

Inclusive Growth & Racial Equity

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Income Inequality

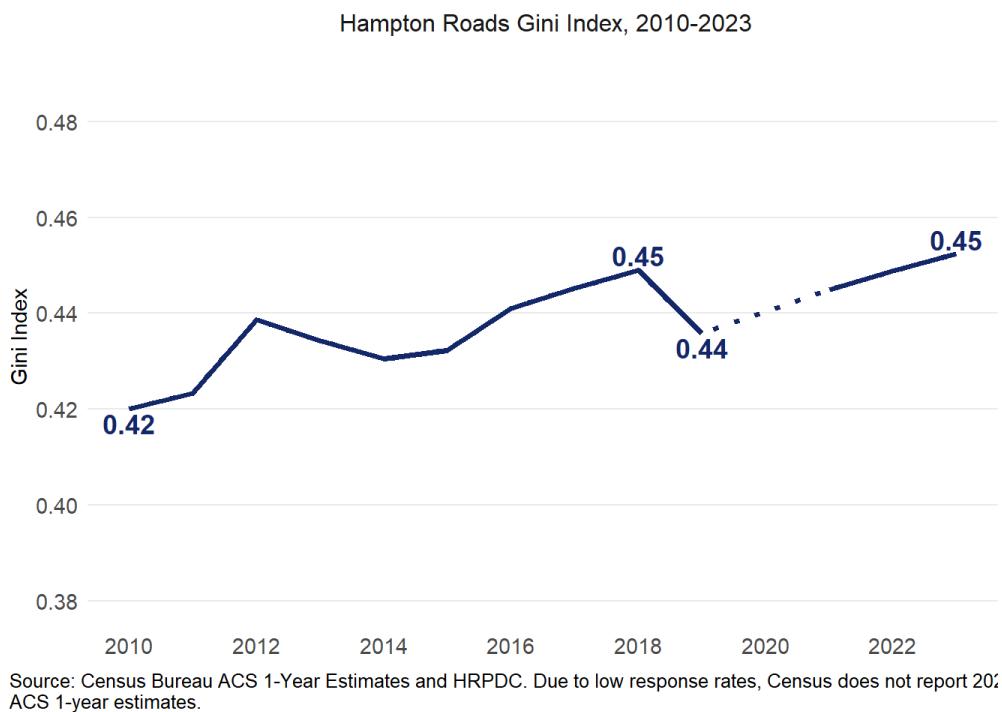
Gini Index, Hampton Roads

Why is it important?

The Gini index measures the extent to which the region's income is unevenly distributed among its residents, ranging from 0 (perfect equality), to 1 (perfect inequality).

How are we doing?

As with most MSAs, Hampton Roads' Gini Index has remained relatively constant over time. In 2023, income inequality in the region increased slightly when compared to the prior year.



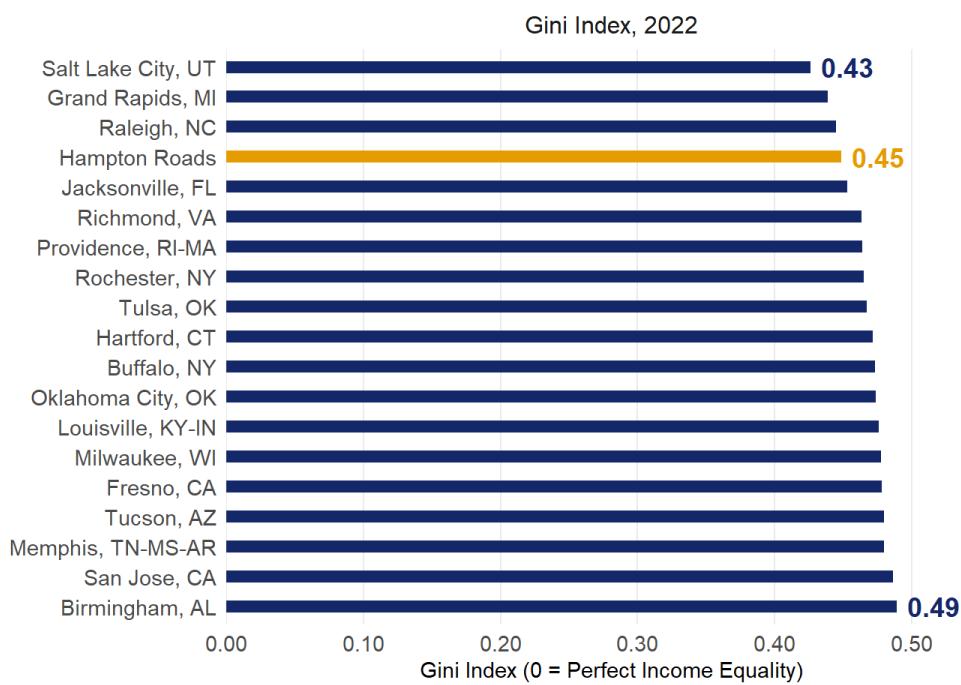
Gini Index, Hampton Roads and Reference MSAs

Why is it important?

As a measure of income inequality, the Gini Index highlights the region's competitive position in terms of inclusive economic growth.

How are we doing?

Incomes are more evenly distributed in the region when compared to reference MSAs. The region's gini index ranked the lowest among reference MSAs in 2010 and the 4th lowest in 2022. A decrease in the ranking combined with the increase in gini index indicate a slight rise in income inequality in the region.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau ACS 1-Year estimates and HRPDC.

Unemployment

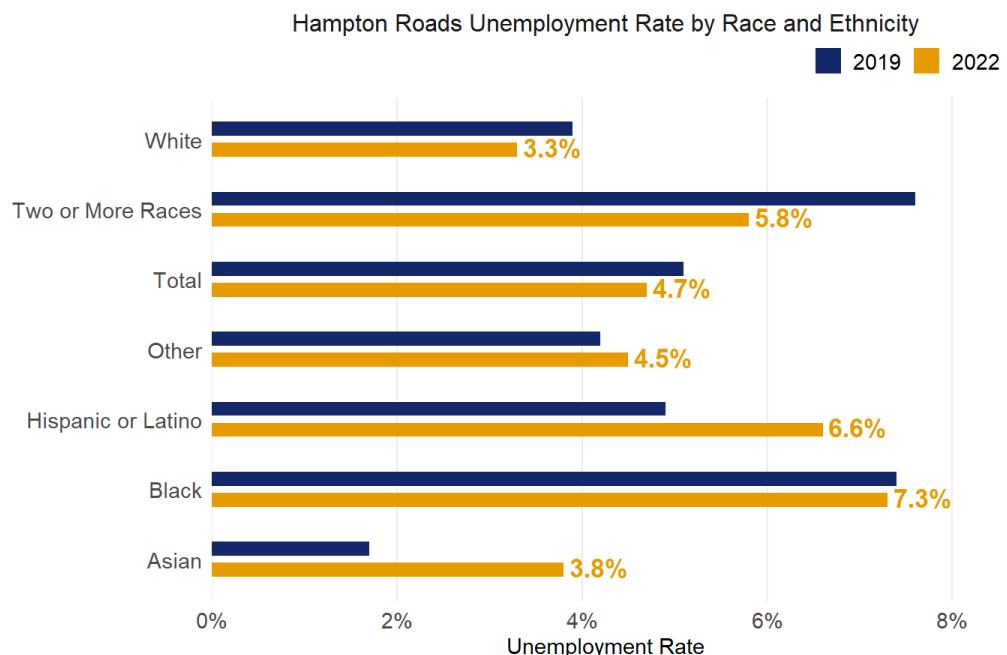
Unemployment Rate by Race and Ethnicity, Hampton Roads

Why is it important?

Disparities in unemployment rates across racial groups persist both nationally and regionally. Identifying these disparate impacts during economic downturns is vital for ensuring an equitable recovery.

How are we doing?

Compared to 2019, the 2022 unemployment rate for all workers decreased. However, not all racial and ethnic groups have seen an improvement. Over the same period the unemployment rate for Asian, all other races, and Latino workers increased.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau ACS 1-Year and HRPDC. *Hispanic includes respondents of any race. All race categories are respondents of non-Hispanic origin.

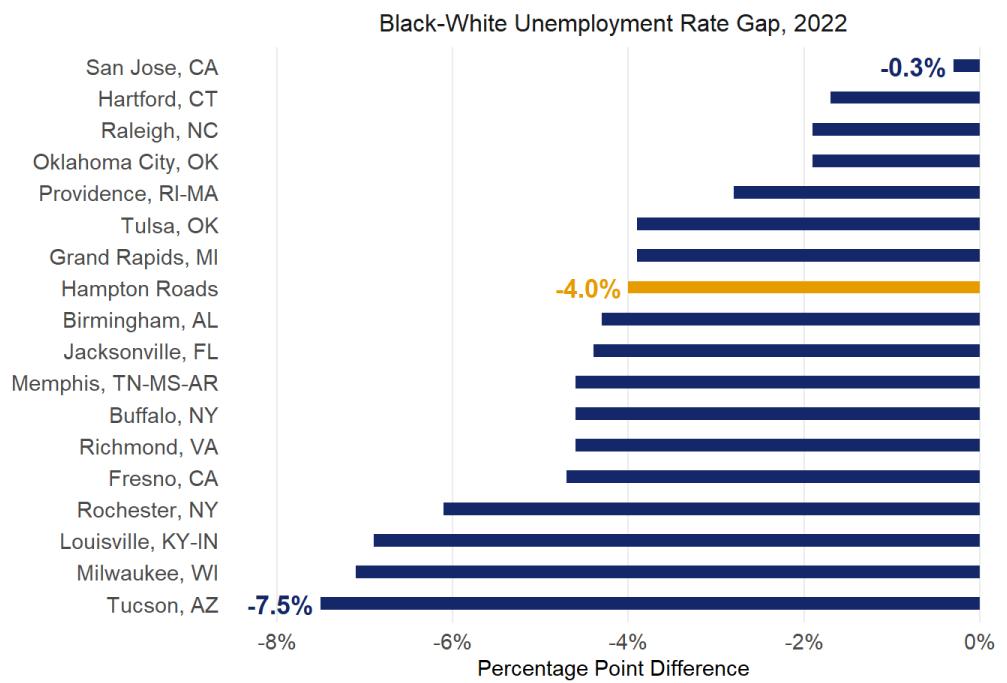
Black-White Unemployment Rate Gap, Hampton Roads and Reference MSAs

Why is it important?

The Black-White unemployment rate gap measures the percentage point difference in the unemployment rate for Black and White workers. High unemployment rates are closely linked with poverty, housing instability, and both physical and mental health challenges.

How are we doing?

The unemployment rate of black workers was 4 percentage points higher than that of white workers in the region, ranking in the top half of reference MSA.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau and HRPDC.

Poverty

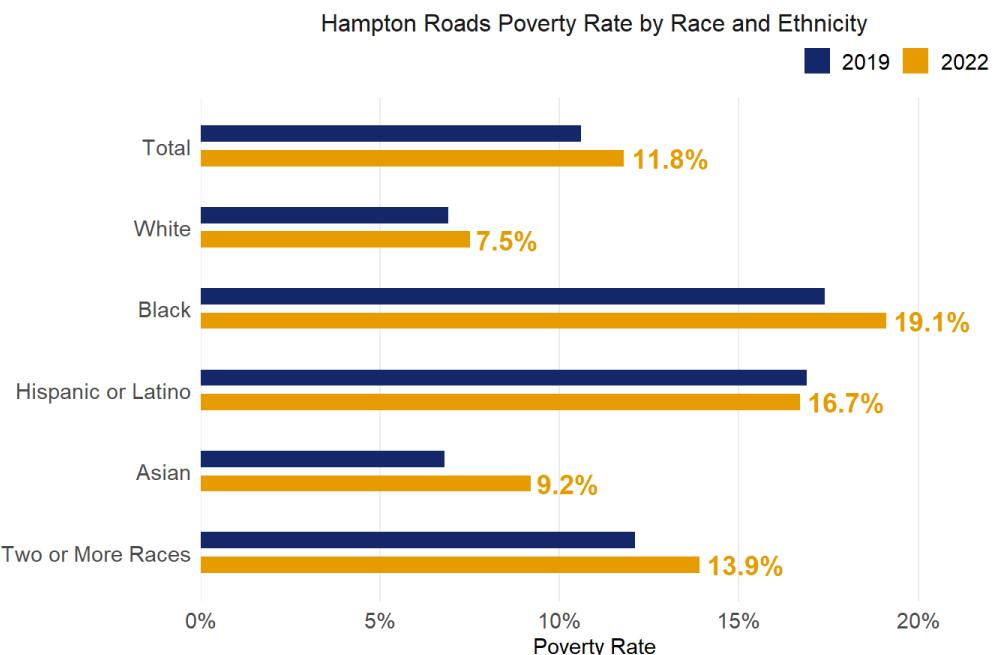
Poverty Rate by Race and Ethnicity

Why is it important?

Disparities in the percent of the population below the federal poverty level persist. High poverty levels are closely linked with worse health outcomes, lower levels of productivity, and higher levels of social services.

How are we doing?

Compared to 2019, the region's poverty rate increased in 2022 for all racial groups while decreasing slightly for residents of Hispanic or Latino origin. Black residents continue to have the highest rates of poverty in the region, more than twice the rate of white residents.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau ACS 1-Year and HRPDC. *Hispanic includes respondents of any race. All race categories are respondents of non-Hispanic origin.

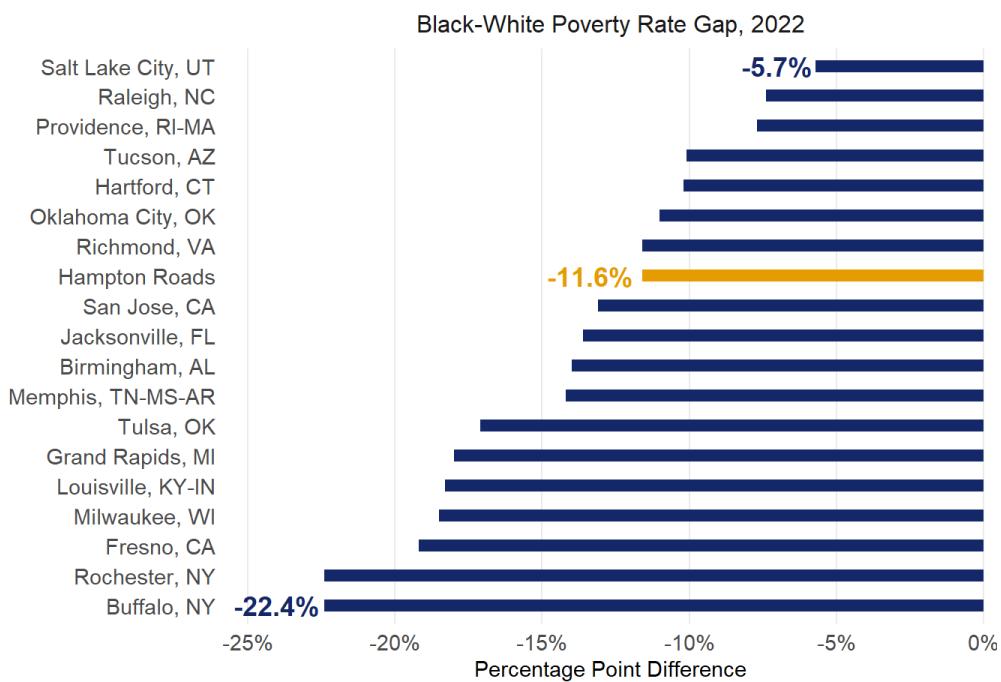
Black-White Poverty Rate Gap, Hampton Roads and Reference MSAs

Why is it important?

The Black-White poverty gap measures the percentage point difference in the poverty rate.

How are we doing?

The poverty rate for Black residents in the region was 11.6 percentage points higher than that of white residents in 2022. Compared to the region's reference MSAs, Hampton Roads had a relatively smaller Black-White poverty rate gap.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau and HRPDC.