

Racial Disparities in Duval County

What Data Tells Us About Life for Blacks in Jacksonville

In spring 2020, the deaths of Ahmaud Arbury, Breonna Taylor, George Floyd and other Black Americans sparked nationwide protests by citizens demanding an end to disparate treatment of people of color by the criminal justice system. As the protests embraced other institutions in American life, many communities began examining their own histories and experiences with regard to racial equity.

Fourteen years ago, in 2006, The Community Foundation for Northeast Florida partnered with OneJax, the Jacksonville Human Rights Commission and the Aspen Institute Roundtable on Community Change to establish Project Breakthrough: Changing the Story of Race in Jacksonville. Project Breakthrough sought to raise awareness about structural racism and inspire change in one of Florida's oldest communities.

As part of Project Breakthrough's early work, Bobbie O'Conner, then executive director of OneJax, and Charlene Taylor Hill, then director of the Jacksonville Human Rights Commission, reviewed nine different community reports addressing racial inequities, from 1946 to 2008, and compiled the race-related recommendations from each. The 62 recommendations addressed concerns in seven areas: Education, Health, Housing, Justice and the Legal System, Labor, Media, and Politics and Civic Engagement. (The list of recommendations can be found beginning on Page 40.)

As the events of 2020 unfolded, Community Foundation leaders reflected on that 2008

analysis, wondering what, if anything, had changed in the intervening 12 years.

Tracking the outcomes of the 62 recommendations across the years is problematic. Many are aspirational rather than specific; others offer too few details to be quantifiable; and others urge change in private sectors where data is not available. And the passage of time and changing circumstances has rendered some of the recommendations moot.

But the spirit of the collective recommendations is clear: take action to reduce and eliminate racial disparities in these seven areas in Duval County.

With that as a framework, this report draws on the best available public data to examine how racial disparities have changed in recent years in Duval County.

Intentionally, this report does not draw any conclusions. Conclusions are best arrived at through conversations that include multiple voices and perspectives. It is hoped that this report will provide a starting point for those conversations.

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Details

This report uses multiple sources of primary data, such as the U.S. Census or the Florida Department of Education. In some cases, the primary source provides county-level data. In other cases, the report relies on PolicyMap, a data analytics platform that provides precise geographical analysis, to dissect primary data to the county level.

Unless otherwise noted, all data in this report are for Duval County only.

This report capitalizes references to all racial groups. The Associated Press, the chief arbiter of news media style, in June 2020 began capitalizing “Black” when used in the context of race and culture. Within weeks, the New York Times and other media outlets followed suit. Other races and groups – Asian, Latino, Hispanic, and others – have been capitalized for years. References to Whites, however, are more often not capitalized.

The Associated Press explained its decision by stating that “white people in general have much less shared history and culture, and don’t have the experience of being discriminated against because of skin color,” though the AP said it would remain open to further changes.

The National Association of Black Journalists argues that White should be capitalized. Proponents of capitalizing White argue that keeping it lowercase perpetuates the idea that it is the “default race,” and that those with a proper-noun-name are “the other.” “Whiteness remains invisible,” writes Eve Ewing sociologist of race and education at the University of Chicago, “and as is the case with all power structures, its invisibility does crucial work to maintain its power.”

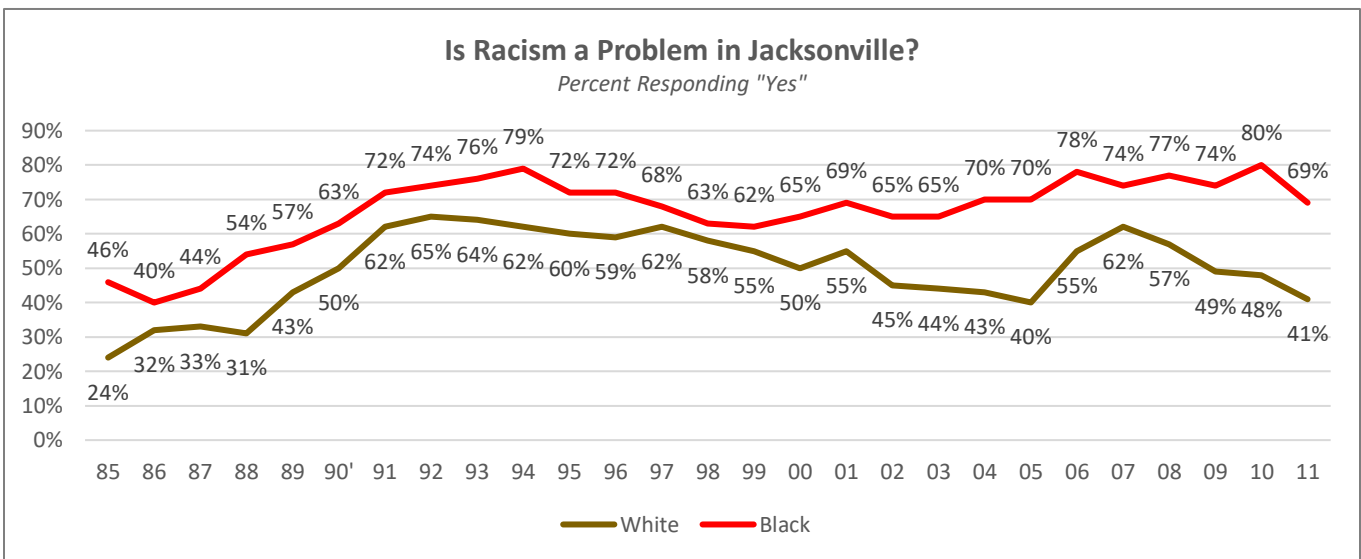
Is Racism a Problem?

For decades, residents of Jacksonville have asked themselves about the state of the city’s Black community. The first study examined by Project Breakthrough was a 1944 study: *Jacksonville Looks at Its Negro Community*, conducted by the Council of Social Agencies.

In more recent years, attention also was focused on the state of relations between the races in the community. Jacksonville Community Council Inc., through its annual Quality of Life studies, for many years asked survey respondents whether racism was a local problem. (JCCI closed its doors in 2017.)

As shown in the chart below, the percentage of survey respondents who thought racism was a problem increased steadily through the 1980s. While Blacks consistently responded in the affirmative more often than Whites, the gap between perceptions began to grow significantly in the 2000s.

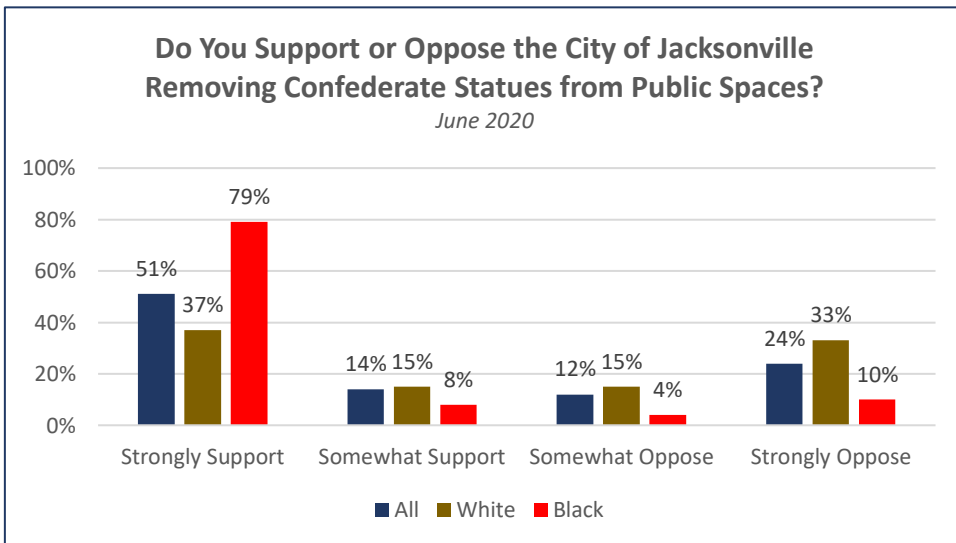
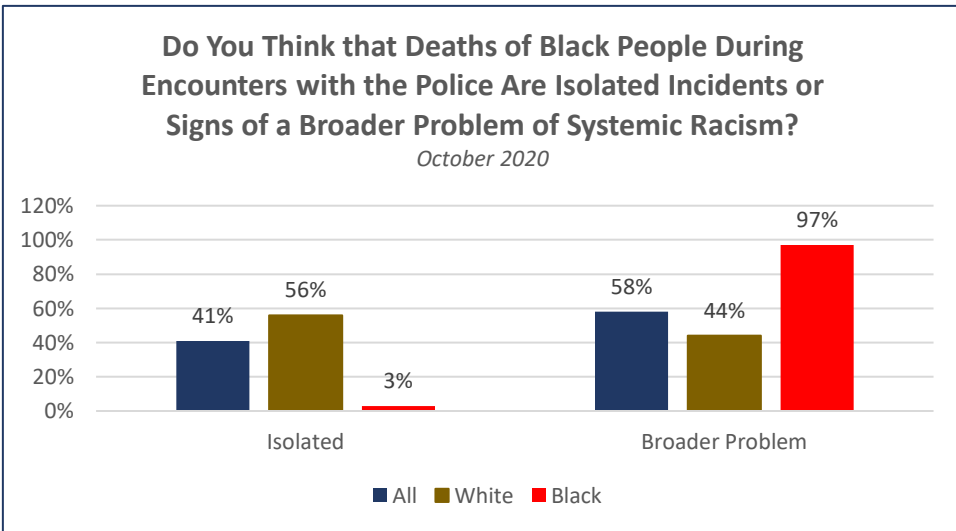
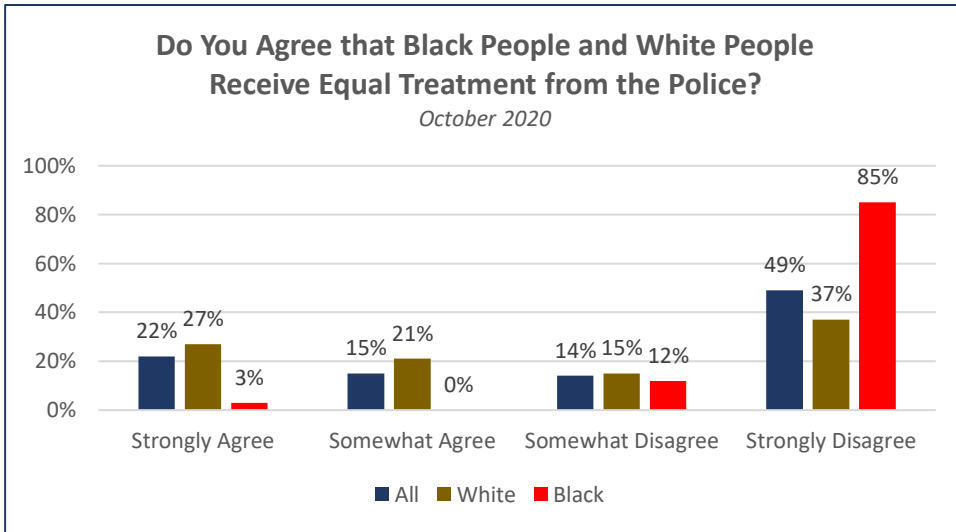
In 2012, JCCI reported without explanation that about 55% of both Blacks and Whites thought racism was a problem, a startling shift in a decades-long trend. By 2014, JCCI had stopped including this question in its published reports.



Source: JCCI. Note: Non-white respondents variously labelled Black, Non-white, and People of Color..

In 2020, the Public Opinion Research Laboratory at the University of North Florida conducted several JaxSpeaks surveys addressing issues of local concern, some of which related to race relations, including how Blacks and Whites are treated by police and whether statues of Confederates should be removed. The results showed significant differences in the attitudes of Blacks and Whites.

(It is worth noting that, in both the June and October UNF surveys, though the sample of voters polled was 28% Black, the percentage of Blacks who responded to these questions was small – 7% in June and 8% in October.)

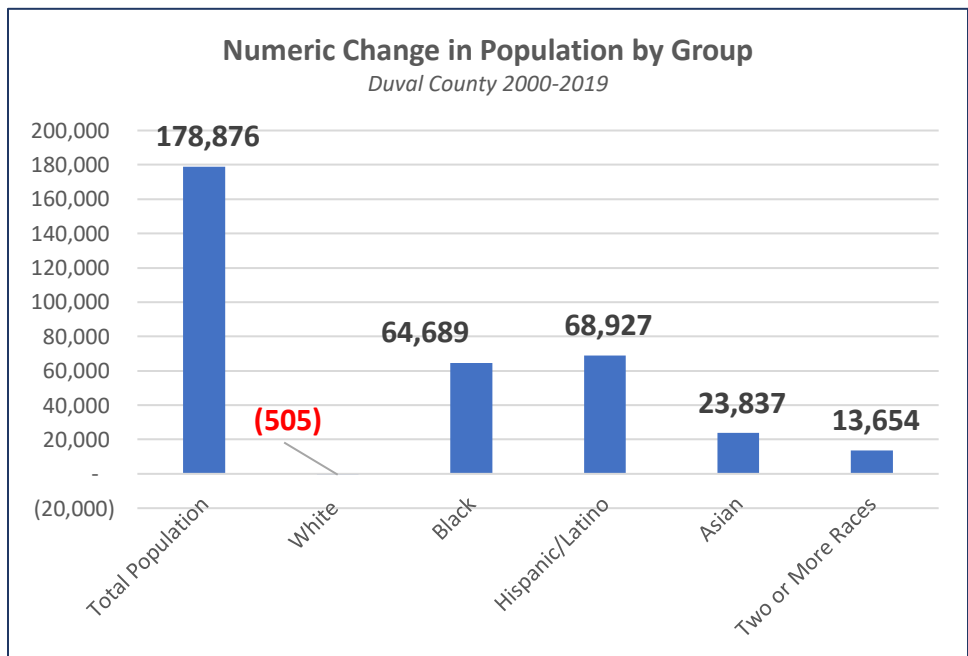
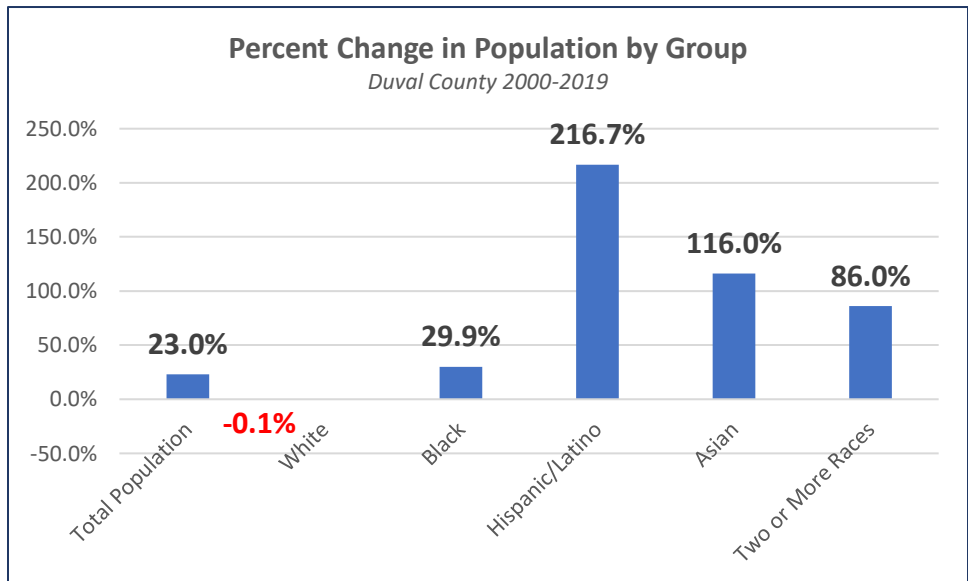


Source: University of North Florida Public Opinion Research Laboratory

Duval County Demographics

POPULATION

From 2000 to 2019, as the total population of Duval County increased by 23%, Blacks comprised a consistent 28-29% share of the local population. But that consistency is, in some respects, deceiving, as the overall mix of people in Duval County changed significantly.



Source: U.S. Census

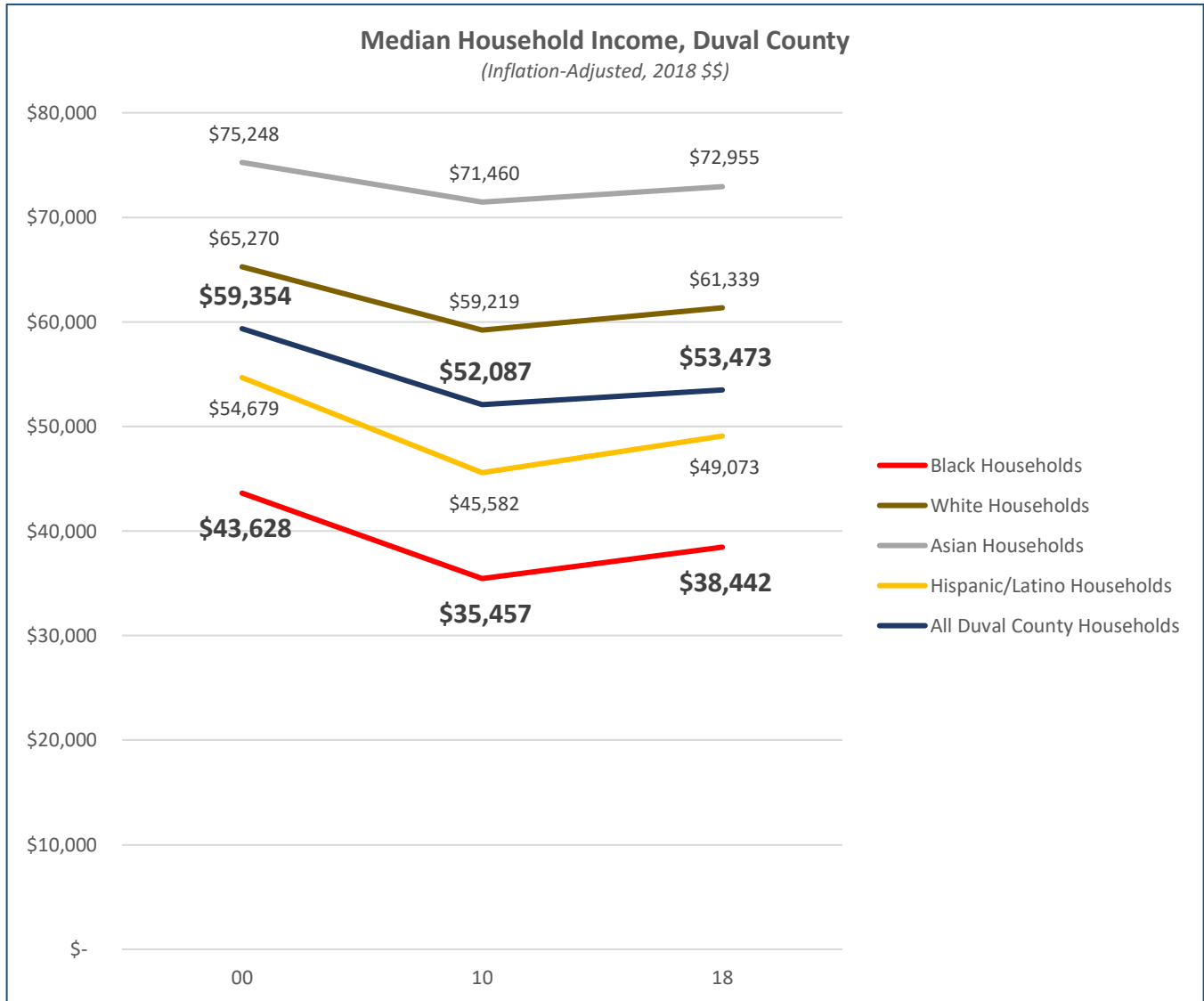
DUVAL COUNTY POPULATION

	2000	Share	2010	Share	2019	Share	Change % 2000-2019	Change # 2000-2019
Total Population	778,879		865,876		957,755		+23%	+178,876
White, not Hispanic/Latino	495,011	64%	488,701	56%	494,506	52%	-0.1%	-505
Black, not Hispanic/Latino	216,517	28%	252,972	29%	281,206	29%	+30%	+64,689
Hispanic/Latino	31,809*	4%	65,900	8%	100,736	11%	+217%	+68,927
Asian, not Hispanic/Latino	20,554	3%	34,426	4%	44,391	5%	+116%	+23,837
Two or more races	15,870	2%	20,229	2%	29,524	3%	+86%	+13,654

Source, U.S. Census and PolicyMap

INCOME

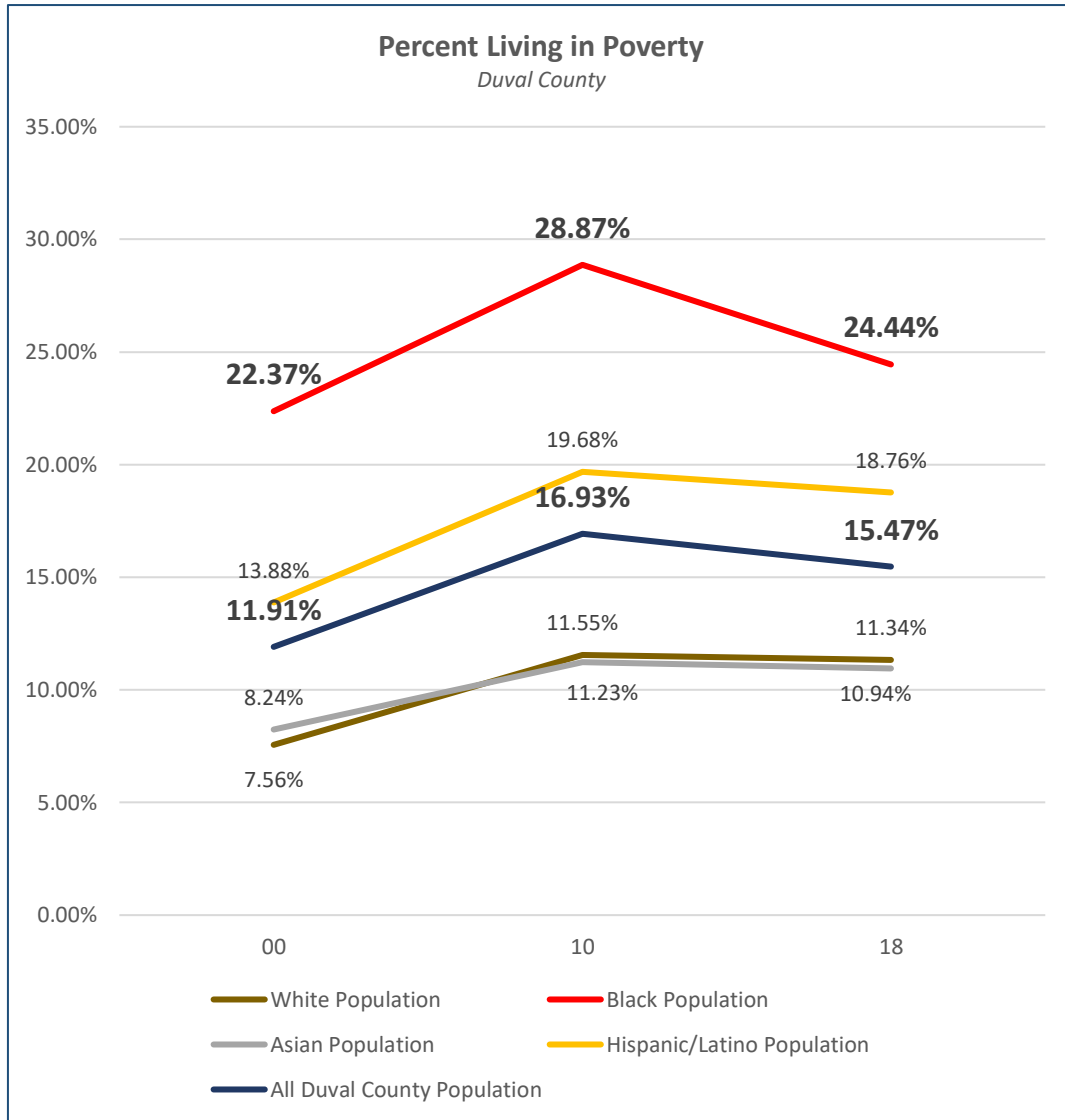
When adjusted for inflation, median household incomes for all groups declined between 2000 and 2018, reflecting the devastating effects of the Great Recession and the slow economic recovery. Throughout that period, median household income for Black households has been lower than that of other groups.



Source: U.S. Census, PolicyMap

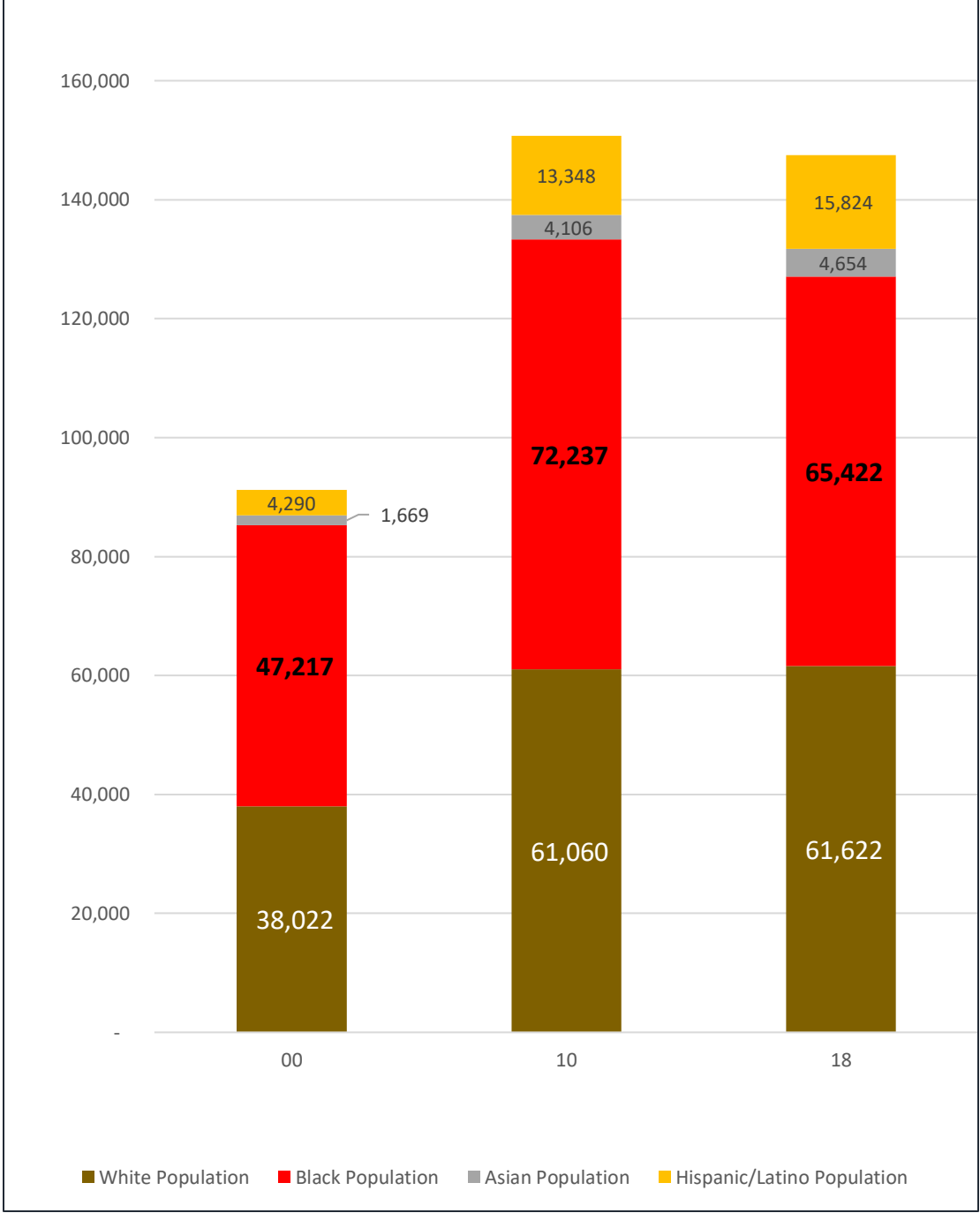
POVERTY

Poverty is viewed two ways – as a percentage and as the number of people. The percentage represents the proportion of that group’s population (all ages) living in poverty. Both the number and percentage of Blacks living in poverty exceed that of other groups.



Source: U.S. Census, PolicyMap

Number of Persons Living in Poverty *Duval County*



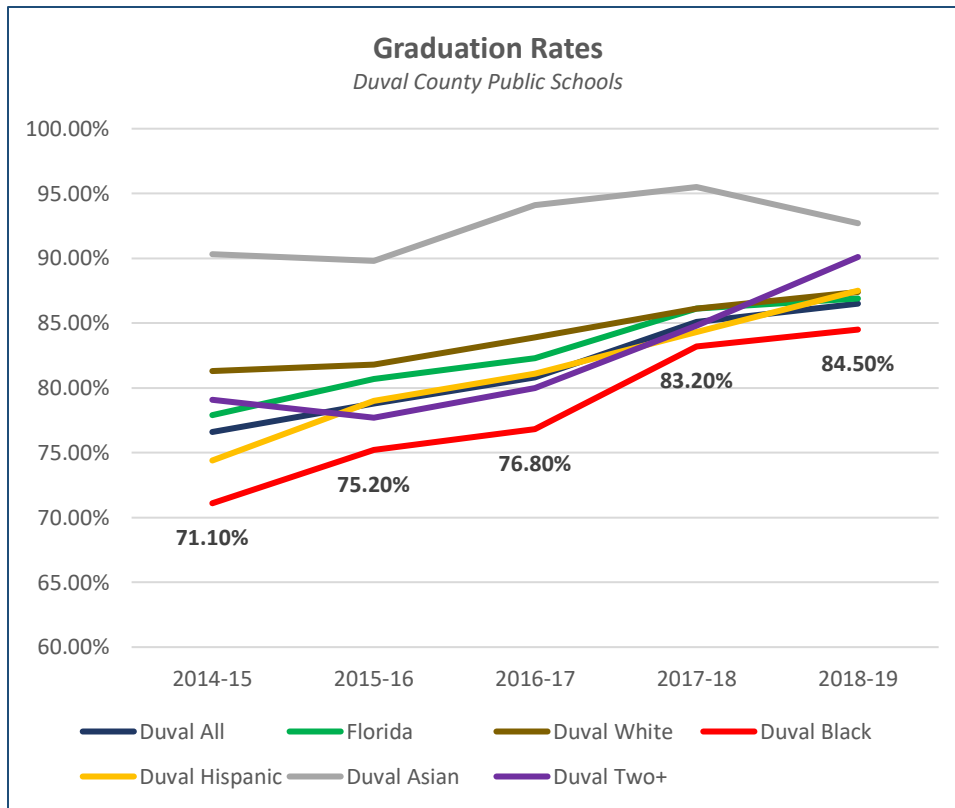
Source: U.S. Census, PolicyMap

Education

The Project Breakthrough report included nine recommendations on Education, many of which focused on eliminating racial disparities in educational outcomes by improving low-performing schools, training teachers and principals, and addressing early-childhood preparation. One recommendation urged an annual report card on outcomes. There also was special interest in developing Edward Waters College.

GRADUATION RATES

Since 2014, graduation rates for all groups have trended up, but the rate for Blacks remains the lowest.

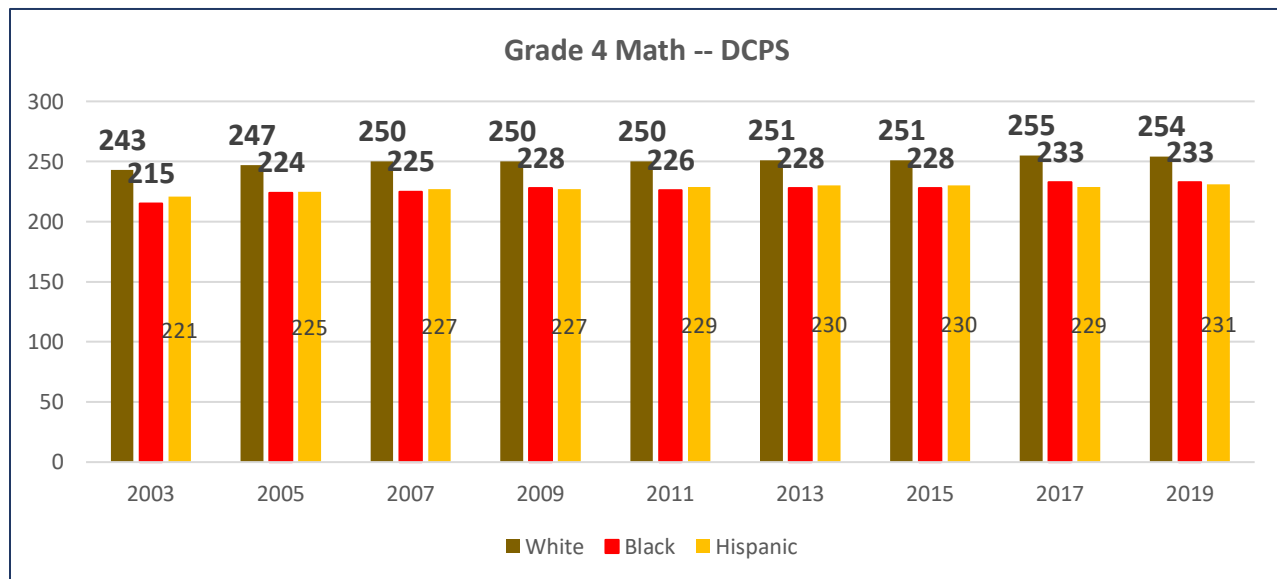
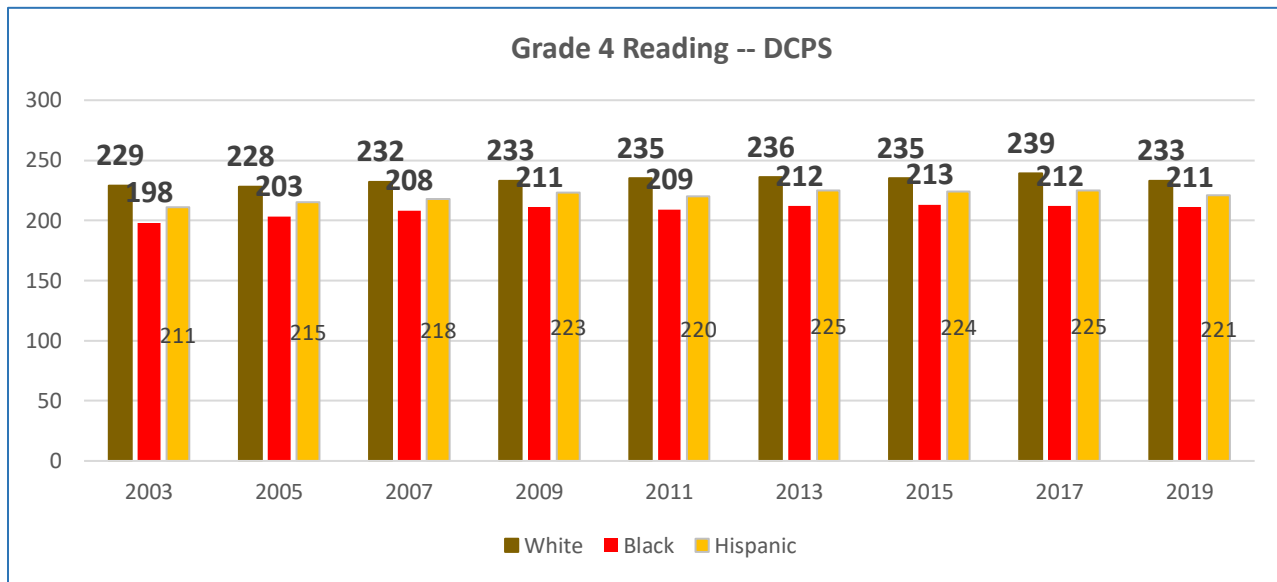


Source: Jacksonville Public Education Fund

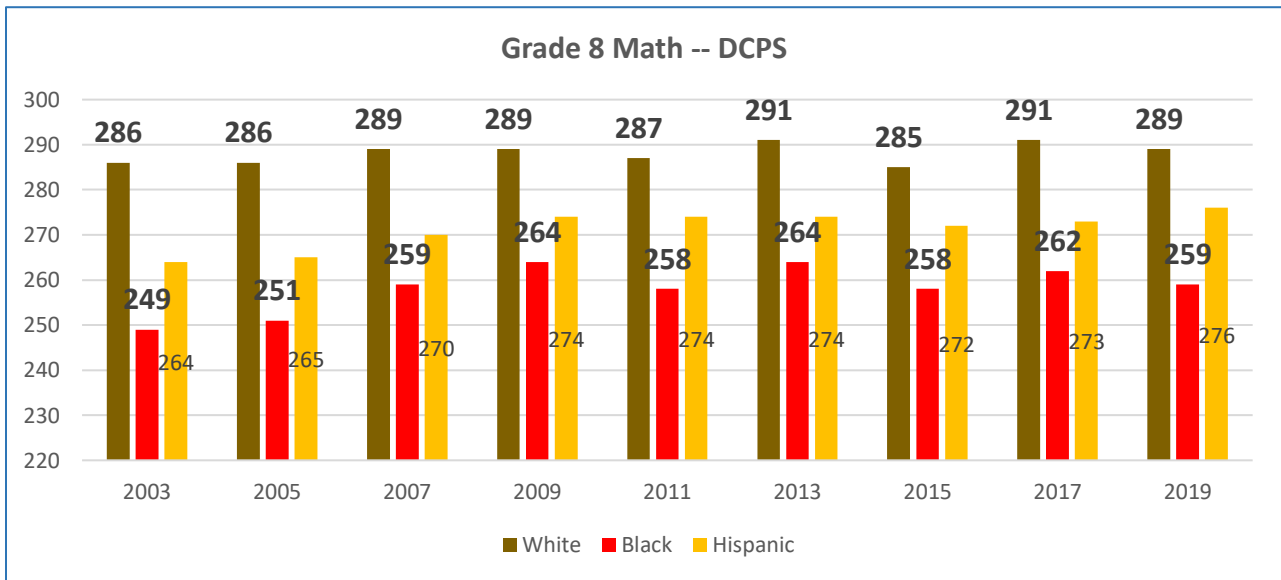
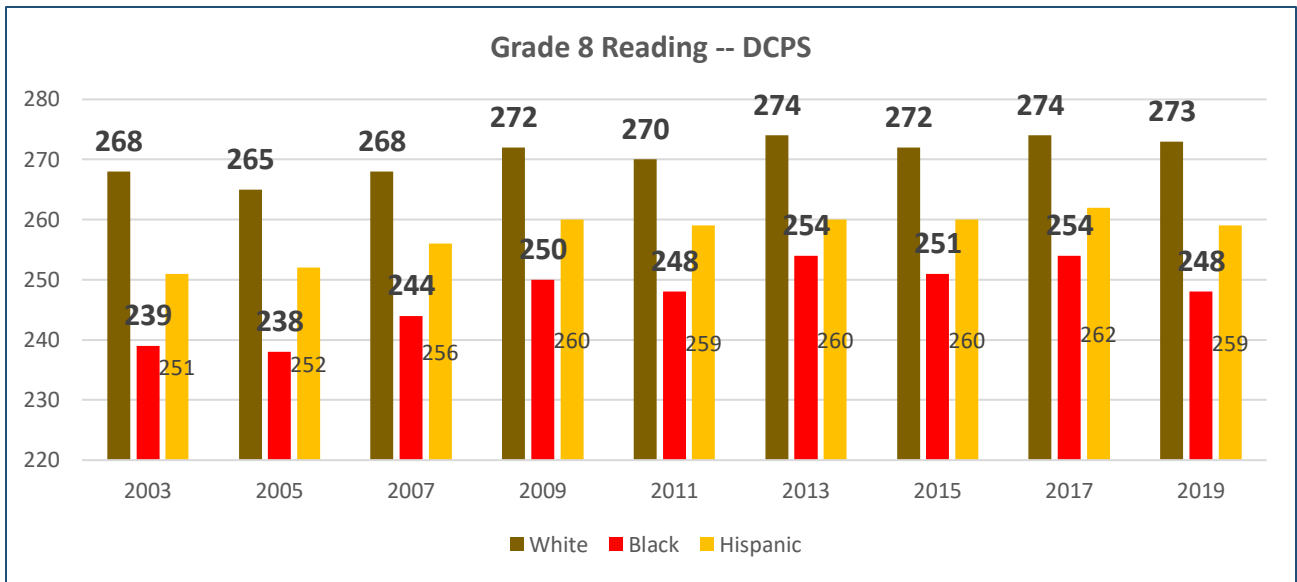
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Duval All	76.60%	78.80%	80.80%	85.10%	86.50%
Florida	77.90%	80.70%	82.30%	86.10%	86.90%
Duval White	81.30%	81.80%	83.90%	86.10%	87.40%
Duval Black	71.10%	75.20%	76.80%	83.20%	84.50%
Duval Hispanic	74.40%	79%	81.10%	84.30%	87.50%
Duval Asian	90.30%	89.80%	94.10%	95.50%	92.70%
Duval Two+	79.10%	77.70%	80%	84.80%	90.10%

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

Results from the National Assessment of Educational Progress show Blacks, while improving, score below Whites across multiple subjects and grade levels.



Source: National Assessment of Educational Progress

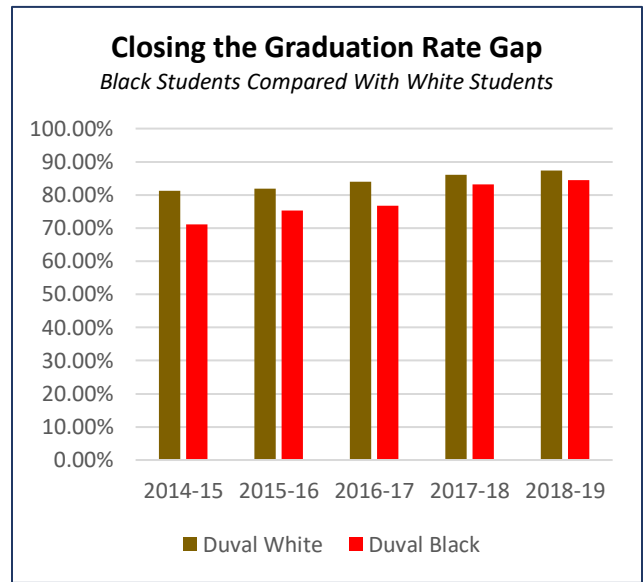
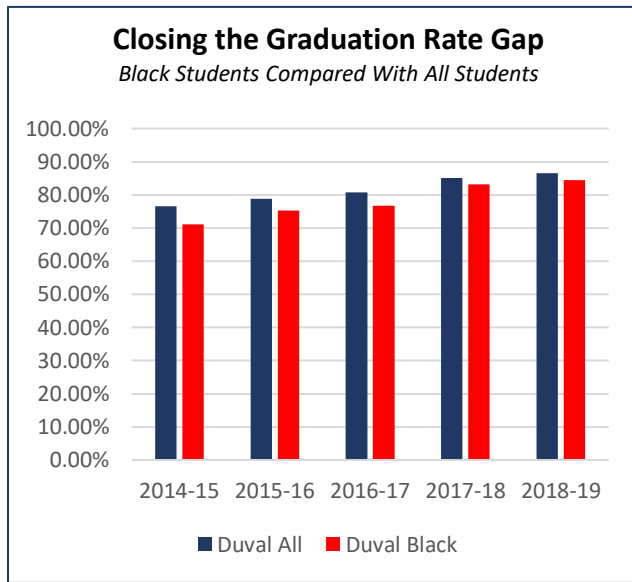


Source: National Assessment of Educational Progress

CLOSING THE ACHIEVEMENT GAP

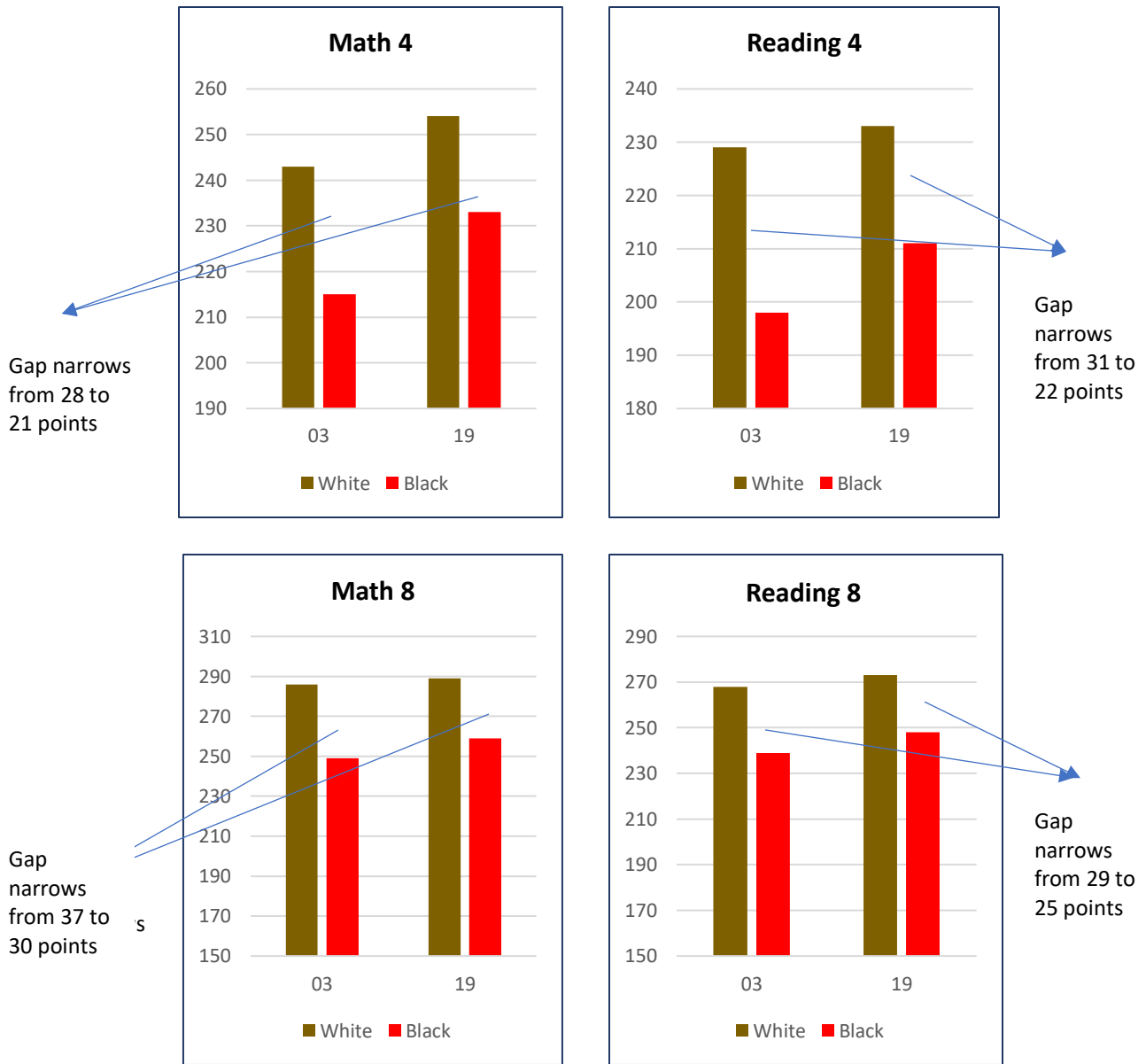
As Black student achievement improves in comparison to that of Whites or others, the “achievement gap” narrows. The following charts show that, while Black achievement remains lower than that for Whites, the gap has, indeed, narrowed in recent years.

The charts below show that the gap between graduation rates for Blacks and for all Duval students, and the gap between graduation rates for Black and White students, has narrowed significantly in recent years.



Source: Jacksonville Public Education Fund

Similarly, the gap between test scores for Black and White students at four critical junctures has narrowed.



Source: National Assessment of Educational Progress

SCHOOL GRADES

With two exceptions, Duval County public **HIGH SCHOOLS** received grades of C or better between 2016 and 2019. But the grades trend lower for those schools with a higher percentage of minority students, and higher for those with a lower percentage of minority students.

School	Graduation Rate	2019	2018	2017	2016	Percent of Minority Students
WILLIAM M. RAINES HIGH SCHOOL	92	C	C	C	C	98.6
JEAN RIBAUTL HIGH SCHOOL	87	C	C	C	C	97.8
ANDREW JACKSON HIGH SCHOOL	94	B	B	B	D	90.3
WESTSIDE HIGH SCHOOL	96	C	C	C	C	85.2
ROBERT E. LEE HIGH SCHOOL	85	B	C	B	C	85.1
TERRY PARKER HIGH SCHOOL	93	C	C	B	C	80.6
EDWARD H. WHITE HIGH SCHOOL	89	C	C	C	D	80
DARNELL COOKMAN MIDDLE/HIGH SCHOOL	100	A	A	A	A	76.4
ENGLEWOOD HIGH SCHOOL	91	C	C	C	C	74.1
SAMUEL W. WOLFSON HIGH SCHOOL	93	A	B	B	C	73.4
FIRST COAST HIGH SCHOOL	93	B	B	B	C	71.4
PAXON SCHOOL/ADVANCED STUDIES	99	A	A	A	A	64.8
ATLANTIC COAST HIGH SCHOOL	93	A	A	B	C	60.3
SANDALWOOD HIGH SCHOOL	95	A	A	A	B	60
STANTON COLLEGE PREPARATORY	100	A	A	A	A	59.6
DUVAL CHARTER HIGH SCHOOL AT BAYMEADOWS	96	A	A	B	C	50.1
MANDARIN HIGH SCHOOL	95	B	A	A	B	44.4
DOUGLAS ANDERSON SCHOOL OF THE ARTS	99	A	A	A	A	39.1
BALDWIN MIDDLE-SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	90	B	B	B	C	35.9
DUNCAN U. FLETCHER HIGH SCHOOL	96	A	B	B	C	29.2

Source: Florida Department of Education

MIDDLE SCHOOLS received decidedly lower grades than high schools, but the pattern was familiar, with the higher grades tending to go to schools with lower minority populations.

School	2019	2018	2017	2016	Percent of Minority Students
MATTHEW W. GILBERT MIDDLE SCHOOL	C	C	D	D	96
JEAN RIBAUT MIDDLE SCHOOL	C	D	C	D	95.6
SOMERSET ACADEMY-MIDDLE, EAGLE CAMPUS	B	C	D	C	95.3
NORTHWESTERN MIDDLE SCHOOL	D	D	D	D	95.1
HIGHLANDS MIDDLE SCHOOL	D	D	C	D	91.6
J. E. B. STUART MIDDLE SCHOOL	D	C	C	C	84.7
ALFRED I. DUPONT MIDDLE SCHOOL	C	C	C	C	81
FORT CAROLINE MIDDLE SCHOOL	C	C	C	D	80.9
LAKE SHORE MIDDLE SCHOOL	C	C	C	D	79.8
JEFFERSON DAVIS MIDDLE SCHOOL	D	C	C	D	77
ARLINGTON MIDDLE SCHOOL	C	D	D	D	76.4
SOUTHSIDE MIDDLE SCHOOL	D	C	C	C	76.1
KIRBY-SMITH MIDDLE SCHOOL	A	A	A	A	71.4
JAMES WELDON JOHNSON COLLEGE PREPARTORY MIDDLE SCHOOL	A	A	A	A	67.5
JOSEPH STILWELL MIDDLE SCHOOL	C	B	C	C	67.4
TWIN LAKES ACADEMY MIDDLE SCHOOL	B	B	C	C	64.3
LANDMARK MIDDLE SCHOOL	B	B	C	B	62.3
KERNAN MIDDLE SCHOOL	B	B	B	C	56.1
MANDARIN MIDDLE SCHOOL	A	B	B	B	49.3
MAYPORT MIDDLE SCHOOL	A	B	C	C	43.5
JULIA LANDON COLLEGE PREPARATORY & LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT SCHOOL	A	A	A	A	42.5
DUNCAN U. FLETCHER MIDDLE SCHOOL	A	A	A	A	33.8

Source: Florida Department of Education

DCPS **ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS** showed a similar pattern – generally lower grades among schools with higher minority populations.

School	2019	2018	2017	2016	Percent of Minority Students
CARTER G. WOODSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	F	D	C	D	99.6
GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER ELEMENTARY	D	D	D	D	98.9
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	C	D	C	D	98.8
SAINT CLAIR EVANS ACADEMY	B	D	C	D	98.5
SOMERSET ACADEMY-ELEMENTARY, EAGLE CAMPUS	A	B	C	F	98.4
BRENTWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	C	D	C	D	98.2
SALLYE B. MATHIS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	D	C	D	C	98.1
ANDREW A. ROBINSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	C	C	C	C	97.6
RUFUS E. PAYNE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	C	D	C	C	97.5
LAKE FOREST ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	F	F	D	D	97.2
SUSIE E. TOLBERT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	D	D	D	C	97
S. A. HULL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	B	B	A	C	96.8
LONG BRANCH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	C	D	D	C	96.4
R. V. DANIELS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	B	A	B		96.4
RUTLEDGE H. PEARSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	D	D	D	C	93.1
HENRY F. KITE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	A	B	A	C	93
NORTH SHORE ELEMENTARY	C	C	C	C	92.5
BISCAYNE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	A	A	A	B	91.6
ANNIE R. MORGAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	D	C	C	D	91.1
PINE ESTATES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	D	C	C	C	90.3
HYDE PARK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	C	F	C	D	89.4
GARDEN CITY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	C	C	B	D	88.8
ARLINGTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	D	C	C	D	88.6
BILTMORE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	C	D	C	D	88.3
SAN JOSE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	C	C	C	D	88.3
FORT CAROLINE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	B	C	C	B	88.3
STONEWALL JACKSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	C	D	C	B	87.7
PINEDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	D	C	C	C	87.2
HIGHLANDS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	C	D	C	D	87
JOHN E. FORD K-8 SCHOOL	B	B	C	B	86.8
SADIE T. TILLIS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	C	C	C	C	86
R L BROWN GIFTED AND TALENTED ACADEMY	C	C	C		85.8
REYNOLDS LANE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	D	C	C	C	85.3
CENTRAL RIVERSIDE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	B	B	B	B	84.9

KINGS TRAIL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	C	C	C	D	84.5
SPRING PARK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	C	C	C	C	84.4
RAMONA BOULEVARD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	D	D	F	C	84.2
JACKSONVILLE HEIGHTS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	C	C	C	C	84.1
GREGORY DRIVE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	C	D	D	D	82.8
ENGLEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	C	B	B	B	82.7
ARLINGTON HEIGHTS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	B	C	D	D	82.3
WINDY HILL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	C	C	D	C	82.2
PARKWOOD HEIGHTS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	C	B	C	C	82.2
TIMUCUAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	D	C	C	D	81.6
WOODLAND ACRES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	C	C	B	C	80.9
NORMANDY VILLAGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	C	C	D	C	77.2
DON BREWER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	C	C	B	C	76.2
WESTVIEW K-8	D	C	C	C	76.2
CEDAR HILLS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	C	D	C	C	75.7
GREENFIELD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	B	B	A	B	75
LAKE LUCINA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	C	B	C	D	73.9
HOGAN-SPRING GLEN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	A	A	B	B	73.6
ORTEGA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	A	C	C	C	71.1
BEAUCLERC ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	B	C	C	C	69.9
LOVE GROVE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	C	C	B	D	69.8
VENETIA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	A	C	B	C	68.6
TWIN LAKES ACADEMY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	B	B	B	B	67.5
BROOKVIEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	C	C	B	C	65.4
CHIMNEY LAKES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	A	B	A	A	65.1
BAYVIEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	B	C	B	C	64.9
WEST RIVERSIDE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	C	C	C	B	64.4
CRYSTAL SPRINGS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	B	B	C	C	62.8
SOUTHSIDE ESTATES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	B	B	A	B	62.6
DINSMORE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	A	A	A	A	59.8
KERNAN TRAIL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	A	A	A	A	59.5
WATERLEAF ELEMENTARY	B	B	A	B	59
CROWN POINT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	B	B	B	B	58.6
LONE STAR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	B	C	B	B	58.5
PINE FOREST ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	B	B	B	B	57.6
ABESS PARK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	A	B	B	B	56.6
CHAFFEE TRAIL ELEMENTARY	B	B	B	C	56
JACKSONVILLE BEACH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	A	A	A	A	55.5
BARTRAM SPRINGS ELEMENTARY	A	A	A	A	52.9
CHET'S CREEK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	A	A	A	A	50.7
RUTH N. UPSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	B	C	A	B	50.6

OCEANWAY SCHOOL	C	C	C	C	50.4
SAN MATEO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	B	B	B	B	50.4
HOLIDAY HILL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	B	C	A	B	49.7
MAYPORT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	B	A	A	B	49.5
RIVER CITY SCIENCE ELEMENTARY ACADEMY	A	A	B	B	48.8
J. ALLEN AXSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	A	A	A	A	48.6
NEW BERLIN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	A	A	A	B	47.1
JOSEPH FINEGAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	B	B	A	B	46.2
LOUIS S. SHEFFIELD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	B	B	A	B	46
SABAL PALM ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	A	B	A	A	45.1
GREENLAND PINES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	A	B	B	A	42.1
MANDARIN OAKS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	A	A	A	A	42.1
OCEANWAY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	B	B	B	C	39.5
PICKETT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	C	C	C	C	38.7
ALIMACANI ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	A	A	A	A	37.3
MAMIE AGNES JONES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	C	B	C	C	36.5
FISHWEIR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	A	A	A	A	35.6
LORETTO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	A	A	B	B	34.7
NEPTUNE BEACH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	A	A	A	A	34.7
SEABREEZE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	A	B	B	A	33.8
JOHN STOCKTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	A	A	A	A	32.2
THOMAS JEFFERSON ELEMENTARY	A	B	A	A	30.5
ATLANTIC BEACH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	A	A	A	A	29.7
HENDRICKS AVENUE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	A	B	A	A	28.8
WHITEHOUSE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	B	B	A	B	23.8
SAN PABLO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	A	A	A	A	20.8
SEASIDE CHARTER K-8 SCHOOL	B	A			18.7

Source: Florida Department of Education

EDWARD WATERS COLLEGE

One of the specific recommendations in the 2008 report related to Edward Waters College: “Develop Edward Waters College as a strong and universally respected educational facility.” Below is an update on the status of Edward Waters College.

Founded in 1866 to educate freedmen and their children, Edward Waters College was the first independent institution of higher learning and the first historically black college in the State of Florida. It is affiliated with the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

It has been accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools since 1979. It lost its accreditation in 2004 when irregularities were discovered in its request for reaccreditation. Accreditation was reinstated in 2006.

EWC has annual revenues of about \$25 million and has operated in the black for the past 8 years.

Tuition and Fees

<u>2016-17</u>	<u>2017-18</u>	<u>2018-19</u>	<u>2019-20</u>
\$13,525	\$13,525	\$13,525	\$14,878

2019 Enrollment	3,085
Full time	28%
Part-Time	72%
Black	52%
White	17%
Hispanic	7%
Asian	3%
Two or More Races	7%
Unknown	14%

% of all FT, beginning undergraduate students receiving Pell grants	87%
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Retention Rates

Freshman – Sophomore, Full-Time	53%
Freshman – Sophomore, Part-Time	44%

Six-Year Graduation Rate

Graduating at EWC 2019	26%
Graduating at another Institutions 2019	37%

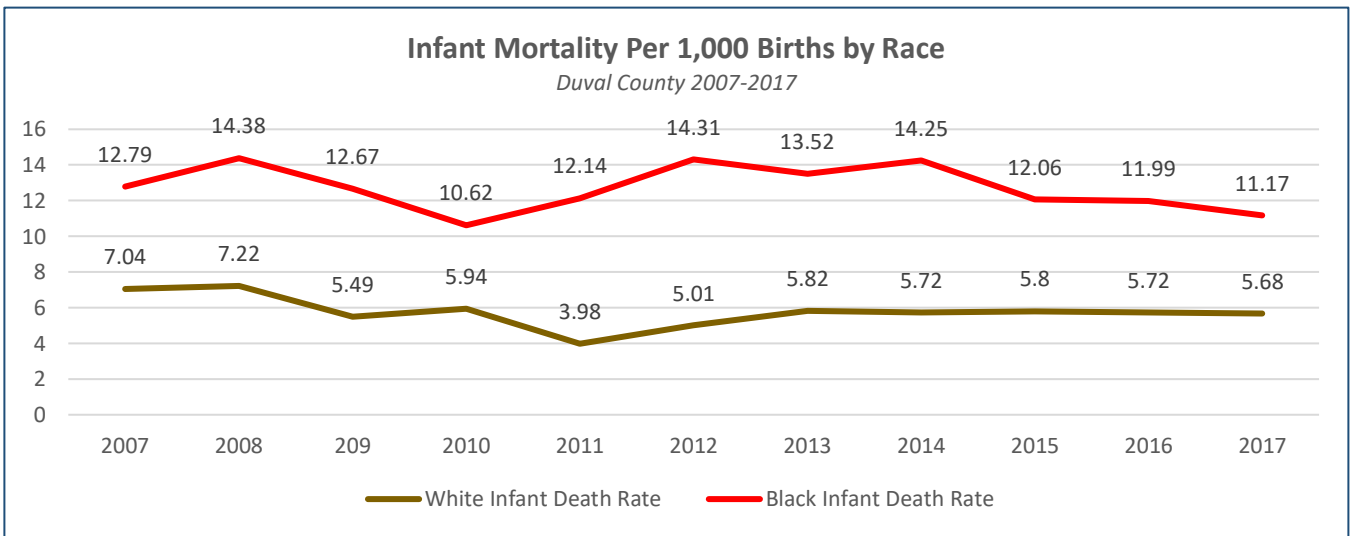
Sources:
Guidestar; National Center for Education Statistics; Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System

Health

Most of the seven recommendations on Health focused on convening and educating groups and individuals about health needs and health disparities. Infant mortality, however, was a concern mentioned in multiple recommendations.

INFANT MORTALITY

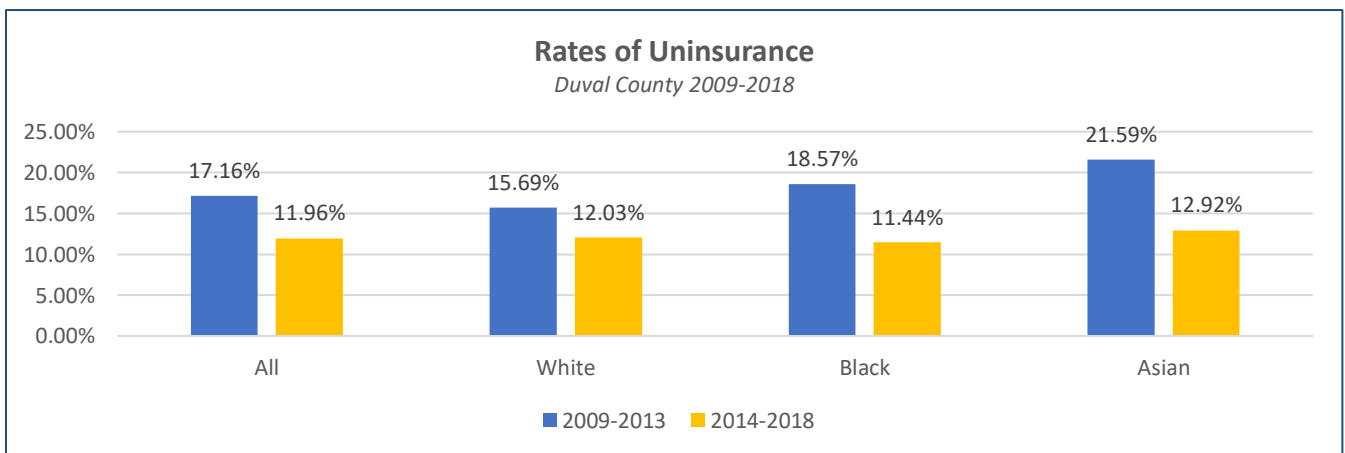
Infant Mortality has been the focus of many health initiatives in Duval County. The mortality rate for Black infants, however, has remained stubbornly high compared with that for White infants.



Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, PolicyMap

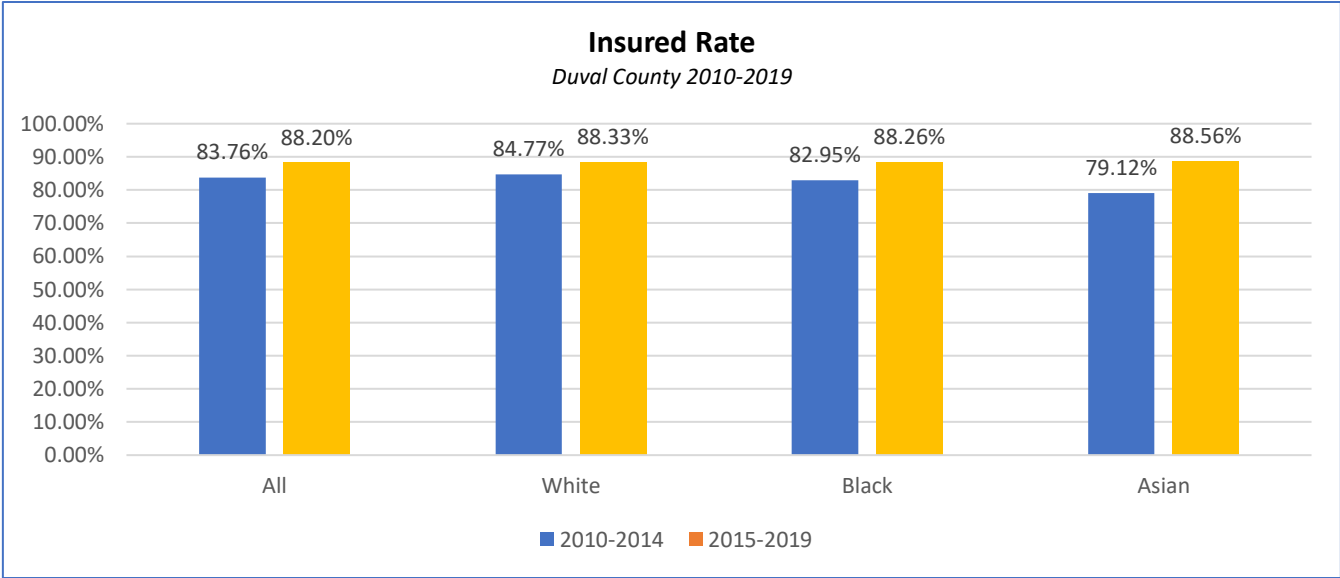
INSURANCE

Rates of uninsurance have dropped for all groups, including Blacks.



Source: Census, PolicyMap

Conversely, rates of insurance have increased for all groups.



Housing

Among the 10 Housing recommendations were suggestions to track home sales and homeownership by race and help home financing for all people. Other recommendations encouraged officials to locate public and affordable housing in diverse neighborhoods, not just in Black neighborhoods.

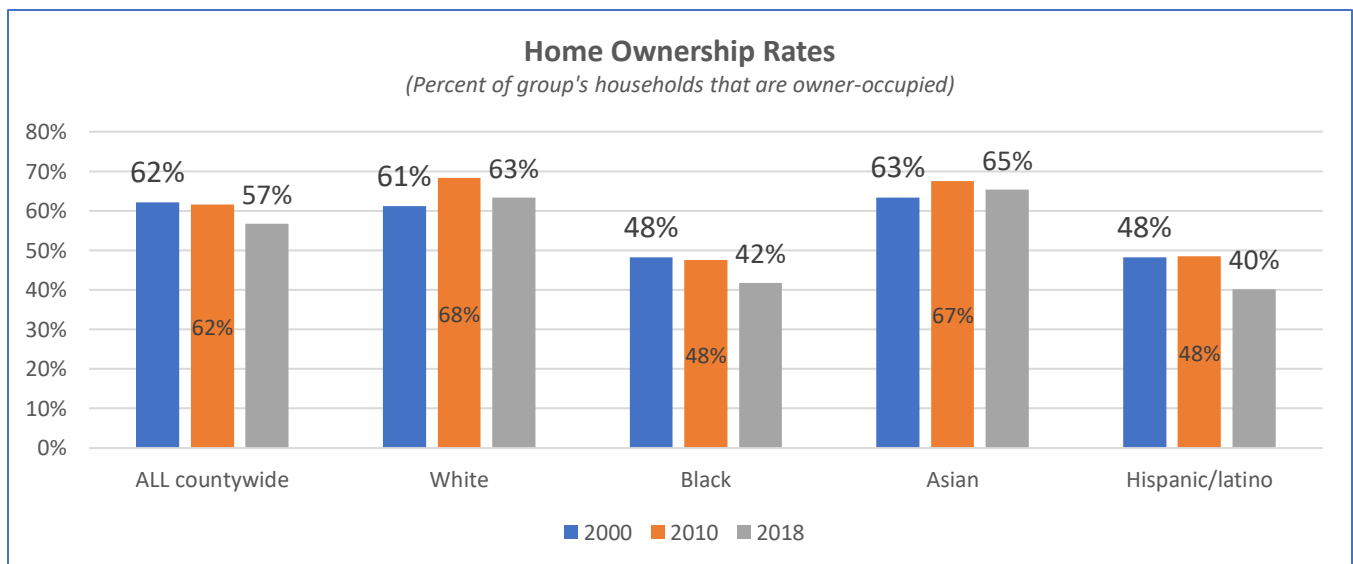
Home ownership is viewed in two ways, much as we view poverty: both as a rate (the percent of households that are owner-occupied) and as a number (the number of homes owned by Whites or Blacks or other groups).

HOME OWNERSHIP RATES

Overall, home ownership rates in Duval County have declined since 2000, in part due to the Recession, which forced many households into foreclosure and/or rentership.

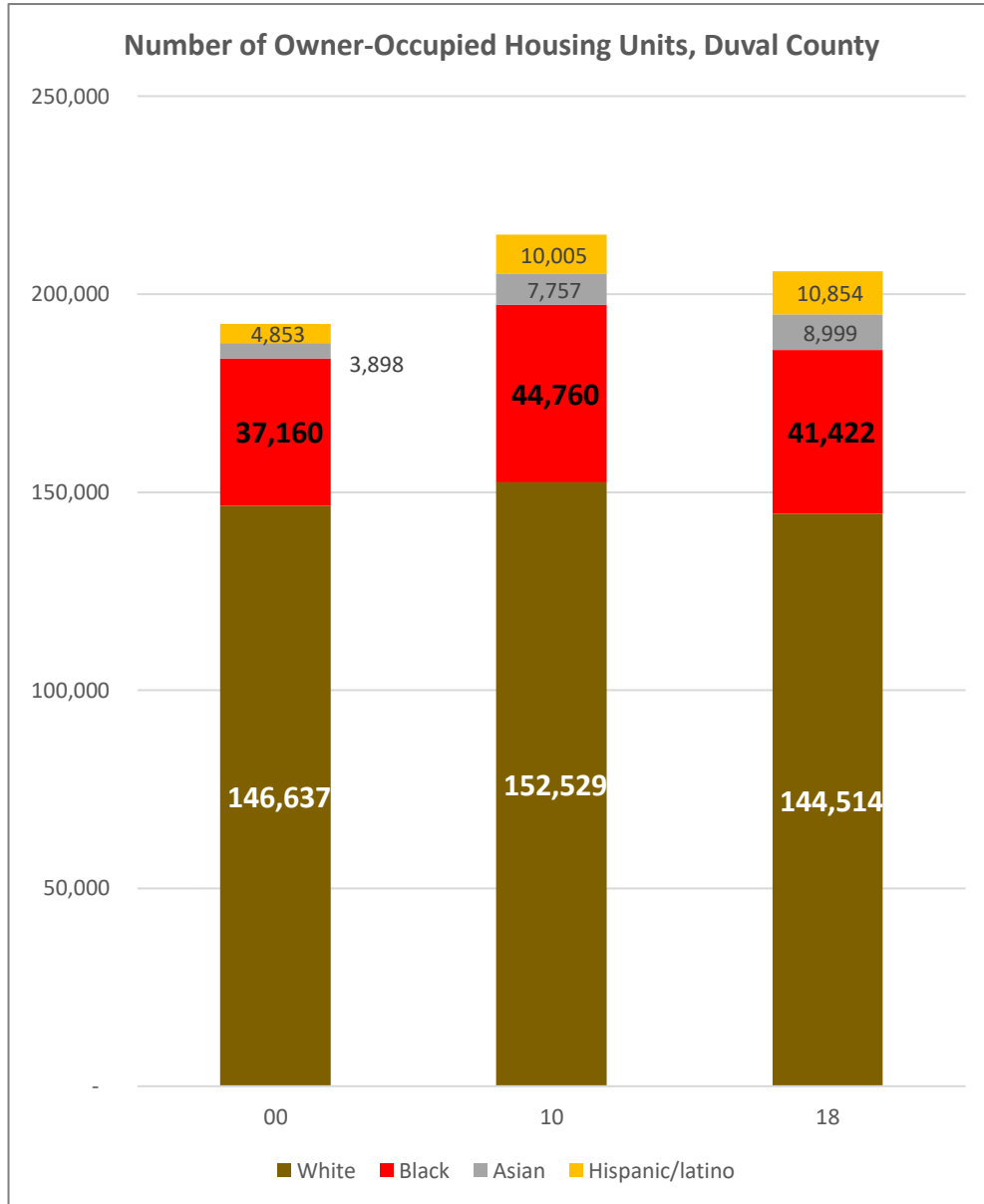
But home ownership rates for Whites and Asians have increased, while the rates for Blacks and Hispanic/Latinos have dropped. In 2018, only two out of five black households were owner-occupied.

Source: Census, PolicyMap



HOME OWNERSHIP NUMBERS

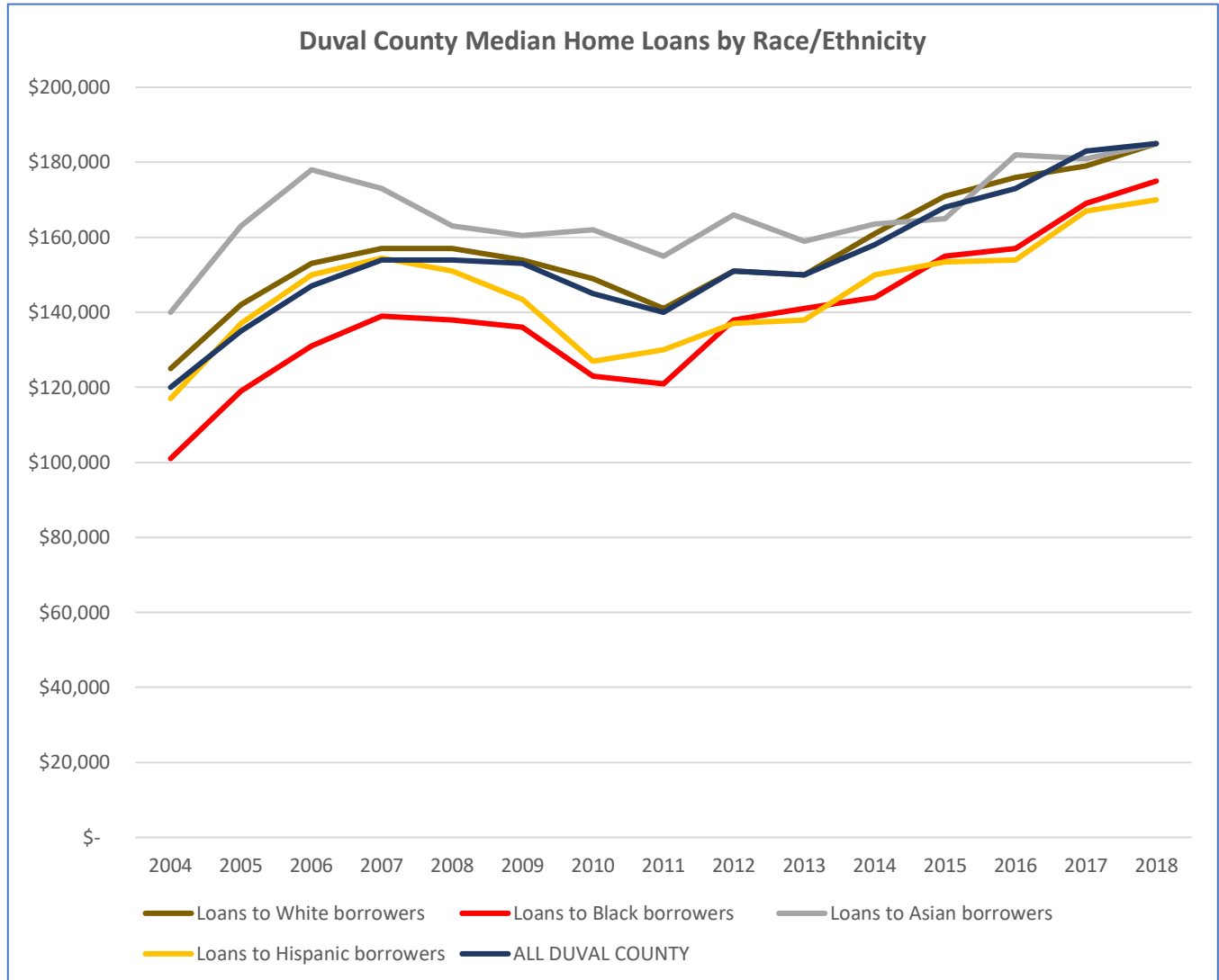
The number of housing units owned and occupied by Whites declined slightly, while the number owned and occupied by Blacks, Asians and Hispanic/Latinos increased from 2000-2018. This reflects the fact that minority groups are growing as a proportion of the overall population.



Source: Census, PolicyMap

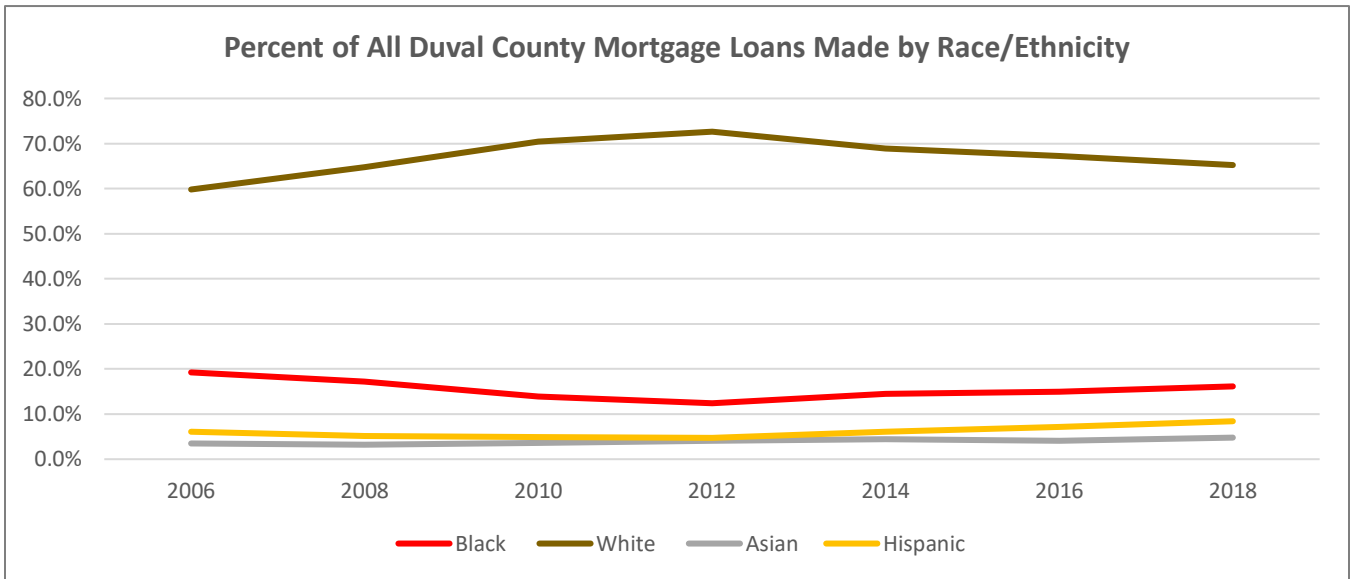
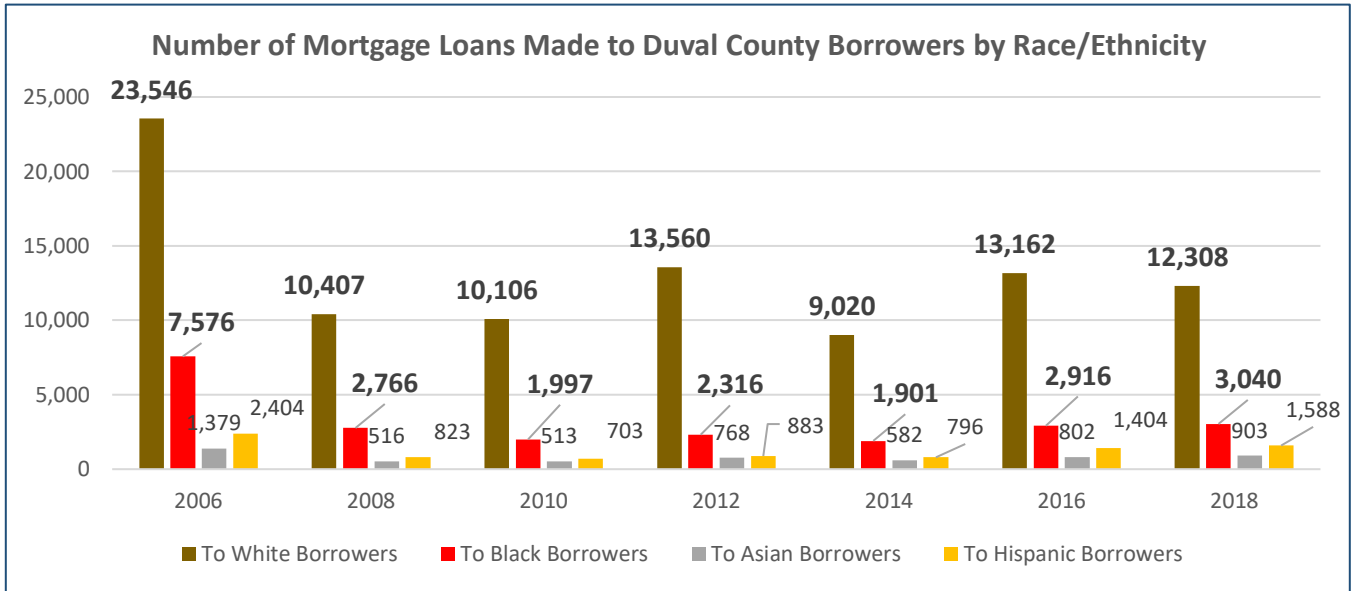
MORTGAGE LENDING

Mortgage lending to Black borrowers historically is at lower amounts than lending to Whites and Asians.



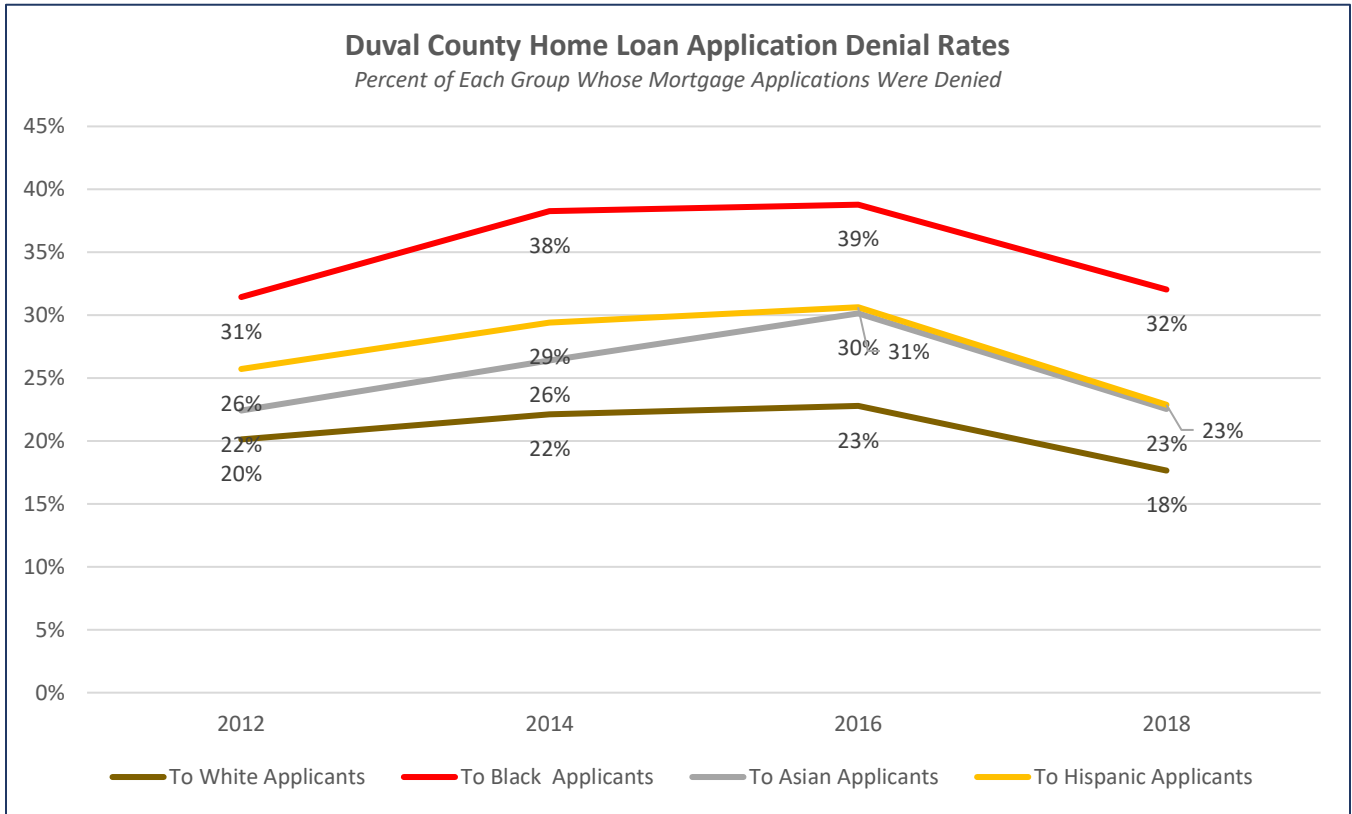
Source: Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC), PolicyMap

Far more mortgage loans are made to White borrowers than to borrowers of other groups.



Source: Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC), PolicyMap

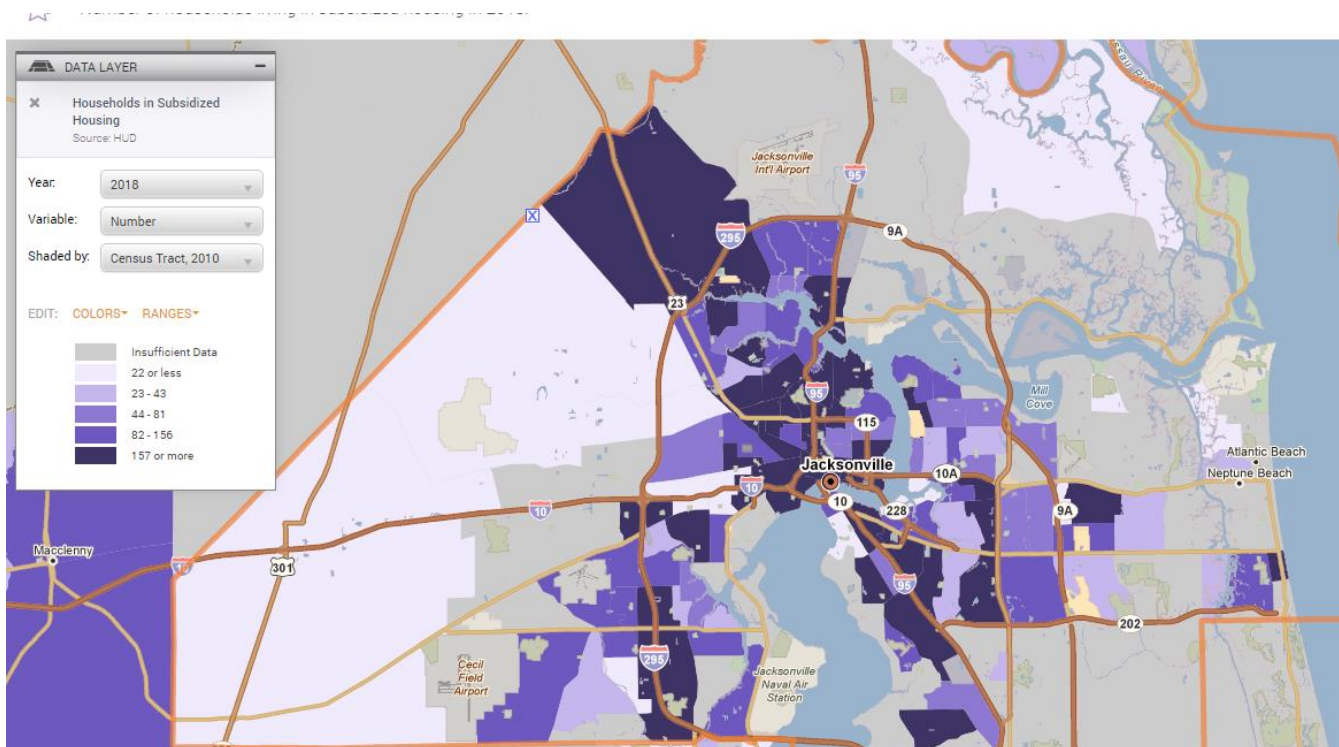
Black home loan applicants are denied loans at a greater rate than applicants of other groups.



Source: Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC), PolicyMap

SUBSIDIZED HOUSING

The map below shows the location of all subsidized housing – public housing and housing supported by vouchers – in Duval County in 2018. The darker the color, the higher the concentration of subsidized housing in that Census Tract.



Source: HUD/PolicyMap

Justice & the Legal System

The nine recommendations in this category sought to track homicides, disposition of cases, participation in diversion programs by race, as well as improving relations between the minority communities and law enforcement.

Assessing the role and impact of race in the arena of Justice and the Legal System is complex. There are a multitude of types of legal issues, many different crimes and criminals. The path from a criminal event to resolution/restitution/punishment is long and subject to an exhaustive array of variables. And data is not easily available: while the Jacksonville Sheriff's Office offers an online crime tracking site, it does not include all crimes and covers only a seven-day window. The State Attorneys Office has only this year offered public access to data tracking the work of its attorneys.

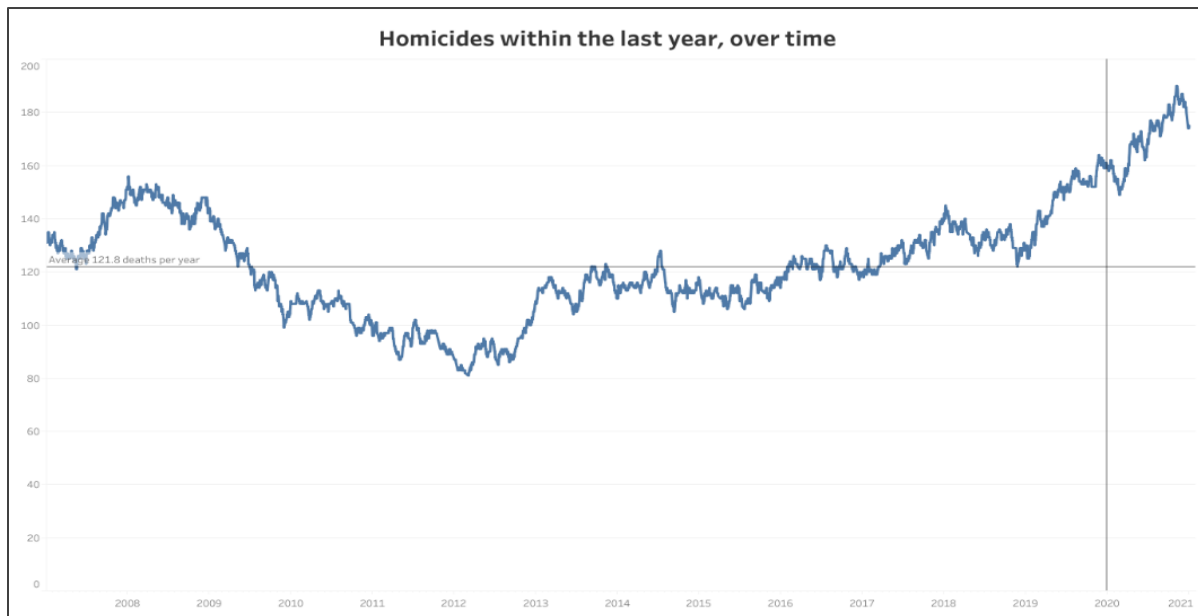
Given these challenges, this report provides selected data in three broad areas:

- Criminal activity
- Prosecution of criminal activity
- Judicial decision-makers

CRIMINAL ACTIVITY -- HOMICIDES

One of the most widely followed crime measures in Duval County is the number of homicides.

Since 2008, the county has averaged about 121 homicide deaths per year. But since 2017, the county has greatly exceeded that rate.



Source: Andrew Pantazi, The Tributary: Jacksonville's Journalism Source

In 2020, there were 175 homicides in Jacksonville, the most since 1990. Of these, 139 have been confirmed as murders, 22 deemed as not murders and 14 were pending as of the first of 2021. (Source: Andrew Pantazi, The Tributary: Jacksonville’s Journalism Source.)

More than half of 2020’s homicides occurred in four ZIP codes: three North and West of downtown Jacksonville and one on the Westside:

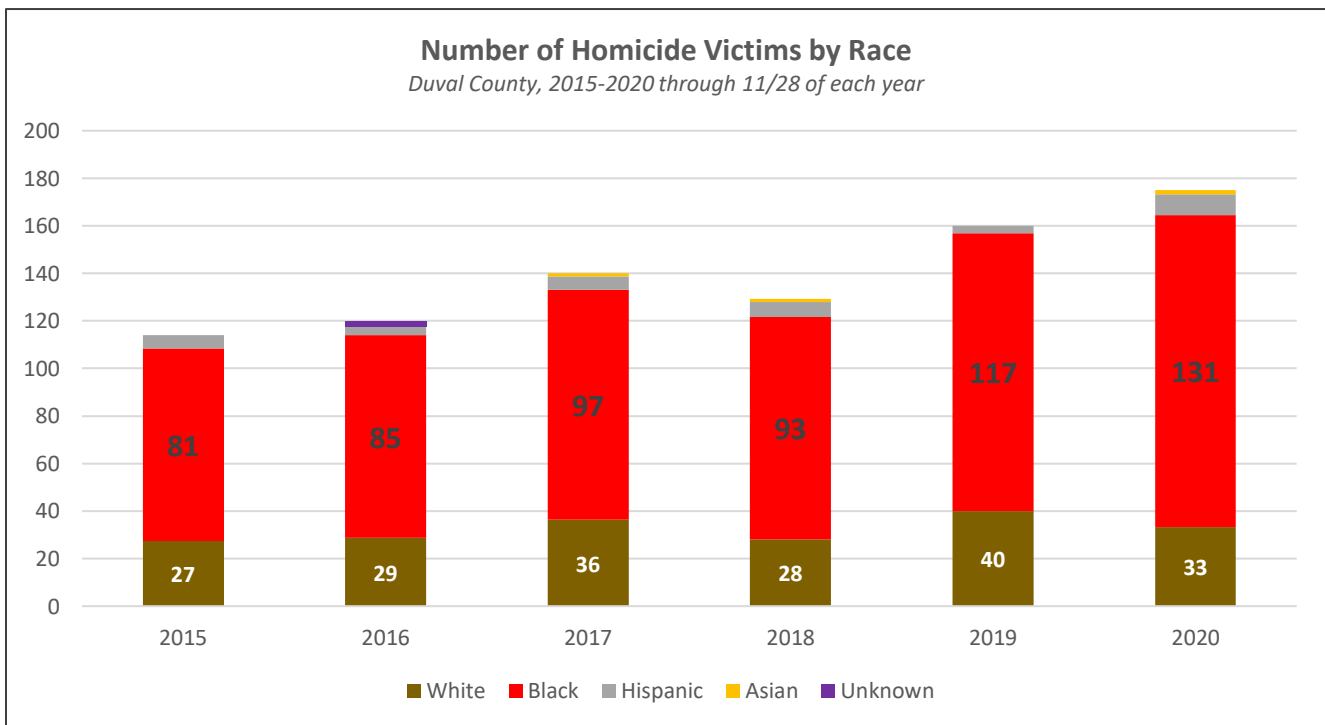
- 32209 had 18% of 2020 homicides; the population of 32209 is 94% Black;
- 32208 had 11% of 2020 homicides; the population of 32208 is 81% Black;
- 32218 had 11% of 2020 homicides; the population of 32218 is 47% Black;
- 32210 had 11% of 2020 homicides; the population of 32210 is 36% Black.

(Duval County’s population is 29% Black.)

Zip Code 32209 has led the county in the number of homicides every year since 2006.

Each of the other Zip Codes has frequently been among the leading homicide sites since 2006. (Source: Andrew Pantazi, The Tributary: Jacksonville’s Journalism Source.)

Data from 2015-2020 shows that, in each year, the overwhelming majority of homicide victims was Black.



Source: Andrew Pantazi, The Tributary: Jacksonville’s Journalism Source

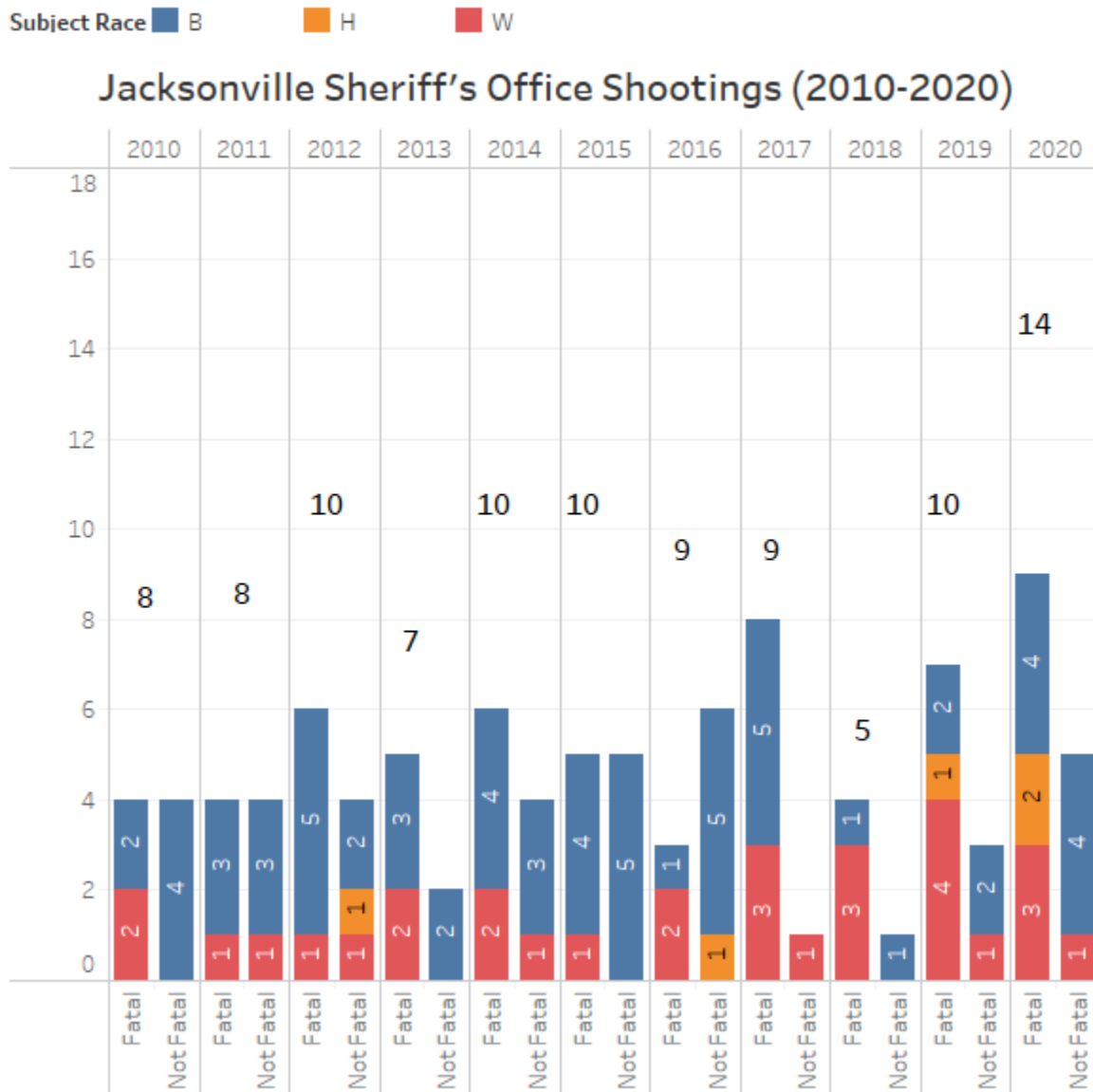
CRIMINAL ACTIVITY – POLICE SHOOTINGS

In 2020, Jacksonville Sheriff’s Department officers shot 14 people, the most in a decade. Nine of those shot by police died. The chart below shows those shot by police each year since 2010, by race.

Between 2010 and 2016, more than 66% of those shot by police were Black.

In the last four years Black victims of police shootings have represented between 40-57% of the total.

Source: Andrew Pantazi, The Tributary: Jacksonville’s Journalism Source



PROSECUTION OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

In August 2019, researchers at Florida International University and Loyola University Chicago released the report *Race, Ethnicity and Prosecution in Clay, Duval and Nassau Counties, Florida*, examining 88,559 cases handled by the State Attorney’s Office for Florida 4th Judicial Circuit, which includes Duval County, in 2017-2018

This is the first local study of its kind and serves as a baseline for future analysis. There is no comparable historical data.

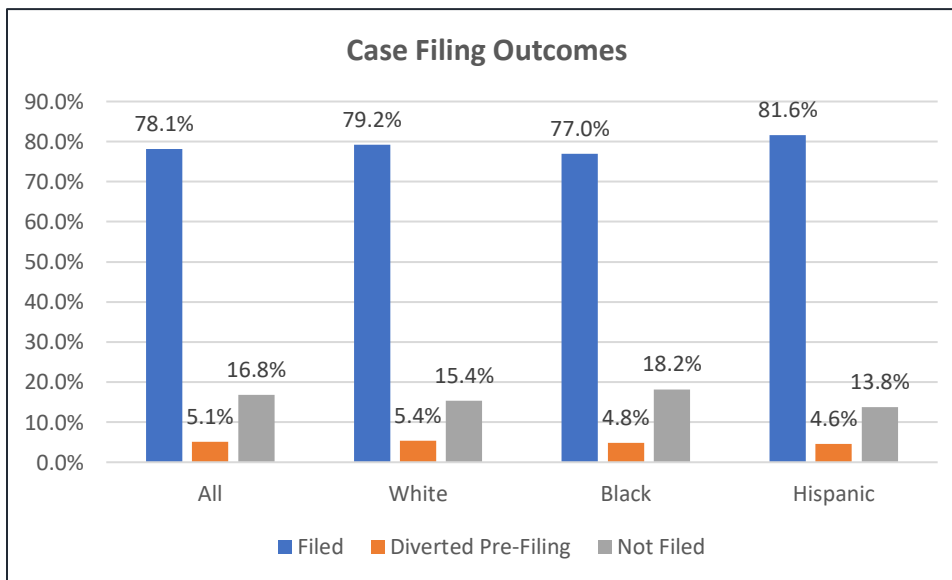
A copy of the study is available at <https://bit.ly/2kePedw> and merits careful review.

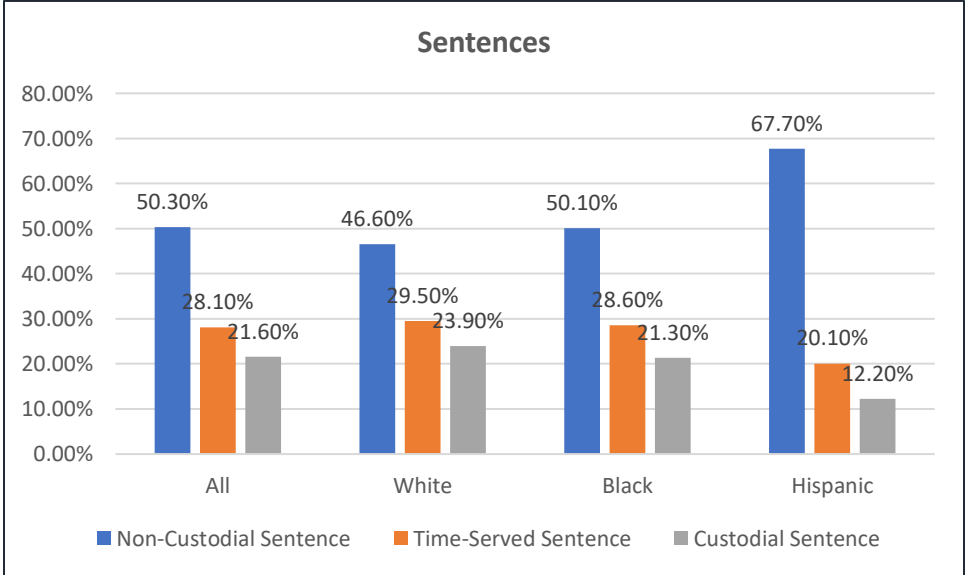
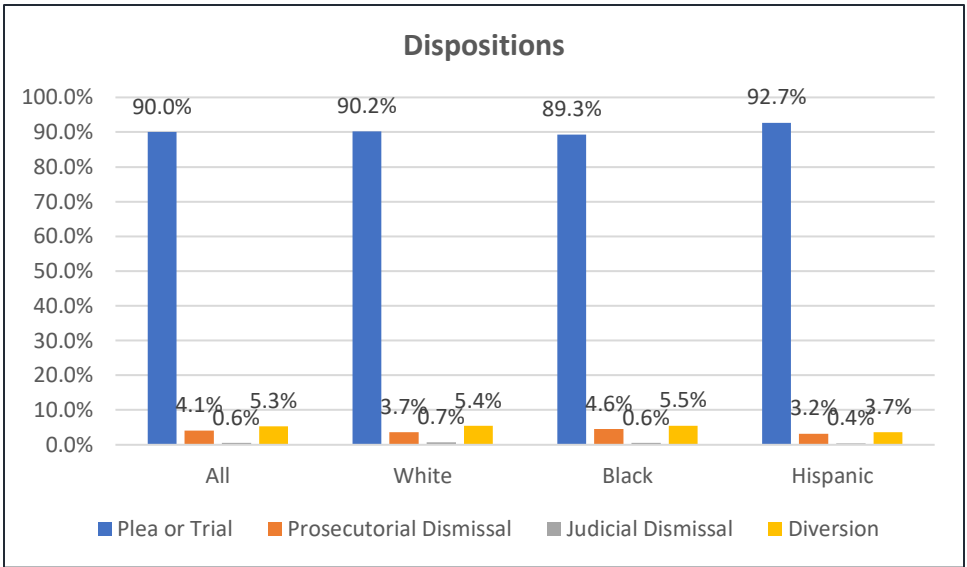
The study looks at multiple decision points along the prosecution pathway, including:

- Case Filing – the decision whether or not to file charges against a defendant, or to divert the case to an intervention program.
- Disposition – the decision whether to accept a plea from the defendant, go to trial, drop the case or divert without conviction.
- Sentencing – the decision whether to require non-custodial sentence, a sentence of time served or a custodial sentence.

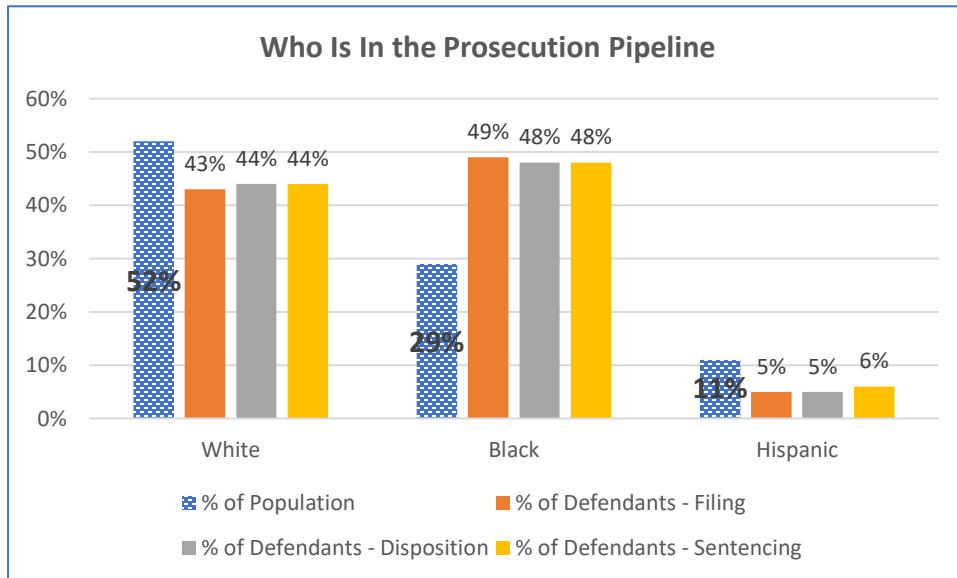
At each point, the study looks at what happened to all defendants as a whole, and by race (White, Black and Hispanic), both in terms of simple percentages, and in more nuanced analyses that account for a host of variables such as offense severity, victim age or prior convictions.

The charts below illustrate the findings:





One important point: The study analyzes those cases that were brought to the State Attorney’s Office. At filing, at disposition and at sentencing, 48%-49% of the defendants were Black. So while defendants may not be treated with significant difference once they are in the pipeline, Blacks are far more likely to be included in the pipeline than are Whites or Hispanics, as the chart below indicates.



Source: *Race, Ethnicity and Prosecution in Clay, Duval and Nassau Counties, Florida*

Recently, the State Attorney’s Office has drawn on the results of the study to establish an online dashboard of indicators -- <https://sao4thdatadashboard.com/> -- that will be maintained and updated so citizens can monitor trends over time.

JUDICIAL DECISION-MAKERS

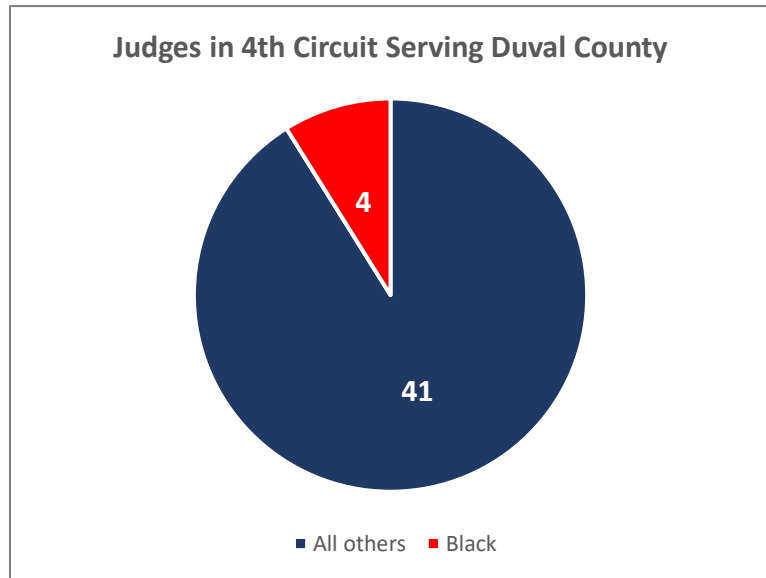
In 2014, The Florida Times-Union reported on the lack of diversity among judges in the 4th judicial circuit. At the time, there were two Black Circuit Court judges – Henry Davis and Brian Davis. The former has since retired and the latter has moved to a federal judgeship.

At the start of 2021, there were 45 circuit and county judges serving Duval County through Florida’s 4th Judicial Circuit. Four – all of them county judges – were Black. Three were appointed rather than elected. One –

Rhonda Peoples-Waters – was elected in November 2020, becoming the first elected, Black, female judge in Duval County. (There is one Black Circuit Judge who serves Clay County.)

When judicial vacancies occur outside the election cycle -- whether because of resignation, retirement, death, elevation of a sitting judge, or by newly created judgeship – the Judicial Nominating Commission for the Circuit submits names of possible appointees to the governor, who selects the judge.

The 4th Circuit Judicial Nominating Commission has nine members, all appointed by the governor. As of the start of 2021, all of the members were White.



Labor

The 19 recommendations in this category addressed issues of unemployment and job access, but also a number of other concerns: recruiting minority professionals to Jacksonville, encouraging corporate diversity programs, increasing minority representation on boards, and attracting high-wage jobs to high-poverty areas.

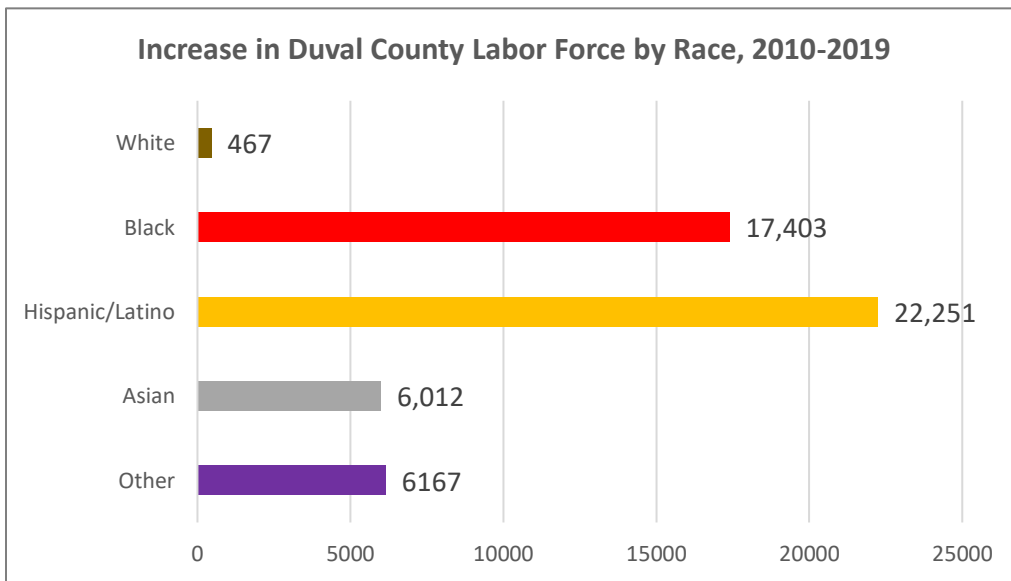
WORKFORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

Just as the makeup of Duval County’s population has changed in recent years, so too has the makeup of the county’s workforce.

Between 2010 and 2019, Duval County’s labor force – that is, the number of people of working age who are employed or actively seeking work – grew by 11%, or more than 52,000 individuals.

While Whites (non-Hispanic/Latino) comprise more than half of the labor force in Duval County, their cohort grew by fewer than 500 during the decade.

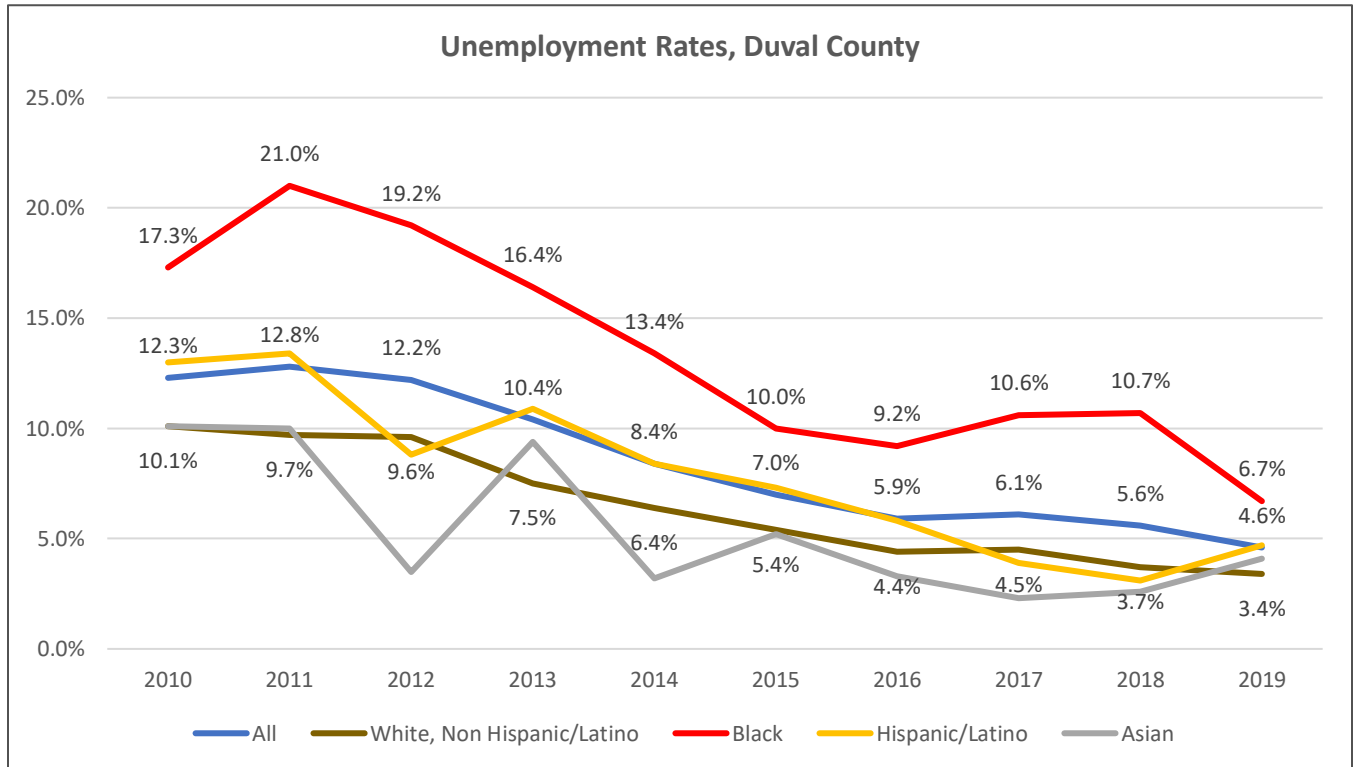
By contrast, the Black and Hispanic/Latino labor forces in Duval County grew by more than 17,000 and 22,000, respectively.



Source: US Census/PolicyMap

This growing labor force, coupled with overall improved employment opportunities thanks to gradual recovery from the Great Recession, meant that more than 29,000 additional Blacks were employed in Duval County in 2019 compared with 2010.

Despite this good news, unemployment rates for Blacks in Duval County remain high – higher than for any other group.



Media

Only two recommendations were made in this category, including the need to eliminate disparities in print, broadcast and electronic media.

Dramatic changes in the media landscape have greatly altered the cohort of journalists who cover news in Duval County, the channels of distribution for local news and the relative influence that traditional media outlets have on public discourse.

MEDIA OUTLETS

On the print side, the daily newspaper has shrunk from a staff of 175 in the newsroom in 2000 to a staff of fewer than 30 today. In years past The Florida Times-Union had multiple local columnists, some of whom were Black, as well as Black senior reporters covering state government and local politics. But those positions have disappeared through the years; today's local columnists are both white. Much of the work of preparing the daily newspaper is now done in remote locations in other states by non-local staff.

Other local print publications – The Jacksonville Business Journal and The Jacksonville Daily Record – also have predominantly white staffs.

There are two Black-owned newspapers in Jacksonville, The Florida Star, established in 1951, and the Jacksonville Free Press, established in 1986. Both distribute print editions and maintain active websites.

On the electronic side, television news has maintained somewhat diverse staffs for many years.

Today's news staffs are (news staff only):

CBS47 – 19% Black

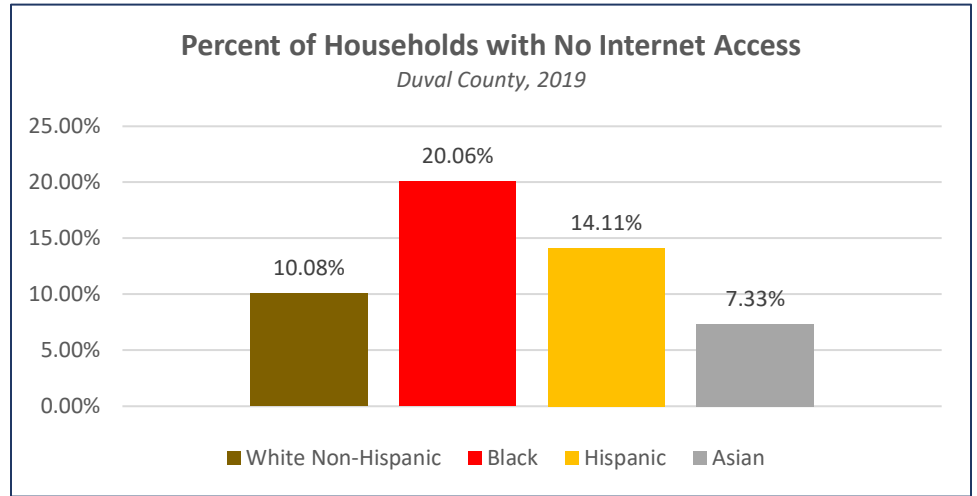
WJXT – 26% Black

WTLV – 29% Black

INTERNET ACCESS

As news dissemination occurs more and more through the internet and online platforms, internet access becomes crucial to individuals' ability to remain informed.

Households with Black members are more likely to be without internet access than other.



Source: Census, PolicyMap

Politics and Civic Engagement

Among the six recommendations in this category were suggestions to achieve diversity and inclusion in elected and appointed offices and expand minority political access and influence.

DIVERSITY OF ELECTED OFFICIALS

In the early part of the new century, there was local interest in increasing the number of women and people of color holding elected offices. The annual JCCI Quality of Life studies tracked the percent of elected officials “of color” as well as the percent female. (The reports did not define which offices were included among “elected officials,” though early reports referenced City Council, Duval County School Board and “other officials”.)

In 2004, the report noted that 29% of local elected officials were people of color, comparing that with the 16% rate in 1984.

JCCI: Percent of “People of Color” Among Elected Officials	1984	2004	2007	2010	2011
	16%	29%	29%	21%	24%

But by 2012, the emphasis had changed. The Quality of Life reports from 2012-2017, the last year a report was released, made no mention of racial diversity among elected officials; the reports only addressed the number of female elected officials.

Jacksonville City Council

The Quality of Life reports noted that in 2004 and 2007, people of color comprised 32% of the 19 members of Jacksonville City Council.

On the current City Council, 37% of the 19 members are people of color.

Jacksonville Mayor

The City of Jacksonville has had eight mayors since consolidation. One – Alvin Brown, elected in 2011 – was Black. He was the first Black elected mayor in the City’s history.

Jacksonville Sheriff

In Duval County, the position of Sheriff is an elected position. In 1995, Nat Glover was elected Sheriff, serving until 2003; he was the first Black elected Sheriff in Florida since Reconstruction.

Duval County School Board

The Quality of Life reports noted that in 2004 and 2007, people of color comprised 29% and 36%, respectively, of the Duval County School Board.

On the current School Board, two of the seven members, 29%, are people of color.

Duval County School Superintendent

Duval County School Superintendent is an appointed, not an elected, position. Since 1990, there have been six permanent superintendents (interims excluded). Only the most recent appointee – Superintendent Diana Greene – is a person of color.

Duval Legislative Delegation

The Duval Delegation includes two state senators and six state representatives who represent parts of Duval County in the Florida Legislature.

Since 2010, one of the two state senators representing Duval has been Black.

Two of the six House Districts have had a succession of Black representatives through the years. Those two districts today are both represented by Black representatives.

CIVIC LEADERSHIP

Since 1976, Leadership Jacksonville has been recruiting and preparing adults for leadership roles in the civic life of the community. From the outset, Leadership Jacksonville focused on diversity in their program participants. Over its 40-plus year history, Leadership Jacksonville has had 2,271 individuals complete its core adult program; with 18% of those being Black and another 4% other minorities. (Source: Leadership Jacksonville)

Appendix

Below are the recommendations compiled by the 2008 study group from the following reports:



COMPILATION OF STUDY RECOMMENDATIONS

(from 1946 – 2008)

Recommendations in this document were consolidated from previous studies and reports. The recommendations selected had a focus on the issue of race. It should be noted that many of the recommendations were similar and repeated numerous times over the past 65 years. See listing of reports below:

- **1946 Jacksonville Looks at its Negro Community**
The Council of Social Agencies
- **1991 The Jacksonville Vision**
Jacksonville Insight
- **1992 Recommendations for Community Healing**
The Mayor’s Council on Community Reconciliation
- **1994 Report to the Mayor and City Council**
Jacksonville Human Rights Commission
- **1999 A Comprehensive Examination of Race in Jacksonville:
A Report to the Jacksonville Human Rights Commission**
NE Florida Center for Community Initiative @ UNF
- **2002 Beyond The Talk – Improving Race Relations**
Jacksonville Community Council, Inc. (JCCI)
- **2006 Blueprint for Prosperity: Raising the Income of Duval County Residents**
City of Jacksonville & the Jacksonville Regional Chamber of Commerce
- **2006 Reducing Murder: A Community Response**
Jacksonville Community Council, Inc. (JCCI)
- **2008 Infant Mortality Study**
Jacksonville Community Council, Inc. (JCCI)

EDUCATION

1. Focus attention on eliminating racial disparities in educational outcomes to:
 - a. identify low-performing schools in which students are succeeding, identify successful policies, practices, and teaching methods that support the success of these students, and incorporate them into all schools;
 - b. improve all low-achieving schools, regardless of the racial makeup of the student body;
 - c. ensure that all students gain sufficient proficiency in the English language to enter college or employment;
 - d. Ensure that all students are taught about conflict resolution, cultural diversity, and racial tolerance.
2. Issue an annual report card on progress in eliminating racial disparities in educational outcomes, including measures such as graduation rates, dropout rates, and test scores, and identify and implement specific strategies to address lack of progress.
3. Expand and emphasize training that enhances the ability of public school teachers, administrators and principals to educate children from diverse racial backgrounds. This training should include an awareness of the impact of cultural differences in the classroom, including:
 - a. understanding diverse cultural behaviors;
 - b. teaching to diverse learning styles
 - c. promoting respect for all races and cultures;
 - d. resolving conflict; and
 - e. developing ways to manage classroom behavior positively.
4. Ensure that prenatal, Pre-K, childcare, parental and other programs will prepare all children to enter kindergarten ready to learn.
5. Ensure all students graduate from high school with skills required to continue education beyond high school and achieve career success.
6. Insist on consistent and explicit academic standards for all schools. Ensure equity in schools in classrooms, teacher assignments, supplies and technology sufficient to achieve academic excellence.
7. Expect mutual respect and support among students, parents, teachers, administrators and communities.
8. Develop Edward Waters College as a strong and universally respected educational facility.
9. Establish a fund to match the incentive money to be paid to successful teachers working in low-performing public schools through the privately-funded program called Creating Opportunities that Result in Excellence.

HEALTH

1. Encourage Communities in Charge Jacksonville to continue its leadership role in convening public and private health institutions to ensure adequate medical care for all and to decrease the disproportionate racial gap in medical coverage.
2. Convene an annual health summit to provide comprehensive health screenings and education targeted to the black community.
3. Encourage fully-stocked grocery stores to locate in zip codes and neighborhoods with high infant mortality rates through tax and other incentive packages.
4. Bring together organizations in Jacksonville whose primary mission focuses on race relations to discuss the impact of racism and racial disparities on infant mortality.
5. Coordinate community viewing of the documentary series, *Unnatural Causes*, to open discussions throughout Jacksonville's CPAC areas and neighborhoods on the implications of inequities in health and infant mortality.
6. Expand educational materials and programs of the JHRC Study circles to focus on the disproportionate rate of infant mortality and its root causes based in racism and socio-economic inequities.
7. Work with area health-care associations and institutions to ensure that members are educated on current racial disparities in health-care outcomes and treatment and to train medical professionals in best practices to improve health-care delivery for all people.

HOUSING

1. Locate Public Housing and other types of affordable housing in non-minority areas in numbers of units beyond those required by the Justice Department consent decree.
2. Ensure that all Jacksonville residents have the widest range of possible housing choices available to them.

3. Track and report home sales by race and location to determine if prospective buyers are being steered to certain neighborhoods based on their race;
4. Encourage increased communication among real estate agents to ensure that race is not a factor in which homes are shown to particular clients.
5. Work with neighborhood associations and CPACs to reduce prejudice and fear of housing integration.
6. Eliminate the gap between white and minority home ownership.
7. Provide incentives and eliminate barriers to facilitate the building, rehabilitation and maintenance of affordable housing.
8. Improve the ability of people to finance and retain their homes.
9. Modify comprehensive plan to improve infrastructure to build, rebuild infrastructure for the core city/ Northside.
10. Ensure that the Community Development Block Grant expenditures are directed toward the elimination of slum and blighted areas as mandated by federal law.

JUSTICE & THE LEGAL SYSTEM

1. Determine the cause of disproportionate number of young Black adult men (ages 18-35) who are being killed in Jacksonville.
2. Use creative methods to actively recruit and retain Black, Hispanic, Asian, and Native American employees to deploy a criminal-justice workforce that reflects the diversity of the community.
3. Track and report participation and outcomes by race of all adult and juvenile diversion programs in the criminal or juvenile justice systems.
4. Track disposition (consequences vs. crime) of all criminal and juvenile justice cases by race and judge. Study and track and make the information public and address concerns.
5. Provide equal treatment to all people charged, prosecuted and sentenced in the criminal justice system.
6. Improve the relationship between law enforcement and the community; particularly the minority communities.
7. Improve professional conduct of officers toward minority population and citizens by increasing the amount of sensitivity training given to law enforcement officers.
8. Identify law enforcement officers who are racially insensitive and provide more intense sensitivity training.
9. Increase the number of minorities on the force and in command positions to reflect the city's diverse population.

LABOR MARKET

1. Address high unemployment of African American males.
2. Recruit ethnic and racial minority professionals to move to Jacksonville.
3. Implement job skills training, a public transportation system that better links jobs and the workforce, and access to jobs that pay a living wage are critical.
4. Make commitment to minority groups for jobs for both entry and executive levels.
5. Add a penalty clause to ensure that companies comply with racial diversity goals and nondiscriminatory practices or provide substantive evidence of a good faith effort.
6. Report on the progress of participating businesses towards meeting racial diversity goals in their contracting or employment.
7. Identify the degree to which racial discrimination is a barrier in lending practices to minority companies;
8. Create a micro-loan fund to assist new and undercapitalized businesses that do not qualify for conventional financing.
9. Encourage practices to improve access to capital for economic development in racial minority areas.
10. Conduct strategy meetings to find ways of providing access to and adequate funding for existing and new minority business organizations.
11. Increase minority and small business representation on bank and corporate boards.
12. Provide increased accessibility for opportunities to train and upgrade management and technical skills among minorities.
13. Promote diversity and inclusion in job opportunities and advancement in the private and public sector.
14. Create an environment that attracts businesses with high-wage jobs to Jacksonville's high-poverty zip code areas.
15. Encourage employers to make a business case for commitment to inclusiveness and ensure equal opportunity and equal pay for equal work.
16. Mentor small businesses and encouraging minority start-up and expansion.

17. Attract more diverse retail to Northwest Jacksonville.
18. Provide role models for young people, particularly minority males.
19. Increase minority business ownership and the average number of employees per company.

MEDIA

1. Eliminate racial discrimination and disparities within print, broadcast and electronic media:
 - a. ensure racially diverse viewpoints on editorial boards and news production staff;
 - b. recognize racial disparities in Jacksonville and enhance community awareness of the issues in its reporting.
2. Develop an aggressive advertising campaign to provide communication and information about the comprehensive personal, professional and social Blueprint for Prosperity benefits of inclusion. The campaign will help to reduce isolation and overcome stereotypes, which will help to narrow the wide difference in perception.

POLITICS & CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

1. Take ownership of the race relations problem in Jacksonville and create a vision for Jacksonville of racial justice and inclusion, in which all residents feel free to, and actually do, participate fully in public life, unimpeded by race-based disparities or discrimination
2. Create an independent, non-partisan, community-based commission to establish guidelines for and monitor adherence to fair campaign practices, especially as they relate to race; and educate voters about the qualifications of and policies supported by all candidates for public offices in Jacksonville.
3. Implement a program that develops partnerships between faith congregations of differing racial composition for dialogue, worship, social activities, and economic development activities.
4. Create social and business interaction between people of different races and ethnicities that will result in creation of trust, understanding, appreciation of differences and new relationships (Study Circles and beyond).
5. Expand minority political access and influence.
6. Achieve diversity and inclusion in elected and appointed entities, boards and authorities and at the highest leadership positions in our private sector organizations.