The Economic Impact of the International Community in the Charlotte Area

**A report issued by the Economic Impact Task Force of the
Mayor's International Cabinet**

Mayor's International Cabinet
Actively Promoting an International Charlotte

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I.   Introduction

The following overview is a compilation of facts, statistics, and research gathered by this taskforce of the Mayor's International Cabinet to assess the current and future economic impact of the international community in Charlotte-Mecklenburg. The Census 2000 revealed the significant diversity and multi-ethnic population growth that has been experienced by the United States over the past decade. The patterns of entrepreneurship, growth, productivity, and social values displayed 100 years ago by the Irish, Italian and Eastern European Jewish immigration are parallel to that of the African American, Latino/Hispanic, and the Asian communities in our society today. It is evident the workforce gap produced by the aging of the United States population caused a massive influx of immigrants, especially from Latin-America, Asia, and Eastern Europe, to fill that gap. The international workforce has been a critical factor contributing to the infrastructure and urban growth in this country during the past decade. In Mecklenburg County the impact is clear, and is demonstrated by the number of new businesses opening from the international community as well as the building boom displayed in the City of Charlotte. This growth in part could not have taken place without a growing Latino/Hispanic workforce.

The international community's growth is exponential. Internationals have more buying power and disposable income in the United States than in their own countries. More opportunities to buy property and reinvest in their community translate into a larger tax base for the City of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County.

This study presents an overview of the economic impact our international community has in Charlotte -- as well as the challenges, services, or lack of services our international community faces here.   The task force members hope this information broadens your perspective of the impact of the international population and businesses that reside in Charlotte-Mecklenburg.

The Mayors International Cabinet is deeply thankful to the following Economic Impact Task Force members for their time, contribution, professionalism, and true sense of community:

1. Captain Marc DeLuca (Chairperson), Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department
   Appointed Member, Mayor's International Cabinet
2. Astrid Chirinos (Facilitator), Diverso Global Strategies
   Appointed Member, Mayor's International Cabinet Executive Committee
3. Sgt. Diego Anselmo, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department
   International Relations Unit
4. Maria Anderson, Choice Translating and Interpreting, Inc.
5. Janet Neckyfarow, Volunteer, International Relations Unit
6. John Vegas, Food Lion Corporation
   Appointed Member, Mayor's International Cabinet
7. Natan Feldman, Natan Feldman & Associates
8. Izzy Woll, Community Volunteer
9. Dr. Haseeb Ahmed, Johnson C. Smith University
   Appointed Member, Mayor's International Cabinet

II.   Objective:

The objective of this task force was to provide a snapshot of the international population trends and identify the economic impact of this growing population in Charlotte-Mecklenburg through a review of currently available sources of information.

III.   Scope:

Recognizing the phenomenal growth of the international community, and in preparing to develop appropriate support strategies to ensure equal access to government services by all individuals, the Mayor's International Cabinet (MIC) has created several task forces to assess the needs and contributions of the international community. The Economic Impact Task Force is one such task force created to provide information about the international community to the Mayor and Charlotte City Council.

IV.   Key Considerations:

1. Defining the international community

This task force encountered difficulties in defining the term "international" for purposes of this report. According to the findings, discrepancies existed in the application of the term among several entities both private and public. Some defined "international" as only foreign-born individuals,

while others considered the term to include individuals with foreign ancestry based on their ethnic/racial background. For the purpose of this task force, we decided to collect information based on ethnic/racial classification, as found in the 2000 U.S. Census.

Furthermore, we discovered inconsistencies in defining the terms "ethnic" and "racial". A literature search showed that different studies often used the terms interchangeably. In the context of this report, the task force decided that "racial" background is based on inherited traits, "what this person considers himself/herself to be (U.S. Census 2000)", and that "ethnic" characteristics are based on cultural background. Once again, our definition followed the one implied on the 2000 U.S. Census Survey.

2. Identifying comparable data sources

Among many of the immigration and economic studies researched by the task force, there were several different and opposing conclusions, in spite of the fact that the studies seemed to have chosen their variables among the same populations. Such is the case of the Julian L. Simon[1] study vs. the George J. Borjas[2] study. The first seems to view the overall immigration trend as more favorable to the U.S. economy, while the latter views this current trend in a more negative light. According to Simon "Immigrants do not increase the rate of unemployment among native Americans, even among minority, female, and low-skill workers. The effect of immigration on wages is negative for some of these special groups and positive for others, but overall effects are small (Simon, 1995)". Borjas takes a different stand claiming that: "The economic impact of immigration is essentially distributional [since] current immigration redistributes wealth from unskilled workers [and other groups] to consumers who use the goods and services produced by immigrants (Borjas 1999)".

3. Identifying nonproprietary information

Data collected and held by private industry was generally made available to this task force for research purposes, but not for publication in this report. This was primarily due to the proprietary nature of the information and the need to protect the competitive advantage associated with privately funded population studies or market analysis.

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[1] Julian L. Simon. Immigration. The Demographic & Economic Facts. December 11, 1995. http://www.cato.org/pubs/policy_report/pr-immig.html
[2] George J. Borjas. Immigration and Wellfare Magnets. Octorber, 1999. http://ksghome.harvard.edu/~.GBorjas.Academic.Ksg/Papers/MAGNET.pdf

4. Drawing inferences from the information gathered

As a task force, we made general assumptions. This report is intended to be a snapshot of the current status of the international community as defined above.

V. Demographics:

1. National (Refer to Appendix Table 1)

The National Census figures for 2000 detail a trend that is taking place in every state. Immigrants from the continents of Asia and Central/South America have migrated to the United States. The data indicates that in the past ten years, Hispanic and Asian residents have immigrated to the United States in large numbers. The Asian population represents 3.6% of the total United States population. The growth in the Hispanic community alone is so immense that it has now overtaken the African American community as the largest minority group in the country. The Hispanic population, captured in the 2000 Census, represents 12.5% of the total US population while the African American population represents 12.3% of the total US population. Without taking into consideration the number of Hispanics not counted due to residency and citizenship issues, this fact demonstrates the potential for influence. With the growth in population of both the Asian and Hispanic communities, political representation and economic influence will be key objectives for their respective groups.

2. Local (Charlotte-Mecklenburg)

a) City of Charlotte Growth (Refer to Appendix Table 2 and Pie Chart 2a)

In reviewing the local growth rate trends of our international community, it also reflects the national trend. Both Asian and Hispanic growth surpassed any other ethnic or racial group and these groups now represent almost 11% of Charlotte's total population. Comparatively, between 1990 and 2000 the growth rate in the Asian community was over 150% and within the Hispanic community the growth rate exceeded 600 %.

Such remarkable growth presents challenges in providing adequate governmental services while producing benefits stemming from contributions made to the local economy. Both immigrant populations have inherent language barriers, but must also overcome the cultural barriers to function productively within our community. Although not easily ascertainable, the shear population numbers infer income tax, sales tax, property tax, and other non-governmental contributions (faith community, charitable organization, etc) that significantly affect the local economy and community.

b) Asian Demographics (Refer to Table 3 and Pie Chart 3a in appendix)

According to the 2000 Census figures, the local growth rate of the top three fastest growing Asian communities in Charlotte-Mecklenburg are as follows:

- Hmong- 696%
- Vietnamese- 224%
- Indian- 212%

The significance related to the growth in the Asian population is the serious challenge in providing services. The Asian population speaks many different languages. For example, the Indian and Vietnamese populations represent the largest Asian populations in the area and both groups speak different languages. Moreover, our fastest growing Asian populations, the Hmong, speak an entirely different dialect.

c) Hispanic Demographics (Refer to Table 4 and Pie Chart 4a in appendix)

The Hispanic population primarily speaks Spanish and the majority of our Hispanics are from Mexico. Census 2000 data reveals that although each Hispanic group has grown over 100 % since 1990, immigrants from Central and South America grew over 1,200 %. Consequently, North Carolina has experienced a less transient Hispanic population than in the past, as is evident in the number of businesses and services being offered to the Hispanic community. Finally, North Carolina has the fastest growing Hispanic population in the nation.

d) Mecklenburg County Growth (Refer to Table 5 and Pie Chart 5a in appendix)

Census 2000 data demonstrates similar population trends in Mecklenburg County as in the City of Charlotte. The Hispanic[3] and Asian populations are the two fastest growing populations in the county and represent almost 10 % of the county's population. In 2000, there were 2,496 births to foreign-born mothers. 90% of all Hispanic mothers were foreign-born and 92% of all Asian mothers were foreign born. Just as the City of Charlotte must provide services to these groups, Mecklenburg County must provide services as well. The public education system, health services, social services and the law enforcement/judicial system are the most notable areas where this increase in the international population has a direct impact on government funded services.

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[3] As mentioned earlier, the classification of Hispanics denotes ethnicity. Consequently, population figures under race category for Black or White may encompass Hispanics.

VI. How does this impact Charlotte?

1. Business

a) <u>Foreign Investment and Immigrant Businesses</u>:

The Charlotte Chamber's "International Review" publication for 2001 lists 399 foreign owned firms located in Mecklenburg County. A business is defined as "foreign-owned" if at least 50% of the business is controlled by a foreign entity. The number of foreign owned firms has increased 655% in the past 30 years. Foreign investment in Charlotte-Mecklenburg accounts for over 27,500 jobs. In North Carolina, more than 47% of all foreign owned firms operate in Mecklenburg County.

Many foreign companies have recognized the difficulties associated with trying to service the North American Market (U.S., Canada and Mexico) by shipping products from their home countries in Europe or Asia. Therefore, foreign businesses are electing to build new facilities in the United States. Most of these companies that started with foreign senior management have begun to use local talent.

Foreign owned firms contribute thousands of dollars to the local economy by paying taxes and employing from the local market. Foreign owned businesses have been recognized with many awards for their contribution to community development and philanthropy. They encourage their employees to volunteer and participate in community initiatives. Foreign owned firms in Mecklenburg County employ mostly American workers and invest a good part of their profit in community development.

The second group of businesses are the family owned businesses. Foreign nationals arrive in the Charlotte region and save their money to create their new business - restaurants, hairdressers, laundries, meat markets, etc. Small businesses such as these are locomotives for local economic development. Foreign nationals provide a market for many special services such as money transfers, ethnic foods etc. Great opportunities exist for individuals to service this new immigrant community. It is important to recognize that small businesses are the backbone of America's economy and to recognize the enterprising nature of the international community. They work hard to become economically independent.

According to the Asian-American Chamber of Commerce, in 2001 there were 482 Asian-owned businesses in the Charlotte-Mecklenburg area generating between $92-105 million dollars in sales. The task force was unable to verify the exact number of locally owned Latino/Hispanic businesses due to lack of available data. However, leaders in the

Latino/Hispanic business community estimate there are at least 400 Latino/Hispanic businesses presently operating in Charlotte-Mecklenburg.

b) <u>International Community Purchasing Power in North Carolina</u>: (Refer to Table 6 in Appendix)

Purchasing power is defined as the proportion of disposable personal income that is available for personal consumption. In absence of any direct measure of purchasing power, the purchasing power estimates presented in Table 6 were obtained from the University of Georgia's Selig Center for Economic Growth August 2000 study on the buying power of minorities. The study assumed that 94% of disposable personal income is used for goods and services consumption and the remaining 6% is allocated to personal interest payments and individual savings.

According to Table 6, North Carolina outperformed the country in terms of its purchasing power growth between 1990 and 2001 in all racial/ethnic categories. But closer scrutiny of the data reveals the state's Hispanic purchasing power registered an impressive 255.21% growth between 1990 and 2000 compared to the overall state growth of 87.85%. This phenomenal eleven-year growth converts to an annual Hispanic purchasing power growth rate of 12.21%. On a similar note, North Carolina's Asian purchasing power strengthened at an annual rate of 11.25%.

c) <u>Local Purchasing Power</u>: (Refer to Tables and Charts 6a-6e in Appendix)

In Charlotte-Mecklenburg, the international community's share of purchasing power is interpolated based on the city's population share in each category. Since Charlotte's population claims 11% of the state's Hispanic population and 16% of the state's Asian population, the annual purchasing power of Hispanics and Asians in Charlotte-Mecklenburg is estimated to be $311,086,000[4] and $353,609,000 respectively. (Again, purchasing power is defined as disposable personal income). The total Charlotte minority purchasing power figure is estimated in two different ways. The first is based on proportional share of individual racial components, and the second is based on Charlotte's share of the state's total minority population. Using either methodology, the city's total minority power is estimated to be close to three billion dollars, which accounts for approximately 25% of the city's total purchasing power.

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[4] La Noticia, (one of the largest Spanish Newspaper in circulation in the Charlotte area), estimates the local Latino purchasing power to be 544 million dollars.

d) Home Ownership: (Refer to Table 7 in Appendix)

According to the U.S. Census data, the unit measure of Asian home ownership in Charlotte increased at an annual rate of 13.47% between 1990 and 2000 and the corresponding value measure of Asian home ownership expanded at an annual rate of 16.87%. Asian home ownership alone generates a $431,248,020 tax base, which transforms into a property tax source of $3,622,483 for the city. Similar data for the Hispanic population is not available to date.

2. Services

a) Charlotte Area Transit System: (Refer to Charts 8 and 8a in Appendix)

During the fourth quarter of 2000, the Charlotte Area Transit System (CATS) conducted an informal survey of riders. The CATS survey revealed that Hispanic riders represented 7% of total bus riders. This is particularly interesting in light of Census 2000 figures, which show that Hispanics make up 8% of Mecklenburg County's population. No other ethnic group has as close a correlation between their population numbers in Mecklenburg County and their use of public transportation. The survey also indicated that Hispanic riders primarily use the local route and ride equally on weekdays and weekends. Therefore, one can infer that the Hispanic riders use CATS as their sole means of transportation. With the growth potential of the Hispanic community, CATS is preparing for better ways to serve Spanish speaking bus riders.

b) Law Enforcement: (Refer to Table and Charts 9 and 9a and Charts 10, 10a and 10b in Appendix)

The rapid growth of our international population presents several challenges for the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department (CMPD). At issue is the need to foster trusting relationships, build lasting partnerships, and provide consistent levels of police services for our international community members.   In response, the CMPD established the International Relations Unit (IRU) in 2001. Since its inception, the IRU has been an instrumental component of the CMPD's community problem-oriented policing philosophy, while serving as a liaison between the department and the international community.

The CMPD is addressing issues of crime and victimization within Charlotte-Mecklenburg's international population. According to the CMPD's own data, Hispanics were 10 times more likely than any other race or ethnicity to be a victim of a robbery in the year 2000. In response to this crime trend the CMPD has focused problem-solving efforts on five Hispanic crime "hotspots" (see Chart 10a in appendix). Working in

conjunction with the patrol districts and the community, substantial progress has been made. Current figures indicate a 36% reduction in robberies within the target areas.

Data indicate our Asian community actually had a reduction in cases of victimization. However, the number of arrests of Asian individuals more than doubled between 2000 and 2001. The number of Asians arrested in 2000 was 94, while in 2001 the number grew to 219.

Another challenge facing the CMPD is overcoming the language barrier. The CMPD is dependent on language service resources in the delivery of police services to members of our international community. The CMPD has contracted with a translating and interpreting company to better meet the department's language needs. Budget projections estimate the CMPD will spend $130,000 in interpreting fees during fiscal year 2002.

Cultural barriers associated with the international community are yet another challenge facing the CMPD. This is best illustrated in the Asian community where trust and confidence must be established in order for the Asian community to use police services. Education campaigns, both internal and external, and outreach to the community are key components. During the year 2000 the IRU delivered over 100 educational programs and presentations such as:

- cultural awareness classes through the department's in-service training program;
- crime prevention programs in neighborhoods, workplace, and in the faith community;
- community forums;
- informational workshops for the District Attorney's Office on better ways to prepare prosecutors to interact with non-English speaking victims at trial.

The objective of the CMPD initiatives is to promote civic involvement, utilization of services, and to reduce isolationism within this community.

c) Growth of the International Population in Charlotte-Mecklenb urg Schools (Refer to Charts/Tables 11 a-f in appendix)

The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools system has grown steadily over the years and data presented by CMS clearly illustrates significant growth of international students. Consider the following examples:
- The growth of our Asian and Hispanic student population totals 47% of the total growth of the school system between school years 1999-2000 and 2000-2001.

- Since 1994, the Hispanic student population has increased 545% to 3,875 students.
- 67% of all Hispanic students are in grades pre-K through 5.
- 51% of all Limited English Proficiency (LEP) students have Spanish as their native language. The remaining 49% speak over 82 different languages.

As of the 20th day of the last school year, growth of the English as a Second Language (ESL) student body (students with limited English proficiency) exceeded 35%. This demonstrates phenomenal growth of the ESL program.

Interestingly, during the 1993-94 school year there were only 1,766 ESL students and 51 ESL teachers (approximately one teacher for every 35 students). However, in the 2000-2001 school year the number of ESL students numbered 6,822 with 102.5 ESL teachers (approximately one teacher for every 67 students). Based on these figures, a tremendous need exists to attract and hire additional teachers with second language skills as well as funding to provide the unique learning resource materials necessary for teaching this student population.

VII. What does this mean to Charlotte-Mecklenburg?

Charlotte-Mecklenburg is a vibrant multicultural community. This study and other indicators suggest our community's diverse population growth trends will continue. Likewise, Charlotte-Mecklenburg is an attractive and prosperous area for international businesses- both large and small. Our local international business community has demonstrated benefits for the tax base and is vital for continued economic development.

However, challenges associated with language and culture place additional costs on service providers such as government, schools, and health care providers. As Charlotte continues to take its place in the global community, international issues will become an increasing part of public policy.

VIII. Task Force Follow-up

1. Work with UNC-Charlotte to discover ways to better survey the international population.
2. Review Census data to be released in the spring of 2002 to ascertain more relevant local data sets.
3. Report back to City Council in the fall of 2002 on findings.

IX.   Appendix

Table 1: United States Census 1990-2000

Profile of General Demographic Characteristics -1990			Profile of General Demographic Characteristics -2000		
Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	248,709,873	100.0	Total population	281,421,906	100.0
RACE			**RACE**		
	N/A	N/A	One race	274,595,678	97.6
White	199,709,873		White	211,460,626	75.1
Black	29,986,060		Black or African American	34,658,190	12.3
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	1,959,234		American Indian and Alaska Native	2,475,956	0.9
Asian or Pacific Islander	7,273,662		Asian	10,242,998	3.6
Asian Indian	815,447		Asian Indian	1,678,765	0.6
Chinese	1,645,472		Chinese	2,432,585	0.9
Filipino	1,406,770		Filipino	1,850,314	0.7
Japanese	847,562		Japanese	796,700	0.3
Korean	798,849		Korean	1,076,872	0.4
Vietnamese	614,547		Vietnamese	1,122,528	0.4
Other Asian [1]	1,145,015		Other Asian [1]	1,285,234	0.5
Pacific Islander	365,024		Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	398,835	0.1
Hawaiian	211,014		Native Hawaiian	140,652	0.0
Guamanian	49,345		Guamanian or Chamorro	58,240	0.0
Samoan	62,964		Samoan	91,029	0.0
Other Pacific Islander [2]	41,701		Other Pacific Islander [2]	108,914	0.0
Some other race	9,804,847		Some other race	15,359,073	5.5
Two or more races	N/A	N/A	Two or more races	6,826,228	2.4
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races [3]	N/A	N/A	***Race alone or in combination with one or more other races*** [3]		
White	209,181,819		White	216,930,975	77.1
Black or African American	30,623,229		Black or African American	36,419,434	12.9
American Indian and Alaska Native			American Indian and Alaska Native	4,119,301	1.5
Asian	7,559,819		Asian	11,898,828	4.2

Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander			Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	874,414	0.3
Some other race			Some other race	18,521,486	6.6
HISPANIC ORIGIN			**HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE**		
Total population	**248,709,873**	**100.0**	**Total population**	**281,421,906**	**100.0**
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	22,354,059		Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	35,305,818	12.5
Mexican	13,495,938		Mexican	20,640,711	7.3
Puerto Rican	2,727,754		Puerto Rican	3,406,178	1.2
Cuban	1,043,935		Cuban	1,241,685	0.4
Other Hispanic	5,086,435		Other Hispanic or Latino	10,017,244	3.6
Not Hispanic	226,355,814		Not Hispanic or Latino	246,116,088	87.5
White alone	N/A		White alone	194,552,774	69.1

Source for table 1: http://www.census.gov/ and http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen1990.html

Table 2: City of Charlotte Census Figures 1990 & 2000

	1990 City of Charlotte		2000 City of Charlotte		% Change in Population +/-
Total Population	395,934	100%	540,828	100%	+36.6%
White	259,760	65.6%	315,061	58.3%	+21.3%
African American	125,827	31.8%	176,964	32.7%	+40.6%
Hispanic/ Latino	5,571	1.4%	39,800	7.4%	+614.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	7,211	1.8%	18,418	3.4%	+155.4%
American Indian/ Eskimo or Aleut	1,425	0.3%	1,863	0.3%	+30.7%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	N/A (included w/Asian)	N/A	283	0.1%	+0.1%
Other Race	1,711	0.4%	19,242	3.6%	+1,024.6%

Pie Chart 2a: City of Charlotte Growth

City of Charlotte Population % Change between 1990 to 2000

0.10%

30.70%

21.30%

155.40%

40.60%

614.40%

- White
- African American
- Hispanic/Latino
- Asian/Pacific Islander
- American Indian/ Eskimo or Aleut
- Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander
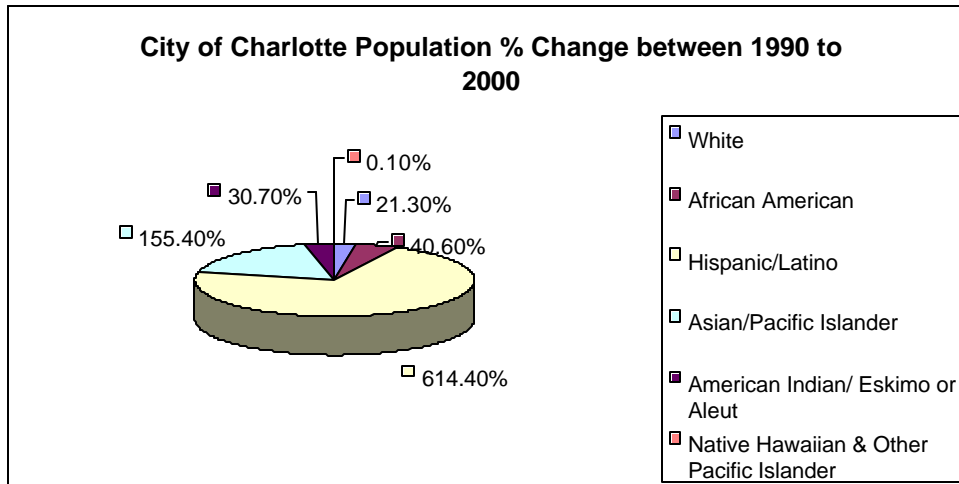
Table 3: Asian Growth

Asian* Population Growth in Charlotte 1990-2000

Region	1990	2000	% Increase
Indian	1,642	5,118	211.69
Chinese	1,160	2,584	122.76
Vietnamese	1,408	4,556	223.58
Combodian	550	680	23.64
Loatian	435	1,110	155.17
Hmong	92	732	695.65
Philipino	279	791	183.51
Thai	57	151	164.91
Korean	726	1,765	143.11
Japanese	506	692	36.76

* Asian is considered a Racial Grouping

Pie Chart 3a: Asian Growth

**Asian Population % Change
Charlotte 1990-2000**

Legend:
- Indian
- Chinese
- Vietnamese
- Combodian
- Loatian
- Hmong
- Philipino
- Thai
- Korean
- Japanese

Values shown: 39.76%, 211.69%, 143.11%, 122.76%, 164.91%, 223.58%, 183.51%, 23.64%, 155.17%, 695.65%
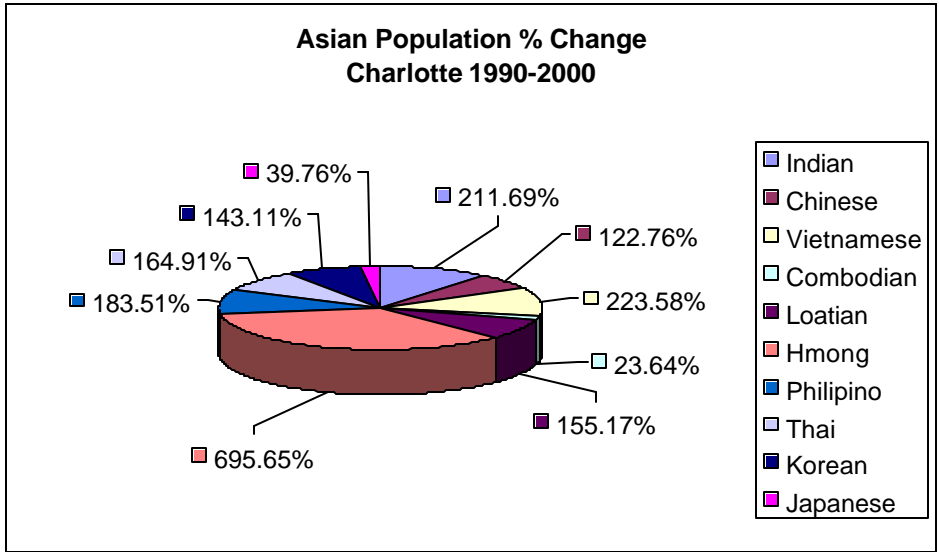
Table 4: Hispanic Growth

Hispanic* Population Growth in Charlotte 1990-2000

Origin	1990	2000	% Change
Mexican	1,657	22,168	1,237.84
Puerto Rican	761	2,415	217.35
Cuban	522	1,095	109.77
Central & South American	2,631	7,732	193.88

* Hispanic is considered an Ethnic Category

Pie Chart 4a: Hispanic Growth

**Hispanic Population % Change
Charlotte 1990-2000**

Values shown: 193.88%, 109.77%, 217.35%, 1237.84%

Legend:
- Mexican
- Puerto Rican
- Cuban
- Central & South American

Table 5: Mecklenburg County Census Figures 1990 & 2000

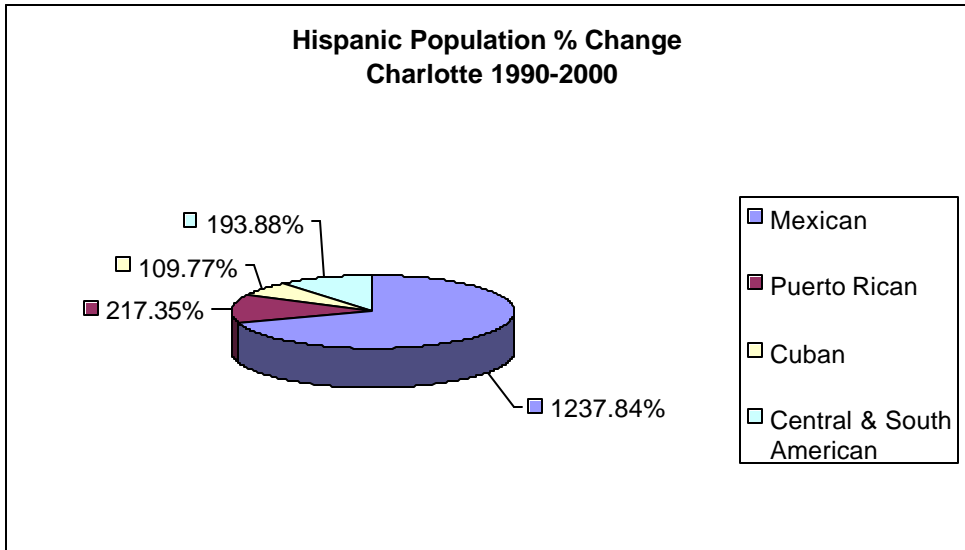|	1990 Mecklenburg County		2000 Mecklenburg County		% Change in Population +/-
Total Population	511,433	100%	695,454	100%	+36.0%
White	364,651	71.3%	445,250	64.0%	+22.1%
African American	134,468	26.3%	193,838	27.9%	+44.1%
Hispanic/ Latino	6,693	1.3%	44,871	6.5%	+570.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	8,461	1.7%	21,889	3.1%	+158.7%
American Indian/ Eskimo Or Aleut	1,936	0.4%	2,439	0.4%	+26%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	N/A (included w/Asian)	N/A	339	0.0%	0
Other Race	1,917	0.4%	20,954	3.0%	+993.0%

Source for Table 3 and 4: http://www.census.gov

Pie Chart 5a: Mecklenburg County Growth

Mecklenburg County Population % Change from 1990 to 2000

- White
- African American
- Hispanic/Latino
- Asian/Pacific Islander
- American Indian/ Eskimo or Aleut
- Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander

0.00% 22.10% 26.00% 44.10% 158.70% 570.40%
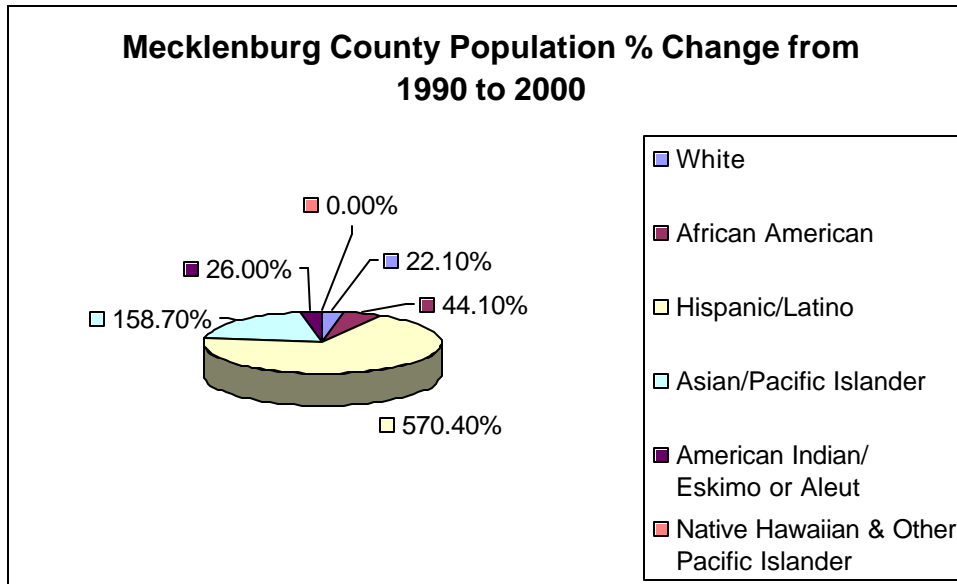
Table 6: Purchasing Power

Total Buying Power by Place of Residence (thousands of dollars)						
Area	**1990**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**
United States	4,154,898,000	5,782,712,000	6,061,088,290	6,383,230,380	6,725,158,997	7,080,367,721
North Carolina	96,880,324	148,265,828	155,289,907	162,277,953	171,852,352	181,991,641
Asian Buying Power by Place of Residence (thousands of dollars)						
Area	**1990**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**
United States	112,907,706	186,744,812	198,487,322	216,157,836	235,201,583	253,773,006
North Carolina	675,951	1,545,877	1,693,936	1,836,164	2,016,966	2,182,724
Hispanic Buying Power by Place of Residence (thousands of dollars)						
Area	**1990**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**
United States	207,538,258	331,382,774	357,754,000	387,037,493	419,691,787	452,370,095
North Carolina	833,889	2,103,630	2,375,254	2,539,064	2,750,490	2,962,066

Source for Table 7: http://www.selig.uga.edu/forecast/GBEC/GBEC7800.PDF

Chart 6a: Purchasing Power

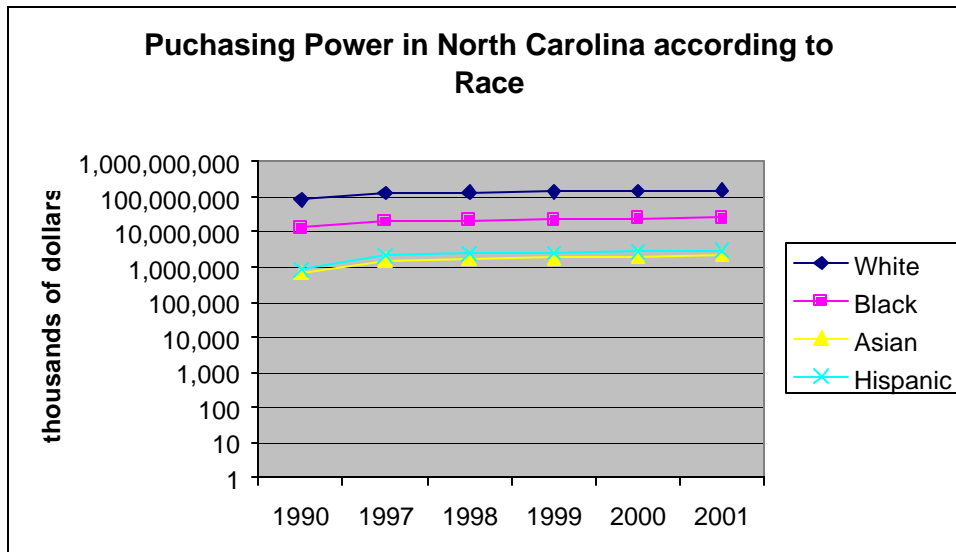Puchasing Power in North Carolina according to Race

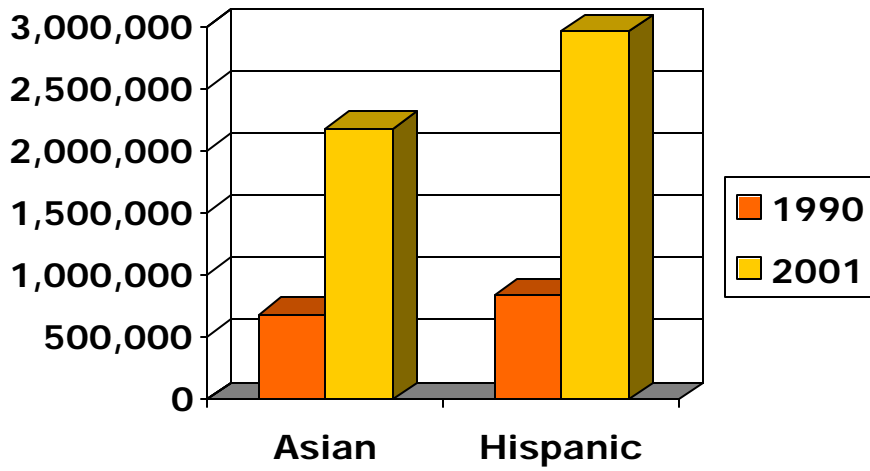**Chart 6b:** NC Asian and Hispanic Purchasing Power

Table 6c: Charlotte's Minority Purchasing Power

MINORITY PURCHASING POWER IN CHARLOTTE, NC   (Thousands of dollars)

	NC population	Charlotte population	Charlotte%	NC Purchasing Power	Charlotte $	Weighted $
Total	8,049,313	540,828	0.07	$181,991,641	$12,227,898	
White	5,804,656	315,061	0.05	$152,929,450	$8,300,596	
African-American	1,737,545	176,964	0.10	$25,423,626	$2,589,324	
Hispanic	378,963	39,800	0.11	$2,962,066	$544,000*	
Asian	113,689	18,418	0.16	$2,182,724	$353,609	
Native Indian	99,551	1,863	0.02	$1,455,841	$27,245	
Minority	2,329,748	219,829	0.09	$29,062,191	**$2,742,233**	**$3,281,263**

Purchasing Power is defined as Disposable Personal Income

94% of Disposable Personal Income is used for Consumption

6% of Disposable Personal Income is used for Savings, Interest Payments and Others

* Based on figures obtained from La Noticia Spanish Newspaper
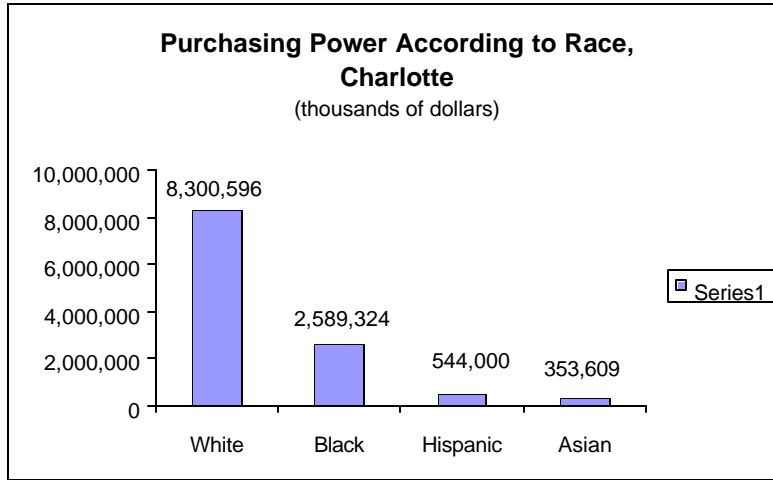
Chart 6d: Purchasing Power According to Race

Purchasing Power According to Race, Charlotte
(thousands of dollars)

White	Black	Hispanic	Asian
8,300,596	2,589,324	544,000	353,609

Series1

Table 6e: Minority Purchasing Power in the City of Charlotte

MINORITY PURCHASING POWER IN CHARLOTTE, NC

	NC	Charlotte	Charlotte%	NC Purchasing Power	Charlotte $
Total	8,049,313	540,828	0.07	$181,991,641	$12,227,898
White	5,804,656	315,061	0.05	$152,929,450	$8,300,596
African-American	1,737,545	176,964	0.10	$25,423,626	$2,589,324
Hispanic	378,963	39,800	0.11	$2,962,066	$311,086*
Asian	113,689	18,418	0.16	$2,182,724	$353,609
Native Indian	99,551	1,863	0.02	$1,455,841	$27,245
Minority	2,329,748	219,829	0.09	$29,062,191	**$2,742,233**

Purchasing Power is defined as Disposable Personal Income

94% of Disposable Personal Income is used for Consumption

6% of Disposable Personal Income is used for Savings, Interest Payments and Others

* See narrative under local purchasing power regarding this figure

Table 7: Asian Home Ownership in the City of Charlotte & Property Tax Contribution

Asian Home Ownership in Charlotte, NC

YEAR	UNITS	AVERAGE VALUE	AGGREGATE VALUE	TAX DOLLAR
1990	831	$109,146	$90,700,500	$761,884
2000	2,940	$146,683	$431,248,020	$3,622,483
% INCREASE	253.8	34.4	375.5	375.5
ANNUAL RATE	13.47%	3.00%	16.87%	16.87%

 * 2000 Average Value Extrapolated with an assumption of 3% annual appreciation
 **Property Taxes Calculated at a rate of $ 0.84/$100

Chart 8: CATS Data (Survey conducted October 30, 2000-December 5, 2000)
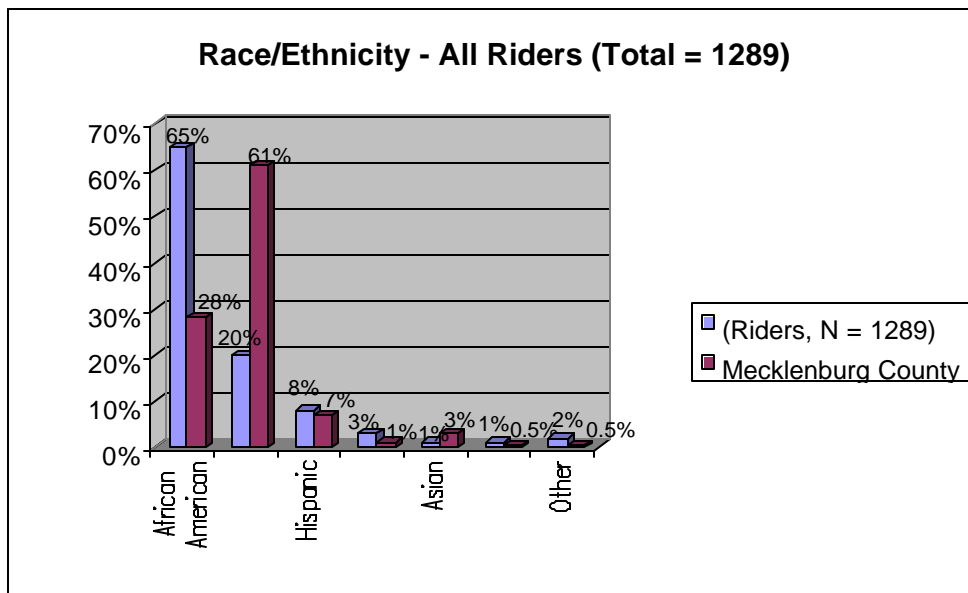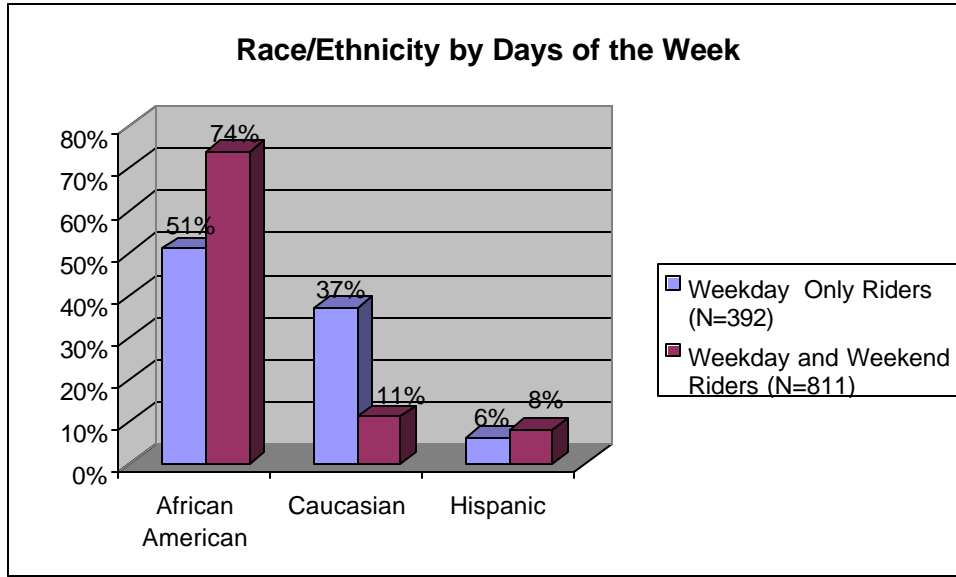
Chart 8a: Use of service during week

Race/Ethnicity by Days of the Week

Table 9: Incarceration data
These numbers are only available through October 2001:

Race	Alask	Asian	Black	Indian	Hispanic	Pac Isl	Other	White	**Total**
Gender	M / F	M / F	M / F	M / F	M / F	M / F	M / F	M / F	M / F
#	0 / 0	105 / 4	12602/1001	17/1	1526/ 6	0/0	9/4	2916/483	17175/1569
%	0%	1%/1%	73%/68%	1%/0%	8%/2%	0%	1%/0%	16%/28%	100%

- The cost for incarceration per day per inmate is 74 dollars.

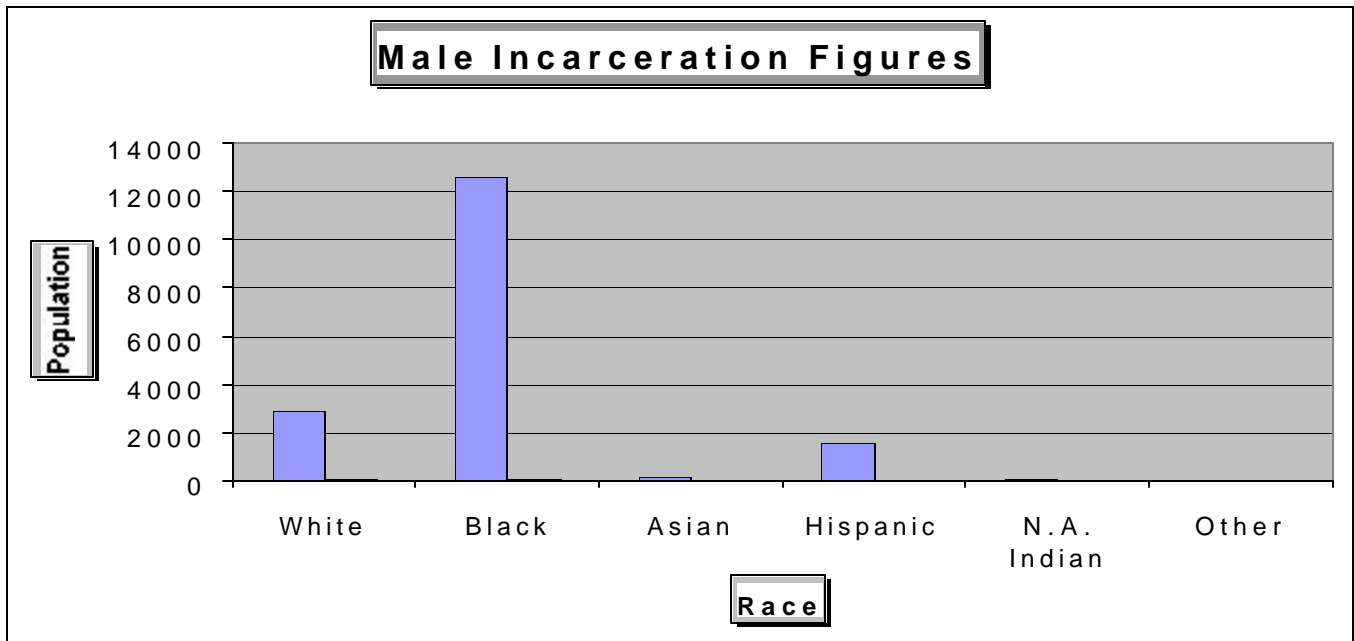**Chart 9a:** Incarceration figures in Mecklenburg County

Male Incarceration Figures

Chart 10: Law Enforcement Services

Combined International Relations Unit Hot Spot Report

36% Reduction in overall Robberies

	FISCAL YEAR 2001	FISCAL YEAR 2002

Y-axis: 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30
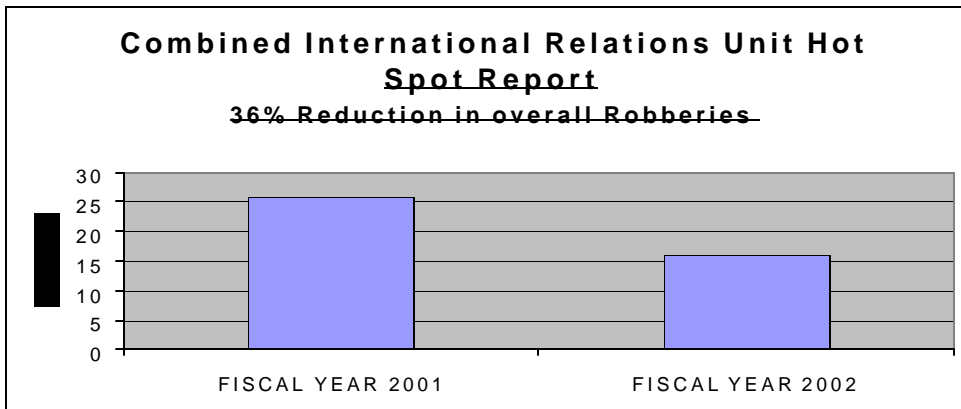
Chart 10a: Law Enforcement Services

Asian Arrests & Victimization

Y-axis: 0, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900

Legend:
- Calendar 2000
- Calendar 2001

X-axis: Arrests, Victimization

Chart 10b: Law Enforcement Services

Individual Hotspot Locations

Y-axis: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

Legend:
- Fisccal Year 2001
- Fiscal Year 2002

N/A

X-axis: Emerald Bay, Dutch Village, Grand Oaks, Foreest Brook, Cedar Green

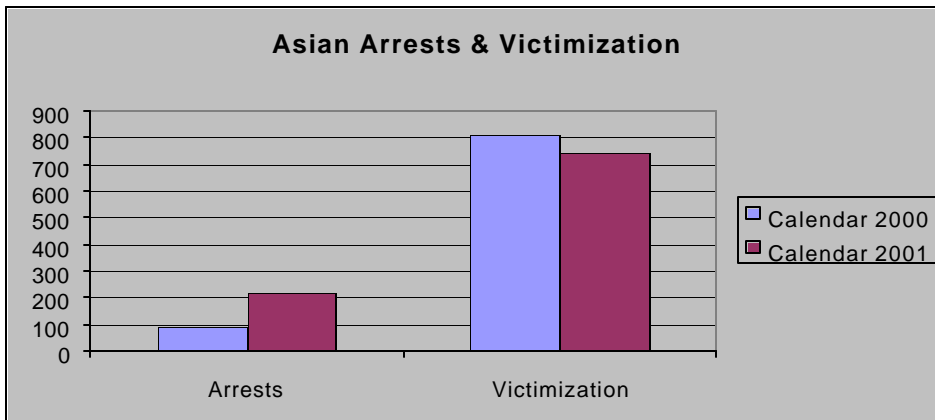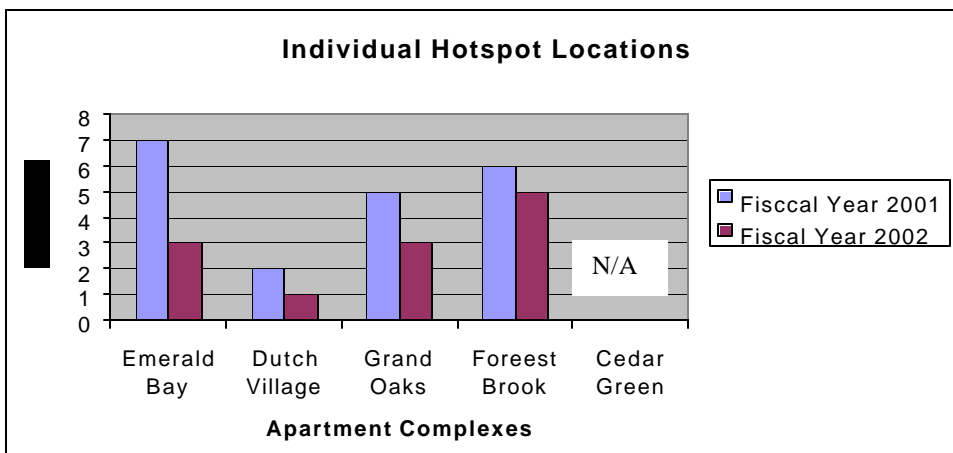**Apartment Complexes**

Chart 11: CMS data (Enrollment in Limited English Proficiency Classes)
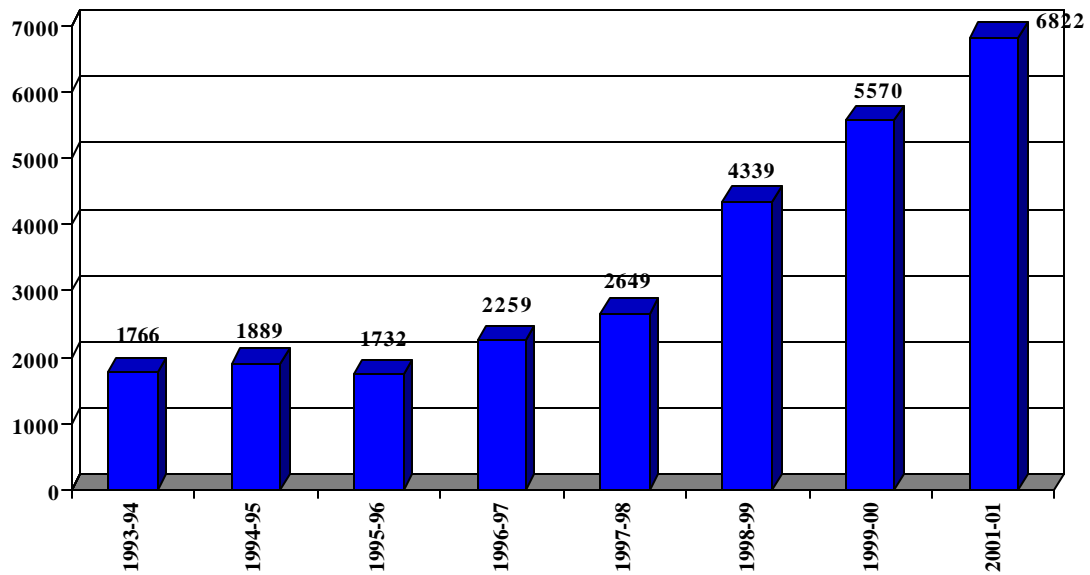
Table 11a: CMS Student Enrollment Data

Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools 20th day system-wide Student enrollment data			
	School Year	School Year	
Race/Ethnicity *	**1999-2000**	**2000-2001**	**% Change**
Asian	4,283	4,657	8.7 %
Black	41,565	45,104	8.5 %
Hispanic	4,351	6,017	38.3 %
Multiracial	717	1,027	43.2 %
Native American	520	560	7.7 %
White	46,199	48,448	4.9 %
Total	97,635	105,813	8.4 %
ESL Status	2,830	3,837	35.6 %

Pie Chart 11b: CMS Student Enrollment Change 1999-2000 v 2000-2001

Charlotte-Mecklenburg Student Enrollment % Change from School
Year 1999-2000 to 2000-2001

4.90%

7.70%

8.50%

8.70%

38.30%

- □ White
- ■ Black
- □ Asian
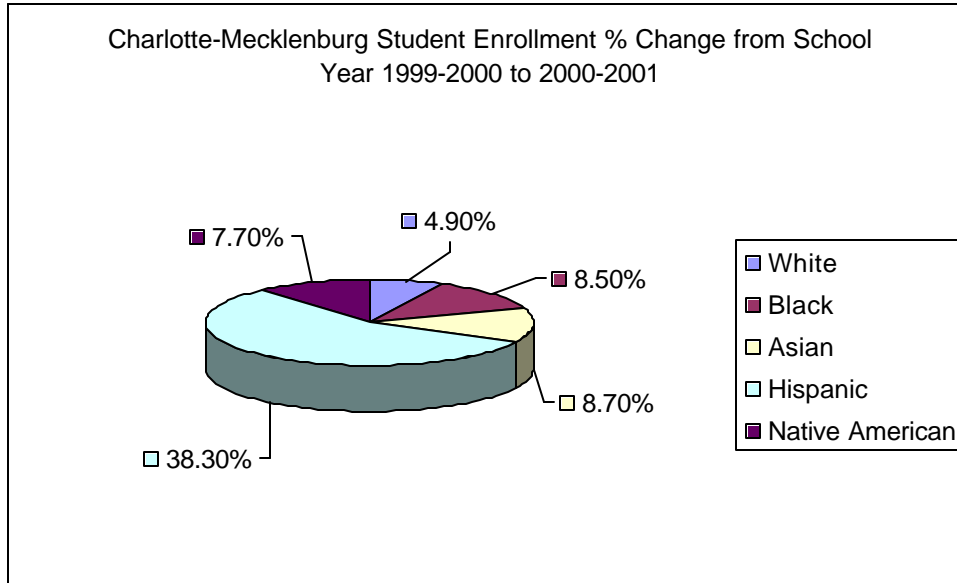- □ Hispanic
- ■ Native American

Table11c: Student's race as identified by registering parent or guardian

Grade	# of Hispanic Students	# of Asian Students	# of ESL Students
Pre-K	335	118	NA
K	714	329	540
1st	632	358	509
2nd	586	338	404
3rd	531	343	337
4th	554	339	334
5th	448	355	283
6th	417	353	240
7th	408	342	234
8th	355	343	212
9th	451	435	332
10th	292	397	221
11th	178	322	107
12th	116	285	83

Table 11d: CMS Staff & Student Distribution

Total Full-time Staff Racial Distribution:						
	1997-98		**1998-99**		**1999-00**	
	#	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
African American	3993	34.4	4328	34.8	4908	37.6
Asian	48	.4	51	.4	50	.5
Hispanic	95	.8	122	1.0	151	1.2
Native American	22	.2	21	.2	30	.2
Multi-Racial	NR		NR		NR	
White	7440	64.1	7908	63.8	7920	60.6
Total Full-time Instructional Staff Racial Distribution						
	1997-98		**1998-99**		**1999-00**	
	#	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
African American	1491	21.6	1609	22.0	1724	23.3
Asian	34	.5	35	.5	34	.5
Hispanic	46	.7	58	.8	65	.9
Native American	11	.2	7	.1	10	.1
Multi-Racial	NR		NR		NR	
White	5326	77.0	5599	76.6	5557	75.2
Student Racial Distribution						
	1997-98		**1998-99**		**1999-00**	
	#	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
African American	39075	41.4	40887	41.9	41542	41.8
Asian	3833	4.1	4062	4.1	4402	4.4
Hispanic	2896	3.1	3581	3.7	4658	4.7
Native American	438	.5	478	.5	496	.5
Multi-Racial	261	.3	500	.5	705	.7
White	47957	50.8	48078	49.3	47600	47.9

- Instructional Staff includes principals, assistant principals, teachers, guidance counselors and psychologists.
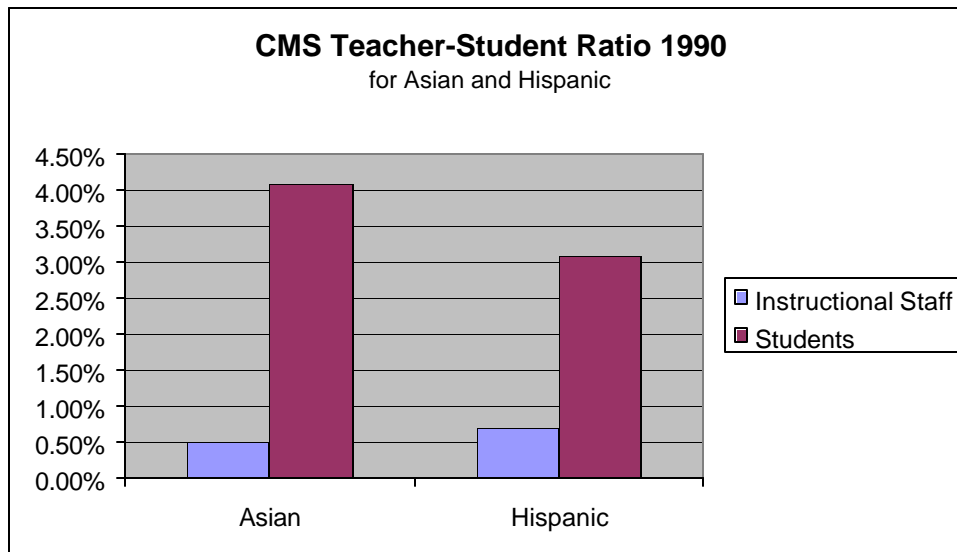
Chart 11e: Teacher Student Ratio 1990

Chart 11f: Teacher Student Ratio 2000

CMS Teacher-Student Ratio 2000

for Asian and Hispanic