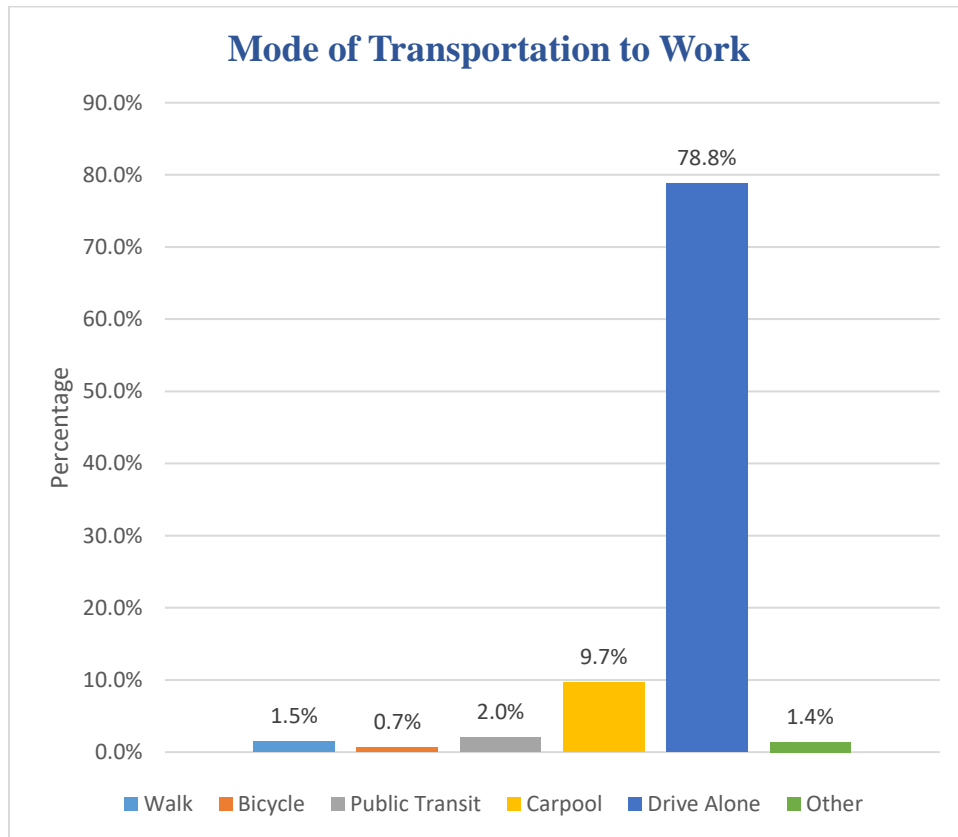


Sources:

- [A Report of Health & Human Services in Palm Beach County – Based on Key Community Indicators 2017](#)
- [Palm Beach County Transportation Disadvantaged Plan](#)

## Mobility Study Indicators/Commuter Mode of Choice in Palm Beach County

- The average travel time to work is over 25 minutes
- 1.5% walked to work
- 0.7% bicycled to work
- 2.0% used public transit
- 9.7% carpoled to work
- 78.8% drive alone
- 1.4% use other transportation



Source: American Community Survey 2015 & PBC Transportation Authority reports

### **Coalitions**

The following entities work to enhance transportation efforts in Palm Beach County:

- Palm Beach County Palm Tran
- The Volen Center in Boca Raton (seniors south of Hypoluxo)
- Federation Transportation in Boca Raton
- Seagull Industries (developmental disabled)
- Enhance Transportation Efforts: Ann Storck Center, Gulfstream Goodwill
- Help with Transportation: Palm Tran Connection (Palm Tran paratransit door-to-door service), SFRTA/Tri-Rail

## Services Available

The following programs and services aim to help Palm Beach County residents with transportation:

- Palm Beach County Palm Tran
- The Volen Center in Boca Raton (seniors south of Hypoluxo)
- Federation Transportation in Boca Raton
- Seagull Industries (developmental disabled)
- Tri-Rail

## Disparities/GAPS

- Seniors, the developmentally disabled (including school age children and individuals in low income areas) have lower on-time performance commuting to their place of destination than regular transportation.

## Recommendations

- Because Connection to Palm Tran ridership is exceeding their current capacity of resources, service replacement and expansion vehicles are needed to maintain existing levels of services.
- Increase Palm Tran services in senior communities, low income areas, and with developmentally disabled individuals to assist with economic mobility, access to food/medical/shopping centers and employment.
- TPA to work in partnership with Palm Tran, SFRTA, County and local municipalities to implement Complete Streets improvements to improve access to transit.
- TPA to work with Palm Tran to introduce premium transit service to provide more efficient and convenient services and stops.
- County to work with Palm Tran and local municipalities to implement Transit Oriented Development that encourages transit ridership.
- TPA to conduct Health Impact Assessments as a part of corridor studies to involve the health community and incorporate health considerations when proposing transportation improvements (example: Locating premium transit stops close to locations that provide access to health foods and healthcare).
- TPA to work with County and local municipalities to implement Complete Streets that create a safe and connected network transportation system for users of all ages and abilities.
- Palm Tran and SFRTA to partner with Transportation Network Companies (TNCs) (i.e. Uber, Lyft, etc...) to provide first and last mile trips.
- Work with Palm Tran to develop an educational program to better inform paratransit riders on how to use the fixed-route service.
- Ensure placements of functional shelters at high activity transit stops to provide protections from rain and sun. This is a critical element of the stress factor of taking transit. Having adequate transit stops outfitted with proper shelter, lighting and placement can help reduce the stress of traveling and increase the willingness of an individual to use transit.

Sources: [Impacts of Neighborhoods on Intergenerational Mobility](#)  
[Palm Tran Transit Development Plan 2017-2026 Final](#)  
[Palm Beach County Transportation Disadvantaged Plan](#)



## **Economic Mobility and Child Care**

### **Research**

Lack of affordable, quality child care is a significant barrier to employment for parents of young children. If parents are unemployed or out of the labor force, it is more challenging for families to move up on the economic ladder. Furthermore, substantial research demonstrates that accessible high-quality child care positively affects childhood growth, physical development, and physical health, cognitive, behavioral, and school outcomes; thus, lack of such child care limits the child's future economic mobility. Common indicators of child care accessibility are estimated child care needs, the subsidized care waiting list, and availability of child care in poor neighborhoods. Data on each is presented below.

### **Data**

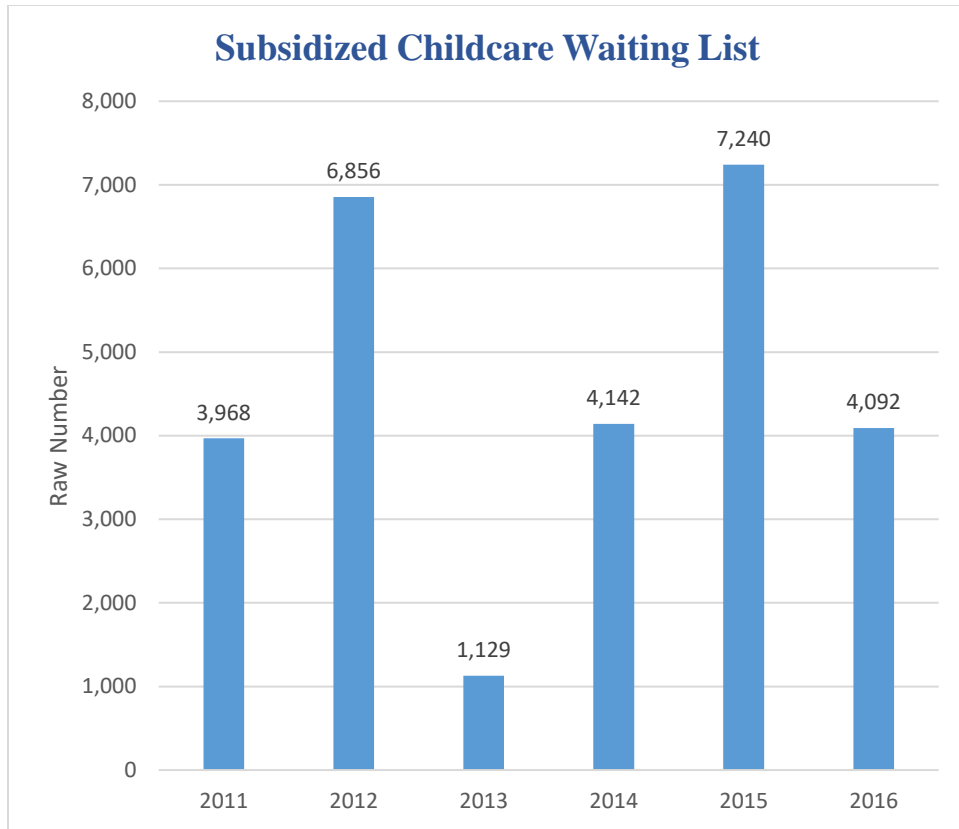
#### **Estimated child care needs**

- In 2016, over 20,000 children under age 6 in Palm Beach County were eligible for subsidized child care (Early Head Start, Head Start, Migrant and Seasonal Head Start, School Readiness Program Paid Enrollment or Children's Services Council Scholarship) but were not enrolled (Eligibility is based on family income below 150% of the federal poverty level).

Source: [Children's Services Council Palm Beach County Zip Code Report, September 2017](#)

#### **Subsidized Care Waiting List**

- Wait list numbers fluctuated between 2011 and 2016, from a low of 1,129 in 2013 to a high of 7,240 in 2015. Future work is needed to address reasons for the fluctuations, assess both need and supply, especially in hard-to-reach-and-serve populations and develop to a centralized waiting list that is all-inclusive.



Source: [A Report on Health & Human Services in Palm Beach County – Based on Key Community Indicators 2017](#)

Availability in Poor Neighborhoods

- Estimated child care needs are generally greater in neighborhoods with greater percentages of families with children under age 5 living below the federal poverty level.

Zip Code	City	Percent of Families with Children 0-5 in Poverty	Estimated Child Care Needs
33445	Delray Beach	20.9%	365
33446	Delray Beach	4.8%	-24
33449	Lake Worth	23.7%	209
33458	Jupiter	13.4%	428
33460	Lake Worth	33.4%	1,327
33461	Lake Worth	22.5%	1,863
33462	Lake Worth	28.3%	832
33463	Lake Worth	13.0%	1,392
33467	Lake Worth	12.6%	518
33469	Jupiter	0%	44
33470	Loxahatchee	1.8%	178
33472	Boynton Beach	0%	144
33473	Boynton Beach	0%	22
33477	Jupiter	0%	-7
33478	Jupiter	0%	34
33480	Palm Beach	32.4%	31
33483	Delray Beach	20.9%	12
33484	Delray Beach	31.0%	222
33486	Boca Raton	15.0%	203
33487	Boca Raton	2.9%	107
33496	Boca Raton	27.3%	83
33498	Boca Raton	0%	-12
33438 33476	Canal Point Pahokee	48.1%	192
33430 33493	Belle Glade South Bay	36.1%	787

**RED INDICATORS:** Poorly performing indicators which ranked in the top twenty of all Palm Beach County zip codes.

Source: [Children’s Services Council Palm Beach County Zip Code Report, September 2017](#)



## **Coalitions**

The following entities work to enhance childcare in Palm Beach County:

- Children’s Services Council
- Early Learning Coalition of Palm Beach County
- Lutheran Services of Florida (Head Start)
- School District of Palm Beach County
- Redlands Christian Migrant Association (Head Start)
- Birth to 22: United for Brighter Futures
- Bullying Prevention Task Force
- Children’s Behavioral Health Collaborative
- Various child care centers and family home care providers

## **Services Available**

The following programs and services aim to help Palm Beach County residents:

- Child Care Scholarships
- Strong Minds Network
- Head Start and Early Head Start

## **Disparities/GAPS**

- In addition to gaps in affordable, quality child care described previously, there are disparities by race and ethnicity. A 2016 survey of Palm Beach County parents indicated that 16% of White parents reported needing help finding affordable child care, compared to 17% of Hispanic parents, 20% of Haitian or Creole parents and 23% of Black parents.

Source: [Children’s Services Council Community Needs Assessment 2017](#)

## **Recommendations**

### **Stakeholders should:**

- Collaborate to increase the capacity of quality child care programs in Palm Beach County.
- Support children’s healthy growth, development, and early childhood education.
- Explore in-home childcare micro-enterprise programs.

**Further Resources:  
Collective Impact Plans**  
*(Click on the title to obtain the report document)*

[ALICE Report 2017](#)

[ALICE: A Study of Financial Hardship in Florida 2018 Report](#)

[ALICE: The Consequences of Insufficient Household Income 2017 Report](#)

[A Report on Health & Human Services in Palm Beach County – Based on Key Community Indicators 2017](#)

[Achieve Palm Beach County](#)

[Behavioral Health in Palm Beach County: Needs Assessment and Comprehensive Plan 2017](#)

[Birth to 22 Palm Beach County United for Brighter Futures: Indicators of Child, Family and Community Risk, Well Being and Access to Supports](#)

[Children’s Services Council Community Needs Assessment 2017](#)

[Children’s Services Council Palm Beach County Zip Code Report, September 2017](#)

[Closing the Gap: Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Florida](#)

[Community Health Needs Assessment December 2016](#)

[County Rankings and Road Maps](#)

[Developing Comprehensive Services for Individuals with Special Needs: A Business Plan 2015](#)

[Feeding South Florida 2015 & Hunger Relief Plan](#)

[Feeding South Florida Map the Meal Gap 2018](#)

[Florida Department of Children and Families – Florida Substance Abuse and Mental Health Plan](#)

[Florida Department of Law Enforcement](#)

[Florida Health Charts](#)

[Health, Income, & Poverty: Where We Are & What Could Help](#)

[Homeless Coalition of Palm Beach County](#)

[How Are Income and Wealth Linked to Health and Longevity](#)

[Incarceration, Criminal Re-entry, and Communities](#)

[Opportunity Index – How Opportunity Measures Up in Your Community](#)

[Opportunity Nation – The Forum for Youth Investment](#)

[Palm Beach County CHIP Report 2017](#)

[Palm Beach County Disparity Study Final Report December 2017](#)

[Palm Beach County Food Bank](#)

[Palm Beach County Transportation Disadvantaged Plan](#)

[Palm Beach County Opioid Plan](#)

[Palm Tran Transit Development Plan 2017-2026 Final](#)

[Pathways to Economic Mobility: Key Indicators](#)

[School District Annual Report 2017](#)

[Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness](#)

[The Status of Women in Florida by County: Health & Well-Being – March 2018](#)

West Palm Beach Mayor’s Village Initiative Plan

[Youth Service Birth to 22 Youth Master Plan](#)

[2015 Annual Report - Department of Children and Families Council on Homelessness](#)

[016 Palm Beach County Profile of Older Americans](#)

[2017 Palm Beach County Housing Plan](#)

Feeding Florida Supply Chain and Meal Deficit Analysis in Palm Beach County, Florida

Crime Trends Report

## **Community Service Department**

### Mission:

To promote independence and enhance the quality of life in Palm Beach County by providing effective and essential services to residents in need.

### Vision:

A community where all residents of Palm Beach County have the resources and opportunities to achieve their full potential.

### Values:

- Respect
- Equity
- Compassion
- Integrity
- Professionalism
- Empowerment

## **For Further Information**

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**Forward any comments concerning this DRAFT document to David Rafaidus!!!**

Electronic copies and updates of the report will be posted on the Community Service Department webpage <http://discover.pbcgov.org/communityservices/Pages/default.aspx>

## Feedback and Subject Matter Expert Committee Members

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