

## **Terminology and Sources**

### **Families**

Children under age 18 – The total population under age 18.

*U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2011-2015 5 year estimates, table B01001*

Families – The total number of families with related children under age 18. A family consists of a householder and one or more other 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 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 tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may be comprised of a group of unrelated people or of one person living alone – these are called nonfamily households. Families are classified by type as either a “married-couple family” or “other family” according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship that were asked of all people.

#### Single parent families:

Male householder, no wife present - A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female householder, no husband present - A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Family households and married-couple families include same-sex married couples, beginning with the 2013 data.

*U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2011-2015 5 year estimates, table B17010*

Grandparents living with own grandchildren – Grandparents, age 30 and over, who have any of his or her own grandchildren under age 18 living in the same house or apartment.

Responsible for own grandchildren - The grandparent is financially responsible for food, shelter, clothing, day care, etc., for any or all grandchildren living in the household.

*U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2011-2015 5 year estimates, table B10051*

#### Language spoken at home:

Speak English at home – The population age 5-17 who indicated that English was sometimes or always spoken at home.

Speak Spanish at home - The population age 5-17 who indicated that Spanish was sometimes or always spoken at home.

Speak other language at home - The population age 5-17 who indicated that a language other than English or Spanish was sometimes or always spoken at home.

*U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2011-2015 5 year estimates, table B16007*

## **Economy and Health**

Families and children under age 18 in poverty – Poverty status was determined for all people except institutionalized people, people in military group quarters, people in college dormitories, and unrelated

individuals under 15 years old. These groups were excluded from the numerator and denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Below poverty - The Census Bureau uses a set of dollar value thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in poverty. Further, poverty thresholds for people living alone or with nonrelatives (unrelated individuals) vary by age (under 65 years or 65 years and older). The poverty thresholds for two-person families also vary by the age of the householder. If a family's total income is less than the dollar value of the appropriate threshold, then that family and every individual in it are considered to be in poverty. Similarly, if an unrelated individual's total income is less than the appropriate threshold, then that individual is considered to be in poverty. In 2015 a family of two adults and two children were considered living in poverty if their income fell below \$24,036.

Families below poverty – The number of families living below poverty.

Children under age 18 below poverty- The total number of children under age 18 living below poverty.

*U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2011-2015 5 year estimates, table B17001 and B17010*

Children with parents who lack secure employment – Children under age 18 living with own parents who are age 16 and over and are not classified as members of the labor force. Children may be living with two parents with neither parent in the labor force or living with one parent and the resident parent is not in the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, homemakers, retired workers, seasonal workers interviewed in an off season who were not looking for work, institutionalized people, and people doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

*U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2011-2015 5 year estimates, table B23008*

Teens age 16-19 not in school and not working – Teens age 16-19 who were not enrolled in school, unemployed, and not in the labor force.

Not enrolled in school – All teens age 16-19 not enrolled in school either part-time or full-time.

Unemployed – All civilians age 16-19 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 start 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.

Not in the labor force - All people age 16-19 who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, homemakers, retired workers, seasonal workers interviewed in an off season who were not looking for work, institutionalized people, and people doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

*U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2011-2015 5 year estimates, table B14005*

Children under age 18 with no health insurance coverage – All children under age 18 who were uninsured at the time of the survey. People were considered uninsured if they reported “no” to questions a - f below. People whose only health coverage was Indian Health Service, were considered uninsured.

- a. Insurance through a current or former employer or union (of this person or another family member)
- b. Insurance purchased directly from an insurance company (by this person or another family member)
- c. Medicare, for people 65 and older, or people with certain disabilities

- d. Medicaid, Medical Assistance, or any kind of government-assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability
- e. TRICARE or other military health care
- f. VA (including those who have ever used or enrolled for VA health care)
- g. Indian Health Service
- h. Any other type of health insurance or health coverage plan

*U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2011-2015 5 year estimates, table B27001*

## **Education**

3 and 4 year olds enrolled in school– The number of children age 3 years and 4 years enrolled in either public or private school.

*U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2011-2015 5 year estimates, table B14003*

High school students who graduated on time - The percent of high school students graduating on time as defined by the Federal Graduation Rate.

Federal Graduation Rate - Federal regulations require each state to calculate a four-year adjusted cohort graduation rate, which includes standard diplomas but excludes GEDs, both regular and adult, and special diplomas. The U.S. Department of Education adopted this calculation method in an effort to develop uniform, accurate and comparable graduation rates across all states. The U.S. Department of Education required states to begin calculating the new graduation rate in 2010-11. 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. In the calculation, stringent guidelines are prescribed for not only the definition of a graduate, but also for the definition of a transfer. Students who transfer to adult education programs or Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) facilities remain with their regular high schools' cohorts.

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