



# SECURING OUR FUTURE

*An Initiative to Increase Economic Mobility  
and Reduce Poverty in Palm Beach County*

## Palm Beach County: Sociodemographic Barriers to Economic Mobility





*An Initiative to Increase Economic Mobility  
and Reduce Poverty in Palm Beach County*

## **VISION**

A System of Care that maximizes opportunities for economic mobility.

## **MISSION**

To collaborate with community stakeholders to create an ecosystem that supports innovative systemic change leading to increased economic mobility for low-income families.

## **GOAL**

To reduce poverty by 10% over the next 10 years by moving 188 households (with children ages 0-18) beyond the federal poverty threshold (and eventually the living wage or ALICE threshold) every year for the next decade.

## **FRAMEWORK TO ACHIEVING ECONOMIC MOBILITY THROUGH GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT**

1. Provide support benefits to help families meet their basic needs and increase financial stability while improving individual life skills, building human and social capital and creating opportunities for personal and professional growth.
2. Develop partnerships that strengthen our local ecosystem to offer skill building, mentorship and career exposure for youth and adults to facilitate more on-ramp quality employment opportunities.
3. Develop a local, state and federal policy agenda that reduces barriers to employment for low-income households and vulnerable populations.



# OUR GUIDING PRINCIPLES

We believe that:

All workers should be able to earn a living wage and be provided an opportunity to develop their skills over time to facilitate upward mobility.



Structural and institutional racism must be dismantled in order to address the economic disparities that currently exist.

Elected officials, institutional leaders, employers, nonprofits, foundations, workers and other members of society all play a role in individuals entering and staying in the workforce.



All residents should have the opportunity to work to their fullest potential, earn a decent income as a primary way to meet their personal, social and economic responsibilities.

Businesses and other organizations play a critical role in providing quality work and providing opportunities for upward mobility.



Employment support benefits should provide enough economic stability for families to stabilize and advance economically and live in dignity.





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# PALM BEACH COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS



**Mack Bernard** Mayor  
**Dave Kerner** Vice Mayor  
**Hal R. Valeche**  
**Gregg K. Weiss**  
**Robert S. Weinroth**  
**Mary Lou Berger**  
**Melissa McKinlay**

## About the Board of County Commissioners

The Board of County Commissioners serves as the legislative and policy-setting body for county government, enacts countywide laws and authorizes programs and all expenditures of county funds. Seven commissioners are elected from single-member districts to staggered four-year terms to represent the entire county.

# MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRS

The [Securing Our Future Initiative \(SOFI\)](#) seeks to move community stakeholders in a bold new direction to address poverty by laying the foundation for a comprehensive, integrated system of social supports that will empower families as they advance economically. This community-driven, data-informed effort will enable system leaders to work collaboratively to strengthen our local ecosystem, increase financial stability for families and dismantle public policies that perpetuate racial inequities within our workforce, healthcare, education and criminal justice systems.

This report seeks to establish shared baseline data for partners involved with SOFI. With multiple collective impact initiatives currently underway, organizational leaders can utilize this report to increase awareness about how various health and human services are interrelated. They can also use this information to promote cross-sector alignment and find levers within the System of Care that will enhance access to services, improve efficiency and effectiveness, and help families to advance economically.

We are committed to challenging mental models and shifting embedded social narratives that shape policies, institutional practices and resource flows. We are also committed to finding sustainable solutions with the people who are most affected to keep families in the center of our work and to strengthen the relationship between service providers and the individuals we serve.

It has been exciting to lead this effort thus far, and we thank all of the individuals and community partners for their tremendous support to date. We believe that together, we can ensure that every child and family has the opportunity to live in a community where the promise of economic mobility is a reality.



**ANNE GERWIG**

Chair, Citizens Advisory Committee  
on Health and Human Services



**LISA WILLIAMS-TAYLOR**

CEO, Children's Services Council  
of Palm Beach County  
Steering Committee Co-Chair,  
Birth to 22



**TAMMY K. FIELDS**

Director, PBC Youth Services Department  
Steering Committee Co-Chair,  
Birth to 22

# PALM BEACH COUNTY: BARRIERS TO ECONOMIC MOBILITY

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

For each domain, available information is presented on:

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

To complete the document, data was collected from the U.S. Census, American Community Survey, and reports from local sources such as but not limited to:

- [A Report on Health & Human Services in Palm Beach County – Based on Key Community Indicators 2017](#)
- [Birth to 22 Youth Master Plan](#)
- [Behavioral Health in Palm Beach County: Needs Assessment and Comprehensive Plan 2017](#)
- [Children’s Services Council Community Needs Assessment 2017](#)
- [Children’s Services Council Palm Beach County Zip Code Report, September 2017](#)
- [Closing the Gap: Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Florida](#)
- [Community Health Needs Assessment December 2016](#)
- [Developing Comprehensive Services for Individuals with Special Needs: A Business Plan 2015](#)
- [Feeding South Florida 2015 & Hunger Relief Plan](#)
- [Florida Department of Children and Families – Florida Substance Abuse and Mental Health Plan](#)
- [Palm Beach County CHIP Report 2017](#)
- [Palm Beach County Disparity Study Final Report December 2017](#)
- [Palm Beach County Food Bank](#)
- [Palm Beach County Transportation Disadvantaged Service Plan \(TDSP\)](#)

- [Palm Tran Transit Development Plan 2017–2026 Final](#)
- [School District Annual Report 2017](#)
- [Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness](#)
- [2015 Annual Report – Department of Children and Families Council on Homelessness](#)
- [Birth to 22 Palm Beach County United for Brighter Futures: Indicators of Child, Family and Community Risk, Well Being and Access to Supports](#)
- [2016 Palm Beach County Profile of Older Americans.](#)

Additionally, on August 9, 2018, a SWOT Analysis pertaining to Economic Mobility was conducted. An illustration of the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities & Threats are noted on page 97.

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

The results of this report are intended to be used as an informational tool and baseline dataset. Additionally, it is meant to provide data as a part of an ongoing dialogue

with the Board of County Commissioners, County Administration, Citizens Advisory Committee on Health & Human Services, and Birth to 22 Steering Committee to understand barriers to economic mobility. This document primarily focuses on services. Policy recommendations will be provided in a separate document.

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

The report will be revised/updated as necessary. Future updates will include additional graphics and be posted on the Community Service Department website, <http://discover.pbcgov.org/communityservices/Pages/default.aspx>. Contact David Rafaidus (Senior Planner) at [drafaidu@pbcgov.org](mailto:drafaidu@pbcgov.org) or (561)355-4705 for further information.

ECONOMIC MOBILITY AND **ECONOMY**



## RESEARCH

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

The [Department of Housing and Economic Sustainability \(DHES\)](#) administers programs for business development, housing and community initiatives and has a mission to advance a high quality of life for Palm Beach County residents through housing, public services, infrastructure improvements and economic development.

[CareerSource](#) is Palm Beach County's primary workforce development agency. Thousands of residents and businesses are helped monthly by this dedicated team of career counselors, business coaches and training providers. Their services help businesses stay competitive through training grants and talent acquisition. Job seekers

find new opportunities through career assessments, training and employment assistance.

The [Urban League of Palm Beach County](#) is a critical resource to the local community. They assist clients who are unemployed or underemployed with competitive job skills as well as placement in employment. Several other workforce development programs include: Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office Urban Youth Employment Program, Urban Tech Jobs Program, Urban Youth Empowerment Program, Red Nose and the City of West Palm Beach.

Additional indicators that identify how certain aspects of American life may influence potential determinants of economic mobility have been compiled in the [Pathways to Economic Mobility: Key Indicators](#) publication. This publication categorizes economic mobility into three (3) different forms of capital (Social Capital, Human Capital and Financial Capital). Social Capital relates to the attributes of parents and the structure of families that are influential in developing certain behaviors and skills that can have a lasting influence on the economic mobility of children. Human Capital portrays education as the largest known factor in explaining the connection



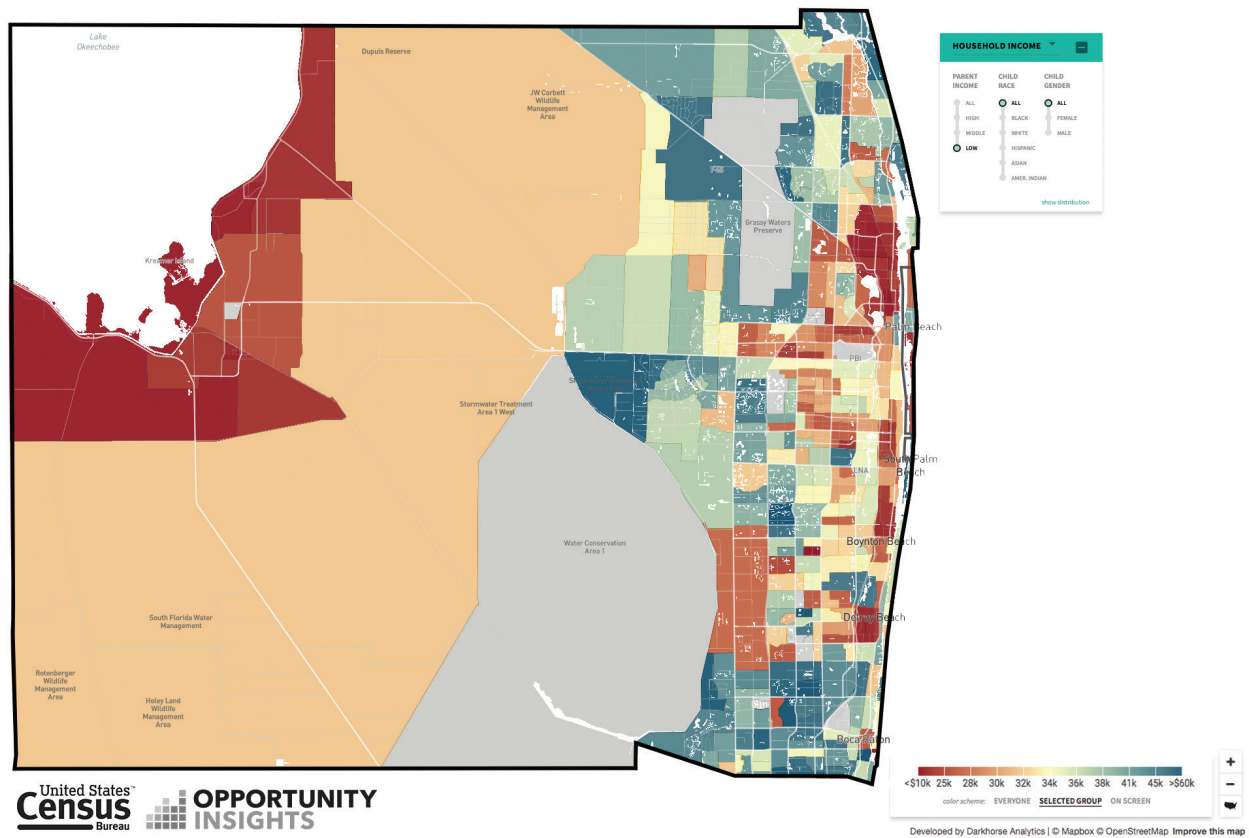
between parents' earnings and their children's. Financial Capital indicates that a strong connection exists between the wealth of parents and their children. One of the keys to economic mobility is saving and creating wealth that can be used during one's working life to advance up the economic ladder or be given to children to improve their economic prospects.

Raj Chetty's research discusses how zip codes can determine an individual's destiny. He has discovered that characteristics like more employed adults, two-parent

families, school boundary lines and poverty levels are often cited as indicators of good neighborhoods. [The Opportunity Nation – The Forum for Youth Investment](#) report provides in-depth analyses on issues such as youth unemployment, disconnected youth and civic engagement while the [Opportunity Index – How Opportunity Measures Up in Your Community](#) website provides a snapshot of conditions that can be used to identify and improve access to opportunity—in comprehensive terms—for residents and their communities.

The figure to the right shows Palm Beach County household income data for children of low income parents using the following search filters: Parent Income: *Low*, Child Race: *All*, and Child Gender: *All*. For access to additional data, visit [www.opportunityatlas.org](http://www.opportunityatlas.org).

## Household Income for Children of Low Income Parents

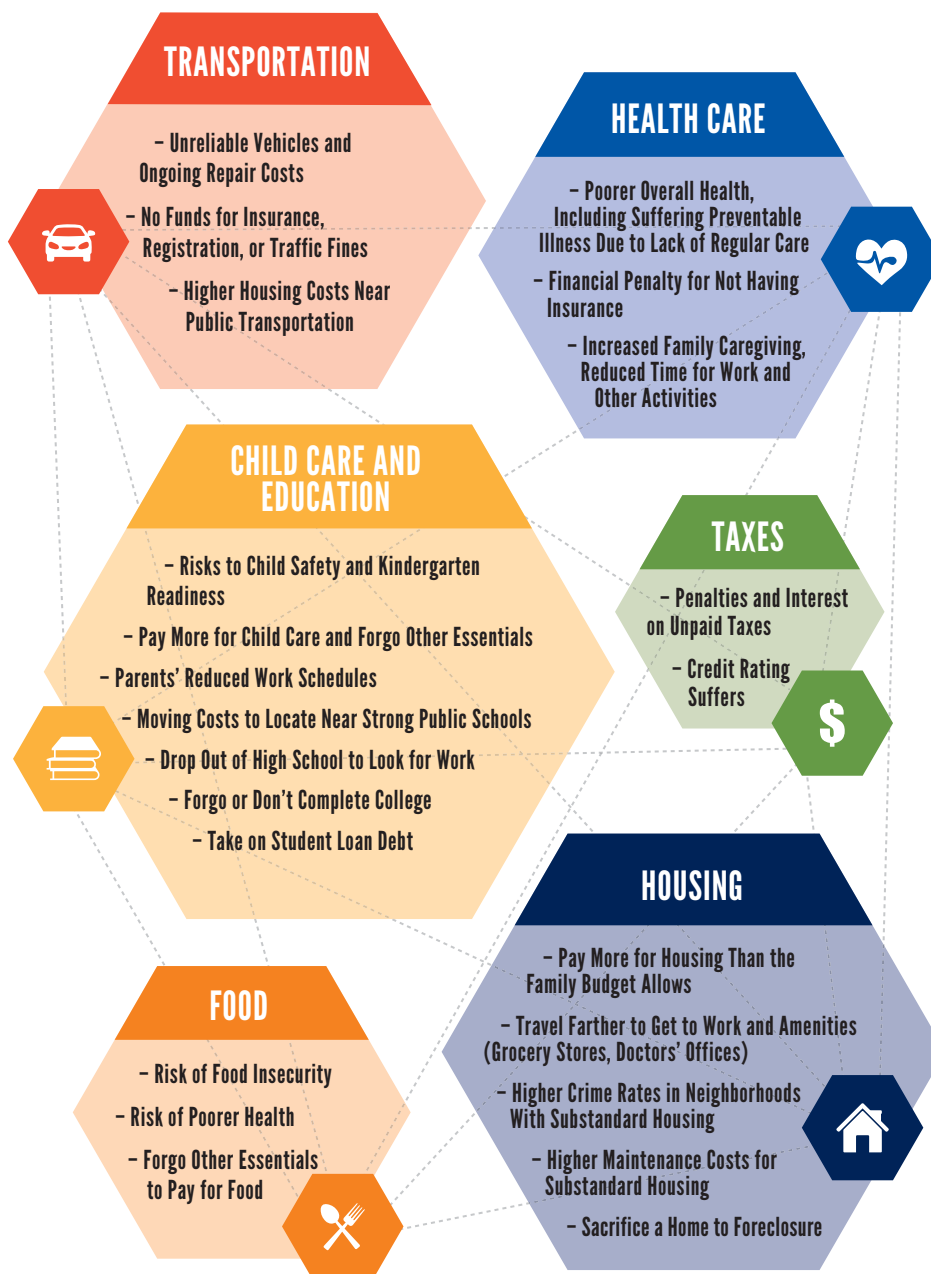


Source: [OpportunityAtlas.org](https://OpportunityAtlas.org)



# WHAT ARE THE CONSEQUENCES?

## RISKS AND COSTS FOR ALICE...



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

Note: Information is subject to change based on new legislation/laws enacted.

## ...AND FOR ALL FAMILIES



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



## DATA

### / Unemployment

#### LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

Palm Beach County Labor Force	June 2019	May 2019	June 2018	Change June 2018 June 2019	Percent Change	Change May 2018 June 2019	Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	738,576	737,199	728,392	10,184	1.4%	-1,121	-1%
Employment	634,200	645,300	619,300	14,900	2.4%	-11,100	-1.72%
Unemployment	26,329	22,591	28,321	-1,992	-7.5%	3,738	14.1%
Rate	3.6%	3.1%	3.9%				
Florida	3.5%	3.1%	3.8%				
National	3.8%	3.4%	4.2%				

Source: PBC CareerSource; Peter Pignataro

- > The current June 2019 unemployment rate is 3.6%  
(Source: [CareerSource Palm Beach County, "Palm Beach County Unemployment Rate Drops to 3.6 Percent; More Job Openings Than Unemployed for 8 Consecutive Months", July 19, 2019.](#))
- > In 2017, the unemployment rate for persons over 16 years old in Palm Beach County was 7.4%.
- > There were disparities in unemployment by race and ethnicity. The unemployment rate was highest for American Indian/Alaska Natives (12.3%), followed by Black/African – American (11.9%), Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islanders (9.0%), Hispanic/Latinos (7.6%), Whites (5.5%) and Asian American (5.1%). (Source: [https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS\\_17\\_5YR\\_S2301&prodType=table](https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_17_5YR_S2301&prodType=table))

## / Unemployment

### CAREER READY

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

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

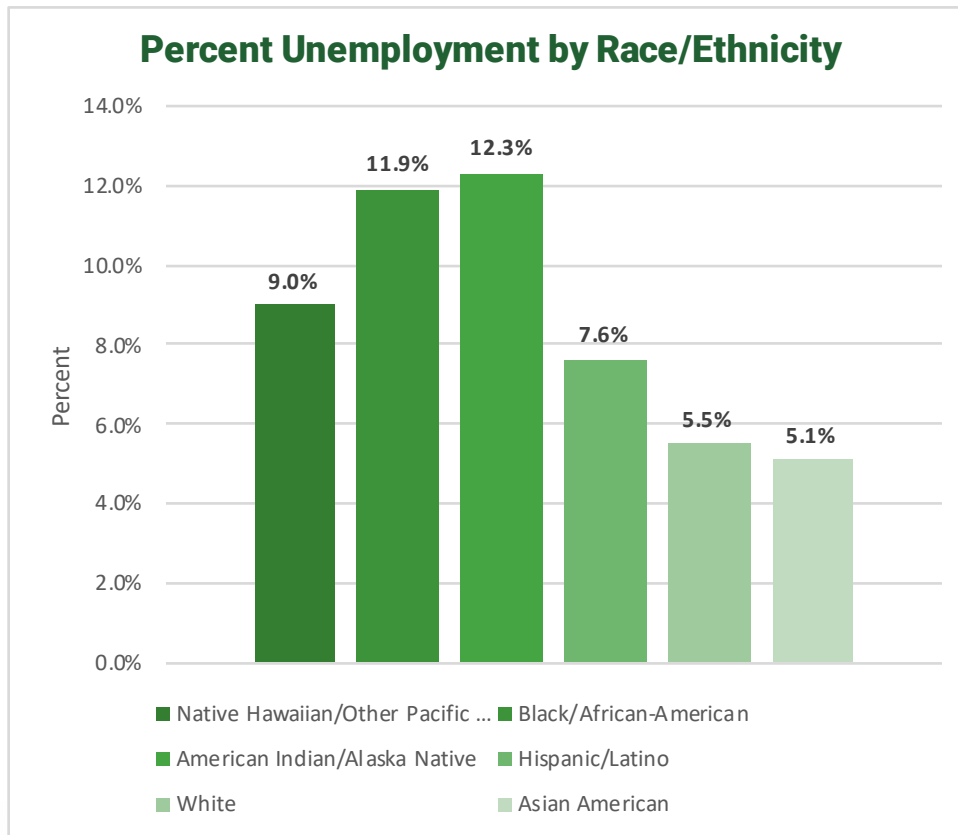
Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S2301 – 2012–2015 5-Year Estimate

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



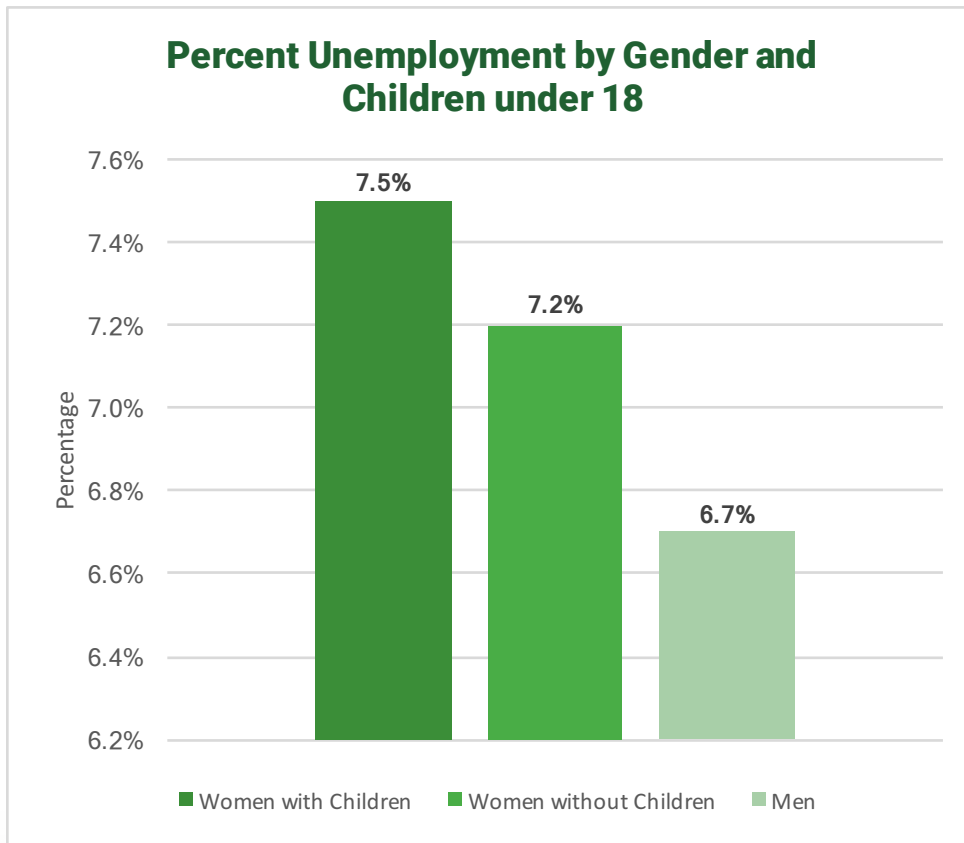
## DATA

### / Unemployment



> There were disparities in unemployment by race and ethnicity. The unemployment rate was highest for American Indian/Alaska Natives (12.3%), followed by Black/African – American (11.9%), Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islanders (9.0%), Hispanic/Latinos (7.6%), Whites (5.5%) and Asian American (5.1%). (Source: [https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS\\_17\\_5YR\\_S2301&prodType=table](https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_17_5YR_S2301&prodType=table))

## / Unemployment

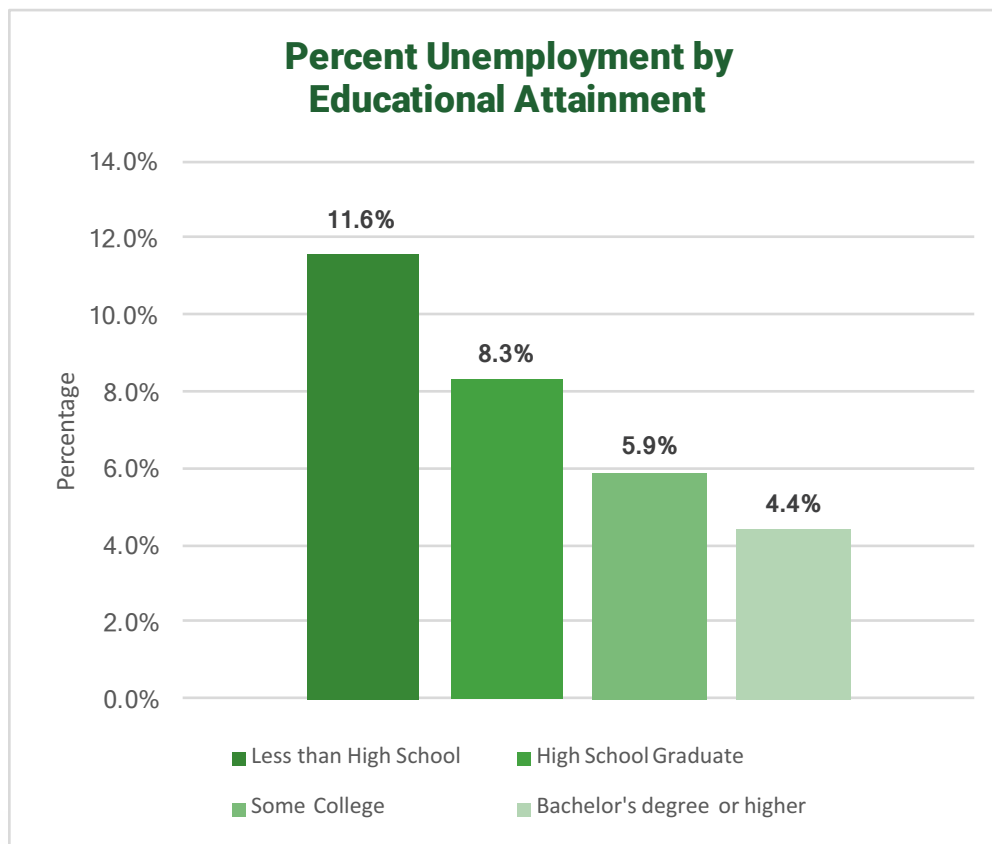


- > Women with children under 18 were most likely to be unemployed (7.5%) compared to women without such children (7.2%) and men with or without children (6.7%).



## DATA

### / Unemployment



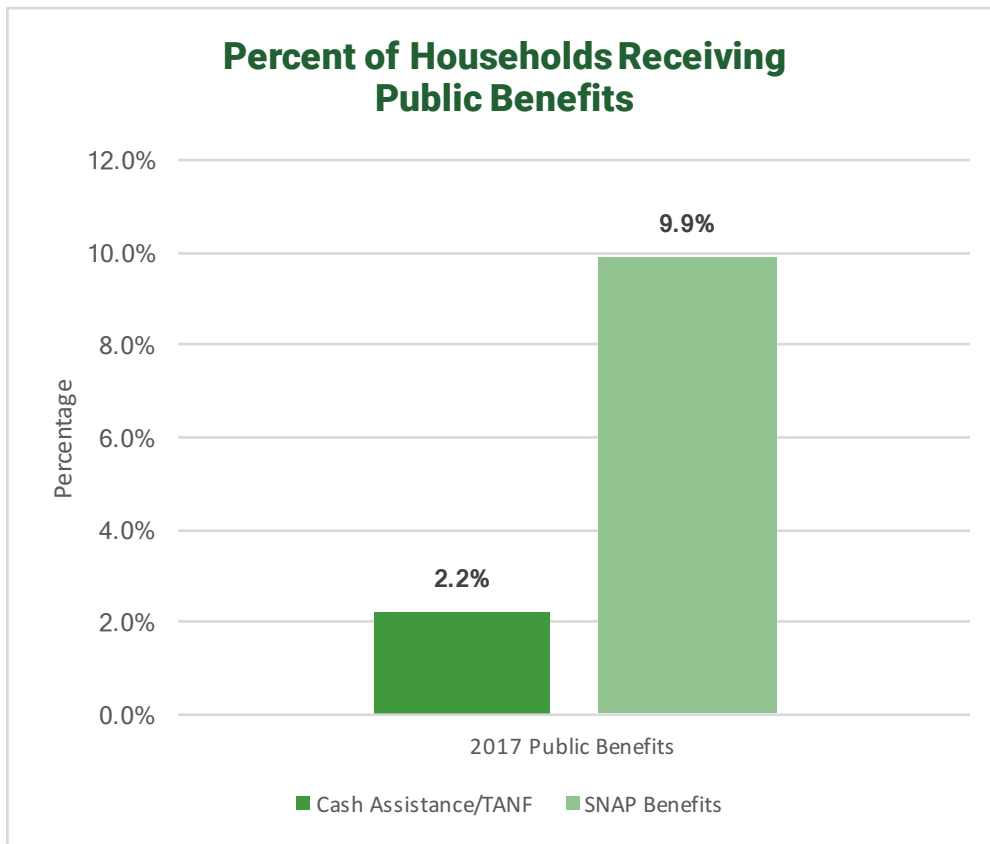
- > Unemployment was inversely related to education, with the highest unemployment rate among those with less than a high school education (11.6%).
- > Unemployment rate for the special needs/developmental disabled population is 80%.

Sources:

[US Census American Fact Finder](#)

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

## / Public Assistance



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

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



## DATA

### / Living Wage

- > Living wage varies by number of adults and children in a household.
- > The living wage is the hourly rate that an individual must earn to support their family, if they are the sole provider and are working full-time (2080 hours per year).
- > As an example, the living wage for a 1-Adult household with no children in Palm Beach County is \$13.11 per hour, which equates to \$27,268 per year for a full-time worker (2080 hours per year). Another example, the living wage for a 1-adult and 1-child household in Palm Beach County is \$27.33 per hour, which equates to \$56,846 per year for a full-time worker. A 1-Adult with 3 children household has a living wage of \$39.16 per hour (\$81,452 per year).

#### LIVING WAGE IN PALM BEACH COUNTY

Hourly Wages	1 Adult	1 Adult 1 Child	1 Adult 2 Children	1 Adult 3 Children	2 Adults (1 Working)	2 Adults (1 Working) 1 Child	2 Adults (1 Working) 2 Children	2 Adults (1 Working) 3 Children	2 Adults (1 Working Part Time) 1 Child	2 Adults	2 Adults 1 Child	2 Adults 2 Children	2 Adults 3 Children
Living Wage	\$13.11	\$27.33	\$31.29	\$39.16	\$21.11	\$25.77	\$28.21	\$32.39	\$28.86	\$10.56	\$14.75	\$16.92	\$19.96
Poverty Wage	\$5.84	\$7.91	\$9.99	\$12.07	\$7.91	\$9.99	\$12.07	\$14.14		\$3.96	\$5.00	\$6.03	\$7.07
Minimum Wage	\$8.25	\$8.25	\$8.25	\$8.25	\$8.25	\$8.25	\$8.25	\$8.25		\$8.25	\$8.25	\$8.25	\$8.25

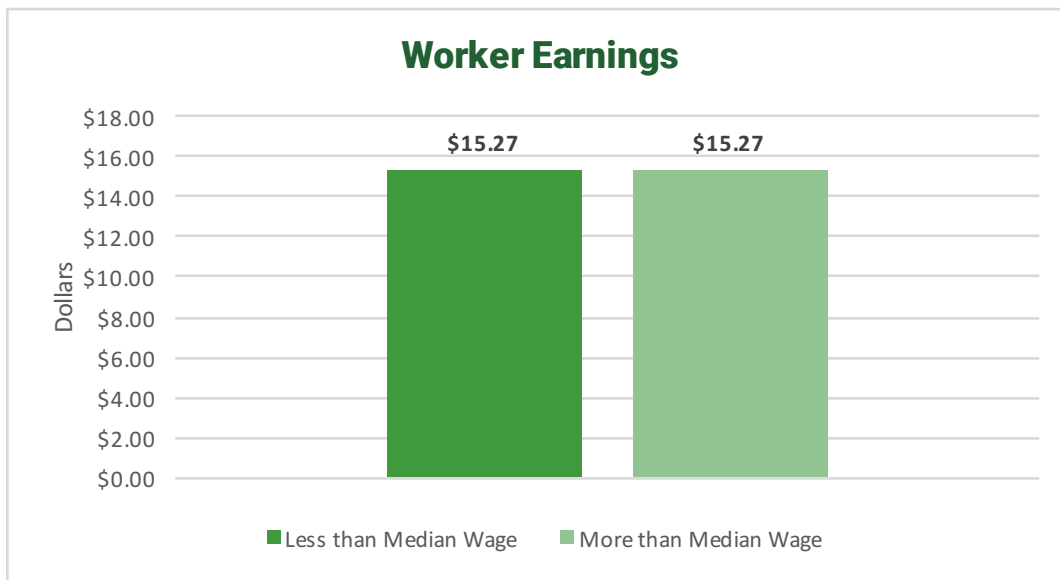
Sources:

[Living Wage Calculator](#)

[US American Fact Finder](#)

## / Living Wage

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



Sources:

[Living Wage Calculator](#)

[US American Fact Finder](#)



## WORKFORCE GAPS AND EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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

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

## SYSTEMS OF CARE

(Coalitions, Programs & Services available)

Some of the entities working to enhance the economy of Palm Beach County through coalitions, programs, or services and assist individuals increase their employability skills and find jobs are listed below:

- > **Palm Beach County Department of Housing & Economic Sustainability**
- > **Business Development Board**
- > **Economic Council of Palm Beach County**
- > **CareerSource Palm Beach County**
- > **Chamber of Commerces** (Hispanic, Black, Central, North, West Palm Beach, etc.)
- > **Office of Equal Business Opportunity**
- > **Association of General Contractors**
- > **Economic Forum**
- > **Leadership Palm Beach County**
- > **Palm Beach County Community Action Program**
- > **The TED Center**
- > **Paragon Florida, Inc.**
- > **Business Loan Fund (Center for Enterprise Opportunity)**
- > **Black Business Investment Corporation**
- > **Temporary Staffing Agencies**

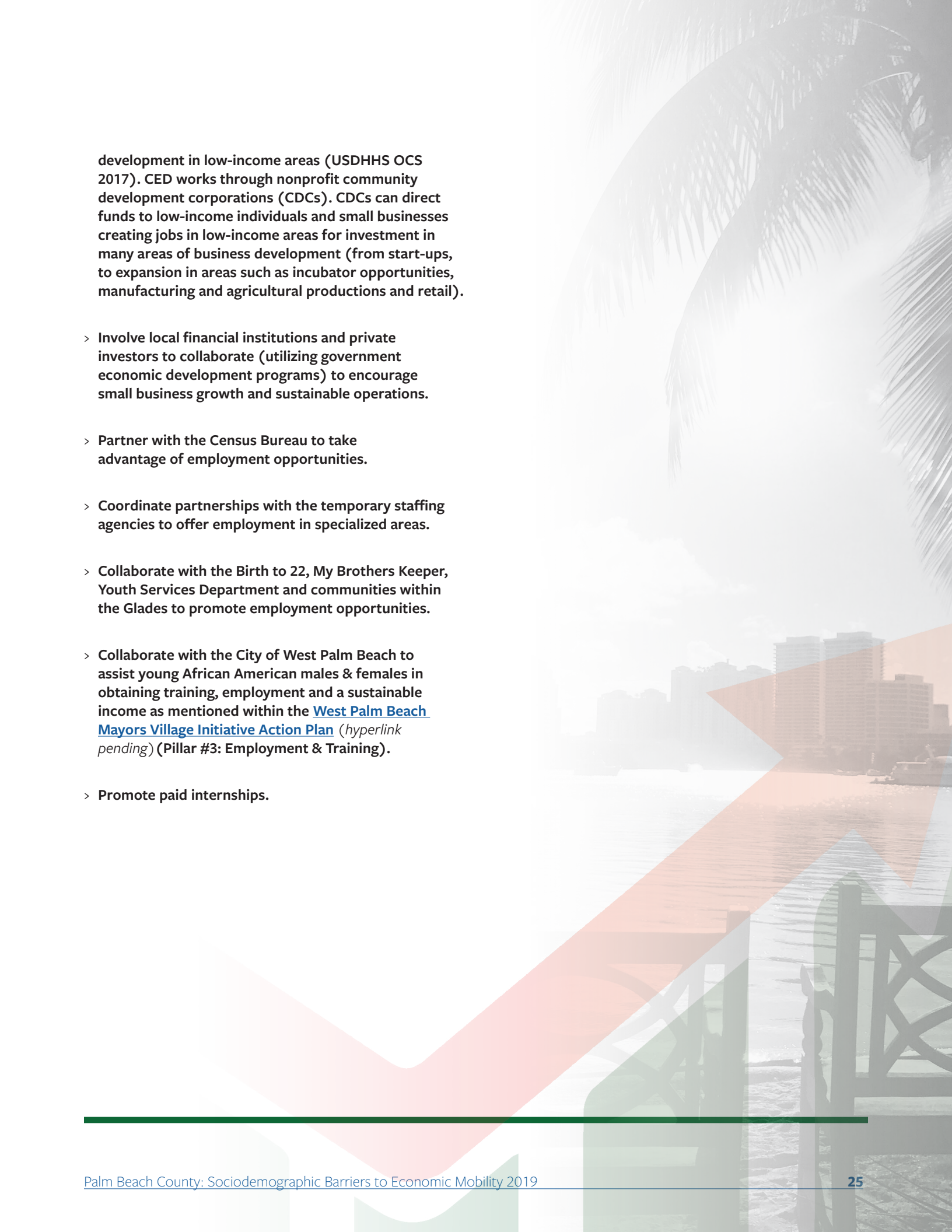
## DISPARITIES/GAPS

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

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Stakeholders should:

- > **Develop a comprehensive, prioritized set of local policy recommendations that will lead to increased wages and economic mobility for households throughout the county.**
- > **Develop a set of policy recommendations that would increase access to support services for low-income families throughout Palm Beach County.**
- > **Collaborate with the private sector to develop social enterprises that offer employment opportunities for unemployed/underemployed individuals.**
- > **Develop incubators and accelerators of high-growth, high-wage jobs.**
- > **Develop a diversified local economy.**
- > **Work with CareerSource of Palm Beach County for collaboration and involvement opportunities to gain employment in their training endeavors.**
- > **Engage and support local community resources such as Community Economic Development (CED) which is a U.S. Department of Health and Human Services grant program aimed at supporting job and business**



development in low-income areas (USDHHS OCS 2017). CED works through nonprofit community development corporations (CDCs). CDCs can direct funds to low-income individuals and small businesses creating jobs in low-income areas for investment in many areas of business development (from start-ups, to expansion in areas such as incubator opportunities, manufacturing and agricultural productions and retail).

- › Involve local financial institutions and private investors to collaborate (utilizing government economic development programs) to encourage small business growth and sustainable operations.
- › Partner with the Census Bureau to take advantage of employment opportunities.
- › Coordinate partnerships with the temporary staffing agencies to offer employment in specialized areas.
- › Collaborate with the Birth to 22, My Brothers Keeper, Youth Services Department and communities within the Glades to promote employment opportunities.
- › Collaborate with the City of West Palm Beach to assist young African American males & females in obtaining training, employment and a sustainable income as mentioned within the [West Palm Beach Mayors Village Initiative Action Plan](#) (hyperlink pending) (Pillar #3: Employment & Training).
- › Promote paid internships.

ECONOMIC MOBILITY AND **HEALTH**



## RESEARCH

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

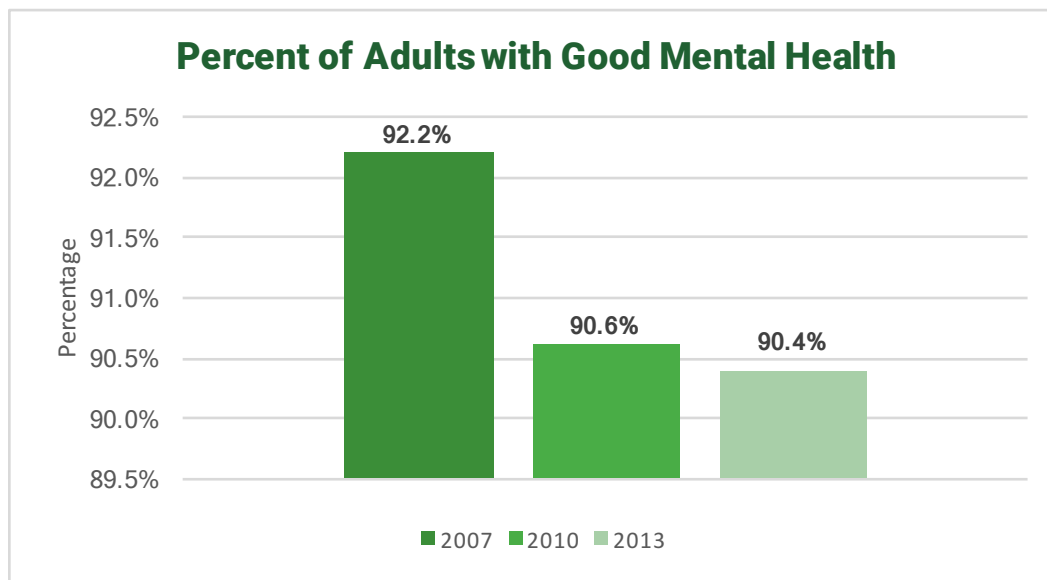
In the Community Health Improvement Plan [Palm Beach County CHIP Report 2017](#), the Advisory Council stressed the importance of identifying and reaching underserved populations to address health disparities. Engaging the community on their level, in a meaningful way, was also emphasized.



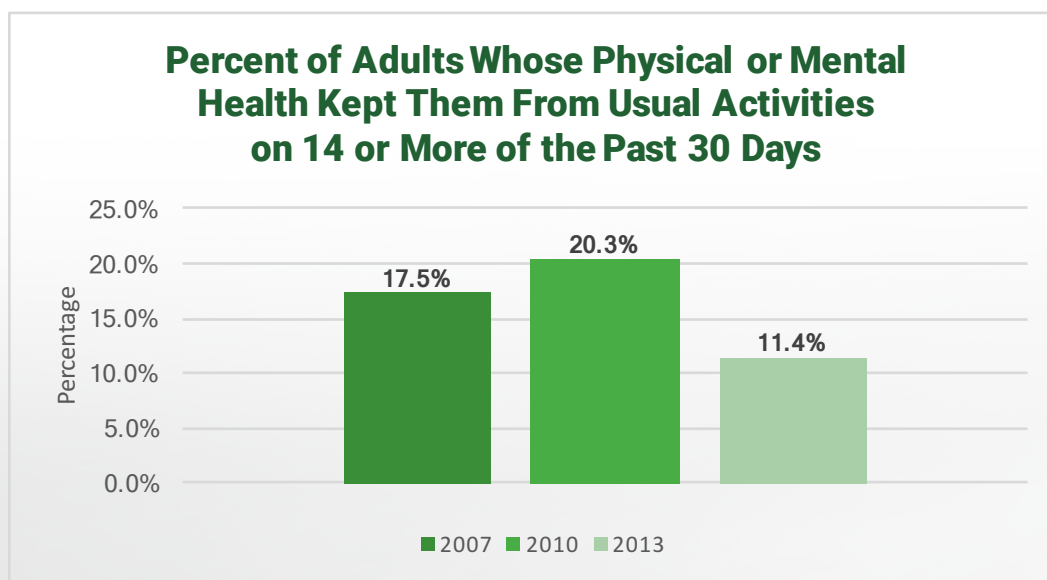


## DATA

### / Mental/Behavioral Health



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



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

## / Mental/Behavioral Health

- > Compared with physically ill patients, people with mental health conditions rely more on emergency room services for treatment.
- > Individuals with mental health conditions remain in the emergency room longer than individuals who show up in the emergency room with physical symptoms.
- > People with developmental disabilities show declines in health and abilities which is usually seen in old age in their middle years, so the level of services needed for this population increases over time.



## DATA

### / Mental/Behavioral Health

#### **PALM BEACH COUNTY MENTAL DISORDER EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT HOSPITAL UTILIZATION BY PRINCIPAL PAYER**

January – December 2015

Principal Payer	Visits
Total	19,031
Self pay/Underinsured	6,322
Commercial Health Insurance	5,618
Medicaid Managed Care	2,321
Medicare	1,537
Medicare Managed Care	1,136
Non-Payment	817
Medicaid	640
Other State/Local Government	370
VA	71
TriCare or Other Federal Government	60
KidCare	46
Other	33
Commercial Liability Coverage	31
Worker's Compensation	24
Unknown	5

Source: Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2015

*Note: Mental Disorders Principal Diagnosis Grouping includes ICD9 Code ranges 290–313*

#### **PALM BEACH COUNTY MENTAL HEALTH INPATIENT HOSPITAL UTILIZATION BY ADMIT SOURCE**

January – December 2015

Admit Source	Discharges
Total	15,410
Non-Health Care Facility Point of Origin	8,527
Transfer from a Hospital	5,096
Clinic or Physician's Office	660
Transfer from another Health Care Facility	549
Transfer Units in Same Hospital	425
Transfer from Skilled Nursing Home	132
Transfer from Ambulatory Surgery Center	11
Court/Law Enforcement	8
Information Not Available	1
Transfer from Hospice Facility	1

Source: Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2015

*Note: Mental Disorders Principal Diagnosis Grouping includes ICD9 Code ranges 290–319*

**PALM BEACH COUNTY  
MENTAL DISORDER INPATIENT  
HOSPITAL UTILIZATION BY PRINCIPAL PAYER**

January – December 2015

Principal Payer	Discharges
Total	15,410
Self pay/Underinsured	3,663
Commercial Health Insurance	3,432
Medicaid Managed Care	3,007
Medicare	2,340
Medicare Managed Care	1,239
Medicaid	767
Non-Payment	401
Other State/Local Government	355
VA	97
KidCare	43
TriCare or Other Federal Government	38
Other	25
Worker's Compensation	3

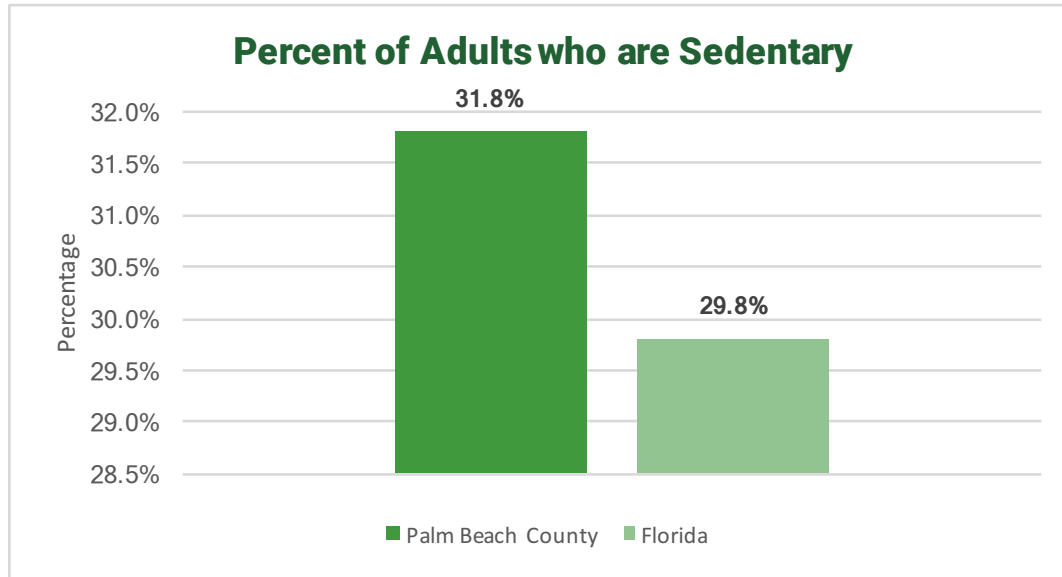
Source: Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2015

*Note: Mental Disorders Principal Diagnosis Grouping includes ICD9 Code ranges 290–313*

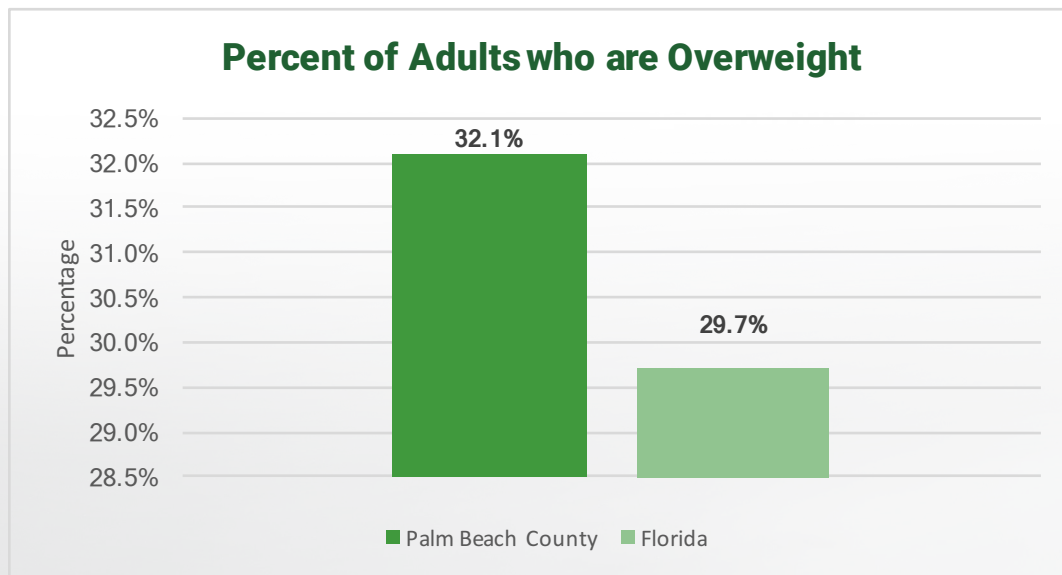


## DATA

### / Physical Health

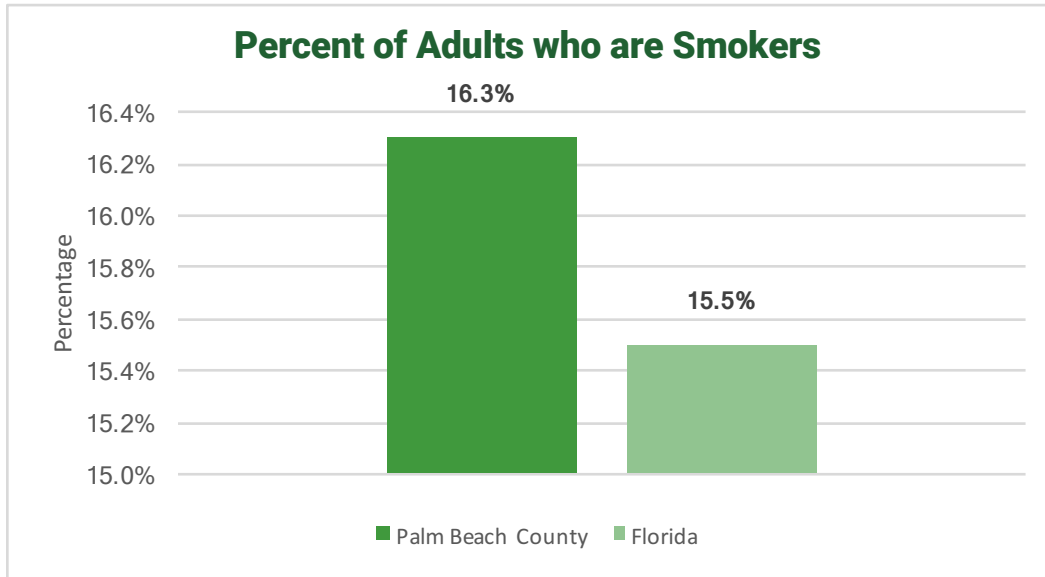


> 31.8% of adults are sedentary.

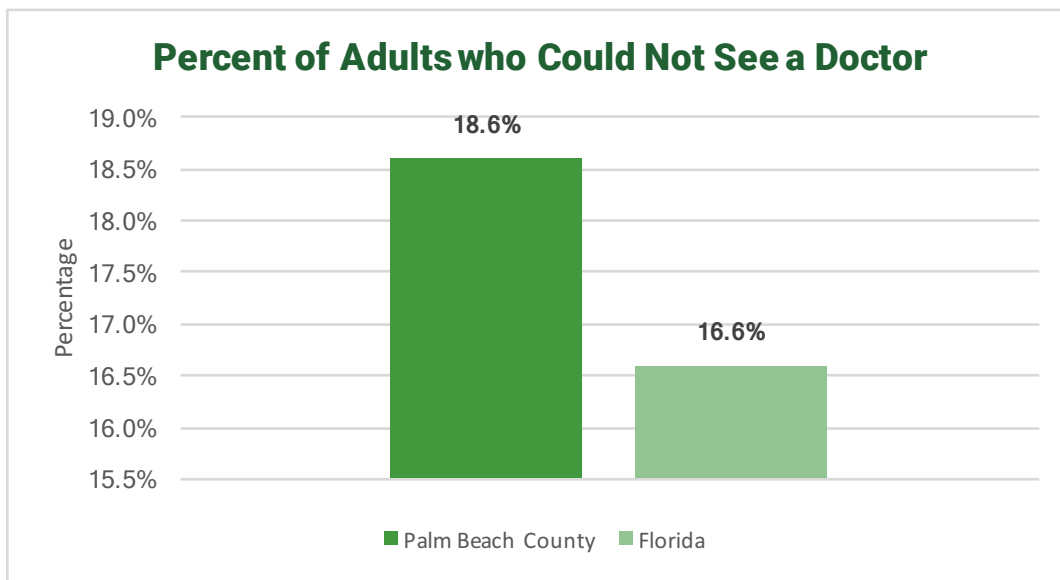


> 32.1% of adults are overweight.

## / Physical Health



> 16.3% of adults are current smokers.

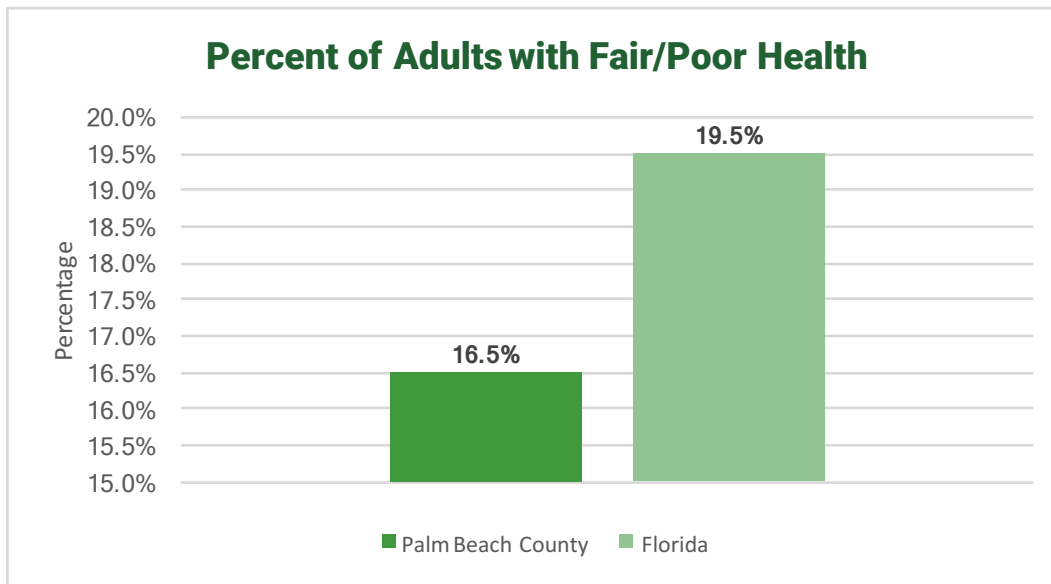


> 18.6% of adults could not see a doctor at least once in the last year due to cost.



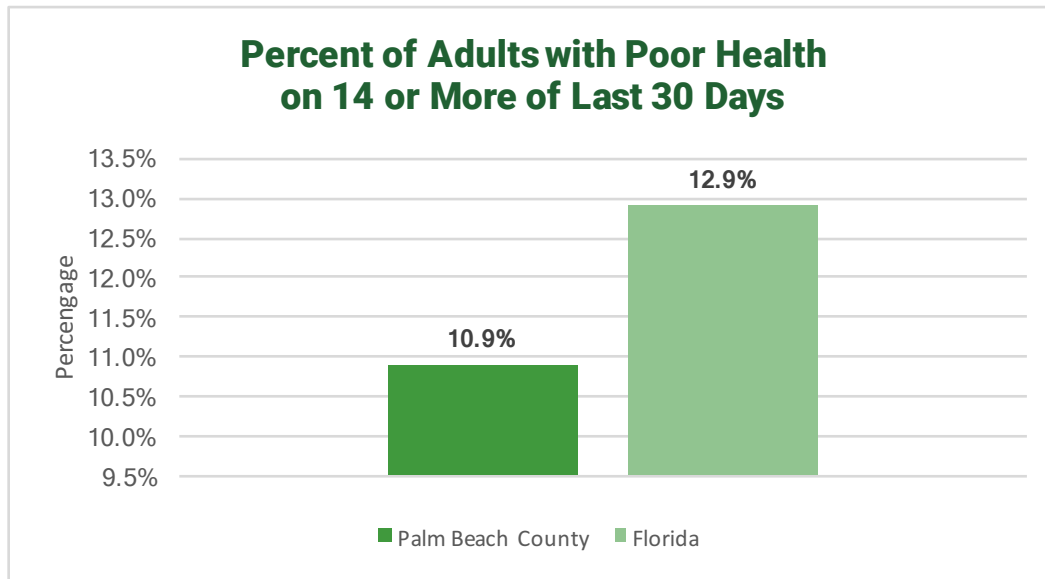
## DATA

### / Physical Health



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

## / Physical Health



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

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

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



## SYSTEMS OF CARE

(Coalitions, Programs & Services available)

Some of the entities working to enhance the health of Palm Beach County through coalitions, programs, or services and assist individuals with their behavioral/mental health & physical health are listed below:

- > Florida Department of Health Palm Beach County
- > Health Care District of Palm Beach County
- > Palm Health Foundation
- > Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network
- > Quantum Foundation
- > Community Health Center
- > The Caridad Center
- > Genesis Community Health Center
- > MyClinic, Inc.
- > Foundcare, Inc.
- > Florida Community Health Centers, Inc.
- > Oral Health Coalition
- > Community Health Network
- > Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP)
- > Healthy Beginnings Coalition
- > Healthy Start Service Delivery Plan
- > Palm Beach County Fetal & Infant Mortality Review Program (FIMR)
- > Community Call to Action Against Obesity Coalition
- > Drug Abuse Foundation
- > Mental Health Association
- > South County Mental Health Center
- > The ARC of Palm Beach County
- > Jerome Golden Center
- > Drug Abuse Treatment Association (DATA)
- > The Arc of the Glades
- > Seagull Industries
- > Palm Beach Habilitation Center

- > Palm Beach Medical Society
- > Tenet Healthcare (St. Mary's)
- > Hospital Corporation of America (JFK)

## DISPARITIES/GAPS

- > In 2013, the resident age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 among whites was 558. For African Americans, this number was 756.
- > The age-adjusted cancer incidence in Palm Beach County in 2013 was considerably higher in individuals identifying as African American and Other than in individuals identifying as White, 623.2 versus 241.3 respectively.
- > The infant death rate and fetal death rate in Palm Beach County shows health inequities and disparities between different races and ethnicities [Community Health Needs Assessment December 2016: Table 66](#)
- > Changes in Medicaid at the State Level resulted in the Health Care District's Medicaid HMO, Personal Health Plan of Health Palm Beach (PHP) no longer being able to operate as a Medicaid HMO. In August 2014, the District transitioned the approximately 14,000 members to one of four Medicaid plans that serve Palm Beach County.
- > In 2014, the percent of uninsured by race/ethnicity was American Indian & Alaska Native 37.8%; Hispanic or Latino 35.6%; Black or African American 28.7%; Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander 25.0%; Asian 18.0% and White 16.4%.

## SOURCES

- > [Community Health Needs Assessment December 2016](#)
- > [Closing the Gap: Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Florida](#)

- › [Behavioral Health in Palm Beach County: Needs Assessment and Comprehensive Plan 2017](#)
- › [The Status of Women in Florida by County: Health & Well-Being – March 2018](#)

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Stakeholders should:

- › Expand on employment opportunities offered through telemedicine.
- › Provide certifications in personal training and other health related professions.
- › Partner with hospitals and other healthcare entities to train and employ residents.
- › Collaborate with the City of West Palm Beach to encourage careers in health care and the shadowing of medical professionals as mentioned within the [West Palm Beach Mayors Village Initiative Action Plan](#) (hyperlink pending) (Pillar #5: Health)
- › Link individuals with housing, healthcare and skills training to expand economic mobility.
- › Provide benefits counseling and job placement.
- › Implement recommendations contained within the [Behavioral Health in Palm Beach County: Needs Assessment and Comprehensive Plan 2017](#) publication “Recommendations: The Path Forward” section.

ECONOMIC MOBILITY AND **HOUSING**



## RESEARCH

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

The [Palm Beach County Department of Housing and Economic Sustainability \(DHES\)](#) leads Palm Beach County's efforts pertaining to Community Development, Economic Development, Housing, Mortgage and Housing Investments, Neighborhood Stabilization, Veteran Home Ownership and Preservation initiatives. They receive various state and federal grants to assist in these areas. Local ad valorem funding is also used to support their

programs. Additionally, DHES lists affordable and workforce housing that is for rent or sale on their [website](#). Very detailed information about County, State and Federal programs and associated materials (i.e., loans, bonds, grants, taxes, etc.) are also provided.

The [2018 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report \(CAPER\)](#) describes how Palm Beach County, despite challenging housing market conditions and community needs, expended a combined total of \$8,786,426 in CDBG, HOME, and ESF funds on activities serving the housing, economic and community development goals of the Consolidated Plan. CDBG expenditure of \$6,587,846 provided for public facilities and infrastructure projects, public services (including homeless services), code enforcement, and economic development activities serving low and moderate income persons. HOME expenditures of \$1,728,657 assisted the new construction for 35 affordable single-family homes, provided tenant-based rental assistance to 45 homeless families, and supported Community Housing Development Organizations. ESG expenditure of \$469,923 and 811 persons benefitted from the operation



of emergency shelters for the homeless, rapid re-housing and homeless prevention.

The County rehabilitated 23 owner occupied homes and 335 rental units, helped 169 homebuyers purchase their first home, and provided tenant-based rental assistance to 332 homeless individuals and families. The County supported municipal code enforcement activities that served approximately 29,870 residents of the Glades Region. The economic development services/economic development technical assistance activities offered by DHES and its partner agencies assisted 857 businesses and entrepreneurs and resulted in the creation of 46 jobs. The County and local municipalities completed 13 public facilities and infrastructure projects which are now serving over 62,000 residents in low and moderate income areas. Finally, the County and its private non-profit partners delivered an array of social services to over 4,900 individuals and households including 3,428 homeless persons and 201 persons with special needs.

## DATA

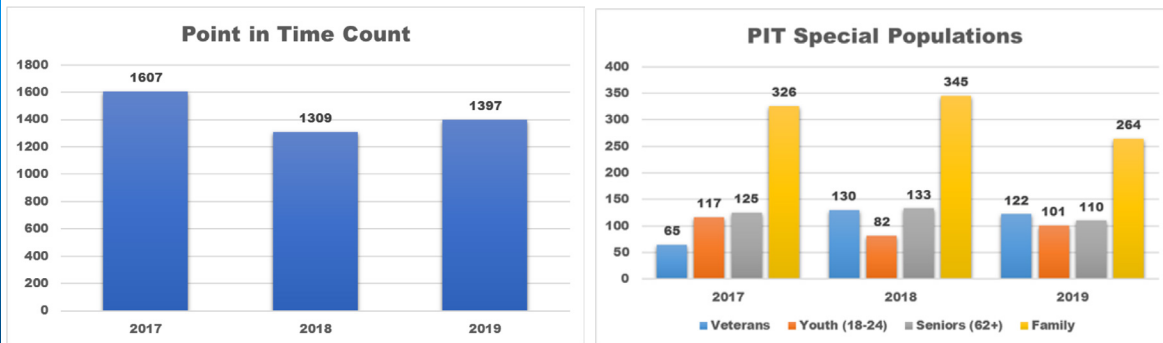
### / Homelessness

- › The Palm Beach County 2019 Homeless Point in Time Count identified 1,397 individuals and families being homeless, a 6% increase in the number of homeless in PBC.
- › There was a 23% decrease in family homelessness and 14% decrease in veteran's homelessness.
- › Chronic homelessness increase by 31% and youth homelessness increased by 28%.
- › The largest population of homeless in Palm Beach County are single individuals.
- › 4,414 students were identified as homeless in May 2018.
- › A new Homeless Resource Center is scheduled to be constructed and will contain approximately 74 beds.
- › As of January 29, 2019, the total number of homeless children was 3,592. The total number of homeless children that are doubled-up is 2,663. This translates into 929 schoolchildren that meet the HEARTH Act of 2009 definition of homelessness.
- › The percentage of homeless students in physical custody of a parent increased from 88% (2014–2015) to 94% (2016–2017).
- › The percentage of homeless students not in physical custody of a parent decreased from 12% (2014–2015) to 6% (2016–2017).
- › Seven percent (7%) of homeless students reside in motels.
- › Approximately nine percent (9%) of homeless students live in emergency or transitional shelters.
- › The percentage of homeless students awaiting foster care placement decreased from 14% in 2014–2015 to 8% in 2016–2017.
- › Homeless students sharing housing increased from 66% (2014–2015) to 74% (2016–2017).

## Community Services Department Human and Veteran Services

Metric #1: Measure rate of Homelessness through PIT Count

### Point in Time Count

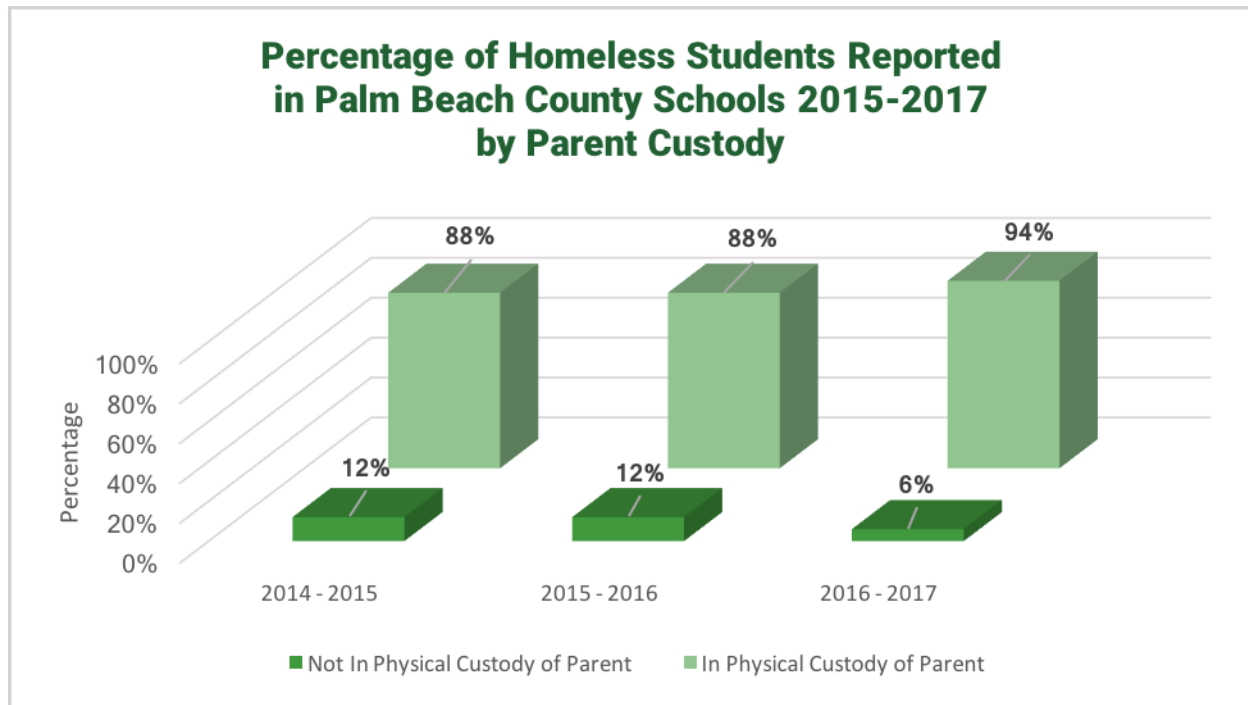


- > In the chart above, the picture on the left shows the total count for the past 3 years. Over the past 3 years, the trend shows a decrease in homelessness; the picture on the right shows a breakdown of the special populations for those same 3 years. The special populations will always vary due to: 1) People we see during a 24 hour period and 2) efforts to target special populations by CoC (i.e., The Veterans Challenge, 100 Day Youth, NAEH Award for Youth Work).



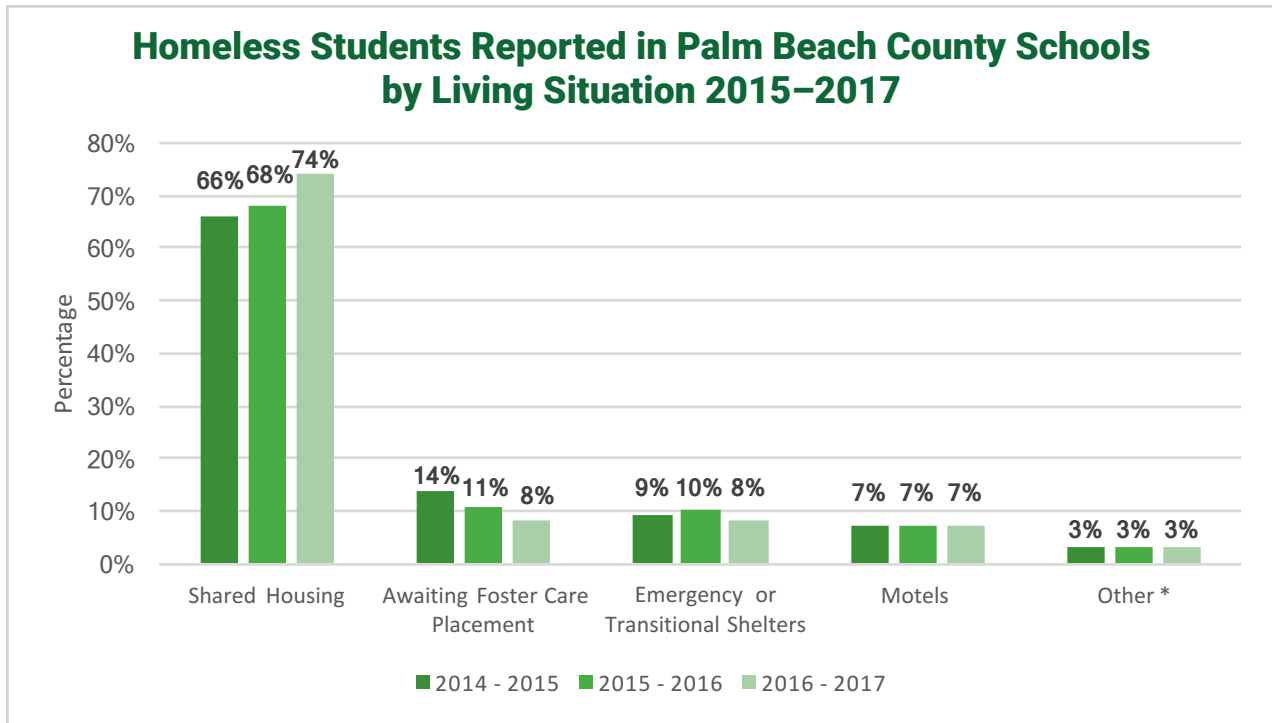
## DATA

### / Homelessness



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

## / Homelessness



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



## DATA

### / Homelessness

#### HOMELESS POPULATION SERVED BY PALM BEACH COUNTY YOUTH BY AGE GROUP AND GENDER 10/1/2014–6/30/2017

##### Emergency Shelter

Race	Estimated Number	Percent
Black/African American	1,744	77.1%
Asian	12	0.5%
White	478	21.1%
Multi-Racial	19	0.8%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	4	0.2%
Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	1	0.0%
Data Not Collected	4	0.2%
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>2,262</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

##### Rapid Re-Housing

Race	Estimated Number	Percent
Black/African American	734	75.7%
Asian	6	0.6%
White	218	22.5%
Multi-Racial	6	0.6%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	3	0.3%
Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	2	0.2%
Data Not Collected	0	0.0%
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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

##### Emergency Shelter

Age Range	Male	Female	Transgender: Female to Male	Transgender: Male to Female	Total by Age Range
0–4	357	314	0	0	671
5–10	319	296	0	0	615
11–13	111	123	0	0	234
14–17	181	171	0	0	352
18–24	140	249	1	0	390
<b>Total by Gender</b>	<b>1,108</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,262</b>

##### Rapid Re-Housing

Age Range	Male	Female	Transgender: Female to Male	Transgender: Male to Female	Total by Age Range
0–4	143	125	0	0	268
5–10	164	132	0	0	296
11–13	53	67	0	0	120
14–17	82	63	0	0	145
18–24	52	90	0	1	143
<b>Total by Gender</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>972</b>

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

## / Housing

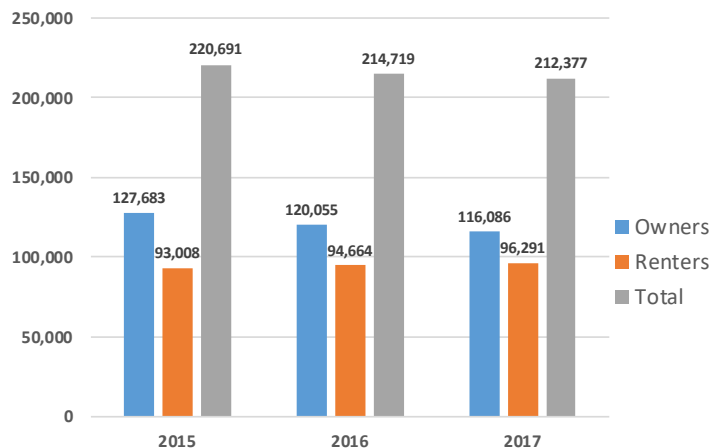
- > Cost burden is a commonly accepted way to gauge need for affordable housing.  
A household is cost burdened if it expends more than 30% of its gross income on housing.
- > The most recent available U.S. Census data shows that out of all 540K households countywide, 39% were cost burdened in 2017.
- > We see a dramatic difference between owners and renters, with 31% of all owners cost-burdened, as compared to 56% of renters.

### Households with Cost Burden >30%

In 2017, nearly 40% of all households in the County spent more than 30% of their gross income on housing costs. The problem is most acute among renters.

Type	Number	%
Owners	116,086	31.1%
Renters	96,291	56.3%
Total	212,377	39.1%

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau (2018)



Metric – decrease cost burden



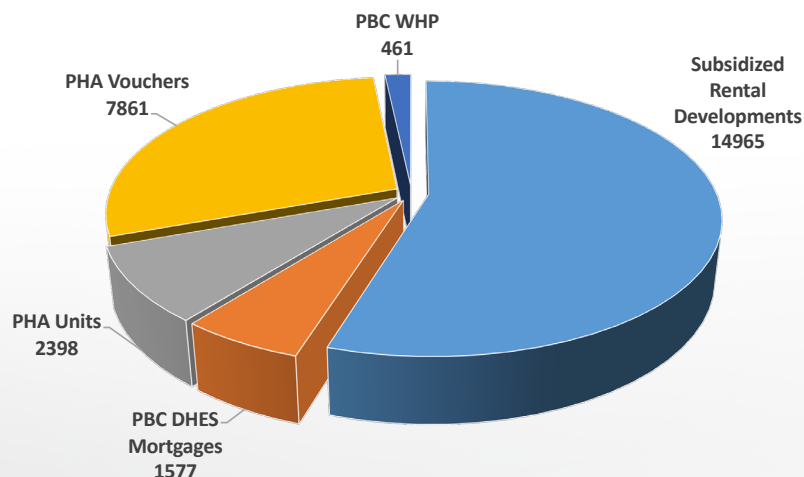
## DATA

### / Housing

- > Countywide, there are currently over 27,000 affordable housing units which bear restrictions requiring affordability to income groups within 0–140% of area median income. These include 14,965 units in subsidized rental developments; 1,577 owner-occupied homes with DHES mortgages; 2,398 public housing units; 7,861 public housing vouchers; and 461 Workforce Housing Program units.
- > Affordability restrictions are generally imposed for a certain time period, and the restrictions on nearly 1,000 of these units will expire between now and 2025, including 418 elderly units and 556 family units (Lake Worth -288; West Palm -255; Riviera -216; Boca Raton -152; and Belle Glade -64).
- > Once expired, property owners are free to charge market prices. Depending on the property location, market prices may not be much different than the current affordable prices. In other cases, prices may increase to the extent that occupants must relocate.

## Affordable Housing Inventory

Currently, there are over 27,000 affordable housing units countywide for 0 – 140% AMI.



**Affordability restrictions on nearly 1,000 of these units will expire by 2025, including 418 elderly and 556 family units.**

Source: Shimberg Center for Housing Studies, University of Florida (2018); PBC Dept. Housing & Economic Sustainability (2019).

## / Housing

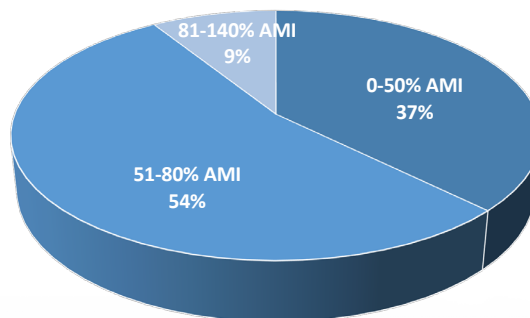
- > In total, 1,226 units were produced for households with incomes up to 140% AMI.
- > The overwhelming majority (1,116) were for households with incomes less than 80% AMI.
- > Within those, a subset of 458 units (37%) were produced for very low income 0–50% AMI households.

### Affordable Housing Completed Last 3 Years

From 2016 to 2018, DHES and its partners placed into service over 1,200 affordable units through new construction, acquisition, and rehabilitation.

Income Group	Housing Units
0 – 50% AMI	458
51-80% AMI	658
80-140% AMI	110
Total	1,226

Housing Units by Income Group



Source: PBC Department of Housing and Economic Sustainability

Metric – County affordable housing production  
Metric – housing production for <50% AMI



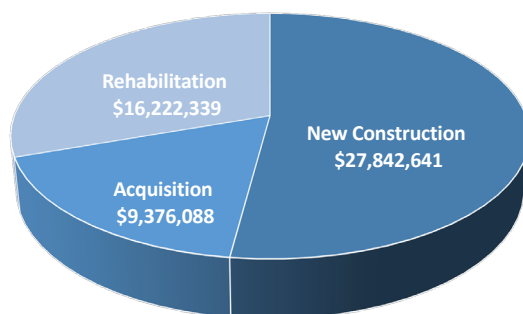
## DATA

### / Housing

- > The County expended \$53.7 M on those 1,200 housing units that were completed 2016 through 2018. That is an average investment of \$43,500 per housing unit.
- > There was a total of \$61.2M of Federal, State, and Local Non Ad Valorem funds allocated to housing programs during the same time period, or an average of \$20.4M per year.

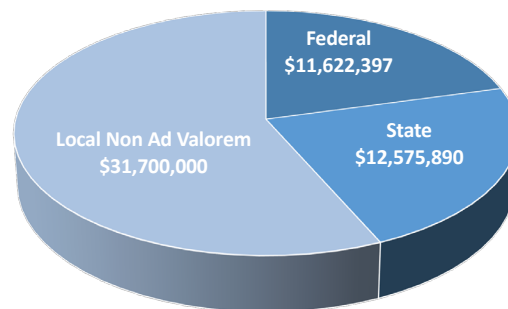
## Affordable Housing Funding 2016 - 2018

**\$53.7M Expended on Housing Completed**



**Average investment  
of \$43,500 per unit.**

**\$61.2M Allocated to Programs**



**Average allocation of  
\$20.4M per year.**

Source: PBC Department of Housing and Economic Sustainability

## / Housing

- > The County's Workforce Housing Program sets requirements for Workforce Housing serving 60–140% AMI in all new residential developments of 10 or more units located in the unincorporated area. As of May 2019, 1,453 WHP units have been approved. Of the 944 rental units approved, 405 are built, and of the 182 for-sale units approved, 41 are built. There are also 247 WHP units approved with the option to be either rental or for-sale.

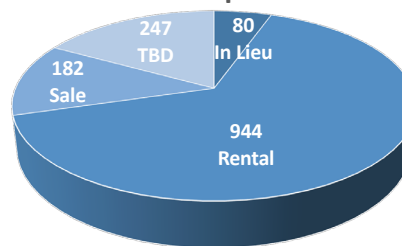
### Workforce Housing Program (WHP)

WHP Units	Unbuilt	Developing	Built	Total
In Lieu	2	63	15	80
Rental	0	539	405	944
Sale	0	141	41	182
TBD	247	0	0	247
<b>Total</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>1,453</b>

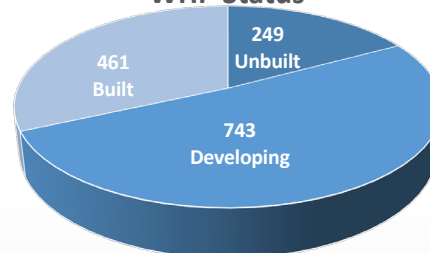
Metric – workforce housing production

Source: PBC PZB Planning Division 2019

WHP Disposition



WHP Status





## DATA

### / Affordable Housing

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

### / Workforce Housing

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

Source: South Florida Real Estate News, June 1, 2017

## SYSTEMS OF CARE

(Coalitions, Programs & Services available)

Some of the entities working to enhance housing within Palm Beach County through coalitions, programs, or services are listed below:

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

## SERVICES AVAILABLE

- > **The Homeless Coalition of Palm Beach County supports senior citizens, the working poor and others. Both private and government funds may be available for housing costs, first month’s rent or a deposit, and to assist residents with an eviction notice from their landlord.**

- > The Continuum of Care (CoC) program in Florida offers assistance to those on the verge of eviction as well as those currently homeless. Focus is on the disabled, seniors, chronic homeless, youth or Florida residents that are facing a one-time unexpected emergency situation.

## DISPARITIES/GAPS

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

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Stakeholders should:

- > Join forces with the Palm Beach County Department of Housing and Economic Sustainability to implement various housing, community development, economic development and public service strategies detailed in their Action and Community Assessment plans.

- > Partner with agencies to develop employment skill training programs at housing authorities.
- > Promote entrepreneurship with housing authority self-sufficiency programs via escrow accounts.
- > Offer incentives to contracted agencies who employee recipients of housing subsidies that have completed training programs.
- > Provide employment opportunities via social enterprise to individuals experiencing homelessness.
- > Increase employment opportunities for homeless youth, LGBTQ, and the Black/African community.
- > Collaborate to reduce homelessness by increasing affordable housing.
- > Reduce disparities in homelessness across sexual orientation, minority groups, people with disabilities, and seniors.
- > Collaborate across public and private sectors to increase affordable housing, farmworker housing and workforce housing.
- > Use the new *Leading the Way Home: Palm Beach County's Plan to End Homelessness* as a guide to formulate action.

Sources:

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

ECONOMIC MOBILITY AND **FOOD**



## RESEARCH

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

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

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

**200,000+**

Number of residents in Palm Beach County that struggle with hunger and do not know where they will obtain their next meal

**\$3.51**

Average price per meal in Palm Beach County

**\$19.79/wk**

Food budget shortfall in Palm Beach County per person

**32,456,500**

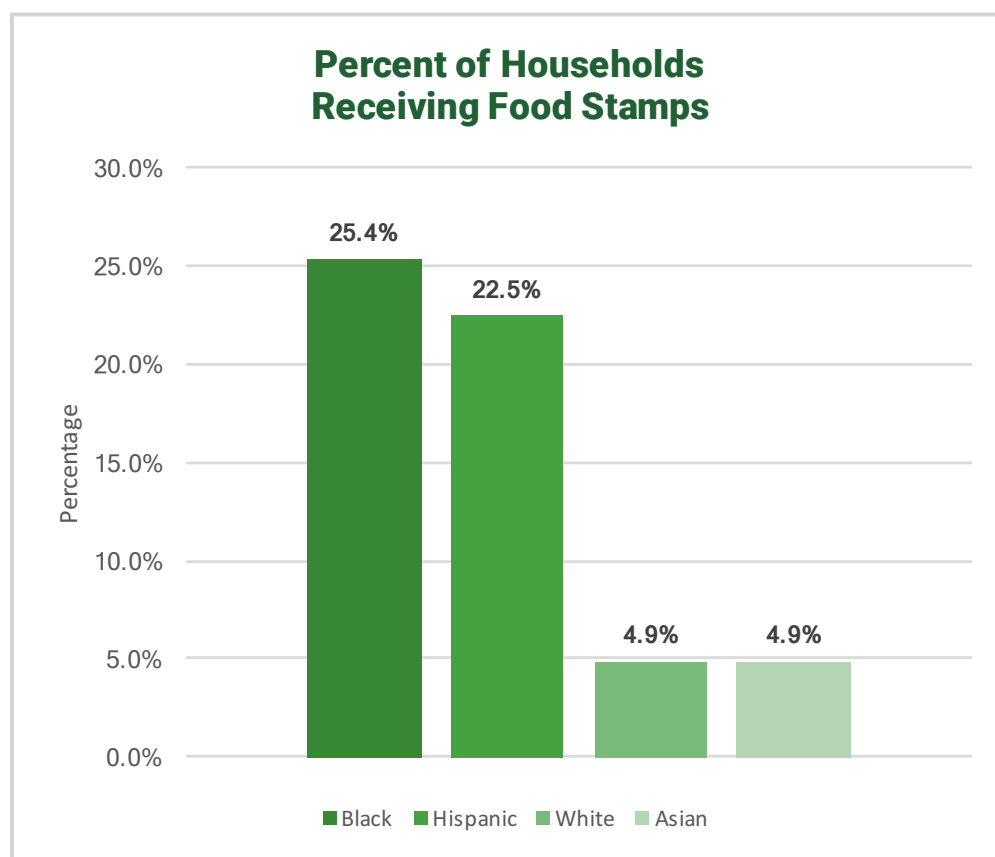
Total shortfall in meals



## DATA

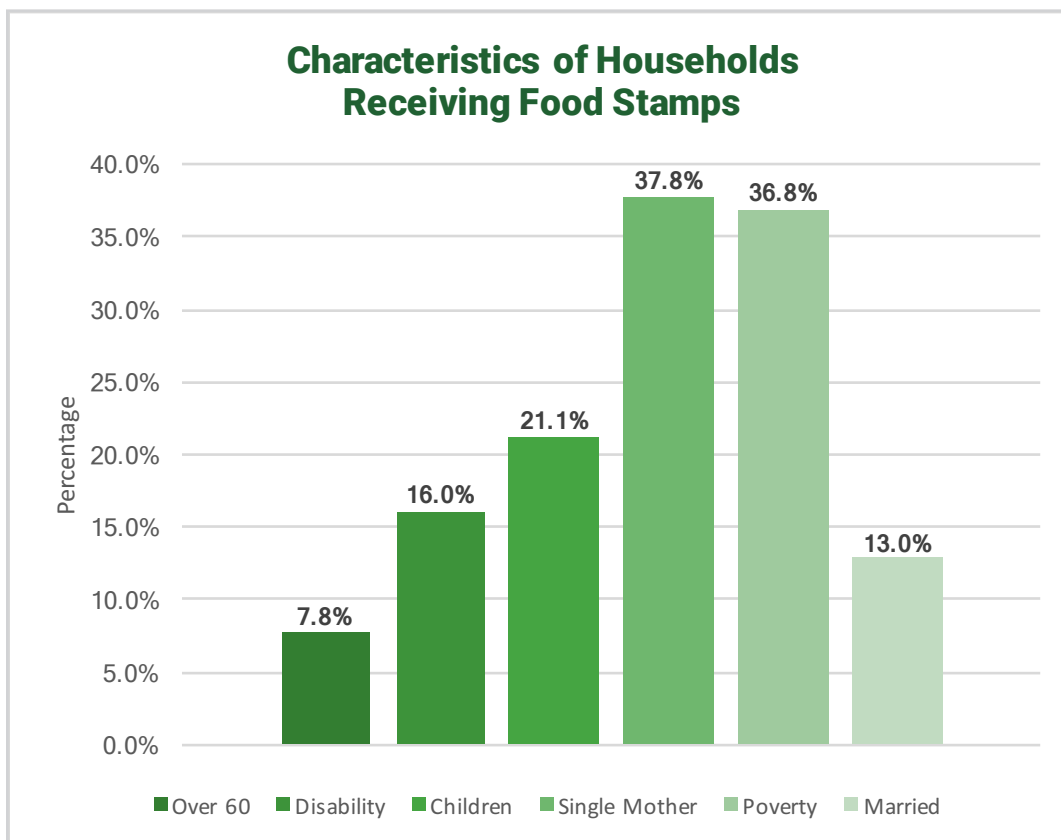
### / SNAP

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



## / SNAP

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



## / Free/Reduced Lunch

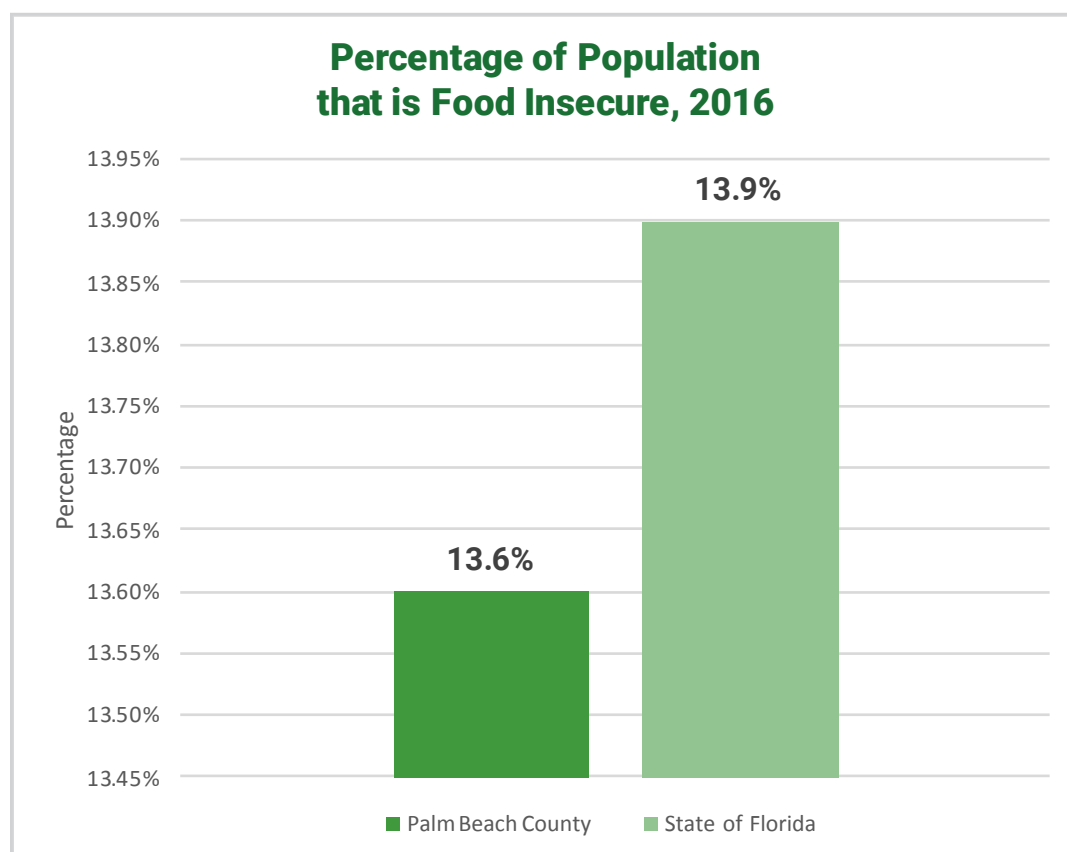
- > Over 61% of students in Palm Beach County schools are eligible to receive free and reduced meals at a cost of \$63,493,210 (December 18, 2015).
- > 68% of children in Palm Beach County are eligible for federal nutrition assistance. (Source: [Feeding South Florida Map the Meal Gap 2018](#))



## DATA

### / Food Insecurity

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



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

## / Food Insecurity

### 2017 PALM BEACH COUNTY AREAS WITH HIGH FOOD SECURITY AND AREA PANTRIES

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

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

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

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

## / WIC

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

Sources:

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

[Palm Beach County Food Bank](#)

[Food Stamps in Palm Beach County](#)

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



## FOOD DONORS

The following entities are major food donors (2017–2018):

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

## SYSTEMS OF CARE

(Coalitions, Programs & Services available)

Some of the entities working to fight hunger, improve food security and increase resident access to food within Palm Beach County through coalitions, programs, or services are listed below:

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

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

## DISPARITIES/GAPS

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

Sources:

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

[Hunger Relief Plan](#)

[Florida Department of Children and Families – ACCESS](#)

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

[Feeding Florida Supply Chain and Meal Deficit Analysis in Palm Beach County, Florida](#) (hyperlink pending)

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Stakeholders should:

- › Develop partnerships with Uber/Lyft to create jobs for food rescues and deliveries.
- › Open commissaries with storage in food deserts and offer incentives for small business owners to utilize the facility.
- › Develop partnership with Cooperative Extension and Housing and Economic Sustainability to train and develop new farmers.
- › Partner with government to lease land at discounted rates to new farmers.
- › Collaborate with community stakeholders to offer employment opportunities through community gardens, farming, pantries, food delivery, etc.
- › Adopt, promote and implement broad and strategic recommendations stated within the Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed ([ALICE](#)) Report and additional strategies to increase household economic security.
- › Mobilize efforts to achieve the Hunger Relief Plan's ten (10) major goals that strengthen household economic security.
- › Increase not only the amount of food being distributed in Palm Beach County (especially the Western communities, lower income areas, special populations and senior communities), but also the nutritional value of the food.
- › Maintain a base level of food inventory at pantries and food banks similar to major grocery stores.
- › Increase the number of residents that have access to food in the Glades as well as other food deserts.

ECONOMIC MOBILITY AND **EDUCATION**



## RESEARCH

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

According to the [Georgetown Center on Education and Workforce Report](#), 65% of jobs in Florida will require a post-secondary education by 2020. However, the current post-secondary job rate in Florida is 42.2%, with Palm Beach County at 42.5%. Recognizing we have a lot of work to do and using a collective impact approach, Achieve Palm Beach County focuses on preparing underrepresented middle and high school students for a post-secondary education program from which they graduate within six years of enrollment.

The [Birth to 22: United for Brighter Futures Youth Master Plan](#) identifies economics and educational supports as two of the most pressing needs in Palm Beach County for youth.

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

ACHIEVE Palm Beach County is a community-based collective impact initiative comprised of more than 150 individuals representing 50 organizations and entities. ACHIEVE focuses on preparing underserved middle and high schools students to enroll into a post-secondary education program and graduate within six years of enrollment.

The Business Development Board's (BDB) Leadership Advisory Council helps to facilitate the alignment of educational curriculums to match the needs of future job opportunities. Coordination between the economic development agency (which is marketing the workforce to businesses) and the workforce development agency (which is training and developing that workforce) is the best way to ensure that Palm Beach County residents are obtaining the training and access required for future jobs. This coordination improves and refines local economic development strategies and makes Palm Beach County more competitive in attracting new business.

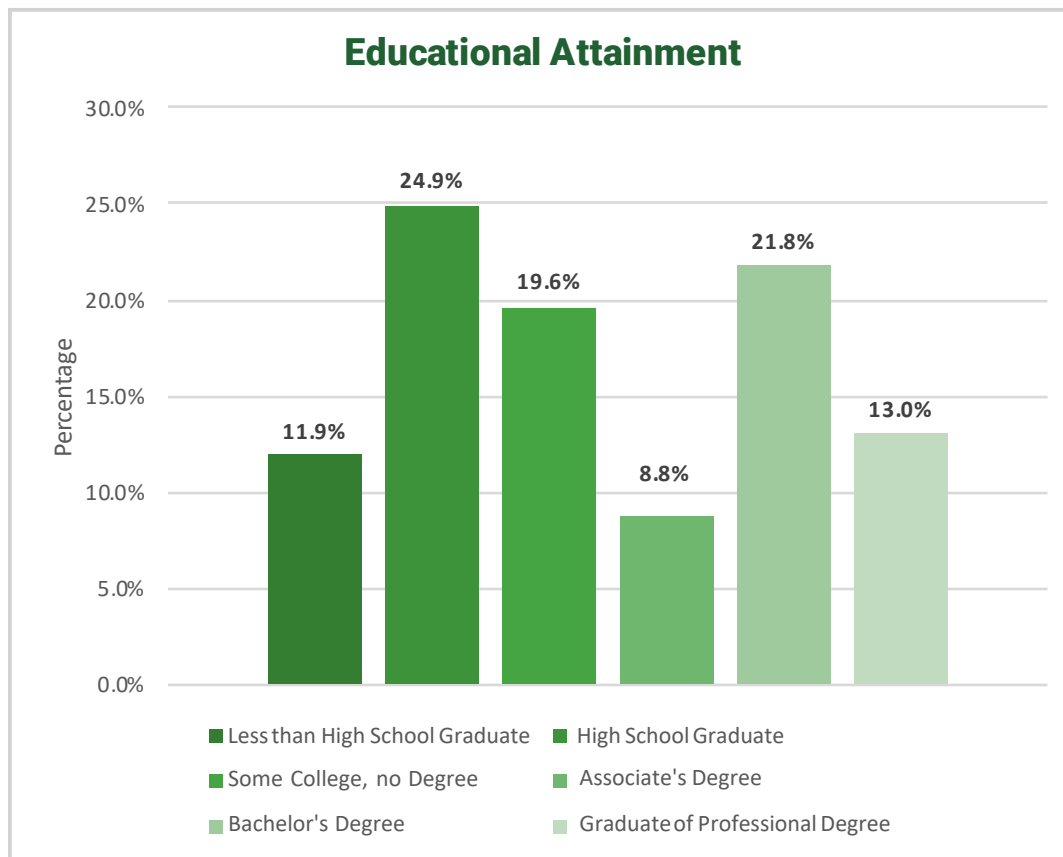
Common indicators of education are adult educational attainment, percent of children scoring not ready for school, percent of 3rd graders not reading at grade level, and high school graduation rates. Data on each is presented on the following pages.



## DATA

### / Adult Educational Attainment

- > In 2017, 24.9% of Palm Beach County residents over age 25 were high school graduates, 19.6% had some college but no degree, 8.8% had an associate's degree, 21.8% a bachelor's degree, and 13% a graduate or professional degree.
- > 86.7% of residents in Palm Beach County between the ages of 25 and 34 are high school graduates or higher and 31.2% of residents in Palm Beach County between the ages of 25 and 34 have Bachelor's degrees.
- > The median earnings (dollars) for local workers is \$42,079.
- > The median earnings (dollars) by educational attainment for those 25 years and over:
  - Less than high school graduate: \$19,879
  - High school graduate: \$27,039
  - Some college or associate's degree: \$33,877
  - Bachelor's degree: \$47,896
  - Graduate or professional degree: \$62,428



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

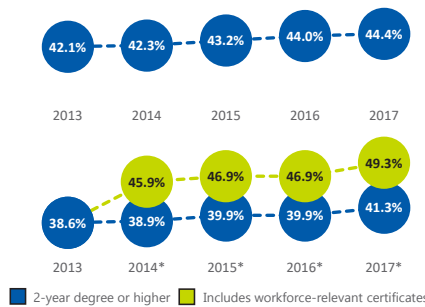
## DEGREE ATTAINMENT PROFILE

### Palm Beach

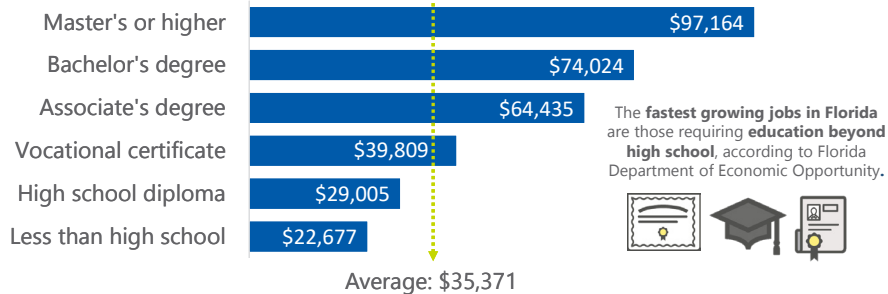
Residents with a high-quality degree or credential <sup>1</sup>

**PALM BEACH**  
**44.4%** ↑ 2.3%  
since 2013  
ranks 6<sup>th</sup> among all counties in Florida

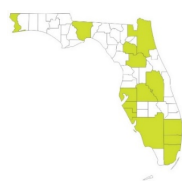
**FLORIDA**  
**49.3%** ↑ 10.7%  
since 2013  
ranks 20<sup>th</sup> among all states in the U.S.



Median wages for local workers by education/training level <sup>2</sup>



Local College Access Networks



Local college access networks (LCANs) are organizations made up of community leaders who come together to create solutions and form partnerships to support local talent development. Currently 78% of Floridians are supported by an LCAN.

LCANs serving Palm Beach County include:



**ACHIEVE PALM BEACH COUNTY**  
[www.achievepbc.org](http://www.achievepbc.org)



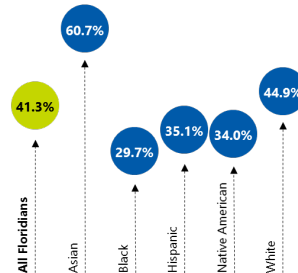
## DATA

### / Adult Educational Attainment

# DEGREE ATTAINMENT PROFILE

## State of Florida

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



*Degree attainment by county & age group<sup>2</sup>*

County	25 to 34	25 to 64	County	25 to 34	25 to 64	County	25 to 34	25 to 64
Alachua	59.8%	53.6%	Hardee	10.2%	12.3%	Okeechobee	19.8%	18.6%
Baker	23.0%	21.8%	Hendry	10.8%	14.3%	Orange	48.7%	45.8%
Bay	33.4%	34.0%	Hernando	25.7%	29.4%	Osceola	31.0%	31.2%
Bradford	19.5%	19.8%	Highlands	16.1%	25.7%	Palm Beach	42.5%	44.4%
Brevard	43.4%	43.2%	Hillsborough	44.7%	43.8%	Pasco	39.7%	37.4%
Broward	44.6%	43.9%	Holmes	12.5%	17.2%	Pinellas	42.8%	42.6%
Calhoun	21.9%	15.1%	Indian River	32.4%	36.9%	Polk	28.3%	29.3%
Charlotte	27.8%	30.8%	Jackson	16.6%	20.8%	Putnam	20.5%	18.6%
Citrus	21.1%	26.0%	Jefferson	18.6%	29.4%	Santa Rosa	40.2%	42.1%
Clay	34.5%	36.3%	Lafayette	21.4%	20.3%	Sarasota	35.5%	40.8%
Collier	35.2%	38.8%	Lake	36.0%	34.2%	Seminole	56.0%	55.0%
Columbia	25.0%	27.7%	Lee	33.0%	35.5%	St. Johns	49.4%	54.1%
DeSoto	12.0%	13.3%	Leon	59.8%	56.4%	St. Lucie	28.1%	30.7%
Dixie	12.5%	14.3%	Levy	16.7%	19.6%	Sumter	12.0%	31.6%
Duval	42.2%	40.2%	Liberty	15.7%	16.3%	Suwannee	14.3%	19.5%
Escambia	43.3%	41.8%	Madison	27.6%	22.6%	Taylor	15.1%	19.0%
Flagler	34.6%	32.1%	Manatee	32.5%	37.1%	Union	11.5%	16.3%
Franklin	9.3%	22.4%	Marion	25.0%	27.9%	Volusia	33.0%	34.4%
Gadsden	19.5%	22.8%	Martin	37.4%	43.4%	Wakulla	18.4%	26.0%
Gilchrist	17.8%	25.3%	Miami-Dade	43.7%	40.2%	Walton	27.1%	34.5%
Glades	14.3%	17.3%	Monroe	40.4%	40.2%	Washington	13.9%	17.9%
Gulf	18.4%	24.8%	Nassau	32.2%	35.0%	Florida	42.2%	41.3%
Hamilton	6.0%	14.9%	Okaloosa	42.0%	41.6%	United States	44.7%	42.4%

### DATA NOTES

**Front Page 1.** County: High-quality degrees and credentials includes associate's degrees or higher for residents aged 25-64; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year estimate, 2017; Florida: High-quality degrees and credentials include postsecondary certificates (after 2014) and associate's degree or higher for residents aged 25-64; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year estimate, 2017 and Lumina Foundation Stronger Nation Report. 2. Median Earnings: Florida Department of Economic Opportunity, 2017.

**Back Page:** All data are for Florida residents ages 25 to 64 unless otherwise labeled. 1. Degree attainment by race/ethnicity: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-17 American Community Survey PUMS file. 3. Degree attainment by county and age: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

The Florida College Access Network's mission is to create and strengthen a statewide network that catalyzes and supports communities to improve college and career preparation, access, and completion for all students. For more information, visit [www.floridacollegeaccess.org](http://www.floridacollegeaccess.org).



## / School Readiness

- > The percent of children entering kindergarten and ready to learn (FY 2016 to FY 2017) decreased for males and females from 92% to 90% [Birth to 22 Palm Beach County United for Brighter Futures: Indicators of Child, Family and Community Risk, Well Being and Access to Supports](#). Additionally, there was a percentage decrease of Black and Hispanic children being ready to learn. It should be noted, however that there have been changes in the assessment measurement tools which may affect the decrease.

### PERCENT OF CHILDREN ENTERING KINDERGARTEN READY TO LEARN BASED ON WSS\*

Sub Groups	Percent Ready for School	
	FY 2016	FY 2017
Male	89.0%	88.1%
Female	93.7%	91.6%
Limited English Proficiency	84.3%	82.1%
Exceptional Student Education	73.3%	73.9%
White	94.4%	94.6%
Black	89.6%	86.3%
Hispanic	90.1%	87.6%
Other	90.7%	92.6%

Source: School District of Palm Beach County; Department of Research Evaluation & State Assessment Special Request 2017

\*Work Sampling System



## DATA

### / School Readiness

- > Over 75% of children residing in thirteen (13) Palm Beach County zip codes that are entering kindergarten are **performing below** the County rate. Many of these thirteen (13) zip codes are considered high poverty areas.

#### **PERCENT OF CHILDREN ENTERING KINDERGARTEN READY TO LEARN IN ZIP CODE AREAS PERFORMING BELOW THE COUNTY RATE IN FY 2016 AND FY 2017**

Zip Code	City	2016	2017
33444	Delray Beach	87.1%	74.7%
33483	Delray Beach	75.0%	81.8%
33445	Delray Beach	84.8%	82.8%
33428	Boca Raton	89.3%	87.0%
33462	Lake Worth	90.7%	82.2%
33461	Lake Worth	86.9%	84.5%
33415	West Palm Beach	90.4%	86.3%
33463	Lake Worth	90.8%	82.8%
33460	Lake Worth	86.1%	87.5%
33407	West Palm Beach	89.4%	88.2%
33426	Boynton Beach	89.5%	88.6%
33404	Riviera Beach	89.3%	89.4%
33493	South Bay	90.0%	89.8%

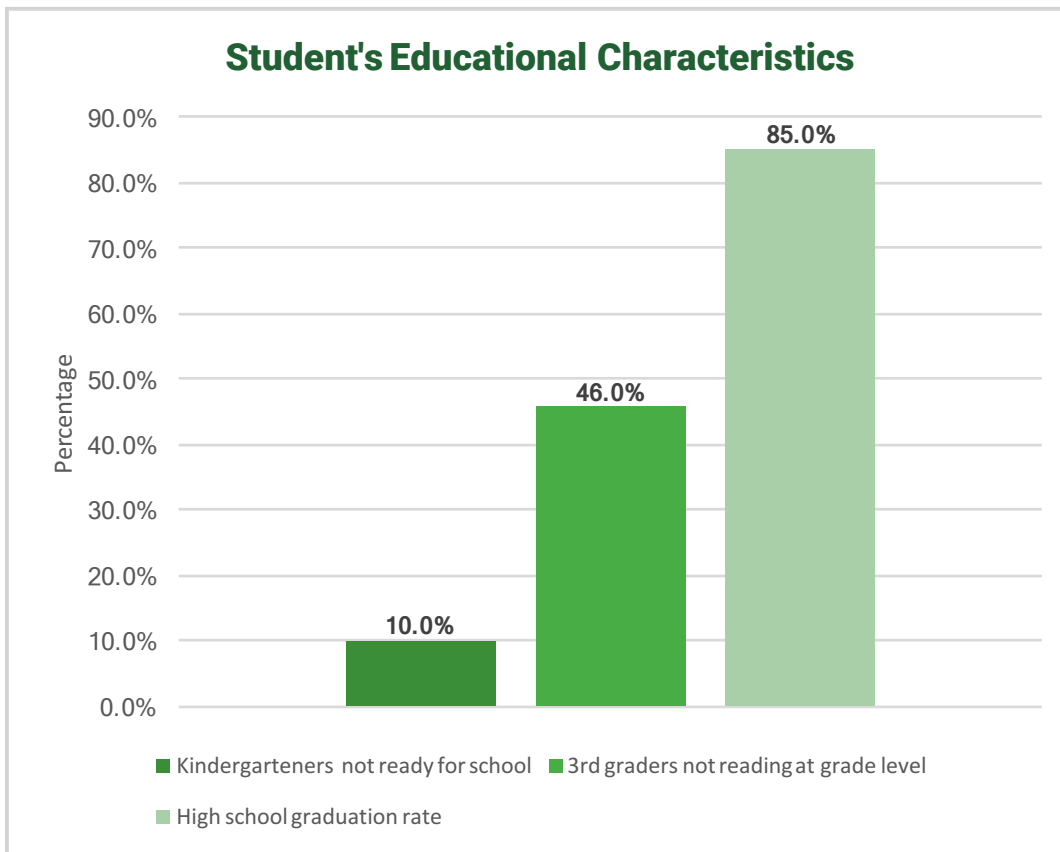
Source: School District of Palm Beach County; Department of Research  
Evaluation & State Assessment Special Request 2017

*\*Work Sampling System*

## / Student Educational Characteristics

In 2017:

- > 10% of Palm Beach County children scored as not ready for school on the Florida Kindergarten Readiness Screener.
- > 46% of county 3rd graders were not reading at grade level on the Florida Standard Assessments.
- > The high school graduation rate (percent of students who graduate within four years of their first enrollment in 9th grade) was 85% countywide.



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

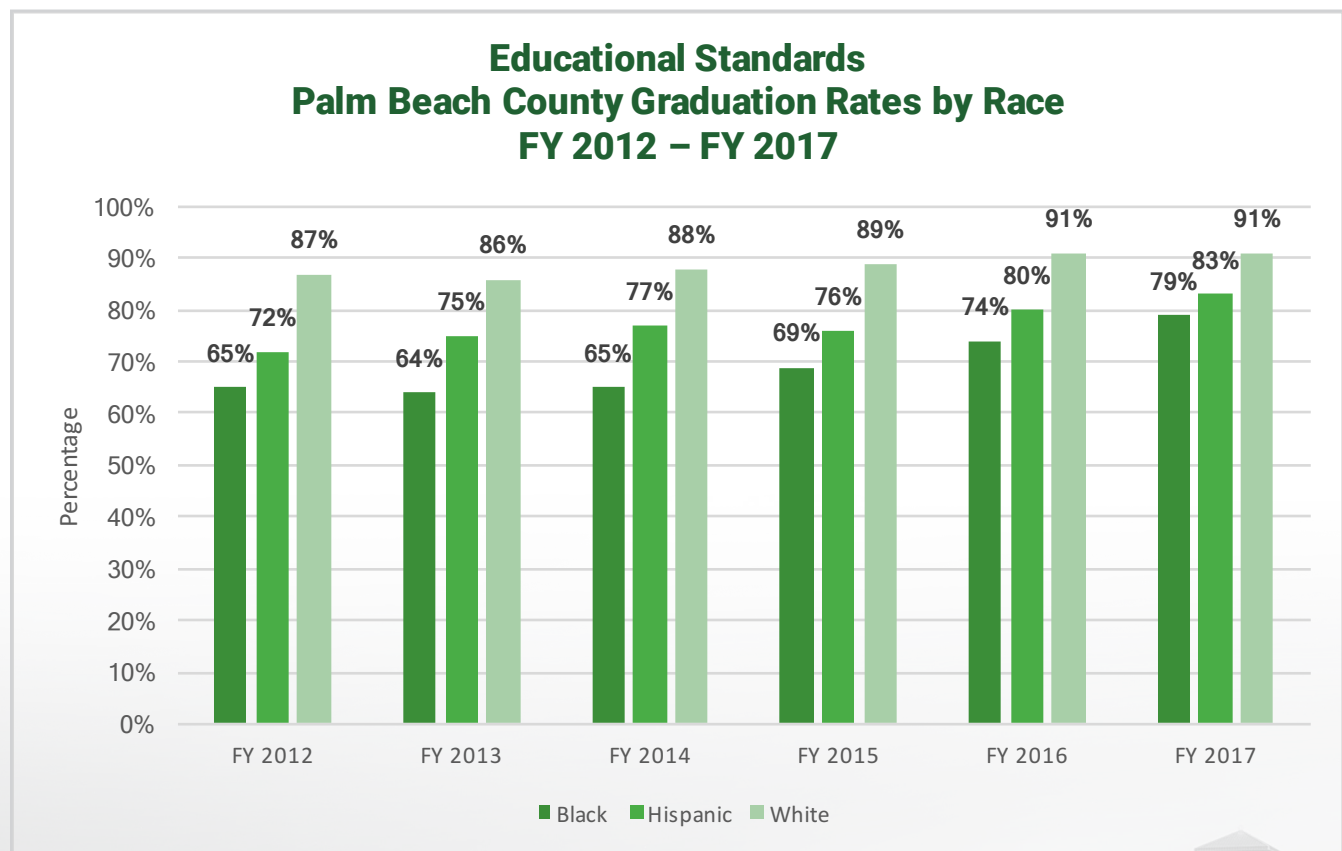


## DATA

### / Graduation Rates

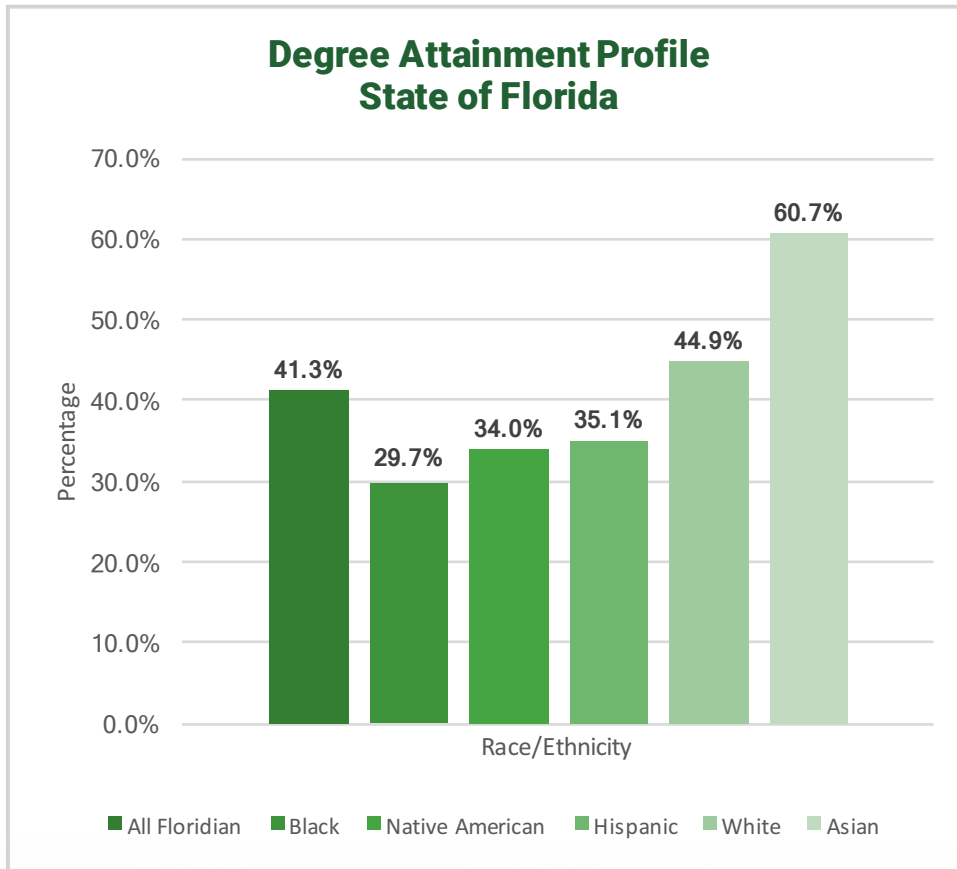
Palm Beach County Graduation Rates by Race:

- > From FY 2012 to FY 2017 the graduation rate of Black children increased from 65% to 79%.
- > From FY 2012 to FY 2017 the graduation rate of Hispanic children increased from 72% to 83%.
- > From FY 2012 to FY 2017 the graduation rate of White children increased from 87% to 91%.



Source: School District of PBC Special Request 2017

## / Graduation Rates

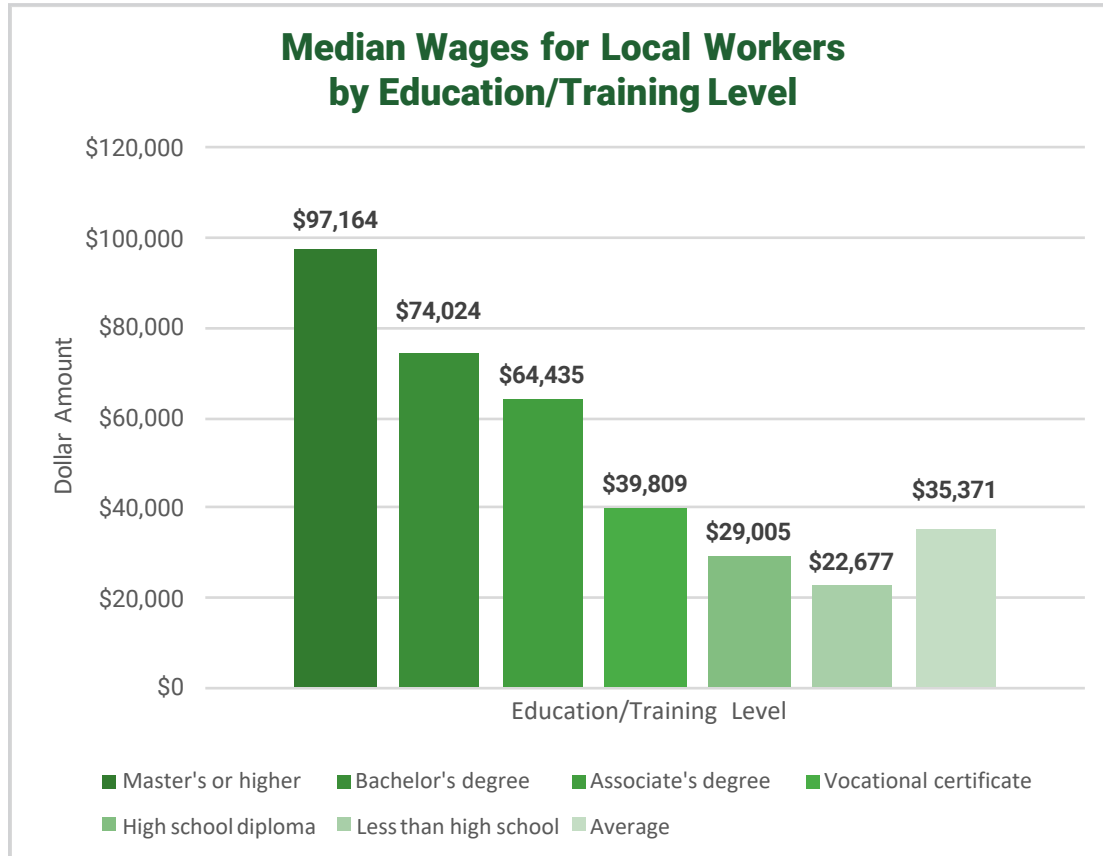


> While 41.3% of all Floridians have a 2-year degree or higher, **differences in attainment exist by race and ethnicity.**



## DATA

### / Wages by Education / Training Level



> The fastest growing jobs in Florida are those requiring education beyond high school, according to Florida Department of Economic Opportunity.

## SYSTEMS OF CARE

(Coalitions, Programs & Services available)

Some of the entities working to enhance the education of Palm Beach County through coalitions, programs, or services and assist individuals increase their educational skills and find jobs are listed below:

- > Palm Beach County School District
- > Achieve Palm Beach County
- > Palm Beach County Youth Services Department
- > Birth to 22: United for Brighter Futures
- > Youth Empowerment Centers
- > My Brother's Keeper
- > Coalition for Black Student Achievement
- > Exceptional Student Education Advisory Committee
- > Superintendent's Graduation Task Force
- > Afterschool Programs that provide Tutoring, Post-Secondary Education and Career Exploration
- > Mentoring Programs

- > CareerSource Palm Beach County
- > Palm Beach County Community Action Program
- > Local Colleges & Universities

## DISPARITIES/GAPS

Adult educational attainment in Palm Beach County varies by race and ethnicity:

- > In 2017, 95% of White non-Hispanic residents were at least high school graduates, compared with 78.3% of Black residents, 72.2% of American Indian or Alaska native residents, 88% of Asian residents, 99.2% of Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander and 72.7% of Hispanic residents.
- > In the same year (2017), 41.8% of White non-Hispanic county residents had a Bachelor's degree or higher, compared with 18.4% of Black residents, 24.4% of American Indian or Alaska native residents, 48.8% of Asian residents, 32.6% of Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander and 22.8% of Hispanic residents.
- > Youth with developmental disabilities age out of the school system without the availability of funds to support their transition to productive and independent adulthood.

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

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Stakeholders should:

- > Increase high school graduation rates, particularly among racial/ethnic minority groups. A high school diploma enables a person to pursue a post-secondary education and is a doorway to more long-term career opportunities.
- > Increase awareness about all post-secondary options, not just formal college (i.e., certificate

programs) as the various options support individual interests and many provide a living wage.

- > Create apprentice programs (work-based learning) through grants and provide credits to employers who start up the apprenticeship programs.
- > Collaborate with the Birth to 22, My Brothers Keeper, Youth Services Department and communities within the Glades to promote employment opportunities.
- > Promote paid internships.
- > Collaborate to reduce racial/ethnic disparities in adult educational attainment. This includes access to and retention in affordable post-secondary education program in high-demand labor markets.
- > Enhance school readiness. Children who are ready for school will be more engaged early in their school years, which can have a profound effect on school achievement and graduation.
- > Improve children's reading levels. Children who are not reading at grade level are four times more likely to drop out of high school.
- > Collaborate with the City of West Palm Beach to improve educational achievement for young African American individuals as mentioned within the [West Palm Beach Mayors Village Initiative Action Plan](#) (*hyperlink pending*) (Pillar #4: Education).
- > Increase school attendance (key factor in educational success) as reported in the Meeting Educational Standards Section [Birth to 22 Palm Beach County United for Brighter Futures: Indicators of Child, Family and Community Risk, Well Being and Access to Supports](#).
- > Increase paid internships for high school and college students.

ECONOMIC MOBILITY AND **CRIME**



## RESEARCH

Communities in which low-income people live have higher levels of violence, discrimination and material deprivation. These communities are often located in food desert areas and have higher rates of unemployment and incarceration ([Florida Policy Institute](#)). The threat of eviction is not uncommon. Individuals returning to Palm Beach County from prison (Re-entry) experience difficulty reconnecting with jobs, housing, families and accessing substance abuse and health care treatment. The [Criminal Justice Commission](#) & [PBC Public Safety Department](#) work with municipal and county law enforcement and numerous community stakeholders to implement criminal justice systems reforms. These reforms address topics pertaining to safely reducing the jail population, addressing racial/ethnic disparities and implementation of a text based court reminder system.

The PalmFUSE Project is intended to break the cycle of incarceration and homelessness for frequent low-level defendants with behavioral health challenges. PalmFUSE brings together cross-system agencies in criminal justice, behavioral health, homeless services, and medical care to

develop solutions that serve this population with the goal of stabilizing individuals in permanent supportive housing with wrap-around services.

## DATA

### / Communities and Crime

- > Riviera Beach, Lake Worth, West Palm Beach and Belle Glade/Canal Point have the highest number of violent crimes per 100,000 residents which include murder, rape, armed robbery and aggravated assault.
- > Riviera Beach and Lake Worth have one of the highest rates of motor vehicle thefts in the nation.
- > The overall crime rate in Palm Beach County in 2016 was higher than that in Florida as a whole; the murder rate was lower; and the domestic violence rate was higher.
- > The top 10 Palm Beach County Zip Codes for Circuit 15 juvenile arrests are located in the municipalities of West Palm Beach, Riviera Beach, Belle Glade, Lake Worth/Lantana, Delray Beach, Boynton Beach and Wellington.



## DATA

### / Communities and Crime

- › There is a direct correlation that violent crime and juvenile arrests occur more frequently in areas where overall poverty and the percentage of families with children in poverty are high.
- › Palm Beach County's jails cost taxpayers 14 cents of every county tax dollar.
- › From July 2016 through June 2017, Palm Beach County had 108 individuals admitted to jail three times or more who also accessed homeless services within the County. These individuals used 5,648 bed days in the county jail costing \$762,480 (bed days x \$135 per day).
- › It costs taxpayers \$18,000 per year to house one person in the Florida Department of Corrections and \$48,910 in the county jail. To house one juvenile in the juvenile system costs \$81,395 per year.
- › In 2017, a total of 43,482 persons were arrested in Palm Beach County.
- › In FY 2017–2018, approximately 1,200 people returned to the County after a period of incarceration from the Florida Department of Corrections.

## PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA

### FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN IN POVERTY & % OF TOTAL POPULATION BELOW POVERTY WITH CRIME STATISTICS BY ZIP CODE, 2016

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

Sources: South Florida Business Journal - ESRI

\*Children's Services Council: PBC Zip Code Report

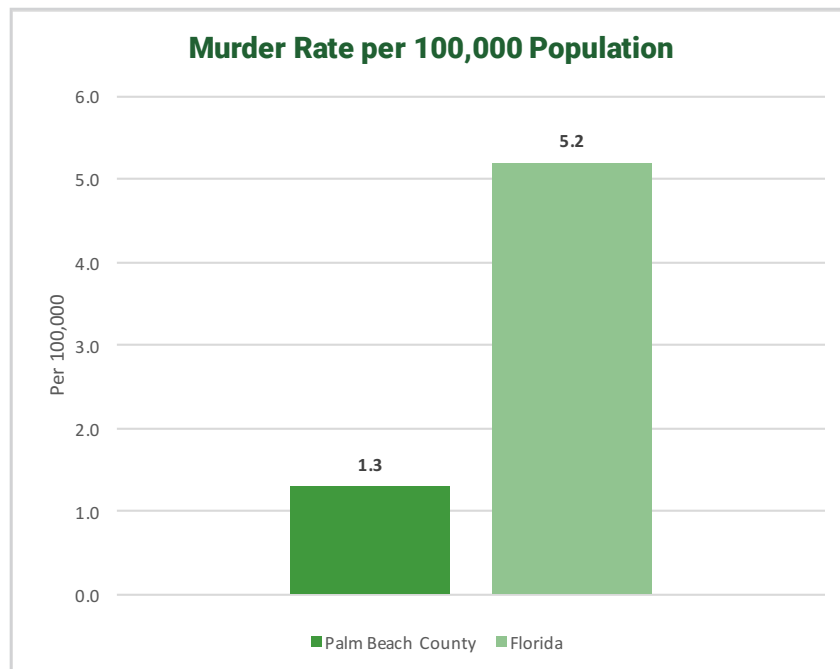
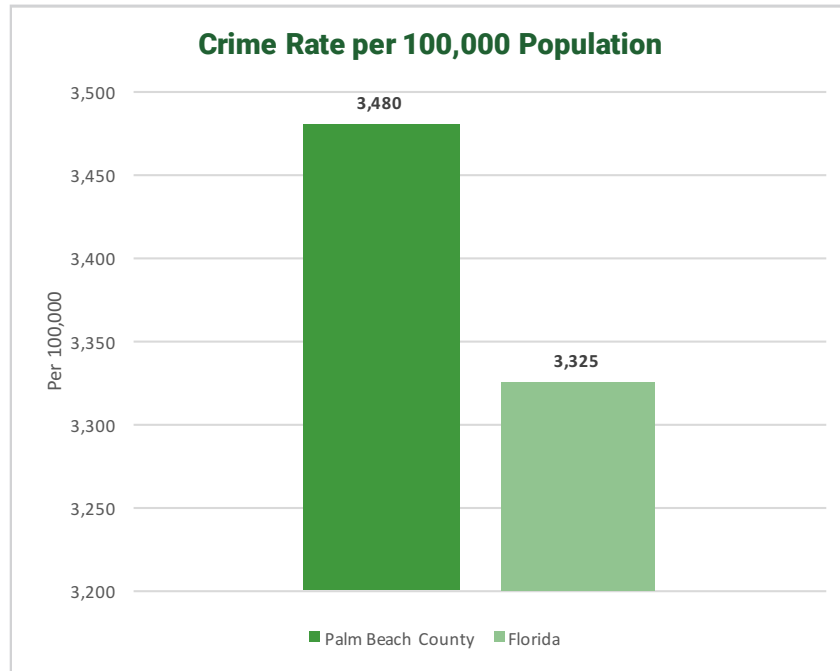
\*\*US Census

Total Crime index ranges from 20 to 252. The average index across Palm Beach County is 113, meaning that areas with an index higher than 113 are more likely than average to have more crime. For example, an index of 226 means that it is three times more likely that a crime will occur in that area.

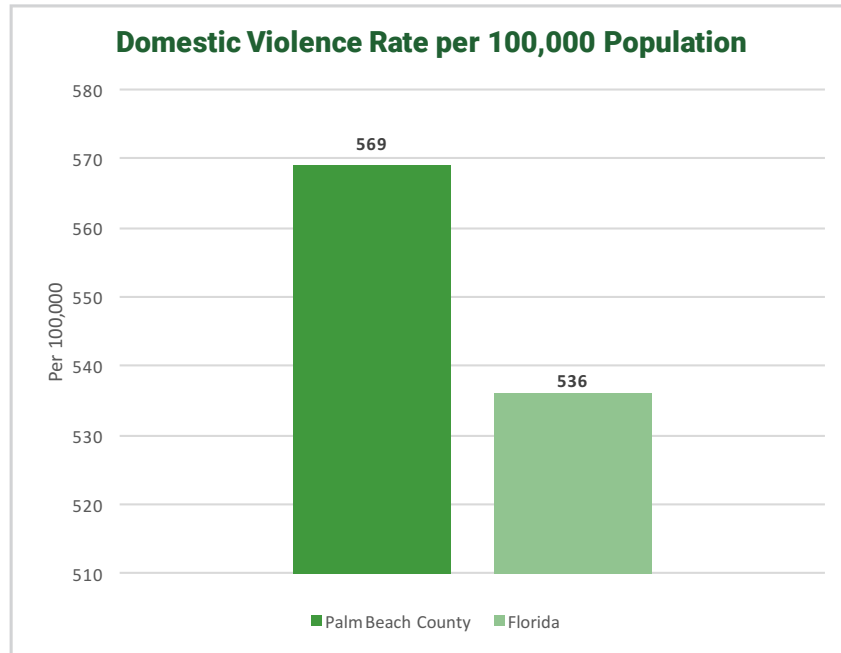


## DATA

### / Communities and Crime



## / Communities and Crime



### PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA – 2016 TOP 10 MUNICIPALITIES WITH HIGHEST REPORTED CRIME RATES\* BY TYPE

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

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

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



## DATA

### / Communities and Crime

#### PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA

##### TOP 10 ZIP CODE AREAS FOR CIRCUIT 15 JUVENILE ARRESTS\* FY 2012–13 THROUGH FY 2016–17

FY 12–13		FY 13–14		FY 14–15		FY 15–16		FY 16–17	
Zip Code	Total Arrests	Zip Code	Total Arrests	Zip Code	Total Arrests	Zip Code	Total Arrests	Zip Code	Total Arrests
33404	449	33404	368	33409	357	33409	345	33409	314
33409	300	33409	321	33404	283	33407	293	33404	259
33407	291	33407	251	33407	250	33404	272	33407	225
33463	257	33463	235	33463	244	33463	178	33435	193
33414	196	33430	215	33430	227	33411	178	33463	186
33411	192	33411	208	33411	222	33435	151	33411	179
33415	187	33415	206	33415	190	33430	149	33430	176
33461	173	33435	183	33401	173	33460	144	33401	150
33460	162	33461	156	33462	144	33414	135	33444	141
33430	157	33462	153	33460	142	33461	133	33415	133

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

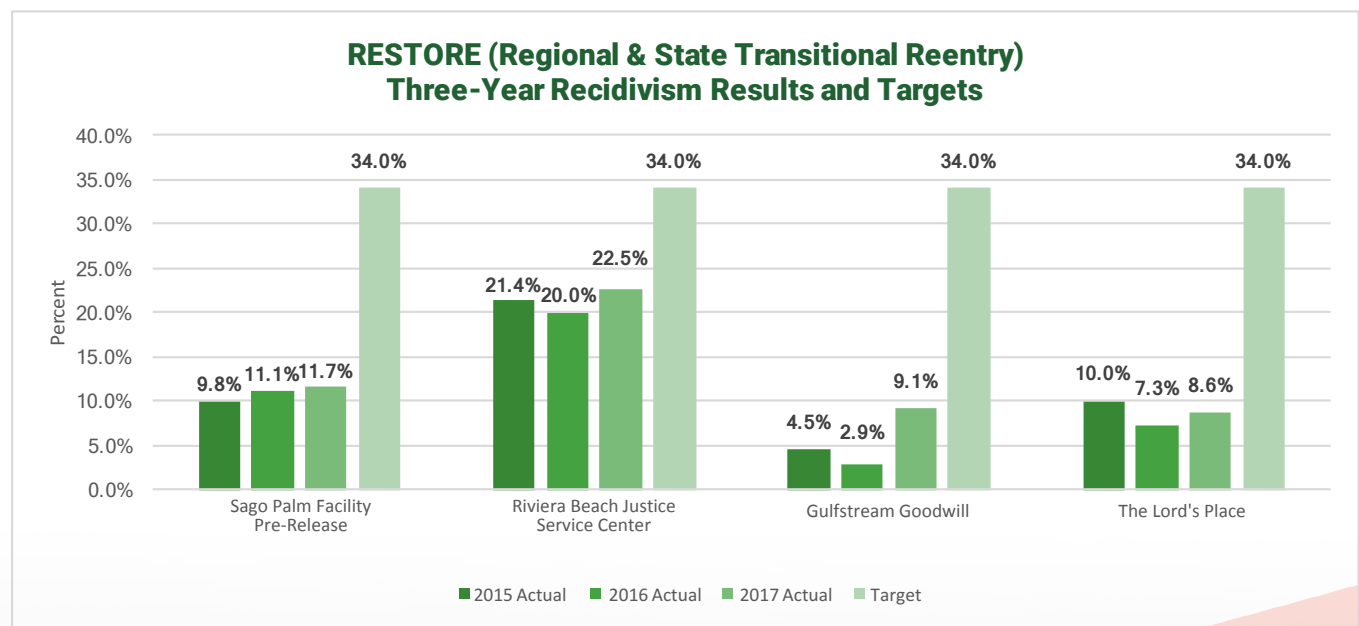
Source: Florida Department of Juvenile Justice. Office of Research and Data Integrity. January 2018.

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

## / Re-entry Services

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

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

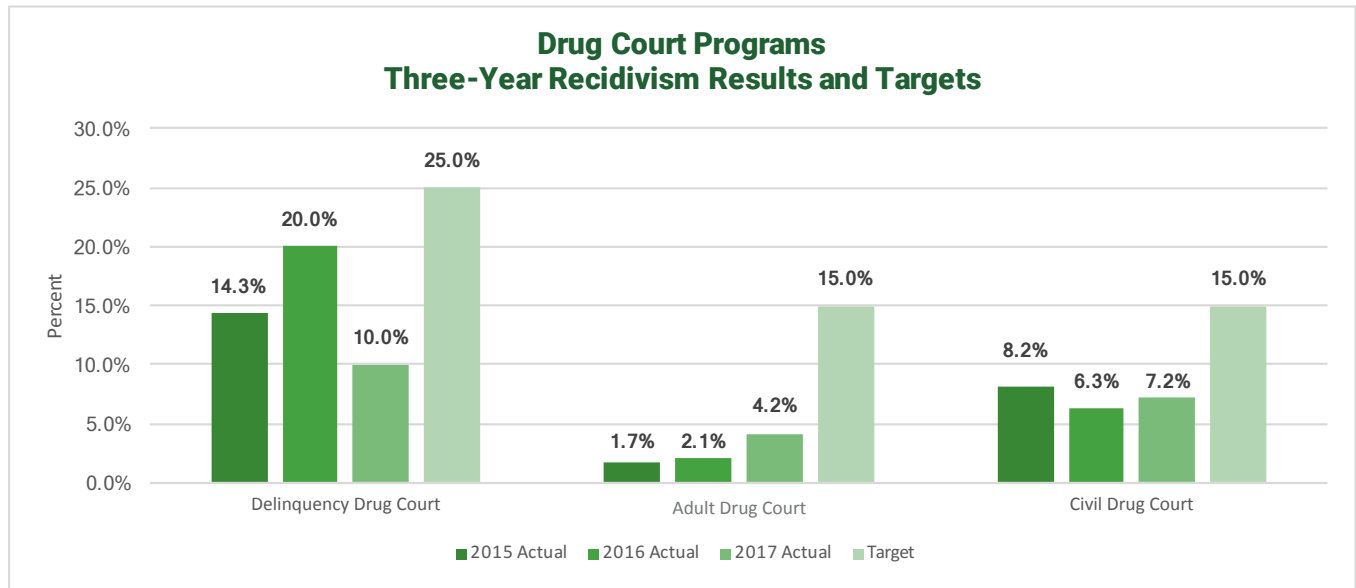


Source: [Criminal Justice Commission Annual Report 2017](#)

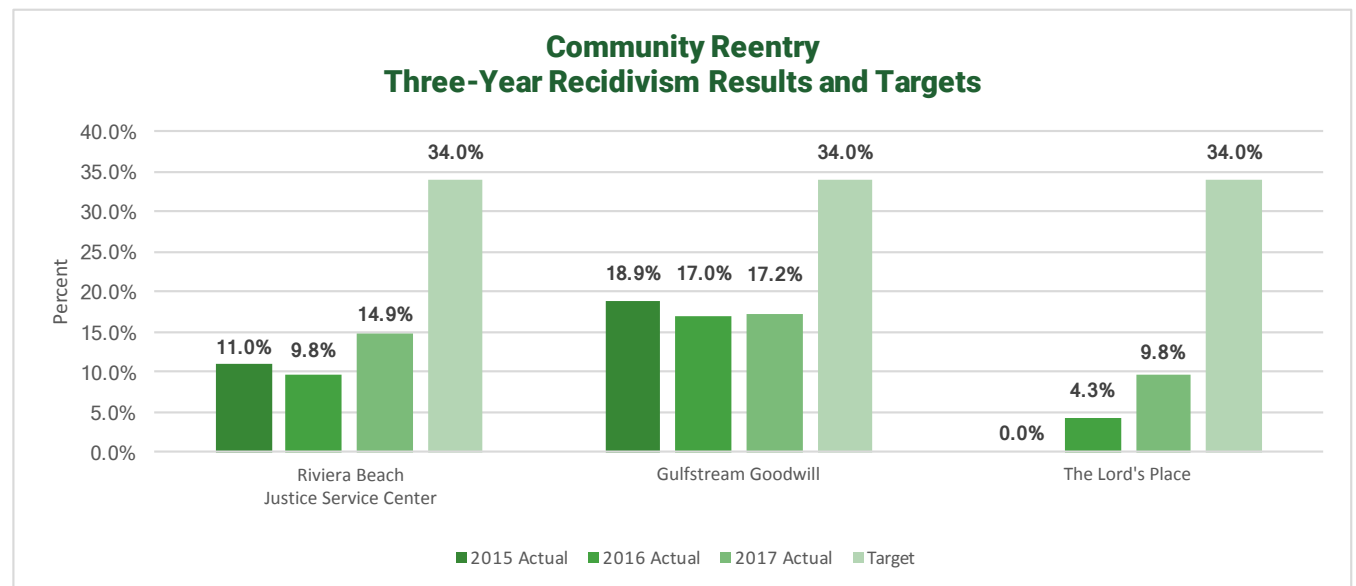


## DATA

### / Re-entry Services

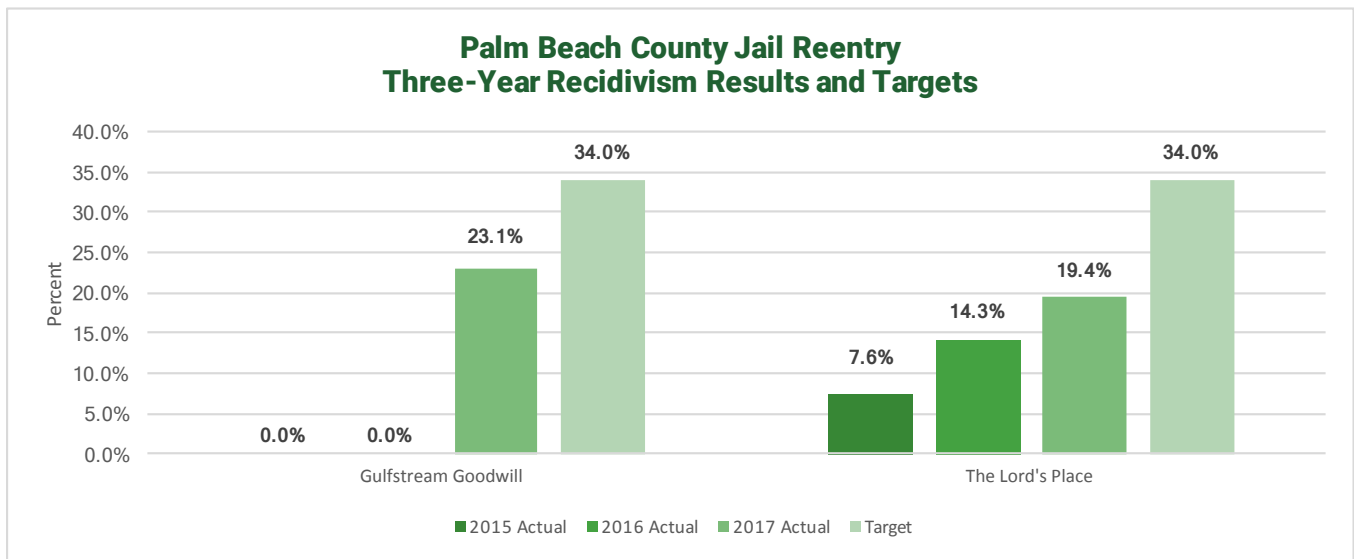


Source: [Criminal Justice Commission Annual Report 2017](#)



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

## / Re-entry Services



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

## / Chronically Homeless

- > Individuals are more likely to spend time in jail or prison, as a result of regulations against loitering, sleeping in cars/public places, begging, panhandling, open container, urinating in public places and the association of a minor crime such as shoplifting or anti-social behavior. Some commit a minor crime with the hope of being taken into custody for the night and as a means to resolving their housing situation.
- > Individuals are more likely to cycle in and out of emergency shelters.
- > The average cost to be homeless and cycling in and out of incarceration, emergency rooms and inpatient hospitalization was \$31,065 per person per year

Sources:

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

[Florida Department of Law Enforcement](#)



## **SYSTEMS OF CARE**

(Coalitions, Programs & Services available)

Some of the entities working to reduce crime, reconnect individuals with jobs, and enhance the education of Palm Beach County residents through coalitions, programs, or services and assist individuals are listed below:

- > **Palm Beach County Sheriff's Department**
- > **Palm Beach County Criminal Justice Commission**
- > **Palm Beach County Public Safety Department (Justice Services Division)**
- > **Department of Children and Families**
- > **Palm Beach County Youth Services Department**
- > **Palm Beach County School District**
- > **My Brother's Keeper**
- > **Youth Empowerment Centers**
- > **Gulfstream Goodwill Industries, Inc.**
- > **The Lord's Place**
- > **Riviera Beach Reentry Center**

## **DISPARITIES/GAPS**

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

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Stakeholders should:

- > Collaborate with Criminal Justice programs to provide employment services to recently released prisoners to reduce homelessness and enhance community re-entry.
- > Work in partnership with the Criminal Justice Commission to implement criminal justice system reforms.
- > Increase inter-agency collaboration to reduce criminal recidivism.
- > Coordinate across justice systems, behavioral health systems, education systems and others to address disparities in crime and the effect on community economic mobility.
- > Advocate for information channels for minority groups that emphasize re-entry into the work force, crime awareness, money management and strategies to reduce victimization.
- > Expand “fair chance” hiring practices such as “ban-the-box” (allows individuals with criminal records to not reveal them during initial interview stages).
- > Provide employment opportunities via mentoring and/or peer counseling for individuals transitioning back into the community.
- > Provide suitable employment or internship/apprenticeship opportunities for ReEntry population.
- > Develop entrepreneurship training and opportunities within facilities prior to release to the community.
- > Transition work programs that currently exist within prisons (free labor) to community residents (paid labor).
- > Collaborate with the City of West Palm Beach to provide transitional jobs for young African American males returning from incarceration as mentioned within the [West Palm Beach Mayors Village Initiative Action Plan](#) (hyperlink pending) (Pillar #2: Reentry & The Justice System - Objective 3, Pillar #3: Employment & Training).

Source: [Florida Policy Institute](#)

ECONOMIC MOBILITY AND **TRANSPORTATION**



## RESEARCH

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

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

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

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



## DATA

### / Transportation Need

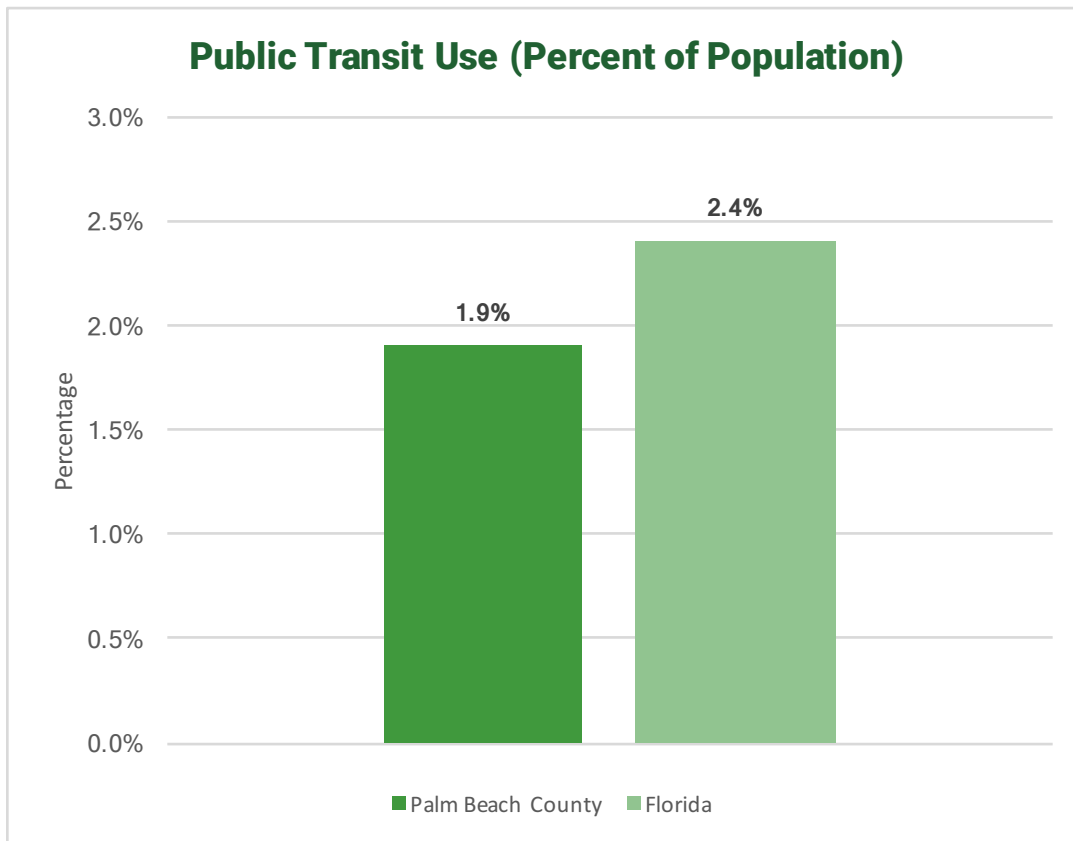
- > Youth, elderly, households below poverty, and households with no vehicles are transportation disadvantaged population segments that historically depend on public transportation.
  - > A higher concentration of younger persons (under the age of 15) reside in Greenacres, Jupiter, Palm Beach Gardens,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

### / Ridership

- > Palm Tran provides more than 10 million rides a year.
  - > Connection to Palm Tran ridership is exceeding their current capacity of resources (fleet mileage is close to 1,000,000 miles per month).
  - > Palm Tran Connection (a shared ride, door-to-door public transportation option for seniors, persons with disabilities and low-income individuals) has over 42,000 eligible riders in their database with 16,000 active riders. This number includes Transportation Disadvantage (TD), Division of Senior Services program, and American with Disabilities Act (ADA) riders.
  - > About 2% of the population uses public transit.
  - > In one year, Palm Tran issued over 95,000 discounted passes to partnering agencies and average 250 discounted bus pass clients every day. These are for all people who qualify (i.e., senior, students, Medicare, etc.) or are at or below the poverty level.
  - > In 2018, the Palm Beach TPA's Governing Board adopted Vision Zero as a target for serious injuries and fatalities on roadways and developed a Vision Zero Action Plan to address safe mobility for all transportation users.
  - > 42% of workers who use public transit are adults between the ages of 25 to 44.
  - > Palm Beach TPA is currently working on a transit Shelter Design Guidelines to enable safe access to transit for all users of the transportation system.
  - > 69% of workers who use public transit are considered "low-income" (make less than \$25,000 annually).
  - > In 2017, the TPA conducted a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) for 142 mile US-1 Multimodal Corridor Study ([www.palmbeachtpa.org/us1](http://www.palmbeachtpa.org/us1)) and plans to incorporate HIAs in future multimodal corridor studies to evaluate socioeconomic and health conditions along corridors and better inform transportation improvement recommendations.
-

## / Ridership

- > The South Florida Regional Transportation Authority (SFRTA) provides commuter rail service for 27 miles between Palm Beach, Broward and Miami-Dade counties. Currently, there are seven (7) Tri-Rail stations in Palm Beach County with connecting Palm Tran bus service.



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



## DATA

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

> The average travel time to work is over 25 minutes.

> 1.5% walked to work.

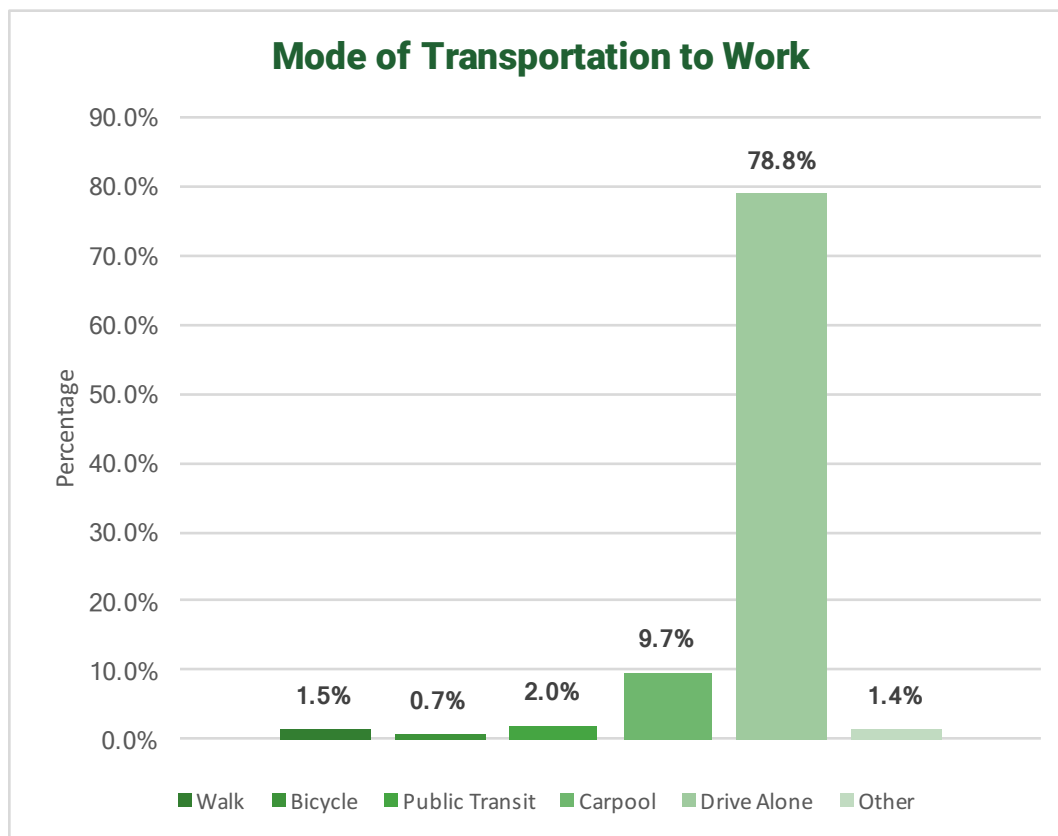
> 0.7% bicycled to work.

> 2.0% used public transit.

> 9.7% carpooled to work.

> 78.8% drive alone.

> 1.4% use other transportation.



Source: American Community Survey 2015 & PBC Transportation Authority reports

## SYSTEMS OF CARE

(Coalitions, Programs & Services available)

Some of the entities working to increase and improve ridership and develop new strategies to expand services for the transportation disadvantaged in Palm Beach County through coalitions, programs, or services are listed below:

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

## DISPARITIES/GAPS

- > As compared to a regular commute in a car, seniors, the developmentally disabled (including school age children and individuals in low-income areas) have lower on-time performance commuting to their place of destination as it is a shared-ride public transportation ride. Incorporating a same day Transportation Network type of transportation system (Uber/Lyft) may help alleviate this.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Stakeholders should:

- > **Increase frequency of home-to-job routes in low-income neighborhoods.**

- > **Develop a partnership with Uber/Lyft as a staffing agency for drivers.**
- > **Develop partnerships with businesses to transport their employees when needed.**
- > **Develop a partnership with the Port of Palm Beach, Tropical and other businesses to develop a HUB for transportation—particularly for new CDL recipients who must go to North Carolina for training experience.**
- > **Increase Palm Tran services in senior communities, low-income areas, and with developmentally-disabled individuals to assist with economic mobility, access to food/medical/shopping centers and employment.**
- > **Address service replacement and expansion vehicles that are needed to maintain existing levels of service because connection to Palm Tran ridership is exceeding their current capacity of resources.**
- > **Advocate that TPA work in partnership with Palm Tran, SFRTA, County and local municipalities to implement Complete Streets improvements to improve access to transit.**
- > **Advocate that TPA work with Palm Tran to introduce premium transit service to provide more efficient and convenient services and stops.**
- > **Campaign with Palm Beach County to work with Palm Tran and local municipalities to implement Transit Oriented Development that encourages transit ridership.**
- > **Continue to have TPA conduct Health Impact Assessments as a part of corridor studies to involve the health community and incorporate health considerations when proposing transportation improvements (e.g., locating premium transit stops close to locations that provide access to health foods and healthcare).**



- › **Encourage TPA to work with County and local municipalities to implement Complete Streets that create a safe and connected network transportation system for users of all ages and abilities.**
- › **Promote that Palm Tran and SFRTA partner with Transportation Network Companies (TNCs) (i.e., Uber, Lyft, etc.) to provide first and last mile trips.**
- › **Work with Palm Tran to develop an educational program to better inform paratransit riders on how to use the fixed-route service.**
- › **Ensure placements of functional shelters at high activity transit stops to provide protections from rain and sun. This is a critical element of the stress factor of taking transit. Having adequate transit stops outfitted with proper shelter, lighting and placement can help reduce the stress of traveling and increase the willingness of an individual to use transit.**

Sources:

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



ECONOMIC MOBILITY AND **CHILD CARE**



## RESEARCH

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

The [Early Learning Coalition of Palm Beach County \(ELCPBC\)](#) works to ensure every child is ready to succeed in school and life. ELCPBC has collaborative local

partnerships that allows for continuity of care and funding for families, resulting in more than 30,000 children being served annually.

The [Children's Services Council of Palm Beach County \(CSC\)](#) helps plan, fund and evaluate prevention and early intervention programs and services throughout the county. The also promote public policies that benefit all children and families. The majority of CSC funding focuses on prevention and early intervention services for Palm Beach County's children and families.

- > **31,000 served through Health Beginnings maternal/child health programs**
- > **44,000 serve through quality child care and afterschool programs**
- > **63,000 served through special initiatives and other outreach programs.**



## DATA

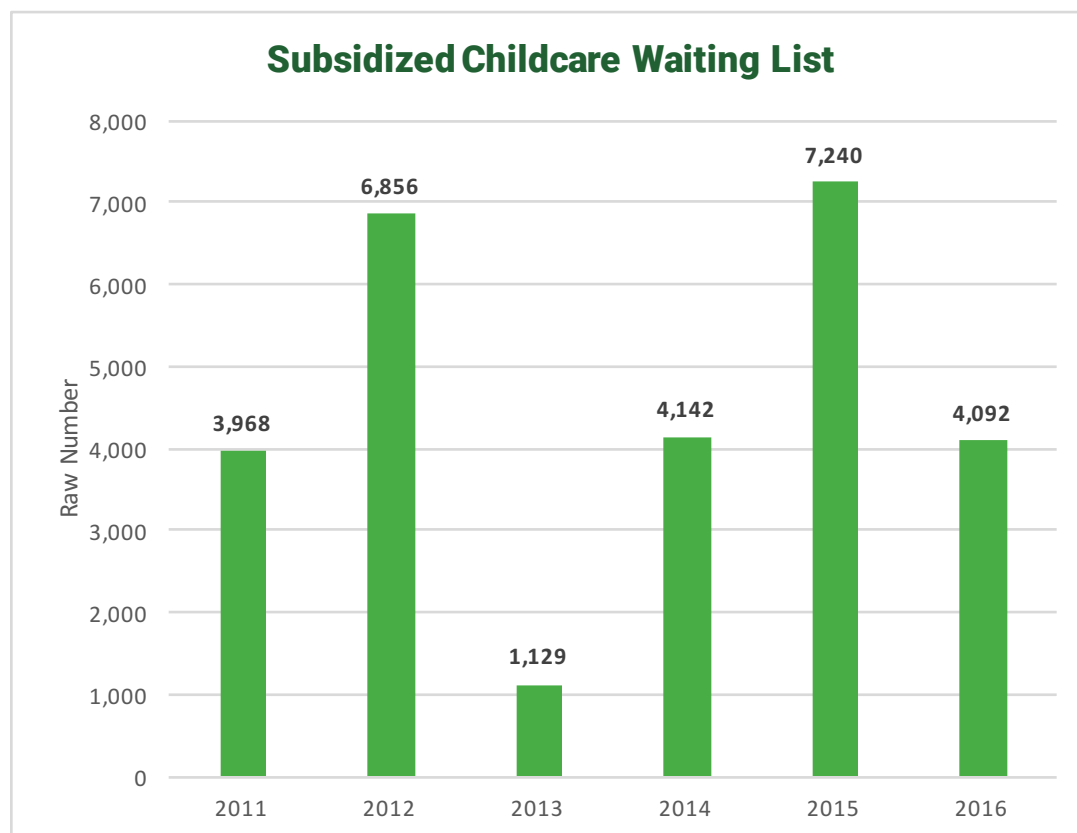
### / Estimated Child Care Needs

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

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

### / Subsidized Care Waiting List

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



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

## / Availability in Poor Neighborhoods

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

### CHILD CARE NEEDS WITH FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5 LIVING BELOW FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL

Zip Code	City	% of Families with Children 0–5 in Poverty	Estimated Child Care Needs
33445	Delray Beach	20.9%	365
33446	Delray Beach	4.8%	-24
33449	Lake Worth	23.7%	209
33458	Jupiter	13.4%	428
33460	Lake Worth	33.4%	1,327
33461	Lake Worth	22.5%	1,863
33462	Lake Worth	28.3%	832
33463	Lake Worth	13.0%	1,392
33467	Lake Worth	12.6%	518
33469	Jupiter	0.0%	44
33470	Loxahatchee	1.8%	178
33472	Boynton Beach	0.0%	144
33473	Boynton Beach	0.0%	22
33477	Jupiter	0.0%	-7
33478	Jupiter	0.0%	34
33480	Palm Beach	32.4%	31
33483	Delray Beach	20.9%	12
33484	Delray Beach	31.0%	222
33486	Boca Raton	15.0%	203
33487	Boca Raton	2.9%	107
33496	Boca Raton	27.3%	83
33498	Boca Raton	0.0%	-12
33438	Canal Point	48.1%	192
33476	Pahokee		
33430	Belle Glade	36.1%	787
33493	South Bay		

#### RED INDICATORS:

Poorly performing indicators which ranked in the top 20 of all Palm Beach County zip codes

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



## COALITIONS

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

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

## SYSTEMS OF CARE

(Coalitions, Programs & Services available)

Some of the entities working to improve child care of Palm Beach County residents through coalitions, programs, or services and assist individuals are listed below:

- > Children's Services Council
- > Child Care Scholarships
- > Strong Minds Network
- > Head Start and Early Head Start

## DISPARITIES/GAPS

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

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

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Stakeholders should:

- > Coordinate employment and training opportunities with child care programs.
- > Work with Children's Services Council to offer childcare for individuals who are employed and affected by the fiscal cliff.
- > Work with the Early Learning Coalition and Department of Children and Families to assist individuals in opening their own childcare business.
- > Create afterschool programs/opportunities for youth and hire new employees.
- > Collaborate to increase the capacity, access and affordability of quality child care programs in Palm Beach County.
- > Support children's healthy growth, development, and early childhood education.
- > Explore in-home childcare micro-enterprise programs.

# Community SWOT Analysis

## STRENGTHS

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- > **Collective impact initiatives**
- > **Funder collaboration/alignment in priorities** (i.e., BCC, United Way, etc.)
- > **Access to data / data collecting tools**
- > **Targeted funding for critical support services**
- > **Motivated service providers** (i.e., CareerSource, temp agencies, Vocational Rehab, etc.)
- > **Motivated businesses**
- > **Variety of business industries**
- > **Ongoing agency education on racial inequity**

## WEAKNESSES

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- > **Inadequate flexible/affordable transportation opportunities in disadvantaged areas**
- > **Lack of affordable housing**
- > **Geographical size of county**
- > **Poor distribution of service providers**
- > **Lack of affordable childcare**
- > **Poor coordination with businesses to address inefficiencies and waste** (i.e., agricultural communities)
- > **Real collaboration / ego-centric leadership**
- > **Funding**
- > **Educational alignment with industries**
- > **Racial barriers**

## OPPORTUNITIES

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- > **Census jobs**
- > **Increase coordination with temp agencies**
- > **Creative housing concepts/projects**
- > **Coordination with in-demand jobs with various industries** (i.e., tech, healthcare, transportation, etc.)
- > **Leveraging partnerships with faith-based communities**
- > **Wraparound services with businesses to support workers** (i.e., on the job training, concrete needs)
- > **Opportunity to shift the narrative**

## THREATS

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- > **Politics** (i.e., shifting priorities—local, state, federal)
- > **Greed**
- > **Shift of funding priorities for philanthropic agencies**
- > **Layoffs** (large-scale)
- > **Poor health outcomes**
- > **Racial inequity**
- > **Business relocation**

# FURTHER RESOURCES: COLLECTIVE IMPACT PLANS

*(Click on the title to obtain the report document)*

[ALICE Report 2017](#)

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

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

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

[Achieve Palm Beach County](#)

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

[Birth to 22: United for Brighter Futures Youth Master Plan](#)

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

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

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

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

[Community Health Needs Assessment December 2016](#)

[County Rankings and Road Maps](#)

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

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

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

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

[Florida Department of Law Enforcement](#)

[Florida Health Charts](#)

[Georgetown Center on Education and Workforce State Report](#)

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

[Homeless Coalition of Palm Beach County](#)

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

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

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

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

[Palm Beach County CHIP Report 2017](#)

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

[Palm Beach County Food Bank](#)

[Palm Beach County Transportation Disadvantaged Service Plan](#)

[Palm Beach County Opioid Plan](#)

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

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

[School District Annual Report 2017](#)

[Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness](#)

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

[West Palm Beach Mayors Village Initiative Action Plan](#) *(hyperlink pending)*

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

[2016 Palm Beach County Profile of Older Americans](#)

[2017 Palm Beach County Housing Plan](#)

[Feeding Florida Supply Chain and Meal Deficit Analysis in Palm Beach County, Florida](#) *(hyperlink pending)*

[Crime Trends Report](#) *(hyperlink pending)*

# FEEDBACK AND SUBJECT MATTER EXPERT COMMITTEE MEMBERS

## EMPLOYMENT/ECONOMY

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Electronic copies and updates of the report  
will be posted on the Securing Our Future webpage:  
<http://www.securingourfuturepbc.org/> and  
<http://discover.pbcgov.org/communityservices/Pages/Publications.aspx>

## NOTES

[illegible]

## NOTES

[illegible]

## NOTES

[illegible]



## Palm Beach County Community Services Department

### MISSION

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

### VISION

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

### VALUES

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



#### COUNTY ADMINISTRATION

**Verdenia C. Baker**  
County Administrator

**Jon Van Arnam**  
Deputy County Administrator

**Nancy Bolton**  
Assistant County Administrator

**Helene Hvizd**  
Senior Assistant County Attorney

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Director

**Taruna Malhotra**  
Assistant Director

**Meghan Parnell**  
Manager – Planning & Evaluation

**David Rafaidus**  
Senior Planner

**Vivian Blackmon Taylor**  
Program Evaluator

**Stessy Cocerez**  
Planner I

#### PALM BEACH COUNTY CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES (CAC/HHS)

**Anne Gerwig**  
Chair  
League of Cities Representative

**Randy Palo**  
Vice-Chair

**Sandra Chamblee**  
Glades Representative  
*In Memoriam*

**Elizabeth Hernandez Cayson**

**Dr. Thomas Cleare**

**Sharon Greene**

**Barbara Jacobowitz**  
*In Memoriam*

**Dr. Christine Koehn**

**Heather Tate-Boldt**

**Carlos Poveda**

#### CAC/HHS EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

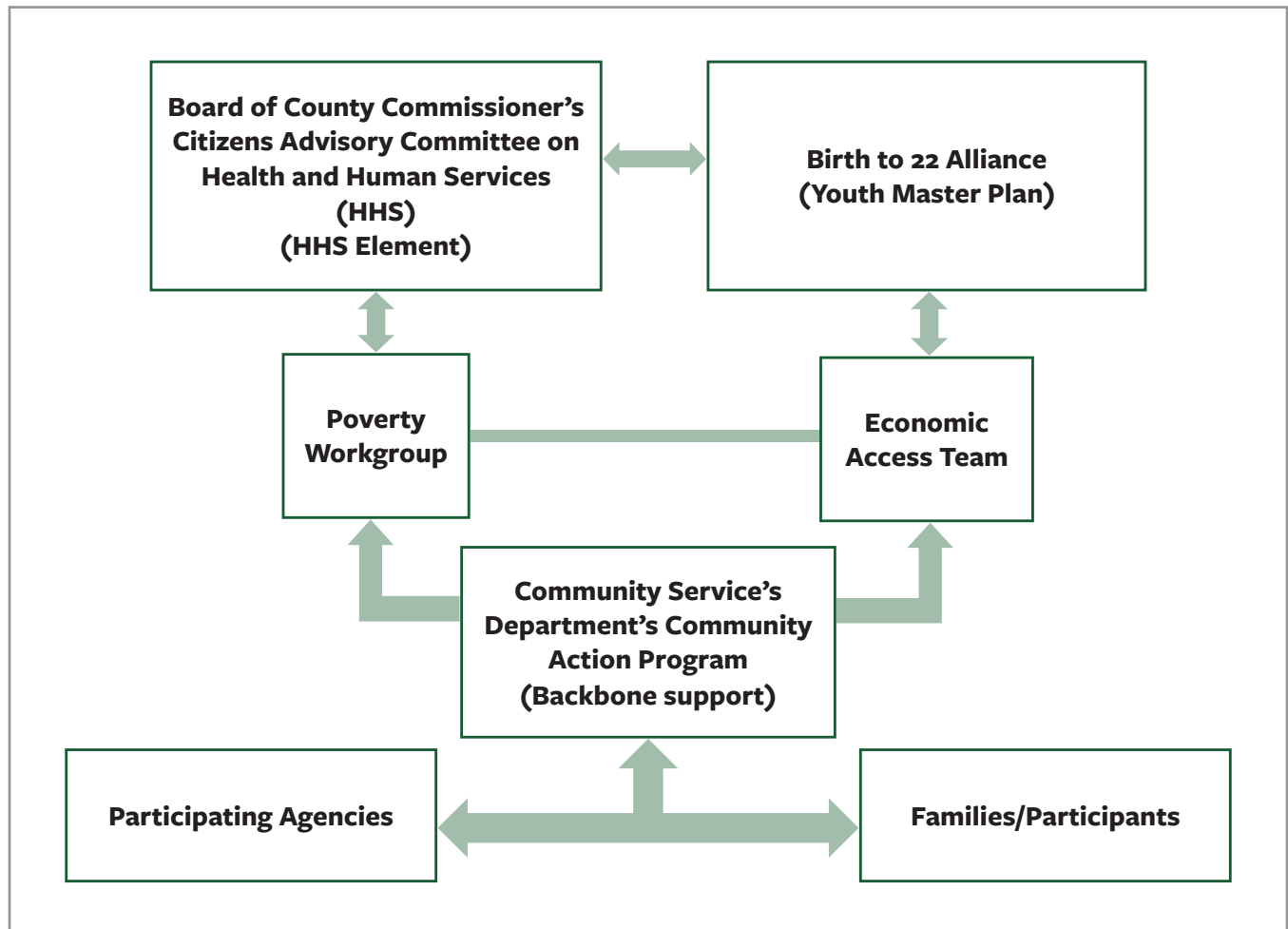
**Dr. Barbara Cox Gerlock**

**Houston Tate**

**Andrea Stephenson**

**Scot Kannel**

# GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE





Palm Beach County  
Board of County Commissioners



[www.SecuringOurFuturePBC.org](http://www.SecuringOurFuturePBC.org)

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