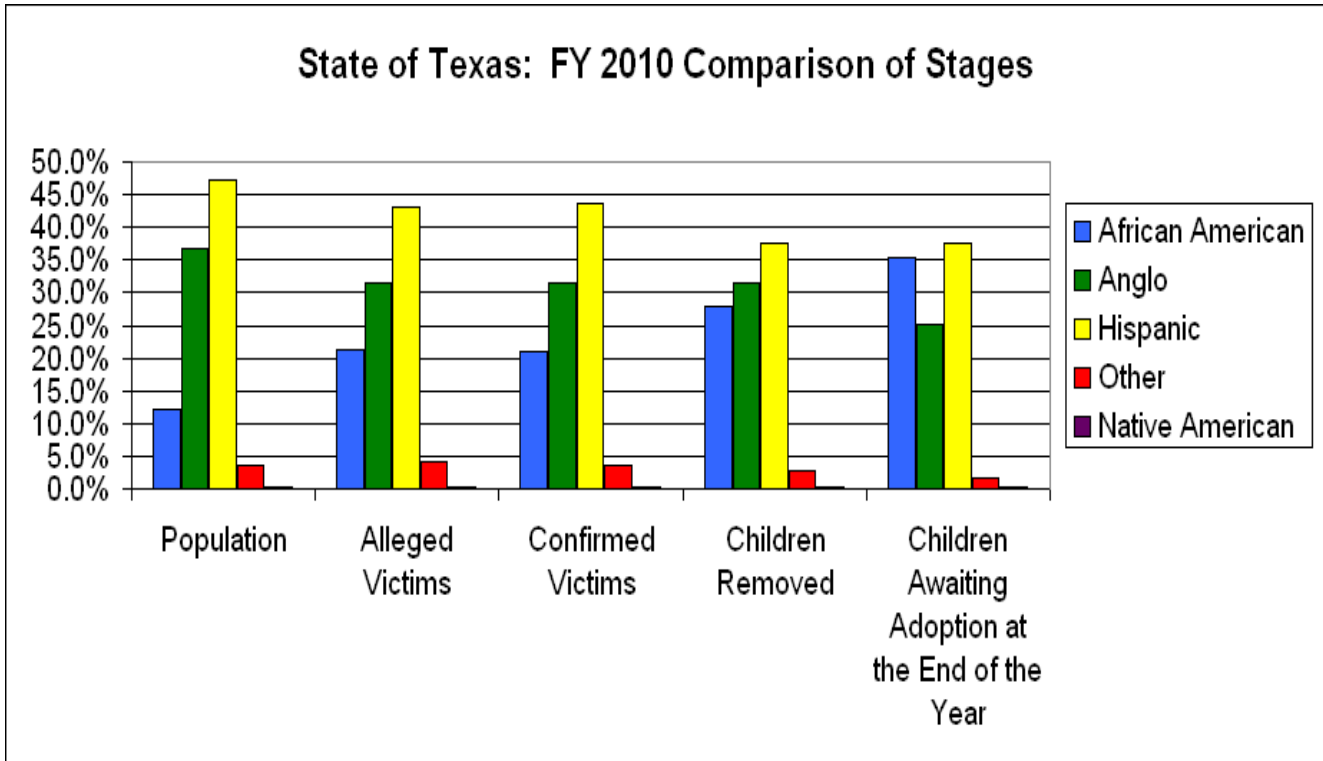


**HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION
 CENTER FOR ELIMINATION OF DISPROPORTIONALITY AND DISPARITIES
 DATA POINTS**

State of Texas: FY 2010 Comparison of Stages

	Total	African American	Anglo	Hispanic	Other	Native American
Population	6,584,709	804,001	2,427,173	3,108,010	232,681	12,844
Alleged Victims	288,079	61,173	90,538	123,954	11,695	719
Confirmed Victims	66,897	14,110	21,053	29,247	2,343	144
Children Removed	16,347	4,566	5,137	6,131	462	51
Children Awaiting Adoption at the End of the Year	6,026	2,127	1,518	2,265	105	11

	African American	Anglo	Hispanic	Other	Native American
Population	12.2%	36.9%	47.2%	3.5%	0.2%
Alleged Victims	21.2%	31.4%	43.0%	4.1%	0.2%
Confirmed Victims	21.1%	31.5%	43.7%	3.5%	0.2%
Children Removed	27.9%	31.4%	37.5%	2.8%	0.3%
Children Awaiting Adoption at the End of the Year	35.3%	25.2%	37.6%	1.7%	0.2%

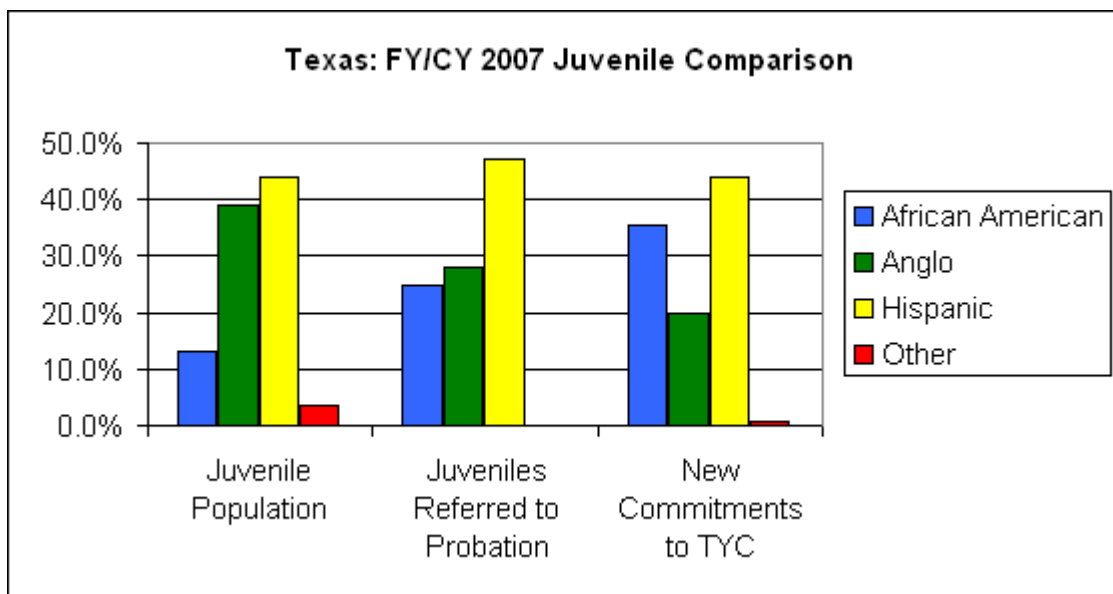


**HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION
 CENTER FOR ELIMINATION OF DISPROPORTIONALITY AND DISPARITIES
 DATA POINTS**

**Commitment Profile for New Commitments In
 Juvenile Services
 Fiscal Years 2005 - 2009**

	Fiscal Year 2005		Fiscal Year 2006		Fiscal Year 2007		Fiscal Year 2008		Fiscal Year 2009	
Categories	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
TOTALS	2614	100%	2738	100%	2327	100%	1582	100%	1481	100%
ETHNICITY										
ANGLO	606	23%	592	22%	461	20%	319	20%	294	20%
BLACK	857	33%	927	34%	826	35%	560	35%	515	35%
HISPANIC	1125	43%	1199	44%	1024	44%	689	44%	661	45%
OTHER										
ETHNICITY	26	1%	20	1%	16	1%	14	1%	11	1%

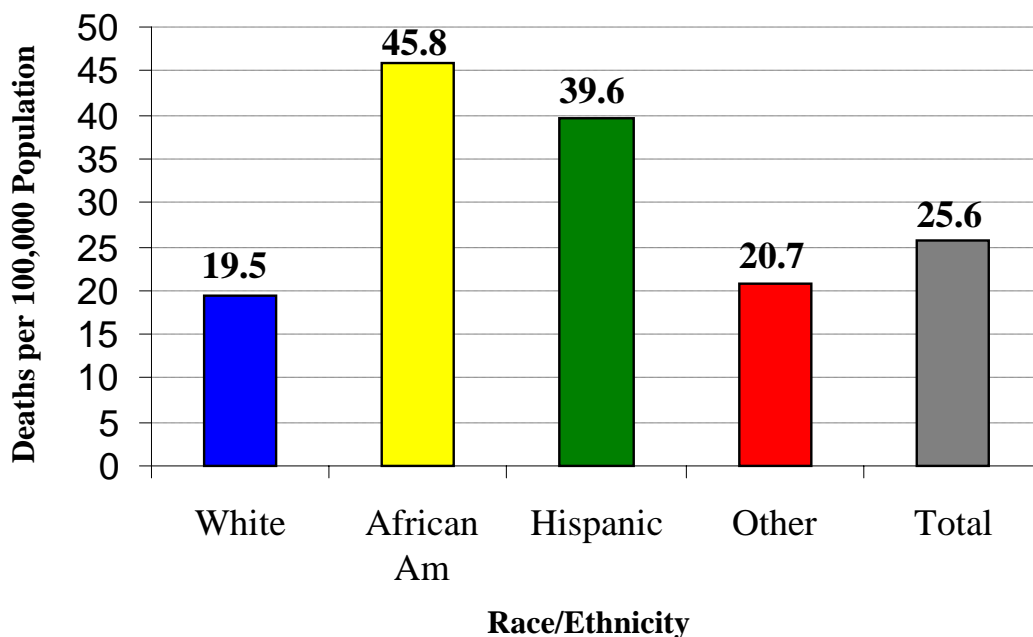
	African American	Anglo	Hispanic	Other
Juvenile Population	13.1%	39.2%	44.1%	3.7%
Juveniles Referred to Probation	25.0%	28.0%	47.0%	n/a
New Commitments to TYC	35.5%	19.8%	44.0%	0.7%



Diabetes

Diabetes is a potential consequence of obesity. Disparities in the distribution of obesity across racial groups can translate into disparities in deaths from diabetes. Chart 4 shows the age-adjusted (to the US 2000 standard population) death rates from diabetes using 2007 vital statistics data and 2007 population estimates for Texas.

Chart 4: Texas Age-Adjusted death rates from Diabetes Mellitus, 2007



Promoting Responsible Sexual Behavior

HIV and STD infection rates differ across racial groups. In 2007 the HIV infection rates for African-American adolescents (11-17 years of age) and adults (18 years of age and above) were much higher than the comparable age groups in other races. The rate was 7.1 per 100,000 for African-American adolescents and 78.0 per 100,000 for African-American adults as compared with 0.8 and 11.4 for Anglos, 1.4 and 14.6 for Hispanics, and 0.0 and 6.8 for other races, and 1.9 and 19.6 overall. The Charts below show HIV and gonorrhea infection rates for Texas adolescents and adults.

Chart 5: 2007 HIV infection rates for Texas

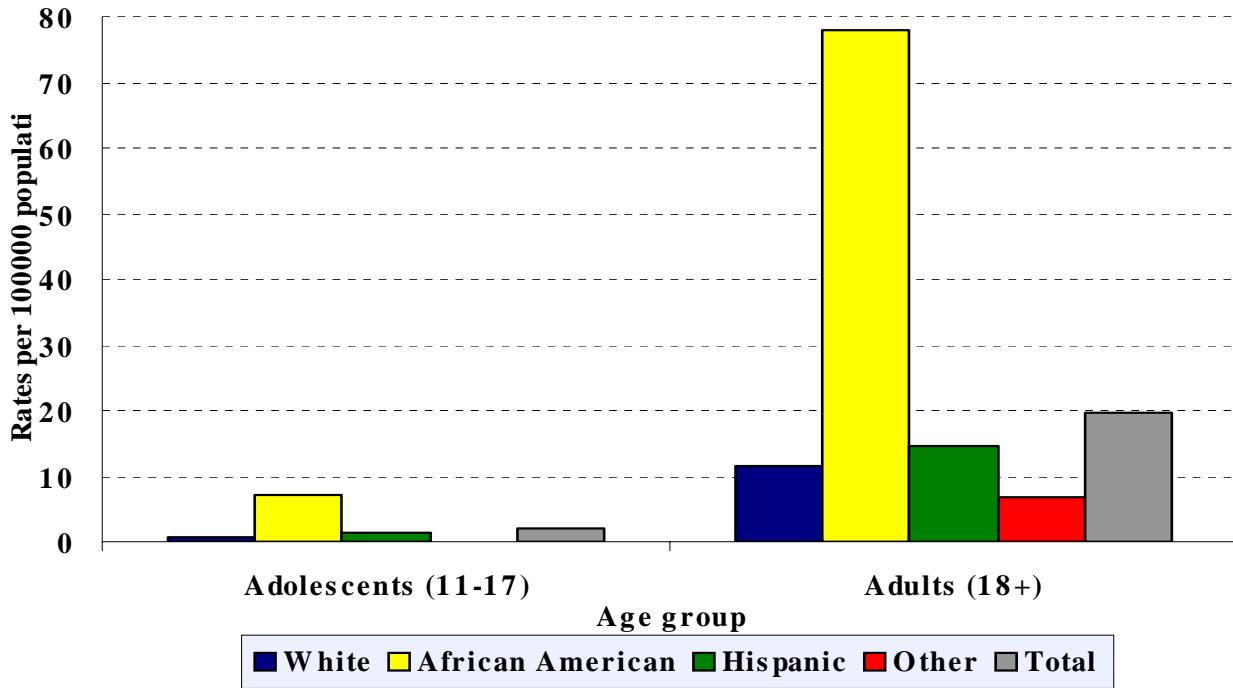


Chart 10a: 2007 HIV infection rates for Texas adolescents (11-17)

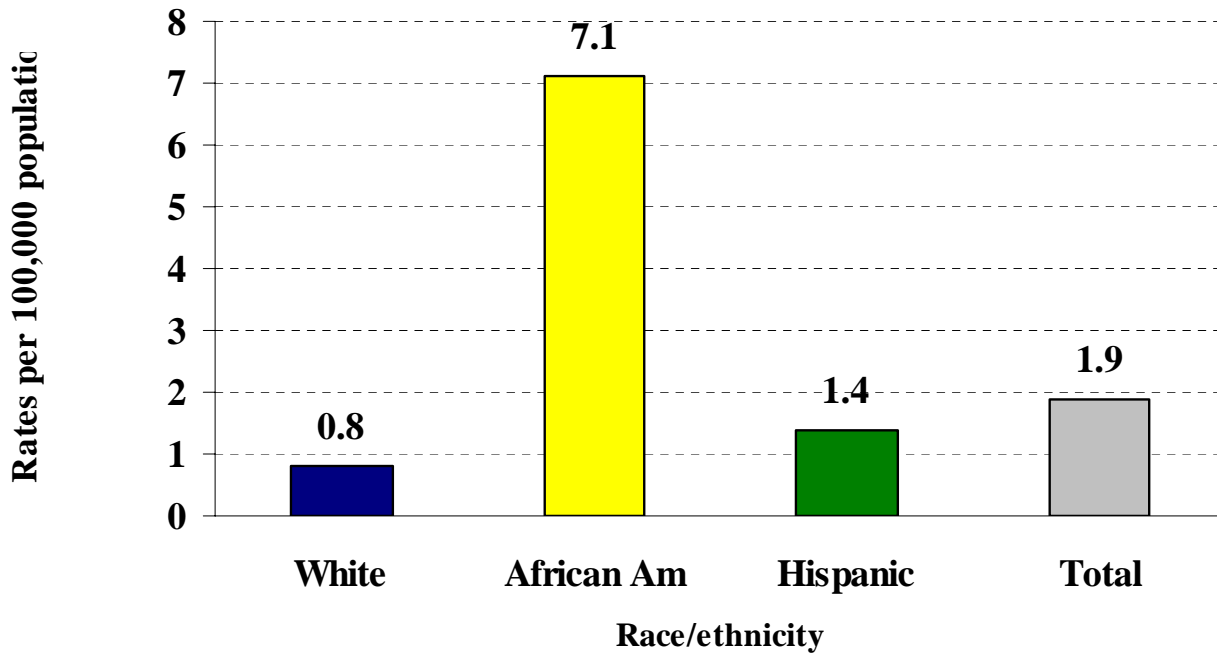
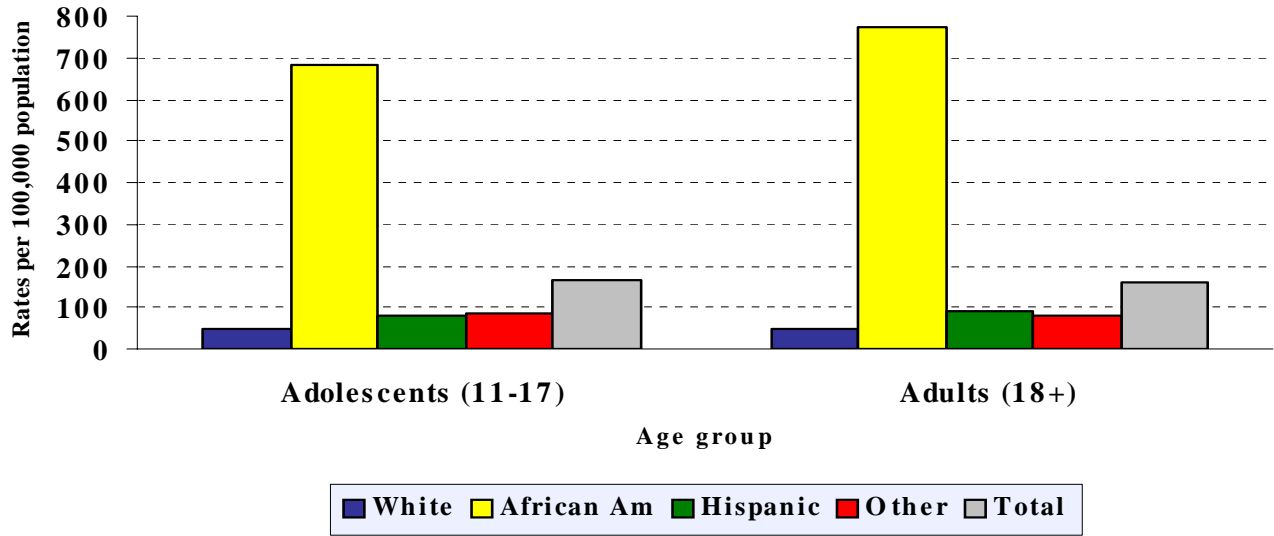


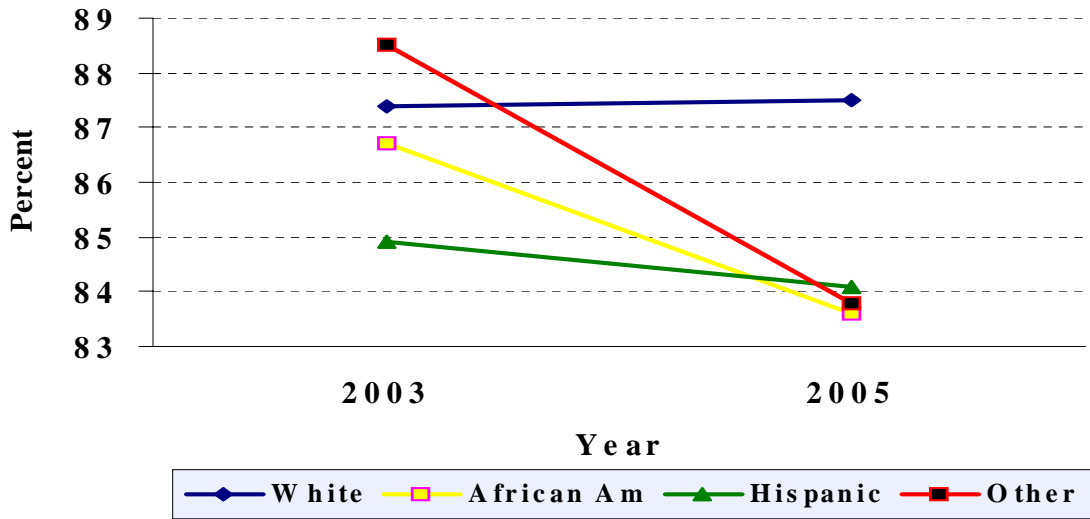
Chart 6: 2007 Gonorrhea Infection rates for Texas



Youth and Sexual Activity

Because of the association between unsafe sexual activity and HIV/STDs, the YRBS (Youth Risk Behavior Survey) tracks safe sex among youth. Chart 7 shows the percent of Texas students who had safe sex or were abstaining from sex in 2003 and 2005¹. Because of a change in the YRBS questionnaire in 2007, those data are not considered comparable.

Chart 7: Texas Students having safe sex*

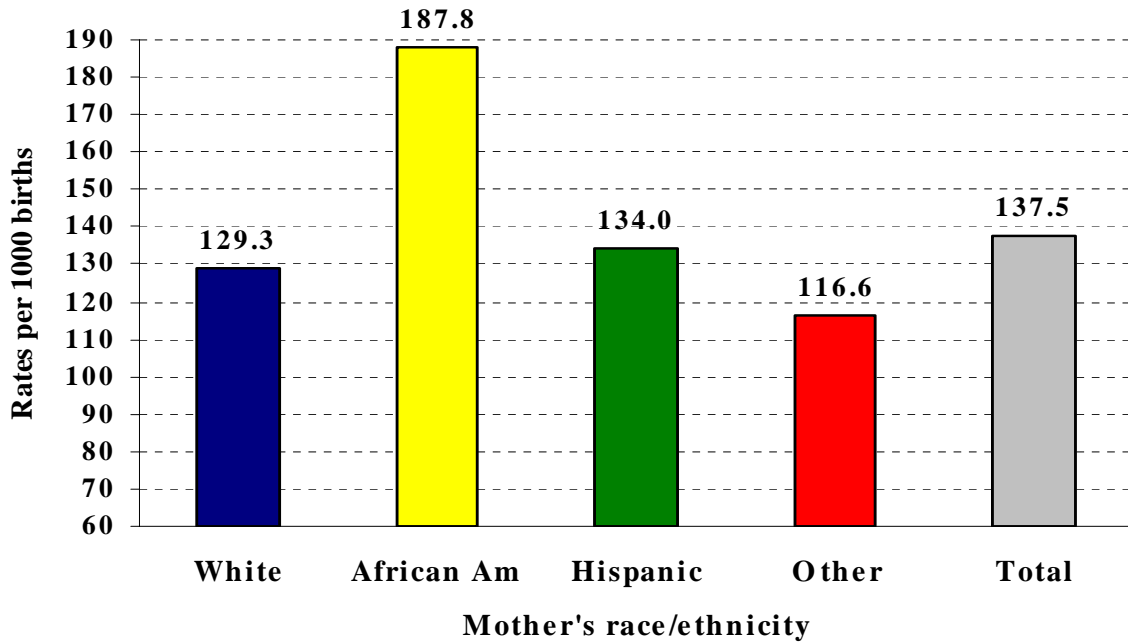


* Students who have never had sex or not had sex in the last 3 months or have used a condom during last sexual intercourse in the past three months.

Premature births

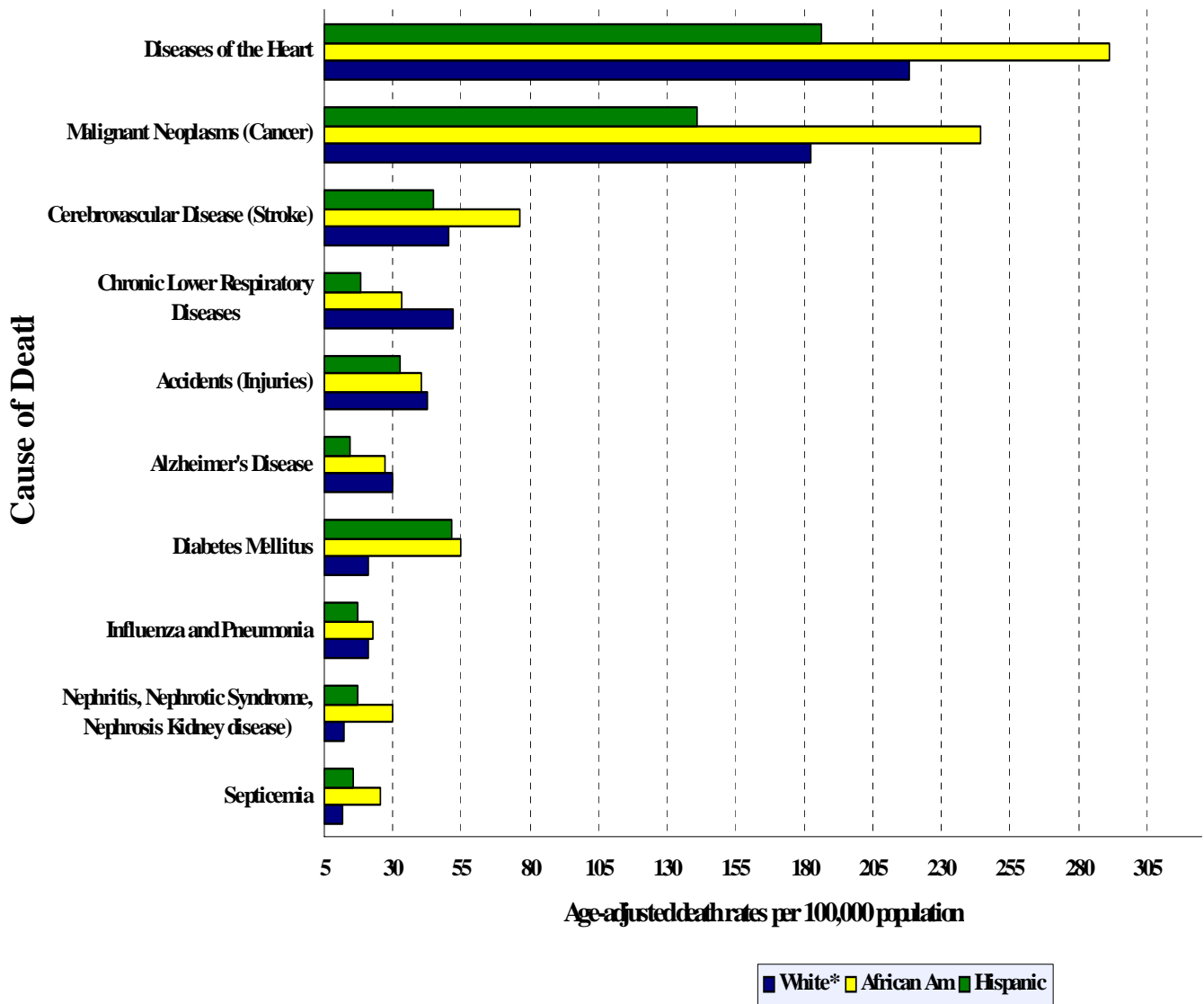
Premature births are important contributing factors to low birth weight and infant mortality. Chart 8 shows the premature birth rate by mother’s race/ethnicity for 2005. Prematurity rates for births to African American mothers are considerably higher than for white, Hispanic and other mothers. More charts on birth outcomes are given in Appendix 1, charts 16a, 17a, 18a, 19a and 20a. “Prematurity” data for 2005 may not be comparable to data from previous years, because of a change in methodology.

Chart 8: Texas Preterm birth rates* by mother's race, 2005



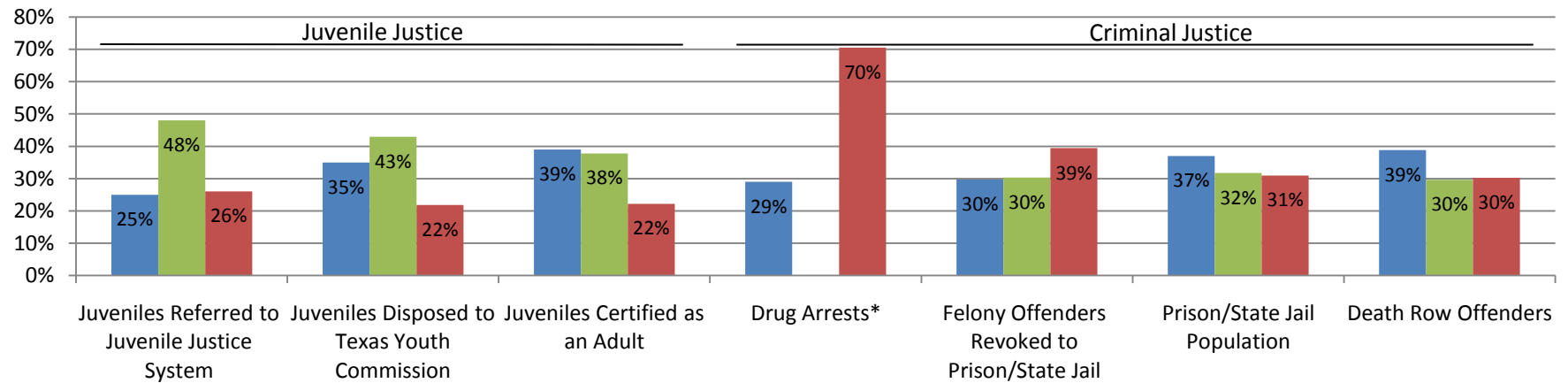
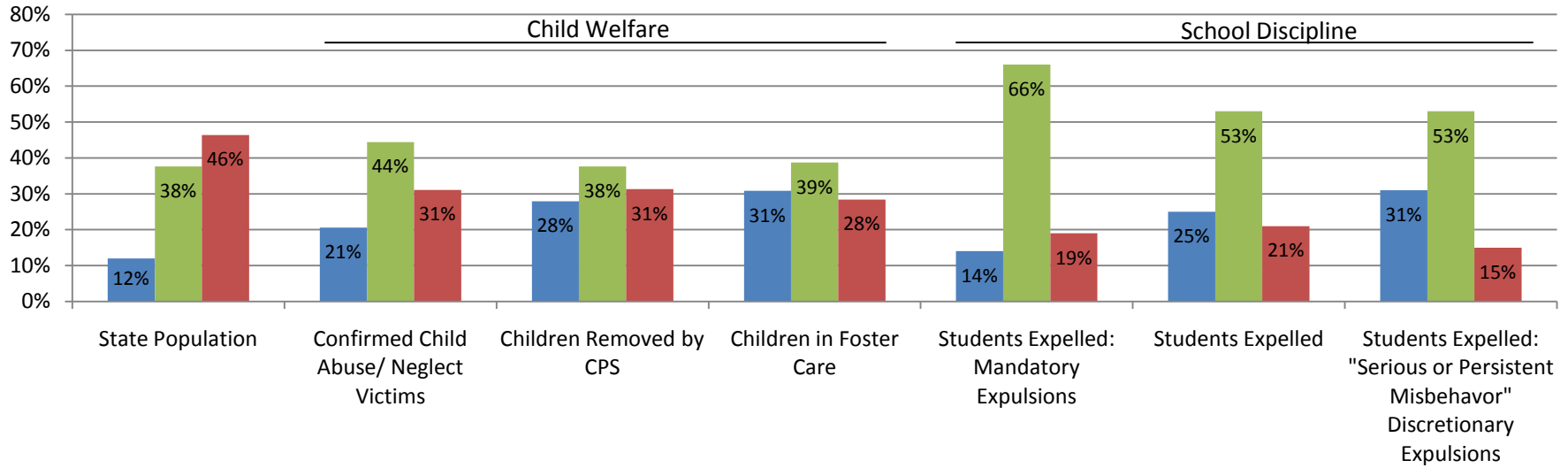
* Preterm: < 37 weeks gestation. Numerator is the number of premature births. Denominator is the total number of births with known gestation period.

Chart 2a: Deaths by race/ethnicity for top ten leading causes for Texas, 2005



Texas Disproportionality

■ African American ■ Hispanic ■ White



*Drug arrest data do not separate out Hispanic as a race; therefore, Hispanics are included in these percentages.

Data Sources:

- U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Redistricting Data Summary File.
- FY 2009 CPS Data: Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, *Data Book 2009*, http://www.dfps.state.tx.us/About/Data_Books_and_Annual_Reports/2009/default.asp.
- Students Expelled 2008–2009, Mandatory and Discretionary Expulsions 2007–2008: *Texas' School-to-Prison Pipeline: School Expulsion The Path from Lockout to Dropout*, Texas Appleseed, 2010, http://www.texasappleseed.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=380&Itemid.
- Juvenile Justice Data: *The State of Juvenile Probation Activity in Texas—Calendar Year 2008*, <http://www.tjpc.state.tx.us/publications/reports/RPTSTAT2008.pdf>, published July 2010.
- Prison/State Jail Population: TDCJ On Hand as of August 31, 2009: Texas Department of Criminal Justice, *Fiscal Year 2009 Statistical Report*, http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us/publications/executive/Statistical_Report_FY09.pdf.
- Felony Revocations: FY 2010 Statewide Felony Revocations to Texas Department of Criminal Justice, data received from Texas Department of Criminal Justice, December 27, 2010.
- Drug Arrests: Arrest Data by Race, *2009 Crime in Texas*, http://www.txdps.state.tx.us/administration/crime_records/pages/crimestatistics.htm
- Death Row Offenders: Gender and Racial Statistics of Death Row Offenders, <http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us/stat/racial.htm>, last updated November 22, 2010.