Historic Patterns of Place-Based Inequity Persist Today

Policies and programs subsidized and set in place spatial patterns of segregated housing and communities.

Racial and ethnic exclusion is evident in the patterns of geographic density of poverty and income inequality.

Home ownership is the primary source of intergenerational wealth.

U.S. Home Ownership Rates
- White: 71%
- Hispanic: 45.6%
- African American: 41%

U.S. Median Net Wealth
- White: $171,000
- Hispanic: $20,700
- African American: $17,600

The Burden of Inequity: Areas of concentrated poverty also carry the greatest burden of chronic disease, infant mortality rates & shortened life expectancy.

U.S. Poverty Rates
- By race:
  - White: 9%
  - African American: 22%
  - Hispanic: 19%
  - Asian: 11%
  - AI/AN: 24%
- By geography:
  - Rural: 18%
  - Suburban: 14%
  - Urban: 17%

U.S. Health Disparities by Income
- Annual Income
  - Less than $25,000: 19.4% Diabetes, 7.3% Heart Disease
  - $25,000 - 49,999: 13.6% Diabetes, 5.5% Heart Disease
  - $50,000 - 79,999: 11.4% Diabetes, 4.5% Heart Disease
  - $75,000 or more: 7.5% Diabetes, 2.9% Heart Disease

Source: Pew Research Center, America’s Health Rankings, Federal Reserve, American Community Survey, America’s Health Rankings

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The accumulation of discriminatory housing policy and practice is associated with variability in affordability and quality of housing stock—both of which influence characteristics of the community.

**The Burden of Inequity**

Lack of prenatal care is associated with a 40% increase in the risk of neonatal death.

**Racial and income segregation result in place-based disparities.**

**Income Bracket**
- Less than $20,000
- $20,000 to $30,000
- $30,000 to $40,000
- $40,000 to $50,000
- $50,000 to $60,000
- $60,000 to $75,000
- $75,000 to $100,000
- $100,000 to $125,000
- $125,000 to $150,000
- $150,000+ Plus

**Percent of Births to Mothers with Inadequate Prenatal Care**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent per Census Tract</th>
<th>Count &lt;6: not visible</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26.8 - 36.1%</td>
<td>18.1 - 26.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.0 - 18.1%</td>
<td>≤ 10.0%</td>
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</tbody>
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Source: Guttmacher Institute, Children's Optimal Health

Source: City of Austin

Source: Austin American Statesman

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