

# Using Census Data to Help Local Communities: Census Information Centers at Work

Issued October 2003

CLO/03-CIC



USCENSUSBUREAU

*Helping You Make Informed Decisions*

U.S. Department of Commerce  
Economics and Statistics Administration  
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Customer Liaison Office, **Stanley J. Rolark**, Chief, prepared this publication under the general direction of **Gloria Gutierrez**, Assistant Director for Marketing and Customer Liaison.

The U.S. Census Bureau wishes to acknowledge the following individuals and Census Information Centers for their invaluable contributions in the preparation of this booklet:

**Andrew Yan**, Asian American Federation of New York; **John Flateau** and **Louis Dabney**, Medgar Evers College, Dubois Bunch Center for Public Policy; **Susan Beal**, Louisiana State University Shreveport, Center for Business and Economic Research; **Cyndi Taylor**, Vanderbilt University, Vanderbilt Institute for Public Policy Studies; **Dr. Lorenzo Morris** and **Dr. Rodney Green**, Howard University Center for Urban Progress; **Arloc Sherman** and **Beth Haney**, Children's Defense Fund; **Sung-Chang Chun**, University of Notre Dame, Inter-University Program for Latino Studies; **Dr. S.J. Sethi**, University of Texas-Pan American, CoServe; **Shilpa Patel**, Asian Pacific Islander American Health Forum; **Dr. Eui-Young Yu**, **Peter Choe**, and **Sang Il Han**, Korean American Coalition; and **Jose Garcia**, Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund.

**Barbara Harris**, Program Administrator, Customer Liaison Office, U.S. Census Bureau, prepared the preliminary case studies booklet, which was the catalyst for the preparation of this more detailed, in-depth version. Members of the Customer Liaison Office, Census Information Center Program staff, under the direction and with the assistance of **Barbara Harris**, assisted in the preparation of this booklet. They included **Russell B. Davis, Jr.**, **LaShaunne A. Graves**, and **Charmae G. Taliaferro**.

**George Selby**, Senior Marketing Specialist, under the direction of **Joanne C. Dickinson**, Chief, Marketing Branch, Marketing Services Office, provided editorial services and review and coordination of design and printing for this publication. **John Kavaliunas**, Chief, Marketing Services Office, provided general direction and production management.

**Kim Ottenstein** and **Margaret A. Smith** of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, provided publications and printing management, graphics design and composition, and editorial review for print and electronic media. **James R. Clark**, Assistant Chief, provided general direction and production management.

# Using Census Data to Help Local Communities: Census Information Centers at Work

Issued October 2003

CLO/03-CIC



**U.S. Department of Commerce**

**Donald L. Evans,**

Secretary

**Samuel W. Bodman,**

Deputy Secretary

**Economics and Statistics Administration**

**Kathleen B. Cooper,**

Under Secretary  
for Economic Affairs

**U.S. CENSUS BUREAU**

**Charles Louis Kincannon,**

Director



SUGGESTED CITATION

U.S. Census Bureau  
*Using Census Data to Help Local  
Communities: Census Information  
Centers at Work*  
CLO/03-CIC  
U.S. Government Printing Office,  
Washington, DC 20402



**Economics  
and Statistics  
Administration**

**Kathleen B. Cooper,**  
Under Secretary  
for Economic Affairs



**U.S. CENSUS BUREAU**

**Charles Louis Kincannon,**  
Director

**Hermann Habermann,**  
Deputy Director and Chief  
Operating Officer

**Vacant,**  
Principal Associate Director  
for Programs

**Gloria Gutierrez,**  
Assistant Director for Marketing  
and Customer Liaison

**Stanley J. Rolark,**  
Chief, Customer Liaison Office

CONTENTS

Introduction .....1

Post 9/11 Relief and Recovery: Chinatown, New York .....2

Brooklyn’s Empowerment Zone Initiative .....4

Revitalization Areas: Shreveport, Louisiana .....6

“America’s Promise”—The State of Nashville’s Children .....8

Crime Patterns in Washington, DC, Public Housing: The Violence-Free  
Zone Initiative .....10

Reaching Needy Children: The Minnesota Pilot Project .....15

Measuring the Minority Education Gap in Illinois .....17

Making Business Relocation Decisions: Rio Grande Valley, Texas .....19

After-School Youth Program Initiative: Oakland, California .....21

Empowering the Latino Community: The Latino Voting Rights Project .....23

The Korean Immigrant Population in the United States .....25

Census Information Center Contact Information .....28



# Introduction

---



*Using Census Data to Help Local Communities: Census Information Centers at Work* highlights examples of how Census Information Centers (CICs) use census data to serve under-

served communities (such as rural, youth, physically challenged, racial, and ethnic populations) in varied and meaningful ways.

Case studies discussed here represent just a sample of the countless uses of U.S. Census Bureau data by the 52 CICs. Topics covered range from identifying crime patterns in public housing in Washington, DC, to conducting a countywide assessment of children and youth in Nashville, TN; demonstrating how the events of September 11, 2001, affected New York City's greater Chinatown area to reaching needy children with social services in Minnesota; designating urban revitalization areas in Shreveport to measuring the minority education gap in Illinois; expanding the range of the Brooklyn Empowerment Zone to facilitating business relocation decisions in the Rio Grande Valley; helping Latino communities redraw legislative boundaries in the Latino Voting Rights Project to determining immigration and distribution patterns of Korean Americans; and justifying the need for an after school program in East Oakland, CA.

Started in 1988, the CIC Program is a cooperative venture between the U.S. Census Bureau and national level, community-based organizations and colleges and universities to serve as auxiliary data distribution centers reaching underserved populations. Accordingly, each CIC has its own target audience often requiring unique information. The CIC Program includes organizations such as chambers of commerce; minority-serving colleges and universities; civil rights, social justice, and social service groups; think tanks; and research organizations.

The mission of the CIC Program is to provide efficient access to Census Bureau data products through a wide data dissemination network of organizations. Those organizations effectively process and disseminate Census Bureau data to underserved population groups in easily understandable formats. To accomplish this mission, CICs work in partnership with the Census Bureau through the Customer Liaison Office.

The CICs are recognized as official sources of demographic, economic, and social statistics produced by the Census Bureau. CICs provide training and technical assistance to local governments, businesses, community groups, and other interested data users in accessing and using Census Bureau data for research, program administration, planning, and decision making purposes.

The CICs who produced these case studies are shown on the acknowledgments page.

# Post 9/11 Relief and Recovery: Chinatown, New York

---

In the weeks following the September 11, 2001, attacks, the city of New York and numerous state, federal, and nongovernmental agencies began the long process of recovering and rebuilding from America's worst terrorist event. In addition to the tragic loss of life and structures at the World Trade Center (WTC) site, the attack had profound negative economic and social effects upon the residents and businesses in the surrounding area. Information from the U.S. Census Bureau proved to be a valuable tool in the rebuilding of Lower Manhattan.

To begin the rebuilding and recovery process, various governmental and nongovernmental agencies identified a relief area in Lower Manhattan near the WTC site. Those residents and businesses located in the identified area could access relief funds and programs. However, creating the relief area was not an easy task. While the blocks surrounding the site were very visibly affected, the attack's economic and social damage to the surrounding neighborhoods near the WTC were not as visible and much more difficult to identify and track. Most importantly, there was a distinct need to ensure that all those who were affected by the WTC attacks would not fall between the cracks.



Less than ten blocks away from ground zero, Chinatown was one of New York City's neighborhoods hardest hit by the 9/11 attacks. Businesses in Chinatown were effectively shut down by the imposition of a "frozen zone" where the public could not enter the area for one week. After this period, public access to the entire neighborhood was restricted; major transportation modes such as the subway and bus services were unavailable, key entryways to surrounding communities were blocked, and basic phone and power lines were severed. Three weeks after September 11, streets in parts of Chinatown remained closed. Some streets were closed for as long as three months due to increased security measures in the area. The area was plagued by disruptions to telephone service; transportation blockages at checkpoints; bridge and tunnel closures; and the elimination of parking spaces.

The relief zone used by most governmental and nongovernmental agencies for distributing cash relief included parts of Chinatown that were south of Canal Street, a major East-West thoroughfare in Lower Manhattan. The Canal Street boundary split Chinatown in two. The northern half as described above and the southern half which included 80 percent of Chinatown garment factories (the largest employer in the area) and 40 percent of its population. Consequently, by using Canal Street as a northern boundary, many members of the Chinatown community were excluded by many relief agencies from accessing immediate relief services.

To address this issue, as well as other 9/11 relief concerns and needs in the Asian American community, the Asian American Federation of NY (referred to as the Federation) Census Information Center (CIC) spearheaded a comprehensive initiative called "Relief, Recovery, and Rebuilding." As part of this initiative, the Federation—with collaborators such as the Federal Reserve Bank of New



York, the Fiscal Policy Institute, and the Ralph and Goldy Lewis Center for Regional Policy Studies at the University of California, Los Angeles—embarked upon a major study assessing the impact of the WTC attacks on New York City’s Chinatown. This initiative culminated in the publication of two major reports, *Chinatown After September 11th: An Economic Impact Study in April 2002* and *Chinatown One Year After September 11th: An Economic Impact Study in November 2002*.

These reports provided an important baseline for measuring and monitoring the ongoing effects of the 9/11 attacks upon the Chinatown community. Facts, such as Chinatown’s garment industry losing nearly \$500 million in the year following September 11, highlighted the significant economic impact the attacks had on the neighborhood. With nearly one-third of Asians living below the poverty line and 70 percent of the Asian population not having a high school diploma (information from the U.S. Census Bureau), it was clear that Chinatown had a significant population vulnerable to a loss of service sector jobs. Information from the community and Census 2000 indicated a population that was already sensitive to small change in the economic climate of Manhattan, much less the effects of the 9/11 attacks.

The Federation’s first 9/11 interim report received extensive coverage from international, national, and local media such as the *Wall Street Journal*, the *New York Times*, the Associated Press, the British Broadcasting Corporation, and National Public Radio. As a result, policymakers and relief agencies began to reconsider their service boundaries.

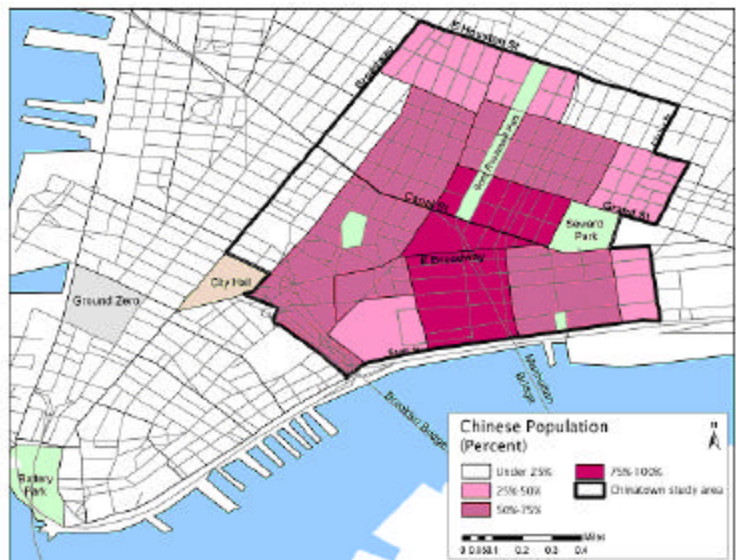
Two direct public policy consequences of the report were the extension of the northern boundary from Canal Street to Houston Street by the Lower Manhattan Development Corporation in its housing assistance program. (See Figure 1.) This increased significantly the number of Chinatown residents eligible for housing assistance. The major relief organization, the September 11th Fund, also extended their relief boundaries to include the entire Chinatown neighborhood by August 2002, in its long-term

relief activities in the area of mental health, health care, job training, case management, and business assistance. The Federation’s CIC used Census 2000 data to build the case that the boundaries of Chinatown with Canal Street as the northern boundary were not adequately capturing the Chinatown population that was affected by the 9/11 attacks. The CIC used Census 2000 population data and census tract mapping files to examine the population density north of Canal Street and used a database of businesses in the area to support the case that a large immigrant, low-wage-earning population was being left out of the mainstream relief efforts.

By April 2002, the hard work and persistence of the Federation and its fellow 9/11 coalition organizations resulted in the extension of the northern boundary of the relief area from Canal Street to Houston Street. Enhanced by community information, population numbers from Census 2000 helped build the case for redrawing the relief boundaries. The Federation’s 9/11 reports enabled community-based organizations to advocate for resources for their own programs and continue to inform residents and businesses about the continuing efforts to rebuild Lower Manhattan’s Chinatown.

Figure 1.

### Chinese American Population: New York City's Chinatown



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.

# Brooklyn's Empowerment Zone Initiative



The DuBois Bunche Center for Public Policy, Medgar Evers College, Census Information Center cochaired a steering committee and project team that included Brooklyn's four Congressional members: the Honorable Major R. Owens, Congressional District 11; the Honorable Edolphus Towns, Congressional District 10; the Honorable Jerrome Nadler, Congressional District 8; and the Honorable Nydia Velasquez, Congressional District 12. The committee and project team also included the Brooklyn Borough President, representatives from the Mayor's Office, universities, health and cultural institutions, major corporations, and over 100 nonprofit and neighborhood groups. Together, these individuals, organizations, and agencies actively participated in the strategic planning process to create the Brooklyn Empowerment Zone (BEZ) application, which was submitted to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

Defining the BEZ catchment area and negotiating amongst its myriad

stakeholders was critical. The use and analysis of Census Bureau poverty data and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) mapping was invaluable because the data showed that nearly 1 million Brooklyn residents met HUD's poverty census tract threshold of 25 percent, but only 200,000 residents could be included in the empowerment zone. Figure 1 is a map of Brooklyn depicting the census tracts at 25 percent poverty rate or above in the BEZ Planning Area. Sixty-two of the 84 census tracts had populations at or above the 25 percent poverty threshold, and the remaining tracts contained commercial and industrial land and development sites available to locate additional industry and jobs in the BEZ catchment area. The map also shows 3 of the 4 Congressional Districts in Brooklyn (districts 10, 11, and 12), which cover the BEZ Planning area. District 8 covers part of the Brooklyn waterfront, which is also included in the BEZ

Figure 1.  
**Map of Brooklyn**

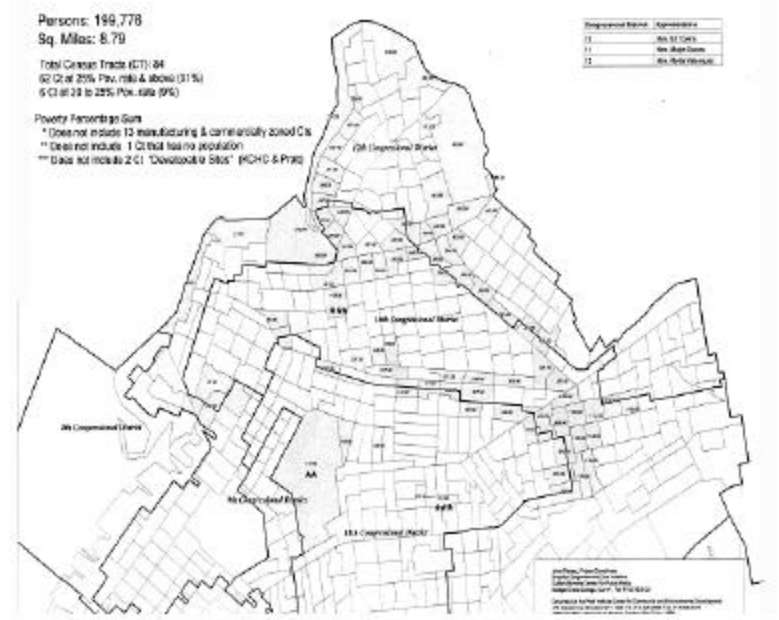
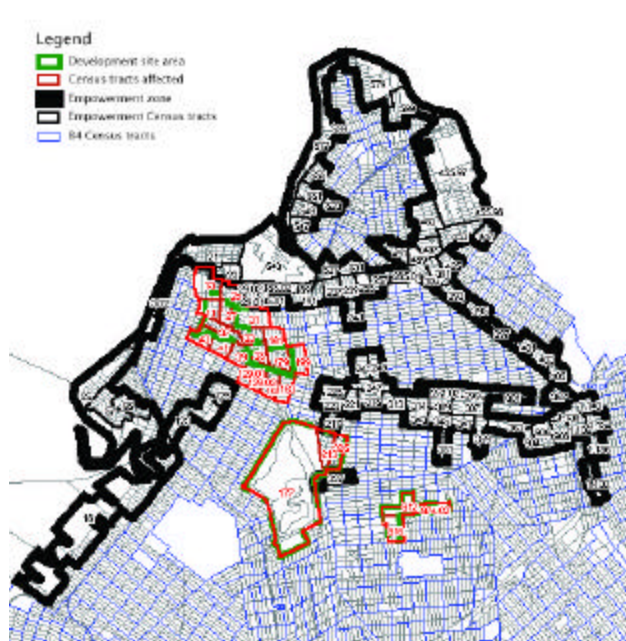


Figure 2.  
**Brooklyn Empowerment Zone**



Source: Pratt Institute Center for Community and Environmental Development.  
Reprinted by permission only.

catchment area. Figure 2 shows the final boundaries for the BEZ.

The BEZ effort was successful in receiving a “Strategic Planning Community” designation from HUD and a \$3 million grant that leveraged additional millions in public and private dollars for a major community revitalization initiative on the main commercial strip (Fulton St.) in the BEZ, known as the “Fulton First” initiative.

# Revitalization Areas: Shreveport, Louisiana

---

In August 2001, the local U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) office in Shreveport asked the Center for Business and Economic Research (CBER), Louisiana State University-Shreveport (LSUS) Census Information Center (CIC) to prepare demographic profiles of the underserved neighborhoods in the city. The data were needed to support Revitalization Area designation for HUD Single Family programs.

The local HUD office and the Shreveport Department of Community Development knew Shreveport had neighborhoods that would qualify for revitalization designation, but had never been able to document the neighborhoods in the past. No one in the local HUD office knew how to group census blocks with block groups into identifiable neighborhoods. In the past, only one underserved neighborhood in Shreveport had received the Revitalization Area designation because it happened to be completely contained within a census tract, as defined by the 1990 Census. All other likely neighborhoods shared a census tract and/or a ZIP Code with a more affluent neighborhood, thus preventing the deserving neighborhood from being designated as a Revitalization Area.

Revitalization Areas are HUD-designated neighborhoods in need of economic and community development. Revitalization Areas are the basis for HUD programs such as the Officer/Teacher Next Door Program and the Direct Sales Program for nonprofit agencies and municipalities.

At the national level, HUD wants to make American communities stronger and to build a safer nation. The Teacher Next Door Program is designed to further this goal by encouraging teachers to buy homes in low- and moderate-income neighborhoods. Public safety improves when police officers live in a neighborhood. The Officer Next Door Program helps make this goal a reality by making home ownership faster and more affordable for law enforcement officers.

HUD offers community-based nonprofit organizations the opportunity to purchase HUD homes at discounts of up to 30 percent off the appraised value. With this discount, local nonprofit organizations invest in property rehabilitation and resell to first-time homebuyers and low- to moderate-income families. Every year, more than 500 local nonprofit organizations partner with HUD in this program to rebuild their communities. HUD also offers nonprofit agencies favorable, FHA-insured mortgage financing terms and opportunities for down payment assistance programs.

Needless to say, the local HUD office was anxious to make the HUD Single Family Programs available to deserving neighborhoods within the Shreveport city limits. When the local HUD office learned that the LSUS-CBER had been designated a Census Information Center, they asked for assistance to generate the data needed to support Revitalization Area designation for underserved neighborhoods in Shreveport.

The CBER soon determined that the task was more involved than it first appeared. The local HUD office was asked to provide the boundary lines for each of the underserved neighborhoods. The HUD office quickly obtained the street boundaries for each neighborhood. The CBER then set about creating the census profiles using the 100-percent data from Census 2000 for each of the 17 underserved neighborhoods identified by HUD in Shreveport. The task was time intensive, as each neighborhood included parts of census tracts and block groups. Ultimately, a profile of each neighborhood was developed by combining





Table 1.

**Allendale Census 2000 Profile**

Item	Population	Percent
<b>Total population</b> .....	<b>5,982</b>	<b>100.0</b>
One race.....	5,944	99.4
White.....	64	1.1
Black or African American.....	5,864	98.0
American Indian.....	9	0.2
Asian.....	3	0.1
Native Hawaiian.....	2	-
Some other race.....	2	-
Two or more races.....	38	0.6
Male.....	2,689	45.0
Female.....	3,293	55.0
<b>Total housing units</b> .....	<b>2,966</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Occupied.....	2,453	82.7
Owner occupied.....	1,147	46.8
Renter occupied.....	1,306	53.2
Vacant.....	513	17.3

Sex by age	Male	Female	Total	Percent
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,689</b>	<b>3,293</b>	<b>5,982</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Under 5 years.....	225	192	417	7.0
5 to 9 years.....	207	221	428	7.2
10 to 14 years.....	218	212	430	7.2
15 to 19 years.....	214	221	435	7.3
20 to 24 years.....	145	193	338	5.7
25 yo 34 years.....	286	304	590	9.9
35 to 44 years.....	350	371	721	12.1
45 to 54 years.....	348	404	752	12.6
55 to 59 years.....	139	148	287	4.8
60 to 64 years.....	130	177	307	5.1
65 to 74 years.....	221	401	622	10.4
75 to 84 years.....	146	311	457	7.6
85 years and over.....	60	138	198	3.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.

data by blocks and block groups, since no neighborhood was completely contained within a Census 2000 tract. The resulting profiles were extremely valuable and as a result of the technical assistance provided by the LSUS-CIC, the local HUD office was able to obtain Revitalization Area designation for 15 of the 17 underserved neighborhoods in Shreveport. Table 1 shows the profile of the Allendale neighborhood, which was one of the eight Revitalization Areas in Shreveport.

After completing the neighborhood profiles for the underserved neighborhoods, the CBER went on to complete profiles for all Shreveport neighborhoods. The CBER then created an interactive map (Figure 1) showing neighborhood locations that allowed the user to go straight to the neighborhood profile.

Figure 1.  
**Shreveport-Bossier  
Census 2000  
Neighborhood  
Profiles**



Note: Allendale boundaries: Caddo Parish Census Tracts 206, 207, 208, and 219 are bounded on the north by Cross Bayou, on the south by the Kansas City Southern Railroad and Interstate 20, on the east by Allen Avenue, Ford, Caddo, and Market Streets, and on the west by Hearne Avenue.

Source: Center for Business and Economic Research, Louisiana State University-Shreveport.



# “America’s Promise”—The State of Nashville’s Children

The Mayor’s Office of Children and Youth (MOCY) is completing a countywide assessment of children and youth in Nashville-Davidson County and is planning to use the assessment to develop a strategic plan to improve the lives of all children and youth throughout the city. Working in partnership with public and private entities, the goal is to ensure that all of Nashville-Davidson County’s children are healthy, safe, successful in school, connected to caring adults, and have the opportunity to give back to their community. These outcomes are modeled after the “America’s Promise” program. The purpose of America’s Promise and the MOCY in Nashville-Davidson County is to connect young people with the support needed to fulfill these promises to every child. These promises, if consistently fulfilled, will significantly increase the chances of youth becoming successful adults.

The goal of the MOCY for its first year is to publish a *State of the Child in Nashville-Davidson County* report and to identify the services and resources available to youth in the city. As part of the assessment process, the MOCY met with various agencies in Nashville-Davidson County that collect data about or provide services to children and youth, including the Metro Health Department, the Child and Family Policy Center at Vanderbilt University, and the Vanderbilt Census Information Center. Based on similar national programs and the data available for Nashville-Davidson County, the MOCY developed a number of indicators of child well-being for each promise. Included in these indicators are measures that describe the changing youth population, family characteristics, and the context in which children are living relative to economic security, health, education, and social environment.

The Nashville-Davidson County Information Consortium and the Vanderbilt Census Information Center, both housed at the Vanderbilt Institute for Public Policy Studies,

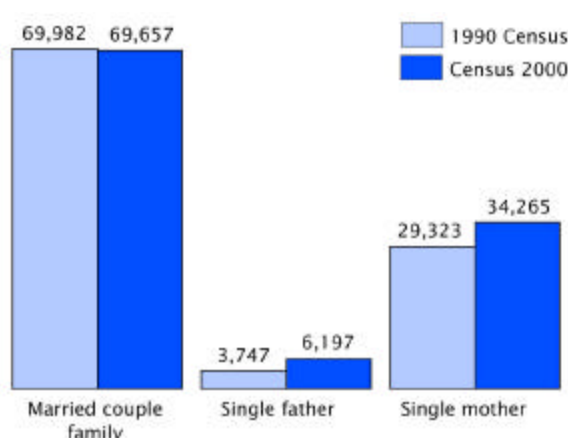
have played a key role in this assessment by taking a lead in providing Census 2000 data to assist in the measurement of key indicators set forth by the MOCY and by providing the expertise necessary to understand and interpret these data.

In addition to providing basic population data on the children and youth in Nashville-Davidson County, census data have proven indispensable in providing reliable information on indicators of child well-being, such as family composition, income and poverty, and parental participation in the labor force (See Figure 1 and Figure 2.)

*“The Vanderbilt Census Information Center continually provides the MOCY with valuable data. Through the statistics your office has provided, we have been able to look at the state of Nashville’s children and youth to help identify needs, gaps, and current trends.”*

Bill Purcell, Mayor  
Nashville-Davidson County

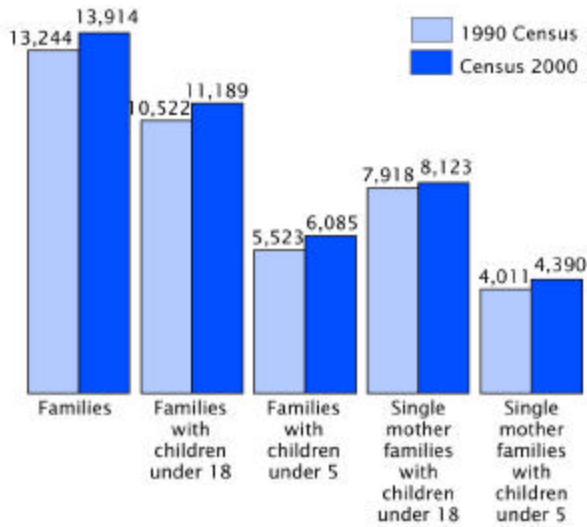
Figure 1.  
**Household Type With Related Children Under 18: Nashville-Davidson County, Tennessee**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and Census 2000 Summary File 1.

Figure 2.

### Families in Poverty: Nashville-Davidson County, Tennessee



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and Census 2000.

The MOCY is using the rich census data provided by the Vanderbilt Census Information Center to assist them in the creation of a comprehensive *State of the Child in Nashville-Davidson County* report. This report will be distributed via the Internet and in print format to service providers, educators, and child advocates throughout Nashville-Davidson County.

The final piece to the MOCY assessment of children and youth in Nashville-Davidson County is to identify resources available to meet these needs and gaps in services to youth. This information will provide a foundation upon which to strengthen existing programs and services, to build innovative additions to these programs, and to guide future public policy surrounding the children and youth in Nashville-Davidson County. The Vanderbilt Census Information Center has also served as a key provider of information to assist in this process.

Through the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) the Vanderbilt Census Information Center has been able to visually display both federal census data, and data collected locally, such as youth services in an easy to understand map. (See Figure 3.)

Nashville-Davidson County and the Vanderbilt Census Information Center have been proud partners in this endeavor. A goal of this assessment has always been to provide those serving children with a comprehensive

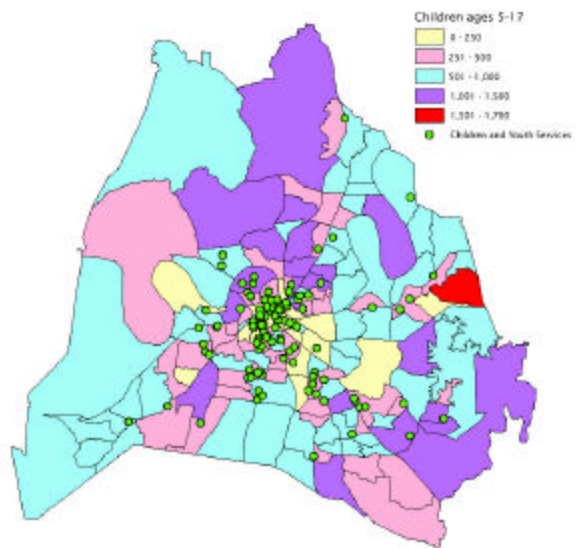
“GIS allows complex data to be displayed in an easy-to-understand, mapped format. GIS has allowed us to provide the Mayor’s Office of Children and Youth with maps displaying various data related to the children and youth in Nashville. This will assist stakeholders in quickly identifying areas of need, available resources, and possible gaps in services related to youth. A picture really is worth a thousand words.”

Cyndi Taylor, Director  
Vanderbilt Census Information Center

overview of Nashville’s youth and the services available to them. It is also the hope and intention of the MOCY that the assessment will improve community response to the needs of the children and youth of Nashville-Davidson County. Ideally, the net result would be young people who are healthy, safe, successful in school and connected to caring adults, thereby preparing them to make their own contributions to the future and progress of Nashville-Davidson County.

Figure 3.

### Children Ages 5-17 and Youth Services: Nashville-Davidson County



# Crime Patterns in Washington, DC, Public Housing: The Violence-Free Zone Initiative

In a study on crime patterns near District of Columbia public housing sites, the Howard University Center for Urban Progress Census Information Center (HUCUP-CIC) used census blocks in constructing reports on crime in areas very close to relevant public housing sites. The main interest was to establish baseline data in order to study the future impact of the Violence-Free Zone (VFZ) Initiative undertaken by the East Capitol Center for Change (ECCC), a project supported by the National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise. The maps and tables were vital in creating a strong foundation for future evaluation of the crime-reducing potential of this faith-based program.

The VFZ program in Washington, DC, is sponsored by the ECCC, a neighborhood-based initiative that began in 1996. ECCC was founded by a former resident of the East Capitol Street Dwellings and the President of the East Capitol Street Dwellings Resident Management Council as a community-based, family-centered youth development organization serving the residents of Wards 7 and 8 in the District of Columbia.

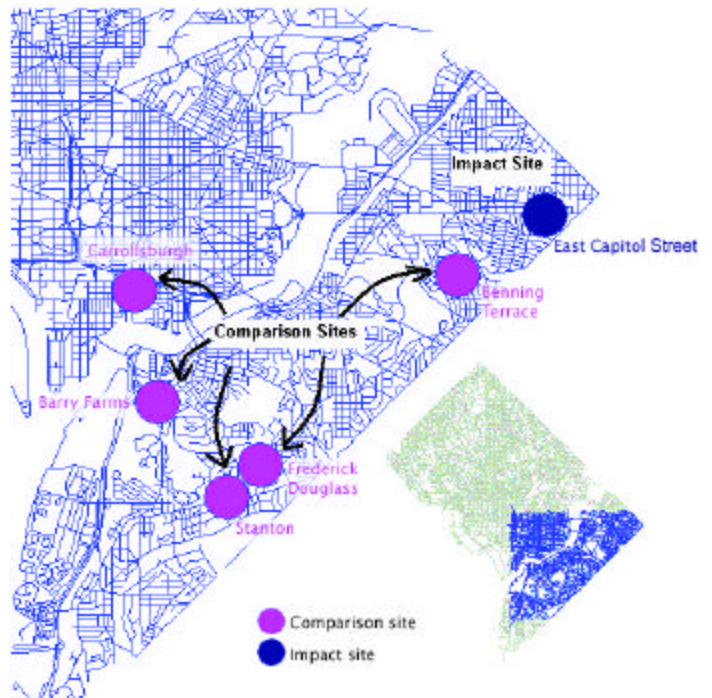
## Site Profiles

Site profiles for Washington, DC, and the VFZ areas were prepared using 1990 Census and Census 2000 data. The Center for Urban Progress identified areas to compare to the ECCC VFZ area over time. These included: the East Capitol Street Dwellings (impact area), Barry Farms, Benning Terrace, Carrollsburgh, Frederick Douglass, and Stanton Dwellings (comparison areas). The foundation for these comparisons is laid in the current baseline study. The Barry Farms housing development was selected as a comparison area. Reviewing Map 1, one can ascertain the proximity of Barry Farms to the ECCC VFZ demographic area. Data on these areas are presented in Table 1, and crime data on the areas are presented in Table 2.

Table 1 shows that the population of the District of Columbia in 2000 was 572,059.

Map 1.

## Locations of the District of Columbia Study Areas



While nationally, the population grew by 13.2 percent between 1990 and 2000, the District's population fell by 5.7 percent during the same period. The District is densely populated, at 9,378 persons per square mile. Blacks constitute 60.0 percent of the population; Whites constitute 30.8 percent; Hispanics constitute 7.9 percent; and Asians account for 2.7 percent of the District's population.

According to Census Bureau data, the District has 274,845 housing units of which 101,216 (36.8 percent) were owner occupied and the rest (63.2 percent) were renter occupied. There were 248,338 households. As for educational attainment, 81.7 percent of the population over the age of 25 were high school graduates, and 41.1 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher.

Table 1.

**Demographic Characteristics for Washington, DC, Study Areas: 2000**

Demographic characteristic	District of Columbia	ZIP Code of impact area (20019)	Impact area, East Capitol	Comparison area, Barry Farms
Population .....	572,059	59,402	4,739	12,685
Race/Ethnicity				
Black .....	60.0	98.5	99.8	99.6
Hispanic origin .....	30.8	0.5	0.2	—
White .....	7.9	0.5	—	—
Asian .....	2.7	0.1	—	0.4
Median household income .....	40,127	26,050	21,344	15,153
Housing units .....	274,845		1,740	1,063
Households .....	248,338	22,828	1,550	786
Below poverty level .....	19.3	27.0	38.3	44.7

Note: Persons of Hispanic origin can be any race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.

Table 2.

**Crime Data for Washington, DC: 1988-1998**

Type of crime	Impact area, East Capitol	Comparison areas				
		Barry Farms	Benning Terrace	Carrollsburgh	Frederick Douglass	Stanton
Homicides .....	23	36	31	16	15	19
Assaults .....	339	402	516	173	422	309
Robberies .....	121	123	145	86	142	154
Auto theft .....	110	144	143	63	87	138

Source: District of Columbia Police Department.

In 2000, the median household income in the District was \$40,127. Persons below poverty constituted 19.3 percent of the population. However, in the case of children, this figure rose to 33.7 percent. One in three children in the District lived below the poverty level.

Of the total family households, 31 percent had incomes below \$25,000, 28 percent had incomes between \$25,000 and \$50,000, and 25 percent of households had incomes between \$50,000 and \$100,000. The rest had an income above \$100,000.

Of the population 16 years and over, 67.5 percent were in the labor force. But the unemployment rate in the District, at 7.9 percent, was much higher than the national average of 4 percent. About 60.2 percent of the females 16 years or older were in the labor force, and 91 percent of them were employed. The largest number were employed in management, professional, and related occupations, followed by sales and office occupations, and then by service occupations.

The area corresponding to ZIP Code 20019, which contained the impact area, had a population of 59,402. There were 22,828 households in the area. As for family income, 18 percent of the families had incomes below \$10,000 annually; 29 percent of families had annual incomes between \$10,000 and \$25,000; 35 percent of the families were between \$25,000 and \$50,000; 17 percent were between \$50,000 and \$100,000; and the rest were above \$100,000.

More females had incomes below the poverty level compared to males. Whereas 8,619 females were below the poverty level, only 6,258 males were in this condition. As for children, 5,249 children from married couple families were below poverty level, while 5,585 children below the poverty level were from families with a female householder with no husband present.



## The Impact Area

The impact area had a population of 4,739. About 4,720 or 99.6 percent of the total population are minorities. Almost all of the minority population in this area was Black; there were few Hispanics or Asians in the population. There were 1,550 households and 1,083 families living in the impact area. Over 38 percent of the people living in the area lived below the poverty level.

The impact area was classified as a low-income area. The area's median household income was \$21,344. This was only 40 percent of the median household income for the Washington metropolitan area as a whole.

The impact area was located inside the central city. There was a total of 1,740 housing units in the impact area. Of these, 590 (34 percent) were owner-occupied, and the rest were renter-occupied, while 158 units were vacant. Of the total number of housing units of 1,740, 1,206 were one-to-four-family units, and nearly 50 percent of these one-to-four-family units were owner-occupied.

### Impact Area Crime Patterns

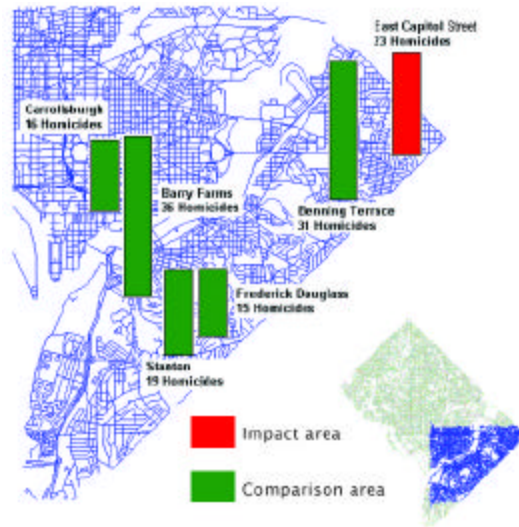
A baseline of crime data is presented for the Washington, DC area, where the impact area is East Capitol Street Dwellings. After the VFZ program has been operational for a significant period of time, it will be possible to assess whether crime associated with youth has declined in this area in comparison with other similar neighborhoods.

The method for collecting these data was to obtain crime records from the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia. The available records showed, on an annual basis, the number of crimes by type by city block. By aggregating these available crime data for the blocks near the East Capitol Street Dwellings, the site of the VFZ project in the District of Columbia, as well as for other housing projects and the city as a whole, it is possible to paint a picture of the severity of such crimes in each area. For comparison purposes, crimes at other public housing sites were also gathered and reported, and a mean level of crime for housing projects, in general, developed.

Focus was placed on homicides, assaults, automobile thefts, and robberies, since these are the crimes most often associated with youth, especially youth gang activity. (Burglaries, rape, and arson, for example, while serious crimes, were not thought to fit into these categories.)

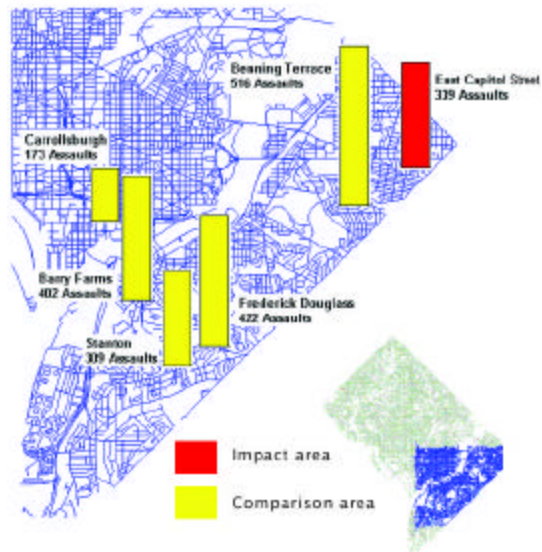
Map 2.

### Homicides in the District of Columbia Study Areas: 1988-1998



Map 3.

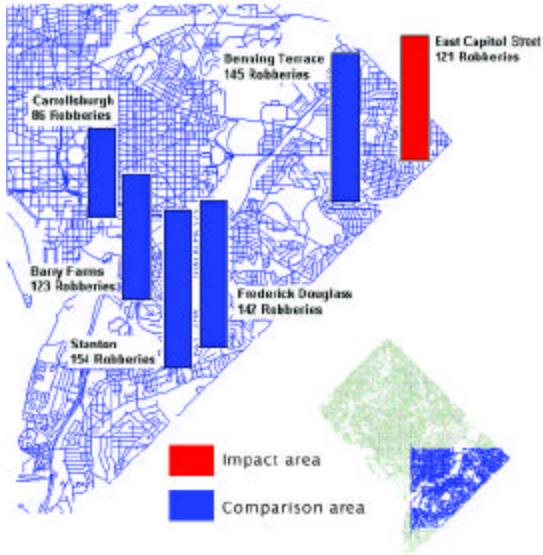
### Assaults in the District of Columbia Study Areas: 1988-1998





Map 4.

### Robberies in the District of Columbia Study Areas: 1988-1998



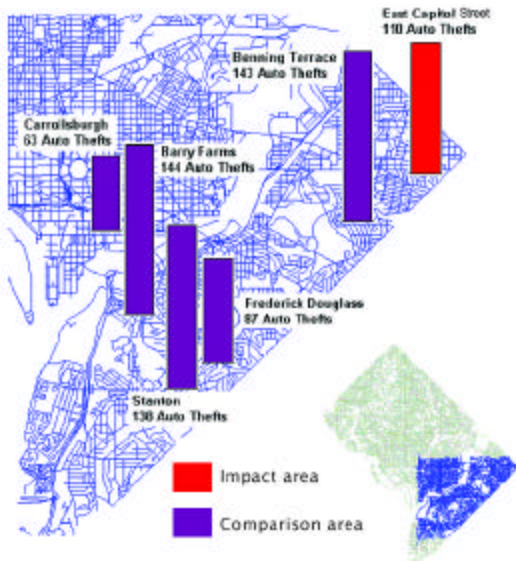
areas shows dramatic differences in levels of crime which are often youth-associated.

Most dramatically, each of 112 blocks located in housing projects experienced 6 homicides per year on average over the 11-year baseline period; nonhousing project areas (of which there are 4,244) experienced on average 0.09 homicides, or less than one-tenth of a homicide annually per block over an 11-year period. Similarly, there were 87 assaults per block annually in housing projects versus 15 in non-housing project blocks.

Robberies were also dramatically different. There were slightly over 40 robberies per block annually in housing project areas compared to 1.5 robberies in nonhousing project blocks. Auto thefts in the two types of blocks were more similar in number, but there were still twice as many auto thefts (42 per block versus 21 per block) annually in housing project areas.

Map 5.

### Auto Thefts in the District of Columbia Study Areas: 1988-1998



When we turn our attention to the housing projects themselves, we find that East Capitol Street Dwellings is one of the most troubled housing projects, with crime levels exceeding the average for the four crimes under consideration.

Homicides typically receive the most attention because of their dramatic and permanent impacts. Over the 11-year baseline period, there was an average of 13 homicides annually in each of the 51 housing projects in the District. At East Capitol Street Dwellings, the number was 77 percent higher at 23.

Reported assaults are also a serious reflection of a culture of violence and occurred at an average level of 191 per housing project annually over the 11-year baseline period. At East Capitol Street, there were 339 assaults, 77 percent above the mean as well.

Auto theft is often associated with youth criminal activity. On the average, there were 92 automobile thefts in each housing project each year over the 11-year baseline period. At East Capitol Street, there were 110, 20 percent above the mean.

Robberies occurred at an average of 89 times over the 11-year baseline period in each housing project. At East Capitol Street, there were

Public housing areas have historically been found to be centers of youth crime, which is one of the reasons that the VFZ Initiative often focuses on these areas. Concentrations of crime certainly occurred in the District of Columbia in public housing areas during the baseline period. (See Maps 1-4.) Comparing public housing areas with nonpublic housing

121 robberies, 36 percent above the average for housing projects.

The plan is to revisit the area in 2 years and see if the VFZ Program has had an uplifting effect on the neighborhood. This aspect of the evaluation will be coupled with direct program evaluation and interviews with participants and stakeholders.

The overall evaluation will be used to fine-tune the program and possibly result in the project being used as a national model, if, in fact, there are positive neighborhood impacts.



# Reaching Needy Children: The Minnesota Pilot Project

---

By pairing U.S. Census Bureau data with information from other sources, the Children's Defense Fund (CDF) Census Information Center (CIC) is helping to develop better ways of linking children in need with public services that already exist to help them.

In the Minnesota pilot project, census data provided by the CDF's CIC are helping to pinpoint the geographic areas with the greatest unmet need for supports like child care, food assistance, and medical care. CDF plans to build on this experience with census data by devising a model approach to targeting that can be applied in program outreach efforts around the nation.

In 2002, recognizing that many children in need are not yet receiving publicly funded services that they are meant to receive by law, the CDF's Minnesota office began work at the local level to explore the potential for improving program outreach and access. CDF examined several publicly funded supports, including:

- Food assistance.
- Child care assistance.
- Medical care (Medicaid and the state's own MinnesotaCare).
- The state's version of the federal earned income tax credit.

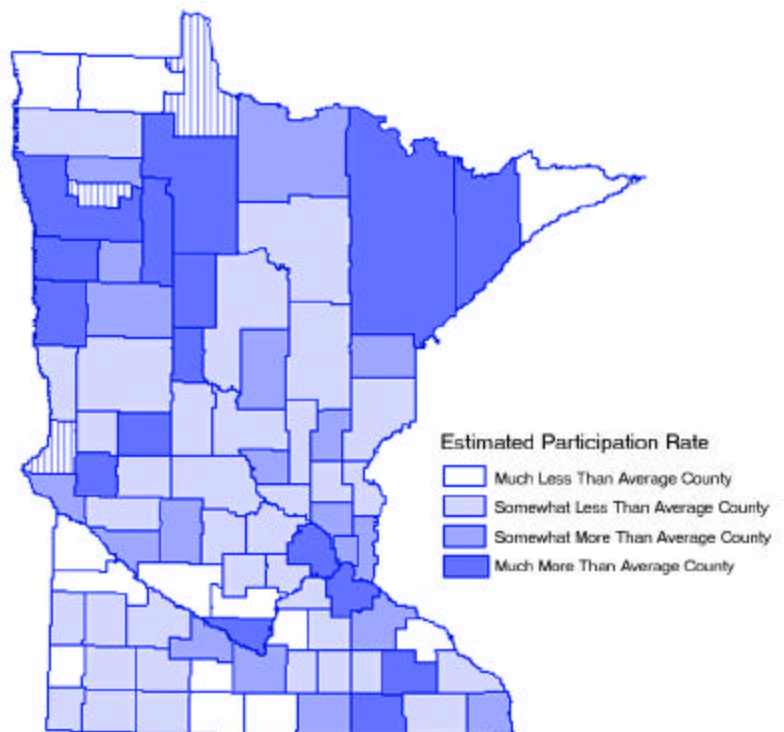
As part of its Covering All Families initiative, the CDF office collaborated with federal, state, and county agencies, as well as local not-for-profit organizations, to conduct outreach efforts around the state. They also worked with the University of Minnesota to create a free online tool to screen families for program eligibility.

CDF office staff knew from long experience as users and disseminators of data that census information could play a vital role in identifying unmet needs.

CDF's role as a CIC enhanced this knowledge. CIC staff at CDF's national office brought added familiarity with little-known Census 2000 tables and techniques for identifying eligible families. The CDF's CIC also provided original tabulations of Census 2000 data using the Census Bureau's Advanced Query system, then in a test phase.

Figure 1.

## Estimated Percentage of Eligible Children Receiving Child Care Assistance: 1999



Data source: CDF analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3, and child care assistance program data from Minnesota Department of Children, Families, and Learning.

A powerful example was the special tabulations of the population eligible for child care. By matching the number of income-eligible children with actual participant counts from state administrative records, for example, CDF was able to pinpoint counties or ZIP Codes with the highest and lowest uptake of services and income supports. (See Figure 1.)

*“The standard Census 2000 tables were great but didn’t match our eligible population. Without an accurate estimate of need, we had no way of knowing our true statewide child care participation rate—or whether our estimates of county-to-county differences made sense. But our CIC staff got us better data, which let us focus on the right group of children—those younger than 13 with their parents in the labor force and with family income below two and half times the poverty line. It gave us a trustworthy yardstick for measuring the total number of eligible children under our state rules. And that was crucial for showing us our unmet need.”*

Diane Benjamin, Director of the state Kids Count Project, CDF-Minnesota

Lessons learned at the local level will have wider applications.

The CDF Minnesota office is translating these data into “on-the-ground” action. The new targeting data are guiding CDF and its collaborators to focus child care outreach on counties in the northeast and southwest corners of the state, where participation levels appear to be lowest.

The new information and lessons learned will be shared far beyond CDF’s Minnesota office. “CDF is seeking to expand this kind of project, not only across Minnesota, but in CDF offices in nine more states,” said Deborah Weinstein, director of Family Income at CDF’s national office.

“Most importantly, we want others to use the data, too. We get calls from state and county agencies and nonprofits all the time, all facing similar questions about how to assess the level and location of their unmet needs,” said Weinstein. “It feels good to be able to offer them the data and techniques we’re developing.”

CDF believes that, across the nation, millions of children’s lives can be changed for the better simply by ensuring that existing programs reach the families they are meant to reach and that Census Bureau data can play a major role.

CDF cites projections by researchers at the Urban Institute showing that 20 percent of poverty in families with children—and 70 percent of extreme poverty—could be eliminated if all eligible families got food stamps, supplemental security income, and public assistance.

“Every working parent in America struggles to address both work and family needs,” says CDF’s Diane Benjamin, “but the struggle is particularly acute for low- and moderate-income families. Work supports like child care assistance, health care coverage, food support and earned income tax credits ensure a critical foundation for these families. By helping meet families’ basic needs, work supports stabilize families and help them pay for child care, hold onto jobs, stay off welfare, and lift their children out of poverty.”

“But first we need to know who’s getting left out and where to find them. That’s where the data comes in,” says Benjamin.



# Measuring the Minority Education Gap in Illinois

Researchers at the Institute for Latino Studies (ILS) and Inter-University Program for Latino Research at the University of Notre Dame (IUPLR) are using demographic profiles from the Census 2000 Summary File 1 to better understand how Latino population growth might affect the current achievement gaps amongst minority and majority students in Illinois.

The Latino population in Illinois grew from 904,446 in 1990 to 1.5 million in 2000, representing an increase of 59.1 percent. (See Figure 1.) During the same period, the state's total population growth was only 8.6 percent. While Latino growth in Illinois exceeded the national Latino growth of 57.9 percent, Illinois continued to rank as the 5th highest state in terms of Latino population. In 1990 Latinos comprised 7.9 percent of Illinois's total population, but by 2000 Latinos made up 12.3 percent of the state's population.

Striking differences exist in the age distributions of the Latino versus the non-Latino population in Illinois. (See Figure 2.) In 2000, the Latino population was significantly younger than the total

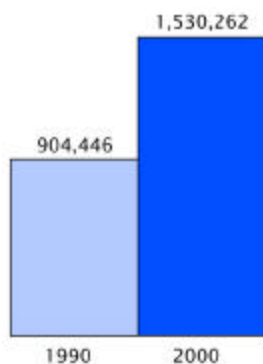
population. Half (50.9 percent) of the Latino population in Illinois was 24 years old or younger, whereas approximately one-third (36.0 percent) of the total population was 24 years old or younger. On the other end of the spectrum, a mere 3.2 percent of the Latino population was of retirement age (65 years and older), compared to 12.1 percent of the total population in Illinois.

In 1990, over 229,000 Latino school-aged (5-17) children resided in the state of Illinois, making up 10.9 percent of their age group. By 2000, there were over 375,000 Latino children in the state of Illinois. Approximately 1 in every 6 children in Illinois, or 15.9 percent, was Latino. This percentage was higher than the overall rate of 12.3 percent for the total Latino population in Illinois. (See Figure 3.)

In Illinois and around the country, the Latino population is younger than the non-Latino population. What implications does this fact have, particularly for school-aged children? Further research will be needed in order to

Figure 1.

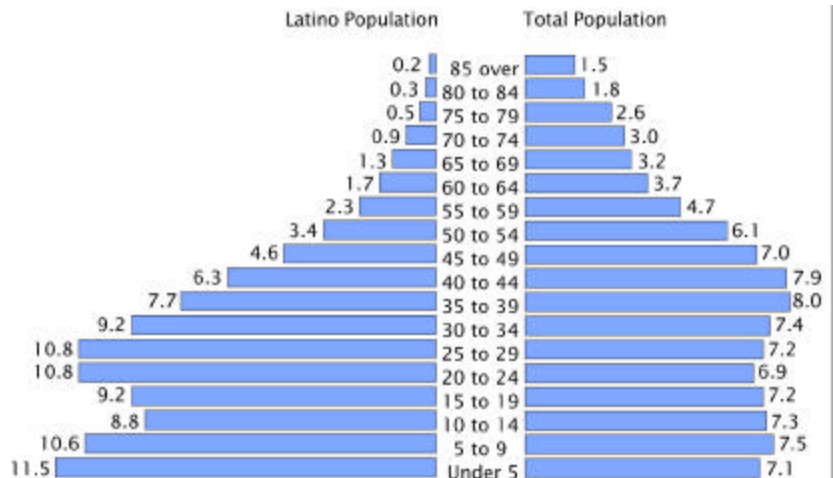
## Latino Population in Illinois: 1990-2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and Census 2000.

Figure 2.

## Age of Latino and Total Population in Illinois: 2000

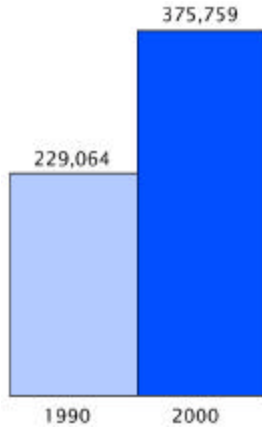


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.



Figure 3.

### Latino Children in Illinois: 1990-2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and Census 2000.

draw definitive conclusions, but based on the most recent data available it is possible to frame several specific questions that are relevant for Illinois:

- Given that there is a shortage of teachers to meet the needs of current students with limited English proficiency, will the growth of the school-aged Latino population overwhelm school systems in the near future?
- Are teachers and administrators sufficiently trained in cultural awareness to respond appropriately to Latino students and their families, which may improve student academic outcomes?
- Are school districts prepared for possible overcrowding, particularly those communities experiencing new waves of Latino residents, such as in McHenry County?
- What can be done to assist state agencies to direct resources toward improving educational outcomes in areas with high concentrations of Latino students?

In order to answer these questions, researchers at the ILS and IUPLR were awarded a grant from the Joyce Foundation, with partial support from the MacNeal Health Foundation, to create a statewide information system by combining Census 2000 Summary File 1 and Summary File 3 (the Common Core Data) and Census 2000 School District Demographics

Data Files from the National Center for Educational Statistics and Illinois District Report Card Data. The content of the system will enable ILS and IUPLR to:

- Produce demographic profiles of families and children by school district.
- Generate enrollment projections that suggest the future demand for public and private education.
- Establish benchmarks for public school students regarding academic performance, high school completion, and college readiness.
- Monitor change over time across the various benchmarks.

# Making Business Relocation Decisions: Rio Grande Valley, Texas

---

In 1995, the University of Texas-Pan American (UTPA) established the Office of Center Operations and Community Services (CoSERVE) to provide public service and community outreach to the people of the Rio Grande Valley, which includes the southernmost four counties in Texas—Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, and Willacy. CoSERVE is composed of 24 community, economic, and business development centers that focus on providing public service to the four-county areas by providing expertise and a comprehensive, holistic approach to community outreach. The Census Information Center (CIC) falls under the auspices of CoSERVE and operates under the leadership of Dr. S.J. Sethi, Associate Executive Director.

Census data are used by the CIC to assist businesses and the local community. In one case, information from the census was used to create a *Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile: 2000*, a four-page profile of all the cities and census-designated places (CDPs) in the four-county area (Rio Grande Valley). The publication has assisted nonprofits, government, businesses, and service providers in grant writing and in making informed decisions.

The CIC at UTPA specializes in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and uses the technology to assist businesses in making relocation decisions. When an entrepreneur from Harlingen, Texas, wanted to start an Adult Care business, he contacted the CIC to conduct a “ring analysis.” Once the client identified the site, CIC staff mapped out a 1-, 3-, and 5-mile ring around the location (Figure 1). Census data are tied to the rings using ArcView GIS mapping software and a census demographic profile. The analysis shows population, age, race, income, and housing data for each ring. A visual presentation of the data helped the client make an informed decision. In this example, the business owner considered the market demographics as well as other factors when making a business decision. Where a business is located in relation to its customers and its competitors affects the profit potential and the probability of success of the business; hence, it is important to look at the customer demographics and market conditions. Using this same type of analysis, other new businesses have successfully opened in the community, including a pharmacy, a Chinese restaurant, and a flooring products specialty store.

In a study involving a local nonprofit, Proyecto Azteca, the CIC was asked to develop a housing market study for Hidalgo County, Texas. Proyecto Azteca is a self-help housing development program that works with low-income families from Hidalgo County to build their own affordable housing. Under the supervision of experienced construction trainers, members of the community work together for approximately 8-10 weeks to complete a project. Proyecto Azteca provides assistance to the participating families in securing financial resources that enable them to purchase the home and lot.

When applying for an affordable housing grant from the Texas Department of Housing and Urban Development, Proyecto Azteca was

Figure 1.  
**Ring Analysis Map**



*Note: Ring analysis helps make business location decisions. It helps answer questions, such as:*

- *How may people live within 5 miles of a certain location?*
- *What is the age breakdown of the population in the ring?*
- *What is the mean household income of the people living in this area?*

asked to provide a housing market study. The CIC at UTPA created an age-sex pyramid profile to assist in forecasting demand, product development, and marketing. A look at Figure 2 shows that in Hidalgo County, Texas, the size of the younger age cohorts (below 25 years) in the age-sex pyramid, is high and there is a “bulge” in the central portion of the age-sex pyramid, representing the larger number of residents who are aged 25 to 44 years old. The study includes a section on the demography of the area, characteristics of the housing stock, and limitations and considerations on residential growth with special emphasis on alternative affordable housing options in the county. These data helped the client make decisions about what types of products to purchase, as well as to forecast demand for products based on age group.

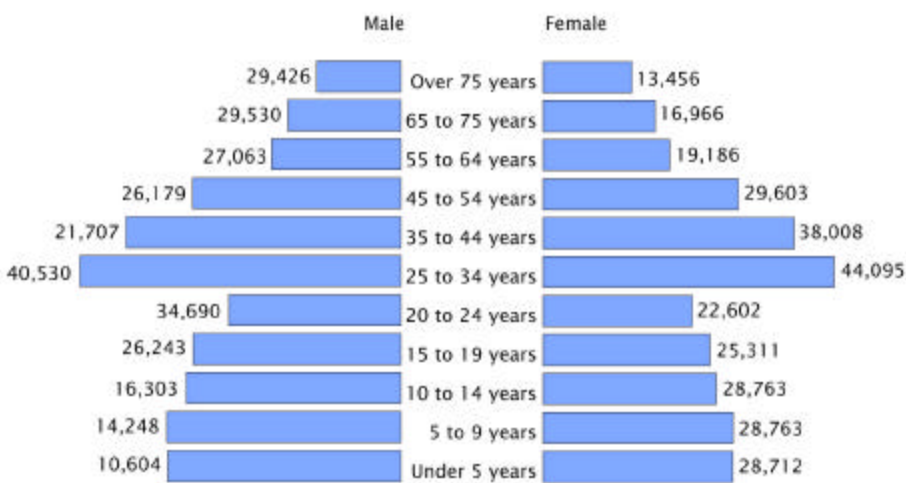
Another case involved putting together a “Demographic Update Report” for the Hidalgo County Head Start Center. This report provides information on population growth, employment, income and poverty characteristics, and educational attainment levels of people living in Hidalgo County, Texas. It also gives an overview of needs of young children in the region. This report helped the Head Start Center officials get an accurate picture of the demographic and economic conditions in its service area and also assisted them in making informed decisions for the future of their program.

*"Having access to census data and information has made it possible for the CIC at UTPA to effectively assist its clients in making informed business decisions. Census information is very useful in obtaining grants for all kinds of projects, ranging from affordable housing to community development to community networking and technology development. When organized and clearly presented, the data help all kinds of organizations in making sound decisions and taking appropriate action."*

Dr. S. J. Sethi, Associate Executive Director  
CoSERVE

The CIC itself has been successful in obtaining grants for the university and in assisting local nonprofits, economic development agencies, school districts, local governments, and others obtain grants using Census Bureau data to make a case for their projects.

Figure 2.  
**Age-Sex Pyramid for Hidalgo County, Texas**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.

# After-School Youth Program Initiative: Oakland, California

---

A consultant from the Alameda County California Department of Health Services approached the Asian and Pacific Islander American Health Forum (APIAHF) Census Information Center (CIC) to collaborate on a grant proposal to support the construction and development of an after-school youth program facility in Oakland, California. APIAHF recognized that a needs assessment had to be conducted at the block-group level to justify a case for an after-school program facility in a preselected area in East Oakland.

As part of the needs assessment activities, APIAHF had to establish the existence of a population of “at-risk” youth in the area surrounding the potential program site. APIAHF carefully reviewed the requirements the county developed to determine the need for an after-school program, such as park and recreation space. The process began with a physical survey within a 2-mile radius surrounding the proposed program site. The surveillance of the area allowed APIAHF to draw some important conclusions about the surrounding neighborhoods. One key observation made in surrounding neighborhoods was the absence of parks and recreation space, such as baseball fields and basketball courts.

APIAHF used census block group data from Census 2000 to identify and evaluate key sociodemographic characteristics to determine whether the youth living in the surrounding area of the potential program site were, indeed, “at-risk.” APIAHF gathered and prepared demographic profiles on the household and individual characteristics using data from Census 2000. Specific information was compiled on race, English proficiency, youth ages 5-17, poverty rate, unemployment rate, educational level, household size, and single-parent homes. (See Figures 1 and 2.) A trend analysis was also completed to track socioeconomic changes over time. To further support and strengthen the argument for a population of “at-risk” youth, APIAHF identified additional risk factors, such as poor school achievement, juvenile and adult crime rates, high school dropout rates, and teenage pregnancy rates.

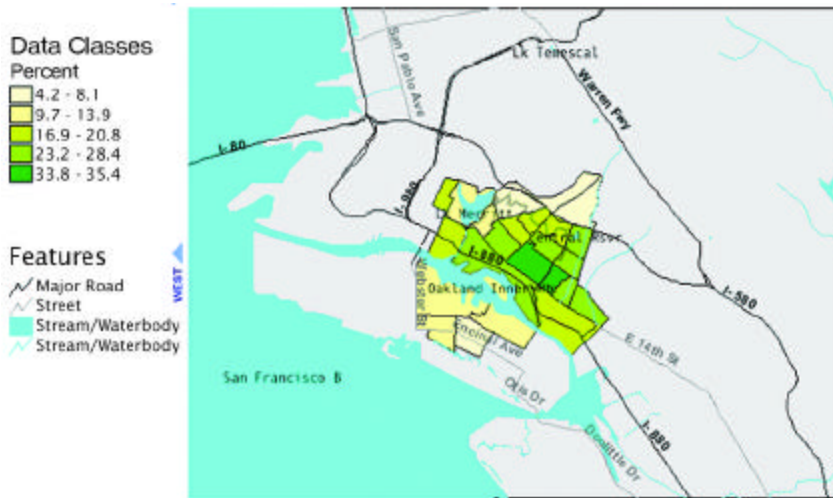
APIAHF and the consultant also recognized the need to define the service area for the after-school program. Since it was not clear whether transportation to and from the program would be provided, it was determined that the after-school program would have to be within walking distance of youth homes. APIAHF decided that .5 miles around the potential program site would be a reasonable distance to travel, even for younger children. This was further supported by a physical surveillance of the area to ensure that this was, indeed, a safe distance to walk. It was later suggested that if youth had to walk to and from the program site, a staff member would have to walk children to and from their schools to the program center and to their homes.

The result: Alameda County received the grant, and construction of the after-school program facility was scheduled to begin shortly thereafter.



Figure 1.

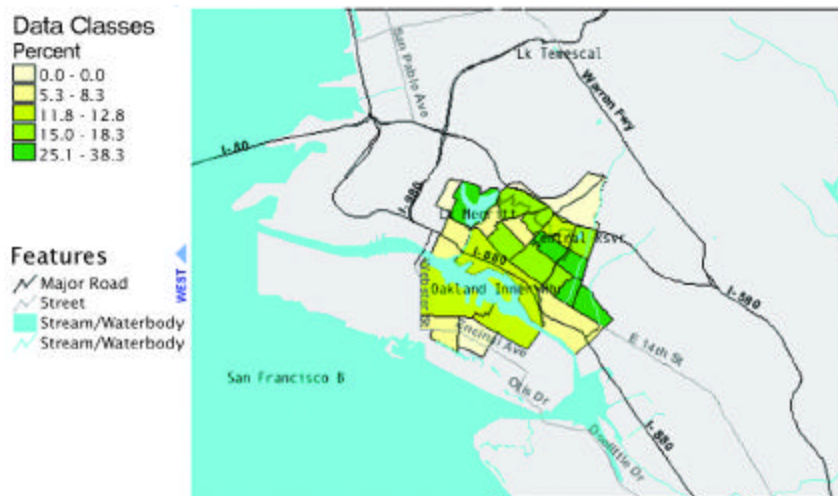
**Percent Below the Poverty Line Near East 14th Street  
Oakland, California 94606**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.

Figure 2.

**Percent Between the Ages of 16 and 19 Who Are Not  
Enrolled in School or a High School Graduate Near East  
14th Street Oakland, California 94606**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.



# Empowering the Latino Community: The Latino Voting Rights Project

---



Every 10 years, after the U.S. Census Bureau completes the Decennial Census of Population and Housing, lawmakers come together to redraw legislative boundaries to reflect the demographic changes from the census. In the past, only those who could process data on computer tape using mainframe computers were involved in the process. With

advances in computer technology, sophisticated Geographic Information System (GIS) software, and census block-level data available on CD-ROM, anyone with a PC or laptop computer can submit plans and maps and participate in the redistricting process. Many civil rights groups and nongovernmental organizations like the Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund (PRLDEF), participated in the redistricting process in a meaningful way for the first time after Census 2000.

The PRLDEF created the Latino Voting Rights Project (LVRP) to open the redistricting process to empower the Latino community. PRLDEF believes the redistricting process should bring people together in a district encompassing unique communities of interest. It enables these communities to elect legislators of their choice who will protect and promote the issues of greatest concern to them.

In order to achieve its goal of empowering Latino communities, the LVRP organized Latino communities throughout the Northeastern United States. These areas were chosen based on data from Census 2000, which showed that the Latino community on the east coast is concentrated in the Boston-New York City-Washington, DC corridor, and Florida. In addition, the rise of new Latino populations in the South is a new phenomenon whose consequences have not been systematically addressed to date. For this reason, LVRP organized the formation of statewide and local Latino Voting Rights Committees (“Committees”) to be directly involved in the redistricting process resulting from Census 2000 for congressional, state legislature, and/or local government on behalf of the Latino community. In addition, the LVRP helped to demystify the redistricting process by giving priority to bringing new players from the Latino community into the redistricting process.

The LVRP provided administrative, technical, and legal assistance to all statewide and local committees in their drafting of and advocacy for redistricting plans that addressed the needs and concerns of Latino communities. More specifically, the LVRP was responsible for convening the first organizing meeting at the statewide level through their Latino Voting Rights Conferences (LVRC) to provide needed census demographic data, GIS map information, and legal information to all state and local committees.

The LVRP showed community members how to use GIS software and Census 2000 redistricting data files to depict ethnic concentration on the east coast, in different neighborhoods, and also how to use the current district lines to reveal the demographic makeup of their districts and the impact and influence of populations on election day. For example, the PRLDEF-LVRC, using the Census 2000 redistricting data file, produced a

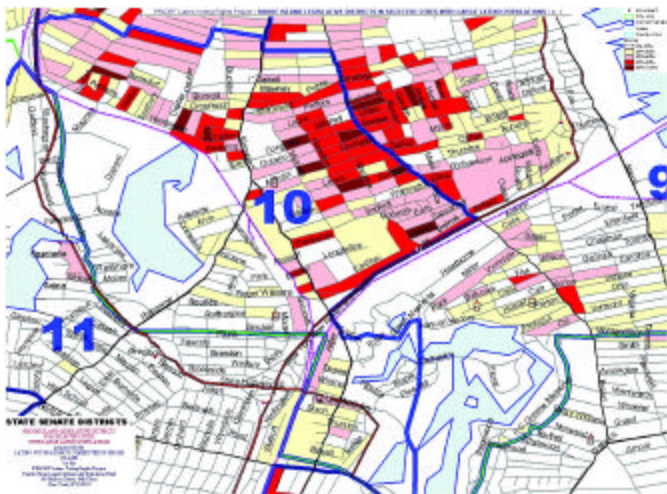
demographic workbook for their constituency that highlighted the Latino population, by borough, using state legislative and congressional boundaries. This allowed the Latino community to understand the crucial role between population and geography and the way in which it is played out in the political arena. Examples of the maps provided to aid in this process are Maps 1 and 2, which show the Latino population in selected cities in Rhode Island and Pennsylvania, respectively.

These community education materials enabled the Latino communities to become actively involved in redistricting efforts and were distributed at community meetings, presentations and other community education events on voting rights and Latino east coast neighborhood demographics. Out of these mobilizing efforts, the Latino communities were better equipped to become a part of the decision-making

process that is vital to their political and economical reality. The efforts allowed the communities' voices to be heard. In some states and cities, their opinions made a difference. In Rhode Island and New York City, the plans enacted closely resembled the plans put together by the committees. In other jurisdictions, such as other areas in New York State, the plans are still in litigation.

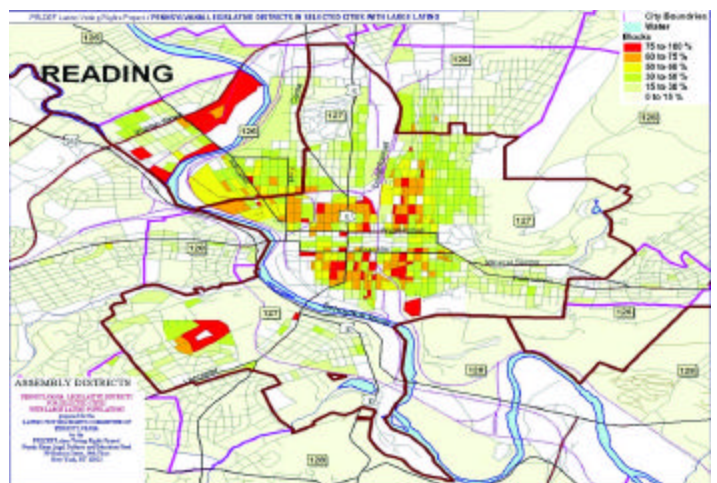
The redistricting process is a unique experience that allows PRLDEF to engage the average community member in the many uses of GIS mapping software, census data, and political data. These are all highly specialized skills that, once shared, become indispensable to advocates for understanding the realities of their neighborhoods and the importance of targeting and strategizing for maximum gain using such technology and information.

Map 1.  
**Rhode Island Legislative Districts for Selected Cities With Large Latino Populations**



Source: Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund, Latino Voting Rights Project.

Map 2.  
**Pennsylvania Legislative Districts for Selected Cities With Large Latino Populations**



Source: Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund, Latino Voting Rights Project.

# The Korean Immigrant Population in the United States

As recent immigrants and members of an ethnic minority group of over 1 million people, Korean Americans face many obstacles in their pursuit of full participation in American society. This case study examines the growth of the Korean immigrant population in the United States and its implications for other minority immigrant groups. The Korean American Coalition (KAC) is an active member of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) National Advisory Committee where key information and policy changes are discussed and implemented.

This case study is drawn from a paper by Dr. Eui-Young Yu, Peter Choe, and Sang Il Han entitled "Korean Population in the United States, 2000: Demographic Characteristics and Socio-Economic Status," published in the *International Journal of Korean Studies*, Volume VI, Number 1, Spring/Summer 2002, pp. 71-107. The paper was written to provide a baseline study of the Korean-American population and will have many uses by various groups. The case study covers partially just two of the topics dealt with in that paper:

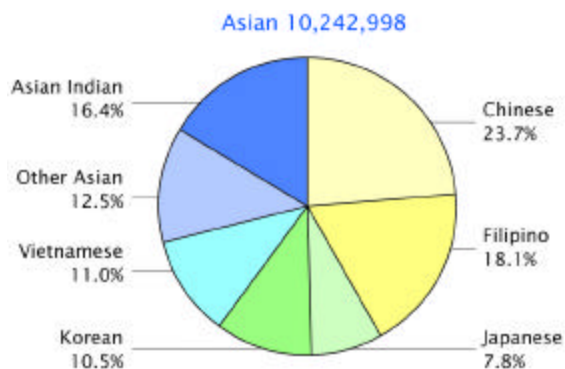


immigration and population distribution. Among other things, it shows the usefulness of the U.S. Census Bureau data analysis by the KAC in its role as a member of the INS National Advisory Committee.

As of April 1, 2000, the Census Bureau reported 1,076,872 Koreans residing in the United States. (See Figure 1.) These are persons who identified themselves as "Korean alone." Of the 1,076,872 Koreans, approximately 376,000 (34.9 percent) were U.S. born, and

Figure 1.

## Asian Alone Population by Major Asian Groups: 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.

701,000 (65.1 percent) were foreign born. Of the 701,000 foreign born, 341,000 (48.6 percent) were naturalized U.S. citizens. The U.S. born, together with naturalized citizens (720,000), comprised two-thirds of the total Korean population in the United States.

Korean immigration to the United States has proceeded in four distinct periods.

- 1883 to 1902 (less than 500 immigrants)
- 1903 to 1924 (less than 10,000 immigrants)
- 1924 to 1950 (zero immigrants: all Asian immigration banned, 1924)
- 1951 to 1964 (less than 19,000 immigrants)
- 1965 to present (Immigration Act of 1965 abolished national origin quota system based on race and resulted in more than 800,000 immigrants)

The first period lasted from 1883, when diplomatic relations between the United States and Korea were established, to 1902, when the first organized migration of Korean laborers to

Hawaii took place. The second period began in 1903, with the arrival of Korean laborers to Hawaii, and ended in 1924, with the ban on all Asian immigration by the U.S. government. After a 26-year period devoid of Korean immigration, the American intervention in the Korean War initiated the third phase of Korean immigration.

The fourth phase was initiated with the passage of the Immigration Act of 1965, which abolished the national origin quota system based on race and for the first time, allowed Koreans to immigrate to the United States as families. Until this time, Korean immigrants came mostly as individual laborers, students, picture brides, war brides, and orphans.

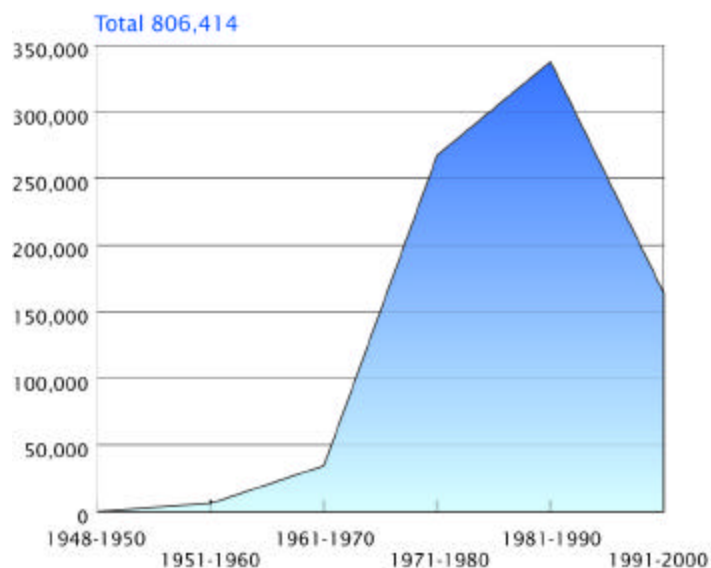
Between 1971 and 1980, the number of Korean immigrants admitted to the United States grew to 267,638. These Koreans constituted 6 percent of the total immigrants admitted to the United States in that decade, and ranked third in number, surpassed only by Mexicans and Filipinos. Korean immigration peaked during the next decade (1981-90), when 333,746 Koreans were admitted, constituting 4.6 percent of the total immigrants and ranking fourth after Mexico, the Philippines, and China. The number of Korean immigrants admitted annually, however, has steadily declined after reaching a peak of 35,849 in 1987.

The 164,166 Koreans admitted between 1991 and 2000 (see Figure 2) were less than one-half of those Koreans admitted during the previous decade and represented 1.8 percent of the 9,095,417 immigrants admitted to the United States. Korea was the only country to experience such a drastic decline in immigration in the 1990s. Other countries, for the most part, maintained their usual patterns of immigration flow.

Nonetheless, due to the steady flow of Korean immigrants, the Korean alone population in the United States grew to 1,077,000 in 2000. This constituted 0.38 percent of the 281,422,000 total United States population. During the last 30-year period, the Korean population in the United States increased by more than 15 fold.

Koreans have been quicker than other Asians to disperse themselves across a wider region

Figure 2.  
**Korean Immigration Growth by Decade: 1948-2000**



Source: 2000 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

in the United States. They are visible in most metropolitan areas. Census 2000 data revealed that 44 percent of Koreans are located in the West, 23 percent in the Northeast, 12 percent in the Midwest, and 21 percent in the South. California continues to be the state with the largest number of Koreans, with 345,882; the next three highest concentrations of Koreans are New York, New Jersey, and Illinois. California and New York contain 43 percent of all Koreans. Among other reasons, high rates of entrepreneurship among Koreans have contributed to their wide dispersion around the country.

Ninety-six percent of Koreans in the United States are found in metropolitan areas, while in contrast, 80 percent of the general population resides in metropolitan areas. Korean immigration to the United States since 1965 has typically been an urban-to-urban migration, from large urban centers of South Korea to the large metropolitan areas of the United States.

Koreans have become a visible and significant minority in this multiethnic and multicultural nation. This hardworking, highly educated, and actively organized ethnic community



is increasing its stake in American society. The impact will be tremendous when second-generation Koreans reach adulthood. As the Korean stake in the nation's political and economic affairs makes itself felt, the volume of Korean immigration appears to have slowed down. However, whether the significant increase of Korean immigration during the last 3-year period indicates the start of a long-term trend remains to be seen.

The population size has a significant bearing not only on the political empowerment of those Koreans who live in the United States, but also on the country they left behind. In this closely tied global village, the number of Koreans, Japanese, and Chinese people living in the United States has a significant effect on the bilateral and multilateral relationships among the United States, Korea, China, and Japan. This significance will only increase in the future.

# Census Information Center Contact Information

---

## **Arab American Institute**

Helen Samhan  
Karim Shaaban  
1600 K Street, NW, Suite 601  
Washington, DC 20006-2834  
202-429-9210  
Fax: 202-429-9214  
hsamhan@aaiusa.org  
kshaaban@aaiusa.org  
www.aaiusa.org  
www.aaiusa.org/census.htm

## **Asian American Federation of New York**

Andrew Yan  
Meghan Clark  
120 Wall Street, 3rd Floor  
New York, NY 10005-3904  
212-344-5878 Ext. 19  
Fax: 212-344-5636  
andrew@aafny.org  
meghan@aafny.org  
www.aafny.org  
www.aafny.org/cic/default.asp

## **ASIAN, Inc.**

David Moulton  
1670 Pine Street  
San Francisco, CA 94109-4525  
415-928-5910  
Fax: 415-921-0182  
dmoulton@asianinc.org  
www.asianinc.org  
www.asianinc.org/census.html

## **Asian and Pacific Islander American Health Forum, Inc.**

Ho Tran  
Gem Daus  
450 Sutter Street, Suite 600  
San Francisco, CA 94108  
415-954-9988  
Fax: 415-954-9999  
htran@apiahf.org  
gdaus@apiahf.org  
www.apiahf.org  
www.apiahf.org/programs/accis5.html

## **Barber-Scotia College**

Dr. Alexander Erwin  
LaVerne Macon  
145 Cabarrus Avenue  
Concord, NC 28025-5143  
704-789-2948  
Fax: 704-789-2624  
aerwin@b-sc.edu  
lmacon@b-sc.edu  
www.barber-scotia.edu  
www.b-sc.edu/census.htm

## **Bayamon Central University**

Jose Jorge  
Bayamon Central  
University Library  
P.O. Box 1725  
Bayamon, PR 00960-1725  
787-786-3030 Ext. 2142  
Fax: 787-740-2200  
jorgejose97@hotmail.com  
www.ucb.edu.pr  
www.ucb.edu.pr/home\_page.html

## **California Indian Manpower Consortium, Inc.**

Lorenda Sanchez  
738 North Market Boulevard  
Sacramento, CA 95834-1206  
916-920-0285 or 800-640-CIMC  
Fax: 916-641-6338  
lorendas@cimcinc.com  
www.aic-chicago.org/cimc/

## **Center on Pacific Studies, San Diego State University Interwork Institute**

Kehaulani Galea'i  
3590 Camino Del Rio, North  
San Diego, CA 92108  
619-594-0139  
Fax: 619-594-8807  
kehau@interwork.sdsu.edu  
www.interwork.sdsu.edu/  
web\_centers/cic.html

**Children's Defense Fund**

Deborah Weinstein  
Arloc Sherman  
Family Income Division  
25 E Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20001-1591  
202-662-3537  
Fax: 202-662-3560  
Dweinstein@childrensdefense.org  
asherman@childrensdefense.org  
www.childrensdefense.org  
www.childrensdefense.org/data.php

**Child Welfare League of America, Inc.**

Julie Ohm  
50 F Street, NW, 6th Floor  
Washington, DC 20001-1530  
202-942-0331  
Fax: 202-737-3687  
johm@cwla.org  
www.cwla.org

**Chinese American Voters  
Education Committee**

David Lee  
838 Grant Avenue, Suite 403  
San Francisco, CA 94108-1723  
415-397-8133  
Fax: 415-397-6617  
cavecl@aol.com  
www.ncmonline.com

**Denmark Technical College**

Carolyn Amos  
Library Director  
Solomon Blatt Blvd., P.O. Box 327  
Denmark, SC 29042-0327  
803-793-5213  
Fax: 803-793-5942  
amosc@den.tec.sc.us  
www.den.tec.sc.us

**Dillard University**

Dr. Robert Collins  
Department of Urban  
Studies and Public Policy  
2601 Gentilly Boulevard  
New Orleans, LA 70122-3097  
504-816-4092  
Fax: 504-816-4702  
rcollins@dillard.edu  
www.dillard.edu

**El Paso Community College**

James Coe  
1359 Lomaland Drive, Suite 304  
El Paso, TX 79936  
915-831-7766  
Fax: 915-831-7770  
jamesc@epcc.edu  
www.epcc.edu

**First Nations  
Development Institute**

Sarah Dewees  
2300 Fall Hill Avenue, Suite 412  
Fredericksburg, VA 22401  
540-371-5615, ext. 47  
Fax: 540-371-3505  
sdewees@firstnations.org  
www.firstnations.org

**Florida A & M University**

Dr. Juanita Gaston  
Department of History and Political  
Science/Public Administration, Geography,  
and African-American Studies  
Tallahassee, FL 32307-4800  
850-412-7545  
Fax: 850-412-7611  
juanita.gaston@famuedu.edu  
www.famuedu.edu  
www.famuedu/acad/cic/

**Goodwill Industries  
International, Inc.**

Lisa Bowers  
Information Collection and Analysis  
9200 Rockville Pike  
Bethesda, MD 20814-3896  
240-333-5242  
Fax: 301-530-1516  
lisa.bowers@goodwill.org  
www.goodwill.org  
www.goodwill.org/index\_gii.cfm/1781/

**Howard University Center  
for Urban Progress**

Dr. Lorenzo Morris  
Dr. Rodney Green  
2006 Georgia Avenue, NW, Lower Level  
Washington, DC 20001-3027  
202-806-9349  
Fax: 202-265-3527  
lmorris@howard.edu  
AGAEC06@aol.com  
www.howard.edu  
www.howard.edu/CenterUrbanProgress/  
cic.html

**Indian and Native American  
Employment and Training Coalition**

Norman DeWeaver  
1000 Wisconsin Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20007-3601  
202-339-9314  
Fax: 202-342-1132  
norm\_deweaver@rocketmail.com  
www.nativeworkforce.org  
www.nativetelecom.org/census/affiliat.html

**Jackson State University**

Mark Colomb  
Dawn Bishop  
Mississippi Urban Research Center  
P.O. Box 17309  
Jackson, MS 39217-0195  
601-979-4081  
Fax: 601-979-4075  
mcolomb@murc.org  
dbishop@murc.org  
www.jsums.edu

**Joint Center for Political  
and Economic Studies**

Dr. Roderick Harrison  
Office of Research  
1090 Vermont Avenue, Suite 1100  
Washington, DC 20005-4939  
202-789-3514  
Fax: 202-789-6390  
rharrison@jointcenter.org  
www.jointcenter.org  
www.jointcenter.org/DB/index/htm

**Korean American Coalition**

Eui-Young Yu  
Dr. Peter Choe  
3727 West 6th Street, Suite 515  
Los Angeles, CA 90020-5110  
213-365-5999  
Fax: 213-380-7990  
eyu@kacla.org  
peter@kacla.org  
www.kacnational.org  
www.kacla.org

**Latin American  
Chamber of Commerce**

Lorenzo Padron  
3512 West Fullerton Avenue  
Chicago, IL 60647-2418  
773-252-5211  
Fax: 773-252-7065  
DLPadron@lacc1.com  
www.lacc1.com

**Leadership Conference on Civil Rights**

Theora Sumler  
1629 K Street, NW, Suite 1010  
Washington, DC 20006-1639  
202-466-5672  
Fax: 202-466-3435  
Sumler@civilrights.org  
www.civilrights.org  
www.civilrights.org/research\_center/  
census/index.html

**LeMoyne-Owen College**

Austin Emeagwai  
807 Walker Avenue  
Memphis, TN 38126-6595  
901-942-7372  
Fax: 901-942-6245  
austin\_emeagwai@nile.lemoyne-owen.edu  
www.lemoyne-owen.edu  
www.loccdc.org/cic.htm

**Louisiana State University  
Shreveport Center for Business  
and Economic Research**

Susan Beal  
One University Place  
Shreveport, LA 71115-2399  
318-797-5187  
Fax: 318-797-5208  
sbeal@pilot.lsus.edu  
www.lsus.edu/cber

**Medgar Evers College of the City  
University of New York**

John Flateau  
Dr. Louis Dabney  
DuBois Bunche Center for Public Policy  
1650 Bedford Avenue, Room 2015A  
Brooklyn, NY 11225  
718-270-5110  
Fax: 718-270-5181  
jflat@mec.cuny.edu  
ldabney@mec.cuny.edu

**Meharry Medical College**

Dr. Green Ekadi  
1005 Dr. D.B. Todd Jr. Boulevard  
Nashville, TN 37208-2599  
615-327-5516 or -6069  
Fax: 615-327-6717  
gekadi@mmc.edu  
mcic@mmc.edu  
www.mmc.edu

**NAACP**

Tiffany Hawthorne  
4805 Mt. Hope Drive  
Baltimore, MD 21215-3297  
410-580-5775  
Fax: 410-358-3386  
thawthorne@naacpnet.org  
www.naacp.org/  
www.naacp.org/connections/resources.html

**National Asian Pacific Center on Aging**

Kenneth Bostock  
Melbourne Tower  
1511 Third Avenue  
Seattle, WA 98101-1626  
206-624-1221  
Fax: 206-624-1023  
kjb@napca.org  
www.napca.org

**National Council of La Raza**

Eric Rodriguez  
1111 19th Street, NW, Suite 1000  
Washington, DC 20036-3622  
202-785-1670  
Fax: 202-776-1792  
erodriguez@nclr.org  
www.nclr.org  
www.nclr.org/policy/census.html

**National Urban League  
Institute for Opportunity  
and Equality**

Dr. William Spriggs  
1111 14th Street, NW, Suite 1001  
Washington, DC 20005-5699  
202-898-1604  
Fax: 202-408-1965  
wspriggs@nul.org  
www.nul.org

**Norfolk State University**

Dr. Rudolph Wilson  
Center for Applied Research  
and Public Policy  
700 Park Avenue  
Norfolk, VA 23504-8010  
757-823-9575  
Fax: 757-823-9413  
rwilson@nsu.edu  
www.nsu.edu  
www.nsu.edu/news/press/2000  
/Oct/census.html

**Northeast Council of Governments**

Eric Senger  
2210 6th Avenue, SE  
Aberdeen, SD 57402-1985  
605-626-2595  
Fax: 605-626-2975  
eric.necog@midconetwork.com  
abe.midco.net/necog  
abe.midco.net/necog/Census.html

**Organization of Chinese Americans**

Eleanor Lee  
1001 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 601  
Washington, DC 20036-5527  
202-223-5500  
Fax: 202-296-0540  
elee@ocanatl.org  
www.ocanatl.org  
www.ocanatl.org/programs/index.html

**Papa Ola Lokahi**

Momi Lovell  
894 Queen Street, #104  
Honolulu, HI 96813  
808-597-6550, Ext. 804  
Fax: 808-597-6551  
mlovell@papaolalokahi.org  
papaolalokahi.8m.com



**Puerto Rican Legal Defense  
and Education Fund**

José Garcia  
99 Hudson Street, 14th Floor  
New York, NY 10013-2815  
212-739-7577 or 800-328-2322  
Fax: 212-431-4276  
jose\_garcia@prldef.org  
www.prldef.org

**Rural Community Assistance Program**

Dr. Stephen Gasteyer  
1522 K Street, NW, Suite 400  
Washington, DC 20005-1255  
202-408-1273  
Fax: 202-408-8165  
sgasteyer@rcap.org  
www.rcap.org  
www.rcap.org/cic.html

**SER-Jobs for Progress National, Inc.**

María Gomez  
1925 W. Carpenter  
Freeway, Suite 575  
Irving, TX 75063  
972-506-7815, Ext. 310  
Fax: 972-506-7832  
mgomez@ser-national.org  
www.ser-national.org  
www.ser-national.org/Pages/Census/cic.htm

**Siete del Norte**

Alvin Korte  
P.O. Box 400  
Embudo, NM 87531  
505-579-4217  
Fax: 505-579-4206  
alvinkorte@mail.cybermesa.com

**Sitting Bull College**

Mark Holman  
1341 92nd Street  
Ft. Yates, ND 58538-9721  
701-854-3861  
Fax: 701-854-3403  
markh@sbc.edu  
www.sittingbull.org

**Special Service for Groups**

Takuya Maruyama  
Bong Vergara  
605 West Olympic  
Boulevard, Suite 600  
Los Angeles, CA 90015-1475  
213-553-1800  
Fax: 213-553-1822  
cDardGIS@ssgmain.org  
bvergara@ssgmain.org  
www.ssgmain.org  
www.ssgmain.org/CDGIS-2a.htm

**Spelman College**

Dr. Bruce Wade  
350 Spelman Lane, SW,  
P.O. Box 292  
Atlanta, GA 30314-4399  
404-223-7572  
Fax: 404-215-2569  
bwade@spelman.edu  
www.spelman.edu

**The Navajo Nation**

Trib Choudhary  
Division of Economic Development  
P.O. Box 663  
Window Rock, AZ 86515  
928-871-7394  
Fax: 928-871-7381  
tribthar@cia-g.com  
www.navajo.org

**The Urban Coalition**

Heather Britt  
2610 University Avenue  
Saint Paul, MN 55114-1090  
612-348-8550, Ext. 320  
Fax: 612-348-2533  
heather@urbancoalition.org  
www.urbancoalition.org  
www.urbancoalition.org/census\_updates!.htm

**United States Hispanic  
Leadership Institute**

Rudy Lopez  
431 S. Dearborn Street, Suite 1203  
Chicago, IL 60605-1152  
312-427-8683  
Fax: 312-427-5183  
rlopez@ushli.com  
www.uskli.com/index3.html  
www.uskli.com/research.htm

**University of California Los Angeles  
Asian American Studies Center**

Melany de la Cruz  
3230 Campbell Hall, 405  
Hilgard Avenue, Box 951546  
Los Angeles, CA 90095-1546  
310-825-2974  
Fax: 310-206-9844  
melanyd@ucla.edu  
www.sscnet.ucla.edu/aasc  
www.sscnet.ucla.edu/aasc/census/

**University of Notre Dame Institute  
for Latino Studies Inter-University  
Program for Latino Research**

Tim Ready  
Sung-Chang Chun  
230 McKenna Hall  
Notre Dame, IN 46556-0001  
574-631-9781 or -8146  
Fax: 574-631-3884  
tready@nd.edu  
Sung-Chang.Chun.1@nd.edu  
www.nd.edu/~iuplr  
www.nd.edu/~iuplr/

**University of Puerto Rico at Cayey**

Edfel Rivera  
Victor M. Pons Gil Library  
Antonio R. Barcelo St.  
Cayey, Puerto Rico 00736  
787-738-5651  
Fax: 787-263-2760  
sysop@neo.upr.edu  
centus@coqui.net  
www.cuc.upr.clu.edu  
www.cuc.upr.clu.edu/

**University of Texas-Pan American**

Dr. S.J. Sethi  
1201 West University Drive  
Edinburg, TX 78539-2999  
956-381-3361  
Fax: 956-381-2322  
sjsethi@panam.edu  
www.panam.edu  
www.coserve.org

**Vanderbilt University  
Vanderbilt Institute for  
Public Policy Studies**

Cyndi Taylor  
1207 18th Avenue South  
Nashville, TN 37212-2807  
615-343-9865  
Fax: 615-343-1761  
c.taylor@vanderbilt.edu  
www.vanderbilt.edu  
www.vanderbilt.edu/census/

**William C. Velasquez Institute**

Antonio Gonzalez  
Care of Kelly USA  
206 Lombard Boulevard, Suite 1  
San Antonio, TX 78226  
Fax: 210-922-4055  
agonzalez@wcv.org  
www.wcvi.org  
www.wcvi.net/redistricting/cic.html

