

Appendix A

American Community Survey Tabulations for Race, Ethnicity, and Ancestry Groups

■ Major Race and Hispanic Origin Iterations

The racial classifications used by the Census Bureau adhere to the October 30, 1997, Federal Register Notice entitled, “*Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity*,” issued by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). These standards govern the categories used to collect and present federal data on race and ethnicity. The OMB requires five minimum categories (White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander) for race. The race categories also include a sixth category, “Some other race,” added with OMB approval. In addition to the five race groups, the OMB also requires that respondents be offered the option of selecting one or more races.

- **White:** A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa. It includes people who indicate their race as “White” or report entries such as Irish, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.
- **Black or African American:** A person having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa. It includes people who indicate their race as “Black, African Am., or Negro,” or provide written entries such as African American, Afro-American, Kenyan, Nigerian, or Haitian.
- **American Indian or Alaska Native:** A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintain tribal affiliation or community attachment. It includes people who indicated their race as “American Indian;” entered the name of an Indian tribe; reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French American Indian, or Spanish American Indian; indicated their race as “Alaska Native,” including Eskimos, Aleuts, Alaska Indians, Arctic Slope, Inupiat, Yupik, Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian; or entered the name of an Alaska tribe, such as Alaskan Athabaskan, Tlingit, and Haida.
- **Asian:** A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam. It includes “Asian Indian,” “Chinese,” “Filipino,” “Korean,” “Japanese,” “Vietnamese,” and “Other Asian.”
- **Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander:** A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands. It includes people who indicate their race as “Native Hawaiian,” “Guamanian or Chamorro,” “Samoan,” and “Other Pacific Islander.”

Table A-1
Race in Franklin County
Universe: Total population

	2000	2005
Total	1,046,872	1,068,080
Population of one race:	1,027,794	1,044,992
White	796,170	776,421
Black or African American	188,464	211,531
American Indian and Alaska Native	2,677	2,046
Asian alone	33,861	39,379
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	474
Some other race	6,622	15,141
Population of two or more races:	19,078	23,088
Two or more races including Some other race	2,575	1,828
Two or more races excluding Some other race	16,503	21,260
Population of two races:	18,078	21,734
White; Black or African American	7,981	10,660
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	3,269	3,733
White; Asian	1,761	3,156
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	1,507	1,700
All other two race combinations	3,560	2,485
Population of three races	1,000	1,258
Population of four or more races	0	96

Source: American Community Survey, 2000 and 2005

For the data on the Hispanic or Latino population, the terms “Spanish,” “Hispanic origin,” and “Latino” are used interchangeably. Some ACS respondents identified with all three terms; others may have identified with only one of these three specific terms. Hispanics or Latinos who identified with the terms “Spanish,” “Hispanic,” or “Latino” classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Latino categories listed on the questionnaire – “Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban.” –or indicate that they are “other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino.” People who did not identify with one of the specific origins listed on the questionnaire but indicated that they are “other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino” were those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, the Dominican Republic, or people who identified themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on.

Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.

Table A-2
Hispanic or Latino, and not Hispanic or Latino by Race, Franklin County
Universe: Total population

	2000	2005
Total	1,046,872	1,068,080
Not Hispanic or Latino:	1,022,929	1,032,905
White alone	780,818	759,980
Black or African American alone	186,540	208,068
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	2,473	1,945
Asian alone	33,456	38,683
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	474
Some other race alone	1,873	2,822
Two or more races:	17,769	20,933
Two races including Some other race	1,393	398
Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races	16,376	20,535
Hispanic or Latino:	23,943	35,175
White alone	15,352	16,441
Black or African American alone	1,924	3,463
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	204	101
Asian alone	405	696
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0
Some other race alone	4,749	12,319
Two or more races:	1,309	2,155
Two races including Some other race	915	1,430
Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races	394	725

■ Ancestry

The tabulations on ancestry use two types of data presentations: one using total people as the base, the other using total responses as the base.

Presentations Based on People

- **Single Ancestry Reported** includes all people who reported only one ethnic group such as “German.” Also included in this category are people with multiple-term responses such as “Scotch-Irish” who are assigned a single code because they represent one distinct group.
- **Multiple Ancestries Reported** includes all people who reported more than one group, such as “German” and “Irish” and were assigned two ancestry codes.
- **Ancestry Reported** includes all people who reported each ancestry, regardless of whether it was their first or second ancestry, or part of a single or multiple response.

Table A-3
Ancestry in Franklin County
Universe: Total population

Responses to Ancestry Questions	2000	2005
Total population	1,046,872	1,068,080
Ancestry specified:	930,196	962,702
• Single ancestry	633,741	646,947
• Multiple ancestry	296,455	315,755
Ancestry not specified:	116,676	105,378
• Ancestry unclassified	13,975	13,650
• Ancestry not reported	102,701	91,728

Presentations Based on Responses

- **First Ancestry Reported** includes the first response of all people who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for Danish would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.
- **Second Ancestry Reported** includes the second response of all people who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for Danish in this category includes all people who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.
- **Total Ancestries Reported or Total Ancestries Tallied** - Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations--once in the French category and again in the Danish category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

Table A-4
Ancestry for People with One or More Ancestry Categories Reported
Franklin County
Universe: Total population

Ancestry	Franklin County, Ohio	
Total specified ancestries tallied	1,226,651	1,278,457
Afghan	0	681
Albanian	795	491
Alsatian	0	0
American	82,601	70,405
Arab:	5,327	6,523
• Egyptian	221	281
• Iraqi	66	0
• Jordanian	947	628
• Lebanese	1,830	1,516
• Moroccan	96	902
• Palestinian	97	554
• Syrian	275	356
• Arab/Arabic	586	1,811
• Other Arab	1,209	475
Armenian	125	541
Assyrian/Chaldean/Syriac	0	72
Australian	204	164
Austrian	2,464	2,112
Basque	65	0
Belgian	1,334	646
Brazilian	180	250
British	5,969	7,076
Bulgarian	472	302
Cajun	0	75
Canadian	1,626	816

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Ancestry	Franklin County, Ohio	
Carpatho Rusyn	50	0
Celtic	364	488
Croatian	1,441	1,728
Cypriot	0	0
Czech	4,983	3,829
Czechoslovakian	1,458	1,619
Danish	2,355	1,719
Dutch	20,226	17,781
Eastern European	844	1,163
English	114,757	109,687
Estonian	143	51
European	9,084	11,384
Finnish	1,561	1,797
French (except Basque)	27,778	27,769
French Canadian	3,186	3,316
German	267,919	266,529
German Russian	0	76
Greek	5,216	7,238
Guyanese	499	0
Hungarian	8,818	9,138
Icelander	64	0
Iranian	1,346	1,000
Irish	146,067	157,612
Israeli	281	38
Italian	58,031	62,902
Latvian	675	1,018
Lithuanian	3,155	1,767
Luxemburger	135	121
Macedonian	1,071	649
Maltese	0	102
New Zealander	31	58
Northern European	664	428
Norwegian	6,243	4,489
Pennsylvania German	946	592
Polish	25,347	27,132
Portuguese	1,306	887
Romanian	1,612	1,335
Russian	11,377	8,246
Scandinavian	747	1,757
Scotch-Irish	20,362	21,288
Scottish	20,671	25,039
Serbian	892	665
Slavic	1,304	1,368
Slovak	5,763	4,572
Slovene	1,771	1,538
Soviet Union	0	0
Subsaharan African:	14,117	28,100
• Cape Verdean	41	131
• Ethiopian	1,023	1,266
• Ghanaian	1,803	1,920
• Kenyan	403	387

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Ancestry	Franklin County, Ohio	
• Liberian	0	118
• Nigerian	916	601
• Senegalese	0	0
• Sierra Leonean	161	207
• Somalian	2,225	12,217
• South African	115	142
• Sudanese	303	0
• Ugandan	124	0
• Zairian	0	NC
• Zimbabwean	72	0
• African	5,742	10,523
• Other Subsaharan African	1,189	588
Swedish	7,387	7,216
Swiss	5,889	4,486
Turkish	304	567
Ukrainian	3,187	3,711
Welsh	16,246	16,662
West Indian (except Hispanic groups):	2,819	2,799
• Bahamian	0	143
• Barbadian	0	46
• Belizean	55	0
• Bermudan	87	69
• British West Indian	147	71
• Dutch West Indian	180	57
• Haitian	998	968
• Jamaican	893	834
• Trinidadian and Tobagonian	35	0
• U.S. Virgin Islander	0	73
• West Indian	424	538
• Other West Indian	0	0
Yugoslavian	1,170	841
Other groups	293,827	334,006

Appendix B

Description of Data Sources

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Data Source	Description
MULTIPLE SECTIONS	
U.S. Census	The Decennial Census occurs every 10 years, in years ending in zero, to count the population and housing units for the entire United States. Summary File 4 (SF4), which was used in this report, contains information compiled from the questions asked of a sample of all people and housing units (i.e., the long form).
American Community Survey (U.S. Census Bureau)	The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual nationwide survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. ACS collects data from approximately three million households across the U.S. Unlike the U.S. Census, the ACS excludes the population living in institutions, college dormitories, and other group quarters. The ACS uses the same racial/ethnic categories and classification system as the Decennial Census.
EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME	
Franklin County Job and Family Services (FCJFS)	FCJFS provides data about public assistance recipients, including Ohio Works First, Medicaid, and Food Stamps. Data are reported by standard census racial/ethnic classifications.
Economic Census (U.S. Census Bureau)	The Economic Census, which is conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, provides data about minority-owned businesses. The Economic Census was conducted in 1997 and 2002. Data are reported by standard census racial/ethnic classifications.
EDUCATION	
Ohio Department of Education Interactive Local Report Card	This website (http://ilrc.ode.state.oh.us/) provides access to data from school districts in Ohio that are submitted annually in accordance with state reporting requirements. Data can be aggregated by school district or building. Data include graduation rates, proficiency levels on standardized tests, and school discipline data. Data are available for the major census race/ethnicity categories but data are not available if the number of students in a group is too small.
HOUSING	
Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA)	HMDA requires most lending institutions to report mortgage loan applications, including the outcome of the application, information about the loan and applicant, and location of the property. Loan-level data for the Columbus MSA are available from DataPlace (www.dataplace.org), including indicators addressing the racial and income distribution of loans, denial rates by race and income, and loans from subprime lenders by race. Data are reported by standard census racial/ethnic classifications.
Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA)	CMHA collects and reports numbers and demographics of public housing residents and Section 8 voucher recipients. Data are reported by standard census racial/ethnic classifications.
Ohio Civil Rights Commission (OCRC)	OCRC reports fair housing complaints by reasons for filing, which include race. However, data about the race of the complainant are not available. In any complaint, charges may be filed alleging multiple bases.
HEALTH	
Ohio Department of Health Data Warehouse	Data from the Ohio Department of Health (ODH) are primarily collected from local health departments in Ohio. Indicators include vital statistics (e.g., birth and death rates), and related measures such as low birth weight rate. Racial categories vary somewhat by data topic, but generally include major race categories similar to those used by the census.
Ohio Department of Health HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program	ODH provides data about confidential reports of HIV infection and reports of AIDS diagnoses that they receive. Due to reporting delays, they present data with a 12-month delay for more complete reporting. Data for the state and by county are available at: http://www.odh.ohio.gov/healthStats/disease/hivann/hcty1.aspx . Racial categories only include white, black, and other.

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Data Source	Description
Franklin County ADAMH Board	The ADAMH Board provides numbers and demographics of persons receiving alcohol and drug abuse services from agencies in Franklin County that they fund. Race categories are similar to those used by the census, but do not include data on persons of Hispanic origin.
Primary Prevention, Awareness, Attitude and Use Survey (PPAAUS)	The Educational Council's Safe and Drug-Free Schools Consortium conducts the PPAAUS every three years (i.e., 2000, 2003, 2006). Survey participants include sixth through twelfth graders in Franklin County's public school districts and non-public schools. Racial/ethnic categories are similar to those used by the census.
Ohio Family Health Survey (OFHS)	The OFHS is one of the largest and most comprehensive state-level health and insurance surveys ever conducted in the United States, with nearly 40,000 household interviews completed in Ohio in 2004. Oversamples were conducted for Franklin County and for minority groups. Data for Ohio and each county can be accessed through the Online Analysis and Statistical Information System (OASIS) at: http://www.oasis.uc.edu/OASIS_CODE/Templates/Login.cfm . Racial/ethnic categories are similar to those used by the census.
SAFETY	
Franklin County Children Services (FCCS)	FCCS provides numbers and demographics about child abuse and neglect cases. Racial/ethnic categories are similar to those used by the census, but include Somalian.
Columbus City Attorney's Office, Domestic Violence/Stalking Unit	This office provides numbers and demographics of victims in closed domestic violence cases. Data are reported by gender and racial/ethnic categories similar to those used by the census.
Franklin County Municipal Court, Office of the Clerk of Courts	This office provides numbers and demographics of offenders in domestic violence offenses. Racial categories only include white, black, and other.
Franklin County Court of Common Pleas, Domestic Relations and Juvenile Branch	This office provides numbers and demographics of youth offenders on probation, including misdemeanor and felony cases, and admissions to the Franklin County Juvenile Detention Center. They also provide data about court cases requiring language interpretation. Racial categories for youth probation cases only include white, black, and other. Racial/ethnic categories for youth admissions to the detention center are similar to those used by the census and include Somalian. Language categories include all languages for which interpretation is required.
Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, Bureau of Research	This office provides numbers and demographics of commitments to and the inmate population of the Ohio State Prison System from the Franklin County Court of Common Pleas. Racial/ethnic categories are similar to those used by the census.
FBI Uniform Crime Report	Data from this source are provided by voluntary reporting by local policy departments or other law enforcement agencies. The bias motivation for the crime is determined by the reporting agency. Hate crime data can be accessed on-line at: http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/hc2005/index.html .

Appendix C

Glossary

Age-adjusted Figure: A figure that is statistically manipulated to remove the distorting effect of age when comparing populations with different age structures.

Affordable housing: Spending no more than 30% of household income for housing costs, including utilities.

AIDS: Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

American Housing Survey: This survey is conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The American Housing Survey (AHS) collects data on the Nation's housing, including apartments, single-family homes, mobile homes, vacant housing units, household characteristics, income, housing and neighborhood quality, housing costs, equipment and fuels, size of housing unit, and recent movers. National data are collected in odd numbered years, and data for each of 47 selected Metropolitan Areas are collected currently about every six years. The AHS returns to the same housing units year after year to gather data.

Ancestry: A person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," heritage, or the place of birth of the person, the person's parents, or their ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Ancestry should not be confused with a person's place of birth, although a person's place of birth and ancestry may be the same.

Bachelor's degree or higher: This data is a subset of "High School Graduate or Higher".

Basic family budget: The Economic Policy Institute defines the basic family budget as a realistic measure, individualized for communities nationwide and for type of family, of how much income it takes for a safe and decent standard of living. The national median basic family budget is about twice (200%) the poverty level.

Birth rate: Total births per 1,000 population.

Body mass index: BMI can be estimated by dividing weight in pounds by the square of height in inches, then multiplying the resulting number by 704.5.

Census Bureau: The Census Bureau is a part of U.S. department of Commerce. It serves as the leading source of quality data about the nation's people and economy. In addition to taking a census of the population every 10 years, the Census Bureau conducts censuses of economic activity and state and local governments every five years. And every year, the Census Bureau conducts more than 100 other surveys. The sole purpose of the censuses and surveys is to collect general statistical information from individuals and establishments in order to compile statistics.

Census (decennial): The census of population and housing, taken by the Census Bureau in years ending in 0 (zero). Article I of the Constitution requires that a census be taken every ten years for the purpose of reapportioning the U.S. House of Representatives.

Child abuse and neglect: Franklin County Children Services indicates that child maltreatment can include: 1) physical abuse—a child with bruises, marks or injuries inflicted by other than accidental means; 2) sexual abuse—any sexual activity between a child and adult; 3) emotional abuse—a child who is belittled, ignored or subject to mental or psychological maltreatment; 4) neglect—a parent or caregiver fails to act on behalf of a child to provide adequate food, shelter, clothing, medical care, supervision or education; or 5) dependent child—a child who is homeless, destitute or without adequate parental care and support through no fault of the parent or caregiver, or a child who lives in a home in which another child is abused, neglected or dependent.

Civilian labor force: Civilians 16 years of age and over who are employed or are unemployed and seeking work. It excludes military personnel, persons in institutions, those studying or keeping house full-time, persons who are retired or unable to work, and volunteer workers.

Conventional public housing: Housing units owned and managed by Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority.

Disability: According to the American Community Survey, there are six possible types of disabilities: sensory (e.g., blindness, deafness); physical (e.g., condition that limits basic physical activities such as climbing stairs); mental (e.g., difficulty learning, remembering or concentrating); self-care (e.g., difficulty dressing, bathing); go-outside-home (e.g., difficulty going outside the home alone to shop); or employment (e.g., difficulty working at a job or business).

Delinquent child: The Ohio Revised Code defines a "delinquent child" as any child who: (1) violates any law that would be a crime if committed by an adult, except if the child is a juvenile traffic offender, (2) violates any lawful order of a court, (3) purchases or attempts to purchase a firearm illegally, (4) illegally obtains or attempts to obtain a tattooing service, body piercing service, or ear piercing service under certain prohibited conditions, or (5) is an "habitual truant" and who previously has been adjudicated an unruly child for being an habitual truant, and any child who is a "chronic truant".

Disparity: The definition of a disparity can be different depending on the type of data being analyzed. However, the dictionary definition of disparity is an *inequality* or *difference*. The term “disparity” typically connotes a negative situation, where one group is disproportionately impacted by an adverse indicator or condition.

Domestic violence: Section 2919.25 of the Ohio Revised Code defines domestic violence as a) knowingly causing or attempting to cause physical harm to a family or household member; or b) recklessly causing serious physical harm to a family or household member; or c) by threat of force, knowingly causing a family or household member to believe that the offender will cause imminent physical harm to the family or household member.

Educational attainment: The Census Bureau defines educational attainment as the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. Data on attainment are tabulated for the population 25 years old and over.

Felony crime: Felony crime includes murder, rape, aggravated burglary, aggravated robbery, drug trafficking, auto theft, and breaking and entering.

Female householder, no husband present: A female maintaining a household with no husband of the householder present.

Foreign-born population: The foreign-born population includes all people who were not U.S. citizens at birth. Foreign-born people are those who indicated they were either a U.S. citizen by naturalization or they were not a citizen of the United States. The foreign-born population includes: immigrants (legal permanent residents), temporary migrants (e.g., students), humanitarian migrants (e.g., refugees), and unauthorized migrants (people illegally residing in the United States).

Graduation rate: The Ohio Department of Education defines the graduation rate as the percent of students who entered high school that received a regular diploma or honors diploma during the reporting year, including students who graduate the summer after the 12th grade, and students who completed the course work and came back to finish the proficiency test and passed.

Hate crime: The FBI defines hate crime as crime motivated by racial, religious, disability, sexual orientation and ethnicity/national origin bias.

High school: Includes schools with either the ninth through the twelfth grade or the tenth through the twelfth grades.

High school graduate or higher: Persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or its equivalent, those who attended college or professional school and those who received a college, university or professional degree.

Hispanic or Latino origin: For Census 2000, American Community Survey: People who identify with the terms "Hispanic" or "Latino" are those who classify themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Latino categories listed on the Census 2000 or ACS questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicate that they are "other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino." Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race. In data collection and presentation, federal agencies are required to use a minimum of two ethnicities: "Hispanic or Latino" and "Not Hispanic or Latino."

HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus

Homeless person: Individuals whose primary nighttime residence is a public or private place not designated for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings (e.g. streets, parks, automobiles) or a person living in an emergency shelter for the homeless.

Household: A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence

Householder: The person, or one of the people, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person present, any household member 15 years old and over can serve as the householder for the purposes of the census.

Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a non-family householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more people related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all people in the household related to him are family members.

HUD-subsidized housing: Includes all CMHA public housing, project-based Section 8, Section 202/Elderly, Section 811/Disabled, Section 236 and other HUD-financed units with rent restrictions tied to the income of the tenants. Not included are units rented using tenant-based Section 8 vouchers.

Immigrants: Aliens admitted for legal permanent residence in the United States. Immigration statistics are prepared by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, from entry visas and change of immigration forms.

Immunization coverage: The percent of all persons in an age group that has been immunized.

4:3:1 series: Four or more diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis vaccine (DTP) immunizations, three or more doses of oral poliovirus vaccine (OPV); and one or more measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) immunizations.

Incidence: The number of cases occurring during a particular period of time (as a year)

Income: "Total income" is the sum of the amounts reported separately for wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips; self-employment income from own non-farm or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships; interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from estates and trusts; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; Supplemental Security Income (SSI); any public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office; retirement, survivor, or disability pensions; and any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony.

Infant mortality: The death of a live born infant under one year of age.

Juvenile arrests: Arrests of individuals under 18 years of age for felonies and misdemeanors.

Labor force: All people classified in the civilian labor force (i.e., "employed" and "unemployed" people), plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (people on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in labor force: All people 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, individuals taking care of home or family, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an off-season who were not looking for work, institutionalized people (all institutionalized people are placed in this category regardless of any work activities they may have done in the reference week), and people doing only incidental unpaid family work (fewer than 15 hours during the reference week).

Labor force participation rate: The percent of all persons in a population group who are currently in the labor force.

Language spoken at home: The language currently used by respondents at home, either "English only" or a non English language which is used in addition to English or in place of English.

Linguistic isolation: A household in which no person age 14 years old and over speaks only English and no person 14 years old and over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." In other words, a household in which all members 14 years old and over speak a non-English language and also speak English less than "Very well" (have difficulty with English) is "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under 14 years old who may speak only English.

Low birth weight birth: Live birth of an infant less than 2500 grams (5.5 pounds). Low birth weight is associated with many health problems in infants, including mental retardation and cerebral palsy, as well as being a major predictor for infant mortality. The Ohio and United States low birth weight rates have been steadily rising over the last fifteen years, and Ohio has been above the national average for several years.

Median income: The median income divides the income distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median, and the other having incomes below the median.

Minority-owned firms: firms where the sole proprietor was Black, Hispanic, Asian, Pacific Islander, or American Indian/Alaska Native, or, in the case of firms with multiple owners, where 51 percent of the stock interest, claims or rights were held by Blacks, Hispanics, Asians, Pacific Islanders, or American Indians/Alaska Natives.

Misdemeanor crime: A misdemeanor is an offense not classified as a felony and for which not more than one year of imprisonment may be imposed as a penalty.

Non-family Households: A non-family householder is a householder living alone or with non relatives only.

ODE interactive Local report card: The iLRC is an interactive tool developed by Ohio Department of Education for parents, educators, lawmakers, community members, and researchers to provide current and historical Local Report Card data. Information is available on all schools and districts in the state of Ohio. It includes proficiency test results, graduation rates, financial data, and demographics. The data on

this site (<http://ilrc.ode.state.oh.us/default.asp>) helps to inform and guide parental involvement, plan and evaluate school improvement initiatives, and drive decision making to refine the educational process.

Overweight: Having a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 25 kg/m² or more.

Obese: Having a BMI of 30 kg/m² or more.

Owner-occupied: A housing unit occupied by the household that owns the unit.

Overcrowding: The census defines an overcrowded housing unit as one that has more than one person per room.

Ohio Works First (OWF): A component of the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program administered by the Franklin County Department of Job and Family Services. OWF first provides time-limited cash assistance to families with (or expecting) children, along with employment training and other support services.

Parole and prison system: All adults convicted of felonies for which the statutory minimum is at least six months come into the state's prison system, which is under the supervision of the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction. Many convicted felons are not, however, sent to prison. Instead, they are supervised in the community through probation or other community corrections alternatives.

Convicted felons who have served a specific amount of time in prison can be, if eligible, placed back into the community through a system called Parole. Parole is a period of supervision prior to full release from the state's correctional system. This function, too, belongs to the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction.

Parity: It is defined as improvement of a group's status or reduction of a negative condition in order to achieve equality with Franklin County population or to be consistent with a group's percentage of the county population. The parity targets are indicators of the relative magnitude of need.

Poverty rate: The Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is poor. If a family's total income is less than that family's threshold, then that family, and every individual in it, is considered poor. For example, the 2005 poverty threshold for a 3-person family was \$15,577. If the total family income for 2005 was greater than this threshold, then the family and all members of the family were considered to be above the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds do not vary geographically, but they are updated annually for inflation using the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U). Poverty is not defined for people in military barracks, institutional group quarters, or for unrelated individuals under age 15 (such as foster children). They are excluded from the poverty universe--that is, they are considered neither as "poor" nor as "nonpoor."

Prevalence: The number of existing cases of a particular condition, or other occurrence (e.g. persons smoking) at a given time.

Prevalence or Incidence Rate: Cases in a particular population quantity (e.g. 10 cases per hundred thousand)

Proficiency level: The percentage of students who achieved at least at the proficient level on the tests in each subject area. Proficiency levels are determined by the state. Achievement tests are taken by 3rd-8th graders every year. The Ohio Graduation Test is taken by 10th graders each year, and students can re-take the test subsequently if they do not achieve the proficiency level.

Race and Hispanic Origin in Census 2000 and American Community Survey (ACS): The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. For Census 2000 and the ACS, the questions on race and Hispanic origin were asked of every individual living in the United States. The question on race for Census 2000 was different from the one for the 1990 census in several ways. Most significantly, respondents were given the option of selecting one or more race categories to indicate their racial identities. Because of these changes, the Census 2000 data on race are not directly comparable with data from the 1990 census or earlier censuses. ACS data are comparable to each other (See Appendix A for more information about race and origin in the Census.)

Race categories in Census 2000 and American Community Survey (ACS): These categories are socio-political constructs and should not be interpreted as being scientific or anthropological in nature.

"White" refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa. It includes people who indicated their race or races as "White" or wrote in entries such as Irish, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

"Black or African American" refers to people having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa. It includes people who indicated their race or races as "Black, African Am., or Negro," or wrote in entries such as African American, Afro American, Nigerian, or Haitian.

"American Indian and Alaska Native" refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintain tribal affiliation or community attachment. It includes people who indicated their race or races by marking this category or writing in their principal or enrolled tribe, such as Rosebud Sioux, Chippewa, or Navajo.

"Asian" refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent. It includes people who indicated their race or races as "Asian Indian," "Chinese," "Filipino," "Korean," "Japanese," "Vietnamese," or "Other Asian," or wrote in entries such as Burmese, Hmong, Pakistani, or Thai.

"Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander" refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands. It includes people who indicated their race or races as "Native Hawaiian," "Guamanian or Chamorro," "Samoan," or "Other Pacific Islander," or wrote in entries such as Tahitian, Mariana Islander, or Chuukese. (See Appendix C for more information about race and origin in the Census.)

The race data collected by Census 2000 and ACS can be collapsed into seven categories: People who responded to the question on race by indicating only one race are referred to as the race *alone* population, or the group that reported *only one* race category. Six categories make up this population:

- White *alone*;
- Black or African American *alone*;
- American Indian and Alaska Native *alone*;
- Asian *alone*;
- Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander *alone*; and
- Some other race *alone*.

Individuals who chose more than one of the six race categories are referred to as the *Two or more races* population, or as the group that reported *more than one* race. All respondents who indicated more than one race can be collapsed into the *Two or more races* category, which combined with the six *alone* categories, yields seven mutually exclusive and exhaustive categories. Thus, the six race *alone* categories and the *Two or more races* category sum to the total population.

Just as there are six race alone categories, there are six race alone or in combination categories:

- White *alone or in combination*;
- Black or African American *alone or in combination*;
- American Indian and Alaska Native *alone or in combination*;
- Asian *alone or in combination*;
- Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander *alone or in combination*;
- Some other race *alone or in combination*.

The *alone or in combination* categories are tallies of *responses* rather than *respondents*. That is, the alone or in combination categories are not mutually exclusive. Individuals who reported two races were counted in two separate and distinct *alone or in combination* race categories, while those who reported three races were counted in three categories, and so on. Consequently, the sum of all *alone or in combination* categories equals the number of races reported (i.e., responses), which exceeds the total population. (See Appendix A for more information about race and origin in the Census.)

Renter occupied: A housing unit that is occupied by a household that rents the unit, either for cash or without payment of cash.

School enrollment: Enrollment in regular school, either public or private, which includes nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.

Section 8 vouchers: Rent vouchers that can be used by income-eligible households to rent housing in the private market.

Teen birth: A birth to a mother under age 20 or any cohort of this group.

Teen birth rate: The number of births per 1,000 females under age 20 or any cohort of this group.

Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF): The TANF program, which is time limited, assists families with children when the parents or other responsible relatives cannot provide for the family's basic needs. The Federal government provides grants to States to run the TANF program. States have broad flexibility to carry out their programs. The States, not the Federal government, decide on the design of the program, the type and amount of assistance payments, the range of other services to be provided, and the rules for determining who is eligible for benefits. The Franklin County Department of Job and Family Services administers the TANF program to Franklin County residents.

Unemployed persons: Persons 16 and over who have no employment, are available for work, except for temporary illness, and have made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the previous 4-week period. Persons waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off are not classified as unemployed.

Unemployment rate: The number unemployed as a percent of the labor force.

Unruly Child: The Ohio Revised Code defines an "unruly child" as any child who: (1) does not subject the child's self to the reasonable control of the child's parents, teachers, guardian, or custodian, by reason of being wayward or habitually disobedient, (2) is persistently truant from home or school, (3) so departs the child's self as to injure or endanger the child's own health or morals or the health or morals of others, (4) attempts to enter the marriage relation without legal authority, (5) is found in a disreputable place, visits or patronizes a place prohibited by law, or associates with vagrant, vicious, criminal, notorious, or immoral persons, (6) engages in an occupation prohibited by law or is in a situation dangerous to life or limb or injurious to the child's own health or morals or to the health or morals of others, (7) violates a law, other than the law against the purchase or attempt to purchase a firearm that is applicable only to a child, or (8) is an "habitual truant" from school and who previously has not been adjudicated an unruly child for being an habitual truant.

Violent crime: Homicide, rape, robbery and aggravated assault.

Appendix D

Data from 2003 Racial Disparities Report for which Updates were Unavailable

■ Patterns of Population Growth

According to Census 2000, there are 1,068,978 people living in Franklin County. Franklin County gained 107,541 residents, an increase of 11.2% since 1990 (Map 2-1). This increase is greater than any other Ohio county, and ranks 54th in numeric population increase among counties in the nation. Columbus is the largest city in Ohio and the 15th largest in the U.S. Of Ohio's largest cities, Columbus was the only city to gain population between 1990 and 2000.

All areas of Columbus have not shared in this population growth. The population of the older city (within the city's 1950 boundaries) continues to decline. From 1990 to 2000, older Columbus lost 23,603 people, while newer Columbus gained 102,163 (Table 2-1). In 1970, the older city had nearly twice the population of newer Columbus. However, as a result of additional annexation and development, the relative sizes of these areas is now reversed (Fig. 2-1).

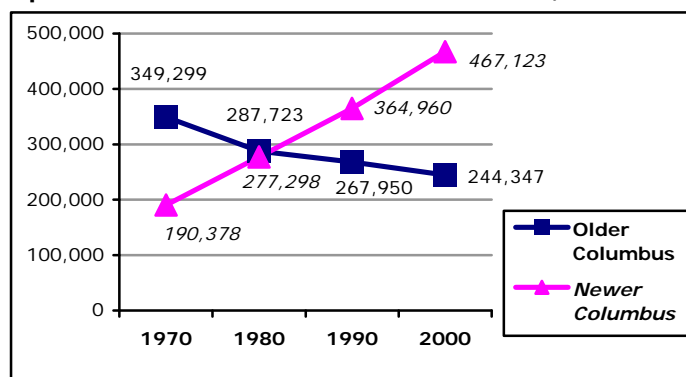
Columbus was the only large city in Ohio to gain population between 1990 and 2000. During this period, however, the population of older Columbus continued its thirty year decline.

Table 2-1
Franklin County and Columbus Population, 1990-2000

	1990 Population	2000 Population	Percent Change
Franklin County	961,437	1,068,978	11.2
Columbus	632,910	711,470	12.4
• Older City	267,950	244,347	-8.8
• Newer City	364,960	467,123	28.0

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 1

Figure 2-1
Population of Older and Newer Columbus, 1970-2000



Source: Census 2000, Summary File 1


The movement of white population to newer Columbus and suburban Franklin County has been the primary factor contributing to population loss in the older city. The black or African American population of older Columbus has remained about the same (approximately 80-85,000) since 1970 (Figure 2-2).

Map 2-1
Franklin County Population Change, 1990-2000



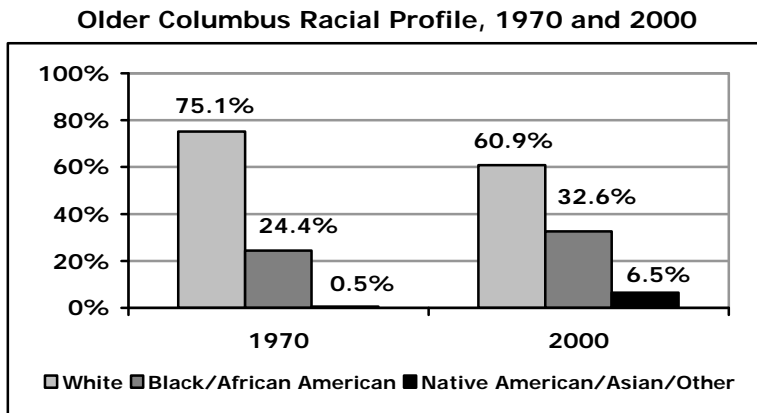
Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Compiled by Columbus Department of Technology

Population change 1990 - 2000

-  -3500 to 0
-  1 to 1000
-  1001 to 4000
-  4001 to 8000

Note: The population for each census tract has been adjusted to reflect changes in tract boundaries between 1990 and 2000.

Figure 2-2



Source: Census 2000, Summary File 1

Much of the population loss in older Columbus can be attributed to the continuing out-migration of white households to newer Columbus and suburban Franklin County.

■ Geographic Residential Patterns

Although Franklin County communities are becoming more diverse, there are distinct and different patterns in the residential locations of racial and ethnic groups. Maps 2-2, 2-3 and 2-4 show the distribution of black, Asian and Hispanic residents in Franklin County census tracts.

- **Black or African American:** The black or African American population remains highly concentrated in the east and south sides of Columbus. However, in the 1990's, this population moved further north and east in Franklin County. Although the numbers are still small, the black population has grown at a faster pace in most suburban communities than in Columbus. Between 1990 and 2000, the black population more than doubled in Dublin, Grove City, Hilliard, Reynoldsburg, Westerville and Whitehall.
- **Asian and Pacific Islander:** The Asian population is concentrated in northwest Franklin County, Upper Arlington and the university area. In Columbus, the largest numbers of Asian residents are found in the Far Northwest, West Olentangy, Near North/University, Northland and Far North area census tracts. The suburban communities of Dublin, Gahanna, Grove City and Hilliard each had an increase of over 180% in Asian residents from 1990-2000.
- **Hispanic or Latino:** Much of the growth in the Hispanic population has occurred near and outside of the I-270 outer belt in Franklin County, with high concentrations in southwest and northern Franklin County. In Columbus, Hispanic residents are concentrated in the Near North, University, Hilltop, Westland, Eastmoor, Northland, Far North, Far Northwest and Far East area census tracts. Dublin, Grove City, Hilliard and Whitehall each had over 200% increases in Hispanic residents from 1990-2000.

■ Residential Segregation

As the Franklin County population has become more diverse, residential segregation has decreased. Many new immigrants, including Hispanics, Asians and Somalis are locating in newer Columbus and suburban Franklin County. However, Franklin County remains a highly segregated community.

A dissimilarity index is used to measure, on a scale of 0 to 100, the degree to which two groups are evenly spread among census tracts in a given metropolitan area. A high value indicates that the two groups tend to live in different tracts. A value of 60 or above is considered a very high level of residential segregation. It means that 60% of the members of one group would need to move to a different tract in order for the two groups to be equally distributed.

The black or African American population in the areas of Franklin County outside of Columbus grew by 68% between 1990 and 2000, compared with a 22% increase within the city of Columbus. Most of the increase in the Hispanic population has occurred outside of the older city of Columbus.

Black/White Segregation* Selected Metro Areas, 2000

- Detroit—84.7
- New York—81.8
- Chicago—80.8
- Cleveland—77.3
- Cincinnati—74.8
- Indianapolis—70.7
- Pittsburgh—67.3
- **Columbus—63.1**
- San Francisco—60.9
- Minneapolis—57.8
- Seattle—49.6
- Phoenix—43.7

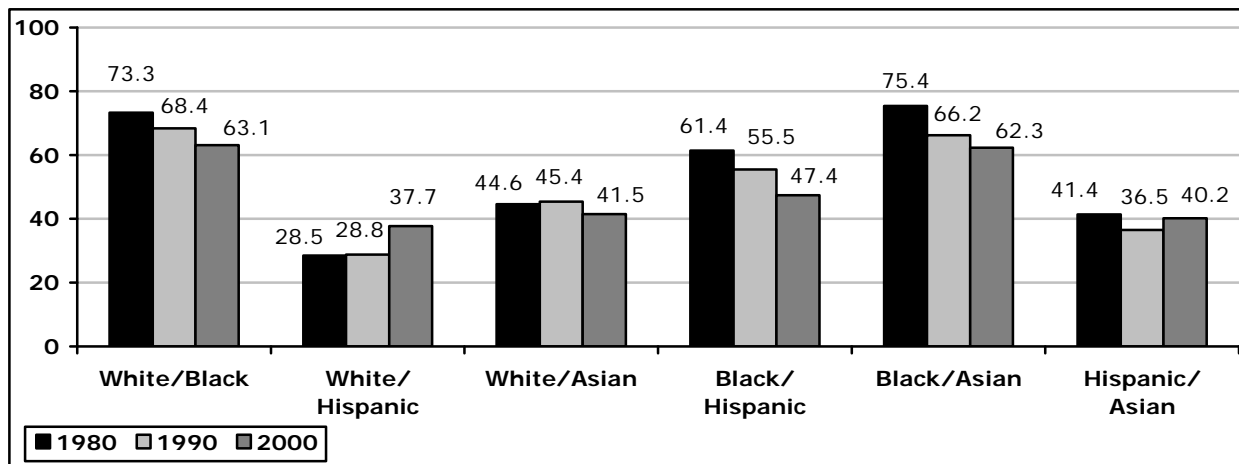
*Dissimilarity index, with 100 being most segregated

In the Columbus MSA, black/white segregation has decreased significantly since 1980 (Figure 2-4). In 1990 the black/white dissimilarity index for was 68.4%, but in 2000 it dropped to 63.1%. However, the most segregated residential pattern in the Columbus MSA remains that between whites and blacks, followed by blacks and Asians. The greatest decrease in segregation in the last ten years has been between blacks and Hispanics. Data show an increase in white/Hispanic and Hispanic/Asian segregation between 1990 and 2000; however, the degree of segregation between these groups is still fairly low.

National studies indicate that blacks and whites live in less segregated residential patterns than they did in 1990, but child segregation is increasing. This would indicate that households with children are moving from central cities into more segregated suburban areas. In the Columbus MSA, white/black segregation for persons under 18 increased from 65.3 in 1990 to 66.9 in 2000.

Although blacks and whites across the nation and in Columbus are living in less segregated residential patterns, child segregation is increasing.

Figure 2-4
Dissimilarity Values for Columbus MSA Racial Groups, 1980-2000 (1)

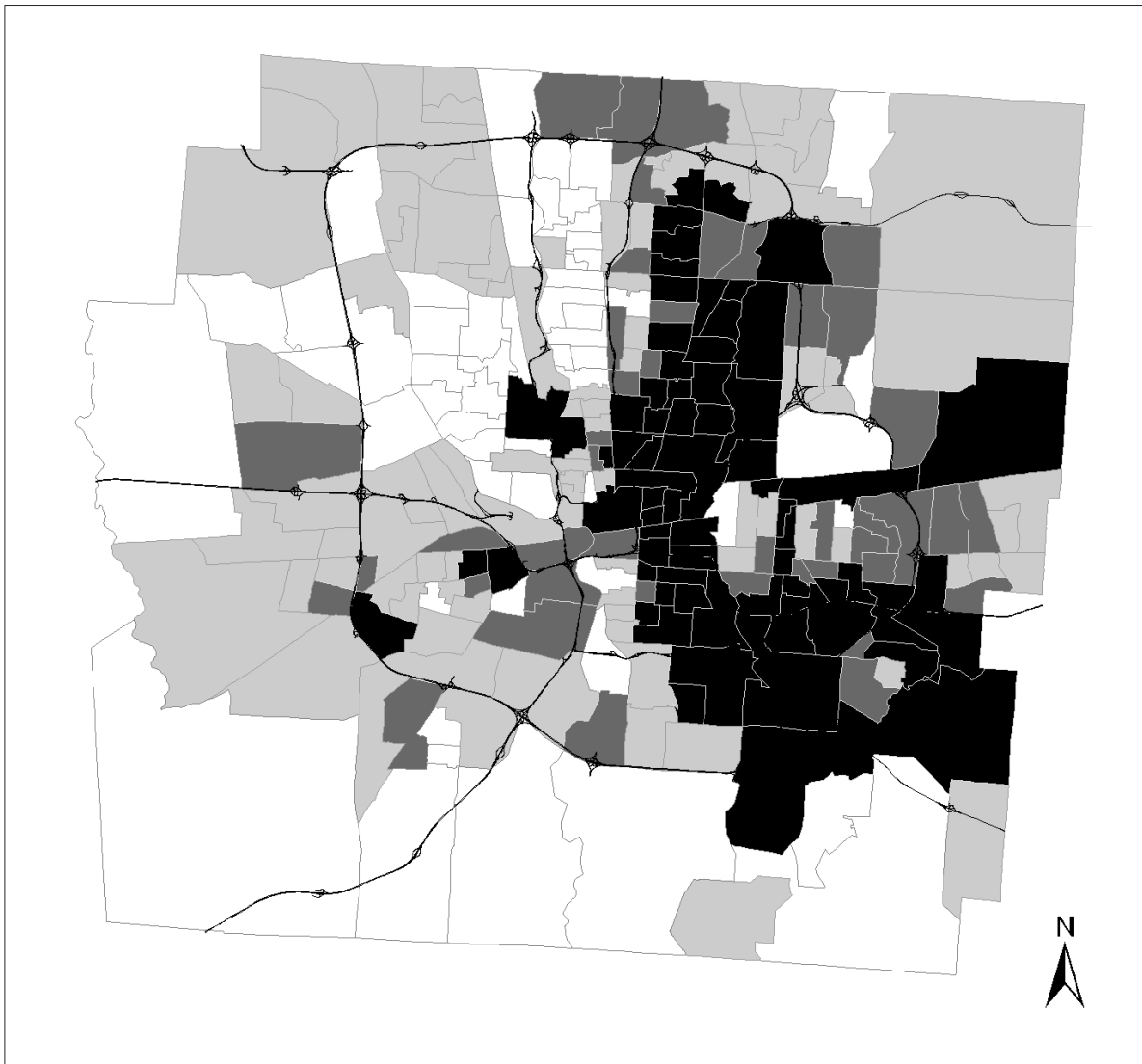


Source: Lewis Mumford Center for Comparative Urban and Regional Analysis

Columbus MSA includes Delaware, Fairfield, Franklin, Licking, Madison and Pickaway counties

(1) The dissimilarity index measures, on a scale of 0 to 100, the degree to which two groups are evenly spread among census tracts, with 100 being the most segregated.

Map 2-2
Black or African American Population, Franklin County, 2000

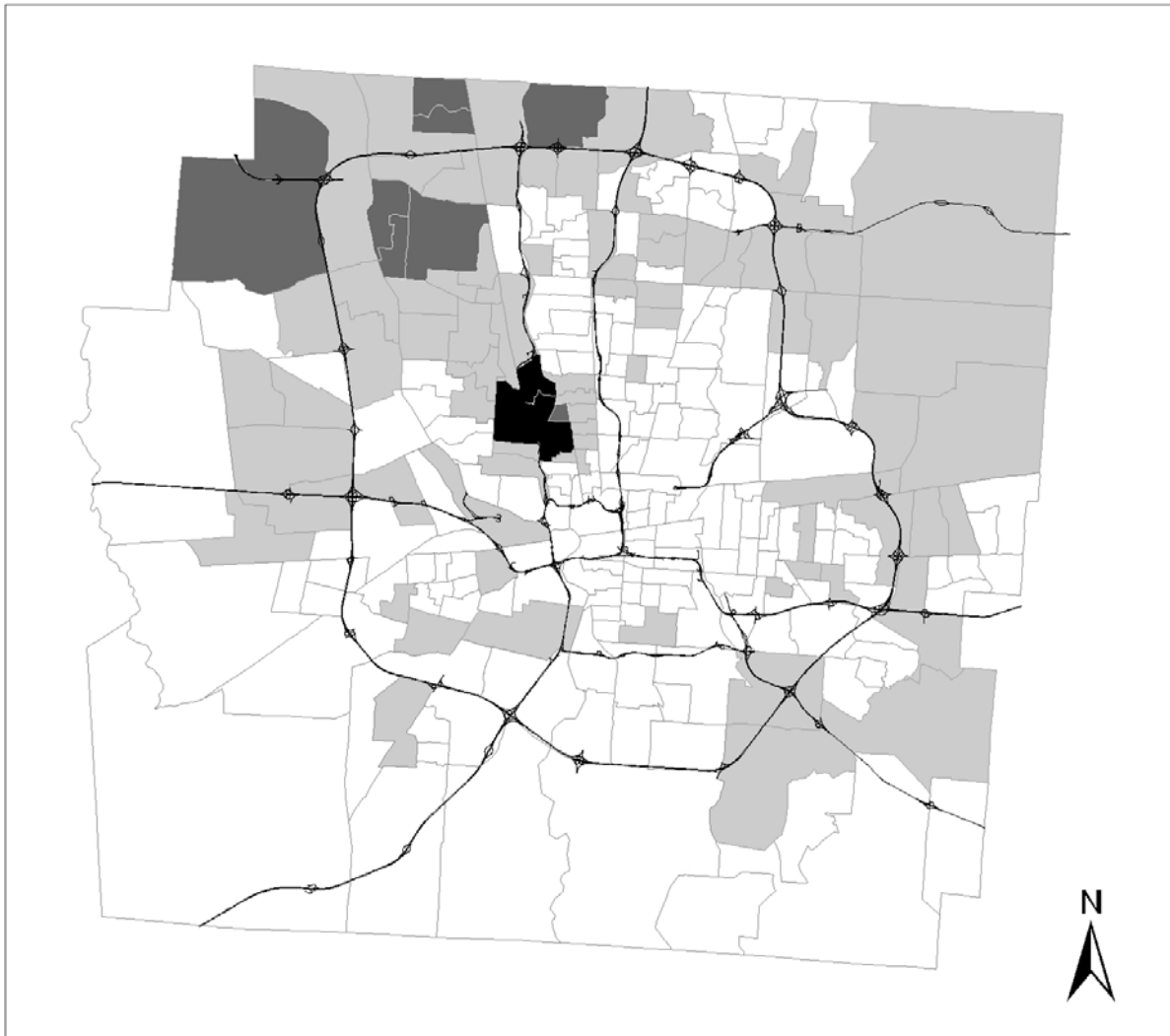


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Black or African American Persons per Census Tract

-  0 - 100
-  101 - 500
-  501 - 1,000
-  Over 1,000

Map 2-3
Asian Population, Franklin County, 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Asian Persons per Census Tract

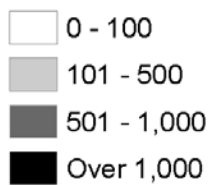


Map 2-4
Hispanic or Latino Population, Franklin County, 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Hispanic or Latino Persons per Census Tract



■ The Geography of Income

Maps 3-1 through 3-5 provide data on the geography of income in Franklin County and differences by race and ethnicity. White households, black or African American households and Asian households generally show a radial pattern of household income, moving from the lowest income households in the older city of Columbus to the highest income households in the suburban areas of Columbus and Franklin County. Hispanic and Latino households show a more mixed geographic pattern, with the highest and lowest income tracts interspersed among one another. All non-white groups have more census tracts in the lowest income category than do whites.

Map 3-5 shows the complexity and interrelatedness of race and income when analyzing disparities. As expected, in Franklin County there are 166 census tracts where white household income is greater than the household income of black or African American households. However, there are also 95 tracts with a higher black or African American household income. National research that examined income and wealth disparities between black and white households has found that a black/white disparity exists for lower income groups, but at higher incomes, the disparity is reduced or even reversed. It appears that this may be the case in many Franklin County census tracts.¹

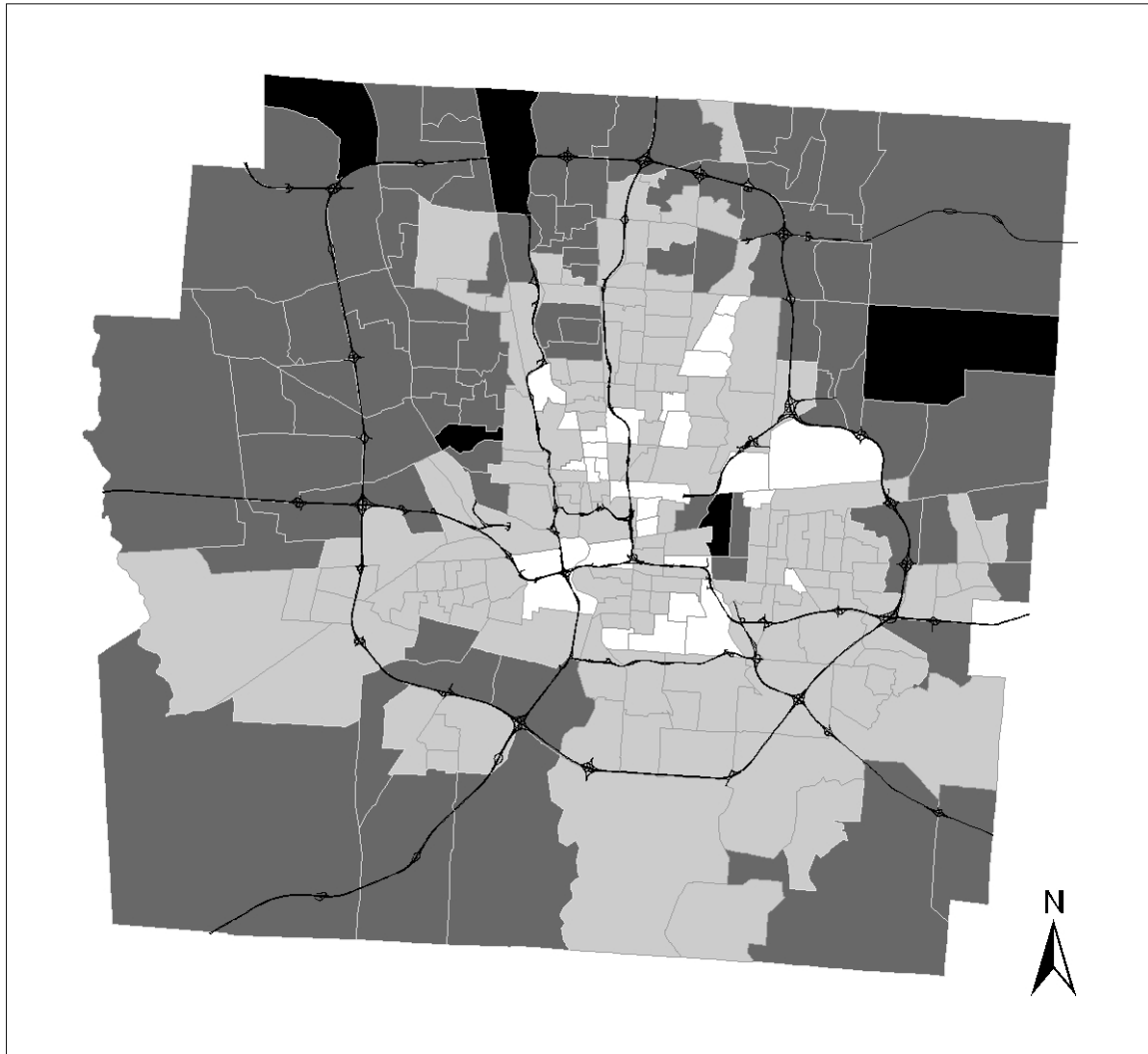
When asked to rate the economic opportunities available to people like them in central Ohio, 38.2% of black respondents said "good or excellent," compared to 69.3% of white respondents.

--OSU Buckeye Poll, 2001

¹ Straight, Ronald L: Survey of Consumer Finances: Asset Accumulation Differences by Race. *The Review of Black Political Economy* 29:2 (Fall 2001)

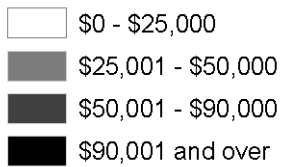
Map 3-1

**White Householder Median Household Income
by Census Tract, Franklin County, 1999**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

White Median Household Income

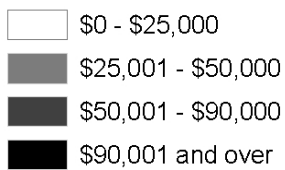


Map 3-2
**Black or African American Householder
Median Household Income by Census Tract
Franklin County, 1999**

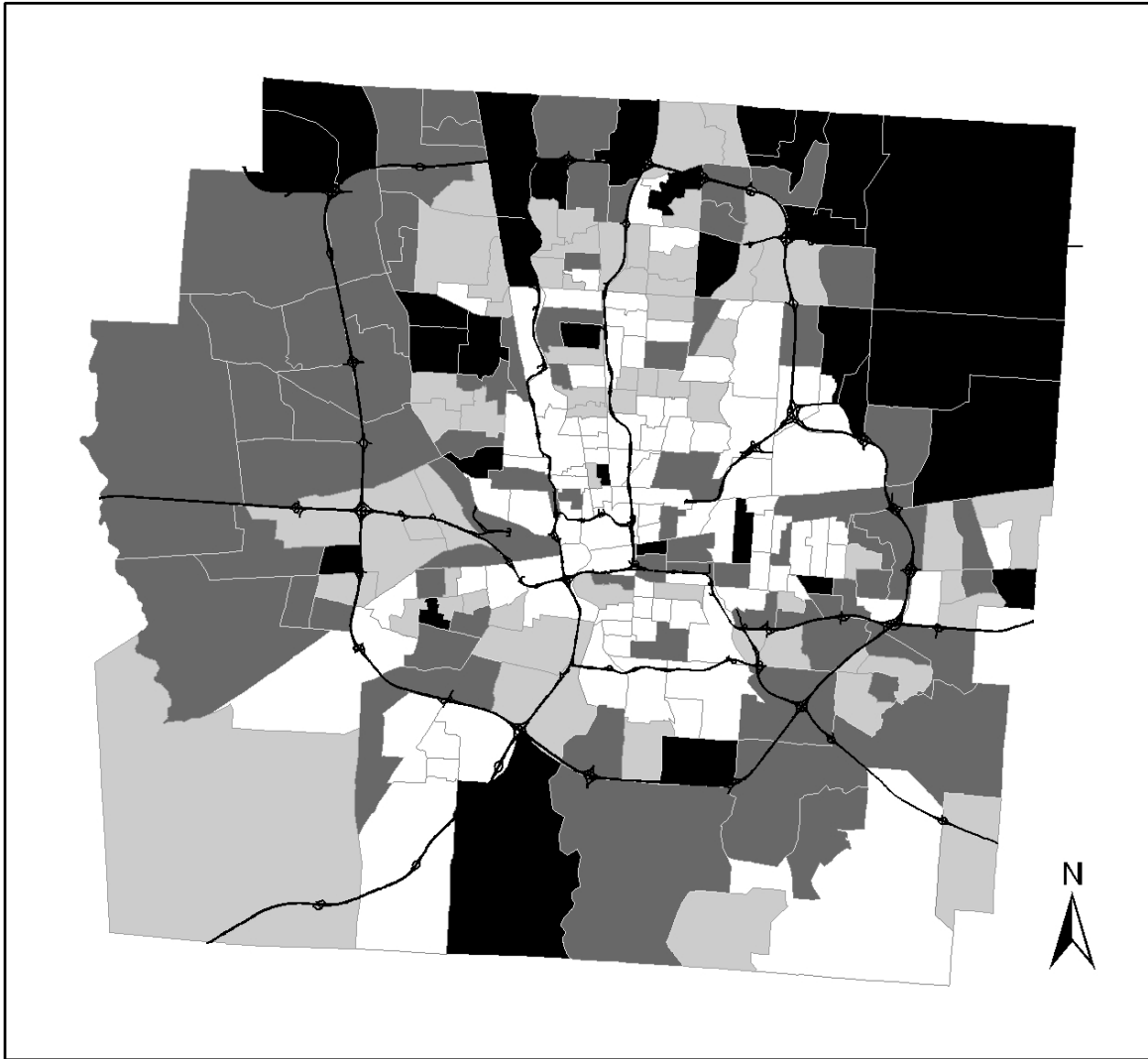


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Black Median Household Income

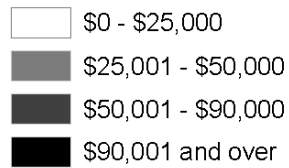


Map 3-3
**Asian Householder Median Household Income
by Census Tract, Franklin County, 1999**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Asian/NHPI Median Household Income







Map 3-4

**Hispanic or Latino Householder Median Household Income
by Census Tract, Franklin County, 1999**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Hispanic Median Household Income





-  \$0 - \$25,000
-  \$25,001 - \$50,000
-  \$50,001 - \$90,000
-  \$90,001 and over

Map 3-5
**Black/White Median Household Income Disparity
by Census Tract, Franklin County, 1999**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Median Household Income Disparity (Ratio Black : White)

-  White Income Much Higher (Ratio = 0 - 0.5)
-  White Income Higher (Ratio = 0.5 - 1.0)
-  Black Income Higher (Ratio = 1.0 - 1.5)
-  Black Income Much Higher (Ratio = 1.5 - 2.5)

■ **Pre-School Enrollment**

Participation in pre-school is considered an important step in preparing a child for kindergarten and elementary school. Because local data on pre-school enrollment are not readily available, CRP used 2000 census data to calculate the number of persons age 3 and older enrolled in nursery school/pre-school as a percent of the population ages 3 and 4. These data indicate that 67.9% of the Franklin County population age 3 and 4 was enrolled in a pre-school or nursery school. Black and Asian children were the most likely to be enrolled, while Hispanic and American Indian children were the least likely.

There is no centralized source of data on the racial profile of Franklin County children enrolled in pre-school.

Table 4-2
**Persons Age 3 and Over Enrolled in Nursery School/Pre-School
 Franklin County, 2000**

	Persons Enrolled	Percent of all Persons Ages Three & Four (2)
• White	13,788	67.9
• Black or African American	4,682	69.7
• American Indian/AN	30	47.6
• Asians/NHPI	620	68.2
• Hispanic or Latino	559	60.9
Franklin County Total (1)	20,382	67.9

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 3

NHPI—Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; AN—Alaska Native

- (1) Franklin County total includes persons of “two or more races” or “some other race”
- (2) It is possible that children age 5 are also enrolled in pre-school. If this is the case, the enrollment percentages would be lower.

■ Housing Condition

There are limited data available both on housing condition and on housing condition by race of the householder. Data from the 2002 American Housing Survey for the Columbus Metropolitan Area (AHS), indicates that in Franklin County² there are 5,800 units with severe physical problems and 15,300 units with moderate physical problems. Seventy-four percent of all units with physical problems in Franklin County are renter occupied. Because non-white households are disproportionately renters, minority households are more likely to be living in rental units in poor condition. AHS data indicate that 21.3% of the housing units with physical problems are occupied by black householders.

Eighty-four percent of all units with physical problems in Franklin County are located in the city of Columbus. For the 1994 Consolidated Plan, the Columbus Department of Development estimated that 83% of all substandard housing in Columbus was located within the older city, the location of high concentrations of African American households.

Renters occupy 74% of all housing with physical problems in Franklin County. Minority households are more likely to live in housing in poor condition, because these groups are disproportionately renters.

² Includes the areas of Columbus that are outside of Franklin County.

■ Childhood Immunization

National data from the Centers for Disease Control show that whites, Hispanics and Asians have childhood immunization coverage rates at or above the national rate, while black and American Indian immunization rates tend to be lower.³ However, data from the *2000 Columbus/Franklin County Health Risk Assessment* showed no significant difference in immunization coverage between racial groups.

■ Overweight

According to the *2000 Columbus/Franklin County Community Health Risk Assessment*, 56.4% of adults and 12.7% of children in Franklin County are overweight (Table 6-9). Data by race show that African Americans are more likely to be overweight than both children and adults of other races. Adults of other races are less likely to be overweight than African Americans, Caucasians or the total adult population, while children of other races have higher than average incidences of being overweight.

The percent of African American adults and children in Franklin County estimated to be overweight is greater than percentages for other races or the total county population.

Table 6-9
Estimated Percentage of Franklin County Population Who are Overweight, 2000

	Adults (age 18 and over)	Children (age 0-17)
• Caucasian	55.3	7.9
• African American	67.5	26.2
• Other	40.6	17.9
Franklin County Population	56.4	12.7

Source: Columbus Health Department, *2000 Columbus/Franklin County Community Health Risk Assessment*

³ Coverage for the 4:3:1 series, which includes: 1) four or more diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis vaccine (DTP) immunizations; 2) three or more doses of oral poliovirus vaccine (OPV); and 3) one or more measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) immunizations.

■ Columbus Arrests

Black or African American youth are one-third of the Columbus population under age 18, but represented over two-thirds of the juvenile arrests by the Columbus Division of Police on violent and property crimes, and 84% of arrests on charges of drug-related crime, in 2002 (Table 7-6). Youth of other races represented fewer than 3% of arrests on these charges

Columbus Division of Police 2002 arrest data (Table 7-7) show that over 60% of the adults arrested on violent crime, property crime and drug-related crime charges were black, while blacks or African Americans represent 21.7% of Columbus population age 18 and over. Persons of other races represented fewer than 5% of arrests on these charges.

**Table 7-6
Juvenile Arrests by Race for Selected Crime Categories
Columbus Division of Police, 2002**

	Violent Crime (1)		Property Crime (2)		Drug Crime	
• White	25	29%	160	32%	16	14%
• Black	61	71%	337	67%	96	84%
• Other	0	0%	9	2%	2	2%
Total	86	100%	506	100%	114	100%

(1) Violent crime includes: murder first degree, manslaughter, rape, robbery and aggravated assaults

(2) Property crime includes: burglary, larceny and auto theft

(3) Juveniles are persons under age 18

**Table 7-7
Adult Arrests by Race for Selected Crime Categories
Columbus Division of Police, 2002**

	Violent Crime (1)		Property Crime (2)		Drug Crime	
• White	216	34%	587	38%	488	32%
• Black	396	62%	887	58%	1,016	66%
• Other	24	4%	65	4%	34	2%
Total	636	100%	1,539	100%	1,538	100%

(1) Violent crime includes: murder first degree, manslaughter, rape, robbery and aggravated assaults

(2) Property crime includes: burglary, larceny and auto theft