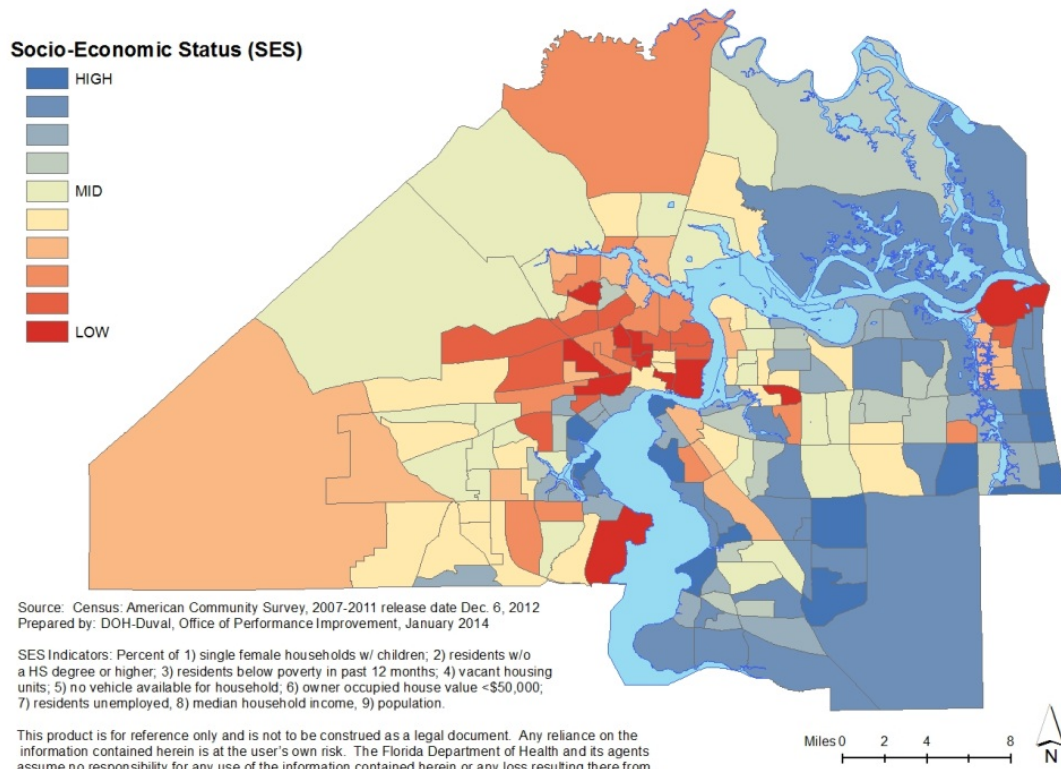


Economic and Health Disparities in Jacksonville, Florida

Duval County/Jacksonville is a fully consolidated city-county government. In 2013, the Census Bureau estimated that more than 870,000 people resided in the 774 square mile city. Jacksonville is very different demographically from most of Florida's larger cities. It has relatively low Hispanic populations, but the city is 30% African American, the highest proportionate African-American city of Florida's larger cities. The African-American community is disproportionately affected by poverty and inequalities.

DOH Duval has examined Socioeconomic Status (SES) by Census Tract (CT) using a social index (Census indicators) that includes: 1) % single female households w/ children, 2) % residents w/o a HS degree or higher, 3) % residents below poverty in past 12 months, 4) % vacant housing units, 5) % of households with no vehicle available, 6) % owner-occupied houses valued <\$50,000, 7) % residents unemployed, and 8) the median household income. The z-score (as statistical measure) is taken for each CT and averaged to create a continuous variable of SES.

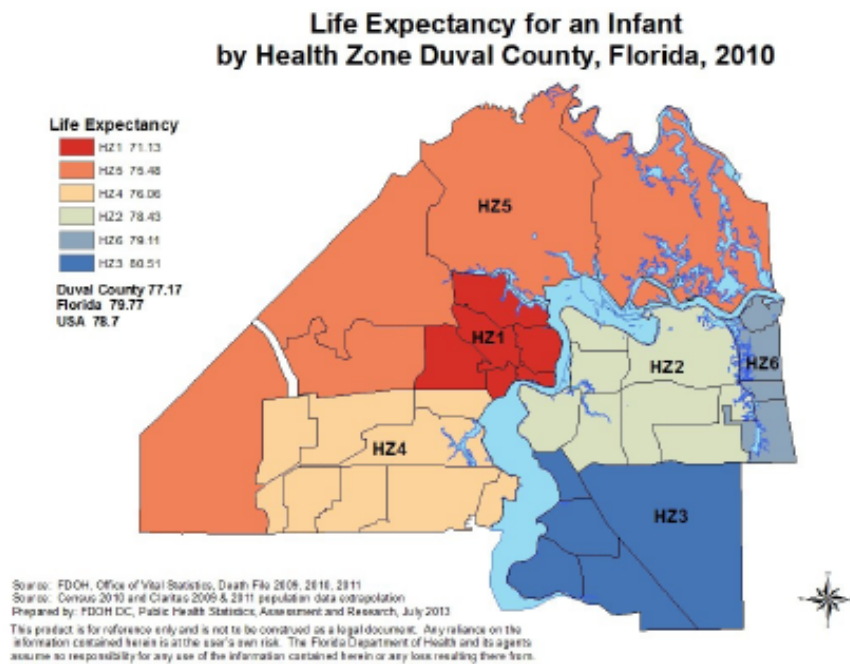
Socio-Economic Status based on Census Indicators, By Census Tract, Duval County FL 2011



The red areas demonstrate neighborhoods that are not just low-income but present social and environmental disadvantages to the residents. Taking poverty status alone, Duval County CTs range from 1.5% of residents living in poverty up to 55.5% in the highest poverty neighborhoods. Inequities in economic status often follow inequities in health, which are prevalent in Duval County.

Although efforts have been underway to address health disparities and inequities for a decade, they persist in the County, exacerbated by current economic trends, thereby building layers of cumulative disadvantage in access and opportunity. Economic opportunities are more available in some areas than others; the public transportation system is limited; inadequate secondary school funding and recent reduction in funding for postsecondary education and training appear

Map 5



to result in increased health problems correlating with geographic areas where environmental, economic and social inequities occur.

Life expectancy from birth is a summary measure of mortality that is used to measure geographic inequalities. Life expectancy is calculated by predicting the risk of dying at each age based on the actual number of deaths that occurred in the area at each age.

Life expectancy is closely correlated to wealth/poverty and education. Overall, education is a strong predictor of life expectancy with the more educated the population of an area the fewer deaths predicted for each age group, yielding a longer life expectancy.

Between Health Zones:

- HZ1 has 4-9 years shorter life expectancy than all other HZs.
- HZ 2, 3, and 6 have the longest life expectancies overall.

By & Between Races

- Blacks have the same life expectancy across all HZs except HZ1.
- Whites have the longest life expectancy in HZ3 and HZ6.
- Whites have a **shorter** life expectancy in HZ5 than Blacks.
- Blacks have a **shorter** life expectancy in HZ3 than Whites.

County, State and Nation

- Duval County has a shorter life expectancy than Florida by an average of 2.6 years and the U.S. by 1.5 years.
- Blacks in Duval County have the same life expectancy as Blacks in the U.S.
- Whites, males and females in Duval County have a slightly lower life expectancy than those in the U.S.

Life Expectancy is improving in Duval County. Infants born in Duval County in 2010 can expect to live 2.3 years longer than those born in 2000, but improvements are not equally distributed. We have seen slight improvements (less than 6 months) in life expectancy in HZ1, 2, & 3. Most of the increase in life expectancy came from HZ5 & 6 with an increase of 2 years. There was no change in HZ4's life expectancy in the past 10 years.

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