## **ENCLAVES OF UNDERDEVELOPMENT**

The following table is from the U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census results.

Poverty Status, by Race/Ethnicity, 1980 and 1990

Income Characteristics	1980	1990	
Median household income			
Native American	20,541	20,025	
White	29,632	31,435	
Black	18,340	19,758	
Asian	33,463	36,784	
Hispanic <sup>2</sup>	22,629	24,156	
Percentage below the poverty line			
Native American	27.5	30.9	
White	9.4	9.8	
Black	29.9	29.5	
Asian	13.1	14.1	
Hispanic	23.5	25.3	
Children below poverty line (%)			
Native American	32.5	37.6	
White	11.0	12.3	
Black	37.8	38.8	
Asian	14.9	16.6	
Hispanic	29.1	31.0	

- \* Three out of every four toxic waste dumps that fail to comply with Environmental Protection Agency regulations are found in Black or Latino communities.<sup>3</sup>
- \* More than 300,000 Latino farm laborers suffer each year from illnesses related to their exposure to dangerous pesticides.<sup>4</sup>
- \* Urban and rural infant mortality rates in the USA are comparable to developing nations and rates for African-American children in Washington, D.C., the nation's capitol, are much worse than countries like Cuba, China or Bulgaria.
- \* Nine out of ten times the Justice Department has sought the death penalty under the 1988 Federal "drug kingpin" law, the defendant was Black or Hispanic. Attorney General Janet Reno approved 10 of the penalties over the past year all against Black defendants.
- \* Between 1981 and 1990 of the more than 30,000 Haitians who applied for political asylum only 15 (fifteen) were granted it. 97% of the Salvadorans who applied between 1983-1991 were denied.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Source: Margaret L. Udansky, "Income Gap Widens for Minorities," <u>USA Today</u>, July 24, 1992, Census Bureau. Note: Hispanics may be of any race.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> New York Times, August 1992.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> New York Times, August 15, 1992.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> National Chicano Human Rights Council.