DALLAS EQUITY INDICATORS 2023 REPORT

MEASURING CHANGE TOWARD A GREATER DALLAS

City of Dallas

Hon. Jaynie Schultz
District 11 Council Member
Workforce, Education and Equity Committee (Chair June 2021 – June 2024)

As the chair of the Workforce, Education and Equity Committee (June 2021 – June 2024) and proud resident of Dallas, I see my hometown as a beacon of inclusivity and welcome. Together we can do the important work of assuring a more equitable future for everyone by engaging the best of Dallas: our diverse residents, committed business community, arts and cultural leaders and incredible health care ecosystem using the power of data to help drive the best program decisions.

The use of data-driven decision-making alongside resident engagement is the most effective way to identify and address disparities in our communities. Combining these tools we will continue to build trust and have a direct impact on our city.

I look to the collective of government officials, business leaders, community partners and residents joining forces to advance Dallas to greater heights. Together, we can make our city a place where every resident, regardless of their race, gender, ethnicity or income can thrive and prosper.

I appreciate the dedication of our thousands of city staff and community partners to improve the lives of our fellow residents. We are one city and together all boats will rise.

Jaynie Schultz

Carolyn King Arnold
District 4 Councilmember
Chair of Workforce, Education and Equity Committee

In these challenging times, I stand alongside each of you in our shared commitment to equity and justice. Throughout the changes over the years, my dedication remains unwavering to ensure that every resident in the City experiences a high quality of life, characterized by equitable access to resources and opportunities. This involves a systematic approach to identifying and addressing long-standing disparities that exist within our community. Equity is a powerful force that can shift the mindset and behaviors of those who join the process, and it is our duty to continue to fight with determination to build a better future for every resident.

The Dallas Equity Indicators Report is the fuel we can use in this fight toward a more equitable future. I urge each of you to stand with the City of Dallas and our noble efforts towards advancing equity as we continue to push with passion, purpose and urgency.

Let us move forward, united in our vision of a just and equitable Dallas.

Carolyn King Arnold

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LETTERS

Kimberly Bizor Tolbert
City Manager (I)
City of Dallas

In our journey toward a more perfect union, particularly in Dallas, we must remember that equity is not just a goal, but a fundamental value that guides our actions toward a Service First, Now! Mindset.

Woven into the fabric of all of our efforts within the City of Dallas are the three core principles - Collaborate, Communicate, and Connection. We are committed to collaboration by connecting with external partners and other stakeholders to expand our reach and impact, communicating our progress with transparency and accountability. The goal is to build trust with those whom we serve through relevant, impactful, and tangible results. Finally, we seek to connect with communities that have been historically disadvantaged to close gaps over time.

Let us continue to be data driven, innovative and impactful in our approach to create a City where everyone has the opportunity to thrive.

Kimberly Bizor Tolbert

Liz Cedillo-Pereira
Assistant City Manager,
City of Dallas

In 2019, when the City of Dallas committed to using the initial Equity Indicators Report to guide transformative change, we meant it. The role of data from trusted data sources such as the 2019 Equity Indicators Report has been fundamental in the advancement of racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic equity. This report is vital as it will continue to help identify disparities, measure progress, inform targeted policies and interventions, and track outcomes from our Racial Equity Plan. Dallas' collective understanding of systemic inequities enables the understanding of disparities and helps all stakeholders work towards impactful change with a sense of urgency.

The City of Dallas' Office of Equity and Inclusion embarked upon an update to the 2019 Equity Indicators Report, and as we did not allow the 2019 report to sit on the shelf, we will continue with this updated report to dig deeper, go further and share more broadly the work of continuing to move forward toward a more equitable Dallas.

In closing, we hope you are just as compelled to move forward and use your voice, role, and sphere of influence to address persistent disparities. Through this updated report, the City's Racial Equity Plan, and intentional actions and investments, we have been clear about how the City intends to advance equity in Dallas through collaboration, connection and communication. Will you join us at the table?

Liz Cedillo-Pereira

Dr. Lindsey Wilson
Director, Office of Equity and Inclusion
City of Dallas

A key component that I hold for the work of equity is it remains everyone's work. Data from the 2023 Equity Indicators Report is evidence that this work requires a collective effort to address current disparities and to establish a Dallas where all residents can thrive. The release of this report reiterates Dallas' commitment to transparently lean into the action of equity, while not shying away from the pervasive disparities that impact the very lives of our residents. This report will allow for the continued focus on data-driven efforts to achieve racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic equity within our city.

As we consider the needs of Dallas residents, we underscore the importance of disaggregated data to make informed decisions about policies, programs, procedures and resource allocation. To rebuild trust through transparency and accountability by continuing to make data accessible to the public. Focus on targeted interventions by identifying the root causes of disparities, to better develop strategies that mirror residents' needs, and through continuous improvement. Regular data collection allows us to continuously assess the impact of City initiatives and resources.

Through intentional, impactful, and inclusive community engagement and collaboration, such as demonstrated with the newest Equity Indicators Theme: Environmental Justice, I believe that Dallas will continue to be a model in the pursuit of equity. It is my hope that you will join us in using the Equity Indicators Report to advance equity by measuring, tracking and addressing disparities

Lindsey Wilson

Marisa Bono
CEO, Every Texan

At Every Texan, we also believe that racial equity can only be achieved when race and ethnicity do not determine or predict life outcomes, and policies, programs, and resource distribution account for the varied histories, challenges, and needs of the most impacted people. We commend the City of Dallas, community leaders, and residents for their sustained commitment to such an important mission.

The Equity Indicators Report remains an indispensable tool to guide our progress toward true equity within Dallas. This year's report updates data across more than 60 indicators and introduces data measuring the city's progress toward environmental justice, encompassing a total of 65 indicators. This expanded scope enriches our collective understanding of the multifaceted dimensions of equity.

Acknowledging our present challenges and deep, complex history underscores the compelling call for informed, strategic, collective action to rectify longstanding systemic disparities and ensure that our shared story reflects the highest ideals of fairness, justice, and inclusivity.

In a city where people of color are the majority, Dallas' prosperity will increasingly depend on the social, health, and economic well-being of communities of color. As proud partners in this work, we look forward to continuing our collaborative efforts to foster positive change and create a more just and equitable future for the people of Dallas.

Marisa Bono

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Dallas Equity Indicators Report is a collaboration between the City of Dallas (City) and Every Texan utilizing methodology developed by the University of New York's Institute for State and Local Governance (CUNY ISLG). It is intended to be used as a comprehensive tool to help Dallas understand, measure, and track progress toward equity across the various communities it serves.

All communities are affected by disparities, yet certain populations are impacted more than others, particularly historically disadvantaged communities. Data sources continue to show that race, ethnicity, and socioeconomic income influence outcomes for residents. This report focuses mainly on populations with the greatest disparities in Dallas to advance equity by closing these disparity gaps.

The inaugural Dallas Equity Indicators Report (2019) provided a two-year snapshot of disparities in outcomes across five thematic areas: Economic Opportunity, Education, Neighborhoods and Infrastructure, Justice and Government, and Public Health. Each theme was broken down into four topics, with each topic then subdivided into three indicators, for a total of 60 indicators. The updated 2023 Equity Indicators Report incorporates a sixth theme: Environmental Justice, subdivided into four indicators, following the feedback from the Environmental Commission and community voices, regarding the absence of environmental justice indicators in the 2019 Report. Community spoke and action was taken.

The current themes outlined in this report are based on City Council priorities, City Manager and leadership feedback, community engagement, and existing City plans. The indicators within each theme are based on current and historical relevance to the City and the availability of reliable, accurate, regularly collected, and publicly available data.

The Equity Indicators Report compares outcomes for each indicator between two population groups (e.g., two racial and ethnic or socioeconomic groups) and assigns a score from 1 to 100 based on the size of the disparity in outcomes between the two groups, with 100 representing no disparity.

This report includes multiple years of data. Each indicator utilized the two most recent years of data available at the time of analysis. Providing regular updates to the metrics allows us to measure change over time. Unless otherwise noted, the data comes from sources collected annually and comes principally from administrative and survey sources such as city, state, and federal government agencies, including the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey.

It is important to keep in mind these scores assess the disparity in outcomes between two groups, not overall outcomes. A high score does not necessarily indicate positive outcomes, just that outcomes are similar for both groups. Similarly, change scores do not imply better or worse conditions overall across groups; they simply show whether disparities are increasing or decreasing. **Although there have been some improvements across certain indicators since 2019, there is still substantial work required to advance toward an equitable Dallas.**

It's crucial to acknowledge the significant value that diverse communities offer as essential components in shaping a more equitable city. Diverse communities bring a wealth of cultural diversity, distinctive viewpoints, and innovative abilities that not only enhance the city but also drive its economic and creative vitality. Leveraging the strengths of our diverse population plays a pivotal role in securing Dallas' ongoing growth and prosperity, as it advances toward elevated inclusivity.

CITY AND THEME HIGHLIGHTS

Baseline Year
2022 City Score

41.22
Out of 100

Comparison Year
2023 City Score

42.65
Out of 100

2022 Most Pronounced Disparities

Justice and Government

Economic Opportunity

2022 Most Equitable

Neighborhoods and Infrastructure

2023 Most Pronounced Disparities

Justice and Government

Economic Opportunity

2023 Most Equitable

Neighborhoods and Infrastructure

CITY AND THEME HIGHLIGHTS

1 Economic Opportunity

Although the Business Ownership indicator improved in the comparison year, historically disadvantaged communities still face severe disparities in access to capital to start small, entrepreneurial businesses that can build wealth and financial equity. Scores in the Employment and Income topics increased in the comparison year. Though the Dallas-Fort Worth (DFW) metropolitan area consistently generates some of the highest job growth in the country, not all Dallas residents have access to jobs. While scores in the Business Ownership, Employment, and Income topics increased, the Poverty topic score decreased. This was mainly due to child and senior poverty increasing for the least-advantaged groups while decreasing for the most-advantaged groups.

2 Education

As in the 2019 Equity Indicators Report, Education continued to have the largest increase in parity with a positive change score of 2.15. High School Education had the highest change score within this theme with an increase of 37 points for the High School Dropouts indicator; the highest positive change of all indicators. The Apprenticeship indicator also had a notable score increase of 26. Overall, the Early Education and Elementary & Middle School Education topics experienced decreases in scores between baseline and comparison years. The High School Education and Education in the General Public topics experienced increased scores.

3 Neighborhoods and Infrastructure

The Access to Housing and Housing Affordability & Services topics indicate that cost burdens fall disproportionately on historically disadvantaged communities, as scores did not change for the Access to Housing topic and decreased for the Housing Affordability and Services topic. The Housing Cost Burden indicator had the largest score decrease between years (-7), followed closely by Utility Expenses (-6). The Housing Cost Burden indicator shows that Black households are about twice as likely as White households to be housing cost-burdened. Transportation was the highest scoring topic within this theme in both years, with both the Pedestrian and Motor Vehicle Fatalities and Transit Frequency indicators experiencing increased scores between years, and Commute Time experiencing no change between years.

4 Justice and Government

As in the 2019 Equity Indicators Report, the Justice and Government theme includes four indicators that scored a 1, the lowest possible score, showing large racial inequities in Jail Admissions, Juvenile Detentions, Arrests, and Domestic Violence. While the Civic Life topic had the largest increase of all topics in the Justice and Government theme, this topic shows that much progress is still needed. For example, the Representation in Government indicator found that White residents are disproportionately represented on boards and commissions (1.59 for every resident), compared to their Hispanic counterparts (0.25 representatives for every resident). Considerations around systemic barriers should be explored. Inequities are inherently systemic, signifying that unfair or unjust social and economic outcomes often stem, if not invariably, from historical practices. Of all the topics within the entire report, the Victimization topic had the lowest topic scores in both the baseline and comparison years, while the Civic Life topic had the second-highest topic scores in both the baseline and comparison years.

5 Public Health

The Infant Mortality indicator had the largest negative score decrease of all indicators within the entire report with a decrease of 24 points, indicating a need for additional maternal and prenatal care for Black mothers. Hispanic residents were three times more likely than White residents to report not having a health care provider and four times more likely to not have health insurance. Overall, the Health Risk Factors topic experienced the largest score increase, but the Maternal & Child Health topic experienced the largest score decrease within the entire report.

6 Environmental Justice

The Food Access indicator had the lowest score in the baseline year within the theme, showing that Black residents were four times more likely than White residents to live in a food desert. Though the Tree Canopy Coverage indicator had the highest score in the baseline year within the entire report, neighborhoods of color still disproportionately lack access to tree canopy coverage. Overall topic and change scores are not shown for Environmental Justice. In future reports, comparison year data and change scores will be included to better inform this theme.

Next Steps

Overall, the report indicates a need for improvement in every theme to advance equity in Dallas. We are sharing these findings publicly so communities can continue to measure the City's progress in its efforts to address disparities. The City of Dallas is committed to increasing transparency through regular analysis and publication of these findings, providing a clear view into disparities in our community and how they change over time. The findings from the Equity Indicators Report can be used by residents, businesses, educators, nonprofit leaders, public health and local government administrators, and elected officials to focus public policy efforts on creating opportunities and improving outcomes for all residents.

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

Background

The Equity Indicators Report is a body of work resulting from the City Council-approved 2018 Resilient Dallas Strategy (RDS). RDS was a key component of Dallas' participation in 100 Resilient Cities network, pioneered by The Rockefeller Foundation. Dallas was originally one of five U.S. cities selected for the Equity Indicators Project. The Dallas Equity Indicators Project is a collaborative effort between the City University of New York's Institute for State and Local Governance (CUNY ISLG), the City of Dallas, and Every Texan.

The first Equity Indicators Report, released in 2019, took shape through a collaborative, iterative process, with data experts from local universities, nonprofit service providers and community members, working under the guidance of CUNY ISLG. It underwent refinements during the data analysis phase of the project. The report was designed to aid stakeholders, including residents, businesses, nonprofit leaders, philanthropists, City administrators, and elected officials, in understanding disparities, measuring progress and informing policy recommendations. The Equity Indicators have been seamlessly integrated into all facets of the City's operations. In conjunction with department progress measures from the 2022 Racial Equity Plan, the report serves as a vital instrument and accountability tool to further the City of Dallas' commitment to advancing equity. The 2023 Equity Indicators Report provides updated data and identifies progress and areas of opportunity for continuous growth.

The Equity Indicators are specifically designed to gauge disparities in outcomes across 65 indicators, organized into six thematic areas:

- **Theme 1: Economic Opportunity**
- **Theme 2: Education**
- **Theme 3: Neighborhoods and Infrastructure**
- **Theme 4: Justice and Government**
- **Theme 5: Public Health**
- **Theme 6: Environmental Justice (Newly Added)**

The City of Dallas remains unwavering in its commitment to bolster transparency and foster collaboration with communities through regular analysis and publication of these findings. The findings offer a clear view of disparities within our community and their evolving nature over time. The Indicators facilitate a focused alignment of public policy efforts, creating opportunities, addressing barriers, and enhancing outcomes for all residents, particularly those with the greatest need.
It is worth noting that several outcomes assessed in this initiative do not solely fall within the City's sphere of influence. They often involve other governmental agencies, including school districts, the state legislature or state agencies, quasi-governmental entities, nonprofit service providers, or private businesses. However, it is essential to underscore that all individuals and groups experiencing the disparities highlighted in this study are residents of Dallas (or Dallas County, when city-level data is unavailable). Therefore, it is our collective responsibility to collaborate in combating these disparities and advancing equity.

To learn more about the 2019 Equity Indicators Report, visit (for electronic version) Dallas Equity Indicators (dallascityhall.com); (for print version) https://dallascityhall.com/departments/pnv/dallas-equity- indicators/Pages/default.aspx or scan the QR Code.

Purpose

Equity Indicators are significant because they:

- Offer collaborative opportunities to the public by shedding light on and supporting people to understand the existing inequities within our community.
- Equip change agents, including City officials, with essential data to concentrate their efforts on areas that require targeted interventions.
- Monitor progress over time, offering a clear indication of outcomes for racial and ethnic populations experiencing the greatest need.
- Guide City leaders and staff to embed data-driven processes resulting in outcomes, like Dallas' Racial Equity Plan.

Since the release of the 2019 Report, a yearly Equity Indicators Symposium has been hosted as a community forum. The data from the report is also used yearly to support departments as they complete the Budgeting for Equity (BfE) process. Additionally, the 2019 Equity Indicators Report supported departments' response to the COVID-19 pandemic. City leadership was firm in its commitment that the report would not sit on the shelf, and has worked to fulfill that commitment. This report remains vital as it allows the City to have a trusted data source to address disparities in outcomes centering residents with greatest needs.

The Racial Equity Plan

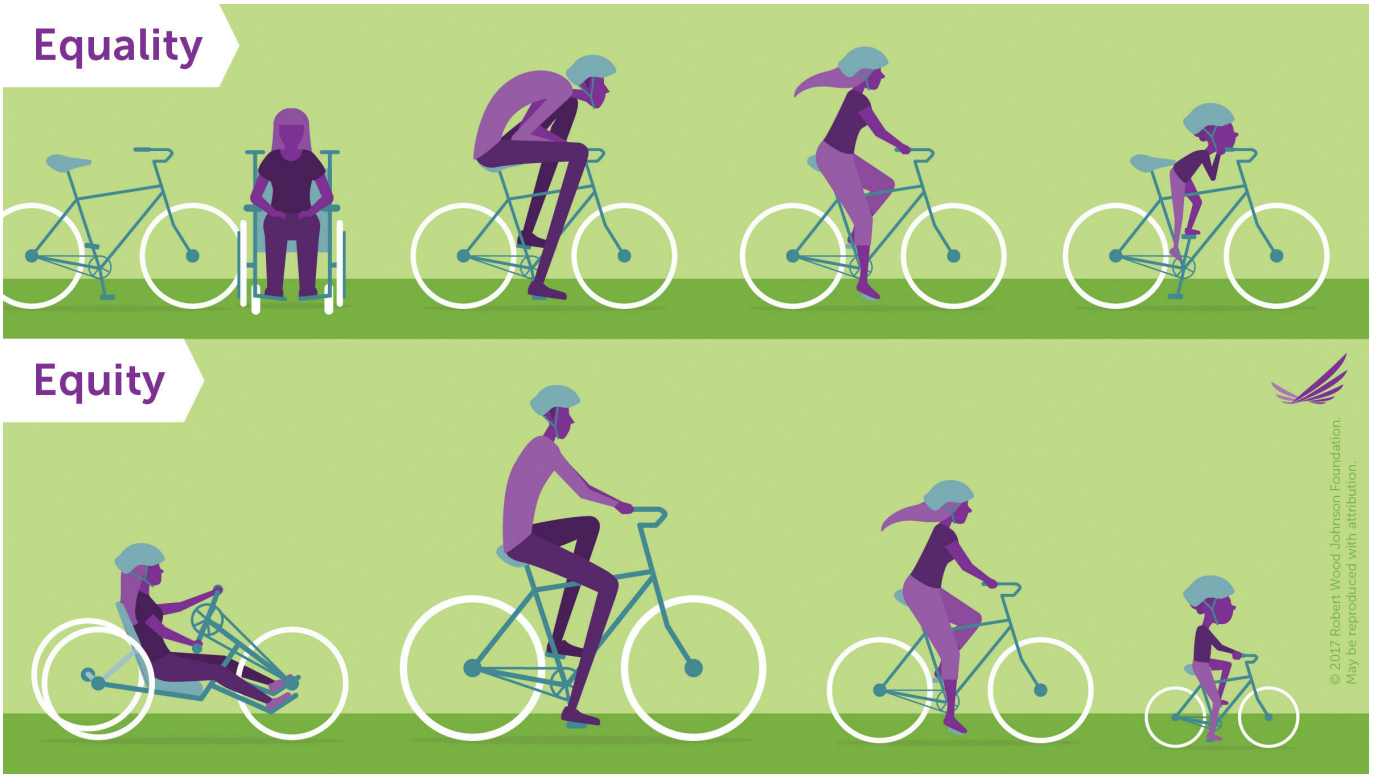
The 2019 Equity Indicators Report along with department-specific industry data was used in the development of the City's first Racial Equity Plan (REP). Adopted by City Council in August, 2022, the REP is a strategic framework to advance equity in the City of Dallas and assist City leaders by establishing short-, mid-, and longer term goals. Centering the lived expertise of residents, this plan reframes racial, ethnic and economic inclusion as integral to Dallas' growth by reducing known disparities for Dallas residents. The Big Audacious Goals (BAGs) are a part of Dallas' collective commitment to establishing equity in the city over the next 15-20 years. The BAGs are broader, longer-term goals across several departments, external stakeholders and institutions to achieve transformative impact.

For more information on the REP visit: Equity Division Racial Equity Plan (dallascityhall.com).

Equality Versus Equity

Equity differs from equality in that it accounts for people's unique identities, circumstances, and histories in addition to their different experiences with systems and institutions. Equity means that each person has the resources and services necessary to thrive, particularly when City policies, programs, plans, and budgets assist in the elimination of disparities. Racial Equity is achieved when neither race nor ethnicity statistically dictates, determines, or predicts one's social outcome or ability to thrive. The illustration below vividly depicts the distinction between equality and equity.

In the first scenario, all four individuals possess the same bicycle, but various contextual factors or circumstances may hinder some of them using the bicycle. In the second scenario, each individual has a bicycle tailored to their specific needs, ensuring that everyone can derive the maximum benefit from their bicycle.



Inequities are inherently systemic, signifying that unfair social and economic outcomes often stem, if not invariably, from historical practices. Deep-rooted historical practices have given rise to intricate and multifaceted disparities, which demand a prolonged dedication from multiple agencies at the local, state, and national levels to rectify or surmount them.

Embracing the value of equity entails conducting research on the root causes of disparities and recognizing the historical policies and actions that have contributed to the inequitable circumstances we witness today. A commitment to equity involves meeting the needs of communities that are most impacted by disparities, requiring decision-makers to tackle these issues more intentionally.

Methodology

CUNY ISLG developed the original methodology and has released New York City's Equality Indicators annually since 2015. Dallas used CUNY ISLG's methodology to develop and implement a local Equity Indicators Report.

City staff began updating the Dallas' Equity Indicators Report in January 2023, in collaboration with Every Texan, City Council, City Manager's leadership team, and Dallas residents. The updated 2023 report uses the most updated data at the onset of January 2023 and includes several new indicators, some replacing previous indicators, based on discussions with City officials and leaders, departments, updated policies, community organizations, and resident feedback.

This report compares two years of data: a baseline year and a comparison year, between which we measure change over time. Each indicator will note the years data was collected.

Populations Impacted by Inequities

The Dallas Equity Indicators measure and score disparities in outcomes for groups according to either race, ethnicity or socioeconomic status. Outcomes compared by sex and gender are included for selected indicators for additional context.

Annually collected data is limited for many historically disadvantaged communities (HDCs)[1] such as Indigenous communities, mixed-immigration-status families, people with disabilities, and LGBTQIA+ individuals. This lack of readily available data restricts our ability to measure outcomes for important groups. Without enough reliable data, the full range of inequities and challenges faced by historically disadvantaged communities remains uncertain. In this report, data for Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and American Indian/Alaska Native people were utilized and analyzed when possible. In many cases, data were determined to be unreliable for these groups due to small sample or population sizes. In cases where data for these groups were included in the findings, a note is included to remind readers to use caution when observing changes across years among these groups.

For some indicators, Asian and Pacific Islander residents were grouped into one category due to a small population size. In these instances, we use the term "Asian/Pacific Islander." It is important to acknowledge that Asian and Pacific Islander people are not a monolith and have diverse cultures and lived experiences, and thus grouping them together can mask disparities within communities.[2] In other cases, agencies suppressed data for certain racial and ethnic groups. Data suppression is a privacy safeguarding technique involving the intentional removal or alteration of specific data to prevent sensitive information disclosure and identification of individuals. As a result, when survey responses don't meet a minimum threshold, they are not reported.

Although most of the indicators that compare outcomes by race and ethnicity use individual-level data, this data was unavailable in some instances. For those indicators, neighborhoods (defined by census block groups, census tracts, or Zip Codes) are used as a proxy. In this report, we compare neighborhoods according to their majority (more than 50%) racial and ethnic makeup. If no majority (above 50%) exists, we label that neighborhood "racially diverse."[3] For example, a neighborhood with a composition of 50% Hispanic, 30% White, 15% Black, and 5% Asian/Pacific Islander would be labeled as racially diverse. In Dallas, the following majority racial and ethnic groups for neighborhoods are used: Asian/Pacific Islander, Black, Hispanic, and White. In some Indicators, data classifies HDCs as the most advantaged group, however it is important to acknowledge the historical and ongoing systemic inequities these groups continue to experience.

It is also important to note the language choices made throughout the report are based on the available data. We have opted to use the following categories for race and ethnicity when it comes to indicators using U.S. Census Bureau ACS estimates: non- Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic Black, non-Hispanic White, non-Hispanic of some other race and ethnicity, and Hispanic of any race. In this report, we use the terms Black, Asian/Pacific Islander, White, people of other races and ethnicities, and Hispanic to refer to these categories for indicators using ACS data. In cases where the survey data

used was not derived from the ACS, we employ the language utilized by the data source itself. For example, for the Eviction Filings indicator the term "Latinx" is used because that is the term the source uses. The exception to this is our use of the term "Black" when referring to Black or African American populations. While some data sources use the term "African American," we have chosen to use the term "Black" to be inclusive of all Black and African American people.[4] Throughout this report, residents of other races and ethnicities include individuals that are categorized by the U.S. Census Bureau as two or more races or some other race.

The ways people identify are constantly evolving, and individuals may self-identify in other ways than the terms used in this report. In some instances, data was unreliable for certain non-White racial and ethnic categories because of their population size. In these cases, the groups are combined and categorized as "People of Color" to ensure reliable data. Only two sex and gender categories are used in the report due to data collection limitations: men and women.

Socioeconomic classifications are based on the poverty threshold defined by the U.S. Census Bureau, resulting in three categories: households with incomes less than 100% of the poverty threshold, households with incomes equal to 100%-184% of the poverty threshold, or households with incomes greater than or equal to 185% of the poverty threshold. For this report, we refer to these groups as the lower-income group, the middle-income group, and the highest-income group, respectively.

The poverty thresholds are important because many federal agencies use a simplified version, known as the poverty guidelines, to determine financial eligibility for certain government assistance programs. For instance, an income that is 185% of the poverty guidelines serves as the eligibility threshold for programs such as Medicaid, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), and free or reduced lunch.[5] The current guidelines can be accessed at https://aspe.hhs.gov/topics/poverty-economic-mobility/poverty-guidelines.

Structure of the Equity Indicators

The Dallas Equity Indicators framework is composed of six broad themes: Economic Opportunity, Education, Neighborhoods and Infrastructure, Justice and Government, Public Health, and Environmental Justice. With the exception of the Environmental Justice theme, each of the other five themes is broken down into four topics.

The table below illustrates how the themes, topics, and indicators are structured, using Economic Opportunity as an example. The Economic Opportunity theme is divided into Business Development, Employment, Income, and Poverty. Each topic is then subdivided into two to five indicators. Business Development is subdivided into Business Establishments, Business Ownership, and Long-Term Business Vacancies.

THEME	TOPICS	INDICATORS
Economic Opportunity	Business Development	Business Establishments
		Business Ownership
		Long-Term Business Vacancies
	Employment	Labor Force Non-Participation
		Unemployment
		High-Growth, High-Paying Employment
	Income	Median Full-Time Income
		Median Hourly Wage
		Median Household Income
	Poverty	Child Poverty
		Senior Poverty
		Working Poverty

How Scores Are Reported

The Equity Indicators are scored in two ways: static scores and change scores. Static scores capture findings for a given year, while change scores capture changes from the baseline year and the most current year.

Static Scores

Static scores, ranging from 1 to 100, measure disparities for a given year, with 1 indicating the highest disparity and 100 the lowest. These scores are based on the ratio of outcomes between the most and least disadvantaged groups. Typically, the two groups compared are the most and least advantaged. Exceptions include American Indian/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and "Other" racial and ethnic groups due to reporting ambiguity and small population sizes, which can result in unreliable data. In such cases, the next most or least advantaged group is used for comparison, and these exceptions are noted. All available data is still presented in the "More Findings" section and appendix. Refer to page 118 for the ratio-to-score conversion table. Comparison groups used in the baseline year are maintained for the comparison year, following CUNY methodology. **In cases where a historically disadvantaged or racially diverse group is considered to be the most advantaged based on available data, an asterisk is placed to acknowledge the historical and ongoing systemic inequities these groups experience.**

Change Scores

Change scores reflect the difference between baseline and comparison year's static scores. Positive scores indicate reducing disparities, negative scores indicate increasing disparities, and zero means no change.

Interpreting Scores

Static and change scores only reflect disparities between groups, not overall outcomes.

- **Static Scores:** A high score (e.g., 80) means outcomes are more similar for both groups, indicating smaller disparities. A low score (e.g., 20) means there are larger disparities between the groups.
- **Change Scores:** A positive change score shows narrowing disparities, a negative change score shows widening disparities, and zero indicates no change.

The scoring methodology allows for aggregation of findings into composite scores for topics and the overall city. These scores assess disparities between groups, not overall conditions, and must be interpreted with underlying data for context. Changes in scores should be viewed cautiously, especially with small samples or year-to-year fluctuations. Incremental positive changes are significant and should be explored for replication. It is important to keep in mind these scores assess the disparity in outcomes between two groups, not overall outcomes. A high score does not necessarily indicate positive outcomes, just that outcomes are similar for both groups. Similarly, change scores do not imply better or worse conditions overall across groups; they simply show whether disparities are increasing or decreasing.

In addition to static and change scores, each indicator description includes the analyzed data, narrative, and methods that are useful for contextualizing the quantitative findings. The table below provides an example of an indicator and its definition, scores, and additional findings:

Indicator 56: Teen Pregnancy

59 -2

DEFINITION

Ratio between the percentages of all live births to Hispanic and Black* mothers under age 18.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
Hispanic (H): 3.12% Black (B): 2.08%
H-to-B ratio = 1.50, score = 61

Comparison Year:
Hispanic (H): 2.92% Black (B): 1.90%
H-to-B ratio = 1.53, score = 59

RATIONALE

Families with children born to teenage mothers face more barriers, such as higher high school dropout rates for mothers and an increased likelihood of living in poverty.[121]

MORE FINDINGS

Hispanic mothers (3.12%) experienced the highest rates of teen pregnancy, followed by Black mothers (2.08%). Both groups experienced a decrease in the comparison year. Overall, the gap between Hispanic (2.92%) and Black mothers (1.90%) slightly widened.

DATA

Source
Texas Birth Data, Center for Health Statistics, Department of State Health Services

Years Collected
Baseline Year: 2019 | Comparison Year: 2020

SECTION 2

FINDINGS

OVERVIEW

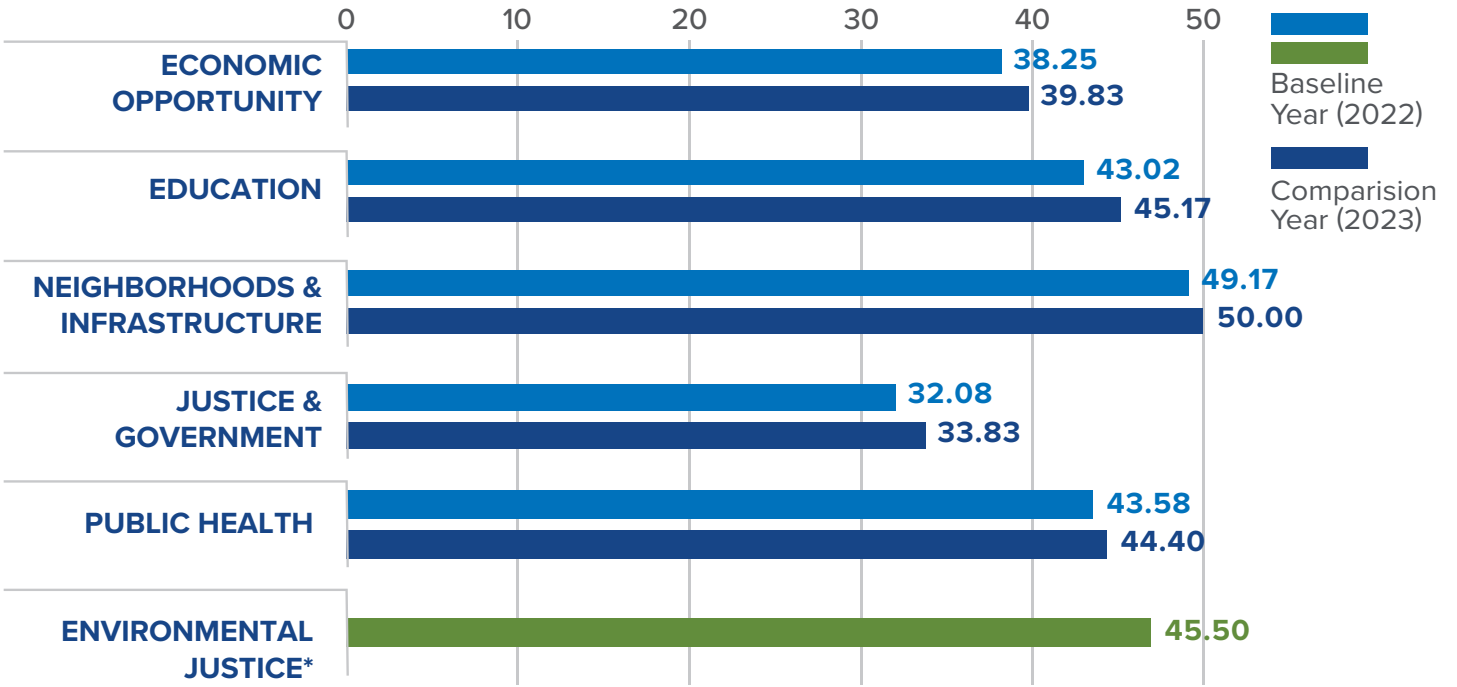
The baseline year City Score for Dallas was 41.22 out of a possible 100, which increased to 42.65 in the comparison year, marking an improvement of 1.43 points. Despite this increase, significant work remains to be done. These scores should be examined within the context of the change scores for each theme, as detailed in the following sections. Please note, the scores for all indicators within the Environmental Justice theme exclusively represent baseline year data. Topic and theme scores for this theme are therefore omitted from the overall City score calculations to ensure accuracy and integrity in data representation.

I. Theme Scores

For the baseline theme scores, the most pronounced disparities were in Justice and Government (32.08), followed by Economic Opportunity (38.25), Education (43.02), and Public Health (43.58). The highest-scoring theme was Neighborhoods and Infrastructure (49.17).

Changes were observed in five out of six themes between the baseline and comparison years. In the comparison year, the most significant disparities remained in the Justice and Government theme (33.83), despite an improvement of 1.75 points from the baseline year, and Economic Opportunity (39.83), which improved by 1.58 points. Public Health followed with a score of 44.40, improving by 0.81 points, while Education (45.17) improved by 2.15 points. Neighborhoods and Infrastructure (50.00) continued to have the least pronounced disparities, with an improvement of 0.83 points from the baseline year.

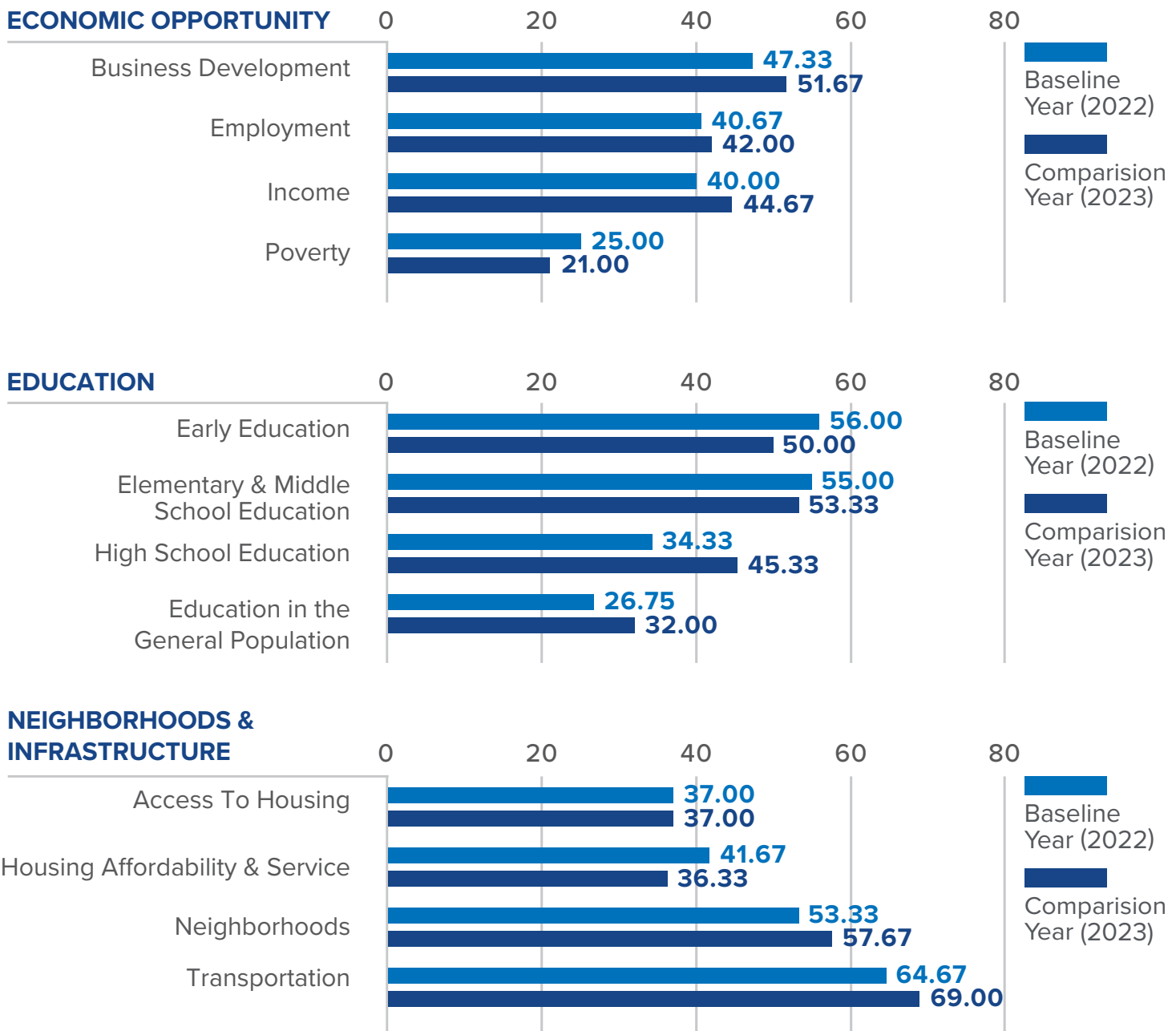
The Education theme's improvement of 2.15 is the largest positive change among the themes. However, as mentioned previously, some large change scores may be due to limitations in the available data (e.g., small sample sizes) rather than actual changes in disparities. It may be more informative to examine trends over a longer period.



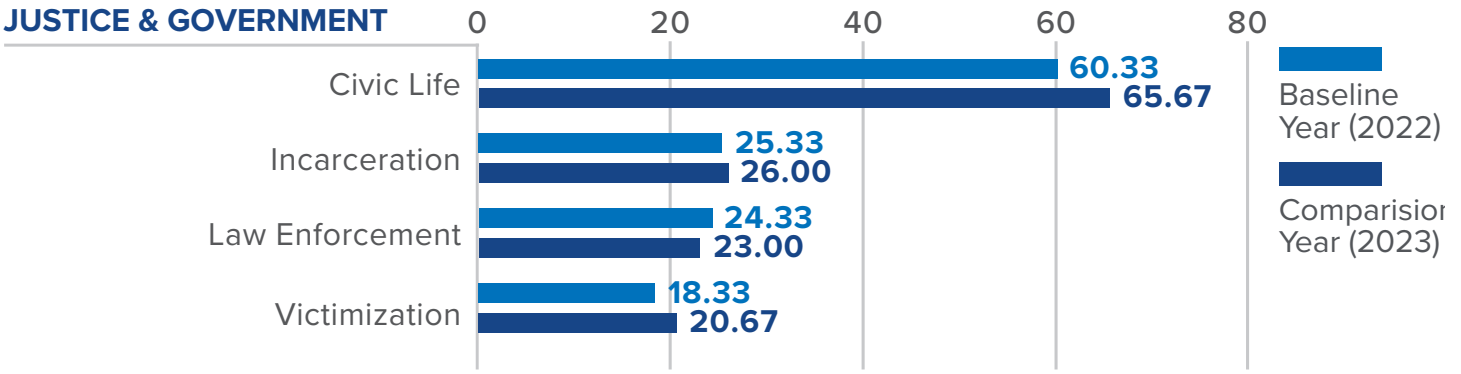
**Environmental Justice is a new theme, therefore is no comparison year data*

II. Topic Scores

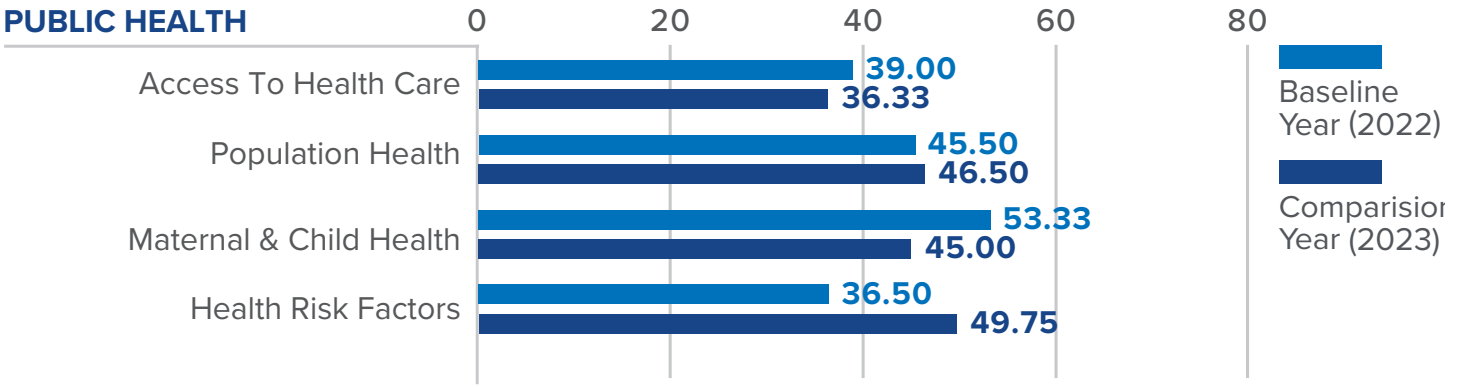
Baseline topic scores range from a high of 64.67 (Transportation) to a low of 18.33 (Victimization). Fourteen of the Twenty topics scored 50 or below, with five topics scoring below 30, indicating significant disparities across many areas. Comparison year topic scores indicate that disparities generally did not change dramatically from the baseline year. In the comparison year, Victimization (20.67) remained the lowest-scoring topic and Transportation (69.00) remained the highest-scoring topic. Similar to the baseline year, the comparison year also had fourteen of the topics scored 50 or below, with four topics scoring below 30, indicating little change from the baseline year across topics. Health Risk Factors and High School Education had the largest positive change scores: 13.25 and 11.00, respectively. Civic Life also had a marked improvement (5.33). Maternal and Child Health had the largest negative change score (-8.33), followed by Early Education (-6.00) and Housing Affordability and Services (-5.33).



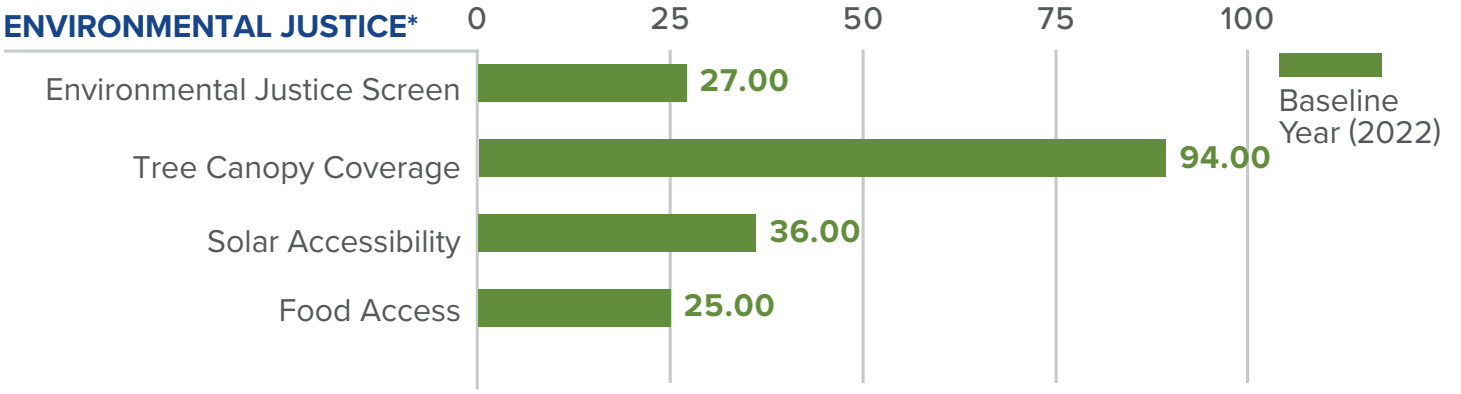
JUSTICE & GOVERNMENT



PUBLIC HEALTH



ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE*



**Environmental Justice is a newly added theme that highlights four indicators. The scores for all indicators within this theme exclusively represent baseline year data. Topic scores for this theme are therefore omitted to ensure accuracy and integrity in data representation.*

III. Indicator Scores

At the indicator level, baseline scores ranged from 1 to 94. Seven indicators scored 6 or below in the baseline year, with six receiving a score of 1, indicating the most disparity. Four of these were within the Justice and Government theme.

INDICATOR #	INDICATOR NAME	Baseline Year	Comparison Year
22	Adults with No High School Diploma	1	1
42	Jail Admissions	1	1
43	Juvenile Detentions	1	1
44	Arrests	1	1
48	Violent Crime	6	14
49	Domestic Violence	1	1
61	Linguistic Isolation	1	1

Conversely, three indicators scored at least 86, indicating much less disparity:

INDICATOR #	INDICATOR NAME	Baseline Year	Comparison Year
33	Street Quality	86	86
38	Sense of Community	91	94
63	Tree Canopy Coverage	94	N/A

The seven lowest-scoring indicators in the baseline year showed little change, with all six indicators that initially scored a 1 remaining at that score in the comparison year. Violent Crime improved from 6 to 14. Fourteen indicators had change scores of 5 or greater in the comparison year, and twelve indicators had change scores of -5 or worse. Of the fourteen indicators with the highest positive change scores, four were in Economic Opportunity, three in Education, three in Public Health, two in Neighborhoods and Infrastructure, and two in Justice and Government. Of the twelve indicators with the highest negative change scores, four were in Education, three in Public Health, two in Economic Opportunity, two in Neighborhoods and Infrastructure, and one in Justice and Government.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

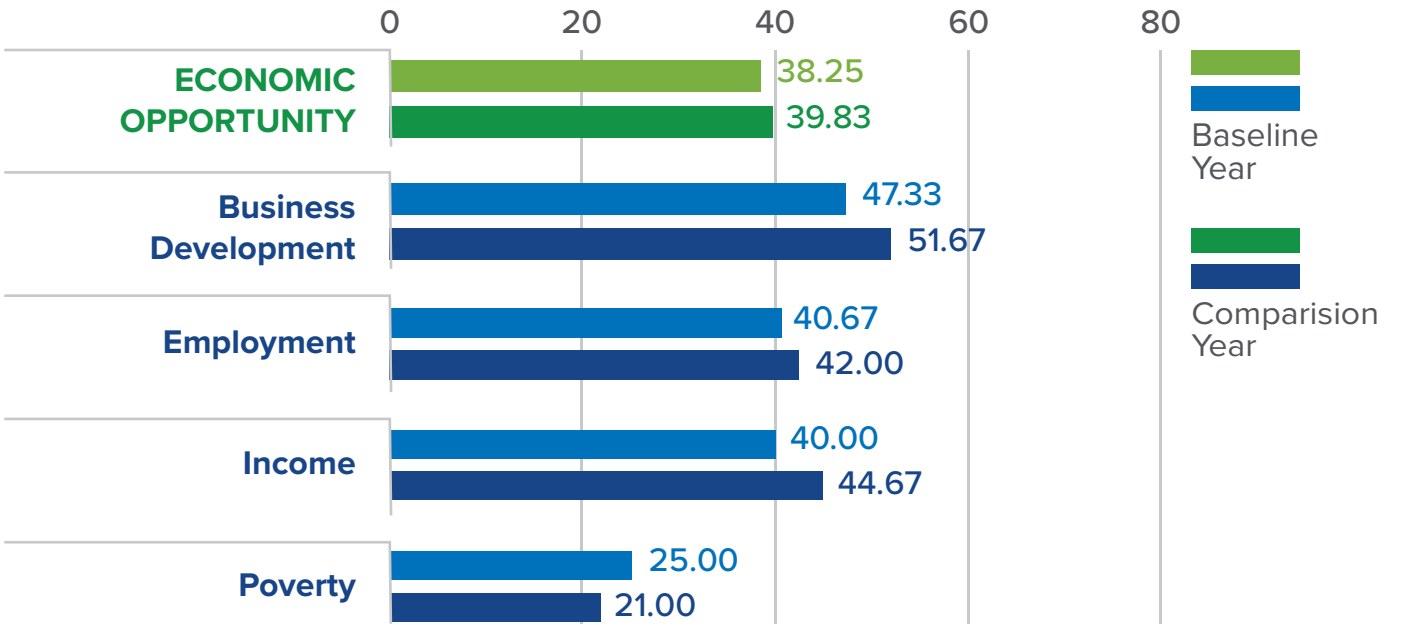
The Economic Opportunity theme is composed of four topic areas: Business Development, Employment, Income, and Poverty. The findings in this theme underscore the immense challenges confronting Hispanic and Black residents seeking to improve their economic status. When taken together, the topics and indicators within this theme depict an entrenched and expanding economic divide. A 2021 United Way Partnership report, titled Advancing Workforce Equity in Dallas and Collin Counties: A Blueprint for Action, noted the US economy is built on far too many low-wage, low-quality jobs and deeply entrenched racial occupational segregation that has left 100 million people in the US economically insecure. The growing disparity in income swollen the ranks of the working poor and created barriers to economic mobility for many residents.

Theme Score

39.83

Out of 100

+1.58 Change Score



Business Development

Topic Score
51.67
Out of 100
+4.33

The Business Development topic explores the disparities that exist on an individual and neighborhood level for three indicators: Business Establishments, Business Ownership, and Business Vacancies. Although the Business Establishments and Business Ownership indicator scores saw improvements between the baseline and comparison years, these indicators still illustrate concerning disparities among racial and ethnic groups. Additionally, there was a slight decline in the Long-Term Business Vacancies score during this period. Historically disadvantaged communities encounter significant disparities in accessing capital to initiate small entrepreneurial businesses, which are pivotal in building wealth and financial equity.[6] Negative perceptions of racially and ethnically diverse neighborhoods also stifle the revenue growth of high-performing businesses, preventing the neighborhood's entire market from improving.[7] The highlighted disparities underscore the need for inclusive economic interventions through nontraditional business programs, thereby promoting business ownership among historically disadvantaged groups and investing in the neighborhoods in which these businesses operate. In cases where a historically disadvantaged or racially diverse group is considered to be the most advantaged based on available data, an asterisk is placed to acknowledge the historical and ongoing systemic inequities these groups experience.

Indicator 1: Business Establishments

30 +1

DEFINITION

Ratio between the average number of businesses in majority-White and majority-Black neighborhoods.

RESULTS

Baseline Year: Majority-White (W): 1,074.23
Majority-Black (B): 288.33
W-to-B ratio = 3.73, score 29

Comparison Year: Majority-White (W): 1,107.32
Majority-Black (B): 308.50
W-to-B ratio = 3.59, score 30

RATIONALE

Retail and commercial establishments provide essential goods and services as well as employment opportunities for residents. The number of businesses present in a neighborhood is indicative of the economic health of the area.[8]

MORE FINDINGS

Majority-White neighborhoods had the highest number of business establishments in the baseline year (1,074.23), followed by racially diverse (823.00) and majority-Hispanic neighborhoods (645.33). Majority-Black neighborhoods had the lowest number of business establishments (288.33). While the number of overall business establishments increased in the comparison year, the disparity between business establishments in majority-White (1,107.32) and majority-Black neighborhoods (308.50) persisted. However, the gap between both groups narrowed slightly, leading to a one-point positive change.

DATA

Source
Census County Business Patterns

Years Collected
Baseline Year: 2020 | Comparison Year: 2021

Indicator 2: Business Ownership

52 +14

DEFINITION

Ratio between the percentages of White and Black adults aged 25-64 who are self-employed (i.e., own an incorporated or unincorporated business).

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
White (W): 10.30% Black (B): 4.31%
W-to-B ratio = 2.39, score 38

Comparison Year:
White (W): 11.35% Black (B): 6.59%
W-to-B ratio = 1.72, score 52

RATIONALE

Business ownership provides opportunities for residents to increase their earnings. Access to capital may be a factor that limits success in this indicator.[9]

MORE FINDINGS

White residents had the greatest rate of business ownership of all racial and ethnic groups in the baseline year (10.30%), followed closely by residents of other races and ethnicities (9.38%). Asian/Pacific Islander (8.67%) and Hispanic residents (8.43%) had similar business ownership rates. Black residents (4.31%) had the lowest business ownership rates in the baseline year. The business ownership rate increased in the comparison year for Black residents (6.59%), residents of other races and ethnicities (10.43%), White residents (11.35%), and Hispanic residents (9.44%) in the comparison year, while it decreased for Asian/Pacific Islander residents (8.17%). The disparity between Black and White business ownership still exists, but the score did increase from the baseline year.

DATA

Source
U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Public Use Microdata Sample

Years Collected
Baseline Year: 2019 | Comparison Year: 2021

Indicator 3: Long-Term Business Vacancies

73 -2

DEFINITION

Ratio between the percentages of long-term business vacancies in racially diverse* and majority-Black neighborhoods.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
Racially diverse (R): 10.63%
Majority-Black (B): 8.77%
R-to-B ratio = 1.21, score 75

Comparison Year:
Racially diverse (R): 11.00%
Majority-Black (B): 8.82%
R-to-B ratio = 1.25, score 73

RATIONALE

Evidence highlights how and the extent to which long-term business vacancies are detrimental to the economic vibrancy of neighborhoods, impede population growth and depress property values.[10] For example, one study found that being within 500 feet of a vacant property depresses the sale price of a non-distressed home by 1.7% in low-poverty areas and 2.1% in medium-poverty areas.[11]

MORE FINDINGS

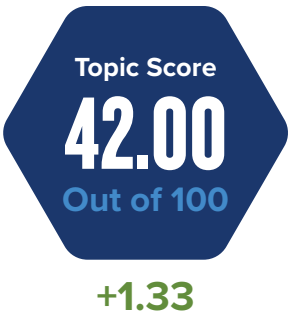
Racially diverse neighborhoods had the highest long-term business vacancy rate of all neighborhoods in the baseline year (10.63%), followed closely by majority-Hispanic (9.77%) and majority-White neighborhoods (8.99%). Majority-Black neighborhoods had the lowest business vacancy rate (8.77%). The rates increased for all groups in the comparison year, with racially diverse neighborhoods remaining with the highest rate (11.00%), followed by majority-Hispanic (9.90%), majority-White (9.56%), and majority-Black neighborhoods (8.82%). The disparity between racially diverse neighborhoods and majority-Black neighborhoods remains, and the gap slightly widened.

DATA

Source
U.S. Department of Housing, U.S. Postal Service Vacancy Data

Years Collected
Baseline Year: 2020 | Comparison Year: 2021

Employment



+1.33

This topic explores the disparities on an individual level for three indicators: Labor Force Non-Participation, Unemployment, and High-Growth, High-Paying Employment. Although the Dallas-Fort Worth (DFW) metropolitan area consistently generates some of the highest job growth in the country, these opportunities have not been equally accessed by racial demographics.[12] For example, research shows that Black individuals face employment disadvantages across all educational levels when compared to their White counterparts.[13] While the High-Growth, High-Paying Employment indicator shows improved labor force outcomes in the knowledge economy, there has been an uptick in racial disparities in Labor Force Non-Participation, with no change in Unemployment. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic should also be considered as a factor influencing labor force participation, especially when disaggregated by gender.[14] These indicators reveal that Dallas' job growth may not be benefiting all city residents, underscoring the need to enhance employment opportunities for historically disadvantaged communities. In cases where a historically disadvantaged or racially diverse group is considered to be the most advantaged based on available data, an asterisk is placed to acknowledge the historical and ongoing systemic inequities these groups experience.

Indicator 4: Labor Force Non-Participation

58 -4

DEFINITION

Ratio between the percentages of Black and White adults aged 25-64 who are not in the labor force.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
Black (B): 24.29% White (W): 16.45%
B-to-W ratio = 1.48, score 62

Comparison Year:
Black (B): 24.62% White (W): 15.89%
B-to-W ratio = 1.55, score 58

RATIONALE

This indicator captures individuals not actively seeking employment, including discouraged workers facing prolonged unemployment or limited opportunities matching their skills.[15]

MORE FINDINGS

Nearly one-fourth of Black adults were not participating in the labor force in the baseline year (24.29%), followed by Hispanic (22.37%) and Asian/Pacific Islander adults (17.32%). White adults (16.45%) and adults of other races and ethnicities (14.06%) had the lowest rates of non-participation of all racial and ethnic groups. Additionally, women of all races and ethnicities (28.49%) did not participate at more than twice the rate of men (12.26%). In the comparison year, the disparity between Black (24.62%) and White adults (15.89%) grew. Asian/Pacific Islander adults (19.55%), Black adults, and adults of other races and ethnicities (19.32%) experienced higher rates, while rates for White and Hispanic adults (22.15%) slightly decreased. Additionally, the rate for women of all races and ethnicities decreased (27.64%), while the rate for men of all races and ethnicities increased (13.27%).

DATA

Source
U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Public Use Microdata Sample

Years Collected
Baseline Year: 2019 | Comparison Year: 2021

Indicator 5: Unemployment

37 0

DEFINITION

Ratio between the percentages of Black and Hispanic* adults aged 25-64 who are unemployed.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
Black (B): 7.02% Hispanic (H): 2.71%
B-to-H ratio = 2.59, score 37

Comparison Year:
Black (B): 9.45% Hispanic (H): 3.69%
B-to-H ratio = 2.56, score 37

RATIONALE

Employment allows individuals to participate in the economy and reduces the likelihood of living in poverty.[16] The unemployment rate captures adults who are looking for work but not working.

MORE FINDINGS

Black residents had the highest unemployment rate (7.02%) in the baseline year, followed by Asian/Pacific Islander residents (4.21%), White residents (3.09%), residents of other races and ethnicities (2.89%), and Hispanic residents (2.71%). In the comparison year, the unemployment rate increased for all racial and ethnic groups except Asian/Pacific Islander residents (3.33%), and the disparity between Black (9.45%) and Hispanic residents (3.69%) experiencing unemployment remained consistent.

DATA

Source
U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Public Use Microdata Sample

Years Collected
Baseline Year: 2019 | Comparison Year: 2021

Indicator 6: High-Growth, High-Paying Employment

31 +8

DEFINITION

Ratio between the percentages of Asian/Pacific Islander* and Hispanic adults aged 25-64 in high-growth, high-paying occupations.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
Asian/Pacific Islander (A): 49.55%
Hispanic (H): 10.82%
A-to-H ratio = 4.58, score 23

Comparison Year:
Asian/Pacific Islander (A): 52.95%
Hispanic (H): 15.37%
A-to-H ratio = 3.45, score 31

RATIONALE

Employment in high-growth, high-paying jobs indicates labor force competitiveness in the 21st-century knowledge economy.[17]

MORE FINDINGS

Asian/Pacific Islander residents were employed in high-growth, high-paying jobs at the highest rate in the baseline year (49.55%). Residents of other races and ethnicities (45.38%) and White residents (44.42%) follow while Black residents (20.02%) are employed in these jobs at lower rates. Hispanic residents (10.82%) are employed in these positions at the lowest rate, though Hispanic residents saw the largest increase in the comparison year (15.37%). Rates increased as well for Asian/Pacific Islander residents (52.95%) and White residents (45.16%), while residents of other races and ethnicities (38.90%) experienced a decrease. Rates also dropped slightly for Black residents (19.45%). Ultimately, the disparity between Asian/Pacific Islander and Hispanic residents remains but has improved.

DATA

Source
U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Public Use Microdata Sample

Years Collected
Baseline Year: 2019 | Comparison Year: 2021

Income

+4.67

This topic explores the disparities that exist at the individual and household level for three indicators: Median Full-Time Income, Median Hourly Wage, and Median Household Income. White households hold greater wealth compared to Black, Hispanic, and other diverse households.[18] Along the same line, race and gender inequities are present in earned wages.[19] Improvement occurred in Median Full-Time Income and Median Hourly Wage; however, Median Household income saw a minimal decline. While there have been improvements, continued emphasis on earned wages can further advance economic equity among diverse racial and ethnic groups. In cases where a historically disadvantaged or racially diverse group is considered to be the most advantaged based on available data, an asterisk is placed to acknowledge the historical and ongoing systemic inequities these groups experience.

Indicator 7: Median Full-Time Income

DEFINITION

Ratio between the median annual incomes for currently employed White and Hispanic adults aged 25-64 working 30+ hours per week.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
White (W): $68,250 Hispanic (H): $31,500
W-to-H ratio = 2.17, score 39

Comparison Year:
White (W): $67,000 Hispanic (H): $35,000
W-to-H ratio = 1.91, score 44

RATIONALE

Wages are a primary income source, influencing opportunities and long-term financial security.[20]

MORE FINDINGS

White residents had the highest median full-time income of all racial and ethnic groups in the baseline year ($68,250), followed by Asian/Pacific Islander residents ($52,500) and residents of other races and ethnicities ($44,100). Black ($42,000) and Hispanic residents ($31,500) had the lowest median full-time incomes. Median full-time income decreased in the comparison year for Black ($40,000) and White residents ($67,000), while it increased for Asian/Pacific Islander residents ($67,000), residents of other races and ethnicities ($50,000), and Hispanic residents ($35,000). Overall, the disparity between Hispanic and White residents improved.

DATA

Source
U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Public Use Microdata Sample

Years Collected
Baseline Year: 2019 | Comparison Year: 2021

Indicator 8: Median Hourly Wage

51 +10

DEFINITION

Ratio between the median hourly wages for White and Hispanic adults aged 25-64 employed part-time or full-time.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
White (W): $29.17 Hispanic (H): $14.70
W-to-H ratio = 1.98, score 41

Comparison Year:
White (W): $29.12 Hispanic (H): $16.67
W-to-H ratio = 1.75, score 51

RATIONALE

Employees earning low wages often have less job stability and change jobs more frequently, leading to more stress.[21] Rising wage inequities create rising wage gaps by race and ethnicity, underscoring the importance of policies that will close wage gaps.[22]

MORE FINDINGS

White residents had the highest median hourly wage of all racial and ethnic groups in the baseline year ($29.17), followed by Asian/Pacific Islander residents ($24.74) and residents of other races and ethnicities ($23.44). Black ($19.18) and Hispanic residents ($14.70) made around $10 and $14 less per hour, respectively. In the comparison year, the median hourly wage increased for Asian/Pacific Islander ($29.86) and Hispanic residents ($16.67), but decreased for residents of other races and ethnicities ($22.31), Black residents ($18.27), and White residents ($29.12). The disparity between White and Hispanic residents remains but improved slightly over the time period.

DATA

Source

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Public Use Microdata Sample

Years Collected

Baseline Year: 2019 | Comparison Year: 2021

Indicator 9: Median Household Income

39 -1

DEFINITION

Ratio between the median household incomes for White and Black households.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
White (W): $92,400 Black (B): $45,570
W-to-B ratio = 2.03, score 40

Comparison Year:
White (W): $88,000 Black (B): $39,900
W-to-B ratio = 2.21, score 39

RATIONALE

Household income reflects all income available to a family—including children and those members who are not in the labor force—and is used to determine if a household is in poverty or not.[23]

MORE FINDINGS

White households had the highest median incomes in the baseline year ($92,400). Asian/Pacific Islander households ($79,800) had the second-highest, $12,600 less than White households. Hispanic households ($51,660) experienced higher incomes than Black households ($45,570). In the comparison year, median income for White households ($88,000) decreased. However, Black households ($39,900) saw a larger decrease in their median income during the same period. Hispanic ($53,000) and Asian/Pacific Islander households ($80,000) experienced increases. The disparity between Black and White households remains, and the score decreased from the baseline year.

DATA

Source

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Public Use Microdata Sample

Years Collected

Baseline Year: 2019 | Comparison Year: 2021

Poverty

-4.00

This topic explores disparities at the individual level across historically disadvantaged communities using three indicators: Child Poverty, Senior Poverty, and Working Poverty. In 2022, Dallas had a poverty rate of 17.8%, which exceeded the national average of 12.6%.[24,25] Presently, approximately 18.0% of Hispanic residents and 29.6% of Black residents in Dallas live below the poverty line.[26] Among all children under the age of 18 in Dallas, more than 25.9% live in poverty, with significant racial disparities evident in the Child Poverty indicator.[27] This indicator highlights that 40.39% of Black children live in poverty, which is approximately six times the percentage of White children living in poverty. Additionally, the Senior Poverty indicator experienced a decrease in the score, and the Working Poverty indicator saw a small increase of one in the score, highlighting that there is much room for improvement within this topic. In cases where a historically disadvantaged or racially diverse group is considered to be the most advantaged based on available data, an asterisk is placed to acknowledge the historical and ongoing systemic inequities these groups experience.

Indicator 10: Child Poverty

15 -7

DEFINITION

Ratio between the percentages of Black and White children living at or below 100% of the poverty threshold.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
Black (B): 37.56% White (W): 7.75%
B-to-W ratio = 4.85, 22 score

Comparison Year:
Black (B): 40.39% White (W): 6.32%
B-to-W ratio = 6.39, score 15

RATIONALE

Child poverty is consistently related to worse physical, social, emotional, and educational outcomes.[28]

MORE FINDINGS

Black children had the highest poverty rate of all racial and ethnic groups in the baseline year (37.56%), followed by Hispanic children (26.36%). White children had the lowest poverty rate (7.75%). The child poverty rate decreased for Hispanic (22.82%) and White children (6.32%) from baseline, while the rate increased for Black children (40.39%), causing the disparity between Black children and White children to widen. Children of other races and ethnicities had the lowest poverty rate in the comparison year (5.80%).

DATA

Source
U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Public Use Microdata Sample

Years Collected
Baseline Year: 2019 | Comparison Year: 2021

Indicator 11: Senior Poverty

30 -6

DEFINITION

Ratio between the percentages of Black and White adults aged 65+ living at or below 100% of the poverty threshold.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
Black (B): 21.02% White (W): 7.76%
B-to-W ratio = 2.71, score 36

Comparison Year:
Black (B): 22.65% White (W): 6.46%
B-to-W ratio = 3.50, score 30

RATIONALE

Older adults living in poverty struggle with rising housing costs, health care bills, diminished savings, and job loss.[29]

MORE FINDINGS

Black seniors had the highest poverty rate of all racial and ethnic groups in the baseline year (21.02%), with Hispanic seniors (19.05%) close behind. White seniors experienced the lowest rates of poverty (7.76%). In the comparison year, the poverty rate decreased for White seniors (6.46%), while increasing for Black (22.65%) and Hispanic seniors (20.53%). As a result, the disparity between White and Black seniors widened.

DATA

Source
U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Public Use Microdata Sample

Years Collected
Baseline Year: 2019 | Comparison Year: 2021

Indicator 12: Working Poverty

18 +1

DEFINITION

Ratio between the percentages of Hispanic and White adults aged 25-64 currently employed 30+ hours per week and living at or below 200% of the poverty threshold.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
Hispanic (H): 33.14% White (W): 5.74%
H-to-W ratio = 5.78, score 17

Comparison Year:
Hispanic (H): 27.78% White (W): 5.04%
H-to-W ratio = 5.51, score 18

RATIONALE

Many jobs provide insufficient income for workers to meet their basic needs, including safe and decent housing, transportation, and food.[30]

MORE FINDINGS

Hispanic residents who are full-time employees had higher poverty rates than all other racial and ethnic groups in the baseline year (33.14%), followed by Black residents (19.24%), residents of other races and ethnicities (16.97%), Asian/Pacific Islander residents (10.49%), and White residents (5.74%). In the comparison year, poverty rates for Hispanic (27.78%) and Black employees (22.43%) were still high, with a slight decrease for White employees (5.04%). Asian/Pacific Islander residents (8.33%) and residents of other races and ethnicities (7.13%) both experienced decreases as well. Although both Hispanic and White full-time employees saw a decrease, the disparity between these two groups is still large, and the score increased only slightly from the baseline year. Black residents were the only group to experience an increase in the comparison year.

DATA

Source
U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Public Use Microdata Sample

Years Collected
Baseline Year: 2019 | Comparison Year: 2021

EDUCATION

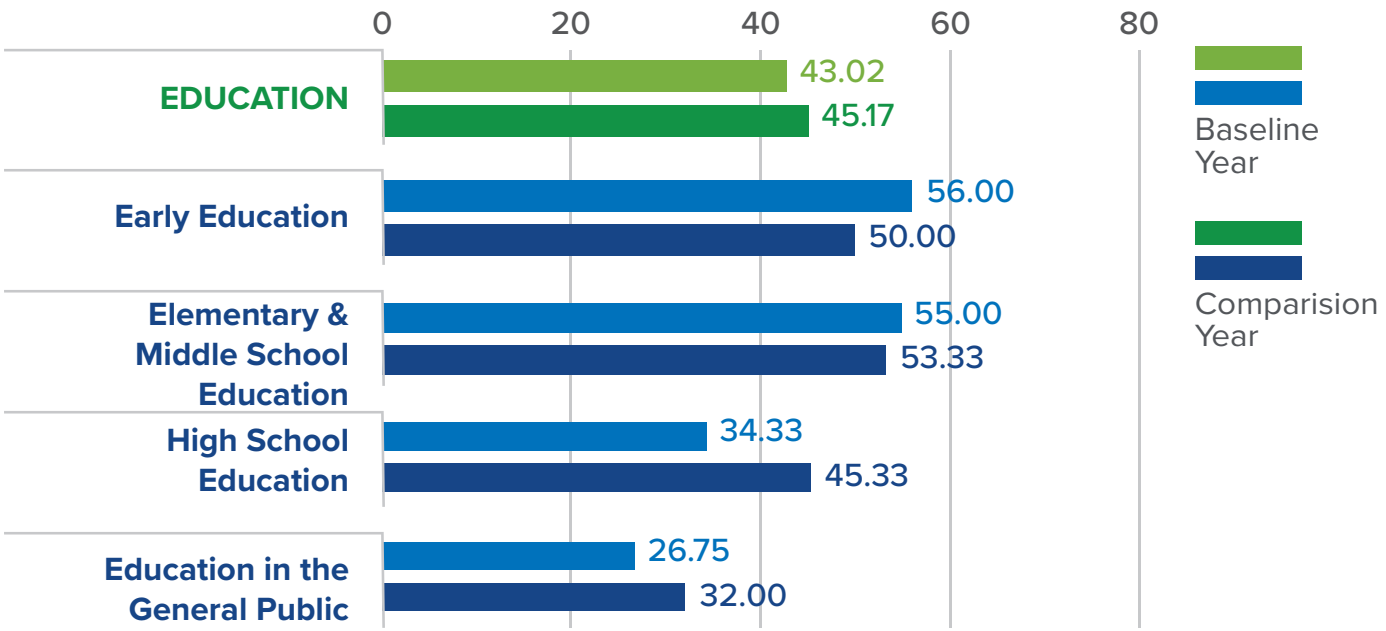
The Education theme comprises four topics: Early Education, Elementary and Middle School Education, High School Education, and Education in the General Population. Educational attainment is a predictor of lifelong earnings and quality of life. A study by the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas found job polarization trends that have left low-skilled workers with fewer and fewer opportunities.[31] The topics and indicators in this theme reveal differences in educational outcomes for current or recent students as well as for the general population. The report emphasizes the need for career pathways to middle-wage jobs through education and training beyond a high school diploma, such as community college degrees, industry certifications, internships and mentoring, or other workforce credentials.

Theme Score

45.17

Out of 100

+2.15 Change Score



Vickery Park Branch Library

Early Education

-6.00

The Early Education topic explores the racial and ethnic and income disparities that exist on an individual level for three indicators: Early Education Enrollment by Race, Early Education Enrollment by Income, and Kindergarten Readiness. Quality early childhood education programs enhance a child's academic performance, and contribute to positive social outcomes as they grow into young adults.[32] Despite the proven benefits of programs like Head Start, not all families have access to these resources.[33] For instance, when examining the first indicator, Early Education Enrollment by Race, it is clear that participation varies by racial and ethnic group, with White children's enrollment nearly two and a half times higher than Hispanic children's enrollment. This indicator experienced the most significant negative change in this theme. Early Education Enrollment by Income also dropped over the past year, while Kindergarten Readiness rose modestly. In cases where a historically disadvantaged or racially diverse group is considered to be the most advantaged based on available data, an asterisk is placed to acknowledge the historical and ongoing systemic inequities these groups experience.

Indicator 13: Early Education Enrollment by Race

37 -13

DEFINITION

Ratio between the percentages of White and Hispanic three- and four-year-olds enrolled in pre-K.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
White (W): 62.95% Hispanic (H): 35.75%
W-to-H ratio = 1.76, score 50

Comparison Year:
White (W): 72.54% Hispanic (H): 29.61%
W-to-H ratio = 2.45, score 37

RATIONALE

Participation in early childhood education programs is associated with improved educational outcomes.[34] Educational attainment, in turn, is associated with increased employment opportunities and lower poverty rates.[35]

MORE FINDINGS

White children were enrolled in pre-K at higher rates than all other racial and ethnic groups in the baseline year (62.95%), followed by Black children (50.40%) and children of other races and ethnicities (41.90%). The enrollment rate for Hispanic children (35.75%) was almost half that of their White counterparts. In the comparison year, White children (72.54%) continued to have the highest rates of enrollment, followed by children of other races and ethnicities (70.92%), Asian/Pacific Islander children (42.19%), Hispanic children (29.61%), and Black children (14.97%).

DATA

Source
U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Public Use Microdata Sample

Years Collected
Baseline Year: 2019 | Comparison Year: 2021

Indicator 14: Early Education Enrollment by Income

41 -6

DEFINITION

Ratio between the percentages of three- and four-year-olds in the top and lower-income groups enrolled in pre-K.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
Above 185% (A): 56.31%
Below 100% (B): 30.46%
A-to-B ratio: 1.85, score 47

Comparison Year:
Above 185% (A): 50.89%
Below 100% (B): 25.63%
A-to-B ratio: 1.99, score 41

RATIONALE

Participation in early childhood education programs is associated with improved educational outcomes.[36] Educational attainment, in turn, is associated with increased employment opportunities and lower poverty rates.[37]

MORE FINDINGS

Children in the higher-income group were enrolled in pre-K at higher rates (56.31%), compared to children in the lower- (30.46%) and middle-income groups (42.74%) in the baseline year. While enrollment rates decreased for children across all income groups in the comparison year, children in the higher income group were still enrolled at higher rates (50.89%) compared to children in the middle- (19.74%) and lower- (25.63%) income groups. Overall, the gap between the two income levels widened.

DATA

Source

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Public Use Microdata Sample

Years Collected

Baseline Year: 2019 | Comparison Year: 2021

Indicator 15: Kindergarten Readiness

72 +1

DEFINITION

Ratio between the percentages of White and Black students testing as kindergarten-ready in Richardson and Dallas Independent School Districts (ISD).

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
White (W): 83.03% Black (B): 64.02%
W-to-B ratio = 1.30, score 71

Comparison Year:
White (W): 75.38% Black (B): 59.56%
R-to-B ratio = 1.27, score 72

RATIONALE

It is appropriate to assess whether children are entering school with the developmental knowledge and skills they need to succeed.[38]

MORE FINDINGS

White children had the highest rates of readiness (83.03%), followed by children of other races and ethnicities (71.68%) in the baseline year. Hispanic (68.88%) and Black children (64.02%) experienced lower rates of readiness in the baseline year. While Black children (59.56%) experienced a decline in readiness in the comparison year, White children (75.38%), Hispanic children (60.97%), and children of other races and ethnicities (66.23%) experienced larger declines, so the score improved by 1 point.

DATA

Source

Texas Education Agency, Texas Public Education Information Resource (TPEIR): Public Kindergarten Readiness Data

Years Collected

Baseline Year: 2019-2020 school year
Comparison Year: 2021-2022 school year

Elementary and Middle School Education

Topic Score
53.33
Out of 100
-1.67

This topic explores the disparities on an individual level for three indicators: Third-Grade Reading Proficiency, First-Year Teachers, and Middle School Suspensions. Elementary and middle school educational performance strongly predicts a student's success in high school and college. The role of reading proficiency[39] and the influence of the learning environment are paramount for academic success.[40] The Third-Grade Reading Proficiency indicator improved from the baseline to the comparison year, while the ratio of First-Year Teachers experienced the opposite. Similar to how positive learning experiences can influence a student's outcomes, negative disciplinary experiences also play a significant role. For instance, suspensions can leave long-lasting negative effects, resulting in consequences such as grade retention or, in some cases, eventual dropout.[41] These indicators are based on data from all elementary and middle schools in Dallas and Richardson Independent School Districts (ISD). The analysis excludes schools from other districts, even if they are within city limits, because DISD and RISD give enough coverage to make sound policy decisions. In cases where a historically disadvantaged or racially diverse group is considered to be the most advantaged based on available data, an asterisk is placed to acknowledge the historical and ongoing systemic inequities these groups experience.

Indicator 16: Third-Grade Reading Proficiency

63 +9

DEFINITION

Ratio between the percentages of White and Black third graders approaching grade level in reading.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
White (W): 89.26% Black (B): 53.46%
W-to-B ratio = 1.67, score 54

Comparison Year:
White (W): 90.57% Black (B): 62.50%
W-to-B ratio = 1.45, score 63

RATIONALE

Students who are proficient in reading by the third grade have better academic success later in their educational career.[42] Children not reading proficiently by the end of third grade are four times more likely not to graduate from high school.[43]

MORE FINDINGS

White children had the highest rates of reading proficiency (89.26%), followed by children of two or more races (76.04%) and Asian children (71.33%) in the baseline year. Hispanic (58.90%) and Black children (53.46%) experienced lower reading proficiency rates in the baseline year. While children of two or more races (73.49%) experienced a decrease in reading proficiency in the comparison year, Asian (84.60%), Black (62.50%), Hispanic (65.38%), and White students (90.57%) experienced an increase.

DATA

Source
Texas Education Agency, Texas Academic Performance Reports Rates calculated using PEIMS Standard Reports: Student Enrollment Reports

Years Collected
Baseline Year: 2020-2021 school year
Comparison Year: 2021-2022 school year

Indicator 17: First-Year Teachers (NEW)

59 -9

DEFINITION

Ratio between the average number of first-year teachers teaching at racially diverse* and majority-Hispanic school campuses.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
Racially diverse (R): 4.21
Hispanic (H): 3.14
R-to-H ratio: 1.34, score = 68

Comparison Year:
Racially diverse (R): 4.28
Hispanic (H): 2.76
R-to-H ratio: 1.55, score = 59

RATIONALE

Teachers play an important role in student success. Students from historically disadvantaged communities, including those from lower-income backgrounds, are more prone to be enrolled in schools with a higher concentration of novice teachers compared to their counterparts.[44]

MORE FINDINGS

Racially diverse elementary and middle schools had the highest average number of first-year teachers (4.21), followed by majority-White schools (3.28) and majority-Black schools (3.21) in the baseline year. Majority-Hispanic schools (3.14) had the lowest average. In the comparison year, racially diverse schools experienced an increase in the average number of first-year teachers (4.28), while majority-Black (2.11), majority-White (2.33), and majority-Hispanic schools (2.76) experienced decreases.

DATA

Source
Texas Education Agency, Texas Academic Performance Reports

Years Collected
Baseline Year: 2020-2021 school year
Comparison Year: 2021-2022 school year

Indicator 18: Middle School Suspensions

38 -5

DEFINITION

Ratio between the suspension rates for Black and Hispanic middle school students.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
Black (B): 31.66 per 1,000
Hispanic (H): 16.41 per 1,000
B-to-H ratio = 1.93, score = 43

Comparison Year:
Black (B): 121.43 per 1,000
Hispanic (H): 51.65 per 1,000
B-to-H ratio = 2.35, score = 38

RATIONALE

Suspensions and expulsions are related to lower academic performance and lower high school graduation rates.[45]

MORE FINDINGS

Students of two or more races had the highest suspension rate in the baseline year at 37.91 per 1,000 students, followed by Black (31.66 per 1,000), Asian (30.65 per 1,000), White (22.50 per 1,000), and Hispanic students (16.41 per 1,000). Suspension rates increased across all racial and ethnic groups in the comparison year. Black students had the highest rate at 121.43 per 1,000, followed by students of two or more races (112.79 per 1,000), American Indian or Alaska Native students (68.57 per 1,000), Asian students (63.55 per 1,000), White students (52.89 per 1,000), and Hispanic students (51.65 per 1,000).

DATA

Source
Texas Education Agency, Discipline Action Group Summary Report Data

Years Collected
Baseline Year: 2020-2021 school year
Comparison Year: 2021-2022 school year

High School Education

+11.00

This topic explores the disparities on an individual level for three indicators: College Readiness, High School Dropouts, and Participation in Advanced Courses. High school graduates tend to enjoy higher wages and experience a lower risk of unemployment when contrasted with individuals who did not complete high school.[46] Graduating from high school prepares students to tap into the rich job market in the City of Dallas, along with pursuing a post-secondary education. College readiness among White students was nearly four times higher than that of Black students, and White students were three times more likely to be enrolled in Advanced Placement courses than their Black peers. Nonetheless, there were positive developments in the High School Dropouts indicator, with a decrease in the disparity in dropout rates between Asian and White students over the course of a year. These indicators are based on data from all high schools in Dallas Independent Schools Districts (DISD) unless otherwise noted. The analysis focuses on DISD because there is enough coverage for sound policy decisions. In cases where a historically disadvantaged or racially diverse group is considered to be the most advantaged based on available data, an asterisk is placed to acknowledge the historical and ongoing systemic inequities these groups experience.

Indicator 19: College Readiness

28 -3

DEFINITION

Ratio between the percentages of White and Black students rated college-ready in English and math.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
White (W): 69.50% Black (B): 20.40%
W-to-B ratio = 3.41, score 31

Comparison Year:
White (W): 63.90% Black (B): 16.70%
W-to-B ratio = 3.83, score 28

RATIONALE

This indicator is a measure of potential post-secondary academic success and/or workforce readiness.[47] A lack of college readiness influences low college graduation rates, as remedial courses have been shown to prevent college graduation.[48]

MORE FINDINGS

White students (69.50%) had the highest rates of college readiness, followed by Asian students (49.60%) and students of two or more races (47.90%). American Indian (25.90%), Pacific Islander (25.00%), Hispanic (24.00%), and Black (20.40%) students experienced the lowest rates of college readiness. With the exception of students of two or more races (51.40%) and Pacific Islander students (42.90%), rates for all groups decreased in the comparison year, but White students (63.90%) still had the highest rates of college readiness. Asian students (48.30%) followed, while American Indian (23.80%), Hispanic (23.60%), and Black students (16.70%) still experienced the lowest rates.

DATA

Source
Texas Education Agency

Years Collected
Baseline Year: 2019-2020 school year
Comparison Year: 2020-2021 school year

Indicator 20: High School Dropouts

77 +37

DEFINITION

Ratio between the four-year dropout rates for Asian and White high school students.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
Asian (A): 21.01% White (W): 9.90%
A-to-W ratio = 2.12, score 40

Comparison Year:
Asian (A): 11.35% White (W): 9.79%
A-to-W ratio = 1.16, score 77

RATIONALE

Students who drop out of high school are likely to see decreases in employment opportunities, lifetime earnings, and physical health.[49]

MORE FINDINGS

High school dropout rates were highest for Asian students (21.01%), followed by Black (12.61%), Hispanic (11.47%), and Pacific Islander (11.11%) students in the baseline year. American Indian (10.71%), White (9.90%), and multiracial (6.25%) students experienced the lowest dropout rates in the baseline year. American Indian (29.63%), Pacific Islander (16.67%), Black (13.83%), Hispanic (12.85%), and multiracial students (11.27%) saw increases in dropout rates in the comparison year, while Asian (11.35%) and White students (9.79%) experienced decreases. Although increased dropout rates for any group is an undesirable outcome, the disparity in dropout rates between Asian and White students declined, improving the score by 37 points, the largest score increase in the entire report.

DATA

Source
Texas Education Agency (TEA), Texas Academic Performance Reports

Years Collected
Baseline Year: 2019-2020 school year
Comparison Year: 2020-2021 school year

Indicator 21: Participation in Advanced Courses (NEW)

31 -1

DEFINITION

Ratio between the percentage of White and Black high school juniors and seniors who completed Advanced Placement (AP) and/or International Baccalaureate (IB) exams.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
White (W): 60.90% Black (B): 18.70%
W-to-B ratio = 3.26, score 32

Comparison Year:
White (W): 58.70% Black (B): 17.40%
W-to-B ratio = 3.37, score 31

RATIONALE

Research suggests that AP Participation is linked to higher rates of college enrollment, academic persistence, and graduation.[50]

MORE FINDINGS

In the baseline year, White students had the highest participation rate (60.90%), followed by Asian (55.20%) and multiracial students (42.70%).
American Indian (32.70%), Pacific Islander (31.60%), Hispanic (29.10%), and Black students (18.70%) had the lowest participation rates. Rates increased for Asian (62.30%) and Pacific Islander students (35.30%) in the comparison year, while rates decreased for White (58.70%), multiracial (39.50%), Hispanic (27.60%), American Indian (26.40%), and Black students (17.40%).

DATA

Source

Texas Education Agency, Texas Academic Performance Reports

Years Collected

Baseline Year: 2019-2020 school year
Comparison Year: 2020-2021 school year

Education in the General Population

+5.25

This topic explores the disparities on an individual level for four indicators: Adults with No High School Diploma, High School Graduates Living in Poverty, College-Educated Adults, and Apprenticeships. Unequal educational attainment can hinder individuals from improving their income and quality of life, while also constraining a region's potential for economic growth and social advancement.[51,52] Despite the improvement in the College-Educated Adults indicator, the advantages of education remain unequally distributed among racial and ethnic groups. For instance, the score for the High School Graduates Living in Poverty indicator declined, highlighting a significant disparity as Black high school graduates are four times more likely to live in poverty compared to their White counterparts. Moreover, while there was no change in the Adults with No High School Diploma indicator, the stark contrast between Hispanic residents (38.63%) without a high school diploma and White residents (2.91%) is noteworthy. In cases where a historically disadvantaged or racially diverse group is considered to be the most advantaged based on available data, an asterisk is placed to acknowledge the historical and ongoing systemic inequities these groups experience.

Indicator 22: Adults with No High School Diploma

1 0

DEFINITION

Ratio between the percentages of Hispanic and White adults aged 25-64 with no high school diploma.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
Hispanic (H): 41.08% White (W): 3.23%
H-to-W ratio = 12.70, score 1

Comparison Year:
Hispanic (H): 38.63% White (W): 2.91%
H-to-W ratio = 13.28, score 1

RATIONALE

Lower educational attainment makes it more likely a person will only be eligible for low-skill, lower-wage employment.[53]

MORE FINDINGS

Hispanic adults were most likely to lack a high school diploma (41.08%) in the baseline year. Rates were much lower for Black adults (8.74%), Asian/Pacific Islander adults (7.64%), White adults (3.23%), and adults of other races and ethnicities (2.83%). Rates decreased for White (2.91%), Asian/Pacific Islander (5.96%), and Hispanic (38.63%) adults in the comparison year, but Hispanic adults still had the highest rate. Rates for Black adults (10.81%) and adults of other races and ethnicities (6.27%) increased in the comparison year. The disparity between Hispanic and White adults improved slightly, but this indicator still has the lowest possible score.

DATA

Source
U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Public Use Microdata Sample

Years Collected
Baseline Year: 2019 | Comparison Year: 2021

Indicator 23: High School Graduates Living in Poverty

27 -8

DEFINITION

Ratio between the percentages of Black and White adults aged 25-64 with at least a high school diploma who are living below 100% of the poverty threshold.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
Black (B): 15.56% White (W): 5.48%
B-to-W ratio = 2.84, score 35

Comparison Year:
Black (B): 19.79% White (W): 4.90%
B-to-W ratio = 4.04, score 27

RATIONALE

People who obtain at least a high school diploma are less likely to live in poverty. However, the impact of a diploma is more protective for some racial and ethnic groups than others.[54]

MORE FINDINGS

Black adults had the highest rate of high school graduates living in poverty (15.56%) in the baseline year, followed by Hispanic (12.05%) and Asian/Pacific Islander adults (10.91%). White adults (5.48%) experienced rates about three times lower than Black residents in the baseline year, and adults of other races and ethnicities had the lowest rate (2.11%). In the comparison year, Black adults experienced the highest rate of poverty (19.79%). Rates decreased for Hispanic (9.74%), Asian/Pacific Islander (9.28%), and White (4.90%) adults, while it increased for Black adults (19.79%) and adults of other races and ethnicities (7.46%). The disparity between Black and White adults persisted, and the score declined.

DATA

Source

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Public Use Microdata Sample

Years Collected

Baseline Year: 2019 | Comparison Year: 2021

Indicator 24: College-Educated Adults

25 +3

DEFINITION

Ratio between the percentages of Asian/Pacific Islander* and Hispanic adults aged 25-64 with a bachelor's degree or higher.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
Asian/Pacific Islander (A): 68.37%
Hispanic (H): 14.47%
A-to-H ratio = 4.72, score 22

Comparison Year:
Asian/Pacific Islander (A): 71.52%
Hispanic (H): 16.59%
A-to-H ratio = 4.31, score 25

RATIONALE

Educational attainment is a strong predictor of employment opportunities, income, and wealth.[55] Full-time employees with bachelor's degrees earn, on average, two-thirds more and experience unemployment rates nearly half of employees with only a high school diploma.[56]

MORE FINDINGS

Asian/Pacific Islander adults had the highest percentage of adults with a bachelor's degree or higher (68.37%), followed by White adults (62.21%) and adults of other races and ethnicities (55.97%). Black (24.85%) and Hispanic adults (14.47%) had the lowest percentages of adults with bachelor's degrees in the baseline year. While the rate decreased for adults of other races and ethnicities (50.33%) in the comparison year, rates increased for Asian/Pacific Islander (71.52%), White (65.07%), Black (26.21%), and Hispanic adults (16.59%).

DATA

Source

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Public Use Microdata Sample

Years Collected

Baseline Year: 2019 | Comparison Year: 2021

Indicator 25: Apprenticeships (NEW)

75 +26

DEFINITION

Ratio between the rate of completed apprenticeships per 100,000 Asian* and White residents.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
Asian (A): 30.41 White (W): 17.10
A-to-W ratio = 1.78, score 49

Comparison Year:
Asian (A): 35.48 White (W): 29.58
A-to-W ratio = 1.20, score 75

RATIONALE

Apprenticeships are vital pathways to diversify industries and professions, playing a pivotal role in early interventions to address occupational segregation for workers from diverse racial backgrounds.[57]

MORE FINDINGS

Asian residents had the highest completed apprenticeship rate per 100,000 (30.41), followed by Hispanic (23.40), Black (19.01), and White (17.10) residents. Rates increased across each of these groups in the comparison year, with Asian (35.48) residents remaining the highest, followed by Hispanic (32.22), White (29.58), and Black (25.00) residents.

DATA

Source
Apprenticeship USA Data and Statistics, Interactive Apprenticeship Data

Years Collected
Baseline Year: 2022 | Comparison Year: 2023

NEIGHBORHOODS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

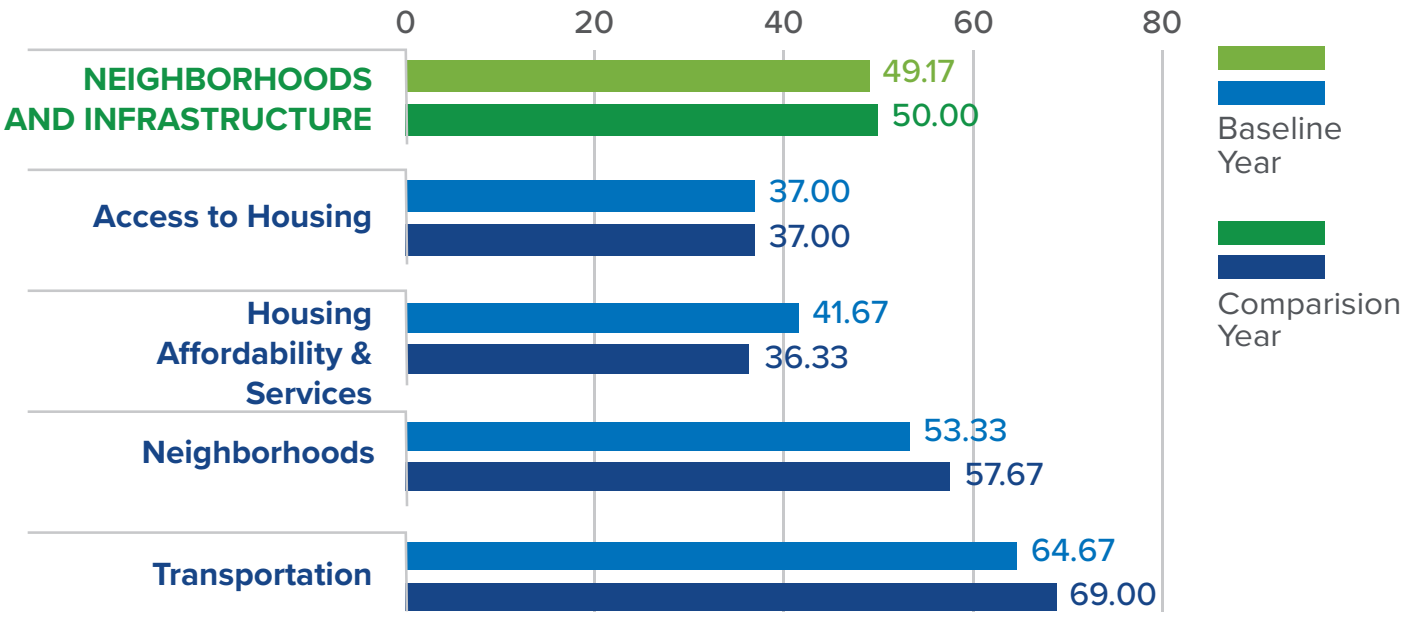
The Neighborhoods and Infrastructure theme is made up of four topic areas: Access to Housing, Housing Affordability and Services, Neighborhoods, and Transportation. Although neighborhood appeal is often a matter of individual preference, most people can agree on the basic components of a healthy neighborhood, such as housing affordability, housing quality, and the availability of goods, services, and community resources. Unfortunately, economic segregation in Dallas mirrors current and historical racial segregation.[58] Decades of disinvestment in Black and Hispanic neighborhoods have culminated in substantial differences in basic housing conditions, neighborhood quality, and access to amenities, which in turn can lead to worse health and well-being outcomes.[59] The indicators in this theme demonstrate deep disparities along racial and ethnic lines, particularly in Access to Housing and Housing Affordability and Services. These particular gaps have either remained the same or widened since the baseline year.

Theme Score

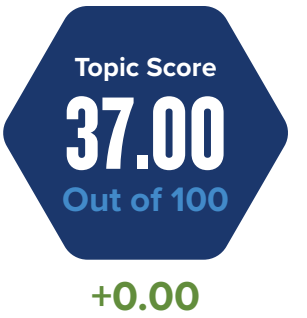
50.00

Out of 100

+0.83 Change Score



Access to Housing



+0.00

This topic explores the disparities at the individual and neighborhood level for three indicators: Homeownership, Evictions, and Home Loan Denials. Owning a home is the largest investment most Americans will ever make, and homeownership is still a reliable way to build wealth for individuals and families.[60] Low rates of homeownership may point to challenges in accessing credit, which is a key factor for purchasing a home. If a person or family cannot secure financing for a home then they are locked out of homeownership opportunities, including the ability to build equity and secure stable living arrangements. The lack of affordable housing, especially for renters, contributes to an array of social and economic problems. It has become harder for lower-income renters to keep up with rent and other bills, making them vulnerable to eviction.[61] In cases where a historically disadvantaged or racially diverse group is considered to be the most advantaged based on available data, an asterisk is placed to acknowledge the historical and ongoing systemic inequities these groups experience.

Indicator 26: Homeownership

40 +1

DEFINITION

Ratio between the percentages of White and Black households who own their home.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
White (W): 57.38% Black (B): 26.43%
W-to-B ratio = 2.17, score 39

Comparison Year:
White (W): 58.31% Black (B): 28.56%
W-to-B ratio = 2.04, score 40

RATIONALE

Homeownership continues to be a reliable vehicle to build wealth. Additionally, mortgage payments are often more predictable and stable than rental payments.[62]

MORE FINDINGS

More than half of White households in Dallas own their home (57.38%), followed by Asian/Pacific Islander households (44.44%), Hispanic households (43.93%), Black households (26.43%), and households of other races and ethnicities (25.11%). While Asian/Pacific Islander households experienced a decrease in homeownership in the comparison year (41.04%), White households (58.31%), Hispanic households (46.54%), households of other races and ethnicities (38.47%), and Black households (28.56%) experienced increases in home homeownership rates the comparison year. The rate for White households remained the highest and the rate for Black households remained the lowest.

DATA

Source
U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Public Use Microdata Sample

Years Collected
Baseline Year: 2019 | Comparison Year: 2021

Indicator 27: Eviction Filings

35 0

DEFINITION

Ratio between the eviction filing rates in majority-Black and majority-White neighborhoods.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
Black (B): 8.00% White (W): 2.87%
B-to-W ratio = 2.78, score 35

Comparison Year:
Black (B): 13.51% White (W): 4.77%
B-to-W ratio = 2.83, score 35

RATIONALE

Evictions not only cause families to lose their homes but also regularly result in disrupted education, lost possessions, court records that prevent families from finding new safe and affordable housing, job loss, and poor mental health.[63]

MORE FINDINGS

Majority-Black neighborhoods experienced the highest eviction filing rates (8.00%), followed by neighborhoods that were of majority other races and ethnicities (5.49%) and majority-Latinx neighborhoods (4.83%). Majority-White neighborhoods experienced the lowest rates of eviction filings (2.87%). Eviction filing rates increased for all groups in the comparison year, with majority-Black neighborhoods remaining the highest (13.51%), followed by neighborhoods that were of majority other races and ethnicities (9.81%), majority-Latinx neighborhoods (7.60%), and majority-White neighborhoods (4.77%). The disparity between majority-Black and majority-White neighborhoods remains and the score did not change.

DATA

Source

Hepburn, P., et al. Eviction Tracking System: Version 2.0. Princeton: Princeton University, 2020. evictionlab.org

Years Collected

Baseline Year: 2021 | Comparison Year: 2022

Indicator 28: Home Loan Denials

36 -1

DEFINITION

Ratio between the percentages of home loan application denials to Black and White applicants.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
Black (B): 18.07% White (W): 7.25%
B-to-W ratio = 2.49, score 37

Comparison Year:
Black (B): 21.09% White (W): 7.84%
B-to-W ratio = 2.69, score 36

RATIONALE

Access to credit determines most individuals' ability to purchase a home and build wealth through financial equity.[64]

MORE FINDINGS

Home loan applications from American Indian/Alaska Native (24.39%) and Black applicants were denied most often (18.07%) in the baseline year, followed by Hispanic applicants (16.68%), applicants of two or more minority races (12.73%), Asian applicants (9.78%), and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander applicants (9.52%). White applicants experienced the lowest rate of denials (7.25%). In the comparison year, home loan denial rates decreased slightly for American Indian/Alaska Native applicants (23.73%), while rates increased for applicants of two or more minority races (23.29%), Black applicants (21.09%), Hispanic applicants (19.41%), Asian applicants (14.05%), Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander applicants (12.50%), and White applicants (7.84%). Overall, the disparity between Black and White applicants was almost unchanged and the score decreased slightly.

DATA

Source

Federal Financial Institution Examination Council, Home Mortgage Disclosure Act Data.

Years Collected

Baseline Year: 2021 | Comparison Year: 2022

Housing Affordability and Services

-5.33

This topic explores the disparities individuals and households face for three indicators: Housing Cost Burden, Internet Access, and Utility Expenses. The term "housing cost-burdened" refers to people who spend more than 30% of their household income on rent or mortgage payments.[65] In Dallas, housing and utility cost burdens fall disproportionately on historically disadvantaged communities, who are more likely to pay well over this threshold. High housing and utility costs reduce the ability for lower-income residents to pay for other necessary services, such as transportation, child care, health care, or food.[66] The availability of basic services such as internet access impacts the quality of life for all residents who live there. Black, Hispanic, and lower-income households are more likely to lack internet access, revealing an important disparity given modern day reliance on the internet for communication, education, employment, entertainment, and social connections opportunities.[67] In cases where a historically disadvantaged or racially diverse group is considered to be the most advantaged based on available data, an asterisk is placed to acknowledge the historical and ongoing systemic inequities these groups experience.

Indicator 29: Housing Cost Burden

47 -7

DEFINITION

Ratio between the percentages of Black and White households with housing costs exceeding 30% of income.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
Black (B): 39.86% White (W): 23.90%
B-to-W ratio = 1.67, score 54

Comparison Year:
Black (B): 47.33% White (W): 25.93%
B-to-W ratio = 1.83, score 47

RATIONALE

Households paying more than 30% of income on rent or mortgage payments have less disposable income for other necessities.[68] People who are concerned about housing costs are more likely to defer health care needs.[69]

MORE FINDINGS

Black households experienced the greatest housing cost burden (39.86%), followed by Hispanic households (35.10%), households of other races and ethnicities (32.15%), and Asian/Pacific Islander households (29.41%). White households were the least likely to be housing cost-burdened (23.90%). In the comparison year, Black households remained the most likely (47.33%) to be housing cost burdened, followed by Hispanic households (33.42%), households of other races and ethnicities (30.39%), White households (25.93%), and Asian/Pacific Islander households (22.19%). The disparity between Black and White households grew, and the score declined.

DATA

Source
U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Public Use Microdata Sample via the U.S. Census Bureau's Microdata Access Tool (MDAT)

Years Collected
Baseline Year: 2019 | Comparison Year: 2021

Indicator 30: Internet Access

22-3

DEFINITION

Ratio between the percentages of Black and White households without access to the internet.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
Black (B): 22.36% White (W): 5.11%
B-to-W ratio = 4.38, score 25

Comparison Year:
Black (B): 12.63% White (W): 2.65%
B-to-W ratio = 4.77, score 22

RATIONALE

Internet access is an essential 21st-century need to ensure all individuals and communities have the information and communications technology capacity needed for full participation in our society, democracy, and economy.[70]

MORE FINDINGS

Black households (22.36%) lack internet access at greater rates than all other groups, followed by Hispanic households (16.81%) and households of other races and ethnicities (8.01%). The rate for White households is much lower (5.11%). Access decreased for all groups in the comparison year, but Black households (12.63%), Hispanic households (10.15%), and households of other races and ethnicities (5.14%) still lacked access at higher rates than White households (2.65%). The gap between Black and White households also grew, and the score widened.

DATA

Source

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Public Use Microdata Sample

Years Collected

Baseline Year: 2019 | Comparison Year: 2021

Indicator 31: Utility Expenses

40 -6

DEFINITION

Ratio between the percentages of household income going to electricity, gas, heating fuel, and water in Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander* households.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
Hispanic (H): 4.55%
Asian/Pacific Islander (A): 2.45%
H-to-A ratio = 1.86, score 46

Comparison Year:
Hispanic (H): 4.02%
Asian/Pacific Islander (A): 1.95%
H-to-A ratio = 2.06, score 40

RATIONALE

Households paying more for utility expenses have less disposable income for other necessities.[71]

MORE FINDINGS

Hispanic households spent a larger percentage of their income on utility expenses (4.55%) in the baseline year, followed closely by Black households (4.32%). Households of other races and ethnicities (2.68%), White (2.46%), and Asian/Pacific Islander households (2.45%) all spent similar, but smaller percentages of their household income. In the comparison year, this percentage decreased for Hispanic (4.02%), White (2.42%), and Asian/Pacific Islander households (1.95%), while increasing for Black households (4.64%) and households of other races and ethnicities (3.08%). However, the disparity between Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander households still increased, causing the score to decrease.

DATA

Source

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Public Use Microdata Sample

Years Collected

Baseline Year: 2019 | Comparison Year: 2021

Neighborhoods

Topic Score
57.67
Out of 100
+4.33

This topic explores the disparities at the neighborhood level for three indicators: Long-Term Residential Vacancies, Street Quality, and Access to Parks. Long-term vacancies in a neighborhood can have negative spillover effects on communities and contribute to neighborhood blight,[72] which can lead to worse economic and health outcomes and increased costs to the municipality.[73] Majority-Hispanic neighborhoods were three times more likely to experience long-term residential vacancies than majority-White neighborhoods. A neighborhood's built environment, such as street quality or availability of parks, can also have lasting impacts on residents' access to a variety of services, from options for physical activity to supermarkets.[74] In cases where a historically disadvantaged or racially diverse group is considered to be the most advantaged based on available data, an asterisk is placed to acknowledge the historical and ongoing systemic inequities these groups experience.

Indicator 32: Long-Term Residential Vacancies

33 +2

DEFINITION

Ratio between the percentages of long-term residential vacancies in majority-Hispanic and majority-White neighborhoods.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
Majority-Hispanic (H): 2.32%
Majority-White (W): 0.67%
H-to-W ratio = 3.46, score 31

Comparison Year:
Majority-Hispanic (H): 2.30%
Majority-White (W): 0.74%
H-to-W ratio = 3.12, score 33

RATIONALE

Long-term residential vacancies can have a negative impact on the safety and quality of neighborhoods and can contribute to neighborhood blight.[75]

MORE FINDINGS

Majority-Hispanic neighborhoods had the highest rates of long-term residential vacancies (2.32%) in the baseline year, followed by majority-Black (2.12%), racially diverse (1.05%), and majority-Asian/Pacific Islander (0.70%) neighborhoods. Majority-White neighborhoods had the lowest rates of long-term residential vacancies (0.67%). In the comparison year, majority-Hispanic neighborhoods continued to have the highest rates of long-term vacancies (2.30%), followed by majority-Black (2.27%), racially diverse (1.12%), majority-White (0.74%), and majority-Asian/Pacific Islander neighborhoods (0.64%). Overall, the disparity between majority-Hispanic and majority-White neighborhoods persisted, though the score did improve slightly.

DATA

Source
U.S. Department of Housing, U.S. Postal Service Vacancy Data

Years Collected
Baseline Year: 2020 | Comparison Year: 2021

Indicator 33: Street Quality

86 0

DEFINITION

Ratio between the average pavement condition index (PCI) ratings in majority-Black* and majority-Hispanic neighborhoods.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
Majority-Black (B): 73.77
Majority-Hispanic (H): 68.83
B-to-H ratio = 1.07, score 86

Comparison Year:
Majority-Black (B): 75.45
Majority-Hispanic (H): 70.31
B-to-H ratio = 1.07, score 86

RATIONALE

Pavement conditions impact the safety of those using the street. Pavement preservation can impede deterioration, extend service life, and improve functionality and safety.[76]

MORE FINDINGS

Majority-Black neighborhoods had the highest average ratings (73.77) in the baseline year, and majority-Hispanic neighborhoods had the lowest (68.83). Racially diverse (71.18) and majority-White (69.20) fell in the middle. In the comparison year, PCI ratings increased for all groups. Majority-Black neighborhoods continued to have the highest average ratings (75.45), followed by racially diverse (72.70), majority-White (70.42), and majority-Hispanic neighborhoods (70.31). Overall, the disparity between majority-Black and majority-Hispanic neighborhoods remained, leaving the score unchanged.

DATA

Source
City of Dallas Public Works Department

Years Collected
Baseline Year: 2021 | Comparison Year: 2022

Indicator 34: Access to Parks

54 +11

DEFINITION

Ratio between the average number of parks in majority-Black* and racially diverse neighborhoods.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
Majority-Black (B): 1.84
Racially diverse (R): 0.95
B-to-R ratio = 1.95, score = 43

Comparison Year:
Majority-Black (B): 1.30
Racially diverse (R): 0.78
B-to-R ratio = 1.67, score = 54

RATIONALE

Parks are community assets that provide numerous advantages linked to physical and mental health, environmental benefits, and opportunities for social interaction.[77]

MORE FINDINGS

Majority-Black neighborhoods (1.84) had the highest average number of parks in the baseline year, followed by majority-Hispanic (0.99) and majority-White neighborhoods (0.99). Racially diverse neighborhoods (0.95) had the lowest average number. In the comparison year, scores decreased across all groups. Majority-Black neighborhoods continued to have the highest score (1.30), followed by majority-Hispanic (0.92) and majority-White neighborhoods (0.89). Racially diverse neighborhoods had the lowest (0.78).

DATA

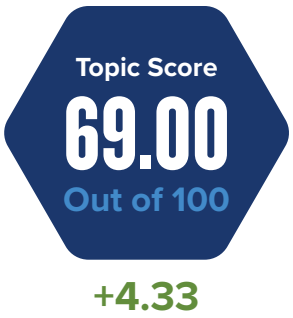
Source

City of Dallas Park and Recreation Department

Years Collected

Baseline Year: 2018 | Comparison Year: 2023

Transportation



+4.33

This topic explores the disparities at the individual and neighborhood level for three indicators: Pedestrian and Motor Vehicle Fatalities, Commute Time, and Transit Frequency. For residents without access to a car, efficient and accessible public transportation is necessary to connect to jobs, educational opportunities, health care, goods and services, and other necessities that may not be available close to home.[78] Additionally, public transportation systems can lead to better public health outcomes, such as decreasing motor vehicle accidents and pollution.[79] While this topic's change score improved between the baseline and comparison years, disparities in transit access[80] and motor vehicle accidents[81] in Dallas still exist and should be addressed. In cases where a historically disadvantaged or racially diverse group is considered to be the most advantaged based on available data, an asterisk is placed to acknowledge the historical and ongoing systemic inequities these groups experience.

Indicator 35: Pedestrian and Motor Vehicle Fatalities (NEW)

52 +12

DEFINITION

Ratio between the rate per 100,000 Black and Hispanic* residents in fatal motor vehicle accidents.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
Black (B): 28.95 Hispanic (H): 14.22
B-to-H ratio = 2.04, score = 40

Comparison Year:
Black (B): 25.01 Hispanic (H): 14.59
B-to-H ratio = 1.71, score = 52

RATIONALE

Data from this indicator underscores the importance of achieving equitable transportation access and safety for all community members.[82]

MORE FINDINGS

Black residents had the highest rate of motor vehicle fatalities in the baseline year (28.95). Hispanic (14.22) and White residents (15.78) had the lowest rates. The rate decreased in the comparison year for Black residents (25.01) and increased for Hispanic (14.59) and White (18.27) residents, causing the score to increase by 12 points.

DATA

Source
TxDOT's Crash Records Information System

Years Collected
Baseline Year: 2021 | Comparison Year: 2022

Indicator 36: Commute Time

77 0

DEFINITION

Ratio between the average time spent commuting one way to work (in minutes) for Black and White adults aged 25-64.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
Black (B): 29.71 White (W): 25.26
B-to-W ratio = 1.18, score = 77

Comparison Year:
Black (B): 27.62 White (W): 23.43
B-to-W ratio = 1.18, score = 77

RATIONALE

Commute time can affect health outcomes, earning potential, and the amount of time an individual can dedicate to other needs.[83]

MORE FINDINGS

Black residents had the longest one-way commute time (29.71), followed by Hispanic residents (28.83), Asian/Pacific Islander residents (26.58), and residents of other races and ethnicities (25.85). White residents experienced the shortest commute time (25.26). Black residents (27.62), residents of other races and ethnicities (24.67), White residents (23.43), and Asian/Pacific Islander residents (22.93) all experienced shorter commute times in the comparison year, while Hispanic residents (29.05) experienced longer commute times. Overall, the score remained unchanged between years.

DATA

Source

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Public Use Microdata Sample

Years Collected

Baseline Year: 2019 | Comparison Year: 2021

Indicator 37: Transit Frequency

78 +1

DEFINITION

Ratio between the average number of public transit trips available to majority-White and racially diverse neighborhoods on Monday between 4:30 a.m. and midnight.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
White (W): 52.83
Racially Diverse (R): 45.39
W-to-R ratio = 1.16, score = 77

Comparison Year:
White (W): 68.94
Racially Diverse (R): 59.59
W-to-R ratio = 1.16, score = 78

RATIONALE

Frequency of public transit increases access to employment opportunities, particularly for public transit-dependent residents.[84]

MORE FINDINGS

Majority-White neighborhoods had the greatest number of public transit trips available (52.83), followed by majority-Hispanic (46.44), majority-Black (46.04), and racially diverse neighborhoods (45.39). While trips increased for all neighborhoods in the comparison year, majority-White neighborhoods still had the greatest number of trips available (68.94), followed by majority-Black neighborhoods (63.45), racially diverse neighborhoods (59.59), and majority-Hispanic neighborhoods (57.01). While the disparity between majority-White and racially diverse neighborhoods decreased, leading to a slight increase in score, the gap between majority-White and majority-Hispanic neighborhoods widened.

DATA

Source
General Transit Feed Specification (GTFS) data

Years Collected
Baseline Year: 2019 | Comparison Year: 2023

JUSTICE AND GOVERNMENT

The Justice and Government theme comprises four topic areas: Civic Life, Incarceration, Law Enforcement, and Victimization. The topics and indicators in this theme examine disparities in how individuals and communities experience and participate in government. During the City's quest to serve all residents equitably, these indicators show how resident interactions with government may vary widely depending on an individual's identity. Civic participation in government is a cornerstone of representative democracy, but individuals may experience barriers to participation, excluding them from important decisions that impact their lives.

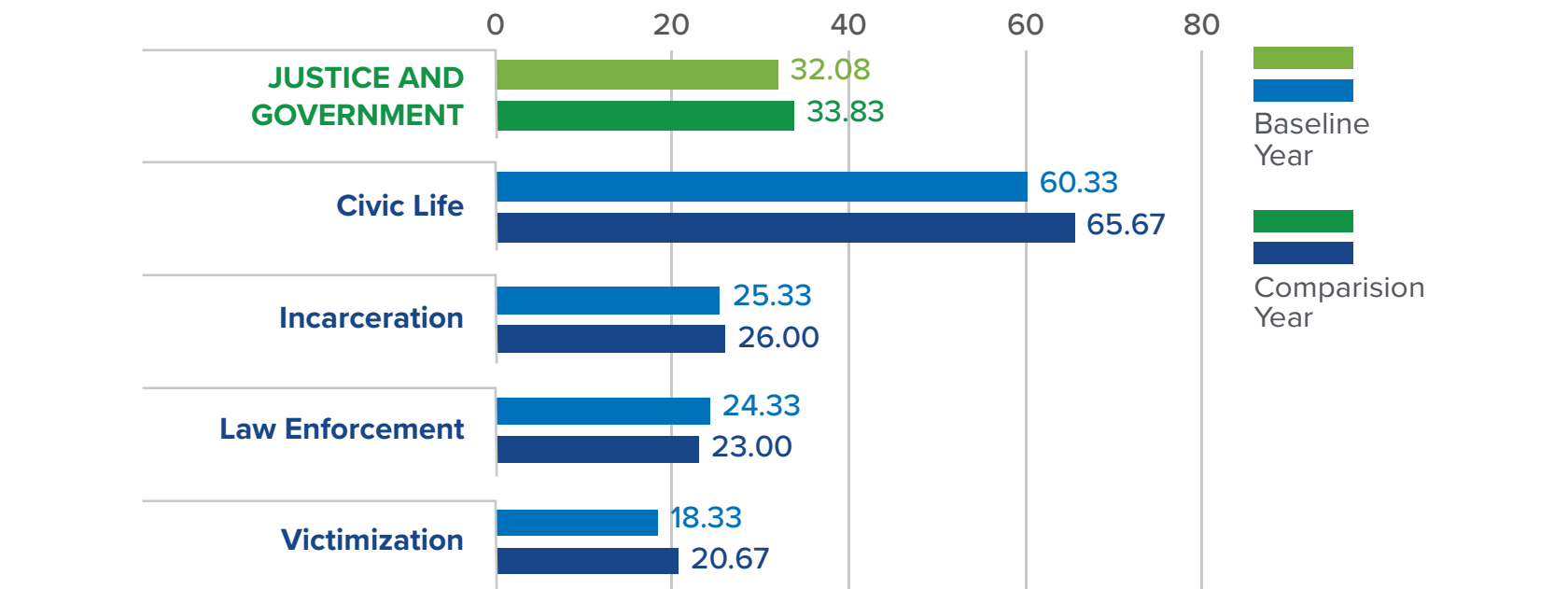
Seemingly simple contacts with the police, such as traffic stops or involvement in the criminal response system for minor offenses, can and do have life-altering impacts—family disruption, reduced income from fines and fees, time in detention preventing attendance at work or school, or the social and economic stigma of a court record are just a few. Beyond individuals, if neighborhoods develop reputations for high crime or dangerous conditions, residents and businesses may begin to leave, triggering a cycle of disinvestment and decline.

Theme Score

33.83

Out of 100

+1.75 Change Score



Civic Life

Topic Score
65.67
Out of 100
+5.33

This topic explores the disparities on an individual level for three indicators: Sense of Community, Representation in Government, and Government Service Satisfaction. Government works best when every member of the community has a seat at the table; yet in Dallas, 1.59 White representatives sit on a board or commission for every White resident, compared to their Hispanic counterparts, who have 0.25 representatives for every resident. Appointments to boards and commissions may be reflective of structural barriers (including work hours, reliable child care, etc.), that may be prohibitive of participation. Additionally, in the biannual Community Survey, residents of most racial and ethnic groups rated the "sense of community" and their overall satisfaction with government services somewhere between "fair" and "good" on average, indicating a need for improvement. In cases where a historically disadvantaged or racially diverse group is considered to be the most advantaged based on available data, an asterisk is placed to acknowledge the historical and ongoing systemic inequities these groups experience.

Indicator 38: Sense of Community

94 +3

DEFINITION

Ratio between the average scores reported by Asian/Pacific Islander* and Black residents for "sense of community" on the City's biannual Community Survey.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
Asian/Pacific Islander (A): 2.82
Black (B): 2.70
A-to-B ratio = 1.04, score = 91

Comparison Year:
Asian/Pacific Islander (A): 2.78
Black (B): 2.70
A-to-B ratio = 1.03, score = 94

RATIONALE

A strong sense of community can improve well-being, feelings of safety, and participation in community and civic responsibilities.[85]

MORE FINDINGS

Residents responded to the survey question: "How would you rate the sense of community as it relates to Dallas as a whole?" on a four-point scale from poor (1) to excellent (4). Asian/Pacific Islander residents rated Dallas' sense of community the highest (2.82), followed by residents of other races and ethnicities (2.80), Hispanic residents (2.76), White residents (2.70), and Black residents (2.70). In the comparison year, scores decreased slightly for Asian/Pacific Islander residents (2.78), Hispanic residents (2.64), White residents (2.63), and residents of other races and ethnicities (2.13). The average score remained the same for Black residents (2.70).

DATA

Source
City of Dallas, 2018 and 2020 Community Survey

Years Collected
Baseline Year: 2018 | Comparison Year: 2020

Indicator 39: Representation in Government

15 +3

DEFINITION

Ratio between the proportional representation of White and Hispanic residents on boards and commissions.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
White (W): 2.23 Hispanic (H): 0.31
W-to-H ratio = 7.11, score = 12

Comparison Year:
White (W): 1.59 Hispanic (H): 0.25
W-to-H ratio = 6.46, score = 15

RATIONALE

Diversity in government increases its ability to serve residents of all backgrounds and experiences and may lead to more equitable policy outcomes for represented groups.[86]

MORE FINDINGS

White residents were significantly overrepresented on boards and commissions in the baseline year (2.23). Black (0.83) and Asian residents (0.81) were underrepresented at similar rates, followed distantly by Hispanic residents (0.31) and residents of other races and ethnicities (0.25). Men of all races and ethnicities were represented at greater rates (1.31) than their proportion in the population, compared to women (0.70), who were underrepresented. In the comparison year, White residents (1.59), Hispanic residents (0.25), and residents of other races and ethnicities (0.23) experienced decreases in representation, while Asian (0.95) and Black residents (0.88) experienced increases. The disparity between White and Hispanic representation remained. While women of all races and ethnicities experienced an increase in representation (0.91) and men experienced a decrease (1.09), the disparity between men and women still exists.

DATA

Source

City of Dallas City Secretary's Office

Years Collected

Baseline Year: 2018 | Comparison Year: 2023

Indicator 40: Government Service Satisfaction

88 +10

DEFINITION

Ratio between the average local government satisfaction scores reported by Asian/Pacific Islander* and Hispanic residents on the City's biannual Community Survey.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
Asian/Pacific Islander (A): 3.34
Hispanic (H): 2.89
A-to-H ratio = 1.16, score = 78

Comparison Year:
Asian/Pacific Islander (A): 2.86
Hispanic (H): 2.69
A-to-H ratio = 1.06, score = 88

RATIONALE

Public perceptions are reflective of, and can inform improvements in, the quality of government services. Racial and ethnic disparities in perceptions of government services may be indicative of different problems facing different communities.[87]

MORE FINDINGS

Residents responded to the survey question: "How would you rate the quality of services provided by the City of Dallas?" on a four-point scale from poor (1) to excellent (4). Asian/Pacific Islander residents reported the highest levels of satisfaction with government services (3.34), followed by Black (3.20), White (2.92), Hispanic (2.89), and residents of other races and ethnicities (2.70) in the baseline year. In the comparison year, scores decreased for Black (2.87), Asian/Pacific Islander (2.86), Hispanic (2.69), and White residents (2.66), while scores increased for residents of other races and ethnicities (2.87).

DATA

Source

City of Dallas, 2018 and 2020 Community Survey

Years Collected

Baseline Year: 2018 | Comparison Year: 2020

Incarceration

Topic Score
26.00
Out of 100
+0.67

This topic explores the disparities on an individual level for three indicators: Fines and Fees, Jail Admissions, and Juvenile Detentions. Fines and fees can create a cycle of debt for residents; missed payments can lead to suspension of a driver's license or extended probation for unpaid debt.[88] Jails have a broader impact on the community than prisons because more people go to jails (confinement facilities run by local law enforcement) than to prisons (confinement facilities run by the state or federal government and segregated by security level).[89] Jail admissions can have detrimental impacts on job opportunities, housing, and physical and mental health.[90] Juvenile detention can have lasting negative effects on young people's mental and physical well-being and their future education and earnings over their lifetime.[91] Black residents fare the worst in every indicator in this topic, mirroring the national overrepresentation of Black people in the criminal justice system.[92] In cases where a historically disadvantaged or racially diverse group is considered to be the most advantaged based on available data, an asterisk is placed to acknowledge the historical and ongoing systemic inequities these groups experience.

Indicator 41: Fines and Fees

76 +2

DEFINITION

Ratio between the average amounts of fines and fees paid by Black and Hispanic defendants for cases adjudicated guilty by City of Dallas Municipal Courts.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
Black (B): $358.28 Hispanic (H): $290.99
B-to-H ratio = 1.23, score = 74

Comparison Year:
Black (B): $333.29 Hispanic (H): $282.28
B-to-H ratio = 1.18, score = 76

RATIONALE

High fines and fees may reduce low-income defendants' ability to pay for other essential needs, such as housing, transportation, or food. Alternatively, fines and fees may be prohibitively expensive, increasing the likelihood of defendants remaining in detention or taking on debt to secure their release.[93]

MORE FINDINGS

The lowest average fees by race and ethnicity of defendants were for Hispanic individuals, averaging $290.99 in the baseline year and $282.28 in the comparison year. The highest average fines and fees were observed for those who identify as Native American ($503.83 in the baseline year and $467.74 in the comparison year) or another race and ethnicity ($408.07 in the baseline year and $456.00 in the comparison year). This analysis does not use the Native American group as the higher reference group due to the small number of cases. This analysis uses Black defendants as the higher reference group, averaging $358.28 in the baseline year and $333.29 in the comparison year. White defendants' fines and fees averaged between those of Black and Hispanic defendants at $310.92 in the baseline year and $298.09 in the comparison year.

DATA

Source
City of Dallas City Attorney's Office

Years Collected
Baseline Year: 2021 | Comparison Year: 2022

Indicator 42: Jail Admissions

1 0

DEFINITION

Ratio between the number of Black and Asian/Pacific Islander* adults per 1,000 booked into jail by the Dallas Police Department.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
Black (B): 39.00
Asian/Pacific Islander (A): 2.15
B-to-A ratio = 18.14, score = 1

Comparison Year:
Black (B): 39.68
Asian/Pacific Islander (A): 2.58
B-to-A ratio = 15.37, score = 1

RATIONALE

Jail admissions can result in lost wages, deteriorating physical and mental health, and possible loss of work and housing.[94]

MORE FINDINGS

Black adults (39.00 per 1,000) were booked into jail at the highest rates in the baseline year, followed by White (16.60 per 1,000), Hispanic (12.17 per 1,000), and American Indian/Alaska Native adults (4.89 per 1,000). Asian/Pacific Islander adults had the lowest jail admissions rate (2.15 per 1,000), about 18 times less than Black adults. In the comparison year, jail admissions increased across all races and ethnicities, with the exception of American Indian/Alaska Native adults. Black adults (39.68 per 1,000) had the highest rate again in the comparison year, followed by White (17.19 per 1,000), Hispanic (12.96 per 1,000), American Indian/Alaska Native (4.75 per 1,000), and Asian/Pacific Islander adults (2.58 per 1,000). The disparity between Black and Asian/Pacific Islander adults improved, but this indicator still has the lowest possible score.

DATA

Source
Dallas County Sheriff's Department

Years Collected
Baseline Year: 2021 | Comparison Year: 2022

Indicator 43: Juvenile Detention

1 0

DEFINITION

Ratio between the number of detentions, internal placements, and external placements of Black and Asian/Pacific Islander* juveniles (under age 18) per 10,000.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
Black (B): 175.29
Asian/Pacific Islander (A): 10.32
B-to-A ratio = 16.99, score = 1

Comparison Year:
Black (B): 189.01
Asian/Pacific Islander (A): 6.19
B-to-A ratio = 30.53, score = 1

RATIONALE

The long-lasting and damaging effects of juvenile detention include negative impacts on mental and physical well-being and increased risk of recidivism and/or dropping out of school.[95]

MORE FINDINGS

Black juveniles had the highest juvenile detentions (175.29 per 10,000), a rate almost 17 times greater than that of Asian/Pacific Islander juveniles (10.32 per 10,000). In the middle were Hispanic (50.27 per 10,000) and White juveniles (31.05 per 10,000). Black (189.01 per 10,000) and Hispanic juveniles (51.61 per 10,000) experienced an increase in the comparison year, while White (28.42 per 10,000) and Asian/Pacific Islander juveniles (6.19 per 10,000) experienced a decrease. The disparity between Black and Asian/Pacific Islander juveniles about doubled between the years, but this indicator already has the lowest possible score.

DATA

Source
Dallas County Juvenile Department

Years Collected
Baseline Year: 2021 | Comparison Year: 2022

Law Enforcement

This topic explores the disparities at the individual level for three indicators: Arrests, Police Force Diversity, and Traffic Stops and Searches. The relationship between communities and law enforcement agencies sworn to protect them is one of the defining issues of our time. Arrests are related to underemployment, financial challenges, difficulty obtaining housing, diminished physical or mental well-being, and increased legal risks such as deportation.[96] In cases where a historically disadvantaged or racially diverse group is considered to be the most advantaged based on available data, an asterisk is placed to acknowledge the historical and ongoing systemic inequities these groups experience.

-1.33

Indicator 44: Arrests

1 0

DEFINITION

Ratio between the number of Black and Asian/Pacific Islander* individuals per 1,000 arrested by the Dallas Police Department.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
Black (B): 7.17
Asian/Pacific Islander (A): 0.43
B-to-A ratio = 16.57, score = 1

Comparison Year:
Black (B): 5.13
Asian/Pacific Islander (A): 0.42
B-to-A ratio = 12.26, score = 1

RATIONALE

Arrests can limit employment and housing opportunities, contribute to negative physical and emotional health outcomes, and weaken family cohesion.[97]

MORE FINDINGS

Black residents were arrested at the highest rates (7.17 per 1,000) in the baseline year, followed by Hispanic (3.17 per 1,000), White (2.77 per 1,000), and American Indian/Alaska Native residents (0.86 per 1,000). Asian/Pacific Islander residents (0.43 per 1,000) were arrested at the lowest rates. In the comparison year, all racial/ethnic groups experienced a decrease, with Black residents staying at the highest rate (5.13 per 1,000), followed by Hispanic (2.76 per 1,000), White (2.53 per 1,000), American Indian/Alaska Native (0.54 per 1,000), and Asian/Pacific Islander residents (0.42 per 1,000). The considerable difference between Black and Asian/Pacific Islander residents remained, and the score was unchanged.

DATA

Source
Dallas Police Department Arrest Data

Years Collected
Baseline Year: 2021 | Comparison Year: 2022

Indicator 45: Police Force Diversity

40 +1

DEFINITION

Ratio between the proportional representation of White and Hispanic residents in the Dallas Police Department.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
White (W): 1.42 Hispanic (H): 0.64
W-to-H ratio = 2.20, score = 39

Comparison Year:
White (W): 1.39 Hispanic (H): 0.67
W-to-H ratio = 2.09, score = 40

RATIONALE

Police departments should be reflective of their communities in racial, cultural, and gender diversity. Diversity of the department can aid in navigating cultural or religious differences and decrease tensions between the community and the police.[98]

MORE FINDINGS

In the baseline year, White (1.42) and Black individuals (1.23) were overrepresented in the department, while Asian/Pacific Islander individuals (0.95), Hispanic individuals (0.64), and individuals of other races/ethnicities (0.20) were underrepresented compared to their proportion in the population. Women of all races/ethnicities (0.57) were similarly underrepresented, while men (1.42) were overrepresented at the same rates as White personnel. In the comparison year, White (1.39) and Black individuals (1.21) continued to be overrepresented, while Asian/Pacific Islander individuals (0.99), Hispanic individuals (0.67), and individuals of other races/ethnicities (0.24) continued to be underrepresented. Additionally, men continued to be overrepresented (1.41), and women continued to be underrepresented (0.58) in the comparison year. Overall, the disparity between White and Hispanic residents, as well as the disparity between men and women of all races/ethnicities, continues.

DATA

Source
Dallas Police Department Annual Report

Years Collected
Baseline Year: 2022 | Comparison Year: 2023

Indicator 46: Traffic Stops and Searches

28 -5

DEFINITION

Ratio between the percentages of traffic stops that result in a search of Black and Asian/Pacific Islander* residents.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
Black (B): 5.81%
Asian/Pacific Islander (A): 1.86%
B-to-A ratio = 3.12, score = 33

Comparison Year:
Black (B): 5.42%
Asian/Pacific Islander (A): 1.39%
B-to-A ratio = 3.89, score = 28

RATIONALE

Traffic stops are the most common interaction between police and residents, and these first interactions can and do lead to arrests, fines and fees, or other negative outcomes.[99]

MORE FINDINGS

Black drivers experienced the highest rates of traffic stops resulting in searches (5.81%), followed by Hispanic (4.33%), White (2.24%), Asian/Pacific Islander (1.86%), and American Indian/Alaska Native drivers (1.85%) in the baseline year. In the comparison year, all racial and ethnic categories saw a decrease, with the exception of American Indian/Alaska Native drivers (2.47%). Black residents (5.42%) still experienced the highest rates, followed by Hispanic (4.16%), American Indian/Alaska Native drivers (2.47%), White (2.05%), and Asian/Pacific Islander residents (1.39%). The disparity between stops and searches of Black and Asian/Pacific Islander residents increased, and the score declined.

DATA

Source
Dallas Police Department Racial Profiling Report

Years Collected
Baseline Year: 2021 | Comparison Year: 2022

Victimization

Topic Score
20.67
Out of 100
+2.33

This topic explores the disparities at the individual and neighborhood level for three indicators: Property Crime, Violent Crime, and Domestic Violence. Victimization rates by type of crimes can lend insight into the frequency and type of crime different groups experience while residing in or visiting Dallas. Violent crime affects historically disadvantaged communities disproportionately.[100] However, we note the 2020 Community Survey found that of the 18% of respondents who indicated they (or someone in their household) were the victim of a crime, about one in five (22%) did not report the crime to police.[101] This percentage has remained steady for the last five iterations of the survey (since 2013). As a result, some property and violent crimes are underreported. Domestic violence, which most often affects women and children, can have lasting impacts on long-term physical and psychological health.[102] Survivors of domestic violence are also less likely than survivors of other kinds of violence to call the police due to privacy concerns, fear of retaliation, and (sometimes) a desire to protect the offender—accordingly, domestic violence statistics are often impacted by underreporting.[103] In cases where a historically disadvantaged or racially diverse group is considered to be the most advantaged based on available data, an asterisk is placed to acknowledge the historical and ongoing systemic inequities these groups experience.

Indicator 47: Property Crime

47 -1

DEFINITION

Ratio between the number of property crimes reported per 1,000 residents living in majority-White and racially diverse neighborhoods.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
Majority-White (W): 29.51
Racially Diverse (R): 16.32
W-to-R ratio = 1.81, score = 48

Comparison Year:
Majority-White (W): 32.18
Racially Diverse (R): 17.42
W-to-R ratio = 1.85, score = 47

RATIONALE

Property crime may lead to poor mental health outcomes for residents who live in affected neighborhoods.[104]

MORE FINDINGS

In the baseline year, majority-White neighborhoods had the highest rate of reported property crimes at 29.51 per 1,000 residents, followed by majority-Hispanic (24.98 per 1,000) and majority-Black (24.39 per 1,000) neighborhoods. Racially diverse neighborhoods had the lowest rate at 16.32 per 1,000 residents. Majority-White neighborhoods continued to experience the highest rates of reported crime in the comparison year (32.18 per 1,000), followed by majority-Hispanic (25.35 per 1,000), majority-Black (24.12 per 1,000), and racially diverse (17.42 per 1,000) neighborhoods.

DATA

Source
Dallas Police Department Incident Data

Years Collected
Baseline Year: 2021 | Comparison Year: 2022

Indicator 48: Violent Crime

14 +8

DEFINITION

Ratio between the number of violent crimes reported by Black and Asian/Pacific Islander individuals per 1,000 residents.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
Black (B): 16.59
Asian/Pacific Islander (A): 1.91
B-to-A ratio = 8.69, score = 6

Comparison Year:
Black (B): 15.42
Asian/Pacific Islander (A): 2.30
B-to-A ratio = 6.72, score = 14

RATIONALE

Exposure to violent crime affects the physical and mental health of individuals, their families, and their communities.[105]

MORE FINDINGS

Black residents reported the highest violent crime rates (16.59 per 1,000) in the baseline year. Residents of other races/ethnicities reported the second highest rates in the baseline year (12.23 per 1,000) followed by Hispanic residents at 6.72 per 1,000 residents. Rates were lowest for Asian/Pacific Islander (1.91 per 1,000), White (4.41 per 1,000), and American Indian/Alaska Native (4.72 per 1,000) residents in the baseline year. In the comparison year, White (3.78 per 1,000) and Black residents (15.42 per 1,000) had slightly lower rates, while Hispanic residents had slightly higher rates (7.13 per 1,000). A slight increase was also present for Asian/Pacific Islander residents (2.30 per 1,000) and residents of other races/ethnicities (12.51 per 1,000). Rates for American Indian/Alaska Native residents remained the same at 4.72 per 1,000 residents.

DATA

Source
Dallas Police Department Incident Data

Years Collected
Baseline Year: 2021 | Comparison Year: 2023

Indicator 49: Domestic Violence

1 0

DEFINITION

Ratio between the number of domestic violence incidents reported by Black and Asian/Pacific Islander* survivors per 1,000 residents.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
Black (B): 32.93
Asian/Pacific Islander (A): 2.25
B-to-A ratio = 14.63, score = 1

Comparison Year:
Black (B): 29.06
Asian/Pacific Islander (A): 2.32
B-to-A ratio = 12.53, score = 1

RATIONALE

Domestic violence has long-term physical and psychological effects on survivors, who are most often women and children. Environments characterized by domestic violence are more turbulent and associated with increased risks.[106]

MORE FINDINGS

Black residents (32.93 per 1,000) reported domestic violence at a rate more than twice that of any other racial and ethnic group in the baseline year. American Indian/Alaska Native residents were a distant second (12.99), followed by Hispanic residents (10.76), and White residents (7.02). Asian/Pacific Islander residents (2.25) had the lowest rates. In the comparison year, survivor reporting rates dropped for Black (29.06), Hispanic (10.65), American Indian/Alaska Native (6.49), and White residents (6.43). However, the rate increased slightly for Asian/Pacific Islander residents (2.32). The persistent large disparity between the groups led to no change in the score.

DATA

Source

Texas Department of Public Safety, Crime in Texas Report (Dallas Police Department)

Years Collected

Baseline Year: 2021 | Comparison Year: 2022

PUBLIC HEALTH

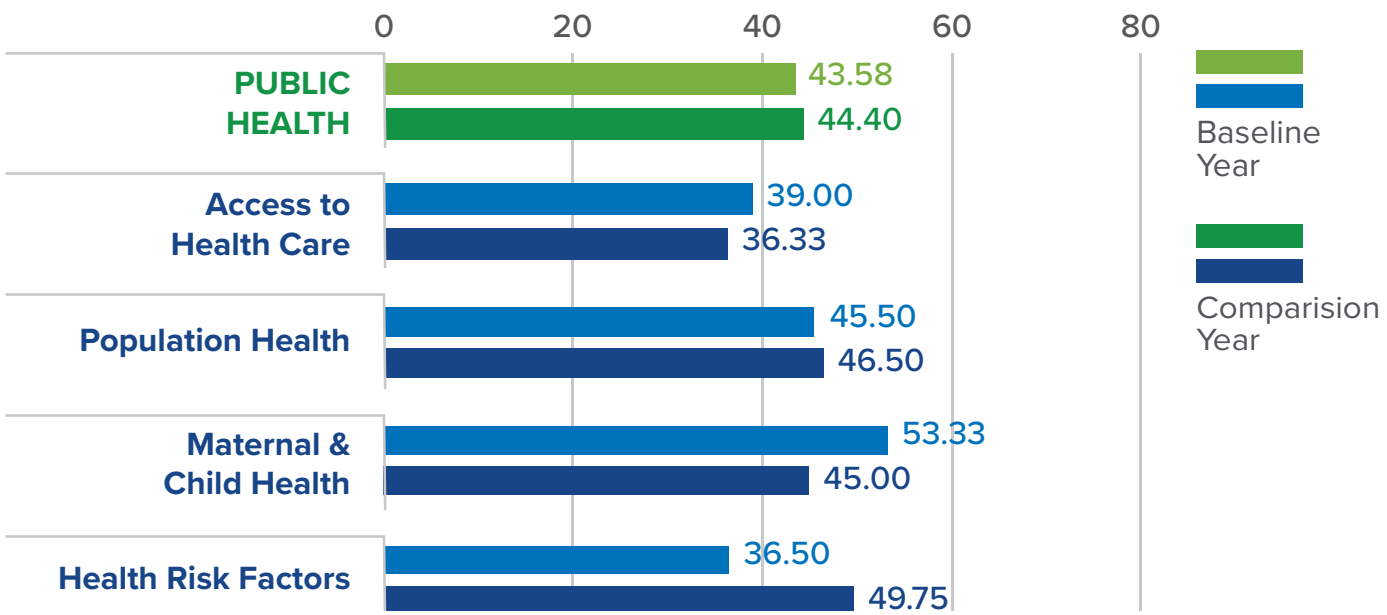
The Public Health theme is composed of four topic areas: Access to Health Care, Population Health, Maternal and Child Health, and Health Risk Factors. Research on the social determinants of health has long established that race, education levels, poverty, and safety are reliable predictors of a person's health and well-being.[107] Moreover, community health is heavily impacted by the adverse conditions present in higher-poverty neighborhoods. A study by UT Southwestern Medical Center, for example, found that although average life expectancy for Dallas County was 78.3 years, life expectancy at the ZIP Code level was as low as 67.6 years (75215) and as high as 90.3 years (75204).[108] The topics and indicators in this theme explore how race and ethnicity intersect with access to health services, as well as important community health indicators.

Theme Score

44.40

Out of 100

+0.81 Change Score



Access to Health Care

-2.67

The health of a community can be assessed on a variety of factors, including the indicators in this topic: Health Care Provider, Health Insurance, and Prenatal Care. Regular checkups can help manage or prevent more costly health issues, while health insurance can help individuals access care for their basic health needs and provide a buffer from the financial strain caused by health care costs.[109] Barriers to health care can include high costs, inadequate insurance coverage, lack of access to health services, and lack of culturally competent care.[110] In Dallas, Hispanic residents were three times more likely than White residents to report not having a health care provider and four times more likely not to have health insurance. In the case of prenatal care, White mothers were nearly twice as likely as Black mothers to access care during their first trimester. In cases where a historically disadvantaged or racially diverse group is considered to be the most advantaged based on available data, an asterisk is placed to acknowledge the historical and ongoing systemic inequities these groups experience.

Indicator 50: Health Care Provider

33 -5

DEFINITION

Ratio between the percentages of Hispanic and White residents who report not having a personal doctor or health care provider.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
Hispanic (H): 62.00% White (W): 26.00%
H-to-W ratio = 2.38, score = 38

Comparison Year:
Hispanic (H): 48.90% White (W): 15.50%
H-to-W ratio = 3.15, score = 33

RATIONALE

Individuals who see a doctor regularly are more likely to receive preventive care and less likely to be hospitalized for preventable conditions.[111]

MORE FINDINGS

Hispanic residents (62.00%) were more likely than Black (26.20%) and White residents (26.00%) to report not having a regular doctor. The percentage of residents who reported not having a doctor decreased in the comparison year across all races and ethnicities, with Hispanic residents remaining the most likely to report not having a regular doctor (48.90%), followed by residents of other races and ethnicities and multiracial residents (21.90%), White residents (15.50%), and Black residents (15.10%). However, the gap between White and Hispanic residents widened.

DATA

Source
Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), Center for Health Statistics, Texas Department of State Health Services

Years Collected
Baseline Year: 2020 | Comparison Year: 2021

Indicator 51: Health Insurance

24 -2

DEFINITION

Ratio between the percentages of Hispanic and White residents without health insurance.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
Hispanic (H): 37.39% White (W): 9.10%
H-to-W ratio = 4.11, score = 26

Comparison Year:
Hispanic (H): 36.03% White (W): 8.10%
H-to-W ratio = 4.45, score = 24

RATIONALE

Lack of health insurance reduces access to preventive care, increases health care costs, and can result in poor health outcomes.[112]

MORE FINDINGS

Hispanic residents had the highest uninsured rates of all racial/ethnic groups in the baseline year (37.39%). Black (19.75%), Asian/Pacific Islander residents (12.93%), and residents of other races/ethnicities (9.69%) had uninsured rates higher than White residents (9.10%). In the comparison year, Hispanic residents continued to have the highest rate (36.03%), followed by Black residents (22.39%), residents of other races/ethnicities (12.70%), Asian/Pacific Islander residents (10.15%), and White residents (8.10%). Although uninsured rates decreased for both Hispanic and White residents in the comparison year, the gap widened.

DATA

Source

ACS 1-Year Public Use Microdata Sample

Years Collected

Baseline Year: 2019 | Comparison Year: 2021

Indicator 52: Prenatal Care

52 -1

DEFINITION

Ratio between the percentages of live births for White and Black mothers who sought prenatal care in their first trimester.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
White (W): 72.71% Black (B): 42.82%
W-to-B ratio = 1.70, score = 53

Comparison Year:
White (W): 77.25% Black (B): 45.18%
W-to-B ratio = 1.71, score = 52

RATIONALE

Prenatal care is important for the health of both mother and child and can prevent complications during pregnancy and birth.[113]

MORE FINDINGS

Nearly three-quarters of White mothers sought prenatal care during their first trimester in the baseline year (72.71%), compared to less than half of Black mothers (42.82%). Hispanic mothers (50.88%) and mothers of other races/ethnicities (57.27%) also had lower rates. In the comparison year, White mothers continued to have the highest rate (77.25%), followed by mothers of other races/ethnicities (62.81%), Hispanic mothers (51.14%), and Black mothers (45.18%). While rates increased across all races/ethnicities in the comparison year, the gap between White and Black mothers widened slightly, resulting in a score decrease of 1.

DATA

Source

Texas Birth and Death Certificate Data, Texas Department of State Health Services, Center for Health Statistics

Years Collected

Baseline Year: 2021 | Comparison Year: 2022

Population Health

Topic Score
46.50
Out of 100
+1.00

The indicators in this topic—Mortality and Opioid-Related Deaths—provide some insight into the overall health of the community and of particular populations. This indicator shows higher mortality rates for White residents than Hispanic residents. It is important to note that data analyzed for mortality captured COVID-19 deaths, which impacted mortality rates, especially for Hispanic residents. In Dallas County, Hispanic COVID-related deaths were higher than most other racial and ethnic groups, which mirrors national trends.[114] COVID-19-specific data is added to the More Findings section of the Mortality indicator for context.[115] Disparities in mortality rates may also be impacted by the relative average age of each racial and ethnic group. While the scores decreased for opioid-related deaths, the disparity between White and Hispanic residents remains. In cases where a historically disadvantaged or racially diverse group is considered to be the most advantaged based on available data, an asterisk is placed to acknowledge the historical and ongoing systemic inequities these groups experience.

Indicator 53: Mortality

30 +7

DEFINITION

Ratio between the percentages of deaths for White and Hispanic* residents.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
White (W): 1.15% Hispanic (H): 0.25%
W-to-H ratio = 4.60, score = 23

Comparison Year:
White (W): 1.31% Hispanic (H): 0.37%
W-to-H ratio = 3.53, score = 30

RATIONALE

Factors driving disparities in mortality rates are complex. They may indicate disparities in access to health care services and other systemic inequities.[116]

MORE FINDINGS

Mortality rates were highest for White residents (1.15%) in the baseline year, followed by Black residents (0.77%). Hispanic residents (0.25%) and residents of other races/ethnicities (0.28%) had the lowest mortality rates. All groups experienced a slight increase in the comparison year, with White residents continuing to have the highest rate (1.31%), followed by Black residents (1.01%), Hispanic residents (0.37%), and residents of other races/ethnicities (0.30%). The disparity between White and Hispanic residents still exists, but the score increased.

Note on COVID-19 causes of death: COVID-19-related deaths for 2020 were disproportionately higher for Hispanic individuals. Texas Health and Human Services documents 1,001 deaths for Hispanic residents, 709 deaths for White residents, 545 deaths for Black residents, and 111 for residents of other races/ethnicities.

DATA

Source
Texas Department of State Health Services, Center for Health Statistics

Years Collected
Baseline Year: 2019 | Comparison Year: 2020

Indicator 54: Opioid-Related Deaths

63 -5

DEFINITION

Ratio between the percentages of opioid-related deaths for White and Hispanic* residents aged 15-65.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
White (W): 4.19% Hispanic (H): 3.11%
W-to-H ratio = 2.83, score = 68

Comparison Year:
White (W): 4.55% Hispanic (H): 3.16%
W-to-H ratio = 3.19, score = 63

RATIONALE

The U.S. opioid epidemic continues to evolve. Opioids are currently the main driver of drug overdose deaths across the nation.[117]

MORE FINDINGS

White residents experienced the highest rate of opioid-related deaths in the baseline year (4.19%), while Hispanic residents had the lowest rate (3.11%). In the comparison year, White residents continued to have the highest rate of opioid-related deaths (4.55%) and Hispanic residents had the lowest (3.16%). While rates increased for both groups, the gap between White and Hispanic residents widened.

DATA

Source

Texas Death Certificate Data via Texas Department of State Health Services, Center for Health Statistics

Years Collected

Baseline Year: 2019 | Comparison Year: 2020

Maternal and Child Health

-8.33

The indicators in this topic—Infant Mortality, Teen Pregnancy, and Low Birth Weight—are important gauges of the health of Dallas' most historically disadvantaged communities. The highest area of disparity in this theme was infant mortality, suggesting a continued and pronounced disparity in rates between Black and Hispanic groups. Infant mortality rates are indicative not only of the risk of infant death, but also of the health of a community, quality of and access to health services, and poverty or socioeconomic status of a community.[118] Infant mortality rates were twice as high for Black babies as Hispanic babies in the comparison year. Black babies were also more than twice as likely as White babies to be born at a low birth weight. Babies born with low birth weights can become sick in the first few days or suffer from longer-term problems such as delayed motor and social development or learning disabilities.[119] In cases where a historically disadvantaged or racially diverse group is considered to be the most advantaged based on available data, an asterisk is placed to acknowledge the historical and ongoing systemic inequities these groups experience.

Indicator 55: Infant Mortality

37 -24

DEFINITION

Ratio between the percentages of Black and Hispanic* infant deaths within one year of birth.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
Black (B): 0.86% Hispanic (H): 0.58%
B-to-H ratio = 1.49, score = 61

Comparison Year:
Black (B): 1.25% Hispanic (H): 0.51%
B-to-H ratio = 2.46, score = 37

RATIONALE

The infant mortality rate is an important marker of the overall health of a society and provides key information about maternal and infant health.[120]

MORE FINDINGS

Infant mortality rates were highest for Black babies (0.86%) in Dallas, followed by babies of other races and ethnicities (0.64%) and Hispanic babies (0.58%). In the comparison year, infant mortality rates increased for Black babies (1.25%) and babies of other races and ethnicities (0.65%), while rates for Hispanic babies (0.51%) decreased. The gap between Black and Hispanic babies widened by 24 points.

DATA

Source
Infant mortality, Texas Department of State Health Services, Center for Health Statistics

Years Collected
Baseline Year: 2019 | Comparison Year: 2020

Indicator 56: Teen Pregnancy

59 -2

DEFINITION
Ratio between the percentages of all live births to Hispanic and Black* mothers under age 18.

RESULTS
Baseline Year:
Hispanic (H): 3.12% Black (B): 2.08%
H-to-B ratio = 1.50, score = 61

Comparison Year:
Hispanic (H): 2.92% Black (B): 1.90%
H-to-B ratio = 1.53, score = 59

RATIONALE
Families with children born to teenage mothers face more barriers, such as higher high school dropout rates for mothers and an increased likelihood of living in poverty.[121]

MORE FINDINGS
Hispanic mothers (3.12%) experienced the highest rates of teen pregnancy, followed by Black mothers (2.08%). Both groups experienced a decrease in the comparison year. Overall, the gap between Hispanic (2.92%) and Black mothers (1.90%) slightly widened.

DATA
Source
Texas Birth Data, Center for Health Statistics, Department of State Health Services

Years Collected
Baseline Year: 2019 | Comparison Year: 2020

Indicator 57: Low Birth Weight

39 +1

DEFINITION
Ratio between the percentages of Black and White live births where the infant is born weighing less than 5.5 pounds.

RESULTS
Baseline Year: Black (B): 14.24% White (W): 6.00%
B-to-W ratio = 2.37, score = 38

Comparison Year: Black (B): 14.36% White (W): 6.41%
B-to-W ratio = 2.24, score = 39

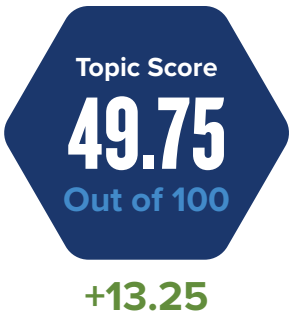
RATIONALE
Compared to infants of normal weight, infants with low birth weights are at greater risk for many health problems, including infection or longer-term problems such as delayed development.[122]

MORE FINDINGS
Black infants had higher rates of low birth weight than infants in all other racial and ethnic categories (14.24%). Infants of other races and ethnicities (8.47%) and Hispanic infants (7.24%) had higher rates than White infants (6.00%), who had the lowest rates. In the comparison year, Hispanic infants (6.90%) and infants of other races and ethnicities (8.16%) experienced a decrease in low birth weights, while Black (14.36%) and White infants (6.41%) experienced a slight increase, resulting in a score increase of 1.

DATA
Source
Texas Birth Data, Center for Health Statistics Department of State Health Services

Years Collected
Baseline Year: 2019 | Comparison Year: 2020

Health Risk Factors



+13.25

The indicators examined in this topic—Food Insecurity, Physical Activity, Smoking, and Linguistic Isolation—show disparities in health risk factors across population groups. Behavior alone cannot explain the wide health disparities experienced by different racial and ethnic populations across this topic. Social determinants of health, such as the built environment, economic stability, access to education, and social policies have a major impact on the health and well-being of populations, often more so than individual behaviors. For instance, access to healthy food is connected to the location and quality of grocery stores in a community, the cost of food, access to reliable transportation, and participation in social assistance programs such as SNAP. In cases where a historically disadvantaged or racially diverse group is considered to be the most advantaged based on available data, an asterisk is placed to acknowledge the historical and ongoing systemic inequities these groups experience.

Indicator 58: Food Insecurity (NEW)

34 +4

DEFINITION

Ratio between food insecurity rate for Black and White residents in Dallas County.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
Black (B): 25.00% White (W): 7.00%
B-to-W ratio = 3.57, score = 30

Comparison Year:
Black (B): 24.00% White (W): 8.00%
B-to-W ratio = 3.00, score = 34

RATIONALE

Adults who are food insecure may be at risk of negative health outcomes and health disparities, including an increased risk for obesity and higher rates of chronic diseases.[123]

MORE FINDINGS

In the baseline year, Black residents had the highest rate of food insecurity (25.00%), followed by Hispanic (18.00%) and White residents (7.00%). While the rate increased for White residents (8.00%) and decreased for Black (24.00%) and Hispanic residents (15.00%) in the comparison year, the disparity between Black and White residents remains.

DATA

Source
Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap Data

Years Collected
Baseline Year: 2020 | Comparison Year: 2021

Indicator 59: Physical Activity

88 +14

DEFINITION

Ratio between the percentages of Hispanic and Black* respondents who report not participating in physical activity or exercise outside of their regular job.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
Hispanic (H): 26.00% Black (B): 21.00%
H-to-B ratio = 1.24, score = 74

Comparison Year:
Hispanic (H): 28.20% Black (B): 26.60%
H-to-B ratio = 1.06, score = 88

RATIONALE

Racial disparities in physical activity may indicate a lack of leisure time or limited access to recreational facilities.[124]

MORE FINDINGS

Hispanic residents (26.00%) reported the highest rates of physical inactivity, followed by White residents (23.90%) and residents of other races and ethnicities (23.80%). Black residents reported the lowest rates of inactivity (21.00%). While White residents (21.20%) and residents of other races and ethnicities (18.40%) experienced a decrease in physical activity rates in the comparison year, Hispanic (28.20%) and Black residents (26.60%) experienced an increase.

DATA

Source

Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), Center for Health Statistics, Texas Department of State Health Services

Years Collected

Baseline Year: 2020 | Comparison Year: 2021

Indicator 60: Smoking

76 +35

DEFINITION

Ratio between the percentages of Black and White respondents who report having smoked 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
Black (B): 19.00% White (W): 9.60%
B-to-W ratio = 1.98, score = 41

Comparison Year:
Black (B): 14.20% White (W): 12.00%
B-to-W ratio = 1.18, score = 76

RATIONALE

Cigarette smoking significantly raises the risk of lung cancer, coronary heart disease, and stroke, and is the leading preventable cause of death in the U.S.[125]

MORE FINDINGS

Black residents had the highest rate of respondents who reported smoking every day in the baseline year (19.00%), followed by Hispanic (15.20%) and White residents (9.60%). In the comparison year, Black (14.20%) and Hispanic residents (9.00%) saw a decrease in rates, while White residents saw an increase (12.00%), resulting in a 35-point increase in this indicator's score.

DATA

Source
Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), Center for Health Statistics, Texas Department of State Health Services

Years Collected
Baseline Year: 2020 | Comparison Year: 2021

Indicator 61: Linguistic Isolation (NEW)

1 0

DEFINITION

Ratio between the percent of Hispanic and White households that are linguistically isolated.

RESULTS

Baseline Year:
Hispanic (H): 27.47% White (W): 0.93%
H-to-W ratio = 29.70, score 1

Comparison Year:
Hispanic (H): 23.87% White (W): 0.78%
H-to-W ratio = 30.69, score 1

RATIONALE

Linguistic isolation may also serve as a barrier to receipt of medical and social services in addition to educational opportunities. Language isolation has been established as a factor associated with negative health consequences, including experiencing depressive symptoms.[126]

MORE FINDINGS

Hispanic households had the largest percentage of households that were linguistically isolated in the baseline year (27.47%), followed by Asian/Pacific Islander (22.48%), households of other race and ethnicities (6.19%) and Black households (1.97%). White households had the lowest percentage (0.93%). Female-headed households (8.17%) were less likely to be linguistically isolated in the baseline year compared to male-headed households (11.62%). In the comparison year, the percentage of linguistically isolated Hispanic (23.87%), Asian/Pacific Islander (14.92%), households of other race and ethnicities (1.25%) and White households (0.78%) decreased, while the rate for Black households (2.07%) increased slightly. Additionally, linguistic isolations rates decreased for both female-headed households (6.07%) and male-headed households (11.48%) in the comparison year.

DATA

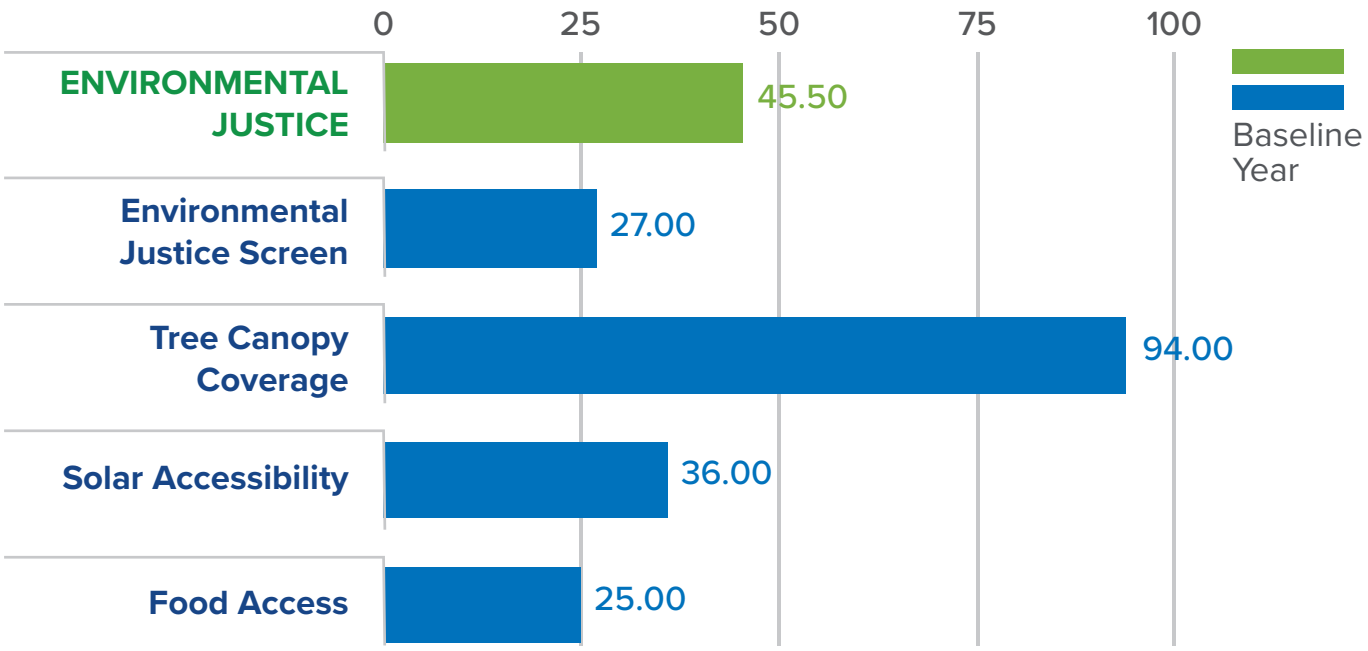
Source
U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Public Use Microdata Sample

Years Collected
Baseline Year: 2019 | Comparison Year: 2021

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

The scores for all indicators within this theme exclusively represent baseline year data. Topic and theme scores for this theme are therefore omitted from the overall City score calculations to ensure accuracy and integrity in data representation.

Environmental Justice (EJ) is defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations and policies.[127] EJ highlights that historically disadvantaged communities often bear the brunt of environmental hazards such as pollution and toxic waste sites, which can lead to severe health issues and reduced quality of life. This new theme highlights four indicators-- Environmental Justice Screen, Tree Canopy, Solar Accessibility, and Food Access. The Environmental Justice Screen indicator suggests that in the City of Dallas, disproportionate environmental burdens exist among census block groups classified as majority-people of color (POC). This indicator also suggests that census block groups where the majority are people of color have a lower tree equity score than census blocks where the majority are White residents or census blocks that are racially diverse. Majority-Black census tracts were found to have the highest number of solar panel permits per 1,000 residents. The Food Access indicator findings suggest that Black residents are more likely to live in food deserts than any other racial or ethnic group in the City of Dallas. In cases where a historically disadvantaged or racially diverse group is considered to be the most advantaged based on available data, an asterisk is placed to acknowledge the historical and ongoing systemic inequities these groups experience.



Indicator 62: Environmental Justice Screen (NEW) N/A

DEFINITION
The ratio between the average EJ Screen score in majority-people of color (POC) and non-majority-people of color (POC) census block groups.

RESULTS
Baseline Year:
Majority-POC (P): 63.34
Non-Majority-POC (N): 15.92
P-to-N ratio = 3.98, score = 27

Comparison Year: N/A

RATIONALE
Historically disadvantaged communities are often disproportionately impacted by environmental hazards.[128]

MORE FINDINGS
A higher EJ mean score suggests that, on average, block groups categorized as majority-POC experience higher environmental index scores compared to those categorized as non-majority-POC. On average, in the City of Dallas, the EJ mean score for majority-POC census block groups (63.34) is about four times higher than the mean score for non-majority-POC block groups (15.92). These findings may indicate a disproportionate environmental burden and higher potential health hazards for the majority-POC block groups.

DATA
Source
City of Dallas, Office of Environmental Quality and Sustainability EJScreen Data, by request.

Years Collected
Baseline Year: 2021 | Comparison Year: N/A

Indicator 63: Tree Canopy Coverage (NEW) N/A

DEFINITION
Ratio between the average Tree Equity Score (TES) in non-majority- POC and majority-POC neighborhoods.

RESULTS
Baseline Year:
Not Majority-POC (N): 98.1
Majority-POC (P): 95.1
N-to-P ratio = 1.03, score = 94

Comparison Year: N/A

RATIONALE
An adequate tree canopy helps promote cleaner air and reduces the heat island effect produced by cities.[129] Urban heat is especially harmful for historically disadvantaged communities, children, and older adults.[130]

MORE FINDINGS
The tree equity score ranges from 0 to 100, with a score of 0 suggesting an area with a great need for more trees, and a score of 100 suggesting the area has an acceptable level of tree coverage. The composite score for Dallas is 86, with individual block groups ranging from 52 to 100. Notably, no single block group in Dallas scores below 52. In block groups where people of color make up the majority, the average tree equity score is 95.1, slightly lower than the average score of 98.1 for block groups where people of color are not in the majority.

DATA
Source
American Forests Tree Equity Score

Years Collected
Baseline Year: 2021 | Comparison Year: N/A

Indicator 64: Solar Accessibility (NEW) N/A

DEFINITION
Ratio between the average number of residential solar panel permits per 1,000 people in majority-Black* and majority-White census tracts.

RESULTS
Baseline Year:
Majority-Black (B): 0.43
Majority-White (W): 0.16
B-to-W ratio = 2.60, score 36

Comparison Year: N/A

RATIONALE
Energy insecurity can lead to negative physical and mental health outcomes, especially for older adults and children.[131] Increasing access to solar energy can help ease high energy burdens for some populations.[132]

MORE FINDINGS
In the baseline year, majority-Black neighborhoods had the highest average number of solar permits per 1,000 people (0.43), followed by majority-Hispanic (0.35), racially diverse (0.18), and majority-White neighborhoods (0.16).

DATA
Source
City of Dallas Development Services Department

Years Collected
Baseline Year: 2021 | Comparison Year: N/A

Indicator 65: Food Access (NEW) N/A

DEFINITION
Ratio between the percentage of Black residents living in food deserts to the percentage of Asian residents living in food deserts.

RESULTS
Baseline Year:
Black (B): 41.02%
Asian/Pacific Islander (A): 9.42%
B-to-A ratio = 4.35, score 25

Comparison Year: N/A

RATIONALE
Food access measures how difficult it is for residents to access healthy, fresh food within their neighborhoods. In 2015, 36% of Dallas residents lived in areas defined as "food deserts" by the USDA — areas with lower incomes, low vehicle access, and no grocery stores located within one mile.[133]

MORE FINDINGS
This analysis is examining 2019 USDA data for food deserts, and found that overall, 24.27% of Dallas residents live in areas that are low income, have low vehicle access, and are not within 1 mile of a grocery store. While this overall percentage has declined since it was reported in the CECAP using 2015 data, there are stark disparities along racial and ethnic lines. Black residents are most likely to live in food deserts at 41.02%, followed by Hispanic/Latino residents (27.09%), American Indian/Alaska Native residents (18.69%), and residents of other races and ethnicities (14.08%). Asian/Pacific Islander residents are least likely to live in food deserts (9.42%), though White residents follow closely (9.54%).

DATA
Source
USDA Food Access Research Atlas

Years Collected
Baseline Year: 2019 | Comparison Year: N/A

ABOUT

This report was authored by Every Texan's Research and Data Staff and City of Dallas: Coda Rayo-Garza, Director of Research and Data, and Kaitlan Wong, Senior Research and Data Analyst. Support for this project was provided by Sarah Serpas, Senior Research and Data Analyst, and Sammy Cervantes, Data and Policy Analyst, in addition to Jonathan Malagon, Director of Equity and Learning at Every Texan. Additional data support was provided by Assistant City Manager Liz Cedillo-Pereira, Dr. Lindsey Wilson, Director, Office of Equity and Inclusion, Carlos Evans, Director, Office of Environmental Quality and Sustainability, Dr. Lisa Rainey, Equity Officer, Kevin Acosta, Equity Engagement and Outreach Manager, Bernardo Salazar, Operations and Research Analyst, Traci Browder, Equity Manager, Pratikshya Mudvari, Equity and Inclusion Coordinator, other partnering city departments and external stakeholders.

About Every Texan

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We want the best Texas—a proud state that sets the bar nationally by expanding opportunity for all. Every Texan is an independent public policy organization that uses data and analysis to advocate for solutions that enable Texans of all backgrounds to reach their full potential. We dare Texas to be the best state for hard-working people and their families.

Acknowledgments

The Equity Indicators report was made possible through the support of our residents, as well as Dallas' nonprofit, business, government communities, City Council, Executive Leadership Team and City staff. The City of Dallas is thankful for their collective contributions, which were, and will continue to be, invaluable in the success of this project. This report is a major milestone as the City continues its collaborative engagement. We look forward to greater opportunities that expand intentionality and impact.

Data Sources

The data in this report primarily comes from annual administrative and survey sources such as city, state, and federal government agencies, including the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS). Each year reported uses the most recent data available at the time of analysis, which varies by source. ACS data are for 2019 and 2021, as 2020 ACS 1-Year Estimates were not released due to COVID-19- related reliability issues. Unless otherwise noted, ACS data were sourced from IPUMS USA[134], which provides harmonized U.S. Census microdata with enhanced documentation for trend analysis. While generally comparable to the ACS public use microdata, slight methodological differences may exist. Readers should exercise caution when interpreting changes over time or between groups. The data comes from various sources with differing detail levels, limiting our ability to conduct statistical analyses or test for significance. All data presented should be seen as a starting point for discussion and further work.

APPENDIX

INDICATOR DEFINITIONS

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

1 **Business Establishments:** Ratio between the average number of businesses in majority-White and majority-Black neighborhoods.

2 **Business Ownership:** Ratio between the percentages of White and Black adults aged 25-64 who are self-employed (i.e., own an incorporated or unincorporated business).

3 **Long-Term Business Vacancies:** Ratio between the percentages of long-term business vacancies in racially diverse and majority-Black neighborhoods.

4 **Labor Force Non-Participation:** Ratio between the percentages of Black and White adults aged 25-64 who are not in the labor force.

5 **Unemployment:** Ratio between the percentages of Black and Hispanic adults aged 25-64 who are unemployed.

6 **High-Growth, High-Paying Employment:** Ratio between the percentages of Asian and Hispanic adults aged 25-64 in high-growth, high-paying occupations.

7 **Median Full-Time Income:** Ratio between the median annual incomes for currently employed White and Hispanic adults aged 25-64 working 30+ hours per week.

8 **Median Hourly Wage:** Ratio between the median hourly wages for White and Hispanic adults aged 25-64 employed part-time or full-time.

9 **Median Household Income:** Ratio between the median household incomes for White and Black households.

10 **Child Poverty:** Ratio between the percentages of Black and White children living at or below 100% of the poverty threshold.

11 **Senior Poverty:** Ratio between the percentages of Black and White adults aged 65+ living at or below 100% of the poverty threshold.

12 **Working Poverty:** Ratio between the percentages of Hispanic and White adults aged 25-64 currently employed 30+ hours per week and living at or below 200% of the poverty threshold.

EDUCATION

13 **Early Education Enrollment by Race:** Ratio between the percentages of White and Hispanic three- and four-year-olds enrolled in pre-K.

14 **Early Education Enrollment by Income:** Ratio between the percentages of three- and four-year-olds in the top and lower income groups enrolled in pre-K.

15 **Kindergarten Readiness:** Ratio between the percentages of White and Black students testing as kindergarten-ready in Richardson and Dallas Independent School Districts (ISD).

16 **Third-Grade Reading Proficiency:** Ratio between the percentages of White and Black third graders approaching grade level in reading.

17 **First-Year Teachers:** Ratio between the average number of first-year teachers teaching at racially diverse and majority-Hispanic school campuses.

18 **Middle School Suspensions:** Ratio between the suspension rates for Black and Hispanic middle school students.

19 **College Readiness:** Ratio between the percentages of White and Black students rated college-ready in English and math.

20 High School Dropouts: Ratio between the fouryear dropout rates for Asian and White high school students.

21 Participation in Advanced Courses: Ratio between the percentage of White and Black high school juniors and seniors who completed Advanced Placement and/or International Baccalaureate exams.

22 Adults with No High School Diploma: Ratio between the percentages of Hispanic and White adults aged 25-64 with no high school diploma.

23 High School Graduates Living in Poverty: Ratio between the percentages of Black and White adults aged 25-64 with at least a high school diploma who are living below 100% of the poverty threshold.

24 College-Educated Adults: Ratio between the percentages of Asian and Hispanic adults aged 25-64 with a bachelor's degree or higher.

25 Apprenticeships: Ratio between the rate of apprenticeships per 100,000 White and Hispanic residents.

NEIGHBORHOODS & INFRASTRUCTURE

26 Homeownership: Ratio between the percentages of White and Black households who own their home.

27 Eviction Filings: Ratio between the eviction filing rates in majority-Black and majority-White neighborhoods.

28 Home Loan Denials: Ratio between the percentages of home loan application denials to Black and White applicants.

29 Housing Cost Burden: Ratio between the percentages of Black and White households with housing costs exceeding 30% of income.

30 Internet Access: Ratio between the percentages of Black and White households without access to the internet.

31 Utility Expenses: Ratio between the percentages of household income going to electricity, gas, heating fuel, and water in Hispanic and Asian households.

32 Long-Term Residential Vacancies: Ratio between the percentages of long-term residential vacancies in majority-Hispanic and majority-White neighborhoods.

33 Street Quality: Ratio between the average pavement condition index (PCI) ratings in majority Black and majority-Hispanic neighborhoods.

34 Access to Parks: Ratio between the average number of parks in majority-Black and racially diverse neighborhoods.

35 Pedestrian and Motor Vehicle Fatalities: Ratio between the rate per 100,000 Black and Hispanic residents killed in motor vehicle accidents.

36 Commute Time: Ratio between the average time spent commuting one way to work (in minutes) for Black and White adults aged 25-64.

37 Transit Frequency: Ratio between the average number of public transit trips available to majorityWhite and racially diverse neighborhoods on Monday between 4:30 a.m. and midnight.

JUSTICE AND GOVERNMENT

38 Sense of Community: Ratio between the average scores reported by Asian and Black residents for "sense of community" on the City's biannual Community Survey.

39 Representation in Government: Ratio between the proportional representation of White and Hispanic residents on boards and commissions.

INDICATOR DEFINITIONS

40 Government Service Satisfaction: Ratio between the average local government satisfaction scores reported by Asian and Hispanic residents on the City's biannual Community Survey.

41 Fines and Fees: Ratio between the average amounts of fines and fees paid by Black and Hispanic defendants for cases adjudicated guilty by City of Dallas Municipal Courts.

42 Jail Admissions: Ratio between the number of Black and Asian adults per 1,000 booked into jail by the Dallas Police Department.

43 Juvenile Detentions: Ratio between the number of detentions, internal placements, and external placements of Black and Asian juveniles (under age 18) per 10,000.

44 Arrests: Ratio between the number of Black and Asian individuals per 1,000 arrested by the Dallas Police Department.

45 Police Force Diversity: Ratio between the proportional representation of White and Hispanic residents in the Dallas Police Department.

46 Traffic Stops and Searches: Ratio between the percentages of traffic stops that result in a search of Black and Asian residents.

47 Property Crime: Ratio between the number of property crimes reported per 1,000 residents living in majority-White and racially diverse neighborhoods.

48 Violent Crime: Ratio between the number of violent crimes reported by Black and Asian individuals per 1,000 residents.

49 Domestic Violence: Ratio between the number of domestic violence incidents reported by Black and Asian survivors per 1,000 residents.

PUBLIC HEALTH

50 Health Care Provider: Ratio between the percentages of Hispanic and White residents who report not having a personal doctor or health care provider.

51 Health Insurance: Ratio between the percentages of Hispanic and White residents without health insurance.

52 Prenatal Care: Ratio between the percentages of live births for which White and Black mothers sought prenatal care in their first trimester.

53 Mortality: Ratio between the percentages of deaths for White and Hispanic Residents.

54 Opioid-Related Deaths: Ratio between the percentages of opioid-related deaths for White and Hispanic residents aged 15-65.

55 Infant Mortality: Ratio between the percentages of Black and Hispanic infant deaths within one year of birth.

56 Teen Pregnancy: Ratio between the percentages of all live births to Hispanic and Black mothers under age 18.

57 Low Birth Weight: Ratio between the percentages of Black and White live births where the infant is born weighing less than 5.5 pounds.

58 Food Insecurity: Ratio between food insecurity rate for Black and White residents in Dallas County.

59 **Physical Activity:** Ratio between the percentages of Hispanic and Black respondents who report not participating in physical activity or exercise outside of their regular job.

60 **Smoking:** Ratio between the percentages of Black and White respondents who report having smoked 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days.

61 **Linguistic Isolation:** Ratio between the percent of White and Hispanic households that are linguistically isolated - meaning that none of the household members older than 14 speak only English at home or speak English "Very well."

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

62 **Environmental Justice Screen:** The ratio between the average EJ Screen score in majority people of color and non-majority people of color census block groups.

63 **Tree Canopy Coverage:** Ratio between the average Tree Equity Score (TES) in non-majority POC and majority-POC neighborhoods.

64 **Solar Accessibility:** Ratio between the average number of solar panel permits per 1,000 people in majority-Black and majority-White census tracts.

65 **Food Access:** Ratio between the percentage of Black residents living in food deserts to the percentage of Asian residents living in food deserts.

SUMMARY OF INDICATORS AND SCORES

THEME	TOPICS	INDICATORS
Economic Opportunity	Business Development	Business Establishments
		Business Ownership
		Long-Term Business Vacancies
	Employment	Labor Force Non-Participation
		Unemployment
		High-Growth, High-Paying Employment
	Income	Median Full-Time Income
		Median Hourly Wage
		Median Household Income
	Poverty	Child Poverty
		Senior Poverty
		Working Poverty
Education	Early Education	Early Education Enrollment by Race
		Early Education Enrollment by Income
		Kindergarten Readiness
	Elementary and Middle School Education	Third-Grade Reading Proficiency
		First-Year Teachers
		Middle School Suspensions
	High School Education	College Readiness
		High School Dropouts
		Participation in Advanced Courses
	Education in the General Population	Adults with No High School Diploma
		High School Graduates Living in Poverty
		College-Educated Adults
		Apprenticeships
Neighborhoods and Infrastructure	Access to Housing	Homeownership
		Evictions
		Home Loan Denials
	Housing Affordability and Services	Housing Cost Burden
		Internet Access
		Utility Expenses
	Neighborhoods	Long-Term Residential Vacancies
		Street Quality
		Access to Parks
	Transportation	Pedestrian and Motor Vehicle Fatalities
		Commute Time
		Transit Frequency

SUMMARY OF INDICATORS AND SCORES

THEME	TOPICS	INDICATORS
Justice and Government	Civic Life	Sense of Community
		Representation in Government
		Government Service Satisfaction
	Incarceration	Fines and Fees
		Jail Admissions
		Juvenile Detentions
	Law Enforcement	Arrests
		Police Force Diversity
		Traffic Stops and Searches
	Victimization	Property Crime
		Violent Crime
		Domestic Violence
Public Health	Access to Health Care	Health Care Provider
		Health Insurance
		Prenatal Care
	Population Health	Mortality
		Opioid-Related Deaths
	Maternal and Child Health	Infant Mortality
		Teen Pregnancy
		Low Birth Weight
	Health Risk Factors	Food Insecurity
		Physical Activity
		Smoking
		Linguistic Isolation
Environmental Justice	–	Environmental Justice Screen
		Tree Canopy Coverage
		Solar Accessibility
		Food Access

Indicator #	Indicator Name	Indicator Scores		
		Baseline Year	Comparison Year	Change
1	Business Establishments	29	30	1
2	Business Ownership	38	52	14
3	Long-Term Business Vacancies	75	73	-2
4	Labor Force Non-Participation	62	58	-4
5	Unemployment	37	37	0
6	High-Growth, High-Paying Employment	23	31	8
7	Median Full-Time Income	39	44	5
8	Median Hourly Wage	41	51	10
9	Median Household Income	40	39	-1
10	Child Poverty	22	15	-7
11	Senior Poverty	36	30	-6
12	Working Poverty	17	18	1
13	Early Education Enrollment by Race	50	37	-13
14	Early Education Enrollment by Income	47	41	-6
15	Kindergarten Readiness	71	72	1
16	Third-Grade Reading Proficiency	54	63	9
17	First-Year Teachers	68	59	-9
18	Middle School Suspensions	43	38	-5
19	College Readiness	31	28	-3
20	High School Dropouts	40	77	37
21	Participation in Advanced Courses	32	31	-1
22	Adults with No High School Diploma	1	1	0
23	High School Graduates Living in Poverty	35	27	-8
24	College-Educated Adults	22	25	3
25	Apprenticeships	49	75	26
26	Homeownership	39	40	1
27	Eviction Filings	35	35	0
28	Home Loan Denials	37	36	-1
29	Housing Cost Burden	54	47	-7
30	Internet Access	25	22	-3
31	Utility Expenses	46	40	-6
32	Long Term Residential Vacancies	31	33	2
33	Street Quality	86	86	0
34	Access to Parks	43	54	11
35	Pedestrian and Motor Vehicle Fatalities	40	52	12
36	Commute Time	77	77	0
37	Transit Frequency	77	78	1

Topic Score			Theme Score			City Score		
Baseline Year	Comparison Year	Change	Baseline Year	Comparison Year	Change	Baseline Year	Comparison Year	Change
47.33	51.67	4.33	38.25	39.83	1.58	41.22	42.65	1.43
40.67	42.00	1.33						
40.00	44.67	4.67						
25.00	21.00	-4.00						
56.00	50.00	-6.00	43.02	45.17	2.15			
55.00	53.33	-1.67						
34.33	45.33	11.00						
26.75	32.00	5.25						
37.00	37.00	0.00	49.17	50.00	0.83			
41.67	36.33	-5.33						
53.33	57.67	4.33						
64.67	69.00	4.33						

Indicator #	Indicator Name	Indicator Scores		
38	Sense of Community	91	94	3
39	Representation in Government	12	15	3
40	Government Service Satisfaction	78	88	10
41	Fines and Fees	74	76	2
42	Jail Admissions	1	1	0
43	Juvenile Detentions	1	1	0
44	Arrests	1	1	0
45	Police Force Diversity	39	40	1
46	Traffic Stops and Searches	33	28	-5
47	Property Crime	48	47	-1
48	Violent Crime	6	14	8
49	Domestic Violence	1	1	0
50	Health Care Provider	38	33	-5
51	Health Insurance	26	24	-2
52	Prenatal Care	53	52	-1
53	Mortality	23	30	7
54	Opioid-Related Deaths	68	63	-5
55	Infant Mortality	61	37	-24
56	Teen Pregnancy	61	59	-2
57	Low Birth Weight	38	39	1
58	Food Insecurity	30	34	4
59	Physical Activity	74	88	14
60	Smoking	41	76	35
61	Linguistic Isolation	1	1	0
62	Environmental Justice Screen Ozone Score	27	-	-
63	Tree Canopy Coverage	94	-	-
64	Solar Accessibility	36	-	-
65	Food Access	25	-	-

Topic Score			Theme Score			City Score		
60.33	65.67	5.33	**32.08**	**33.83**	**1.75**			
25.33	26.00	0.67						
24.33	23.00	-1.33						
18.33	20.67	2.33						
39.00	36.33	-2.67	**43.58**	**44.40**	**0.81**			
45.50	46.50	1.00						
53.33	45.00	-8.33						
36.50	49.75	13.25						
-	-	-	**-**	**-**	**-**			

BASELINE YEAR DATA BY INDICATOR

#	Indicator Name	AIAN‡	Asian*	Black	Hispanic	NHPI‡
1	Business Establishments	-	-	288.33	645.33	-
2	Business Ownership	-	8.67%*	4.31%	8.43%	-
3	Long-Term Business Vacancies	-	-	8.77%	9.77%	-
4	Labor Force Non-Participation	-	17.32%*	24.29%	22.37%	-
5	Unemployment	-	4.21%*	7.02%	2.71%	-
6	High-Growth, High-Paying Employment	-	49.55%*	20.02%	10.82%	-
7	Median Full-Time Income	-	$52,500*	$42,000	$31,500	-
8	Median Hourly Wage	-	$24.74*	$19.18	$14.70	-
9	Median Household Income	-	$79,800*	$45,570	$51,660	-
10	Child Poverty	-	-	37.56%	26.36%	-
11	Senior Poverty	-	-	21.02%	19.05%	-
12	Working Poverty	-	10.49%*	19.24%	33.14%	-
13	Early Education Enrollment by Race	-	-	50.40%	35.75%	-
14	Early Education Enrollment by Income	-	-	-	-	-
15	Kindergarten Readiness	-	-	64.02%	68.88%	-
16	Third-Grade Reading Proficiency	-	71.33%	53.46%	58.90%	-
17	First-Year Teachers	-	-	3.21	3.14	-
18	Middle School Suspensions	-	30.65	31.66	16.41	-
19	College Readiness	-	49.60%	20.40%	24%	-
20	High School Dropouts	10.71%	21.01%	12.61%	11.47%	11.11%
21	Participation in Advanced Courses	32.70%	55.20%	18.70%	29.10%	31.60%
22	Adults with No High School Diploma	-	7.64%*	8.74%	41.08%	-
23	High School Graduates Living in Poverty	-	10.91%*	15.56%	12.05%	-
24	College-Educated Adults	-	68.37%*	24.85%	14.47%	-
25	Apprenticeships	-	30.41	19.01	23.40	-

‡**AIAN**: American Indian or Alaska Native
NHPI: Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
POC: People of Color

					< 100%	100–185%	> 185%
White	**Other****	**POC‡**	**Male**	**Female**	**Poverty**	**Poverty**	**Poverty**
1,074.23	823.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.30%	9.38%	-	9.51%	6.90%			
8.99%	10.63%	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.45%	14.06%	-	12.26%	28.49%	-	-	-
3.09%	2.89%	-	3.44%	4.35%	-	-	-
44.42%	45.38%	-	30.47%	23.89%	-	-	-
$68,250	$44,100	-	$47,250	$42,000	-	-	-
$29.17	$23.44	-	$20.19	$19.03	-	-	-
$92,400	$60,900	-	$68,250	$54,600	-	-	-
7.75%	-	-	24.44%	22.87%	-	-	-
7.76%	-	-	11.57%	13.98%	-	-	-
5.74%	16.97%	-	18.53%	19.14%	-	-	-
62.95%	41.90%	-	45.82%	45.64%	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	30.46%	42.74%	56.31%
83.03%	71.68%	-	67.15%	73.41%	-	-	-
89.26%	76.04%	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.28	4.21	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.50	37.91	-	-	-	-	-	-
69.50%	47.90%	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.90%	6.25%	-	-	-	-	-	-
60.90%	42.70%	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.23%	2.83%	-	19.88%	17.30%	-	-	-
5.48%	2.11%	-	7.79%	12.00%	-	-	-
62.21%	55.97%	-	36.89%	37.13%	-	-	-
17.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

BASELINE YEAR DATA BY INDICATOR

#	Indicator Name	AIAN‡	Asian*	Black	Hispanic	NHPI‡
26	Homeownership	-	44.44%*	26.43%	43.93%	-
27	Eviction Filings	-	-	8.00%	4.83%	-
28	Home Loan Denials	24.39%	9.78%	18.07%	16.68%	9.52%
29	Housing Cost Burden	-	29.41%*	39.86%	35.10%	-
30	Internet Access	-	-	22.36%	16.81%	-
31	Utility Expenses	-	2.45%*	4.32%	4.55%	-
32	Long Term Residential Vacancies	-	0.70%*	2.12%	2.32%	-
33	Street Quality	-	-	73.77	68.83	-
34	Access to Parks	-	-	1.84	0.99	-
35	Pedestrian and Motor Vehicle Fatalities	-	-	28.95	14.22	-
36	Commute Time	-	26.58	29.71	28.83	-
37	Transit Frequency	-	-	46.04	46.44	-
38	Sense of Community	-	2.82*	2.70	2.76	-
39	Representation in Government	-	0.81	0.83	0.31	-
40	Government Service Satisfaction	-	3.34*	3.20	2.89	-
41	Fines and Fees	$503.83	$332.31	$358.28	$290.99	-
42	Jail Admissions	4.89	2.15*	39.00	12.17	-
43	Juvenile Detentions	-	10.32*	175.29	50.27	-
44	Arrests	0.86	0.43*	7.17	3.17	-
45	Police Force Diversity	-	0.95*	1.23	0.64	-
46	Traffic Stops and Searches	1.85%	1.86%*	5.81%	4.33%	-
47	Property Crime	-	-	24.39	24.98	-
48	Violent Crime	4.72	1.91*	16.59	6.72	-
49	Domestic Violence	12.99	2.25*	32.93	10.76	-
50	Health Care Provider	-	-	26.20%	62.00%	-

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POC: People of Color

					< 100%	100–185%	> 185%
White	**Other****	**POC‡**	**Male**	**Female**	**Poverty**	**Poverty**	**Poverty**
57.38%	25.11%	-	47.65%	42.72%	-	-	-
2.87%	5.49%	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.25%	12.73%	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.90%	32.15%	-	30.38%	32.93%	-	-	-
5.11%	8.01%	-	11.86%	12.96%	-	-	-
2.46%	2.68%	-	2.93%	3.71%	-	-	-
0.67%	1.05%	-	-	-	-	-	-
69.20	71.18	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.99	0.95	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.26	25.85	-	-	-	-	-	-
52.83	45.39	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.70	2.80	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.23	0.25	-	1.31	0.70	-	-	-
2.92	2.70	-	-	-	-	-	-
$310.92	$408.07	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.42	0.20	-	1.42	0.57	-	-	-
2.24%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.51	16.32	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.41	12.23	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

BASELINE YEAR DATA BY INDICATOR

#	Indicator Name	AIAN‡	Asian*	Black	Hispanic	NHPI‡
51	Health Insurance	-	12.93%*	19.75%	37.39%	-
52	Prenatal Care	-	-	42.82%	50.88%	-
53	Mortality	-	-	0.77%	0.25%	-
54	Opioid-Related Deaths	-	-	-	3.11%	-
55	Infant Mortality	-	-	0.86%	0.58%	-
56	Teen Pregnancy	-	-	2.08%	3.12%	-
57	Low Birth Weight	-	-	14.24%	7.24%	-
58	Food Insecurity	-	-	25.00%	18.00%	-
59	Physical Activity	-	-	21.00%	26.00%	-
60	Smoking	-	-	19.00%	15.20%	-
61	Linguistic Isolation	-	22.48%*	1.97%	27.47%	-
62	Environmental Justice Screen	-	-	-	-	-
63	Tree Canopy Coverage	-	-	-	-	-
64	Solar Accessibility	-	-	0.43	0.35	-
65	Food Access	18.69%	9.42%	41.02%	27.09%	-

**Some indicators used a combined Asian/Pacific Islander category. For these indicators, the data will be listed under the "Asian" column and be marked with an asterisk.*

***Racial and ethnic groups included in the "Other" category vary by indicator. For this reason, and due to the ambiguous nature of the category, we caution readers against comparing this group across indicators.*

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NHPI: Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
POC: People of Color

					< 100%	100–185%	> 185%
White	**Other****	**POC‡**	**Male**	**Female**	**Poverty**	**Poverty**	**Poverty**
9.10%	9.69%	-	24.44%	21.01%	-	-	-
72.71%	57.27%	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.15%	0.28%	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.19%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.00%	8.47%	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.90%	23.80%	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.60%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.93%	6.19%	-	11.62%	8.17%	-	-	-
-	15.92	63.34	-	-	-	-	-
-	98.10	95.10	-	-	-	-	-
0.16	0.18	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.54%	14.08%	-	-	-	-	-	-

COMPARISON YEAR DATA BY INDICATOR

#	Indicator Name	AIAN‡	Asian*	Black	Hispanic	NHPI‡
1	Business Establishments	-	-	308.5	668.07	-
2	Business Ownership	-	8.17%*	6.59%	9.44%	-
3	Long-Term Business Vacancies	-	-	8.82%	9.90%	-
4	Labor Force Non-Participation	-	19.55%*	24.62%	22.15%	-
5	Unemployment	-	3.33%*	9.45%	3.69%	-
6	High-Growth, High-Paying Employment	-	52.95%*	19.45%	15.37%	-
7	Median Full-Time Income	-	$67,000*	$40,000	$35,000	-
8	Median Hourly Wage	-	$29.86*	$18.27	$16.67	-
9	Median Household Income	-	$80,000*	$39,900	$53,000	-
10	Child Poverty	-	-	40.39%	22.82%	-
11	Senior Poverty	-	-	22.65%	20.53%	-
12	Working Poverty	-	8.33%*	22.43%	27.78%	-
13	Early Education Enrollment by Race	-	42.19%*	14.97%	29.61%	-
14	Early Education Enrollment by Income	-	-	-	-	-
15	Kindergarten Readiness	-	-	59.56%	60.97%	-
16	Third-Grade Reading Proficiency	-	84.60%	62.50%	65.38%	-
17	First-Year Teachers	-	-	2.11	2.76	-
18	Middle School Suspensions	68.57	63.55	121.43	51.65	-
19	College Readiness	-	48.30%	16.70%	23.60%	-
20	High School Dropouts	29.63%	11.35%	13.83%	12.85%	16.67%
21	Participation in Advanced Courses	26.40%	62.30%	17.40%	27.60%	35.30%
22	Adults with No High School Diploma	-	5.96%*	10.81%	38.63%	-
23	High School Graduates Living in Poverty	-	9.28%*	19.79%	9.74%	-
24	College-Educated Adults	-	71.52%*	26.21%	16.59%	-
25	Apprenticeships	-	35.48	25.00	32.22	-

‡**AIAN**: American Indian or Alaska Native
NHPI: Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
POC: People of Color

White	Other**	POC‡	Male	Female	< 100% Poverty	100–185% Poverty	> 185% Poverty
1,107.32	844.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.35%	10.43%	-	11.68%	7.14%	-	-	-
9.56%	11.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.89%	19.32%	-	13.27%	27.64%	-	-	-
4.73%	9.31%	-	4.88%	5.83%	-	-	-
45.16%	38.90%	-	31.43%	26.89%	-	-	-
$67,000	$50,000	-	$48,000	$44,000	-	-	-
$29.12	$22.31	-	$21.63	$20.19	-	-	-
$88,000	$60,400	-	$68,000	$55,000	-	-	-
6.32%	-	-	21.97%	21.87%	-	-	-
6.46%	-	-	11.72%	15.02%	-	-	-
5.04%	7.13%	-	17.41%	15.51%	-	-	-
72.54%	70.92%	-	35.93%	40.53%	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	25.63%	19.74%	50.89%
75.38%	66.23%	-	60.48%	65.77%	-	-	-
90.57%	73.49%	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.33	4.28	-	-	-	-	-	-
52.89	112.79	-	-	-	-	-	-
63.90%	51.40%	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.79%	11.27%	-	-	-	-	-	-
58.70%	39.50%	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.91%	6.27%	-	19.76%	16.18%	-	-	-
4.90%	7.46%	-	8.06%	11.76%	-	-	-
65.07%	50.33%	-	37.49%	40.92%	-	-	-
29.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

COMPARISON YEAR DATA BY INDICATOR

#	Indicator Name	AIAN‡	Asian*	Black	Hispanic	NHPI‡
26	Homeownership	-	41.04%*	28.56%	46.54%	-
27	Eviction Filings	-	-	13.51%	7.60%	-
28	Home Loan Denials	23.70%	14.05%	21.09%	19.41%	12.50%
29	Housing Cost Burden	-	22.19%*	47.33%	33.42%	-
30	Internet Access	-	-	12.63%	10.15%	-
31	Utility Expenses	-	1.95%*	4.64%	4.02%	-
32	Long Term Residential Vacancies	-	0.64%*	2.27%	2.30%	-
33	Street Quality	-	-	75.45	70.31	-
34	Access to Parks	-	-	1.30	0.92	-
35	Pedestrian and Motor Vehicle Fatalities	-	-	25.01	14.59	-
36	Commute Time	-	22.93	27.62	29.05	-
37	Transit Frequency	-	-	63.45	57.01	-
38	Sense of Community	-	2.78*	2.70	2.64	-
39	Representation in Government	-	0.95	0.88	0.25	-
40	Government Service Satisfaction	-	2.86*	2.87	2.69	-
41	Fines and Fees	$467.74	$319.03	$333.29	$282.28	-
42	Jail Admissions	4.75	2.58*	39.68	12.96	-
43	Juvenile Detentions	-	6.19*	189.01	51.61	-
44	Arrests	0.54	0.42*	5.13	2.76	-
45	Police Force Diversity	-	0.99*	1.21	0.67	-
46	Traffic Stops and Searches	2.47%	1.39%*	5.42%	4.16%	-
47	Property Crime	-	-	24.12	25.35	-
48	Violent Crime	4.72	2.30*	15.42	7.13	-
49	Domestic Violence	6.49	2.32*	29.06	10.65	-

‡**AIAN**: American Indian or Alaska Native
NHPI: Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
POC: People of Color

					< 100%	100–185%	> 185%
White	**Other****	**POC‡**	**Male**	**Female**	**Poverty**	**Poverty**	**Poverty**
58.31%	38.47%	-	48.24%	45.00%	-	-	-
4.77%	9.81%	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.84%	23.30%	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.93%	30.39%	-	31.01%	34.71%	-	-	-
2.65%	5.14%	-	7.76%	6.60%	-	-	-
2.42%	3.08%	-	2.93%	3.61%	-	-	-
0.74%	1.12%	-	-	-	-	-	-
70.42	72.70	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.89	0.78	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.43	24.67	-	-	-	-	-	-
68.94	59.59	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.63	2.13	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.59	0.23	-	1.09	0.91	-	-	-
2.66	2.87	-	-	-	-	-	-
$298.09	$456.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.39	0.24	-	1.41	0.58	-	-	-
2.05%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.18	17.42	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.78	12.51	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

COMPARISON YEAR DATA BY INDICATOR

#	Indicator Name	AIAN‡	Asian*	Black	Hispanic	NHPI‡
50	Health Care Provider	-	-	15.10%	48.90%	-
51	Health Insurance	-	10.15%*	22.39%	36.03%	-
52	Prenatal Care	-	-	45.18%	51.14%	-
53	Mortality	-	-	1.01%	0.37%	-
54	Opioid-Related Deaths	-	-	-	3.16%	-
55	Infant Mortality	-	-	1.25%	0.51%	-
56	Teen Pregnancy	-	-	1.90%	2.92%	-
57	Low Birth Weight	-	-	14.36%	6.90%	-
58	Food Insecurity	-	-	24.00%	15.00%	-
59	Physical Activity	-	-	26.60%	28.20%	-
60	Smoking	-	-	14.20%	9.00%	-
61	Linguistic Isolation	-	14.92%*	2.07%	23.87%	-
62	Environmental Justice Screen	-	-	-	-	-
63	Tree Canopy Coverage	-	-	-	-	-
64	Solar Accessibility	-	-	-	-	-
65	Food Access	-	-	-	-	-

Some indicators used a combined Asian/Pacific Islander category. For these indicators, the data will be listed under the "Asian" column and be marked with an asterisk.

**Racial and ethnic groups included in the "Other" category vary by indicator. For this reason, and due to the ambiguous nature of the category, we caution readers against comparing this group across indicators.*

‡**AIAN**: American Indian or Alaska Native
NHPI: Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
POC: People of Color

					< 100%	100–185%	> 185%
White	**Other****	**POC‡**	**Male**	**Female**	**Poverty**	**Poverty**	**Poverty**
15.50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.10%	12.70%	-	24.23%	20.58%	-	-	-
77.25%	62.81%	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.31%	0.30%	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.55%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.41%	8.16%	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.20%	18.40%	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.78%	1.25%	-	11.48%	6.07%	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

RATIO-TO-SCORE CONVERSION TABLE

RATIO		
FROM	TO	SCORE RANGE
0	1.004	100
1.005	1.009	99
1.01	1.014	98
1.015	1.019	97
1.02	1.024	96
1.025	1.029	95
1.03	1.034	94
1.035	1.039	93
1.04	1.044	92
1.045	1.049	91
1.05	1.054	90
1.055	1.059	89
1.06	1.064	88
1.065	1.069	87
1.07	1.074	86
1.075	1.079	85
1.08	1.084	84
1.085	1.089	83
1.09	1.094	82
1.095	1.099	81
1.1	1.119	80
1.12	1.139	79
1.14	1.159	78
1.16	1.179	77
1.18	1.199	76
1.2	1.219	75
1.22	1.239	74
1.24	1.259	73
1.26	1.279	72
1.28	1.299	71
1.3	1.319	70
1.32	1.339	69
1.34	1.359	68
1.36	1.379	67

RATIO		
FROM	TO	SCORE RANGE
1.38	1.399	66
1.4	1.419	65
1.42	1.439	64
1.44	1.459	63
1.46	1.479	62
1.48	1.499	61
1.5	1.524	60
1.525	1.549	59
1.55	1.574	58
1.575	1.599	57
1.6	1.624	56
1.625	1.649	55
1.65	1.674	54
1.675	1.699	53
1.7	1.724	52
1.725	1.749	51
1.75	1.774	50
1.775	1.799	49
1.8	1.824	48
1.825	1.849	47
1.85	1.874	46
1.875	1.899	45
1.9	1.924	44
1.925	1.949	43
1.95	1.974	42
1.975	1.999	41
2	2.149	40
2.15	2.299	39
2.3	2.449	38
2.45	2.599	37
2.6	2.749	36
2.75	2.899	35
2.9	3.049	34
3.05	3.199	33

RATIO		
FROM	TO	SCORE RANGE
3.2	3.349	32
3.35	3.499	31
3.5	3.649	30
3.65	3.799	29
3.8	3.949	28
3.95	4.099	27
4.1	4.249	26
4.25	4.399	25
4.4	4.549	24
4.55	4.699	23
4.7	4.849	22
4.85	4.999	21
5	5.249	20
5.25	5.499	19
5.5	5.749	18
5.75	5.999	17
6	6.249	16
6.25	6.499	15
6.5	6.749	14
6.75	6.999	13
7	7.249	12
7.25	7.499	11
7.5	7.749	10
7.75	7.999	9
8	8.249	8
8.25	8.499	7
8.5	8.749	6
8.75	8.999	5
9	9.249	4
9.25	9.499	3
9.5	9.749	2
9.75	10.000+	1

INDICATOR NOTES

1 Data was analyzed at the zip code level. Zip codes were classified using 2021 American Community Survey 5-year estimates for both years. The 2019 Dallas Equity Indicators Report previously used Reference USA as the data source for Business Establishments. Reference USA was not accessible for this report. Every Texan utilized Census County Business Patterns data for this indicator. Due to the change in data source for this report, data for this indicator should not be compared across the 2019 and 2023 reports.

2 Incorporated businesses include C-corporations and other corporate legal forms of organization that are granted a charter recognizing them as separate legal entities with their own privileges, and liabilities distinct from those of their members, while unincorporated businesses include sole proprietorships and partnerships where two or more persons join to carry on a trade or business with each having a shared financial interest in the business.[135] Residents of other races and ethnicities include individuals categorized by the U.S. Census Bureau as two or more races or some other race. Data was unreliable for American Indian/Alaska Native residents due to a small sample size for both years.

3 While racially diverse neighborhoods were the most advantaged group in this indicator's analysis, it is important to note that historical and ongoing systemic inequities still exist for racially diverse groups.

4 Residents of other races and ethnicities include individuals categorized by the U.S. Census Bureau as two or more races or some other race. Data was unreliable for American Indian/Alaska Native residents due to a small sample size in both years.

5 Asian/Pacific Islander residents became the most advantaged group in the comparison year of data. Data was unreliable for American Indian/Alaska Native residents in both years and residents of other races and ethnicities in the comparison year due to small sample sizes. Residents of other races and ethnicities include individuals categorized by the U.S. Census Bureau as two or more races or some other race.

6 For this report, high-growth, high-paying occupations are those in which the mean annual wage was $70,000 or greater. Residents of other races and ethnicities include individuals categorized by the U.S. Census Bureau as two or more races or some other race. Data was unreliable for American Indian/Alaska Native residents due to a small sample size in both years.

7 For historical data on earning gaps by race and ethnicity and gender in the United States, please refer to the U.S. Department of Labor's Women's Bureau.[136] Additional historical analyses on income inequality trends may be accessed via the Center for Budget and Policy Priorities.[137] Residents of other races and ethnicities include individuals categorized by the U.S. Census Bureau as two or more races or some other race. Data was unreliable for American Indian/Alaska Native residents due to a small sample size in both years.

8 This indicator includes part- and full-time employees to look at a wider representation of people's earning power. Asian/Pacific Islander residents became the most advantaged group in the comparison year. Residents of other races and ethnicities include individuals categorized by the U.S. Census Bureau as two or more races or some other race. Data was unreliable for American Indian/Alaska Native residents due to a small sample size in both years.

9 Race and ethnicity of the household is determined by the reported race and ethnicity of the head of household or the person who completes the American Community Survey for the household. The 2021 Consumer Price Index (CPI) was used to adjust for inflation. Data was unreliable for American Indian/Alaska Native households and households of other races and ethnicities in both years due to small sample sizes. Households of other races and ethnicities include households categorized by the U.S. Census Bureau as two or more races or some other race.

10 Poverty thresholds are defined by the U.S. Census Bureau and updated annually. Data was unreliable for American Indian/Alaska Native and Asian/Pacific Islander children both years and children of other races and ethnicities in the baseline year due to small sample sizes. Children of other races and ethnicities became the most advantaged group in the comparison year of this analysis. Children of other races and ethnicities include children categorized by the U.S. Census Bureau as two or more races or some other race.

11 Data was unreliable for Asian/Pacific Islander seniors and seniors of other races and ethnicities in both years due to a small sample size. Seniors of other races and ethnicities include seniors categorized by the U.S. Census Bureau as two or more races or some other race. Data was unreliable for American Indian/Alaska Native seniors due to a small sample size in both years.

12 Poverty for this indicator was defined at 200% to remain consistent with the 2019 report methodology. Residents of other races and ethnicities include individuals categorized by the U.S. Census Bureau as two or more races or some other race. Data was unreliable for American Indian/Alaska Native residents due to a small sample size in both years.

13 Data was unreliable for American Indian/Alaska Native children both years and Asian/Pacific Islander children in the baseline year due to small sample sizes. Black children became the least-advantaged group in the comparison year of data. Children of other races and ethnicities include children categorized by the U.S. Census Bureau as two or more races or some other race.

14 Children in the middle-income group became the least-advantaged group in the comparison year.

15 The Texas Kindergarten Readiness System evaluates the effectiveness of pre-K, Head Start, and other licensed child care programs in preparing children for kindergarten by analyzing data from participating programs and from reading tests administered at the beginning of the year. Kindergarten readiness assessment data was not available for the 2020-2021 school year for Richardson Independent School District (ISD), so 2019-2020 data was used as the baseline year instead. Children of other races and ethnicities include children belonging to either Asian, American Indian or Alaska Native, Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, or two or more racial categories, as defined by the Texas Education Agency.

16 The State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR) test measures whether students can apply concepts and skills expected at each grade level. Data was unavailable or unreliable due to a small population size for American Indian and Pacific Islander third graders in both years.

17 Majority-Black schools became the least-advantaged group in the comparison year. The racial majority of each campus was determined based on the racial and ethnic makeup of the student population during the selected years. Teachers and staff were not included in the calculations. Only campuses that exclusively taught grades that fell within K-8 in the selected years were included in calculations. Campuses that taught early education and pre-K were included if they also offered any grade levels in K-8. Campuses that only taught early education or pre-K, or that offered grades 9-12, were not included in the calculations.

18 Suspension rates are based on in- and out-of-school suspension actions per 1,000 students in grades 6-8. Data was unavailable due to a small population size for American Indian students in the baseline year and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander students both years.

19 College readiness is based on performance on the Texas Success Initiative Assessment, the SAT, or the ACT. This indicator also includes data from Lake Highlands High School in Richardson Independent School District (ISD), which is within Dallas city limits. Changes across years within the American Indian and Pacific Islander groups should be interpreted with caution. Large changes across years may be due to small population sizes. For example, there were seven total Pacific Islander students in the comparison year, three of whom were college-ready. The methodology for this indicator has changed since the 2019 Dallas Equity Indicators report was released. Data from this report should not be compared to data in the 2019 report

20 The TEA defines a dropout as a student in grades 7-12 who does not return to school in the fall, is not expelled, and does not graduate, receive a Texas Certificate of High School Equivalency (TxCHSE), continue school outside the public school system, begin college, or die.[138] Data is for students with federal statutory exclusions. Data is 4-year longitudinal data for each of the different class years. American Indian students became the least-advantaged group the comparison year. Multiracial students had the lowest rate in the baseline year (6.25%), but were not used as the most-advantaged group in CUNY score calculations due to the ambiguous nature of the category. Changes across years within the American Indian and Pacific Islander groups should be interpreted with caution. Large changes across years may be due to small population sizes.

21 Datasets capture students in grades 11 and 12. Data for individuals who took both types of examinations are counted only once. For example, the AP/IB participation rate for students in Grades 11 and 12 is calculated as follows: number of students in Grades 11 and 12 who took at least one AP or IB examination divided by number of students in Grades 11 and 12. Changes across years within the American Indian and Pacific Islander groups should be interpreted with caution. Large changes across years may be due to small population sizes.

22 Adults of other races and ethnicities had the lowest rate in the baseline year but were not used as the least-advantaged group in CUNY score calculations due to the ambiguous nature of the category. Data for adults of other races and ethnicities was unreliable due to a small sample size in the comparison year. Adults of other races and ethnicities include adults categorized by the U.S. Census Bureau as two or more races or some other race. Data was unreliable for American Indian/Alaska Native adults due to a small sample size in both years.

23 Adults of other races and ethnicities had the lowest rate in the baseline year (2.11%) but were not used as the most-advantaged group in CUNY score calculations due to the ambiguous nature of the category. Residents of other races and ethnicities include individuals categorized by the U.S. Census Bureau as two or more races or some other race. Data was unreliable for American Indian/Alaska Native adults due to a small sample size in both years.

24 Residents of other races and ethnicities include individuals categorized by the U.S. Census Bureau as two or more races or some other race. Data was unreliable for American Indian/Alaska Native adults due to a small sample size in both years.

25 Black residents became the least-advantaged group in the comparison year. Data for American Indian/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and multiracial individuals were not included in the CUNY analysis due to small population sizes in both years. There were two American Indian/Alaska Native, one Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and zero multiracial individuals among residents who completed apprenticeships during the baseline year. During the comparison year, there were two American Indian/Alaska Native, zero Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and three multiracial individuals among residents who completed apprenticeships.

26 Households of other races and ethnicities had the lowest rate in the baseline year, but were not used as the least-advantaged group in CUNY score calculations due to the ambiguous nature of the category. Households of other races and ethnicities include households categorized by the U.S. Census Bureau as two or more races or some other race. Data was unreliable for American Indian/Alaska Native households due to a small sample size in both years.

27 Data are for eviction filings, not actual evictions. Data for this indicator should not be compared to the 2019 Dallas Equity Indicators report due to a change in data collection and reporting. While the actual count of evictions was used as the measure in the 2019 report, the actual count of evictions was not available for 2023 reporting. Rather, eviction filing counts were available.

28 Although American Indian/Alaska Native applicants had the highest rates of denial in both years, Black residents were used as the least-advantaged group in CUNY score calculations due to the small population size of American Indian/Alaska Native applicants.

29 In the 2019 Dallas Equity Indicators report, people who owned their home outright were excluded from the analysis. For this report, people who owned their homes outright or did not pay any cash rent were excluded from the analysis. Additionally, different variables were used in this edition of the report to account for select owner costs, while the 2019 analysis only included first mortgage payment costs for homeowners. Data for this indicator was downloaded from the U.S. Census Bureau's Microdata Access Tool (MDAT) rather than IPUMS USA. Every Texan opted to use MDAT data due to the available precalculated variables. Asian/Pacific Islander households became the most-advantaged group in the comparison year. Households of other races and ethnicities include households categorized by the U.S. Census Bureau as two or more races or some other race. Data was unreliable for American Indian/Alaska Native households due to a small sample size in both years.

30 Includes households without paid or unpaid access to the internet. Data was unreliable for Asian/Pacific Islander households in both years due to a small sample size. Households of other races and ethnicities include households categorized by the U.S. Census Bureau as two or more races or some other race. Data was unreliable for American Indian/Alaska Native households due to a small sample size in both years.

31 Black households became the least advantaged group in the comparison year. Households of other races and ethnicities include households categorized by the U.S. Census Bureau as two or more races or some other race. Data was unreliable for American Indian/Alaska Native households due to a small sample size in both years.

32 Majority-Asian/Pacific Islander neighborhoods became the most-advantaged group in the comparison year. Long-term vacancies are addresses identified as vacant by the U.S. Postal Service for two or more years.

33 There was only one majority-Asian/Pacific Islander census tract for both years, making the sample size too small to use for comparison in the analysis. A PCI is a rating of the pavement condition from 0-100, with 100 being the best possible condition. The ratings are based on internationally accepted standards (ASTM D6433).

34 Data for 2018 was as of April 2018 (report was generated in April 2019). Data for 2023 is as of June 2023.

35 Totals are the number of victims, not crash counts. Data for Asian residents was unreliable in both years due to a small population size.

36 Asian/Pacific islander residents became the most-advantaged group in the comparison year.

37 Majority-Hispanic neighborhoods became the least-advantaged group in the comparison year. While ratios are presented as rounded to the second decimal place throughout the report, CUNY scores were calculated using ratios rounded to the third decimal place. For example, the ratios for the baseline and comparison years for this indicator are 1.164 and 1.157, both rounded to 1.16. Thus, for this particular indicator, the score differs by one between years even though the ratio for each year appears to be the same.

38 The Community Survey is administered every two years. Residents of other races and ethnicities were the least advantaged group in the comparison year. When rounding to the third decimal place, Black residents had a slightly lower average score than White residents in the baseline year. Residents of other races and ethnicities include individuals who selected the “other” category or selected two or more races in response to the question “What is your race?” To see a complete list of the write-in responses, see the Community Survey Report of Results at https://dallascityhall.com/departments/budget/Pages/community-survey.aspx. Data was unreliable for American Indian/Alaska Native individuals due to a small population size in both years. Data for this indicator should not be compared to data in the 2019 report as changes were made to the methodology.

39 Residents of other races and ethnicities had the lowest scores in both years but were not used as the least-advantaged group in CUNY score calculations due to the ambiguous nature of the category. Residents of other races and ethnicities include individuals categorized by the City of Dallas as a race and ethnicity other than Asian, Black, Hispanic, or White.

40 The Community Survey is administered every two years. Residents of other races and ethnicities had the lowest rate in the baseline year but was not used as the least-advantaged group in CUNY score calculations due to the ambiguous nature of the group. Black residents and residents of other races and ethnicities became the most-advantaged groups in the comparison year, while White residents became the least-advantaged group. Residents of other races and ethnicities include individuals who selected the "other" category or selected two or more races in response to the question "What is your race?". To see a complete list of the write-in responses, see the Community Survey Report of Results at https://dallascityhall.com/departments/budget/Pages/community-survey.as px. Data was unreliable for American Indian/Alaska Native individuals due to a small population size in both years. Data for this indicator should not be compared to data in the 2019 report as changes were made to the methodology.

41 This analysis only includes criminal cases with a guilty adjudication in each of the years compared, and only for those where the race/ethnicity of the defendant was available. While American Indian/Alaska Native defendants experienced the highest average fines and fees in both years, this group was not used in CUNY score calculations due to the small population size of the group (i.e., there were a total of 12 American Indian/Alaskan Native defendants who received citations in the baseline year and 14 in the comparison year). Data was unreliable for defendants of other races and ethnicities due to a small population size in both years.

42 No notes

43 Data was unreliable for American Indian/Alaska Native juveniles due to a small population size in both years.

44 Data for the American Indian/Alaska Native population should be interpreted with caution due to a small population size in both years (i.e., There were 25 American Indian/Alaska Native residents arrested in the baseline year and 16 arrested in the comparison year).

45 Residents of other races and ethnicities had the lowest rate in both years but were not used as the least-advantaged group in CUNY score calculations due to the ambiguous nature of the group. Residents of other races and ethnicities include individuals categorized by the Dallas Police Department as a race and ethnicity other than American Indian/Alaskan, Asian/Pacific Islander, Black, Hispanic, or White. Data was unreliable for American Indian/Alaska Native individuals due to a small population size in both years.

46 While American Indian/Alaska Native drivers experienced the lowest rate of traffic stops that resulted in searches in the baseline year, this group was not used in CUNY score calculations due to the small population size of the group (i.e., There were a total of 325 American Indian/Alaskan Native drivers stopped in the baseline year, 6 of which resulted in a search).

47 No notes

48 No notes

49 Data for American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, Black, and White residents include non-Hispanic residents and residents with an unknown ethnicity. While Asian/Pacific Islander residents were classified as the most advantaged group for this indicator, it is important to note that research suggests Asian/Pacific Islander women, among other groups, tend to underreport intimate partner violence due to stigma, internalized traditional gender norms, and fear of culturally significant consequences.[139] Other reasons for underreporting may include language barriers, financial limitations, victim blaming, cultural/religious expectations, and immigration status.[140]

50 BRFSS combined residents of other races and ethnicities and multiracial residents into one category. Data for residents of other races and ethnicities and multiracial residents was unavailable for the baseline year. Black residents became the least-advantaged group in the comparison year.

51 Residents of other races and ethnicities include individuals categorized by the U.S. Census Bureau as two or more races or some other race. Data was unreliable for American Indian/Alaska Native individuals due to a small sample size in both years.

52 Mothers of other races and ethnicities include mothers who were a race other than Black, Hispanic, or White; mothers who were multiple races and ethnicities; and mothers whose race was unknown.

53 Residents of other races and ethnicities became the most-advantaged in the comparison year. Residents of other races and ethnicities include individuals who were a race other than Black, Hispanic, or White; individuals who were multiple races and ethnicities; and individuals whose race was unknown.

54 Data for Black residents and residents of other races and ethnicities were suppressed to prevent the identification of individuals.

55 Data was unavailable for White residents for both years because the White category was suppressed to prevent the back-calculation of suppressed small counts in data used in this report. Data was suppressed for mothers of other races and ethnicities to prevent the identification of individuals in confidential data. Infants of other races and ethnicities include infants who were a race other than Black, Hispanic, or White; infants who were multiple races and ethnicities; and infants whose race was unknown. These rates may mask underlying differences between subgroups within the Hispanic population.[141] While Hispanic infants were classified as the most advantaged group for this indicator, it is important to note that Hispanic infants and mothers experience systemic inequities, such as low access to health insurance, that impact maternal and child health outcomes.[142] Additionally, both Black and Hispanic women in Texas disproportionately experience unexpected outcomes in labor and delivery that result in significant consequences to their health.[143] For example, Hispanic women in Texas were disproportionately impacted by COVID-associated severe maternal morbidity between April to December 2020.[144] Policies must account for the unique needs and experiences of mothers and infants based on the intersections of identities.

56 Scores are much higher than in the 2019 report because different comparison groups were used to calculate CUNY scores. Data was unavailable for White residents for both years because the White category was suppressed to prevent the back-calculation of suppressed small counts in data used in this report. Data was suppressed for mothers of other races and ethnicities to prevent the identification of individuals in confidential data. Mothers of other races and ethnicities include mothers who were a race other than Black, Hispanic, or White; mothers who were of multiple races and ethnicities; and mothers whose race was unknown.

57 Infants of other races and ethnicities include infants who were a race other than Black, Hispanic, or White; infants who were multiple races and ethnicities; and infants whose race was unknown.

58 The Black category includes Black people of any ethnicity (Hispanic and non-Hispanic).

59 Data for the original variable for this indicator was not available for 2021 at the county or MSA level. Because of the uncertainty of the continuity of that survey question, a new indicator variable was utilized. The new indicator provides a consistent measure of physical activity, year-by-year. This analysis utilized the Dallas-Plano-Irving Metropolitan Division as the geographic area. Residents of other races and ethnicities became the most-advantaged group in the comparison year. Residents of other races and ethnicities include individuals who were a race other than Black, Hispanic, or White; individuals who were multiple races and ethnicities; and individuals whose race was unknown. While Black residents were classified as the most advantaged group for this indicator, it should be noted that historically underserved communities often have less access to opportunities to be active, such as through gym membership or access to safe outdoor spaces.[145] Additionally, there are safety concerns for Black people who may want to exercise outdoors.[146] Policies aimed towards increasing physical activity among residents must take into account the experiences and needs of all residents, especially historically disadvantaged communities.

60 This analysis is using the Dallas-Plano-Irving Metropolitan Division due to high margins of error for county-level data. Hispanic residents became the most-advantaged group in the comparison year.

61 The Census Bureau defines linguistic isolation as the English-speaking ability of all adults in a household. A household is linguistically isolated if all adults age 14 or older speak a language other than English and none speak English "very well."[147] Data for households of other races and ethnicities was unreliable in both years due to a small sample size. Every Texan's analysis found suppressed values for American Indian/Alaska Native Dallas households that were linguistically isolated but also found that up to 4% of American Indian/Alaska Native households in Texas could be linguistically isolated. It is important to note that American Indian/Alaska Native households are impacted by language isolation and future policies should take this into account.

62 For this analysis, the EJ mean scores for the different census block groups include the mean percentile values from the following indices of the EJScreen Tool: Particulate Matter 2.5, Ozone, Diesel Particulate Matter, Air Toxics Cancer Risk, Air Toxics Respiratory Hazard Index, and Traffic Proximity. The Dallas EJ Mapping Tool is not intended to provide a risk assessment. There is substantial uncertainty in demographic and environmental data, particularly when looking at small geographic areas. Moreover, the Dallas EJ Mapping Tool does not provide data on every environmental impact and demographic indicator that may be relevant to a particular location, and data may be several years old. Screening results should be supplemented with additional information to get a better understanding of the issues in a selected location. It is important to understand the caveats and limitations when using the Dallas EJ Mapping Tool.

63 The tree equity score is a composite measurement to determine how equitable tree coverage is in an area, with a special focus on such as people with lower incomes, communities of color, and others impacted by environmental hazards or extreme heat. A tree equity score is assigned to every block group in the United States and a classification of “Majority people of color” and “Non-majority people of color.” More information on the American Forest methodology can be found at https://www.treeequityscore.org/methodology.

64 Residential permits are for parcels with Single-Family or Manufactured Home Park land use designations. Multifamily buildings are not included. There was only one majority-Asian/Pacific Islander census tract for both years, so data for this group was not included in the comparison analysis. There were zero residential solar panel permits in the one majority-Asian/Pacific Islander census tract in both years.

65 There are varying definitions from the USDA for what constitutes a “food desert,” but for this analysis, we aligned the definition with that contained in the CECAP as a low-income, low-access tract without grocery stores within 1 mile for urban areas, and within 10 miles for rural areas (as defined by the U.S. Census). Residents of other races and ethnicities include residents who are of another single race or are two or more races.

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1 According to the City of Dallas 2022-2023 Racial Equity Plan (REP), historically disadvantaged communities (HDCs) is a term often used in the United States to refer to communities with the greatest need, communities of color, lower-income neighborhoods, or those neighborhoods that lack access to needed resources including health care, infrastructure, economic opportunities, and retail stores, among others. See the full REP here: https://dallascityhall.com/departments/office-of-equity-and-inclusion/Equity/Pages/Racial-Equity-Plan.aspx

2 See the Urban Institute's "Combining Racial Groups in Data Analysis Can Mask Important Differences in Communities" at https://www.urban.org/urban-wire/combining-racial-groups-data-analysis-can-mask-important-differences-communities

3 Unless otherwise noted, the racial and ethnic majority of a neighborhood was defined by census block groups, census tracts, or Zip Codes using U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-2021 5-Year Estimates, Table B03002.

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