

Memorandum

TO: Mayor and City Council Members

FROM: Toby Hammett Futrell, City Manager

DATE: March 24, 2005

SUBJECT: Transmittal of *African American Quality of Life Scorecard*

Over the past two years, Austin has begun a major recovery from one of the worst economic downturns in recent history. That recovery extended beyond a financial recovery. We once again began to receive national accolades as one of the best places to live, work, play, to start a business or retire. We were recognized as one the top places in the country for Hispanics to live. Our Parks system was recognized as the best in the country. It seemed clear that our recovery included a renewed recognition of the quality of life that attracts and keeps people in Austin.

At that same time, a different sentiment was growing in our African American community. We experienced a series of serious incidents that raised community concerns about race relations and eroded trust with our African American population. In ensuing community discussions, a contradictory picture of Austin began to emerge. It was clear that African Americans were describing a different quality of life experience in our city.

I was troubled about this marked contrast in how our community was being viewed. To get a better handle on the situation, I initiated a study to try to answer two basic questions:

- Is the quality of life in Austin for African Americans different than that of other Austinites?
- Is the quality of life in Austin markedly different for African Americans than the quality of life African Americans experience in other cities?

To answer these questions, we created a scorecard and looked at 10 indicators, both direct and indirect measures of quality of life. These measures are commonly used to evaluate quality of life and include:

- Family Income
- Educational Attainment

- Home Ownership
- Poverty
- Unemployment
- Business Ownership
- Ethnicity Shares
- Housing Patterns
- Incarceration Rates
- Social and Cultural Infrastructure

As we began reviewing the data for this quality of life scorecard, several important findings began to emerge. One specific concern raised was that Austin lacks the kind of social and cultural infrastructure for African Americans that create a sense of belonging. In other words, there is no critical mass of African American business ownership, as well as any vital art or entertainment scene for middle class singles and couples.

As we were pulling together the final report, Midtown burned to the ground. This nightclub, located in the heart of northeast Austin, represented one of the very few African American music venues in our community. In the context of the scorecard information, the Midtown loss was cause for significant concern. It was this backdrop that caused us to recommend a loan program for the restoration of Midtown and the neighborhood jobs it created.

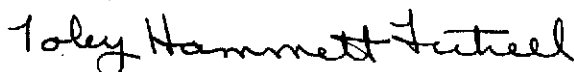
Unfortunately, the Midtown fire was also the very public target of inappropriate comments made by some officers performing peripheral traffic control the night of the fire, as well as some civilian communication staff. That incident polarized and refocused the public discussion around two primary issues: (1) The ongoing debate about race relations and our police department (2) Economic incentives in general, and whether the City should invest tax payer money in private businesses.

The level of public opposition in the past two weeks has made it clear that the original context for the proposed loan to Midtown - to help preserve one of the few remaining African American entertainment venues in Austin – was overshadowed by the sequence of events.

But the facts remain the same. We have some work to do in Austin to ensure that our unique quality of life is enjoyed by all.

I believe the presentation of the *African American Quality of Life Scorecard* will help advance this discussion so that we can come back to Council in 60 days with community feedback and a recommendation for incorporating key strategies in the City's overall economic development program.

Sincerely,



Toby Hammett Futrell
City Manager

Background Issues and Summary of African American Quality of Life in Austin, Texas

A Narrative Discussion
of Background Issues and Data Trends

City Demographer's Summary

November 9, 2004

Revised: February 15, 2005

Revised: March 24, 2005

Executive Summary

Background

Austin is well-known as a vibrant, thriving city--boasting a quality of life that has caught the attention of peer cities across the country--a quality of life that has become one of the city's major economic engines. Cities compete with each other. They compete for jobs, creative people and entrepreneurial talent—Austin enjoys a competitive edge that is largely the result of its quality of life.

Austin is also rapidly becoming a diverse urban place, both in terms of ethnicity and socio-economics. The Hispanic population has skyrocketed from 15% in 1970 to about 35% today. Furthermore, Austin was recently recognized as one of the best cities in the country for Hispanics to live. The Asian community, which has doubled since 1990, is gaining a reputation as a great place to do business for Asian entrepreneurs.

However, the African American story in Austin has been very different. For example, the African American share of the total population is in decline and is now less than 10%. Additionally, over the past two years, we experienced a series of serious incidents that raised community concerns about race relations and eroded trust with our African American population. In ensuing community discussions, a contradictory picture of Austin began to emerge. It was clear that African Americans were describing a disparate quality of life experience in our city.

Objective

The purpose of this paper is to explore the background issues and current dynamics affecting quality of life for African Americans in Austin. This paper seeks to answer two fundamental questions:

- Is the quality of life in Austin different for African Americans than for other Austinites?
- Is the quality of life in Austin markedly different for African Americans than the quality of life African Americans experience in other cities?

Evaluation Methodology

To answer these questions, we created a scorecard and looked at 10 indicators, both direct and indirect measures of quality of life. These measures are commonly used to evaluate quality of life and include:

- Family Income
- Educational Attainment
- Home Ownership
- Poverty
- Unemployment
- Business Ownership
- Ethnicity Shares
- Housing Patterns
- Incarcerations Rates
- Social and Cultural Infrastructure

Census data serve as the primary foundation of analysis because they offer the ability to compare topics between ethnic groups and benchmark differences against other cities, the state, and the nation as a whole.

The first comparison deals with data native to Austin--comparing the ten indicators between the African American population and the community as a whole. The second level of analysis compares data on the ten indicators from peer cities including all large Texas cities and peer cities from across the nation, places like Portland and Columbus.

Information on Austin's quality of life was augmented with an informal survey of African Americans in Austin. Additionally, there were some issues for which comparative data from other cities are hard to come by. In some cases, the existing situation in other cities will be discussed but may only be supported by anecdotal information. An ethnic community's access to cultural arts programs, for example, is one issue where comparative data points from other places are difficult to obtain, and yet the issue is important enough to warrant the attention of this paper.

Key Findings

Highlights for each of the indicators are described below.

- **Family Income.** Compared to African Americans in other cities, African Americans in Austin have one of the higher incomes at

\$35,685. However, in Austin, African Americans make only half that of Anglos, who make \$69,989 on average, making this disparity one of the highest in the nation.

- **Educational Attainment.** In Austin, 19% of African Americans over 25 hold a bachelors or higher education degree, making this one of the highest educational attainments in the country. However, compared to the rest of Austin, which has a very high educational attainment rate of 40.4%, African American education attainment is relatively low.
- **Home Ownership.** Locally, the African American home ownership rate is 37.3% compared to the Austin average of 44.9%. The City's large college-involved population is one obvious factor in keeping Austin's overall rate of ownership low, one of the lowest in the nation for African Americans.
- **Poverty.** Locally, the overall poverty rate is 14.4% and the African American poverty rate is 19.5%, a low level of disparity when compared to poverty disparities in other places. African Americans in Austin have one of the lowest poverty rates in the nation.
- **Unemployment.** At 7.9%, the unemployment rate for African Americans in Austin has little disparity with overall unemployment rates and is one of the lowest in the country. At the same time, the Anglo unemployment rate, at 3.2%, is less than half that of African Americans.
- **Business Ownership.** Austin has a low level of African American business ownership (2.5%) compared to other urban regions. While that share of African American business ownership in Austin is low, the discrepancy between the ownership rate and the African American population share is not deep when ranked against other cities.
- **Ethnicity Shares.** The African American share of the total population has been declining for 40 years and is now estimated at 9%. In contrast, the Latino and Asian share of the population has been skyrocketing. The Latino share jumped from 23% in 1990 to nearly 35% today. The Asian share has doubled during that same time to 6%.
- **Housing Patterns.** Housing concentrations based on race for African Americans have dropped steeply over the past 30 years in Austin.
- **Incarceration Rates.** African Americans in Travis County account for almost 32% of the County's inmate population—while the share of total county population for African Americans is only 9%. African

- Americans are even more disproportionately represented in the state's incarcerated populations than they are in Travis County.
- **Social and Cultural Infrastructure.** While it is difficult to gather hard data on the scope and extent of something as dynamic as a cultural social fabric, strong anecdotal information along with data from an informal survey suggests that Austin does not have viable social and cultural infrastructure for working and middle class singles and couples.

Background Issues and Discussion

The City of Austin is experiencing profound demographic change and Austin's African American community is at the nexus of this change; undergoing a transition that has been in the making for decades and one that will continue to play itself out in the foreseeable future. Several macro-level trends are significantly affecting Austin's African American community. It is important to describe these changes and set the background for a discussion of quality of life issues.

Population Trends. At the heart of the matter is the relatively new smallness of the local African American population, currently comprising only 7% of the regional population and 9.8% of the City's, with shares trending decidedly downward.

The City's share of total population that is African American has been flat for decades but is now on a gradual decline, not only because of a slow absolute growth in total population but also because of surging shares coming from the Hispanic and Asian communities. In 1990, African Americans made up 12.0% of the City's total population, by 2000, the share of total dropped to 9.8%.¹ Figure 1 illustrates the magnitude of change in the City's ethnic shares over a span of only ten years.

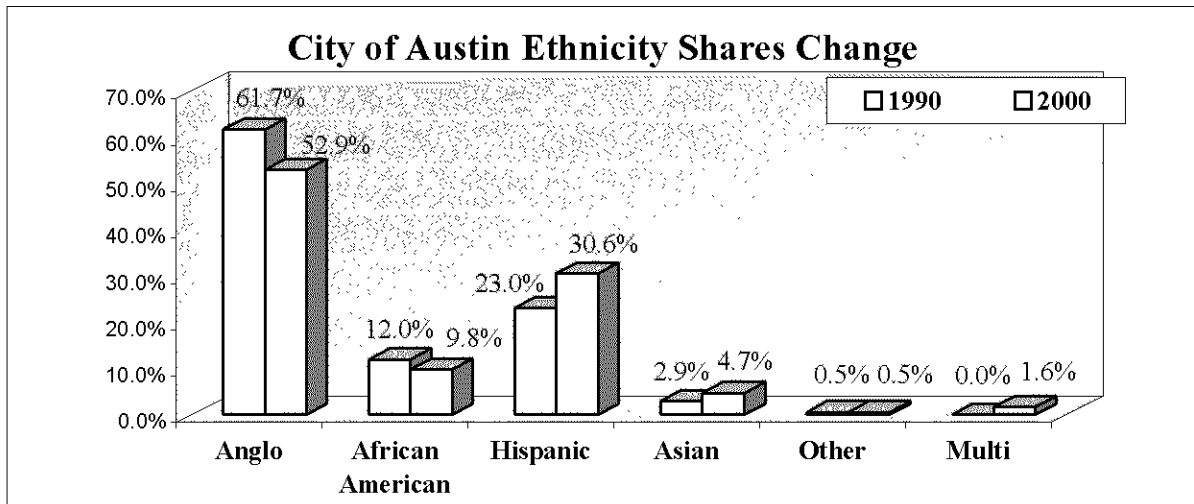
The City's ethnicity shares have certainly continued to change during the past five years since the decennial census was conducted in April 2000. Austin is now a well-established port of entry for international immigrants, an emerging immigrant gateway into the United States from places like Mexico, Central America, China, India and Southeast Asia.² The flow of

¹ US Census Bureau; 1980 Census, 1990 Census, Census 2000; Tables P1 and P4 from SF1.

² Audrey Singer, "The Rise of New Immigrant Gateways" Washington: Brookings Institution, February 2004) p. 5.

international immigration into Austin should continue for the foreseeable future, having a pronounced effect on the demographic nature of the City. Austin's African American share of total population could continue shrinking, becoming City's smallest ethnic minority group (behind Hispanics and Asians) in a little more than 15 years.

Figure 1



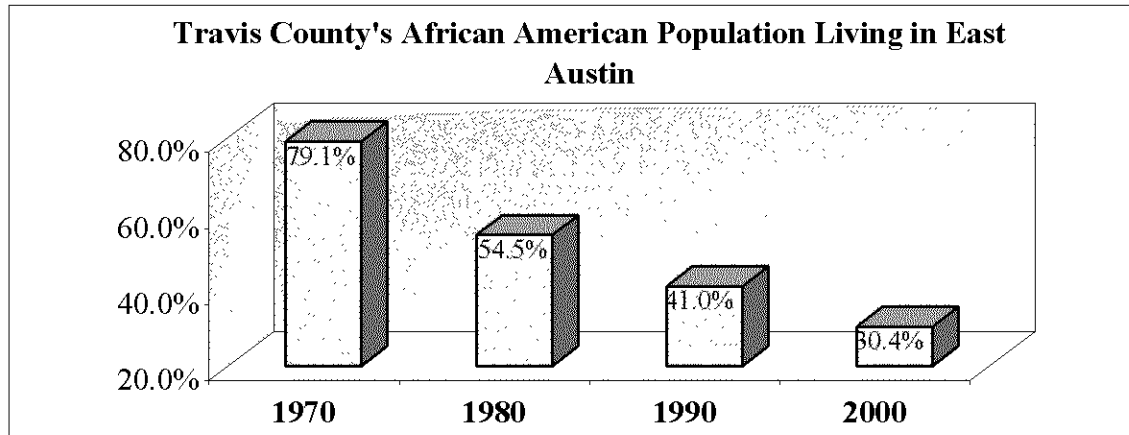
Housing Patterns. Austin's African American community is currently undergoing a long-term transition from being a highly segregated, socio-economically disadvantaged community to one that is radically less segregated, more affluent, and better educated. Here are the big trends:

During the local economic booms of the 1980s and 1990s, many middle-class African American households left east Austin for the suburbs, places like Pflugerville and Round Rock. For a variety of reasons, some being "push" factors and others being "pull" factors, African Americans left east Austin during the 1990s in large numbers. "Push" factors for families include long-standing issues with educational parity, both real and perceived, across the school district. "Pull" factors include the basic housing stock characteristics of the suburbs versus the inner city--larger, newer houses in younger communities with plentiful and accessible lifestyle amenities such as playscapes and nearby swimming pools--the same factors that precipitate households of all types moving to the suburbs in most metropolitan areas of the country.

The east Austin share of total population that is African American dropped from 38.1% in 1990 to 27.9% by 2000.³ Moreover, not only did the African American share of total population drop markedly, but the overall absolute number of African Americans in east Austin decreased as well--by almost 900 households containing some 2,800 individuals. This trend has more than likely continued over the past five years since census data were gathered.

Another way to show just how precipitously racial segregation has decreased for African American households in Austin is to measure the concentration of African American population within the metropolitan area. Figure 2 graphs the share of total Travis County African Americans that reside within east Austin over time (Travis County is used here as the metropolitan spatial unit because the time-series goes back to 1970).⁴ The down sloping trend is pronounced. In 1970, eight out of ten Travis County African Americans lived within east Austin, thirty years later, that share had plummeted to 30.4%.

Figure 2



African American households in Austin have largely shifted from being concentrated in urban enclaves to living in broadly dispersed suburban neighborhoods. Regional maps of African American population patterns show this phenomenon clearly; please see Maps 1 through 3 in the

³ East Austin Demographic Profile: Change from 1990 to 2000; City Demographer, Department of Planning, City of Austin, November 2001.

⁴ East Austin is defined here and throughout the remainder of the report as follows: IH 35 on the west, Colorado River on the south, US 183 on the east and north until the intersection of such with IH 35.

addendum. In other words, Austin's African American households and families have not simply traded being segregated in the urban core for being segregated in the suburbs.

African American east Austin was created through an act of manipulated segregation, the City's master plan of 1928--today, African American east Austin is disappearing. As African American middle class households and families have left east Austin, poorer and less mobile households have been left behind.

African American community leaders articulate a possible future worst case scenario in which expatriate middle class families build new suburban churches and civic centers in their new suburban communities and stop coming back into their former neighborhoods on Sunday mornings--the stranded poorer households might then lose the safety net and support provided by long-established east Austin churches and civic organizations.⁵

The Young African American Professional's Map. One of America's foremost demographers, William Frey, chronicles what he calls the "The New Great Migration" of African Americans returning to the South, reversing a 35-year trend.⁶ Frey points out, however, that Austin is not one of the urban areas attractive to these returning migrants, many of who are college-educated professionals. Places like Atlanta, Washington, D.C. and Dallas have a critical mass of African American professionals, African American-owned businesses, and growing African American middle classes that act to attract migrating African American households⁷. For a variety of reasons, Austin is simply not on the map used by young African American professionals when choosing an urban destination. Frey writes,

"The 1995 to 2000 period solidified southern metropolitan areas' dominance as magnets for African American migrants, at the same time that the nation's largest north and western metropolises assumed the lead in the net out-migration of the African American population. Atlanta was far and away the largest migration magnet for African Americans, with net migration nearly triple that of the second ranking area, Dallas."

⁵ From conversations with Dr. Sterling Lands, October and November 2002.

⁶ William H. Frey, "The New Great Migration: African American Americans' Return to the South, 1965--2000" (Washington: Brookings Institution, May 2004) p. 2.

⁷ Ibid. p.5.

There is a direct connection between Austin's inability to retain or attract African American professionals and the almost total absence of viable African American social and cultural infrastructure in the city. A critical part of a city's urban personality is defined by the notion of a social and cultural infrastructure--this includes everything from music venues catering to African American crowds to arts museums that specialize in promoting and showing off African American art work. While it is difficult to quantify and measure the scale and scope of city's ethnic social scene, it is clear that something is lacking in Austin with respect to an African American social and cultural infrastructure, an environment that fosters feelings of cultural isolation. Local African American community leader Pastor Joseph Parker articulates this belief:

"In my conversations with many young African American professionals and several local business/corporate leaders who seek to attract these professionals as employees, it is a consistent concern that Austin does not provide social venues that these professionals find appealing. Accordingly, corporations find it a challenge to attract them to our city and those who do come find themselves on the weekends traveling to cities like Dallas and Houston for entertainment and social outlets they would like to exist in our city."

African American Quality of Life

An Analysis of Comparative Indicators for Austin, Texas

City Demographer's Provisional Report

November 9, 2004

Revised: February 15, 2005

Revised: March 24, 2005

Introduction to Scorecard

The Scorecard is an attempt to look at various community indicators, direct and indirect measures of quality of life, for African American Austinites. The indicators include the data themes of:

1. Family Income
2. Educational Attainment
3. Home Ownership
4. Poverty
5. Unemployment
6. Business Ownership
7. Ethnicity Shares
8. Housing Patterns
9. Incarceration Rates
10. Social and Cultural Infrastructure

Each indicator is examined for ethnic groups in Austin, and then a comparison is made with other cities, the state of Texas and the nation. The rank order of indicators for observations is determined and the discrepancy between values of African Americans and the community as a whole is calculated. These discrepancies are then compared within the selection set and ranked.

Cities in the United States that have populations within 250,000 of Austin's year 2000 population are members of the comparison set, as are all large cities in Texas, the State of Texas itself, and the nation.

African American Community Scorecard

An Analysis of Quality of Life Indicators for Austin's African American Community

Data Theme figures are compared and benchmarked against the state of Texas, the nation, and a selected set of peer and near-peer cities.

Yellow Means Ranking is Positive
Orange Means Ranking is Negative

Issue--Data Theme	Current Situation Compared with Other Communities	Peer Ranking	Level of Local Disparity and Comparison to Disparities in Other Communities	Depth of Disparity Ranking
Family Income	African American families in Austin have one of the higher Median Family Incomes (MFI) in the nation when compared to African American families in other places.	9th	The disparity in Austin between MFI for African American families and the City's overall MFI is significant, ranking 7th deepest out of the selected set. African American MFI is 66.0% of overall MFI and half that of Anglo MFI.	7th
Educational Attainment	Fully 19% of African American individuals aged 25 and older in Austin hold a Bachelors degree or some degree higher--one the highest rates of educational attainment in the country.	6th	Although adult Austin African Americans have one of the country's highest rates of educational attainment, the disparity between their rate and the City's overall rate is large, a difference driven at least partially by the City's high rate of 40.4%.	5th
Home Ownership	Austin has historically had one of the lowest rates of home ownership in the country and so it's no surprise that African American Austinites own homes at a relatively lower rate too.	24th	While there are differences between racial and ethnic groups in Austin in terms of home ownership, the disparities are not deep. For example, the overall rate is 44.9% for the City while the rate for African American households is 37.3%.	22nd
Poverty	African Americans in Austin have one of the lowest poverty rates in the nation when compared to rates for African Americans in other places. Austin has the 6th lowest rate in the set.	6th	The City's overall poverty rate from Census 2000 is 14.4%, and the African American rate is 19.5%, a shallow level of disparity when compared to the depth of poverty disparities in other places. Austin's disparity ranks 25th in the selected set.	25th
Unemployment	African Americans have one of the lowest rates of unemployment among African American communities in the country, ranking 2nd lowest in the selected set of comparative observations.	2nd	The difference between Austin's overall rate of unemployment and the rate for African American Austinites is not large when compared to the situation in other communities, ranking 19th in the selected set.	19th
Business Ownership	Austin has a low level of African American business ownership when compared to other urban regions. Austin ranks 20th in the set with 2.5% of businesses being owned by African Americans.	20th	Although the share of African American business ownership in Austin is not large, the discrepancy between the ownership rate and the population share is not deep when ranked against other figures from the study set.	20th
Ethnicity Shares	One of the most important aspects to the analysis of Austin's African American community is this: the share of total population has been declining for 40 years and is now around 9%.	22nd	While the African American share of total population has been descending, shares of total for Latinos and Asians have been skyrocketing. The Latino share jumped from 23% in 1990 to almost 35% today, the Asian share has doubled, now at 6%.	na
Housing Patterns	Segregation based on race is at an all-time low in Austin, especially true for African Americans as Latinos are exhibiting both clustered and dispersed household creation patterns.	no comparative data	Housing segregation based on race has dropped steeply over the past 30 years in Austin. Economic gains for African American households and a dramatically improved equal rights environment have led to huge increases in locational choices.	no com-parative data
Incarceration Rates	Incarceration rates in Travis County by race and ethnicity reveal a deep mismatch between the shares of population as a whole and for those behind bars. But this is not unique to Austin.	no comparative data	African American individuals in Travis County account for almost 32% of the County's inmate population--while the share of total county population for African Americans is only 9.0%. The Hispanic shares are almost even.	no com-parative data
Social and Cultural Infrastructure	Strong anecdotal evidence, with data from an informal survey say that Austin does not have a viable "African American social scene" for working-class and middle-class singles and couples.	no comparative data	It is difficult to gather hard data on the scope and extent of something as dynamic as a social scene, but it seems logical to assume that in a city like Austin, a large gulf exists between the accessibility of social scenes for various ethnic groups.	no com-parative data available

Data Theme: Family Income

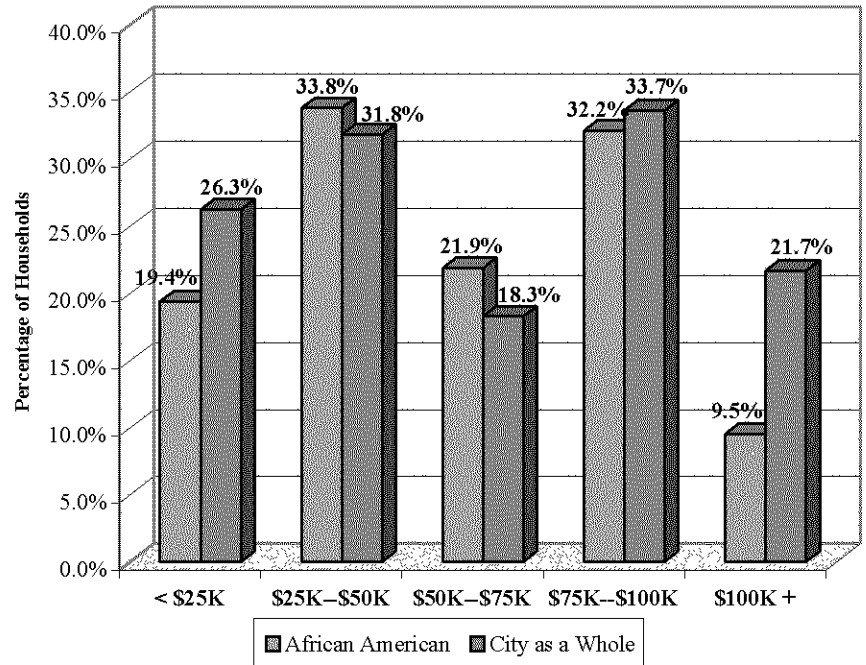
According to Census 2000 data, African American families in Austin have one of the higher Median Family Income (MFI) figures in the nation, when compared to other African-American families, ranking 9th in the set of peer cities. Please see Table 1. However, the disparity between African American MFI and overall MFI in Austin is significant, ranking 7th deepest in the set.

Graph 1 shows the distribution of family incomes by income category, for all families in the City of Austin as a whole and for African American families. Just under 26% of City families have a MFI of less than \$25,000 whereas more than 20% of African American families do. At the other end of the continuum, just under 10% of African American families earn more than \$100,000 annually while almost 22% of families across the City as a whole have a MFI greater than \$100,000.

Graph 2 shows MFI figures, from Census 2000, for the City as a whole and for various ethnicities. Clearly, there are large differences in family incomes between demographic groups. The MFI figure for Anglo families in Austin is almost twice that of African-American families.

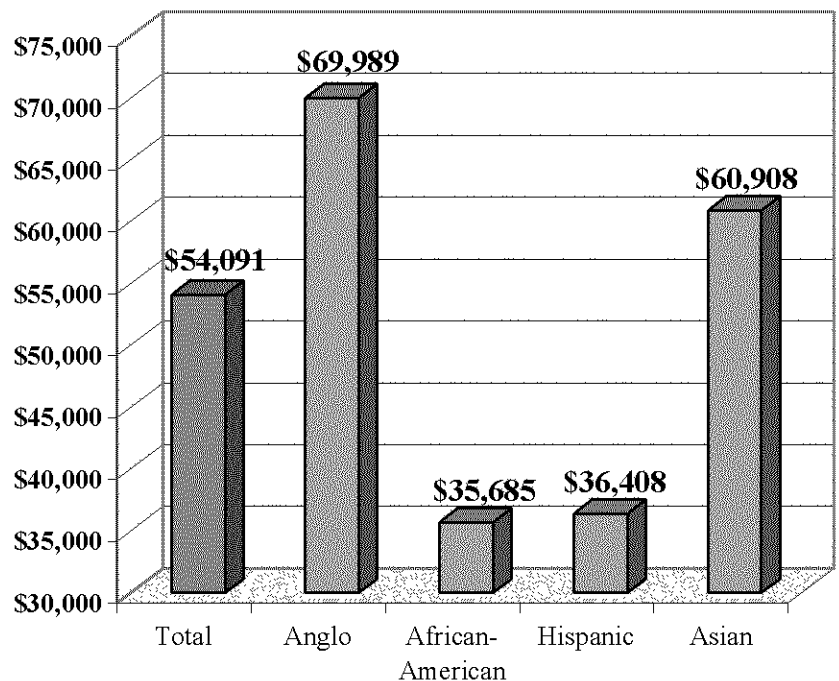
Graph 1

Distribution of Family Incomes: City of Austin as a Whole vs. African-American Families



Graph 2

Median Family Income by Ethnicity



Data Theme: Educational Attainment

According to Census 2000 data, 19% of African American individuals age 25 and older in Austin have a Bachelors degree or some degree higher, one of the highest rates of educational attainment in the country, ranking 6th among a selected set of peer cities.

Please see Table 2 on the next page for the full range of educational attainment data for cities, the state of Texas and the nation.

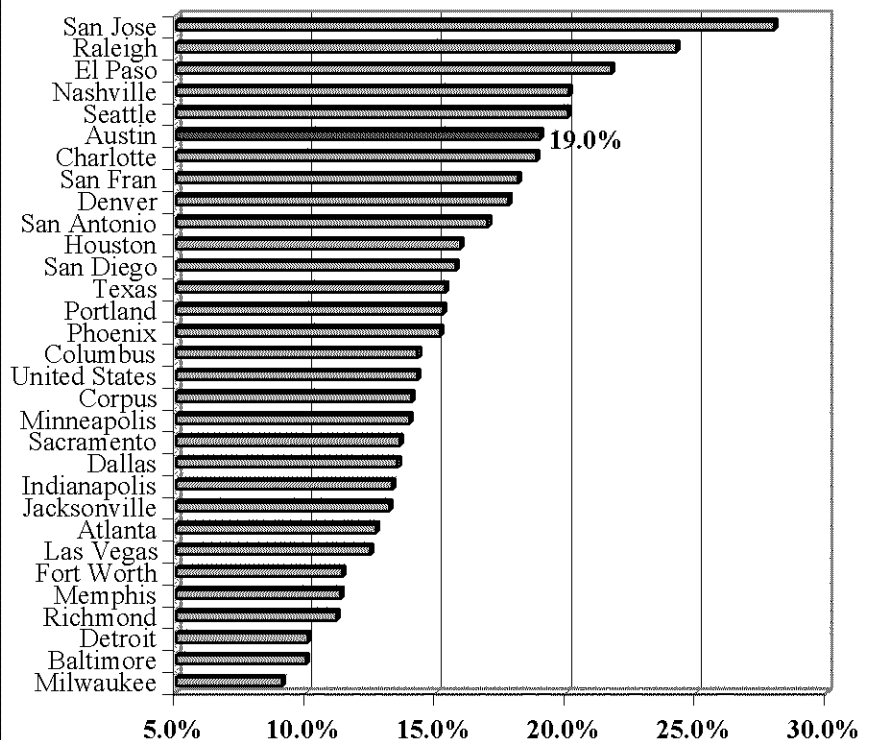
The high-tech peer cities of San Jose, Seattle and Raleigh have rates of African American educational attainment, slightly higher than that of Austin--while the large Texas cities of Dallas, Houston and San Antonio all have rates that lag behind Austin's.

The City of Austin as a whole ranks 4th in the selected set with 40.4% of adults having at least a Bachelors degree.

Graph 4 shows educational attainment rates by ethnicity for the City of Austin, from Census 2000. Of Asians 25 years and older in Austin, 67% have at least a Bachelors degree---the highest level of Asian educational attainment in the nation. Graph 2 also illustrates the magnitude of the disparity in educational attainment rates between races and ethnic groups in Austin. Hispanics have the lowest level of attainment in which only 15.5% of Latino adults in Austin have at least a Bachelors degree. Anglos fall beneath Asians with a rate of 52.4% for at least a Bachelors.

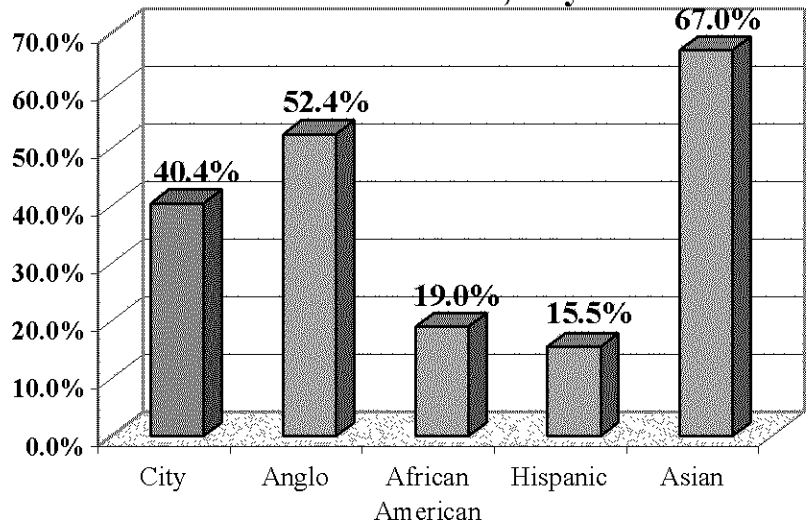
Graph 3

Share of African-American Adults with at Least a Bachelors Degree



Graph 4

Educational Attainment by Ethnicity: Percent with Bachelors or More, City of Austin



Data Theme: Home Ownership

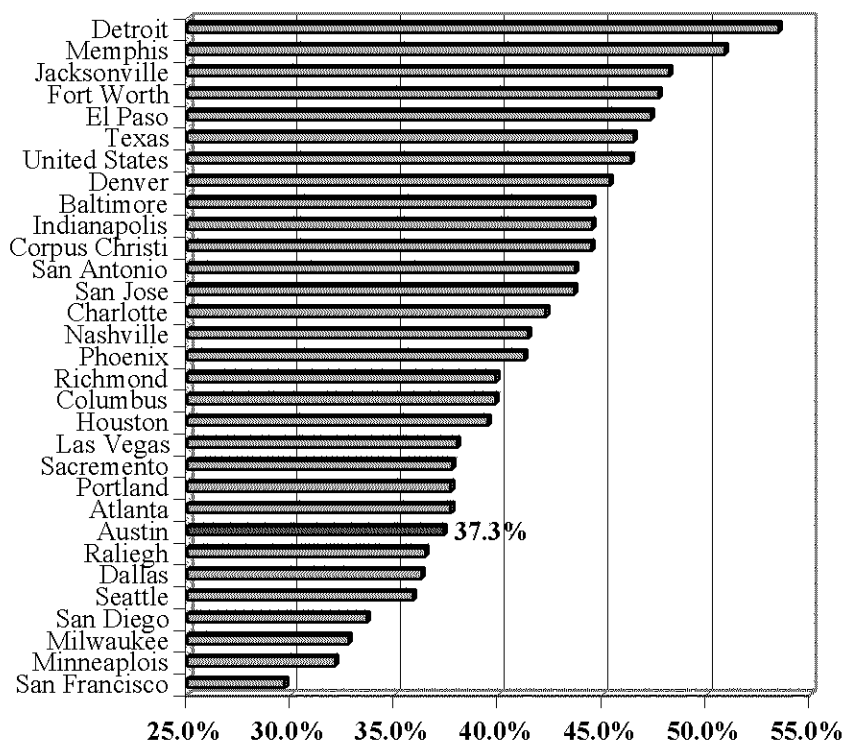
The City of Austin has historically had one of the country's lowest levels of home ownership, rising to almost 45% in 2000 from 40% in 1990. The City's large college-involved population is one obvious factor in keeping Austin's rate of ownership low. Therefore, it's no real surprise that the home ownership level of African Americans in Austin is also one of the lowest rates among other communities in other cities, please see Graph 5.

Interestingly, rates of African American ownership in Austin are similar to those in the high-tech peer cities of Portland, Raleigh and Seattle.

Graph 6 shows rates of home ownership for the City of Austin by race and ethnic group, from Census 2000. There are disparities among ethnic groups, but less variance is found in home ownership rates than in family income or educational attainment levels. Asians, for example, in Austin have a home ownership rate of 30.2%, meaning that of all Asian households in Austin, only 30.2% of them are owner occupied while the remaining almost 70% are renter occupied. Hispanics and African-American households in Austin have similar rates of home ownership in which over a third of all households are owner occupied. Anglos have the highest rate of home ownership with just more than half of all households being owner occupied, and yet Austin Anglos have the second lowest rate among the selected set of observations.

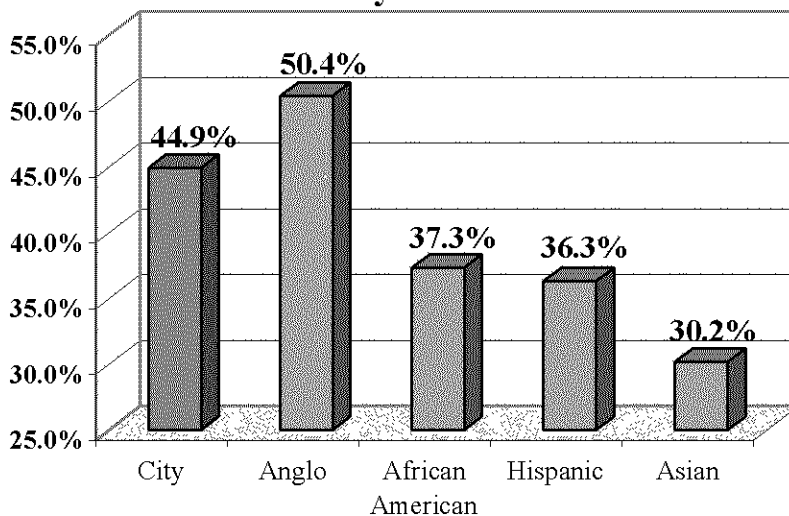
Graph 5

African-American Home Ownership Rates



Graph 6

Home Ownership Rates by Ethnicity for the City of Austin



Data Theme: Poverty

African Americans in Austin have one of the lowest poverty rates in the nation when compared to other rates.

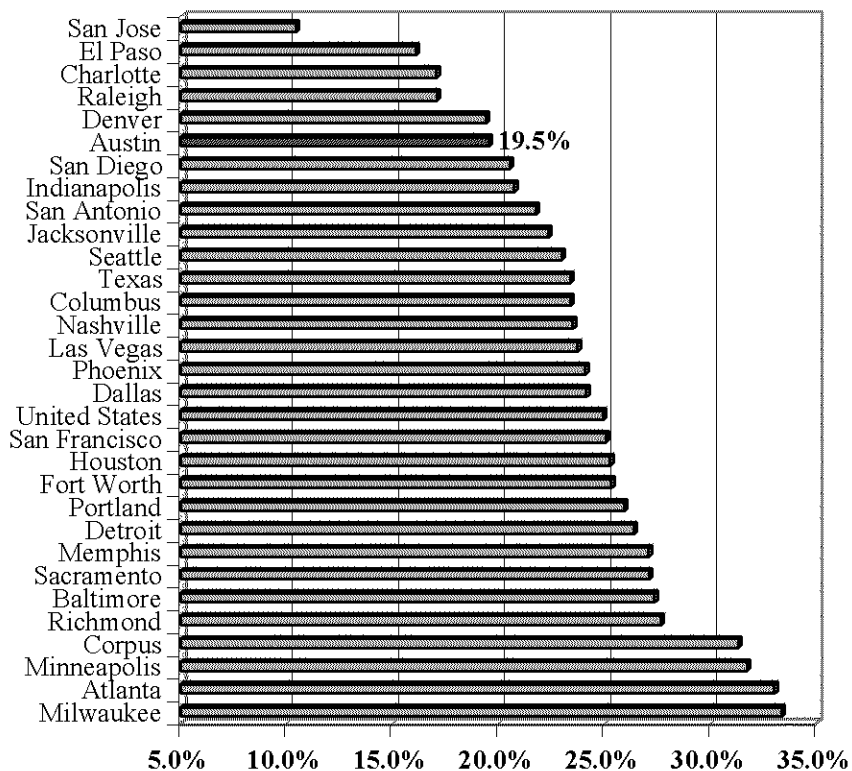
Please see Table 4 for the full listing of overall poverty rates and rates by ethnic group. African Americans here have the 6th lowest poverty rate in the set of observations. The City of Austin as a whole ranks 13th lowest in the set.

Graph 8 shows poverty rates by ethnicity for the City of Austin, from Census 2000. Anglos have a significantly lower poverty rate than other racial and ethnic groups and yet the discrepancy between the African American rate and the City's overall rate is shallow when compared to the same discrepancy found in other cities, the state of Texas and the country as a whole. Table 4 shows the ranking of this discrepancy as being 13th deepest out of the 31 observations in the selected set.

Poverty thresholds are determined by two factors: household income and household size. As household size increases, so too must income to keep a household above the poverty line. The Census Bureau measures poverty for all cities in the country using the same metric.

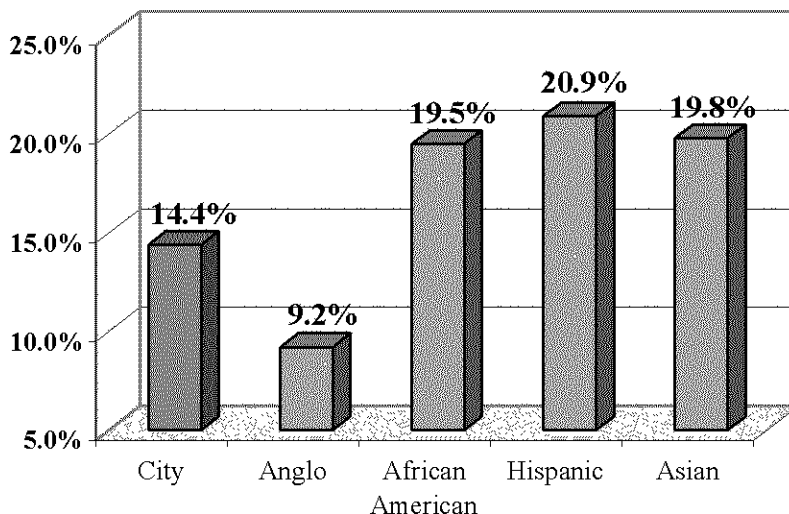
Graph 7

African-American Poverty Rates



Graph 8

Poverty Rates by Ethnicity for the City of Austin



Data Theme: Unemployment

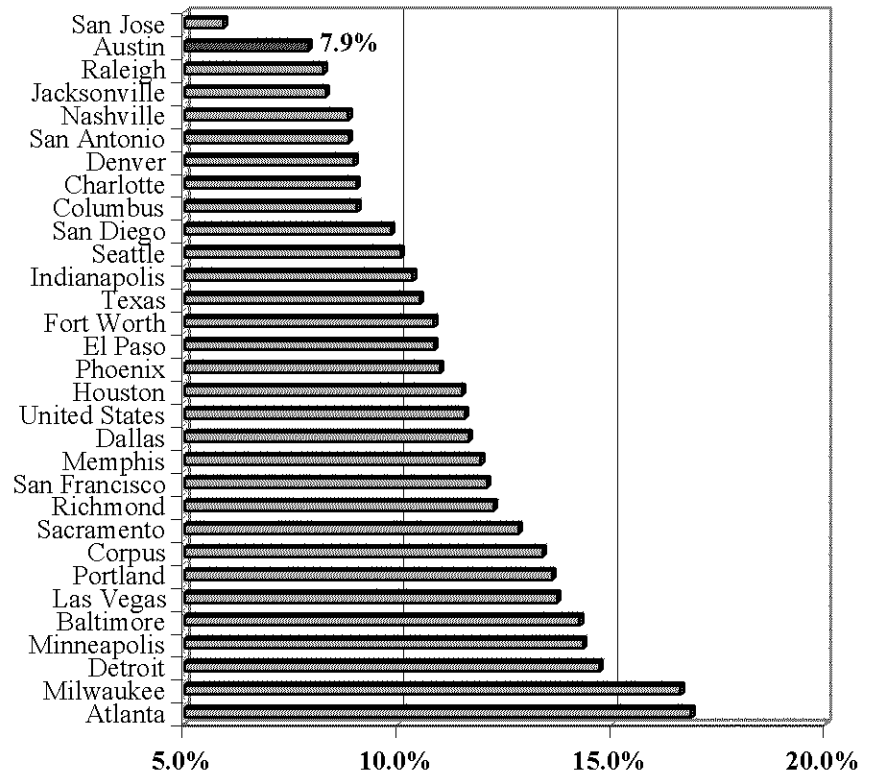
African Americans in Austin have one of the lowest rates of unemployment in the nation, ranking 2nd in the selected set of comparative observations, according to Census 2000. The City of Austin as a whole also ranked 2nd in the set based on Census 2000 data. Certainly, unemployment rates in Austin have increased significantly during the five years since the last decennial census was taken, but current comparative data for other cities are not complete.

Austin's economic slump, which began in early 2001 and is just now beginning to recede in earnest, more than likely affected the City's overall ranking in terms of unemployment.

Unemployment rates measure the size of an active workforce that is looking for work but cannot find it. Economists point out that many individuals who have dropped out of the workforce entirely are not taken into account when unemployment rates are calculated.

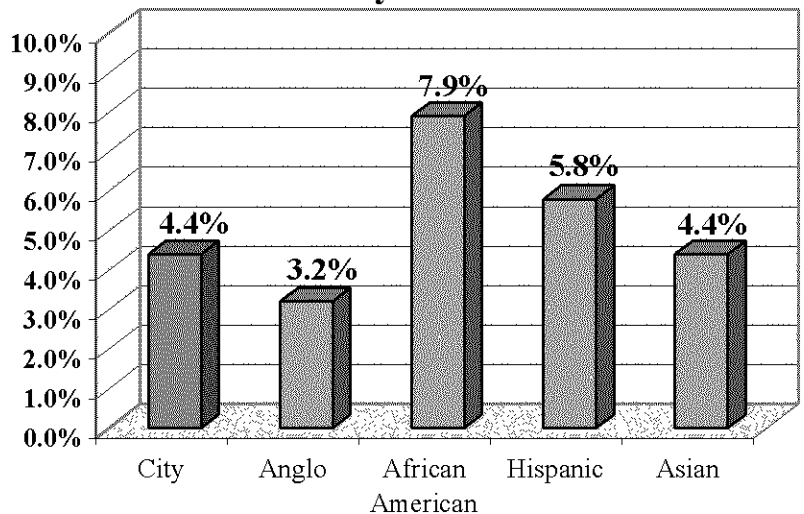
Graph 9

African-American Unemployment Rates



Graph 10

Unemployment Rates by Ethnicity for the City of Austin

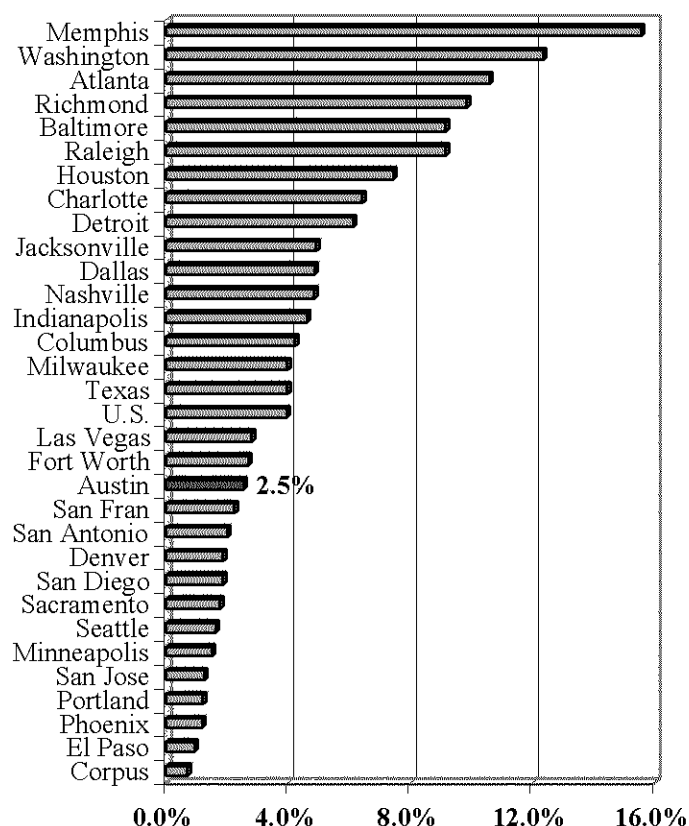


Data Theme: Business Ownership

Graph 11 shows the ranking of urban areas, the state and the nation, based on the share of African American owned businesses out of all businesses. Urban areas are represented by Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). The Memphis MSA has the highest share of these businesses into country, at 15.6%, followed closely by Washington DC and Atlanta, with shares of 12.3% and 10.6%, respectively. At the low end of the ranking are Corpus Christi, El Paso and Phoenix, all with shares hovering near 1.0%. It is important to note that these urban areas have very small African American population shares. The Austin MSA ranks 20th in the set with an African American business share of 2.5%. Please see Table 6 on the following page for a complete listing. Graph 12 shows the ranking of the selected set of observations based on the discrepancy between an area's share of African American owned businesses and the share of total population. Interestingly, the areas that rank high on the list of business share also rank high on the list of discrepancy. In other words, places that have high levels of African American business ownership have large underlying African American as well.

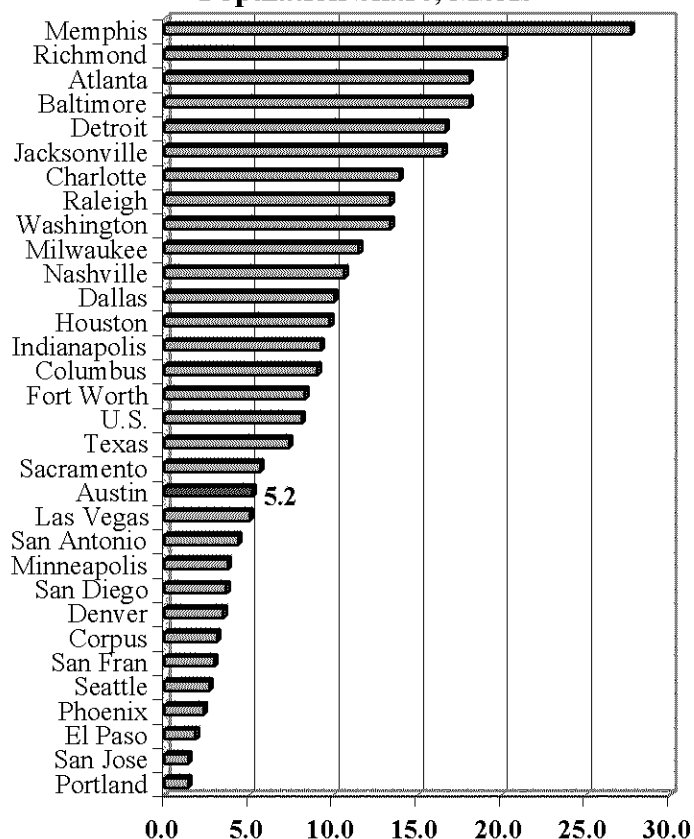
Graph 11

MSA Shares of Businesses Owned by African-Americans



Graph 12

Discrepancy Between African-American Business Ownership Share and Population Share, MSAs



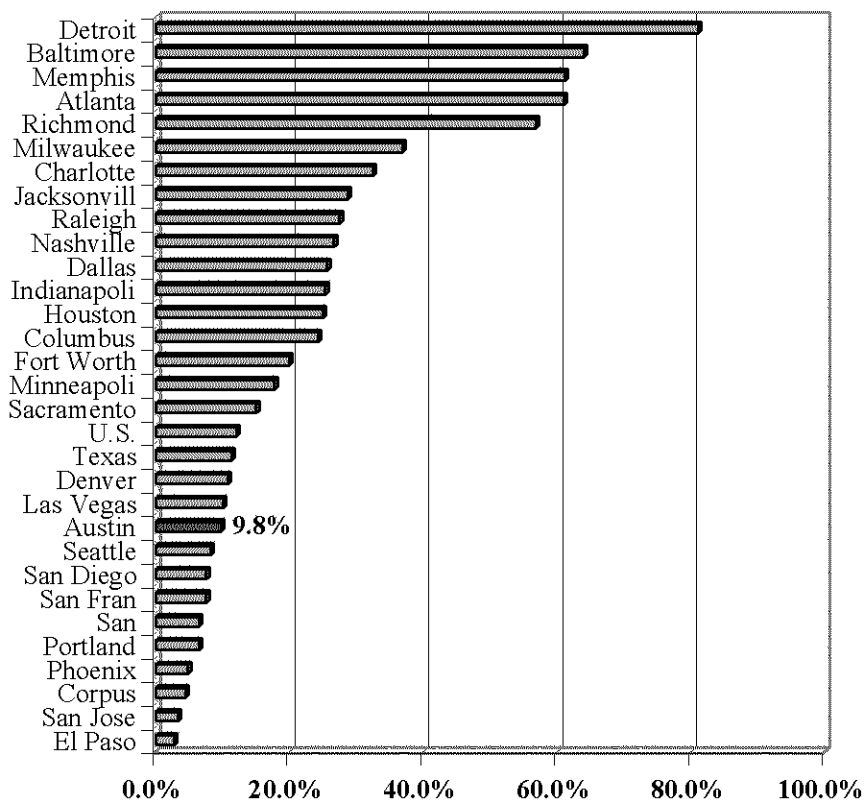
Data Theme: Ethnicity Shares

Table 7 on the following page details the ethnicity breakouts of each city in the selected set, the state of Texas and the nation. One of the most important attributes of Austin's African American population is its smallness. The share of total population in Austin is less than 10% and has been hovering near the 12% mark for several decades. This stability in share of total over time is in stark contrast to the surging share of total population for Austin's Latino and Asian communities. While the African American share has been flat for thirty years, the Latino share has skyrocketed from 15% in '70, to about 35% today. And some computer models predict that the Asian share will exceed the African American share in Austin by 2020. While the absolute number of African Americans in Austin has been increasing, the share of total has been slowly decreasing and will probably continue its descent for the foreseeable future.

Graph 13 shows the rank order of observations in the selected set, in which Austin has the 22nd smallest African-American share of total population. As a general rule, and there are exceptions, cities with larger African-American population shares have smaller disparities between groups and the overall population in terms of family income, educational attainment and other socio-economic factors.

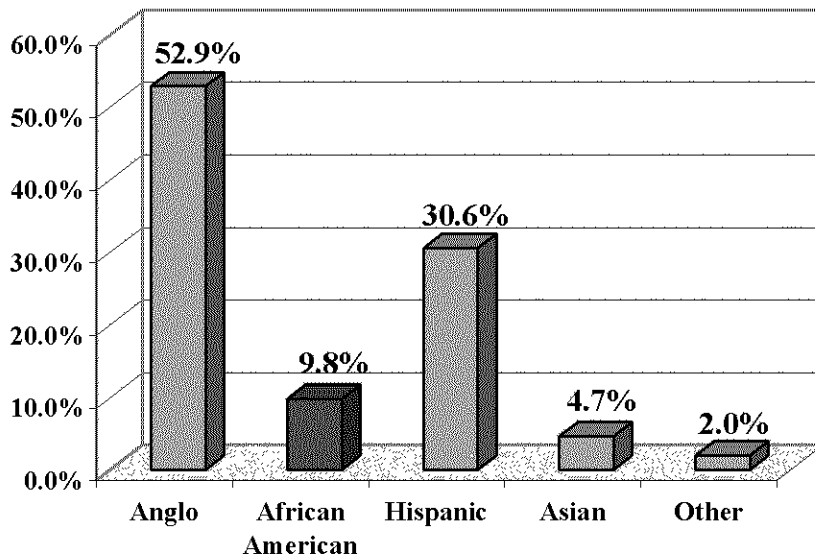
Graph 13

African-American Shares of Total Population



Graph 14

Ethnicity Shares for the City of Austin, 2000



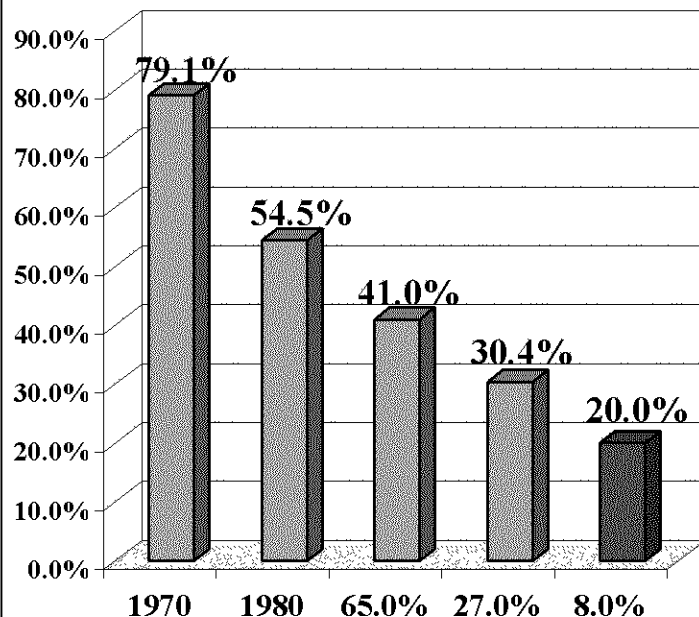
Data Theme: Housing Patterns

Thirty-five years ago, eight out of ten African American individuals who lived in Travis County were also residents of East Austin. Today, that figure stands somewhere between three and two out of ten. Graph 15 shows just how precipitously residential segregation for African Americans has decreased over the past several decades. An examination of Census 2000 and 1990 Census data reveals a fundamental change in the demographic character of East Austin. During the 1990s, middle-class African Americans left East Austin for the suburbs, places like Pflugerville and Round Rock. This diaspora, according to many African American community leaders, has continued throughout the first half of this decade, with Manor and Cedar Park joining the list of suburban communities seeing a surge of newly arrived households. East Austin itself is undergoing profound demographic change as it evolves from being an African American community to one that is predominantly Hispanic and increasingly Anglo.

It is one thing to document and describe the spatial trajectory of African American flight over the past 15 years, but it is an enormously more difficult task to understand and articulate the underlying reasons that motivate families to leave the City and the neighborhoods of their youth. Demographically speaking, migrating households are often driven by a complex set of "push" and "pull" factors. In the case of African Americans leaving East Austin, the "push" factors include long-standing issues with educational parity across the school district; while "pull" factors certainly include the housing values and newer, amenity rich neighborhoods found in the suburbs.

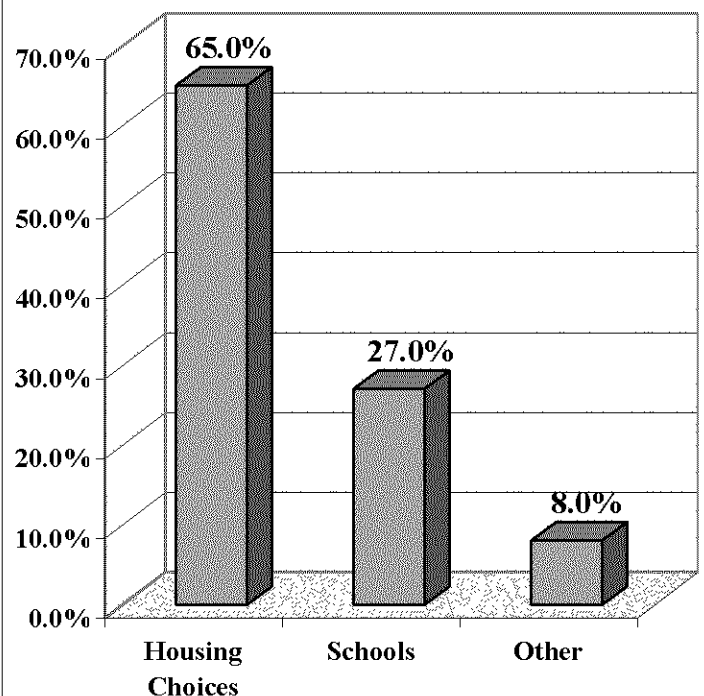
Graph 15

Share of Travis County African-American Population Living in East Austin, 1970 to 2000 with 2010 Projected



Graph 16

Survey Question: Why have African-American Families Left East Austin During the Past 20 Years?



Data Theme: Incarceration Rates

The Travis County Sheriff's Office provided the incarceration data series shown in Graph 16. The incarceration figures are compared to Census 2000 ethnicity shares for Travis County.

The disparity between the shares of African Americans behind bars and the overall population is striking. African Americans make-up almost 32% of the county's inmate population and yet comprise only 9% of the county's total population.

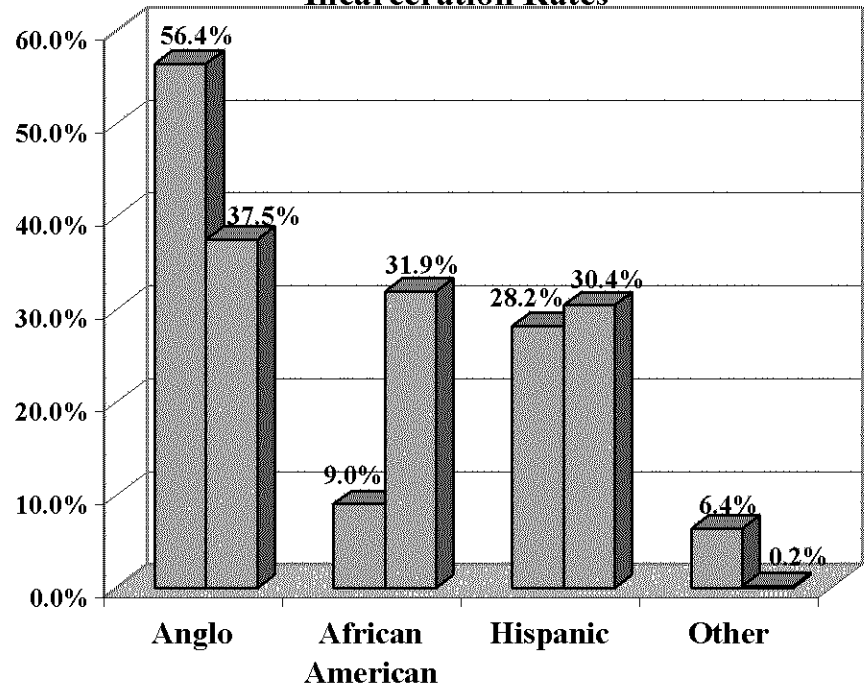
The disparity between the Anglo inmate share and the share of total population is reversed where Anglos are under-represented in the county's correctional facilities.

Interestingly, Travis County Latinos have almost identical shares of their population being incarcerated and living in the population at-large. This similarity of shares is somewhat artificial in that the overall Latino population is under-counted whereas the inmate Hispanic population is not.

Graph 17 shows comparative shares of inmates and the general population by race and ethnicity for the state of Texas. African Americans are more disproportionately represented in the state's incarcerated population that they are in Travis County.

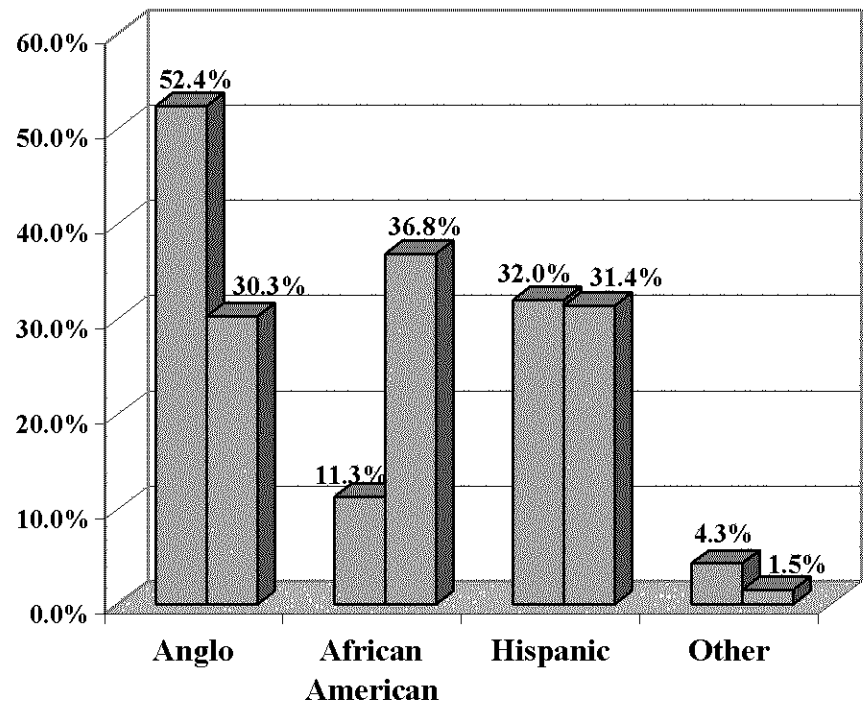
Graph 17

Travis County Ethnicity Shares and Incarceration Rates



Graph 18

State of Texas Ethnicity Shares and Incarceration Rates



Data Theme: Social and Cultural Infrastructure

This graph shows results from an informal survey conducted during early 2005. The survey is not scientific and undoubtedly suffers from selection bias and small sample size. However, there are threads of consistency that become apparent when questions concerning what it means to be African American in Austin these days come up. Survey respondents were African American Austinites with experience and knowledge of the issues involved.

For a variety of reasons, Austin is currently not viewed as a place that the African American professional class wants to be.

One main reason for this, mentioned again and again, seems to be Austin's lack of a viable African American social scene. Many respondents spoke of a much larger and cohesive professional social scene in Houston, for example, and that the arts and dozens of music venues were a big part of that "critical mass of cultural infrastructure."

Graph 19

Survey Question: Why Aren't Young, African-American Professionals Attracted to Austin?

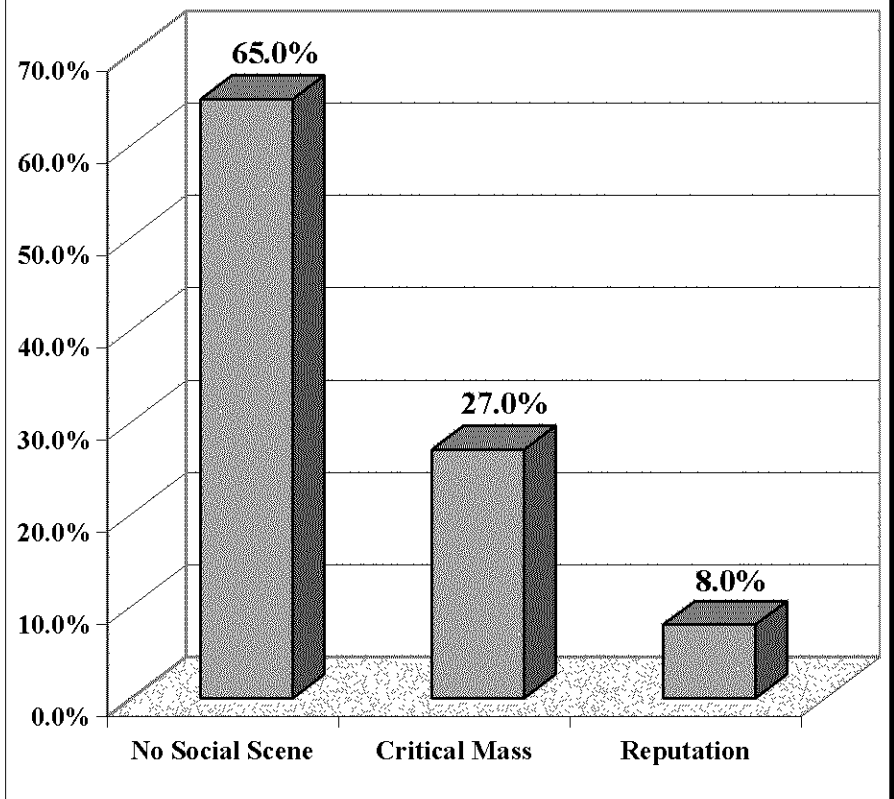


Table 1: Median Family Incomes

Census 2000 Data

Geographic Entity	Overall		Median		Rank	Median	Median	AAFI as a	Discrepancy
	Median	Rank	Anglo	African		Hispanic	Asian		
	Family		Family	Family		Family	Family	Percent of	Rank
	Income		Income	Income		Income	Income	Overall MFI	
Atlanta	\$37,231	28	\$107,240	\$26,036	29	\$32,948	\$37,399	69.9%	13
Austin	\$54,091	6	\$69,989	\$35,685	9	\$36,408	\$60,908	66.0%	7
Baltimore	\$35,438	29	\$49,605	\$30,190	25	\$34,683	\$40,833	85.2%	28
Charlotte	\$56,517	5	\$72,686	\$37,644	5	\$35,425	\$57,900	66.6%	9
Columbus	\$47,391	15	\$53,041	\$33,206	19	\$36,250	\$52,252	70.1%	14
Corpus Christi	\$41,672	21	\$55,111	\$25,844	30	\$32,396	\$56,169	62.0%	4
Dallas	\$40,921	23	\$71,494	\$30,199	24	\$30,721	\$51,401	73.8%	20
Denver	\$48,195	14	\$62,872	\$37,542	6	\$34,316	\$42,463	77.9%	25
Detroit	\$33,853	31	\$37,407	\$33,438	16	\$31,982	\$42,219	98.8%	30
El Paso	\$35,432	30	\$56,690	\$43,129	2	\$29,791	\$45,833	121.7%	31
Fort Worth	\$42,939	19	\$56,465	\$30,346	23	\$32,833	\$53,729	70.7%	15
Houston	\$40,443	24	\$71,268	\$31,007	22	\$29,584	\$45,454	76.7%	24
Indianapolis	\$48,755	11	\$54,259	\$34,536	10	\$36,508	\$52,966	70.8%	16
Jacksonville	\$47,243	16	\$52,966	\$33,640	14	\$42,170	\$55,421	71.2%	17
Las Vegas	\$50,465	8	\$56,865	\$34,339	12	\$37,362	\$51,128	68.0%	11
Memphis	\$37,767	27	\$54,948	\$29,874	26	\$34,115	\$46,262	79.1%	26
Milwaukee	\$37,879	26	\$49,635	\$25,728	31	\$30,403	\$39,463	67.9%	10
Minneapolis	\$48,602	12	\$60,264	\$27,529	28	\$31,158	\$35,684	56.6%	2
Nashville	\$48,448	13	\$55,296	\$33,615	15	\$30,789	\$47,423	69.4%	12
Phoenix	\$46,467	17	\$57,204	\$34,493	11	\$30,260	\$52,866	74.2%	21
Portland	\$50,271	9	\$53,302	\$32,097	20	\$33,038	\$49,601	63.8%	5
Raleigh	\$60,003	4	\$74,886	\$37,113	7	\$30,973	\$56,750	61.9%	3
Richmond	\$38,348	25	\$63,589	\$28,536	27	\$26,142	\$32,426	74.4%	22
Sacramento	\$42,051	20	\$52,022	\$31,942	21	\$34,808	\$42,653	76.0%	23
San Antonio	\$41,331	22	\$59,220	\$33,675	13	\$32,544	\$46,470	81.5%	27
San Diego	\$53,060	7	\$67,045	\$38,661	4	\$30,728	\$55,964	72.9%	19
San Francisco	\$63,545	2	\$89,316	\$35,943	8	\$46,809	\$56,679	56.6%	1
San Jose	\$74,813	1	\$87,486	\$63,866	1	\$52,817	\$80,312	85.4%	29
Seattle	\$62,195	3	\$70,738	\$40,553	3	\$39,211	\$48,184	65.2%	6
Texas	\$45,861	18	\$57,194	\$33,276	17	\$30,840	\$57,103	72.6%	18
United States	\$50,046	10	\$54,698	\$33,255	18	\$34,397	\$59,324	66.4%	8

SOURCE: US Census Bureau, Census 2000, SF3 Data set, Table P76.

Table 2: Educational Attainment

Census 2000 Data

Geographic Entity	Share of Total Population 25 & Up with Bachelors and More		Share of Anglo African American Population 25 & Up with Bachelors and More		Share of American Population 25 & Up with Bachelors and More		Disparity: Point Difference in Share and Total	Share of Hispanic Population 25 & Up with Bachelors and More		Share of Asian Population 25 & Up with Bachelors and More	
		Rank		Rank		Rank			Rank		Rank
Atlanta	34.6%	8	67.9%		12.7%	24	21.9	4	20.8%	54.0%	
Austin	40.4%	4	52.4%		19.0%	6	21.4	5	15.5%	67.0%	
Baltimore	19.1%	27	32.9%		10.0%	30	9.1	22	24.6%	52.3%	
Charlotte	36.4%	6	47.2%		18.9%	7	17.6	9	13.0%	39.6%	
Columbus	29.0%	14	32.6%		14.3%	16	14.7	12	19.3%	59.2%	
Corpus Christi	19.6%	26	29.9%		14.0%	18	5.6	27	10.0%	44.1%	
Dallas	27.7%	15	47.5%		13.5%	21	14.1	13	6.5%	50.5%	
Denver	34.5%	9	47.8%		17.8%	9	16.7	11	7.8%	40.7%	
Detroit	11.0%	31	15.2%		10.1%	29	0.9	30	5.8%	44.8%	
El Paso	18.3%	28	36.1%		21.7%	3	-3.4	31	12.0%	42.7%	
Fort Worth	22.3%	22	32.4%		11.4%	26	10.9	16	6.7%	36.3%	
Houston	27.0%	16	46.0%		15.9%	11	11.0	15	7.9%	47.4%	
Indianapolis	25.4%	17	29.1%		13.3%	22	12.1	14	13.9%	57.8%	
Jacksonville	21.1%	24	23.6%		13.2%	23	7.9	23	21.9%	34.7%	
Las Vegas	18.2%	30	21.6%		12.5%	25	5.7	26	6.1%	30.2%	
Memphis	20.9%	25	33.2%		11.3%	27	9.6	20	12.6%	49.5%	
Milwaukee	18.3%	29	24.8%		9.1%	31	9.3	21	8.0%	32.9%	
Minneapolis	37.4%	5	45.3%		14.0%	19	23.4	3	13.3%	32.2%	
Nashville	29.7%	12	33.2%		20.1%	4	9.6	19	14.3%	49.9%	
Phoenix	22.7%	21	29.4%		15.2%	15	7.5	25	6.1%	42.1%	
Portland	32.6%	10	35.9%		15.3%	14	17.4	10	14.5%	26.7%	
Raleigh	44.9%	3	54.9%		24.2%	2	20.6	6	13.6%	60.7%	
Richmond	29.5%	13	51.4%		11.2%	28	18.3	8	20.3%	49.8%	
Sacramento	23.9%	19	31.9%		13.6%	20	10.3	17	10.3%	25.6%	
San Antonio	21.6%	23	37.0%		17.0%	10	4.7	28	10.5%	41.4%	
San Diego	35.0%	7	45.1%		15.7%	12	19.3	7	11.9%	38.4%	
San Francisco	45.0%	2	63.2%		18.1%	8	26.8	2	20.3%	31.8%	
San Jose	31.6%	11	39.2%		28.0%	1	3.6	29	8.9%	40.7%	
Seattle	47.2%	1	53.8%		20.1%	5	27.1	1	26.1%	37.0%	
Texas	23.2%	20	30.0%		15.3%	13	7.9	24	8.9%	47.8%	
United States	24.4%	18	27.0%		14.3%	17	10.1	18	10.4%	44.1%	

SOURCE: US Census Bureau, Census 2000, SF3 Data set, Table P37.

Table 3: Home Ownership

Census 2000 Data

Geographic Entity	Overall Owner Occupancy		Anglo Owner Occupancy		African American Owner Occupancy		Disparity: Point Difference in Af. Am. Rate and		Hispanic Owner Occupancy	Asian Owner Occupancy
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Total	Rank	Rate	Rate
Atlanta	43.7%	29	54.6%	25	37.7%	23	6.0	27	21.2%	23.3%
Austin	44.9%	28	50.4%	30	37.3%	24	7.6	22	36.3%	30.2%
Baltimore	50.3%	20	61.4%	14	44.5%	9	5.8	28	34.5%	29.8%
Charlotte	57.5%	11	68.4%	6	42.2%	14	15.3	9	21.8%	53.3%
Columbus	49.1%	23	54.1%	27	39.8%	18	9.3	20	26.4%	28.9%
Corpus Christi	59.6%	7	65.5%	10	44.5%	11	15.2	10	55.5%	55.7%
Dallas	43.2%	30	52.9%	28	36.2%	26	7.0	24	34.0%	27.2%
Denver	52.5%	17	57.2%	21	45.3%	8	7.2	23	45.4%	36.2%
Detroit	54.9%	15	67.1%	8	53.4%	1	1.4	31	44.1%	43.6%
El Paso	61.4%	5	68.6%	5	47.3%	5	14.1	15	59.7%	47.7%
Fort Worth	55.9%	12	61.1%	15	47.7%	4	8.3	21	51.7%	48.1%
Houston	45.8%	26	57.5%	20	39.4%	19	6.4	25	35.7%	40.9%
Indianapolis	58.7%	9	65.0%	11	44.5%	10	14.2	14	27.0%	42.4%
Jacksonville	63.2%	3	70.2%	3	48.2%	3	15.0	12	48.4%	63.3%
Las Vegas	59.1%	8	65.5%	9	38.0%	20	21.1	1	46.6%	62.4%
Memphis	55.9%	13	64.9%	12	50.9%	2	5.0	30	24.3%	36.8%
Milwaukee	45.3%	27	55.0%	24	32.7%	29	12.6	18	32.5%	39.4%
Minneapolis	51.4%	19	58.7%	19	32.1%	30	19.3	4	26.6%	35.8%
Nashville	54.5%	16	61.0%	16	41.4%	15	13.2	16	24.9%	41.1%
Phoenix	60.7%	6	67.5%	7	41.2%	16	19.5	3	47.8%	59.0%
Portland	55.8%	14	59.0%	18	37.7%	22	18.1	6	30.5%	55.7%
Raleigh	51.6%	18	60.2%	17	36.5%	25	15.1	11	19.4%	38.7%
Richmond	46.1%	25	55.2%	23	39.8%	17	6.3	26	24.5%	26.7%
Sacramento	50.1%	21	54.3%	26	37.7%	21	12.3	19	45.6%	54.9%
San Antonio	58.1%	10	63.5%	13	43.7%	12	14.4	13	56.4%	52.1%
San Diego	49.5%	22	55.8%	22	33.6%	28	15.9	8	35.2%	51.8%
San Francisco	35.0%	31	32.9%	31	29.7%	31	5.3	29	27.3%	46.2%
San Jose	61.8%	4	69.9%	4	43.6%	13	18.2	5	47.3%	63.0%
Seattle	48.4%	24	51.9%	29	35.8%	27	12.6	17	24.7%	46.6%
Texas	63.8%	2	70.8%	2	46.5%	6	17.3	7	56.1%	52.7%
United States	66.2%	1	72.4%	1	46.3%	7	19.9	2	45.7%	53.2%

SOURCE: US Census Bureau, Census 2000, SF1 Data set, Table H14.

Table 4: Poverty

(Census 2000) Data

Geographic Entity	Overall Poverty		Overall Anglo Poverty		Overall African American Poverty		Discrepancy Between Af. Am. Rate and Discrepancy		Overall Hispanic Poverty	Overall Asian Poverty
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Overall Rate	Rank	Rate	Rate
Atlanta	24.4%	30	7.5%	9	33.0%	30	8.6	13	24.5%	20.1%
Austin	14.4%	13	9.2%	24	19.5%	6	5.1	25	20.9%	19.8%
Baltimore	22.9%	29	13.3%	30	27.3%	26	4.4	28	21.7%	30.3%
Charlotte	10.6%	2	5.2%	2	17.1%	3	6.4	19	24.0%	6.8%
Columbus	14.8%	15	10.8%	28	23.4%	13	8.6	14	18.7%	18.7%
Corpus Christi	17.6%	21	9.0%	22	31.3%	28	13.7	3	22.9%	6.3%
Dallas	17.8%	22	6.6%	3	24.1%	17	6.3	20	24.3%	13.9%
Denver	14.3%	12	7.8%	14	19.4%	5	5.1	26	22.5%	17.1%
Detroit	26.1%	31	22.2%	31	26.4%	23	0.3	30	27.8%	26.2%
El Paso	22.2%	28	7.5%	11	16.1%	2	-6.2	31	26.2%	12.1%
Fort Worth	15.9%	18	8.0%	18	25.3%	21	9.4	11	21.9%	13.8%
Houston	19.2%	23	7.0%	5	25.3%	20	6.1	22	25.6%	15.7%
Indianapolis	11.9%	6	7.9%	16	20.7%	8	8.9	12	20.1%	12.6%
Jacksonville	12.2%	8	7.5%	10	22.3%	10	10.1	10	14.0%	8.1%
Las Vegas	11.9%	7	7.3%	7	23.7%	15	11.8	7	18.7%	8.9%
Memphis	20.6%	25	8.5%	21	27.1%	24	6.5	18	22.7%	17.2%
Milwaukee	21.3%	26	9.5%	25	33.3%	31	12.0	6	28.4%	22.4%
Minneapolis	16.9%	19	9.0%	23	31.7%	29	14.8	1	24.5%	31.9%
Nashville	13.3%	11	7.9%	15	23.5%	14	10.2	9	25.9%	14.5%
Phoenix	15.8%	17	7.5%	8	24.1%	16	8.3	15	28.1%	12.1%
Portland	13.1%	10	10.6%	26	25.9%	22	12.8	4	24.1%	13.2%
Raleigh	11.5%	4	7.0%	4	17.1%	4	5.6	24	26.7%	10.9%
Richmond	21.4%	27	10.6%	27	27.6%	27	6.3	21	30.9%	30.0%
Sacramento	20.0%	24	13.1%	29	27.1%	25	7.1	17	23.1%	24.9%
San Antonio	17.3%	20	7.1%	6	21.7%	9	4.5	27	22.4%	11.4%
San Diego	14.6%	14	8.0%	17	20.5%	7	5.9	23	26.1%	13.1%
San Francisco	11.3%	3	7.7%	12	25.1%	19	13.7	2	15.6%	10.7%
San Jose	8.8%	1	4.5%	1	10.4%	1	1.6	29	14.2%	8.4%
Seattle	11.8%	5	8.2%	20	23.0%	11	11.2	8	21.6%	16.2%
Texas	15.4%	16	7.8%	13	23.4%	12	8.0	16	25.4%	11.9%
United States	12.4%	9	8.1%	19	24.9%	18	12.5	5	22.6%	12.6%

SOURCE: US Census Bureau, Census 2000, SF3 Data set, Table P87

Table 5: Unemployment

Economic Census, 2002 Data

Geographic Entity	Overall Unemployment		Anglo Unemployment		African-American Unemployment		Discrepancy (Af. Am. - Overall)		Hispanic Unemployment	Asian Unemployment
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Point Diff.	Rank	Rate	Rate
Atlanta	14.0%	31	9.9%	31	16.8%	31	2.8	27	10.3%	32.1%
Austin	4.4%	2	3.2%	2	7.9%	2	3.5	19	5.8%	4.4%
Baltimore	10.7%	29	5.1%	25	14.2%	27	3.5	20	10.0%	5.6%
Charlotte	5.5%	9	3.5%	6	9.0%	8	3.5	22	7.1%	4.5%
Columbus	4.9%	4	3.6%	7	9.0%	9	4.2	16	5.3%	4.1%
Corpus Christi	7.3%	22	4.8%	23	13.4%	24	6.0	6	9.0%	5.1%
Dallas	6.7%	20	3.3%	5	11.6%	19	5.0	9	7.7%	3.4%
Denver	5.7%	12	4.0%	15	9.0%	7	3.3	24	8.3%	5.8%
Detroit	13.8%	30	9.0%	30	14.7%	29	0.9	31	13.2%	7.1%
El Paso	9.2%	27	5.3%	26	10.8%	15	1.7	29	10.3%	5.2%
Fort Worth	6.0%	15	3.6%	8	10.8%	14	4.8	12	7.5%	4.2%
Houston	7.6%	23	4.2%	20	11.5%	17	3.9	17	9.0%	5.3%
Indianapolis	5.5%	10	4.0%	16	10.3%	12	4.8	13	6.4%	2.3%
Jacksonville	5.1%	5	3.7%	10	8.3%	4	3.2	25	6.4%	5.0%
Las Vegas	7.0%	21	5.5%	27	13.7%	26	6.7	5	9.0%	6.0%
Memphis	8.6%	26	4.1%	19	11.9%	20	3.3	23	7.4%	2.5%
Milwaukee	9.4%	28	4.9%	24	16.6%	30	7.2	3	11.9%	9.4%
Minneapolis	5.8%	14	3.7%	9	14.3%	28	8.5	1	7.1%	7.3%
Nashville	5.3%	8	3.9%	14	8.8%	5	3.5	21	7.1%	5.7%
Phoenix	5.6%	11	3.9%	12	11.0%	16	5.4	8	8.6%	4.4%
Portland	6.5%	19	5.8%	29	13.6%	25	7.1	4	8.6%	6.1%
Raleigh	5.3%	7	3.8%	11	8.2%	3	3.0	26	8.2%	4.3%
Richmond	8.0%	25	3.3%	4	12.2%	22	4.2	15	8.9%	10.2%
Sacramento	7.9%	24	5.5%	28	12.8%	23	4.9	11	9.8%	7.6%
San Antonio	6.2%	18	3.9%	13	8.8%	6	2.6	28	7.5%	3.7%
San Diego	6.1%	17	4.6%	22	9.8%	10	3.7	18	9.0%	5.6%
San Francisco	4.6%	3	3.2%	3	12.1%	21	7.5	2	7.2%	4.3%
San Jose	4.3%	1	2.9%	1	5.9%	1	1.6	30	6.4%	3.9%
Seattle	5.1%	6	4.1%	18	10.1%	11	4.9	10	7.2%	6.1%
Texas	6.1%	16	4.1%	17	10.5%	13	4.4	14	8.7%	4.5%
United States	5.8%	13	4.3%	21	11.6%	18	5.8	7	9.3%	5.1%

SOURCE: US Census Bureau, Census 2000, SF1 Data set, Table P34.

Table 6: Business Ownership, MSAs

Economic Census, 2002 Data

Table 6: Business Ownership, MSAs													
Economic Census, 2002 Data													
Geographic Entity	Total African-American					Discrepancy Between Af. Am.			Discrepancy Rank of Between Latino				
	African-American		Owned	African-American		Owned Businesses		Hispanic Owned	Hispanic Owned		Owned Bus.		Rank of
	Total	Owned	Share of	Rank of	Share	Share of Total	Share and		Share of	Share	Share and	Share of Total	
	Businesses	Businesses	Total	Total	Population	Rank	Population	Discrepancy	Share of Total	Share of Total	Population	Population	Discrepancy
Atlanta	327,053	34,592	10.6%	3	28.7%	3	18.1	3	2.6%	18	6.5%	3.9	20
Austin	99,563	2,517	2.5%	20	7.7%	20	5.2	20	11.2%	7	26.2%	15.0	8
Baltimore	182,549	16,712	9.2%	5	27.2%	4	18.1	4	1.6%	23	2.0%	0.4	31
Charlotte	109,302	7,019	6.4%	8	20.4%	9	13.9	7	1.3%	27	5.1%	3.9	21
Columbus	117,596	4,955	4.2%	14	13.3%	15	9.1	15	0.7%	32	1.8%	1.1	30
Corpus Christi	27,122	188	0.7%	32	3.8%	28	3.1	26	31.6%	3	54.7%	23.0	2
Dallas	288,728	14,021	4.9%	11	14.9%	13	10.0	12	8.5%	9	23.0%	14.5	10
Denver	196,822	3,664	1.9%	23	5.3%	24	3.5	25	5.1%	16	18.8%	13.7	11
Detroit	289,080	17,692	6.1%	9	22.8%	6	16.7	5	1.5%	24	2.9%	1.4	29
El Paso	37,597	350	0.9%	31	2.7%	30	1.8	30	53.9%	1	78.2%	24.3	1
Fort Worth	126,717	3,409	2.7%	19	11.0%	18	8.3	16	6.0%	13	18.2%	12.2	13
Houston	326,513	24,286	7.4%	7	17.2%	10	9.8	13	12.8%	6	29.9%	17.1	5
Indianapolis	117,658	5,416	4.6%	13	13.8%	14	9.2	14	0.8%	31	2.7%	1.9	26
Jacksonville	71,755	3,524	4.9%	10	21.4%	8	16.5	6	2.4%	19	3.8%	1.4	28
Las Vegas	90,402	2,534	2.8%	18	7.8%	19	5.0	21	5.5%	15	20.6%	15.1	7
Memphis	70,282	10,931	15.6%	1	43.2%	1	27.7	1	0.8%	30	2.4%	1.6	27
Milwaukee	97,581	3,872	4.0%	15	15.5%	12	11.5	10	1.3%	26	6.3%	5.0	18
Minneapolis	249,599	3,740	1.5%	27	5.2%	25	3.7	23	0.9%	29	3.3%	2.4	24
Nashville	108,160	5,242	4.8%	12	15.5%	11	10.7	11	1.0%	28	3.3%	2.3	25
Phoenix	212,077	2,507	1.2%	30	3.5%	29	2.3	29	7.3%	12	25.1%	17.9	4
Portland	159,969	1,919	1.2%	29	2.6%	32	1.4	32	1.9%	22	7.4%	5.6	17
Raleigh	92,403	8,455	9.2%	6	22.5%	7	13.4	8	1.4%	25	6.1%	4.7	19
Richmond	65,740	6,468	9.8%	4	29.9%	2	20.1	2	2.2%	20	2.3%	0.1	32
Sacramento	114,812	2,028	1.8%	25	7.4%	21	5.6	19	7.9%	10	14.4%	6.5	16
San Antonio	104,698	2,100	2.0%	22	6.4%	22	4.4	22	33.3%	2	51.2%	18.0	3
San Diego	213,799	3,978	1.9%	24	5.5%	23	3.6	24	13.1%	5	26.7%	13.6	12
San Francisco	197,461	4,423	2.2%	21	5.2%	26	2.9	27	7.5%	11	16.8%	9.4	14
San Jose	133,489	1,665	1.2%	28	2.6%	31	1.4	31	9.2%	8	24.0%	14.8	9
Seattle	211,285	3,428	1.6%	26	4.3%	27	2.7	28	2.1%	21	5.2%	3.1	23
Texas	1,525,972	60,427	4.0%	16	11.3%	17	7.4	18	15.8%	4	32.0%	16.2	6
United States	20,821,935	823,499	4.0%	17	12.1%	16	8.1	17	5.8%	14	12.5%	6.8	15
Washington DC	394,576	48,709	12.3%	2	25.7%	5	13.4	9	4.9%	17	8.8%	3.9	22

SOURCE: US Census Bureau, Census 2000, SF1 Data set, Table P4 and Economic Census, 2002..

Table 7: Ethnicity Shares

Census 2000 Data

Geographic Entity	Census 2000 Population	Percent Anglo	Percent African- American	Rank	Percent Hispanic	Percent Asian	Percent Other
Atlanta	416,474	31.3%	61.0%	4	4.5%	1.9%	1.3%
Austin	656,562	52.9%	9.8%	22	30.5%	4.7%	2.0%
Baltimore	651,154	31.0%	64.0%	2	1.7%	1.5%	1.8%
Charlotte	540,828	55.1%	32.5%	7	7.4%	3.4%	1.7%
Columbus	711,470	66.9%	24.3%	14	2.5%	3.5%	2.9%
Corpus Christi	277,454	38.5%	4.5%	29	54.3%	1.2%	1.5%
Dallas	1,188,580	34.6%	25.6%	11	35.6%	2.7%	1.5%
Denver	554,636	51.9%	10.8%	20	31.7%	2.8%	2.8%
Detroit	951,270	10.5%	81.2%	1	5.0%	1.0%	2.4%
El Paso	563,662	18.3%	2.8%	31	76.6%	1.1%	1.1%
Fort Worth	534,694	45.8%	20.0%	15	29.8%	2.6%	1.7%
Houston	1,953,631	30.8%	25.0%	13	37.4%	5.3%	1.5%
Indianapolis	791,926	67.5%	25.4%	12	3.9%	1.4%	1.8%
Jacksonville	735,617	62.2%	28.7%	8	4.2%	2.8%	2.1%
Las Vegas	478,434	58.0%	10.1%	21	23.6%	5.1%	3.1%
Memphis	650,100	33.3%	61.2%	3	3.0%	1.5%	1.1%
Milwaukee	596,974	45.4%	36.9%	6	12.0%	2.9%	2.7%
Minneapolis	382,618	62.5%	17.8%	16	7.6%	6.2%	6.0%
Nashville	569,891	64.0%	26.7%	10	4.7%	2.4%	2.2%
Phoenix	1,321,045	55.8%	4.8%	28	34.1%	2.0%	3.3%
Portland	529,121	75.5%	6.5%	27	6.8%	6.6%	4.6%
Raleigh	276,093	60.3%	27.5%	9	7.0%	3.4%	1.9%
Richmond	197,790	37.7%	56.9%	5	2.6%	1.2%	1.7%
Sacramento	407,018	40.5%	15.0%	17	21.6%	17.3%	5.6%
San Antonio	1,144,646	31.8%	6.5%	26	58.7%	1.6%	1.4%
San Diego	1,223,400	49.4%	7.6%	24	25.4%	13.9%	3.7%
San Francisco	776,733	43.6%	7.6%	25	14.1%	31.1%	3.6%
San Jose	894,943	36.0%	3.3%	30	30.2%	27.0%	3.5%
Seattle	563,374	67.9%	8.3%	23	5.3%	13.5%	5.0%
Texas	20,851,820	52.4%	11.3%	19	32.0%	2.7%	1.6%
United States	281,421,906	69.1%	12.1%	18	12.5%	3.6%	2.7%

SOURCE: US Census Bureau, Census 2000, SF1 Data set, Table P4 and Economic Census, 2002..

