

Understanding Racial Inequity in Alachua County

Housing, Transportation, and Neighborhood Baselines

Analysis and Narrative by:

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2 Foreword

This baseline report, a supplement to the broader Alachua County Racial Inequality study, summarizes a series of housing, transportation, and neighborhood indicators of environmental, social, and economic wellbeing. As such, this study serves to shed light on the presence, depth, and breadth of household and lifestyle related inequalities across major racial and ethnic demographics within Alachua County.

Wherever possible, we provide weighted summaries along six population racial and ethnic demographics: (1) Non-Hispanic White Alone; (2) Non-Hispanic Black or African American Alone; (3) Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander Alone; (4) Non-Hispanic Native American Indian or Native Alaskan Alone; (5) Non-Hispanic Other Race Alone or Multi-Race; and (6) Hispanic or Latino. To streamline readability and reduce unnecessary verbiage, these population and household classifications may be abbreviated throughout this study as White, Black, Asian, Native, Other, and Hispanic (or NH for Non-Hispanic). Additionally, the classifications describing the comparative population demographics within this study are capitalized to ensure clarity.

According to the US Decennial Census 2010 tabulations for Alachua County, over 97% of the population identified as White (63.7%), Black (20.0%), Hispanic (8.4%), or Asian (5.3%), each with at least several thousand residents. Due to their smaller populations, indicators of inequality for the Other (2.4%) and Native (0.2%) demographics likely include greater uncertainty and higher margins of error. Thus, while the Other and Native demographics are shown in many of the full indicator summaries in the Appendix, the main narrative, tables, and figures of this study focus on the White, Black, Asian, and Hispanic demographics.

Furthermore, the sizable College Student population within Alachua County serves as a confounding factor potentially contributing to the underestimation, overestimation, misinterpretation, or otherwise masking the potential inequalities within the community. For this reason, we also provide weighted summaries for College Students (i.e., the combined number of enrolled undergraduate and graduate students) for Alachua County and Florida as estimated from the US Census American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimate 2009-2013. When appropriate, we provide additional explanation and context on this confounding factor within the study.

As in the Dane County, Wisconsin “Race to Equity”¹ study that inspired this one, we aim “to lay the data groundwork for a sustained community-wide effort to address the disparities we found.” The data utilized for this study inherently contain their own limitations and margins of error. Thus, we call the reader’s focus toward the direction and magnitude of potential inequalities rather than the precision of the numbers. Likewise, observations and conclusions about these data and their relative impacts within Alachua County are preliminary and should be used to inform deeper discourse and more thoughtful monitoring, measurement, verification, and/or revision of the local policies, programs, and procedures that may influence these outcomes and the household livelihoods and wellbeing for local residents of all races, ethnicities, and student status.

¹ For more information, see the Dane County “Race to Equity” website - <http://racetoequity.net/baseline-report-state-racial-disparities-dane-county/>

3 Executive Summary & Recommendations

Demographic trends suggest that the City of Gainesville, Alachua County, and the Gainesville Core-Based Statistical Area (CBSA)², which includes both Alachua and Gilchrist Counties, are becoming more racially and ethnically diverse over time, as the Black, Asian, and Hispanic populations are increasing, and the White population is decreasing, their proportional shares of the local community (Table 4). Recent estimates suggest these shifting demographics may have stabilized, or slightly reversed, from 2010-2015 (Table 4). Yet location-based segregation, as well as disparities in services and opportunities available to local residents, vary among these four major racial and ethnic groups which make up over 97% of the Alachua County population.

In particular, Alachua County Black residents face many of the deepest challenges in realizing equality with their community peers. First, Black households have the lowest incomes, live at the highest rates of poverty, possess the lowest diversity of job types, show the least participation in the job market, and live in neighborhoods near the lowest performing public schools serving the region. Second, Black residents have the largest household sizes and occupy the smallest and oldest homes of the poorest quality and lowest property valuation. Third, Black households are burdened by the most expensive energy and overall utility costs as a percentage of their household income and make up a disproportionately larger distribution of the regional publicly supported housing population. Fourth, Black households have the least access to personal passenger vehicles for mobility and live within the most geographically segregated communities of the four major racial and ethnic groups.

However, questions remain regarding the relative role and influence of the College Student population in these demographic trends and their associated indicators of housing, transportation, and neighborhood wellbeing. Were it not for these confounding influences, many of the disparities faced by the Alachua County Black residents may be even more profound as several indicators of potential disparity within the Asian and Hispanic populations may be vestiges of their sizable local College Student populations.

² 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. For a map of the 929 US, 29 Florida, and 1 Gainesville CBSA boundaries, see [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Core-based_statistical_area#/media/File:Metropolitan_and_Micropolitan_Statistical_Areas_\(CBSAs\)_of_the_United_States_and_Puerto_Rico,_Feb_2013.gif](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Core-based_statistical_area#/media/File:Metropolitan_and_Micropolitan_Statistical_Areas_(CBSAs)_of_the_United_States_and_Puerto_Rico,_Feb_2013.gif)

3.1 Highlights

3.1.1 Racial and Ethnic Demographics

When weighting US Census blocks or block groups (i.e., neighborhoods) by self-identifying race and ethnicity classifications and comparing across the four most populous demographic groups³, City of Gainesville, Alachua County and/or Gainesville CBSA...

3.1.1.1 *Non-Hispanic White residents generally...*

- Had the largest population of all racial and ethnic groups (Indicator 1);
- Had the fewest persons living in each household (Indicator 3);
- Had the lowest rates of neighborhood housing vacancies (Indicator 4);
- Had the highest rates of homeownership (Indicator 5);
- Had the lowest rates of households with one or more basic housing (Indicator 27) and severe housing problems (Indicator 28);
- Had the lowest rates of households facing severe cost burdens (Indicator 29);
- Had the lowest rates of households owning zero (Indicator 8) or one automobiles (Indicator 9);
- Had the highest rate of households owning at least two automobiles (Indicator 10) and the highest average number of automobiles owned per household (Indicator 24);
- Had the highest percent of household income dedicated to transportation costs (Indicator 23);
- Had the highest average per capita income (Indicator 11);
- Used the highest amount of energy and water per person (Table 11), paid the most for utilities (Table 14), but the lowest share of their personal income (Table 16 and Figure 8)
- Lived in neighborhoods with...
 - The lowest rates of racially or ethnically-concentrated areas of poverty (R/ECAPs) (Indicator 30);
 - The highest estimated annual household automobile vehicle miles traveled (Indicator 25) and the lowest estimated annual household transit trips taken (Indicator 26);
 - The highest costs for transportation (Indicator 35);
 - The lowest degree of walkability based on urban infrastructure (Indicator 37);
 - The lowest access to jobs within neighborhood of residence (Indicator 20);
 - The lowest percent of low (Indicator 12) and medium wage workers (Indicator 13);
 - The highest percent of high wage workers (Indicator 14);
 - The highest ratio of high wage workers to high wage accessible jobs;
 - The lowest ratio of low wage workers to low wage accessible jobs;
 - The lowest gross population (Indicator 6) and gross residential densities (Indicator 7);

³ White, Black, Asian, and Hispanic residents without controlling for the estimated presence and percent distributions of College Students within these same neighborhoods.

3.1.1.2 *Non-Hispanic Black or African American residents generally...*

- Had the second largest population of all racial and ethnic groups (Indicator 1);
- Had the largest household sizes (Indicator 3);
- Occupied the poorest quality building stock (Figure 2) in the lowest valued properties (Figure 3, Figure 4, and Figure 5);
- Had the highest rate of neighborhood housing vacancies (Indicator 4);
- Had lower rates of homeownership than Florida state and national averages and were second only behind Asian residents within the county (Indicator 5);
- Had the lowest percent of household income dedicated to housing costs (Indicator 22);
- Had the highest rates of households owning zero (Indicator 8) or one automobiles (Indicator 9);
- Had the lowest rate of households owning at least two automobiles (Indicator 10);
- Had the shortest median commute distance to work (Indicator 21);
- Had the lowest average per capita income (Indicator 11);
- Consumed the lowest amount of energy and water, both at the household level (Table 11 and Table 12) and per person (Table 15 and Figure 7), but paid the highest percentage of their income for it (Table 16 and Figure 8);
- Paid less than average for total combined annual utility service cost at the household level, but the most when costs were adjusted for home floor area (Table 14);
- Lived in neighborhoods with...
 - The highest rates of poverty (Indicator 31);
 - The lowest performing public schools (Indicator 32);
 - The lowest rates of labor force participation (Indicator 33);
 - The lowest access to employment for all households (Indicator 36);
 - The highest percent of low (Indicator 12) and medium wage workers (Indicator 13);
 - The lowest percent of high wage workers (Indicator 14);
 - The highest percent of medium wage accessible jobs (Indicator 16);
 - The lowest percent of low (Indicator 15) and high wage accessible jobs (Indicator 17);
 - The highest ratio of low and medium wage workers to low and medium wage accessible jobs;
 - The lowest ratio of high wage workers to high wage accessible jobs;
 - The lowest ratio of neighborhood jobs-to-households (Indicator 18);
 - The lowest diversity of job types (Indicator 19);

3.1.1.3 *Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander residents generally...*

- Had the highest percent of household income dedicated to housing costs (Indicator 22);
- Had the longest median commute distance to work (Indicator 21);
- Had the lowest percent of household income dedicated to transportation costs (Indicator 23);
- Had the lowest average number of automobiles owned per household (Indicator 24);
- Consumed the second highest amount of energy and water per person (Table 15 and Figure 7);
- Lived in neighborhoods with...
 - The highest rates of racially or ethnically-concentrated areas of poverty (R/ECAPs) (Indicator 30);
 - The lowest rates of poverty (Indicator 31);
 - The highest performing public schools (Indicator 32);
 - The highest rates of labor force participation (Indicator 33);
 - The lowest estimated annual household automobile vehicle miles traveled (Indicator 25) and the highest estimated annual household transit trips taken (Indicator 26);
 - The highest likelihood of public transit utilization (Indicator 34);
 - The lowest costs for transportation (Indicator 35);
 - The highest degree of walkability based on urban infrastructure (Indicator 37);
 - The highest access to employment (Indicator 36);
 - The highest diversity of job types (Indicator 19);
 - The highest access to jobs within neighborhood of residence (Indicator 20);
 - Similar rates of medium wage workers as White residents (Indicator 13);
 - The lowest ratio of medium wage workers to medium wage accessible jobs (though very similar to White residents);
 - The highest gross population (Indicator 6) and gross residential densities (Indicator 7);

3.1.1.4 *Hispanic or Latino residents generally...*

- Had the highest rates of households with one or more basic housing (Indicator 27) and severe housing problems (Indicator 28);
- Had the highest rates of households facing severe cost burdens (Indicator 29);
- Lived in neighborhoods with...
 - The lowest likelihood of public transit utilization (Indicator 34);
 - The lowest access to employment for poor households (Indicator 36);
 - The highest percent of high wage accessible jobs (Indicator 17);
 - The lowest percent of medium wage accessible jobs (Indicator 16);
 - The highest ratio of neighborhood jobs-to-households (Indicator 18).

3.1.2 *College Student Confounding Influences*

With potentially one quarter of the entire Alachua County population enrolled as College Students, it was challenging to decipher true demographic patterns and lifestyle-related indicators of housing, transportation, and neighborhood wellbeing. College Students appeared within many data sets as residents with low income, low rates of home ownership, high rates of multi-modal transportation utilization (e.g., less use of personal automobiles); and lived among a more racially and ethnically diverse population, yet more homogenously distributed among other College Students. Furthermore, College Students lived at the highest gross residential and population densities within Alachua County, nearly two times (2x) the baseline rate for all races unweighted and had the highest gross employment density. When weighting US Census block groups (i.e., neighborhoods) by self-identifying race and ethnicity classifications and comparing across the four most populous racial and ethnic demographics, Alachua County...

3.1.2.1 *Non-Hispanic White residents...*

- Had the largest population of College Students of all racial and ethnic groups (Table 3);
- May have potentially higher states of housing, transportation, and neighborhood wellbeing if the confounding influences of College Students were to be statistically controlled (Table 2 and Indicator 2);

3.1.2.2 *Non-Hispanic Black or African American residents...*

- Had the second largest population of College Student enrollment, but the lowest rate of College Student enrollment as a percent of total population weighted by race and ethnicity (Table 3);
- Demographic patterns were the least confounded by College Student lifestyles (Indicator 2);
- May have potentially greater disparities and lower states of housing, transportation, and neighborhood wellbeing versus White residents if the confounding influences of College Students were to be statistically controlled (Table 2 and Indicator 2);

3.1.2.3 *Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander residents...*

- Had the smallest population of College Student enrollment, but the highest rate of College Student enrollment as a percent of total population weighted by race and ethnicity (Table 3);
- Were two times (2x) more likely to be enrolled in college than Black residents (Table 3);
- Demographic patterns were highly confounded by College Student lifestyles, especially in their highest quartile of neighborhoods where approximately 66% of their population resides (Table 2, Table 3, and Indicator 2);

3.1.2.4 *Hispanic or Latino residents...*

- Had the second highest rate of College Student enrollment as a percent of total population weighted by race and ethnicity (Table 3);
- Were nearly two times (1.9x) more likely to be enrolled in college than Black residents (Table 3);
- Demographic patterns were highly confounded by College Student lifestyles, especially in their highest quartile of neighborhoods where approximately 70% of their population resides (Table 2, Table 3, and Indicator 2);

3.2 Preliminary Recommendations

First, given the challenges of monitoring, measuring, and verifying housing, transportation, and neighborhood trends with Alachua County's significant College Student population, the University of Florida and Santa Fe College should consider sharing annual aggregated student sociodemographic data with local government agencies and researchers to improve the accuracy of indicators exploring local household lifestyles and livelihoods. Many of these data are likely already collected and archived within institutional enterprise reporting systems. Ideally, these data and their indicators should be shared at the US Census block group resolution and according to US Census geodatabase standards and schema to both ensure College Student privacy and to optimize interoperability with present and future local, state, and federal sociodemographic data and analytics.

Second, given the highlights unearthed within this study, a few conceptual goals may be worth deeper consideration, such as the following:

- Improve the segmentation and targeting of residential weatherization assistance policies and programs to households and neighborhoods with high poverty, low building quality ratings, high energy and water consumption intensity (per square foot), and/or high utility bills as a percentage of household income;
- Improve multi-modal transportation corridors and incentivize public transportation and/or ride sharing programs to better link job and activity centers to households and neighborhoods with low vehicle ownership rates, low transit ridership rates, and/or high estimated costs of transportation as a percentage of household income;

- Better identify homes using off-grid energy systems (e.g., liquid propane gas, compressed natural gas, solar PV) and water systems (e.g., private wells and septic systems) as this study did not account for these variables beyond the centralized sources and systems supplied by GRU, Clay Electric, and the City of Newberry;
- Further explore the context and contributing factors behind the consumption and costs of energy and water, as well as the housing mortgages or leases among different segments of the community, including households across the full natural-to-urban transect (e.g., rural, suburban, and urban areas).

4 Introduction

“Energy burden,” “energy poverty,” and “fuel poor” are a few of the terms used to describe disproportionately higher energy costs for housing and transportation as compared to gross income, to other necessary costs of living, and/or across different socio-demographic groups (Hernández & Bird, 2010; Roberts, 2008; Sanchez, Stolz, & Ma, 2003). Thus, households with high energy burdens face tough choices in paying for the power to heat or cool their homes and the fuel, or the mass-transit ticket, to commute to work, while still affording critical goods and services such as food, healthcare, and childcare. When the energy-demanding basic needs of comfort, safety, and the ability to do common household work (e.g., cooking, cleaning, and communicating) are compromised, people can suffer physically, psychologically, emotionally, and educationally.

But how are these housing and transportation choices framed and compared within Alachua County, Florida versus state and national averages?

Generally, the higher housing energy intensity burden for minority households in many US cities is commonly due to lower incomes, lower quality and/or less energy efficient housing, and limited access to conservation, demand-side management, and/or energy efficiency financing programs (Drehobl & Ross, 2016). Similar disproportionality patterns exist for mobility across the US for lower income and minority households as exemplified by their higher costs of transportation as a percent of income, higher percentages of households owning zero personal vehicles, and higher rates of public transportation utilization (Sanchez et al., 2003). While Drehobl and Ross (2016) found that low-income Black and Hispanic households and renters of all racial and ethnic demographics paid less overall on their total utility energy bills, they paid more per square foot (i.e., energy intensity as \$/unit of floor area) suggesting potential inefficiencies in their housing stock.

However, residential building science suggests that smaller homes have historically had higher utility energy bills on a per square foot basis. This is due to both smaller and larger homes commonly sharing the higher energy burden spaces (e.g., kitchens, laundry rooms), systems (e.g., air conditioning and space heating, water heating, lighting), appliances (e.g., refrigerators, clothes washer and dryer, dishwasher), and equipment (e.g., home audio/video). Whereas larger homes often add lower energy burden spaces, such as bedrooms and additional living areas. The additional square footage may contribute to overall higher utility energy bills at the whole dwelling unit scale, yet their lower energy burden per square foot may have an effect of lowering the household energy intensity.

Furthermore, the Drehobl and Ross (2016) study suggested that mere averages or medians for an entire socio-demographic group may mask the true energy burden on those least able to afford the compromised choices that come from environmental, social, and economic inequalities. As in their study, our baseline review of these potential inequalities in housing, transportation, and neighborhood location examined indicators across four quartiles for each major sociodemographic group.

5 Methodology

5.1 Indicator Demographics and Weights

For many of the housing, transportation, and neighborhood indicators in this study, we generated quartile summaries by socio-demographic representation (i.e., percent of total population) within the Census block (CB) or Census block group (CBG). These describe a mix of sociodemographic groups using either Decennial Census 2010 data (e.g., race and ethnicity) at the block scale and/or American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimate data (e.g., enrolled college students) at the block group scale. Wherever possible given the available data, indicators were weighted by up to six population or household identifying racial and ethnic demographic classifications: (1) Non-Hispanic White Alone; (2) Non-Hispanic Black Alone; (3) Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander Alone; (4) Non-Hispanic Native American Indian or Alaskan Native Alone; (5) Non-Hispanic Other Alone or Multi-Race; and (6) Hispanic or Latino.

As stated in the Foreword, these demographic classifications may be abbreviated within this study as follows: (1) White, (2) Black, (3) Asian, (4) Native, (5) Other, and (6) Hispanic. Due to the significant percentage of the Alachua County population enrolled in college, a separate weighting category was also created for the estimated percent of enrolled undergraduate and graduate College Students residing in each Census block group, based on the ACS 5-Year Estimate for 2009-2013 (the first year this reporting group was available via the TIGER/Line ACS Summary File). Per the US HUD and US DOT Location Affordability Index⁴, “block groups are the smallest geographical unit for which reliable data is available; they can generally be thought of as representing neighborhoods.” Thus, to avoid confusion with references to Census blocks or demographic groups, we generally use the term neighborhoods to represent the Census block groups throughout this study. The utility, property value, building quality, and air conditioning equipment analyses were based on Census blocks, while other analyses used Census block group information.

5.2 Utility Consumption and Cost Analysis

An analysis of available calendar year 2010 utility data in the County summarized energy and water consumption and costs for all residential customers weighted by Decennial Census 2010 race and ethnicity classifications. After screening for incomplete data, the final utility analysis included 92,673 households across three utility service territories: (1) 79,725 within Gainesville Regional Utilities (GRU); (2) 11,954 within Clay Electric; and (3) 997 within the City of Newberry. All residential customers served during the given year were included. For those with only a partial year of data, equivalent annual amounts were extrapolated from an average daily rate determined from their actual usage and number of days of service. A total of 22 blocks were screened from the data, primarily for having no recorded population in 2010.

GRU provided electricity, natural gas, water and wastewater services, while the City of Newberry provided electricity, water and wastewater services and Clay Electric provided only electricity services. Where households received both natural gas and electricity, these billing costs were calculated separately, but combined into a single value, equivalent energy use (ekWh), to enable comparison with households receiving only electricity service (Table 1).

Table 1. Utilities, service types, and number of served households (HH) in this study dataset.

Utility	HH with Electricity	HH with Natural Gas	HH with Potable Water
Clay Electric	11954	-	-
GRU	75863	30190	56731
City of Newberry	997	-	997

⁴ <http://locationaffordability.info/lai.aspx>

5.2.1 Property Records

Alachua County Property Appraiser (ACPA) records were used to obtain basic information about individual parcels and structures (e.g., house size in heated square feet, property “just value,” space conditioning system type, property quality rating). Where available, characteristics were retrieved from historic records for tax year 2010 to best match race and ethnicity classifications from the Decennial Census 2010. The number of units on a parcel were also recorded, although only no multi-unit buildings were found in the Clay Electric or City of Newberry service areas. GRU customers included 31,927 parcels with two or more housing units per parcel, most commonly apartments, duplexes, or quad-plexes. As condominiums and town houses may be in multi-unit buildings, they each have a unique parcel and thus are not included in the multi-unit classification. Property use codes classify Condos separately, whereas duplexes are single-family housing.

Multi-family parcels included some master metered accounts, often retirement home complexes or dormitories. The ACPA multi-family data was occasionally inconsistent in recording the number of units or in differentiating individual housing unit versus multi-unit building square footage. Other inconsistencies appeared between the number of units in the ACPA data and the number of utility accounts associated with a single parcel. By identifying multi-unit properties with unusually high utility usage, many of these were found and controlled for, but a small number of errors likely remain. Energy and water consumption was aggregated and reported on a per-unit basis for each GRU account.

5.2.2 Potable Water and Wastewater

GRU does not bill their customers on direct wastewater consumption, but rather estimates monthly wastewater charges from the maximum potable water usage in either December or January of a billing year. As minimal outdoor irrigation occurs during these cooler months and periods of seasonal landscape grass dormancy, winter usage approximates actual indoor potable water consumption (and thus also wastewater entering the city sewer system). For analytical simplicity, this study calculated household winter month mean water consumption (rounded to the nearest 1,000 gallons) and capped wastewater charges for all single units at 5,000 gallons, in lieu of estimating the true winter monthly maximum for each home. Using this approach, we found the overall mean monthly wastewater values averaged 3,100 gallons, about 1,000 gallons less than the 4,100 gallons of potable water consumed monthly.

Utility expenses are commonly lower for households that do not receive all centrally supplied services (i.e., those with private wells for potable water and/or on-site wastewater collection, such as via domestic septic systems). Beyond initial system cost (difficult to estimate) and any professional maintenance requirements (likely small when amortized annually), the cost of self-supplied water would primarily be associated with the electricity needed to operate a pump, thus reflected in the combined utility rate for these households. It is worth noting that differences between households’ utility costs in different geographic areas were considerably affected by their level of service, and by the company that serves them.

5.2.3 Consumption Unit Adjustments, Aggregations, and Billing Considerations

To make comparisons more relevant, GRU’s surcharges on customers located outside the Gainesville City limits are not included in the reported numbers. However, taxes and surcharges that apply to City customers are included in the cost calculations and extended equally to County residents. It was felt that the different amount of the County surcharges could interfere with any other differences in costs when weighted by racial and ethnic groups or other factors. Thus, utility cost burdens are slightly under-reported for GRU customers living outside the City.

All utility consumption data as well as demographics, housing and community statistics were derived from the calendar year 2010. But recent financial data was used where possible to give a better sense of the costs likely to be incurred by current Alachua County residents. These included household utility costs for GRU and Clay

Electric, which were estimated using their current customer charges and rate structures (as of Spring 2017). Actual billed amounts from 2010 were available from the City of Newberry and are used instead of estimated costs. The most recent income data was used for cost burden calculations (2015 per-capita income for Alachua County block groups from the 1-year American Community Survey). Therefore, this analysis generally uses 2010 housing, utility and racial composition joined with the most current financial data available.

While all three utilities supplied electricity to their customers, GRU also supplied natural gas to power many homes. To compare with all-electric homes, the quantity of natural gas (therms) was converted to the equivalent amount of energy in kilowatt-hours (kWh) and combined with a home's electricity use as equivalent energy (ekWh). As natural gas and electricity services are billed separately and embed different rates and fuel surcharges, they were summarized separately and added to determine the full utility cost per unit. Some homes in Clay and Newberry may have received natural gas or liquid propane gas (LPG) from suppliers other than GRU. This may have also been true in portions of GRU's service area. These unknown energy sources were not estimated in this analysis.

To aggregate individual customer energy and water consumption, their addresses were matched to Alachua County's Emergency 911 geospatial data. Using geographical information system (GIS) software, the Decennial Census 2010 boundaries were overlaid on a map to associate individual residences to their correct Census block and block groups. Of the 7,382 Census blocks within Alachua County, GRU served 2305, Clay Electric served 998, and the City of Newberry served 123 (collectively 3,293 blocks within this utility analysis). Both GRU and Clay provided joint service in portions of 133 blocks.

While the number of households in a Census block varied, the median number was 10, and 75% had 22 or fewer households. Only one residential account was active during the 2010 analysis year in 279 census blocks. However, valid comparisons across dissimilar blocks were made using weighted indicator values for different racial groups based on their population within each group. Another group of blocks reported zero population in 2010, yet had active utility accounts for at least a portion of the year. Utility consumption was included in the energy and water analysis (extended if necessary to a complete year), but without population and racial data, these are omitted as missing in metrics requiring population totals.

6 Analysis Results

6.1 Population and Household Demographics

6.1.1 Population Distributions

According to the US Decennial Census 2010, Alachua County had higher proportional populations of White residents (10% more than Florida, 1% more than the US), Black residents (32% more than Florida, 65% more than the US), and Asian residents (121% more than Florida, 10% more than the US) as compared to their population distributions at the state and national scales (Indicator 1). Conversely, Alachua County's proportional population of Hispanic residents was approximately 63% less than Florida and 51% less than the US population distributions (Indicator 1). When overlaying ACS 5-Year Estimate 2009-2013 data on College Student enrollment with the US Decennial Census 2010 population data, the distribution of College Students in Alachua County (23.9% of total population) was 227% greater than the distribution across Florida statewide (7.3% of total population).

Generally, the male, White, and families with children populations in the City of Gainesville and the larger Gainesville CBSA have declined in their percent share of the total population over the last 30 years, while the female, non-White, foreign-born, limited English proficiency populations have increased in their percent share (Table 4). These increases have been most pronounced in the Asian and Hispanic populations (Table 4). Additionally, the 18-64 age group has increased its share of the total population the most, while the under 18 age group has decreased its share the most (Table 4).

Yet these overall population distributions aggregated at the county, state, and national scales only told part of the story and may mask disparities based on their clustered density of representation within Census blocks or neighborhoods (i.e., Census block groups) and the degree to which enrolled College Students may confound statistical outputs. For example, the White population was more evenly distributed across their four quartiles of neighborhoods in which one or more White persons are reported to reside (Indicator 1). Whereas the Black, Asian, Hispanic, and College Student populations were more heavily skewed into the third and fourth quartiles of their neighborhoods of residence. Stated another way, summary statistics for the neighborhoods within the highest quartiles (e.g., Q3 or Q4 in Indicator 1) of Black, Asian, Hispanic, and College Student residents by percent of their total neighborhood population were disproportionately more representative of their overall County population than their lowest quartiles (e.g., Q1 or Q2 in Indicator 1).

For example, the neighborhoods with the highest quartile of Black residents, by percent of total neighborhood population, contained 27,383 individuals, or 55% of the total Alachua County Black population (Table 2 and Q4 in Indicator 1), of which only 9% were estimated to be enrolled in college (Table 2 and Q4 in Indicator 2). Thus, the neighborhoods in this quartile, and their summary statistics, were likely important barometers of the wellbeing of Black residents for a few potential reasons. First, these data suggested that large proportions of Alachua County's Black population were neither enrolled in college (Table 3), nor resided within neighborhoods shared with College Students (Indicator 1 and Indicator 2). Second, they suggested that patterns in housing, transportation, and opportunities for the neighborhoods with the highest quartile of Black residents were among the least confounded by the unique demographics and lifestyle patterns of College Students.

Conversely, when viewing the Asian, Hispanic, and College Student population distribution quartiles (Table 2, Indicator 1, and Indicator 2), it was clear that large proportions of the Asian and Hispanic communities within Alachua County were College Students (approximately 37% and 34% respectively). Furthermore, the majority of College Students lived in more densely clustered neighborhoods that were more racially and ethnically diverse, yet more monolithic in housing and transportation characteristics and more segregated from non-student residents, as compared to the background pattern for all Alachua County residents.

Table 2. Alachua County 2010 US Census block group quartiles with the least and most college student representation in 2013 by demographic.

Demographic Weighting	Quartiles with Lowest % College Students				Quartiles with Highest % College Students			
	Quartile	Persons	% Group Total	% College Students	Quartile	Persons	% Group Total	% College Students
White	Q4	45,885	29	11	Q2	36,819	23	38
Black	Q4	27,383	55	9	Q3	12,729	26	35
Asian	Q1	307	2	5	Q4	8,737	66	44
Hispanic	Q1	1,450	7	6	Q4	9,071	44	61
College Students	Q1	1,967	4	4	Q4	39,989	70	76

Table 3. Alachua County 2010 US Census demographic group populations and estimated college students in 2013.

Demographic Weighting	Total Population (Persons)	College Students (Estimated Persons)	% College Students (%)
White	157,466	36,237	23
Black	49,420	9,133	18
Asian	13,220	4,895	37
Hispanic	20,752	7,082	34
Total All Groups	247,336	59,048	24

6.1.2 Household Size

On average for the total population, baseline household sizes in Alachua County (2.46 persons) were smaller than the state (2.53) and national (2.65) baselines (Indicator 3). The Alachua County average household sizes for White (2.43), Asian (2.46), and Hispanic (2.48) residents were only 1% smaller or larger than the county-wide baseline. Thus, little disproportionality was seen for household sizes of these demographic groups within Alachua County compared to state and national baselines.

However, Alachua County Black household sizes (2.56) were 4% larger than the county-wide baseline, a disproportionality larger than national, yet smaller than state, Black household size disproportionalities. College Student household sizes (2.61) were more than 6% larger than the county-wide average, with the disproportionality doubling to 12% larger (2.76) in neighborhoods within the highest percentage of College Students. This is logical given that students often share and fully occupy houses, apartments, or condos with 3 or 4 bedrooms.

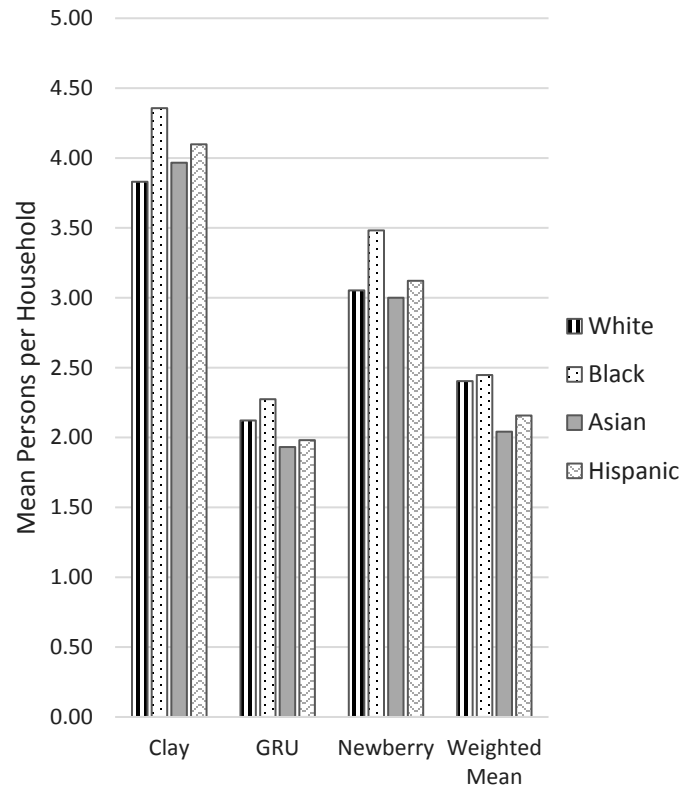


Figure 1. Mean persons per Household for Alachua County Utility Service Providers.

However, for the neighborhoods with a lower percentage of College Students, the average household sizes for White, Asian, and Hispanic residents were often smaller than the county-wide baseline, while those for Black residents (e.g., 2.69 in Q4) were as much as 10% larger (Indicator 3). In summary, neighborhoods with higher distributions of College Students of any race, and those with higher distributions of Black residents, generally showed larger household sizes than other demographic groups.

Significant variations in mean household sizes were found between residents served by the three Alachua County utility service providers. Clay households averaged 3.89 persons per utility account, more than 80% larger than GRU customers mean size of 2.12 (Figure 1). Newberry household sizes fell in the middle with 3.11 persons per utility account. The number of persons in a home affects metrics associated with energy and water consumption, so it is important to understand these underlying differences within the broader community when comparing data from the different utility service providers.

Table 4. Demographic trends over the last three Decennial Census periods.

Indicator Categories	Gainesville, FL (CDBG, HOME) Jurisdiction								Gainesville, FL (CBSA) Region							
	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend		2015 Estimate		1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend		2015 Estimate	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Race/Ethnicity																
<i>NHL White</i>	72,193	73.4	77,993	66.0	72,368	58.1	73,330	58.3	144,320	75.4	164,612	70.8	172,348	65.2	172,348	65.2
<i>NHL Black</i>	17,711	18.0	24,249	20.5	28,996	23.3	28,032	22.3	34,897	18.2	43,992	18.9	52,801	20.0	50,304	19.0
<i>Hispanic</i>	4,567	4.6	8,335	7.1	12,408	10.0	12,444	9.9	6,901	3.6	12,880	5.5	21,597	8.2	21,597	8.2
<i>NHL Asian</i>	3,571	3.6	6,363	5.4	9,593	7.7	8,477	6.7	4,451	2.3	8,637	3.7	15,092	5.7	13,280	5.0
<i>NHL Native</i>	150	0.2	576	0.5	625	0.5	278	0.2	334	0.2	1,345	0.6	1,595	0.6	666	0.3
National Origin																
<i>Foreign-born</i>	7,956	8.0	10,846	9.1	14,512	11.6	15,831	12.6	10,803	5.7	16,147	7.0	25,383	9.6	27,271	10.3
LEP																
<i>Limited English Proficiency</i>	3,213	3.2	4,315	3.6	5,142	4.1	5,025	4.0	4,397	2.3	6,515	2.8	9,161	3.5	9,147	3.5
Sex																
<i>Male</i>	48,486	49.3	57,476	48.7	60,610	48.2	60,610	48.2	93,921	49.1	113,568	48.9	128,622	48.7	128,622	48.7
<i>Female</i>	49,909	50.7	60,622	51.3	65,257	51.9	65,257	51.9	97,342	50.9	118,824	51.1	135,653	51.3	135,653	51.3
Age																
<i>Under 18</i>	17,776	18.1	20,332	17.2	17,077	13.6	17,077	13.6	41,910	21.9	49,859	21.5	47,916	18.1	47,916	18.1
<i>18-64</i>	71,793	73.0	87,768	74.3	97,964	77.8	97,964	77.8	131,244	68.6	159,822	68.8	186,876	70.7	186,876	70.7
<i>65+</i>	8,826	9.0	9,999	8.5	10,826	8.6	10,826	8.6	18,109	9.5	22,711	9.8	29,483	11.2	29,483	11.2
Family Type																
<i>With children</i>	9,282	47.2	8,237	45.0	8,442	40.0	8,442	40.0	21,294	48.4	18,391	46.3	23,727	41.0	23,727	41.0

Note 1: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region for that year, except family type, which is out of total families.

Note 2: Data Sources: Decennial Census; ACS

Note 3: Refer to the US HUD AFFH Data Documentation for details (Version AFFHT0002 – January 2017).

6.2 Housing Opportunity and Quality Indicators

6.2.1 Housing Unit Occupancies and Vacancies

When comparing total housing units to occupied housing units, Alachua County vacancies (12.2%) were lower than the state (21.1%) and the national (12.9%) baselines (Indicator 4). For all demographic groups, housing vacancy rates were the highest in the quartiles with the highest proportion of College Students and the lowest in the quartiles with the lowest proportion of College Students (Indicator 4). However, for Black residents, their fourth quartile neighborhoods had housing vacancy rates 21% higher than the Alachua County baseline (Indicator 4). The high rate of vacancies statewide may be due to Florida's frequency of vacation homes, to an over-supply in new home construction, and/or to foreclosures.

With regards to renter-occupied versus owner-occupied, Alachua County had a higher rate of rental housing (46%) than the state (33%) and national (35%) baselines (Indicator 5). As demographic patterns were generally similar to those for housing vacancy rates, Alachua County rental- and owner-occupancy trends were likely heavily correlated to the College Student populations at the University of Florida (UF) and Santa Fe College and their common neighborhoods of residence. However, in the neighborhoods least confounded by the College Student population, White residents had nearly 40% to 70% lower rates while Black residents had 11% higher rates of rental housing versus the Alachua County baseline (Indicator 5).

In summary, Alachua County neighborhoods had comparatively lower housing vacancy rates and higher rental housing rates than state and national averages. These trends were respectively despite, and because of, the confounding influence of the College Student population. The disparities in both the vacancy rates and renter-occupancy rates for Black residents were likely muted by the College Student population and thus may be even larger when controlling for non-student households across all demographic groups.

6.2.2 Housing Quality and Deficiencies

Of the 102,505 households within the Gainesville CBSA, over 41,000 (or 40%) of all households (Indicator 27) were estimated to have at least one problem with the quality and condition of their housing.⁵ For the four major demographic groups, the Gainesville CBSA rates of housing problems were lower than the state but higher than their equivalent national baselines (Indicator 27). Hispanic households experienced the most housing problems and the greatest disproportionality to their representative population, while Black households were a close second. White households experienced the least housing problems at rates less than 50% those experienced by Hispanic and Black households.

With the exception of Black households, who were estimated to experience slightly lower rates of severe housing problems than the state of Florida baseline, the other three of the four major household demographic groups within the Gainesville CBSA all had estimated rates of severe housing problems higher than their equivalent state and national baselines (Indicator 28). However, the disparity in severe housing problems for Hispanic households compared to White households was nearly 90% greater, while it was 46% greater for Black versus White households (Indicator 28).

⁵ 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://filhousingdata.shimberg.ufl.edu/a/chas?action=indicators&nid=1>.

Alachua County Property Appraiser (ACPA) records suggest that buildings within 2010 Census blocks with higher percentages of Black residents, on average show approximately 10% less prevalence of central /ducted air conditioning systems (Table 5) and 8% higher prevalence (up to 12% higher prevalence in Q4 blocks) of no mechanical air conditioning cooling systems of any type versus the all race baseline, a rate over double that of White, Asian, and Hispanic households (Table 6). This finding may be suggestive of differences, between Black households and the other demographic groups, in the qualitative form and function of residential buildings and their space conditioning services, as well as levels of occupant comfort within their dwelling units.

Table 5. Mean percent of homes with central / ducted air conditioning (cooling) systems.

Demographic Group	Alachua County (Block Quartiles by Group)				Group Total	
	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Mean	% Difference from Baseline
NH White	81.6%	89.0%	91.2%	85.2%	87.7%	3.6%
NH Black	91.6%	89.2%	78.1%	72.4%	76.2%	-10.0%
NH Asian or P. Islander	91.8%	90.9%	92.5%	94.3%	93.3%	10.2%
NH Native American	93.5%	87.4%	87.6%	85.3%	86.1%	1.6%
NH Other Race(s)	90.1%	91.3%	86.3%	76.7%	81.1%	-4.2%
Hispanic or Latino	89.3%	90.7%	90.2%	86.8%	88.4%	4.4%
All Race Total Baseline					84.7%	0%

Table 6. Mean percent of homes with no mechanical air conditioning (cooling) systems of any type.

Demographic Group	Alachua County (Block Quartiles by Group)				Group Total	
	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Mean	% Difference from Baseline
NH White	13.8%	7.3%	6.1%	11.9%	9.1%	-22.0%
NH Black	4.7%	7.4%	17.0%	24.2%	20.0%	71.7%
NH Asian or P. Islander	5.2%	5.4%	4.0%	5.0%	4.8%	-58.6%
NH Native American	4.8%	9.9%	6.7%	10.8%	9.9%	-15.1%
NH Other Race(s)	6.1%	5.4%	9.6%	17.4%	13.8%	18.5%
Hispanic or Latino	7.4%	6.2%	6.1%	8.7%	7.6%	-34.9%
All Race Total Baseline					11.7%	0%

The likelihood of confounding influences from College Students within the Asian and Hispanic populations is reinforced by the ACPA data on several indicators. For example, the Asian and Hispanic demographic groups occupy the newest housing on average with construction vintages of 1982 and 1974 respectively. Additionally, Asian and Hispanic housing have the highest and second highest rates of central cooling (Table 5) and the lowest and second lowest rates of no mechanical cooling respectively (Table 6). White households occupy homes with an average construction vintage of 1973, while Black households occupy the oldest homes with a 1968 average year built. Based on 2010 Census blocks, Asian households are 71% more, and Hispanic households are 44% more, densely populated than the Alachua County all race baseline. While White households are 6% less, and Black households are 19% more, densely populated than the baseline.

Additional support for the potential of sub-standard housing within the more predominantly Black communities within Alachua County is suggested by their comparatively lower ACPA building quality ratings. For example, while building quality ratings across four major housing types shift toward “above average” to “excellent” for 2010 Census blocks with higher owner-occupied (and lower renter-occupied) housing units, the ratings shift toward “below average” as the percent of Black residents rises within the blocks regardless of ownership status (Figure 2). On average, Black residents live in housing rated 4.7% lower quality than the all race baseline, followed by Hispanic, White, and Asian residents at 0.9%, 1.3%, and 7.6% higher quality housing (Table 7).

Table 7. Mean ACPA building quality ratings.

Demographic Group	Alachua County (Quartiles by Group)				Group Total	
	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Mean	% Difference from Baseline
NH White	3.02	3.16	3.20	3.09	3.14	1.3%
NH Black	3.21	3.09	2.94	2.92	2.95	-4.7%
NH Asian or P. Islander	3.17	3.19	3.25	3.41	3.33	7.6%
NH Native American	3.14	3.05	3.08	3.08	3.08	-0.4%
NH Other Race(s)	3.22	3.15	3.09	3.06	3.09	-0.3%
Hispanic or Latino	3.19	3.17	3.14	3.09	3.12	0.9%
All Race Total Baseline					3.10	0%

Lastly, as suggested from evaluating ACPA residential building size and appraised property value, the 2010 Census blocks with higher percentages of Black residents are appraised at lower values than for 2010 Census blocks with higher percentages of White residents, even when comparing for equivalently sized properties. For example, in neighborhoods where at least one Black resident lives, a 1,600 square foot single family home in the neighborhoods most represented by Black household members (Quartile 4) has a mean ACPA just value of \$87,099 (\$54.4 per square foot), while the same sized home in the neighborhoods least represented by Black household members (Quartile 1) is worth \$116,055 (\$72.5 per square foot), a gap of 24.9% less (Figure 3). This mean property value per square foot gap originates for single family homes as small as 700-800 square feet and valued around \$30,000-\$40,000 and widens as home sizes increase (Figure 3). Similar patterns exist for mobile homes (Figure 4) and manufactured homes (Figure 5), with gaps of 22.8% less and 49.2% less property value respectively (for a 1,600 square foot residential building). While deeper analysis is required to better understand these trends, a reasonably clear pattern of increasingly fewer 2010 Census blocks with higher percentages of Black residents appear around property values of \$130,000 and higher. Thus, Alachua County Black households generally live in smaller homes, worth considerably less money, both overall and per square foot (Table 8).

Table 8. Mean property value by major housing type for White and Black households.

Neighborhoods By Household Representation	Mean Just Value Per Square Foot					
	White Households			Black Households		
	Single Family	Mobile	Manufactured	Single Family	Mobile	Manufactured
Quartile 1	\$64.7	\$38.2	\$44.6	\$75.9	\$48.2	\$57.2
Quartile 2	\$73.9	\$44.6	\$55.7	\$72.2	\$44.2	\$52.7
Quartile 3	\$75.5	\$49.5	\$55.6	\$60.6	\$38.6	\$39.3
Quartile 4	\$66.1	\$47.1	\$52.7	\$51.9	\$34.5	\$31.9

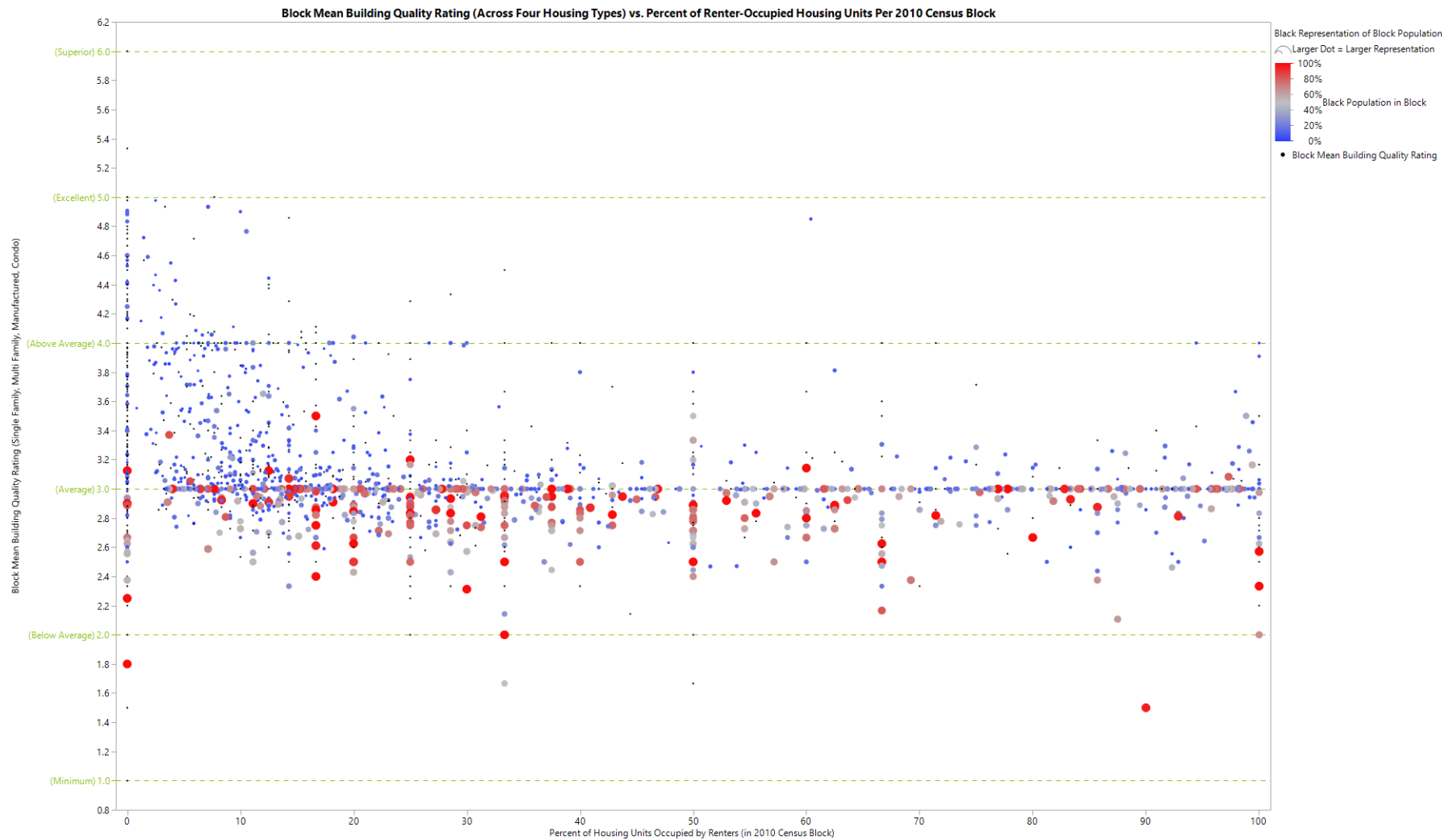


Figure 2. Alachua County Property Appraiser (ACPA) mean building quality ratings distribution for the 2010 Census blocks as highlighted by the percentage of Black residents per block and as plotted by the percentage of housing units occupied by renters.⁶

⁶ Note: The key findings from Figure 2 are two-fold. First, as the percentage of Black residents in Census blocks decrease (dot colors shift toward blue and dots become smaller in size), households are more likely to be home owners (dots shift left showing lower % renters on the X-axis) and dwelling unit buildings tend to be of a higher quality (dots shift up showing quality scores above the 3.0 rating for “Average” on the Y-axis). Second, as the percentage of Black residents in Census blocks increase (dot colors shift toward red and dots become larger in size), households have a much wider mix of owner and renter occupancy (dots are more equally spread left-to-right across the full X-axis) and homes tend to be of a lower quality (dots shift down showing quality scores below the 3.0 rating for “Average” on the Y-axis).

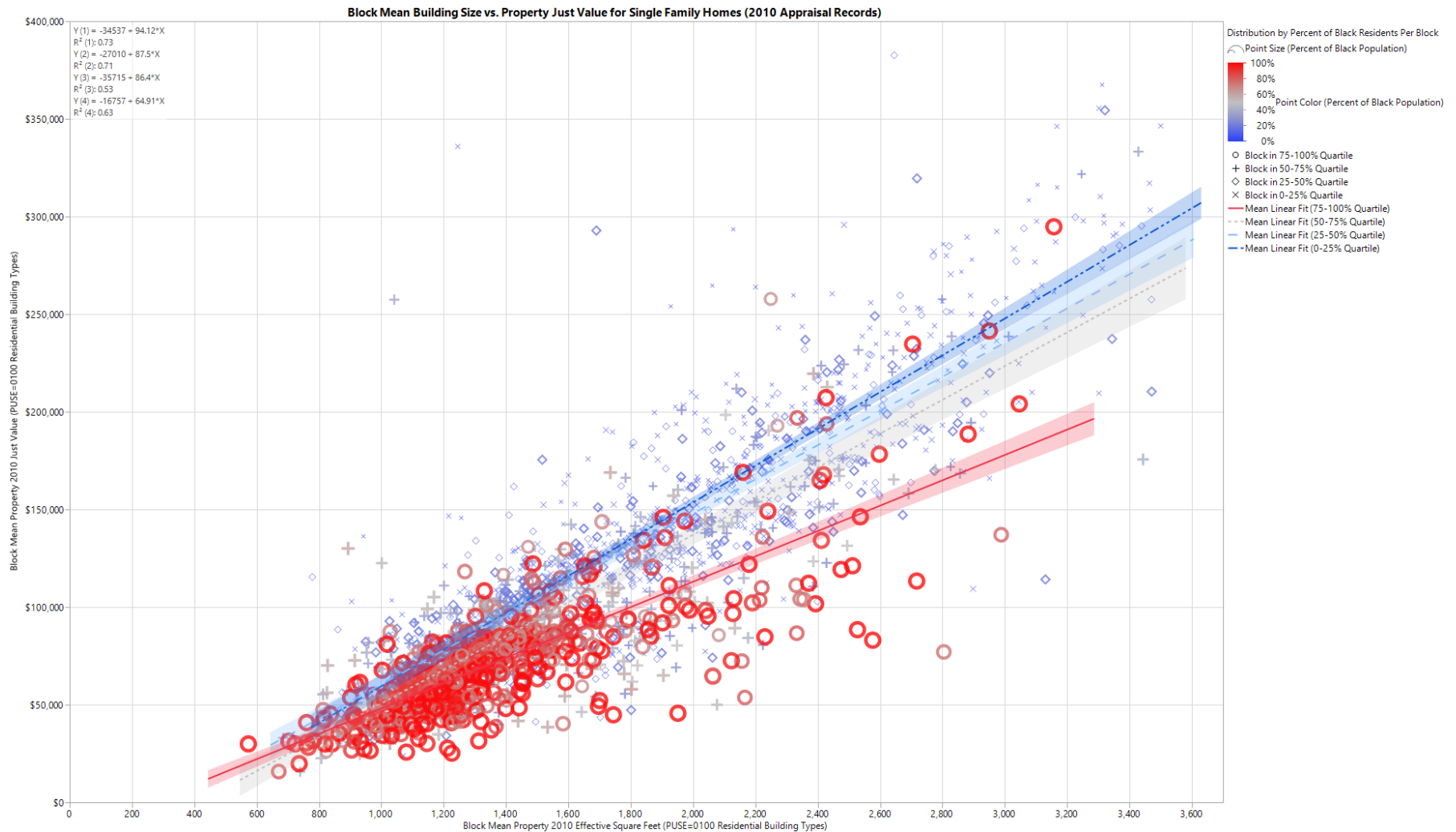


Figure 3. Alachua County Property Appraiser (ACPA) mean building size versus mean property value distribution for the 2010 Census blocks as highlighted by the percentage of Black residents per block filtered for single family homes under 3,500 square feet and properties valued between \$0 and \$450,000.⁷

⁷ Note: The key findings from Figure 3, Figure 4, and Figure 5 are that as the percentage of Black residents in Census blocks increase (symbol and line colors shift from blue, low representation, to red, high representation), the mean trend lines expressing the relationship between home sizes and property just values decline (i.e., lines are lower sloped as exemplified by the red line and hollow circles used for blocks in the fourth quartile with the 75%-100% highest representation of Black residents). This means that for equivalent sized homes, property just values are lowest in the Census blocks with the highest representation of Black residents.

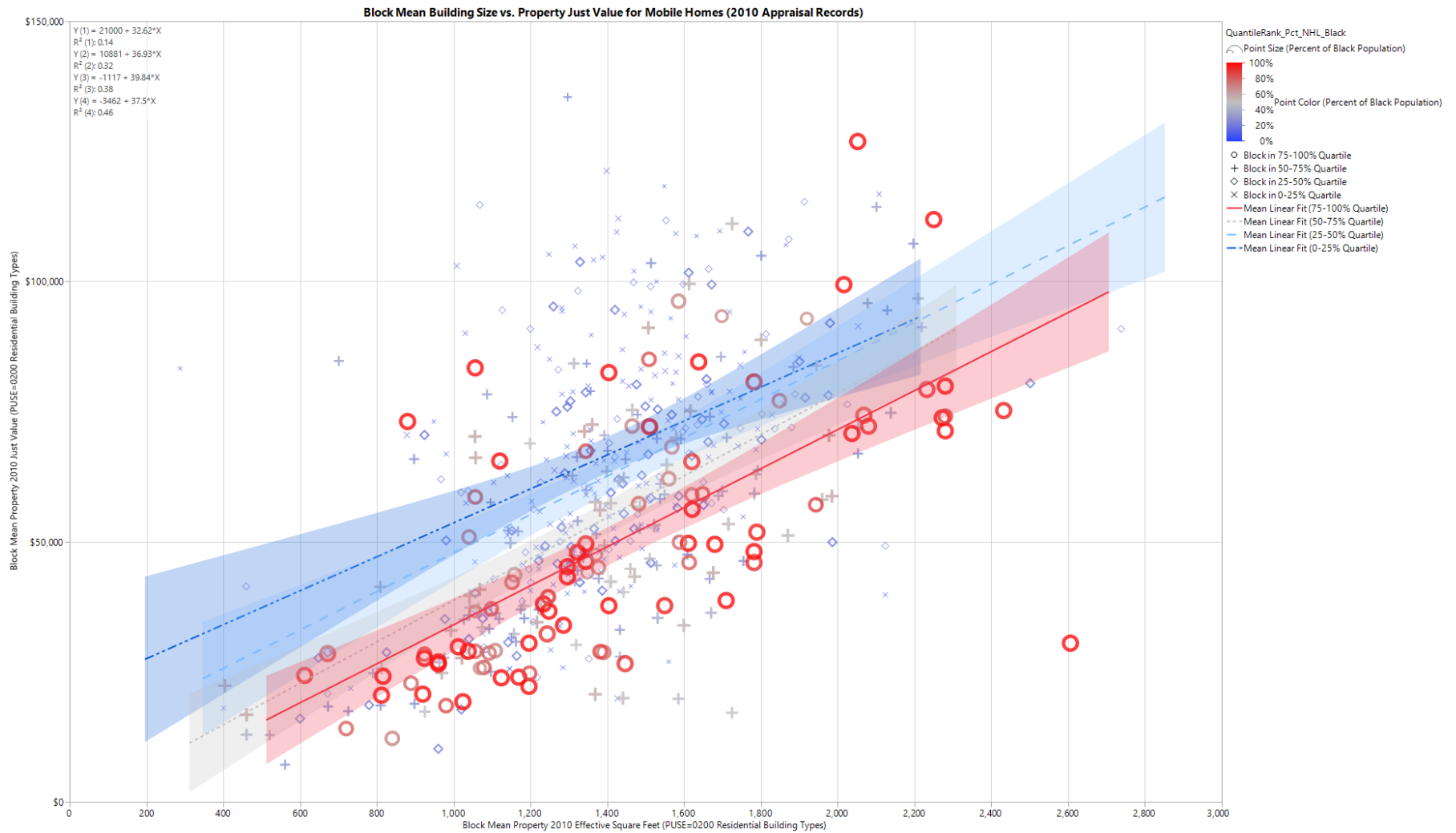


Figure 4. Alachua County Property Appraiser (ACPA) mean building size versus mean property value distribution for the 2010 Census blocks as highlighted by the percentage of Black residents per block filtered for mobile homes under 3,500 square feet and properties valued between \$0 and \$450,000.

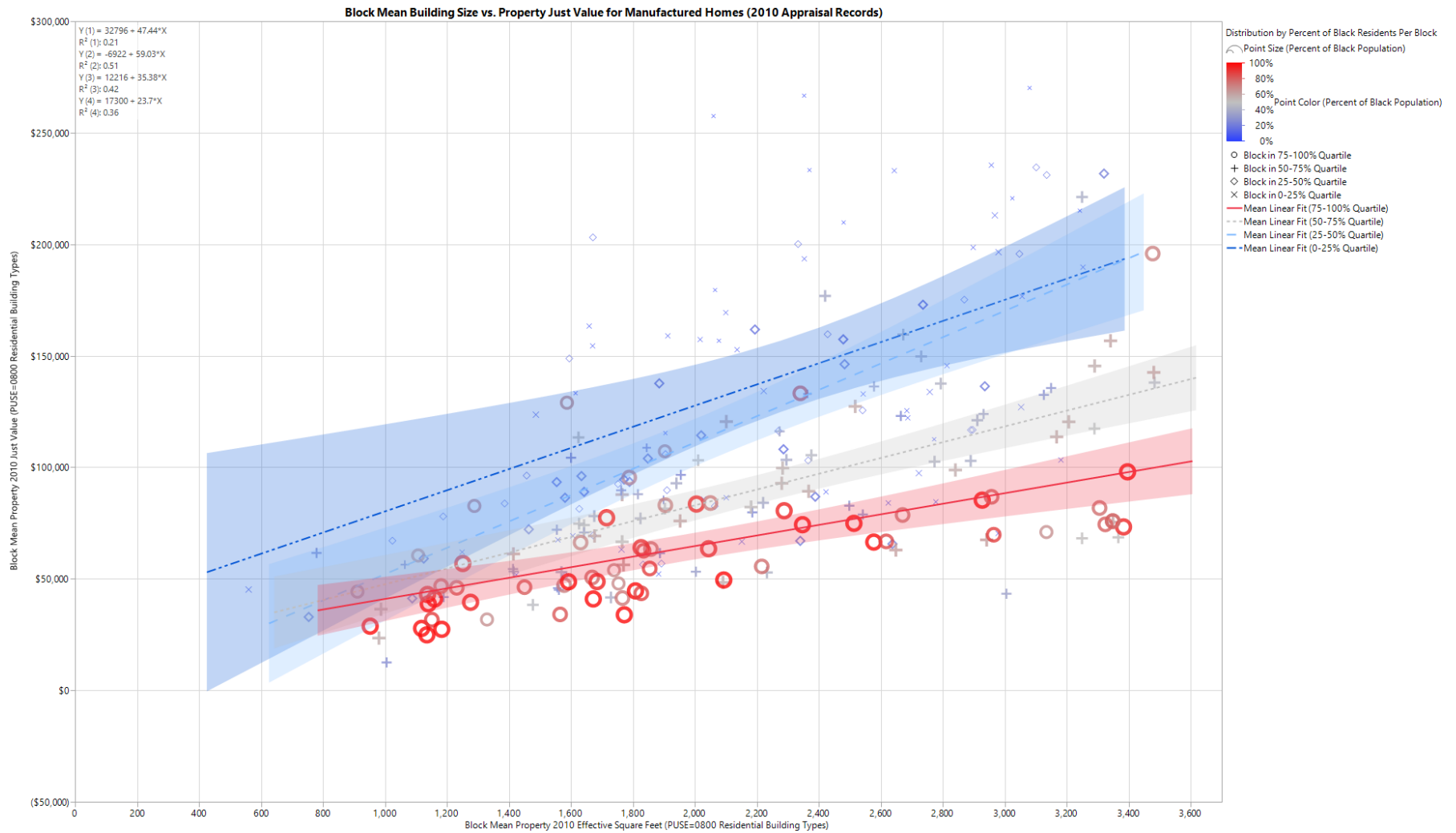


Figure 5. Alachua County Property Appraiser (ACPA) mean building size versus mean property value distribution for the 2010 Census blocks as highlighted by the percentage of Black residents per block filtered for manufactured homes under 3,500 square feet and properties valued between \$0 and \$450,000.

6.2.3 Costs of Housing

When controlling for a common household type across demographic groups (i.e., median-income, regional-typical, family) and evaluating the influence of neighborhood location, Asian, followed closely by White, households shared the highest percentages of family income dedicated to housing costs⁸ at the local, state, and national scales (Indicator 22). Black households had the lowest proportion of family income dedicated to housing as compared to baselines at all three scales, with a 19% lower proportion in the local Q4 neighborhoods most heavily populated by Black residents (Indicator 22).

With the exception of Black households, who were estimated to experience slightly lower rates of severe housing cost burden than the state of Florida baseline, the four major household demographic groups within the local Gainesville CBSA all had estimated rates of severe housing cost burden higher than their equivalent state and national baselines (Indicator 29). However, the severe housing cost burden rate for Hispanic households within the local area was 87% higher than White households and 63% greater than the local baseline, while the Black household burden rate was 44% higher than White households and 26% greater than the local baseline (Indicator 29).⁹

Collectively, these indicators suggested that local Black, College Student, and Hispanic residents (in that order) might have lived in lower cost housing and/or neighborhoods with lower property values as compared to their White and Asian household peers. This was an especially pronounced effect, given the estimates that Black and Hispanic households respectively earned per capita incomes 22% and 9% less than the local baseline (Indicator 11). Thus, with both low incomes and low cost of housing as a percent of income, these households must have had considerably lower expenses for mortgages, rents, and utilities than their White and Asian household peers.

Compared to the combined three utility service territory baseline within Alachua County, Black household appraised property values per square foot were 22% lower for Clay, 21% lower for GRU, and 35% lower for Newberry, while Hispanic household appraised property values per square foot were 2% lower for Clay, 4% higher for GRU, and 26% lower for Newberry (Table 10). While these local property appraisal data seemed to support the Census related estimates countywide for Black households, only Hispanic households within the City of Newberry electric service territory seemed to have considerably lower than average property values.

The discrepancies between the Census estimates and the property appraisal data for Hispanic households may have been due to the confounding influence of a large percentage of Alachua County Hispanic residents being College Students, especially within the GRU service territory. Thus, Black households countywide, and Hispanic households within the City of Newberry and potentially other areas outside of GRU and Clay utility service territories, appeared to be under financial strain to meet their monthly housing costs.

6.3 Household Utility Services Indicators

The utility analysis covered several categories of data, including housing characteristics, resource consumption levels, and the annual costs of delivering those utility services. Each was reported by the individual service provider and by mean values for each racial and ethnic demographic group. Indicators related to housing and resource consumption were compared to overall mean values (baselines). However, indicators involving billing costs were compared to individual mean baselines for each utility provider, as different rate structures may make comparisons between racial/ethnic groups more difficult. The mean value for the entire population was also provided, but it most closely tracked the much larger GRU service population and this should be kept in

⁸ "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.

⁹ The US Census American Community Survey defines "severe cost burden" as monthly housing costs (including utilities) which exceed 50% of monthly income.

mind when any differences between the communities served by the three utility providers. Mean indicator values for each were determined and their variations from each utilities mean were recorded as percentage differences. The percentage was positive for values larger than the mean, or negative for values less than the mean for all races and ethnicities. In addition, indicators of per person resource consumption and cost burdens from the 25% of blocks (Q4) with the highest percentages of population distributions for each group were compared to mean values for the combined service areas.

6.3.1 Housing Characteristics by Utility Service Territory

Comparisons of demographic groups summed for each of the three utility service territories showed differences in a number of areas. Housing characteristics examined included the degree of home ownership (Table 9), the value of residential properties on a per unit basis (rental and individually owned) and the size of each housing unit, recorded as heated square feet per unit (Table 10).

Table 9. Summary of housing characteristics.

Demographic Weighting	Utility	Number of Accounts	Total Population	% Home Ownership	% Difference from Baseline
None	Clay	11,954	46,471	72.7%	22.4%
	GRU	79,725	168,720	55.7%	-6.3%
	Newberry	997	3,105	62.4%	5.0%
White Households	Clay	9,431	36,121	72.6%	22.2%
	GRU	49,267	104,515	57.9%	-2.6%
	Newberry	716	2,186	62.8%	5.7%
Black Households	Clay	1,302	5,672	72.0%	21.2%
	GRU	15,387	34,995	51.0%	-14.1%
	Newberry	164	571	64.0%	7.8%
Asian Households	Clay	295	1,170	78.0%	31.3%
	GRU	5,284	10,207	55.1%	-7.3%
	Newberry	13	39	29.2%	-50.9%
Hispanic Households	Clay	624	2,557	70.9%	19.4%
	GRU	7,273	14,410	50.0%	-15.9%
	Newberry	74	231	66.4%	11.7%
Mean (Baseline)	<i>All Combined</i>	<i>92,676</i>	<i>218,296</i>	<i>59.4%</i>	<i>-</i>

Results in home ownership were mixed across the three utilities (Table 9). While the overall mean was 59%, Clay residents had 20-30% higher rates of home ownership and GRU had 3-16% lower rates of home ownership in all demographic groups. This likely reflected the higher concentration of rental properties and College Student population in the GRU service area.

Residential properties within the Clay service territory had the highest mean property values, with appraisals about 40% more than the baseline (Table 10). But, these ranged from about 70% above the baseline for Asian households to only 11% higher for Black households. GRU mean values were slightly less than Newberry; again the high number of apartments is the likely cause. Properties occupied by White households served by all three utilities were valued high (5-40% higher than the mean). Asian households in GRU had values 12% below the mean, but higher than both Hispanic and Black home values in GRU (about 20% and 40% below the mean, respectively). Black households had significantly lower property values (23% to 38% less than the overall mean).

The greatest disparity between property values occurred between Black and White households in GRU and Black and Asian homes in Clay, with properties occupied by Black families worth \$52,000 - \$66,000 less.

Table 10. Summary of mean property values and mean housing unit size.

Demographic Weighting	Utility	Property Value (\$/Unit)	% Difference from Mean	House Size (SF/Unit)	% Difference from Mean
None	Clay	\$151,684	40.1%	1831	29.3%
	GRU	\$101,801	-6.0%	1353	-4.5%
	Newberry	\$108,202	-0.1%	1532	8.2%
White Households	Clay	\$154,701	42.8%	1842	30.1%
	GRU	\$116,696	7.7%	1454	2.7%
	Newberry	\$113,335	4.6%	1556	9.8%
Black Households	Clay	\$120,516	11.3%	1723	21.7%
	GRU	\$65,025	-40.0%	1119	-21.0%
	Newberry	\$83,197	-23.2%	1395	-1.5%
Asian Households	Clay	\$185,903	71.6%	1969	39.0%
	GRU	\$95,160	-12.1%	1300	-8.2%
	Newberry	\$121,113	11.8%	1661	17.3%
Hispanic Households	Clay	\$161,355	49.0%	1869	32.0%
	GRU	\$86,826	-19.8%	1230	-13.1%
	Newberry	\$115,462	6.6%	1583	11.7%
Mean (Baseline)	<i>All Combined</i>	108,300	-	1,416	-

The mean size of homes in the Clay service area was consistently larger than the communities combined mean in all racial groups, but their largest homes were occupied by Asian households (39% larger), followed by Hispanic (32% larger) and White homes (30% larger). Black household home sizes were about 22% above the mean. Black household home sizes were about 22% above the mean. Black residents in GRU lived in homes about 20% less than the overall mean baseline (Table 10). Homes in GRU were smaller than average in all racial groups except White; they were about 8% to 13% smaller for Asian and Hispanic households, and 21% smaller for Black households. Again, the largest disparities between demographic groups in the same utility service territory were seen by comparing Black with White and Asian households in GRU and Clay; each had about a 30% to 40% difference in home sizes.

A more objective measure of differences in property values among racial/ethnic groups can be created by normalizing the value of the property by the size of the home (Figure 6). In general, Clay homes were still the highest valued for all groups, with Asian households occupying the highest valued homes and Black households occupying the lowest valued homes. In Newberry, there was no difference between White Asian and Hispanic groups. The weighted mean property value per square foot across the three utility service areas was \$76/SF). White homes were 6% above the overall mean (\$83/SF), Black homes were 22% below the mean (\$59/SF), Asian homes were about 2.4% below the mean (\$74/SF) and Hispanic homes were about 5.7% below the mean (\$72/SF).

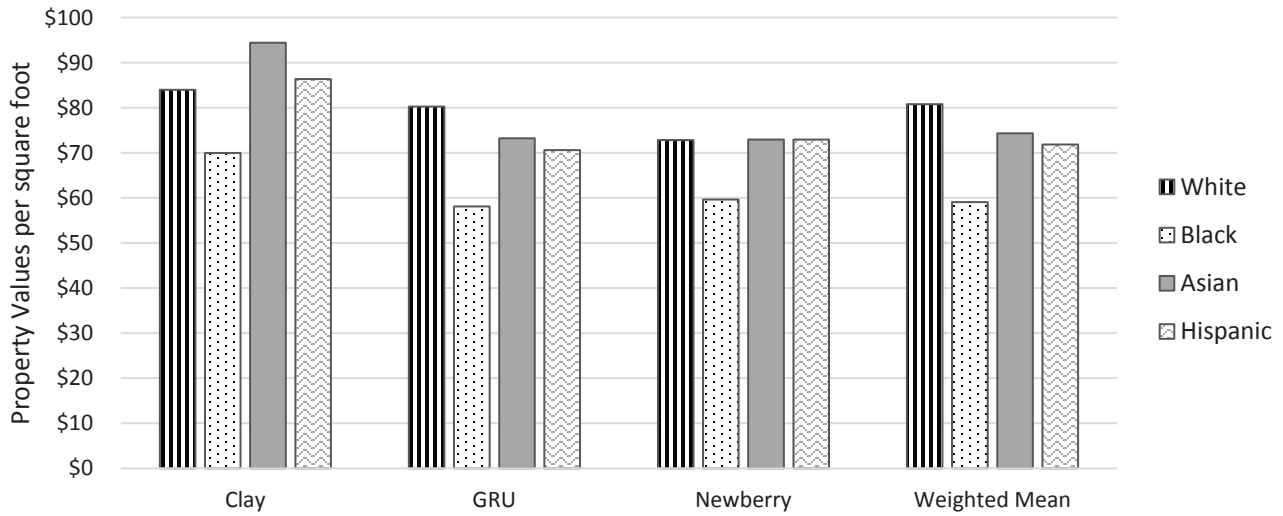


Figure 6. Mean property values by Utility and racial/ethnic group, normalized by home size (\$/SF).

6.3.2 Energy Consumption and Costs

Average annual unweighted energy consumption (i.e., electricity and natural gas expressed as ekWh) in Newberry and GRU homes were very close to the mean overall, while all Clay homes, other than Asian households, used 15% to 17% more energy (Table 11). In GRU, White households used above average amounts of energy, but Black, Asian and Hispanic GRU households used 12% to 15% less than other demographic groups.

Table 11. Summary of mean energy (combined electricity and natural gas) consumption and energy bills.

Demographic Weighting	Utility	Energy Use (ekWh/year)	% Difference from Mean	Energy Bill (\$/year)	% Difference from Utility Baseline
None (Utility Baselines)	Clay	16,262	14.7%	\$2,296	-
	GRU	13,862	-2.2%	\$2,007	-
	Newberry	14,150	-0.2%	\$1,294	-
White Households	Clay	16,326	15.2%	\$2,304	0.4%
	GRU	14,795	4.4%	\$2,072	3.2%
	Newberry	14,295	0.9%	\$1,307	1.0%
Black Households	Clay	16,332	15.2%	\$2,305	0.4%
	GRU	12,460	-12.1%	\$1,962	-2.2%
	Newberry	13,508	-4.7%	\$1,236	-4.5%
Asian Households	Clay	14,209	0.2%	\$2,018	-12.1%
	GRU	12,355	-12.8%	\$1,848	-7.9%
	Newberry	13,977	-1.4%	\$1,289	-0.4%
Hispanic Households	Clay	16,513	16.5%	\$2,328	1.4%
	GRU	12,055	-15.0%	\$1,820	-9.3%
	Newberry	14,533	2.5%	\$1,329	2.7%
Mean (Baseline)	<i>All Combined</i>	14,174	-	\$2,036	-

As previously discussed, lower energy consumption was expected in smaller homes, as they typically require more heating and cooling (Table 11). However, since most homes have similar requirements for appliances and other plug load end-uses, regardless of home size, the energy intensity (energy use per heated square foot of floor area) is likely higher. For example, this effect can be seen in households in GRU and Newberry. They used less energy overall, consistent with their somewhat smaller home size. However, the decreases also varied by demographic group: White homes in all utilities tended to use more energy, and Black homes tended to use less energy. Asian and Hispanic households had mixed results, using more than the mean in one utility service territory and less in another. Their much smaller populations may have contributed to the variation.

Looking at energy bills, the highest were for homes served by Clay Electric and the smallest for Newberry homes (Table 11). This was expected as Clay homes were more likely to be all electric and were larger than the baseline mean while Newberry homes were smaller. By racial groupings, on average, White households had larger bills while other groups had usually lower than average electricity bills.

6.3.3 Potable Water Consumption and Costs

Household water use varied greatly between demographic groups in GRU and Newberry, with White households using approximately 41% and 18% more water than Black households in the respective Utility areas (Table 12). Asian households served by GRU used less water than the mean, but much more than the mean in Newberry. Hispanic households used more than 20% less than the baseline mean in both GRU but 37% more than the mean in Newberry. This variability may be due to a very small number of Asian and Hispanic homes in Newberry.

Water billing generally reflected the same trends as potable water consumption. Note that costs are compared to Utility baselines rather than the overall mean, so it is possible to use more than average water compared to the combined baseline, but pay less than average within a utility service area, as is the case for Black households in Newberry.

Table 12. Summary of mean water consumption and water bill.

Demographic Weighting	Utility	Water Use (kGal/year)	% Difference from Mean	Water Bill (\$/year)	% Difference from Utility Baseline
None (Utility Baselines)	Clay	-	-	-	-
	GRU	70	-0.3%	\$267	-
	Newberry	90	26.9%	\$299	-
White Households	Clay	-	-	-	-
	GRU	80	13.2%	\$432	10.4%
	Newberry	91	28.7%	\$301	0.7%
Black Households	Clay	-	-	-	-
	GRU	51	-28.1%	\$313	-20.1%
	Newberry	78	10.6%	\$268	-10.1%
Asian Households	Clay	-	-	-	-
	GRU	65	-8.5%	\$347	-11.4%
	Newberry	98	38.7%	\$308	3.3%
Hispanic Households	Clay	-	-	-	-
	GRU	55	-22.8%	\$329	-16.0%
	Newberry	97	37.2%	\$322	7.9%
Mean (Baseline)	<i>All Combined</i>	71	-	\$268	

6.3.4 Utility Services Consumption and Costs per Square Foot

Normalizing energy consumption and costs for the size of the home in heated square feet provides an indicator of the relative energy efficiency of the homes, as well as occupant conservation behaviors. However, the size of variations in the homes must also be considered. Some differences by demographic group were apparent, though generally consistent with the home sizes that were previously discussed (Table 13). Asian and White households consumed (and paid) the least when normalized for the heated area of each home: around 4% to 20% less and 1% to 4% less, respectively. Hispanic households in all three utility service areas paid around 1%-2% more than their respective mean energy costs. Black households in all three utility service territories had had the highest intensity of energy use and utility bill energy costs. These were in the range of 5% to 14% higher costs per square foot of home, with Black households served by GRU having the highest normalized expense for their energy.

When the cost of water and wastewater services were added to energy costs, households served by GRU and the City of Newberry follow the same pattern of Asian and White households having lower costs when bills are normalized by the size of the home (Table 14). Hispanic households had values close to their utility baselines, and Black households paid about 3% to 12% greater than their mean baselines.

Without normalizing for the size of the home, White households had higher bills overall (indicative of larger homes) and Black households had total utility bills that were less than their baseling amounts. For Asian homes in GRU, lower than average homes sizes combined with below average costs per square foot to produce the lowest total utility bills in GRU. Hispanic households had more mixed energy consumption and cost patterns, again lower in GRU where home sizes tended to be smaller. The effect of large numbers of (smaller) apartments in GRU can be seen in all groups, although it is less pronounced for White households.

Table 13. Summary of mean energy (electricity and natural gas) costs per unit of home area.

Demographic Weighting	Utility	Energy Use Intensity (ekWh/SF)	% Difference from Mean	Energy Cost Intensity (\$/SF)	% Difference from Utility Baseline
None	Clay	9.6	-5.2%	\$1.31	-
	GRU	10.2	0.8%	\$1.49	-
	Newberry	9.9	-1.6%	\$0.88	-
White Households	Clay	9.6	-5.3%	\$1.30	-0.6%
	GRU	10.1	-0.4%	\$1.43	-4.1%
	Newberry	9.9	-2.2%	\$0.87	-0.7%
Black Households	Clay	10.2	1.4%	\$1.42	8.5%
	GRU	11.1	9.8%	\$1.69	13.5%
	Newberry	10.4	3.1%	\$0.92	5.1%
Asian Households	Clay	7.5	-26.0%	\$1.04	-20.3%
	GRU	9.4	-6.5%	\$1.43	-4.0%
	Newberry	9.1	-10.1%	\$0.80	-8.9%
Hispanic Households	Clay	9.4	-7.1%	\$1.33	1.6%
	GRU	9.8	-3.2%	\$1.51	1.0%
	Newberry	10.0	-1.1%	\$0.88	0.8%
Mean (Baseline)	<i>All Combined</i>	10.1	-	\$1.46	-

Table 14. Summary of mean total utility service costs overall and per unit of home area.

Demographic Weighting	Utility	Total Service Cost Intensity (\$/SF)	% Difference from Utility Baseline	Total Annual Service Cost (\$/year)	% Difference from Utility Baseline
None	Clay	-	-	-	-
	GRU	\$2.68	-	\$2,785	-
	Newberry	\$1.44	-	\$2,096	-
White Households	Clay	-	-	-	-
	GRU	\$2.60	-2.7%	\$2,996	7.6%
	Newberry	\$1.43	-0.4%	\$2,124	1.3%
Black Households	Clay	-	-	-	-
	GRU	\$3.00	11.9%	\$2,531	-9.1%
	Newberry	\$1.48	2.8%	\$1,908	-9.0%
Asian Households	Clay	-	-	-	-
	GRU	\$2.51	-6.1%	\$2,598	-19.4%
	Newberry	\$1.27	-11.8%	\$2,033	-3.0%
Hispanic Households	Clay	-	-	-	-
	GRU	\$2.63	-1.6%	\$2,387	-14.3%
	Newberry	\$1.47	2.3%	\$2,235	6.6%
Mean (Baseline)	<i>All Combined</i>	\$2.66	-	\$2,777	-

6.3.5 Energy and Water Consumption and Costs per Person

Energy and water consumption was also calculated and compared on a per person basis, rather than a household level, to remove the influence of varying numbers of persons in typical households in different communities or in different racial/ethnic groups. While it was not possible to know the number of persons served by each utility account, block level census population data was matched to aggregated utility data and weighted by the racial composition of each block.

On a per person basis, GRU customers used the most energy, across all racial/ethnic groupings. In addition, persons in White households used the most, followed by Asian, Hispanic and Black populations (Table 15 and Figure 7). Smaller home sizes in GRU area than in either Clay or Newberry service areas would tend to reduce the energy use per person, but this effect is negated by the much smaller number of residents living in each home (**Error! Reference source not found.**). Other factors may also contribute to greater energy use per person in GRU areas despite smaller mean home sizes, but insufficient data is available to evaluate this further.

Table 15. Energy and water consumption per person.

Demographic Weighting	Utility	Energy Use Per-Person (ekWh/year)	% Difference from Mean	Water Use Per-Person (kGal/year)	% Difference from Mean
None	Clay	6694	-20%	-	-
	GRU	8456	1%	33.5	0.2%
	Newberry	5079	-40%	30.7	-8.1%
White Households	Clay	6746	-20%	-	-
	GRU	8809	5%	38.0	13.8%
	Newberry	5204	-38%	31.6	-5.3%
Black Households	Clay	5919	-30%	-	-
	GRU	7586	-10%	24.3	-27.4%
	Newberry	4712	-44%	26.6	-20.5%
Asian Households	Clay	8354	-1%	-	-
	GRU	8721	4%	29.7	-11.0%
	Newberry	4795	-43%	32.3	-3.2%
Hispanic Households	Clay	7398	-12%	-	-
	GRU	8230	-2%	27.0	-19.1%
	Newberry	5062	-40%	32.8	-1.9%
Mean (Baseline)	<i>All Combined</i>	8412	-	33.4	-

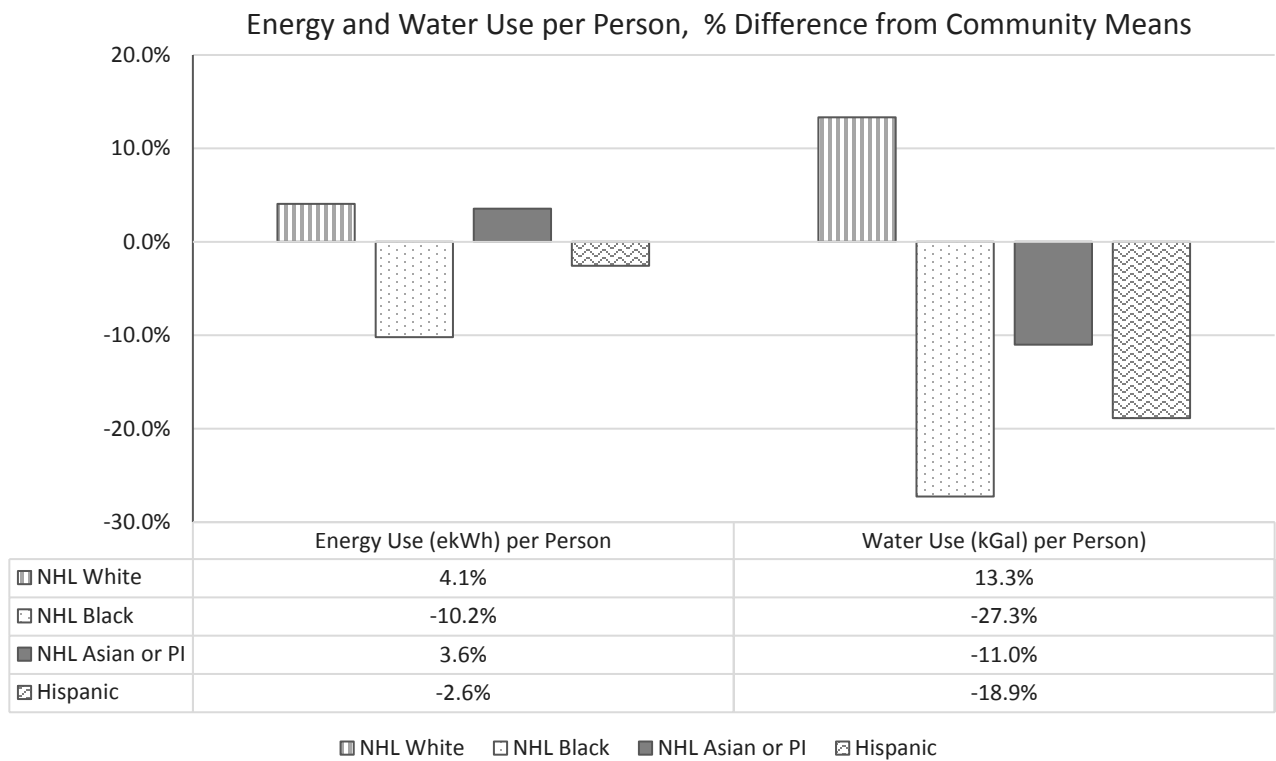


Figure 7. Energy and water consumption percent differences from all race baseline.

Clear differences in energy use per person were seen among racial/ethnic groups, although on a smaller scale than the differences between utility service areas. Weighted averages across the full community showed almost equally high energy usage in Asian and White households. Mean values were reduced by about 6% in Hispanic households and almost 14% in Black households (Figure 7).

Water consumption was considerably higher in White households than any other racial/ethnic group; all other groups consumed less than the community-wide mean. Asian homes had the second greatest water usage, followed in decreasing order by Hispanic and Black households (Figure 7). Mean water consumption of Black residents was 36% less than the per person water use in White households.

6.3.6 Energy and Total Utility Cost Burdens per Person

Per capita income for each Census block was assigned as the mean of the larger block group in which it is part. This reduces the relative accuracy of the income data, but is the smallest geographic area for which Census reports this information. Income is for 2015 for GRU and Clay households, and 2010 for Newberry, consistent with their utility cost data. Actual utility costs and cost burdens for households with GRU service outside Gainesville’s City Limits will be slightly higher due to the various fees charged to County residents. Again, these were not directly calculated to avoid obscuring differences charges between racial or ethnic groups. These results were broadly consistent with the utility groupings.

A somewhat different method was used to investigate differences between racial/ethnic groups for this analysis. A comparison was made of the 25% of blocks that contained the highest percentages of each racial/ethnic group within the total population (4th Quartile distribution by race). Mean energy and utility costs were calculated as a percentage of the mean income for homes in each block group. The purpose was to identify the least diverse areas in the county, regardless of which utility service area they are in to distill the results into values most directly associated with each racial/ethnic group.

As before, the greatest disparity was seen in the cost burden experienced by White and Black households (Table 16 and Figure 8). White households paid 5.4% of their income for energy (electricity and NG) and 7.9% of their income for all utilities, while Black households paid around 50% more of their income per person, averaging 7.5% of their income for energy and 11.4% for all utilities. Because each utility provider uses a consistent rate structure for all households throughout their respective service territories, other factors account for these differences. Black households have the lowest average per capita household incomes, which is likely the primary factor in their higher energy burden. Secondary factors may include differences in the quality, vintage, and energy performance of their housing stock, major appliances, and space conditioning systems.

Table 16. Utility cost burdens per person in blocks with highest percent of each race.

Weighting	Energy Bill as % of Personal Income	Total Utility Bill as % of Personal Income
None (Community Baseline)	5.4%	8.4%
White Households	4.8%	7.9%
Black Households	7.5%	11.3%
Asian Households	6.8%	9.2%
Hispanic Households	6.3%	8.8%

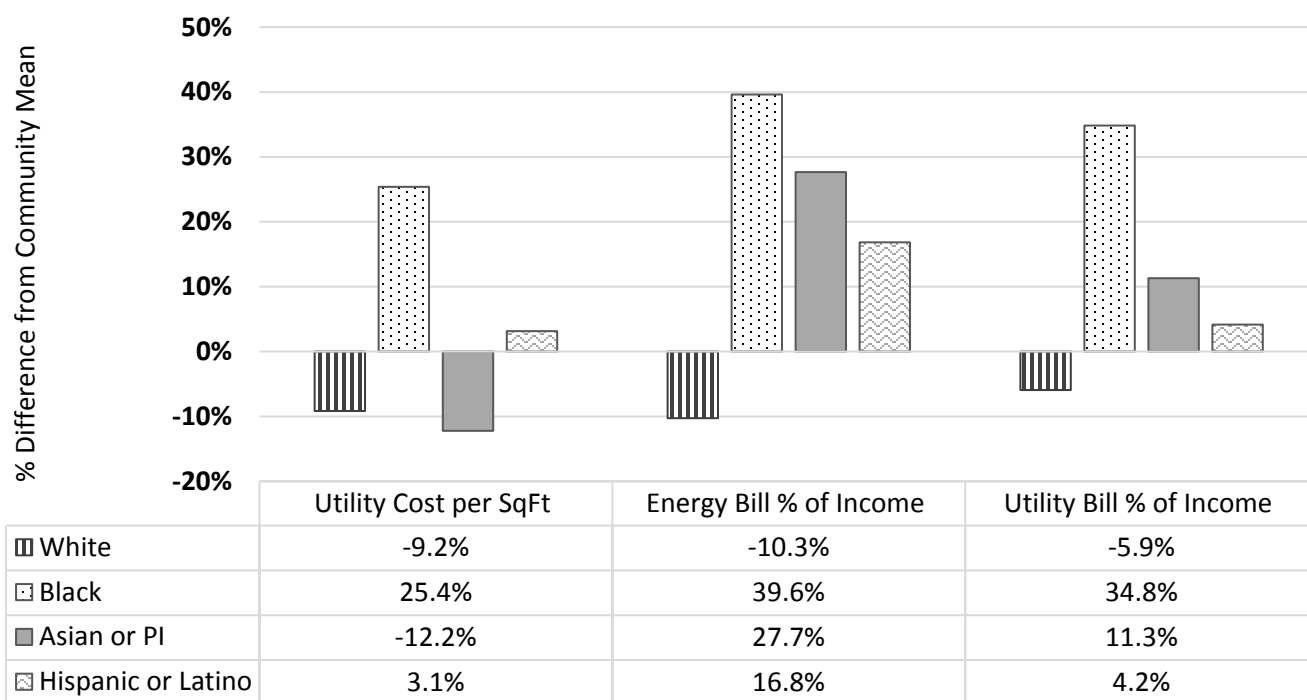


Figure 8. Utility cost burdens per person in blocks with the highest quartile of percent population distribution for the four major racial and ethnic demographic groups.

In addition to looking at the mean values in Table 16, a more complete picture of utility cost burdens can be obtained by considering the total range of utility costs per personal income experienced by the full community. As incomes vary greatly, so do the percentages of household incomes that are paid for utilities. Based on the full population (all racial/ethnic groups) in the three utility service areas, residents in 25% of the 2010 Census blocks paid 9% or more of their income in utility costs, 10% of blocks averaged payments of about 16% or more, and 2.5% paid in excess of 29% of their income for utilities. At the other extreme, the 10% of customers with the lowest consumption and/or highest income paid utility bills equivalent to about 3% of their income. The wealthiest 2.5% of customers paid 1.6% or less of their income for utilities.

6.4 Transportation Indicators

6.4.1 Automobile Ownership

On average for median-income, regional-typical families in Alachua County, White households owned the most, and Asian households owned the least, automobiles of the four most populous racial and ethnic demographic groups, though College Student households owned even fewer (Indicator 24). However, Black households had the highest rates of households owning zero (Indicator 8) or one automobiles (Indicator 9) and the lowest rate of households owning at least two automobiles (Indicator 10), while White households were the inverse. The most profound disparity in automobile ownership rates was for the 55% of Alachua County Black residents who lived in the Q4 neighborhoods where the lack of ownership of even a single automobile was 98% higher than the local baseline (Indicator 8).

6.4.2 Housing Density, Travel Distance, Mobility Mode, and Transportation Costs

With over 20,500 estimated annual automobile vehicle miles traveled (Indicator 25), local White households were both the most frequent drivers and had the highest estimated costs for transportation overall (Indicator 35) and as a percentage of household income (Indicator 23). This may possibly have been due to related patterns, such as the White households living in the lowest density neighborhoods (Indicator 6 and Indicator 7), having the lowest degree of walkability based on urban infrastructure (Indicator 37), and having the lowest estimated annual household transit trips taken (Indicator 26). Generally, as the proportion of White residents in neighborhoods increased, the neighborhoods shifted more suburban and rural, population densities declined, and the rates of vehicle ownership, annual driving, and total transportation costs increased, while rates of walkability and transit ridership decreased, as evidenced by the neighborhood quartile analyses.

Local Black households often lived in more urban neighborhoods, had 19% larger population density than the all race baseline, and had the shortest median commute distance to work (Indicator 21). However, they also had the second highest estimated annual household automobile vehicle miles traveled, only about 9 miles less per day than White households (Indicator 25). Thus, for Black households, using a personal vehicle to commute to work may have been required frequently, despite living in more densely populated urban areas and having lower rates of automobile ownership than White households. Alternatively, common non-work trips (e.g., grocery shopping) may have been longer for Black households than other demographic groups.

Asian households had the longest median commute distance to work (Indicator 21), but the lowest estimated annual automobile vehicle miles traveled (Indicator 25) and the lowest costs for transportation overall (Indicator 35) and as a percentage of household income (Indicator 23). As Asian households also lived in the densest neighborhoods (Indicator 6 and Indicator 7), had the highest degree of walkability based on urban infrastructure (Indicator 37), and had the highest likelihood of public transit utilization (Indicator 34). These indicators suggested a potential transportation dichotomy between Asian residents who were working class adults (and likely lived in car-centric suburban neighborhoods) and those who were enrolled College Students (and likely lived on or near the University of Florida and/or Santa Fe College campuses).

One potential set of contradictory data came with Hispanic households which had both the second highest estimated annual household transit trips taken (Indicator 26) from one data source, but also the lowest likelihood of public transit utilization (Indicator 34) from another. This contradiction may also suggest a dichotomy similar to Asian residents.

6.5 Neighborhood Opportunity and Proximity Indicators

6.5.1 Income, Poverty, Segregation, and Risk

White households had the highest average per capita income (Indicator 11) and the lowest rates of racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty (R/ECAPs)¹⁰ (Indicator 30). Black households had the lowest average per capita income (Indicator 11) and the highest exposure to poverty (Indicator 31). For the 55% of Alachua County's Black residents and the 29% of White residents who lived in their respective Q4 neighborhoods, this income gap was even more profound with Black households earning 34% less, and White households earning 42% more, than the local baseline.

Furthermore, Black residents also had 14% of their households living in R/ECAPs, second highest behind Asian households, suggesting disparities 65% higher and 91% higher than the all race baseline respectively (Indicator

¹⁰ R/ECAP 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/>.

30). In a potential contradiction to the R/ECAP indicator, Asian households also lived in neighborhoods with the lowest exposure to poverty (Indicator 31), though White households were a very close second. Additionally, almost none of the Asian population resides in public housing (Table 17). Thus, the R/ECAP indicator for Asian households was likely confounded by College Students, especially for areas of concentrated graduate student and family housing.

Table 17. R/ECAP and Non-R/ECAP demographics by publicly supported housing program category.

Program Categories	Gainesville, FL (CDBG, HOME) Jurisdiction							
	Occupied Housing Units	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Families with children	Elderly Persons	Persons with a Disability
	#	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Public Housing								
<i>R/ECAP tracts</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>Non R/ECAP tracts</i>	615	7.8	90.3	2.0	0.0	52.9	18.4	26.6
Project-based Section 8								
<i>R/ECAP tracts</i>	33	38.2	58.8	2.9	0.0	0.0	16.3	81.4
<i>Non R/ECAP tracts</i>	652	24.1	72.6	3.1	0.2	48.3	28.1	17.7
Other HUD Multifamily								
<i>R/ECAP tracts</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>Non R/ECAP tracts</i>	22	22.7	77.3	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	82.6
HCV Program								
<i>R/ECAP tracts</i>	253	21.5	74.6	3.9	0.0	39.9	18.1	26.3
<i>Non R/ECAP tracts</i>	996	25.1	71.6	3.1	0.0	45.2	15.8	24.4

Note 1: Disability information is often reported for heads of household or spouse/co-head only. Here, the data reflect information on all members of the household.

Note 2: Data Sources: APSH

Note 3: Refer to the US HUD AFFH Data Documentation for details (Version AFFHT0002 – January 2017).

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 evidenced by their dissimilarity indices.¹¹ While the Non-White/White and Black/White community comparisons showed declining segregation from 1990 through 2010, the more current dissimilarity index estimates suggest that at both the city and regional scales, the City of Gainesville and the Gainesville CBSA (which includes Alachua and Gilchrist Counties) face the highest levels of segregation documented in at least the last 26 years (Table 18).

¹¹ 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/>.

Table 18. Racial and ethnic dissimilarity index trends over the last three Decennial Census periods (higher index values = more segregation between compared communities).

Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	Gainesville, FL (CDBG, HOME) Jurisdiction				Gainesville, FL (CBSA) Region			
	1990 Trend	2000 Trend	2010 Trend	2015 Estimate	1990 Trend	2000 Trend	2010 Trend	2015 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

Note 1: Data Sources: Decennial Census

Note 2: Refer to the US HUD AFFH Data Documentation for details (Version AFFHT0002 – January 2017).

Asian and White households also lived in neighborhoods with the highest performing public schools (according to school proficiency scores), approximately 7-8% higher than the local baseline (Indicator 32). Conversely, Black households lived among neighborhoods with the lowest performing public schools, approximately 24% lower than the local baseline (Indicator 32). In summary and when considering the potential influence of College Students, Alachua County’s Black residents were the poorest, the most concentrated by race and poverty, and lived near the lowest performing public schools, while White residents were the inverse.

6.5.2 Employer-Household Relationships

Within Alachua County, Black households had the lowest rates of labor force participation (Indicator 33) and the lowest access to employment for all households (Indicator 36), while Asian households had the inverse and had the highest access to jobs within their neighborhood of residence (Indicator 20). Furthermore, for Black residents within the labor market, they represented the highest percent of low (Indicator 12) and medium wage workers (Indicator 13) and the lowest percent of high wage workers (Indicator 14), while White households had the inverse. However, White households had the lowest access to jobs within their neighborhood of residence (Indicator 20). This low job access indicator supported the findings suggesting that White households live in more suburban and rural neighborhoods of lower population densities and with less non-residential mixed land uses.

Hispanic households had the highest percent of high wage accessible jobs (Indicator 17) and the highest ratio of neighborhood jobs-to-households (Indicator 18) of the four major demographic groups. However, poor Hispanic households had the lowest access to employment (Indicator 36) and Black households overall had the lowest ratio of neighborhood jobs-to-households (Indicator 18).

The US Census Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) database summarizes the relationships between jobs and workers in the LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (LODES). Using the LEHD and LODES data, the US EPA Smart Location Database (SLD) provides a series of employment indicators based on 5-tier and 8-tier employment classifications and urban density, diversity, and design patterns. By weighting neighborhoods across the four major racial and ethnic demographic groups, it was possible to estimate the proportion of neighborhood jobs by their 8-tier employment classification scheme (Table 19). However, it is important to note that these data did not summarize the percent of jobs by type held by residents of each racial and ethnic demographic group, but rather the type of jobs located within neighborhoods where these populations resided. Generally, Black households lived in neighborhoods with the lowest diversity of job types, while Asian households lived among the highest (Indicator 19).

Table 19. Neighborhood jobs by 8-tier employment types.

Employment Type	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic	College	Avg. All Groups
Retail	11.0%	11.1%	12.9%	9.8%	6.9%	11.0%
Office	7.1%	7.5%	8.6%	7.9%	6.7%	7.4%
Industrial	12.3%	14.7%	6.8%	9.2%	5.7%	12.1%
Service	12.3%	13.5%	9.4%	10.4%	7.4%	12.1%
Entertainment	11.3%	9.9%	16.0%	12.0%	12.8%	11.4%
Education	18.6%	12.0%	19.1%	16.2%	22.4%	17.3%
Healthcare	21.2%	18.3%	22.5%	28.4%	31.7%	21.4%
Public Administration	6.2%	12.9%	4.8%	6.1%	6.3%	7.3%

6.6 Publicly Supported Housing and Disability Indicators

The US Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) online tool¹² offers a broad selection of indicators derived from local, state, and federal data, such as the Decennial Census (1990, 2000, and 2010), the American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) database, and the Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) database. Several indicators from the AFFH have already been summarized within this report.

The remaining tables summarize a few additional indicators directly downloaded from the AFFH database with no further analysis conducted by the University of Florida (Table 20, Table 21, and Table 22). As supported in other indicators, Black households within the City of Gainesville and the larger Gainesville CBSA face greater disparities and disproportionalities than their White, Asian, and Hispanic peers (Table 21). For example, 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 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.

Table 20. Publicly supported housing by program category, by number of housing unit bedrooms, and by number of children within the household.

Housing Type	Gainesville, FL (CDBG, HOME) Jurisdiction									
	Total Housing Units		Households in 0-1 Bedroom Units		Households in 2 Bedroom Units		Households in 3+ Bedroom Units		Households with Children	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Public Housing	628	1.1	230	37.5	145	23.7	235	38.3	324	52.9
Project-Based Section 8	725	1.2	336	48.1	162	23.2	185	26.5	317	45.4
Other Multifamily	24	0.0	19	82.6	3	13.0	0	0.0	3	13.0
HCV Program	1,631	2.8	317	23.4	570	42.0	434	32.0	605	44.6

Note 1: Data Sources: Decennial Census; APSH

Note 2: Refer to the US HUD AFFH Data Documentation for details (Version AFFHT0002 – January 2017).

¹² <https://egis.hud.gov/affht/>

Table 21. Publicly supported households by race/ethnicity.

Housing Types	Households by Race/Ethnicity							
	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian	
	#	%	%	%	#	%	%	%
Gainesville, FL (CDBG, HOME) Jurisdiction								
<i>Public Housing</i>	47	7.8	547	90.3	12	2.0	0	0.0
<i>Project-Based Section 8</i>	167	24.9	483	71.9	21	3.1	1	0.2
<i>Other Multifamily</i>	5	22.7	17	77.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
<i>HCV Program</i>	317	24.0	960	72.7	42	3.2	0	0.0
Total Households	29,530	61.9	9,615	20.2	4,690	9.8	3,055	6.4
Poverty Thresholds								
<i>0-30% of AMI</i>	5,915	50.0	2,920	24.7	1,795	15.2	910	7.7
<i>0-50% of AMI</i>	8,865	49.2	4,435	24.6	2,480	13.8	1,250	6.9
<i>0-80% of AMI</i>	13,380	50.7	6,735	25.5	3,365	12.8	1,770	6.7
Gainesville, FL (CBSA) Region								
<i>Public Housing</i>	47	7.8	547	90.3	12	2.0	0	0.0
<i>Project-Based Section 8</i>	167	24.9	483	71.9	21	3.1	1	0.2
<i>Other Multifamily</i>	5	22.7	17	77.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
<i>HCV Program</i>	476	23.1	1,492	72.5	87	4.2	1	0.1
Total Households	70,878	69.3	17,324	16.9	7,665	7.5	4,784	4.7
Poverty Thresholds								
<i>0-30% of AMI</i>	10,160	53.5	4,979	26.2	2,354	12.4	1,130	6.0
<i>0-50% of AMI</i>	15,300	50.9	7,618	25.4	3,273	10.9	1,515	5.0
<i>0-80% of AMI</i>	25,820	54.9	11,492	24.5	4,737	10.1	2,270	4.8

Note 1: Data Sources: Decennial Census; APSH; CHAS

Note 2: #s presented are numbers of households not individuals.

Note 3: Refer to the US HUD AFFH Data Documentation for details (Version AFFHT0002 – January 2017).

Table 22. Disability by type, prevalence within publicly supported housing, and age group.

Categories of Comparison of Persons with Disabilities	Gainesville, FL (CDBG, HOME) Jurisdiction		Gainesville, FL (CBSA) Region	
	#	%	#	%
Disability Type				
<i>Hearing difficulty</i>	2,663	2.3	7,997	3.2
<i>Vision difficulty</i>	2,079	1.8	5,626	2.3
<i>Cognitive difficulty</i>	4,827	4.1	11,028	4.4
<i>Ambulatory difficulty</i>	5,712	4.8	15,830	6.4
<i>Self-care difficulty</i>	2,363	2.0	6,122	2.5
<i>Independent living difficulty</i>	3,888	3.3	10,432	4.2
People with Disabilities Living Within Publicly Supported Housing				
<i>Public Housing</i>	163	26.6	163	26.6
<i>Project-Based Section 8</i>	151	21.6	151	21.6
<i>Other Multifamily</i>	19	82.6	19	82.6
<i>HCV Program</i>	334	24.6	479	22.8
Age of People with Disabilities				
<i>age 5-17 with Disabilities</i>	574	0.5	1,496	0.6
<i>age 18-64 with Disabilities</i>	7,116	6.0	16,139	6.5
<i>age 65+ with Disabilities</i>	3,654	3.1	11,566	4.7

Note 1: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region.

Note 2: Data Sources: ACS

Note 3: The definition of "disability" used by the Census Bureau may not be comparable to reporting requirements under HUD programs.

Note 4: Refer to the US HUD AFFH Data Documentation for details (Version AFFHT0002 – January 2017).

7 Resources: Literature References

- Drehobl, A., & 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>
- Hernández, D., & Bird, S. (2010). Energy Burden and the Need for Integrated Low-Income Housing and Energy Policy. *Poverty & Public Policy*, 2(4), 5–25. <https://doi.org/10.2202/1944-2858.1095>
- Roberts, S. (2008). Energy, equity and the future of the fuel poor. *Energy Policy*, 36(12), 4471–4474. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2008.09.025>
- Sanchez, T. W., Stolz, R., & Ma, J. S. (2003, June 1). Moving to Equity: Addressing Inequitable Effects of Transportation Policies on Minorities. Retrieved August 17, 2017, from <https://www.civilrightsproject.ucla.edu/research/metro-and-regional-inequalities/transportation/moving-to-equity-addressing-inequitable-effects-of-transportation-policies-on-minorities>

8 Resources: Data and Tools

8.1 City of Gainesville and Alachua County Data

Map Genius Homepage – <http://mapgenius.alachuacounty.us/>

Property Appraiser Data – <http://maps.acpafl.org/portal/index.html>

City of Gainesville – Open Data Portal: Homepage - <https://data.cityofgainesville.org/>

City of Gainesville – Open Data Portal: GRU Data -
<https://data.cityofgainesville.org/browse?tags=gru&utf8=%E2%9C%93>

8.2 Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse (FHDC)

Homepage – <http://flhousingdata.shimberg.ufl.edu/index.html>

Alachua County, FL Profile –
<http://flhousingdata.shimberg.ufl.edu/a/profiles?action=results&nid=100&image.x=12&image.y=15>

Dataset Repository – <http://flhousingdata.shimberg.ufl.edu/datasets.html>

8.3 Index Mundi

United States Facts – <http://www.indexmundi.com/facts/united-states/>

Florida Facts – <http://www.indexmundi.com/facts/united-states/quick-facts/florida>

Alachua County, FL Facts – <http://www.indexmundi.com/facts/united-states/quick-facts/florida/county/alachua>

8.4 Center for Neighborhood Technology (CNT) – Housing and Transportation (H+T) Affordability Index

General Information – <http://htaindex.cnt.org/>

H+T Index Mapping Tool – <http://htaindex.cnt.org/map/>

Total Driving Costs Mapping Tool – <http://htaindex.cnt.org/total-driving-costs/>

Summary Fact Sheet: Alachua County, FL – <http://htaindex.cnt.org/fact-sheets/?focus=county&gid=2643>

Summary Fact Sheet: Gainesville, FL – <http://htaindex.cnt.org/fact-sheets/?focus=place&gid=16669>

8.5 US HUD & DOT – Location Affordability Index

“The Location Affordability Index (LAI) gives estimates of the percentage of a family's income dedicated to the combined cost of housing and transportation in a given location. Because what is affordable is different for everyone, users can choose among eight different family profiles--defined by household income, size, and number of commuters--and see the affordability landscape for each one in a neighborhood, city, or region.

The goal of the LAI is to help individuals, planners, developers, and researchers get a more complete understanding of the costs of living in a given location by accounting for variations between households,

neighborhoods, and regions, all of which impact affordability. For more information, see the About page.”
(Source: <http://www.locationaffordability.info/lai.aspx>)

General Information – <http://www.locationaffordability.info/> (or)
https://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/sustainable_housing_communities/location_affordability (or) <https://www.transportation.gov/briefing-room/dot-and-hud-unveil-location-affordability-portal>

Location Affordability Index (LAI) Mapping Tool – <http://www.locationaffordability.info/lai.aspx> (or)
<https://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=0df409bd87504e3e8d5303e7d44468b8>

Transportation Cost Calculator – <http://www.locationaffordability.info/tcc.aspx>

CNT Cross References to LAI – <http://www.cnt.org/tools/location-affordability-index>

LAI Portal and Transportation Cost Calculator are part of the HUD and DOT Housing and Transportation Affordability Initiative.

National Multifamily Housing Council: HUD Location Affordability Index –
<http://www.nmhc.org/Content.aspx?id=7347>

8.6 US EPA – Smart Location Mapping Tools

General Information and Data Downloads – <https://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/smart-location-mapping>

Smart Location Database: Alachua County, FL – <http://arcg.is/1zP9H8>

- HERE Map Data (formerly NAVTEQ NAVSTREETS) – <https://here.com/en/products-services/data/here-map-data>

Access to Jobs and Workers Via Transit: Alachua County, FL – <https://arcg.is/0v4nvm>

- Note, despite Gainesville Regional Transit System (RTS) streaming, real-time open source data for its bus network, the US EPA Smart Location Mapping Tools do not report transit information for Alachua County. This is an opportunity to resolve this data gap and get Alachua County on the map via the Google General Transit Feed Specification (GTFS).
 - GTFS RealTime Extension – <https://developers.google.com/transit/gtfs-realtime/>
 - GTFS Static Transit – <https://developers.google.com/transit/gtfs/>
 - RTS / TransLoc Gator Locator – <https://ufl.transloc.com/>
 - Transit.Land Feed Registry: Gainesville RTS – <https://transit.land/feed-registry/operators/o-djm2-gainesvilleregionaltransitsystem>
 - TransitFeeds: Gainesville RTS – <http://transitfeeds.com/p/regional-transit-system/342>

Walkability Index –

<http://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?url=https%3A%2F%2Fgeodata.epa.gov%2Farcgis%2Frest%2Fservices%2FOA%2FWalkabilityIndex%2FMapServer&source=sd>

Smart Location Calculator – <https://www.slc.gsa.gov/slc/>

8.7 US HUD – Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH)

AFFH General Information – https://www.huduser.gov/portal/affht_pt.html

<https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/affh/>

AFFH Mapping Tool - <https://egis.hud.gov/affht/>

AFFH Raw Data - <https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/4868/affh-raw-data/>

9 Appendix: Utility Rate Structure Resources

9.1 Gainesville Regional Utilities

Rates, Deposits, and Fees

<https://www.gru.com/MyHome/ManageMyBill/Rates,DepositsFees.aspx>

Rates

https://www.gru.com/Portals/0/FY17_Rates/Rates_FY17_Residential.pdf

Monthly Billing Factors

<https://www.gru.com/Portals/0/Legacy/Pdf/MonthlyBillingFactors.pdf>

9.2 Clay Electric Cooperative, Inc.

Rates

<https://www.clayelectric.com/member-information/accounts/rates>

Summary of Rate Schedules

<https://www.clayelectric.com/sites/default/files/doc/RateSummarySchedule.pdf>

9.3 City of Newberry, Florida

Rate details provided through personal correspondence and subsequent data exchange directly with the City of Newberry utilities staff.

9.4 Florida Public Service Commission

Reports Homepage

<http://www.psc.state.fl.us/Publications/Reports>

Comparative Rates Statistics

[2016 PSC Report Hyperlink](#)

[2015 PSC Report Hyperlink](#)

[2014 PSC Report Hyperlink](#)

[2013 PSC Report Hyperlink](#)

[2012 PSC Report Hyperlink](#)

[2011 PSC Report Hyperlink](#)

[2010 PSC Report Hyperlink](#)

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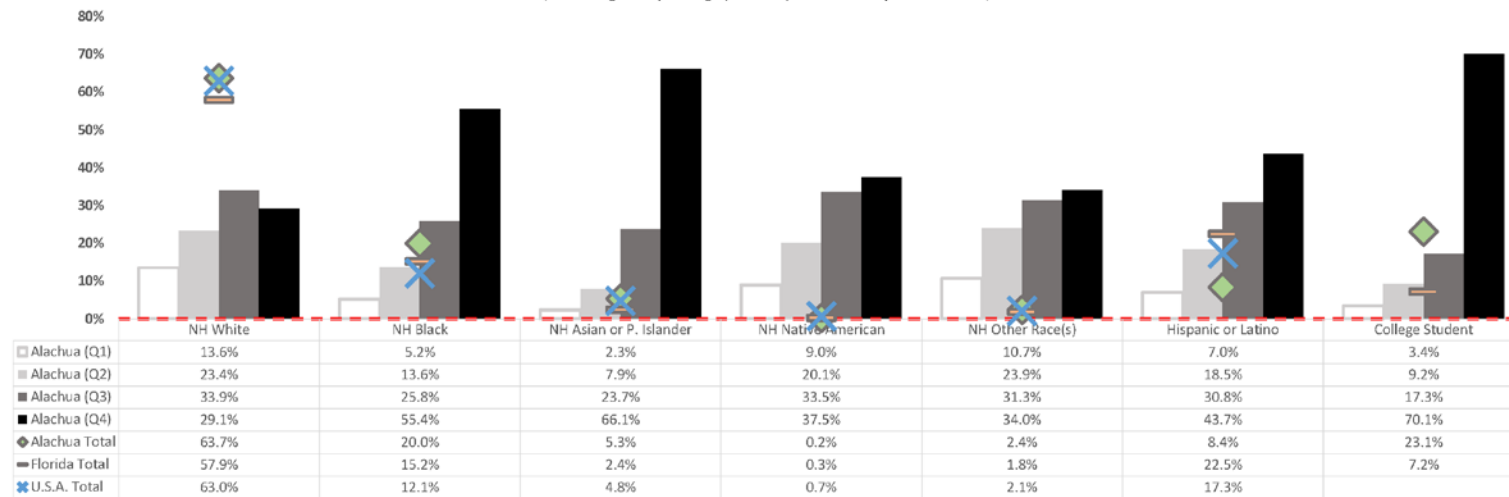
Indicator 1. Demographic group population distribution summaries.

Housing Demographics

Total Population by Group

Demographic Group	Alachua County (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				Florida (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				U.S.A. (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)			
	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)
Non-Hispanic White	21,353	36,819	53,409	45,885	1,624,868	2,935,137	3,328,546	2,996,171	29,190,613	47,979,186	58,726,882	60,947,817
Non-Hispanic Black	2,573	6,735	12,729	27,383	68,314	263,622	630,827	1,888,337	1,479,923	4,600,072	10,128,679	21,481,837
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander	307	1,041	3,135	8,737	17,743	52,359	104,607	280,232	653,899	1,729,560	3,382,044	9,184,204
Non-Hispanic Native American	54	121	202	226	4,201	8,689	13,331	21,044	182,725	378,922	581,687	1,104,093
Non-Hispanic Other Race(s)	631	1,407	1,838	1,999	27,661	64,438	99,081	148,296	691,904	1,320,522	1,858,081	2,702,628
Hispanic or Latino	1,450	3,831	6,400	9,071	268,655	664,911	1,209,633	2,080,607	4,708,252	9,003,672	14,310,034	26,144,091
Enrolled College Student	1,967	5,229	9,864	39,989	92,893	219,493	366,025	669,973				

Combined Block Group Population as Percent of Total Population for the Demographic Group
(Sums Weighted by Demographic Groups within County Quartiles or wi)



Source: EPA Smart Location Database (SLD) Version 1.0. Derived from: Decennial Census (DC) 2010. Block group college enrollment data was derived from the Census American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimate 2009-2013 (it's first year available).

Details: DC block group estimates of total population were weighted by DC population demographic data for identifying race and ethnicity. Alachua Q1 through Q4 percentages in the bar chart divided the demographic group's Quartile population by their total County population and thus add up to 100%. The Alachua Total, Florida Total, and U.S.A. Total percentages in the bar chart represent each demographic group's share of the total population for all demographics.

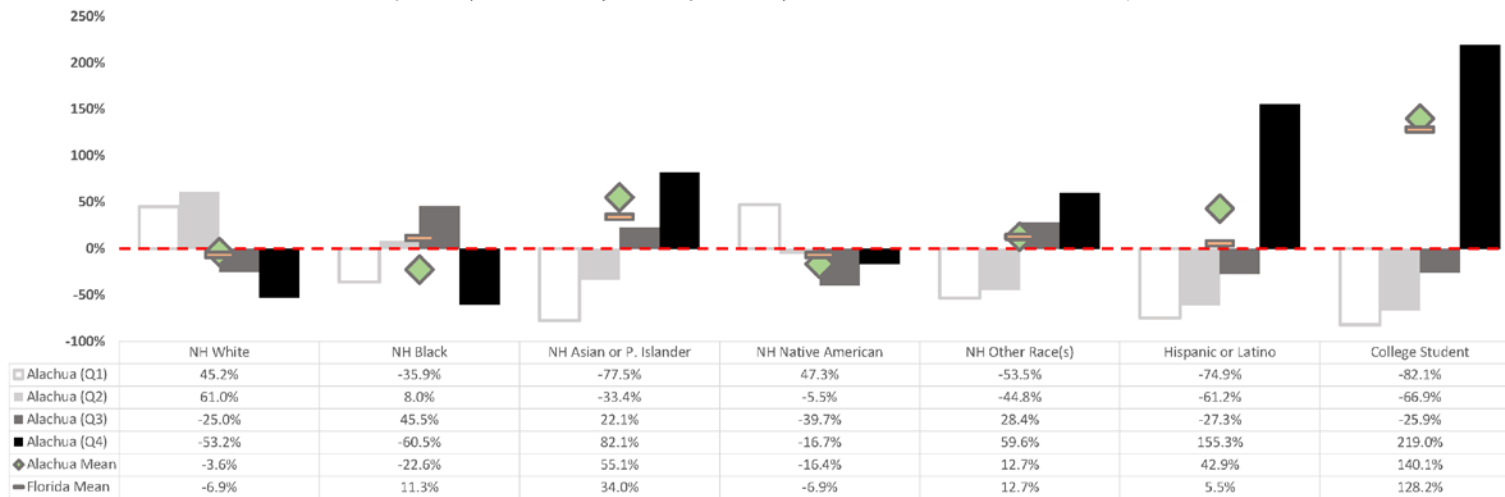
Indicator 2. Demographic group college student distribution summaries.

Population and Household Density

Average Percent of Block Group Population Enrolled as College Students

Demographic Group	Alachua County (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				Florida (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				U.S.A. (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)			
	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)
Non-Hispanic White	34.7%	38.4%	17.9%	11.2%	7.0%	7.8%	7.4%	5.0%				
Non-Hispanic Black	15.3%	25.8%	34.7%	9.4%	7.5%	8.6%	9.3%	7.7%				
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander	5.4%	15.9%	29.2%	43.5%	5.7%	6.8%	8.9%	10.9%				
Non-Hispanic Native American	35.2%	22.6%	14.4%	19.9%	7.8%	7.2%	7.2%	6.2%				
Non-Hispanic Other Race(s)	11.1%	13.2%	30.7%	38.1%	5.7%	7.3%	8.4%	9.0%				
Hispanic or Latino	6.0%	9.3%	17.4%	60.9%	7.3%	7.9%	8.4%	7.3%				
Enrolled College Student	4.3%	7.9%	17.7%	76.2%	3.0%	5.4%	8.4%	26.8%				

Percent Disproportionality by Group: Population Enrolled as College Students
 (Racial Group Mean within County Quartile or Spatial Boundary Relative to Mean for All Races as Baseline Rate = 0.0%)



Source: HUD/DOT Location Affordability Index Version 1.0. Derived from: Census American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates 2009-2013 (for college student data); Decennial Census (DC) 2010. See source data for original margins of error and/or more detailed estimation methodology.

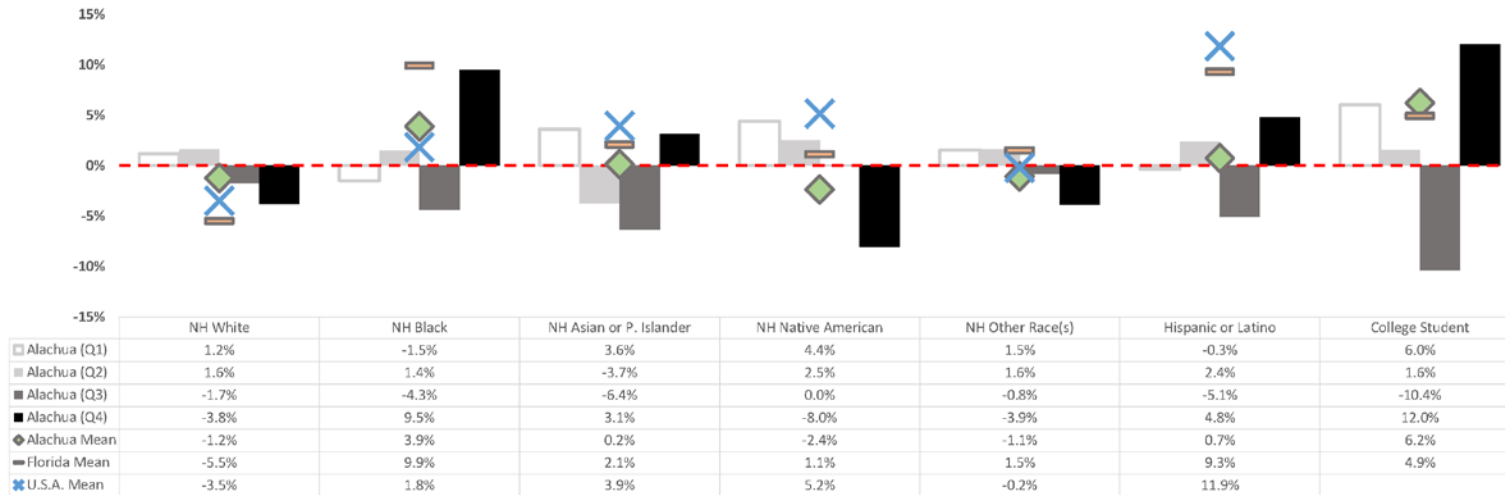
Details: Percent of college student enrollment was estimated from block group reporting of DC total population (# persons) divided by ACS estimates of school enrollment of undergraduate and graduate student population (# persons). Weighted by DC population distributions for identifying race and ethnicity at the block group level and aggregated up to the summary comparison boundary.

Indicator 3. Household size summaries.

Housing Demographics
Average Household (HH) Size

Demographic Group	Alachua County (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				Florida (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				U.S.A. (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)			
	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)
Non-Hispanic White	2.49	2.50	2.42	2.37	2.73	2.53	2.39	2.14	2.66	2.57	2.54	2.50
Non-Hispanic Black	2.42	2.50	2.35	2.69	2.39	2.51	2.63	2.90	2.60	2.60	2.63	2.76
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander	2.55	2.37	2.30	2.54	2.45	2.44	2.52	2.65	2.76	2.67	2.66	2.80
Non-Hispanic Native American	2.57	2.52	2.46	2.26	2.55	2.54	2.55	2.58	2.67	2.72	2.74	2.85
Non-Hispanic Other Race(s)	2.50	2.50	2.44	2.37	2.40	2.50	2.57	2.64	2.71	2.64	2.61	2.64
Hispanic or Latino	2.45	2.52	2.34	2.58	2.53	2.53	2.73	2.92	2.63	2.71	2.86	3.19
Enrolled College Student	2.61	2.50	2.20	2.76	2.50	2.60	2.60	2.74				

Percent Disproportionality By Group: Average Household Size
(Relative to Total All Races as Baseline Rate = 0.0%)



Source: EPA Smart Location Database (SLD) Version 1.0. Derived from: Decennial Census (DC) 2010. Block group college enrollment data was derived from the Census American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimate 2009-2013 (it's first year available).

Details: DC block group estimates of total population were weighted by DC population demographic data for identifying race and ethnicity and divided by the number of weighted total DC housing units to calculate the average household size for each race and ethnicity.

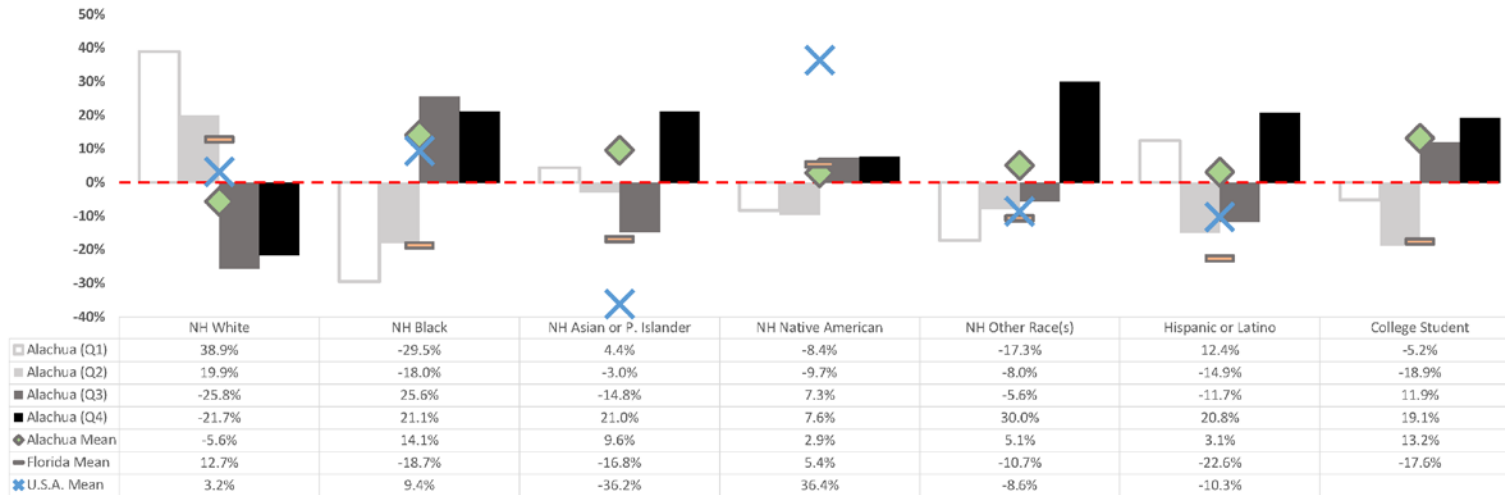
Indicator 4. Housing unit vacancies.

Housing Demographics

Percent Vacancy of Available Housing Units within the Neighborhood (HU)

Demographic Group	Alachua County (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				Florida (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				U.S.A. (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)			
	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)
Non-Hispanic White	16.9%	14.6%	9.0%	9.5%	17.9%	18.9%	20.9%	33.3%	13.7%	12.3%	12.3%	14.9%
Non-Hispanic Black	8.6%	10.0%	15.3%	14.8%	19.3%	16.3%	16.0%	17.7%	12.2%	12.0%	13.2%	15.2%
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander	12.7%	11.8%	10.4%	14.7%	24.6%	20.9%	18.0%	16.3%	11.6%	9.1%	8.2%	7.8%
Non-Hispanic Native American	11.2%	11.0%	13.1%	13.1%	22.5%	21.0%	19.4%	24.6%	18.7%	16.2%	17.1%	18.2%
Non-Hispanic Other Race(s)	10.1%	11.2%	11.5%	15.8%	25.4%	19.9%	18.1%	17.6%	13.5%	11.6%	11.1%	11.9%
Hispanic or Latino	13.7%	10.4%	10.8%	14.7%	23.9%	22.4%	15.7%	13.4%	15.6%	11.8%	10.8%	11.1%
Enrolled College Student	11.6%	9.9%	13.6%	14.5%	21.6%	19.1%	16.4%	16.8%				

Percent Disproportionality By Group: Housing Vacancies
(Relative to Total All Races as Baseline Rate = 0.0%)



Source: EPA Smart Location Database (SLD) Version 1.0. Derived from: Decennial Census (DC) 2010. Block group college enrollment data was derived from the Census American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimate 2009-2013 (it's first year available).

Details: DC block group estimates of total DC occupied housing units were subtracted from total DC housing units, weighted by DC population demographic data for identifying race and ethnicity, and divided by the number of weighted total DC housing units to calculate the average household size for each race and ethnicity.

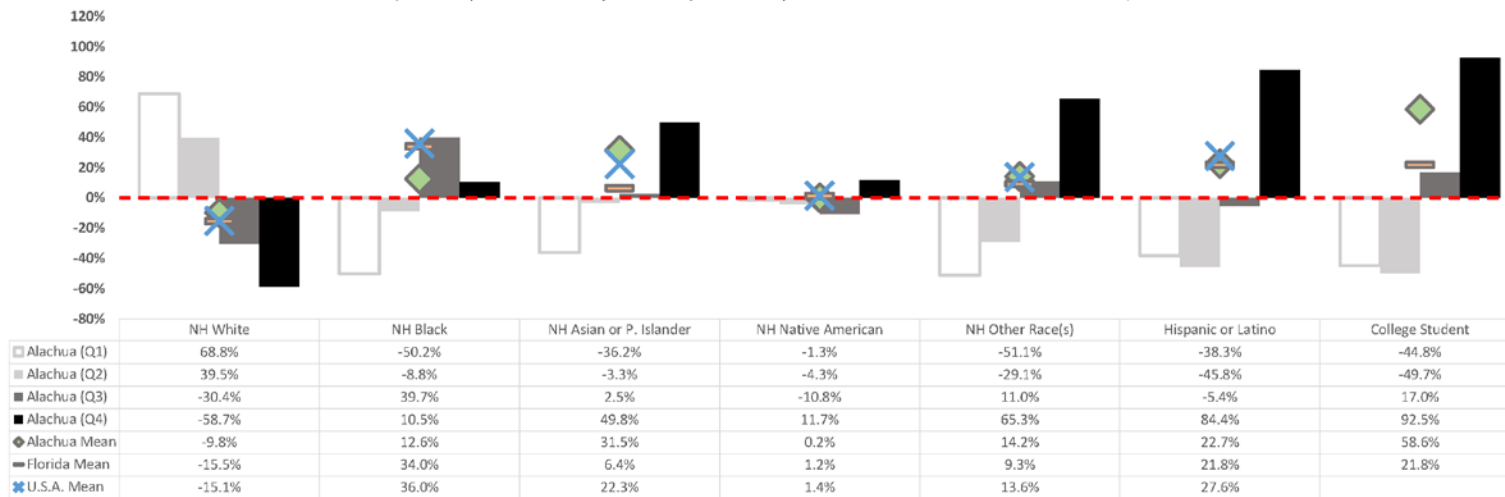
Indicator 5. Housing occupancy type.

Housing Demographics

Percent of Renter-Occupied Housing Units within the Neighborhood (HU)

Demographic Group	Alachua County (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				Florida (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				U.S.A. (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)			
	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)
Non-Hispanic White	76.8%	63.5%	31.7%	18.8%	40.5%	33.6%	25.4%	19.2%	44.4%	34.8%	27.7%	20.7%
Non-Hispanic Black	22.7%	41.5%	63.6%	50.3%	22.4%	30.1%	39.8%	48.3%	26.7%	36.1%	45.2%	52.4%
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander	29.0%	44.0%	46.6%	68.2%	33.2%	32.7%	34.2%	35.4%	38.4%	39.5%	41.0%	44.1%
Non-Hispanic Native American	44.9%	43.6%	40.6%	50.8%	30.9%	30.8%	32.7%	34.6%	30.6%	32.9%	35.2%	37.0%
Non-Hispanic Other Race(s)	22.3%	32.3%	50.5%	75.2%	25.5%	30.4%	34.9%	40.7%	30.1%	33.4%	37.7%	46.3%
Hispanic or Latino	28.1%	24.7%	43.1%	83.9%	31.0%	35.7%	37.5%	43.9%	29.5%	36.8%	42.7%	51.9%
Enrolled College Student	25.1%	22.9%	53.2%	87.6%	31.8%	31.8%	34.0%	47.1%				

Percent Disproportionality By Group: Renter-Occupied Housing
(Racial Group Mean within County Quartile or Spatial Boundary Relative to Mean for All Races as Baseline Rate = 0.0%)



Source: EPA Smart Location Database (SLD) Version 1.0. Derived from: Decennial Census (DC) 2010. Block group college enrollment data was derived from the Census American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimate 2009-2013 (it's first year available).

Details: DC block group estimates of total DC renter-occupied housing units were weighted by DC population demographic data for identifying race and ethnicity, and divided by the number of weighted total DC occupied housing units to calculate the percent of renter-occupied housing units within the neighborhood by group.

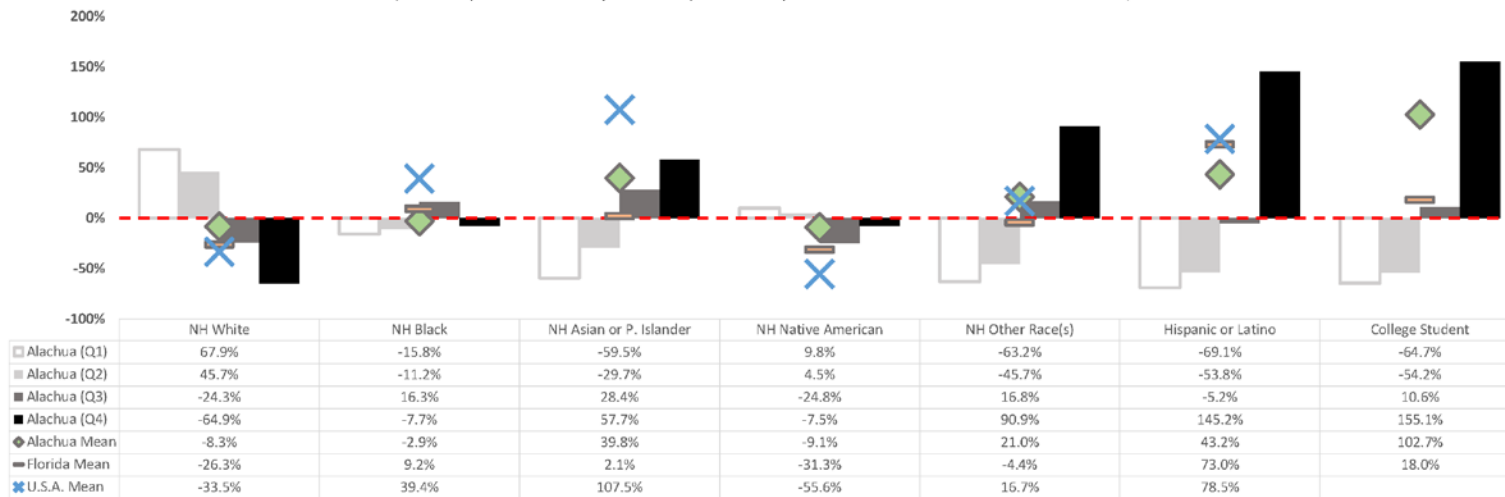
Indicator 6. Gross population density.

Community Development Density

Average Neighborhood Gross Population Density (People/Acre of Unprotected Land)

Demographic Group	Alachua County (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				Florida (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				U.S.A. (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)			
	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)
Non-Hispanic White	8.09	7.02	3.65	1.69	5.42	5.06	4.64	5.77	6.66	6.54	6.93	6.51
Non-Hispanic Black	4.06	4.28	5.61	4.45	5.16	5.76	7.22	8.22	8.35	10.88	14.08	14.81
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander	1.95	3.39	6.19	7.60	6.64	7.32	7.35	7.23	15.51	18.06	19.86	22.20
Non-Hispanic Native American	5.29	5.04	3.63	4.46	5.30	4.87	4.85	4.83	4.11	4.32	4.46	4.53
Non-Hispanic Other Race(s)	1.78	2.62	5.63	9.20	5.38	5.85	6.61	7.66	10.36	10.81	11.06	12.83
Hispanic or Latino	1.49	2.23	4.57	11.82	10.60	12.76	11.70	12.75	10.37	13.81	15.95	21.69
Enrolled College Student	1.70	2.21	5.33	12.30	7.67	7.60	7.65	9.11				

Percent Disproportionality By Group: Population Density
(Racial Group Mean within County Quartile or Spatial Boundary Relative to Mean for All Races as Baseline Rate = 0.0%)



Source: EPA Smart Location Database (SLD) Version 1.0. Derived from: HERE (formerly NAVTEQ) Parks and Recreation data; Protected Area Database of the US (PAD-US); Decennial Census (DC) 2010. Block group college enrollment data was derived from the Census American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimate 2009-2013 (it's first year available).

Details: Census block group (CBG) estimates of total population were divided by CBG unprotected area (acres) and then weighted by DC population demographic data for identifying race and ethnicity to calculate the gross population density by group.

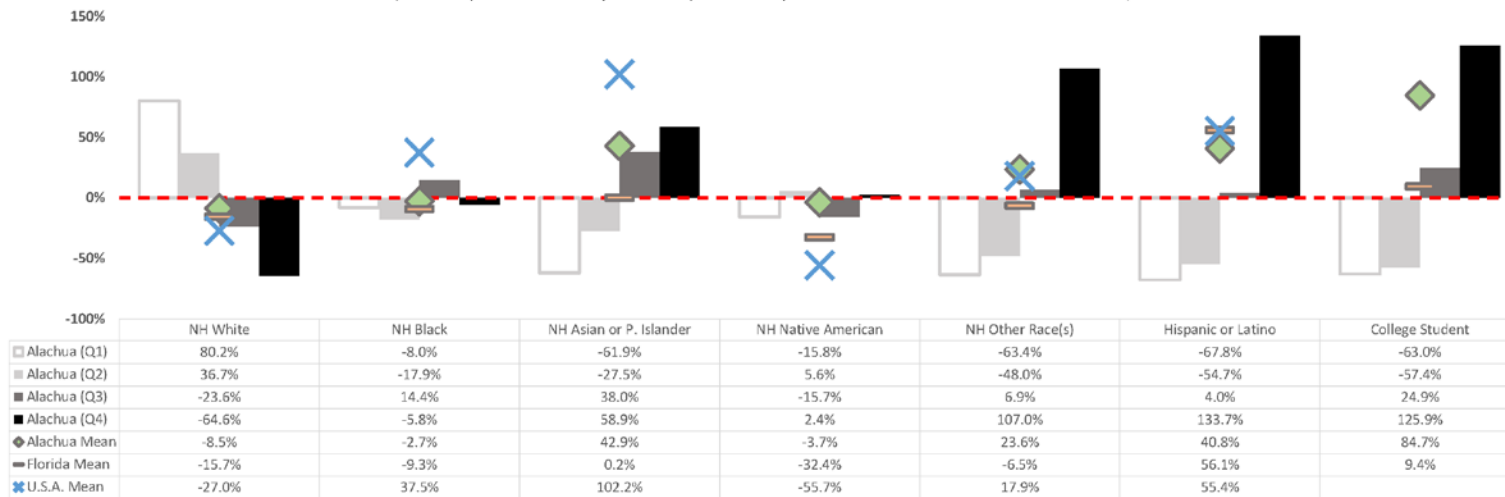
Indicator 7. Gross residential density.

Community Development Density

Average Neighborhood Gross Residential Density (HU/Acre of Unprotected Land)

Demographic Group	Alachua County (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				Florida (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				U.S.A. (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)			
	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)
Non-Hispanic White	4.15	3.15	1.76	0.82	2.48	2.51	2.55	4.42	2.84	2.94	3.34	3.38
Non-Hispanic Black	2.12	1.89	2.64	2.17	2.98	3.05	3.53	3.45	3.68	4.72	6.08	6.35
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander	0.88	1.67	3.18	3.66	3.66	4.05	3.86	3.68	6.61	8.17	9.06	9.07
Non-Hispanic Native American	1.94	2.43	1.94	2.36	2.65	2.54	2.47	2.57	1.76	1.86	1.94	1.98
Non-Hispanic Other Race(s)	0.84	1.20	2.46	4.77	3.13	3.09	3.40	3.90	4.35	4.75	5.00	5.63
Hispanic or Latino	0.74	1.04	2.40	5.38	6.44	8.34	5.49	5.03	5.10	6.27	6.41	7.47
Enrolled College Student	0.85	0.98	2.88	5.20	4.18	3.86	3.68	4.43				

Percent Disproportionality By Group: Residential Density
(Racial Group Mean within County Quartile or Spatial Boundary Relative to Mean for All Races as Baseline Rate = 0.0%)



Source: EPA Smart Location Database (SLD) Version 1.0. Derived from: HERE (formerly NAVTEQ) Parks and Recreation data; Protected Area Database of the US (PAD-US); Decennial Census (DC) 2010. Block group college enrollment data was derived from the Census American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimate 2009-2013 (it's first year available).

Details: Census block group (CBG) estimates of occupied housing units (HU) were divided by CBG unprotected area (acres) and then weighted by DC population demographic data for identifying race and ethnicity to calculate the gross residential density by group.

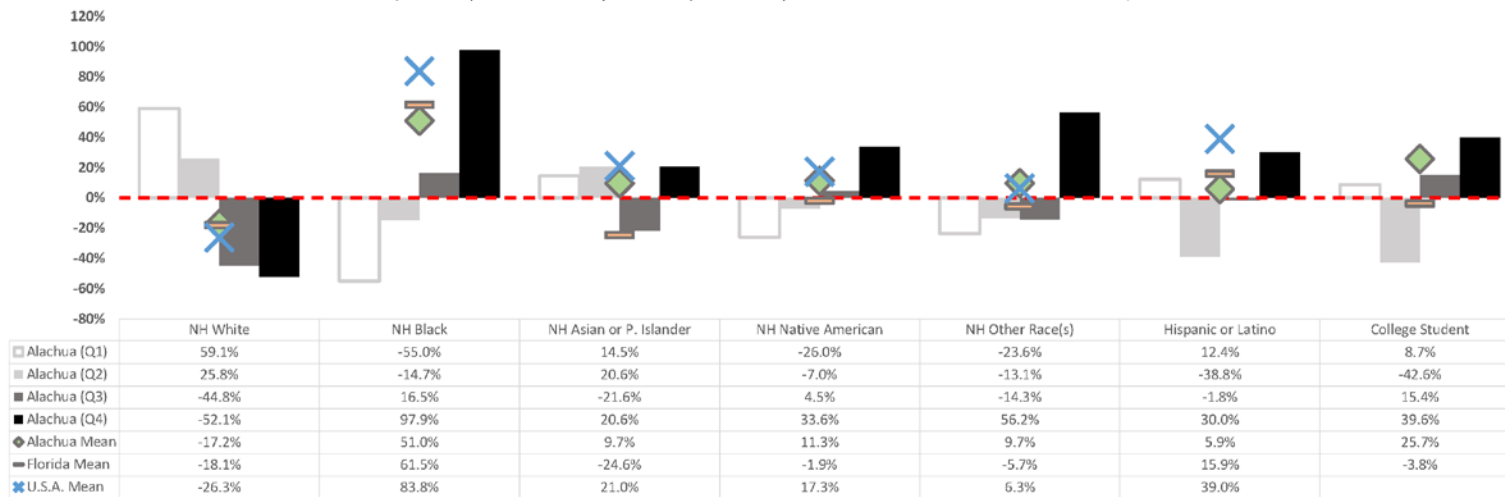
Indicator 8. No ownership of zero automobiles.

Transportation

Percent of Households Owning Zero Automobiles

Demographic Group	Alachua County (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				Florida (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				U.S.A. (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)			
	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)
Non-Hispanic White	13.3%	10.5%	4.6%	4.0%	8.5%	6.1%	5.4%	6.5%	11.3%	7.9%	6.9%	5.9%
Non-Hispanic Black	3.8%	7.1%	9.7%	16.5%	5.4%	5.9%	7.4%	15.7%	7.6%	10.3%	15.8%	22.6%
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander	9.6%	10.1%	6.5%	10.1%	10.5%	8.2%	6.4%	4.8%	11.4%	12.1%	12.1%	12.4%
Non-Hispanic Native American	6.2%	7.8%	8.7%	11.2%	6.6%	6.4%	7.1%	8.5%	8.8%	9.4%	11.9%	13.3%
Non-Hispanic Other Race(s)	6.4%	7.3%	7.2%	13.0%	8.3%	7.4%	6.9%	7.3%	9.2%	9.4%	9.9%	12.4%
Hispanic or Latino	9.4%	5.1%	8.2%	10.9%	10.4%	9.0%	7.6%	9.5%	10.5%	11.1%	12.6%	16.9%
Enrolled College Student	9.1%	4.8%	9.6%	11.7%	9.6%	7.7%	6.8%	7.4%				

Percent Disproportionality By Group: Households Owning Zero Automobiles
(Racial Group Mean within County Quartile or Spatial Boundary Relative to Mean for All Races as Baseline Rate = 0.0%)



Source: EPA Smart Location Database (SLD) Version 1.0. Derived from: Census American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimate 2006-2010; Decennial Census (DC) 2010. Block group college enrollment data was derived from the ACS 5-Year Estimate 2009-2013 (it's first year available).

Details: ACS block group estimates of household automobile ownership were weighted by DC population data for identifying race and ethnicity and divided by the number of weighted occupied housing units to calculate the percent of automobile ownership by race and ethnicity.

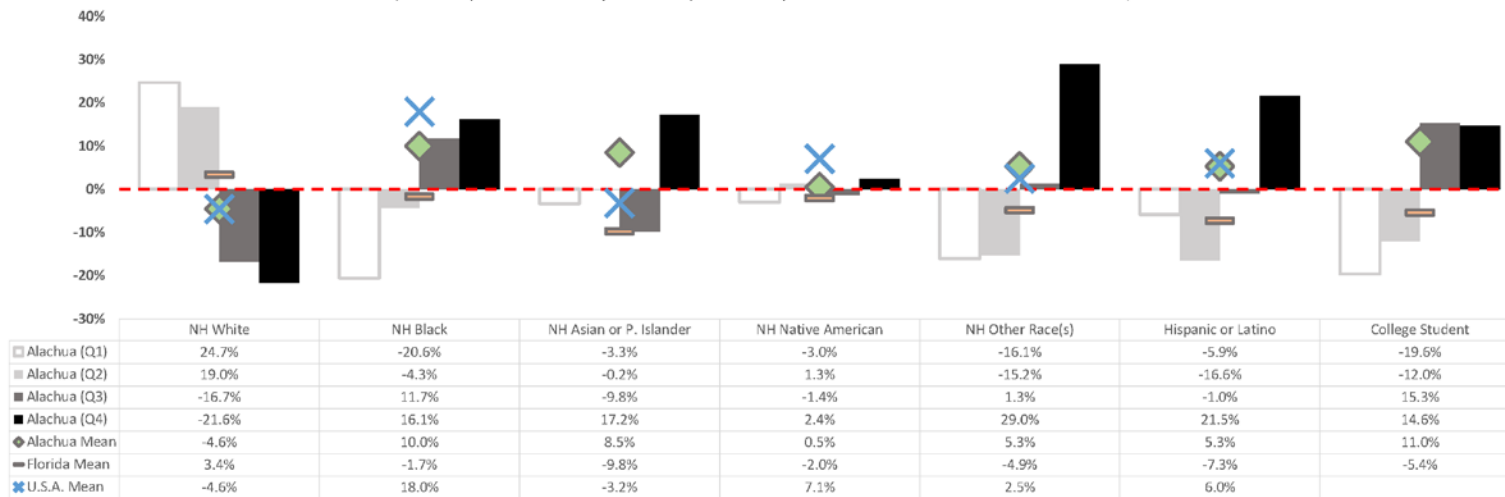
Indicator 9. Ownership of one automobile.

Neighborhood Opportunities: Transportation

Percent of Households Owning One Automobile

Demographic Group	Alachua County (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				Florida (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				U.S.A. (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)			
	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)
Non-Hispanic White	59.1%	56.4%	39.5%	37.2%	47.9%	47.4%	47.6%	60.3%	42.5%	38.3%	34.6%	32.9%
Non-Hispanic Black	37.6%	45.4%	52.9%	55.0%	45.6%	43.8%	46.7%	50.8%	34.1%	38.9%	43.6%	47.2%
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander	45.8%	47.3%	42.8%	55.6%	55.9%	51.0%	47.5%	42.0%	36.8%	36.7%	37.1%	36.4%
Non-Hispanic Native American	46.0%	48.0%	46.7%	48.5%	49.1%	47.4%	46.9%	50.6%	36.4%	38.4%	39.9%	42.4%
Non-Hispanic Other Race(s)	39.8%	40.2%	48.0%	61.1%	53.5%	47.3%	45.9%	47.2%	34.8%	35.7%	37.9%	41.9%
Hispanic or Latino	44.6%	39.5%	46.9%	57.6%	53.0%	50.1%	45.1%	44.4%	38.9%	38.8%	39.8%	41.1%
Enrolled College Student	38.1%	41.7%	54.7%	54.3%	51.3%	46.5%	44.5%	48.2%				

Percent Disproportionality By Group: Households Owning One Automobile
(Racial Group Mean within County Quartile or Spatial Boundary Relative to Mean for All Races as Baseline Rate = 0.0%)



Source: EPA Smart Location Database (SLD) Version 1.0. Derived from: Census American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimate 2006-2010; Decennial Census (DC) 2010. Block group college enrollment data was derived from the ACS 5-Year Estimate 2009-2013 (it's first year available).

Details: ACS block group estimates of household automobile ownership were weighted by DC population data for identifying race and ethnicity and divided by the number of weighted occupied housing units to calculate the percent of automobile ownership by race and ethnicity.

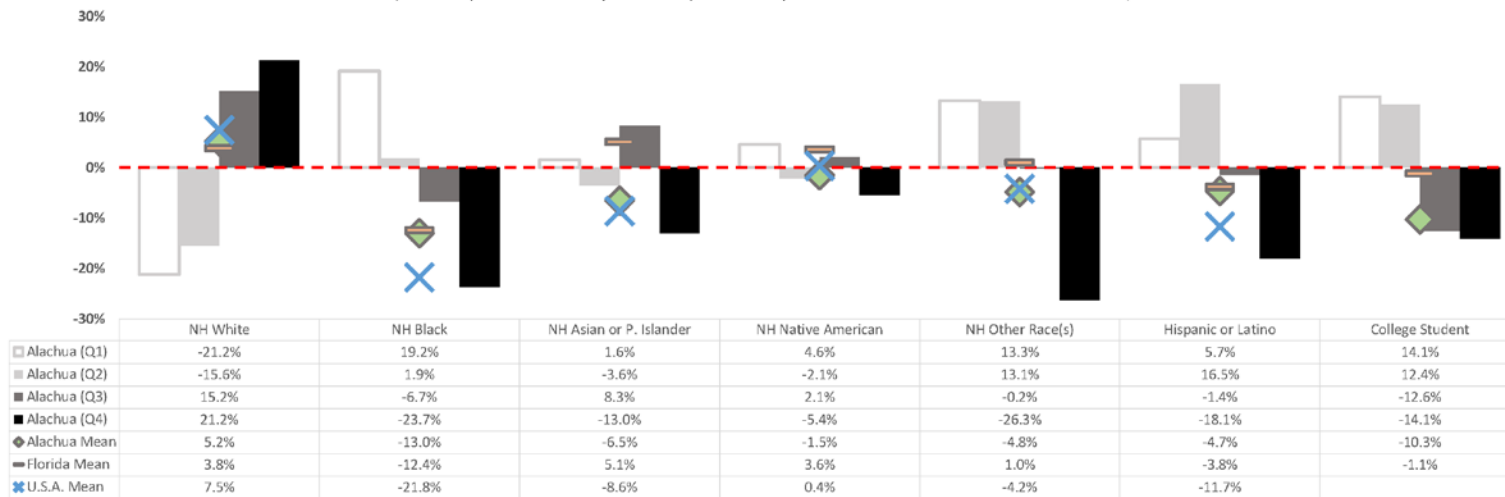
Indicator 10. Ownership of at least two automobiles.

Neighborhood Opportunities: Transportation

Percent of Households Owning Two or More Automobiles

Demographic Group	Alachua County (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				Florida (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				U.S.A. (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)			
	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)
Non-Hispanic White	44%	47%	65%	68%	61%	65%	68%	66%	60%	66%	71%	76%
Non-Hispanic Black	67%	57%	52%	43%	68%	66%	62%	51%	70%	62%	54%	45%
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander	57%	54%	61%	49%	58%	61%	64%	69%	63%	60%	59%	59%
Non-Hispanic Native American	59%	55%	57%	53%	67%	67%	65%	65%	73%	68%	65%	62%
Non-Hispanic Other Race(s)	64%	64%	56%	41%	63%	65%	65%	63%	69%	66%	63%	57%
Hispanic or Latino	59%	66%	55%	46%	60%	63%	63%	59%	66%	62%	58%	53%
Enrolled College Student	64%	63%	49%	48%	61%	65%	65%	61%				

Percent Disproportionality By Group: Households Owning Two or More Automobiles
 (Racial Group Mean within County Quartile or Spatial Boundary Relative to Mean for All Races as Baseline Rate = 0.0%)



Source: EPA Smart Location Database (SLD) Version 1.0. Derived from: Census American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimate 2006-2010; Decennial Census (DC) 2010. Block group college enrollment data was derived from the ACS 5-Year Estimate 2009-2013 (it's first year available).

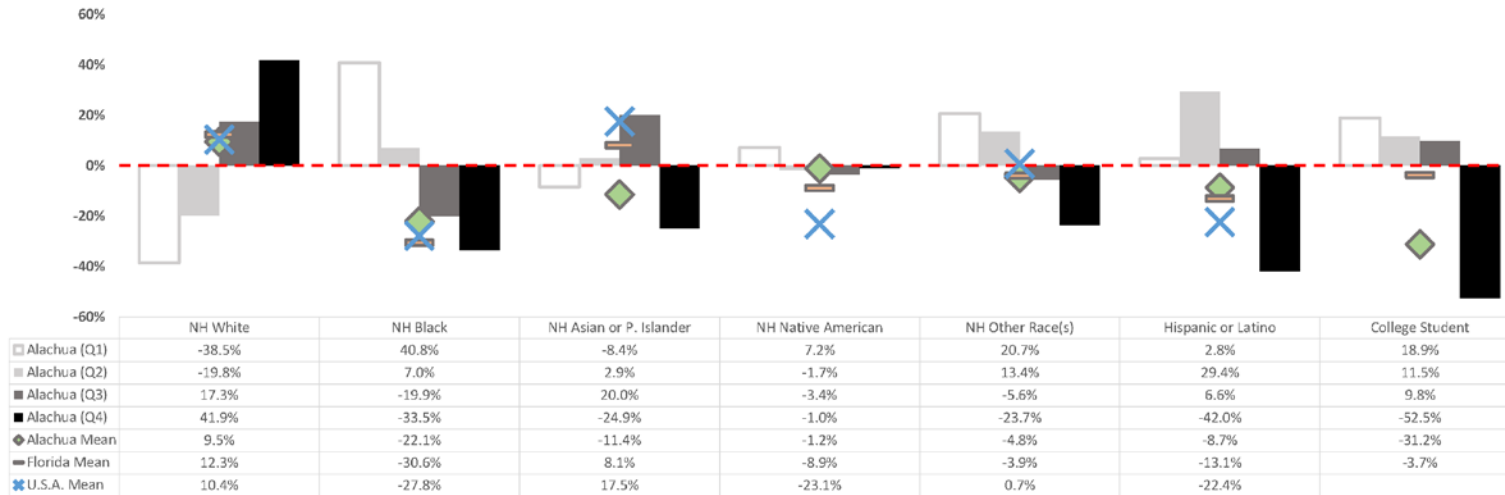
Details: ACS block group estimates of household automobile ownership were weighted by DC population data for identifying race and ethnicity and divided by the number of weighted occupied housing units to calculate the percent of automobile ownership by race and ethnicity.

Indicator 11. Per capita income.

Economic Wellbeing
Average Per Capita Income

Demographic Group	Alachua County (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				Florida (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				U.S.A. (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)			
	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)
Non-Hispanic White	\$ 11,781	\$ 15,367	\$ 22,468	\$ 27,179	\$ 15,908	\$ 19,594	\$ 23,788	\$ 30,093	\$ 17,269	\$ 21,598	\$ 25,309	\$ 29,789
Non-Hispanic Black	\$ 26,969	\$ 20,503	\$ 15,350	\$ 12,734	\$ 26,873	\$ 22,642	\$ 18,920	\$ 12,362	\$ 25,406	\$ 21,613	\$ 17,786	\$ 14,108
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander	\$ 17,540	\$ 19,702	\$ 22,986	\$ 14,385	\$ 20,213	\$ 22,295	\$ 22,946	\$ 23,642	\$ 26,928	\$ 27,855	\$ 27,737	\$ 25,491
Non-Hispanic Native American	\$ 20,542	\$ 18,822	\$ 18,495	\$ 18,973	\$ 21,619	\$ 21,078	\$ 19,719	\$ 18,501	\$ 21,691	\$ 20,193	\$ 18,195	\$ 15,494
Non-Hispanic Other Race(s)	\$ 23,116	\$ 21,717	\$ 18,075	\$ 14,609	\$ 23,666	\$ 21,793	\$ 20,805	\$ 18,978	\$ 24,543	\$ 24,096	\$ 23,521	\$ 20,900
Hispanic or Latino	\$ 19,688	\$ 24,788	\$ 20,415	\$ 11,110	\$ 25,213	\$ 24,616	\$ 19,226	\$ 14,521	\$ 28,679	\$ 23,257	\$ 18,555	\$ 13,387
Enrolled College Student	\$ 22,776	\$ 21,349	\$ 21,035	\$ 9,096	\$ 21,733	\$ 21,384	\$ 21,124	\$ 19,783				

Percent Disproportionality by Group: Per Capita Income
(Racial Group Mean within County Quartile or Spatial Boundary Relative to Mean for All Races as Baseline Rate = 0.0%)



Source: HUD/DOT Location Affordability Index (LAI) Version 1.0. Derived from: Census American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates 2006-2010; Decennial Census (DC) 2010. See source data for original margins of error and/or more detailed estimation methodology.

Details: Per capita income (\$/person) was estimated from block group reporting of ACS median household income (\$ per year) divided by ACS population (# persons). Weighted by DC population distributions for identifying race and ethnicity at the block group level and aggregated up to the summary comparison boundary.

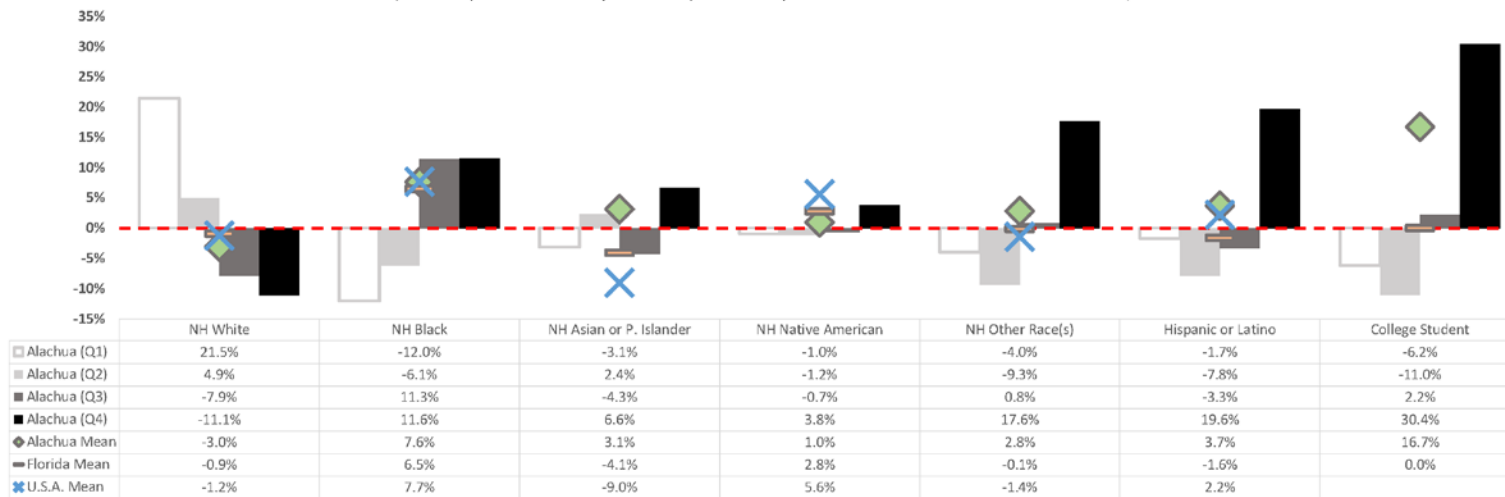
Indicator 12. Low wage workforce.

Neighborhood Opportunities: Employment

Percent of Low Wage Workers Living within the Neighborhood (≤ \$1,250/Month)

Demographic Group	Alachua County (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				Florida (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				U.S.A. (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)			
	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)
Non-Hispanic White	32.1%	27.7%	24.3%	23.5%	27.7%	26.1%	25.4%	25.1%	27.4%	25.6%	24.3%	23.7%
Non-Hispanic Black	23.2%	24.8%	29.4%	29.5%	24.4%	24.7%	25.7%	29.1%	23.5%	24.4%	26.1%	28.5%
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander	25.6%	27.0%	25.3%	28.1%	27.2%	25.9%	25.3%	24.6%	23.3%	23.0%	22.7%	23.0%
Non-Hispanic Native American	26.2%	26.1%	26.2%	27.4%	26.5%	26.5%	26.4%	27.2%	26.3%	26.2%	26.1%	27.1%
Non-Hispanic Other Race(s)	25.4%	23.9%	26.6%	31.1%	26.4%	25.8%	25.8%	26.2%	24.6%	24.5%	24.6%	25.2%
Hispanic or Latino	26.0%	24.3%	25.5%	31.6%	25.6%	24.2%	24.5%	26.8%	23.9%	24.4%	25.3%	26.8%
Enrolled College Student	24.8%	23.5%	27.0%	34.4%	25.9%	25.8%	25.6%	26.5%				

Percent Disproportionality By Group: Low Wage Workers
(Racial Group Mean within County Quartile or Spatial Boundary Relative to Mean for All Races as Baseline Rate = 0.0%)



Source: EPA Smart Location Database (SLD) Version 1.0. Derived from: Census Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) 2010; Decennial Census (DC) 2010. Block group college enrollment data was derived from the Census American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimate 2009-2013 (it's first year available).

Details: ACS block group estimates of workers (based on their LEHD home location) were weighted by DC population data for identifying race and ethnicity and divided by the number of weighted total workers to calculate the percent of workers by wage levels for each race and ethnicity.

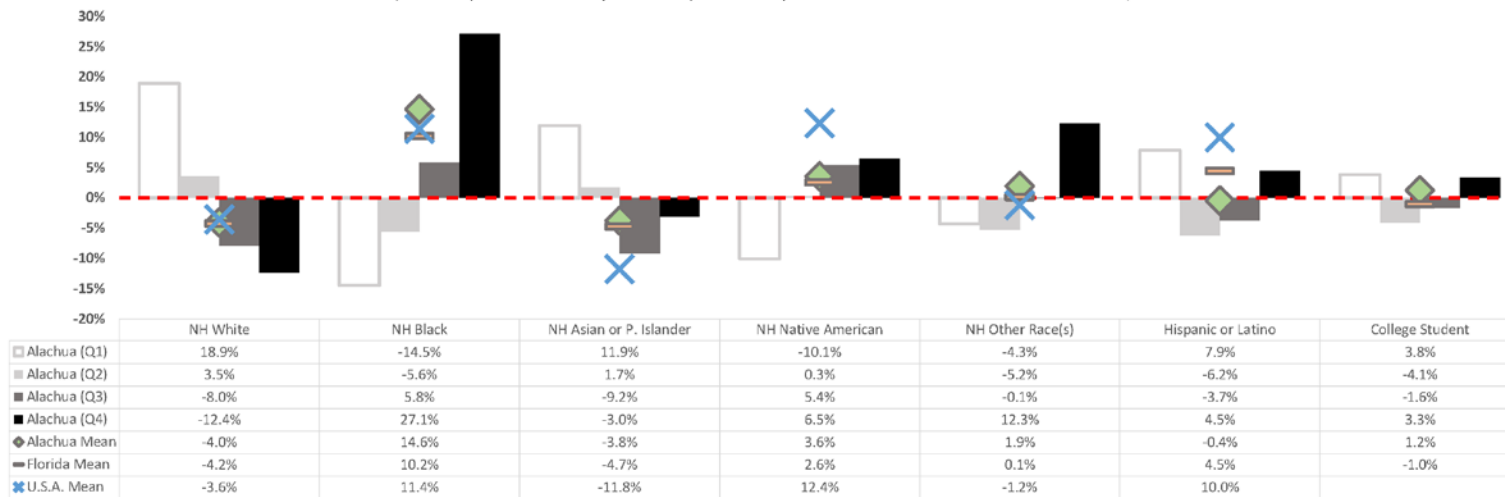
Indicator 13. Medium wage workforce.

Neighborhood Opportunities: Employment

Percent of Medium Wage Workers within the Neighborhood (> \$1,250/Month and < \$3,333/Month)

Demographic Group	Alachua County (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				Florida (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				U.S.A. (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)			
	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)
Non-Hispanic White	47.2%	41.1%	36.6%	34.8%	45.3%	42.0%	38.7%	36.5%	40.3%	37.4%	34.5%	32.1%
Non-Hispanic Black	34.0%	37.5%	42.0%	50.5%	37.1%	39.8%	42.8%	48.2%	35.6%	37.2%	39.7%	42.5%
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander	44.5%	40.4%	36.1%	38.5%	42.8%	41.5%	40.3%	38.8%	33.4%	32.5%	32.1%	32.2%
Non-Hispanic Native American	35.7%	39.8%	41.9%	42.3%	41.1%	41.8%	42.6%	43.5%	38.3%	39.2%	40.9%	42.4%
Non-Hispanic Other Race(s)	38.0%	37.6%	39.7%	44.6%	40.4%	40.6%	41.5%	42.6%	35.7%	35.6%	35.7%	36.8%
Hispanic or Latino	42.9%	37.3%	38.2%	41.5%	40.7%	38.9%	41.7%	46.4%	31.8%	34.9%	38.9%	44.2%
Enrolled College Student	41.2%	38.1%	39.1%	41.0%	41.6%	41.6%	41.5%	40.9%				

Percent Disproportionality By Group: Medium Wage Workers
(Racial Group Mean within County Quartile or Spatial Boundary Relative to Mean for All Races as Baseline Rate = 0.0%)



Source: EPA Smart Location Database (SLD) Version 1.0. Derived from: Census Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) 2010; Decennial Census (DC) 2010. Block group college enrollment data was derived from the Census American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimate 2009-2013 (it's first year available).

Details: ACS block group estimates of workers (based on their LEHD home location) were weighted by DC population data for identifying race and ethnicity and divided by the number of weighted total workers to calculate the percent of workers by wage levels for each race and ethnicity.

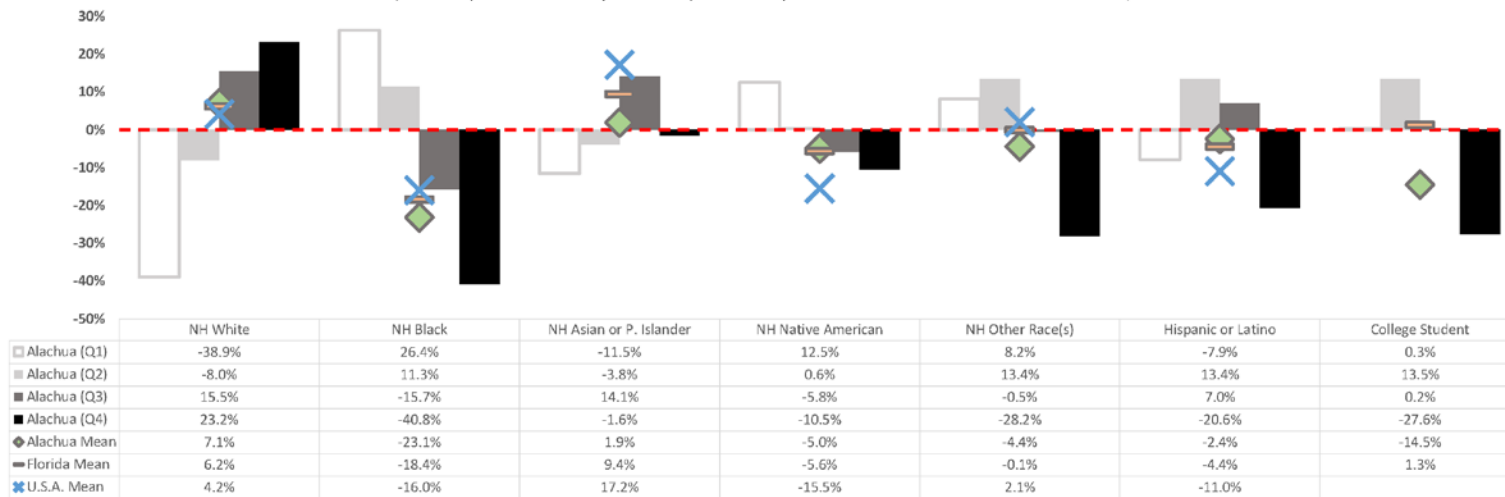
Indicator 14. High wage workforce.

Neighborhood Opportunities: Employment

Percent of High Wage Workers within the Neighborhood (≥ \$3,333/Month)

Demographic Group	Alachua County (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				Florida (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				U.S.A. (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)			
	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)
Non-Hispanic White	20.7%	31.2%	39.1%	41.7%	27.0%	31.9%	35.9%	38.4%	32.2%	37.0%	41.1%	44.1%
Non-Hispanic Black	42.8%	37.7%	28.5%	20.0%	38.6%	35.5%	31.5%	22.7%	40.9%	38.4%	34.2%	29.0%
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander	30.0%	32.6%	38.6%	33.3%	30.0%	32.6%	34.4%	36.6%	43.3%	44.5%	45.3%	44.8%
Non-Hispanic Native American	38.1%	34.1%	31.9%	30.3%	32.4%	31.7%	31.0%	29.3%	35.4%	34.7%	32.9%	30.4%
Non-Hispanic Other Race(s)	36.6%	38.4%	33.7%	24.3%	33.2%	33.6%	32.8%	31.1%	39.6%	39.9%	39.7%	38.0%
Hispanic or Latino	31.2%	38.4%	36.2%	26.9%	33.8%	36.9%	33.8%	26.8%	44.3%	40.8%	35.8%	29.0%
Enrolled College Student	34.0%	38.4%	33.9%	24.5%	32.5%	32.6%	32.9%	32.7%				

Percent Disproportionality By Group: High Wage Workers
(Racial Group Mean within County Quartile or Spatial Boundary Relative to Mean for All Races as Baseline Rate = 0.0%)



Source: EPA Smart Location Database (SLD) Version 1.0. Derived from: Census Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) 2010; Decennial Census (DC) 2010. Block group college enrollment data was derived from the Census American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimate 2009-2013 (it's first year available).

Details: ACS block group estimates of workers (based on their LEHD home location) were weighted by DC population data for identifying race and ethnicity and divided by the number of weighted total workers to calculate the percent of workers by wage levels for each race and ethnicity.

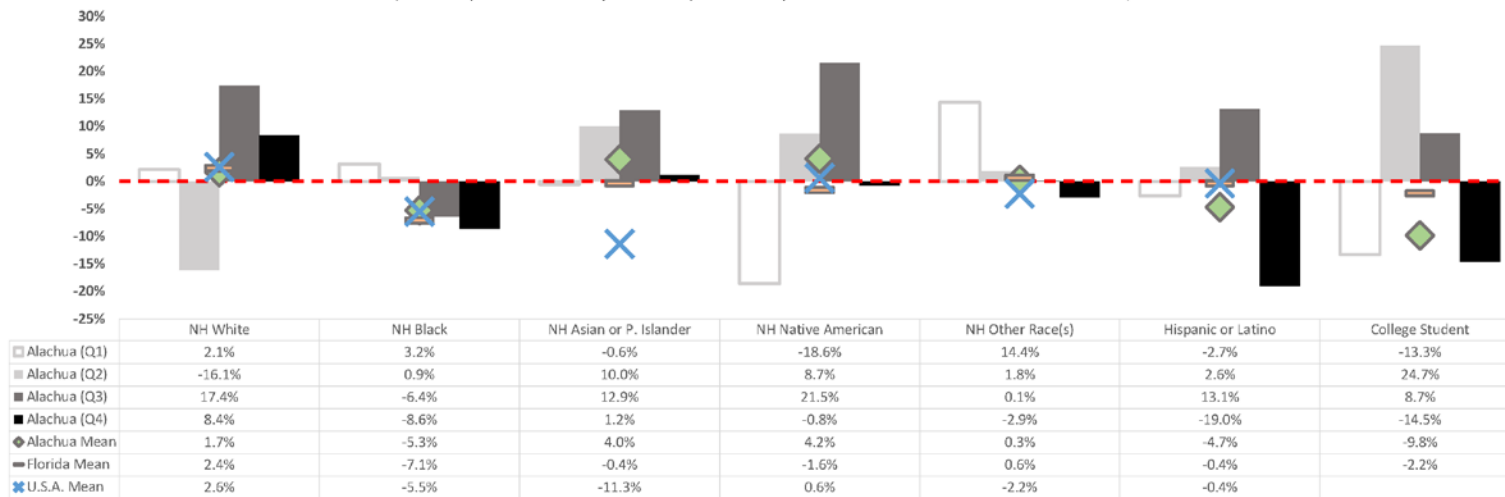
Indicator 15. Low wage job accessibility.

Neighborhood Opportunities: Employment

Percent of Low Wage Jobs Based within the Neighborhood (≤ \$1,250/Month)

Demographic Group	Alachua County (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				Florida (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				U.S.A. (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)			
	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)
Non-Hispanic White	27.5%	22.6%	31.6%	29.2%	25.4%	28.1%	26.0%	27.3%	25.6%	25.4%	24.4%	25.8%
Non-Hispanic Black	27.8%	27.2%	25.2%	24.6%	27.0%	25.8%	27.3%	22.9%	24.6%	24.1%	23.8%	22.6%
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander	26.8%	29.7%	30.4%	27.3%	25.8%	26.4%	25.7%	26.1%	23.2%	22.5%	23.1%	21.2%
Non-Hispanic Native American	21.9%	29.3%	32.8%	26.8%	27.0%	28.2%	26.8%	24.3%	27.6%	26.1%	26.5%	23.1%
Non-Hispanic Other Race(s)	30.8%	27.5%	27.0%	26.2%	26.1%	25.9%	26.5%	26.4%	23.6%	24.4%	24.5%	23.7%
Hispanic or Latino	26.2%	27.7%	30.5%	21.8%	23.7%	24.3%	25.1%	28.2%	25.4%	24.8%	24.8%	24.0%
Enrolled College Student	23.4%	33.6%	29.3%	23.0%	26.8%	27.1%	25.9%	25.1%				

Percent Disproportionality By Group: Low Wage Job Opportunities
(Racial Group Mean within County Quartile or Spatial Boundary Relative to Mean for All Races as Baseline Rate = 0.0%)



Source: EPA Smart Location Database (SLD) Version 1.0. Derived from: Census Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) 2010; Decennial Census (DC) 2010. Block group college enrollment data was derived from the Census American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimate 2009-2013 (it's first year available).

Details: ACS block group estimates of jobs (based on their LEHD workplace location) were weighted by DC population data for identifying race and ethnicity and divided by the number of weighted total employed workers to calculate the percent of neighborhood jobs by wage levels for each race and ethnicity.

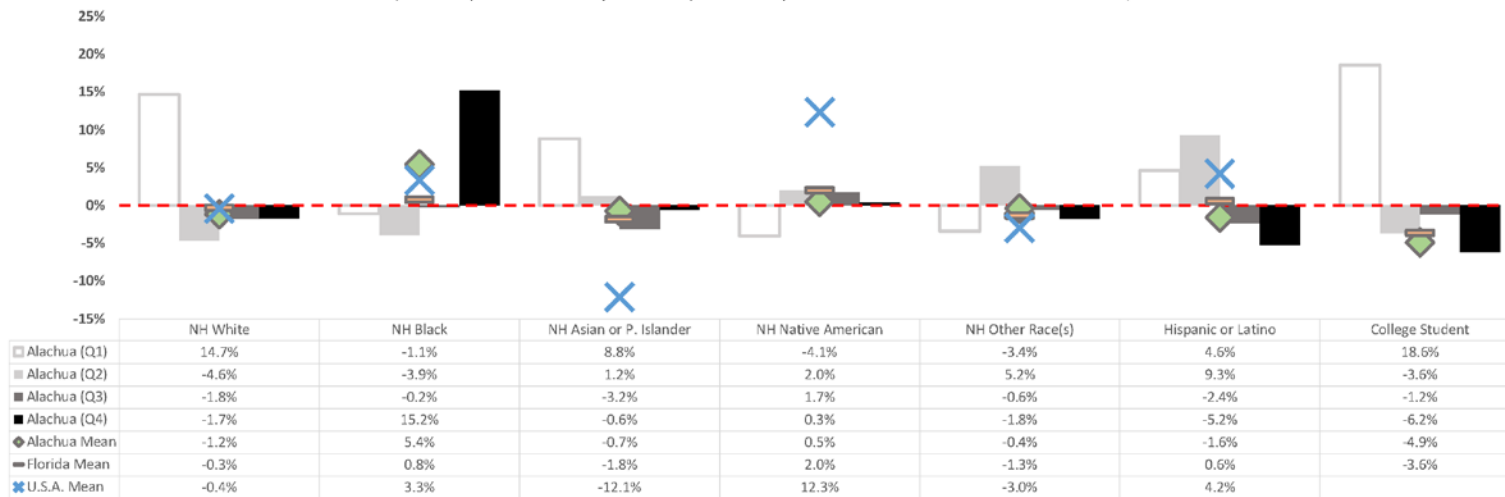
Indicator 16. Medium wage job accessibility.

Neighborhood Opportunities: Employment

Percent of Medium Wage Jobs Based within the Neighborhood (> \$1,250/Month and < \$3,333/Month)

Demographic Group	Alachua County (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				Florida (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				U.S.A. (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)			
	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)
Non-Hispanic White	47.4%	39.5%	40.6%	40.7%	42.5%	42.2%	40.4%	41.7%	37.7%	36.1%	34.5%	34.4%
Non-Hispanic Black	40.9%	39.8%	41.3%	47.7%	41.8%	41.2%	41.8%	42.2%	36.5%	36.0%	36.6%	37.3%
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander	45.0%	41.9%	40.1%	41.1%	42.2%	41.9%	40.9%	40.7%	35.2%	32.0%	31.5%	31.1%
Non-Hispanic Native American	39.7%	42.2%	42.1%	41.5%	42.3%	42.5%	41.2%	43.3%	39.2%	40.2%	39.2%	40.5%
Non-Hispanic Other Race(s)	40.0%	43.5%	41.1%	40.6%	42.0%	41.9%	41.6%	40.3%	35.5%	35.4%	34.8%	34.0%
Hispanic or Latino	43.3%	45.2%	40.4%	39.2%	41.5%	39.9%	42.0%	43.0%	35.4%	36.0%	36.8%	38.1%
Enrolled College Student	49.1%	39.9%	40.9%	38.8%	43.2%	42.7%	41.1%	39.0%				

Percent Disproportionality By Group: Medium Wage Job Opportunities
(Racial Group Mean within County Quartile or Spatial Boundary Relative to Mean for All Races as Baseline Rate = 0.0%)



Source: EPA Smart Location Database (SLD) Version 1.0. Derived from: Census Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) 2010; Decennial Census (DC) 2010. Block group college enrollment data was derived from the Census American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimate 2009-2013 (it's first year available).

Details: ACS block group estimates of jobs (based on their LEHD workplace location) were weighted by DC population data for identifying race and ethnicity and divided by the number of weighted total employed workers to calculate the percent of neighborhood jobs by wage levels for each race and ethnicity.

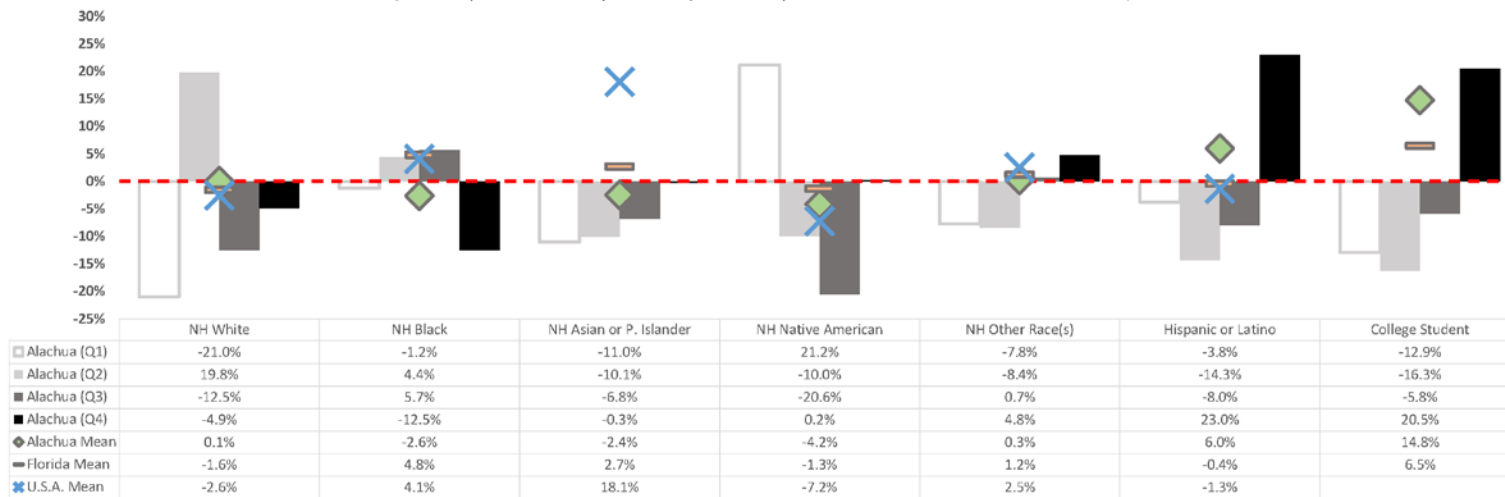
Indicator 17. High wage job accessibility.

Neighborhood Opportunities: Employment

Percent of High Wage Jobs Based within the Neighborhood (≥ \$3,333/Month)

Demographic Group	Alachua County (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				Florida (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				U.S.A. (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)			
	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)
Non-Hispanic White	25.0%	37.9%	27.7%	30.1%	32.1%	29.6%	33.6%	31.0%	34.0%	35.4%	38.3%	36.6%
Non-Hispanic Black	31.3%	33.0%	33.5%	27.7%	31.2%	33.1%	30.9%	34.9%	38.0%	39.3%	38.5%	38.8%
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander	28.2%	28.5%	29.5%	31.6%	32.0%	31.7%	33.4%	33.1%	38.6%	43.1%	42.4%	44.9%
Non-Hispanic Native American	38.4%	28.5%	25.2%	31.7%	30.7%	29.3%	32.0%	32.4%	32.6%	33.2%	33.5%	35.7%
Non-Hispanic Other Race(s)	29.2%	29.0%	31.9%	33.2%	31.9%	32.2%	31.9%	33.3%	37.6%	37.7%	38.0%	38.6%
Hispanic or Latino	30.5%	27.1%	29.1%	38.9%	34.8%	35.8%	32.9%	28.8%	38.1%	38.4%	37.1%	35.7%
Enrolled College Student	27.6%	26.5%	29.8%	38.1%	30.0%	30.2%	33.0%	35.9%				

Percent Disproportionality By Group: High Wage Job Opportunities
(Racial Group Mean within County Quartile or Spatial Boundary Relative to Mean for All Races as Baseline Rate = 0.0%)



Source: EPA Smart Location Database (SLD) Version 1.0. Derived from: Census Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) 2010; Decennial Census (DC) 2010. Block group college enrollment data was derived from the Census American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimate 2009-2013 (it's first year available).

Details: ACS block group estimates of jobs (based on their LEHD workplace location) were weighted by DC population data for identifying race and ethnicity and divided by the number of weighted total employed workers to calculate the percent of neighborhood jobs by wage levels for each race and ethnicity.

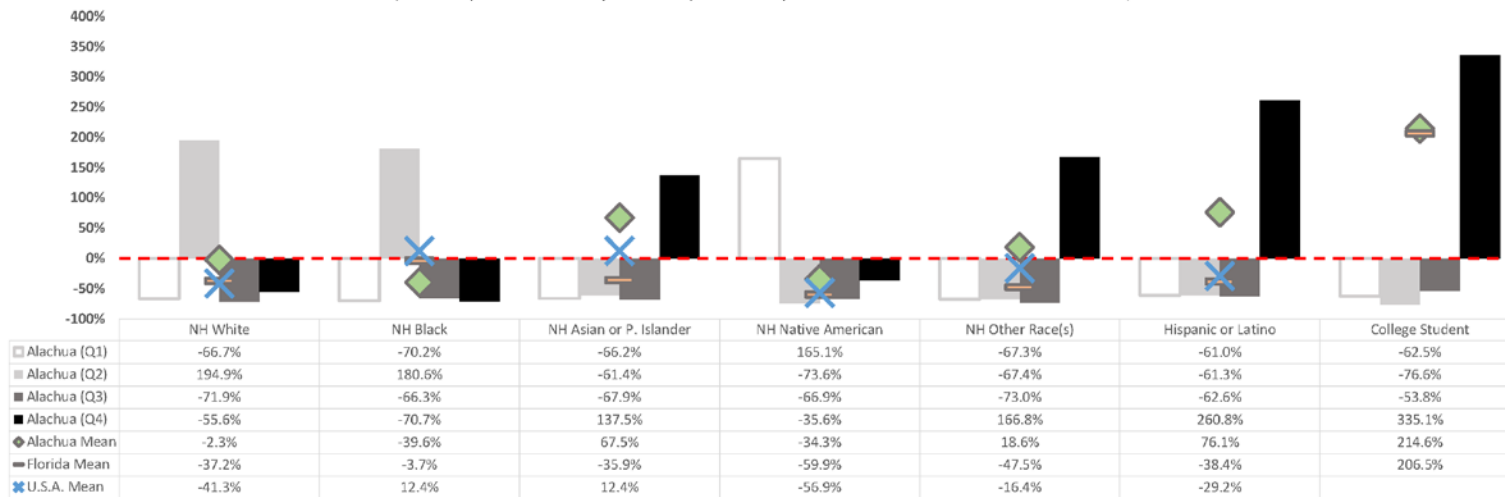
Indicator 18. Ratio of jobs to households within neighborhood of residence.

Land Use Diversity

Average Neighborhood Jobs to Household Balance (Jobs/HH)

Demographic Group	Alachua County (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				Florida (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				U.S.A. (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)			
	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)
Non-Hispanic White	1.15	10.21	0.97	1.54	4.85	3.16	4.45	4.93	4.45	4.58	4.21	4.29
Non-Hispanic Black	1.03	9.71	1.17	1.01	14.04	1.47	5.25	7.44	4.88	10.33	7.50	8.56
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander	1.17	1.34	1.11	8.22	2.12	1.26	8.76	3.57	10.13	2.35	3.60	11.46
Non-Hispanic Native American	9.18	0.91	1.15	2.23	6.20	1.23	1.47	3.39	3.90	1.91	1.87	4.14
Non-Hispanic Other Race(s)	1.13	1.13	0.93	9.23	3.63	1.37	4.49	4.15	2.57	2.13	3.34	10.89
Hispanic or Latino	1.35	1.34	1.29	12.49	16.31	5.06	2.42	2.90	5.26	3.84	5.69	5.50
Enrolled College Student	1.30	0.81	1.60	15.06	2.52	1.79	3.59	39.88				

Percent Disproportionality By Group: Jobs to Housing Balance
(Racial Group Mean within County Quartile or Spatial Boundary Relative to Mean for All Races as Baseline Rate = 0.0%)



Source: EPA Smart Location Database (SLD) Version 1.0. Derived from: Census Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) 2010; Decennial Census (DC) 2010. Block group college enrollment data was derived from the Census American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimate 2009-2013 (it's first year available).

Details: Census block group (CBG) estimates of jobs (by LEHD work location) were divided by CBG occupied housing units (HU) and then weighted by DC population demographic data for identifying race and ethnicity to calculate the jobs per household ratio.

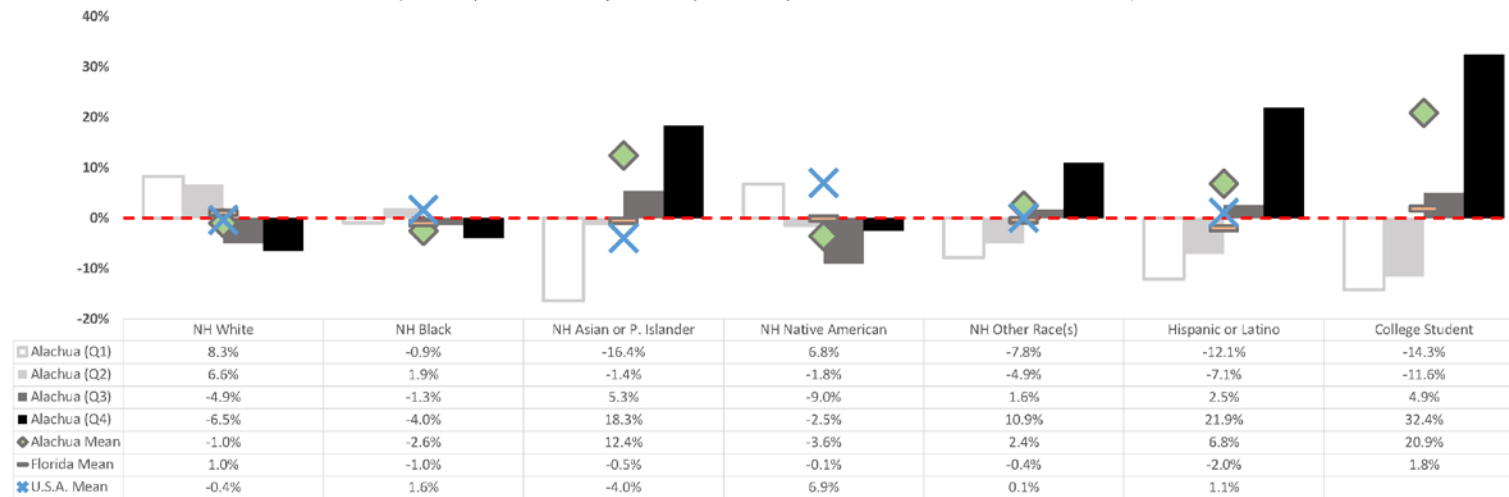
Indicator 19. Diversity of job types within neighborhood of residence.

Neighborhood Opportunities: Employment

Average Census Neighborhood Job Diversity Index

Demographic Group	Alachua County (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				Florida (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				U.S.A. (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)			
	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)
Non-Hispanic White	3,639	3,584	3,195	3,143	2,545	2,507	2,464	2,482	2,511	2,457	2,409	2,378
Non-Hispanic Black	3,330	3,426	3,316	3,226	2,382	2,392	2,414	2,455	2,417	2,431	2,454	2,492
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander	2,810	3,315	3,540	3,975	2,431	2,425	2,441	2,467	2,345	2,327	2,330	2,342
Non-Hispanic Native American	3,588	3,302	3,058	3,277	2,479	2,469	2,471	2,454	2,602	2,596	2,613	2,600
Non-Hispanic Other Race(s)	3,098	3,195	3,416	3,726	2,418	2,437	2,456	2,472	2,408	2,417	2,434	2,454
Hispanic or Latino	2,953	3,124	3,446	4,098	2,402	2,491	2,420	2,386	2,559	2,520	2,473	2,420
Enrolled College Student	2,881	2,972	3,527	4,451	2,412	2,427	2,429	2,600				

Percent Disproportionality by Group: Job Diversity Index
(Racial Group Mean within County Quartile or Spatial Boundary Relative to Mean for All Races as Baseline Rate = 0.0%)



Source: HUD/DOT Location Affordability Index (LAI) Version 1.0. Derived from: Census Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (LODES) 2010; Decennial Census (DC) 2010. See source data for original margins of error and/or more detailed estimation methodology.

Details: Job diversity was estimated from seven distinct groups using a gravity Herfindahl-Hirschman (HH) index of the statistical significance and linear coefficients from a regression analysis of each of the 20 job types within the LEHD/LODES database, for all reporting tiers and within each block group. Weighted by DC population distributions for identifying race and ethnicity at the block group level and aggregated up to the summary comparison boundary.

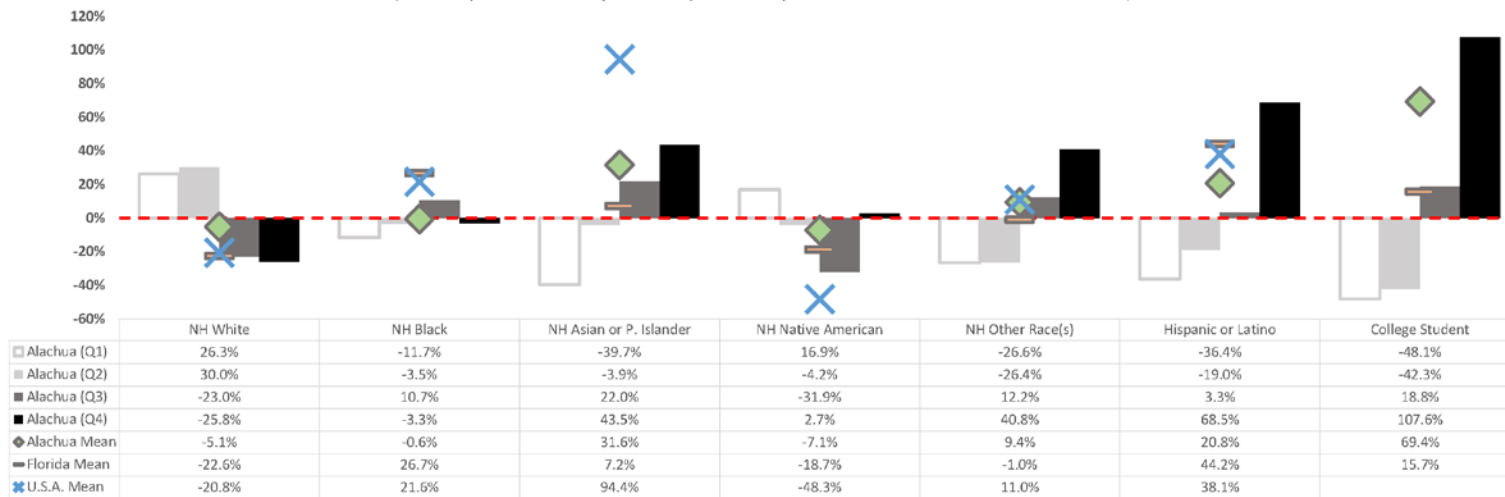
Indicator 20. Access to jobs within neighborhood of residence.

Neighborhood Opportunities: Employment

Average Census Neighborhood Employment Access Index

Demographic Group	Alachua County (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				Florida (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				U.S.A. (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)			
	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)
Non-Hispanic White	17,093	17,589	10,426	10,037	15,368	15,240	14,834	16,444	19,606	23,765	28,792	28,529
Non-Hispanic Black	11,957	13,065	14,977	13,084	19,402	19,928	21,256	27,457	29,717	35,235	41,758	41,139
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander	8,163	13,004	16,512	19,421	20,879	21,789	21,551	21,532	42,789	56,876	64,982	67,641
Non-Hispanic Native American	15,825	12,965	9,218	13,902	16,125	15,681	15,859	16,808	15,932	16,810	17,462	17,229
Non-Hispanic Other Race(s)	9,935	9,959	15,189	19,062	18,831	19,275	19,431	20,755	31,256	34,191	36,516	39,500
Hispanic or Latino	8,612	10,969	13,984	22,800	29,012	28,650	27,383	30,097	36,378	40,828	44,783	49,163
Enrolled College Student	7,018	7,813	16,078	28,091	22,853	21,794	21,824	24,568				

Percent Disproportionality by Group: Employment Access Index
(Racial Group Mean within County Quartile or Spatial Boundary Relative to Mean for All Races as Baseline Rate = 0.0%)



Source: HUD/DOT Location Affordability Index (LAI) Version 1.0. Derived from: Census Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (LODES) 2010; Decennial Census (DC) 2010. See source data for original margins of error and/or more detailed estimation methodology.

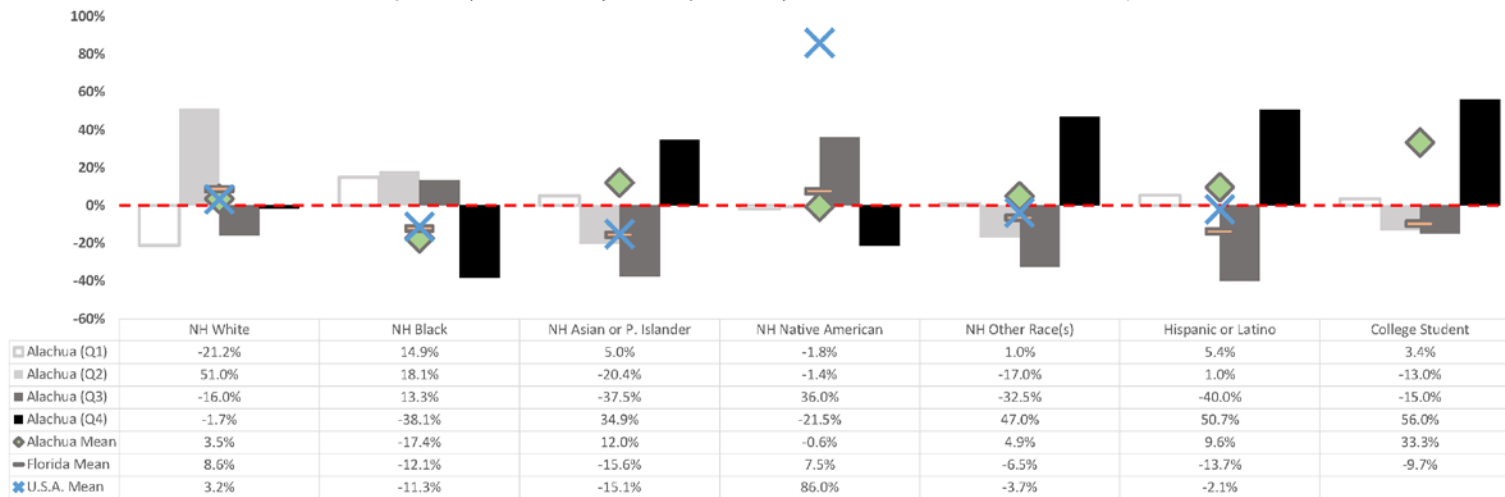
Details: Employment access was estimated from a gravity model index using an inverse-square law to sum the LEHD/LODES total number of jobs (#), for all reporting tiers and within each block group, divided by the square of the distance (miles) to those jobs. Weighted by DC population distributions for identifying race and ethnicity at the block group level and aggregated up to the summary comparison boundary.

Indicator 21. Median commute distance.

Neighborhood Opportunities: Travel
Average Median Commute Distance

Demographic Group	Alachua County (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				Florida (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				U.S.A. (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)			
	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)
Non-Hispanic White	8.1	15.5	8.6	10.1	15.8	14.5	14.5	17.7	11.8	11.3	11.7	13.0
Non-Hispanic Black	11.8	12.2	11.7	6.4	14.0	12.7	12.6	12.8	12.5	11.2	10.2	10.2
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander	10.8	8.2	6.4	13.9	15.2	13.4	12.3	11.6	11.8	10.6	9.9	9.6
Non-Hispanic Native American	10.1	10.1	14.0	8.1	14.2	14.9	15.1	16.3	12.3	15.2	18.0	26.4
Non-Hispanic Other Race(s)	10.4	8.5	6.9	15.1	15.3	14.1	13.0	13.3	12.0	11.3	11.0	11.2
Hispanic or Latino	10.8	10.4	6.2	15.5	12.6	12.7	12.3	12.5	13.0	11.9	11.5	11.1
Enrolled College Student	10.6	8.9	8.7	16.1	13.3	13.3	12.3	13.4				

Percent Disproportionality by Group: Home-to-Work Commute Distance
(Racial Group Mean within County Quartile or Spatial Boundary Relative to Mean for All Races as Baseline Rate = 0.0%)



Source: HUD/DOT Location Affordability Index (LAI) Version 1.0. Derived from: Census Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (LODES) 2010; Decennial Census (DC) 2010. See source data for original margins of error and/or more detailed estimation methodology.

Details: Average median commute distance (miles) was estimated from the median values of the Euclidean distances (straight line as the crow flies) between the origin and destination block centroids from home-to-work locations, for all workers and jobs within all reporting tiers of the LEHD/LODES database, and averaged within each block group. Weighted by DC population distributions for identifying race and ethnicity at the block group level and aggregated up to the summary comparison boundary.

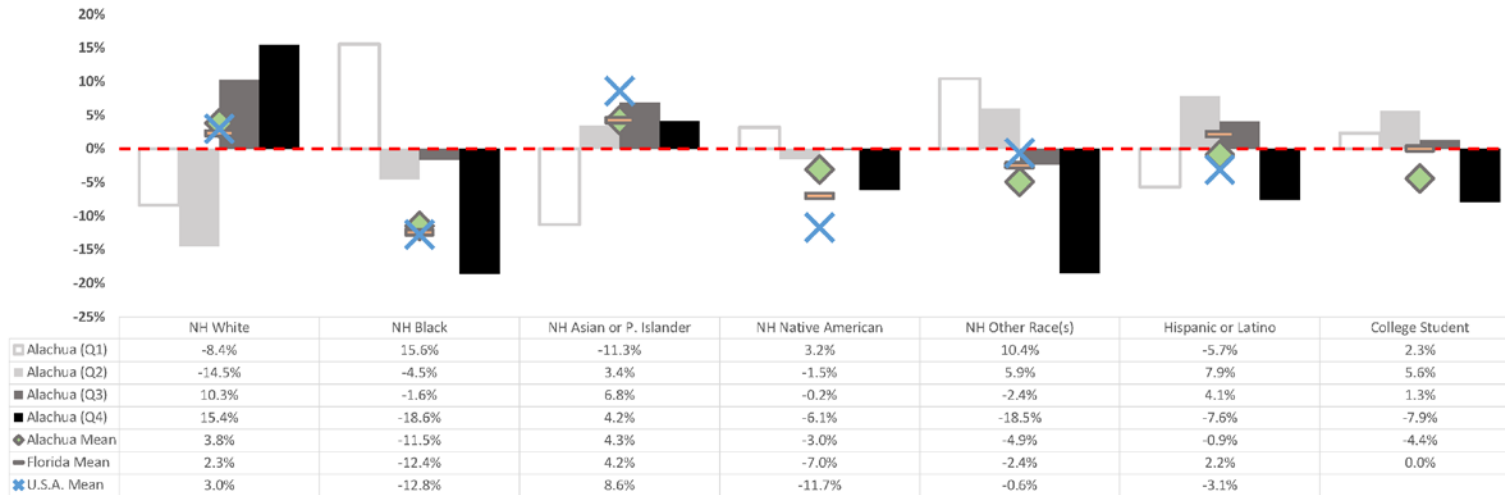
Indicator 22. Percent of household income dedicated to housing.

Neighborhood Affordability: Median-Income, Regional-Typical, Family Household (Varies by Spatial Boundary: ~ \$40K to \$60K, 2.5 Persons, 1 Commuter)

Average Cost of Housing as Percent of Household Income

Demographic Group	Alachua County (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				Florida (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				U.S.A. (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)			
	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)
Non-Hispanic White	30.4%	28.4%	36.6%	38.3%	30.3%	33.0%	35.4%	38.5%	25.4%	28.2%	30.3%	32.7%
Non-Hispanic Black	38.4%	31.7%	32.7%	27.1%	36.2%	34.6%	32.6%	28.8%	30.5%	28.2%	25.9%	24.3%
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander	29.5%	34.4%	35.5%	34.6%	32.4%	34.6%	35.6%	36.7%	30.7%	31.3%	31.6%	31.7%
Non-Hispanic Native American	34.3%	32.7%	33.2%	31.2%	33.8%	32.9%	32.5%	31.3%	29.0%	28.1%	26.4%	24.2%
Non-Hispanic Other Race(s)	36.7%	35.2%	32.4%	27.1%	34.8%	34.1%	33.9%	32.9%	30.1%	29.8%	29.3%	27.9%
Hispanic or Latino	31.3%	35.8%	34.6%	30.7%	38.5%	39.0%	36.1%	32.5%	34.4%	31.4%	29.0%	25.7%
Enrolled College Student	34.0%	35.1%	33.7%	30.6%	34.7%	34.8%	34.9%	34.0%				

Percent Disproportionality by Group: Cost of Housing
(Racial Group Mean within County Quartile or Spatial Boundary Relative to Mean for All Races as Baseline Rate = 0.0%)



Source: HUD/DOT Location Affordability Index Version 1.0. Derived from: Census American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates 2006-2010; Decennial Census (DC) 2010. See source data for original margins of error and/or more detailed estimation methodology.

Details: Cost of housing (% of HH income) for various household types was estimated from block group reporting of ACS median selected monthly owner costs (SMOC) for households with a mortgage and median gross rent (GR) averaged by the ratio of owner- to renter-occupied housing units. Weighted by DC population distributions for identifying race and ethnicity at the block group level and aggregated up to the summary comparison boundary.

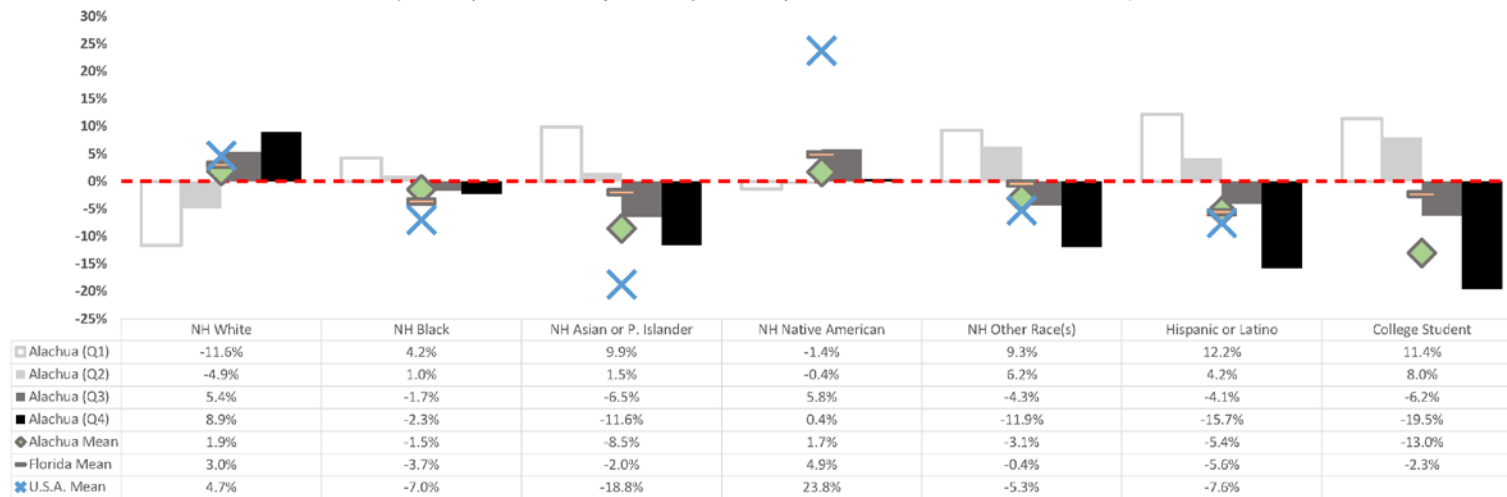
Indicator 23. Percent of household income dedicated to transportation.

Neighborhood Affordability: Median-Income, Regional-Typical, Family Household (Varies by Spatial Boundary: ~ \$40K to \$60K, 2.5 Persons, 1 Commuter)

Average Cost of Transportation as Percent of Household Income

Demographic Group	Alachua County (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				Florida (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				U.S.A. (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)			
	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)
Non-Hispanic White	22.1%	23.7%	26.3%	27.2%	21.9%	22.0%	22.3%	22.3%	21.0%	21.1%	21.4%	22.1%
Non-Hispanic Black	26.0%	25.2%	24.5%	24.4%	22.7%	21.9%	21.3%	20.4%	22.5%	21.1%	19.5%	18.4%
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander	27.4%	25.3%	23.3%	22.1%	21.4%	21.1%	21.1%	21.1%	17.5%	17.1%	16.7%	16.6%
Non-Hispanic Native American	24.6%	24.9%	26.4%	25.1%	22.1%	22.3%	22.5%	22.8%	24.7%	24.9%	25.0%	25.9%
Non-Hispanic Other Race(s)	27.3%	26.5%	23.9%	22.0%	22.1%	21.7%	21.5%	21.1%	20.4%	20.0%	19.6%	18.9%
Hispanic or Latino	28.0%	26.0%	23.9%	21.0%	20.5%	20.3%	20.5%	20.2%	21.5%	20.2%	19.2%	18.1%
Enrolled College Student	27.8%	27.0%	23.4%	20.1%	21.2%	21.3%	21.2%	20.8%				

Percent Disproportionality by Group: Cost of Transportation
(Racial Group Mean within County Quartile or Spatial Boundary Relative to Mean for All Races as Baseline Rate = 0.0%)



Source: HUD/DOT Location Affordability Index Version 1.0. Derived from: Census American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates 2006-2010; BLS Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES) 2010; National Household Travel Survey (NHTS) 2009; National Transit Database (NTD) 2008; Decennial Census (DC) 2010. See source data for original margins of error and/or more detailed estimation methodology.

Details: Cost of transportation (% of HH income) for various household types was estimated from block group reporting of ACS auto ownership, auto use, and transit use, multiplied by a cost per unit (e.g., \$ per mile), summed into average values for each block group. Weighted by DC population distributions for identifying race and ethnicity at the block group level and aggregated up to the summary comparison boundary.

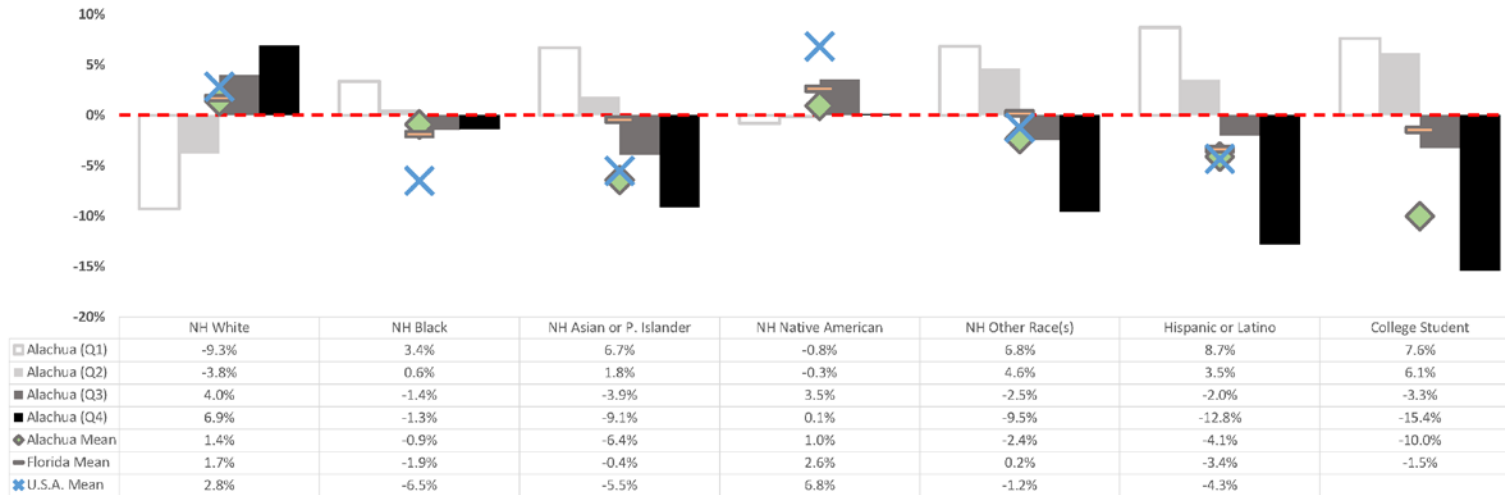
Indicator 24. Number of automobiles owned per household.

Neighborhood Affordability: Median-Income, Regional-Typical, Family Household (Varies by Spatial Boundary: ~ \$40K to \$60K, 2.5 Persons, 1 Commuter)

Average Number of Automobiles Owned per Household

Demographic Group	Alachua County (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				Florida (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				U.S.A. (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)			
	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)
Non-Hispanic White	1.52	1.62	1.74	1.79	1.73	1.74	1.76	1.75	1.76	1.78	1.81	1.86
Non-Hispanic Black	1.73	1.69	1.65	1.66	1.77	1.75	1.72	1.67	1.80	1.73	1.66	1.62
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander	1.79	1.71	1.61	1.53	1.73	1.72	1.71	1.71	1.77	1.71	1.67	1.64
Non-Hispanic Native American	1.66	1.67	1.74	1.68	1.75	1.76	1.76	1.78	1.84	1.85	1.85	1.91
Non-Hispanic Other Race(s)	1.79	1.76	1.64	1.52	1.75	1.74	1.73	1.71	1.81	1.78	1.75	1.70
Hispanic or Latino	1.82	1.74	1.64	1.46	1.67	1.65	1.67	1.66	1.79	1.73	1.70	1.65
Enrolled College Student	1.81	1.78	1.62	1.42	1.71	1.72	1.71	1.67				

Percent Disproportionality by Group: Automobile Ownership
(Racial Group Mean within County Quartile or Spatial Boundary Relative to Mean for All Races as Baseline Rate = 0.0%)



Source: HUD/DOT Location Affordability Index Version 1.0. Derived from: Census American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates 2006-2010; Decennial Census (DC) 2010. See source data for original margins of error and/or more detailed estimation methodology.

Details: Automobile ownership (#/HU) for various household types was estimated from block group reporting of ACS aggregate number of vehicles (#) available by tenure divided by occupied housing units (HU) and averaged for each block group. Weighted by DC population distributions for identifying race and ethnicity at the block group level and aggregated up to the summary comparison boundary.

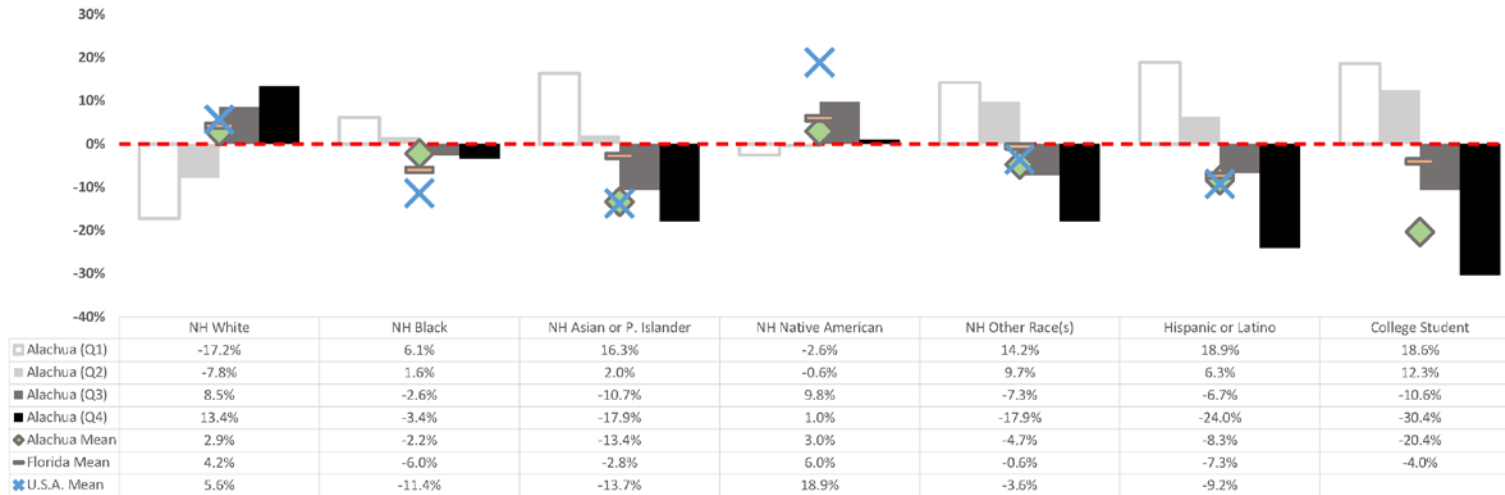
Indicator 25. Annual household vehicle miles traveled.

Neighborhood Affordability: Median-Income, Regional-Typical, Family Household (Varies by Spatial Boundary: ~ \$40K to \$60K, 2.5 Persons, 1 Commuter)

Average Number of Annual Vehicle Miles Traveled per Household

Demographic Group	Alachua County (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				Florida (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				U.S.A. (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)			
	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)
Non-Hispanic White	16,517	18,394	21,638	22,623	20,629	20,674	21,171	21,345	20,789	21,229	21,881	23,042
Non-Hispanic Black	21,172	20,258	19,427	19,273	21,367	20,552	19,872	18,473	22,101	20,518	18,789	17,708
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander	23,202	20,341	17,818	16,372	20,233	19,754	19,635	19,553	20,120	18,902	18,039	17,493
Non-Hispanic Native American	19,437	19,823	21,896	20,154	20,785	21,135	21,222	21,658	23,398	23,589	23,695	25,654
Non-Hispanic Other Race(s)	22,781	21,887	18,496	16,385	20,990	20,467	20,104	19,666	21,573	20,811	20,156	19,249
Hispanic or Latino	23,716	21,201	18,606	15,151	18,840	18,779	18,927	18,556	21,251	20,003	19,108	18,042
Enrolled College Student	23,663	22,402	17,832	13,890	19,899	19,949	19,706	18,932				

Percent Disproportionality by Group: Vehicle Miles Traveled
(Racial Group Mean within County Quartile or Spatial Boundary Relative to Mean for All Races as Baseline Rate = 0.0%)



Source: HUD/DOT Location Affordability Index Version 1.0. Derived from: Census American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates 2006-2010; National Household Travel Survey (NHTS) 2009; Decennial Census (DC) 2010. See source data for original margins of error and/or more detailed estimation methodology.

Details: Automobile utilization (miles/year) for various household types was estimated from ZIP+4 reporting of NHTS self-reported driving records calibrated by vehicle inspection odometer readings from the Chicago, IL and St. Louis, MO metro areas for 2007 to 2009, adjusted by 8% to compensate for vehicle age, and assigned to each block group. Weighted by DC population distributions for identifying race and ethnicity at the block group level and aggregated up to the summary comparison boundary.

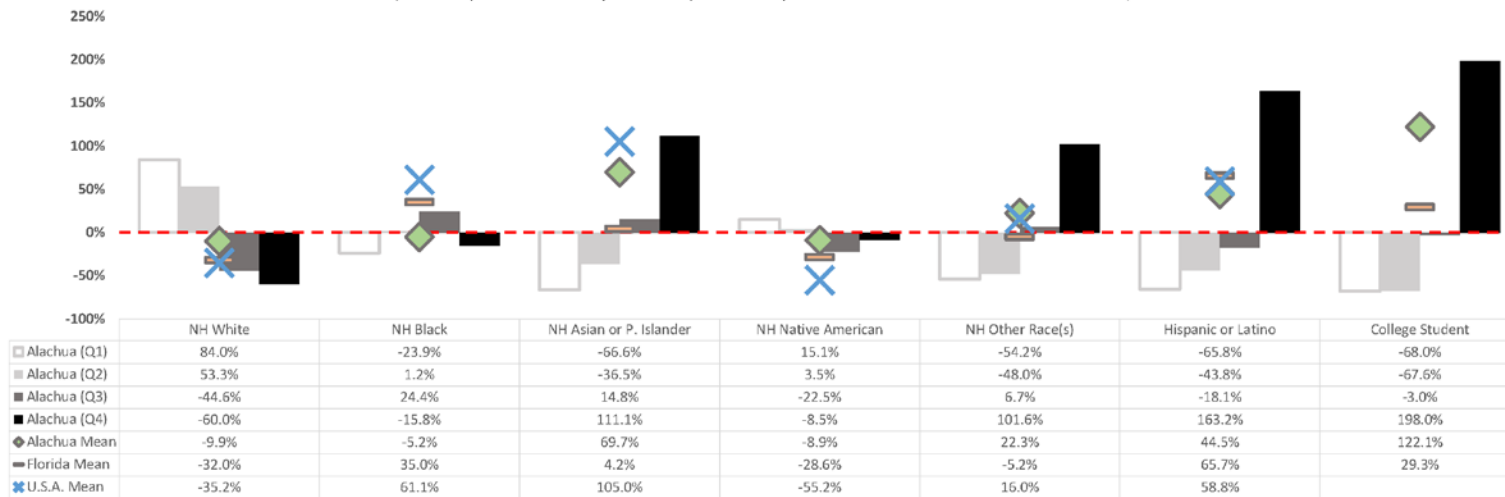
Indicator 26. Annual household transit trips.

Neighborhood Affordability: Median-Income, Regional-Typical, Family Household (Varies by Spatial Boundary: ~ \$40K to \$60K, 2.5 Persons, 1 Commuter)

Average Annual Number of Transit Trips Taken per Household

Demographic Group	Alachua County (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				Florida (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				U.S.A. (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)			
	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)
Non-Hispanic White	174	145	52	38	27	26	25	34	53	62	73	78
Non-Hispanic Black	72	96	118	80	33	37	42	64	106	126	167	186
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander	32	60	108	199	41	40	42	46	172	198	218	228
Non-Hispanic Native American	109	98	73	86	27	27	28	32	41	43	46	51
Non-Hispanic Other Race(s)	43	49	101	190	33	35	38	45	108	112	115	139
Hispanic or Latino	32	53	77	249	81	85	65	64	119	147	160	189
Enrolled College Student	30	31	92	282	50	46	45	62				

Percent Disproportionality by Group: Transit Trips
(Racial Group Mean within County Quartile or Spatial Boundary Relative to Mean for All Races as Baseline Rate = 0.0%)



Source: HUD/DOT Location Affordability Index Version 1.0. Derived from: Census American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates 2006-2010; National Transit Database (NTD) 2008; Decennial Census (DC) 2010. See source data for original margins of error and/or more detailed estimation methodology.

Details: Annual transit trips (#) for various household types were estimated as a proxy of percent of commuters utilizing public transit derived from block group reporting of ACS means of transportation to work and averaged for each block group. Weighted by DC population distributions for identifying race and ethnicity at the block group level and aggregated up to the summary comparison boundary.

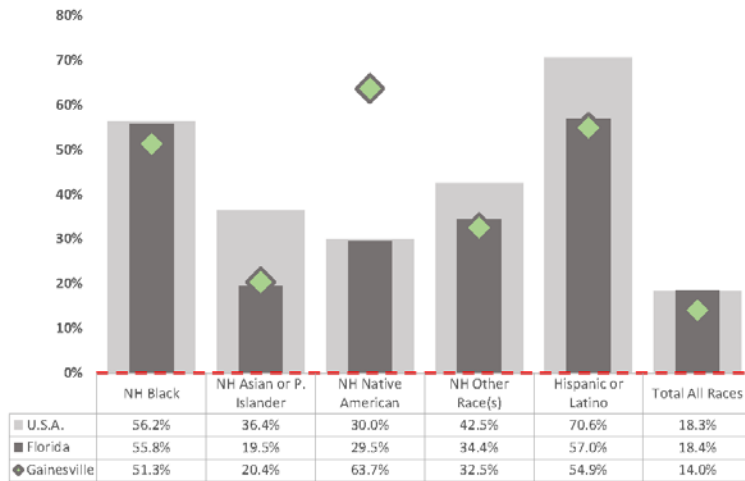
Indicator 27. Basic housing problems.

Household Quality of Life

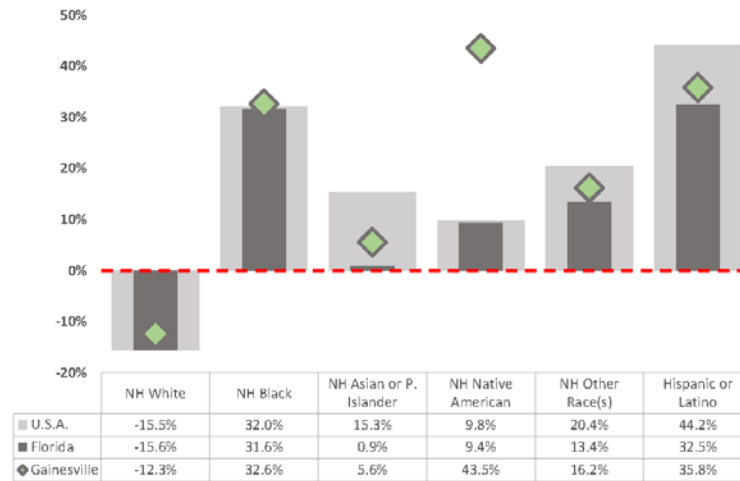
Households with ≥ 1 Housing Problems

Indicator Details		Gainesville (1 CBSA)			Florida (29 CBSAs)			U.S.A. (929 CBSAs)		
Demographic Group	Type	Households (# Impacted)	Households (# Total)	Impact (%)	Households (# Impacted)	Households (# Total)	Impact (%)	Households (# Impacted)	Households (# Total)	Impact (%)
Non-Hispanic White	Households ≥ 1 Housing Problems	25,343	71,662	35.4%	1,662,380	4,603,523	36.1%	23,564,617	74,816,029	31.5%
Non-Hispanic Black	Households ≥ 1 Housing Problems	9,158	17,121	53.5%	512,745	911,317	56.3%	6,396,206	12,998,913	49.2%
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander	Households ≥ 1 Housing Problems	2,020	4,745	42.6%	61,300	142,064	43.1%	2,030,598	4,725,617	43.0%
Non-Hispanic Native American	Households ≥ 1 Housing Problems	169	292	57.9%	6,973	14,909	46.8%	224,110	547,400	40.9%
Non-Hispanic Other Race(s)	Households ≥ 1 Housing Problems	618	1,319	46.9%	38,217	78,769	48.5%	690,707	1,539,229	44.9%
Hispanic or Latino	Households ≥ 1 Housing Problems	4,033	7,362	54.8%	723,847	1,276,878	56.7%	7,713,106	14,356,283	53.7%
Total All Races & Ethnicities	Households ≥ 1 Housing Problems	41,335	102,505	40.3%	3,005,545	7,027,515	42.8%	40,619,488	108,983,830	37.3%

Percent Disparity by Group: Housing Problems
(Relative to Non-Hispanic White as Baseline = 0.0%)



Percent Disproportionality by Group: Housing Problems
(Relative to Total All Races as Baseline = 0.0%)



Source: HUD AFFH CBSA Data. Derived from: Decennial Census (DC) population data, 2010; Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, 2008-2012, via custom tabulations from the Census American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Summary, 2008-2012. (Version: AFFHT0002 - January 2017 at <https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/4848/affh-data-documentation/>)

Details: This indicator estimates the number of households reporting one, or more, of 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% (basic), or greater than 50% (severe), of monthly income.

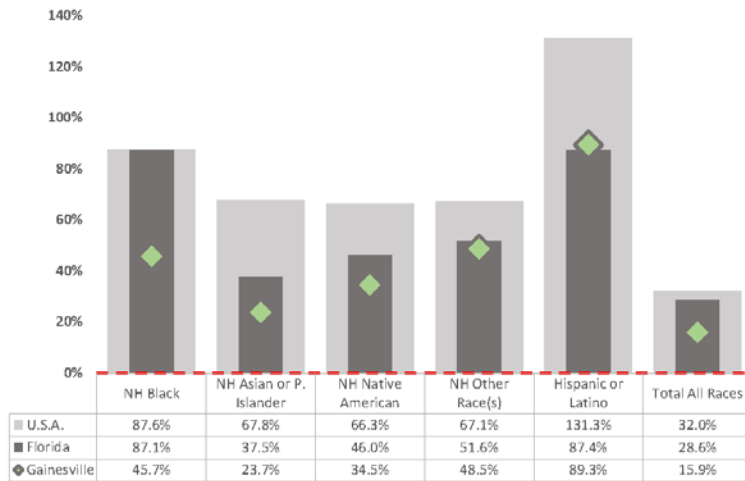
Indicator 28. Severe housing problems.

Household Quality of Life

Households with ≥ 1 Severe Housing Problems

Indicator Details		Gainesville (1 CBSA)			Florida (29 CBSAs)			U.S.A. (929 CBSAs)		
Demographic Group	Type	Households (# Impacted)	Households (# Total)	Impact (%)	Households (# Impacted)	Households (# Total)	Impact (%)	Households (# Impacted)	Households (# Total)	Impact (%)
Non-Hispanic White	Households ≥ 1 Severe Housing Problems	14,595	71,662	20.4%	810,448	4,603,523	17.6%	11,064,110	74,816,029	14.8%
Non-Hispanic Black	Households ≥ 1 Severe Housing Problems	5,079	17,121	29.7%	300,189	911,317	32.9%	3,605,745	12,998,913	27.7%
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander	Households ≥ 1 Severe Housing Problems	1,195	4,745	25.2%	34,395	142,064	24.2%	1,172,569	4,725,617	24.8%
Non-Hispanic Native American	Households ≥ 1 Severe Housing Problems	80	292	27.4%	3,832	14,909	25.7%	134,589	547,400	24.6%
Non-Hispanic Other Race(s)	Households ≥ 1 Severe Housing Problems	399	1,319	30.3%	21,025	78,769	26.7%	380,474	1,539,229	24.7%
Hispanic or Latino	Households ≥ 1 Severe Housing Problems	2,839	7,362	38.6%	421,215	1,276,878	33.0%	4,911,665	14,356,283	34.2%
Total All Races & Ethnicities	Households ≥ 1 Severe Housing Problems	24,190	102,505	23.6%	1,591,120	7,027,515	22.6%	21,269,370	108,983,830	19.5%

Percent Disparity by Group: Severe Housing Problems
(Relative to Non-Hispanic White as Baseline = 0.0%)



Percent Disproportionality by Group: Severe Housing Problems
(Relative to Total All Races as Baseline = 0.0%)



Source: HUD AFFH CBSA Data. Derived from: Decennial Census (DC) population data, 2010; Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, 2008-2012, via custom tabulations from the Census American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Summary, 2008-2012. (Version: AFFHT0002 - January 2017 at <https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/4848/affh-data-documentation/>)

Details: This indicator estimates the number of households reporting one, or more, of 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% (basic), or greater than 50% (severe), of monthly income.

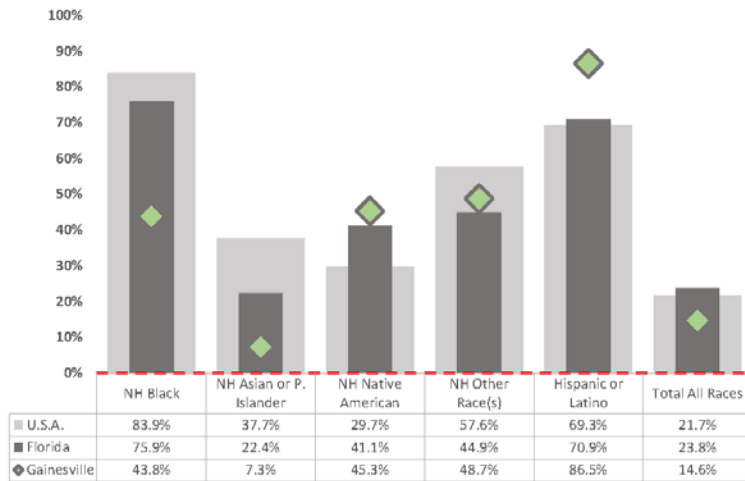
Indicator 29. Severe housing cost burden.

Household Quality of Life

Households with Severe Cost Burden

Indicator Details		Gainesville (1 CBSA)			Florida (29 CBSAs)			U.S.A. (929 CBSAs)		
Demographic Group	Type	Households (# Impacted)	Households (# Total)	Impact (%)	Households (# Impacted)	Households (# Total)	Impact (%)	Households (# Impacted)	Households (# Total)	Impact (%)
Non-Hispanic White	Households with Severe Cost Burden	13,515	71,662	18.9%	747,360	4,603,523	16.2%	9,867,216	74,816,029	13.2%
Non-Hispanic Black	Households with Severe Cost Burden	4,644	17,121	27.1%	260,254	911,317	28.6%	3,152,381	12,998,913	24.3%
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander	Households with Severe Cost Burden	960	4,745	20.2%	28,227	142,064	19.9%	857,977	4,725,617	18.2%
Non-Hispanic Native American	Households with Severe Cost Burden	80	292	27.4%	3,415	14,909	22.9%	93,672	547,400	17.1%
Non-Hispanic Other Race(s)	Households with Severe Cost Burden	370	1,319	28.1%	18,532	78,769	23.5%	320,002	1,539,229	20.8%
Hispanic or Latino	Households with Severe Cost Burden	2,590	7,362	35.2%	354,283	1,276,878	27.7%	3,205,485	14,356,283	22.3%
Total All Races & Ethnicities	Households with Severe Cost Burden	22,159	102,505	21.6%	1,412,071	7,027,515	20.1%	17,496,733	108,983,830	16.1%

Percent Disparity by Group: Severe Cost Burden
(Relative to Non-Hispanic White as Baseline = 0.0%)



Percent Disproportionality by Group: Severe Cost Burden
(Relative to Total All Races as Baseline = 0.0%)



Source: HUD AFFH CBSA Data. Derived from: Decennial Census (DC) population data, 2010; Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, 2008-2012, via custom tabulations from the Census American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Summary, 2008-2012. (Version: AFFHT0002 - January 2017 at <https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/4848/affh-data-documentation/>)

Details: This indicator estimates the number of households reporting housing costs (including utilities) greater than 50% of monthly income.

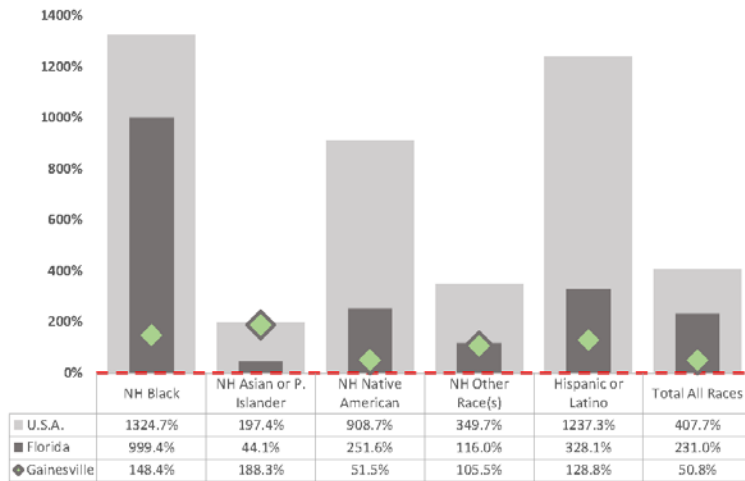
Indicator 30. Neighborhood areas of concentrated poverty.

Household Quality of Life

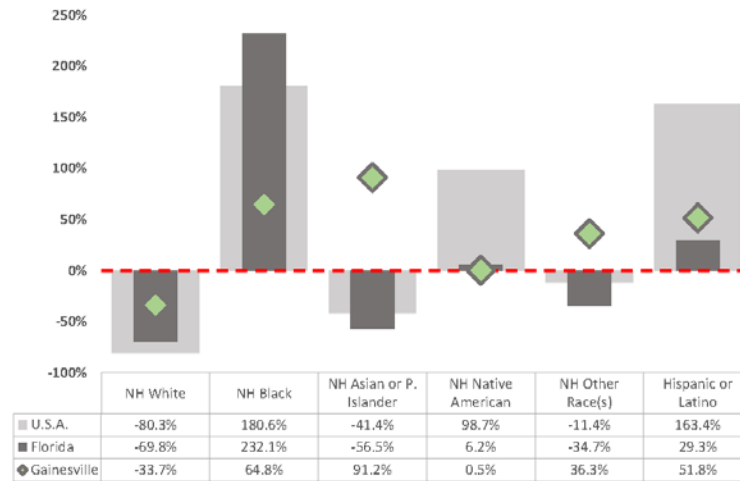
Racially or Ethnically-Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAPs)

Indicator Details		Gainesville (1 CBSA)			Florida (29 CBSAs)			U.S.A. (929 CBSAs)		
Demographic Group	Type	Households (# Impacted)	Households (# Total)	Impact (%)	Households (# Impacted)	Households (# Total)	Impact (%)	Households (# Impacted)	Households (# Total)	Impact (%)
Non-Hispanic White	Racially or Ethnically-Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAPs)	9,734	172,348	5.6%	104,592	10,626,565	1.0%	1,712,570	181,311,226	0.9%
Non-Hispanic Black	Racially or Ethnically-Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAPs)	7,058	50,304	14.0%	301,814	2,789,111	10.8%	4,847,816	36,024,806	13.5%
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander	Racially or Ethnically-Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAPs)	2,162	13,280	16.3%	6,428	453,257	1.4%	417,431	14,858,801	2.8%
Non-Hispanic Native American	Racially or Ethnically-Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAPs)	57	666	8.6%	1,554	44,902	3.5%	169,251	1,776,402	9.5%
Non-Hispanic Other Race(s)	Racially or Ethnically-Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAPs)	83	715	11.6%	1,025	48,205	2.1%	25,255	594,584	4.2%
Hispanic or Latino	Racially or Ethnically-Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAPs)	2,791	21,597	12.9%	177,108	4,202,987	4.2%	6,697,874	53,024,248	12.6%
Total All Races & Ethnicities	Racially or Ethnically-Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAPs)	22,505	264,275	8.5%	601,148	18,451,026	3.3%	14,066,543	293,304,858	4.8%

Percent Disparity by Group: R/ECAPs
(Relative to Non-Hispanic White as Baseline = 0.0%)



Percent Disproportionality by Group: R/ECAPs
(Relative to Total All Races as Baseline = 0.0%)



Source: HUD AFFH CBSA Data. Derived from: Decennial Census (DC) population data, 2010; Census American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Summary, 2009-2013; Brown Longitudinal Tract Database (LTDB) based on DC data, 1990 & 2000. (Version: AFFHT0002 - January 2017 at <https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/4848/affh-data-documentation/>)

Details: R/ECAPs are a Census tract-based indicator, developed by the US HUD, which joins a poverty test with a racial/ethnic concentration threshold. Poverty is defined as either ≥ 40% of individuals living at or below the poverty line or ≥ three times the average tract poverty rate for the metropolitan/micropolitan area. Racial/ethnic concentrations are defined as non-White populations ≥ 50% within CBSAs or ≥ 20% outside of CBSAs.

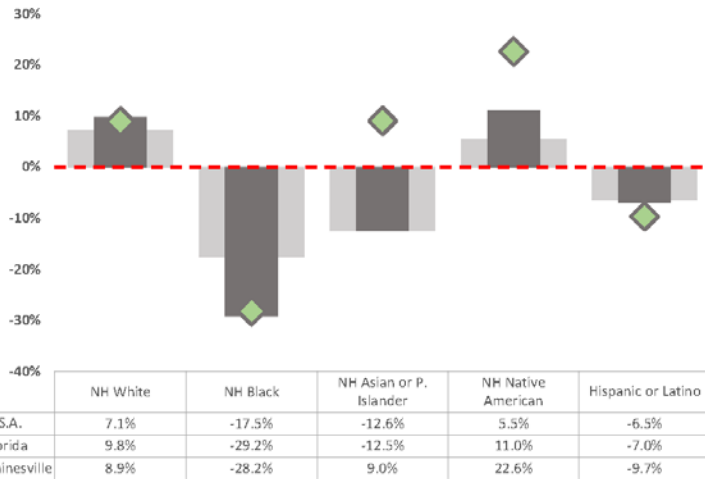
Indicator 31. Neighborhood poverty index.

Access to Opportunities within the Neighborhood

Low Poverty Index (Higher Values = Lower Exposure to Poverty)

Indicator Details		Gainesville (1 CBSA)			Florida (29 CBSAs)			U.S.A. (929 CBSAs)		
Demographic Group	Type	All HH (Index #)	Poor HH (Index #)	Households (# Total)	All HH (Index #)	Poor HH (Index #)	Households (# Total)	All HH (Index #)	Poor HH (Index #)	Households (# Total)
Non-Hispanic White	Low Poverty Index	52.1	46.3	71,662	45.4	38.0	4,603,523	47.3	40.3	74,816,029
Non-Hispanic Black	Low Poverty Index	34.4	30.1	17,121	29.3	23.3	911,317	36.5	30.1	12,998,913
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander	Low Poverty Index	52.2	48.9	4,745	36.2	29.8	142,064	38.7	33.0	4,725,617
Non-Hispanic Native American	Low Poverty Index	58.7	51.9	292	45.9	41.3	14,909	46.6	40.6	547,400
Hispanic or Latino	Low Poverty Index	43.2	41.8	7,362	38.5	31.7	1,276,878	41.3	35.3	14,356,283
Total All Races & Ethnicities	Low Poverty Index (Weighted Average from Sub Groups # HH)	47.8	42.8	102,505	41.3	34.4	7,027,515	44.2	37.6	108,983,830

Percent Disproportionality by Group: Low Poverty Index (All Households)
(Relative to Total All Races as Baseline = 0.0%)



Percent Disproportionality by Group: Low Poverty Index (Poor Households)
(Relative to Total All Races as Baseline = 0.0%)



Source: HUD (AFFH) CBSA Data. Derived from: Census American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimate 2009-2013. (Version: AFFHT0002 - January 2017 at <https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/4848/affh-data-documentation/>)

Details: This index is based on the poverty rate determined at the Census tract level. Values are inverted and percentile ranked nationally (from 0 to 100). The higher the score, the less exposure to poverty in a neighborhood.

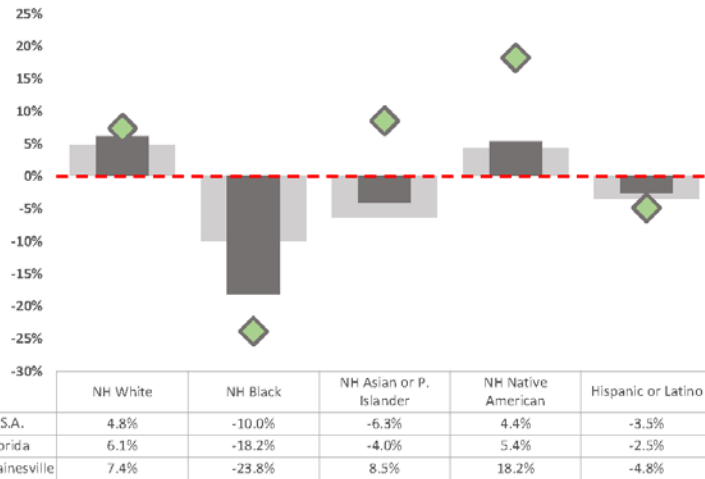
Indicator 32. Neighborhood school proficiency index.

Access to Opportunities within the Neighborhood

School Proficiency Index (Higher Values = Higher School System Quality)

Indicator Details		Gainesville (1 CBSA)			Florida (29 CBSAs)			U.S.A. (929 CBSAs)		
Demographic Group	Type	All HH (Index #)	Poor HH (Index #)	Households (# Total)	All HH (Index #)	Poor HH (Index #)	Households (# Total)	All HH (Index #)	Poor HH (Index #)	Households (# Total)
Non-Hispanic White	School Proficiency Index	52.0	49.7	71,662	53.0	49.2	4,603,523	51.5	48.5	74,816,029
Non-Hispanic Black	School Proficiency Index	36.8	33.5	17,121	40.9	38.1	911,317	44.2	42.0	12,998,913
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander	School Proficiency Index	52.5	50.0	4,745	47.9	44.7	142,064	46.1	44.4	4,725,617
Non-Hispanic Native American	School Proficiency Index	57.2	51.0	292	52.6	49.9	14,909	51.3	47.6	547,400
Hispanic or Latino	School Proficiency Index	46.0	55.5	7,362	48.7	46.0	1,276,878	47.4	44.9	14,356,283
Total All Races & Ethnicities	School Proficiency Index (Weighted Average from Sub Groups # HH)	48.4	46.8	102,505	49.9	46.5	7,027,515	49.1	46.4	108,983,830

Percent Disproportionality by Group: School Proficiency Index (All Households)
(Relative to Total All Races as Baseline = 0.0%)



Percent Disproportionality by Group: School Proficiency Index (Poor Households)
(Relative to Total All Races as Baseline = 0.0%)



Source: HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) CBSA Data. Derived from: Great Schools (GS) proficiency data 2011-2012 or more recent; Common Core of Data (CCD) school addresses and enrollment 2011-2012; School Attendance Boundary Information System (SABINS) attendance boundaries 2011-2012. (Version: AFFHT0002 - January 2017 at <https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/4848/affh-data-documentation/>)

Details: This index uses school-level data on the performance of 4th grade students on state exams to describe which neighborhoods have high-performing elementary schools nearby and which are near lower performing elementary schools. The school proficiency index is a function of the percent of 4th grade students proficient in reading (r) and math (m) on state test scores for up to three schools (i=1,2,3) within 1.5 miles of the block-group centroid...Values are percentile ranked and range from 0 to 100. The higher the score, the higher the school system quality is in a neighborhood.

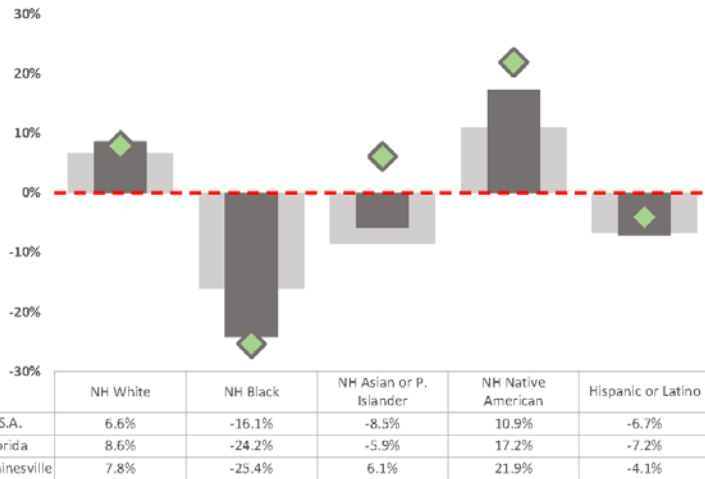
Indicator 33. Neighborhood labor market engagement index.

Access to Opportunities within the Neighborhood

Labor Market Engagement Index (Higher Values = Higher Labor Force Participation)

Indicator Details		Gainesville (1 CBSA)			Florida (29 CBSAs)			U.S.A. (929 CBSAs)		
Demographic Group	Type	All HH (Index #)	Poor HH (Index #)	Households (# Total)	All HH (Index #)	Poor HH (Index #)	Households (# Total)	All HH (Index #)	Poor HH (Index #)	Households (# Total)
Non-Hispanic White	Labor Market Engagement Index	57.9	50.6	71,662	36.8	32.1	4,603,523	46.1	41.3	74,816,029
Non-Hispanic Black	Labor Market Engagement Index	40.1	36.6	17,121	25.7	22.7	911,317	36.3	34.0	12,998,913
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander	Labor Market Engagement Index	56.9	52.0	4,745	31.9	28.6	142,064	39.6	37.2	4,725,617
Non-Hispanic Native American	Labor Market Engagement Index	65.4	62.5	292	39.7	36.1	14,909	48.0	43.8	547,400
Hispanic or Latino	Labor Market Engagement Index	51.5	50.6	7,362	31.5	27.2	1,276,878	40.4	36.7	14,356,283
Total All Races & Ethnicities	Labor Market Engagement Index (Weighted Average from Sub Groups # HH)	53.7	47.7	102,505	33.9	29.5	7,027,515	43.3	39.1	108,983,830

Percent Disproportionality by Group: Low Market Engagement Index (All Households)
(Relative to Total All Races as Baseline = 0.0%)



Percent Disproportionality by Group: Low Market Engagement Index (Poor Households)
(Relative to Total All Races as Baseline = 0.0%)



Source: HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) CBSA Data. Derived from: Census American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimate 2006-2010. (Version: AFFHT0002 - January 2017 at <https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/4848/affh-data-documentation/>)

Details: This index provides a summary description of the relative intensity of labor market engagement and human capital in a neighborhood. This is based upon the level of employment, labor force participation, and educational attainment in a census tract...Values are percentile ranked nationally (from 0 to 100). The higher the score, the higher the labor force participation and human capital in a neighborhood.

Indicator 34. Neighborhood transit trips index.

Access to Opportunities within the Neighborhood

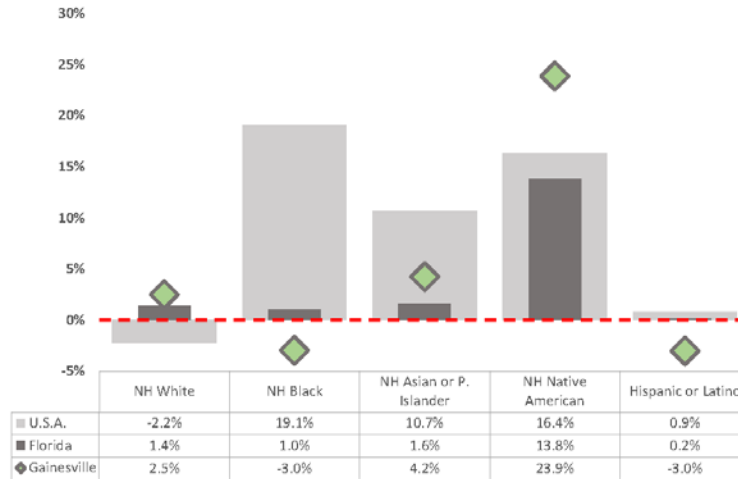
Transit Trips Index (Higher Values = Higher Likelihood of Public Transit Utilization)

Indicator Details		Gainesville (1 CBSA)			Florida (29 CBSAs)			U.S.A. (929 CBSAs)		
Demographic Group	Type	All HH (Index #)	Poor HH (Index #)	Households (# Total)	All HH (Index #)	Poor HH (Index #)	Households (# Total)	All HH (Index #)	Poor HH (Index #)	Households (# Total)
Non-Hispanic White	Transit Trips Index	52.0	67.5	71,662	36.1	37.8	4,603,523	32.9	37.2	74,816,029
Non-Hispanic Black	Transit Trips Index	60.9	63.9	17,121	37.2	37.7	911,317	42.4	45.3	12,998,913
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander	Transit Trips Index	63.7	68.7	4,745	36.4	37.9	142,064	39.7	42.1	4,725,617
Non-Hispanic Native American	Transit Trips Index	69.4	81.6	292	37.4	42.4	14,909	40.0	44.3	547,400
Hispanic or Latino	Transit Trips Index	50.6	63.9	7,362	34.0	37.4	1,276,878	35.1	38.4	14,356,283
Total All Races & Ethnicities	Transit Trips Index (Weighted Average from Sub Groups # HH)	53.3	65.9	102,505	35.5	37.3	7,027,515	34.2	38.0	108,983,830

Percent Disproportionality by Group: Transit Trips Index (All Households)
(Relative to Total All Races as Baseline = 0.0%)



Percent Disproportionality by Group: Transit Trips Index (Poor Households)
(Relative to Total All Races as Baseline = 0.0%)



Source: HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) CBSA Data. Derived from: HUD & DOT Location Affordability Index (LAI) 2008-2012. (Version: AFFHT0002 - January 2017 at <https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/4848/affh-data-documentation/>)

Details: This index is based on estimates of transit trips taken by a family that meets the following description: a 3-person single-parent family with income at 50% of the median income for renters for the region (i.e., the Core-Based Statistical Area or CBSA)... Values are percentile ranked nationally (from 0 to 100). The higher the transit trips index, the more likely residents in that neighborhood utilize public transit. The index controls for income such that a higher index value will often reflect better access to public transit.

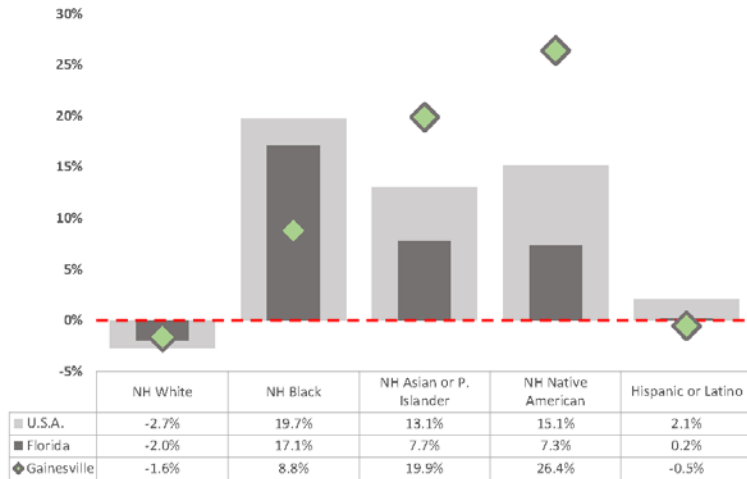
Indicator 35. Neighborhood transportation cost index.

Access to Opportunities within the Neighborhood

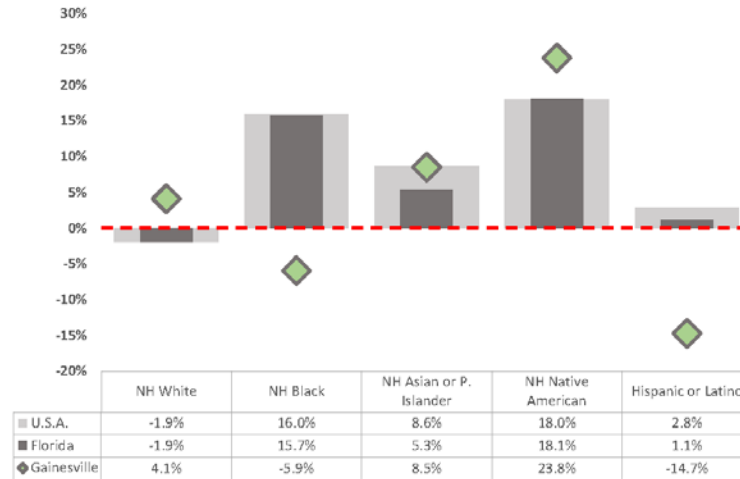
Low Transportation Cost Index (Higher Values = Lower Costs of Transportation)

Indicator Details		Gainesville (1 CBSA)			Florida (29 CBSAs)			U.S.A. (929 CBSAs)		
Demographic Group	Type	All HH (Index #)	Poor HH (Index #)	Households (# Total)	All HH (Index #)	Poor HH (Index #)	Households (# Total)	All HH (Index #)	Poor HH (Index #)	Households (# Total)
Non-Hispanic White	Low Transportation Cost Index	39.7	50.8	71,662	23.7	26.1	4,603,523	27.8	30.8	74,816,029
Non-Hispanic Black	Low Transportation Cost Index	43.9	45.9	17,121	28.3	30.8	911,317	34.2	36.4	12,998,913
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander	Low Transportation Cost Index	48.4	52.9	4,745	26.0	28.0	142,064	32.3	34.1	4,725,617
Non-Hispanic Native American	Low Transportation Cost Index	51.0	60.4	292	25.9	31.4	14,909	32.9	37.1	547,400
Hispanic or Latino	Low Transportation Cost Index	40.1	41.6	7,362	24.2	26.9	1,276,878	29.2	32.3	14,356,283
Total All Races & Ethnicities	Low Transportation Cost Index (Weighted Average from Sub Groups # HH)	40.4	48.8	102,505	24.2	26.6	7,027,515	28.6	31.4	108,983,830

Percent Disproportionality by Group: Low Transportation Cost Index (All Households)
(Relative to Total All Races as Baseline = 0.0%)



Percent Disproportionality by Group: Low Transportation Cost Index (Poor Households)
(Relative to Total All Races as Baseline = 0.0%)



Source: HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) CBSA Data. Derived from: HUD & DOT Location Affordability Index (LAI) 2008-2012. (Version: AFFHT0002 - January 2017 at <https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/4848/affh-data-documentation/>)

Details: This index is based on estimates of transportation costs for a family that meets the following description: a 3-person single-parent family with income at 50% of the median income for renters for the region (i.e., CBSA)... Values are inverted and percentile ranked nationally (from 0 to 100). The higher the index, the lower the cost of transportation in that neighborhood.

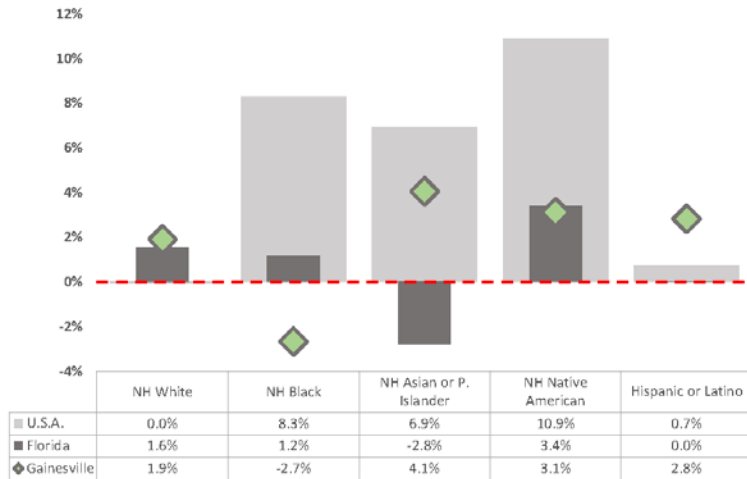
Indicator 36. Neighborhood jobs proximity index.

Access to Opportunities within the Neighborhood

Jobs Proximity Index (Higher Values = Higher Access to Employment)

Indicator Details		Gainesville (1 CBSA)			Florida (29 CBSAs)			U.S.A. (929 CBSAs)		
Demographic Group	Type	All HH (Index #)	Poor HH (Index #)	Households (# Total)	All HH (Index #)	Poor HH (Index #)	Households (# Total)	All HH (Index #)	Poor HH (Index #)	Households (# Total)
Non-Hispanic White	Jobs Proximity Index	48.0	54.2	71,662	48.0	49.1	4,603,523	48.7	50.5	74,816,029
Non-Hispanic Black	Jobs Proximity Index	45.9	50.9	17,121	47.8	50.1	911,317	52.7	53.7	12,998,913
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander	Jobs Proximity Index	49.0	53.7	4,745	46.0	47.1	142,064	52.1	52.6	4,725,617
Non-Hispanic Native American	Jobs Proximity Index	48.6	53.3	292	48.9	50.7	14,909	54.0	53.4	547,400
Hispanic or Latino	Jobs Proximity Index	48.5	35.5	7,362	47.3	46.6	1,276,878	49.0	50.4	14,356,283
Total All Races & Ethnicities	Jobs Proximity Index (Weighted Average from Sub Groups # HH)	47.1	51.6	102,505	47.3	48.2	7,027,515	48.7	50.3	108,983,830

Percent Disproportionality by Group: Jobs Proximity Index (All Households)
(Relative to Total All Races as Baseline = 0.0%)



Percent Disproportionality by Group: Jobs Proximity Index (Poor Households)
(Relative to Total All Races as Baseline = 0.0%)



Source: HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) CBSA Data. Derived from: Census Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) 2013. (Version: AFFHT0002 - January 2017 at <https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/4848/affh-data-documentation/>)

Details: This index quantifies the accessibility of a given residential neighborhood as a function of its distance to all job locations within a CBSA, with larger employment centers weighted more heavily... Values are percentile ranked (from 0 to 100). The higher the index value, the better the access to employment opportunities for residents in a neighborhood.

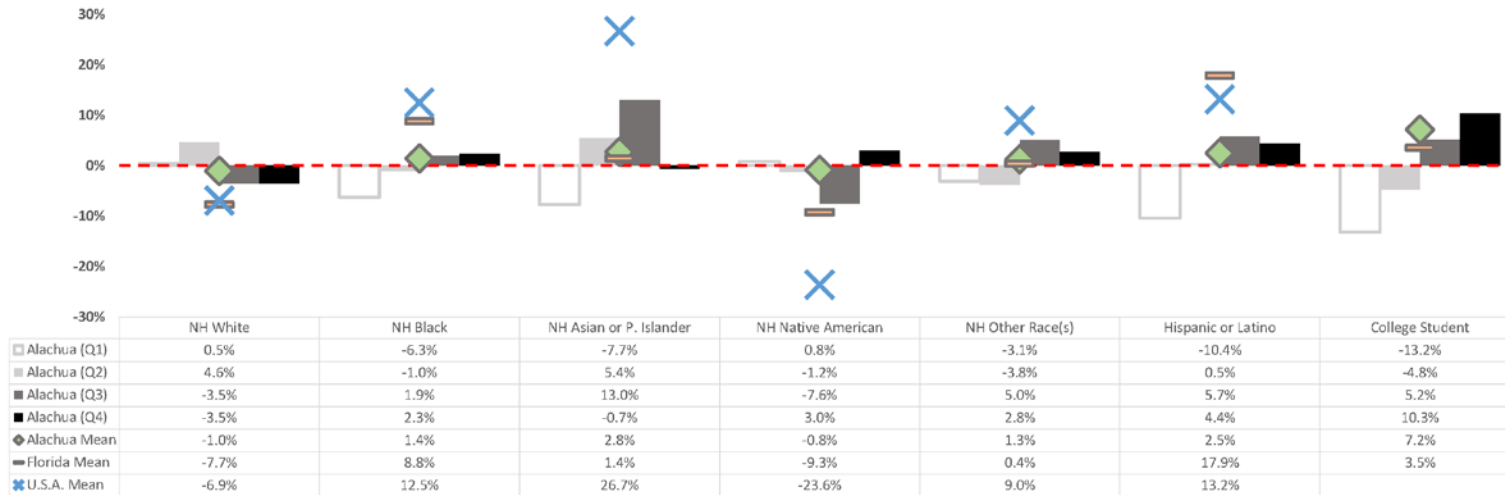
Indicator 37. Neighborhood walkability index.

Destination Accessibility

Average Neighborhood Walkability Index (Higher Scores = More Walkable Block Groups)

Demographic Group	Alachua County (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				Florida (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)				U.S.A. (Quartiles by Demographic Representation)			
	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)	Q1 (Lowest)	Q2	Q3	Q4 (Highest)
Non-Hispanic White	7.27	7.57	6.98	6.98	9.46	9.26	8.80	8.64	9.24	8.83	8.43	7.82
Non-Hispanic Black	6.78	7.16	7.37	7.40	8.43	9.00	9.61	11.06	8.05	8.97	10.02	10.65
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander	6.68	7.63	8.18	7.18	9.97	10.04	9.96	9.70	10.79	11.29	11.48	11.61
Non-Hispanic Native American	7.29	7.15	6.68	7.45	8.86	8.73	8.74	8.83	7.18	7.17	7.17	6.70
Non-Hispanic Other Race(s)	7.01	6.96	7.60	7.43	9.11	9.49	9.61	10.06	9.02	9.44	9.81	10.36
Hispanic or Latino	6.48	7.27	7.65	7.55	11.48	11.41	11.47	11.38	8.36	9.29	10.15	11.02
Enrolled College Student	6.28	6.89	7.61	7.98	10.03	10.07	9.96	10.06				

Percent Disproportionality By Group: Neighborhood Walkability
 (Racial Group Mean within County Quartile or Spatial Boundary Relative to Mean for All Races as Baseline Rate = 0.0%)



Source: EPA Smart Location Database (SLD) Version 1.0. Derived from: HERE Map Data (formerly NAVTEQ NAVSTREETS); Census American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimate 2006-2010; Census Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) 2010; Decennial Census (DC) 2010. Block group college enrollment data was derived from the Census American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimate 2009-2013 (it's first year available).

Details: EPA National Walkability Index scores (a weighted formula from SLD results of various indicator rank scores) were weighted by DC population data for identifying race and ethnicity.