

UNDERSTANDING RACIAL INEQUITY IN ALACHUA COUNTY

Prepared by the University of Florida

Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR)

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American Alligator at Paynes Prairie, Gainesville, Florida

FOREWARD

For many years, racial disparities have made an impact on the lives of people in Alachua County, Florida. Many advocacy groups have been working diligently on improving conditions for minorities in order to reduce these disparities. A wealth of data exists exemplifying specific areas that may be helpful to these organizations. The following report provides a baseline of racial disparity data in the county, showing the differences between Whites and four minority groups: Blacks, Hispanics, Asians, and Other. With this baseline, future data has the potential to show changes and trends, illuminating the effects of programs attempting to address the myriad of issues that contribute to these disparities.

We hope that the information contained in this report will be informative to residents of Alachua County and useful to the programs trying to make an impact. We look forward to the possibility of building on this report in the future with updated data on the indicators included as well as other indicators that may further shed light on racial inequities.

We would like to thank the organizations who commissioned this report for giving us the opportunity to perform this work: Alachua County, Alachua County Public Schools, City of Gainesville, Gainesville Area Chamber of Commerce, Santa Fe College, UF Health, and University of Florida. We would also like to thank the many people who contributed to the effort necessary to complete the report. Cynthia Clark moderated the focus group, and Mark House conducted the one-on-one interviews with community members and experts and compiled the information from both formats. UF Bureau of Economic and Business Research students and staff including Mark Girson, Hui Hui Guo, Art Sams, Anthony Chen, Nelsa Vazquez, and others collected data, performed quality control, and managed the project.

We would also like to thank the community members and experts who participated in the focus group and one-on-one interviews, whose involvement made possible the qualitative component of this undertaking.

Finally, we appreciate the work of the University of Florida Program for Resource Efficient Communities research team led by Hal Knowles and Lynn Jarrett, who collected, analyzed and reported on more in depth housing and transportation disparity issues in a separate volume.

Hector H. Sandoval

Project Director

Understanding Racial Inequity in Alachua County

SECTION I: INTRODUCTION

Racial inequity is a long-standing issue in many communities across the United States, affecting the opportunities of minority individuals and families. In March 2016, the United Church of Gainesville and the Alachua County branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) sponsored a weekend-long seminar to focus community efforts on inequities in the Alachua County area. The seminar featured speakers from the Dane County, Wisconsin Race to Equity Project. This project collected existing national, state, and local data documenting racial disparities in the county and comparing those disparities to Wisconsin and the United States overall. Their study led to a community-wide focus on how their community can work together to meet the challenge of narrowing the gaps in quality of life among all racial and ethnic groups.

A group of Gainesville, Florida community leaders representing Alachua County, Alachua County Public Schools, City of Gainesville, Gainesville Area Chamber of Commerce, Santa Fe College, UF Health, and University of Florida saw value in completing a similar project. Wishing to understand and document racial inequity in Alachua County, this group called for the development of a baseline report grounded in quantitative findings to document and provide insights about the extent, nature, and source of racial inequality in Alachua County. The University of Florida Bureau of Economic and

Business Research (BEBR) led this project in collaboration with the University of Florida Program for Resource Efficient Communities (PREC). This document contains the main results of this effort. *Please let us know how you are using the information contained in this report by emailing United Way of North Central Florida at research@unitedwayncfl.org.*

Main Goals

Alachua County's population is 19.8 percent Black/African American, 9.2 percent Hispanic, and 6.3 percent Asian. The county is home to two major educational institutions: the University of Florida, the state's flagship university and a highly ranked public research university, and Santa Fe College, winner of the 2015 Aspen Prize for Community College Excellence. Both attract top talent and contribute to the racial and cultural diversity of the region; however, the growing achievement gap between disparate areas of Gainesville has compelled community leaders to examine racial, social, and economic inequality at the local level. There is a shared concern that the racial divisions in Alachua County perpetuate disadvantage and discrimination in many areas such as employment opportunities, housing and transportation, public accommodations, education, and public benefits to disenfranchised populations.

The purpose of this report is to provide a comprehensive picture of the disparities in

Alachua County between each of the minority groups and Whites on several dimensions of human well-being, and to compare race and ethnicity disparities in Alachua County to Florida and the nation. By gaining a more thorough understanding of this issue, community leaders will be better equipped to influence institutional awareness, make policy recommendations and support initiatives that tackle the causes of these problems, resulting in a reduction in these disparities.

Methodology

To compile a comprehensive data-based picture of the racial disparities in Alachua County and to gain a deeper understanding of these disparities, BEBR utilized both a quantitative and qualitative approach. The collection of quantitative data provides a standardized method of comparison across the different minority groups. The qualitative data supplements the quantitative data by providing informative perceptions, experiences, and concerns of Alachua County minority residents as well as the expertise of scholars in racial disparity.

We first collected data on a wide range of indicators representing several aspects of human well-being to provide a quantitative baseline of racial disparity in Alachua County. To accomplish this task, we consulted with

experts in racial inequity on each of the following topics: economic well-being, educational achievement, family structure, child welfare involvement, involvement in the justice system, health status, and housing and transportation. Conditional on the availability of data, the outcome of this consultation resulted in the collection of 50 different indicators. For each indicator, the most recent data were gathered for Whites as well as each minority group: African-American, Asian, Hispanic, and a combined group of all other races. We compared each of the minority groups to the non-Hispanic White population in Alachua County, and calculated a disparity ratio to measure racial disparities.¹

Second, a focus group with Black/African-American residents of Alachua County was conducted. The goal of this part of the project is to assess the perceptions, opinions, and experiences of Black residents in the context of racial inequity. During the focus group, a series of slides were shown that detailed the extent and nature of racial disparities in the area. These slides showed data collected on the seven dimensions mentioned above to motivate the discussion.

In general, the participants acknowledged that they face inequality on a daily basis. In particular, they mentioned that

¹The disparity ratio is the value of an indicator for a particular minority group at a particular geographic level divided by the value of the same indicator for non-Hispanic Whites at the same geographic level. For some indicators, because we were unable to identify the non-Hispanic White population, the

ratio was calculated using the White population.

the history of racism is an important factor contributing to the disparities and that current disparities in the education system and in their interactions with law enforcement are prominent and play an important role.

Third, a total of 10 one-on-one interviews were conducted. Three interviews were conducted with county residents from minority groups other than African-Americans. The remaining seven interviews were with experts in local and national racial disparities from the University of Florida. Similar to the focus group, we asked for respondents' opinions on the picture portrayed by the quantitative data to understand the causes and potential solutions to racial disparities in Alachua County. The residents agreed with the views and experience of the African-Americans that participated in the focus group. The experts provided important insight into the factors and forces behind racial disparities in Alachua County.

Finally, PREC developed a separate, more in-depth supplemental module on housing, transportation, and neighborhoods to expand our understanding of racial inequity in these areas. This module compiles a series of housing, transportation, and neighborhood indicators. Their research serves to shed light on the presence, depth, and breadth of household- and lifestyle-related inequalities across major racial and ethnic demographic groups within Alachua County. This report contains some of their main findings. The complete PREC report is also available.

Content

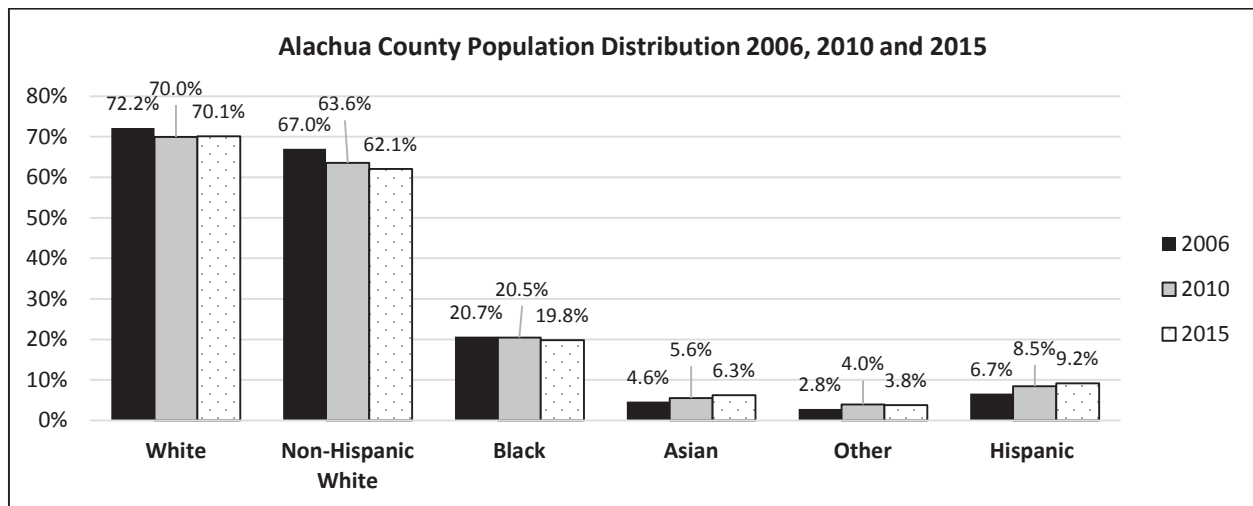
Section II provides a snapshot of the population in Alachua County. Section III portrays the picture of racial disparity in Alachua County as illustrated by the quantitative data. Section IV contains a sample of the main results and insights from the housing, transportation, and neighborhood supplement. Section V describes the factors and forces behind the racial disparities in the county as described by the experts we interviewed. Section VI summarizes the findings derived from our interaction with the minorities through the focus group and the one-on-one interviews. The last section concludes and highlights two potential areas that can contribute to reducing the disparities. Appendix A contains the tables and figures from the main report. Appendix B contains several heat maps showing the location where minority groups reside, the areas where poverty is concentrated, and areas of greater concern within the county.

SECTION II: ALACHUA COUNTY'S POPULATION

The total population of Alachua County is 259,964.² Of that total, 70.1 percent are White. More specifically, 62.1 percent are non-Hispanic White, accounting for 161,443 people. The largest minority group in Alachua County are African-Americans,³ composing nearly 20 percent of the total population, or equivalently 51,528 people. Around 6.3 percent of the population are Asian, or about 16,280 people. The remaining 9,819 individuals, who correspond to 3.8 percent of the population, are identified as having a different race, such as American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, some

other race, or two or more races. The second largest minority group are those identified as Hispanic, which corresponds to almost 9.2 percent of the total population in the county.⁴ Between 2005 and 2015, Alachua County has experienced a decrease in the fraction of non-Hispanic White, accompanied by an increase in the share of Hispanics and Asians.

Compared to Florida and the U.S., Alachua County is composed of a higher fraction of African-Americans and Asians, and a lower fraction of Hispanics. Around 16.2 percent of the population in Florida and 12.6



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year estimates.

² According to the single year estimates of the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2015. The official estimate calculated by University of Florida's Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) for 2015 was 254,893. The latter estimate was not used because a complete breakdown by race is not available, and to keep consistency with the data collected across the seven dimensions.

³ The terms "Black" and "African-American" are used interchangeably.

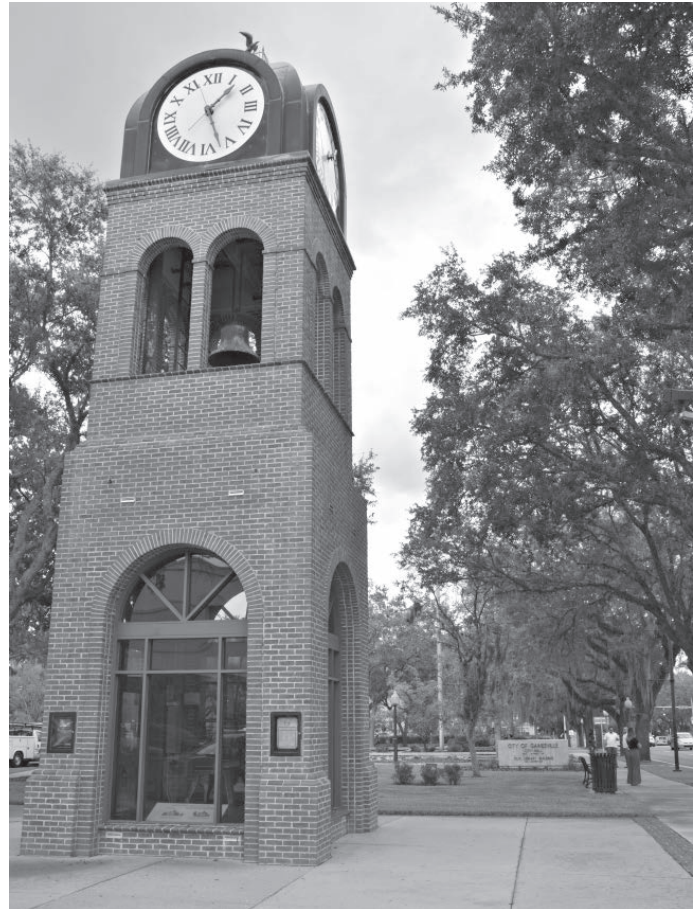
⁴ The U.S. Census Bureau considers race and ethnicity to

be different concepts. Race is defined as a person's self-identification with one or more social groups. An individual can report as White, Black or African American, Asian, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, some other race, or with multiple races. Ethnicity describes whether a person is of Hispanic origin or not, and Hispanics may report as any race, for example, as Hispanic-White, Hispanic-Black, etc.

URL: <https://www.census.gov/mso/www/training/pdf/race-ethnicity-onepager.pdf>

percent in the U.S. are identified as Blacks. Around 2.7 percent of the population are Asians in Florida and 5.4 percent in the U.S. Almost one-quarter of Florida's population is identified as Hispanics, while only 17.6 percent in the U.S.

A large proportion of the county's population is of working age. Around 23.6 percent of the population in Alachua County are under age 20, around 63.5 percent are between 20 and 64 years, and the remaining 12.8 percent are age 65 and older. Although the median⁵ age of Florida's population is increasing, with a median age of 41.8, Alachua is among the counties aging less rapidly, with a median age of 31.1;⁶ however, within the county, the median ages vary by race and ethnicity. The median age for non-Hispanic Whites is 35, for Blacks is 28.2, for Asians 25.9 and Hispanics 25.1.



Clock Tower, Gainesville, Florida

⁵ Median is the point at which 50 percent are below and 50 percent are above.

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year Estimates

SECTION III: RACIAL INEQUITY IN ALACHUA COUNTY

We collected data to compare the performance of Alachua County minority groups to that of the non-Hispanic White population on a total of 50 different indicators that capture several aspects related to human well-being, such as economic well-being, education, family structure, child welfare, involvement with the justice system, health, and housing. These measures provide insight into the status of local minorities as contrasted with the non-Hispanic White population in the county.⁷

In general, this data shows African-Americans do not fare as well as the non-Hispanic White population in Alachua County, particularly in terms of economic well-being, their interaction with the justice system, education, and access to healthcare. The same is true for the Hispanic population for the economic well-being and education measures. In contrast, Asians outperform the non-Hispanic White population in a number of measures, particularly in education performance and attainment.⁸ Additionally, compared to the state and the nation as a whole, African-Americans in the county fare worse. Specifically, greater disparities were found in measures related to economic well-being, education performance and attainment, and involvement with the justice system.

Economic well-being is a concern for all people. For almost all households in the economy, the sale of their labor services provides their major source of income. As a result, losing or not being able to find a job can severely harm a family's economic well-being. Some races are more likely than others to experience this difficulty. The unemployment rate for Blacks in Alachua County is 14.7 percent, with 7.8 percent for Hispanics and 8.5 percent for Asians. By contrast, the unemployment rate for non-Hispanic Whites is 5.8 percent. Calculated as a disparity ratio, this means that African Americans in the county are almost 2.5 times more likely to be unemployed than their non-Hispanic White peers. Similarly, Asians and Hispanics are approximately 1.5 times more likely to be unemployed. Although these disparities exist within Alachua County, Blacks and Hispanics in Alachua County have lower unemployment rates than these minorities in the state of Florida overall.

The differences in employment opportunities within the county for Blacks and Hispanics contribute to the already important income disparities. Although the non-Hispanic White population in Alachua County has a higher median household income (\$51,740) than any other group, this income is below the

⁷The data collection period took place during the spring and summer of 2017.

⁸ According to the 2011-2015 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates, the percentage that have a bachelor's degree or higher is around 73.3 percent for Asians, 46.2

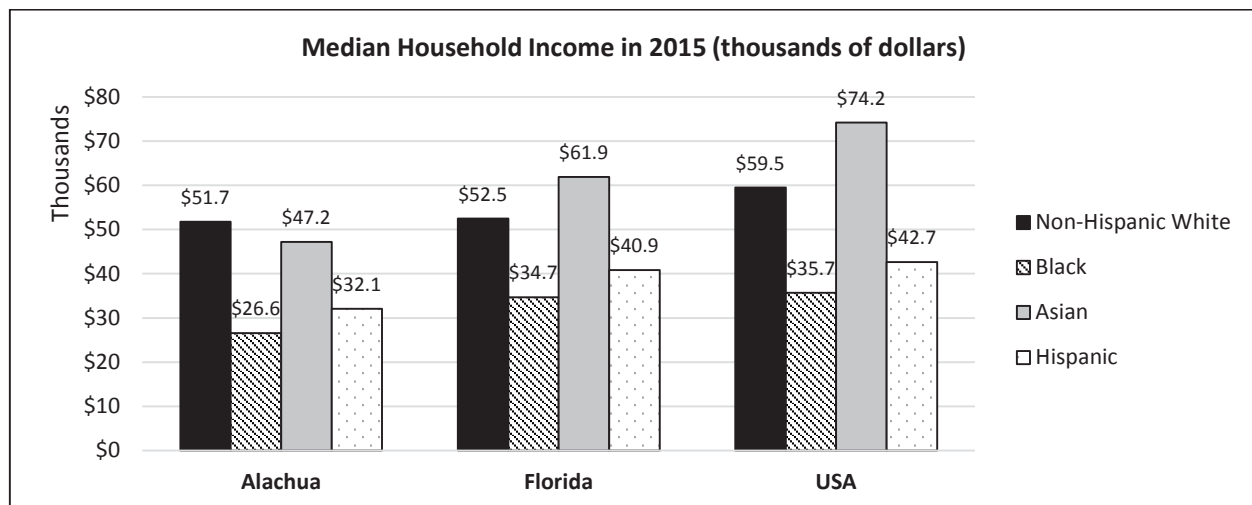
percent for non-Hispanic Whites, 39.7 percent for Hispanics, and 16.3 percent for African Americans.

state and national levels. More than half of the non-Hispanic White households in the county make more than \$50,000 annually. Asians have a median household income of \$47,236; however, their income is much lower than their state and nationwide peers. Important income disparities appeared when looking at the incomes of Blacks and Hispanics.

The median household income for Blacks is \$26,561, which is equivalent to 51 percent of the non-Hispanic White income. Additionally, only 25.7 percent of Black households have an income greater than \$50,000. Similarly, for Hispanics the median household income is \$32,105, around 62 percent of that of the non-Hispanic Whites, and only 34.3 percent of the Hispanic households have income above \$50,000.

Compared to the median household income for Blacks and Hispanics at the state and national level, the minorities in Alachua County are also making less. For example, the median household income for Blacks in Florida is \$34,664 and in the U.S. is \$35,695, and more than one-third of the Black households in Florida and in U.S. have income greater than \$50,000, compared to the one-quarter in Alachua County. A similar pattern is found for the Hispanic population in the county.

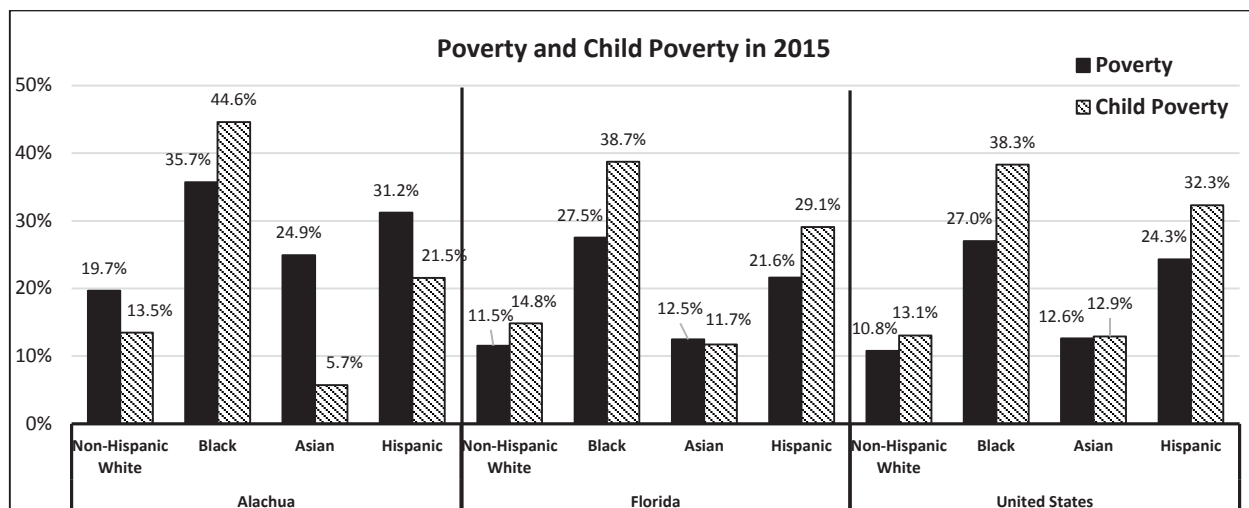
These income disparities are accompanied by higher poverty rates⁹ for Blacks and Hispanics. More concretely, 35.7 percent of African Americans and 31.2 percent of Hispanics in the county live below the poverty line. By contrast, the non-Hispanic



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates.

⁹ Anyone living in a household with an income below their relative poverty threshold (poverty line) is considered to be in poverty. The poverty thresholds are income dollar amounts that vary according to the size of the house and the ages of its members accounting for the minimum level of resources that are adequate to meet basic needs. In 2015, some of the thresholds were: \$12,331 for a single individual under age

65; \$14,326 for a household of two with a householder 65 years or older with no children, and \$24,036 for a family of four with two children under age 18. The poverty thresholds are updated annually, available here: <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/historical-poverty-thresholds.html>



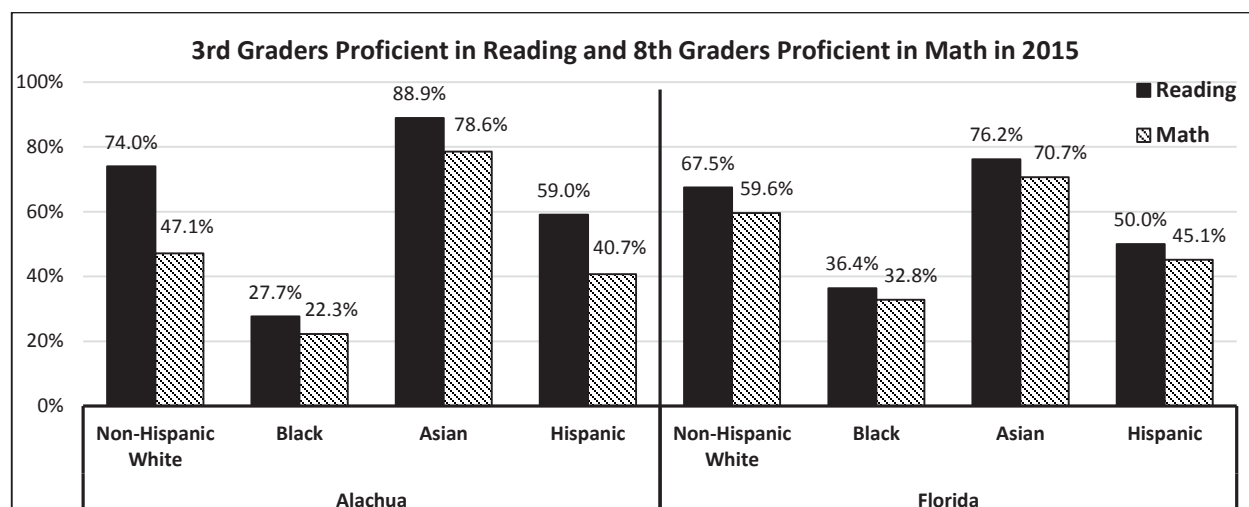
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates.

White poverty rate is 19.7 percent, and for Asians is 24.9 percent. Looking into the child poverty rate, the differences are even starker for African Americans. The percent of Black children in poverty is 44.6 percent. Calculated as a disparity ratio, Black children are 3.3 times more likely to be in poverty than non-Hispanic White children.

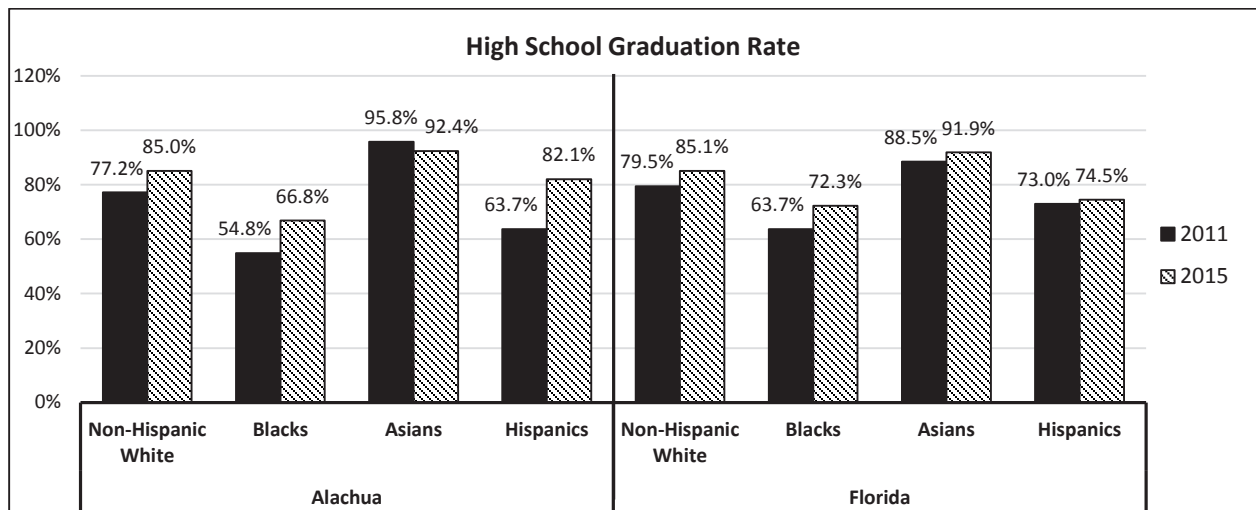
Income disparities are closely related to school performance and attainment. Lower income not only affects the nutrition of children, but also the ability of parents to support after-school and summer activities. Students who do not partake in enrichment

activities during the summer can lose months of progress that must be made up when school starts again. These issues can lead to important disparities in education performance. For example, the percentage of Black third graders proficient in reading in Alachua County is 27.7 percent and for Hispanics is 59 percent, while for non-Hispanic Whites and Asians these levels are 74 and 88.9 percent respectively. A similar pattern is observed for eighth graders proficient in math.

Disparities in education not only appeared in performance, but also in



Source: Florida Department of Education.

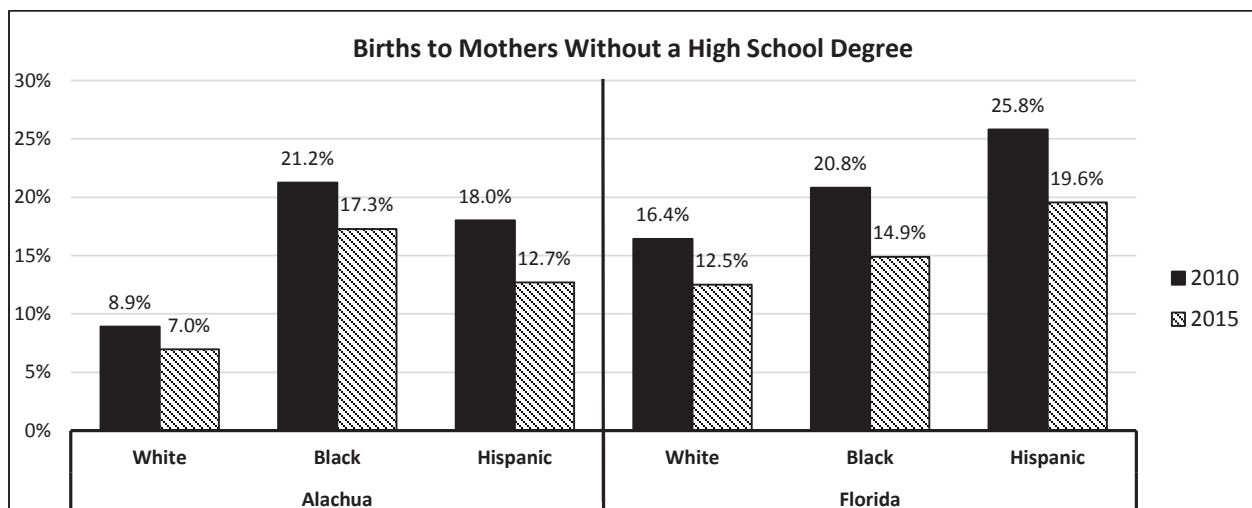


Source: Florida Department of Education.

achievement. For example, 85 percent of the non-Hispanic White students graduated from high school, while only 66.8 percent of the Black students graduated in Alachua County.¹⁰ The high school graduation rate for Hispanics is 82 percent and 92.4 percent for Asians. Compared to the Florida graduation rates, only African American students have a lower graduation rate in Alachua County. More than half of those who drop out of high school are Black.

gaps. Some parents may not be able to help their child because they are working and do not have time to help with the homework. Additionally, parents who did not complete their own schooling may feel intimidated about trying to help their own child with academic subjects. Regarding the latter, the Black and Hispanic populations are at greater disadvantage in Alachua County. For example, the percentage of births to Black mothers without a high school degree is 17.3 percent and for Hispanics is 12.7 percent, while for White mothers is 7 percent. The percent of

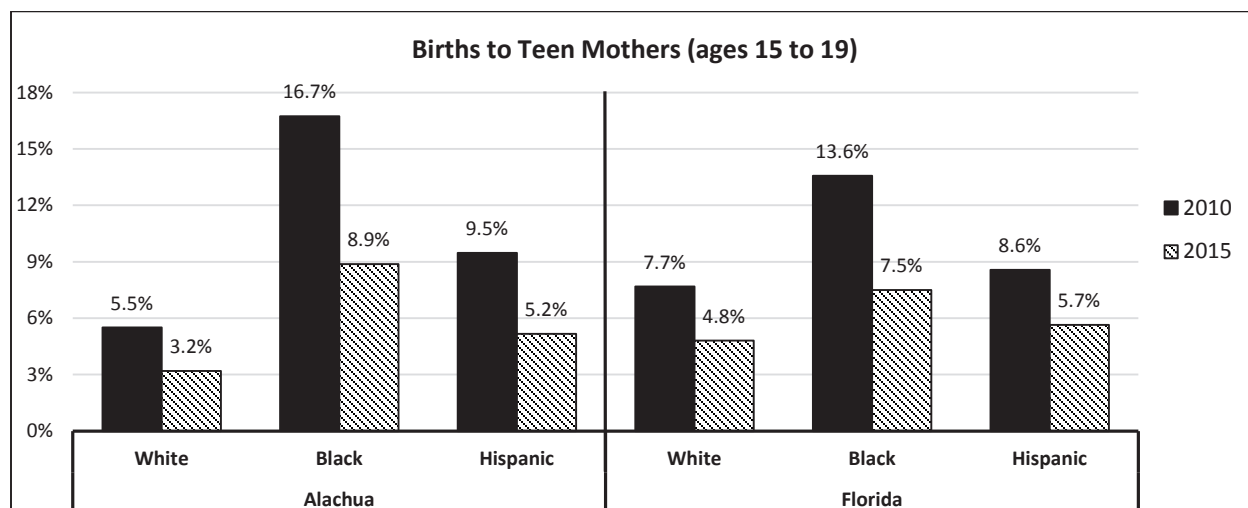
Other factors affect these educational



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics.

¹⁰The graduation rate includes standard diplomas but excludes GEDs, both regular and adult, and special diplomas. More information on the calculation of this rate is available at

<http://www.fldoe.org/core/fileparse.php/7584/urlt/GradRates1516.pdf>.



Source: Florida Department of Health, FL Health Charts.

births to teen Black mothers (aged 15 to 19) is 8.9 percent, 2.8 times more than births to White teen mothers, which is 3.2 percent. Teen mothers are further disadvantaged because the obligations of parenting may keep them from advancing their own education.

Another important issue is school suspension. If a student is suspended and must stay at home without any supervision they are more likely to create problems that get reported to the police. In the 2014-2015 school year, around 13.1 percent of Black students and around 3.4 percent of Hispanic students were suspended in the county. While only a small percentage of students are suspended in the county, Blacks and Hispanic students tend to get suspended from school more often than White or Asian students. For example, Blacks are 5.2 times more likely to

be suspended than Whites, and Hispanics 1.3 times more likely.

The economic and educational disparities contribute to a pipeline of accumulating factors that result in even more stark differences in the measures considering the involvement in the justice system. Minorities, in particular Blacks, are more likely to be involved with the criminal justice system. The arrest rate for Whites is 3.1 percent and for Asians 0.5 percent, while for Blacks the arrest rate is 12 percent.¹¹ African-Americans are 3.9 times more likely to be arrested in Alachua County than Whites. There is also a disproportional number of African-American men incarcerated across the state and the country. 2.4 percent of the total Black population in Alachua County are incarcerated, and they represent around 70.8

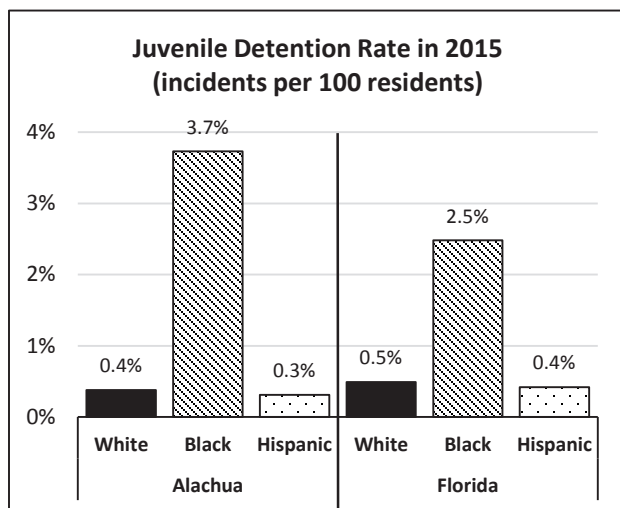
¹¹ The arrest rate is the number of arrests in each racial/ethnic group divided by the corresponding population. It considers one arrest for each separate instance in which a law enforcement officer takes a youth into custody based on probable cause and charges the youth with a law violation. Because a person may be arrested multiple times during a

year, the figures do not reflect the number of individuals who have been arrested; rather, it shows the number of times that persons are arrested. Further clarifications of the definitions are available at <http://www.djj.state.fl.us/research/reports/reports-and-data/interactive-data-reports/disproportionate-minority-contact-reports/dmc-profile-fy-14-15>.

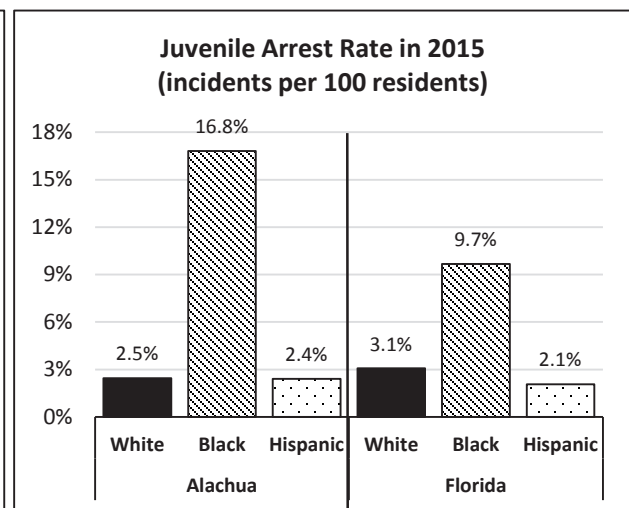
percent of the total inmate population in the county. Calculated as a disparity ratio, Blacks are 8.8 times more likely to be an inmate than non-Hispanic Whites.

Wider disparities appear when considering the youth population, those aged 10 to 17. The juvenile detention rate for Whites in the county is around 0.4 percent, while for Blacks is 3.7 percent. In other words, Black teens are 9.9 times more likely to be in a juvenile detention center. The juvenile arrest rate for Whites is 2.5 percent, for Asians is 2.4 percent, and for Blacks is 16.8 percent. That is, Black teens are 6.9 times more likely to get arrested. Although data were not available for 2015, the data from 2008 and 2010 showed

disparities related to healthcare and health status. Racial disparities start with insurance coverage, the primary vehicle providing access to healthcare. The percentage of uninsured non-Hispanic Whites is 11.5 percent and for Asians is 11.6 percent, while for Blacks the percent uninsured is 17.5 percent and for Hispanics is 18.6 percent. Calculated as a disparity ratio, Blacks in Alachua County are 1.5 times more likely to be uninsured, and Hispanics 1.6 times. Compared to the state level, the African-American and Hispanic populations fare better in the county. The percent of African Americans uninsured in Florida is 21.7, while for Hispanics, this rate is 28 percent. Insurance status and a variety of



Source: Florida Department of Juvenile Justice.



that Blacks were also disproportionately more likely to be transferred to adult court.

While not as considerable as in the previous measures, there are also important

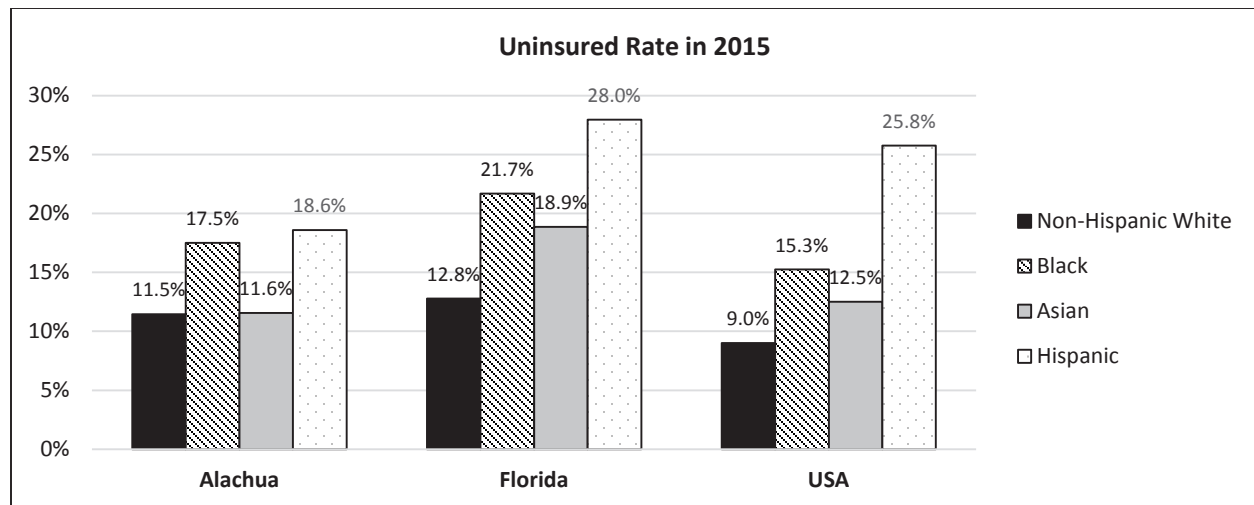
other factors can influence a person's health status. Cancer is the leading cause of death in Alachua County, followed by heart disease and unintentional injury. Stroke and chronic lower respiratory disease¹² complete the top

¹² Chronic lower respiratory disease comprises three major diseases: chronic bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma.

five causes of death.¹³ Although in a different order, these same diseases are the top five leading causes of death in Florida. Alzheimer's disease comes in sixth place in Florida, while diabetes comes in sixth in Alachua County.

The heart disease death rate for Blacks and Hispanics has been consistently lower than the rate for Whites over time. The heart

disease death rate per 100,000 is 144.9 among Whites, 115.2 among Blacks, and 42.8 among Hispanics. Heart disease is an old person's disease and White people get to an older age more frequently than Black people. In fact, around 14.8 percent of the White population in Alachua County are 65 years old or older, while only 8.4 percent of the Black population is in that age group.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates.



Hippodrome State Theatre, Gainesville, Florida

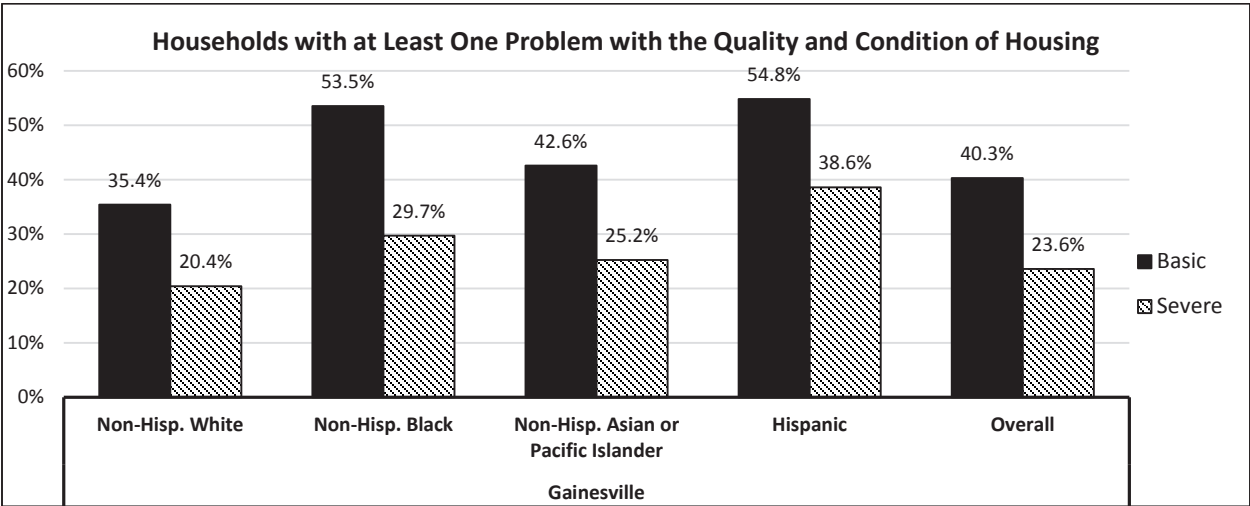
¹³ Department of Health State of Florida. Leading Causes for Death for 2015. URL: www.flhealthcharts.com/ChartsReports/rdPage.aspx?rdReport=ChartsProfiles.LeadngCausesOfDeathProfile

SECTION IV: INSIGHTS FROM THE HOUSING, TRANSPORTATION, AND NEIGHBORHOOD SUPPLEMENT

As part of this project, the University of Florida Program for Resource Efficient Communities (PREC) developed a supplemental module on housing, transportation, and neighborhood to increase our understanding of racial inequity in Alachua County. The study joins and analyzes data from several local, state, and federal sources, including the Alachua County Property Appraiser (ACPA) and three utilities in the county—Gainesville Regional Utilities (GRU), Clay Electric, and City of Newberry.¹⁴ This section summarizes the main findings from the PREC supplement.

First, over 40 percent of all households within the Gainesville Core Based Statistical

Area (CBSA)¹⁵ have at least one problem with the quality and condition of their housing, such as high monthly cost burden, overcrowding, or deficiencies in the spaces and systems used to prepare, consume, and dispose of food and water. Hispanic households experience the most housing problems, followed closely by Black households. By contrast, White households experience the least housing problems. For example, considering deficiencies in housing quality, 20 percent of Black households have no mechanical air conditioning (cooling) systems of any kind (e.g., neither central ducted, nor window units), a rate which is 72 percent higher than the community average. Furthermore, while Black households



Source: University of Florida Program for Resource Efficient Communities (PREC).

¹⁴ Appendix B contains a map of the electricity territory of the three utilities.

¹⁵ A Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA) is a geographic area defined by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) that

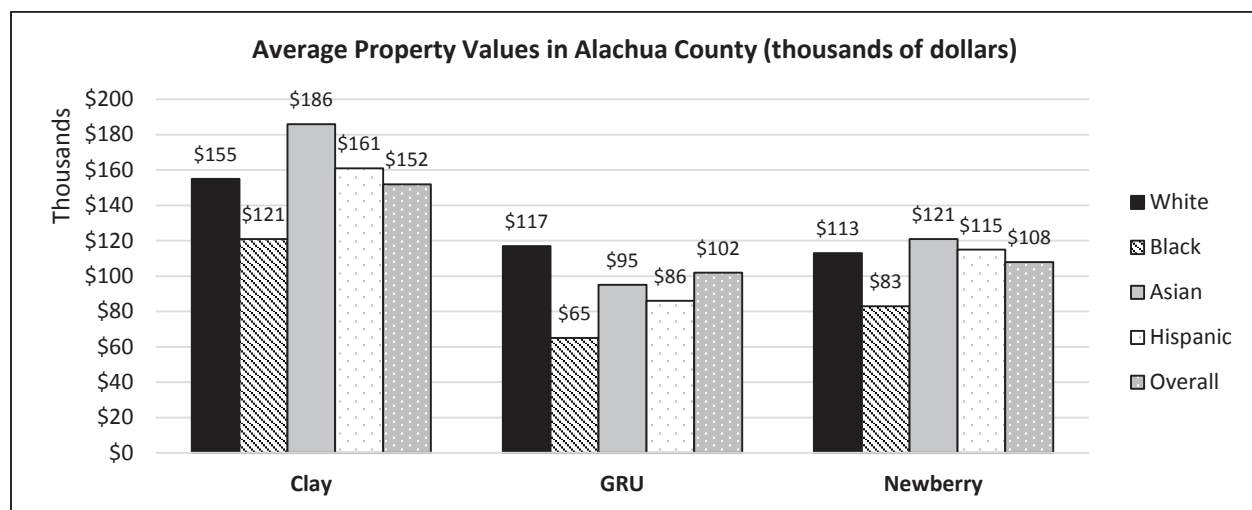
consists of one or more counties (or equivalents) anchored by an urban center of at least 10,000 people plus adjacent counties that are socioeconomically tied to the urban center by commuting. The OMB defines the Gainesville CBSA as comprising Alachua and Gilchrist Counties.

experience slightly lower rates of severe housing problems¹⁶ than the state, Whites and all other minority groups have rates of severe housing problems higher than their equivalent state and national counterparts.

Second, as suggested from evaluating the ACPA data showing building size and appraised property value, the neighborhood blocks with higher percentages of Black residents are appraised at lower values than blocks with higher percentages of White residents, even when comparing for equivalently sized properties. For the three utilities providing data, residential properties within the Clay Electric service territory have the highest property values, with appraisals around \$152,000, about 40 percent more than the three utilities' combined service areas. White households served by all three utilities

occupy properties valued higher than the community average. Asian households in Clay and Newberry service territories also reside at properties valued higher than the community average. In contrast, Black households reside at properties valued significantly lower than the community average. The greatest property value disparity occurred within the GRU service territory where Black household property values average around \$65,000, which is only a little more than half of the average property value of White households at \$117,000.

Third, in terms of energy consumption (ekWh),¹⁷ Asian and White households use the greatest amount of total energy per person, about 3.6 percent and 4.1 percent more than the community average respectively. Black households use the least amount of



Source: University of Florida Program for Resource Efficient Communities (PREC).

¹⁶ The basic and severe housing problems are indicators that measure four potential housing unit problems: (1) incomplete kitchen facilities; (2) incomplete plumbing facilities; (3) occupant overcrowding; and/or (4) housing costs (including utilities) exceeding 30-50 percent (basic), or greater than 50 percent (severe), of monthly income. For more information, visit <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/>

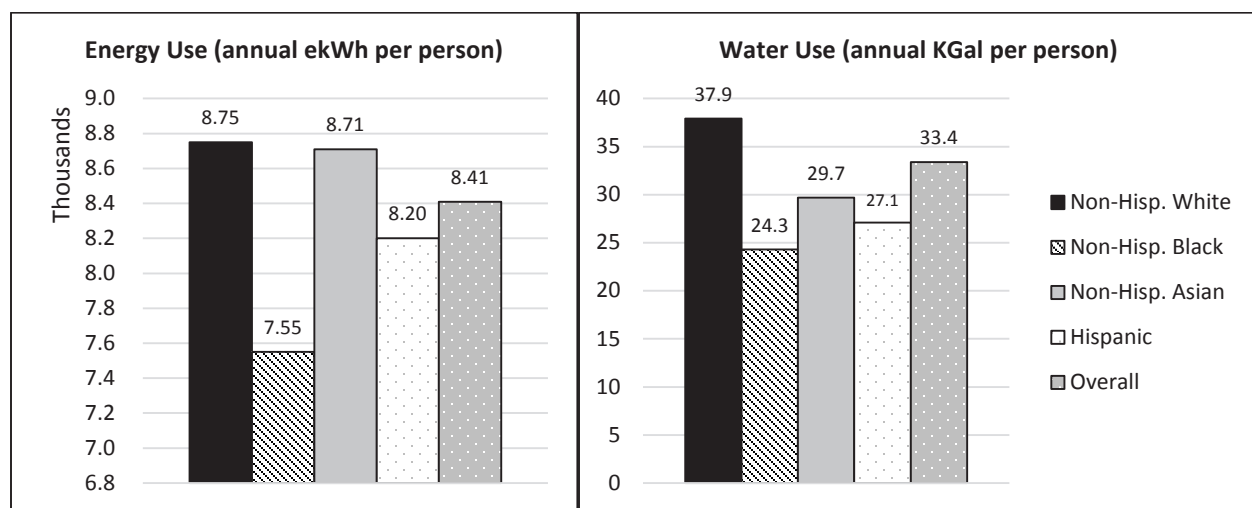
datasets/cp/CHAS/bg_chas.html or the Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse <http://flhousingdata.shimberg.ufl.edu/a/chas?action=indicators&nid=1>.

¹⁷ Electricity and natural gas consumption were combined and expressed in equivalent kilowatt hours (ekWh), a standard unit of energy consumption used when combining or comparing across multiple energy sources.

home energy of all demographic groups, about 10.2 percent less than the community average, while Hispanic households use 2.6 percent less. Domestic potable water consumption, measured in thousand gallons (KGal) per person annually, varies greatly between the demographic groups. White households exceed the community average by 13.3 percent. Conversely, Black, Hispanic, and Asian households use 27.3 percent, 18.9 percent, and 11.0 percent less water than the community average respectively.

Looking at energy use by home size, as ekWh per square foot,¹⁸ differences are seen

in consumption by race. Asian households consume the least in the county, while Black households consume more per square foot of housing unit floor area than all other households. White and Hispanic households consume around the same across the county when adjusting for home size. One primary factor accounting for the higher energy use per square foot among Black households is that they have the smallest average house sizes for all demographic groups, across all three utility service territories. While smaller houses share similar core energy consuming systems and major appliances with larger houses, the added square feet in



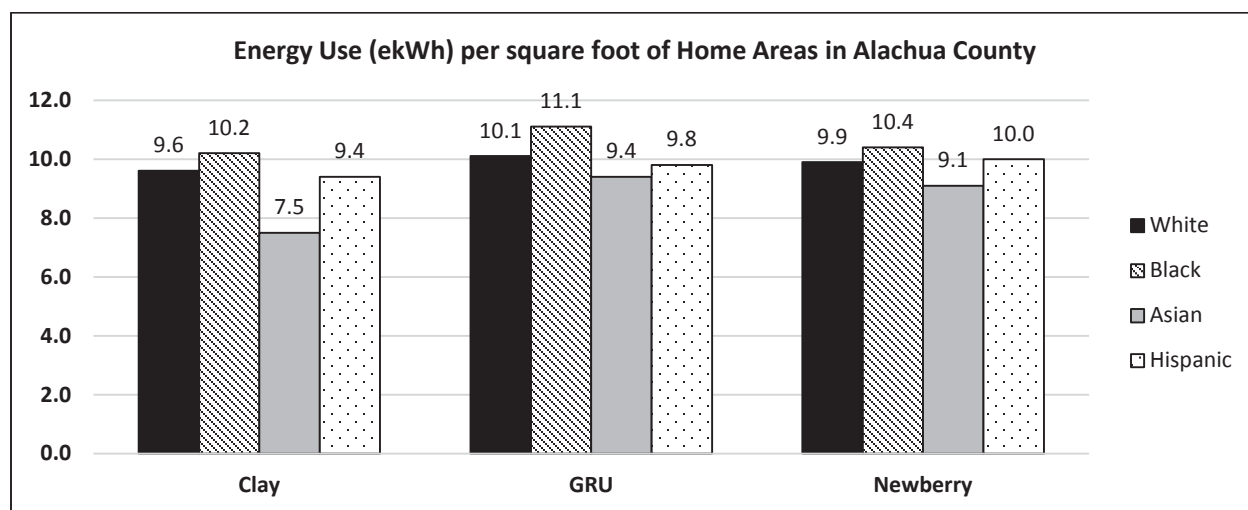
Source: University of Florida Program for Resource Efficient Communities (PREC).

¹⁸ Equivalent kilo-watt hours (ekWh) is a standard unit of energy consumption used to compare energy consumption across energy sources.

larger houses (e.g., extra or larger bedrooms, bathrooms, and living rooms) typically demand less energy (ekWh) per square foot than those areas common to houses of all sizes.¹⁹

Fourth, following the variation in consumption, a striking difference is seen in the household energy cost burden,²⁰ when comparing the neighborhood blocks that contained the highest percentages of each racial group. When accounting for the percent of per capita income dedicated to residential energy (including electricity and natural gas) and total utility bills, the greatest disparities are seen between Black and White

households. Black households spend the highest share of their income on energy and utility costs, respectively 39.6 percent and 34.8 percent more than the community average, whereas White households pay around 10.3 percentage less for energy and 5.9 percentage less for utilities as a share of household per capita income versus the community average.²¹ Because each utility provider uses a consistent rate structure for all households throughout their respective service territories, other factors must account for these differences. The likely primary factor in their higher energy burden is that Black households have the lowest average per capita incomes. Secondary factors may include differences in



Source: University of Florida Program for Resource Efficient Communities (PREC).

¹⁹This relationship of lower total utility energy bills, yet higher per square foot consumption, echoes other national findings (Drehobl and Ross, 2016). Drehobl, A., and Ross, L. (2016). *Lifting the High Energy Burden in America's Largest Cities: How Energy Efficiency Can Improve Low-Income and Underserved Communities* (Text) (p. 55). American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy. Retrieved from <http://aceee.org/research-report/u1602>

²⁰Energy burden is a term used to describe disproportionately higher energy costs for housing and transportation as compared to gross income, and as compared to other

necessary costs of living.

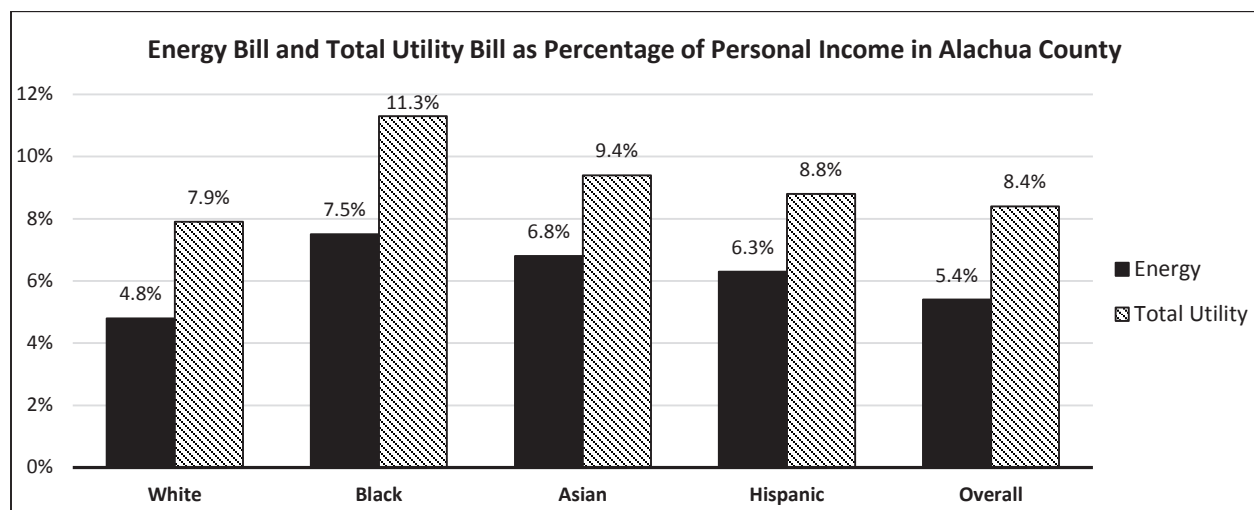
²¹Note that all utility costs for GRU households were calculated as if they were located inside the Gainesville City limits and do not include surcharges paid by other Alachua County residents. This was done to avoid obscuring differences between racial/ethnic groups with differences in City/County rate structure, but the true costs paid by GRU residents within unincorporated Alachua County are higher than those reported, due to the (approximately 25% surcharges.

the quality, vintage (year built), and energy performance of their housing stock, major appliances, and space conditioning systems.

Furthermore, considering the overall cost of housing²² for a median-income, regional-typical family, Asian households, followed by White households share the highest percentages of family income dedicated to housing at the local, state, and national level. Black households have the lowest proportion of family income dedicated to housing. As suggested in the energy and utility cost burden findings, these differences in total housing cost burdens may reflect differences in house size, quality, vintage, location, and related building or

neighborhood characteristics. With the exception of Black households whose state average is higher than the local average, the four major demographic groups within the Gainesville CBSA region all have rates of severe housing cost burden higher than their equivalent state and national peers.

Fifth, considering lifestyles and neighborhood opportunities, White households have the highest average per capita income and the lowest rate of racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty (R/ECAPs).²³ Black households have the lowest average per capita income and the highest exposure to poverty, 28 percent more than the community average. Additionally, a severe



Source: University of Florida Program for Resource Efficient Communities (PREC).

²²“For owners, monthly housing costs include mortgage, taxes, insurance, association fees, and utilities. For renters, costs include rent and utilities.” Excerpted from the US HUD and US DOT Location Affordability Index (LAI) Data and Methodology Version 1 (November 2013) page 19, http://www.locationaffordability.info/About_TechDoc.aspx.

²³R/ECAPs is a Census tract-based indicator developed by the

US HUD, which joins a poverty test with a racial/ethnic concentration threshold. A Census tract is an area roughly equivalent to a neighborhood, encompassing a population between 2,500 to 8,000 people. See the US HUD AFFH Data Documentation for more information: <https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/4848/affh-data-documentation/>.

disproportionality exists in the demographic mix of subsidized housing, where Black residents make up between 72 and 90 percent of the publicly supported housing population despite representing only 17 percent of the Gainesville CBSA population. In addition to concentrations of poverty, the City of Gainesville and the larger Gainesville CBSA face challenges in addressing segregation in housing across racial and ethnic communities as captured by the dissimilarity index.²⁴ While the Non-White/White and Black/White

community comparisons showed notably declining segregation from 1990 through 2010 within the City of Gainesville and the larger Gainesville CBSA, the estimated 2016 dissimilarity indices suggest that at both the city and regional scales, the City of Gainesville and the Gainesville CBSA face the highest levels of geographic segregation documented in at least the last 26 years.

Considering educational opportunities, Asian and White households live in neighborhoods with the highest school

Racial and Ethnic Dissimilarity Index								
Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	Gainesville, FL (CDBG, HOME) Jurisdiction				Gainesville, FL (CBSA) Region			
	<i>1990 Trend</i>	<i>2000 Trend</i>	<i>2010 Trend</i>	<i>2016 Estimate</i>	<i>1990 Trend</i>	<i>2000 Trend</i>	<i>2010 Trend</i>	<i>2016 Estimate</i>
Non-White/White	34.64	31.01	29.82	34.04	29.45	30.82	31.11	35.68
Black/White	46.07	45.16	39.73	47.91	38.43	41.12	40.70	47.79
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	34.40	29.21	34.38	37.66	37.44	34.31	36.23	42.56
Hispanic/White	18.53	19.71	22.02	22.48	21.04	22.61	22.42	24.77

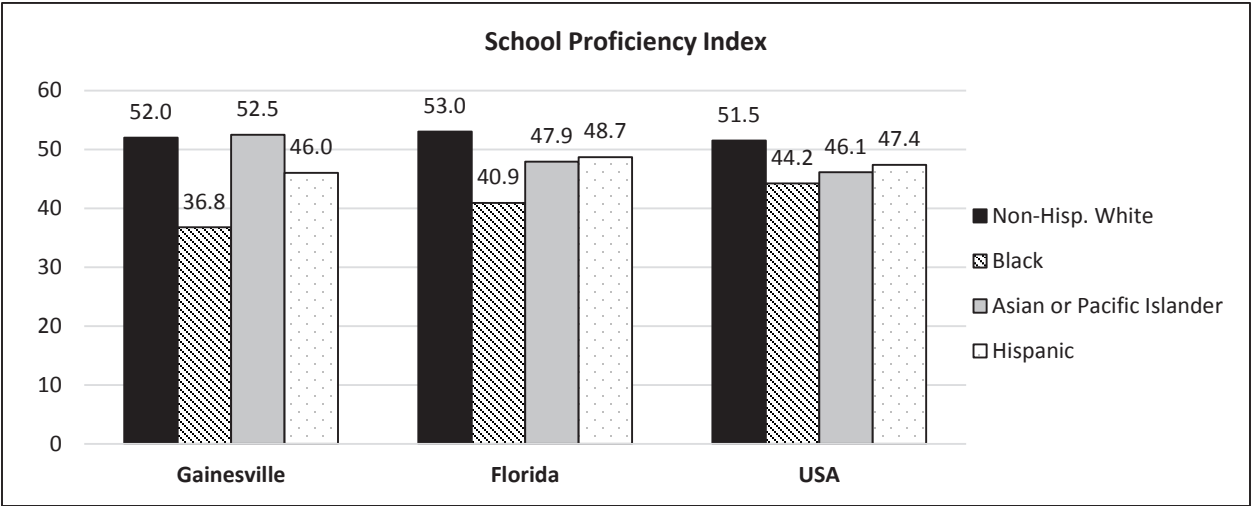
Source: University of Florida Program for Resource Efficient Communities (PREC).

²⁴The dissimilarity index represents the extent to which the distribution of any two groups (frequently racial or ethnic groups) differs across census tracts or block-groups. The values of the dissimilarity index range from 0 to 100, with a value of zero representing perfect integration between the racial groups in question, and a value of 100 representing

perfect segregation between the racial groups. See the US HUD AFFH Data Documentation for more information: <https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/4848/affh-data-documentation/>.

proficiency scores within the Gainesville CBSA.²⁵ Conversely, Black households live in neighborhoods with the lowest school proficiency scores. In other words, Alachua County’s Black residents are the poorest, the most concentrated by race and poverty, and live near the poorest performing schools, while White residents experience the opposite situation.

day than White households who occupy a disproportionately larger share of the more suburban and rural neighborhoods and have a 58 percent longer median commute distance to work. One potential interpretation of this seeming contradiction between distance to work and VMT may be that Black households have worse geographic proximity to non-work destinations of interest (e.g., supermarkets,



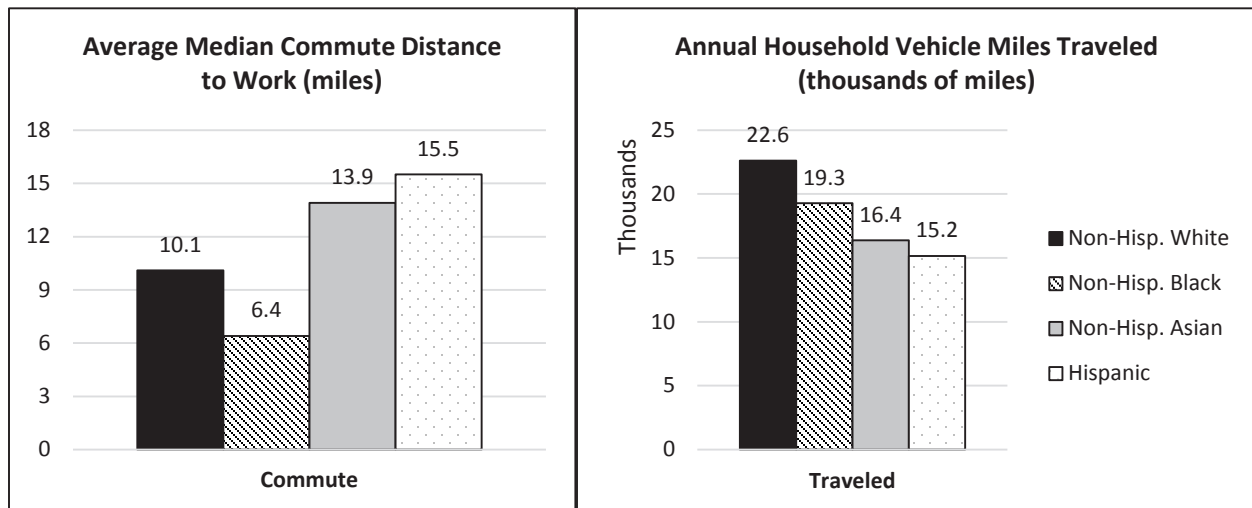
Source: University of Florida Program for Resource Efficient Communities (PREC).

In terms of transportation, local Black residents often live in more urbanized neighborhoods and have the shortest median commute distance to work. Paradoxically, they also have the second highest estimated annual household automobile vehicle miles traveled (VMT), a rate only 9 miles less per

places of worship, retail stores, restaurants, parks, and other public spaces), and thus may have disproportionately higher non-work related VMT. This supposition fits within the milieu of urban food deserts and related inequalities, but requires deeper investigation.

²⁵ The school proficiency index uses school-level data on the performance of fourth grade students on state exams. See the US HUD AFFH Data Documentation for more information:

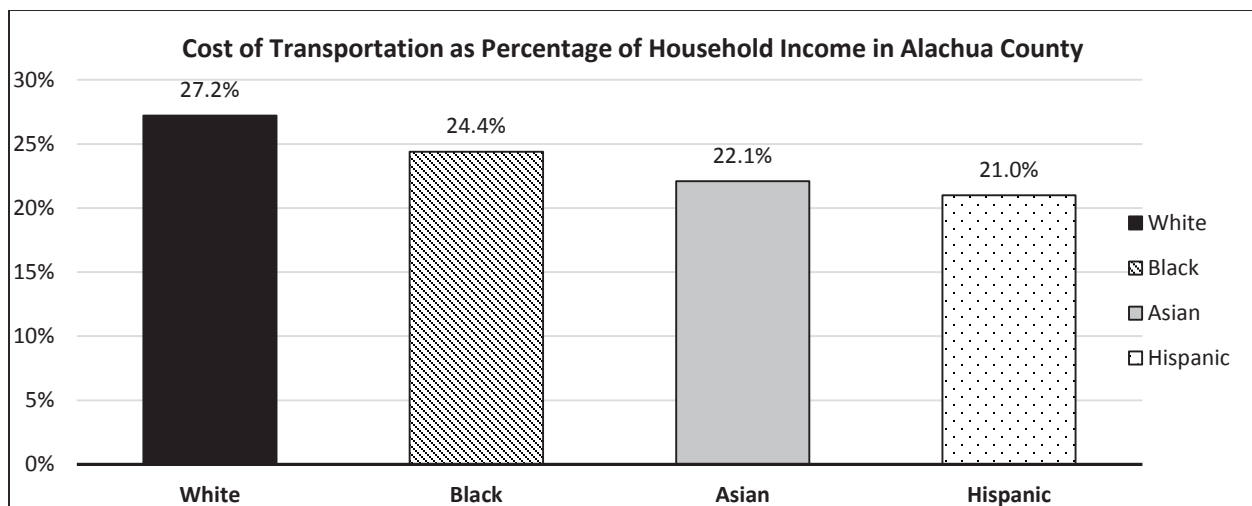
<https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/4848/affh-data-documentation/>



Source: University of Florida Program for Resource Efficient Communities (PREC).

Finally, in terms of transportation costs, White households have the highest estimated costs as a percentage of household income, possibly due to related patterns, such as the White households living in the lowest density neighborhoods, having the lowest degree of walkability based on urban infrastructure, and having the lowest estimated annual household public transit trips taken. In contrast, Asian households have the lowest

costs for transportation as a percentage of household income, live in the densest neighborhoods, have the highest degree of walkability based on urban infrastructure, and have the highest likelihood of public transit utilization.



Source: University of Florida Program for Resource Efficient Communities (PREC).

SECTION V: FACTORS AND FORCES BEHIND RACIAL DISPARITIES IN ALACHUA COUNTY

Racial inequality is a problem in Alachua County as well as in the country as a whole; however, beyond the general conditions that create racial disparities in the United States, Alachua County has a number of specific issues that foster these disparities.

A series of personal interviews with experts who have direct insight into racial disparities in Alachua County were conducted to understand the forces and factors behind the disparities in the county. This section relies solely on these experts' opinions and summarizes them. From these interviews, six important interconnected issues emerged. First, the geography of the county prohibits the development in areas that are traditionally occupied by minorities, which creates isolated and under-resourced areas. Second, the reduced provision of services affects minorities more. Third, there are important issues related to the education system. Fourth, for many generations, minority populations have been unable to accumulate wealth. Fifth, in addition to an important mismatch existing in the labor market, college students are crowding out the job opportunities that would otherwise exist for the local minorities. Finally, there are important issues arising from the interaction of minorities with the justice system.

First, the east side of Gainesville, as it is separated by Main Street, is home to a large

percent of minorities. Additionally, some areas of the southwest side of Gainesville and along Tower Road are predominately populated by minorities. In these areas, low education minorities are purchasing homes for lower prices. In contrast, places like Haile Plantation are predominately occupied by educated Whites such as faculty and professionals who have a significantly higher income. This higher income allows them to purchase properties of greater value, which in turn creates a higher tax base for that area. This generates important disparities between regions in Gainesville.

The ability of an area to attract development is critical to bringing in necessary jobs, schools and other services. However, economic development is generally focused on the West side of Gainesville, where minorities are not present because there is very little on the East side to attract developers who are looking for customers with disposable incomes. Moreover, the geography of the East side presents particular difficulties that are absent in the west side. The east side is lower and tends to have more sensitive wetlands, making development difficult in general. In some cases, federal laws that protect these sensitive areas push developers away from the east side into areas that are around the University and primarily on the West side of town, both of which are predominately occupied by Whites.

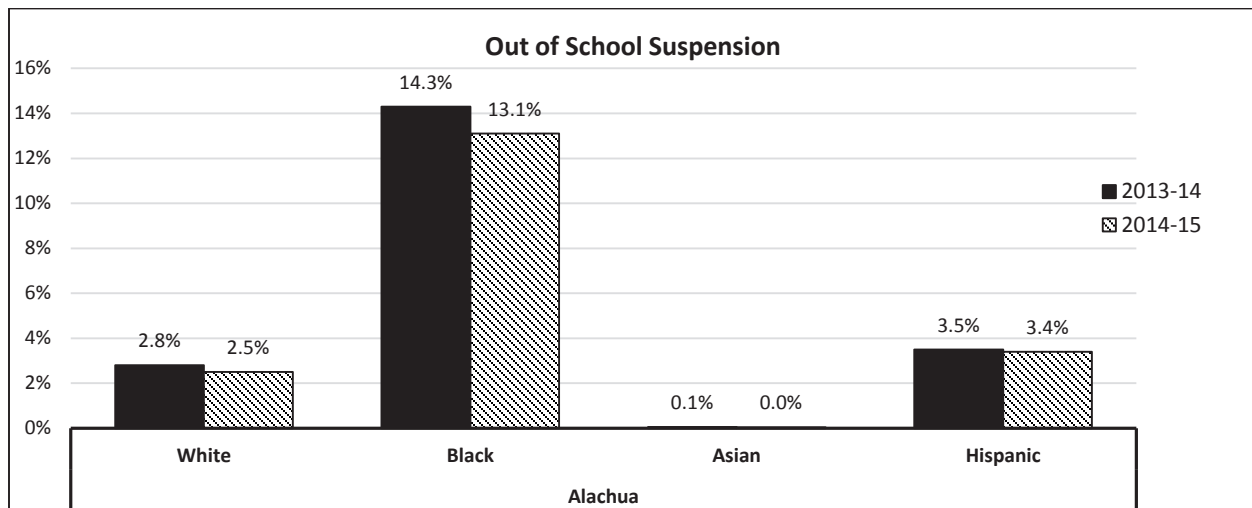
A second issue is that these pockets of minorities are generally under-resourced in a number of ways. Due to low state and federal funding, for example, teacher pay throughout the county is low, there is low investment in pre-kindergarten programs, and available resources are limited for supplemental programs such as mental health services. This low level of overall funding often affects minority/disadvantaged students disproportionately because they typically have a greater need for such programs.

Additionally, the county budget is restricted. It's not possible to provide adequate social services because the funding to support them is not available. Because Florida is a low-tax state, counties must fund social services themselves. With a large portion of Alachua County off the tax rolls because of the University of Florida and other public institutions, decreased taxes result in decreases services.

Third, in addition to the low investment in education, there are two other factors related to the education system in Alachua County. First, schools pull their student base from the surrounding areas. In neighborhoods that are primarily inhabited by minorities, the

result is a student body that is almost entirely composed of minorities. Nationwide, busing students to different neighborhoods was an attempt to integrate different races and create an environment of acceptance between races. Alachua County created magnet schools in minority neighborhoods, thereby attracting higher performing students to these schools; however, when high-performing students are mixed into a group of average or below average minority students, minority's perceptions might be unintentionally reinforced as these minorities perform at lower levels than the students bused in. Minorities who see these high performers may then become discouraged if they mistakenly attribute these differences to race. A second issue is out-of-school suspensions. When a student is removed from school, they quickly fall behind in their classwork, and may also develop a resentment towards the school system. Both of these factors make the student more likely to be disruptive a second time. When they are suspended they are also more likely to be at home alone, which can create a difficult situation for the child. If a student is suspended and must stay at home without any supervision, they are much more likely to create problems that get reported to the police.²⁶

²⁶Alachua County Public Schools has implemented policies and programs that have reduced out-of-school suspensions among all students, most significantly among African-American students.

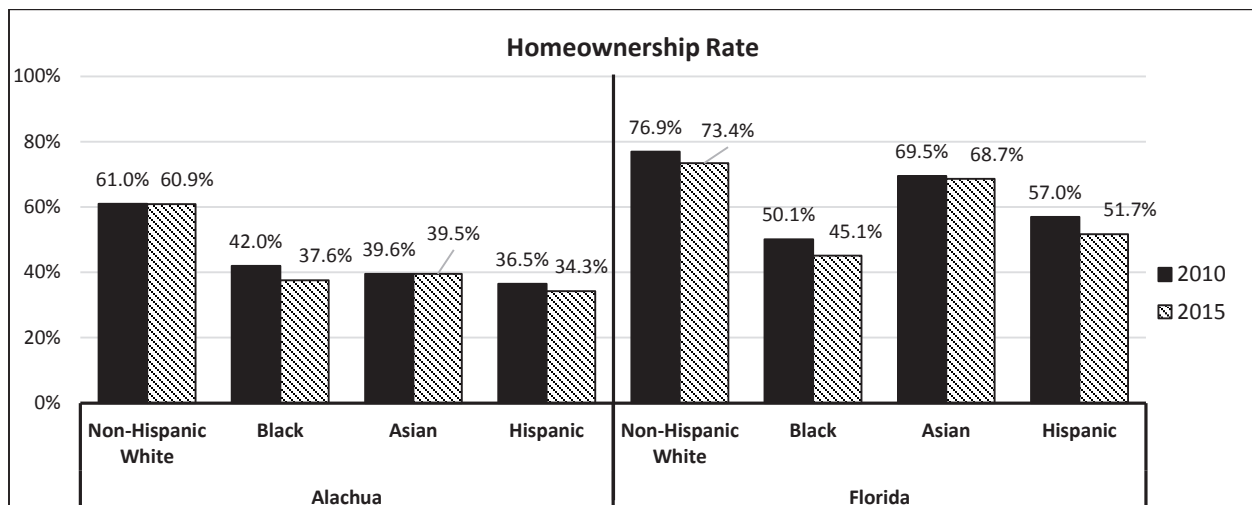


Source: Florida Department of Education.

Fourth, though minority populations have lived in this area for generations; they haven't been able to accumulate wealth to pass on to future generations. Wealth and income are very different issues. Wealth includes assets that a person can draw upon in a time of need. Owning a home or property of any sort allows a person to have collateral for a loan if an emergency were to happen. The homes on the east side of Gainesville, where a large portion of minorities live, are worth far less than those in other areas of the city. This reduces the resources available to minority families in a time of emergency.

As mentioned previously, the lack of wealth also drives development away from the area because businesses want customers who are able to afford their products and who can make purchases on a regular basis. This lack of wealth also reduces the tax base that can be used for schools and other basic needs.

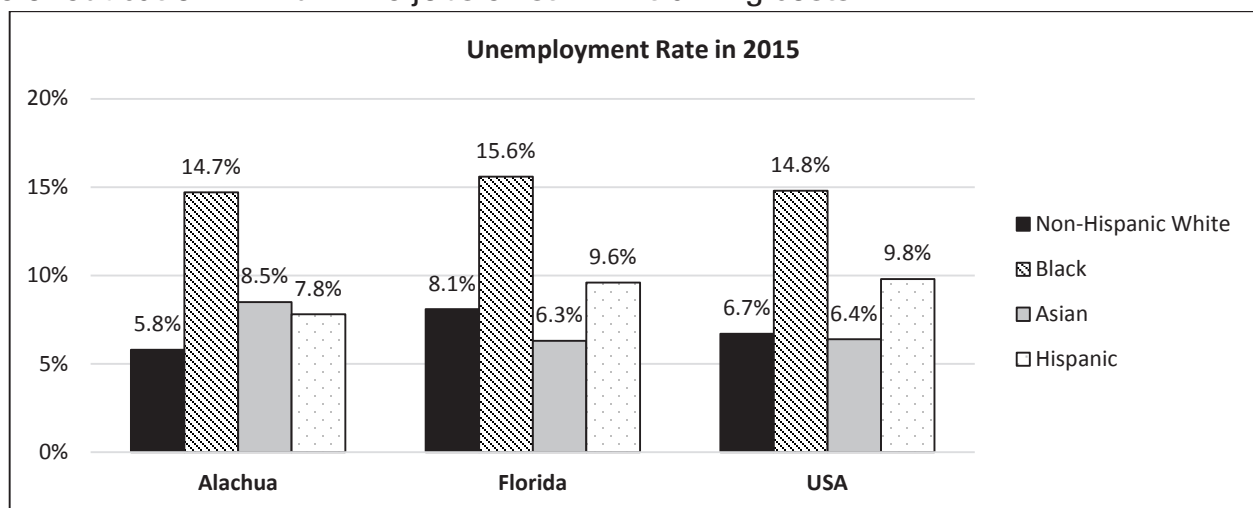
A fifth issue in Alachua County is related to the labor market. A mismatch exists between the skills acquired and the skills needed. On the supply side, there is a disproportionately higher percentage of minorities with lower educational levels



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates.

and skills. This disproportionality is most pronounced among African Americans.²⁷ On the demand side, approximately two-thirds of the jobs require postsecondary vocational training, an associate's or higher college degree.²⁸ Furthermore, the highest paying occupations represent one-third of the jobs in the county and are in occupations such as legal; health diagnosing and treating practitioners and other healthcare technical; management, business, and financial; and computer, engineering, and science and most of these jobs require a fairly high degree of education.²⁹ And while jobs exist

for both higher and lower skill workers, the labor market shows a higher unemployment rate for lower skill workers in the county.³⁰ One possible contributing factor to this disparity is that some of the lower skill jobs in the area could employ residents without a higher level of education, but they are sometimes filled with college students who have some advantages over lower skill minority applicants in the eyes of employers. College students can be highly flexible with their schedule and usually have an advanced knowledge of technology that may reduce training costs.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates.

²⁷ According to the 2011-2015 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates, around 46.2 percent of non-Hispanic Whites have a bachelor's degree or higher and only 5.2 percent have less than high school diploma in Alachua County. In contrast, 16.3 percent of African Americans have a bachelor's degree and 15.4 percent have less than a high school diploma. Around 39.7 percent of Hispanics have a bachelor's degree or higher and only 9.5 percent have less than a high school diploma.

²⁸ According to the estimates of employment by occupation in 2015 from the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity, around 30.1 percent of jobs require a minimum educational level of postsecondary vocational training to enter the occupation, 37.3 percent require at least an associate's degree, and 30.2 percent require a high school diploma or less.

²⁹ Occupational categories are according to the U.S. Standard Occupational Classification System. According to the 2011-2015 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates,

the estimated median earnings in the past 12 months (in 2015 dollars) for legal occupations was \$62,778, for health diagnosing and treating practitioners and other healthcare technical occupations was \$63,222, for management, business, and financial occupations was \$49,841, and for computer, engineering, and science occupations was \$46,363. These occupations account for 30.9 percent of the total employment in the county. Required educational level data on jobs and occupations are from Florida Department of Economic Opportunity.

³⁰ According to the 2011-2015 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates, around 16.9 percent of those with less than a high school diploma were unemployed in Alachua County, while only 8 percent of those with a high school diploma, 7.5 percent of those with some college or an associate's degree, and 2.9 percent of those with a bachelor's degree or more were unemployed.

Finally, employment for anyone convicted of a crime is more difficult because having a criminal record is a strike against them for most employers. African-American men are disproportionately affected because there is a larger percentage of African-American men incarcerated around the country, including in Alachua County. Moreover, the county has a “war on drugs.” Although drug use is fairly equally split among races,³¹ African-Americans are more

likely to be caught with low levels of narcotics or other drugs. One reason is because they are more likely to use drugs in public spaces. Moreover, African-Americans are also more likely to be caught because police patrol minority neighborhoods more. Given the limited resources to control crime, law enforcement uses statistical tools to identify areas of high crime and patrol those areas more often. An area that is patrolled more often is more likely to result in more arrests.



Community Plaza, Gainesville, Florida

³¹ According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, in 2015, the use of illicit drugs among people aged 12 and over was 10.2 percent for Whites, 12.5 percent for

African American, 9.2 percent for Hispanic, and 4 percent for Asians, <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/abus/abus16.pdf#050>

SECTION VI: FROM THE VIEWS AND EXPERIENCES OF MINORITY GROUPS IN ALACHUA COUNTY

As part of our qualitative analysis, we conducted a focus group with African-Americans and a series of one-on-one in-person interviews with residents other than Blacks to understand the extent, causes, and potential solutions for racial disparities from their views and experiences. Both Blacks and the other resident minorities hold very similar views about their experience related to racial inequity, and the small discrepancies can be seen as complementary to each other.

In the focus groups, participants acknowledge that they live with inequality on a daily basis. First, African-Americans feel that there is a tradition of racism and mention that this historic background is an important factor maintaining the disparities. Nonetheless, they agree that although progress has been made, this progress isn't enough to say that racism no longer exists in Alachua County. Second, they firmly believe that racism exists in African-American interactions with both the justice system and the way African-Americans are treated in the educational system.

One of the biggest areas of disparities is in African-Americans' dealing with law enforcement. Law enforcement is often seen as biased and unfair in their treatment of African-Americans, and this is generally attributed to racism. One specific request while discussing this issue was about educating the African-American population

on legal issues. Understanding the law is seen as a way to reduce the fear that African-Americans feel around law enforcement.

In addition, they understand that having a record creates problems when minorities apply for jobs. In fact, they noted that finding employment is a stressful event as well, and especially difficult when an African-American has a criminal record.

"They should have a program for Black men when they come out of prison to help them get a job."

(Participant in the focus group)

Participants recognize that the primary solution to the problem of inequality is education, and noted that children should be encouraged and helped to complete their high school education at a minimum. They also mentioned that the zero tolerance policies affect them and would like schools to deal with behavioral problems internally without involving the justice system. There is a wide recognition of the idea that a child may be having problems in school for reasons related to the child's home environment. For example, the lack of proper food and clothing was often mentioned as an influence for when a child may act out. Problems within the family or the absence of a family member was also cited as a source of stress for African-American children. African-Americans feel that they are

not treated equally in standardized testing, mentioning that the testing language is biased against African-American children.³²

Minorities other than Blacks also understand that children need to focus on education. They see education offering their children the best chance for success, but work schedules and other personal issues can often greatly hinder these parents' ability to provide this support. Nevertheless, they take responsibility for their child's education, but also realize that teachers play an important role as well. Furthermore, they also noted that some schools are not getting the resources they need to give students a well-rounded education.

Finally, like African-Americans, other minorities are aware of the difficulty of getting jobs in the county, and they also believe that college students are taking the jobs they want.

"It's very hard getting a job because more of the college students are coming in. They would rather give the job to a college student than to have the people who live here working."

(Participant in the one-on-one interviews)

³² Testing policies are governed for the most part by state requirements.

SECTION VII: GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

As portrayed by the quantitative data, greater disparities appear in terms of economic well-being, education, and involvement in the justice system. From our qualitative analysis, the insights and opinions from the experts were very valuable in highlighting the factors and forces behind the disparities in Alachua County. Furthermore, the minority group residents of the county also complemented our understanding of such forces and factors.

Racial inequity is a massive tangle of issues that are deeply connected and all potential solutions are constrained by the available resources. An important lesson from this project is that all these factors and forces are interconnected and cannot be pulled apart. While an improvement in one area might be possible, it can be negated by other connecting factors that may have resources drawn away from them in an effort to improve that one area. Nonetheless, there are two areas that are worth attention.

First, both the experts and minorities widely recognize that providing a high quality educational experience for them will have a significant impact. A successfully educated resident will have a higher lifetime income, more and better employment opportunities, and is less likely to become involved with the criminal justice system. Additional education beyond a high school diploma is recognized as beneficial, but a high school diploma is perceived to be the baseline. Moreover, going

to college is not necessary to get a good job, but getting good skills training is essential.

Second, finding employment is often seen as a challenging task by minority residents. More jobs are needed that pay a living wage; more employers are needed who are willing to hire minorities, even those with a criminal record. Jobs are essential to lift people out of poverty, improve educational outcomes, and reduce crime.

Data Collection

For this project, we have compiled 50 different variables into seven categories: economic well-being, child welfare, education, family structure, health status, housing and transportation, and involvement in the justice system. All of the data on economic well-being, along with multiple other variables (including geographic mobility and some family structure data) come from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS). We used both one-year and five-year estimates for each variable. For child welfare, we relied heavily on the trend reports by the Florida Department of Children and Families. Information on education was collected from the Florida Department of Education PK-12 Public School Data Publications and Reports and Alachua County Public Schools. Health status and some family structure data are from the Bureau of Vital Statistics provided by the Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. National health data were collected from the Centers for Disease Control's National Vital Statistics Report. Measures on crime are from Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, Florida Department of Corrections Agency Annual Reports, Florida Department of Law Enforcement Uniform Crime Reports; county data are from special reports generated by the Florida Department of Corrections, and national data is from the FBI Uniform Crime Report.

Many of the data we used did not have breakdowns from the five race categories or

were grouped differently; because of this, we were not able to get data for some of the races on some of the variables. For all of the data from the American Community Survey, we graphed Hispanics instead of others for the disparity ratio because of the low population of others. The disparity ratio is the value of an indicator for a particular minority group at a particular geographic level divided by the value of the same indicator for non-Hispanic Whites at the same geographic level. For some indicators, because we were unable to identify the non-Hispanic White population, the ratio was calculated using the White population.

APPENDIX A

DATA TABLES ON DISPARITY MEASURES

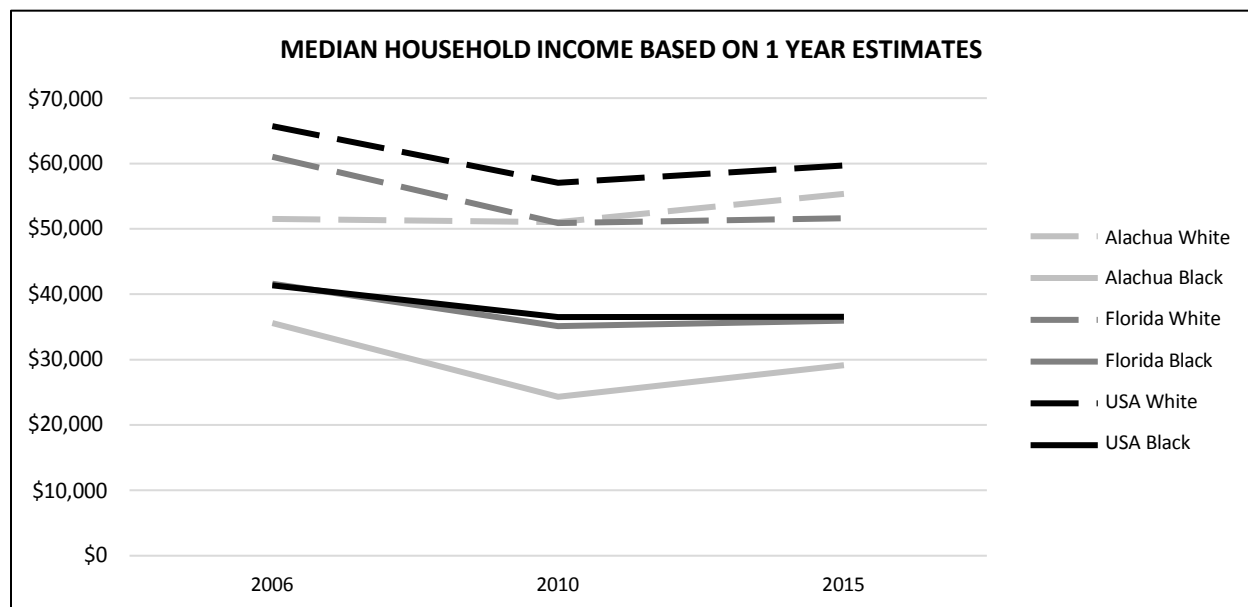
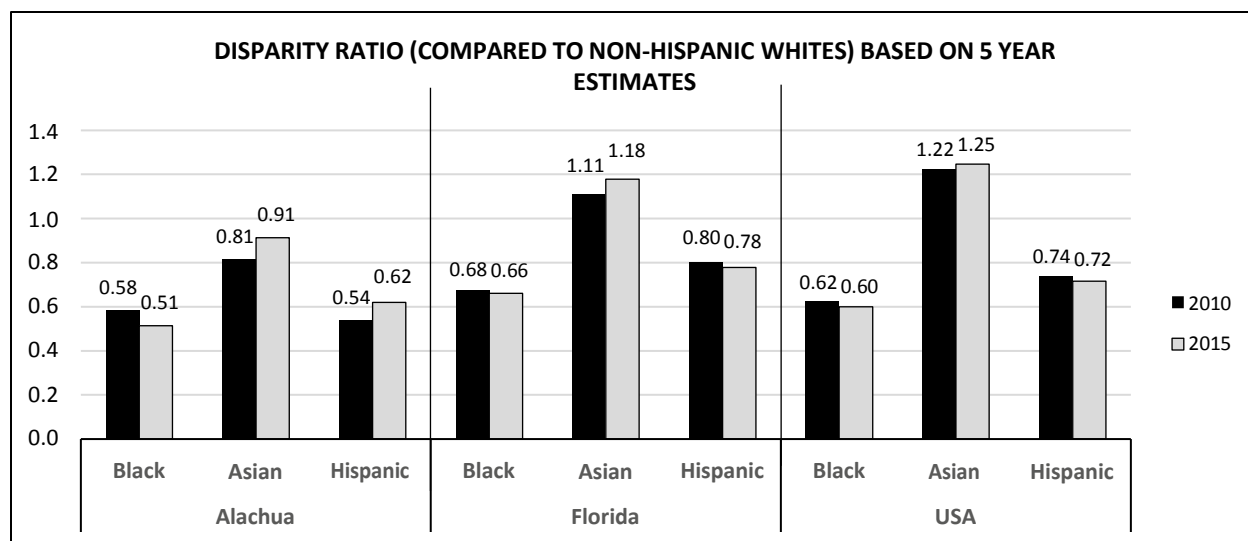
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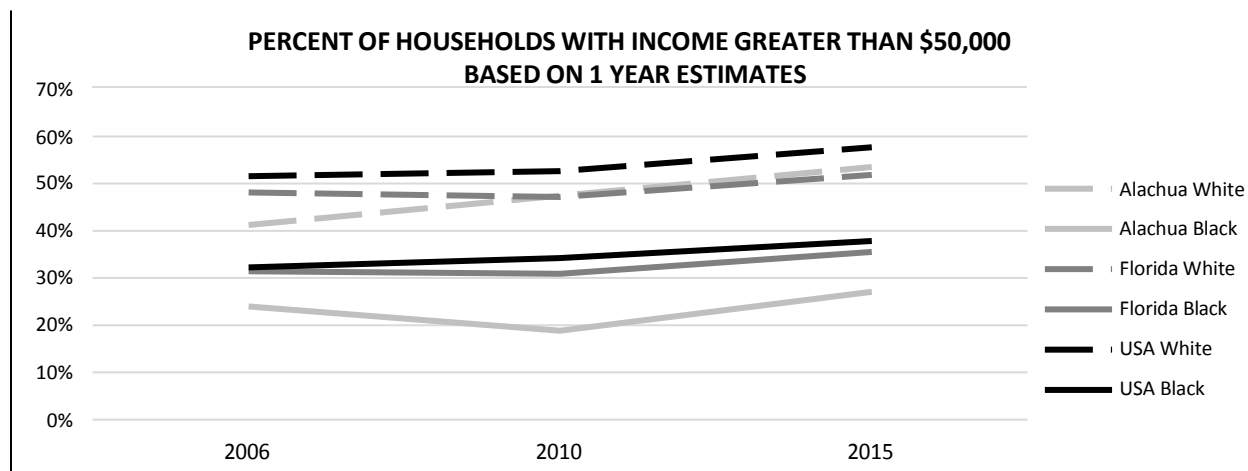
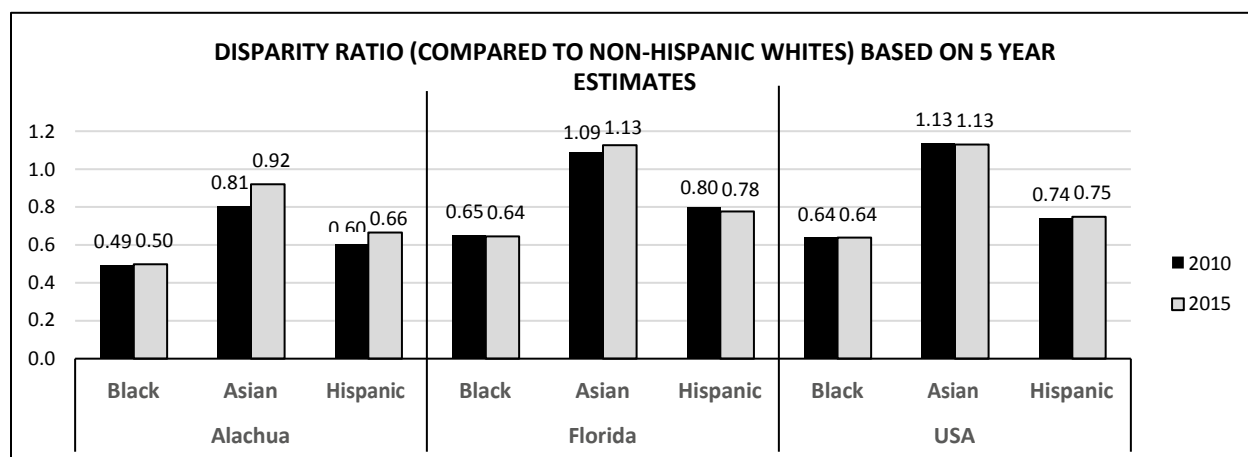
Real Median Household Income (in 2015 dollars) (5 year estimates)	Alachua		Florida		USA	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
Non-Hispanic White	\$50,740	\$51,740	\$56,653	\$52,510	\$61,376	\$59,542
White	\$49,021	\$50,142	\$54,691	\$50,308	\$59,781	\$57,407
Black	\$29,583	\$26,561	\$38,258	\$34,664	\$38,254	\$35,695
Asian	\$41,304	\$47,236	\$62,846	\$61,880	\$74,946	\$74,245
Hispanic	\$27,179	\$32,105	\$45,389	\$40,851	\$45,146	\$42,651



Notes: One-year and five-year estimates from the American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau. Data reported annually. Hispanic is of any race. Income was adjusted to 2015 dollars.

INCOME DISTRIBUTION

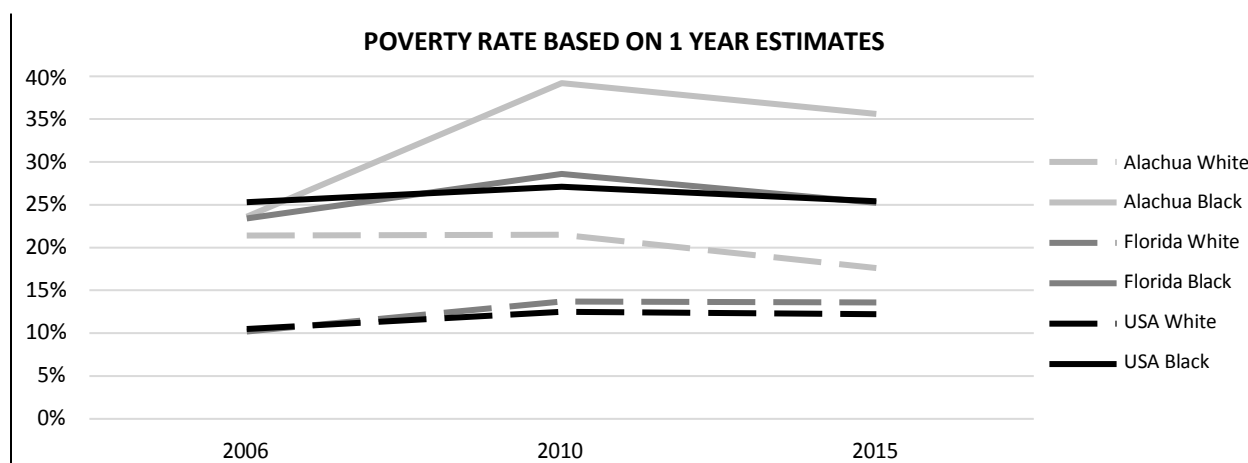
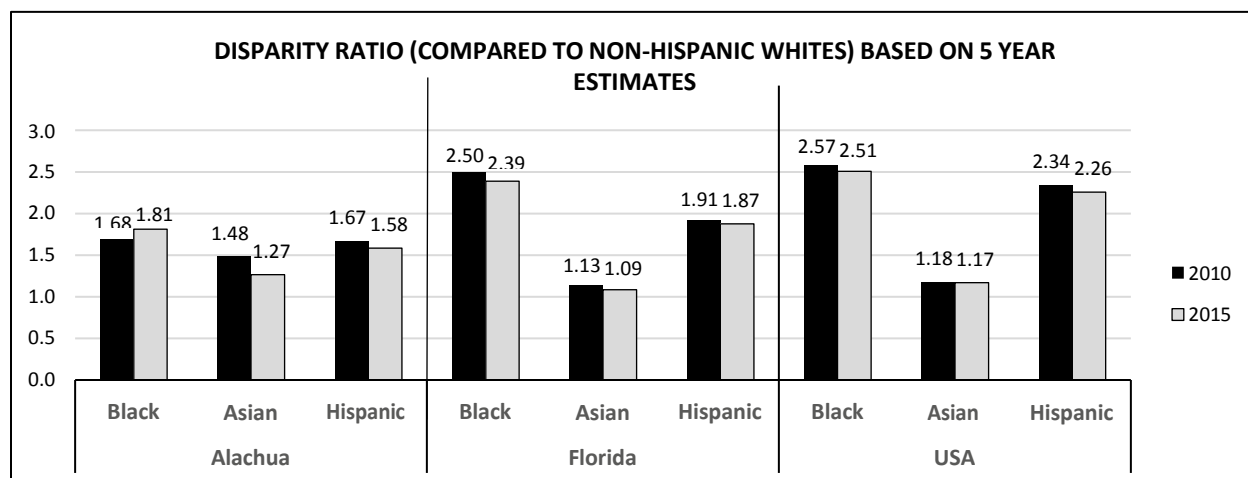
Households with income greater than \$50,000 (5 year estimates)	Alachua		Florida		USA	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
% Non-Hispanic White	47.02%	51.60%	52.08%	52.56%	55.68%	57.65%
Non-Hispanic White	31,722	33,592	2,476,855	2,468,386	45,232,704	46,679,560
Non-Hispanic White Households	67,468	65,107	4,756,221	4,696,110	81,235,589	80,971,346
% White	45.63%	50.13%	50.31%	50.31%	54.50%	56.23%
White	33,183	35,903	2,905,200	2,957,389	48,528,938	50,974,240
White Households	72,721	71,620	5,774,503	5,877,996	89,046,111	90,647,126
%Black	23.24%	25.71%	33.81%	33.86%	35.56%	36.74%
Black	4,065	4,532	322,828	338,882	4,842,692	5,212,991
Black Households	17,488	17,628	954,842	1,000,764	13,619,955	14,186,983
%Asian	37.87%	47.44%	56.79%	59.20%	63.16%	65.16%
Asian	1,779	2,198	78,543	91,650	2,842,899	3,302,096
Asian Households	4,698	4,633	138,315	154,822	4,501,393	5,067,711
%Other	35.18%	32.85%	40.89%	39.25%	40.00%	40.19%
Other	452	385	80,328	61,541	2,153,452	1,964,785
Other Households	1,285	1,172	196,433	156,792	5,383,354	4,888,257
%Hispanic	28.40%	34.28%	41.55%	40.86%	41.32%	43.08%
Hispanic	1,877	2,608	517,288	563,864	5,318,814	6,208,559
Hispanic Households	6,609	7,608	1,244,858	1,380,024	12,871,609	14,410,181



Notes: One-year and five-year estimates from the American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau. Data reported annually. Hispanic is of any race.

POVERTY

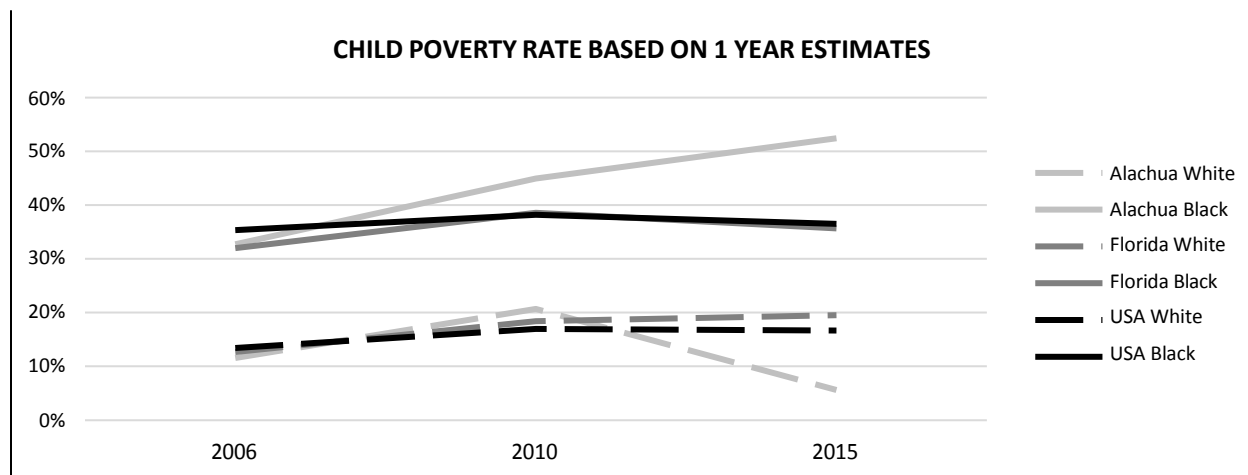
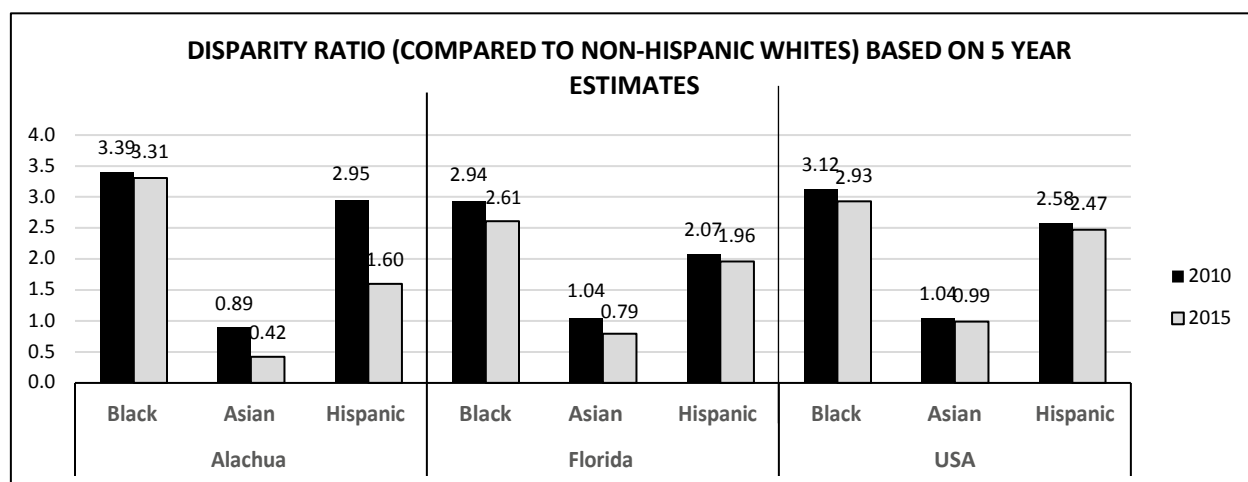
Poverty Rate (5 year estimates)	Alachua		Florida		USA	
	2012	2015	2012	2015	2012	2015
% Non-Hispanic White poverty	19.43%	19.68%	10.80%	11.51%	10.29%	10.77%
Non-Hispanic White poverty	28,910	29,631	1,156,327	1,243,305	19,793,842	20,750,471
Non-Hispanic White	148,762	150,598	10,707,783	10,799,808	192,370,509	192,733,727
% White poverty	20.51%	20.79%	12.98%	13.97%	12.11%	12.70%
White poverty	33,620	34,734	1,840,955	2,049,223	27,134,944	28,923,918
White	163,932	167,063	14,179,981	14,666,794	224,145,010	227,741,679
% Black poverty	32.74%	35.65%	26.97%	27.48%	26.49%	27.00%
Black poverty	15,314	17,022	778,263	838,187	9,836,000	10,321,254
Black	46,778	47,747	2,885,546	3,050,172	37,134,083	38,228,746
% Asian poverty	28.81%	24.89%	12.21%	12.50%	12.10%	12.57%
Asian poverty	3,660	3,359	56,060	62,802	1,763,994	2,000,884
Asian	12,702	13,495	458,948	502,595	14,576,301	15,922,215
% Other poverty	33.49%	31.98%	24.62%	25.54%	26.12%	26.61%
Other poverty	1,082	1,129	136,786	140,175	4,556,767	4,678,627
Other	3,231	3,530	555,508	548,903	17,445,705	17,579,704
% Hispanic poverty	32.44%	31.15%	20.62%	21.58%	24.08%	24.30%
Hispanic poverty	6,174	6,419	862,584	991,264	11,920,585	12,915,617
Hispanic	19,034	20,604	4,183,337	4,592,774	49,506,569	53,139,879



Notes: One-year and five-year estimates from the American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau. Hispanic is of any race.

CHILD POVERTY

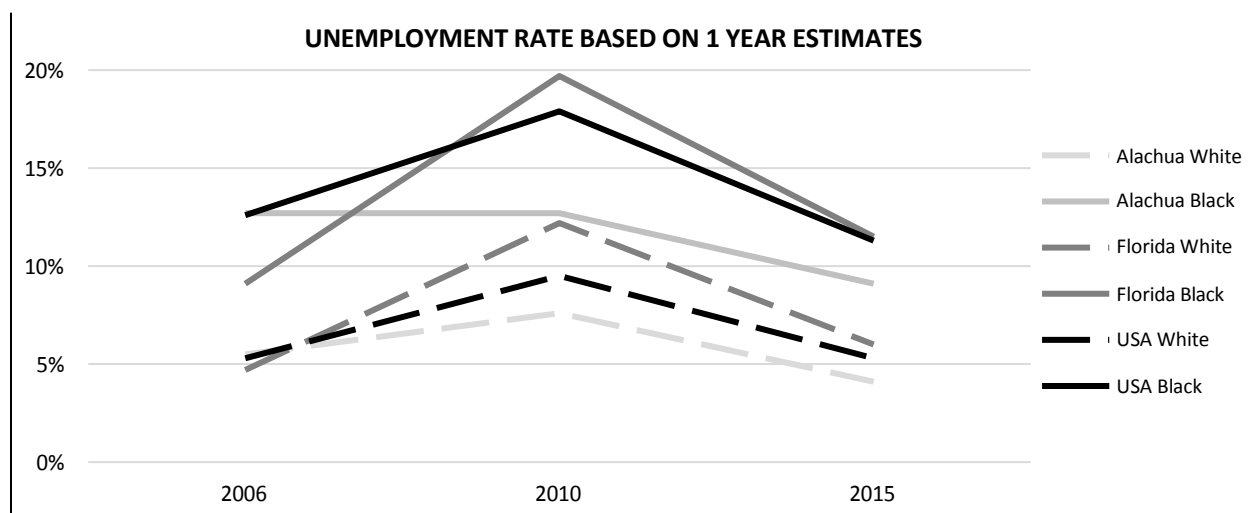
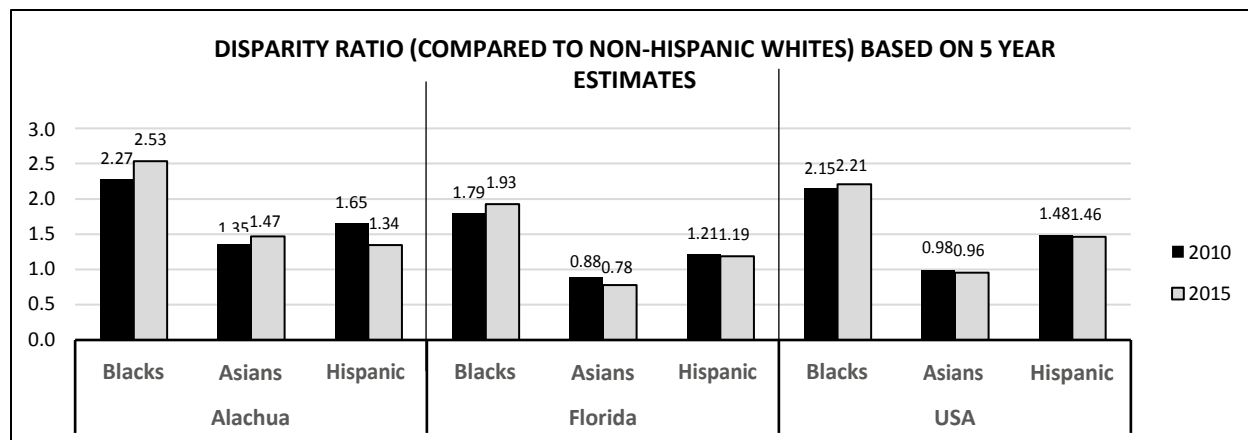
Child Poverty Rate (5 year estimates)	Alachua		Florida		USA	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
% Non-Hispanic White Children Poverty	11.07%	13.48%	11.43%	14.84%	11.34%	13.07%
Non-Hispanic White Children in Poverty	2,493	3,046	212,793	258,328	4,535,286	4,946,654
Non-Hispanic White Children	22,530	22,589	1,861,616	1,741,275	40,007,344	37,855,863
% White Children Poverty	12.92%	14.20%	14.82%	19.45%	14.64%	17.30%
White Children in Poverty	3,259	3,640	393,783	521,998	7,234,142	8,520,524
White Children	25,226	25,625	2,656,620	2,684,373	49,400,384	49,251,735
% Black Children Poverty	37.55%	44.59%	33.55%	38.72%	35.40%	38.31%
Black Children in Poverty	4,956	5,733	281,022	325,907	3,755,610	3,928,519
Black Children	13,198	12,856	837,530	841,791	10,609,249	10,254,083
% Asian Children in Poverty	9.85%	5.70%	11.84%	11.73%	11.84%	12.90%
Asian Children in Poverty	184	126	11,446	11,732	371,383	432,552
Asian Children	1,868	2,210	96,679	100,018	3,135,702	3,352,929
% Other Children Poverty	37.80%	32.65%	26.62%	35.45%	30.97%	35.69%
Other Children in Poverty	217	239	51,601	50,986	1,921,211	1,908,982
Other Children	574	732	193,829	143,809	6,203,696	5,348,612
% Hispanic Children Poverty	32.61%	21.54%	23.63%	29.07%	29.21%	32.29%
Hispanic Children in Poverty	1,184	908	245,176	336,817	4,685,914	5,646,834
Hispanic Children	3,631	4,215	1,037,424	1,158,574	16,041,074	17,486,951



Notes: One-year and five-year estimates from the American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau. Hispanic is of any race.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

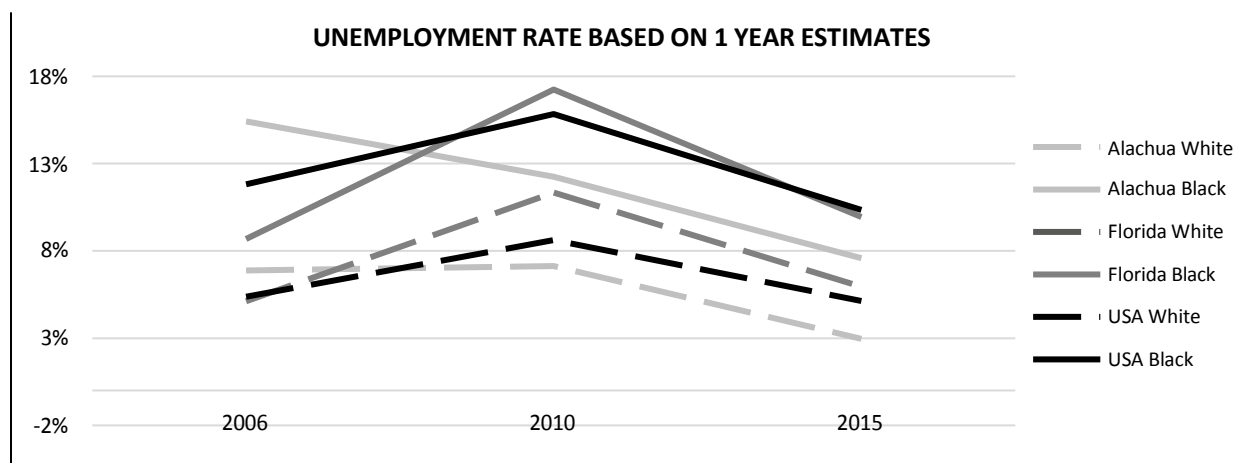
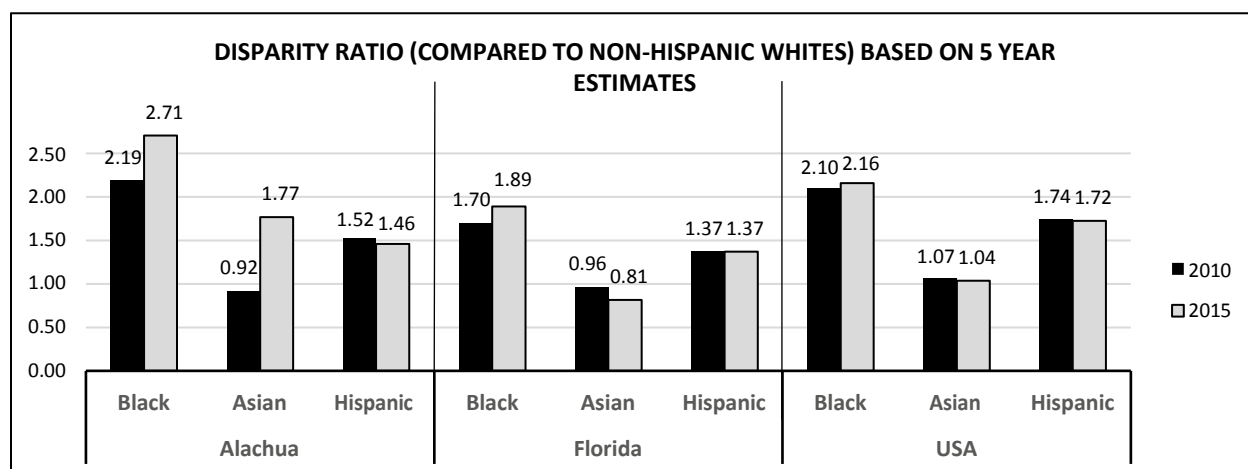
Unemployment Rate (5 years estimates)	Alachua		Florida		USA	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
% Non-Hispanic Whites unemployed	5.10%	5.80%	7.60%	8.10%	6.50%	6.70%
Non-Hispanic Whites unemployed	4,336	4,808	411,776	425,339	6,761,766	6,898,695
Non-Hispanic Whites in Labor Force	85,017	82,901	5,418,103	5,251,103	104,027,172	102,965,597
% White unemployed	5.40%	5.90%	7.90%	8.40%	6.80%	7.10%
Whites unemployed	5,007	5,427	556,853	608,583	7,978,969	8,510,115
Whites in Labor Force	92,719	91,975	7,048,776	7,245,031	117,337,773	119,860,776
% Blacks unemployed	11.60%	14.70%	13.60%	15.60%	14.00%	14.80%
Blacks unemployed	2,562	3,351	189,105	236,969	2,520,061	2,824,297
Blacks in Labor Force	22,083	22,796	1,390,480	1,519,033	18,000,436	19,083,091
% Asians unemployed	6.90%	8.50%	6.70%	6.30%	6.40%	6.40%
Asians unemployed	426	596	16,225	16,979	482,954	550,566
Asians in Labor Force	6,170	7,015	242,158	269,512	7,546,149	8,602,596
% Others unemployed	9.04%	11.00%	9.97%	11.32%	10.21%	10.99%
Others unemployed	180	226	36,869	33,716	976,066	977,196
Others in Labor Force	1,990	2,058	369,775	297,976	9,561,231	8,887,661
% Hispanics unemployed	8.40%	7.80%	9.20%	9.60%	9.60%	9.80%
Hispanics unemployed	835	865	188,920	227,090	2,167,686	2,526,287
Hispanics in Labor Force	9,945	11,092	2,053,478	2,365,523	22,580,062	25,778,443



Notes: One-year and five-year estimates from the American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau. Hispanic is of any race.

FEMALE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

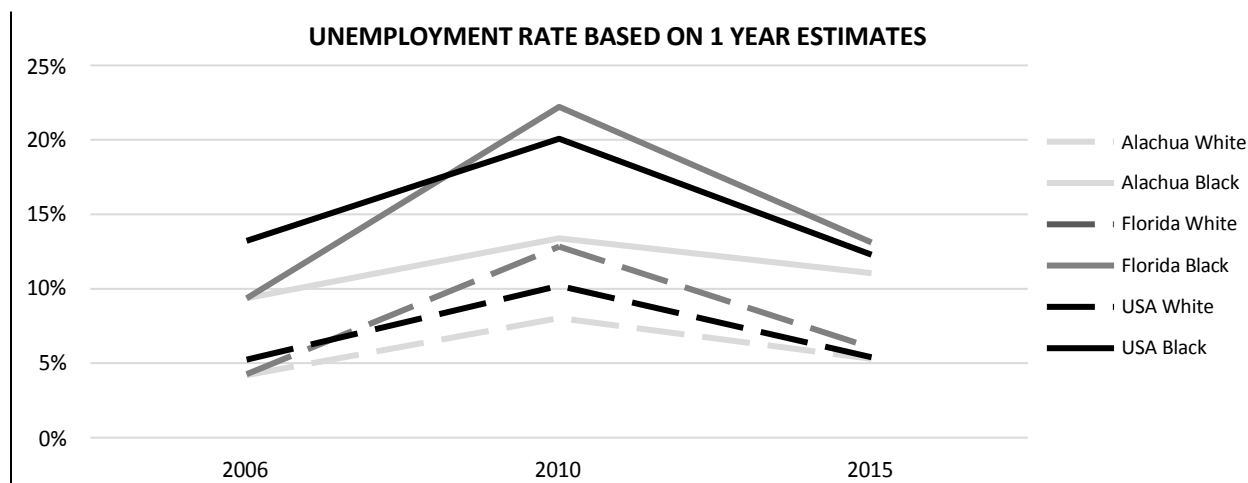
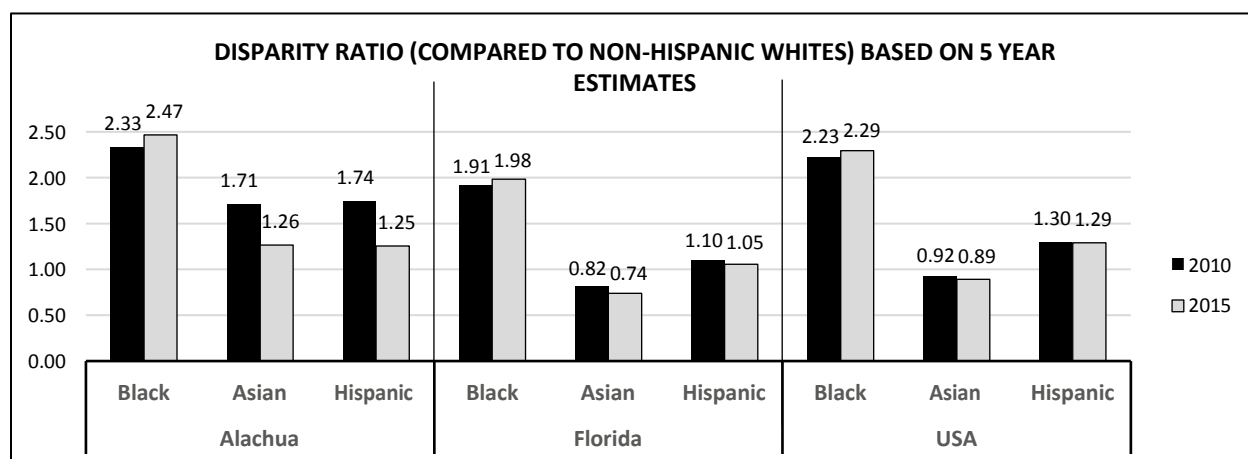
Female Unemployment Rate (5 year estimates)	Alachua		Florida		USA	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
% Non-Hispanic White unemployed	5.25%	5.05%	7.18%	7.53%	6.00%	6.26%
Non-Hispanic White unemployed	2,149	2,033	181,732	186,214	2,913,917	3,019,011
Non-Hispanic White in Labor Force	40,911	40,289	2,532,260	2,471,335	48,573,726	48,237,814
% White unemployed	5.41%	5.13%	7.70%	8.18%	6.40%	6.76%
White unemployed	2,419	2,282	251,852	276,695	3,473,488	3,756,293
White in Labor Force	44,744	44,479	3,272,772	3,383,344	54,265,941	55,603,884
% Black unemployed	11.48%	13.65%	12.19%	14.23%	12.61%	13.50%
Black unemployed	1,395	1,773	90,427	115,409	1,215,555	1,376,306
Black in Labor Force	12,148	12,985	741,881	810,933	9,643,235	10,192,353
% Asian unemployed	4.81%	8.92%	6.91%	6.13%	6.40%	6.48%
Asian unemployed	133	294	8,109	8,212	230,083	267,295
Asian in Labor Force	2,764	3,297	117,313	133,860	3,593,119	4,121,828
% Other unemployed	11.68%	6.84%	10.88%	12.77%	11.16%	12.23%
Other unemployed	89	71	16,982	16,885	452,057	466,243
Other in Labor Force	762	1,038	156,027	132,214	4,052,341	3,813,558
% Hispanic unemployed	8.00%	7.37%	9.85%	10.33%	10.43%	10.79%
Hispanic unemployed	386	379	90,776	111,606	1,001,805	1,207,154
Hispanic in Labor Force	4,827	5,145	921,794	1,079,896	9,601,534	11,190,876



Notes: One-year and five-year estimates from the American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau. Data reported annually. Hispanic is of any race.

MALE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

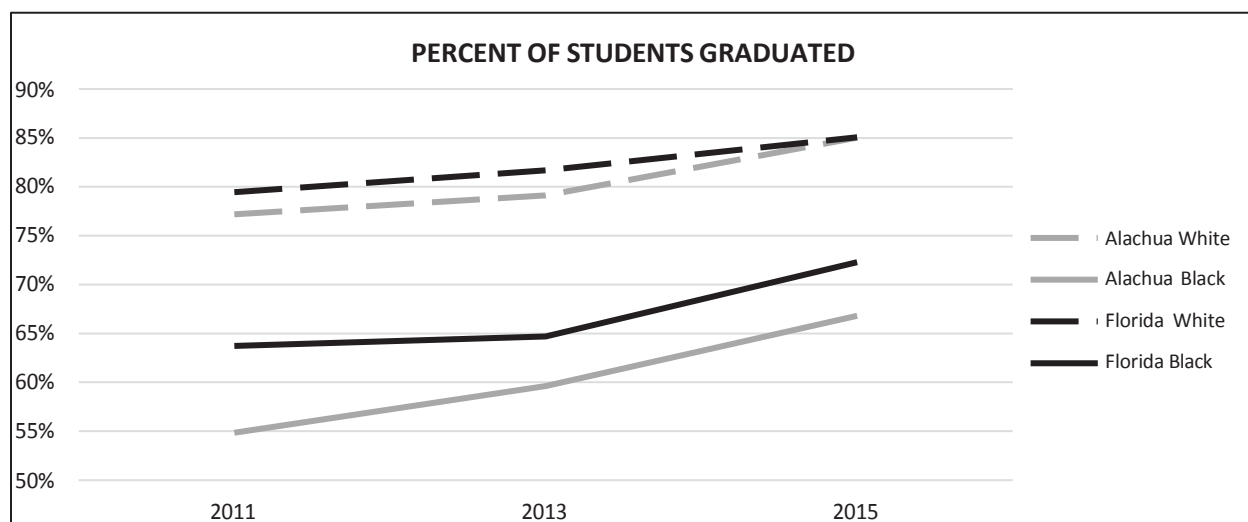
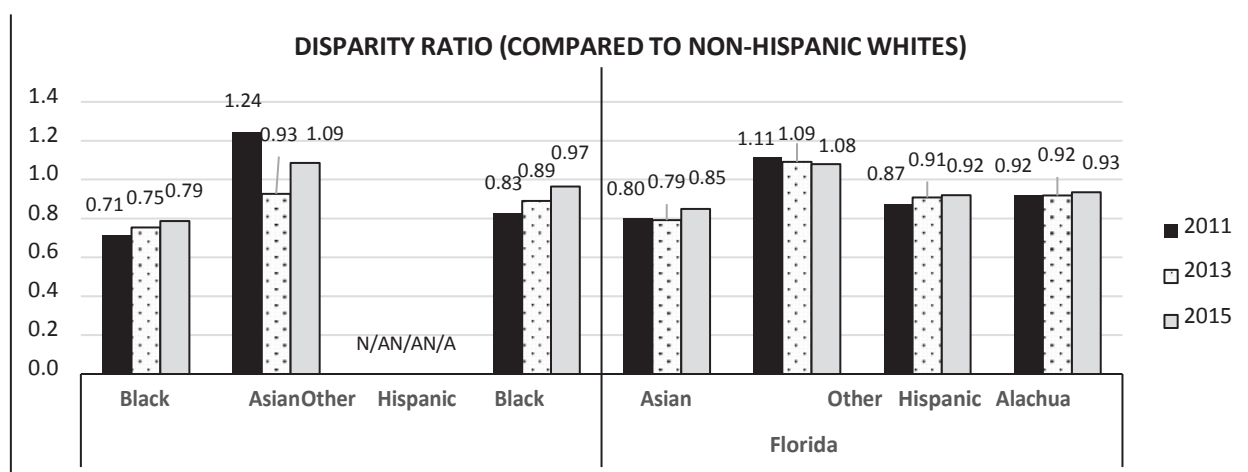
Male Unemployment Rate (5 year estimates)	Alachua		Florida		USA	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
% Non-Hispanic White unemployed	5.01%	6.51%	7.88%	8.54%	6.86%	7.00%
Non-Hispanic White unemployed	2,211	2,776	227,142	237,607	3,804,833	3,828,261
Non-Hispanic White in Labor Force	44,103	42,662	2,882,472	2,781,724	55,459,255	54,708,256
% White unemployed	5.34%	6.60%	8.01%	8.59%	7.08%	7.23%
White unemployed	2,560	3,132	302,053	331,510	4,465,882	4,642,437
White in Labor Force	47,966	47,471	3,772,818	3,860,446	63,096,449	64,186,447
%Black unemployed	11.69%	16.05%	15.05%	16.95%	15.27%	16.06%
Black unemployed	1,161	1,574	97,468	119,976	1,275,538	1,428,619
Black in Labor Force	9,933	9,805	647,646	707,728	8,350,620	8,897,939
%Asian unemployed	8.58%	8.22%	6.44%	6.31%	6.31%	6.24%
Asian unemployed	292	306	8,034	8,562	249,356	279,869
Asian in Labor Force	3,405	3,722	124,727	135,678	3,948,813	4,487,337
%Other unemployed	7.33%	15.28%	9.18%	10.08%	9.40%	10.00%
Other unemployed	90	156	19,602	16,709	518,405	506,941
Other in Labor Force	1,227	1,021	213,552	165,831	5,514,221	5,070,021
%Hispanic unemployed	8.73%	8.16%	8.67%	9.01%	8.90%	9.02%
Hispanic unemployed	447	485	98,070	115,949	1,155,685	1,315,728
Hispanic in Labor Force	5,119	5,942	1,130,988	1,287,339	12,990,762	14,590,968



Notes: One-year and five-year estimates from the American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau. Data reported annually. Hispanic is of any race.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE

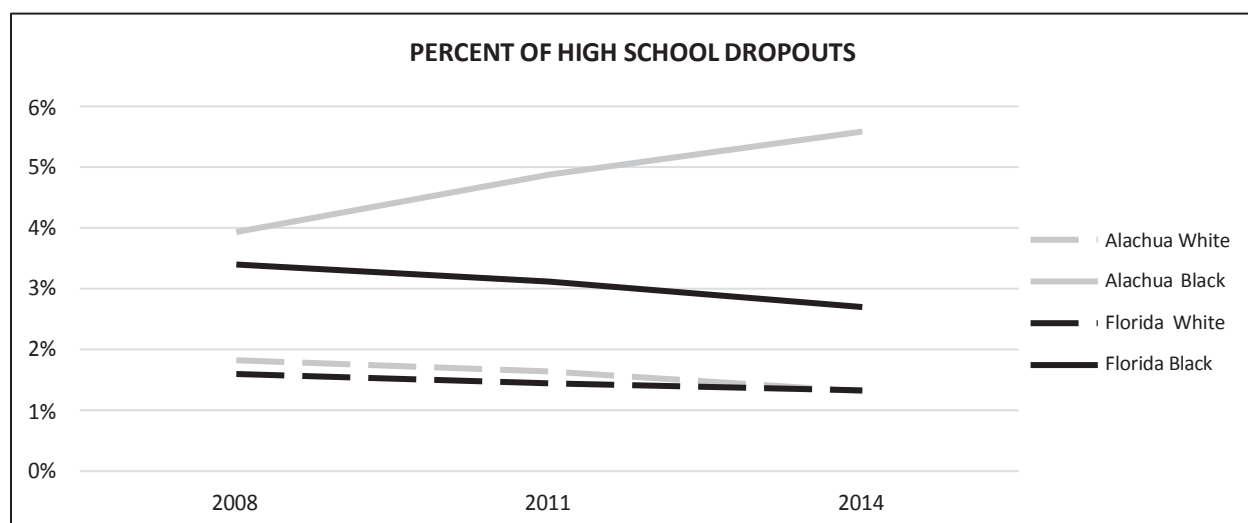
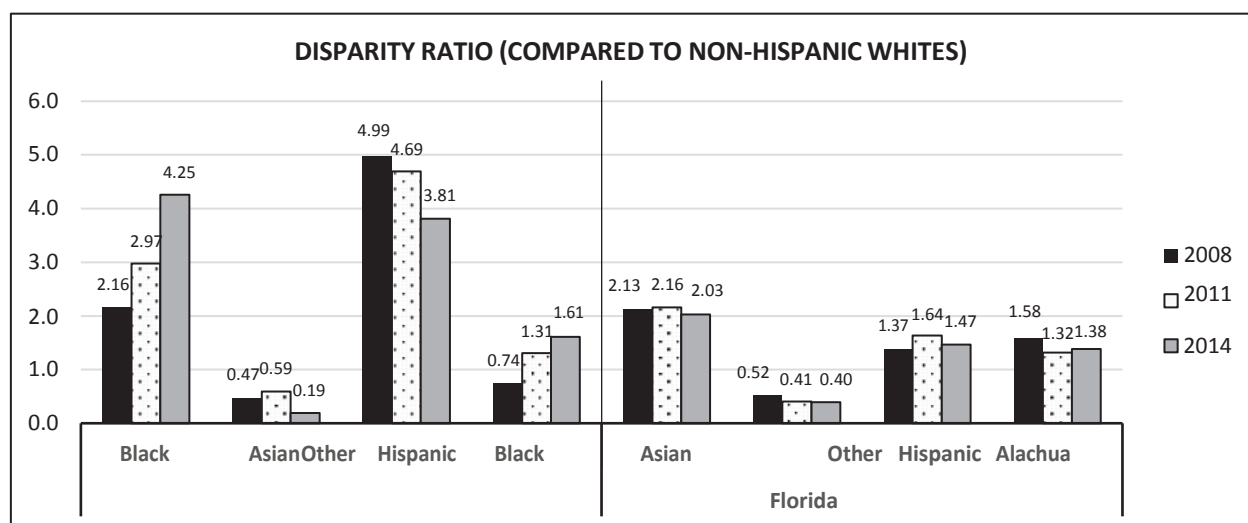
High School Graduation Rate	Alachua			Florida		
	2011	2013	2015	2011	2013	2015
% Non-Hispanic White graduated	77.18%	79.11%	85.03%	79.45%	81.69%	85.08%
Non-Hispanic White graduates	849	822	858	72,345	71,349	71,990
Non-Hispanic White Students	1,100	1,039	1,009	91,057	87,344	84,619
% Black graduated	54.84%	59.62%	66.82%	63.72%	64.69%	72.29%
Black graduates	436	412	449	27,660	28,781	31,756
Black Students	795	691	672	43,408	44,493	43,926
% Asian graduated	95.77%	73.33%	92.41%	88.48%	89.18%	91.89%
Asian graduates	68	11	73	4,370	4,565	4,930
Asian Students	71	15	79	4,939	5,119	5,365
% Other graduated	N/A	N/A	N/A	69.33%	74.21%	78.23%
Other graduates	N/A	N/A	N/A	425	702	812
Other Students	N/A	N/A	N/A	613	946	1,038
% Hispanic graduated	63.70%	70.48%	82.07%	72.97%	75.00%	79.46%
Hispanic graduates	86	117	151	32,682	39,893	45,647
Hispanic Students	135	166	184	44,790	53,190	57,450



Notes: Data from the Florida Department of Education. Other is a sum of American Indian and Pacific Islander. Data is not reported when the total number of students in a group is fewer than 10. Year indicates start year of school year.

HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS

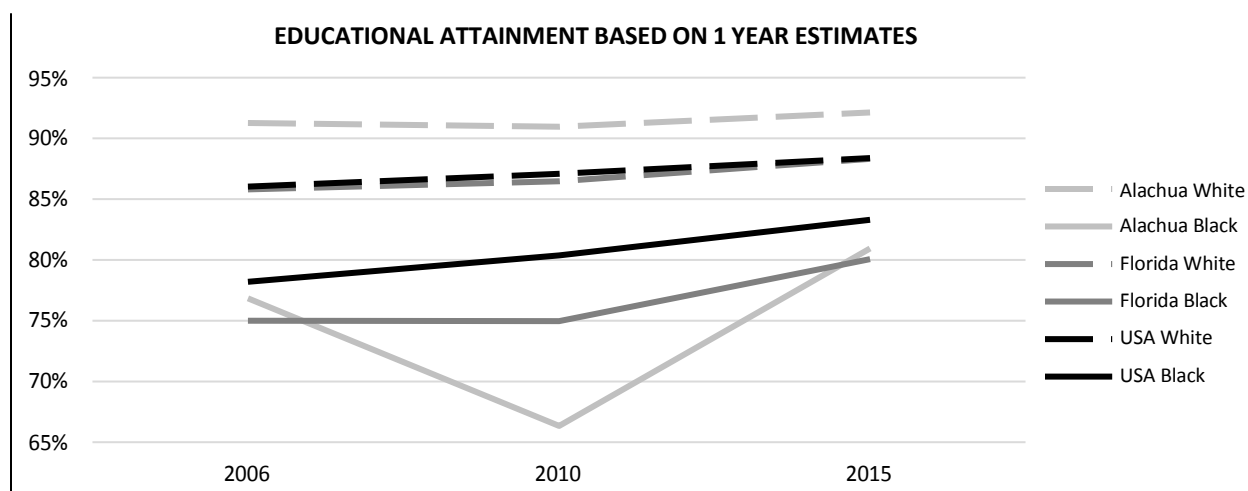
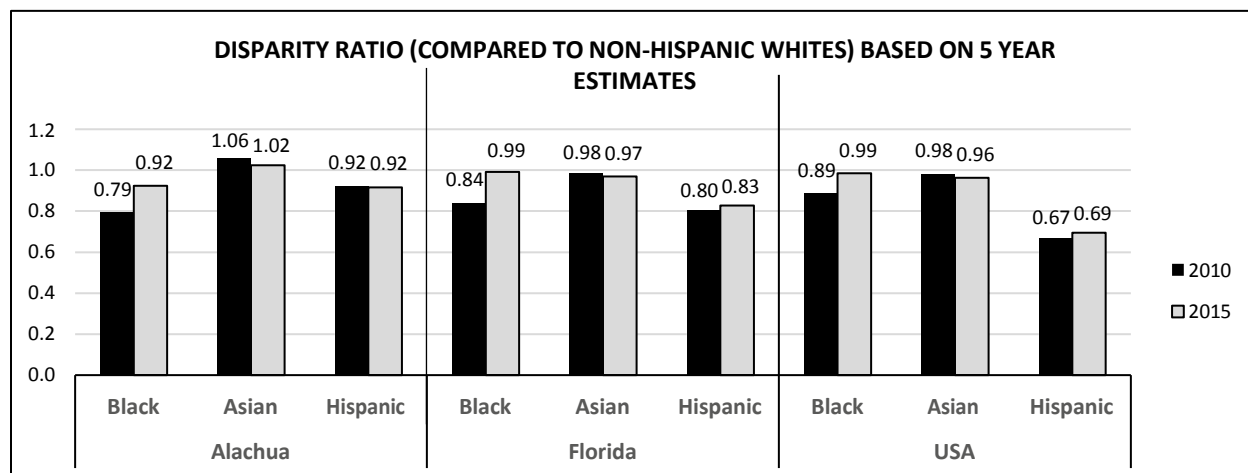
High School Dropouts	Alachua			Florida		
	2008-09	2011-12	2014-15	2008-09	2011-12	2014-15
% Non-Hispanic White dropouts	1.82%	1.64%	1.31%	1.60%	1.44%	1.33%
Non-Hispanic White dropouts	86	73	58	6,701	5,466	4,858
Non-Hispanic White students	4,717	4,455	4,418	419,537	378,484	365,560
% Black dropouts	3.93%	4.87%	5.59%	3.40%	3.12%	2.70%
Black dropouts	149	160	174	7,769	6,206	5,430
Black students	3,787	3,283	3,115	228,547	199,115	201,234
% Asian dropouts	0.86%	0.97%	0.25%	0.83%	0.59%	0.53%
Asian dropouts	3	3	1	176	127	121
Asian students	349	310	402	21,229	21,584	22,956
% Other dropouts	9.09%	7.69%	5.00%	2.19%	2.36%	1.95%
Other dropouts	1	1	1	59	101	90
Other students	11	13	20	2,692	4,272	4,619
% Hispanics dropouts	1.36%	2.14%	2.12%	2.53%	1.90%	1.84%
Hispanics dropouts	8	15	17	5,377	4,328	4,753
Hispanics students	589	701	803	212,663	227,455	258,350



Notes: Data from the Florida Department of Education. Data is not reported when the total number of students in a group is fewer than 10. High school is grades 9 to 12. Others is a combination of American Indian and Pacific Islander.

MALE EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

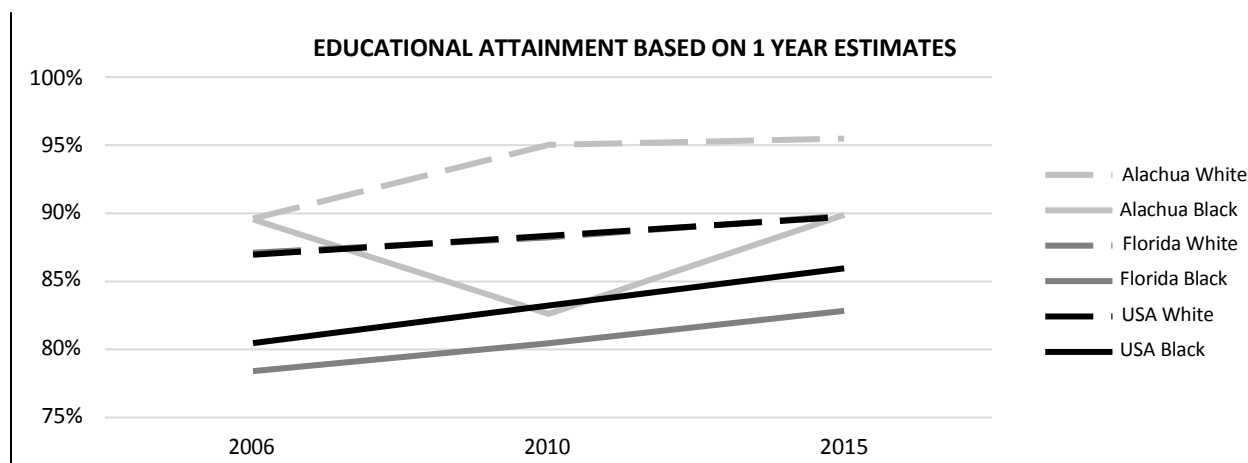
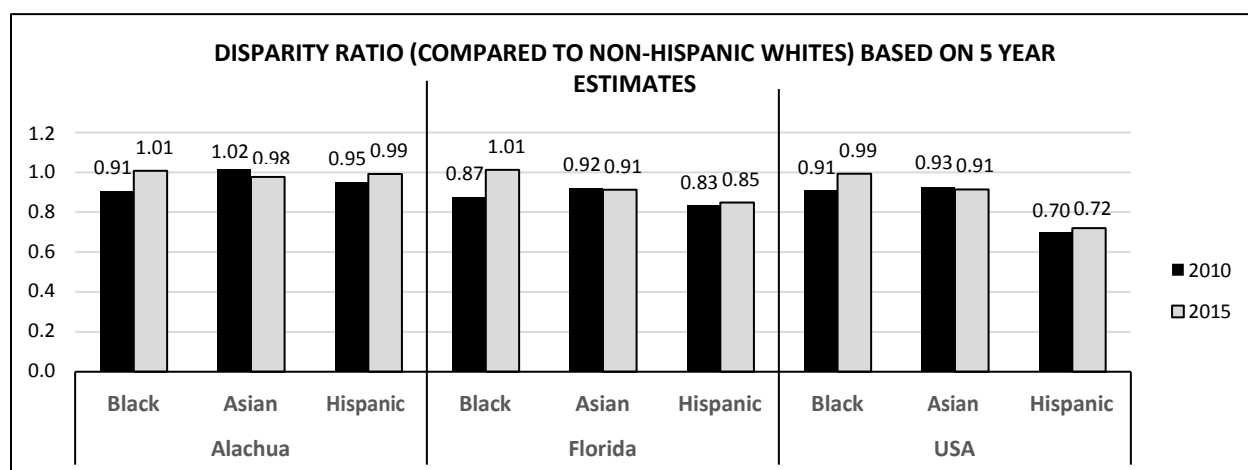
High School Degree or Higher (5 year estimates)	Alachua		Florida		USA	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
% Non-Hispanic White high school or higher	91.49%	94.44%	89.70%	91.09%	89.62%	91.28%
Non-Hispanic White high school or higher	43,865	46,614	3,542,841	3,702,468	59,826,221	62,554,803
Non-Hispanic White	47,947	49,358	3,949,775	4,064,576	66,758,182	68,527,583
% White high school or higher	91.30%	93.89%	86.49%	87.64%	86.76%	87.99%
White high school or higher	46,652	50,275	4,260,256	4,642,078	64,551,779	68,997,895
White	51,095	53,545	4,925,455	5,296,479	74,405,439	78,411,791
% Black high school or higher	72.52%	87.34%	75.23%	90.36%	79.40%	89.93%
Black high school or higher	8,393	10,108	586,125	703,996	8,237,530	9,329,727
Black	11,573	11,573	779,131	779,131	10,374,555	10,374,555
% Asian high school or higher	96.93%	96.70%	88.30%	88.30%	88.06%	87.98%
Asian high school or higher	3,250	3,748	119,352	140,573	3,887,031	4,544,348
Asian	3,353	3,876	135,162	159,195	4,414,321	5,165,344
% Other high school or higher	71.01%	82.50%	66.13%	70.61%	59.19%	61.70%
Other high school or higher	796	910	134,698	121,941	3,229,085	3,227,940
Other	1,121	1,103	203,679	172,686	5,455,638	5,231,378
% Hispanic high school or higher	84.18%	86.52%	71.97%	75.39%	59.86%	63.39%
Hispanic high school or higher	3,428	4,545	868,943	1,091,756	7,668,570	9,500,440
Hispanic	4,072	5,253	1,207,301	1,448,084	12,810,229	14,986,936



Notes: One-year and five-year estimates from the American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau. Data reported annually. Hispanic is of any race.

FEMALE EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

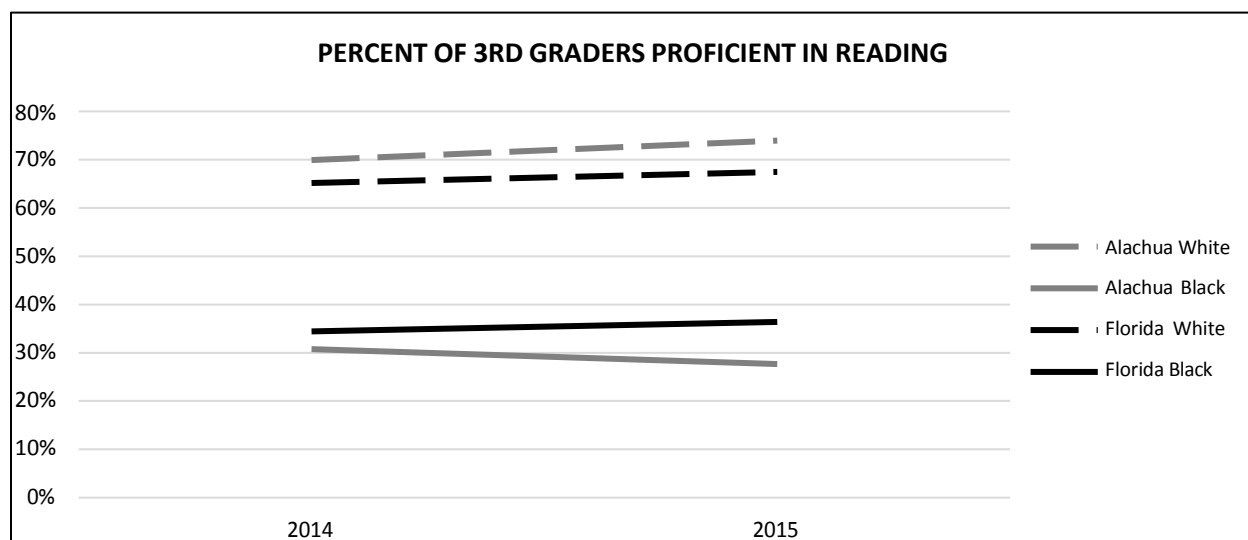
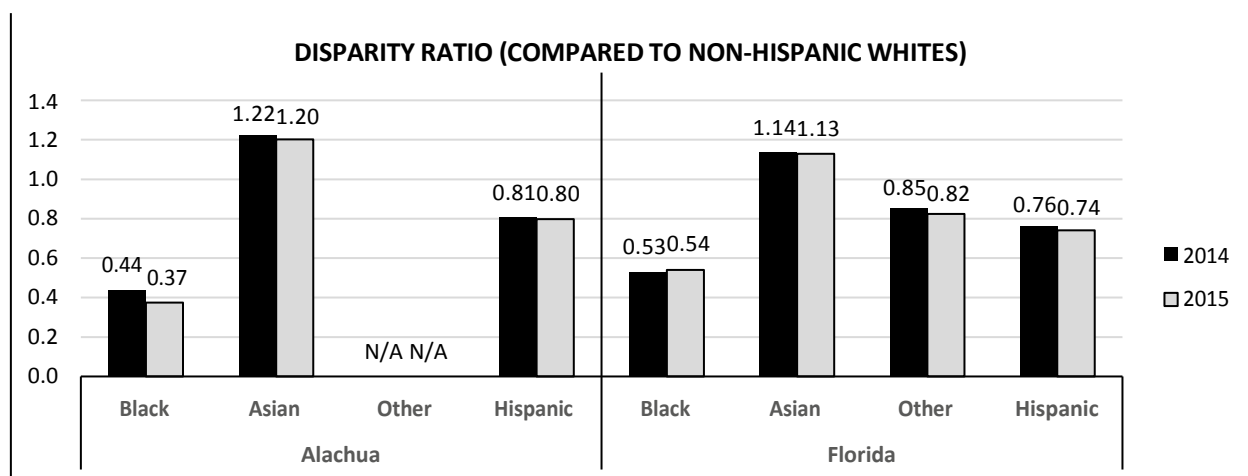
High School Degree or Higher (5 year estimates)	Alachua		Florida		USA	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
% Non-Hispanic White high school or higher	93.02%	95.14%	90.79%	92.40%	90.32%	92.20%
Non-Hispanic White high school or higher	46,827	49,905	3,849,403	4,016,862	64,673,100	67,243,516
Non-Hispanic White	50,339	52,457	4,239,957	4,347,476	71,604,022	72,929,100
% White high school or higher	92.87%	95.05%	87.88%	89.20%	87.83%	89.27%
White high school or higher	49,708	54,241	4,667,658	5,073,842	69,718,892	74,107,366
White	53,526	57,068	5,311,235	5,687,980	79,382,813	83,014,963
%Black high school or higher	84.21%	95.93%	79.42%	93.52%	82.08%	91.64%
Black high school or higher	11,887	13,542	723,791	852,333	10,165,021	11,348,977
Black	14,116	14,116	911,357	911,357	12,383,714	12,383,714
%Asian high school or higher	94.65%	92.96%	83.61%	84.35%	83.73%	84.27%
Asian high school or higher	3,311	3,832	139,883	169,146	4,296,749	5,102,942
Asian	3,498	4,122	167,298	200,536	5,131,488	6,055,152
%Other high school or higher	87.04%	90.72%	73.81%	75.11%	62.54%	64.66%
Other high school or higher	927	890	145,273	129,822	3,304,639	3,261,045
Other	1,065	981	196,812	172,837	5,283,904	5,043,337
%Hispanic high school or higher	88.47%	94.39%	75.73%	78.41%	63.20%	66.42%
Hispanic high school or higher	3,781	5,198	984,083	1,218,958	8,060,655	9,939,458
Hispanic	4,274	5,507	1,299,535	1,554,595	12,753,421	14,965,363



Notes: One-year and five-year estimates from the American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau. Data reported annually. Hispanic is of any race.

3RD GRADERS PROFICIENT IN READING

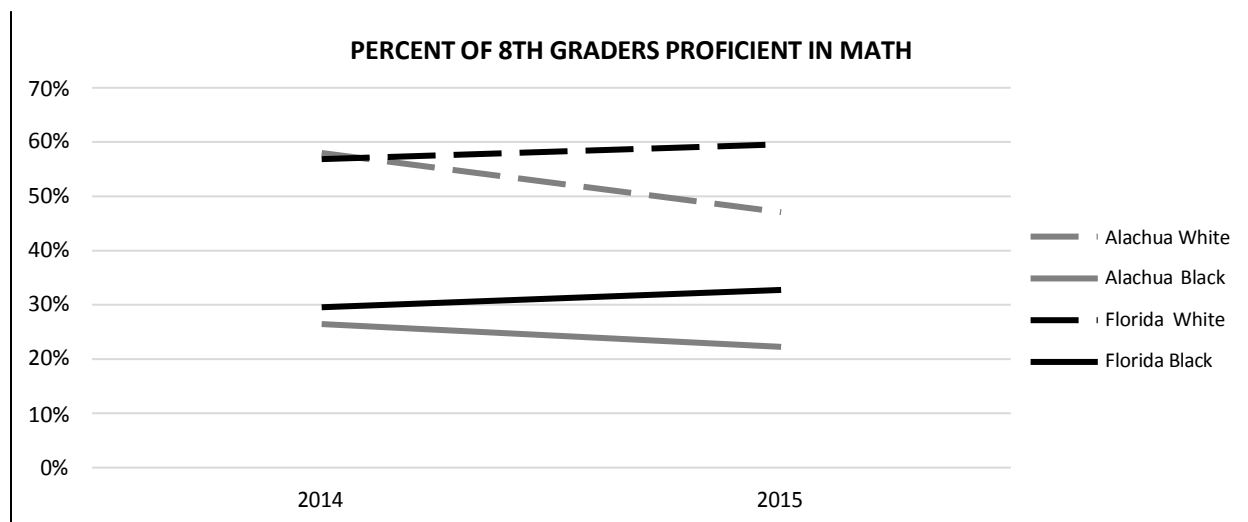
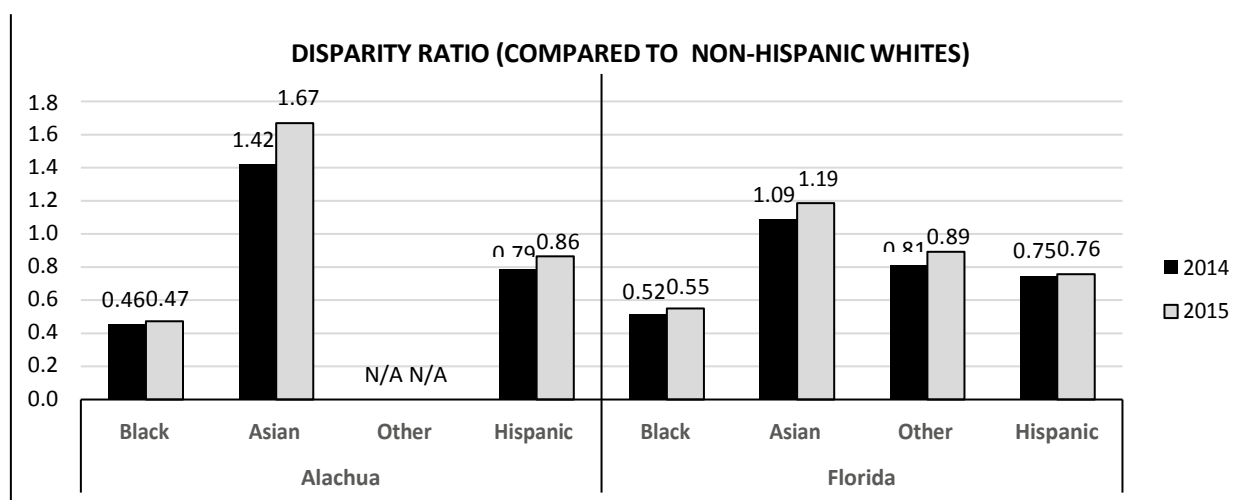
3rd Graders Proficient in Reading	Alachua		Florida	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
% Non-Hispanic White 3rd graders proficient in reading	69.92%	73.96%	65.17%	67.46%
Non-Hispanic White 3rd graders proficient	644	693	53,603	55,736
Non-Hispanic White 3rd graders	921	937	82,252	82,620
% Black 3rd graders proficient in reading	30.75%	27.66%	34.44%	36.40%
Black 3rd graders proficient	258	247	16,856	17,967
Black 3rd graders	839	893	48,940	49,357
% Asian 3rd graders proficient in reading	85.58%	88.89%	74.18%	76.15%
Asian 3rd graders proficient	89	96	4,050	4,295
Asian 3rd graders	104	108	5,460	5,640
% Other 3rd graders proficient in reading	N/A	N/A	55.67%	55.57%
Other 3rd graders proficient	N/A	N/A	530	514
Other 3rd graders	N/A	N/A	952	925
% Hispanic 3rd graders proficient in reading	56.35%	59.04%	49.65%	50.01%
Hispanic 3rd graders proficient	111	147	34,546	36,586
Hispanic 3rd graders	197	249	69,585	73,155



Notes: Data from the Florida Department of Education. Other is a sum of American Indian and Pacific Islander. Data is not reported when the total number of students in a group is fewer than 10. Year indicates start year of school year.

8TH GRADERS PROFICIENT IN MATH

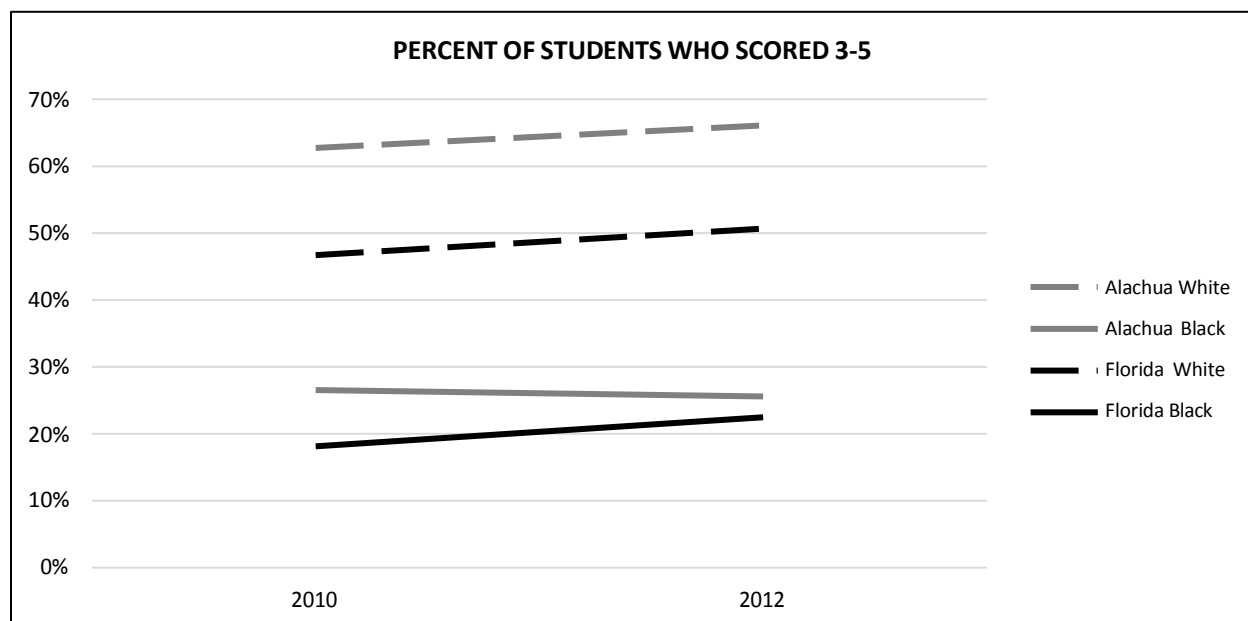
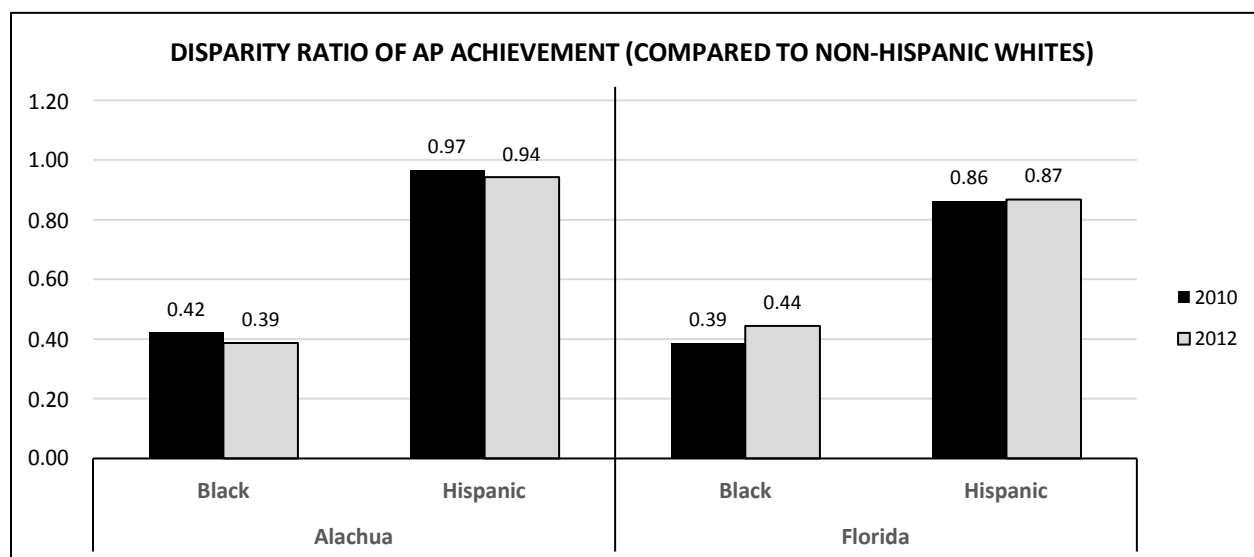
8th Graders Proficient in Math	Alachua		Florida	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
% Non-Hispanic White 8th graders proficient in math	57.98%	47.08%	56.86%	59.59%
Non-Hispanic White 8th graders proficient	178	153	24,716	28,898
Non-Hispanic White 8th graders	307	325	43,469	48,498
% Black 8th graders proficient in math	26.45%	22.25%	29.56%	32.75%
Black 8th graders proficient	132	107	9,650	10,944
Black 8th graders	499	481	32,643	33,414
% Asian 8th graders proficient in math	82.35%	78.57%	61.90%	70.66%
Asian 8th graders proficient	14	11	1,043	1,491
Asian 8th graders	17	14	1,685	2,110
% Other 8th graders proficient in math	N/A	N/A	46.23%	53.10%
Other 8th graders proficient	N/A	N/A	270	351
Other 8th graders	N/A	N/A	584	661
% Hispanic 8th graders proficient in math	45.65%	40.70%	42.58%	45.14%
Hispanic 8th graders proficient	42	35	16,923	20,244
Hispanic 8th graders	92	86	39,744	44,849



Notes: Data from the Florida Department of Education. Other is a sum of American Indian and Pacific Islander. Data is not reported when the total number of students in a group is fewer than 10. Year indicates start year of school year.

ADVANCED PLACEMENT ACHIEVEMENT

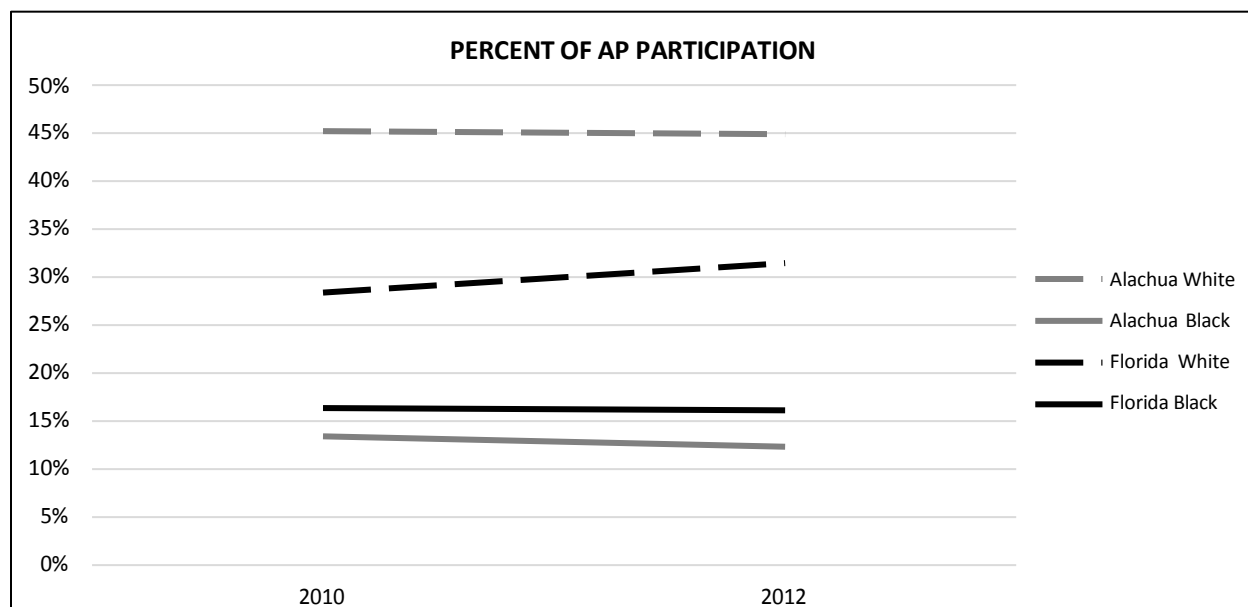
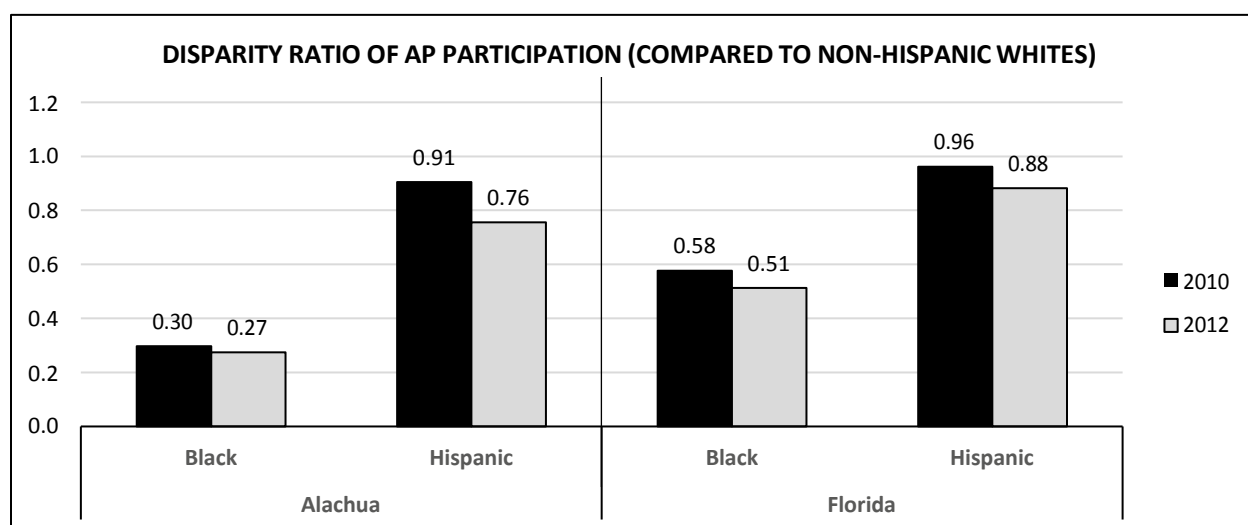
Advanced Placement Achievement	Alachua		Florida	
	2010	2012	2010	2012
% Non-Hispanic who scored 3-5	62.73%	66.09%	46.70%	50.68%
Non-Hispanic who scored 3-5	1,947	1,943	63,652	74,704
Non-Hispanic total number of exams	3,104	2,940	136,289	147,413
% Black who scored 3-5	26.53%	25.58%	18.12%	22.48%
Black who scored 3-5	152	122	6,058	7,527
Black total number of exams	573	477	33,432	33,485
% Hispanics who scored 3-5	60.59%	62.28%	40.32%	43.95%
Hispanics who scored 3-5	206	208	26,079	32,398
Hispanics total number of exams	340	334	64,674	73,711



Notes: Data from the Florida Department of Education. Data is not reported when the total number of students in a group is fewer than 10. Students can take multiple exams. Students who scored 3-5 is divided by total number of exams taken by each race of students.

ADVANCED PLACEMENT PARTICIPATION

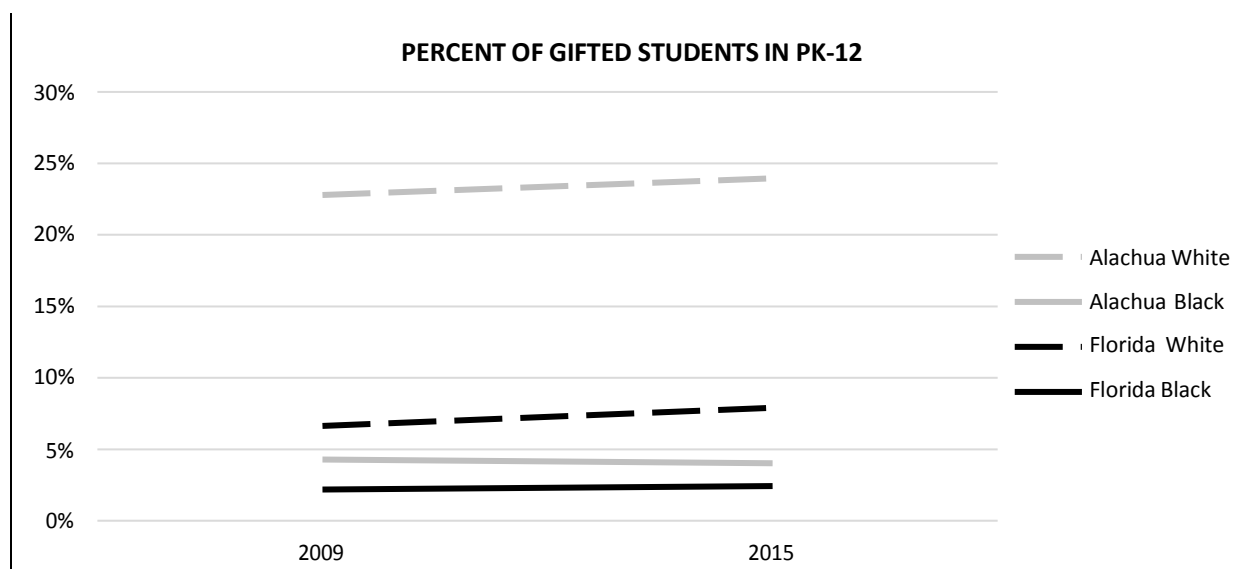
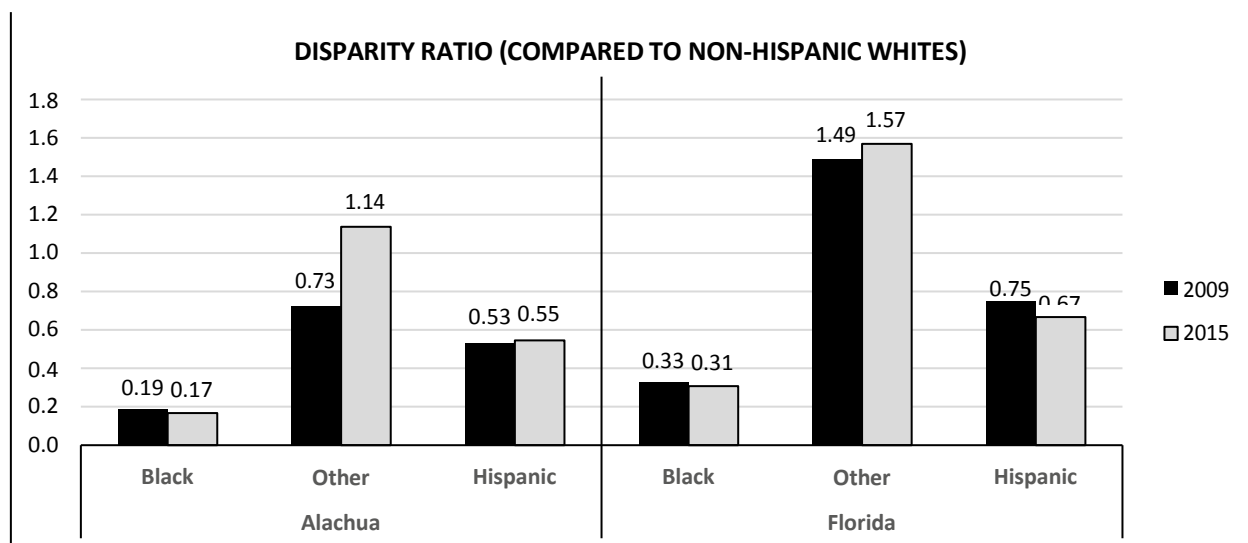
Advanced Placement Participation	Alachua		Florida	
	2010	2012	2010	2012
% Non-Hispanic who took AP classes	45.20%	44.89%	28.39%	31.45%
Non-Hispanic who took AP classes	1,467	1,357	75,714	81,443
Non-Hispanic students	3,246	3,023	266,738	258,966
% Black who took AP classes	13.41%	12.33%	16.35%	16.12%
Black who took AP classes	290	259	21,249	20,978
Black students	2,163	2,101	129,952	130,103
% Hispanics who took AP classes	40.91%	33.90%	27.30%	27.76%
Hispanics who took AP classes	162	156	37,375	42,273
Hispanics students	396	460	136,905	152,303



Notes: Data from the Florida Department of Education. Data is not reported when the total number of students in a group is fewer than 10. Total number of students is total number of students of each race in 10th-12th grade.

GIFTED STUDENTS

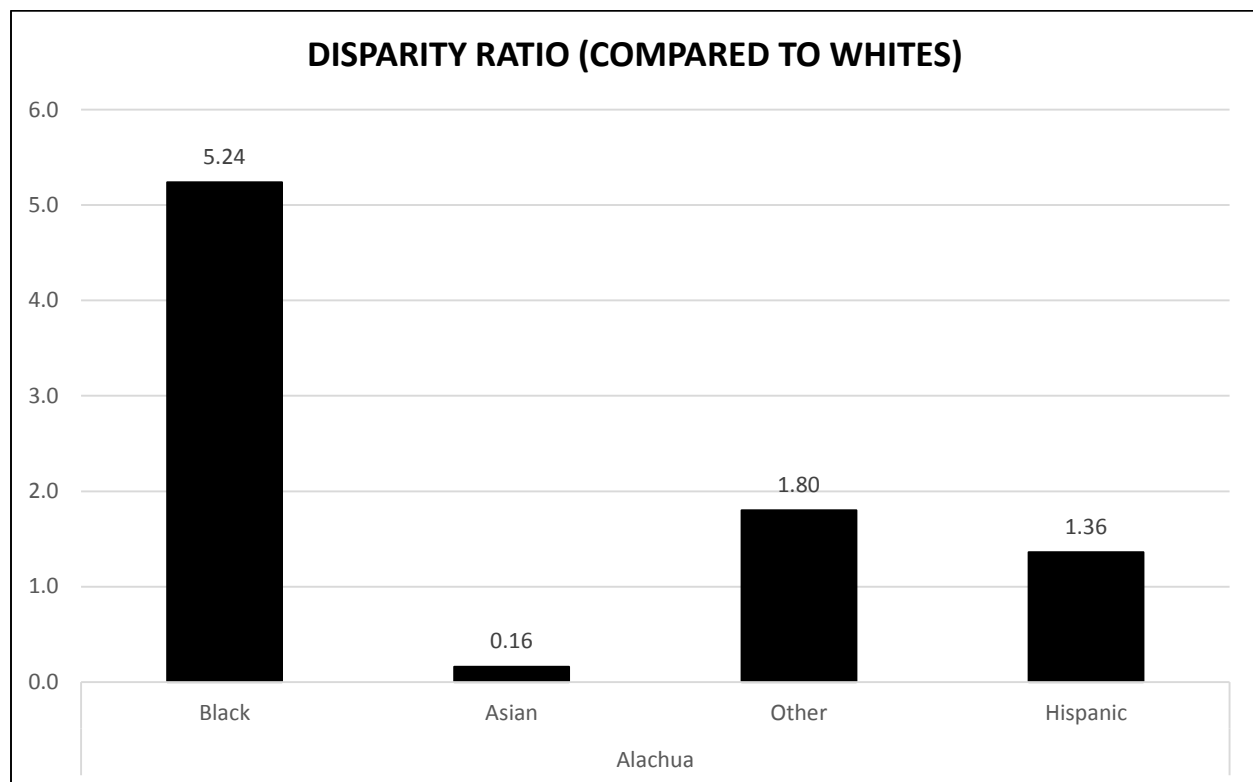
Gifted Students	Alachua		Florida	
	2009	2015	2009	2015
% Non-Hispanic White Gifted Students	22.79%	23.96%	6.64%	7.90%
Non-Hispanic White Gifted Students	3,018	3,087	77,487	87,030
Non-Hispanic White Students PK-12	13,241	12,884	1,167,302	1,101,574
% Black Gifted Students	4.29%	4.02%	2.18%	2.43%
Black Gifted Students	430	421	13,284	15,262
Black Students PK-12	10,023	10,470	608,038	628,560
% Other Gifted Students	16.54%	27.25%	9.87%	12.39%
Other Gifted Students	203	417	7,598	10,750
Other Students PK-12	1,227	1,530	76,986	86,778
% Hispanic Gifted Students	12.13%	13.08%	4.98%	5.27%
Hispanic Gifted Students	203	345	34,451	46,426
Hispanic Students PK-12	1,674	2,638	692,458	880,660



Notes: Data from the Florida Department of Education. Other is a sum of Asian, American Indian, Pacific Islander. Data is not reported when the total number of students in a group is fewer than 10. Year indicates start year of school year. Gifted students is defined as students who have superior intellectual development and capable of high performance. Each school district serves gifted students through local plans that provide academic and social emotional support.

OUT OF SCHOOL SUSPENSION

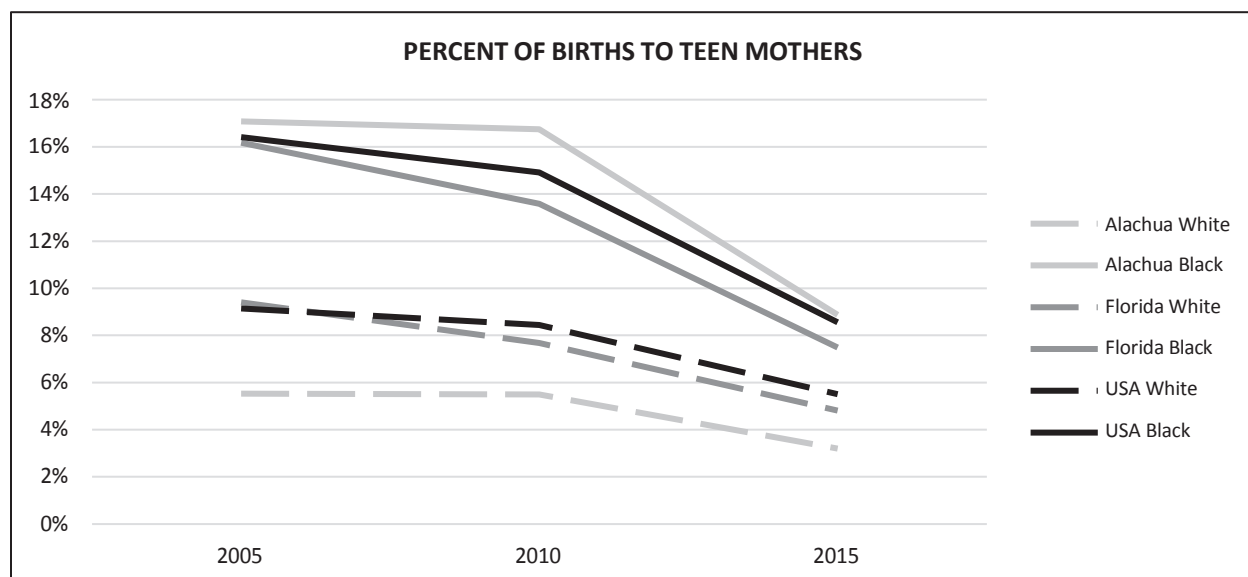
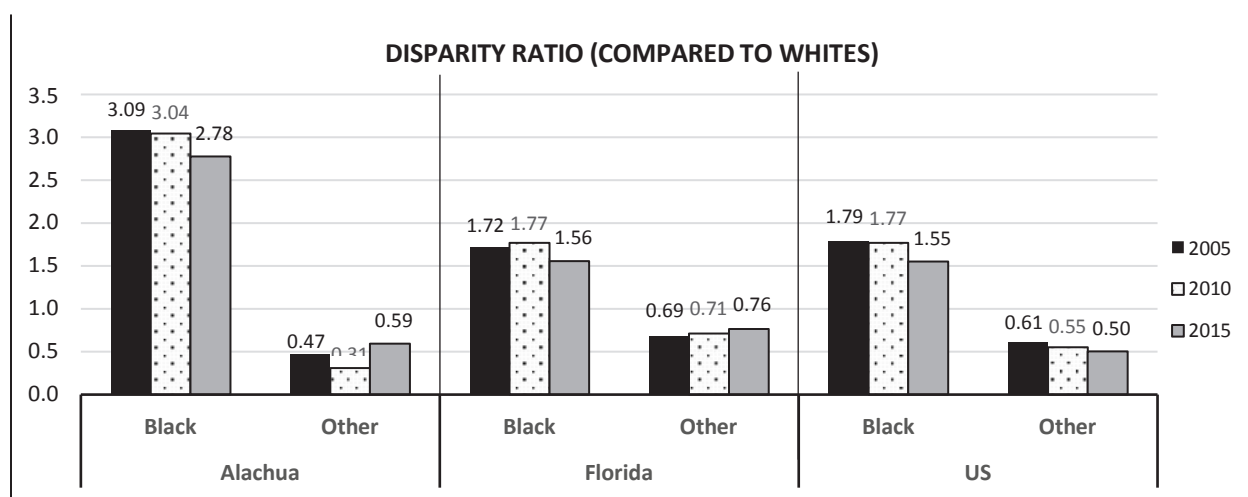
Out of School Suspension at least once (2014-2015)	Alachua
% White out of school suspensions	2.50%
% Black out of school suspensions	13.10%
% Asian out of school suspensions	0.40%
% 2 or more races out of school suspensions	4.50%
% Hispanics out of school suspensions	3.40%



Notes: Data from the Alachua County Public Schools. Year indicates start year of school year.

BIRTHS TO TEEN MOTHERS

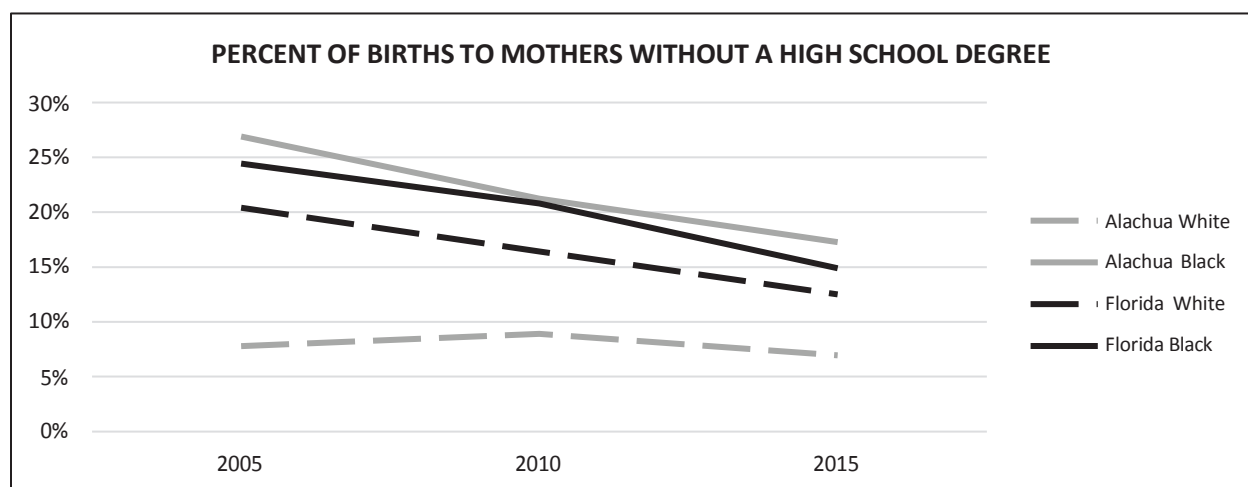
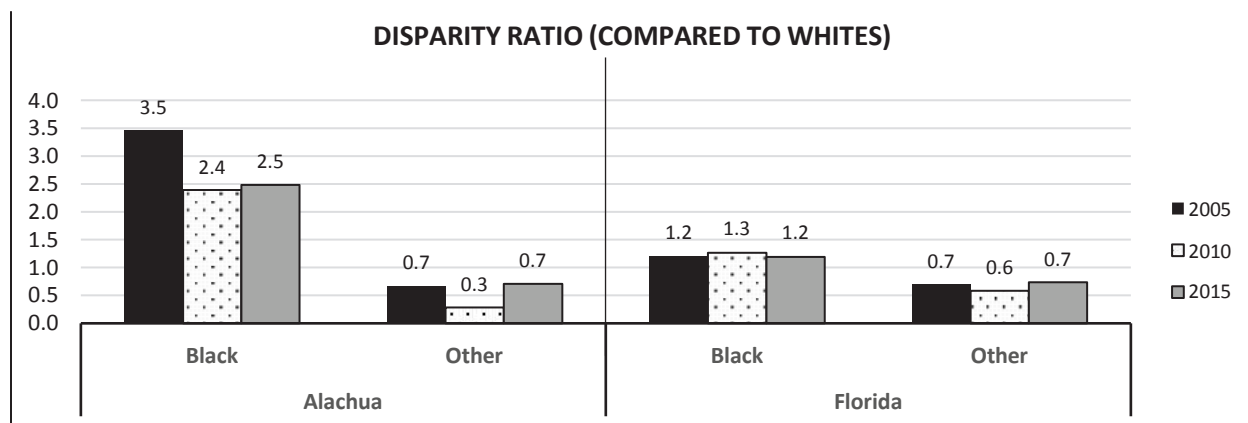
Births to teen mothers	Alachua			Florida			US		
	2005	2010	2015	2005	2010	2015	2005	2010	2015
% White births	5.53%	5.50%	3.20%	9.40%	7.68%	4.81%	9.14%	8.44%	5.51%
White births	91	97	57	15,622	11,790	7,737	295,265	259,058	165,934
White mothers	1,646	1,764	1,783	166,181	153,480	160,830	3,229,294	3,069,315	3,012,855
% Black births	17.08%	16.74%	8.87%	16.17%	13.58%	7.49%	16.41%	14.92%	8.55%
Black births	139	145	74	7,756	6,679	3,676	103,905	94,950	54,746
Black mothers	814	866	834	47,957	49,189	49,109	633,134	636,425	640,079
% Other births	2.61%	1.69%	1.90%	6.45%	5.48%	3.68%	5.59%	4.66%	2.78%
Other births	6	4	5	752	587	483	15,423	13,670	9,035
Other mothers	230	236	263	11,651	10,716	13,127	275,921	293,646	325,563
% Hispanic births	9.90%	9.48%	5.16%	11.11%	8.57%	5.65%	13.89%	12.89%	8.70%
Hispanic births	19	20	13	7,083	5,109	3,616	136,906	121,798	80,364
Hispanic mothers	192	211	252	63,757	59,616	63,978	985,505	945,180	924,048



Notes: Data reported annually by FL Health Charts for Alachua and Florida, CDC National Vital Statistics Reports for national data. These data are only for pregnancies that end with a live birth. Teen mothers is defined as mothers aged 15 to 19. Other category for national data is a sum of American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian Pacific Islander.

BIRTHS TO MOTHERS WITHOUT A HIGH SCHOOL DEGREE

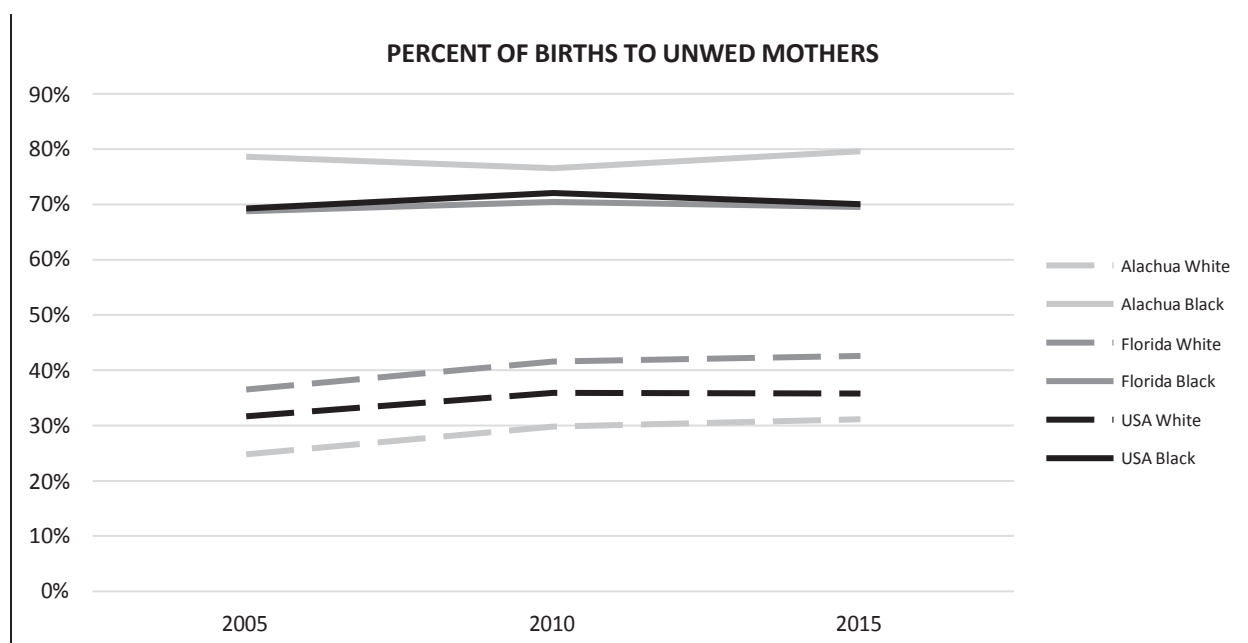
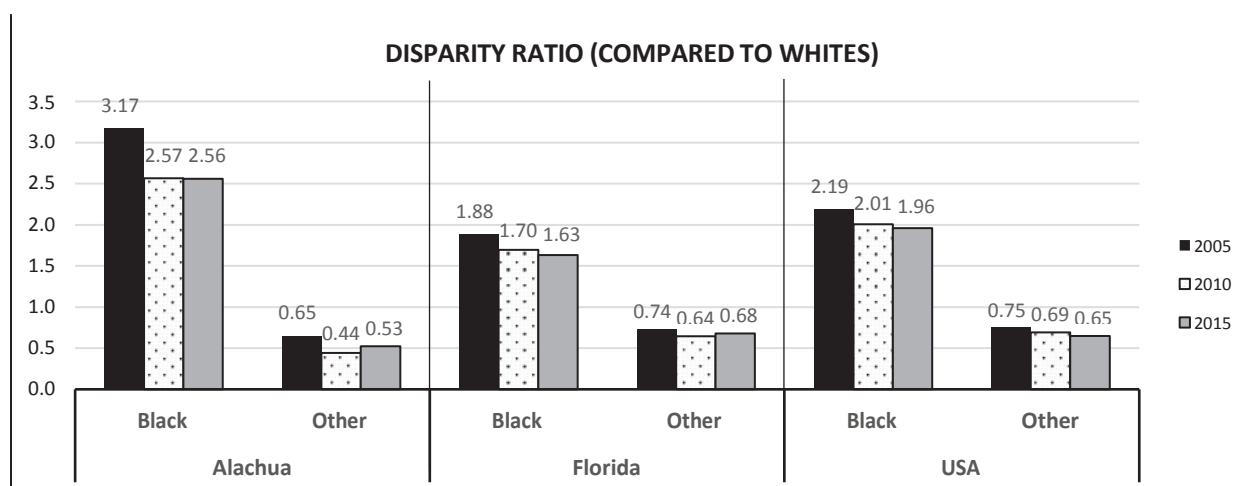
Births to Mothers without a High School Degree	Alachua			Florida		
	2005	2010	2015	2005	2010	2015
% White births to mothers without HS degree	7.78%	8.90%	6.95%	20.41%	16.42%	12.50%
White mothers without a HS degree	128	157	124	33,911	25,201	20,103
White mothers	1,646	1,764	1,783	166,181	153,480	160,830
% Black births to mothers without HS degree	26.90%	21.25%	17.27%	24.44%	20.81%	14.89%
Black mothers without a HS degree	219	184	144	11,720	10,235	7,314
Black mothers	814	866	834	47,957	49,189	49,109
% Other births to mothers without HS degree	5.22%	2.54%	4.94%	14.20%	9.59%	9.19%
Other mothers without a HS degree	12	6	13	1,654	1,028	1,206
Other mothers	230	236	263	11,651	10,716	13,127
% Hispanic births to mothers without HS degree	18.75%	18.01%	12.70%	32.07%	25.82%	19.55%
Hispanic mothers without a HS degree	36	38	32	20,444	15,390	12,510
Hispanic mothers	192	211	252	63,757	59,616	63,978



Notes: Data collected from Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics. These data are only for pregnancies that end with a live birth.

BIRTHS TO UNWED MOTHERS

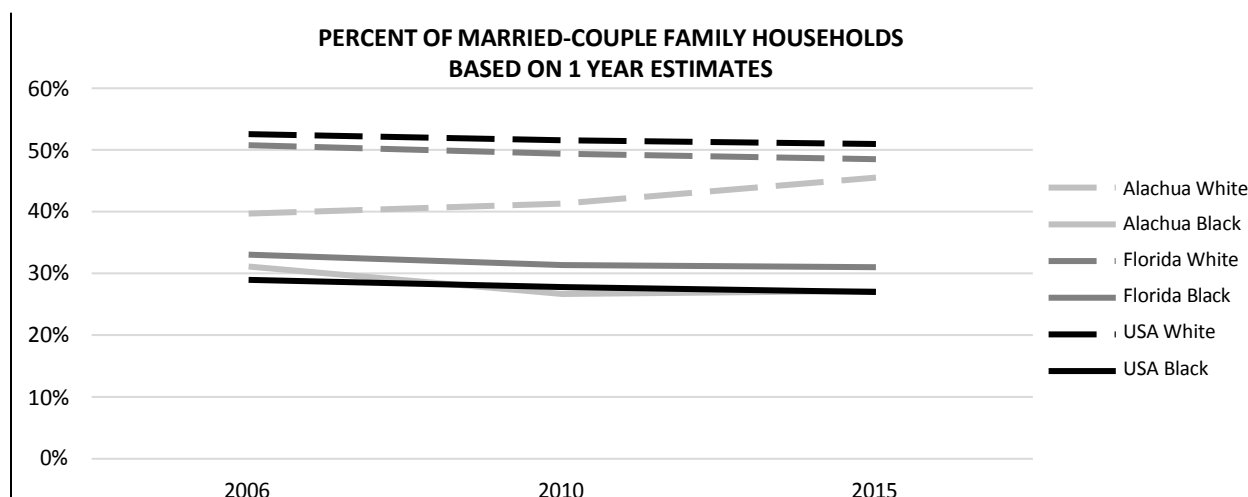
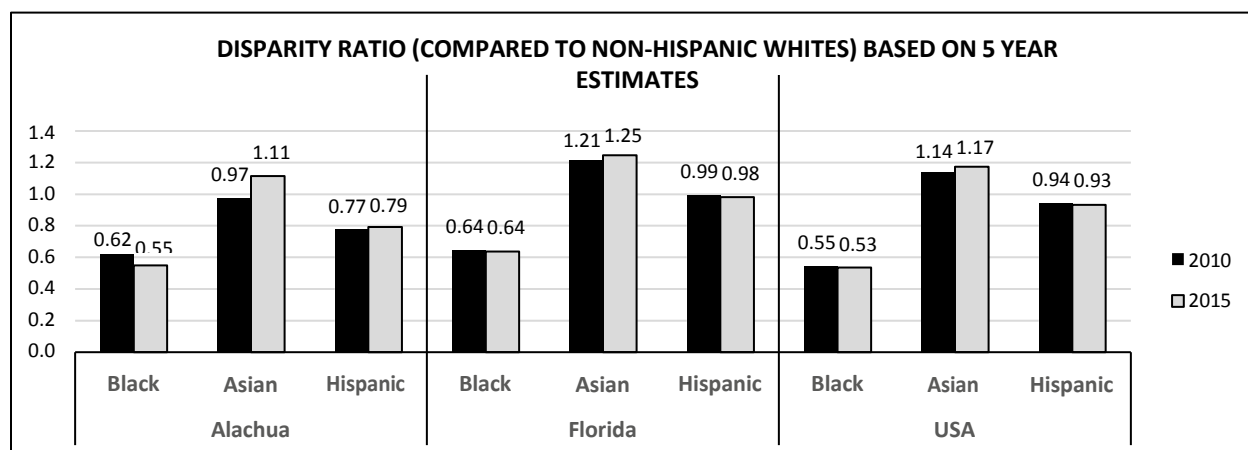
Births to unwed Mothers	Alachua			Florida			US		
	2005	2010	2015	2005	2010	2015	2005	2010	2015
% White births	24.79%	29.82%	31.13%	36.51%	41.57%	42.59%	31.67%	35.91%	35.77%
White births	408	526	555	60,665	63,796	68,504	1,022,560	1,102,095	1,077,618
White mothers	1,646	1,764	1,783	166,181	153,480	160,830	3,229,294	3,069,315	3,012,855
% Black births	78.62%	76.56%	79.62%	68.75%	70.46%	69.55%	69.28%	72.06%	70.07%
Black births	640	663	664	32,972	34,658	34,157	438,614	458,637	448,531
Black mothers	814	866	834	47,957	49,189	49,109	633,134	636,425	640,079
% Other births	16.09%	13.14%	16.35%	26.86%	26.75%	28.91%	23.87%	24.77%	23.15%
Other births	37	31	43	3,129	2,867	3,795	65,860	72,739	75,378
Other mothers	230	236	263	11,651	10,716	13,127	275,921	293,646	325,563
% Hispanic births	36.46%	44.08%	40.08%	45.18%	50.56%	51.40%	47.96%	53.37%	52.96%
Hispanic births	70	93	101	28,803	30,142	32,885	472,649	504,411	489,358
Hispanic mothers	192	211	252	63,757	59,616	63,978	985,505	945,180	924,048



Notes: Data reported annually by FL Health Charts for Alachua and Florida, CDC National Vital Statistics Reports for national data. These data are only for pregnancies that end with a live birth. Other category for national data is a sum of American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian Pacific Islander.

MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY

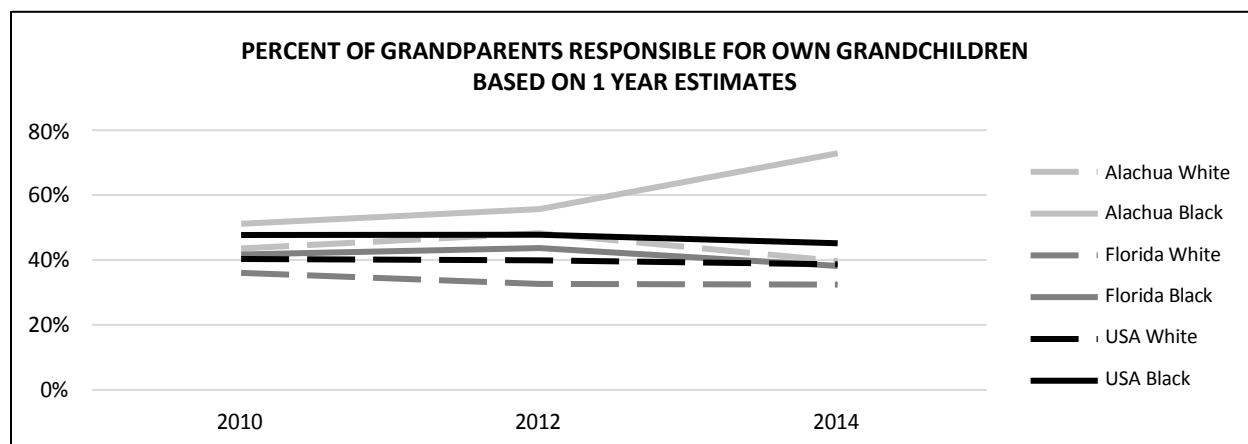
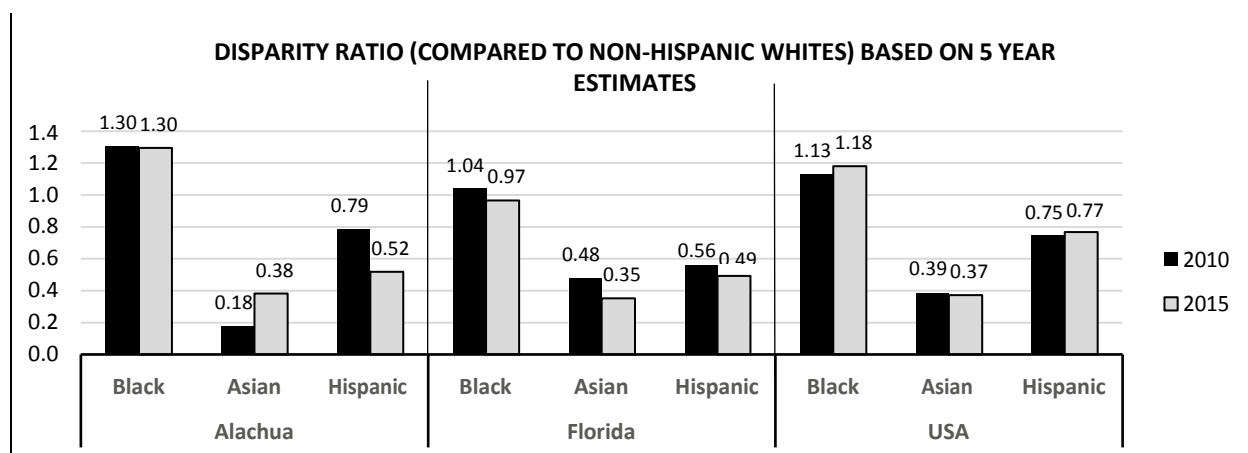
Married-couple Family Households (5 year estimates)	Alachua		Florida		USA	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
% Non-Hispanic White married family	40.05%	43.01%	50.42%	48.84%	52.68%	51.45%
Non-Hispanic White married family	27,020	28,002	2,398,181	2,293,458	42,794,358	41,656,866
Non-Hispanic White Households	67,468	65,107	4,756,221	4,696,110	81,235,589	80,971,346
% White married family	39.51%	42.11%	50.50%	48.80%	52.54%	51.26%
White married family	28,731	30,160	2,916,045	2,868,724	46,788,570	46,467,665
White Households	72,721	71,620	5,774,503	5,877,996	89,046,111	90,647,126
% Black married family	24.79%	23.67%	32.49%	31.09%	28.71%	27.50%
Black married family	4,335	4,173	310,260	311,124	3,910,480	3,901,242
Black Households	17,488	17,628	954,842	1,000,764	13,619,955	14,186,983
% Asian married family	39.02%	47.94%	61.24%	60.83%	60.08%	60.37%
Asian married family	1,833	2,221	84,703	94,182	2,704,512	3,059,616
Asian Households	4,698	4,633	138,315	154,822	4,501,393	5,067,711
% Other married family	35.88%	42.41%	48.30%	45.53%	47.48%	44.73%
Other married family	461	497	94,871	71,381	2,556,179	2,186,532
Other Households	1,285	1,172	196,433	156,792	5,383,354	4,888,257
% Hispanic married family	31.00%	34.04%	50.07%	47.86%	49.64%	47.98%
Hispanic married family	2,049	2,590	623,288	660,518	6,389,374	6,914,569
Hispanic Households	6,609	7,608	1,244,858	1,380,024	12,871,609	14,410,181



Notes: One-year and five-year estimates from the American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau. Data reported annually. Hispanic is of any race.

GRANDPARENTS RESPONSIBLE FOR CHILDREN UNDER 18

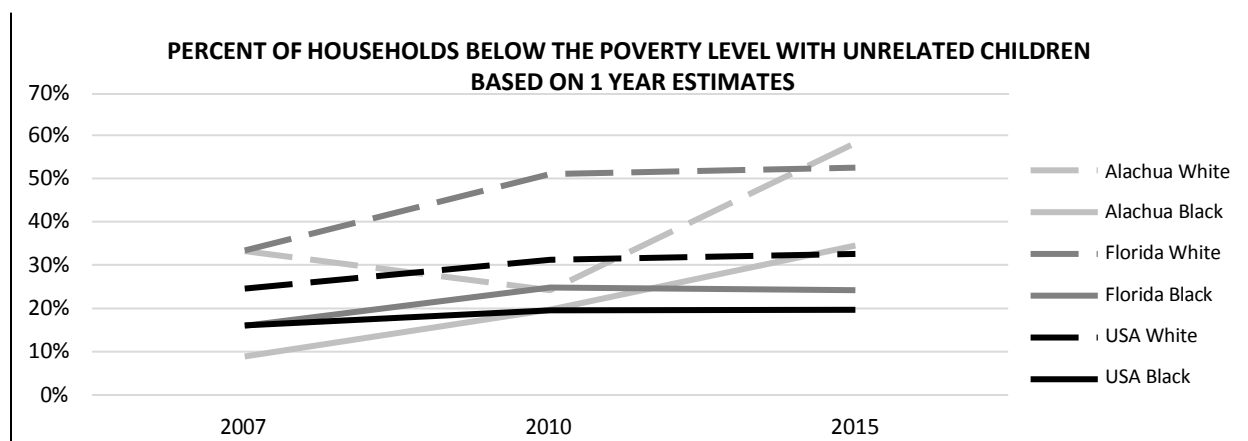
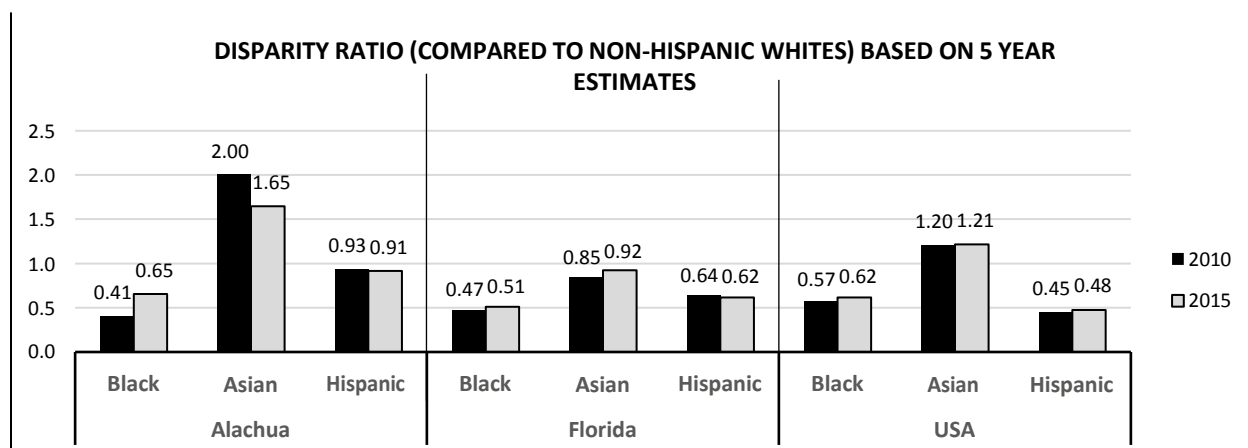
Grandparents responsible for own grandchildren (5 year estimates)	Alachua		Florida		USA	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
% Non-Hispanic White grandparents responsible	47.22%	45.29%	44.54%	41.26%	44.46%	38.64%
Non-Hispanic White grandparents responsible	698	883	76,293	78,991	1,341,889	1,396,296
Non-Hispanic White grandparents living with grandchildren	1,478	1,950	171,304	191,454	3,018,313	3,328,115
% White grandparents responsible	46.17%	41.62%	37.01%	32.49%	41.83%	38.64%
White grandparents responsible	755	966	100,184	104,640	1,643,022	1,753,426
White grandparents living with grandchildren	1,636	2,321	270,677	322,076	3,927,677	4,538,339
% Black grandparents responsible	61.61%	58.65%	46.40%	39.87%	50.20%	45.58%
Black grandparents responsible	975	673	47,464	43,429	631,322	574,630
Black grandparents living with grandchildren	1,582	1,147	102,283	108,931	1,257,630	1,260,650
% Asian grandparents responsible	8.44%	17.31%	21.28%	14.55%	17.16%	14.37%
Asian grandparents responsible	23	53	3,186	2,675	81,887	85,926
Asian grandparents living with grandchildren	277	309	14,968	18,391	477,255	597,908
% Other grandparents responsible	0.00%	38.71%	27.99%	26.50%	35.44%	32.82%
Other grandparents responsible	0	22	6,052	4,249	237,736	217,500
Other grandparents living with grandchildren	14	58	21,621	16,033	670,736	662,742
% Hispanic grandparents responsible	37.27%	23.44%	25.03%	20.33%	33.18%	29.64%
Hispanic grandparents responsible	68	91	31,218	30,684	507,171	542,407
Hispanic grandparents living with grandchildren	183	390	124,736	150,900	1,528,505	1,829,743



Notes: One-year and five-year estimates from the American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau. Data reported annually. Hispanic is of any race. Data broken down by race was only available for the years 2010, 2012, and 2014.

BELOW POVERTY LEVEL HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO RELATED CHILDREN

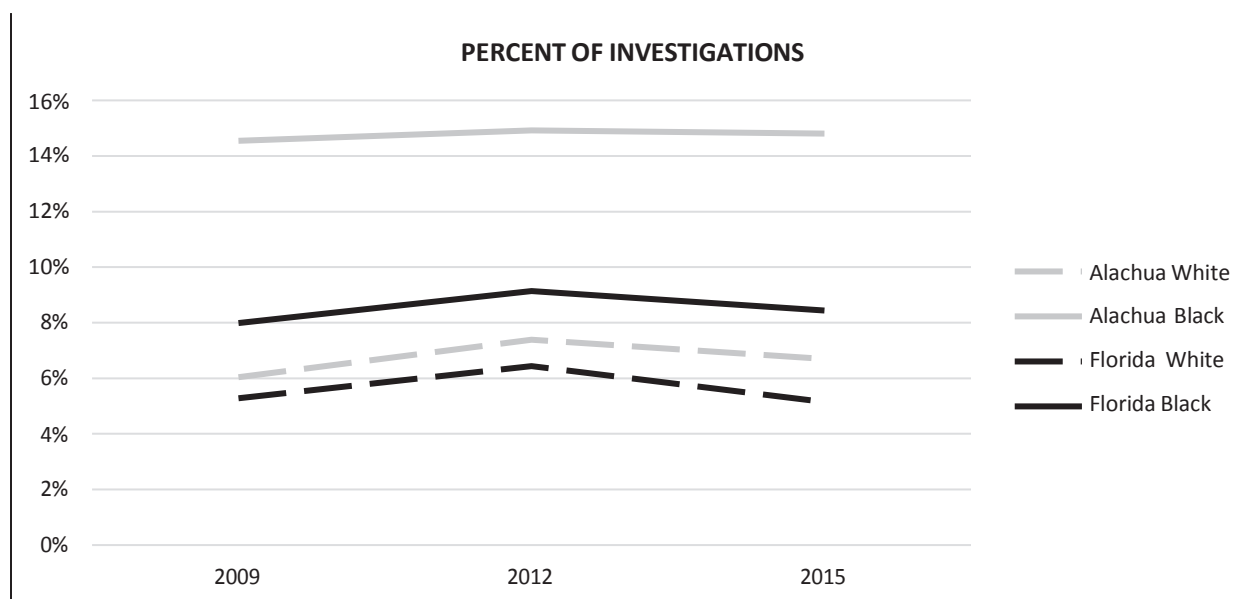
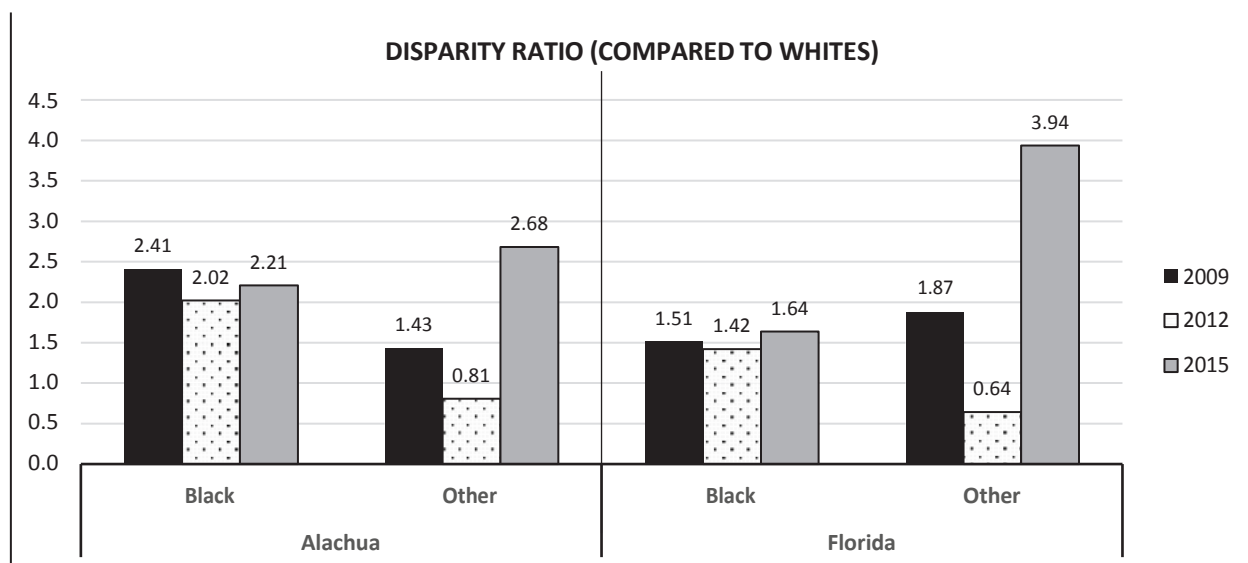
Households below poverty level with no related children under 18	Alachua		Florida		USA	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
% Non-Hispanic White no related children	32.58%	39.51%	38.40%	40.15%	29.01%	30.78%
Non-Hispanic White no related children	759	1,123	67,755	84,186	962,057	1,138,964
Non-Hispanic White Households	2,330	2,842	176,450	209,671	3,316,775	3,699,967
% White no related children	33.15%	37.95%	33.82%	34.13%	25.09%	26.19%
White no related children	949	1,282	96,703	124,512	1,121,031	1,372,306
White Households	2,863	3,378	285,927	364,801	4,468,157	5,238,844
% Black no related children	13.24%	25.86%	17.94%	20.44%	16.63%	18.95%
Black no related children	323	755	23,686	31,321	312,041	386,434
Black Households	2,439	2,920	132,059	153,212	1,876,429	2,039,534
% Asian no related children	65.11%	65.11%	32.57%	37.08%	34.91%	37.40%
Asian no related children	265	181	3,081	4,130	98,073	129,559
Asian Households	407	278	9,461	11,137	280,963	346,448
% Other no related children	20.31%	48.19%	16.97%	17.85%	12.50%	14.36%
Other no related children	39	40	4,490	4,570	111,863	129,945
Other Households	192	83	26,454	25,602	895,093	904,891
% Hispanic no related children	30.24%	36.14%	24.43%	24.71%	12.95%	14.63%
Hispanic no related children	241	253	34,463	46,333	259,764	354,270
Hispanic Households	797	700	141,087	187,477	2,005,814	2,421,983



Notes: One-year and five-year estimates from the American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau. Data reported annually. Hispanic is of any race. Children are under 18 years. Related children in a family include own children and all other children under 18 in the household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

INVESTIGATIONS

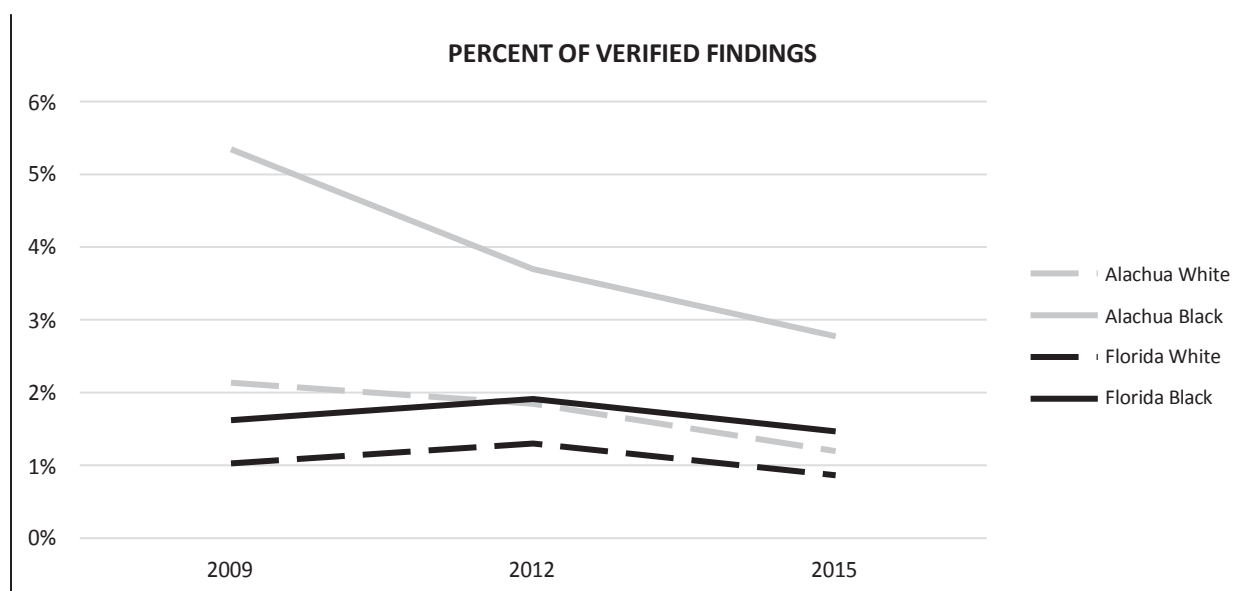
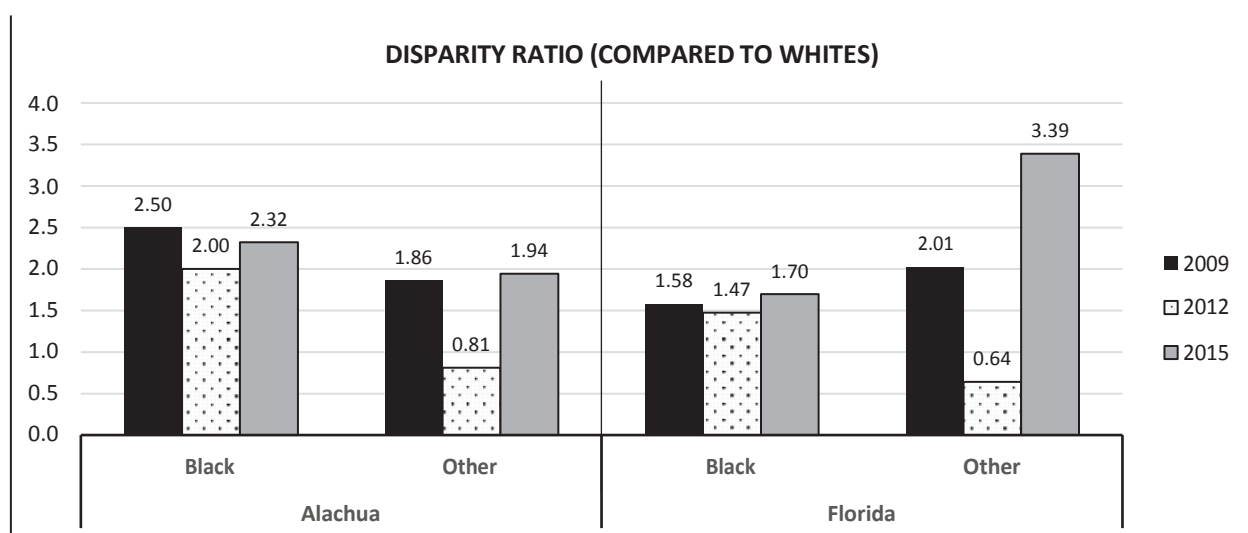
Investigations	Alachua			Florida		
	2009	2012	2015	2009	2012	2015
% White investigations	6.04%	7.38%	6.70%	5.28%	6.44%	5.15%
White investigations	1,801	1,851	1,884	163,531	168,241	153,281
White children	29,816	25,066	28,112	3,099,228	2,613,743	2,978,801
% Black investigations	14.54%	14.92%	14.81%	7.99%	9.14%	8.43%
Black investigations	2,074	2,047	2,131	74,776	79,370	79,984
Black children	14,260	13,722	14,392	936,421	868,633	948,507
% Other investigations	8.63%	5.96%	17.99%	9.89%	4.13%	20.25%
Other investigations	271	342	542	15,980	21,758	33,510
Other children	3,140	5,738	3,013	161,638	526,845	165,482



Notes: Data from Florida Department of Children and Families. Annual data is a sum of all the counts of the month of that year. When possible child abuse or neglect is received, the initial response involves an investigation.

VERIFIED FINDINGS

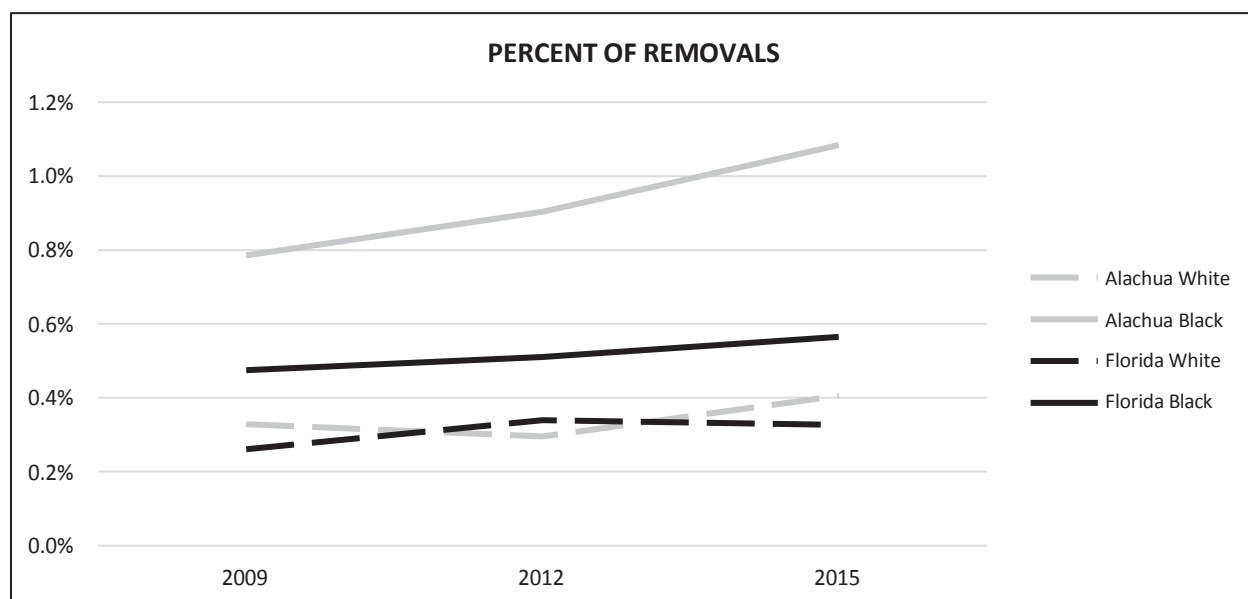
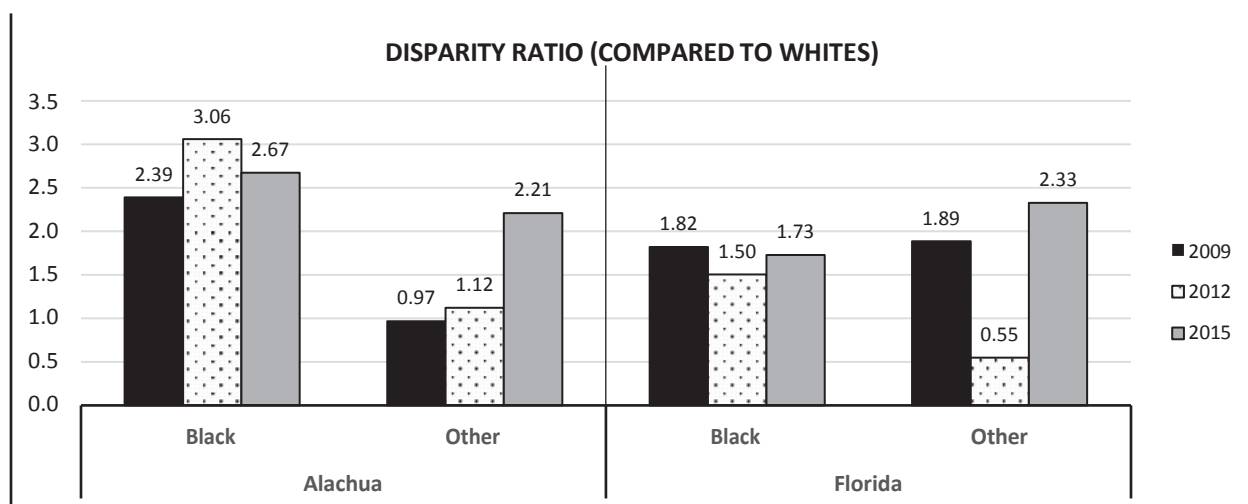
Verified Findings	Alachua			Florida		
	2009	2012	2015	2009	2012	2015
% White verified findings	2.14%	1.85%	1.20%	1.03%	1.30%	0.86%
White verified findings	637	463	336	31,839	33,958	25,747
White children	29,816	25,066	28,112	3,099,228	2,613,743	2,978,801
% Black verified findings	5.34%	3.69%	2.77%	1.62%	1.91%	1.47%
Black verified findings	762	507	399	15,172	16,609	13,910
Black children	14,260	13,722	14,392	936,421	868,633	948,507
% Other verified findings	3.98%	1.50%	2.32%	2.07%	0.83%	2.93%
Other verified findings	125	86	70	3,345	4,394	4,846
Other children	3,140	5,738	3,013	161,638	526,845	165,482



Notes: Data from Florida Department of Children and Families. Annual data is a sum of all the counts of the month of that year. Verified finding is a finding of an incident of child abuse or neglect.

REMOVALS

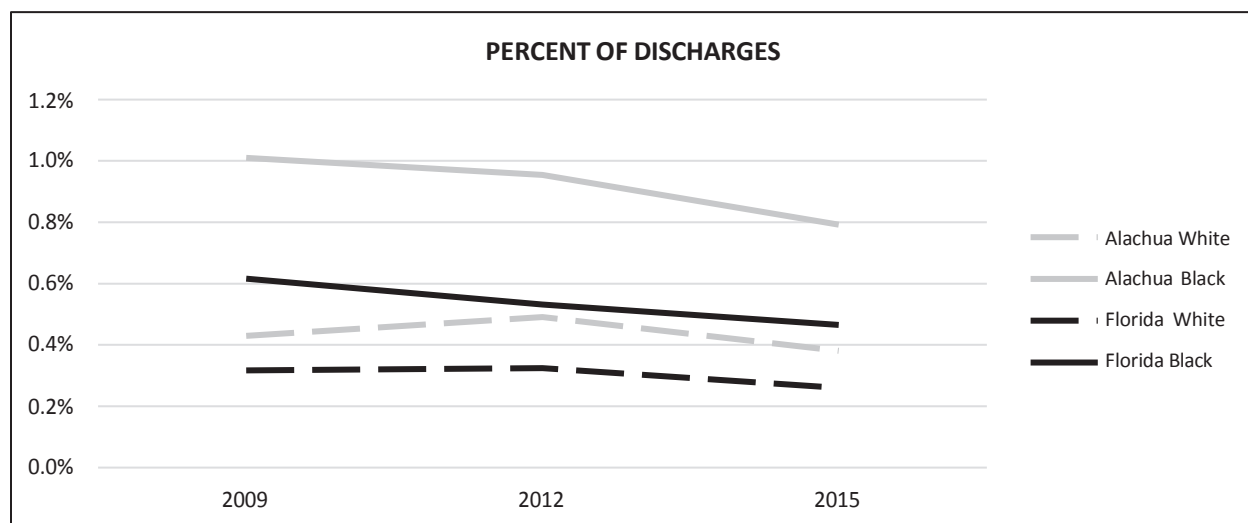
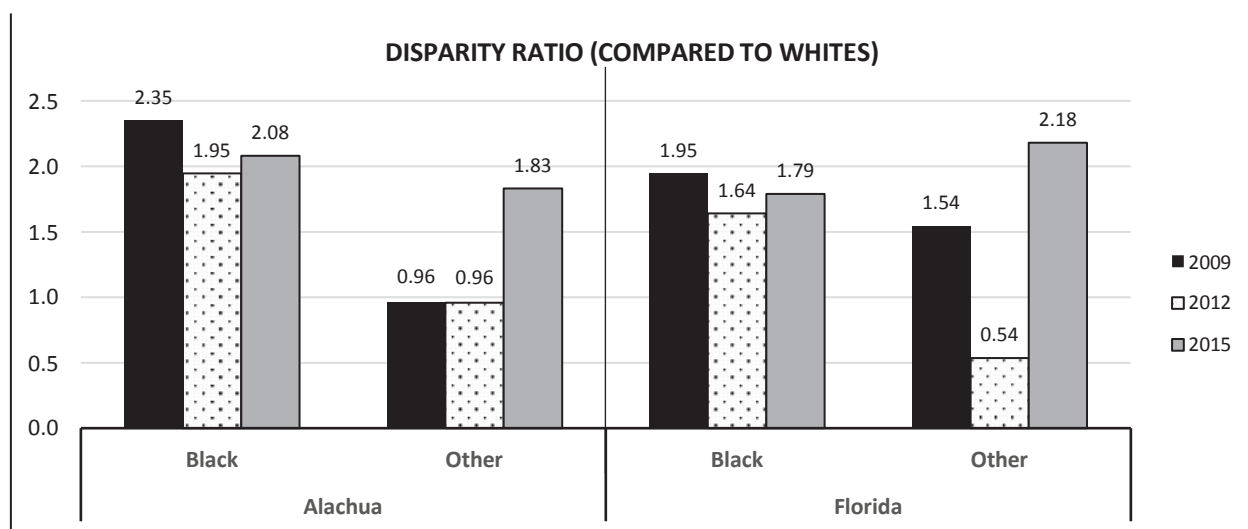
Removals	Alachua			Florida		
	2009	2012	2015	2009	2012	2015
% White removals	0.33%	0.30%	0.41%	0.26%	0.34%	0.33%
White removals	98	74	114	8,080	8,870	9,727
White children	29,816	25,066	28,112	3,099,228	2,613,743	2,978,801
% Black removals	0.79%	0.90%	1.08%	0.47%	0.51%	0.56%
Black removals	112	124	156	4,446	4,430	5,359
Black children	14,260	13,722	14,392	936,421	868,633	948,507
% Other removals	0.32%	0.33%	0.90%	0.49%	0.19%	0.76%
Other removals	10	19	27	795	978	1,259
Other children	3,140	5,738	3,013	161,638	526,845	165,482



Notes: Data from Florida Department of Children and Families. Annual data is a sum of all the counts of the month of that year. A removal is the physical act of a child being taken from their normal place of residence, by court order or voluntary placement agreement and placed in a substitute care setting, or the removal of custody from parent or relative guardian pursuant to a court order or voluntary placement agreement which permits the child to remain in a substitute care setting.

DISCHARGES

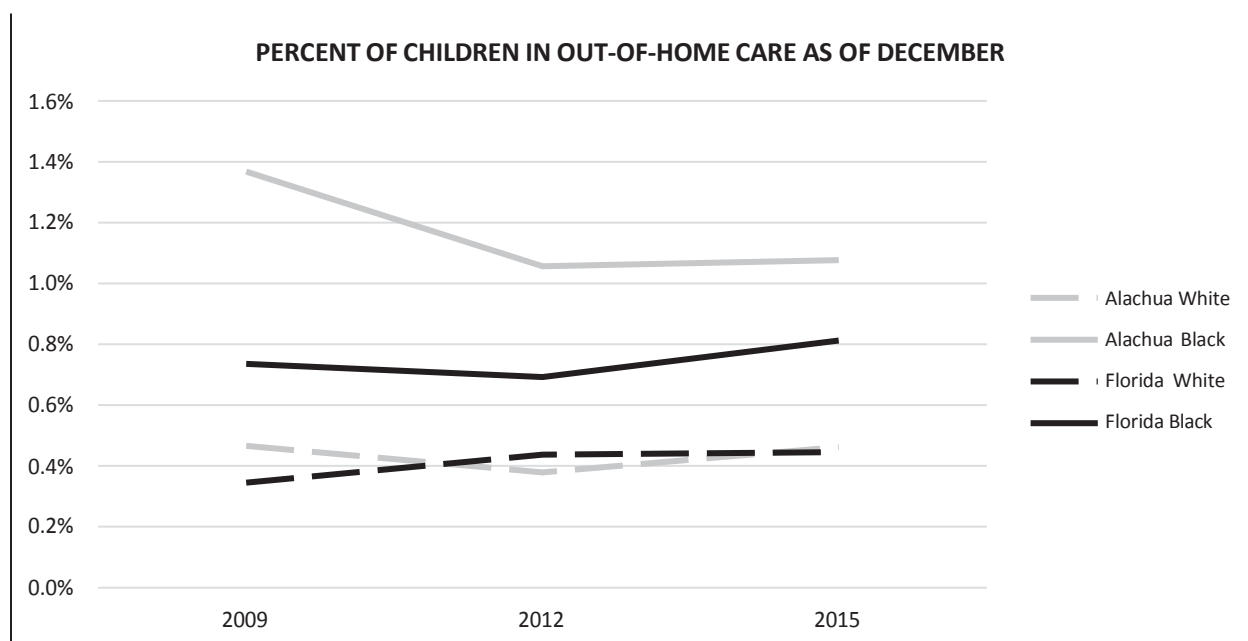
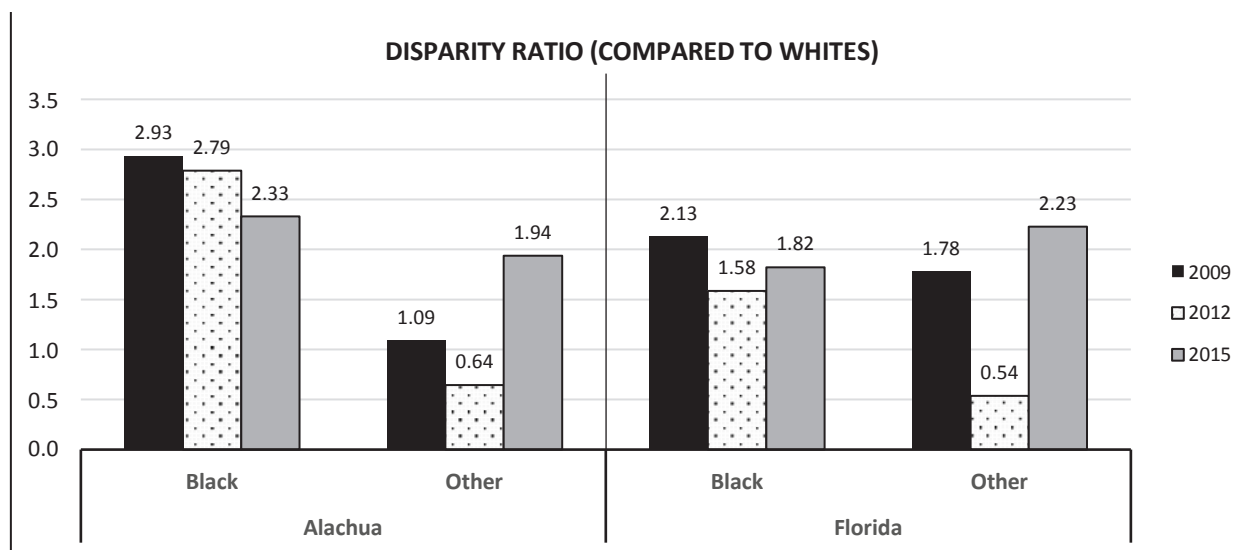
Discharges	Alachua			Florida		
	2009	2012	2015	2009	2012	2015
% White discharges	0.43%	0.49%	0.38%	0.32%	0.32%	0.26%
White discharges	128	123	107	9,812	8,474	7,746
White children	29,816	25,066	28,112	3,099,228	2,613,743	2,978,801
% Black discharges	1.01%	0.95%	0.79%	0.62%	0.53%	0.47%
Black discharges	144	131	114	5,767	4,619	4,413
Black children	14,260	13,722	14,392	936,421	868,633	948,507
% Other discharges	0.41%	0.47%	0.70%	0.49%	0.17%	0.57%
Other discharges	13	27	21	790	915	938
Other children	3,140	5,738	3,013	161,638	526,845	165,482



Notes: Data from Florida Department of Children and Families. Annual data is a sum of all the counts of the month of that year. A discharge represents that point in time when the child is no longer in foster care under the care and responsibility or supervision of the agency.

IN OUT-OF-HOME CARE

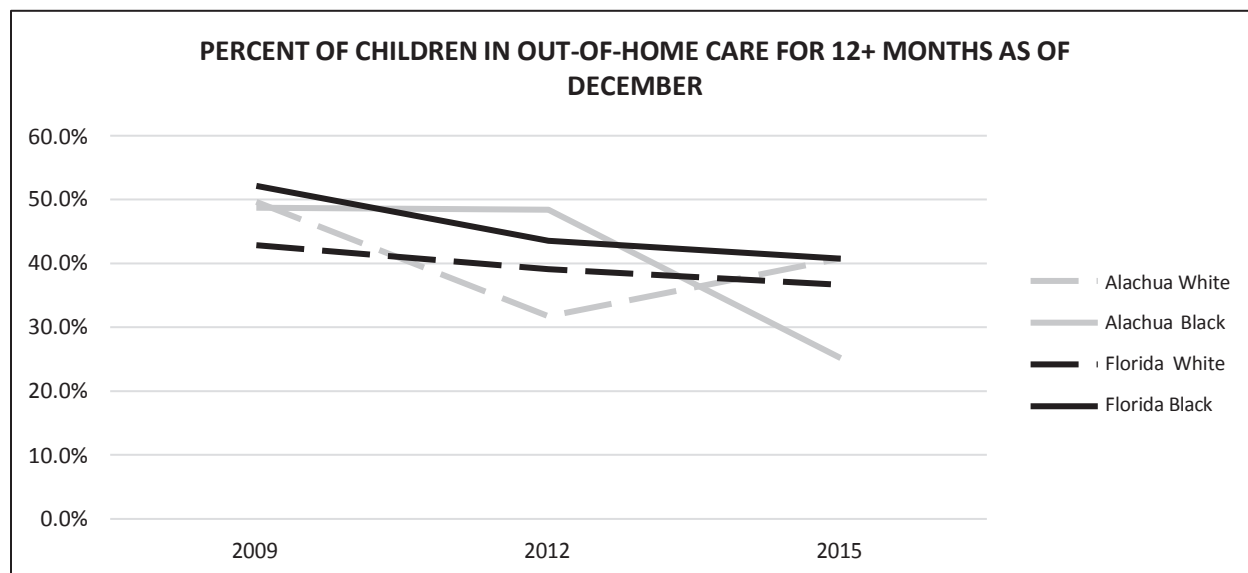
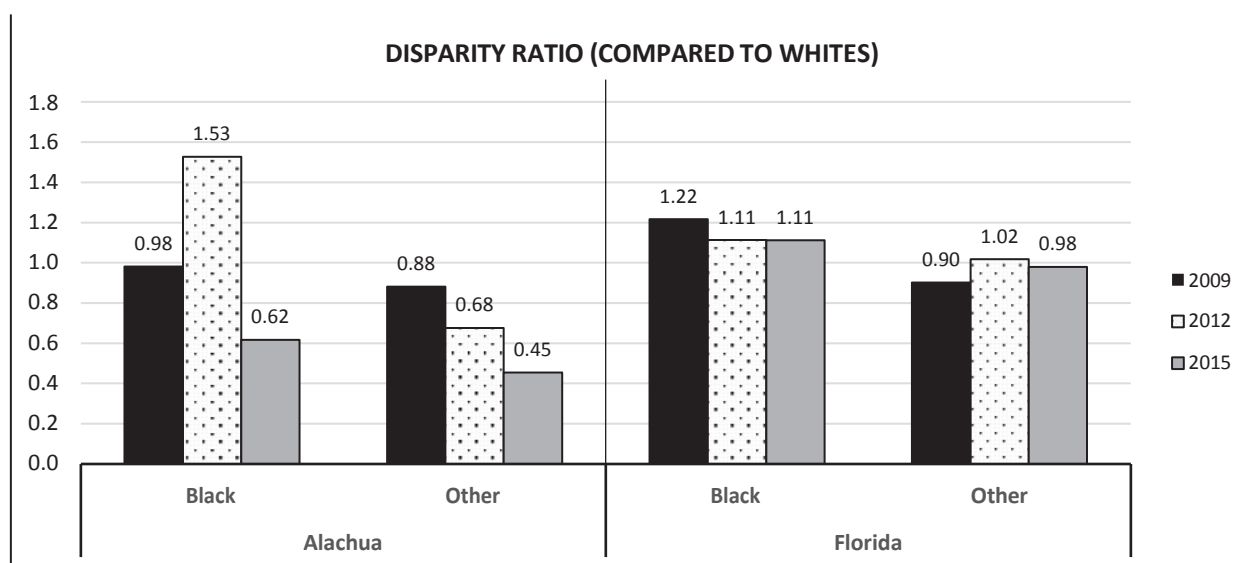
In Out-of-Home Care	Alachua			Florida		
	2009	2012	2015	2009	2012	2015
% White in out-of-home care	0.47%	0.38%	0.46%	0.35%	0.44%	0.45%
White in out-of-home care	139	95	130	10,701	11,421	13,275
White children	29,816	25,066	28,112	3,099,228	2,613,743	2,978,801
% Black in out-of-home care	1.37%	1.06%	1.08%	0.74%	0.69%	0.81%
Black in out-of-home care	195	145	155	6,888	6,015	7,705
Black children	14,260	13,722	14,392	936,421	868,633	948,507
% Other in out-of-home care	0.51%	0.24%	0.90%	0.61%	0.23%	0.99%
Other in out-of-home care	16	14	27	994	1,233	1,642
Other children	3,140	5,738	3,013	161,638	526,845	165,482



Notes: Data from Florida Department of Children and Families. Data is as December of that year. Out-of-home care includes all children who have been removed from their home and are living with a relative, non-relative or in foster care.

IN OUT-OF-HOME CARE 12+ MONTHS

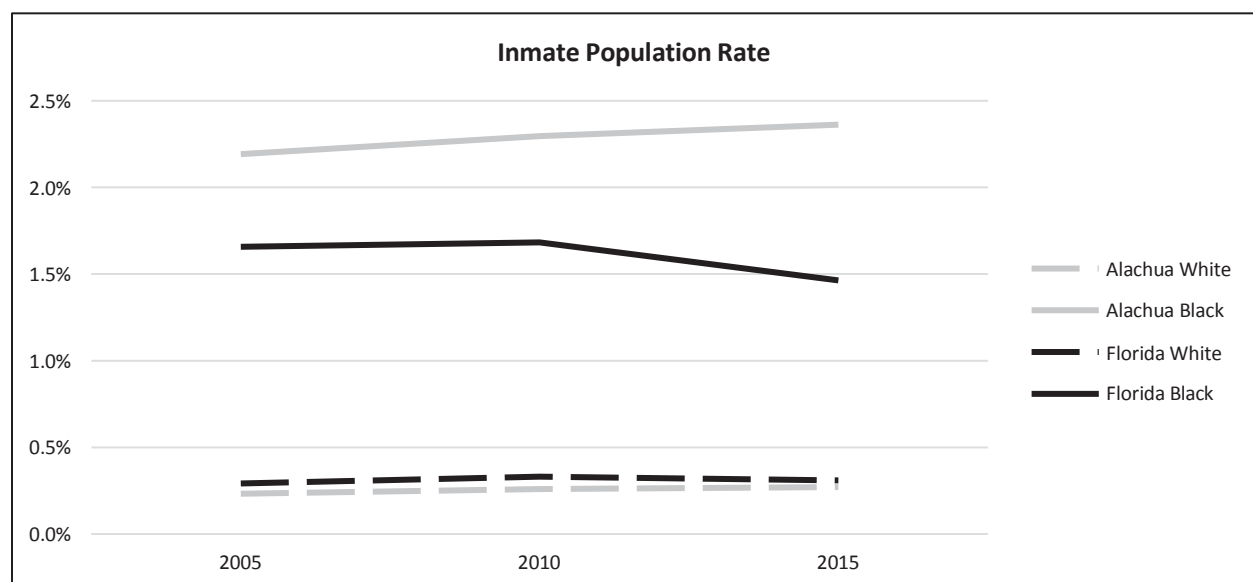
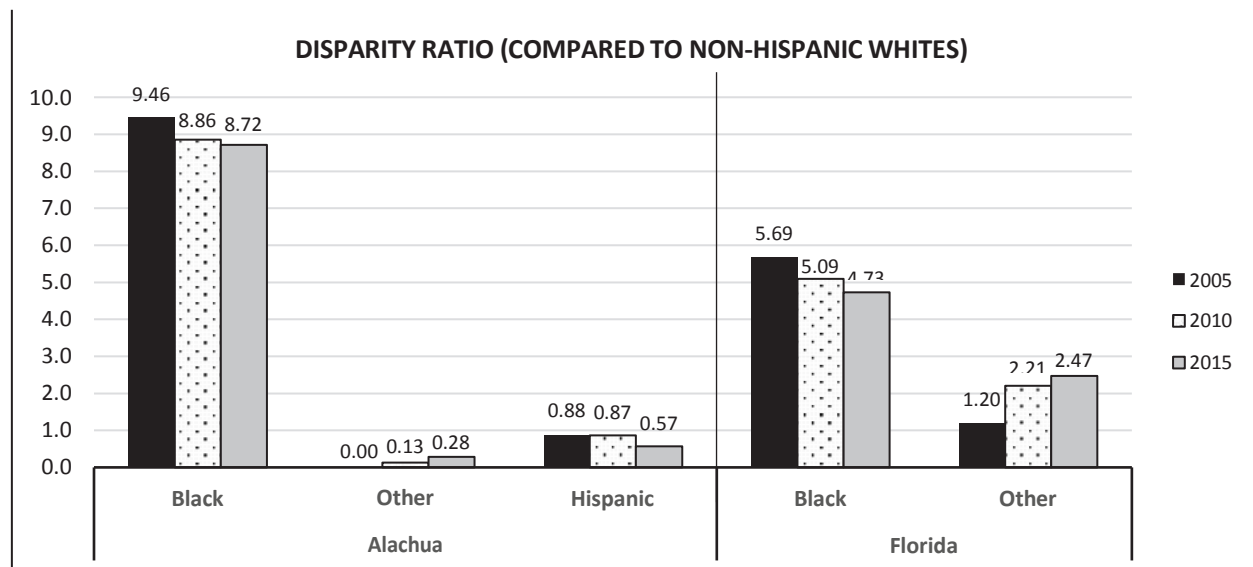
In Out-of-Home Care 12+ Months	Alachua			Florida		
	2009	2012	2015	2009	2012	2015
% White in out-of-home care	49.64%	31.72%	40.77%	42.85%	39.10%	36.65%
White in out-of-home care	69	46	53	4,585	4,466	4,865
White children	139	145	130	10,701	11,421	13,275
% Black in out-of-home care	48.72%	48.42%	25.16%	52.13%	43.56%	40.75%
Black in out-of-home care	95	46	39	3,591	2,620	3,140
Black children	195	95	155	6,888	6,015	7,705
% Other in out-of-home care	43.75%	21.43%	18.52%	38.63%	39.82%	35.93%
Other in out-of-home care	7	3	5	384	491	590
Other children	16	14	27	994	1,233	1,642



Notes: Data from Florida Department of Children and Families. Data is as December of that year. Out-of-home care includes all children who have been removed from their home and are living with a relative, non-relative or in foster care.

INMATE POPULATION

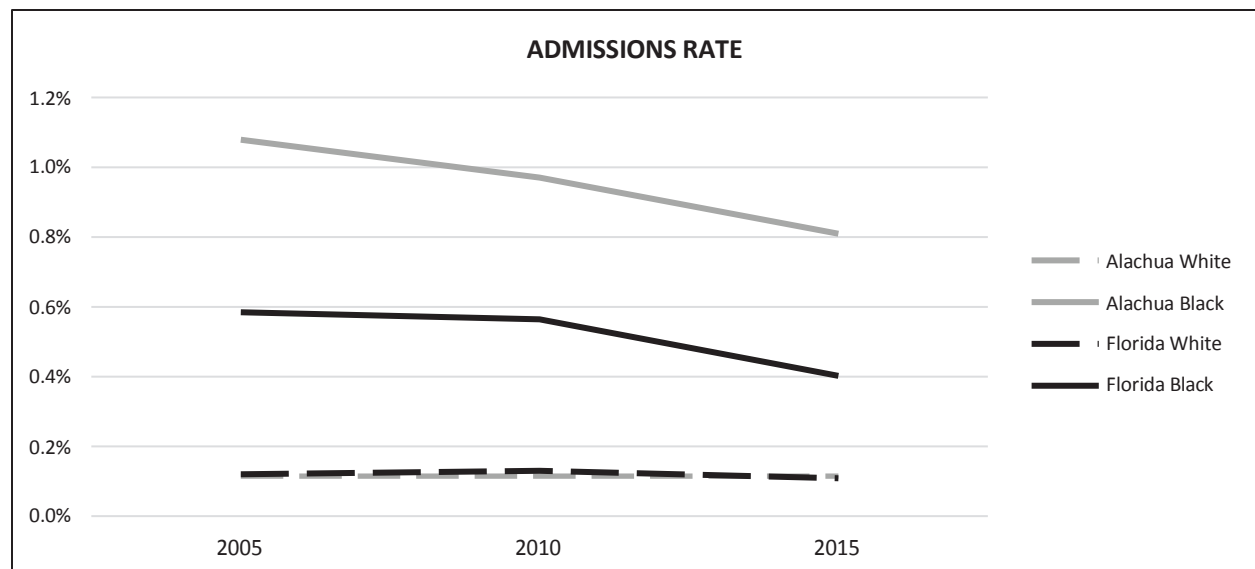
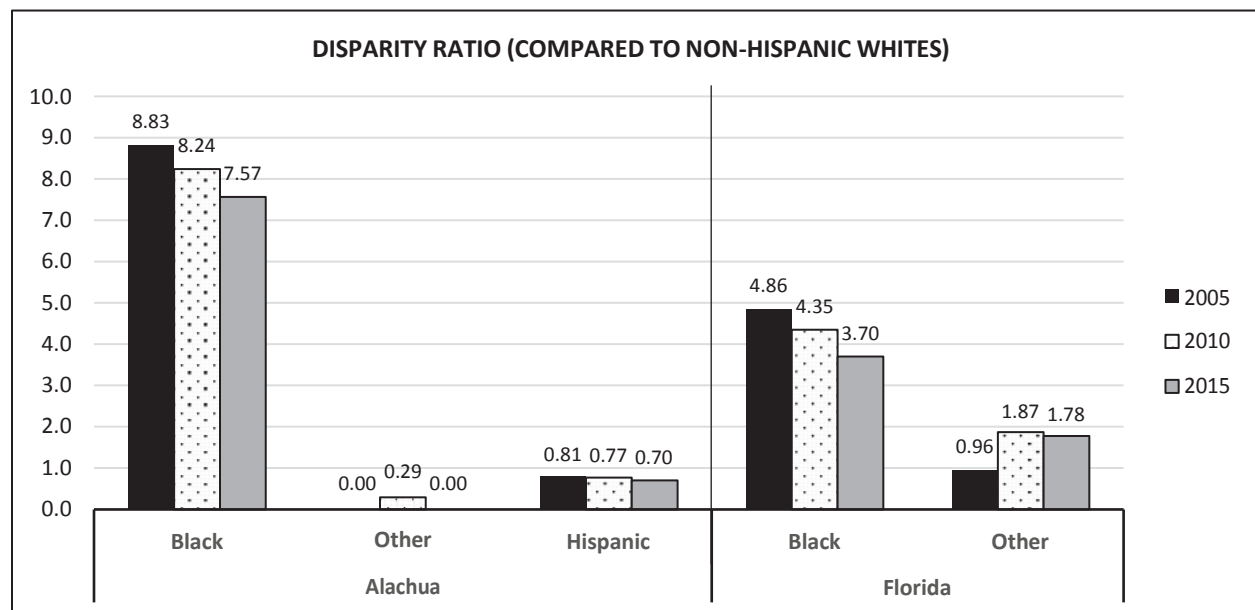
Adult Inmate Population	Alachua			Florida		
	2005	2010	2015	2005	2010	2015
Non-Hispanic White Inmate Population	0.23%	0.26%	0.27%	0.29%	0.33%	0.31%
Non-Hispanic White Inmate Population	351	449	494	38,870	47,602	47,539
Non-Hispanic White Population	151,420	173,152	182,337	13,341,532	14,411,461	15,357,374
Black Inmate Population	2.19%	2.30%	2.36%	1.66%	1.68%	1.46%
Black Inmate Population	935	1,164	1,217	43,303	50,442	48,020
Black Population	42,646	50,685	51,528	2,613,628	2,997,377	3,280,778
Other Inmate Population	0.00%	0.03%	0.08%	0.35%	0.73%	0.76%
Other Inmate Population	0	1	2	2,728	4,188	4,491
Other Population	2,902	2,926	2,629	777,988	574,909	587,196
Hispanic Inmate Population	0.20%	0.22%	0.15%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hispanic Inmate Population	27	47	37	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hispanic Population	13,177	20,928	23,895	N/A	N/A	N/A



Notes: County level data is from a special report generated by the Florida Department of Corrections Agency. State data from Florida Department of Law Enforcement Uniform Crime Reports. Population counts from American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau 1 year estimates. Other is not black or white. Hispanic data not available for state, unable to calculate disparity ratio.

ADMISSIONS RATE

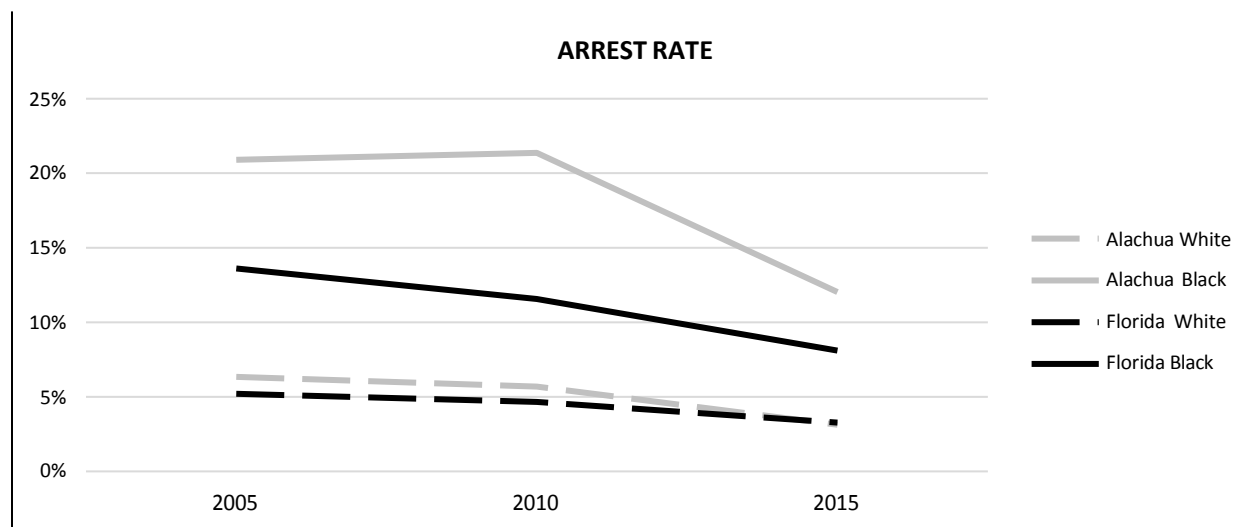
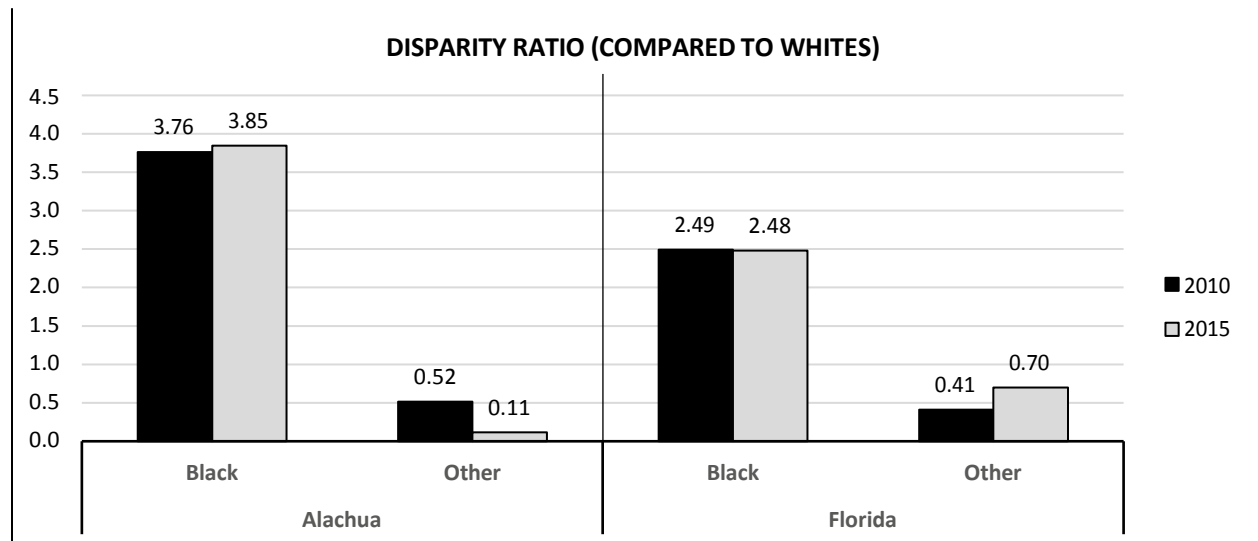
Admissions	Alachua			Florida		
	2005	2010	2015	2005	2010	2015
Non-Hispanic White Admissions	0.12%	0.12%	0.11%	0.12%	0.13%	0.11%
Non-Hispanic White Admissions	185	204	195	16,044	18,682	16,667
Non-Hispanic White Population	151,420	173,152	182,337	13,341,532	14,411,461	15,357,374
Black Admissions	1.08%	0.97%	0.81%	0.58%	0.56%	0.40%
Black Admissions	460	492	417	15,265	16,913	13,185
Black Population	42,646	50,685	51,528	2,613,628	2,997,377	3,280,778
Other Admissions	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	0.12%	0.24%	0.19%
Other Admissions	0	1	0	895	1,397	1,133
Other Population	2,902	2,926	2,629	777,988	574,909	587,196
Hispanic Admissions	0.10%	0.09%	0.08%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hispanic Admissions	13	19	18	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hispanic Population	13,177	20,928	23,895	N/A	N/A	N/A



Notes: County and state data from Florida Department of Law Enforcement Uniform Crime Reports. National data from FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Population counts from American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau 1 year estimates. Other is not white or black. Hispanic data not available for state, unable to calculate disparity ratio.

ARREST RATE

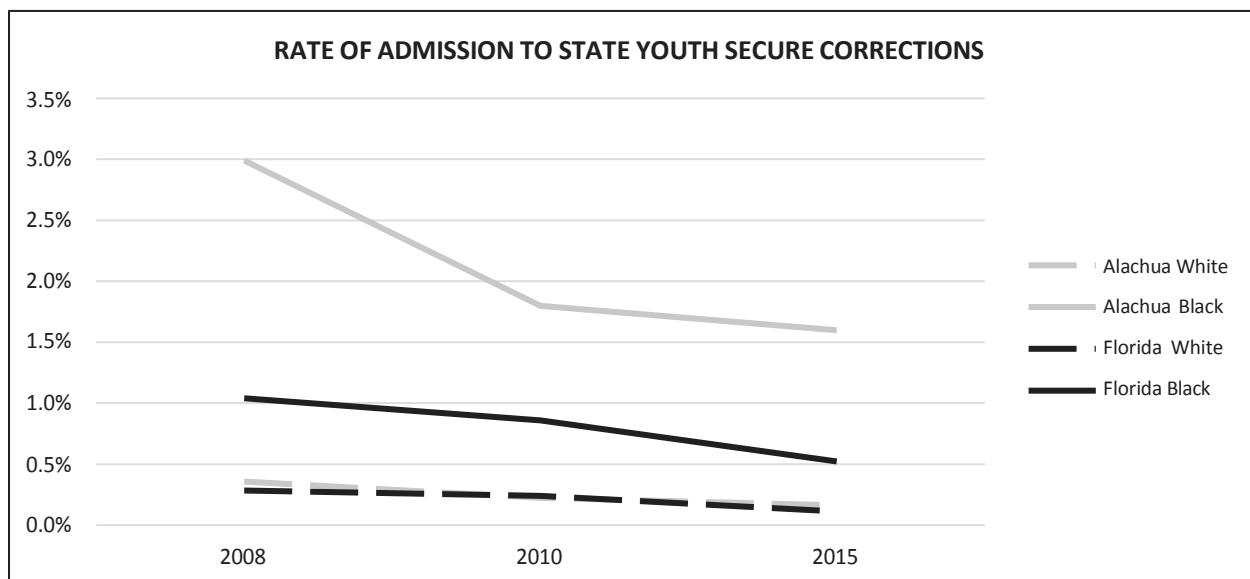
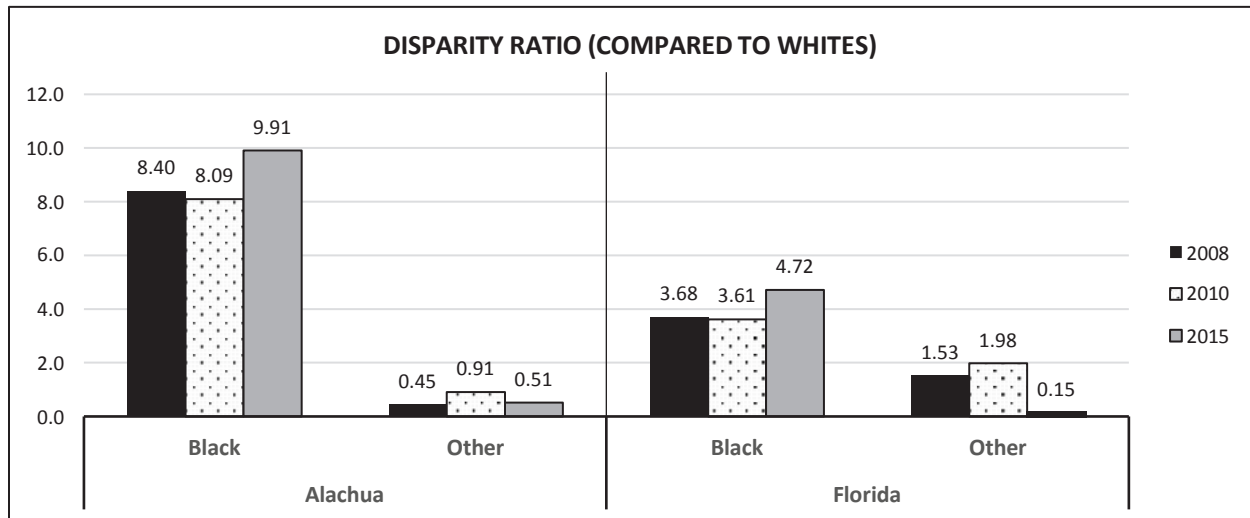
Arrest Rate	Alachua				USA	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
White Arrest Rate	5.68%	3.13%	4.64%	3.27%	3.08%	2.45%
White Arrests	9,828	5,703	668,956	501,644	7,066,154	5,753,212
White Population	173,152	182,337	14,411,461	15,357,374	229,397,472	234,940,100
Black Arrest Rate	21.36%	12.03%	11.57%	8.10%	7.32%	5.40%
Black Arrests	10,828	6,198	346,766	265,899	2,846,862	2,197,140
Black Population	50,685	51,528	2,997,377	3,280,778	38,874,625	40,695,277
Asian Arrest Rate	0.67%	0.44%	0.77%	0.81%	N/A	0.59%
Asian Arrests	92	71	3,480	4,420	N/A	101,064
Asian Population	13,770	16,280	452,580	544,068	N/A	17,273,777
Other Arrest Rate	2.94%	0.36%	1.91%	2.28%	5.70%	6.70%
Other Arrests	20	4	1,295	1,074	145,612	174,020
Other Population	681	1,124	67,854	47,032	2,553,566	2,597,249



Notes: County and state data from Florida Department of Law Enforcement Uniform Crime Reports. National data from FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Population counts from American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau 1 year estimates. Other is not white or black.

ADMISSIONS TO STATE YOUTH SECURE CORRECTIONS

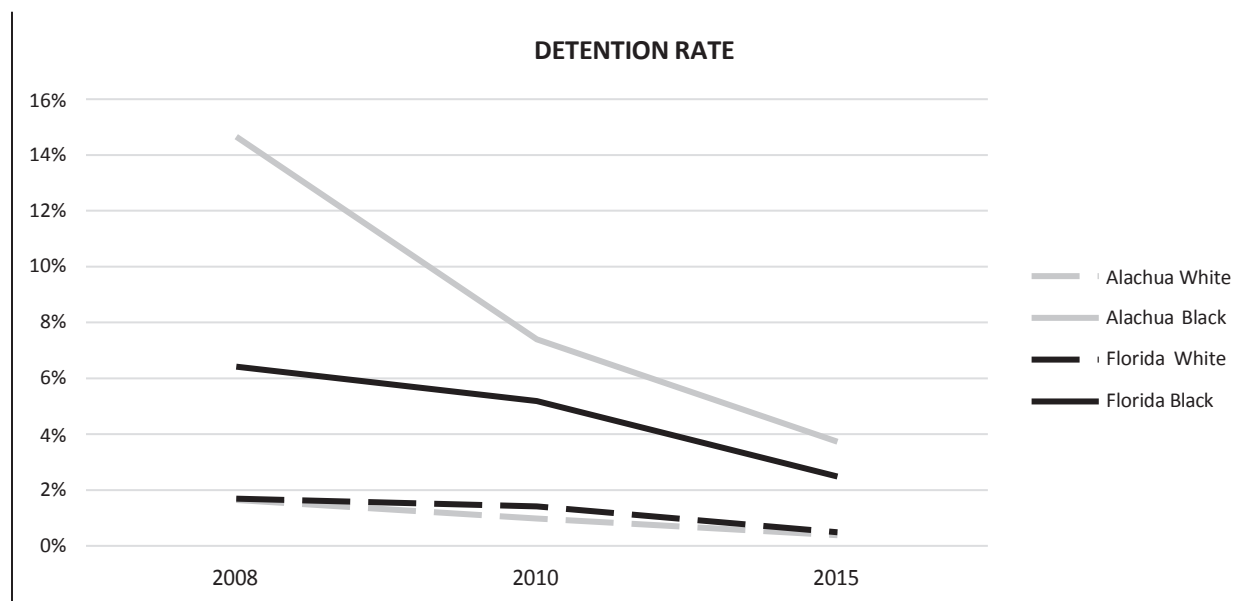
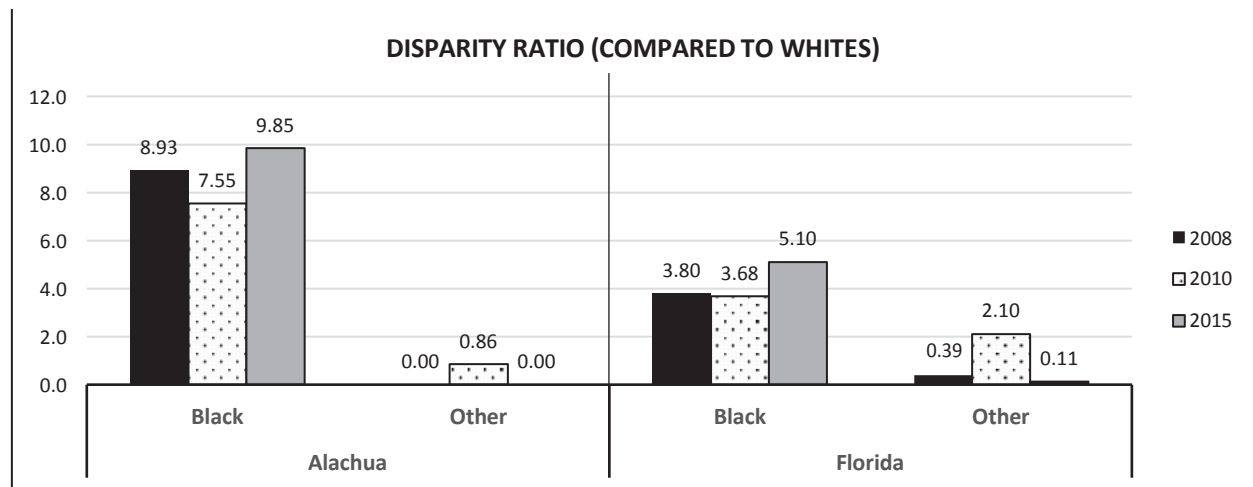
Admission to State Youth Secure Corrections	Alachua			Florida		
	2008	2010	2015	2008	2010	2015
White Rate of Admission	0.36%	0.22%	0.16%	0.28%	0.24%	0.11%
White Admissions	40	25	17	2,815	2,316	943
White Population 10-17	11,225	11,328	10,554	997,238	974,931	852,420
Black Rate of Admission	2.99%	1.80%	1.60%	1.04%	0.86%	0.52%
Black Admissions	193	117	93	4,388	3,375	2,020
Black Population 10-17	6,444	6,503	5,818	421,908	393,722	387,262
Other Rate of Admission	0.16%	0.20%	0.08%	0.43%	0.47%	0.02%
Other Admissions	2	3	1	331	265	10
Other Population 10-17	1,455	1,468	1,221	76,711	56,246	60,906
Hispanic Rate of Admission	0.00%	0.18%	0.05%	0.18%	0.15%	0.07%
Hispanic Admissions	0	3	1	745	662	397
Hispanic Population 10-17	1,663	1,678	1,929	421,908	449,968	540,140



Notes: Data from the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice. Juvenile population is the population aged 10-17. Data for 2008, 2010, and 2015 is from the fiscal year 2007-08, 2009-10, and 2014-15 respectively.

JUVENILE DETENTION RATE

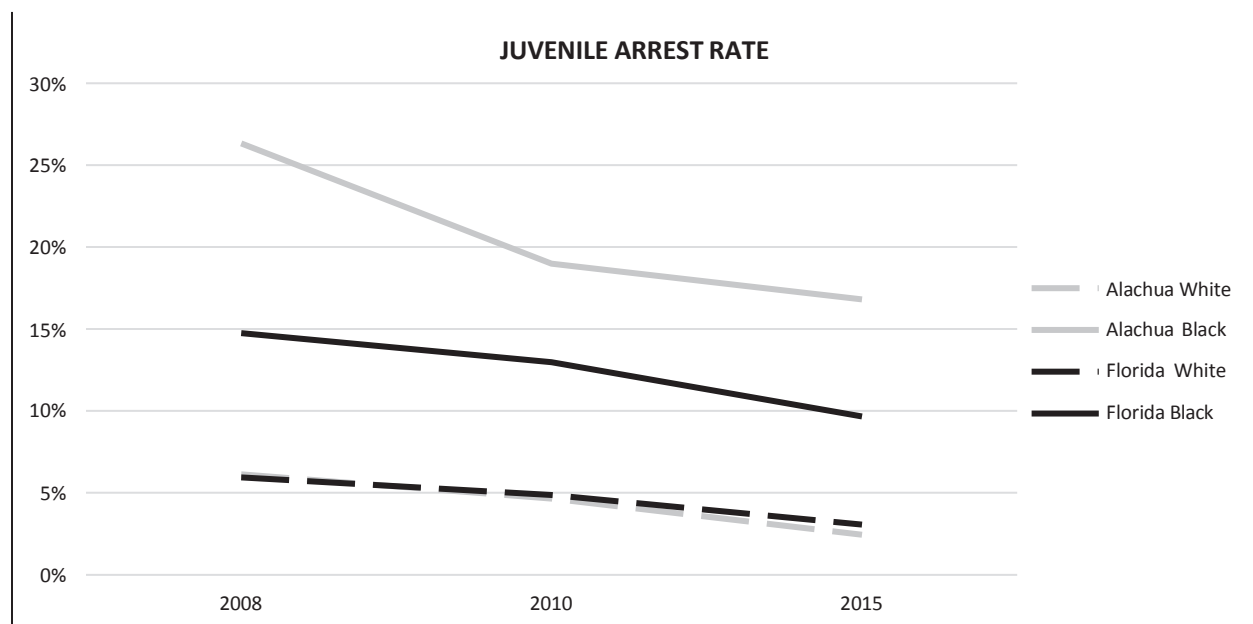
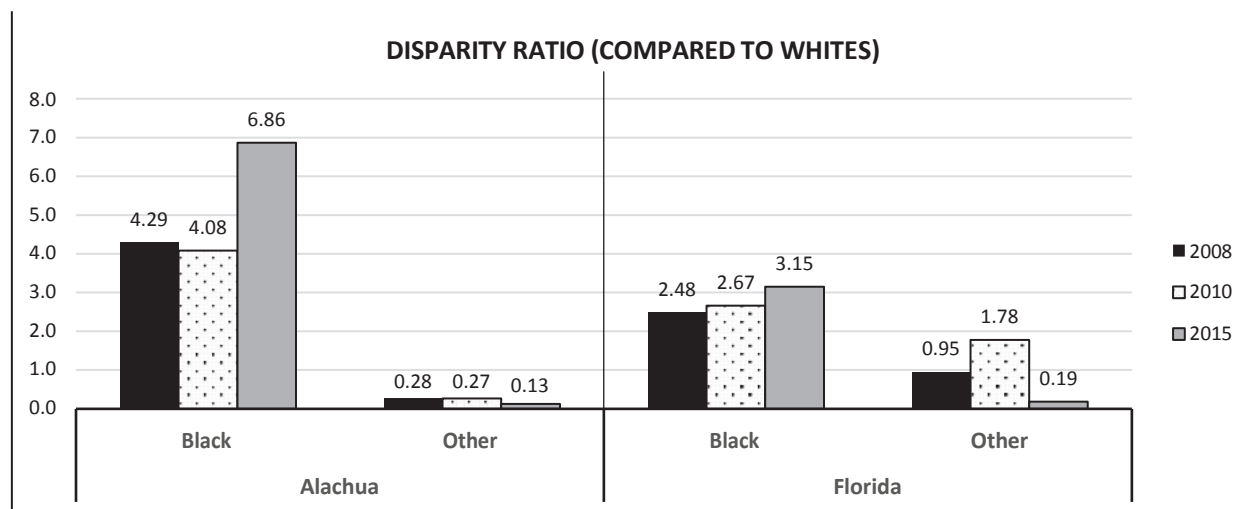
Juvenile Detention Rate	Alachua			Florida		
	2008	2010	2015	2008	2010	2015
White Juvenile Detention Rate	1.64%	0.98%	0.38%	1.69%	1.41%	0.49%
White Detentions	184	111	40	16,853	13,730	4,149
White Population 10-17	11,225	11,328	10,554	997,238	974,931	852,420
Black Juvenile Detention Rate	14.66%	7.40%	3.73%	6.42%	5.18%	2.48%
Black Detentions	945	481	217	27,068	20,387	9,619
Black Population 10-17	6,444	6,503	5,818	421,908	393,722	387,262
Other Juvenile Detention Rate	0.00%	0.84%	0.00%	0.67%	2.96%	0.06%
Other Detentions	0	12	0	511	1,664	34
Other Population 10-17	1,455	1,468	1,221	76,711	56,246	60,906
Hispanic Juvenile Detention Rate	1.39%	0.74%	0.31%	1.57%	1.29%	0.42%
Hispanic Detentions	23	12	6	6,639	5,825	2,282
Hispanic Population 10-17	1,663	1,678	1,929	421,908	449,968	540,140



Notes: Data from the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice. Juvenile population is the population aged 10-17. Data for 2008, 2010, and 2015 is from the fiscal year 2007-08, 2009-10, and 2014-15 respectively.

JUVENILE ARREST RATE

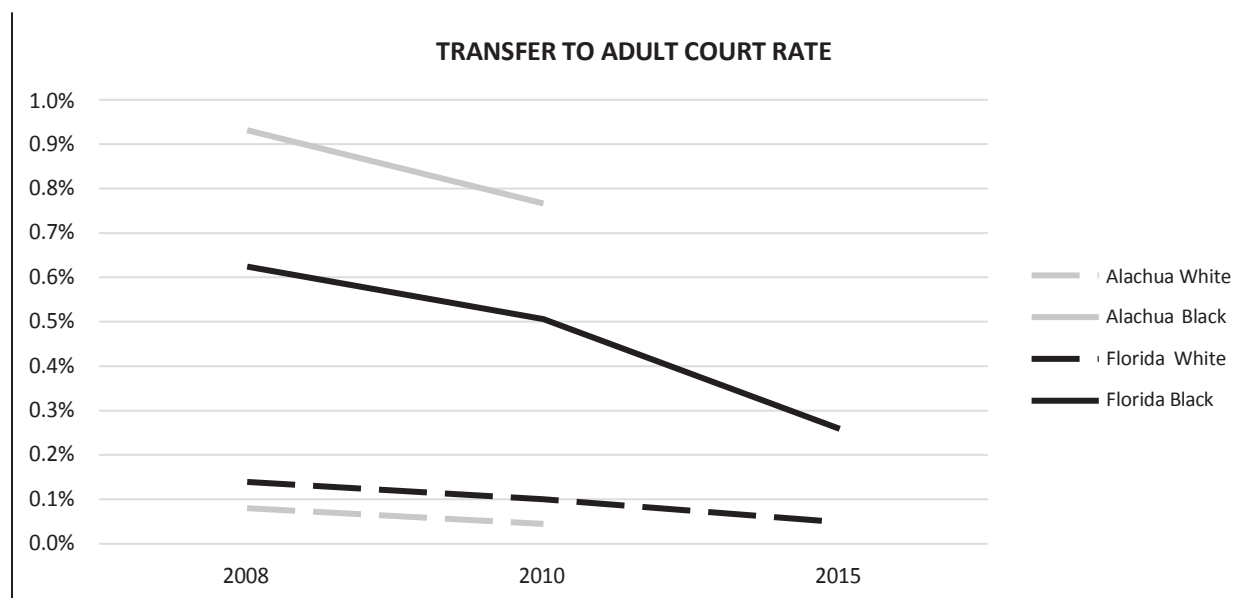
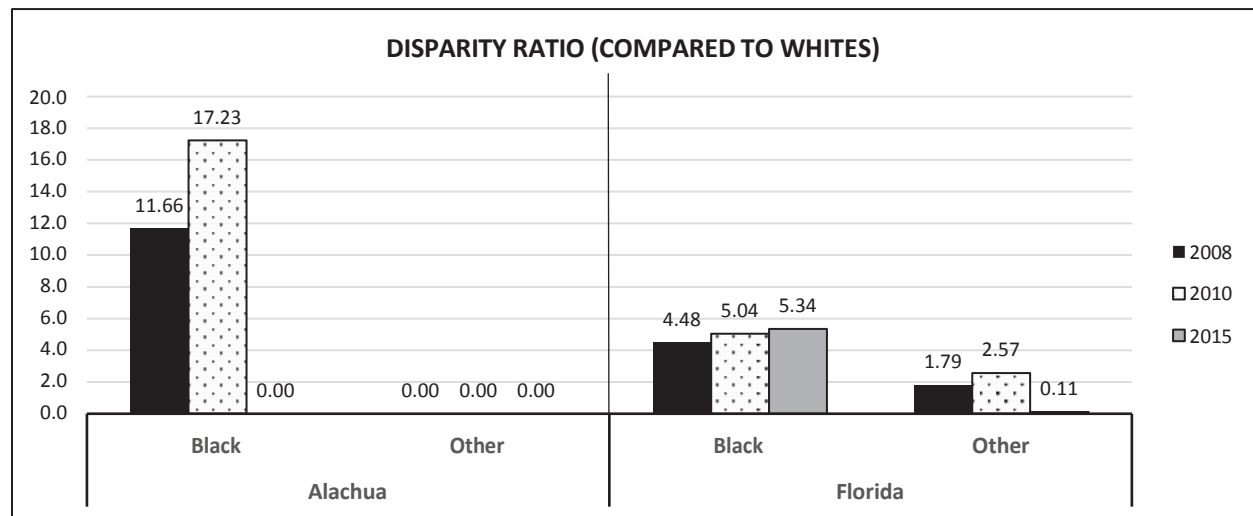
Juvenile Arrest Rate	Alachua			Florida		
	2008	2010	2015	2008	2010	2015
White Arrest Rate	6.13%	4.65%	2.45%	5.95%	4.87%	3.07%
White Arrests	689	526	258	59,329	47,459	26,134
White Population 10-17	11,225	11,328	10,554	997,238	974,931	852,420
Black Arrest Rate	26.33%	18.98%	16.81%	14.75%	12.98%	9.67%
Black Arrests	1,697	1,234	978	62,223	51,109	37,431
Black Population 10-17	6,444	6,503	5,818	421,908	393,722	387,262
Other Arrest Rate	1.69%	1.24%	0.32%	5.66%	8.65%	0.57%
Other Arrests	25	18	4	4,341	4,868	347
Other Population 10-17	1,455	1,468	1,221	76,711	56,246	60,906
Hispanic Arrest Rate	2.96%	2.16%	2.40%	4.46%	4.06%	2.06%
Hispanic Arrests	49	36	46	18,812	18,253	11,107
Hispanic Population 10-17	1,663	1,678	1,929	421,908	449,968	540,140



Notes: Data from the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice. Juvenile population is the population aged 10-17. Data for 2008, 2010, and 2015 is from the fiscal year 2007-08, 2009-10, and 2014-15 respectively.

TRANSFER TO ADULT COURT

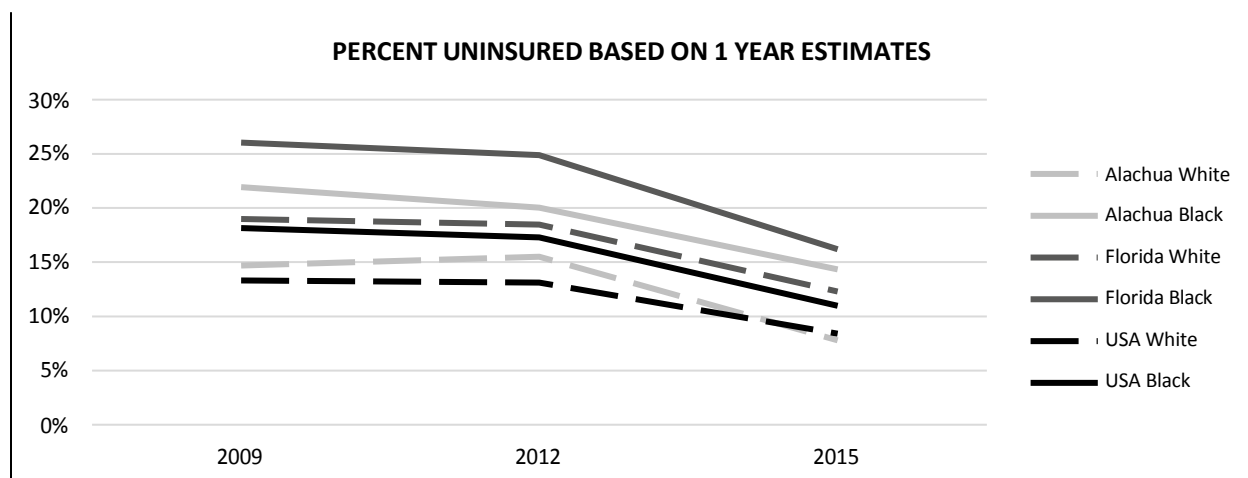
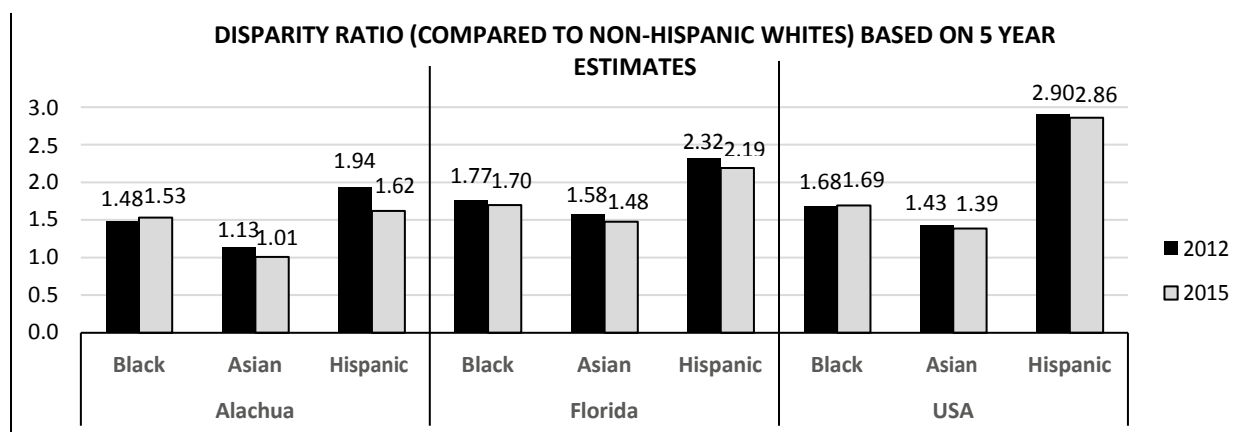
Transfer to Adult Court	Alachua			Florida		
	2008	2010	2015	2008	2010	2015
White Transfer Rate	0.08%	0.04%	N/A	0.14%	0.10%	0.05%
White Transfers	9	5	N/A	1,389	978	413
White Population 10-17	11,225	11,328	10,554	997,238	974,931	852,420
Black Transfer Rate	0.93%	0.77%	N/A	0.62%	0.51%	0.26%
Black Transfers	60	50	N/A	2,634	1,992	1,002
Black Population 10-17	6,444	6,503	5,818	421,908	393,722	387,262
Other Transfer Rate	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	0.25%	0.26%	0.01%
Other Transfers	0		N/A	192	145	3
Other Population 10-17	1,455	1,468	1,221	76,711	56,246	60,906
Hispanic Transfer Rate	0.00%	0.07%	N/A	0.14%	0.11%	0.04%
Hispanic Transfers	0	1	N/A	575	507	201
Hispanic Population 10-17	1,663	1,678	1,929	421,908	449,968	540,140



Notes: Data from the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice. Juvenile population is the population aged 10-17. Data for 2008, 2010, and 2015 is from the fiscal year 2007-08, 2009-10, and 2014-15 respectively. Number of transfers for 2015 Alachua county data was not large enough for a racial breakdown.

UNINSURED RATE

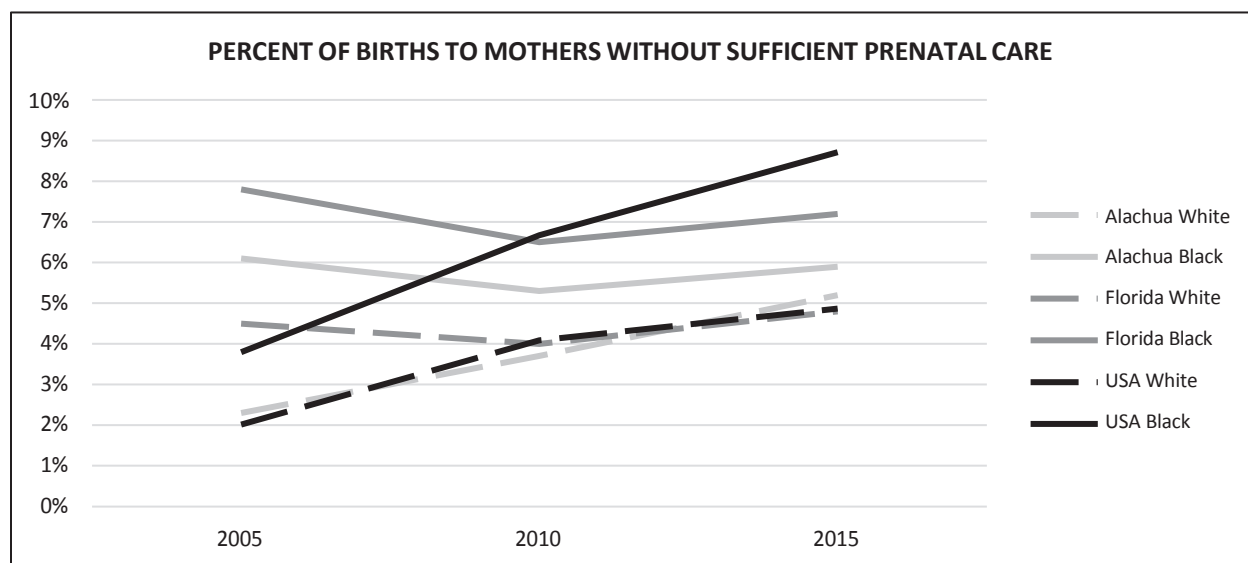
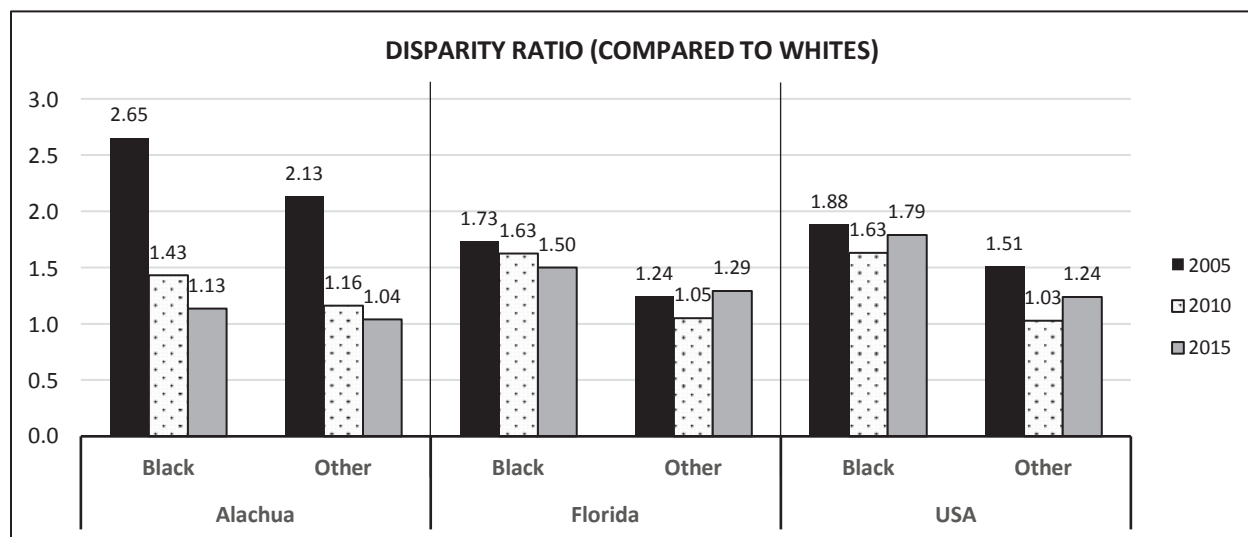
Uninsured Rate (5 year estimates)	Alachua		Florida		USA	
	2012	2015	2012	2015	2012	2015
% Non-Hispanic White uninsured	13.57%	11.45%	14.31%	12.77%	10.38%	9.01%
Non-Hispanic White uninsured	21,234	18,122	1,539,459	1,386,328	20,139,666	17,527,458
Non-Hispanic White	156,443	158,251	10,758,225	10,856,311	194,040,626	194,496,983
% White uninsured	14.70%	12.18%	18.76%	16.63%	13.10%	11.53%
White uninsured	25,458	21,481	2,671,708	2,450,929	29,609,697	26,486,838
White	173,144	176,347	14,243,245	14,740,298	226,004,684	229,729,186
% Black uninsured	20.04%	17.52%	25.26%	21.68%	17.48%	15.25%
Black uninsured	9,697	8,626	733,766	665,976	6,551,035	5,893,638
Black	48,400	49,228	2,904,481	3,071,277	37,487,829	38,635,817
% Asian uninsured	15.38%	11.55%	22.56%	18.86%	14.85%	12.51%
Asian uninsured	2,053	1,661	104,291	95,595	2,193,643	2,020,682
Asian	13,349	14,380	462,205	506,810	14,774,224	16,152,617
% Other uninsured	29.55%	20.41%	39.00%	33.37%	32.38%	27.91%
Other uninsured	1,027	753	217,789	184,232	5,689,442	4,942,120
Other	3,475	3,690	558,447	552,127	17,568,541	17,709,467
% Hispanic uninsured	26.28%	18.58%	33.18%	27.97%	30.14%	25.76%
Hispanic uninsured	5,462	4,169	1,393,557	1,290,393	15,017,022	13,784,869
Hispanic	20,780	22,441	4,199,447	4,613,938	49,828,677	53,509,295



Notes: One-year and five-year estimates from the American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau. Data reported annually. Hispanic is of any race. Breakdown of race was not available prior to 2009.

PRENATAL CARE

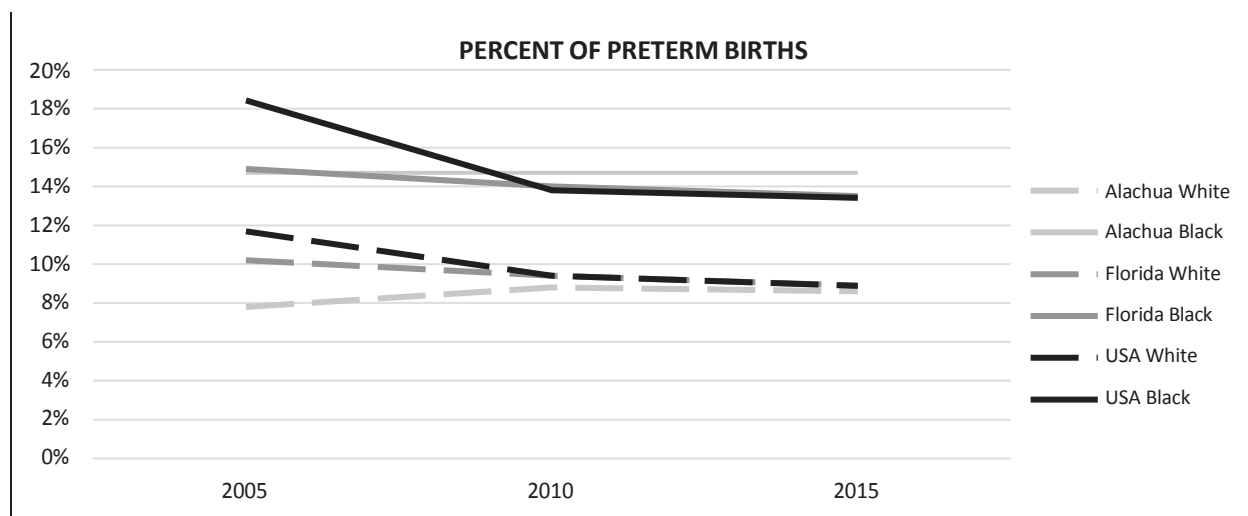
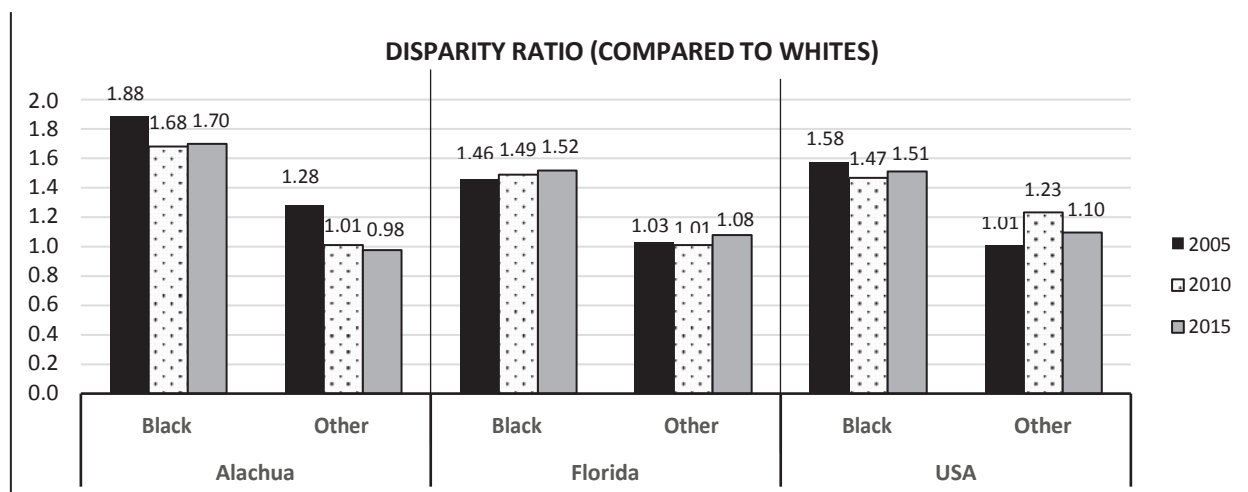
Births to Mothers Without Sufficient Prenatal Care	Alachua			Florida			USA		
	2005	2010	2015	2005	2010	2015	2005	2010	2015
% White Births	2.30%	3.70%	5.20%	4.50%	4.00%	4.80%	2.01%	4.09%	4.87%
White Births	37	62	85	6,760	5,301	7,129	65,057	125,614	146,702
% Black Births	6.10%	5.30%	5.90%	7.80%	6.50%	7.20%	3.80%	6.67%	8.71%
Black Births	45	42	42	3,261	2,751	3,178	24,036	42,440	55,772
% Other Births	4.90%	4.30%	5.40%	5.60%	4.20%	6.20%	3.05%	4.20%	6.03%
Other Births	11	10	13	575	400	734	8,403	12,333	19,645
% Hispanic Births	3.20%	4.40%	9.20%	6.00%	4.80%	5.10%	3.31%	6.50%	6.90%
Hispanic Births	6	9	21	3,384	2,371	2,959	32,578	61,411	63,797



Notes: Data reported annually by FL Health Charts for Alachua and Florida, CDC National Vital Statistics Reports for national data. Other data at the national level is calculated by subtracting white and black from the total. Insufficient Prenatal Care is defined as prenatal care beginning in the third trimester or seventh month or later of pregnancy or not at all.

PRETERM BIRTHS

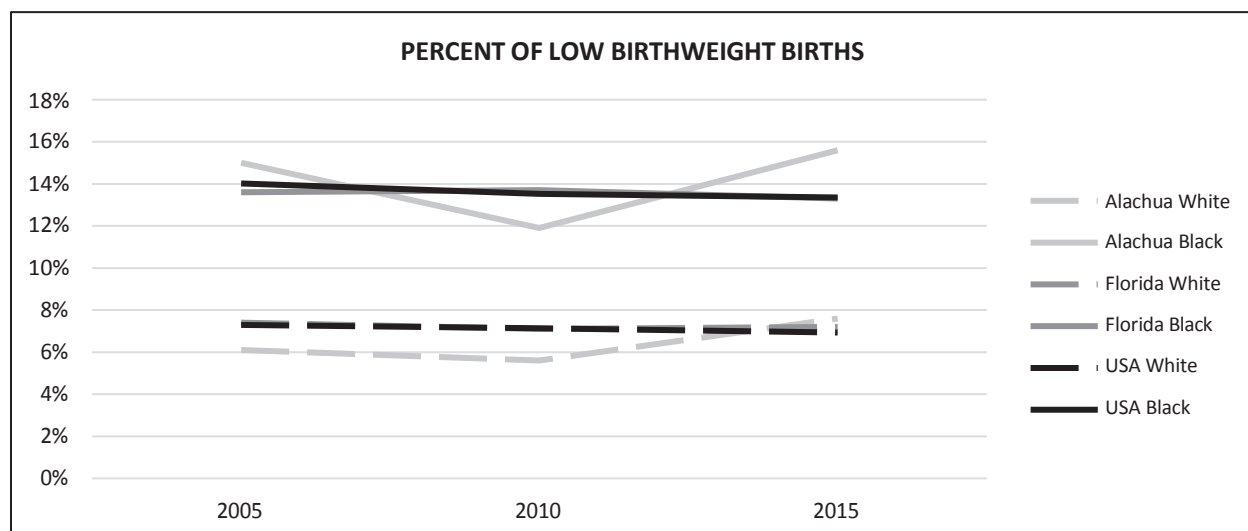
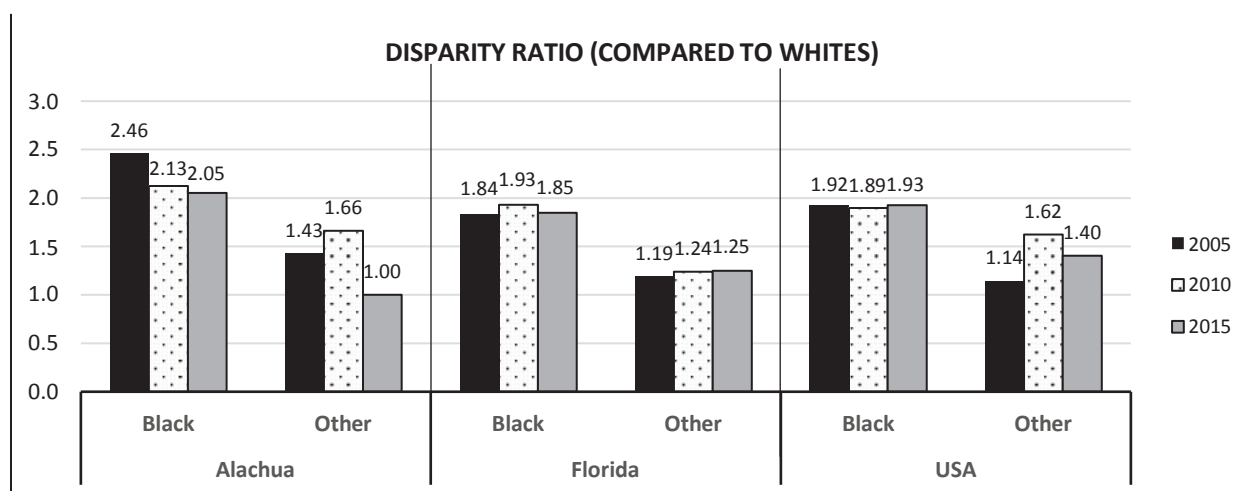
Preterm Births	Alachua			Florida			USA		
	2005	2010	2015	2005	2010	2015	2005	2010	2015
% White Preterm Births	7.80%	8.80%	8.60%	10.20%	9.40%	8.90%	11.69%	9.41%	8.88%
White Preterm Births Count	129	156	154	16,971	14,427	14,375	265,466	232,688	189,146
% Black Preterm Births	14.70%	14.80%	14.60%	14.90%	14.00%	13.50%	18.43%	13.81%	13.41%
Black Preterm Births Count	120	128	122	7,134	6,883	6,606	107,059	100,797	78,911
% Other Preterm Births	10.00%	8.90%	8.40%	10.50%	9.50%	9.60%	11.82%	11.59%	9.73%
Other Preterm Births Count	23	21	22	1229	1021	1261	32,614	34,032	30,311
% Hispanic Preterm Births	9.90%	11.40%	11.50%	9.70%	9.10%	9.00%	12.13%	9.09%	9.14%
Hispanic Preterm Births Count	19	24	29	6,185	5,443	5,754	117,774	111,273	84,418



Notes: Data reported annually by FL Health Charts for Alachua and Florida, CDC National Vital Statistics Reports for national data. Other data at the national level is calculated by subtracting white and black from the total. Non-Hispanic white and black were used for the national data. Preterm defined as less than 37 weeks of gestation.

LOW BIRTHWEIGHT BABIES

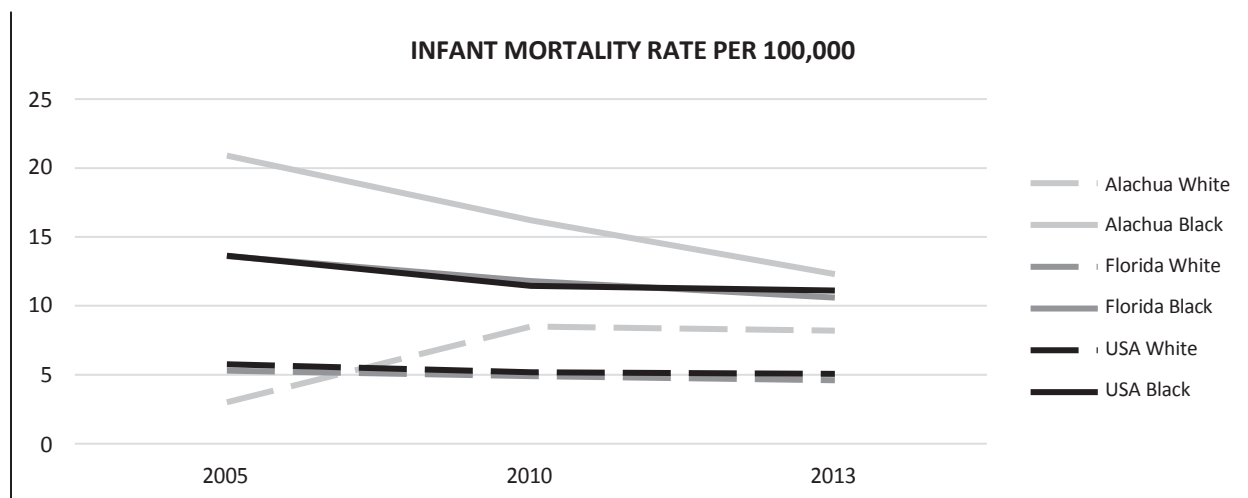
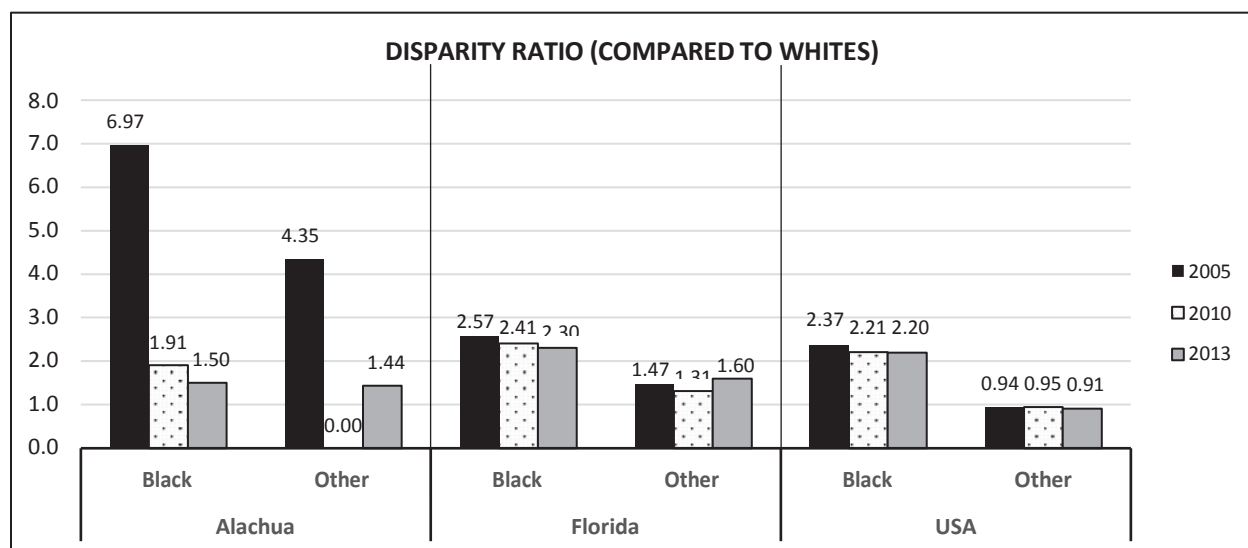
Low Birthweight (Less than 2500 grams)	Alachua			Florida			USA		
	2005	2010	2015	2005	2010	2015	2005	2010	2015
% White Low Birthweight	6.10%	5.60%	7.60%	7.40%	7.10%	7.20%	7.29%	7.14%	6.93%
White Low Birthweight Counts	100	98	135	12,221	10,945	11,553	166,101	154,325	147,479
% Black Low Birthweight	15.00%	11.90%	15.60%	13.60%	13.70%	13.30%	14.02%	13.53%	13.35%
Black Low Birthweight Counts	122	103	130	6,521	6,744	6,524	81,674	79,677	78,514
% Other Low Birthweight	8.70%	9.30%	7.60%	8.80%	8.80%	9.00%	8.33%	11.59%	9.73%
Other Low Birthweight Counts	20	22	20	1,025	948	1,175	22,994	34,032	30,311
% Hispanic Low Birthweight	7.30%	6.20%	9.50%	7.00%	7.10%	7.30%	6.88%	6.97%	7.21%
Hispanic Low Birthweight Counts	14	13	24	4,493	4,210	4,676	67,796	65,868	66,623



Notes: Data reported annually by FL Health Charts for Alachua and Florida, CDC National Vital Statistics Reports for national data. Other data at the national level is calculated by subtracting white and black from the total. Non-Hispanic white and black were used for the national data.

INFANT MORTALITY

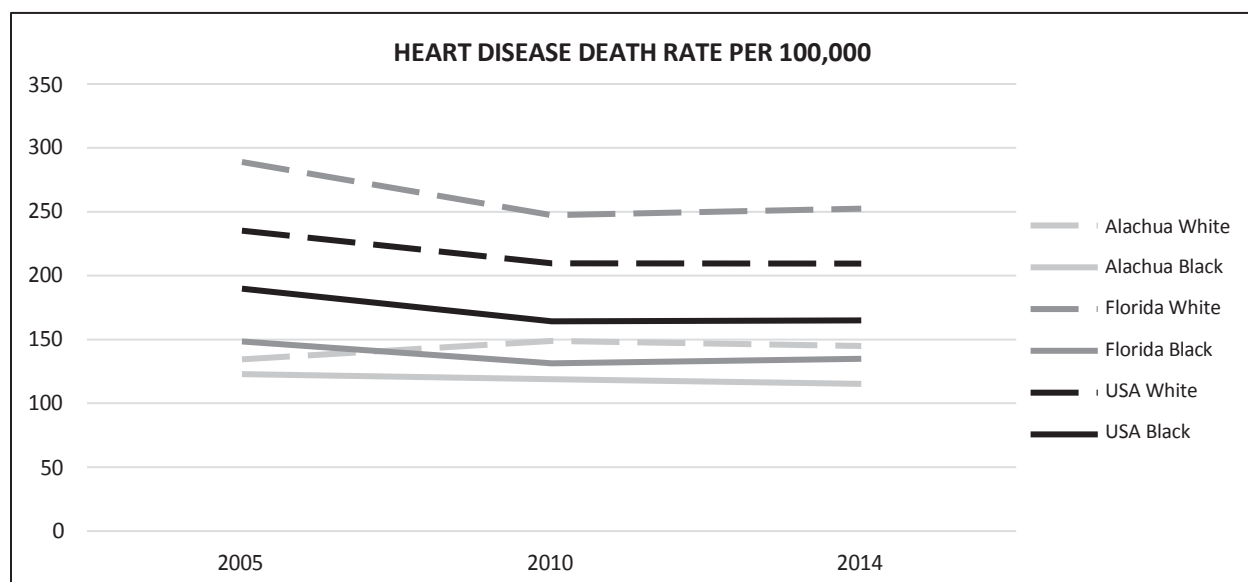
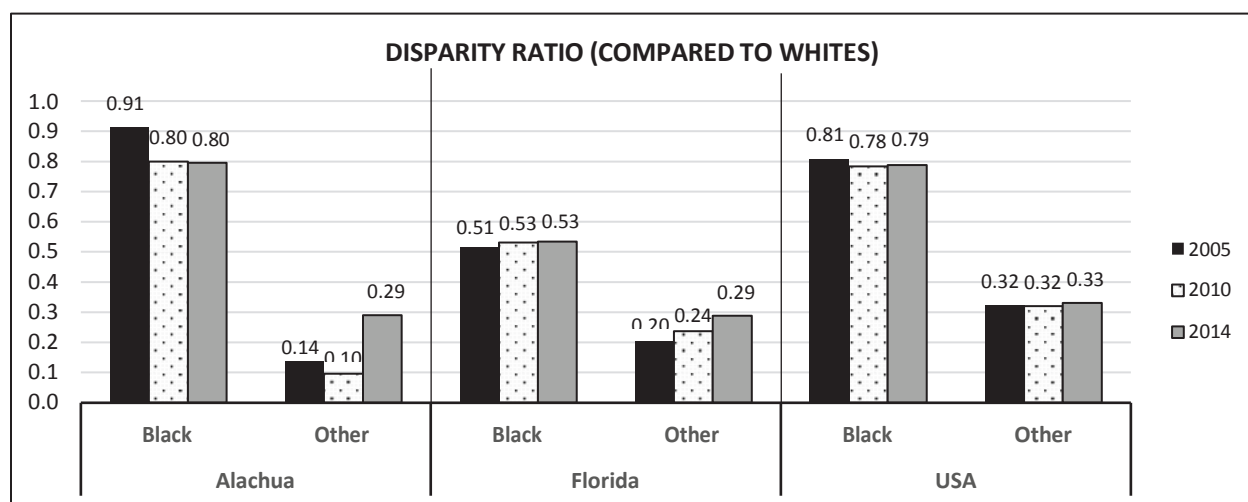
Infant Mortality	Alachua			Florida			USA		
	2005	2010	2013	2005	2010	2013	2005	2010	2013
White Death Rate per 1,000	3.00	8.50	8.20	5.30	4.90	4.60	5.76	5.18	5.06
White Death Count	5	15	14	882	750	707	13,134	11,192	10,766
Black Death Rate per 1,000	20.90	16.20	12.30	13.60	11.80	10.60	13.63	11.46	11.11
Black Death Count	17	14	11	652	580	517	7,958	6,758	6,488
Other Death Rate per 1,000	13.04	0.00	11.81	7.81	6.44	7.37	5.40	4.90	4.59
Other Death Count	3	0	3	91	69	90	1,490	1,440	1,432
Hispanic Death Rate per 1,000	10.40	4.70	0.00	5.90	5.10	4.40	5.62	5.25	5.00
Hispanic Death Count	2	1	0	373	307	261	5,537	4,964	4,507



Notes: Data reported annually by FL Health Charts for Alachua and Florida, CDC National Vital Statistics Reports for national data. Other data at the national level is calculated by subtracting white and black from the total. Non-Hispanic white and black were used for the national data.

HEART DISEASE

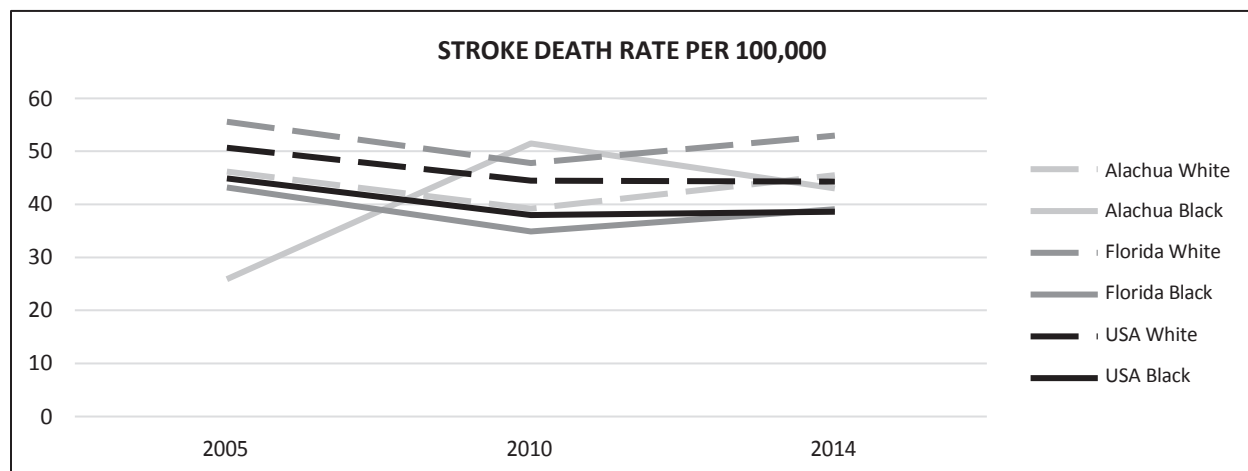
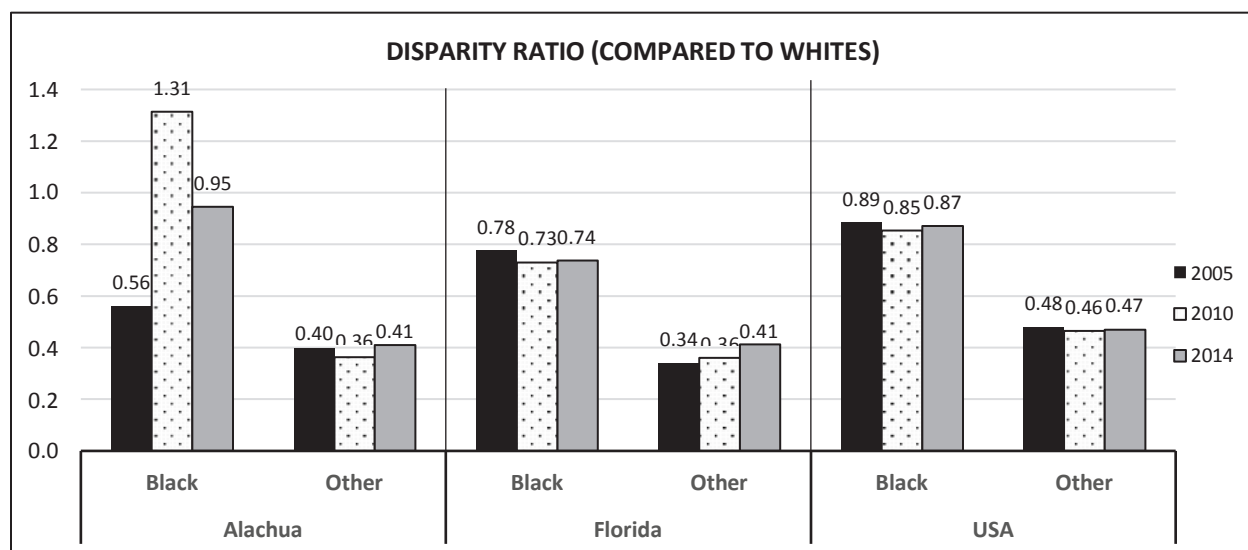
Heart Disease Deaths	Alachua			Florida			USA		
	2005	2010	2014	2005	2010	2014	2005	2010	2014
White Death Rate per 100,000	134.40	148.80	144.90	288.90	247.30	252.50	235.20	209.60	209.40
White Death Count	230	262	258	41,353	36,631	38,603	564,796	514,323	524,695
Black Death Rate per 100,000	122.90	118.90	115.20	148.40	131.30	134.80	189.80	164.20	165.00
Black Death Count	57	60	59	4,183	4,049	4,400	74,159	69,083	73,095
Other Death Rate per 100,000	18.30	14.25	42.03	58.43	58.67	72.77	76.37	67.19	69.23
Other Death Count	3	3	9	435	541	726	13,136	14,283	16,558
Hispanic Death Rate per 100,000	35.60	28.00	42.80	142.30	112.10	115.70	69.20	59.40	61.40
Hispanic Death Count	6	6	10	5,040	4,763	5,421	29,555	30,006	34,021



Notes: Data reported annually by FL Health Charts for Alachua and Florida, CDC National Vital Statistics Reports for national data. Other data at the national level is calculated by subtracting white and black from the total.

STROKE

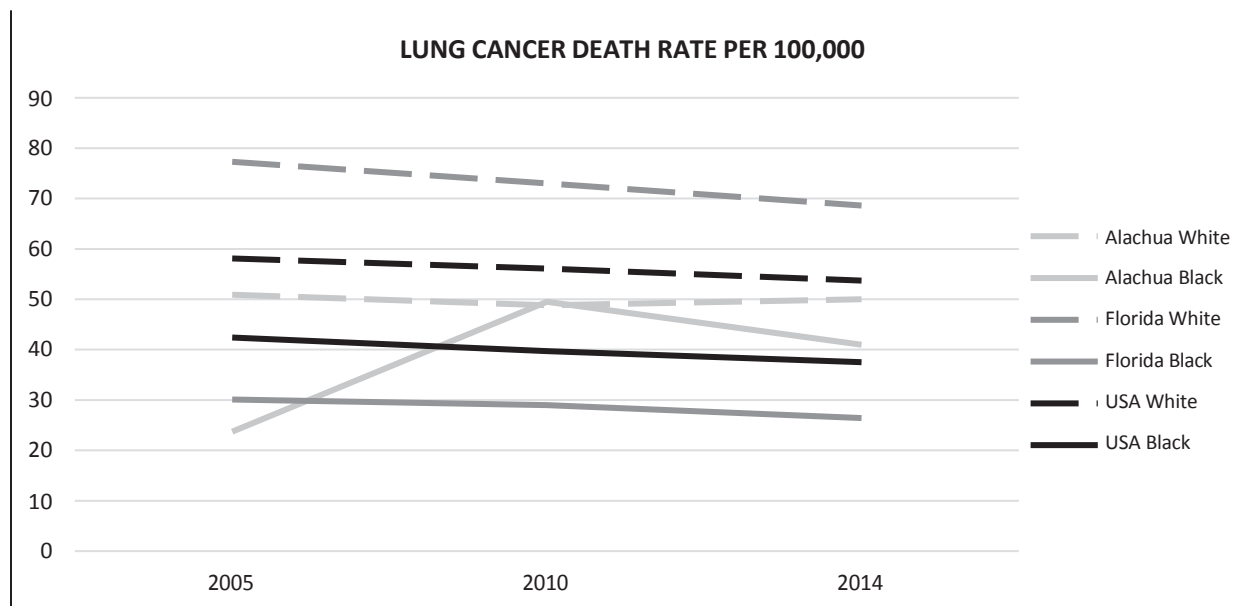
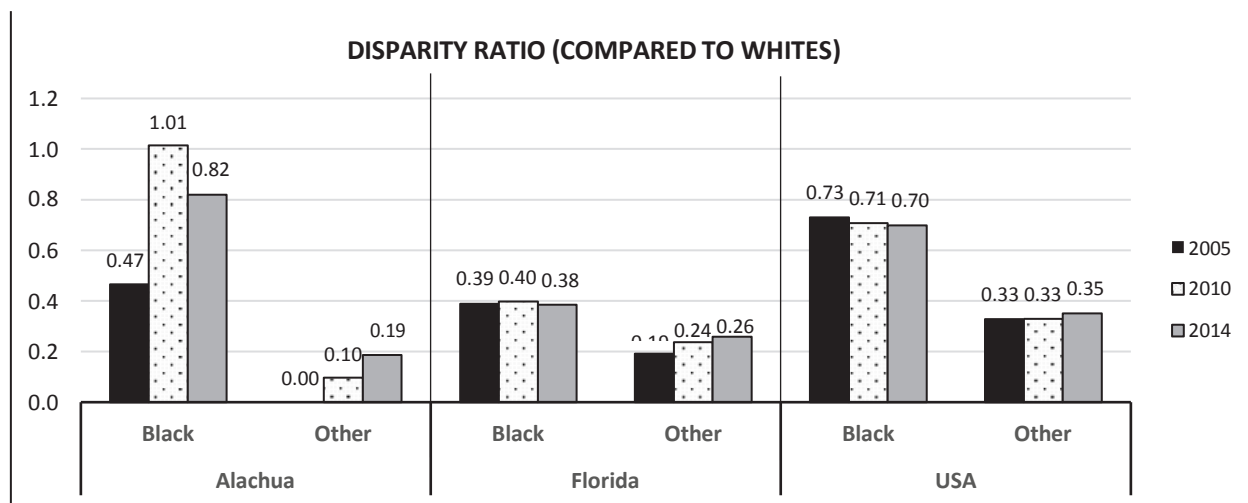
Stroke Deaths	Alachua			Florida			USA		
	2005	2010	2014	2005	2010	2014	2005	2010	2014
White Death Rate per 100,000	46.20	39.20	45.50	55.60	47.80	53.00	50.70	44.50	44.30
White Death Count	79	69	81	7,959	7,084	8,106	121,868	109,119	111,035
Black Death Rate per 100,000	25.90	51.50	43.00	43.20	34.90	39.10	44.90	38.00	38.60
Black Death Count	12	26	22	1,217	1,075	1,275	17,541	15,965	17,088
Other Death Rate per 100,000	18.30	14.25	18.68	18.94	17.24	21.85	24.24	20.66	20.82
Other Death Count	3	3	4	141	159	218	4,170	4,392	4,980
Hispanic Death Rate per 100,000	17.80	4.70	12.80	24.20	20.50	26.70	16.00	14.40	15.70
Hispanic Death Count	3	1	3	856	869	1,249	6,830	7,274	8,713



Notes: Data reported annually by FL Health Charts for Alachua and Florida, CDC National Vital Statistics Reports for national data. Other data at the national level is calculated by subtracting white and black from the total.

LUNG CANCER

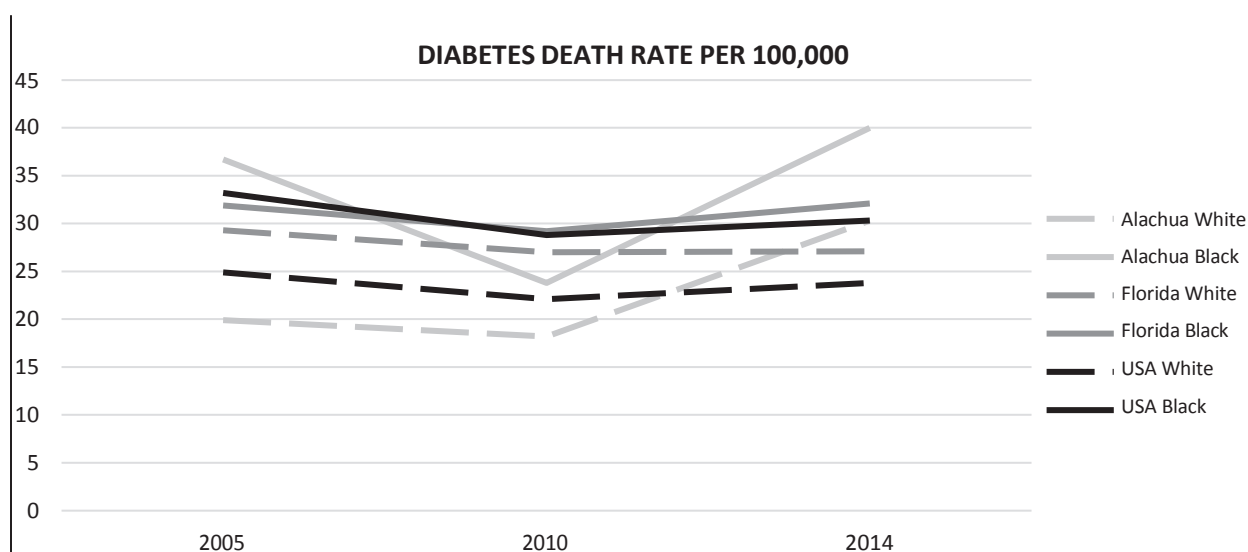
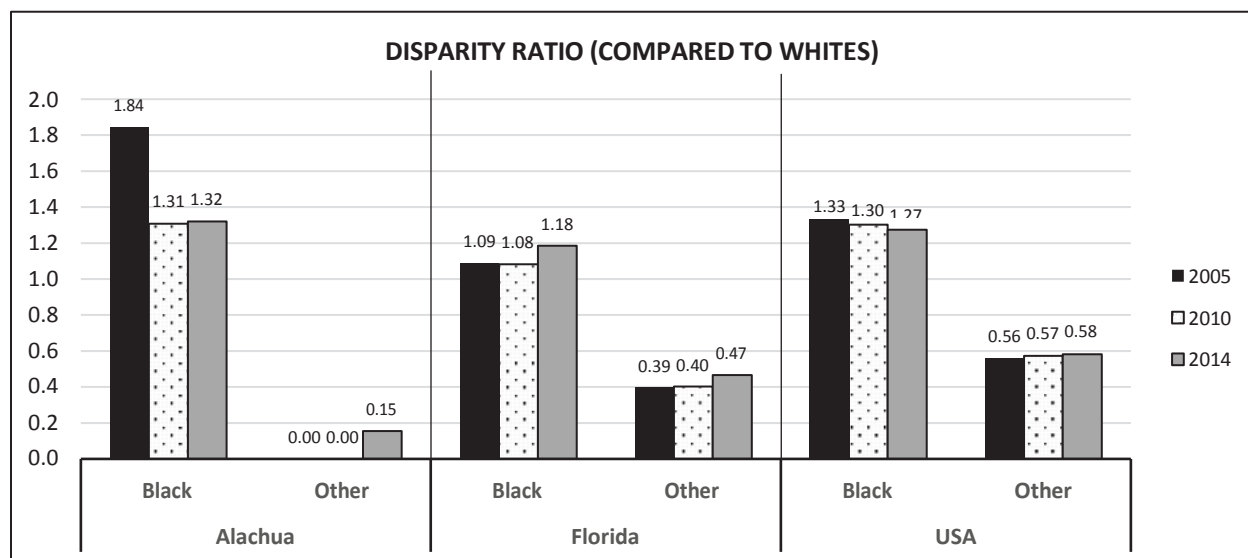
Lung Cancer Deaths	Alachua			Florida			USA		
	2005	2010	2014	2005	2010	2014	2005	2010	2014
White Death Rate per 100,000	50.90	48.80	50.00	77.30	73.00	68.60	58.10	56.10	53.70
White Death Count	87	86	89	11,067	10,808	10,479	139,442	137,698	134,472
Black Death Rate per 100,000	23.70	49.50	41.00	30.10	29.00	26.40	42.40	39.70	37.50
Black Death Count	11	25	21	847	894	860	16,567	16,688	16,636
Other Death Rate per 100,000	0.00	4.75	9.34	14.78	17.35	17.74	19.09	18.50	18.83
Other Death Count	0	1	2	110	160	177	3,283	3,932	4,503
Hispanic Death Rate per 100,000	11.90	4.70	4.30	22.50	19.90	21.50	10.50	9.80	10.00
Hispanic Death Count	2	1	1	796	843	1,008	4,490	4,953	5,514



Notes: Data reported annually by FL Health Charts for Alachua and Florida, CDC National Vital Statistics Reports for national data. Other data at the national level is calculated by subtracting white and black from the total.

DIABETES DEATHS

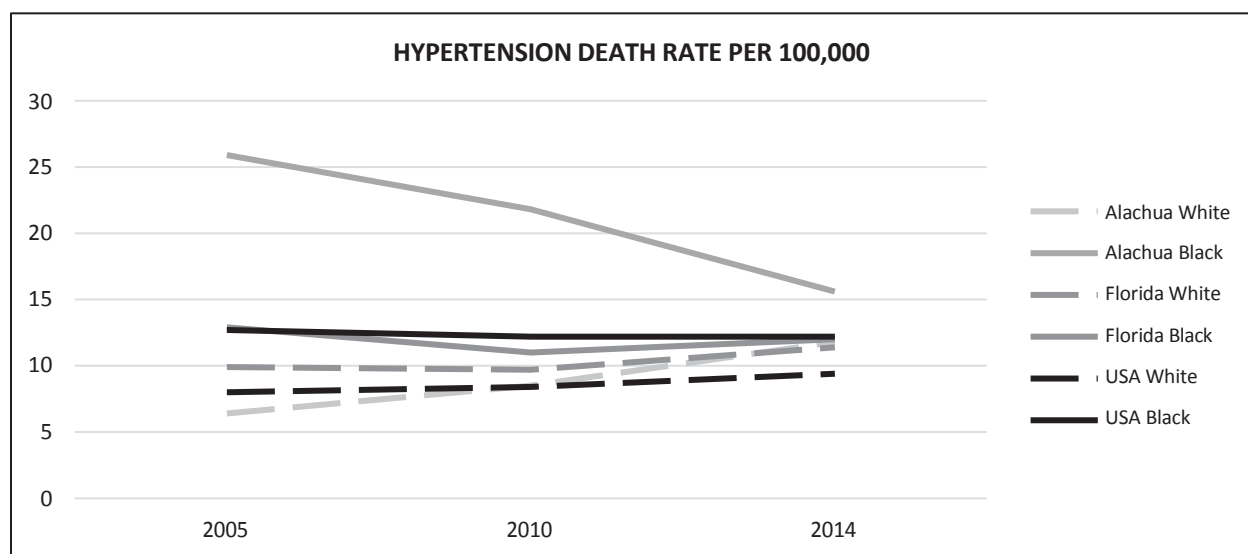
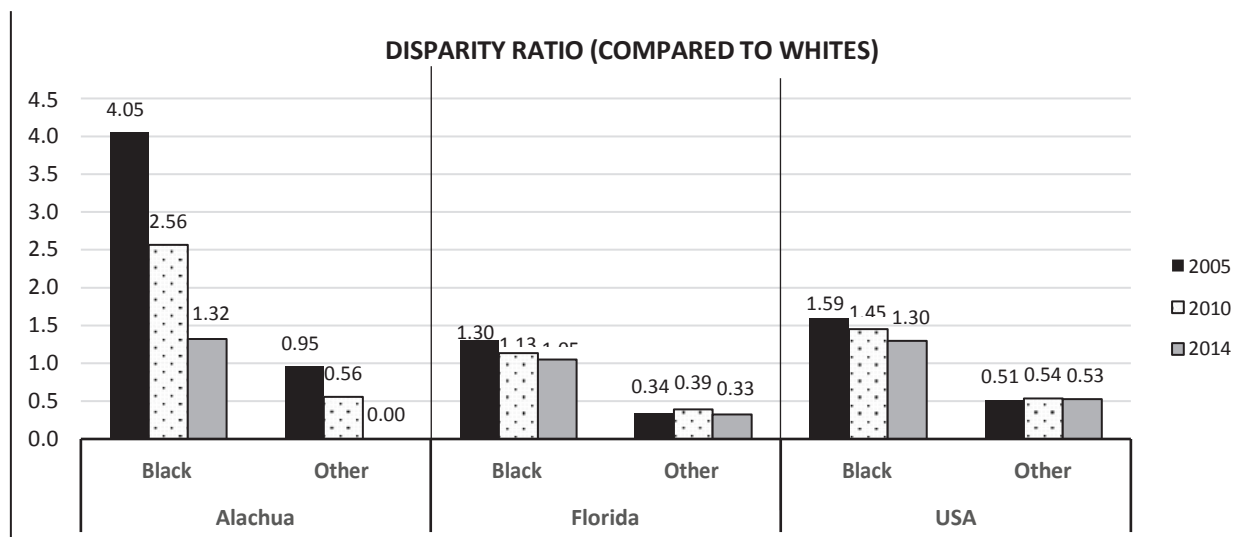
Diabetes Deaths	Alachua			Florida			USA		
	2005	2010	2014	2005	2010	2014	2005	2010	2014
White Death Rate per 100,000	19.90	18.20	30.30	29.30	27.00	27.10	24.90	22.10	23.80
White Death Count	34	32	54	4,197	3,992	4,147	59,755	54,250	59,741
Black Death Rate per 100,000	36.70	23.80	40.00	31.90	29.20	32.10	33.20	28.80	30.30
Black Death Count	17	12	25	898	900	1046	12,970	12,126	13,435
Other Death Rate per 100,000	0.00	0.00	4.67	11.55	10.85	12.63	13.92	12.68	13.85
Other Death Count	0	0	1	86	100	126	2,394	2,695	3,312
Hispanic Death Rate per 100,000	0.00	0.00	21.40	18.30	16.70	15.50	15.60	13.00	14.10
Hispanic Death Count	0	0	5	649	707	725	6,665	6,556	7,795



Notes: Data reported annually by FL Health Charts for Alachua and Florida, CDC National Vital Statistics Reports for national data. Other data at the national level is calculated by subtracting white and black from the total.

HYPERTENSION

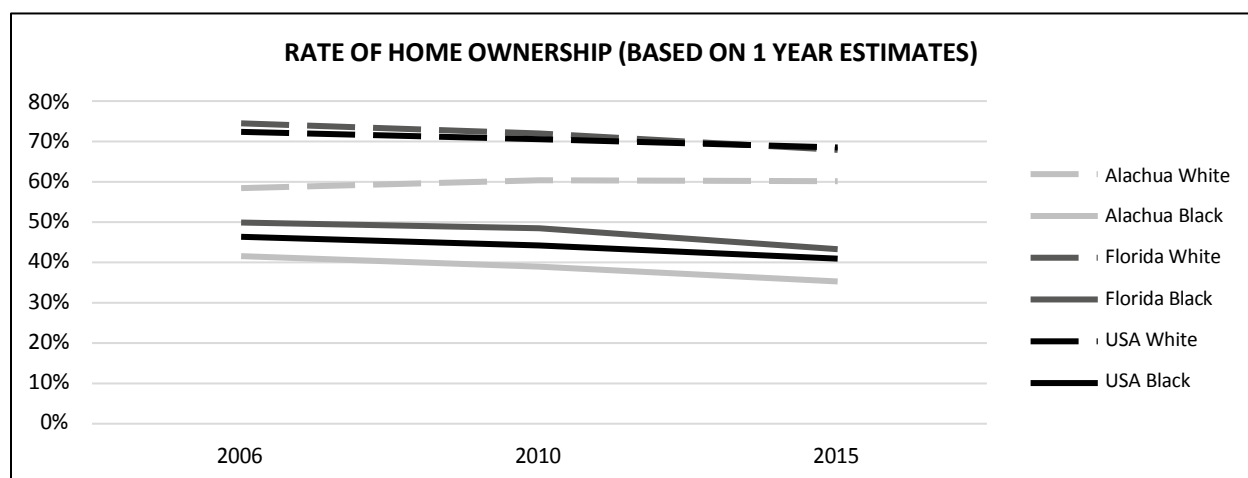
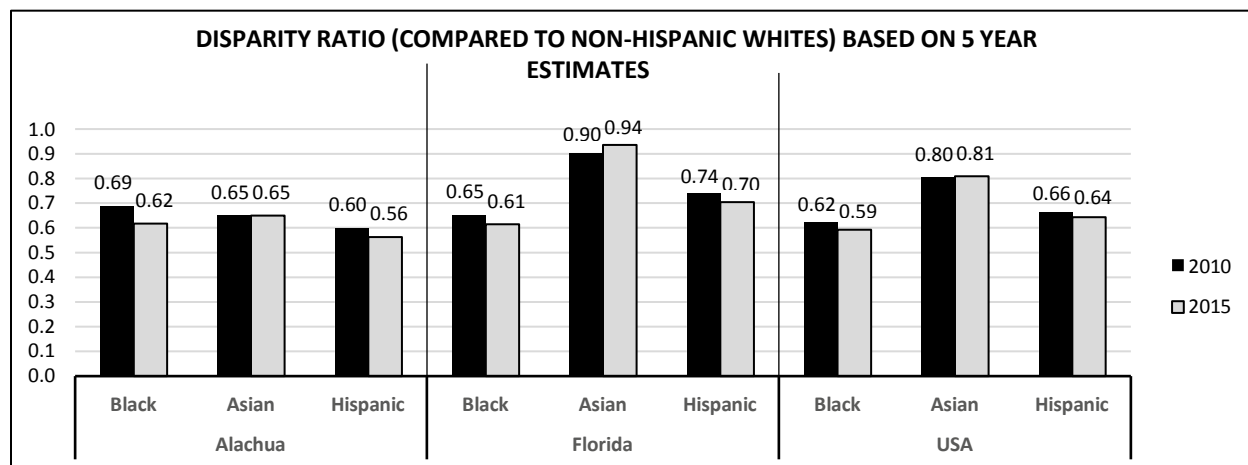
Hypertension Deaths	Alachua			Florida			USA		
	2005	2010	2014	2005	2010	2014	2005	2010	2014
White Death Rate per 100,000	6.40	8.50	11.80	9.90	9.70	11.40	8.00	8.40	9.40
White Death Count	11	15	21	1,420	1,432	1,743	19,254	20,560	23,639
Black Death Rate per 100,000	25.90	21.80	15.60	12.90	11.00	12.00	12.70	12.20	12.20
Black Death Count	12	11	8	362	338	392	4,953	5,116	5,399
Other Death Rate per 100,000	6.10	4.75	0.00	3.36	3.80	3.71	4.04	4.51	4.95
Other Death Count	1	1	0	25	35	37	695	958	1,183
Hispanic Death Rate per 100,000	0.00	4.70	0.00	4.40	3.70	4.80	3.10	3.40	4.60
Hispanic Death Count	0	1	0	154	156	224	1,314	1,712	2,139



Notes: Data reported annually by FL Health Charts for Alachua and Florida, CDC National Vital Statistics Reports for national data. Other data at the national level is calculated by subtracting white and black from the total. Hypertension is essential hypertension and hypertensive renal disease.

HOMEOWNERSHIP

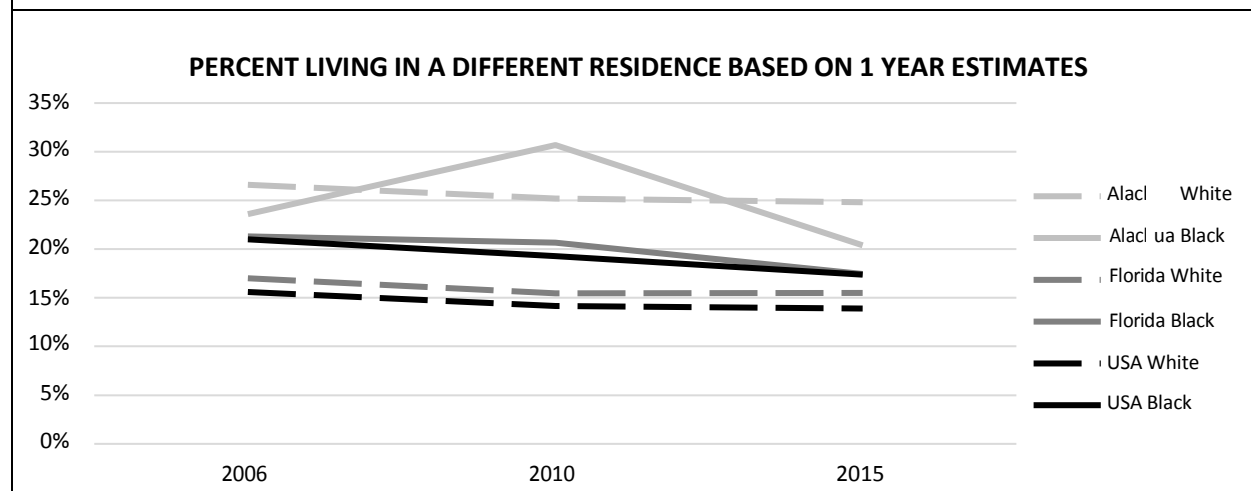
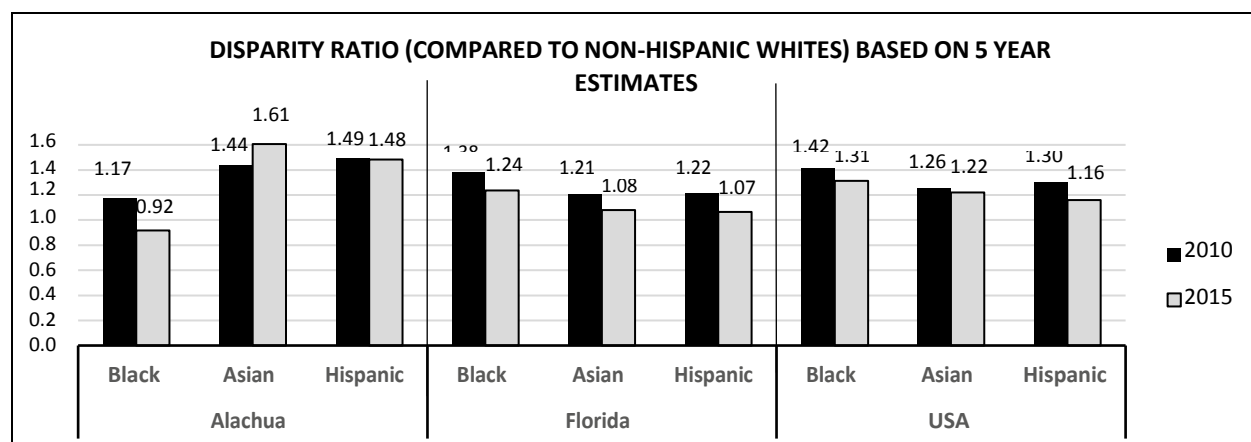
Home Ownership (5 year estimates)	Alachua		Florida		USA	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
% Non-Hispanic White homeowner	61.04%	60.86%	76.94%	73.43%	73.59%	71.53%
Non-Hispanic White homeowner	41,185	39,622	3,659,316	3,448,414	59,781,602	57,916,474
Non-Hispanic White	67,468	65,107	4,756,221	4,696,110	81,235,589	80,971,346
% White homeowner	59.32%	58.47%	73.70%	69.35%	71.71%	69.19%
White homeowner	43,139	41,879	4,255,765	4,076,526	63,857,606	62,719,082
White	72,721	71,620	5,774,503	5,877,996	89,046,111	90,647,126
% Black homeowner	42.01%	37.60%	50.14%	45.14%	45.81%	42.39%
Black homeowner	7,347	6,628	478,803	451,715	6,239,661	6,014,334
Black	17,488	17,628	954,842	1,000,764	13,619,955	14,186,983
% Asian homeowner	39.57%	39.54%	69.51%	68.68%	59.05%	57.87%
Asian homeowner	1,859	1,832	96,143	106,331	2,658,201	2,932,796
Asian	4,698	4,633	138,315	154,822	4,501,393	5,067,711
% Other homeowner	43.58%	41.89%	51.69%	44.25%	45.36%	40.99%
Other homeowner	560	491	101,539	69,383	2,442,025	2,003,726
Other	1,285	1,172	196,433	156,792	5,383,354	4,888,257
% Hispanic homeowner	36.53%	34.27%	57.00%	51.66%	48.74%	45.97%
Hispanic homeowner	2,414	2,607	709,582	712,853	6,273,336	6,623,760
Hispanic	6,609	7,608	1,244,858	1,380,024	12,871,609	14,410,181



Notes: One-year and five-year estimates from the American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau. Data reported annually. Hispanic is of any race.

GEOGRAPHIC MOBILITY

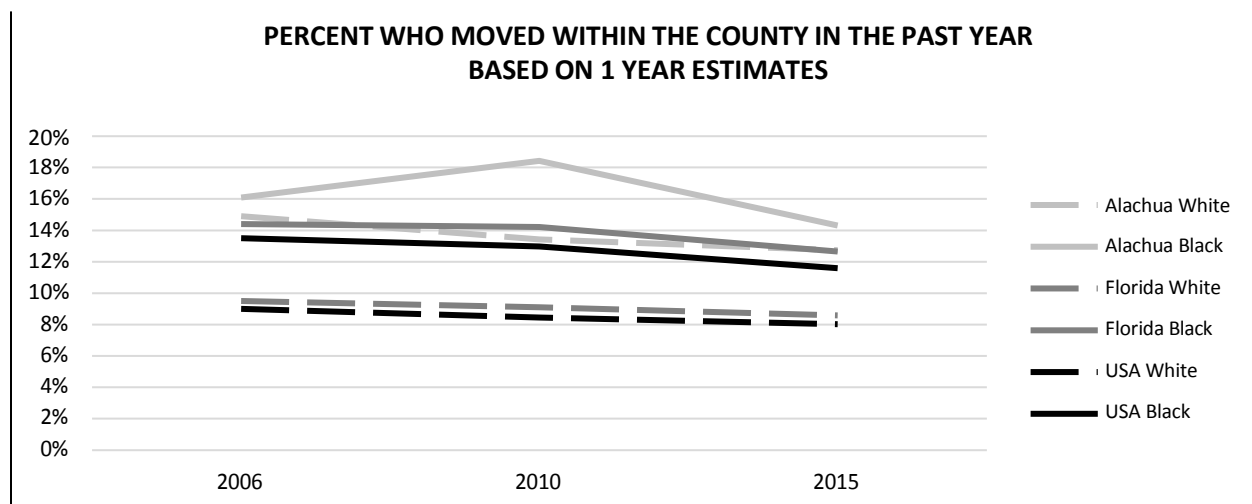
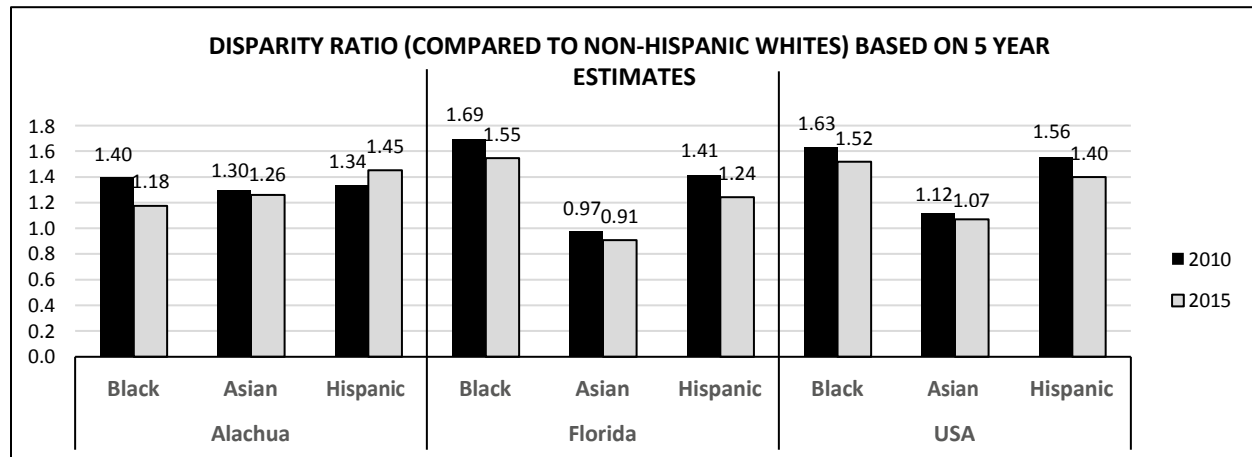
Not living in the same residence as a year ago (5 year estimates)	Alachua		Florida		USA	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
% Non-Hispanic White who moved	24.22%	22.94%	15.12%	15.23%	14.06%	13.68%
Non-Hispanic White who moved	37,955	36,271	1,638,672	1,664,734	27,361,181	26,727,003
Non-Hispanic White	156,683	158,128	10,838,102	10,928,874	194,551,014	195,366,944
% White who moved	25.13%	24.12%	15.66%	15.27%	14.51%	13.92%
White who moved	43,160	42,450	2,188,461	2,260,633	32,265,776	32,086,602
White	171,754	176,015	13,975,900	14,799,917	222,310,625	230,448,820
%Black who moved	28.36%	21.02%	20.88%	18.84%	19.92%	17.94%
Black who moved	13,638	10,510	596,596	589,806	7,456,914	7,069,621
Black	48,084	50,008	2,857,312	3,129,953	37,436,473	39,402,983
%Asian who moved	34.83%	36.83%	18.31%	16.46%	17.66%	16.70%
Asian who moved	4,450	5,229	80,595	82,964	2,475,220	2,682,530
Asian	12,775	14,198	440,268	503,985	14,019,378	16,067,363
%Other who moved	37.70%	30.71%	22.05%	20.72%	19.10%	16.50%
Other who moved	1,449	1,102	149,597	114,101	3,671,014	2,921,043
Other	3,844	3,588	678,356	550,548	19,217,604	17,705,497
%Hispanic who moved	36.13%	34.03%	18.38%	16.24%	18.31%	15.85%
Hispanic who moved	7,004	7,520	723,246	746,611	8,562,232	8,445,094
Hispanic	19,385	22,095	3,934,997	4,597,958	46,758,519	53,291,310



Notes: One-year and five-year estimates from the American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau. Data reported annually. Hispanic is of any race.

GEOGRAPHIC MOBILITY WITHIN COUNTY

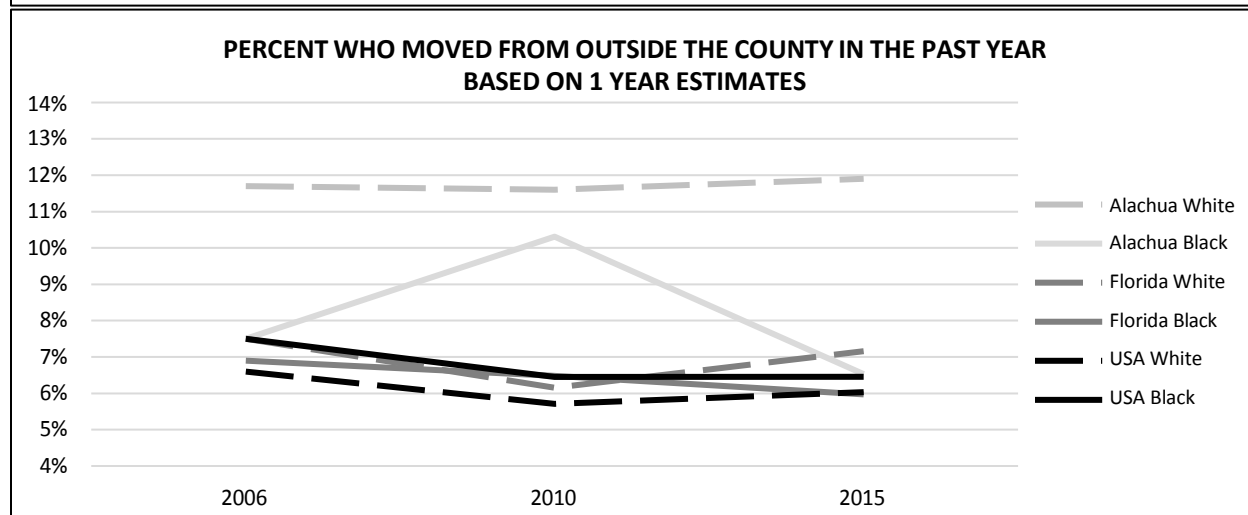
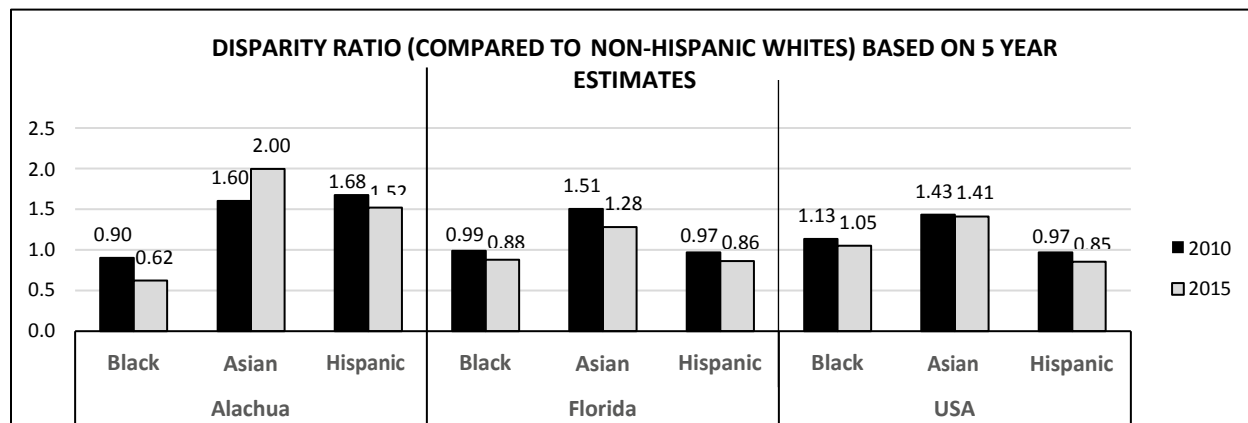
Moved within the county in the past year (5 year estimates)	Alachua		Florida		USA	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
% Non-Hispanic White who moved	13.20%	12.17%	8.39%	8.18%	7.95%	7.63%
Non-Hispanic White who moved	20,683	19,239	909,639	893,949	15,467,551	14,911,477
Non-Hispanic White	156,683	158,128	10,838,102	10,928,874	194,551,014	195,366,944
% White who moved	13.43%	12.74%	9.10%	8.58%	8.44%	8.03%
White who moved	23,067	22,419	1,272,339	1,270,469	18,773,131	18,496,231
White	171,754	176,015	13,975,900	14,799,917	222,310,625	230,448,820
% Black who moved	18.43%	14.31%	14.23%	12.65%	12.98%	11.59%
Black who moved	8,861	7,154	406,467	395,989	4,859,535	4,567,897
Black	48,084	50,008	2,857,312	3,129,953	37,436,473	39,402,983
% Asian who moved	17.16%	15.33%	8.18%	7.43%	8.89%	8.17%
Asian who moved	2,192	2,176	36,017	37,456	1,246,953	1,311,945
Asian	12,775	14,198	440,268	503,985	14,019,378	16,067,363
% Other who moved	19.59%	17.67%	13.32%	12.23%	12.81%	11.19%
Other who moved	753	634	90,355	67,337	2,461,825	1,980,569
Other	3,844	3,588	678,356	550,548	19,217,604	17,705,497
% Hispanic who moved	17.66%	17.66%	11.87%	10.16%	12.38%	10.68%
Hispanic who moved	3,424	3,901	467,106	467,291	5,787,923	5,692,543
Hispanic	19,385	22,095	3,934,997	4,597,958	46,758,519	53,291,310



Notes: One-year and five-year estimates from the American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau. Data reported annually. Hispanic is of any race.

GEOGRAPHIC MOBILITY FROM OUTSIDE COUNTY

Moved from outside the county in the past year (5 year estimates)	Alachua		Florida		USA	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
% Non-Hispanic White who moved	11.02%	10.77%	6.73%	7.05%	6.11%	6.05%
Non-Hispanic White who moved	17,272	17,032	729,033	770,785	11,893,630	11,815,526
Non-Hispanic White	156,683	158,128	10,838,102	10,928,874	194,551,014	195,366,944
% White who moved	11.70%	11.38%	6.56%	6.69%	6.07%	5.90%
White who moved	20,093	20,031	916,122	990,164	13,492,645	13,590,371
White	171,754	176,015	13,975,900	14,799,917	222,310,625	230,448,820
% Black who moved	9.93%	6.71%	6.65%	6.19%	6.94%	6.35%
Black who moved	4,777	3,356	190,129	193,817	2,597,379	2,501,724
Black	48,084	50,008	2,857,312	3,129,953	37,436,473	39,402,983
% Asian who moved	17.68%	21.50%	10.13%	9.03%	8.76%	8.53%
Asian who moved	2,258	3,053	44,578	45,508	1,228,267	1,370,585
Asian	12,775	14,198	440,268	503,985	14,019,378	16,067,363
% Other who moved	18.11%	13.04%	8.73%	8.49%	6.29%	5.31%
Other who moved	696	468	59,242	46,764	1,209,189	940,474
Other	3,844	3,588	678,356	550,548	19,217,604	17,705,497
% Hispanic who moved	18.47%	16.38%	6.51%	6.07%	5.93%	5.17%
Hispanic who moved	3,580	3,619	256,140	279,320	2,774,309	2,752,551
Hispanic	19,385	22,095	3,934,997	4,597,958	46,758,519	53,291,310



Notes: One-year and five-year estimates from the American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau. Data reported annually. Hispanic is of any race. Moved from outside county

includes inside state, outside state and abroad.

APPENDIX B

MAPS

APPENDIX B

MAPS

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Black Population as a Percent of Total Population92

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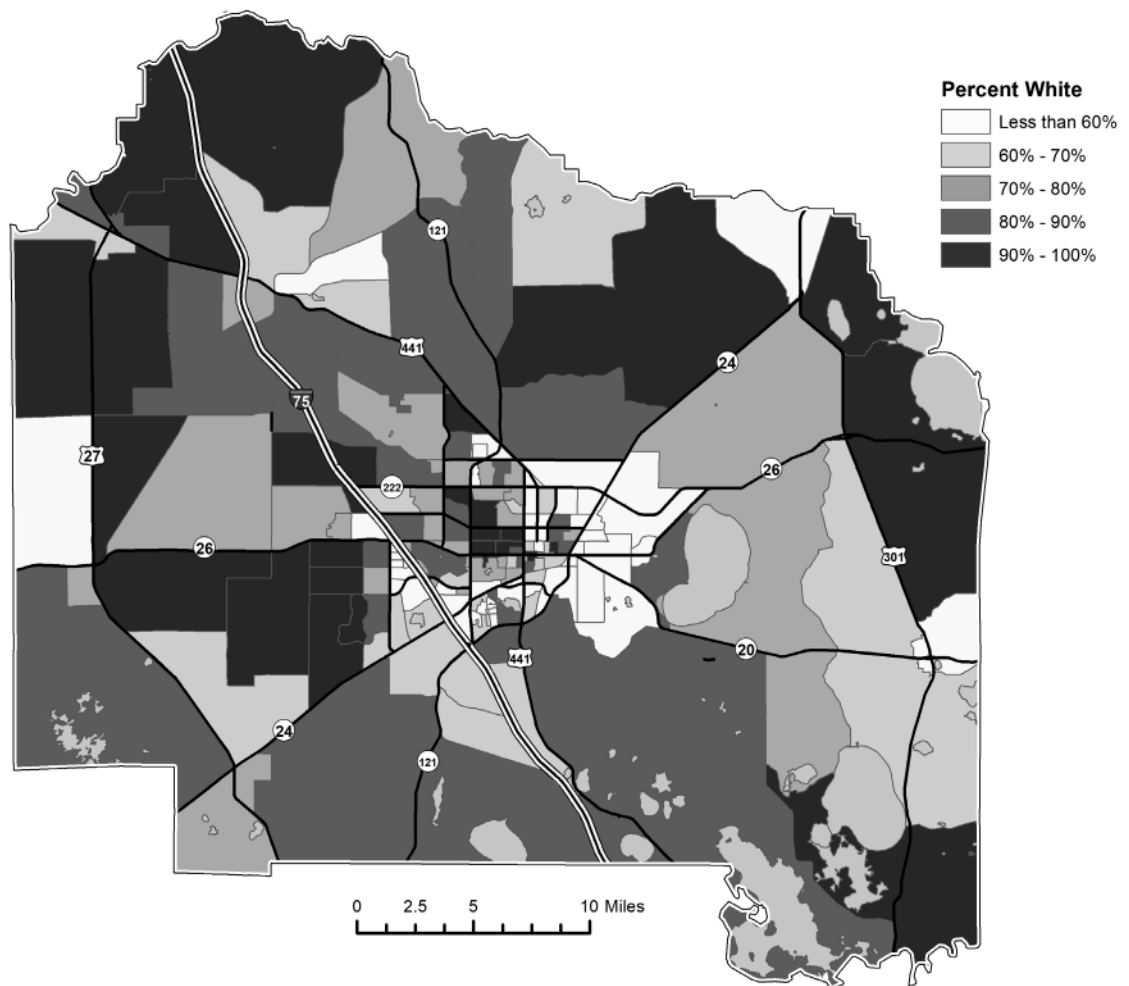
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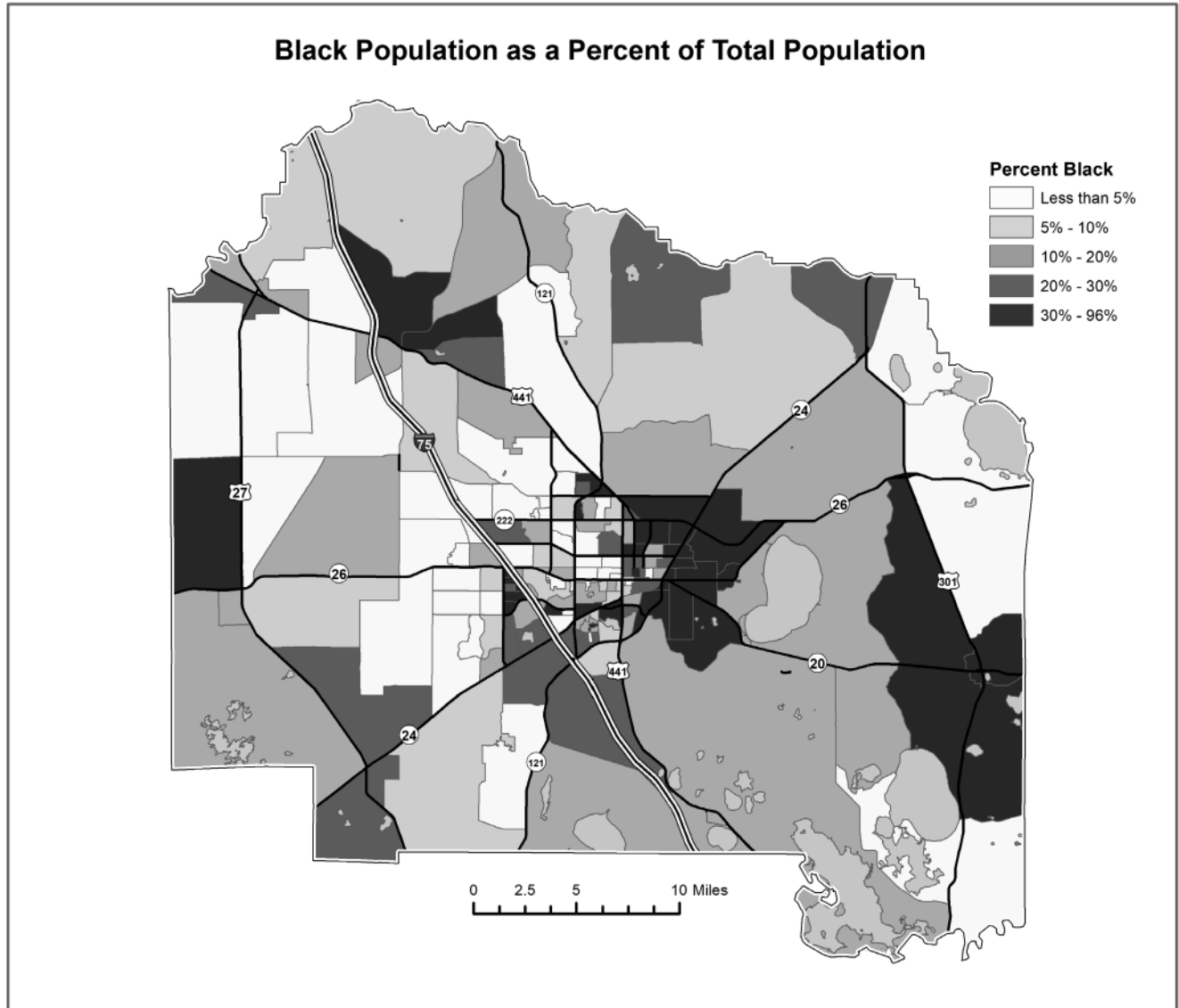
Electricity service territory of Alachua County utilities.98

White Population as a Percent of Total Population



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates.

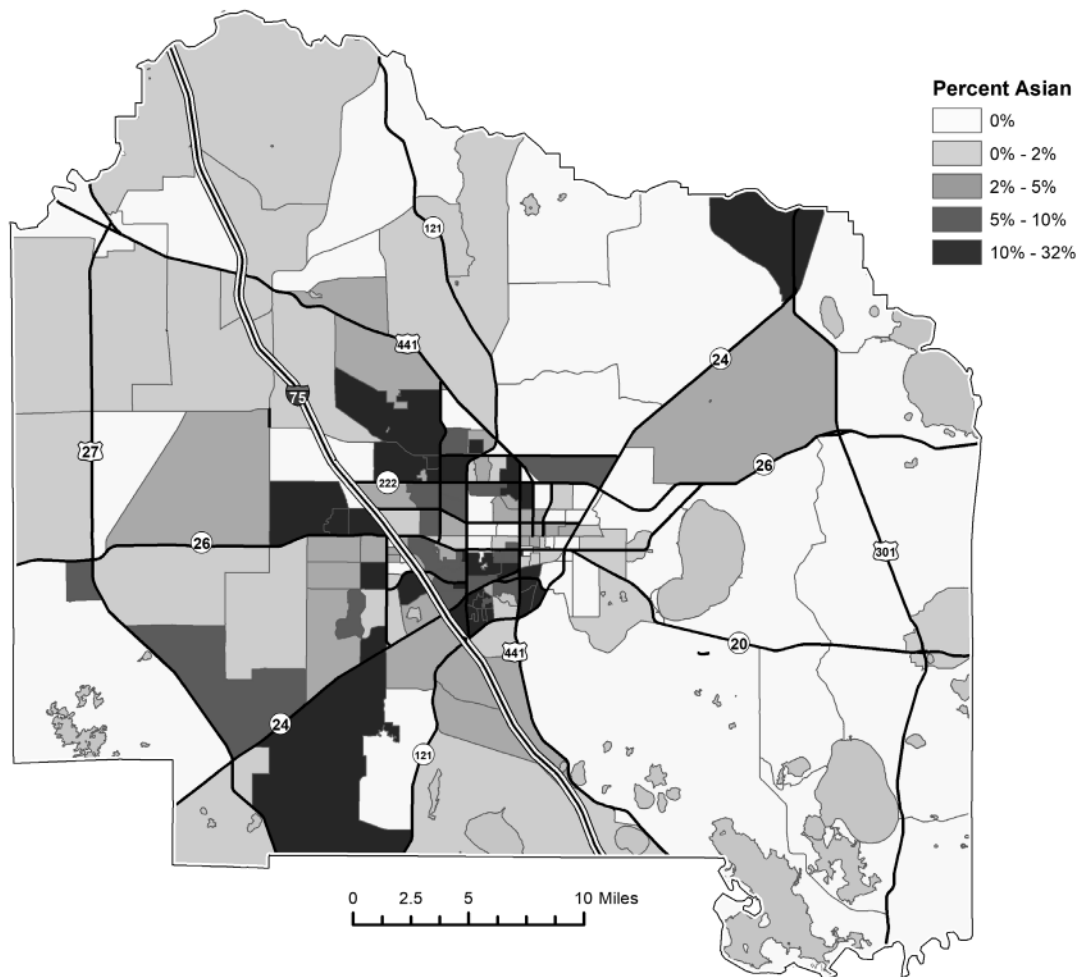
Block groups with the highest concentration of white persons are in darker colors. These areas are: Haile Plantation, Town of Tioga, Hibiscus Park, Ridgewood, Raintree Park, Brywood, Waldo, Fox Grove & The Meadows. Block groups are typically defined to contain between 600 and 3,000 people. They can generally be seen as representing neighborhoods.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates.

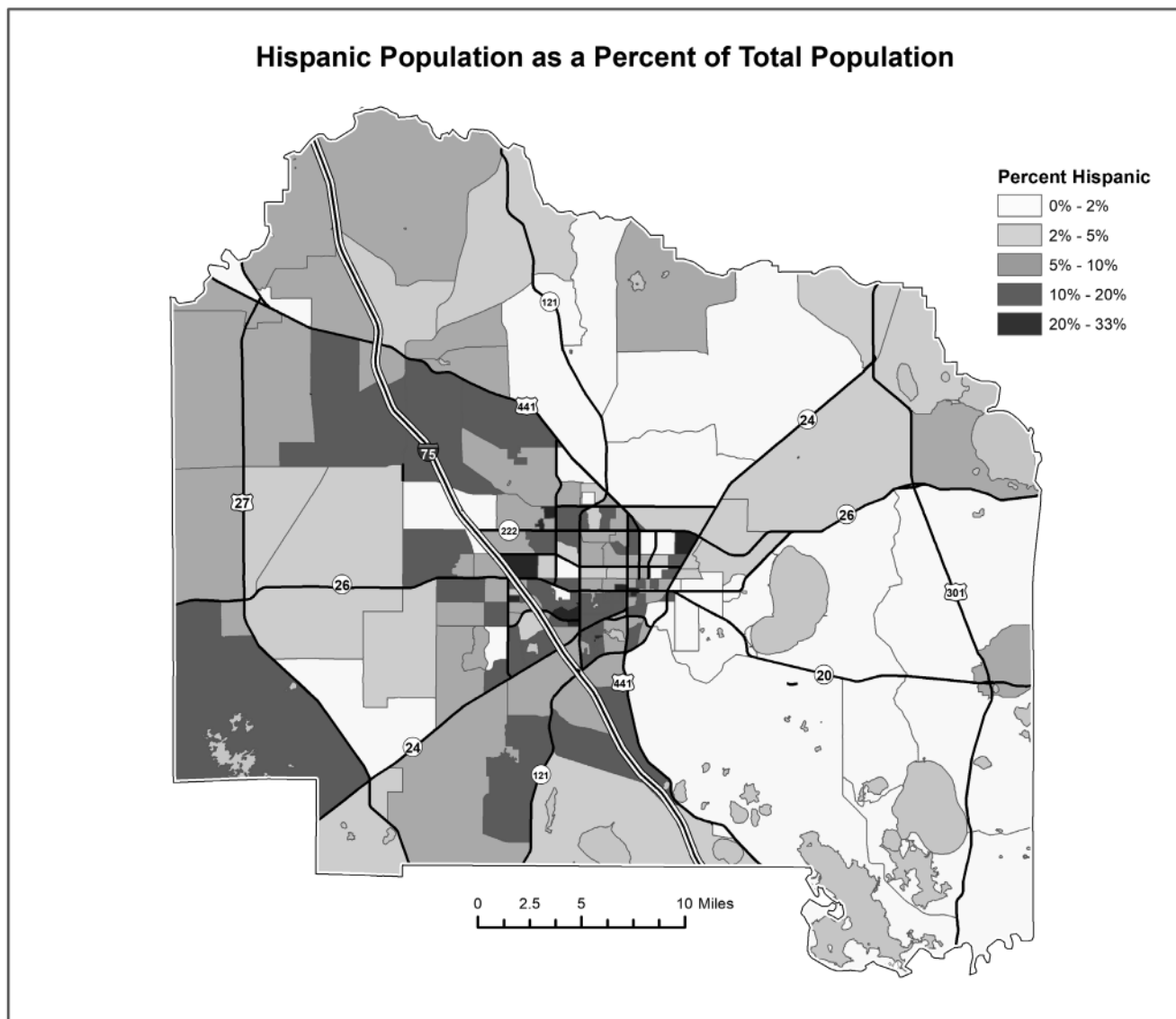
Block groups with the highest concentration of African Americans are in darker colors. These areas are: Northwest side of Newberry, Alachua (city), the east side of Gainesville, and Hawthorne. Block groups are typically defined to contain between 600 and 3,000 people. They can generally be seen as representing neighborhoods.

Asian Population as a Percent of Total Population



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates.

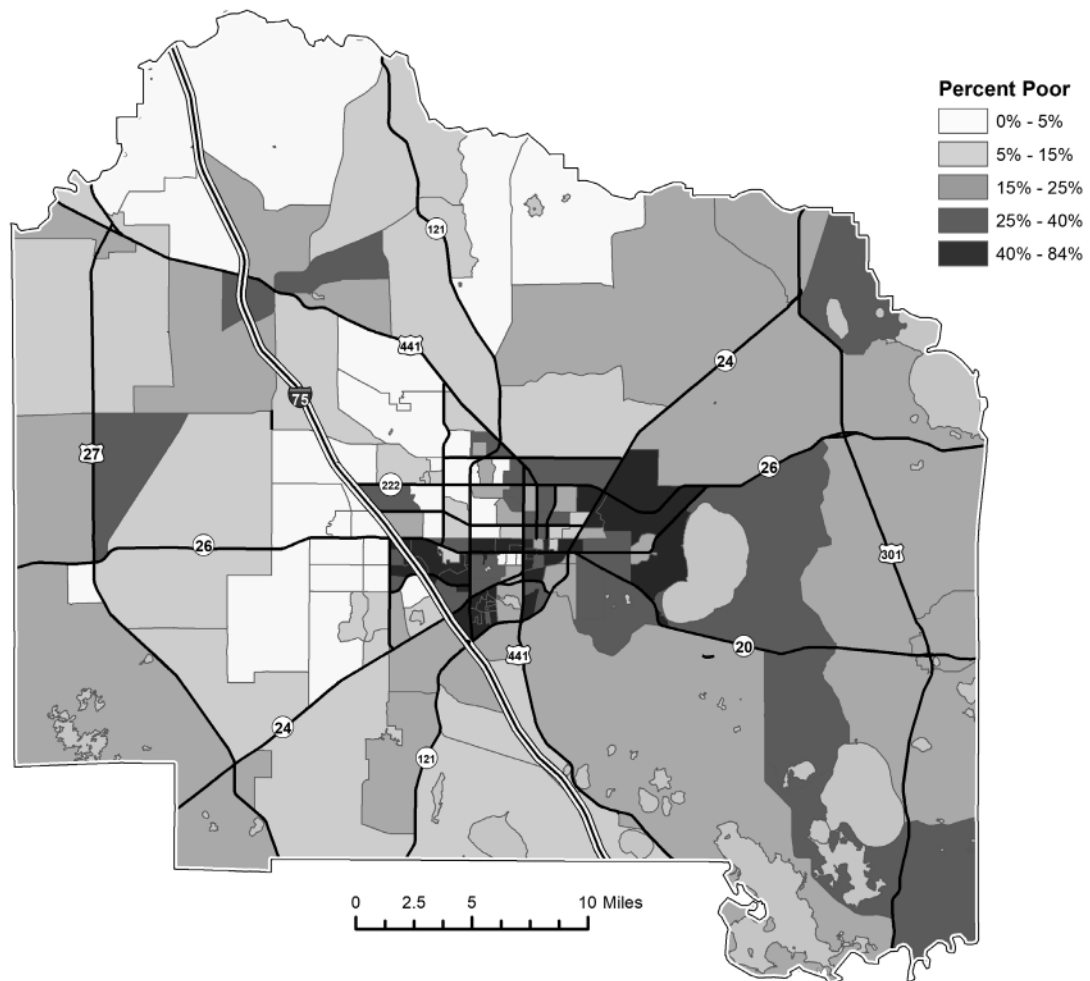
Block groups with the highest concentration of Asians persons are in darker colors. These areas are: Rustlewood and South of Archer Road. Block groups are typically defined to contain between 600 and 3,000 people. They can generally be seen as representing neighborhoods.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates.

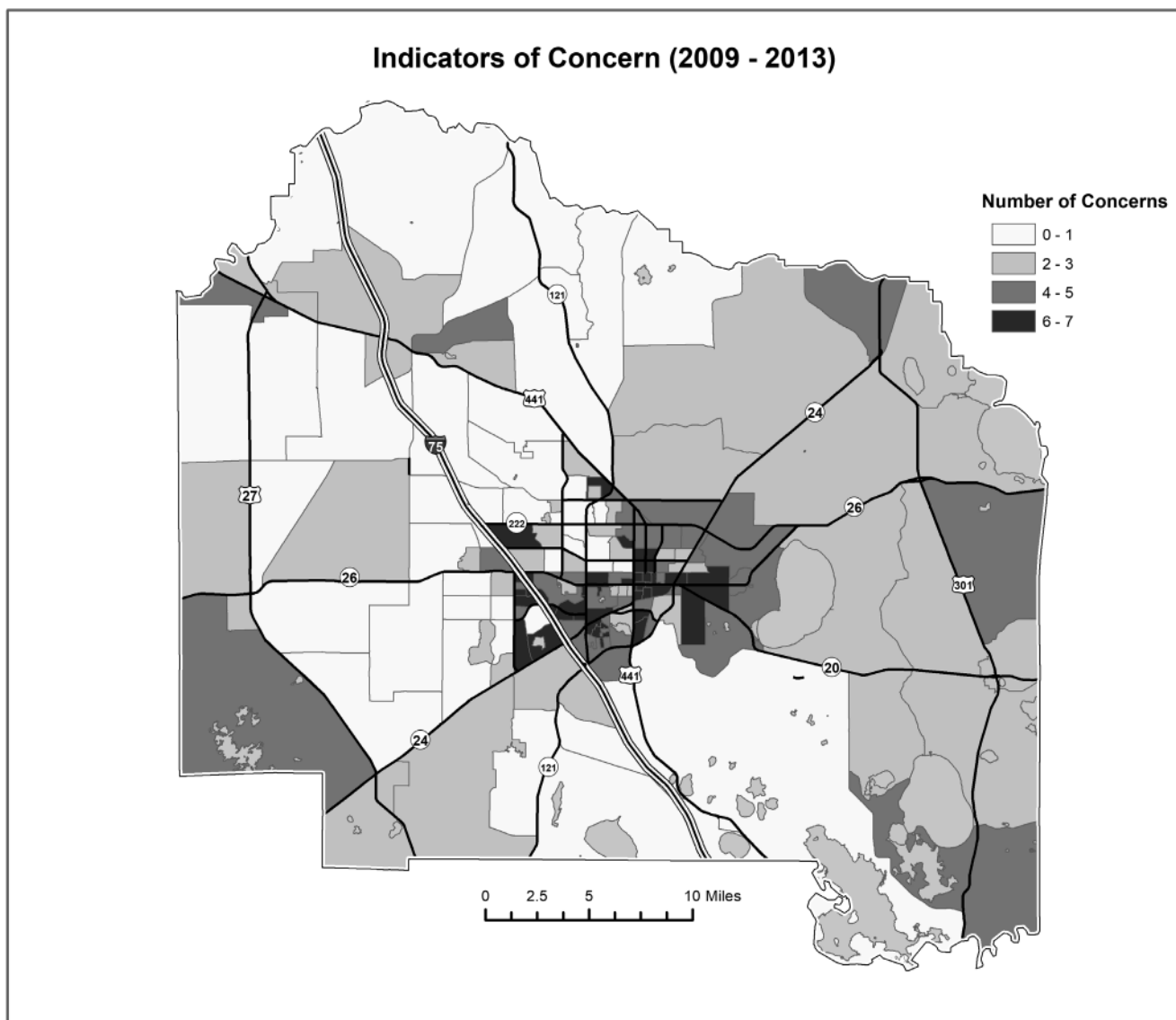
Block groups with the highest concentration of Hispanic persons are in darker colors. These areas are: north of Butler Plaza, north of the Oaks Mall, and near the Flatwoods Conservation Area. Block groups are typically defined to contain between 600 and 3,000 people. They can generally be seen as representing neighborhoods.

Poor Population as a Percent of Total Population



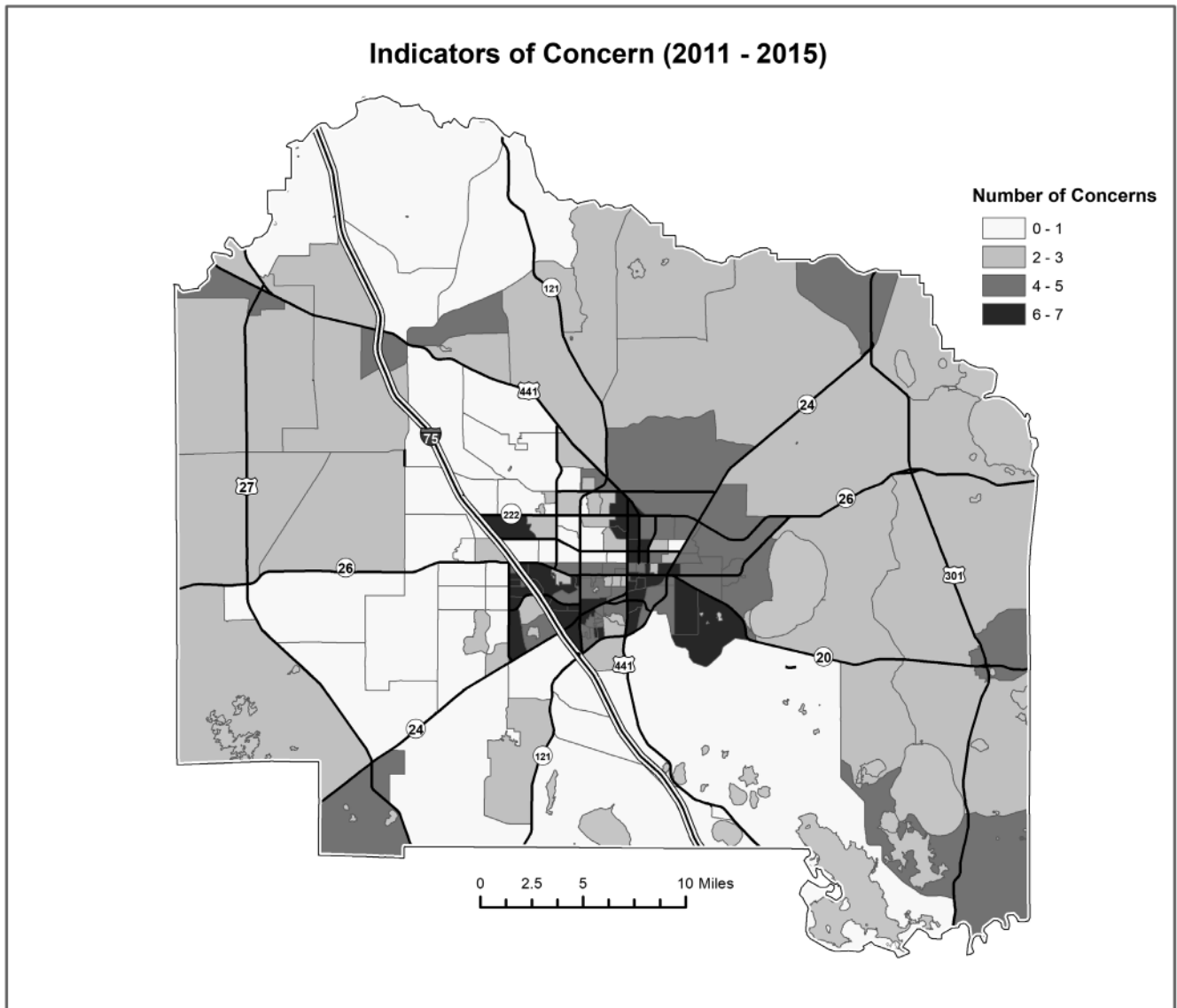
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates.

Block groups with the highest concentration of poor population are in darker colors. These areas are: East side of Gainesville, north of SW Williston Road, and near the Clear Lake Nature Park. Block groups are typically defined to contain between 600 and 3,000 people. They can generally be seen as representing neighborhoods.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates.

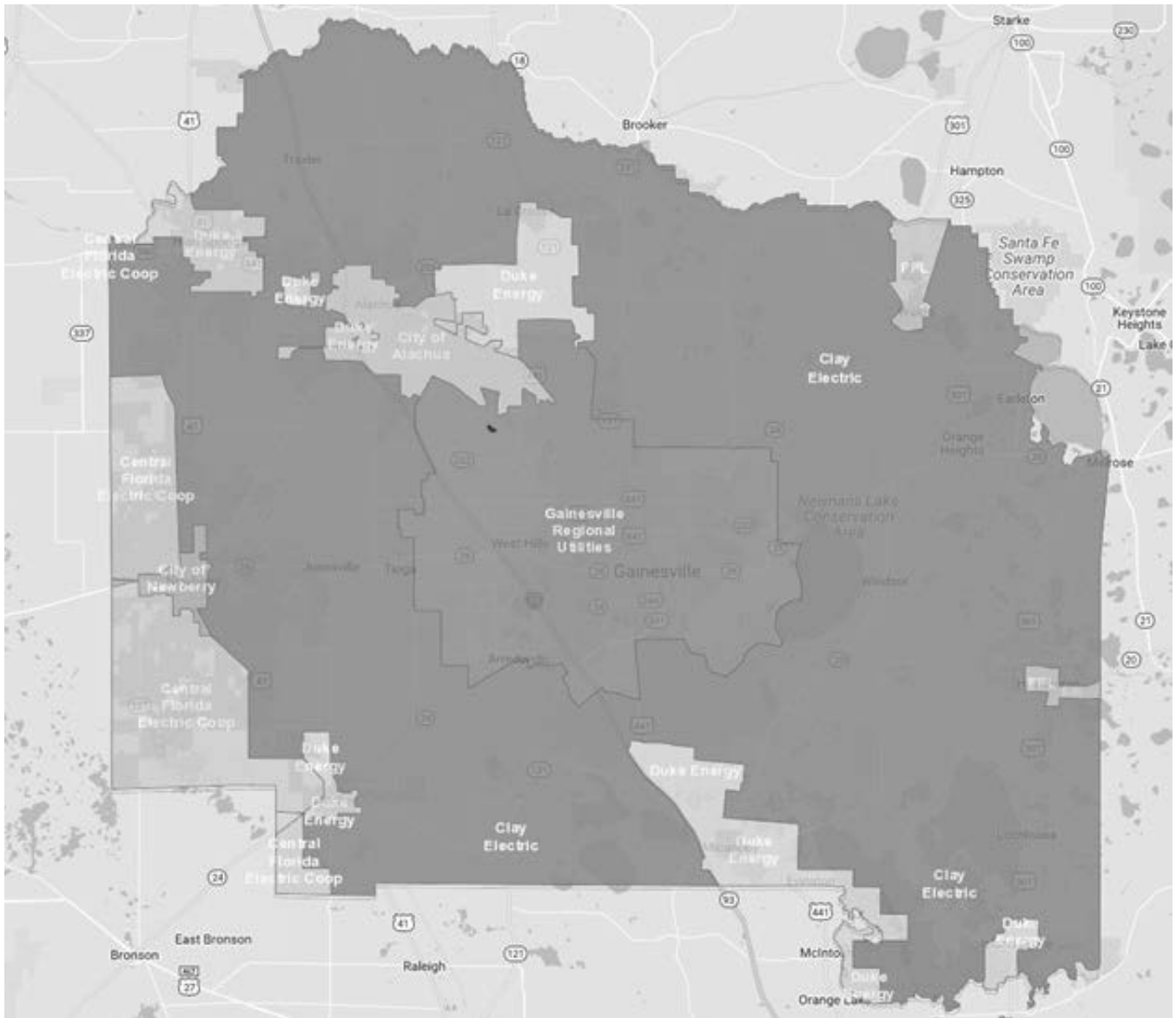
Block groups with the higher number of concerns are in darker colors. Using the five years estimates from 2009 to 2013, these areas are: the downtown area, the east side of Gainesville, and around Lake Kanapaha. The indicator of concerns index is constructed using seven indicators, each representing one of the dimensions of human well-being described in the report. The indicators considered are: median household income, uninsured rate, poverty rate, mobility rate, homeownership rate, unemployment rate, and mortgage rate. When the value of each indicator is above the median for the corresponding indicator, it was considered an area (block group) of concern. This indicator of concern is a relative measure.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates.

Block groups with the higher number of concerns are in darker colors. Using the five years estimates from 2011 to 2015, these areas are: the east side and the southeast of Gainesville, the Butler Plaza surroundings, and north of SW Williston Road. The indicator of concerns index is constructed using seven indicators, each representing one of the dimensions of human well-being described in the report. The indicators considered are: median household income, uninsured rate, poverty rate, mobility rate, homeownership rate, unemployment rate, and mortgage rate. Whenever the value of each indicator is above the median for the corresponding indicator, it was considered an area (block group) of concern. This indicator of concern is a relative measure.

Electricity service territory of Alachua County utilities



Source: University of Florida Program for Resource Efficient Communities (PREC)