

Historic Patterns of Place-Based Inequity Persist Today



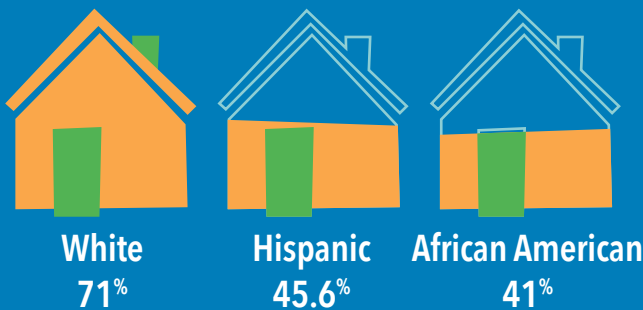
Policies and programs subsidized and set in place spatial patterns of segregated housing and communities.



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

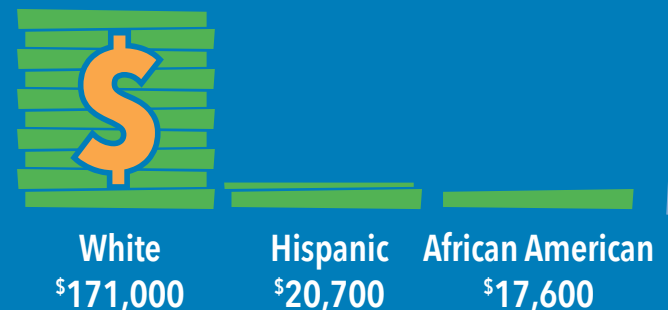
Home ownership is the *primary source* of intergenerational wealth.

U.S. Home Ownership Rates



Source: American Community Survey

U.S. Median Net Wealth



Source: Federal Reserve



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

Areas of concentrated poverty are segregated by race.

U.S. Poverty Rates

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

Source: Pew Research Center

U.S. Health Disparities by Income

Annual Income	Diabetes	Heart Disease
Less than \$25,000	19.4%	7.3%
\$25,000 - 49,999	13.6%	5.5%
\$50,000 - 79,999	11.4%	4.5%
\$75,000 or more	7.5%	2.9%

Source: America's Health Rankings

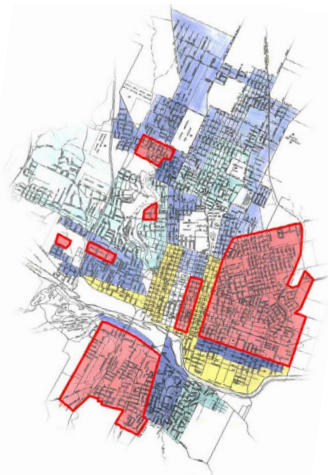


Let's Get Local: Austin, Texas



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.

Redlining
1934



- "Hazardous" areas
- "Best" or "Desirable" areas
- "Definitely declining" areas

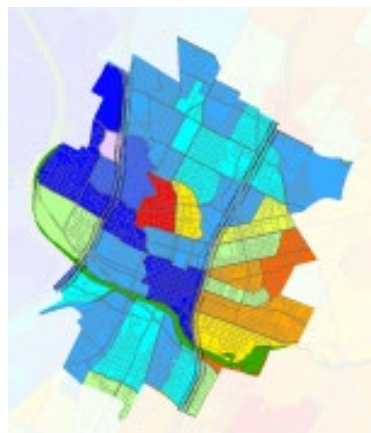
Dot Density Map of Racial Identification
1960 1980 2010



- White
- African American
- Hispanic
- East Ave./I-35
- Previously redlined "Hazardous" areas

Source: Austin American Statesman

Racial and income segregation result in place-based disparities.



Income Bracket

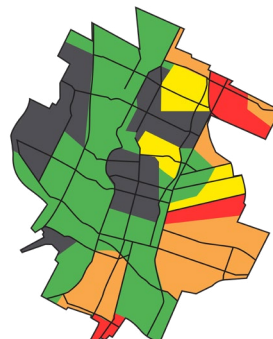
- Less than \$20,000
- \$20,000 to \$30,000
- \$30,000 to \$40,000
- \$40,000 to \$50,000
- \$50,000 to \$60,000
- \$60,000 to \$75,000
- \$75,000 to \$100,000
- \$100,000 to \$125,000
- \$125,000 to \$150,000
- \$150,000 Plus

Source: City of Austin

The Burden of Inequity

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

Percent of Births to Mothers with Inadequate Prenatal Care



Percent per Census Tract

- 26.8 - 36.1%
- 18.1 - 26.8%
- 10.0 - 18.1%
- ≤ 10.0%
- (count < 6: not visible)

Sources: Guttmacher Institute, Children's Optimal Health

