

Glossary

Ability to Speak English – for a respondent who speaks a language other than English at home, refers to his/her assessment of his ability to speak English, from “very well” to “not at all”. (U.S. Census)

Accommodations and Food Services – This a category of industry listed by the Florida Research and Economic Database. The category includes private establishments.

Age-Adjusted Rate - The most common adjustment for public health data is age adjustment. The age-adjustment process removes differences in the age composition of two or more populations to allow comparisons between these populations independent of their age structure. The result is a figure that represents the theoretical risk of incidence for a population, if the population had an age distribution identical to that of a standard population.

American Community Survey (ACS) – a large, continuous demographic survey conducted by the Census Bureau that will eventually provide accurate and up-to-date profiles of American communities every year. Questionnaires are mailed to a sample of addresses to obtain information about households – that is, about each person and the housing unit itself. The survey produces annual and multi-year estimates of population and housing characteristics and produces data for small areas. Questions asked are similar to those on the decennial census long form. The ACS releases single-year estimates for geographic areas with populations of 65,000 or more. See About the Data on page 10 for further details.

American FactFinder – an electronic system for access and dissemination of Census Bureau data on the internet. The system offers prepackaged data products and user-selected data tables and maps from the Census 2000 and prior years.

Average – the number found by dividing the sum of all quantities by the total number of quantities. (U.S. Census)

Baker Act Involuntary Exam Initiations - Reports are now available by **county of residence** of the individual being examined rather than the previous category of **county of facility** performing the examination.

Binge Drinking – Consuming four or more alcoholic drinks for women and five or more alcoholic drinks for men on one occasion. (Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Data Report – BRFSS)

Child – a son or a daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. (U.S. Census)

Crude Rate – the total number of events in a specified time period divided by the total number of individuals in the population who are at risk for these events and multiplying by 1,000, 10,000 or 100,000, etc. Crude rates are influenced by the underlying age distribution of the population. Crude rates are helpful in determining the needs for services for a given population relative to another population, regardless of size.

Disability – a long-lasting physical, mental, or emotional condition. This condition can make it difficult for a person to do activities such as walking, climbing stairs, dressing, bathing, learning, or remembering. This condition can also impede a person from being able to go outside the home alone or to work at a job or business. (U.S. Census)

Earnings – the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from self-employment. Earnings represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, Medicare deductions, etc. (U.S. Census)

Education Services – This is a category of industry listed by the Florida Research and Economic Database. The category includes local government, state government and private education services. The data for Flagler is listed as confidential on the website; however, the Average Weekly Wage for Elementary and Secondary Schools was available. The number of public education employees was gathered from Enterprise Florida.

Employed – includes all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work" -- those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work" -- those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are people whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are people on active duty in the United States Armed Forces. The reference week is the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed. This week may not be the same for all respondents. (U.S. Census)

Glossary

Exceptional Student Education – special education services for students who may be gifted, have physical, sensory, intellectual, behavioral or communication exceptionalities.

Family – a group of two or more people who reside together and who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption. (U.S. Census)

Family Household – a family includes a householder and one or more people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All people in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A family household may contain people not related to the householder, but those people are not included as part of the householder's family in census tabulations. Thus, the number of family households is equal to the number of families, but family households may include more members than do families. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated people or one person living alone. (U.S. Census)

FCAT (Florida Comprehensive Assessment Test) – part of Florida's plan to increase student achievement by implementing higher standards. The FCAT is administered in grades 3 through 11.

Female householder, no husband present – a female maintaining a household with no husband of the householder present. (U.S. Census)

Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (FYSAS) – the Florida legislature's 1999 Drug Control Summit recommended the establishment of an annual, multi-agency-directed, statewide school-based survey effort, combining several survey instruments, with specific variations in odd and even years. The FYSAS, one of these instruments, is administered to a county-level sample of students in even years, and a smaller statewide sample in odd years.

Graduation Rate – Florida's graduation rate is a cohort graduation rate. A cohort is defined as a group of students on the same schedule to graduate. The graduation rate measures the percentage of students who graduate within four years of their first enrollment in ninth grade. Subsequent to their enrollment in ninth grade, students who transfer out and deceased students are removed from the calculation. Entering transfer students are included in the graduation rate for the class with which they are scheduled to graduate, based on their date of enrollment.

Group Quarters –the Census Bureau classifies all people not living in households as living in group quarters. There are two types of group quarters: institutional (for example, correctional facilities, nursing homes, and mental hospitals) and non-institutional (for example, college dormitories, military barracks, group homes, missions, and shelters). (U.S. Census)

Group Quarters Population – includes all people not living in households. This term includes those people residing in group quarters as of the date on which a particular survey was conducted. Two general categories of people in group quarters are recognized: 1) the institutionalized population which includes people under formally authorized supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration (such as correctional institutions, nursing homes, and juvenile institutions) and 2) the noninstitutionalized population which includes all people who live in group quarters other than institutions (such as college dormitories, military quarters, and group homes). The noninstitutionalized population includes all people who live in group quarters other than institutions. (U.S. Census)

Health Care and Social Assistance – This is a category of industry listed by the Florida Research and Economic Database. The category includes state and federal government as well as private establishments.

Homeless Children and Youth – guidelines from the U.S. Department of Education describe the following situations in which a child or youth is considered homeless: Sharing housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship or a similar reason; living in motels, hotels, FEMA trailers, campgrounds; emergency or transitional shelters; abandoned in hospitals; awaiting foster care placement; a primary nighttime residence that is not ordinarily used as a sleeping accommodation; living in cars, parks, public spaces, substandard housing, bus or train stations or similar settings.

Household – a household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. (U.S. Census)

Householder – the person, or one of the people, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person present, any household member 15 years old and over can serve as the householder for the purposes of the census. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more people related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all people in the household related to him/her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only. (U.S. Census)

Glossary

Income – “total income” is the sum of the amounts reported separately for wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips; self-employment income from own nonfarm or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships; interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from estates and trusts; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; Supplemental Security Income (SSI); any public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office; retirement, survivor, or disability pensions; and any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony. (U.S. Census)

Institutionalized Population – people under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Generally, restricted to the institution, under the care or supervision of trained staff, and classified as “patients” or “inmates”. (U.S. Census)

Labor Force – the labor force includes all people classified in the civilian labor force, plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (people on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). The Civilian Labor Force consists of people classified as employed or unemployed. (U.S. Census)

Linguistically Isolated Household – a household in which no member 14 years old and over reports speaking English “very well”. (U.S. Census)

Living Wage – 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).

Male householder, no wife present – a male maintaining a household with no wife of the householder present. (U.S. Census)

Mean – this measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of numbers. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items by the total number of items in that group. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the total of all income reported by people 15 years and over in families by the total number of families. (U.S. Census)

Median – this measure represents the middle value (if n is odd) or the average of the two middle values (if n is even) in an ordered list of data values. The median divides the total frequency distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. (U.S. Census)

Median Income – the median income divides the income distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median, and other having incomes below the median. (U.S. Census)

No Indicator – this finding is used when there is no credible evidence to support the allegations of abuse, abandonment, or neglect. (Department of Children and Families)

Noninstitutionalized Population – includes all people who live in group quarters other than institutions. Examples: college dormitories, rooming houses, religious group homes, communes, and halfway houses. (U.S. Census)

Nonfamily Household – see Family Household. While the U.S. Census Glossary does not define a Nonfamily Household, within the definition of Family Household is the following statement: Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated people or one person living alone.

Not Substantiated – this finding is used when there is credible evidence, which does not meet the standard of being a preponderance, to support that the specific harm was the result of abuse, abandonment, or neglect. Preponderance means the greater weight of the evidence, or more likely than not to have occurred. (Department of Children and Families)

Occupancy Rate – Within 45 days after the end of each calendar quarter, nursing homes report to the agency (AHCA), or the Local Health Council, the number of patient days in the quarter. The occupancy rate is calculated as the average percentage of patient days/total available bed days over the most recently available 6 month period. Patient days are the total number of days beds were occupied by residents in the facility. The occupancy rate excludes nursing home beds for children only, all nursing homes operated by the Department of Veterans' Affairs, and sheltered beds in Continuing Care Retirement Communities (beds reserved for retirement community members). (Agency for Health Care Administration)

Out-of-Home Care – the living arrangement for children who are removed from their parents by the Department of Children and Families and who are placed with relatives or non-relatives, in shelters, in foster care, in residential group homes, in subsidized independent living and/or in approved adoptive homes. Out-of-home care includes: relatives or friends, shelter, foster care, residential group homes and adoption placements.

Per capita income – average obtained by dividing aggregate income by total population of an area. (U.S. Census)

Glossary

Population – all people, male and female, child and adult, living in a given geographic area. (U.S. Census)

Poverty – following the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB's) Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Poverty Thresholds – are the original version of the federal poverty measure. They are updated each year by the Census Bureau (although they were originally developed by Mollie Orshansky of the Social Security Administration). The thresholds are used mainly for **statistical** purposes— for instance, preparing estimates of the number of Americans in poverty each year. (In other words, all official poverty population figures are calculated using the poverty thresholds, not the guidelines.)

Poverty Guidelines – are the other version of the federal poverty measure. They are issued each year in the *Federal Register* by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The guidelines are a simplification of the poverty thresholds for use for **administrative** purposes — for instance, determining financial eligibility for certain federal programs.

Public Administration – This is a category of industry listed by the Florida Research and Economic Database. The category includes local, state and federal government administration.

Related children – includes all people in a household under the age of 18, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder. Does not include householder's spouse or foster children, regardless of age. (U.S. Census)

Retail Trade – This is a category of industry listed by the Florida Research and Economic Database. The category includes private and federal government establishments.

Sample data – population and housing information collected from the census long form for a one in six sample of households in the United States and Puerto Rico, and on a continuous basis for selected areas in the American Community Survey. (U.S. Census)

School-aged and Child Adolescent Profile – This report is a county-level view of the well-being of children of school age and is available from Florida CHARTS.

Skilled Nursing Facility – an institution, or a distinct part of an institution, which is primarily engaged in providing, to inpatients, skilled nursing care and related services for patients who require medical or nursing care, or rehabilitation services for the rehabilitation of injured, disabled, or sick persons. (The 2008 Florida Statutes)

Special Needs – this term is often used interchangeably with the term “disabilities”

Transportation Disadvantaged – those persons, including children as defined in s. 411.202 F.S., who because of physical or mental disability, income status, or inability to drive due to age or disability are unable to transport themselves or to purchase transportation and have no other form of transportation available. These persons are, therefore, dependent upon others to obtain access to health care, employment, education, shopping, or medically necessary or life-sustaining activities.

Underemployment – those individuals who are currently working but would take a better job if offered by a new or existing employer and who appear to possess the skills, education, and experience to qualify them to do so.

Unemployed – all civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were actively looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week, were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, and were available for work except for temporary illness. (U.S. Census)

Verified – this finding is used when a preponderance of the credible evidence results in a determination that the specific harm or threat of harm was the result of abuse, abandonment or neglect. Preponderance means the greater weight of the evidence, or more likely than not to have occurred. (Department of Children and Families)