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- Research Bulletins—Two to three-page reports
- Research Briefs—Longer reports focusing in detail on a particular issue
- White papers—Journal-length articles exploring a topic in great depth.
- Other relevant items

The J. McDonald Williams Institute, research arm of the Foundation for Community Empowerment, is dedicated to conducting non-partisan outcomes research and public policy evaluation related to comprehensive community revitalization of low-income urban areas.

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THE J. MCDONALD WILLIAMS INSTITUTE

Research Compilation

Indicators of Inequality

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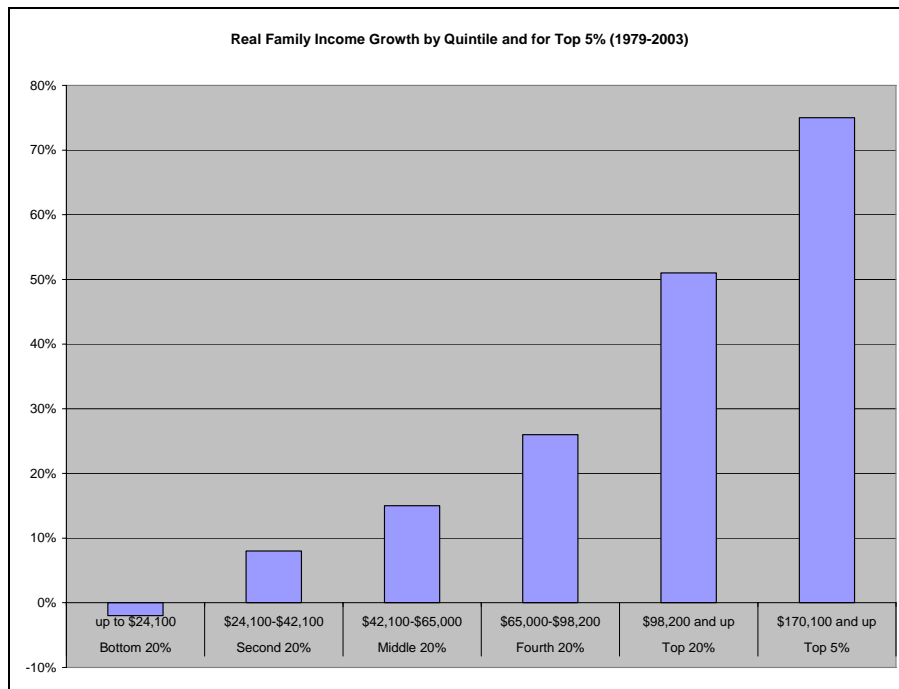
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Inequality and Income

Income is one important dimension of economic inequality, and the current context of many American families can be characterized as losses in real income and wages and rising inequality. What makes this situation unique, important, and a matter of social justice is the fact that income inequality has been widening since the early 1970s and continues to do so unabated. Stagnant wages, a loss of many high wage jobs that have been replaced by service sector low wage jobs, and global outsourcing have left many American citizens on the margins of economic survival. This point is evident in the following data:

U.S. Income Data:

- Recent analysis by the Economic Policy Institute suggests that the real income of the typical household has decreased for five years in a row, although the workforce has become more productive
- The number of people in poverty has been increasing.
- There is an increase of 1.4 million children living in poverty since 2000.
- The top 5% of households have more than 50% of all income, while the real income of middle income households has decreased.
- In 2003, only 3.5% of household had incomes above \$200,000, while 20% of all households had incomes less than \$25,000.
- Recent data on the stock market boom of the 1990s reveal that 34.8% of the household stock market gains went to the top 1% of wage earners, while only 13.60% of those gains went to the bottom 80% of wage earners.



Distribution of Household Stock Market Gains, 1989-98, by Wealth Class	
Top 1%	34.80%
Next 9%	37.70%
Next 10 %	14.00%
Bottom 80%	13.60%
Source: Mishel, Bernstein, and Boushey, <i>The State of Working America 2002-03</i> . Cornell University Press: 2002, p. 291.	

Texas Income Data:

- The average income of the top 5% of families in Texas was \$203,174, while the average income for the bottom 20% of families was \$14,724.
- According the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities and the Economic Policy Institute, the state of Texas has the second highest (13.8%) top-to-bottom ratio for family earnings.
- Income inequality in Texas, as for the United States, continues to increase.
- From the 1980s to the early 2000s, the state of Texas income inequality growth was the 18th largest in the nation.
- The income gap in Texas between the richest 20% of families and the middle 20% was the largest in the nation.
- According to Don Baylor at the Center for Public Priorities, “Texas arguably has the most extreme separation between the well-off and everyday people in the United States...Our state tax system, which favors the wealthy over ordinary folks, low minimum wage, and the manufacturing decline have all contributed to Texas’ income gap.” (CPPP, 2006)

Dallas County Income Data:

- The percentage of households making less than \$25,000 rose from 23.9% in 2000 to 28.7% in 2004.
- The 2004 overall median income was \$43,444, while many places at the sub-county level had median incomes that were much lower.
- 3.4% of the population had incomes of \$200,000 or more compared to 29% of the population, which had incomes below \$25,000.
- Many of the poor in Dallas County are concentrated in certain areas of the county—i.e., in what scholars call *concentrated poverty* or *social isolation of the poor*.
- More than 330,000 of Dallas County’s 2.2 million residents live in poverty.

City of Dallas Data:

- The percentage of households making less than \$25,000 rose from 29.3% in 2000 to 33.5% in 2004.
- There was a decrease in Dallas in the percentage of households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 from 2000 (31.7%) to 2004 (27.7%).
- Significant income inequality exists between many north and south Dallas neighborhoods.
- The vast majority of low-income census tracts, as classified by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, are located in Dallas' southern sector.

Sources

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Inequality and Poverty

During the 1960s, President Lyndon B. Johnson brought the issue of poverty to the forefront of the American public consciousness. Legislative acts introduced by Johnson helped establish some very well-meaning and successful anti-poverty programs such as Head Start, WIC (Women Infants and Children), and food stamps. Although numerous programs introduced during the 1960s were successful in helping to meet the basic needs of many Americans, scores of our neediest citizens, especially millions of children, continue to live in poverty-stricken environments. Additionally, we now have poverty crises, due to fundamental changes in our economy and global competitiveness, where millions are working full-time (the working poor) and are still unable to break out of the poverty cycle. Moreover, significant erosion has occurred in many of the safety nets created for the poor by President Johnson's programs. According to Professor Sheldon Danziger of the University of Michigan, another reason high rates of poverty continue to exist in America is because we have allowed the issue of poverty to drop off the national agenda (National Public Radio, Jan. 8th, 2004). Current poverty statistics reveal the following:

U.S. Poverty Data:

2006 HHS Poverty Guidelines			
Persons in Family or Household	48 Contiguous States and D.C.	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$9,800	\$12,250	\$11,270
2	13,200	16,500	15,180
3	16,600	20,750	19,090
4	20,000	25,000	23,000
5	23,400	29,250	26,910
6	26,800	33,500	30,820
7	30,200	37,750	34,730
8	33,600	42,000	38,640
For each additional person, add	3,400	4,250	3,910

(Source: *Federal Register*, Vol. 71, No. 15, January 24, 2006, pp. 3848-3849)

U.S. Poverty Data, continued:

- The 2006 poverty level for a family of four is set at \$16,600. However, many argue that this 1960s measurement of poverty is outdated and families need twice the income of the federal poverty level to meet their most basic needs (National Center for Children in Poverty, 2006).
- In 2004, 10% of American families had incomes below \$15,000.
- The number of Americans living in poverty has steadily increased from 12.2% in 2000 to 13.1% in 2004.
- More than 36 million Americans are living in poverty.
- In 2003, 20% of children in the United States were living below the poverty line.
- In 2004, 28.4% of female-headed families (nearly 4 million families) were poor.
- Although the poverty rates vary by state, they are consistently higher in the south (14.1%) and in urban areas (16.7%).
- There are strong correlations between poverty and each of the following: academic achievement, inter-generational mobility, family structure, and wealth.

Texas Poverty Data:

- According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Texas, along with six other states—Illinois, Michigan, Nevada, North Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, and Virginia—showed increases in their poverty rates based on two-year moving averages (2001-2002 and 2002-2003), while two states—Mississippi and North Dakota—showed decreases.
- In Texas, most poor families with children are working families. Of the 513,000 families with children below the poverty line, 81% (415,000) are headed by a worker (CPPP, 2005).
- These families worked, on average, 45 weeks per year. Approximately 1.7 million people, 943,000 of whom are children, live in these working-poor families. Almost half of these families (48%) include a full-time, year-round worker. (“Full-time, year-round” work is defined as 50 or more weeks of work per year for at least 35 hours per week.)
- Of the 689,000 families with incomes between 100 and 200 percent of the poverty level, 80% (551,200) are headed by a worker (CPPP, 2005).
- Low wages and limited public assistance benefits in many of the growth sectors of the state’s economy contribute to Texas’ large working-poor population (CPPP, 2005).

Dallas County Poverty Data:

- Roughly 15% of Dallas County’s 2.2 million residents had incomes below the poverty level in 2004.
- Overall poverty in Dallas County increased from 12.5% in 2000 to 17% in 2004.
- The 2004 poverty rate for children under age 18 in Dallas County was 21.5%.
- The 2004 poverty rate for children under age 5 in Dallas County was above 25%.

Dallas County Poverty Data, continued:

- 41% of the families headed by a female were living in poverty in 2004.

City of Dallas Poverty Data

- A substantial number of residents of the city of Dallas (252,858 of 1.2 million) live below the poverty line.
- 32.2% of the city of Dallas' 252,288 residents living below the poverty line are children who are under the age of 5.
- There has been a significant increase in the number of people living in poverty in the city of Dallas from 2000 (16.6%) to 2003 (21%).
- More than 50% of the households headed by single African-American mothers in the city of Dallas are living below the poverty line (Census 2000).
- More than 7% of poor children in Dallas live in severe poverty (See FCE's Research Brief, "Children in Distressed Neighborhoods in Dallas").
- Virtually all severe poverty census tracts (poverty rates of 75% or more) are located in South Dallas (See FCE's Research Brief, "Children in Distressed Neighborhoods in Dallas").

Chart 1. Poverty Rate Comparison, 2000 and 2003

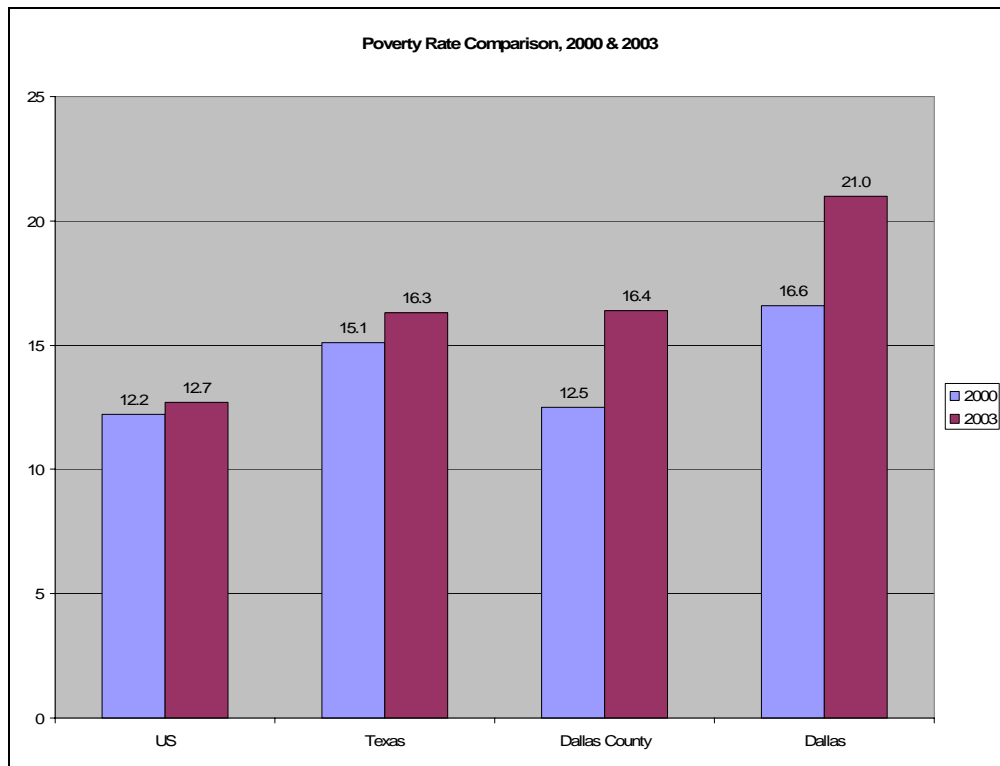
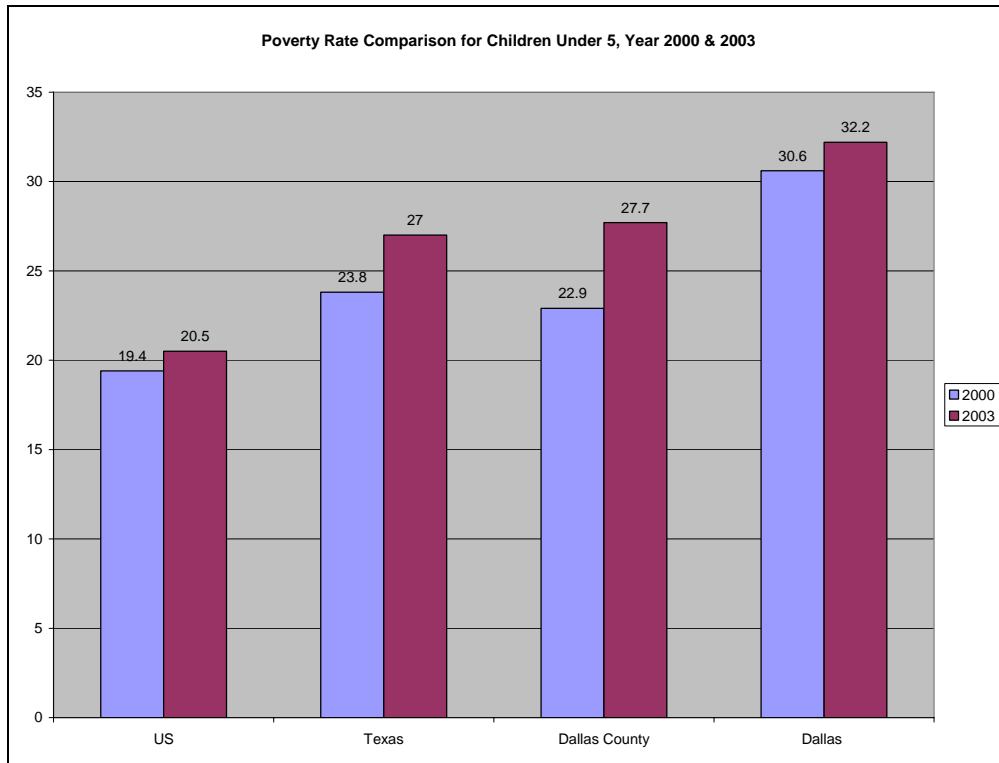


Chart 2. Poverty Rate Comparison for Children Under 5, 2000 and 2003



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Fit and Affordable Housing

Facing stagnant incomes, underemployment, and a number of other obstacles, many of America's poorest citizens are also finding themselves with unfit and/or a lack of affordable housing. This housing crisis, especially in many urban areas, has not only impacted the poor, but is gradually impacting many of our middle class citizens. Moreover, unfit and unaffordable housing can impact other aspects of an individual's life, such as employment status, education, and health. Many studies have found a strong correlation between unfit housing and illnesses such as asthma and respiratory disease. Effective housing policy ensuring that the least of our citizens can have access to fit and affordable housing must become a priority for our nation.

U.S. Affordable Housing Data:

- 33% of Americans living in central cities do not have access to affordable housing.
- 28% of Americans do not have access to affordable housing.
- More than 3 million Americans who are employed have critical housing needs, spending more than 50% of their income on housing (Stegman, Quercia, & McCarthy, 2000).
- Unfit and unaffordable housing has contributed to America's growing homeless problem.
- A survey of 25 U.S. cities found that in 2000, families with children accounted for 36% of the homeless population (U.S. Conference of Mayors, 2000).
- Nationwide, rental costs have outpaced incomes over the last four decades, particularly for low and moderate-income families.
- Both racial and gender barriers continue to impact homeownership in the United States.
- An estimated 26% gap in homeownership between whites and minorities is attributable to social factors (Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University, 2003; The Crises in America's Housing Myth, 2005). (See Chart 1)

Texas Affordable Housing Data:

- 36% of Texas households are renters.
- The median renter income in Texas in 2003 was \$26,520, compared to a median owner income of \$51,774 (American Community Survey, 2003).
- 67% of renters in Texas have household earnings that are 50% less than the area median income and are living in unaffordable housing.
- Texas ranks 45th in the nation in homeownership.
- In 2000, 16.05% of Texas homeowners were spending 35% or more of their household income on housing, compared to 21.5% in 2003 (American Community Survey, 2003).
- In 2000, 30% of Texas renters were spending 35% or more of their household income on housing, compared to 37% in 2003.

Dallas County Affordable Housing Data:

- Dallas County homeless population increased dramatically over the last several years.
- In 2000, 16% of Dallas County homeowners were spending 35% or more of their household income on housing, compared to 24% in 2003.
- In 2000, 27% of Dallas County renters were spending 35% or more of their household income on housing, compared to 38% in 2003.
- The median price of a home in Dallas County increased from \$101,187 in 2000 to \$116,727 in 2003.
- More than 38% of Dallas County housing stock was built before the 1970s.
- Poor Dallas County residents are significantly more likely to be living in older housing.

City of Dallas Affordable Housing Data:

- There is a need for 30,000 more affordable housing units in the city of Dallas (Foundation for Community Empowerment, 2002).
- Dallas was one of only a handful of large metropolitan cities whose homeownership rates declined between 1990 and 2000 (See Table 1 below).
- In 2000, 18% of city of Dallas homeowners were spending 35% or more of their household income on housing, compared to 26% in 2003.
- In 2000, 26% of city of Dallas homeowners were spending 35% or more of their household income on housing, compared to 38% in 2003.
- More than 45% of Dallas County housing stock was built before the 1970s.
- Significant disparities exist in homeownership rates among various racial groups in the city of Dallas.
- Those most likely to live in substandard housing are concentrated in Dallas' Southern Sector.

Chart 1. Homeownership rates by race/ethnicity, 1990-2000, Dallas

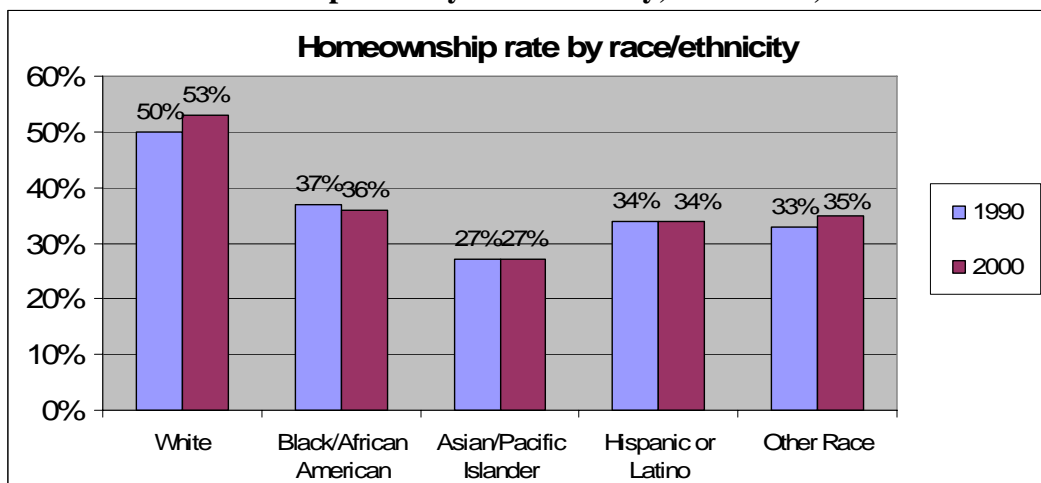


Table 1. Home Ownership Rates, 1990-2000

Home Ownership Rates, 1990-2000		
	1990	2000
Nation	64.2%	66.2%
Dallas	44.1%	43.2%
Phoenix	59.2%	60.7%
Philadelphia	62.0%	59.3%
Indianapolis	56.7%	58.7%
San Antonio	54.0%	58.1%
Kansas City	56.9%	57.7%
Portland	53.0%	55.8%
Detroit	52.9%	54.9%
Minneapolis-St. Paul	51.4%	52.8%
Denver	49.2%	52.5%
Baltimore	48.6%	50.3%
Columbus	46.6%	49.1%
Cleveland	47.9%	48.5%
Seattle	48.9%	48.4%
Chicago	41.5%	43.8%
Atlanta	43.1%	43.7%
Oakland	41.7%	41.4%
Washington, D.C.	38.9%	40.8%
Los Angeles	39.4%	38.6%
Miami	33.1%	34.9%
Boston	30.9%	32.2%
New York	28.7%	30.2%
Newark	23.1%	23.8%
All Living Cities	45.7%	46.9%

Source: U.S. Decennial Census, 2000

Sources

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Crime and Incarceration

Although overall crime rates are decreasing in many American cities, rates of incarceration have continued to rise. More and more American citizens are being imprisoned at very alarming rates. Mass imprisonment results in a breakdown of the family structure, the removal of large numbers of young men from their communities, and situations where most of these young people enter and leave prison without the basic skills needed to survive in a highly competitive labor market, while also having the stigma of a felony conviction. Attention to prison reentry and successful transition for those returning from prison warrants significantly more attention than these issues have received. According to Travis (2005), most of the individuals currently housed in our nation's prisons will be released back into society eventually. It is incumbent upon public policy makers to create opportunities for success for these large numbers of Americans.

U.S. Crime and Incarceration Data:

Bureau of Justice Statistics (2005) and the Sentencing Project (2005) data show:

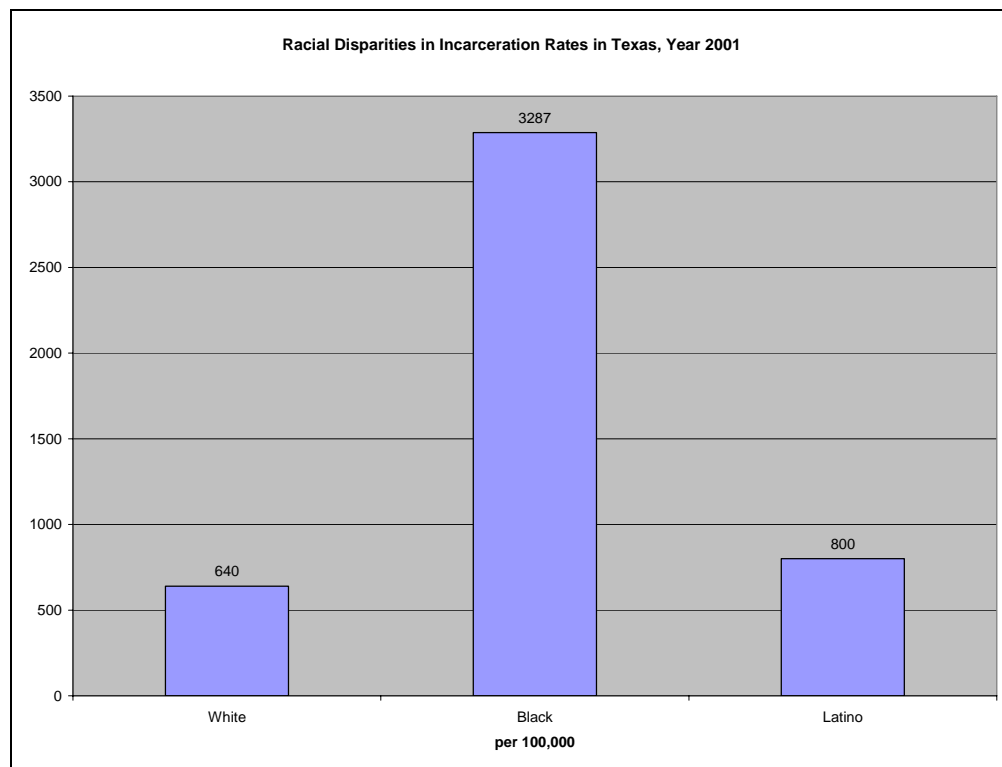
- 1.8 million individuals are tied (in prison, on probation, or on parole) to the criminal justice system in 1980 compared to 6.9 million individuals in 2004 (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2005).
- The number of inmates in state and federal prisons has increased more than six-fold, from less than 200,000 in 1970 to 1,421,911 by the end of 2004. An additional 713,990 are held in local jails, for a total of more than 2.1 million.
- As of 2004, one of every 138 Americans was incarcerated in prison or jail.
- The 2004 United States rate of incarceration of 724 inmates per 100,000 population is the highest reported rate in the world, well ahead of the Russian rate of 532 inmates per 100,000 population.
- 76% of those sentenced to state prisons in 2002 were convicted of non-violent crimes, including 31% for drug offenses, and 29% for property offenses.
- Black males have a 32% chance of serving time in prison at some point in their lives; Hispanic males have a 17% chance; white males have a 6% chance.
- Since the 1980s, the number of women in prison has increased at nearly double the rate for men.

Number of persons under correctional supervision in the United States, 1980-2004					
	Probation	Jail	Prison	Parole	Total
1980	1,118,097	183,988	319,598	220,438	1,842,100
1985	1,968,712	256,615	487,593	300,203	3,013,100
1990	2,670,234	405,320	743,382	531,407	4,350,300
1995	3,077,861	507,044	1,078,542	679,421	5,342,900
2000	3,826,209	621,149	1,316,333	723,898	6,445,100
2004	4,151,125	713,990	1,421,911	765,355	6,996,500
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2005					

Texas Crime and Incarceration Data:

- The state of Texas is first in the U.S. among states with the highest number of executions.
- Texas has the second highest incarceration rate in the country.
- Texas has the fifth highest total crime rate in the country.
- The 2001 incarceration rate for whites was 640 per 100,000 population, compared with 3,287 per 100,000 population for blacks (Sentencing Project, 2001). See Chart 1 below.

Chart 1. Racial Disparities in Incarceration Rates in Texas for 2001



- Texas led the nation at the end of 2003 with 4,609 adults under correctional supervision per 100,000 adult population.

The typical characteristics of a person in the Windham School District (a school district within Texas Department of Corrections) are:

- dropped out of school in the 9th or 10th grade
- functions at the 5th grade level
- has an IQ of 85
- has an average age of 35
- has a history of academic failure
- has a defensive and/or negative attitude

- has low self-esteem
- has little confidence in self to find employment
- has limited ability to visualize a productive future
- has difficulty with relationships
- has difficulty controlling anger and exhibits impulsive behavior

Dallas County Crime and Incarceration Data:

According to the most recent report on prison reentry in Dallas County by the Urban Institute:

- 55,183 men and women were released from the Texas Department of Criminal Justice to the community in 2001. Virtually all (99%) of these prisoners returned to Texas neighborhoods.
- More than half (58%) returned to five of Texas' 254 counties (Harris, Dallas, Tarrant, Bexar, and Travis). None of the remaining 249 counties in Texas received more than 2% of returning prisoners.
- Slightly more than one-quarter (26%, or 14,129) returned to Harris County, which includes Houston.
- The next largest share (15%, or 7,971) returned to Dallas County, which includes the city of Dallas. Almost 8% (4,097) of released prisoners returned to Tarrant County, where Fort Worth is located, and approximately 6% returned to Bexar County.
- More than 7,000 inmates released from the Texas Department of Corrections every year are returning to Dallas County.
- More than half (58%) of prisoners returning to Dallas County had been incarcerated for drug offenses, approximately 1 1/2 times higher than the statewide average of 39%.
- 51% (4,065) of Dallas County's returning prisoners were released to mandatory supervision (MS) or parole. The largest share (10.4%, or 423) returned to zip code 75207, where the county's halfway house for parolees, mandatory supervision releasees, and probationers is located.
- The next largest share (9.4%, or 382) of parole and MS releases returned to zip code 75216.
- 47% (3,746) of Dallas County's returning prisoners were unsupervised upon release, and 2% (160) were released to shock probation (return zip codes were unavailable for these groups).
- Compared with residents, returning prisoners are more than twice as likely to be non-Hispanic black (55% vs. 20%), less likely to be non-Hispanic white (26% vs. 44%), and less likely to be Hispanic (17% vs. 31%).
- Compared with the statewide average, a significantly higher percentage of ex-prisoners returning to Dallas County had been incarcerated for a drug offense (58% vs. 39%). The next largest percentage had been incarcerated for property offenses.
- Notably, less than 1% of prisoners returning to Dallas County had been incarcerated for violent offenses.

Sources

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Inequality in Health and Illness

The National Institutes of Health define health disparities as “differences in the incidence, prevalence, mortality and burden of diseases and other adverse health conditions that exist among specific population groups in the United States” (Department of Health and Human Services [DHHS], 2005). The evidence about why health disparities exist suggests complicated interactions between national and local health policies, institutional policies and procedures, health care provider behavior, and personal health-related behaviors, all in the larger context of economic and educational inequalities and opportunities and other fundamental determinants of health. In 2002, the Institute of Medicine released a report, “Unequal Treatment: Confronting Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Health Care,” which documented the health care disparities in the United States by race and ethnicity, sparking an increase in research (Institute of Medicine [IOM], 2002). Another landmark document, the “National Healthcare Disparities Report” identified three key themes:

- Disparities are pervasive in the United States.
- Improvement is possible.
- Gaps in information exist, especially for specific conditions and populations (DHHS, 2003).

Socioeconomic position is another major source of health disparities (Williams, 2002), but other factors, including geographic location, racism, and exposure to stress also play a role (Williams, 2002; Green, Lewis, & Bediako, 2005). For example, regardless of household income, African American women are more likely than women of other racial groups to reside in segregated neighborhoods with high poverty levels (Williams & Collins, 2001). Such communities usually do not have adequate exercise facilities and sometimes are not safe for outdoor exercise.

Racial and ethnic disparities in health threaten to diminish efforts to improve the nation’s overall health and productivity. The higher burden of disease and mortality among minorities has profound implications for all Americans because it results in a less healthy nation and higher costs for tertiary care (IOM, 2002). While white Americans currently constitute approximately 71% of the population, by 2050 nearly one in two Americans will be a person of color (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000).

U.S. Health Inequalities Data:

Cardiovascular disease

- As reported by the National Health Disparities Report, many racial and ethnic minorities are less likely to receive screening and treatment for cardiac risk factors, although African Americans are more likely to report blood pressure monitoring.
- While heart disease deaths have decreased for all racial and ethnic groups, African Americans have higher rates than non-Hispanic whites.

- Additionally, the prevalence of coronary heart disease continues to rise among African Americans, whereas it is decreasing among non-Hispanic whites (DHHS, 2003). From 1992 through 2002, African American males and females ages 20-74 years had higher age-adjusted rates of hypertension than their white counterparts (36.8 [per 100,000] vs. 23.9 for males, 39.4 vs. 23.3 for females) (CDC, 2004 a).

Cancer

- Cancer is the second leading cause of death for both African Americans and whites.
- However, the age-adjusted incidence in 2001 was substantially higher for African American females than for white females, including colon/rectal (54.0 [per 100,000] vs. 43.3), pancreatic (13.0 vs. 8.9), and stomach (9.0 vs. 4.5) cancers (CDC, 2004 b).
- For males, age-adjusted incidence for African Americans was also higher than for their white counterparts. This was the case for prostate (251.3 vs. 167.8), lung/bronchus (108.2 vs. 72.8), colon/rectal (68.3 vs. 58.9), and stomach (16.3 vs. 10.0) cancers (CDC, 2004 b).

HIV

- In 2002, African Americans who died from HIV-related disease had approximately 11 times as many age-adjusted years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population than whites (CDC, 2004 c).
- In 2001, HIV-related disease was the number one cause of death for African American women ages 25–34 (Anderson & Smith, 2003).
- From 2000 through 2003, HIV/AIDS rates for African American females were 19 times the rates for white females and five times the rates for Hispanic females; they also exceeded the rates for males of all races/ethnicities other than African Americans. Rates for African American males were seven times those for white males and three times those for Hispanic males (CDC, 2004 d).

Diabetes

- African Americans, Latinos, and Native Americans experience a 50% to 100% higher burden of illness and mortality as a result of diabetes compared to white Americans (IOM, 2002).
- African American and Hispanic Americans carry a disproportionate burden of complications due to diabetes, including end-stage renal disease, retinopathy and blindness, and non-traumatic lower-extremity amputations (Cowie et al., 1989; Harris et al., 1999; Karter et al., 2002; Pugh et al, 1988).

Texas Health Inequalities Data

- Texas has the largest uninsured rate in the country (1 of every 4 Texans do not have health insurance).
- Texas ranks 45th out of 50 states in spending for health care.

Texas Health Inequalities Data, continued:

- Texas ranks 46th out of 50 states in spending for mental health.
- Texas ranks last in the percentage for low-income children who are uninsured.
- The rate of heart disease related mortality for African American (333 per 100,000) was substantially higher than the rate of heart disease related mortality for whites (241 per 100,000) in 2003.
- The rate of cancer related mortality for African Americans (254 per 100,000) was substantially higher than the rate of cancer related mortality for whites (192 per 100,000).
- The rate of Diabetes related mortality for African Americans (55 per 100,000) and Hispanics (52 per 100,000) was substantially higher than the rate of diabetes related mortality for whites (23 per 100,000).

Table 1. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates per 100,000, Leading Causes of Death

Cause of death	2002 Texas	2002 Dallas County	2002 Frazier Court & Fair Park South Dallas
Heart	253.1	261.1	472.66
Cancer	191.5	195.7	301.08
Stroke	62.7	61.0	66.65
Diabetes	32.1	26.7	77.81
Flu	21.9	20.5	28.10
Accidents	39.9	16.3	24.90
Septicemia	13.1	12.5	13.52
Kidney Disease	12.5	11.7	20.71
Homicide	6.3	10.8	48.88
Cirrhosis	11.8	10.7	34.36
Suicide	11.0	10.7	48.46
HIV/AIDS	5.0	8.2	33.16

Source: Texas Department of Health (2005)

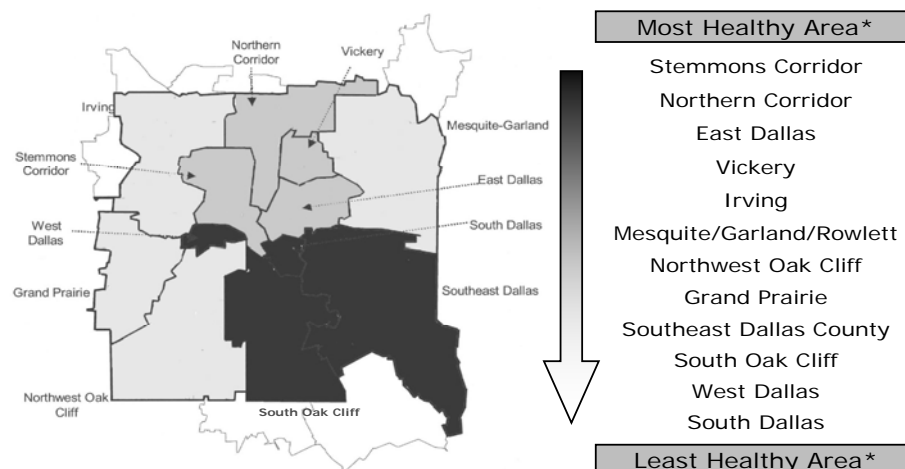
Dallas County Health Inequalities Data:

- More than 600,000 Dallas County residents are uninsured.
- The rate of heart disease mortality for African American (363 per 100,000) was substantially higher than the rate of heart disease related mortality for whites (233 per 100,000) in 2003.
- The rate of cancer related mortality for African Americans (254 per 100,000) was substantially higher than the rate of cancer related mortality for whites (187 per 100,000).
- The rate of Diabetes related mortality for African American (41 per 100,000) and Hispanics (22 per 100,000) was substantially higher than the diabetes related mortality rate for whites (17 per 100,000).
- A recent task force focused on health issues in Dallas County identified some problem areas on which the county should focus resources.

City of Dallas Health Inequalities Data:

- There are significant differences in health outcomes between North Dallas and South Dallas residents.
- South Dallas residents suffer the greatest burden of health related disparities.
- South Dallas residents are primarily uninsured, with 61.2% not having health insurance, and have higher age-adjusted inpatient hospitalization discharge rates (144.51 per 1,000) compared to North Dallas County residents (121.0 per 1,000) (Parkland Hospital Checkup, 2004).
- The 2004 Parkland Hospital Checkup highlights how South Dallas is the least healthy area in Dallas County, experiencing two to five times higher mortality rates than the healthiest areas in Dallas County.
- South Dallas residents have also experienced a much higher rate of communicable disease than North Dallas.
- The Parkland Hospital Checkup (2004) highlights how South Dallas residents experience higher rates of infectious diseases and injuries, including chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis, HIV, shigellosis, hepatitis B and C, legionellosis, streptococcal invasive disease, tuberculosis, animal bites, West Nile virus, and bacterial meningitis.
- The prevalence of asthma is much higher for residents of South Dallas (22.8%) than for Dallas County (19.8%), the state (16.4%), and the nation (16.3%).
- Age-adjusted death rates for South Dallas residents were significantly higher than the county rate in 2002 for 12 of the top 14 leading causes of death in Dallas County.

Figure 1. Healthiest to least healthy areas in Dallas



Source: Parkland Checkup (2004)

Sources

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Legend

City Limits - Limited



Dallas ZCTAs

Median Income (Thou.)



0 - 23.91



23.92 - 42.74



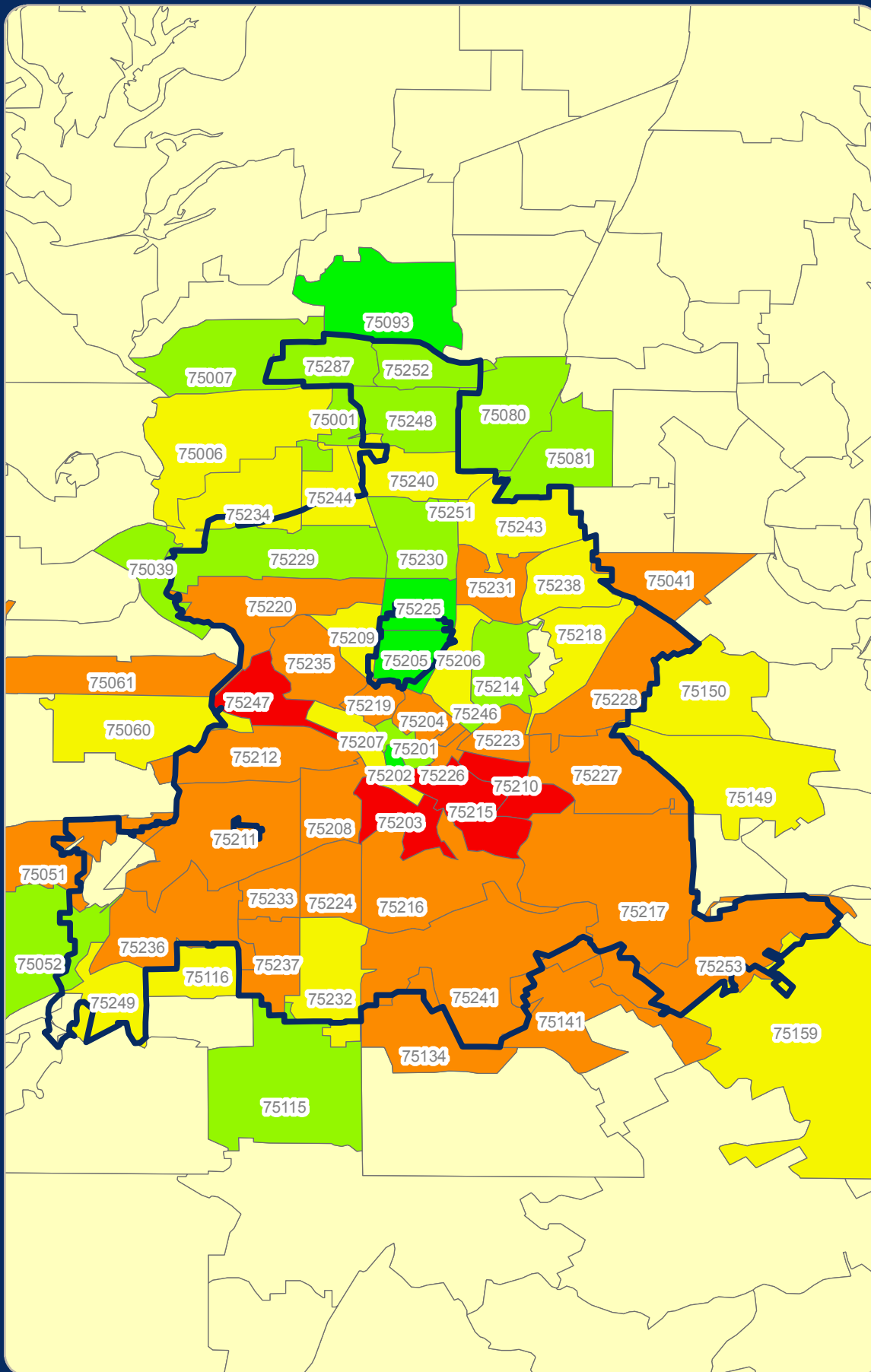
42.75 - 60.09



60.10 - 95.07



95.08 - 151.26



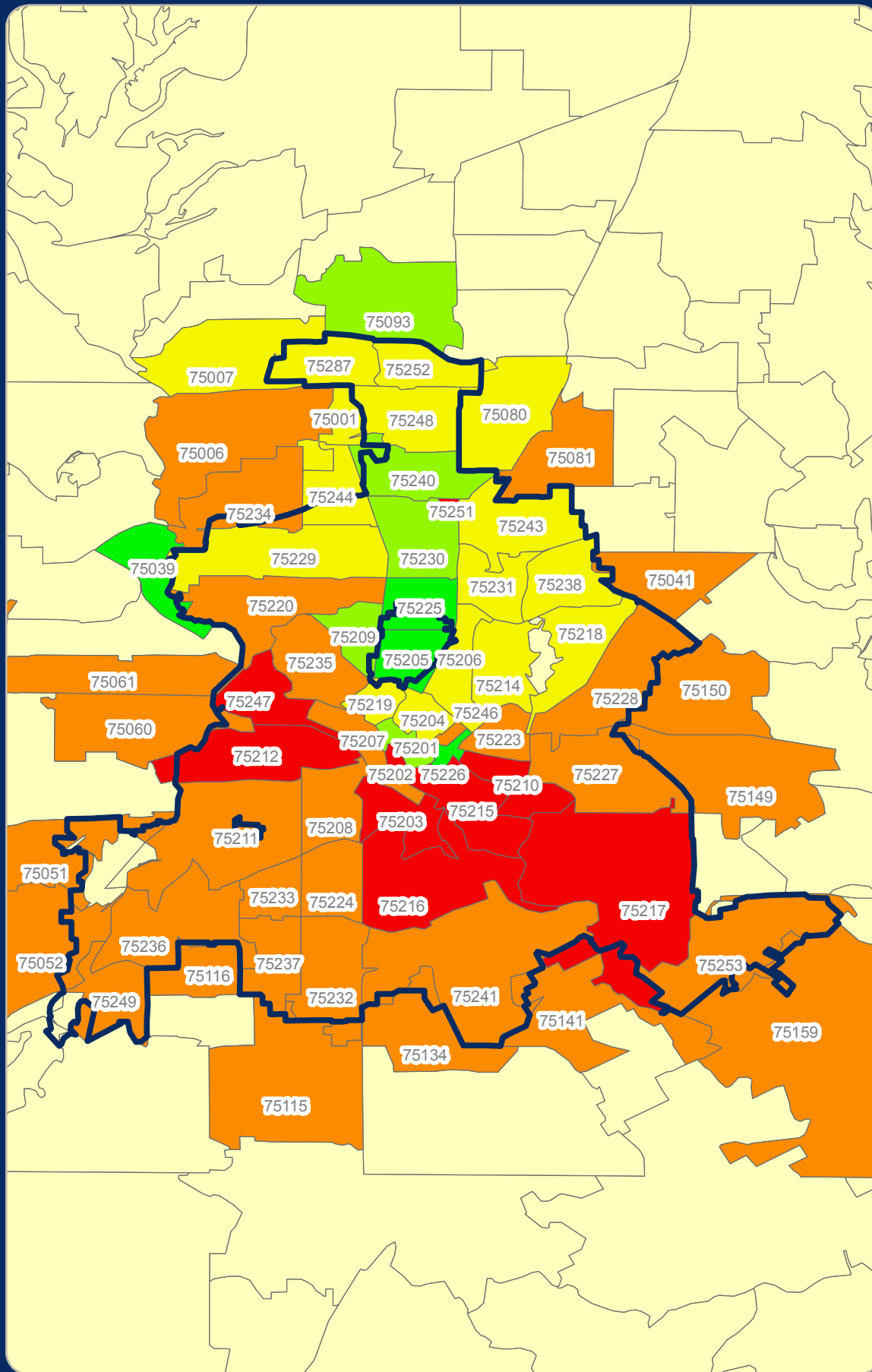
Source: U.S. Census
of Population and
Housing, 2000.
Income shown in
thousands.



1 inch equals 5.62 miles

Median Family Income, 1999





Legend

City Limits - Limited



Dallas ZCTAs

Median Value (Thou.)



Source: U.S. Census of Population and Housing, 2000. Values shown in thousands.



1 inch equals 5.62 miles



Median Home Value, 2000

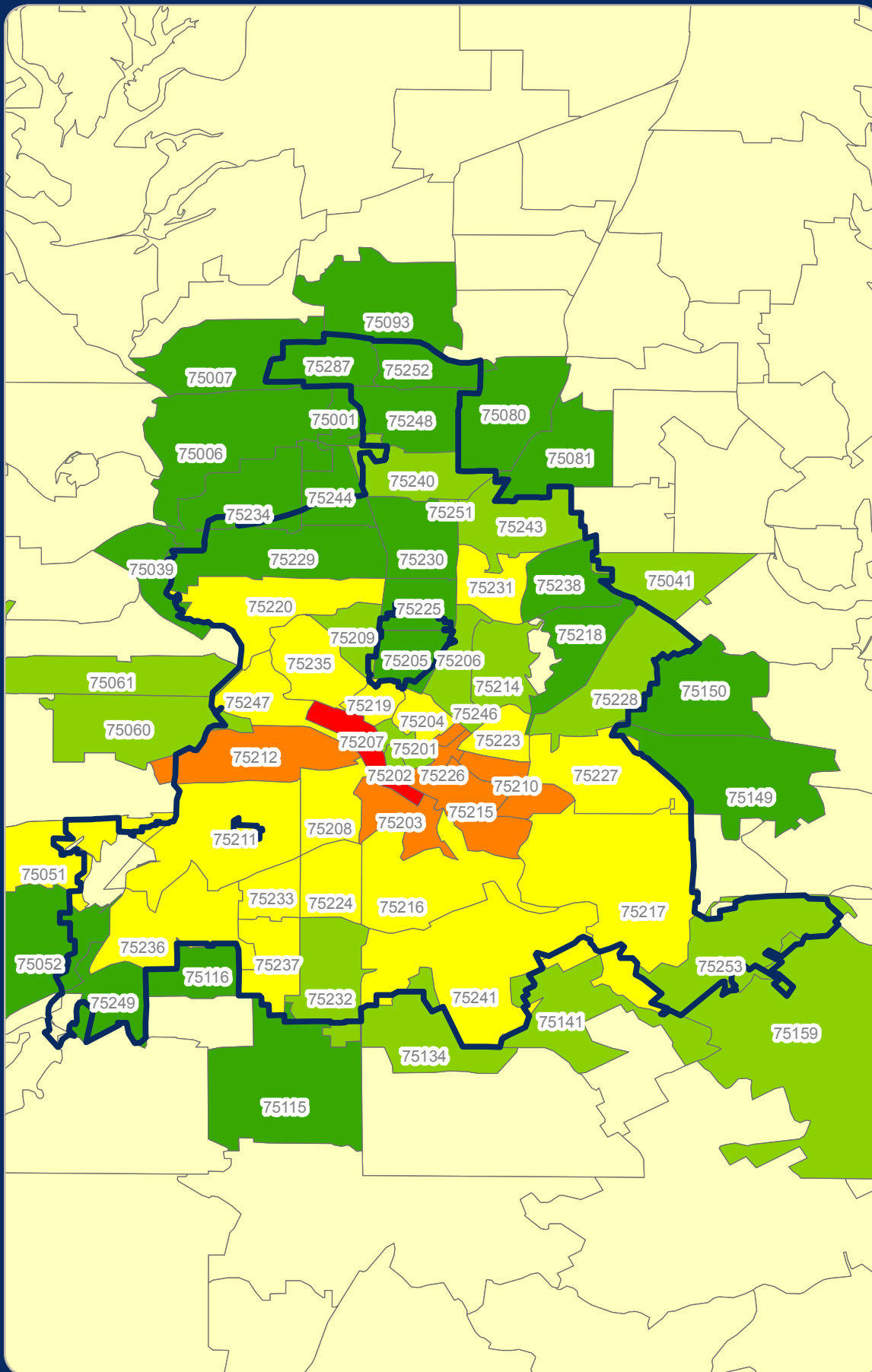
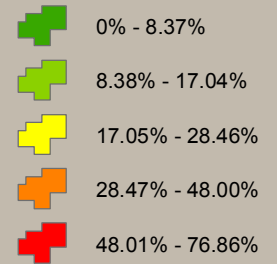
Legend

City Limits - Limited



Dallas ZCTAs

Percent Poor



Source: U.S. Census of Population and Housing, 2000.



1 inch equals 5.62 miles

Percent Individual Poverty, 1999



Legend

City Limits - Limited



Dallas ZCTAs

Percent Single Parent



0% - 3.18%



3.19% - 7.73%



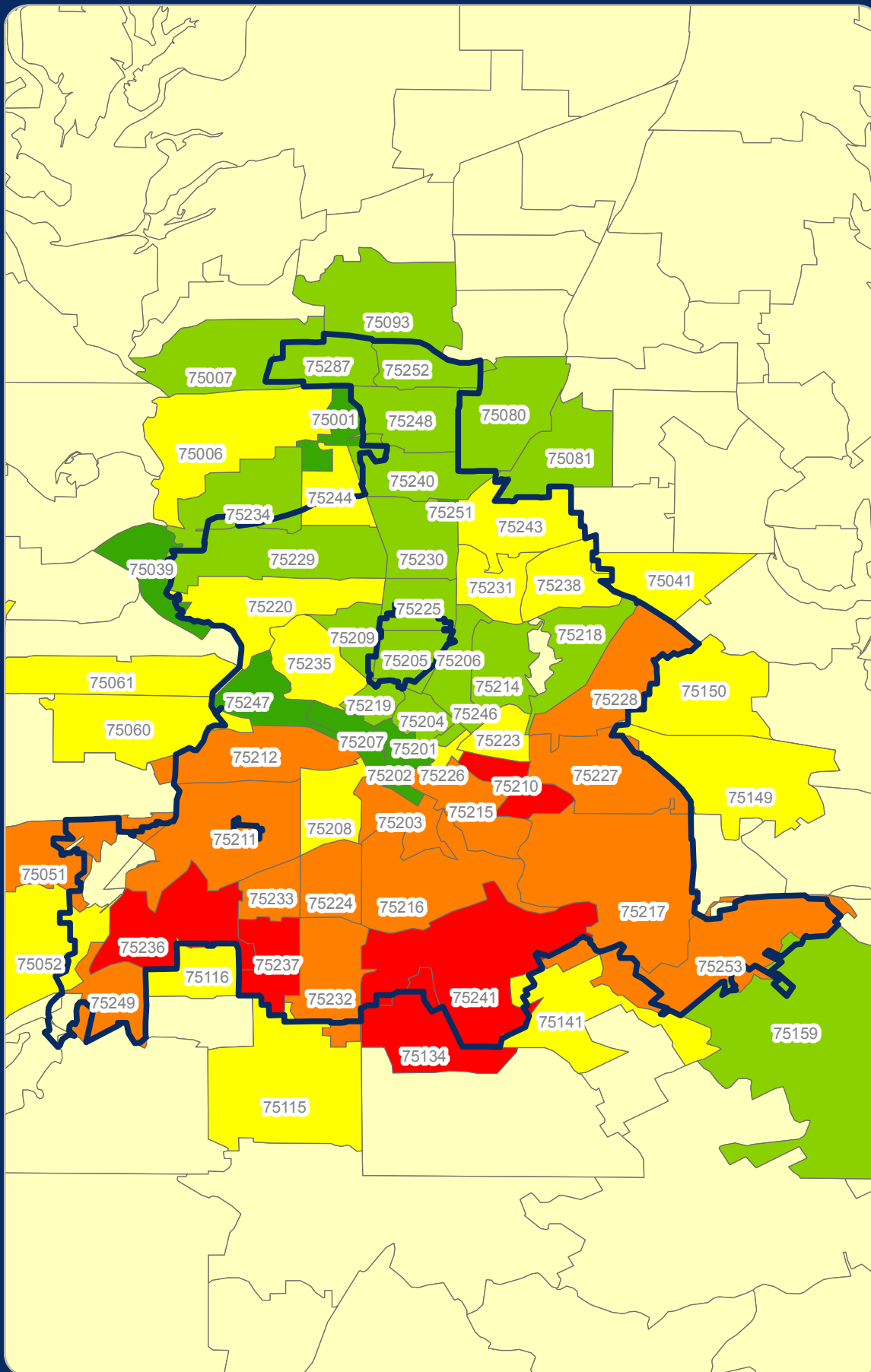
7.74% - 13.11%



13.12% - 18.21%



18.22% - 27.65%



Source: U.S. Census
of Population and
Housing, 2000.



1 inch equals 5.62 miles

Percent Single Parent Households, 2000

