



SECURING OUR FUTURE

*An Initiative to Increase Economic Mobility
and Reduce Poverty in Palm Beach County*

Palm Beach County: Sociodemographic Barriers to Economic Mobility

Addendum September 2022





SECURING OUR FUTURE

*An Initiative to Increase Economic Mobility
and Reduce Poverty in Palm Beach County*

VISION

A System of Care that maximizes opportunities for economic mobility.

MISSION

To collaborate with community stakeholders to create an ecosystem that supports innovative systemic change leading to increased economic mobility for low-income families.

GOAL

To reduce poverty by 10% over the next 10 years by moving 188 households (with children ages 0–18) beyond the federal poverty threshold (and eventually the living wage or ALICE threshold) every year for the next decade.

FRAMEWORK TO ACHIEVING ECONOMIC MOBILITY THROUGH GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT

1. Provide support benefits to help families meet their basic needs and increase financial stability while improving individual life skills, building human and social capital and creating opportunities for personal and professional growth.
2. Develop partnerships that strengthen our local ecosystem to offer skill building, mentorship and career exposure for youth and adults to facilitate more on-ramp quality employment opportunities.
3. Develop a local, state and federal policy agenda that reduces barriers to employment for low-income households and vulnerable populations.



OUR GUIDING PRINCIPLES

We believe that:

All workers should be able to earn a living wage and be provided an opportunity to develop their skills over time to facilitate upward mobility.



Structural and institutional racism must be dismantled in order to address the economic disparities that currently exist.

Elected officials, institutional leaders, employers, nonprofits, foundations, workers and other members of society all play a role in individuals entering and staying in the workforce.



All residents should have the opportunity to work to their fullest potential, earn a decent income as a primary way to meet their personal, social and economic responsibilities.

Businesses and other organizations play a critical role in providing quality work and providing opportunities for upward mobility.



Employment support benefits should provide enough economic stability for families to stabilize and advance economically and live in dignity.



For more information and support documentation, please see the complete Economic Mobility Report www.securingourfuturepbc.org/pdf/Economic_Mobility_Report.pdf

Contents

- 05** | Economy
- 09** | Health
- 13** | Food
- 17** | Housing
- 21** | Education
- 25** | Crime
- 29** | Transportation
- 33** | Childcare
- 37** | COVID-19



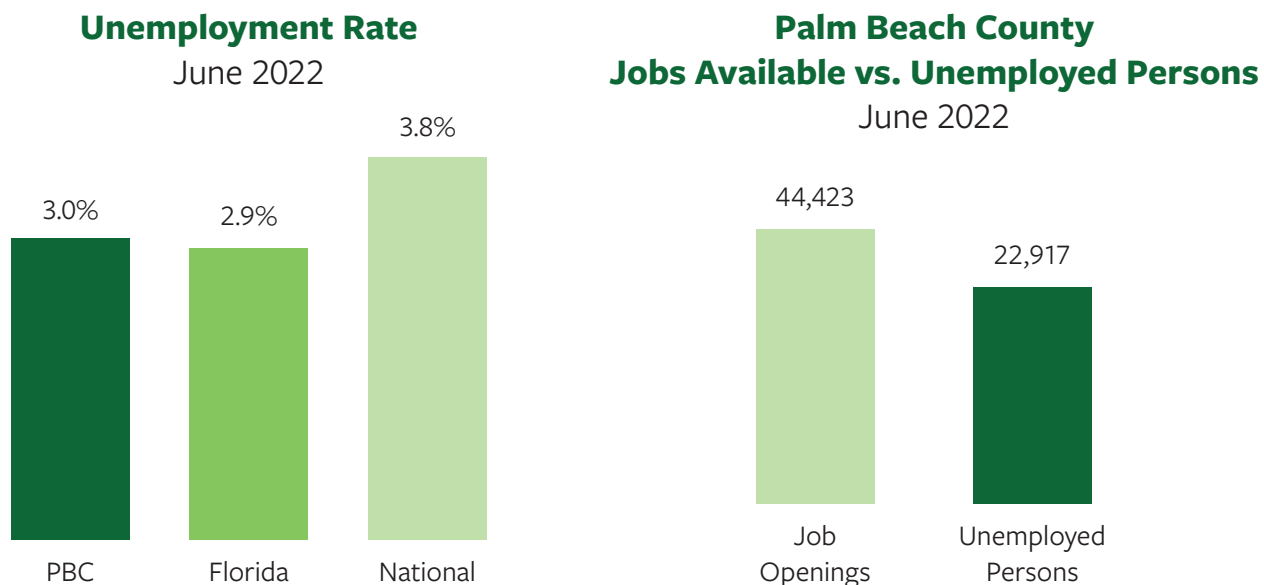
ECONOMIC MOBILITY AND **ECONOMY**



Earnings:

West Palm Beach Region vs. Florida¹

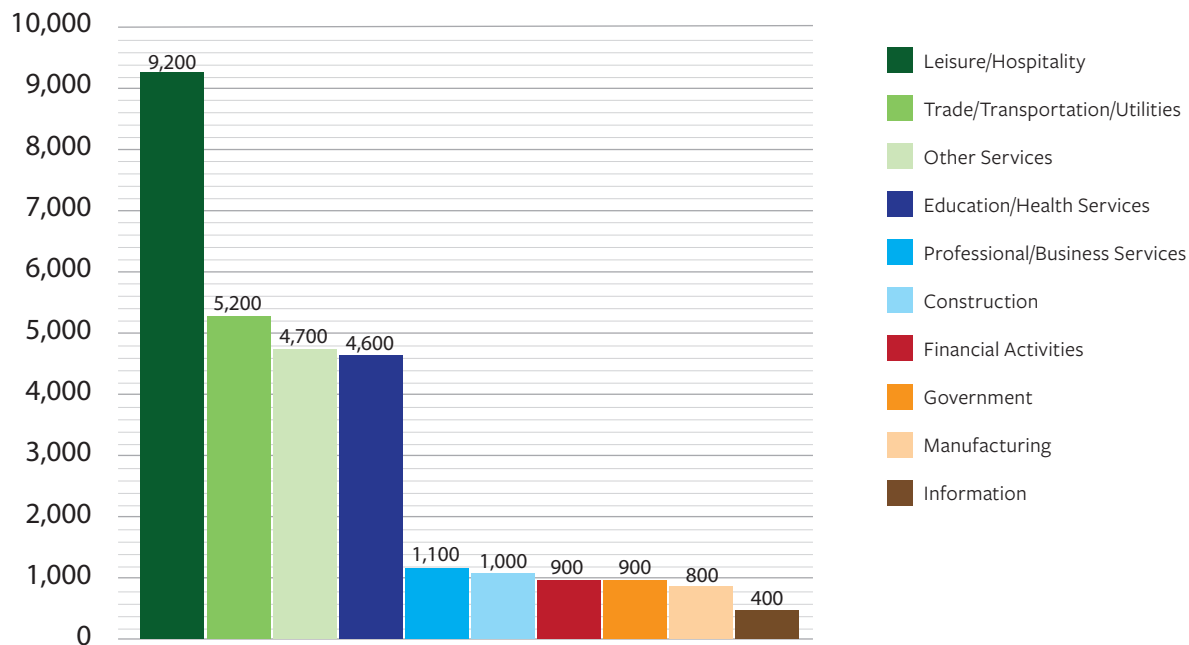
Unemployment & Job Availability



Sources: [Palm Beach County Unemployment Rate Remains Near Historic Lows at 3.0 Percent; 31,800 Jobs Added Over Year \(careersourcepbc.com\)](#) July 22, 2022

¹ [https://floridajobs.org/economic-data/current-employment-statistics-\(ces\)/metro-area-comparison](https://floridajobs.org/economic-data/current-employment-statistics-(ces)/metro-area-comparison)

PBC 2022 Job Growth by Industry

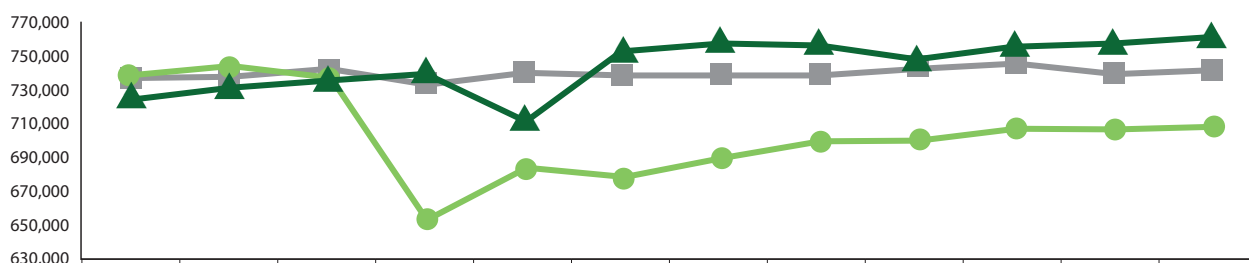


<https://www.careersourcepbc.com/news-information/artmid/1414/articleid/1150/palm-beach-county-unemployment-rate-drops-to-29-percent-28800-jobs-added-over-year>

2021 Palm Beach County Market Indicators



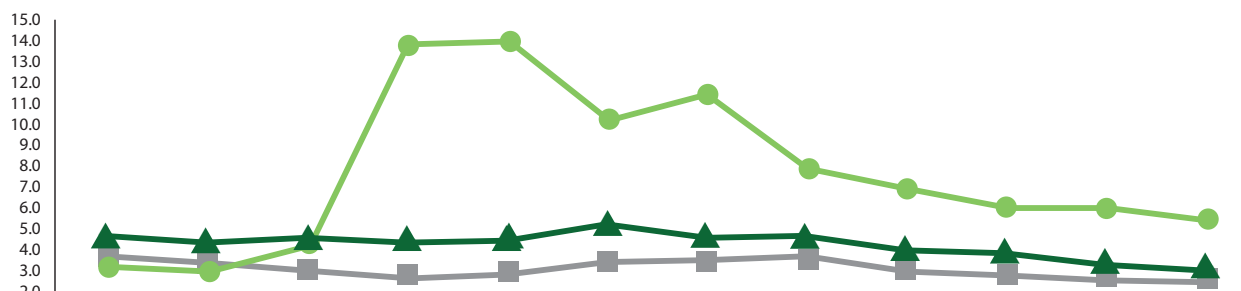
Palm Beach County Labor Force



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2019	736,447	738,367	741,017	733,680	739,697	738,576	739,057	739,151	743,523	745,652	739,579	740,986
2020	737,808	742,269	735,995	653,719	682,852	678,071	689,319	698,876	699,888	706,665	706,278	707,961
2021	725,399	730,845	734,544	739,543	713,145	753,074	757,191	756,565	748,066	755,120	756,082	760,237

Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Florida Department of Economic Opportunity

Palm Beach County Unemployment Rates



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2019	3.9	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.7
2020	3.2	3.0	4.4	13.9	14.1	10.4	11.6	8.0	7.0	6.1	6.1	5.5
2021	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.6	5.3	4.8	4.7	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.3

Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Florida Department of Economic Opportunity

ECONOMIC MOBILITY AND **HEALTH**



NOTE: Most of the data below comes from the [2022 Palm Beach County Community Health Assessment](#)

Uninsured Population by Location, Race, Ethnicity: 2019

Indicator <i>Percent of Population, 2019</i>	Location		Race		Ethnicity	
	Florida	Palm Beach County	PBC Black	PBC White	PBC Hispanic or Latino	PBC Non-Hispanic
Uninsured Individuals	12.8 %	13.0%	17.2%	11.3%	24.1%	7.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019, Compiled by Health Council of SE Florida

In 2019, nearly one quarter of PBC Hispanic or Latino residents and 17.2% of Black Palm Beach County residents were **uninsured**, proportions much higher than their non-Hispanic and White counterparts.

Uninsured Individuals by Age and Gender Palm Beach County: 2019

	Total	Number Uninsured	Percent Uninsured
Civilian Non-institutionalized Population	1,451,973	189,280	13.0%
AGE			
Under 19 Years	298,678	24,527	8.2%
19 to 25 Years	113,286	26,845	23.7%
26 to 64 Years	812,011	160,172	19.7%
65 Years and Older	341,284	4,581	1.3%
GENDER			
Male	701,016	102,323	14.6%
Female	750,957	86,957	11.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2019

This table shows the percentage of uninsured individuals by age and gender in Palm Beach County in 2019. Those ages 19 to 25 had the highest uninsured percentage (23.7%), and those ages 65 and older had the lowest percentage (1.3%). Males (14.6%) were more likely to be uninsured than females (11.6%).

Adults with Fair/Poor Health

Adults who said their overall health was “fair” or “poor”

Year	Palm Beach	Florida
2019	18.2%	19.7%
2016	16.5%	19.5%
2013	15.6%	19.5%

Data Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion.

In Palm Beach County, the percent of adults who said their overall health was “fair” or “poor” increased from 15.6% in 2013 to 18.2% in 2019. In 2019, Palm Beach County’s 18.2% of adults who said their overall health was “fair” or “poor” was lower than the state’s 19.7%.

Adults who said their overall health was “fair” or “poor” By Race/Ethnicity

Year	Palm Beach County			Florida		
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic
2019	18.3%	20.2%	14.8%	18.1%	19.5%	24.1%
2016	14.4%	21.3%	22.8%	17.7%	18.7%	25.2%
2013	16.7%	13.2%	14.9%	17.7%	19.7%	24.0%

Data Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion

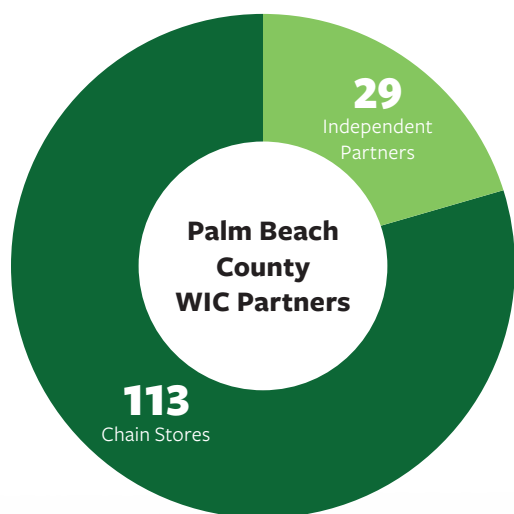
In 2019, Non-Hispanic blacks in Palm Beach County had the highest percentage saying their overall health was fair or poor, at 20.2%, compared to 18.3% of Non-Hispanic whites and 14.8% of Hispanics in Palm Beach County.

ECONOMIC MOBILITY AND **FOOD**

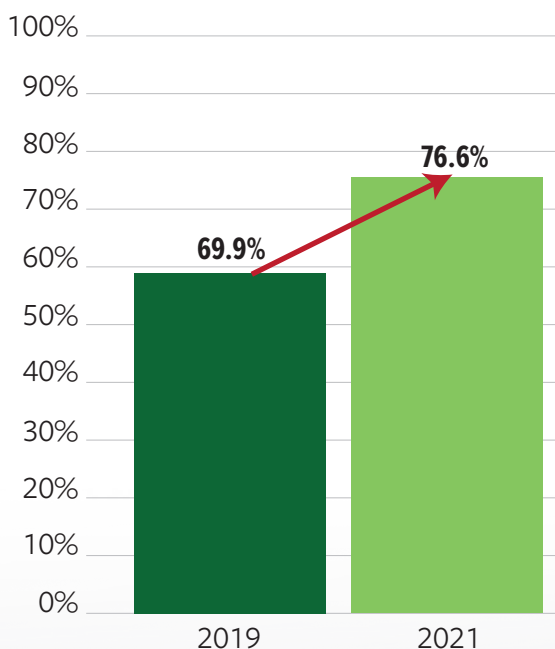


Palm Beach County WIC

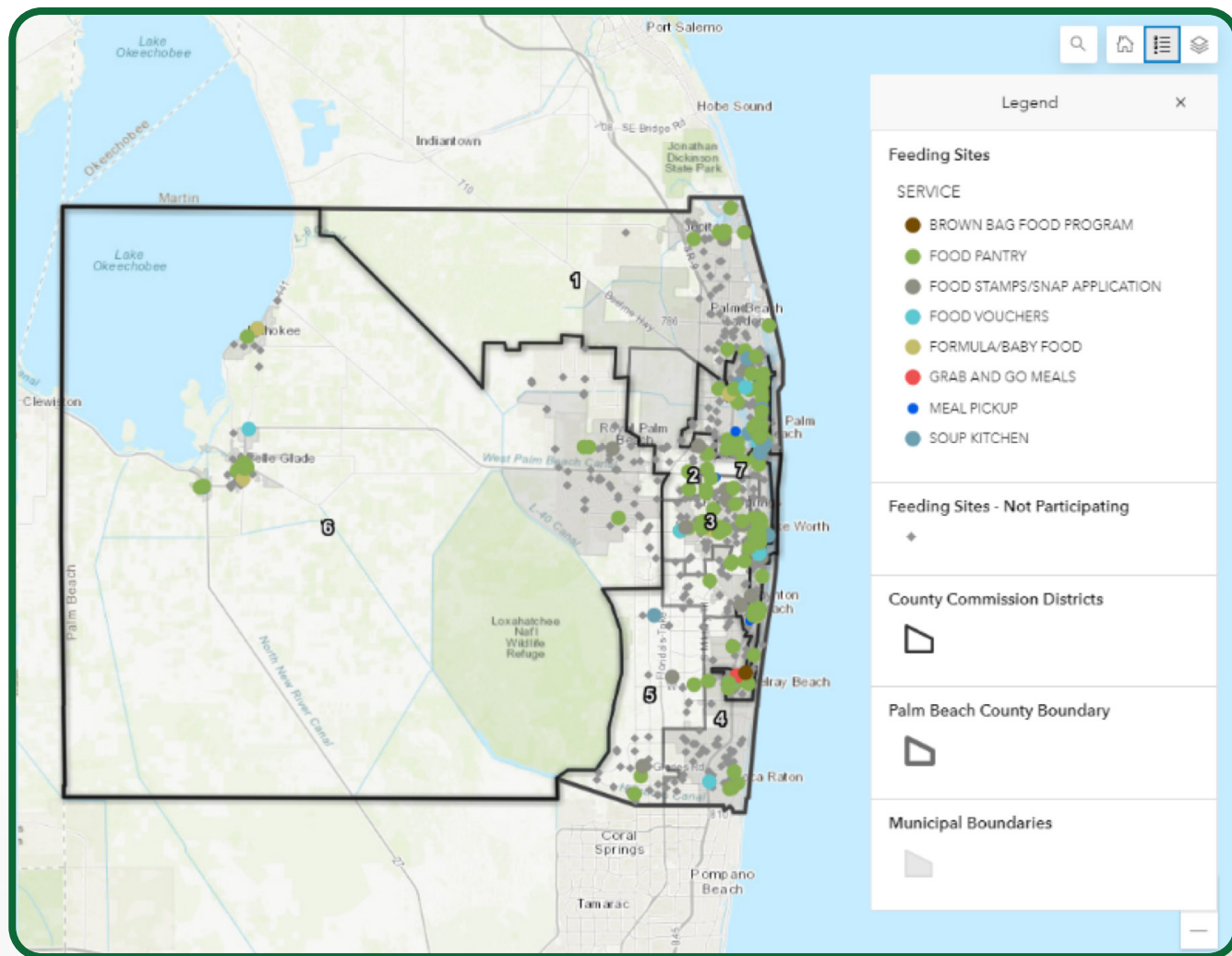
<https://feedingsouthflorida.org/workforce-training-job-placement/>



% of Palm Beach County Families on WIC

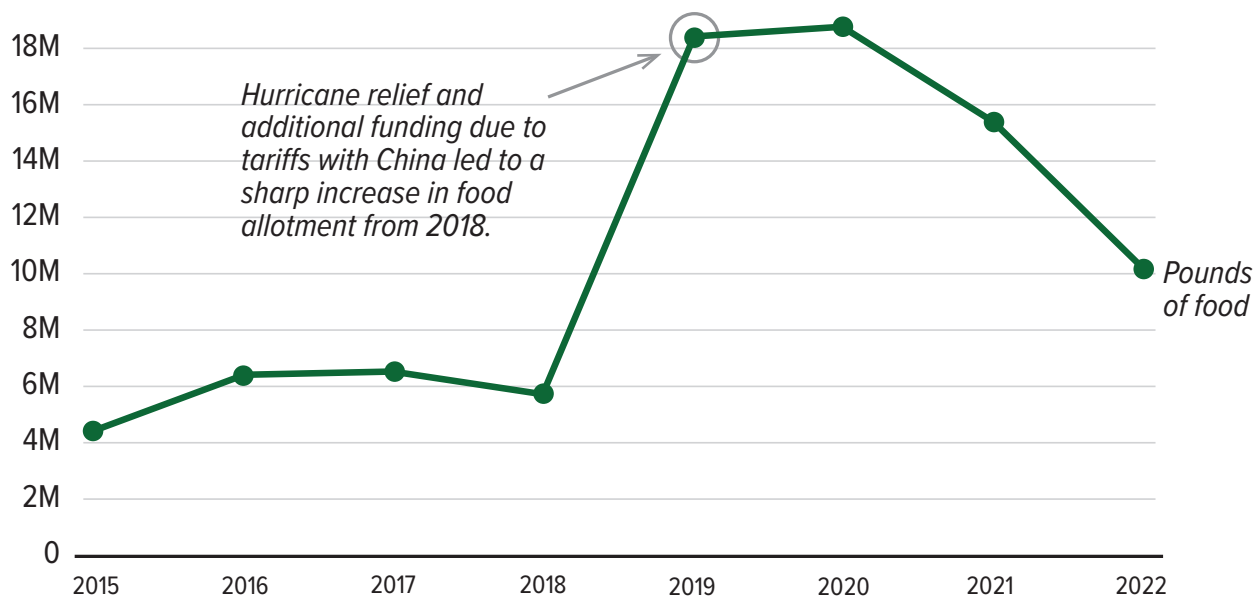


Feeding Sites by Commission District



Food Allocations Decrease as Demand Remains High

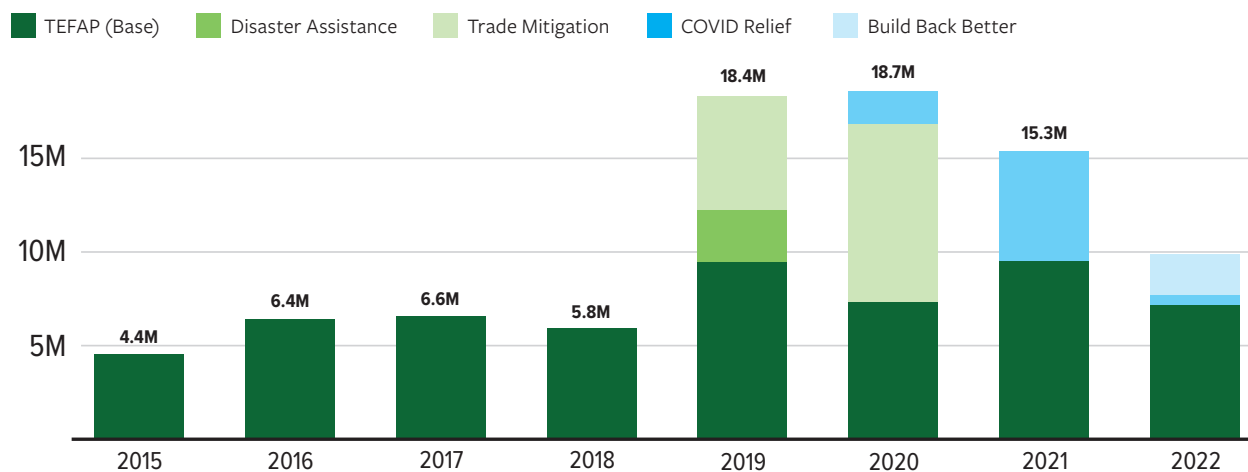
Farm Share’s federally allocated food poundage through The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) for Miami-Dade County has declined as the pandemic slows but inflation rises. The trend is largely mirrored in other South Florida counties, Farm Share executives say.



Data Source: Farm Share

Where The food Comes From

The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) and its subsidiaries are the largest source of food from the federal government for Farm Source. Additional TEFAP streams are created depending on the circumstance, such as for hurricanes or the pandemic, but these programs are now ending.



Data Source: Farm Share.

Figures for Miami-Dade County. Miami-Dade numbers reflect similar trends in other South Florida counties.

ECONOMIC MOBILITY AND **HOUSING**



Workforce Housing

Housing Price as a Multiple of Income

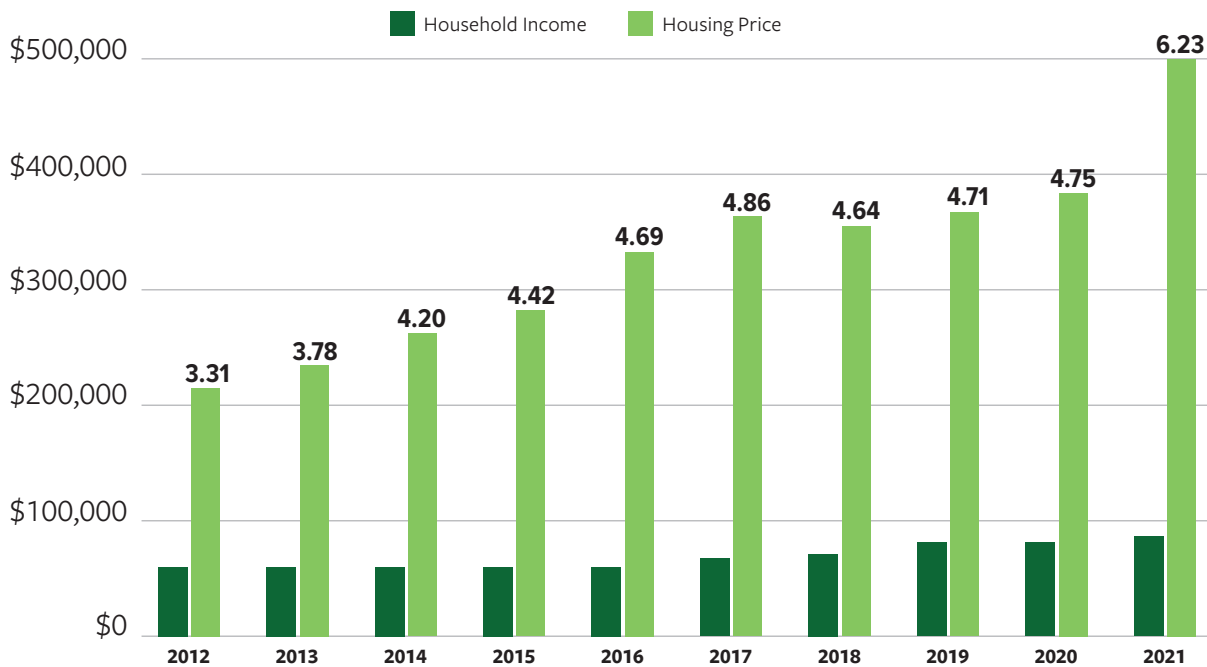
Ratio of median housing price to median household income: 2012-2021

In 2012, a median priced Single Family home cost 3 times median income.

In 2021, a median priced Single Family home (\$500k) cost 6 times median income (\$80,200).

Rents too!

To afford the \$1,468 Fair Market Rent for a 2-bedroom apartment, a tenant needs an annual income of \$58,720 or \$28.23 per hour.



Data Source: U.S. HUD / Broward & Palm Beaches Realtors Association

The \$42,233 Median Household Income of renter-occupied units in Palm Beach County is 58% of the Median Household Income of owner-occupied Units

Source: Palm Beach County Affordable Housing Needs Assessment, Jorge M. Perez, Florida International University.

The majority (57%) of Palm Beach County workers are employed in low wage service sector occupations with hourly wages that translate to workers earning 40-60% of the County's median household income

Source: Palm Beach County Affordable Housing Needs Assessment, Jorge M. Perez Florida International University.

Owner-Renter Housing Costs by Major Municipality

Municipality	Total Owner-Occupied Housing Units	Total Owner Cost-Burdened Households	%	Total Renter-Occupied Housing Units	Total Renter Cost-Burdened Households	%
Boca Raton	29,107	9,029	31.60%	11,327	6,407	59.80%
Boynton Beach	17,230	5,168	30.40%	11,468	7,040	64.00%
Delray Beach	16,578	5,209	31.90%	11,031	6,069	58.30%
Greenacres	8,705	2,898	33.60%	5,128	3,208	64.70%
Jupiter	19,034	5,797	30.90%	6,876	3,413	51.80%
Lake Worth Beach	5,830	1,770	30.80%	7,314	4,639	65.50%
Palm Beach Gardens	17,243	4,395	25.90%	6,847	3,369	51.10%
Palm Springs	3,606	1,003	27.90%	4,630	2,967	66.00%
Riviera Beach	6,161	1,991	32.60%	5,291	3,160	63.20%
Royal Palm Beach	9,282	2,711	29.40%	2,414	1,342	59.00%
Wellington	15,799	4,422	28.40%	4,760	2,556	56.70%
West Palm Beach	20,087	6,860	34.50%	21,604	11,706	57.40%
Palm Beach County	376,139	114,838	30.50%	162,392	97,368	56.60%

Source: Palm Beach County Affordable Housing Needs Assessment, Jorge M. Perez, Florida International University

The average monthly rent for a two-bedroom apartment in Palm Beach County is **\$1,899**; the affordable rent level is **\$1,058**.

Source: Palm Beach County Affordable Housing Needs Assessment, Jorge M. Perez, Florida International University.

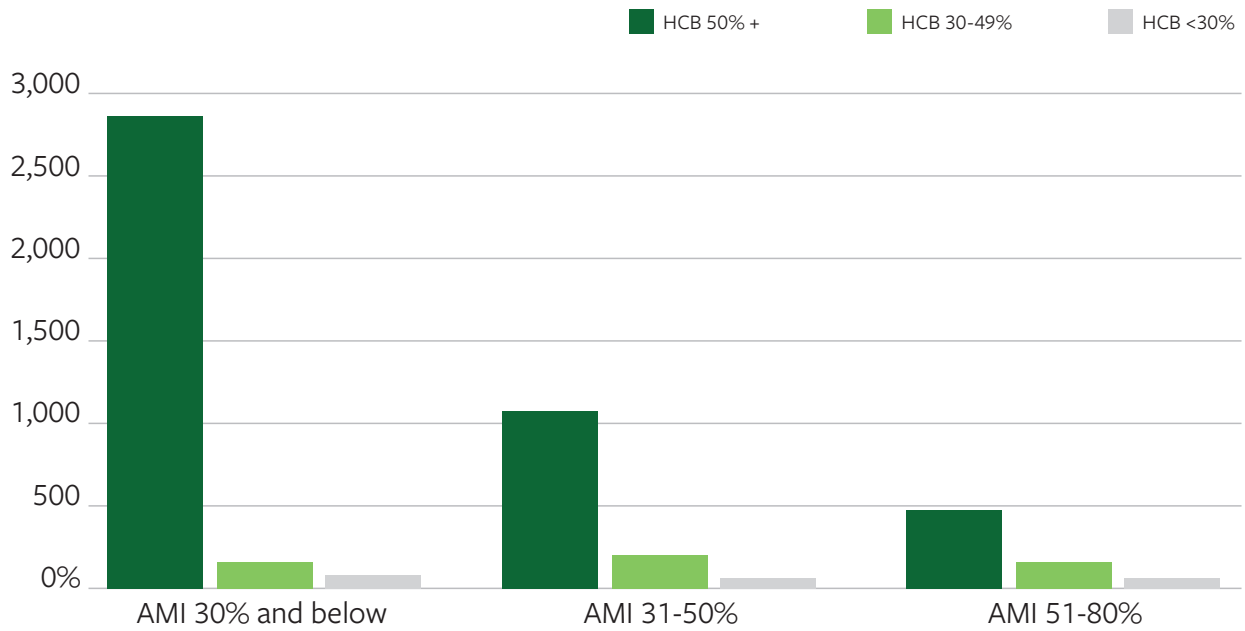
Palm Beach County's \$425,000 median single-family sale price represents a **7.2:1 median single-family home price – to – median household income ratio** and affordable to only 17.3% of households.

Source: Palm Beach County Affordable Housing Needs Assessment, Jorge M. Perez Florida International University.

Community Services Department (CSD) Rental Assistance

CSD Recipients' of COVID-19 Related Funding Housing Cost Burden (HCB) by Area Median Income (AMI)

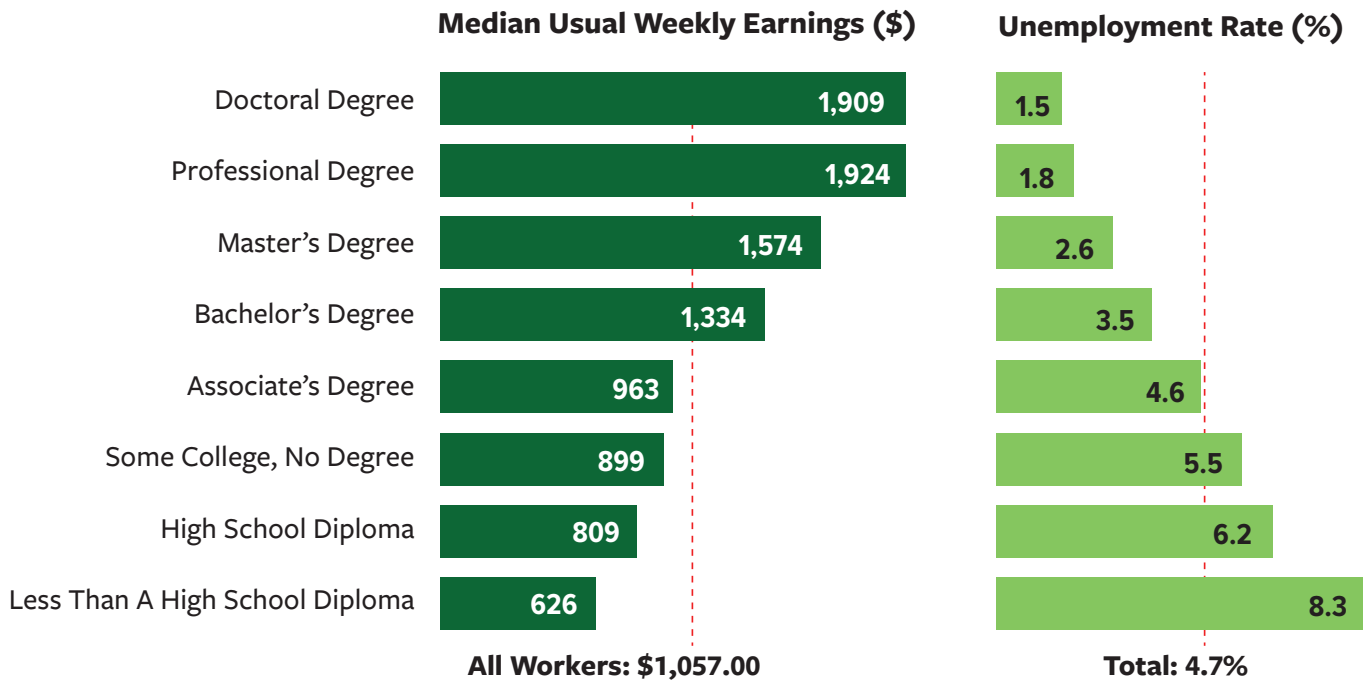
As of March 2022



ECONOMIC MOBILITY AND **EDUCATION**

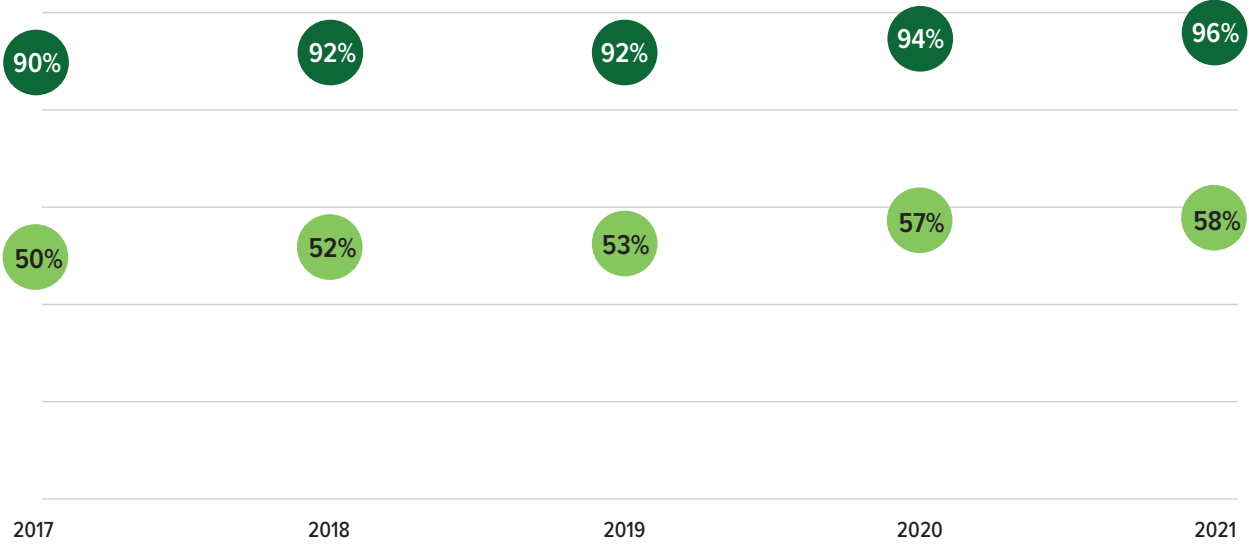


Earning and Unemployment Rates by Educational Attainment, 2021



Note: Data are for persons age 25 and over. Earnings are for full-time wage and salary workers.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey

FY2017-2021 Comparison of Graduation Rates Between District Operated and Charter Schools in Palm Beach County

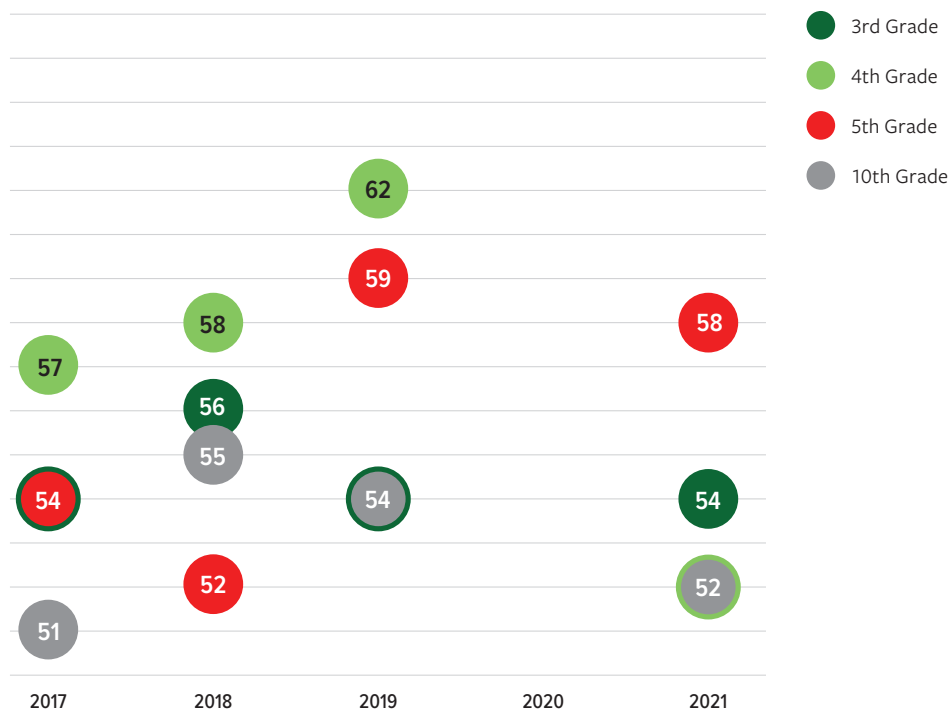


- District-Operated
- Charter

Data Source: School District of Palm Beach County Graduation Executive Summary



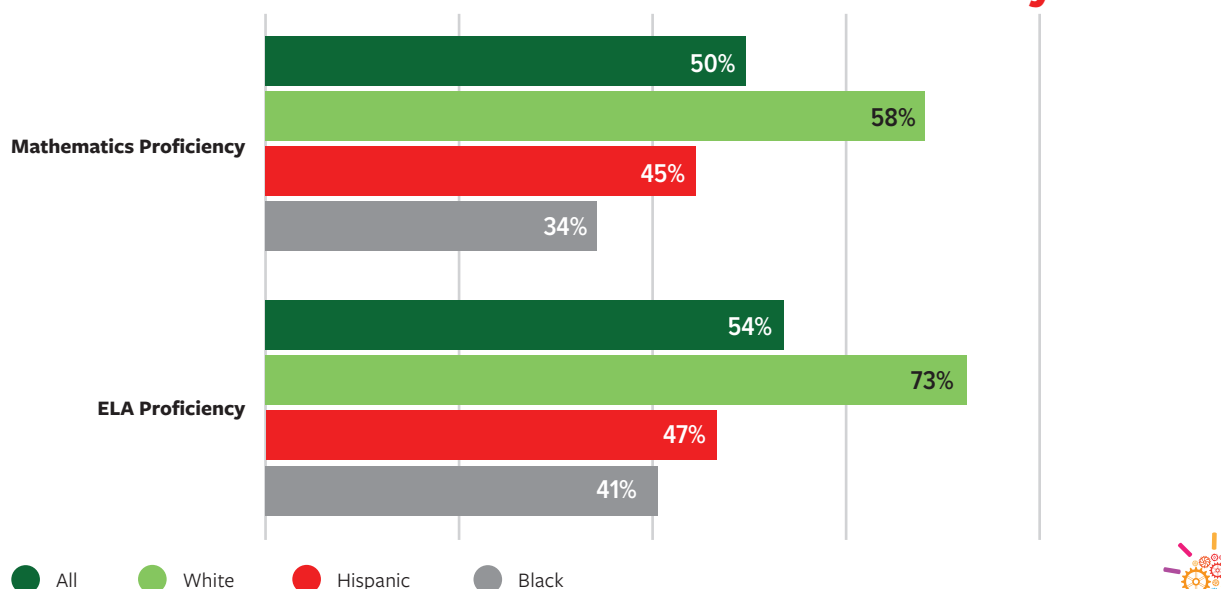
FY2017-2021 Palm Beach County Student Reading Level 3 or Above



Note: Due to Coronavirus, testing was canceled in FY20.
Data Source: Special School District of Palm Beach County, August 2021.



FY2021 Proficiency in FSA English Language Arts (ELA) and Mathematics in Palm Beach County



Data Source: Florida Standards Assessments ELA District Summary Spring; Executive Summaries of Florida Standards Assessments and End-of-Course Assessments.



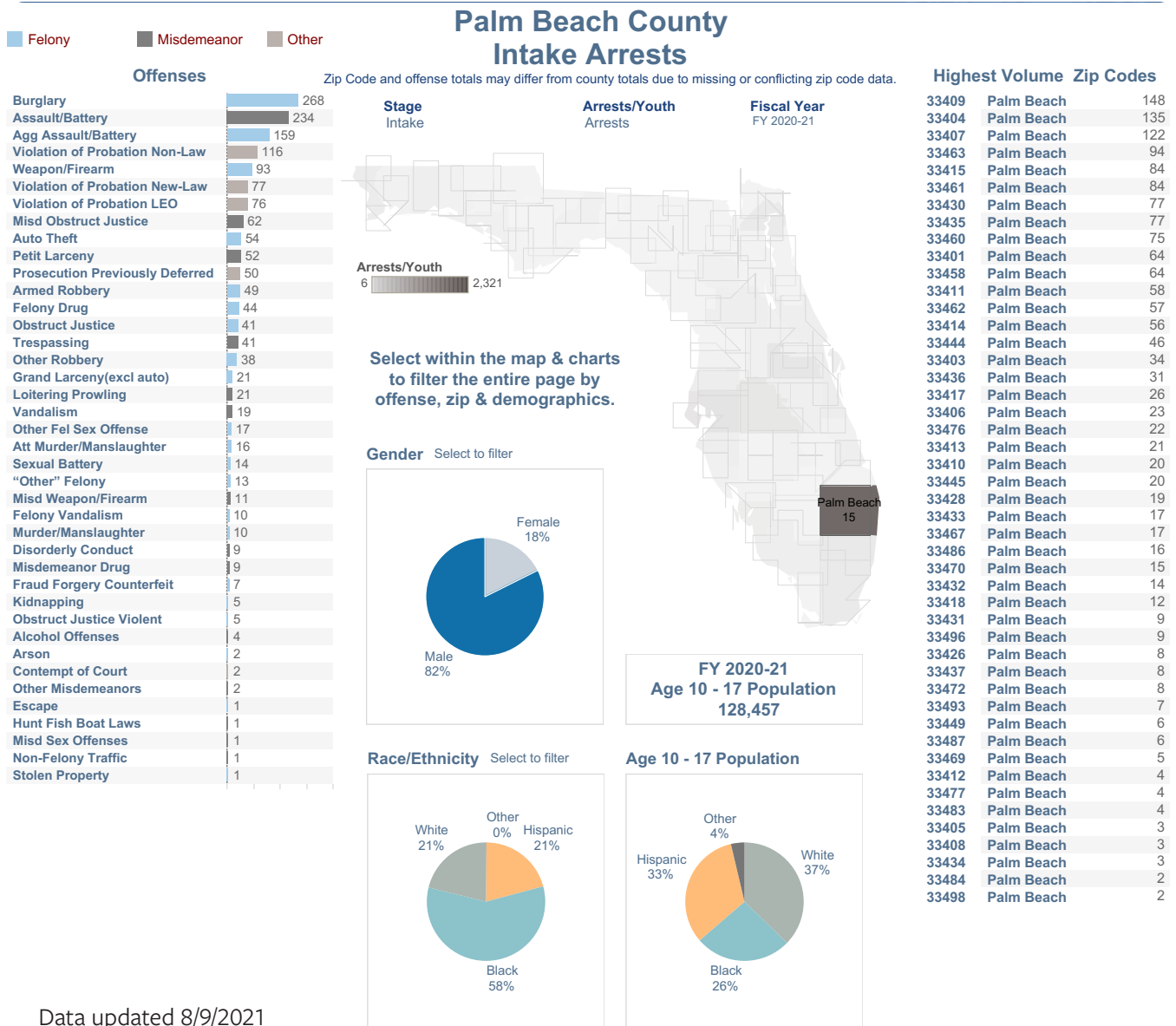
ECONOMIC MOBILITY AND **CRIME**



More than 70 Million Americans have a criminal record, to which equates to 1 in 3 adults — *This is a summarized quote from a Forbes article about the Justice System.*

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/forbeseq/2021/07/01/we-spend-296-billion-each-year-on-a-justice-system-that-doesnt-make-us-safer/?sh=4bcfcc8a7070>

Delinquency Profile - Palm Beach County Intake Arrests Florida Department of Juvenile Justice



Data updated 8/9/2021

*This report was compiled using data from the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS).
For more information, visit: <http://www.djj.state.fl.us>*

Delinquency Profile - Agency: Palm Beach

Florida Department of Juvenile Justice

Palm Beach County Intake - Arrests

DJJ Status
Intake

Agency Location*
Palm Beach

Fiscal Year
FY 2020-21

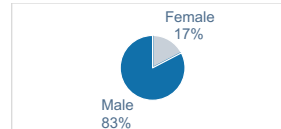
Arrests/Youth
Arrests

Agency All

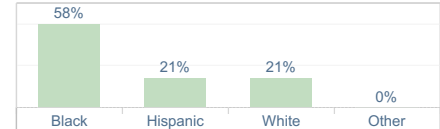
Select to filter

Agency	Count
Total	1,706
Palm Beach Cnty Sheriffs Office	765
N/A Circuit 15	230
West Palm Beach Police Department	137
Boca Raton Police Department	99
Boynton Beach Police Department	87
Riviera Beach Police Department	75
Jupiter Police Department	66
Delray Beach Police Department	57
Palm Beach School District Police	51
Palm Beach Gardens Police Dept	40
Lantana Police Department	23
State Attorneys Office	16
Fifteenth Circuit - Juvenile Justice	12
Florida Highway Patrol - Troop K	8
Palm Beach Police Department	8
Palm Springs Police Department	7
North Palm Beach Public Safety Dept	6
Florida Fish & Wildlife Commission	5
Palm Springs Public Safety Department	4
Tequesta Police Department	3
Lake Clarke Shores Police Department	2
Ocean Ridge Public Safety Department	2
Bureau Fire & Arson - West Palm Bch	1
Juno Beach Police Department	1
Pahokee Police Department	1

Gender



Race/Ethnicity



Offenses All

Select to filter

Offense	Count	Category
Burglary	309	Felony
Assault/Battery	240	Misdemeanor
Agg Assault/Battery	156	Felony
Violation of Probation Non-Law	116	Misdemeanor
Weapon/Firearm	96	Felony
Violation of Probation New-Law	76	Misdemeanor
Violation of Probation LEO	74	Misdemeanor
Auto Theft	63	Felony
Misd Obstruct Justice	55	Misdemeanor
Petit Larceny	51	Felony
Armed Robbery	50	Felony
Prosecution Previously Deferred	50	Misdemeanor
Trespassing	44	Misdemeanor
Felony Drug	43	Felony
Obstruct Justice	43	Misdemeanor
Other Robbery	38	Felony
Loitering Prowling	23	Misdemeanor
Grand Larceny(excl auto)	22	Felony
Vandalism	20	Misdemeanor
Att Murder/Manslaughter	16	Felony
Other Fel Sex Offense	16	Felony
"Other" Felony	14	Felony
Sexual Battery	13	Felony
Misd Weapon/Firearm	11	Misdemeanor
Felony Vandalism	10	Felony
Disorderly Conduct	9	Misdemeanor
Murder/Manslaughter	9	Felony
Misdemeanor Drug	8	Misdemeanor
Fraud Forgery Counterfeit	6	Felony
Hunt Fish Boat Laws	5	Misdemeanor
Kidnapping	5	Felony
Obstruct Justice Violent	4	Felony
Arson	2	Felony
Contempt of Court	2	Misdemeanor
Other Misdemeanors	2	Misdemeanor
Stolen Property	2	Felony
Alcohol Offenses	1	Misdemeanor
Misd Sex Offenses	1	Misdemeanor
Non-Felony Traffic	1	Misdemeanor

Data updated 8/9/2021

***Agency Location is based on circuit and county of the law enforcement agency, not the youth home address. Subsequently, circuit and county totals may differ from other pages in this report. For more information, visit: <http://www.djj.state.fl.us>**

Loss Earning Potential Due to Involvement in the Criminal Justice System: 2017

	Number of People	Annual Average Earning Loss	Average Lifetime Earnings Loss	Aggregate Annual Earnings Loss
Formerly Imprisoned People	7.7 Million	52%	\$484,400	\$55.2 Billion
White	2.7 Million	—	\$267,000	—
Black	2.7 Million	—	\$358,900	—
Latino	2.3 Million	—	\$511,500	—
People Convicted but not Imprisoned			\$98,000*	
Felonies	12.1 Million	22%	—	\$77.1 Billion
Misdemeanors	46.8 Million	16%	—	\$240.0 Billion
Total				\$372.3 Billion†

Note: *In this table, \$98,000 represents lifetime earnings lost due to a conviction in general, whether for a felony, a misdemeanor, or other offense. Because of data limitations, this report is not able to offer a more precise estimate.

†Because of potential overlap between categories, the actual annual aggregate loss may be smaller than \$372.3 billion.

Source: Brennan Center analysis.

FLHealthCharts.gov is provided by the Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management

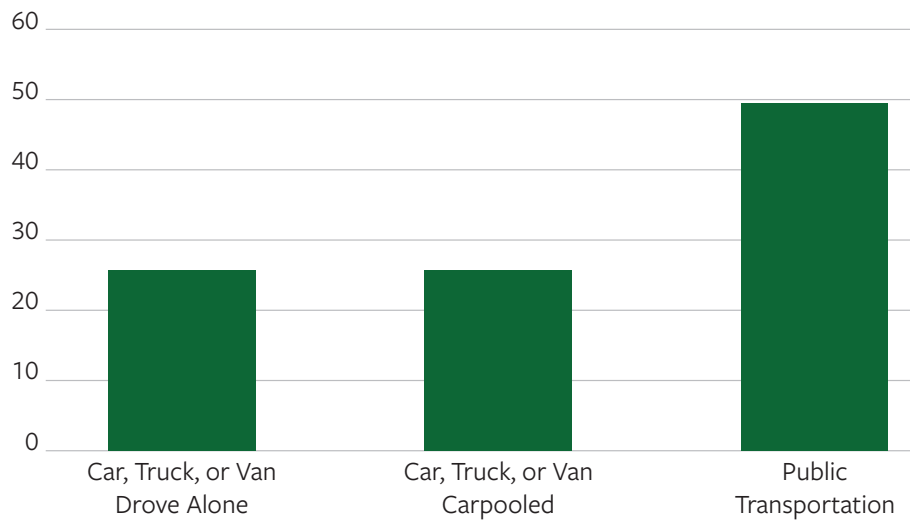
ECONOMIC MOBILITY AND **TRANSPORTATION**



New report: Tools for Equitable Mobility Practices Guide, November 2021.

This new report contains several strategies and valuable insight, transferable to Palm Beach County:
<https://cnt.org/publications/tools-for-equitable-mobility>

Mean Travel Time to Work (minutes)
Palm Beach County Workers 16 Years of Age and Older
Who Did Not Work from Home



Source: American Community Survey, 2020.

Mode	FY 2021	FY 2020	% (No. of Riders)
Fixed Route	5,919,289	7,633,208	-22.5% (1,713,919)
Palm Tran Connection	662,893	734,947	-9.8% (72,054)
Go Glades <i>Dial A Ride</i> *	67,283	55,765	+20.7 (11,518)
Total	6,649,465	8,423,920	-21.1% (1,774,455)

*Go Glades service evolved from Flex to DAR Service on April 13, 2020.

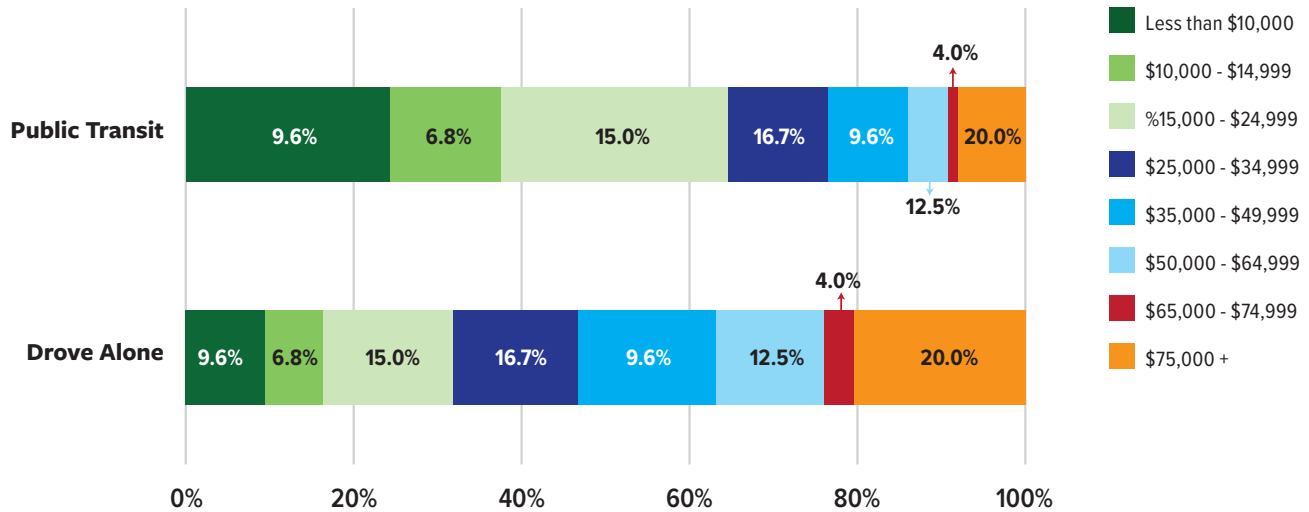
Source: Palm Tran 2022-2031 Transit Development plan

Palm Tran Connection (a shared ride, door-to-door public transportation option for seniors, persons with disabilities, and low-income individuals) has over 40,000 eligible riders in their database, with 9,535 riders in the last 12 months; 11,203 riders in the last 18 months.

65% of workers who use public transit are considered “low-income” (*those who are making less than \$25,000 annually*).

65% of commuters using public transit earn less than \$25,000 annually, and 24% earn less than \$10,000 annually. Comparatively, only 32% of workers who drive alone on their commute earn less than \$25,000 annually, while 37% earn \$50,000 or more.

**Figure 2-6: Worker Annual Household Income
Public Transit vs. Drove Alone**



Poverty

Individuals living in poverty have a higher propensity to use transit because they may not have the means to own, fuel, and maintain a personal automobile. The U.S. Census Bureau defines the poverty threshold under \$25,000 annual income for a family of four with two children. Despite the wealth in Palm Beach County, its poverty rate of 12.7% is slightly higher than Florida’s rate of 11.4%.

Map 2-6 shows the distribution of households living under the federal poverty level by Block Group. There are notable concentrations of household living in poverty in the eastern central and western portions of the county, near West Palm Beach and Belle Glade, and in the western portion of the county along Lake Okeechobee.

ECONOMIC MOBILITY AND **CHILD CARE**



2019 (pre-COVID)

Estimated Need for Childcare

Total number of children under 6 years old who live in a household that is under 150% of the FPL.

Estimated Number of Children Receiving Subsidized Childcare

Total number of children provided subsidized childcare through Early Learning Coalition or Headstart programs.

Zip Code	City	Estimated Childcare Needs, 2019
33430/33493	Belle Glade/South Bay	961
33428	Boca Raton	243
33433	Boca Raton	201
33486	Boca Raton	335
33434	Boca Raton	40
33487	Boca Raton	62
33496	Boca Raton	69
33498	Boca Raton	3
33435	Boynton Beach	263
33436	Boynton Beach	157
33426	Boynton Beach	117
33472	Boynton Beach	104
33473	Boynton Beach	65
33445	Delray Beach	154
33446	Delray Beach	88
33458	Jupiter	462
33469	Jupiter	38
33477	Jupiter	14
33460	Lake Worth	939
33462	Lake Worth	193
33461	Lake Worth	894
33463	Lake Worth	521
33449	Lake Worth	24
33467	Lake Worth	105
33470	Loxahatchee	47
33408	North Palm Beach	33
33476/33438	Pahokee/Canal Point	138
33418	Palm Beach Gardens	90
33414	Wellington	106
33407	West Palm Beach	85
33409	West Palm Beach	992
33417	West Palm Beach	533
33415	West Palm Beach	1,198
33405	West Palm Beach	513
33413	West Palm Beach	114
33406	West Palm Beach	190
33411	West Palm Beach	68

2021: COVID Childcare Impact

COVID Data and Survey Results

- ▶ 61% (1,566) of all survey respondents had income below the ALICE* Threshold
- ▶ Respondents below the ALICE Threshold were significantly more likely than respondents above the ALICE Threshold to say they were concerned with child care/education (37% vs. 26%)
- ▶ 82% of respondents with children under the age of 18 said that they had experienced issues or concerns related to child care and education during the pandemic
- ▶ Respondents with children below the ALICE Threshold were significantly more likely than respondents with children above the ALICE Threshold to say that they were concerned about the cost of child care (32% vs. 25%)
- ▶ Respondents with children below the ALICE Threshold were significantly more likely than respondents with children above the ALICE Threshold to say that a household member had to quit a job (16% vs. 4%) due to child care issues since the beginning of the pandemic. While most respondents with children reported income from one or more jobs, those below the ALICE Threshold were significantly less likely to report income from one or more jobs (74% vs. 92%)
- ▶ 46% of respondents said household members in hourly paid jobs were working fewer hours during the pandemic
 - ▶ When asked why households members in hourly paid jobs were working fewer hours, 25% said that it was because of care-giving needs (for children, seniors, or a person with a disability)
- ▶ Of the 53% of respondents who said that someone in their household was looking for work at the time the survey was conducted, 20% said that they could use child care resources/support

**ALICE: Asset-Limited Income-Constrained and Employed*



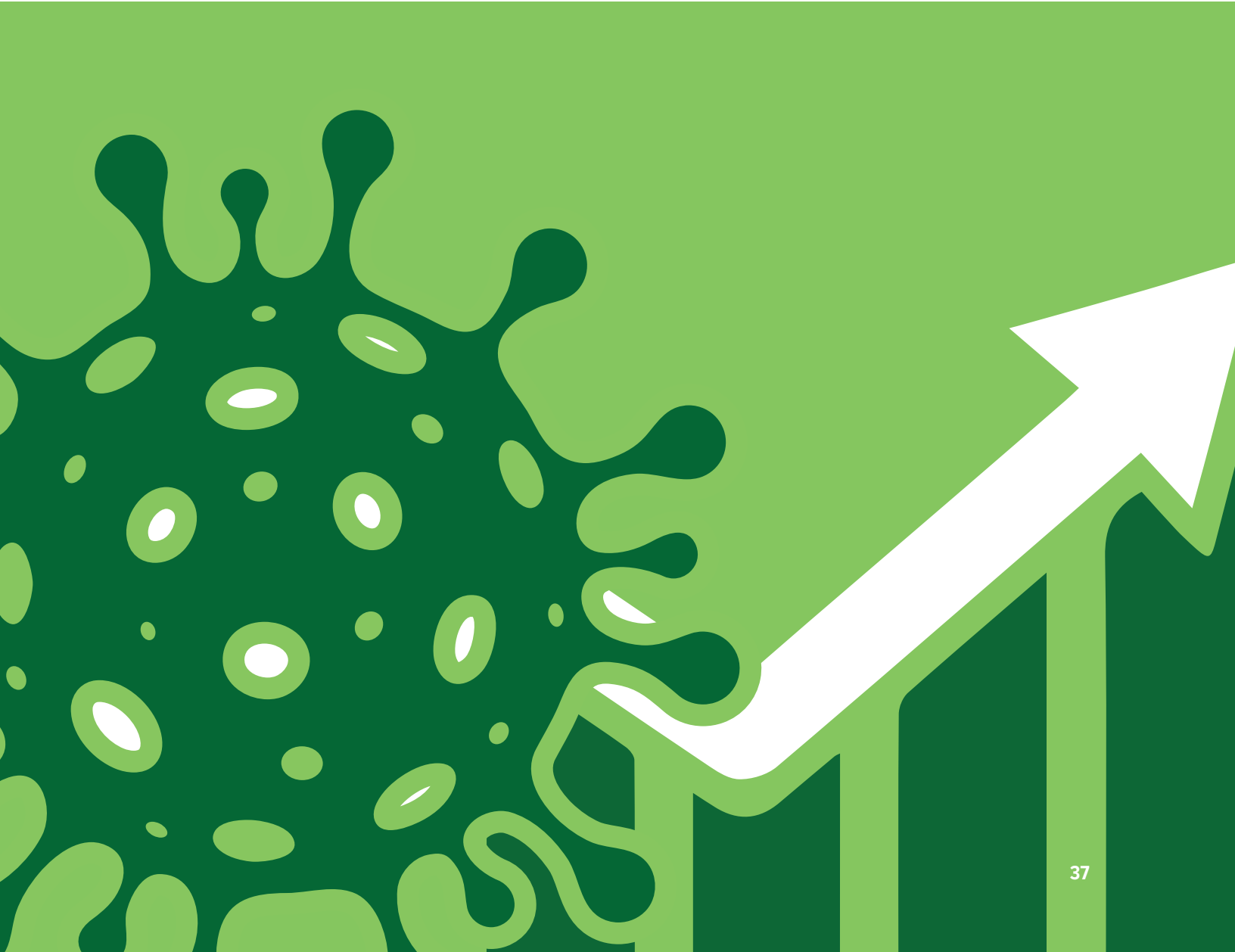
Respondents with children under the age of 18 experienced issues/concerns related to childcare or education during the pandemic[†]

[†]This is the United Way 2021 COVID-19 survey.

HCB for Women with Children Under the Age of 5

- ▶ The majority of applicants were under the age of 39
- ▶ Most applicants were female
- ▶ The majority of applicant households with children <5 were single-parent females – 56%
- ▶ Applicant Households with Children under 5 Years old were more likely to be under 40 years old
- ▶ Black/African American households with children <5 years old made up the highest percentage of applicants by race – 63%
- ▶ Non-Hispanic households with children <5 made up the highest percentage of applicants by ethnicity – 80%
- ▶ Applicant Households with Children under 5 years old were less likely to have a college or professional degree
- ▶ 74% of applicant households with children <5 had an AMI of <30%
- ▶ Applicant households with children <5 had ERA priority reasons more related to low income vs. unemployment

ECONOMIC MOBILITY AND **COVID-19**



The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated many issues in our community. It is possible that once more recent data becomes available, we will see a negative impact in the areas measured in this economic mobility report.

Deaths from COVID-19

Age-Adjusted Deaths from COVID-19, rate per 100,000, by race Palm Beach County and Florida, 2020

NOTE: More recent data was requested, but 2020 is the latest year available from the Florida Department of Health.

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	White		Black		White		Black	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2020	1,204	48.4	314	123.2	15,034	51.1	3,515	106.0

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

Age-Adjusted Deaths from COVID-19, rate per 100,000, by ethnicity Palm Beach County and Florida, 2020

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2020	310	99.2	1,245	49.3	5,212	89.8	13,831	50.1

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

In Palm Beach County and Florida, the rate among Black residents was over double the rate among White residents. The rate among Black residents in Palm Beach County was 123.2 per 100,000, while the rate among White residents was 48.4 per 100,000. In Palm Beach County, the rate among Hispanics was double the rate among Non-Hispanic residents, while in Florida it was nearly double.

NOTE: These are the best two separate graphs because in many cases the populations overlap, but not always (White and Non-Hispanic for example).

Unemployment Status*

Unemployment Comparison of All ERA Applicants and ERA Applicants Total Invoice \$25K+

Unemployment has a lower percentage of all ERA Applicants (58%) vs ERA Applicants \$25K+ (78%)

Priority Status	All ERA Applicants		ERA Applicants Total Invoice \$25K+	
	#	%	#	%
Unemployed	2,415	58%	664	78%
Other	1,774	42%	190	22%
Total	4,189	100%	854	100%

Unemployment status is not a designated data field. The ERA Applicants collected Priority Status, with one of the options being *Unemployed for More than 90 Days*. This data field was used in the above table.

For more information and supporting documentation, please see the complete Economic Mobility Report:

http://www.securingourfuturepbcc.org/pdf/Economic_Mobility_Report.pdf

Systems of Care

ECONOMY

Palm Beach County Department of Housing & Economic Sustainability

- › Business Development Board
- › Economic Council of Palm Beach County
- › CareerSource Palm Beach County
- › Chamber of Commerces (Hispanic, Black, Central, North, West Palm Beach, etc.)
- › Office of Equal Business Opportunity
- › Association of General Contractors
- › Economic Forum
- › Leadership Palm Beach County
- › Palm Beach County Community Action Program
- › The TED Center
- › Paragon Florida, Inc.
- › Business Loan Fund (Center for Enterprise Opportunity)
- › Black Business Investment Corporation
- › Temporary Staffing Agencies
- › Community Services Department (CSD)

HEALTH

*(Coalitions, Programs & Services available)
Some of the entities working to enhance the health of Palm Beach County through coalitions, programs, or services and assist individuals with their behavioral/mental health & physical health are listed below:*

- › Florida Department of Health Palm Beach County
- › Health Care District of Palm Beach County
- › Palm Health Foundation
- › Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network
- › Quantum Foundation
- › Community Health Center
- › The Caridad Center
- › Genesis Community Health Center
- › MyClinic, Inc.
- › Foundcare, Inc.
- › Florida Community Health Centers, Inc.
- › Oral Health Coalition
- › Community Health Network
- › Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP)
- › Healthy Beginnings Coalition
- › Healthy Start Service Delivery Plan
- › Palm Beach County Fetal & Infant Mortality Review Program (FIMR)
- › Community Call to Action Against Obesity Coalition
- › Drug Abuse Foundation
- › Mental Health Association
- › South County Mental Health Center
- › The ARC of Palm Beach County
- › Jerome Golden Center
- › Drug Abuse Treatment Association (DATA)
- › The Arc of the Glades
- › Seagull Industries
- › Palm Beach Habilitation Center
- › Palm Beach Medical Society
- › Tenet Healthcare (St. Mary's)
- › Hospital Corporation of America (JFK)
- › Community Services Department (CSD)

HOUSING

Homeless Coalition of Palm Beach County

- › Homeless and Housing Alliance of Palm Beach County
- › Florida Housing Coalition
- › Senator Philip D. Lewis Center
- › Unicorn Children's Foundation
- › Adopt-A-Family
- › Housing Partnership
- › Levine Jewish Residential & Family Services
- › St. Ann Place
- › The Lord's Place
- › Legal Aid Society
- › Palm Beach Habilitation Center
- › Palm Beach County Human and Veteran Services Division
- › Palm Beach County Department of Housing and Economic Sustainability
- › Housing Leadership Council
- › Homeless Advisory Board
- › Affordable Housing Advisory Board
- › Legal Aid Society of Palm Beach County
- › Florida Rural Legal Services
- › Community Services Department (CSD)

FOOD

*(Coalitions, Programs & Services available)
Some of the entities working to fight hunger, improve food security and increase resident access to food within Palm Beach County through coalitions, programs, or services are listed below:*

- › Allegany Franciscan Ministries
- › Community Foundation
- › Children's Services Council
- › Quantum Foundation
- › Palm Beach County
- › United Way
- › Lost Tree Village
- › The Lord's Place
- › Gulfstream Goodwill
- › Feeding South Florida
- › 200 Partner Agencies working with Palm Beach County Food Bank
- › Palm Beach County Food Bank
- › State of Florida Department of Children and Families
- › CROSS Ministries
- › United Way of Palm Beach County
- › Feeding South Florida
- › CareerSource Palm Beach County
- › Community Services Department (CSD)

EDUCATION

- › Palm Beach County School District
- › Achieve Palm Beach County
- › Palm Beach County Youth Services Department
- › Birth to 22: United for Brighter Futures
- › Youth Empowerment Centers
- › My Brother's Keeper
- › Coalition for Black Student Achievement
- › Exceptional Student Education Advisory Committee

- › Superintendent's Graduation Task Force
- › Afterschool Programs that provide tutoring, post-secondary education and career exploration
- › Mentoring Programs
- › CareerSource Palm Beach County
- › Palm Beach County Community Action Program
- › Local Colleges & Universities

CRIME

- › Palm Beach County Sheriff's Department
- › Palm Beach County Criminal Justice Commission
- › Palm Beach County Public Safety Department, Justice Services Division
- › Department of Children and Families
- › Palm Beach County Youth Services Department
- › Palm Beach County School District
- › My Brother's Keeper
- › Youth Empowerment Centers
- › Gulfstream Goodwill Industries, Inc.
- › The Lord's Place
- › Riviera Beach Reentry Center

TRANSPORTATION

Palm Beach County Palm Tran

- › The Volen Center in Boca Raton (seniors south of Hypoluxo)
- › Federation Transportation in Boca Raton
- › Seagull Industries (developmentally disabled)
- › Enhance Transportation Efforts: Ann Storck Center, Gulfstream Goodwill
- › Palm Tran Connection (Palm Tran paratransit door-to-door service)
- › SFRTA/Tri-Rail

CHILD CARE

Children's Services Council

- › Child Care Scholarships
- › Strong Minds Network
- › Head Start and Early Head Start



Palm Beach County
Board of County Commissioners

