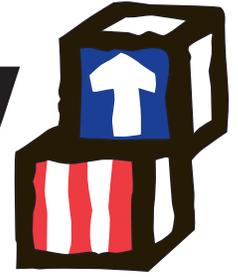


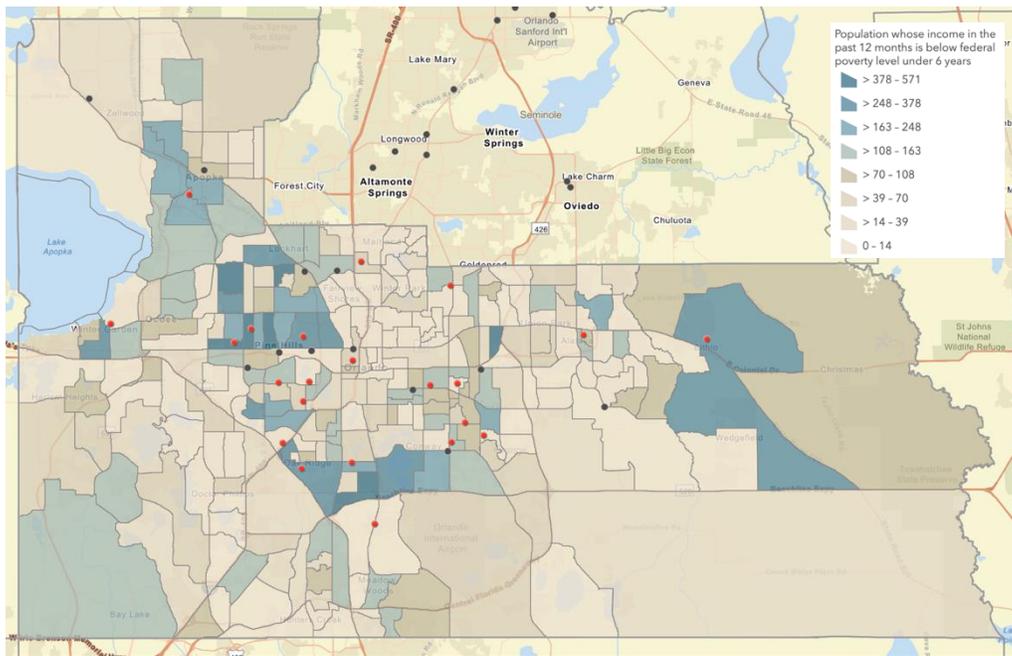


Orange County Head Start



2022 COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT





Orange County Head Start

2022 COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

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Helpful Hints

A green box provides a definition or context for a term. Sources are provided as applicable.

An orange box provides detailed information that expounds on the data to give context. Sources are provided as applicable.

A gray box includes pertinent information and notes from the writers of this Community Assessment.

A blue box provides additional analysis from the writers of this Community Assessment.

A yellow box provides additional community resources. Links are provided as applicable.

2022 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start (OCHS)

MODULE 1: What is a Community Assessment (CA)? How is it completed?

Introduction

MODULE 1: WHAT IS A COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT (CA)? HOW IS IT COMPLETED?

Introduction

A Community Assessment is a tool to make informed program decisions, to determine the types of services most needed by families and children, and to help set long- and short-term program objectives. Head Start leadership staff studies the most important changes in the communities and counties they serve on a regular basis. However, the Community Assessment is the formal and far-reaching process performed every five years and updated annually.

“Head Start promotes the school readiness of young children from low-income families through agencies in their local community. The Head Start program is authorized by the Improving Head Start for School Readiness Act of 2007. Head Start and Early Head Start programs support the mental, social, and emotional development of children from birth to age 5. In addition to education services, programs provide children and their families with health, nutrition, social, and other services. Head Start services are responsive to each child and family's ethnic, cultural, and linguistic heritage.

Head Start encourages the role of parents as their child's first and most important teachers. Programs build relationships with families that support positive parent-child relationships, family well-being, and connections to peers and community. Head Start began as a program for preschoolers. Three- and 4-year-olds made up over 80 percent of the children served by Head Start last year.

Early Head Start serves pregnant women, infants, and toddlers. Early Head Start programs are available to the family until the child turns 3 years old and is ready to transition into Head Start or another pre-K program. Early Head Start helps families care for their infants and toddlers, providing early, continuous, intensive, and comprehensive services.

Local services are delivered by about 1,700 public and private nonprofit and for-profit agencies. These agencies receive grants from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Head Start agencies design services for children and families that meet the needs of their local community and the Head Start Program Performance Standards. Some cities, states, and federal programs offer funding to expand Head Start and Early Head Start to include more children within their communities.

Both Head Start and Early Head Start programs offer a variety of service models, depending on the needs of the local community. Programs may be based in centers, schools, or family child care homes. Early Head Start services are provided for at least six hours per day, whereas Head Start preschool services may be half-day (four hours) or full-day. Another program option is home-based services, in which a staff person visits children once a week in their own home and works with the parent as the child's primary teacher. Children and families who receive home-based services meet twice monthly with other enrolled families for a group learning experience facilitated by Head Start staff.

Migrant and Seasonal Head Start Collaboration Office. The Migrant and Seasonal Head Start Collaboration Office (MSHSCO) promotes high quality, direct service delivery through collaboration, coordination, and alignment of high-quality services for all MSHS grantees and delegate agencies. The MSHSCO serves a vital role in facilitating opportunities and fostering new partnerships to build a sustainable, comprehensive early learning system for MSHS children, families, and communities.

MSHS children and their families are represented in key policies in all 38 states where MSHS programs are located, including at national, state, and local levels. Policy areas include school transitions; child care and early learning systems; professional development; and Regional Office priorities. Regional priorities include but are not limited to family and community partnerships; health, mental health, and oral health; and disabilities.”

Head Start ECLKC, Office of Head Start (OHS). <https://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc/hs/about>

Head Start Performance Standards

[1302.11 Determining community strengths, needs, and resources.](#)

(b) Community-wide strategic planning and needs assessment (community assessment). (1) To design a program that meets community needs, and builds on strengths and resources, a program must conduct a community assessment at least once over the five-year grant period. The community assessment must use data that describes community strengths, needs, and resources and include, at a minimum:

(i) The number of eligible infants, toddlers, preschool-age children, and expectant mothers, including their geographic location, race, ethnicity, and languages they speak, including:

(A) Children experiencing homelessness in collaboration with, to the extent possible, McKinney-Vento Local Education Agency Liaisons (42 U.S.C. 11432 (6)(A));

(B) Children in foster care; and

(C) Children with disabilities, including types of disabilities and relevant services and resources provided to these children by community agencies;

(ii) The education, health, nutrition and social service needs of eligible children and their families, including prevalent social or economic factors that impact their well-being;

(iii) Typical work, school, and training schedules of parents with eligible children;

(iv) Other child-development, child-care centers, and family child care programs that serve eligible children, including home visiting, publicly funded state and local preschools, and the approximate number of eligible children served;

(v) Resources that are available in the community to address the needs of eligible children and their families; and,

(vi) Strengths of the community.

(2) A program must annually review and update the community assessment to reflect any significant changes, including increased availability of publicly-funded pre-kindergarten (including an assessment of how the pre-kindergarten available in the community meets the needs of the parents and children served by the program, and whether it is offered for a full school day), rates of family and child homelessness, and significant shifts in community demographics and resources.

(3) A program must consider whether the characteristics of the community allow it to include children from diverse economic backgrounds that would be supported by other funding sources, including private pay, in addition to the program's eligible funded enrollment. A program must not enroll children from diverse economic backgrounds if it would result in a program serving less than its eligible funded enrollment.

Head Start Early Learning and Knowledge Center, <https://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov>

2022 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start (OCHS)

MODULE 1: What is a Community Assessment (CA)? How is it completed?

Methodology: The Community Assessment Process

Methodology: The Community Assessment Process

This Community Assessment offers detailed information about numerous topics, as well as an examination of the Head Start/Early Head Start service area's strengths and barriers relative to early childhood development. This is a comprehensive collection and analysis of key indicators to evaluate the needs and characteristics of eligible Head Start/Early Head Start children and families. This report not only fulfills the federal requirement, but it becomes an integral part of the program's planning, implementation, and evaluation process.

Every comprehensive community analysis and related findings become the latest baseline to:

- Identify current community needs.
- Design new plans.
- Choose additional community partners.
- Develop strategic collaborations.
- Evaluate the progress of past interventions.
- Make relevant decisions about program improvement changes expeditiously.

[mano-Y-ola](#) facilitated this Community Assessment process, which focused on promoting the effective participation of agency staff members and helping identify and organize the best data sources to comply with the [Head Start Performance Standards](#). Before collecting and analyzing the required data, the consultants and the Head Start Director agreed to strategic priorities on data collection and analysis that are relevant to current issues and program priorities.

The Community Assessment methodology focuses on different levels of analysis. The following components of the Community Assessment represent key methods for completing this report:

1. Review of most recent secondary data on indicators that have an impact on the program and its service delivery model(s). (On the following page we offer a rationale and brief description for the use of census data: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates).
2. Development and utilization of additional assessments, to include data observed or collected directly from firsthand experience.

The Community Assessment includes all the necessary and required topics established by the [Office of Head Start](#). Data collection and analysis may include, but is not limited to, the Program Information Report (PIR) data, family partnership agreements, child/family application data, child screening and outcomes data, census data, local and state planning department reports, state department data, local interagency committee reports, data from local school districts, child care resource and referral agencies, agencies serving children with disabilities, health care providers, and social service providers.

The Head Start program staff identifies and uses other methods to collect data from different sources and service areas. These include family needs assessment surveys and key informant surveys. The *Family Needs Survey* is administered to identify needs and strengths of eligible Head Start families in the service area (see [Appendix A: Family Needs Survey](#)). The Head Start program staff also identifies and provides names of key informants to participate in a survey that will provide added support for secondary data analysis findings. Key informant survey results generate important implications and connections to

2022 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start (OCHS)
MODULE 1: What is a Community Assessment (CA)? How is it completed?
Methodology: The Community Assessment Process

program needs and serve to generate strategic discussions in relation to program improvement based on empirical data (see [Appendix B: Key Informant Questions](#)).

This year’s Community Assessment enhances the agency’s existing efforts by collecting, analyzing, illustrating, and narrating secondary data from reliable sources and primary data from clients and community experts in a reader-friendly format. This assessment is intended for digital use as a living document with live links to the most recent and relevant data available at the time of the study. The data contained herein enable agency leadership to effectively develop strategic plans and priorities based on the actual needs of the community members they serve.

Census Data: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate. A predominant data source used for this report is the [U.S. Census Bureau’s](#) 2020 American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimate.

“The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing survey that provides data every year -- giving communities the current information they need to plan investments and services. Information from the survey generates data that help determine how more than \$675 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year. Through the ACS, we know more about jobs and occupations, educational attainment, veterans, whether people own or rent their homes, and other topics. Public officials, planners, and entrepreneurs use this information to assess the past and plan the future. When you respond to the ACS, you are doing your part to help your community plan for hospitals and schools, support school lunch programs, improve emergency services, build bridges, and inform businesses looking to add jobs and expand to new markets, and more.”ⁱ

Table 1 is a chart describing the difference between 1-Year and 5-Year Estimates. Although the 5-Year Estimate is the “least current” data set, it is the *most reliable*, and it allows for comparison and analysis of all counties, townships, or census tracts, which are geographic levels necessary when conducting an analysis of various populations, and/or other needs and indicators for Head Start programs.

| 1-Year Estimates | 5-Year Estimates |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 12 months of collected data | 60 months of collected data |
| Data for areas with populations of 65,000+ | Data for all areas |
| Smallest sample size | Largest sample size |
| Less reliable than 3-year or 5-year | Most reliable |
| Most current data | Least current data |
| Annually released: 2005-present | Annually released: 2009-present |
| Best used when currency is more important than precision; Analyzing large populations | Best used when precision is more important than currency; Analyzing very small populations; Examining tracts and other smaller geographies because 1-year estimates are not available |

Table 1: U.S. Census Data: ACS 1-Year and 5-Year Estimate Features

NOTE: Several reports refer to the number or percent of women who had a birth in the past 12 months. The ACS 5-Year Estimates data set used in this Community Assessment provides an average of women who had a birth in the past 12 months from 2016 to 2020.

2022 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start (OCHS)

MODULE 2: Who does this CA belong to and which community(ies) do they serve?

State of the Grantee

MODULE 2: WHO DOES THIS CA BELONG TO AND WHICH COMMUNITY(IES) DO THEY SERVE?

State of the Grantee

The State of the Grantee is a brief narrative written by the agency, about the agency and the community in which it operates; the remainder of the Community Assessment is written by mano-Y-ola LLC.

[Orange County Head Start \(OCHS\)](#) provides high quality, comprehensive early childhood development services for 1,536 preschool children from economically challenged families in Orange County, Florida. Children and families are served by OCHS by 22 sites located throughout Orange County in 82 classrooms. These Head Start sites are co-located on Orange County Public School campuses, in city municipalities, faith-based organizations and stand-alone county-operated facilities. OCHS has served the community for over 50 years under the same grantee: Orange County Board of County Commissioners. The Board of County Commissioners is made up of six elected officials and a mayor; there are no delegate agencies. The Head Start non-federal entity, Mayor Jerry L. Demings, and Orange County Board of County Commissioners are fully committed to improve school readiness outcomes and assist families toward economic self-sufficiency. The Board of County Commissioners fully embrace Head Start and support growth and innovation.



In 2020, the face and all the traditions of Head Start changed. Our children went from Spring Break on March 13, 2020, and never returned to school face-to-face for the remainder of the school year. The program adopted a virtual learning format and continued to provide services. Families participated in drive-through events to pick up educational packets so students could log into classrooms for learning. Orange County Head Start learned new ways to recruit and complete eligibility applications. We also hosted orientations, parent and policy council meetings, and staff trainings via ZOOM, Webex, and Go to Meetings. The teachers converted their homes into classrooms, hosted socially distanced visits with the Head Start students, and management staff ensured the program made the necessary changes to adapt to the “new normal” while adhering to the federal regulations.

Vision Statement

School-Ready Children and Self-Reliant Families

Mission Statement

Orange County Head Start provides high quality, comprehensive services to low-income children and their diverse families through collaborative partnerships.

In August of 2020 through May 2021, Orange County Head Start had to develop new policies and began to offer both face-to-face and virtual education services while adhering to the Center for Disease Control strategies for Early Childhood programs. The program offered a hybrid approach for parents to choose the option that best fit the needs of their family. Many of the same strategies were implemented to engage the parents such as virtual meetings and parent engagement opportunities.

2022 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start (OCHS)

MODULE 2: Who does this CA belong to and which community(ies) do they serve?

State of the Grantee

In August 2021, the program returned to a face-to-face only option, while still operating through a global pandemic. The program has suffered from the impacts of COVID-19 with under enrollment averaging about 1350 children the entire school year, low parent engagement numbers, and most of all, the “Great Resignation.” The program has been plagued with not having full enrollment, low average daily attendance and staff vacancies the entire year. Operating an early childhood program through a global pandemic has been one of the most difficult challenges. However, the Orange County Head Start staff showed up daily and remained compliant with the federal regulations.

Orange County Head Start is currently in the second year of its second five-year grant cycle. The program made changes to the application process and parent engagement activities and made several organizational changes. Each year the program puts strategies in place to become more data-driven and focused on implementing action steps to achieve program goals. OCHS’s employees and staff are actively engaged in program governance and advocacy. Orange County Head Start currently has an employee serving on the Region IV Head Start Association, and the Head Start Director serving as the Vice President of the Florida Head Start Association Board. Orange County Head Start continues to hold a seat on both the Community Action Board (CAB) and the Early Coalition of Orange County Board of Directors.

2022 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start (OCHS)
MODULE 2: Who does this CA belong to and which community(ies) do they serve?
State of the Grantee

Orange County Head Start Centers

| Orange County Head Start Centers | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------|----------|-------------------|
| Center Name | Address | City | State | Zip Code | Funded Enrollment |
| Aloma Elementary | 2949 Scarlet Rd | Winter Park | FL | 32792 | 37 |
| Bithlo Community Center | 18501 Washington Ave | Orlando | FL | 32820 | 34 |
| Callahan Community Center | 101 N Parramore Ave | Orlando | FL | 32801 | 49 |
| Dillard Street Elementary | 311 N Dillard St | Winter Garden | FL | 34787 | 36 |
| Dover Shores Elementary | 1200 Gaston Foster Rd | Orlando | FL | 32812 | 54 |
| East Orange Community Center | 12050 E Colonial Dr | Orlando | FL | 32826 | 111 |
| Engelwood Elementary | 5985 La Costa Dr | Orlando | FL | 32807 | 57 |
| Hal P Marston Community Center | 3933 Wd Judge Dr | Orlando | FL | 32808 | 90 |
| Hungerford Elementary | 230 S College Ave | Eatonville | FL | 32751 | 36 |
| John H Bridges Community Center | 445 W 13th St | Apopka | FL | 32703 | 134 |
| Lila Mitchell | 5151 Raleigh St | Orlando | FL | 32811 | 70 |
| Mccoey Elementary | 5225 S Semoran Blvd | Orlando | FL | 32822 | 37 |
| Millennia Elementary | 5301 Cypress Creek Blvd | Orlando | FL | 32811 | 35 |
| Pine Hills Community Center | 6408 Jennings Rd | Orlando | FL | 32818 | 195 |
| South Orlando | 810 W Oak Ridge Rd | Orlando | FL | 32809 | 57 |
| Southwood YMCA | 6225 Brookgreen Ave | Orlando | FL | 32809 | 113 |
| Taft Community Center | 9450 S Orange Ave | Orlando | FL | 32824 | 114 |
| Three Points Elementary | 4001 S Goldenrod Rd | Orlando | FL | 32822 | 57 |
| Ventura Elementary | 4400 Woodgate Blvd | Orlando | FL | 32822 | 37 |
| Washington Shores Early Learning Center Annex | 2500 Bruton Blvd | Orlando | FL | 32805 | 91 |
| Washington Shores Elementary | 944 W Lake Mann Dr | Orlando | FL | 32805 | 57 |
| West Oak Elementary | 905 Dorscher Rd | Orlando | FL | 32818 | 35 |

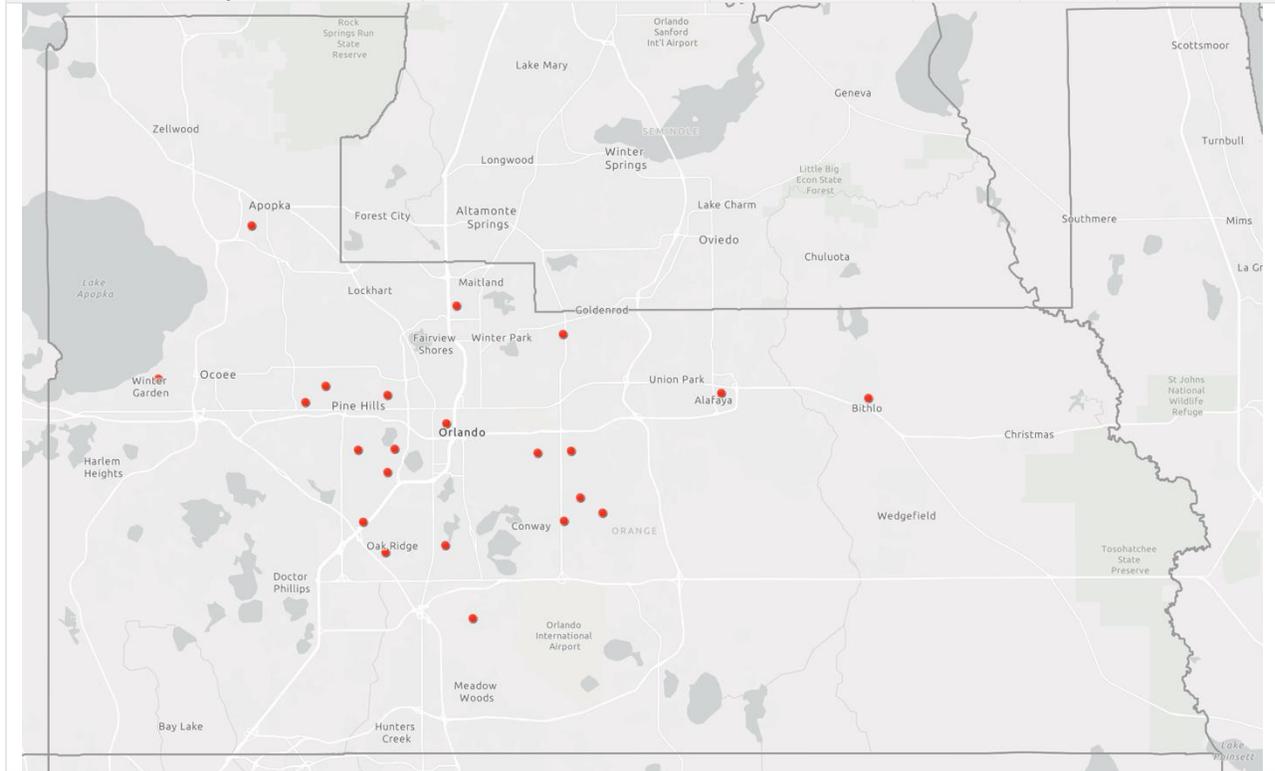


Table 2: Orange County Head Start Centers

2022 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start (OCHS)
MODULE 2: Who does this CA belong to and which community(ies) do they serve?
State of the Grantee

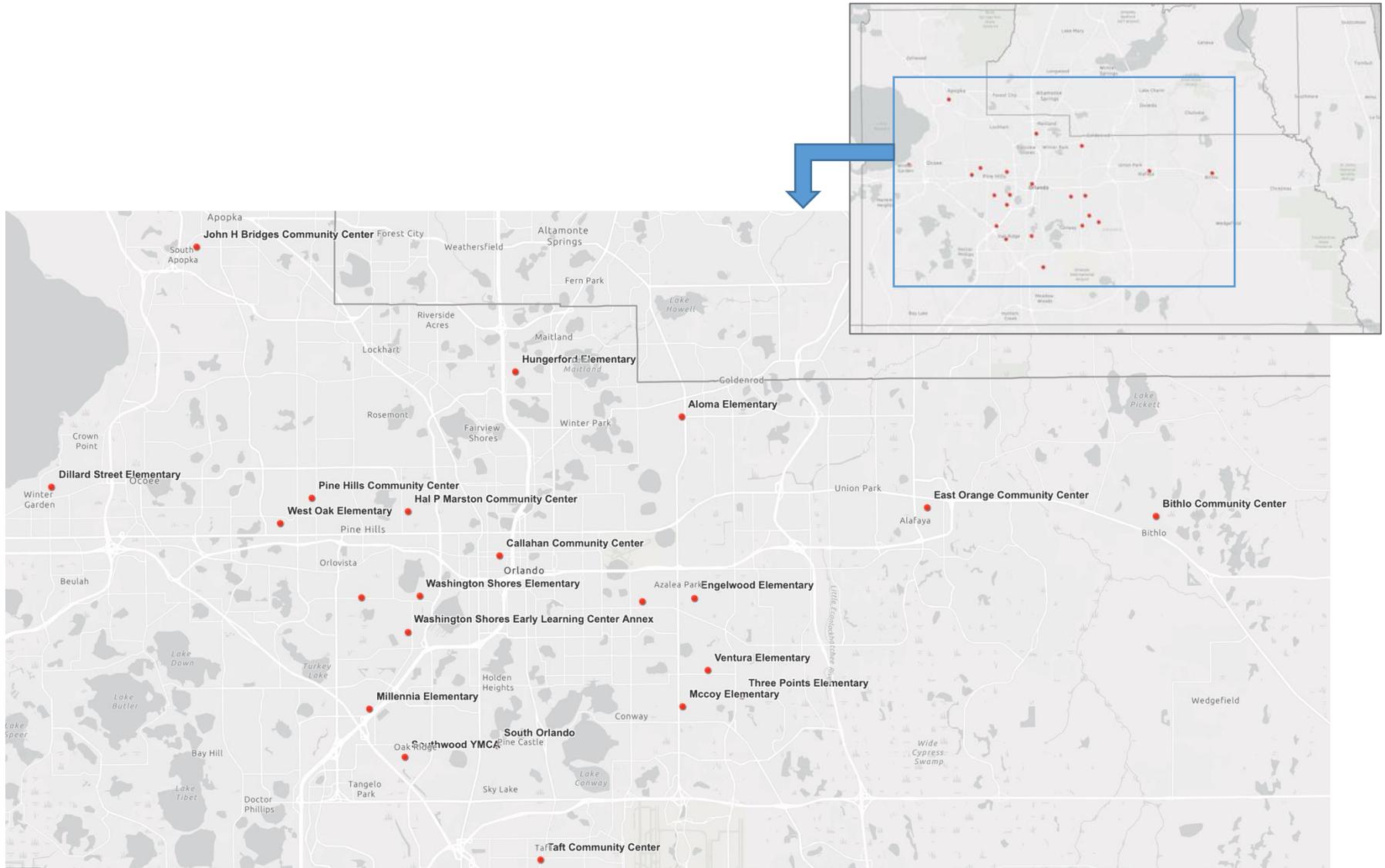


Figure 1: Orange County Head Start Centers

2022 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start (OCHS)

MODULE 2: Who does this CA belong to and which community(ies) do they serve?

Geography

Geography

Florida is in the Southeastern region of the United States, bordered by Alabama, Georgia, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Gulf of Mexico. The state has the longest coastline in the contiguous United States. Florida has a total area of 65,755 square miles, which makes it the 22nd largest state. The state is divided into 67 counties; the state capital is Tallahassee, and the largest city by population and area is Jacksonville, located 165 miles east of Tallahassee.

Orange County

Geographic Characteristics

- Mostly flatlands
- Mixture of wetlands and cypress, oak, maple, and pine forests
- Prairies and pastures
- Lake Apopka - state's 4th largest lake, fed by a natural spring, rainfall, and storm runoff

Natural Resources/Economy

- Biodiversity
- Agriculture (citrus, ornamental trees, shrubs, root vegetables, strawberries)
- Fifth most populous county in the state - large tourism industry
- City of Orlando - main tourism hub, one of the most visited cities in the world, and home to the 7th largest research park in the country

Weatherⁱⁱ

- Annual rainfall – 53 inches
- Annual high temperature – 82 degrees F
- Annual low temperature – 64 degrees F

| Orange County, Florida | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| County Seat | Orlando |
| Area | 1,003 sq. mi. |
| Bordering Counties | Brevard, Lake, Osceola, Polk, Seminole, Volusia |
| Cities / Municipalities | Apopka, Bay Lake, Belle Isle, Eatonville, Edgewood, Lake Buena Vista, Maitland, Ocoee, Orlando, Winter Garden, Winter Park, Oakland, Windermere |



Table 3: Orange County, Florida

2022 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start (OCHS)
MODULE 2: Who does this CA belong to and which community(ies) do they serve?
Characteristics of HS/EHS Families (PIR)

Characteristics of HS/EHS Families (PIR)



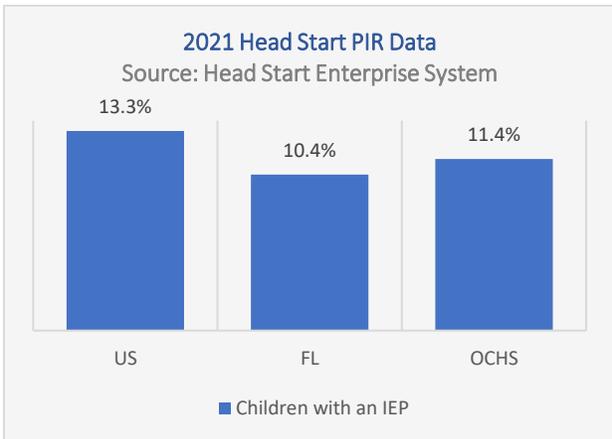
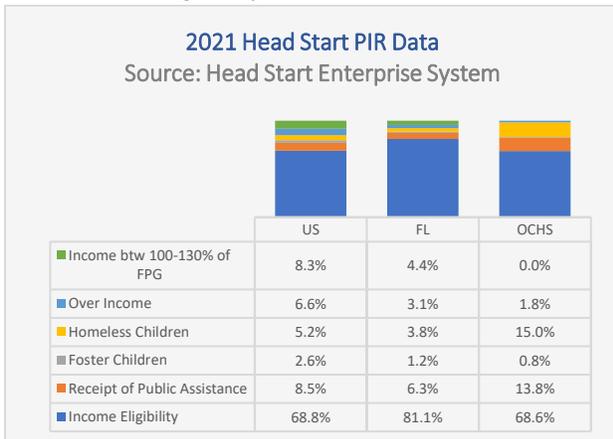
Office of Head Start / Head Start Enterprise System

The following graphs illustrate select 2021 Program Information Report (PIR) data, comparing the Orange County Head Start data with data for programs in Florida and the United States.

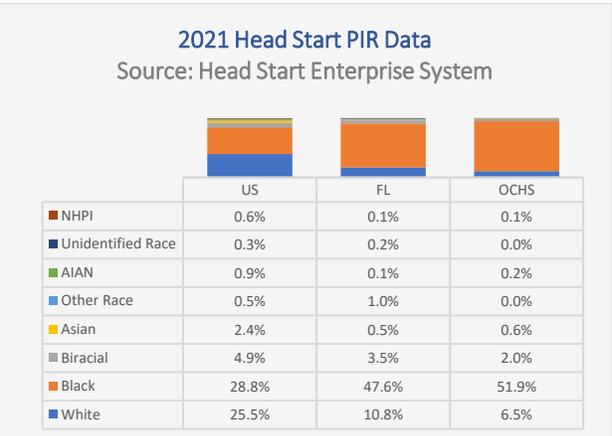
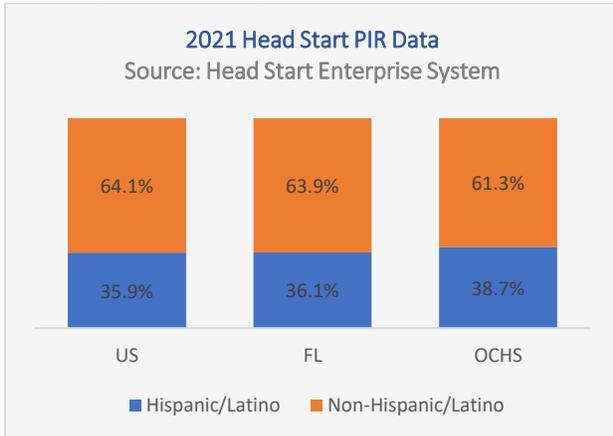
Note: All data was collected from the [HSES Enterprise System](#); some discrepancies are noted between the PDF reports released and the Excel Zip File Download. Data reflected in this section of the CA is collected from the 2021 Excel Zip File Download.

| Head Start | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------|---------------------------------|
| | United States | Florida | Orange County Head Start (OCHS) |
| TOTAL ACF Funded Enrollment | 612,806 | 30,528 | 1,536 |
| Cumulative Enrollment (Total) | 505,876 | 28,882 | 1,765 |

Enrollment Eligibility and Children with Disabilities



Ethnicity and Race of Children and Families



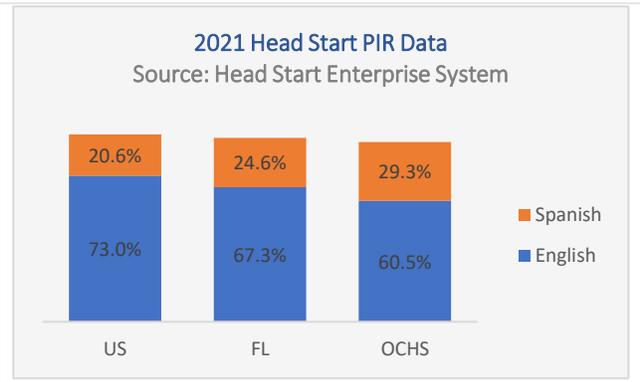
2022 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start (OCHS)

MODULE 2: Who does this CA belong to and which community(ies) do they serve?

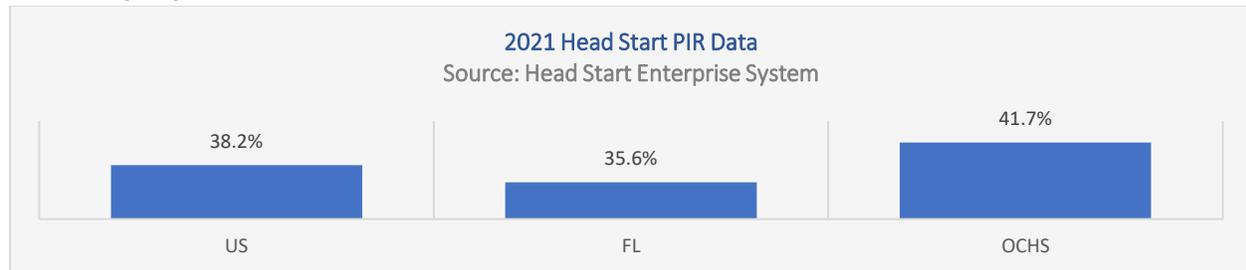
Characteristics of HS/EHS Families (PIR)

Languages Spoken by Children and Families

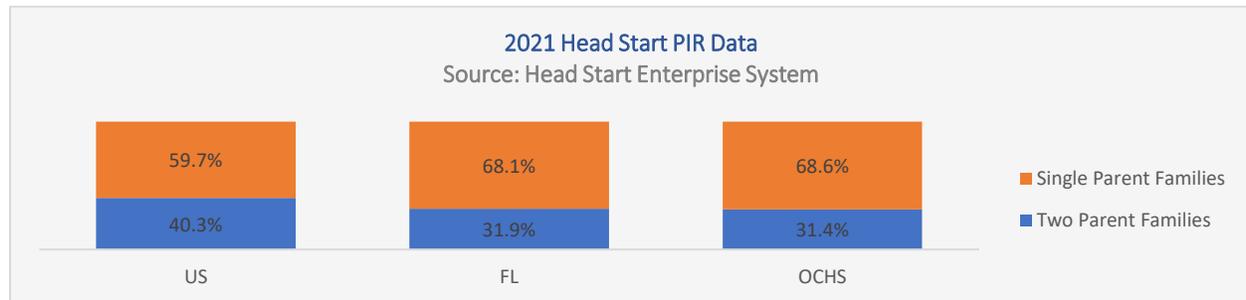
| | US | FL | OCHS |
|---------------------------|---------|--------|-------|
| English | 369,077 | 19,441 | 1,067 |
| Spanish | 104,324 | 7,093 | 517 |
| C/S Am and Mex | 871 | 37 | 0 |
| Caribbean | 2,952 | 1,848 | 134 |
| Mid-Eastern/S Asian | 8,510 | 212 | 35 |
| E Asian | 5,681 | 31 | 2 |
| Native N Am/Alaska Native | 151 | 1 | 0 |
| Pac Island | 1,703 | 1 | 0 |
| European / Slavic | 4,884 | 119 | 3 |
| African | 4,966 | 34 | 3 |
| American Sign Language | 164 | 15 | 3 |
| Other | 687 | 4 | 0 |
| Unspecified | 1,906 | 46 | 1 |



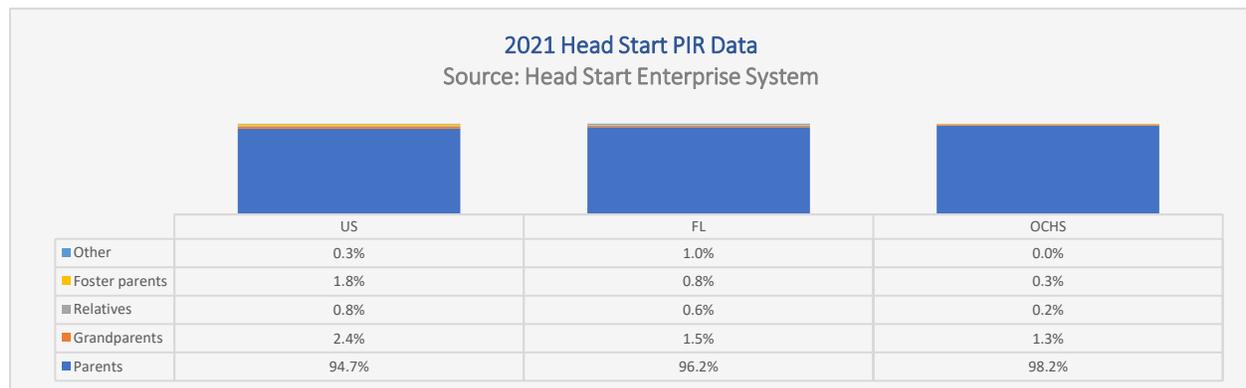
Dual Language Learners



Families



Of the total families, the number in which the parent/guardian figures are best described as:



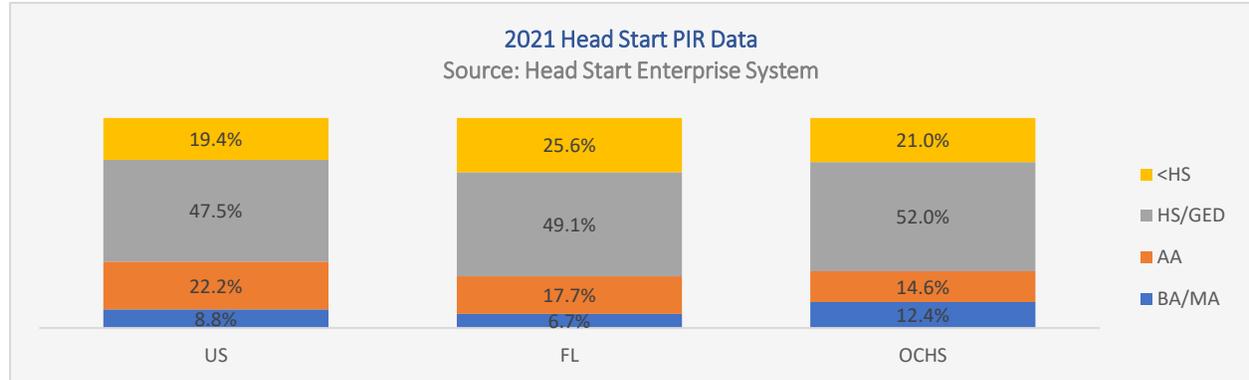
2022 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start (OCHS)

MODULE 2: Who does this CA belong to and which community(ies) do they serve?

Characteristics of HS/EHS Families (PIR)

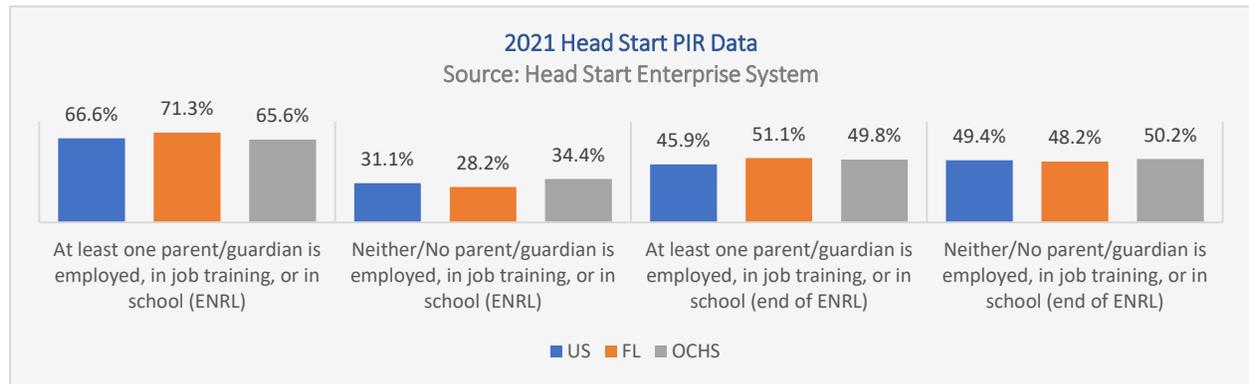
Educational Attainment

Of the total number of families, the highest level of education obtained by the child's parent(s) / guardians(s) at enrollment:



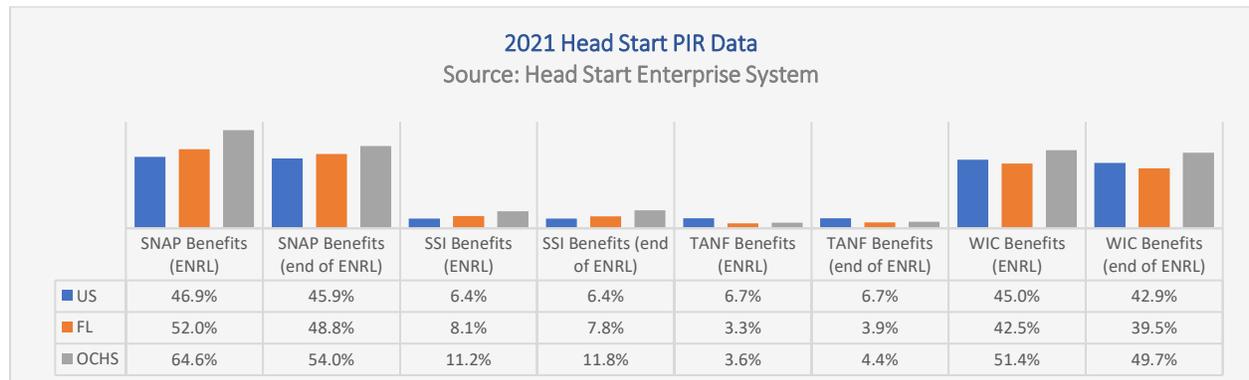
Employment, In Training, or School

The following figures illustrate the number of families that have at least one, or neither, parent/guardian employed, in job training or in school at enrollment (ENRL), as well as at the end of enrollment (end of ENRL).



Public Assistance

The following figures illustrate the number of families that receive federal assistance at enrollment (ENRL), as well as at the end of enrollment (end of ENRL).



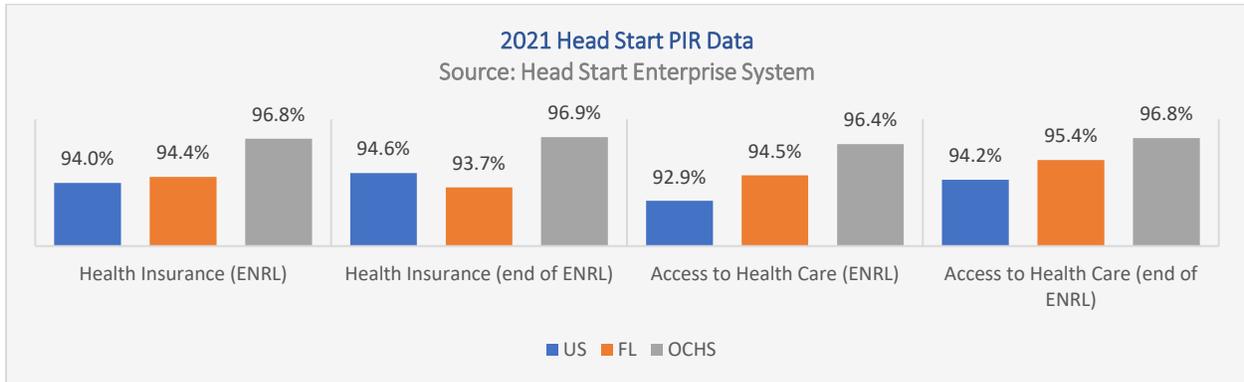
2022 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start (OCHS)

MODULE 2: Who does this CA belong to and which community(ies) do they serve?

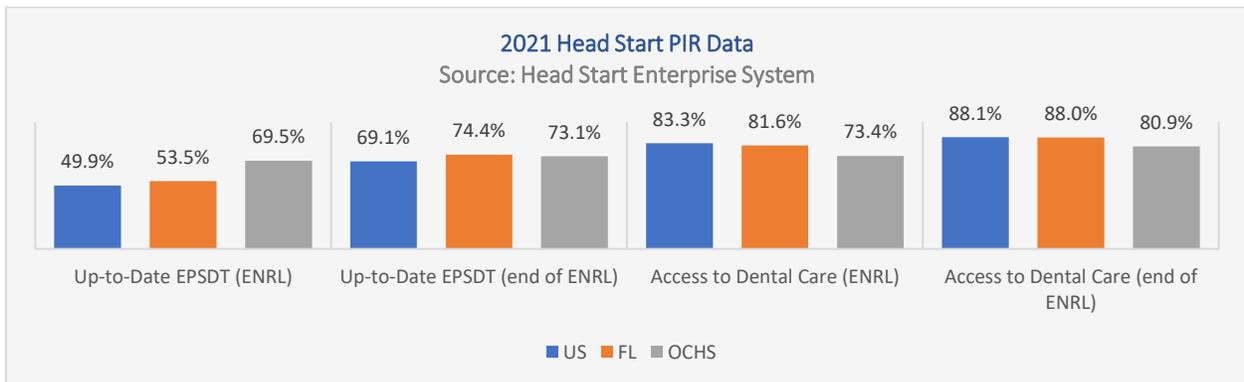
Characteristics of HS/EHS Families (PIR)

Health

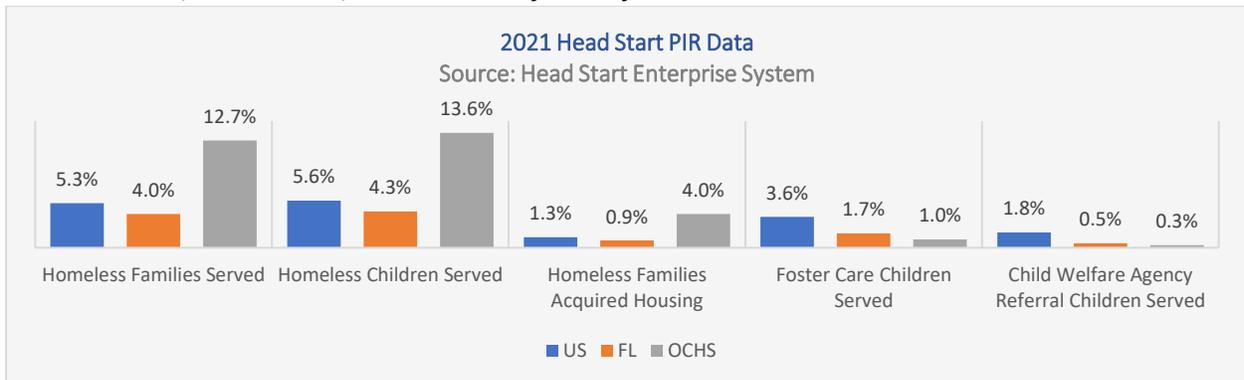
The following figures illustrate the number of children that have health insurance and access to health care at enrollment (ENRL), as well as at the end of enrollment (end of ENRL).



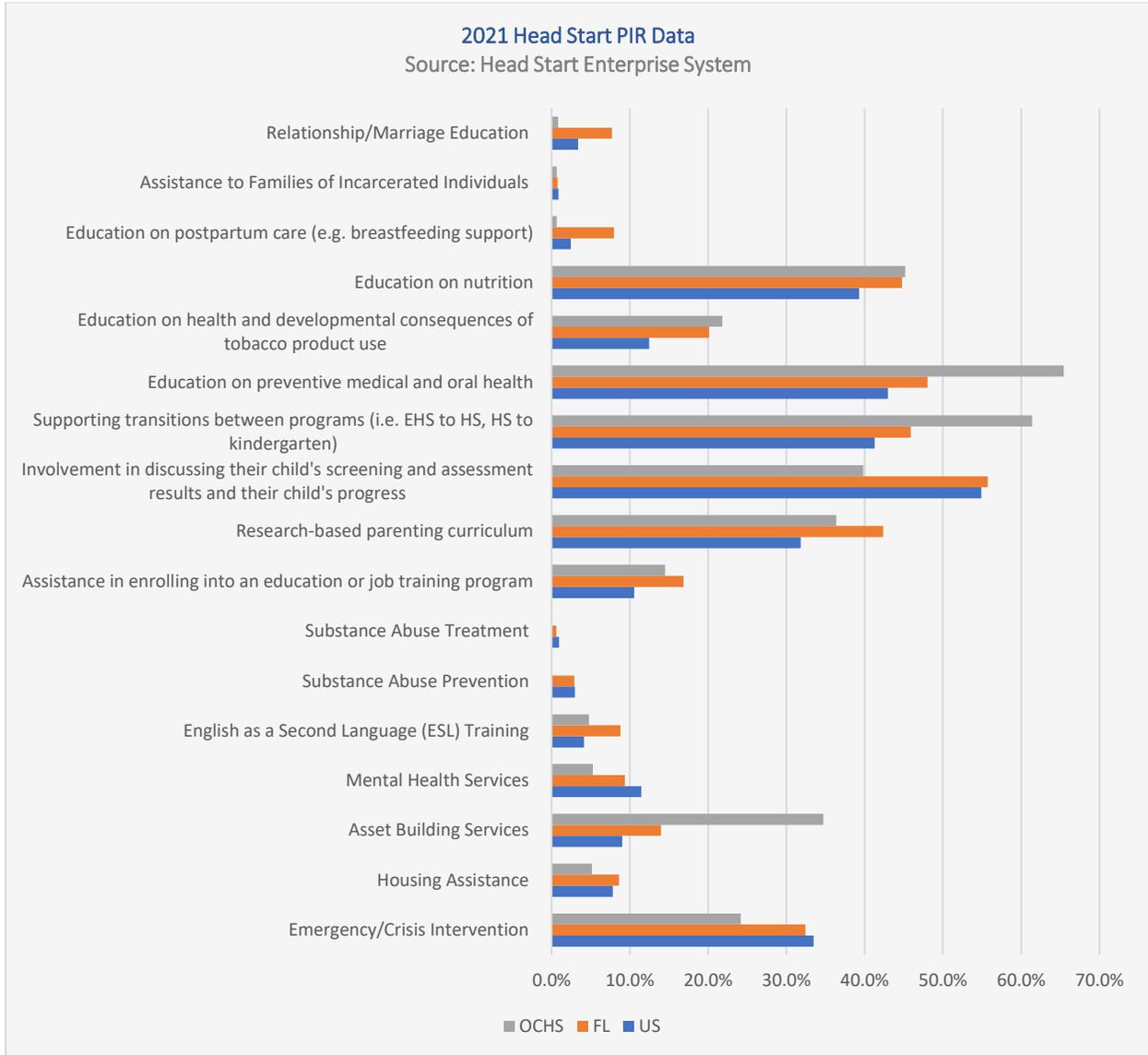
The following figures illustrate the number of children who are up to date on their Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnostic and Treatment (EPSDT) and those who have access to dental care enrollment (ENRL), as well as at the end of enrollment (end of ENRL).



Homelessness, Foster Care, and Child Welfare Referrals



Family Services Received During Program Year



MODULE 3: WHAT ARE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COMMUNITY(IES) SERVED?

Population and Demographic Data

Population Growth and Change

Based on the 2010 Census, the total population of Florida was 18,801,310, up 17.6 percent from 15,982,378 in 2000. Census estimates from 2020 indicate that Florida’s population grew by an additional 14.6 percent (compared with 7.4 percent for the United States) from 2010 to 2020, reaching 21.5 million residents. The population of Orange County increased 24.8 percent, from approximately 1.1 million residents in 2010 to 1.4 million in 2020 (Table 4).

Percent Population Change (2010-20)

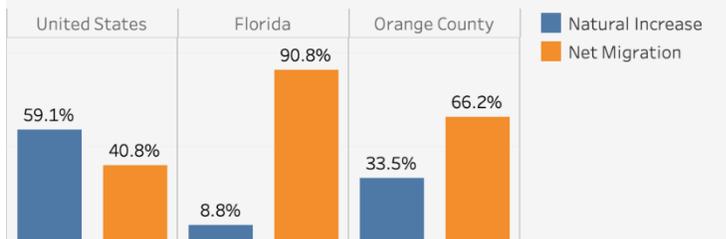
Source: U.S. Census

| | Total Population (2010 Census) | Total Population (2020 Census) | Percent Population Change 2010-20 |
|---------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| United States | 308,745,538 | 331,449,281 | 7.4% |
| Florida | 18,801,310 | 21,538,187 | 14.6% |
| Orange County | 1,145,956 | 1,429,908 | 24.8% |

Table 4: Population Change (2010-20)

Percent Population Change (2010 Census - July 1, 2020 Estimates)

Source: U.S. Census



To measure the components of population change over the 10-year period, data from the 2010 census and July 1, 2020, estimates are used. Currently, only these July estimates include details of the population change with regard to natural increase (births minus deaths) and net migration (both domestic and international migration).

Figure 2: United States Population Change (2010-20)

The 10-year population change in the United States was predominantly due to a natural increase, 59.1 percent (Figure 2). In Florida the population increased by more than 2.9 million residents from 2010 to 2020, with more than 2.6 million, or 90.8 percent, due to net migration. In Orange County, the population increase was also mainly due to net migration, 66.2 percent.

Cumulative Estimates of the Components of Population Change (2010 Census - July 1, 2020 Estimates)

Source: U.S. Census

| | Population Change | Natural Increase | Total Births | Total Deaths | Net Migration | Domestic | International Migration |
|---------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| United States | 20,738,585 | 12,257,668 | 40,009,421 | 27,751,753 | 8,468,350 | 0 | 8,468,350 |
| Florida | 2,932,002 | 259,456 | 2,244,645 | 1,985,189 | 2,661,420 | 1,462,321 | 1,199,099 |
| Orange County | 258,440 | 86,657 | 166,552 | 79,895 | 171,139 | 44,362 | 126,777 |

Table 5: Cumulative Estimates of the Components of Population Change (2010-20)

Natural increase of a population is calculated by subtracting the number of deaths from the number of births in a specific time period.

Net migration is calculated by adding net domestic migration (in- an out-migration within the United States) and net international migration (in- and out-migration from a country outside of the United States, including Puerto Rico).

Inbound and Outbound Migration Flows

The following figures show the inbound and outbound flows of Orange County. The following data source allows for deeper analysis or exploration of the migration patterns: <https://flowsmapper.geo.census.gov>.

Based on 2015-19 data, net inbound migration to Orange County was primarily from three counties in Florida – Seminole County (10,549), Miami-Dade County (6,000), and Osceola County (5,387). Net outbound migration was also predominantly to three counties within the state – Seminole County (12,056), Osceola County (7,835), and Lake County (5,310).

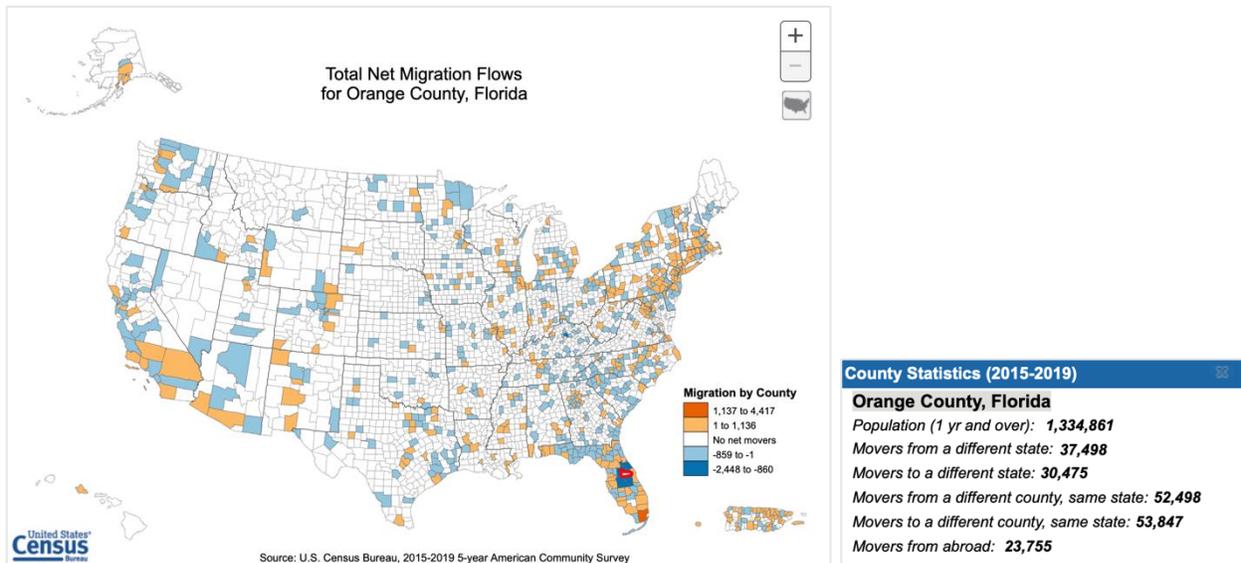


Figure 3: Net Migration Flows: Orange County (2019 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

“**Migration and Geographic Mobility** both refer to the movement of people from one location to another. Migration typically refers to moves that cross a boundary, such as a county or state line (including Puerto Rico) and is either domestic migration (movement within the U.S.) or international migration (movement between the U.S. and other countries). Mobility includes both short and long-distance moves.”

U.S. Census Bureau, <https://www.census.gov>

Population Change by Race/Ethnicity

Census data on race and ethnicity has been included as far back as the first census of 1790. “How these topics are measured, and statistics on them are collected and coded, has changed nearly every decade throughout the history of the census, reflecting social, political and economic factors.”ⁱⁱⁱ Similar to the 2010 census, for the 2020 Census, participants were asked to self-identify their race and ethnicity, using two separate questions. Improvements to the way the questions were asked, as well as updates to data processing and coding has “enabled a more thorough and accurate depiction of how people self-identify, yielding a more accurate portrait of how people report their Hispanic origin and race within the context of a two-question format.”^{iv}

Although the overall population increased by 7.4 percent in the United States from 2010 to 2020, there are significant differences in the percentage increases for different races and ethnicities. For example, in the United States from 2010 to 2020, the White only population (not combined with any other race)

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MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?
Population and Demographic Data

decreased by 8.6 percent, and the Black only population increased by 5.6 percent. The Asian only and multiracial (two or more) populations increased by 35.5 and 275.7 percent, respectively (Figure 4).

As previously stated, in Florida and Orange County, the overall population grew by 14.6 and 24.8 percent, respectively. The White population in Florida and Orange County decreased by 12 and 13.6 percent, correspondingly; the Black population increased by 8.2 and 16.3 percent, respectively. The multiracial population increased by 651.6 and 574.1 percent in Florida and Orange County, correspondingly.

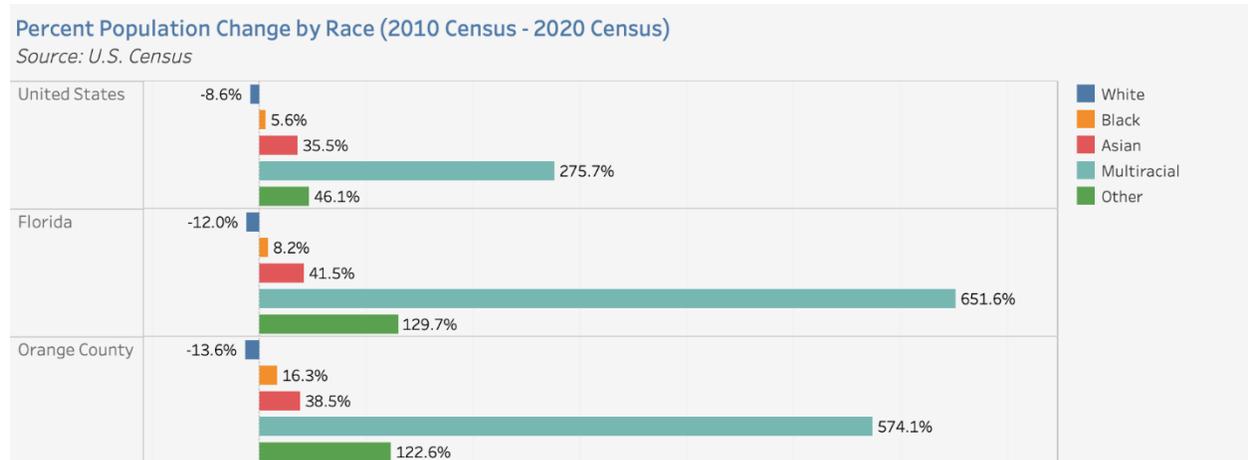


Figure 4: Population Change by Race (2010-20)

NOTE: Although the Asian and multiracial populations appear to have increased significantly in Florida and Orange County, the actual populations, or specific numbers, are small (see section: Racial and Ethnic Characteristics). The growth of the American Indian Alaskan Native (AIAN) and Native Hawaiian Pacific Island (NHPI) populations are not depicted, due to the small population size in the geographic location studied.

In the United States, the Hispanic/Latino population increased by 23 percent over the 10-year period, and the non-Hispanic/Latino population grew by 4.3 percent (Figure 5). In Florida and Orange County, the Hispanic/Latino population grew by 34.9 and 53.5 percent, respectively; the non-Hispanic/Latino population grew by 8.7 and 14.2 percent, correspondingly.

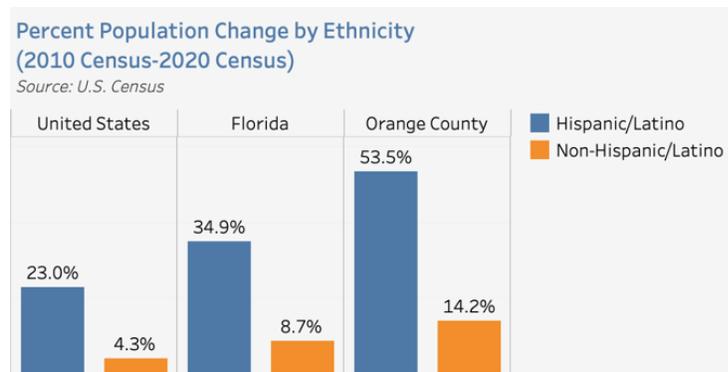


Figure 5: Population Change by Ethnicity (2010-20)

Racial and Ethnic Characteristics

Race

In the United States, approximately 61.6 percent of the population identifies themselves as White only, 12.4 percent as Black only, 6 percent as Asian only, 10.2 percent multiracial, and 8.4 percent identify as another race (Figure 6 and Table 6). In Florida and Orange County, 57.7 and 44 percent of the population, respectively, identifies themselves as White only, 15.1 and 19.4 percent, correspondingly, as Black only, and 16.5 and 18.5 percent, respectively, as multiracial.

The U.S. Census Bureau considers race and ethnicity to be two separate and distinct concepts.

What is race?

“The Census Bureau defines race as a person’s self-identification with one or more social groups. An individual can report as White, Black, or African American, Asian, American Indian, and Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, or some other race. Survey respondents may report multiple races.”

What is ethnicity?

“Ethnicity determines whether a person is of Hispanic origin or not. For this reason, ethnicity is broken out in two categories, Hispanic or Latino and Not Hispanic or Latino. Hispanics may report as any race.”

U.S. Census Bureau, <https://www.census.gov>

Population Estimates by Race (2020)

Source: U.S. Census

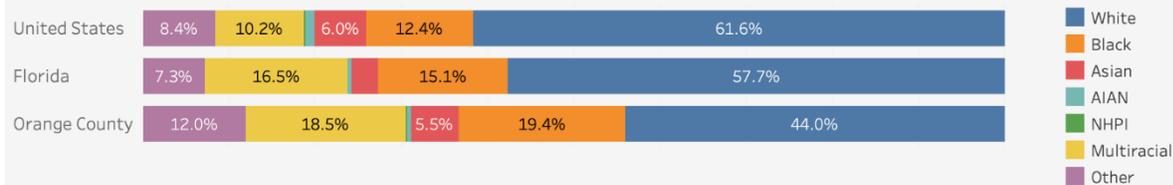


Figure 6: Population Estimates by Race (2020)

| Population Estimates by Race (2020) | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|-------------|-------|
| Source: U.S. Census | | | | | | | |
| | White | Black | Asian | AIAN | NHPI | Multiracial | Other |
| United States | 61.6% | 12.4% | 6.0% | 1.1% | 0.2% | 10.2% | 8.4% |
| Florida | 57.7% | 15.1% | 3.0% | 0.4% | 0.1% | 16.5% | 7.3% |
| Orange County | 44.0% | 19.4% | 5.5% | 0.4% | 0.1% | 18.5% | 12.0% |

Table 6: Population Estimates by Race (2020)

Ethnicity

In the United States, 18.7 percent of the population is Hispanic/Latino; the Hispanic/Latino population in Florida and Orange County is higher, 26.5 and 33.1 percent, respectively (Figure 7).

Population Estimates by Ethnicity (2020)

Source: U.S. Census



Figure 7: Population Estimates by Ethnicity (2020)

Diversity in Hispanic/Latino Population

The majority of the Hispanic/Latino population in the United States is of Mexican origin (61.6 percent), followed by Puerto Rican (9.6 percent) and Central American (9.3 percent) (Figure 8). In Florida the majority of the Hispanic/Latino population is Cuban (28.0 percent), followed by Puerto Rican (21.1 percent); in Orange County the majority of the Hispanic/Latino population is Puerto Rican (45.0 percent), followed by South American (19.6 percent).



Figure 8: Hispanic/Latino Population by Origin (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Race and Ethnicity Definitions

“White refers to a person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.

Black or African American refers to a person having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa.

American Indian or Alaska Native refers to a person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.

Asian refers to a person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent, including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander refers to a person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.

Some Other Race includes all other responses not included in the White, Black, or African American, American Indian, or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander race categories described above. Respondents reporting entries such as multiracial, mixed, interracial, or a Hispanic or Latino group (for example, Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or Spanish) in response to the race question are included in this category.

Multiracial includes people identifying themselves with two or more races.

Hispanic or Latino refers to a person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin regardless of race.”

U.S. Census Bureau, <https://www.census.gov/>

Immigrants and Refugees

The United States admitted over 11,000 refugees for resettlement (under a ceiling of 18,000) in 2020 and approved asylum for approximately 31,000 individuals, according to the [Center of Immigration Studies](#).^v The U.S. resettlement ceiling was significantly reduced during the last administration, down from a cap of 30,000 individuals. Moreover, the U.S. refugee resettlement program was suspended from March 19 to July 29, 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic and travel restrictions.^{vi}

There are still uncertain changes to reform the U.S. immigration system based on different party leaders' ideologies and political priorities. The following link offers a general description and plans by the Biden administration published in a [White House Fact Sheet](#) in early 2021.^{vii} A November 2021 study of the monthly U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (CPS) found that 14.2 percent of the United States population is foreign-born, numbering 46.2 million people, the highest-ever population of immigrant residents.^{viii} Due to COVID-19 restrictions from February to September 2020, the foreign-born population decreased by 1.2 million people, and again increased by 1.5 million from November 2020 to November 2021.^{ix}

Immigrants make up a vital part of Florida's labor force in a range of industries. According to [DataUSA](#), as of 2019, of the 1.39 million residents in Orange County, 89.4 percent were U.S. citizens, compared with 91 percent in Florida, and a national average of 93.4 percent.^x The 2019 Orange County citizenship rate shows a slight decrease from 2018, when 89.7 percent were citizens. In 2019, 292,000 residents, or 21 percent of the population, were born abroad, an increase from 20.4 percent in 2018. Florida's 2019 foreign-born population was 20.1 percent, compared with a national average of 13.7 percent.^{xi} Orange County has a lower rate of citizenship and a higher population of foreign-born residents than Florida or the U.S., with the immigrant population steadily rising.

According to the Florida Department of Children and Families, in 2021, 28,781 immigrants came to Florida, 438 people sought asylum, and 675 came as refugees.^{xii} Orange County received 2,206 immigrants, 36 asylees, and 28 refugees.^{xiii} According to the [Migration Policy Institute](#), of the estimated 67,000 "unauthorized population" in Orange County, 7,000 are children under age 16. For ages 16 and older, 64 percent are employed, 3 percent are unemployed, and 32 percent are not in the labor force.^{xiv} For the 38,000 employed residents, 27 percent work in construction, 18 percent work in "accommodation and food services, arts, entertainment, and recreation," 15 percent work in "professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services," and 9 percent work in "retail trade," with the remaining 31 percent of occupations unknown.^{xv} Of unauthorized residents, 11 percent live below 50 percent of the poverty level, with 18 percent living between 50 and 99 percent of the poverty level.^{xvi} The top five countries of birth are Venezuela (21 percent), Mexico (14 percent), Brazil (11 percent), Colombia (7 percent), and Haiti (7 percent).^{xvii}

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Population and Demographic Data

Language

In the United States, more than one in four persons between the ages of 5 and 17, and nearly one in five persons, ages 18-plus, living in poverty, speak Spanish as their primary language (25.2 and 17.6 percent, respectively). In the state of Florida and Orange County, a higher proportion of the population in poverty speaks Spanish – 28.7 and 35.3 percent of those ages 5 to 17, correspondingly, and 26.9 and 31.9 percent of those ages 18 and older, respectively (Tables 7 & 8).

Languages Spoken by Population Ages 5-17 in Poverty
Source: 2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates

| | Income in the Past 12 Months Below Poverty Level | 5 To 17 Years | Only English (5-17) | Spanish (5-17) | Other Indo-European Languages (5-17) | Asian and Pacific Languages (5-17) | Other Languages (5-17) |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| United States | 37,231,262 | 8,919,635 | 68.0% | 25.2% | 2.8% | 1.9% | 2.2% |
| Florida | 2,548,503 | 549,365 | 63.9% | 28.7% | 5.7% | 0.9% | 0.9% |
| Orange County | 173,304 | 41,563 | 50.4% | 35.3% | 11.2% | 2.0% | 1.0% |

Table 7: Languages Spoken by Population Ages 5-17 in Poverty (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Languages Spoken by Population Ages 18+ in Poverty
Source: 2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates

| | Income in the Past 12 Months Below Poverty Level | 18 Years And Over | Only English (18+) | Spanish (18+) | Other Indo-European Languages (18+) | Asian and Pacific Languages (18+) | Other Languages (18+) |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| United States | 37,231,262 | 28,311,627 | 73.0% | 17.6% | 3.7% | 3.8% | 1.9% |
| Florida | 2,548,503 | 1,999,138 | 64.2% | 26.9% | 6.2% | 1.7% | 1.0% |
| Orange County | 173,304 | 131,741 | 54.4% | 31.9% | 8.4% | 4.0% | 1.3% |

Table 8: Languages Spoken by Population Age 18+ in Poverty (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Linguistic Isolation

Based on U.S. census data, in Florida and Orange County, 6.9 and 8 percent of all households (both natives and foreign-born), respectively, were linguistically isolated, meaning that all persons in the household, age 14 and over, had limited English proficiency (LEP). Of Spanish-speaking households in Florida and Orange County, 25.7 and 22.2 percent, correspondingly, were linguistically isolated (Table 9).

Limited English-Speaking Households
Source: 2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates

| | Total Households | Spanish | Asian and Pacific Languages | Other Indo-European Languages | Other Languages |
|---------------|------------------|---------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| United States | 4.3% | 20.5% | 23.8% | 14.6% | 15.7% |
| Florida | 6.9% | 25.7% | 19.4% | 16.1% | 12.7% |
| Orange County | 8.0% | 22.2% | 21.9% | 13.2% | 16.0% |

Table 9: Linguistic Isolation (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

“Increased linguistic diversity contributes to the United States’ global competitiveness and our ability to integrate culturally and economically. Speaking a parent’s native language other than English at home can have a positive effect on children’s English literacy development, and bilingual language skills can positively affect children’s educational achievement. The Census Bureau’s report, however, highlights a sobering statistic: millions of residents of the United States are not proficient in the English language. A linguistically isolated household is one where no one in the home above the age of 14 speaks English only or speaks a second language and speaks English well.”

National Center for Children in Poverty,
<https://www.nccp.org/>

Religion

[PRRI \(Public Religion Research Institute\)](#) “is a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization dedicated to conducting independent research at the intersection of religion, culture, and public policy.”

According to the report [The American Religious Landscape in 2020](#) “seven in 10 Americans [70 percent] identify as Christian, including more than four in 10 who identify as white Christian and more than one-quarter who identify as Christian of color. Nearly one in four Americans [23 percent] are religiously unaffiliated, and [five percent] identify with non-Christian religions” (Figure 9).^{xviii}

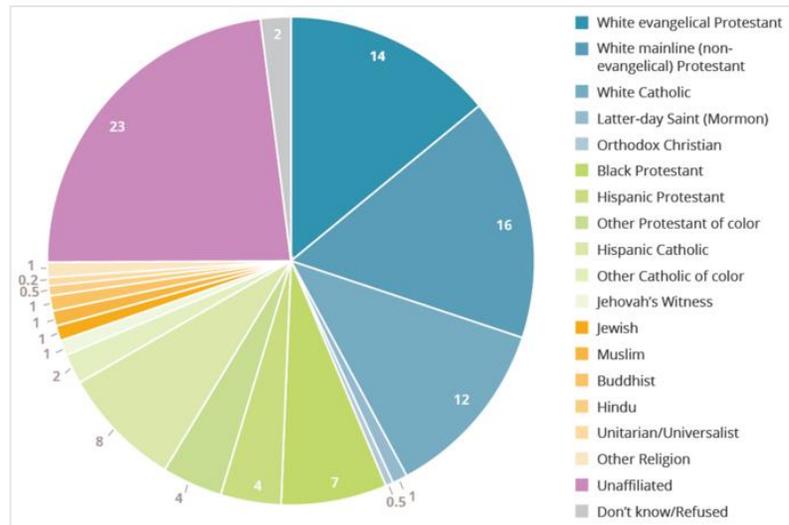


Figure 9: The American Religious Landscape (2020)

“The term ‘White’ signifies respondents who identify as White or Caucasian and do not identify as Hispanic or Latino. ‘Christian of color’ includes Christians who identify as Black, Hispanic, Asian, or Pacific Islander American, Native American, multiracial, or any other non-White race or ethnicity. ‘Religiously unaffiliated’ includes those who claim no religion in particular, atheists, agnostics, and spiritual but not religious Americans. ‘Non-Christian religious’ includes Jews, Muslims, Hindus, Buddhists, Unitarian Universalists, and adherents of any other world religion.”

Public Religion Research Institute, <https://www.prrri.org>

The [American Values Atlas \(AVA\)](#) created by the PRRI is an interactive map that allows users to retrieve religious traditions by state. According to AVA, 25 percent of the respondents in Florida are unaffiliated, followed by 15 percent who identify as White mainline Protestant (Table 10).

| Religious Traditions of Florida (2020) | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---------|----------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|
| <i>Source: Public Religion Research Institute (PRRI)</i> | | | | | |
| Religious Tradition | Percent | Religious Tradition | Percent | Religious Tradition | Percent |
| Unaffiliated | 25 | Other non-White Protestant | 3 | Mormon | < 0.5 |
| White mainline Protestant | 15 | Other non-White Catholic | 2 | Muslim | < 0.5 |
| White evangelical Protestant | 13 | Jewish | 2 | Hindu | < 0.5 |
| White Catholic | 13 | Jehovah's Witness | 1 | Unitarian / Universalist | < 0.5 |
| Hispanic Catholic | 10 | Orthodox Christian | 1 | New Age Religions | < 0.5 |
| Black Protestant | 6 | Buddhist | 1 | | |
| Hispanic Protestant | 5 | Other religion | 1 | | |

Table 10: Religious Traditions of Florida (2020)

The PRRI has combined data from the American Community Survey of more than 3,000 counties with data from nearly 460,000 interviews on religiosity: resulting in county-level maps of major religious groups. For more information on various religious identities by county, please refer to: [Concentrations of Major Religious Groups in the U.S.](#)

Sex and Age

Census data indicate that approximately 49.2 percent of the United States population is male, and 50.8 percent is female; this is not significantly different for the state of Florida and Orange County (Table 11). The youngest residents, those below age 5, make up 6 percent of the United States population. In Florida and Orange County, 5.3 and 6.1 percent of the population, respectively, is under the age of 5. The median age in Florida is higher than the United States, 42.2 versus 38.2 years; in Orange County the median age is much lower, 35.3 years.

| | Male | Female | Under 5 Years | Median age (Years) |
|---------------|-------|--------|---------------|--------------------|
| United States | 49.2% | 50.8% | 6.0% | 38.2 |
| Florida | 48.9% | 51.1% | 5.3% | 42.2 |
| Orange County | 49.0% | 51.0% | 6.1% | 35.3 |

Table 11: Population by Sex and Age (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Households

In the United States more than 33 million households have children under the age of 18, 27.3 percent of total households (Table 12). In Florida there are more than 1.8 million households with children under the age of 18, of which 136,566 are in Orange County.

| | Total Households | Households with Children <18 Years | Percent of Households with Children <18 Years |
|---------------|------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| United States | 122,354,219 | 33,439,028 | 27.3% |
| Florida | 7,931,313 | 1,864,464 | 23.5% |
| Orange County | 468,075 | 136,566 | 29.2% |

Table 12: Total Households (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Of the households in Florida and Orange County, 15.3 and 19.4 percent, correspondingly, are married-couple families with children under the age of 18. Cohabiting couples make up 2.1 and 2.6 percent of total households with children under 18, respectively; 5 and 6.1 percent, correspondingly, are single female householders, and 1.1 and 1.2 percent, respectively, are single male householders (Figure 10).

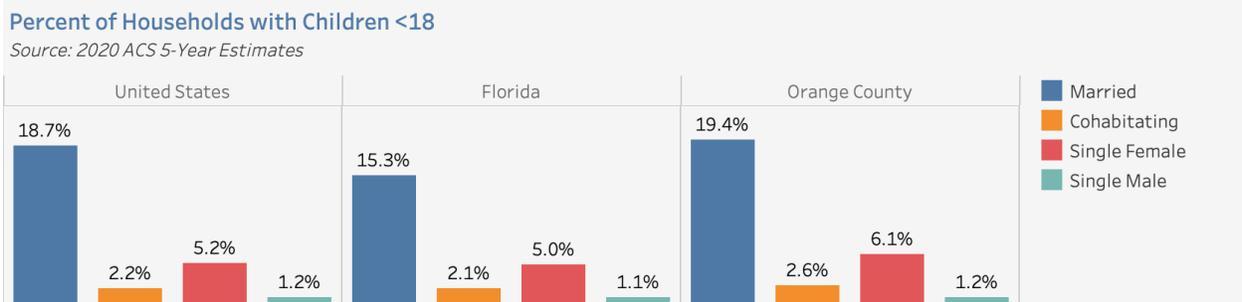


Figure 10: Percent of Households with Children <18 (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Grandparents and Grandchildren

“An increasing number of children in the United States live in households headed by a grandparent. This trend is due to increasing numbers of single parent families, the high rate of divorce, teenage pregnancies, incarcerations of parents, substance abuse by parents, illness, disability or death of parents, parental abuse, or neglect. In many of these homes, neither of the child’s biological parents is present. In most cases, children taken care of by grandparents move in with them as infants or preschoolers and remain with them for five years or more. These grandparents are a diverse group ranging in ages from their 30s to their 70s. Many grandparents are ready to simplify their lives and slow down. Giving that up and taking over the responsibilities of being a primary caregiver again can stir up many feelings including grief, anger, loss, resentment and possibly guilt. The transition can be very stressful, and the emotional and financial burdens can be significant. Culture shock at having to deal with children and adolescents of a different generation can be great. Grandparent-headed households have a significantly higher poverty rate than other kinds of family units.”

American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, <https://www.aacap.org/>

In Florida, more than 383,000 grandchildren under the age of 18 live with a grandparent householder (9.1 percent of total children under age 18), of which nearly 175,000 live with a grandparent that is responsible for them (Table 13). More than one-third of grandchildren who live with a grandparent householder do not have a parent present in the home, 35.9 percent.

In Orange County, 24,397 children under age 18 live with a grandparent householder, 8 percent of total children under age 18. Similar to the state, in Orange County approximately one-third of grandchildren living with a grandparent householder do not have a parent present in the home.

Grandchildren <18 Living with a Grandparent Householder
Source: 2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates

| | Total Grandchildren Living with a Grandparent Householder | Percent of Children <18 Living with a Grandparent Householder | Grandparent Responsible | Parent not Present | Percent of Parents not Present |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| United States | 5,943,308 | 8.1% | 2,722,034 | 1,003,668 | 36.9% |
| Florida | 383,916 | 9.1% | 174,884 | 62,803 | 35.9% |
| Orange County | 24,397 | 8.0% | 10,077 | 3,153 | 31.3% |

Table 13: Grandchildren <18 Living with a Grandparent Householder (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Of the more than 383,000 grandchildren under age 18 living with a grandparent householder in Florida, 41.5 percent are children under the age of 6. In Orange County 39.8 percent of grandchildren under age 18 living with a grandparent householder are under the age of 6.

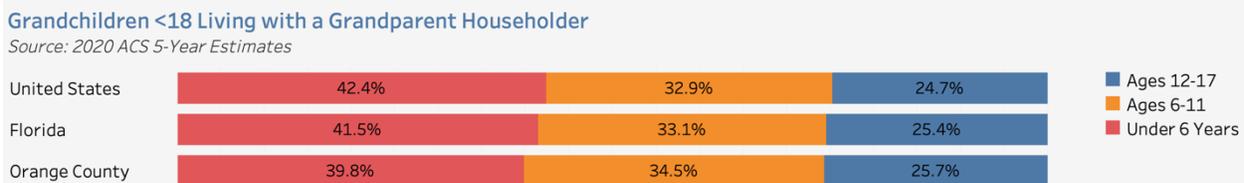


Figure 11: Grandchildren Living with Grandparent Householder (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Socioeconomic Status

Education

Educational Attainment (Adults)

In the United States, Florida, and Orange County, more than 88 percent of the adult population over age 25 is at minimum, a high school graduate (Table 14). The percentages of the adult population with a bachelor’s degree in the United States and Florida are 32.9 and 30.5 percent, respectively; in Orange County the percentage is higher than the state rate, 35.4 percent.

| Educational Attainment of Adults Age 25+ | | |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Source: 2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates | | |
| | High School Degree+ | Bachelor’s Degree+ |
| United States | 88.5% | 32.9% |
| Florida | 88.5% | 30.5% |
| Orange County | 88.7% | 35.4% |

Table 14: Educational Attainment (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

In the United States, Florida, and Orange County, the proportion of women with a bachelor’s degree is slightly greater than their male counterparts (Figure 12).

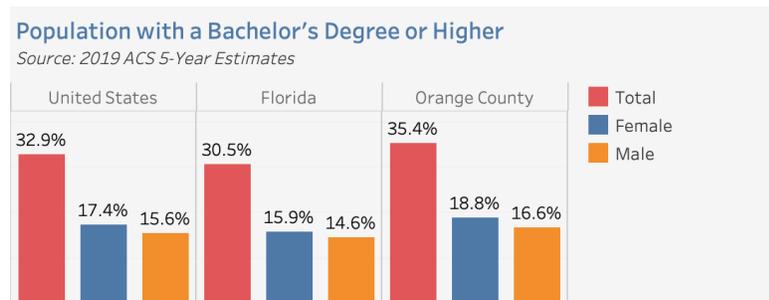


Figure 12: Population with a BA Degree or Higher (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Educational Attainment of Mothers

Based on a study conducted using data from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study-Kindergarten Cohort, a parent’s education (especially the mother’s) has a notable impact on the child’s future academic success.^{xix}

In the United States, 13.5 percent of women who had a birth in the past 12 months have a graduate or professional degree. In both Florida and Orange County, 10.9 percent of women who had a birth in the past 12 months have a graduate or professional degree.

“Mother’s Education Significant to Children’s Academic Success

A mother knows best—and the amount of education she attains can predict her children’s success in reading and math. In fact, that success is greater if she had her child later in life, according to a new University of Michigan study. Sandra Tang, a U-M psychology research fellow and the study’s lead author, said children of mothers 19 and older usually enter kindergarten with higher levels of achievement. These students continue to excel in math and reading at higher levels through eighth grade than children of mothers 18 and younger.”

University of Michigan,
<https://news.umich.edu/mothers-education-significant-to-childrens-academic-success/>

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Florida Department of Education

According to the [Florida Department of Education](#), during the 2021-22 school year, there were a total of 2,833,179 students enrolled in Florida’s public schools, of which 204,051 students were in enrolled in Orange County schools (Table 15).^{xx}

Approximately 36.1 percent of students enrolled in Florida’s public schools are White, 21.3 percent are Black, and 35.5 percent are Hispanic/Latino. In Orange County 24.8 percent of enrolled students are White, 24.3 percent are Black, and 43.2 percent are Hispanic/Latino.

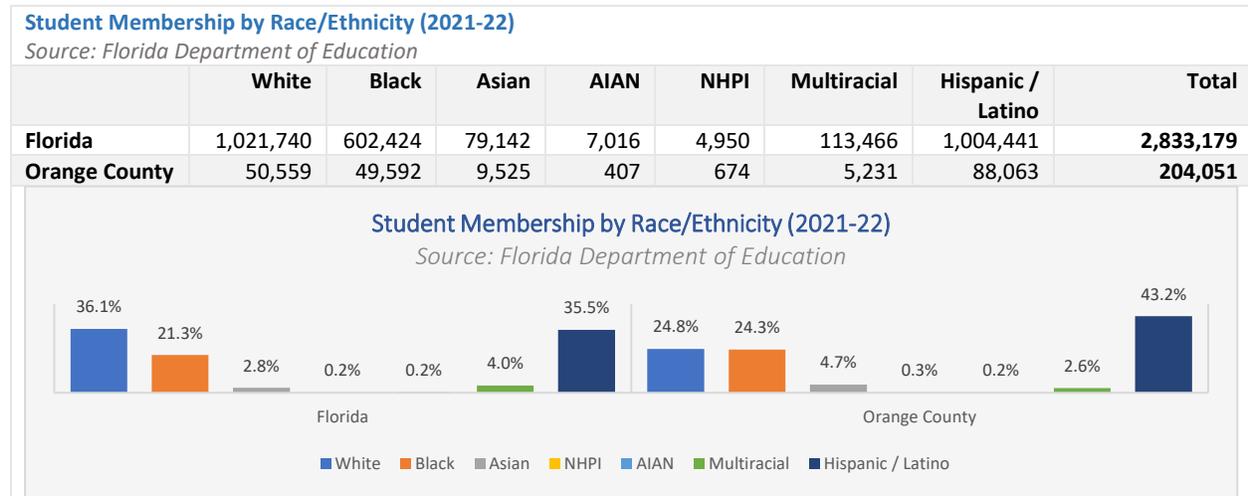


Table 15: Student Membership by Race/Ethnicity (2021-22)

English Language Learners

In Florida’s public schools 277,473 students enrolled during the 2021-22 school year were English Language Learners (9.8 percent of the total student body), of which 27,611 students were enrolled in Orange County (13.5 percent of the total student body)^{xxi} (Table 16).

English Language Learners (2021-22)
Source: Florida Department of Education

| | Number of Students | Percent of Total Student Body |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Florida | 277,473 | 9.8% |
| Orange County | 27,611 | 13.5% |

Table 16: English Language Learners (2021-22)

Florida Statutes define an **English Language Learner (ELL)** as "an individual who was not born in the United States and whose native language is a language other than English; an individual who comes from a home environment where a language other than English is spoken in the home; or an individual who is an American Indian or Alaskan Native and who comes from an environment where a language other than English has had a significant impact on his or her level of English language proficiency; and who, by reason thereof, has sufficient difficulty speaking, reading, writing, or listening to the English language to deny such individual the opportunity to learn successfully in classrooms where the language of instruction is English" (section 1003.56(2)).

Florida Department of Education, <https://www.fldoe.org>

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Graduation Rates

At the end of the 2020-21 school year in Florida, 90.1 percent of students entering as ninth graders graduated from high school within four years; the graduation rate for the same cohort in Orange County was 91.5 percent.^{xxii} Table 17 provides graduation rates for students by race and ethnicity.

| Graduation Rates (2020-21) | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Source: Florida Department of Education</i> | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | White | Black | Asian | AIAN | NHPI | Multiracial | Hispanic / Latino |
| Florida | 90.1% | 91.8% | 87.1% | 97.5% | 89.0% | 89.5% | 89.9% | 89.4% |
| Orange County | 91.5% | 94.0% | 86.7% | 97.7% | 88.9% | 85.3% | 90.1% | 89.3% |

Table 17: State and District Graduation Rates (2020-21)

Dropout Rates

Based on the [Florida Department of Education](#), during the 2019-20 school year in Florida and Orange County, 3.1 and 1.5 percent of students, correspondingly, dropped out of school within four years of their first enrollment in ninth grade.^{xxiii}

“The **cohort-based dropout rate** is the percentage of students who drop out of school within four years of their first enrollment in ninth grade. Subsequent to their enrollment in ninth grade, students who transfer out and deceased students are removed from the calculation. Entering transfer students are included in the rate for the class with which they are scheduled to graduate, based on their date of enrollment. In a cohort, at the end of four years students can be classified as graduates, dropouts, or nongraduates. A dropout is defined as a student who withdraws from school for any of several reasons without transferring to another school, home education program or adult education program.”

Florida Department of Education, <https://www.fdoe.org>

Employment Status, Financial Assets, and Income

Unemployment

Per the [U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics](#), the unemployment rate in Florida and Orange County (not seasonally adjusted) in February 2022 was 3.1 and 3.8 percent, respectively.

Median Household Income

Florida’s median household income of \$57,703 is lower than that of the United States, which is \$64,994; the median household income Orange County is \$61,416 (Table 18). The per capita income in the United States is more than \$35,000, while the per capita incomes in Florida and Orange County are lower, \$32,848, and \$31,409, respectively.

| Household, Family, and Per Capita Income | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| <i>Source: 2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates</i> | | | | | |
| | Median Household Income | Mean Household Income | Median Family Income | Mean Family Income | Per Capita Income |
| United States | \$64,994 | \$91,547 | \$80,069 | \$107,335 | \$35,384 |
| Florida | \$57,703 | \$83,104 | \$69,670 | \$96,492 | \$32,848 |
| Orange County | \$61,416 | \$86,929 | \$70,209 | \$98,866 | \$31,409 |

Table 18: Household Income (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Median and mean household incomes are included to ensure that comparisons are not misleading. Using the mean household income alone, for example, will ignore extreme values if the data is not symmetrically distributed. It is a fact that more people earn low salaries than high ones because a fairly large proportion of the population works part-time, so the data will not be symmetrically distributed. Therefore, the mean is not the best “average” to use in this case when comparing income across the state.

For more information, and to see a list of U.S. states by median household income, visit the following: <http://worldpopulationreview.com/states/median-household-income-by-state/>.

The **mean** is the average (when one adds all of the values and then divides by the number of values).

The **median** is the middle value in a list of numbers (found after the list of numbers is sorted in order).

“**Per capita income** is a measure of the amount of money earned per person in a nation or geographic region. Per capita income can be used to determine the average per-person income for an area and to evaluate the standard of living and quality of life of the population. Per capita income for a nation is calculated by dividing the country's national income by its population.”

Investopedia, <https://www.investopedia.com>

2022 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start (OCHS)
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Unbanked and Underbanked

Based on data reported by the [Prosperity Now Scorecard](#), in the United States, Florida, and Orange County, 6.5, 6, and 3.8 percent of households, respectively, are unbanked, which indicates that no one in the household has a checking or savings account.

Households that are considered underbanked have access to a checking and/or saving account; however, in the past 12 months they have made use of “non-bank money orders, non-bank check-cashing services, non-bank remittances, payday loans, rent-to-own services, pawn shops or refund anticipation loans (RALs).” The underbanked rates for households in the United States, Florida, and Orange County are 18.7, 18.3, and 33.3 percent, respectively.

| Financial Assets and Income (2018) | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| <i>Source: Prosperity Now Scorecard (https://scorecard.prosperitynow.org/)</i> | | | |
| | United States | Florida | Orange County |
| Unbanked Rate (%) <i>Percentage of households with neither a checking nor savings account</i> | 6.5 | 6.0 | 3.8 |
| <i>Data year: 2018. Source: Prosperity Now Estimates Using FDIC and ACS.</i> | | | |
| Underbanked Rate (%) <i>Percentage of households that have a checking and/or a savings account and have used non-bank money orders, non-bank check-cashing services, non-bank remittances, payday loans, rent-to-own services, pawn shops or refund anticipation loans (RALs) in the past 12 months</i> | 18.7 | 18.3 | 33.3 |
| <i>Data year: 2018. Source: Prosperity Now Estimates Using FDIC and ACS.</i> | | | |

Table 19: Unbanked and Underbanked (2018)

What is the Scorecard?

“The Prosperity Now Scorecard is a comprehensive resource featuring data on family financial health and policy recommendations to help put all U.S. households on a path to prosperity. The Scorecard equips advocates, policymakers, and practitioners with national, state and local data to jump-start a conversation about solutions and policies that put households on stronger financial footing across five issue areas: Financial Assets & Income; Businesses & Jobs; Homeownership & Housing; Health Care and Education.

The Scorecard assesses all states on their relative ability to provide opportunities for residents to build and retain financial stability and wealth. The state outcome rankings are a measure of financial prosperity and how that prosperity is shared and safeguarded. The Scorecard also ranks the states on racial disparities—the gaps in 26 outcome measures between White residents and residents of color—and factors this into a state’s overall performance. Prosperity Now is increasing its focus on racial economic inequality because, as the data illustrates, structural inequality in the United States means that race and ethnicity have an outsized impact on economic well-being. Black, Latino, Native American, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander people fare worse across all Scorecard outcomes and issues.

The Scorecard also separately assesses states on the strength of 29 policies to expand economic opportunity. Taken together, these 29 policies provide a comprehensive view of what states can do to help residents build and protect wealth in the issue areas described above. Unlike the outcome measures, the strength of states’ policies are assessed on fixed criteria arrived at thorough consultation with issue experts and Prosperity Now’s own knowledge of policies that are promising, proven or effective in helping families build and protect financial stability and wealth.

The Scorecard also offers information at the local level—city, county, congressional district, tribal area, and metro areas—on up to 33 measures. “

Prosperity Now Scorecard, <https://scorecard.prosperitynow.org/>

Poverty

Federal Poverty Guidelines

The [U.S. Department of Health and Human Services](#) issues the Federal Poverty Guidelines in the [Federal Register](#) annually. The Poverty Guidelines for a family of four in 2022 is \$27,750. Research suggests that a family of four requires at least double that amount to make ends meet.^{xxiv} The measurement only accounts for the family’s annual income; it does not include other aspects of economic status such as housing, debt, assets, or property. The calculation used today was originally developed in the 1960s based on the amount of money spent by families on food. The poverty level was reached by multiplying that dollar amount (money spent by families on food) times three. Nowadays, families not only spend approximately one-seventh of their annual income on food, but the cost of child care, transportation, and health care have increased drastically over the past 60 years.^{xxv}

| 2022 Poverty Guidelines for the 48 Contiguous States and the District of Columbia | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Persons in Family/Household | Poverty Guideline |
| 1 | \$13,590 |
| 2 | \$18,310 |
| 3 | \$23,030 |
| 4 | \$27,750 |
| 5 | \$32,470 |
| 6 | \$37,190 |
| 7 | \$41,910 |
| 8 | \$46,630 |

For families/households with more than 8 persons, add \$4,720 for each additional person.

Learn more about how poverty is measured by watching this [YouTube video](#) from the Institute for Research on Poverty.

ALICE: Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed Households

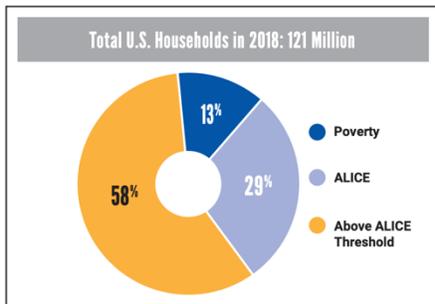


Figure 13: ALICE in the United States (2018)

[United for ALICE](#) is an organization that studies the financial hardships of households and families on a national level and has partnerships with select states to conduct similar research and work on a state and local level. ALICE is an acronym that stands for: **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed. Based on the 2020 National Overview report, using 2018 data, 42 percent of households in the United States were below the ALICE threshold, of which 13 percent were living under the federal poverty level, and 29 percent of households were ALICE (Figure 13).

In Florida, 46 percent of households were below the ALICE threshold, of which 13 percent were living under the federal poverty level, and 33 percent of households were ALICE. “These households earned above the FPL, but not enough to afford basic household necessities.”^{xxvi} In Orange County, 49 percent lived below the ALICE threshold, of which 14 percent were living under the federal poverty level, and 35 percent were ALICE.

“ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, is a new way of defining and understanding the struggles of households that earn above the federal poverty level, but not enough to afford a bare-bones household budget.

“For far too many families, the cost of living outpaces what they earn. These households struggle to manage even their most basic needs - housing, food, transportation, child care, health care, and necessary technology. When funds run short, cash-strapped households are forced to make impossible choices, such as deciding between quality child care or paying the rent, filling a prescription, or fixing the car. These short-term decisions have long-term consequences not only for ALICE families, but for all of us.”

United for ALICE, <https://www.unitedforalice.org/>

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Living Wage

Dr. Amy K. Glasmeier from Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) developed the [Living Wage Calculator](#) to determine an individual’s ability to live within a certain standard of living. The Living Wage Calculator methodology considers real cost expenses, income, and payroll taxes to determine the minimum employment earnings necessary to meet basic family needs and maintain self-sufficiency. Based on this methodology and factors considered, families earning minimum wage in the service area are not able to survive without a safety net and government assistance.

In Florida, the hourly living wage for a single parent with two children is \$38.04; the hourly living wage for a two-parent household (where one adult is working) with two children is \$32.28. The poverty wages for those two types of families are \$10.44 and \$12.60 per hour, respectively; the minimum wage in 2021 in Florida was \$10.00 per hour.

Table 20 provides information on annual expenses by state and county for needs including food, child care, medical, housing, and transportation. The required annual income of a single-parent family with two children, before taxes in Florida is \$79,126; the required annual income of a two-parent family (one working) with two children is \$67,140. The federal poverty level for a family of three is \$23,030; the federal poverty level for a family of four is \$27,750. Compared with the state average, the living wage for a single-parent family with two children in Orange County is higher than Florida and is the same for a two-parent family (one adult working) and two children (Table 20).

| Living Wage (2021) | | |
|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Source: Living Wage Calculator</i> | | |
| | Florida | Orange County |
| Hourly Wages | 1 Adult 2 Children | |
| Living Wage | \$38.04 | \$38.24 |
| Poverty Wage | \$10.44 | \$10.44 |
| Minimum Wage | \$10.00 | \$10.00 |
| Annual Expenses | | |
| Food | \$6,990 | \$6,990 |
| Child Care | \$16,638 | \$16,990 |
| Medical | \$9,109 | \$9,109 |
| Housing | \$14,980 | \$14,976 |
| Transportation | \$11,672 | \$11,672 |
| Other | \$5,144 | \$5,144 |
| Required Annual Income before Taxes | \$79,126 | \$79,531 |
| Hourly Wages | 2 Adults (1 Working) 2 Children | |
| Living Wage | \$32.28 | \$32.28 |
| Poverty Wage | \$12.60 | \$12.60 |
| Minimum Wage | \$10.00 | \$10.00 |
| Annual Expenses | | |
| Food | \$9,305 | \$9,305 |
| Child Care | \$0 | \$0 |
| Medical | \$9,249 | \$9,249 |
| Housing | \$14,980 | \$14,976 |
| Transportation | \$13,896 | \$13,896 |
| Other | \$6,216 | \$6,216 |
| Required Annual Income before Taxes | \$67,140 | \$67,135 |

Table 20: Living Wages (2021)

The living wage for a single-parent family with two children in Florida is \$79,126, **more than 3.4 times the federal poverty level** for a family of three, which is \$23,030!

“The living wage model is an alternative measure of basic needs. It is a market-based approach that draws upon geographically specific expenditure data related to a family’s likely minimum food, child care, health insurance, housing, transportation, and other basic necessities (e.g. clothing, personal care items, etc.) costs. The living wage draws on these cost elements and the rough effects of income and payroll taxes to determine the minimum employment earnings necessary to meet a family’s basic needs while also maintaining self-sufficiency.”

MIT, <http://livingwage.mit.edu/>

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Poverty in Florida

Per the 2020 [Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates \(SAIPE\)](#), in Florida 12.4 percent of the population in lives in poverty (more than 2.6 million individuals), and 17.2 percent of children, ages 0-17, live in poverty (more than 700,000 children) (Table 21 & Figure 14). In Orange County 12.7 percent of the overall population lives in poverty; of the children between the ages of 0 and 17, 16.7 percent, live in poverty.

Poverty Estimates: All Ages and Children Ages 0-17 (2020)
 Source: Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE)

| | All Ages | Poverty Est., All Ages | Age 0-17 | Poverty Est., Age 0-17 |
|---------------|----------|------------------------|----------|------------------------|
| United States | 11.9% | 38,371,394 | 15.7% | 11,204,423 |
| Florida | 12.4% | 2,642,642 | 17.2% | 714,847 |
| Orange County | 12.7% | 174,206 | 16.7% | 49,796 |

Table 21: Poverty (2020)

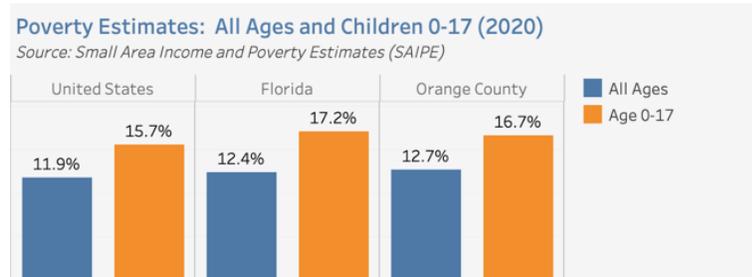


Figure 14: Poverty (2020)

Poverty by Race/Ethnicity

Although the overall poverty rate (for all ages) in Florida is 12.4 percent, yet the poverty rate for Black residents, who make up 15.1 percent of the population in the state, is 20.7 percent. The poverty rate for those who identify as multiracial, who make up 16.5 percent of the population, is 13.9 percent. Of the Hispanic/Latino residents in the state, who make up 26.5 percent of the population, 16.4 percent live in poverty (Figure 15). In Orange County, the poverty rate for the Black population is 18.8 percent, 12.1 percent for the multiracial population, and 17.9 percent for the Hispanic/Latino population.

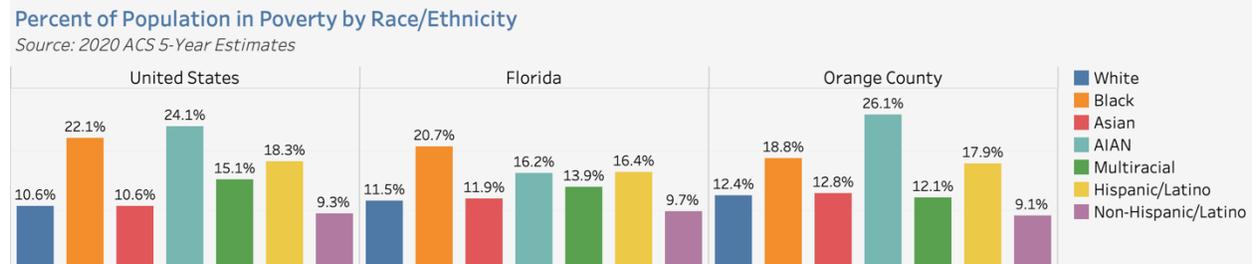


Figure 15: Poverty by Race/Ethnicity (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Poverty by Educational Attainment

Obtaining a higher level of education significantly impacts poverty rate. In Florida, 24.2 percent of the population with less than a high school degree lives in poverty, while 5.6 percent of the population with a bachelor’s degree or higher lives in poverty (Figure 16). In Orange County, 21.2 percent of the population with less than a high school degree lives in poverty, while of the population with a bachelor’s degree or higher, 6.6 percent lives in poverty.

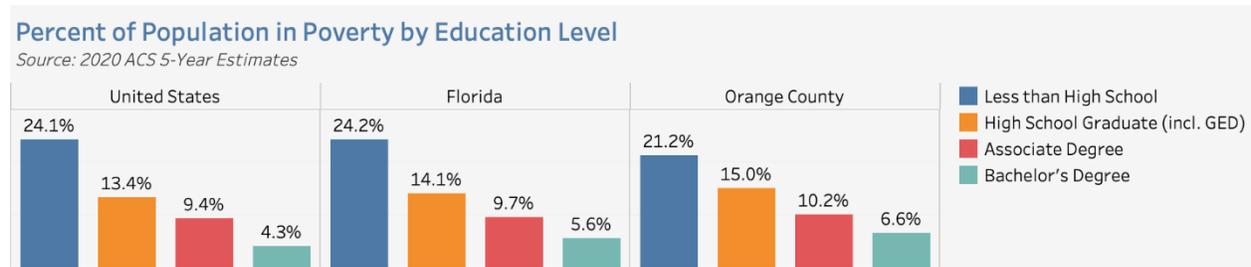


Figure 16: Poverty by Educational Attainment (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Poverty by Employment Status

Like educational attainment, a significant difference is seen in poverty rates between employed and unemployed individuals. Additionally, in the United States and Florida, employed and unemployed females live in poverty at higher rates than employed and unemployed males (Figure 17). In Orange County, the poverty rate for unemployed males is higher than for unemployed females.

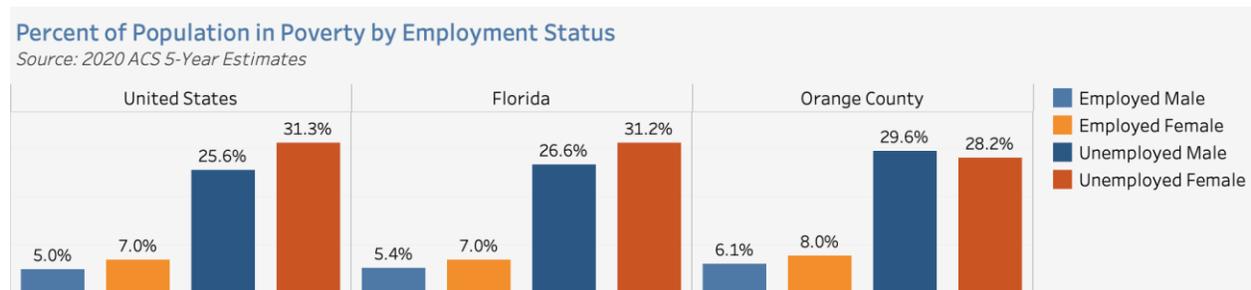


Figure 17: Population in Poverty by Employment Status (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Births to Women in Poverty

Of the nearly 4 million women between the ages 15 and 50 who had a birth in the United States in the past 12 months (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates), more than 800,000, or 21.7 percent, were living in poverty (Table 22). In Florida more than 52,000, or 23.3 percent, of all women who had a birth, gave birth in poverty. In Orange County more than 4,500 women between the ages of 15 and 50, or 24.7 percent, gave birth in poverty.

Women 15-50 Years Who Had a Birth in the Past 12 Months in Poverty
Source: 2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates

| | Total Births | Births in Poverty | Percentage of Births in Poverty |
|---------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| United States | 3,982,654 | 863,670 | 21.7% |
| Florida | 226,404 | 52,710 | 23.3% |
| Orange County | 18,363 | 4,538 | 24.7% |

NOTE: Census estimates report on the number of women who gave birth in the past 12 months; the 2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates report on the average of five years from 2016 to 2020.

Table 22: Women Who Had a Birth in Poverty (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Families in Poverty

In the United States, 9.1 percent of all families live in poverty, 4.6 percent of married-couple families live in poverty, and 25.1 percent of families led by a single female live in poverty. In Florida and Orange County, 9.4 and 10.7 percent of all families, respectively, live in poverty, 5.5 and 6.3 percent of married-couple families, correspondingly, live in poverty, and 22.7 and 24.1 percent of single female householder families, respectively, live in poverty (Figure 18).

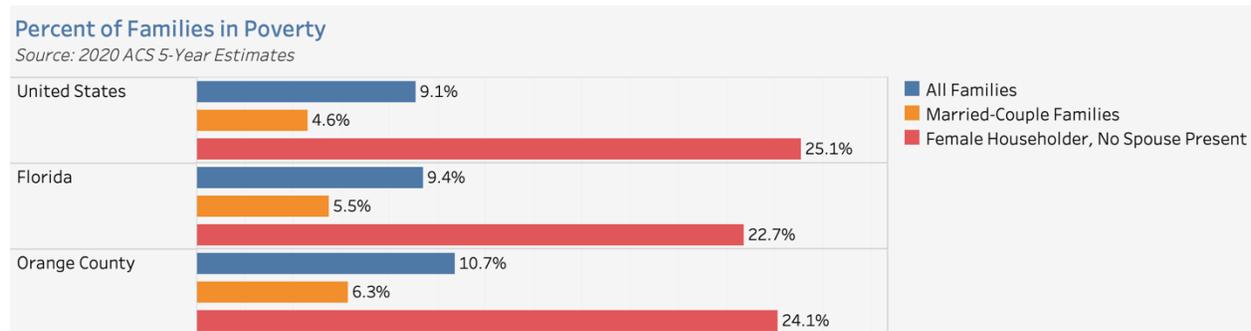


Figure 18: Poverty for Select Family Characteristics (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Families with Children under Age 5 in Poverty

Of families with related children under the age of 5 in the United States and Florida, 13.5 and 13.8 percent, respectively, live in poverty. In Orange County, the rate of families with children under 5 years living in poverty is 12.9 percent (Figure 19). The poverty rate for married-couple families with children under the age of 5 in the United States is 4.8 percent; the poverty rates in for this group in Florida and Orange County are 5.7 and 6 percent, respectively.

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In the United States, of the families with only a female householder, no husband (or partner present) with children under the age of 5, 38.8 percent live in poverty; in Florida and Orange County, 34.2 and 33.7 percent of single female parent households with children under age 5, respectively, live in poverty.

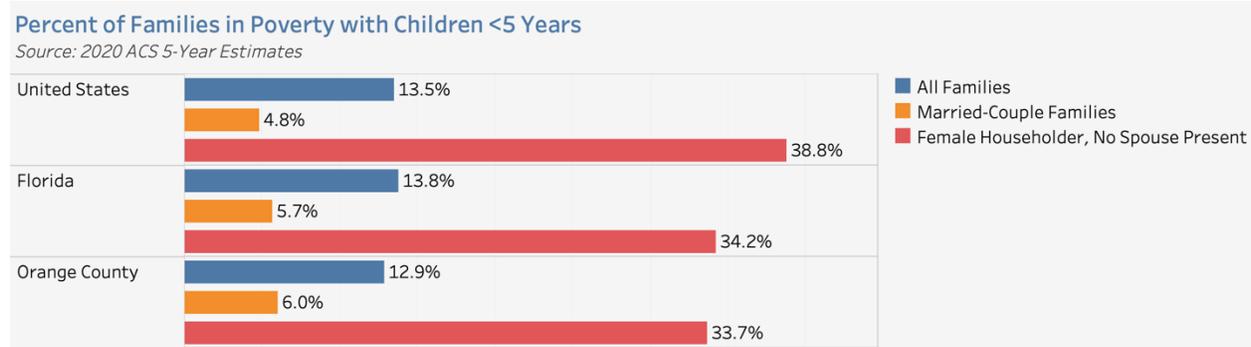


Figure 19: Percent of Families in Poverty with Children <5 Years (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Children in Poverty

Children Ages 0-5: Percent in Poverty

In the United States, there are more than 23.5 million children, ages 0-5, of which more than 4.3 million, or 18.6 percent, live in poverty. In Florida and Orange County, 19.8 and 19.6 percent of children, ages 0-5, live in poverty, a total of 267,104 and 19,486 children, respectively (Table 23).

Children Ages 0-5 in Poverty
Source: 2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates

| | Total Children Ages 0-5 | Children Ages 0-5 in Poverty | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------|
| United States | 23,508,802 | 4,375,879 | 18.6% |
| Florida | 1,350,837 | 267,104 | 19.8% |
| Orange County | 99,596 | 19,486 | 19.6% |

Table 23: Children Ages 0-5 in Poverty (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Racial Proportion of Children Ages 0-5 In Poverty

As previously stated, in Florida 15.1 percent of the population is Black; of the total children, ages 0-5, living in poverty, however, 33.8 percent, or more than 90,000 children, is Black (Tables 24 & 25, Figure 20). In Orange County, 19.4 percent of the population is Black, yet 35.9 percent of children, ages 0-5, living in poverty, is Black.

Children Ages 0-5 in Poverty by Race
Source: 2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates

| | Total | White | Black | Asian | AIAN | NHPI | Multiracial | Other |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|--------|--------|-------------|---------|
| United States | 4,375,879 | 2,181,220 | 1,117,904 | 128,296 | 72,394 | 12,317 | 451,279 | 412,469 |
| Florida | 267,104 | 134,282 | 90,303 | 4,029 | 583 | 113 | 24,538 | 13,256 |
| Orange County | 19,486 | 9,085 | 7,002 | 399 | 154 | 16 | 1,203 | 1,627 |

Table 24: Number of Children Ages 0-5 in Poverty by Race (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Racial Proportion of Children Ages 0-5 in Poverty

Source: 2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates

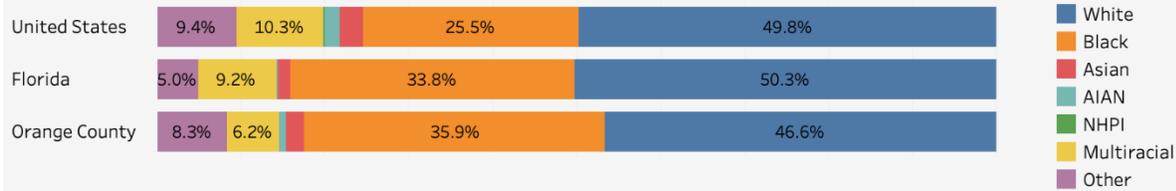


Figure 20: Racial Proportion Children Ages 0-5 in Poverty (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Racial Proportion of Children Ages 0-5 in Poverty

Source: 2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates

| | White | Black | Asian | AIAN | NHPI | Multiracial | Other |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|-------------|-------|
| United States | 49.8% | 25.5% | 2.9% | 1.7% | 0.3% | 10.3% | 9.4% |
| Florida | 50.3% | 33.8% | 1.5% | 0.2% | 0.0% | 9.2% | 5.0% |
| Orange County | 46.6% | 35.9% | 2.0% | 0.8% | 0.1% | 6.2% | 8.3% |

Table 25: Racial Proportion Children Ages 0-5 in Poverty (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Ethnic Proportion of Children Ages 0-5 In Poverty

In Florida, as previously stated, 26.5 percent of the population is Hispanic/Latino. Of the children, ages 0 to 5, who live in poverty, 35 percent is Hispanic/Latino (Figure 21). In Orange County 33.1 percent of the population is Hispanic/Latino, yet 44.5 percent of children, ages 0-5, in poverty is Hispanic/Latino.

Ethnic Proportion of Children Ages 0-5 in Poverty

Source: 2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates

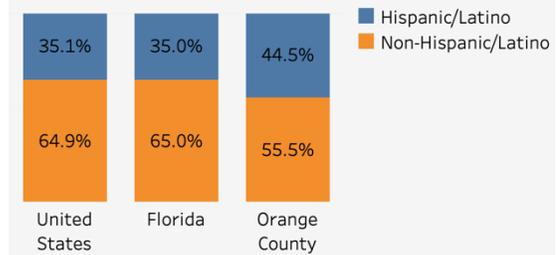


Figure 21: Children Ages 0-5 in Poverty by Ethnicity (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Extreme Poverty

Extreme poverty is defined by the World Bank as an individual living on \$1.90 or less per day.^{xxvii} The extent to which extreme poverty exists in the United States is heavily debated. In 2018 Dr. Meyer found that extreme poverty is very rare to non-existent in the United States, as existing studies and reports “fail to account for important benefits such as in-kind transfers, public assistance, and unreported earnings.”^{xxviii}

Although the median family income in Florida is \$57,703, 3.7 percent of families statewide have an income of less than \$10,000 per year. In Orange County, 3.8 percent of families have an income of less than \$10,000 per year. The federal poverty level for a family of four in the United States is \$27,750, approximately \$19 per day, per person. A family of four, living on an income of less than \$10,000, must make ends meet with approximately \$6.8 per day, per person.

Federal Assistance Benefits

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

[Temporary Assistance for Needy Families \(TANF\)](#) provides temporary cash assistance and employment-related services to enable families with children to become self-supporting. In Florida to qualify for the program, one must be a resident of the state, either be pregnant or responsible for a child under 19 years of age, be a U.S. national, citizen, legal alien, or permanent resident, have low or very low income, and be either underemployed (working for very low wages), unemployed, or about to become unemployed.^{xxix} The Economic Self-Sufficiency Program office in the Florida Department of Children and Families administers the TANF Temporary Cash Assistance program.

As of March 2022, 25,517 families in Florida received TANF benefits, of which 1,643 families were in Orange County. The number of families in Florida receiving TANF benefits in 2022 is lower than the 37,644 families who received the benefit during the month of March 2021. In Orange County the difference was also significant, as 2,384 more families received TANF benefits during the month of March 2021.^{xxx}

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

[Supplemental Security Income, or SSI](#), provides monthly financial payments to low-income adults who are blind, disabled, or age 65 and older. Children who are disabled or blind are also eligible to receive SSI benefits. Families receiving SSI are categorically eligible for Head Start services, providing the family an additional benefit and supportive resource. In 2020, 96,919 children under age 18 received SSI benefits in Florida, of which 8,036 children were in Orange County (Table 26).^{xxxi}

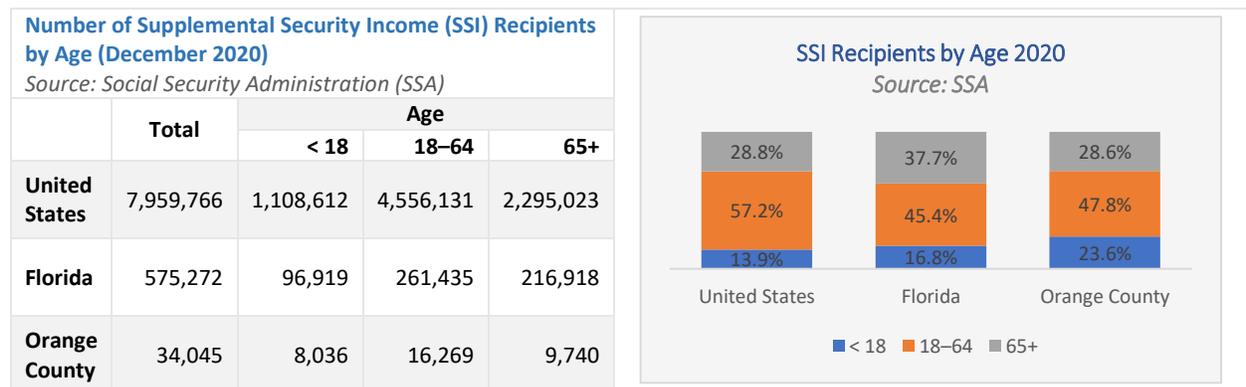
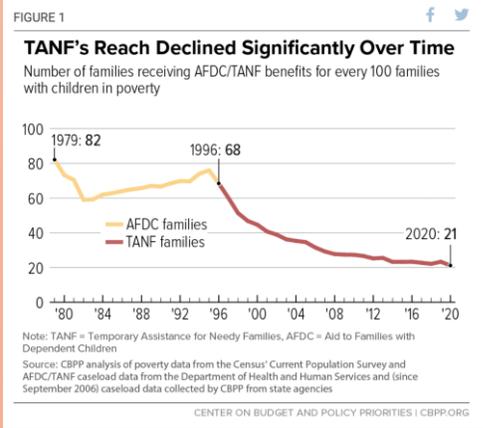


Table 26: SSI Recipients by Age (2020)

NOTE: Data regarding WIC and SNAP participation is located in the Nutrition section of this Community Assessment.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

“Families experiencing poverty need access to cash assistance to help them afford their basic needs and maintain stability, particularly during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. Families use assistance provided by the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program to pay rent, for utilities, diapers, food, transportation, and other necessities. Yet too few families struggling to make ends meet can access the program, and TANF’s history of racism means that it fails to reach many families in states where Black children are likelier to live. If TANF had the same reach in 2020 as its predecessor, Aid to Families with Dependent Child (AFDC), did in 1996, 2.38 million more families nationwide would have received cash assistance. Instead, in 2020, for every 100 families in poverty nationwide, only 21 received TANF cash assistance — down from 68 families in 1996. At an economically precarious time for families, this ‘TANF-to-poverty ratio’ (TPR) is the lowest in the program’s history.”



TANF Cash Assistance Should Reach Many More Families in Florida to Lessen Hardship Center on Budget and Policy Priorities

In 2018-19, for every 100 families living in poverty in Florida, only 13 received TANF cash assistance. This “TANF-to-poverty ratio” has fallen 42 points since 1995-96. If TANF reached the same share of families in poverty that its predecessor AFDC did in 1996, 135,280 more families in Florida would be helped by TANF now.

| TANF-to-poverty ratio | 1995/96 | 2018/19 |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|
| Florida | 55 | 13 |
| National | 68 | 23 |

Number of Families in Florida Receiving AFDC/TANF Cash Assistance for Every 100 Families with Children in Poverty

| Year | AFDC families | TANF families |
|------|---------------|---------------|
| 1979 | 40 | - |
| 1996 | 55 | 55 |
| 2019 | - | 13 |

“Access to TANF largely depends on where a family lives. There are no federal minimum eligibility standards and states have the power to erect barriers or create pathways to TANF cash assistance. This has led to wide variation among state TPRs, which range from 71 in California and Vermont to just four in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas.”

“These geographic disparities reflect racial inequities in TANF: compared to white children, Latinx children are somewhat more likely, and Black children even more likely, to live in states with the lowest TPRs. The history of racism in cash assistance programs in the United States lives on in policies that impact access to TANF today, from strict work requirements and time limits to invasive behavioral requirements, exacerbating the barriers Black and Latinx families still face to economic stability.

“More income during early childhood can improve children’s futures, research continues to find. But TANF’s limited reach means that when families hit hard times because they have lost a job, are fleeing domestic violence, or are facing a health or mental health crisis, they may have no access to cash assistance. Blocking families from assistance to meet their basic needs often puts them on a downward spiral, making it even harder to get back on their feet, and may have long-term negative consequences for children.

“State and federal policymakers can change these trends. States should remove barriers to assistance and ease policies that cut off families who are still struggling. At the federal level, policymakers should hold states accountable for serving families experiencing poverty and provide the resources to help them do so.”

Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, <https://www.cbpp.org/research/family-income-support/tanf-reaching-few-poor-families>

Economic Features and Trends

In 2021, Florida’s Legislative Budget Commission projected a Long-Range Financial Outlook (FY 2022-2025), which notes that though the pandemic has taken its toll on the state’s economy, it is now almost on par with the U.S. as a whole, with the Accommodation and Food Services industry a notable omission.^{xxxii} The economic outlook is generally positive, though the aging of the prevalent Baby Boomer population is a pressing challenge.^{xxxiii} The Leisure and Hospitality sector was directly impacted by the pandemic, with tourism dropping by 69 percent but rebounding to “68 percent of the last full pre-COVID quarter by the first quarter of 2021,” largely thanks to tourists traveling by car, and the surprising growth of real estate and construction during the pandemic.^{xxxiv} In 2022, employment in Leisure and Hospitality is expected to grow, yet should diminish in Retail Trade.^{xxxv}

According to Florida Tax Watch, “for Florida’s economic outlook in 2022, projections are that employment will rise by 4.3 percent or about 379,500 additional jobs, and the state unemployment rate will decline to 3.5 percent.”^{xxxvi} The Long-Range Financial Outlook predicts tax collections to surpass pre-pandemic amounts and increase 4 percent each of these three years with “significant surpluses” expected each year, though unforeseen occurrences such as national disasters and new projects are not included in the state fund projections.^{xxxvii} Of note, while “Florida continues to be a relatively low tax state,” its “local governments account for 52.6 percent of Florida’s total state and local revenue, the second highest percentage in the nation.”^{xxxviii}

In Florida’s 2021-2022 Fiscal Year Budget, Florida invested “\$1.9 billion in funding for early childhood education, including more than \$408 million for Voluntary Pre-Kindergarten (VPK),” with other financial investments in “job growth, workforce training, affordable housing, roads, and other infrastructure, tourism marketing, and rural economic development.”^{xxxix}

Orange County

Orange County, Florida, is part of the Orlando Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), which comprises the counties of Orange, Seminole, Lake, and Osceola. In the Orlando Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), 1,316,700 residents are employed and 53,500 are unemployed of a population of 2,679,131 and a labor force of 1,369,200, with an unemployment rate of 3.8 percent.^{xi} Besides Tourism, Orlando Economic Partnership (OEP) notes its key sectors as Aerospace and Defense, Advanced Manufacturing, Innovative Technologies, Life Sciences and Health Care, Headquarters and Regional Offices, and Logistics and Distribution, with 80 percent of Orlando employment in sectors other than Tourism and Hospitality.^{xii} For the Orlando MSA, the OEC ranks the top 10 employers and industries as follows:^{xiii}

| Orange County Top 10 Employers (2021) | | | |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Source: Orlando Economic Partnership</i> | | | |
| | Employer | Industry | Number of Employees |
| 1 | Walt Disney World Resort | Leisure and Hospitality | 58,478 |
| 2 | AdventHealth | Health Care | 37,000 |
| 3 | Universal Orlando and Resort | Leisure and Hospitality | 21,143 |
| 4 | Orlando Health | Health Care | 19,657 |
| 5 | Orlando International Airport | Air Transportation | 15,783 |
| 6 | Publix Super Markets Inc. | Retail | 15,511 |
| 7 | University of Central Florida | Education | 12,354 |
| 8 | Lockheed Martin | Aerospace/Defense | 10,000 |

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Economic Features and Trends

| Orange County Top 10 Employers (2021) | | | |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Source: Orlando Economic Partnership</i> | | | |
| | Employer | Industry | Number of Employees |
| 9 | Siemens Energy | Advanced Manufacturing | 5,541 |
| 10 | Westgate Resorts | Leisure and Hospitality | 4,975 |

Table 27: Orange County Top 10 Employers (2021)

Within Orange County’s population of 1,418,927, the employed population is 733,137 with a 2019 median household income of \$63,461, lower than the national average of \$65,712, though this shows 8.32 percent growth from the 2018 average of \$58,588.^{xliii} However, this reflects pre-pandemic employment rates.

The table below shows the top employing and top paying industries and occupations in Orange County.

| Orange County Industries and Occupations | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Source: Data USA</i> | |
| Top Industries | Number of Employees |
| Accommodation & Food Services | 88,757 |
| Retail Trade | 88,056 |
| Health Care & Social Assistance | 83,683 |
| The Highest Paying Industries | Wages |
| Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services | \$57,401 |
| Finance & Insurance | \$52,429 |
| Management of Companies & Enterprises | \$52,255 |
| The Most Common Jobs by Occupation | Number of Employees |
| Sales & Related Occupations | 93,142 |
| Office & Administrative Support Occupations | 82,114 |
| Management Occupations | 81,212 |
| The Highest Average Wages | Wages |
| Health Diagnosing & Treating Practitioners & Other Technical Occupations | \$71,392 |
| Architecture & Engineering Occupation | \$67,495 |
| Computer & Mathematical Occupations | \$66,023 |

Table 28: Orange County Industries and Occupations

In local business, \$2 billion has been promised by public and private funders for a “Creative Village” on the west-side of Orlando, a 68-acre development to be completed by 2031. Creative Village is meant to create a network with affordable housing across income brackets where children have access to quality education and businesses have potential clients and collaborators across this intentional community.^{xliv}

Housing and Homelessness

Housing Ownership

In the United States and Florida, approximately two-thirds of all occupied housing units are owner-occupied, 64.4 and 66.2 percent, respectively (Table 29 & Figure 22). In Orange County, of the more than 486,000 occupied housing units, approximately 56 percent are owner-occupied, and 44 percent are renter-occupied.

| | Occupied Housing Units | Owner-Occupied | Renter-Occupied |
|---------------|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| United States | 122,354,219 | 78,801,376 | 43,552,843 |
| Florida | 7,931,313 | 5,250,878 | 2,680,435 |
| Orange County | 468,075 | 262,241 | 205,834 |

Table 29: Occupied Housing Characteristics (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

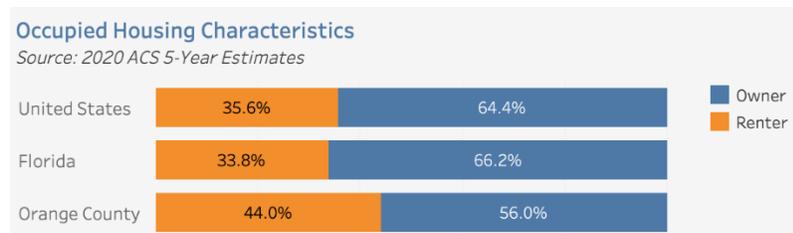


Figure 22: Occupied Housing Characteristics (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Affordable Housing and Housing Shortage

Based on the [National Low-Income Housing Coalition \(NLIHC\)](#) April 2022 [The Gap: A Shortage of Affordable Homes](#) report (using 2020 data), there is no single state in the United States that has an adequate supply of affordable rental homes for the lowest income renters. Nationwide, only 36 affordable and available rental homes exist for every 100 extremely low-income renter households.^{xlv} The lack of affordable housing creates a cost burden for both renters and homeowners. “Cost burdened” is defined as spending more than 30 percent of income on housing, and “severely cost burdened” as spending more than 50 percent of one’s income on housing.

In Florida, 90 percent of renter households with extremely low income (30 percent of the area median income, or AMI) are cost burdened, and 80 percent are severely cost burdened.^{xlvi}

Statewide there are only 26 affordable and available homes per 100 households at or below extremely low income; for those at or below 100 percent of the area median income there are 95 affordable and available homes per 100 households (Figure 23).

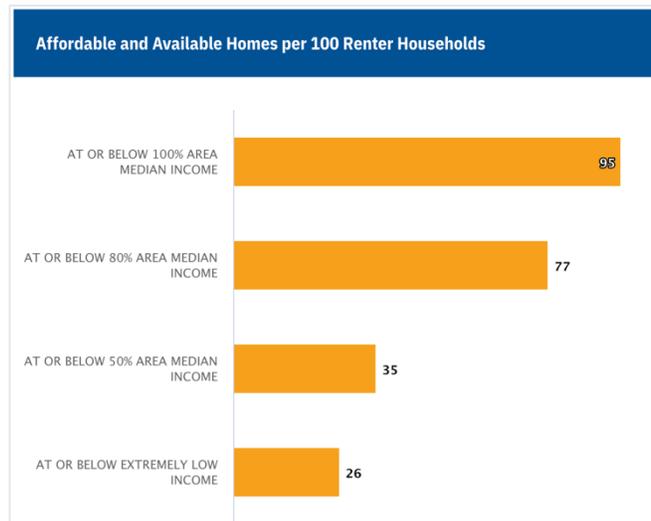


Figure 23: Affordable Homes - Florida (2020)

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MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?
Housing and Homelessness

Cost-Burdened Households

Based on U.S. Census data (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates), in Florida and Orange County, 22.5 and 23.8 percent of owner-occupied households (with or without a mortgage), correspondingly, are cost-burdened, indicating 30 percent or more of household income is spent on housing. For renter-occupied households in Florida and Orange County, the estimate is more than double; 52.6 percent are determined to be cost-burdened (Figure 24).

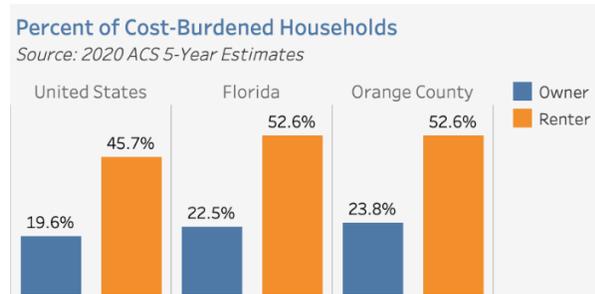


Figure 24: Cost-Burdened Households (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Of owner-occupied households earning less than \$10,000 per year in the United States, Florida, and Orange County, 62.2, 60.5, and 63 percent, correspondingly, are severely cost-burdened, meaning more than 50 percent of household income is spent on housing. In the United States, Florida, and Orange County, 59.6, 58.7, and 59.4 percent of renter-occupied households earning less than \$10,000 per year, respectively, are severely cost-burdened (Figures 25 and 26).

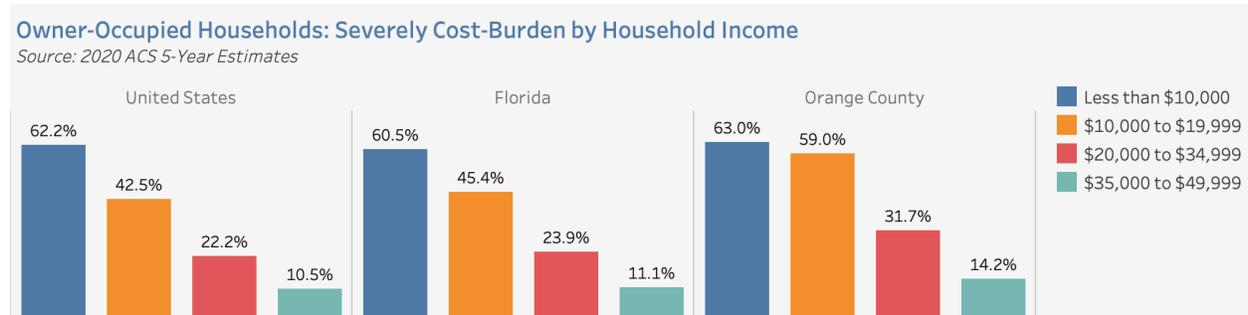


Figure 25: Owner-Occupied Households: Severely Cost-Burdened Households (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

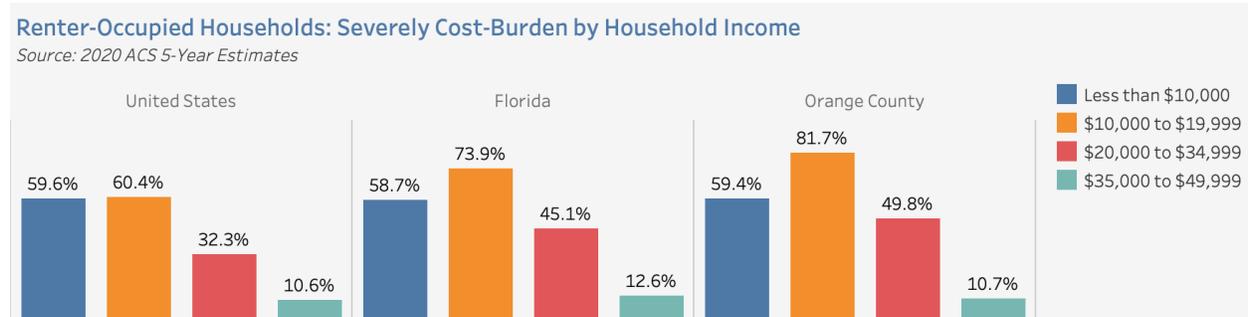


Figure 26: Renter-Occupied Households: Severely Cost-Burdened by Income (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Fair Market Rent

According to the 2021 [National Low-Income Housing Coalition](#) (NLIHC) report, 34.6 percent of Florida’s households were renters; the Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom home in Florida is \$1,290 per month. To be able to rent a two-bedroom home, without exceeding 30 percent of a person’s gross income as a recommended rule, a renter must earn \$51,619 annually; yet the median income for a renter in Florida is \$41,337.^{xlvii} With a median income of \$41,337, a renter is able to afford \$1,033 for a home, \$257 dollars less than the fair market rental value of a two-bedroom home.

It is critical to point out that Head Start families do not earn wages typical of an average renter in the state. The NLIHC defines extremely low-income households as those with income at or below the Poverty Guidelines, or 30 percent of AMI (median family income for the area of residence), whichever is higher. For Florida this amount is \$21,285, which is \$675 less than the Poverty Guidelines level for a family of three (which is \$21,960). The rent that someone with “extremely low income” can afford is only \$532 per month, \$758 less than the fair market value of a two-bedroom home (Table 30).

In Orange County, 44.6 percent of total households are renters. Rent affordable by a household classified as “extremely low income” is \$531 per month, \$790 less than the fair market value of a two-bedroom home. For those working a full-time job, earning minimum wage, affordable rent is not more than \$450, or \$871 less than the fair market rental value of a two-bedroom home.

Out of Reach: Fair Market Rental Value vs. Income (2021)
 Source: National Low-Income Housing Coalition (NLIHC)

| | Florida | Orange County |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------|---------------|
| % Of Total Households That Are Renters (2015-2019) | 34.6% | 44.6% |
| Two bedroom FMR | \$1,290 | \$1,321 |
| Income needed to afford 2 bdrm FMR | \$51,619 | \$52,840 |
| Estimated median renter household income | \$41,337 | \$43,173 |
| Rent affordable at median renter household income | \$1,033 | \$1,079 |
| 30% of AMI | \$21,285 | \$21,240 |
| Rent affordable at 30% AMI | \$532 | \$531 |
| Rent affordable with full-time job paying minimum wage | \$450 | \$450 |
| Work hours per week at min. wage needed to afford 2 bdrm FMR | 115 | 117 |

In Florida, to afford the Fair Market Rent of a two-bedroom home, one must earn \$51,619. This is \$6,959 more than the Federal Poverty Level for a family of eight, which is \$44,660!

This means if a family of eight is able to afford the rent of a two-bedroom home, they are considered over-income for Head Start and Early Head Start.

Table 30: Fair Market Rental Value vs. Income (2021)

Rents affordable to those at median and extremely low-income levels are compared with the FMR of a two-bedroom home in Figure 27. The high cost of homeownership and rental units continue to make it difficult for low-income families to access affordable housing. **In Orange County, those earning minimum wage must work 117 hours per week to afford a two-bedroom home at the fair market rental value.**

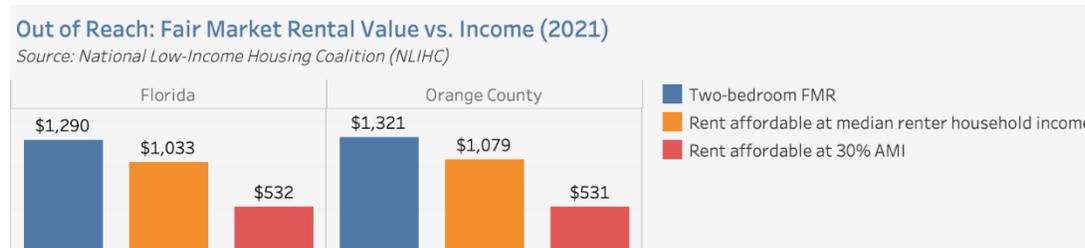


Figure 27: FMR of Two-Bedroom Home vs. Income (2021)

2022 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start (OCHS)

MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?

Housing and Homelessness

“Housing expenditures that exceed 30 percent of household income have historically been viewed as an indicator of a housing affordability problem. The conventional 30 percent of household income that a household can devote to housing costs before the household is said to be “burdened” evolved from the United States National Housing Act of 1937. The 30-percent rule was considered a rule of thumb for the amount of income that a family could spend and still have enough left over for other non-discretionary spending; it made its way to owner-occupied housing too.”

U.S. Census Bureau, <https://www.census.gov/>

Public Housing

Public Housing

Public housing was established to provide decent and safe rental housing for eligible low-income families, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. Public housing comes in all sizes and types, from scattered single-family houses to high-rise apartments for elderly families. There are approximately 1.2 million households living in public housing units, managed by some 3,300 Housing Agencies (HAs). The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) administers Federal aid to local HAs that manage housing for low-income residents at rents they can afford. HUD furnishes technical and professional assistance in planning, developing and managing these housing units.

Public housing is limited to low-income families and individuals. An HA determines your eligibility based on 1) annual gross income; 2) whether you qualify as elderly, a person with a disability, or as a family; and 3) U.S. citizenship or eligible immigration status. If you are eligible, the HA will check your references to make sure you and your family will be good tenants. HAs will deny admission to any applicant whose habits and practices may be expected to have a detrimental effect on other tenants or on the project's environment.

Housing Choice Vouchers

The housing choice voucher program is the federal government's major program for assisting very low-income families, the elderly, and the disabled to afford decent, safe, and sanitary housing in the private market. Since housing assistance is provided on behalf of the family or individual, participants are able to find their own housing, including single-family homes, townhouses and apartments.

Eligibility for a housing voucher is determined by the HA based on the total annual gross income and family size, is limited to U.S. citizens and specified categories of non-citizens who have eligible immigration status. In general, the family's income may not exceed 50 percent of the median income for the county or metropolitan area in which the family chooses to live. By law, an HA must provide 75 percent of its vouchers to applicants whose incomes do not exceed 30 percent of the area median income.

Project-Based Section 8

Project-Based Section 8 housing is a government-funded program that provides rental housing to low-income households in privately owned and managed rental units. The subsidy stays with the building; when someone moves out, they no longer have the rental assistance. Most units' rental cost will be 30 percent of household adjusted gross income. There may be a variety of housing types available through this program, including single-family homes, townhomes, or apartments.

To qualify, tenants must fall within the Department of Housing and Urban Development's required income limits for the program. Example of rent at 30 percent income: a household with one full-time worker at \$7.25/hour might pay \$348 per month.

Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly Program

HUD provides capital advances to finance the construction, rehabilitation or acquisition with or without rehabilitation of structures that will serve as supportive housing for very low-income elderly persons, including the frail elderly, and provides rent subsidies for the projects to help make them affordable.

Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities Program

Through the Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities program, HUD provides funding to develop and subsidize rental housing with the availability of supportive services for very low- and extremely low-income adults with disabilities.

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Housing and Homelessness

Based on data gathered from the [Office of Public Policy Development and Research \(PD&R\), under the Department of Housing and Urban Development \(HUD\)](#), in 2020 there were a total of 198,481 housing units available in Florida within all HUD Programs. Of those housing units, 92 percent were occupied with 409,143 people. Average family expenditure for rent per month was \$352, and the average HUD expenditure per month was \$861. The average household income of those living in public housing programs in Florida is \$13,979. Approximately one-third, or 36 percent, of householders were female heads of household with children, and 82 percent of residents were minorities.^{xlviii}

Table 31 provides detailed information on the number of units available in all public housing programs in Florida and Orange County. Additionally, it reports on the percentage of units that are occupied, the total number of residents, average expenditures per month (by the family and HUD), household income, and the proportion of residents that are female heads of household and minorities.

Public Housing Programs (2020)
Source: Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

| | Subsidized Units Available | Percent Occupied | Number of People: Total | Average Family Expenditure per Month | Average HUD Expenditure per Month | Household Income per Year | Percent Female Head | Percent Female Head with Children | Percent Minority |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Florida | | | | | | | | | |
| Summary of All HUD Programs | 198,481 | 92 | 409,143 | \$352 | \$861 | \$13,979 | 79 | 36 | 82 |
| Public Housing | 27,527 | 89 | 55,357 | \$328 | \$718 | \$14,336 | 79 | 40 | 87 |
| Housing Choice Vouchers | 116,459 | 90 | 266,071 | \$395 | \$954 | \$14,977 | 82 | 41 | 86 |
| Mod Rehab | 2,671 | 102 | 4,327 | \$247 | \$772 | \$10,224 | 62 | 10 | 92 |
| Project-Based Section 8 | 42,335 | 95 | 72,757 | \$270 | \$807 | \$11,654 | 75 | 28 | 75 |
| S236/BMIR | 357 | -5 | -5 | -\$5 | -\$5 | -\$5 | -5 | -5 | -5 |
| 202/PRAC | 7,619 | 99 | 8,402 | \$282 | \$409 | \$12,043 | 69 | 0 | 68 |
| 811/PRAC | 1,513 | 95 | 1,675 | \$275 | \$502 | \$11,616 | 53 | 3 | 44 |
| Orange County | | | | | | | | | |
| Summary of All HUD Programs | 9,047 | 93 | 17,624 | \$389 | \$781 | \$14,954 | 80 | 33 | 88 |
| Public Housing | 1,580 | 81 | 2,943 | \$393 | \$637 | \$17,258 | 82 | 42 | 95 |
| Housing Choice Vouchers | 5,344 | 96 | 11,208 | \$438 | \$838 | \$15,784 | 81 | 36 | 89 |
| Mod Rehab | - | -5 | -5 | -\$5 | -\$5 | -\$5 | -5 | -5 | -5 |
| Project-Based Section 8 | 1,573 | 95 | 2,834 | \$269 | \$840 | \$11,623 | 81 | 31 | 83 |
| 202/PRAC | 502 | 98 | 525 | \$266 | \$417 | \$11,289 | 72 | -1 | 86 |
| 811/PRAC | 48 | 115 | 58 | \$269 | \$462 | \$11,224 | 64 | -1 | 36 |

Missing data codes: NA – Not Applicable, -1 – Missing, -4 – less than 11 reported households, -5 – less than 50 percent reporting

Table 31: HUD Programs (2020)

Homelessness

Point-in-Time Count

The Point-in-Time Count, required each year by the [U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development](#), is conducted to assist federal and state governments in determining how to allocate funding for housing, substance abuse, and mental health programs. The 2020 count reflected that in January there were 27,487 homeless persons in Florida, of which 12,672 were unsheltered (46.1 percent). Of the homeless counted, 7,143 were people in families with children and 1,331 were unaccompanied homeless youth.^{xlix}

“The [Point-in-Time \(PIT\)](#) Count is a count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons on a [single night in January](#). HUD requires that [Continuums of Care](#) conduct an annual count of homeless persons who are sheltered in emergency shelter, transitional housing, and Safe Havens on a single night. Continuums of Care also must conduct a count of unsheltered homeless persons every other year (odd-numbered years). Each count is planned, coordinated, and carried out locally. The Housing Inventory Count (HIC) is a point-in-time inventory of provider programs within a Continuum of Care that provide beds and units dedicated to serve persons who are homeless, categorized by five Program Types: Emergency Shelter; Transitional Housing; Rapid Re-housing; Safe Haven; and Permanent Supportive Housing.”

HUD Exchange, <https://www.hudexchange.info/>

Homeless Youth

Of the 1,331 homeless unaccompanied youth under age 25 in the state of Florida, 281 were parenting youth with a total of 378 children. Although the total number of children of parenting youth decreased by 9.8 percent from 2019 to 2020, the number of parenting youth increased by 11.1 percent.^l

Florida Point-in-Time Count – Homeless Youth (2019-20)

Source: HUD Exchange

| | 2019 | 2020 | Percent Change |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|----------------|
| Unaccompanied Youth (Under 25) | 1,450 | 1,331 | -8.2% |
| Parenting Youth (Under 25) * | 253 | 281 | 11.1% |
| Children of Parenting Youth | 419 | 378 | -9.8% |

Table 32: Florida Homeless Youth (2019-20)

Eligibility/Qualification for HUD Assistance

According to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, “The chart to the right summarizes HUD’s categories of homelessness. Category 3 is the only one that specifically mentions youth; however, youth are eligible and much more likely to qualify for assistance under the other categories.”^{li}

NOTE: At the time of this study, the Point-in-Time Count for 2021 has been released; however due to COVID-19 and limitations on abilities to count the unsheltered, data only includes the sheltered homeless population. Therefore, we used 2020 data to give a more complete snapshot of the homeless population, both sheltered and unsheltered.

HUD Categories of Homelessness

Category 1 Literal Homelessness

Individuals and families who live in a place not meant for human habitation (including the streets or in their car), emergency shelter, transitional housing, and hotels paid for by a government or charitable organization.

Category 2 Imminent Risk of Homelessness

Individuals or families who will lose their primary nighttime residence within 14 days and has no other resources or support networks to obtain other permanent housing.

Category 3 Homeless Under Other Statutes

Unaccompanied youth under 25 years of age, or families with children and youth, who do not meet any of the other categories but are homeless under other federal statutes, have not had a lease and have moved 2 or more times in the past 60 days and are likely to remain unstable because of special needs or barriers.

Category 4 Fleeing Domestic Violence

Individuals or families who are fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and who lack resources and support networks to obtain other permanent housing.

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“The **McKinney-Vento** program is designed to address the problems that homeless children and youth have faced in enrolling, attending, and succeeding in school. Under this program, State Educational Agencies (SEAs) must ensure that each homeless child and youth has equal access to the same free, appropriate public education, including a public preschool education, as other children, and youth. [...] In addition, homeless students may not be separated from the mainstream school environment.”

“The McKinney-Vento Act defines ‘homeless children and youth’ as individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence. The term includes –

- Children and youth who are:
 - sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason (sometimes referred to as *doubled-up*);
 - living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to lack of alternative adequate accommodations;
 - living in emergency or transitional shelters;
 - abandoned in hospitals; or
 - awaiting foster care placement;
- Children and youth who have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings;
- Children and youth who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings; and
- Migratory children who qualify as homeless because they are living in circumstances described above.”

National Center for Homeless Education, <https://nche.ed.gov/legislation/mckinney-vento/>

Florida Homeless Education Program

The Florida Department of Education reports that 40,217 homeless students were served in Local Education Agencies (LEAs) during the 2021-22 school year, of which 2,937 students were served in Orange County Schools (Table 33).ⁱⁱⁱ Of the 2,937 homeless students in Orange County, the majority are fifth grade students (10.2 percent). A total of 41 pre-K students were served by the homeless education program in Orange County schools.

| Homeless Students by Grade (2021-22) | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------|----------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| <i>Source: Florida Department of Education</i> | | | | |
| Grade | Florida | | Orange County | |
| | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| Pre-K | 767 | 2.0% | 41 | 1.4% |
| Kindergarten | 3,843 | 9.9% | 263 | 9.0% |
| First | 3,210 | 8.3% | 230 | 7.8% |
| Second | 3,273 | 8.5% | 238 | 8.1% |
| Third | 3,458 | 8.9% | 278 | 9.5% |
| Fourth | 3,061 | 7.9% | 220 | 7.5% |
| Fifth | 3,358 | 8.7% | 299 | 10.2% |
| Sixth | 3,114 | 8.0% | 231 | 7.9% |
| Seventh | 2,976 | 7.7% | 233 | 7.9% |
| Eighth | 2,873 | 7.4% | 209 | 7.1% |
| Ninth | 2,805 | 7.2% | 187 | 6.4% |
| Tenth | 2,240 | 5.8% | 190 | 6.5% |
| Eleventh | 1,884 | 4.9% | 170 | 5.8% |
| Twelfth | 1,864 | 4.8% | 148 | 5.0% |
| Total | 40,217* | | 2,937 | |

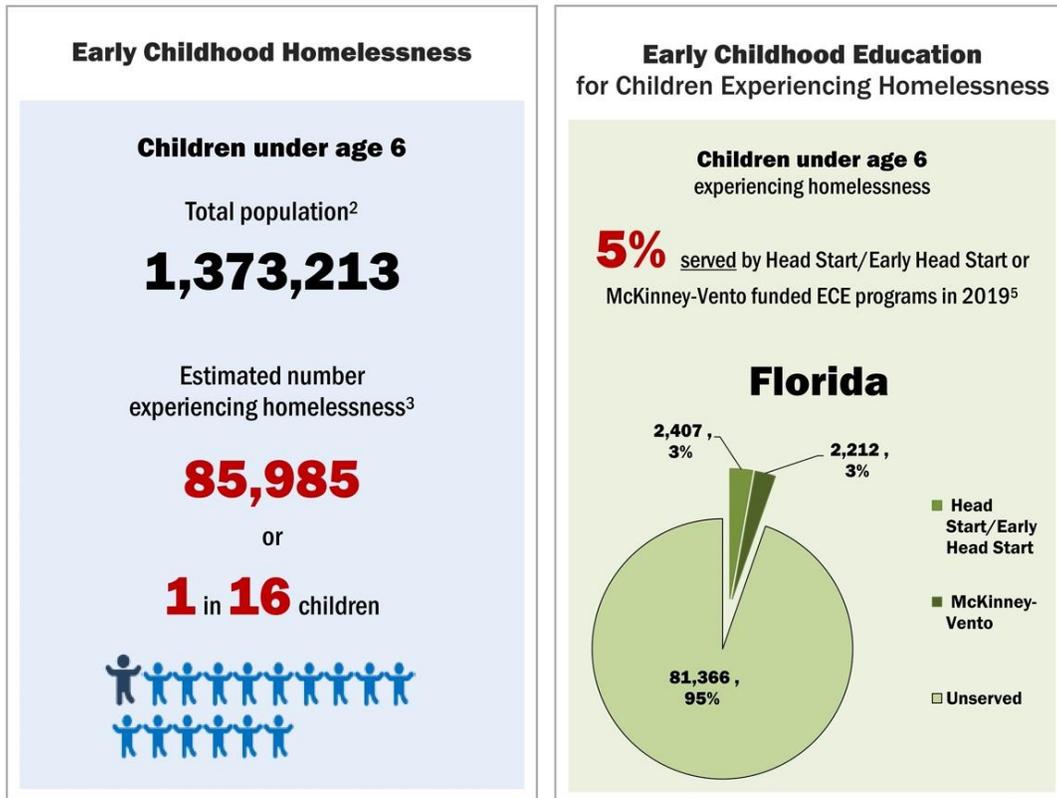
** For privacy reasons counties do not report less than 10 (homeless) students per grade, therefore the reported total number of homeless students is higher.*

Table 33: Homeless Students (2021-22)

The figure below offers an infographic from the [Early Childhood Homelessness in the United States: 50-State Profile](#) report issued by the Administration of Children and Families in May 2021, using 2018-19 U.S. Department of Education Data. The report indicates that in Florida more than 85,000 children under age 6 were identified as homeless.

Early Childhood Homelessness State Profiles: Florida (2018-19)

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child’s well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹ Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive.



For detailed information on indicator definitions, data sources, and methodology, please see Appendix III.

Notes:

- McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B.B., & Murphey, D. (2012). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. *Early Childhood Highlights*, p. 3. <https://www.childtrends.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/02/2012-08EffectHomelessnessChildren.pdf>
- U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. (June 2020). SC-EST2019-AGESEX-CIV: Annual Estimates of the Civilian Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2019. <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/popest/2010s-state-detail.html>
- Calculations by authors using methodology established by Bassuk, et al. (2014) and 2019 data from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT data center.
- Data from U.S. Department of Education. (2020). *Consolidated State Performance Reports, Part I* and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. Retrieved July 23 2020. *Program Information Reports*. Data on children under 6 experiencing homelessness served through Federally-funded child care & home visiting programs collected for the first time in 2017. Percentages in the pie chart may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Communication and Transportation

Access to Internet and Computer Devices

Broadband Internet

According to [Broadbandnow](#), 92.4 percent of the population in Florida has access to a terrestrial broadband connection capable of 25mbps download speeds; however, only 59.8 percent of residents have access to wired low-price plans, defined as a plan that costs \$60 or less per month.

Although more than nine out of 10 residents in Florida have access to broadband coverage, a digital divide continues to exist, as 464,000 people lack access to a wired connection capable of 25mbps download speeds, and more than 250,000 people statewide do not have any wired internet providers available where they live.^{liii} In Orange County, the access rate was 99.6 percent.

“Digital Divide: the economic, educational, and social inequalities between those who have computers and online access and those who do not.”

Merriam-Webster Dictionary

Internet Access and Computer Device Ownership

In the United States there are more than 122 million households in occupied housing units, of which 14.5 percent own a computer device but lack an internet subscription, and 8.1 percent do not have a computer at all (Table 34). In Florida and Orange County, of the households in occupied housing units, 14.3 and 10.3 percent own a computer without an internet subscription, respectively; 6.9 and 4.3 percent of the households do not own a computer device at all.

| Households without Internet or a Computer Device | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Source: 2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates</i> | | | |
| | Total Households | Without an Internet Subscription | Without a Computer Device |
| United States | 122,354,219 | 14.5% | 8.1% |
| Florida | 7,931,313 | 14.3% | 6.9% |
| Orange County | 468,075 | 10.3% | 4.3% |

Table 34: Households without Internet or Computer Device (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

There are more than 73 million children under the age of 18 in the United States, of which 5.8 percent have access to a computer device, but no internet subscription, and 2.3 percent do not have access to a computer device at all (Table 35). In Florida and Orange County, the percentages of children under age 18 with access to a computer but without internet are 6.9 and 5.8 percent, respectively; the percentages of children without a computer are 2.2 and 1.6 percent, correspondingly.

| Children under 18 without Internet or a Computer Device | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Source: 2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates</i> | | | |
| | Total Children <18 | Without an Internet Subscription | Without a Computer Device |
| United States | 73,096,235 | 5.8% | 2.3% |
| Florida | 4,203,338 | 6.9% | 2.2% |
| Orange County | 303,193 | 5.8% | 1.6% |

Table 35: Children under 18 without Internet or Computer Device (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Community Library Connection

Head Start and Early Head Start programs may find that developing partnerships with local libraries can greatly benefit the children and families they serve. Libraries provide services to clients across the spectrum of age, income, and service needs; they may offer access to computers and the internet, assistance with résumés, computer classes, and child/youth story time, among other services. According to [Gallup](#), visiting the library was the most common activity of the American public in 2019. The data collected by Gallup also shows that adults in lower income households visit libraries at higher frequencies, as libraries are, “free and offer a variety of services, including Wi-Fi.”^{liv}

Gregory Gilpin with the Brookings Institute stated that one in five Americans utilized public libraries for high-speed Wi-Fi access and, subsequently, in March 2020, when 99 percent of public libraries had to close due to COVID-19, access to those services was lost.^{lv}

The [American Library Association](#) (ALA) publishes the [State of America’s Libraries](#) annually. This report examines libraries in the public, academic, and school sectors. In the State of America’s Libraries Report 2020, the ALA’s focus for public libraries was on wellness, health, and economic opportunity. According to the ALA:

“Libraries provide a diverse array of health literacy and awareness services for their communities. Public library collections offer materials on healthy lifestyles, cookbooks that address medical dietary needs, multimedia for physical exercise instruction, and self-help mental health materials. Some libraries take healthy lifestyle services even further by offering walking, hiking, bicycling, or running programs that take place outside the library building...hundreds of public libraries are encouraging community members to secure health insurance coverage through information dissemination, education, and partnerships.”^{lvi}

Since the COVID-19 vaccine became widely available and many libraries have re-opened, some libraries are hiring social workers to help provide social services to customers who may be homeless or need assistance applying for jobs or social service benefits. The ALA also envisions libraries as community partners for economic development. Per the State of America’s Libraries Report:

“Public libraries drive economic opportunity for their community members through skill development and small business support. Nearly 90 percent of public libraries offer digital literacy training programs, through which community members can learn résumé development and job searching and gain new skills to aid in career advancement.”^{lvii}

The Institute of Museum and Library Services is an organization that supports museums and libraries through grants, research and policy development. Through data collection, it maintains a Library Search and Compare function that allows the public to search for libraries by state, city, rural area, suburb, or town. This search also allows users to research programs provided by individual libraries, populations served, and number of visitors to individual libraries.

Institute of Museum and Library Services, <https://www.ims.gov/search-compare/>

Public Libraries in Orange County

Local public library access and services vary per state and county. There are 16 branches within the [Orange County Library System](#) with a multitude of services and programs available online or onsite. Services or programs available include online technology and language classes, accessible computers, free Wi-Fi access, copier and printer services, and scanners. All locations also have Early Literacy Stations in English

and Spanish, which are self-contained computers that provide access to literacy, math, and science software. Four of the locations provide an onsite social worker to assist with social and government services. Information for all available services and locations can be found at their website, <https://www.ocls.info/>.

Vehicle Ownership

Based on census data, of the more than 122 million households in occupied housing units in the United States, approximately 10.3 million, or 8.5 percent, do not own a vehicle (Table 36). In Florida and Orange County, 6.1 and 5.3 percent of households in occupied housing, respectively, do not own a vehicle.

| Vehicle Ownership by Households | | | |
|------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Source: 2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates</i> | | | |
| | Total Households | Number of Households without Access to a Vehicle | Percent of Households without Access to a Vehicle |
| United States | 122,354,219 | 10,344,521 | 8.5% |
| Florida | 7,931,313 | 485,183 | 6.1% |
| Orange County | 468,075 | 24,961 | 5.3% |

Table 36: Vehicle Ownership (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Public Transportation

The following is a list of public transportation resources in the United States and Orange County, Florida:

- The search engine [US Bus Station](#) provides information about bus routes, bus stops, and bus companies per state and county.
- [The American Transportation Association](#) offers information on Larger Transit Agencies, All Transit Agencies & Local Links (by County & City), Rail, Ferry, Statewide, Intercity, & Regional.
- [Lynx](#) public transportation services for Orange, Seminole, and Osceola counties.
- [Sun Rail](#) services operating over 49 miles with 16 stations through Volusia, Seminole, Orange, and Osceola Counties.

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Disabilities

Disabilities

Florida Department of Education

According to the [Florida Department of Education](#), during the 2021-22 school year, nearly 416,000 children were enrolled in Programs for Exceptional Students (excluding gifted students), of which 22,669 were enrolled in Orange County schools (Table 37). In Florida and Orange County, the majority of children were diagnosed with specific learning disabilities.^{lviii}

| Enrollment of Students in Exceptional Programs (2021-22) | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|--|
| <i>Source: Florida Department of Education</i> | | | |
| | Florida | Orange County | |
| Specific Learning Disabilities | 158,637 | 8,848 | |
| Autism Spectrum Disorder | 51,448 | 3,277 | |
| Other Health Impaired | 50,739 | 3,661 | |
| Speech Impaired | 46,764 | 1,265 | |
| Language Impaired | 40,878 | 2,043 | |
| Intellectual Disability | 23,496 | 1,130 | |
| Developmentally Delayed | 21,608 | 1,586 | |
| Emotional or Behavioral Disabilities | 11,859 | 366 | |
| Deaf or Hard of Hearing | 4,169 | 237 | |
| Hospital/Homebound | 2,373 | 79 | |
| Orthopedically Impaired | 2,063 | 200 | |
| Visually Impaired | 1,285 | 29 | |
| Traumatic Brain Injured | 398 | 18 | |
| Established Conditions | 91 | 0 | |
| Dual-Sensory Impaired | 108 | *Less than 10 students | |
| Total | 415,980 | 22,669 | |

Table 37: Special Education (2021-22)

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)

The nation’s special education law is called the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, or IDEA. IDEA defines the term “child with a disability” in order to make special education and related services available to children with disabilities in public schools and Head Start programs. That definition includes specific disability terms, which are also defined by IDEA.^{lix} Based on data collected from the [IDEA Data Center](#), more than 15,000 infants and toddlers, ages 0 through 2, were served by early intervention programs in Florida, accounting for 2.4 percent of the birth through age 2 population. In the United States, 3.2 percent of the population, ages 0 through 2, was served under IDEA, Part C programs (Table 35).^{lx}

| IDEA Part C: Early Intervention, Ages 0-2 (2020-21) | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Source: Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)</i> | | | | | |
| | Birth to 1 Year | 1 to 2 Years | 2 to 3 Years | Total Served Birth through 2 Years | Percentage of Population,¹ Birth through 2 Years |
| U.S. and Outlying Areas | 42,569 | 114,967 | 205,851 | 363,387 | 3.2 |
| Florida | 1,480 | 4,835 | 9,397 | 15,712 | 2.4 |

¹ Percentage of population = Number of infants and toddlers, birth through age 2, served under IDEA, Part C, divided by the estimated U.S. resident population, birth through age 2, multiplied by 100.

Table 38: IDEA Part C: Early Intervention, Ages 0-2 (2020-21)

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Disabilities

As reported by the IDEA Data Center, during the 2020-21 school year, more than 20,600 children, ages 3 to 5, received special education assistance in Florida. The largest group of children received special education for developmental delay, followed by speech or language impairments (Table 36).

| IDEA Part B: Assistance for All Children with Disabilities, Ages 3-5 (2020-21) | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| <i>Source: Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)</i> | | |
| | U.S., Outlying Areas | Florida |
| All Disabilities | 502,391 | 20,664 |
| Developmental Delay | 224,671 | 14,538 |
| Speech or Language Impairments | 178,375 | 3,575 |
| Autism | 60,966 | 1,813 |
| Other Health Impairments | 12,485 | 252 |
| Intellectual Disabilities | 6,077 | 72 |
| Hearing Impairments | 5,682 | 224 |
| Multiple Disabilities | 3,966 | - |
| Orthopedic Impairments | 2,775 | 110 |
| Visual Impairments | 1,508 | 64 |
| Traumatic Brain Injury | 674 | 4 |
| Specific Learning Disabilities | 474 | 3 |
| Emotional Disturbance | 286 | 4 |
| Deaf-Blindness | 167 | 5 |
| <i>- Data Not Available</i> | | |

Table 39: IDEA Part B Child Count, Ages 3-5 (2020-21)

“The **Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)** is a law that makes a free and appropriate public education available to eligible children with disabilities throughout the nation and ensures special education and related services to those children.

“IDEA governs how states and public agencies provide early intervention, special education, and related services to more than 6.5 million eligible infants, toddlers, children, and youth with disabilities.

“Infants and toddlers, birth through age 2, with disabilities and their families receive early intervention services under **IDEA Part C**. Children and youth, ages 3 through 21, receive special education and related services under **IDEA Part B**.”

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act,
<https://sites.ed.gov/idea/about-idea/>

Health and Wellness

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

“Many factors combined affect the health of individuals and communities. Whether a person is healthy or unhealthy is determined by his/her circumstances and environment. To a large extent, factors such as where we live, the state of our environment, genetics, our income and education level, and our relationships with friends and family all have considerable impact on health, whereas the more commonly considered factors such as access and use of health care services often have less of an impact.

The determinants of health include:

- the social and economic environment,
- the physical environment, and
- the person’s individual characteristics and behaviors.

The context of people’s lives determines their health, and so blaming individuals for having poor health or crediting them for good health is inappropriate. Individuals are unlikely to be able to directly control many of the determinants of health. These determinants—or things that make people healthy or not—include the above factors, and many others:

Income and social status – higher income and social status are linked to better health. The greater the gap between the richest and poorest people, the greater the differences in health.

Education – low education levels are linked with poor health, more stress and lower self-confidence.

Physical environment – safe water and clean air, healthy workplaces, safe houses, communities and roads all contribute to good health.

Employment and working conditions – people in employment are healthier, particularly those who have more control over their working conditions.

Social support networks – greater support from families, friends and communities is linked to better health.

Culture – customs and traditions, and the beliefs of the family and community all affect health.

Genetics – inheritance plays a part in determining lifespan, healthiness and the likelihood of developing certain illnesses.

Personal behavior and coping skills – balanced eating, keeping active, smoking, drinking, and how we deal with life’s stresses and challenges all affect health.

Health services – access and use of services that prevent and treat disease influences health.

Gender – men and women suffer from different types of diseases at different ages.”

World Health Organization, <https://www.who.int/>

Environmental Factors

Safe water and clean air are critical environmental factors that contribute to the health and well-being of a community. The [United States Environmental Protection Agency](#)’s mission is to protect health and the environment. EPA provides information and data on a wide range of environmental subjects, such as air and water quality. Through [MyEnvironment](#) information can be found on numerous environmental subjects per location.

Drinking Water Quality

The [Safe Drinking Water Act](#) requires states to report drinking water information periodically to the [United States Environmental Protection Agency](#) (EPA). Data on public water systems by state, city, town, county, or water system can be found through the [Safe Drinking Water Information System \(SDWIS\) Federal Reporting Systems](#).

Drinking Water Violations Include:

- “Failed to follow established monitoring and reporting schedules
- Failed to comply with mandated treatment techniques
- Violated any Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)
- Failed to communicate required information to their customers”

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, [Epa.gov](#)

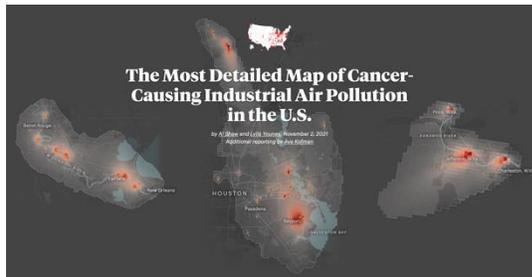
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Health and Wellness

According to data retrieved from SDWIS, in Florida there are more than 20,000 public water facilities, of which 561 serve the population in Orange County. As of the first quarter in 2022, the 561 public water facilities in Orange County received 2,237 site visits which recorded 2,208 violations (3.9 percent of the state total) (Table 40).^{lxi}

| Public Water Systems (2022) | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|------|-----------------------------------|------|-------------|------|------------|------|
| Source: Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) | | | | | | | | |
| | Population Served | | Number and Percent of State Total | | | | | |
| | Count | | Facilities | | Site Visits | | Violations | |
| Florida | 21,458,822 | X | 20,342 | X | 132,328 | X | 56,746 | X |
| Orange County | 1,522,182 | 7.1% | 561 | 2.8% | 2,237 | 1.7% | 2,208 | 3.9% |

Table 40: Public Water Systems (2022)

Air Quality



In November of 2021, [ProPublica](#) conducted an analysis of how much toxic air pollution is emitted from industrial sites posing an increased risk of cancer for surrounding areas. The analysis identified 1,000 hotspots where an increased risk of cancer for communities is unacceptable to the EPA. An [interactive map](#) presents the identified hotspots.

Air agencies provide additional information about the air quality in an area using a uniform reporting system and Air Quality Index (AQI).

“The AQI focuses on health effects that may be experienced within hours or days after exposure to polluted air. It uses a normalized scale from 0 to 500: the higher the AQI value, the greater the level of pollution and the greater the health concern.”^{lxii}

According to the annual summary data of 2021 by the EPA, in Orange County there were 274 days in 2021 with an assigned air quality index value. Of those days, 243 days were rated as “good days” (88.7 percent), 31 were rated “moderate days” (11.3 percent), and 0 days as “unhealthy for sensitive groups.” For context, in Los Angeles County, California, only 11.2 percent of days with an AQI were calculated as “good days,” and 62.2 percent were calculated as “moderate days.”

| Air Quality Index (AQI) Values | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Numerical Value | AQI Levels of Health Concern | Meaning |
| 0-50 | Good | Air quality is considered satisfactory, and air pollution poses little or no risk. |
| 51-100 | Moderate | Air quality is acceptable; however, for some pollutants there may be a moderate health concern for a very small number of people who are unusually sensitive to air pollution. |
| 101-150 | Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups | Members of sensitive groups may experience health effects. The general public is not likely to be affected. |
| 151-200 | Unhealthy | Everyone may begin to experience health effects; members of sensitive groups may experience more serious health effects. |
| 201-300 | Very Unhealthy | Health alert: everyone may experience some serious health effects. |
| 301-500 | Hazardous | Health warnings of emergency conditions. The entire population is more likely to be affected. |

United States Environmental Protection Agency, <https://www.epa.gov/outdoor-air-quality-data/air-data-basic-information>

Health Insurance

Based on census data, 8.7 percent of the United States civilian noninstitutional population lacks health insurance. Florida and Orange County report an even higher percentage of the population that lacks health insurance, 12.7 and 13.2 percent, respectively (Figure 28).

In Florida and Orange County, 8 and 7.9 percent of children, ages 6 to 18, respectively, and 5.3 and 4.8 percent of children under the age of 6, correspondingly, lack health insurance.

“Civilian noninstitutional population: Persons 16 years of age and older residing in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, who are not inmates of institutions (e.g., penal and mental facilities, homes for the aged), and who are not on active duty in the Armed Forces.”
 U.S. Department of Labor, <https://www.dol.gov/>

Percent of Population without Health Insurance

Source: 2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates

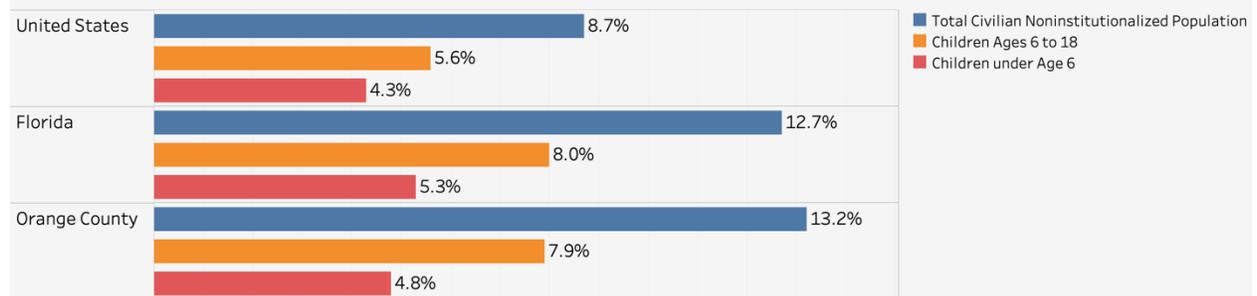


Figure 28: Health Insurance Coverage (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Immunizations

“Vaccination is an important part of keeping children healthy and protected from potentially serious diseases like measles and whooping cough. CDC’s recommended immunization schedule helps protect children from 14 serious diseases by the time they reach 2 years old.

“Local, state, and federal health departments use surveys and other data sources such as immunization information systems (IISs) to estimate vaccination coverage (the proportion of children receiving vaccinations) and identify where additional efforts are needed to increase vaccination coverage.”

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), <https://www.cdc.gov/>

[ChildVaxView](#), created by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, provides national, regional, state, and selected local area vaccination coverage estimates for 2-year-old and 3-year-old children by birth year using interactive maps, trend lines, bar charts, and data tables.^{lxiii} According to Childhood Vaccination Coverage Trend Report, in Florida 70.3 percent of 2-year-olds born in 2018 completed the Combined 7 series vaccination coverage compared with 71.3 percent for the United States.^{lxiv} For 3-year-olds, the percentages were slightly higher for Florida and the United States, at 70.5 and 75.4 percent, respectively. *(Data was not available for Orange County)*. For more information on specific vaccinations administered by age, visit: [ChildVaxView Interactive!](#).

Based on data retrieved from the [Florida Department of Health \(Florida Health Charts\)](#), more than 207,000 children enrolled in kindergarten in Florida schools, of which 12,803 were enrolled in Orange County. Of the children enrolled in kindergarten in Florida, the rate of children who received their necessary immunizations for the 2020-2021 school year was 93.3 percent, and in Orange County the percentage was 89.6.^{lxv}

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Health Professional Shortage Areas

The [Health Resources and Services Administration](#) (HRSA) provides data on health care programs that provide health care to people who are geographically isolated and economically or medically vulnerable. One of the datasets reports on Health Professional Shortage Areas, or HPSAs. The three categories measured within HPSAs are primary care, dental health care, and mental health care. To be considered a primary care HPSA, the population-to-provider ratio must be 3,500:1, a dental care HPSA has a population-to-provider ratio of 5,000:1, and a mental health care HPSA must have a population-to-psychiatrist ratio of 30,000:1. HPSA designations can be determined as follows:^{lxvi}

- A **geographic location** (a county or service area) with a shortage of providers for the entire population in that area,
- A **population group** within a geographic area (for example: low-income population, Medicaid-eligible population, migrant population, homeless population) with a shortage of providers,
- Or a **facility** (for example: comprehensive health center, correctional facility, federally qualified health center or other public facility) with a shortage of providers.

Orange County reports 28 HPSAs: 12 for primary care, 12 for dental care, and 4 for mental health care. The county has three facilities that report a shortage of primary, dental, and mental health care providers: Central Florida CI, Community Health Centers, Inc., and Health Care Center for the Homeless, Inc. The remaining 25 HPSAs are for low-income populations, indicating that the population earning less than 200 percent of the federal poverty level in each of these areas is underserved (Table 41).^{lxvii}

| Orange County Health Professional Shortage Areas (2020-21) | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| <i>Source: Health Resources Service Administration</i> | | | |
| HPSA Name | Discipline | HPSA Type | Last Update |
| Central FL CI | Primary, Mental Health, and Dental Health | Facility | 4/14/2022 |
| Community Health Centers | Primary, Mental Health, and Dental Health | Facility | 4/14/2022 |
| Health Care Center for the Homeless | Primary, Mental Health, and Dental Health | Facility | 4/14/2022 |
| LI - Meadow Woods | Primary Care | Population Group | 4/14/2022 |
| LI - Oak Ridge | Primary Care | Population Group | 4/14/2022 |
| LI - Parramore | Primary Care | Population Group | 4/14/2022 |
| LI - Alafaya | Primary Care | Population Group | 4/14/2022 |
| LI - Apopka/Winter Garden | Primary Care | Population Group | 4/14/2022 |
| LI - Azalea Park | Primary Care | Population Group | 4/14/2022 |
| LI - North Winter Park | Primary Care | Population Group | 4/14/2022 |
| LI - Pine Hills | Primary Care | Population Group | 4/14/2022 |
| LI - East Orange | Primary Care | Population Group | 4/14/2022 |
| LI - Hoffner | Dental Health | Population Group | 4/14/2022 |
| LI - Parramore | Dental Health | Population Group | 4/14/2022 |
| LI - South Winter Park | Dental Health | Population Group | 4/14/2022 |
| LI - Southwest Orange | Dental Health | Population Group | 4/14/2022 |
| LI - Alafaya | Dental Health | Population Group | 4/14/2022 |
| LI - Apopka | Dental Health | Population Group | 4/14/2022 |
| LI - North Winter Park | Dental Health | Population Group | 4/14/2022 |
| LI - Pine Hills | Dental Health | Population Group | 4/14/2022 |
| LI - Winter Garden/Ocoee | Dental Health | Population Group | 4/14/2022 |
| LI - Aspire Region 7 MHCA | Mental Health | Population Group | 4/14/2022 |
| <i>LI = Low-Income Population</i> | | | |

Table 41: Orange County Health Professional Shortage Areas (2020-21)

Health Literacy

The ability to read, comprehend, and communicate health-related information is essential; during a global health crisis, the impact of illiteracy can be devastating. According to the CDC, “people’s reading, writing and numbers’ skills are only a part of health literacy. People do need strong literacy and numeracy skills to make it easier to understand and use health information and services. But research shows that many health and health care activities are unfamiliar, complicated, and technical to most people.”^{lxviii} “Even people who read well and are comfortable using numbers can face health literacy issues when:

- They aren’t familiar with medical terms or how their bodies work.
- They have to interpret statistics and evaluate risks and benefits that affect their health and safety.
- They are diagnosed with a serious illness and are scared and confused.
- They have health conditions that require complicated self-care.
- They are voting on an issue affecting the community’s health and relying on unfamiliar technical information.”^{lxix}

The Program for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC) has created a [U.S. Skills Map: State and County Indicators of Adult Literacy and Numeracy](#) that allows users to obtain data on literacy and numeracy skills levels. When it comes to health literacy, there are three levels of comprehension; the green box to the right describes each level.

In the United States, 22 percent of adults reportedly scored at or below Level 1 for health literacy, meaning they are considered to be “at risk for difficulties using or comprehending print material.” In Florida and Orange County, 24 percent of adults scored at or below Level 1 for health literacy (Table 42).

| Health Literacy (2012 and 2017) | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| <i>Source: National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)</i> | | | |
| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 |
| United States | 22% | 32% | 46% |
| Florida | 24% | 34% | 42% |
| Orange County | 24% | 32% | 44% |

Table 42: Health Literacy (2012 and 2017)

Health Literacy Levels

Level 1: “Adults at this level can be considered **at risk for difficulties using or comprehending print material**. Adults at the upper end of this level can read short texts, in print or online, and understand the meaning well enough to perform simple tasks, such as filling out a short form, but **drawing inferences or combining multiple sources of text may be too difficult**. Adults who are below level 1 may only be able to understand very basic vocabulary or find very specific information on a familiar topic. Some adults below level 1 may struggle to do this and **may be functionally illiterate**.”

Level 2: “Adults at this level can be considered nearing proficiency but still struggling to perform tasks with text-based information. Such adults may be able to read print and digital texts, relate multiple pieces of information within or across a couple of documents, compare and contrast, and draw simple inferences. They can navigate in a digital environment to access key information, such as finding two main benefits of one product over another. However, **more complex inferencing and evaluation may be too difficult**.”

Level 3: “Adults at this level can be considered proficient at working with information and ideas in texts. They have a range of higher literacy skills from the ability to understand, interpret, and synthesize information across multiple, complex texts to the ability to evaluate the reliability of sources and infer sophisticated meanings and complex ideas from written sources.”

National Center for Education Statistics,
<https://nces.ed.gov/surveys/piaac/skillsmap/>

Prevalent Health Problems

Asthma

According to data gathered from the [Florida Department of Health \(Florida Health Charts\)](#), there were 2,634 children between the ages of 1 and 5 hospitalized due to asthma, a rate of 223.2 per 100,000 children. Orange County reported a lower rate of 203.7 (Table 43).

| Asthma Hospitalization Ages 1-5 per 100,000 Children (2020) | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| <i>Source: FLHealthCHARTS</i> | | |
| | Number | Rate |
| Florida | 2,634 | 223.2 |
| Orange County | 179 | 203.7 |

Table 43: Asthma Hospitalization Ages 1-5 (2020)

According to the [Florida Environmental Public Health](#), “Data on asthma are compiled and used by the Florida Asthma Program to assess the burden of asthma in Florida, and to monitor and evaluate the impact and effectiveness of efforts over time.”^{lxx} Table 44 contains information on the rate of hospitalizations and emergency department (ED) visits for children between the ages of 0 and 14 during 2020 in Orange County. Compared with Florida, hospitalization rates and ED visits were higher in Orange County.

| Rate of Asthma Hospitalizations & ED Visits: Age-Adjusted Rate of Asthma Hospitalizations per 10,000 Children Ages 0-14 (2020) | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| <i>Source: Florida Tracking Environmental Public Health</i> | | |
| | Hospitalizations Rate | ED Rate |
| Florida | 0.82 | 8.93 |
| Orange County | 1.03 | 9.05 |

Table 44: Asthma Hospitalization & ED Visit Rates (2020)

Obesity

According to [The State of Obesity: Better Policies for a Healthier America 2021](#), Florida has the 42nd highest adult obesity rate in the nation, at 28.4 percent.^{lxxi} Highest rates of obesity were seen for those ages 45-64 (32.9 percent) and among Black residents (35.7 percent). The report also includes data from 2018 among WIC participants, ages 2-4, which indicated that 13.3 percent of participants were identified as obese.

Diabetes and Hypertension

Among the most common obesity-related diseases reported are diabetes and hypertension. In Florida 11.8 percent of the adult population had diabetes (2020), and 33.5 percent had hypertension (2019), ranking Florida 17th and 19th in the nation, respectively.

Oral Health

Cavities (also known as caries or tooth decay) are one of the most common chronic diseases of childhood in the United States. Untreated cavities can cause pain and infections that may lead to problems with eating, speaking, playing, and learning. Children who have poor oral health often miss more school and receive lower grades than children who do not.^{lxxii}

The National Survey of Children’s Health Survey from the [Data Resource Center for Child & Adolescent Health](#) provides national and state data on a variety of health-related subjects. According to the 2019-20 survey, in the United States 78.3 percent of parents or guardians indicated the condition of their children’s teeth was “excellent” or “very good,” 16.1 percent rated the condition as “good,” and 5.6 percent rated the condition as “fair or poor” (Table 45). Florida had similar percentages on all ratings.

The survey also released respondents’ data on children’s oral health (toothaches, bleeding gums, decayed teeth, or cavities); 14.3 and 15.5 percent of the respondents in the United States and Florida, correspondingly, indicated their children had one or more oral health problems.

| National Survey of Children's Health (2019-20) | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| <i>Source: Data Resource Center for Child & Adolescent Health</i> | | |
| How would you describe the condition of this child’s teeth, age 1-17 years? | United States | Florida |
| Excellent or Very Good | 78.3 | 78.3 |
| Good | 16.1 | 16.0 |
| Fair or Poor | 5.6 | 5.7 |
| During the past 12 months, has this child had oral health problems such as toothaches, bleeding gums or decayed teeth or cavities, age 1-17 years? | United States | Florida |
| One or more oral health problems | 14.3 | 15.5 |
| No oral health problems | 85.7 | 84.5 |

Table 45: National Survey on Children’s Health (2019-20)

Dentist-to-Population Ratio

As per the [2022 County Health Rankings](#) (utilizing 2020 data), in Florida there were 13,322 dentists, of which 718 were in Orange County. The ratio of dentists per residents in Florida and was 1 to 1,630, and in Orange County the ratio of dentists per residents was 1 to 1,960 residents.

Find a Dentist

[InsureKidsNow.gov](#) provides information on free- or low-cost health and dental coverage for children and teenagers through Medicaid and/or the Children’s Health Insurance Program. To find a pediatric dentist who accepts Medicaid and CHIP, use the [Dentist Locator](#).

Leading Causes of Death

According to data gathered from [CDC Wonder](#), the top two leading causes of death in Florida and Orange County were cardiovascular diseases and malignant neoplasms (cancer). Table 46 illustrates the top 10 leading causes of death (sorted by state rank), as well as the death rates per 100,000 residents.

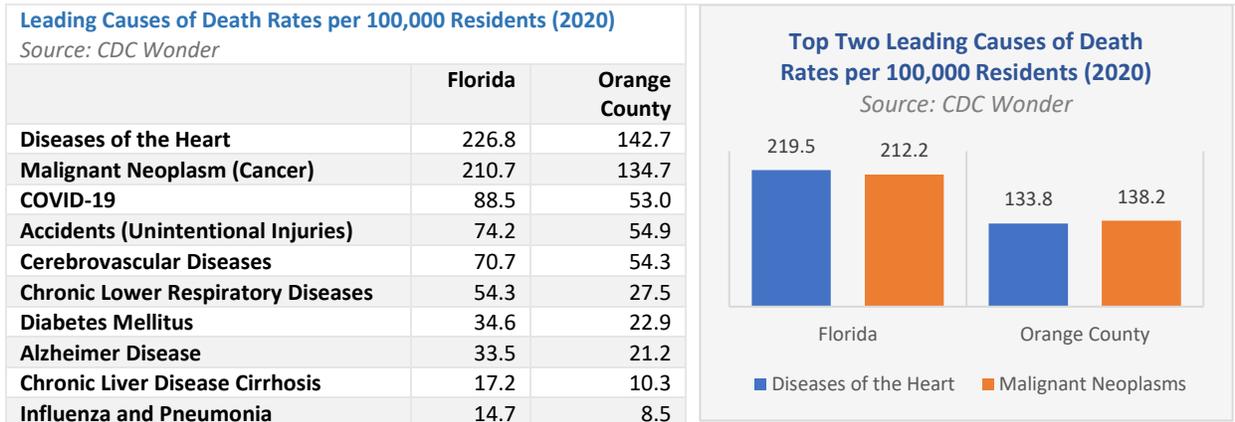


Table 46: Leading Causes of Death (2020)

Maternal and Infant Health

Fertility/Birth Rates

According to U.S. census data, there was a birth rate of 52 per 1,000 women in the United States for women between the ages of 15 and 50 years in the past 12 months (Figure 29). In Florida and Orange County, 48 and 50 women, ages 15 to 50, per 1,000, respectively, gave birth in the past 12 months.

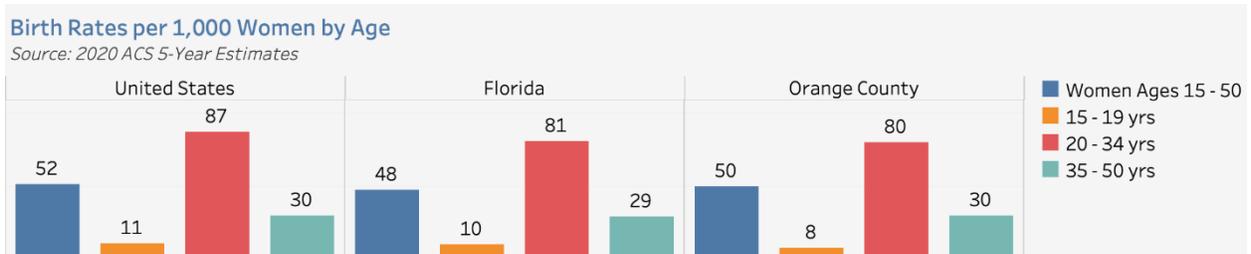


Figure 29: Birth Rates per 1,000 Women (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

NOTE: Census estimates report on the number of women who gave birth in the past 12 months; the 2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates reports on the average of five years from 2016 to 2020.

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Teen Pregnancy

According to the [Florida Department of Health \(Florida Health Charts\)](#), almost 9,000 infants were born to teen mothers, ages 15-19, in Florida, a birth rate of 15 per 1,000 women, down from 16.2 in 2019. In Orange County, 599 infants were born to teen mothers in 2020, with a corresponding rate of 12.9 (Table 47).^{lxxiii}

| Births by Mothers' Age, Ages 15-19 (2019-20) | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|------|
| <i>Source: FLHealthCHARTS</i> | | | | |
| | 2020 | | 2019 | |
| | Count | Rate | Count | Rate |
| Florida | 8,918 | 15.0 | 9,541 | 16.2 |
| Orange County | 599 | 12.9 | 602 | 13.2 |

Table 47: Teen Births (2019-20)

Prenatal Health Care

Based on data retrieved from the [Florida Department of Health \(Florida Health Charts\)](#), in Florida and Orange County, 2.4 and 2.7 percent of women who gave birth in 2020, correspondingly, did not receive prenatal health care, a total of 4,755 and 362 women, respectively. In Florida and Orange County, 6.8 and 14 percent of women who gave birth in 2020 had an unknown prenatal care status, correspondingly (Table 48).^{lxxiv}

| Prenatal Health Care (2020) | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------|--------|---------|
| <i>Source: FLHealthCHARTS</i> | | | | | | |
| | | None | Unknown | First | Second | Third |
| | | Florida | Count | 4,755 | 14,187 | 148,794 |
| | Percent | 2.4 | 6.8 | 76.1 | 16.7 | 4.7 |
| Orange County | Count | 362 | 2,197 | 10,652 | 2,026 | 466 |
| | Percent | 2.7 | 14.0 | 78.9 | 15.0 | 3.5 |

Table 48: Prenatal Health Care (2020)

Low Birthweight Babies

As reported by [Florida Department of Health \(Florida Health Charts\)](#), of the 209,645 live births in 2020 in Florida, more than 18,000 were born with a low birthweight (8.7 per 1,000 infants) and more than 3,100 were born with a very low birthweight (1.5 per 1,000). In Orange County the rate of infants who were born with low birthweight was slightly higher at 8.8 per 1,000, but the rate of infants who were born with a very low birthweight was the same at 1.5 per 1,000 (Table 49).^{lxxv}

| Live Underweight Births, Number and Rate per 1,000 Infants (2020) | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------|------|
| <i>Source: FLHealthCHARTS</i> | | | | | |
| | Total births | Low (- 2500 grams / 5.5 pounds) | | Very Low (- 1500 grams / 3.3 pounds) | |
| | | Number | Rate | Number | Rate |
| Florida | 209,645 | 18,256 | 8.7 | 3,191 | 1.5 |
| Orange County | 15,703 | 1,388 | 8.8 | 242 | 1.5 |

Table 49: Babies with Low Birthweight (2020)

“**Low birthweight** is defined as less than 2500 grams, or 5 ½ pounds. It is also common to classify low birthweight births into **moderately low birthweight** (1500-2499 grams) and **very low birthweight** (less than 1500 grams, or 3 1/3 pounds). These classifications are useful because they often correspond to clinical characteristics – increasing morbidities or illnesses with decreasing birthweight. Babies born too small are often born too soon. While the causes of low birthweight and preterm birth may be different in some cases, there is significant overlap within these populations of infants.”

March of Dimes,
<https://www.marchofdimes.org>

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Infant Mortality

Data obtained from [Florida Department of Health \(Florida Health Charts\)](#) reports that in 2020 there were 1,213 infant deaths (a rate of 5.8 infants per 1,000 live births), of which 800 were neonatal and 413 were postneonatal infant deaths.^{lxxvi} At 5.2, Orange County had a lower infant death rate than Florida.

| Infant Mortality (2020) | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|-------|----------|-------|--------------|-------|
| <i>Source: FLHealthCHARTS</i> | | | | | | |
| | Infant | | Neonatal | | Postneonatal | |
| | Count | Rate* | Count | Rate* | Count | Rate* |
| Florida | 1,213 | 5.8 | 800 | 3.8 | 413 | 2.0 |
| Orange County | 82 | 5.2 | 60 | 3.8 | 22 | 1.4 |

**Per 1,000 live births.*

Table 50: Infant Mortality (2020)

Fetal death: spontaneous intrauterine death of a fetus at any time during pregnancy.
Perinatal death: death of an infant between 20 weeks gestation through 27 days after birth.
Neonatal death: death of an infant less than 28 days old.
Postneonatal death: death of a newborn between 28 days and 1 year of age expressed per 1,000 live births.
Infant death: death of an infant under age 1.

Centers for Disease Control, <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/births.htm>

Prenatal Substance Exposure

According to the [Florida Department of Health](#), there were a total of 1,238 live births with neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS) in 2019, of which 67 were in Orange County.^{lxxvii} Table 51 shows the number of live births born with NAS by quarter, total numbers, and rates for 2019.

| NAS Case Counts and Rates per 10,000 Live Births (2019) | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------|-------|--------|--------------|-------------|
| <i>Source: Florida Department of Health</i> | | | | | | |
| | Quarter 2019 | | | | Total | Rate |
| | First | Second | Third | Fourth | | |
| Florida | 296 | 303 | 336 | 303 | 1,238 | 56.3 |
| Orange County | 12 | 20 | 26 | 19 | 67 | 40.3 |

Table 51: NAS Counts and Rates (2019)

“Neonatal abstinence syndrome (also called NAS) is a group of conditions caused when a baby withdraws from certain drugs he’s exposed to in the womb before birth.”

March of Dimes, <https://www.marchofdimes.org/>

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Nutrition

Nutrition

The **Food and Nutrition Service (FNS)** is an agency of the United States Department of Agriculture established in 1969. FNS “works to end hunger and obesity through the administration of 15 federal nutrition assistance programs including WIC, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), and school meals.” The program’s mission is to “increase food security and reduce hunger by providing children and low-income people access to food, a healthful diet and nutrition education in a way that supports American agriculture and inspires public confidence. No American should have to go hungry.”

USDA Food and Nutrition Service, <https://www.fns.usda.gov/about-fns>

“**SNAP** provides nutrition benefits to supplement the food budget of needy families so they can purchase healthy food and move toward self-sufficiency.”

USDA Food and Nutrition Service, <https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program>

“The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for **Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)** provides federal grants to states for supplemental foods, health care referrals, and nutrition education for low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, and non-breastfeeding postpartum women, and to infants and children up to age 5 who are found to be at nutritional risk.”

USDA Food and Nutrition Service, <https://www.fns.usda.gov/wic>

“The **National School Lunch Program (NSLP)** is a federally assisted meal program operating in public and nonprofit private schools and residential child care institutions. It provides nutritionally balanced, low-cost or free lunches to children each school day. The program was established under the National School Lunch Act, signed by President Harry Truman in 1946.”

USDA Food and Nutrition Service, <https://www.fns.usda.gov/nslp>

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

As of February 2022, Florida was home to more than 1.5 million households (nearly 2.8 million individuals) that received food stamps (Table 52).^{lxxviii} In Orange County, there were more than 102,000 households with more than 190,000 individuals who received food stamps.

| Food Stamp Clients (February 2022) | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Source: Florida Department of Children and Families | | |
| | Households | Individuals |
| Florida | 1,555,501 | 2,793,639 |
| Orange County | 102,705 | 192,614 |

Table 52: Food Stamp Clients (2022)

Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)

The special supplemental nutrition program for **Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)** is a federal program providing support to low-income pregnant, nursing, and non-nursing postpartum women and children, ages 0 to 5. The program is designed to provide supplemental foods, nutrition education, and referrals for health care services. As January of 2022, average monthly WIC participation in Florida reached 388,523. Approximately 53 percent of WIC recipients are children (206,728), 23 percent are women (88,845), and 24 percent are infants (92,950).^{lxxix}

National School Lunch Program

The Florida School System’s Free and Reduced Lunch program provides meals to low-income children while attending public school. During the 2021-22 school year, 62.1 and 60.9 percent of students in Florida and Orange County schools, correspondingly, were eligible for free or reduced-price meals (Table 53).^{lxxx}

| Free and Reduced-Price Lunch (2021-22) | | | |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Source: Florida Department of Education | | | |
| | Total Members | # Free or Reduced-Priced with USDA Multiplier (Other USDA Certification) | |
| Florida | 2,833,179 | 1,758,602 | 62.1% |
| Orange County | 203,224 | 123,789 | 60.9% |

Table 53: Free and Reduced-Price Lunch (2021-22)

Food Insecurity

Food deprivation and its measure are often referred to as *Food Insecurity*.

Food insecurity happens when a healthy lifestyle for all members of a household is not sustainable due to inconsistent food access. Whether short-term or long-term, food insecurity indicates when people cannot purchase food due to monetary restrictions.

In 2019 in the United States, more than 35 million residents lived in a household in which they did not always know where they would find their next meal. An estimated 10.7 million children under the age of 18 in the United States lived in homes that were unable to consistently access enough and nutritious foods, a rate of 14.6 percent.^{lxxxix}

In Florida 12 percent of the total population lived without access to enough and nutritious foods. The food insecurity rate for children was even higher, 17.1 percent, which accounted for 723,540 children (Figure 31).

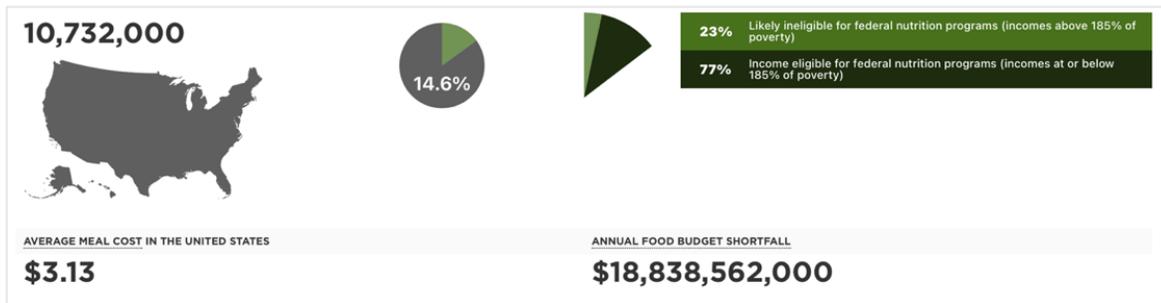


Figure 30: Food Insecurity in United States (2019)

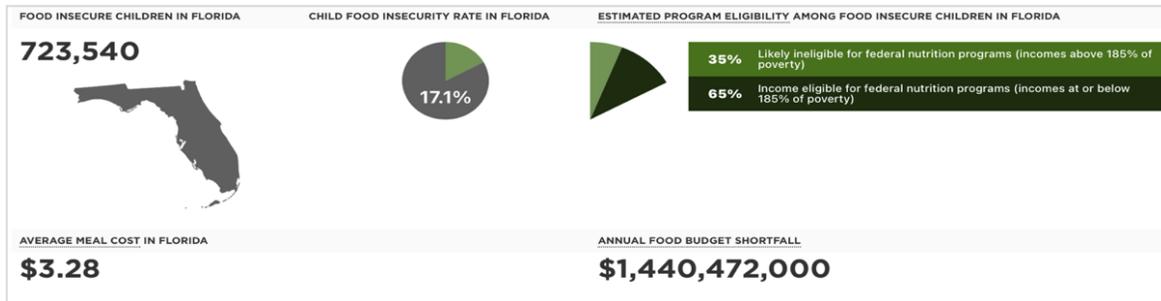


Figure 31: Food Insecurity in Florida (2019)

The overall food insecurity rate in Orange County was 11.2 percent. The overall child food insecurity rate was higher, at 16 percent. There were 48,120 children who experienced food insecurity in Orange County (Table 54).^{lxxxii}

| Food Insecurity (2019) | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Source: Feeding America</i> | | | |
| | Food Insecurity Rate (Full Pop.) | Child Food Insecurity Rate | Estimated Number of Food-Insecure Children |
| Florida | 12.0% | 17.1% | 723,540 |
| Orange County | 11.2% | 16.0% | 48,120 |

Table 54: Food Insecurity (2019)

[CLICK HERE to find your local food bank.](#)

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MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?
Nutrition

Food Deserts

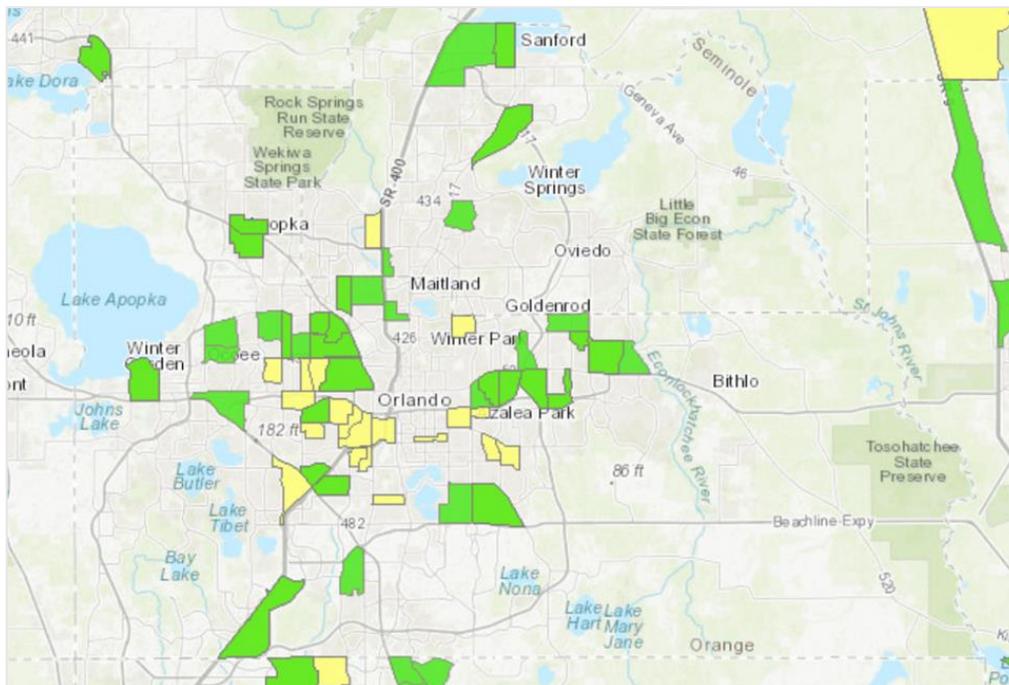
Food deserts are areas where it is difficult to access healthy food, either from cost restrictions or lack of availability. In these areas, whether urban or rural, there may be no food available for purchase, or, if they do have convenience stores or fast food, grocery stores with nutritious choices are absent.

A 1-mile marker is used in densely populated urban areas, while a 10-mile marker is used in more sparsely populated rural areas. In the United States it is estimated that 23.5 million people live in food deserts, of which 13.5 million are low-income families.^{lxxxiii}

The USDA, Treasury, and Health and Human Services have defined a food desert as a census tract with a substantial share of residents who live in low-income areas that have low levels of access to a grocery store or healthy, affordable food retail outlet. Census tracts qualify as food deserts if they meet low-income and low-access thresholds:

1. They qualify as "**low-income communities**" based on having: a) a poverty rate of 20 percent or greater, OR b) a median family income at or below 80 percent of the area median family income; AND
2. They qualify as "**low-access communities**" based on the determination that at least 500 persons and/or at least 33 percent of the census tract's population live more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store (10 miles, in the case of non-metropolitan census tracts).

[FOOD ACCESS RESEARCH ATLAS](#) (click on title for interactive map)



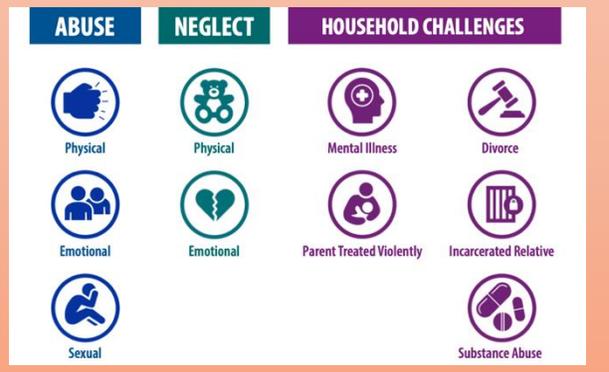
Areas shaded in **green** are low-income census tracts where a significant number or share of residents is more than **1 mile (urban) and 10 miles (rural)** from the nearest supermarket.

Areas shaded in **yellow** are low-income census tracts where a significant number of households have **low vehicle access** or a significant number or share of residents are **more than 20 miles** from the nearest supermarket.

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

“Adverse childhood experiences, or ACEs, are preventable, potentially traumatic events that occur in childhood (0-17 years) such as neglect, experiencing or witnessing violence, and having a family member attempt or die by suicide. Also included are aspects of a child’s environment that can undermine their sense of safety, stability, and bonding, such as growing up in a household with substance use; mental health problems; or instability due to parental separation or incarceration of a parent, sibling or other member of the household.” (Figure taken from the FY2021-24 Adverse Childhood Experience Prevention Strategy, developed by the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control.)

Centers for Disease Control, <https://www.cdc.gov/>



Safety and Crime

According to data published by the [FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting \(UCR\) Program](#), in 2019, there were more than 542,000 offenses reported for Florida, of which more than 25,000 offenses were reported for Orange County.^{lxxxiv} The most reported offenses were property crimes (larceny-theft) followed by violent crimes (aggravated assault) (Table 55).

Number of Reported Offenses by Type of Crime (2019)

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

| | Florida | Orange County |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Violent Crime | 81,270 | 4,874 |
| Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter | 1,122 | 58 |
| Rape | 8,456 | 437 |
| Robbery | 16,217 | 1,112 |
| Aggravated Assault | 55,475 | 3,267 |
| Property Crime | 460,846 | 20,832 |
| Burglary | 63,396 | 3,236 |
| Larceny-Theft | 358,402 | 15,470 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 39,048 | 2,126 |
| Total | 542,116 | 25,706 |

Number of offenses reported by the sheriff’s office/county police department.

Table 55: Number of Reported Crimes by Type of Crime (2019)

“Violent crime is composed of four offenses: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crimes are defined in the UCR Program as those offenses that involve force or threat of force.”

“Property crime includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The object of the theft-type offenses is the taking of money or property, but there is no force or threat of force against the victims. The property crime category includes arson because the offense involves the destruction of property; however, arson victims may be subjected to force.”

FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting Program, <https://www.fbi.gov/>

Prevalence of Drug and/or Alcohol Abuse

Based on data collected from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s [CDC Wonder](#), a system for disseminating public health data and information, in 2020 there were more than 96,000 drug-induced deaths and more than 49,000 alcohol-induced deaths in the United States, with corresponding rates of 29.2 and 14.9 per 100,000 residents (Table 56).

Florida reported 7,480 drug-induced deaths (a rate of 34.4 per 100,000 residents), of which 364 were in Orange County. Statewide there were 3,419 alcohol-induced deaths (a rate of 15.7 per 100,000 residents), of which 111 were in Orange County.^{lxxxv}

2022 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start (OCHS)
MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?
Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

Drug- and Alcohol-Induced Deaths (Number and Rates per 100,000 Residents) (2020)
 Source: CDC Wonder

| | United States | | Florida | | Orange County | |
|------------------------------|---------------|------|---------|------|---------------|------|
| | Number | Rate | Number | Rate | Number | Rate |
| Total Drug-Induced | 96,096 | 29.2 | 7,480 | 34.4 | 364 | 25.9 |
| Total Alcohol-Induced | 49,061 | 14.9 | 3,419 | 15.7 | 111 | 7.9 |

Table 56: Drug- and Alcohol-Induced Deaths (2020)

Opioid Epidemic

Opioid Prescriptions

According to data gathered from the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#) (CDC), the retail opioid prescriptions dispensed per 100 persons in 2020 in Florida and Orange County were 43.3 and 35.7, respectively.

Opioid Prescriptions Key Highlights

- “The overall national opioid dispensing rate declined from 2012 to 2020, and in 2020, the dispensing rate had fallen to the lowest in 15 years, for which we have data at 43.3 prescriptions per 100 persons (total of more than 142 million opioid prescriptions).
- However, in 2020, dispensing rates continued to remain very high in certain areas across the country.
- In 3.6 percent of U.S. counties, enough opioid prescriptions were dispensed for every person to have one.
- While the overall opioid dispensing rate in 2020 was 43.3 prescriptions per 100 people, some counties had rates that were nine times higher than that.”

Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), <https://www.cdc.gov/>

Pill Distribution

The [Washington Post](#) gained access to the “database maintained by the Drug Enforcement Administration that tracks the path of every single pain pill sold in the United States – from manufacturers and distributors to pharmacies in every town and city.”^{lxxxvi}

According to the data retrieved from the *Washington Post* dashboard, from 2006 to 2014, more than 6 billion prescription pain pills were supplied in Florida, of which 348,999,464 were prescribed in Orange County. The largest distributor of pain pills in Florida and Orange County was Walgreen Co., as detailed in Table 57.

Pain Pill Distributors, Manufacturers, and Pharmacies (2006-14)
 Source: *The Washington Post*

| | Pills | # of Pills Per Person, per Year | Distributors | | Manufacturers | Pharmacies – Most Received Pills |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | Name | # of Pills Dispensed | | |
| Florida | 6,844,470,981 | N/A | Walgreen Co. | 1,611,858,280 | Actavis Pharma, Inc. | Walgreens Mail Service, Inc., Orlando |
| Orange County | 348,999,464 | 34 | Walgreen Co. | 128,049,910 | Actavis Pharma, Inc. | Walgreens Mail Service, Inc., Orlando |

Table 57: Pain Pill Distributors, Manufacturers, and Pharmacies (2006-14)

2022 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start (OCHS)
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Child Abuse and Neglect

[Fostering Court Improvement](#) is a nonprofit organization dedicated to the philosophy that "anything worth doing is worth measuring." The organization works with existing data from the [Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System \(AFCARS\)](#) and the [National Child Abuse and Neglect Data Systems \(NCANDS\)](#) to create reports covering child maltreatment and foster care to facilitate discussions among local decision makers and organizations.

Florida is one of 11 states that makes their child welfare data accessible to the public. Data is available by judicial district, county, and child welfare region. Based on data collected, from October 2018 to September 2019, in Florida there were 302,393 reports of child maltreatment, of which 74.8 percent were subjects of maltreatment investigations. During this period, more than 29,000 victim reports were documented. In Orange County, there were 21,221 child maltreatment reports, of which 15,543 were maltreatment investigations, resulting in 1,732 victim reports (Table 58).^{lxxxvii}

| Children Subjects of Maltreatment Reports (Duplicated) (October 2018 - September 2019) | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|---------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| <i>Source: Fostering Court Improvement</i> | | | | | | | |
| | Maltreatment | | Victim Reports | | | | |
| | Reports | Investigations | Total | Neglect | Physical Abuse | Sexual Abuse | Other Abuse |
| Florida | 302,393 | 226,148 (74.8%) | 29,487 | 15,270 | 1,965 | 2,315 | 9,937 |
| Orange County | 21,221 | 15,543 (73.2%) | 1,732 | 752 | 133 | 182 | 665 |

Table 58: Children Subjects of Maltreatment Reports (2018-19)

Foster Care

Children in foster care are categorically eligible for Head Start services, regardless of the foster families' incomes. Between October 2019 and September 2020, a total of 37,819 children were served in Florida, of which 1,986 were in Orange County. The average daily numbers of children in foster care in Florida and Orange County were 23,766 and 1,270, respectively (Table 59).^{lxxxviii}

| Children Served in Foster Care (October 2019 - September 2020) | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------|
| <i>Source: Fostering Court Improvement</i> | | | |
| | Total Children Served | Average Daily Children in Care | Rank |
| Florida | 37,819 | 23,766 | N/A |
| Orange County | 1,986 | 1,270 | 59 |

Table 59: Children Served in Foster Care (2019-20)

2022 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start (OCHS)

MODULE 4: What other organizations serve these community(ies)?

Federal- and/or State-Funded Preschool Programs

MODULE 4: WHAT OTHER ORGANIZATIONS SERVE THESE COMMUNITY(IES)?

Federal- and/or State-Funded Preschool Programs

Based on the 2021 State of Preschool report, issued by the [National Institution for Early Education Research \(NIEER\)](#), in the United States approximately 29 percent of 4-year-olds and 5 percent of 3-year-olds were served in state-funded preschool programs in 2020-21.

From the [Executive Summary](#):

“The pandemic has highlighted and intensified longstanding problems in early childhood education (ECE). The pandemic wiped out a decade of progress increasing enrollment in state-funded preschool programs. Large enrollment losses also afflicted preschool special education and Head Start (down by one-third). Yet, even after the nation recovers from the pandemic, most children will lack access to publicly-funded preschool programs, and access to adequately funded programs that meet basic quality standards will remain even less common. Without major changes in public policies, there is no prospect for access to high-quality preschool to meaningfully improve in most of the nation any time soon.”

Nationwide there are 63 pre-K programs in 44 states and Washington, D.C.; enrollment in state-funded pre-K programs declined in almost all states (Figure 32). During the 2020-21 school year, approximately 1.36 million children were served in pre-K programs, down from 1.64 million the year before. Of the 1.36 million children served, 1.15 million were 4-year-olds and 187,000 were 3-year-olds. Total state pre-K spending during the 2020-21 school year was more than \$9.4 billion, with a state spending average of \$7,011 per child.

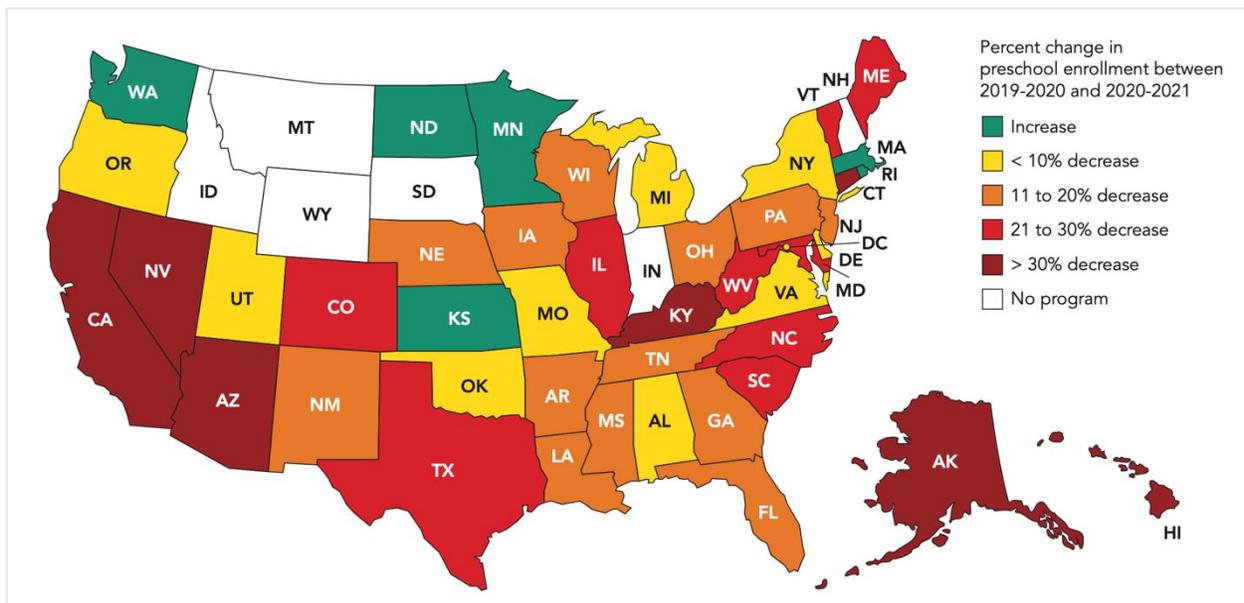


Figure 32: Pre-K Enrollment Change (2019-20 to 2020-21)

2022 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start (OCHS)

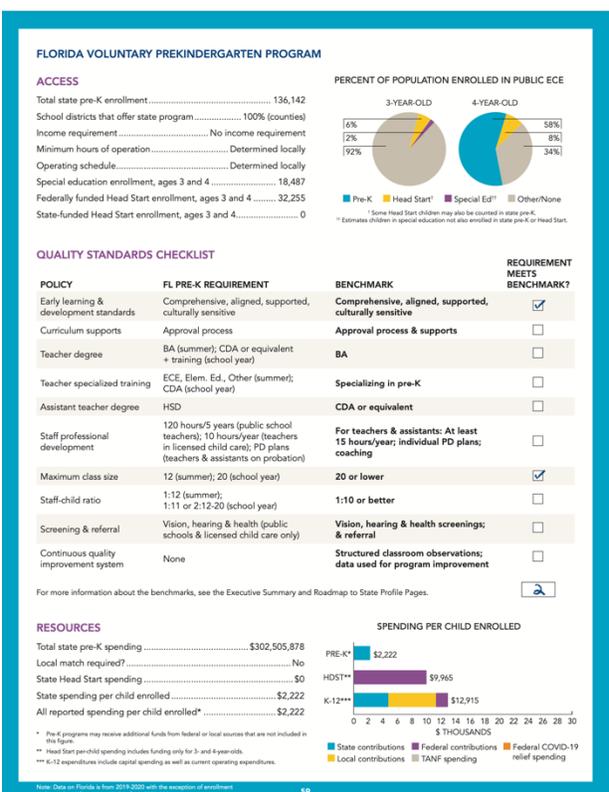
MODULE 4: What other organizations serve these community(ies)?

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Florida Overview

Florida ranks 4th for access and enrollment of 4-year-olds but does not serve any 3-year-olds. During the 2020-21 school year, programs enrolled 58 percent of all 4-year-old children. The state is 41st in state spending, with per-child spending of only \$2,222 and has met **only 2 of the current 10 quality standards benchmarks**. During the 2020-21 program year, 136,142 children were enrolled in pre-K programs, 18,487 in special education programs, and 32,255 in federally funded Head Start programs. Total state funding for the Florida Voluntary Prekindergarten program was \$302,505,878.

Click for full size: [Florida State Profile](#).



2022 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start (OCHS)

MODULE 4: What other organizations serve these community(ies)?

Federal- and/or State-Funded Preschool Programs

Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Program (VPK)

Based on data collected from the January 19, 2022, Voluntary Prekindergarten Estimating Conference of [Florida's Office of Economic and Demographic Research](#), at the end of the 2020-21 program year, Florida enrolled a total of 134,801 children in its Voluntary Prekindergarten (VPK) Education Program, of which more than 10,000 were in Orange County. Members of the Office of Economic and Demographic Research projected a 4-year-old population of 238,459 in the state, of which 153,314 are expected to participate in the VPK program, a participation rate of 64.3 percent. For the next program year, 2022-23, VPK enrollment is projected to increase to 169,999 statewide. ^{lxxxix}

In Orange County the 4-year-old population was projected to reach 17,968, of which 12,164 are expected to participate in the VPK program, a participation rate of 67.7 percent. Similar to the state, VPK enrollment for the 2022-23 program year is expected to increase in Orange County with a projected enrollment of 13,813.

For additional information regarding the number of children served in VPK program by center, please use the following website: <https://vpkrates.floridaearlylearning.com/home/>.

| Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Program (VPK) (2021-22) | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------|--|
| Source: Office of Economic and Demographic Research | | | | | | |
| | 2020-21 VPK Enrollment | Projected Oct. 1, 2021, 4-Year-Old Population | Projected Enrollment (2021-22 Program Yr.) | Participation Rate | Projected Enrollment (2022-23 Program Yr.) | |
| Florida | 134,801 | 238,459 | 153,314 | 64.3% | 169,999 | |
| Orange County | 10,534 | 17,968 | 12,164 | 67.7% | 13,813 | |

Table 60: Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Program (VPK) (2021-22)

"Florida was one of the first states in the country to offer free prekindergarten for all 4-year-olds, regardless of family income. The **Voluntary Prekindergarten (VPK) Education Program** [...] prepares early learners for success in kindergarten and beyond. [...] Children must live in Florida and be 4 years old on or before September 1 of the current school year" to be eligible. The program "helps build a strong foundation for school using educational materials that are geared to various stages in a child's development. [...] Parents can choose from different educational settings and various program options. [...] Private child care centers, public schools, and specialized instructional services providers offer VPK."

Division of Early Learning, <http://www.floridaearlylearning.com/vpk/floridas-vpk-program>

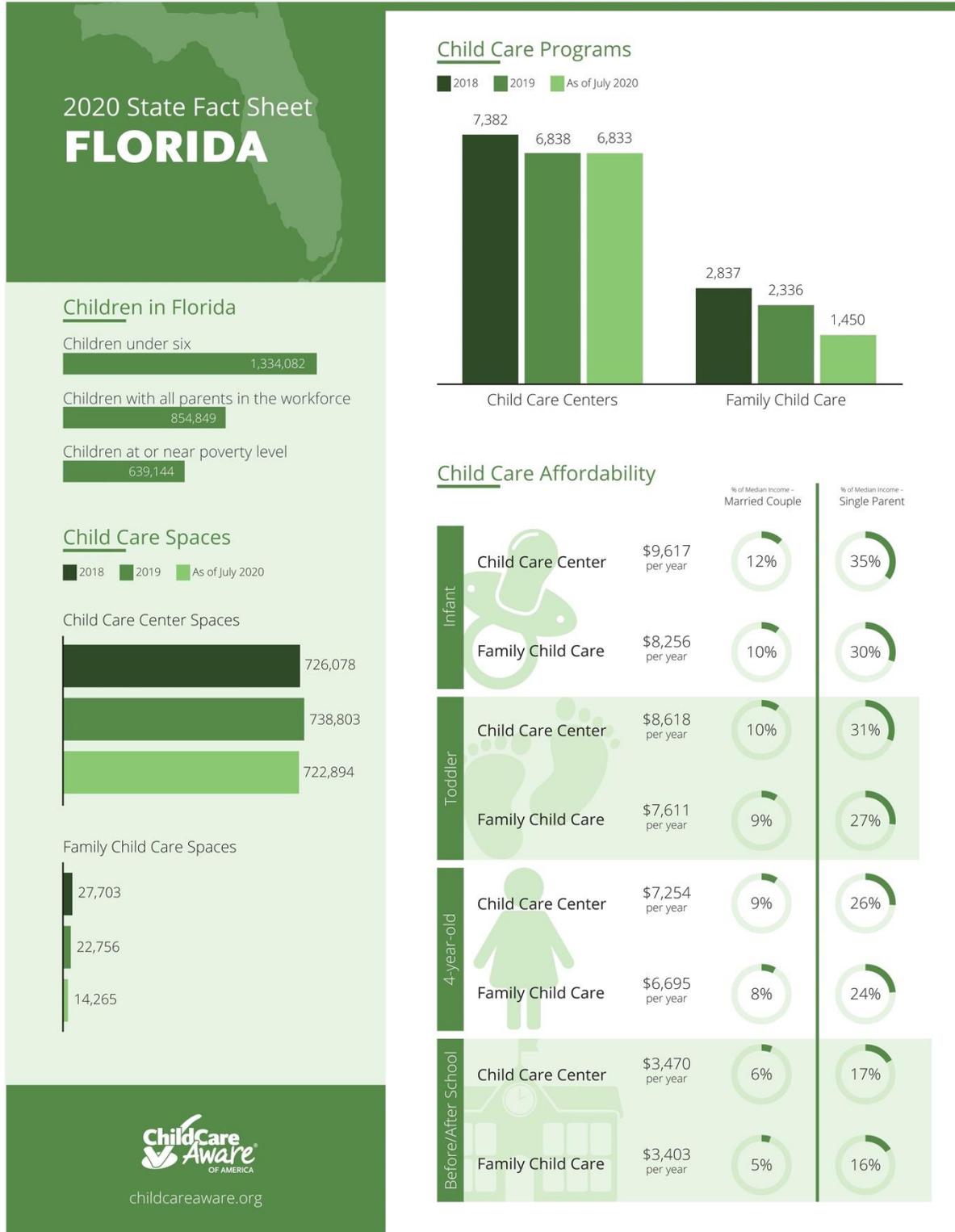
2022 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start (OCHS)

MODULE 4: What other organizations serve these community(ies)?

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Florida Licensed Child Care Programs

Data from 2020 State Factsheet, which reflects 2019 calendar year data.



2022 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start (OCHS)

MODULE 4: What other organizations serve these community(ies)?

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Children Potentially Needing Child Care

Based on U.S. Census data, in Florida 878,949 children under the age of 6 live in single- or dual-parent households where one or both parent(s) are in the labor force, indicating that this group potentially needs child care, representing 68.1 percent of all children under age 6 (Table 61). Of those 878,949 children with one or both parent(s) working, 64,629 are in Orange County (67.7 percent of children under age 6).

| Children Under Age 6, Parent(s) in Labor Force | | | |
|------------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Source: 2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates</i> | | | |
| | Number of Householders | Number of Children | Percent of Children |
| United States | 22,558,766 | 15,045,945 | 66.7% |
| Florida | 1,291,440 | 878,949 | 68.1% |
| Orange County | 95,479 | 64,629 | 67.7% |

Table 61: Children under Age 6, Parent(s) in Labor Force (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Cost of Child Care

Based on [Child Care Aware® of America](#), the annual cost of infant child care in a center-based program is \$9,312 (compared with public college tuition, which is \$6,360). The cost of care for an infant and a 4-year-old is \$16,314 per year. Single parents earning Florida’s standard living wage pay 34.7 percent of their income for infant center care. Furthermore, married parents of two children living at the poverty line pay 65 percent of their household income for center-based child care.^{xc}

Child Care Assistance: Florida’s School Readiness Program

Florida’s School Readiness Program offers financial assistance to low-income families for early childhood education. The Division of Early Learning (DEL) oversees the program at the state level partnering with early learning coalitions to administer the program on a county level. Based on data gathered from the [Division of Early Learning Annual Report](#), during the 2020-21 fiscal year, 135,903 children, ages 0-5, were enrolled in the school readiness program statewide, of which 10,515 were enrolled in programs in Orange County (Table 62).

| School Readiness Children Enrolled Ages 0-5* | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| FY 2020-21 | |
| <i>Source: Division of Early Learning</i> | |
| | Total |
| Florida | 135,903 |
| Orange County | 10,515 |
| <i>*Paid enrollments include infants, toddlers, 2-year-olds, and preschool 3-year-olds, 4-year-old, and 5-year-olds. First responder children are not included.</i> | |

Table 62: School Readiness Children Enrolled Ages 0-5 (FY 2020-21)

“Families with low incomes in Florida who are trying to work or get training to work may be eligible for school readiness help. The School Readiness Program offers financial assistance to low-income families for early childhood education and care so families can become financially self-sufficient and their young children can be successful in school in the future. Services vary based on individual need and range from extended day to extended year and school-age care in some instances. The program takes into account a child’s physical, social, emotional and intellectual development, involves parents as their child’s first teacher, prepares children to be ready for school, and gives parents information about child development and other topics of interest. School readiness programs provide developmental screenings for children and referrals to health and educational specialists, and work in cooperation with other programs for young children such as Head Start, Early Head Start and the VPK program.”

Division of Early Learning, <http://www.floridaearlylearning.com/parents/family-resources/financial-assistance>

2022 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start (OCHS)

MODULE 4: What other organizations serve these community(ies)?

Federal- and/or State-Funded Preschool Programs

Child Care Facilities

Based on the Florida Department of Children and Families, there are 377 child care facilities (excluding family day care homes) in Orange County providing care to children, birth to school-age. Of those 377 child care centers, 233 have an active School Readiness Status as of March 1, 2022.^{xcii} Table 63 lists each child care facility, as well as its school readiness status and child care capacity.

| Orange County Child Care Provider List (3/1/2022) | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Source: Florida Department of Children and Families</i> | | | |
| Name | Physical Address | School Readiness Status | Capacity |
| 4 TD Kids' Park Ave Child Care & Learning Center | 33 N Park Ave, Apopka FL, 32703 | Active | 100 |
| 4TD Kids' Park Ave Child Care Pre-School Academy | 262 S McGee Ave, Apopka FL 32703-4463 | Active | 79 |
| A Child's Safe Haven Childcare and Preschool | 1412 N Pine Hills Rd Orlando FL 32808 | Active | 27 |
| A Growing Place Academy, Inc. | 18555 Old Cheney Hwy Orlando FL 32820 | Active | 45 |
| A Wonderful World 4 Learning Inc. | 1048 N Pine Hills Rd Orlando FL 32808 | Active | 20 |
| Academy 2000 Inc. #2 | 4801 Basswood Ln Orlando FL 32808 | Active | 45 |
| Achieving Starz Learning Center | 4093 Columbia St, Orlando FL, 32811 | Active | 28 |
| Admired Angels Child Care Center Inc. | 1438 N Pine Hills Rd Orlando FL 32808 | Active | 23 |
| Akinom Academy LLC | 615 N Pine Hills Rd Orlando FL 32808 | Active | 25 |
| All Kidz Preschool | 1130 E Plant St Winter Garden FL 34787-2942 | Active | 42 |
| All Stars Childcare Center | 7429 W Colonial Dr Fl 32818, Orlando FL, 32818 | Active | 30 |
| All Star's Childcare Center 2 Inc. | 7453 W Colonial Dr, Orlando FL, 32818 | Active | 45 |
| Aloma Kids Academy | 3416 Aloma Ave Winter Park FL 32792 | Active | 142 |
| Amazing Explorers Academy Hamlin | 5796 Hamlin Groves Trl Winter Garden FL 34787-5784 | Active | 304 |
| Anchor Academy of Apopka | 23 N Wekiwa Springs Rd Apopka FL 32703-4753 | Active | 139 |
| Angel Sprouts Academy Inc | 7651 Valencia College Ln, Orlando FL, 32807 | Active | 50 |
| Anointed Hands Child Care | 325 Ocoee Apopka Rd, Ocoee FL, 34761 | Active | 24 |
| Apopka Child Academy | 170 E Magnolia St Apopka FL 32703-4381 | Active | 297 |
| Apple Academy | 1400 Jordan Ave Ste 1, Orlando FL 32809-7086 | Active | 113 |
| Apple Star Academy 2, Inc. | 1003 S Kirkman Rd, Orlando FL 32811-2614 | Active | 96 |
| Aunt Delores Childcare Center | 1411 Melanie Dr Orlando FL 32825 | Active | 72 |
| Azalea Park Child Care Inc | 940 S Semoran Blvd, Orlando FL 32807-3005 | Active | 183 |
| Best Memories Academy Child Care Center | 5135 Curry Ford Rd Orlando FL 32812 | Active | 79 |
| Bethany Learning Daycare LLC | 6229 Winegard Rd Orlando FL 32809 | Active | 150 |
| Beyond Tomorrow Education | 833 S Orange Blossom Trl Apopka FL 32703-6559 | Active | 83 |
| Big Stars Learning Center | 430 W Lancaster Rd Orlando FL 32809 | Active | 39 |
| Bright Little Gifts Learning Academy Inc | 7645 Magnolia Homes Rd, Orlando FL, 32810 | Active | 26 |
| Bubbles Pond Day Care | 3423 N Pine Hills Rd 3501 Orlando FL 32808 | Active | 52 |
| Calvary City Christian Academy and Preschool | 2500 W Oak Ridge Rd Orlando FL 32809 | Active | 194 |
| Challenging Minds Christian Academy | 1301 N Pine Hills Rd Orlando FL 32808 | Active | 26 |
| Champs Learning Center Inc. | 1819 Williams Manor Ave Orlando FL 32811 | Active | 42 |
| Charity Learning Academy | 725 S Goldwyn Ave, Orlando FL, 32805 | Active | 65 |
| Children in Learning Preschool LLC (Orlando) | 1238 N Pine Hills Rd Orlando FL 32808 | Active | 15 |
| Children's Kingdom Academy | 426 W Lancaster Rd Orlando FL 32809 | Active | 45 |
| Children's Learning Academy | 2333 E Semoran Blvd Apopka FL 32703 | Active | 135 |
| Children's Legacy Christian Academy | 1408 W Michigan St, Orlando FL, 32805 | Active | 140 |
| Children's Lighthouse Childcare Learning Center of People of Faith, Inc. | 220 Windermere Rd, Winter Garden FL 34787-5603 | Active | 375 |
| Child's Place | 2301 E Michigan St, Orlando FL, 32806 | Active | 165 |
| Childtime Learning Center #308 | 1001 S Semoran Blvd, Winter Park FL 32792-5502 | Active | 245 |
| Clarcona Preschool Inc. | 4300 Clarcona Ocoee Rd, Orlando FL 32810-4167 | Active | 75 |
| Collective Learning Preschool | 5143 Old Winter Garden Rd, Orlando FL 32811-1637 | Active | 23 |
| College Park Kiddie Kampus Inc. | 2208 N Rio Grande Ave Orlando FL 32804 | Active | 201 |
| Country Day School | 1 W Oakland Ave Ocoee FL 34761 | Active | 96 |
| Creative Kids Connection | 8681 W Irlo Bronson Memorial Hwy Ste 122, Kissimmee FL, 34747 | Active | 69 |
| Creative World School at Cypress Springs | 1725 S Dean Rd Orlando FL 32825 | Active | 290 |

2022 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start (OCHS)

MODULE 4: What other organizations serve these community(ies)?

Federal- and/or State-Funded Preschool Programs

| Orange County Child Care Provider List (3/1/2022) | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Source: Florida Department of Children and Families</i> | | | |
| Name | Physical Address | School Readiness Status | Capacity |
| Creativatown Daycare Center | 2000 Falcon Trace Blvd, Orlando FL, 32837 | Active | 175 |
| Cub Academy | 8257 Narcoossee Park Dr Ste 500, Orlando FL 32822 | Active | 58 |
| Cuddle Time Learning Center Inc. | 4513, 4515, & 4517 N Pine Hills Rd, Orlando FL, 32808 | Active | 108 |
| DaVinci Preschool Academy | 1901 Park Center Dr Orlando FL 32835 | Active | 293 |
| Daydreams Child Development Center | 204 S Central Ave, Apopka FL, 32703 | Active | 87 |
| Discover Academy Inc. | 319 S Lakewood Dr Orlando FL 32803 | Active | 45 |
| Discovery Port Kids Academy | 10047 E Colonial Dr Orlando FL 32817 | Active | 51 |
| Discovery Zone Preschool | 11333 Lake Underhill Rd, Orlando FL, 32825 | Active | 78 |
| Domdidi Kidz | 6837 W Colonial Dr Orlando FL 32818 | Active | 69 |
| Dream Big Preschool of Learning | 6151 Silver Star Rd Orlando FL 32808 | Active | 188 |
| Elite Learning Academy Inc. | 1425 W Orange Blossom Trl Apopka FL 32712 | Active | 35 |
| Expanding Minds Academy | 3760 N John Young Pkwy Ste 101, Orlando FL, 32804 | Active | 88 |
| Faith Generation Academy | 1840 N Goldenrod Rd Orlando FL 32807 | Active | 70 |
| Faithful Hearts Learning Academy | 1320 44th St, Orlando FL, 32839 | Active | 35 |
| Fiorella Preparatory School LLC | 6965 Piazza Grande Ave Unit 101-102, Orlando FL, 32835 | Active | 94 |
| First Choice Kids Academy, LLC | 5600 Old Cheney Hwy Orlando FL 32807-1924 | Active | 42 |
| First Phase Core Academy | 5362 Silver Star Rd Orlando FL 32808 | Active | 80 |
| First Steps Academy | 1199 Clay St Winter Park FL 32789 | Active | 195 |
| Fonrose Preschool / Academy | 5324 Silver Star Rd # B Orlando FL 32808-4429 | Active | 40 |
| Future Stars Academy | 1101 N Pine Hills Rd, Orlando FL, 32808 | Active | 36 |
| Glorious Kids Academy LLC | 1537 S Alafaya Trl Ste 101-102 Orlando FL 32828-8957 | Active | 50 |
| GMA'S Childcare and Learning center | 2385 W Church St Orlando FL 32805-2373 | Active | 36 |
| God's Little Lambs Learning Center | 1056 N Pine Hills Rd Orlando FL 32808 | Active | 9 |
| Good Homes Preschool 2 | 1501 E Silver Star Rd Ocoee FL 34761-2553 | Active | 199 |
| Good Homes Preschool of Orlando | 8959 W Colonial Dr Ocoee FL 34761 | Active | 173 |
| Good Shepherd Early Childhood Educational Center | 5902 Oleander Dr, Orlando FL, 32807 | Active | 230 |
| Great Minds Academy LLC | 1264 S Rio Grande Ave, Orlando FL, 32805 | Active | 112 |
| Greater Tomorrow Christian Academy | 16 S Dollins Ave, Orlando FL 32805-2175 | Active | 108 |
| Green Day Early Learning Center | 1010 W Oak Ridge Rd Orlando FL 32809-4710 | Active | 160 |
| Green Day Early Learning Center | 445 Gaston Foster Rd Orlando FL 32807-1209 | Active | 132 |
| Grow In Preschool | 4015 W Oak Ridge Rd, Orlando FL, 32809 | Active | 144 |
| Growing Place Academy, Corp | 6900 Pershing Ave Orlando FL 32822 | Active | 105 |
| Growing Together Academy | 843 Woodbury Rd Ste 101, Orlando FL 32828-4504 | Active | 110 |
| Hand N Hand Child Enrichment Center, Inc. | 6225 Hazeltine National Dr Orlando FL 32822 | Active | 315 |
| Hands On Academy of Orlando, LLC | 3850 Winter Rose Dr Orlando FL 32808 | Active | 133 |
| Heritage Preparatory School | 6000 W Colonial Dr Orlando FL 32808 | Active | 49 |
| Highland Christian Academy | 441 S Highland Ave, Apopka FL 32703-5339 | Active | 180 |
| Horizons Childcare and Learning Center | 1089 N Goldenrod Rd, Orlando FL 32807-8326 | Active | 97 |
| Ingenuity Preschool | 2505 E Semoran Blvd Apopka FL 32703 | Active | 109 |
| International Child Services Center | 4075 L B McLeod Rd Ste A, Orlando FL, 32811 | Active | 40 |
| Ivy League Achievers Academy | 4540 S Orange Blossom Trl, Orlando FL, 32839 | Active | 42 |
| Jaylen's Christian Academy | 222 Neighborhood Market Rd Orlando FL 32825 | Active | 75 |
| Kiddie Academy of Apopka | 2334 E Semoran Blvd Apopka FL 32703 | Active | 143 |
| Kiddie Academy of Hunters Creek | 475 E Town Center Blvd Orlando FL 32824 | Active | 202 |
| Kiddie Academy of Orlando-Conway | 3215 Conway Rd Orlando FL 32812 | Active | 178 |
| Kids & Company Chickasaw Rd | 3000 S Chickasaw Trl, Orlando FL 32829-8514 | Active | 101 |
| Kids 1st CDC LLC | 2447 Raeford Rd, Orlando FL, 32806 | Active | 46 |
| Kids All the Time Learning Center | 4123 Columbia St Orlando FL 32811 | Active | 47 |
| Kids Avenue Learning Center | 121 N Pine Hills Rd Orlando FL 32811 | Active | 91 |
| Kids Can Be Kids Childcare Center | 1041 N Pine Hills Rd, Orlando FL, 32808 | Active | 29 |
| Kids Grow Preschool | 11508 S Apopka Vineland Rd, Orlando FL 32836-7012 | Active | 174 |
| Kids Now Academy I | 2132 Central Florida Pkwy Ste C1, Orlando FL, 32837 | Active | 142 |
| Kids Place Preschool of Orlando, Inc. | 5495 Lake Margaret Dr Orlando FL 32812 | Active | 164 |
| Kid's Prep Child Care Inc DBA Kid's Prep School | 823 S Semoran Blvd, Winter Park FL 32792-7910 | Active | 160 |

2022 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start (OCHS)

MODULE 4: What other organizations serve these community(ies)?

Federal- and/or State-Funded Preschool Programs

| Orange County Child Care Provider List (3/1/2022) | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Source: Florida Department of Children and Families</i> | | | |
| Name | Physical Address | School Readiness Status | Capacity |
| Kids R Kids Waterford | 415 Woodbury Rd Orlando FL 32828 | Active | 427 |
| Kidsconnect Childcare Center | 4527 Carter St Orlando FL 32811 | Active | 58 |
| Kidszone Learning Preschool, Inc. | 2138 W Colonial Dr Orlando FL 32804 | Active | 13 |
| Kidz at Work Academy | 1215 Mercy Dr Orlando FL 32808 | Active | 67 |
| Kidz College, Inc. | 6556 Old Winter Garden Rd, Orlando FL, 32835 | Active | 75 |
| Kidz Palace Early Learning Center Inc. | 4895 W Colonial Dr Orlando FL 32808 | Active | 45 |
| Kidz R 4 Uz 2 Learning Center | 1228 N Pine Hills Rd Orlando FL 32808 | Active | 65 |
| Kidz R 4 Uz Inc. | 6700 Silver Star Rd, Orlando FL 32818-3145 | Active | 84 |
| Kidz Zone Learning Academy Inc | 5086 North Ln Ste A Orlando FL 32808 | Active | 87 |
| Kidzville Academy | 1800 W Washington St Orlando FL 32805 | Active | 62 |
| Kinder Care Learning Center | 6537 Vista Park Blvd, Orlando FL, 32829 | Active | 151 |
| Kinder Care Learning Ctr #1341 | 644 Dorscher Rd, Orlando FL 32818-6772 | Active | 135 |
| Kinder Club Academy | 10249 S John Young Pkwy, Orlando FL 32837-4022 | Active | 90 |
| KinderCare Education at Work LLC | 7113 Wallace Rd, Orlando FL 32819-5214 | Active | 258 |
| KinderCare Learning Center #920 | 4035 N Goldenrod Rd Winter Park FL 32792-8904 | Active | 99 |
| Kindred Spirit Learning Center II | 925 S Ivey Ln Orlando FL 32811 | Active | 20 |
| Kingdom Kids Development Center | 1102 26th St, Orlando FL, Orlando FL, 32805 | Active | 97 |
| Kings Kids Daycare and Learning Center | 821 S Kirkman Rd, Orlando FL 32811-2202 | Active | 60 |
| La Petite Academy #164 | 7698 Silver Star Rd Orlando FL 32818-4708 | Active | 165 |
| La Petite Academy #182 | 10936 S Trail Cir Orlando FL 32837-8942 | Active | 165 |
| La Petite Academy #2502 | 14524 Gatorland Dr, Orlando FL 32837-6915 | Active | 204 |
| La Petite Academy #7496 | 2650 Pembroke Dr, Orlando FL 32810-2475 | Active | 167 |
| La Petite Academy #7498 | 401 Mark Twain Blvd, Orlando FL 32828-8985 | Active | 200 |
| La Petite Academy Inc. | 6573 Old Winter Garden Rd Orlando FL 32835-1234 | Active | 201 |
| La Petite Academy Inc. | 11002 Winshire Blvd, Ocoee FL, 34761 | Active | 201 |
| La Petite Sunshine Christian Academy Inc. | 900 W Lancaster Rd Ste 12, Orlando FL, 32809 | Active | 46 |
| La Shundra's Tots Child Care Center Inc. | 140 S West St Ste B, Eatonville FL 32751-5465 | Active | 35 |
| Learning Ladder Preschool Inc. | 297 S Cottage Hill Rd, Orlando FL, Orlando FL, 32805 | Active | 37 |
| Lil' Rascals Child Care Center | 4008 N Pine Hills Rd Orlando FL 32808-2525 | Active | 94 |
| Little Achievers Learning Center Inc. | 1440 N Pine Hills Rd Orlando FL 32808 | Active | 25 |
| Little Angel's Academy Learning Center, Inc. | 623 W Lancaster Rd, Orlando FL, 32809 | Active | 47 |
| Little Angels Child Care & Learning Center | 5700 Silver Star Rd Orlando FL 32808 | Active | 176 |
| Little Anointed Ones Learning Center | 609 N Powers Dr, Orlando FL, 32818 | Active | 181 |
| Little Citizens Child Care | 1112 N Pine Hills Rd, Orlando FL 32808-7126 | Active | 29 |
| Little Cubs Learning Center | 6837 Lakeville Rd Orlando FL 32818 | Active | 17 |
| Little Hands Learning Center | 1001 W Plant St, Winter Garden FL, 34787 | Active | 45 |
| Little Harvard's Daycare LLC | 5020 Silver Star Rd Orlando FL 32808 | Active | 42 |
| Little Jan Learn & Play | 11189 S Orange Blossom Trl, Orlando FL, 32837 | Active | 73 |
| Little Jewels Learning Center Inc. | 4819 Skeena St Orlando FL 32819 | Active | 32 |
| Little Lords and Ladies Learning Academy | 570 N Alafaya Trl # C101, Orlando FL 32828-7020 | Active | 80 |
| Little People Learning Center | 1033 W Michigan St, Orlando FL 32805-5446 | Active | 28 |
| Little Sprouts Clubhouse | 11340 S Orange Blossom Trl, Orlando FL, 32837 | Active | 22 |
| Little Steps LLC | 26 Willow Dr Orlando FL 32807 | Active | 75 |
| Little Tots on The Move | 3602 N Orange Blossom Trail, Zellwood FL 32798 | Active | 34 |
| Living Word Academy | 601 E Wetherbee Rd, Orlando FL, 32824 | Active | 91 |
| Lockhart Academy and Child Care Center | 6924 Forest City Rd Orlando FL 32810 | Active | 93 |
| Lovable's Child Care Center | 1012 N Pine Hills Rd Orlando FL 32808 | Active | 29 |
| Mai Starz Learning Academy | 1109 N Pine Hills Rd Orlando FL 32808 | Active | 33 |
| Mama's Pride & Joy Preschool and Childcare | 933 S Ivey Ln Orlando FL 32811 | Active | 57 |
| Maranatha Early Learning Academy LLC | 2701 N Pine Hills Rd Orlando FL 32808 | Active | 102 |
| Merriday School | 2600 E Jackson St Orlando FL 32803 | Active | 163 |
| Mills Child Development Center | 5200 W South St Orlando FL 32811 | Active | 105 |
| MLI Preschool LLC | 2612 Pioneer Rd Orlando FL 32808 | Active | 87 |
| Monarch Children's Academy LLC | 13825 Townsend Dr, Orlando FL, 32828 | Active | 285 |
| Mt Sinai Child Development Center | 2610 Orange Center Blvd, Orlando FL, 32805 | Active | 195 |

2022 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start (OCHS)

MODULE 4: What other organizations serve these community(ies)?

Federal- and/or State-Funded Preschool Programs

| Orange County Child Care Provider List (3/1/2022) | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Source: Florida Department of Children and Families</i> | | | |
| Name | Physical Address | School Readiness Status | Capacity |
| My First Steps | 6440 W Colonial Dr Orlando FL 32818 | Active | 63 |
| My Kids Academy | 113 Roberson Rd Windermere FL 34786-7925 | Active | 233 |
| My Precious Kidz A cademy LLC | 2514 W Colonial Dr, Orlando FL, 32804 | Active | 105 |
| Nu Generation Academy Inc. | 1225 25th St Orlando FL 32805 | Active | 101 |
| Orlando Children's Academy LLC | 1555 Americana Blvd, Orlando FL, 32839 | Active | 46 |
| Orlando Day Nursery | 626 Lake Dot Cir Orlando FL 32801 | Active | 181 |
| Orlando Early Learning Academy | 6261 Old Winter Garden Rd Orlando FL 32835 | Active | 67 |
| Orlando STEAM Academy, Corp | 5554 Clarcona Ocoee Rd Orlando FL 32810 | Active | 75 |
| Our Next Us Childcare, Inc. | 5029 Edgewater Dr, Orlando FL, 32810 | Active | 72 |
| Paigee's Kidz Zone | 6209 All American Blvd Orlando FL 32810 | Active | 28 |
| Park Lake Presbyterian Church Child Care Center | 309 E Colonial Dr Orlando FL 32801 | Active | 220 |
| Pathways School | 1877 W Oak Ridge Rd Orlando FL 32809 | Active | 72 |
| Peekaboo Play & Learn | 825 Greenway Professional Ct Orlando FL 32824 | Active | 129 |
| Piaget Academy Inc. | 6395 Raleigh St, Orlando FL, 32835 | Active | 192 |
| Pine Castle Christian Academy, Inc. | 7101 Lake Ellenor Dr Orlando FL 32809 | Active | 40 |
| Pine Hills Christian Child Care | 800 N Pine Hills Rd Orlando FL 32808 | Active | 122 |
| Planet Learning Academy Inc. | 1335 Florida Mall Ave Orlando FL 32809 | Active | 80 |
| Play Laugh & Grow Learning Academy | 2395 W Church St Orlando FL 32805 | Active | 41 |
| Potter's House Academy and Preschool Center | 7051 Pershing Ave Orlando FL 32822 | Active | 115 |
| Precious Creations II | 217 N Kirkman Rd, Orlando FL 32811-1186 | Active | 44 |
| Precious Creations Preschool | 201 N Kirkman Rd Orlando FL 32811 | Active | 39 |
| Primrose School of Hunters Creek | 5741 W Town Center Blvd Orlando FL 32837 | Active | 200 |
| Radiant Life Academy | 8151 Clarcona Ocoee Rd Orlando FL 32818 | Active | 175 |
| Rae of Sunshine | 624 Bethune Dr Orlando FL 32805 | Active | 51 |
| Raising Angels Child Development Center | 1720 S Rio Grande Ave Orlando FL 32805 | Active | 43 |
| RCMA Zellwood Child Development Center | 3109 Union St Zellwood FL 32798-5325 | Active | 77 |
| Regency Christian Academy | 11513 S Orange Blossom Trl Orlando FL 32837 | Active | 150 |
| Risper Child Care & Development Center | 1218 Old Apopka Rd Apopka FL 32703 | Active | 22 |
| RJB Christian School | 6308 W Colonial Dr, Orlando FL 32818-7803 | Active | 30 |
| Rollins College Child Development - Hume House | 315 Holt Ave, Winter Park FL, 32789 | Active | 57 |
| Rosemary's Learning Center | 1446 39th St, Orlando FL, 32839 | Active | 36 |
| Royal Academy Preschool | 5516 S Texas Ave, Orlando FL, 32839 | Active | 170 |
| Sea Shells Child Care Inc. | 1021 N Pine Hills Rd, Orlando FL, 32808 | Active | 20 |
| Shining Stars Academy | 5607 Hansel Ave Orlando FL 32809 | Active | 94 |
| Simply Growing Inc. | 4743 Raleigh St, Orlando FL, 32811 | Active | 47 |
| Small Blessings Child Care | 1647 Peel Ave, Orlando FL 32806-3332 | Active | 136 |
| Small Wonders Children's Center | 2856 Curry Ford Rd, Orlando FL, 32806 | Active | 69 |
| Smartuft's Academy LLC | 824 suite a paul street, Orlando FL, 32808 | Active | 45 |
| Smarty Pants Early Learning Center Inc | 5389 Conroy Rd Orlando FL 32811 | Active | 67 |
| Sophia Kid's Learning Center | 1537 S Central Ave Apopka FL 32703 | Active | 45 |
| Spellman Prep School | 6844 Silver Star Rd, Orlando FL, 32818 | Active | 38 |
| St. Mark Children Enrichment Center | 4055 Covington St, Orlando FL 32811-5003 | Active | 144 |
| St. Andrew Catholic School | 877 N Hastings St, Orlando FL, 32808 | Active | 109 |
| Stars on the Rise Childcare, Inc. | 7301 Edgewater Dr Orlando FL 32810 | Active | 109 |
| Step By Step Learning Academy | 2335 S Goldenrod Rd Orlando FL 32822 | Active | 103 |
| Step N 2 Learning Academy, Inc. | 6848 Silver Star Rd Orlando FL 32818 | Active | 56 |
| Steppin Stones Learning Academy LLC | 2405 E Kaley Ave, Orlando FL, 32806 | Active | 46 |
| Storybook School LLC | 209 W Oak Ridge Rd, Orlando FL, 32809 | Active | 157 |
| Super Kids Academy | 4974 Millenia Blvd, Orlando FL, 32839 | Active | 101 |
| Super Kids Academy Lake Nona | 10743 Narcoossee Rd, Orlando FL 32832-6944 | Active | 191 |
| Super Kids Academy Orlando | 2618 E Robinson St Orlando FL 32803 | Active | 149 |
| Superstar's Academy Learning Center | 422 S Parramore Ave, Orlando FL 32805-2670 | Active | 43 |
| Supreme Child Care and Development Center | 5745 Edgewater Dr Orlando FL 32810 | Active | 80 |
| Sweet Dreams Child Care Inc. | 7230 W Colonial Dr, Orlando FL, 32818 | Active | 71 |
| Tattle Tales Learning Center Inc. | 1211 N Pine Hills Rd Orlando FL 32808-6228 | Active | 15 |

2022 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start (OCHS)

MODULE 4: What other organizations serve these community(ies)?

Federal- and/or State-Funded Preschool Programs

| Orange County Child Care Provider List (3/1/2022) | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Source: Florida Department of Children and Families</i> | | | |
| Name | Physical Address | School Readiness Status | Capacity |
| The Conrad Academy and Preschool | 2008 N Goldenrod Rd Orlando FL 32807-8544 | Active | 79 |
| The Growing Me Learning Center | 304 E Oakland Ave, Oakland FL, 34760 | Active | 94 |
| The King's Academy | 1302 Edgeway Dr Winter Garden FL 34787-2926 | Active | 174 |
| The Learning Center of South Park | 7350 Futures Dr Ste 6, Orlando FL, 32819 | Active | 150 |
| The Learning Experience | 2295 E Semoran Blvd, Apopka FL, 32703 | Active | 177 |
| The Tree House Educational Center, Inc. | 1851 S Goldenrod Rd Orlando FL 32822 | Active | 58 |
| The Village Preschool | 5413 Edgewater Dr Orlando FL 32810 | Active | 30 |
| Tiny Tots of Apopka | 201 S Park Ave Apopka FL 32703 | Active | 96 |
| Today's Kids Day Care Center | 2625 N Hiwassee Rd, Orlando FL, 32818 | Active | 121 |
| Treasure Kids Academy | 2275 Whisper Lakes Blvd Orlando FL 32837 | Active | 197 |
| Treasure of Knowledge Christian Academy | 13001 Landstar Blvd, Orlando FL, 32824 | Active | 45 |
| Tri-L Christian Academy | 1039 W Fairbanks Ave, Orlando FL 32804-2040 | Active | 22 |
| True Deliverance Center Day Care | 29 S Ivey Ln, Orlando FL, 32811 | Active | 42 |
| UCP of Central Florida-Downtown Campus | 4680 Lake Underhill Rd Orlando FL 32807 | Active | 174 |
| Valentine Learning Center LLC | 216 N Ivey Ln Orlando FL 32811 | Active | 22 |
| We Are One Services LLC | 1442 N Pine Hills Rd Orlando FL 32808-4408 | Active | 33 |
| Welbourne Avenue Nursery & Kindergarten | 450 W Welbourne Ave Winter Park FL 32789 | Active | 118 |
| West Lakes Early Learning Center | 2122 Long St, Orlando FL, Orlando FL, 32805 | Active | 255 |
| Westside Learning Academy | 1937 Lakeville Rd Apopka FL 32703 | Active | 104 |
| Windermere Union Church Preschool | 10710 Park Ridge Gotha Rd, Windermere FL, 34786 | Active | 270 |
| Winter Park Day Nursery Inc. | 741 S Pennsylvania Ave Winter Park FL 32789 | Active | 135 |
| Wonderland Child Care Center | 2095 Dundee Dr, Winter Park FL 32792-4104 | Active | 75 |
| Young Planet Academy | 5449 S Semoran Blvd Ste 21, Orlando FL 32822-1776 | Active | 57 |
| 4C Early Head Start Ferguson Child Dev. Center | 644 Ferguson Dr, Orlando FL, 32805 | NO DATA | 208 |
| Absolute Excellence Preparatory Academy | 1815 W Washington St Orlando FL 32805 | NO DATA | 30 |
| After School Program Inc. @ Dillard | 311 N Dillard St, Winter Garden FL, 34787 | NO DATA | 15 |
| Afternoons at Emmanuel | 1603 East Winter Park Rd, Orlando FL, 32803 | NO DATA | 30 |
| Alenka Your Learning Kids Academy Inc | 2622 S Fern Creek Ave Orlando FL 32806-4840 | NO DATA | 67 |
| Aloma Elementary Head Start | 2949 Scarlet Road Winter Park Florida 32792 | NO DATA | 43 |
| Amazing Explorers Academy of Windermere | 1651 Amazing Way, Ocoee FL, 34761 | NO DATA | 262 |
| Amazing Explorers Academy Waterford Lakes | 11001 Lake Underhill Rd Orlando FL 32825-5020 | NO DATA | 208 |
| Baldwin Oaks Academy | 1862 East Winter Park Rd Orlando FL 32803-1650 | NO DATA | 100 |
| Bright Beginnings Child Care Center | 12601 Balcombe Rd Orlando FL 32837 | NO DATA | 56 |
| Brush Arbor Christian School | 2304 N Goldenrod Rd, Orlando FL 32807-8550 | NO DATA | 27 |
| Central Florida Preparatory School | 1800 Marden Rd, Apopka FL, 32703 | NO DATA | 0 |
| Community Church Preschool | 3839 S Fern Creek Ave, Orlando FL 32806-7006 | NO DATA | 60 |
| Deeper Root Academy Orlando | 8001 Silver Star Rd Orlando FL 32818 | NO DATA | 90 |
| Dramatic Education Lake Como Elementary | 901 S Bumby Ave, Orlando FL, Orlando FL, 32806 | NO DATA | 22 |
| Dramatic Education/ Forsyth Woods Elementary | 6651 Curtis St, Orlando FL, 32807 | NO DATA | 15 |
| Eastland Baptist Christian School | 9000 Lake Underhill Rd, Orlando FL, 32825 | NO DATA | 400 |
| Faith Christian Academy Preschool | 9307 Curry Ford Rd, Orlando FL 32825-7602 | NO DATA | 179 |
| Faith Christian Academy Preschool | 2740 E Michigan St Orlando FL 32806-5708 | NO DATA | 168 |
| Foundation Academy | 125 E Plant St Winter Garden FL 34787 | NO DATA | 100 |
| Generations of Leaders Learning Center, LLC | 1430 W Kaley Ave Orlando FL 32805 | NO DATA | 26 |
| Growing Minds Montessori School | 7900 S Apopka Vineland Rd, Orlando FL 32819-5454 | NO DATA | 54 |
| Hungerford Elementary Head Start | 230 S College Ave, Maitland FL 32751-6732 | NO DATA | 38 |
| Hyer Street Preschool | 407 N Hyer Street Ave, Orlando FL, 32803 | NO DATA | 105 |
| Jaylen's Christian Academy II | 3615 N Pine Hills Rd Orlando FL 32808 | NO DATA | 75 |
| Kiddie Academy of Winter Park | 420 S Orlando Ave, Winter Park FL, 32789 | NO DATA | 217 |
| Kid's Prep Academy | 433 W Kennedy Blvd, Orlando FL, 32810 | NO DATA | 38 |
| Kingsway Christian Academy | 4161 N Powers Dr, Orlando FL 32818-2260 | NO DATA | 0 |
| KJ Kids Academy, Inc. | 5235 Hoffner Ave, Orlando FL, 32812 | NO DATA | 48 |
| KLA Schools of Horizon West | 8185 Summerlake Groves St, Winter Garden FL, 34787 | NO DATA | 312 |
| Ladybird Academy of Ocoee | 2060 West Rd, Ocoee FL, 34761 | NO DATA | 217 |
| LifeSong Preschool | 2800 S Alafaya Trl, Orlando FL 32828-7967 | NO DATA | 0 |

2022 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start (OCHS)

MODULE 4: What other organizations serve these community(ies)?

Federal- and/or State-Funded Preschool Programs

| Orange County Child Care Provider List (3/1/2022) | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Source: Florida Department of Children and Families</i> | | | |
| Name | Physical Address | School Readiness Status | Capacity |
| Light Christian Academy and Childcare | 1105 N Lakewood Ave, Ocoee FL, 34761 | NO DATA | 120 |
| Lila Mitchell Head Start | 5151 Raleigh St, Orlando FL 32811-3926 | NO DATA | 80 |
| Little Achievers Early Learning Academy | 1531 Mercy Dr Orlando FL 32808 | NO DATA | 30 |
| Little House | 7988 Via Dellagio Way Orlando FL 32819-5425 | NO DATA | 45 |
| Matthews Hope Firm Foundation Preschool | 700 9th St, Winter Garden FL, 34787 | NO DATA | 43 |
| Montessori World School | 11659 Ruby Lake Rd Orlando FL 32836 | NO DATA | 206 |
| My First Academy 3 | 9145 Narcoossee Rd Orlando FL 32827-5768 | NO DATA | 110 |
| Orange County Preparatory VPK | 10250 University Blvd, Orlando FL, 32817 | NO DATA | 105 |
| Orangewood Christian School | 1300 W Maitland Blvd Maitland FL 32751 | NO DATA | 0 |
| Orlando Junior Academy | 30 E Evans St, Orlando FL, 32804 | NO DATA | 0 |
| Premier Academy | 9380 Gotha Rd Windermere FL 34786 | NO DATA | 89 |
| Rising Star Childcare and Dance Inc. | 6326 W Colonial Dr, Orlando FL, 32818 | NO DATA | 103 |
| Rosen Parramore PS 8 Foundation, Inc. | 701 W Livingston St Ste 700 Orlando FL 32805-1535 | NO DATA | 244 |
| Rosen Tangelo Park Preschool Foundation, Inc. | 5115 Anzio St, Orlando FL, 32819 | NO DATA | 65 |
| Solnyshko Educational Child Care | 13 E Cypress St, Winter Garden FL, 34787 | NO DATA | 52 |
| Spirit of Joy Preschool | 1801 Rouse Rd, Orlando FL 32817-4513 | NO DATA | 40 |
| St Michael's Preschool | 2499 N Westmoreland Dr Orlando FL 32804 | NO DATA | 96 |
| St. Patrick's Early Childhood Learning Center | 6803 Old Highway 441 S, Mount Dora FL, 32757 | NO DATA | 203 |
| St. James Cathedral School | 505 E Ridgewood St, Orlando FL, 32803 | NO DATA | 0 |
| StarChild Academy - Waterford Lakes | 12800 Waterford Lakes Pkwy Orlando FL 32828 | NO DATA | 303 |
| StarChild Academy- Crystal Creek | 12050 Crystal Commerce Way Orlando FL 32837 | NO DATA | 304 |
| StarChild Academy Wekiva | 1550 N Wekiwa Springs Rd Apopka FL 32712 | NO DATA | 628 |
| The First Academy Preschool | 2667 Bruton Blvd, Orlando FL, 32805 | NO DATA | 150 |
| The Friends Academy | 53 S Dean Rd, Orlando FL 32825-3734 | NO DATA | 100 |
| The Goddard School | 2007 Avalon Rd Winter Garden FL 34787-5695 | NO DATA | 294 |
| The Goddard School | 9618 Lake Nona Village Pl Orlando FL 32827 | NO DATA | 195 |
| The Lake Nona YMCA Preschool | 9055 Northlake Pkwy Orlando FL 32827-5706 | NO DATA | 29 |
| The Monarch Learning Academy, Inc. | 1914 Edgewater Dr Orlando FL 32804 | NO DATA | 86 |
| The Nest School- Winter Garden | 16161 Marsh Rd Winter Garden FL 34787-8502 | NO DATA | 305 |
| Trinity Christian Academy | 1100 N Fern Creek Ave, Orlando FL, 32803 | NO DATA | 103 |
| Victory Christian Academy | 1601 A D Mims Rd, Ocoee FL 34761-1975 | NO DATA | 0 |
| Washington Shores Early Learning Center Head Start | 2500 Bruton Blvd, Orlando FL, 32805 | NO DATA | 149 |
| Weekday School at First Presbyterian Church of Orlando | 106 E Church St Orlando FL 32801 | NO DATA | 182 |
| West Orlando Baptist Child Discovery Center | 1006 E Crown Point Rd, Ocoee FL 34761-3609 | NO DATA | 85 |
| Wolf Pup Learning Center | 1001 Avalon Park South Blvd, Orlando FL, 32828 | NO DATA | 53 |
| 1st Pavilion Kids Academy, Inc. | 12355 S John Young Pkwy Orlando FL 32837-7536 | Terminated | 77 |
| After School Programs Inc. @ Waterbridge | 11100 Galvin Dr, Orlando FL 32837-9197 | Terminated | 51 |
| All Saints School | 338 E Lyman Ave Winter Park FL 32789 | Terminated | 134 |
| Amazing Explorers Academy | 13635 Walcott Ave, Orlando FL, 32827 | Terminated | 243 |
| Awesome Land Preschool Academy, Inc. | 1800 W Oak Ridge Rd, Orlando FL, 32809 | Terminated | 36 |
| Azalea Park Baptist School | 5725 Dahlia Dr, Orlando FL 32807-3236 | Terminated | 60 |
| Beginning Years Learning Center LLC | 301 W Welch Rd, Apopka FL, 32712 | Terminated | 300 |
| Bright Horizons @ Winter Garden | 1660 Daniels Rd, Winter Garden FL 34787-4404 | Terminated | 206 |
| Bright Horizons at Baldwin Park | 1700 Firehouse Ln Orlando FL 32814-6411 | Terminated | 273 |
| Bright Horizons at Windermere | 7866 Winter Garden Vineland Rd Windermere FL 34786 | Terminated | 196 |
| Bright Stars Preschool | 7325 Conroy Windermere Rd Orlando FL 32835 | Terminated | 61 |
| Callahan Head Start | 101 N Parramore Ave, Orlando FL 32801-1713 | Terminated | 62 |
| Central Florida YMCA Learning Center | 2800 E Vista Blvd, Lake Buena Vista FL 32830-8510 | Terminated | 451 |
| Champion Preparatory Academy | 1935 S Orange Blossom Trl, Apopka FL, 32703 | Terminated | 32 |
| Christ The King Lutheran Preschool | 4962 S Apopka Vineland Rd Orlando FL 32819 | Terminated | 77 |
| Conway Learning Center #2 | 2701 Conway Gardens Rd, Orlando FL 32806-6602 | Terminated | 180 |
| Conway United Methodist Preschool | 3401 Conway Rd Orlando FL 32812 | Terminated | 99 |

2022 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start (OCHS)

MODULE 4: What other organizations serve these community(ies)?

Federal- and/or State-Funded Preschool Programs

| Orange County Child Care Provider List (3/1/2022) | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Source: Florida Department of Children and Families</i> | | | |
| Name | Physical Address | School Readiness Status | Capacity |
| Cranium Academy | 4068 Winter Garden Vineland Rd, Orlando FL, Winter Garden FL, 34787 | Terminated | 350 |
| Creative World School at Avalon Park | 3625 Avalon Park West Blvd Orlando FL 32828 | Terminated | 254 |
| Discovery Prep Academy Inc. | 5715 Turkey Lake Rd Orlando FL 32819-7745 | Terminated | 97 |
| Dramatic Education, Inc. Ventura Elementary | 4400 Woodgate Blvd, Orlando FL, 32822 | Terminated | 45 |
| East Orange Head Start | 12050 E Colonial Dr, Orlando FL 32826-4705 | Terminated | 174 |
| Exploris Learning Academy | 2517 Curry Ford Rd Orlando FL 32806 | Terminated | 44 |
| First Baptist Church Child Development Center | 300 Main St # 250 Wintermere FL 34786-8646 | Terminated | 282 |
| First United Methodist Learning Center Preschool | 125 N Lakeview Ave Winter Garden FL 34787 | Terminated | 112 |
| Glad Tidings Learning Center | 8550 Clarcona Ocoee Rd Orlando FL 32818-1012 | Terminated | 115 |
| Hal Marston Head Start | 3933 Wd Judge Dr Ste B, Orlando FL 32808-7426 | Terminated | 130 |
| Hope Lutheran Preschool | 2600 N Dean Rd Orlando FL 32817 | Terminated | 73 |
| IBN Seena Academy Inc. | 12908 S Orange Blossom Trl, Orlando FL 32837-6598 | Terminated | 229 |
| Innovation Montessori Ocoee | 1610 N Lakewood Ave Ocoee FL 34761-3839 | Terminated | 156 |
| Jack & Lee Rosen Jewish Community Center, Inc. | 11184 S Apopka Vineland Rd Orlando FL 32836 | Terminated | 315 |
| Jewish Community Center of Greater Orlando, Inc. | 851 N Maitland Ave Maitland FL 32751 | Terminated | 500 |
| John H Bridges Head Start Center | 445 W 13th St, Apopka FL, 32703 | Terminated | 166 |
| Journey Early Learning Center | 9580 Curry Ford Rd Orlando FL 32825 | Terminated | 175 |
| Kiddie Haven Day Nursery | 1851 Goodrich Ave, Winter Park FL, 32789 | Terminated | 65 |
| Kid's Kingdom Daycare and Christian Academy | 1342 Bruton Blvd Orlando FL 32805 | Terminated | 43 |
| King of Kings Lutheran Preschool | 1101 N Wymore Rd Maitland FL 32751 | Terminated | 18 |
| Ladybird Academy | 10485 Moss Park Rd, Orlando FL, 32832 | Terminated | 279 |
| Ladybird Academy Hunters Creek | 3010 Hunters Creek Blvd, Orlando FL, 32837 | Terminated | 153 |
| Ladybird Academy Lake Underhill | 10955 Lake Underhill Rd Orlando FL 32825-5014 | Terminated | 189 |
| Ladybird Academy of Avalon Park | 357 Avalon Park South Blvd Orlando FL 32828-6781 | Terminated | 218 |
| Ladybird Academy of Dr Phillips | 6809 Daisy St Orlando FL 32819 | Terminated | 212 |
| Ladybird Academy of Winter Garden | 1630 Avalon Rd Winter Garden FL 34787 | Terminated | 190 |
| Ladybird Academy of Wyndham Lakes | 14840 Wyndham Lakes Blvd Orlando FL 32824 | Terminated | 195 |
| Ladybird Academy Rock Springs | 1151 Rock Springs Rd, Apopka FL, 32712 | Terminated | 217 |
| Leaders Preparatory School | 1021 N Goldenrod Rd Orlando FL 32807 | Terminated | 20 |
| Maitland Montessori School | 236 N Swoope Ave Maitland FL 32751 | Terminated | 127 |
| Maitland Presbyterian Church, Inc. | 341 N Orlando Ave Maitland FL 32751 | Terminated | 140 |
| Montessori Academy of Winter Garden | 13337 W Colonial Dr Winter Garden FL 34787 | Terminated | 42 |
| Montessori School of Orlando Inc. | 1187 Florida Mall Ave Ste 108, Orlando FL 32809-7746 | Terminated | 148 |
| Montessori Way School | 12307 S Orange Blossom Trl, Orlando FL 32837-6214 | Terminated | 41 |
| Montessori Way School | 4124 W Town Center Blvd Orlando FL 32837 | Terminated | 63 |
| Muslim Academy of Greater Orlando | 11551 Ruby Lake Rd Orlando FL 32836 | Terminated | 70 |
| Nona Park Montessori | 9186 Dowden Rd, Orlando FL, 32827 | Terminated | 177 |
| Oakland Presbyterian Preschool | 218 E Oakland Ave, Oakland FL 34760-8836 | Terminated | 58 |
| On The Rock Preschool | 731 Fairlane Ave Orlando FL 32809 | Terminated | 96 |
| Orlando Christian Prep | 500 S Semoran Blvd, Orlando FL 32807-3119 | Terminated | 500 |
| Peace United Methodist Preschool | 13502 Town Loop Blvd Orlando FL 32837 | Terminated | 56 |
| Primrose School at Vista Lakes | 8712 Lee Vista Blvd Orlando FL 32829 | Terminated | 189 |
| Primrose School of Lake Nona | 9915 Vickrey Pl, Orlando FL, 32827 | Terminated | 220 |
| Primrose school of Ocoee | 860 Tomyon Blvd Ocoee FL 34761 | Terminated | 219 |
| Real Life Christian Academy | 2413 S Goldenrod Rd, Orlando FL 32822-7903 | Terminated | 75 |
| Redeemer Children's Journey Preschool | 3377 Aloma Ave Winter Park FL 32792 | Terminated | 255 |
| Rene's Dynamic Sports Center | 6145 Silver Star Rd Orlando FL 32808 | Terminated | 105 |
| Resurrection Preschool | 1211 Winter Garden Vineland Rd, Winter Garden FL 34787-4338 | Terminated | 48 |
| Risen Savior Academy | 1331 S Alafaya Trl Orlando FL 32828 | Terminated | 61 |
| Rock Springs Academy | 2226 Rock Springs Rd Apopka FL 32712 | Terminated | 90 |
| Southwood Head Start | 6225 Brookgreen Ave, Orlando FL 32809-4459 | Terminated | 127 |
| Spring of Life Early Learning Center | 11101 Moss Park Rd Orlando FL 32832 | Terminated | 81 |
| St. Luke's Child Development Center | 4851 S Apopka Vineland Rd Orlando FL 32819 | Terminated | 328 |

2022 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start (OCHS)

MODULE 4: What other organizations serve these community(ies)?

Federal- and/or State-Funded Preschool Programs

| Orange County Child Care Provider List (3/1/2022) | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Source: Florida Department of Children and Families</i> | | | |
| Name | Physical Address | School Readiness Status | Capacity |
| St. Mary's Preschool | 6316 Matchett Rd Orlando FL 32809 | Terminated | 80 |
| St. John Vianney School | 6200 S Orange Blossom Trl, Orlando FL, 32809 | Terminated | 0 |
| Super Kids Academy II | 4976 Millenia Blvd, Orlando FL, 32839 | Terminated | 40 |
| The Learning Center of Dr. Phillips | 8004 Banyan Blvd Orlando FL 32819-4120 | Terminated | 130 |
| The Learning Experience | 11800 Narcoossee Rd, Orlando FL, 32832 | Terminated | 200 |
| Trinity Christian Early Childhood & Extended Care | 1022 S Orange Blossom Trl Apopka FL 32703 | Terminated | 190 |
| Wesley Child Development Center | 42 E Jackson St, Orlando FL 32801-3402 | Terminated | 232 |
| Winter Park Presbyterian Preschool | 400 S Lakemont Ave Winter Park FL 32792 | Terminated | 220 |

Table 63: Child Care Provider List (3/1/2022)

2022 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start (OCHS)

MODULE 4: What other organizations serve these community(ies)?

Resources, Collaborative/Formal Agreements, and Partnerships

Resources, Collaborative/Formal Agreements, and Partnerships

| Business Associate Name | Address | City | State | Zip | Contact Person | Contact Person Email | Phone Number | Services Provided by Partner to Program |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|-------|-------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Dental | | | | | | | | |
| Health Care for Homeless Disabilities | 232 N. OBT | Orlando | FL | 32805 | Sandra McClellan | Smcclellan@HCNetwork.org | 407-428-6204 | Medical and Dental services for HS children |
| Pam Rowe Speech | 2957 West State Rd 434 | Longwood | FL | 32779 | Pamela Rowe | Proweslp@gmail.com | 407-271-4911 | Speech and Occupational Therapy for children |
| Therapy Essentials | 12301 Lake Underhill Road | Orlando | FL | 32828 | Natasha Carby-Joseph | Natasha@tetherapy.com | 407-249-3344 | Physical and Occupational Therapy to children |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| Adult Literacy League | 345 W. Michigan Street | Orlando | FL | 32806 | Joyce Whidden | jwhidden@adulteracyleague.org | 407-422-1540 | Reading and literacy instruction for HS adults |
| Baby Institute | 7700 Southland Blvd. Suite #100 | Orlando | FL | 32809 | Nicole Shepard | nshepard@elcoc.org | 407.841.6607 x.143 | Coordinate early learning programs |
| Children's Home Society | 482 S. Keller Road | Orlando | FL | 32810 | Tara Hormell | Tara.Hormell@chsfl.org | 321-397-3007 | Transition from Early HS to Head Start |
| Community Coordinated Care for Children | 3500 W. Colonial Drive | Orlando | FL | 32808 | Patricia Frank | PeFrank@4cflorida.org | 407-532-4165 | Early Head Start and child care subsidies |
| Dr. Phillips Center for Performing Arts | 155 E. Anderson Street | Orlando | FL | 32801 | Jennifer Stehle | jennifer.stehle@dr.phillipscenter.org | 321-445-0263 | Science and Arts Education for Project Wow |
| Early Learning Coalition of Orange County | 1940 Traylor Blvd | Orlando | FL | 32854 | Karen Willis | kwillis@ELCOC.org | 407-841-6607 | Coordinate early learning programs |
| Early Childhood LLC d/b/a Discount School Supply | 20 Ryan Ranch, Suite 200 | Monterey, | CA | 93940 | Renee Majors | rmajors@DiscountSchoolSupply.com | 863-333-2511 | Consumables |
| Kaplan Early Learning Company | 1310 Lewisville-Clemmons Rd. | Lewisville | NC | 27023 | Nicolas Evens | nevens@kaplanco.com | 813-731-1917 | Consumables |
| Lakeshore Learning Materials | 2695 E. Dominguez Street | Carson | CA | 90895 | Erik Zulba | ezulba@lakeshorelearning.com | 813-460-1453 | Consumables |
| Orange County Library System | 101 East Central Blvd | Orlando | FL | 32801 | Mary Anne Hodel | Hodel.maryanne@ocls.info | 407-835-7323 | Library services, storytelling, literacy training |
| University of Central Florida | 4000 Central Florida Blvd | Orlando | FL | 32817 | Angelica Rechsteiner | Anjelica@ucf.edu | 407-823-2114 | Nurse and Social Work student interns |
| Volunteers for Community Impact | 3545 Lake Breeze Drive | Orlando | FL | 32808 | Doris Sadiqq | dsiddiq@vcifl.org | 407-298-4180 | Grandparent volunteers in classrooms |
| VyStar | 76 S. Laura Street | Jacksonville | FL | 32202 | Steve Martin | martins@vystarcu.org | 321-377-8658 | Financial Literacy, job training, homeownership |

2022 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start (OCHS)

MODULE 4: What other organizations serve these community(ies)?

Resources, Collaborative/Formal Agreements, and Partnerships

| Business Associate Name | Address | City | State | Zip | Contact Person | Contact Person Email | Phone Number | Services Provided by Partner to Program |
|------------------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------|-------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Employment/Job Training | | | | | | | | |
| Goodwill Industries | 7531 S. OBT | Orlando | FL | 32809 | Linda Rimmer | lrimmer@goodwillcfl.org | 407-235-1500 | Job training skills workshops for adults |
| Health | | | | | | | | |
| Central FL Family Health (True Health) | 4030 Lake Mary Blvd | Sanford | FL | 32771 | Latrice Stewart | Latrice.Stewart@mytruehealth.org | 407-322-8645 | Medical and dental services for families |
| Gift of Swimming | 205 Windermere Road | Winter Garden | FL | 34787 | Susan Polder | giftofswimming.org | 407-905-2815 | Swim lesson scholarships |
| Nemours Foundation | 13535 Nemours Parkway | Orlando | FL | 32827 | Kelly Rogers | Kelly.Rogers@nemours.org | 407-650-7767 | Vision and Hearing Screening |
| Young Men's Christian Association, YMCA | 433 N.Mills Avenue | Orlando | FL | 32803 | Deanna Jones | djones@CFYMCA.org | 407-896-9220 | Swim lessons at S. Orlando YMCA Head Start |
| Mental Health | | | | | | | | |
| Kinder Consulting & Parents Too | 2479 E. Aloma | Winter Park | FL | 32792 | Uschi Schueller | Uschi.schueller@kinderknonsulting.com | 407-657-6692 | Mental Health Services - Therapy |
| Nutrition | | | | | | | | |
| Orange County Public Schools | 6501 Magic Way | Orlando | FL | 32809 | Julia Hamilton | Julia.Hamilton@ocps.net | 407-317-3700 | Catered meals and snacks to HS children at school sites |
| Second Harvest Food | 411 Mercy Drive | Orlando | FL | 32805 | Nancy Brumbaugh | nbrumbaugh@feedhopenow.org | 407-514-1031 | Catered meals and snacks to HS children |
| Other | | | | | | | | |
| City of Orlando | 595 N. Primrose Drive | Orlando | FL | 32803 | Marcia Bowen | Marcia.Boiwen@CityofOrlando.net | 407-246-4294 | Facility Use for Evacuation Locations |
| Frontline Outreach | 3000 C.R. Smith Street | Orlando | FL | 32805 | Bishop Allen Wiggins | thehopechurch.org | 407-399-7515 | Provide lease space for HS children |
| Mount Sinai Baptist Church | 5200 W. South St | Orlando | FL | 32811 | Judy Whitley | judywhitley@mtsinaiorlando.org | 407-299-8820 | Lease space for HS program |
| Orange County Public Schools | 445 W. Amelia St | Orlando | FL | 32801 | Shana Rafalski | Shana.Rafalski@ocps.net | 407-317-3200 | ECE student interns at Orl Tech & Evans |
| Social Services/Family Support Services | | | | | | | | |
| Urban League | 2804 Belco Drive | Orlando | FL | 32808 | Glenton Cilzean | Ggilzean@cful.org | 407-841-7654 | financial literacy, job training, homeownership |

2022 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start (OCHS)

MODULE 5: Are we providing services in the right locations?

Geographic Location of Eligible Children and Families

Orange County

Of the more than 267,000 children, ages 0-5, living in poverty in Florida, 19,486 are in Orange County (Table 64). Using the [Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Single Year of Age and Sex by the U.S. Census Bureau](#), an estimated 49 percent of children, ages 0-5, in poverty, are Early Head Start-eligible infants and toddlers (9,548). Approximately 34 percent are Head Start-eligible 3- and 4-year-old children (6,625), and approximately 17 percent are 5-year-olds (3,313).

Children Ages 0-5 in Poverty

Source: 2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates

| | Under 6 Years | Est. 0-2 | Est. 3-4 | Est. 5 |
|---------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| United States | 4,375,879 | 2,144,181 | 1,487,799 | 743,899 |
| Florida | 267,104 | 130,881 | 90,815 | 45,408 |
| Orange County | 19,486 | 9,548 | 6,625 | 3,313 |

Table 64: Children Ages 0-5 in Poverty (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

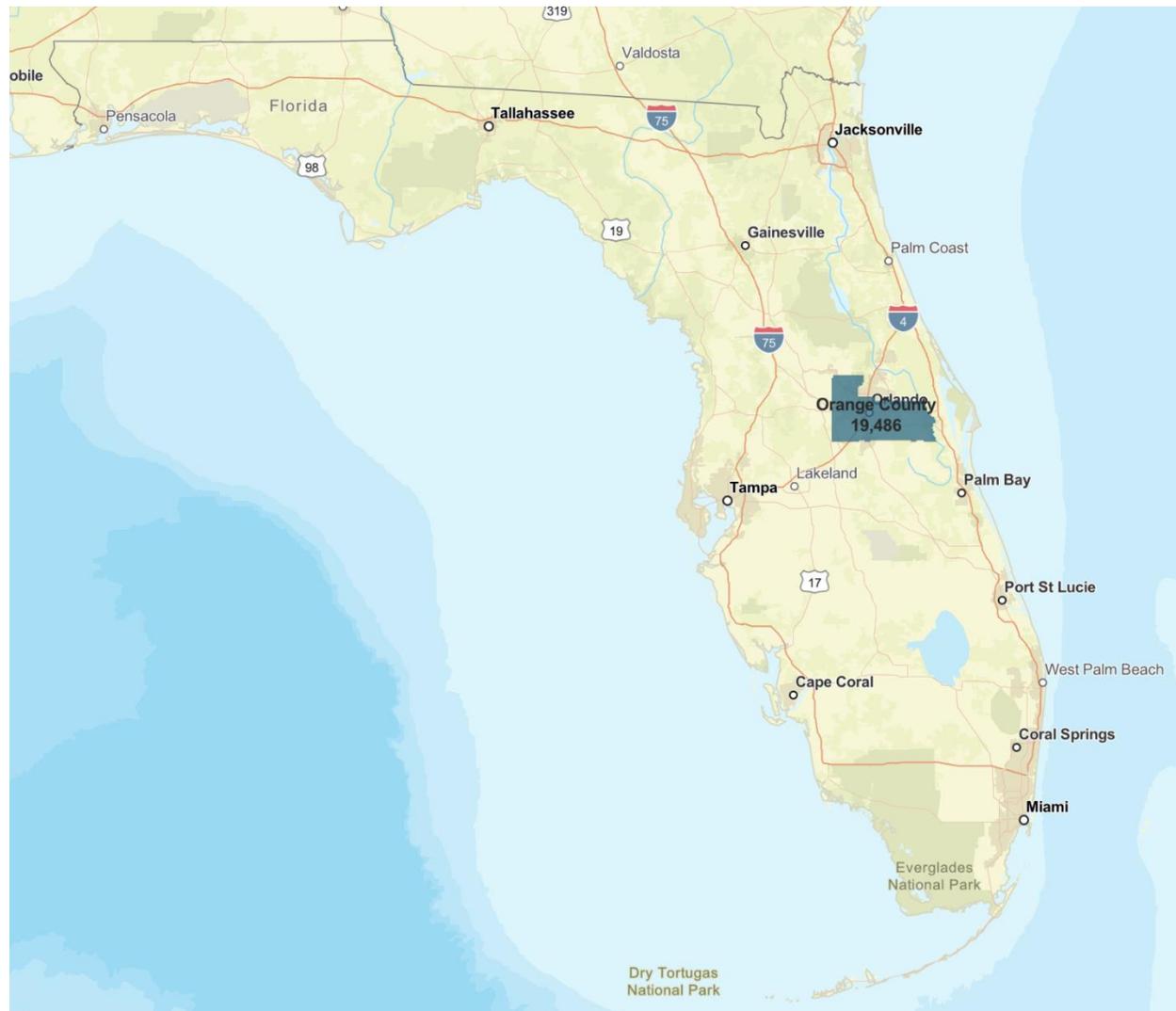


Figure 35: Orange County: Children Ages 0-5 in Poverty (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

2022 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start (OCHS)

MODULE 5: Are we providing services in the right locations?

Geographic Location of Eligible Children and Families

Census Tracts

To better estimate the geographic location of eligible children and families, the number of children, ages 0-5, in poverty was studied by census tracts. A census tract is a statistical subdivision with at least 1,200 residents, a maximum of 8,000 residents, and an average of 4,000 residents.^{xcii}

The following figure illustrates the number of children, ages 0-5, in poverty in Orange County, as well as the location of all Head Start and Early Head Start centers (**black dots**) based on a March 24, 2022 center search on the [Office of Head Start's Early Childhood Learning and Knowledge Center \(ECLKC\)](#); all Orange County Head Start centers are represented by **red dots**.

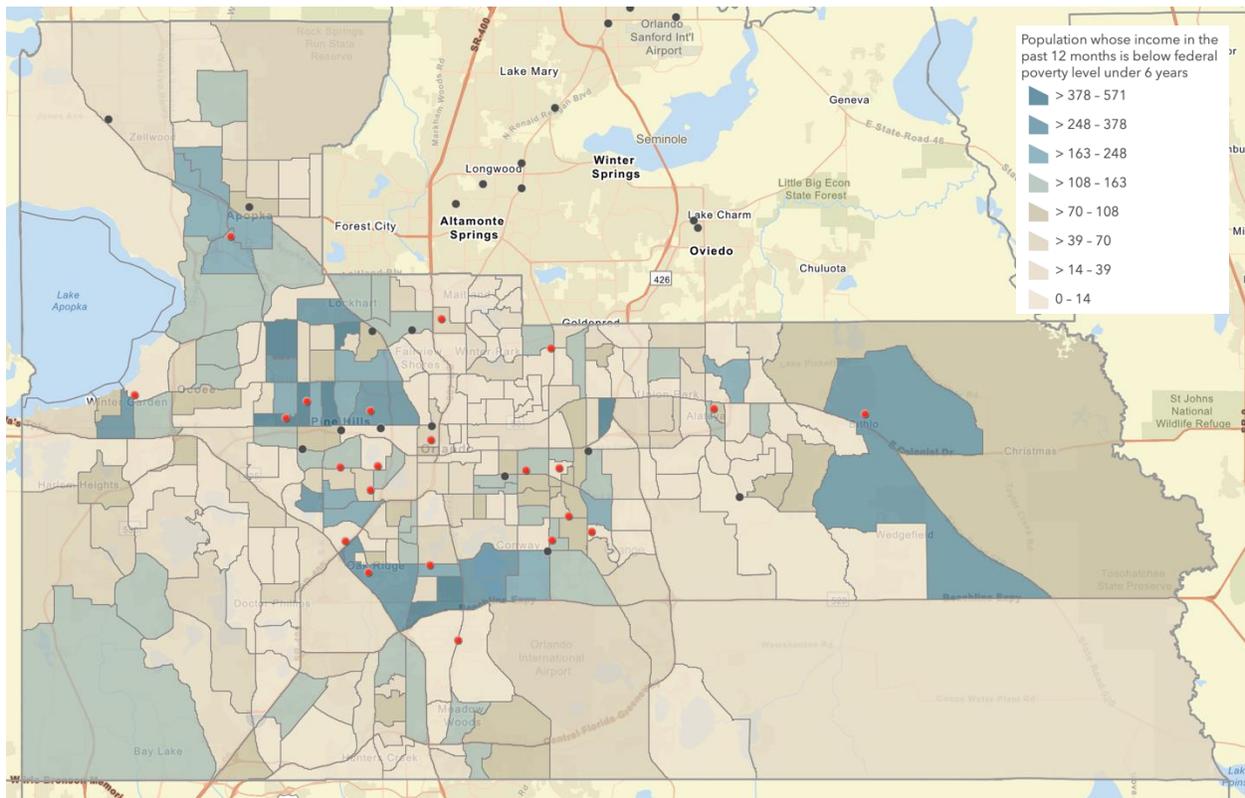


Figure 36: Orange County: Children Ages 0-5 in Poverty by Census Tract (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

In Orange County there are a total of 267 census tracts, of which 83 report not having any children, ages 0-5, in poverty, and 70 report having 100 or more children, ages 0-5, in poverty (Table 65). Two census tracts, 123.03 and 124.04 report more than 500 children ages 0-5 in poverty; both census tracts are located in the northwestern third of the county.

| Children Ages 0-5 in Poverty | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| Source: 2020 ACS 5-Yr. Estimates | |
| Census Tract 123.03 | 571 |
| Census Tract 124.04 | 516 |
| Census Tract 122.01 | 493 |
| Census Tract 142.02 | 445 |
| Census Tract 167.39 | 426 |
| Census Tract 149.04 | 394 |
| Census Tract 121 | 391 |
| Census Tract 166.03 | 378 |

| Children Ages 0-5 in Poverty | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| Source: 2020 ACS 5-Yr. Estimates | |
| Census Tract 123.04 | 351 |
| Census Tract 141 | 339 |
| Census Tract 169.11 | 310 |
| Census Tract 147.05 | 298 |
| Census Tract 166.07 | 295 |
| Census Tract 151.06 | 290 |
| Census Tract 173.02 | 287 |
| Census Tract 169.02 | 278 |

| Children Ages 0-5 in Poverty | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| Source: 2020 ACS 5-Yr. Estimates | |
| Census Tract 187 | 269 |
| Census Tract 176 | 248 |
| Census Tract 120 | 226 |
| Census Tract 149.08 | 223 |
| Census Tract 146.09 | 216 |
| Census Tract 175.05 | 216 |
| Census Tract 124.03 | 201 |
| Census Tract 178.12 | 197 |

2022 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start (OCHS)

MODULE 5: Are we providing services in the right locations?

Geographic Location of Eligible Children and Families

| Children Ages 0-5 in Poverty | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| Source: 2020 ACS 5-Yr. Estimates | |
| Census Tract 167.09 | 187 |
| Census Tract 165.13 | 183 |
| Census Tract 146.06 | 181 |
| Census Tract 136.06 | 180 |
| Census Tract 143.02 | 178 |
| Census Tract 178.10 | 171 |
| Census Tract 122.02 | 170 |
| Census Tract 146.01 | 163 |
| Census Tract 169.07 | 158 |
| Census Tract 133 | 157 |
| Census Tract 169.06 | 157 |
| Census Tract 150.03 | 155 |
| Census Tract 135.07 | 153 |
| Census Tract 175.06 | 153 |
| Census Tract 134.03 | 152 |
| Census Tract 136.05 | 152 |
| Census Tract 170.18 | 148 |
| Census Tract 178.14 | 147 |
| Census Tract 137.02 | 145 |
| Census Tract 147.02 | 144 |
| Census Tract 167.15 | 144 |
| Census Tract 167.41 | 144 |
| Census Tract 145.02 | 143 |
| Census Tract 152.02 | 143 |
| Census Tract 135.12 | 142 |
| Census Tract 148.05 | 140 |
| Census Tract 168.09 | 130 |
| Census Tract 151.04 | 129 |
| Census Tract 137.01 | 127 |
| Census Tract 174.02 | 127 |
| Census Tract 165.04 | 124 |
| Census Tract 168.12 | 124 |
| Census Tract 150.02 | 120 |
| Census Tract 164.07 | 120 |
| Census Tract 171.11 | 120 |
| Census Tract 175.04 | 120 |
| Census Tract 170.22 | 119 |
| Census Tract 117.02 | 118 |
| Census Tract 163.01 | 118 |
| Census Tract 167.44 | 117 |
| Census Tract 171.12 | 117 |
| Census Tract 151.03 | 114 |
| Census Tract 170.11 | 111 |
| Census Tract 123.07 | 108 |
| Census Tract 105 | 100 |
| Census Tract 170.24 | 100 |
| Census Tract 134.02 | 99 |
| Census Tract 135.03 | 97 |
| Census Tract 147.01 | 97 |
| Census Tract 132.02 | 96 |
| Census Tract 164.14 | 96 |
| Census Tract 171.17 | 95 |
| Census Tract 136.03 | 89 |
| Census Tract 135.11 | 88 |
| Census Tract 169.09 | 88 |
| Census Tract 124.02 | 86 |
| Census Tract 181 | 86 |
| Census Tract 167.49 | 85 |
| Census Tract 134.05 | 84 |
| Census Tract 168.10 | 82 |
| Census Tract 111 | 81 |
| Census Tract 167.50 | 80 |

| Children Ages 0-5 in Poverty | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| Source: 2020 ACS 5-Yr. Estimates | |
| Census Tract 135.10 | 79 |
| Census Tract 168.11 | 78 |
| Census Tract 177.03 | 78 |
| Census Tract 135.05 | 74 |
| Census Tract 136.04 | 73 |
| Census Tract 167.42 | 73 |
| Census Tract 170.13 | 73 |
| Census Tract 173.01 | 73 |
| Census Tract 145.03 | 72 |
| Census Tract 171.19 | 72 |
| Census Tract 138.01 | 71 |
| Census Tract 166.04 | 71 |
| Census Tract 167.24 | 70 |
| Census Tract 143.01 | 68 |
| Census Tract 148.15 | 66 |
| Census Tract 152.04 | 66 |
| Census Tract 135.13 | 65 |
| Census Tract 171.14 | 65 |
| Census Tract 167.23 | 64 |
| Census Tract 165.10 | 62 |
| Census Tract 172 | 61 |
| Census Tract 146.05 | 59 |
| Census Tract 171.08 | 59 |
| Census Tract 167.13 | 58 |
| Census Tract 148.13 | 57 |
| Census Tract 178.05 | 56 |
| Census Tract 139 | 55 |
| Census Tract 146.08 | 55 |
| Census Tract 170.04 | 55 |
| Census Tract 150.01 | 54 |
| Census Tract 168.02 | 54 |
| Census Tract 165.03 | 53 |
| Census Tract 167.35 | 53 |
| Census Tract 189.01 | 50 |
| Census Tract 171.13 | 48 |
| Census Tract 177.01 | 48 |
| Census Tract 161 | 47 |
| Census Tract 167.33 | 47 |
| Census Tract 167.56 | 47 |
| Census Tract 147.03 | 44 |
| Census Tract 180 | 42 |
| Census Tract 116 | 39 |
| Census Tract 142.01 | 38 |
| Census Tract 163.02 | 37 |
| Census Tract 170.01 | 36 |
| Census Tract 167.38 | 35 |
| Census Tract 184 | 35 |
| Census Tract 124.05 | 34 |
| Census Tract 168.14 | 34 |
| Census Tract 178.07 | 34 |
| Census Tract 145.04 | 32 |
| Census Tract 167.37 | 32 |
| Census Tract 177.02 | 32 |
| Census Tract 159.01 | 31 |
| Census Tract 123.05 | 30 |
| Census Tract 149.09 | 29 |
| Census Tract 167.53 | 29 |
| Census Tract 179.02 | 29 |
| Census Tract 185 | 29 |
| Census Tract 113 | 28 |
| Census Tract 165.14 | 28 |
| Census Tract 170.26 | 28 |

| Children Ages 0-5 in Poverty | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Source: 2020 ACS 5-Yr. Estimates | |
| Census Tract 140 | 27 |
| Census Tract 148.04 | 27 |
| Census Tract 164.02 | 27 |
| Census Tract 123.06 | 26 |
| Census Tract 104 | 25 |
| Census Tract 169.04 | 24 |
| Census Tract 165.11 | 23 |
| Census Tract 171.10 | 23 |
| Census Tract 175.03 | 23 |
| Census Tract 171.15 | 22 |
| Census Tract 178.09 | 21 |
| Census Tract 189.02 | 19 |
| Census Tract 164.08 | 18 |
| Census Tract 167.16 | 17 |
| Census Tract 170.06 | 17 |
| Census Tract 170.19 | 17 |
| Census Tract 148.12 | 16 |
| Census Tract 170.12 | 16 |
| Census Tract 158.02 | 15 |
| Census Tract 190 | 14 |
| Census Tract 144 | 13 |
| Census Tract 149.06 | 13 |
| Census Tract 108.02 | 10 |
| Census Tract 138.03 | 10 |
| Census Tract 155.01 | 10 |
| Census Tract 156.02 | 10 |
| Census Tract 164.06 | 10 |
| Census Tract 134.06 | 9 |
| Census Tract 148.10 | 9 |
| Census Tract 157.02 | 9 |
| Census Tract 117.01 | 8 |
| Census Tract 171.20 | 7 |
| Census Tract 168.04 | 6 |
| Census Tract 136.07 | 5 |
| Census Tract 103 | 4 |
| Census Tract 171.21 | 2 |
| Census Tracts 102.01, 102.02, 110, 112, 125, 126, 127.01, 128, 129, 132.01, 138.02, 146.07, 147.06, 148.06, 148.07, 148.09, 148.11, 148.14, 150.05, 150.06, 151.05, 152.03, 153, 156.01, 157.01, 158.01, 160.01, 160.02, 162, 164.09, 164.11, 164.12, 164.13, 165.05, 165.09, 165.12, 165.15, 166.05, 166.06, 167.10, 167.14, 167.17, 167.28, 167.31, 167.36, 167.40, 167.43, 167.45, 167.46, 167.47, 167.48, 167.51, 167.52, 167.54, 167.55, 168.03, 168.08, 168.13, 169.08, 169.10, 170.15, 170.20, 170.21, 170.23, 170.25, 171.09, 171.16, 171.18, 171.22, 171.23, 174.01, 178.06, 178.08, 178.11, 178.13, 179.01, 182.01, 182.02, 182.03, 182.04, 183, 188, 9900 = 0 | |

Table 65: Orange County: Children Ages 0-5 in Poverty by Census Tract (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

2022 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start (OCHS)

MODULE 5: Are we providing services in the right locations?

Geographic Location of Eligible Children and Families

Figures 37 & 38 illustrate the number of children in poverty by census tract, as well as the location of the Orange County Head Start centers (red dot) in more detail.

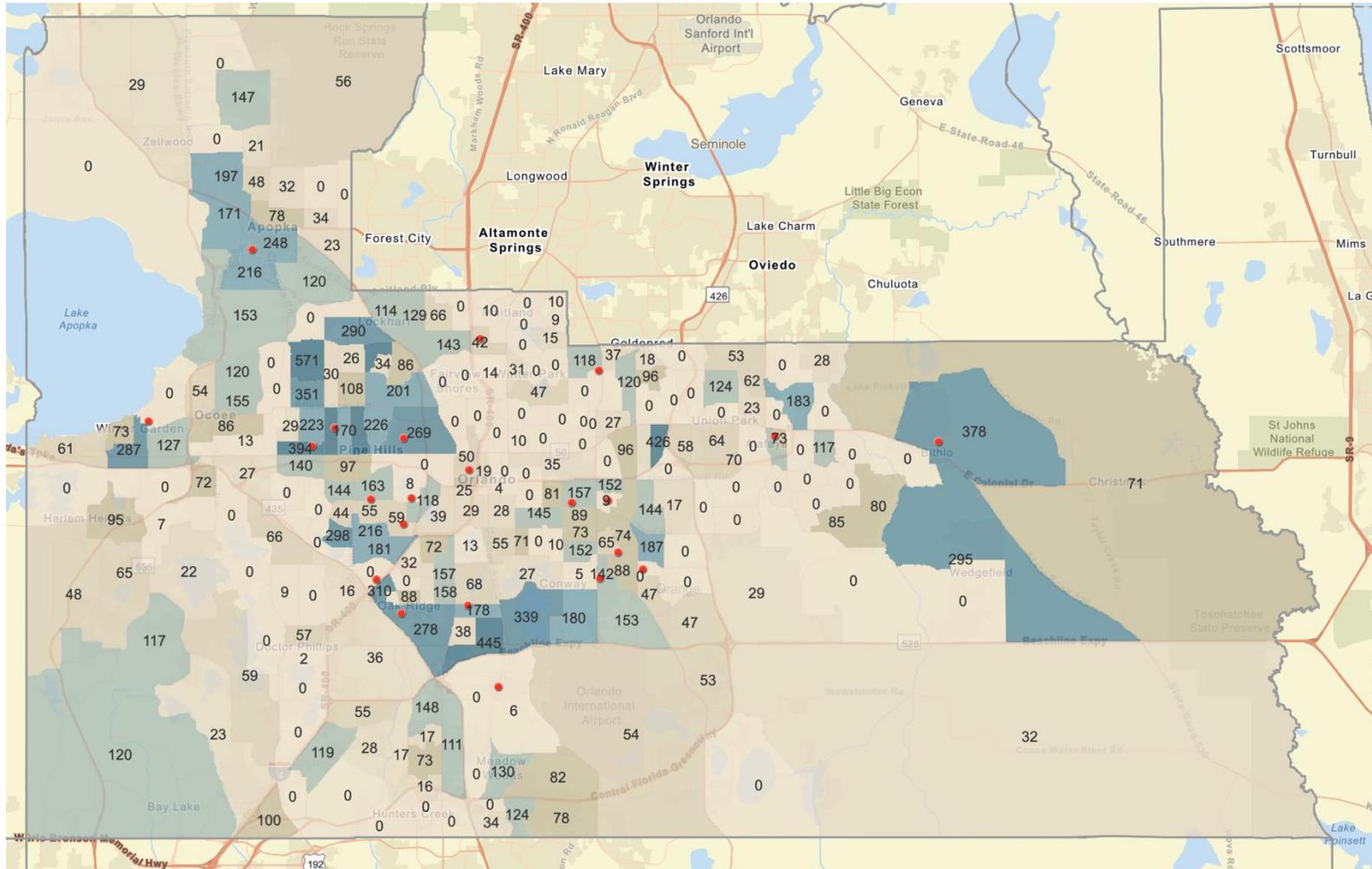


Figure 37: Orange County: Children Ages 0-5 in Poverty by Census Tract (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

2022 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start (OCHS)

MODULE 5: Are we providing services in the right locations?

Geographic Location of Eligible Children and Families

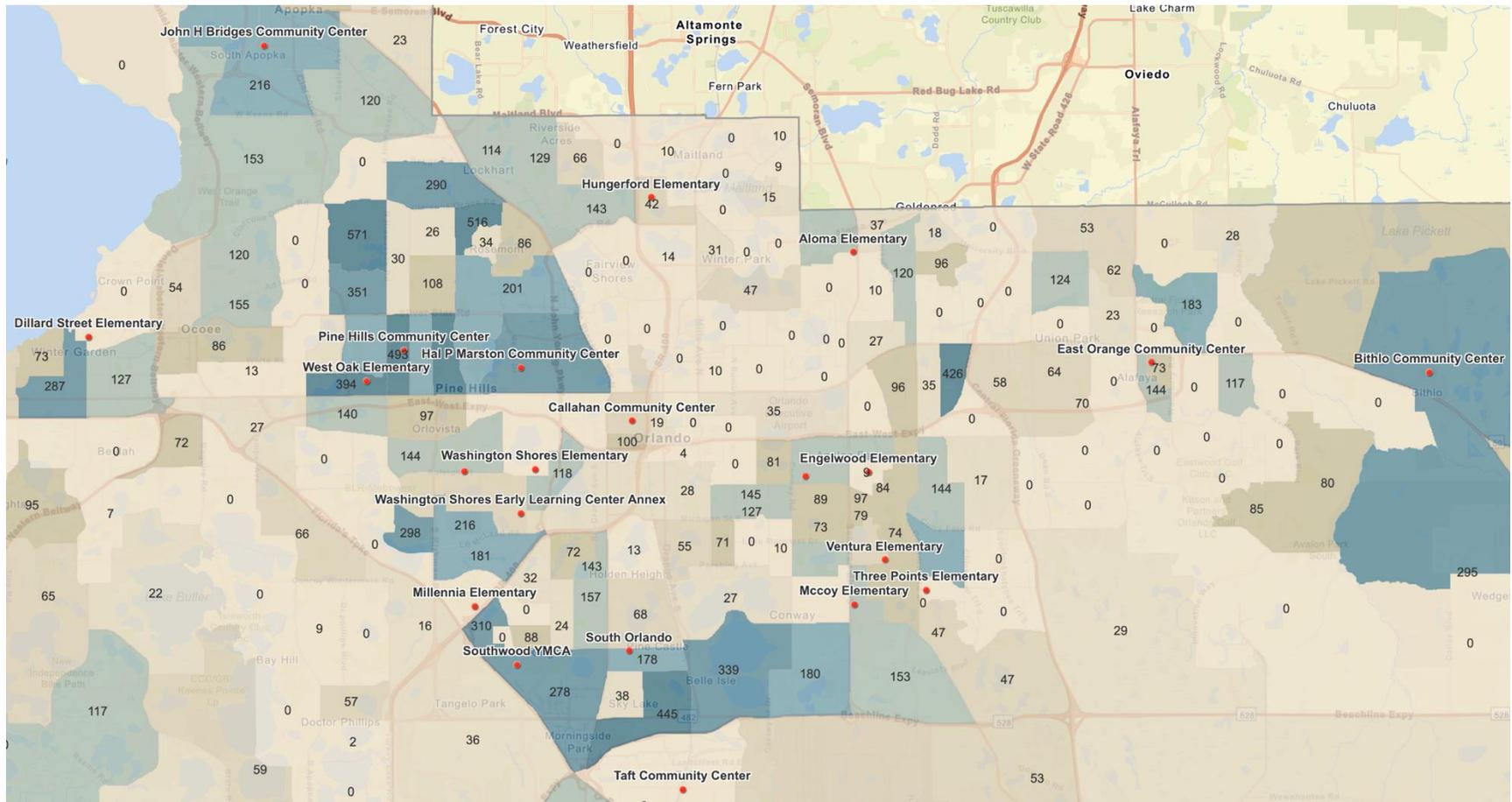


Figure 38: Orange County: Children Ages 0-5 in Poverty by Census Tract (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

NOTE: Lila Mitchell and Dover Shores Elementary are not labeled on this map and are located west of Washington Shores Elementary and Englewood Elementary, respectively.



2022 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start (OCHS)

MODULE 6: What are the residents of the community(ies) saying?

Strengths and Needs of Eligible Children and Families

MODULE 6: WHAT ARE THE RESIDENTS OF THE COMMUNITY(IES) SAYING?

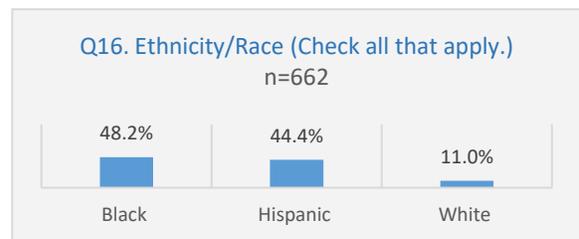
Strengths and Needs of Eligible Children and Families

Parent Survey Responses

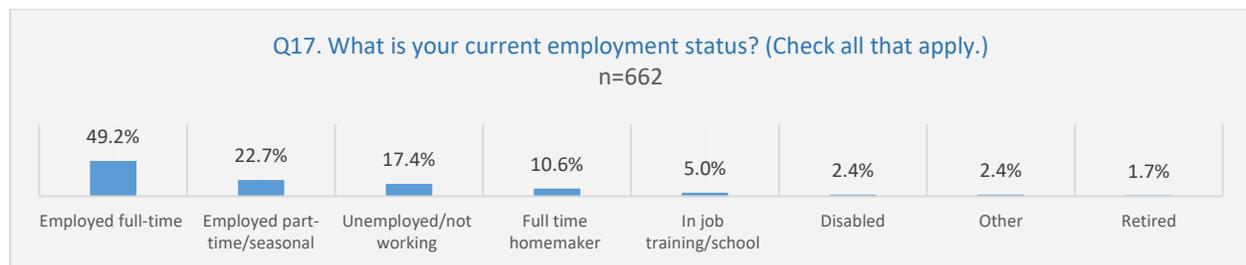
Characteristics

In order to collect primary data from Orange County Head Start parents and guardians, a Family Needs Survey was distributed in English, Spanish, and Haitian Creole to all families enrolled at the time of the Community Assessment (see Appendix A for a copy of the survey in English). A total of 786 surveys were completed and returned, representing 63 percent of the program's total funded enrollment.

Of those who responded to the survey, 48.2 percent indicated their race/ethnicity to be Black, 44.4 percent Hispanic and 11 percent White. The remaining 2.7 percent was split among those selecting "Other," Asian/Pacific Islander and Native American. **NOTE: Answers may exceed 100 percent, as individuals may identify with more than one race.**

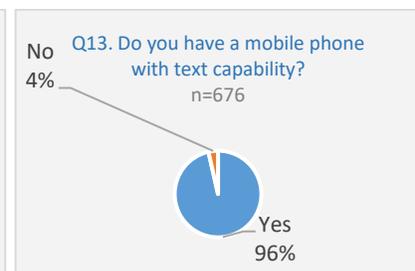
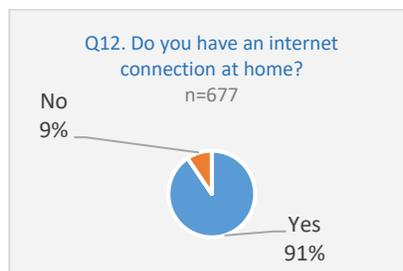
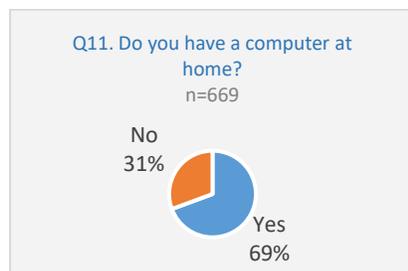


Approximately 49.2 percent of respondents were employed full-time, 22.7 percent were employed part-time/seasonal, 17.4 percent were unemployed/not working, 10.6 percent were full-time homemakers, and 5 percent were in job training/school at the time of the survey.



More than 7 out of 10 respondents (72 percent) indicated having a checking or savings account, with 28 percent indicating they do not have a checking or savings account.

Nearly one-third of respondents indicated *not* having a computer at home (31 percent); however, nine out of 10 do have an internet connection (91 percent). **Similarly, more than nine out of 10, or 96 percent of Head Start parents or guardians, do have a mobile phone with text capability.**



2022 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start (OCHS)

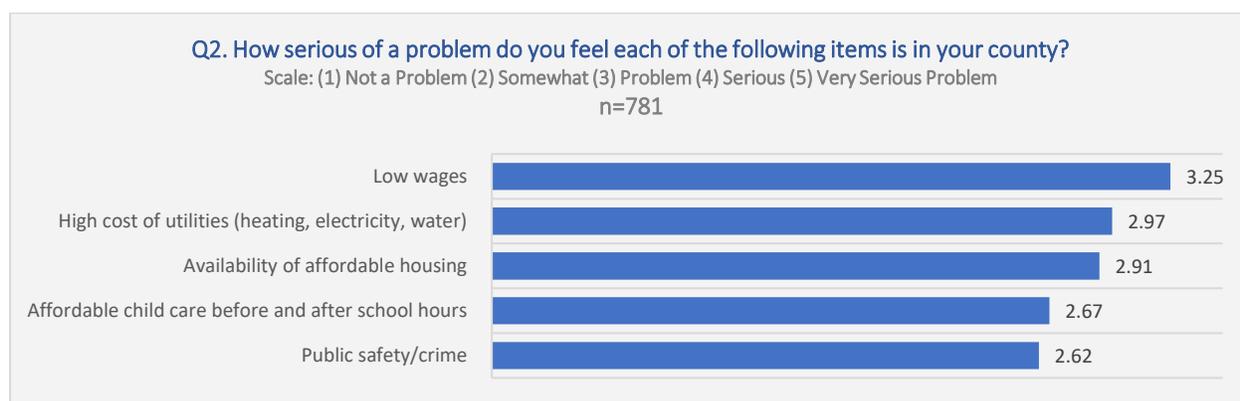
MODULE 6: What are the residents of the community(ies) saying?

Strengths and Needs of Eligible Children and Families

Perception of Problems in the Community

Survey takers were given a list of 21 items and asked to rate each on a scale of 1 to 5 to indicate how serious of a problem they found each item to be in their city or town. The scale provided was as follows: (1) Not a Problem (2) Somewhat (3) Problem (4) Serious Problem (5) Very Serious Problem.

According to those who responded to the survey, **low wages**, and **high cost of utilities (heating, electricity, water)** were the most significant problems in their community, rating each a 3.25 and 2.97, respectively. Availability of affordable housing, affordable child care before and after school hours, and public safety/crime were among the top five issues for survey respondents.



Note: Low wages and high cost of utilities (heating, electricity, water) were rated a 5 (very serious problem) by approximately 33.6 percent and 24.5 percent of respondents, respectively. Availability of affordable housing was rated a 5 by 27.2 percent of respondents, affordable child care before and after school hours was rated a 5 by 17.5 percent of respondents, and public safety/crime was rated a 5 by 16.7 percent of respondents.

How serious of a problem do you feel each of the following items is in your county?
Scale:(1) Not a Problem (2) Somewhat (3) Problem (4) Serious Problem (5) Very Serious Problem

| | Percent Who Rated Item a 5 "Very Serious Problem" | Rating Average |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Low wages | 33.6% | 3.25 |
| High cost of utilities (heating, electricity, water) | 24.5% | 2.97 |
| Availability of affordable housing | 27.2% | 2.91 |
| Affordable child care before and after school hours | 17.5% | 2.67 |
| Public safety/crime | 16.7% | 2.62 |
| Incidence of drug and alcohol abuse | 18.6% | 2.58 |
| Availability of jobs | 14.8% | 2.57 |
| Gang activity | 15.9% | 2.47 |
| Addiction to opioids | 16.9% | 2.33 |
| Child abuse and neglect | 16.0% | 2.32 |
| Domestic violence | 14.5% | 2.3 |
| Incarceration of parents | 13.4% | 2.28 |
| Availability of job training | 9.8% | 2.25 |
| Availability and access to public transportation | 11.0% | 2.25 |
| Child health issues (obesity, exposure to lead, asthma) | 10.3% | 2.24 |
| Services for children with disabilities | 11.3% | 2.22 |
| Access to public assistance (WIC, Food Stamps - SNAP, TANF) | 10.9% | 2.15 |
| Availability of adult education (GED, ESL, etc.) | 9.3% | 2.12 |
| Quality of public education in your city or town | 7.4% | 2.02 |
| Access to health care | 9.1% | 1.99 |
| Availability of recreation for families (parks, church programs, membership organizations) | 7.3% | 1.96 |

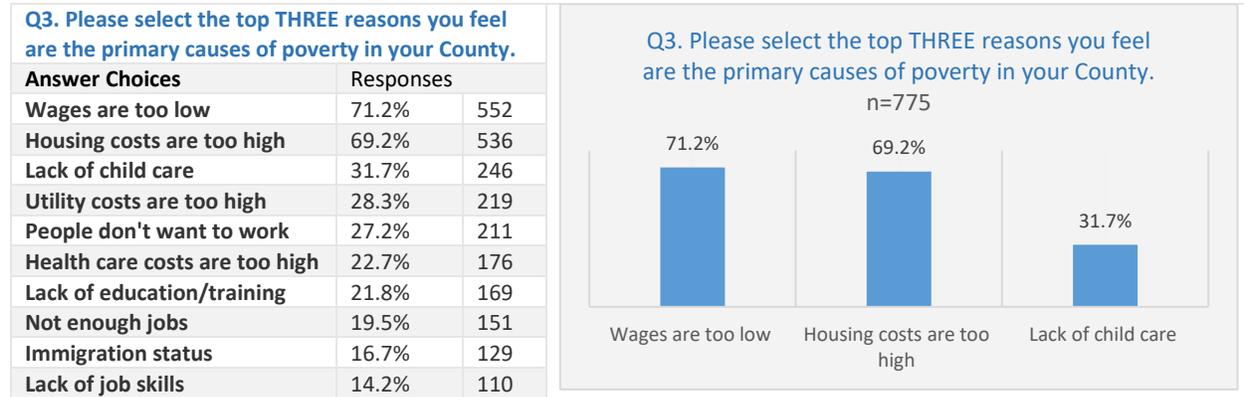
2022 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start (OCHS)

MODULE 6: What are the residents of the community(ies) saying?

Strengths and Needs of Eligible Children and Families

Perception of Poverty

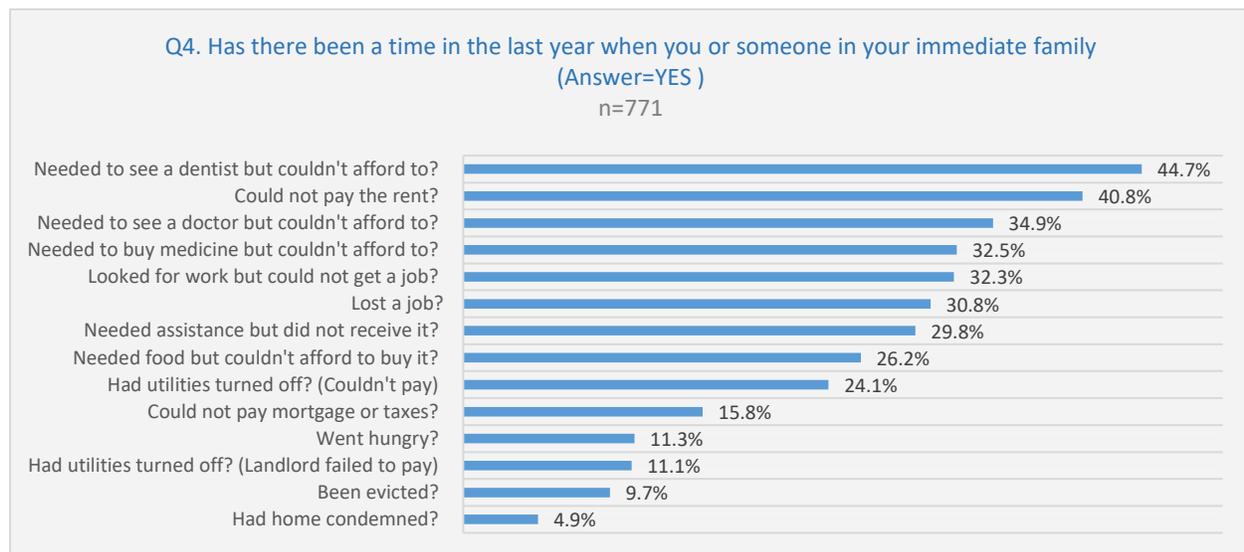
According to survey respondents, the top three reasons for poverty in the community were wages are too low, housing costs are too high, and lack of child care.



Family Needs

All survey takers responded to the question asking if they or someone in their immediate family experienced a time in the past year where they needed a particular service or experienced situations related to inadequate income (see chart on the following page). Forty-five percent indicated that they or someone in their family had at one point within the last year **needed to see a dentist but could not afford to**; 40.8 percent **could not pay the rent**; 34.9 percent **needed to see a doctor but couldn't afford to**; 32.5 percent **needed to buy medicine but could not afford to**; 32.3 percent **looked for work but could not get a job**; and 30.8 percent **lost a job**.

Approximately 29.8 percent **needed assistance but did not receive it**; 26.2 percent **needed food but couldn't afford to buy it**; and 24.1 percent **had utilities turned off (couldn't pay)**. Additionally, even though "only" 9.7 percent of survey respondents indicated that they or someone in their immediate family had **been evicted** in the past year, this translates to 69 people.



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MODULE 6: What are the residents of the community(ies) saying?

Strengths and Needs of Eligible Children and Families

What are the 2 or 3 most important things that you believe will improve your household’s quality of life?

Fifty-nine percent of respondents answered the question “*What are the 2 or 3 most important things that you believe will improve your household’s quality of life?*” with 1,037 separate answers. Forty percent of responses indicated a need for higher wages/income or better jobs; 17 percent of responses related to the need for better housing and lower utility costs, 16 percent of responses related to personal/family goals, 15 percent of respondents stated they needed more affordable child care/education or higher education in general, and 9 percent of responses indicated a need for more affordable health care or better health in general. The balance of answers included statements such as: faith, another vehicle, proper rest, more space, job training, activities for disabled adults, and flexibility.

| <i>Broad Category</i> | | <i>Selection of Respondent Answers</i> |
|------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Employment/Income</i> | 40% | Better paying job Higher wages Lower cost of living Money |
| <i>Housing/Utilities</i> | 17% | Affordable housing Lower rent Own my own house Lower utilities |
| <i>Personal/Family Goals</i> | 16% | Immigration status Family time Respect Safety |
| <i>Education</i> | 15% | After school care Learn English Free child care Higher education |
| <i>Health Care/Lifestyle</i> | 9% | Affordable health care Food assistance Medical & dental care Better exercise and eating habits |

Level of Difficulty Experienced During COVID-19

Survey respondents were given a list of seven items and asked to rate the level of difficulty experienced by their family in these areas during the COVID-19 pandemic. Respondents were asked to choose between: Does not apply (0), Easy (1), Neutral (2), Difficult (3) or Very Difficult (4) when rating the following areas:

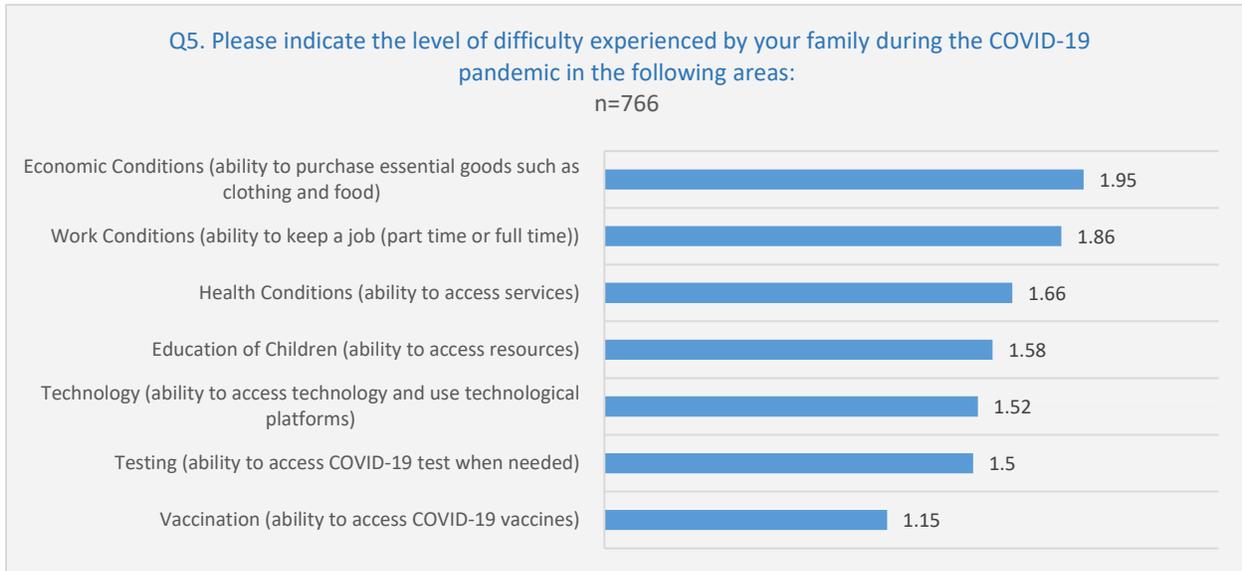
- Economic Conditions (ability to purchase essential goods such as clothing and food)
- Work Conditions (ability to keep a job – part-time or full-time)
- Health Conditions (ability to access services)
- Education of Children (ability to access resources)
- Technology (ability to access technology and use technological platforms)
- Testing (ability to access COVID-19 test when needed)
- Vaccination (ability to access COVID-19 vaccines)

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MODULE 6: What are the residents of the community(ies) saying?

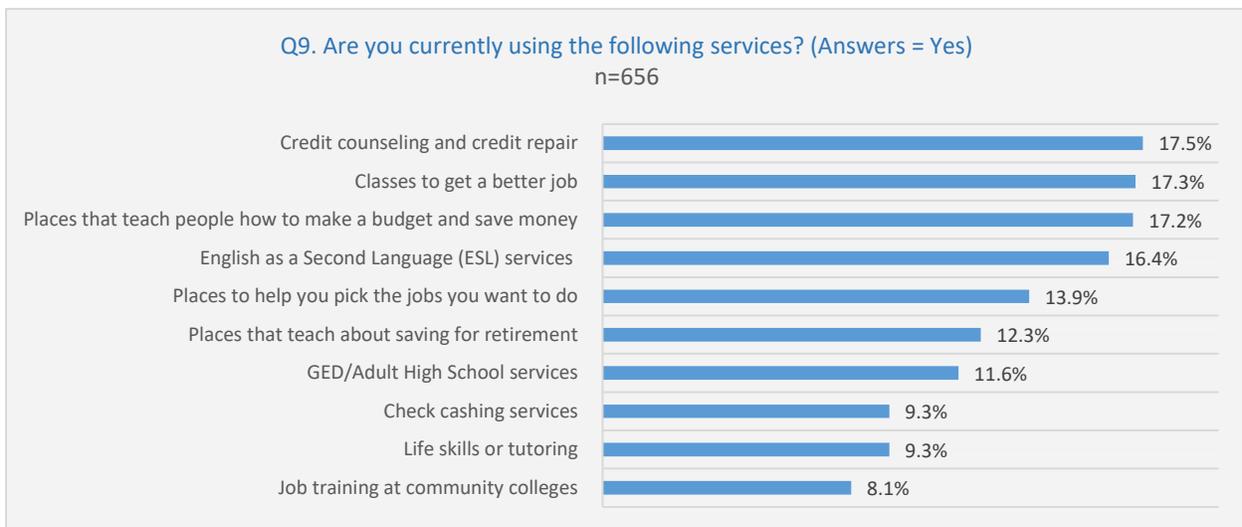
Strengths and Needs of Eligible Children and Families

Economic Conditions (ability to purchase essential goods such as clothing and food) and Work Conditions (ability to keep a job – part-time or full-time) were rated the highest level of difficulty at 1.95 and 1.86, respectively.



Use of Services in the Community

Eighty-three percent of survey participants responded to the question regarding use of services. While the majority of respondents answered “no” to using these services in the community, of those who answered “yes,” **credit counseling and credit repair, classes to get a better job, and places that teach people how to make a budget and save money** were in the top three.



Other Programs Used the Most. When asked which programs are used the most, survey takers indicated they use social services, Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

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Strengths and Needs of Eligible Children and Families

(SNAP), Access Florida, Florida Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), and Medicaid the most. Additional agencies used include Community, Coordinated Care for Children (4C), Head Start, local libraries, community centers, Boys and Girls Club, public transportation, and Orlando Parks & Recreation.

Recommending Head Start

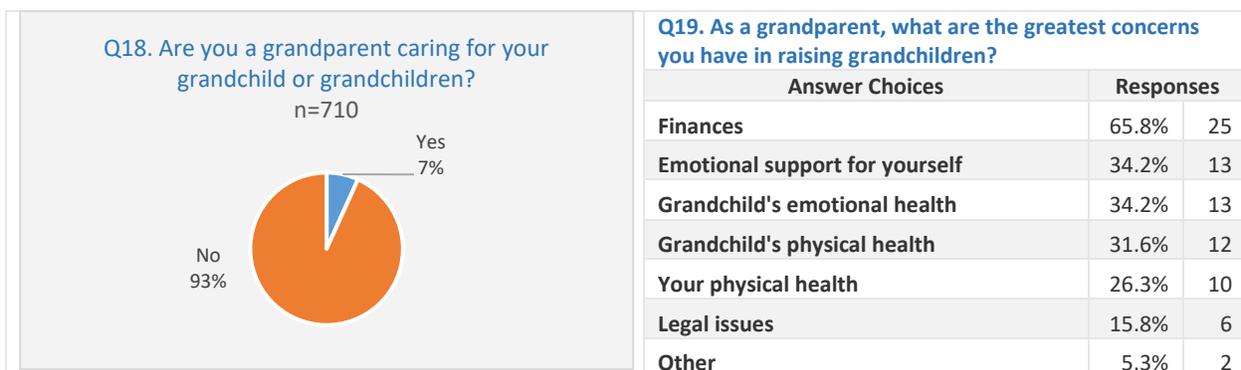
Respondents were asked how likely they were to recommend the Head Start program to other members of the community, and of the 661 responses, 97 percent stated they would recommend this program to other families with children from ages 0 to 5. Respondents were also asked if they currently knew families with children, ages 0-5 eligible for Head Start/Early Head Start who they could refer. Thirty-eight percent of respondents answered “yes” to this question. Among some of the suggested areas of recruitment, respondents listed the following:

- Apopka
- Clermont
- Facebook
- Forest City Road
- Haines City
- Hawassi
- Hunter Creek area
- Kissimmee
- Mineola
- Orlando
- Orlando Venetian Place
- Polk County
- Samoran-Aloma
- Winter Garden

Grandparent Caregivers

The majority of respondents, 93 percent, responded “no” to the question regarding whether they were a grandparent caring for a grandchild or grandchildren.

Of the 38 respondents who answered the question regarding their greatest concerns raising grandchildren, the top three concerns were “finances,” “emotional support for yourself,” and “grandchild’s emotional health.”



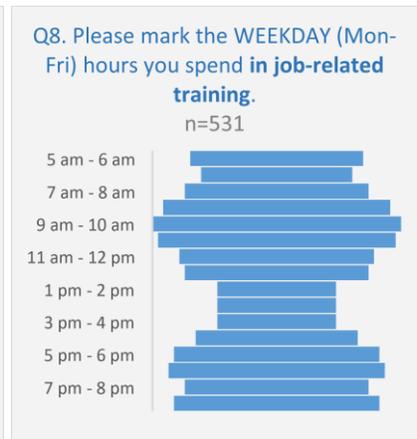
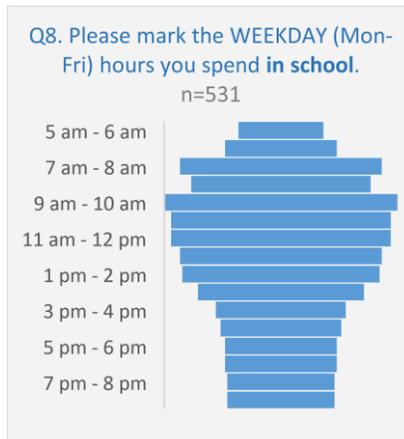
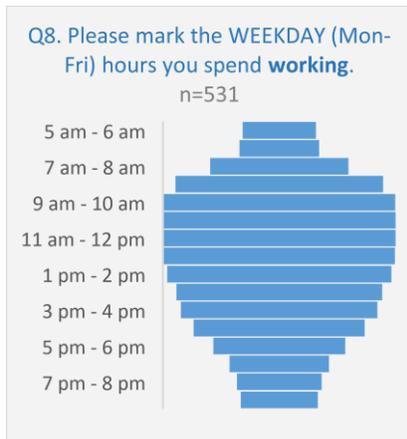
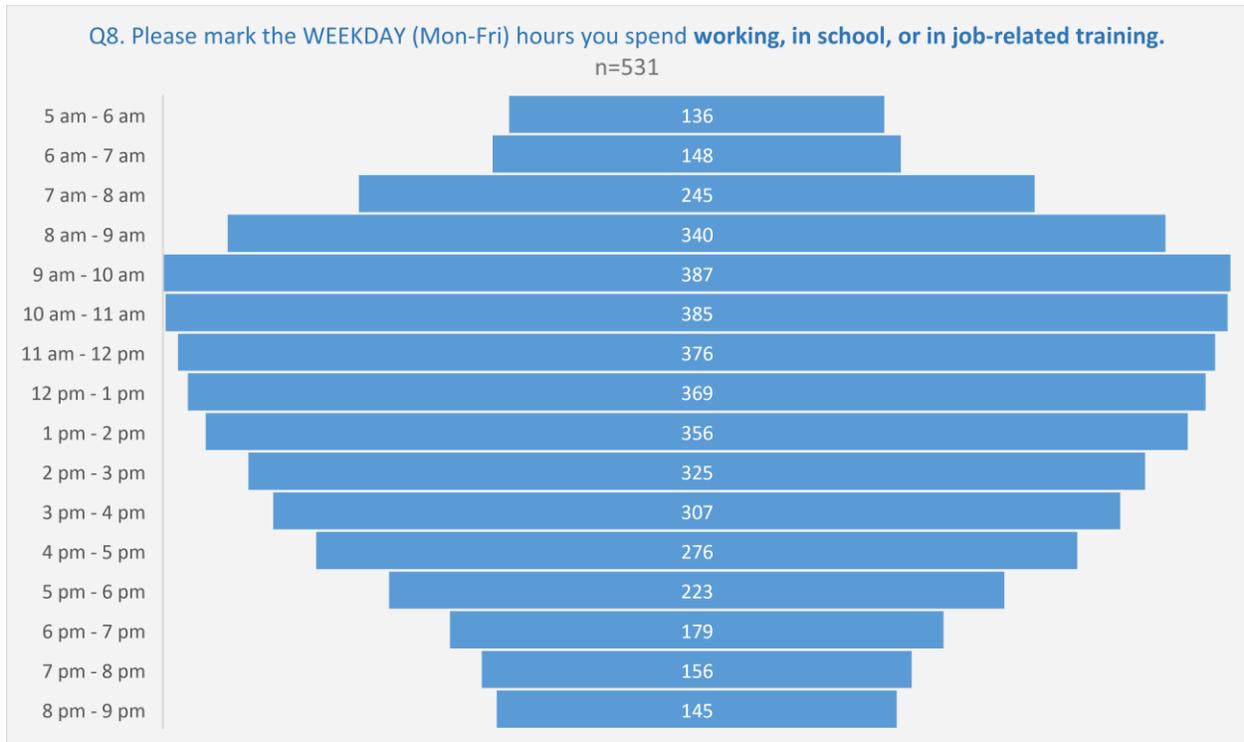
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MODULE 6: What are the residents of the community(ies) saying?

Strengths and Needs of Eligible Children and Families

HS Performance Standard: 1302.11(b)(iii): Typical work, school, and training schedules of parents with eligible children

To determine the typical work, school, and training schedules of parents with HS/EHS eligible children, parents were asked to select the hours during the week that they spend at work, school, or job-related training. Sixty-eight percent of respondents answered the question; results show that the majority of parents are working, in school, or in job-related training between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.



2022 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start (OCHS)

MODULE 6: What are the residents of the community(ies) saying?

Strengths and Needs of Eligible Children and Families

Key Informant Responses

As a strategic step to supplement secondary data findings, the Orange County Head Start program staff identified a group of key informants and invited them to offer answers to questions that provide additional insight into the communities and families served by the agency in their service area. The key informants, leaders, and experts who responded to the community assessment included the following: Orange County Commissioner on the Board of County Commissioners, Program Director for an Early Head Start Program, CEO of the Early Learning Coalition of Orange County, President of Kinder Konsulting, Manager and Business Development Leader at Vystar Credit Union, Sales Representative at Discount School Supply, Executive Director at the Adult Literacy League, Chief Program Officer at the Early Learning Coalition of Orange County, Head Start/Early Head Start Director at Community Coordinated Care for Children, Fiscal Manager for Orange County, and a retired individual.

The following includes complete answers provided by key informants, in alphabetical order:

1. What do you see as the top priority issues affecting early childhood development (0-4-year-old children) during the next four years in your city and/or county?

- *Access, given the increasing costs of care and reduced teaching staff based on wages. Catching children up due to loss of learning opportunities during COVID.*
- *Access to local schools, transportation. Trust.*
- *Access to services. It seems children are able to receive assessments more easily but the ability to access the services recommended by the assessments is problematic.*
- *Educational experiences during the early years. Thus, it is relevant to look at the factors that surround.*
- *Exposure to things outside of their environment.*
- *Food deserts; affordable housing.*
- *Job readiness for parents, better housing options at lower cost rates, and food deserts.*
- *Making sure the parents/caregivers are prepared to give their children the support they need (providing parents/caregivers educational support services they need - i.e., literacy, pre-GED, GED services).*
- *Social-emotional learning.*
- *Shortage of educators, proper nutrition, transportation.*
- *The ability for parents to pay for child care so that their development may be fostered.*
- *The demand for early care and education programming continue to increase. This is in direct response to the growing demand for out-of-home care, but also in recognition of the critical importance of early learning, access to high quality learning environments, and sustainability of this system.*
- *Transportation to child care facilities.*
- *Younger parents who tend to be less engaged with their children. Their lack of education and skills often times lead to homelessness and other factors such as child abuse/neglect and substance*

abuse. We are also seeing more younger children coming in with mental health concerns often times due to the factors mentioned above. Nutrition is a huge factor, as it leads to major health concerns in young children that typically go unaddressed. Lastly, sufficient quality child care programs are a must if the aforementioned concerns are to be properly addressed. This also lends itself to adequate funding for all young children of all ages.

2. What do you see as the top priority issues impacting education for adults during the next four years in your city and/or county?

- *Access to intensive training leading to higher wage jobs. Availability of child care and transportation while seeking training.*
- *Access to quality face-to-face, hybrid, and on-line education. The digital divide for underrepresented populations is significant. Unfortunately, these are the direct recipients of targeted training and adult education. Assuring the adult learners have access to consistent, responsive training in the preferred learning style will be essential.*
- *Adequate funding for adult programs is a major concern. The lack of funding has a trickle-down effect and affects the number of quality programs that can remain operational.*
- *Availability of time.*
- *Flexible schedule, transportation.*
- *Increasing access to literacy/adult education opportunities + the removal of barriers (i.e., child care, cost, etc.) for these adults to access education.*
- *Literacy.*
- *Not sure.*
- *The ability to pay for child care so that adults may educate themselves will be a big issue.*
- *The need to know; sometimes people don't understand the resources that are available to them.*
- *Transportation and child care support may be obstacles to getting further education by parents.*

3. What do you perceive to be the number one priority issue or concern for the city and/or county leaders during the next four years? (i.e., environmental, economic, health, social, and others) Please explain.

- *Addiction and addiction-related issues in our community (particularly opioid addiction); connecting our community's new members, particularly the immigrant populations, with social services (health care, insurance, education) so that they are set up for success in their new home!*
- *Child care.*
- *Early childhood development.*
- *Early childhood mental health.*
- *Economic.*

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MODULE 6: What are the residents of the community(ies) saying?

Strengths and Needs of Eligible Children and Families

- *Economic partnerships that build public-private funding sources to support children and families. This includes supports such as medical and mental health, food security, prepared skilled workforce (adult learning) and quality child care.*
- *Economic, with everything that is going on, gas prices, job market.*
- *Economics, health care are at the top of the list in my opinion. If we are not able to stabilize our economy, this will affect many areas to include housing, the ability for families to afford child care, food, health care, and the list goes on. The cost of housing is way out of reach for the working poor, and there are not enough funds for subsidized housing programs. This then leads to increased homelessness. Health care tends to be less of a priority for families when funds are low. And even though jobs are plentiful right now, a significant portion of those in needs of jobs lack education and/or skills.*
- *Health care for all persons.*
- *Housing.*
- *Housing.*
- *Mental practitioner shortages.*
- *Teacher shortages.*
- *The ability to keep up with rising costs when it comes to the employees trying to make a living on limited resources.*
- *There are issues with economics (jobs low paying and rent being too high for family incomes).*
- *Transportation.*
- *Transportation, mental health, equity.*

4. In your opinion, what are the top two to three strengths of your city and/or community?

- *Centrally located.*
- *Community, United Way, investment in children.*
- *Diversity.*
- *Focus on business input to build attraction, retention, and upskilling in marketplaces.*
- *Growth.*
- *I think the local governmental leaders are aware of the problems facing the city and county.*
- *Infrastructure in the areas of transportation, roadways, birth through cradle continuum, and public spaces.*
- *Opportunity.*
- *Orange County has more resources and grant opportunities than surrounding counties.*
- *Partnerships. Creative approach to problem solving.*
- *Resources, people that really do care.*
- *The community cares and would like to make changes.*
- *They are typically proactive in creating avenues that will lead to solutions.*

2022 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start (OCHS)

MODULE 6: What are the residents of the community(ies) saying?

Strengths and Needs of Eligible Children and Families

- *Various social services programs and people who care for others in need.*
- *We're a welcoming community, we value education, and we value the arts.*

5. What top priorities do you feel the community must address to recover from COVID-19?

- *Access to health care, homelessness, affordable housing, access to nutritious food for all.*
- *Accessible and affordable rental housing!!*
- *Affordable housing.*
- *Allocation of funds to address mental wellness for individuals.*
- *Child care shortages and issue with quality child care.*
- *Community awareness of all matters of concern.*
- *Continued education regarding risks.*
- *Continued funding to combat the virus.*
- *Digital divide.*
- *Focus on business input to build attraction, retention, and upskilling in marketplaces.*
- *Getting back to work.*
- *How to deal with the new mindset of citizens post-COVID.*
- *Increased funding for families most impacted by the virus.*
- *Issues surrounding mental health practitioner shortages- mostly due to low reimbursement.*
- *Mass transportation.*
- *Mental health issues- access to care.*
- *Return to work.*
- *Trust, financial wellness checks.*
- *Wage increases and employment access. Access to child care for working families making in excess of federal poverty guidelines.*

6. Please offer any additional advice regarding community partnership and involvement that could be beneficial to the Head Start leadership in your city and/or community.

- *Affordable aftercare for working parents.*
- *As someone that works closely with early childhood education, I think it is excellent. There are resources and great people who care about the success of the children.*
- *Excellent.*
- *I am in Polk, not Orange... Does that mater?*
- *I feel that Orange County Head Start has an excellent reputation. However, many other early childhood education centers may not have the best reputation. I believe this is mostly because the teachers are underpaid, and they do not always attract those that are the best for the position.*

2022 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start (OCHS)

MODULE 6: What are the residents of the community(ies) saying?

Strengths and Needs of Eligible Children and Families

- *I think our community provides excellent early childhood education services; however, I worry about their continued existence post-COVID, since there are so many staffing shortages!*
- *I think that early childhood education has a strong positive reputation for those who know about it. It is still a challenge to get the word out to all that need it.*
- *It is a wonderful program. It changes the starting line for our children.*
- *Not enough highly qualified teachers.*
- *Positive, though parents are increasingly frustrated with cost and access.*
- *The programs that are offered by both private, federally, and state funded programs is extensive. There are pockets of quality. The field of early care and education is facing a crisis of mass proportions. The loss of workforce has put an unprecedented need to attract, upskill, and retain qualified staff. This turnover has reduced consumer confidence and prior strides made in the availability of quality early learning programs.*
- *There is not enough money to support quality programs. Child care centers are plentiful; however, a great number of those centers are not providing quality services. I think that we are beyond the babysitting stigma; however, we have yet to demonstrate consistent quality programing.*

7. Please offer additional advice regarding community partnership and involvement that could be beneficial to the Head Start leadership in your city and/or community.

- *Agencies should collaborate more to provide a united front in helping our most vulnerable clients access needed services: food and housing.*
- *Attainable financial literacy.*
- *Education for all.*
- *Head Start needs to be at the table as ELCOC and OCPS work on the newly mandated kindergarten transition services. Also need to be part of the VPK to 8th grade progress monitoring discussions.*
- *I believe that Orange County does an excellent job already. I work with several other Head Start programs and none compare to Orange County.*
- *More community partnerships at the center/classroom level.*
- *None at this time.*
- *Not sure.*
- *Orange County could benefit from expanding these services to all families at or below 400 percent of poverty through public-private partnerships that support a growing economy and recovering workforce.*
- *The OCHS program is the finest example of comprehensive quality early learning services anywhere. It is a testament to the foresight and oversight of dynamic leadership and community partnerships.*
- *We all need to understand all the different resources that are available and what it is that we all do to complement each other.*
- *Younger single females becoming pregnant.*

CONSULTANT OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

By investing in early childhood education, Orange County Head Start is making a significant, long-term investment to help reduce deficits and strengthen the economy in the county. Research finds that investing in early childhood education is a cost-effective strategy for promoting economic growth and helping at-risk children succeed in school, college, career, and life.^{xciii}

The Community Assessment findings during the pandemic highlighted some trends and economic disparities unique to the county and region. In Orange County, population growth is mainly due to net migration. Net migration counterbalances a natural decrease of residents. Also, significant population growth of ethnicities has occurred over 10 years.

Significant disparities found to be challenging included:

- Need for better wages (from Family Needs Survey feedback)
- Lack of affordable housing
- High cost of living for many in poverty
- Access to affordable, accessible child care

Orange County Head Start enjoys a positive reputation among parents and key informants who participated in the study. With a good reputation, the program can be a trustworthy convener and organizer of strong community partnerships and collaborations focusing on finding comprehensive approaches and developing long-term solutions to help the entire family's needs and challenges.

The following statements offer a summary of some noteworthy facts about the service area under study:

- Based on a Living Wage Calculation (page 37), defined as the minimum employment earnings necessary to meet basic family needs and maintain self-sufficiency in Florida, the hourly living wage for a single parent with two children is \$38.04. Thus, the required annual income for a single-parent family with two children before taxes in Orange County is \$75,126. Florida's current minimum wage is 10 dollars per hour. Recently, Florida voters approved raising the state minimum wage; however, the current inflation will significantly reduce people's ability to buy essential goods and services.
- In Orange County, affordable rent is difficult to impossible for those working a full-time job earning minimum wage. The study findings estimate that these workers must work 117 hours per week to afford a two-bedroom home at the fair market rental value.
- Nearly half of Orange County residents (49 percent) are ALICE (Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed).
- In Orange County, 19.4 percent of the population is Black, yet 35.9 percent of children, ages 0-5, living in poverty, are Black. Furthermore, 33.1 percent of the population is Hispanic/Latino, yet 44.5 percent of children, ages 0-5, in poverty are Hispanic/Latino.
- Of those living in poverty in Orange County, 35.3 percent of children and 31.9 percent of adults speak Spanish primarily. In Orange County, nearly one-third of Head Start students

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Consultant Observations and Conclusions

speak Spanish (29.3 percent), with almost two-thirds (60.5 percent) as English speakers, and the remaining 10.2 percent are speakers of other languages. Nearly 42 percent of students are Dual Language Learners, showing the overlap between English and other languages. Employing bilingual teachers will be critical, primarily because the Hispanic/Latinx population increased by 53.5 percent from 2010 to 2020 in Orange County. During the same period, the Hispanic population in the U.S. grew 23 percent, showing a more rapid increase of Latino/Hispanic residents in Orange County.

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Appendices

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Parent Community Needs Survey

Appendix B: Key Informant Questions

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Appendices

Appendix A: Family Needs Survey

The local Head Start/Early Head Start Program is interested in your opinion about programs and services for families in the county. Your ideas and experience help us serve families better. This survey will take about 20 minutes to complete. **This survey is confidential**, all answers will be grouped together. We will use this information to understand top problems facing families serviced by the program.

(1) Center Name:

(2) How serious of a problem do you feel each of the following items is in our county? (Please circle your response.)

Scale: (1) Not a Problem (2) Somewhat (3) Problem (4) Serious Problem (5) Very Serious Problem

| ITEM | RATING | Circle ONE | | | | |
|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Access to health care | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 2. | Availability of affordable housing | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 3. | Affordable child care before and after school hours | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 4. | Availability of recreation for families (parks, church programs, membership organizations) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 5. | Quality of public education in our county | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6. | Availability of adult education (GED, ESL, etc.) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 7. | Availability of job training | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 8. | High cost of utilities (heating, electricity, water) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 9. | Services for children with disabilities | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 10. | Low wages | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 11. | Availability of jobs | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 12. | Public safety/crime | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 13. | Availability and access to public transportation | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 14. | Incidence of drug and alcohol abuse | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 15. | Gang activity | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 16. | Child health issues (obesity, exposure to lead, asthma) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 17. | Incarceration of parents | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 18. | Access to public assistance (WIC, Food Stamps, Medicaid, Work First) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 19. | Domestic violence | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 20. | Child abuse and neglect | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 21. | Addiction to opioids | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

(3) Please mark (X) the top **THREE** reasons you feel are the primary causes of poverty in our county.

| X | Reason | X | Reason |
|---|-----------------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| | 1. Not enough jobs | | 10. Low social security/SSI payments |
| | 2. Wages are too low | | 11. Unemployment benefits are too low |
| | 3. Lack of job skills | | 12. Housing costs are too high |
| | 4. Lack of education/training | | 13. Health care costs are too high |
| | 5. Lack of child care | | 14. Utility costs are too high |
| | 6. Lack of transportation | | 15. Non-payment of child support |
| | 7. People can't work (too old, ill, disabled) | | 16. Immigration status |
| | 8. People don't want to work | | 17. Other (specify) |
| | 9. Lack of public assistance payments | | |

(4) Has there been a time in the last year when you or someone in your immediate family: (Mark X to answer: Y / N)

| Y | N | Y | N | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|----------------------------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | 1. Needed to see a dentist but couldn't afford to? | | | 8. Had utilities turned off? (Landlord failed to pay) |
| | | | | 2. Needed to see a doctor but couldn't afford to? | | | 9. Could not pay mortgage or taxes? |
| | | | | 3. Needed to buy medicine but couldn't afford to? | | | 10. Been evicted? |
| | | | | 4. Needed food but couldn't afford to buy it? | | | 11. Had home condemned? |
| | | | | 5. Went hungry? | | | 12. Looked for work but could not get a job? |
| | | | | 6. Could not pay the rent? | | | 13. Lost a job? |
| | | | | 7. Had utilities turned off? (Couldn't pay) | | | 14. Needed assistance but did not receive it? If yes, what type of assistance: _____ |

(5) Please indicate the level of difficulty you family is currently experiencing as a result of COVID-19 in the following areas:

| | Very Difficult | Difficult | Neutral | Easy | Does not apply |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|---------|------|----------------|
| Health Conditions (ability to access services) | | | | | |
| Economic Conditions (ability to purchase essential goods such as clothing and food) | | | | | |
| Education of children (ability to access resources) | | | | | |
| Technology (ability to access technology and use technological platforms) | | | | | |
| Work Conditions (ability to keep a job (part time or full time)) | | | | | |
| Testing (ability to access COVID-19 tests when needed) | | | | | |
| Vaccination (ability to access COVID-19 vaccines) | | | | | |

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Appendices

(6) Besides Head Start/Early Head Start, list the top 2 service agencies that you or your neighbors use the most:

(7) What are the 2 or 3 most important things that you believe will improve your household's quality of life?

| 8. During the week, what hours do you/are you in? (Mark with an X): | | | | 9. Are you currently using the following services? (Mark with an X): | Yes | No |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|
| | Work | Go to School | Job-Related Training | | | |
| 5 - 6 am | | | | GED/Adult High School services | | |
| 6 - 7 am | | | | English as a Second Language (ESL) services | | |
| 7 - 8 am | | | | Life skills or tutoring | | |
| 8 - 9 am | | | | Job training at community colleges | | |
| 9 - 10 am | | | | Places to help you pick the jobs you want to do | | |
| 10 - 11 am | | | | Classes to get a better job | | |
| 11 - 12 pm | | | | Places that teach people how to make a budget and save money | | |
| 12 - 1 pm | | | | Credit counseling and credit repair | | |
| 1 - 2 pm | | | | Check cashing services | | |
| 2 - 3 pm | | | | Places that teach about saving for retirement | | |
| 3 - 4 pm | | | | | | |
| 4 - 5 pm | | | | | | |
| 5 - 6 pm | | | | 10. Do you have a bank/credit union account (checking or savings)? | | |
| 6 - 7 pm | | | | 11. Do you have a computer at home? | | |
| 7 - 8 pm | | | | 12. Do you have an Internet connection at home? | | |
| 8 - 9 pm | | | | 13. Do you have a mobile phone with text capability | | |
| Other: | | | | | | |

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 14. Would you recommend this program to other families with children ages 0-5? (Please circle) | Yes / No |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 15. Do you currently know families with children ages 0-5 eligible for HS/EHS that you would recommend? <i>If yes, please let us know where those families live and where the program should recruit:</i> | Yes / No |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|

| 16. Ethnicity/Race: (Check all that apply) |
|--------------------------------------------|
| Asian/Pacific Islander |
| Black/African American |
| Native American |
| White/Caucasian |
| Hispanic |
| Other |

| 17. What is your current employment status? (Check all that apply) | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Employed full-time | Retired |
| Unemployed/not working | Full time homemaker |
| Employed part-time/seasonal | In job training/school |
| Disabled | Other: |

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 18. Are you a grandparent caring for your grandchild or grandchildren? (Please circle) | Yes / No |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|

| 19. If yes, as a grandparent, what are the greatest concerns you have in raising grandchildren? | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Finances | Grandchild's physical health |
| Legal issues | Grandchild's emotional health |
| Your physical health | Other: |
| Emotional support for yourself | |

| |
|--------------------------|
| 20. County of Residency: |
|--------------------------|

Thank you for completing this survey!

Appendix B: Key Informant Questions

Key informants from the following areas/subject matter expertise are needed: education, health and nutrition, mental health, child care, social services, transportation, communication, housing and disability services.

Key Informant Interview Questionnaire

As a leader and expert in your county and state, we value your input and feedback to the following open-ended questions. Your answers are confidential and will be added to the answers of other key informants. Our objective is to study and use your input in order to design a more relevant plan that assist low income families. This survey will take you between 20-30 minutes to complete. Thank you for taking time to share your knowledge with us!

1. What do you see as the top priority issues affecting early childhood development (0-4 years old children) during the next four years in your city and/or community?
2. What do you see as the top priority issues impacting education for adults during the next four years in your city and/or community?
3. What do you perceive to be the number one priority issue or concern for the city and/or community leaders during the next four years? (i.e. environmental, economic, health, social, and others) Please explain.
4. In your opinion, what are the top two to three strengths of your city and/or community?
5. What top priorities do you feel the community must address to recover from COVID-19?
6. What is the status (reputation) of early childhood education and services in your city and/or community? Please explain.
7. Please offer any additional advice regarding community partnership and involvement that could be beneficial to the Head Start Leadership in your city and/or community.
8. Please indicate your current position/title.
9. Please indicate your agency name.

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