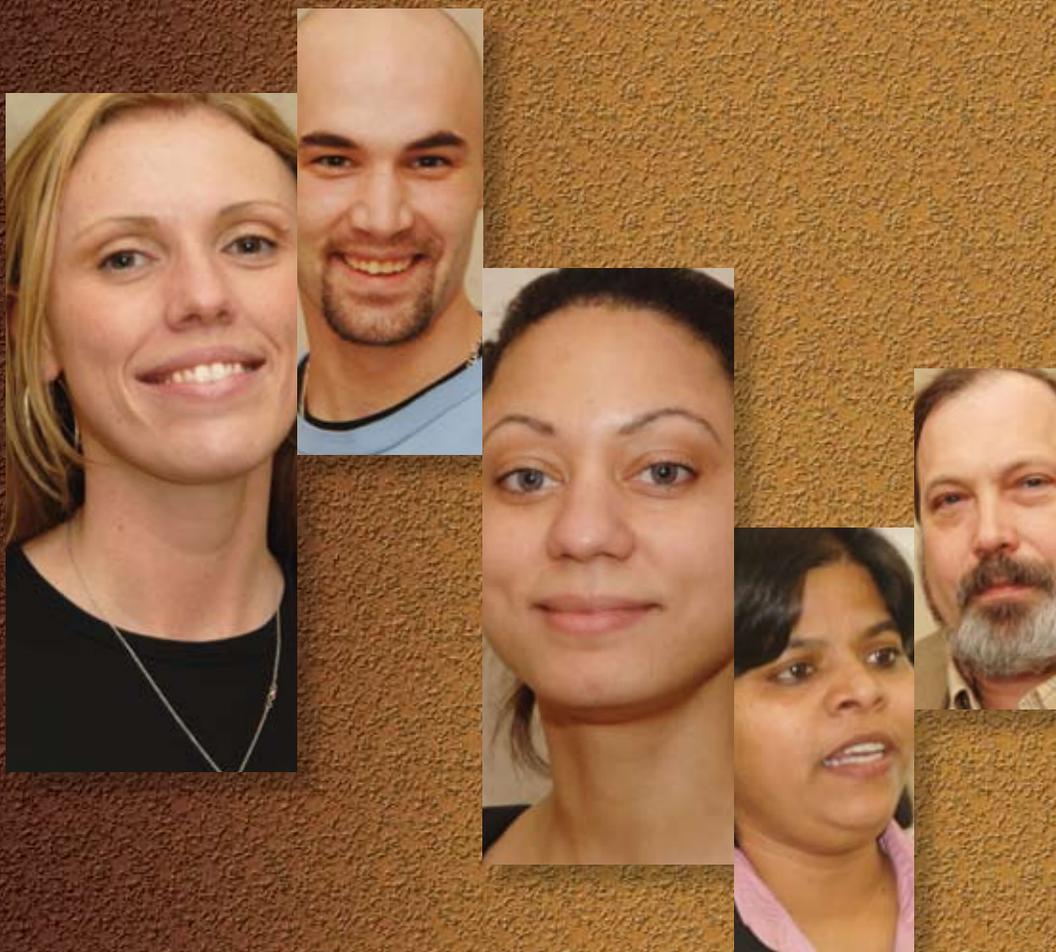


PITTSBURGH'S RACIAL DEMOGRAPHICS: DIFFERENCES AND DISPARITIES



Center on Race and Social Problems

School of Social Work

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

June 2007

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Faculty Coordinators

Larry E. Davis, dean of the School of Social Work and director,
Center on Race and Social Problems, University of Pittsburgh
Ralph Bangs, associate director, Center on Race and Social Problems, University of Pittsburgh
John Wallace, associate professor, School of Social Work, University of Pittsburgh
Daria C. Crawley, assistant professor of management, Robert Morris University

Staff and Student Assistants

Monique Constance-Huggins
So'Nia Gilkey
Natalie Greene
Haleigh Hanlon
Michael Newman
Jennifer Thornton

Maps by Christopher Briem

Design by DMC Design

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Center on Race and Social Problems
2001 Cathedral of Learning
Pittsburgh, PA 15260
412-624-7382
crsp@pitt.edu
crsp.pitt.edu



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

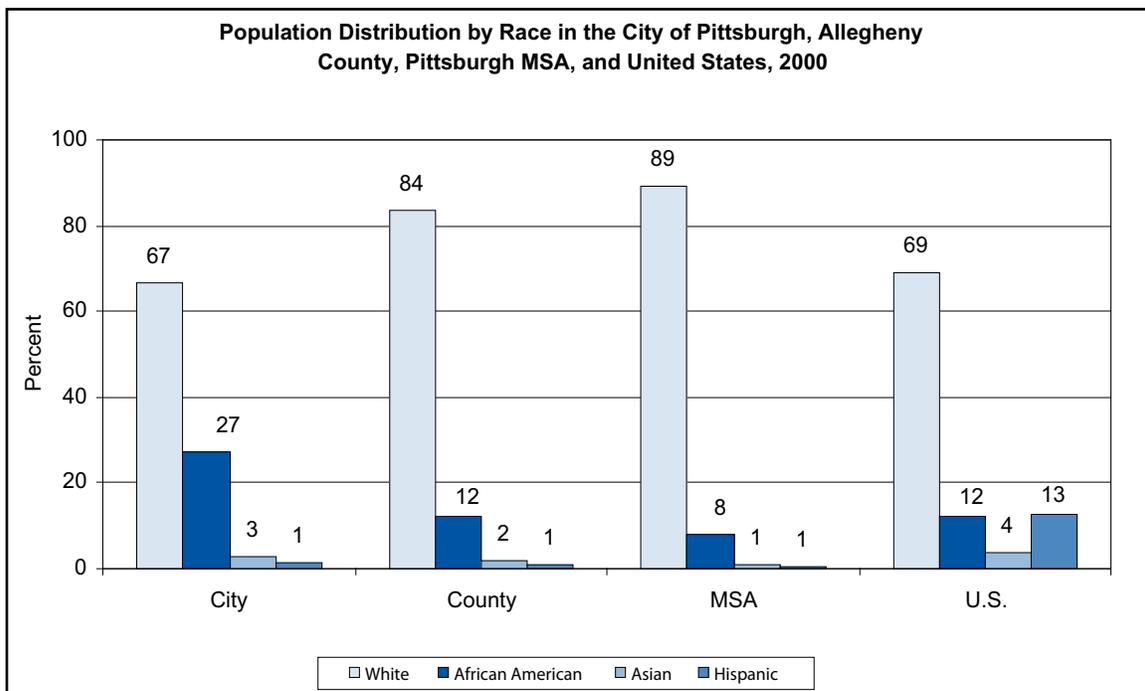
Pittsburgh's Racial Demographics: Differences and Disparities provides indicators of quality of life by race and ethnicity in the Pittsburgh region. Data are provided for four groups (Whites, African Americans, Asians, and Hispanics) and for four geographic areas (city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pittsburgh Metropolitan Statistical Area, and the U.S.).

The most recent data available for the Pittsburgh area and the nation were used in this report. In some instances, however, only data from the 2000 census were available to make comparisons. It is also the case that data were not available on all of our topic areas in the same years. It is our hope to update this report every three years, particularly if the American Community Survey (which is designed to replace the decennial census) produces regular, reliable data by race for cities, counties, and regions.

The findings, by section of the report, are:

Families, Youth, and Elderly

- The population of the Pittsburgh region is far less diverse than that of the nation primarily because the region has small Asian and Hispanic populations.
- In the last 20 years the major change in racial and ethnic distribution of the nation's population has been the large increase in the Hispanic share. No major changes occurred in the Pittsburgh area.



Source: Appendix 2.1

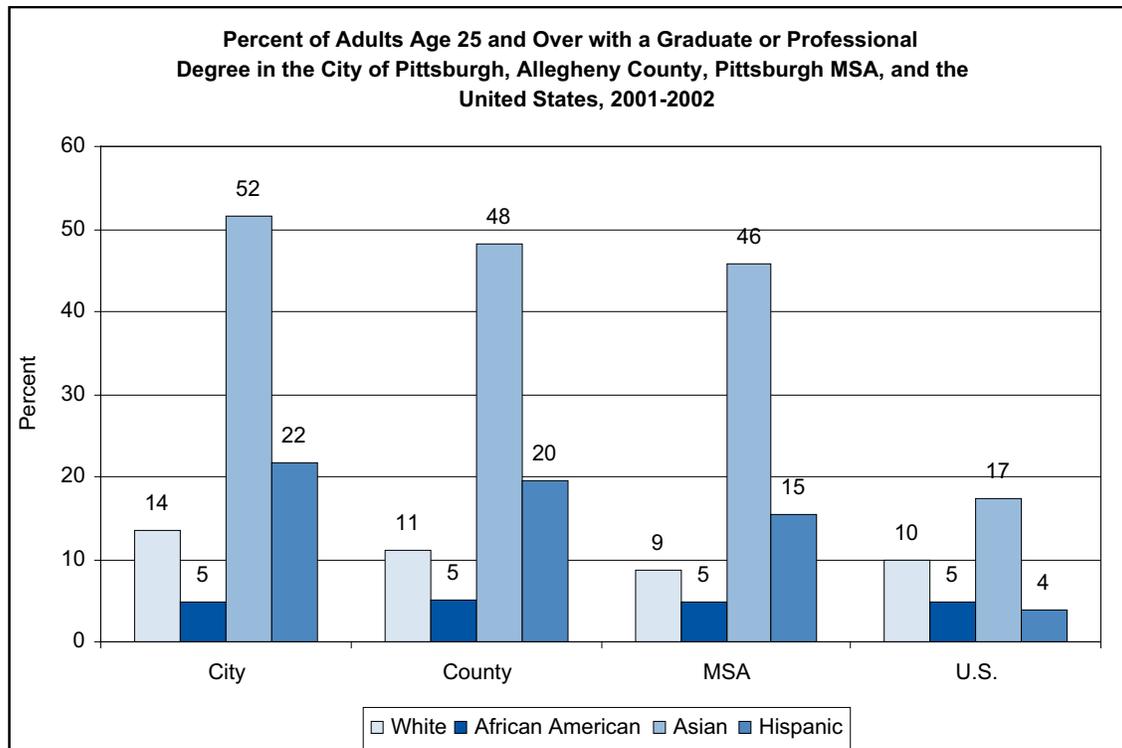
- Whites and African Americans in the Pittsburgh region and in the nation live largely in racially segregated communities. This has serious implications for African American communities,

which are often disadvantaged in many quality of life aspects including job and transportation access, schools, and public safety.

- The percentages of elderly Whites, African Americans, and Hispanics are higher in the region than in the nation.
- In the city, county, and region, less than a third of African American children are being raised in families with both of their parents, compared to more than half of Hispanic children, two-thirds of White children, and more than four out of five Asian children. Further, the percentage of African American two-parent families among African American families with children is much lower in the Pittsburgh area than in the nation.
- About one-quarter of African American women age 15 and over in the Pittsburgh area are married compared to 40-50% of the Whites, half of the Hispanics, and two-thirds of Asian women.
- Multiracial children make up 2-3.5 percent of children in the Pittsburgh area and 4% of the child population in the nation.

Education

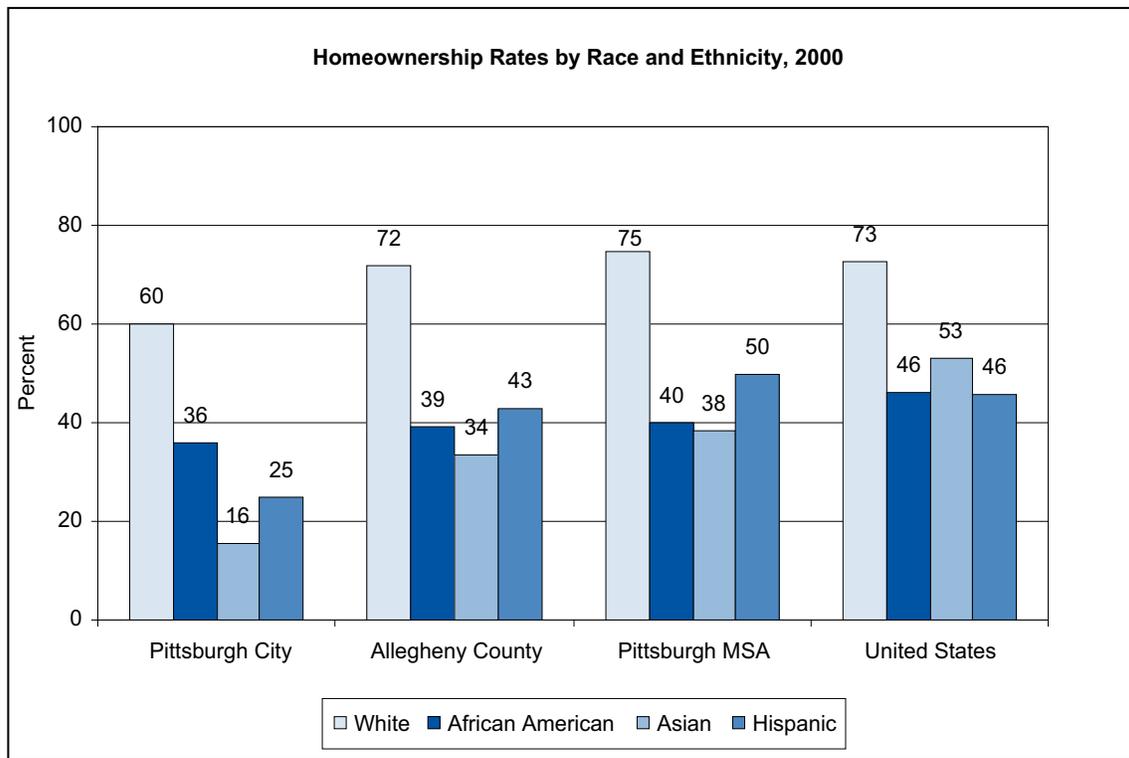
- The majority of students enrolled in public schools in the city of Pittsburgh are African American, whereas the majority of students in Allegheny County, the Pittsburgh MSA, and the U.S. are White.
- Higher percentages of White than African American students achieved proficiency in reading and math in 5th, 8th, and 11th grades in the Pittsburgh School District.
- Higher percentages of Whites and Asians than African Americans and Hispanics achieved proficiency in reading and math in the nation.
- The number of African American girls graduating from high school in Pittsburgh Public Schools increased substantially in the last two years.
- In Allegheny County and the nation White women receive a much larger share of bachelor degrees conferred than White men, and African American women receive a much larger share of bachelor degrees conferred than African American men.
- Much higher percentages of African Americans and Hispanics than Whites and Asians have less than a high school degree in the Pittsburgh area and the nation.
- Much higher percentages of Asians and Hispanics than Whites and African Americans have graduate or professional degrees in the Pittsburgh area.
- Much higher percentages of Asians in the Pittsburgh area than in the nation have graduate or professional degrees, and much higher percentages of Hispanics in the Pittsburgh area than in the nation have graduate or professional degrees.



Source: Appendix 3.6

Economic Disparities

- Whites and Hispanics in the Pittsburgh MSA have higher homeownership rates than Whites and Hispanics, respectively, in the nation while African Americans and Asians in the region have lower rates than in the nation.
- Male and female unemployment rates for Whites, African Americans, and Asians are higher in the Pittsburgh MSA than in the nation. Hispanic male unemployment rates are the same in the region as in the nation while Hispanic female unemployment rates are lower in the region than in the nation.
- Asian and Hispanic workers are employed at much higher rates in the Pittsburgh area than in the nation in management and professional occupations.
- African American workers are employed at much lower rates than the other racial/ethnic groups in management and professional occupations in the Pittsburgh area.
- The median income of White households in the city of Pittsburgh exceeds that of African Americans, Asians, and Hispanics by more than \$10,000.



Source: Appendix 4.1

- Asians have the highest median household income in the county, Pittsburgh MSA, and U.S.
- Median household income for Hispanics is slightly higher in the Pittsburgh MSA than in the nation while it is 16% lower in the region than in the nation for Whites, 32% lower for African Americans, and 13% lower for Asians.
- Aggregate income in the Pittsburgh MSA is about \$46 billion for Whites, \$2.5 billion for African Americans, \$670 million for Asians, and \$290 million for Hispanics.
- African American poverty rates are four times White poverty rates in Allegheny County, three times White rates in the Pittsburgh MSA and the nation, and 2.5 times White rates in the city of Pittsburgh.
- African Americans use public transportation to go to work in the Pittsburgh area and the nation at higher rates than the other racial/ethnic groups, although all of the groups use public transportation to go to work in the Pittsburgh area at higher rates than in the nation.
- 89% of Whites and 61% of African Americans in the Pittsburgh MSA own a motor vehicle compared to 93% of Whites and 76% of African Americans in the nation.

Intergroup Relations

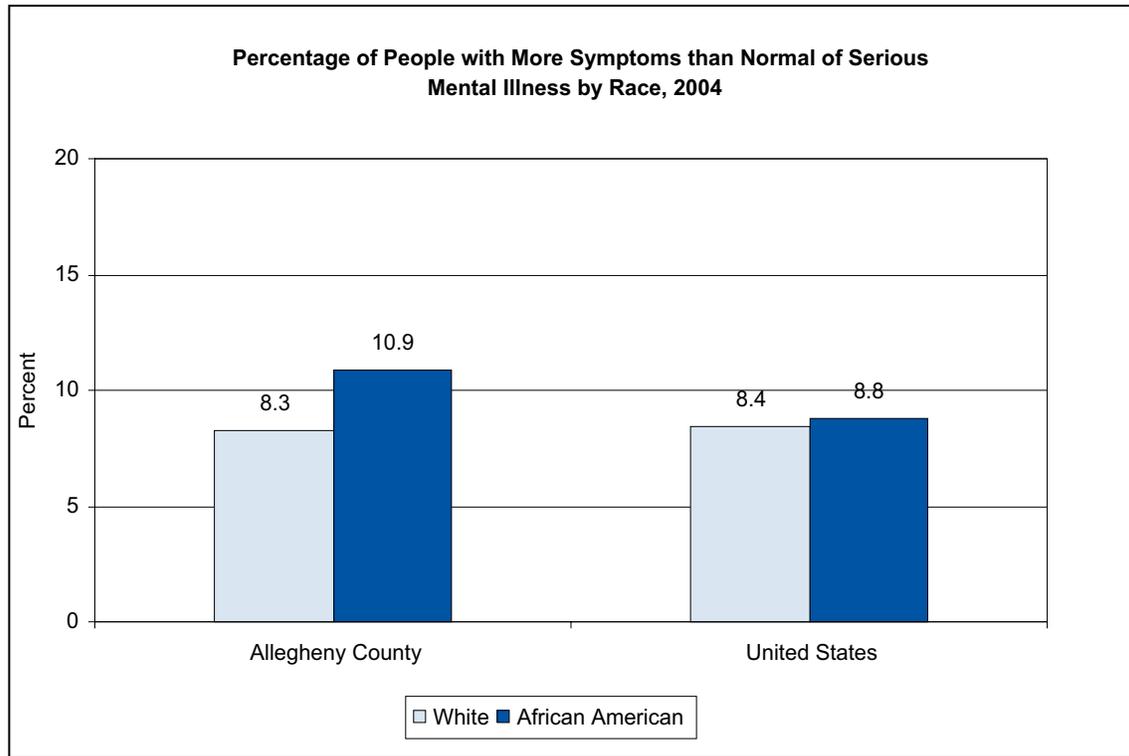
- African Americans are highly segregated from Whites in the city of Pittsburgh and the Pittsburgh MSA while Asians and Hispanics are only moderately segregated from Whites.
- Small proportions of Allegheny County residents (6% of African Americans and 4% of Whites) see race relations as a serious problem in their neighborhood. About half of the county's African American residents and one-fifth of its White residents believe that race relations is a severe problem in the region and nation.
- African Americans much more than Whites in the county feel that African Americans are treated less fairly at work, on public transportation, by police, and in stores/malls, restaurants, bars, and theaters.
- About half of the county's African American population report being victims of unfair treatment or discrimination in a store within the last six months, one-third report being victims of unfair treatment or discrimination by the police and in a restaurant, bar, or theater, one-fifth report being victims at work, and 6% report being victims on public transportation.
- 85% of Whites but only 46% of African Americans in the county believe that citizens of all races in their communities are being treated in a fair and equitable manner by police.
- One in three African Americans (32%) in the county believes that he or she has been treated unfairly for reasons other than race.
- African Americans in the county are 3.5 times more likely than Whites (49% vs. 14%) to know someone who was treated unfairly or discriminated against in the last six months because he or she is African American.
- African Americans in the county are more likely than White residents (42% vs. 30%) to know someone who was discriminated against for reasons other than race.

Mental Health

- The African American rate of serious mental illness in Allegheny County is substantially higher than the White rate in the county and the national African American rate.
- African American men in Allegheny County have a higher rate of serious mental illness than African American women and White men and women.
- Whites in Allegheny County with household incomes of \$25,000 or less a year have a higher rate of serious mental illness than Whites with incomes of more than \$25,000. African Americans in the county with incomes of \$25,000 or less per year have a higher rate of serious mental illness than Whites at the same income level.

Executive Summary

- African Americans in Allegheny County with a high school diploma or less and those with some college have higher serious mental illness rates than Whites with the same education.
- About equal numbers of White and African American city of Pittsburgh residents are mental health and drug abuse clients of the Allegheny County Department of Human Services each year. White clients greatly outnumber African American clients in Allegheny County.



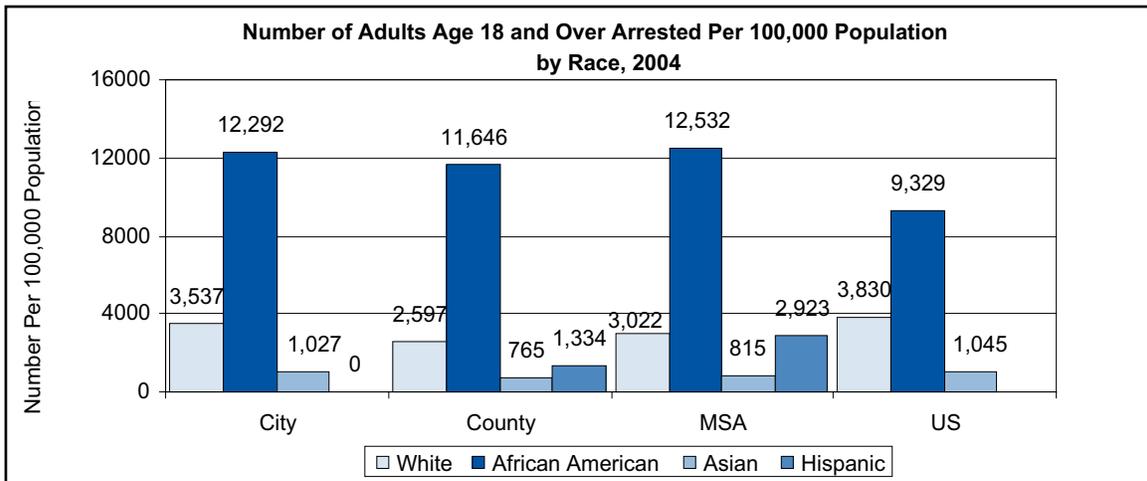
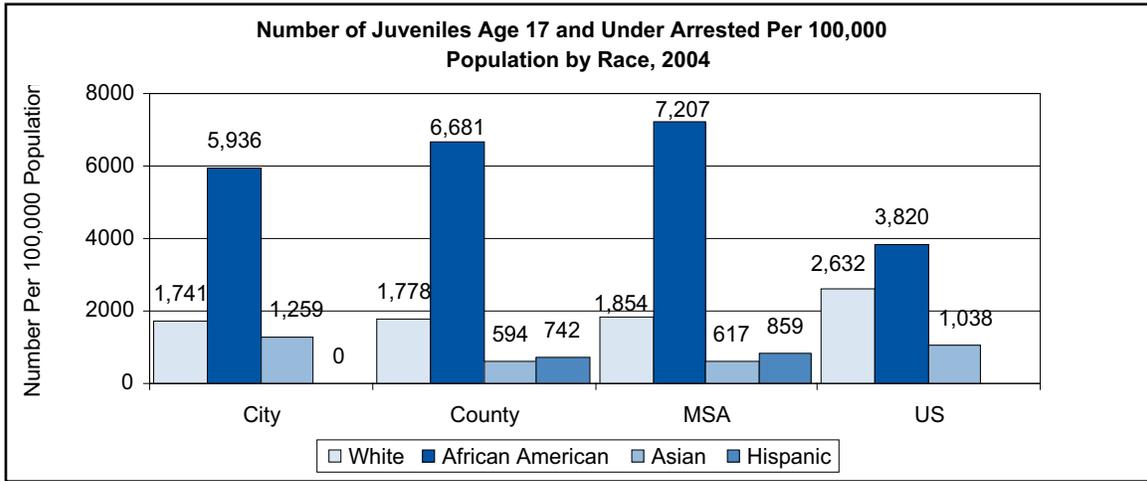
Source: Appendix 6.1 and Ravi Sharma (Graduate School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh) and Joan Epstein, Peggy Barker, Michael Vorburger, and Christine Murtha. 2002. Serious Mental Illness and Its Co-Occurrence with Substance Use Disorders. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

Criminal Justice

- The majority of juveniles and adults arrested in the city of Pittsburgh are African American while the majority of juveniles and adults arrested in Allegheny County, the Pittsburgh MSA, and the nation are White.
- African American arrest rates for juveniles and adults are 2-4 times White rates in the Pittsburgh area.

Executive Summary

- The majority of juveniles arrested for violent crimes in the Pittsburgh area are African American and the majority of adults arrested for violent crime in the city and county are African American. The majority of juveniles arrested for violent crime in the nation and the majority of adults arrested for violent crime in the Pittsburgh MSA and the nation are White.
- African American arrest rates for violent crime among juveniles and adults in the Pittsburgh area are 7-20 times White rates while African American rates are three times White rates in the nation.
- All seven of the juveniles arrested for murder and non-negligent manslaughter in the Pittsburgh area in 2004 were African Americans from the city of Pittsburgh.
- The majority of African American adult murder and non-negligent manslaughter arrests in the region are in the city of Pittsburgh while the majority of White adult murder and non-negligent arrests in the region are outside Allegheny County.
- The majority of juveniles arrested for property crime in the city of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County and the majority of adults arrested for property crime in the city are African American. The majority of juveniles arrested for property crime in the Pittsburgh MSA and nation and the majority of adults arrested for property crime in the county, Pittsburgh MSA, and the nation are White.
- African American arrest rates among juveniles and adults for property crime are 3-4.5 times White arrest rates in the Pittsburgh area and 1.5-3 times White arrest rates in the nation.
- African American arrest rates for drug abuse among juveniles and among adults are higher than arrest rates for Whites, Asians, and Hispanics in the Pittsburgh area.
- In the Pittsburgh area in 2004, six African American juveniles were murdered in the city of Pittsburgh, three were murdered in Allegheny County but outside the city, and three White juveniles were murdered in the region but outside of Allegheny County.
- Among adult murder victims in the Pittsburgh MSA in 2004, 60 were African American, 31 were White, and one was Hispanic.



Notes: White and African American data may include Hispanics. U.S. data are from 2002. U.S. data are not available for Hispanics.

Source: Appendix 7.1-7.8

SECTION 1.

INTRODUCTION

Race and ethnicity affect almost every aspect of American society, and their importance is likely to increase as the share of people of color in our society increases. At present, people of color account for 33% of the U.S. population and by 2059 this share is expected to increase to 50%.

However, accurate and up-to-date socioeconomic data about racial and ethnic groups in the Pittsburgh region and the nation are not always accessible to policymakers, practitioners, researchers, and members of the community. If data were readily available, many people could have a better understanding of the positive conditions and the problems different racial and ethnic groups face and therefore could provide better strategies for improving conditions.

Pittsburgh's Racial Demographics: Differences and Disparities presents the most up-to-date data on the social and economic status of racial and ethnic groups in four geographic regions: city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pittsburgh Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), and the United States. This is the first in a series of chartbooks prepared by the University of Pittsburgh's Center on Race and Social Problems, which is part of the School of Social Work. It is our hope that this book will promote greater racial and ethnic equality in the Pittsburgh region and the U.S.

The report is divided into six sections: Families, Youth, and Elderly; Education; Economic Disparities; Intergroup Relations; Mental Health; and Criminal Justice. We selected these categories to provide a broad picture of the social and economic conditions facing racial and ethnic groups in the Pittsburgh area. Each section provides key indicators of well-being for four racial groups: Whites, African Americans, Asians, and Hispanics.

The most recent data available for the Pittsburgh area and the nation were used in this report. In some instances, however, only data from the 2000 census were available to make comparisons. It is also the case that data were not available on all of our topic areas in the same years. It is our hope to update this report every three years, particularly if the American Community Survey (which is designed to replace the decennial census) produces regular, reliable data by race for cities, counties, and regions.



SECTION 2.

FAMILIES, YOUTH, AND ELDERLY

In this section we summarize recent data on demographic characteristics of the population in the Pittsburgh area and the United States. Specifically, we examine:

- Geographic distribution of African Americans
- Racial and ethnic distribution of the population
- Racial and ethnic distribution of the population, trends 1980-2000
- Age distribution
- Family types
- Marital status
- Multiracial children

America has become increasingly diverse in recent decades. In fact, over the past 30 years, the non-Hispanic White population has declined from more than 80 percent of the population to 67 percent, Hispanics have surpassed African Americans as the nation's largest racial/ethnic minority group, and Asians have become the nation's fastest growing racial/ethnic group. The racial and ethnic distribution of the 300 million people in America in 2006 is:

- 67% non-Hispanic White
- 15% Hispanic
- 12% African American, non-Hispanic
- 4% Asian American and Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic
- 2% Other

Further, it is projected that by 2059 people of color will outnumber non-Hispanic Whites in the nation (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000).

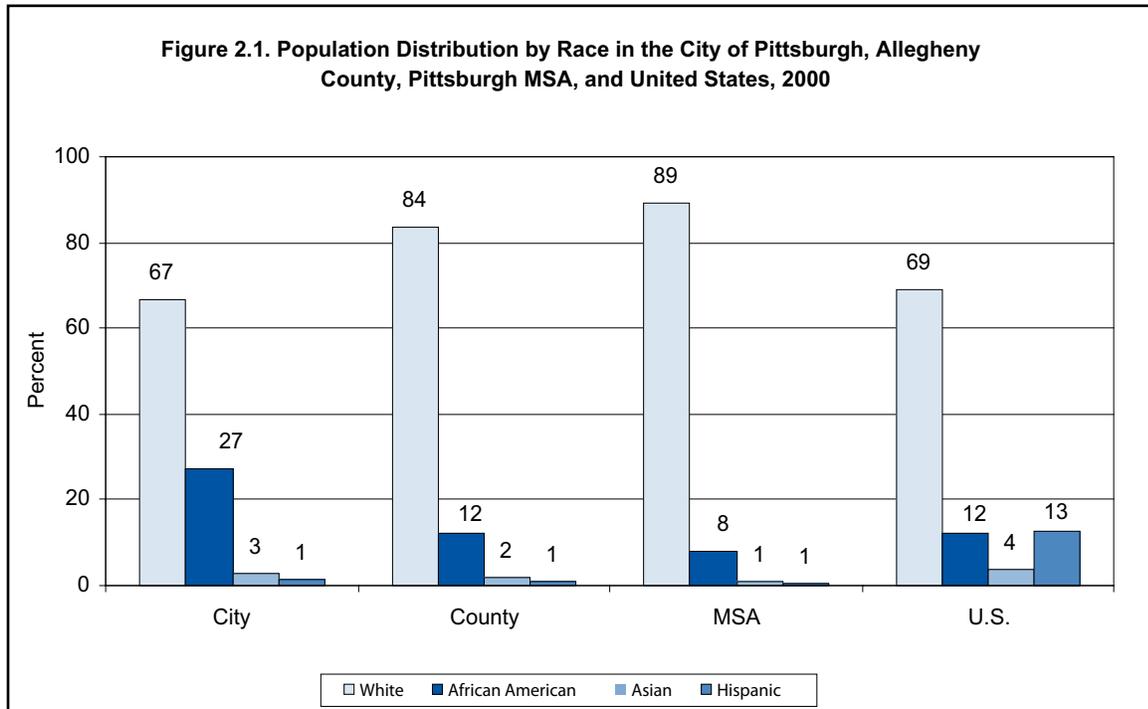
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF AFRICAN AMERICANS

In the Pittsburgh region as well as nationwide, Americans tend to live in racially segregated communities. Compared to predominantly White communities, the region's African American communities are often disadvantaged in many quality of life aspects including job and transportation access, schools, and public safety. Appendices 1.1-1.3 map the geographic distribution of African Americans in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, and the Pittsburgh MSA.

- Appendix 1.1 shows that African Americans are concentrated in six main areas of the city of Pittsburgh – the northeast belt from Garfield to Homewood and East Hills; the Hill district; the northwest belt from Manchester to Northview; Glen Hazel; Beltzhoover; and Fairywood.
- At the county level, African Americans are concentrated in just a few areas. The largest concentration is in Penn Hills (Appendix 1.2).
- Similarly in the Pittsburgh MSA, African Americans are not well dispersed. They are more heavily concentrated in Allegheny County than in any of the other counties which make up the MSA (Appendix 1.3).

RACIAL AND ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

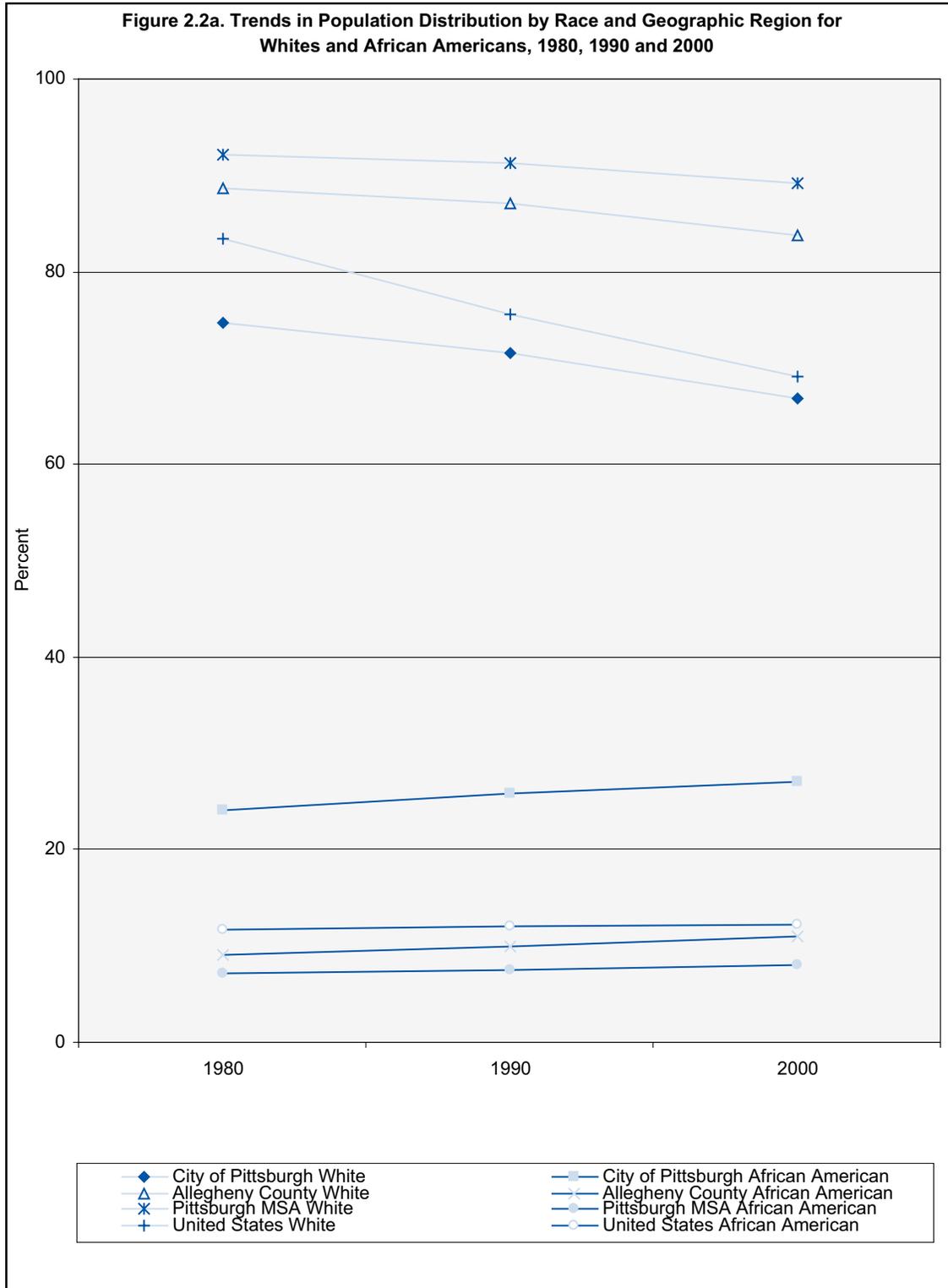
The Pittsburgh region is far less diverse than the nation, primarily because the region lacks a large Hispanic population. As shown in Figure 2.1, the region is comprised primarily of Whites and African Americans, with relatively small Hispanic and Asian populations.



Source: Appendix 2.1

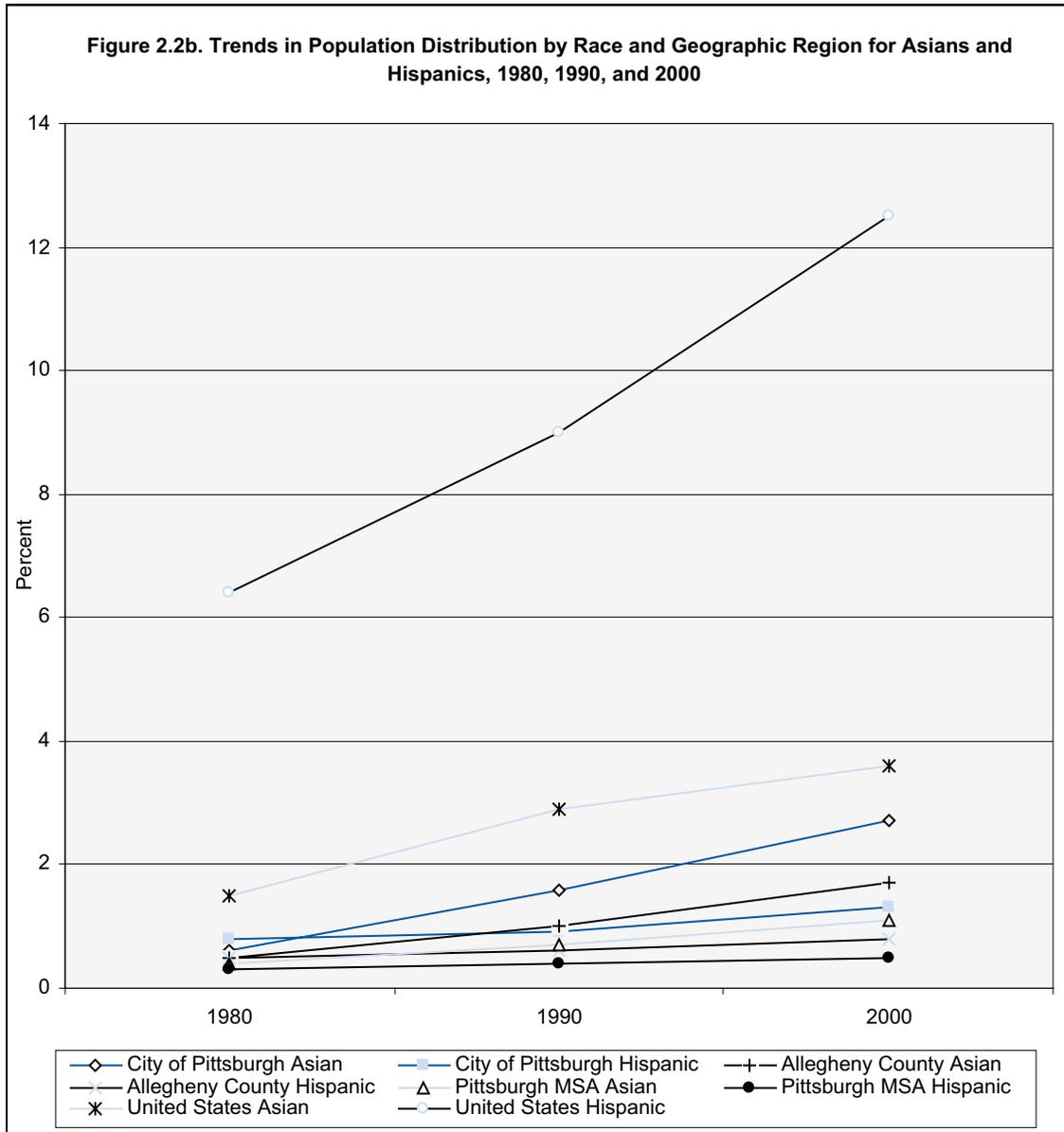
- Whites make up the majority of the population in the Pittsburgh area, followed by African Americans, Asians, and Hispanics. However, Hispanics outnumber both African Americans and Asians in the nation.
- The percentage of African Americans in the city is more than double the percentage in the county, the Pittsburgh MSA, and the nation.
- Because the Pittsburgh area has such small minority populations, it has an unusually large White population. In fact, among all United States’ counties with populations of one million or more, Allegheny County has the highest percentage (82.9%) of non-Hispanic Whites.(U,S, Census Bureau, 2005). Further, among all metropolitan areas with populations of one million or more, the Pittsburgh MSA has the highest percentage (89.5%) of non-Hispanic Whites (American Demographics, 2002).

RACIAL AND ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION, TRENDS 1980 – 2000



Source: Appendix 2.2

RACIAL AND ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION, TRENDS 1980 – 2000 continued

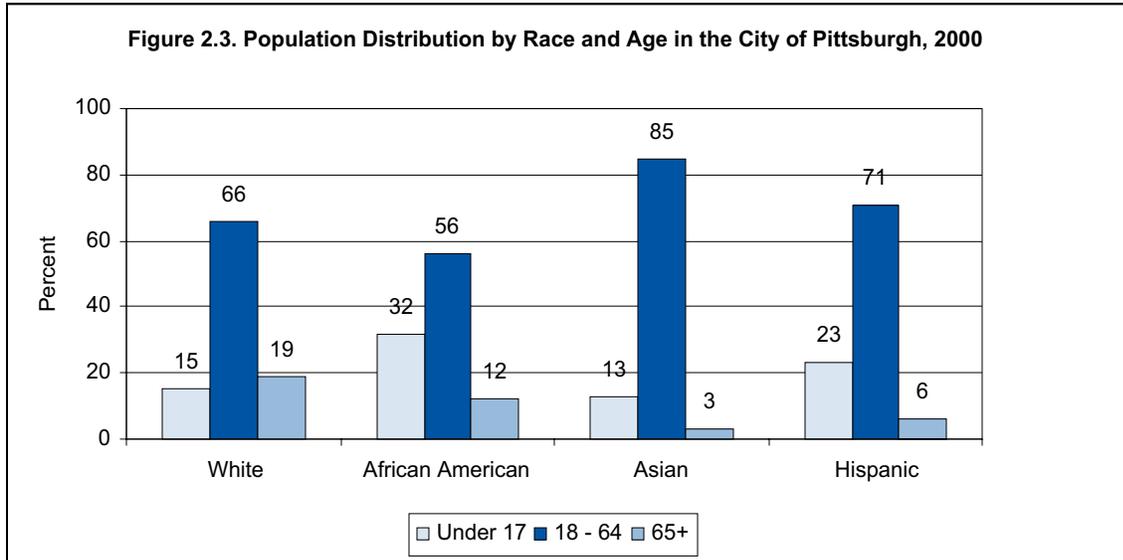


Source: Appendix 2.2

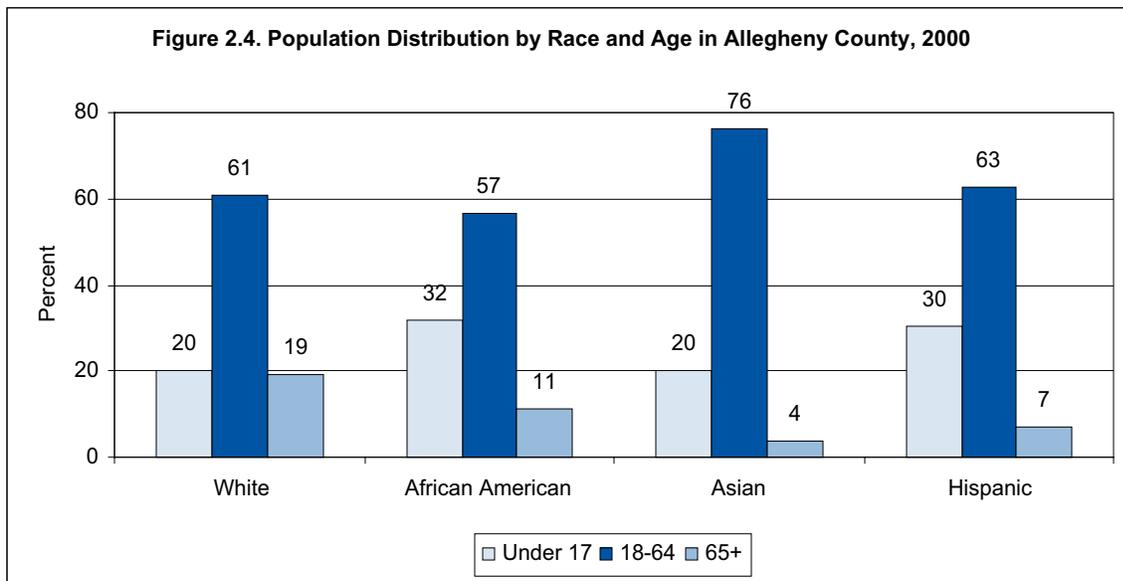
- The percentage of Whites in the population decreased whereas the percentages of African Americans, Asians, and Hispanics increased in each of the geographic areas from 1980 to 2000.
- The share of Hispanics in the nation’s population grew rapidly in the last two decades while the share of Whites declined rapidly.
- The Asian population in the city and the nation increased substantially while there were smaller increases in the county and region.

AGE DISTRIBUTION

The age distribution of a population can have immense implications for the types of education and other services needed. Age distribution tends to vary greatly by race/ethnicity and geographic area. Higher percentages of Whites, African Americans, and Hispanics are elderly in the region than in the nation.

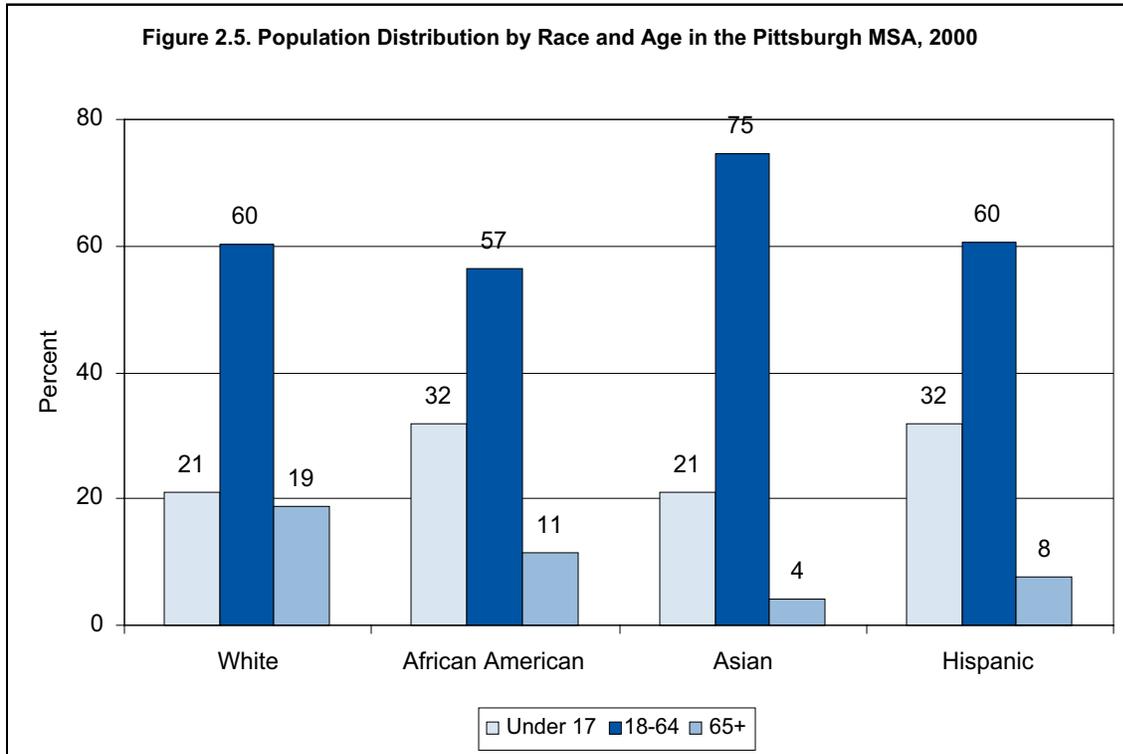


Source: Appendix 2.1

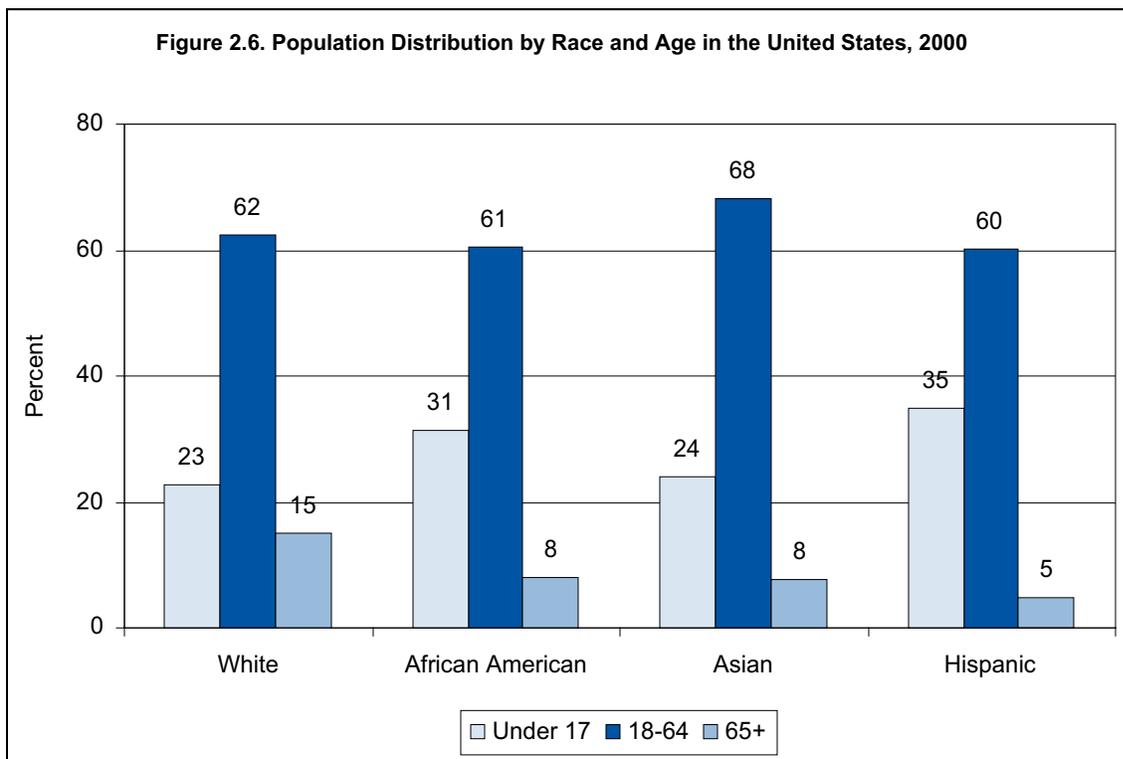


Source: Appendix 2.1

AGE DISTRIBUTION continued



Source: Appendix 2.1



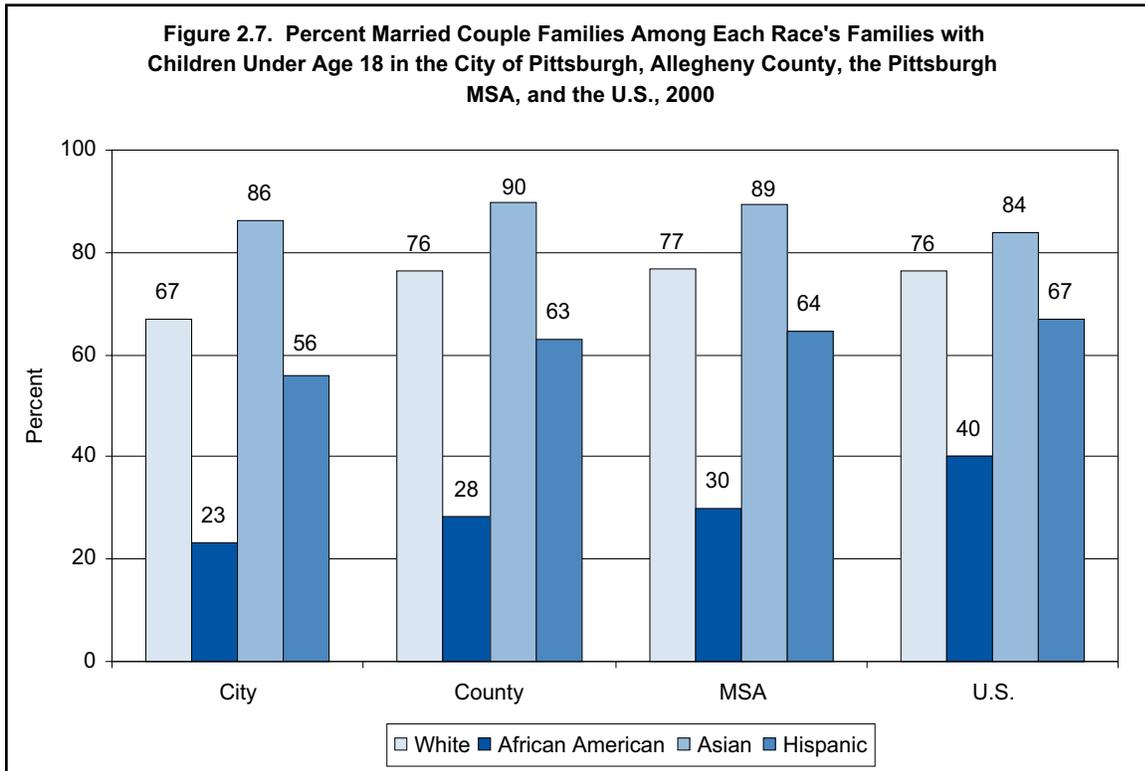
Source: Appendix 2.1

AGE DISTRIBUTION continued

- In the city of Pittsburgh about one-third of the African American population is under age 18, whereas in the county, Pittsburgh region, and the nation about one-third of the African American population and one-third of the Hispanic population are under age 18. The relative youthfulness of the African American and Hispanic populations has important implications for educational, recreational, and other youth-related programs and services.
- As a share of their total population, Asians in the city, county, region, and nation have the largest working-age population of any of the racial/ethnic groups. College students are counted in this age group, which could account for part of the high share.
- As a share of their total population, Whites in the city, county, region, and nation have the largest elderly population of any of the racial/ethnic groups. In fact, the White elderly population in the city is larger than the White youth population. The relatively large number of White elderly suggests that aging-related social programs might be an important area for consideration among policy makers and service providers.
- In the nation, Hispanics have the highest share of youth and smallest share of elderly.

FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

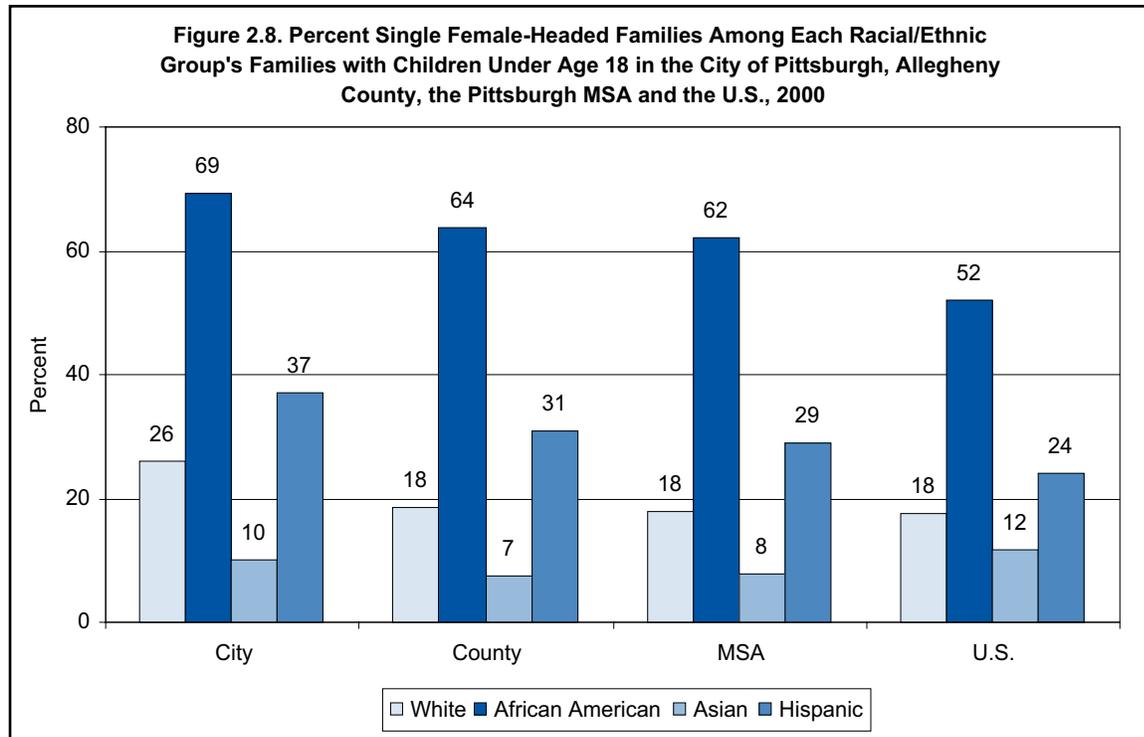
Family type can have a large effect on children. Specifically, two-parent families tend to have more economic and non-economic resources to care for children than single-parent families. The distribution of family types among families with children under age 18 varies greatly among racial and ethnic groups in the U.S.



Source: Appendix 2.3

- In the city, county, and region, less than a third of African American families with children are married couple families compared to more than half of Hispanic families, two-thirds of White families, and more than four out of five Asian families with children.
- In the Pittsburgh area as well as in the nation, Asians consistently have the highest percentage of married couple families among families with children under age 18, and African Americans have the lowest percentage.
- The percentage of White two-parent families is about the same in the county (76%), MSA (77%), and the U.S. (76%). However, the percentage of White two-parent families in the city (67%) is noticeably lower.
- The percentage of African American two-parent families in the Pittsburgh area is much lower than in the nation.

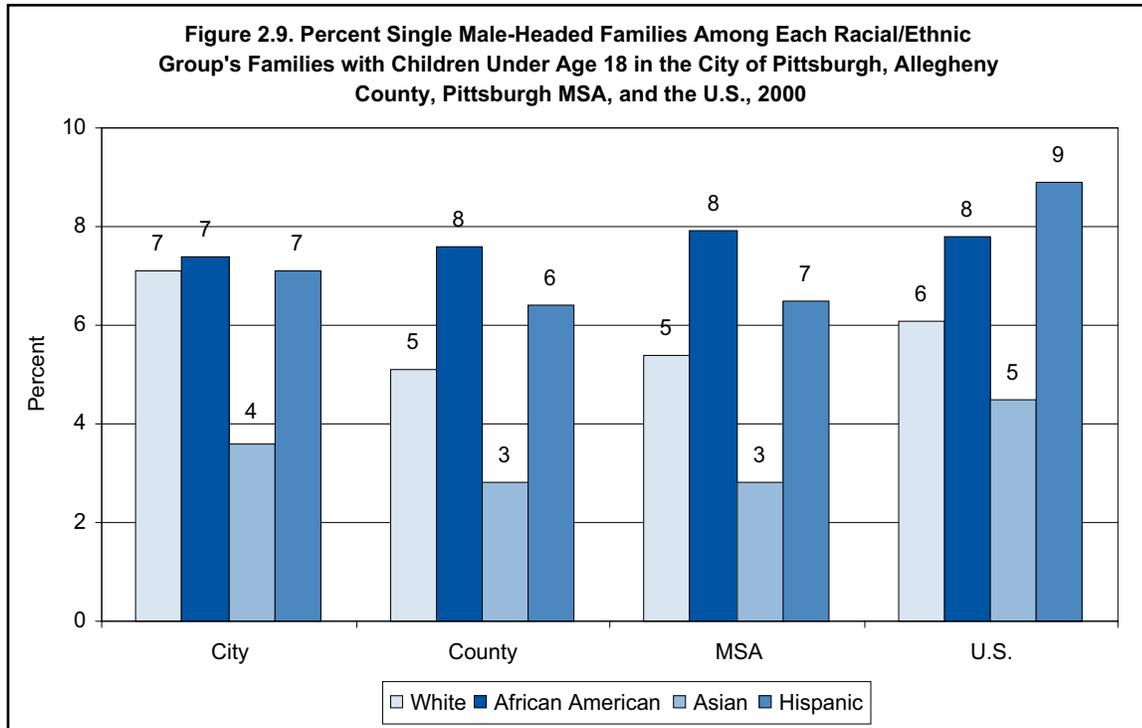
FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN continued



Source: Appendix 2.3

- The majority of African American families with children under age 18 are single female-headed in the Pittsburgh area and the nation.
- Asian families with children under age 18 have the lowest rates of single female-headed families in the Pittsburgh area and the nation.
- The percentages of single female-headed White, African American, and Hispanic families with children under age 18 are higher in the city than in the county, region, and nation.
- The nation has a higher percentage of Asian single female-headed families than the Pittsburgh area.

FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN continued

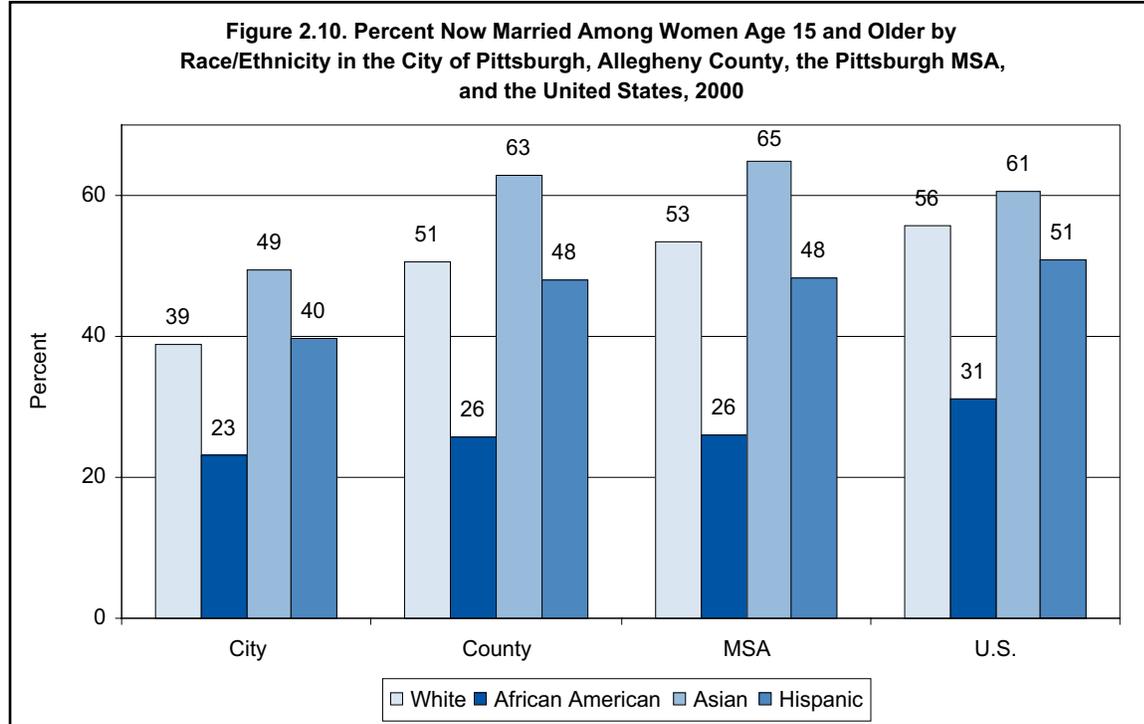


Source: Appendix 2.3

- In each geographic area, only a small percentage of White, African American, Asian and Hispanic families with children under age 18 are single male-headed.
- African Americans and Hispanics in the Pittsburgh area and the nation have a higher percentage of single male-headed families among families with children under age 18 than do Whites and Asians. Asians have the smallest percentage of single male-headed families.
- The percentages of White, African American, Asian, and Hispanic single male-headed families in the Pittsburgh area are similar to those in the nation.

MARITAL STATUS

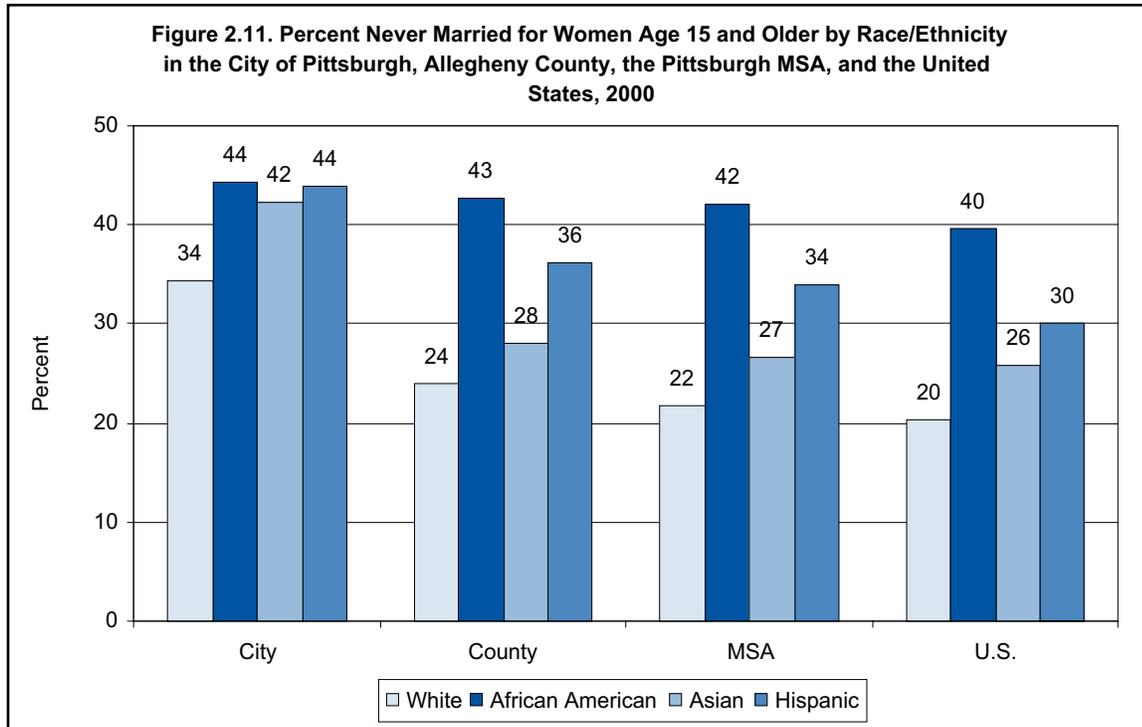
Marital status can affect an individual’s emotional and economic well-being. It can also have an impact on the health of and educational outcomes for children and can be used to determine eligibility for some social services. In the nation as well as the Pittsburgh area, the percentage of married people varies among different racial and ethnic groups.



Source: Appendix 2.4-2.7

- Asian females in each geographic area are married at higher rates than women in other racial and ethnic groups. About two-thirds of Asian women age 15 and over in the Pittsburgh MSA are married.
- African American women have the lowest marriage rate in the Pittsburgh area and the nation. Less than one-quarter of African American women age 15 and over in the city of Pittsburgh are married.
- Whites, African Americans, and Hispanics have lower marriage rates in the Pittsburgh area than in the nation.

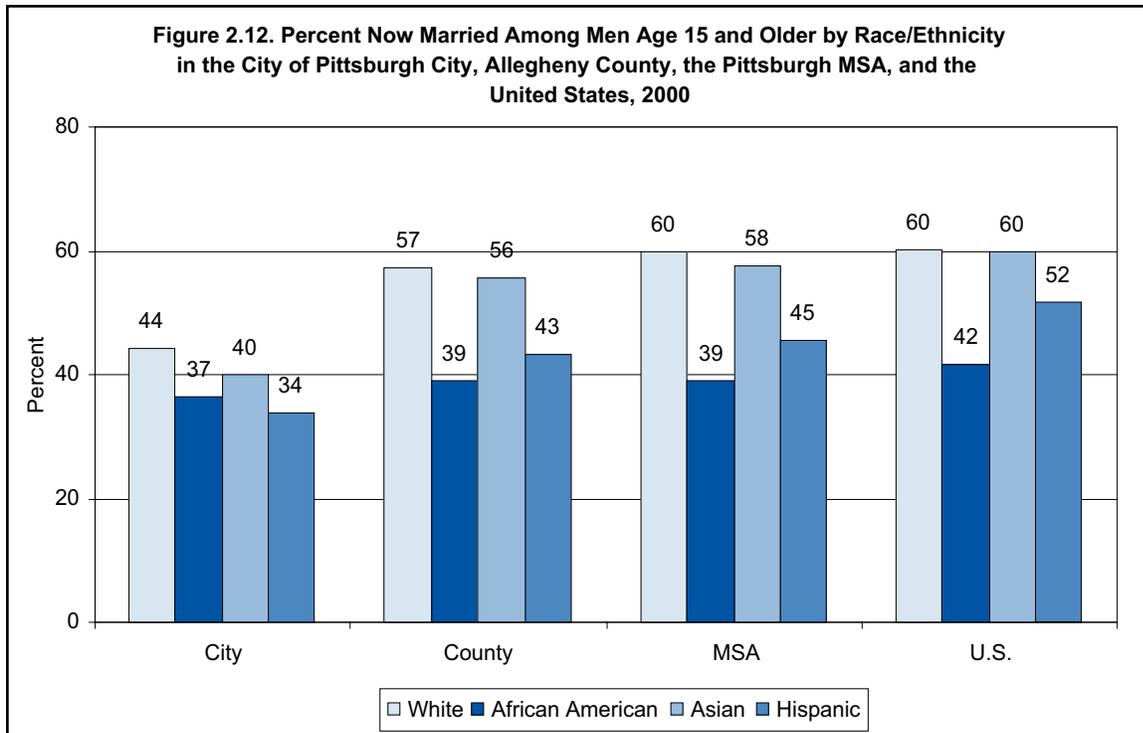
MARITAL STATUS continued



Source: Appendix 2.4-2.7

- White females have lower ‘never married’ percentages than other racial and ethnic groups in each of the four geographic areas.
- Of all the racial and ethnic groups in the county, the Pittsburgh MSA and the U.S., African Americans have the highest percentage of women who have ‘never married. However in the city, African Americans, Asians, and Hispanics have similar percentages of women who were never married.
- The percentage of White women in the city who were never married is noticeably higher than in the county, the Pittsburgh MSA, and the U.S.
- The Pittsburgh area has higher shares of White, African American, Asian and Hispanic women who were never married than does the nation.

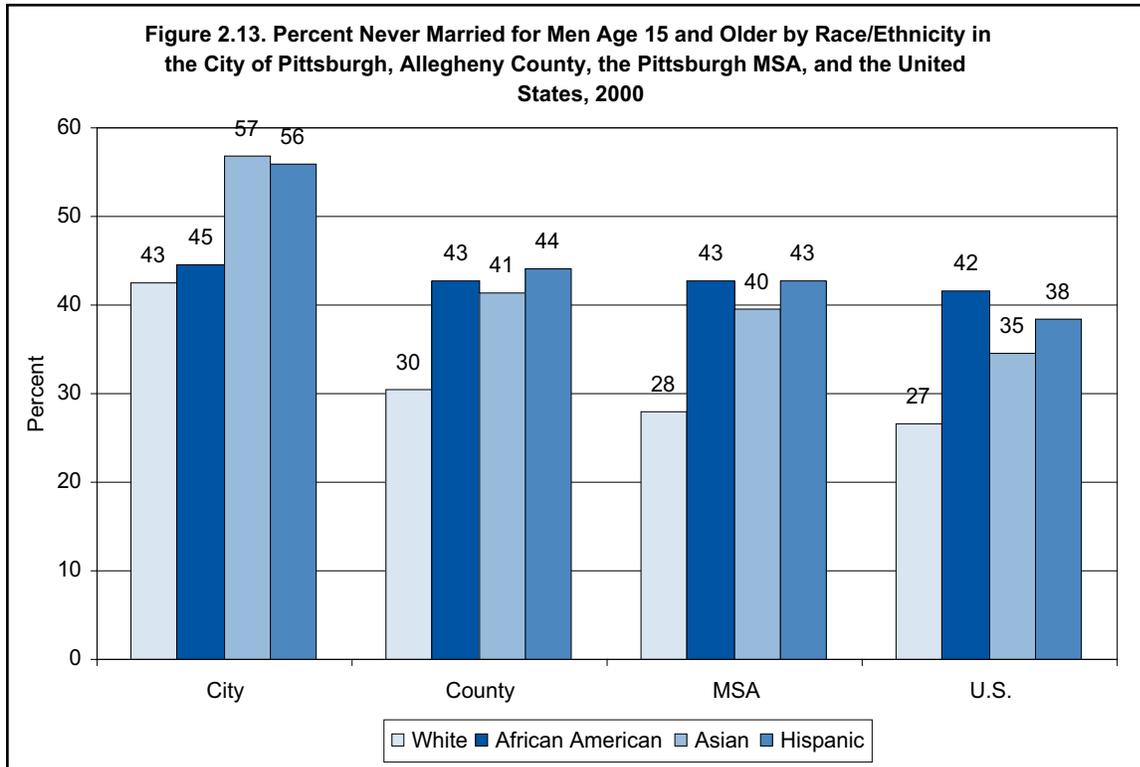
MARITAL STATUS continued



Source: Appendix 2.4-2.7

- White men are more likely to be married than African American, Asian, and Hispanic men in the city, county, the Pittsburgh MSA, and the U.S.
- The majority of White men in the county, the Pittsburgh MSA, and the nation are married. However, White men in the city are married at noticeably lower rates than those in the county, the Pittsburgh MSA, and the U.S.
- The majority of African American men in all four geographic areas are not married.
- Although only about one-third of Hispanic men in the city are married, in the nation over half of them are married.

MARITAL STATUS continued

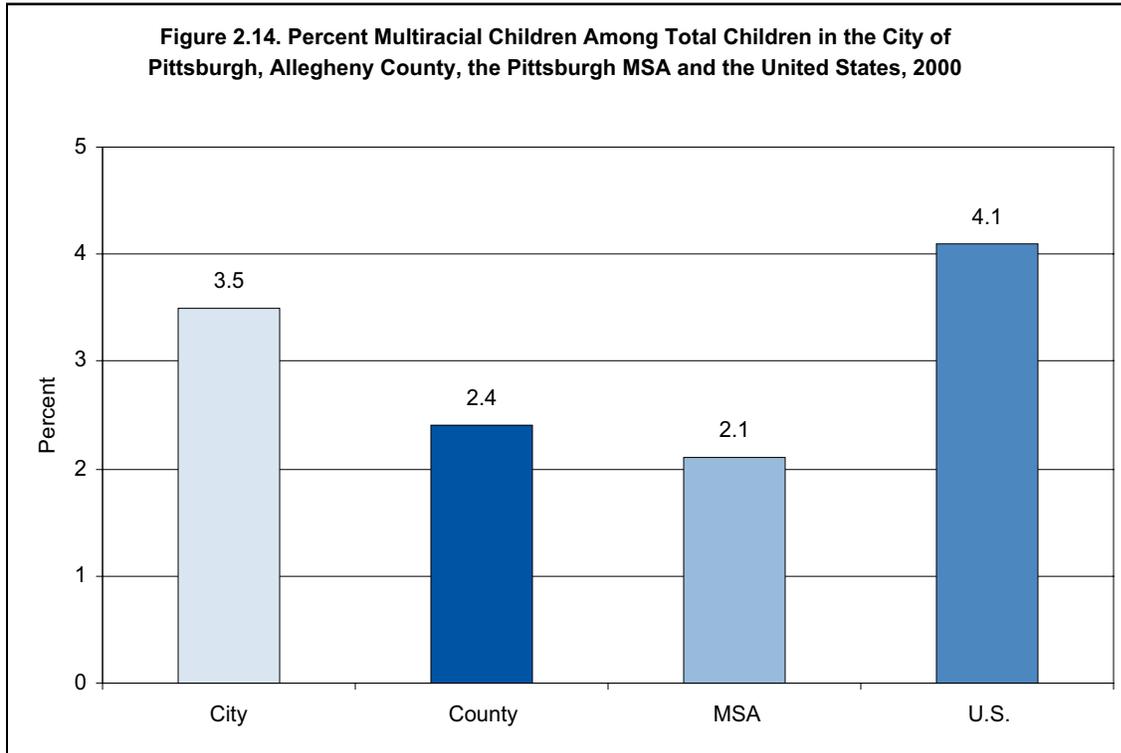


Source: Appendix 2.4-2.7

- White males have lower ‘never married’ rates than African American, Asian, and Hispanic males in the city, county, Pittsburgh MSA, and nation.
- White men in the city of Pittsburgh are more likely to be never married than White men in the county, Pittsburgh MSA, and nation.
- The percentage of African American men who have never been married is roughly comparable across the geographic areas.
- Asians and Hispanics in the city have the highest percentages of never married men while African Americans, Asians, and Hispanics have the highest rates in the county, Pittsburgh MSA and nation.

MULTIRACIAL CHILDREN

Although we have no data on interracial marriage for the Pittsburgh area, a proxy indicator is multiracial children as a percent of all children. The percentage of multiracial children in the population can be viewed as an indicator of its racial and ethnic diversity. It may also suggest how tolerant people of different races are of each other and the prevalence of interracial marriage. In the U.S., multiracial children make up about 4% of the child population.



Source: Appendix 2.8

- Multiracial children make up 3.5% of all children in the city of Pittsburgh, 2.4% in Allegheny County, and 2.1% in the Pittsburgh MSA.
- The share of multiracial children in the nation (4.1%) is higher than in the region. This is to be expected as Whites are a much higher share and non-Whites are a much smaller share of the total population in the Pittsburgh area than in the U.S.

SECTION 3. EDUCATION

Educational attainment is critical for economic opportunities and quality of life. Higher levels of education tend to correspond with better employment, increased income, greater wealth, improved health, and lower rates of poverty.

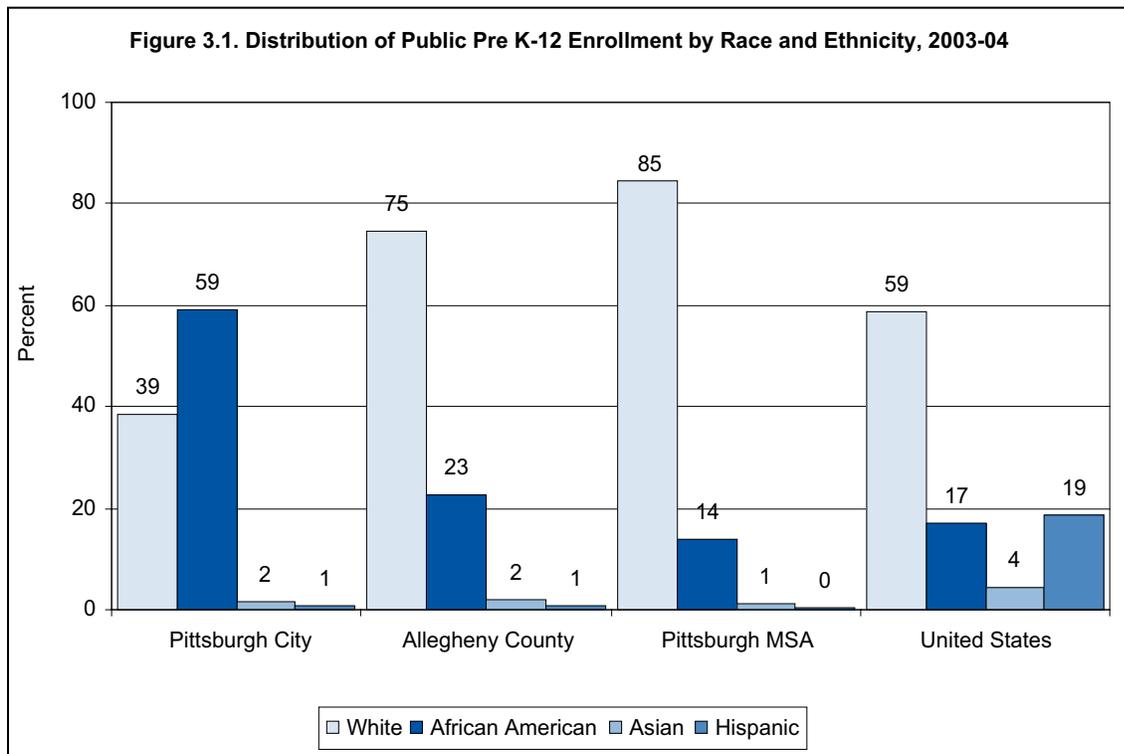
In this section we present data on racial and ethnic disparities in education in the Pittsburgh area and the nation. The topics covered are:

- Public elementary and secondary school enrollment
- Reading and math skills
- High school diploma recipients
- Bachelor degrees conferred
- Education attainment

Section 3. Education

PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Public school enrollment reflects racial and ethnic diversity among the youth population and racial and ethnic differences in access to schools.

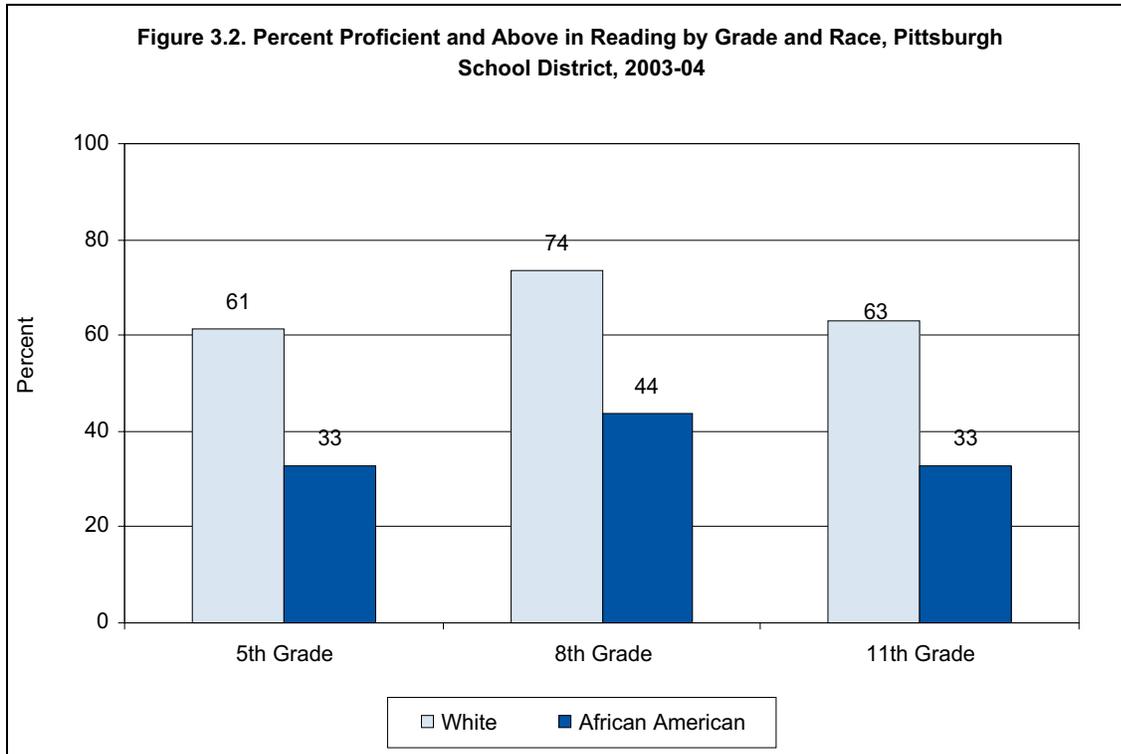


Source: Appendix 3.1

- The majority of students enrolled in public schools in the city of Pittsburgh are African American, whereas the majority of students in Allegheny County, the Pittsburgh MSA, and the U.S. are White.
- The highest percentage of White enrollment in public pre-kindergarten to grade 12 is in the Pittsburgh MSA (85%) while the lowest percentage is in the city (39%).
- Asians and Hispanics each comprise 2% or less of students enrolled in the Pittsburgh area but have substantially higher shares of enrollment in the nation.

READING AND MATH SKILLS

Reading and math are basic skills required to function in American society. Performance on standardized reading and math tests is often used to indicate academic ability and achievement. Academic ability and achievement are key predictors of future social and economic mobility.

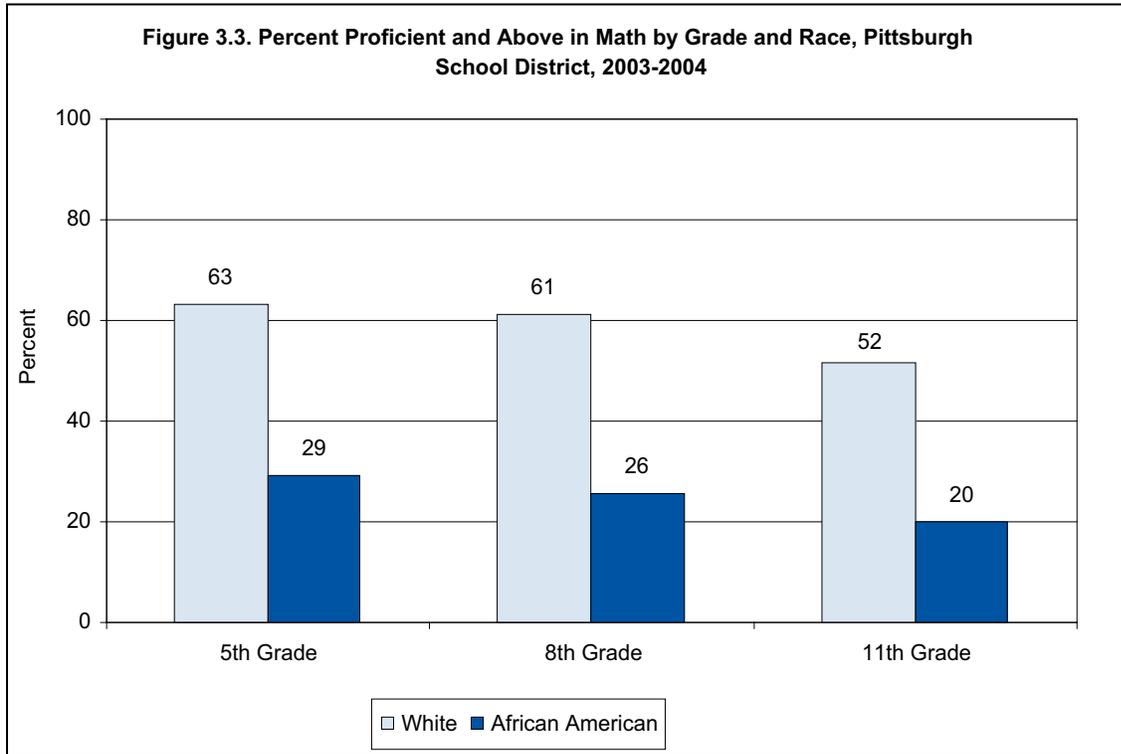


Source: Appendix 3.2

Note: Asian and Hispanic data are not available.

- Recent data from Pennsylvania System of School Assessment (PSSA) tests reveal that significantly higher percentages of White students than African American students in 5th, 8th and 11th grades achieved proficiency in reading.
- Among White students, a higher percentage scored at the level proficient or above in 8th grade (74%) than in grades 5 (61%) or 11 (63%).
- Similarly, a higher percentage of African American 8th graders (44%) than 5th (33%) or 11th graders (33%) achieved or exceeded proficiency in reading.

READING AND MATH SKILLS continued

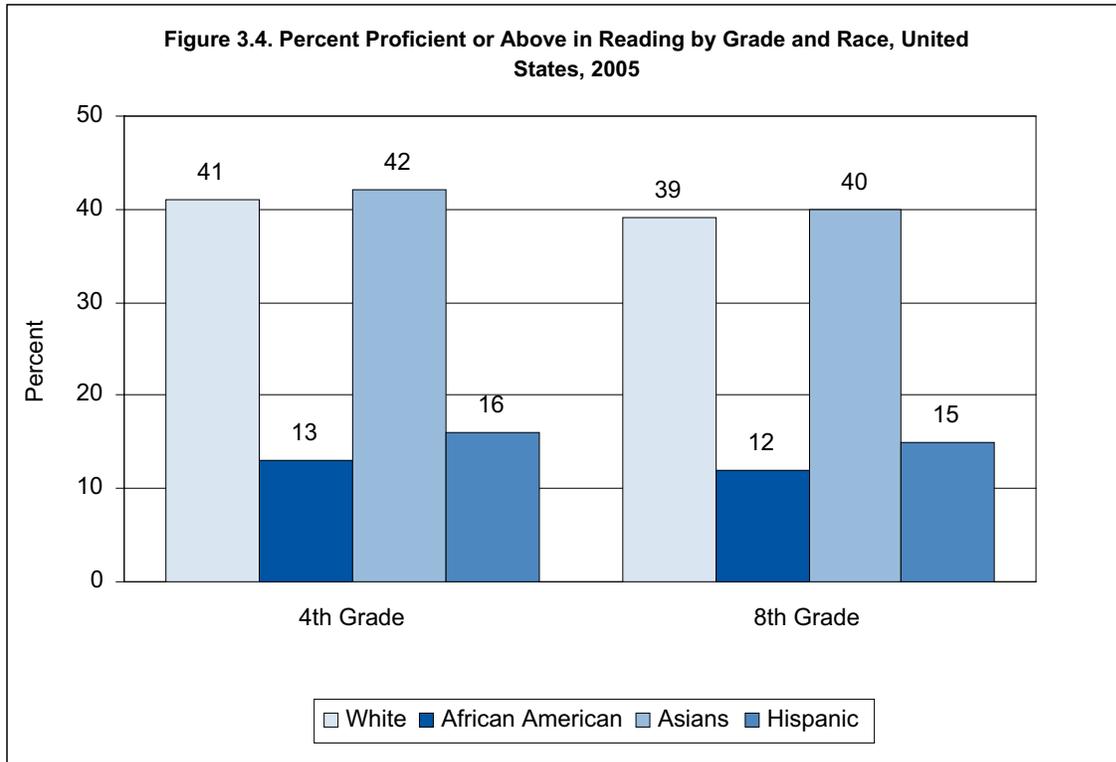


Source: Appendix 3.2

Note: Asian and Hispanic data are not available.

- Consistent with the data on reading, PSSA data also show that substantially larger percentages of White students than African American students score at or above the proficient level in math. White 5th (63%) and 8th graders (61%) achieved proficient and above math scores at higher rates than White 11th graders (52%).
- Among African American students, fewer than one third of 5th graders (29%) and only about a quarter of 8th (26%) and one-fifth of 11th graders (20%) achieved proficiency and above in math.

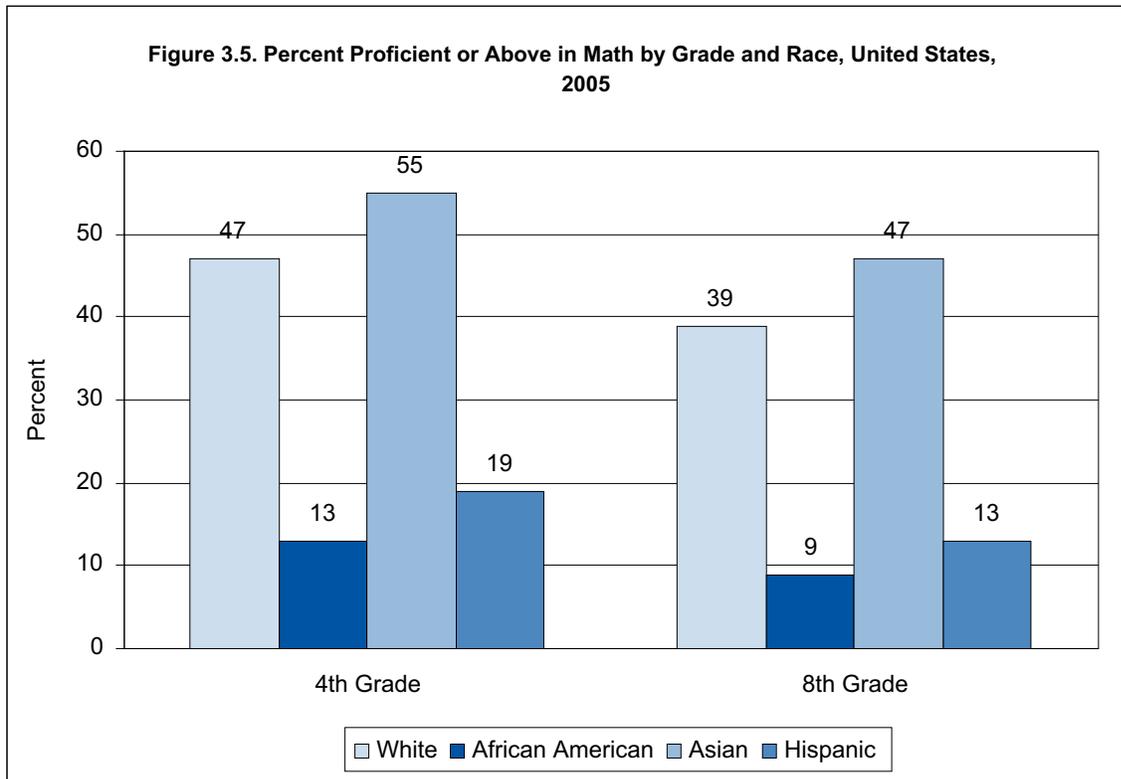
READING AND MATH SKILLS continued



Source: Appendix 3.3

- A different test is used in the U.S. than in Pennsylvania to assess basic skills proficiency. Nationally, White and Asian 4th and 8th graders consistently score higher than African American and Hispanic students in reading.
- White students in grade 4 performed similarly to White students in grade 8: 41% of White 4th graders and 39% of White 8th graders scored proficient or above in reading.
- Among African Americans, just 13% of 4th graders and 12% of 8th graders scored at the proficient or advanced level in reading.
- Asian 4th and 8th graders had levels of achievement in reading comparable to those of White students.
- Among Hispanic students, only 16% of 4th graders and 15% of 8th graders performed at or above a proficient level in reading.

READING AND MATH SKILLS continued

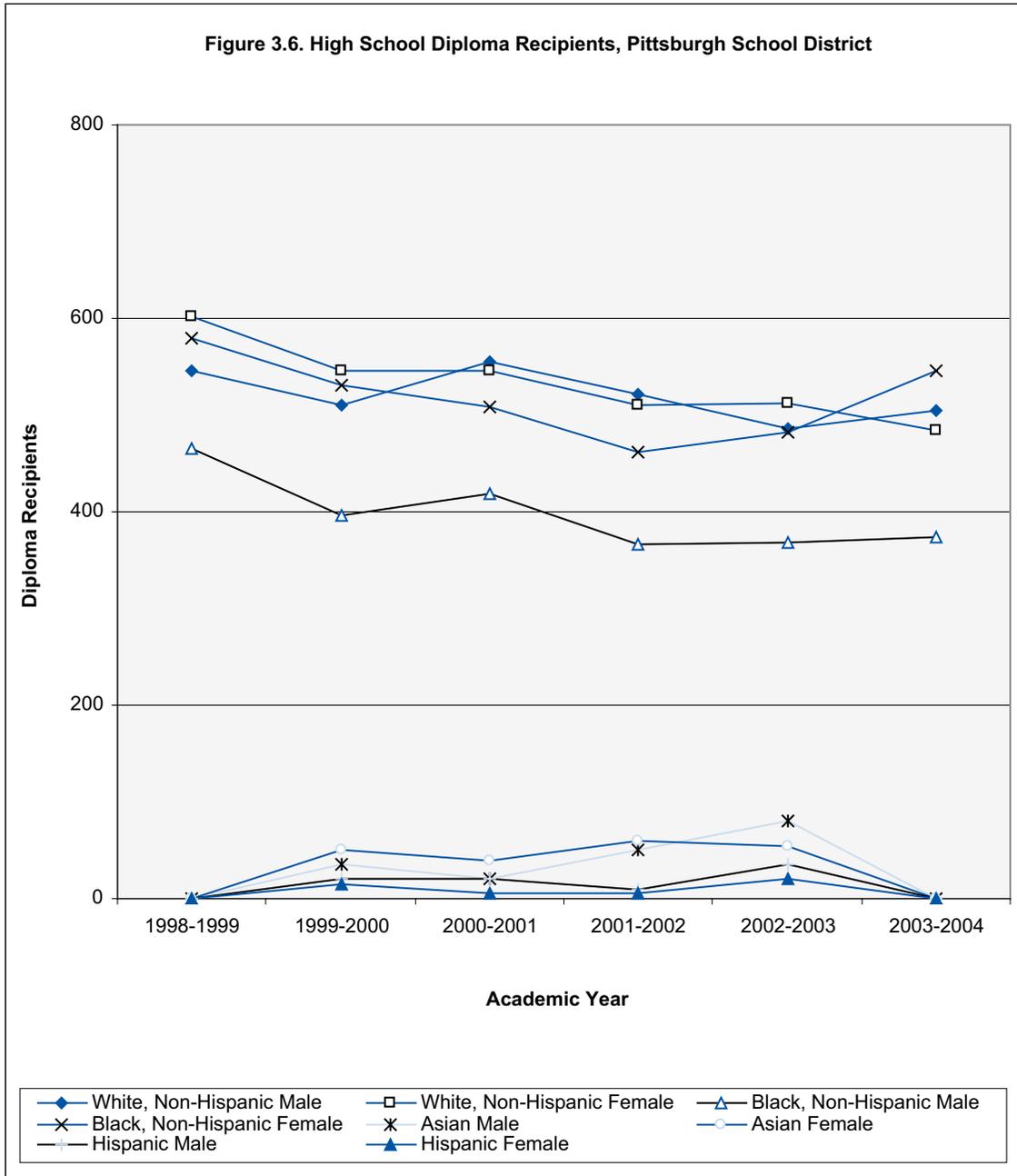


Source: Appendix 3.3

- Across the nation, approximately half or fewer of American young people achieved or exceeded proficiency in math.
- The percentage of students who achieved proficiency in math is highest among Asian students, somewhat lower among White students, substantially lower among Hispanic students, and lowest among African American students.
- Within the racial/ethnic groups, higher percentages of 4th graders than 8th graders scored at the proficient level or above in math.

HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA RECIPIENTS

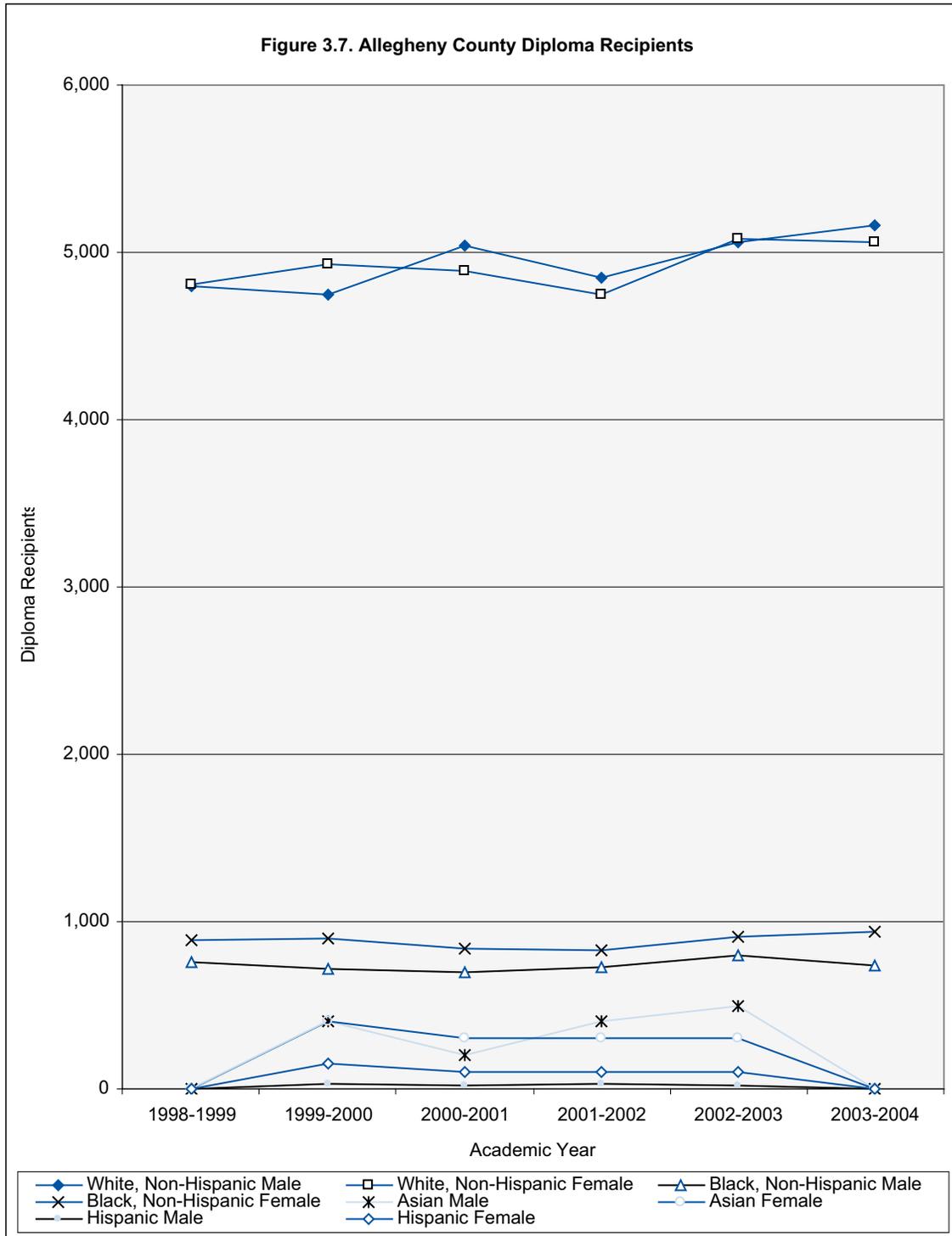
Higher education institutions and most jobs require a high school degree. Students who do not graduate from high school are likely to have serious social and economic problems. In addition, a well-educated population is crucial for a competitive and productive workforce.



Source: Appendix 3.4
 Note: Asian and Hispanic data are not available.

- Figure 3.6 shows trends in the number of students by race and gender in the Pittsburgh Public Schools who received high school diplomas. Consistent with the loss of residents in the city of Pittsburgh, the data indicate that the number of White and African American high school diploma recipients was lower in 2003-04 than five years earlier. The biggest drop was among White females. In 1998-99, 602 White females graduated from high school compared to 485 in 2003-04.
- Despite the fact that the majority of students enrolled in Pittsburgh Public Schools are African American, the majority of high school diplomas are awarded to Whites.
- The number of African American girls graduating from high school increased substantially from 482 in 2002-03 to 546 in 2003-04.
- Over the past five years, the number of African American men in Allegheny County who received high school diplomas has been much lower than the number of African American women, White men, or White women.

HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA RECIPIENTS continued

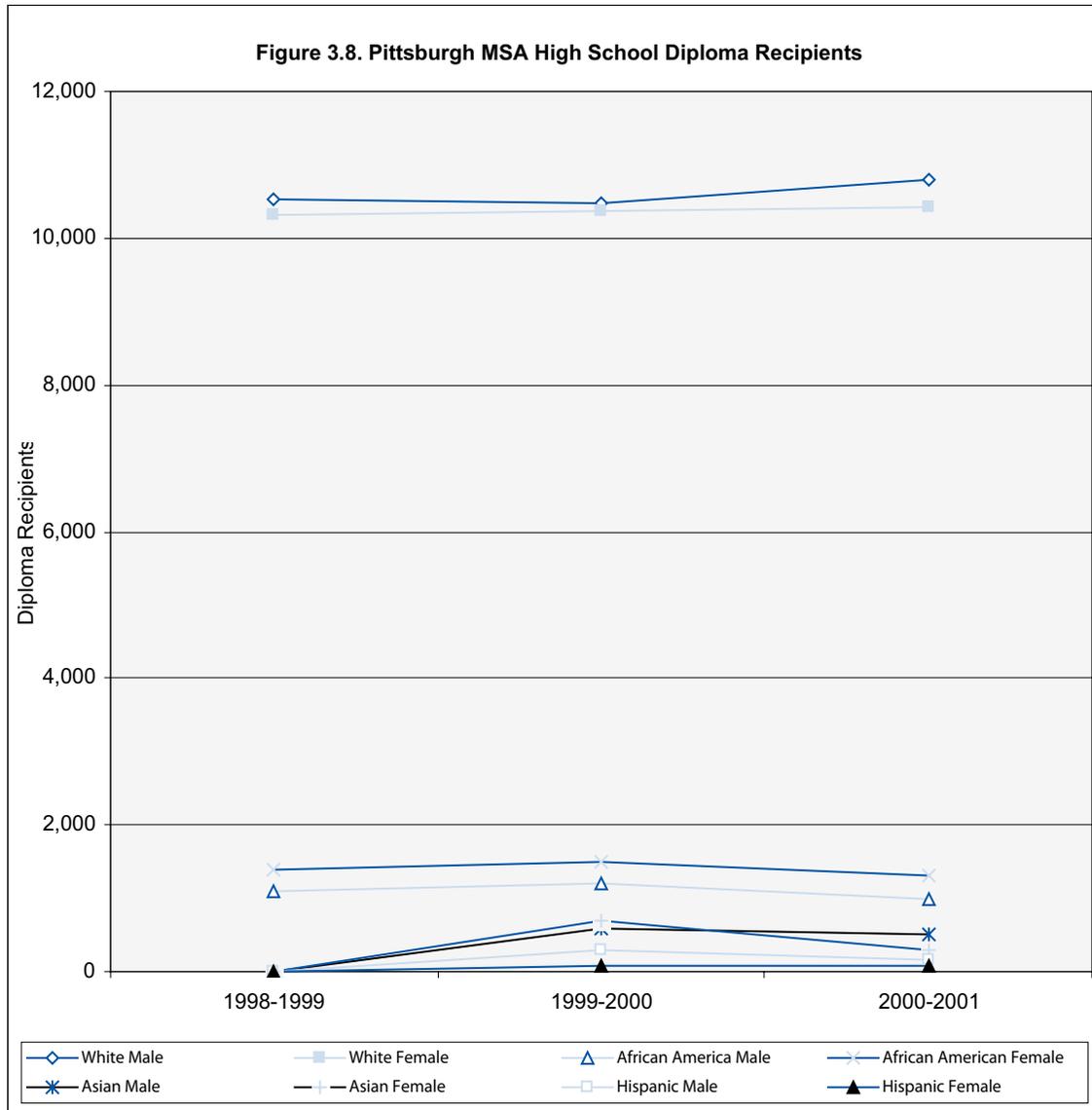


Source: Appendix 3.4

Note: Asian and Hispanic data are not available.

- The number of White male and female and African American female students who graduated from high school in Allegheny County increased slightly in recent years.

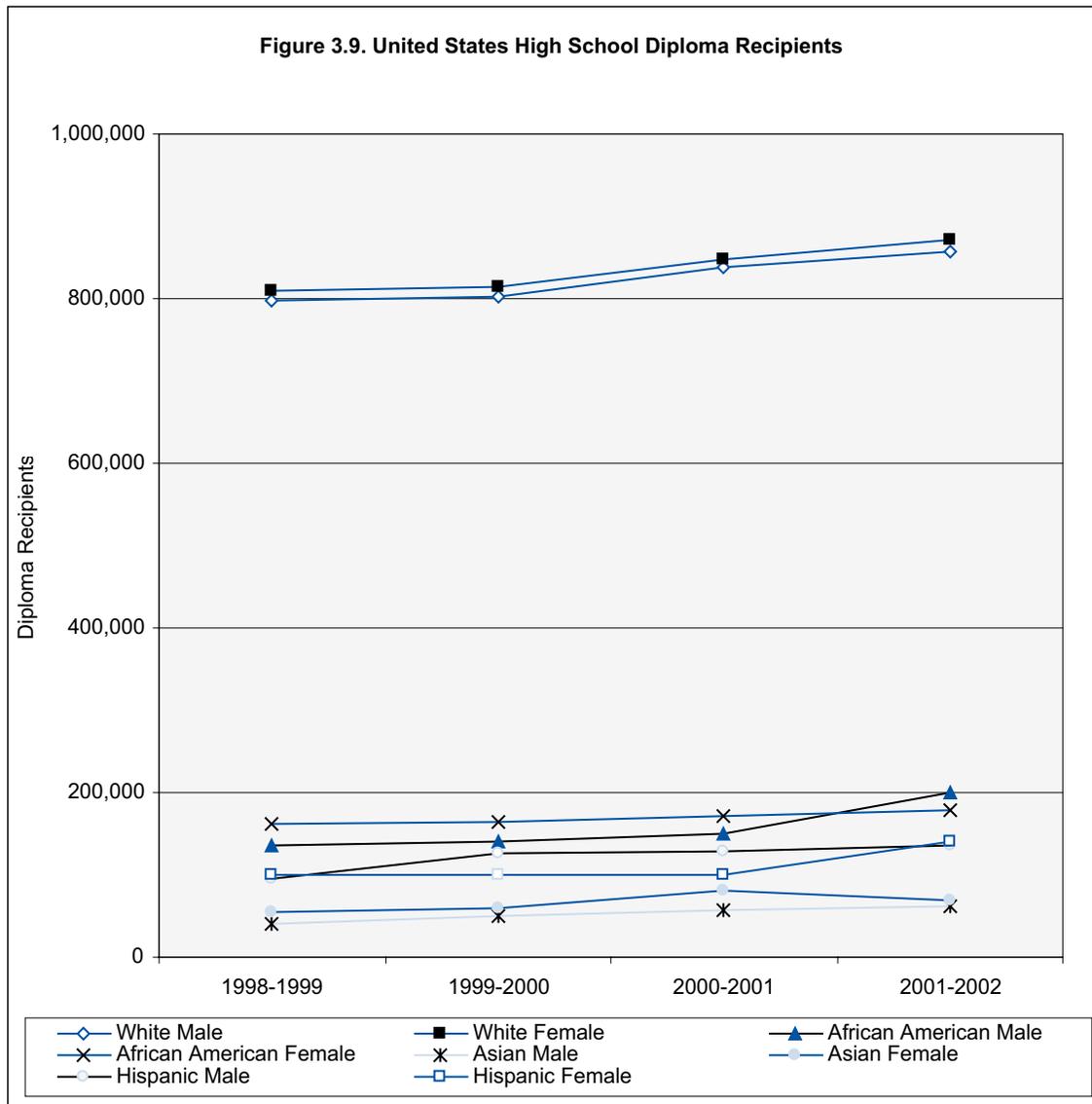
HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA RECIPIENTS continued



Source: Appendix 3.4

- Consistent with the findings for the county, many more White students graduate from high school than African American, Asian and Hispanic students in the Pittsburgh MSA.
- The number of White male and female, public and private high school diploma recipients increased in the Pittsburgh MSA in recent years. More White men graduate each year in the region than White women.
- The number of African American male and female diploma recipients slightly declined or remained steady in the Pittsburgh MSA. More African American women than men graduate each year in the region.

HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA RECIPIENTS continued



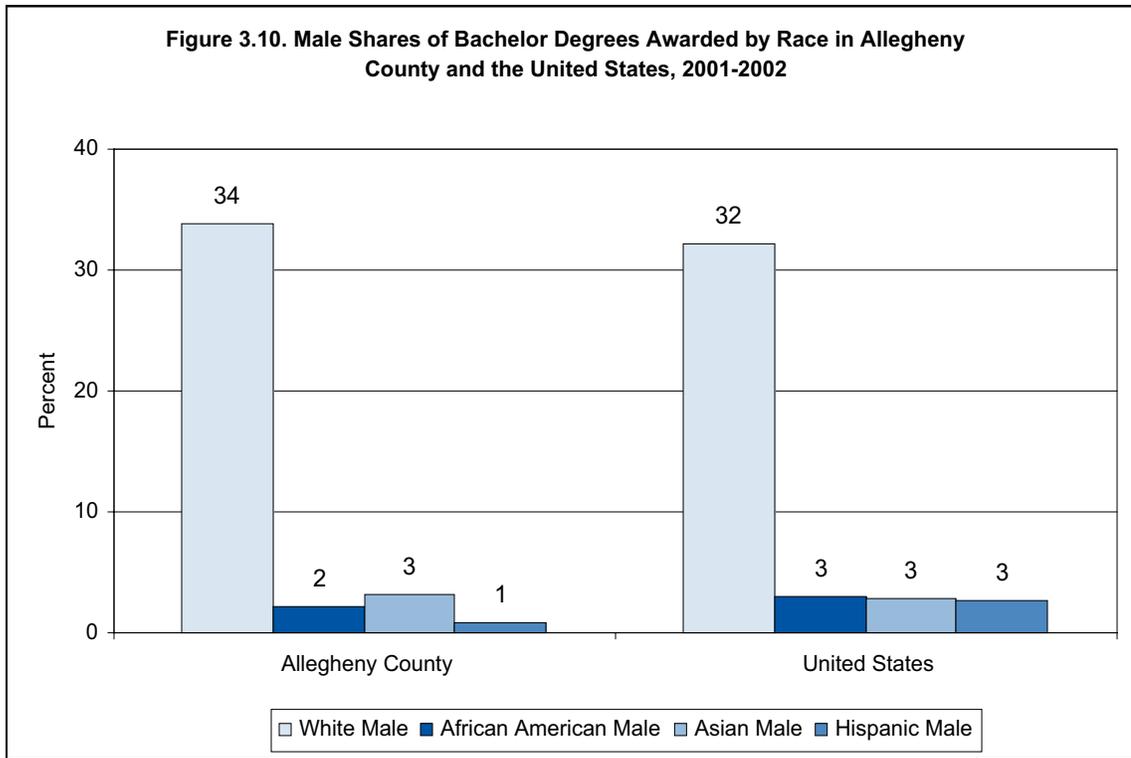
Source: Appendix 3.4

- In recent years the number of Whites and African Americans who received high school diplomas in the nation has increased significantly.
- The number of Asians and Hispanics receiving high school diplomas increased in recent years.

BACHELOR’S DEGREES CONFERRED

College graduates have much better economic outcomes, on average, than people without a college degree. For example, college graduates generally have higher incomes, greater amounts of wealth, and lower rates of poverty and unemployment.

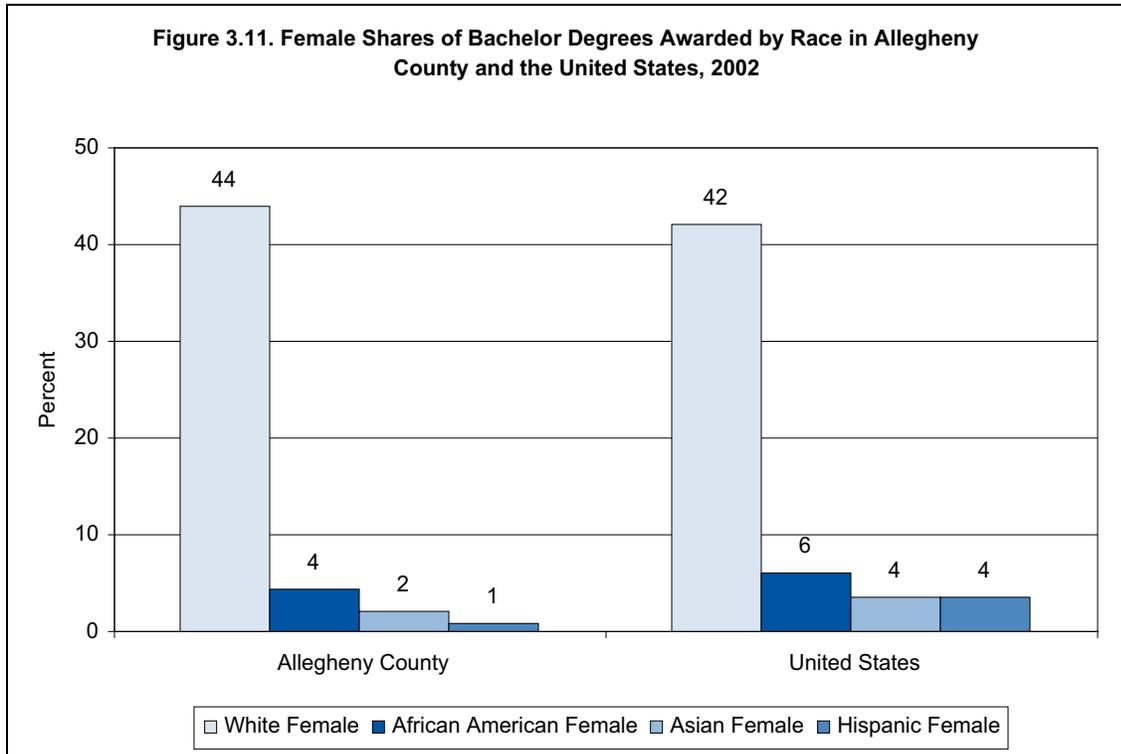
In the United States, about 1.3 million bachelor degrees are awarded each year (Appendix 3.5). Because of the large number of colleges and universities in the Pittsburgh area, a relatively large number of four-year college degrees are awarded in the region (about 15,000 annually in Allegheny County).



Source: Appendix 3.5

- White men receive a high percentage of the bachelor’s degrees awarded in both the county and the U.S. In the county each year, White men receive 34% of the degrees awarded, while African American men receive 2%, Asian men 3%, and Hispanic men 1%. The nation’s percentages are similar.

BACHELOR'S DEGREES CONFERRED continued

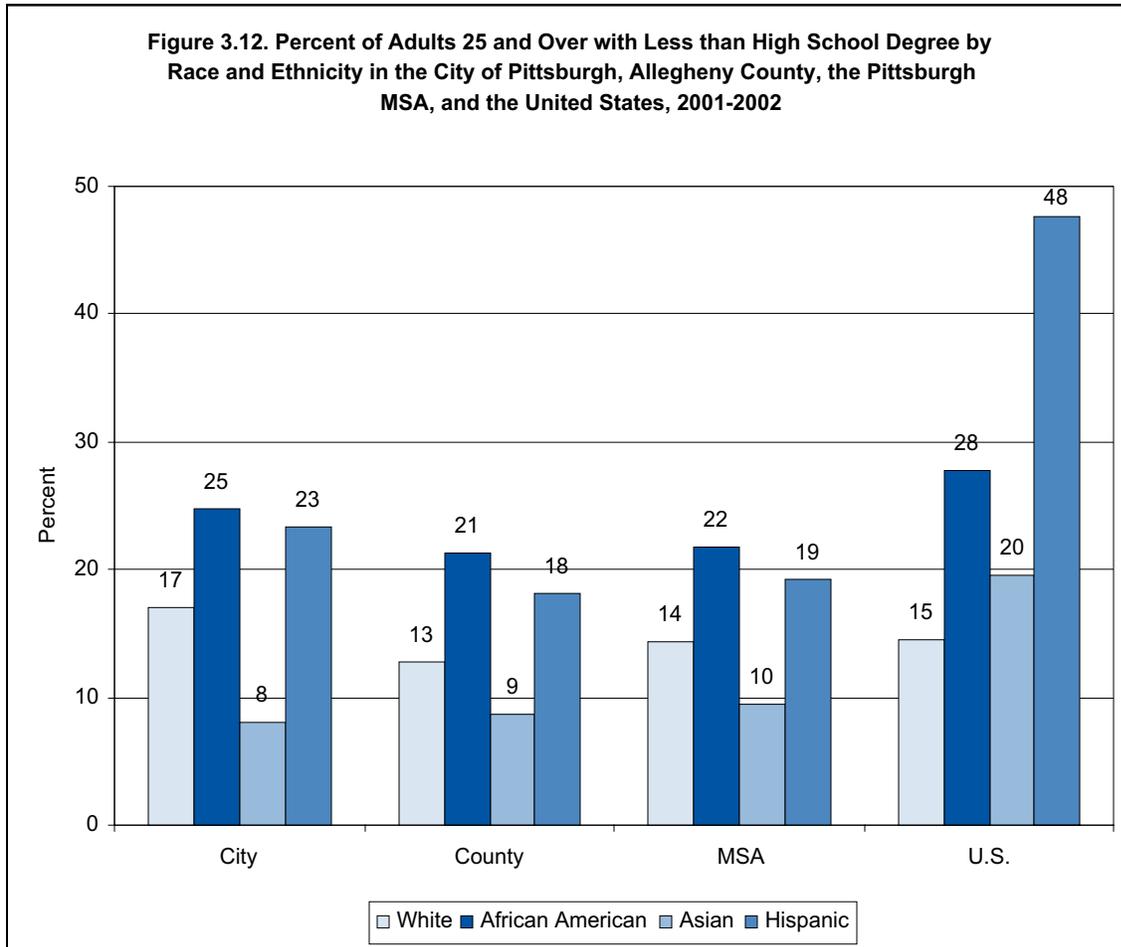


Source: Appendix 3.5

- White women receive many more bachelor's degrees than African American, Asian, and Hispanic women in the county and the U.S.
- African American women receive a higher percentage of bachelor's degrees than Asian and Hispanic women in the county and the U.S.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

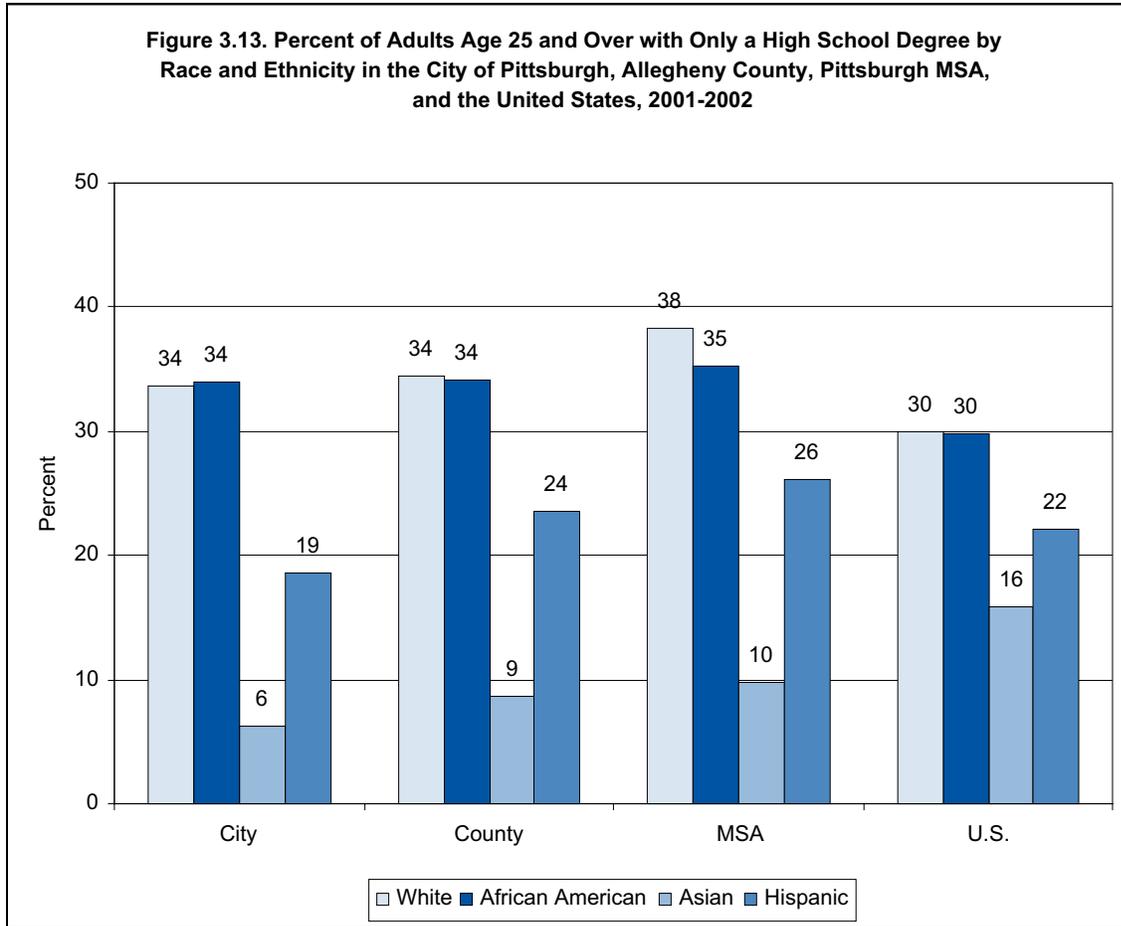
A high school degree is often necessary for even low-paying jobs. Higher levels of education are usually associated with higher incomes, higher standards of living, and above average health. In the U.S. educational attainment has increased for all major racial and ethnic groups over the last several decades. In addition, the educational attainment gap between races is decreasing.



Source: Appendix 3.6

- African Americans and Hispanics across the Pittsburgh region and the U.S. are more likely than Whites and Asians to have less than a high school degree.
- African Americans in the city and nation are more likely to have less than a high school degree than African Americans in the county and the Pittsburgh MSA.
- African Americans in the Pittsburgh area have lower rates of not having a high school degree than African Americans in the nation.
- Whites in the city of Pittsburgh have a higher rate of not having a high school degree than Whites in the nation.

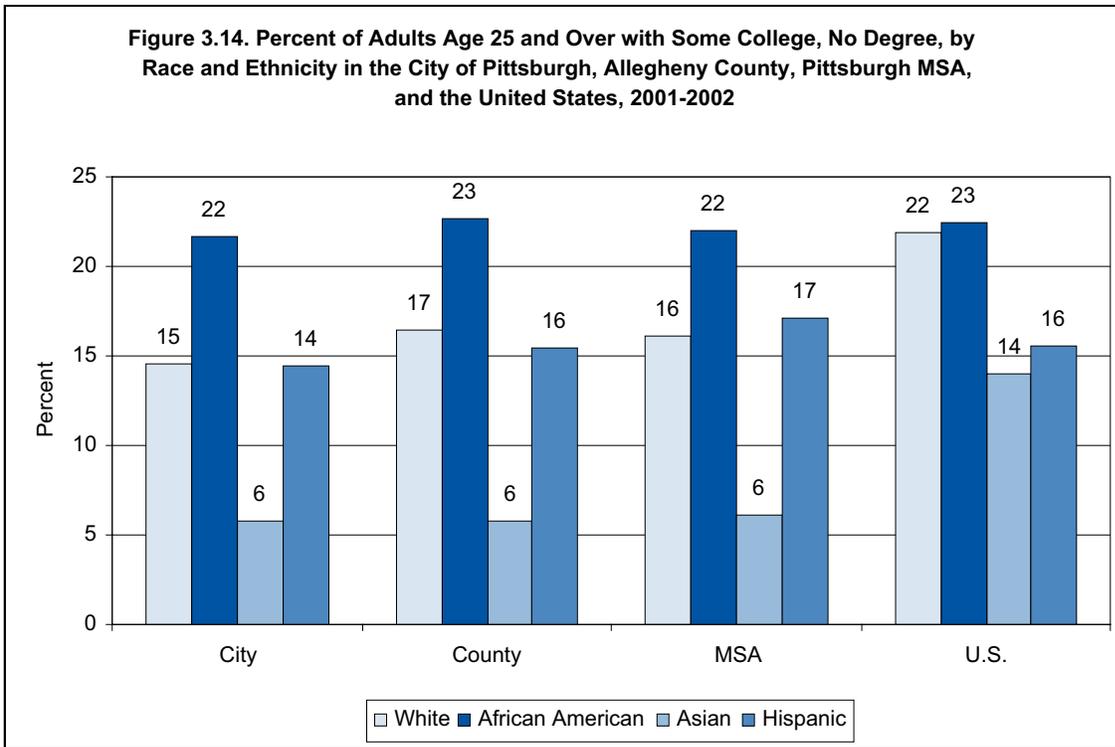
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT continued



Source: Appendix 3.6

- Whites, followed closely by African Americans, are more likely to have only a high school degree. Meanwhile, Asians are less likely than any other racial/ethnic group to have only a high school degree.
- The percentage of Whites with only a high school degree is higher in the Pittsburgh area than in the nation.
- The percentage of African Americans with only a high school degree is higher in the Pittsburgh area than in the nation.
- Asians in the nation are more than twice as likely as Asians in the Pittsburgh area to have only a high school degree.

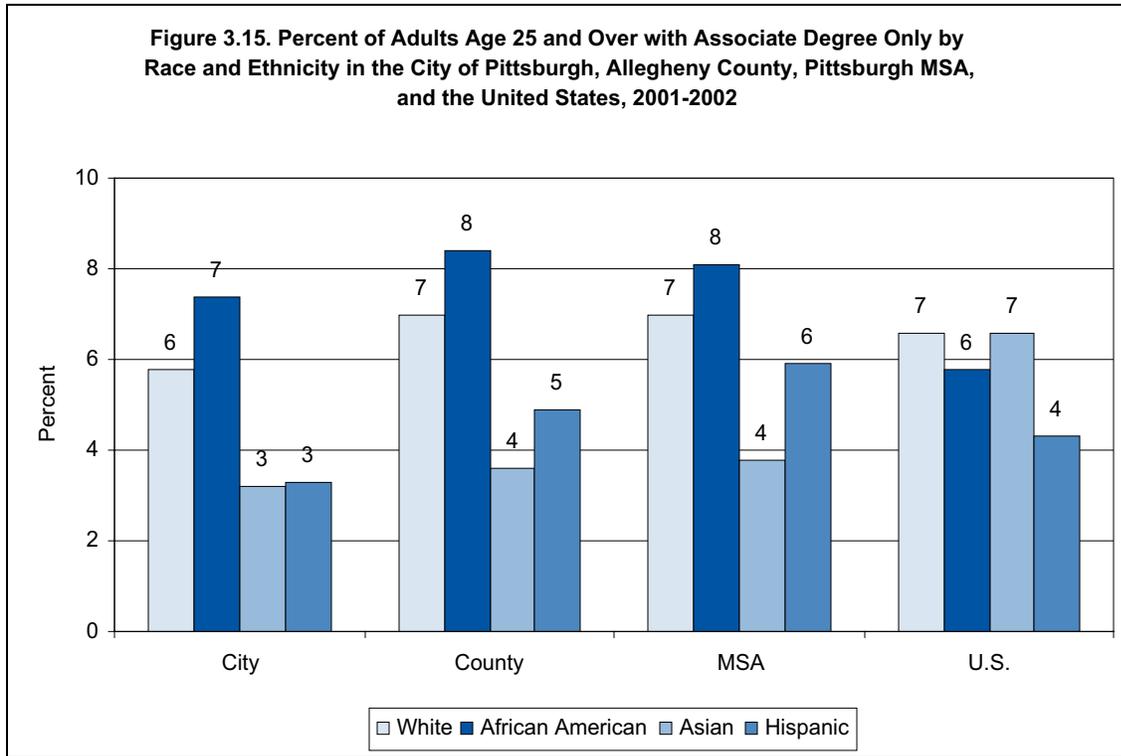
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT continued



Source: Appendix 3.6

- In all of the geographic areas, higher shares of African Americans than Whites, Asians and Hispanics have some college, but no degree. Of all the races, Asians are the least likely to have some college and no degree.
- The percentage of Whites with some college, no degree in the U.S. is slightly higher than in the region.
- African Americans across the four geographic areas are equally likely to have some college, no degree.
- Asians in the U.S. are more than twice as likely as Asians in the Pittsburgh area to have some college, no degree.
- Hispanics across the four geographic areas are about equally likely to have some college, no degree.

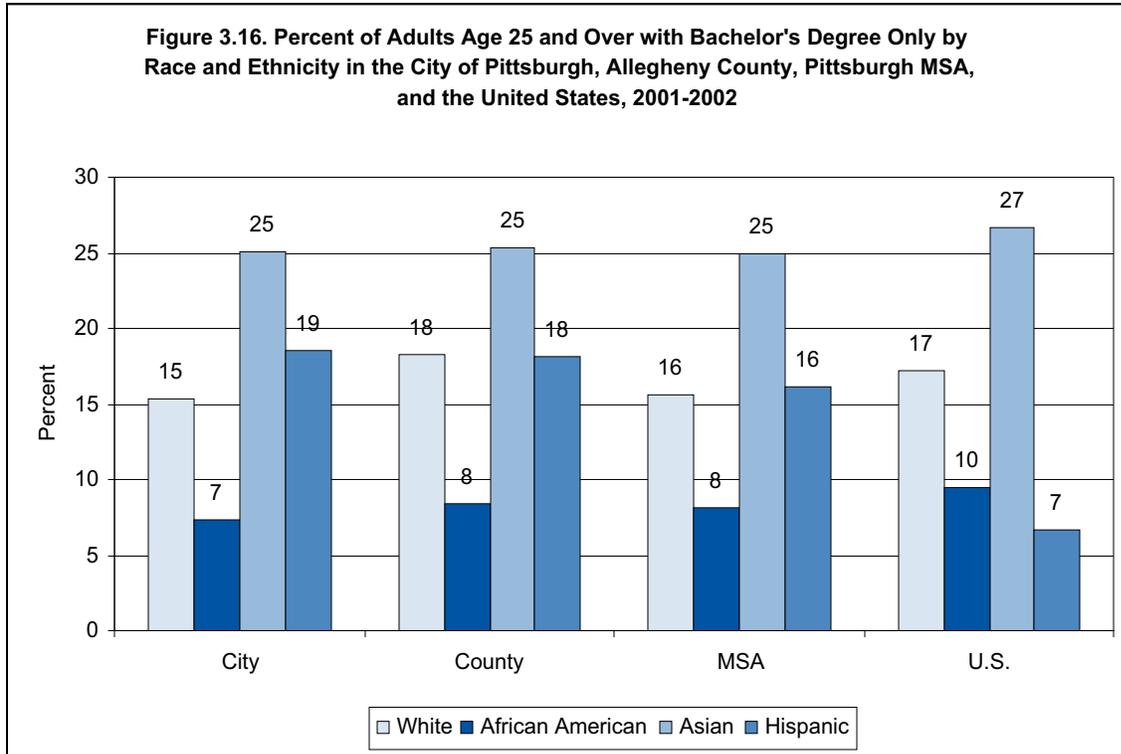
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT continued



Source: Appendix 3.6

- A small share of all adults age 25 and over has only an associate degree. However, in the city, county and the Pittsburgh MSA, a slightly higher percentage of African American adults compared to other racial/ethnic groups has only an associate degree.
- In the city, county and the MSA, Asians have the smallest percentage of adults age 25 and over with only an associate degree. The percentage of Asians in the Pittsburgh area with associate degrees is slightly lower than the percent of Asians in the nation with associate degrees.

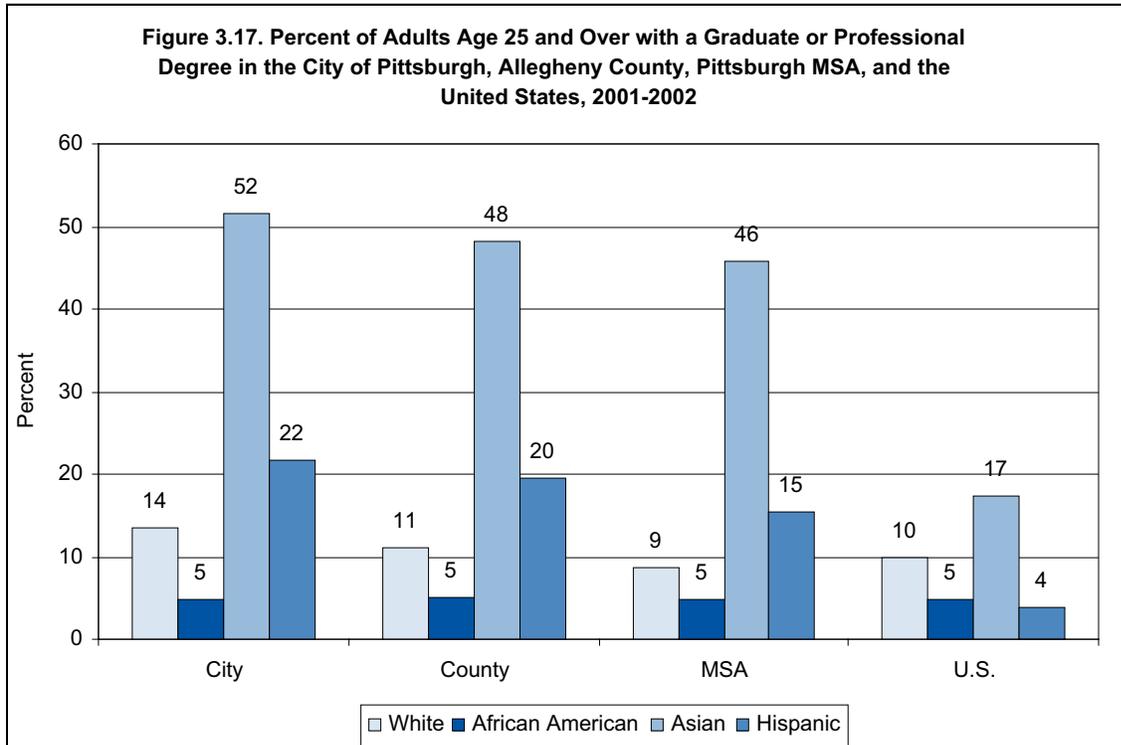
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT continued



Source: Appendix 3.6

- Across all of the geographic areas, Asians have the highest percentage of adults age 25 and above whose highest educational attainment is a bachelor's degree.
- Interestingly, in the Pittsburgh region, the percentage of Hispanics age 25 and above with only a college degree is as high or higher than the percentage of Whites in the region with only a college degree.
- African Americans in all geographic areas, except the U.S., have the smallest percentage of adults with only a bachelor's degree.
- The share of Whites possessing only a bachelor's degree is slightly lower in the city (15%) than in Allegheny County (20%), Pittsburgh MSA (16%), and the U.S. (17%).

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT continued



Source: Appendix 3.6

- In the Pittsburgh region, Asian and Hispanic adults are much more likely than White or African American adults to have earned a graduate or professional degree.
- Asians in the Pittsburgh area are much more highly educated than Asians in the U.S.
- Among the racial and ethnic groups, African Americans have the lowest percentage of adults age 25 and over with graduate or professional degrees in the city, county, and the Pittsburgh MSA. In the U.S. the percentage of African Americans with graduate and professional degrees is similar to that of Hispanics.
- The percentage of Whites age 25 and over with a graduate or professional degree in the city (14%) is slightly higher than that of Whites in the county (12%), the Pittsburgh MSA (9%), and the United States (10%).



SECTION 4.

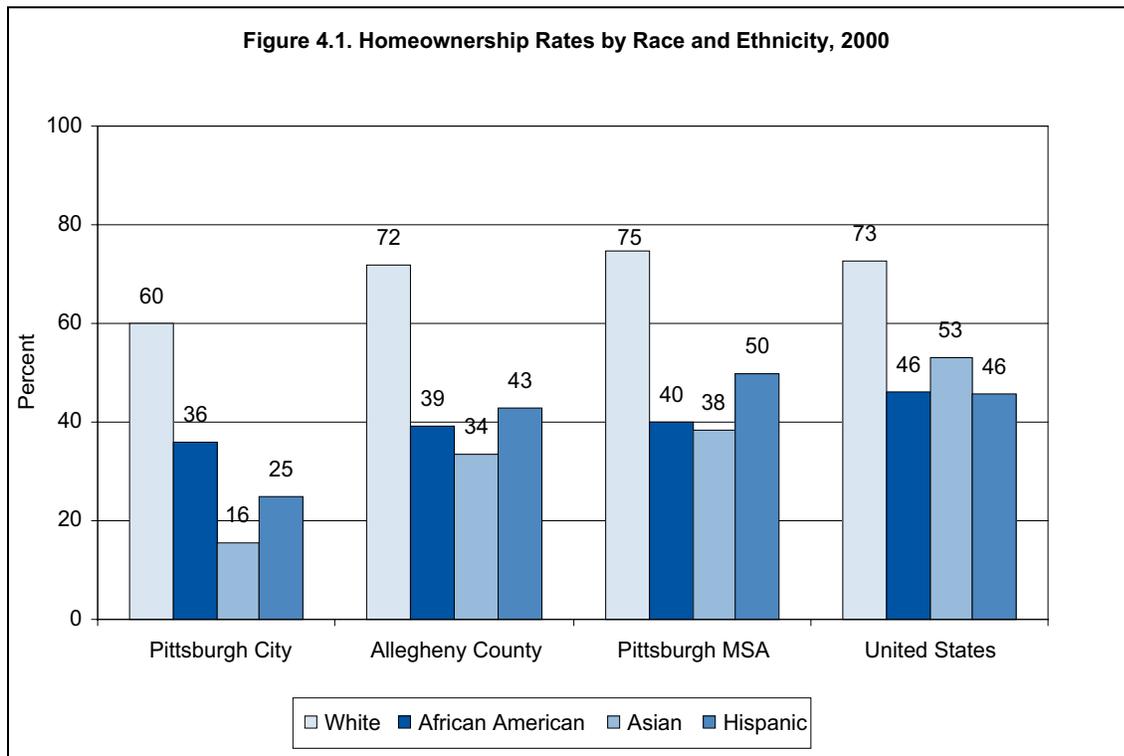
ECONOMIC DISPARITIES

Employment, income, and the accumulation of wealth are critical for quality of life. Substantial racial disparities in key economic indicators and predictors of life quality continue to be a serious problem for the Pittsburgh area and the nation. This section summarizes recent data on:

- Homeownership
- Unemployment
- Occupations
- Income
- Poverty
- Transportation

HOMEOWNERSHIP

Homeownership is an essential part of the “American Dream”. Homeownership provides many benefits to families, children, and communities. These benefits include wealth building, tax reductions, a source of equity for education and other major expenses, a stable residential population, and greater neighborhood safety. Although the number of minorities owning homes has increased over the years, the nation is still far from achieving racial parity in homeownership.

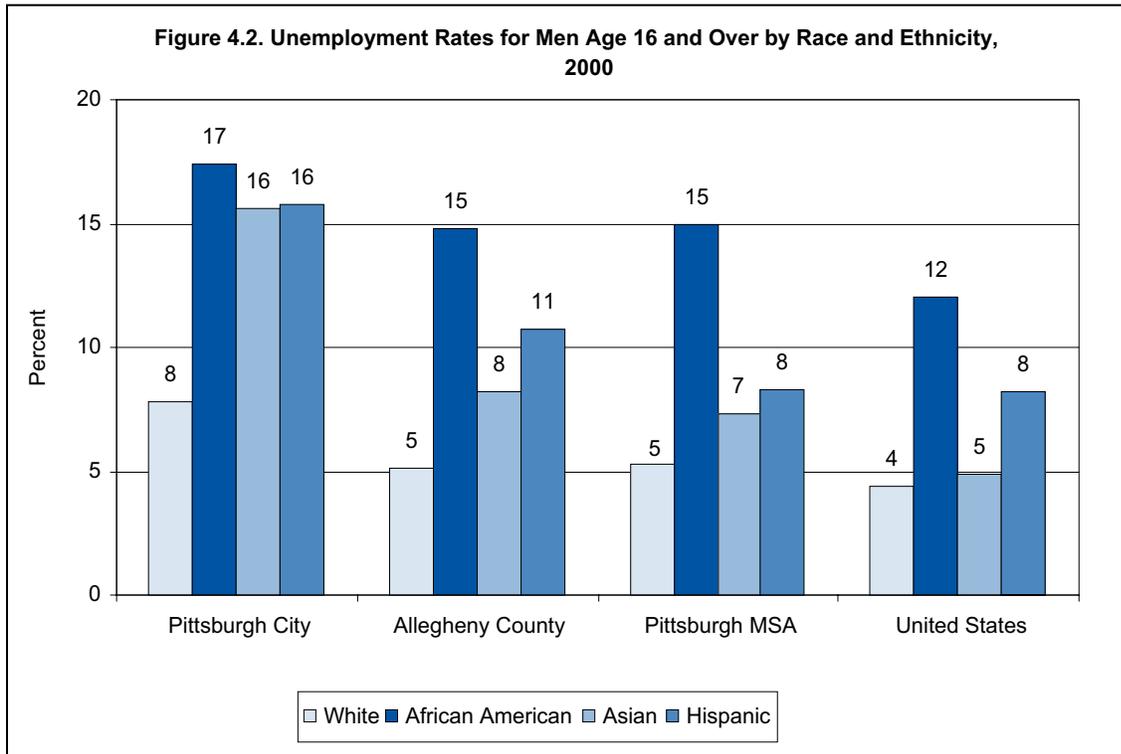


Source: Appendix 4.1

- Homeownership is lower in the city of Pittsburgh than in the other geographic areas for all of the racial and ethnic groups.
- Whites are significantly more likely than African Americans, Asians, or Hispanics to own their homes across all of the geographic areas.
- In the Pittsburgh region, Asians have the lowest homeownership rates in the city, county, and the Pittsburgh MSA. Only in the U.S. does the percentage of Asians owning homes exceed that of African Americans and Hispanics.

UNEMPLOYMENT

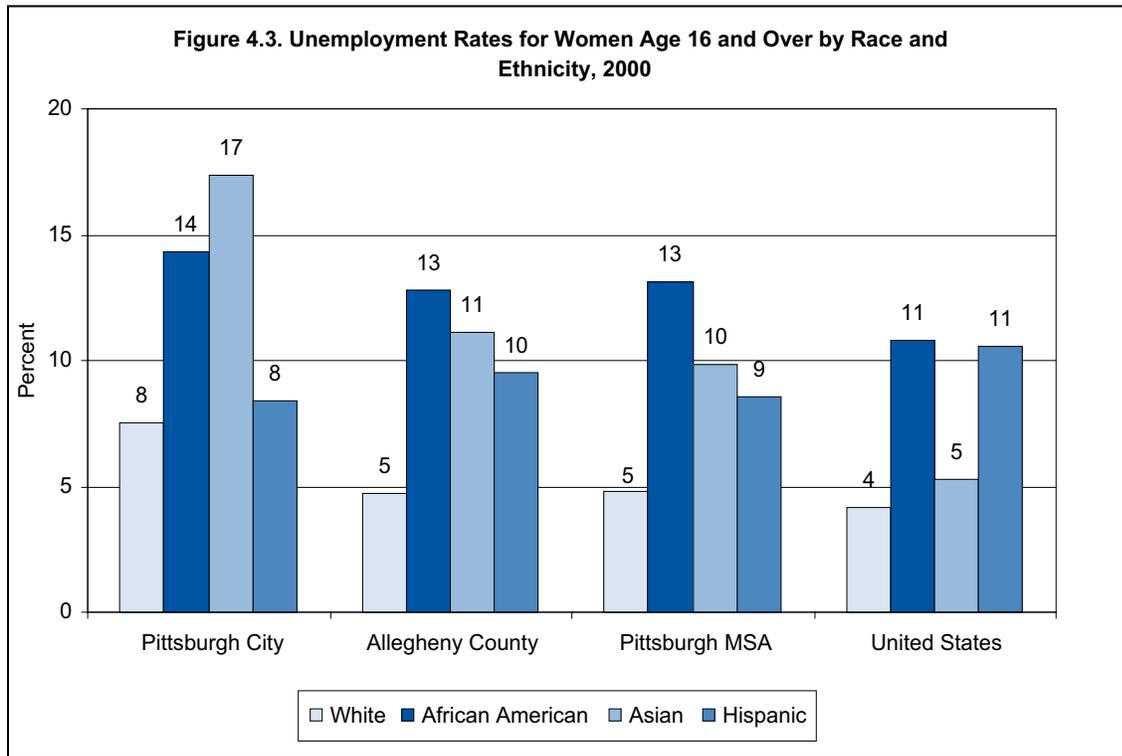
Employment typically provides income, health and retirement benefits, and a sense of stability, satisfaction, and purpose. A lack of employment can result in serious financial, physical, and mental strain on individuals, families, and communities. Unemployment rates show the extent to which adults who are seeking work are not able to find it. In the Pittsburgh region and in the nation as a whole there are striking racial disparities in rates of unemployment.



Source: Appendix 4.2

- Within each of the racial/ethnic groups, male unemployment rates are higher in the city of Pittsburgh than in the county, the MSA, and the nation.
- In the city of Pittsburgh, African American, Asian, and Hispanic men are twice as likely as White men to be unemployed.
- African American men have higher unemployment rates than men in the other major racial and ethnic groups. In fact, in the Pittsburgh area and the nation the African American male unemployment rate is two to three times the White male unemployment rate.

UNEMPLOYMENT continued

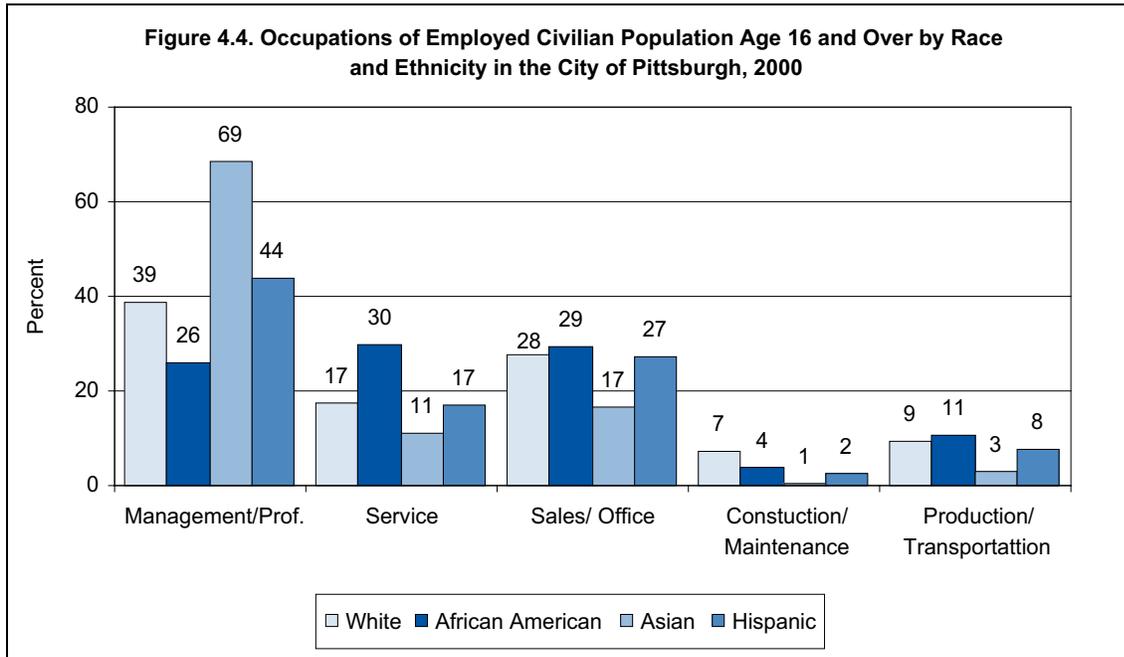


Source: Appendix 4.3

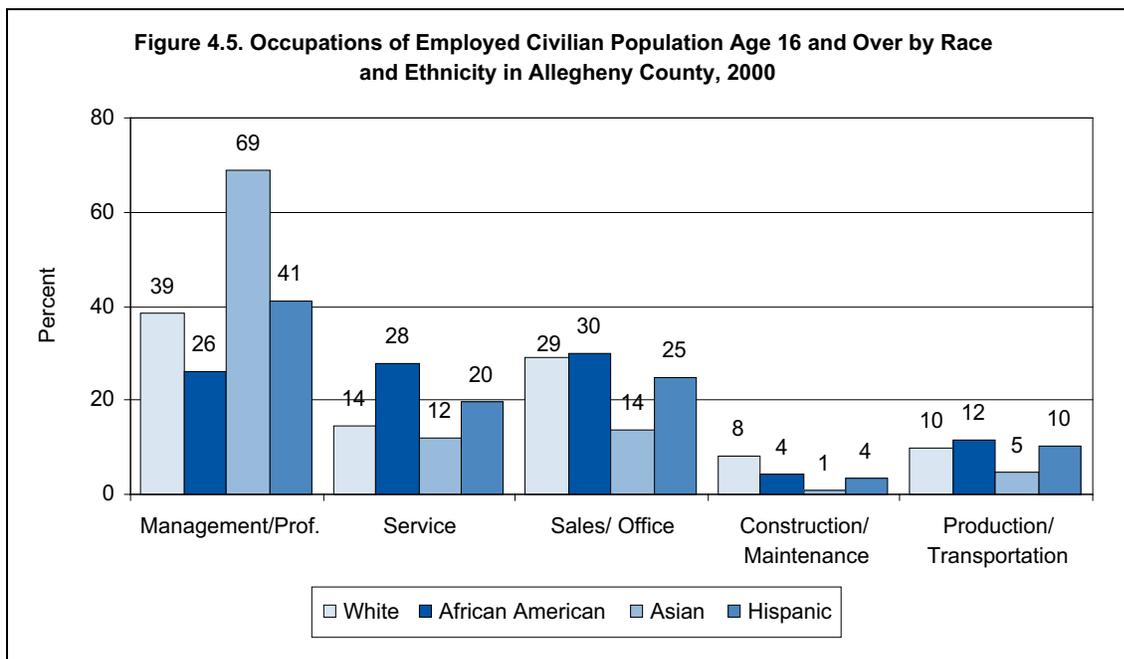
- Unemployment rates for White, African American, and Asian women are higher in the city of Pittsburgh than in the county, MSA, or nation.
- Across the four geographic areas, White female unemployment rates are lower than those of other women. African American and Asian women have higher unemployment rates than White and Hispanic women in the city, county and the Pittsburgh MSA. In fact, African American female unemployment rates are often more than twice White female rates.
- Unlike the rates for women in the other racial groups, unemployment rates for Hispanic women in the Pittsburgh region are below the national average.

OCCUPATIONS

The occupations of employed workers affect the quality of their jobs, particularly wages, salary, and fringe benefits. Most Americans are employed in five categories: management/professional, service, sales/office, construction/maintenance, and production/transportation. In general, management and professional positions offer higher salaries, better benefits, less physically strenuous work, and more favorable work environments than other jobs.

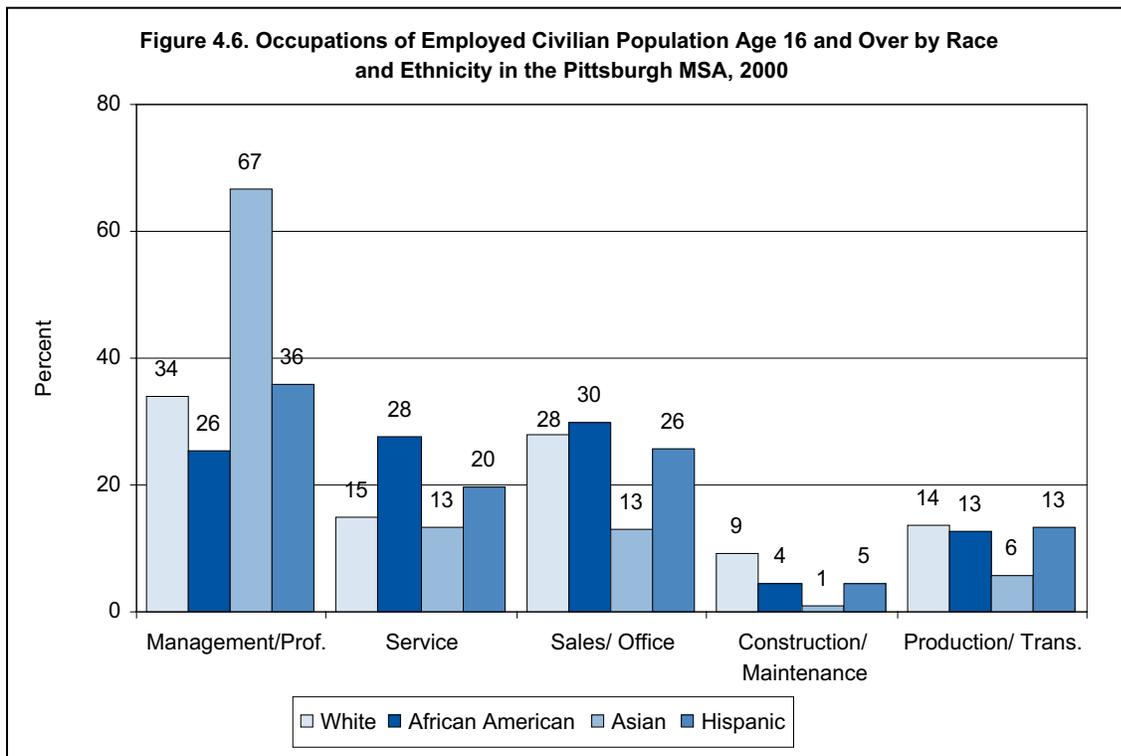


Source: Appendix 4.4

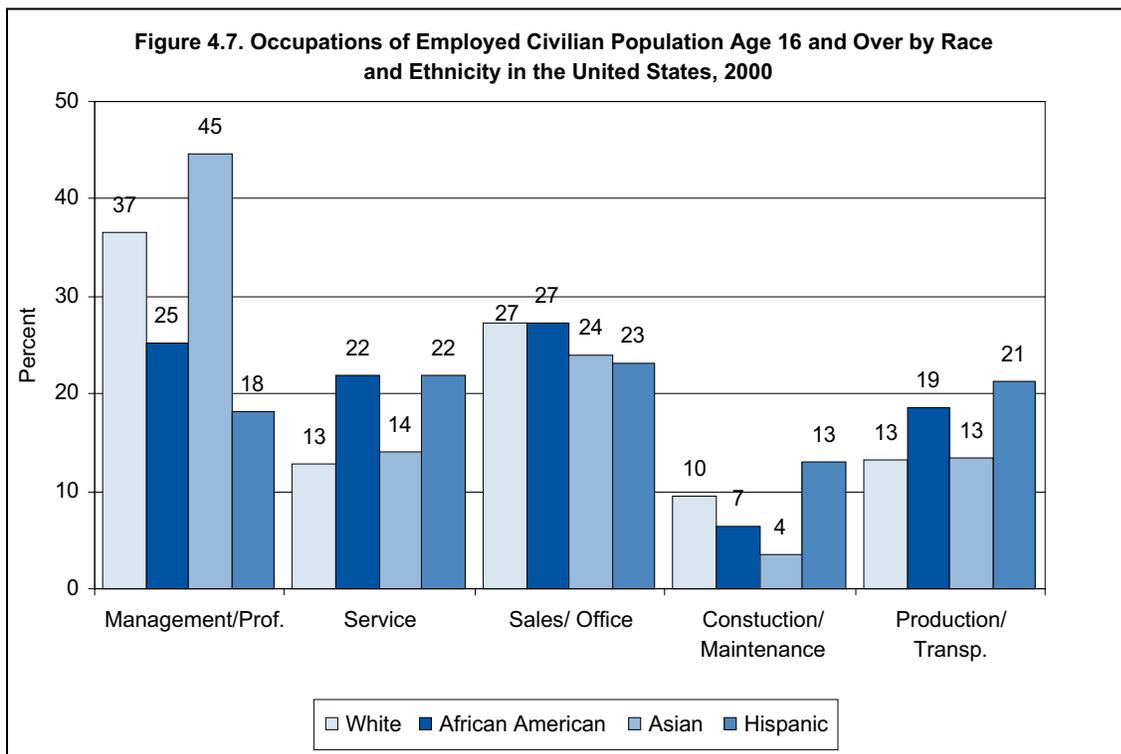


Source: Appendix 4.4

Section 4. Economic Disparities



Source: Appendix 4.4



Source: Appendix 4.4

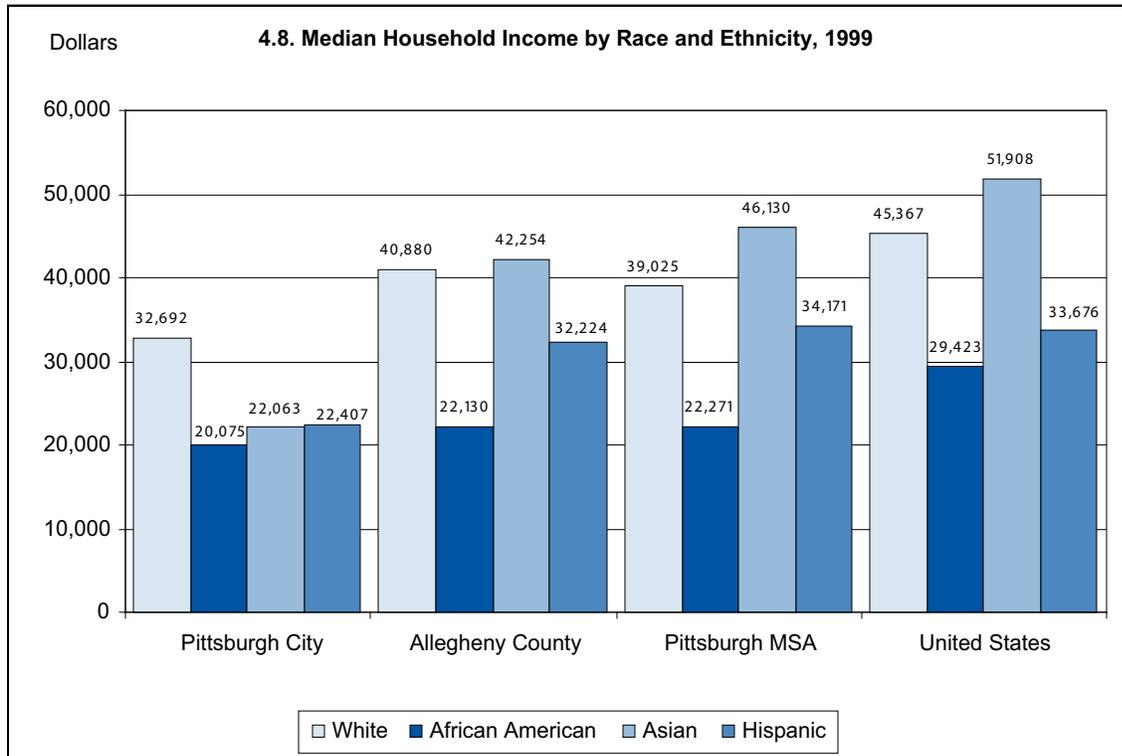
- The largest proportions of White, Asian, and Hispanic workers are employed in management and professional positions in the city, county, and the Pittsburgh MSA, and African Americans are distributed almost equally across management and professional, service, and sales/office positions.

Section 4. Economic Disparities

- Asians, much more than the other racial/ethnic groups, are concentrated in management and professional positions in all of the geographic areas.
- Construction/maintenance and production/transportation positions are a relatively small proportion of the jobs in the city, county, and the Pittsburgh MSA and are largely filled by Whites, African Americans, and Hispanics.
- African Americans in the nation are employed most in service, sales/office occupations, management/professional, and production/transportation occupations and least in construction/maintenance occupations.

INCOME

Income largely determines the standard of living in the Pittsburgh area where the cost of living is similar to that of most urban areas in the U.S. In the region and nation, there are striking racial disparities in income.



Source: Appendix 4.5

- In the city of Pittsburgh the median income of White households exceeds that of African Americans, Asians, and Hispanics by more than \$10,000.
- Asians have the highest median household income in the county, Pittsburgh MSA, and U.S.
- Asians have about twice the median household income of African Americans in the county, MSA and nation.
- African Americans have the lowest household income in each geographic area, and African Americans in the city of Pittsburgh have lower median household incomes than African Americans in the other geographic areas.
- Whites in Allegheny County have a higher median household income than Whites in the city or region.
- Whites, African Americans, and Asians in the Pittsburgh area have lower median household incomes than the same racial/ethnic groups in the nation.

INCOME continued

Total buying power for a racial or ethnic group can affect a group’s economic impact, political power, and amount of attention received from businesses, such as the types of products and services provided and advertising and marketing to the group. Aggregate income of each racial/ethnic group is used below to measure buying power. Aggregate income is the sum of the income of all individuals age 15 and over in a given geographic area.

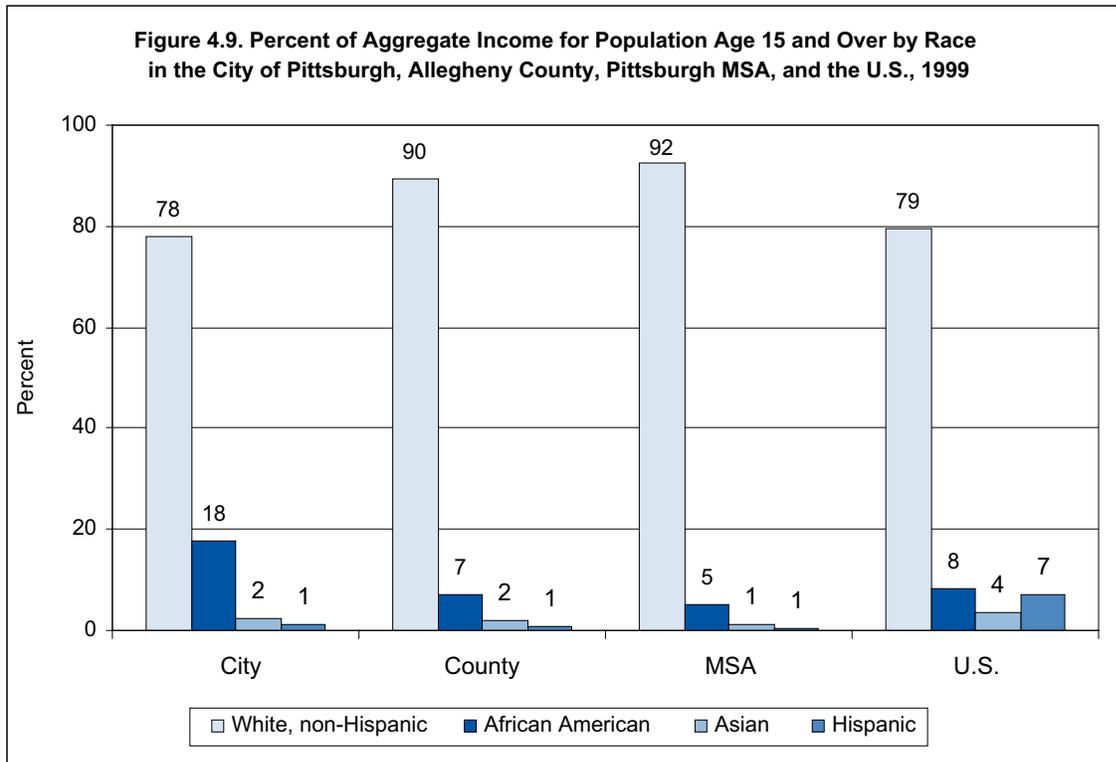
Table 4.1. Aggregate Income for the Population Age 15 and Over in 1999

Aggregate Income in 1999 (Dollars)	Pittsburgh City	Allegheny County	Pittsburgh MSA	United States
Total	6,295,100,300	28,826,174,900	49,379,003,400	6,074,932,742,500
White, non-Hispanic	4,901,516,300	25,813,110,600	45,637,126,900	4,827,736,924,300
African American	1,106,099,500	2,068,733,700	2,483,359,900	496,091,715,700
Asian	143,721,400	547,335,100	669,228,200	221,976,262,700
Hispanic	76,006,000	194,716,500	285,327,100	426,780,479,600

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2000). Summary File 3, P158: Aggregate Income in 1999 (Dollars) for Population 15 Years and Over.

- Whites have more buying power than African Americans, Asians, and Hispanics combined in the Pittsburgh area and the U.S.
- Whites in 1999 had buying power of about \$5 billion in the city, \$26 billion in the county, \$46 billion in the region, and \$4.8 trillion in the nation.
- African Americans, after Whites, in 1999 had the next largest amount of buying power: \$1.1 billion in the city, \$2.1 billion in the county, \$2.5 billion in the region, and \$500 billion in the nation.
- Asians and Hispanics have buying power of hundreds of millions of dollars in the Pittsburgh area and hundreds of billions in the nation.

INCOME continued

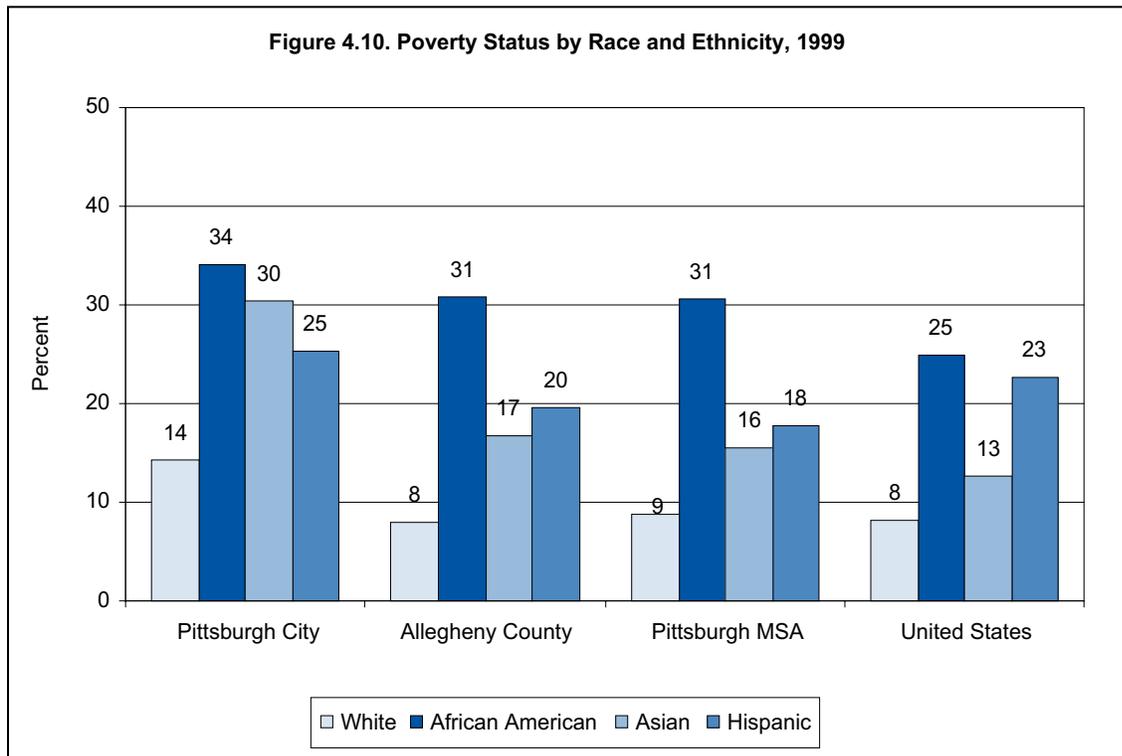


Source: Table 4.1 above.

- In the city of Pittsburgh Whites are 67% of the population and have 78% of the aggregate income while African Americans are 27% of the population and have 18% of the income.
- Whites in the county and Pittsburgh MSA have at least 90% of the aggregate income while all other groups together have 10% or less.
- In the nation Whites have 79% of the aggregate income while all other groups have a total of 21%.

POVERTY

People in poverty often lack income for basic needs, such as a nutritious diet, health care, decent housing, safe neighborhoods, high performing schools, quality child care, and reliable transportation. In spite of America’s prosperity, there are still many people -- particularly people of color -- in poverty.

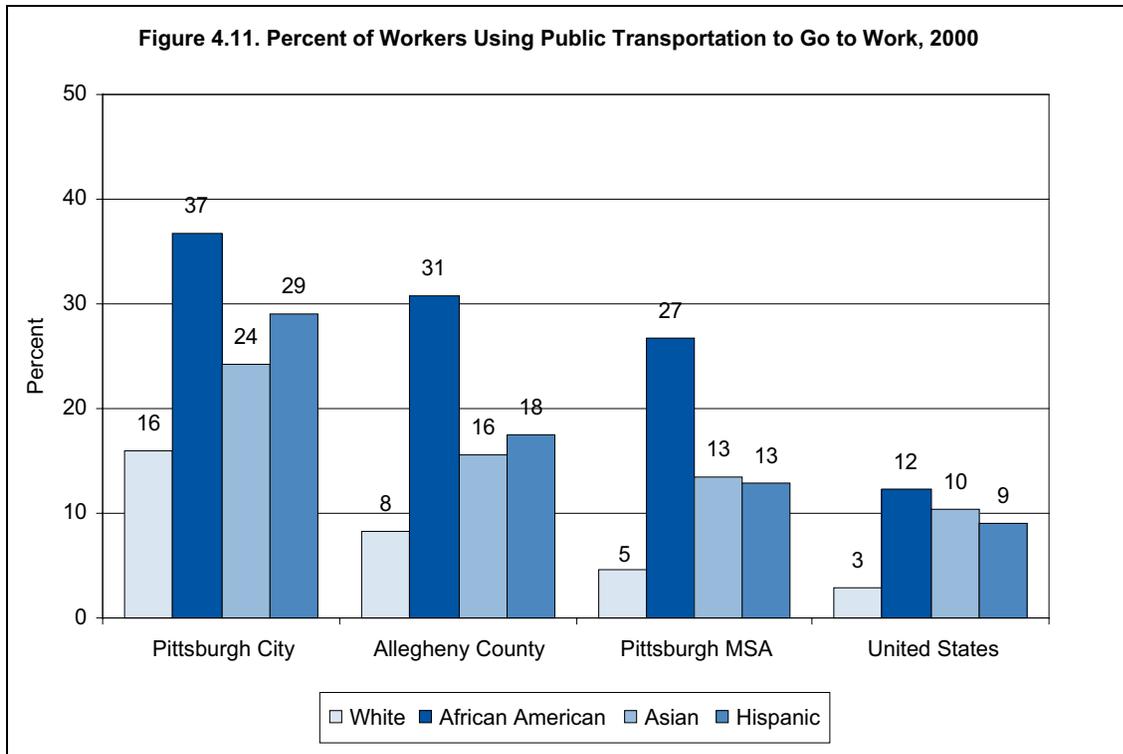


Source: Appendix 4.6

- African Americans, Asians, and Hispanics are much more likely than Whites to be poor.
- African Americans in the Pittsburgh area and the U.S. have the highest poverty rates. In fact, African American poverty rates in the county, region, and nation are more than three times White rates, and the African American rate in the city is more than two times the White rate.
- White poverty rates in the city are noticeably higher than White rates in the nation. White rates in the county and Pittsburgh MSA are comparable to White rates in the nation.
- Asian poverty rates in the Pittsburgh area are higher than national rates.
- Hispanic poverty rates in the city are higher than in the nation while Hispanic rates in the county and Pittsburgh MSA are lower than national rates.

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation is important for seeking work, working, getting an education, and obtaining food, health care, and child care. Large disparities by race and ethnicity exist in the use of public transportation and ownership of a motor vehicle.

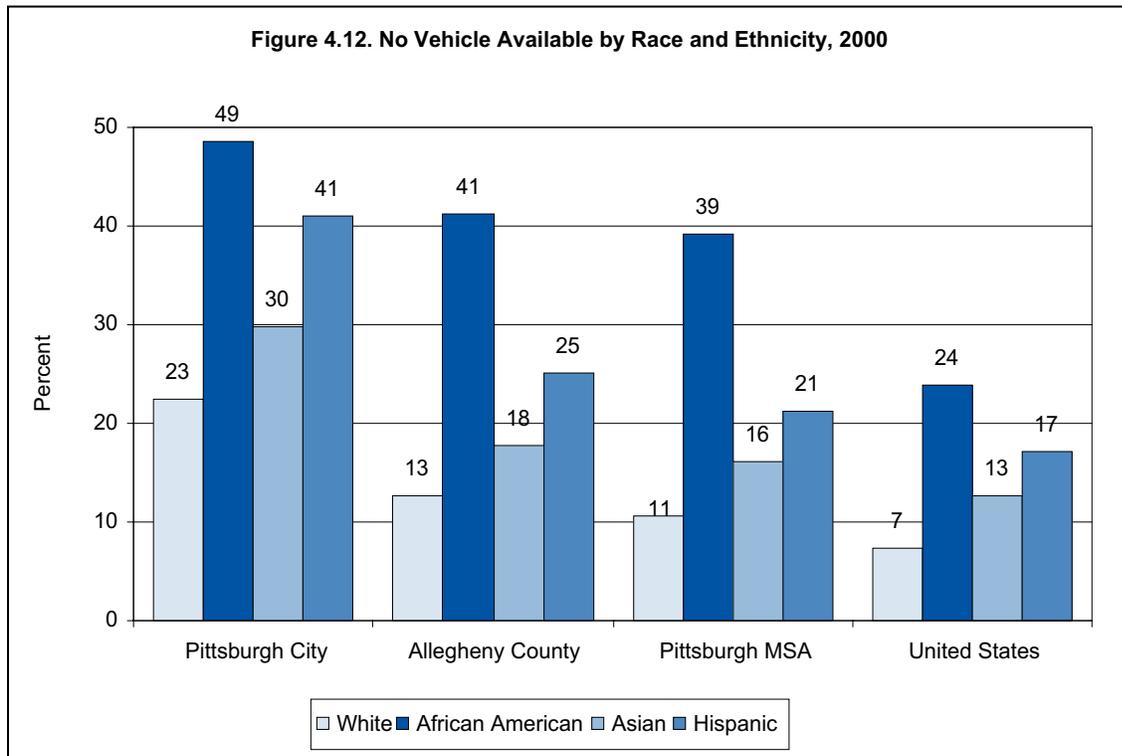


Source: Appendix 4.7

- African American workers in the Pittsburgh area depend on public transportation to go to work much more than White, Asian, and Hispanic workers. In fact, African Americans are 2-5 times as likely as Whites to use public transportation to go to work in the Pittsburgh area.
- Whites use public transportation at much lower rates than the other racial/ethnic groups.
- Whites, African Americans, Asians, and Hispanics in the city use public transportation more than Whites, African Americans, Asians, and Hispanics in the other geographic areas.

TRANSPORTATION continued

Another indicator of dependence on public transportation is the percent of households which do not own a motor vehicle.



Source: Appendix 4.8

- African Americans are more likely to be without a motor vehicle than Whites, Asians, and Hispanics. Whites are the least likely to be without a motor vehicle. In fact, the percent of African American households without a motor vehicle in the Pittsburgh area and the nation is 2-4 times that of Whites.
- Whites, African Americans, Asians, and Hispanics in the city are much more likely not to have a motor vehicle than the same groups in the other geographic areas.
- The county and the Pittsburgh MSA have higher percentages of Whites, African Americans, Asians, and Hispanics who do not own a motor vehicle than the nation.



SECTION 5.

INTERGROUP RELATIONS

As our society becomes increasingly diverse, it is important that we study how different racial/ethnic groups tolerate, accept, and respect each other. While one may agree that the growing diversity in America should be accompanied by increased intergroup relations, there is still notable evidence of overt expressions of racial intolerance and negative views of people of different racial/ethnic backgrounds. In this section we examine:

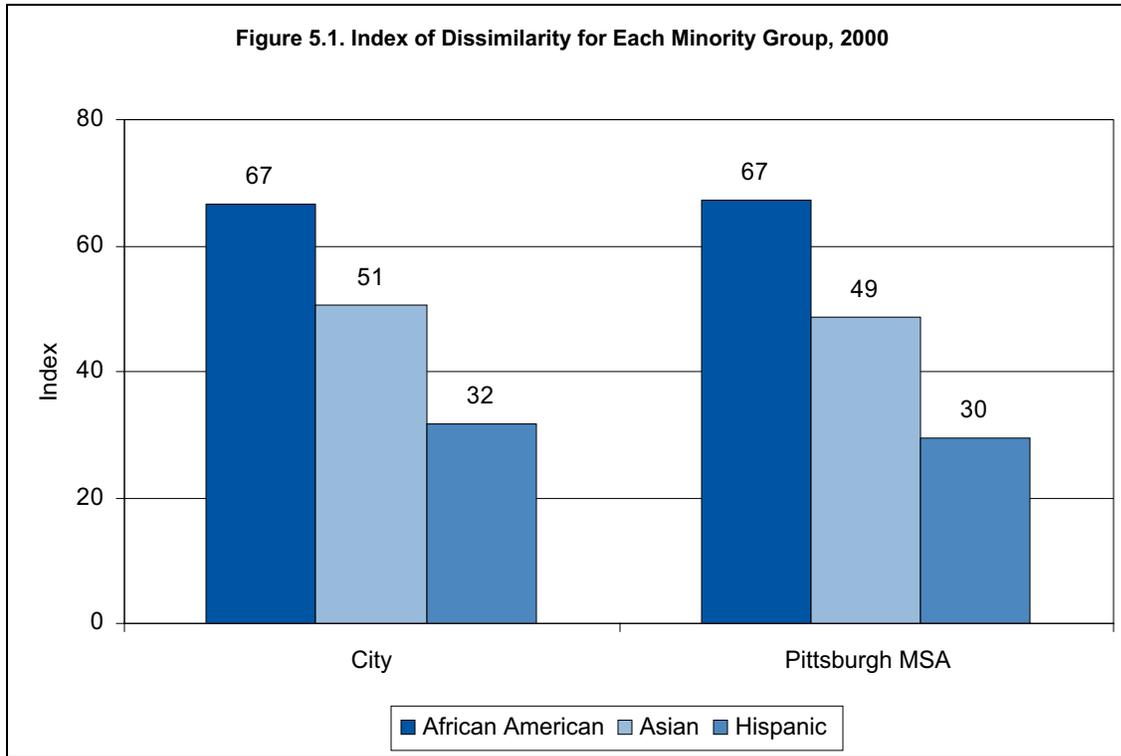
- Residential segregation
- Racial attitudes

RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION

One of the most commonly examined indicators of intergroup relations is the extent to which people of different racial/ethnic groups do or do not live in close geographic proximity to one another. Census tracts are the geographic units most often examined for a community's level of residential integration, or alternatively, segregation. Census tracts are relatively small areas that typically comprise between 1,000 and 8,000 people. In the year 2000, there were 140 census tracts in the city of Pittsburgh, 416 in Allegheny County, and 695 in the Pittsburgh MSA. In this section we examine the most widely used measure of residential segregation—the index of dissimilarity.

The index of dissimilarity measures the evenness with which two groups are distributed within a particular geographic area. Specifically, the dissimilarity index means the percent of each minority group that would have to move for all census tracts to have that minority group distributed the same as Whites.

RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION continued



Source: Appendix 5.1

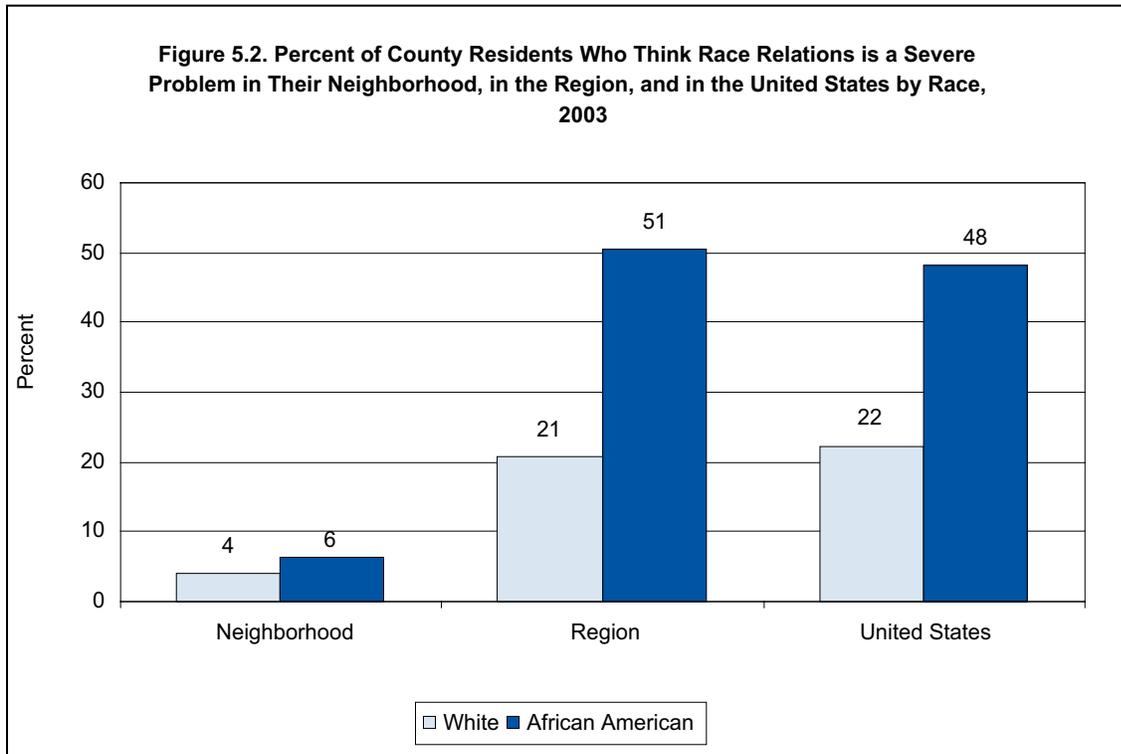
Note: The dissimilarity index means the percent of each minority group that would have to move for all census tracts to have that minority group distributed the same as Whites.

- African Americans are the most segregated minority group in the city and the Pittsburgh MSA. Hispanics are the least segregated.
- Two-thirds (67%) of African Americans would have to relocate for African Americans and Whites to be equally distributed in the city or region. A dissimilarity index of 60 or above is considered very high segregation.
- One-half of Asians and one-third of Hispanics in the city and the Pittsburgh MSA would have to relocate for each group to be evenly distributed in relation to Whites.

RACIAL ATTITUDES

Examining racial attitudes can expose the extent and nature of prejudice. It also helps to determine the level of popular support for policies or efforts to assist disadvantaged minority groups.

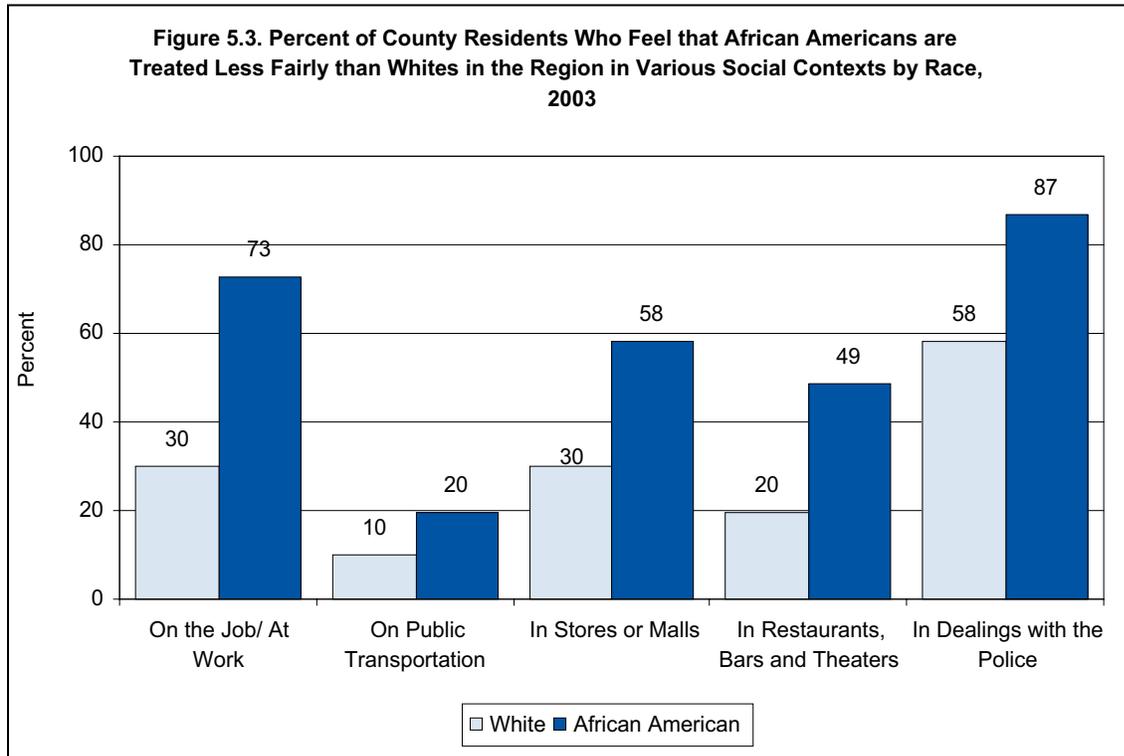
The figures below present data from a quality of life study of Allegheny County conducted by the University Center for Social and Urban Research (UCSUR) at the University of Pittsburgh. The data were collected via a telephone survey of county residents between February and April of 2003. A total of 330 Whites and 81 African Americans responded to the survey.



Source: Appendix 5.2

- Small proportions of Allegheny County residents (6% of African Americans and 4% of Whites) see race relations as a serious problem in their neighborhood.
- African Americans are much more likely than Whites in Allegheny County to perceive severe race-related problems in the region and nation. About half of the county’s African American residents and one-fifth of its White residents believe that race relations is a severe problem in the region and nation.

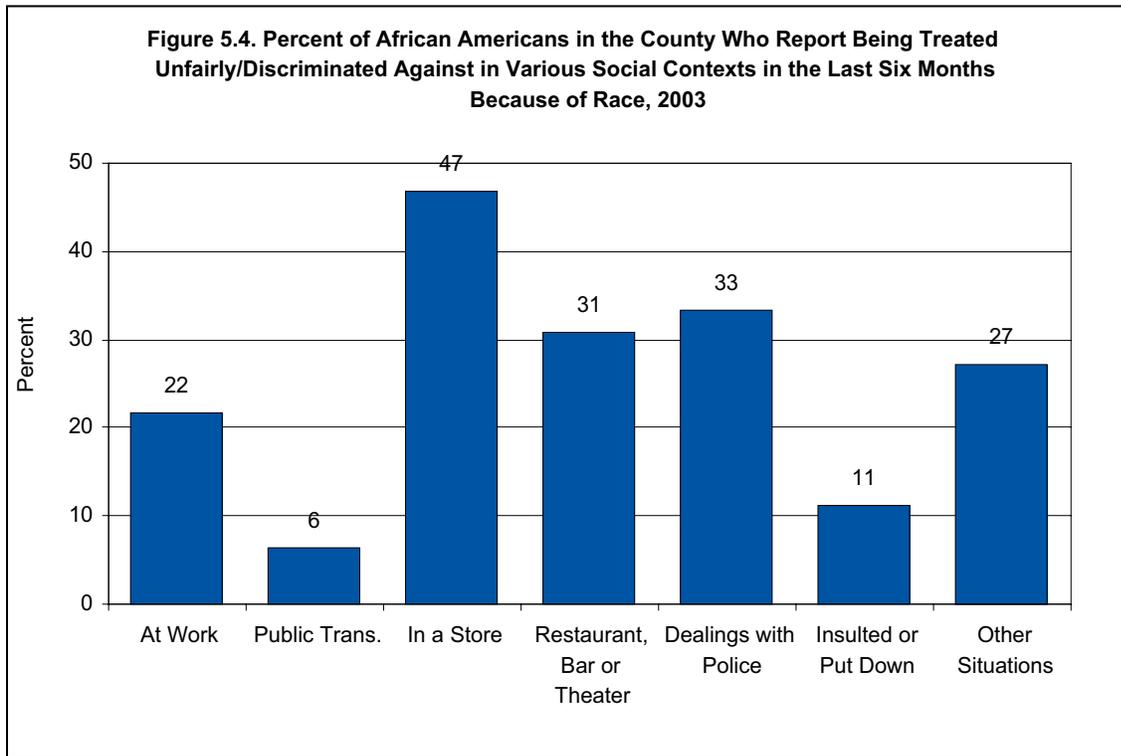
RACIAL ATTITUDES continued



Source: Appendix 5.2

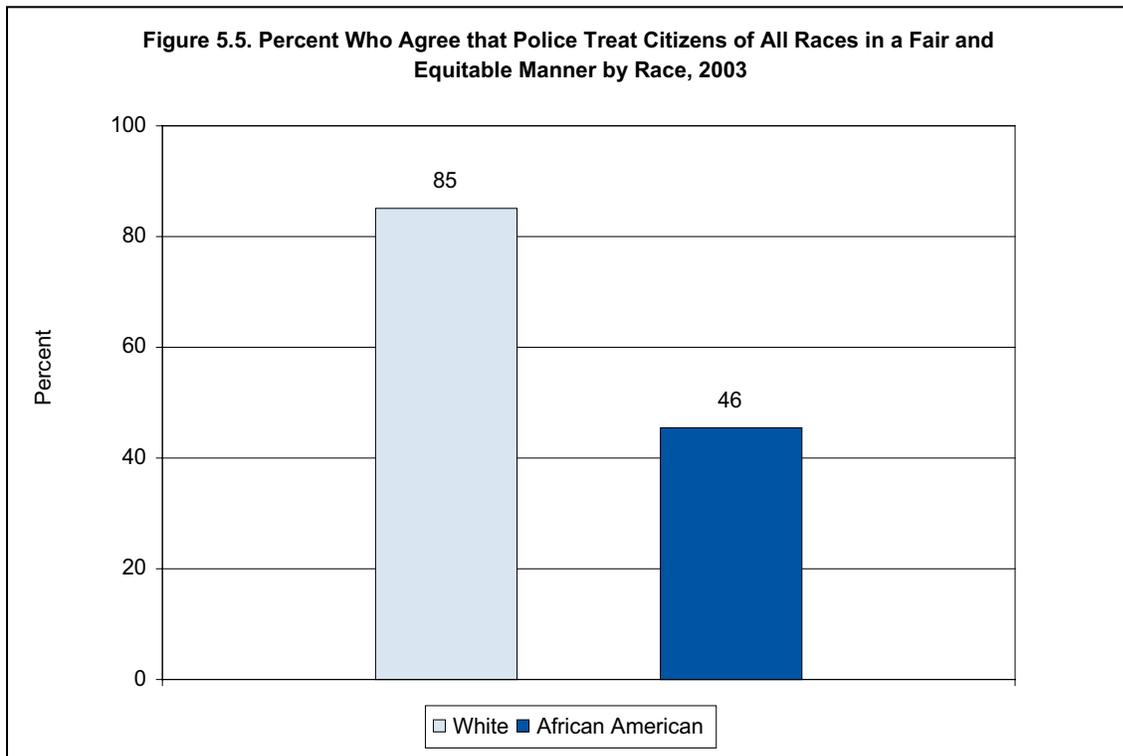
- There are large racial disparities in the county in perceptions about the extent to which African Americans are treated less fairly than Whites. African Americans much more than Whites feel that African Americans are treated less fairly at work, on public transportation, by police, and in stores/malls, restaurants, bars, and theaters.
- The majority of African Americans and Whites in the county believe that African Americans are mistreated most by police (87% of African American and 58% of White residents). The majority of African Americans, but not Whites, also believe that African Americans are treated less fairly at work and in stores/malls.
- Both African Americans and Whites believe that African Americans are least likely to be treated less fairly than Whites on public transportation (20% of African American and 10% of White residents in the county).

RACIAL ATTITUDES continued



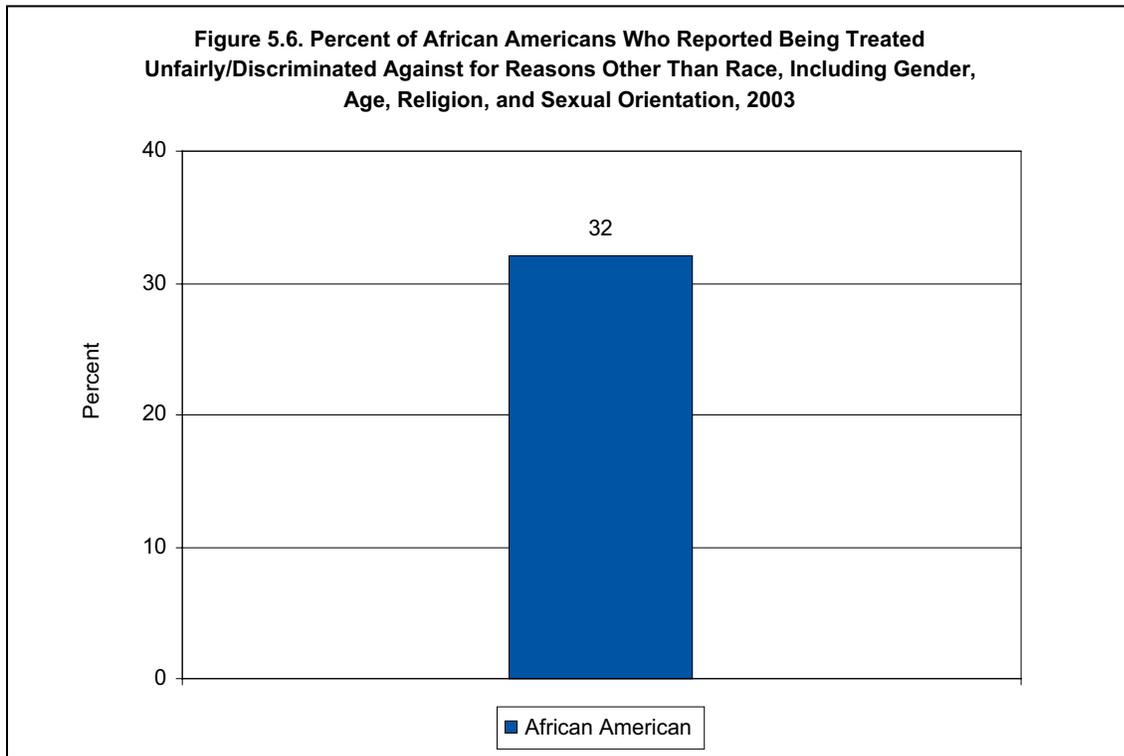
Source: Appendix 5.2

- About half of the county’s African American population reports being victims of unfair treatment or discrimination in a store within the last six months.
- About one-third of the county’s African American population reports being victims of unfair treatment or discrimination by the police and being victims of unfair treatment or discrimination in a restaurant, bar, or theater within the last six months.
- One-fifth of the county’s African American population reports being victims of unfair treatment or discrimination at work within the last six months.
- A small proportion of African Americans (6%) report being victims of unfair treatment or discrimination on public transportation.

RACIAL ATTITUDES continued

Source: Appendix 5.2

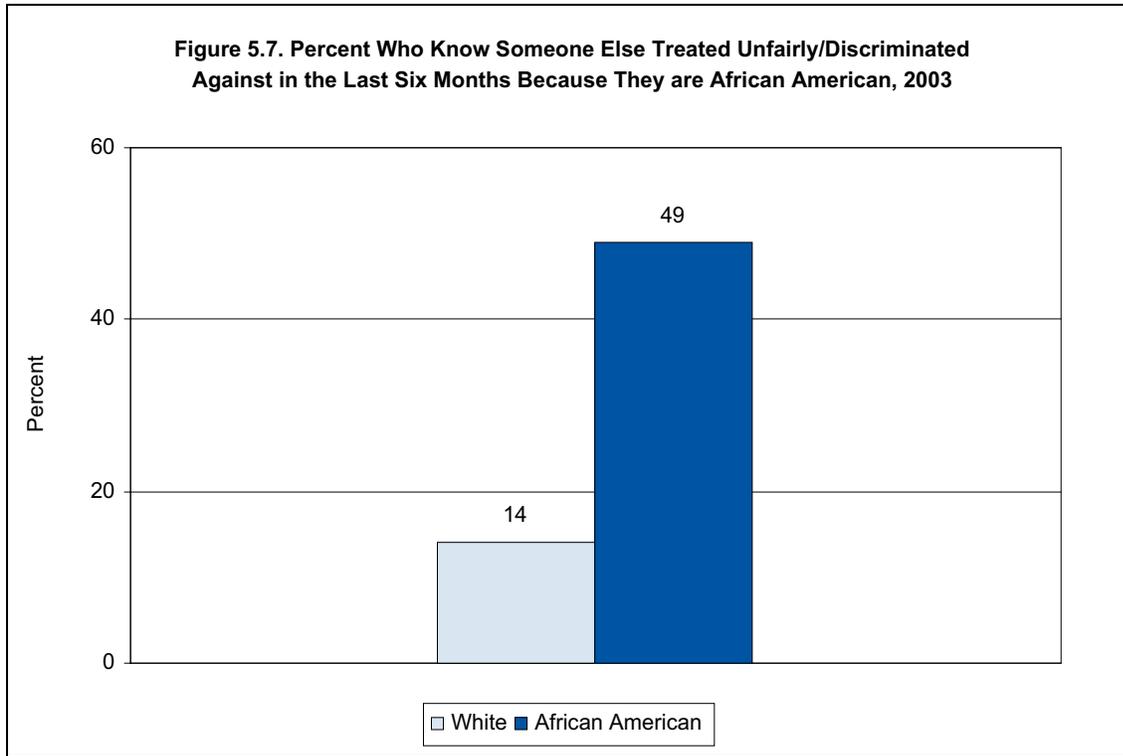
- There are large race differences in perceptions of the ways in which police treat people. The vast majority (85%) of Whites agrees that the police in their community treat citizens of all races fairly and equitably. Less than half (46%) of African Americans believe that citizens of all races in their community are being treated fairly and equitably by police.

RACIAL ATTITUDES continued

Source: Appendix 5.2

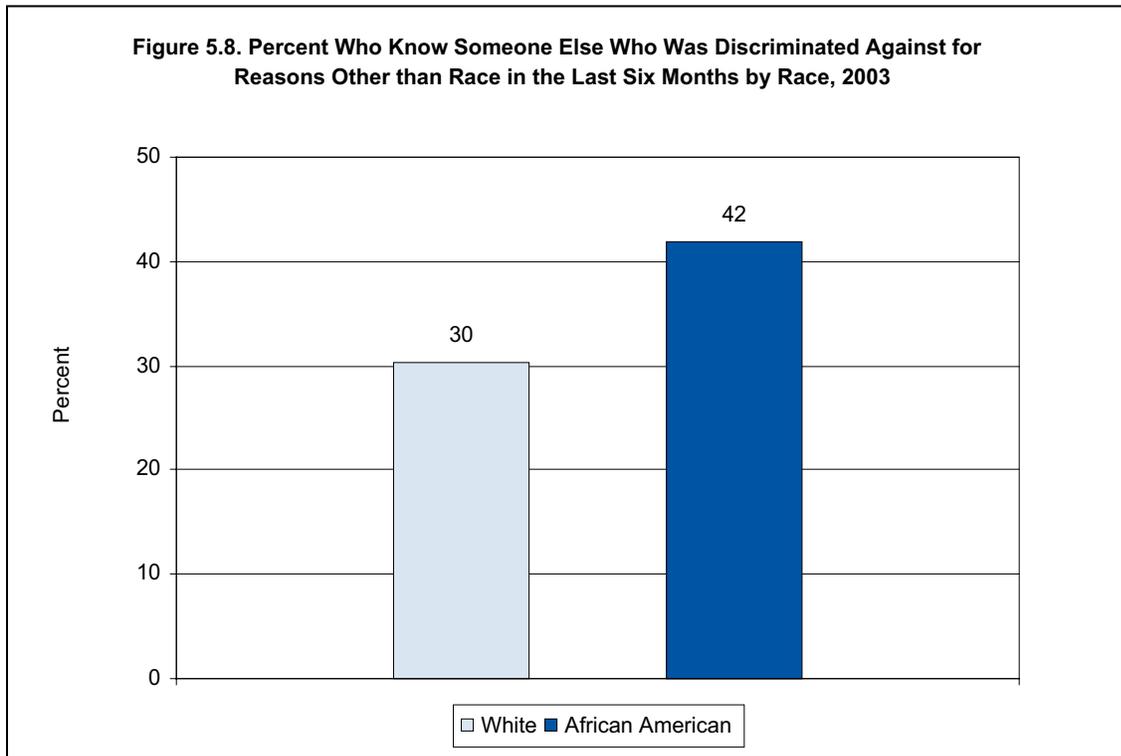
- One in three African Americans (32%) believes that he or she has been treated unfairly for reasons other than his or her race. Similar data for Whites are not available.

RACIAL ATTITUDES continued



Source: Appendix 5.2

- African Americans are 3.5 times more likely than Whites to know someone who was treated unfairly or discriminated against in the last six months because he or she is African American.

RACIAL ATTITUDES continued

Source: Appendix 5.2

- African Americans are more likely than White residents to know someone who was discriminated against for reasons other than race.
- A substantial number of the county's White residents (nearly one-third) report knowing someone who experienced discrimination for reasons other than race.

SECTION 6.

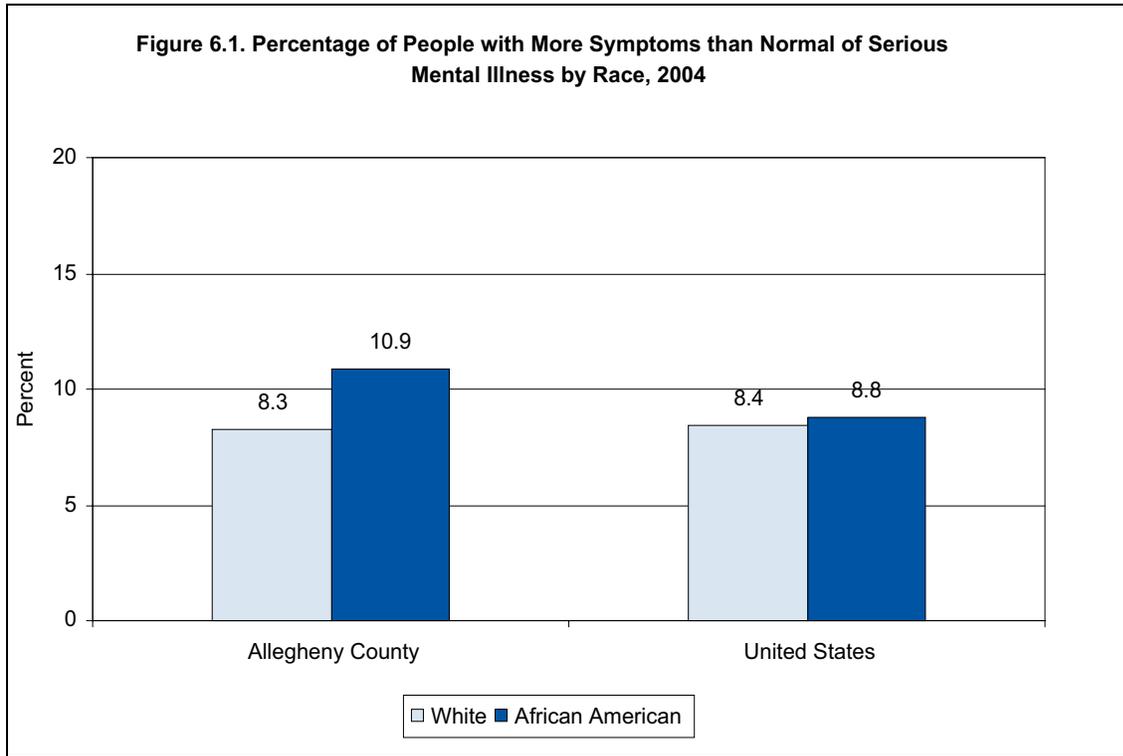
MENTAL HEALTH

This portion of the report reviews discrepancies between Whites and African Americans in Allegheny County with regard to mental health. A plethora of studies have documented the correlation between mental and physical health, and even mental health and income (Ettner, 1995). In this section we will examine two main topics:

- Mental Health Status in Allegheny County
- Utilization of Services in Pittsburgh and Allegheny County

MENTAL HEALTH STATUS IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY

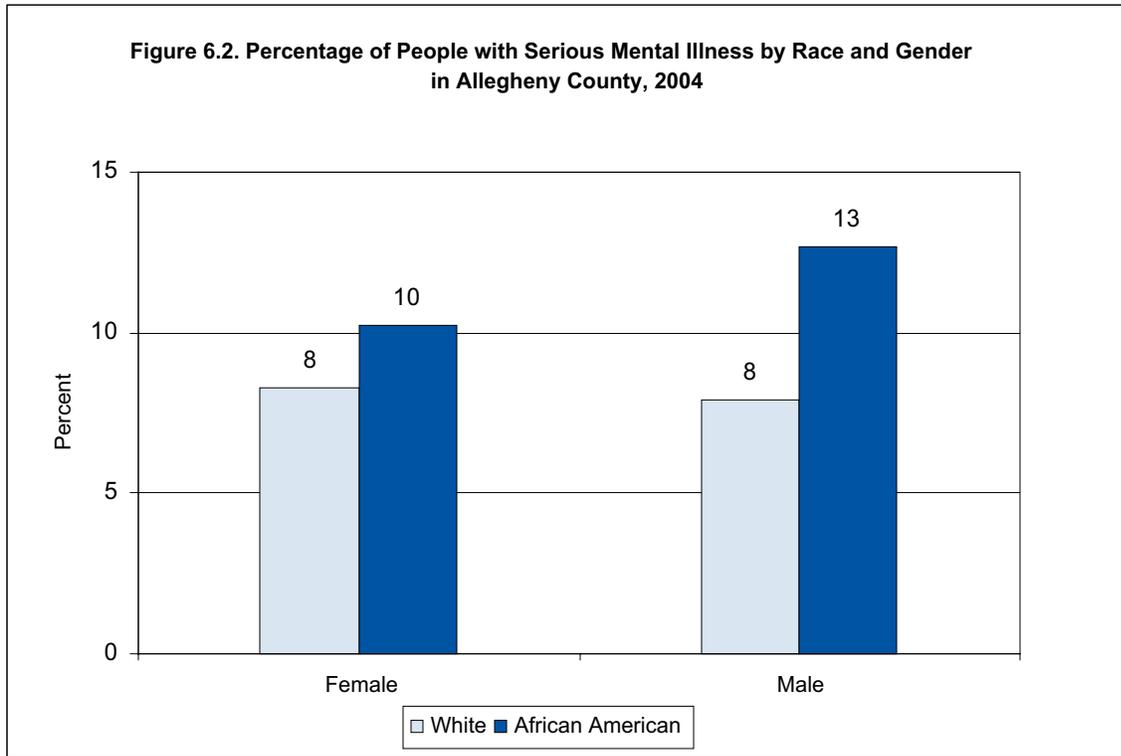
Figures 6.1-6.4 contain data from a 2004 Behavioral Risk Factor household survey in Allegheny County, which measured depression rates among Whites and African Americans by gender, income, and education. Figure 6.1 also contains comparable national data. Note that county data for a racial or ethnic group are provided only if the count is 10 or more cases.



Source: Appendix 6.1 and Ravi Sharma (Graduate School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh) and Joan Epstein, Peggy Barker, Michael Vorburger, and Christine Murtha. 2002. *Serious Mental Illness and Its Co-Occurrence with Substance Use Disorders*. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

- African Americans in Allegheny County have higher rates of serious mental illness than Whites in the county.
- Whites and African Americans in the nation have similar rates of serious mental illness.
- White rates of serious mental illness are similar in the county and the nation.
- The African American rate for serious mental illness in the county (10.9%) is higher than the African American rate (8.8%) in the nation.

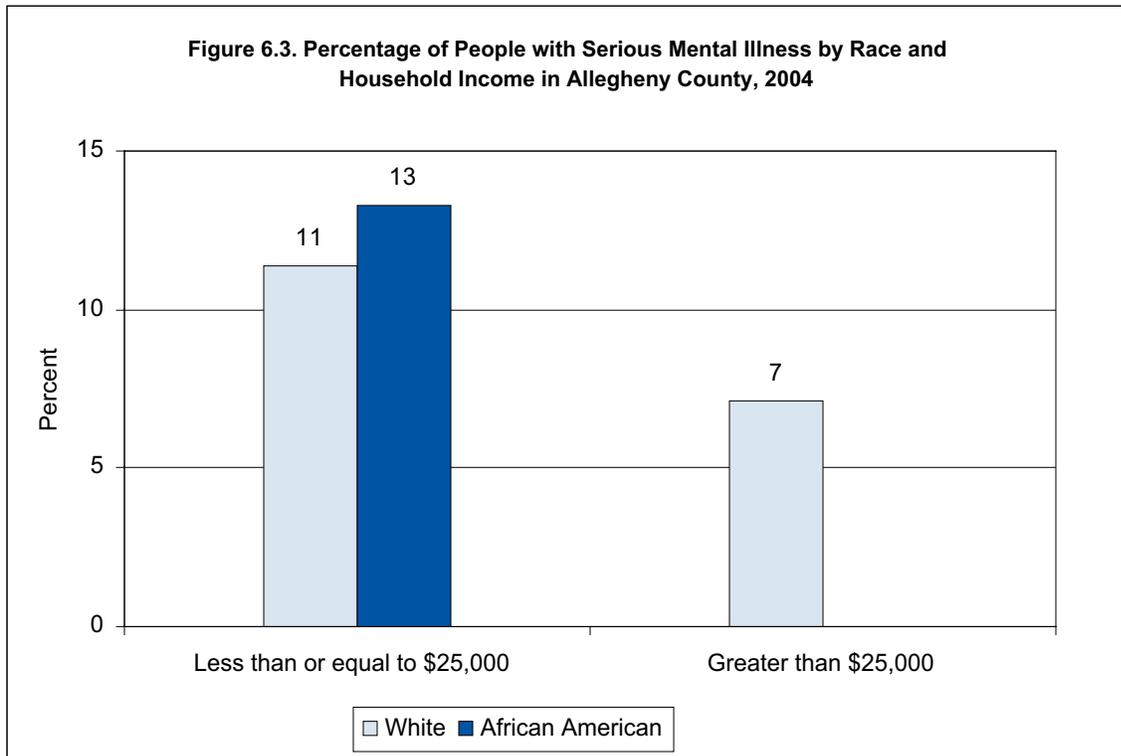
MENTAL HEALTH STATUS continued



Source: Appendix 6.1

- African American women and men are more likely than White women and men to have serious mental illness.
- White female and male rates of serious mental illness are similar in the county.

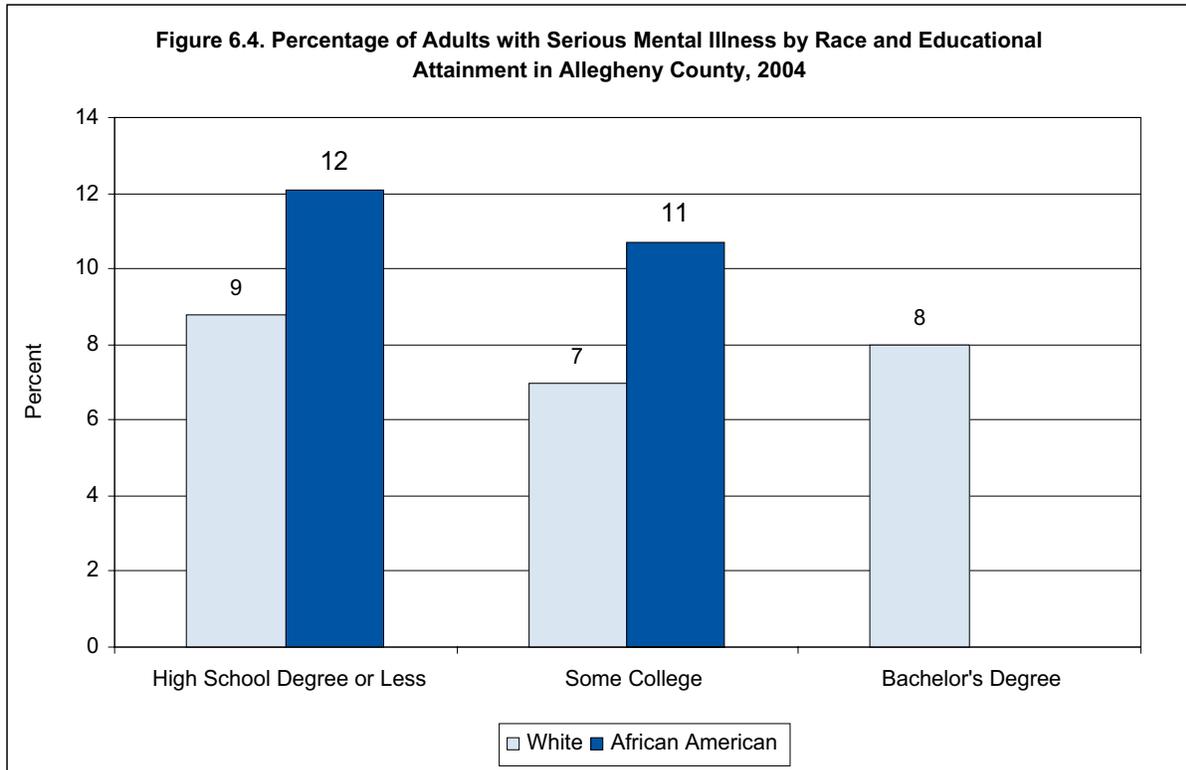
MENTAL HEALTH STATUS continued



Source: Appendix 6.1. Note that the percent for African Americans with household incomes greater than \$25,000 is not shown because the number of cases with serious mental illness is less than ten.

- African Americans with household incomes of \$25,000 or less are more likely than Whites at the same income level to have serious mental illness.
- Whites with household incomes of \$25,000 or less are more likely than higher income Whites to have serious mental illness.

MENTAL HEALTH STATUS continued



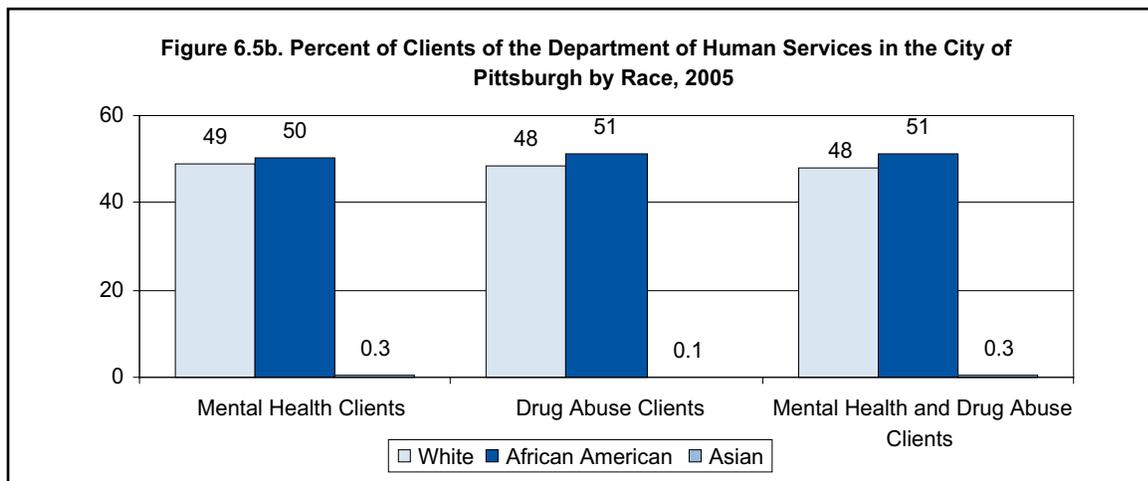
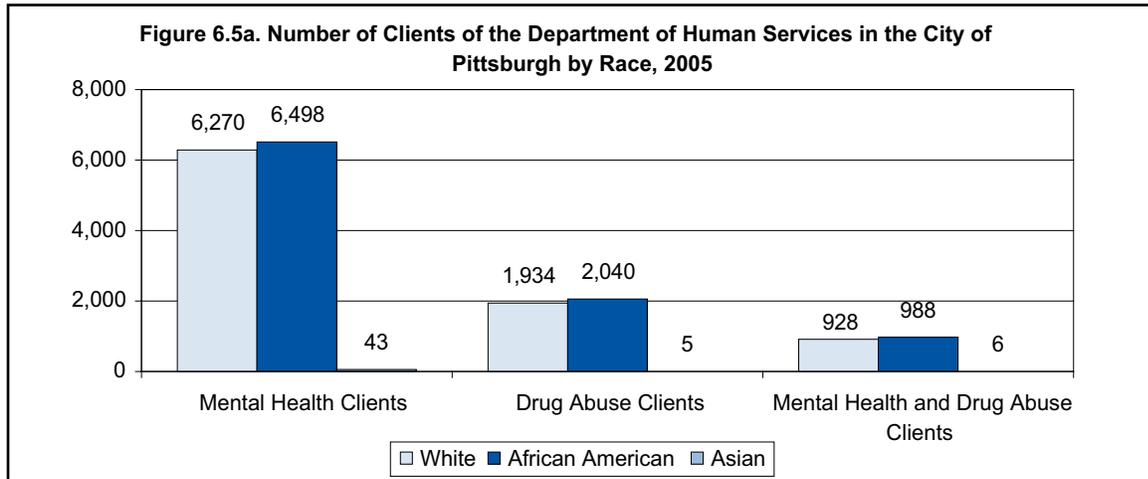
Source: Appendix 6.1. Note that the percent for African Americans with college degrees is not shown because the number of cases with serious mental illness is less than ten.

- African Americans with a high school diploma or less and African Americans with some college are more likely than Whites with similar educational attainment to have serious mental illness.

Section 6. Mental Health

UTILIZATION OF SERVICES IN PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY COUNTY

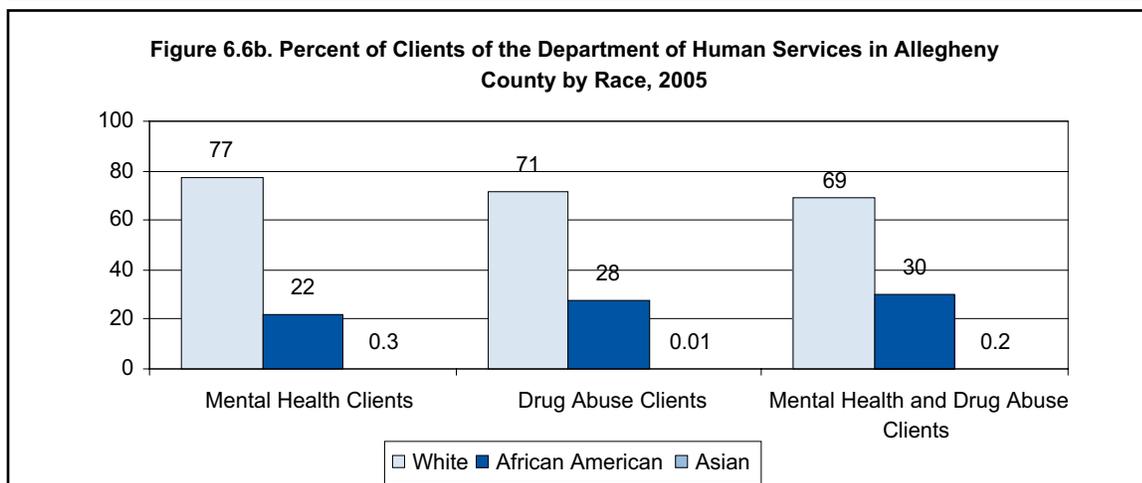
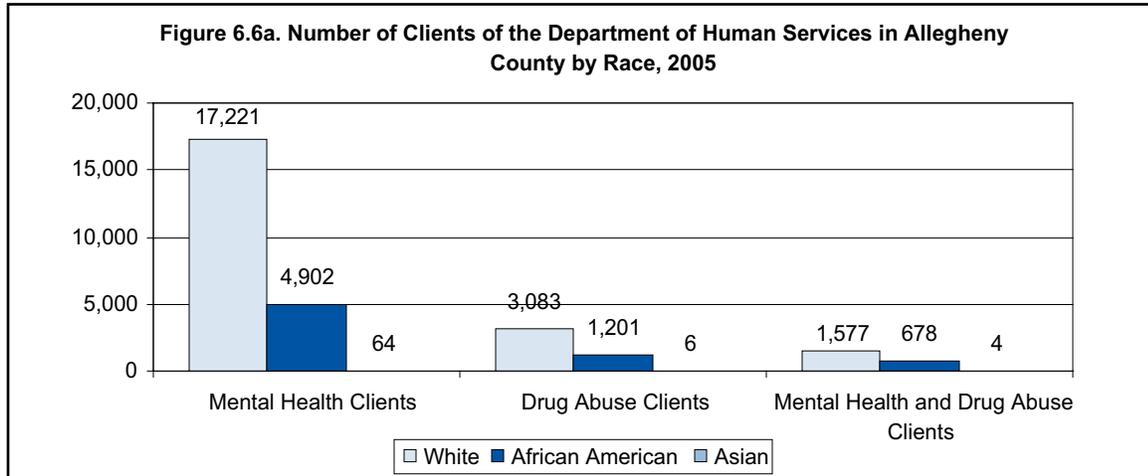
Local data on the utilization of mental health services are important since little local information on mental health status is available. The data below reflect the utilization of mental health services from the Department of Human Services (DHS) in 2005 by race for the city of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County. The data include persons who received mental health services, drug abuse services, and both mental health and drug abuse services.



Source: Appendix 6.2

- In the city of Pittsburgh African Americans and whites are each about half of the mental health, drug abuse, and mental health/drug abuse clients who receive services provided by DHS.
- African Americans are overrepresented in the utilization of DHS services in the city of Pittsburgh since African Americans make up 50% or more of the clients but only 27% of the population.
- Only a small portion of mental health and drug abuse clients in the city of Pittsburgh who use the services provided by DHS are Asian.

UTILIZATION OF SERVICES continued



Source: Appendix 6.2

Note: Data for Allegheny County excludes data for the city of Pittsburgh.

- More than three times as many Whites as African Americans are treated for mental illness in the county each year. Since Whites make up 83.8% of the population in Allegheny County and African Americans only make up 12.4%, African Americans are overrepresented among those treated for mental illness.
- Whites represent 71% of clients receiving drug abuse treatment in the county, while African Americans account for 28% of the clients. African Americans are overrepresented among clients that receive treatment for drug abuse in the county.
- 69% of clients in the county receiving both mental health and drug abuse services are White, while 30% are African American.
- Asians are a small portion of mental health and drug abuse clients in the county.



SECTION 7.

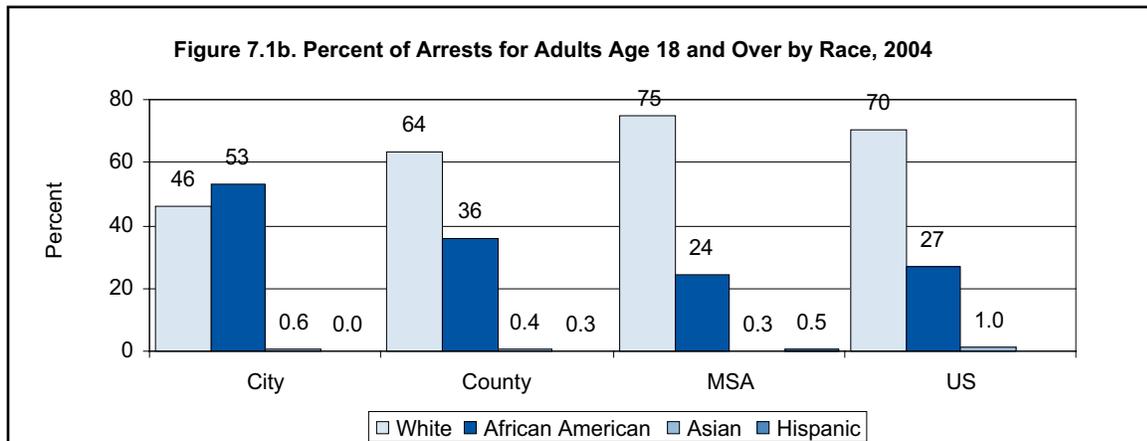
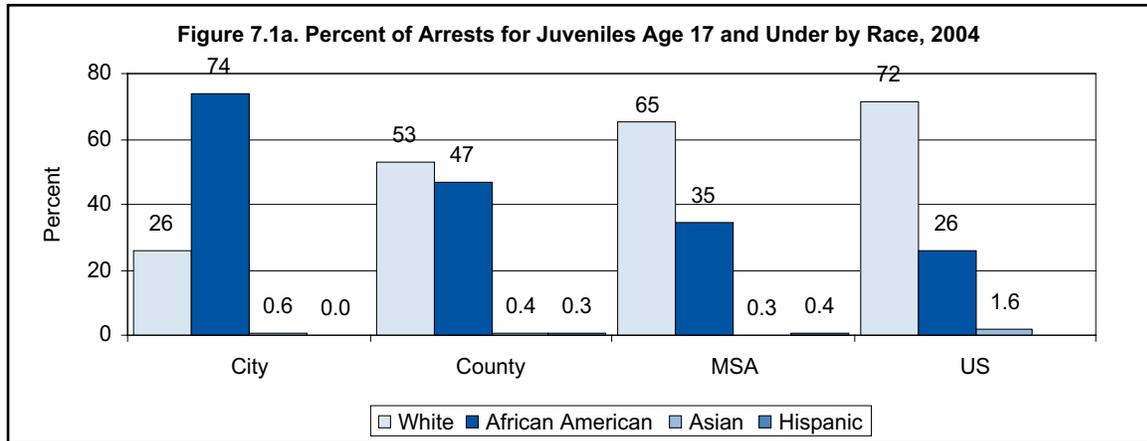
CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Having reliable, quality data on crime and criminal justice is essential to inform government decisions that promote justice and prevent crime. There are striking disparities in arrest and victimization rates in the region. In this section we explore recent data on race differences in involvement in the criminal justice system in Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, the Pittsburgh MSA, and the United States. Specifically, we examine data on:

- Arrests
- Murder Victims

ARRESTS

Data on arrest rates can help to show if the criminal justice system is biased towards any particular racial or ethnic group. Here we present data on arrest rates for violent crime, murder, property crime, and drug violations for four geographic regions.

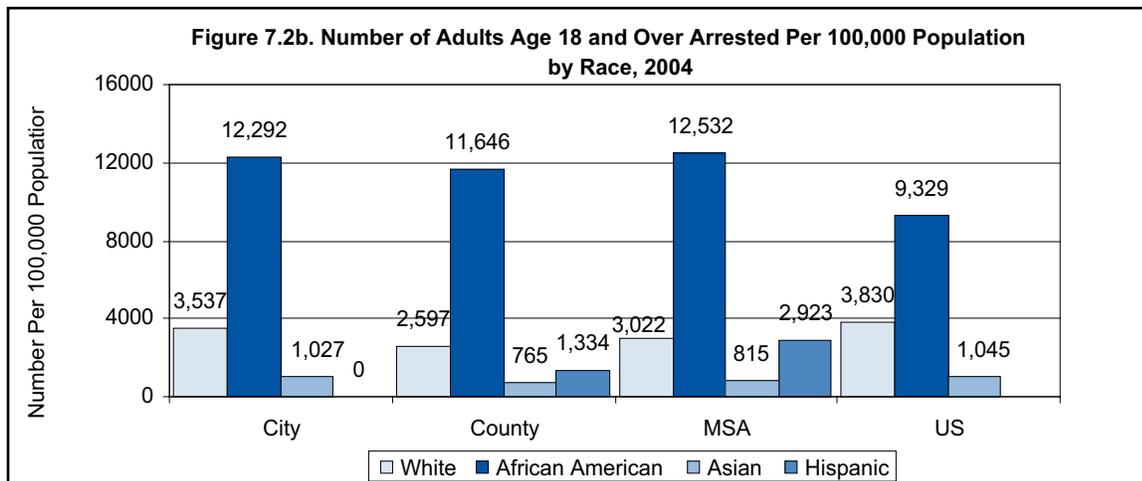
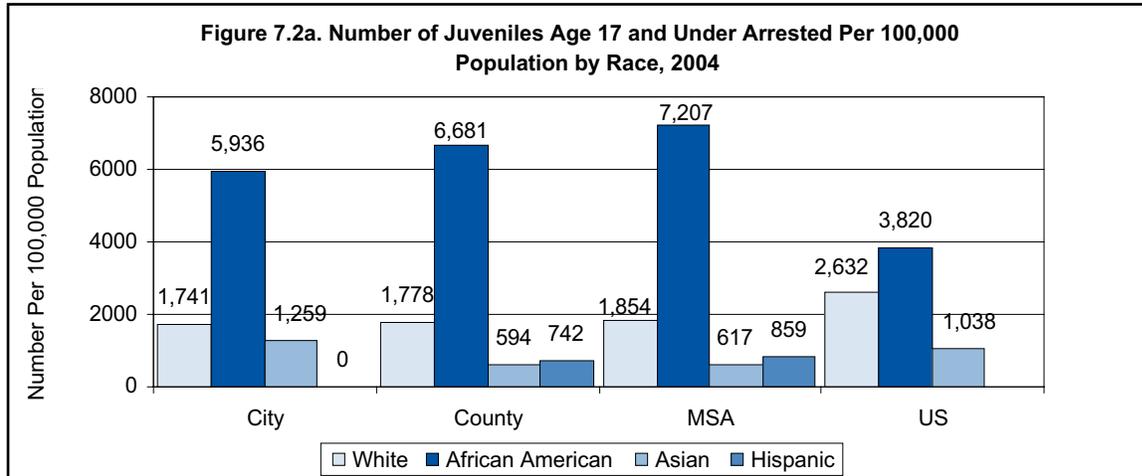


Notes: White and African American data may include Hispanic. U.S. data are from 2002. U.S. data for Hispanics are not available.

Source: Appendices 7.1-7.8

- White juveniles and adults have a higher share of total arrests than African American juveniles and adults in each of the geographic areas except the city.
- White juveniles in the U.S. have a higher share of arrests than White juveniles in the region.
- African American juveniles and adults have a higher share of arrests in the city than in any of the other three geographic areas. In addition, African Americans comprise a higher share of juvenile arrests than they do adult arrests in the Pittsburgh area. In the nation African American shares of juvenile and adult arrests are similar.
- Asian and Hispanic juveniles and adults represent very small shares of arrests in the Pittsburgh area and the nation.

ARRESTS continued



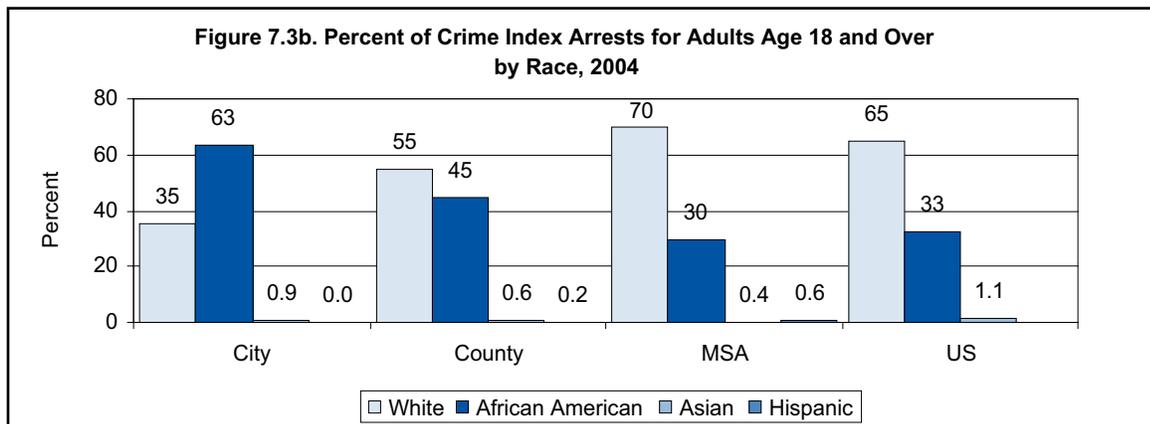
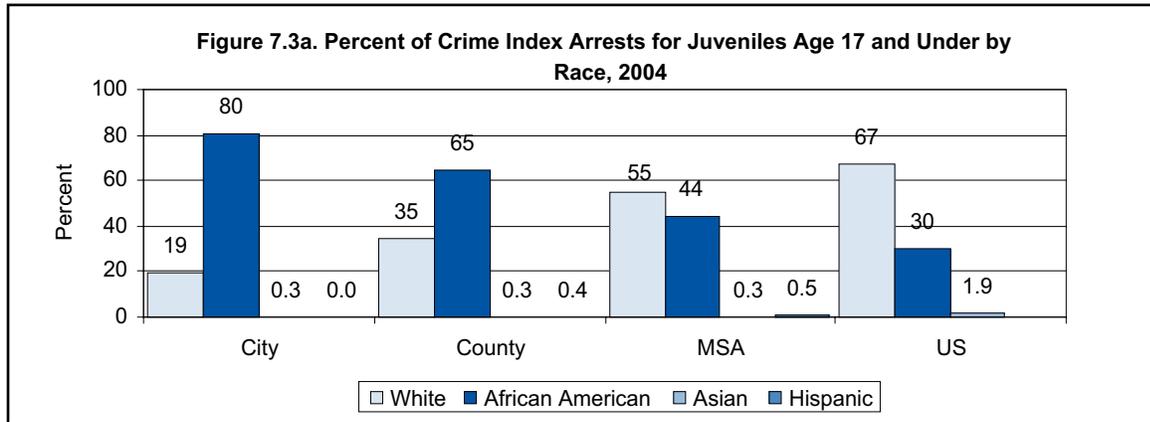
Notes: White and African American data may include Hispanics. U.S. data are from 2002. U.S. data are not available for Hispanics.

Source: Appendix 7.1-7.8

- African American juveniles and adults in the region and nation have higher arrest rates than White, Asian, and Hispanic juveniles and adults.
- White juveniles have lower arrest rates than White adults in the region and the U.S.
- African American juveniles have lower arrest rates than African American adults in the region and the U.S.
- Asian and Hispanic juveniles and adults have low arrest rates in the region, and Asian juveniles and adults have low arrest rates in the nation.
- The region has higher arrest rates for African American juveniles and adults than the nation.

ARRESTS continued

Crime Index offenses are serious transgressions that include murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

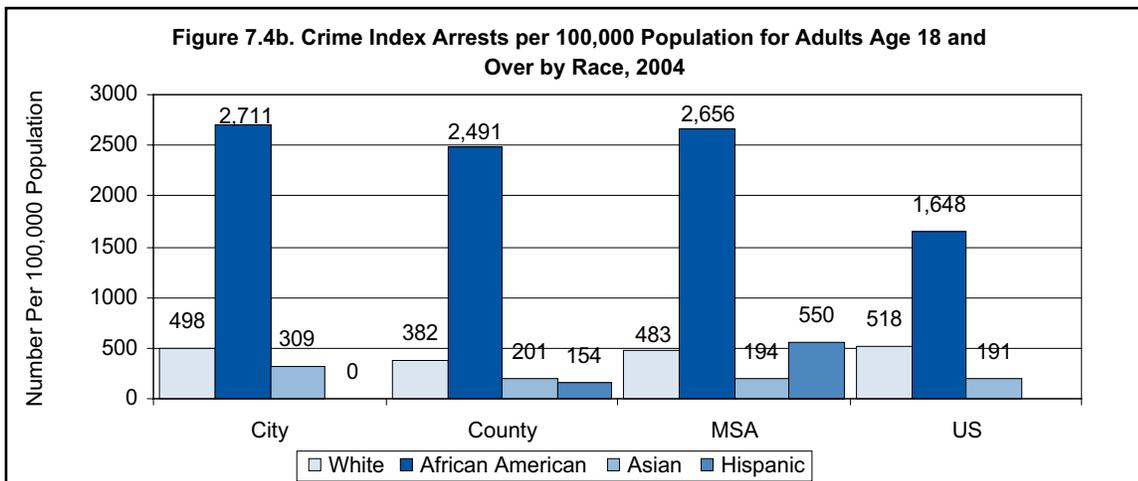
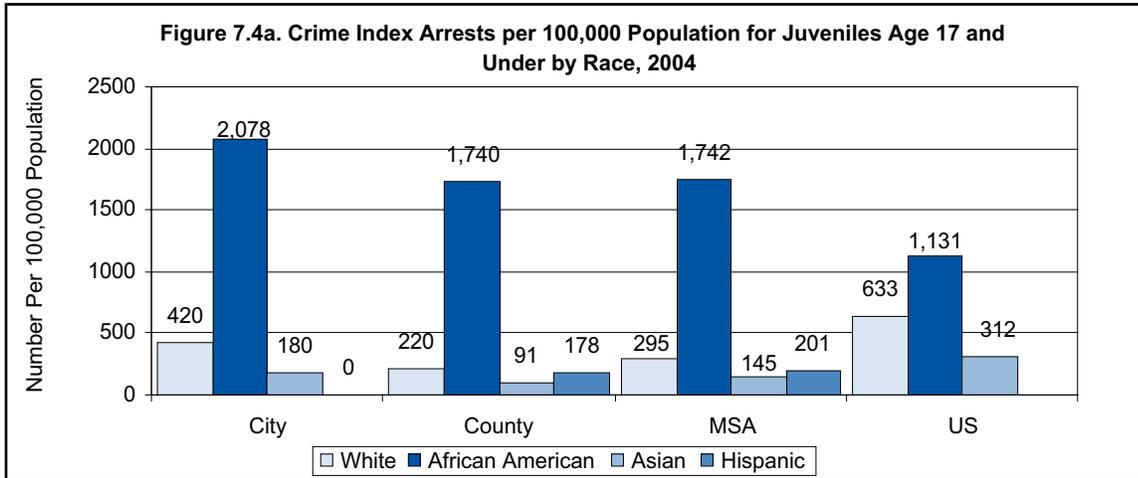


Notes: White and African American data may include Hispanics. U.S. data are from 2002. U.S. data are not available for Hispanics.

Source: Appendices 7.1-7.8

- African American juveniles and adults have substantially higher percentages of Crime Index arrests than White juveniles and adults in the city. However, White juveniles and adults have a higher share of Crime Index arrests than African Americans in the nation.
- White juveniles in the nation have a higher share of Crime Index arrests than White juveniles in the region. Conversely, White adults in the Pittsburgh MSA have a higher share of Crime Index arrests than White adults in the nation.
- African American juveniles in the Pittsburgh area have much higher shares of total juvenile arrests for Crime Index offenses than African American juveniles in the nation.
- Asians and Hispanics have low percentages of Crime Index arrests in the area and in the nation.

ARRESTS continued



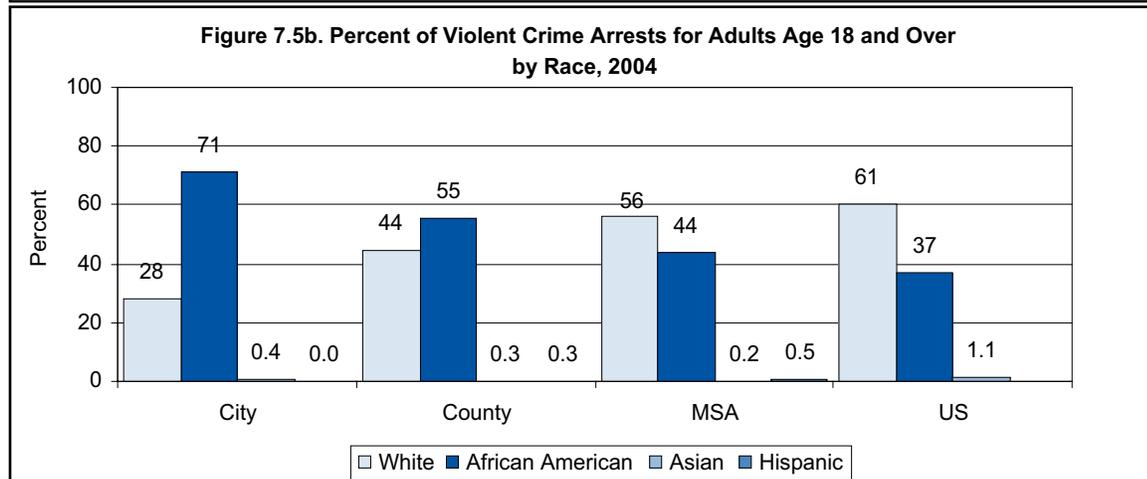
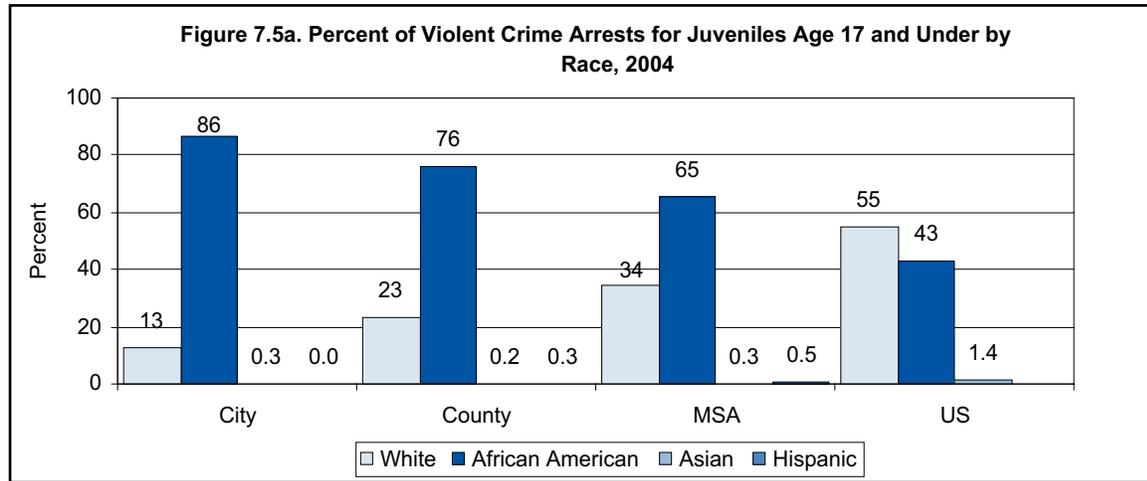
Notes: White and African American data may include Hispanics. U.S. data are from 2002. U.S. data are not available for Hispanics.

Source: Appendices 7.1-7.8

- African American juveniles and adults have higher Crime Index arrest rates than juveniles and adults of any other race/ethnicity.
- White juveniles in the U.S. have higher Crime Index arrest rates than White juveniles in the Pittsburgh area. However, White adults in the Pittsburgh area are arrested at similar rates as White adults in the nation.
- African American adults and juveniles in the Pittsburgh area have a higher Crime Index arrest rate than African American adults and juveniles in the U.S.
- Asian Crime Index arrest rates in the area are similar to Asian Crime Index arrest rates in the nation.

ARRESTS continued

Violent crime refers to murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

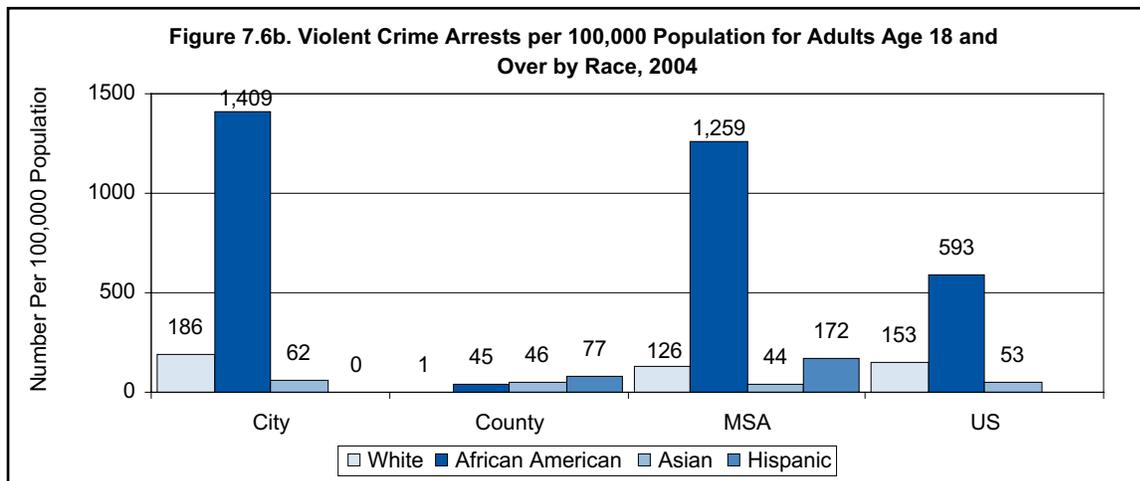
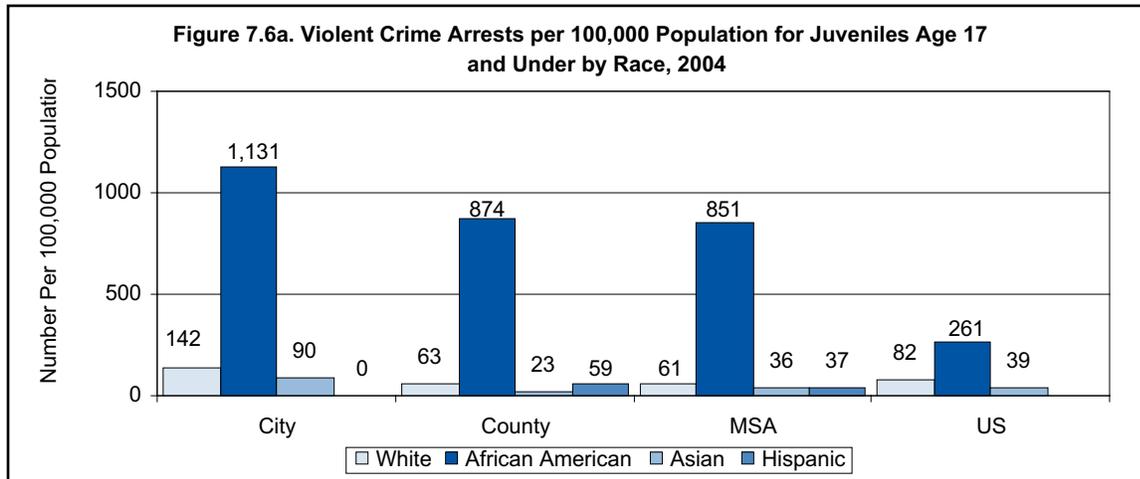


Notes: White and African American data may include Hispanics. U.S. data are from 2002. U.S. data are not available for Hispanics.

Source: Appendices 7.1-7.8

- African American juveniles represent the majority of violent crime arrests in the Pittsburgh area, while Whites are the majority of these arrests in the nation.
- African American adults represent the majority of violent crime arrests in the city of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County, while Whites are the majority of these arrests in the Pittsburgh MSA and the nation.
- White juveniles have smaller shares of arrests for violent crimes than White adults do.
- African American juveniles have higher shares of arrests for violent crimes than African American adults do.

ARRESTS continued



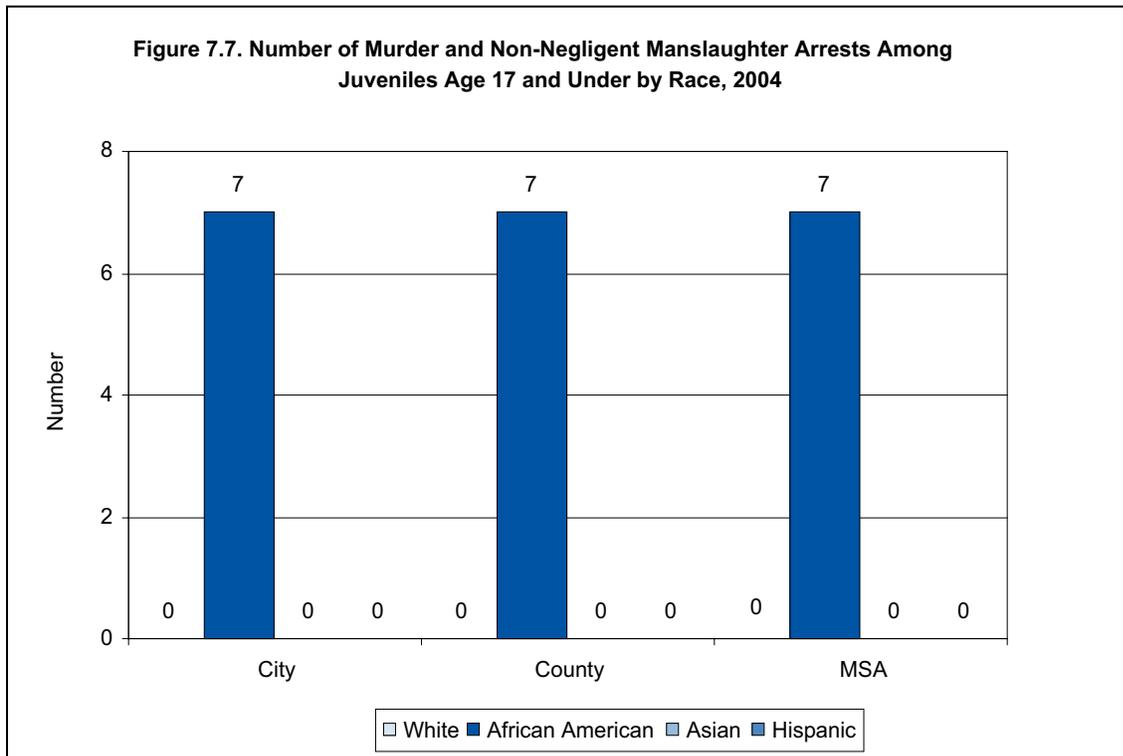
Notes: White and African American data may include Hispanics. U.S. data are from 2002. U.S. data are not available for Hispanics.

Source: Appendices 7.1-7.8

- African American juveniles and adults are arrested for violent crimes at higher rates than White, Asian and Hispanic juveniles and adults.
- White adults in the U.S. have a higher rate of violent crime arrests than White adults in the city, county and the Pittsburgh MSA. Meanwhile, the violent crime arrest rate for White juveniles and adults is similar in the city, county, and the Pittsburgh MSA.
- The violent crime arrest rate for African American juveniles is higher than the rate for African American adults in the city, county, and the Pittsburgh MSA. In addition, African American juveniles are arrested at a higher rate in the city than in the county, the Pittsburgh MSA or the U.S.

ARRESTS continued

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter refer to the unlawful killing of a person by another. Murder and non-negligent manslaughter are identified based on police investigation as opposed to any decision of a court, coroner, jury, or other judicial body. Data are reported for murder and non-negligent manslaughter together.

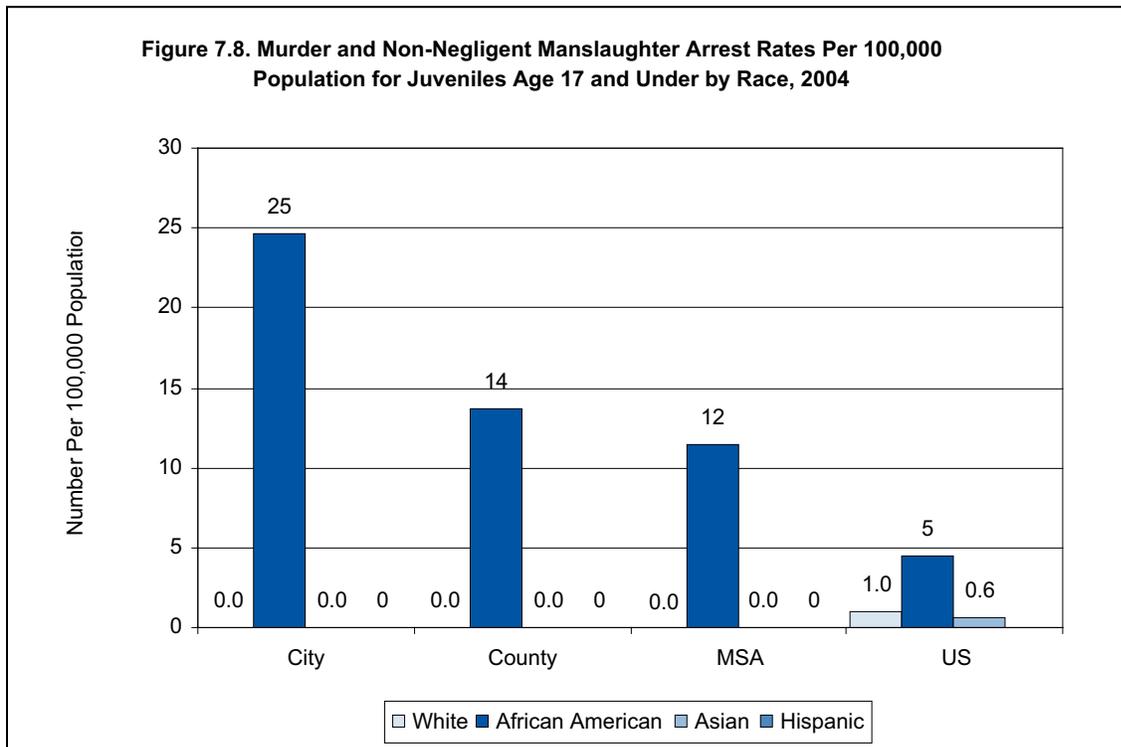


Note: White and African American may include Hispanic.

Source: Appendices 7.1-7.8

- All of the juveniles arrested for murder and non-negligent manslaughter in the Pittsburgh area were African Americans from the city of Pittsburgh.

ARRESTS continued

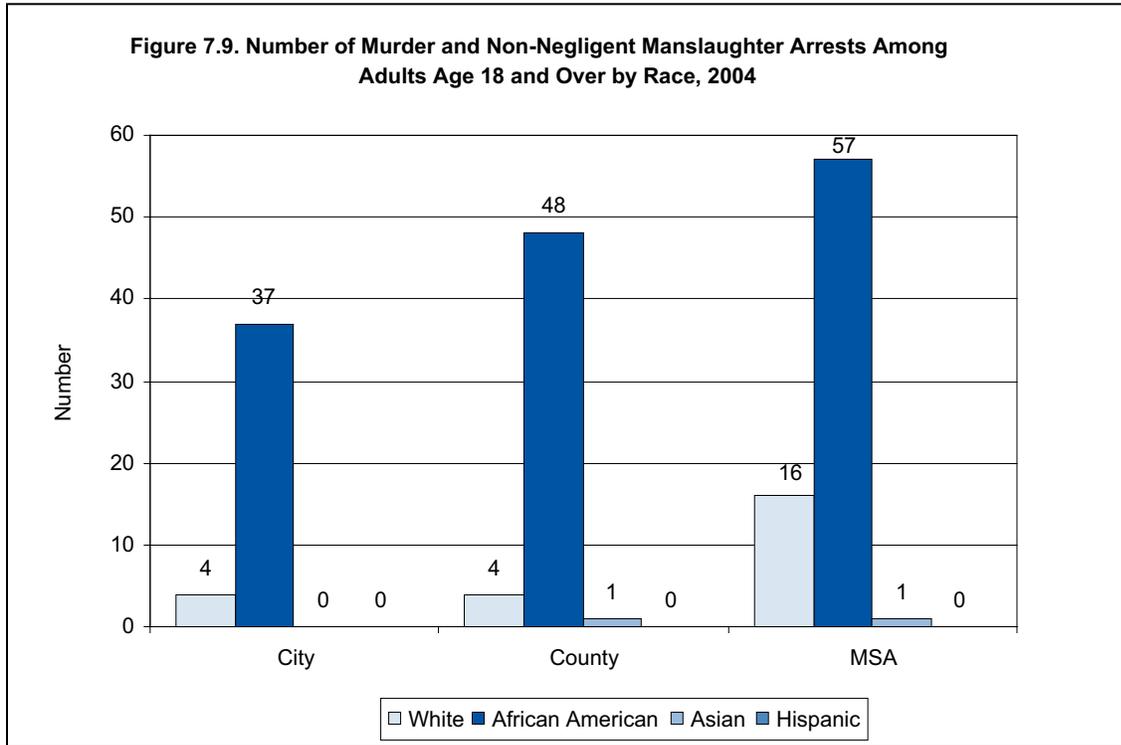


Note: White and African American may include Hispanic.

Source: Appendices 7.1-7.8

- Only African American juveniles within the city of Pittsburgh were arrested for murder and non-negligent manslaughter. No juveniles in any of the other racial/ethnic groups or outside of the city of Pittsburgh but in the Pittsburgh region were arrested for murder or non-negligent manslaughter in 2004.
- African American juveniles in the city are more likely to be arrested for murder and non-negligent manslaughter than African American juveniles in the U.S.

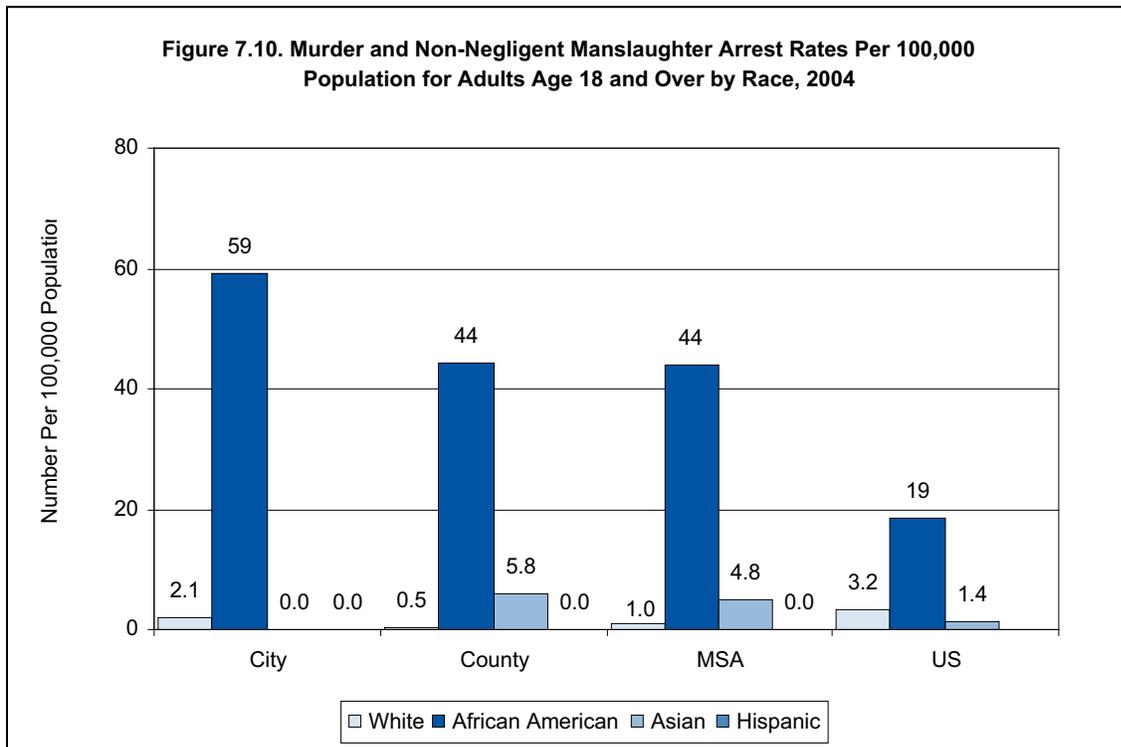
ARRESTS continued



Note: White and African American may include Hispanic.
Source: Appendices 7.1-7.8

- The number of African American adults arrested for murder and non-negligent manslaughter in the Pittsburgh area was 3-12 times the number of Whites arrested.
- Four White adults in the city and 12 White adults in the Pittsburgh MSA but outside Allegheny County were arrested for murder and non-negligent manslaughter.
- The majority of African American adult murder and non-negligent manslaughter arrests in the region in 2004 were in the city of Pittsburgh.

ARRESTS continued



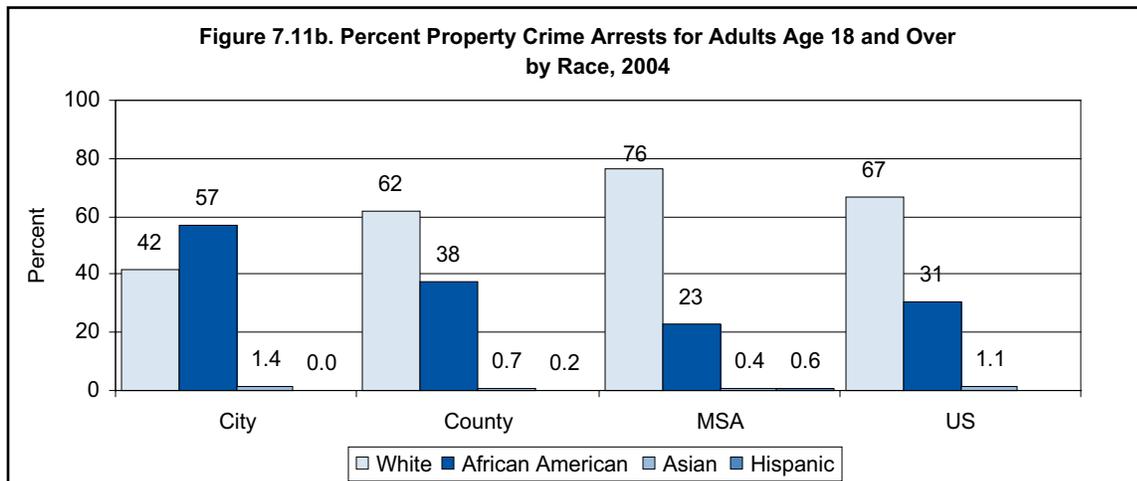
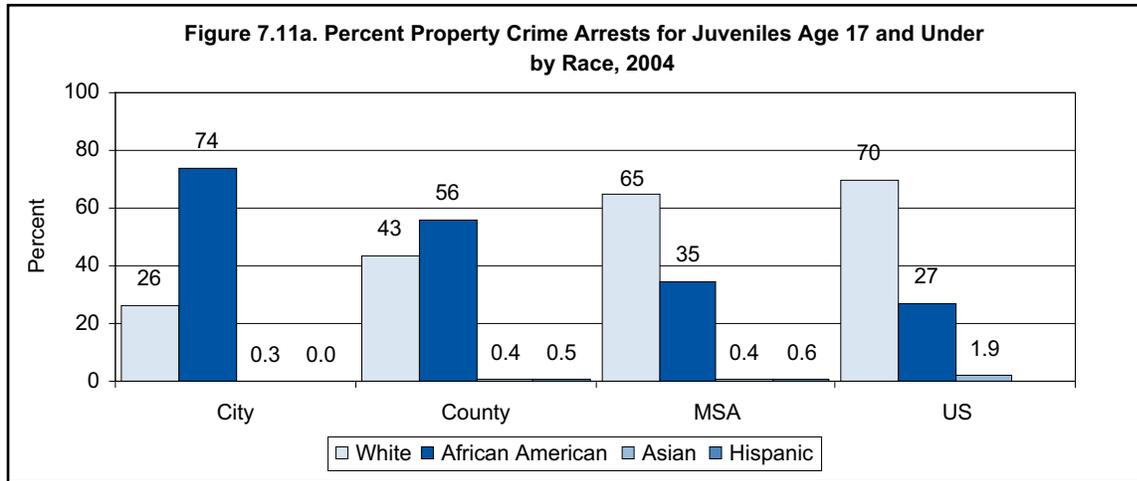
Note: White and African American may include Hispanic.

Source: Appendices 7.1-7.8

- African American adults are arrested for murder and non-negligent manslaughter at a much higher rate than White, Asian, and Hispanic adults.
- African American adults have much higher murder arrest rates in the region than in the nation.

ARRESTS continued

Property crime includes burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. In these theft-type offenses, money or property is taken, but there is no force or threat of force against the victims.

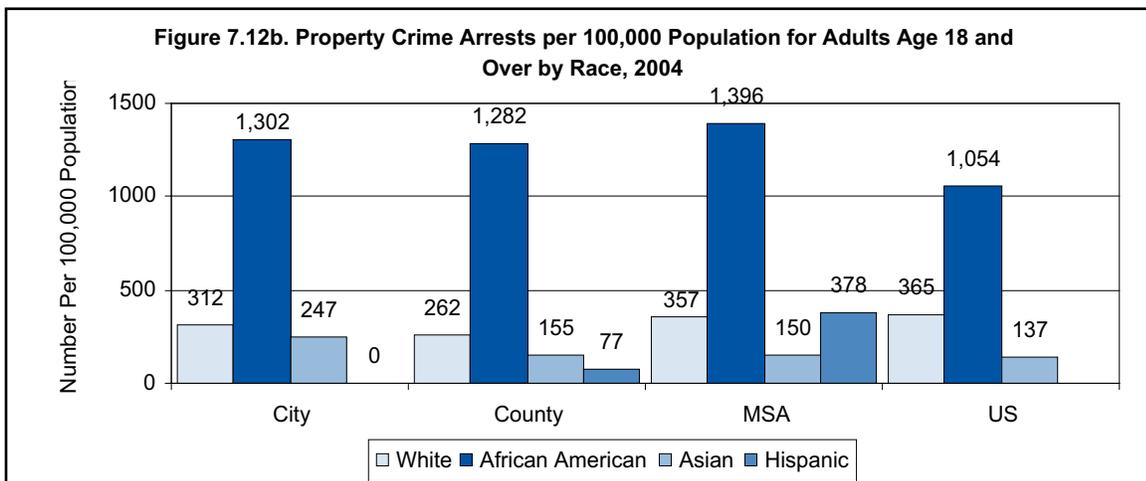
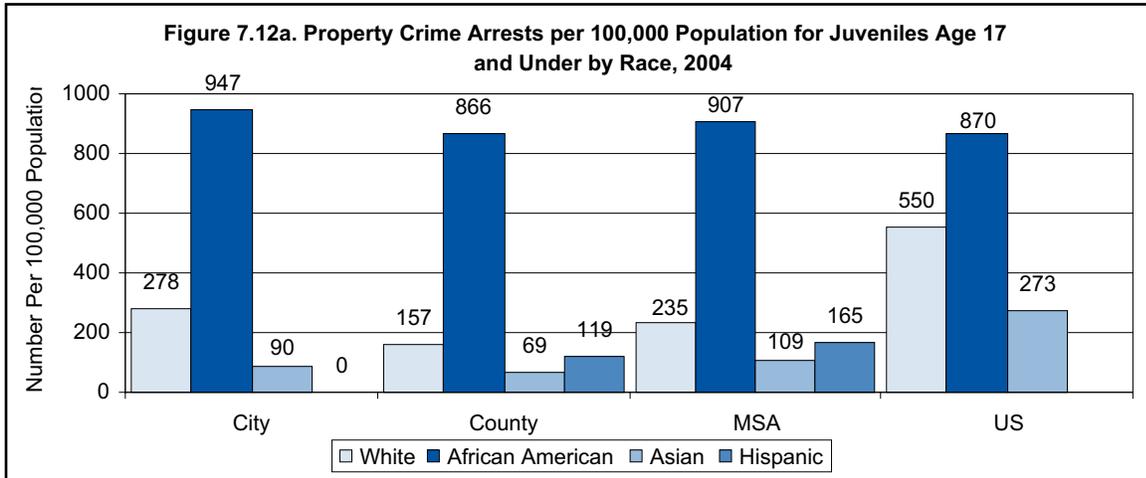


Notes: White and African American data may include Hispanics. U.S. data are from 2002. U.S. data are not available for Hispanics.

Source: Appendices 7.1-7.8

- African Americans have a higher share of juvenile arrests for property crime than the other racial/ethnic groups in the city and county, while Whites have the largest share in the Pittsburgh MSA and nation.
- Whites are a larger share of juveniles arrested for property crime in the nation than in the region. However, Whites are a larger share of adults arrested in the region than in the nation. In addition, a smaller proportion of White juveniles are arrested than White adults in the city, county, and MSA, but not in the U.S.
- African Americans have a higher share of juvenile arrests for property crime in the Pittsburgh area than African Americans have of adult arrests in the Pittsburgh area.

ARRESTS continued



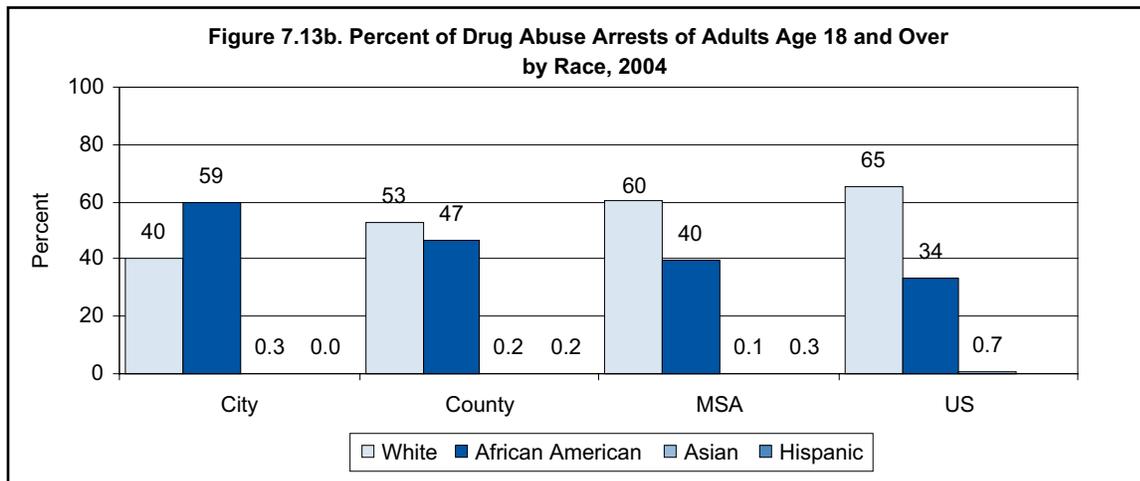
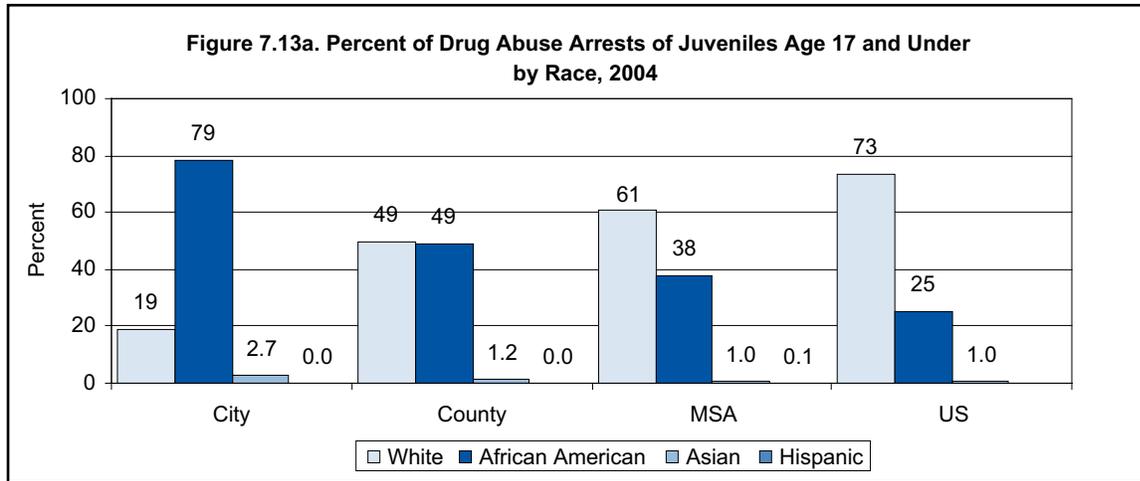
Notes: White and African American data may include Hispanics. U.S. data are from 2002. U.S. data are not available for Hispanics.

Source: Appendices 7.1-7.8

- African American juveniles and adults have much higher property crime arrest rates than White, Asian, and Hispanic juveniles and adults.
- African American juveniles in the Pittsburgh area and the nation have similar property crime arrest rates, while White juveniles in the Pittsburgh area have lower property crime arrest rates than White juveniles in the nation.
- Asian adults in the region are arrested for property crimes at a similar rate as Asian adults in the nation.
- Asian and Hispanic juveniles and adults have low rates of property crime arrests in the Pittsburgh area.

ARRESTS continued

Drug abuse relates to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. Drug abuse is an important issue because it is often related to more serious crimes.

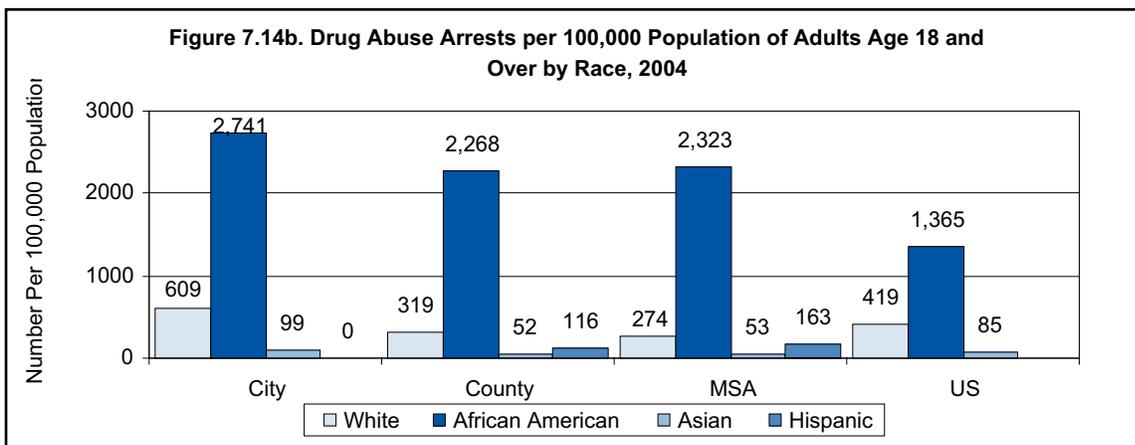
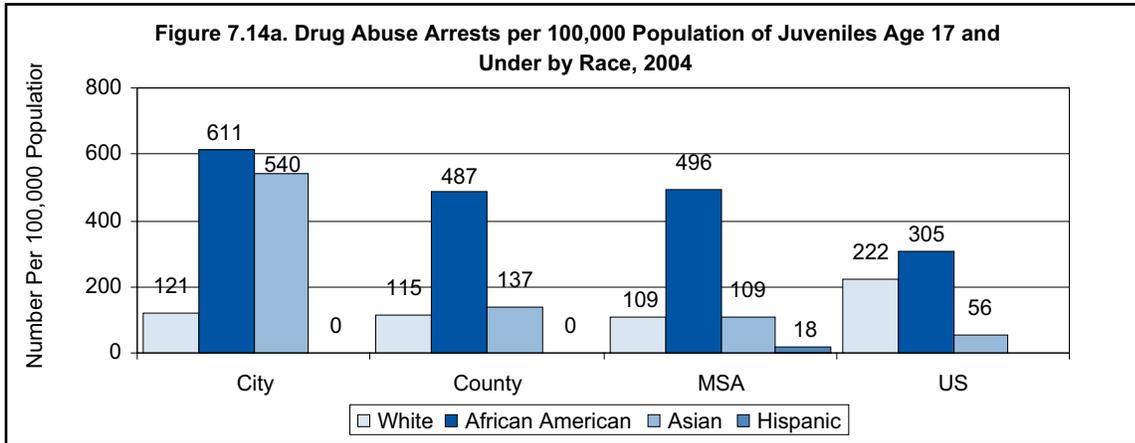


Notes: White and African American data may include Hispanics. U.S. data are from 2002. U.S. data are not available for Hispanics.

Source: Appendices 7.1-7.8

- The majority of adults and juveniles arrested for drug abuse in the city is African American. The majority of adults and juveniles arrested for drug abuse in the county, Pittsburgh MSA, and nation is White.
- African Americans have a much higher share of juvenile drug abuse arrests than adult drug abuse arrests in the city. African American adults and juveniles have similar shares of drug abuse arrests in the county and the Pittsburgh MSA.

ARRESTS continued



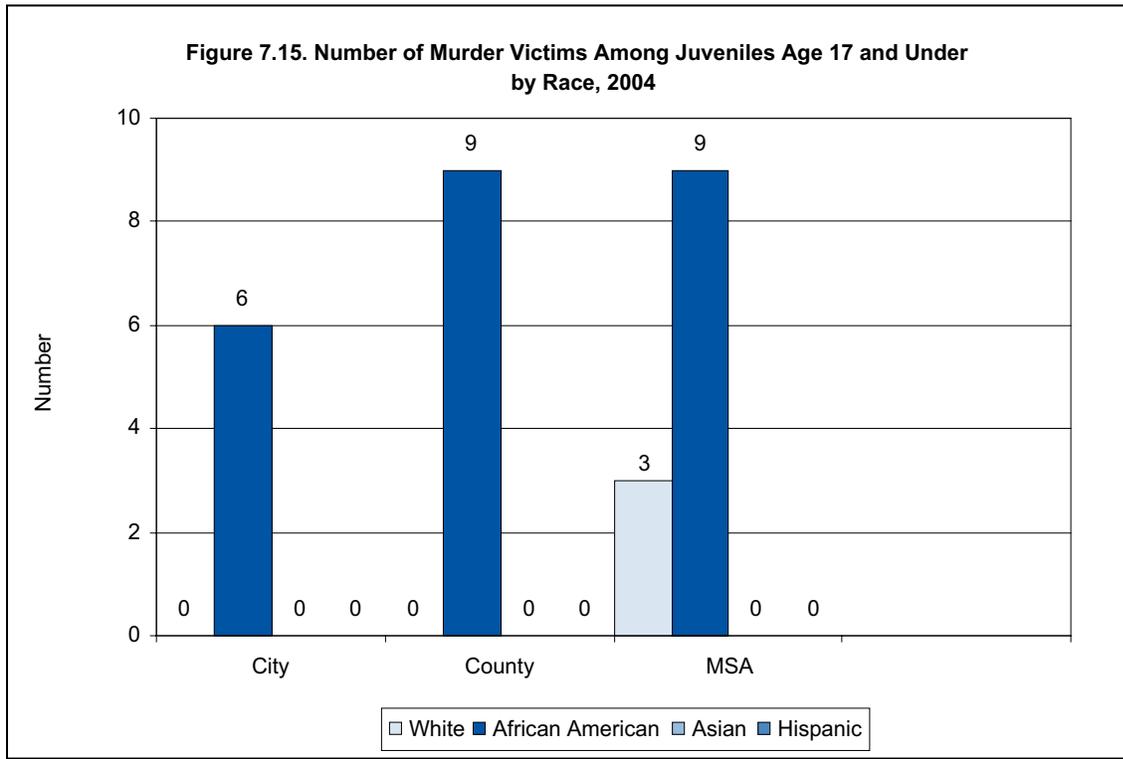
Notes: White and African American data may include Hispanics. U.S. data are from 2002. U.S. data are not available for Hispanics.

Source: Appendices 7.1-7.8

- African American youth and adults are arrested at higher rates for drug violations than youth and adults of other races.
- White juveniles have lower rates of drug violations than White adults in all of the geographic areas.
- African American youth are arrested for drug violations at lower rates than African American adults in all of the geographic areas.
- Asians and Hispanics have low arrest rates for drug violations.

MURDER VICTIMS

Murder involves the unlawful killing of a human being by another.

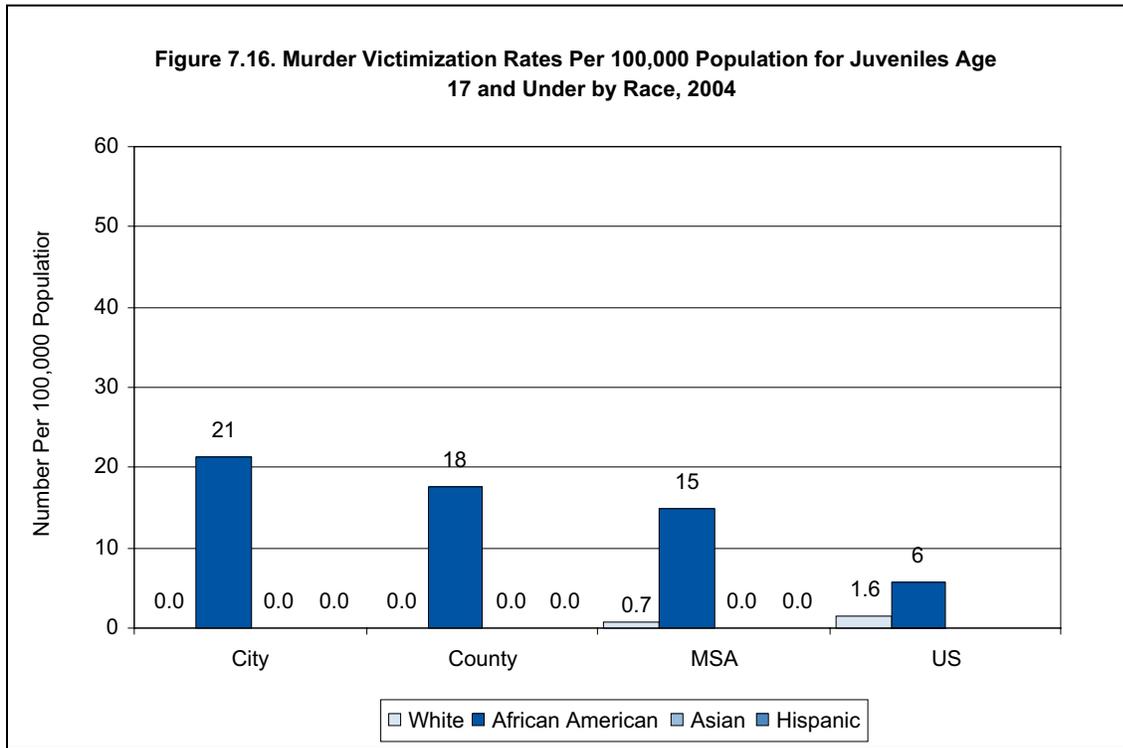


Note: White and African American may include Hispanic.

Source: Appendix 7.9

- Nine African American, three White, and no Asian or Hispanic juveniles were murdered in the Pittsburgh MSA in 2004.
- Six of the nine African American juvenile murders in the region occurred in the city. All three of the White juvenile murders in the region occurred in counties outside of Allegheny County.

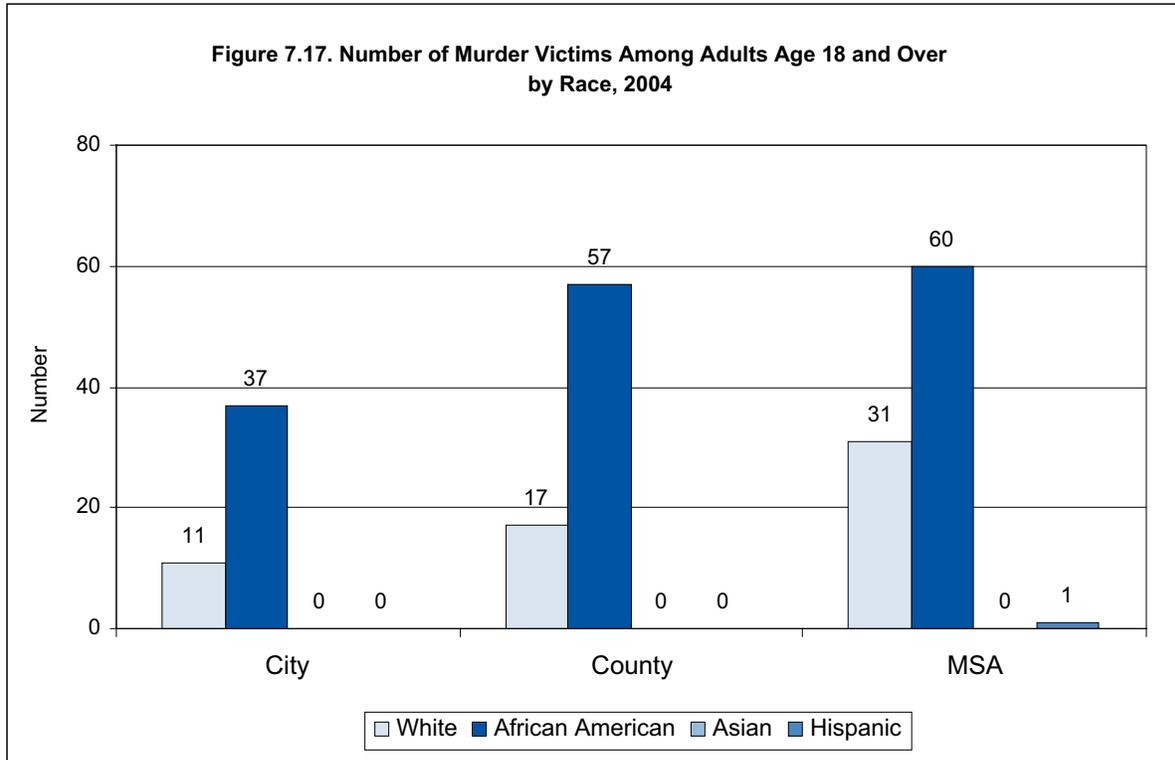
MURDER VICTIMS continued



*Note: White and African American may include Hispanic.
Source: Appendix 7.9*

- African American youth are murdered at much higher rates than White youth in each geographic area.
- African American youth in the region are murdered at higher rates than African American youth in the nation.

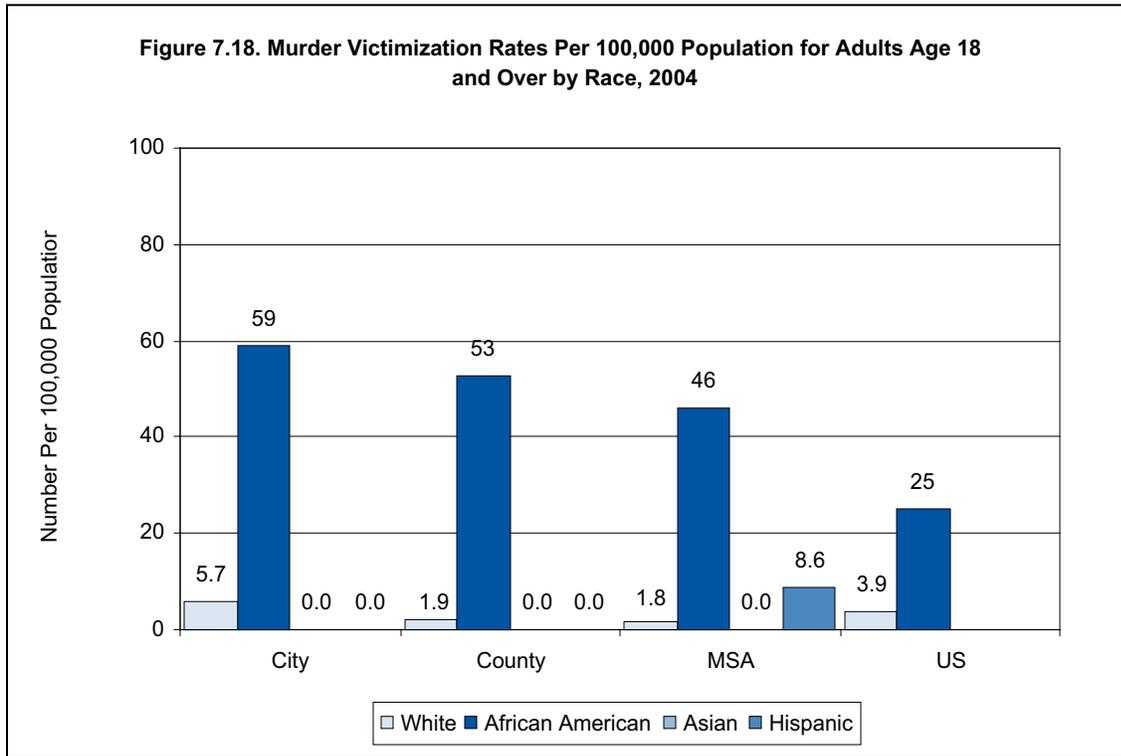
MURDER VICTIMS continued



Note: White and African American may include Hispanic.
Source: Appendix 7.10

- The number of African American adults murdered is two to three times that of Whites in the city, county, and the Pittsburgh MSA.
- The majority of African American adult murders in the region occur in the city of Pittsburgh. The majority of White adult murders in the region occur in the county.

MURDER VICTIMS continued



Note: White and African American may include Hispanic.

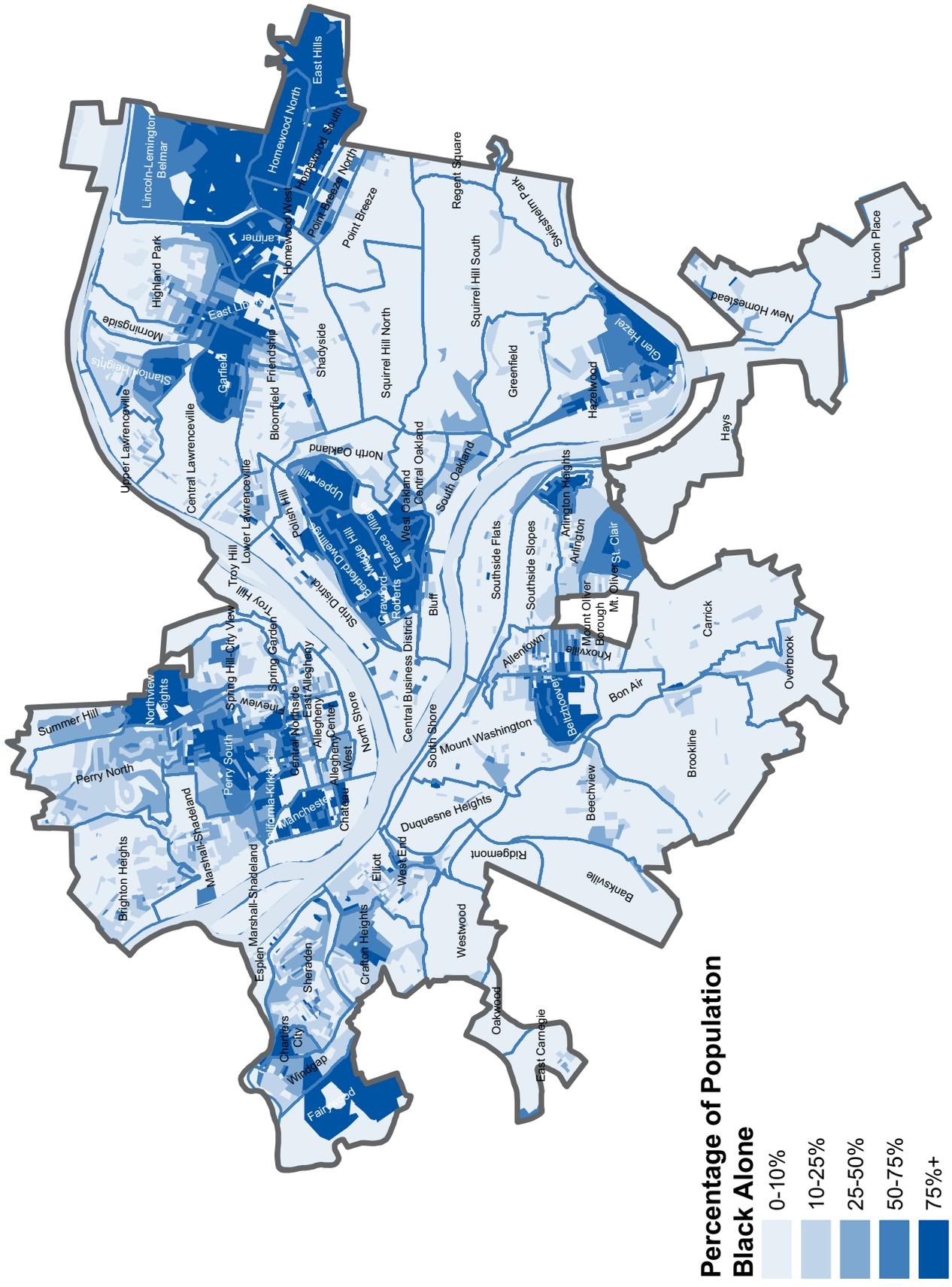
Source: Appendix 7.10

- African American adults are murdered at much higher rates than the other racial/ethnic groups.
- African American adults in the Pittsburgh area are murdered at higher rates than African American adults in the nation.

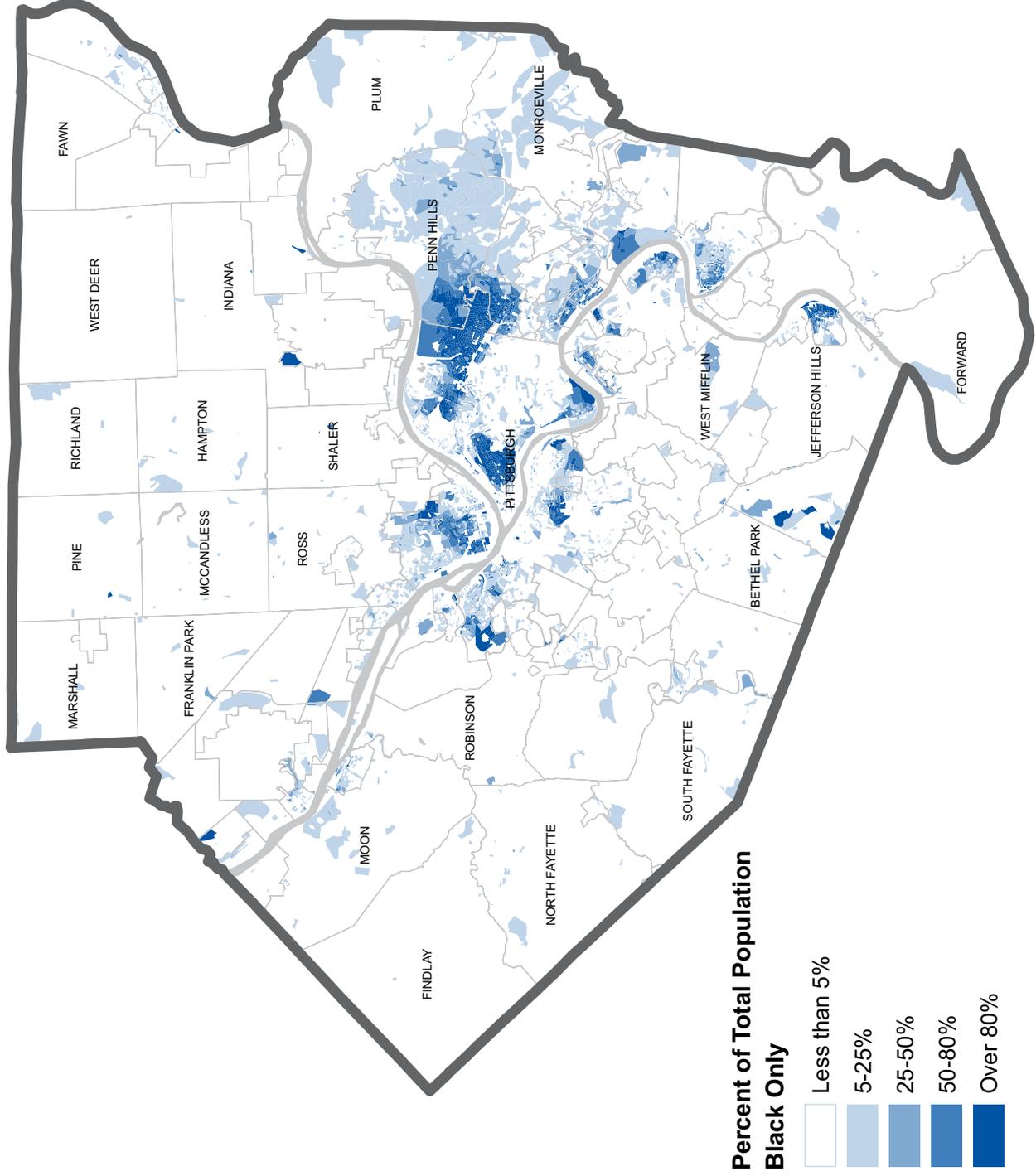


APPENDICES

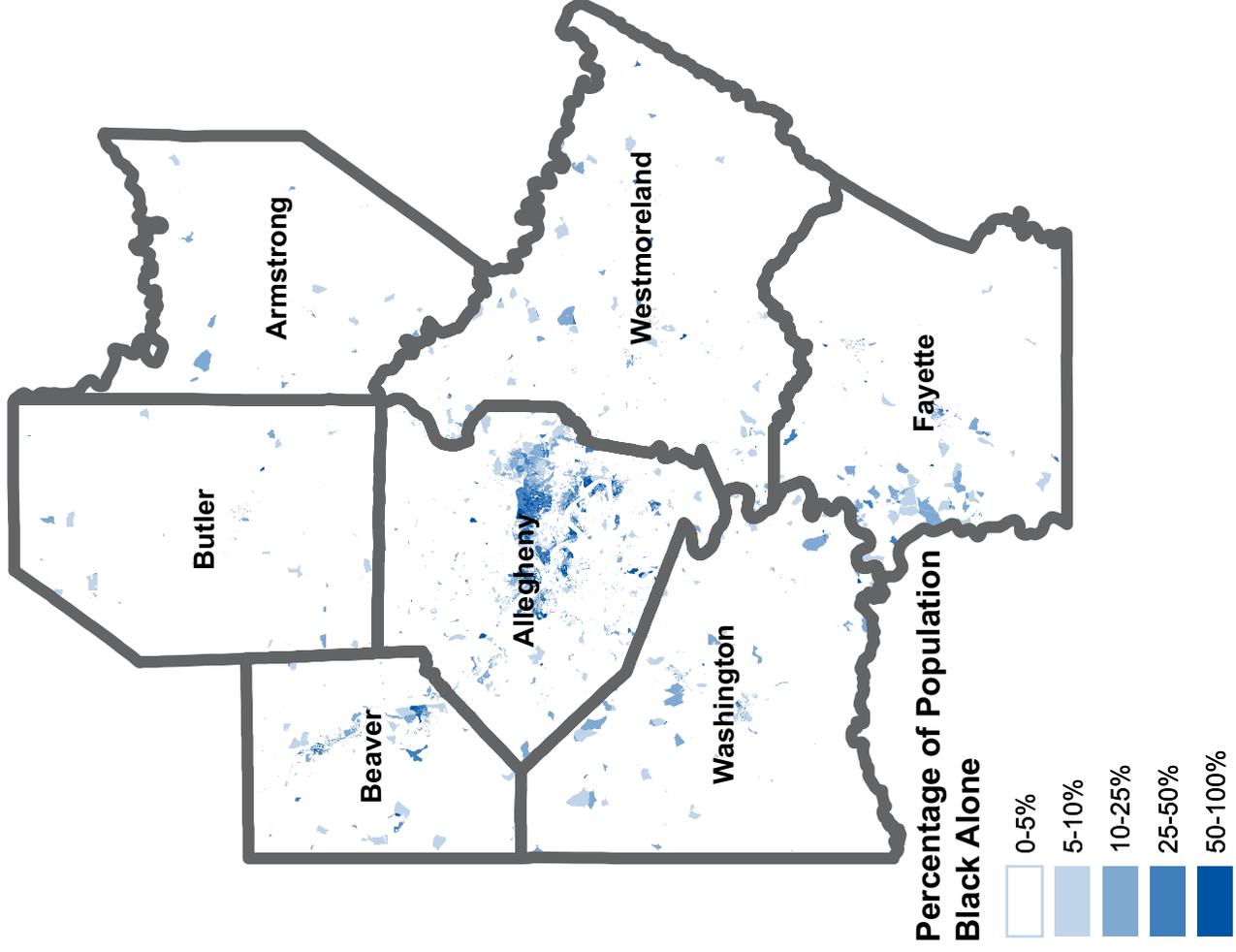
Appendix 1.1. African American Population in the City of Pittsburgh, 2000



Appendix 1.2. African American Population in Allegheny County, 2000



Appendix 1.3. African American Population in the Pittsburgh Region, 2000



Appendix 2.1. Population by Age, Race, and Ethnicity, 2000

	17 & Under		18-64		65+		Total Population	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
City of Pittsburgh	66,508	100%	213,021	100%	55,034	100%	334,563	100%
White, Non-Hispanic	33,830	50.9%	147,259	69.1%	42,893	77.9%	223,982	66.9
African American	28,301	42.6%	51,222	24.0%	11,227	20.4%	90,750	27.1
Asian	1,112	1.7%	7,816	3.7%	267	0.5%	9,195	2.7
Hispanic	1,032	1.6%	3,123	1.5%	270	0.5%	4,425	1.3
Allegheny County	281,176	100%	772,074	100%	228,416	100%	1,281,666	100%
White, Non-Hispanic	215,399	76.6%	651,007	84.3%	207,723	90.9%	1,074,129	83.8
African American	50,923	18.1%	90,056	11.7%	18,079	7.9%	159,058	12.4
Asian	4,378	1.6%	16,460	2.1%	878	0.4%	21,716	1.7
Hispanic	3,371	1.2%	7,013	0.9%	782	0.3%	11,166	0.9
Pittsburgh MSA	525,047	100%	1,415,953	100%	417,695	100%	2,358,695	100%
White, Non-Hispanic	441,618	84.1%	1,267,085	89.5%	391,798	93.8%	2,100,501	89.1
African American	60,748	11.6%	107,812	7.6%	21,951	5.3%	190,511	8.1
Asian	5,508	1.0%	19,478	1.4%	1,134	0.3%	26,120	1.1
Hispanic	5,469	1.0%	10,341	0.7%	1,290	0.3%	17,100	0.7
United States	72,293,812	100%	174,136,341	100%	34,991,753	100%	246,116,088	100%
White, Non-Hispanic	44,027,087	60.9%	121,280,827	69.6%	29,244,860	83.6%	194,552,774	69.1
African American	10,885,696	15.1%	20,949,544	12.0%	2,822,950	8.1%	34,658,190	12.3
Asian	2,464,999	3.4%	6,977,204	4.0%	800,795	2.3%	10,242,998	3.6
Hispanic	12,342,259	17.1%	21,229,968	12.2%	1,733,591	5.0%	35,305,818	12.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2000). Summary File 1, P12B, P12D, P12H, P12I: Sex by Age.

Appendix 2.2. Population Distribution by Race, 1980, 1990, and 2000

	Pittsburgh City		Allegheny County		Pittsburgh MSA		United States		
	1980	1990	1980	1990	1980	1990	1980	1990	2000
White, Non-Hispanic	74.7%	71.5%	88.7%	87.1%	92.2%	91.2%	83.4%	75.6%	69.1%
African American	24.0%	25.9%	10.4%	11.2%	7.1%	7.5%	11.7%	12.1%	12.3%
Asian	0.6%	1.6%	0.5%	1.0%	0.4%	0.7%	1.5%	2.9%	3.6%
Hispanic	0.8%	0.9%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%	6.4%	9.0%	12.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2000). Summary File 2, PCT1: Total Population. U.S. Census Bureau (1990). 1980 Census of Population Vol. 1 Characteristics of the Population. General, Social, and Economic Characteristics, Part 1 U.S., Census of Population, General Characteristics PA 1980, Number of Inhabitants, U.S. Summary 1980 Census of Population. Note: Percentages may not add to 100 since Native Americans and persons with 2 or more races are not included.

Appendix 2.3. Families with Related Children Age 17 and Under by Race, Ethnicity, and Family Type, 2000

	Pittsburgh City		Allegheny County		Pittsburgh MSA		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White (non-Hispanic) with Related Children Under 18 Years of Age	19,777	100.0%	121,214	100.0%	247,768	100.0%	24,624,240	100.0%
Married Couple Families	13,202	66.8%	92,668	76.4%	189,774	76.6%	18,787,720	76.3%
Female Householder, No Husband Present	5,169	26.1%	22,318	18.4%	44,586	18.0%	4,323,738	17.6%
Male Householder, No Wife Present	1,406	7.1%	6,228	5.1%	13,408	5.4%	1,512,782	6.1%
African American with Related Children Under 18 Years of Age	13,707	100.0%	25,060	100.0%	29,788	100.0%	5,418,161	100.0%
Married Couple Families	3,197	23.3%	7,123	28.4%	8,899	29.9%	2,170,529	40.1%
Female Householder, No Husband Present	9,490	69.2%	16,023	63.9%	18,521	62.2%	2,825,483	52.1%
Male Householder, No Wife Present	1,020	7.4%	1,914	7.6%	2,368	7.9%	422,149	7.8%
Asian American with Related Children Under 18 Years of Age	725	100.0%	2,648	100.0%	3,212	100.0%	1,343,202	100.0%
Married Couple Families	626	86.3%	2,377	89.8%	2,872	89.4%	1,125,309	83.8%
Female Householder, No Husband Present	73	10.1%	197	7.4%	250	7.8%	157,582	11.7%
Male Householder, No Wife Present	26	3.6%	74	2.8%	90	2.8%	60,311	4.5%
Hispanic with Related Children Under 18 Years of Age	396	100.0%	1,274	100.0%	1,971	100.0%	5,251,870	100.0%
Married Couple Families	221	55.8%	800	62.8%	1,269	64.4%	3,525,190	67.1%
Female Householder, No Husband Present	147	37.1%	392	30.8%	574	29.1%	1,258,742	24.0%
Male Householder, No Wife Present	28	7.1%	82	6.4%	128	6.5%	467,938	8.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2000). Summary File 1, P35B, 35D, 35H, 35I: Family Type by Presence and Age of Related Children

Appendix 2.4. Marital Status of the Population Age 15 Years and Older by Race, Ethnicity, and Gender in the City of Pittsburgh, 2000

	White, Non-Hispanic		African American		Asian		Hispanic	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male Total	93,466	100%	28,355	100%	4,425	100%	1,988	100%
Never Married	39,759	42.5%	12,614	44.5%	2,520	56.9%	1,112	55.9%
Now Married*	41,248	44.1%	10,349	36.5%	1,765	39.9%	670	33.7%
Separated	1,626	1.7%	1,398	4.9%	30	0.7%	31	1.6%
Widowed	3,773	4.0%	1,283	4.5%	56	1.3%	33	1.7%
Divorced	7,060	7.6%	2,711	9.6%	54	1.2%	142	7.1%
Female Total	103,017	100.0%	37,395	100.0%	3,630	100.0%	1,734	100.0%
Never Married	35,326	34.3%	16,560	44.3%	1,535	42.3%	763	44.0%
Now Married*	40,002	38.8%	8,620	23.1%	1,793	49.4%	687	39.6%
Separated	2,044	2.0%	2,054	5.5%	51	1.4%	68	3.9%
Widowed	15,701	15.2%	5,313	14.2%	135	3.7%	113	6.5%
Divorced	9,944	9.7%	4,848	13.0%	116	3.2%	103	5.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2000). Summary File 4, QTP18. Marital Status by Sex, Unmarried-Partner Households, and Grandparents as Caregivers. *Excludes separated.

Appendix 2.5. Marital Status of the Population Age 15 Years and Older by Race, Ethnicity, and Gender in Allegheny County, 2000

	White, Non-Hispanic		African American		Asian		Hispanic	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male Total	418,980	100.0%	49,538	100.0%	8,905	100.0%	4,338	100.0%
Never Married	127,278	30.4%	21,211	42.8%	3,685	41.4%	1,915	44.1%
Now Married*	240,039	57.3%	19,267	38.9%	4,960	55.7%	1,877	43.3%
Separated	6,261	1.5%	2,243	4.5%	68	0.8%	97	2.2%
Widowed	15,660	3.7%	2,058	4.2%	82	0.9%	114	2.6%
Divorced	29,742	7.1%	4,759	9.6%	110	1.2%	335	7.7%
Female Total	477,806	100.0%	65,111	100.0%	8,354	100.0%	4,479	100.0%
Never Married	114,641	24.0%	27,779	42.7%	2,343	28.0%	1,616	36.1%
Now Married*	241,204	50.5%	16,787	25.8%	5,266	63.0%	2,145	47.9%
Separated	8,536	1.8%	3,472	5.3%	101	1.2%	127	2.8%
Widowed	70,434	14.7%	8,390	12.9%	336	4.0%	268	6.0%
Divorced	42,991	9.0%	8,683	13.3%	308	3.7%	323	7.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2000). Summary File 4, QT-P18. Marital Status by Sex, Unmarried-Partner Households, and Grandparents as Caregivers. *Excludes separated.

Appendix 2.6. Marital Status for the Population Age 15 Years and Older by Race, Ethnicity, and Gender in the Pittsburgh MSA, 2000

	White, Non-Hispanic		African American		Asian		Hispanic	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male Total	817,079	100.0%	60,477	100.0%	10,351	100.0%	6,377	100.0%
Never Married	228,124	27.9%	25,832	42.7%	4,085	39.5%	2,729	42.8%
Now Married*	488,396	59.8%	23,632	39.1%	5,968	57.7%	2,898	45.4%
Separated	12,242	1.5%	2,615	4.3%	79	0.8%	155	2.4%
Widowed	29,265	3.6%	2,447	4.0%	92	0.9%	128	2.0%
Divorced	59,052	7.2%	5,951	9.8%	127	1.2%	467	7.3%
Female Total	920,066	100.0%	76,923	100.0%	9,970	100.0%	6,547	100.0%
Never Married	199,430	21.7%	32,368	42.1%	2,658	26.7%	2,228	34.0%
Now Married*	490,538	53.3%	20,089	26.1%	6,456	64.8%	3,167	48.4%
Separated	16,773	1.8%	3,997	5.2%	119	1.2%	184	2.8%
Widowed	132,279	14.4%	10,254	13.3%	385	3.9%	483	7.4%
Divorced	81,046	8.8%	10,215	13.3%	352	3.5%	485	7.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2000). Summary File 4, QT-P18. Marital Status by Sex, Unmarried-Partner Households, and Grandparents as Caregivers.

*Excludes separated.

Appendix 2.7. Marital Status for the Population Age 15 Years and Older by Race, Ethnicity, and Gender in the United States, 2000

	White, Non-Hispanic		African American		Asian		Hispanic	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male Total	76,405,470	100.0%	11,691,001	100.0%	3,862,972	100.0%	12,682,318	100.0%
Never Married	20,384,316	26.7%	4,865,296	41.6%	1,337,553	34.6%	4,853,645	38.3%
Now Married*	45,910,162	60.1%	4,847,071	41.5%	2,305,319	59.7%	6,554,114	51.7%
Separated	1,011,353	1.3%	520,218	4.4%	42,028	1.1%	346,924	2.7%
Widowed	2,082,594	2.7%	352,479	3.0%	50,631	1.3%	166,153	1.3%
Divorced	7,017,045	9.2%	1,105,937	9.5%	127,441	3.3%	761,482	6.0%
Female Total	81,665,080	100.0%	13,626,532	100.0%	4,293,154	100.0%	12,068,400	100.0%
Never Married	16,601,606	20.3%	5,409,775	39.7%	1,108,654	25.8%	3,618,368	30.0%
Now Married*	45,389,872	55.6%	4,256,440	31.2%	2,601,011	60.6%	6,148,764	50.9%
Separated	1,297,837	1.6%	65,731	0.5%	65,731	1.5%	559,535	4.6%
Widowed	9,396,682	11.5%	299,023	2.2%	299,023	7.0%	679,202	5.6%
Divorced	8,979,083	11.0%	218,735	1.6%	218,735	5.1%	1,062,531	8.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2000). Summary File 4, QT-P18. Marital Status by Sex, Unmarried-Partner Households, and Grandparents as Caregivers.

*Excludes separated.

Appendix 2.8. Multiracial Children, 2000

	Pittsburgh City	Allegheny County	Pittsburgh MSA	United States
Total Number of Children Under 18 Years of Age	66,508	281,176	525,047	72,293,812
Total Number of Multiracial Children Under 18 Years of Age	2,345	6,829	11,085	2,956,504
Multiracial Children as Percent of Total Children	3.5%	2.4%	2.1%	4.1%

Source: U.S. Census Data (2000). Summary File 1, P12. Sex by Age (Total population). Summary File 4, P.145G. Sex by Age (Two or More Races).

Appendix 3.1. Public School Enrollment for Grades PreK-12 by Race and Ethnicity, 2003-2004

	Pittsburgh City		Allegheny County		Pittsburgh MSA		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
PreK-12 Enrollment	34,658	100%	167,558	100%	339,645	100%	48,123,966	100%
White, Non-Hispanic	13,362	38.6%	125,249	74.7%	287,097	84.5%	28,272,495	58.7%
Black, Non-Hispanic	20,462	59.0%	38,230	22.8%	47,335	13.9%	8,240,184	17.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	559	1.6%	2,945	1.8%	3,501	1.0%	2,118,576	4.4%
Hispanic or Latino	234	0.7%	947	0.6%	1,339	0.4%	8,902,337	18.5%
K-5 Enrollment	15,320	100%	70,461	100%	148,287	100%	21,444,799	100%
White, Non-Hispanic	5,526	36.1%	50,782	72.1%	122,425	82.6%	12,192,820	56.9%
Black, Non-Hispanic	9,305	60.7%	17,612	25.0%	23,399	15.8%	3,692,630	17.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	340	2.2%	1,519	2.2%	1,710	1.2%	948,444	4.4%
Hispanic or Latino	126	0.8%	457	0.6%	620	0.4%	4,353,402	20.3%
6-8 Enrollment	8,435	100%	40,772	100%	81,907	100%	11,371,564	100%
White, Non-Hispanic	3,127	37.1%	30,170	74.0%	69,015	84.3%	6,752,292	59.4%
Black, Non-Hispanic	5,168	61.3%	9,704	23.8%	11,554	14.1%	1,991,707	17.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	84	1.0%	634	1.6%	809	1.0%	479,976	4.2%
Hispanic or Latino	50	0.6%	214	0.5%	322	0.4%	2,005,721	17.6%
9-12 Enrollment	10,903	100%	56,225	100%	107,817	100%	14,134,513	100%
White, Non-Hispanic	4,709	43.2%	44,267	78.7%	94,113	87.3%	8,800,520	62.3%
Black, Non-Hispanic	5,989	54.9%	10,845	19.3%	12,213	11.3%	2,271,935	16.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	135	1.2%	792	1.4%	979	0.9%	654,999	4.6%
Hispanic or Latino	58	0.5%	275	0.5%	380	0.4%	2,231,508	15.8%

Source: National Center for Education Statistics (2002). Note: data are available for only non-Hispanic Whites, Blacks, and Asian and Pacific Islanders. Data for the Metropolitan Statistical Area is for 2001-2002, which is the most current available

Appendix 3.2. Reading and Math Scores by Grade and Race, Pittsburgh School District, 2003-04

Grade & Type	Race	Percentage of Students at Achievement Level			
		Below Basic	Basic	Proficient	Advanced
5th Grade					
<i>Reading</i>	White	16.7	21.8	27.6	33.8
	African American	39.1	28	21.3	11.6
<i>Mathematics</i>	White	17.8	18.9	25.1	38.1
	African American	44.5	26.4	18.6	10.5
8th Grade					
<i>Reading</i>	White	12.8	13.7	34.3	39.3
	African American	30.1	26.1	30.9	12.9
<i>Mathematics</i>	White	18.9	19.6	35.8	25.6
	African American	47.8	26.8	20.5	5
11th Grade					
<i>Reading</i>	White	15.2	21.9	33.2	29.7
	African American	41.6	25.8	25	7.6
<i>Mathematics</i>	White	27.2	21.3	23.6	27.9
	African American	62.2	17.7	14.3	5.7

Source: PA Department of Education, PSSA test scores webpage.
 Note: Data are not available for Hispanic and Asian populations.

Appendix 3.3. Reading and Math scores by Grade and Race, United States, 2005

Grade & Type	Race	Proficient or Above	
4th Grade			
	Reading		
		White	41
		African American	13
		Asian	42
		Hispanic	16
Mathematics			
		White	47
		African American	13
		Asian	55
		Hispanic	19
8th Grade			
	Reading		
		White	39
		African American	12
		Asian	40
		Hispanic	15
Mathematics			
		White	39
		African American	9
		Asian	47
		Hispanic	13

Appendix 3.4. Public High School Diploma Recipients

	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
Pittsburgh City School District						
White, Non-Hispanic Male	545	511	556	521	486	504
White, Non-Hispanic Female	602	545	545	510	513	485
Black, Non-Hispanic Male	465	396	419	366	368	374
Black, Non-Hispanic Female	579	530	509	462	482	546
Asian Male	u/a	6	3	14	15	u/a
Asian Female	u/a	13	10	15	11	u/a
Hispanic Male	u/a	5	5	1	6	u/a
Hispanic Female	u/a	4	2	2	5	u/a
Allegheny County						
White, Non-Hispanic Male	4,799	4,752	5,042	4,851	5,065	5,165
White, Non-Hispanic Female	4,808	4,927	4,888	4,749	5,085	5,059
Black, Non-Hispanic Male	760	715	693	728	799	739
Black, Non-Hispanic Female	889	899	836	826	914	944
Asian Male	u/a	79	7	88	100	u/a
Asian Female	u/a	102	60	79	86	u/a
Hispanic Male	u/a	29	20	24	24	u/a
Hispanic Female	u/a	29	24	31	21	u/a

Appendix 3.4. Public High School Diploma Recipients, continued.

	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
Pittsburgh MSA						
White, Non-Hispanic Male	10,518	10,467	10,803	u/a	u/a	u/a
White, Non-Hispanic Female	10,304	u/a	10,423	u/a	u/a	u/a
Black, Non-Hispanic Male	962	887	877	u/a	u/a	u/a
Black, Non-Hispanic Female	1,084	1,096	1,018	u/a	u/a	u/a
Asian Male	u/a	118	100	115	u/a	u/a
Asian Female	u/a	130	82	114	u/a	u/a
Hispanic Male	u/a	44	41	39	u/a	u/a
Hispanic Female	u/a	40	40	46	u/a	u/a
United States						
White, Non-Hispanic Male	797,774	801,227	837,787	857,321	u/a	u/a
White, Non-Hispanic Female	808,536	813,175	848,716	870,984	u/a	u/a
Black, Non-Hispanic Male	133,491	134,238	141,685	146,674	u/a	u/a
Black, Non-Hispanic Female	162,829	165,455	172,406	178,393	u/a	u/a
Asian Male	41,399	49662	57195	61363	u/a	u/a
Asian Female	42,615	51134	59606	63254	u/a	u/a
Hispanic Male	96,382	127,064	127,728	134,728	u/a	u/a
Hispanic Female	106,253	137,273	142,767	148,914	u/a	u/a

Source: NCES webpage: Common Core Data, Build a Table.

Note: Includes graduates with a regular high school diploma or GED during the school year or the following summer.

Appendix 3.5. Bachelor's Degrees Conferred by Race, Ethnicity, and Gender for 1999-00 and 2001-02

	1999-2000		2001-2002	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Allegheny County				
Total Degrees Earned	7078	100%	7737	100%
White, Non-Hispanic Male	2432	34.4%	2621	33.9%
White, Non-Hispanic Female	3144	44.4%	3395	43.9%
Black, Non-Hispanic Male	124	1.8%	163	2.1%
Black, Non-Hispanic Female	327	4.6%	340	4.4%
Asian/ Pacific Islander Male	226	3.2%	224	2.9%
Asian/ Pacific Islander Female	140	2.0%	164	2.1%
Hispanic Male	61	0.9%	62	0.8%
Hispanic Female	61	0.9%	60	0.8%
United States				
Total Degrees Earned	1,237,875	100%	1,291,900	100%
White, Non-Hispanic Male	402,961	32.6%	414,885	32.1%
White, Non-Hispanic Female	526,145	42.5%	543,700	42.1%
Black, Non-Hispanic Male	37024	3.0%	39194	3.0%
Black, Non-Hispanic Female	70,989	5.7%	77,430	6.0%
Asian/ Pacific Islander Male	35853	2.9%	37666	2.9%
Asian/ Pacific Islander Female	42,059	3.4%	45,435	3.5%
Hispanic Male	30,301	2.4%	32953	2.6%
Hispanic Female	44,758	3.6%	50016	3.9%

Source: National Data: National Center for Education Statistics, Table 264, Bachelor's degrees conferred by degree-granting institutions, by racial/ethnic group and sex of student, 2003. County Data: PA Dept. of Education, Table 9, Completions Awarded by County, Level of Program, Sex and Race, 2003

Appendix 3.6. Educational Attainment for Population 25 Years and Older by Race, 2000

	Pittsburgh City		Allegheny County		Pittsburgh MSA		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less Than High School Degree	40,982	18.7%	121,836	13.7%	245,477	14.9%	35,715,625	19.6%
White, Non-Hispanic	26,528	17.0%	98,956	12.8%	215,998	14.4%	19,459,455	14.5%
Black Alone	13,013	24.8%	19,586	21.3%	24,146	21.8%	5,507,694	27.7%
Asian Alone	414	8.0%	1,139	8.7%	1,481	9.5%	1,299,750	19.6%
Hispanic or Latino	571	23.3%	1,166	18.1%	1,838	19.3%	8,693,346	47.6%
Total High School Graduates	71,657	32.7%	301,774	33.9%	619,383	37.7%	52,168,981	28.6%
White, Non-Hispanic	52,415	33.6%	265,781	34.4%	573,109	38.3%	40,148,392	30.0%
Black Alone	17,758	33.9%	31,488	34.2%	38,878	35.2%	5,909,783	29.8%
Asian Alone	327	6.3%	1,121	8.6%	1,519	9.8%	1,051,190	15.8%
Hispanic or Latino	456	18.6%	1,521	23.6%	2,494	26.1%	4,038,959	22.1%
Some College But No Degree	35,497	16.2%	151,441	17.0%	270,789	16.5%	38,351,595	21.0%
White, Non-Hispanic	22,793	14.6%	127,135	16.5%	241,402	16.1%	29,233,180	21.9%
Black Alone	11,356	21.7%	20,924	22.7%	24,333	22.0%	4,464,348	22.5%
Asian Alone	299	5.8%	756	5.8%	945	6.1%	927,788	14.0%
Hispanic or Latino	353	14.4%	998	15.5%	1,634	17.1%	2,847,623	15.6%

Appendix 3.6. Educational Attainment for Population 25 Years and Older by Race, 2000, continued.

	Pittsburgh City		Allegheny County		Pittsburgh MSA		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Associate Degrees	13,410	6.1%	63,537	7.1%	115,774	7.0%	11,512,833	6.3%
White, Non-Hispanic	9,054	5.8%	54,405	7.0%	104,772	7.0%	8,884,614	6.6%
Black Alone	3,864	7.4%	7,769	8.4%	8,989	8.1%	1,145,001	5.8%
Asian Alone	166	3.2%	475	3.6%	590	3.8%	436,200	6.6%
Hispanic or Latino	82	3.3%	317	4.9%	559	5.9%	782,410	4.3%
Bachelor's Degrees	29,936	13.7%	154,369	17.3%	248,556	15.1%	28,317,792	15.5%
White, Non-Hispanic	23,970	15.4%	141,157	18.3%	232,738	15.6%	22,977,114	17.2%
Black Alone	3,861	7.4%	7,702	8.4%	8,984	8.1%	1,877,471	9.5%
Asian Alone	1,294	25.1%	3,307	25.3%	3,896	25.0%	1,771,798	26.7%
Hispanic or Latino	453	18.5%	1,175	18.2%	1,545	16.2%	1,216,124	6.7%
Total Graduate and Professional Degrees	27,331	12.5%	98,214	11.0%	143,135	8.7%	16,144,813	8.9%
White, Non-Hispanic	21,138	13.6%	85,017	11.0%	128,042	8.6%	13,083,508	9.8%
Black Alone	2,555	4.9%	4,643	5.0%	5,201	4.7%	953,798	4.8%
Asian Alone	2,651	51.5%	6,295	48.1%	7,126	45.8%	1,153,945	17.4%
Hispanic or Latino	535	21.8%	1,263	19.6%	1,474	15.4%	691,915	3.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2000). Summary File 3, P37, P148B, 148D, 148H, 148I: Sex by Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Over by Race.

Appendix 4.1. Occupied Housing Units by Race, 2000

	Pittsburgh City		Allegheny County		Pittsburgh MSA		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Occupied Units: Race of Householder	143,739	100%	537,150	100%	966,500	100%	105,480,101	100%
White, Non-Hispanic	101,291	100%	459,327	100%	871,906	100%	79,086,566	100%
Black Alone	34,985	100%	61,247	100%	72,815	100%	11,977,309	100%
Asian Alone	3,886	100%	7,950	100%	9,139	100%	3,117,356	100%
Hispanic	1,511	100%	3,780	100%	5,349	100%	9,179,764	100%
Owner Occupied	74,930	52.1%	360,021	67.0%	688,921	71.3%	69,816,513	66.2%
White, Non-Hispanic	60,657	59.9%	329,692	71.8%	650,043	74.6%	57,296,118	72.5%
Black Alone	12,551	35.9%	23,950	39.1%	29,149	40.0%	5,549,286	46.3%
Asian Alone	607	15.6%	2,663	33.5%	3,501	38.3%	1,659,794	53.2%
Hispanic	380	25.1%	1,624	43.0%	2,663	49.8%	4,190,613	45.7%
Renter Occupied	68,809	47.9%	177,129	33.0%	277,579	28.7%	35,663,588	33.8%
White, Non-Hispanic	40,634	40.1%	129,635	28.2%	221,863	25.5%	21,790,448	27.6%
Black Alone	22,434	64.1%	37,297	60.9%	43,666	60.0%	6,428,023	53.7%
Asian, Alone	3,279	84.4%	5,287	66.5%	5,638	61.7%	1,457,562	46.8%
Hispanic	1,131	74.9%	2,156	57.0%	2,686	50.2%	4,989,151	54.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2000). Summary File 3, H9: Race of Householder, H11: Tenure by Race of Householder, H12: Tenure (Hispanic or Latino Householder), H13 Tenure (White Alone, Not Hispanic or Latino Householder).

Appendix 4.2. Employment Status for Males Age 16 and Over by Race, 2000

	Pittsburgh City		Allegheny County		Pittsburgh MSA		United States	
In Labor Force								
White, Non-Hispanic	60,659	100%	286,636	100%	553,903	100%	54,409,342	100%
Black Alone	15,036	100%	28,513	100%	34,433	100%	6,947,332	100%
Asian Alone	2,787	100%	6,458	100%	7,589	100%	2,693,069	100%
Hispanic	1,263	100%	2,946	100%	4,302	100%	8,589,271	100%
Employed								
White, Non-Hispanic	55,877	92.1%	271,548	94.7%	523,719	94.6%	51,366,266	94.4%
Black Alone	12,358	82.2%	24,176	84.8%	29,133	84.6%	5,953,284	85.7%
Asian Alone	2,353	84.4%	5,928	91.8%	7,035	92.7%	2,532,334	94.0%
Hispanic	1,056	83.6%	2,602	88.3%	3,915	91.0%	7,782,049	90.6%
Unemployed								
White, Non-Hispanic	4,707	7.8%	14,714	5.1%	29,389	5.3%	2,367,979	4.4%
Black Alone	2,618	17.4%	4,223	14.8%	5,151	15.0%	835,490	12.0%
Asian Alone	434	15.6%	530	8.2%	554	7.3%	132,948	4.9%
Hispanic	200	15.8%	315	10.7%	358	8.3%	708,212	8.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2000). Summary File 1, P12 B/D/H/I: Sex by Age, Summary File 3, P150 B/D/H/I: Sex by Employment Status For the Population 16 Years and Over.

Appendix 4.3. Employment Status for Females Age 16 Years and Over by Race, 2000

In Labor Force	Pittsburgh City		Allegheny County		Pittsburgh MSA		United States	
White, Non-Hispanic	55,560	100%	256,583	100%	480,753	100%	46,533,529	100%
Black Alone	19,820	100%	35,870	100%	41,960	100%	7,958,563	100%
Asian Alone	2,001	100%	4,451	100%	5,287	100%	2,384,722	100%
Hispanic	1,012	100%	2,675	100%	3,708	100%	6,246,470	100%
Employed								
White, Non-Hispanic	51,346	92.4%	244,324	95.2%	457,566	95.2%	44,467,752	95.6%
Black Alone	16,962	85.6%	31,321	87.3%	36,422	86.8%	7,048,511	88.6%
Asian Alone	1,653	82.6%	3,956	88.9%	4,767	90.2%	2,254,448	94.5%
Hispanic	927	91.6%	2,418	90.4%	3,385	91.3%	5,565,827	89.1%
Unemployed								
White, Non-Hispanic	4,184	7.5%	12,162	4.7%	23,050	4.8%	1,975,993	4.2%
Black Alone	2,844	14.3%	4,605	12.8%	5,500	13.1%	862,927	10.8%
Asian Alone	348	17.4%	495	11.1%	520	9.8%	125,666	5.3%
Hispanic	85	8.4%	253	9.5%	319	8.6%	663,629	10.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2000). Summary File 1, P12 B/D/H/I: Sex by Age, Summary File 3, P150 B/D/H/I: Sex by Employment Status for the Population 16 Years and Over.

Appendix 4.4. Occupations of Employed Civilian Population Age 16 and Over by Race, 2000

	Pittsburgh City		Allegheny County		Pittsburgh MSA		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Workers	144,768	100%	591,905	100%	1,074,663	100%	129,721,512	100%
White, Non-Hispanic	107,223	100%	515,872	100%	981,285	100%	95,834,018	100%
Black Alone	29,320	100%	55,407	100%	65,555	100%	13,001,795	100%
Asian Alone	4,006	100%	9,884	100%	11,802	100%	4,786,782	100%
Hispanic	1,983	100%	5,020	100%	7,300	100%	13,347,876	100%
Management, Professional and Related	53,398	36.9%	223,974	37.8%	364,539	33.9%	43,646,731	33.6%
White, Non-Hispanic	41,435	38.6%	198,553	38.5%	334,626	34.1%	35,034,751	36.6%
Black Alone	7,578	25.8%	14,581	26.3%	16,725	25.5%	3,281,151	25.2%
Asian Alone	2,743	68.5%	6,813	68.9%	7,872	66.7%	2,132,705	44.6%
Hispanic	866	43.7%	2,053	40.9%	2,617	35.8%	2,410,505	18.1%
Service	28,871	19.9%	93,411	15.8%	170,385	15.9%	19,276,947	14.9%
White, Non-Hispanic	18,675	17.4%	74,543	14.4%	147,198	15.0%	12,313,725	12.8%
Black Alone	8,805	30.0%	15,355	27.7%	18,103	27.6%	2,861,041	22.0%
Asian Alone	444	11.1%	1,166	11.8%	1,587	13.4%	675,200	14.1%
Hispanic	339	17.1%	994	19.8%	1,432	19.6%	2,905,681	21.8%
Sales and Office	39,835	27.5%	170,055	28.7%	298,193	27.7%	34,621,390	26.7%
White, Non-Hispanic	29,477	27.5%	149,409	29.0%	273,060	27.8%	26,100,604	27.2%
Black Alone	8,623	29.4%	16,614	30.0%	19,485	29.7%	3,544,677	27.3%
Asian Alone	670	16.7%	1,342	13.6%	1,549	13.1%	1,148,775	24.0%
Hispanic	540	27.2%	1,242	24.7%	1,883	25.8%	3,089,756	23.1%

Appendix 4.4. Occupations of Employed Civilian Population Age 16 and Over by Race, 2000, continued.

	Pittsburgh City		Allegheny County		Pittsburgh MSA		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	145	0.1%	396	0.1%	1,990	0.2%	951,810	0.7%
White, Non-Hispanic	85	0.1%	326	0.1%	1,860	0.2%	513,934	0.5%
Black Alone	12	0.0%	12	0.0%	20	0.0%	48,995	0.4%
Asian Alone	5	0.1%	15	0.2%	15	0.1%	14,066	0.3%
Hispanic	43	2.2%	43	0.9%	63	0.9%	356,531	2.7%
Construction, Extraction and Maintenance	8,994	6.2%	44,338	7.5%	95,586	8.9%	12,256,138	9.4%
White, Non-Hispanic	7,678	7.2%	41,327	8.0%	91,666	9.3%	9,197,626	9.6%
Black Alone	1,147	3.9%	2,433	4.4%	2,900	4.4%	849,144	6.5%
Asian Alone	25	0.6%	85	0.9%	122	1.0%	172,887	3.6%
Hispanic	47	2.4%	180	3.6%	332	4.5%	1,754,586	13.1%
Production, Transportation and Material Moving	13,525	9.3%	59,731	10.1%	143,970	13.4%	18,968,496	14.6%
White, Non-Hispanic	9,873	9.2%	51,714	10.0%	132,875	13.5%	12,673,378	13.2%
Black Alone	3,155	10.8%	6,412	11.6%	8,322	12.7%	2,416,787	18.6%
Asian Alone	119	3.0%	463	4.7%	657	5.6%	643,149	13.4%
Hispanic	148	7.5%	508	10.1%	973	13.3%	2,830,817	21.2%

Appendix 4.4. Occupations of Employed Civilian Population Age 16 and Over by Race, 2000, continued.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2000). SF4, PCT-86, Sex by Occupation for the Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over.

Occupational Categories Definitions:

Management- business and financial operations, management occupations except farming and farm managers.

Professional and other related occupations: computer and mathematical occupations; architecture & engineering; life, physical, and social science

Occupations: community and social service occupations; legal; education and library occupations; arts, sports & entertainment/media occupations;

healthcare and technical occupations.

Service - healthcare support; protective service; food preparation and serving related; building and grounds cleaning and maintenance.

Sales and office - sales and related work; office and administrative support.

Construction, extraction, and maintenance - construction and extractions; installation, maintenance, and repair.

Production, transportation, and material moving - production; transportation services; material moving.

Appendix 4.5. Median Household Income by Race and Ethnicity, 1999

	Pittsburgh City	Allegheny County	Pittsburgh MSA	United States
Median Household Income	\$28,588	\$38,329	\$37,467	\$41,994
White, Non-Hispanic	\$32,692	\$40,880	\$39,025	\$45,367
Black Alone	\$20,075	\$22,130	\$22,271	\$29,423
Asian Alone	\$22,063	\$42,254	\$46,130	\$51,908
Hispanic	\$22,407	\$32,224	\$34,171	\$33,676

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2000). Summary File 4, PCT89: Median Household Income in 1999 (Dollars).

Appendix 4.6. Poverty Status in 1999 by Race, Gender, and Age Group, 2000

	Pittsburgh City		Allegheny County		Pittsburgh MSA		United States	
	Number	% Below Poverty	Number	% Below Poverty	Number	% Below Poverty	Number	% Below Poverty
Total Below Poverty	63,866	20.4%	139,505	11.2%	248,640	10.8%	33,899,812	12.4%
Males								
17 Yrs. and Under	8,992	27.1%	21,225	14.9%	38,372	14.4%	5,968,154	16.4%
18 to 64 Yrs.	16,517	17.5%	31,740	8.8%	55,253	8.2%	7,984,034	9.6%
65 Yrs. and Above	1,842	9.2%	4,871	5.7%	9,273	5.8%	972,874	7.0%
Females								
17 Yrs. and Under	9,144	28.5%	21,050	15.6%	37,894	15.0%	5,778,704	16.7%
18 to 64 Yrs.	22,167	21.8%	45,970	11.8%	81,330	11.4%	10,881,146	12.6%
65 Yrs. and Above	5,204	16.2%	14,649	11.2%	26,518	11.2%	2,314,900	11.9%
White, Non-Hispanic	30,111	14.3%	83,882	8.0%	181,144	8.8%	15,414,119	8.1%
Males								
17 Yrs. and Under	2,231	12.9%	9,293	8.4%	23,838	10.6%	2,067,575	9.3%
18 to 64 Yrs.	9,829	14.4%	21,281	6.8%	42,691	7.0%	3,903,000	6.6%
65 Yrs. and Above	1,204	7.6%	3,792	4.8%	7,915	5.3%	612,690	5.2%
Females								
17 Yrs. and Under	2,338	14.4%	9,093	8.8%	22,992	10.8%	1,992,009	9.4%
18 to 64 Yrs.	11,231	16.5%	28,661	8.8%	60,749	9.6%	5,280,856	8.8%
65 Yrs. and Above	3,278	13.1%	11,762	9.9%	22,959	10.3%	1,557,989	9.7%

Appendix 4.6. Poverty Status in 1999 by Race, Gender, and Age Group, 2000, continued.

	Pittsburgh City		Allegheny County		Pittsburgh MSA		United States	
	Number	% Below Poverty	Number	% Below Poverty	Number	% Below Poverty	Number	% Below Poverty
Black Alone	28,831	34.1%	46,793	30.9%	55,086	30.6%	8,146,146	24.9%
Males								
17 Yrs. and Under	6,205	45.1%	10,375	41.4%	12,022	41.1%	1,748,624	32.9%
18 to 64 Yrs.	4,768	24.6%	7,694	21.4%	9,117	21.0%	1,513,024	17.2%
65 Yrs. and Above	581	15.1%	970	15.2%	1,214	15.6%	185,026	18.3%
Females								
17 Yrs. and Under	6,318	35.3%	10,542	33.3%	12,441	33.2%	1,719,276	26.8%
18 to 64 Yrs.	9,173	25.1%	14,579	22.9%	17,073	22.9%	2,537,577	19.0%
65 Yrs. and Above	1,786	21.2%	2,633	20.1%	3,219	20.0%	442,619	21.1%
Asian Alone	2,409	30.4%	3,293	16.7%	3,666	15.5%	1,257,237	12.6%
Males								
17 Yrs. and Under	159	32.6%	350	16.5%	437	16.4%	176,787	14.3%
18 to 64 Yrs.	1,140	30.7%	1,409	18.2%	1,516	17.0%	383,763	11.9%
65 Yrs. and Above	24	39.3%	29	11.6%	33	10.1%	37,444	11.5%
Females								
17 Yrs. and Under	74	13.1%	167	8.3%	203	7.7%	166,938	14.2%
18 to 64 Yrs.	960	32.0%	1,246	17.2%	1,385	16.1%	434,505	12.2%
65 Yrs. and Above	52	48.1%	92	23.9%	92	18.9%	57,800	13.0%

Appendix 4.6. Poverty Status in 1999 by Race, Gender, and Age Group, 2000, continued.

	Pittsburgh City		Allegheny County		Pittsburgh MSA		United States	
	Number	% Below Poverty	Number	% Below Poverty	Number	% Below Poverty	Number	% Below Poverty
Hispanic	1,019	25.4%	2,154	19.6%	2,923	17.8%	7,797,874	22.6%
Males								
17 Yrs. and Under	175	33.0%	425	23.7%	629	23.2%	1,702,835	27.6%
18 to 64 Yrs.	326	22.2%	568	17.1%	733	15.4%	1,882,251	17.7%
65 Yrs. and Above	20	16.7%	33	9.2%	48	8.7%	113,825	16.5%
Females								
17 Yrs. and Under	147	37.9%	374	24.5%	528	20.3%	1,636,335	28.0%
18 to 64 Yrs.	336	25.1%	710	19.7%	901	17.7%	2,250,752	22.2%
65 Yrs. and Above	15	9.5%	44	11.1%	84	11.8%	211,876	21.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2000). Summary File 4, PCT142: Poverty Status in 1999 by Sex by Age (Population for whom poverty status is determined).

Appendix 4.7. Means of Transportation to Work for Workers 16 Years and Over, 2000

	Pittsburgh City		Allegheny County		Pittsburgh MSA		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Workers	138,679	100%	573,294	100%	1,043,016	100%	124,559,458	100%
White Alone, NH	104,601	100%	505,295	100%	961,126	100%	94,286,396	100%
Black Alone	28,327	100%	53,549	100%	63,322	100%	12,694,546	100%
Asian Alone	3,867	100%	9,617	100%	11,514	100%	4,674,922	100%
Hispanic	1,884	100%	4,833	100%	7,054	100%	12,903,594	100%
Car, Truck, or Van	92,602	66.8%	474,263	82.7%	914,738	87.7%	110,418,331	88.6%
White Alone, NH	74,598	71.3%	431,021	85.3%	859,349	89.4%	85,182,500	90.3%
Black Alone	15,309	54.0%	33,119	61.8%	41,618	65.7%	10,489,848	82.6%
Asian Alone	1,737	44.9%	6,660	69.3%	8,346	72.5%	3,851,662	82.4%
Hispanic	958	50.8%	3,463	71.7%	5,425	76.9%	10,894,321	84.4%
Drive Alone	76,729	55.3%	416,423	72.6%	812,743	77.9%	95,208,103	76.4%
White Alone, NH	62,517	59.8%	380,973	75.4%	767,270	79.8%	75,703,522	80.3%
Black Alone	12,155	42.9%	26,999	50.4%	33,906	53.5%	8,442,110	66.5%
Asian Alone	1,315	34.0%	5,463	56.8%	6,923	60.1%	3,112,409	66.6%
Hispanic	742	39.4%	2,988	61.8%	4,644	65.8%	7,950,062	61.6%

Appendix 4.7. Means of Transportation to Work for Workers 16 Years and Over, 2000, continued.

	Pittsburgh City		Allegheny County		Pittsburgh MSA		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Carpooled								
White Alone, NH	15,873	11.4%	57,840	10.1%	101,995	9.8%	15,210,228	12.2%
Black Alone	12,081	11.5%	50,048	9.9%	92,079	9.6%	9,478,978	10.1%
Asian Alone	3,154	11.1%	6,120	11.4%	7,712	12.2%	2,047,738	16.1%
Hispanic	422	10.9%	1,197	12.4%	1,423	12.4%	739,253	15.8%
	216	11.5%	475	9.8%	781	11.1%	2,944,259	22.8%
Public Transportation								
White Alone, NH	28,562	20.6%	60,075	10.5%	64,308	6.2%	5,920,934	4.8%
Black Alone	16,656	15.9%	41,285	8.2%	44,940	4.7%	2,711,054	2.9%
Asian Alone	10,421	36.8%	16,442	30.7%	16,923	26.7%	1,567,025	12.3%
Hispanic	936	24.2%	1,503	15.6%	1,542	13.4%	480,478	10.3%
	549	29.1%	845	17.5%	903	12.8%	1,162,377	9.0%
Bicycle								
White Alone, NH	617	0.4%	875	0.2%	1,135	0.1%	473,066	0.4%
Black Alone	519	0.5%	757	0.1%	996	0.1%	330,966	0.4%
Asian Alone	39	0.1%	57	0.1%	78	0.1%	33,856	0.3%
Hispanic	42	1.1%	42	0.4%	42	0.4%	19,533	0.4%
	17	0.9%	19	0.4%	19	0.3%	88,711	0.7%

Appendix 4.7. Means of Transportation to Work for Workers 16 Years and Over, 2000, continued.

	Pittsburgh City		Allegheny County		Pittsburgh MSA		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Walked	13,582	9.8%	23,593	4.1%	37,286	3.6%	3,643,091	2.9%
White Alone, NH	10,206	9.8%	18,909	3.7%	31,685	3.3%	2,497,048	2.6%
Black Alone	2,015	7.1%	3,085	5.8%	3,738	5.9%	413,495	3.3%
Asian Alone	1,041	26.9%	1,170	12.2%	1,301	11.3%	210,036	4.5%
Hispanic	320	17.0%	429	8.9%	562	8.0%	522,512	4.0%
Worked at Home	3,316	2.4%	14,488	2.5%	25,549	2.4%	4,104,036	3.3%
White Alone, NH	2,622	2.5%	13,323	2.6%	24,156	2.5%	3,564,828	3.8%
Black Alone	543	1.9%	846	1.6%	965	1.5%	190,322	1.5%
Asian Alone	111	2.9%	242	2.5%	283	2.5%	113,213	2.4%
Hispanic	40	2.1%	77	1.6%	145	2.1%	235,673	1.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2000). Summary File 4, PCT55: Means of Transportation to Work for Workers 16 Years and Over Detailed Tables.

Note: Public transportation includes bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, and taxicab.

Appendix 4.8. Vehicles Available in Households by Race and Ethnicity, 2000

	Pittsburgh City		Allegheny County		Pittsburgh MSA		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	141,673	100%	532,304	100%	959,209	100%	103,360,995	100%
White Alone, Non-Hispanic	101,291	71.5%	459,327	86.3%	871,906	90.9%	79,086,566	76.5%
Black	34,985	24.7%	61,247	11.5%	72,815	7.6%	11,977,309	11.6%
Asian	3,886	2.7%	7,950	1.5%	9,139	1.0%	3,117,356	3.0%
Hispanic	1,511	1.1%	3,780	0.7%	5,349	0.6%	9,179,764	8.9%
No Vehicle Available	41,570	29.3%	85,892	16.1%	123,287	12.9%	10,592,293	10.2%
White Alone, Non-Hispanic	22,807	22.5%	58,220	12.7%	92,100	10.6%	5,767,146	7.3%
Black Alone	16,987	48.6%	25,312	41.3%	28,574	39.2%	2,848,615	23.8%
Asian Alone	1,156	29.7%	1,415	17.8%	1,473	16.1%	397,455	12.7%
Hispanic	620	41.0%	945	25.0%	1,140	21.3%	1,579,077	17.2%
One or More Vehicles Available	100,103	70.7%	446,412	83.9%	835,922	87.1%	92,768,702	89.8%
White Alone, Non-Hispanic	78,484	77.5%	401,107	87.3%	779,806	89.4%	73,319,420	92.7%
Black Alone	17,998	51.4%	35,935	58.7%	44,241	60.8%	9,128,694	76.2%
Asian Alone	2,730	70.3%	6,535	82.2%	7,666	83.9%	2,719,901	87.3%
Hispanic	891	59.0%	2,835	75.0%	4,209	78.7%	7,600,687	82.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2000). Summary File 4, HCT333B, 33D, 33H, 33I. Vehicles Available

Appendix 5.1. Index of Dissimilarity, 2000

	African American	Asian	Hispanic
City of Pittsburgh	66.5	50.6	31.6
Pittsburgh MSA	67.3	48.7	29.5

Source: <http://www.albany.edu/mumford/census>

Appendix 5.2. Allegheny County Quality of Life Survey, 2003

	White	African American
% who think race relations in the country as a whole is a severe problem	22.3	48.1
% who think race relations in the Pittsburgh region is a severe problem	20.7	50.6
% who think race relations in their neighborhood or local community is a severe problem	4.0	6.3
% who think African Americans in the region are treated less fairly than Whites on the job or at work	30.0	72.7
% who think African Americans in the region are treated less fairly than Whites on public transportation	10.1	19.5
% who think African Americans in the region are treated less fairly than Whites in stores or malls	29.9	58.2
% who think African Americans in the region are treated less fairly than Whites in restaurants, bars and theaters	19.5	48.8
% who think African Americans in the region are treated less fairly than Whites in dealings with the police	58.4	87.0
% treated unfairly/discriminated against at work in the last 6 months because they are an African American		21.7
% treated unfairly/ discriminated against because they are African American using public transportation in the last 6 months		6.3
% treated unfairly/ discriminated against because they are African American in a store while shopping in the last 6 months		46.9
% treated unfairly/ discriminated against because they are African American in a restaurant, bar, theatre in the last 6 months		30.9
% treated unfairly/ discriminated because they are African American against in any dealings with police in the last 6 months		33.3
% treated unfairly/ discriminated against because they are African American in any other situations in the last 6 months		27.2
% verbally insulted or put down because they are African American in the last 6 months		11.1
% treated unfairly/discriminated against for other reasons like gender, age, religion, sexual orientation, etc.		32.1
% who know someone else treated unfairly/discriminated against because they are African American in the last 6 months	14.4	49.4
% who know someone else treated unfairly/discriminated against for other reasons like gender , age, etc. in the last 6 months	30.3	41.8

Source: University Center for Social and Urban Research, University of Pittsburgh

Appendix 6.1. Serious Mental Illness by Gender, Income, Education, and Race, 2002

	White		African American	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total serious mental illness	252	8.3	49	10.9
Gender				
Male	72	7.9	16	12.7
Female	161	8.3	33	10.2
Income				
≤\$25,000	141	11.4	34	13.3
>\$25,000	43	7.1	3	10.7
Education				
High School and Less	102	8.8	27	12.1
Some College	63	7.0	16	10.7
College	68	8.0	6	9.6

Source: Ravi Sharma, Graduate School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh, and Joan Epstein, Peggy Barker, Michael Yorburger, and Christine Murtha, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Serious Mental Illness and Its Co-Occurrence with Substance Use Disorders, 2002

Appendix 6.2. Utilization of Mental Health and Drug Abuse Services, 2005

Mental Health Clients				
	City		County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	6270	44.0	17,221	69.0
African American	6498	46.0	4,902	20.0
Asian	43	0.3	64	0.25
Drug Abuse Clients				
White	1934	39.7	3083	55.3
African American	2040	42.0	1201	21.5
Asian	5	0.1	6	0.1
Mental Health and Drug Abuse Clients				
White	928	45.0	1577	63.4
African American	988	47.9	678	27.3
Asian	6	0.29	4	0.16

Source: Department of Human Services, Clients Receiving Mental Health Services, Drug Abuse Services, and Mental Health and Drug Abuse Services, 2005

Appendix 7.1. Arrests of Juveniles Age 17 and Under by Offense Type and Race, City of Pittsburgh, 2004

	Total			Race						Ethnicity					
	Number	White			African American			Asian			Hispanic				
		Number	Percent of Arrests	Per 100,000 Pop.	Number	Percent of Arrests	Per 100,000 Pop.	Number	Percent of Arrests	Per 100,000 Pop.	Number	Percent of Arrests	Per 100,000 Pop.		
Total Arrests	2,284	25.8%	1741.1	1,680	73.6%	5936.2	14	0.6%	1259.0	0	0.0%	0.0			
Crime Index	733	19.4%	419.7	588	80.2%	2077.7	2	0.3%	179.9	0	0.0%	0.0			
Violent Crime Index	370	13.0%	141.9	320	86.5%	1130.7	1	0.3%	89.9	0	0.0%	0.0			
Property Crime Index	363	25.9%	277.9	268	73.8%	947.0	1	0.3%	89.9	0	0.0%	0.0			
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	7	0.0%	0.0	7	100.0%	24.7	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0%	0.0			
Drug Abuse Violations	220	18.6%	121.2	173	78.6%	611.3	6	2.7%	539.6	0	0%	0.0			

Source: Pennsylvania State Police's Uniform Crime Reporting System (PAUCR), 2002 (2003 Reporting Period), found at <http://ucr.psp.state.pa.us/UCR/ComMain.asp?SID=>

Note: White and Black may include Hispanic.

Appendix 7.2. Arrests of Adults Age 18 and Over by Offense Type and Race, City of Pittsburgh, 2004

	Total		Race						Ethnicity					
	Number	Percent of Arrests	White			African American			Asian			Hispanic		
			Number	Percent of Arrests	Per 100,000 Pop.	Number	Percent of Arrests	Per 100,000 Pop.	Number	Percent of Arrests	Per 100,000 Pop.	Number	Percent of Arrests	Per 100,000 Pop.
Total Arrests	14,510	46.4%	6,726	46.4%	3537.2	7,676	52.9%	12291.6	83	0.6%	1026.85	0	0.0%	0.0
Crime Index	2,667	35.5%	946	35.5%	497.5	1,693	63.5%	2711.0	25	0.9%	309.29	0	0.0%	0.0
Violent Crime Index	1,240	28.5%	353	28.5%	185.6	880	71.0%	1409.1	5	0.4%	61.86	0	0.0%	0.0
Property Crime Index	1,427	41.6%	593	41.6%	311.9	813	57.0%	1301.9	20	1.4%	247.43	0	0.0%	0.0
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	41	9.8%	4	9.8%	2.1	37	90.2%	59.2	0	0%	0.00	0	0.0%	0.0
Arson	15	53.3%	8	53.3%	4.2	7	46.7%	11.2			0.00	0	0.0%	0.0
Drug Abuse Violations	2,879	40.2%	1,158	40.2%	609.0	1,712	59.5%	2741.4	8	0.3%	98.97	0	0.0%	0.0

Source: Pennsylvania State Police's Uniform Crime Reporting System (PAUCR), 2002 (2003 Reporting Period), found at <http://ucr.psp.state.pa.us/UCR/ComMain.asp?SID=>.

Note: White and Black may include Hispanic.

Appendix 7.3. Arrests of Juveniles Age 17 and Under by Offense Type and Race, Allegheny County, 2004

	Total		Race						Ethnicity					
	Number	Percent of Arrests	White			African American			Asians		Hispanic			
			Number	Percent of Arrests	Per 100,000 Pop.	Number	Percent of Arrests	Per 100,000 Pop.	Number	Percent of Arrests	Per 100,000 Pop.	Number	Percent of Arrests	Per 100,000 Pop.
Total Arrests	7,258	52.8%	3,829	52.8%	1777.6	3,402	46.9%	6680.7	26	0.4%	593.88	25	0.3%	741.6
Crime Index	1,365	34.7%	474	34.7%	220.1	886	64.9%	1739.9	4	0.3%	91.37	6	0.4%	178.0
Violent Crime Index	583	23.3%	136	23.3%	63.1	445	76.3%	873.9	1	0.2%	22.84	2	0.3%	59.3
Property Crime Index	782	43.2%	338	43.2%	156.9	441	56.4%	866.0	3	0.4%	68.52	4	0.5%	118.7
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	7	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	7	100.0%	13.7	0	0.0%	0.00	0	0.0%	0.0
Drug Abuse Violations	502	49.4%	248	49.4%	115.1	248	49.4%	487.0	6	1.2%	137.05	0	0.0%	0.0

Source: Pennsylvania State Police's Uniform Crime Reporting System (PAUCR), 2002 (2003 Reporting Period), found at <http://ucr.psp.state.pa.us/UCR/ComMain.asp?SID=>.

Note: White and Black may include Hispanic.

Appendix 7.4. Arrests of Adults Age 18 and Over by Offense Type and Race, Allegheny County, 2004

	Total		Race						Ethnicity					
	Number	35,068	White			African American			Asian			Hispanic		
			Number	Percent of Arrests	Per 100,000 Pop.	Number	Percent of Arrests	Per 100,000 Pop.	Number	Percent of Arrests	Per 100,000 Pop.	Number	Percent of Arrests	Per 100,000 Pop.
Total Arrests	22,302	63.6%	2597.1	12,593	35.9%	11645.6	133	0.4%	765.2	104	0.3%	1334.2		
Crime Index	3,279	54.5%	381.8	2,694	44.8%	2491.3	35	0.6%	201.4	12	0.2%	153.9		
Violent Crime Index	4	0.2%	0.5	48	2.0%	44.4	8	0.3%	46.0	6	0.3%	77.0		
Property Crime Index	2246	61.3%	261.5	1386	37.9%	1281.7	27	0.7%	155.4	6	0.2%	77.0		
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	4	7.5%	0.5	48	90.6%	44.4	0	0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0		
Drug Abuse Violations	2,736	52.6%	318.6	2,452	47.2%	2267.5	9	0.2%	51.8	9	0.2%	115.5		

Source: Pennsylvania State Police's Uniform Crime Reporting System (PAUCR), 2002 (2003 Reporting Period), found at <http://ucr.psp.state.pa.us/UCR/ComMain.asp?SID=>.

Note: White and Black may include Hispanic.

Appendix 7.5. Arrests of Juveniles Age 17 and Under by Offense Type and Race, Pittsburgh MSA, 2004

	Total		Race						Ethnicity					
			White			African American			Asian			Hispanic		
	Number		Number	Percent of Arrests	Per 100,000 Pop.	Number	Percent of Arrests	Per 100,000 Pop.	Number	Percent of Arrests	Per 100,000 Pop.	Number	Percent of Arrests	Per 100,000 Pop.
Total Arrests	12,603		8,188	65.0%	1854.1	4,378	34.7%	7206.8	34	0.3%	617.3	47	0.4%	859.4
Crime Index	2,383		1,301	54.6%	294.6	1,058	44.4%	1741.6	8	0.3%	145.2	11	0.5%	201.1
Violent Crime Index	789		269	34.1%	60.9	517	65.5%	851.1	2	0.3%	36.3	2	0.3%	36.6
Property Crime Index	1,594		1,036	65.0%	234.6	551	34.6%	907.0	6	0.4%	108.9	9	0.6%	164.6
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	7		0	0.0%	0.0	7	100.0%	11.5	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Drug Abuse Violations	788		481	61.0%	108.9	301	38.2%	495.5	6	0.8%	108.9	1	0.1%	18.3

Source: Pennsylvania State Police's Uniform Crime Reporting System (PAUCR), 2002 (2003 Reporting Period), found at <http://ucr.psp.state.pa.us/UCR/ComMain.asp?SID=>.

Note: White and Black may include Hispanic.

Appendix 7.6. Arrests of Adults Age 18 and Over by Offense Type and Race, Pittsburgh MSA, 2004

	Total		Race						Ethnicity					
			White			African American			Asian			Hispanic		
	Number	Percent of Arrests	Number	Percent of Arrests	Per 100,000 Pop.	Number	Percent of Arrests	Per 100,000 Pop.	Number	Percent of Arrests	Per 100,000 Pop.	Number	Percent of Arrests	Per 100,000 Pop.
Total Arrests	66,614	75.2%	50,126	3021.7	16,262	24.4%	12532.1	168	0.3%	815.1	340	0.5%	2923.2	
Crime Index	11,514	69.6%	8,017	483.3	3,446	29.9%	2655.6	40	0.3%	194.1	64	0.6%	550.3	
Violent Crime Index	3,746	56.0%	2,097	126.4	1,634	43.6%	1259.2	9	0.2%	43.7	20	0.5%	172.0	
Property Crime Index	7,768	76.2%	5,920	356.9	1,812	23.3%	1396.4	31	0.4%	150.4	44	0.6%	378.3	
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	67	23.9%	16	1.0	57	85.1%	43.9	1	1%	4.9	0	0.0%	0.0	
Drug Abuse Violations	7,580	60.0%	4,551	274.3	3,014	39.8%	2322.7	11	0.1%	53.4	19	0.3%	163.4	

Source: Pennsylvania State Police's Uniform Crime Reporting System (PAUCR), 2002 (2003 Reporting Period), found at <http://ucr.psp.state.pa.us/UCR/ComMain.asp?SID=>.

Note: White and Black may include Hispanic.

Appendix 7.7. Arrests of Juveniles Age 17 and Under by Offense Type and Race, United States, 2002

	Total		Race						Ethnicity					
			White			African American			Asian or Pacific Islander			Hispanic		
	Number		Number	Percent of Arrests	Per 100,000 Pop.	Number	Percent of Arrests	Per 100,000 Pop.	Number	Percent of Arrests	Per 100,000 Pop.	Number	Percent of Arrests	Per 100,000 Pop.
Total Arrests	1,620,594		1,158,776	71.5%	2632.0	415,854	25.7%	3820.2	25,581	1.6%	1037.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Crime Index	414,670		278,547	67.2%	632.7	123,127	29.7%	1131.1	7,685	1.9%	311.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Violent Crime Index	66,390		36,297	54.7%	82.4	28,448	42.8%	261.3	959	1.4%	38.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Property Crime Index	348,280		242,250	69.6%	550.2	94,679	27.2%	869.8	6,726	1.9%	272.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	972		446	45.9%	1.0	487	50.1%	4.5	16	1.6%	0.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drug Abuse Violations	133,494		97,766	73.2%	222.1	33,208	24.9%	305.1	1,368	1.0%	55.5	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2002 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2003) pp.252-254.*

Note: Data unavailable for Hispanics.

Appendix 7.8. Arrests of Adults Age 18 and Over by Offense Type and Race, United States, 2002

	Total		Race						Ethnicity					
	Number	Number	White			African American			Asian			Hispanic		
			Number	Percent of Arrests	Per 100,000 Pop.	Number	Percent of Arrests	Per 100,000 Pop.	Number	Percent of Arrests	Per 100,000 Pop.	Number	Percent of Arrests	Per 100,000 Pop.
Total Arrests	8,176,791	5,764,614	70.5%	3829.7	2,217,778	27.1%	9329.2	84,146	1.0%	1045.3	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Crime Index	1,199,464	779,299	65.0%	517.7	391,642	32.7%	1647.5	15,346	1.3%	190.6	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Violent Crime Index	379,966	230,384	60.6%	153.1	141,077	37.1%	593.4	4,296	1.1%	53.4	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Property Crime Index	819,498	548,915	67.0%	364.7	250,565	30.6%	1054.0	11,050	1.3%	137.3	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	9,127	4,368	47.9%	2.9	4,560	50.0%	19.2	107	1.2%	1.3	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Drug Abuse Violations	968,053	631,031	65.2%	419.2	324,517	33.5%	1365.1	6,809	0.7%	84.6	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2002* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2003) pp.252-254.
 Note: Data unavailable for Hispanics.

Appendix 7.9. Murder Victims Rate Age 17 and Under by Race, 2004

Region	Total		Race						Ethnicity			
	Number	Per 100,000 Pop.	White		African American		Asian		Hispanic			
			Number	Per 100,000 Pop.	Number	Per 100,000 Pop.	Number	Per 100,000 Pop.	Number	Per 100,000 Pop.		
City of Pittsburgh	6		0	0.0	6	21.2	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Allegheny County	9		0	0.0	9	17.7	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Pittsburgh MSA	12		3	0.7	9	14.8	0	0.0	0	0.0		
United States	1357		689	1.6	610	5.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health Statistics and Research, 2002, found at <http://www.dsf.health.state.pa.us/health/cwp/view.asp?a=175&Q=201652>.

Note: White and Black may include Hispanic.

Appendix 7.10. Murder Victims Rate Age 18 and Over by Race, 2004

Region	Total		Race						Ethnicity	
	White		African American		Asian		Hispanic			
	Number	Per 100,000 Pop.	Number	Per 100,000 Pop.	Number	Per 100,000 Pop.	Number	Per 100,000 Pop.	Number	Per 100,000 Pop.
City of Pittsburgh	48	5.8	37	59.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Allegheny County	74	2.0	57	52.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pittsburgh MSA	91	1.9	60	46.2	0	0.0	1	8.6	1	8.6
United States	12,406	3.9	6009	25.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health Statistics and Research, 2002, found at <http://www.dsf.health.state.pa.us/health/cwp/view.asp?a=175&Q=201652>.

Note: White and Black may include Hispanic.



Center on
Race and Social
Problems

*School of Social Work
Center on Race and Social Problems
2001 Cathedral of Learning
Pittsburgh, PA 15260*

*412-624-7382
Fax: 412-624-1984
E-mail: crsp@pitt.edu*

www.crsp.pitt.edu



University of Pittsburgh