Understanding Health Disparities in Texas

Maureen Rubin, Ph.D., MSW
Assistant Professor
Department of Social Work
University of Texas at San Antonio

Nazrul Hoque
Assistant Professor
Department of Demography
College of Public Policy
University of Texas at San Antonio
Factors that contribute to varied health care needs

• population change in Texas, specifically in Bexar County, that contributes to diverse health care needs.
• lack of access and availability of services and how that impacts service utilization.
• social, economic, racial, environmental factors that contribute to health disparities.
• Definition
• Population in US - changes
• Race ethnicity – TX
• Language
• Education
• Income / poverty level
• Health care: insurance, projected age distribution, physical and mental health
• Access and availability of services
• Social, economic and environmental factors and disparities
• What do we need to do?
Health Disparity - defn

• “.....differences that occur by gender, race or ethnicity, education or income, disability, living in rural localities and sexual orientation” (Dept. of Health and Human Services Healthy People 2010, 2000)

• “the overall rate of disease incidence, prevalence, morbidity, mortality or survival rates” (Minority Health and Health Disparities Research and Education Act of 2000)
Health disparities contd.

• “... there is a significant disparity in the overall rate of disease incidence, prevalence, morbidity, mortality, or survival rates in the population as compared to the health status of the general population,” (Texas Health Disparities Task Force, 2008, p. 1).

• Health disparities primarily affect African Americans, Hispanics, those in geographically underserved regions, and low-income individuals and families (TX Health Disparities Task Force, 2008).
Fastest Growing States, 2000-2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>281,424,602</td>
<td>308,745,538</td>
<td>27,323,632</td>
<td>9.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>20,851,820</td>
<td>25,145,561</td>
<td>4,293,741</td>
<td>20.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>33,871,648</td>
<td>37,253,956</td>
<td>3,382,308</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>15,982,378</td>
<td>18,801,310</td>
<td>2,818,932</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>8,186,453</td>
<td>9,687,653</td>
<td>1,501,200</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>5,130,632</td>
<td>9,535,483</td>
<td>1,486,170</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>7,078,515</td>
<td>8,001,024</td>
<td>1,261,385</td>
<td>24.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population values are decennial census counts for April 1 for 2000 and 2010.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

15.7% of numerical change in U.S.
## Total Population and Components of Population Change in Texas, 1950-2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year*</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Numerical Change</th>
<th>Natural Increase</th>
<th>Net Migration</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
<th>Natural Increase</th>
<th>Net Migration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>7,711,194</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>9,579,677</td>
<td>1,868,483</td>
<td>1,754,652</td>
<td>113,831</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>93.91</td>
<td>6.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>11,196,730</td>
<td>1,617,053</td>
<td>1,402,683</td>
<td>214,370</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>86.74</td>
<td>13.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>14,229,191</td>
<td>3,032,461</td>
<td>1,260,794</td>
<td>1,771,667</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>41.58</td>
<td>58.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>16,986,510</td>
<td>2,757,319</td>
<td>1,815,670</td>
<td>941,649</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>65.85</td>
<td>34.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>20,851,820</td>
<td>3,865,310</td>
<td>1,919,281</td>
<td>1,946,029</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>49.65</td>
<td>50.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>25,145,561</td>
<td>4,293,741</td>
<td>2,304,208</td>
<td>1,989,533</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>53.70</td>
<td>46.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* All values for the decennial dates are for the indicated census year. Values for 2009 is for July 1 as estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Source: Derived from U.S. Bureau of the Census Estimates for dates indicated by the Texas State Data Center, University of Texas at San Antonio.

Note: Residual values are not presented in this table.
Percent of Population of Race/Ethnicity in 2000 and Net Change Due to Each Racial/Ethnic Group 2000-2010

**Percent of Population**
- Hispanic, 32.0%
- Anglo, 53.1%
- Black, 11.6%
- Other, 3.3%

**Net Change**
- Hispanic, 65%
- Anglo, 10.8%
- Black, 12.2%
- Other, 12.0%
Estimated Annual Net Migration to Texas, 2000 to 2009

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census 2009 Estimates
Estimated Number and Percent of Migrants to Texas between 2000 and 2009 by Race and Ethnicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net domestic migration</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of migrants</td>
<td>371,150</td>
<td>238,866</td>
<td>195,024</td>
<td>43,663</td>
<td>848,702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of Row Total</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>International migration</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of migrants</td>
<td>224,820</td>
<td>469,591</td>
<td>73,140</td>
<td>165,532</td>
<td>933,083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of Row Total</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of migrants</td>
<td>595,970</td>
<td>708,457</td>
<td>268,163</td>
<td>209,195</td>
<td>1,781,785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of Row Total</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Texas Racial and Ethnic Composition, 2000 and 2009

Estimate percent non-Hispanic Anglo and Hispanic by County, 2009

non-Hispanic Anglo

Hispanic

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates
Percent of Population Growth and Projected Population Growth by Race/Ethnicity, Texas

Source: U.S. Census Counts, and Texas State Data Center 2008 Population Projections, 0.5 Scenario
Projected Racial and Ethnic Percent, Texas, 2000-2040

Percent of the population 5 and over who speak English less than very well by state, 2009

Source: American Community Survey, 2009
Percent of the population 5 and over who speak Spanish at home, 2009

Source: American Community Survey, 2009
Percent of Households that are Linguistically Isolated, by County, 2005-2009

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-Year Sample 2005-2009
# Educational Attainment in Texas, 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Educational Attainment</th>
<th>Percent of persons aged 25 years and older</th>
<th>State Ranking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High school diploma or equivalency</td>
<td>79.9%</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelors</td>
<td>25.5%</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Educational attainment of persons 25+ years of age by ethnicity, Texas, 2009

Source: American Community Survey, 2009
Percent of the Population Less than 18 Years of Age, Living Under Poverty for During Past 12 Months, 2006-2008

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 3-Year Sample 2006-2008
Median Household Income by County, 2006-2008

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 3-Year Sample 2006-2008
Insurance Coverage and No Insurance by Type for Ethnic Groups, 2008

- Latino: 38 None, 25 Public, 40 Private
- Anglo: 14 None, 14 Public, 22 Private
- Black: 23 None, 28 Public, 76 Private
- Asian: 21 None, 11 Public, 70 Private
- Other: 21 None, 21 Public, 64 Private

Legend:
- Red: None
- Blue: Public
- Green: Private
Projection of Ethnicity of Texas Population Aged 65 Years and Older, 2000 to 2040

Source: Texas State Data Center, 2000-2004 Projection Scenario
Physicians per 1,000 Population Aged 65 Years and Older by County, 2008

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. 2008 Population Estimate (population), and Texas Medical Board (physicians).
Projected Increase in Obesity in Texas by Ethnicity, 2006 to 2040

Source: Texas State Data Center Projections
Projected Percent of the Adult Population with Diabetes in Texas by Race and Ethnicity, 2010, 2040

2010

- Latino: 38%
- Anglo: 44%
- African American: 14%
- Other: 3%

2040

- Latino: 59%
- Anglo: 23%
- African American: 10%
- Other: 8%
Projected Number of Adults with Diabetes by Race and Ethnicity, Texas, 2010-2040

- Total
- Latino
- Anglo
- African American
- Other
Projected Percent of the Adult Population with Diabetes by County, 2010 and 2040
Health Disparity

• Bexar county – Metro Health
  – Refer to handout
Access and Availability

- Population change in Texas and Bexar county.
- How will the population change influence health care needs?
- With more number of minority people in the border area and few physicians in the area, how could this influence care?
Social, economic and environmental factors

• Social:
  – Friends
  – Neighbors
  – Support systems
  – Poverty
  – Unemployment
  – Single parents
  – Teenage pregnancy
  – Female headed households
  – School drop outs
Social, economic and environmental factors

• Economic
  – Jobs
  – Jobs with benefits (insurance & retirement)
  – Education helping jobs
  – Working conditions
Social, economic and environmental factors

• Environmental
  – Living conditions / housing
  – Drug/alcohol use/abuse
  – Violence in the neighborhood
  – House/car break-ins, theft
  – Access to public transportation
  – Access to healthy food
  – Distance to medical/behavioral care
  – Safe child care
What is the need?

- Cultural competence in understanding person-in-environment
- Educating community on early identification and intervention
- Linking services to needs of the population
- Providing services that are accessible
- Providing culturally appropriate services
- Building infrastructure based on the needs of the community
- Advocate for policies that embrace diversity
- Plan for the growing needs of TX and Bexar county
• Acknowledgement
  – Thanks to Dr. Lloyd Potter, State Demographer
  – Data, graphs and tables provided by Office of the State Demographer and the Texas State Data Center. University of Texas at San Antonio