Health Disparities & Inequities – Examples

Infant Mortality Rates by Race, Michigan Residents 2000-2015*

Infant Mortality Rate Trend by Race in Ingham County

Source: Division for Vital Records & Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Health & Human Services. 2004 and 2013 data omitted due to data not meeting standards of reliability or precision.
Prevalence of diabetes among adults in Ingham County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>&lt;$15,000</th>
<th>$15,000-$24,999</th>
<th>$25,000-$34,999</th>
<th>$35,000-$49,999</th>
<th>$50,000-$74,999</th>
<th>$75,000-$99,999</th>
<th>$100,000 +</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
<td>23.1%</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-2010</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-2013</td>
<td>8.24%</td>
<td>9.69%</td>
<td>9.97%</td>
<td>11.92%</td>
<td>7.47%</td>
<td>11.61%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>4.41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prevalence of diabetes among adults in Ingham County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-2010</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-2013</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Health Status Indicators Among Women and Men in the U.S., by Sexual Orientation, 2013

Women
- Excellent or Very Good Health
  - Heterosexual: 63%
  - Lesbian: 54%
  - Bisexual: 57%
- Obese
  - Heterosexual: 29%
  - Lesbian: 36%
  - Bisexual: 40%
- Met physical activity guidelines for aerobic physical activity
  - Heterosexual: 49%
  - Lesbian: 51%
  - Bisexual: 56%

Men
- Excellent or Very Good Health
  - Heterosexual: 65%
  - Gay: 66%
  - Bisexual: 62%
- Obese
  - Heterosexual: 31%
  - Gay: 23%
  - Bisexual: 25%
- Met physical activity guidelines for aerobic physical activity
  - Heterosexual: 56%
  - Gay: 64%
  - Bisexual: 55%

NOTES: Among adults ages 18-64.

Access to Care and Utilization of Services in the U.S., by Sexual Orientation, 2013

Among adults ages 18-64

- Heterosexual
- Lesbian or Gay
- Bisexual

- Uninsured
  - Heterosexual: 20%
  - Lesbian or Gay: 17%
  - Bisexual: 24%
- Had a usual place to go for medical care
  - Heterosexual: 81%
  - Lesbian or Gay: 79%
  - Bisexual: 73%
- Failed to obtain needed medical care in past year due to cost
  - Heterosexual: 9%
  - Lesbian or Gay: 12%
  - Bisexual: 17%
- Received influenza vaccine during past year
  - Heterosexual: 35%
  - Lesbian or Gay: 43%
  - Bisexual: 33%

NOTES: Among adults ages 18-64.
Percent of Population Living in Rental Housing, by Race
Ingham County, MI

Percent of Population in Poverty by Race
Ingham County, MI

US Census Bureau: American Community Survey 2009-2014
Employers’ Replies to “Racial Names” + Impact of Neighborhood Perception (Chicago and Boston, 2001-02)

- For resumes of equal quality, white-sounding names got a call-back for every 10 resumes sent out; black-sounding names got a call back for every 15 resumes sent out.

- A white-sounding name yielded as many call backs as eight additional years of work experience.

- Whites with higher quality resumes received 30% more callbacks than whites with lower quality resumes. The positive impact of a better resume for those with African-American names was smaller.

- Callback rates rose equally across races when the resume listed a resume from a neighborhood considered to be any of these: a) wealthier b) more-educated c) more-“white”

- Employers located in more racially integrated locations were less-likely to discriminate.

Source: [http://www.nber.org/digest/sep03/w9873.html](http://www.nber.org/digest/sep03/w9873.html)
For every 1,000 people in each group, # incarcerated in the U.S.*

43 Black Males
07 White Males
18 Hispanic Males

“More African American adults are under correctional control today than were enslaved in 1850, a decade before the Civil War.”

Michelle Alexander *The New Jim Crow: Mass Incarceration in the Age of Colorblindness*

SCHOOLS ARE **UNSAFE** AND UNWELCOMING FOR THE MAJORITY OF LGBT STUDENTS.

- **65%** heard homophobic remarks like “fag” or “dyke” frequently or often.
- **30%** missed at least one day of school in the past month because they felt unsafe or uncomfortable.
- **85%** were verbally harassed in the past year.

Learn more in GLSEN’s latest National School Climate Survey at [GLSEN.org/NSCS](http://GLSEN.org/NSCS)