

# **UNDERSTANDING RACIAL INEQUITY IN ALACHUA COUNTY**

**Prepared by the University of Florida**

**Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR)**

(January 2018)



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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](mailto: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.<sup>1</sup>

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

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<sup>1</sup>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.

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.

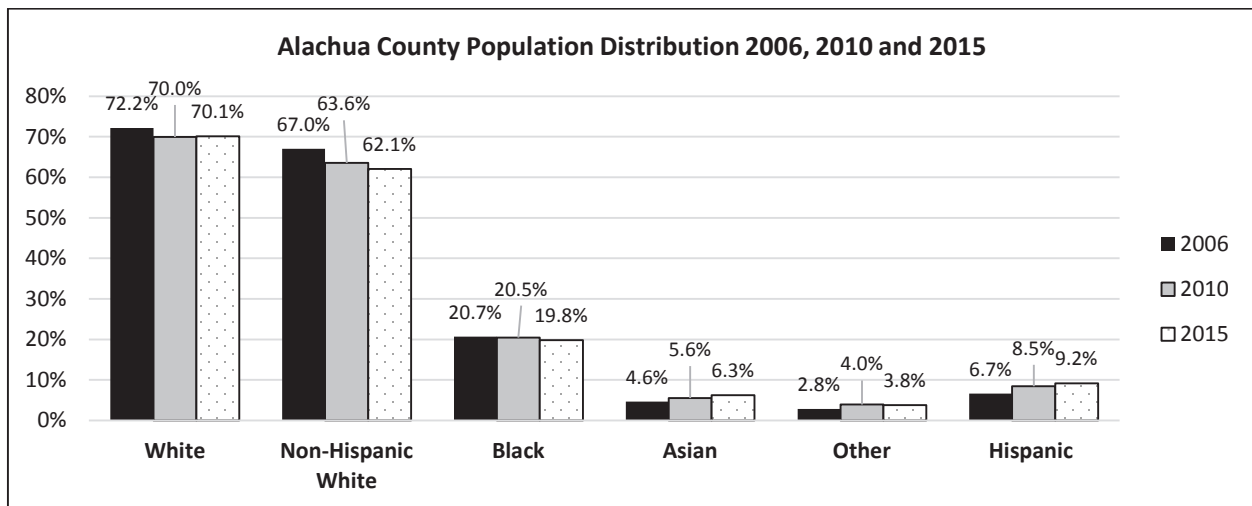


## SECTION II: ALACHUA COUNTY'S POPULATION

The total population of Alachua County is 259,964.<sup>2</sup> 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,<sup>3</sup> 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.<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> The terms "Black" and "African-American" are used interchangeably.

<sup>4</sup> 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 median<sup>5</sup> 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;<sup>6</sup> 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

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<sup>5</sup> Median is the point at which 50 percent are below and 50 percent are above.

<sup>6</sup> 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.<sup>7</sup>

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.<sup>8</sup> 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.

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<sup>7</sup>The data collection period took place during the spring and summer of 2017.

<sup>8</sup> 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

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

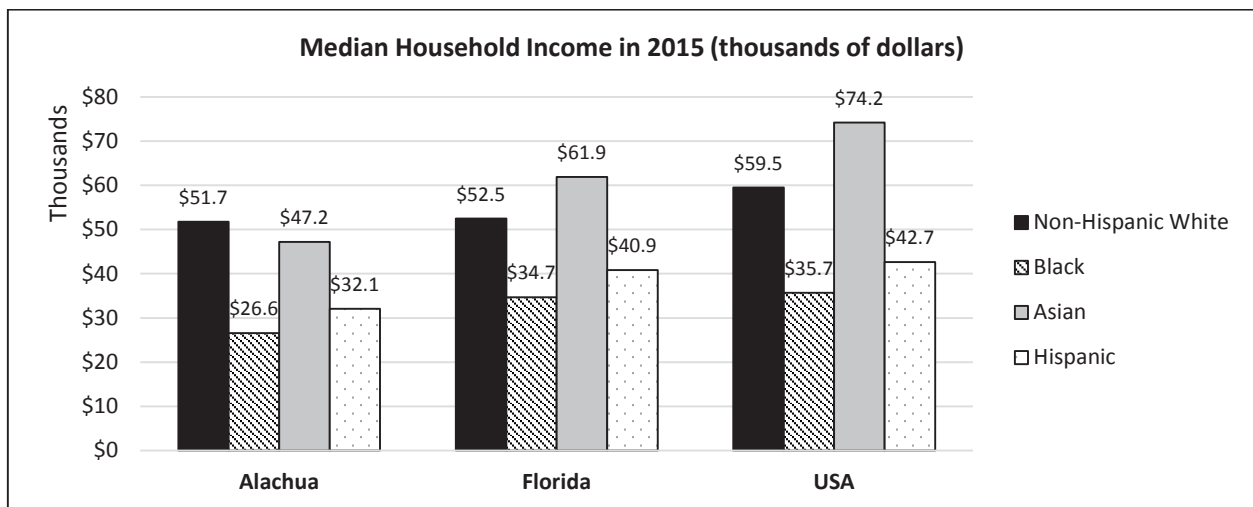
percent for non-Hispanic Whites, 39.7 percent for Hispanics, and 16.3 percent for African Americans.

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.

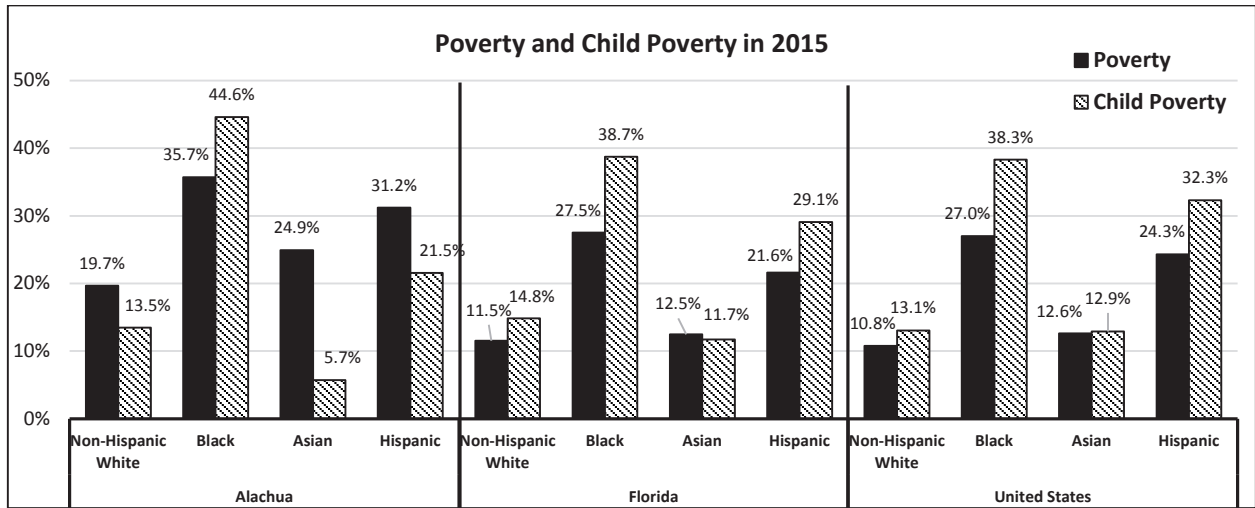
These income disparities are accompanied by higher poverty rates<sup>9</sup> for Blacks and Hispanics. More concretely, 35.7 percent of African Americans and 31.2 percent of Hispanics in the county live below the poverty line. By contrast, the non-Hispanic



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

<sup>9</sup> 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>



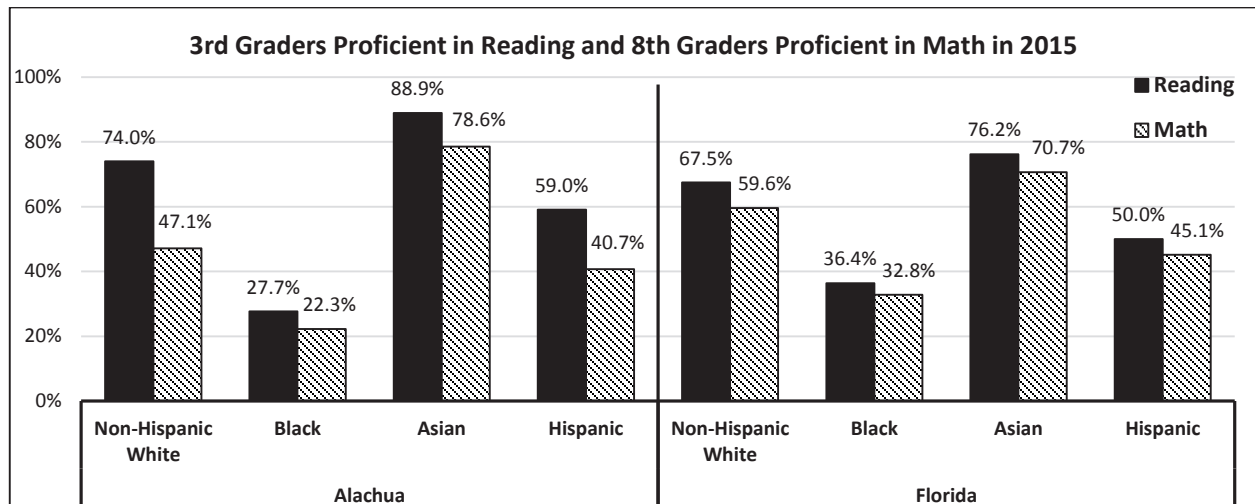
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates.

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.

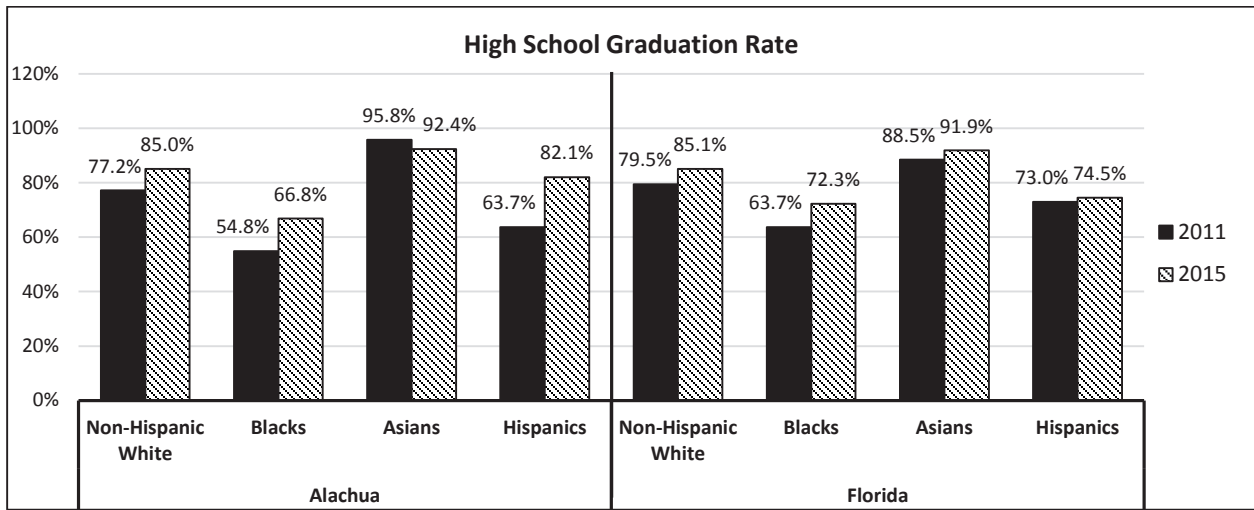
Income disparities are closely related to school performance and attainment. Lower income not only affects the nutrition of children, but also the ability of parents to support after-school and summer activities. Students who do not partake in enrichment

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.

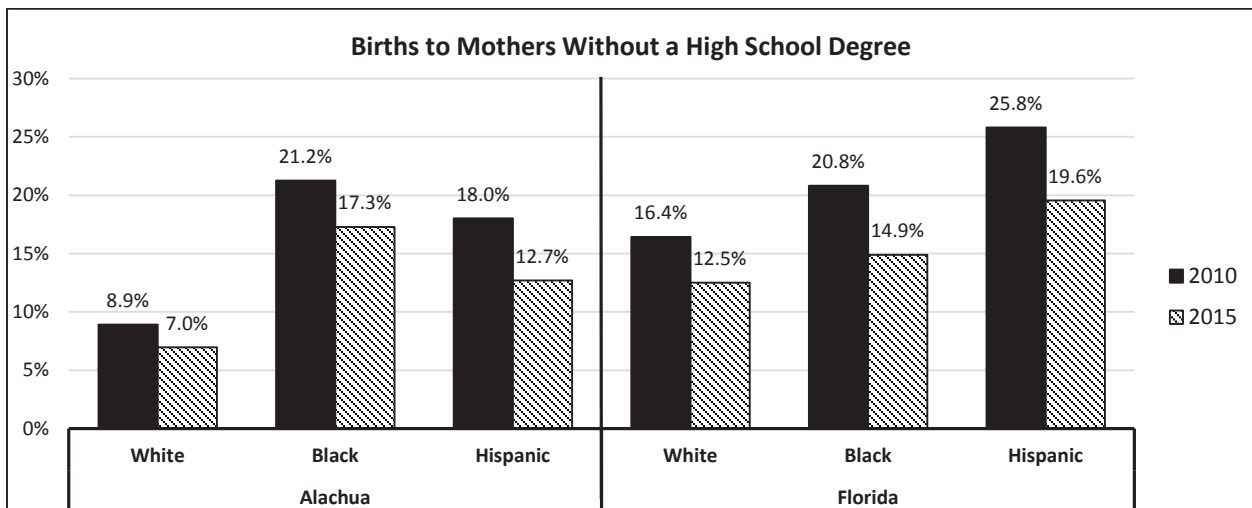


Source: Florida Department of Education.

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.<sup>10</sup> 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

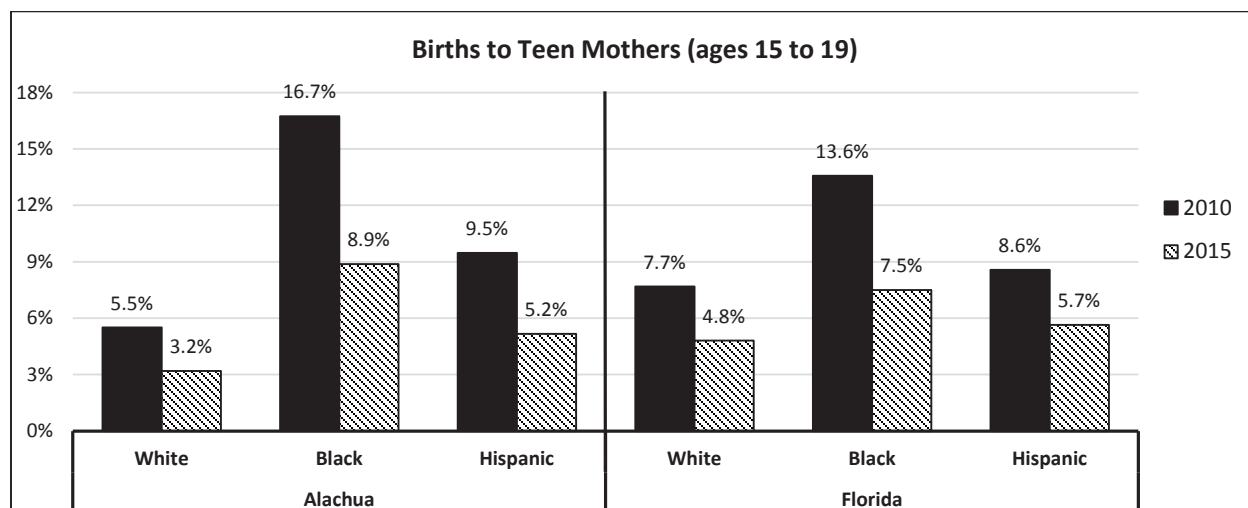
Other factors affect these educational



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

<sup>10</sup>The 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.<sup>11</sup> 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

<sup>11</sup> 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

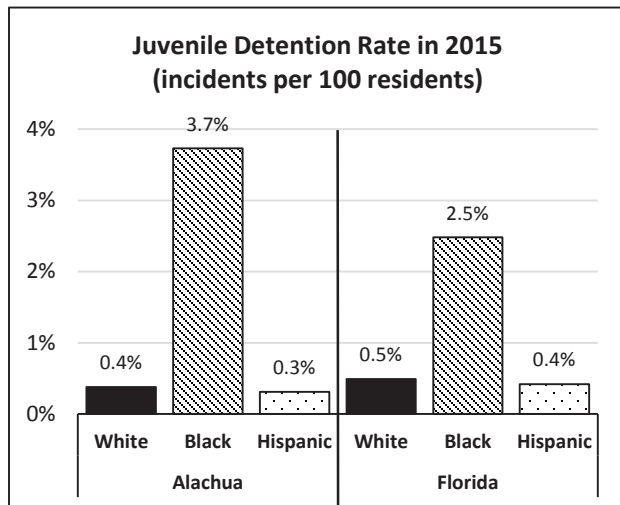
year, the figures do not reflect the number of individuals who have been arrested; rather, it shows the number of times that persons are arrested. Further clarifications of the definitions are available at <http://www.djj.state.fl.us/research/reports/reports-and-data/interactive-data-reports/disproportionate-minority-contact-reports/dmc-profile-fy-14-15>.



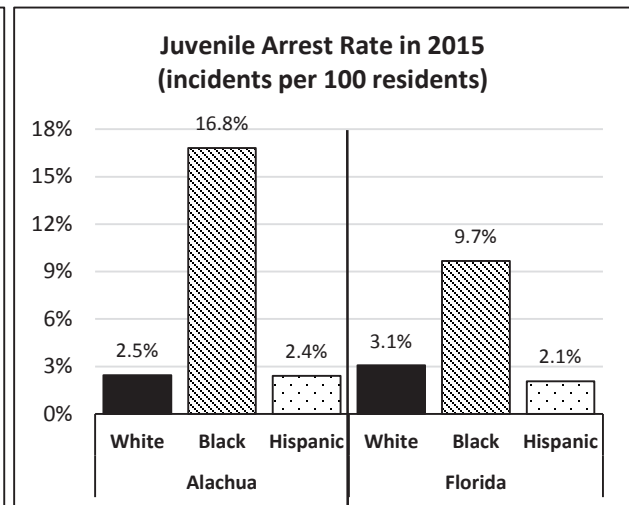
percent of the total inmate population in the county. Calculated as a disparity ratio, Blacks are 8.8 times more likely to be an inmate than non-Hispanic Whites.

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 disease<sup>12</sup> complete the top

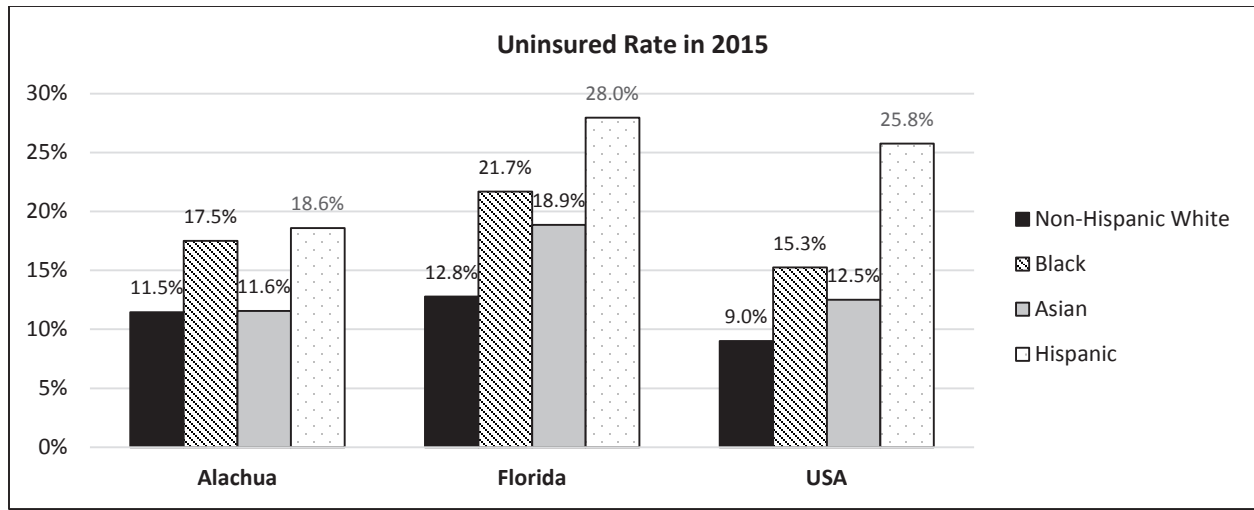
<sup>12</sup> Chronic lower respiratory disease comprises three major diseases: chronic bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma.



five causes of death.<sup>13</sup> 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

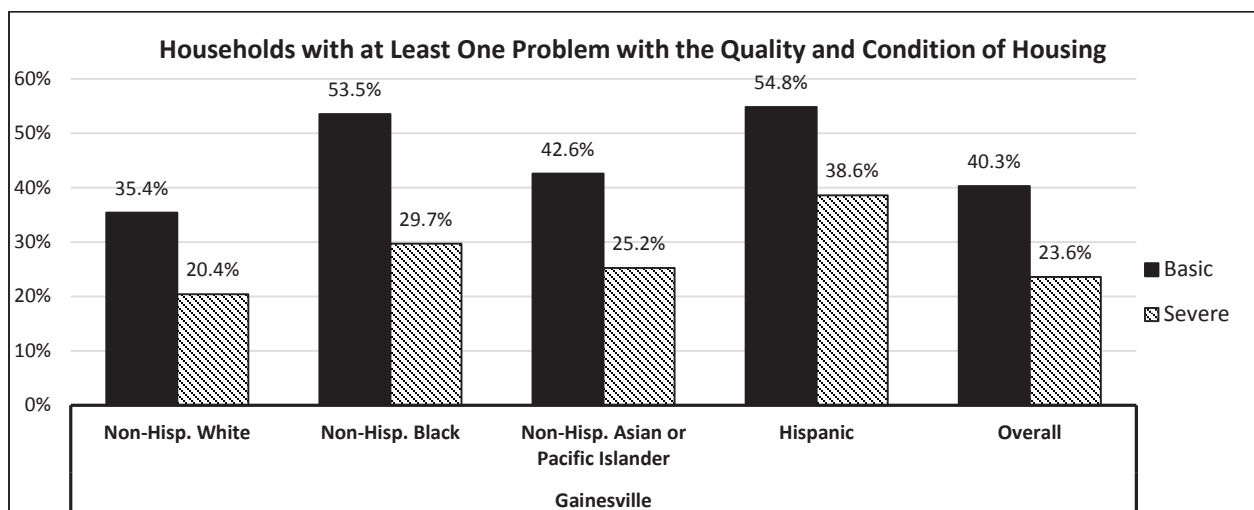
<sup>13</sup> Department of Health State of Florida. Leading Causes for Death for 2015. URL: [www.flhealthcharts.com/ChartsReports/rdPage.aspx?rdReport=ChartsProfiles.LeadngCausesOfDeathProfile](http://www.flhealthcharts.com/ChartsReports/rdPage.aspx?rdReport=ChartsProfiles.LeadngCausesOfDeathProfile)

# 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.<sup>14</sup> 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)<sup>15</sup> 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).

<sup>14</sup> Appendix B contains a map of the electricity territory of the three utilities.

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

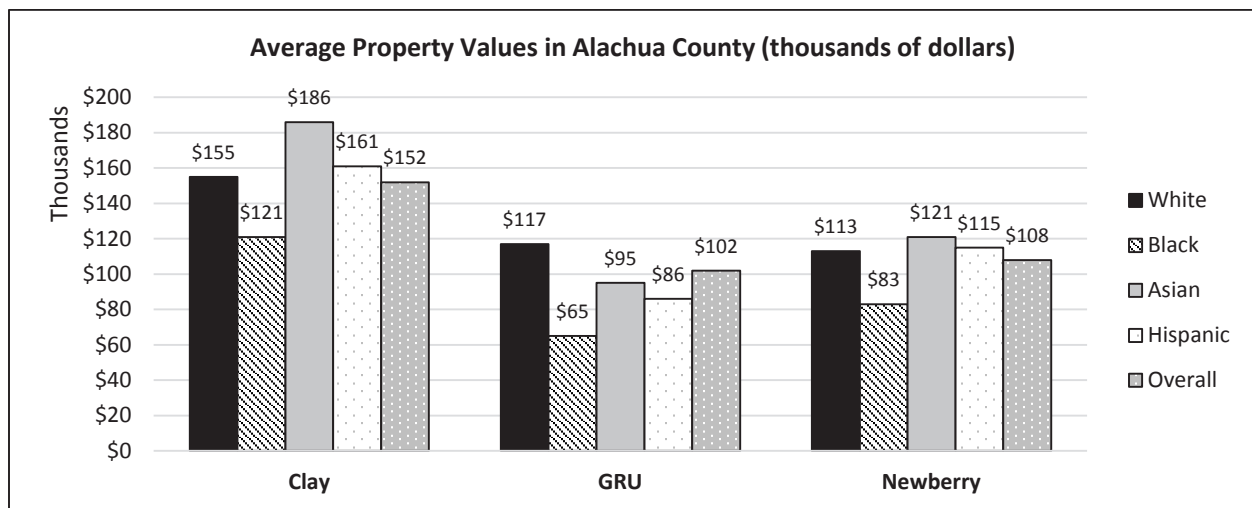
consists of one or more counties (or equivalents) anchored by an urban center of at least 10,000 people plus adjacent counties that are socioeconomically tied to the urban center by commuting. The OMB defines the Gainesville CBSA as comprising Alachua and Gilchrist Counties.

experience slightly lower rates of severe housing problems<sup>16</sup> 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),<sup>17</sup> 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).

<sup>16</sup> 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/>

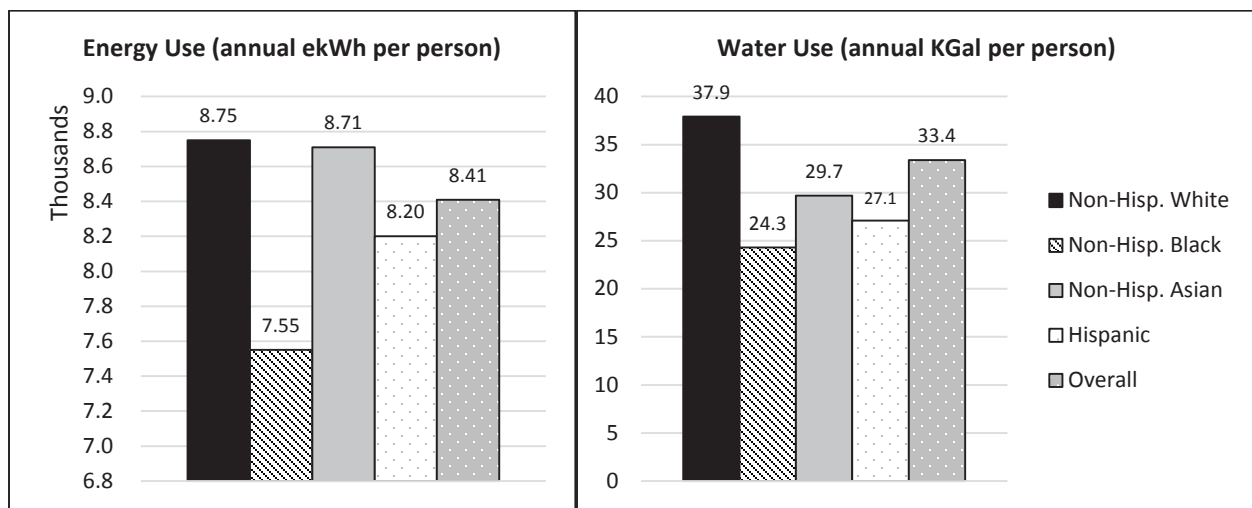
datasets/cp/CHAS/bg\_chas.html or the Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse <http://flhousingdata.shimberg.ufl.edu/a/chas?action=indicators&nid=1>.

<sup>17</sup> 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,<sup>18</sup> 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



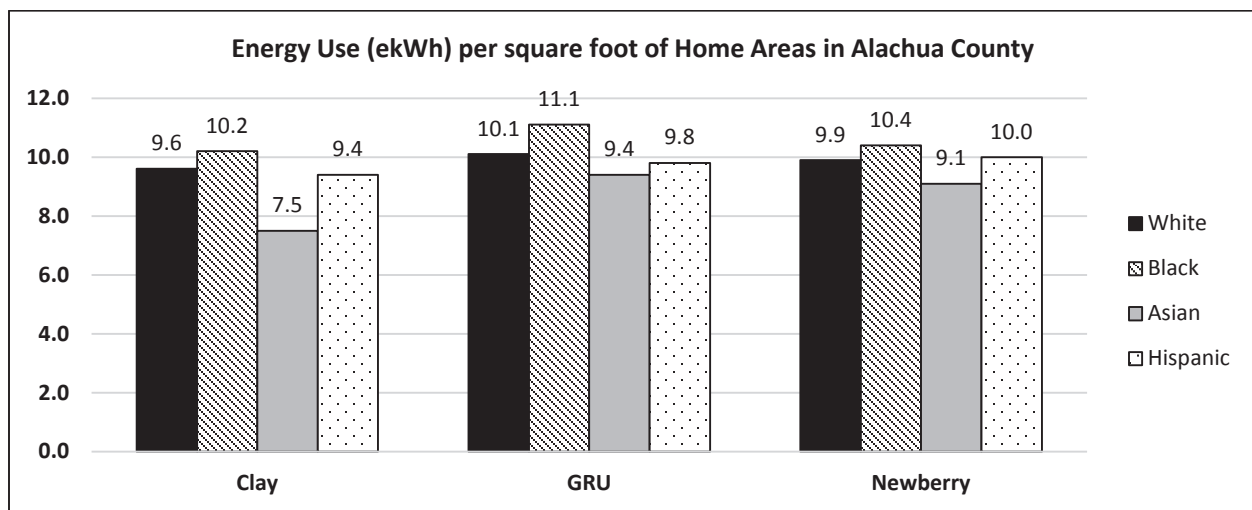
Source: University of Florida Program for Resource Efficient Communities (PREC).

<sup>18</sup> 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.<sup>19</sup>

Fourth, following the variation in consumption, a striking difference is seen in the household energy cost burden,<sup>20</sup> 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.<sup>21</sup> 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).

<sup>19</sup>This 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>

<sup>20</sup>Energy 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.

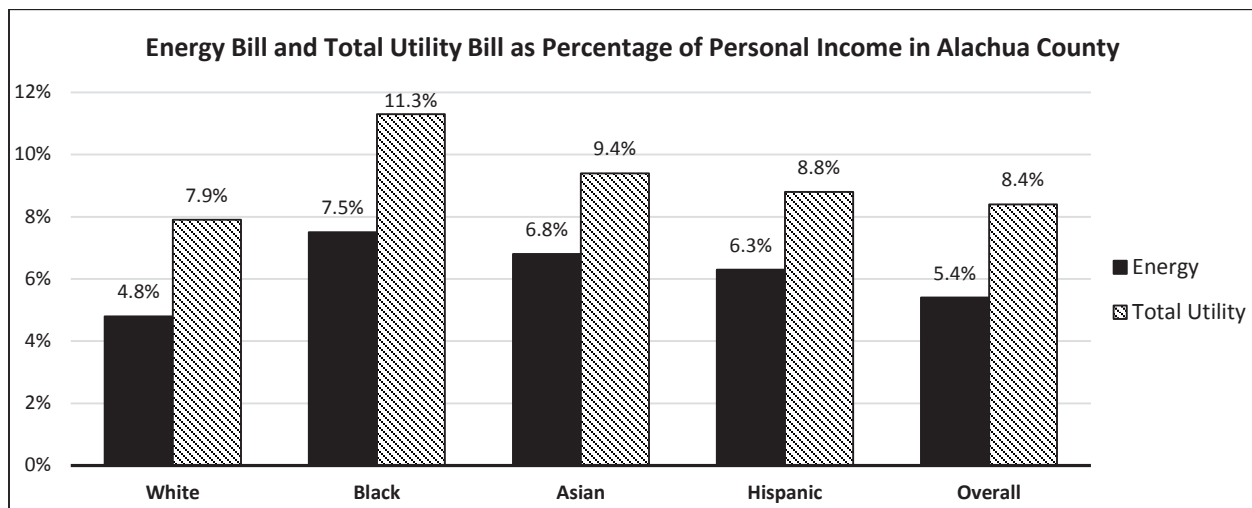
<sup>21</sup>Note that all utility costs for GRU households were calculated as if they were located inside the Gainesville City limits and do not include surcharges paid by other Alachua County residents. This was done to avoid obscuring differences between racial/ethnic groups with differences in City/County 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 housing<sup>22</sup> 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).<sup>23</sup> 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).

<sup>22</sup>“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](http://www.locationaffordability.info/About_TechDoc.aspx).

<sup>23</sup>R/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.<sup>24</sup> 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 |            |            |               |
|                                       | 1990 Trend                                | 2000 Trend | 2010 Trend | 2016 Estimate | 1990 Trend                    | 2000 Trend | 2010 Trend | 2016 Estimate |
| 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).

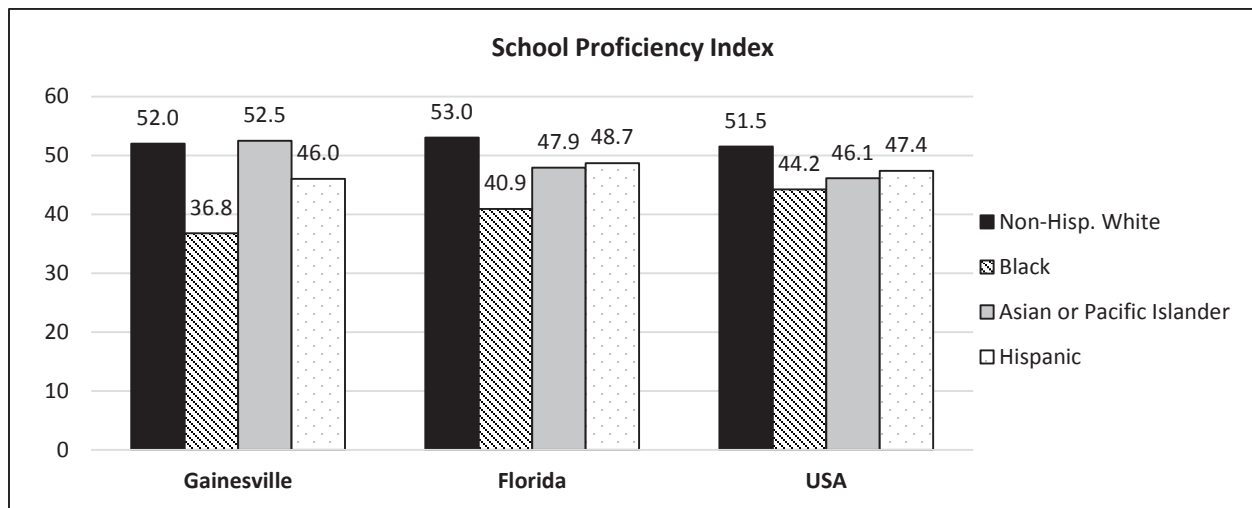
<sup>24</sup>The dissimilarity index represents the extent to which the distribution of any two groups (frequently racial or ethnic groups) differs across census tracts or block-groups. The values of the dissimilarity index range from 0 to 100, with a value of zero representing perfect integration between 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.<sup>25</sup> 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,



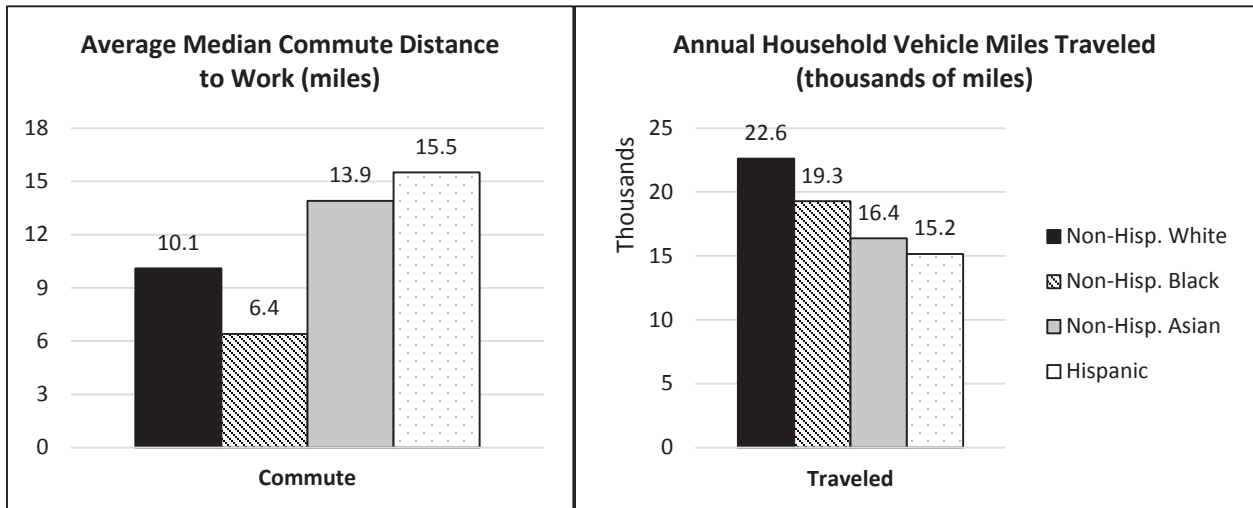
Source: University of Florida Program for Resource Efficient Communities (PREC).

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.

<sup>25</sup> 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:

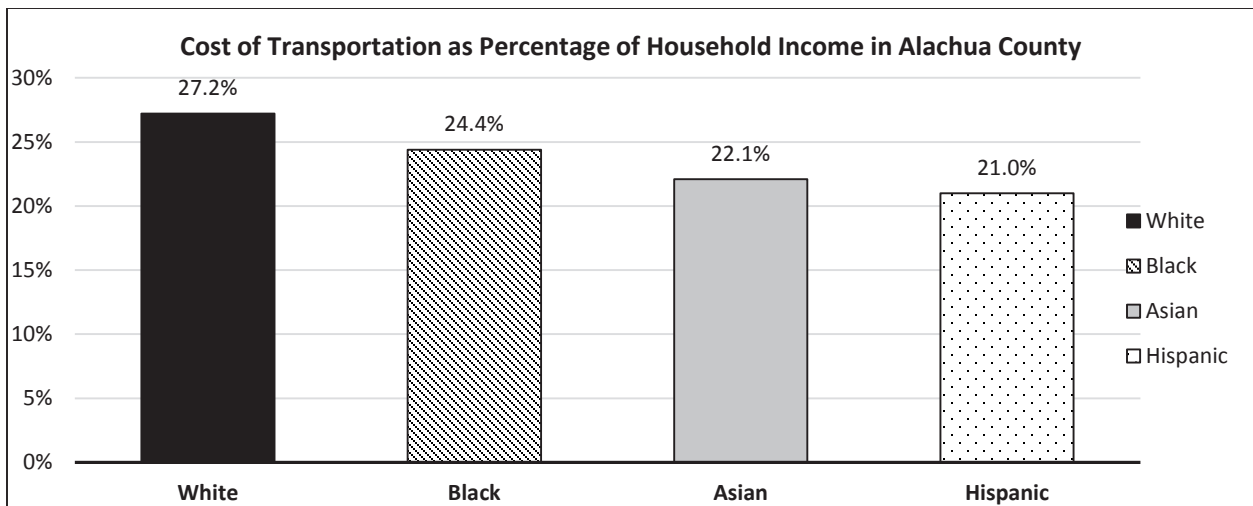
<https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/4848/affh-data-documentation/>



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.

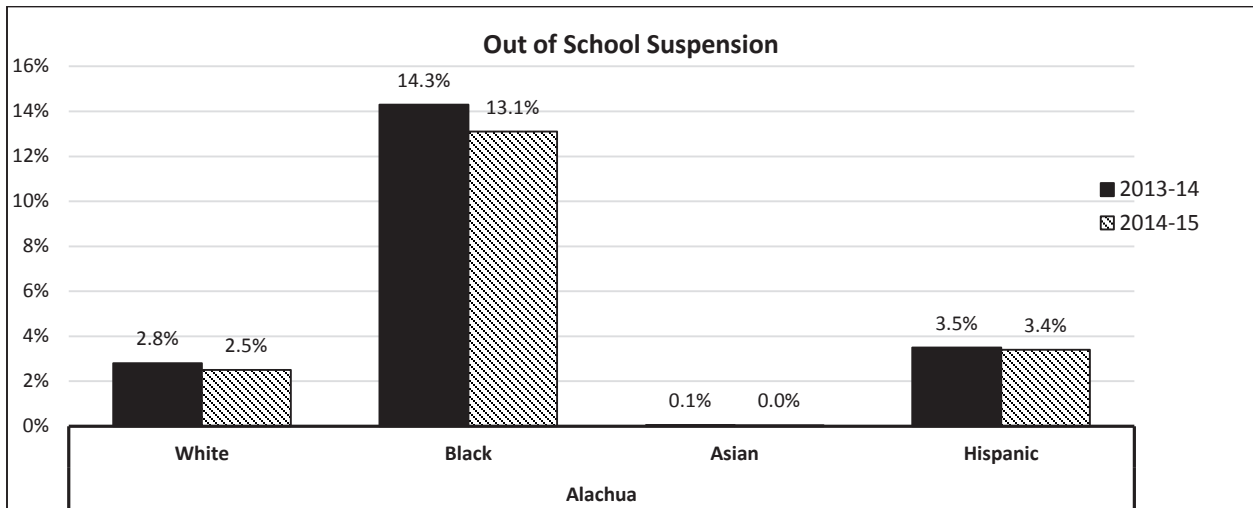
Additionally, the county budget is restricted. It's not possible to provide adequate social services because the funding to support them is not available. Because Florida is a low-tax state, counties must fund social services themselves. With a large portion of Alachua County off the tax rolls because 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.<sup>26</sup>

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

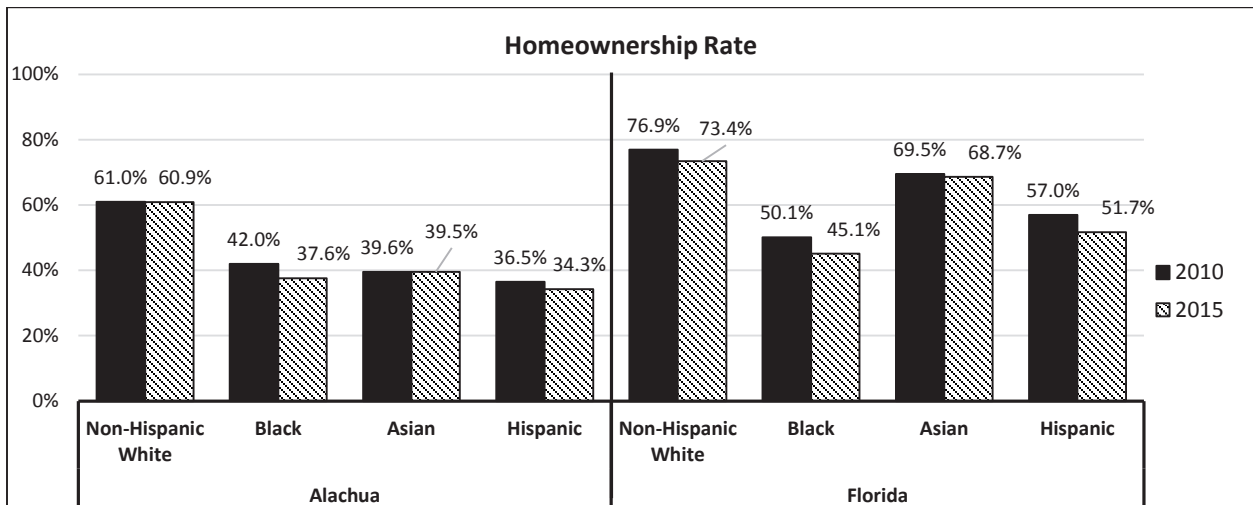


Source: Florida Department of Education.

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.

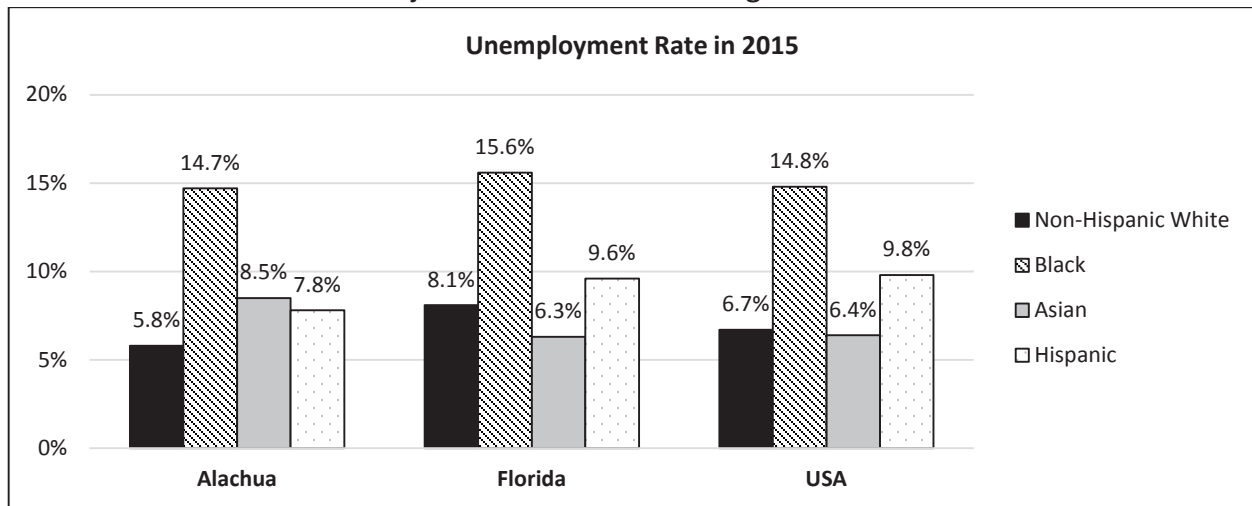
A fifth issue in Alachua County is related to the labor market. A mismatch exists between the skills acquired and the skills needed. On the supply side, there is a disproportionately higher percentage of minorities with lower educational levels



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

and skills. This disproportionality is most pronounced among African Americans.<sup>27</sup> On the demand side, approximately two-thirds of the jobs require postsecondary vocational training, an associate's or higher college degree.<sup>28</sup> 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.<sup>29</sup> 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.<sup>30</sup> 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.

<sup>27</sup> 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.

<sup>28</sup> 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.

<sup>29</sup> 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.

<sup>30</sup> 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,<sup>31</sup> 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

<sup>31</sup> 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.<sup>32</sup>

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)*

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<sup>32</sup> 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**

# APPENDIX A

## DATA TABLES ON DISPARITY MEASURES

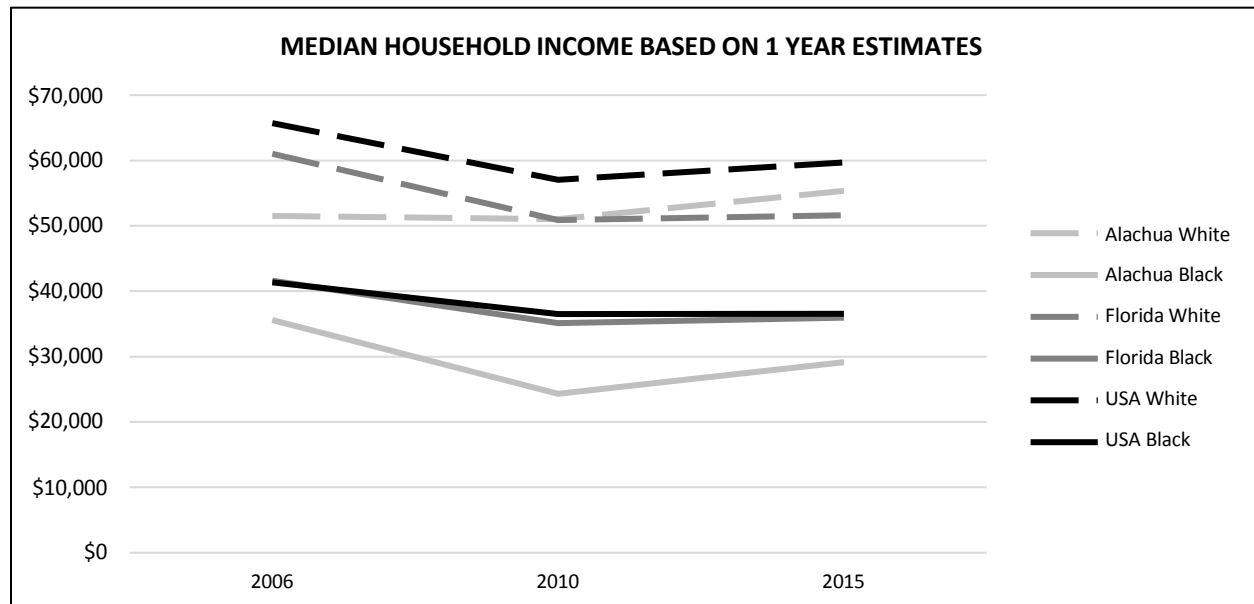
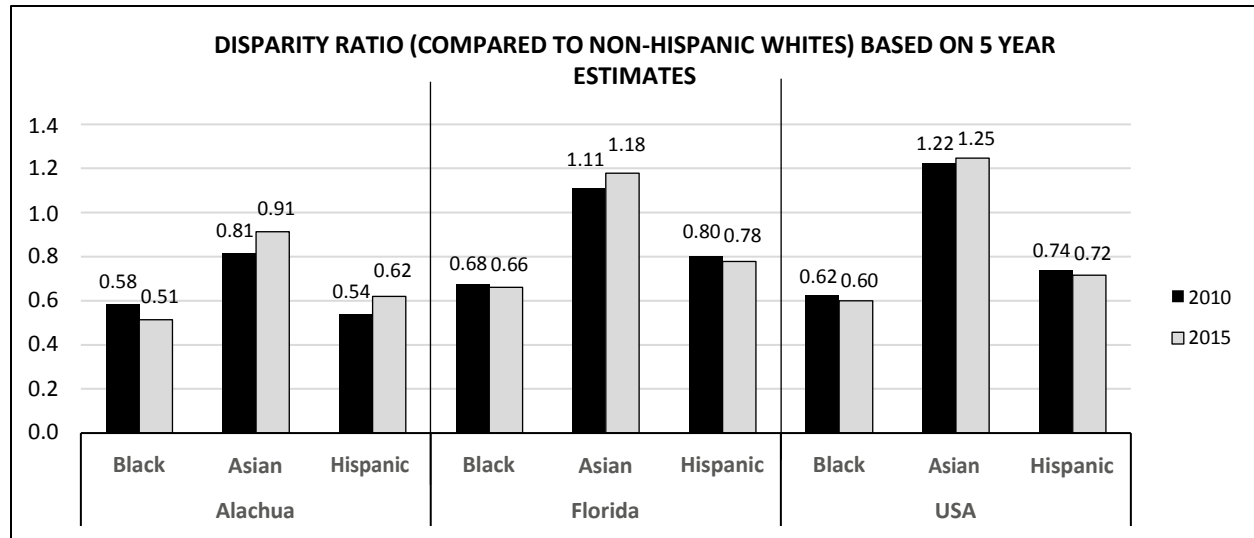
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# REAL MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

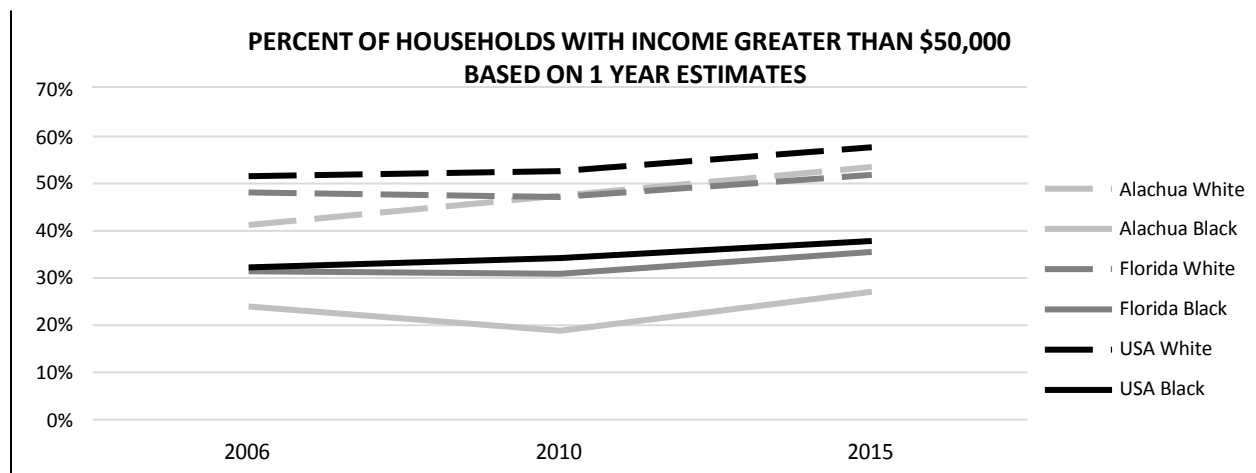
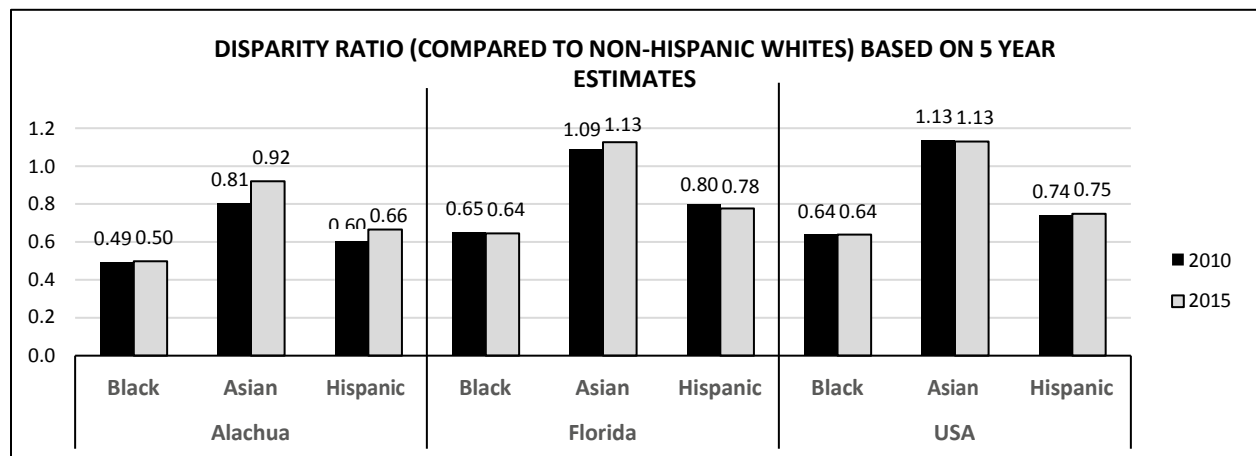
| Real Median Household Income<br>(in 2015 dollars)<br>(5 year estimates) | Alachua  |          | Florida  |          | USA      |          |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|   | 2010     | 2015     | 2010     | 2015     | 2010     | 2015     |
| <b>Non-Hispanic White</b>   | \$50,740 | \$51,740 | \$56,653 | \$52,510 | \$61,376 | \$59,542 |
| <b>White</b>  | \$49,021 | \$50,142 | \$54,691 | \$50,308 | \$59,781 | \$57,407 |
| <b>Black</b>  | \$29,583 | \$26,561 | \$38,258 | \$34,664 | \$38,254 | \$35,695 |
| <b>Asian</b>  | \$41,304 | \$47,236 | \$62,846 | \$61,880 | \$74,946 | \$74,245 |
| <b>Hispanic</b>   | \$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

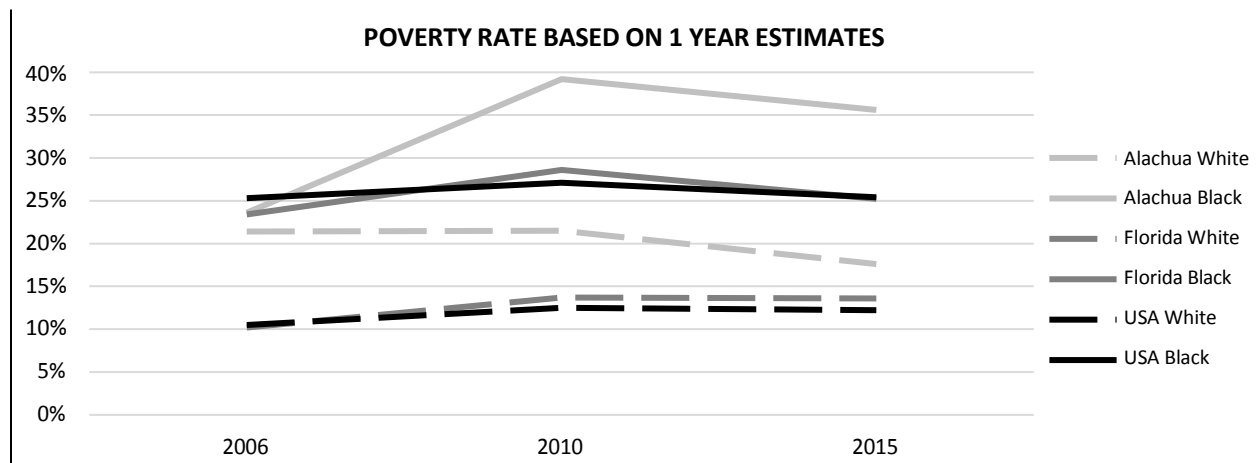
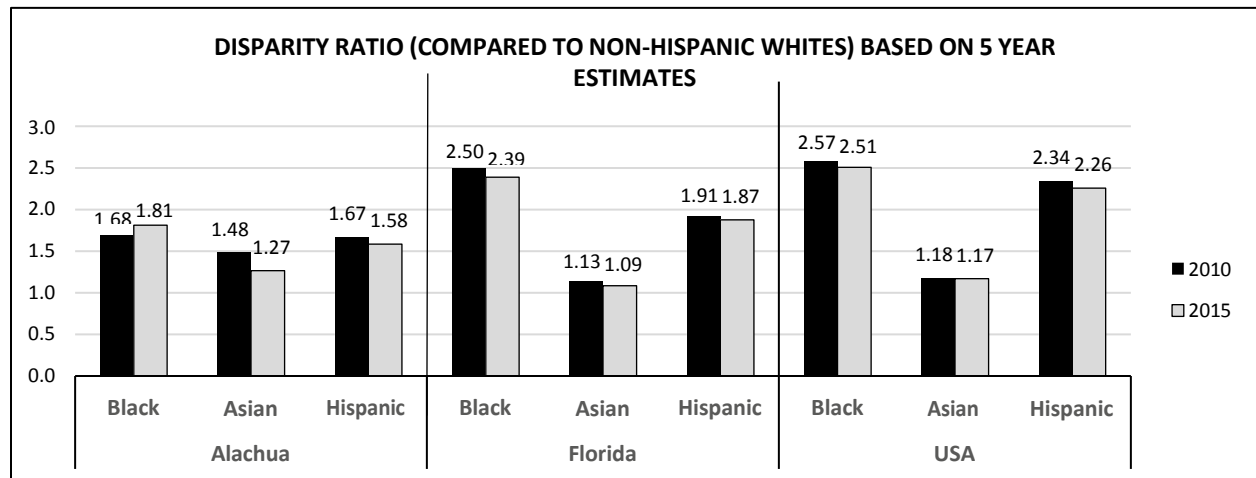
| Households with income greater than \$50,000 (5 year estimates) | Alachua       |               | Florida       |               | USA           |               |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|   | 2010          | 2015          | 2010          | 2015          | 2010          | 2015          |
| <b>% Non-Hispanic White</b>                                     | <b>47.02%</b> | <b>51.60%</b> | <b>52.08%</b> | <b>52.56%</b> | <b>55.68%</b> | <b>57.65%</b> |
| 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    |
| <b>% White</b>  | <b>45.63%</b> | <b>50.13%</b> | <b>50.31%</b> | <b>50.31%</b> | <b>54.50%</b> | <b>56.23%</b> |
| 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    |
| <b>%Black</b>   | <b>23.24%</b> | <b>25.71%</b> | <b>33.81%</b> | <b>33.86%</b> | <b>35.56%</b> | <b>36.74%</b> |
| 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    |
| <b>%Asian</b>   | <b>37.87%</b> | <b>47.44%</b> | <b>56.79%</b> | <b>59.20%</b> | <b>63.16%</b> | <b>65.16%</b> |
| 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     |
| <b>%Other</b>   | <b>35.18%</b> | <b>32.85%</b> | <b>40.89%</b> | <b>39.25%</b> | <b>40.00%</b> | <b>40.19%</b> |
| 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     |
| <b>%Hispanic</b>  | <b>28.40%</b> | <b>34.28%</b> | <b>41.55%</b> | <b>40.86%</b> | <b>41.32%</b> | <b>43.08%</b> |
| 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

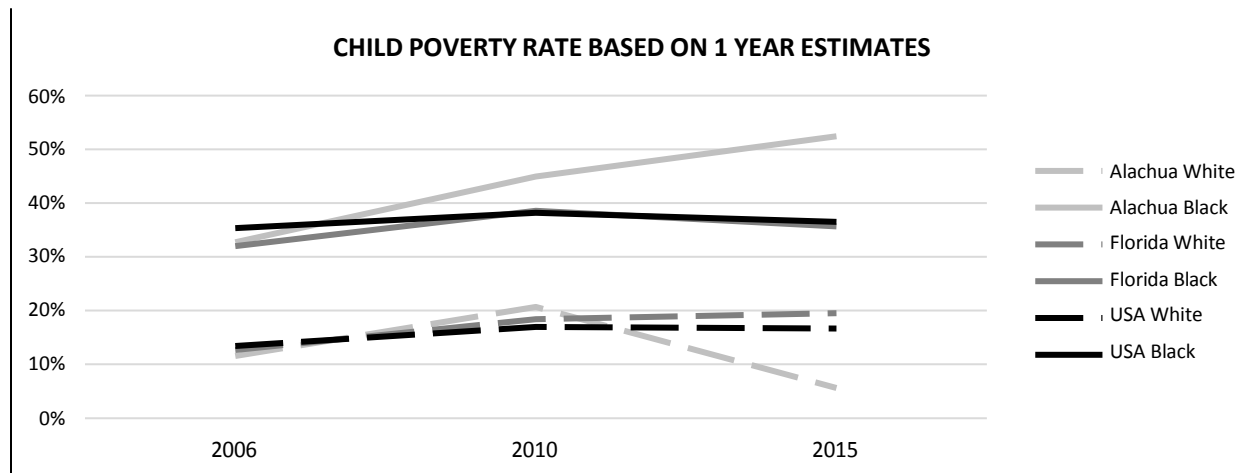
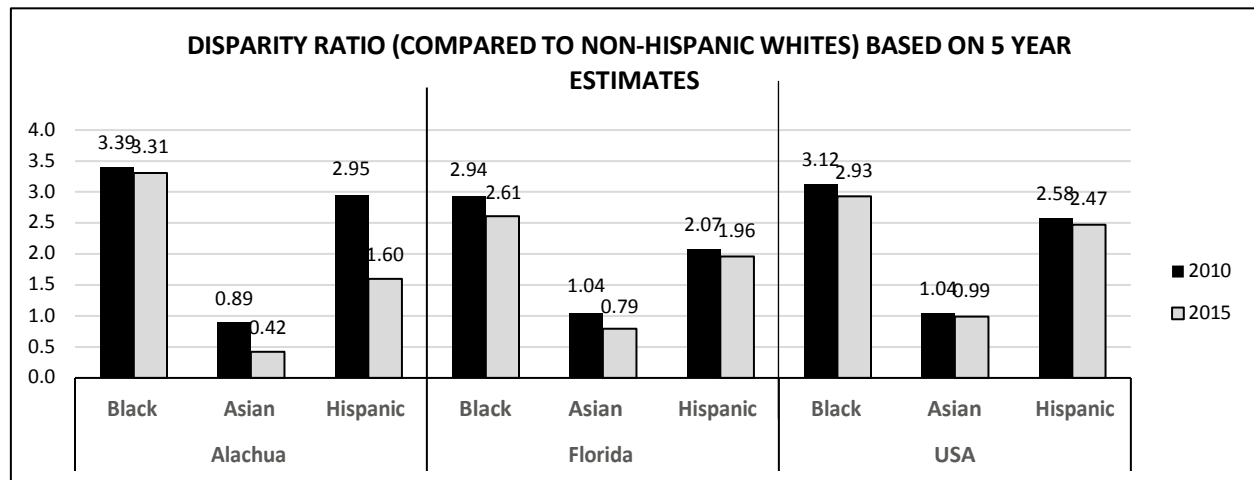
| Poverty Rate<br>(5 year estimates)  | Alachua       |               | Florida       |               | USA           |               |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                                     | 2012          | 2015          | 2012          | 2015          | 2012          | 2015          |
| <b>% Non-Hispanic White poverty</b> | <b>19.43%</b> | <b>19.68%</b> | <b>10.80%</b> | <b>11.51%</b> | <b>10.29%</b> | <b>10.77%</b> |
| 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   |
| <b>% White poverty</b>              | <b>20.51%</b> | <b>20.79%</b> | <b>12.98%</b> | <b>13.97%</b> | <b>12.11%</b> | <b>12.70%</b> |
| 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   |
| <b>% Black poverty</b>              | <b>32.74%</b> | <b>35.65%</b> | <b>26.97%</b> | <b>27.48%</b> | <b>26.49%</b> | <b>27.00%</b> |
| 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    |
| <b>% Asian poverty</b>              | <b>28.81%</b> | <b>24.89%</b> | <b>12.21%</b> | <b>12.50%</b> | <b>12.10%</b> | <b>12.57%</b> |
| 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    |
| <b>% Other poverty</b>              | <b>33.49%</b> | <b>31.98%</b> | <b>24.62%</b> | <b>25.54%</b> | <b>26.12%</b> | <b>26.61%</b> |
| 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    |
| <b>% Hispanic poverty</b>           | <b>32.44%</b> | <b>31.15%</b> | <b>20.62%</b> | <b>21.58%</b> | <b>24.08%</b> | <b>24.30%</b> |
| 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

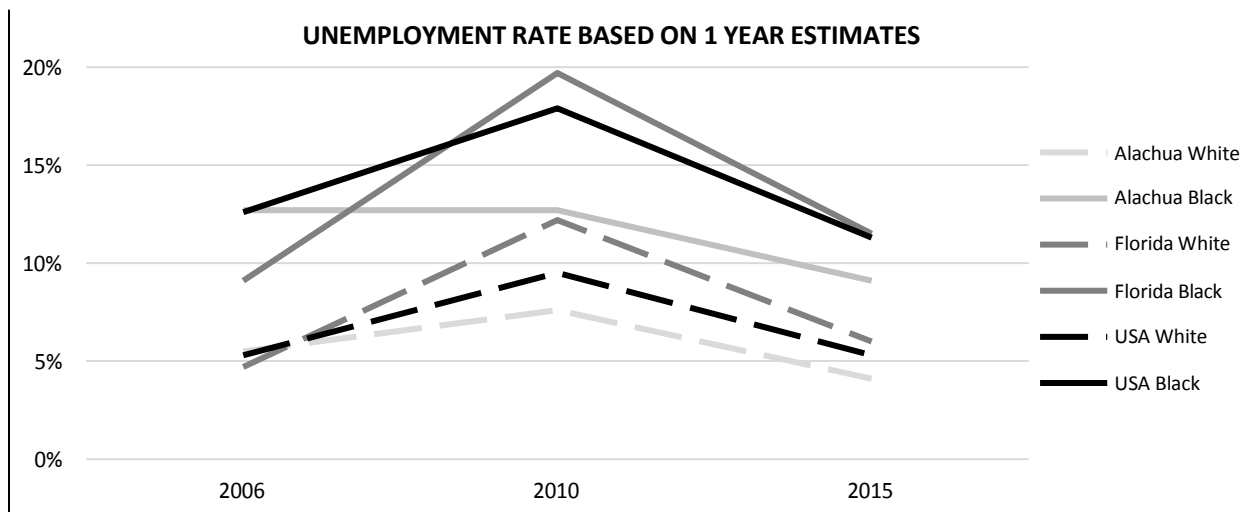
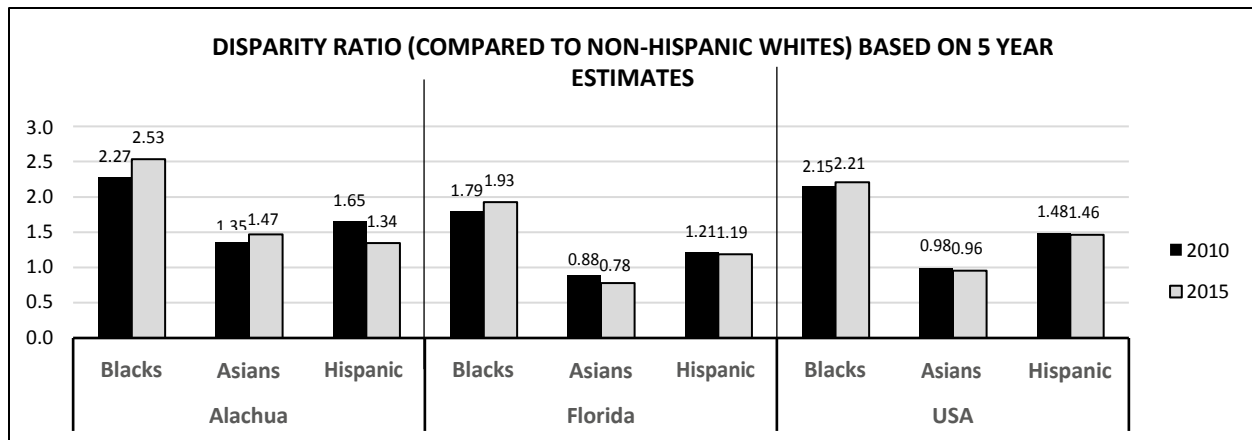
| Child Poverty Rate<br>(5 year estimates)     | Alachua       |               | Florida       |               | USA           |               |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|  | 2010          | 2015          | 2010          | 2015          | 2010          | 2015          |
| <b>% Non-Hispanic White Children Poverty</b> | <b>11.07%</b> | <b>13.48%</b> | <b>11.43%</b> | <b>14.84%</b> | <b>11.34%</b> | <b>13.07%</b> |
| 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    |
| <b>% White Children Poverty</b>              | <b>12.92%</b> | <b>14.20%</b> | <b>14.82%</b> | <b>19.45%</b> | <b>14.64%</b> | <b>17.30%</b> |
| 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    |
| <b>% Black Children Poverty</b>              | <b>37.55%</b> | <b>44.59%</b> | <b>33.55%</b> | <b>38.72%</b> | <b>35.40%</b> | <b>38.31%</b> |
| 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    |
| <b>% Asian Children in Poverty</b>           | <b>9.85%</b>  | <b>5.70%</b>  | <b>11.84%</b> | <b>11.73%</b> | <b>11.84%</b> | <b>12.90%</b> |
| 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     |
| <b>% Other Children Poverty</b>              | <b>37.80%</b> | <b>32.65%</b> | <b>26.62%</b> | <b>35.45%</b> | <b>30.97%</b> | <b>35.69%</b> |
| 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     |
| <b>% Hispanic Children Poverty</b>           | <b>32.61%</b> | <b>21.54%</b> | <b>23.63%</b> | <b>29.07%</b> | <b>29.21%</b> | <b>32.29%</b> |
| 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

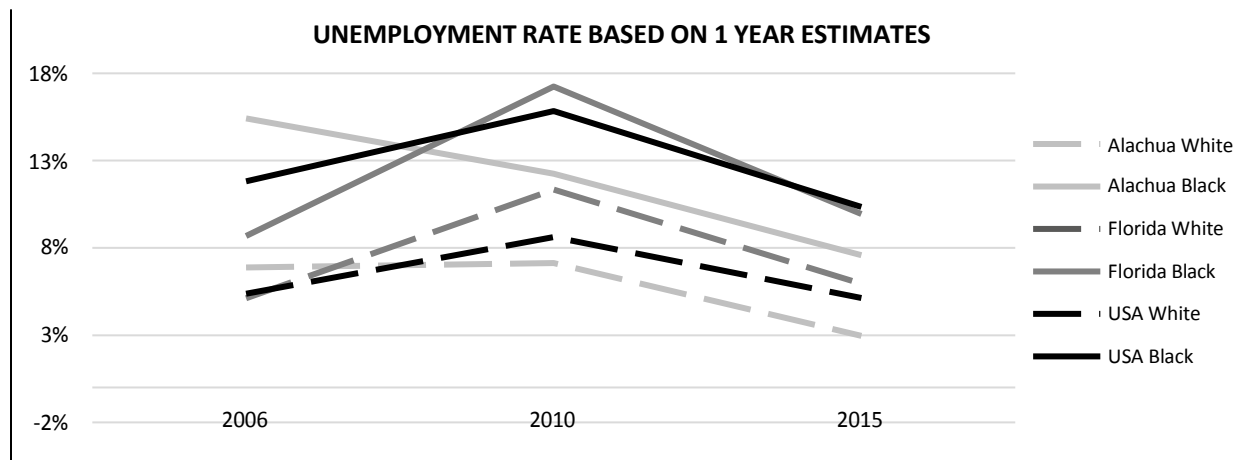
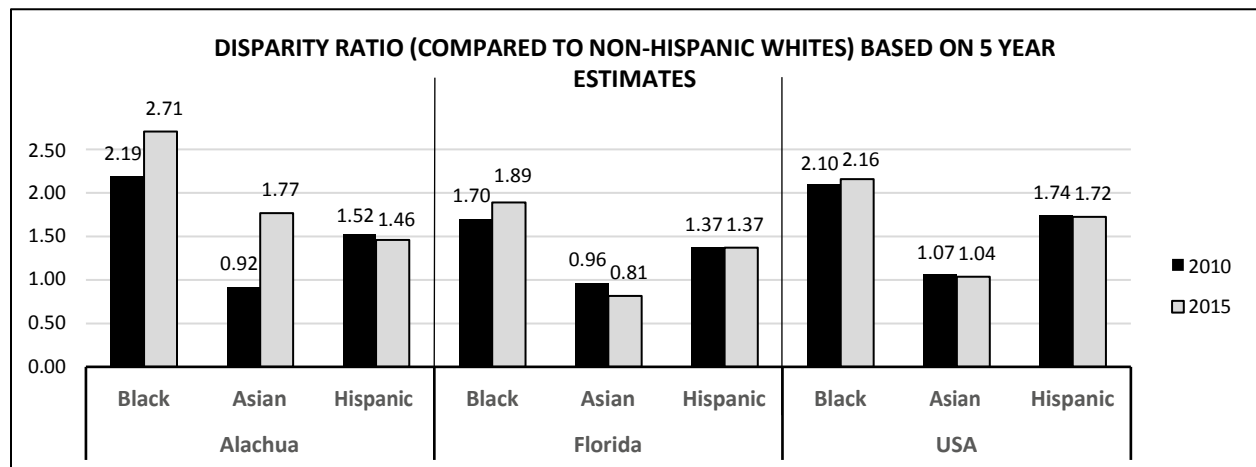
| Unemployment Rate<br>(5 years estimates) | Alachua       |               | Florida       |               | USA           |               |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|  | 2010          | 2015          | 2010          | 2015          | 2010          | 2015          |
| <b>% Non-Hispanic Whites unemployed</b>  | <b>5.10%</b>  | <b>5.80%</b>  | <b>7.60%</b>  | <b>8.10%</b>  | <b>6.50%</b>  | <b>6.70%</b>  |
| 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   |
| <b>% White unemployed</b>                | <b>5.40%</b>  | <b>5.90%</b>  | <b>7.90%</b>  | <b>8.40%</b>  | <b>6.80%</b>  | <b>7.10%</b>  |
| 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   |
| <b>% Blacks unemployed</b>               | <b>11.60%</b> | <b>14.70%</b> | <b>13.60%</b> | <b>15.60%</b> | <b>14.00%</b> | <b>14.80%</b> |
| 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    |
| <b>% Asians unemployed</b>               | <b>6.90%</b>  | <b>8.50%</b>  | <b>6.70%</b>  | <b>6.30%</b>  | <b>6.40%</b>  | <b>6.40%</b>  |
| 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     |
| <b>% Others unemployed</b>               | <b>9.04%</b>  | <b>11.00%</b> | <b>9.97%</b>  | <b>11.32%</b> | <b>10.21%</b> | <b>10.99%</b> |
| 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     |
| <b>% Hispanics unemployed</b>            | <b>8.40%</b>  | <b>7.80%</b>  | <b>9.20%</b>  | <b>9.60%</b>  | <b>9.60%</b>  | <b>9.80%</b>  |
| 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

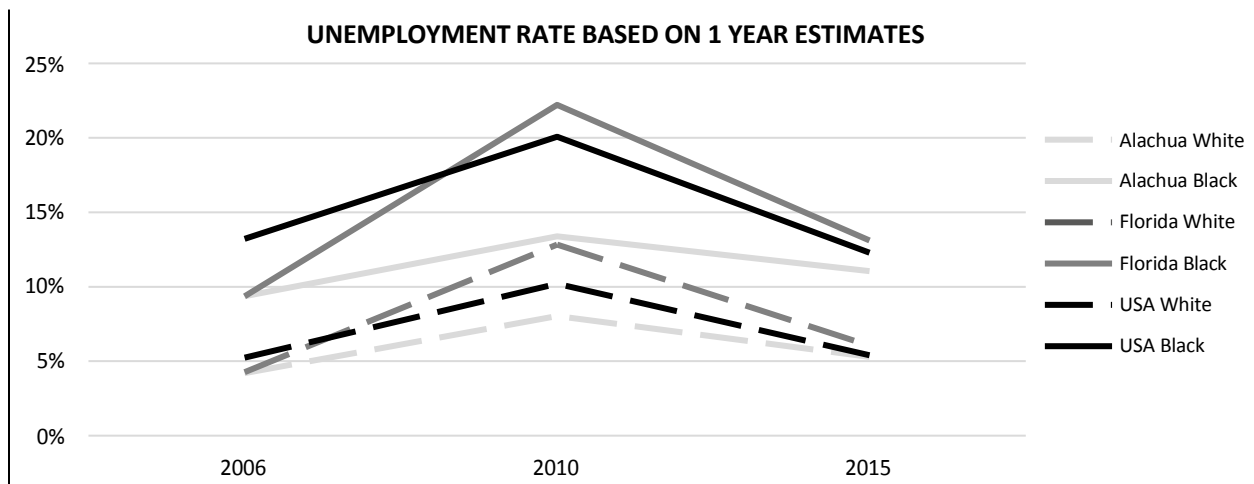
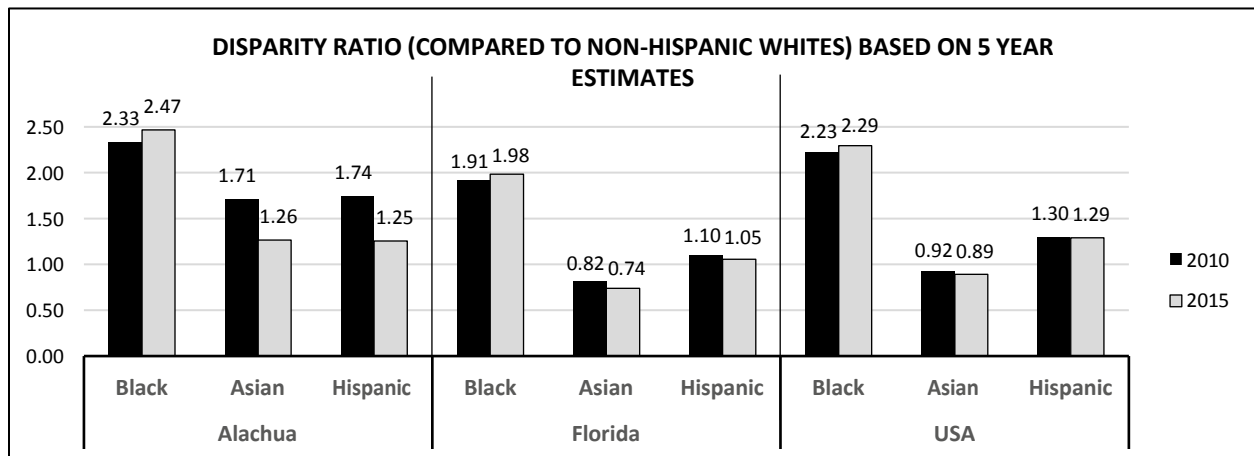
| Female Unemployment Rate<br>(5 year estimates) | Alachua       |               | Florida       |               | USA           |               |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|  | 2010          | 2015          | 2010          | 2015          | 2010          | 2015          |
| <b>% Non-Hispanic White unemployed</b>         | <b>5.25%</b>  | <b>5.05%</b>  | <b>7.18%</b>  | <b>7.53%</b>  | <b>6.00%</b>  | <b>6.26%</b>  |
| 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    |
| <b>% White unemployed</b>                      | <b>5.41%</b>  | <b>5.13%</b>  | <b>7.70%</b>  | <b>8.18%</b>  | <b>6.40%</b>  | <b>6.76%</b>  |
| 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    |
| <b>% Black unemployed</b>                      | <b>11.48%</b> | <b>13.65%</b> | <b>12.19%</b> | <b>14.23%</b> | <b>12.61%</b> | <b>13.50%</b> |
| 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    |
| <b>% Asian unemployed</b>                      | <b>4.81%</b>  | <b>8.92%</b>  | <b>6.91%</b>  | <b>6.13%</b>  | <b>6.40%</b>  | <b>6.48%</b>  |
| 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     |
| <b>% Other unemployed</b>                      | <b>11.68%</b> | <b>6.84%</b>  | <b>10.88%</b> | <b>12.77%</b> | <b>11.16%</b> | <b>12.23%</b> |
| 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     |
| <b>% Hispanic unemployed</b>                   | <b>8.00%</b>  | <b>7.37%</b>  | <b>9.85%</b>  | <b>10.33%</b> | <b>10.43%</b> | <b>10.79%</b> |
| 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<br>(5 year estimates) | Alachua |        | Florida   |           | USA        |            |
|--|---------|--------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
|  | 2010    | 2015   | 2010      | 2015      | 2010       | 2015       |
| <b>% Non-Hispanic White unemployed</b>       | 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 |
| <b>% White unemployed</b>                    | 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 |
| <b>%Black unemployed</b>                     | 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  |
| <b>%Asian unemployed</b>                     | 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  |
| <b>%Other unemployed</b>                     | 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  |
| <b>%Hispanic unemployed</b>                  | 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 |

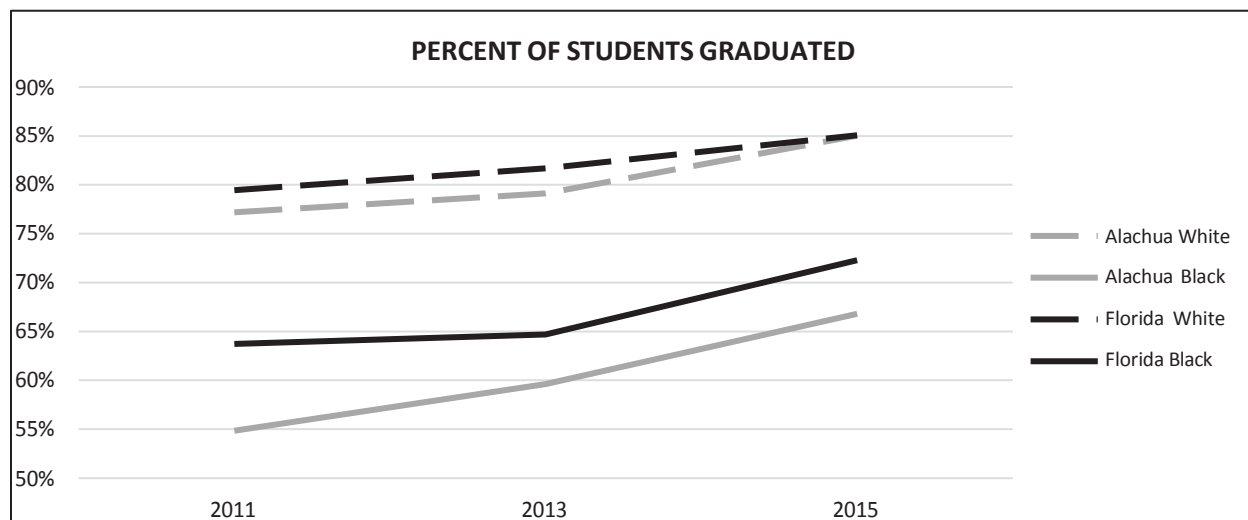
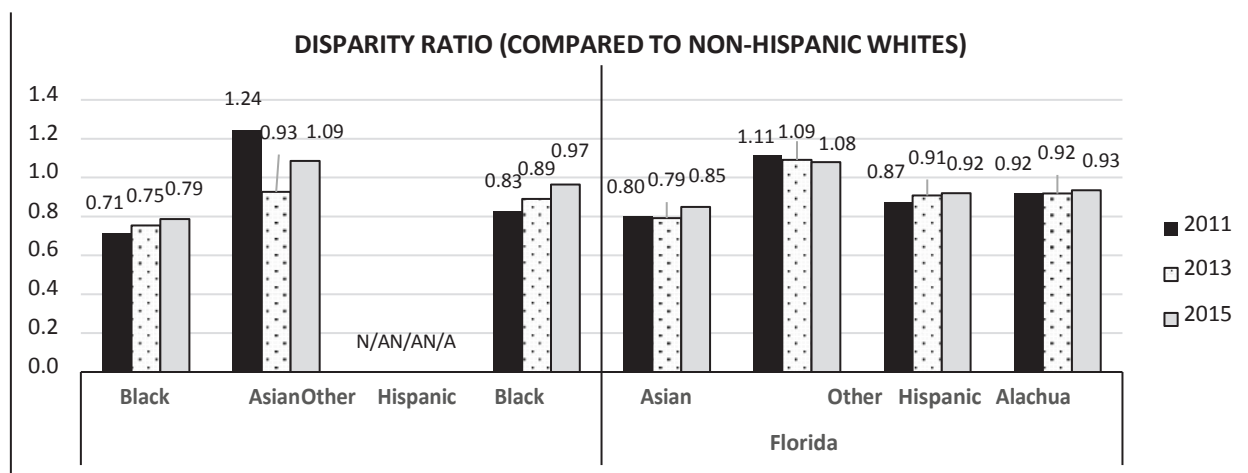


Notes: One-year and five-year estimates from the American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau. Data reported annually. Hispanic is of any race.



# HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE

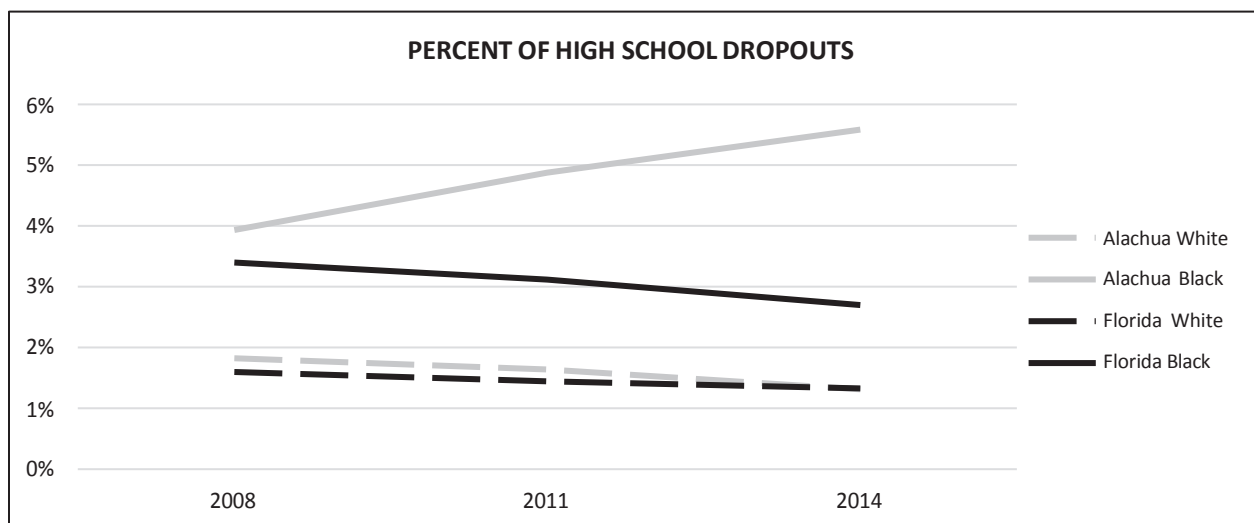
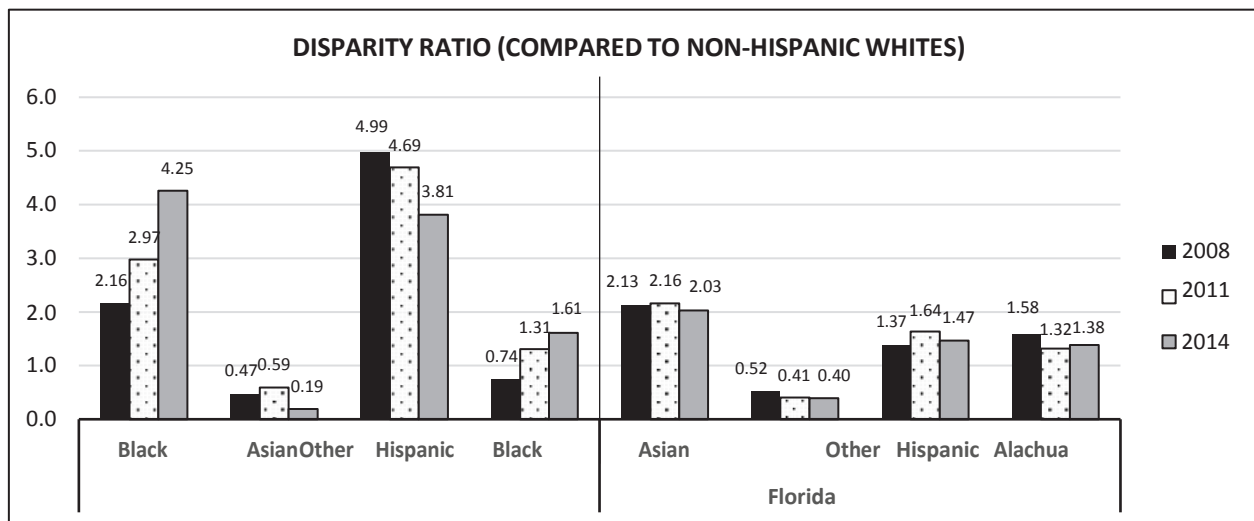
| High School Graduation Rate           | Alachua       |               |               | Florida       |               |               |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                                       | 2011          | 2013          | 2015          | 2011          | 2013          | 2015          |
| <b>% Non-Hispanic White graduated</b> | <b>77.18%</b> | <b>79.11%</b> | <b>85.03%</b> | <b>79.45%</b> | <b>81.69%</b> | <b>85.08%</b> |
| 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        |
| <b>% Black graduated</b>              | <b>54.84%</b> | <b>59.62%</b> | <b>66.82%</b> | <b>63.72%</b> | <b>64.69%</b> | <b>72.29%</b> |
| Black graduates                       | 436           | 412           | 449           | 27,660        | 28,781        | 31,756        |
| Black Students                        | 795           | 691           | 672           | 43,408        | 44,493        | 43,926        |
| <b>% Asian graduated</b>              | <b>95.77%</b> | <b>73.33%</b> | <b>92.41%</b> | <b>88.48%</b> | <b>89.18%</b> | <b>91.89%</b> |
| Asian graduates                       | 68            | 11            | 73            | 4,370         | 4,565         | 4,930         |
| Asian Students                        | 71            | 15            | 79            | 4,939         | 5,119         | 5,365         |
| <b>% Other graduated</b>              | <b>N/A</b>    | <b>N/A</b>    | <b>N/A</b>    | <b>69.33%</b> | <b>74.21%</b> | <b>78.23%</b> |
| Other graduates                       | N/A           | N/A           | N/A           | 425           | 702           | 812           |
| Other Students                        | N/A           | N/A           | N/A           | 613           | 946           | 1,038         |
| <b>% Hispanic graduated</b>           | <b>63.70%</b> | <b>70.48%</b> | <b>82.07%</b> | <b>72.97%</b> | <b>75.00%</b> | <b>79.46%</b> |
| 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

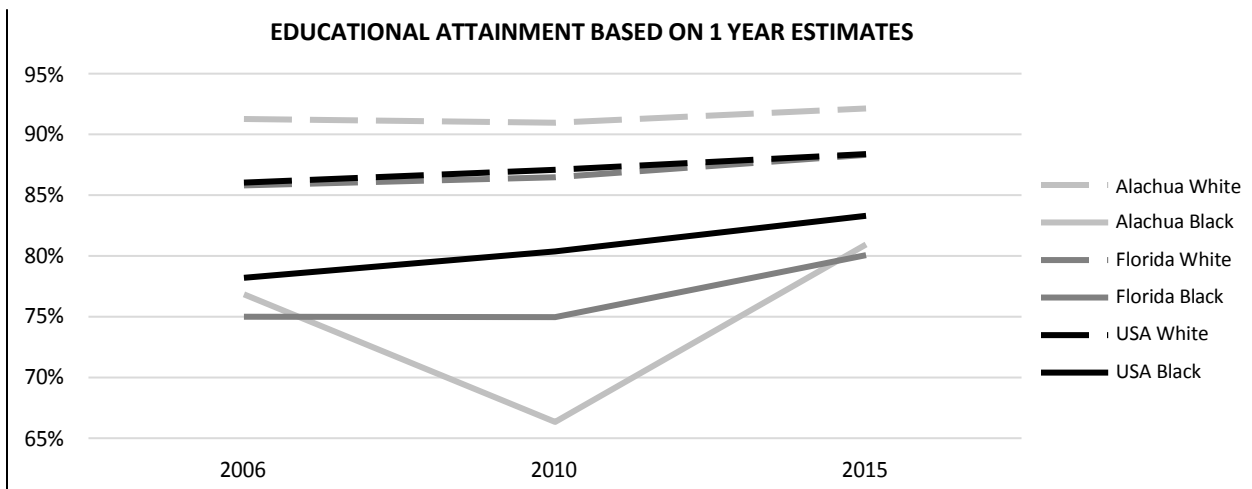
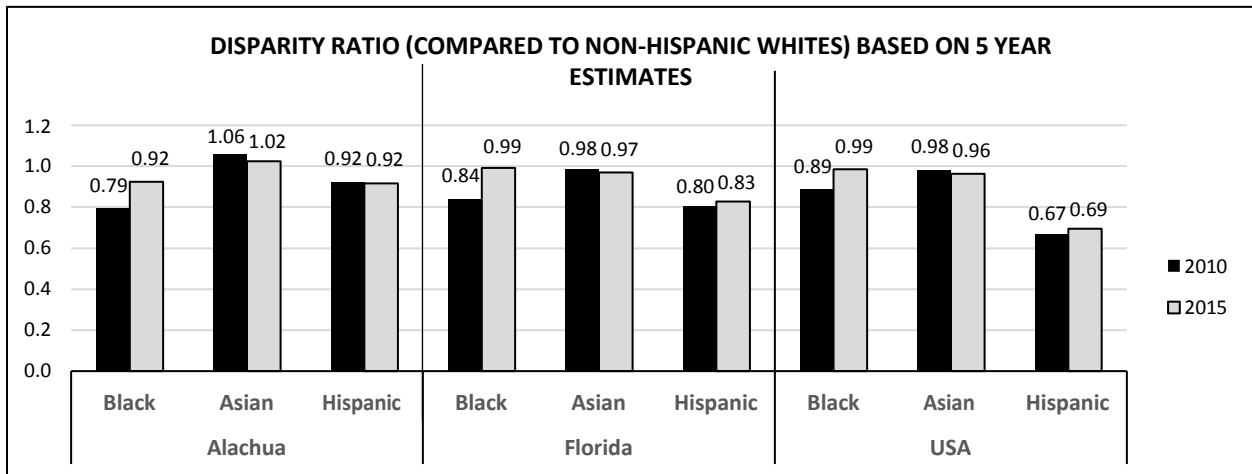
| High School Dropouts                 | Alachua      |              |              | Florida      |              |              |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                                      | 2008-09      | 2011-12      | 2014-15      | 2008-09      | 2011-12      | 2014-15      |
| <b>% Non-Hispanic White dropouts</b> | <b>1.82%</b> | <b>1.64%</b> | <b>1.31%</b> | <b>1.60%</b> | <b>1.44%</b> | <b>1.33%</b> |
| 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      |
| <b>% Black dropouts</b>              | <b>3.93%</b> | <b>4.87%</b> | <b>5.59%</b> | <b>3.40%</b> | <b>3.12%</b> | <b>2.70%</b> |
| 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      |
| <b>% Asian dropouts</b>              | <b>0.86%</b> | <b>0.97%</b> | <b>0.25%</b> | <b>0.83%</b> | <b>0.59%</b> | <b>0.53%</b> |
| Asian dropouts                       | 3            | 3            | 1            | 176          | 127          | 121          |
| Asian students                       | 349          | 310          | 402          | 21,229       | 21,584       | 22,956       |
| <b>% Other dropouts</b>              | <b>9.09%</b> | <b>7.69%</b> | <b>5.00%</b> | <b>2.19%</b> | <b>2.36%</b> | <b>1.95%</b> |
| Other dropouts                       | 1            | 1            | 1            | 59           | 101          | 90           |
| Other students                       | 11           | 13           | 20           | 2,692        | 4,272        | 4,619        |
| <b>% Hispanics dropouts</b>          | <b>1.36%</b> | <b>2.14%</b> | <b>2.12%</b> | <b>2.53%</b> | <b>1.90%</b> | <b>1.84%</b> |
| 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

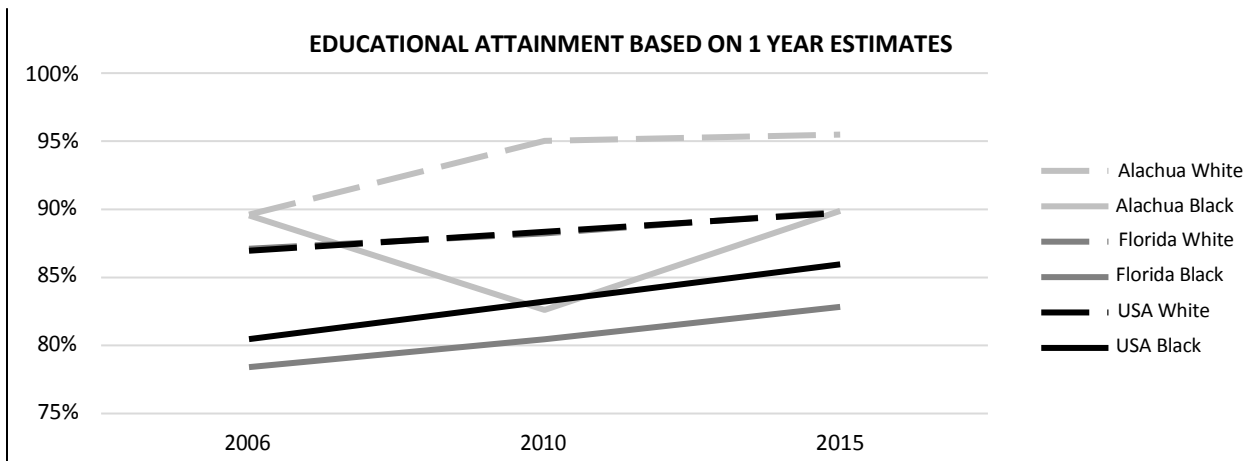
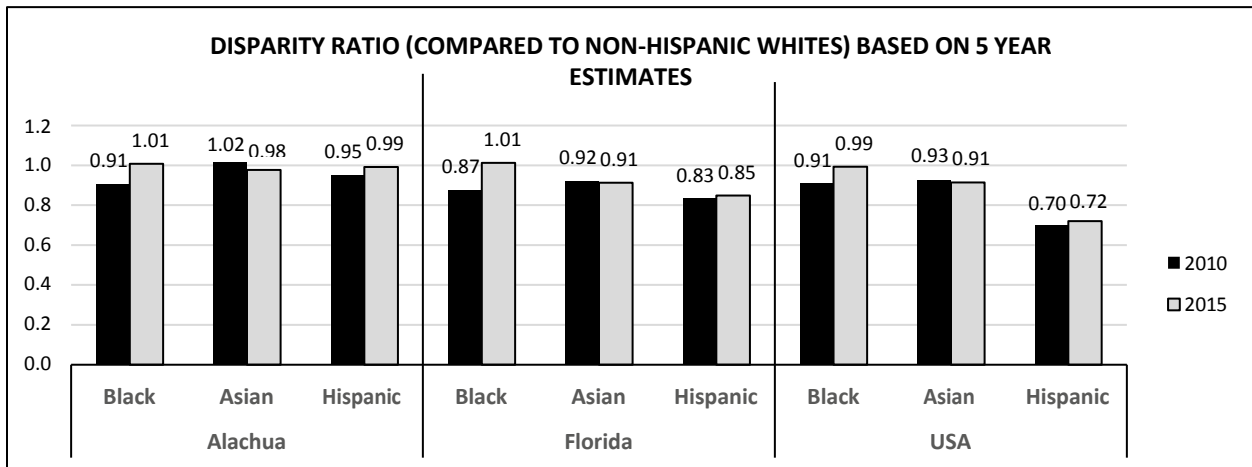
| High School Degree or Higher<br>(5 year estimates) | Alachua       |               | Florida       |               | USA           |               |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|  | 2010          | 2015          | 2010          | 2015          | 2010          | 2015          |
| <b>% Non-Hispanic White high school or higher</b>  | <b>91.49%</b> | <b>94.44%</b> | <b>89.70%</b> | <b>91.09%</b> | <b>89.62%</b> | <b>91.28%</b> |
| 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    |
| <b>% White high school or higher</b>               | <b>91.30%</b> | <b>93.89%</b> | <b>86.49%</b> | <b>87.64%</b> | <b>86.76%</b> | <b>87.99%</b> |
| 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    |
| <b>% Black high school or higher</b>               | <b>72.52%</b> | <b>87.34%</b> | <b>75.23%</b> | <b>90.36%</b> | <b>79.40%</b> | <b>89.93%</b> |
| 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    |
| <b>% Asian high school or higher</b>               | <b>96.93%</b> | <b>96.70%</b> | <b>88.30%</b> | <b>88.30%</b> | <b>88.06%</b> | <b>87.98%</b> |
| 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     |
| <b>% Other high school or higher</b>               | <b>71.01%</b> | <b>82.50%</b> | <b>66.13%</b> | <b>70.61%</b> | <b>59.19%</b> | <b>61.70%</b> |
| 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     |
| <b>% Hispanic high school or higher</b>            | <b>84.18%</b> | <b>86.52%</b> | <b>71.97%</b> | <b>75.39%</b> | <b>59.86%</b> | <b>63.39%</b> |
| 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

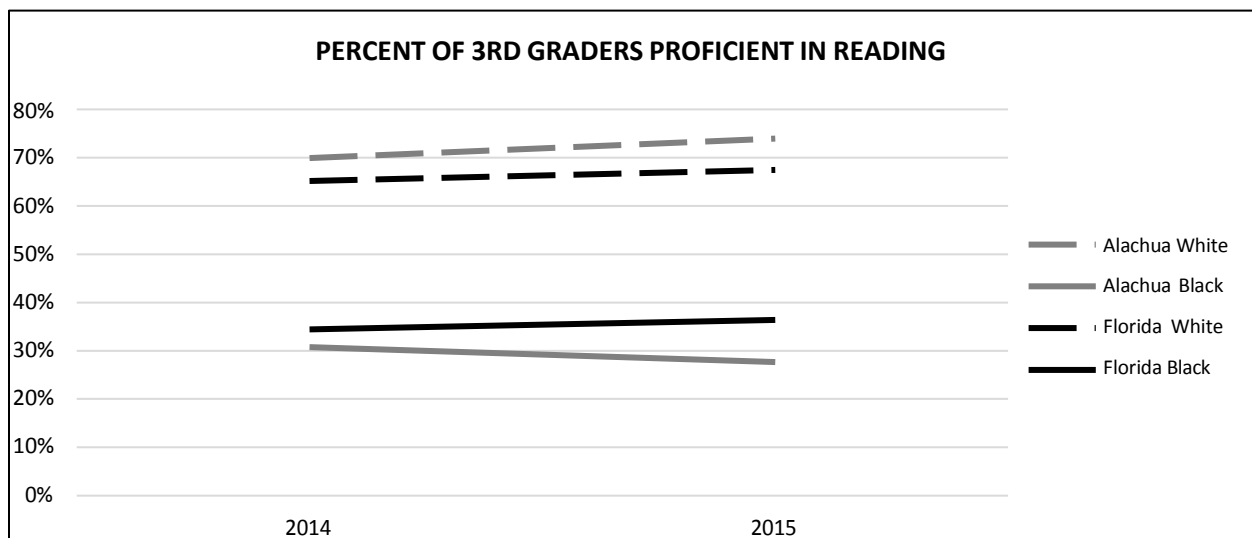
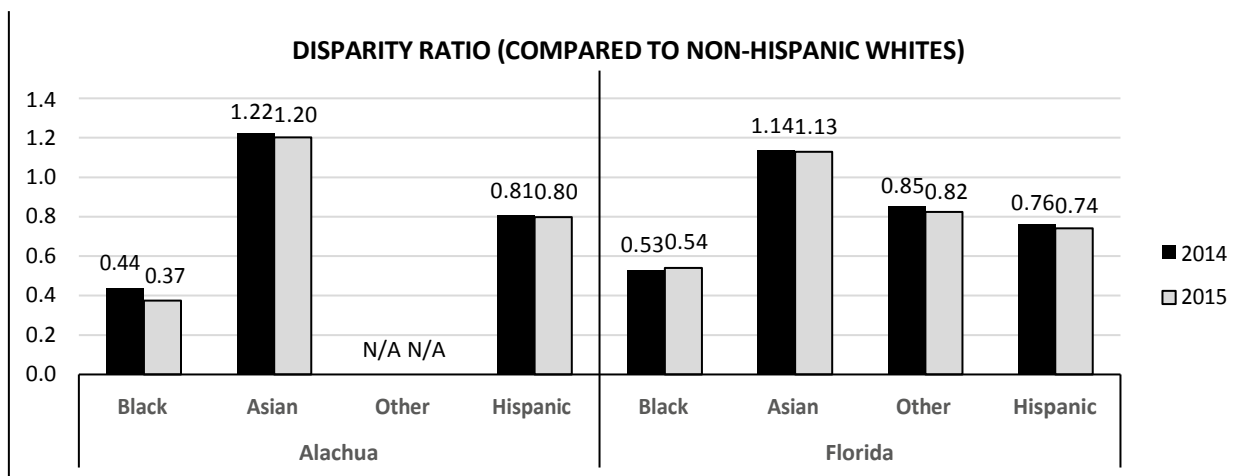
| High School Degree or Higher<br>(5 year estimates) | Alachua       |               | Florida       |               | USA           |               |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|  | 2010          | 2015          | 2010          | 2015          | 2010          | 2015          |
| <b>% Non-Hispanic White high school or higher</b>  | <b>93.02%</b> | <b>95.14%</b> | <b>90.79%</b> | <b>92.40%</b> | <b>90.32%</b> | <b>92.20%</b> |
| 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    |
| <b>% White high school or higher</b>               | <b>92.87%</b> | <b>95.05%</b> | <b>87.88%</b> | <b>89.20%</b> | <b>87.83%</b> | <b>89.27%</b> |
| 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    |
| <b>%Black high school or higher</b>                | <b>84.21%</b> | <b>95.93%</b> | <b>79.42%</b> | <b>93.52%</b> | <b>82.08%</b> | <b>91.64%</b> |
| 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    |
| <b>%Asian high school or higher</b>                | <b>94.65%</b> | <b>92.96%</b> | <b>83.61%</b> | <b>84.35%</b> | <b>83.73%</b> | <b>84.27%</b> |
| 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     |
| <b>%Other high school or higher</b>                | <b>87.04%</b> | <b>90.72%</b> | <b>73.81%</b> | <b>75.11%</b> | <b>62.54%</b> | <b>64.66%</b> |
| 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     |
| <b>%Hispanic high school or higher</b>             | <b>88.47%</b> | <b>94.39%</b> | <b>75.73%</b> | <b>78.41%</b> | <b>63.20%</b> | <b>66.42%</b> |
| 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.

### 3<sup>RD</sup> GRADERS PROFICIENT IN READING

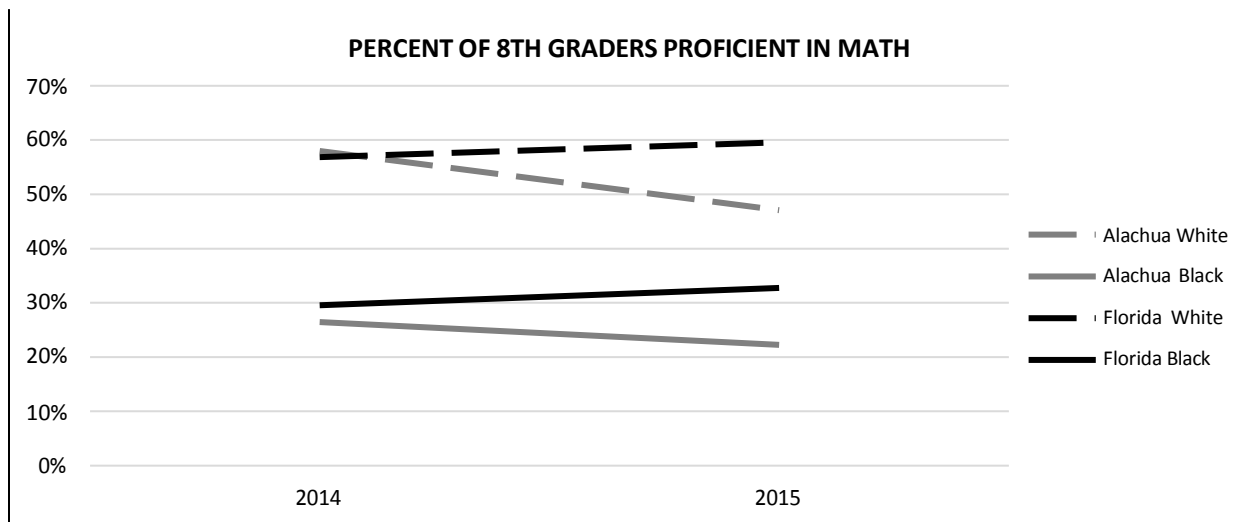
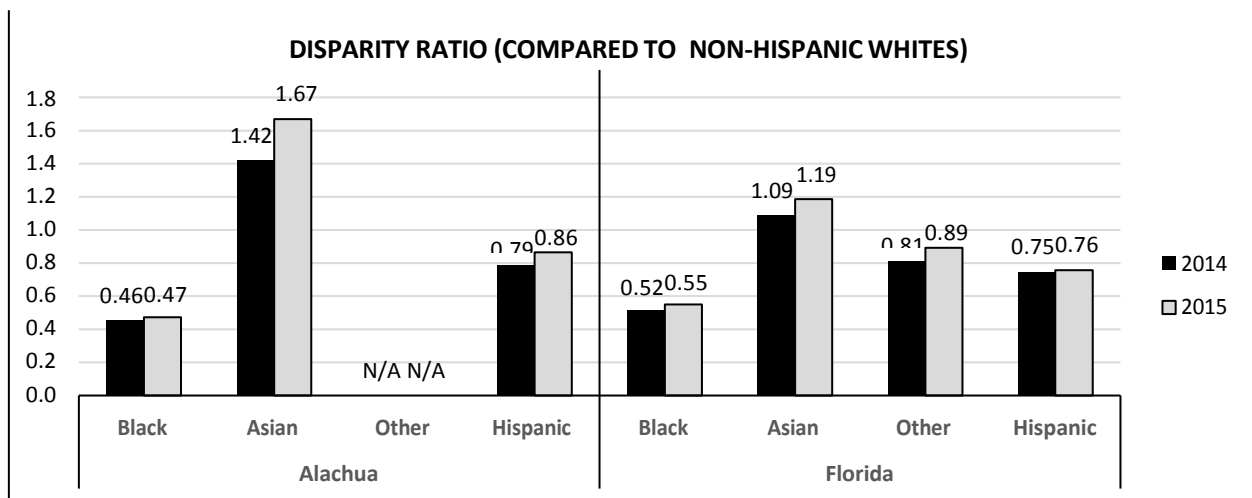
| 3rd Graders Proficient in Reading                             | Alachua       |               | Florida       |               |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|   | 2014          | 2015          | 2014          | 2015          |
| <b>% Non-Hispanic White 3rd graders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

# 8<sup>TH</sup> GRADERS PROFICIENT IN MATH

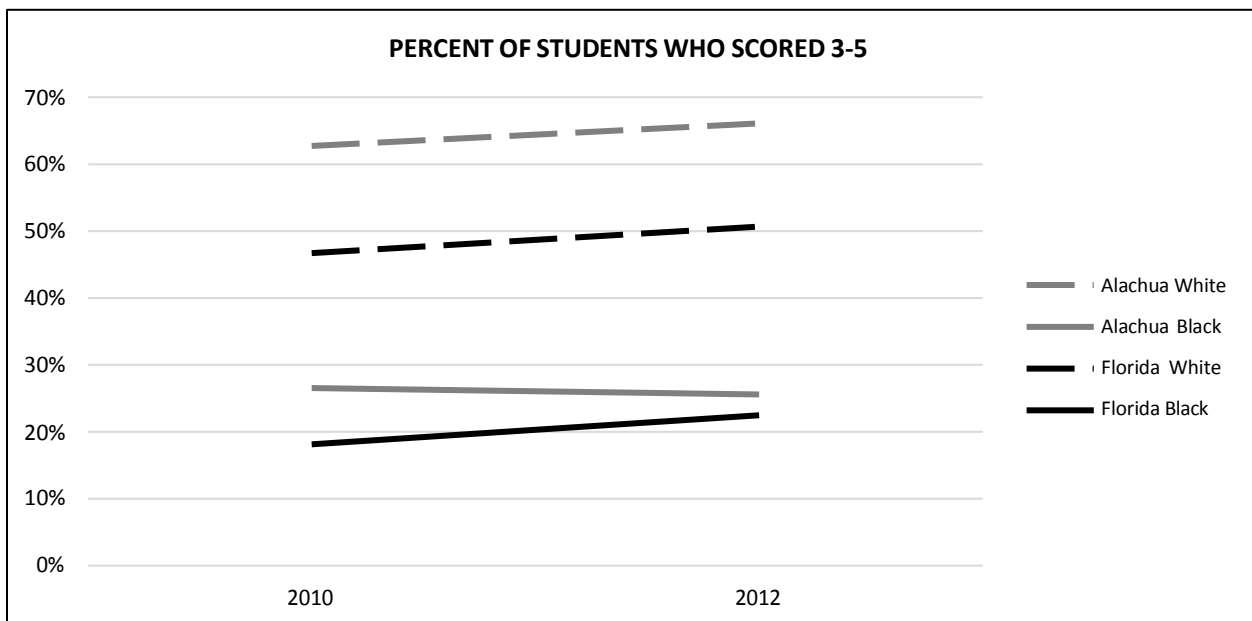
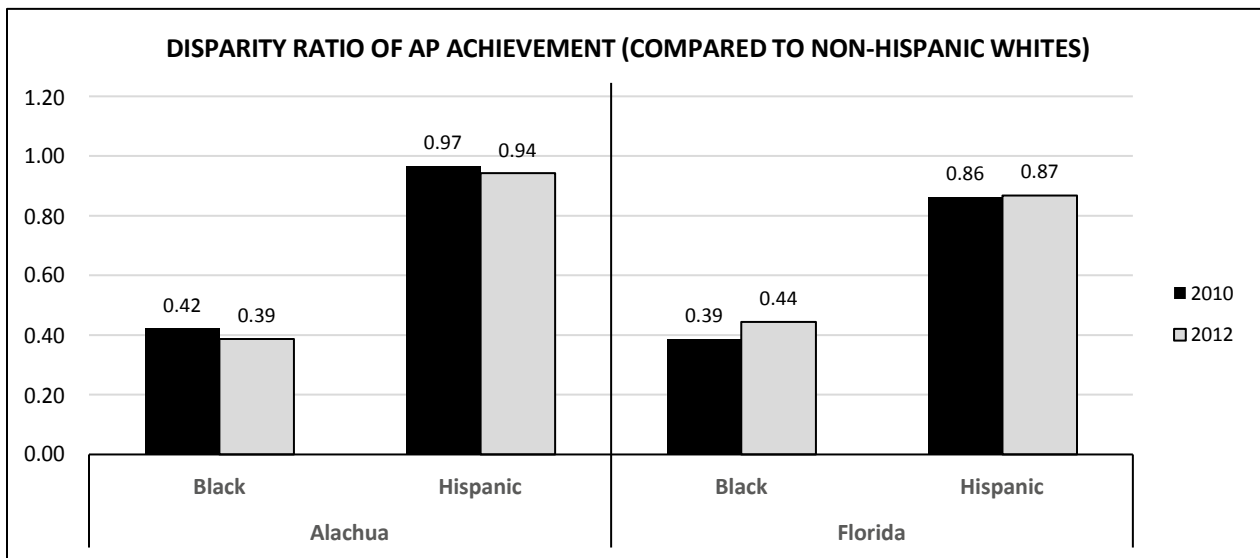
| 8th Graders Proficient in Math                             | Alachua       |               | Florida       |               |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|  | 2014          | 2015          | 2014          | 2015          |
| <b>% Non-Hispanic White 8th graders proficient in math</b> | <b>57.98%</b> | <b>47.08%</b> | <b>56.86%</b> | <b>59.59%</b> |
| Non-Hispanic White 8th graders proficient                  | 178           | 153           | 24,716        | 28,898        |
| Non-Hispanic White 8th graders                             | 307           | 325           | 43,469        | 48,498        |
| <b>% Black 8th graders proficient in math</b>              | <b>26.45%</b> | <b>22.25%</b> | <b>29.56%</b> | <b>32.75%</b> |
| Black 8th graders proficient                               | 132           | 107           | 9,650         | 10,944        |
| Black 8th graders  | 499           | 481           | 32,643        | 33,414        |
| <b>% Asian 8th graders proficient in math</b>              | <b>82.35%</b> | <b>78.57%</b> | <b>61.90%</b> | <b>70.66%</b> |
| Asian 8th graders proficient                               | 14            | 11            | 1,043         | 1,491         |
| Asian 8th graders  | 17            | 14            | 1,685         | 2,110         |
| <b>% Other 8th graders proficient in math</b>              | <b>N/A</b>    | <b>N/A</b>    | <b>46.23%</b> | <b>53.10%</b> |
| Other 8th graders proficient                               | N/A           | N/A           | 270           | 351           |
| Other 8th graders  | N/A           | N/A           | 584           | 661           |
| <b>% Hispanic 8th graders proficient in math</b>           | <b>45.65%</b> | <b>40.70%</b> | <b>42.58%</b> | <b>45.14%</b> |
| 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          |
| <b>% Non-Hispanic who scored 3-5</b> | <b>62.73%</b> | <b>66.09%</b> | <b>46.70%</b> | <b>50.68%</b> |
| 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       |
| <b>% Black who scored 3-5</b>        | <b>26.53%</b> | <b>25.58%</b> | <b>18.12%</b> | <b>22.48%</b> |
| Black who scored 3-5                 | 152           | 122           | 6,058         | 7,527         |
| Black total number of exams          | 573           | 477           | 33,432        | 33,485        |
| <b>% Hispanics who scored 3-5</b>    | <b>60.59%</b> | <b>62.28%</b> | <b>40.32%</b> | <b>43.95%</b> |
| Hispanics who scored 3-5             | 206           | 208           | 26,079        | 32,398        |
| Hispanics total number of exams      | 340           | 334           | 64,674        | 73,711        |

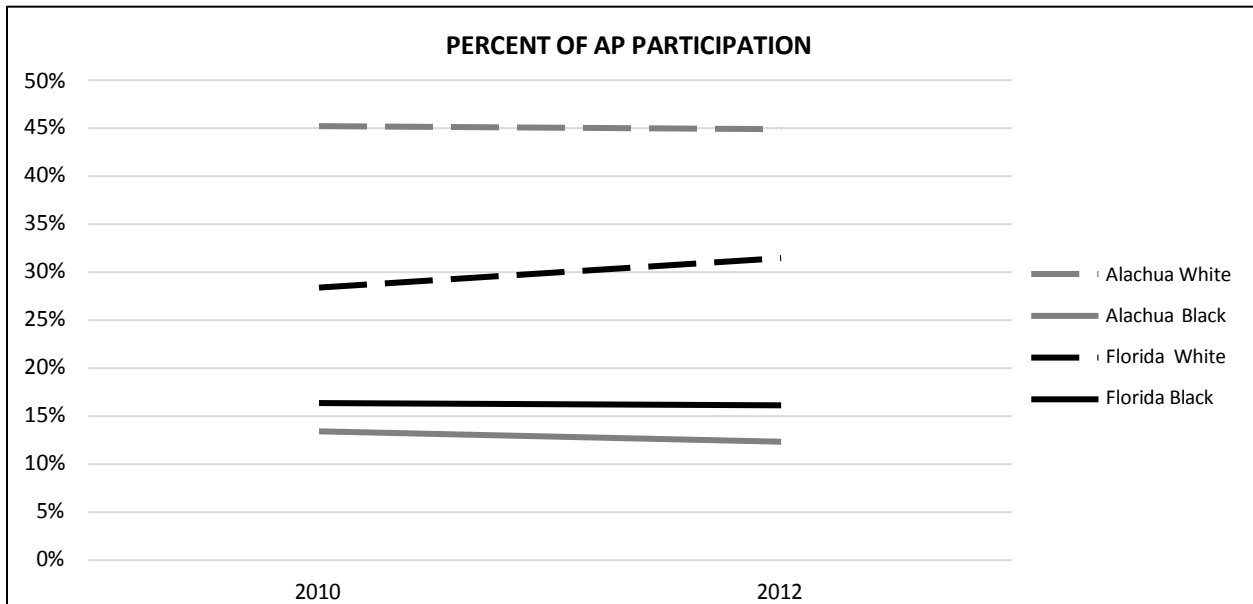
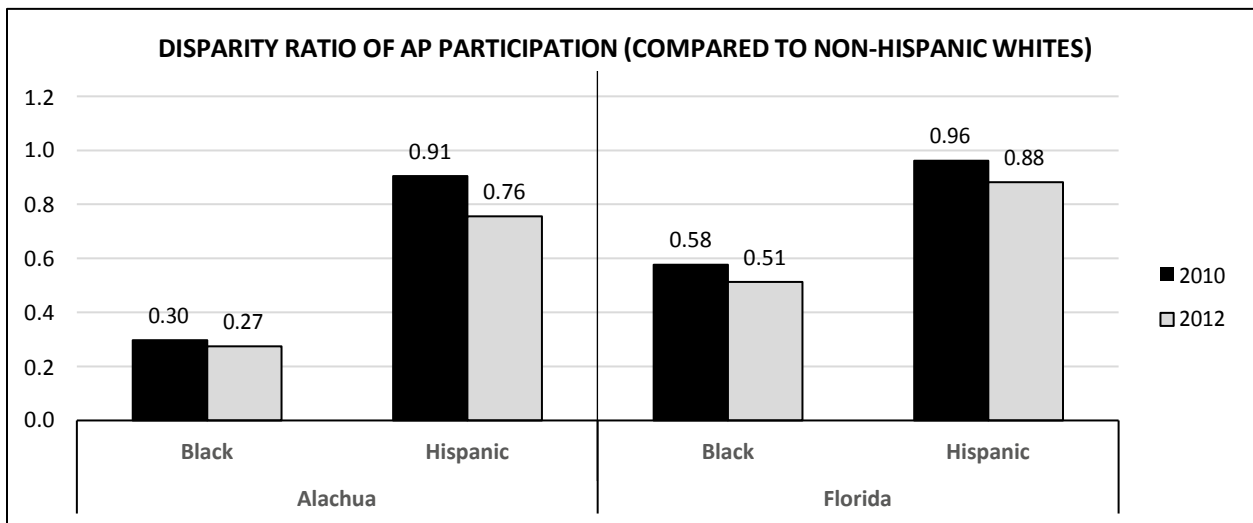


Notes: Data from the Florida Department of Education. Data is not reported when the total number of students in a group is fewer than 10. Students can take multiple exams. Students who scored 3-5 is divided by total number of exams taken by each race of students.



# ADVANCED PLACEMENT PARTICIPATION

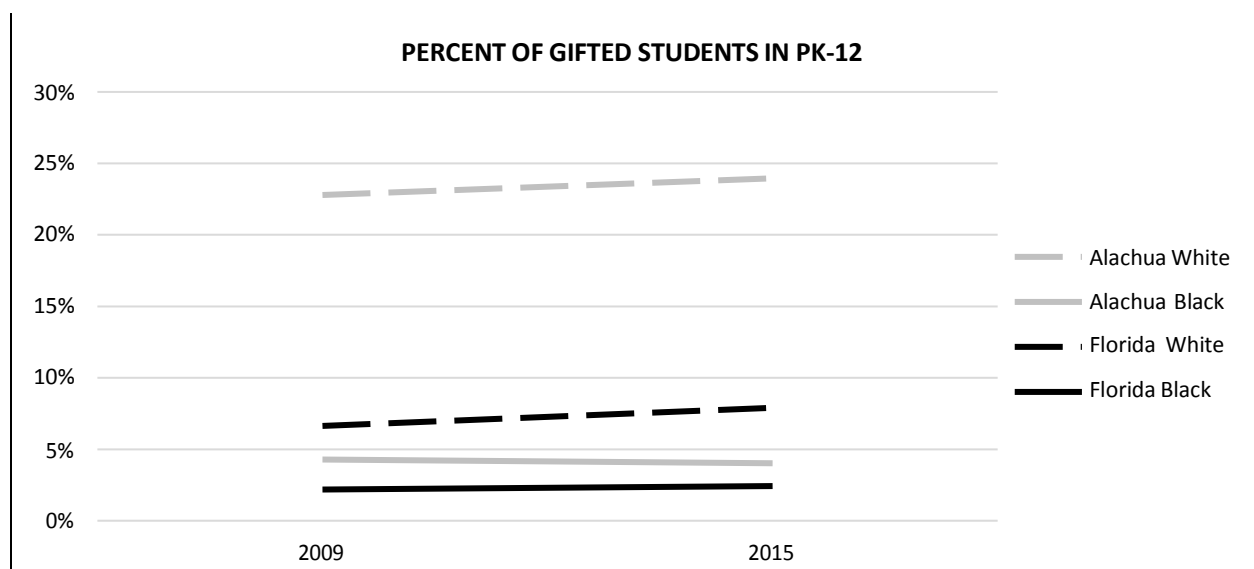
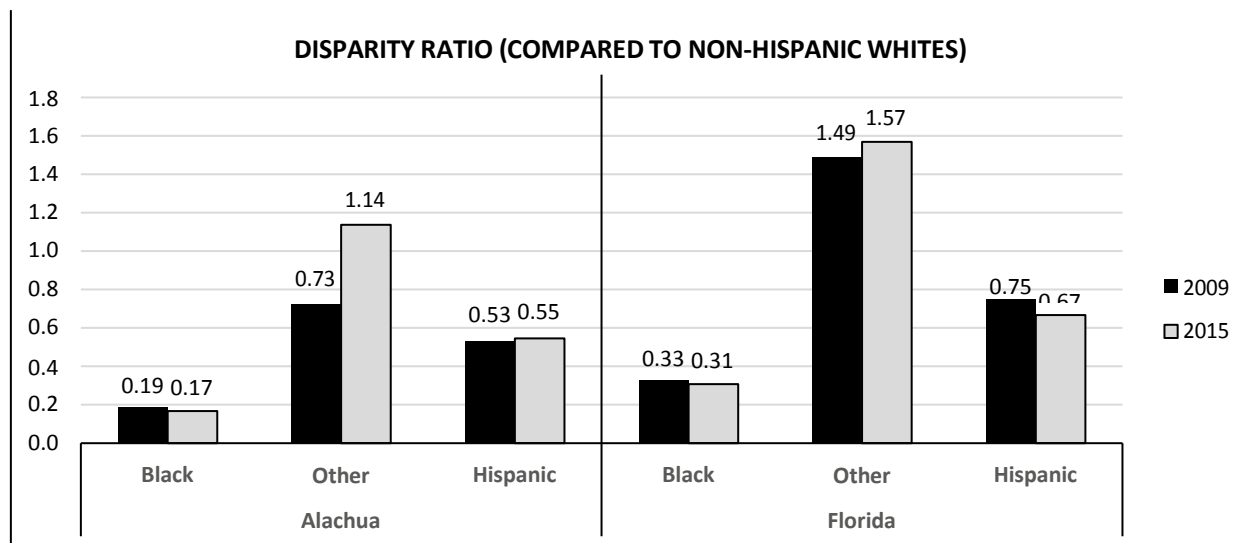
| Advanced Placement Participation          | Alachua       |               | Florida       |               |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|   | 2010          | 2012          | 2010          | 2012          |
| <b>% Non-Hispanic who took AP classes</b> | <b>45.20%</b> | <b>44.89%</b> | <b>28.39%</b> | <b>31.45%</b> |
| 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       |
| <b>% Black who took AP classes</b>        | <b>13.41%</b> | <b>12.33%</b> | <b>16.35%</b> | <b>16.12%</b> |
| Black who took AP classes                 | 290           | 259           | 21,249        | 20,978        |
| Black students                            | 2,163         | 2,101         | 129,952       | 130,103       |
| <b>% Hispanics who took AP classes</b>    | <b>40.91%</b> | <b>33.90%</b> | <b>27.30%</b> | <b>27.76%</b> |
| 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

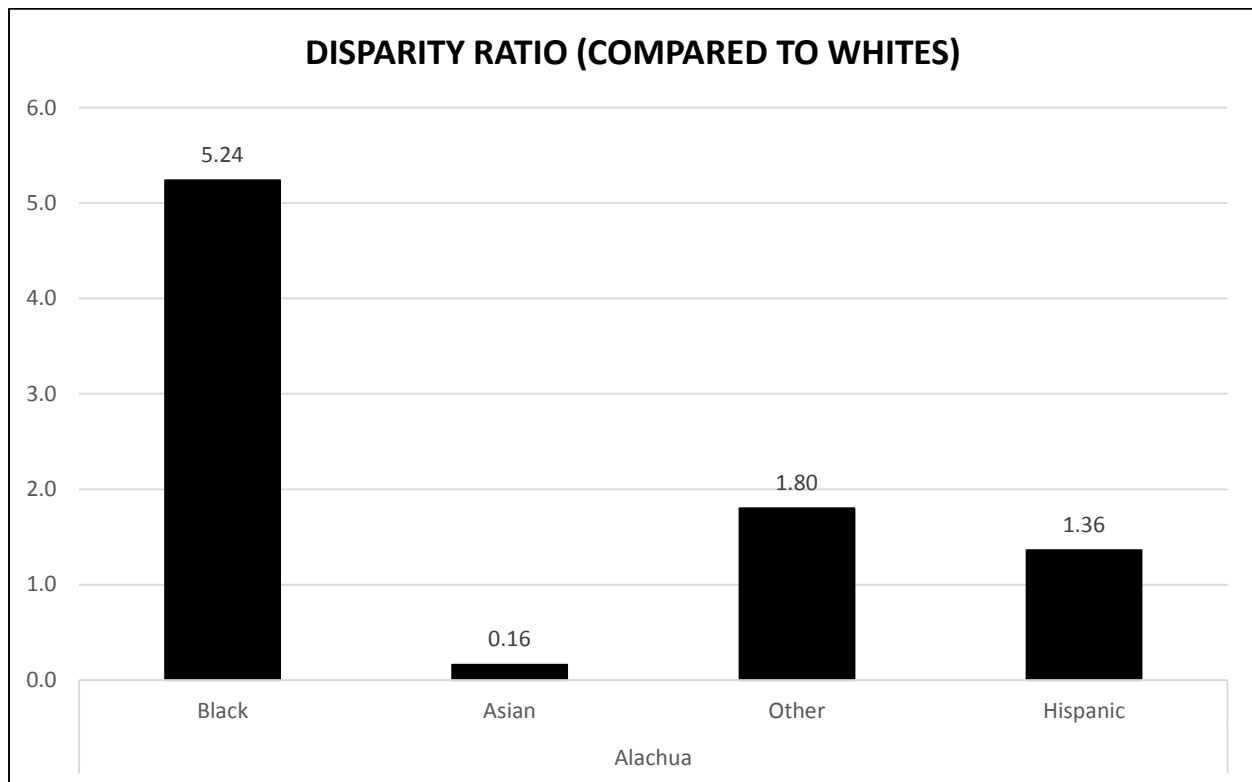
| Gifted Students                             | Alachua       |               | Florida      |               |
|---|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
|   | 2009          | 2015          | 2009         | 2015          |
| <b>% Non-Hispanic White Gifted Students</b> | <b>22.79%</b> | <b>23.96%</b> | <b>6.64%</b> | <b>7.90%</b>  |
| 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     |
| <b>% Black Gifted Students</b>              | <b>4.29%</b>  | <b>4.02%</b>  | <b>2.18%</b> | <b>2.43%</b>  |
| Black Gifted Students                       | 430           | 421           | 13,284       | 15,262        |
| Black Students PK-12                        | 10,023        | 10,470        | 608,038      | 628,560       |
| <b>% Other Gifted Students</b>              | <b>16.54%</b> | <b>27.25%</b> | <b>9.87%</b> | <b>12.39%</b> |
| Other Gifted Students                       | 203           | 417           | 7,598        | 10,750        |
| Other Students PK-12                        | 1,227         | 1,530         | 76,986       | 86,778        |
| <b>% Hispanic Gifted Students</b>           | <b>12.13%</b> | <b>13.08%</b> | <b>4.98%</b> | <b>5.27%</b>  |
| 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

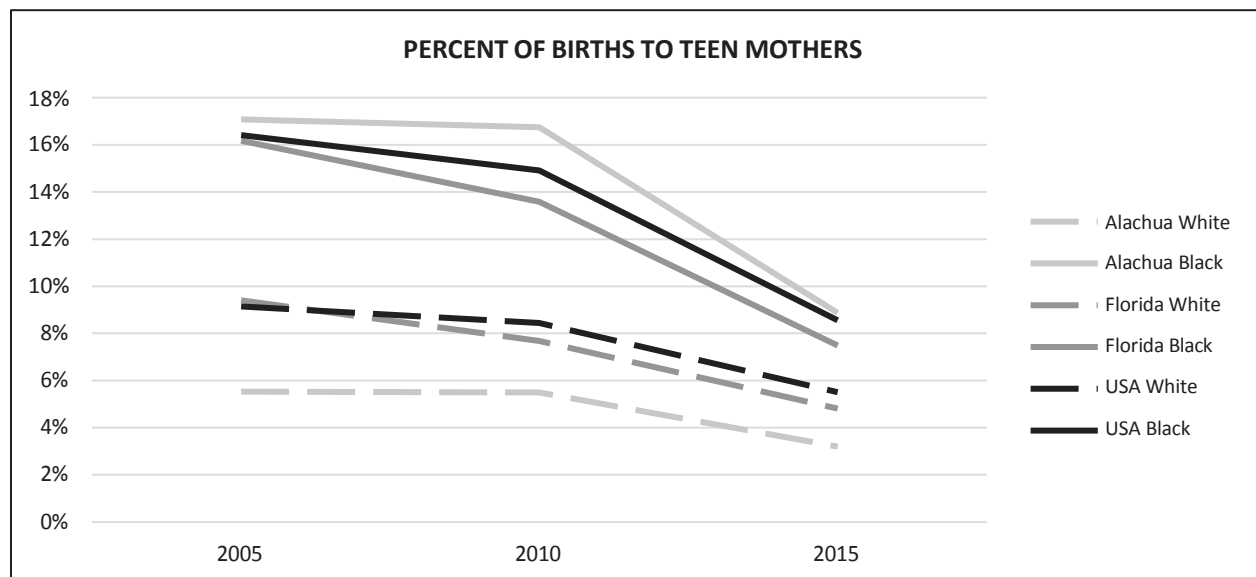
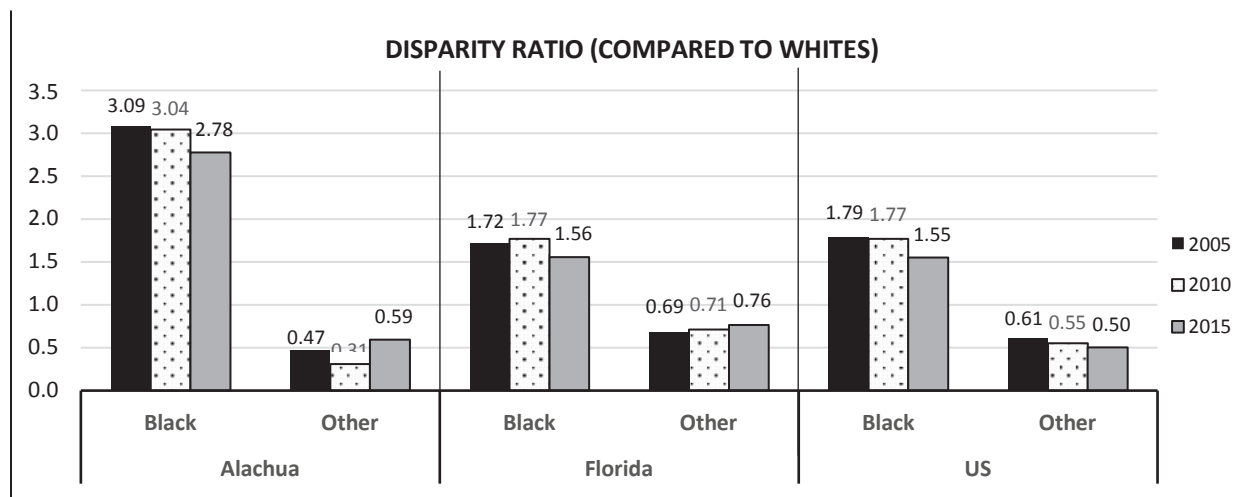
| Out of School Suspension at least once<br>(2014-2015) | Alachua |
|---|---------|
| % White out of school suspensions                     | 2.50%   |
|   |         |
| % Black out of school suspensions                     | 13.10%  |
|   |         |
| % Asian out of school suspensions                     | 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

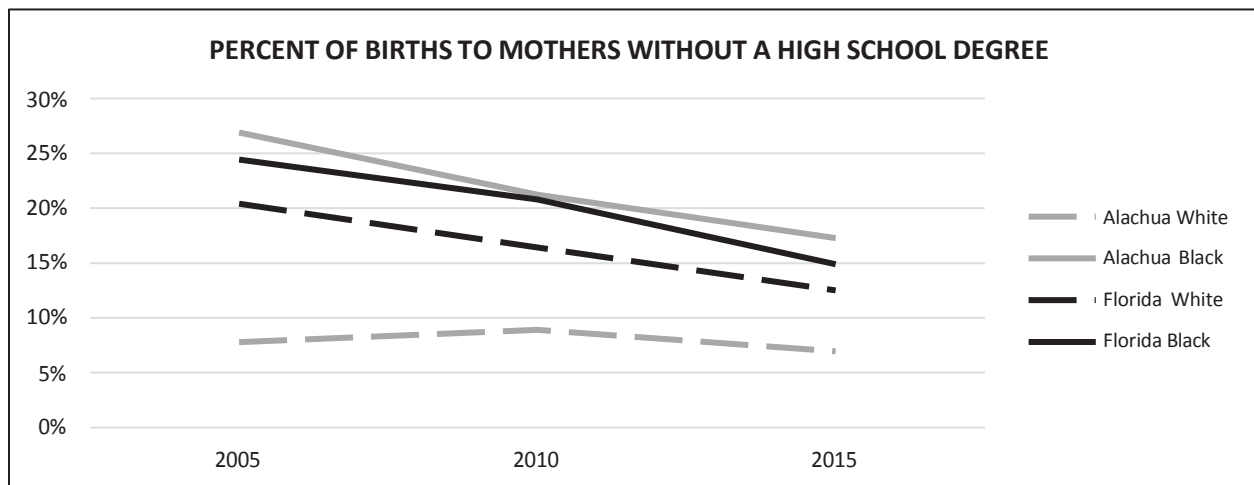
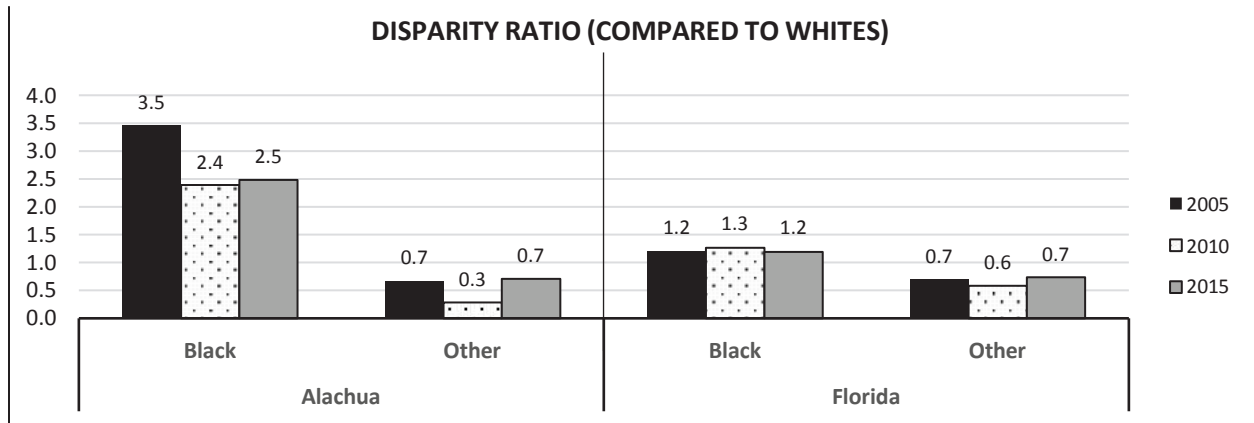
| Births to teen mothers   | Alachua |        |       | Florida |         |         | US        |           |           |
|--------------------------|---------|--------|-------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                          | 2005    | 2010   | 2015  | 2005    | 2010    | 2015    | 2005      | 2010      | 2015      |
| <b>% White births</b>    | 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 |
| <b>% Black births</b>    | 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   |
| <b>% Other births</b>    | 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   |
| <b>% Hispanic births</b> | 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

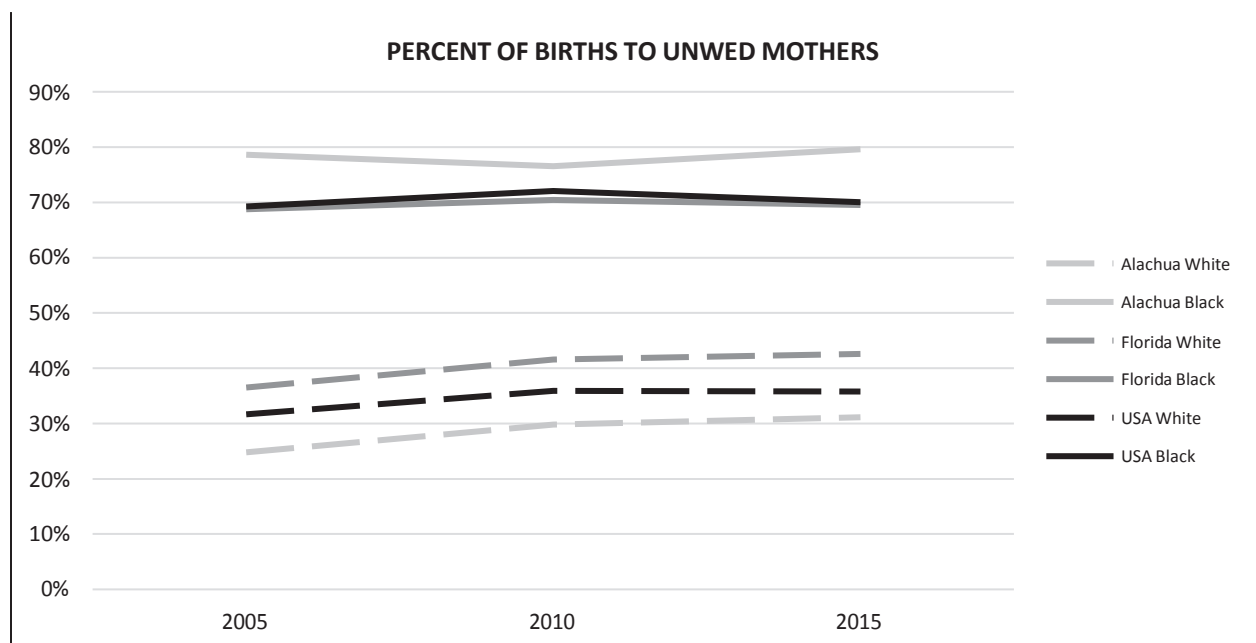
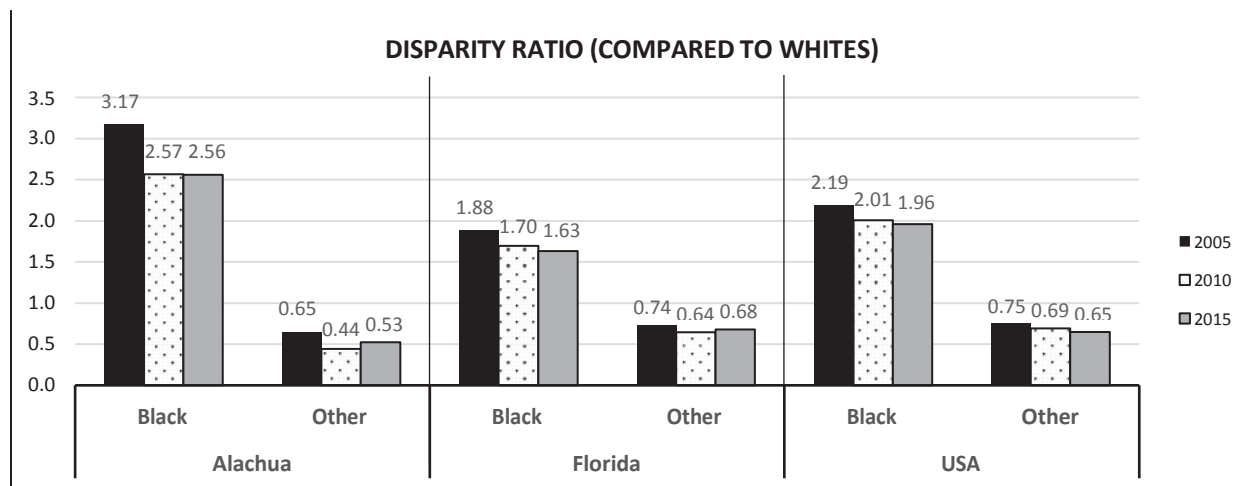
| Births to Mothers without a High School Degree        | Alachua       |               |               | Florida       |               |               |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|   | 2005          | 2010          | 2015          | 2005          | 2010          | 2015          |
| <b>% White births to mothers without HS degree</b>    | <b>7.78%</b>  | <b>8.90%</b>  | <b>6.95%</b>  | <b>20.41%</b> | <b>16.42%</b> | <b>12.50%</b> |
| 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       |
| <b>% Black births to mothers without HS degree</b>    | <b>26.90%</b> | <b>21.25%</b> | <b>17.27%</b> | <b>24.44%</b> | <b>20.81%</b> | <b>14.89%</b> |
| 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        |
| <b>% Other births to mothers without HS degree</b>    | <b>5.22%</b>  | <b>2.54%</b>  | <b>4.94%</b>  | <b>14.20%</b> | <b>9.59%</b>  | <b>9.19%</b>  |
| 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        |
| <b>% Hispanic births to mothers without HS degree</b> | <b>18.75%</b> | <b>18.01%</b> | <b>12.70%</b> | <b>32.07%</b> | <b>25.82%</b> | <b>19.55%</b> |
| 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

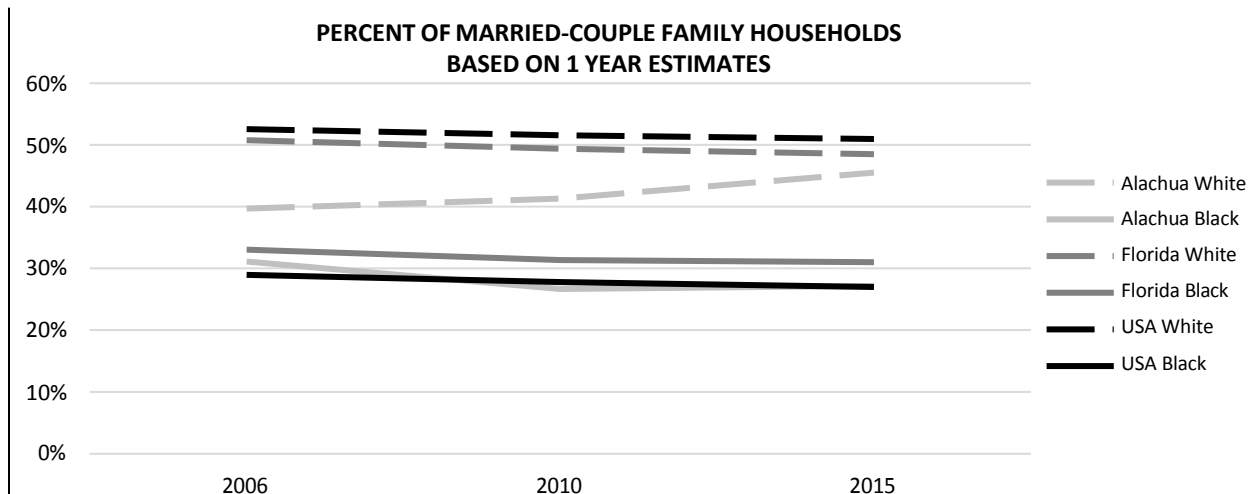
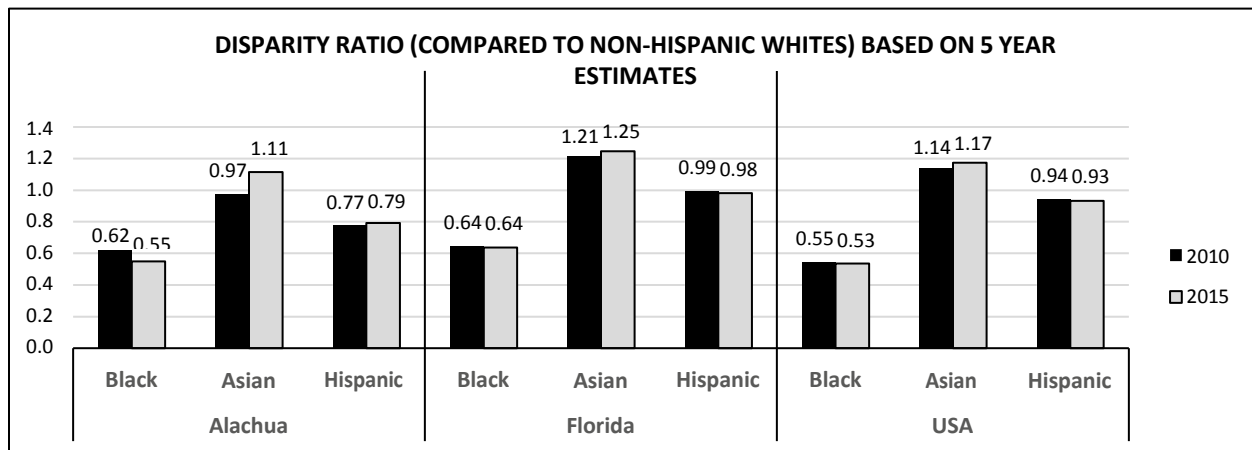
| Births to unwed Mothers  | Alachua       |               |               | Florida       |               |               | US            |               |               |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                          | 2005          | 2010          | 2015          | 2005          | 2010          | 2015          | 2005          | 2010          | 2015          |
| <b>% White births</b>    | <b>24.79%</b> | <b>29.82%</b> | <b>31.13%</b> | <b>36.51%</b> | <b>41.57%</b> | <b>42.59%</b> | <b>31.67%</b> | <b>35.91%</b> | <b>35.77%</b> |
| 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     |
| <b>% Black births</b>    | <b>78.62%</b> | <b>76.56%</b> | <b>79.62%</b> | <b>68.75%</b> | <b>70.46%</b> | <b>69.55%</b> | <b>69.28%</b> | <b>72.06%</b> | <b>70.07%</b> |
| 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       |
| <b>% Other births</b>    | <b>16.09%</b> | <b>13.14%</b> | <b>16.35%</b> | <b>26.86%</b> | <b>26.75%</b> | <b>28.91%</b> | <b>23.87%</b> | <b>24.77%</b> | <b>23.15%</b> |
| 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       |
| <b>% Hispanic births</b> | <b>36.46%</b> | <b>44.08%</b> | <b>40.08%</b> | <b>45.18%</b> | <b>50.56%</b> | <b>51.40%</b> | <b>47.96%</b> | <b>53.37%</b> | <b>52.96%</b> |
| 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          |
| <b>% Non-Hispanic White married family</b>          | <b>40.05%</b> | <b>43.01%</b> | <b>50.42%</b> | <b>48.84%</b> | <b>52.68%</b> | <b>51.45%</b> |
| 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    |
| <b>% White married family</b>                       | <b>39.51%</b> | <b>42.11%</b> | <b>50.50%</b> | <b>48.80%</b> | <b>52.54%</b> | <b>51.26%</b> |
| 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    |
| <b>% Black married family</b>                       | <b>24.79%</b> | <b>23.67%</b> | <b>32.49%</b> | <b>31.09%</b> | <b>28.71%</b> | <b>27.50%</b> |
| 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    |
| <b>% Asian married family</b>                       | <b>39.02%</b> | <b>47.94%</b> | <b>61.24%</b> | <b>60.83%</b> | <b>60.08%</b> | <b>60.37%</b> |
| 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     |
| <b>% Other married family</b>                       | <b>35.88%</b> | <b>42.41%</b> | <b>48.30%</b> | <b>45.53%</b> | <b>47.48%</b> | <b>44.73%</b> |
| 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     |
| <b>% Hispanic married family</b>                    | <b>31.00%</b> | <b>34.04%</b> | <b>50.07%</b> | <b>47.86%</b> | <b>49.64%</b> | <b>47.98%</b> |
| 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    |

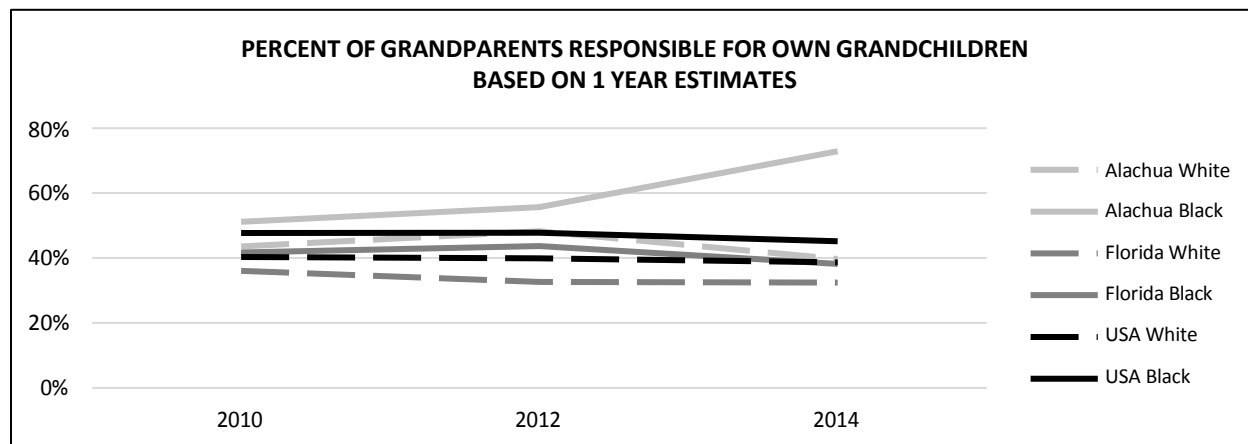
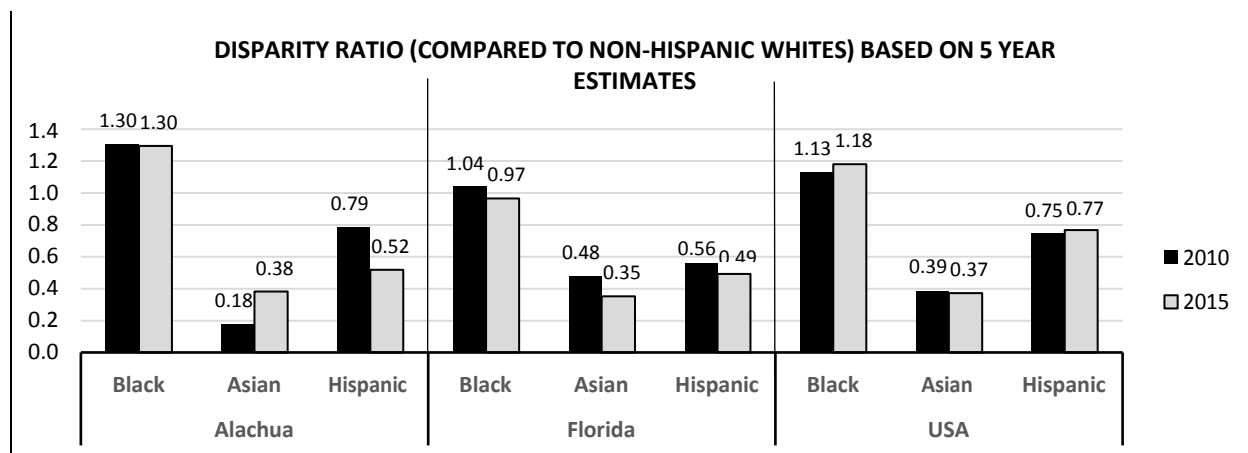


Notes: One-year and five-year estimates from the American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau. Data reported annually. Hispanic is of any race.



## GRANDPARENTS RESPONSIBLE FOR CHILDREN UNDER 18

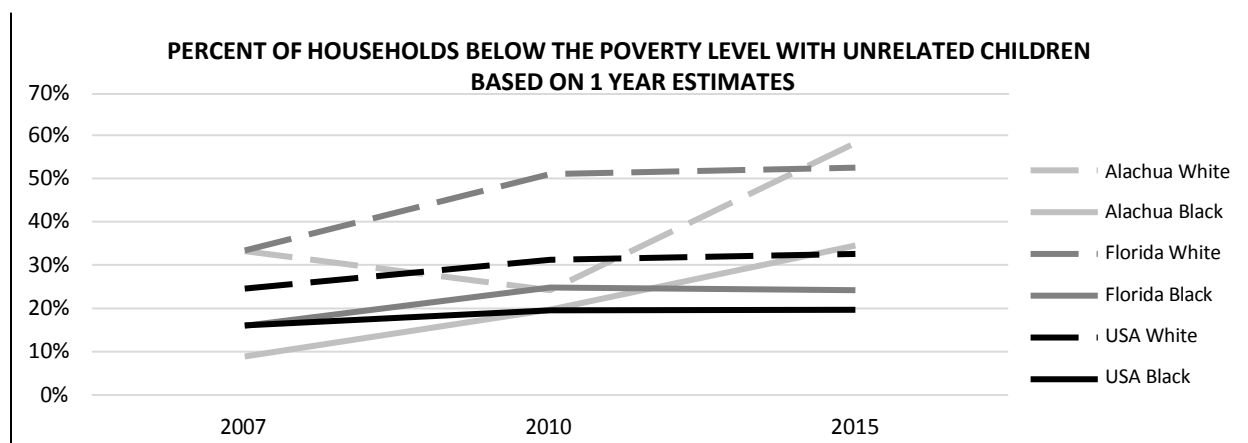
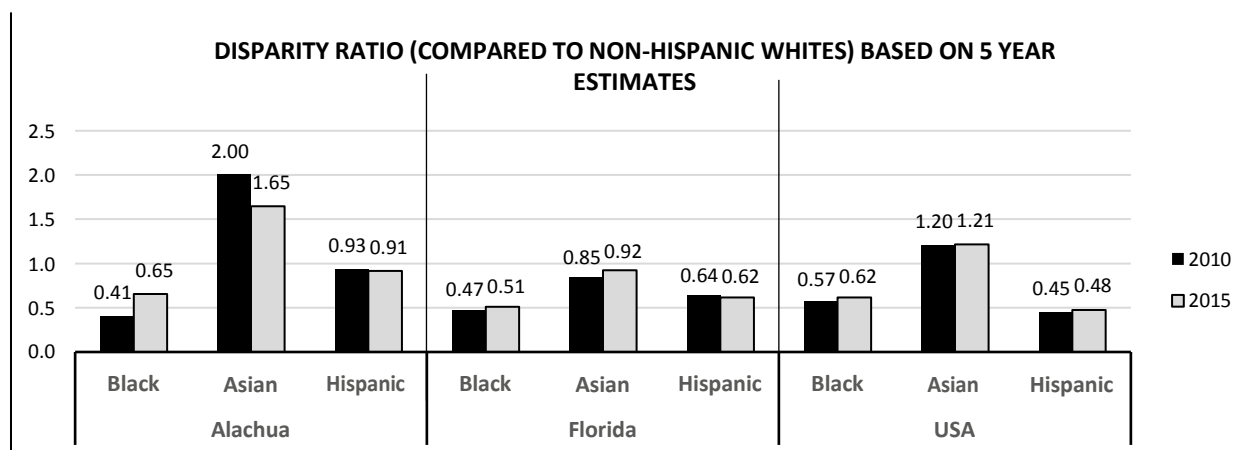
| Grandparents responsible for own grandchildren<br>(5 year estimates) | Alachua       |               | Florida       |               | USA           |               |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|  | 2010          | 2015          | 2010          | 2015          | 2010          | 2015          |
| <b>% Non-Hispanic White grandparents responsible</b>                 | <b>47.22%</b> | <b>45.29%</b> | <b>44.54%</b> | <b>41.26%</b> | <b>44.46%</b> | <b>38.64%</b> |
| 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     |
| <b>% White grandparents responsible</b>                              | <b>46.17%</b> | <b>41.62%</b> | <b>37.01%</b> | <b>32.49%</b> | <b>41.83%</b> | <b>38.64%</b> |
| 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     |
| <b>% Black grandparents responsible</b>                              | <b>61.61%</b> | <b>58.65%</b> | <b>46.40%</b> | <b>39.87%</b> | <b>50.20%</b> | <b>45.58%</b> |
| 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     |
| <b>% Asian grandparents responsible</b>                              | <b>8.44%</b>  | <b>17.31%</b> | <b>21.28%</b> | <b>14.55%</b> | <b>17.16%</b> | <b>14.37%</b> |
| 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       |
| <b>% Other grandparents responsible</b>                              | <b>0.00%</b>  | <b>38.71%</b> | <b>27.99%</b> | <b>26.50%</b> | <b>35.44%</b> | <b>32.82%</b> |
| 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       |
| <b>% Hispanic grandparents responsible</b>                           | <b>37.27%</b> | <b>23.44%</b> | <b>25.03%</b> | <b>20.33%</b> | <b>33.18%</b> | <b>29.64%</b> |
| 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

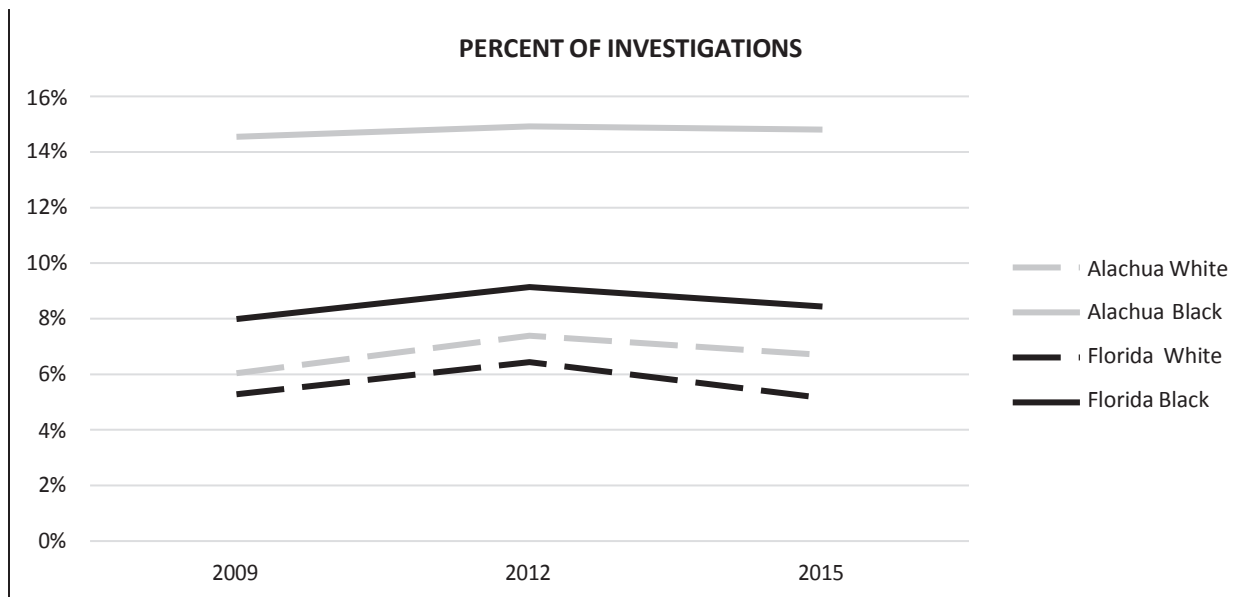
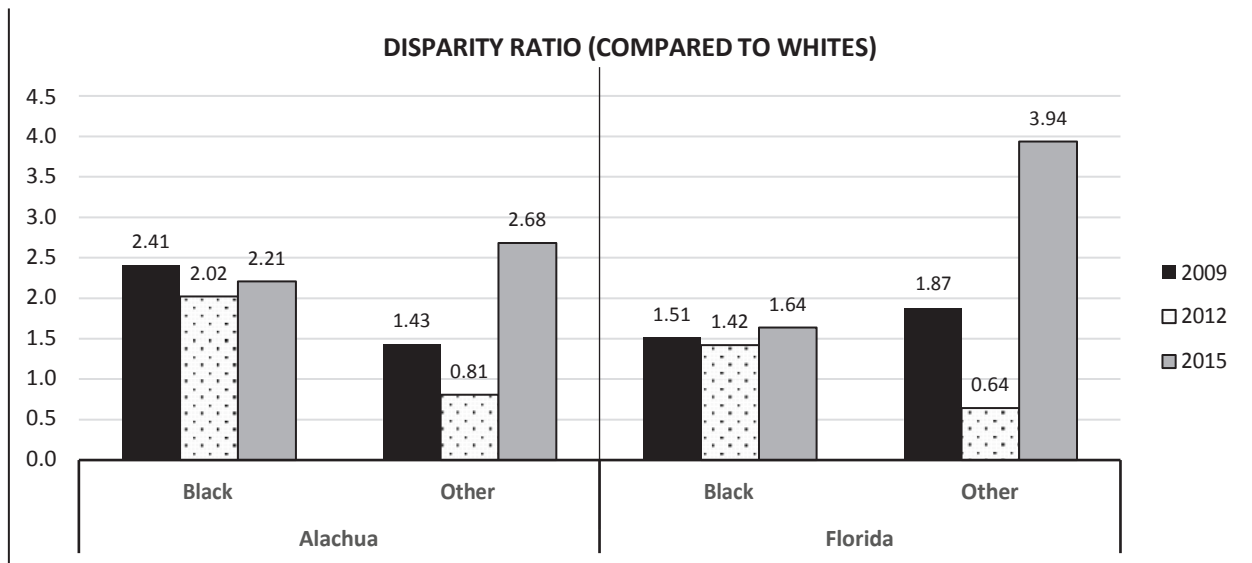
| Households below poverty level with no related children under 18 | Alachua       |               | Florida       |               | USA           |               |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|  | 2010          | 2015          | 2010          | 2015          | 2010          | 2015          |
| <b>% Non-Hispanic White no related children</b>                  | <b>32.58%</b> | <b>39.51%</b> | <b>38.40%</b> | <b>40.15%</b> | <b>29.01%</b> | <b>30.78%</b> |
| 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     |
| <b>% White no related children</b>                               | <b>33.15%</b> | <b>37.95%</b> | <b>33.82%</b> | <b>34.13%</b> | <b>25.09%</b> | <b>26.19%</b> |
| 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     |
| <b>% Black no related children</b>                               | <b>13.24%</b> | <b>25.86%</b> | <b>17.94%</b> | <b>20.44%</b> | <b>16.63%</b> | <b>18.95%</b> |
| 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     |
| <b>% Asian no related children</b>                               | <b>65.11%</b> | <b>65.11%</b> | <b>32.57%</b> | <b>37.08%</b> | <b>34.91%</b> | <b>37.40%</b> |
| 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       |
| <b>% Other no related children</b>                               | <b>20.31%</b> | <b>48.19%</b> | <b>16.97%</b> | <b>17.85%</b> | <b>12.50%</b> | <b>14.36%</b> |
| 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       |
| <b>% Hispanic no related children</b>                            | <b>30.24%</b> | <b>36.14%</b> | <b>24.43%</b> | <b>24.71%</b> | <b>12.95%</b> | <b>14.63%</b> |
| 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

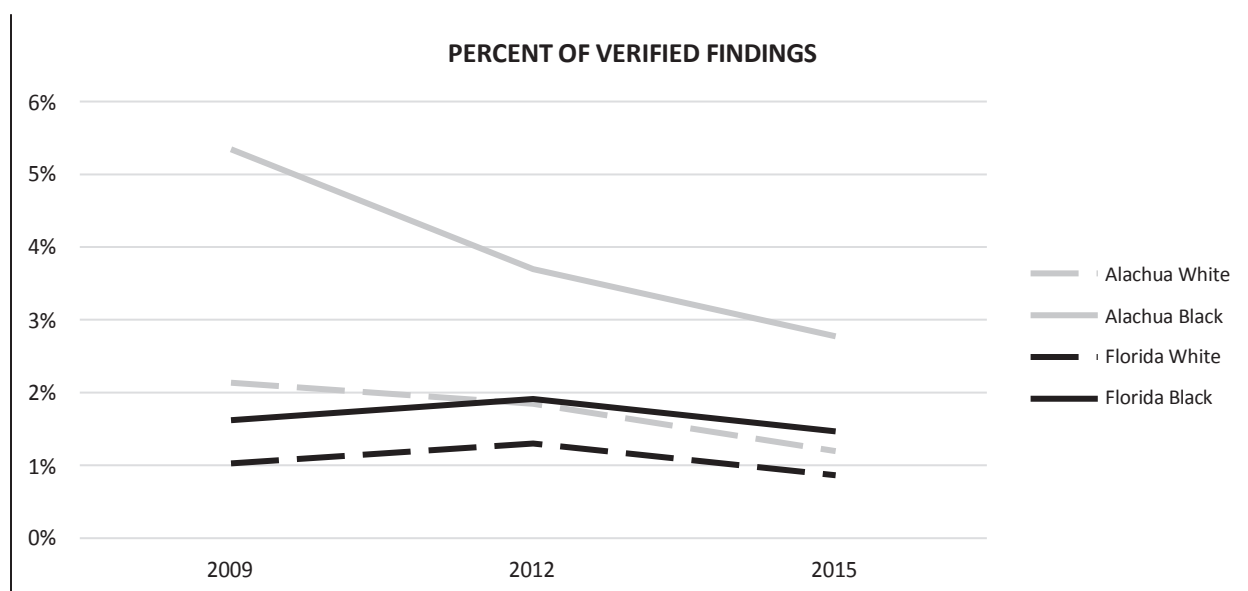
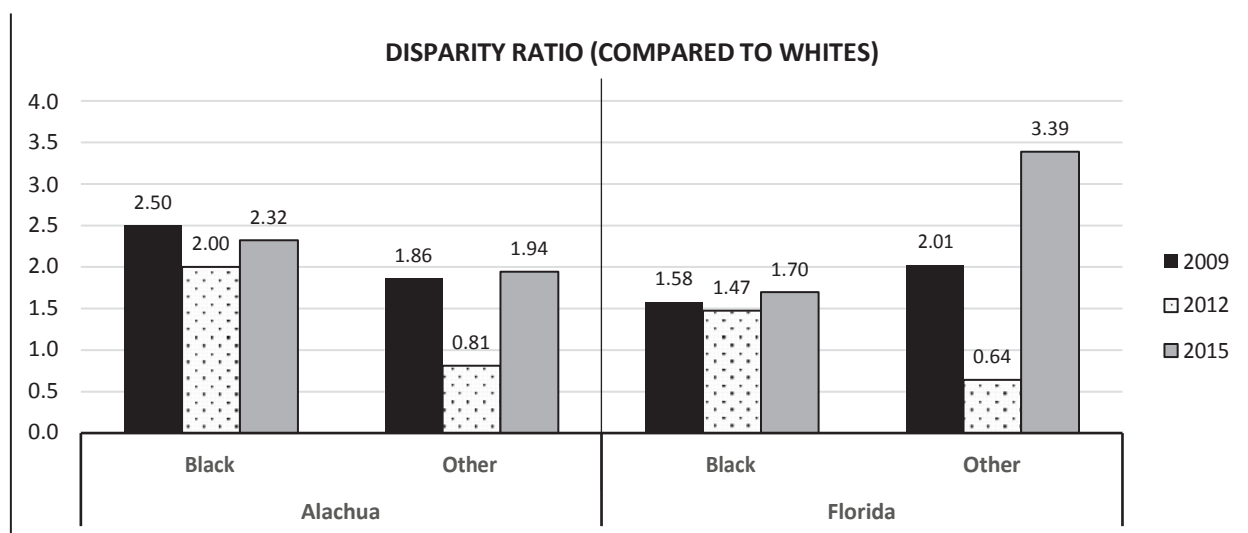
| Investigations                | Alachua       |               |               | Florida      |              |               |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
|                               | 2009          | 2012          | 2015          | 2009         | 2012         | 2015          |
| <b>% White investigations</b> | <b>6.04%</b>  | <b>7.38%</b>  | <b>6.70%</b>  | <b>5.28%</b> | <b>6.44%</b> | <b>5.15%</b>  |
| 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     |
| <b>% Black investigations</b> | <b>14.54%</b> | <b>14.92%</b> | <b>14.81%</b> | <b>7.99%</b> | <b>9.14%</b> | <b>8.43%</b>  |
| Black investigations          | 2,074         | 2,047         | 2131          | 74,776       | 79,370       | 79,984        |
| Black children                | 14,260        | 13,722        | 14,392        | 936,421      | 868,633      | 948,507       |
| <b>% Other investigations</b> | <b>8.63%</b>  | <b>5.96%</b>  | <b>17.99%</b> | <b>9.89%</b> | <b>4.13%</b> | <b>20.25%</b> |
| 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

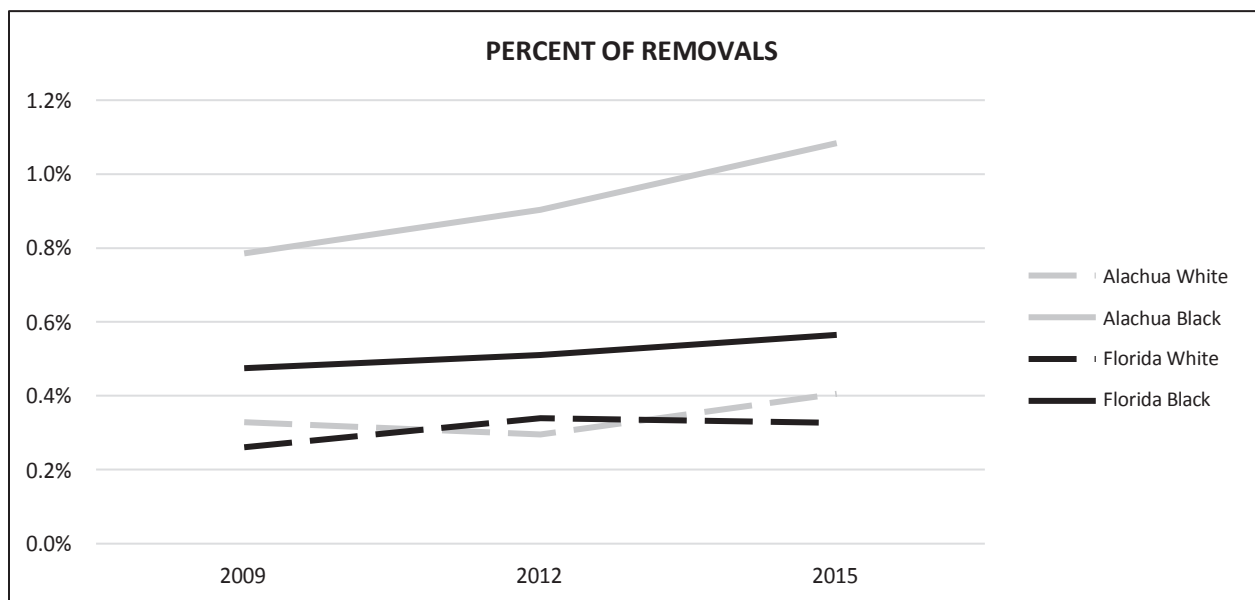
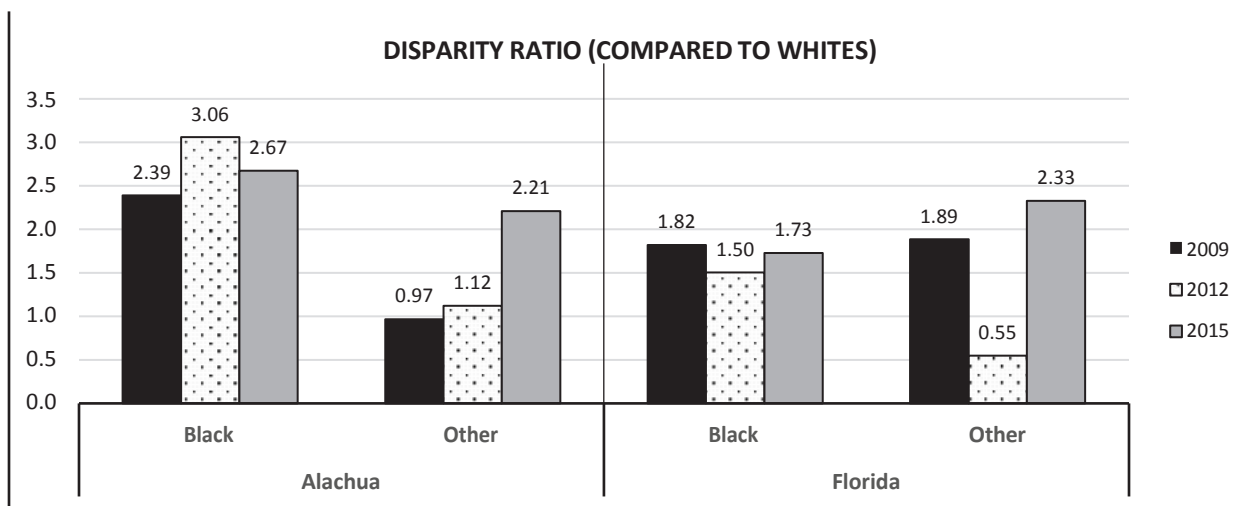
| Verified Findings                | Alachua      |              |              | Florida      |              |              |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                                  | 2009         | 2012         | 2015         | 2009         | 2012         | 2015         |
| <b>% White verified findings</b> | <b>2.14%</b> | <b>1.85%</b> | <b>1.20%</b> | <b>1.03%</b> | <b>1.30%</b> | <b>0.86%</b> |
| 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    |
| <b>% Black verified findings</b> | <b>5.34%</b> | <b>3.69%</b> | <b>2.77%</b> | <b>1.62%</b> | <b>1.91%</b> | <b>1.47%</b> |
| 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      |
| <b>% Other verified findings</b> | <b>3.98%</b> | <b>1.50%</b> | <b>2.32%</b> | <b>2.07%</b> | <b>0.83%</b> | <b>2.93%</b> |
| 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

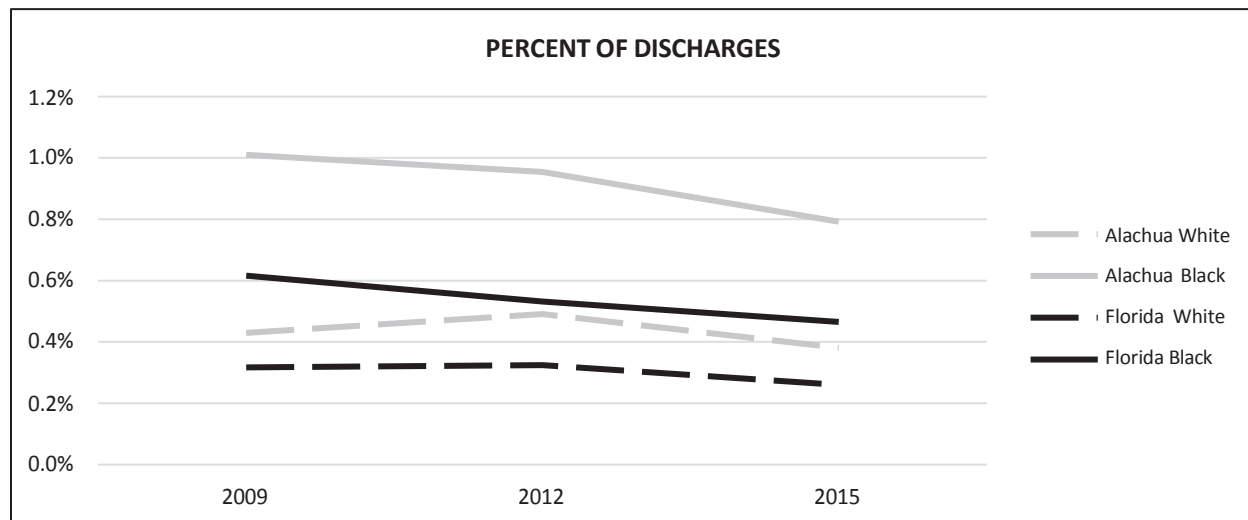
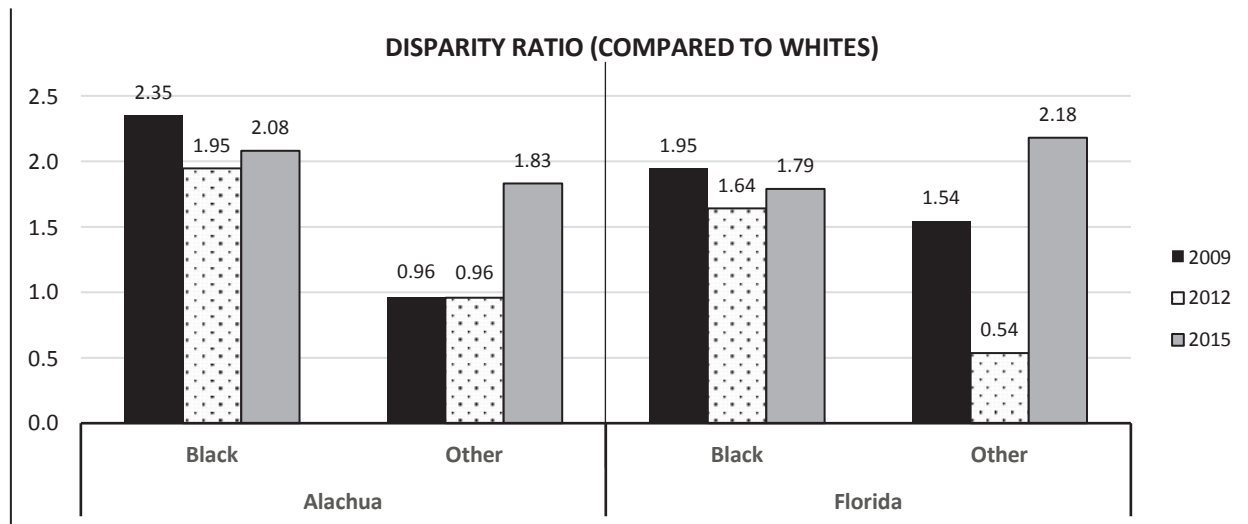
| Removals                | Alachua      |              |              | Florida      |              |              |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                         | 2009         | 2012         | 2015         | 2009         | 2012         | 2015         |
| <b>% White removals</b> | <b>0.33%</b> | <b>0.30%</b> | <b>0.41%</b> | <b>0.26%</b> | <b>0.34%</b> | <b>0.33%</b> |
| 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    |
| <b>% Black removals</b> | <b>0.79%</b> | <b>0.90%</b> | <b>1.08%</b> | <b>0.47%</b> | <b>0.51%</b> | <b>0.56%</b> |
| 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      |
| <b>% Other removals</b> | <b>0.32%</b> | <b>0.33%</b> | <b>0.90%</b> | <b>0.49%</b> | <b>0.19%</b> | <b>0.76%</b> |
| 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

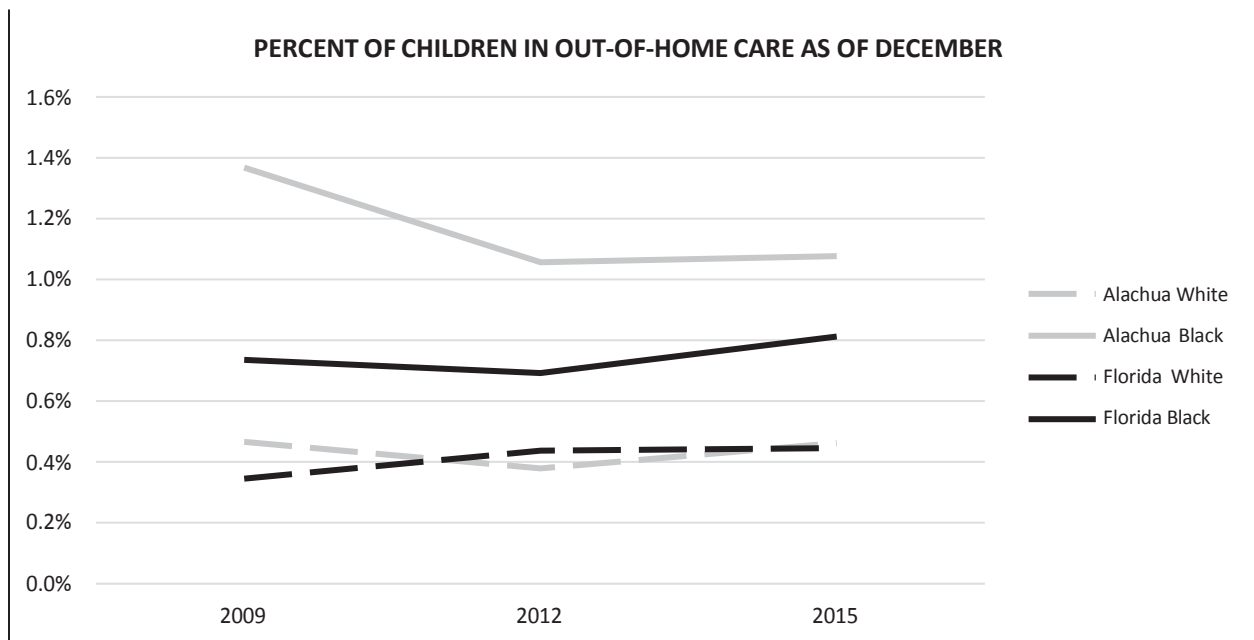
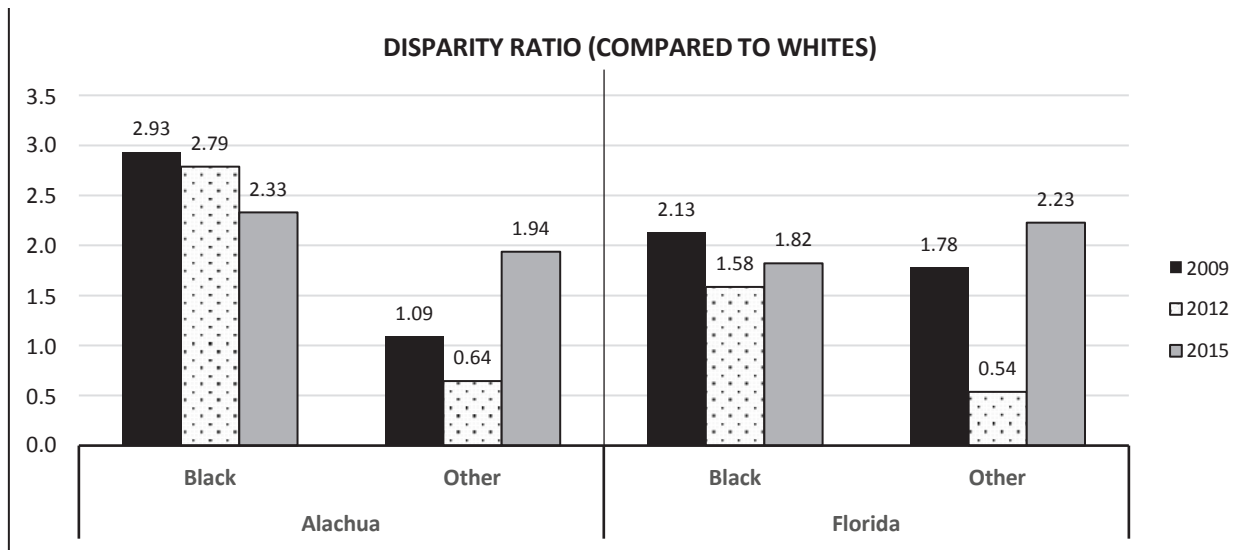
| Discharges                | Alachua      |              |              | Florida      |              |              |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                           | 2009         | 2012         | 2015         | 2009         | 2012         | 2015         |
| <b>% White discharges</b> | <b>0.43%</b> | <b>0.49%</b> | <b>0.38%</b> | <b>0.32%</b> | <b>0.32%</b> | <b>0.26%</b> |
| 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    |
| <b>% Black discharges</b> | <b>1.01%</b> | <b>0.95%</b> | <b>0.79%</b> | <b>0.62%</b> | <b>0.53%</b> | <b>0.47%</b> |
| 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      |
| <b>% Other discharges</b> | <b>0.41%</b> | <b>0.47%</b> | <b>0.70%</b> | <b>0.49%</b> | <b>0.17%</b> | <b>0.57%</b> |
| 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         |
| <b>% White in out-of-home care</b> | <b>0.47%</b> | <b>0.38%</b> | <b>0.46%</b> | <b>0.35%</b> | <b>0.44%</b> | <b>0.45%</b> |
| 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    |
| <b>% Black in out-of-home care</b> | <b>1.37%</b> | <b>1.06%</b> | <b>1.08%</b> | <b>0.74%</b> | <b>0.69%</b> | <b>0.81%</b> |
| 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      |
| <b>% Other in out-of-home care</b> | <b>0.51%</b> | <b>0.24%</b> | <b>0.90%</b> | <b>0.61%</b> | <b>0.23%</b> | <b>0.99%</b> |
| 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      |

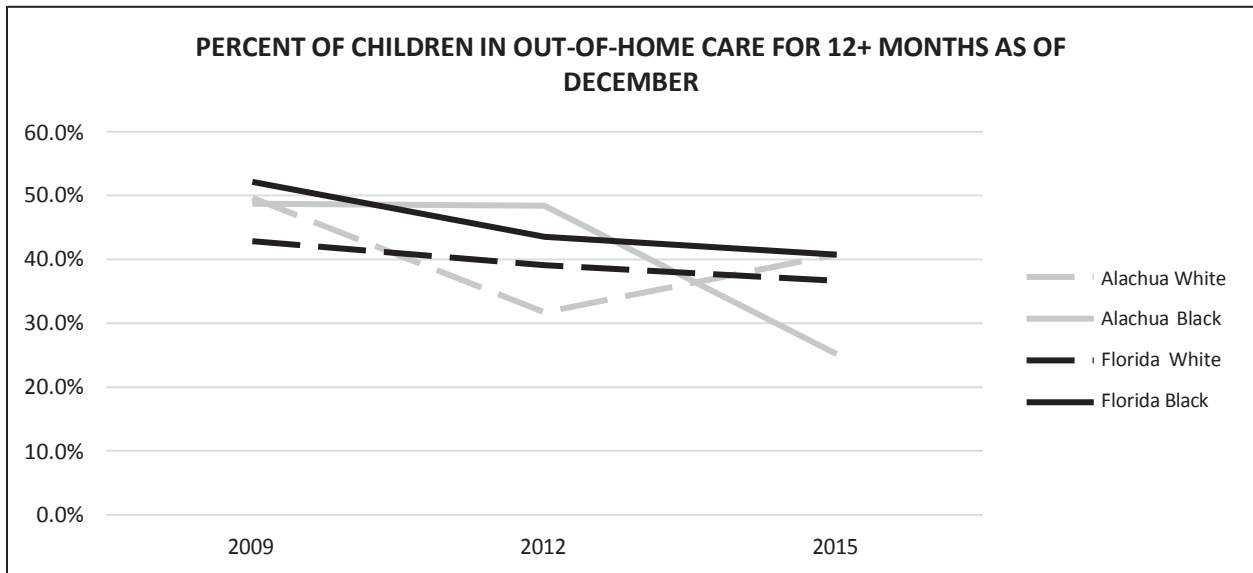
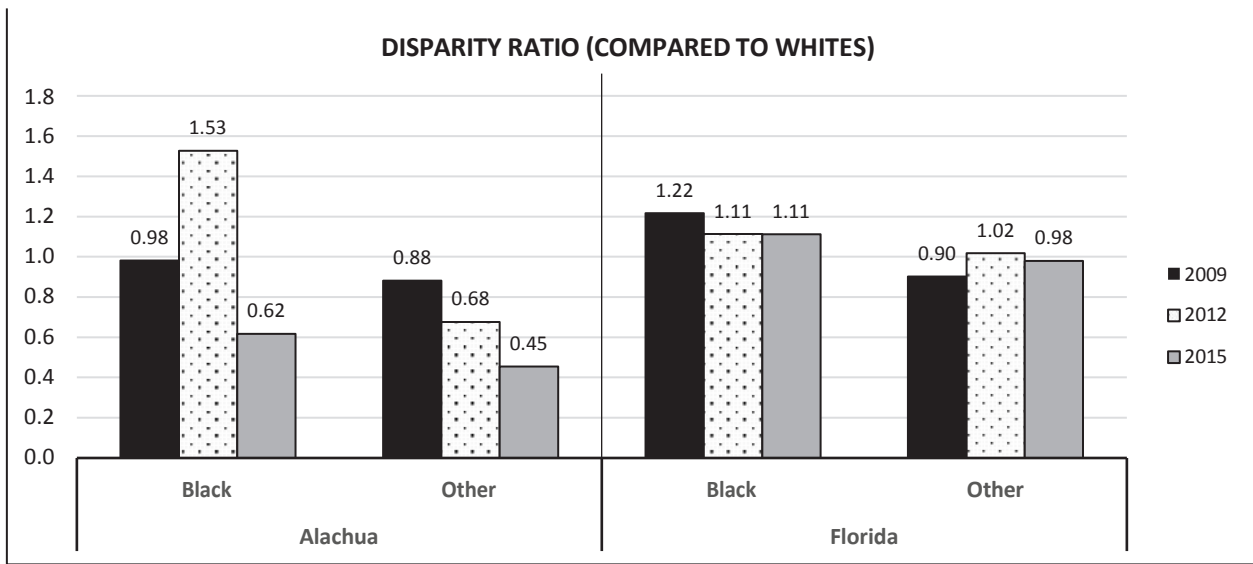


Notes: Data from Florida Department of Children and Families. Data is as December of that year. Out-of-home care includes all children who have been removed from their home and are living with a relative, non-relative or in foster care.



## IN OUT-OF-HOME CARE 12+ MONTHS

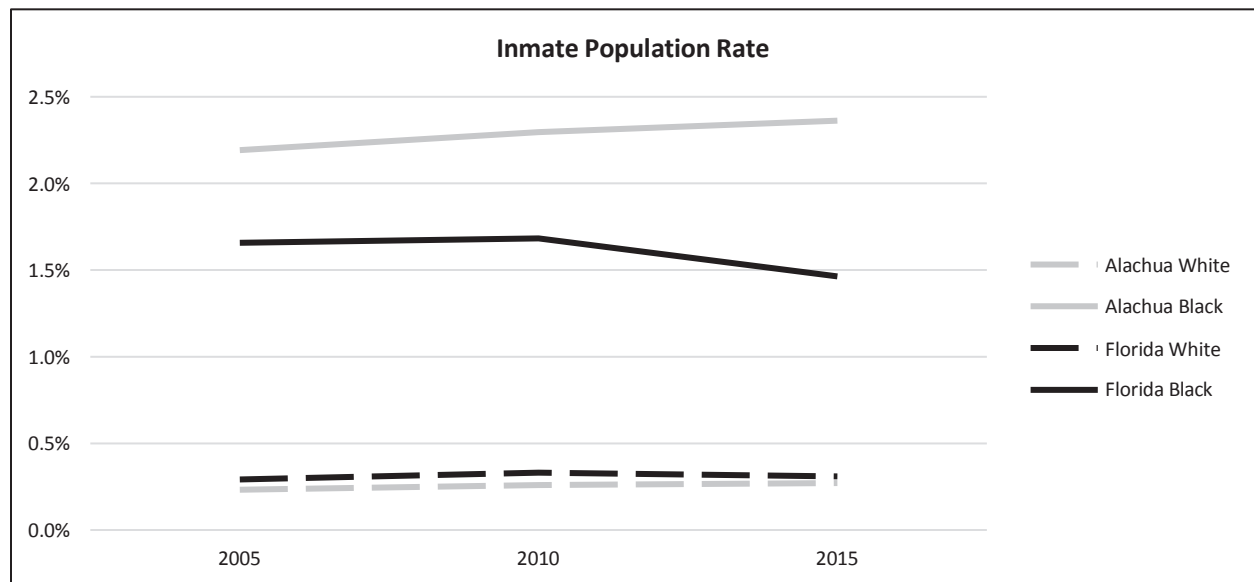
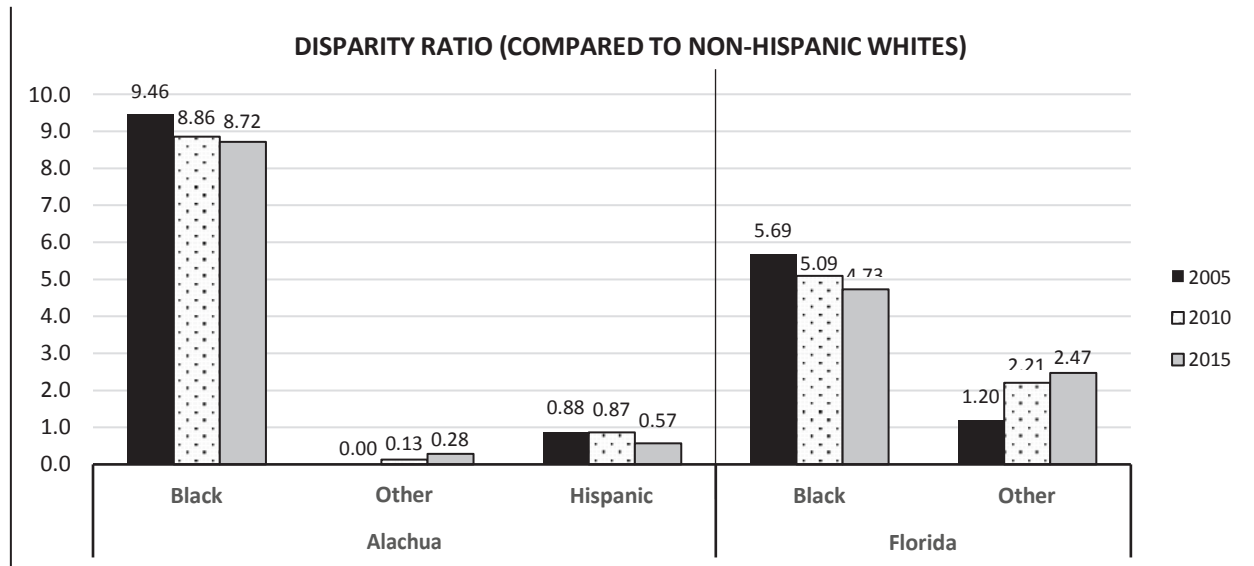
| In Out-of-Home Care 12+ Months     | Alachua       |               |               | Florida       |               |               |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                                    | 2009          | 2012          | 2015          | 2009          | 2012          | 2015          |
| <b>% White in out-of-home care</b> | <b>49.64%</b> | <b>31.72%</b> | <b>40.77%</b> | <b>42.85%</b> | <b>39.10%</b> | <b>36.65%</b> |
| 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        |
| <b>% Black in out-of-home care</b> | <b>48.72%</b> | <b>48.42%</b> | <b>25.16%</b> | <b>52.13%</b> | <b>43.56%</b> | <b>40.75%</b> |
| 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         |
| <b>% Other in out-of-home care</b> | <b>43.75%</b> | <b>21.43%</b> | <b>18.52%</b> | <b>38.63%</b> | <b>39.82%</b> | <b>35.93%</b> |
| 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

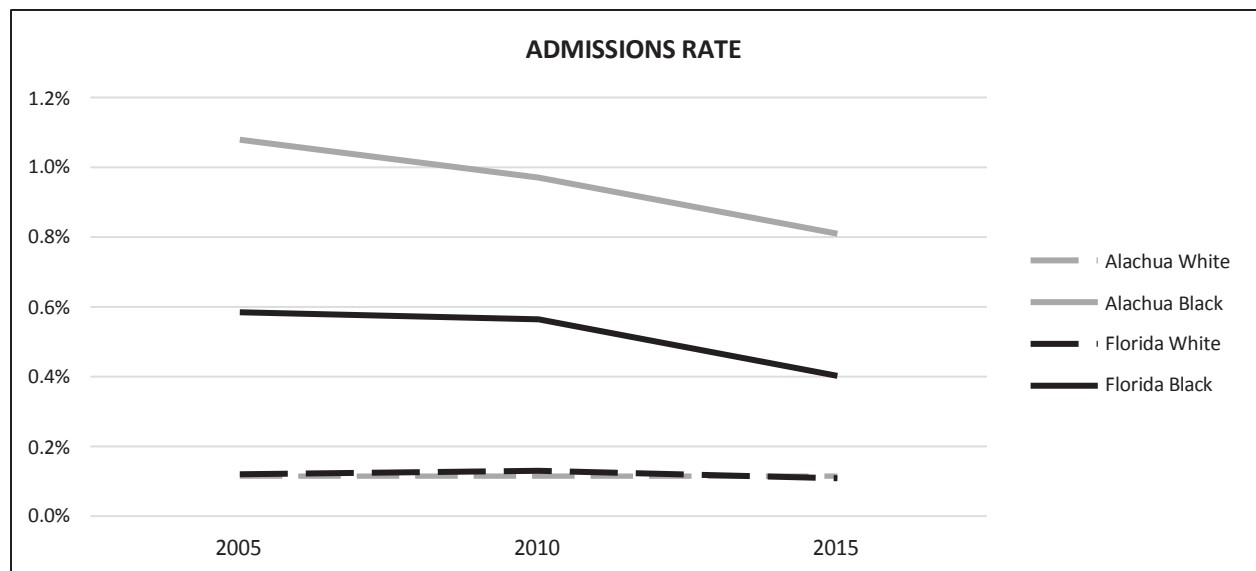
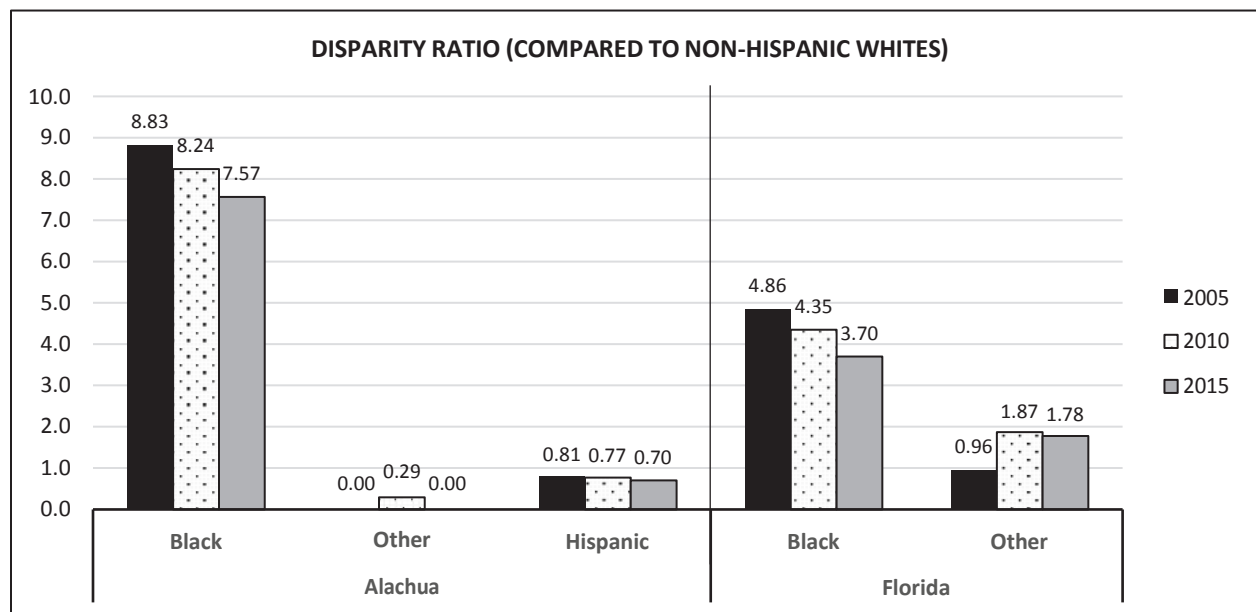
| Adult Inmate Population                     | Alachua      |              |              | Florida      |              |              |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|   | 2005         | 2010         | 2015         | 2005         | 2010         | 2015         |
| <b>Non-Hispanic White Inmate Population</b> | <b>0.23%</b> | <b>0.26%</b> | <b>0.27%</b> | <b>0.29%</b> | <b>0.33%</b> | <b>0.31%</b> |
| 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   |
| <b>Black Inmate Population</b>              | <b>2.19%</b> | <b>2.30%</b> | <b>2.36%</b> | <b>1.66%</b> | <b>1.68%</b> | <b>1.46%</b> |
| 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    |
| <b>Other Inmate Population</b>              | <b>0.00%</b> | <b>0.03%</b> | <b>0.08%</b> | <b>0.35%</b> | <b>0.73%</b> | <b>0.76%</b> |
| 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      |
| <b>Hispanic Inmate Population</b>           | <b>0.20%</b> | <b>0.22%</b> | <b>0.15%</b> | <b>N/A</b>   | <b>N/A</b>   | <b>N/A</b>   |
| 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

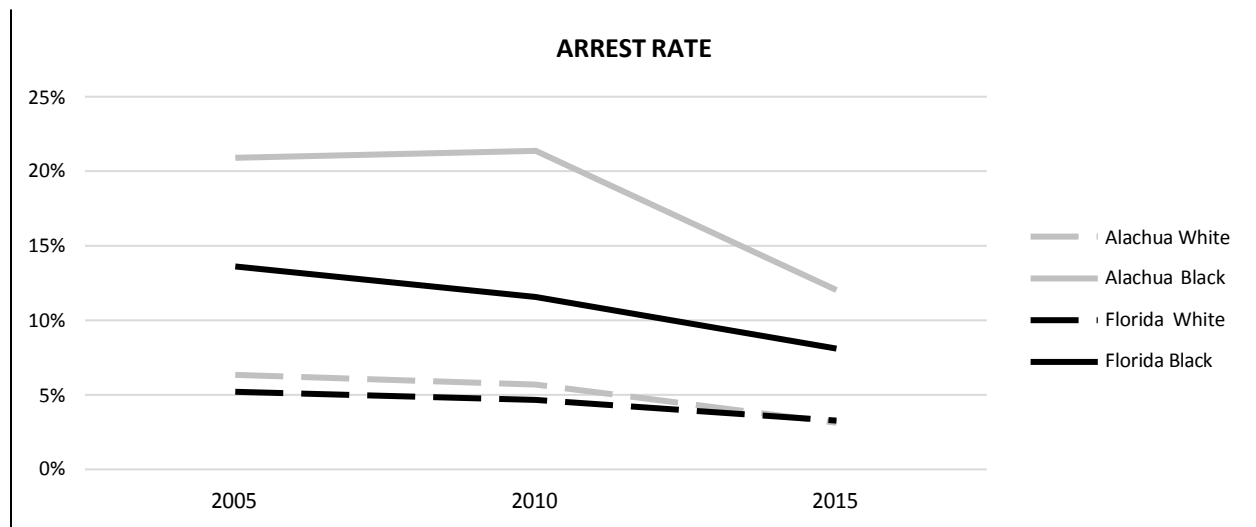
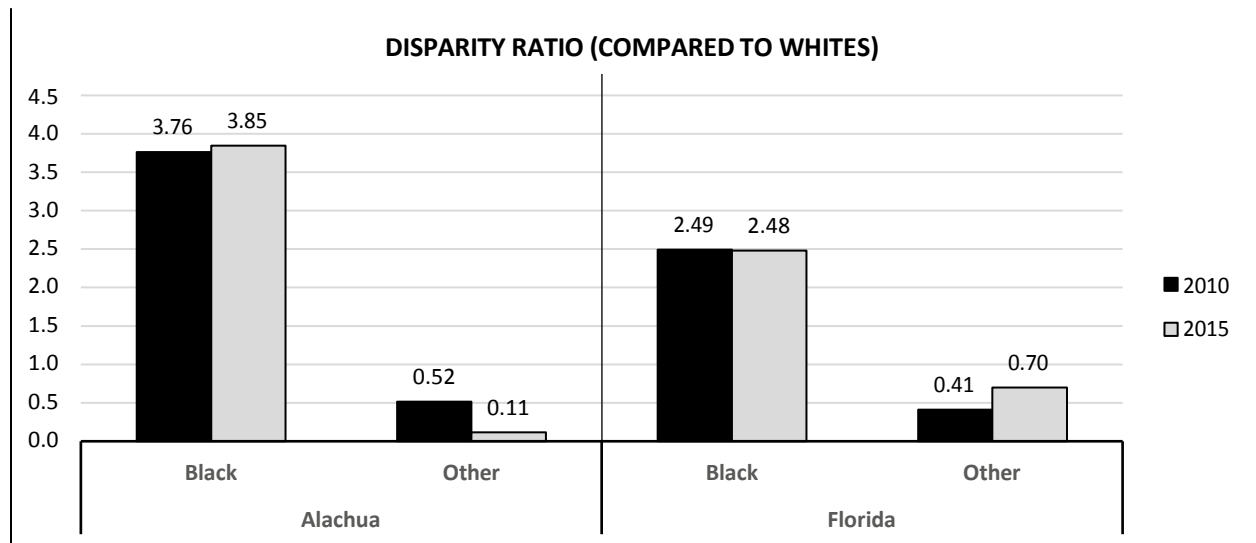
| Admissions                           | Alachua      |              |              | Florida      |              |              |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                                      | 2005         | 2010         | 2015         | 2005         | 2010         | 2015         |
| <b>Non-Hispanic White Admissions</b> | <b>0.12%</b> | <b>0.12%</b> | <b>0.11%</b> | <b>0.12%</b> | <b>0.13%</b> | <b>0.11%</b> |
| 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   |
| <b>Black Admissions</b>              | <b>1.08%</b> | <b>0.97%</b> | <b>0.81%</b> | <b>0.58%</b> | <b>0.56%</b> | <b>0.40%</b> |
| 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    |
| <b>Other Admissions</b>              | <b>0.00%</b> | <b>0.03%</b> | <b>0.00%</b> | <b>0.12%</b> | <b>0.24%</b> | <b>0.19%</b> |
| Other Admissions                     | 0            | 1            | 0            | 895          | 1,397        | 1,133        |
| Other Population                     | 2,902        | 2,926        | 2,629        | 777,988      | 574,909      | 587,196      |
| <b>Hispanic Admissions</b>           | <b>0.10%</b> | <b>0.09%</b> | <b>0.08%</b> | <b>N/A</b>   | <b>N/A</b>   | <b>N/A</b>   |
| 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

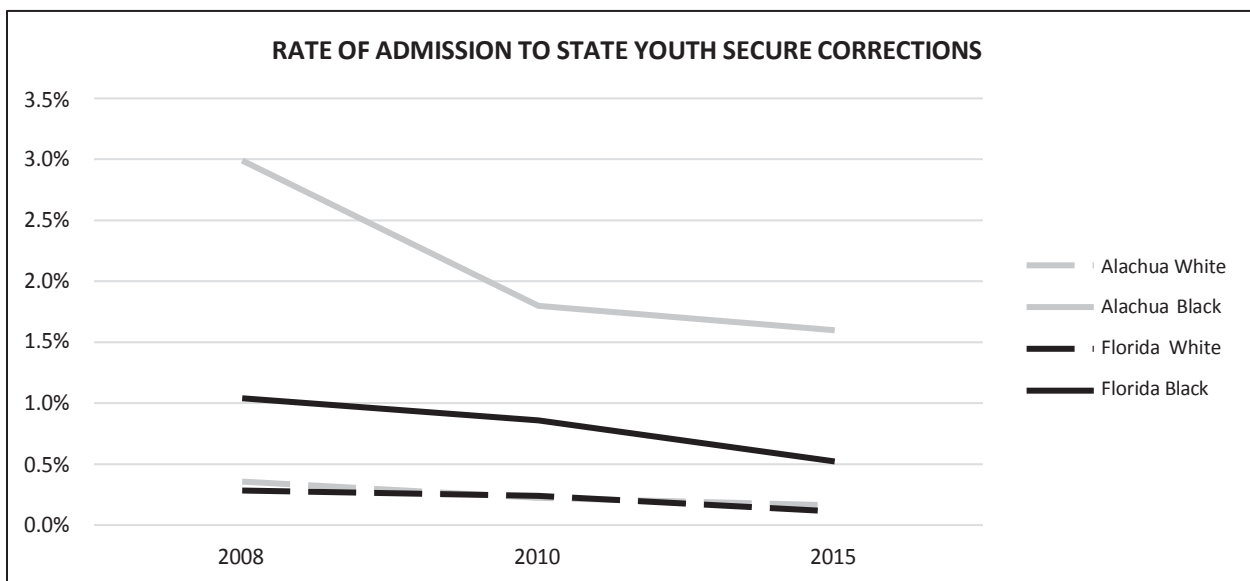
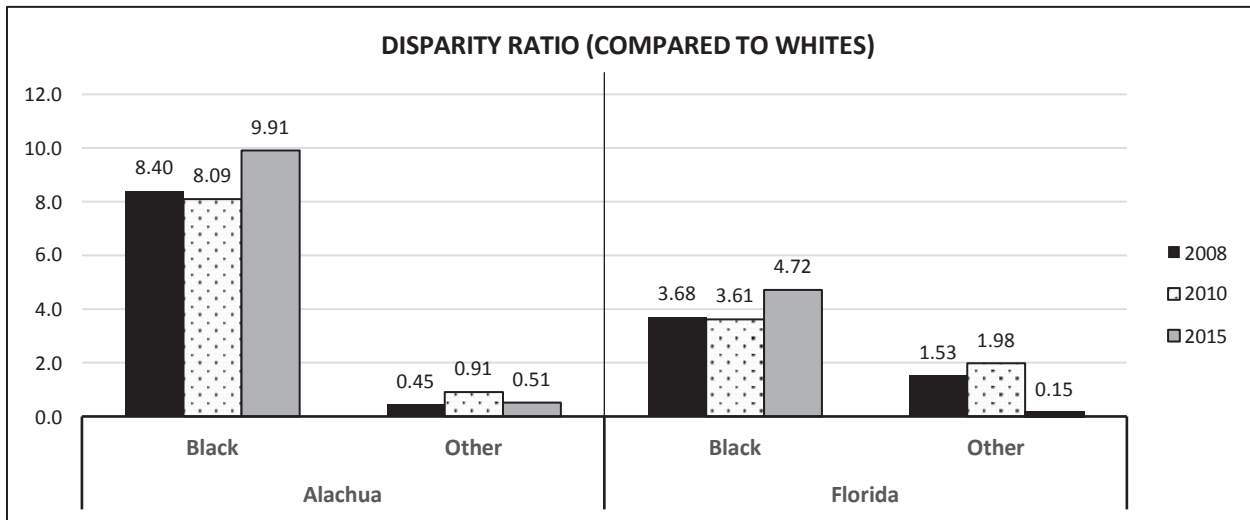
| Arrest Rate              | Alachua       |               |               |              | USA          |              |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                          | 2010          | 2015          | 2010          | 2015         | 2010         | 2015         |
| <b>White Arrest Rate</b> | <b>5.68%</b>  | <b>3.13%</b>  | <b>4.64%</b>  | <b>3.27%</b> | <b>3.08%</b> | <b>2.45%</b> |
| 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  |
| <b>Black Arrest Rate</b> | <b>21.36%</b> | <b>12.03%</b> | <b>11.57%</b> | <b>8.10%</b> | <b>7.32%</b> | <b>5.40%</b> |
| 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   |
| <b>Asian Arrest Rate</b> | <b>0.67%</b>  | <b>0.44%</b>  | <b>0.77%</b>  | <b>0.81%</b> | <b>N/A</b>   | <b>0.59%</b> |
| 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   |
| <b>Other Arrest Rate</b> | <b>2.94%</b>  | <b>0.36%</b>  | <b>1.91%</b>  | <b>2.28%</b> | <b>5.70%</b> | <b>6.70%</b> |
| 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

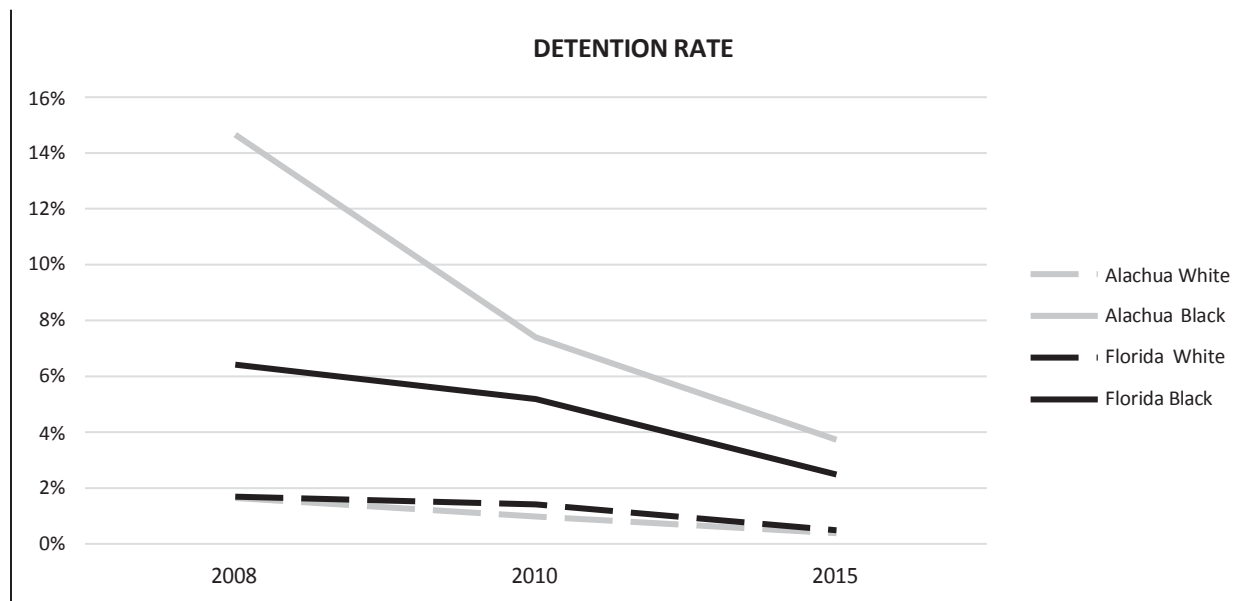
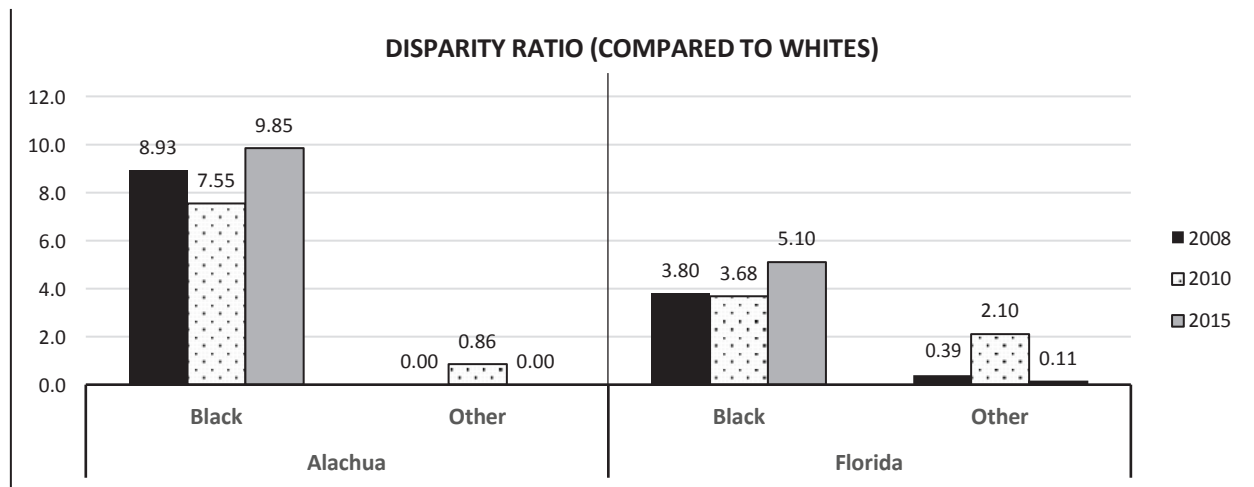
| Admission to State Youth Secure Corrections | Alachua      |              |              | Florida      |              |              |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|   | 2008         | 2010         | 2015         | 2008         | 2010         | 2015         |
| <b>White Rate of Admission</b>              | <b>0.36%</b> | <b>0.22%</b> | <b>0.16%</b> | <b>0.28%</b> | <b>0.24%</b> | <b>0.11%</b> |
| 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      |
| <b>Black Rate of Admission</b>              | <b>2.99%</b> | <b>1.80%</b> | <b>1.60%</b> | <b>1.04%</b> | <b>0.86%</b> | <b>0.52%</b> |
| 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      |
| <b>Other Rate of Admission</b>              | <b>0.16%</b> | <b>0.20%</b> | <b>0.08%</b> | <b>0.43%</b> | <b>0.47%</b> | <b>0.02%</b> |
| Other Admissions                            | 2            | 3            | 1            | 331          | 265          | 10           |
| Other Population 10-17                      | 1,455        | 1,468        | 1,221        | 76,711       | 56,246       | 60,906       |
| <b>Hispanic Rate of Admission</b>           | <b>0.00%</b> | <b>0.18%</b> | <b>0.05%</b> | <b>0.18%</b> | <b>0.15%</b> | <b>0.07%</b> |
| 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

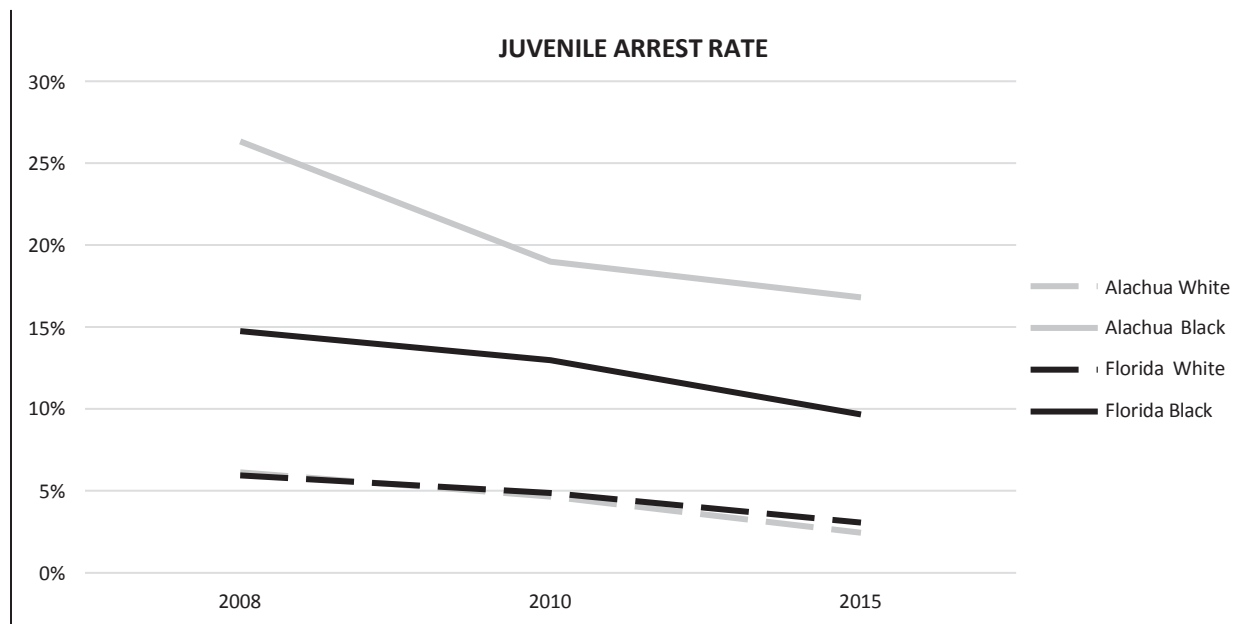
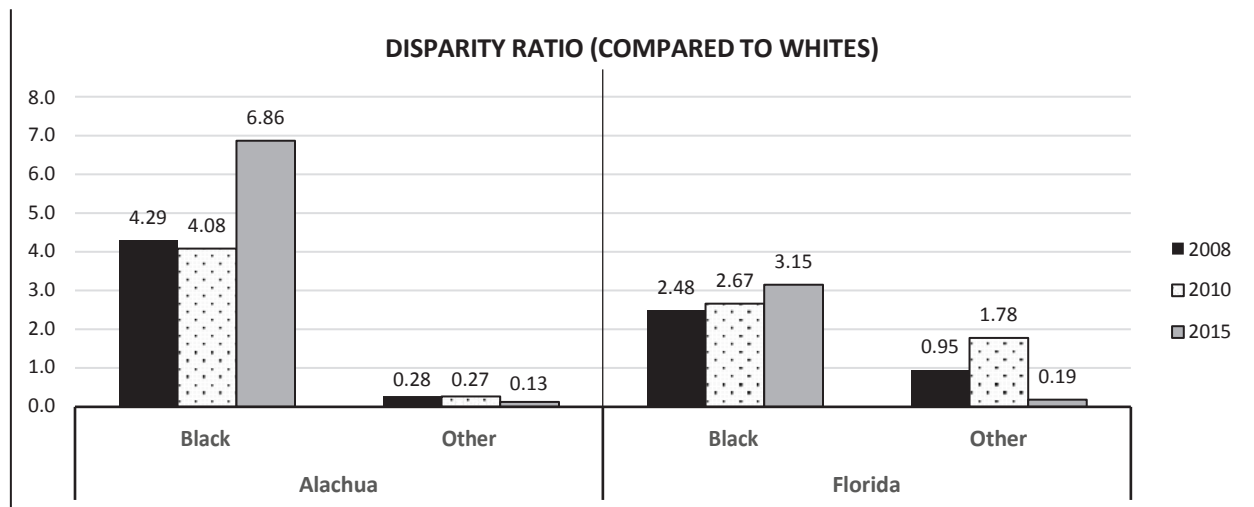
| Juvenile Detention Rate                 | Alachua       |              |              | Florida      |              |              |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|   | 2008          | 2010         | 2015         | 2008         | 2010         | 2015         |
| <b>White Juvenile Detention Rate</b>    | <b>1.64%</b>  | <b>0.98%</b> | <b>0.38%</b> | <b>1.69%</b> | <b>1.41%</b> | <b>0.49%</b> |
| 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      |
| <b>Black Juvenile Detention Rate</b>    | <b>14.66%</b> | <b>7.40%</b> | <b>3.73%</b> | <b>6.42%</b> | <b>5.18%</b> | <b>2.48%</b> |
| 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      |
| <b>Other Juvenile Detention Rate</b>    | <b>0.00%</b>  | <b>0.84%</b> | <b>0.00%</b> | <b>0.67%</b> | <b>2.96%</b> | <b>0.06%</b> |
| 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       |
| <b>Hispanic Juvenile Detention Rate</b> | <b>1.39%</b>  | <b>0.74%</b> | <b>0.31%</b> | <b>1.57%</b> | <b>1.29%</b> | <b>0.42%</b> |
| 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

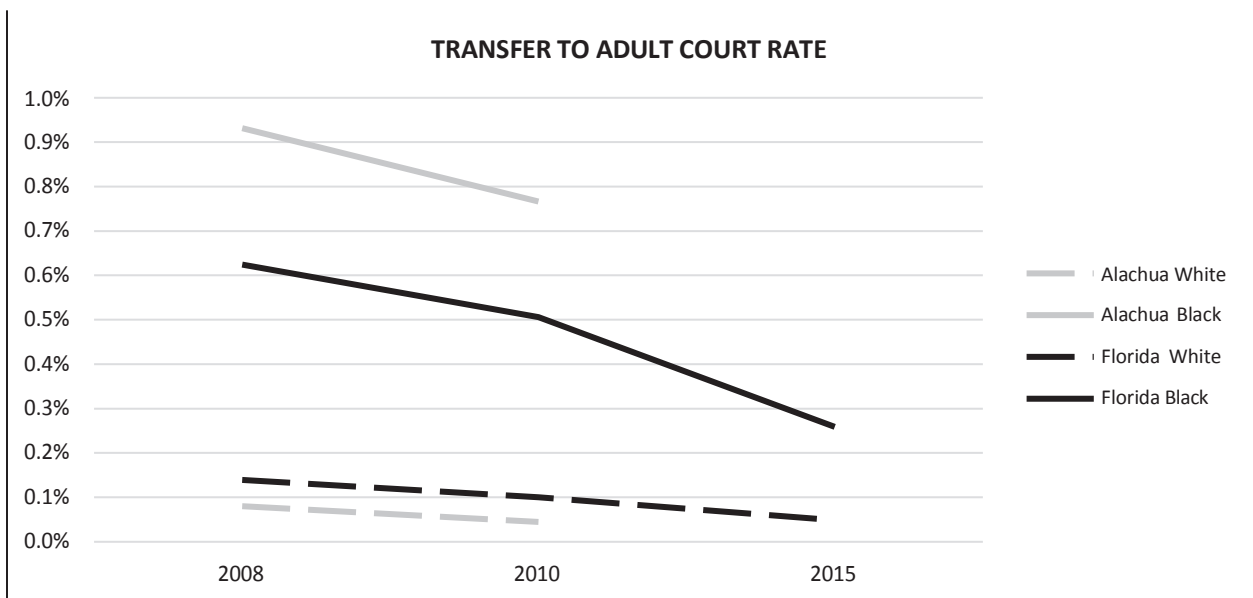
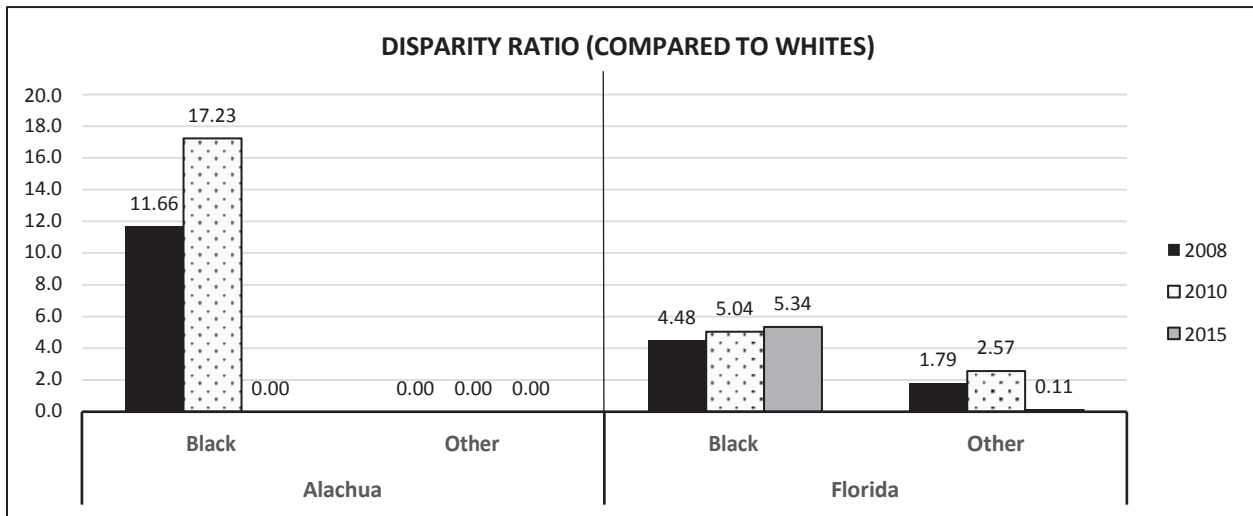
| Juvenile Arrest Rate        | Alachua |        |        | Florida |         |         |
|-----------------------------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
|                             | 2008    | 2010   | 2015   | 2008    | 2010    | 2015    |
| <b>White Arrest Rate</b>    | 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 |
| <b>Black Arrest Rate</b>    | 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 |
| <b>Other Arrest Rate</b>    | 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  |
| <b>Hispanic Arrest Rate</b> | 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         |
| <b>White Transfer Rate</b>    | <b>0.08%</b> | <b>0.04%</b> | <b>N/A</b> | <b>0.14%</b> | <b>0.10%</b> | <b>0.05%</b> |
| 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      |
| <b>Black Transfer Rate</b>    | <b>0.93%</b> | <b>0.77%</b> | <b>N/A</b> | <b>0.62%</b> | <b>0.51%</b> | <b>0.26%</b> |
| 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      |
| <b>Other Transfer Rate</b>    | <b>0.00%</b> | <b>0.00%</b> | <b>N/A</b> | <b>0.25%</b> | <b>0.26%</b> | <b>0.01%</b> |
| Other Transfers               | 0            |              | N/A        | 192          | 145          | 3            |
| Other Population 10-17        | 1,455        | 1,468        | 1,221      | 76,711       | 56,246       | 60,906       |
| <b>Hispanic Transfer Rate</b> | <b>0.00%</b> | <b>0.07%</b> | <b>N/A</b> | <b>0.14%</b> | <b>0.11%</b> | <b>0.04%</b> |
| 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      |

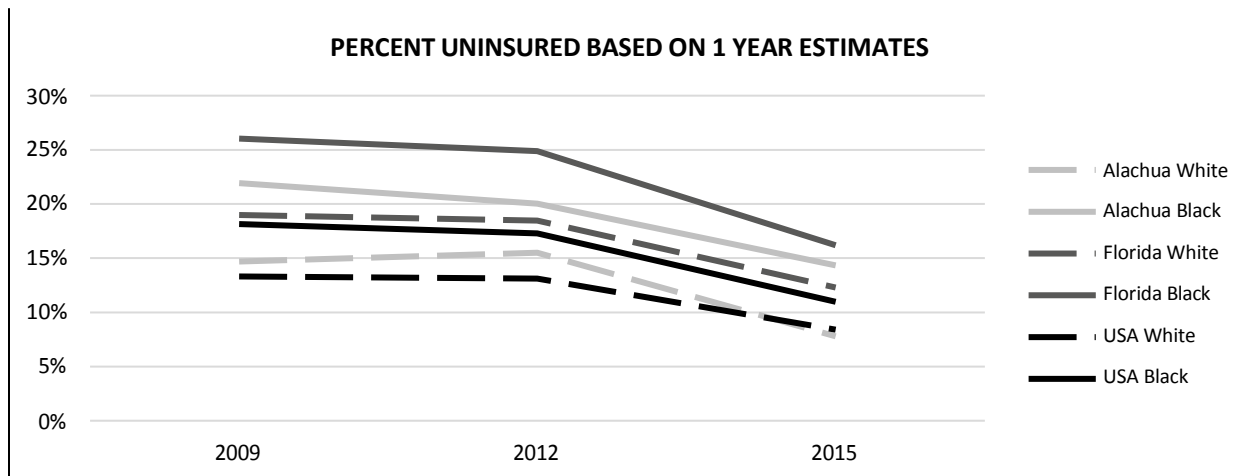
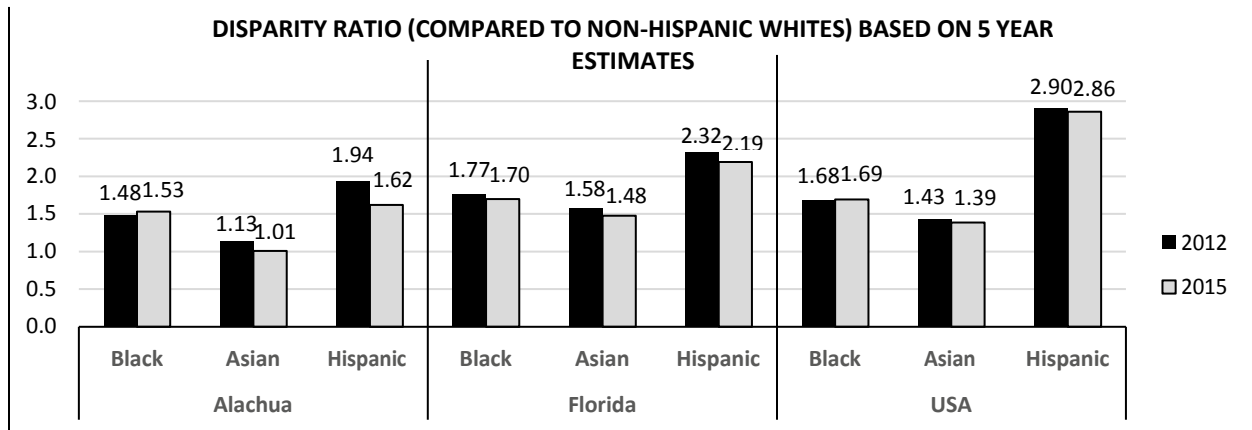


Notes: Data from the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice. Juvenile population is the population aged 10-17. Data for 2008, 2010, and 2015 is from the fiscal year 2007-08, 2009-10, and 2014-15 respectively. Number of transfers for 2015 Alachua county data was not large enough for a racial breakdown.



# UNINSURED RATE

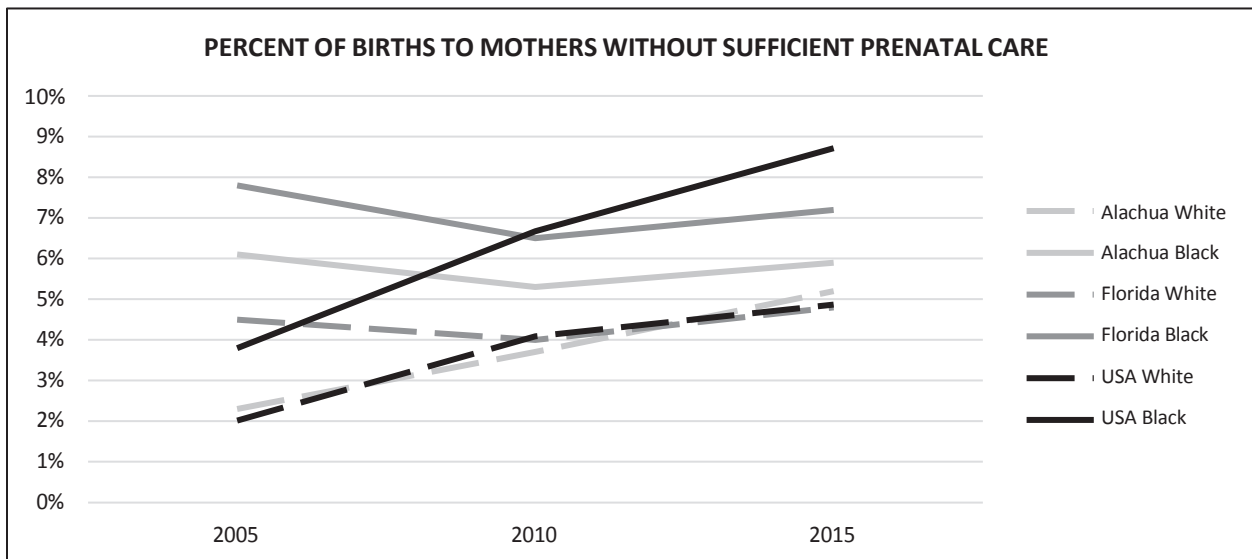
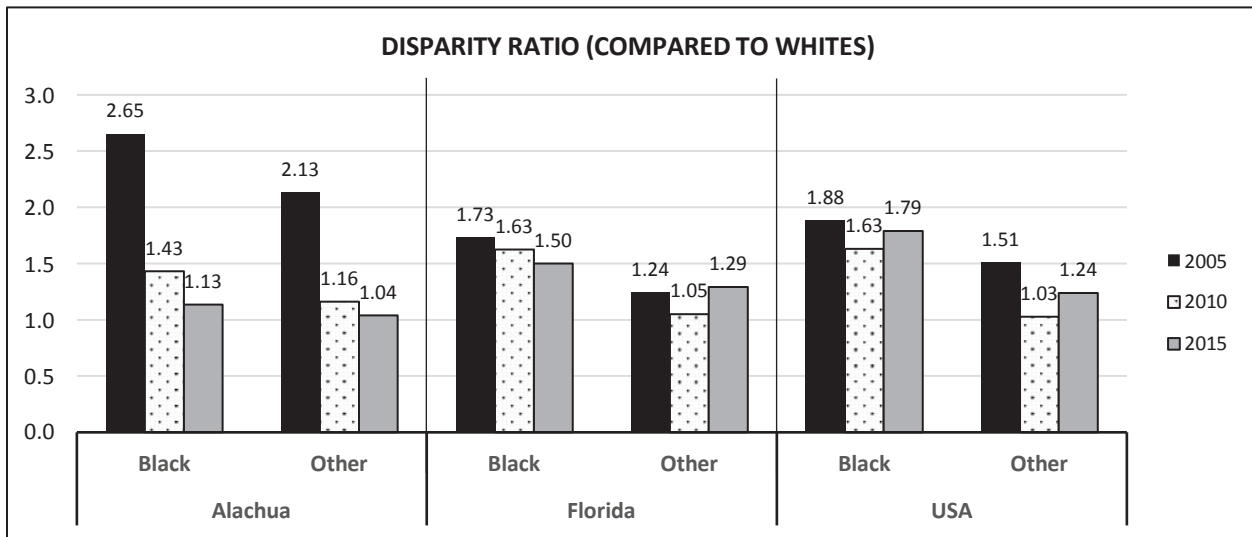
| Uninsured Rate<br>(5 year estimates)  | Alachua       |               | Florida       |               | USA           |               |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                                       | 2012          | 2015          | 2012          | 2015          | 2012          | 2015          |
| <b>% Non-Hispanic White uninsured</b> | <b>13.57%</b> | <b>11.45%</b> | <b>14.31%</b> | <b>12.77%</b> | <b>10.38%</b> | <b>9.01%</b>  |
| 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   |
| <b>% White uninsured</b>              | <b>14.70%</b> | <b>12.18%</b> | <b>18.76%</b> | <b>16.63%</b> | <b>13.10%</b> | <b>11.53%</b> |
| 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   |
| <b>% Black uninsured</b>              | <b>20.04%</b> | <b>17.52%</b> | <b>25.26%</b> | <b>21.68%</b> | <b>17.48%</b> | <b>15.25%</b> |
| 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    |
| <b>% Asian uninsured</b>              | <b>15.38%</b> | <b>11.55%</b> | <b>22.56%</b> | <b>18.86%</b> | <b>14.85%</b> | <b>12.51%</b> |
| 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    |
| <b>% Other uninsured</b>              | <b>29.55%</b> | <b>20.41%</b> | <b>39.00%</b> | <b>33.37%</b> | <b>32.38%</b> | <b>27.91%</b> |
| 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    |
| <b>% Hispanic uninsured</b>           | <b>26.28%</b> | <b>18.58%</b> | <b>33.18%</b> | <b>27.97%</b> | <b>30.14%</b> | <b>25.76%</b> |
| 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

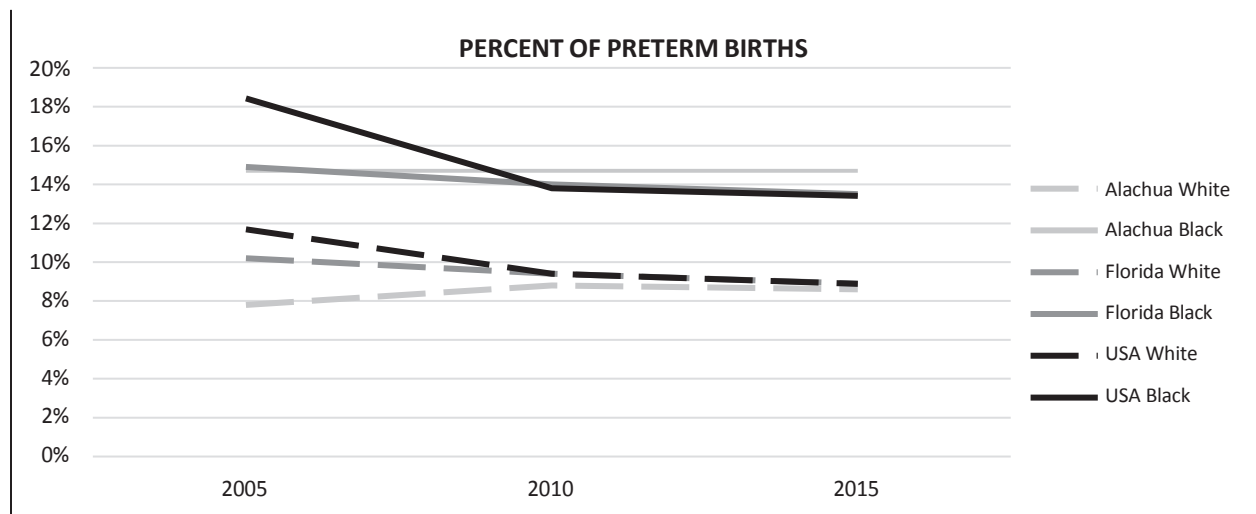
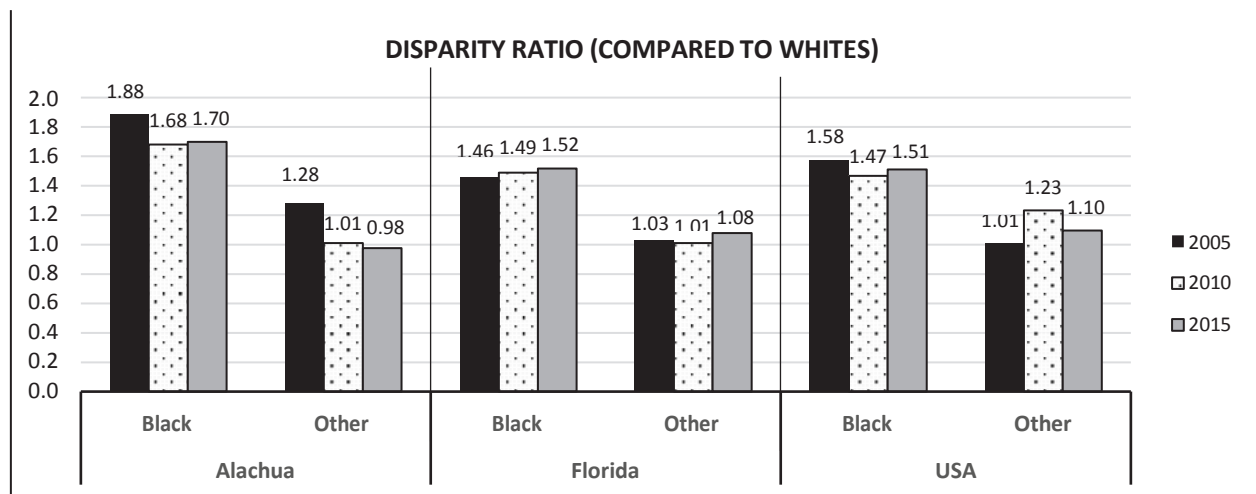
| Births to Mothers Without Sufficient Prenatal Care | Alachua |       |       | Florida |       |       | USA    |         |         |
|--|---------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|--------|---------|---------|
|  | 2005    | 2010  | 2015  | 2005    | 2010  | 2015  | 2005   | 2010    | 2015    |
| <b>% White Births</b>                              | 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 |
| <b>% Black Births</b>                              | 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  |
| <b>% Other Births</b>                              | 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  |
| <b>% Hispanic Births</b>                           | 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

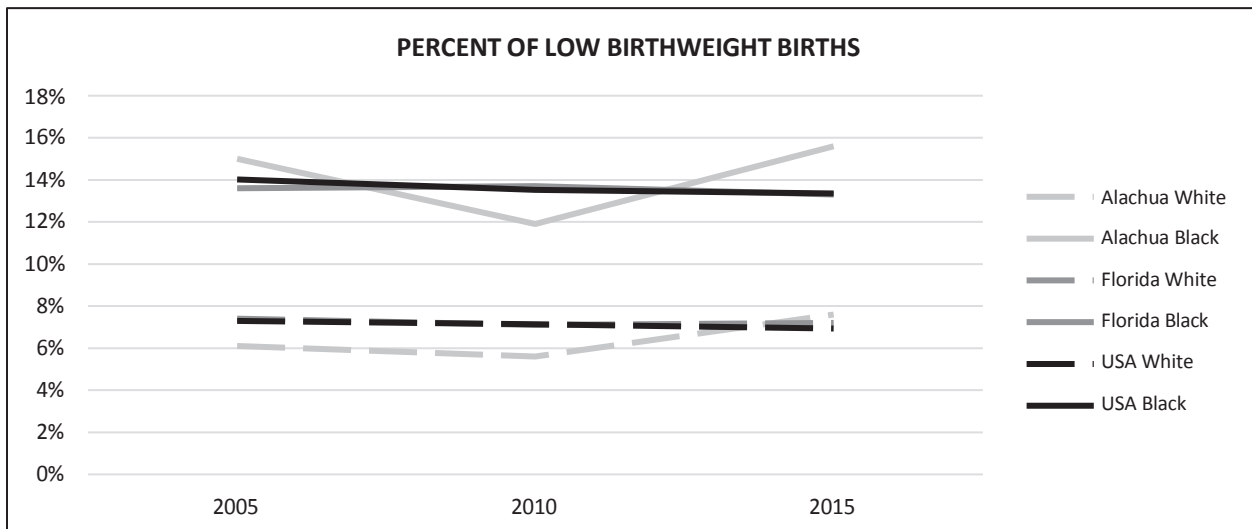
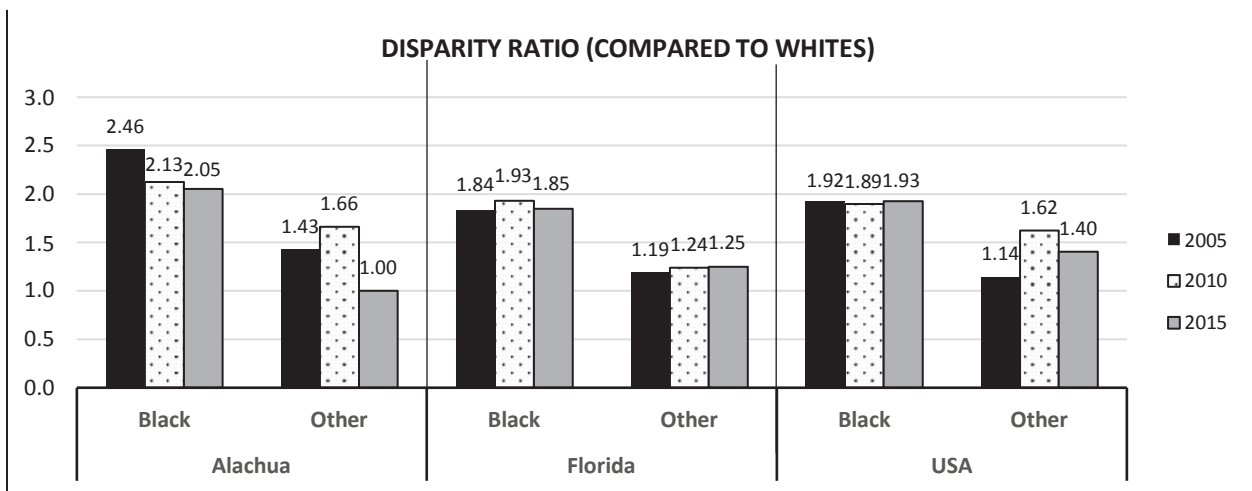
| Preterm Births                   | Alachua       |               |               | Florida       |               |               | USA           |               |               |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|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

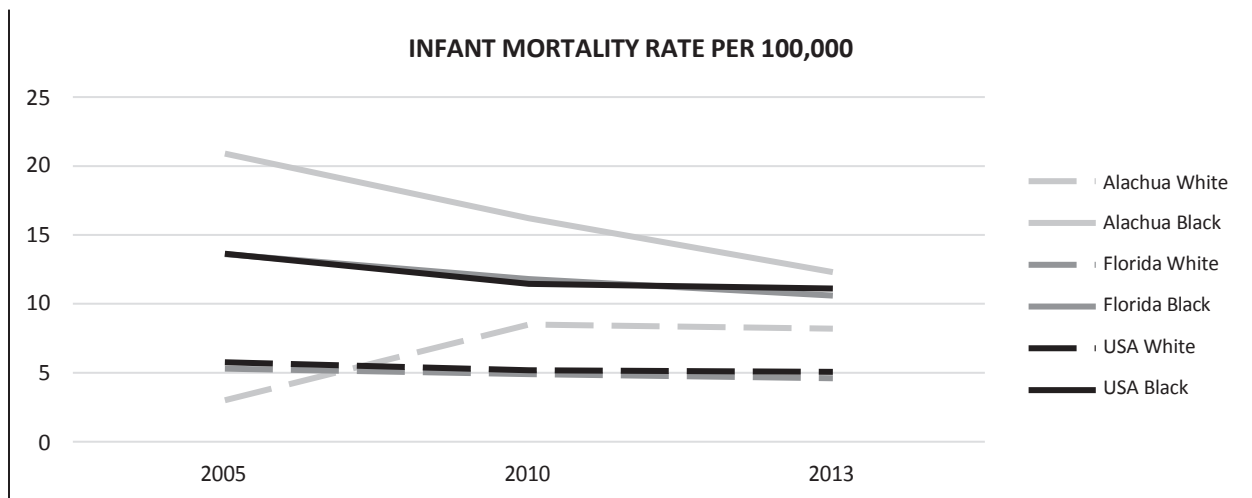
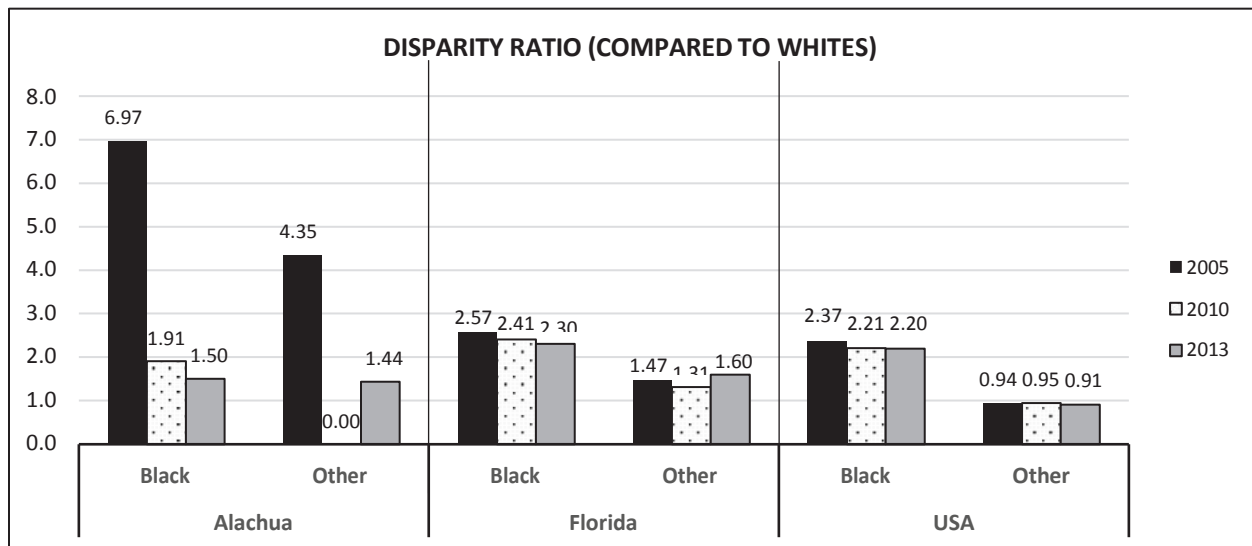
| Low Birthweight (Less than 2500 grams) | Alachua |        |        | Florida |        |        | USA     |         |         |
|--|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
|  | 2005    | 2010   | 2015   | 2005    | 2010   | 2015   | 2005    | 2010    | 2015    |
| <b>% White Low Birthweight</b>         | 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 |
| <b>% Black Low Birthweight</b>         | 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  |
| <b>% Other Low Birthweight</b>         | 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  |
| <b>% Hispanic Low Birthweight</b>      | 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

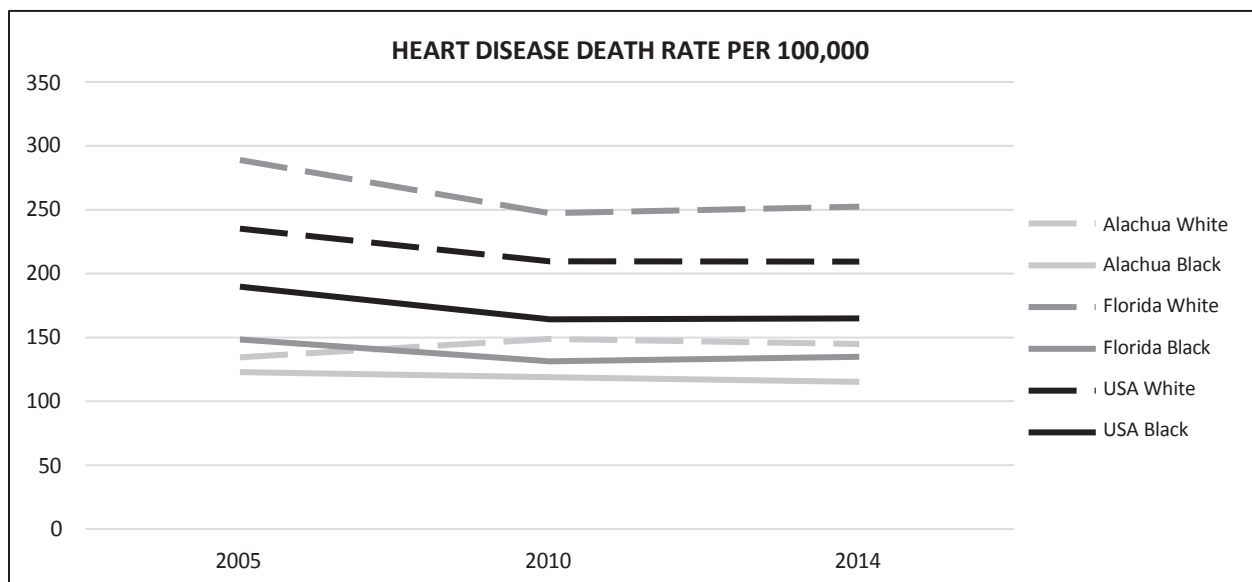
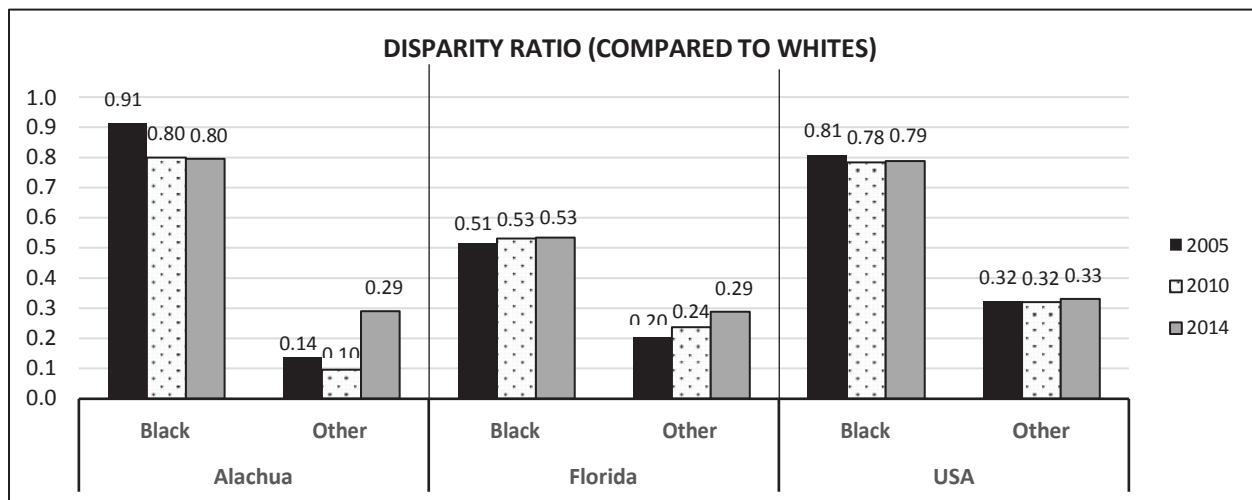
| Infant Mortality                     | Alachua |       |       | Florida |       |       | USA    |        |        |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
|                                      | 2005    | 2010  | 2013  | 2005    | 2010  | 2013  | 2005   | 2010   | 2013   |
| <b>White Death Rate per 1,000</b>    | 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 |
| <b>Black Death Rate per 1,000</b>    | 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  |
| <b>Other Death Rate per 1,000</b>    | 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  |
| <b>Hispanic Death Rate per 1,000</b> | 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

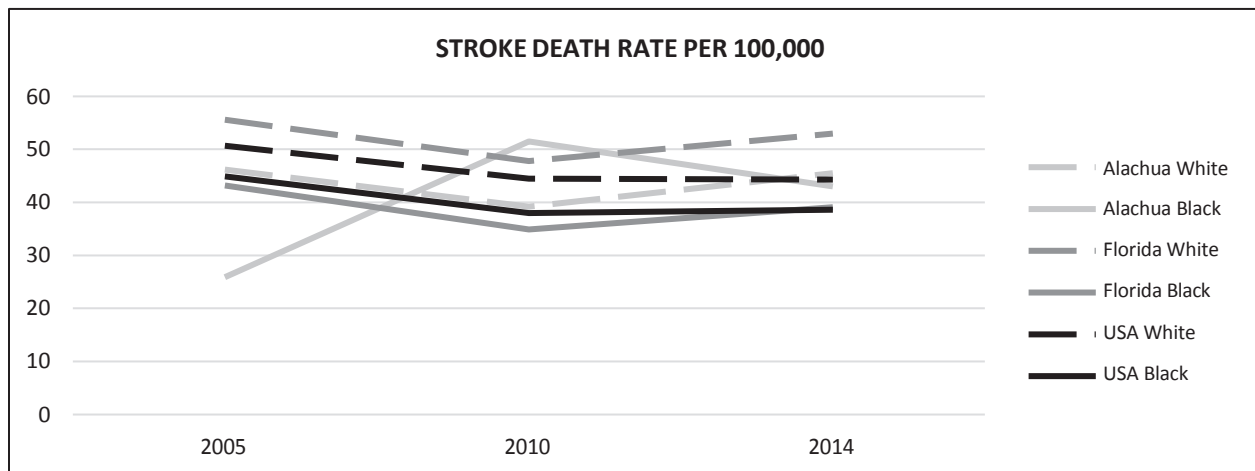
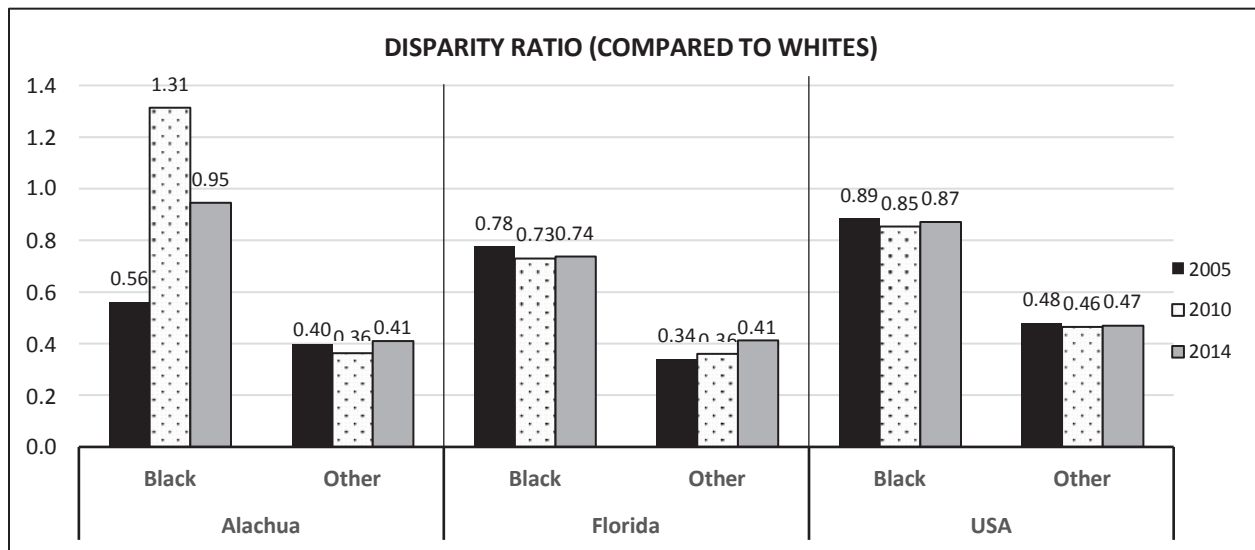
| Heart Disease Deaths                   | Alachua       |               |               | Florida       |               |               | USA           |               |               |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|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

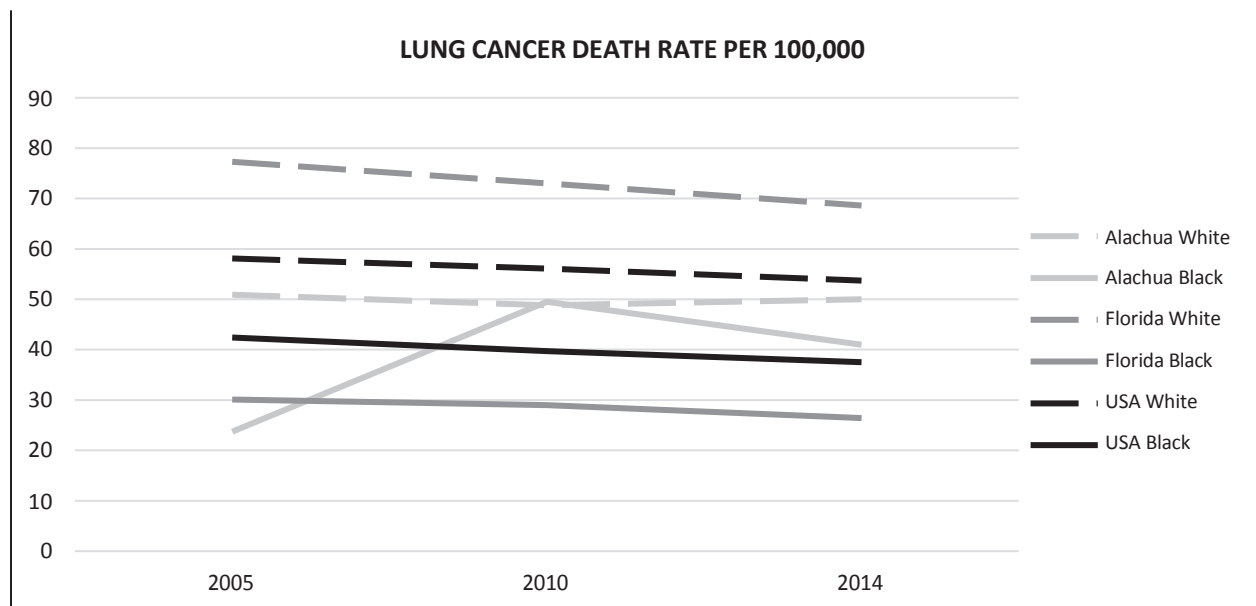
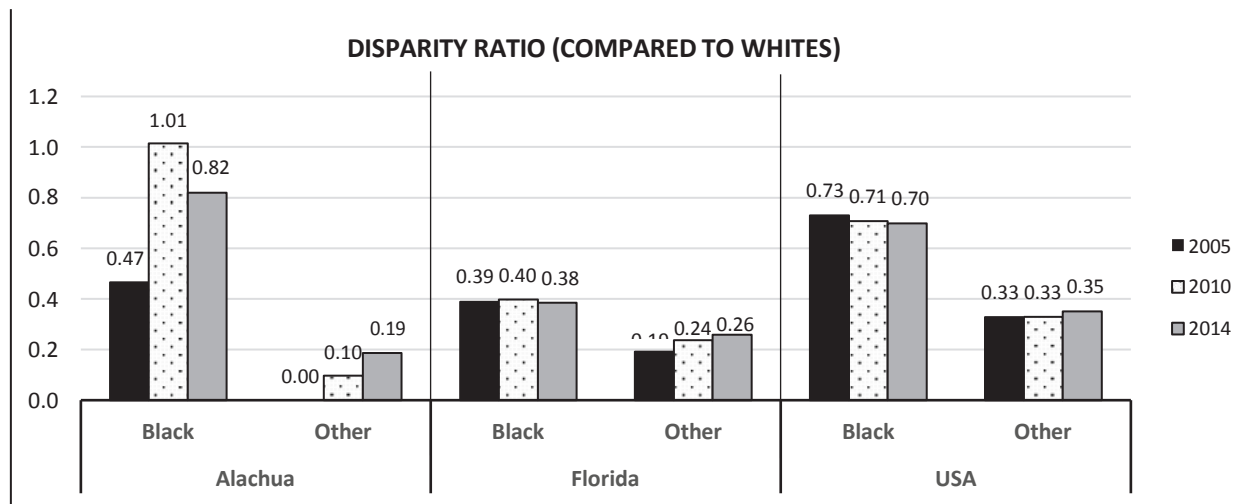
| Stroke Deaths                          | Alachua |       |       | Florida |       |       | USA     |         |         |
|--|---------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|---------|---------|
|  | 2005    | 2010  | 2014  | 2005    | 2010  | 2014  | 2005    | 2010    | 2014    |
| <b>White Death Rate per 100,000</b>    | 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 |
| <b>Black Death Rate per 100,000</b>    | 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  |
| <b>Other Death Rate per 100,000</b>    | 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   |
| <b>Hispanic Death Rate per 100,000</b> | 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    |
| <b>White Death Rate per 100,000</b>    | 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 |
| <b>Black Death Rate per 100,000</b>    | 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  |
| <b>Other Death Rate per 100,000</b>    | 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   |
| <b>Hispanic Death Rate per 100,000</b> | 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   |

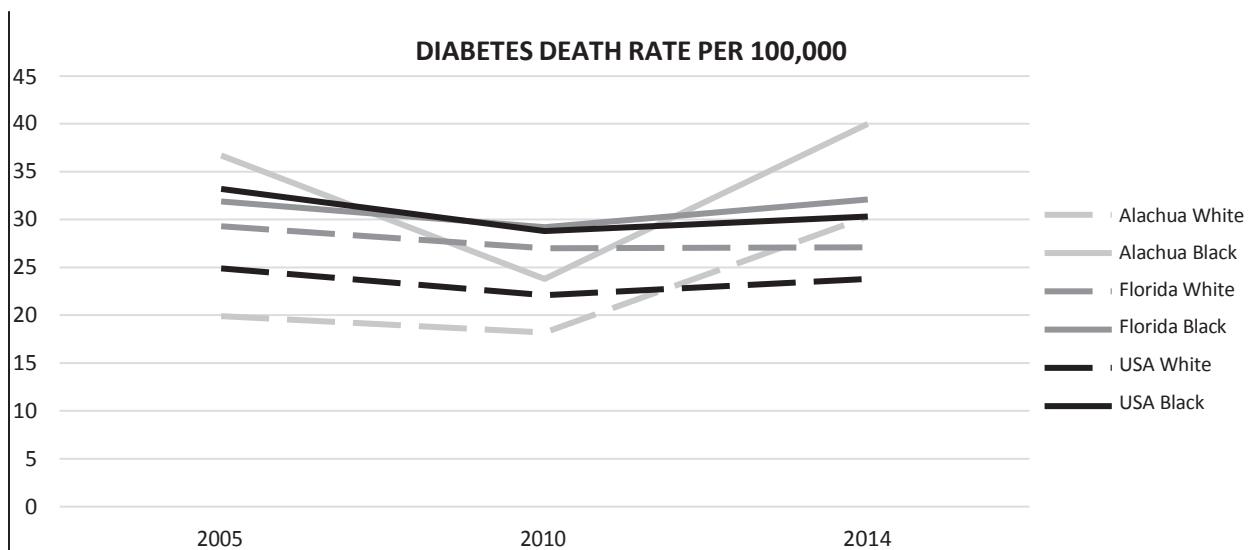
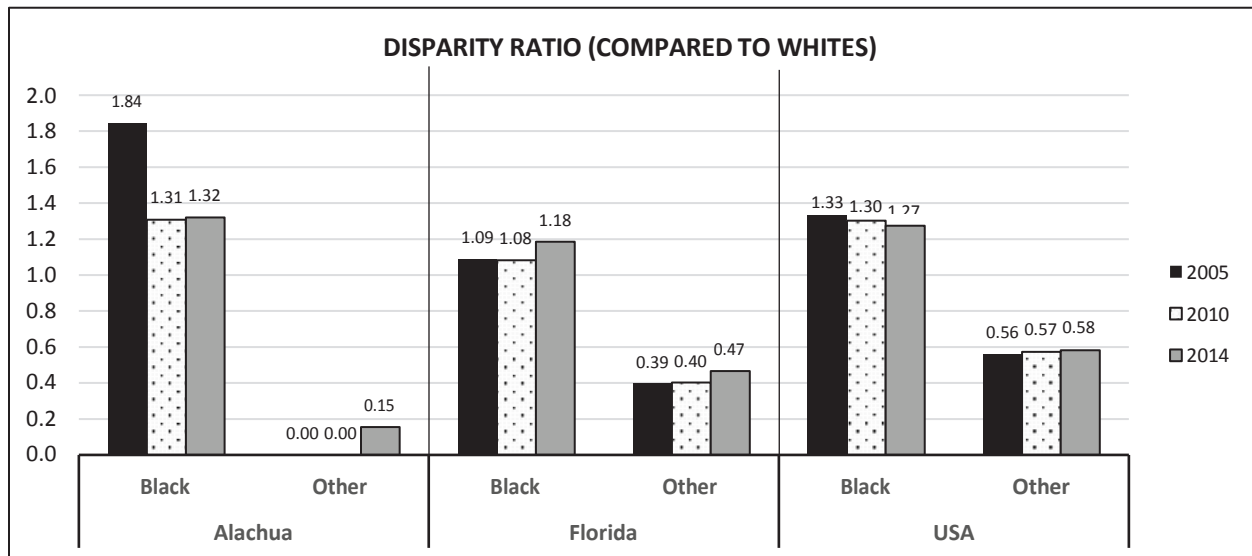


Notes: Data reported annually by FL Health Charts for Alachua and Florida, CDC National Vital Statistics Reports for national data. Other data at the national level is calculated by subtracting white and black from the total.



# DIABETES DEATHS

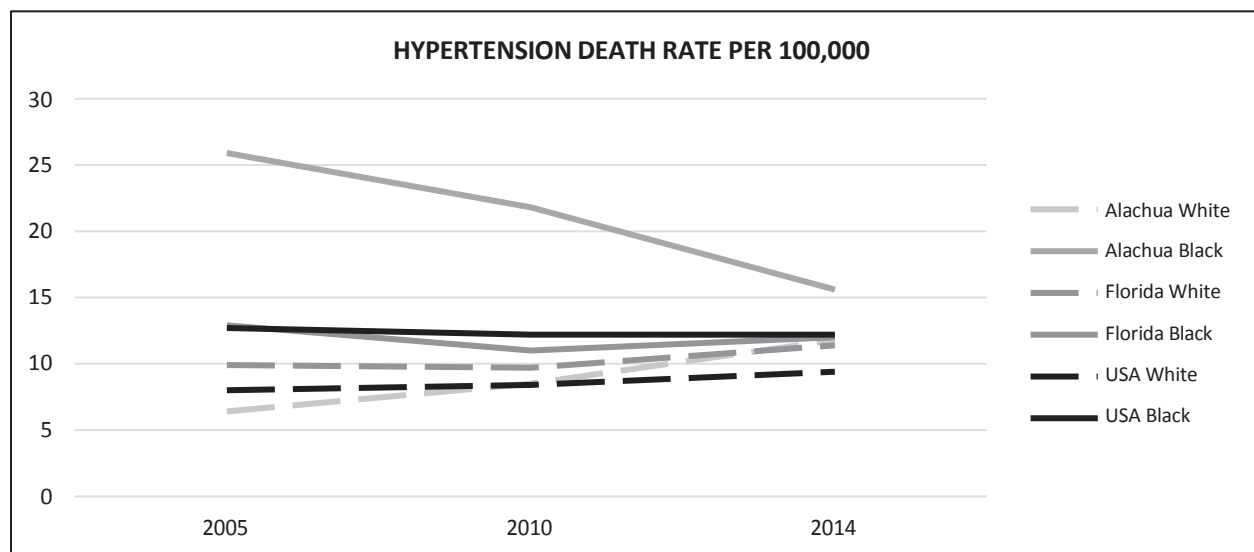
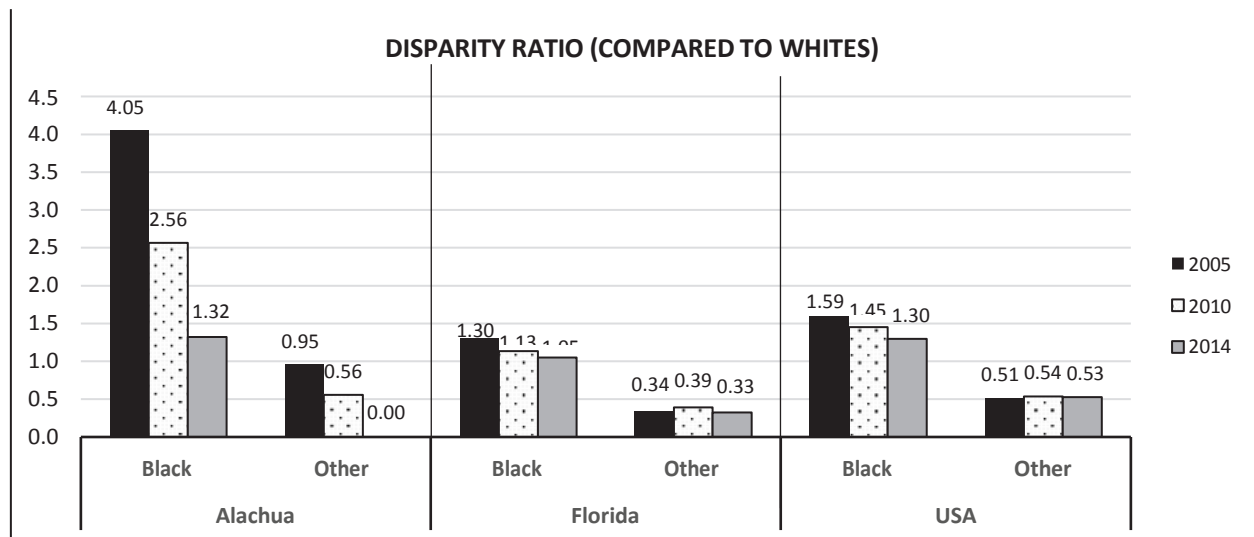
| Diabetes Deaths                        | Alachua      |              |              | Florida      |              |              | USA          |              |              |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|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

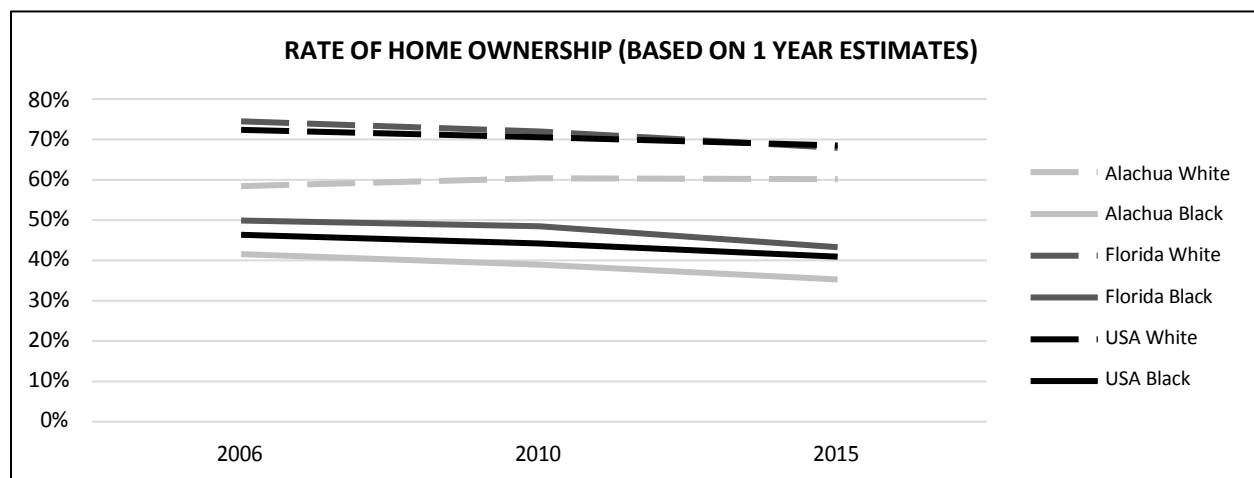
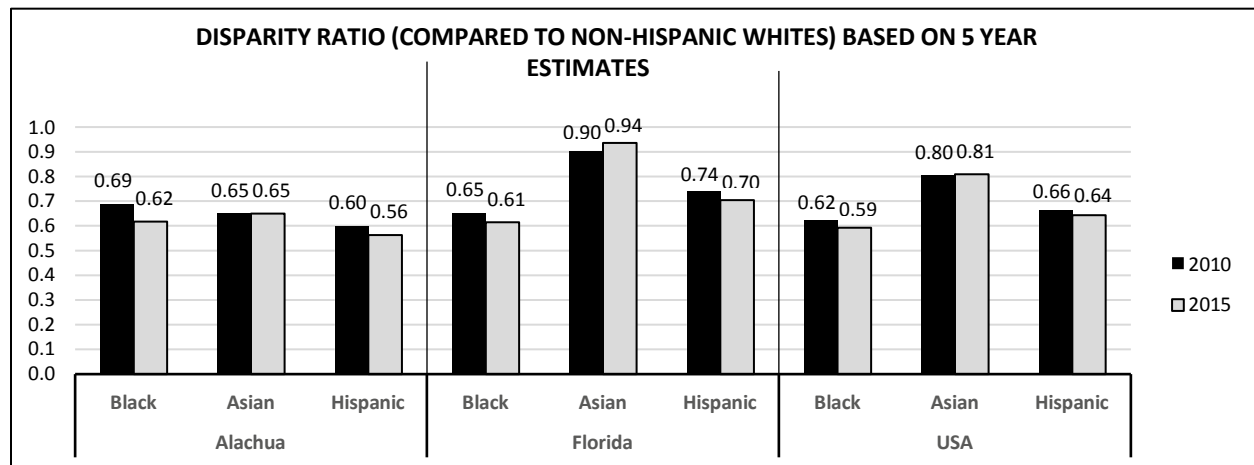
| Hypertension Deaths                    | Alachua |       |       | Florida |       |       | USA    |        |        |
|--|---------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
|  | 2005    | 2010  | 2014  | 2005    | 2010  | 2014  | 2005   | 2010   | 2014   |
| <b>White Death Rate per 100,000</b>    | 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 |
| <b>Black Death Rate per 100,000</b>    | 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  |
| <b>Other Death Rate per 100,000</b>    | 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  |
| <b>Hispanic Death Rate per 100,000</b> | 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

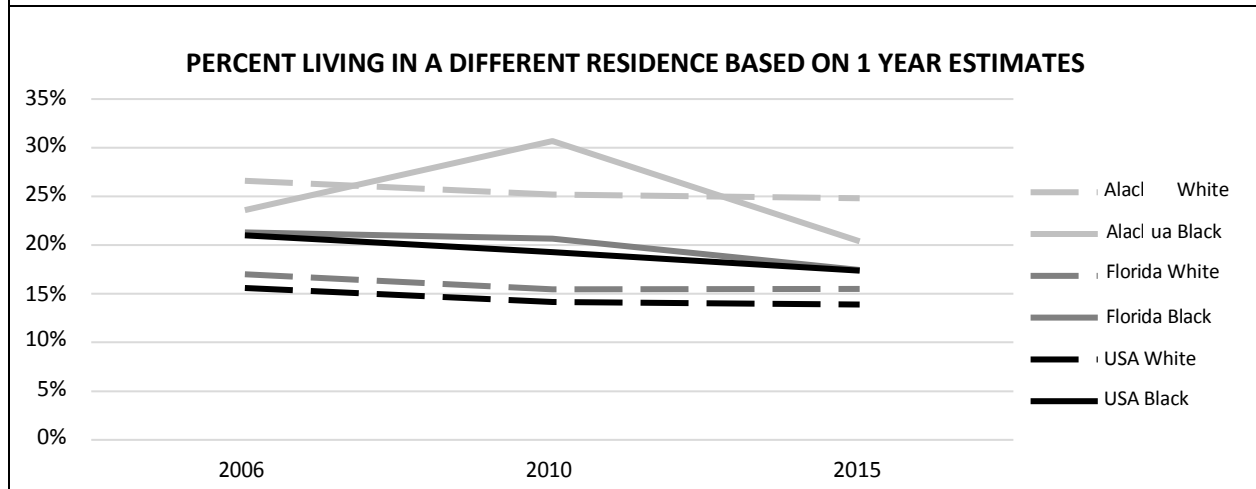
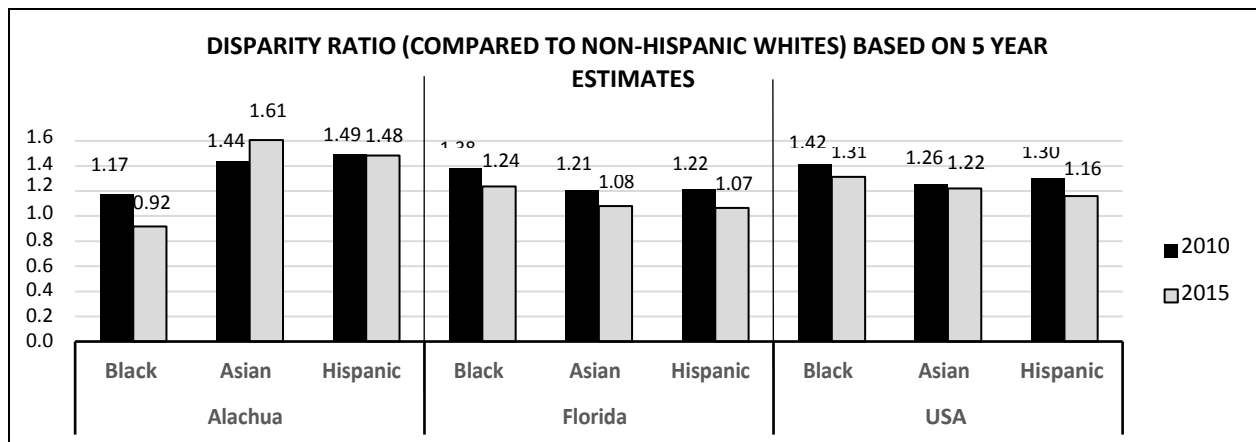
| Home Ownership<br>(5 year estimates)  | Alachua       |               | Florida       |               | USA           |               |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                                       | 2010          | 2015          | 2010          | 2015          | 2010          | 2015          |
| <b>% Non-Hispanic White homeowner</b> | <b>61.04%</b> | <b>60.86%</b> | <b>76.94%</b> | <b>73.43%</b> | <b>73.59%</b> | <b>71.53%</b> |
| 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    |
| <b>% White homeowner</b>              | <b>59.32%</b> | <b>58.47%</b> | <b>73.70%</b> | <b>69.35%</b> | <b>71.71%</b> | <b>69.19%</b> |
| 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    |
| <b>% Black homeowner</b>              | <b>42.01%</b> | <b>37.60%</b> | <b>50.14%</b> | <b>45.14%</b> | <b>45.81%</b> | <b>42.39%</b> |
| 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    |
| <b>% Asian homeowner</b>              | <b>39.57%</b> | <b>39.54%</b> | <b>69.51%</b> | <b>68.68%</b> | <b>59.05%</b> | <b>57.87%</b> |
| 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     |
| <b>% Other homeowner</b>              | <b>43.58%</b> | <b>41.89%</b> | <b>51.69%</b> | <b>44.25%</b> | <b>45.36%</b> | <b>40.99%</b> |
| 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     |
| <b>% Hispanic homeowner</b>           | <b>36.53%</b> | <b>34.27%</b> | <b>57.00%</b> | <b>51.66%</b> | <b>48.74%</b> | <b>45.97%</b> |
| 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

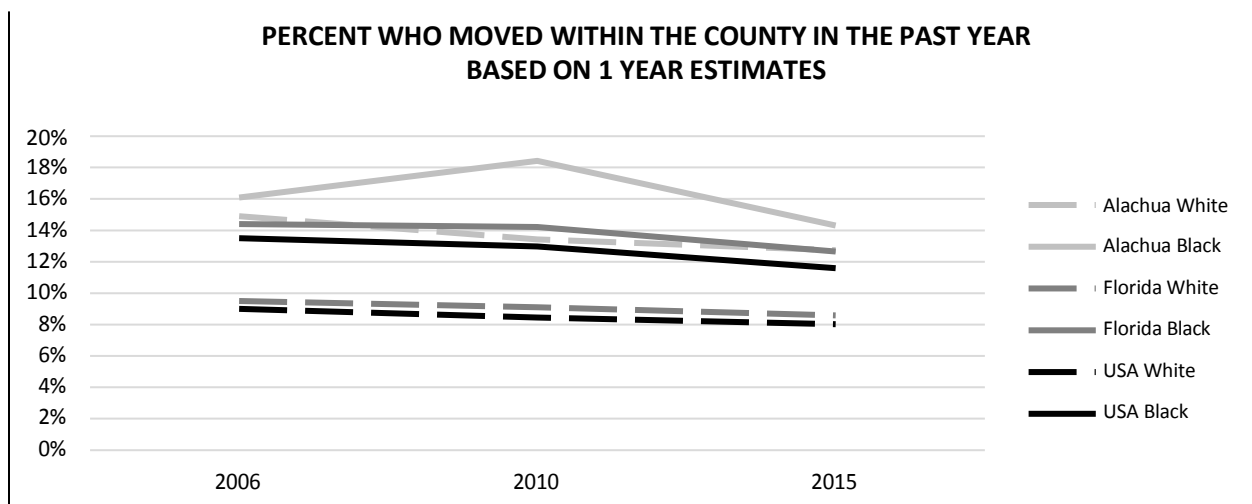
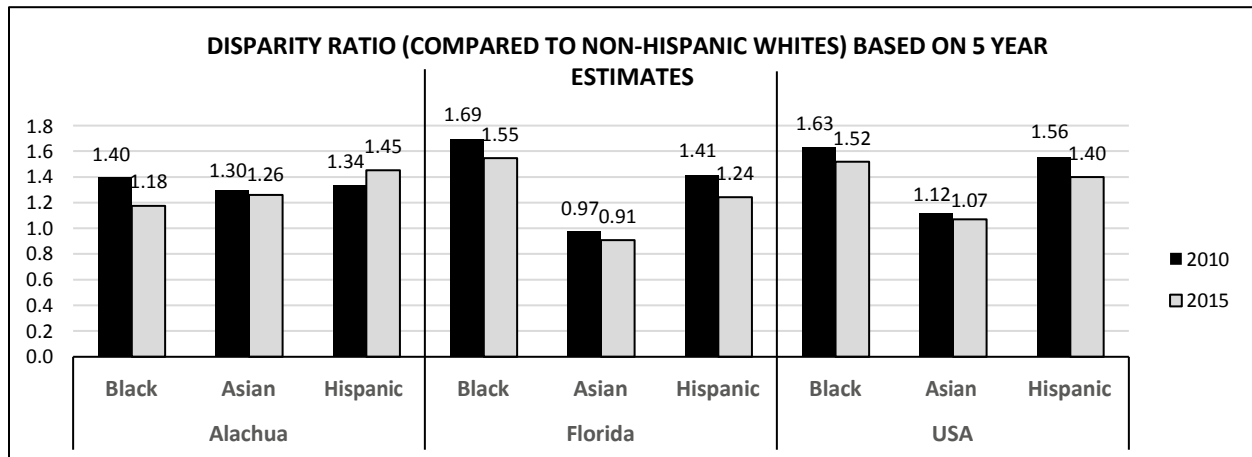
| Not living in the same residence as a year ago (5 year estimates) | Alachua       |               | Florida       |               | USA           |               |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|   | 2010          | 2015          | 2010          | 2015          | 2010          | 2015          |
| <b>% Non-Hispanic White who moved</b>                             | <b>24.22%</b> | <b>22.94%</b> | <b>15.12%</b> | <b>15.23%</b> | <b>14.06%</b> | <b>13.68%</b> |
| 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   |
| <b>% White who moved</b>  | <b>25.13%</b> | <b>24.12%</b> | <b>15.66%</b> | <b>15.27%</b> | <b>14.51%</b> | <b>13.92%</b> |
| 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   |
| <b>%Black who moved</b>   | <b>28.36%</b> | <b>21.02%</b> | <b>20.88%</b> | <b>18.84%</b> | <b>19.92%</b> | <b>17.94%</b> |
| 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    |
| <b>%Asian who moved</b>   | <b>34.83%</b> | <b>36.83%</b> | <b>18.31%</b> | <b>16.46%</b> | <b>17.66%</b> | <b>16.70%</b> |
| 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    |
| <b>%Other who moved</b>   | <b>37.70%</b> | <b>30.71%</b> | <b>22.05%</b> | <b>20.72%</b> | <b>19.10%</b> | <b>16.50%</b> |
| 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    |
| <b>%Hispanic who moved</b>  | <b>36.13%</b> | <b>34.03%</b> | <b>18.38%</b> | <b>16.24%</b> | <b>18.31%</b> | <b>15.85%</b> |
| 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

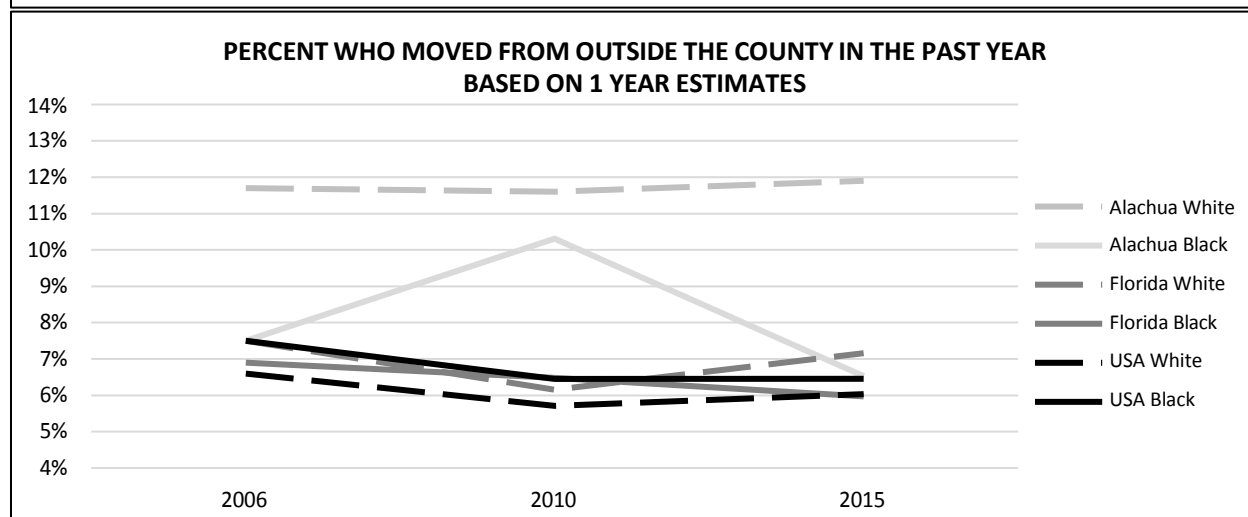
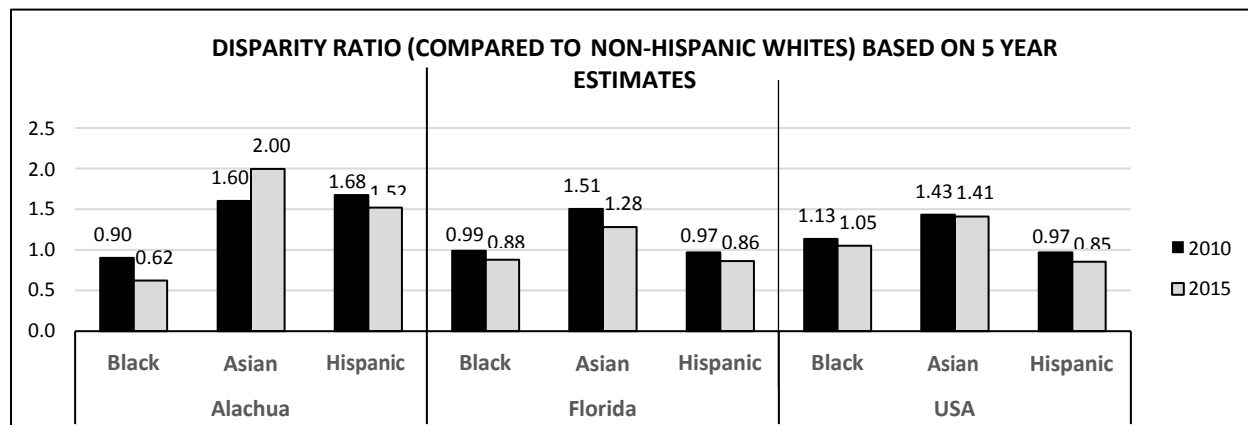
| Moved within the county in the past year (5 year estimates) | Alachua       |               | Florida       |               | USA           |               |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|   | 2010          | 2015          | 2010          | 2015          | 2010          | 2015          |
| <b>% Non-Hispanic White who moved</b>                       | <b>13.20%</b> | <b>12.17%</b> | <b>8.39%</b>  | <b>8.18%</b>  | <b>7.95%</b>  | <b>7.63%</b>  |
| 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   |
| <b>% White who moved</b>                                    | <b>13.43%</b> | <b>12.74%</b> | <b>9.10%</b>  | <b>8.58%</b>  | <b>8.44%</b>  | <b>8.03%</b>  |
| 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   |
| <b>% Black who moved</b>                                    | <b>18.43%</b> | <b>14.31%</b> | <b>14.23%</b> | <b>12.65%</b> | <b>12.98%</b> | <b>11.59%</b> |
| 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    |
| <b>% Asian who moved</b>                                    | <b>17.16%</b> | <b>15.33%</b> | <b>8.18%</b>  | <b>7.43%</b>  | <b>8.89%</b>  | <b>8.17%</b>  |
| 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    |
| <b>% Other who moved</b>                                    | <b>19.59%</b> | <b>17.67%</b> | <b>13.32%</b> | <b>12.23%</b> | <b>12.81%</b> | <b>11.19%</b> |
| 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    |
| <b>% Hispanic who moved</b>                                 | <b>17.66%</b> | <b>17.66%</b> | <b>11.87%</b> | <b>10.16%</b> | <b>12.38%</b> | <b>10.68%</b> |
| 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.

HOUSING AND TRANSPORTATION **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         |
| <b>% Non-Hispanic White who moved</b>                             | <b>11.02%</b> | <b>10.77%</b> | <b>6.73%</b>  | <b>7.05%</b> | <b>6.11%</b> | <b>6.05%</b> |
| 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  |
| <b>% White who moved</b>  | <b>11.70%</b> | <b>11.38%</b> | <b>6.56%</b>  | <b>6.69%</b> | <b>6.07%</b> | <b>5.90%</b> |
| 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  |
| <b>% Black who moved</b>  | <b>9.93%</b>  | <b>6.71%</b>  | <b>6.65%</b>  | <b>6.19%</b> | <b>6.94%</b> | <b>6.35%</b> |
| 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   |
| <b>% Asian who moved</b>  | <b>17.68%</b> | <b>21.50%</b> | <b>10.13%</b> | <b>9.03%</b> | <b>8.76%</b> | <b>8.53%</b> |
| 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   |
| <b>% Other who moved</b>  | <b>18.11%</b> | <b>13.04%</b> | <b>8.73%</b>  | <b>8.49%</b> | <b>6.29%</b> | <b>5.31%</b> |
| 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   |
| <b>% Hispanic who moved</b>                                       | <b>18.47%</b> | <b>16.38%</b> | <b>6.51%</b>  | <b>6.07%</b> | <b>5.93%</b> | <b>5.17%</b> |
| 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

White Population as a Percent of Total Population . . . . . 91

Black Population as a Percent of Total Population . . . . . 92

Asian Population as a Percent of Total Population . . . . . 93

Hispanic Population as a Percent of Total Population . . . . . 94

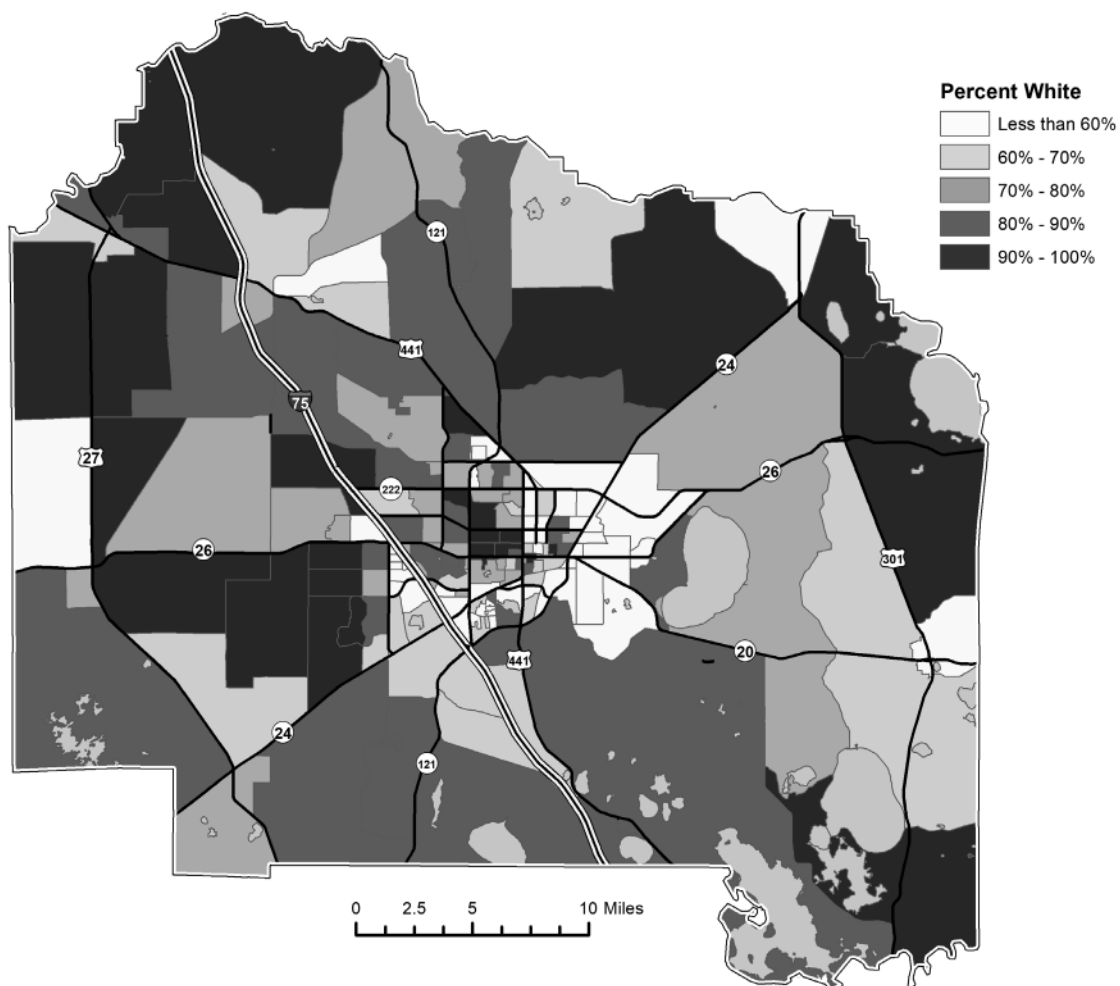
Poor Population as a Percent of Total Population . . . . . 95

Indicators of Concern (2009 - 2013) . . . . . 96

Indicators of Concern (2011 - 2015) . . . . . 97

Electricity service territory of Alachua County utilities. . . . . 98

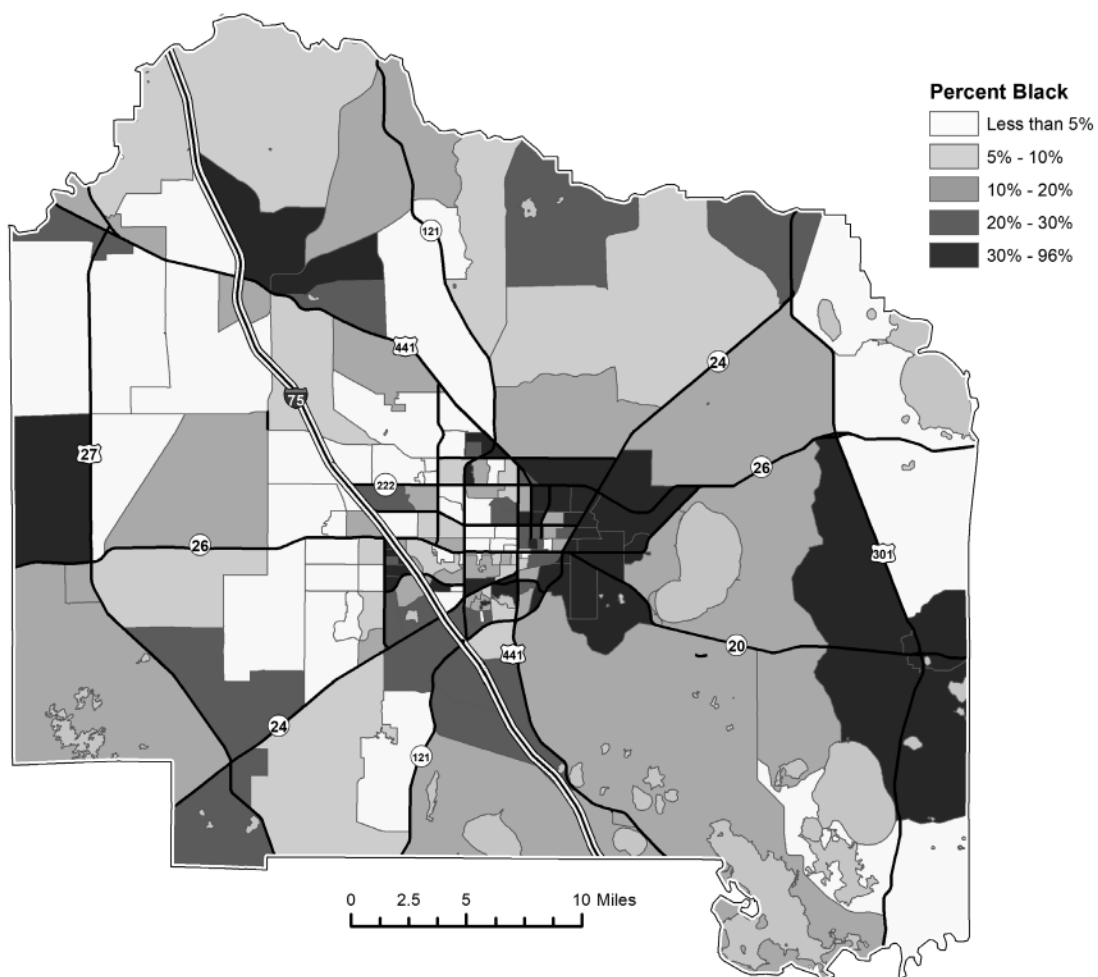
## White Population as a Percent of Total Population



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.

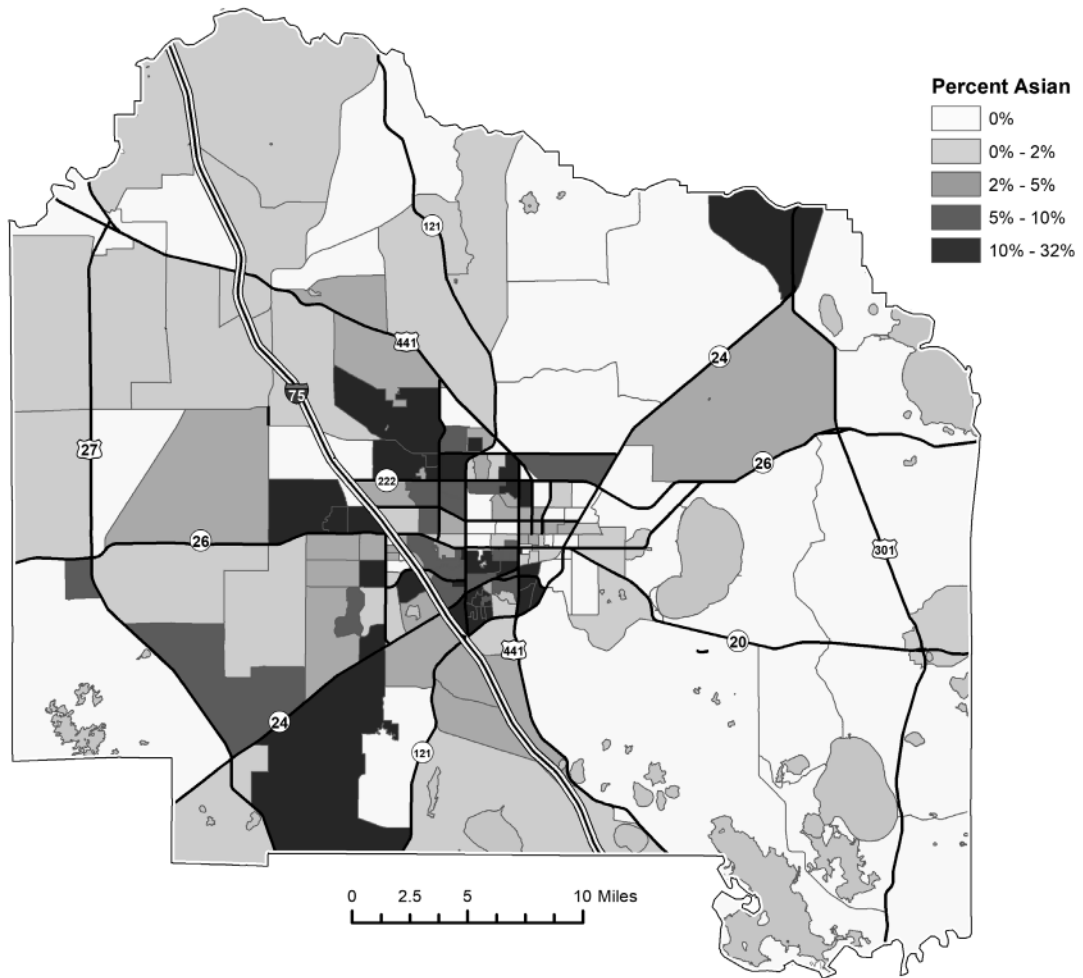
### Black Population as a Percent of Total Population



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

Block groups with the highest concentration of 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.

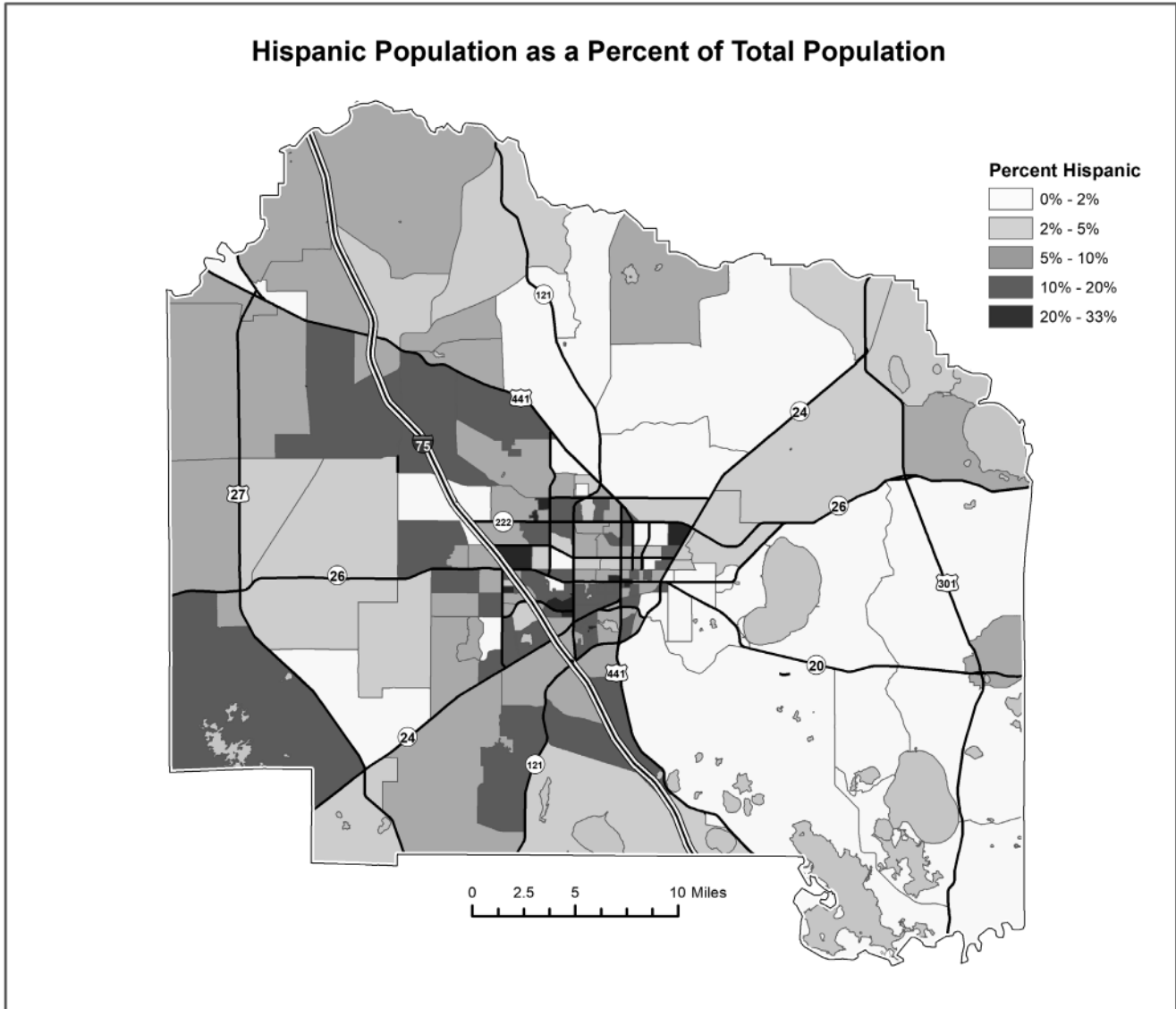
### Asian Population as a Percent of Total Population



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.

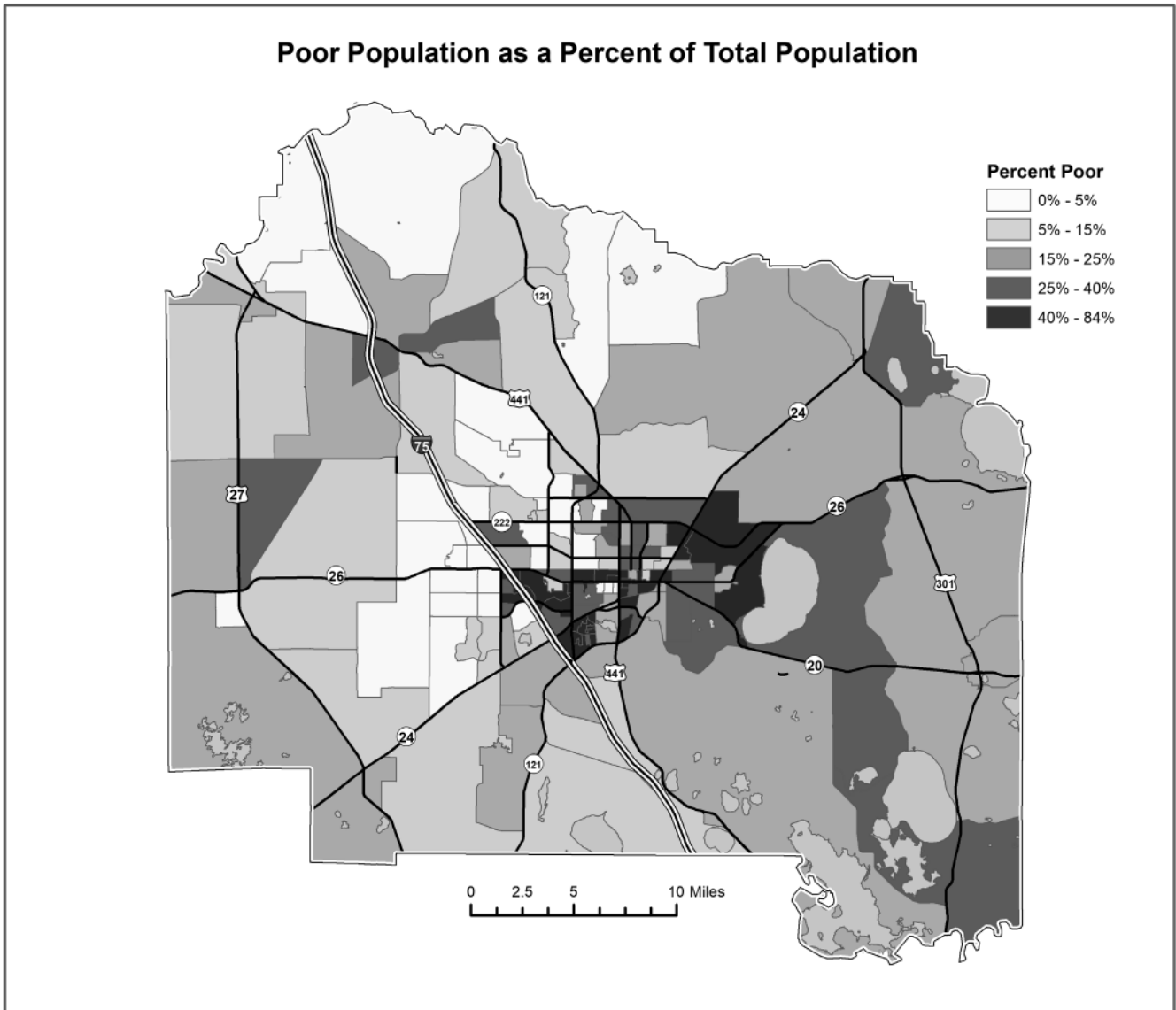
## Hispanic Population as a Percent of Total Population



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

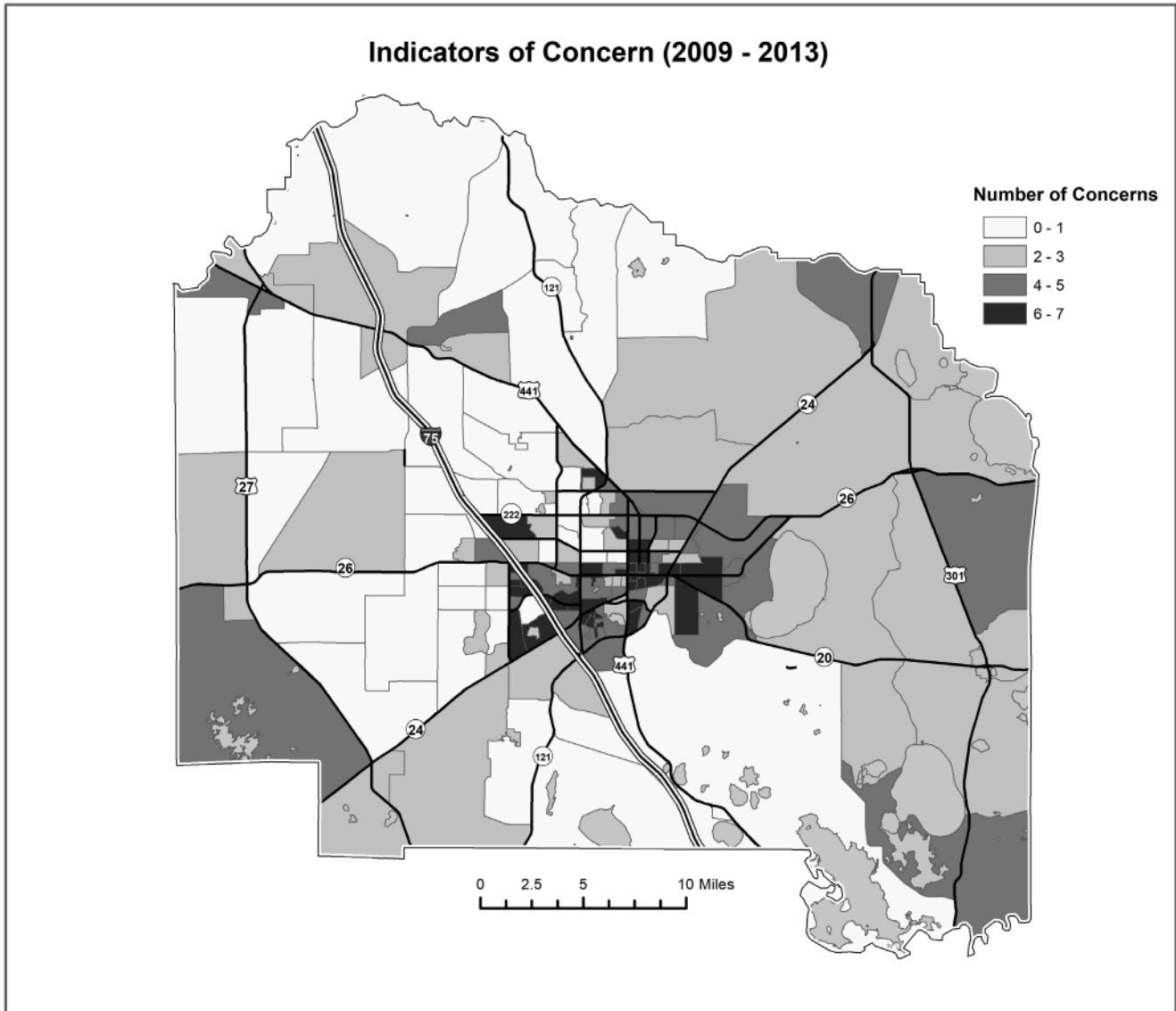
Block groups with the highest concentration of Hispanic persons are in darker colors. These areas are: north of Butler Plaza, north of the Oaks Mall, and near the Flatwoods Conservation Area. Block groups are typically defined to contain between 600 and 3,000 people. They can generally be seen as representing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

## Poor Population as a Percent of Total Population



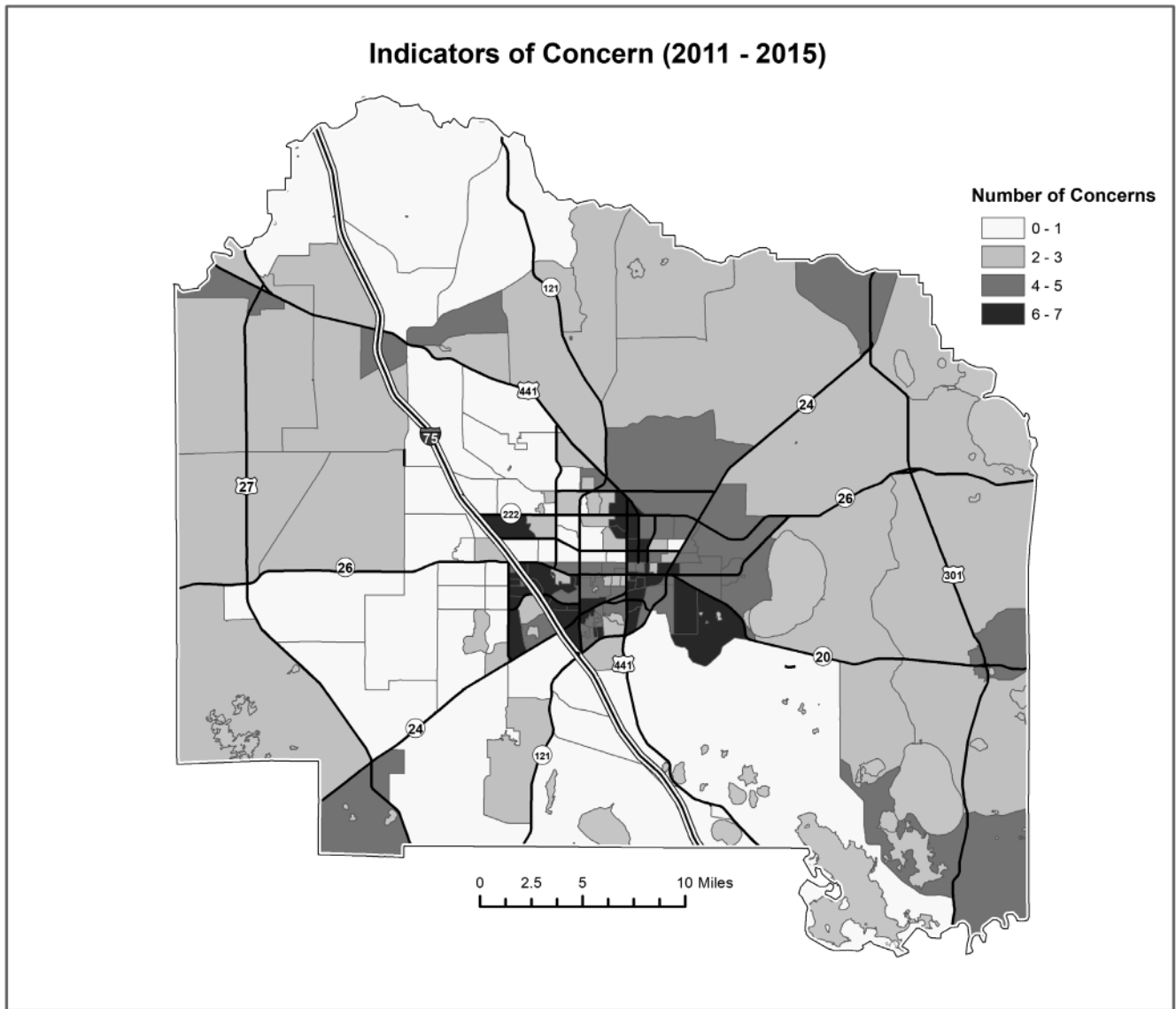
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates.

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.

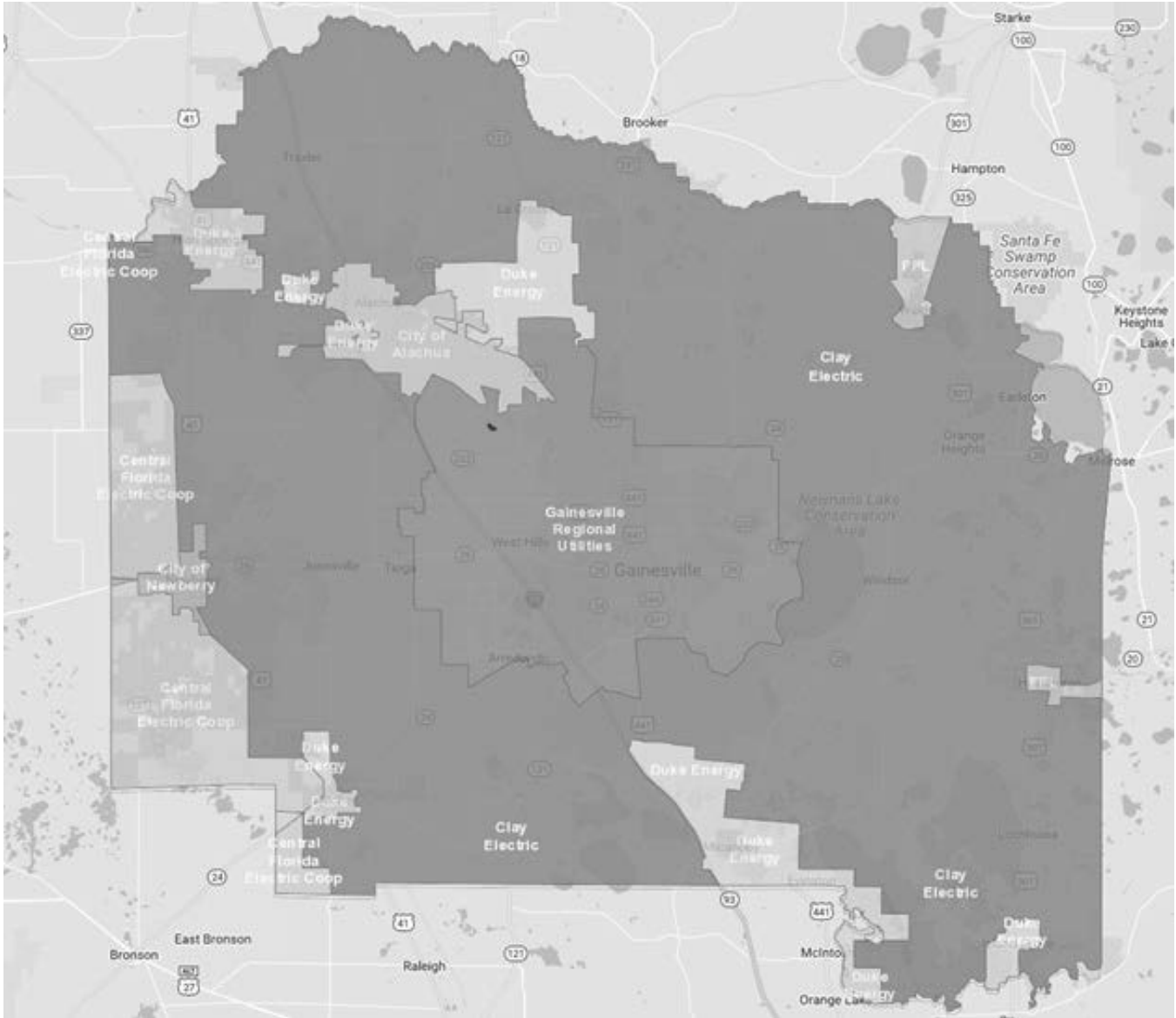


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates.

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)