



Poverty in Jacksonville

Prepared for the Charter Revision Commission
– Urban Services District Subcommittee

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Lift Jax is an initiative of business and community leaders to eradicate generational poverty in Jacksonville.

Our research has revealed that poverty takes on four fundamental characteristics in Jacksonville

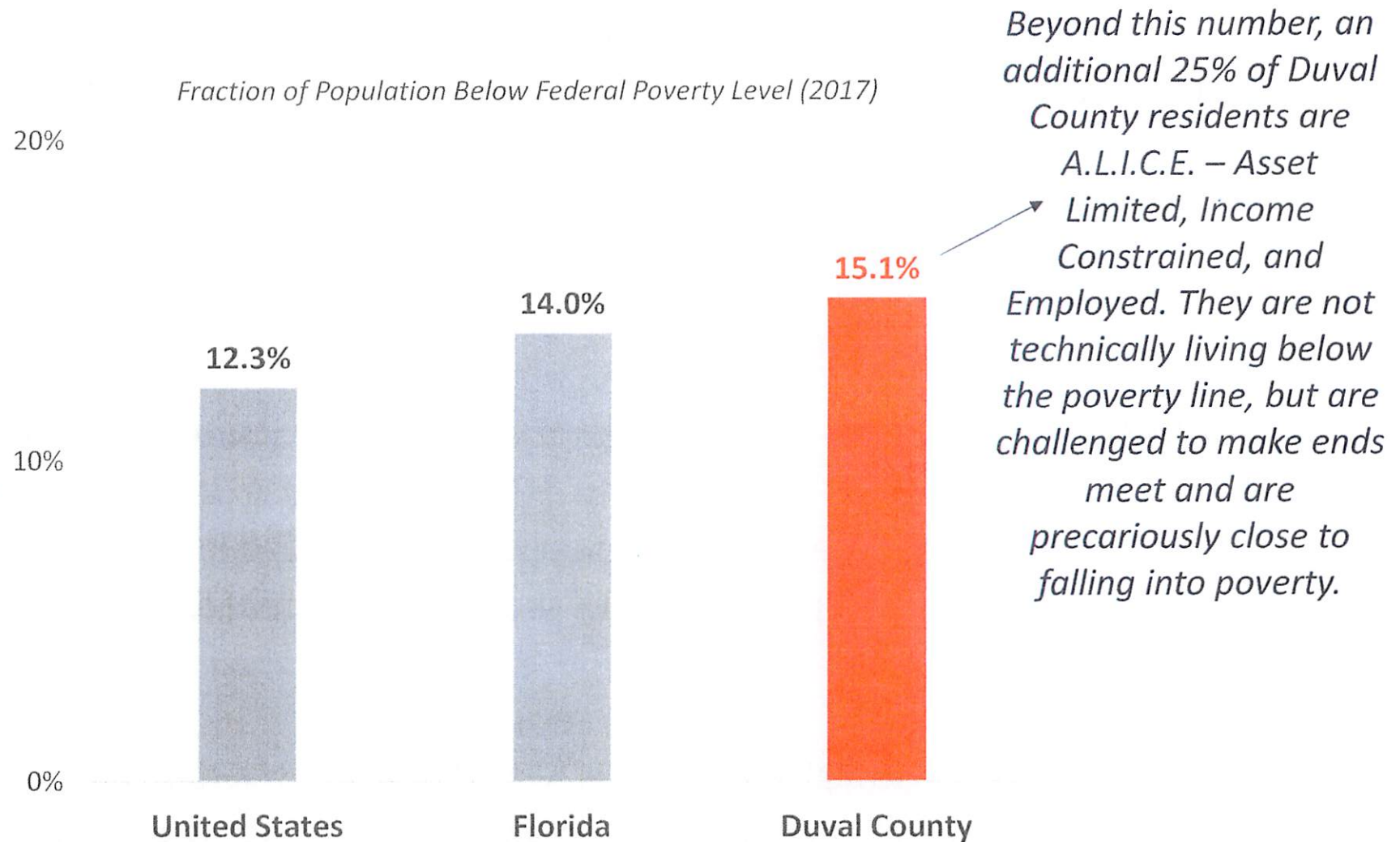
Concentrated: Certain areas in Jacksonville, particularly those located near the urban core, experience the highest poverty levels

Generational: Children born into poverty tend to have lower incomes as adults

Racialized: People of color, particularly African-Americans, experience higher levels of poverty, on average, than whites

Multifaceted: Poverty manifests in different ways, and there is no single driver of or solution to poverty

Duval County experiences higher rates of poverty, on average, than Florida and the United States



SOURCE: American Community Survey 2017; United Way ALICE Report 2019

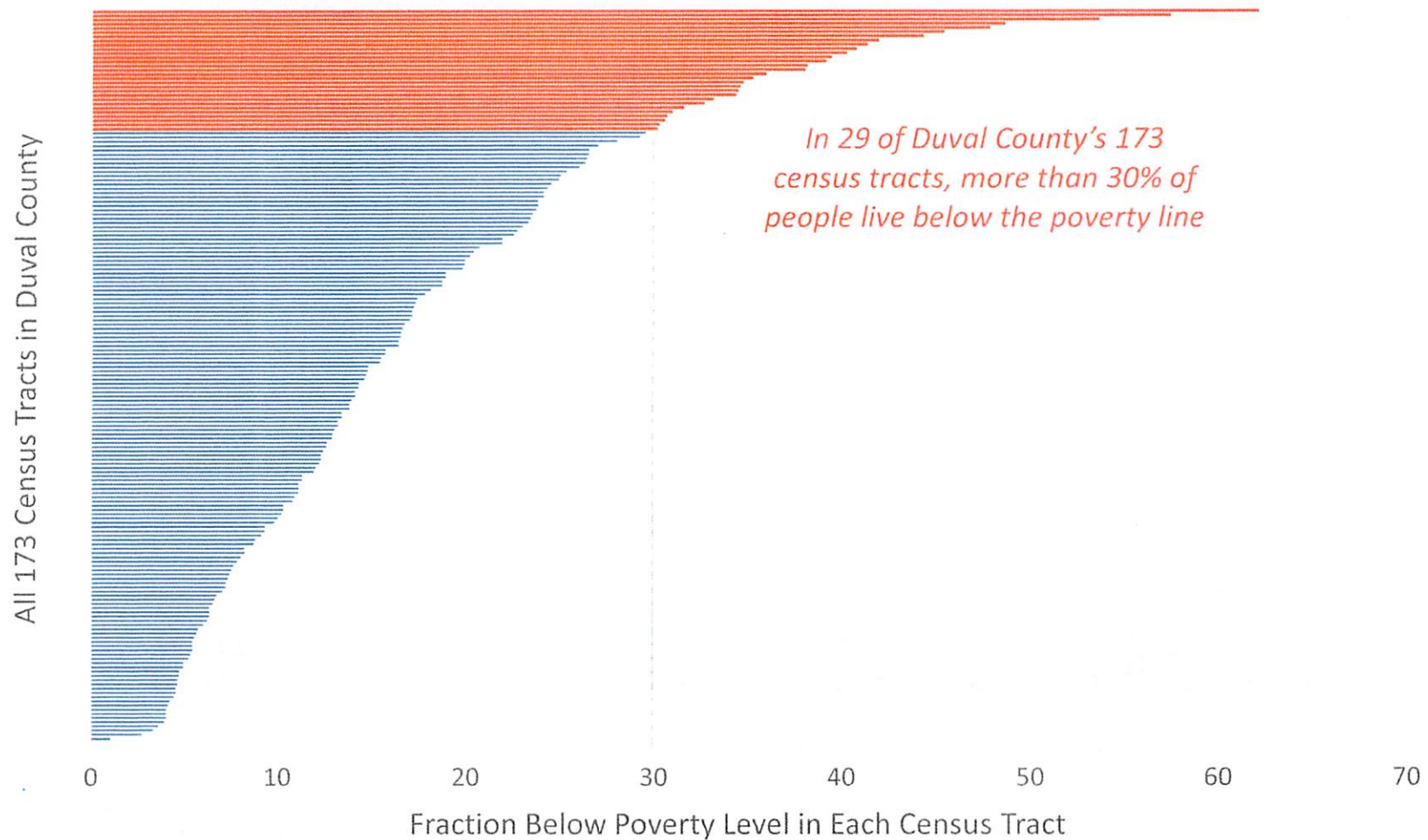
ALICE families typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level but less than the Household Survival Budget

Household Survival Budget, Duval County	
	2 Adults, 1 Infant, 1 Preschooler
Monthly Costs	
<i>Housing</i>	\$931
<i>Child Care</i>	\$960
<i>Food</i>	\$547
<i>Transportation</i>	\$644
<i>Health Care</i>	\$634
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	\$399
<i>Taxes</i>	\$276
Monthly Household Survival Budget	\$4,391
Annual Household Survival Budget	\$52,692
Federal Poverty Level	\$25,750

Sources: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

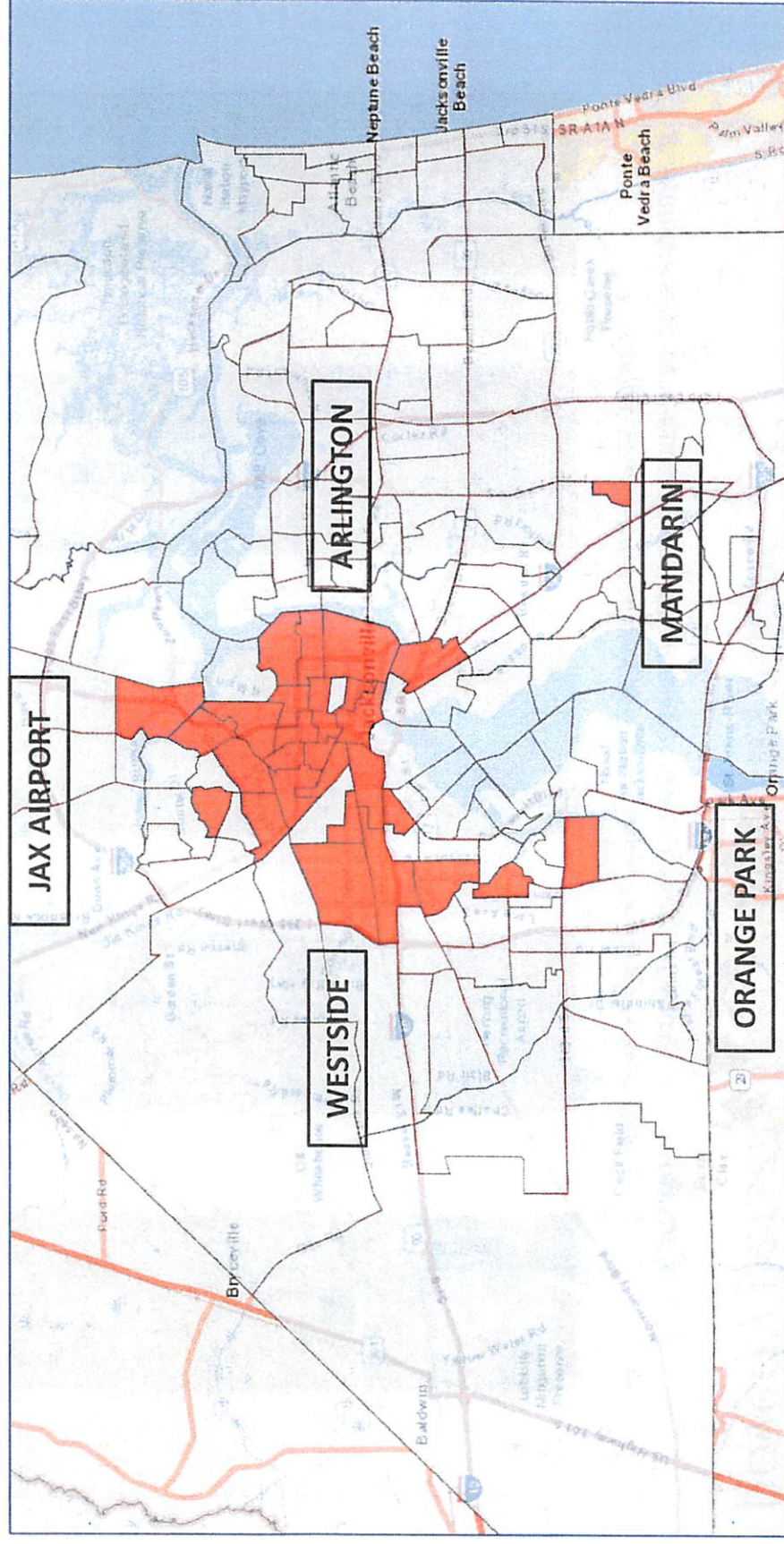
The average poverty rate masks significant disparities within Duval County

Fraction of Population Living Below the Poverty Line by Census Tract



SOURCE: American Community Survey 2017

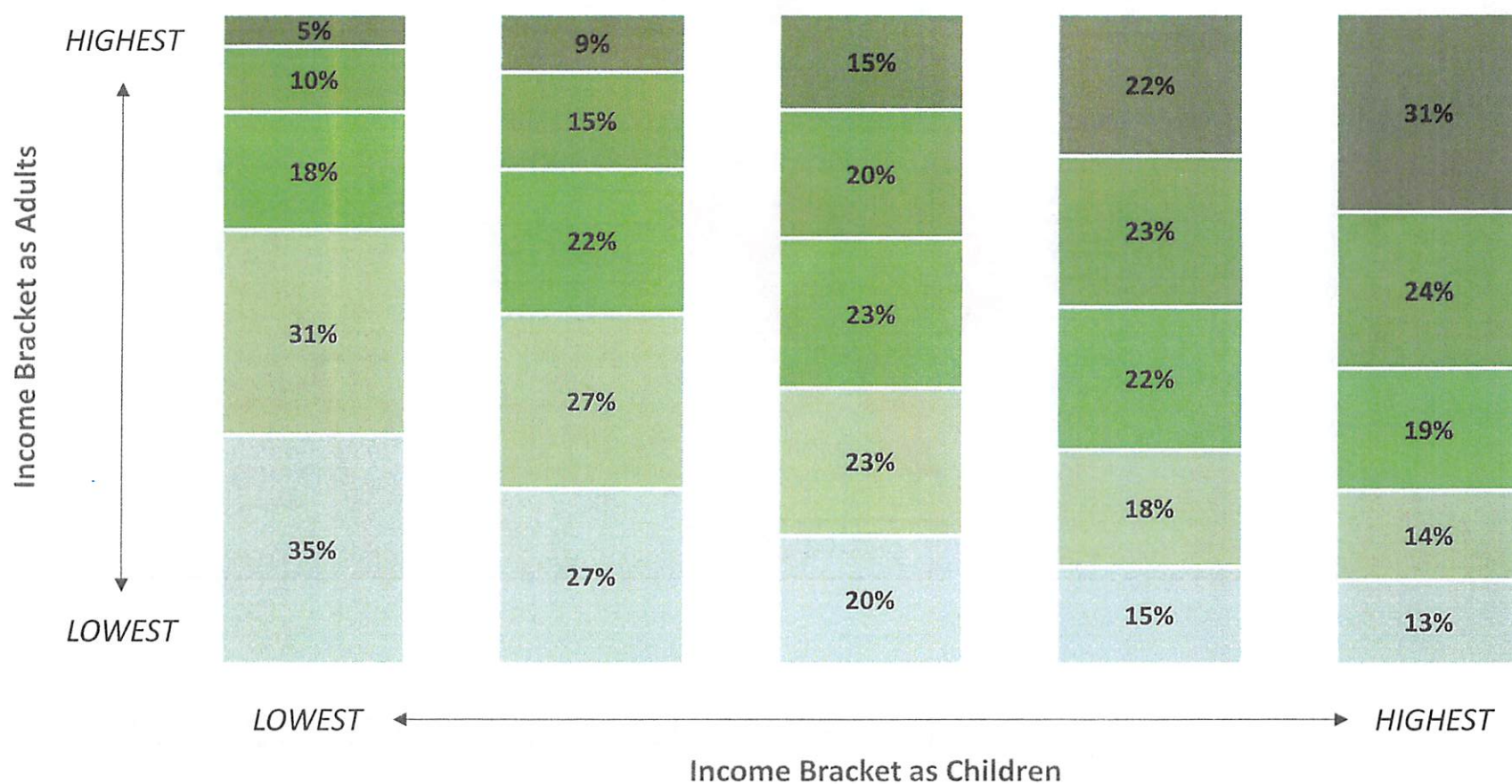
Highlighting census tracts with the highest poverty rates reveals concentration largely around the urban core



SOURCE: American Community Survey 2017

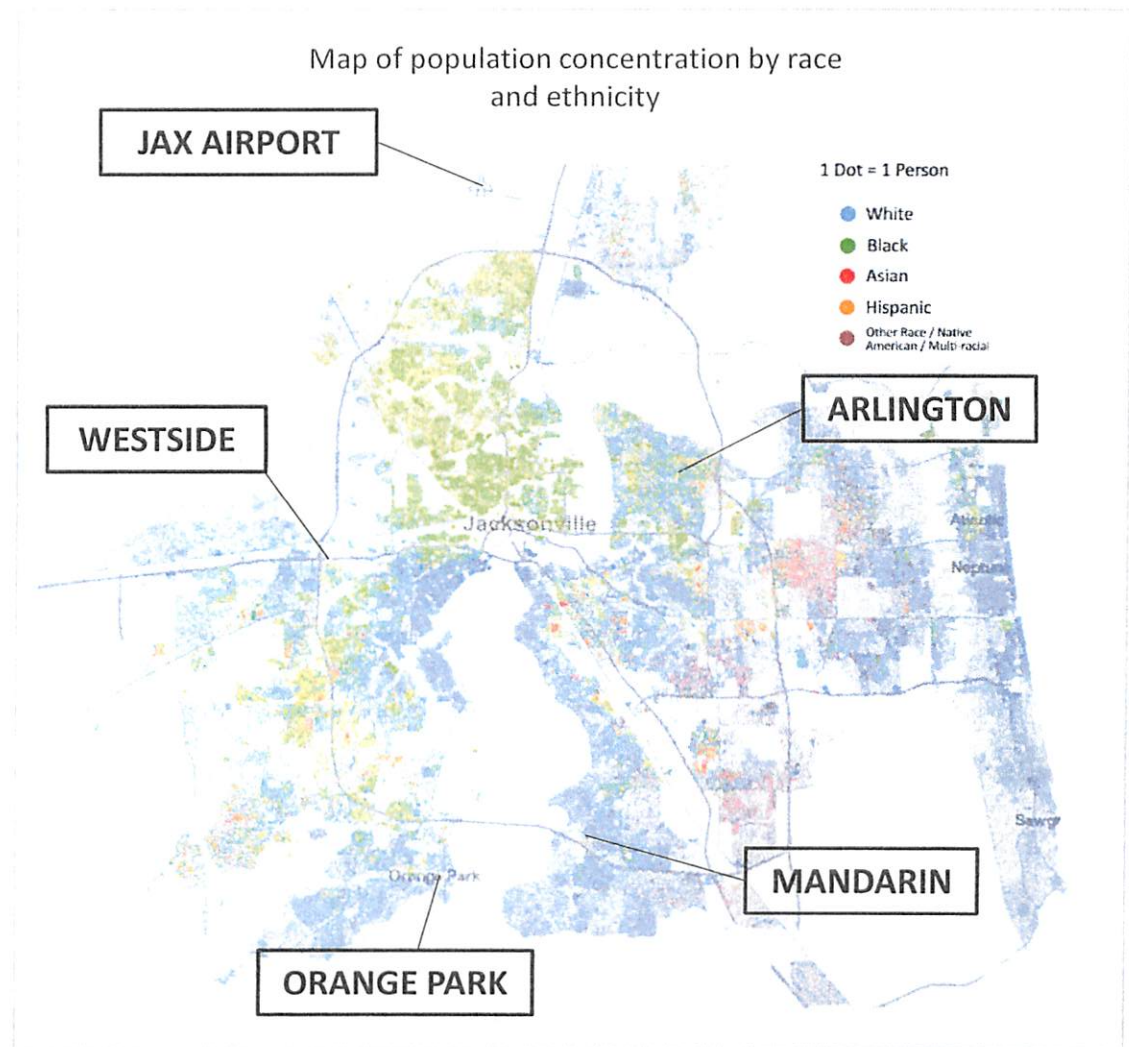
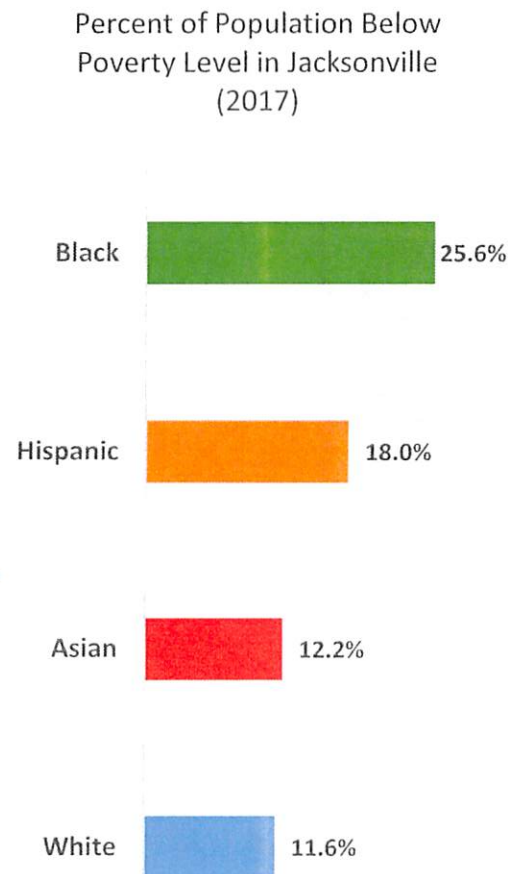
Thanks to new research, we also now know that poverty persists through generations

This chart shows the reality in Duval County: Children born to parents with the very lowest and very highest incomes are likely to remain there as adults



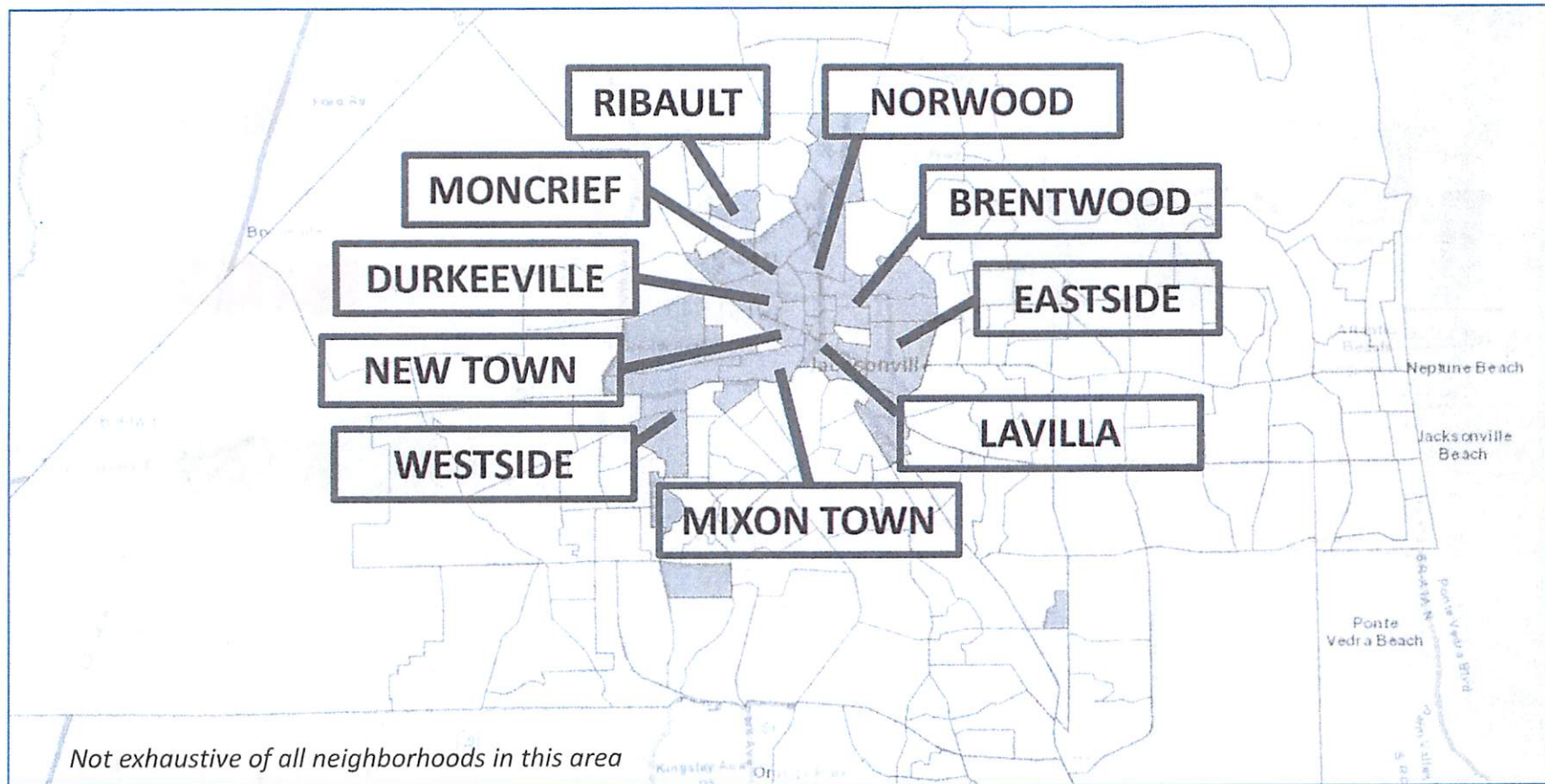
SOURCE: Opportunity Atlas; MDC Network for Southern Economic Mobility

Disaggregating the data also reveals the black poverty rate is more than double the white poverty rate



SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau; Network for Southern Economic Mobility; American Community Survey 2017

People don't self-identify as data points in a census tract – they identify with neighborhoods

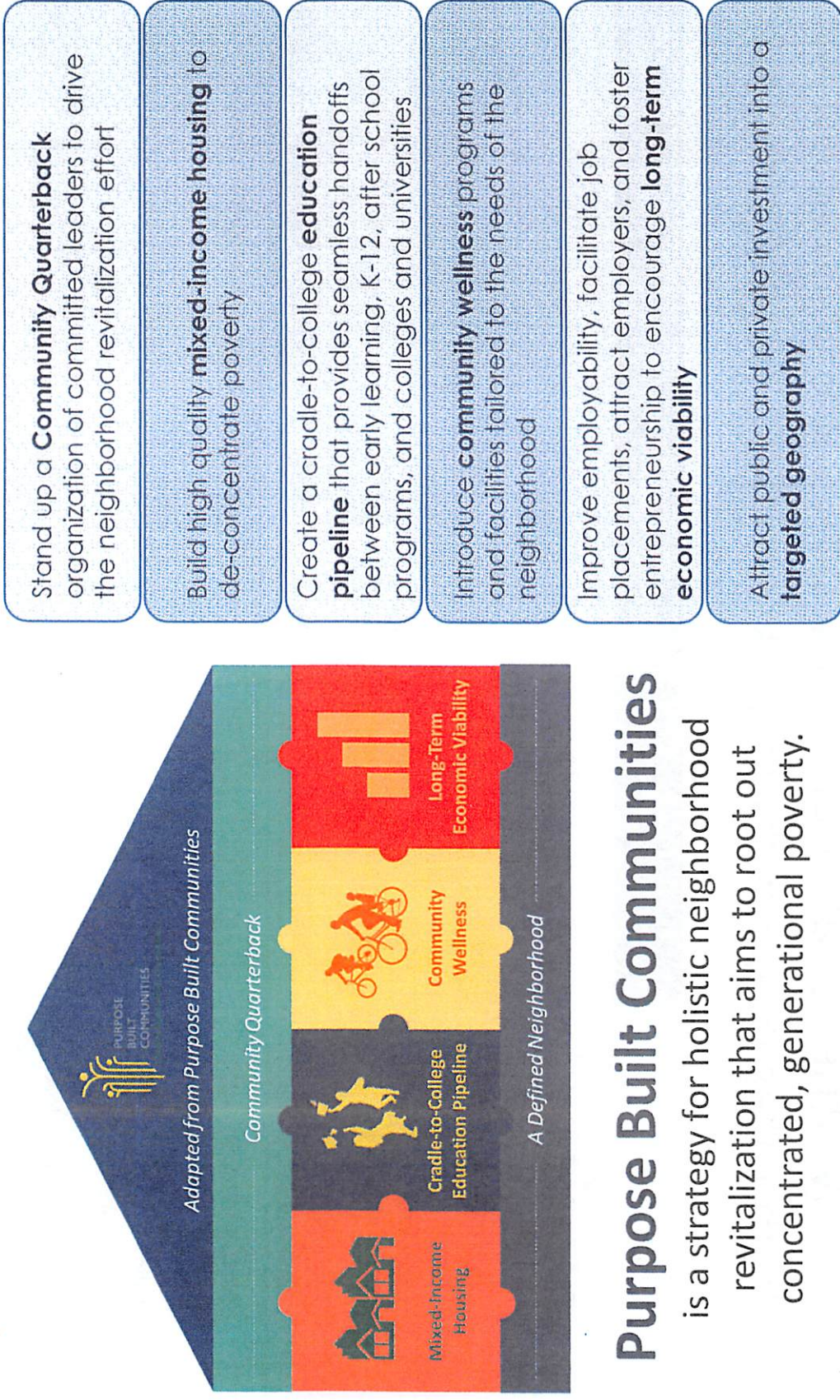


Many other challenging outcomes are correlated with high rates of poverty in Jacksonville's neighborhoods*

	Moncrief	Durkeeville	New Town	Eastside	Ortega	Mandarin	Jax Average
Poverty (2017)	47.8%	32.6%	31.5%	41.9%	4.6%	4.9%	15.1%
Unemployment (2017)	9.3%	11.0%	10.6%	12.8%	1.9%	4.0%	7.4%
Homicides per 100,000 (2014-2018)	63.4	55.1	74.7	63.0	0	0	13.0
Percent of adults incarcerated (2010)	9.0%	8.0%	8.2%	6.9%	<1%	<1%	2.7%
Percent of adults with high school degree (2017)	74.7%	74.8%	77.0%	69.1%	95.5%	97.7%	89.4%
Deaths by heart disease per 100,000 (2014-2018)	338	393	315	312	216	234	176
Babies born with low birth weight (2014-2018)	15.0%	17.3%	16.7%	15.5%	3.1%	7.5%	10.0%
Life expectancy (2017)	69.8	67.1	68.9	70.3	80.2	78.7	76.7

*Calculated using census tract data from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Neighborhood boundaries do not generally align precisely with census tract boundaries. These figures are calculated using representative census tracts 29.01 (Moncrief), 29.02 (Durkeeville), 28.02 (New Town), 174 (Eastside), 24 (Ortega), and 167.11 (Mandarin).

Lift Jax is in the initial planning stages of implementing the Purpose Built Communities model

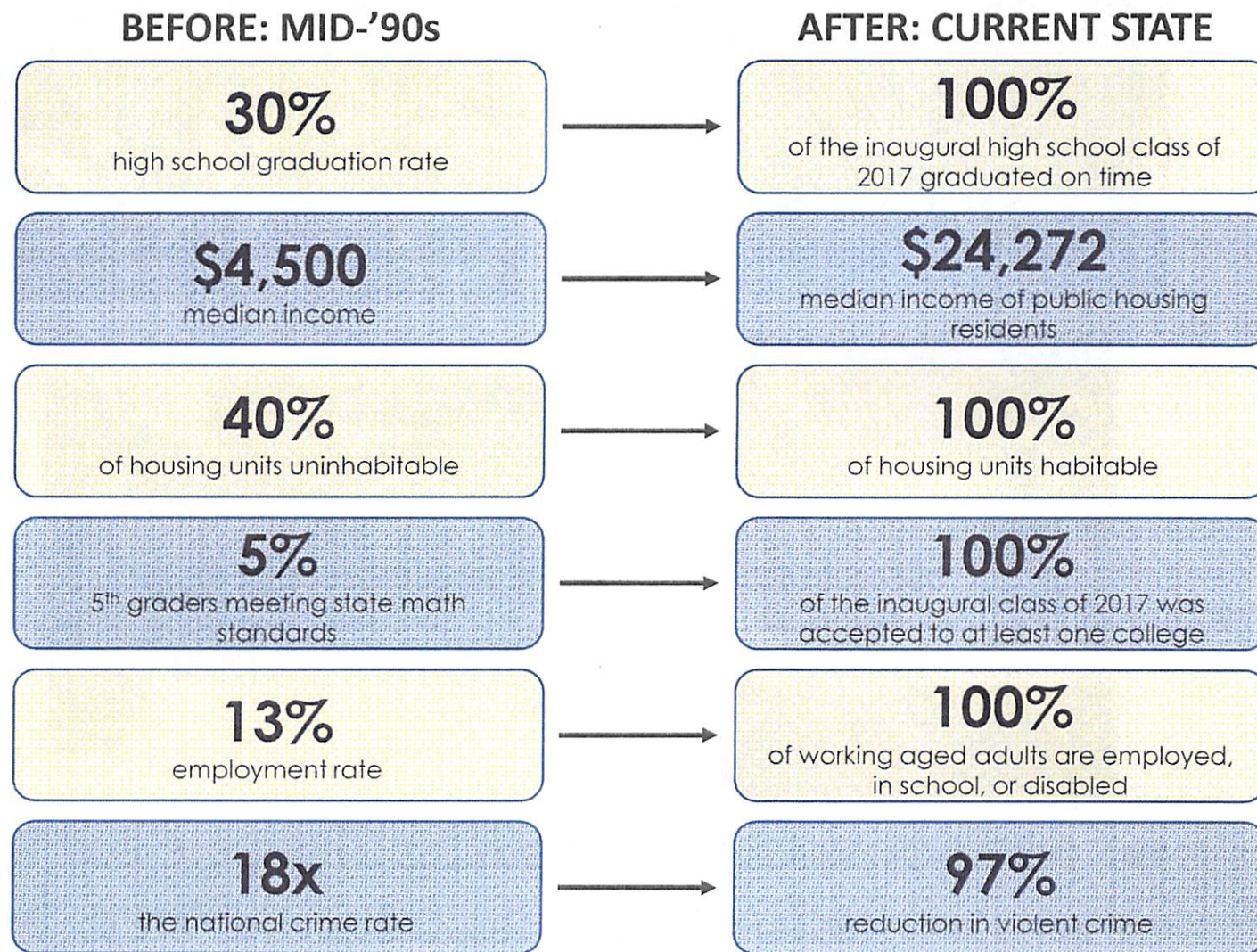


Purpose Built Communities

is a strategy for holistic neighborhood revitalization that aims to root out concentrated, generational poverty.

SOURCE: Adapted from Purpose Built Communities and LIFT Orlando

The Purpose Built Communities model was instrumental in transforming East Lake in Atlanta



While many neighborhoods do experience challenges, there are also significant local assets to build on

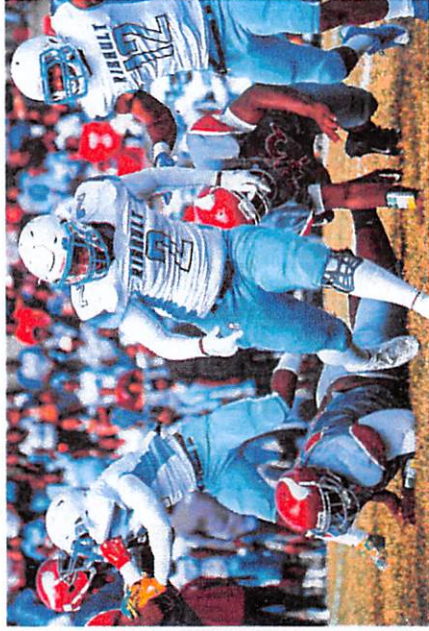
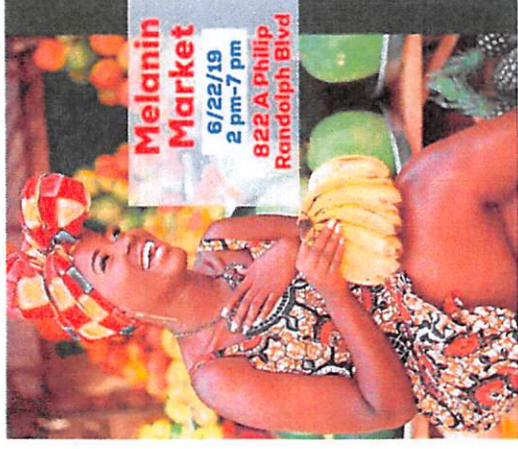


PHOTO SOURCES: WJCT News (J.P. Small Park); allevents.in (Melanin Market); hbculifestyle.com (Edward Waters College); duvalsports.com (Ribault High School football)

Our approaches to fighting poverty in Jacksonville should take these characteristics into account

Concentrated: Invest significant resources in areas that experience disproportionate levels of poverty

Generational: Invest for the long term, knowing that we seek generational change

Racialized: Invest significant resources in neighborhoods that are majority African-American

Multifaceted: Invest in solutions that address the multiple, interrelated drivers of poverty

...and don't forget to build on the ***many assets that already exist*** in our communities.

Sources

Secondary

- Centers for Disease Control: <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/life-expectancy.htm>
- Duval County Public Schools: <https://dcps.duvalschools.org/domain/5682>
- Jacksonville Block by Block Report: <https://www.dupontfund.org/block-by-block-report-now-available-in-interactive-version/>
- Jacksonville Public Education Fund: <https://www.jaxpef.org/>
- Florida Department of Health: <http://www.flhealthcharts.com/ChartsReports/rdPage.aspx?rdReport=ChartsMaps.chartsMapper>
- Network for Southern Economic Mobility: <https://unitedwaynefl.org/nsemupdate/>
- Opportunity Atlas: <https://www.opportunityatlas.org/>
- Purpose Built Communities: <https://purposebuiltcommunities.org/>
- U.S. Census Bureau / American Community Survey: <https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresults.xhtml?refresh=t>
- United Way: <http://www.uwof.org/alice>

