

2020 REGIONAL EQUITY REPORT



STATE OF THE
REGION

THE 2020 REGIONAL EQUITY REPORT IS PRODUCED BY THE TAMPA BAY
PARTNERSHIP FOUNDATION, IN COLLABORATION WITH THE COMMUNITY FOUNDATION OF
TAMPA BAY AND UNITED WAY SUNCOAST, AND IS AFFILIATED WITH THE STATE OF THE REGION INITIATIVE.

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INTRODUCTION

As we learned from the **2020 REGIONAL COMPETITIVENESS REPORT**, Tampa Bay enjoyed a period of unprecedented economic prosperity prior to the COVID-19 crisis. However, the report also revealed that not everyone was able to share in this prosperity and access the opportunities that it created.

In recent months, the global pandemic sent shock waves through our region, exposing the vulnerabilities of our population and inequities in our economy. How our residents have weathered this unprecedented crisis correlates strongly with the neighborhood they live in and the color of their skin.

Now, more than ever, it is important for us to make a deliberate and coordinated effort to rebuild and reposition our region for future growth that is more inclusive—growth that creates more and better economic opportunities that can be accessed by everyone. Inequity restrains regions as a whole, inhibiting competitiveness with communities that better utilize their full human capacity.

The first step is understanding where the gaps exist. The purpose of the **2020 REGIONAL EQUITY REPORT** is to examine a set of indicators related to economic opportunity and assess performance and outcomes by race and ethnic groups. This provides us with context for identifying where our weaknesses lie.

The report that follows carries over the 19-market peer group from the **2020 REGIONAL COMPETITIVENESS REPORT**, as well as the key drivers identified within its framework for prosperity. This Regional Equity Report dives deeper into the indicators to examine the Black-White gap and outcomes relative to peers, regional counties, and race/ethnicity.

This analysis will provide necessary insights to help public, private, and nonprofit leaders better understand racial disparities in Tampa Bay and set goals to diminish and, eventually, eliminate them.

It's our hope that, using this information, we can take tangible steps toward creating a more inclusive community—one where every person has equitable access to opportunity and prosperity, regardless of what they look like or where they live.

Sincerely,



Rick Homans
President and CEO
Tampa Bay Partnership



Marlene Spalten
President and CEO
Community Foundation of Tampa Bay



Jessica Muroff
President and CEO
United Way Suncoast

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The **2020 REGIONAL EQUITY REPORT** examines a set of 21 indicators related to economic vitality, talent, infrastructure, civic quality, and outcomes. It measures the gap between the Black population and the White, Non-Hispanic population to highlight the disparity between the two. It looks at the performance of Tampa Bay in six different racial and ethnic categories among a group of 19 other peers across the US, and it also documents differences in performance by race and ethnicity across the eight-county Tampa Bay region. The disparity and differences are stark, not just for the Black population but also for Hispanics and other people of color.

People of color in the Tampa Bay region do not appear to be able to access the same opportunities as the White, Non-Hispanic population, and this situation is relatively worse in Tampa Bay than it is in the other peer metros. The economic outcomes for people of color show that they are more likely to be part of the working poor, living in poverty, or unemployed.

Furthermore, the indicators related to youth preparedness—the dropout rate, the rate of youth disconnection, and in-school performance—foreshadow that the situation is not likely to improve without intervention. We must seize this opportunity to intentionally reignite our economy in ways that build bridges and scaffolding to lift up our most vulnerable residents.

KEY FINDINGS

Median wages for Black workers (\$16.42) in Tampa Bay are 21% less than White workers (\$20.90), but this gap is the smallest of the 20 competitive markets. Important to note that median wages earned in Tampa Bay – across all races -- rank in the bottom quintile among the comparison markets.

Among Tampa Bay's White residents, 30.3% have a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 20% of Black residents. The 10.3% gap is the second lowest gap amongst the 20 competitive markets. Educational attainment has been shown to have a strong positive influence on lifetime earnings potential.

Tampa Bay's Black workers earn roughly 20% less than their White counterparts – no matter what education level they attain:

- Less than High School: -20.0% difference
- High School Diploma: -19.0% difference
- Some College: -18.2% difference
- Bachelor's Degree or Higher: -20.2% difference

Black students in Tampa Bay are performing markedly below their White peers based on data from Florida schools:

- 3rd Grade English Florida Standards Assessment: -32.5% difference
- 3rd/8th Grade Math Florida Standards Assessment: -31.9% difference
- 5th/8th Grade Science Florida Standards Assessment: -33.7% difference
- Algebra I End of Course Exam: -31.0% difference
- Biology I End of Course Exam: -34.4% difference
- High School Graduation Rate: -9.6% difference

Black and Hispanic residents of Tampa Bay are less likely to have a computer and broadband Internet, technology critical to success in education and work. Tampa Bay's 13.8% gap between White (85.1%) and Black (71.3%) digital access ranks 18th among the 20 competitive markets.

Across the region, Blacks, Hispanics, and individuals that fall into the "Other" category are much less likely to own their own home, compared to White residents. Tampa Bay's 32.5% gap between White (73.3%) and Black (40.8%) home ownership rates ranks 15th among the 20 competitive markets. This gap not only affects housing stability for these families, it also affects the accumulation of wealth from one generation to the next.

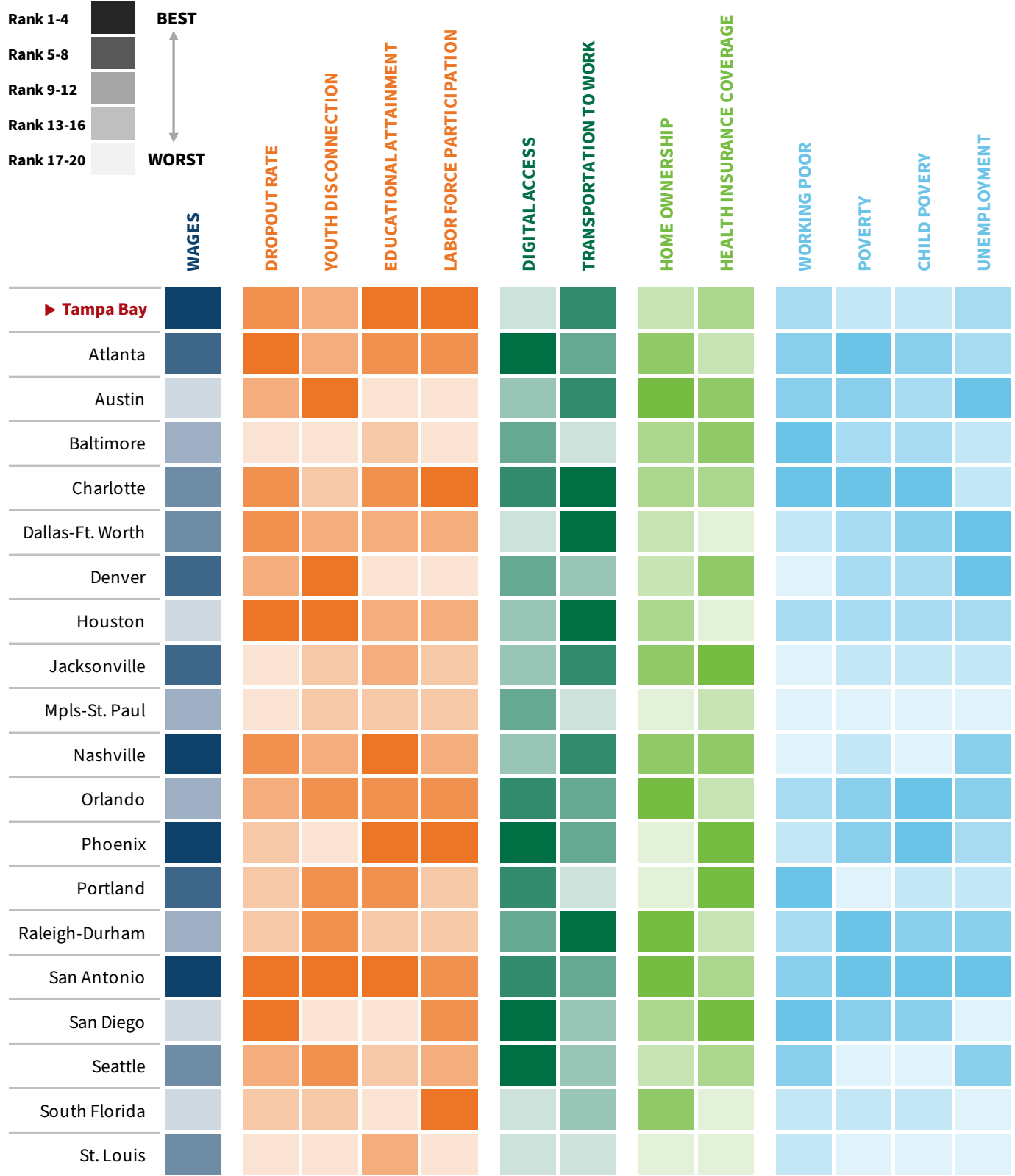
Black residents of Tampa Bay are more than two times as likely to be living in poverty compared to Whites. Tampa Bay's 13.7% gap between White (10.6%) and Black (24.3%) poverty rates ranks 16th among the 20 competitive markets.

Black children in Tampa Bay are almost three times as likely to be living in poverty, compared to Whites. Tampa Bay's 22% gap between White (13%) and Black (35%) child poverty rates ranks 14th among the 20 competitive markets.

INDICATOR SUMMARY

The table below summarizes how Tampa Bay ranks among its peers for the measure of disparity for each indicator: the Black-White gap.

The Black-White Gap in Tampa Bay, relative to the peer group, is quite low for median hourly wages, educational attainment, labor force participation, and transportation to work. The gap is highest in Tampa Bay, relative to the peer group for digital access, poverty, child poverty, and home ownership.





USER GUIDE

THE **2020 REGIONAL EQUITY REPORT**, and the data found within, are meant to be a community tool to help identify racial and ethnic disparities in economic opportunity and prosperity. By identifying these gaps and building a common understanding of the issues, we can work together to address some of these challenges. Knowing how to read and analyze the information presented within the pages of this report is key to making it a more useful and relevant tool for everyday use. Here's what you'll find inside:

OUTCOMES


INDICATOR CATEGORY

INDICATOR NAME

WHAT: A description of each indicator, including what it represents and how it is calculated.

WHY: Why the indicator was selected, including a description of the indicator's relationship with economic outcomes, opportunity, and prosperity.

OF NOTE: Key findings or relevant points related to the indicator.



POVERTY

WHAT

The percentage of the population that is living below the federal poverty line. The poverty line refers to the federal poverty level and varies by household size and composition.

WHY

The poverty rate shows the percentage of the population impacted by financial insecurity and reflects a lack of access to family-sustaining economic opportunity. People who live in poverty struggle to secure basic human needs, and they can require higher levels of social support. Increasing levels of poverty may translate into greater community needs regarding homelessness, crime, illiteracy, and health.

OF NOTE

- Overall, about one in seven residents in Tampa Bay live in poverty.
- Tampa Bay's disparity in poverty rates between Black and White residents is slightly better than the disparity for the United States as a whole, yet Tampa Bay ranks 16th out of its 20 peers.
- Asian residents also experience a lower-than-average poverty rate, while residents of other minority groups or mixed races experience a higher-than-average poverty rate.
- The rates vary widely across the eight-county region. Residents of Sarasota County (9.7%) are the least likely to live in poverty, while residents of Citrus County (16.7%) are the most likely to live in poverty.

The poverty rate in Tampa Bay is highest for Black residents (24.3%) and lowest for Non-Hispanic, White residents (10.6%).

Source: US Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, B17020.
Notes: Population for whom poverty status is determined.

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2020 REGIONAL EQUITY REPORT

INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

DISPARITY MEASURE: The difference between the indicator value for Blacks and White, Non-Hispanics.

TAMPA BAY: Appears in red for easier reference.

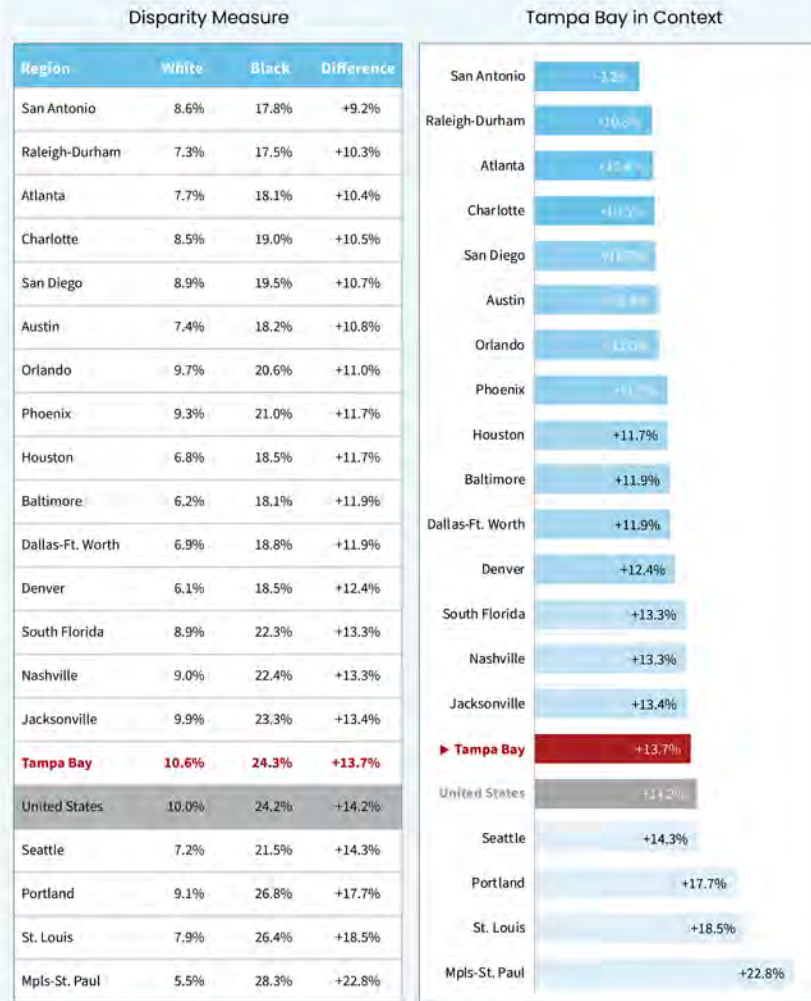
UNITED STATES DATA: Where available, US data appears in gray to illustrate how Tampa Bay compares to national performance.

SOURCE: Provides attribution and a timestamp for the indicator data.

NOTES: A description of the universe used for the indicator and any other relevant information needed for interpreting the indicator.

BLACK-WHITE GAP: POVERTY

SHARE OF POPULATION WITH INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS:



Source: US Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, B17020.
Notes: Population for whom poverty status is determined.

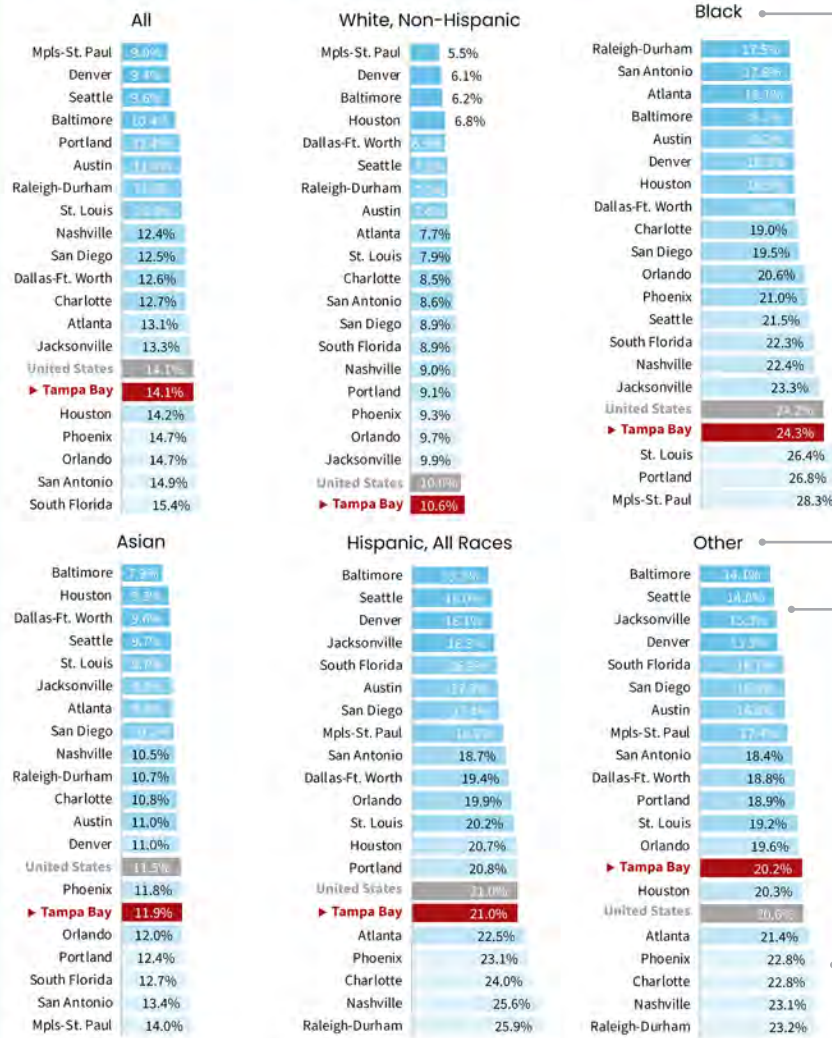
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OUTCOMES

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COMPARATIVE POVERTY BY RACE/ETHNICITY

SHARE OF POPULATION WITH INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS



Source: US Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, B17020. Notes: Population for whom poverty status is determined.

RACE/ETHNICITY: Indicates the category of race or ethnicity.

COLOR: A unique color is assigned to the four communities within each quintile, with the darkest color representing the best performance and the lightest color representing the worst.

ABOUT RACE/ETHNICITY IN THIS REPORT:

For this report, the racial composition of the population is measured by the share of the population that falls into one of the following categories:

- White, Non-Hispanic
- Black Alone (includes those who identify as Hispanic)
- Asian Alone (includes those who identify as Hispanic)
- Other (includes those who identify as White Hispanic, American Indian and Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander, some other race, or two or more races)

The ethnic composition of a population for this report is measured by the share of the population that identifies as Hispanic or Latino.

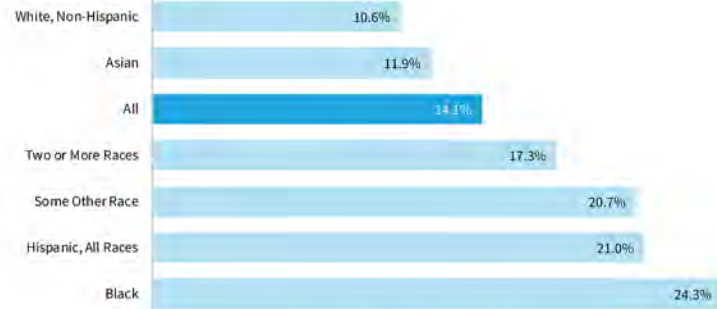
For the purposes of this report, “White” refers to “White, Non-Hispanic” and individuals that are classified in the Black, Other, or Hispanic categories are referred to as “people of color” throughout the report.

REGIONAL INDICATOR: A breakdown of the indicator by race and ethnicity for the population in the Tampa Bay region.

REGIONAL POVERTY BY RACE/ETHNICITY

SHARE OF POPULATION WITH INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

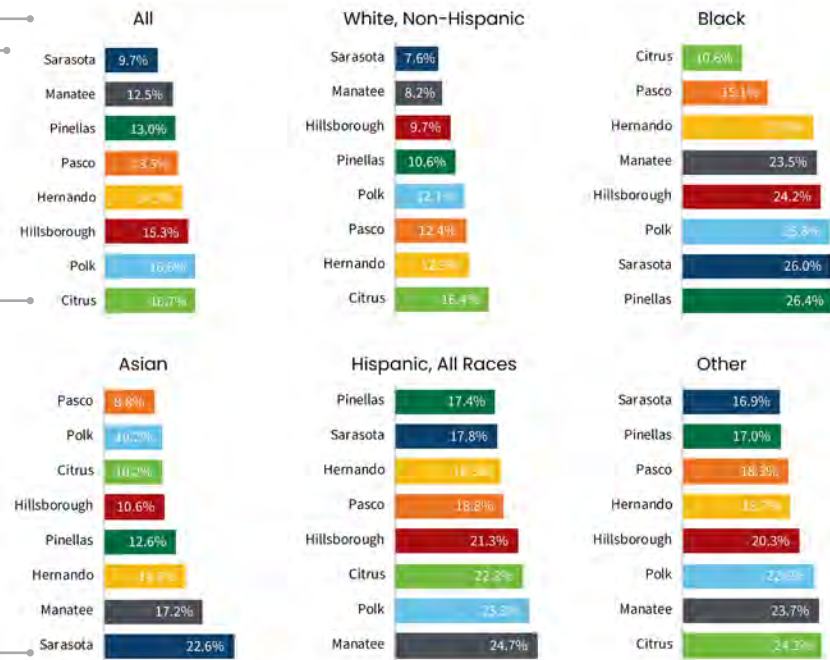
Tampa Bay Region



COLOR: A unique color is assigned to each county in the Tampa Bay Region.

REGIONAL COMPARISON:

A breakdown of the indicator by race and ethnicity for the each of the counties in the Tampa Bay region.



Source: US Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, B17020.
Notes: Population for whom poverty status is determined.

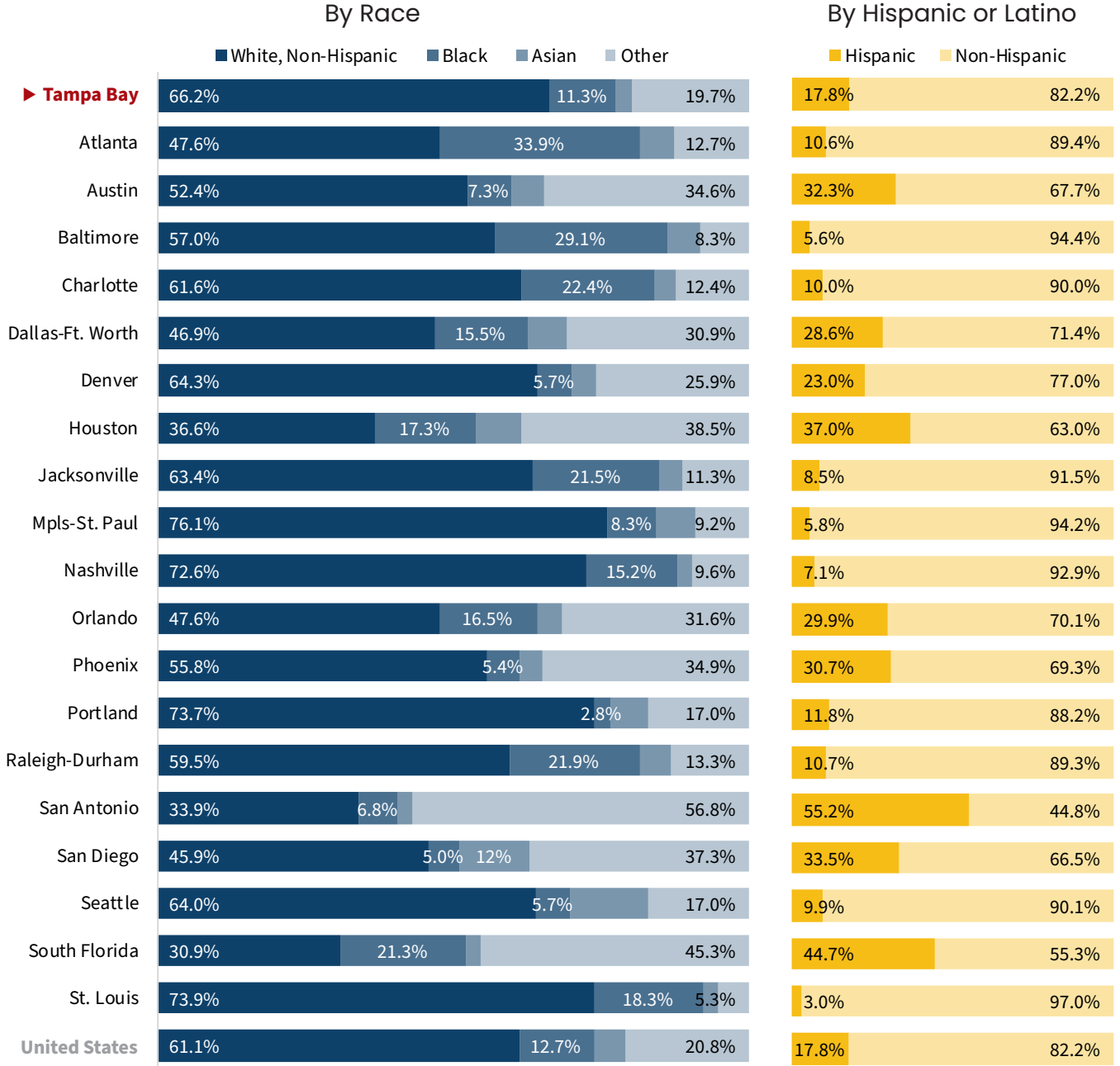
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Disclaimer: The Tampa Bay Partnership has, to the best of its ability, compiled the information contained within and used to produce this publication. The data is believed to be the latest available at the time of production, accurate, and from reliable sources. The Tampa Bay Partnership welcomes constructive criticism and corrections of the errors that may appear in a project of this complexity. For more information on the methodology for this report, please contact Dave Sobush at dsobush@tampabay.org.

DIVERSITY

The **demographic breakdown** in this section serves as a baseline for understanding the racial and ethnic profile of the populations of the peer metro areas and the Tampa Bay region. The Non-White or Hispanic population in Tampa Bay accounts for 34 percent of the population, which makes Tampa Bay more racially diverse than only four of its peers. The Hispanic population in Tampa Bay accounts for 18 percent of the population, which makes it more ethnically diverse, than 10 of its peers.

In addition to the race and ethnicity of the population, the **nativity** of each race and ethnic category is shown, which indicates the share of each population that is US-born or foreign-born. The nativity of the population in each of the categories can influence the indicators and outcomes presented in this report. In Tampa Bay, the Asian population has the largest share of foreign-born followed by the Hispanic and Other categories.

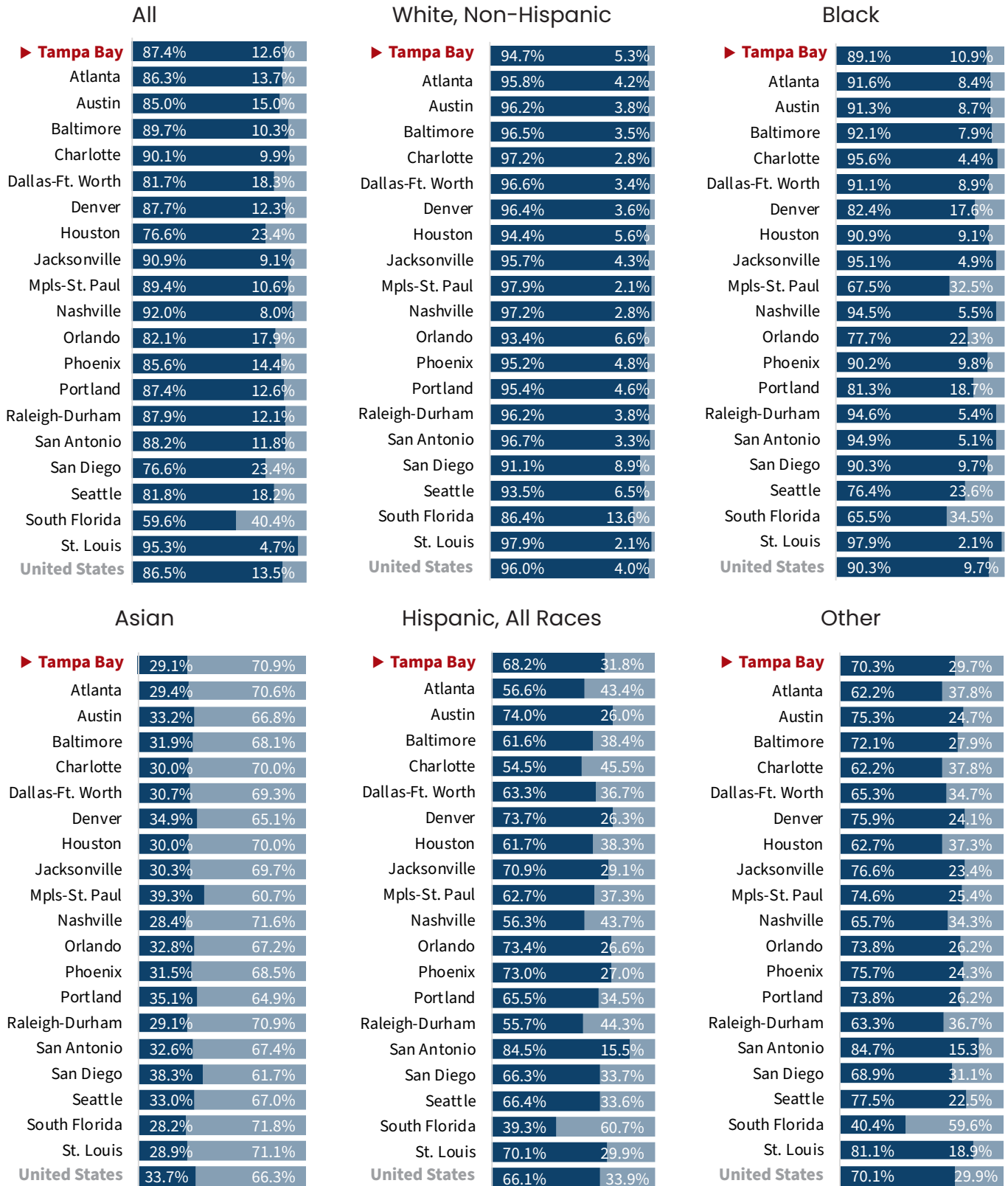


Source: US Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, B05003.
 Notes: Universe includes all people. Labels for values 5 percent and under in the “By Race” chart have been removed for readability.

COMPARATIVE DIVERSITY

POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND NATIVITY

■ US Born ■ Foreign Born

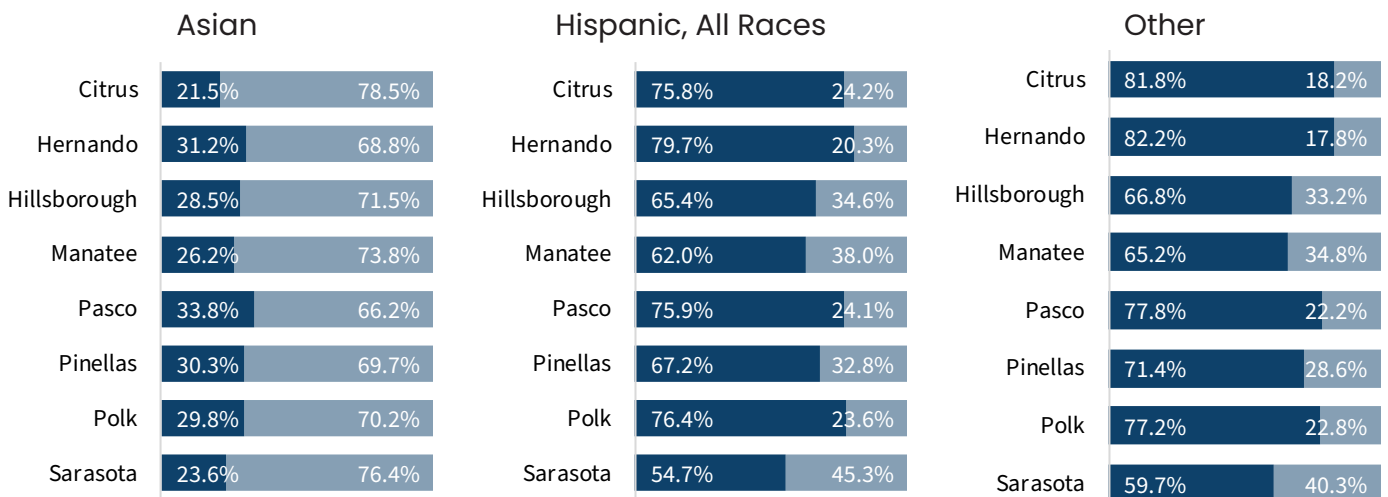
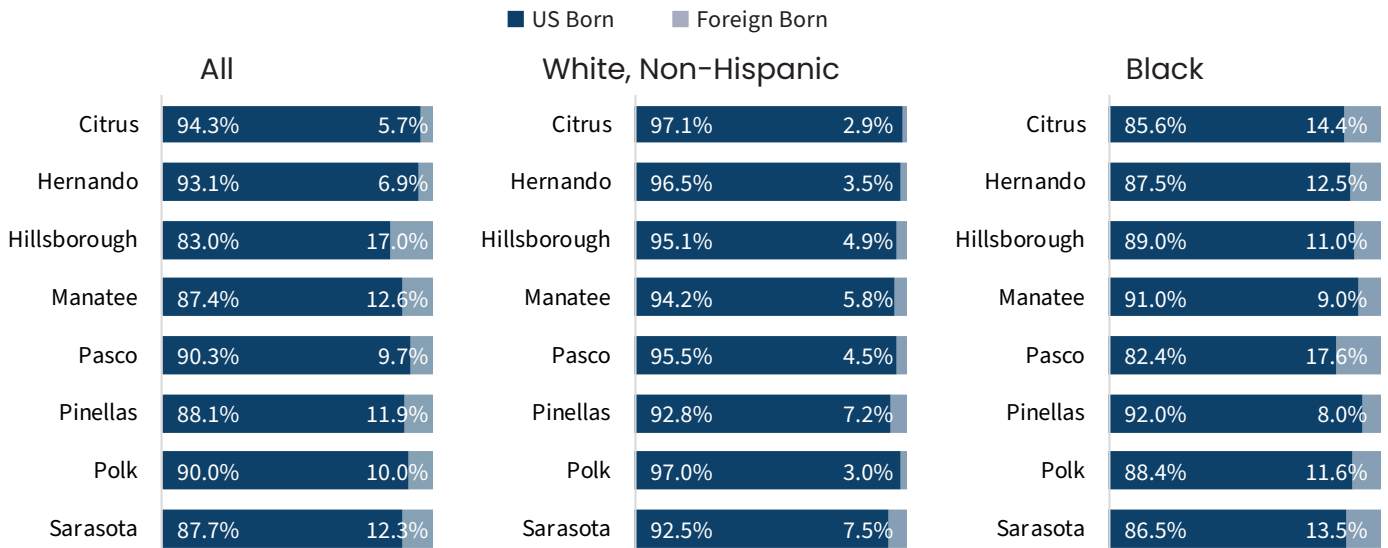
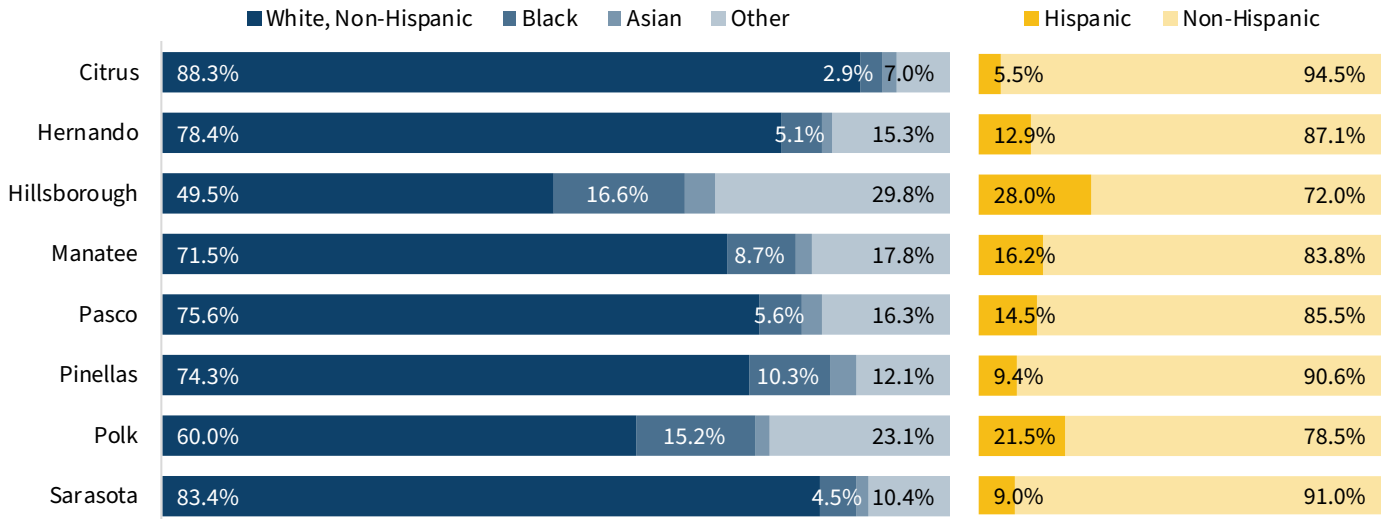


Source: US Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, B05003.
Notes: Universe includes all people.

REGIONAL DIVERSITY

POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND NATIVITY

Tampa Bay Region



Source: US Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, B05003.

Notes: Universe includes all people. In the Tampa Bay Region chart, labels for values below 4 percent have been omitted for readability.





WAGES

WHAT

The median hourly wage for full-time civilian workers ages 25 through 64. The values are in 2018 dollars.

WHY

The median hourly wage reflects an economy's occupational composition and the distribution of economic opportunity between low-wage and high-wage jobs. An economy with many low-wage jobs would have a lower median hourly wage than an economy with more high-wage jobs. Within an economy, the racial and ethnic variation in median hourly wages can indicate differences in access to economic opportunity.

In Tampa Bay, the median hourly wage for Black workers is 21% lower than it is for White, Non-Hispanic workers.

OF NOTE

- The Tampa Bay region has a relatively low median hourly wage as a result of the size of its tourism and hospitality sector. It ranks in the bottom quintile with other tourism economies in the peer group: South Florida, San Antonio, and Orlando.
- The difference in median hourly wage between Black (\$16.42) and White, Non-Hispanic workers (\$20.90) is the lowest among the peer group.
- Asian workers in Tampa Bay earn the highest median hourly wage while workers in the “Some Other Race” earn the lowest. Black, Hispanic, and other non-white workers earn the highest median hourly wage in Pasco County. For the most part, non-white workers earn the lowest median hourly wage in Sarasota County.

Source: 2018 5-year American Community Survey microdata file from IPUMS USA.

Notes: Universe includes civilian full-time wage and salary workers ages 25 through 64. Values are in 2018 dollars.

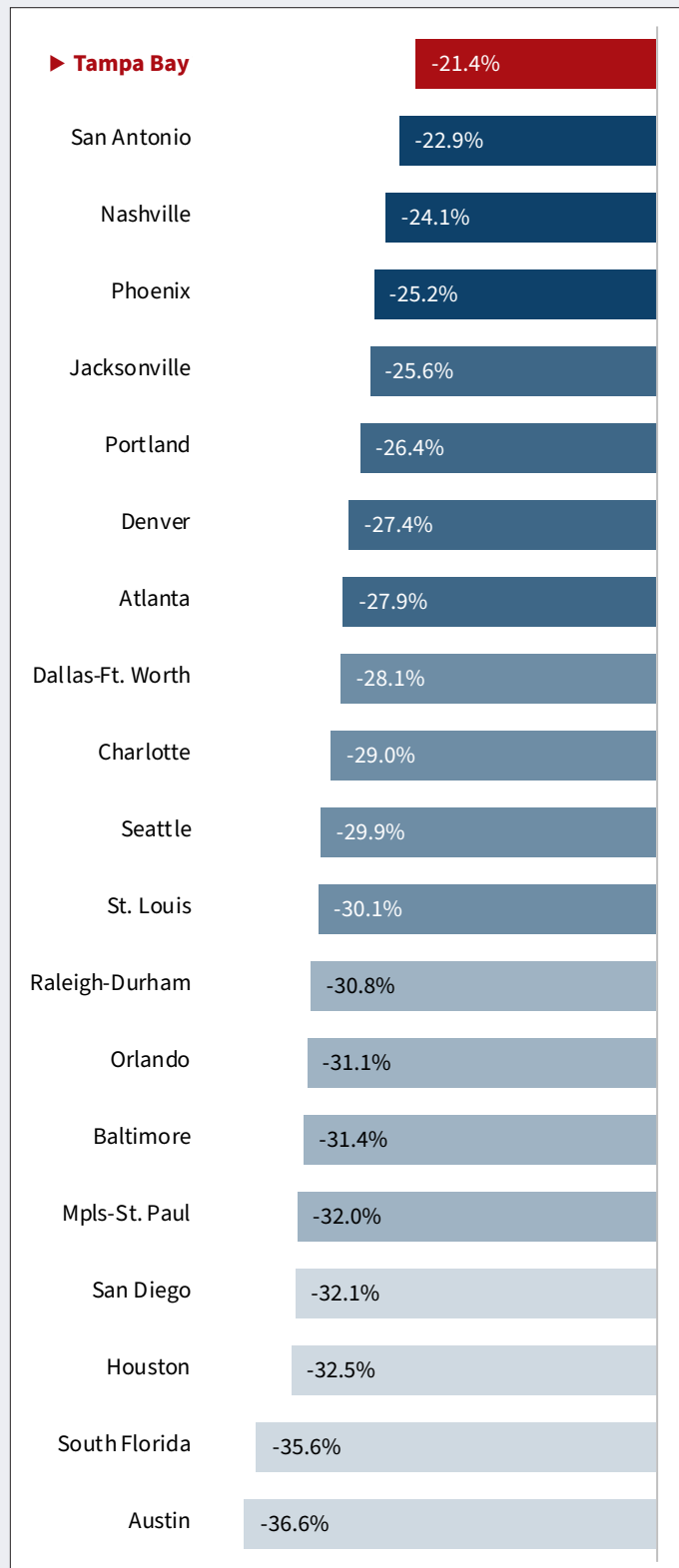
BLACK-WHITE GAP: WAGES

MEDIAN HOURLY WAGE

Disparity Measure

| Region | White | Black | Difference |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Tampa Bay | \$20.90 | \$16.42 | -21.4% |
| San Antonio | \$23.88 | \$18.41 | -22.9% |
| Nashville | \$21.67 | \$16.45 | -24.1% |
| Phoenix | \$24.66 | \$18.45 | -25.2% |
| Jacksonville | \$22.10 | \$16.45 | -25.6% |
| Portland | \$25.70 | \$18.92 | -26.4% |
| Denver | \$27.42 | \$19.90 | -27.4% |
| Atlanta | \$26.37 | \$19.02 | -27.9% |
| Dallas-Ft. Worth | \$26.45 | \$19.01 | -28.1% |
| Charlotte | \$24.61 | \$17.48 | -29.0% |
| Seattle | \$30.52 | \$21.40 | -29.9% |
| St. Louis | \$24.33 | \$17.00 | -30.1% |
| Raleigh-Durham | \$26.73 | \$18.51 | -30.8% |
| Orlando | \$22.39 | \$15.42 | -31.1% |
| Baltimore | \$31.87 | \$21.85 | -31.4% |
| Mpls-St. Paul | \$27.20 | \$18.50 | -32.0% |
| San Diego | \$30.83 | \$20.92 | -32.1% |
| Houston | \$29.50 | \$19.90 | -32.5% |
| South Florida | \$24.88 | \$16.03 | -35.6% |
| Austin | \$28.27 | \$17.91 | -36.6% |

Tampa Bay in Context

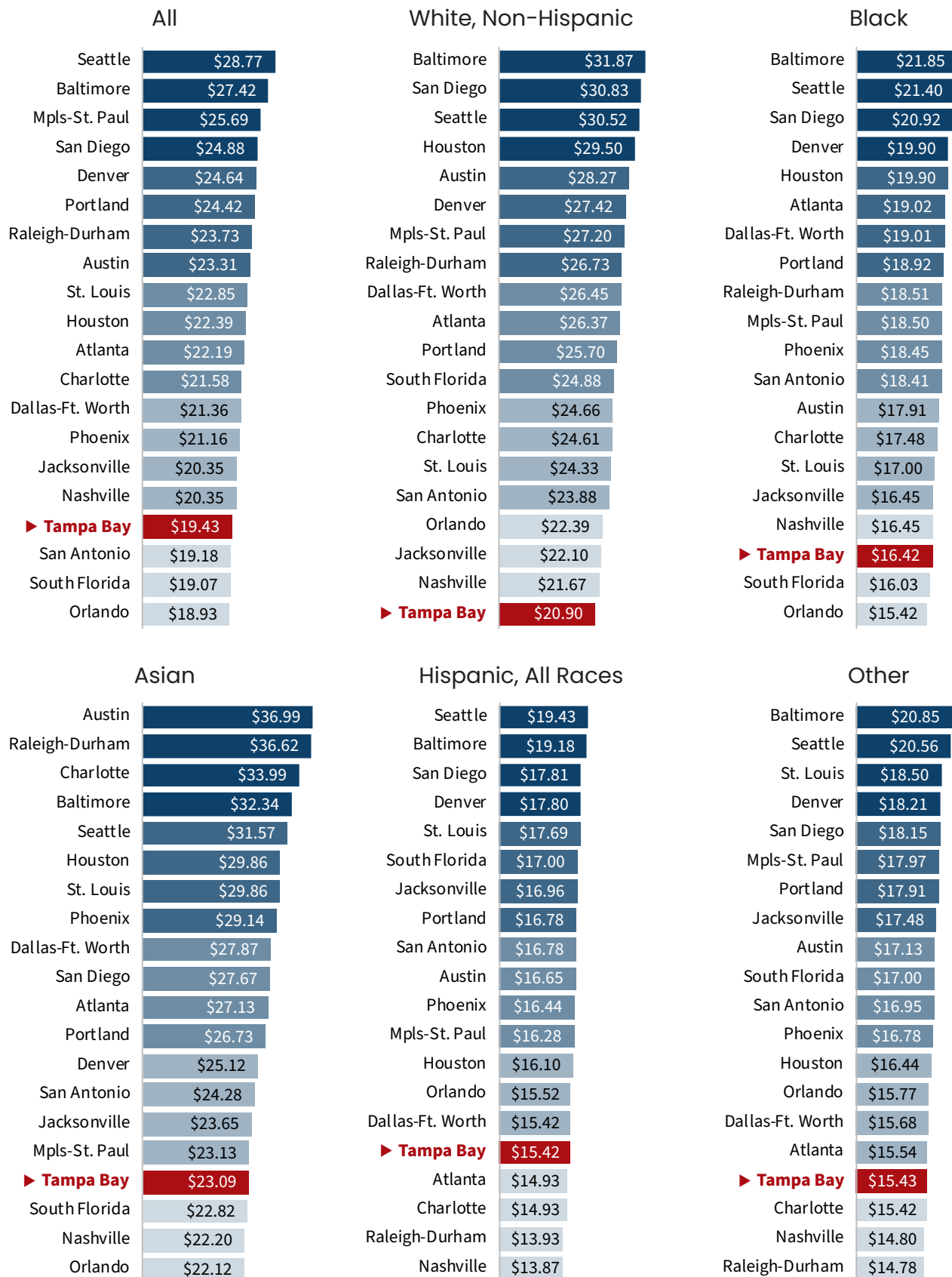


Source: 2018 5-year American Community Survey microdata file from IPUMS USA.

Notes: Universe includes civilian full-time wage and salary workers ages 25 through 64. Values are in 2018 dollars.

COMPARATIVE RATE BY RACE/ETHNICITY

MEDIAN HOURLY WAGE

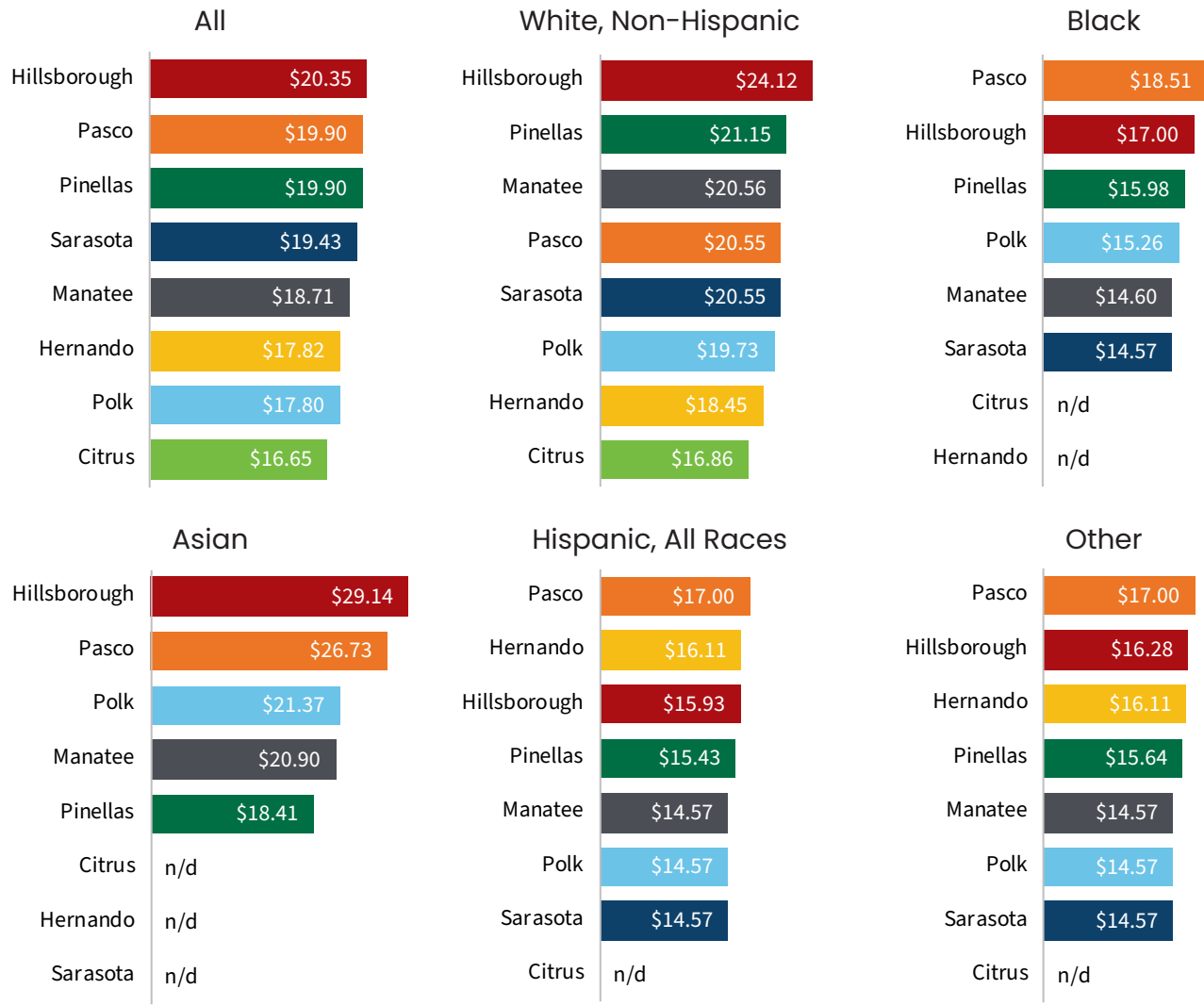
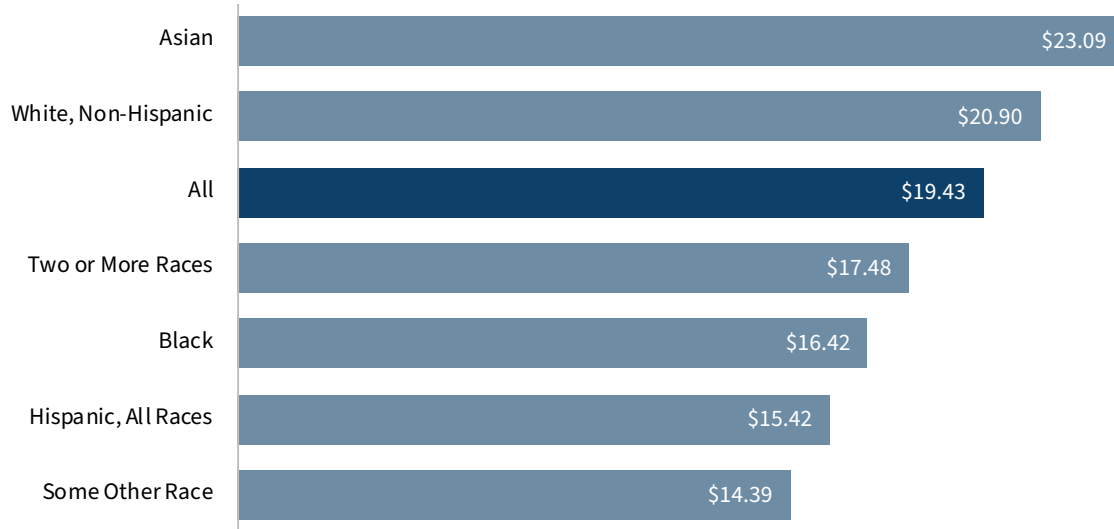


Source: 2018 5-year American Community Survey microdata file from IPUMS USA.
 Notes: Universe includes civilian full-time wage and salary workers ages 25 through 64. Values are in 2018 dollars.

REGIONAL WAGES BY RACE/ETHNICITY

MEDIAN HOURLY WAGE

Tampa Bay Region



Source: 2018 5-year American Community Survey microdata file from IPUMS USA.

Notes: Universe includes civilian full-time wage and salary workers ages 25 through 64. Values are in 2018 dollars. The label "n/d" indicates "non-disclosed" and that the sample size was not big enough to make the calculation.

WAGES & EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

WHAT

The median hourly wage, in 2018 dollars, for full-time civilian workers ages 25 to 64 by educational attainment level.

WHY

Educational attainment tends to influence lifetime earnings. As such, median hourly wages increase with higher levels of educational attainment. Looking at the variations by race reveals that differences in median hourly wages cannot be explained by differences in educational attainment. It also reveals that disparities in pay persist even at high levels of educational attainment.

In Tampa Bay, the highest pay differential between Black and White, Non-Hispanic workers is for those with a bachelor's degree or higher.

| City | Quintile: Bottom Top | | | | Quintile: Bottom Top | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|---------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------|----------------|----------------|
| | LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL | | | | HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA | | | |
| | White, Non-Hispanic | Black | Difference (#) | Difference (%) | White, Non-Hispanic | Black | Difference (#) | Difference (%) |
| Tampa Bay | \$14.93 | \$11.94 | -\$2.99 | -20.0% | \$16.95 | \$13.73 | -\$3.22 | -19.0% |
| Atlanta | \$16.03 | \$12.21 | -\$3.82 | -23.8% | \$18.84 | \$14.93 | -\$3.91 | -20.8% |
| Austin | \$17.13 | n/d | n/d | n/d | \$17.98 | \$14.57 | -\$3.41 | -19.0% |
| Baltimore | \$18.31 | \$15.54 | -\$2.77 | -15.1% | \$22.39 | \$17.26 | -\$5.13 | -22.9% |
| Charlotte | \$14.93 | \$10.68 | -\$4.24 | -28.4% | \$18.15 | \$14.24 | -\$3.91 | -21.6% |
| Dallas-Ft. Worth | \$16.61 | \$11.94 | -\$4.67 | -28.1% | \$19.90 | \$14.93 | -\$4.98 | -25.0% |
| Denver | \$18.20 | n/d | n/d | n/d | \$20.55 | \$16.81 | -\$3.74 | -18.2% |
| Houston | \$18.04 | \$12.86 | -\$5.18 | -28.7% | \$21.04 | \$15.22 | -\$5.83 | -27.7% |
| Jacksonville | \$15.00 | \$13.22 | -\$1.78 | -11.9% | \$17.12 | \$14.39 | -\$2.73 | -16.0% |
| Mpls-St. Paul | \$17.98 | \$12.33 | -\$5.65 | -31.4% | \$20.55 | \$15.93 | -\$4.62 | -22.5% |
| Nashville | \$14.39 | \$12.33 | -\$2.06 | -14.3% | \$17.42 | \$13.87 | -\$3.54 | -20.3% |
| Orlando | \$14.99 | \$10.70 | -\$4.29 | -28.6% | \$17.38 | \$13.22 | -\$4.16 | -23.9% |
| Phoenix | \$15.92 | \$13.99 | -\$1.94 | -12.2% | \$18.91 | \$15.41 | -\$3.50 | -18.5% |
| Portland | \$17.94 | n/d | n/d | n/d | \$19.43 | n/d | n/d | n/d |
| Raleigh-Durham | \$14.48 | \$12.72 | -\$1.76 | -12.2% | \$18.82 | \$14.90 | -\$3.93 | -20.9% |
| San Antonio | \$15.13 | n/d | n/d | n/d | \$17.35 | \$13.43 | -\$3.92 | -22.6% |
| San Diego | \$19.43 | n/d | n/d | n/d | \$21.06 | \$16.66 | -\$4.40 | -20.9% |
| Seattle | \$20.45 | \$15.06 | -\$5.39 | -26.4% | \$22.89 | \$17.06 | -\$5.83 | -25.5% |
| South Florida | \$15.82 | \$11.82 | -\$4.00 | -25.3% | \$19.01 | \$13.70 | -\$5.31 | -27.9% |
| St. Louis | \$15.54 | \$12.79 | -\$2.75 | -17.7% | \$18.91 | \$14.64 | -\$4.27 | -22.6% |

Source: 2018 5-year American Community Survey microdata file from IPUMS USA.

Notes: Universe includes civilian full-time wage and salary workers ages 25 through 64. Values are in 2018 dollars. The label "n/d" indicates "non-disclosed" and that the sample size was not big enough to make the calculation.

WAGES & EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

MEDIAN HOURLY WAGE BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

OF NOTE

- In Tampa Bay, the median hourly wage for Black workers with at least a 4-year degree is \$5.88, an hour lower than their White, Non-Hispanic counterparts, or nearly 21 percent lower. The lowest pay differential is among those Black and White, Non-Hispanic workers with more than a high school diploma but less than a bachelor's degree; the median hourly wage for Black workers in this category is \$3.66 lower, or 18 percent lower.
- In comparison to its peers, the dollar value of the Black/White pay disparity in Tampa Bay is among the lowest for all educational attainment levels, except for those with less than a high school diploma.
- White, Non-Hispanic workers at all educational attainment levels in Tampa Bay earn more than their counterparts in other racial and ethnic categories, with the exception of Asians with a bachelor's degree or higher.

| SOME COLLEGE | | | | BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER | | | | City |
|---------------------|---------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|---------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| White, Non-Hispanic | Black | Difference (#) | Difference (%) | White, Non-Hispanic | Black | Difference (#) | Difference (%) | |
| \$20.05 | \$16.39 | -\$3.66 | -18.2% | \$28.27 | \$22.39 | -\$5.88 | -20.8% | Tampa Bay |
| \$22.39 | \$17.48 | -\$4.91 | -21.9% | \$34.25 | \$25.70 | -\$8.55 | -25.0% | Atlanta |
| \$22.10 | \$17.00 | -\$5.11 | -23.1% | \$33.84 | \$23.22 | -\$10.62 | -31.4% | Austin |
| \$27.54 | \$20.35 | -\$7.19 | -26.1% | \$39.37 | \$31.98 | -\$7.38 | -18.7% | Baltimore |
| \$20.56 | \$16.45 | -\$4.11 | -20.0% | \$33.40 | \$23.31 | -\$10.09 | -30.2% | Charlotte |
| \$23.63 | \$17.99 | -\$5.64 | -23.9% | \$34.08 | \$25.43 | -\$8.65 | -25.4% | Dallas-Ft. Worth |
| \$23.22 | \$18.31 | -\$4.91 | -21.1% | \$33.51 | \$24.88 | -\$8.63 | -25.8% | Denver |
| \$25.43 | \$18.15 | -\$7.29 | -28.7% | \$38.36 | \$26.87 | -\$11.49 | -30.0% | Houston |
| \$20.56 | \$16.51 | -\$4.05 | -19.7% | \$29.79 | \$22.39 | -\$7.39 | -24.8% | Jacksonville |
| \$24.11 | \$17.48 | -\$6.63 | -27.5% | \$34.33 | \$27.23 | -\$7.10 | -20.7% | Mpls-St. Paul |
| \$20.35 | \$15.92 | -\$4.42 | -21.7% | \$28.04 | \$22.10 | -\$5.93 | -21.2% | Nashville |
| \$20.35 | \$15.42 | -\$4.92 | -24.2% | \$28.86 | \$22.61 | -\$6.25 | -21.7% | Orlando |
| \$21.92 | \$17.50 | -\$4.42 | -20.2% | \$31.82 | \$25.69 | -\$6.13 | -19.3% | Phoenix |
| \$22.89 | \$17.44 | -\$5.45 | -23.8% | \$33.40 | \$27.75 | -\$5.65 | -16.9% | Portland |
| \$21.85 | \$17.42 | -\$4.44 | -20.3% | \$33.00 | \$23.88 | -\$9.12 | -27.6% | Raleigh-Durham |
| \$20.85 | \$17.69 | -\$3.16 | -15.2% | \$30.52 | \$25.25 | -\$5.27 | -17.3% | San Antonio |
| \$24.77 | \$20.20 | -\$4.57 | -18.4% | \$38.53 | \$30.33 | -\$8.21 | -21.3% | San Diego |
| \$25.87 | \$19.53 | -\$6.34 | -24.5% | \$38.84 | \$31.66 | -\$7.18 | -18.5% | Seattle |
| \$22.28 | \$16.19 | -\$6.09 | -27.3% | \$31.97 | \$23.12 | -\$8.85 | -27.7% | South Florida |
| \$21.37 | \$16.19 | -\$5.19 | -24.3% | \$30.85 | \$25.08 | -\$5.77 | -18.7% | St. Louis |

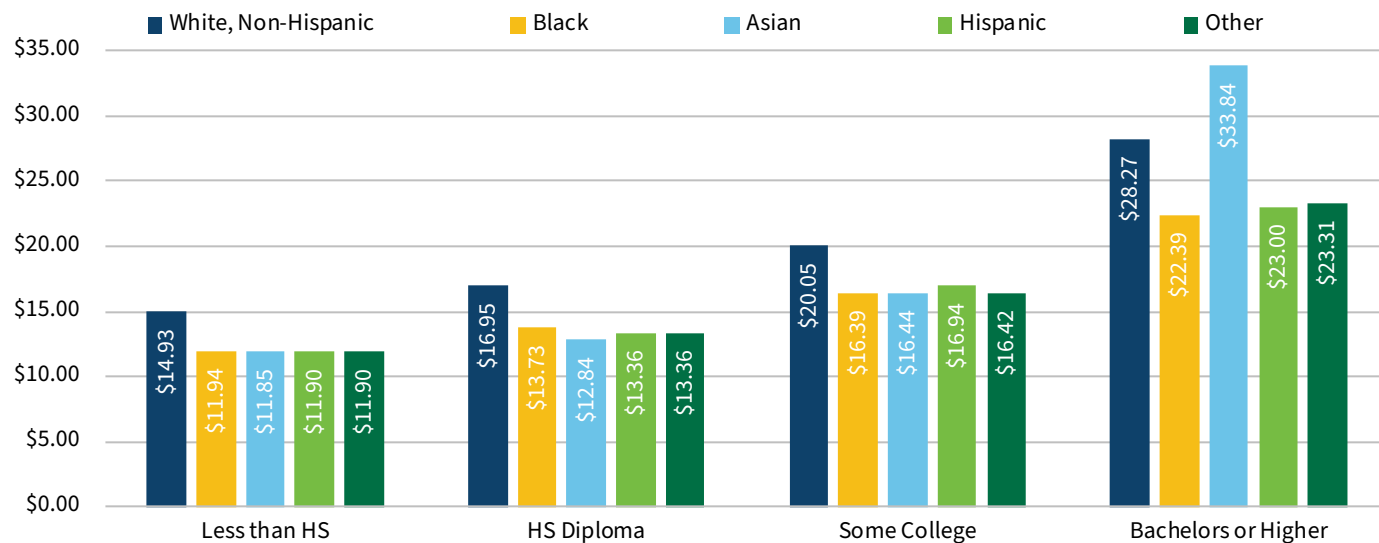
Source: 2018 5-year American Community Survey microdata file from IPUMS USA.

Notes: Universe includes civilian full-time wage and salary workers ages 25 through 64. Values are in 2018 dollars. The label “n/d” indicates “non-disclosed” and that the sample size was not big enough to make the calculation.

WAGES & EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

MEDIAN HOURLY WAGE BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Tampa Bay Region



| County | LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL | | | | HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|---------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|---------|----------------|----------------|
| | White, Non-Hispanic | Black | Difference (#) | Difference (%) | White, Non-Hispanic | Black | Difference (#) | Difference (%) |
| Citrus | n/d | n/d | n/d | n/d | \$14.22 | n/d | n/d | n/d |
| Hernando | n/d | n/d | n/d | n/d | \$16.66 | n/d | n/d | n/d |
| Hillsborough | \$16.45 | \$12.57 | -\$3.88 | -23.6% | \$18.34 | \$13.87 | -\$4.47 | -24.4% |
| Manatee | \$15.41 | n/d | n/d | n/d | \$16.28 | \$11.82 | -\$4.46 | -27.4% |
| Pasco | \$13.88 | n/d | n/d | n/d | \$16.28 | n/d | n/d | n/d |
| Pinellas | \$14.39 | n/d | n/d | n/d | \$16.70 | \$14.03 | -\$2.67 | -16.0% |
| Polk | \$15.26 | n/d | n/d | n/d | \$17.26 | \$13.70 | -\$3.56 | -20.6% |
| Sarasota | \$15.41 | n/d | n/d | n/d | \$17.00 | n/d | n/d | n/d |

| County | SOME COLLEGE | | | | BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|---------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|---------|----------------|----------------|
| | White, Non-Hispanic | Black | Difference (#) | Difference (%) | White, Non-Hispanic | Black | Difference (#) | Difference (%) |
| Citrus | \$18.36 | n/d | n/d | n/d | \$24.15 | n/d | n/d | n/d |
| Hernando | \$18.31 | n/d | n/d | n/d | \$23.13 | n/d | n/d | n/d |
| Hillsborough | \$21.40 | \$16.44 | -\$4.96 | -23.2% | \$30.52 | \$22.89 | -\$7.63 | -25.0% |
| Manatee | \$20.55 | n/d | n/d | n/d | \$27.86 | n/d | n/d | n/d |
| Pasco | \$20.55 | \$18.41 | -\$2.14 | -10.4% | \$27.24 | \$24.88 | -\$2.36 | -8.7% |
| Pinellas | \$19.90 | \$15.77 | -\$4.14 | -20.8% | \$28.99 | \$22.89 | -\$6.10 | -21.1% |
| Polk | \$19.28 | \$15.92 | -\$3.35 | -17.4% | \$24.77 | \$19.78 | -\$4.99 | -20.2% |
| Sarasota | \$19.13 | n/d | n/d | n/d | \$27.97 | n/d | n/d | n/d |

Source: 2018 5-year American Community Survey microdata file from IPUMS USA.

Notes: Universe includes civilian full-time wage and salary workers ages 25 through 64. Values are in 2018 dollars. The label “n/d” indicates “non-disclosed” and that the sample size was not big enough to make the calculation.





DROPOUT RATE

WHAT

The share of youth (age 16 to 24) who do not have a high school diploma or equivalent and are not enrolled in school.

WHY

Having a high school diploma is essential to a more secure future. Individuals with no high school diploma earn less, experience higher rates of unemployment, and are more likely to engage in criminal behavior or require social services.¹

In Tampa Bay, 1 in 12 Black youth and 1 in 8 Hispanic youth have dropped out of high school.

OF NOTE

- In Tampa Bay, the share of Black youth without a high school diploma, not enrolled in school is 1.8 percentage points higher than the share for their White, Non-Hispanic counterparts.
- In the peer group, the share of Hispanic youth and youth in the “Other” category without a high school diploma, on average, is almost double that of the youth population overall.
- In Tampa Bay, Hispanic youth and youth in the “Some Other Race” category are significantly less likely to have a high school diploma or be enrolled in school than White, Non-Hispanic youth.

¹ Economic Impacts of Dropouts.” National Dropout Prevention Center. Accessed 8/7/2020: dropoutprevention.org/resources/statistics/quick-facts/economic-impacts-of-dropouts/

Source: 2018 5-year American Community Survey microdata file from IPUMS USA.

Notes: Universe includes all people ages 16 through 24.

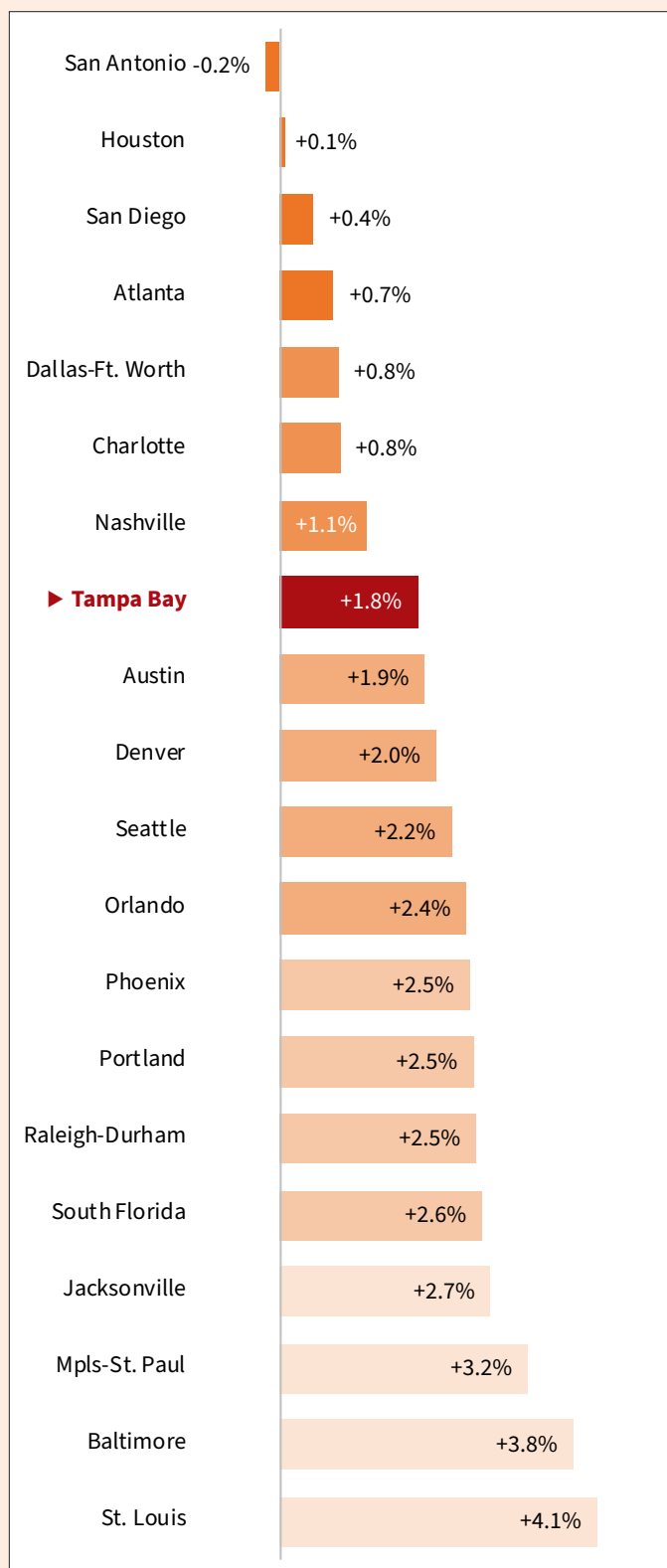
BLACK-WHITE GAP: DROPOUT RATE

SHARE OF 16-TO 24-YEAR-OLDS NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL AND WITHOUT A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA

Disparity Measure

| Region | White | Black | Difference |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| San Antonio | 2.7% | 2.5% | -0.2% |
| Houston | 4.5% | 4.6% | +0.1% |
| San Diego | 2.4% | 2.9% | +0.4% |
| Atlanta | 4.9% | 5.6% | +0.7% |
| Dallas-Ft. Worth | 3.9% | 4.7% | +0.8% |
| Charlotte | 4.7% | 5.5% | +0.8% |
| Nashville | 3.5% | 4.6% | +1.1% |
| Tampa Bay | 6.4% | 8.1% | +1.8% |
| Austin | 1.9% | 3.8% | +1.9% |
| Denver | 3.8% | 5.8% | +2.0% |
| Seattle | 4.5% | 6.7% | +2.2% |
| Orlando | 3.6% | 6.0% | +2.4% |
| Phoenix | 5.2% | 7.6% | +2.5% |
| Portland | 4.9% | 7.4% | +2.5% |
| Raleigh-Durham | 2.7% | 5.2% | +2.5% |
| South Florida | 3.7% | 6.3% | +2.6% |
| Jacksonville | 5.6% | 8.3% | +2.7% |
| Mpls-St. Paul | 2.6% | 5.8% | +3.2% |
| Baltimore | 3.7% | 7.5% | +3.8% |
| St. Louis | 3.9% | 8.0% | +4.1% |

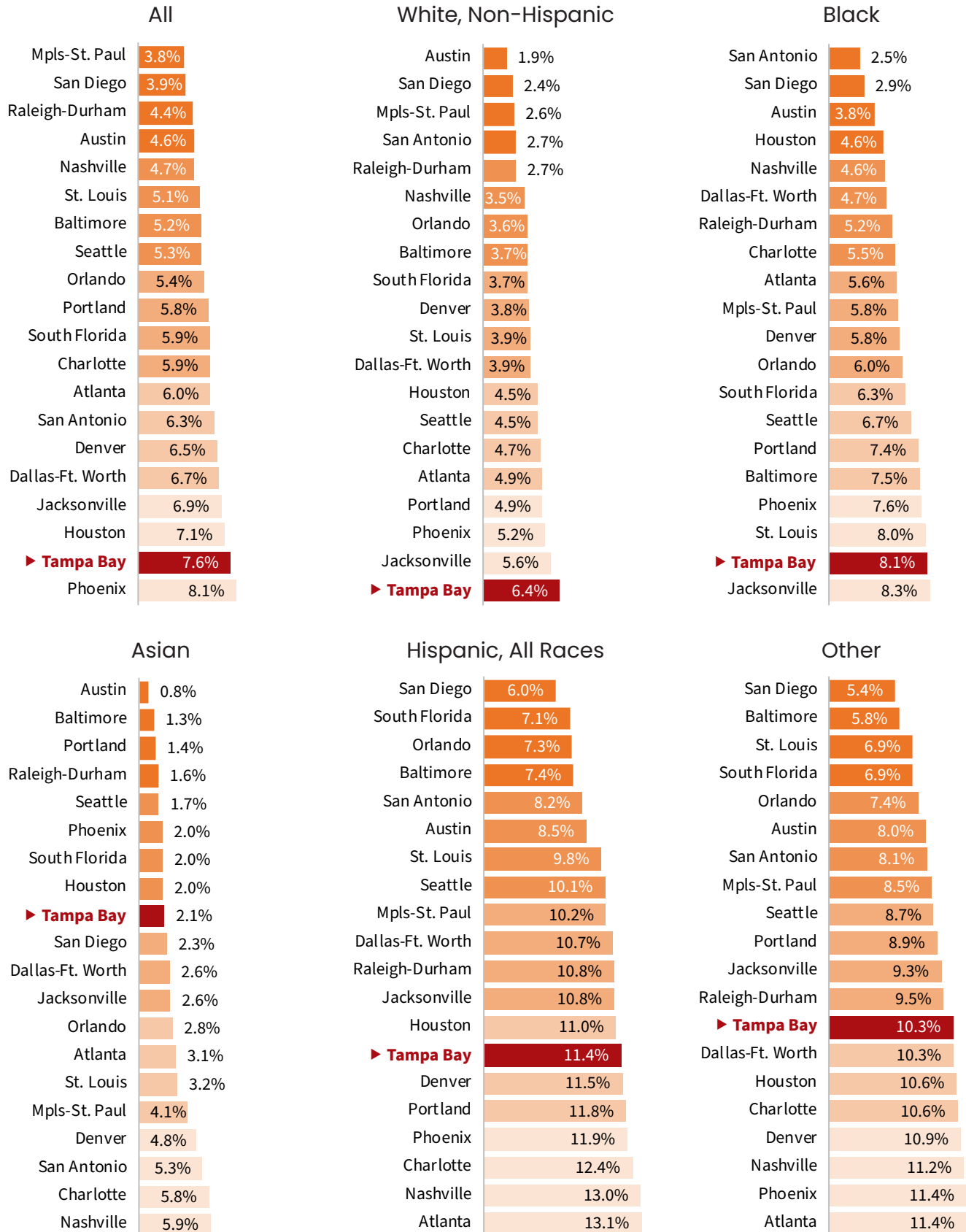
Tampa Bay in Context



Source: 2018 5-year American Community Survey microdata file from IPUMS USA.
 Notes: Universe includes all people ages 16 through 24.

COMPARATIVE DROPOUT RATE BY RACE/ETHNICITY

SHARE OF 16-TO 24-YEAR-OLDS NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL AND WITHOUT A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA



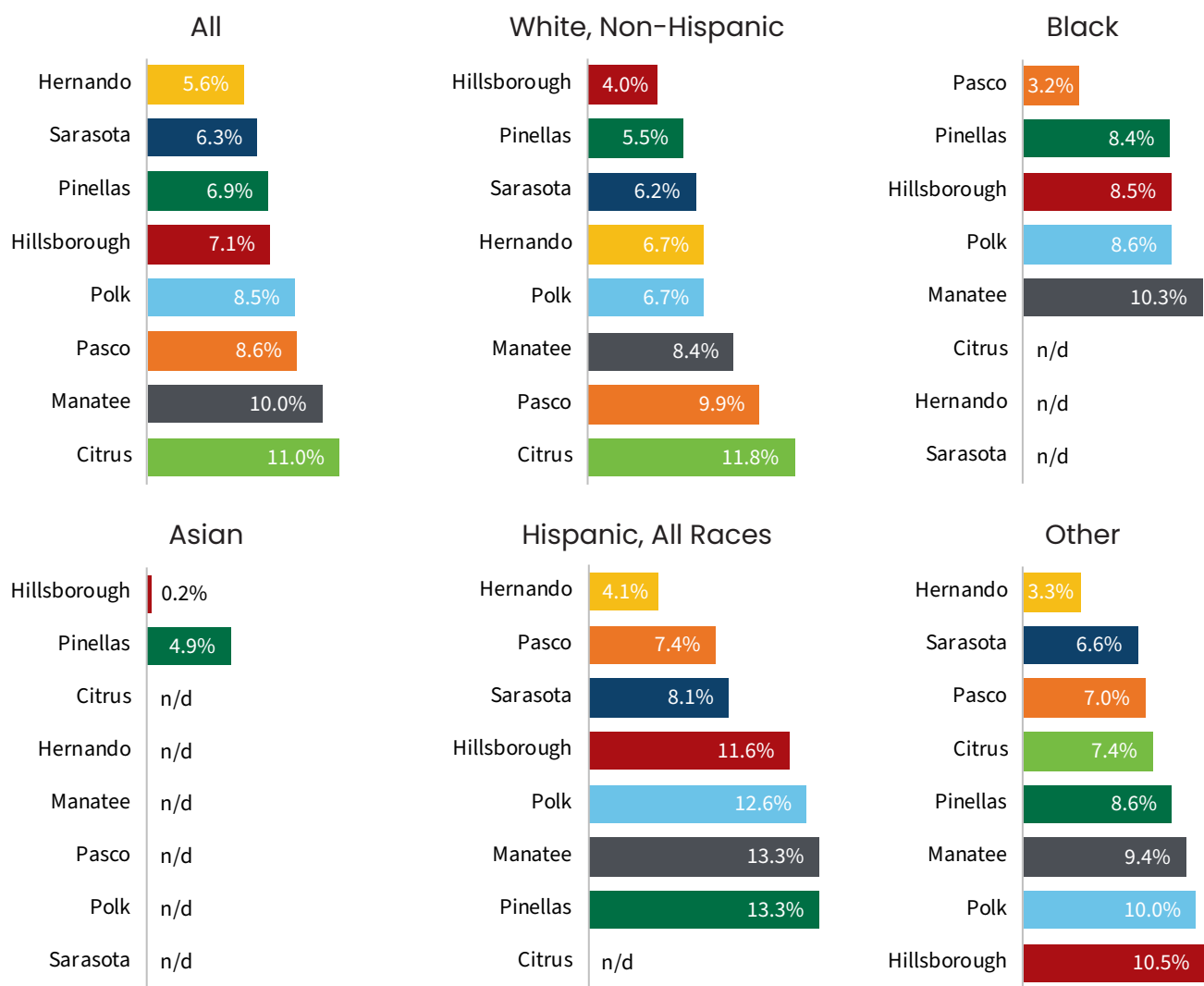
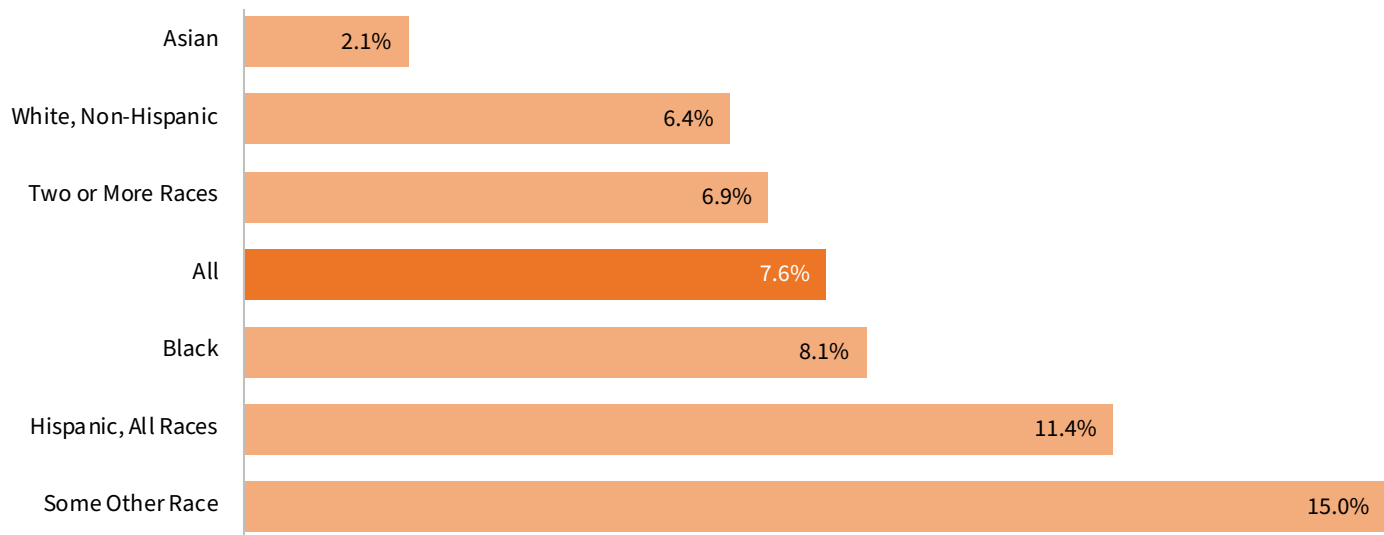
Source: 2018 5-year American Community Survey microdata file from IPUMS USA.

Notes: Universe includes all people ages 16 through 24.

REGIONAL DROPOUT RATE BY RACE/ETHNICITY

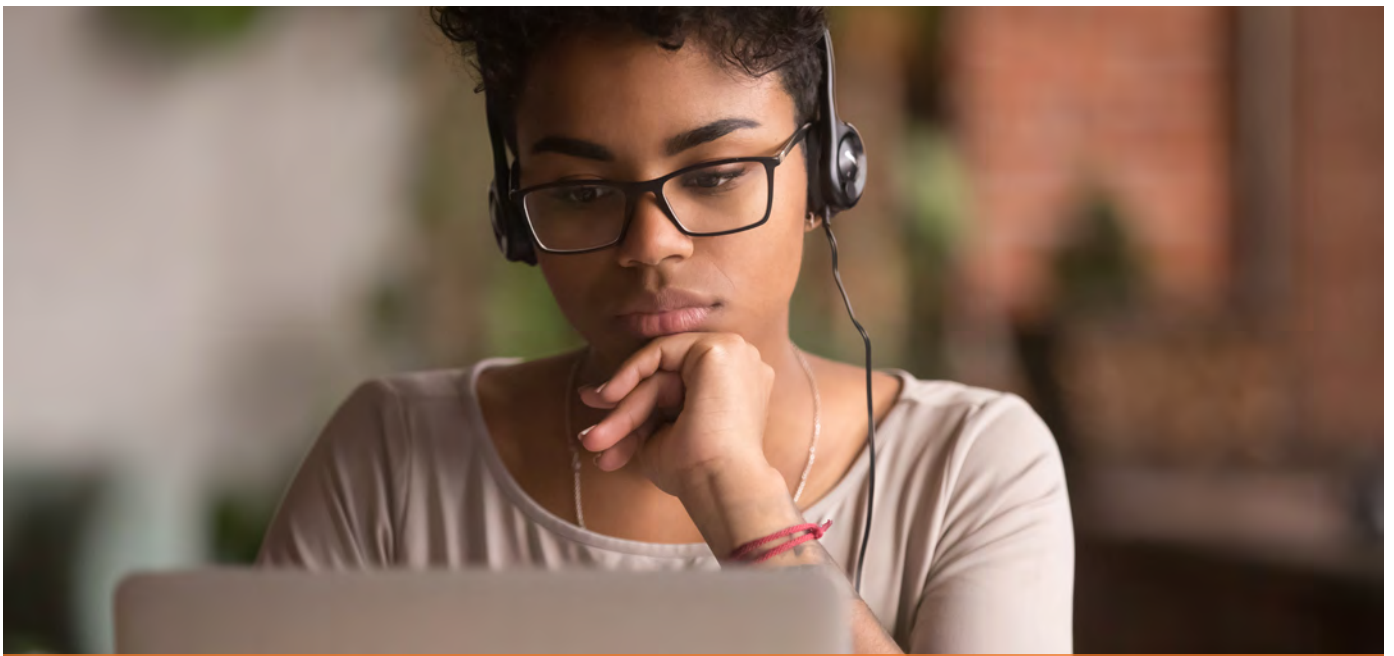
SHARE OF 16-TO 24-YEAR-OLDS NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL AND WITHOUT A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA

Tampa Bay Region



Source: 2018 5-year American Community Survey microdata file from IPUMS USA.

Notes: Universe includes all people ages 16 through 24. The label “n/d” indicates “non-disclosed” and that the sample size was not big enough to make the calculation.



YOUTH DISCONNECTION

WHAT

The share of youth (age 16 to 24) who are neither enrolled in school nor working. This segment of the youth population is often called “disconnected youth.”

WHY

While reasons and circumstances may vary, these disconnected youth are missing key educational, vocational, and employment experiences and are associated with an increased risk—according to researchers—for a host of negative outcomes, each with significant costs to society: long spells of unemployment, poverty, criminal behavior, substance abuse, and incarceration. Youth of color are far more likely to be disconnected.

In Tampa Bay, the share of “disconnected” Black youth is nearly 6 percentage points higher than the share of White, Non-Hispanic youth.

OF NOTE

- This disparity between the share of Black youth that are disconnected and the share of White, Non-Hispanic youth ranks Tampa Bay 12th out of its 20 peer regions.
- Among the peers, the rate of disconnection for White, Non-Hispanic and Asian youth is lowest, and it is highest for Black and Hispanic youth in addition to youth that fall into the “Other” category.
- Minneapolis, Austin, Raleigh, and Denver have the lowest rates of youth disconnection overall, while San Antonio, Houston, Phoenix, and Tampa Bay have the highest rates.
- Among the eight counties in the region, Sarasota has the lowest rate of disconnection overall, and Pasco County has the highest rate. In Manatee County, 19 percent of Black youth are neither enrolled in school nor working, which is the highest rate of disconnection for any of the youth categories. The lowest rate of disconnection is among Asian youth in Hillsborough County.

Source: 2018 5-year American Community Survey microdata file from IPUMS USA.

Note: Universe includes all people ages 16 through 24.

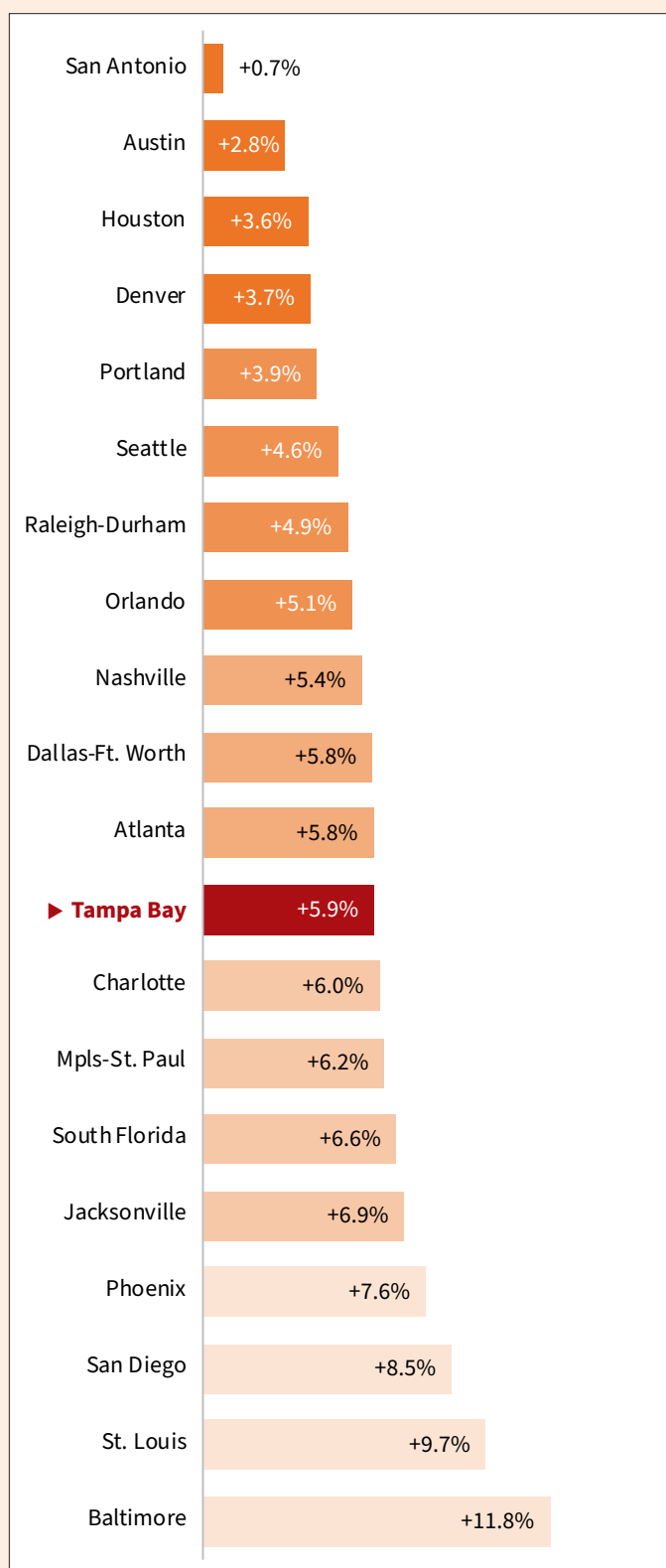
BLACK-WHITE GAP: YOUTH DISCONNECTION

SHARE OF 16-TO 24-YEAR-OLDS NOT IN SCHOOL OR WORK

Disparity Measure

| Region | White | Black | Difference |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| San Antonio | 10.7% | 11.4% | +0.7% |
| Austin | 5.5% | 8.3% | +2.8% |
| Houston | 11.3% | 14.9% | +3.6% |
| Denver | 7.2% | 10.9% | +3.7% |
| Portland | 10.4% | 14.3% | +3.9% |
| Seattle | 10.0% | 14.6% | +4.6% |
| Raleigh-Durham | 6.3% | 11.3% | +4.9% |
| Orlando | 8.4% | 13.5% | +5.1% |
| Nashville | 9.3% | 14.7% | +5.4% |
| Dallas-Ft. Worth | 9.4% | 15.2% | +5.8% |
| Atlanta | 9.9% | 15.7% | +5.8% |
| Tampa Bay | 11.4% | 17.3% | +5.9% |
| Charlotte | 9.6% | 15.6% | +6.0% |
| Mpls-St. Paul | 5.5% | 11.7% | +6.2% |
| South Florida | 9.4% | 16.0% | +6.6% |
| Jacksonville | 11.0% | 17.9% | +6.9% |
| Phoenix | 10.5% | 18.2% | +7.6% |
| San Diego | 8.3% | 16.8% | +8.5% |
| St. Louis | 7.5% | 17.2% | +9.7% |
| Baltimore | 8.4% | 20.3% | +11.8% |

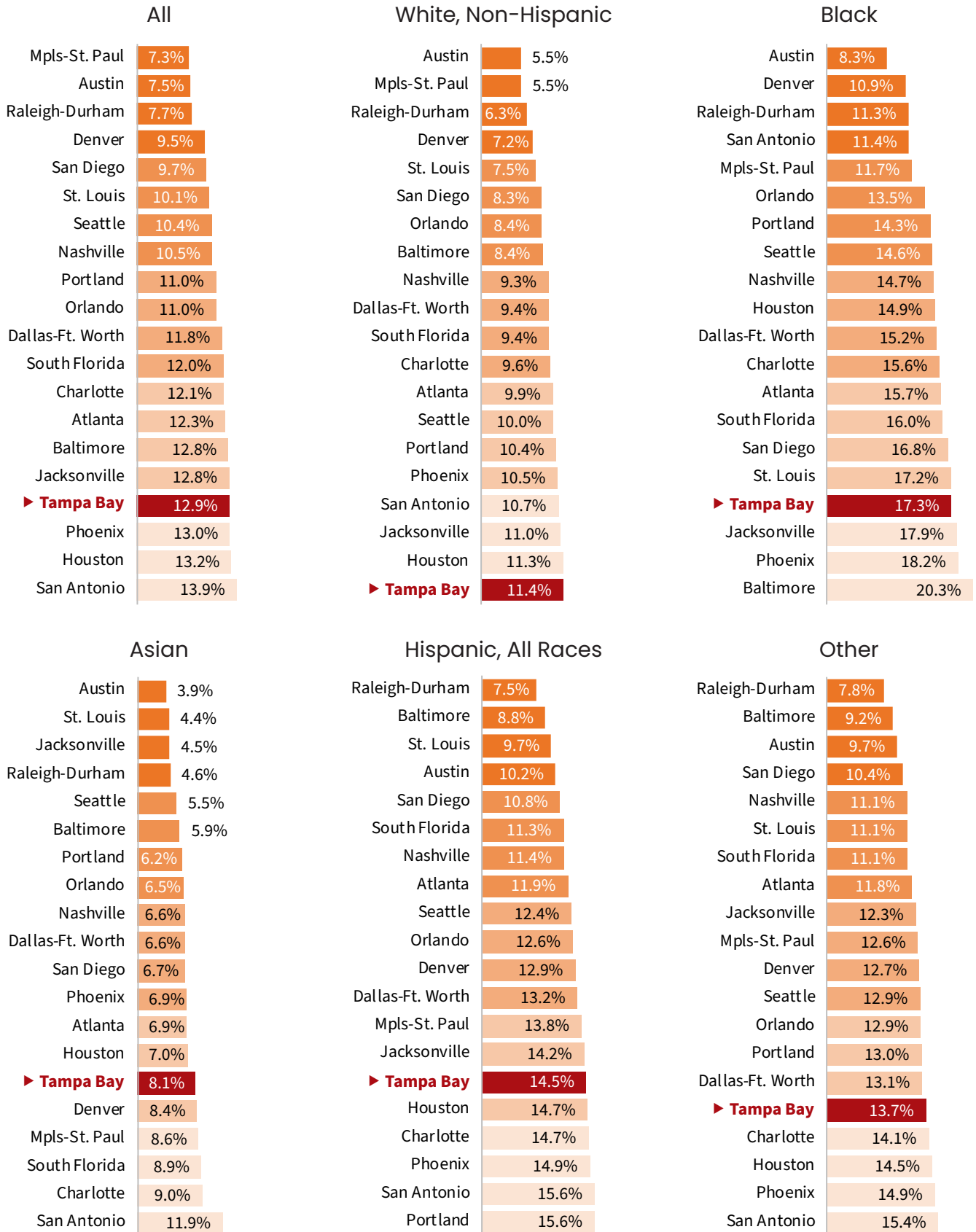
Tampa Bay in Context



Source: 2018 5-year American Community Survey microdata file from IPUMS USA.
 Note: Universe includes all people ages 16 through 24.

COMPARATIVE YOUTH DISCONNECTION BY RACE/ETHNICITY

SHARE OF 16-TO 24-YEAR-OLDS NOT IN SCHOOL OR WORK

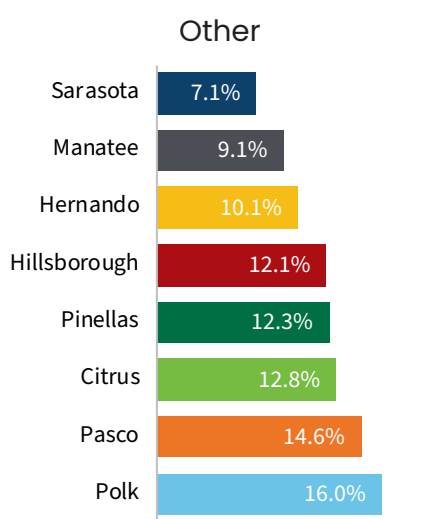
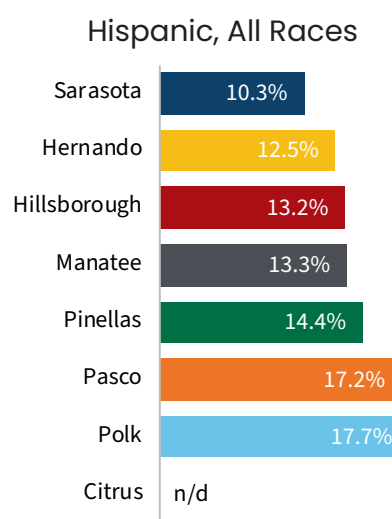
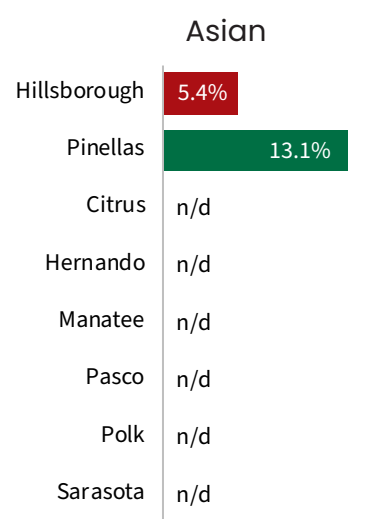
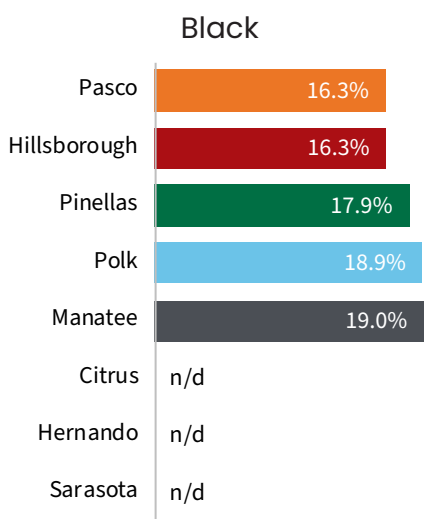
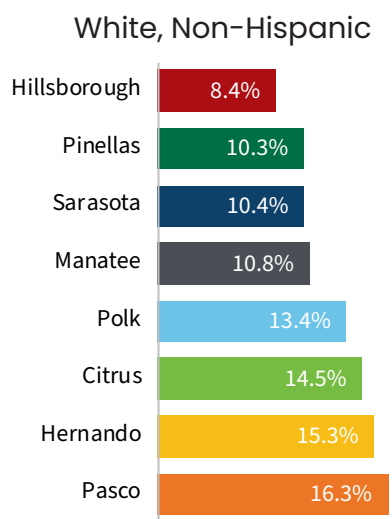
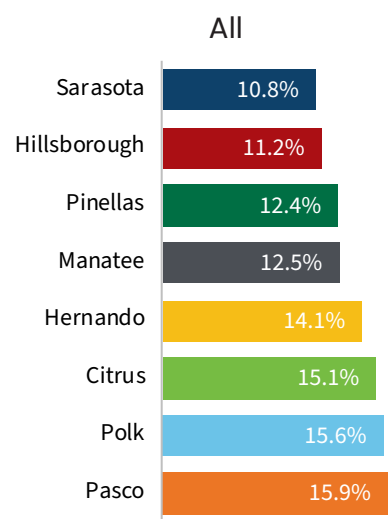
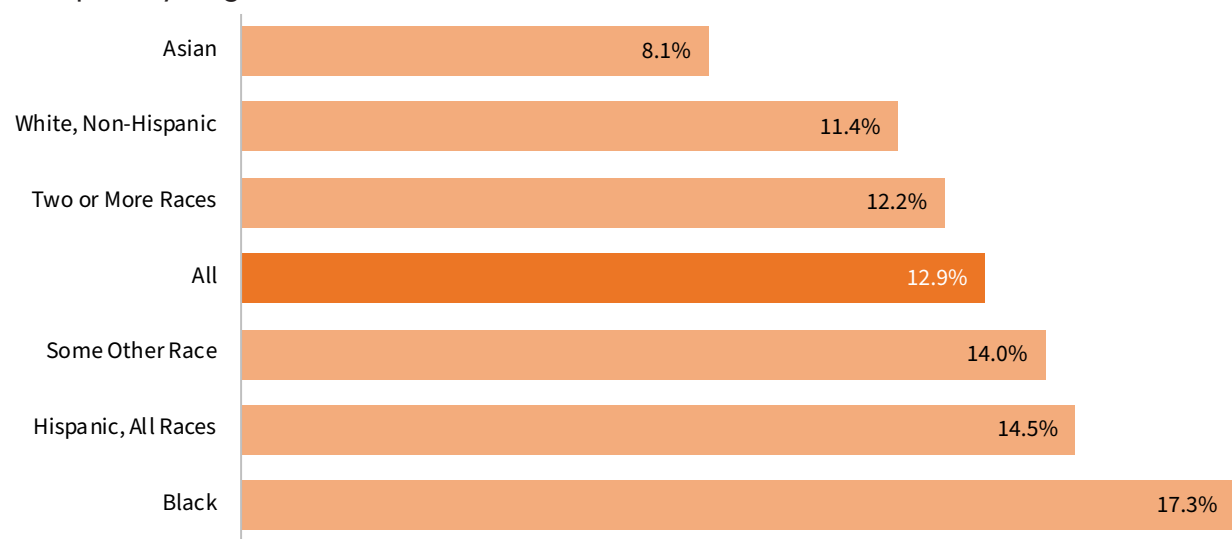


Source: 2018 5-year American Community Survey microdata file from IPUMS USA.
 Note: Universe includes all people ages 16 through 24.

REGIONAL YOUTH DISCONNECTION BY RACE/ETHNICITY

SHARE OF 16-TO 24-YEAR-OLDS NOT IN SCHOOL OR WORK

Tampa Bay Region



Source: 2018 5-year American Community Survey microdata file from IPUMS USA.

Note: Universe includes all people ages 16 through 24. The label “n/d” indicates “non-disclosed” and that the sample size was not big enough to make the calculation.



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

WHAT

The percent of the population that is 25 years old or older who has completed at least a bachelor's degree.

WHY

It is well documented that individuals who have earned at least a bachelor's degree experience better economic outcomes—higher earnings and lower unemployment—than those individuals with a high school diploma or less. Examining the share of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher by race and ethnicity can reveal achievement gaps.

In Tampa Bay, the share of Blacks with at least a bachelor's degree is 10 percentage points lower than that of White, Non-Hispanics.

OF NOTE

- The disparity in 4-year degree attainment between Blacks and White, Non-Hispanics in Tampa Bay is one of the lowest among the group of peers.
- Among the peer group and across the region, the rate of degree attainment is highest for Asians and lowest for Hispanics.
- In comparison to the peer group, the share of the White, Non-Hispanic population with a bachelor's degree or higher is lowest in Tampa Bay, which ranks last. In fact, Tampa Bay ranks in the bottom quintile for the following categories: All; White, Non-Hispanic; Black; and Asian.
- Across the eight-county Tampa Bay region, the share of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher varies greatly. In Hillsborough County, 58 percent of the Asian population has at least a bachelor's degree, while in Sarasota County, less than 12 percent of the Black population has attained that level of education.

Source: US Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, S1501.

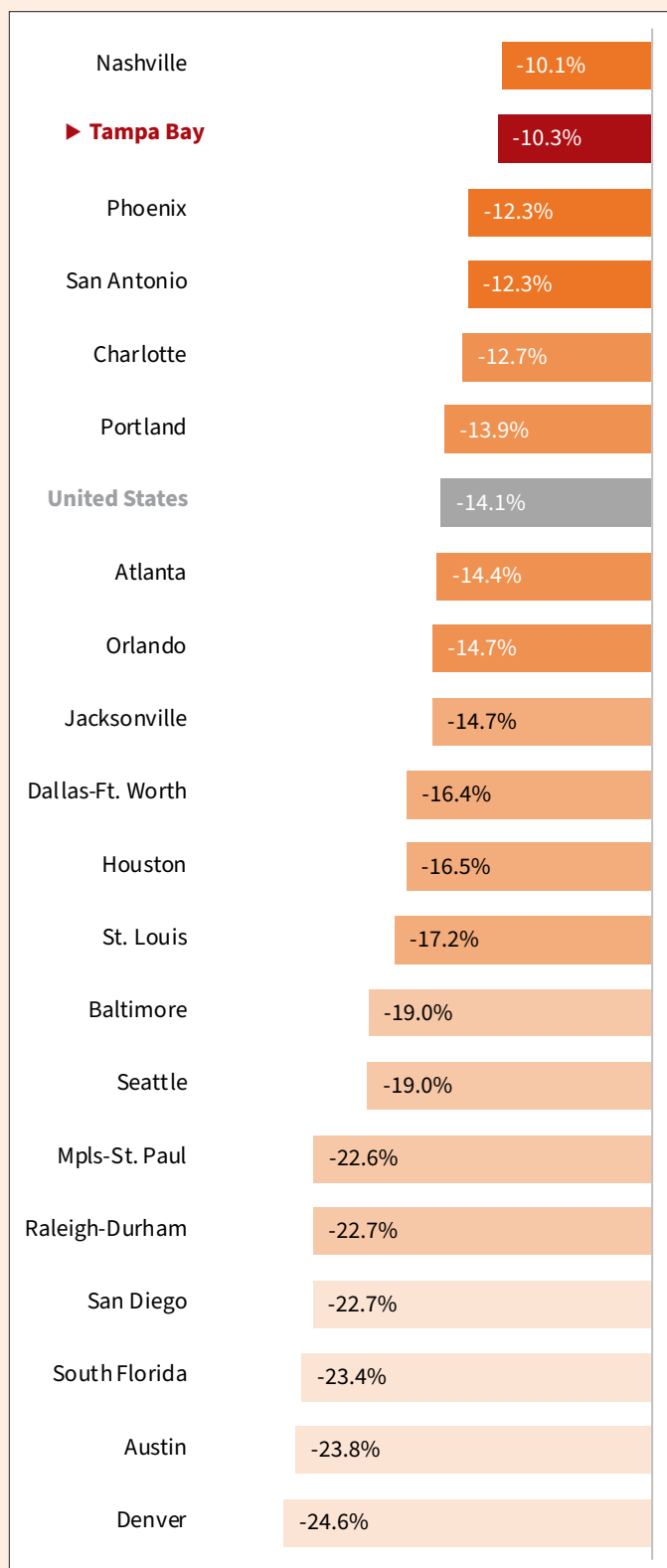
BLACK-WHITE GAP: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

SHARE OF POPULATION WITH A BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER

Disparity Measure

| Region | White | Black | Difference |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Nashville | 37.0% | 26.9% | -10.1% |
| Tampa Bay | 30.3% | 20.0% | -10.3% |
| Phoenix | 37.0% | 24.7% | -12.3% |
| San Antonio | 40.3% | 27.9% | -12.3% |
| Charlotte | 38.3% | 25.7% | -12.7% |
| Portland | 40.9% | 27.0% | -13.9% |
| United States | 35.2% | 21.1% | -14.1% |
| Atlanta | 43.7% | 29.3% | -14.4% |
| Orlando | 36.6% | 21.9% | -14.7% |
| Jacksonville | 33.2% | 18.5% | -14.7% |
| Dallas-Ft. Worth | 42.6% | 26.2% | -16.4% |
| Houston | 43.4% | 27.0% | -16.5% |
| St. Louis | 36.1% | 18.8% | -17.2% |
| Baltimore | 44.4% | 25.4% | -19.0% |
| Seattle | 43.9% | 24.9% | -19.0% |
| Mpls-St. Paul | 44.0% | 21.4% | -22.6% |
| Raleigh-Durham | 52.7% | 30.0% | -22.7% |
| San Diego | 47.9% | 25.2% | -22.7% |
| South Florida | 42.7% | 19.3% | -23.4% |
| Austin | 53.2% | 29.4% | -23.8% |
| Denver | 50.9% | 26.3% | -24.6% |

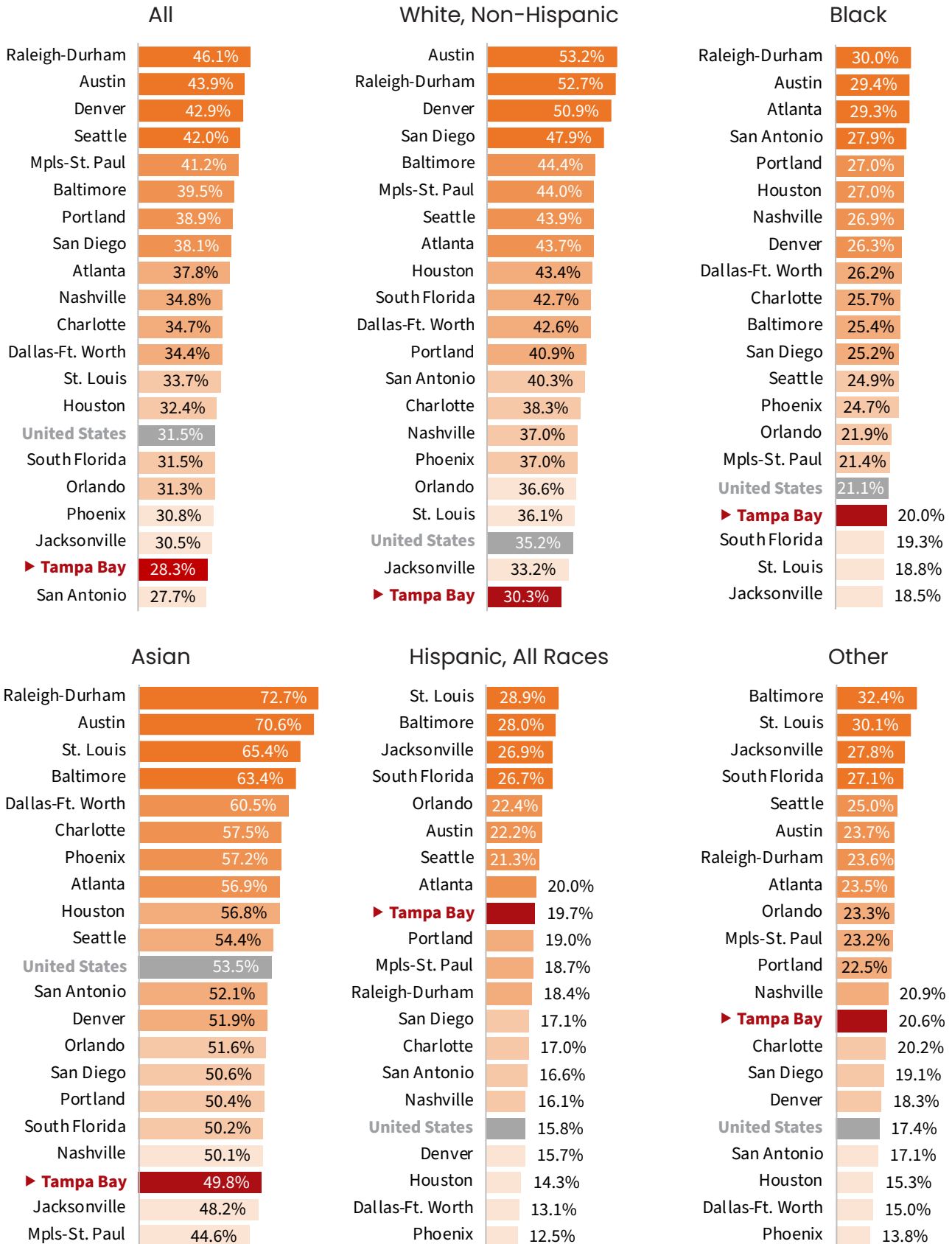
Tampa Bay in Context



Source: US Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, S1501.

COMPARATIVE EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE/ETHNICITY

SHARE OF POPULATION WITH A BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER

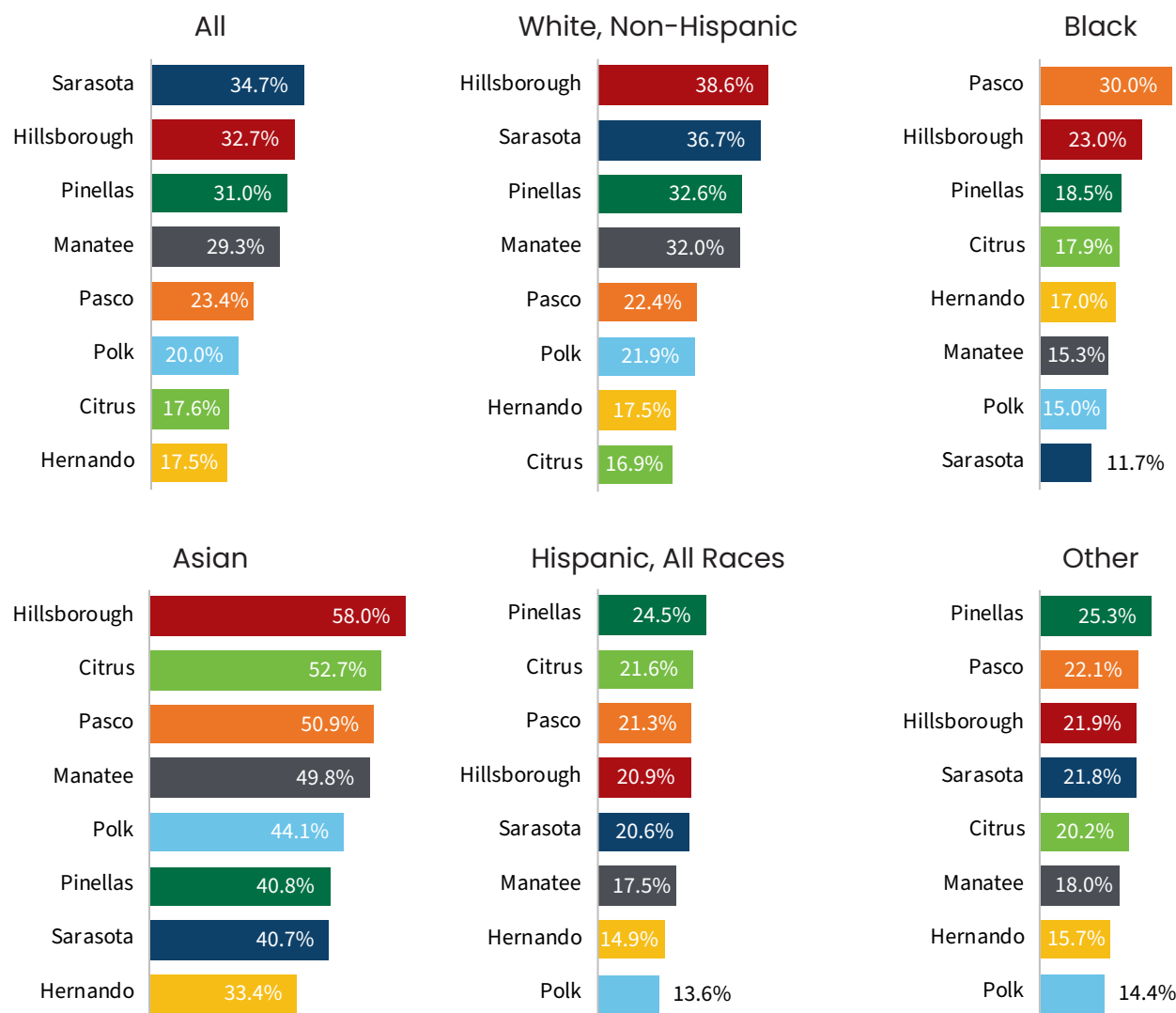
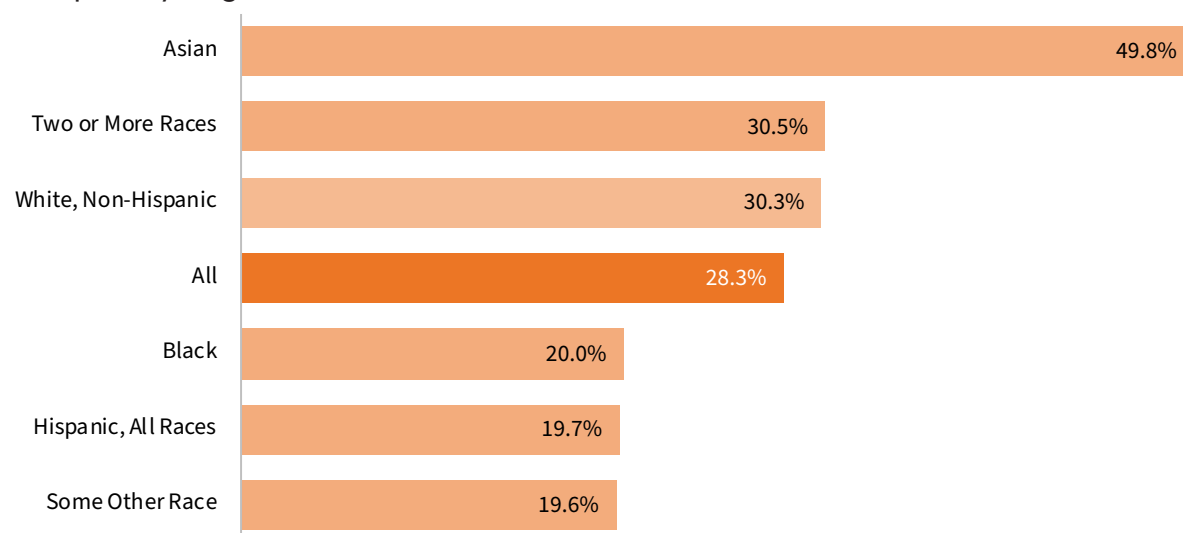


Source: US Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, S1501.

REGIONAL EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE/ETHNICITY

SHARE OF POPULATION WITH A BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER

Tampa Bay Region



Source: US Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, S1501.



LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

WHAT

The percent of the population that is 16 years old or older that is either working or actively looking for work.

WHY

An individual's decision to participate in the workforce is economic, influenced by financial security, earnings prospects, and labor market dynamics. For example, retirees and certain single-income families contribute to a lower participation rate, because they have achieved a degree of financial security allowing them not to work. Conversely, a discouraged worker lowers the participation rate because the earnings prospects or the labor market are not favorable enough to keep looking for work. Thus, a low labor force participation rate for the population age 16 or older, as opposed to strictly that of traditional working age, could be good or bad, depending on the causes. Yet, racial variations can reflect disparities in economic outcomes when coupled with wage, unemployment, and poverty data.

In Tampa Bay, the labor force participation rate for Blacks is 8 percentage points higher than for White, Non-Hispanics.

OF NOTE

- The difference in Tampa Bay's labor force participation rate for Blacks and White, Non-Hispanics is the highest among the peer metros. In the context of Tampa Bay's relatively low wages, this difference may reflect disparities in financial security between these demographic groups.
- Overall, Tampa Bay's labor force participation rate is the lowest among its peers. And it ranks in the bottom quintile for every racial and ethnic category.
- White, Non-Hispanics in Tampa Bay have a significantly lower labor force participation rate than every other racial and ethnic category. This may reflect the demographics of the region's sizable retiree population that is included in this segment of the population.

Source: US Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, S2301.

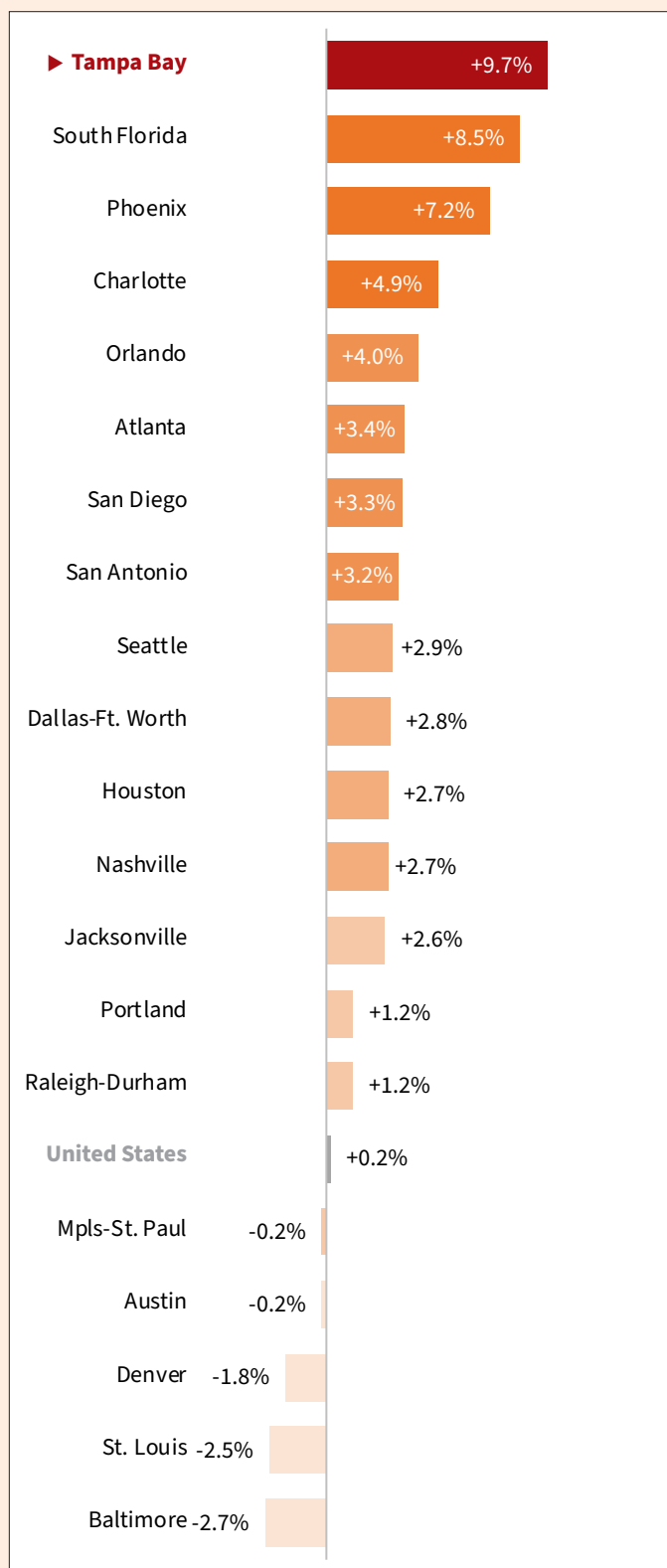
BLACK-WHITE GAP: LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

SHARE OF POPULATION 16 AND OLDER THAT IS WORKING OR LOOKING FOR WORK

Disparity Measure

| Region | White | Black | Difference |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Tampa Bay | 53.4% | 63.1% | +9.7% |
| South Florida | 57.2% | 65.7% | +8.5% |
| Phoenix | 59.8% | 67.0% | +7.2% |
| Charlotte | 65.1% | 70.0% | +4.9% |
| Orlando | 61.8% | 65.8% | +4.0% |
| Atlanta | 65.2% | 68.6% | +3.4% |
| San Diego | 63.8% | 67.1% | +3.3% |
| San Antonio | 61.8% | 65.0% | +3.2% |
| Seattle | 67.5% | 70.4% | +2.9% |
| Dallas-Ft. Worth | 67.1% | 69.9% | +2.8% |
| Houston | 64.7% | 67.4% | +2.7% |
| Nashville | 67.1% | 69.8% | +2.7% |
| Jacksonville | 62.3% | 64.9% | +2.6% |
| Portland | 65.7% | 66.9% | +1.2% |
| Raleigh-Durham | 67.1% | 68.3% | +1.2% |
| United States | 62.3% | 62.5% | +0.2% |
| Mpls-St. Paul | 71.8% | 71.6% | -0.2% |
| Austin | 69.4% | 69.2% | -0.2% |
| Denver | 71.3% | 69.5% | -1.8% |
| St. Louis | 65.6% | 63.1% | -2.5% |
| Baltimore | 67.2% | 64.5% | -2.7% |

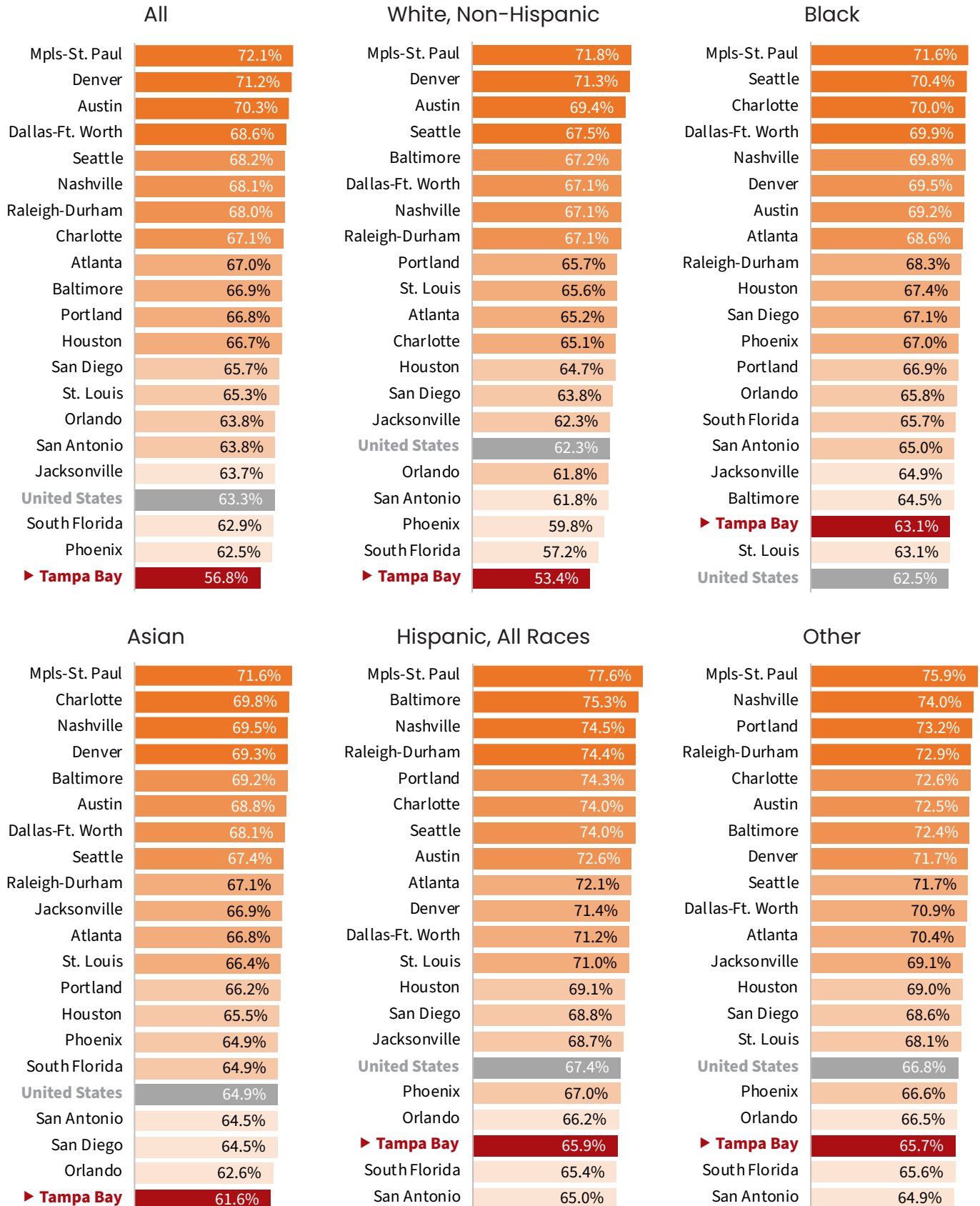
Tampa Bay in Context



Source: US Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, S2301.

COMPARATIVE LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY

SHARE OF POPULATION 16 AND OLDER THAT IS WORKING OR LOOKING FOR WORK

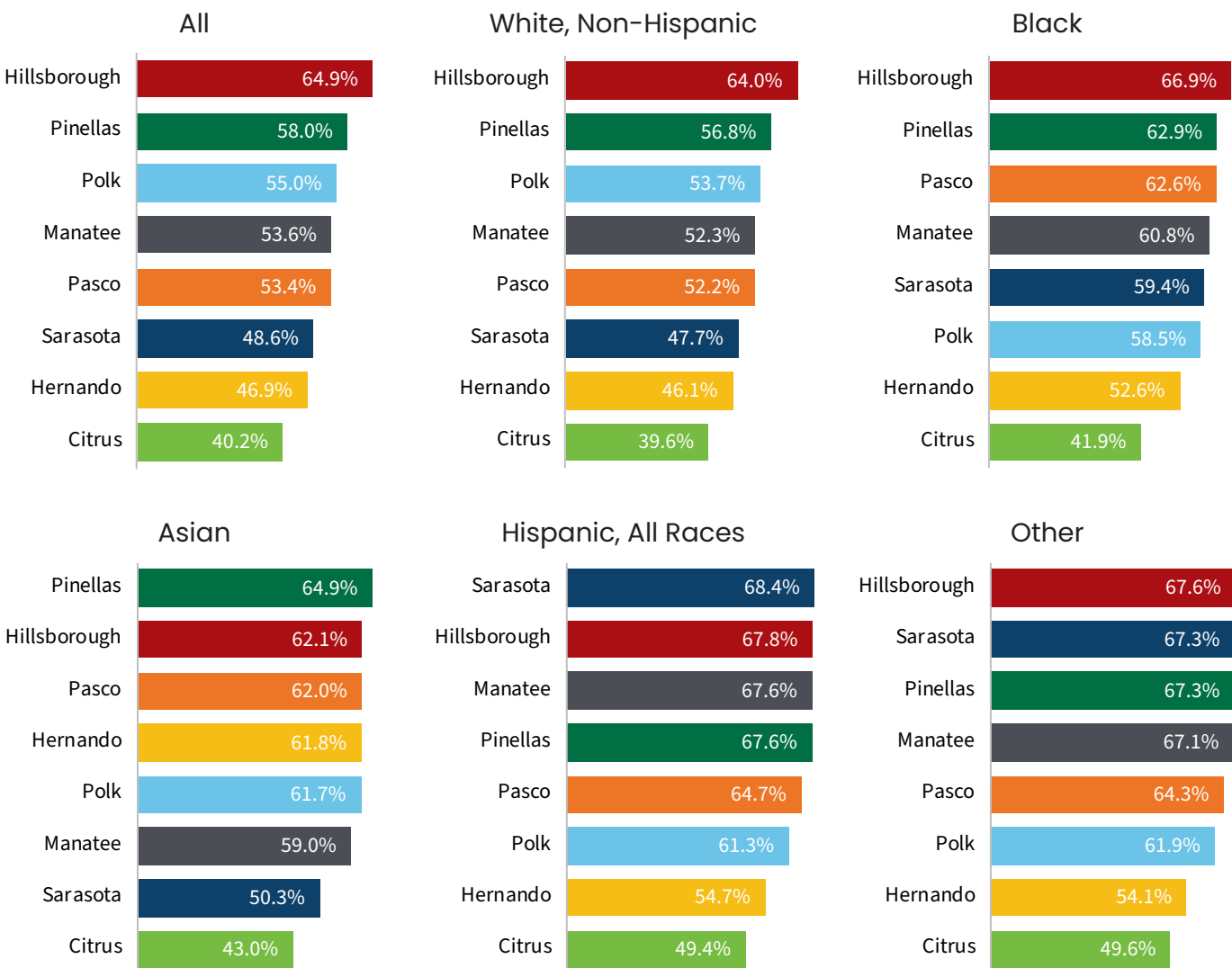
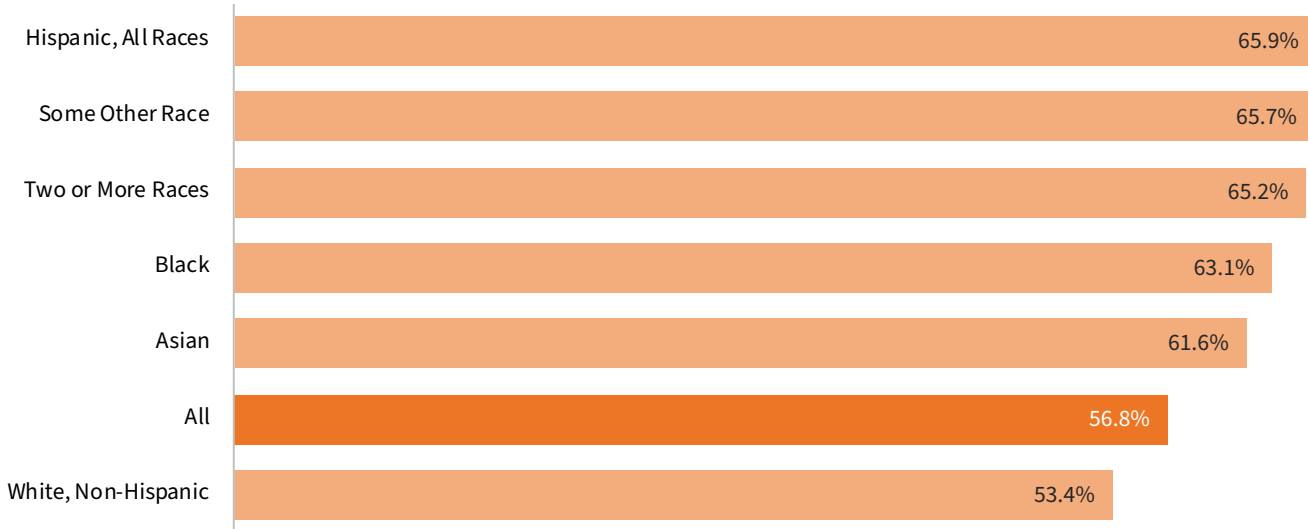


Source: US Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, S2301.

REGIONAL LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY

SHARE OF POPULATION 16 AND OLDER THAT IS WORKING OR LOOKING FOR WORK

Tampa Bay Region



Source: US Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, S2301.





FLORIDA TALENT INDICATORS

WHAT

The following indicators measure a collection of capstone and other assessments generally viewed as markers of academic progress and content mastery.

WHY

Content mastery and passage of the relevant exams allows for progression through the education pipeline. Conversely, failure to meet these standards may preclude student advancement, from one grade to the next, from secondary school to an institution of higher education, and from school into a job with family-sustaining wages. Examining these indicators through a lens of race and ethnicity can uncover achievement gaps.

The Black-White achievement gap in Tampa Bay is significantly larger than the State of Florida's overall gap, for every indicator but the Science Assessment.

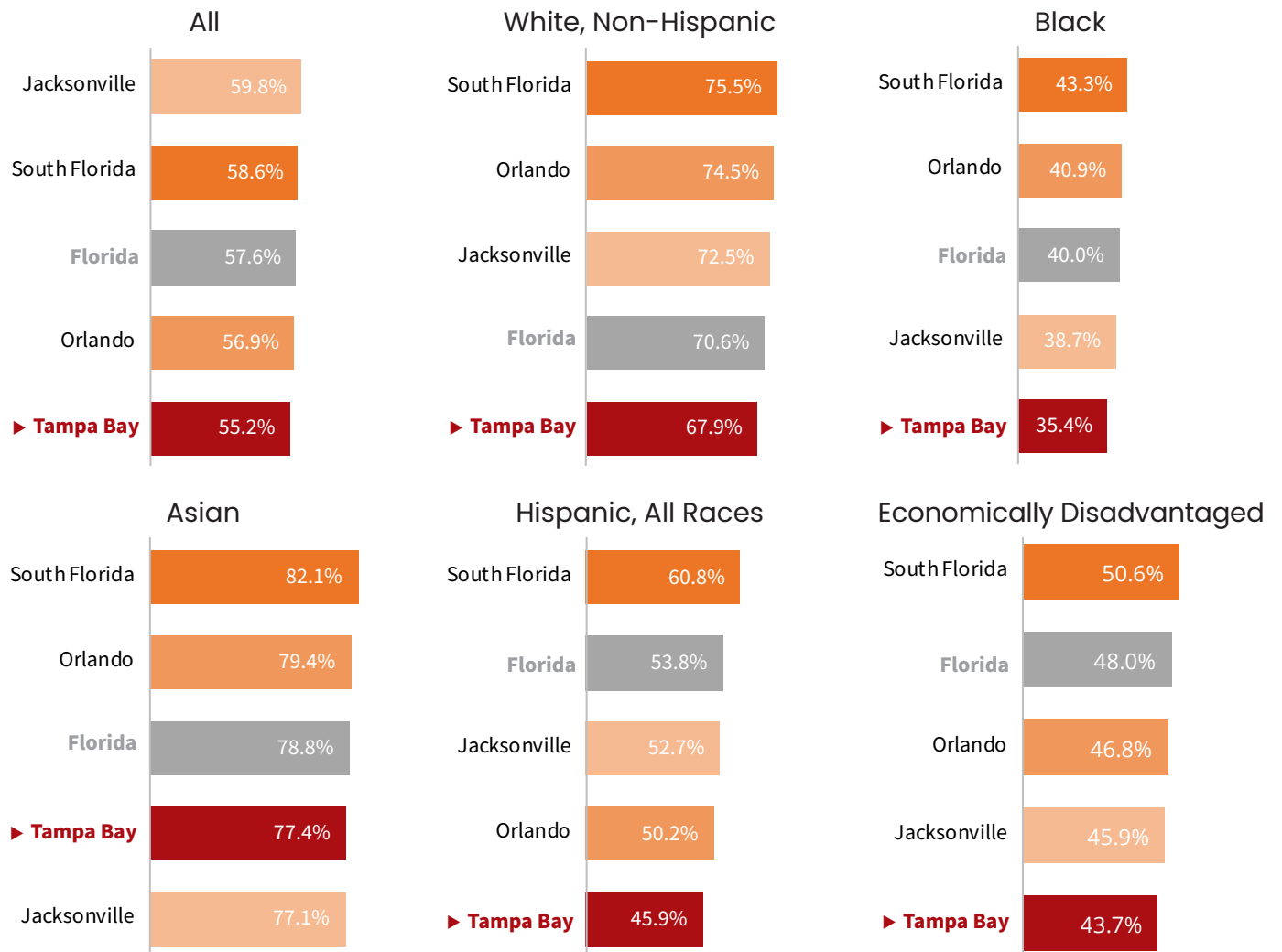
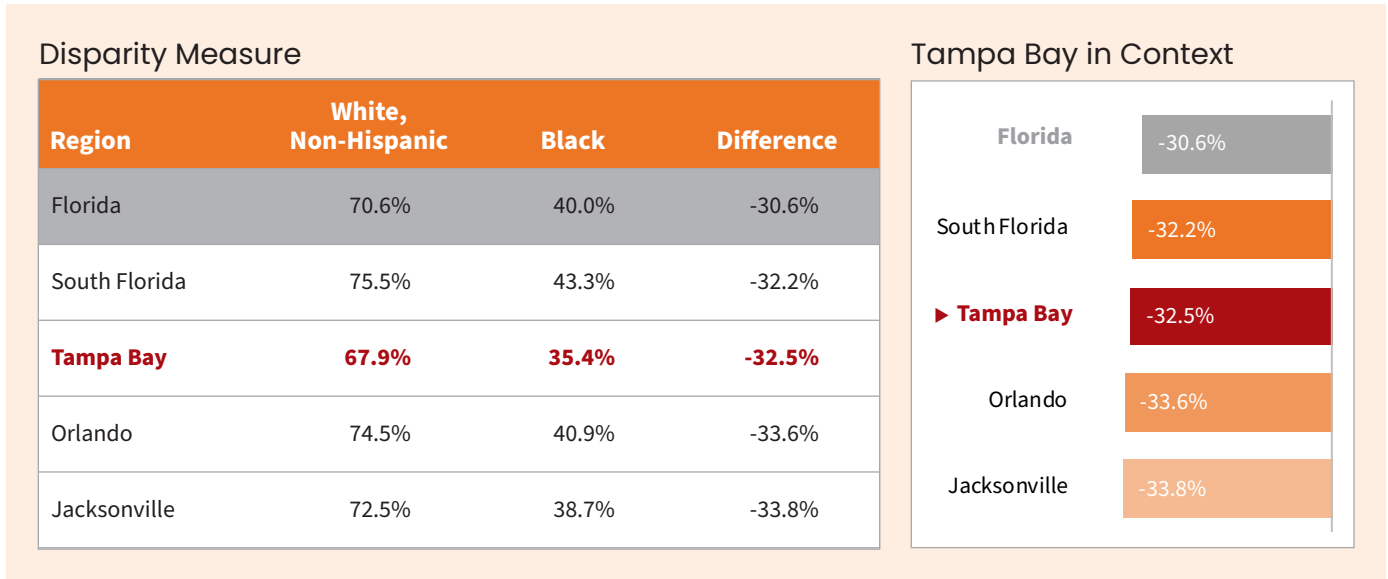
OF NOTE

- The passage rates in Tampa Bay are the lowest among the Florida peers for every measure and for every race/ethnic category except Asian.
- In the region overall, White and Asian students' pass rate is above the regional average in each of the measured subjects, while Hispanic, Black, and Economically Disadvantaged students' pass rate is below.
- The pass rates and performance for Black students is best in Pasco County. The pass rates and graduation rate for Hispanic students is generally best in Citrus County.

Source: Florida Department of Education; EDStats Portal, 2018-2019 Academic Year.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS, FLORIDA STANDARDS ASSESSMENT

SCORE OF 3 OR BETTER (3RD GRADE)



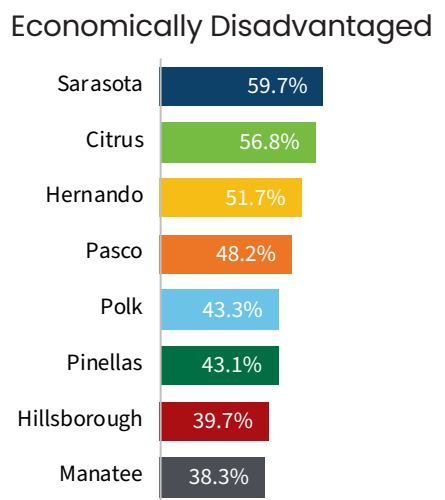
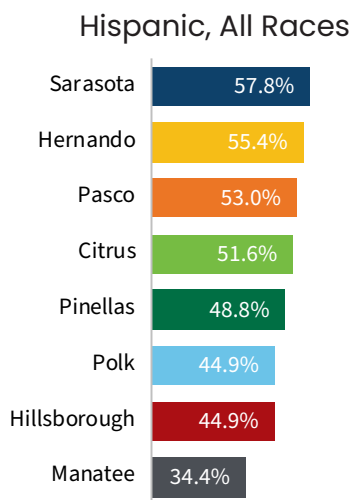
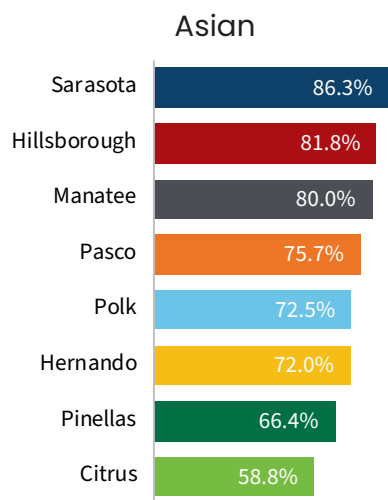
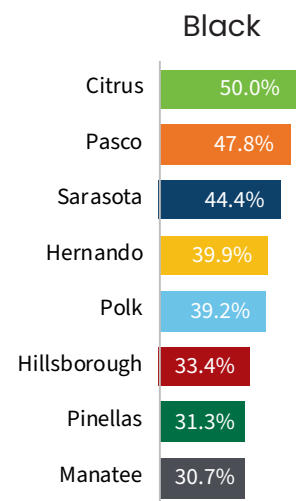
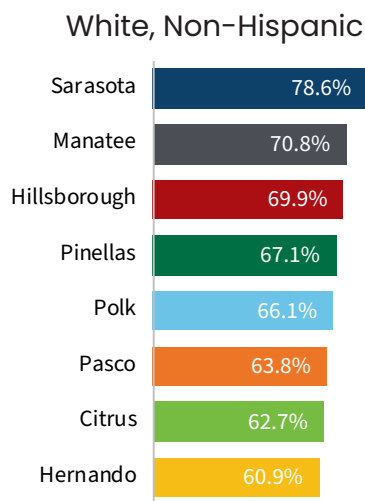
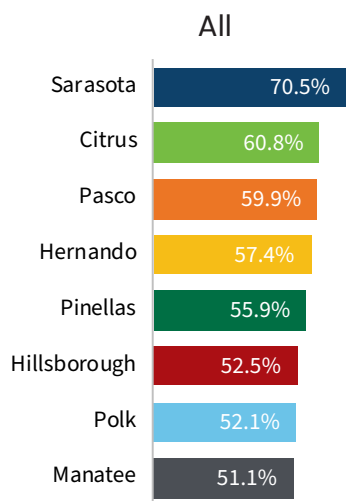
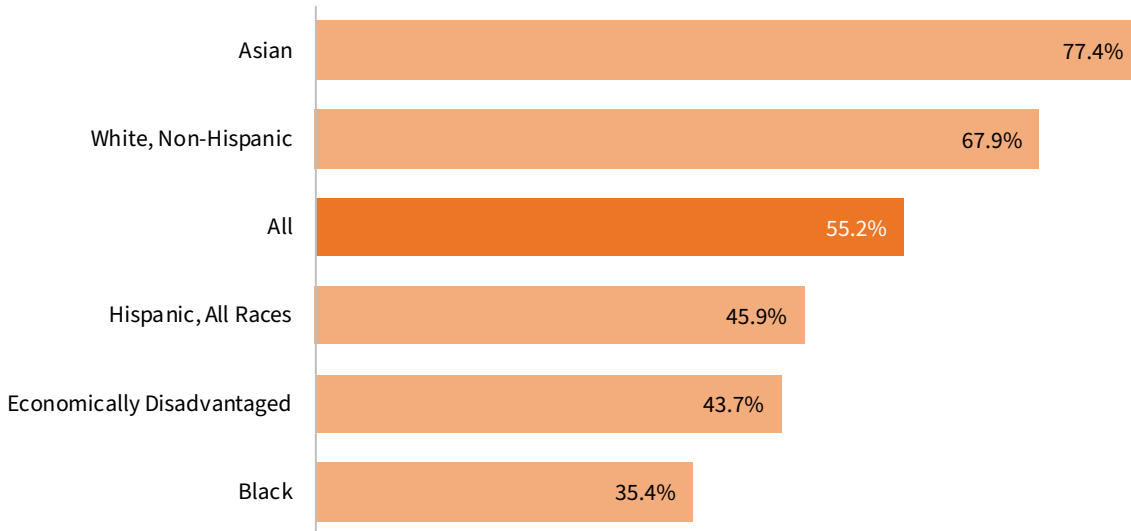
Source: Florida Department of Education; EDStats Portal, 2018-2019 Academic Year.

Note: Economically disadvantaged students are students determined to be eligible for free and reduced price meals under the National School Lunch Program.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS, FLORIDA STANDARDS ASSESSMENT

SCORE OF 3 OR BETTER (3RD GRADE)

Tampa Bay Region



Source: Florida Department of Education; EDStats Portal, 2018-2019 Academic Year.

Note: Economically disadvantaged students are students determined to be eligible for free and reduced price meals under the National School Lunch Program.

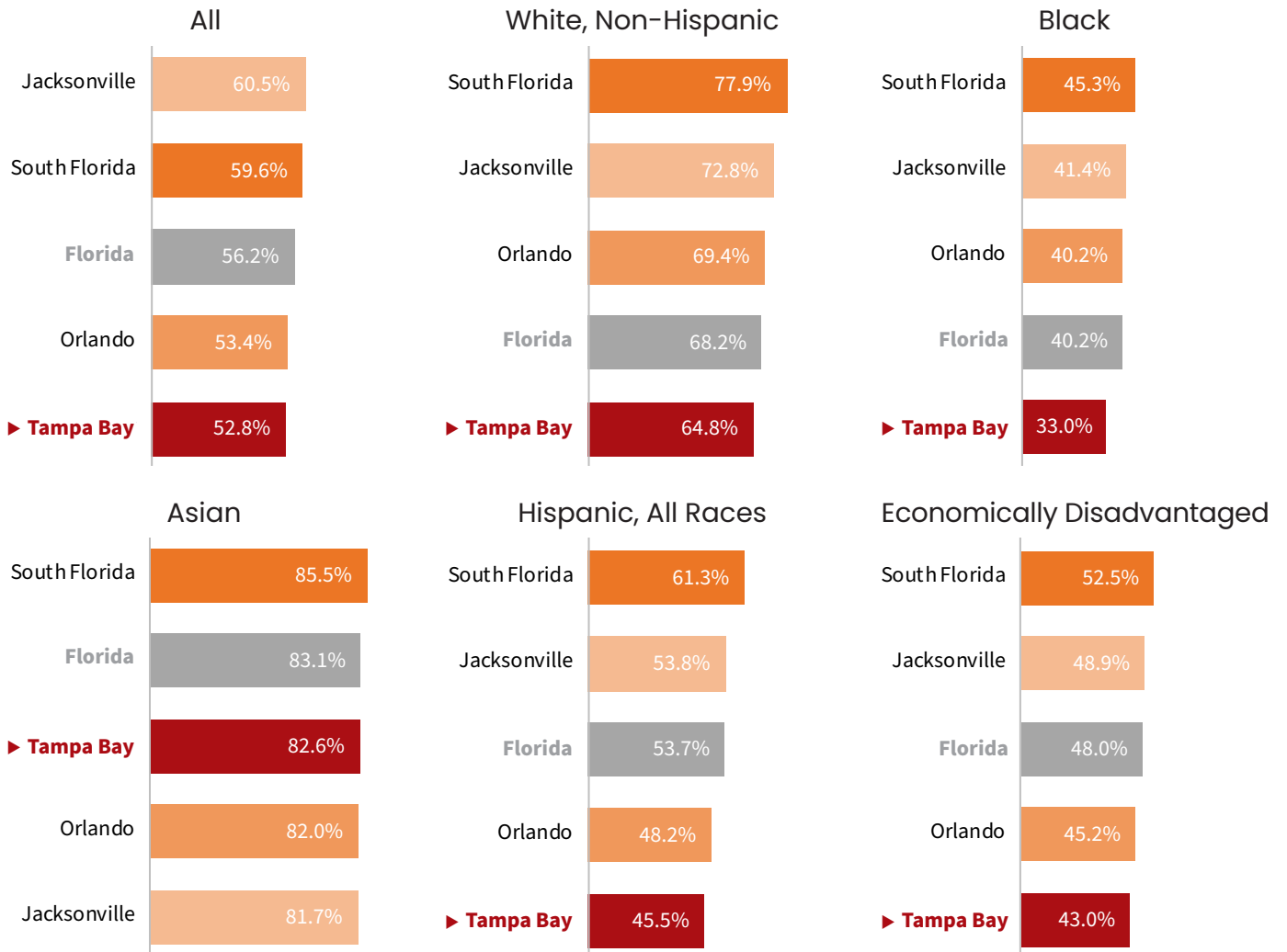
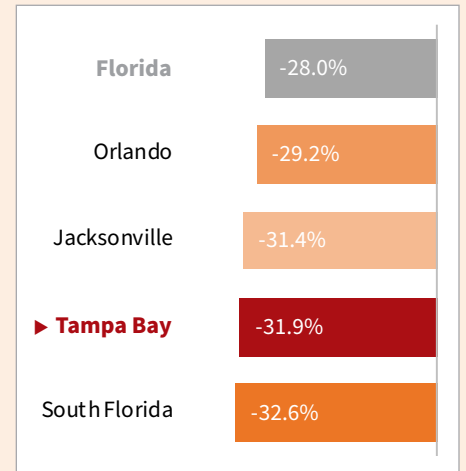
MATH, FLORIDA STANDARDS ASSESSMENT

SCORE OF 3 OR BETTER (3RD & 8TH GRADE)

Disparity Measure

| Region | White, Non-Hispanic | Black | Difference |
|------------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Florida | 68.2% | 40.2% | -28.0% |
| Orlando | 69.4% | 40.2% | -29.2% |
| Jacksonville | 72.8% | 41.4% | -31.4% |
| Tampa Bay | 64.8% | 33.0% | -31.9% |
| South Florida | 77.9% | 45.3% | -32.6% |

Tampa Bay in Context



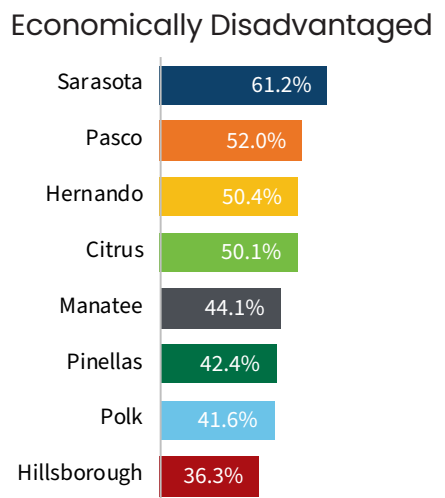
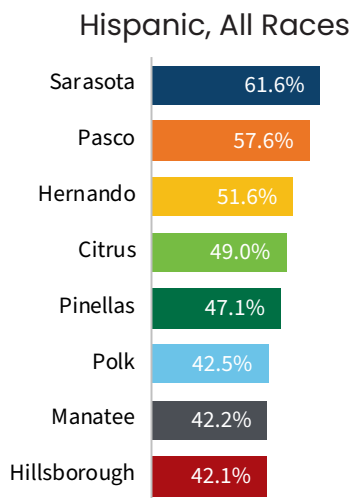
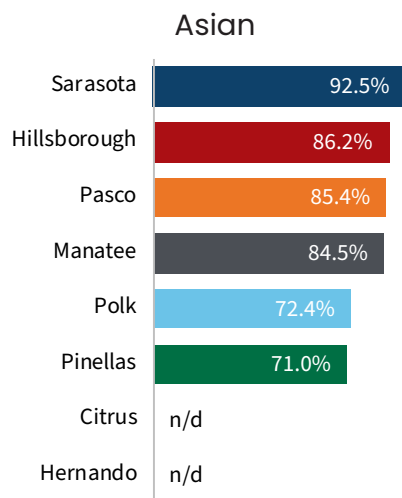
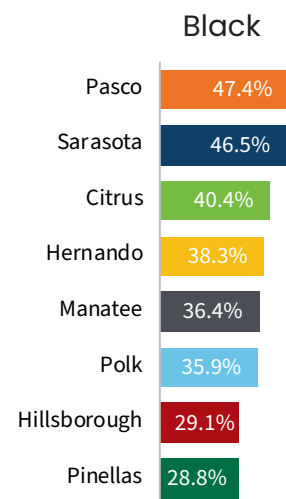
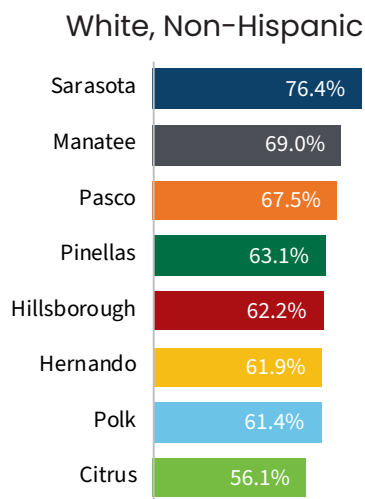
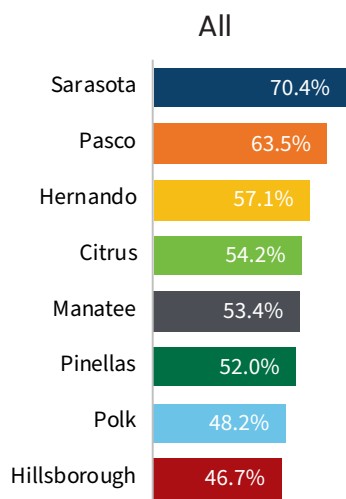
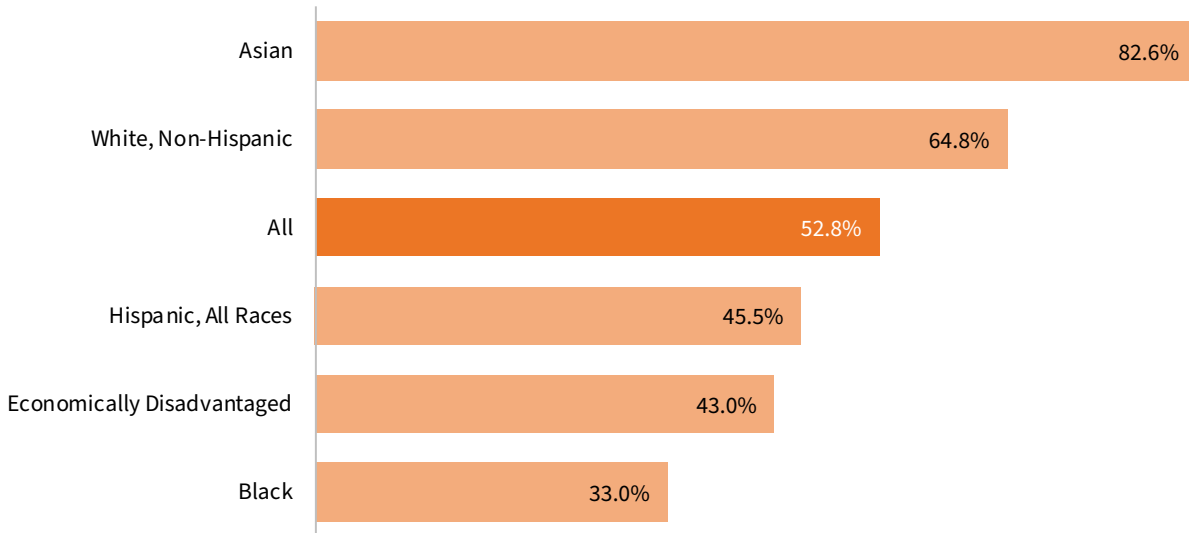
Source: Florida Department of Education; EDStats Portal, 2018-2019 Academic Year.

Note: Economically disadvantaged students are students determined to be eligible for free and reduced price meals under the National School Lunch Program.

MATH, FLORIDA STANDARDS ASSESSMENT

SCORE OF 3 OR BETTER (3RD & 8TH GRADE)

Tampa Bay Region

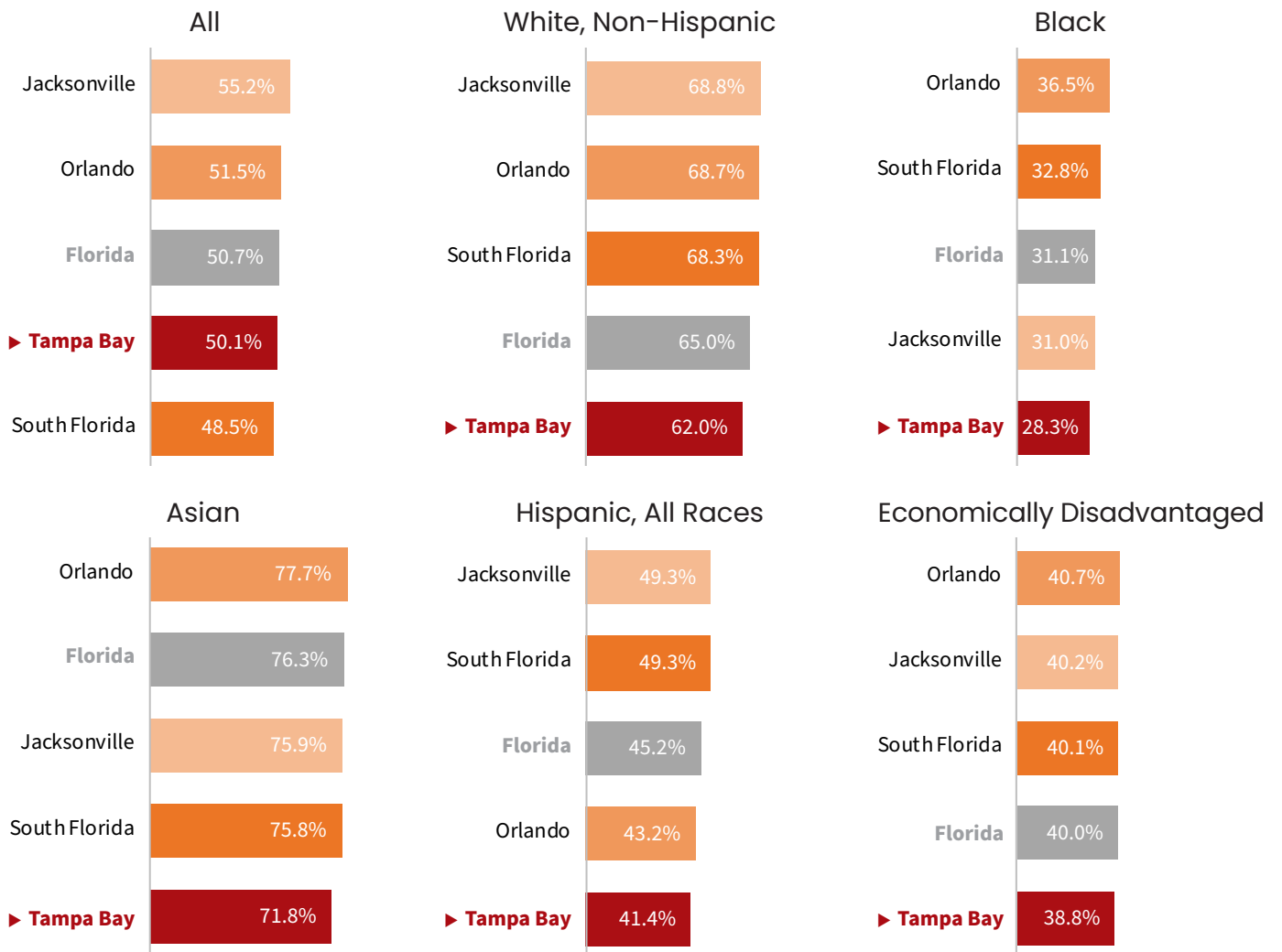
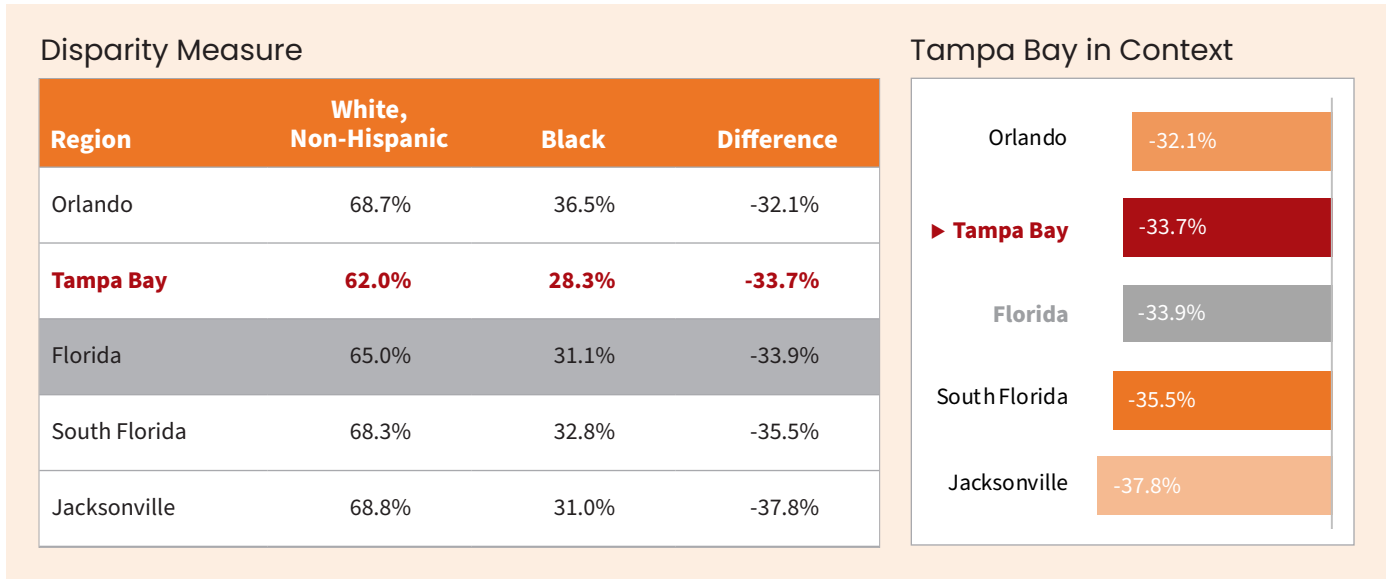


Source: Florida Department of Education; EDStats Portal, 2018-2019 Academic Year.

Notes: Economically disadvantaged students are students determined to be eligible for free and reduced price meals under the National School Lunch Program. The label "n/d" indicates "non-disclosed" and that the sample size was not big enough to make the calculation.

SCIENCE, FLORIDA STANDARDS ASSESSMENT

SCORE OF 3 OR BETTER (5TH & 8TH GRADE)



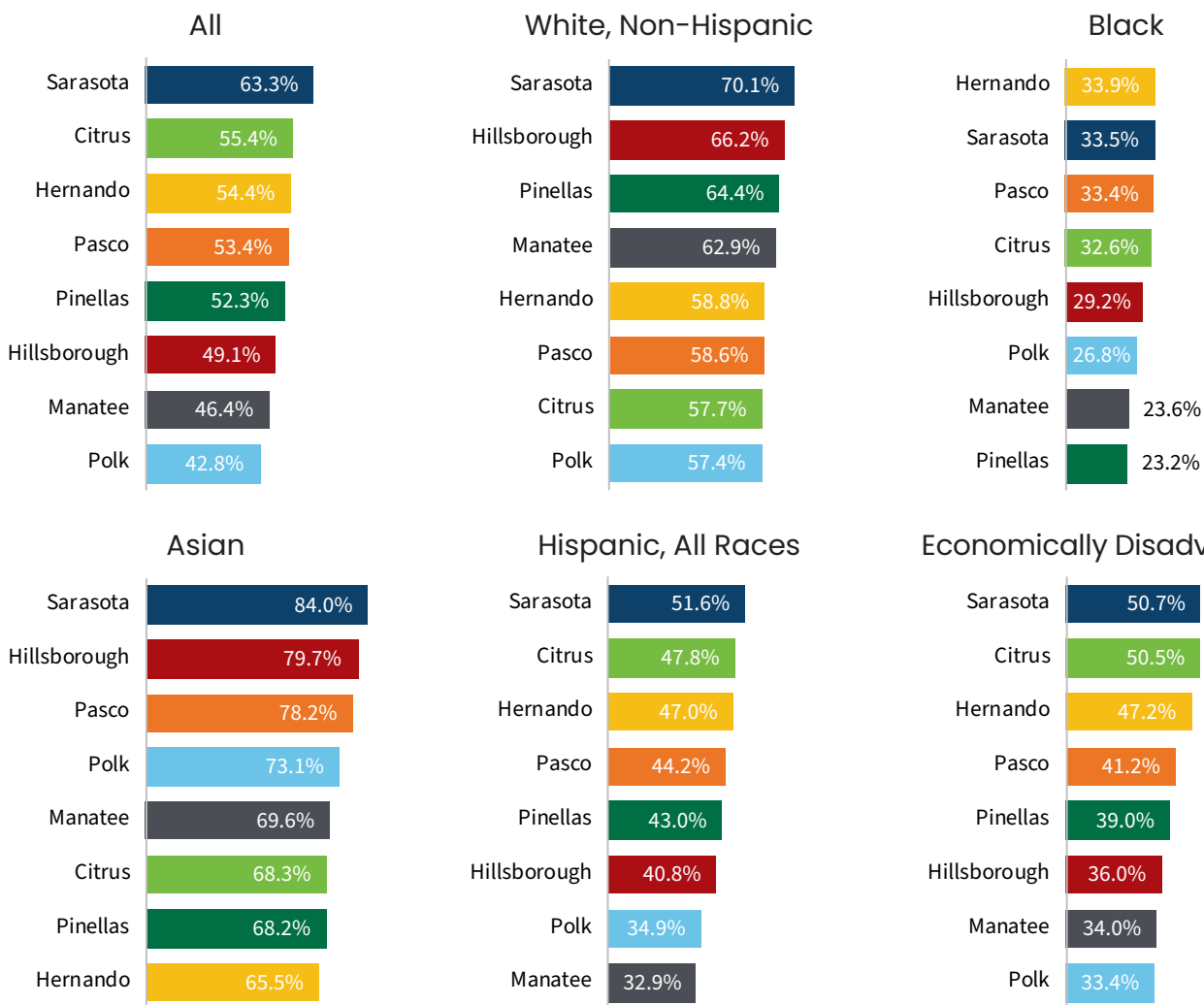
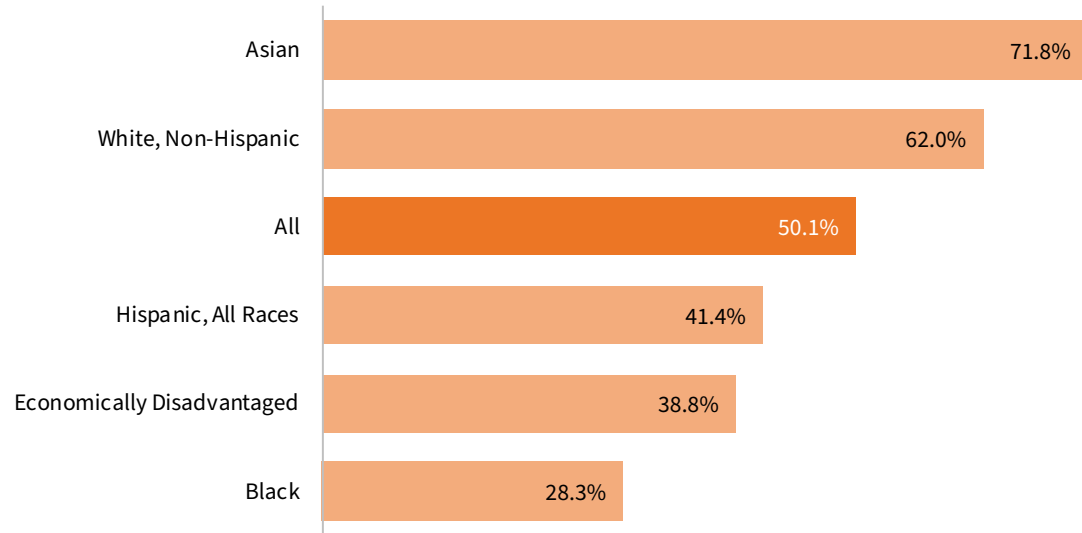
Source: Florida Department of Education; EDStats Portal, 2018-2019 Academic Year.

Note: Economically disadvantaged students are students determined to be eligible for free and reduced price meals under the National School Lunch Program.

SCIENCE, FLORIDA STANDARDS ASSESSMENT

SCORE OF 3 OR BETTER (5TH & 8TH GRADE)

Tampa Bay Region

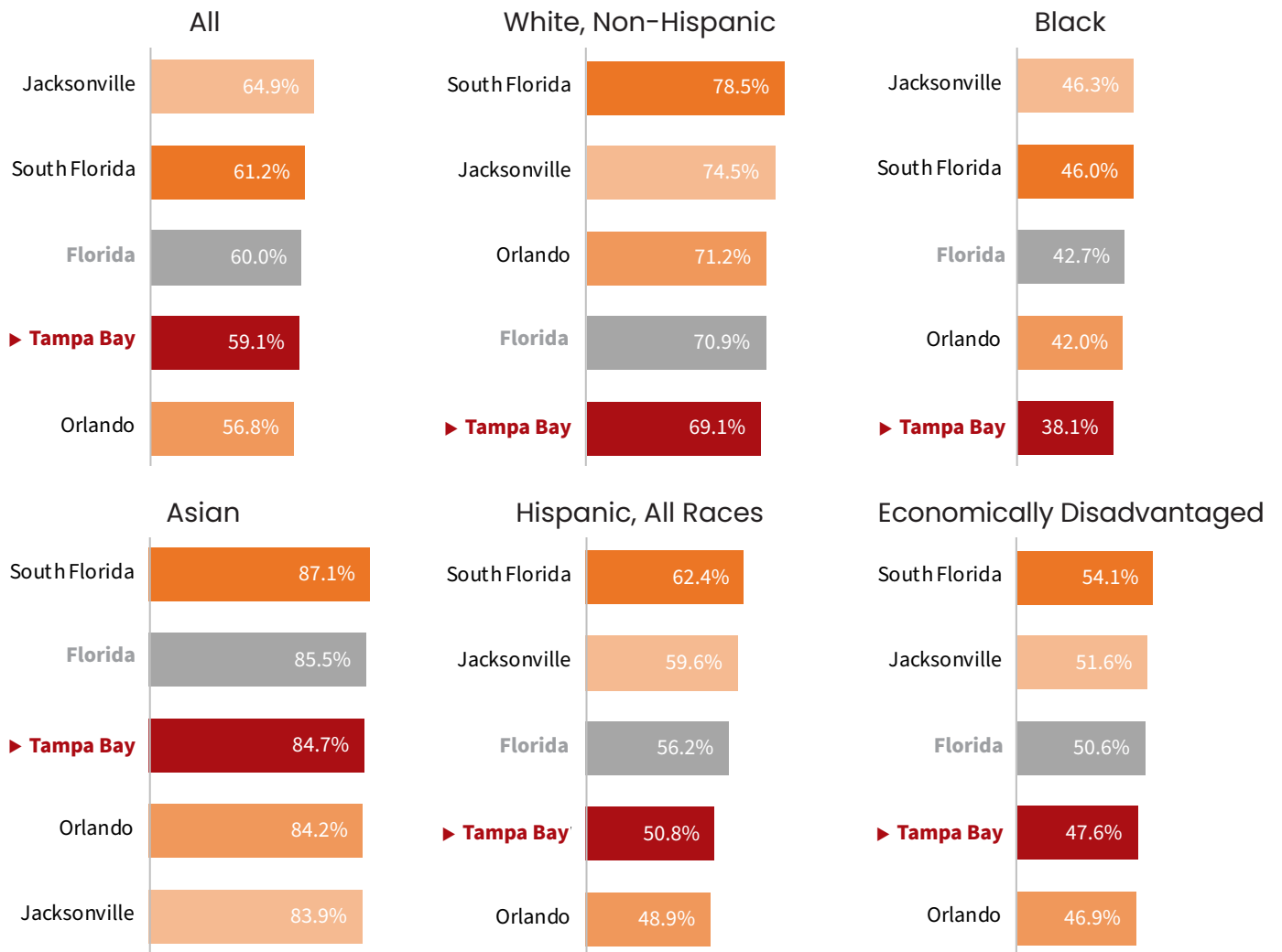
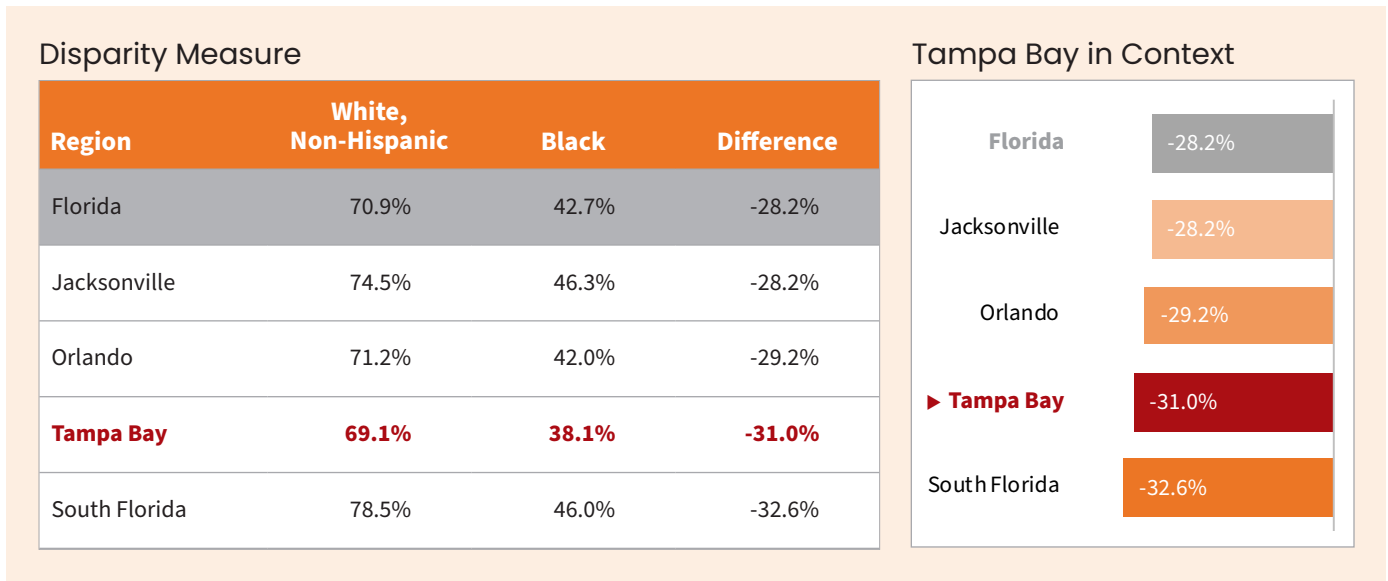


Source: Florida Department of Education; EDStats Portal, 2018-2019 Academic Year.

Note: Economically disadvantaged students are students determined to be eligible for free and reduced price meals under the National School Lunch Program.

ALGEBRA 1 END OF COURSE EXAM

SCORE OF 3 OR BETTER



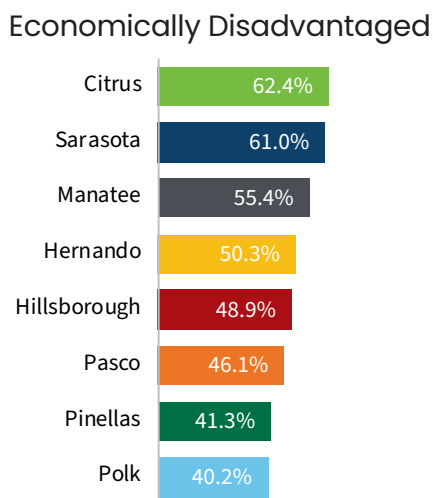
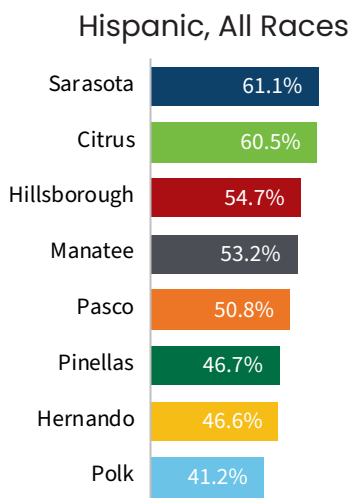
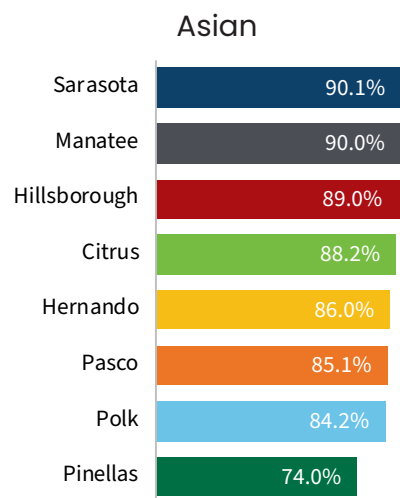
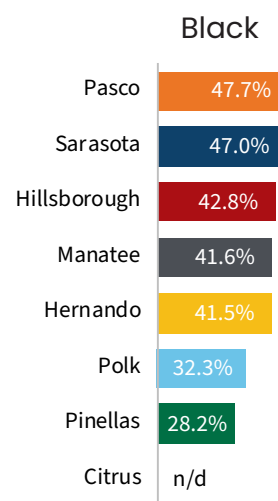
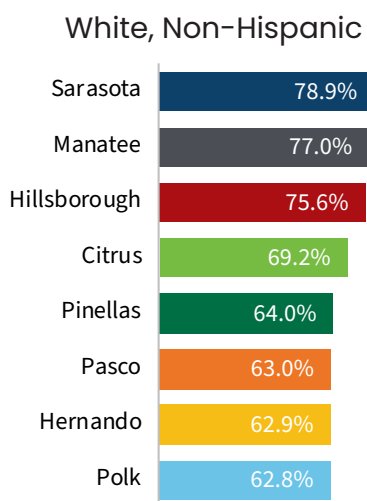
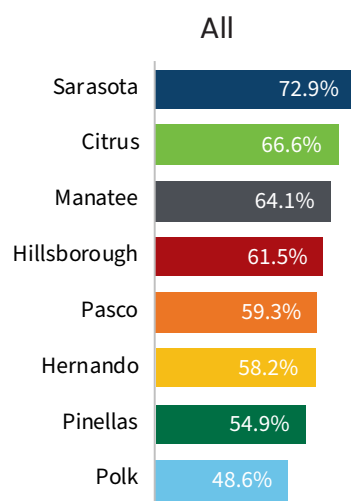
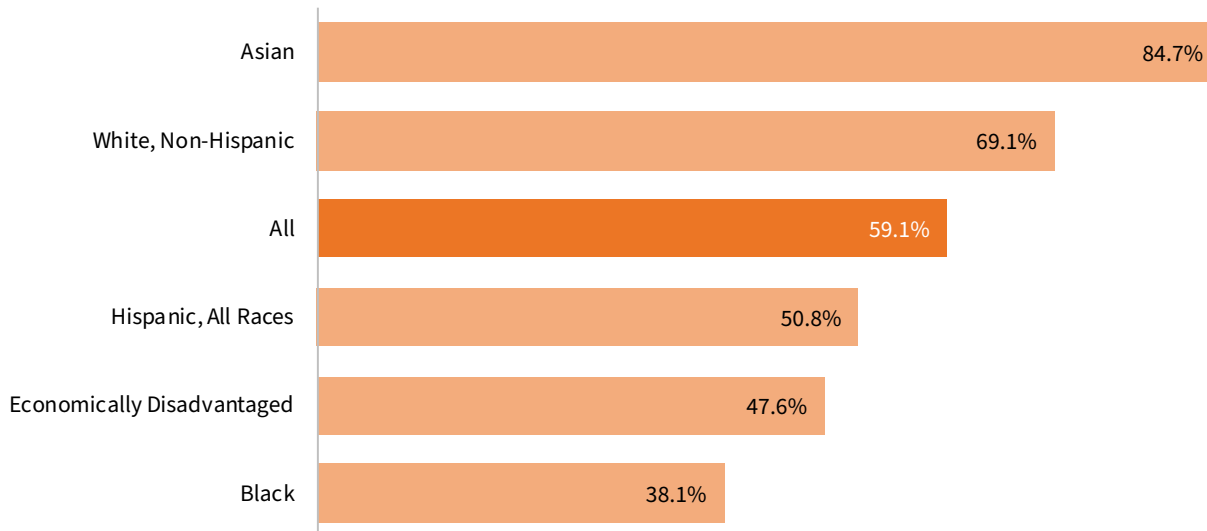
Source: Florida Department of Education; EDStats Portal, 2018-2019 Academic Year.

Note: Economically disadvantaged students are students determined to be eligible for free and reduced price meals under the National School Lunch Program.

ALGEBRA 1 END OF COURSE EXAM

SCORE OF 3 OR BETTER

Tampa Bay Region

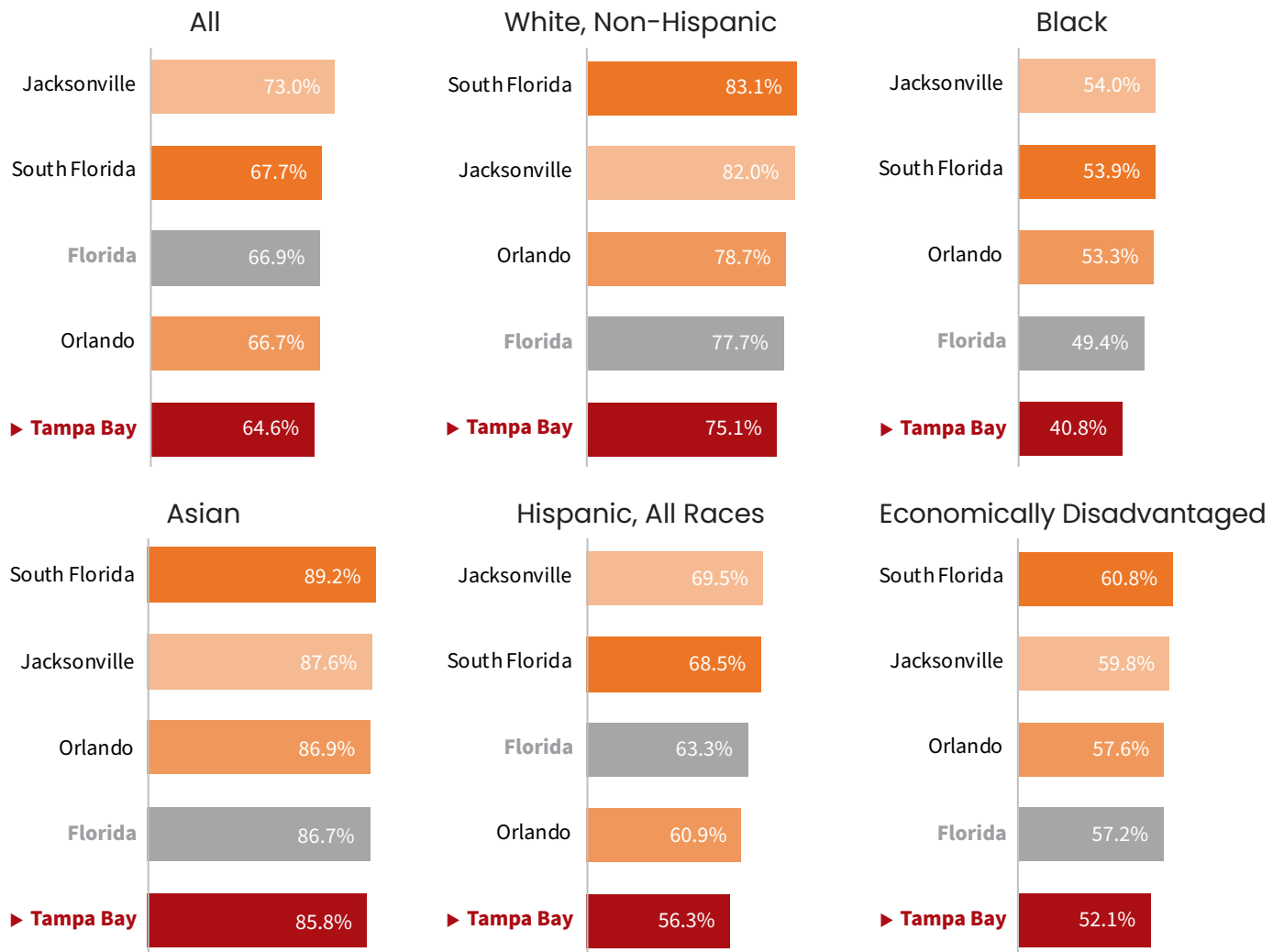
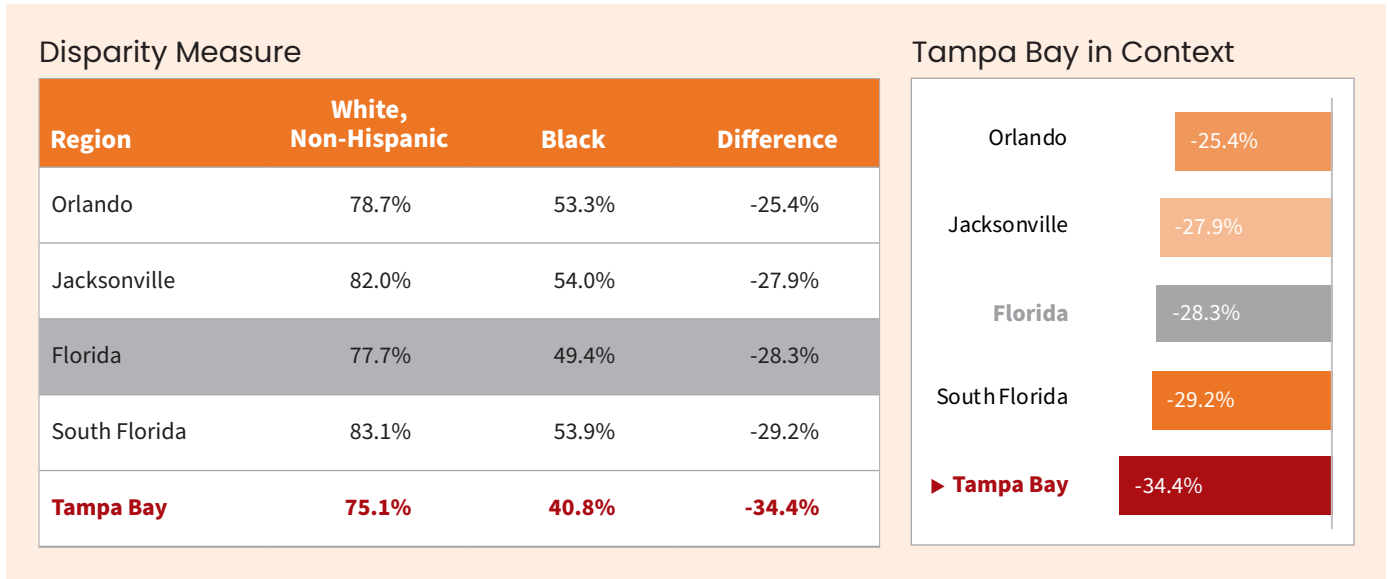


Source: Florida Department of Education; EDStats Portal, 2018-2019 Academic Year.

Notes: Economically disadvantaged students are students determined to be eligible for free and reduced price meals under the National School Lunch Program. The label "n/d" indicates "non-disclosed" and that the sample size was not big enough to make the calculation.

BIOLOGY 1 END OF COURSE EXAM

SCORE OF 3 OR BETTER



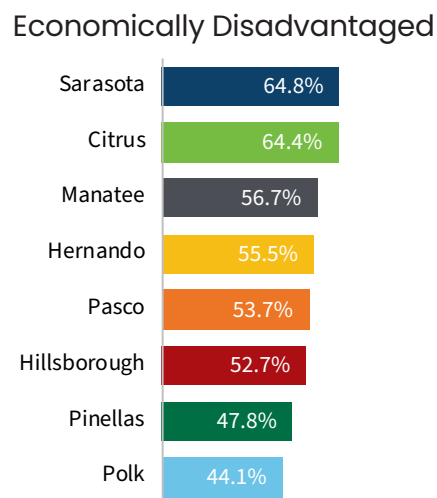
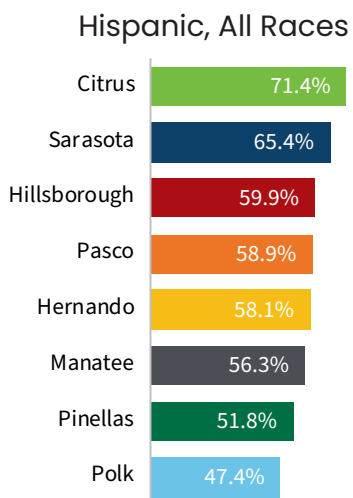
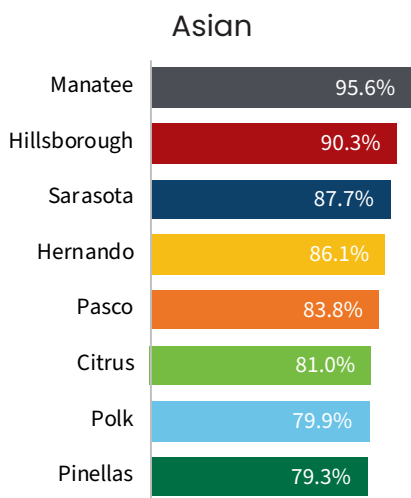
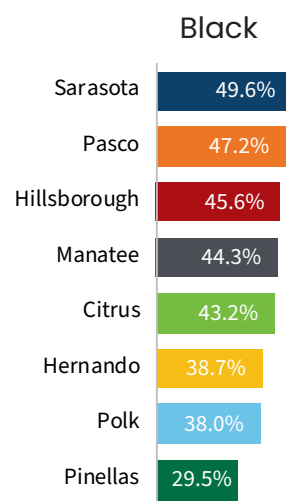
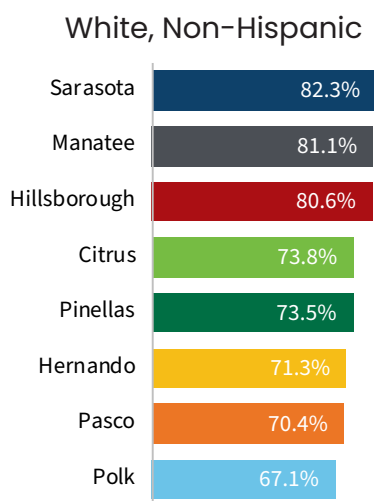
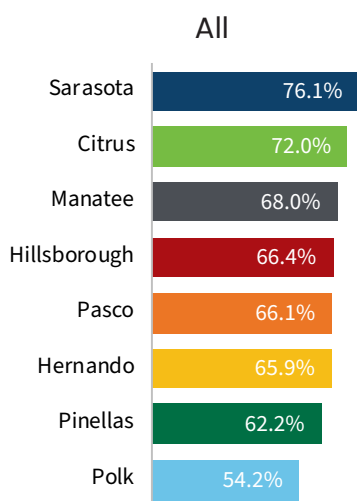
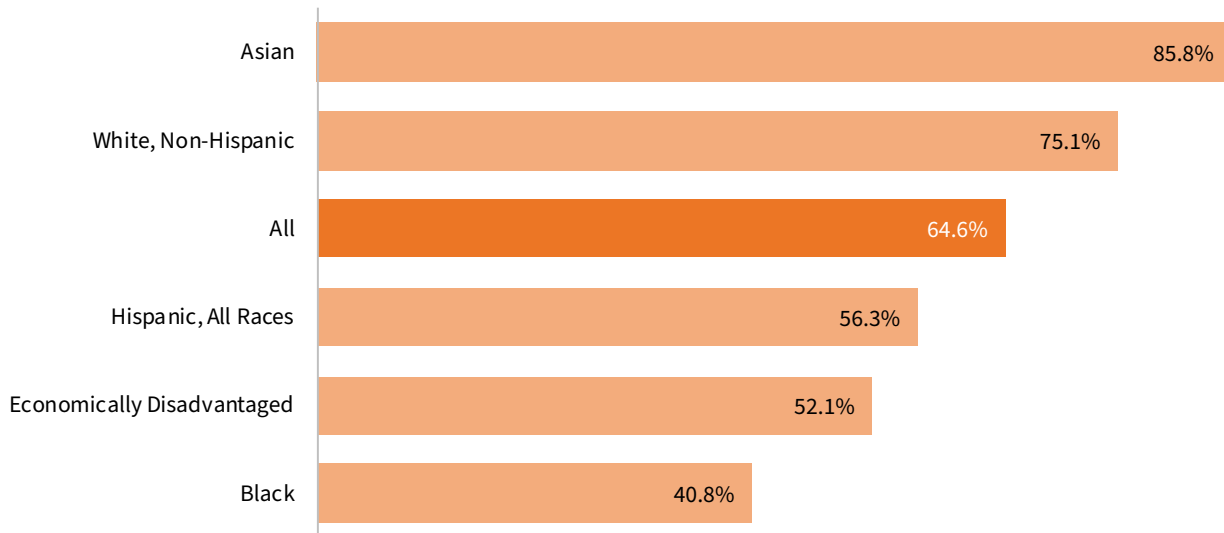
Source: Florida Department of Education; EDStats Portal, 2018-2019 Academic Year.

Note: Economically disadvantaged students are students determined to be eligible for free and reduced price meals under the National School Lunch Program.

BIOLOGY 1 END OF COURSE EXAM

SCORE OF 3 OR BETTER

Tampa Bay Region

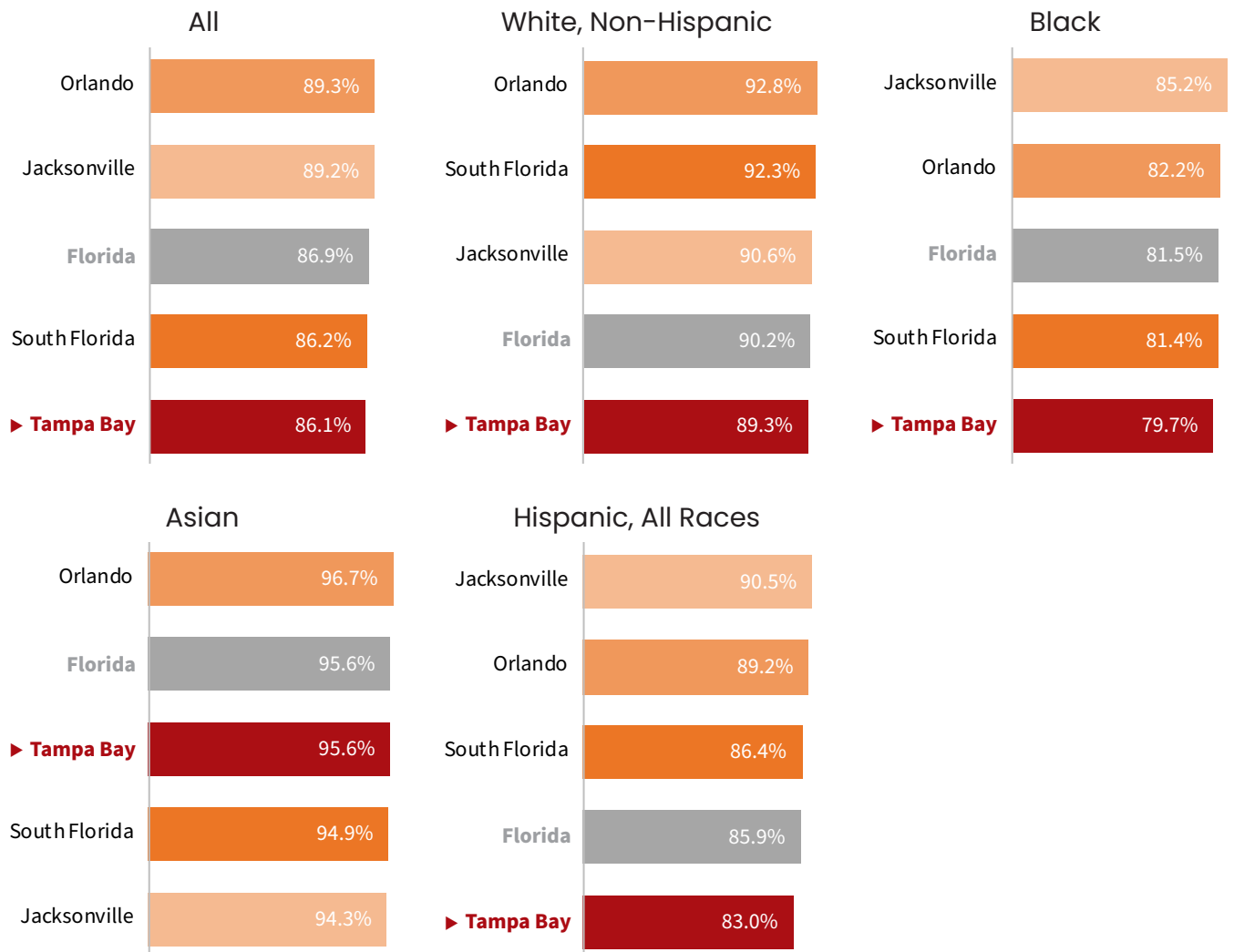
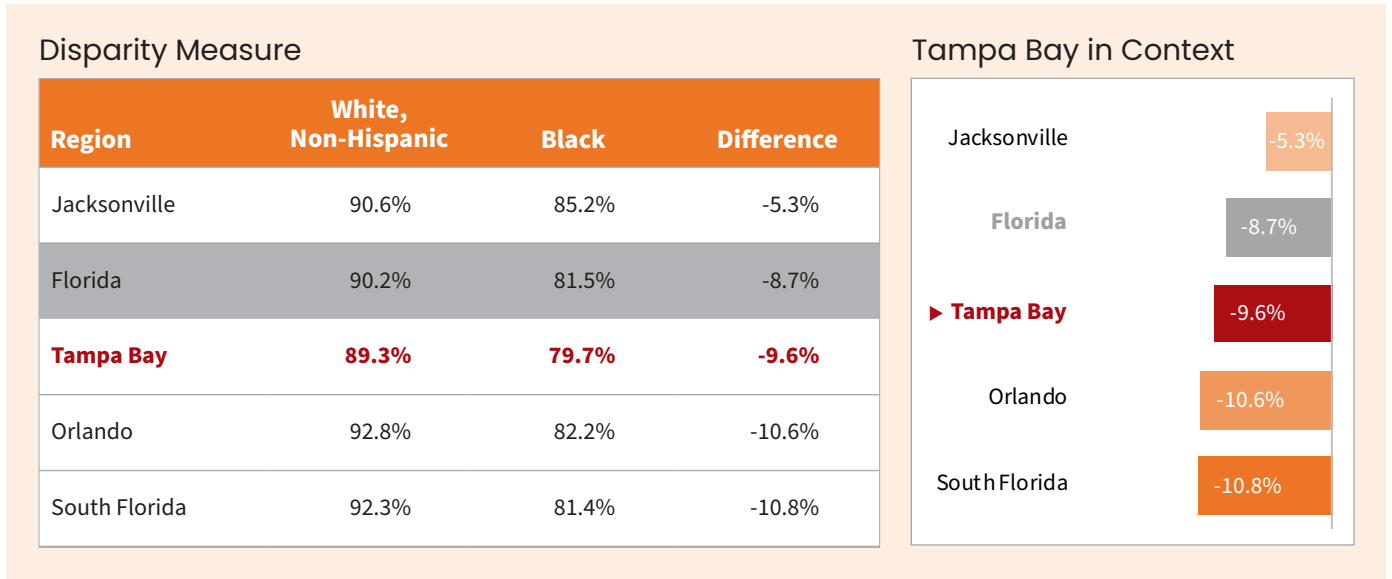


Source: Florida Department of Education; EDStats Portal, 2018-2019 Academic Year.

Note: Economically disadvantaged students are students determined to be eligible for free and reduced price meals under the National School Lunch Program.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE

SHARE OF STUDENTS WHO GRADUATED WITHIN 4 YEARS OF THEIR INITIAL ENROLLMENT IN 9TH GRADE

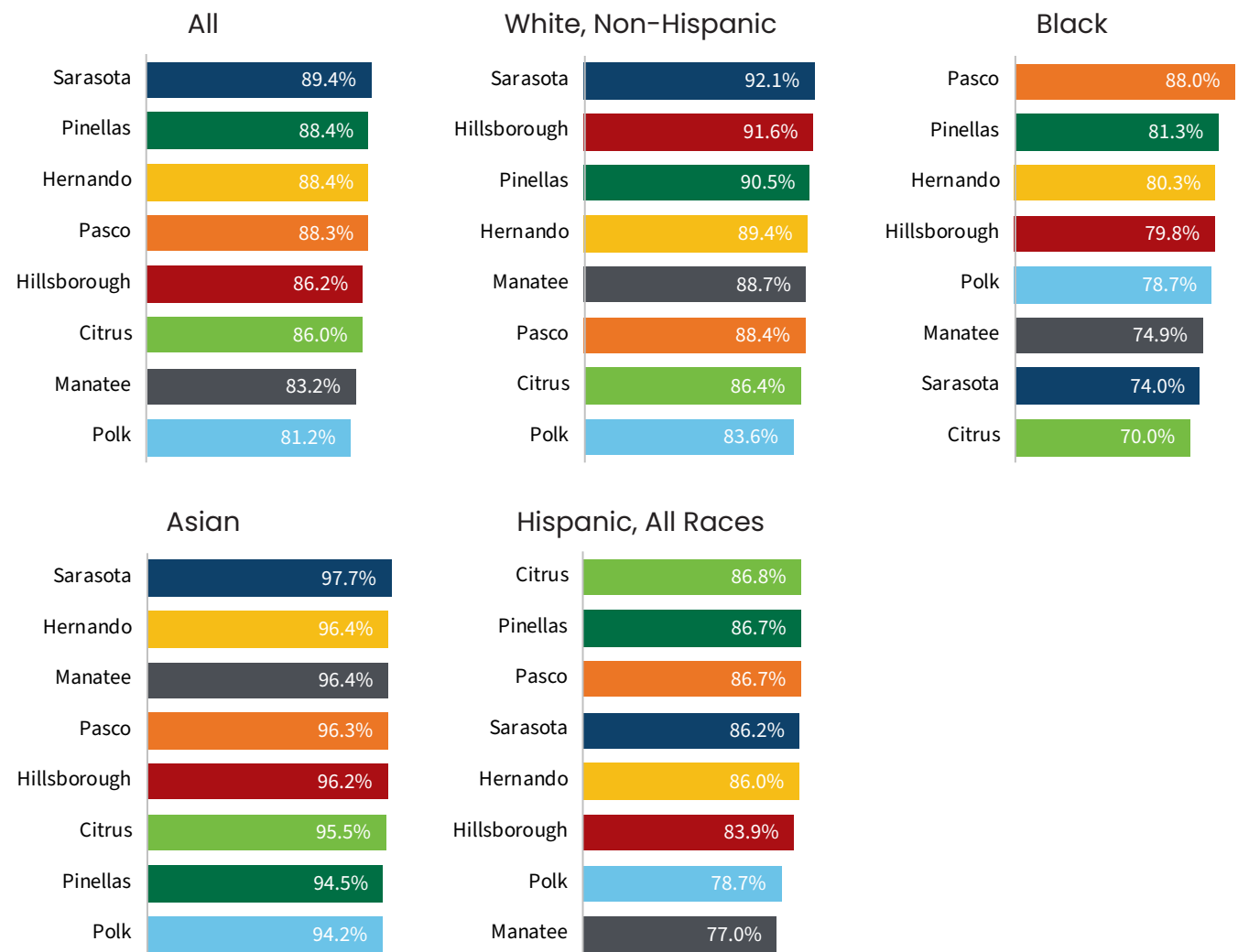


Source: Florida Department of Education; EDStats Portal, 2018-2019 Academic Year.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE

SHARE OF STUDENTS WHO GRADUATED WITHIN 4 YEARS OF THEIR INITIAL ENROLLMENT IN 9TH GRADE

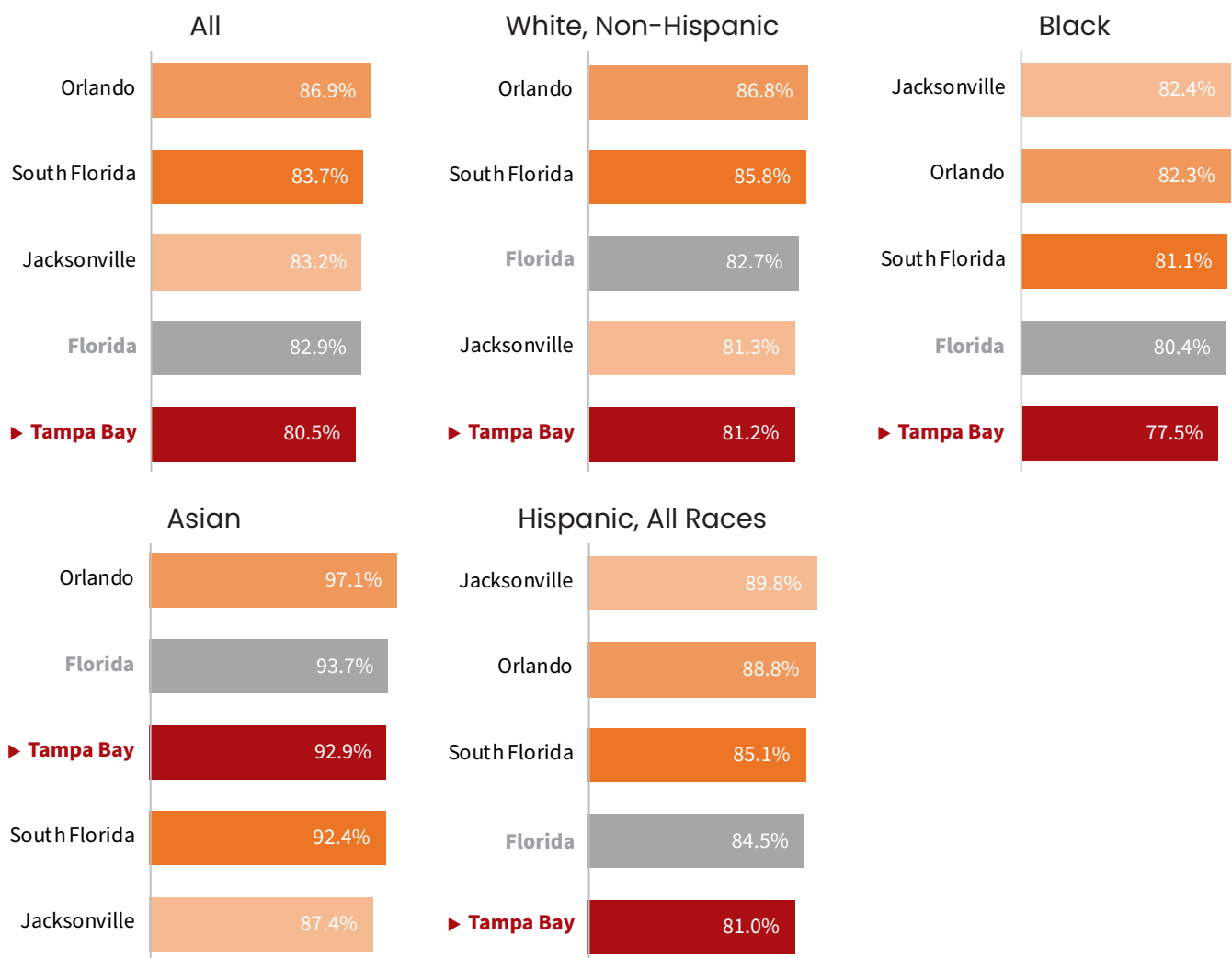
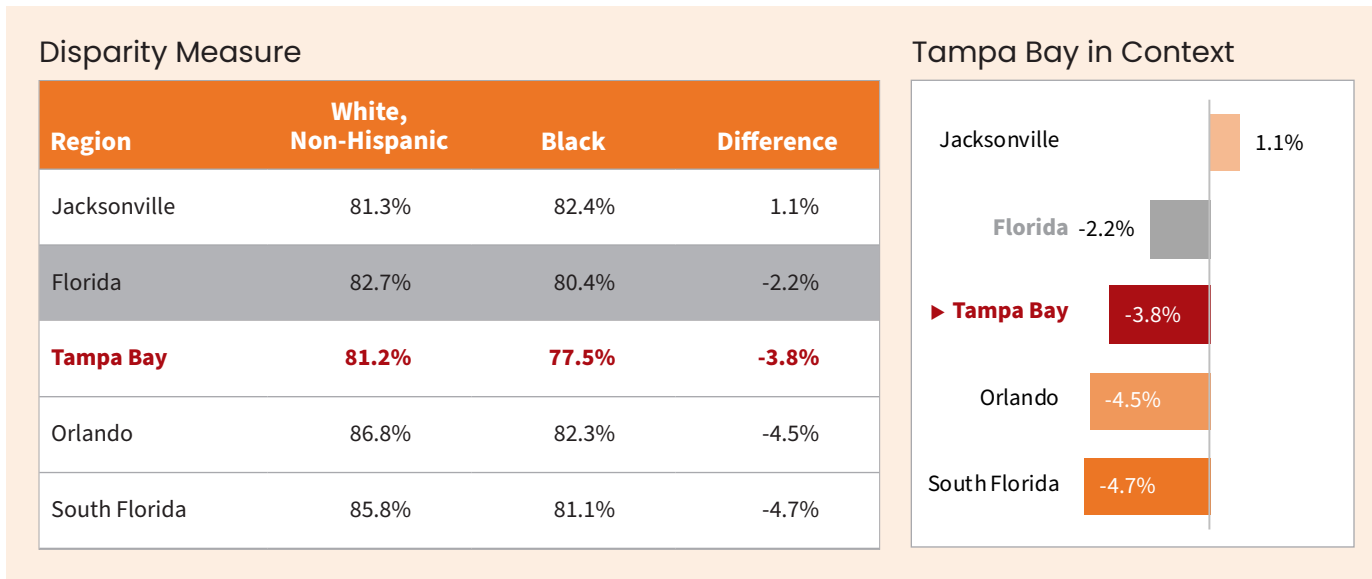
Tampa Bay Region



Source: Florida Department of Education; EDStats Portal, 2018-2019 Academic Year.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE – ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

SHARE OF STUDENTS WHO GRADUATED WITHIN 4 YEARS OF THEIR INITIAL ENROLLMENT IN 9TH GRADE



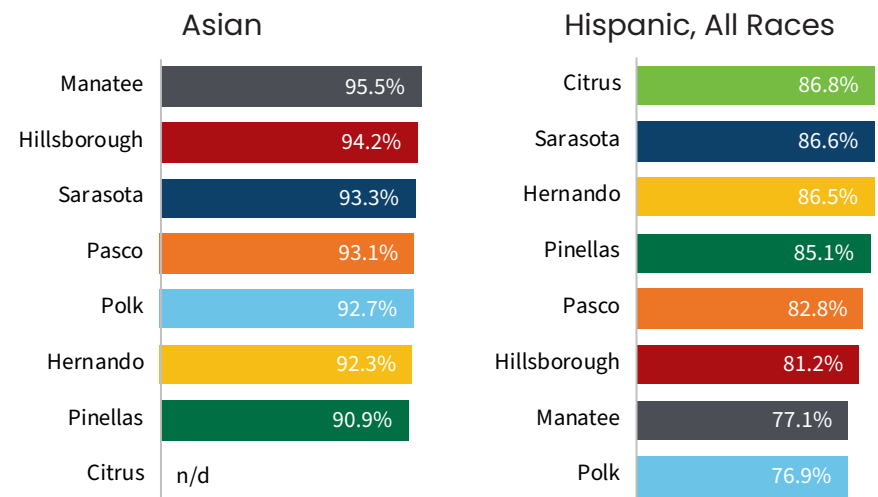
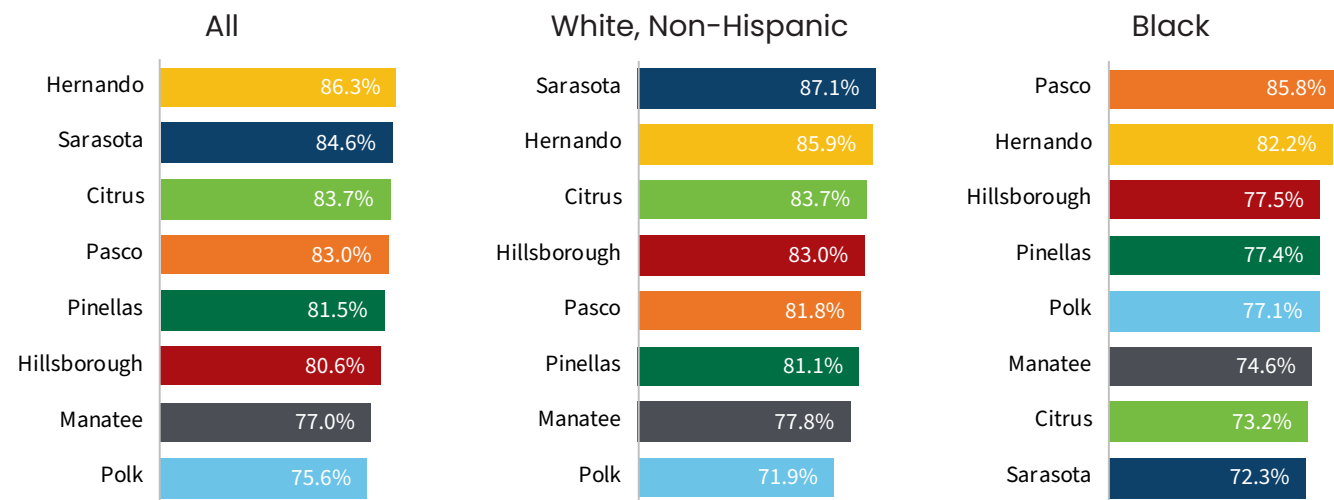
Source: Florida Department of Education; EDStats Portal, 2018-2019 Academic Year.

Note: Economically disadvantaged students are students determined to be eligible for free and reduced price meals under the National School Lunch Program.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE – ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

SHARE OF STUDENTS WHO GRADUATED WITHIN 4 YEARS OF THEIR INITIAL ENROLLMENT IN 9TH GRADE

Tampa Bay Region



Source: Florida Department of Education; EDStats Portal, 2018-2019 Academic Year.

Note: The label “n/d” indicates “non-disclosed” and that the sample size was not big enough to make the calculation.



DIGITAL ACCESS & THE DIGITAL DIVIDE

WHAT

The share of households with a computer and a dedicated physical broadband internet subscription using a service such as cable, fiber optic, or DSL.

WHY

Increasingly, modern life requires digital access and basic digital skills. Those households with adequate technology and broadband access are better equipped to participate in activities ranging from school to telemedicine to working from home, and the people in those households will have higher levels of digital literacy. The disparity in access between socio-economic groups and racial and ethnic groups is referred to as the “Digital Divide.”

The disparity in digital access between Blacks and White, Non-Hispanics in Tampa Bay is one of the highest of its peers.

OF NOTE

- Digital access in Tampa Bay is the lowest among its peer group. Tampa Bay ranks in the bottom quintile in all racial and ethnic categories.
- While 92 percent of all households in Seattle have broadband internet, less than 83 percent of households in Tampa Bay have it. Among Black households, only 71 percent have broadband access.
- Among the eight counties in the Tampa Bay region, Polk County has the lowest share of households with digital access—only about half of the households of color have broadband access.

Source: US Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, B28009.

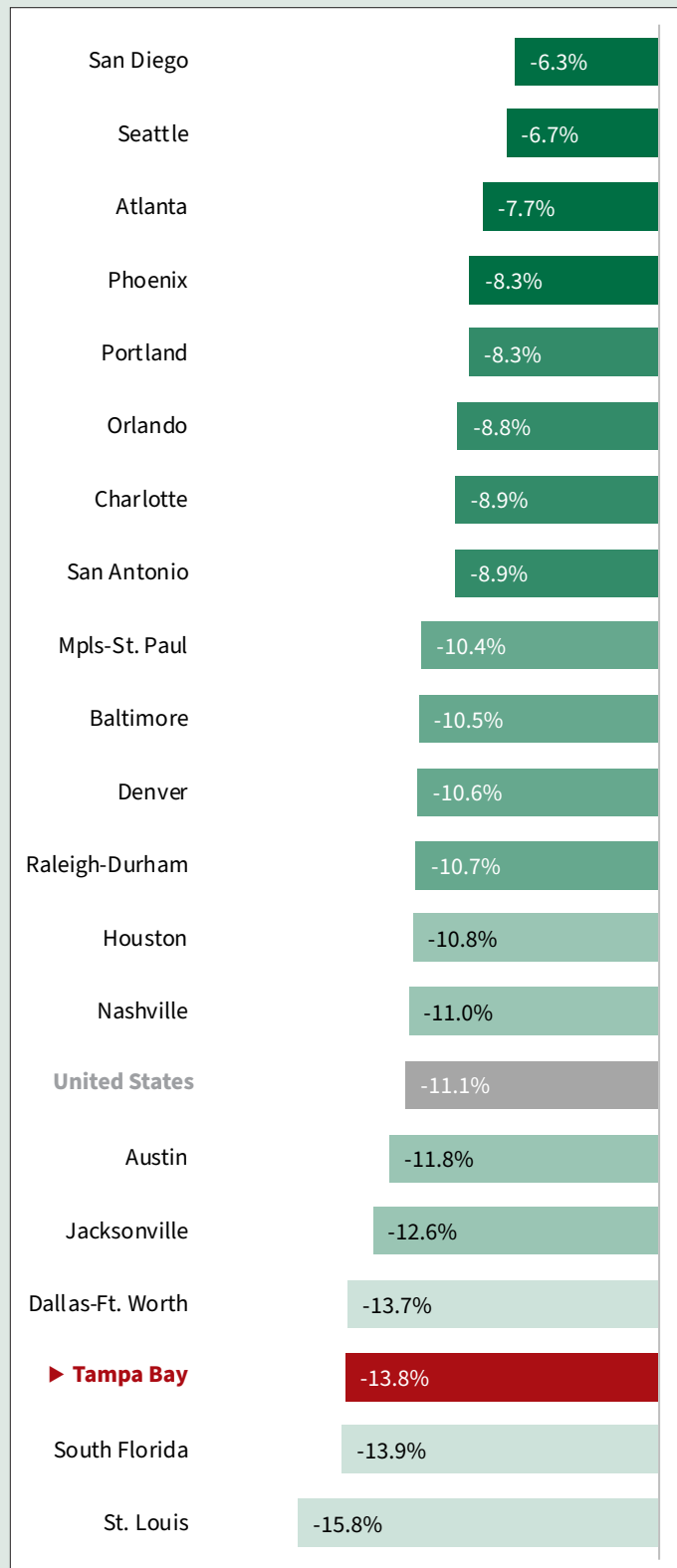
BLACK-WHITE GAP: DIGITAL ACCESS & THE DIGITAL DIVIDE

SHARE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH A COMPUTER AND A BROADBAND INTERNET SUBSCRIPTION

Disparity Measure

| Region | White | Black | Difference |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| San Diego | 93.6% | 87.3% | -6.3% |
| Seattle | 92.7% | 86.0% | -6.7% |
| Atlanta | 90.4% | 82.7% | -7.7% |
| Phoenix | 90.4% | 82.1% | -8.3% |
| Portland | 91.1% | 82.8% | -8.3% |
| Orlando | 90.4% | 81.6% | -8.8% |
| Charlotte | 89.4% | 80.5% | -8.9% |
| San Antonio | 89.3% | 80.4% | -8.9% |
| Mpls-St. Paul | 91.3% | 80.9% | -10.4% |
| Baltimore | 90.8% | 80.2% | -10.5% |
| Denver | 92.7% | 82.1% | -10.6% |
| Raleigh-Durham | 91.6% | 80.9% | -10.7% |
| Houston | 91.3% | 80.6% | -10.8% |
| Nashville | 87.4% | 76.5% | -11.0% |
| United States | 86.6% | 75.4% | -11.1% |
| Austin | 92.8% | 81.0% | -11.8% |
| Jacksonville | 88.5% | 76.0% | -12.6% |
| Dallas-Ft. Worth | 91.3% | 77.6% | -13.7% |
| Tampa Bay | 85.1% | 71.3% | -13.8% |
| South Florida | 88.5% | 74.6% | -13.9% |
| St. Louis | 88.2% | 72.3% | -15.8% |

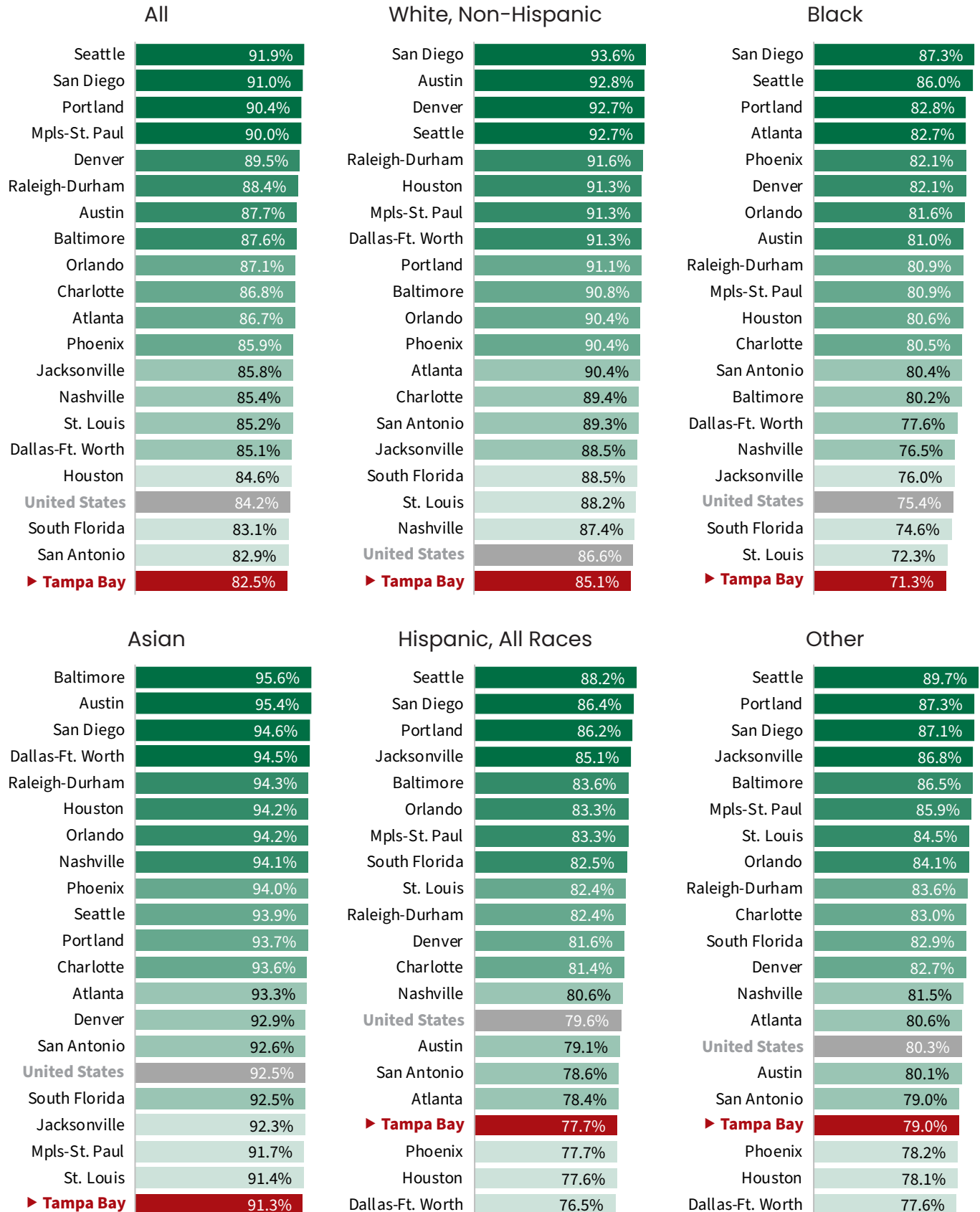
Tampa Bay in Context



Source: US Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, B28009.

COMPARATIVE DIGITAL ACCESS BY RACE/ETHNICITY

SHARE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH A COMPUTER AND A BROADBAND INTERNET SUBSCRIPTION

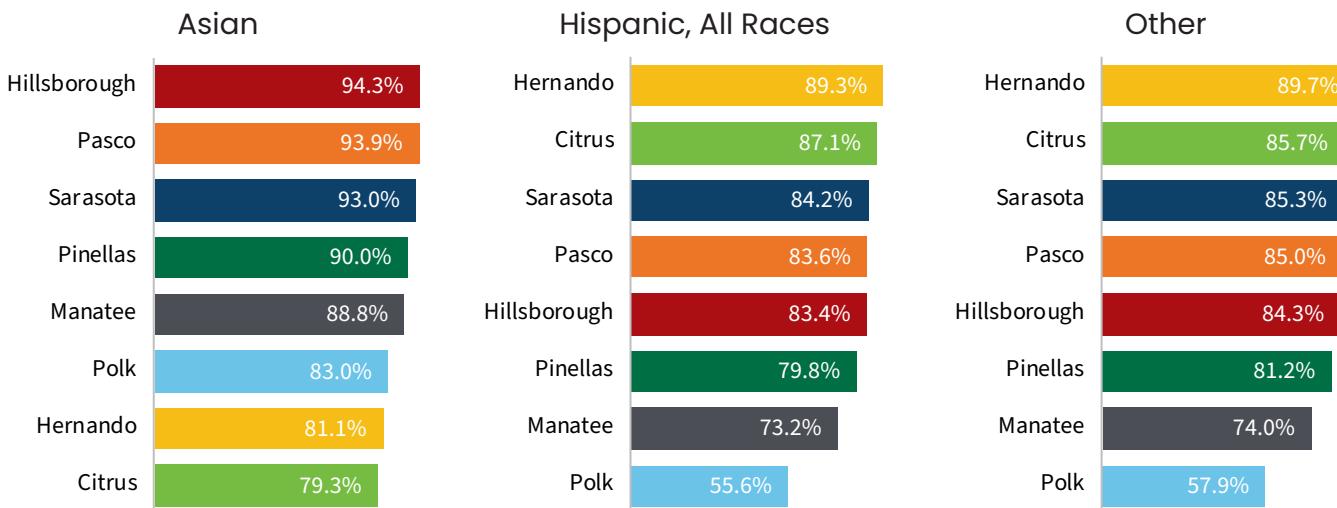
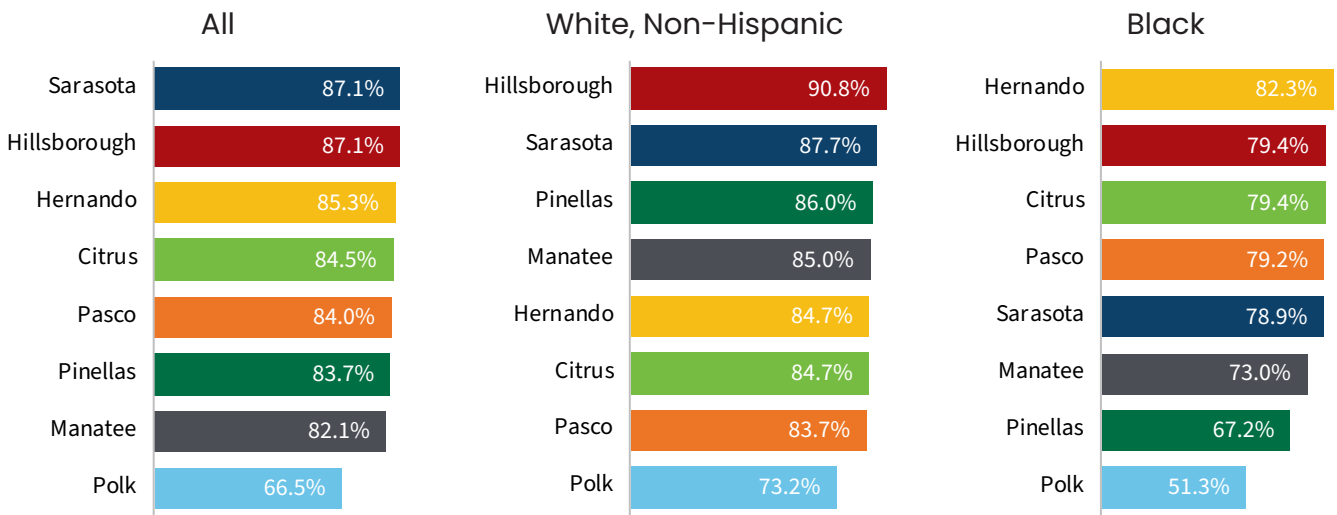


Source: US Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, B28009.

REGIONAL DIGITAL ACCESS BY RACE/ETHNICITY

SHARE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH A COMPUTER AND A BROADBAND INTERNET SUBSCRIPTION

Tampa Bay Region



Source: US Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, B28009.



TRANSPORTATION TO WORK

WHAT

The share of workers 16 years old and older that relies on public transit or walking to commute to work.

WHY

A reliable means of transportation is vital to accessing education, social services, and job opportunities. In communities without robust public transit networks, relying on public transportation and walking can be a burden that falls disproportionately on economically vulnerable populations. While in communities with better transit networks, not having personal transportation is a more viable and less burdensome alternative.

Black workers in Tampa Bay are almost three times as likely to rely on public transit or walking to commute to work as White, Non-Hispanic workers.

OF NOTE

- There is wide variation among the peer group in the percent of workers who commute by public transit or walking. However, in the communities with higher ridership, such as Baltimore, Portland, and Minneapolis-St. Paul, the disparities are also some of the highest. In Tampa Bay, where both the supply of transit and ridership are the lowest among the comparison set, the difference between Black and White, Non-Hispanic workers' reliance on public transit or walking ranks it 5th out of 20.
- In the Tampa Bay region, the rates of reliance on public transit and walking vary from a low of 0.2 percent for Hispanic workers in Hernando County to a high of 6.6 percent for Black and Hispanic workers in Pinellas County.

Source: US Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, B08105.

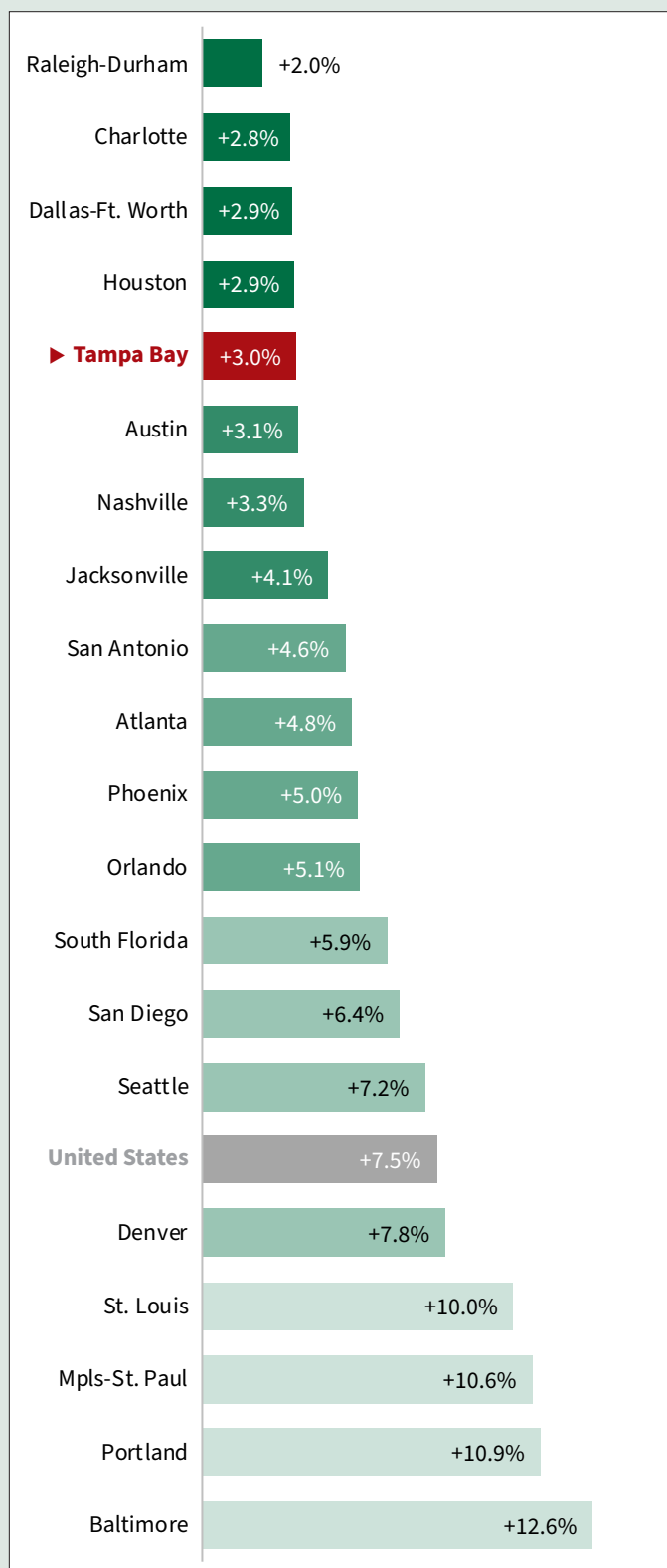
BLACK-WHITE GAP: TRANSPORTATION TO WORK

SHARE OF POPULATION COMMUTING VIA WALKING/TRANSIT

Disparity Measure

| Region | White | Black | Difference |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Raleigh-Durham | 2.8% | 4.8% | +2.0% |
| Charlotte | 2.0% | 4.8% | +2.8% |
| Dallas-Ft. Worth | 2.0% | 4.9% | +2.9% |
| Houston | 2.4% | 5.4% | +2.9% |
| Tampa Bay | 1.8% | 4.8% | +3.0% |
| Austin | 3.4% | 6.5% | +3.1% |
| Nashville | 1.8% | 5.0% | +3.3% |
| Jacksonville | 1.8% | 5.9% | +4.1% |
| San Antonio | 2.3% | 6.9% | +4.6% |
| Atlanta | 2.3% | 7.1% | +4.8% |
| Phoenix | 2.5% | 7.5% | +5.0% |
| Orlando | 1.6% | 6.7% | +5.1% |
| South Florida | 2.9% | 8.9% | +5.9% |
| San Diego | 4.8% | 11.1% | +6.4% |
| Seattle | 12.1% | 19.3% | +7.2% |
| United States | 5.6% | 13.1% | +7.5% |
| Denver | 5.6% | 13.4% | +7.8% |
| St. Louis | 2.3% | 12.3% | +10.0% |
| Mpls-St. Paul | 5.6% | 16.3% | +10.6% |
| Portland | 8.5% | 19.4% | +10.9% |
| Baltimore | 5.1% | 17.6% | +12.6% |

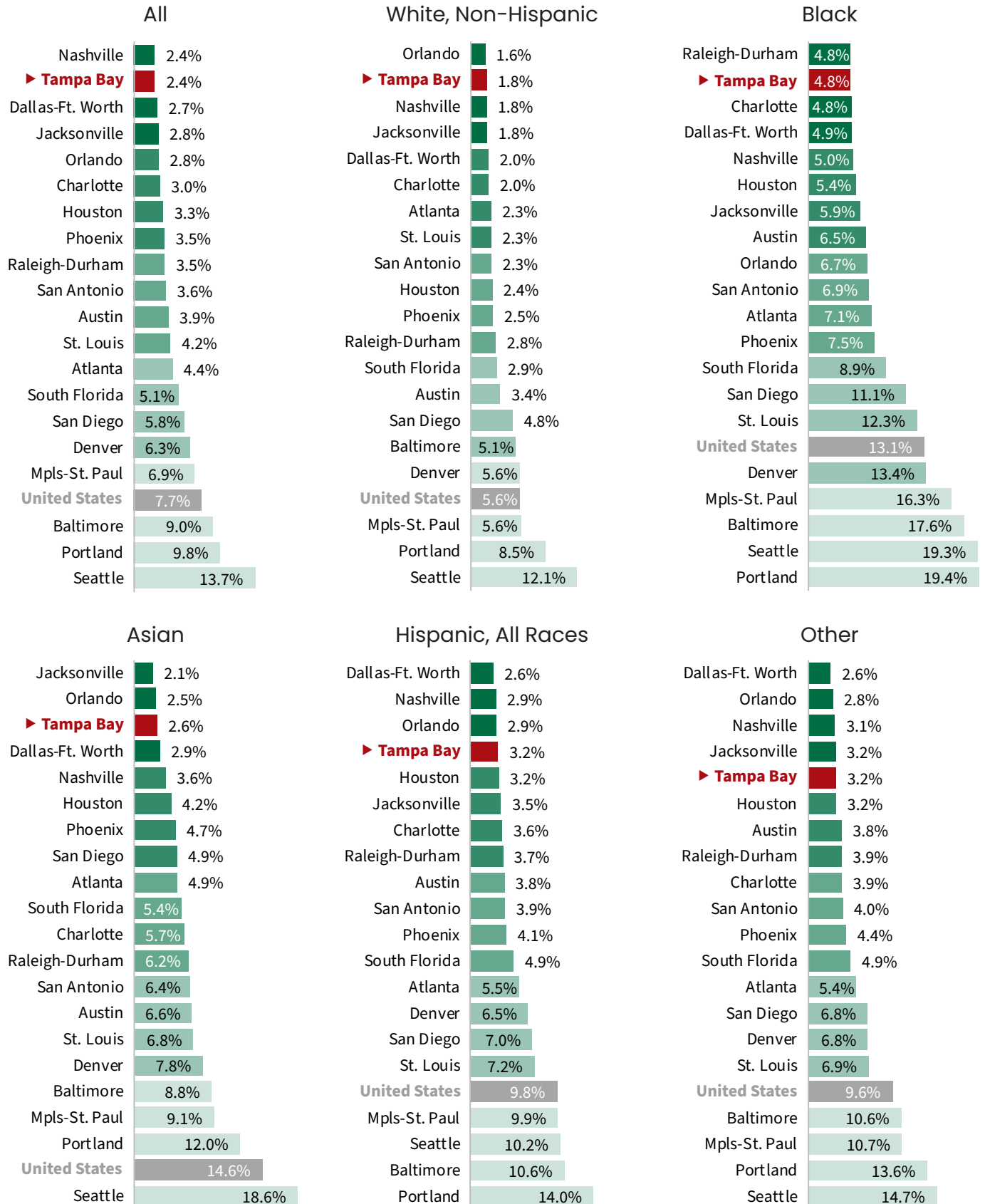
Tampa Bay in Context



Source: US Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, B08105.

COMPARATIVE TRANSPORTATION TO WORK BY RACE/ETHNICITY

SHARE OF POPULATION COMMUTING VIA WALKING/TRANSIT

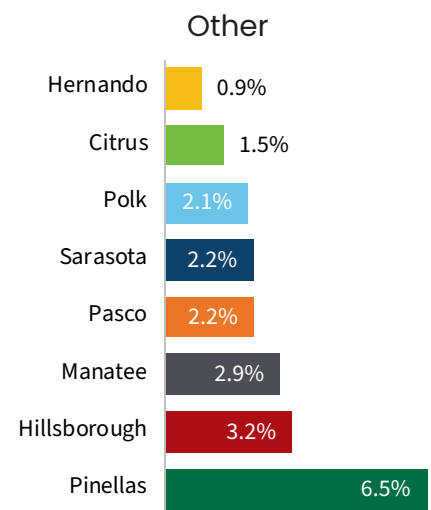
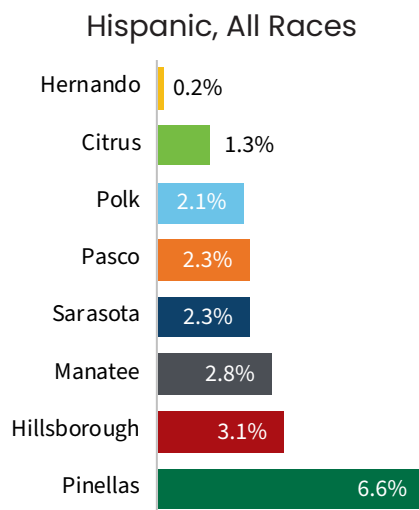
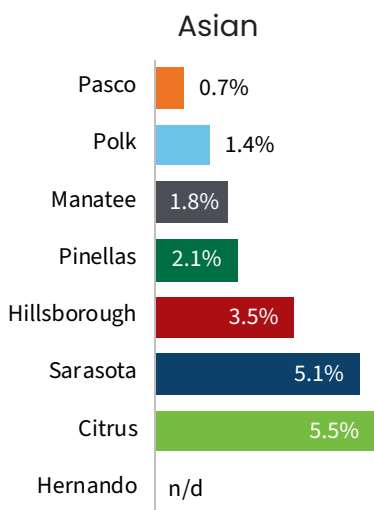
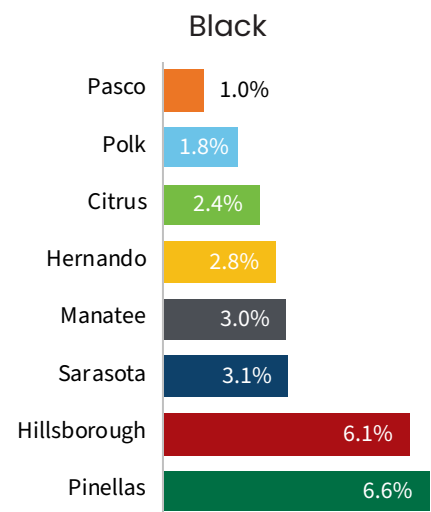
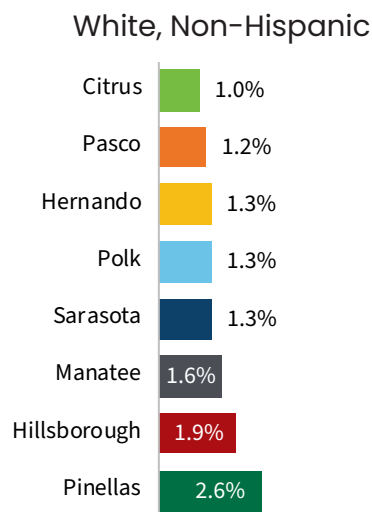
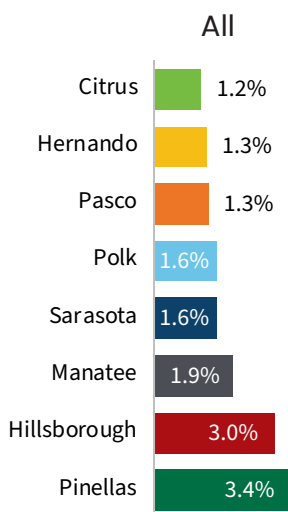
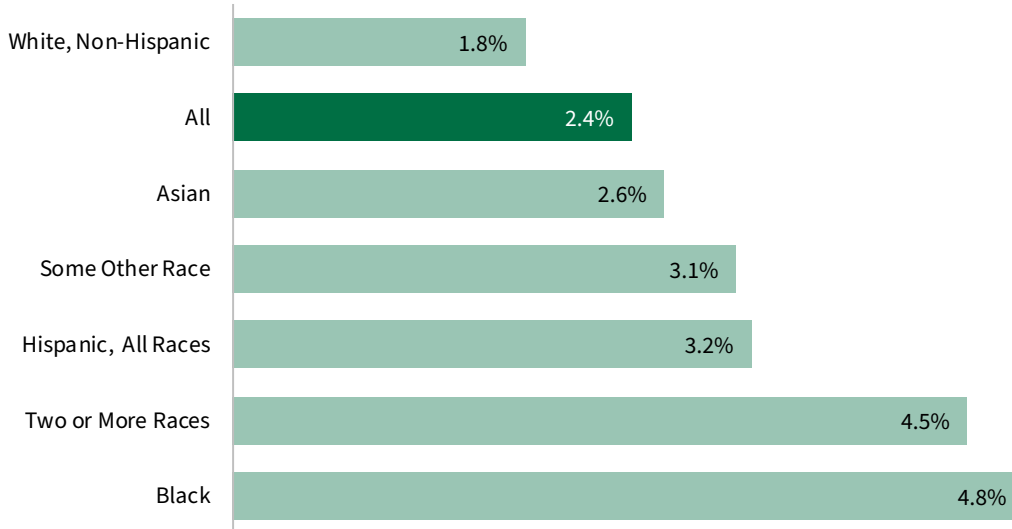


Source: US Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, B08105.

REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION TO WORK BY RACE/ETHNICITY

SHARE OF POPULATION COMMUTING VIA WALKING/TRANSIT

Tampa Bay Region



Source: US Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, B08105.

Note: The label "n/d" indicates "non-disclosed" and that the sample size was not big enough to make the calculation.



HOME OWNERSHIP

WHAT

The percent of housing units occupied by owners. This includes only occupied housing units.

WHY

In addition to providing a stable place to live, home ownership is an important way that families build wealth. In particular, it is an important way for families to build and transfer wealth across generations. Many factors contribute to whether or not a family can afford to own a home. However, discriminatory policies, such as redlining, have limited access to homeownership for people of color in the past, and the legacy of these practices still persists today.

*In Tampa Bay,
Black and Hispanic
households have the
lowest home
ownership rates.*

OF NOTE

- The difference in homeownership rates between Black households and White, Non-Hispanic households is stark, ranging from a low 22 percentage point difference in Austin to a high 51 percentage point difference in Minneapolis-Saint Paul.
- The Tampa Bay region ranks in the 4th quintile for the disparity measure, or 15th out of 20.
- In Tampa Bay, White, Non-Hispanic and Asian households have the highest home ownership rates.
- Among the eight counties in the region, Black households in Hillsborough County have the lowest rate of home ownership while Asians in Citrus County have the highest.

Source: US Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, S2502.

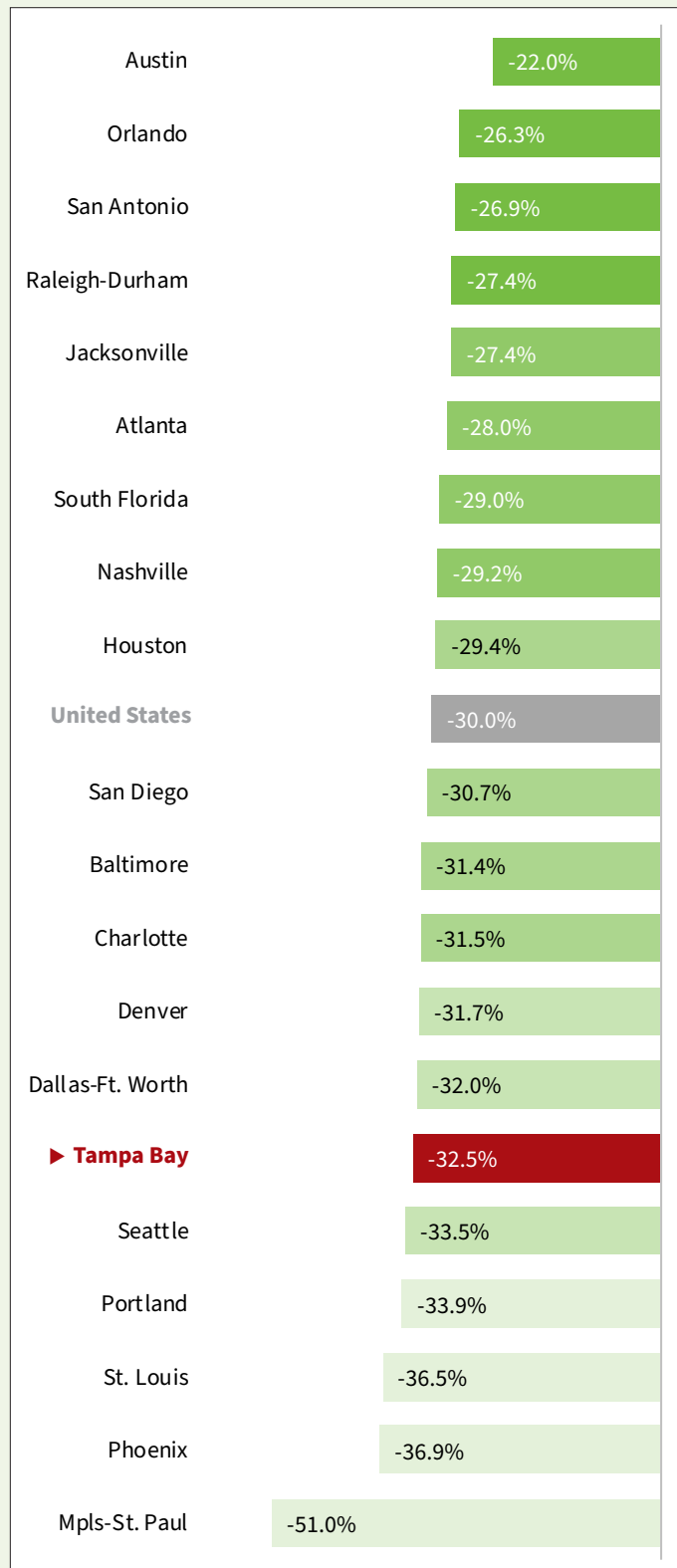
BLACK-WHITE GAP: HOME OWNERSHIP

SHARE OF HOUSING UNITS THAT ARE OWNER-OCCUPIED

Disparity Measure

| Region | White | Black | Difference |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Austin | 64.6% | 42.6% | -22.0% |
| Orlando | 70.3% | 44.0% | -26.3% |
| San Antonio | 71.0% | 44.2% | -26.9% |
| Raleigh-Durham | 72.6% | 45.2% | -27.4% |
| Jacksonville | 71.5% | 44.1% | -27.4% |
| Atlanta | 75.3% | 47.4% | -28.0% |
| South Florida | 73.5% | 44.5% | -29.0% |
| Nashville | 72.1% | 42.9% | -29.2% |
| Houston | 71.7% | 42.3% | -29.4% |
| United States | 71.8% | 41.8% | -30.0% |
| San Diego | 60.9% | 30.2% | -30.7% |
| Baltimore | 77.3% | 45.9% | -31.4% |
| Charlotte | 75.5% | 44.0% | -31.5% |
| Denver | 69.8% | 38.1% | -31.7% |
| Dallas-Ft. Worth | 69.4% | 37.4% | -32.0% |
| Tampa Bay | 73.3% | 40.8% | -32.5% |
| Seattle | 65.3% | 31.7% | -33.5% |
| Portland | 65.8% | 31.9% | -33.9% |
| St. Louis | 76.6% | 40.2% | -36.5% |
| Phoenix | 70.1% | 33.2% | -36.9% |
| Mpls-St. Paul | 76.3% | 25.2% | -51.0% |

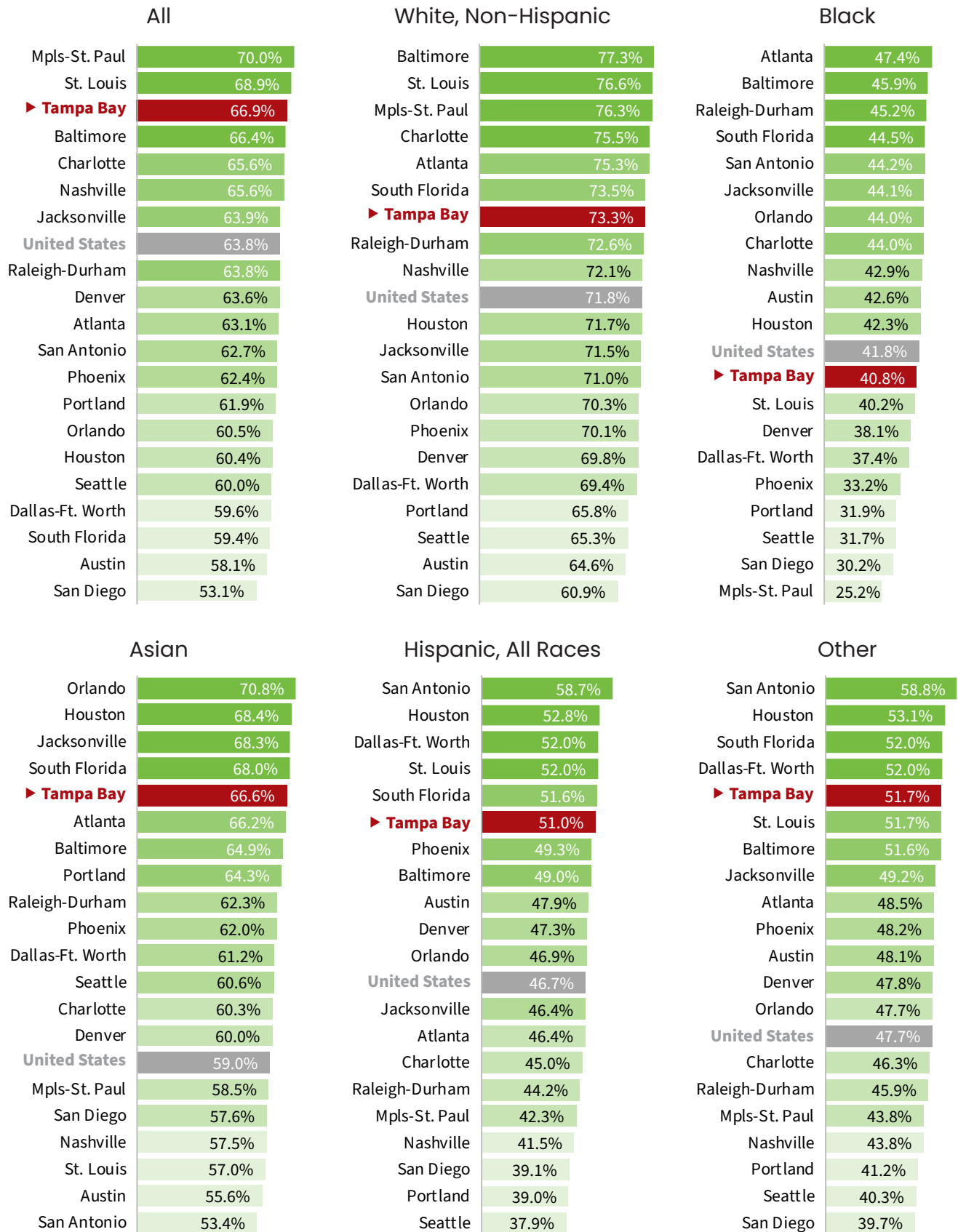
Tampa Bay in Context



Source: US Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, S2502.

COMPARATIVE HOME OWNERSHIP BY RACE/ETHNICITY

SHARE OF HOUSING UNITS THAT ARE OWNER-OCCUPIED

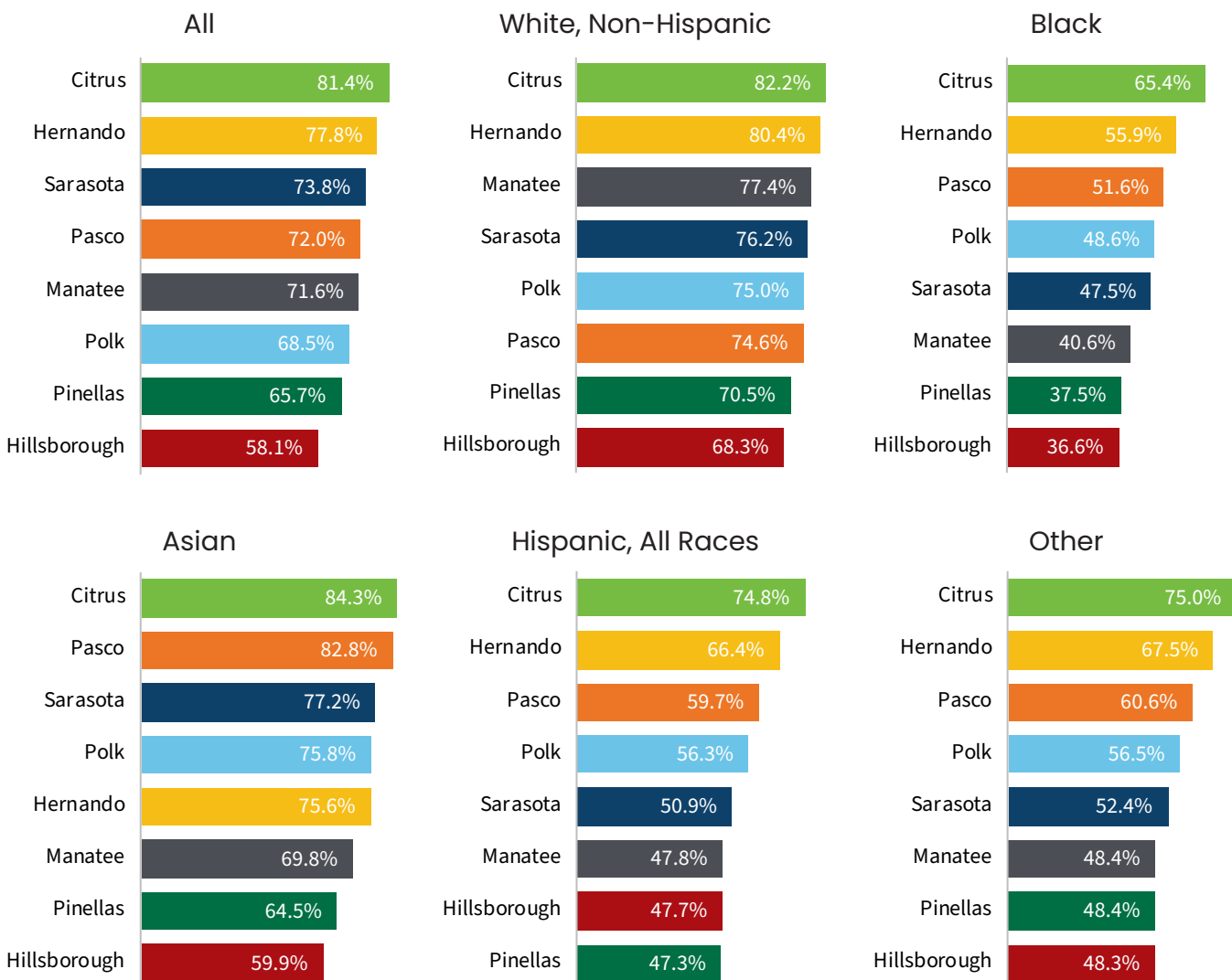
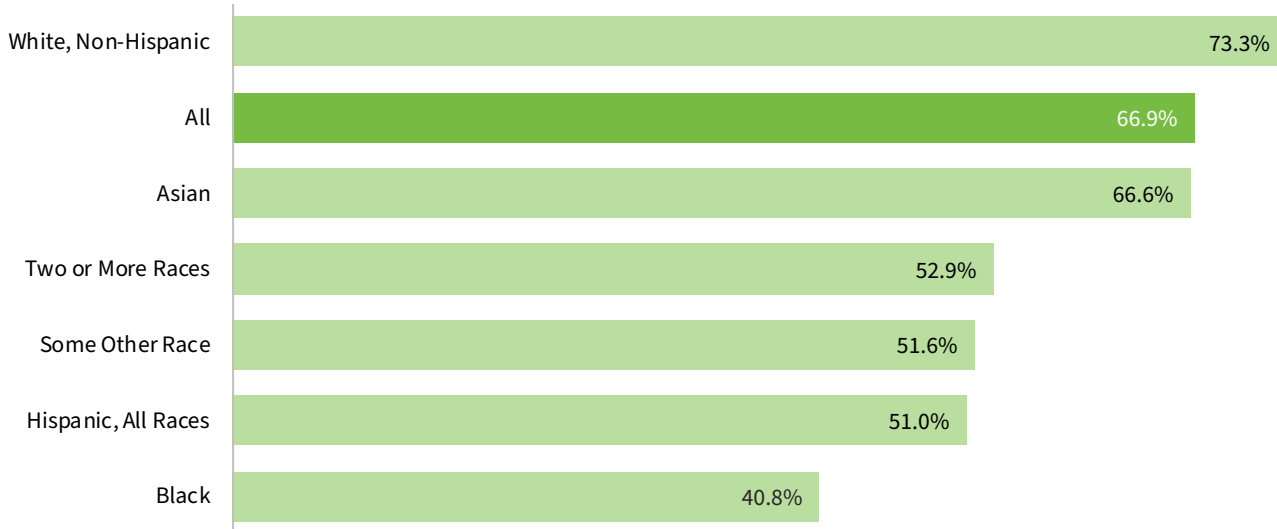


Source: US Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, S2502.

REGIONAL HOME OWNERSHIP BY RACE/ETHNICITY

SHARE OF HOUSING UNITS THAT ARE OWNER-OCCUPIED

Tampa Bay Region



Source: US Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, S2502.



HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

WHAT

The percent of the population that is covered by health insurance—either through private health insurance or public medical assistance programs.

WHY

Individuals with health insurance have better and more affordable access to health care than those who are uninsured. As such, they are more likely to seek preventative care and necessary medical treatment, which leads to better health outcomes.

In Tampa Bay, the disparity between the highest and lowest rates of coverage is nearly 15 percentage points.

OF NOTE

- In Tampa Bay, the share of insured Blacks is almost 5 percentage points lower than the share for White, Non-Hispanics, which ranks Tampa Bay 9th out of 20.
- In comparison to its peers, Tampa Bay has a low health insurance coverage rate. When broken down by race, Tampa Bay's coverage rate places it in the fourth or fifth quintile in each category.
- Hispanics and individuals classified as "Some Other Race" have the lowest rates of health insurance coverage in the region and White, Non-Hispanics and Asians have the highest.

Source: US Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, C27001.

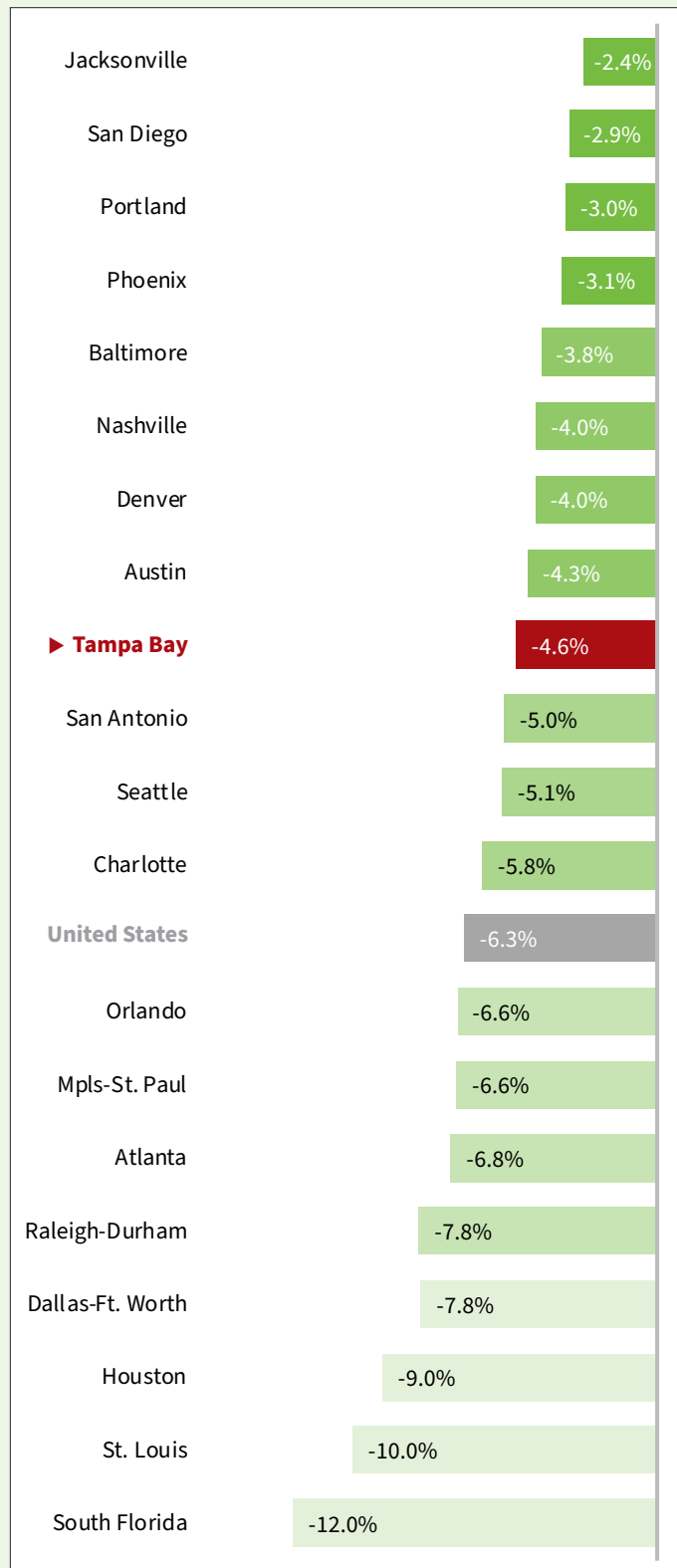
BLACK-WHITE GAP: HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

SHARE OF THE POPULATION WITH HEALTH INSURANCE

Disparity Measure

| Region | White | Black | Difference |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Jacksonville | 86.0% | 83.6% | -2.4% |
| San Diego | 93.1% | 90.3% | -2.9% |
| Portland | 93.1% | 90.1% | -3.0% |
| Phoenix | 91.2% | 88.1% | -3.1% |
| Baltimore | 95.5% | 91.6% | -3.8% |
| Nashville | 89.9% | 85.9% | -4.0% |
| Denver | 93.6% | 89.6% | -4.0% |
| Austin | 90.0% | 85.8% | -4.3% |
| Tampa Bay | 84.7% | 80.0% | -4.6% |
| San Antonio | 87.5% | 82.5% | -5.0% |
| Seattle | 94.2% | 89.1% | -5.1% |
| Charlotte | 89.7% | 84.0% | -5.8% |
| United States | 91.0% | 84.7% | -6.3% |
| Orlando | 86.5% | 79.9% | -6.6% |
| Mpls-St. Paul | 96.2% | 89.6% | -6.6% |
| Atlanta | 88.2% | 81.4% | -6.8% |
| Raleigh-Durham | 92.3% | 84.4% | -7.8% |
| Dallas-Ft. Worth | 87.7% | 80.0% | -7.8% |
| Houston | 88.8% | 79.7% | -9.0% |
| St. Louis | 92.6% | 82.6% | -10.0% |
| South Florida | 86.1% | 74.1% | -12.0% |

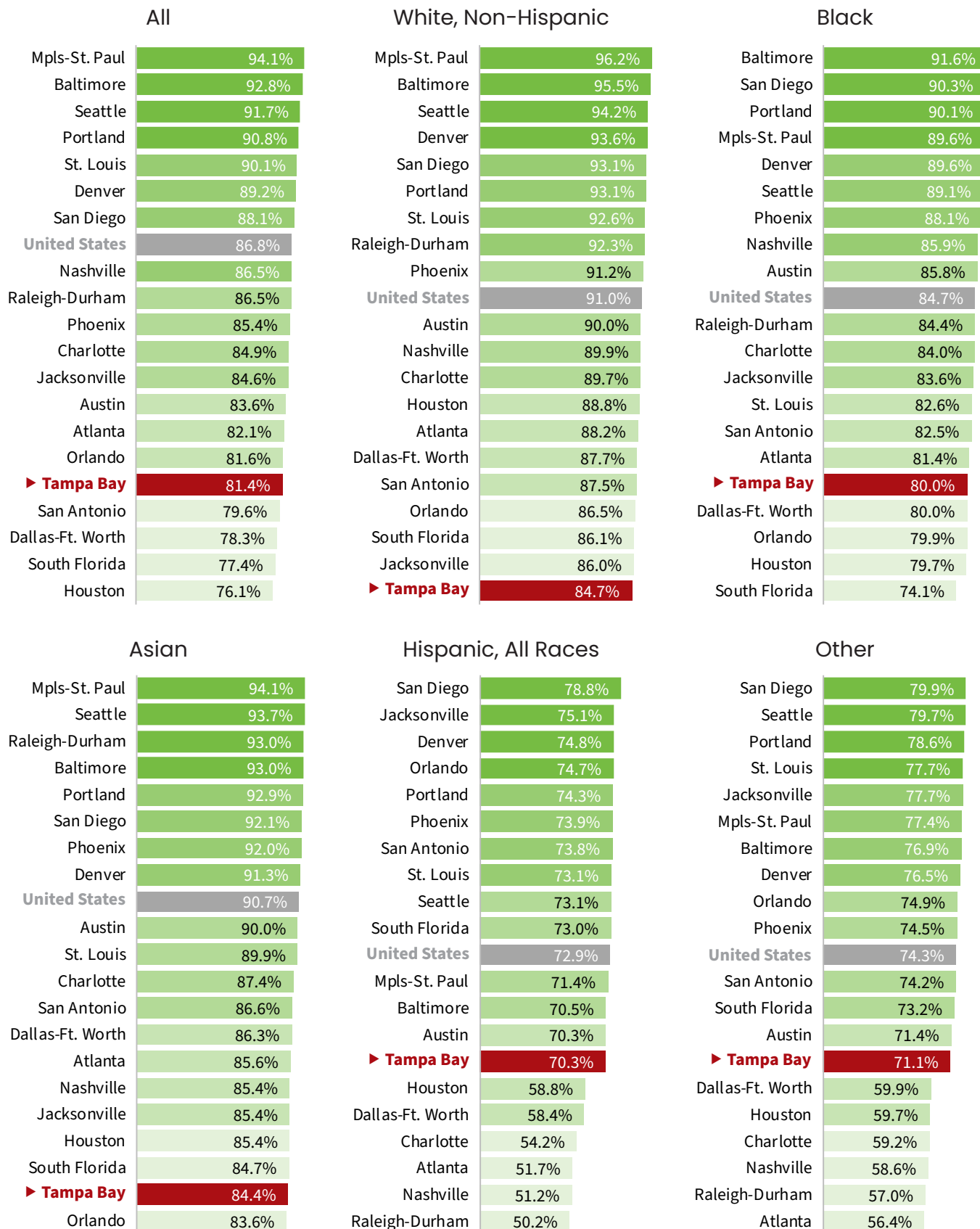
Tampa Bay in Context



Source: US Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, C27001.

COMPARATIVE HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE BY RACE/ETHNICITY

SHARE OF THE POPULATION WITH HEALTH INSURANCE

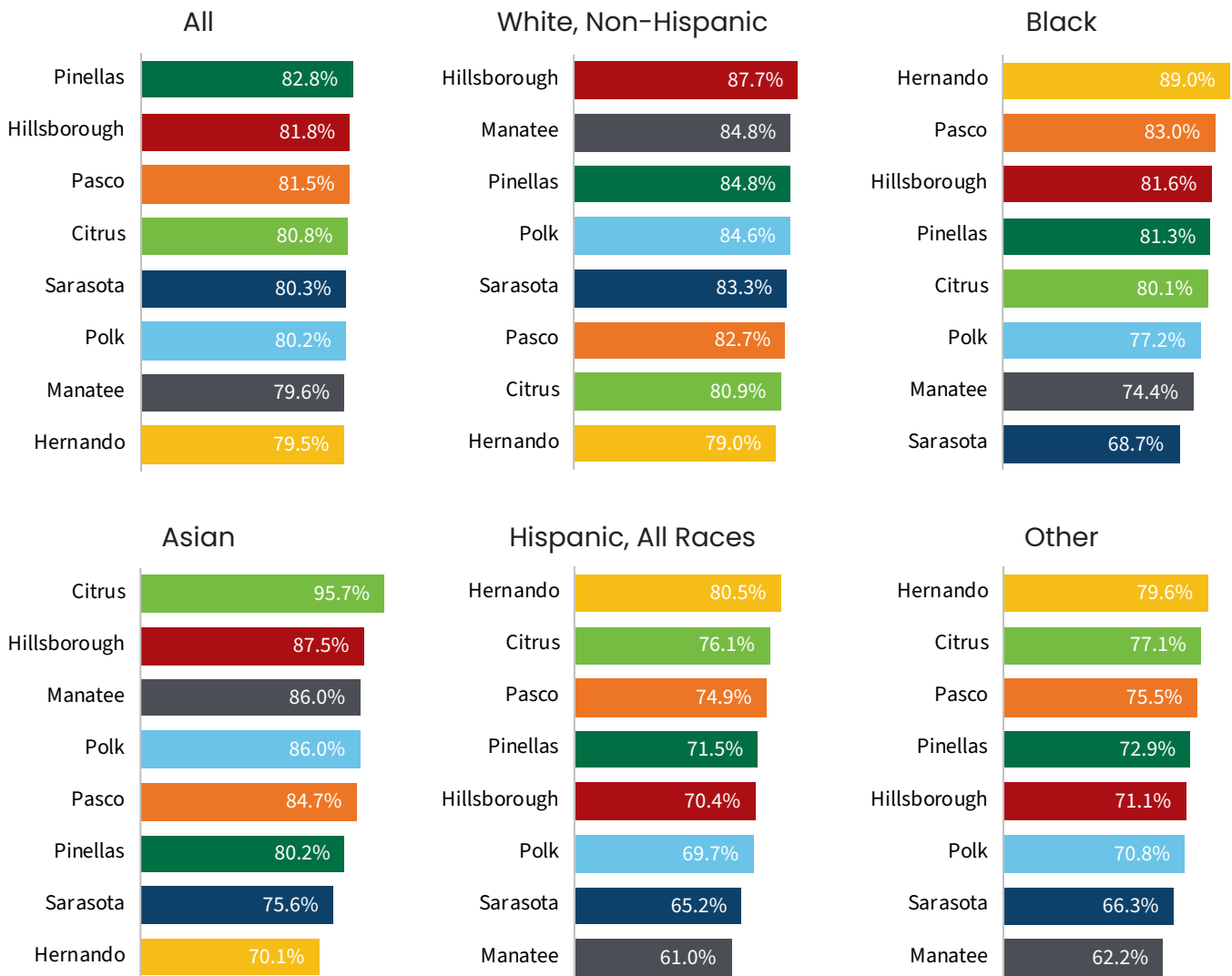


Source: US Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, C27001.

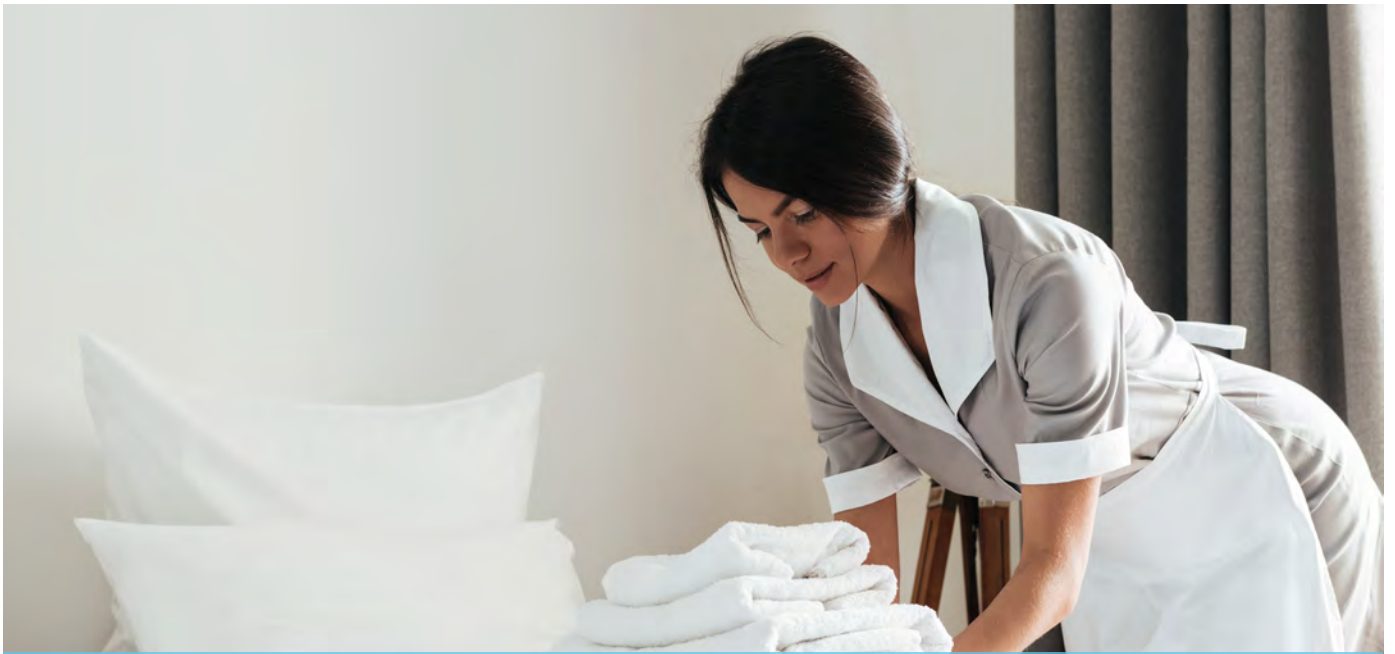
REGIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE BY RACE/ETHNICITY

SHARE OF THE POPULATION WITH HEALTH INSURANCE

Tampa Bay Region



Source: US Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, C27001.



WORKING POOR

WHAT

The share of workers who have worked full time in the last 12 months and have household incomes below the poverty line. This includes all individuals ages 25 to 64 who worked at all during the last 12 months. The poverty line refers to the federal poverty level and varies by household size and composition. Full-time work is defined as working at least 35 hours per week for at least 50 weeks in the year prior to the survey.

WHY

Having a full-time job does not always provide families with a pathway out of poverty. The rise of low-wage service sector jobs has led to an increase in the number of workers who work full time and still cannot make ends meet. The variations by race and ethnicity in the share of full-time workers who earn below the poverty line reveal the demographic groups who are most burdened by the failure of full-time work to pay family-supporting wages.

Black workers in Tampa Bay are two times as likely to be part of the working poor as White workers. And Hispanic workers are almost four times as likely.

OF NOTE

- Across the region and in the peer communities, workers of color are much more likely to be working full-time and still below the poverty line. Among the peer metros, the average share of working poor for White workers is less than 1 percent while the average share for Black workers is almost 3 percent and for Hispanic workers it is more than 4 percent.
- In the eight-county region, the highest share of working poor is among Asian workers in Sarasota County and the lowest is among Asian workers in Pasco County.

Source: 2018 5-year American Community Survey microdata file from IPUMS USA.

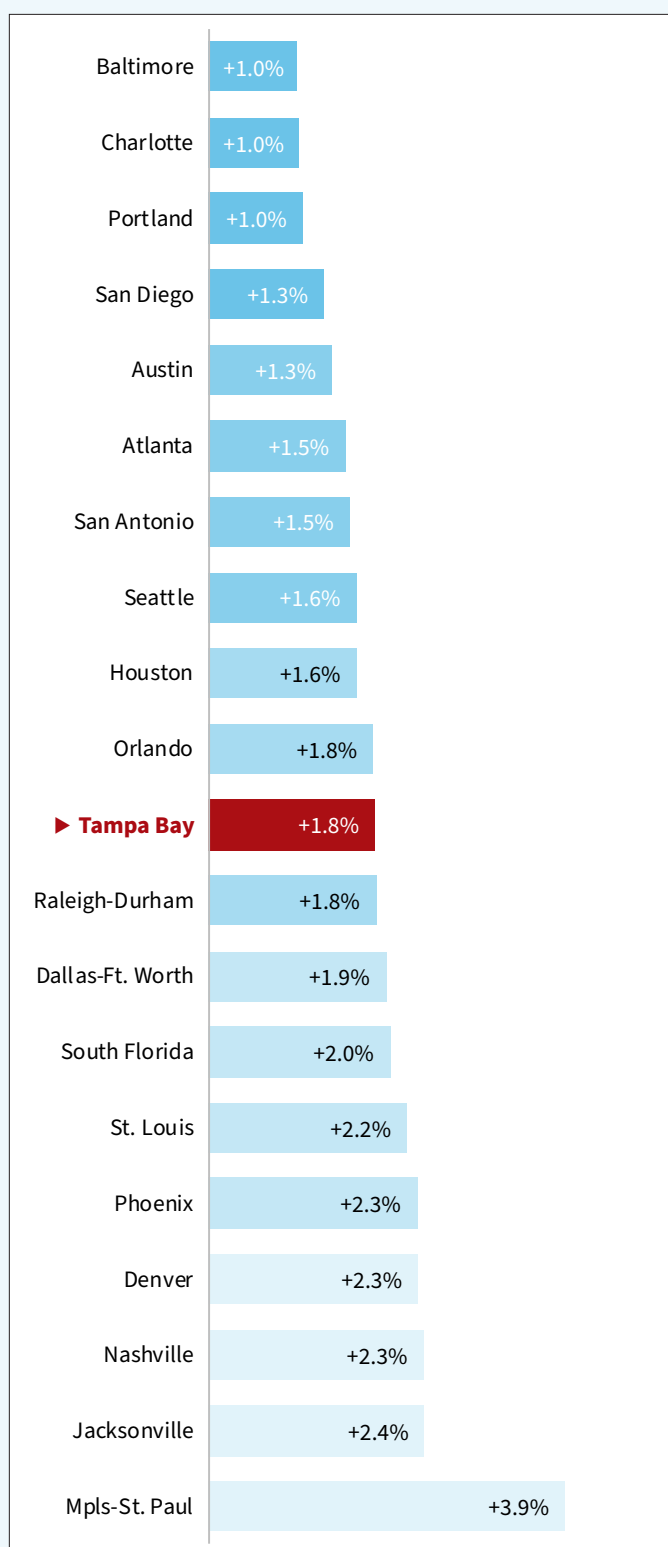
BLACK-WHITE GAP: WORKING POOR

SHARE OF WORKERS WORKING FULL-TIME IN LAST 12 MOS. WITH FAMILY INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LINE

Disparity Measure

| Region | White | Black | Difference |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Baltimore | 0.5% | 1.4% | +1.0% |
| Charlotte | 1.1% | 2.1% | +1.0% |
| Portland | 0.9% | 2.0% | +1.0% |
| San Diego | 0.8% | 2.0% | +1.3% |
| Austin | 0.9% | 2.3% | +1.3% |
| Atlanta | 0.9% | 2.4% | +1.5% |
| San Antonio | 1.0% | 2.6% | +1.5% |
| Seattle | 0.6% | 2.2% | +1.6% |
| Houston | 0.8% | 2.5% | +1.6% |
| Orlando | 1.2% | 3.0% | +1.8% |
| Tampa Bay | 1.2% | 3.0% | +1.8% |
| Raleigh-Durham | 0.7% | 2.5% | +1.8% |
| Dallas-Ft. Worth | 0.8% | 2.7% | +1.9% |
| South Florida | 1.0% | 3.0% | +2.0% |
| St. Louis | 0.9% | 3.0% | +2.2% |
| Phoenix | 1.0% | 3.3% | +2.3% |
| Denver | 0.7% | 3.0% | +2.3% |
| Nashville | 1.2% | 3.5% | +2.3% |
| Jacksonville | 1.3% | 3.7% | +2.4% |
| Mpls-St. Paul | 0.5% | 4.4% | +3.9% |

Tampa Bay in Context

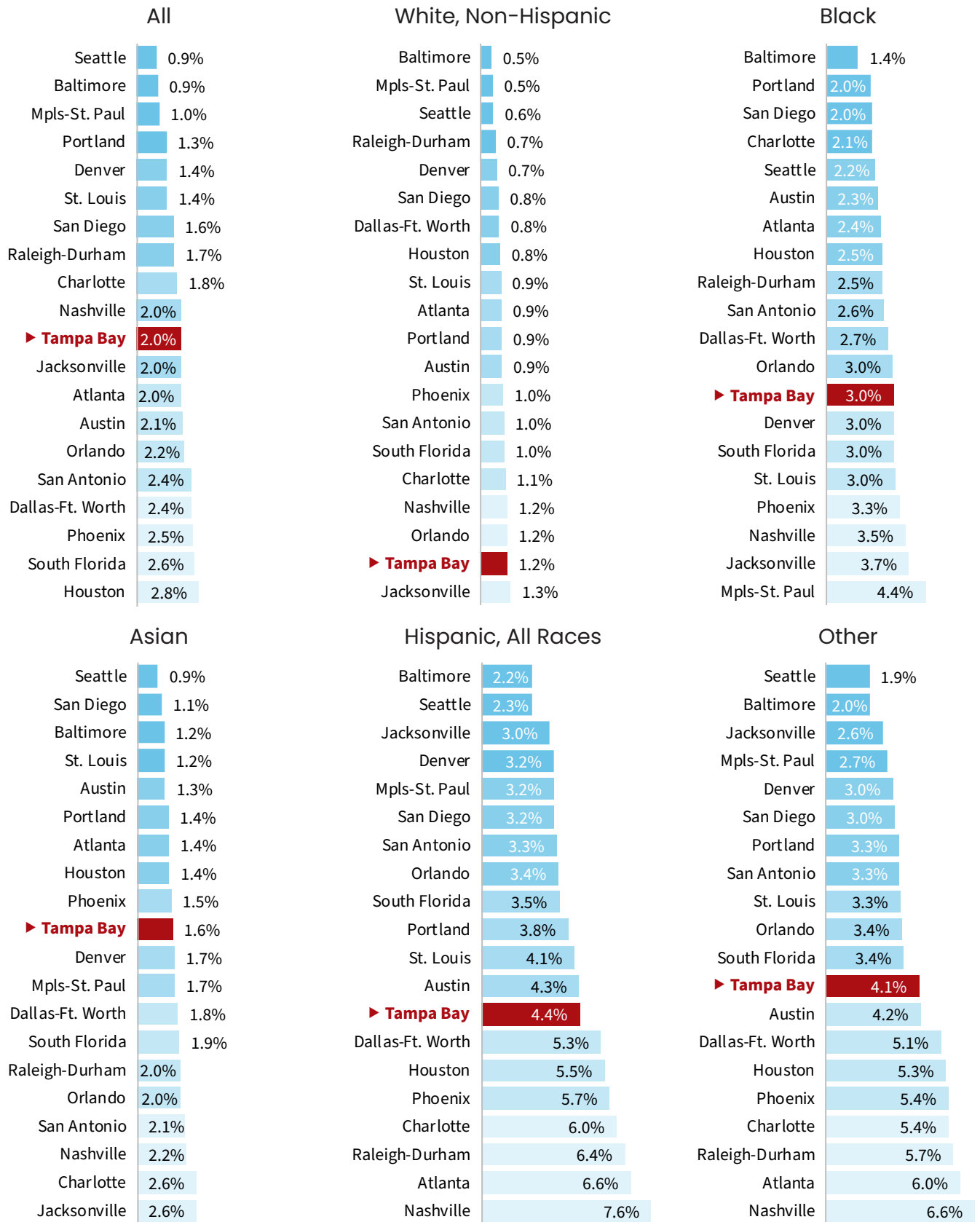


Source: 2018 5-year American Community Survey microdata file from IPUMS USA.

Notes: Universe includes the civilian population ages 25 through 64 not living in group quarters who worked at all during the year prior to the survey. The poverty line refers to the federal poverty level and varies by household size and composition. Full-time work is defined as usually working at least 35 hours per week for at least 50 weeks during the year prior to the survey.

COMPARATIVE WORKING POOR BY RACE/ETHNICITY

SHARE OF WORKERS WORKING FULL-TIME IN LAST 12 MOS. WITH FAMILY INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LINE



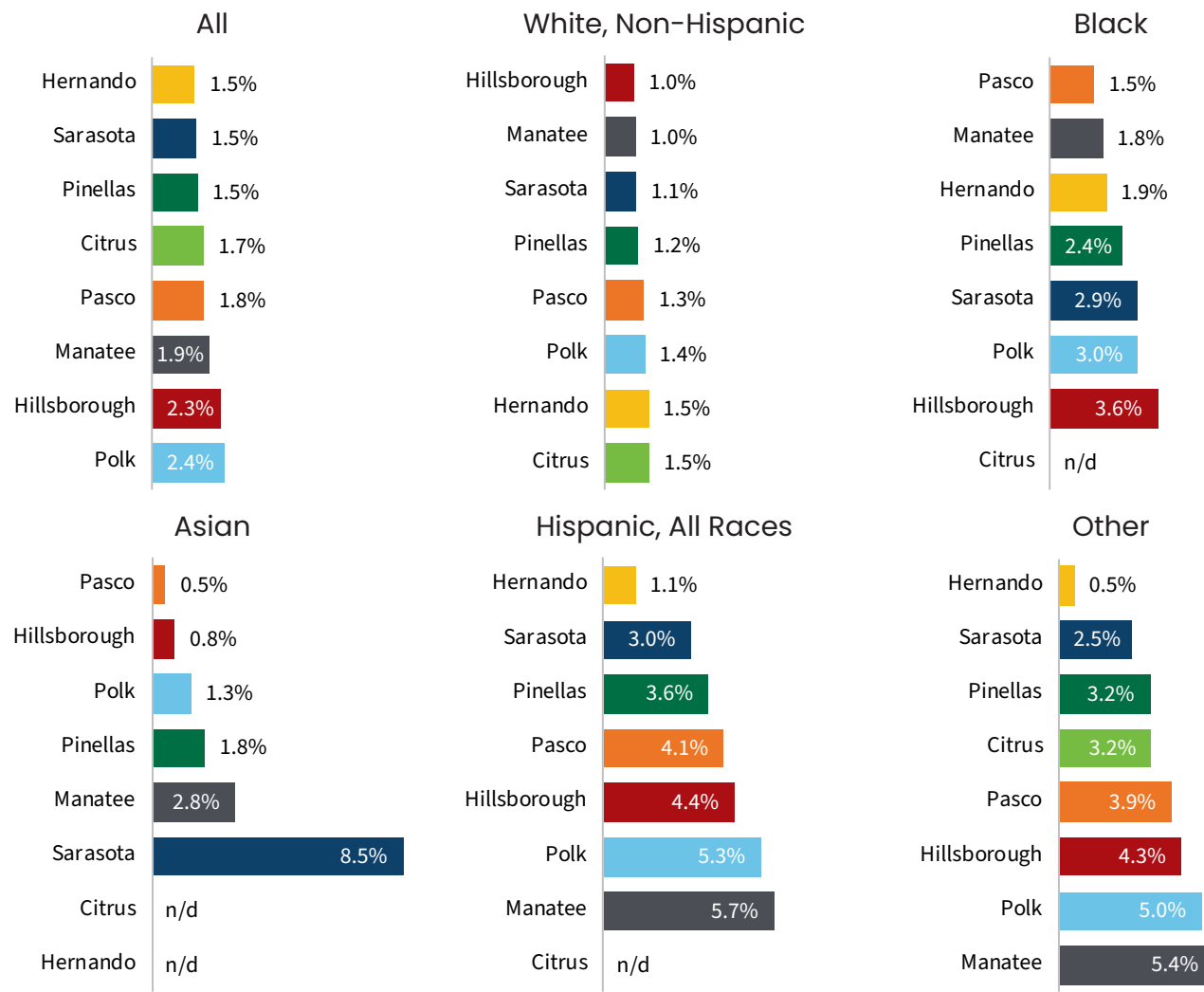
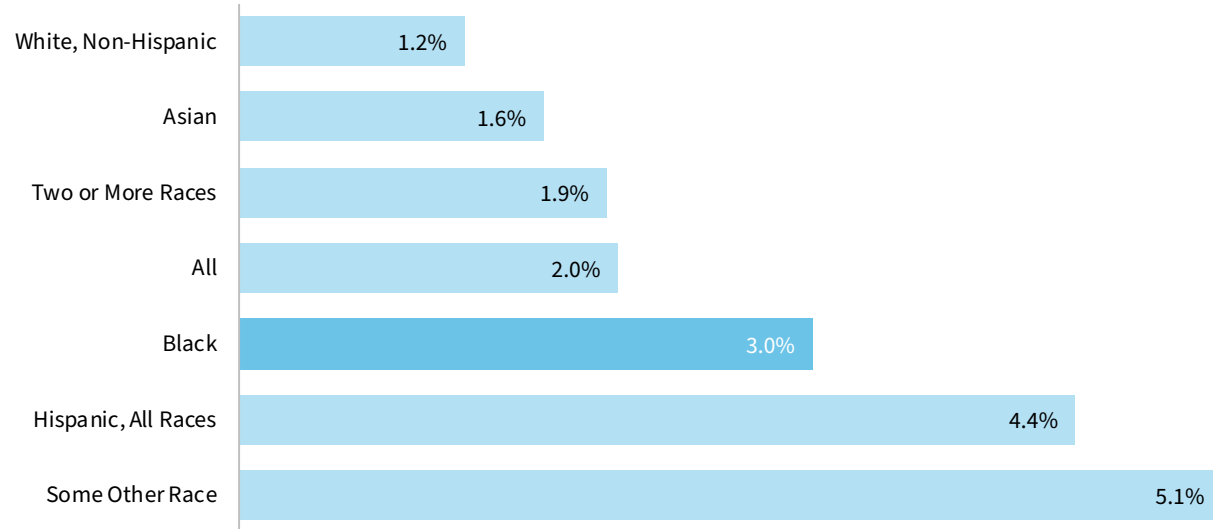
Source: 2018 5-year American Community Survey microdata file from IPUMS USA.

Notes: Universe includes the civilian population ages 25 through 64 not living in group quarters who worked at all during the year prior to the survey. The poverty line refers to the federal poverty level and varies by household size and composition. Full-time work is defined as usually working at least 35 hours per week for at least 50 weeks during the year prior to the survey.

REGIONAL WORKING POOR BY RACE/ETHNICITY

SHARE OF WORKERS WORKING FULL-TIME IN LAST 12 MOS. WITH FAMILY INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LINE

Tampa Bay Region



Source: 2018 5-year American Community Survey microdata file from IPUMS USA.

Notes: Universe includes the civilian population ages 25 through 64 not living in group quarters who worked at all during the year prior to the survey. The poverty line refers to the federal poverty level and varies by household size and composition. Full-time work is defined as usually working at least 35 hours per week for at least 50 weeks during the year prior to the survey. The label “n/d” indicates “non-disclosed” and that the sample size was not big enough to make the calculation.



POVERTY

WHAT

The percentage of the population that is living below the federal poverty line. The poverty line refers to the federal poverty level and varies by household size and composition.

WHY

The poverty rate shows the percentage of the population impacted by financial insecurity and reflects a lack of access to family-sustaining economic opportunity. People who live in poverty struggle to secure basic human needs, and they can require higher levels of social support. Increasing levels of poverty may translate into greater community needs regarding homelessness, crime, illiteracy, and health.

The poverty rate in Tampa Bay is highest for Black residents (24.3%) and lowest for Non-Hispanic, White residents (10.6%).

OF NOTE

- Overall, about one in seven residents in Tampa Bay live in poverty.
- Tampa Bay's disparity in poverty rates between Black and White residents is slightly better than the disparity for the United States as a whole, yet Tampa Bay ranks 16th out of its 20 peers.
- Asian residents also experience a lower-than-average poverty rate, while residents of other minority groups or mixed races experience a higher-than-average poverty rate.
- The rates vary widely across the eight-county region. Residents of Sarasota County (9.7%) are the least likely to live in poverty, while residents of Citrus County (16.7%) are the most likely to live in poverty.

Source: US Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, B17020.

Notes: Population for whom poverty status is determined.

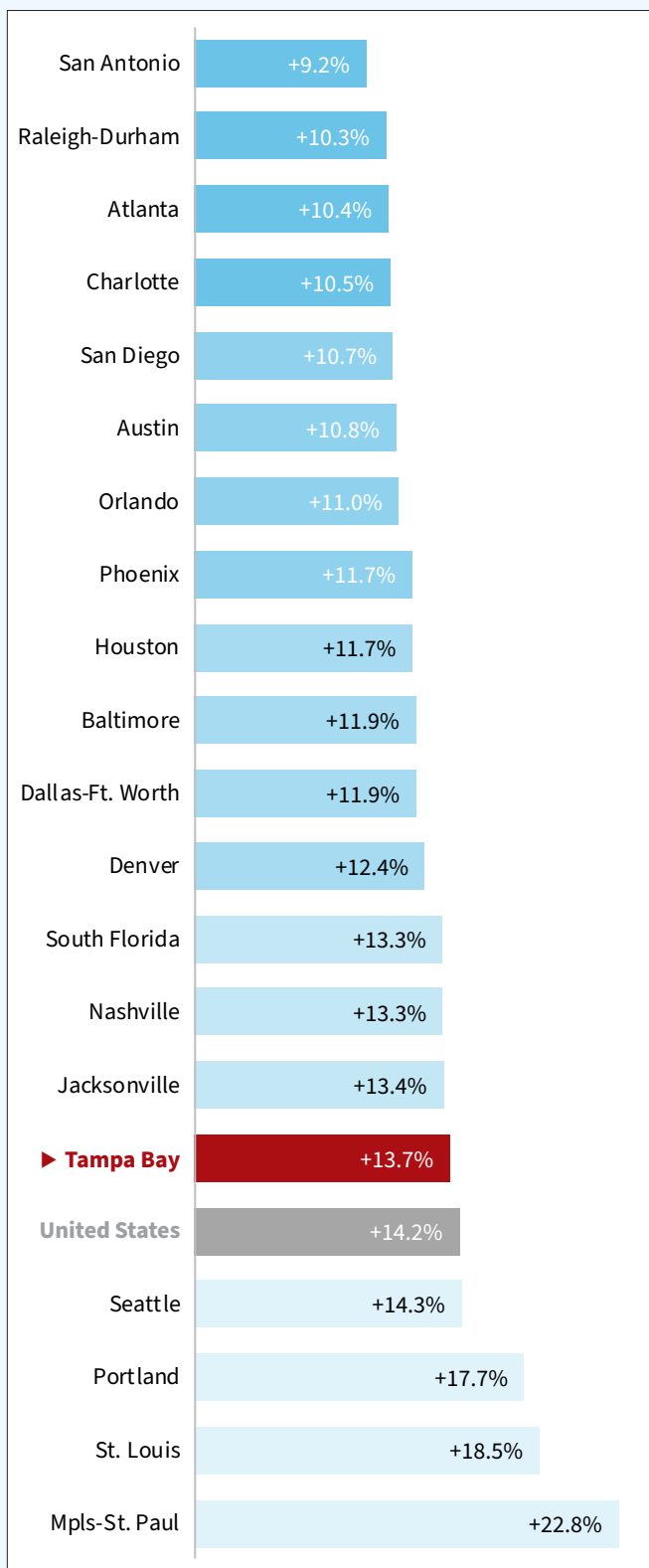
BLACK–WHITE GAP: POVERTY

SHARE OF POPULATION WITH INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Disparity Measure

| Region | White | Black | Difference |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| San Antonio | 8.6% | 17.8% | +9.2% |
| Raleigh-Durham | 7.3% | 17.5% | +10.3% |
| Atlanta | 7.7% | 18.1% | +10.4% |
| Charlotte | 8.5% | 19.0% | +10.5% |
| San Diego | 8.9% | 19.5% | +10.7% |
| Austin | 7.4% | 18.2% | +10.8% |
| Orlando | 9.7% | 20.6% | +11.0% |
| Phoenix | 9.3% | 21.0% | +11.7% |
| Houston | 6.8% | 18.5% | +11.7% |
| Baltimore | 6.2% | 18.1% | +11.9% |
| Dallas-Ft. Worth | 6.9% | 18.8% | +11.9% |
| Denver | 6.1% | 18.5% | +12.4% |
| South Florida | 8.9% | 22.3% | +13.3% |
| Nashville | 9.0% | 22.4% | +13.3% |
| Jacksonville | 9.9% | 23.3% | +13.4% |
| Tampa Bay | 10.6% | 24.3% | +13.7% |
| United States | 10.0% | 24.2% | +14.2% |
| Seattle | 7.2% | 21.5% | +14.3% |
| Portland | 9.1% | 26.8% | +17.7% |
| St. Louis | 7.9% | 26.4% | +18.5% |
| Mpls-St. Paul | 5.5% | 28.3% | +22.8% |

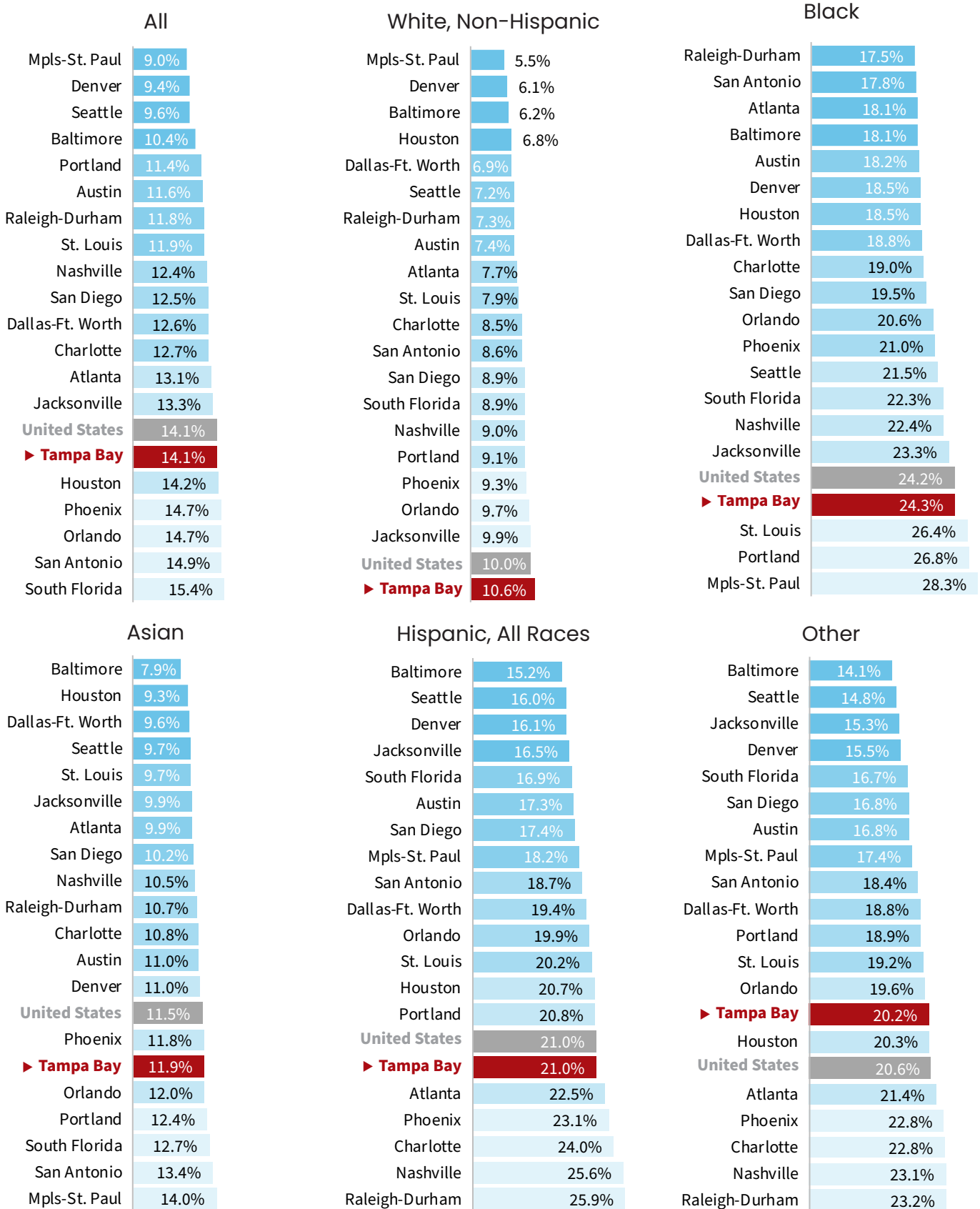
Tampa Bay in Context



Source: US Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, B17020.
 Notes: Population for whom poverty status is determined.

COMPARATIVE POVERTY BY RACE/ETHNICITY

SHARE OF POPULATION WITH INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

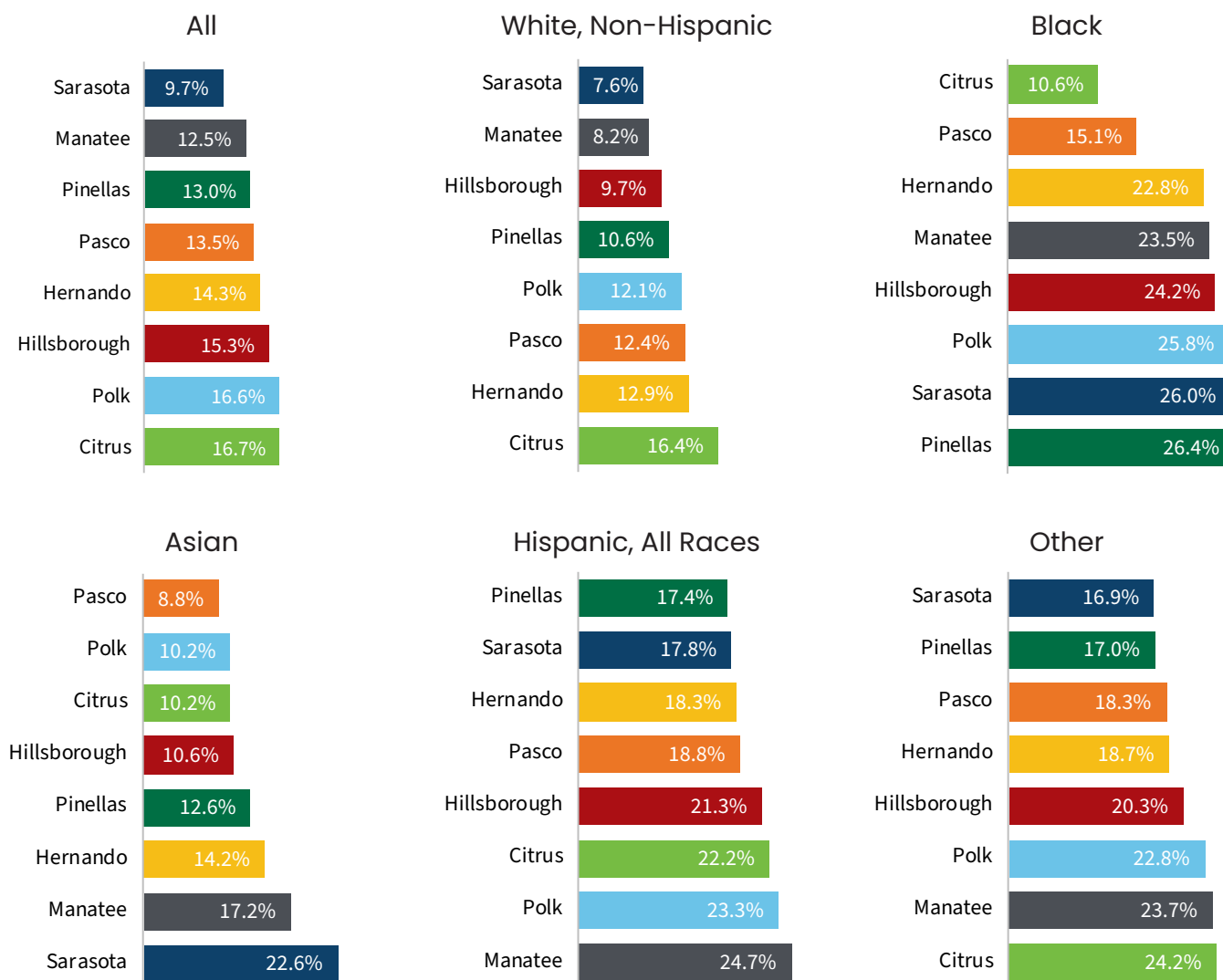
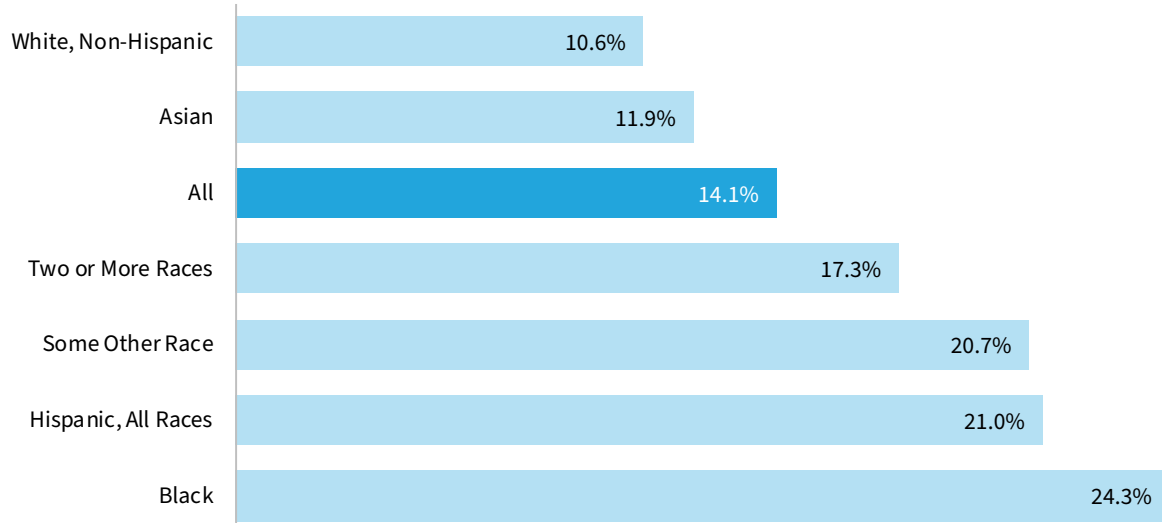


Source: US Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, B17020.
 Notes: Population for whom poverty status is determined.

REGIONAL POVERTY BY RACE/ETHNICITY

SHARE OF POPULATION WITH INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Tampa Bay Region



Source: US Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, B17020.
 Notes: Population for whom poverty status is determined.



CHILD POVERTY

WHAT

The percentage of the population under the age of 18 that is living below the federal poverty line. The poverty line refers to the federal poverty level and varies by household size and composition.

WHY

As previously mentioned, the poverty rate shows the percentage of the population impacted by financial insecurity, which can affect family stability. Children who live in poverty often have less access to quality education, healthcare, and community environments—elements that are crucial to their healthy development.

In Tampa Bay, Black children are almost three times as likely to live in poverty as White, Non-Hispanic children.

OF NOTE

- Overall, 1 in 5 children in Tampa Bay live in poverty.
- In comparison to its peers, Tampa Bay has a high child poverty rate for every demographic category and ranks in the 4th or 5th quintile in each category. Notably, Tampa Bay ranks 20th for child poverty among White, Non-Hispanic children and 19th for child poverty among Black children.
- Across the peer metros and in Tampa Bay, children of color are significantly more likely to live in poverty.
- The county where child poverty is highest is Pinellas County, where more than 40 percent of Black children live in poverty. In Citrus County, where the child poverty rate is the highest in the region for White, Non-Hispanic children and children in the “Other” category, it is lowest for Black and Hispanic children.

Source: US Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, B17020.

Note: Population for whom the poverty status is known.

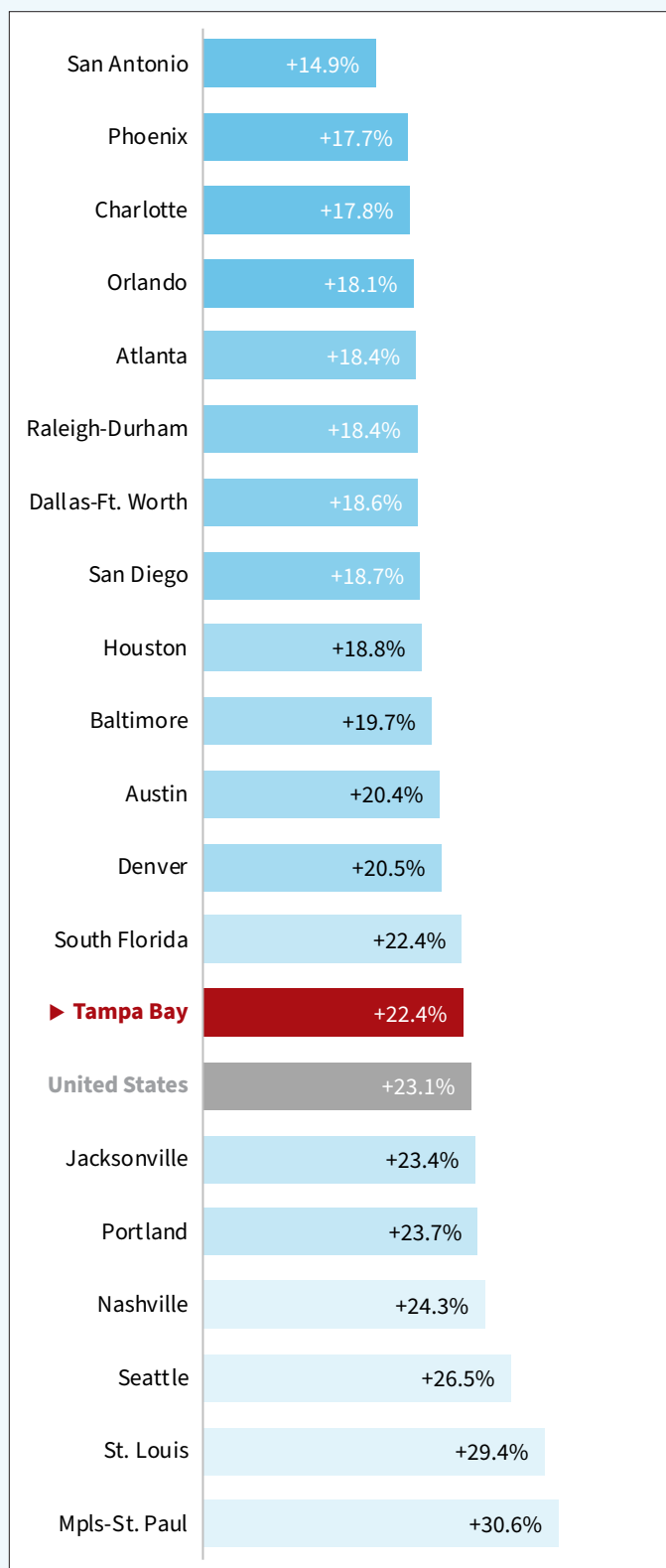
BLACK-WHITE GAP: CHILD POVERTY

SHARE OF CHILDREN <18 LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Disparity Measure

| Region | White | Black | Difference |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| San Antonio | 9.5% | 24.4% | +14.9% |
| Phoenix | 10.2% | 27.9% | +17.7% |
| Charlotte | 9.6% | 27.4% | +17.8% |
| Orlando | 11.2% | 29.3% | +18.1% |
| Atlanta | 8.1% | 26.5% | +18.4% |
| Raleigh-Durham | 6.7% | 25.1% | +18.4% |
| Dallas-Ft. Worth | 7.5% | 26.1% | +18.6% |
| San Diego | 8.4% | 27.2% | +18.7% |
| Houston | 7.4% | 26.2% | +18.8% |
| Baltimore | 5.9% | 25.6% | +19.7% |
| Austin | 5.0% | 25.4% | +20.4% |
| Denver | 5.3% | 25.8% | +20.5% |
| South Florida | 9.9% | 32.2% | +22.4% |
| Tampa Bay | 13.2% | 35.7% | +22.4% |
| United States | 11.7% | 34.8% | +23.1% |
| Jacksonville | 11.8% | 35.2% | +23.4% |
| Portland | 9.4% | 33.1% | +23.7% |
| Nashville | 10.4% | 34.6% | +24.3% |
| Seattle | 6.6% | 33.2% | +26.5% |
| St. Louis | 9.4% | 38.8% | +29.4% |
| Mpls-St. Paul | 4.5% | 35.2% | +30.6% |

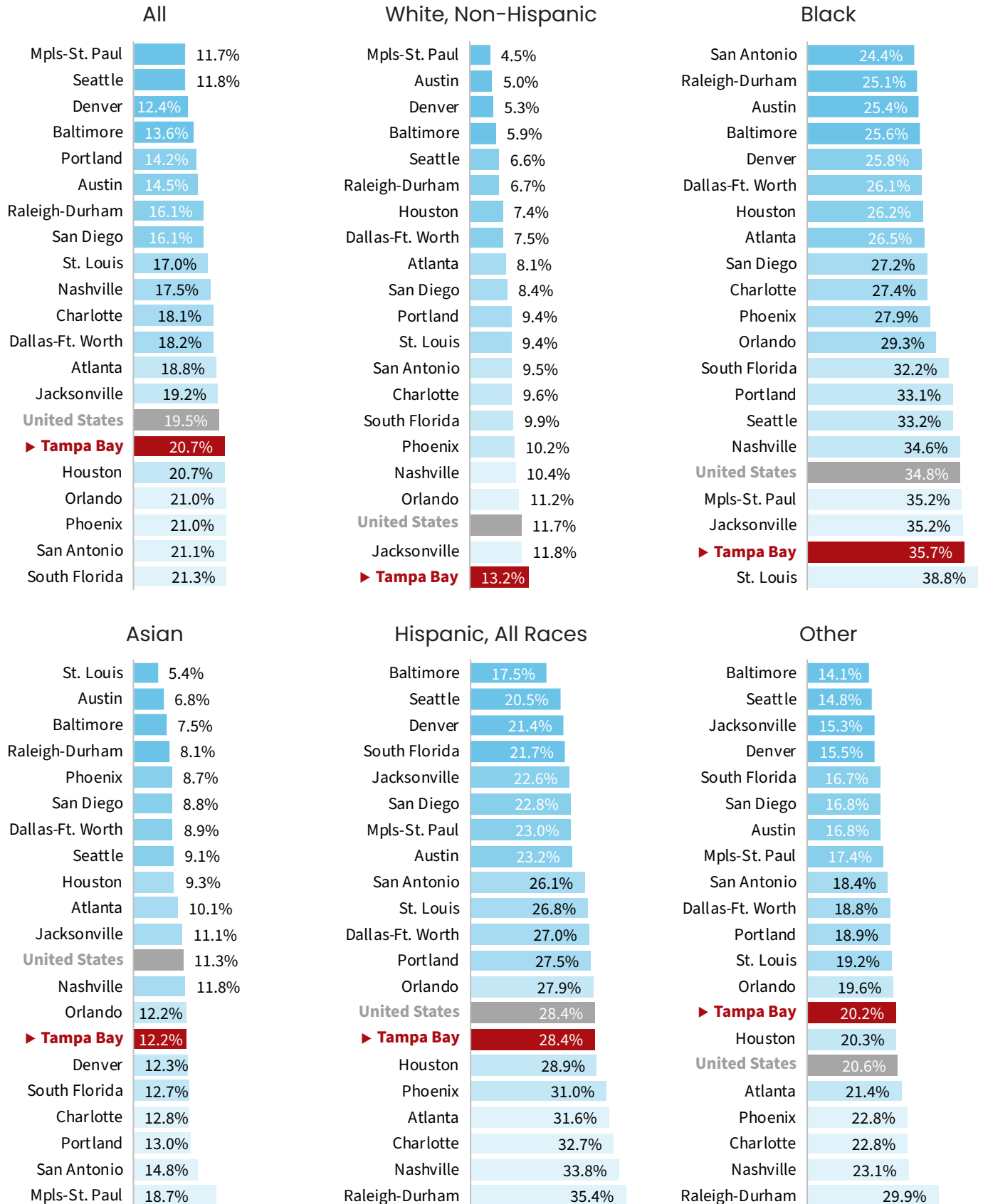
Tampa Bay in Context



Source: US Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, B17020.
 Note: Population for whom the poverty status is known.

COMPARATIVE CHILD POVERTY BY RACE/ETHNICITY

SHARE OF CHILDREN <18 LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

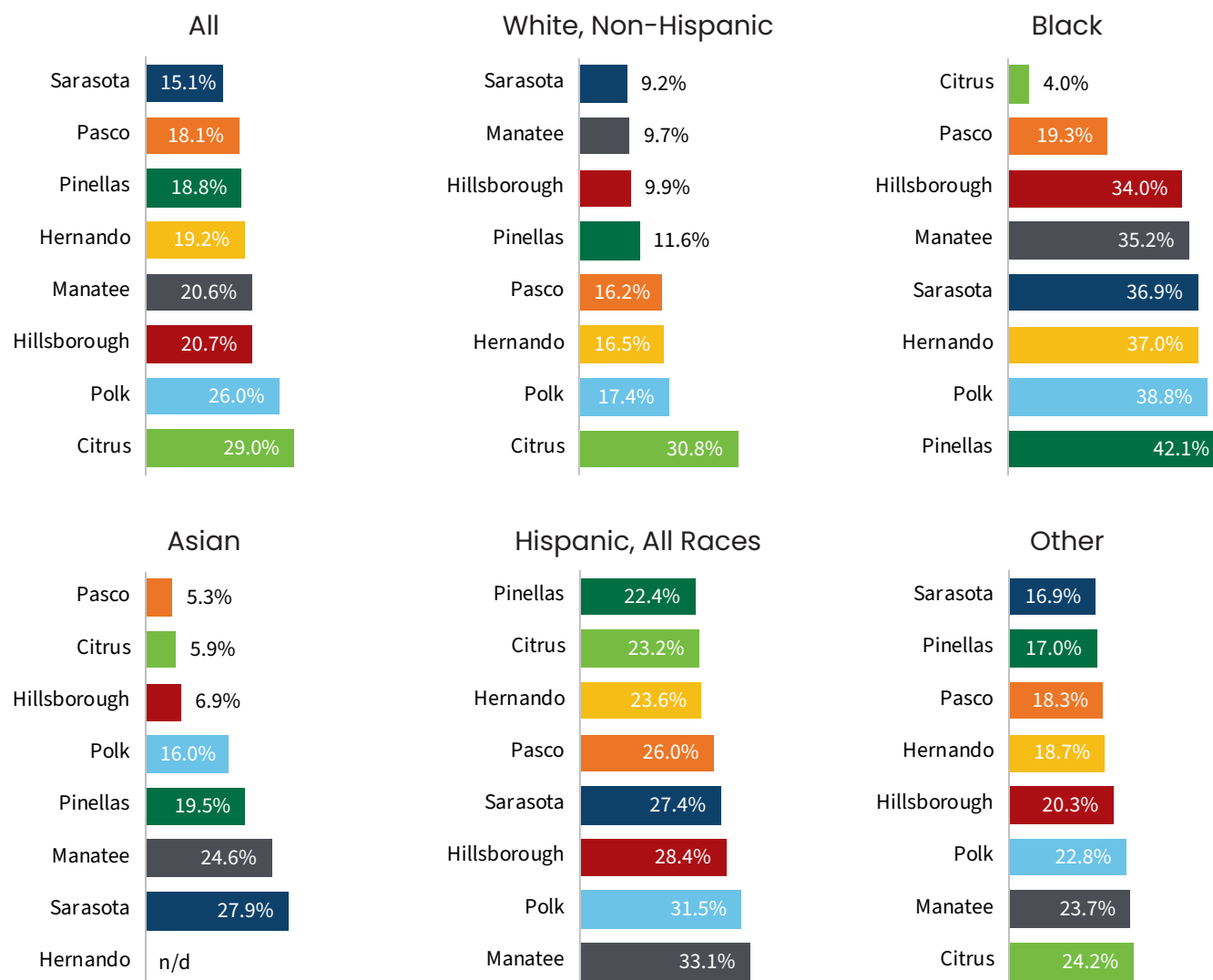
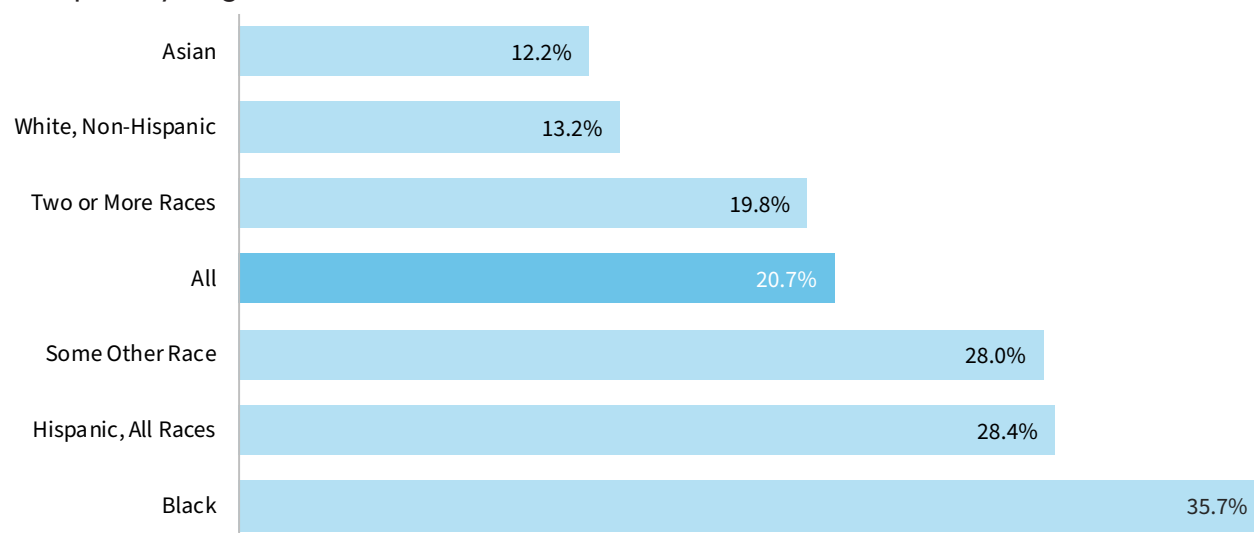


Source: US Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, B17020.
 Note: Population for whom the poverty status is known.

REGIONAL CHILD POVERTY BY RACE/ETHNICITY

SHARE OF CHILDREN <18 LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Tampa Bay Region



Source: US Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, B17020.
 Note: Population for whom the poverty status is known.



UNEMPLOYMENT

WHAT

The percentage of the labor force who is not working but is actively looking for work.

WHY

The unemployment rate, when viewed by race and ethnicity, provides a measure of these demographic groups' success in finding work and, conversely, their barriers to employment. The differences reflect education and experience as well as barriers such as criminal background, transportation access, immigration status, and others.

In Tampa Bay, Black workers are almost two times as likely as White workers to be unemployed.

OF NOTE

- The unemployment rate for Black workers was 4.4 percentage points higher than the rate for White workers, which ranks it 9th of 20 metros.
- The unemployment rate for workers of color was generally higher than the rate for White workers in Tampa Bay and in the peer metros.
- Among the eight counties in the region, there was a great deal of variation in unemployment rates, from a low of 1 percent for Asian workers in Citrus County to a high of 15 percent for Asian workers in Hernando County.
- The COVID-19 pandemic and resulting economic crisis have led to a dramatic spike in unemployment, which has hit communities of color particularly hard. As the regional economy begins to improve, many of the disparities highlighted in this report are likely to lead to an uneven recovery.

Source: US Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, S2301.

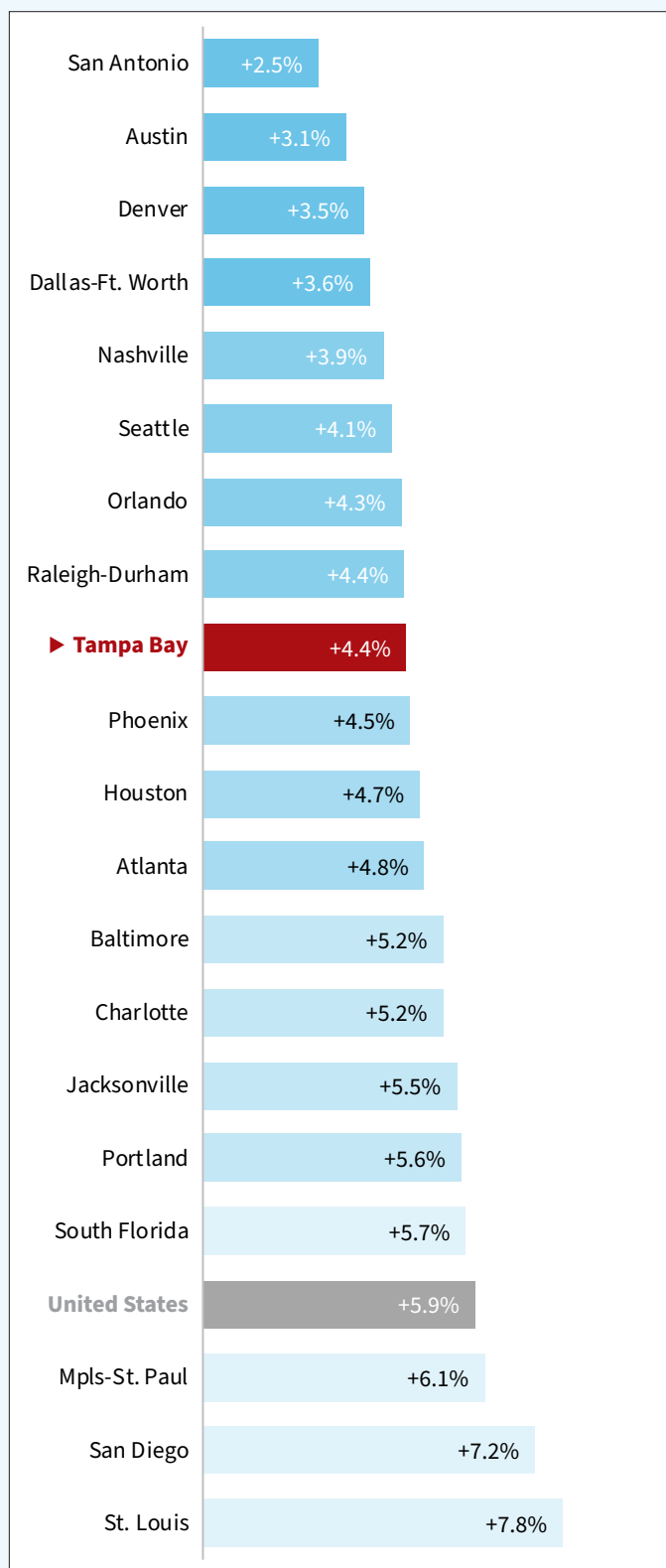
BLACK-WHITE GAP: UNEMPLOYMENT

SHARE OF THE LABOR FORCE THAT IS UNEMPLOYED

Disparity Measure

| Region | White | Black | Difference |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| San Antonio | 4.6% | 7.1% | +2.5% |
| Austin | 3.7% | 6.8% | +3.1% |
| Denver | 3.5% | 7.0% | +3.5% |
| Dallas-Ft. Worth | 4.0% | 7.6% | +3.6% |
| Nashville | 3.7% | 7.6% | +3.9% |
| Seattle | 4.3% | 8.4% | +4.1% |
| Orlando | 4.7% | 9.0% | +4.3% |
| Raleigh-Durham | 3.7% | 8.0% | +4.4% |
| Tampa Bay | 5.4% | 9.8% | +4.4% |
| Phoenix | 4.9% | 9.4% | +4.5% |
| Houston | 4.6% | 9.3% | +4.7% |
| Atlanta | 4.2% | 9.0% | +4.8% |
| Baltimore | 4.0% | 9.2% | +5.2% |
| Charlotte | 4.6% | 9.8% | +5.2% |
| Jacksonville | 5.1% | 10.6% | +5.5% |
| Portland | 4.9% | 10.5% | +5.6% |
| South Florida | 5.0% | 10.7% | +5.7% |
| United States | 4.7% | 10.6% | +5.9% |
| Mpls-St. Paul | 3.1% | 9.2% | +6.1% |
| San Diego | 5.2% | 12.4% | +7.2% |
| St. Louis | 4.1% | 11.9% | +7.8% |

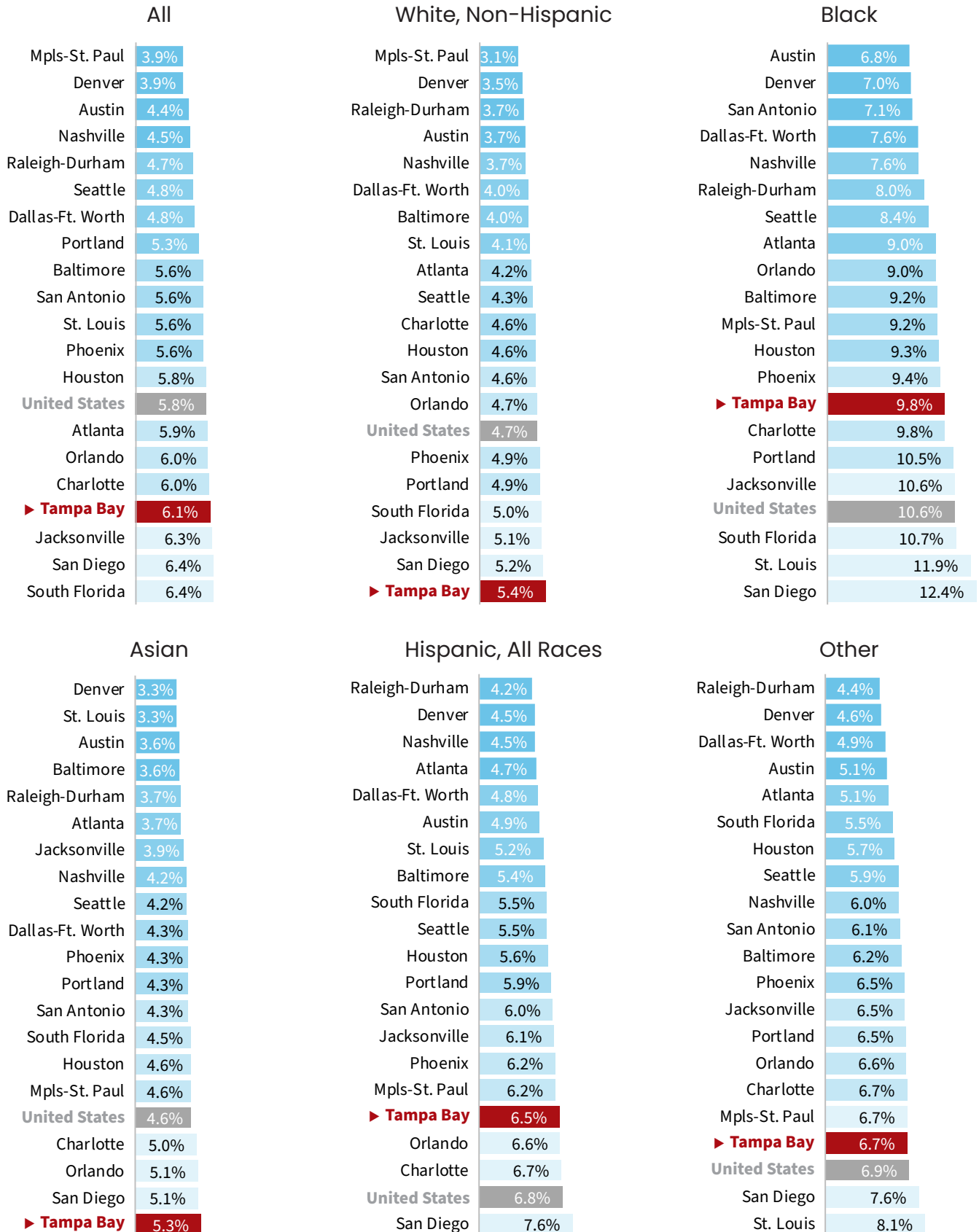
Tampa Bay in Context



Source: US Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, S2301.

COMPARATIVE UNEMPLOYMENT BY RACE/ETHNICITY

SHARE OF THE LABOR FORCE THAT IS UNEMPLOYED

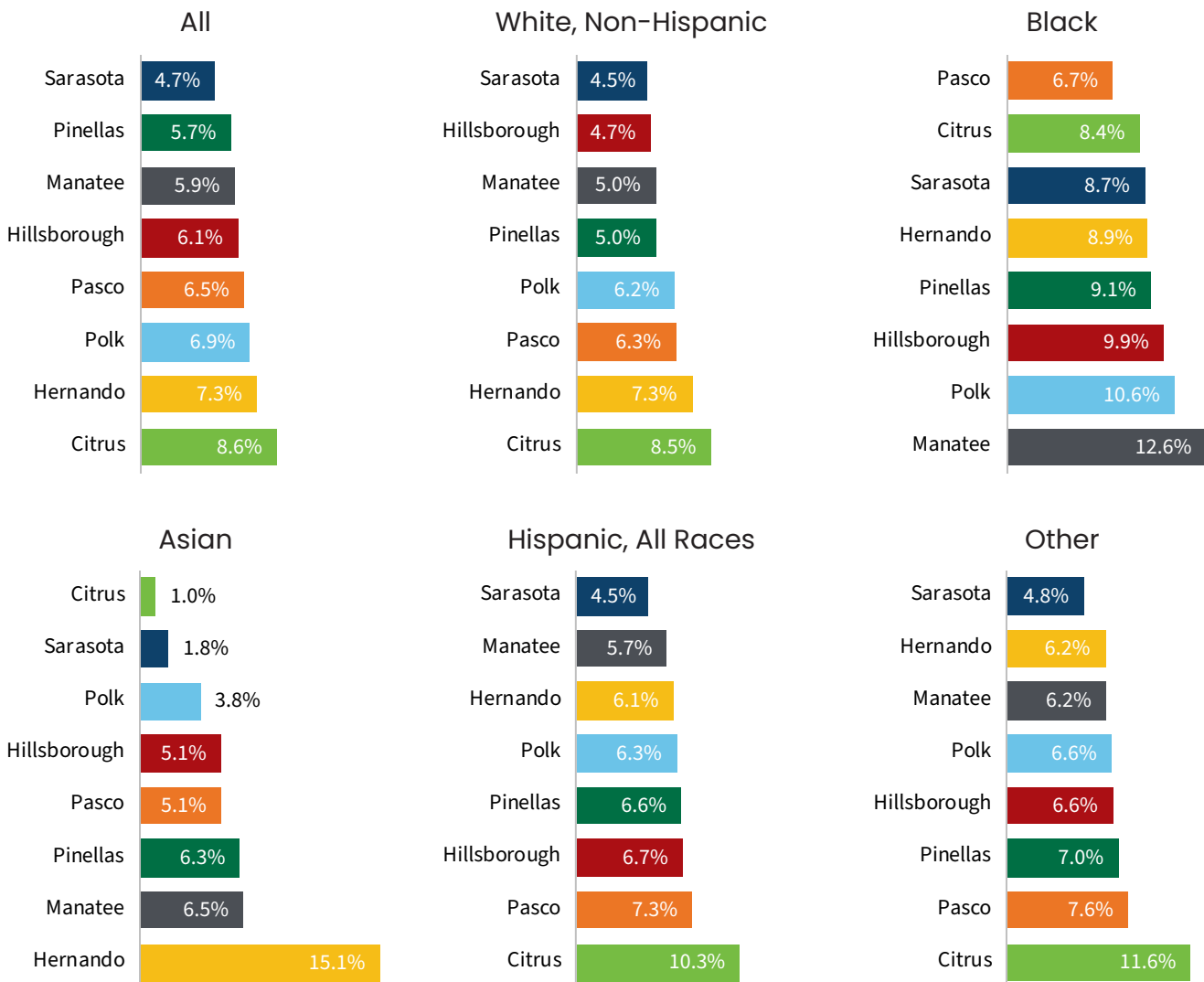
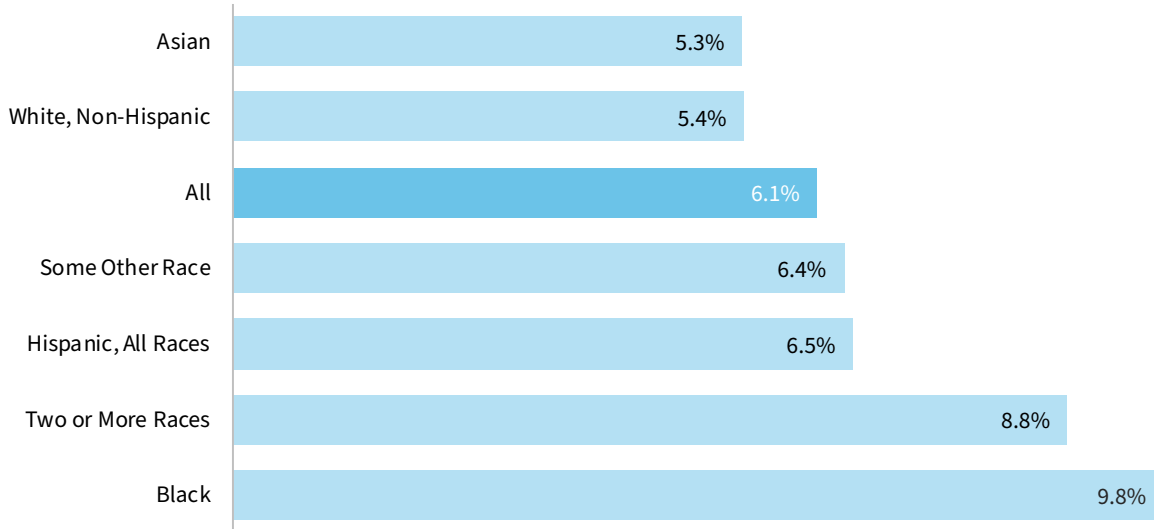


Source: US Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, S2301.

REGIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT BY RACE/ETHNICITY

SHARE OF THE LABOR FORCE THAT IS UNEMPLOYED

Tampa Bay Region



Source: US Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, S2301.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The **2020 REGIONAL EQUITY REPORT** is produced by the Tampa Bay Partnership Foundation, in collaboration with the Community Foundation of Tampa Bay and United Way Suncoast and is affiliated with the State of the Region initiative.

This report expands and advances previous benchmarking efforts, drawing primarily from the work that our organizations have done together in producing the annual Regional Competitiveness Report. Very sincerely, we thank and acknowledge the work of hundreds of volunteer leaders and stakeholders for building the foundation for this research.

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ABOUT OUR PARTNERS

The Tampa Bay Partnership is a coalition of regional business leaders, joined by a shared commitment to improving the personal and economic well-being of Tampa Bay residents. Through its foundation, the Partnership conducts objective, data-driven research to identify the region's greatest challenges and measure our progress toward shared community goals.

The Community Foundation of Tampa Bay is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit that connects people and resources to inspire charitable giving and create a meaningful, lasting impact on our region. Serving Hillsborough, Pinellas, Pasco, Hernando, and Citrus counties, the Community Foundation of Tampa Bay works to build a better community through creative philanthropy, vision, and leadership.

United Way Suncoast staff, volunteers, and trusted community partners fight for the education and financial stability of every person in the communities we serve. Across DeSoto, Hillsborough, Manatee, Pinellas, and Sarasota counties, United Way Suncoast develops, enhances, and implements services and initiatives to help create a stronger, more vibrant community.