

Vulnerable Neighborhoods in Alachua County

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Alachua

- 248,770 residents. Florida's 23rd most populous county
- 100,518 households. ~50% of those households are Family households. 41% of those households had children under the age of 18.
- ~ 1/4th of those under the age of 18 are in poverty and about 50% receive free lunch
- Average income per person = \$34,859
- Unemployment rate ~7.7%,
- For every 100,000 people in Alachua County, 275.3 people were admitted to prison.

Goal

- To identify vulnerable areas in Alachua county with a focus on children and families
- Create evidence for investing in local advocacy programs and preventing continued vulnerability

Vulnerable Areas

Indicators:

- Food deserts
- Domestic violence
- Income
- Child neglect and abuse
- Incarceration rates

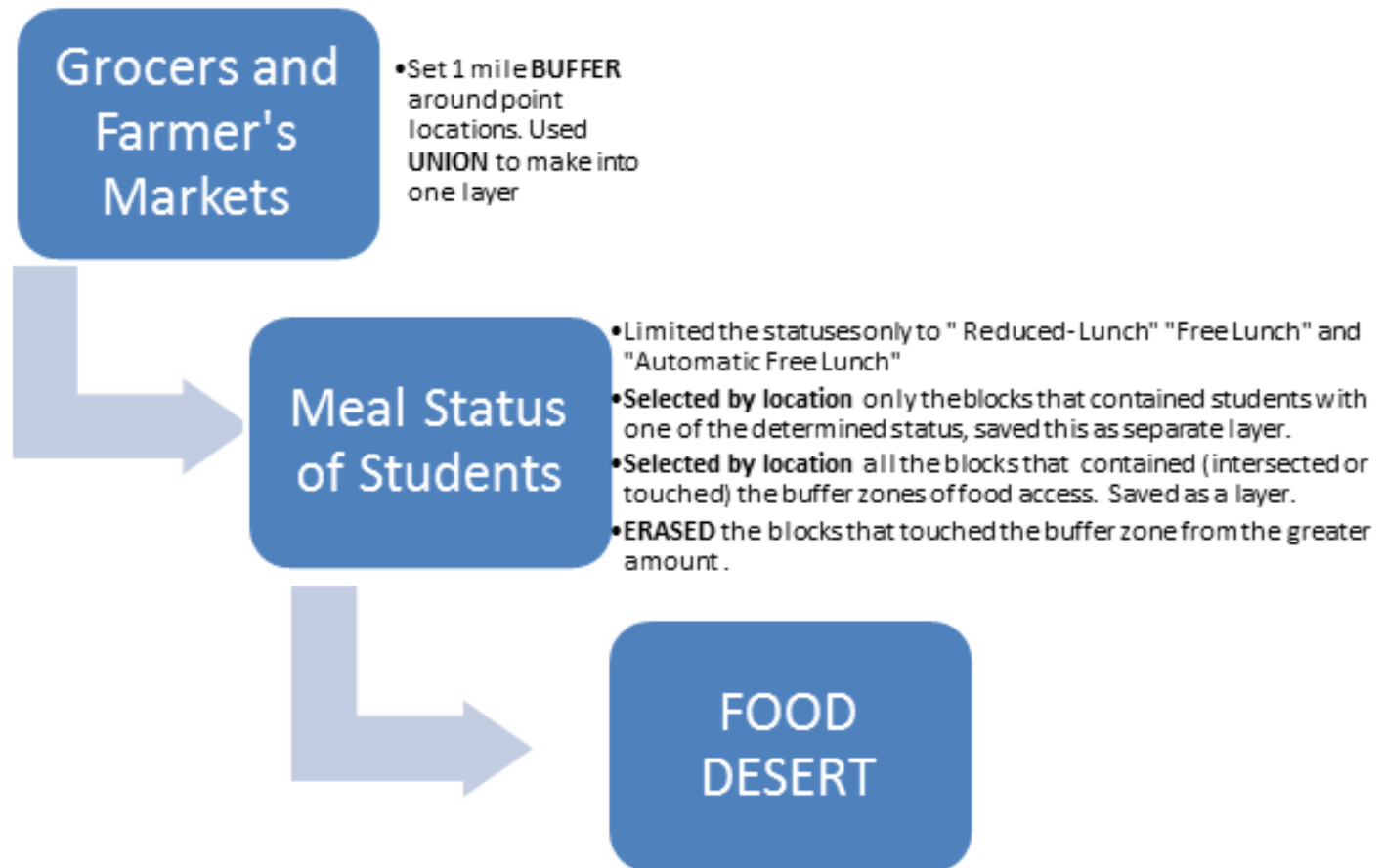
Food Deserts

- a *low-income census tract* where a substantial number or share of residents has *low access* to a supermarket or large grocery store
- To qualify as a "low-income community," the had to be a census block the housed a student on free or reduced lunch
- To qualify as a "low-access community," at least 500 people and/or at least 33 percent of the census tract's population must reside more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store

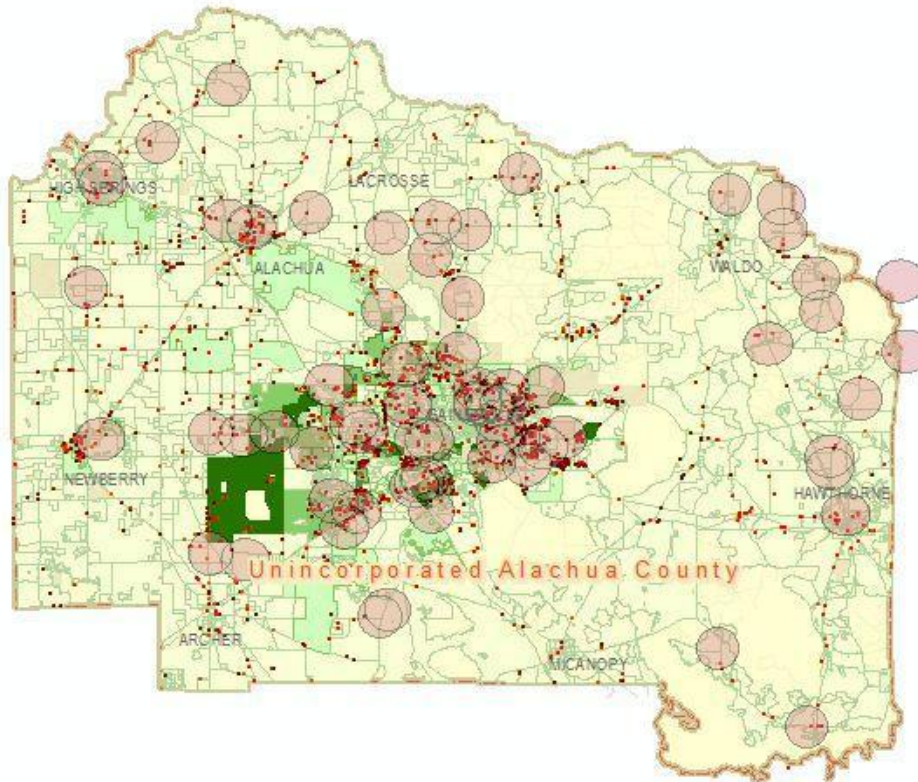
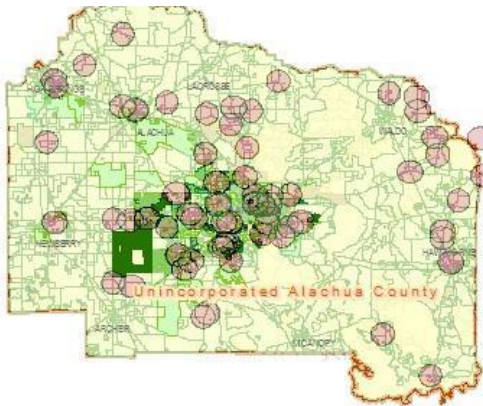
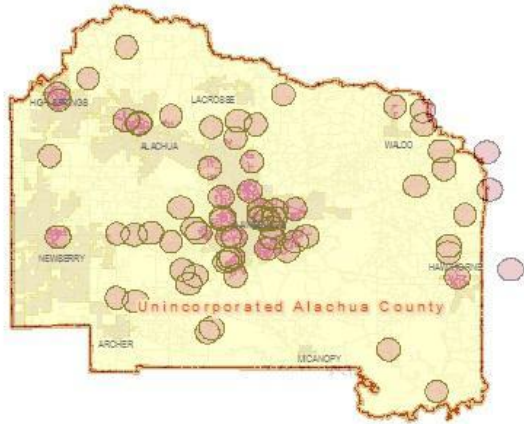
Food Deserts

- Greater chance of obesity
- More weight related nutrition issues (diabetes, etc)
- Poor health puts children at disadvantage at school
 - snowball effect

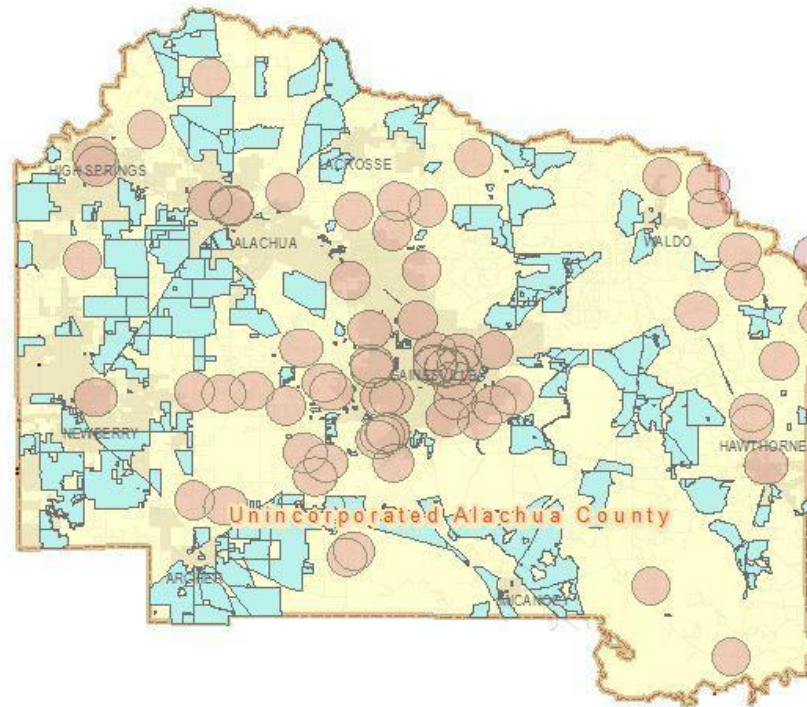
Food Desert Flowchart



Food Deserts



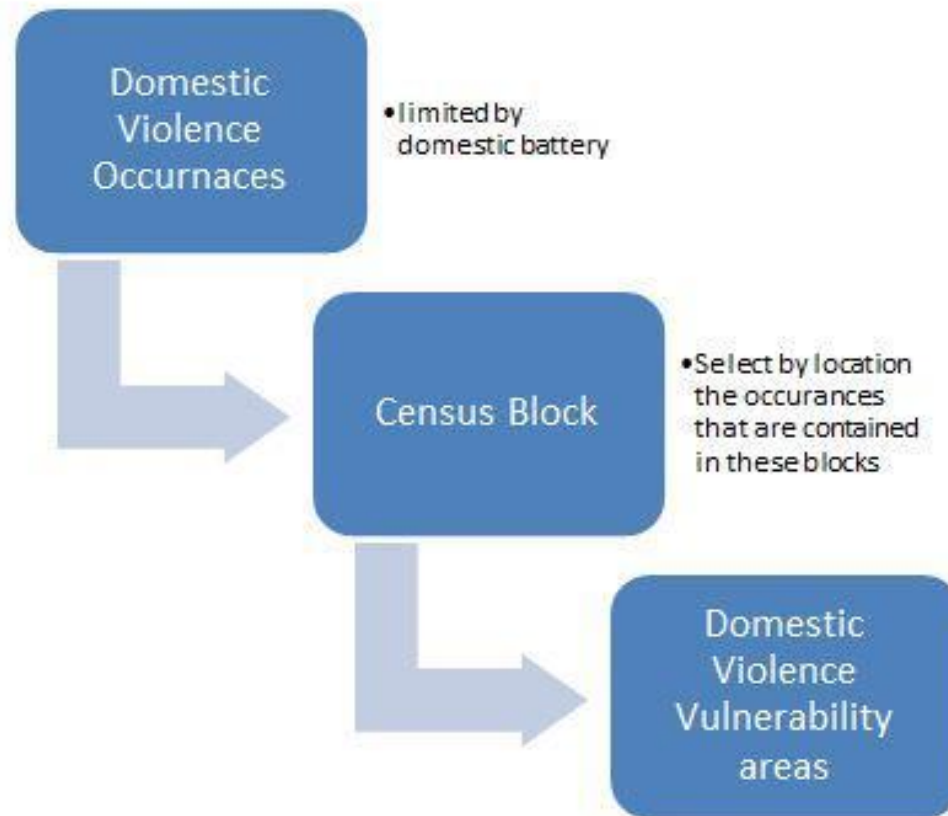
Food Desert Vulnerable Zones



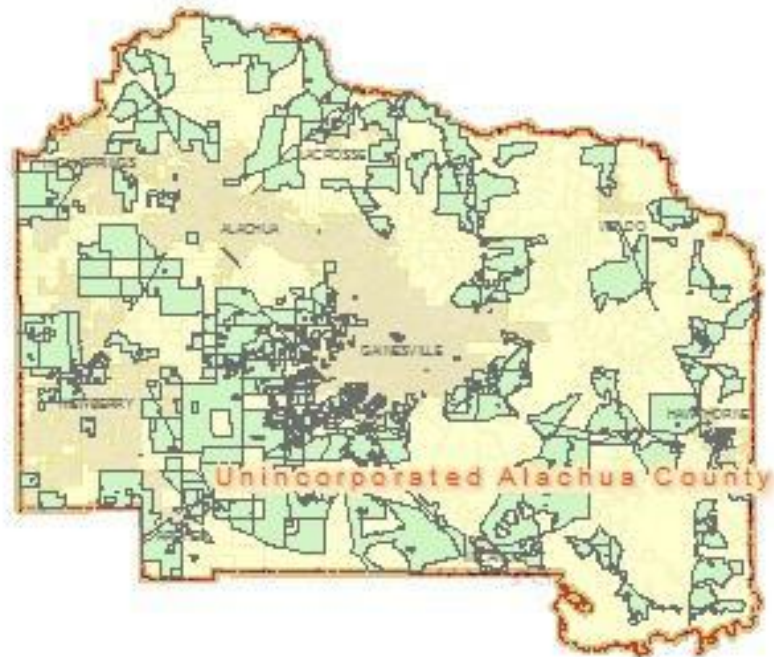
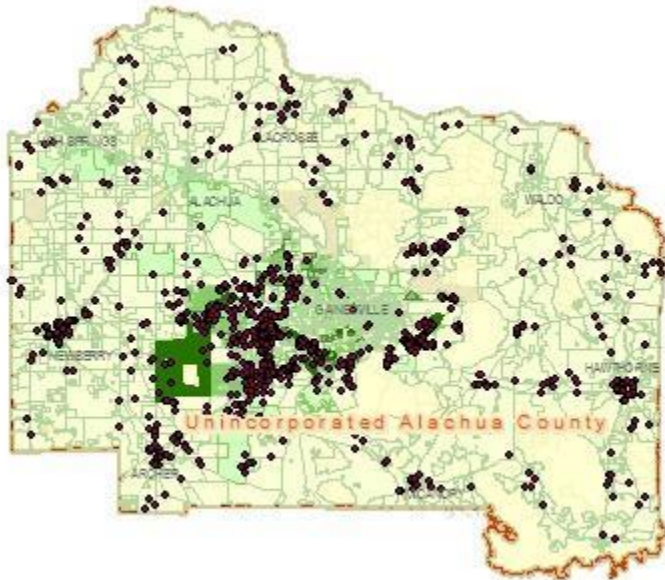
Domestic Violence

- Studies suggest that domestic violence affects more than just the victims
 - 70% of those cases of partner abuse, children are also abused.
 - about 7.5 million children learn violence as a way to reconcile conflicts.
 - children who grow up in homes of domestic violence are 74% more likely to commit an assault

Domestic Violence Flow Chart



Domestic Violence Vulnerable Zones



Income

- **Educational effects**

negative effects on academic outcomes and a greater likelihood of adolescents dropping out of highschool.

- **Social and emotional development**

greater risk of displaying behavioral and emotional problems, such as disobedience, impulsiveness, difficulty getting along with peers, teen childbearing, less positive peer relations, lower self-esteem, anxiety, unhappiness, and dependence.

- **Economic outcomes as adults**

much more likely to be poor as adults. Childhood poverty poses economic costs to the United States through reduced productivity and output, the cost of crime, and increased health expenditures.

- **Health outcomes**

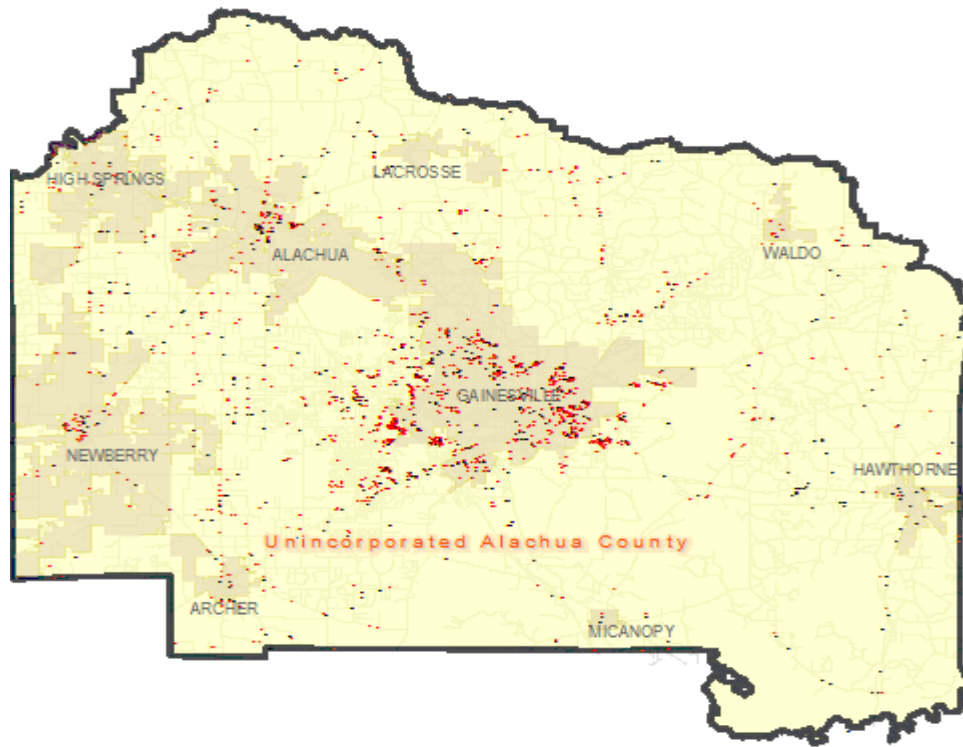
poor health outcomes are more prevalent among poor children from birth onward. Food insecurity includes not having enough to eat, having a diet that is inadequate, and having parents who worry about being able to afford the amount and type of food that a household needs. Moore, Kristin et al (2009)

Eligibility Requirements for Free or Reduced Lunches ^C

HOUSEHOLD SIZE	ANNUAL		MONTHLY		TWICE PER MONTH		EVERY TWO WEEKS		WEEKLY	
	Free	Reduced Price	Free	Reduced Price	Free	Reduced Price	Free	Reduced Price	Free	Reduced Price
1	14,521	20,665	1,211	1,723	606	862	559	795	280	398
2	19,669	27,991	1,640	2,333	820	1,167	757	1,077	379	539
3	24,817	35,317	2,069	2,944	1,035	1,472	955	1,359	478	680
4	29,965	42,643	2,498	3,554	1,249	1,777	1,153	1,641	577	821
5	35,113	49,969	2,927	4,165	1,464	2,083	1,351	1,922	676	961
6	40,261	57,295	3,356	4,775	1,678	2,388	1,549	2,204	775	1,102
7	45,409	64,621	3,785	5,386	1,893	2,693	1,747	2,486	874	1,243
8	50,557	71,947	4,214	5,996	2,107	2,998	1,945	2,768	973	1,384
For each additional 1 household member										
Add:	5,148	7,326	429	611	215	306	198	282	99	141

- 50% of children under 18 receive free lunches
- 25% of those are in poverty (4 person home;\$23,050)

Children Who Receive Free or Reduced Lunches



Child neglect and abuse

- negative impact on emotional and behavioral development, brain and neurobiological development, and social relationships with parent and peers. Panos Vostanis, et al (2012)

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- greatest risk or revictimize, victimization for all community members and not confined to families with childhood abuse or neglect. Widom, Cathy, et al (2008)

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- **employment disability in adulthood** Sansone, R. A, et al (2005)

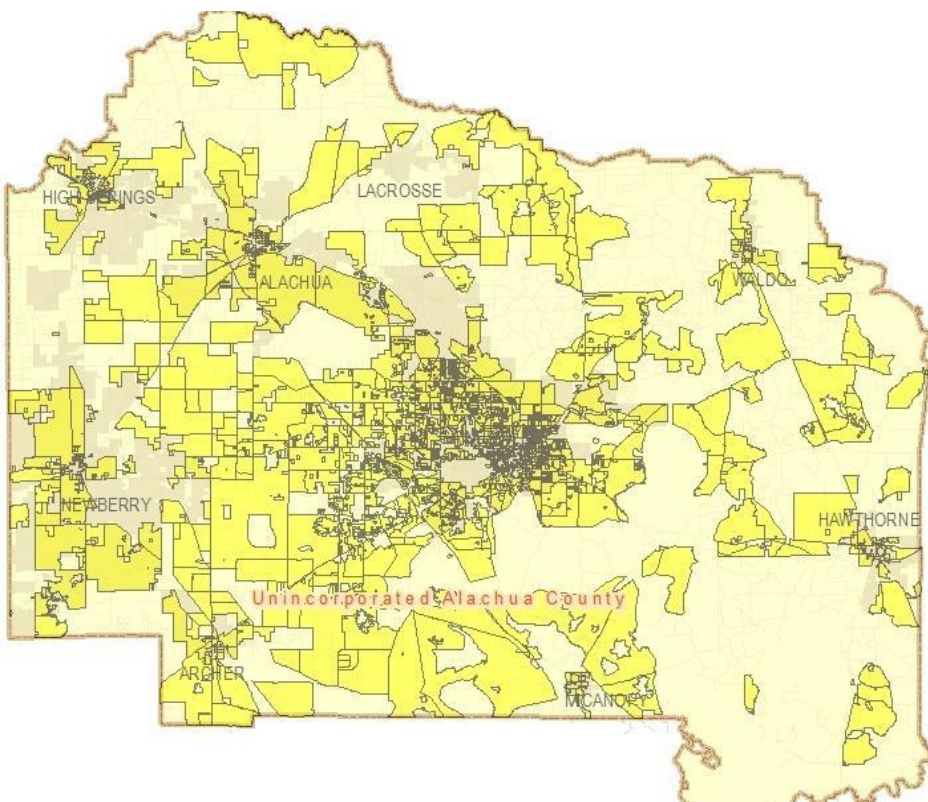
Child neglect cont.

- a history of childhood sexual abuse was a particularly strong predictor of IPV. Bassuk, E., et al (2006):
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- IPV had work interference, lower numbers of looking for a job even with no IPV Alexander, Pamela (2011):

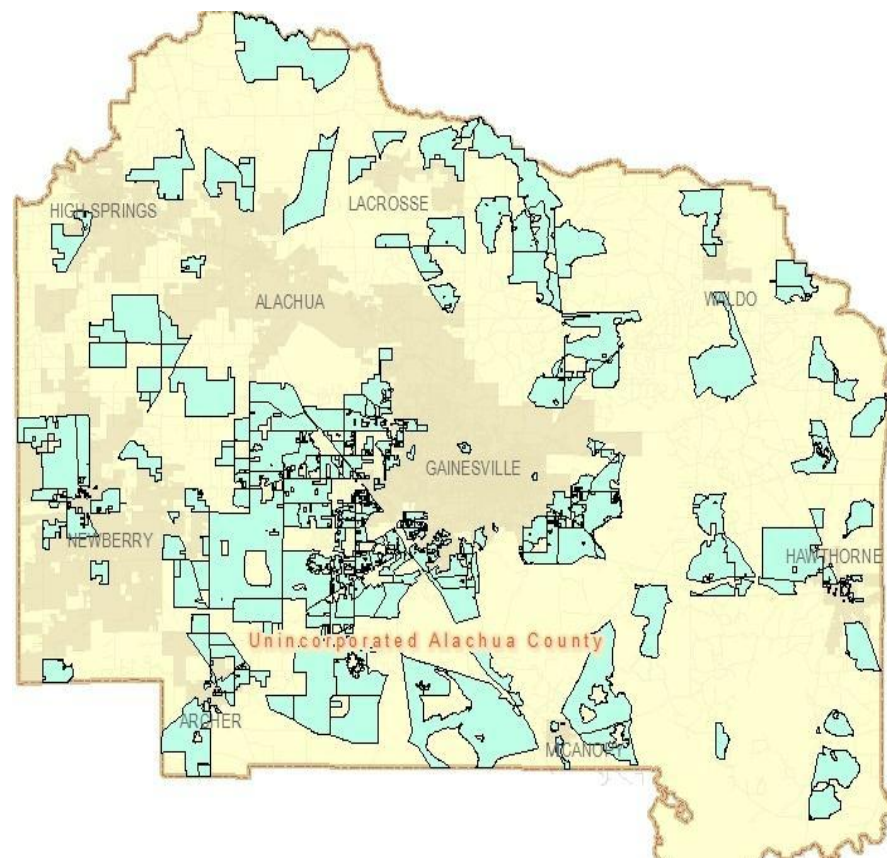
Incarceration

- Children whose parents have been incarcerated experience further separation from parents and siblings
- These children will typically represent antisocial behavior, mental health problems, drug use and below average educational performance.
- In older children, delinquency, substance abuse, sexual misconduct and gang activity were found. Wright, Lois E. et al

Methods

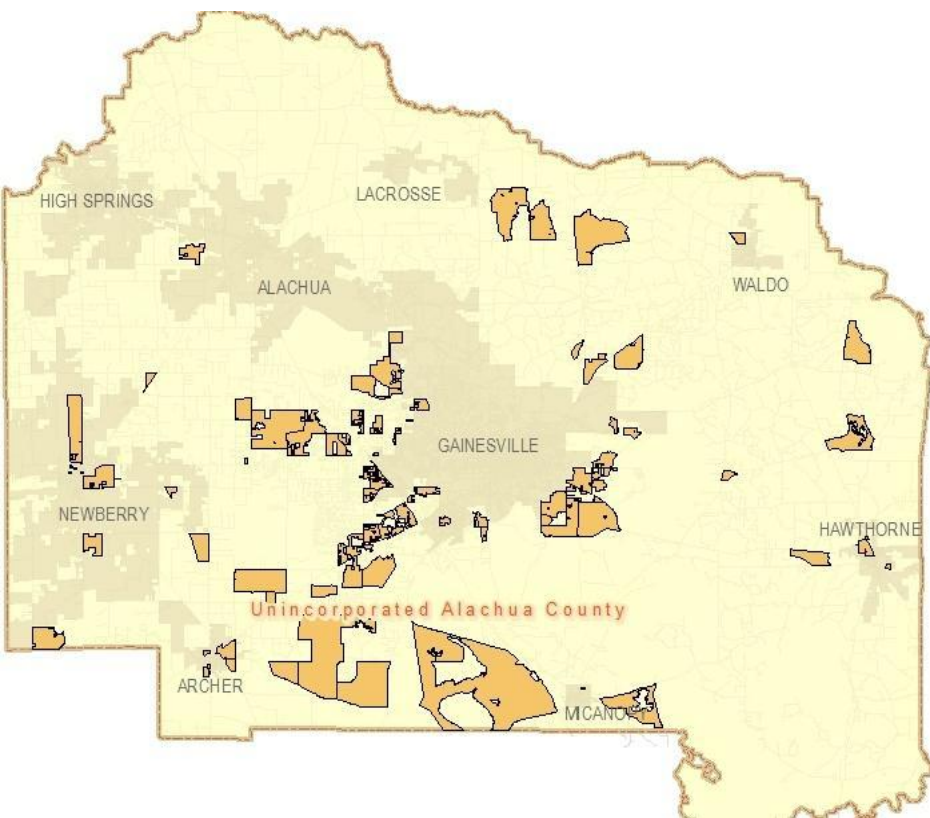


Incarceration Only

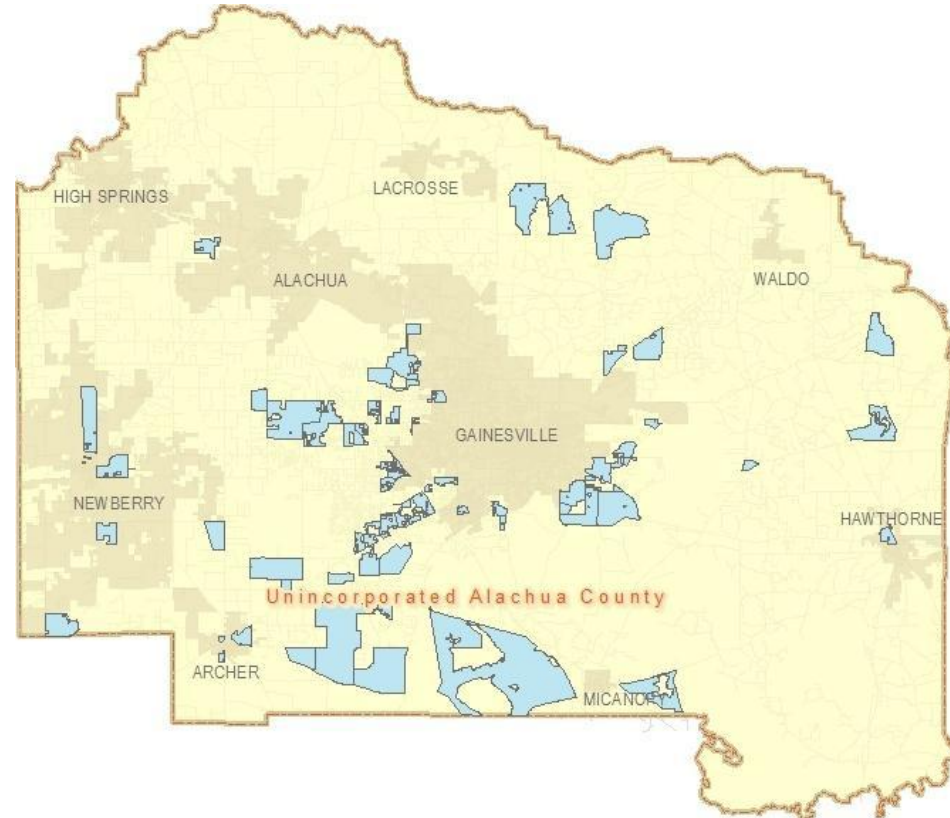


Incarceration and Domestic Violence

Methods

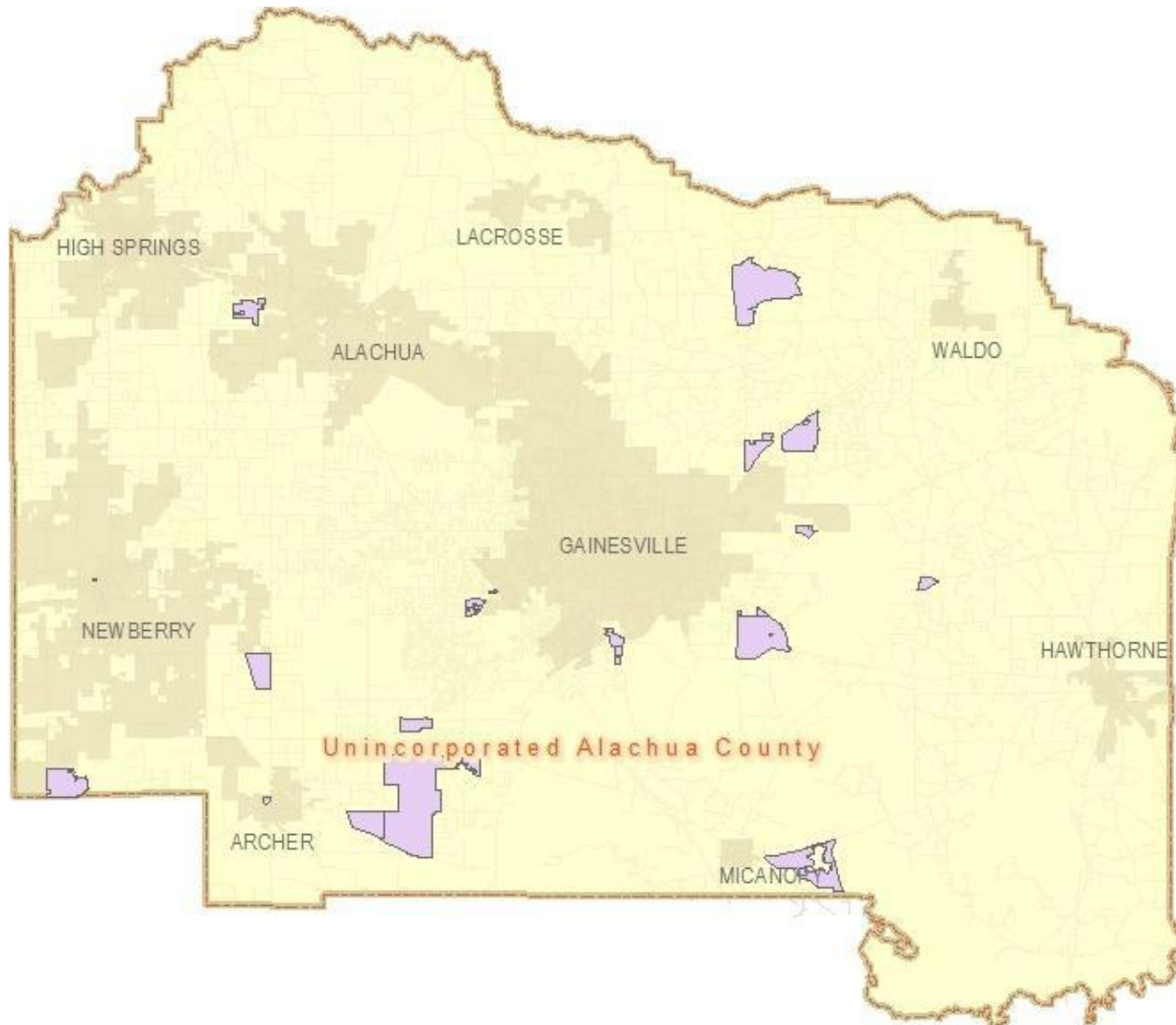


Incarceration, Domestic Violence and Child Abuse



Incarceration, Domestic Violence, Child Abuse and Assisted Lunches

Methods



Results

Vulnerable Neighborhoods

Gainesville, Archer, Micanopy, Alachua and outskirts of Waldo and Newberry

- All blocks have 10+ people under age 18
- The Gainesville Blocks are in an Urban Area and have the highest concentration of people
- The Archer Blocks have the largest concentration of young people