

CLSMF

COMPREHENSIVE NEEDS ASSESSMENT

CITRUS TO BREVARD: COMMUNITY NEEDS OF CENTRAL FLORIDA

“OUR CLIENTS CONSISTENTLY INDICATE
A NEED FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING, SUFFICIENT
TRANSPORTATION... AND BETTER PAYING JOBS.”

Every five years, Community Legal Services of Mid-Florida leads a community effort to assess the most pressing needs afflicting their low-income neighbors and vulnerable citizens. After a year-long process of interviews, analysis, and surveys, this report presents the six most pressing needs in Central Florida.

29K
INCIDENTS OF
DOMESTIC
VIOLENCE
IN 2017

44%
OF HOUSEHOLDS
CAN'T AFFORD
BASIC NECESSITIES

DECEMBER 2018

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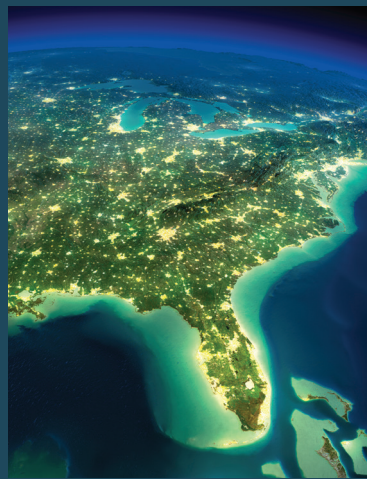
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COMMUNITY NEEDS
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READING
NOTES: Quotes used as subtitles
were collected through
anonymous surveys.

ON THE COVER



The cover image, photographed by NASA, shows Florida’s rural and urban landscape, and illustrates CLSMF’s service area which stretches the length of Central Florida.

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SUMMARY

This section provides an overview of the research conducted and analyzed in pursuit of answering the question, “What are the most pressing needs for low-income and vulnerable populations in CLSMF’s service area?”

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NEEDS

After conducting hundreds of interviews with partner organizations and client-eligible people, these six needs were the ones most identified by our respondents.

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REGION

For resource allocation and planning, this section looks at CLSMF’s entire service area and aggregates information on community demographics, including: poverty, disabilities, veterans, and children.

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COUNTIES

Comprised of 12 counties, CLSMF’s service area represents rural and urban landscapes. No two counties are the same. Therefore, this section provides a brief analysis of each individual county.

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REFERENCES

The Reference section provides a complete list of organizations surveyed, photo information, and all reference material comprised to make this document.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Every five years, the Legal Services Corporation charges its grantees to go into their communities and assess the most pressing needs within their neighborhood. After a year-long process of interviews, analysis, and surveys, this report presents the six most pressing needs in Community Legal Services of Mid-Florida's (CLSMF) region. Among the many needs assessed, the two most pressing needs are affordable housing and employment opportunities which pay a living wage. Interviewees discussed these two obstacles far more often than any others. Surveys and interviews also noted four additional needs, including: family stability, education, physical safety, and healthcare. The overall conclusion of this report is best summarized by this survey response, "Our clients consistently indicate a need for affordable housing, sufficient transportation, and better paying jobs." CLSMF's region spans 12 counties in Central Florida. To provide context for the respondent's opinions, let's consider Florida in general. Florida has 7.5 million households, of these, 3.3 million people live in poverty or below the ALICE Threshold. ("ALICE is an acronym for Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed. ALICE households have incomes above the Federal Poverty Level, but still struggle to afford basic household necessities.") The number of poverty households + ALICE households increased by 700,000 from 2007 to 2015. To restate, almost half (44%) of all households in Florida could not afford basic needs such as housing, child care, food, health care, and transportation in 2015. To meet the demand for affordable housing, Florida needs an additional 527,000 to 675,000 lower-cost rental units. Contributing to this system of scarcity are Florida's low paying jobs. Over and over again during interviews, we heard that unemployment had gone down, but people still didn't have the income they needed. While Florida's overall unemployment is at 3.8%. It's vital to note that 44.5% of newly added jobs are low wage,

with an hourly rate of \$10/hr or less. In fact, "low-wage jobs continued to dominate the landscape in Florida with 67% of all jobs paying less than \$20/hr." Getting to these jobs presents another hurdle. "Transportation is the most pressing need of the families I work with in Flagler county." This sentiment was reiterated across counties by partner organizations. Compared to other states, Florida ranks 5th in income inequality, 2nd for prescription opioid overdoses resulting in death, and 3rd in alcohol dependence and abuse cases. Across the US, incidents of unintentional overdoses, suicide, and alcohol related deaths are being described as "Deaths of Despair". In Florida, two of the five counties with the highest Deaths of Despair (DODs) rates were in CLSMF's jurisdiction: Citrus County coming in 2nd (with 79.80 incidents per 100,000 people) and Marion County coming in 4th (with 71.50 incidents per 100,000 people). Deaths of Despair are associated with individuals

**"THEY COME IN WITH A
HAIRBALL OF ISSUES ALL
KNOTTED TOGETHER, AND
THEY DON'T KNOW HOW
BEST TO UNTANGLE THEM."**

**- FL SENATOR DENNIS BAXLEY
DISTRICT 12**

not attaining the stability in life that they expected. A recent study, showed that in low-income counties, higher average age correlates to more DODs. In addition to Florida's chronic drug and alcohol problems are other health concerns. By 2037, "obesity is expected to contribute to millions of cases of preventable chronic diseases such as type 2 diabetes, heart disease and cancer, costing an estimated \$34 billion." By 2030, the

US Census predicts Florida's population to grow from 18 million people to almost 30 million. Many of the increase will come from people moving to Florida. Over the last few years, Florida has seen net gains in migration in every age bracket. Also, after Hurricane Irma, 50,000 Puerto Rican residents moved permanently to this state. From 2005-2016, two thirds of Puerto Ricans moving to Florida moved into CLSMF's region. CLSMF can predict that the majority of those relocating due to hurricanes will settle primarily in Orange, Osceola, Volusia, and Seminole counties. Florida also has the highest rate of senior citizens at 19.06%, but the lowest rate of residents planning for retirement. Only 46% of workers in Florida participate in an employer-sponsored retirement plan (the national average is 49%). As the ALICE report points out, more and more seniors will be women. With the gender income gap as an issue and the fact that women tend to work fewer years and live longer than men, social services organizations should expect to see an increase in elderly women needing assistance. In addition to all of the information collected and analyzed, there was one more point that many of our interviewees made: all the needs are connected. Like the proverbial chicken and the egg scenario, client-eligible populations often need help with many things at once. Florida Senator Baxley summed this up best during his interview; "They come in with a hairball of issues all knotted together, and they don't know how best to untangle them." Interviewees articulated the need for general life counseling in a myriad of ways. Some mentioned a need for soft-skill development (such

METHODOLOGY & DATA COLLECTED

To assess the needs of its community, CLSMF surveyed representatives from partner organizations that work with client-eligible populations, analyzed government data sets, reviewed community specific needs assessments, and studied the requests for service that CLSMF receives. Specifically, CLSMF associates surveyed representatives from over 200 organizations. Partner organizations ranked the most pressing needs within their communities, and provided written comments on the types of issues that they frequently encounter. CLSMF associates also organized



as interviewing and resume skills). Others mentioned clients generally getting confused and overwhelmed with paperwork. While others lamented that their clients often didn't know where to turn for help or even how to articulate the help they needed. CLSMF's client-eligible respondents explained their need for navigational assistance between organizations: Which organizations help with what? How would I know that organization exists? How do I know if I qualify?

This Community Needs Assessment explored the multitude of challenges facing CLSMF's community. The following report illustrates each need in more detail, describes the social landscape of each of CLSMF's counties, and highlights the information collected from CLSMF's people.

one-on-one interviews with 19 client-eligible people and conducted focus groups with 70 client-eligible people. The client-eligible people in these focus groups were identified and selected by our partner organizations, Salvation Army, Goodwill Job Connection, and Pine Hills Community Center. Additionally, CLSMF associates reviewed 26 locally-conducted, region-based needs assessments conducted by other organizations and analyzed thousands of lines of data from government agencies.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

“MANY HOMELESS AND MANY GOING HOMELESS.”

Respondents indicated that the most pressing need in CLSMF’s service area is affordable housing. In Florida, 1.6 million renters live below the ALICE threshold. There are 527,000 fewer affordable rental units than needed to accommodate the low-income and ALICE threshold renters in Florida. A HUD study estimates that the number is actually closer to 675,000. Only 21% of affordable housing in Florida is subsidized housing. In interviews, income-eligible people mentioned how many people with jobs are living out of their cars. Homeless people living in their cars face the chronic issue of having nowhere safe to park—most parking lots are unsafe or illegal for extended parking. The most severe situation for extremely low-income households exists in Orange County, where 80% of extremely low-income households pay more than 40% of their income for housing costs. While there is much still to do, there are some silver linings in the statistics. “From 2013 to 2017, overall homelessness was reduced by about 33%, while veteran homelessness dropped almost 50%.” Another unique aspect of Florida’s low-income population is their dependance on short-term stay hotels for housing. As depicted in Sean Baker’s, *The Florida Project*, many of Florida’s struggling residents live in short-term stay hotels close to the dazzling resorts around Disney. The appeal of these rentals are that rather than coming up with a lump sum rent payment every month, short-term motels charge a lower weekly rent.

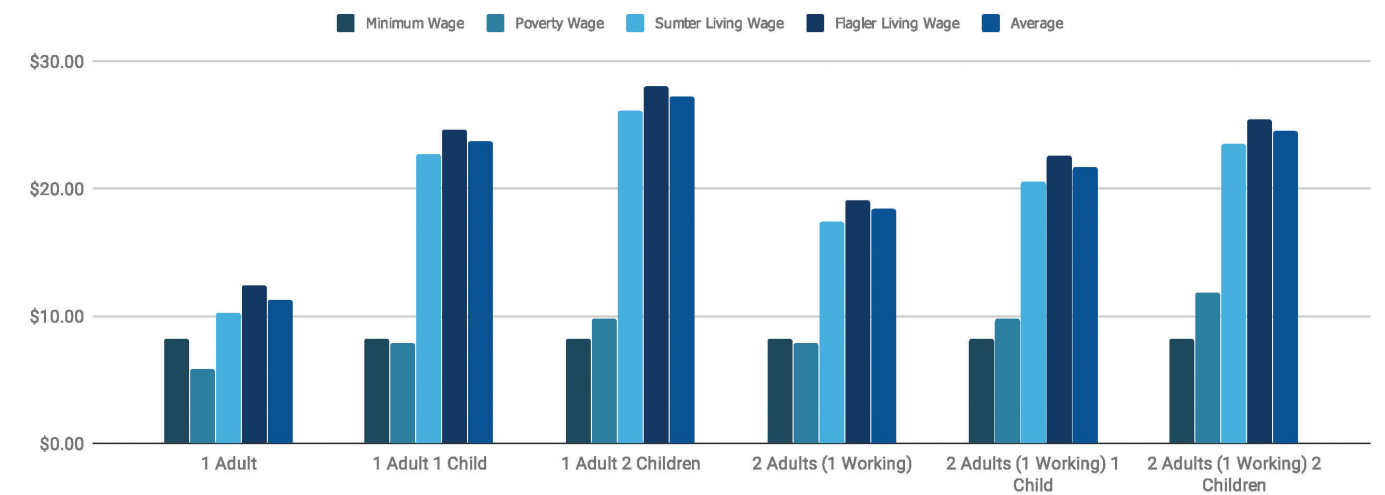


LIVING WAGE & JOB OPPORTUNITIES

“IF THE PERSON CAN NOT MEET THE BASIC NEEDS THEN ALL OTHER NEEDS ARE DISRUPTED”



During client interviews and partner surveys, respondents repeatedly mentioned that people are working again. The largest problem isn’t finding a job, it’s finding a job with a living wage. A study conducted by Florida International University found that 44% of newly created jobs were “low-wage,” meaning less than \$10 an hour. Sixty-seventy percent of jobs in Florida pay less than \$20/hr. The US Bureau of Labor Statistics projects that over the next 5-years 82% of new Florida jobs will pay less than \$15 per hour. Repeatedly, during one-on-one interviews, clients said that finding jobs with a criminal record is a constant struggle.



The above chart illustrates the needed hourly wage in the lowest-cost county (Sumter) and the most expensive county (Flagler), the average across all counties, and compares it to the minimum wage and the poverty wage.

TRANSPORTATION

“[PUBLIC] TRANSPORTATION IS VERY LIMITED... ALMOST NONEXISTENT”

Further complicating the employment arena is access to adequate transportation. The average commute time in CLSMF’s service area 24 minutes, but for low-income people that time can be much higher. Survey respondents noted that low-income people often have less reliable personal vehicles or waste hours navigating the Central Florida bus system.



FAMILY LAW

“PROTECTING VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC ABUSE IS THE MOST CRITICAL [ISSUE] BECAUSE FAILURE TO DO SO RESULTS IN PHYSICAL HARM OR DEATH.”



When discussing family matters, many issues surfaced with survey and interview respondents. The most repeated concerns were the exorbitant cost of childcare, need for name changes to hide from domestic abusers, and the need for more homeless and emergency shelters that will take people with children. Over the last 5 years, family law assistance has been the most requested legal need of CLSMF applicants, at a rate of almost 3 to 1. Support for domestic violence survivors, child support collection or modification, and divorces rank as the most requested services from CLSMF applicants. Given the prevalence of these issues in survey and interview responses, there is no indication that these needs will abate in the next five years. In fact, on several healthcare and hospital related needs assessments that were reviewed, family functioning and positive parenting were noted as integral to creating and maintaining positive mental and physical health outcomes.

EDUCATION

“FAMILY STABILITY AND THE EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN ARE TOP PRIORITIES.”



As with all categories of poverty related obstacles, education solicited a myriad of responses: access to pre-k programming, assistance for foster children transitioning to college, and online education options for adults wanting to improve their job opportunities. In CLSMF’s district, there were 15% of the 300 lowest ranked public schools in Florida. Further complicating access to adequate education is layering poverty and homelessness on top of educational opportunities. According to the Institute for Children and Poverty, homeless children are nine times more likely to repeat a grade, four times more likely to drop-out of school, and three times more likely to be placed in special education programs than their housed peers. Today, the achievement gap between the poor and the non-poor is twice as large as the achievement gap between Black and White students as reported by the ETS Center for Research on Human Capital and Education Research.

PHYSICAL SAFETY

OLDER RESPONDANTS: POLICE NEVER COME WHEN CALLED, YOUNGER RESPONDANTS: THE POLICE NEVER LEAVE US ALONE.



Physical safety includes protection for the elderly and disabled from abuse, concern about police harassment, prevalence of violent crime, and disaster related concerns. While natural disasters were not specifically mentioned during interviews or surveys, natural disaster frequently exacerbate all physical and legal needs of CLSMF’s community. Florida ranks 5th out of all US states for natural disaster prevalence (having 122 declared natural disasters since 1953), so it’s not a question of “if” but “when” the next major disaster will hit. During interviews, client-eligible people expressed the need for more general clinics relating to knowing their rights. Many young minority interviewees mentioned feeling harassed frequently by the police, and not knowing how they could or should respond to such interactions.

HEALTHCARE

“NEED MENTAL HEALTH CARE!!”

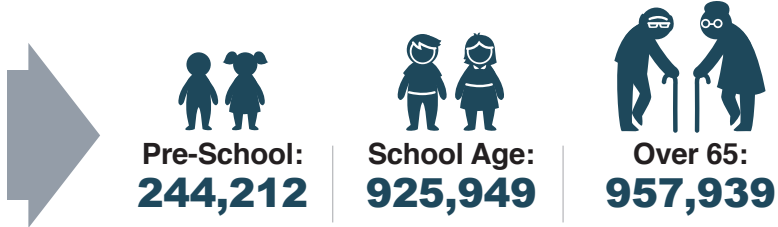


The needs responses relating to healthcare ranged from general “Not enough physicians accept medicaid” to very specific “Sedation Dentistry for Autistic children, and Pediatric Neurologists and Endocrinologists.” Client-eligible people and partners included access to healthcare as a pressing need amongst CLSMF’s community. Across Florida two of the five counties with the highest rates of Deaths of Despair (DOD) (per every 100,000 people) were in CLSMF’s region: Citrus county and Marion county. (With Brevard county also in a critical state of need.) When analyzed, age was significantly associated with DOD, with older counties evidencing higher DOD rates. Going hand-in-hand with this study, was the anecdotal reports and interview requests for additional substance abuse treatment programs.

CLSMF REGION

CLSMF provides civil legal assistance to residents of Brevard, Citrus, Flagler, Hernando, Lake, Marion, Orange, Osceola, Putnam, Seminole, Sumter, and Volusia counties, making it one of the largest nonprofit law firms in Florida. CLSMF’s collaborative approach incorporates the private bar, local non-profits, legislators, and the community at large. CLSMF’s services help low-income people protect their livelihoods, their health, and their families.

POPULATION BY AGE



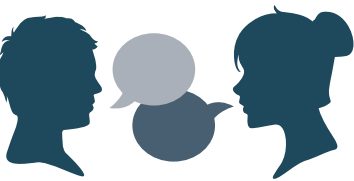
RACIAL BREAKDOWN

673,844	Black or African American
25,221	American Indian & Alaska Native
159,087	Asian
25,221	Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander
109,935	Two or More Races
1,006,616	Hispanic or Latino
2,775,496	White (not Hispanic or Latino)

2010 Census
Population:
4,081,172

2017 Census
Estimates:
4,633,377

13.8%
↑ Increase

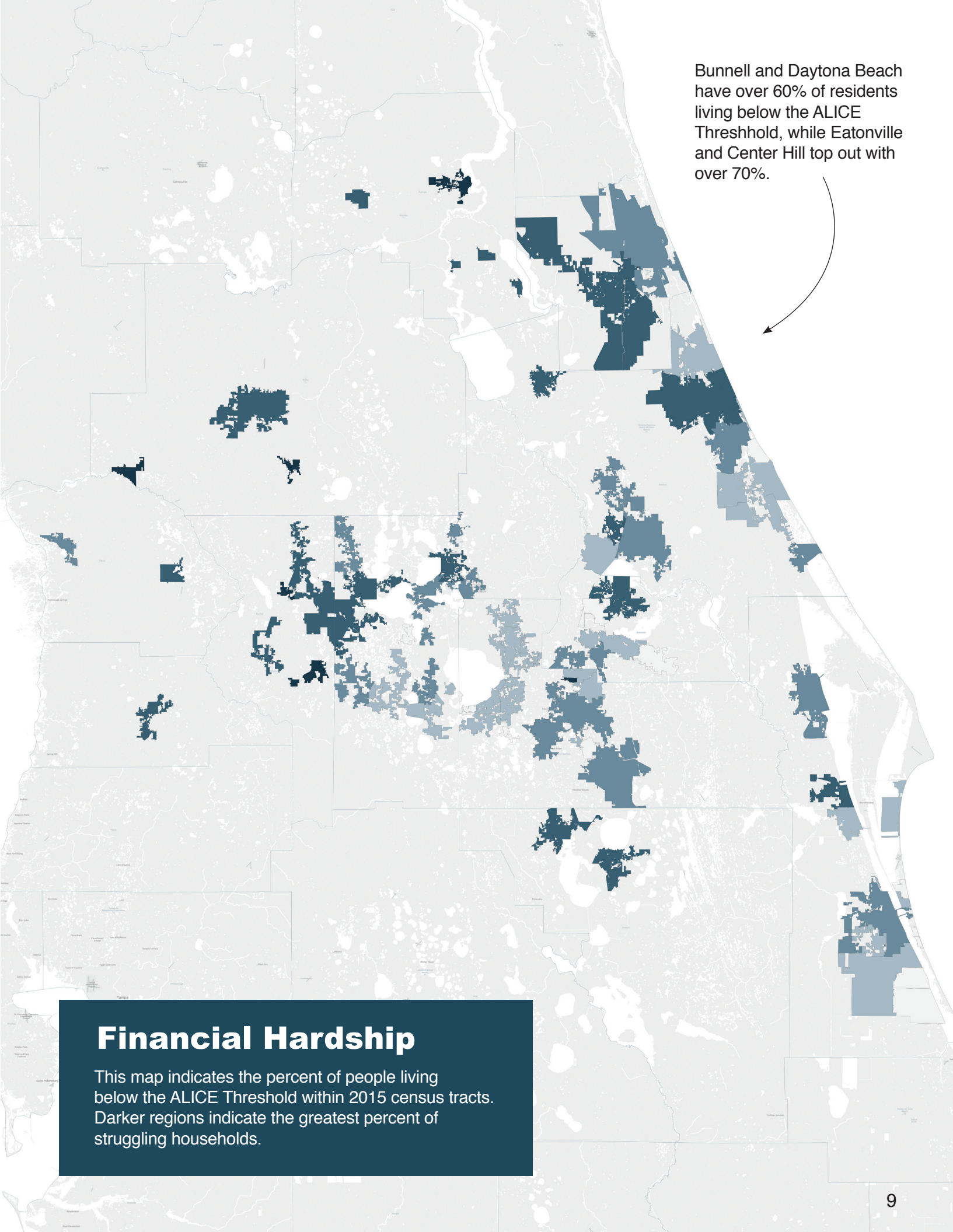


LANGUAGES:

23% of residents (5+) speak a language other than English at home. Spanish is the second most spoken language.

SPECIAL POPULATIONS

Homeless Adults: 3,113	Person with a Disability, (under 65): 449,826	Veterans: 364,661
Unaccompanied Youths: 1963	Migrant Farmworkers: 12,631	People Living In Poverty: 654,520



Bunnell and Daytona Beach have over 60% of residents living below the ALICE Threshold, while Eatonville and Center Hill top out with over 70%.

Financial Hardship

This map indicates the percent of people living below the ALICE Threshold within 2015 census tracts. Darker regions indicate the greatest percent of struggling households.



BREVARD

County Overview

Brevard County has a population of 579,130 people with a median age of 47.3 and a median household income of \$51,184. Brevard county consists of 1,015.7 square miles. The dominant industries in this county are Healthcare & Social Assistance, Retail Trade, and Manufacturing jobs. The highest paying industries in the area are Mining, Quarrying, Oil, Gas Extraction (\$69,116), Professional, Scientific, Tech Services (\$58,493) and Utilities (\$50,669). The lowest paid industries in this county are Accommodation & Food & Service (\$14,355), Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting (\$17,014), Arts, Entertainment, Recreation (\$18,621). For every 100,000 people, there are 75 physicians, 56 dentists, and 141 mental health professionals.



Affordable Shelter

Homeless Adults: 616. Unaccompanied Youth: 165. Transitional housing for individuals (120) for families (172). Median gross rent, 2013-2017: \$971.



Adequate Nutrition

34% of people reported some difficulty in finding affordable fresh produce. Lower-income people reported a lack of leisure-time. 44% percent of low-income respondents were considered “food insecure” meaning they worried about running out of food or actually ran out of food within the last year.



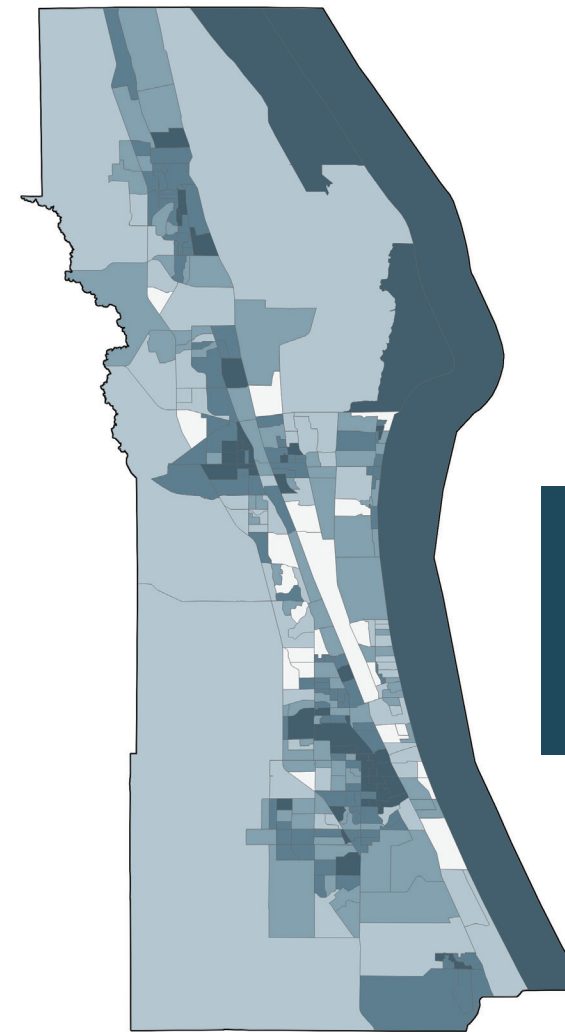
Access to Healthcare

Low-income survey respondents reported: difficulty accessing health-care (59.2%); their mental status as “fair” or “poor” (22.3%); skipping or reducing prescription medications to save money (20.9%); they did not have complete advanced directive documents (68.3%).



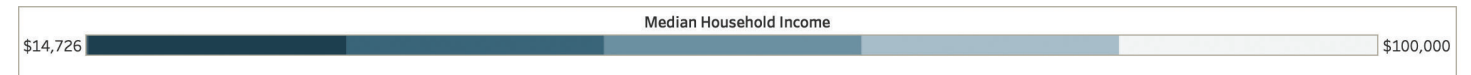
Income Requirements

Survival budget for a single adult is \$1901/mo: housing (\$764), food (\$165), transport (\$419), healthcare (\$133), misc. (\$173), taxes (\$247). Survival budget for a family of 4 is \$5162/mo: housing (\$1263), child-care (\$1100), food (\$547), transport (\$837), health-care (\$506), misc. (\$469), taxes (\$440).



Income Map

This map illustrates income by 2017 census tracts. Each tract is colored by Median Household Income, lower income regions are illustrated in the darkest colors.



Physical Safety

28.7% of low-income survey respondents reported that their neighborhood was “slightly” or “not at all” safe. The violent crime rate is 469.9 incidents for every 100,000 people. Since 1953, Brevard experienced 30 disasters (including 15 hurricanes and 4 severe storms); September is the worst month for disasters.



Fundamental Rights

9.6% of Brevardians (under 65) live with a disability. 3.6% are not citizens. The most common non-English language spoken is Spanish (5.57% are native Spanish speakers), 0.48% speak French, and 0.41% speak German. Brevard hosts .12% of FL’s farmworker population.



Adequate Education

In 2018, Brevard public schools were rated an “A,” but two elementary schools ranked in the 300 lowest schools list: Mims Elementary School (C) & Endeavour Elementary School (D). This county has two main secondary education schools: Eastern Florida State College (public) & Florida Institute of Technology (private).



Family Stability

In 2017, Brevard had 1,867 divorces, and 4192 reported domestic violence related offenses. 24.1% of Brevard adults provide care to a friend or relative with a health problem or disability. DCF removes an average of 48.7 children to foster care per month, and an average of 726 children are in care on any given day.



CITRUS

County Overview

Citrus County has a population of 140,453 people with a median age of 55.7 and a median household income of \$39,054. Citrus county consists of 773 square miles. The dominant industries in this county are Healthcare & Social Assistance, Retail Trade, Accommodation & Food Service. The highest paying industries in the area are Utilities (\$86,193), Professional, Scientific, Tech Services (\$45,160), Mining, Quarrying, Oil, Gas Extraction (\$43,021). The lowest paid industries in this county are Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting (\$9,836), Accommodations & Food Service (\$15,498), Arts, Entertainment, Recreation (\$16,159). “What do you think are the three most important factors that affect the [physical] health of our community?” Citrus County respondents: good jobs & healthy economy (35.6%), poverty (28.9%), and drug use (27.6%).



Affordable Shelter

HUD combined Citrus, Hernando, Lake, and Sumter for homelessness surveys. Homeless Adults: 486. Unaccompanied Youth: 305. Transitional housing for individuals in Citrus, Hernando, Lake, and Sumter counties (81) for families (14). Median gross rent, 2013-2017: \$778.



Adequate Nutrition

Approximately 15% of low income people in Citrus County have low healthy food access. Compared to Florida at large, where only 7.6% of the low income population has low access to healthy foods.



Access to Healthcare

For every 100,000 people, there are 57 physicians, 28 dentists, and 54 mental health professionals. In 2014, 56.4% of Citrus County minors 0-18 years old were Medicaid eligible.



Income Requirements

Survival budget for a single adult is \$1581/mo: housing (\$600), food (\$165), transport (\$322), healthcare (\$165), misc. (\$144), taxes (\$185). Survival budget for a family of 4 is \$4046/mo: housing (\$770), childcare (\$880), food (\$547), transport (\$644), healthcare (\$634), misc. (\$368), taxes (\$203).



Physical Safety

The violent crime rate is 277.46 incidents for every 100,000 people. Since 1953, Brevard experienced 21 disasters (including 10 hurricanes and 5 severe storms); September is the worst month for disasters.



Fundamental Rights

14.4% of Citrus (under 65) live with a disability. 1.8% are not citizens. The most common non-English language spoken is Spanish (2.71% are native Spanish speakers), 0.5% speak German, and 0.48% speak French. Citrus hosts .16% of FL's farmworker population.



Adequate Education

From 2016-2018, Citrus county public schools were rated an “B,” and it does not have any persistently low-performing schools. The largest secondary school in Citrus county is Withlacoochee Technical College, graduating about 250 graduates annually.

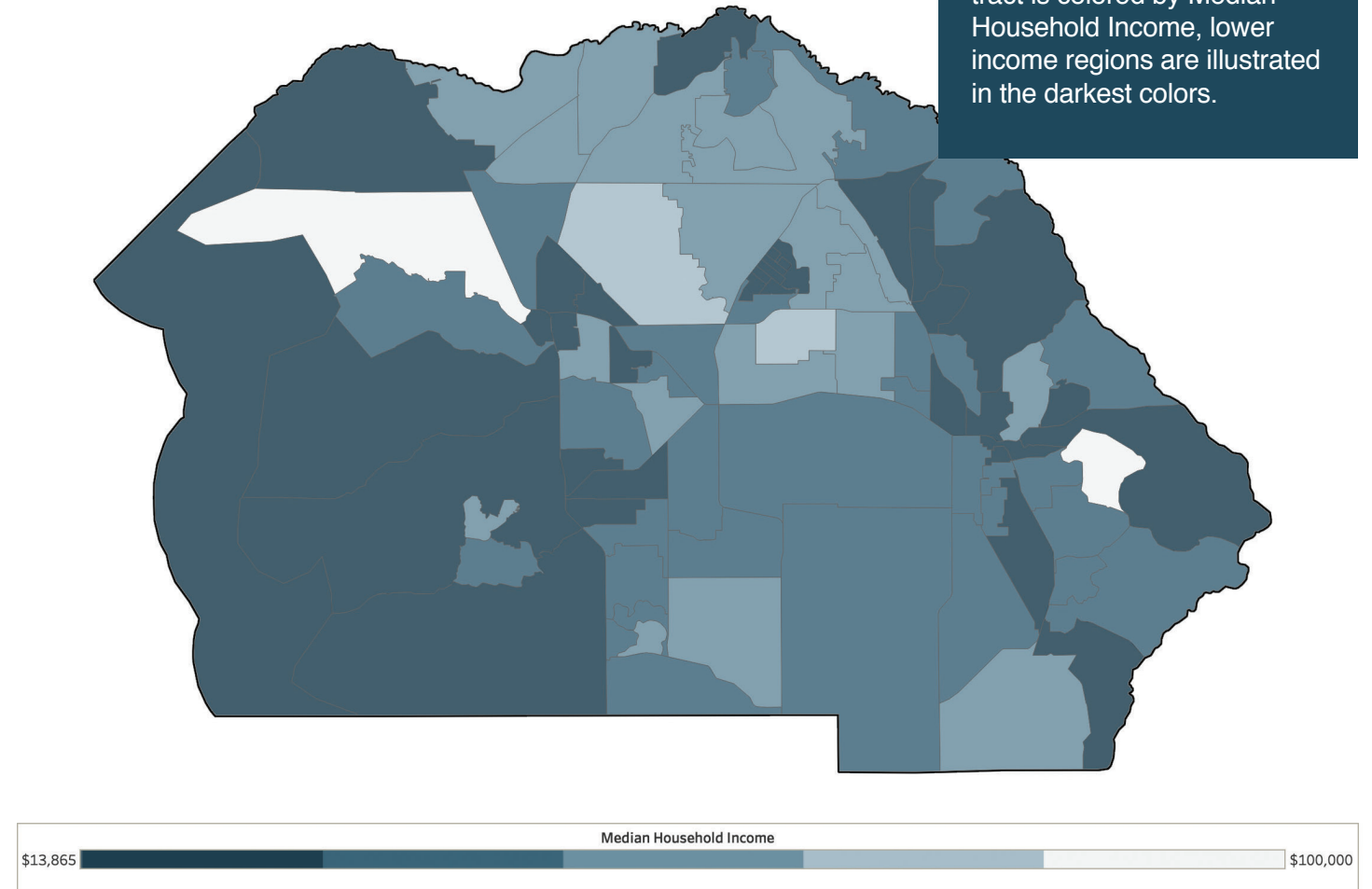


Family Stability

In 2017, Citrus had 401 divorces, and 914 reported domestic violence related offenses. DCF removes an average of 14.6 children to foster care per month, and an average of 278 children are in care on any given day.

Income Map

This map illustrates income by 2017 census tracts. Each tract is colored by Median Household Income, lower income regions are illustrated in the darkest colors.





County Overview

Flagler County has a population of 102,917 people with a median age of 50.1 and a median household income of \$48,898. Flagler county consists of 571 square miles. The dominant industries in this county are Retail Trade, Healthcare & Social Assistance, Accommodation & Food Service. The highest paying industries in the area are Transportation & Warehousing (\$50,348), Finance & Insurance (\$43,946), Professional, Scientific, Tech Services (\$39,289). The lowest paid industries in this county are Accommodations & Food Service (\$13,298), Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting (\$16,094), Arts, Entertainment, Recreation (\$18,529). “Check the health issues YOU are most concerned about in your county.” Flagler County respondents: Unemployment (39.9%), Addiction drug & alcohol (36.13%), Homelessness (29.28%), Mental Health (28.08%).



Affordable Shelter

HUD combined Flagler and Volusia. Flagler/Volusia Homeless Adults: 930. Unaccompanied Youth: 266. Transitional housing for Flagler/Volusia individuals (116) for families (71). Median gross rent, 2013-2017: \$1118.



Adequate Nutrition

In Flagler county, residents self reported on the barriers to staying healthy. The top three reasons selected were: “It’s hard/expensive to cook/eat healthy” (32.88%), “None, I don’t have barriers” (28.77%), “I work too much” (26.03%).



Access to Healthcare

For every 100,000 people, there are 47 physicians, 32 dentists, and 49 mental health professionals. In Flagler county, residents self reported on the barriers to getting healthcare. The top reasons were: “No Barriers” (31%), “Can’t pay for doctor/hospital visits” (23%), “Long wait for appointments” (20%).



Income Requirements

Survival budget for a single adult is \$1635/mo: housing (\$640), food (\$165), transport (\$322), healthcare (\$165), misc. (\$149), taxes (\$194). Survival budget for a family of 4 is \$4540/mo: housing (\$935), childcare (\$1060), food (\$547), transport (\$644), health-care (\$634), misc. (\$413), taxes (\$307).



Physical Safety

Violent crime in this county was 250.9 per every 100,000 people. Since 1953, Flagler experienced 23 disasters (including 13 hurricanes and 4 severe storms); September is the worst month for disasters.



Fundamental Rights

11.2% of Flagler County (under 65) live with a disability. 2.4% are not citizens. The most common non-English language spoken is Spanish (6% are native Spanish speakers), 1.86% speak Portuguese, and 1.51% speak Russian. Flagler hosts .27% of FL’s farm-worker population.



Adequate Education

From 2012-2018, Flagler county public schools were rated an “B,” and it does not have any persistently low-performing schools. The largest secondary school in Flagler county is Flagler Technical Institute, graduating about 170 graduates annually.

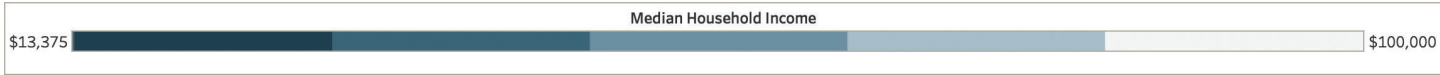
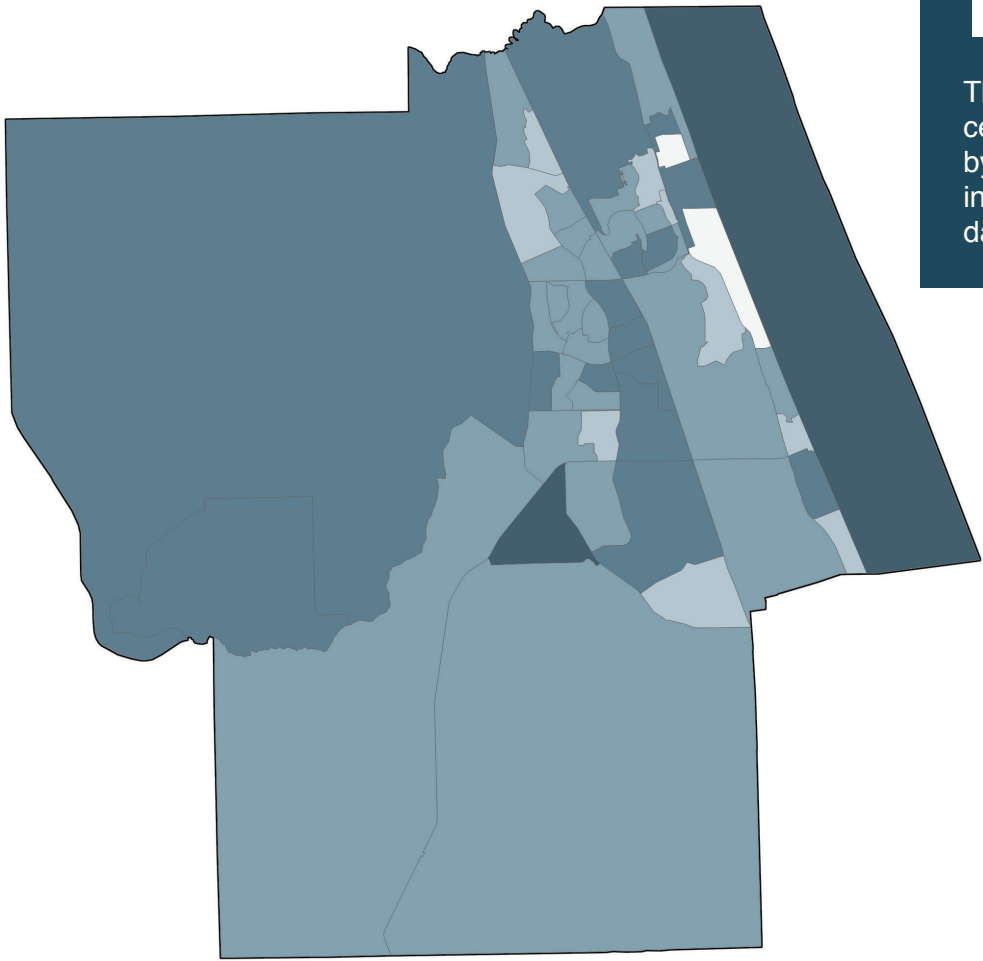


Family Stability

In 2017, Flagler had 388 divorces, and 653 reported domestic violence related offenses. DCF removes an average of 6.5 children to foster care per month, and an average of 113 children are in care on any given day.

Income Map

This map illustrates income by 2017 census tracts. Each tract is colored by Median Household Income, lower income regions are illustrated in the darkest colors.





HERNANDO

County Overview

Hernando County has a population of 176,797 people with a median age of 48.9 and a median household income of \$42,274. Hernando county consists of 589 square miles. The dominant industries in this county are Healthcare & Social Assistance, Retail Trade, Accommodation & Food Service. The highest paying industries in the area are Utilities (\$57,872), Professional, Scientific, Tech Services, and Professional, Scientific, Tech Services (\$41,042), and Mining Quarrying, Oil, Gas Extraction (\$38,676). The lowest paid jobs in this county are Accommodation & Food Service (\$13,647), Art, Entertainment, Recreation (\$17,665), Real Estate, Rental & Leasing (\$24,609).



Affordable Shelter

HUD combined Citrus, Hernando, Lake, and Sumter for homelessness surveys. Homeless Adults: 486. Unaccompanied Youth: 305. Transitional housing for individuals in Citrus, Hernando, Lake, and Sumter counties (81) for families (14). Median gross rent, 2013-2017: \$933.



Adequate Nutrition

Hernando county residents have 4.8% less access to a large grocery stores than the state average, and 14.3% less access than the national average.



Access to Healthcare

For every 100,000 people, there are 57 physicians, 37 dentists, and 67 mental health professionals. The Hernando county percentage of adults who said their overall health was “fair” or “poor” in 2016 was 2.5% higher than the Florida average.



Income Requirements

Survival budget for a single adult is \$1594/mo: housing (\$610), food (\$165), transport (\$322), healthcare (\$165), misc. (\$145), taxes (\$187). Survival budget for a family of 4 is \$4478/mo: housing (\$959), child-care (\$993), food (\$547), transport (\$644), health-care (\$634), misc. (\$407), taxes (\$294).



Physical Safety

Violent crime in this county was 281.5 per every 100,000 people. Since 1953, Hernando experienced 22 disasters (including 10 hurricanes and 5 severe storms); September is the worst month for disasters.



Fundamental Rights

13.1% of Hernando residents (under 65) live with a disability. 2.2% are not citizens. The most common non-English language spoken is Spanish (6.92% are native Spanish speakers), 0.5% speak Italian, and 0.49% speak German. Hernando hosts .17% of FL’s farmworker population.



Adequate Education

From 2015-2018, Hernando county public schools were “B” rated, but one elementary school ranked on the 300 lowest performing schools list: Moton Elementary School (receiving a “C” in 2018 and a “D” 2016-2017. The largest secondary school in Hernando county is ATA Career Education.

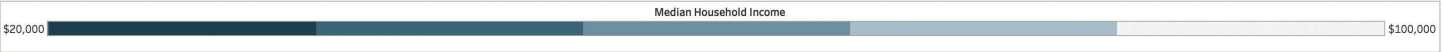
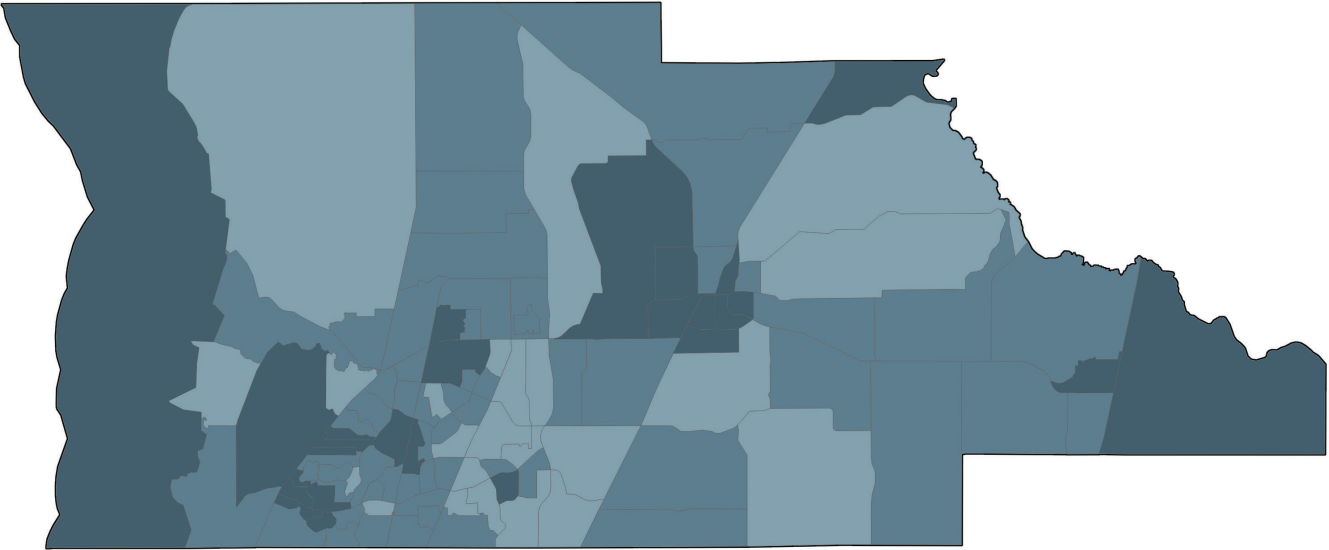


Family Stability

In 2017, Hernando had 575 divorces, and 943 reported domestic violence related offenses. DCF removes an average of 20.1 children to foster care per month, and an average of 382 children are in care on any given day.

Income Map

This map illustrates income by 2017 census tracts. Each tract is colored by Median Household Income, lower income regions are illustrated in the darkest colors.





LAKE

County Overview

Lake County has a population of 335,396 people with a median age of 46.7 and a median household income of \$50,226. Lake county consists of 1,157 square miles. The dominant industries in this county are Retail Trade, Healthcare & Social Assistance, Construction. The highest paying jobs in the area are Utilities (\$49,094), Professional, Scientific, Tech Services (\$46,614), and Transportation & Warehousing (\$39,766). The lowest paid jobs in this county are Accommodation & Food Service (\$15,804), Mining Quarrying, Oil, Gas Extraction (\$20,568), Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting (\$22,835).



Affordable Shelter

HUD combined Citrus, Hernando, Lake, and Sumter for homelessness surveys. Homeless Adults: 486. Unaccompanied Youth: 305. Transitional housing for individuals in Citrus, Hernando, Lake, and Sumter counties (81) for families (14). Median gross rent, 2013-2017: \$979.



Adequate Nutrition

Lake county residents have slightly less access (34.5%) to a large grocery store as compared to the state average (31.1%). Lake county also has slightly higher prevalence (1.3%) of diabetes than the state average.



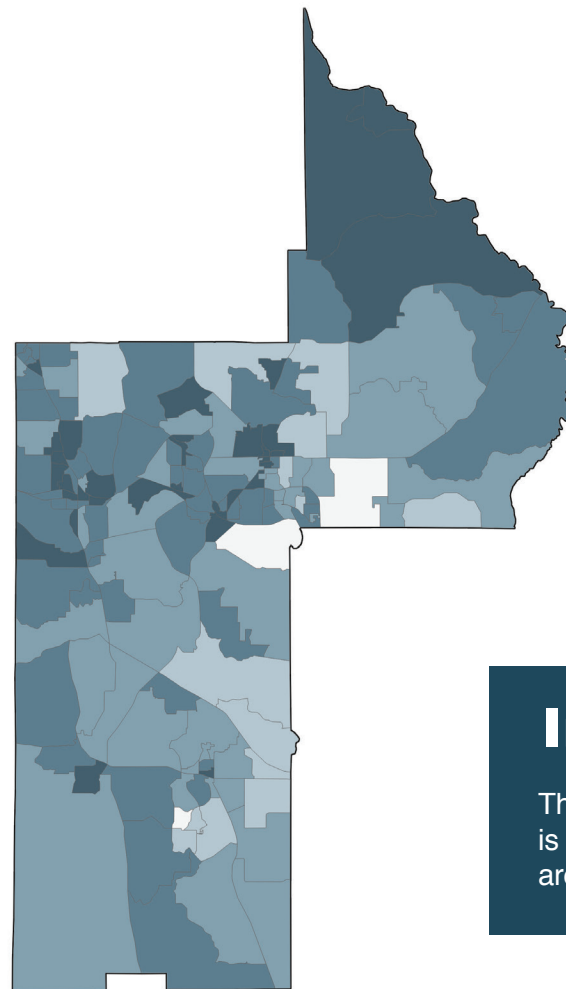
Access to Healthcare

For every 100,000 people, there are 71 physicians, 44 dentists, and 73 mental health professionals. Percentage of adults with annual incomes <\$25,000 who had a medical checkup in the past year: 55.3% (Florida average 64.6%).



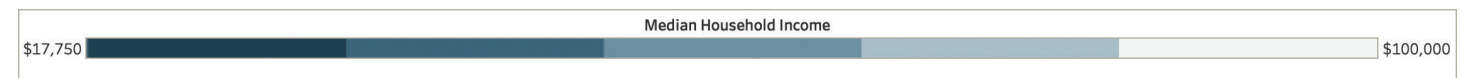
Income Requirements

Survival budget for a single adult is \$1728/mo: housing (\$707), food (\$165), transport (\$322), healthcare (\$165), misc. (\$157), taxes (\$212). Survival budget for a family of 4 is \$4476/mo: housing (\$997), childcare (\$953), food (\$547), transport (\$644), healthcare (\$634), misc. (\$407), taxes (\$294).



Income Map

This map illustrates income by 2017 census tracts. Each tract is colored by Median Household Income, lower income regions are illustrated in the darkest colors.



Physical Safety

Violent crime in this county was 338.8 per every 100,000 people. Since 1953, Lake experienced 23 disasters (including 10 hurricanes and 5 freezes); September is the worst month for disasters.



Fundamental Rights

10.2% of Lake residents (under 65) live with a disability. 3.1% are not citizens. The most common non-English language spoken is Spanish (8.65% are native Spanish speakers), 0.47% speak French, and 0.3% speak French Creole. Lake County hosts 2.67% of Florida's farmworker population.



Adequate Education

From 2017-2018, Lake county public schools were rated an "B," and it does not have any persistently low-performing schools. The largest secondary schools in Lake county are Lake-Sumter State College (717 graduates) and Lake Technical Center (639 graduates).



Family Stability

In 2017, Lake had 810 divorces, and 1705 reported domestic violence related offenses. DCF removes an average of 14.4 children to foster care per month, and an average of 280 children are in care on any given day.



MARION

County Overview

Marion County has a population of 349,020 people with a median age of 48.6 and a median household income of \$39,383. Marion county consists of 1,663 square miles. The dominant industries in this county are Retail Trade, Healthcare & Social Assistance, Construction. The highest paying jobs in the area are Utilities (\$47,009), Finance & Insurance (\$42,027), and Educational Services (\$34,931). The lowest paid jobs in this county are Accommodation & Food Service (\$13,716), Arts, Entertainment, Recreation (\$19,207), Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting (\$20,684). Marion County respondents stated that the top areas of community needs are Employment (21%), Housing (16%), and Transportation (14%).



Affordable Shelter

Homeless Adults: 619. Unaccompanied Youth: 239. Transitional housing for individuals (83) for families (15). Median gross rent, 2013-2017: \$839.



Adequate Nutrition

In 2017, 64.6% of Marion county children were eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch Program (that's 6.19% higher than the state average). 54% of survey respondents stated that, "[f]unds run out before month end" is a reason preventing for adequate nutrition.



Access to Healthcare

For every 100,000 people, there are 58 physicians, 38 dentists, and 82 mental health professionals. The Marion county percentage of adults who said their overall health was "fair" or "poor" in 2016 was 6.2% higher than the Florida average.

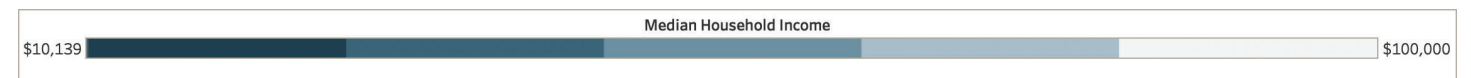
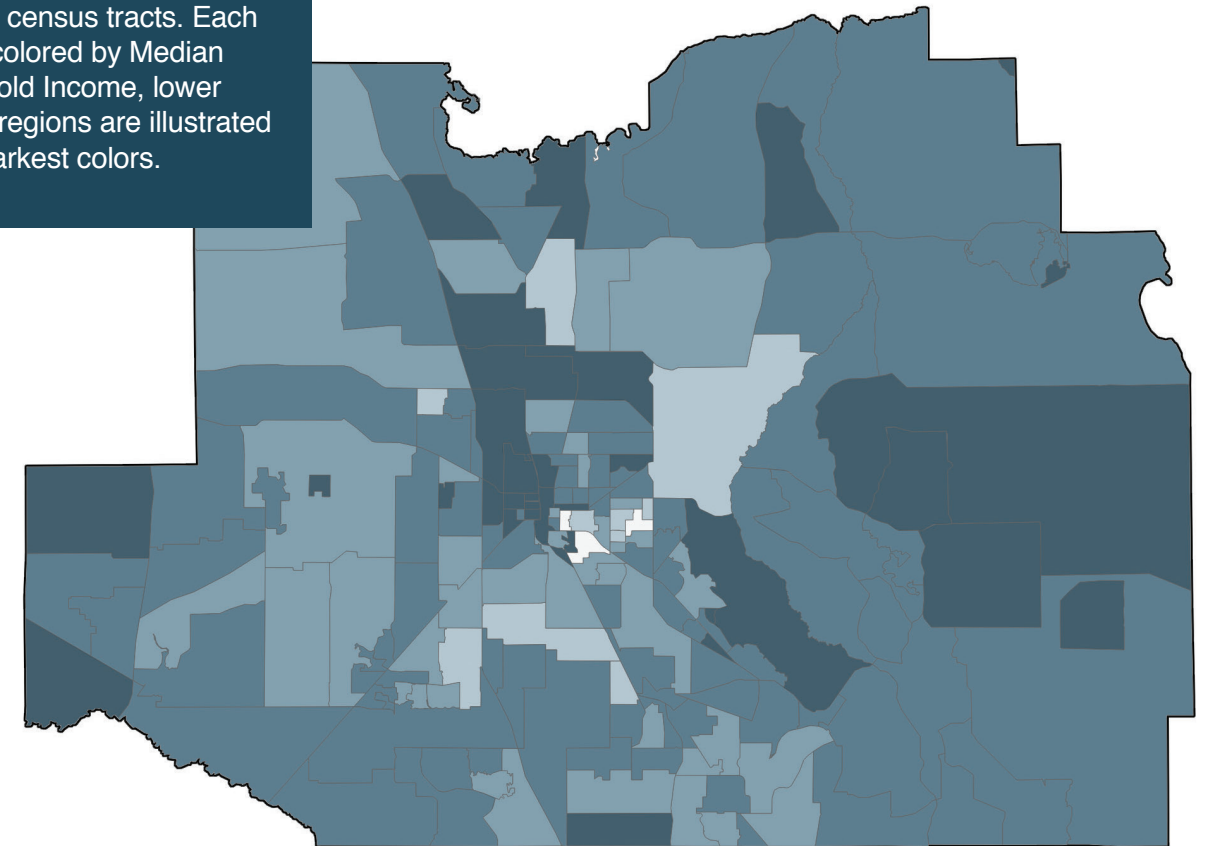


Income Requirements

Survival budget for a single adult is \$1451/mo: housing (\$504), food (\$165), transport (\$322), healthcare (\$165), misc. (\$132), taxes (\$163). Survival budget for a family of 4 is \$1449/mo: housing (\$783), childcare (\$940), food (\$547), transport (\$644), healthcare (\$634), misc. (\$377), taxes (\$224).

Income Map

This map illustrates income by 2017 census tracts. Each tract is colored by Median Household Income, lower income regions are illustrated in the darkest colors.



Physical Safety

Violent crime in this county was 397.4 per every 100,000 people. Since 1953, Marion experienced 21 disasters (including 10 hurricanes and 4 fires); September is the worst month for disasters.



Fundamental Rights

12.2% of Marion County residents 3.6% are not citizens. The most common non-English language spoken is Spanish (8.18% are native Spanish speakers), 0.41% speak German, and 0.38% speak French. Marion hosts .47% of FL's farmworker population.



Adequate Education

Marion has 11 schools in the 300 lowest performing schools list, and two elementary schools listed as persistently low-performing: Oakcrest Elementary School (D) and Everygreen Elementary School (D). Largest secondary schools: Rasmussen College (2815 graduates) & College of Central FL (2400 graduates).



Family Stability

In 2017, Marion had 1237 divorces, and 3082 reported domestic violence related offenses. DCF removes an average of 43 children to foster care per month, and an average of 689 children are in care on any given day.



ORANGE

County Overview

Orange County has a population of 1.31 million people with a median age of 34.9 and a median household income of \$51,335. Orange county consists of 1,003 square miles. The dominant industries in this county are Accommodation & Food Service, Retail Trade, Healthcare & Social Assistance. The highest paying industries in the area are Management of Companies & Enterprises (\$54,432), Professional, Scientific, Tech Services (\$48,371), and Utilities (\$35,941). The lowest paid jobs in this county are Mining Quarrying, Oil, Gas Extraction (\$14,813), Accommodation & Food Service (\$18,207), Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting (\$19,143).



Affordable Shelter

HUD combined Orange, Osceola, and Seminole for homelessness surveys. Homeless Adults: 1,392. Unaccompanied Youth: 1,254. Transitional housing for individuals in Orange, Osceola, and Seminole counties (636) for families (157). Median gross rent, 2013-2017: \$1109.



Adequate Nutrition

Orange county residents have higher access (21.7%) to a large grocery, beating the state average (31.1%). Orange county also has slightly less prevalence (.8%) of diabetes than the state average.



Access to Healthcare

For every 100,000 people, there are 82 physicians, 46 dentists, and 181 mental health professionals.



Income Requirements

Survival budget for a single adult is \$1728/mo: housing (\$707), food (\$165), transport (\$322), healthcare (\$165), misc. (\$157), taxes (\$212). Survival budget for a family of 4 is \$4600/mo: housing (\$997), childcare (\$1040), food (\$547), transport (\$644), health-care (\$634), misc. (\$418), taxes (\$320).



Physical Safety

Violent crime in this county was 547.8 per every 100,000 people. Since 1953, Orange experienced 25 disasters (including 11 hurricanes and 5 fires); September is the worst month for disasters.



Fundamental Rights

7.5% of Orange County residents (under 65) live with a disability. 11.2% are not citizens. The most common non-English language spoken is Spanish (21.2% are native Spanish speakers), 2.68% speak French Creole, and 0.81% speak Vietnamese. Orange hosts 4.48% of FL's farmworker population.



Adequate Education

Orange has 19 schools in the 300 lowest performing schools list, and two elementary schools listed as persistently low-performing: Lake Weston Elementary (F) and Rosemont Elementary (D). Largest secondary schools: University of Central FL (15,900 graduates) & Valencia College (12,000 graduates).

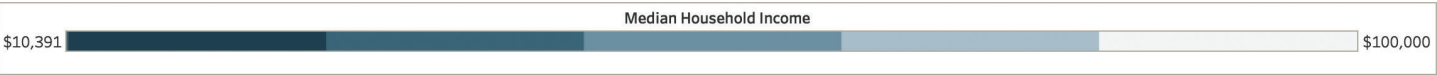
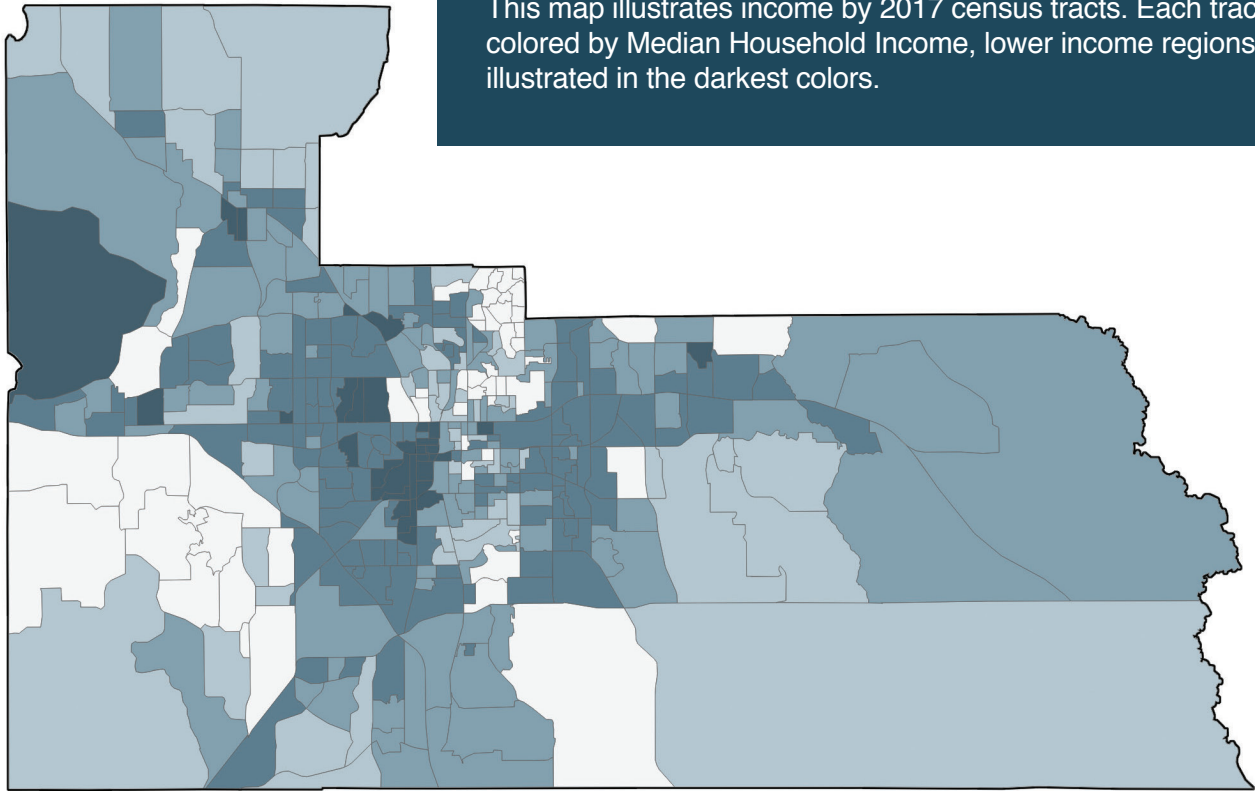


Family Stability

In 2017, Orange had 4439 divorces, and 8360 reported domestic violence related offenses. DCF removes an average of 72.3 children to foster care per month, and an average of 1116 children are in care on any given day.

Income Map

This map illustrates income by 2017 census tracts. Each tract is colored by Median Household Income, lower income regions are illustrated in the darkest colors.





OSCEOLA

County Overview

Osceola County has a population of 336,015 people with a median age of 35.6 and a median household income of \$51,436. Osceola county consists of 1,506 square miles. The dominant industries in this county are Retail Trade, Accommodation & Food Service, Arts, Entertainment, Recreation. The highest paying industries in the area are Mining Quarrying, Oil, Gas Extraction (\$116,359), Utilities (\$42,827), and Professional, Scientific, Tech Services (\$36,062). The lowest paid industries in this county are Accommodation & Food Service (\$19,087), Arts, Entertainment, Recreation (\$22,858), Admin., Support, Waste Management Services (\$23,785).



Affordable Shelter

HUD combined Orange, Osceola, and Seminole for homelessness surveys. Homeless Adults: 1,392. Unaccompanied Youth: 1,254. Transitional housing for individuals in Orange, Osceola, and Seminole counties (636) for families (157). Median gross rent, 2013-2017: \$1129.



Adequate Nutrition

65.51% of Osceola students were eligible for Free/Reduced Price lunch in 2015, and approximately 25.18% of minors experience food insecurity. This is almost double the state average.



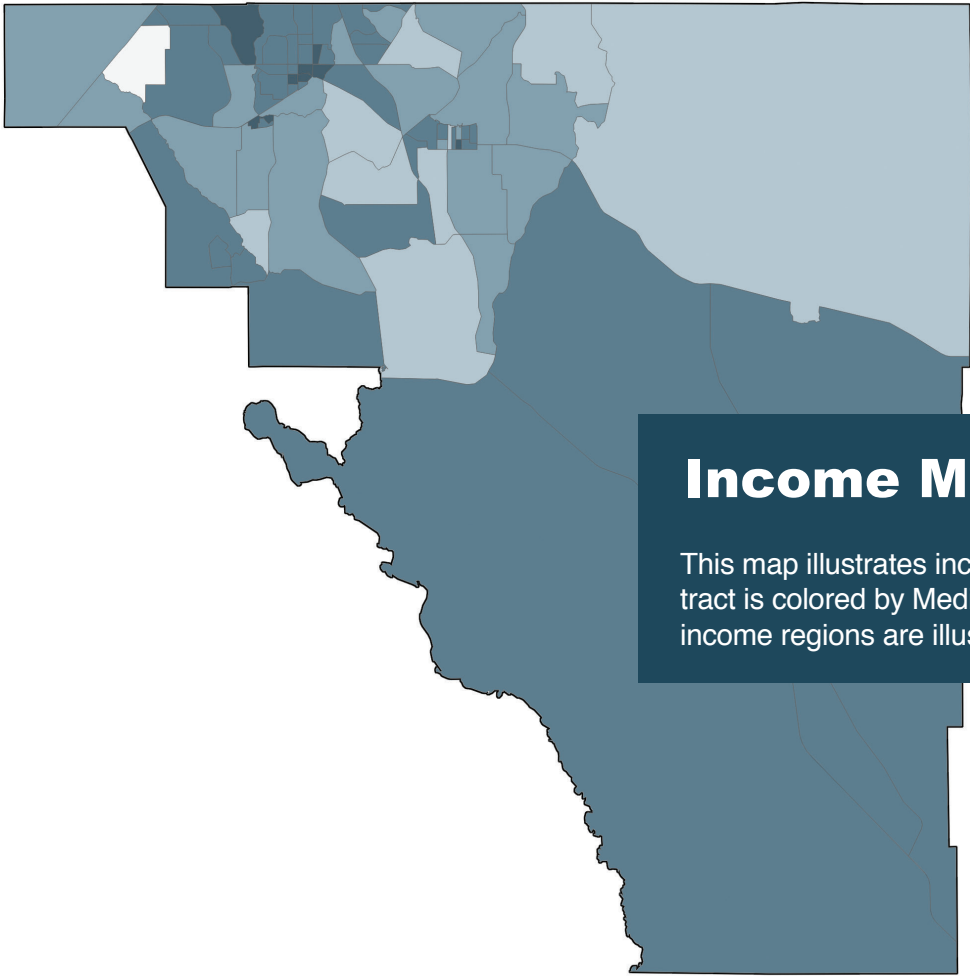
Access to Healthcare

For every 100,000 people, there are 44 physicians, 27 dentists, and 119 mental health professionals. The Osceola county percentage of adults who said their overall health was “fair” or “poor” in 2017 was 6% higher than the Florida average.



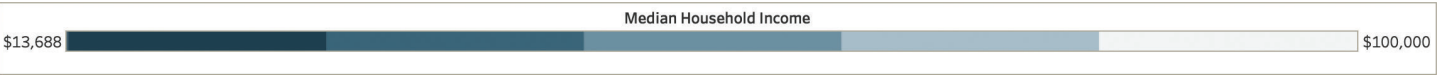
Income Requirements

Survival budget for a single adult is \$1728/mo: housing (\$707), food (\$165), transport (\$322), healthcare (\$165), misc. (\$157), taxes (\$212). Survival budget for a family of 4 is \$4399/mo: housing (\$997), childcare (\$900), food (\$547), transport (\$644), healthcare (\$634), misc. (\$400), taxes (\$277).



Income Map

This map illustrates income by 2017 census tracts. Each tract is colored by Median Household Income, lower income regions are illustrated in the darkest colors.



Physical Safety

Violent crime in this county was 378.2 per every 100,000 people. Since 1953, Osceola experienced 24 disasters (including 12 hurricanes and 5 fires); September is the worst month for disasters.



Fundamental Rights

10.9% of Osceola County residents (under 65) live with a disability. 7.5% are not citizens. The most common non-English language spoken is Spanish (35.8% are native Spanish speakers), 1.09% speak French, and 0.73% speak Arabic. Osceola hosts .30% of FL’s farm-worker population.



Adequate Education

From 2017-2018, Osceola county public schools were rated an “B,” and it does not have any persistently low-performing schools. The largest secondary schools in Osceola county are Technical Education Center-Osceola (314 graduates) and American Institute (114 graduates).



Family Stability

In 2017, Osceola had 1145 divorces, and 1941 reported domestic violence related offenses. DCF removes an average of 9.8 children to foster care per month, and an average of 263 children are in care on any given day.



PUTNAM

County Overview

Putnam County has a population of 72,304 people with a median age of 44.5 and a median household income of \$33,003. Putnam county consists of 827 square miles. The dominant industries in this county are Retail Trade, Healthcare & Social Assistance, Construction. The highest paying industries in the area are Utilities (\$55,750), Finance & Insurance (\$48,140), Transportation & Warehousing and (\$31,283). The lowest paid industries in this county are Accommodation & Food Service (\$12,970), Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing (\$14,537), Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting (\$14,895).



Affordable Shelter

HUD combined Alachua, Bradford, Gilchrist, Levy, and Putnam for homelessness surveys. Homeless Adults: 788. Unaccompanied Youth: 154. Transitional housing for individuals in Alachua, Bradford, Gilchrist, Levy, Putnam counties (127) for families (34). Median gross rent, 2013-2017: \$679.



Adequate Nutrition

Putnam was ranked by US News as having an overall health community score 13% higher than the state average. This is partially based on the higher life expectancy of 81.7 years which beat both the state and national averages.



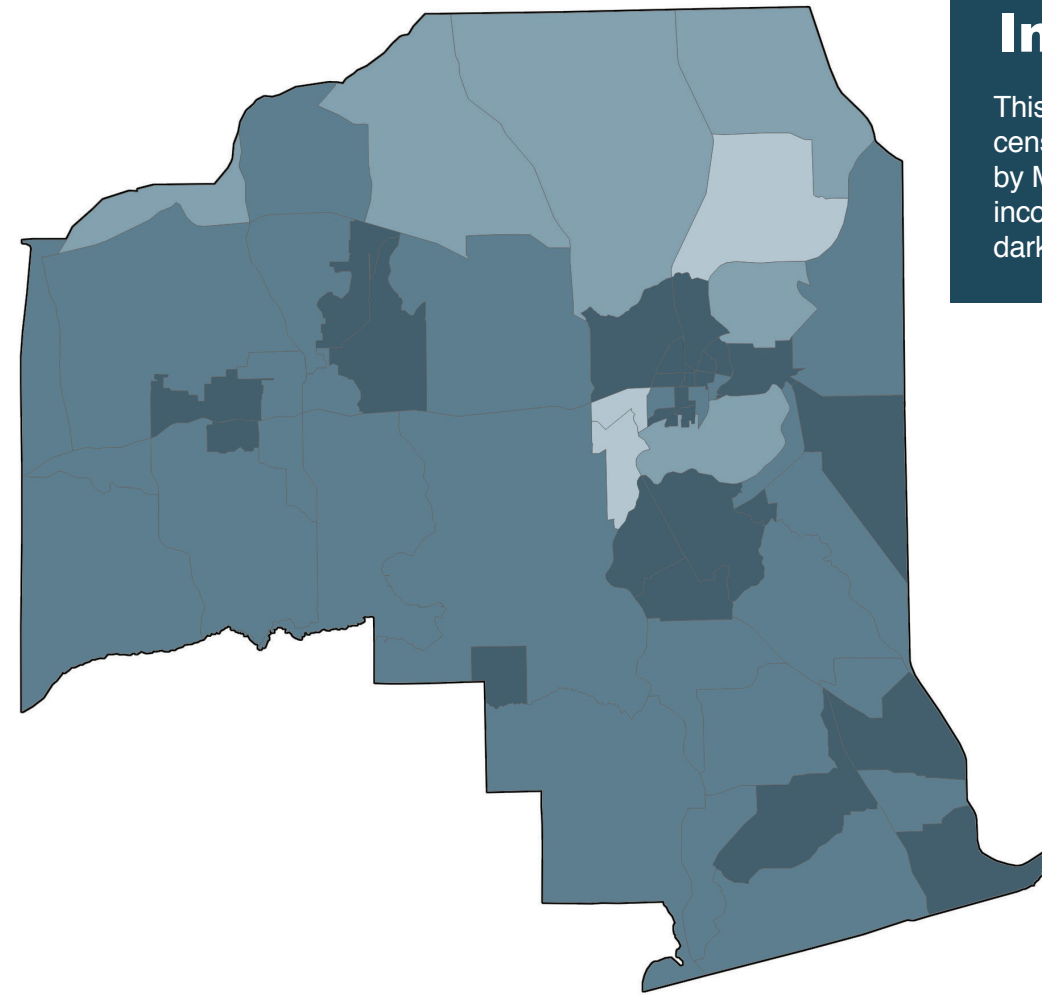
Access to Healthcare

For every 100,000 people, there are 19 physicians, 31 dentists, and 51 mental health professionals.



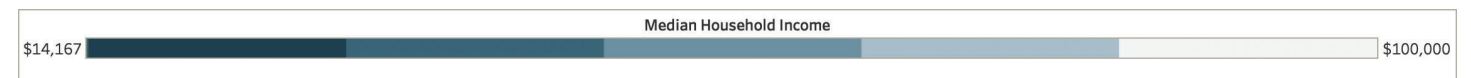
Income Requirements

Survival budget for a single adult is \$1472/mo: housing (\$519), food (\$165), transport (\$322), healthcare (\$165), misc. (\$134), taxes (\$167). Survival budget for a family of 4 is \$3669/mo: housing (\$644), child-care (\$730), food (\$547), transport (\$644), health-care (\$634), misc. (\$334), taxes (\$136).



Income Map

This map illustrates income by 2017 census tracts. Each tract is colored by Median Household Income, lower income regions are illustrated in the darkest colors.



Physical Safety

Violent crime in this county was 344.4 per every 100,000 people. Since 1953, Putnam experienced 23 disasters (including 9 hurricanes and 6 severe storms); September is the worst month for disasters.



Fundamental Rights

12.2% of Putnam County residents (under 65) live with a disability. 2.8% are not citizens. The most common non-English language spoken is Spanish (7.39% are native Spanish speakers), 0.12% speak Arabic, and 0.11% speak German. Putnam hosts .62% of FL's farm-worker population.



Adequate Education

Putnam public schools are rated a "C." It has 4 schools in the 300 lowest performing schools list, and one elementary school listed as persistently low-performing: William D. Moseley Elementary (D). The largest secondary school is Saint Johns River State College (1400 graduates).



Family Stability

In 2017, Putnam had 293 divorces, and 498 reported domestic violence related offenses. DCF removes an average of 12.6 children to foster care per month, and an average of 242 children are in care on any given day.



SEMINOLE

County Overview

Seminole County has a population of 455,479 people with a median age of 39.2 and a median household income of \$61,311. Seminole county consists of 345 square miles. The dominant industries in this county are Healthcare & Social Assistance, Retail Trade, Professional, Scientific, Tech Services. The highest paying industries in the area are Utilities (\$68,973), Mining, Quarrying, Oil, Gas Extraction (\$53,357), and Management of Companies & Enterprises (\$52,935). The lowest paid industries in this county are Accommodation & Food Service (\$15,778), Arts, Entertainment, Recreation (\$19,934), Administrative Support, Waste Management Services (\$26,280).



Affordable Shelter

HUD combined Orange, Osceola, and Seminole for homelessness surveys. Homeless Adults: 1,392. Unaccompanied Youth: 1,254. Transitional housing for individuals in Orange, Osceola, and Seminole counties (636) for families (157). Median gross rent, 2013-2017: \$1143.



Adequate Nutrition

Seminole county has several regions that score poorly when compared to state and national average regarding access to quality food. Seminole county residents have slightly less access (1.3%) to a large grocery store than the state average, and 7.8% less access than the national average.



Access to Healthcare

For every 100,000 people, there are 77 physicians, 56 dentists, and 142 mental health professionals. Out of the 67 counties within the State of Florida, Seminole ranks 5th in overall health outcomes and 3rd in overall health factors.



Income Requirements

Survival budget for a single adult is \$1728/mo: housing (\$707), food (\$165), transport (\$322), healthcare (\$165), misc. (\$157), taxes (\$212). Survival budget for a family of 4 is \$4716/mo: housing (\$997), childcare (\$1120), food (\$547), transport (\$644), health-care (\$634), misc. (\$429), taxes (\$345).



Physical Safety

Violent crime in this county was 330.1 per every 100,000 people. Since 1953, Seminole experienced 24 disasters (including 11 hurricanes and 5 fires); September is the worst month for disasters.



Fundamental Rights

6.9% of Seminole County residents (under 65) live with a disability. 4.8% are not citizens. The most common non-English language spoken is Spanish (12.4% are native Spanish speakers), 0.48% speak Chinese, and 0.37% speak French Creole. Brevard hosts .23% of FL's farmworker population.



Adequate Education

Seminole public schools are rated a "A." It has 2 schools in the 300 lowest performing schools list, and one elementary school listed as persistently low-performing: Pine Crest Elementary School (D). The largest secondary school is Seminole State College (6100 graduates).

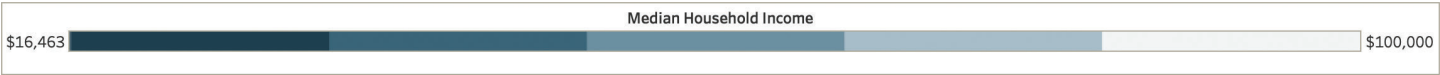
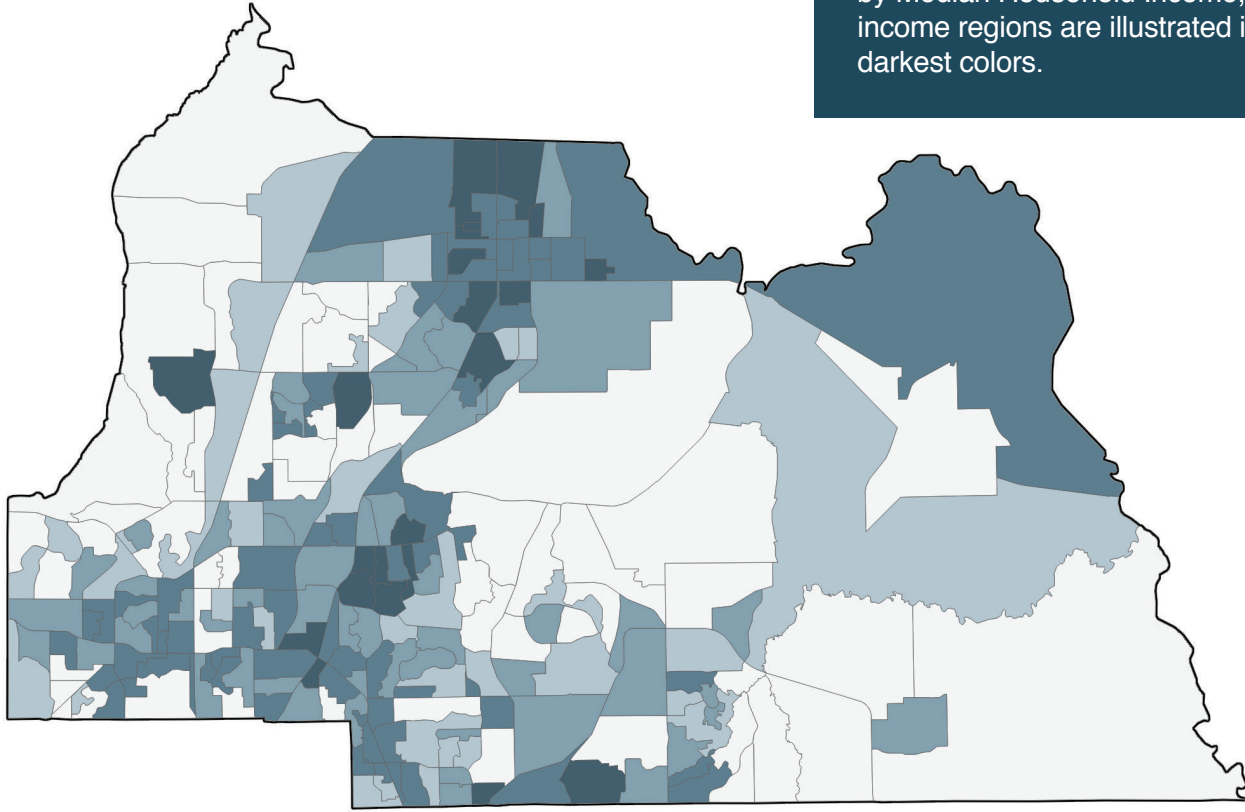


Family Stability

In 2017, Seminole had 1632 divorces, and 2501 reported domestic violence related offenses. DCF removes an average of 27.7 children to foster care per month, and an average of 422 children are in care on any given day.

Income Map

This map illustrates income by 2017 census tracts. Each tract is colored by Median Household Income, lower income regions are illustrated in the darkest colors.





SUMTER

County Overview

Sumter County has a population of 113,589 people with a median age of 66 and a median household income of \$52,594. Sumter county consists of 580 square miles. The dominant industries in this county are Retail Trade, Healthcare & Social Assistance, Accommodation & Food Service. The highest paying industries in the area are Utilities (\$57,885), Finance & Insurance (\$41,263), and Transportation & Warehousing (\$31,450). The lowest paid industries in this county are Arts, Entertainment, Recreation (\$7,495), Accommodation & Food Service (\$12,833), Mining, Quarrying, Oil, Gas Extraction (\$16,917).



Affordable Shelter

HUD combined Citrus, Hernando, Lake, and Sumter for homelessness surveys. Homeless Adults: 486. Unaccompanied Youth: 305. Transitional housing for individuals in Citrus, Hernando, Lake, and Sumter counties (81) for families (14). Median gross rent, 2013-2017: \$831.



Adequate Nutrition

Sumter's access to quality nutrition trends closely with the state averages: obesity prevalence in Sumter (28.9%). The population without access to a large grocery store is 33.6 percent (the state average is 31.1%).



Access to Healthcare

For every 100,000 people, there are 34 physicians, 25 dentists, and 40 mental health professionals. Sumter county residents without help insurance is 8.7% which is significantly less than the state average of 16.8%.



Income Requirements

Survival budget for a single adult is \$1628/mo: housing (\$635), food (\$165), transport (\$322), healthcare (\$165), misc. (\$148), taxes (\$193). Survival budget for a family of 4 is \$4182/mo: housing (\$786), childcare (\$960), food (\$547), transport (\$644), healthcare (\$634), misc. (\$380), taxes (\$231).



Physical Safety

Violent crime in this county was 252.7 per every 100,000 people. Since 1953, Sumter experienced 17 disasters (including 8 hurricanes and 3 freezes); September is the worst month for disasters.



Fundamental Rights

12.6% of Sumter County residents (under 65) live with a disability. 1.9% are not citizens. The most common non-English language spoken is Spanish (3.95% are native Spanish speakers), 0.48% speak German, and 0.37% speak French Creole. Sumter hosts .45% of FL's farmworker population.



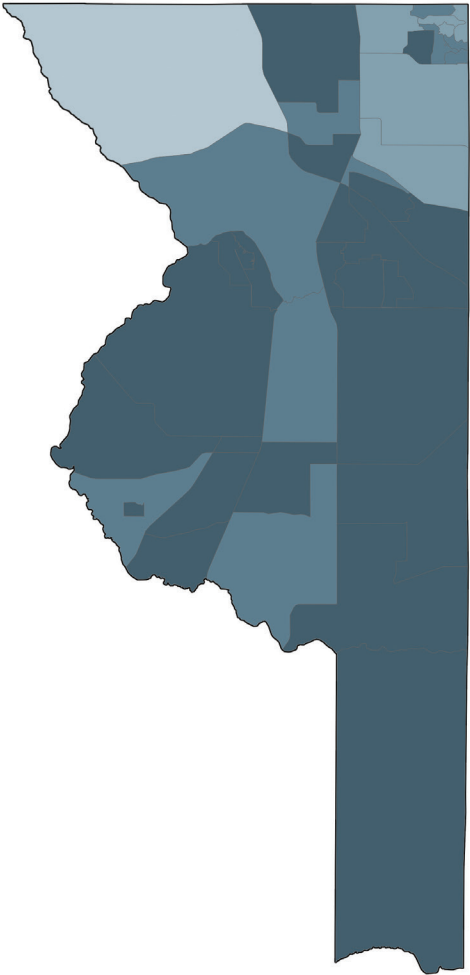
Adequate Education

Sumter county public schools are rated a "A," and it does not have any persistently low-performing schools. The largest secondary school is Seminole State College Lake-Sumter State College.



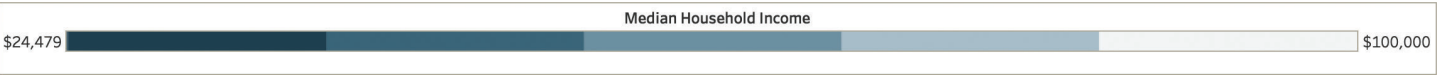
Family Stability

In 2017, Sumter had 241 divorces, and 376 reported domestic violence related offenses. DCF removes an average of 6.1 children to foster care per month, and an average of 98 children are in care on any given day.



Income Map

This map illustrates income by 2017 census tracts. Each tract is colored by Median Household Income, lower income regions are illustrated in the darkest colors.





County Overview

Volusia County has a population of 529,364,453 people with a median age of 46.8 and a median household income of \$45,366. Citrus county consists of 1,432 square miles. The dominant industries in this county are Healthcare & Social Assistance, Retail Trade, Accommodation & Food Service. The highest paying industries in the area are Management of Companies & Enterprises (\$70,000), Mining, Quarrying, Oil, Gas Extraction (\$54,000), Utilities (\$49,000). The lowest paid industries in this county are Accommodations & Food Service (\$15,841), Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting (\$18,202), Arts, Entertainment, Recreation (\$20,461).



Affordable Shelter

HUD combined Flagler and Volusia. Flagler/ Volusia Homeless Adults: 930. Unaccompanied Youth: 266. Transitional housing for Flagler/ Volusia individuals (116) for families (71). Median gross rent, 2013-2017: \$972.



Adequate Nutrition

In 2016, Volusia county residents rated the unhealthy behaviors that concerned them the most for their community. The top 5 selected were: Drug Use, Mental Health/ Stress, Alcohol Abuse, Obesity, and Poor Nutrition. Respondants also cited “It’s hard or expensive to cook/eat healthy” as the number one barrier to health.



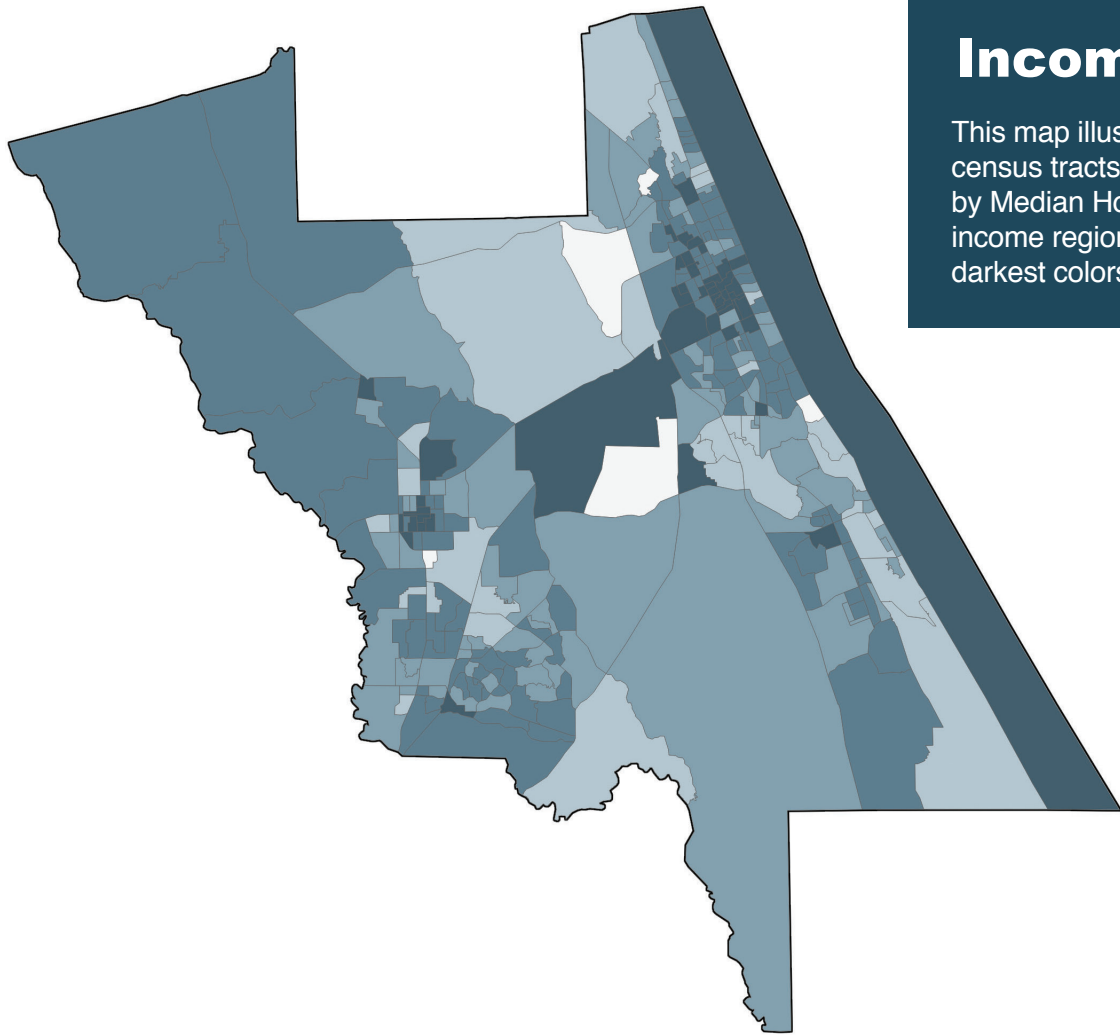
Access to Healthcare

For every 100,000 people, there are 71 physicians, 47 dentists, and 113 mental health professionals. Volusia county residents rated the medical services which were hardest to obtain; the top two selected were: “Mental health/counseling” and “Substance abuse services-drug & alcohol”.



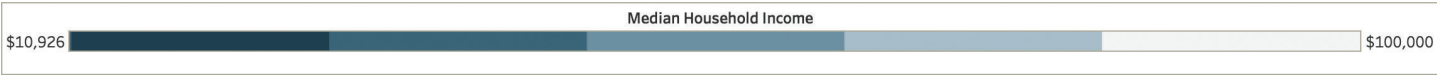
Income Requirements

Survival budget for a single adult is \$1539/ mo: housing (\$569), food (\$165), transport (\$322), healthcare (\$165), misc. (\$140), taxes (\$178). Survival budget for a family of 4 is \$4346/mo: housing (\$900), childcare (\$960), food (\$547), transport (\$644), healthcare (\$634), misc. (\$395), taxes (\$266).



Income Map

This map illustrates income by 2017 census tracts. Each tract is colored by Median Household Income, lower income regions are illustrated in the darkest colors.



Physical Safety

Violent crime in this county was 388.7 per every 100,000 people. Since 1953, Volusia experienced 29 disasters (including 13 hurricanes and 9 severe storms); September is the worst month for disasters.



Fundamental Rights

10.7% of Volusia County residents (under 65) live with a disability. 3.1% are not citizens. The most common non-English language spoken is Spanish (8.38% are native Spanish speakers), 0.4% speak French, and 0.38% speak German. Volusia hosts 2.03% of FL’s farm-worker population.



Adequate Education

Volusia has 7 schools in the 300 lowest performing schools list, and one elementary school listed as persistently low-performing: Palm Terrace Elementary School (D). Largest secondary schools: Daytona State College (4200 graduates) and Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University (3470 graduates).



Family Stability

In 2017, Volusia had divorces, and 4285 reported domestic violence related offenses. DCF removes an average of 33.5 children to foster care per month, and an average of 777 children are in care on any given day.

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of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-access-research-atlas/go-to-the-atlas/>•PEW Research Center. Religious Landscape Study, Religious composition of adults in Florida. <http://www.pewforum.org/religious-landscape-study/state/florida/>•Antonio Flores, Mark Hugo, & Jens Krogstad, PEW Research Center, Hispanic voter registration rises. <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2018/10/12/hispanic-voter-registration-rises-in-florida-but-role-of-puerto-ricans-remains-unclear/>•See Generally: Central Florida Community Benefit Collaboration: Lake, Orange, Osceola & Seminole Counties. Retrieved from <https://aspirehealthpartners.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/ASPIRE-COMMUNITY-HEALTH-NEEDS-ASSESSMENT-2016.pdf>•2017 Community Needs Assessment, Central Florida Community Action Agency, Inc. Retrieved from <http://www.cfcaa.org/CFCOA%20-%202017%20Community%20Needs%20Assessment.pdf>•CHIP Community Health Improvement Plan 2017-2020, Osceola Health Leadership Council. Florida Department of Health. Retrieved from http://osceola.floridahealth.gov/programs-and-services/community-health-planning-and-statistics/_documents/chip-2017.pdf•Central Florida Community Benefit Collaboration: Lake, Orange, Osceola & Seminole Counties. Retrieved from <https://aspirehealthpartners.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/ASPIRE-COMMUNITY-HEALTH-NEEDS-ASSESSMENT-2016.pdf>•Stanford Open Policing Project. Retrieved from <https://openpolicing.stanford.edu/>•Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Crime Trends: Violent Crime. Retrieved from <http://www.fdle.state.fl.us/FSAC/Crime-Trends/Violent-Crime>•Florida's Children 2017, Florida's Children at a Glance. Retrieved from <https://www.cwla.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/FLORIDA-1.pdf>

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Organizations Surveyed: Goodwill Jobs Center, Department of Children & Families, MCHC, St. Vincent DePaul Society of St. Mark Catholic Church Summerfield, FL, Florida Senate Dist 12, LSF Health Systems, FL Department of Health, St. John the Baptist Emergency Relief Ministry, Shepherds Lighthouse, Interfaith Emergency Services, Ocala Housing Authority, Community Counseling Center of Central Florida, LLC, Volunteers of America Florida, Don Harrison Foundation, Community Alliance of Citrus County, Department of Juvenile Justice , Genesis House, Inc, Brevard CARES, Catholic Charities of Central Florida, Seminole County Sheriff's Office, North Brevard Charities Sharing Center, Seminole County WIC, United Way of Brevard, Brevard Reentry Task Force, Marion County Children's Alliance, SEDNET 7B, Veterans Helping Veterans, ESS DCF, Seminole County Public Schools - Families in Need, Central FL Cares Health System, Children's Medical Services, Marion County Children's Alliance, Link of Brevard, Brevard Homeless Coalition, 211 Brevard, Brevard Achievement Center, His Compassion, Guardian Ad Litem, Marion County Homeless Council, Interfaith Emergency Services, Pay It Forward Outreach, Early Learning Coalition of Marion County, Early Learning Coalition, Wear Gloves, INC, NAMI, IES, Marion County Literacy Council, Ocala Housing Authority, UWMC- Strong Families Dunnellon, Project Hope, Shepherds Lighthouse, Greater Faith AME Church, St Vincent de Paul of Our Lady of the Lakes Catholic Church, Ocala Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Center, Democratic Party of Volusia County, Ocala Domestic violence/sexual assault center, Community Legal Serices of Mid-Florida, Healthy Start Coalition of Flagler & Volusia, Florida House of Representatives District 27, Family Allies, Frostproof Care Center, Good Samaritan Clinic of West Volusia County,Inc., Family Health Source, Florida department of health, Rising Against All Odds, Hope Outreach Help Center, RCMA La Guadalupeana , Marion County Children's Alliance, Creative Services, Inc., Community Services, Creative Services, The Transition House, Inc,Homeless Services Network of Central Florida,Marion County Homeless Council, Healthy Start Coalition of Flagler & Volusia counties, United Way of Marion County, Deliverance Outreach Ministries, Greater New Hope Church, COMMIT- TED CITIZENS OF WAVERLY, CCOW INC. & POLK PROSPERITY CAMPAIGN (PPC) MT. MORIAH CHURCH WAVERLY, Polk Prosperity Partners, HCCH & Orange Blossom Family Healthcare Center, Therapeutic Health Endeavors Institute Inc, North Florida Assessment and Counseling, Family Court Case Management, Moring & Moring, P.A., State Courts,LifeStream, Court Administration, State Attorney's Office, Citrus County Court Alternatives, MCSO, State Attorney's Office (Lake Cty.), Dahl Family Law Group, Ocala Police Dept, Hernando Community Coalition, MARION COUNTY SHERIFFS OFFICE, 5th Judicial Circuit - Judge Singeltary, Hospice, MASTER Gardeners, FL Native Plant Society, NARFE, Webster City Council, CAP, Citrus Abuse Shelter Association, Leesbrow Resource Center, Marion County Children's Alliance, Early Learning Coalition of Lake County, Lake County Public Schools - ESE Department, Osceola County Human Services, State of Florida, Marion County Judicial Center, Catholic Charities, Haven of Lake & Sumter Counties, Inc., Community Foundation of South Lake County, Kids Central & Stepping Stone Coalition, First United Methodist Church of Ocala, Pregnancy & Family Care Center, Christian Care Center: Samaritan Inn, 5th Judicial Circuit Court, Hernando County Clerk of Court, Office of Criminal Conflict and Civil Regional Counsel, United Way of Lake and Sumter County, Lake County Schools, Growing Well Family Behavioral Services, CBC-CI/Pathways to Home, Wayne Densch Center, Seminole County Victims' Rights Coalition, Inc., Second Harvest Food Bank, United Against Poverty, Inc., IDignity, Changing The Narratives, Career Source Central Florida Veterans Program, The Salvation Army, Coalition for the Homeless of Central Florida, Health care center for the homeless, Orange County Gov, Osceola Council on Aging, Lawrence E. White Family Foundation , Forward Paths Foundation, Inc., Daystar Life Center of Citrus County, True Mission Outreach of Palm Beach County, Court Administration - 5th Judicial Circuit

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With the data collected for this report, CLSMF is prepared to invest in its programs to address the six most critical needs in Central Florida. Additionally, we will cultivate community partnerships that align with our organization's goals to incorporating a holistic approach to service the needs of the community. CLSMF is committed to ensuring that access to justice for all is of the utmost priority in the years to come.

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