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AUGUST 9, 2021

Dallas Equity Indicators

2021 Update

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Background

- Dallas was one of five U.S. cities selected for the Equity Indicators Project

- This project examined dimensions of difference:
  - Race or Ethnicity
  - Socioeconomic Status

- The first Equity Indicators report was released October 2019

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Purpose

- The 2019 Equity Indicators report is a comprehensive tool launched to help Dallas measure to understand, target, and track disparities.

UNDERSTAND　　　TARGET　　　TRACK

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Equity Indicators Report

- Equity Indicators Symposium
  - 2020: 1st Annual Equity Indicators Symposium – Paul Quinn College
  - 2021: 2nd Annual Equity Indicators Symposium – Virtual
    - Building an Equitable and Inclusive Bounce Back
- Dallas365 Goal
- Budgeting for Equity

Overview

- In 2019 Every Texan (then Center for Public Policy Priorities) completed the Dallas Equity Indicators report for the City of Dallas (60 indicators mostly based off 2016-2017 data, due to data release timing, following CUNY methodology).

- This year Every Texan provided data updates to a select group of 13 indicators (chosen for relevancy to pandemic relief efforts) using 2018-2019 data, and where available, other data sources capturing 2020 pandemic experiences.

- Indicators: Business Establishments; Unemployment; Working Poverty; Evictions; Housing Cost Burden; Internet Access; Utility Expenses; Fines and Fees; Domestic Violence; Health Care Provider; Insurance; Chronic Disease; and Child Food Insecurity.

The opinions expressed in this document are those of Every Texan and do not necessarily reflect the views of the City of Dallas.

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Demographics by Geography

ZIP Code by Racial Majority, 2019

Racial/Ethnic Majority
- Black Non-Hispanic
- Hispanic
- Racially Diverse
- White Non-Hispanic
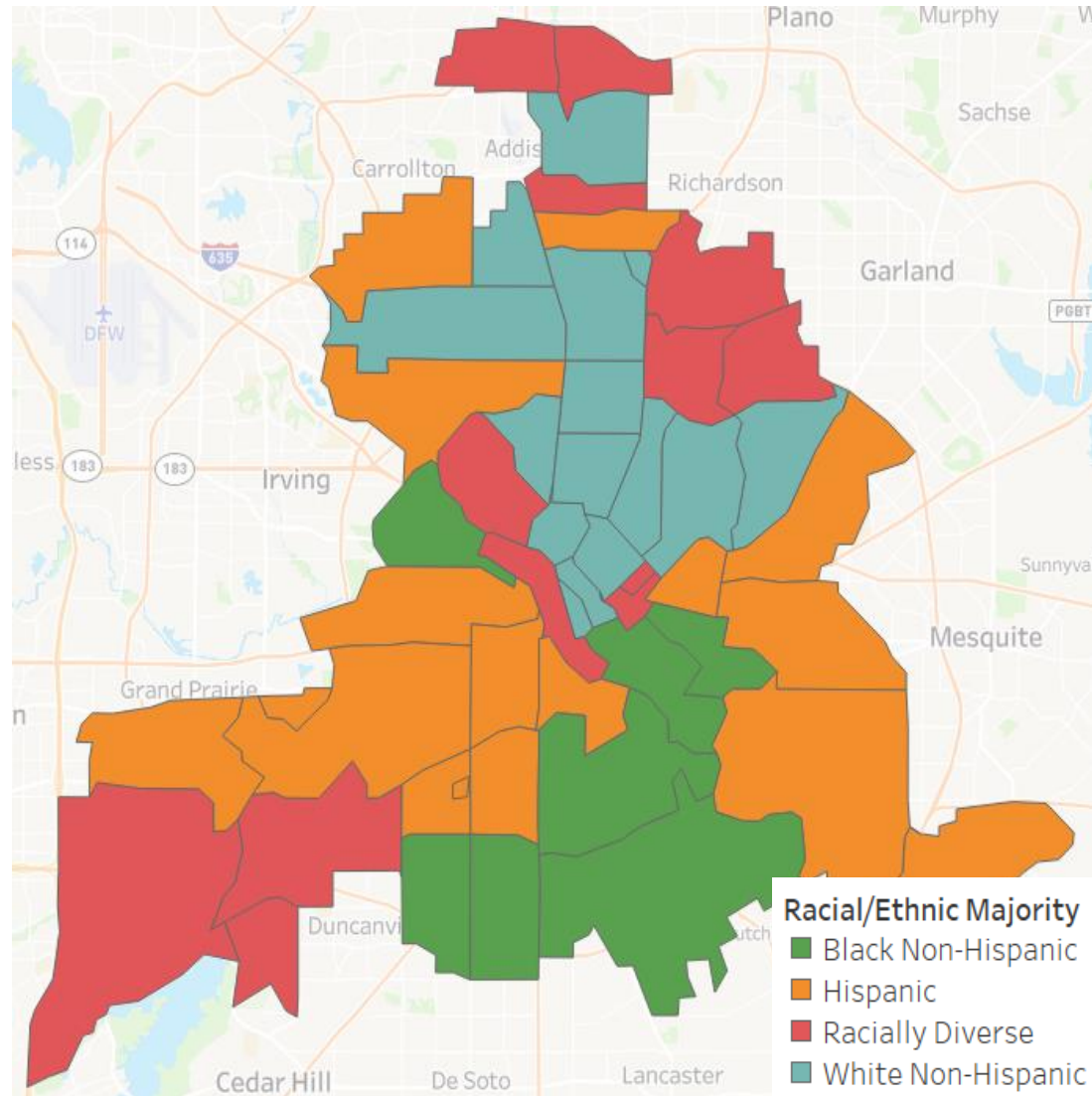
City Population by Race and Ethnicity, 2020

Asian, 3%
Other, 2%
Black, 24%
White, 29%
Hispanic, 42%

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Economic Opportunity

Education

Neighborhoods and Infrastructure

Justice and Government
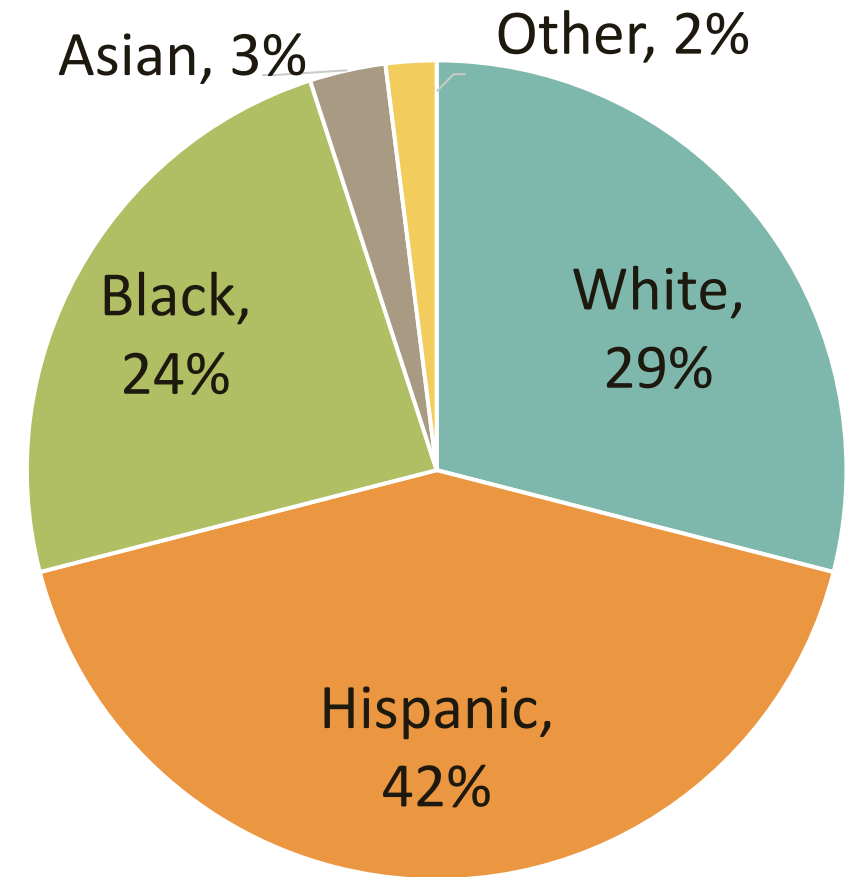
Public Health

Equity Indicator Themes

2021 Equity Indicators Update

Theme	Topic	Indicator
Economic Opportunity	Business Development	Business Establishments
	Employment	Unemployment
	Poverty	Working Poverty
Neighborhoods and Infrastructure	Access to Housing	Evictions
	Housing Affordability and Services	Housing Cost Burden
		Internet Access
		Utility Expenses
Justice and Government	Incarceration	Fines and Fees
	Victimization	Domestic Violence
Public Health	Access to Health Care	Health Care Provider
		Health Insurance
	Population Health	Chronic Disease
	Health Risk Factors	Child Food Insecurity

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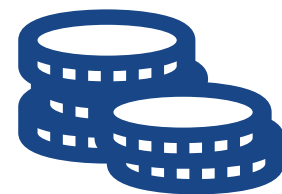
Economic Opportunity

Business Development	**INDICATOR** ➤	Business Establishments
Employment	**INDICATOR** ➤	Unemployment
Poverty	**INDICATOR** ➤	Working Poverty

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Indicator 1: Business Establishments Scores

| 40 2018 | → | 40 2019 | → | 38 2021 *methodology change |

Definition - Ratio
Average number of businesses in neighborhoods by racial & ethnic majority.

Rationale
Businesses in a neighborhood is indicative of the economic health of the area.

Pre-Pandemic
Racially diverse neighborhoods had the highest number of business establishments.

Post-Pandemic
Closures impact communities of color disproportionately. More business establishments in Majority-white neighborhoods than majority-Black neighborhoods in central Dallas.

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Indicator 5: Unemployment Scores

40
2018

39
2019

37
2021

Definition - Ratio
Percentage of Black & White adults aged 25-64 who are unemployed.

Rationale
Unemployment rate captures adults who are looking for work but not working.

Pre-Pandemic
Black residents had the highest unemployment rate in the baseline year & White residents the lowest.

Post-Pandemic
Black workers are disproportionately facing unemployment & most likely to still be unemployed as of March 2021.

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Indicator 12: Working Poverty

15
2018

17
2019

17
2021

Definition - Ratio
Percentage of Hispanic & White adults aged 25-64 working 30+ hours per week & living in poverty.

Rationale
Many jobs provide insufficient income to enable workers to meet their basic needs for daily living.

Pre-Pandemic
Hispanic residents who are full-time employees had higher poverty rates in the baseline year.

Post-Pandemic
Impacted jobs are likely to employ staff of color, have closed sites, reduce hours/wages, or exposed workers to higher positivity rates.

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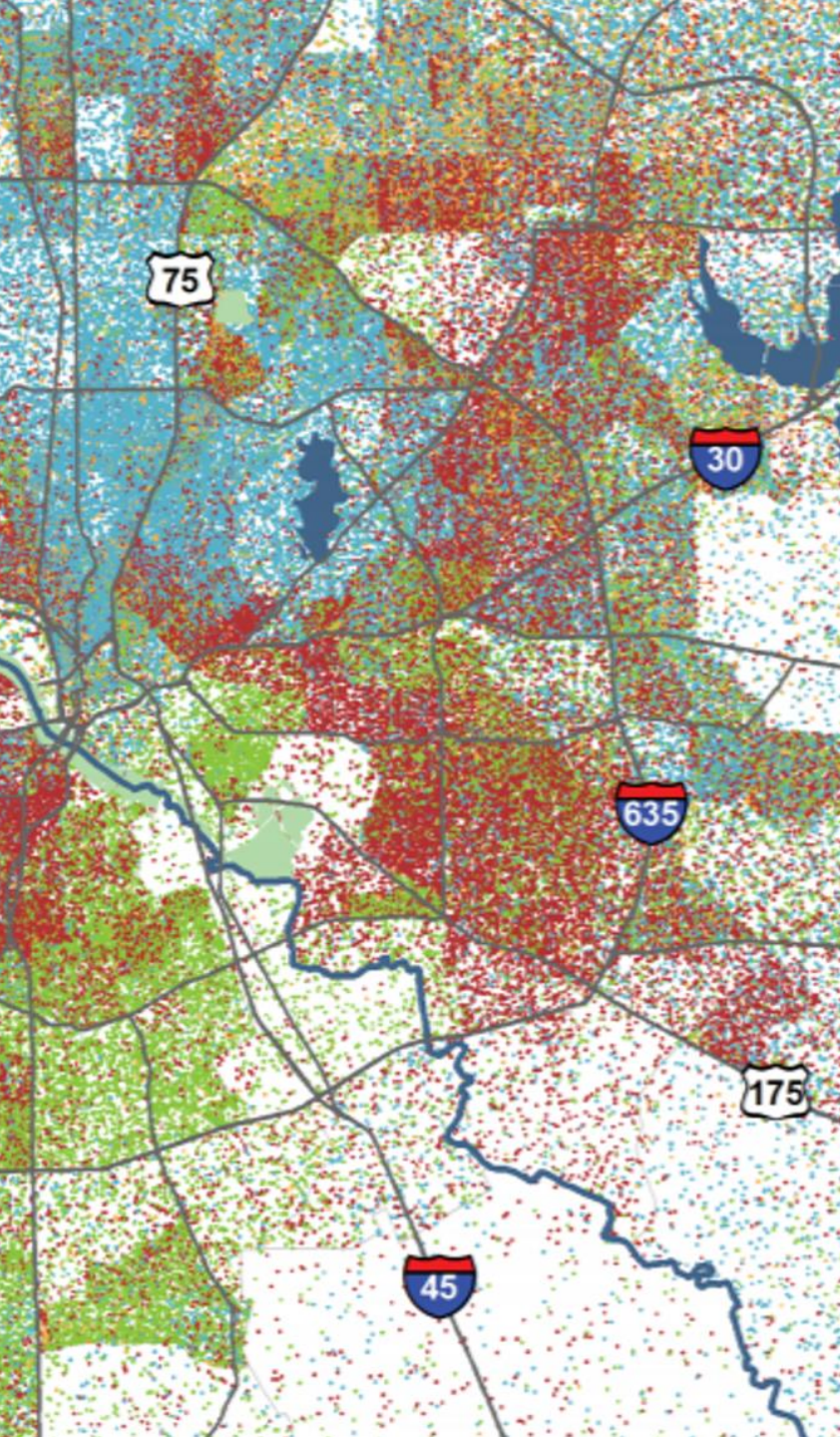
Neighborhoods and Infrastructure

Access to Housing	**INDICATOR** →	Evictions

Housing Affordability and Services	**INDICATORS** →	Housing Cost Burden Internet Access Utility Expenses

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Indicator 26: Evictions

29
2018

➤

21
2019

➤

22
2021

**now based on filings,
not evictions*

Definition - Ratio
Eviction rates (2019) or eviction filings (2020) by neighborhood demographics.

Rationale
Evictions result in life disrupts that prevent families from finding new housing & jobs. Also impacts mental health.

Pre-Pandemic
Majority-Hispanic neighborhoods experienced eviction rates higher than other neighborhoods.

➤

Post-Pandemic
1.14 eviction filings per week in Majority-Black neighborhoods. Only 0.24 for majority-White neighborhoods.

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Indicator 28: Housing Cost Burden

47 *2018* → **40** *2019* → **52** *2021*

*caution: wide variability

Definition - Ratio
Percentages of Black & White households with housing costs exceeding 30% of income.

Rationale
Households paying more than 30% of income on rent/mortgage payments have less income for other necessities.

Pre-Pandemic
Black households (33%) experienced the greatest housing cost burden.

Post-Pandemic
Rates fluctuated from 37% to 32% of Black households experiencing housing cost burden in 2018 & 2019.

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Indicator 29: Internet Access

28
2018

23
2019

24
2021

Definition - Ratio
Percentages of Black & White households without access to the internet.

Rationale
Internet access is a basic need for education & employment. The pandemic has only highlighted this need.

Pre-Pandemic
32% of Black & 27% of Hispanic households lacked internet access, compared to only 6% of White households.

Post-Pandemic
Still a gap compared to White households. Hispanic households were 5x more likely to lack internet access.

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Indicator 30: Utility Expenses

49 *2018* → **42** *2019* → **29** *2021*

Definition - Ratio
Percentages of household income going to electricity, gas, heating fuel, & water.

Rationale
Households paying more for utility expenses have less disposable income for other necessities.

Pre-Pandemic
Hispanic & Black households spent the largest percentage of income on utilities (4-5%), others spend less (2-3%). →

Post-Pandemic
Black households continued to spend 5% of income on utilities (compared to 3%).

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Justice and Government

Incarceration	INDICATOR →	Fines & Fees
Victimization	INDICATOR →	Domestic Violence

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Indicator 30: *Fines and Fees*

63 *2018* → **60** *2019* → **51** *2021*

Definition - Ratio
Average amounts of fines & fees paid by defendants for cases.

Rationale
High fines & fees may reduce low-income defendants' ability to pay for other essential needs.

Pre-Pandemic
Black defendants received the highest average fines & fees ($369).

→

Post-Pandemic
Black defendants still face high fees, but Native American defendants showed even higher averages ($402).

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Indicator 48: *Domestic Violence*

1 2018	**1** 2019	**1** 2021

Definition - Ratio
Number of domestic violence incidents reported in Black & Asian neighborhoods per resident.

Rationale
Domestic violence has long-term physical & psychological effects on victims, who are most often women & children.

Pre-Pandemic
Black neighborhoods reported over 13x more domestic violence incidents than Asian neighborhoods.

Post-Pandemic
Reported domestic violence rates was 13.4 overall.
Black residents 34.5
Asian residents 1.7

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Public Health

Access to Health Care	INDICATORS →	Health Care Provider Health Insurance
Population Health	INDICATOR →	Chronic Disease
Health Risk Factors	INDICATOR →	Child Food Insecurity

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Indicator 49: Health Care Provider

37 *2018* → **40** *2019* → **38** *2021*

Definition - Ratio
Percentages of residents who report not having a personal doctor or health care provider.

Rationale
Individuals who see a doctor regularly receive preventive care & are hospitalized less for preventable conditions.

Pre-Pandemic
Hispanic residents were by far the most likely to report not having a regular doctor (47%).

→ **Post-Pandemic**
Over 1/3 of Texans reported they or someone in their household had stopped or postponed medical care.

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Indicator 50: Health Insurance

26 *2018* → **29** *2019* → **26** *2021*

Definition - Ratio
Percentages of Hispanic & White residents without health insurance.

Rationale
Lack of health insurance reduces access to preventive care & increases health care costs.

Pre-Pandemic
Increasing uninsured rates. 37% of Hispanic residents were likely to be uninsured (9% White residents).

Post-Pandemic
One million+ Texans lost health insurance coverage. Rates are likely to worsen unless Texas accepts funding for Medicaid expansion.

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Indicator 52: Chronic Disease

36 2018	→	35 2019	→	54 2021

*caution: wide variability

Definition - Ratio
Percentages of White adults & adults of color diagnosed with a chronic disease.

Rationale
Chronic diseases place a tremendous burden on a person's long-term physical, emotional, & financial well-being.

Pre-Pandemic
White residents went from being 2.7 to 1.7x more likely to be diagnosed with chronic disease than other residents (2017-2019).

Post-Pandemic
Risk factors for increased COVID-19 morbidity disproportionately affect Dallas County residents of color.

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Indicator 58: Child Food Insecurity

19
2018

20
2019

16
2021

Definition - Ratio
Percentages of Black & White households with children under 18 that received SNAP benefits in the past 12 months.

Rationale
Households that receive food assistance struggle with food insecurity, which impacts child health & education outcomes.

Pre-Pandemic
35% of Black & 6% of White households were enrolled in SNAP which widened the gap from 2017.

Post-Pandemic
Overall SNAP cases increased nearly 350,000 cases from February to September in 2020.

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Pandemic Efforts Aligned to Indicators

Economic Opportunity

- Small Business Continuity Fund
- B.U.I.L.D Micro Grants
- Paycheck Protection Program

Neighborhood and Infrastructure

- Evictions Assistance Initiative
- Mortgage and Rent Assistance Program
- Community WiFi Pilot Projects
- Dallas Public Library Hotspot and Laptop Program
- Connecting Unserved Areas
- Utility Assistance
- Minor Plumbing Repair Program

Justice and Government

- Fines and Fees Reforms
- Anti-Stigma and Anti-Hate Messaging Tool Kit
- Black Lives Matter Conversations Series

Public Health

- Ad Hoc on COVID-19 Recovery and Assistance
- Black COVID Task Force
- La Alianza
- Emma Lazarus Resilience Fund
- Promotoras Program

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Next Steps

- October 2021 - FY 22 Adopted Budget

  - Addressing inequities through intentional alignment to 2019 Equity Indicators

  - Centering Data to Inform the development of the Racial Equity Plan

- September 2021 – Publish Updated Equity Indicators Report

- January 2022 – 3rd Annual Ei Symposium

  - Focus on Long-Term Equitable Economic Recovery

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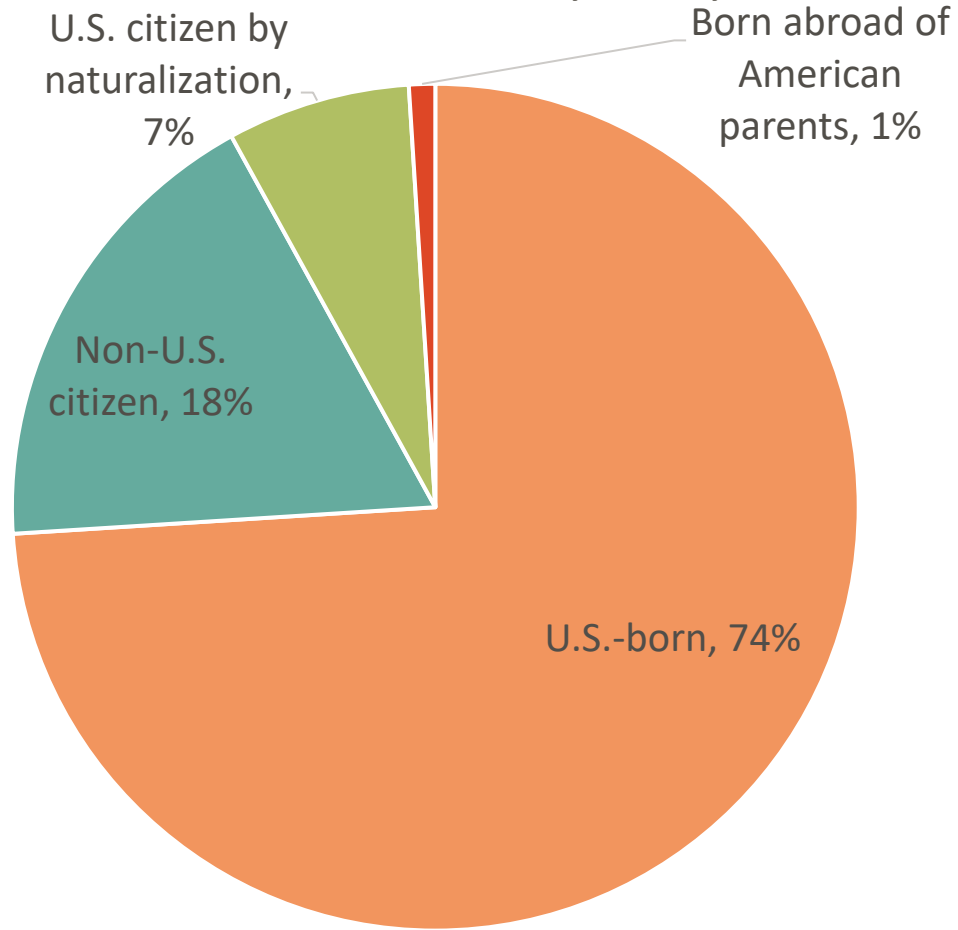# EVERY TEXAN

Social justice requires public policy

Questions about the data? Email knop-narbutis@everytexan.org
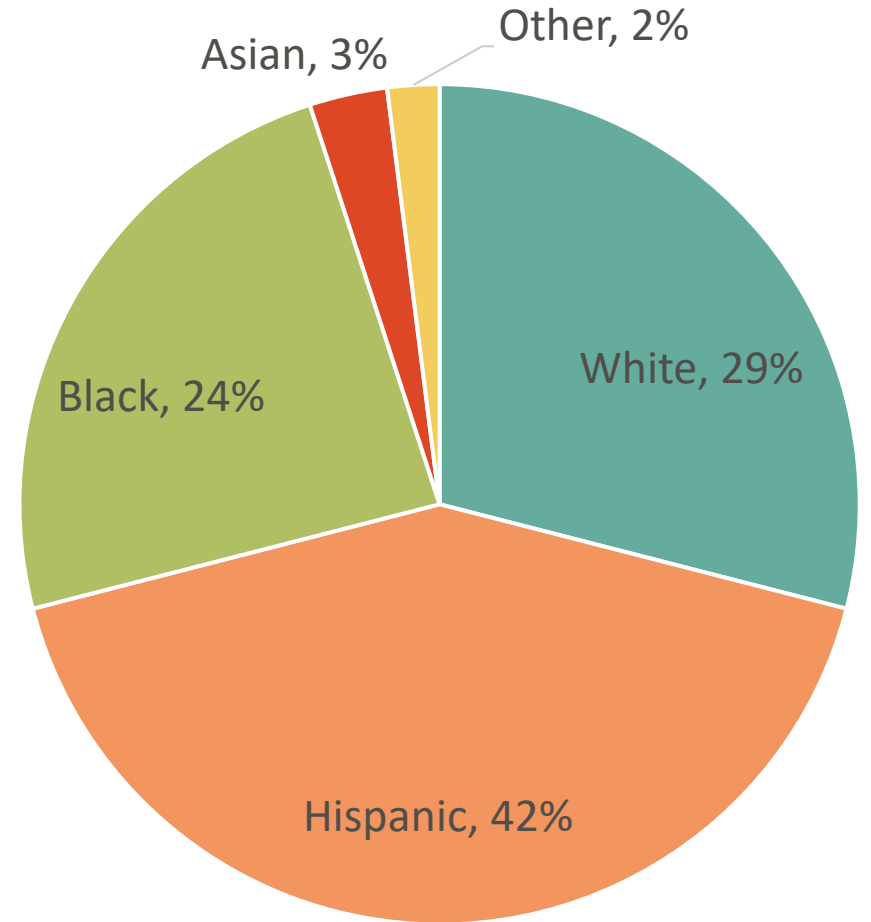
APPENDIX

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Appendix: City of Dallas Population by Immigration Status
Source: 2019 American Community Survey

U.S. citizen by naturalization, 7%

Born abroad of American parents, 1%

Non-U.S. citizen, 18%

U.S.-born, 74%

- ■ U.S.-born
- ■ Non-U.S. citizen
- ■ U.S. citizen by naturalization
- ■ Born abroad of American parents

Appendix: City of Dallas Population by Race and Ethnicity
Source: 2020 Decennial Census

Asian, 3%

Other, 2%

White, 29%

Black, 24%

Hispanic, 42%

- ■ White
- ■ Hispanic
- ■ Black
- ■ Asian
- ■ Other

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Business Establishments

Number of Businesses
148 — 4,856

Racial/Ethnic Majority
- Black Non-Hispanic
- Hispanic
- Racially Diverse
- White Non-Hispanic

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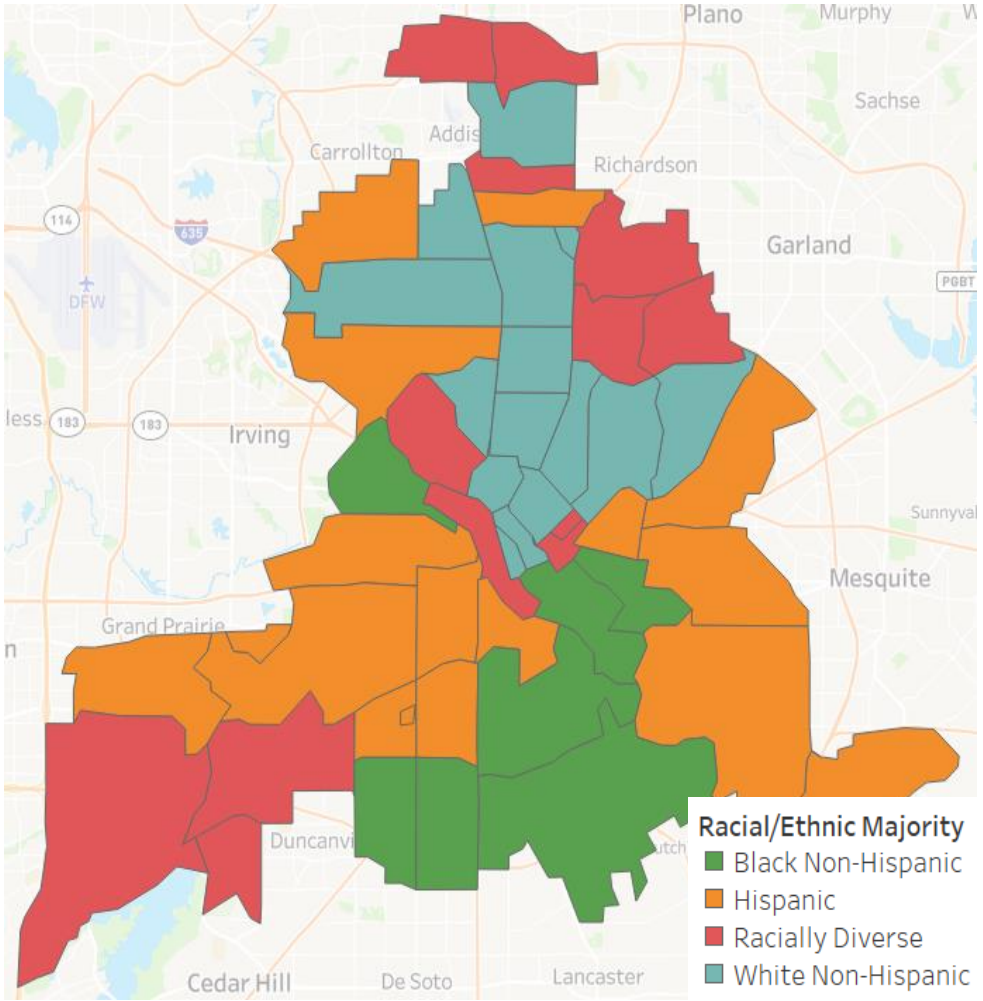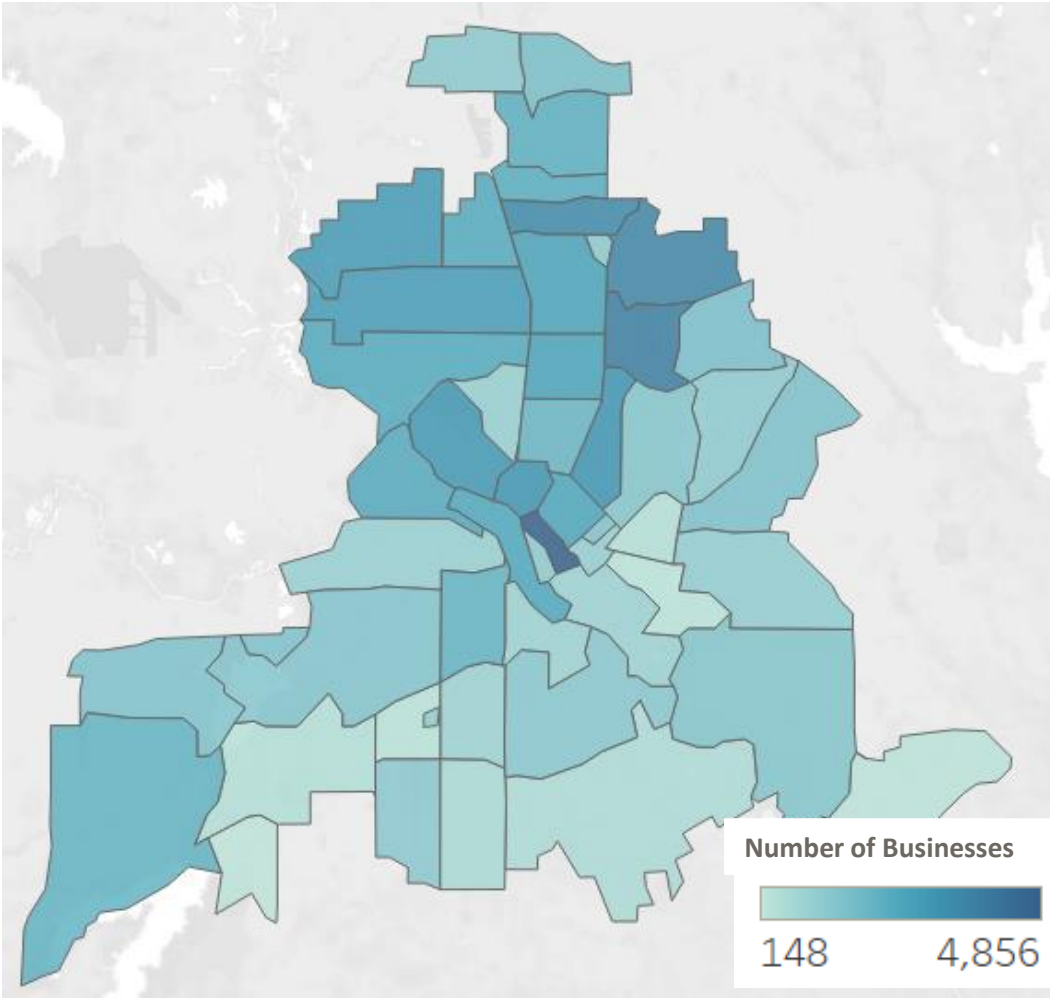
Support for Small Businesses

Small Business Continuity Fund:

DALLAS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Business Owner Demographics
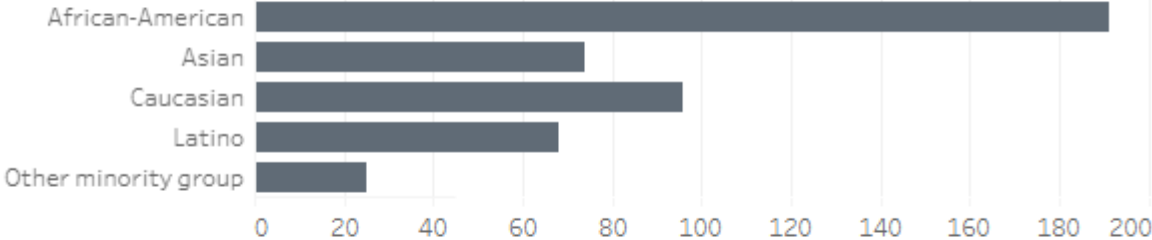
Total Awards by Zip Code

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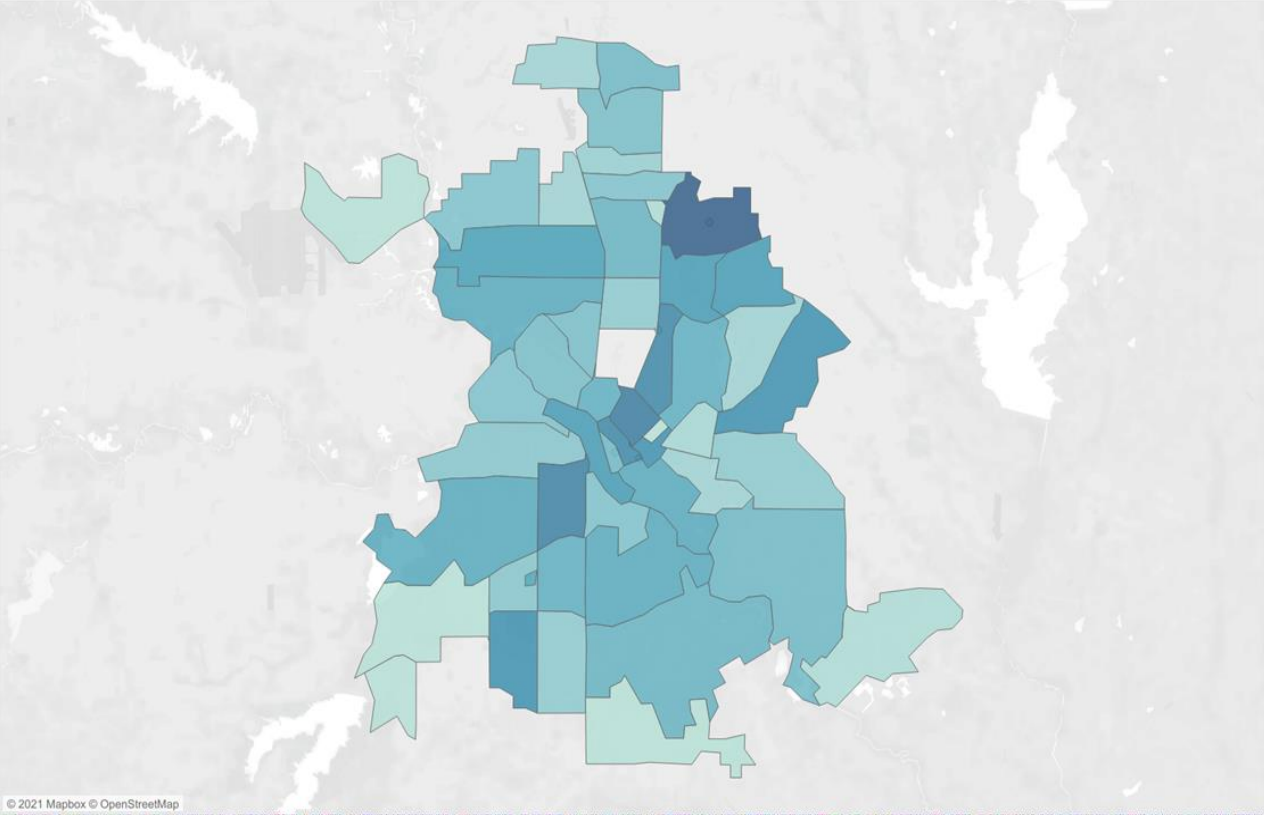
Support for Small Businesses

Paycheck Protection Program

PPP Round 1:	Yes, I have applied and received funds	Yes, I have applied but haven't received funds	No
Black	73	198	106
Asian	57	80	15
White	77	87	21
Latino	39	80	47
Immigrant	39	36	19
Total	285	481	208

PPP Round 2:	Yes, I have applied and received funds	Yes, I have applied but haven't received funds	No
Black	85	50	93
Asian	49	4	6
White	73	9	14
Latino	46	12	28
Total	253	75	141

B.U.I.L.D Program

B.U.I.L.D. Awardees	
Women/Black	64
Black	23
Women/White	15
White	3
Women/Hispanic	11
Hispanic	8
Women/Asian	2
Asian	1
Women/MOB	1
MOB	1
Total	129

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Unemployment

unemployment rate

Jobless	2018	2019	Unemployed	2018	2019
Black	30%	30%	Black	4%	5%
Hispanic	24%	24%	Hispanic	3%	2%
White	18%	19%	White	2%	3%
Other	24%	21%	Other	3%	4%
Asian	23%	21%	Asian	1%	4%
Female	31%	32%	Female	3%	3%
Male	15%	15%	Male	2%	3%

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Unemployment

Dallas - 75243
Population: 63,631
UI Claimant Count: 1,392

35
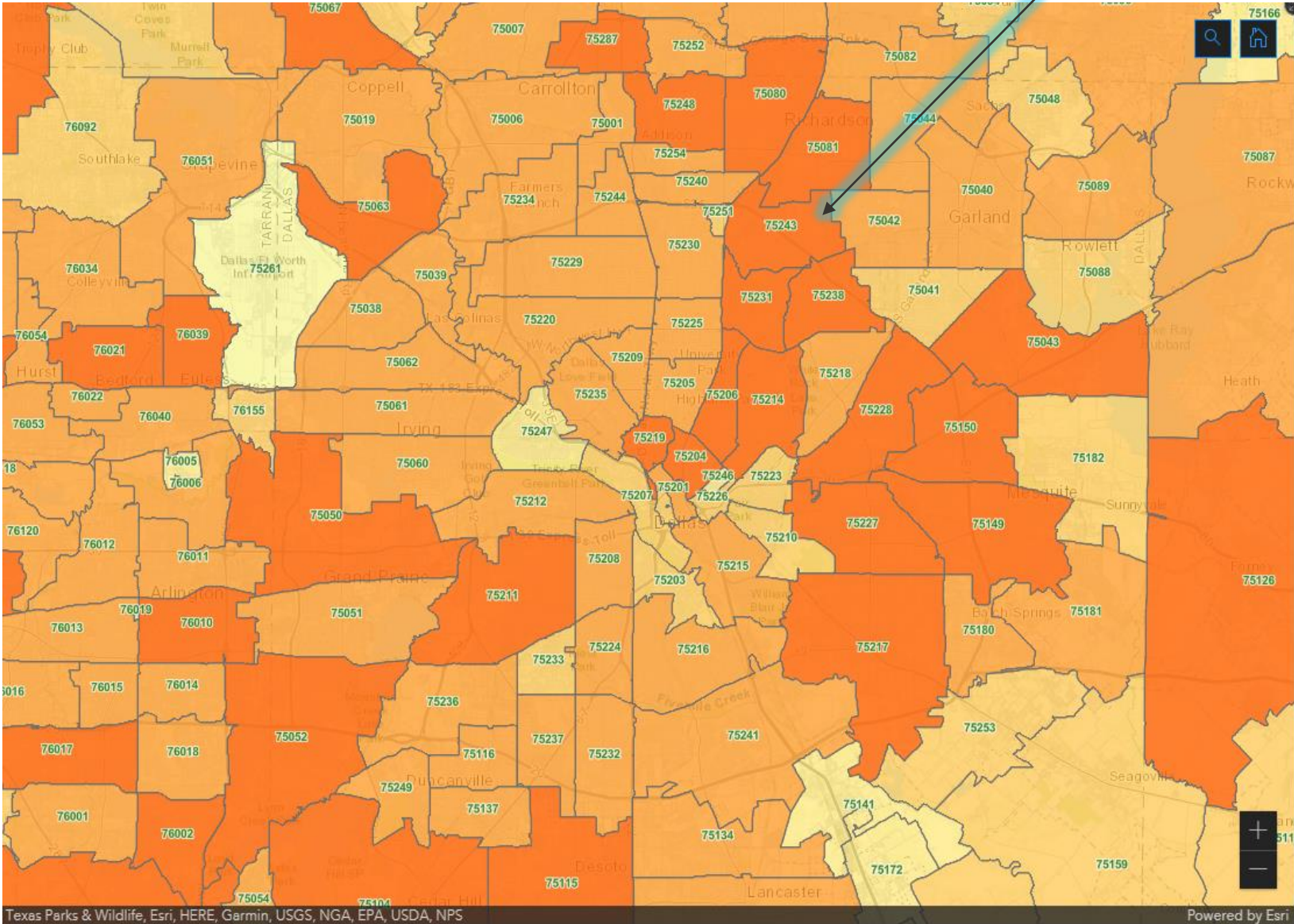
Working Poverty

Working 30+ hours but <200% Poverty Threshold	2018	2019
Hispanic	32%	33%
Black	22%	19%
Other	16%	17%
Asian	16%	10%
White	6%	6%
Female	19%	19%
Male	19%	19%

ADVANCING WORKFORCE EQUITY IN DALLAS AND COLLIN COUNTIES
A BLUEPRINT FOR ACTION

In partnership with United Way Metropolitan Dallas   PATHWAYS to WORK

PolicyLink
USCDornsife Equity Research Institute
burningglass
National Fund for Workforce Solutions

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Evictions

CHILD POVERTY ACTION LAB

Neighborhoods:	Total filings	Average filings per week per neighborhood
Majority Black	4973	1.14
Majority Latinx	5125	0.45
Majority White	1834	0.24
Racially Diverse	7687	0.45
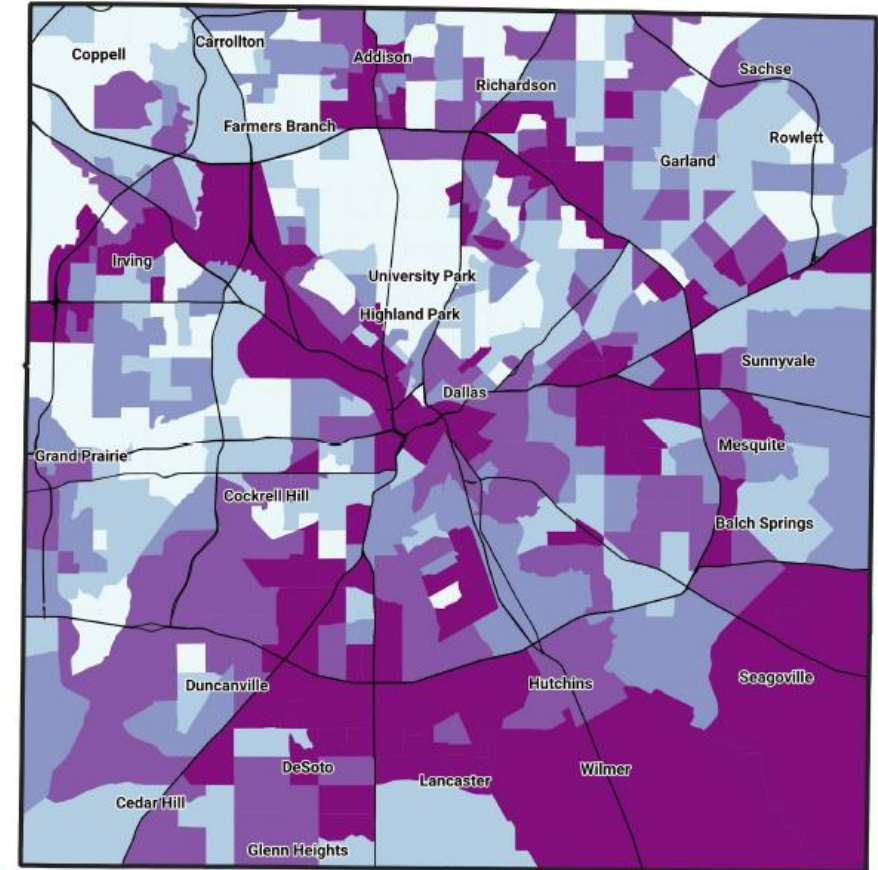
Less than 35 · 35 - 91 · 91 - 170 · 170 - 332 · Greater than 332

Eviction Filings March 1, 2020 - May 16, 2021
*Source: Every Texan analysis of Peter Hepburn, Renee Louis, and Matthew Desmond.*
Eviction Tracking System: Version 1.0. Princeton: Princeton University, 2020.www.evictionlab.org

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Evictions

Who is being evicted?

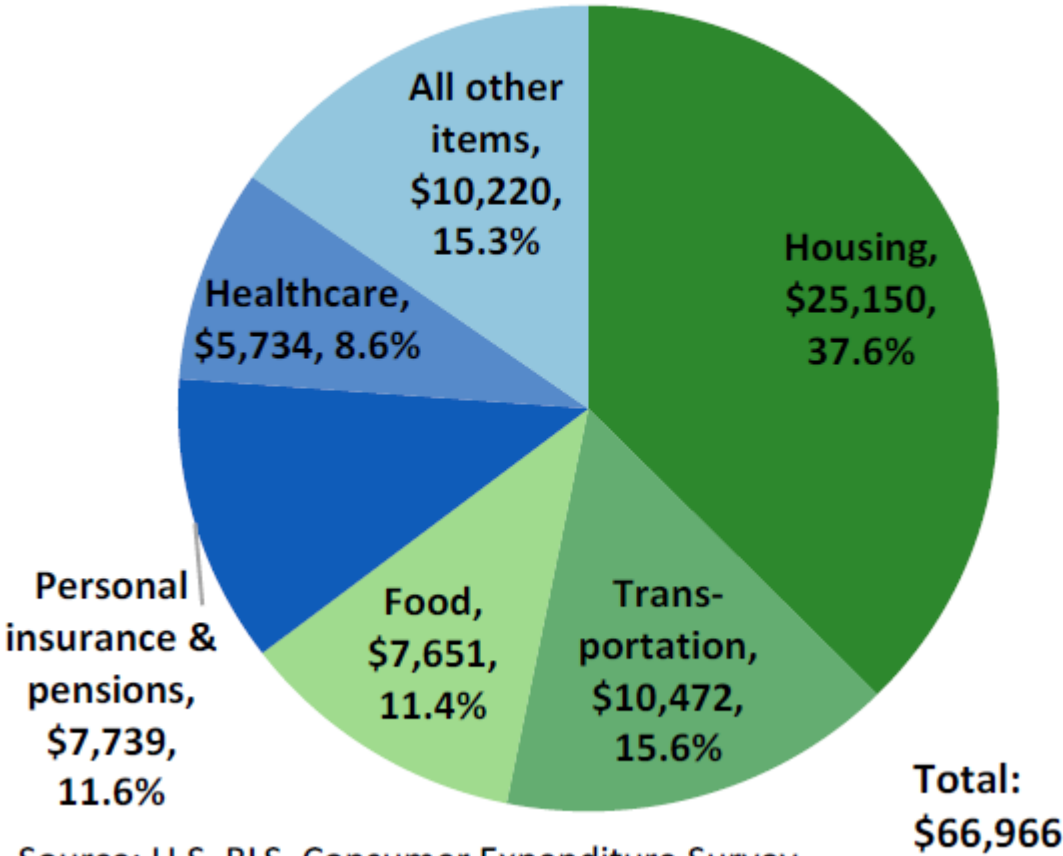*Demographics of census tracts with top 15% of eviction filings versus census tracts with bottom 15% of eviction filings*

CHILD POVERTY ACTION LAB
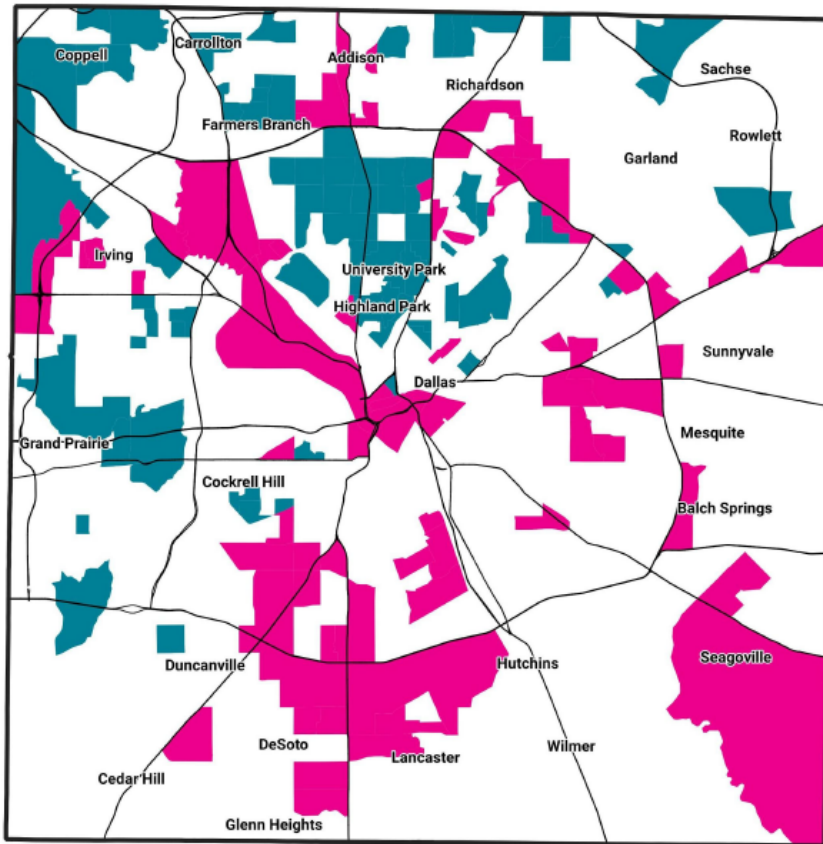
Bottom ■ Top ■

	Top 15%	Bottom 15%
Total Eviction Filings	653.8	12.6
Avg. Eviction Filings (SqMi)	277.1	6.1
White Non-Hispanic	18.8%	57.8%
Black	40.7%	3.9%
Asian	0.2%	0.3%
Hispanic	33.4%	29.8%
Children (Under 18)	26.7%	23.5%
Seniors (Over 65)	7.3%	15.0%
Owner-Occupied Housing	24.2%	75.3%
Renter-Occupied Housing	75.8%	24.7%

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Housing Cost Burden

City	2018	2019
Black	37%	32%
Other	22%	27%
Hispanic	25%	26%
Asian	23%	25%
White	18%	19%
Female	30%	28%
Male	20%	21%

Dallas area average annual expenditures, 2018-19

All other items, $10,220, 15.3%

Housing, $25,150, 37.6%

Healthcare, $5,734, 8.6%

Personal insurance & pensions, $7,739, 11.6%

Food, $7,651, 11.4%

Transportation, $10,472, 15.6%

Total: $66,966

Source: U.S. BLS, Consumer Expenditure Survey.

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Internet Access

Census	2018	2019
Black	27%	22%
Hispanic	21%	17%
Other	6%	8%
Asian	7%	5%
White	6%	5%
Female	17%	13%
Male	13%	12%

CTC Survey	2020
Black	6%
Hispanic	10%
Other	0%
-	-
White NH	2%

*please note these two surveys use different survey methodologies and sampling sizes, and are not directly comparable.

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Internet Access

Figure 53: Agreement with Statements About Training by Household Income

Mean Rating (1=Strongly Disagree and 5=Strongly Agree)

- Black/African American, non-Hispanic
- Hispanic/Latino
- White/European-American, non-Hispanic
- Other/more than one
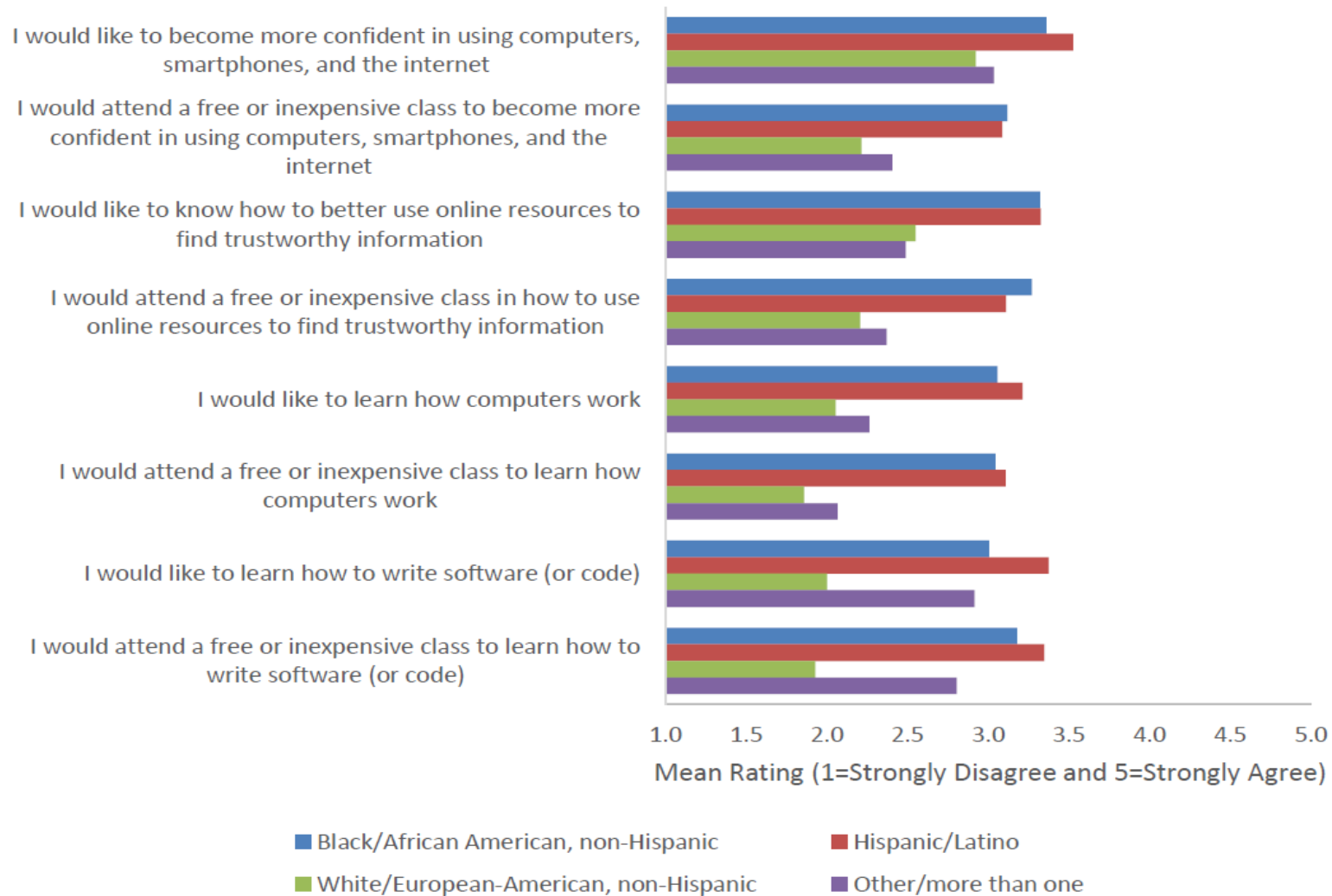
Utility Expenses

% of Income	2018	2019
Black	4%	5%
Asian	4%	3%
Hispanic	2%	1%
White	2%	2%
Other	1%	1%
Female	3%	1%
Male	2%	1%

Fines and Fees

Average Cost	FY19	FY20
Native American	$ 371	$ 402
African American	$ 337	$ 359
Middle Eastern	$ 204	$ 311
White	$ 275	$ 288
Hispanic	$ 276	$ 240
Asian	$ 229	$ 241
Indian	$ 261	$ 232
Male	$ 293	$ 314
Female	$ 269	$ 304

Cities & Counties for Fine and Fee Justice

2020-2021 Cohort

■ County Team
■ City Team
■ Combined City & County Team

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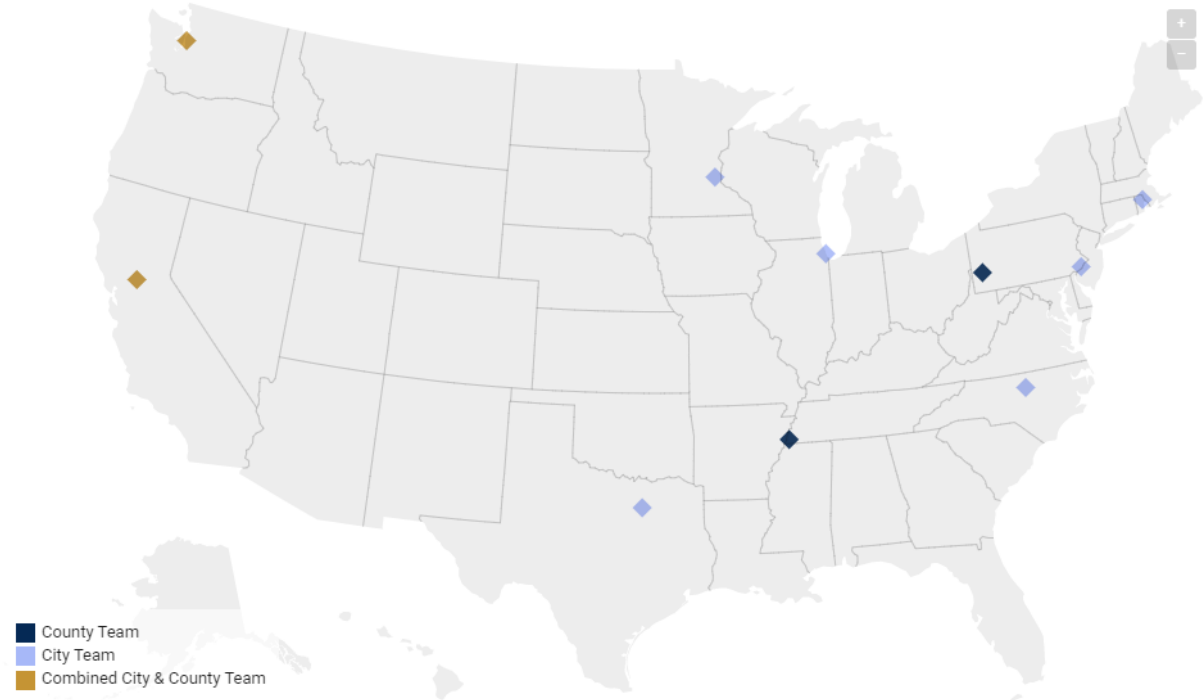
Domestic Violence

3 Year Average 2018-2020, incidents per 10k residents

All	13.4
Black	34.5
Hispanic	8.1
White (NH)	5.2
Asian	1.7
American Indian	1.7

STAYING AT HOME DOESN'T MEAN SAFE AT HOME

CALL FOR HELP
National Domestic Violence Hotline
1-800-799-SAFE (7233)

Child Protective Services (CPS)
1-800-252-5400

NEED SHELTER?
Genesis Women's Shelter
214-946-HELP (4357)

The Family Place
214-941-1991

IN AN EMERGENCY DIAL 911

City of Dallas

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Health Care Provider

PMSA	2018	2019
White NH	13.90%	19.10%
Non-White	33.60%	44.20%
County		
White NH	13.20%	24.80%
Non-White	33.60%	47.50%

Dallas County reported a **STEADY INCREASE** in the **number of providers accepting Medicaid.**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Dallas	14,403	15,062	14,178	15,314	17,218	18,369
Collin	2,992	3,483	3,223	3,740	5,044	5,981
Cooke	224	241	256	244	281	330
Denton	2,435	2,603	2,246	2,537	3,205	3,479
Fannin	228	203	200	89	101	208
Grayson	974	1,084	917	740	894	1,054

Data Source: Texas Health and Human Services Commission; Strategic Decision Support

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Health Insurance

City of Dallas Population by Immigration Status
Source: 2019 American Community Survey

Pie chart:
- 74% — U.S.-born
- 18% — Non-U.S. citizen
- 7% — U.S. citizen by naturalization
- 1% — Born abroad of American parents
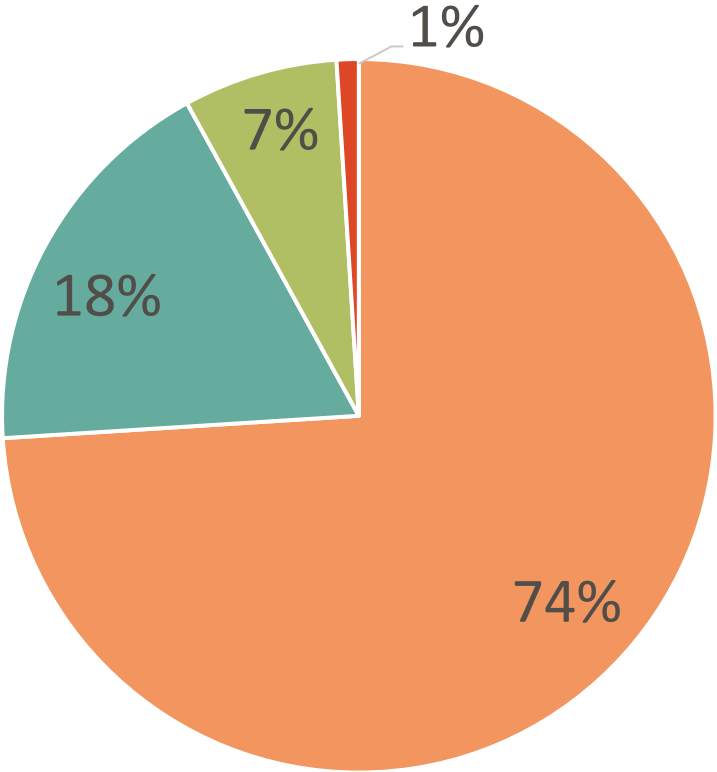
Legend:
- U.S.-born
- Non-U.S. citizen
- U.S. citizen by naturalization
- Born abroad of American parents

Context: chilling effect of deportation and public charge on health insurance enrollment

% Uninsured	2018	2019
Hispanic	37%	37%
Black	19%	20%
Asian	14%	13%
Other	17%	12%
White	10%	9%
Male	24%	24%
Female	21%	21%

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Chronic Disease

PMSA	2018	2019
White NH	28.20%	25.50%
Non-White	7.30%	15.30%
County		
White NH	31.30%	21.40%
Non-White	9.90%	19.50%

People with Disabilities:
A Texas Profile

March 2019 Update
Texas Workforce Investment Council
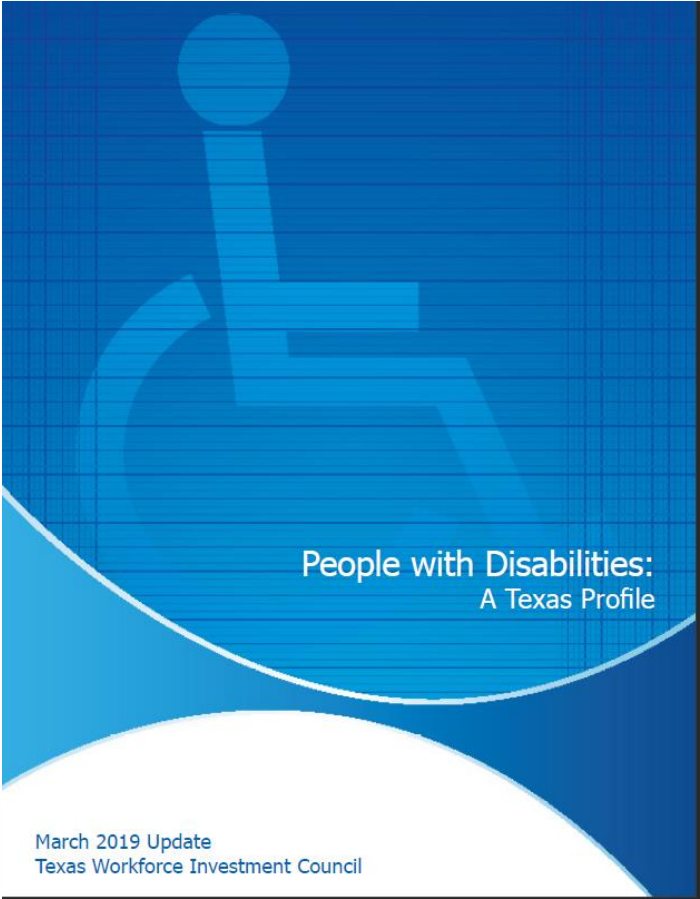
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Child Food Insecurity

Receiving SNAP	2018	2019
Black	35%	35%
Hispanic	20%	20%
Other	31%	19%
Asian	10%	11%
White	5%	6%
Female	24%	27%
Male	12%	9%