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Introduction



Edinburg Parks and Recreation Master Plan

1.1 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVE ■ ■ ■

The purpose of the Edinburg Parks and Recreation Master Plan (herein referred to as the Plan) is to provide comprehensive policy direction over a twenty-year planning period (to 2025) to meet both current and future parks and recreation needs, and in turn, to enhance livability in the community. The objectives of this plan are to:

- ◆ Determine the City’s current and future needs as they relate to existing parks (including active recreation areas and passive open space) and recreation facilities;
- ◆ Assess the adequacy of existing parks and recreation facilities in meeting current and future needs and recommend necessary improvements;
- ◆ Document the vision of stakeholders including citizens and established groups and organizations to identify the preferred types, locations, and designs of parks and recreation facilities;
- ◆ Provide strategic direction regarding required parks and recreation facilities to respond to issues and gaps identified during the environmental scan, and to identify policies and standards for eliminating existing deficiencies;
- ◆ Evaluate alternative approaches for acquiring, developing, and maintaining parks and recreation facilities; and,
- ◆ Provide recommendations for the acquisition, development, and management of parks and recreation facilities.

The overall purpose of this Plan is to provide comprehensive policy direction for the community to meet its short-, mid-, and long-term parks and recreation needs, and in turn, enhance livability.

1.2 VALUE AND BENEFITS ■ ■ ■

When a city is described as “livable” this generally means that community members live in a healthy, safe community that they call home. Livability is dependent on several factors, including, but not limited to, the availability of parks, open space, and other entertainment sources; level of traffic congestion; feelings of safety and security; and quality of the built and natural environments. According to Crowhurst Lennard and Lennard, “urban public space is the single most important element in establishing livability”¹.

The livability of a city is dependent upon several factors, including, but not limited to, the availability of parks and open space, level of traffic congestion, feelings of safety and security, and quality of the built and natural environments.

¹ Crowhurst Lennard, Suzanne H. and H.L. Lennard. *Livable Cities Observed: A Sourcebook of Images and Ideas for City Officials, Community Leaders, Architects, Planners and Others Committed to Making Their Cities Livable*. Carmel, California: Gondolier Press, 1995, p. 25.



Parks and open spaces contribute to community livability by providing valued places that enrich experiences of the physical environment and the social interactions within it. (Plaza Hidalgo, Mexico City, Mexico)

CPTED ~ pronounced \sep-
ted\ ~ has as its basic
premise that the proper
design and effective use of
the physical environment
can lead to a reduction in the
incidence and fear of crime,
thereby improving the
quality of life.
- International CPTED
Association

Included in the definition of urban public space are active recreation areas, passive open space, and recreation facilities.

Parks and recreation facilities play a critical role in making Edinburg livable since they provide opportunities for social interaction, physical activity, and relief from the built (urban) environment. This plan enables the City to coordinate acquisition, development, and improvement efforts to achieve community livability, in part, through its parks and recreation facilities. Efforts to make Edinburg more livable will have spin-off effects including:

- ◆ Enhanced aesthetic value and quality of life;
- ◆ An improved competitive advantage to attract and retain residents, visitors, and new investors;
- ◆ Better parks and recreation facilities for all segments of the population, including youth, adults, and seniors;
- ◆ Healthy community residents through the provision and availability of active living opportunities;
- ◆ Improved response to parks and recreation facilities users, including the interests of recreation leagues and activity groups;
- ◆ Enhanced safety through Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) of parks and public spaces;
- ◆ Increased parks and recreation facility use; and,
- ◆ Improved sustainability through preservation of open space and environmentally sensitive lands.

1.3 PLAN CONSIDERATIONS



Recommendations about the acquisition, development, and management of parks and recreation facilities are made in consideration of diverse factors including:

- ◆ Existing and future land use and the related population distribution;
- ◆ Major investments and capital improvements;
- ◆ Availability of resources;
- ◆ Potential barriers to use;
- ◆ Opportunities for land use and economic efficiencies through joint use arrangements;
- ◆ Local and regional demographic characteristics and recreation trends;
- ◆ Coordination with other plans and programs;
- ◆ Levels of use; and,
- ◆ User perceptions of safety, accessibility, and aesthetic value.

Research and analysis were undertaken to understand the aforementioned factors. The latter two warrant further explanation since they speak to a user-based approach to assessment and plan development. A user-based approach is one that relies on input from people in the community who use parks and recreation facilities. This approach reflects one of the plan's principles - public participation (refer to [Section 1.4](#)).

To gain an understanding of the patterns of parks and recreation facilities use, a participant observation study was conducted at each park. The observations were conducted on two separate occasions; once during the week (mid-day and evening) and once on a typical weekend (mid-day) over fifteen-minute observation periods. The emphasis on a mid-day observation time was chosen because literature reveals that 80 percent of human activity in public spaces (i.e. plazas) occurs during lunch time, approximately between 12:00 p.m. and 2:00 p.m., and decreases after 5:30 p.m. in the evening (Whyte, 1988; Whyte, 1980). Weekday and weekend observations were undertaken under the assumption that two user groups (working and leisure) would emerge with likely differences in their patterns of use.

User perceptions were assessed through a citizens' questionnaire that was administered during the Citizen's Congress held concurrently with the comprehensive planning process (December 2004). To improve the response rate, questionnaires were also distributed at the library, through a Chamber of Commerce newsletter, and the community center. The questionnaire was designed to assess usage patterns and local perceptions of the existing parks and recreation system, and identify community needs and desires related to the future of the parks and recreation system. The questionnaire was not intended for statistical validation, but as a tool to get a snapshot of residents' perceptions, activities, and needs/desires.

The findings of the observation study were used to evaluate the average daily use of parks and associated facilities. These findings were complemented by the findings of the citizens' questionnaire, which provided insight into factors contributing to usage, including safety, accessibility, and aesthetic value.

1.4 PRINCIPLES OF THE PLAN



The preparation of this plan was based on a set of principles that provided the foundation for plan development. The principles include:

- ◆ The livability of Edinburg is central to community well-being, economic competitiveness, and future social, economic, and environmental

Facts and Figures

- ◆ The City was incorporated in 1919
- ◆ Edinburg grew 80.83 percent between 1930 and 1940, with the addition of 3,897 persons
- ◆ Edinburg grew 63.50 percent between 1990 and 2000, with the addition of 18,978 persons
- ◆ The population was 48,863 persons in 2000
- ◆ Hidalgo County had a population increase of 48.47 percent between 1990 and 2000, from 383,545 to 569,463 persons
- ◆ Edinburg has accounted for 7.8 to 9.5 percent of the County population between 1970 and 2000
- ◆ Hidalgo County’s population in 2025 is projected at 1,227,282 persons
- ◆ Edinburg is projected to have a 2025 population ranging from 70,361 to 116,852 persons
- ◆ A “middle ground” of the different projection scenarios for Edinburg is 105,307 persons

sustainability. Parks and recreation facilities planning is integral to achieving livability;

- ◆ All residents and visitors are entitled to full access to public parks and recreation facilities, regardless of age, gender, ability, income, race, cultural background, and place of residence;
- ◆ Availability of financial resources will be considered in all phases of planning, acquisition, development, operation, and maintenance of parks and recreation facilities;
- ◆ A process and procedure for land acquisition for future parks and recreation facilities will be established prior to development;
- ◆ To encourage cooperation and avoid duplication, public recreation opportunities through parks and recreation facilities will be coordinated with other organizations and programs including, but not limited to, Hidalgo County, Edinburg Consolidated Independent School District (ECISD), civic clubs, athletic organizations, private entities, and others to avoid duplication and encourage cooperation;
- ◆ Public recreation will incorporate other public services such as education, health and fitness, transportation, and leisure;
- ◆ Recreation facilities will be planned and coordinated to allow for flexibility in adapting to future community needs and requirements;
- ◆ The design of parks and recreation facilities will achieve land use and economic efficiencies;
- ◆ The public will be involved in all stages of the planning process. Design will consider the needs, desires, and opinions of users;
- ◆ The planning process will continuously offer opportunities for incremental evaluation and review; and,
- ◆ Other existing plans that affect the community will be integrated into the final recommendations and the implementation of this plan.

1.5 GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION ■ ■ ■

The City of Edinburg is located in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, as displayed in **Figure 1.1, Lower Rio Grande Valley**. The Valley stretches from South Padre Island west to Rio Grande City in Starr County, and from its southernmost tip in Brownsville north to the northern boundaries of Willacy, Hidalgo, and Starr Counties. Together, these three counties account for 4,244 square miles.

As shown in **Figure 1.2, Location of Hidalgo County**, Edinburg is situated within Hidalgo County, which is bordered by Cameron County to the east, Brooks County to the north, Starr County to the west, and Mexico to the

south. Hidalgo County has never experienced a decrease in population and is identified as having a high population density compared to the state average. According to the 2000 U.S. Census, Hidalgo County had 362.8 persons per square mile, which is considerably higher than the Texas average of 79.6 persons per square mile².

The City is situated in the south central part of the county at the junction of S.H. 107 and U.S. 281, as displayed by **Figure 1.3, Location of Edinburg**. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the McAllen-Edinburg-Mission Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) was the fourth fastest growing area in the United States during the 1990s. The MSA is also one of the fastest growing areas in Texas.

1.6 HISTORY

In 1908, a small town called Chapin was selected as the new county seat for Hidalgo County. By 1911, the settlement of Chapin was renamed Edinburg.

Until 1915, Edinburg and Hidalgo County were predominantly involved in ranching. In 1915, the arrival of irrigation initiated an agricultural economy. Trade soon took hold and Edinburg became the scene of growth, prosperity, and rapid development. The City was a center for buying and processing cotton, grain, and citrus produce, as well as other commodities.

Hopes that the Southern Pacific Railroad would build a line to the Rio Grande Valley were ultimately fulfilled when in 1927, the first train arrived in the City. Thousands of people gathered to participate in the opening ceremony and witness the driving of the “golden spike”. A building boom occurred during this time (late 1920s) at which point a hospital, country club, and several schools were built. Edinburg became a leader in education with the construction of Edinburg Junior

² U.S. Census Bureau, State and County QuickFacts, 2004

Figure 1.1, Lower Rio Grande Valley

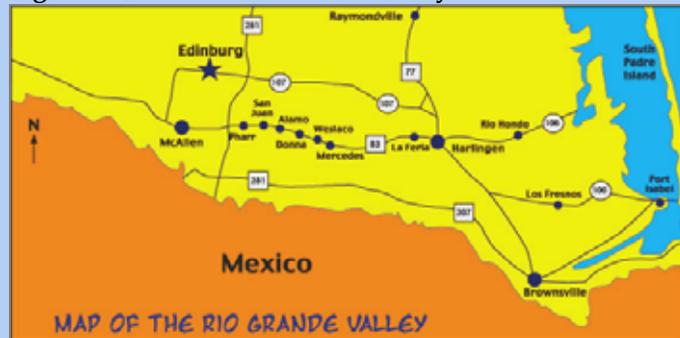


Figure 1.2, Location of Hidalgo County

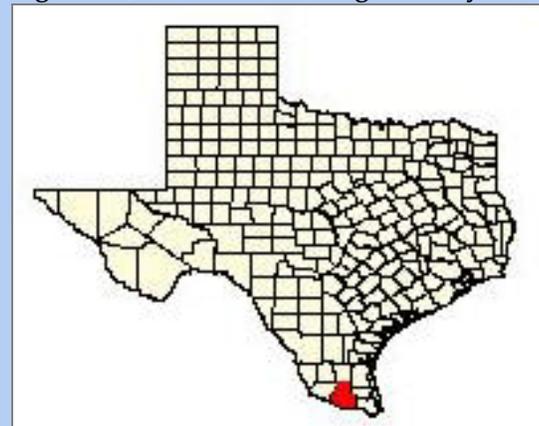
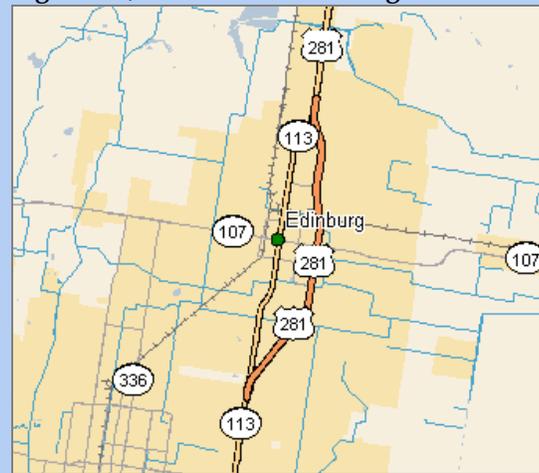


Figure 1.3, Location of Edinburg





Driving the "Golden Spike"

College and several other public schools. In 1951, the university became a state supported school, which was renamed the Pan American University.

Following World War II, the economy diversified to include oil field equipment, agricultural chemicals, and food processing plants. Edinburg's location on a major highway intersection benefited it as highways and trucks replaced rail service. Hence, the City was named the "gateway city" to the Rio Grande Valley. By the 1970s, the economy further diversified with a significant increase in tourism.

Edinburg was awarded America's original and most prestigious community recognition award - the All-America City. The City was honored with the award in 1968, 1995 and 2000³.



1.7 POPULATION

1.7.1 Historic Population

The historical population of Edinburg is shown in **Table 1.1, Historic Population, 1930 to 2000**. The table indicates that the rate of population growth over 70 years (1930 to 2000) has been extensive. The highest percent change in Edinburg's population was between 1930 and 1940 when the City experienced an 80.83 percent increase in population. This population increase can be attributed to the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad and the local building boom that took place in the late 1920s. The second highest percent change in Edinburg's population was seen recently between 1990 and

2000, with a 63.50 percent increase.

In Hidalgo County, the period of 1930 to 1940 was also the time of highest percent change in population when the county's population increased by a staggering 154.61 percent. The railway is identified as the

Table 1.1, Historical Population, 1930 to 2000

Year	Edinburg		Hidalgo County	
	Population	Percent Change	Population	Percent Change
1930	4 821		77 004	
1940	8 718	80.83	196 059	154.61
1950	12 383	42.04	160 446	-18.16
1960	18 706	51.06	180 904	12.75
1970	17 163	-8.25	181 535	0.35
1980	24 075	40.27	283 323	56.07
1990	29 885	24.13	383 545	35.37
2000	48 863	63.50	569 463	48.47

U.S. Census Bureau

³ Edinburg Chamber of Commerce, 2004 and TSHA Online, 2004

factor that brought settlers to the county from the Midwest and the East at this time. The population growth manifested itself in towns that sprang up east to west along U.S. 83 through the southern part of the county. By 1930, U.S. 83 was described as “the longest main street in the world” (TSHA Online, 2004). The second highest percent change in population in the county was seen between 1970 and 1980 (56.07 percent), followed by 1990 and 2000 (48.47 percent).

1.7.2 Population Projection Scenarios

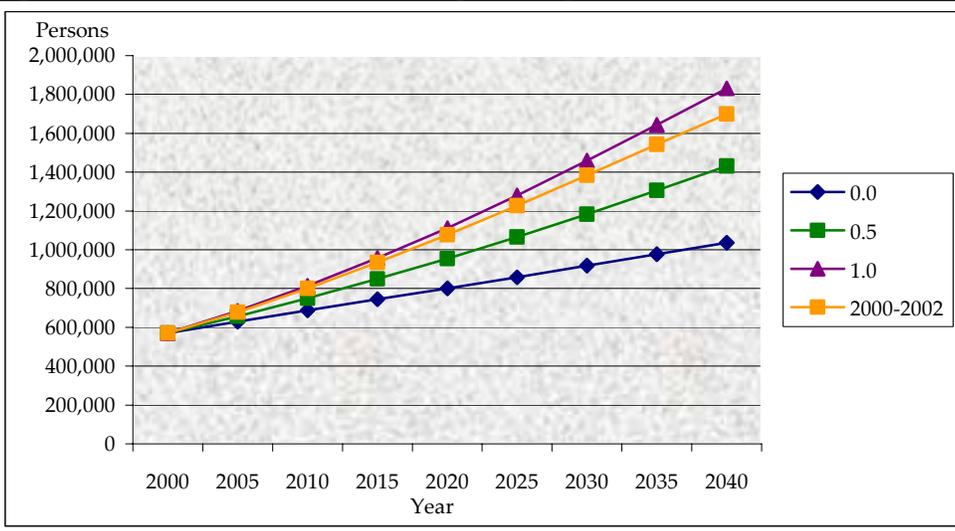
Each year the Texas State Data Center at Texas A&M University prepares four population scenarios for the state of Texas and the U.S. The scenarios assume the same set of mortality and fertility assumptions, but differ in assumptions relative to net migration. The net migration assumptions are derived from 1990 to 2000 patterns, which have been altered relative to expected future population trends. The scenarios that are produced are referred to as the Zero Migration (0.0) Scenario, One-Half 1990 – 2000 (0.5) Scenario, and the 1990 – 2000 (1.0) Scenario. A fourth scenario is produced using migration from 2000 – 2002, which reflects post-2000 patterns. The following points explain the four scenarios:

- ◆ *The Zero Migration (0.0) Scenario* assumes that in-migration and out-migration are equal, resulting in growth only through natural increase (the excess or deficit of births relative to deaths). This scenario produces the lowest population projection for counties with historical patterns of population growth through net in-migration.
- ◆ *The One-Half 1990 – 2000 Migration (0.5) Scenario* was prepared as an approximate average of the Zero (0.0) and 1990 – 2000 (1.0) scenarios. It assumes rates of net migration that are one-half of those of the 1990s. This scenario is included in projections because many counties in Texas are unlikely to continue to experience the high rate of growth seen in the 1990s. Since the One-Half (0.5) scenario projects rates of population growth that are approximately an average of the Zero (0.0) and 1990 – 2000 (1.0) scenarios, it suggests slower growth than the 1990 – 2000 (1.0) scenario while still indicating steady growth.
- ◆ *The 1990 – 2000 Migration (1.0) Scenario* assumes that trends in the age, sex, and race/ethnicity net migration rates of the 1990s will characterize those occurring in the future. The 1990s was a period characterized by substantial growth (22.8 percent growth between 1990 and 2000 in Texas). Due to the fact that growth was so extensive during the 1990s, it is not likely to be sustained over time, thereby making this scenario a high-growth alternative.

- ◆ *The 2000 – 2002 Scenario* uses migration patterns from the time period 2000 to 2002. This scenario produces projections that are lower than the 1.0 Scenario, but greater than those projections assumed under the 0.5 Scenario. The 2000 – 2002 Scenario is lower than the 1.0 Scenario projection due to the post-2000 deceleration in Texas’ population growth as compared to the 1990s.

1.7.3 Hidalgo County Population Projections

Figure 1.4, Scenario Forecasts of Hidalgo County



The four scenarios vary widely in the forecasted future population for the County, as demonstrated in **Figure 1.4, Scenario Forecasts of Hidalgo County**.

The 0.0 Scenario reflects a modest increase from 569,463 persons in 2000 to 1,035,971 persons in 2040, or an 81.92 percent population increase. The 0.5 Scenario indicates 1,430,617 persons in the Year 2040, or a 151.22 percent increase in

population from 2000 to 2040. The 2000 – 2002 Scenario indicates 1,698,645 persons in the Year 2040, or a 198.29 percent increase from 2000 to 2040. The 1.0 Scenario represents the most optimistic growth projection, assuming a continuation of the trend from 1990 to 2000, and showing an increase of 1,832,170 persons in the Year 2040, or a 221.74 percent increase from 2000 to 2040.

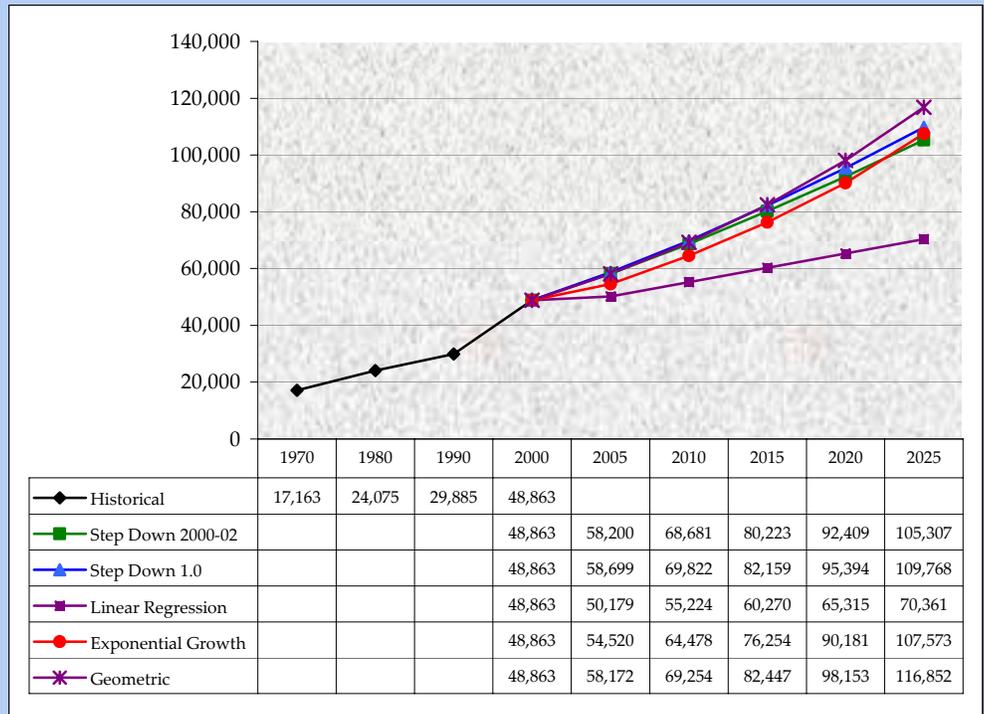
A linear regression (straight-line) analysis for Hidalgo County illustrates that the 2000 – 2002 Scenario produces values that represent an approximate mid-point between the 0.5 and 1.0 Scenarios. This mid-point position, combined with local trends in migration and the economy, suggest that the 2000 – 2002 Scenario is preferred over the 0.5 and 1.0 Scenarios for projecting population growth in Hidalgo County and, hence, Edinburg.

1.7.4 Edinburg Population Projections

There are various methods used to project population, including the linear regression, exponential growth, geometric, and step-down methods. These statistical methods were used to compare alternative population forecasts to reflect the plan's 20-year horizon, as reflected by **Figure 1.5, Projected Population Scenarios of Edinburg.**

Linear projections involve a graphical projection of past historical trends into the future. In this case, linear techniques of choice were simple "linear regression" and "exponential growth". Linear regression forecasts are straight-line projections of historical population. In a linear growth scenario, the same absolute number of additional persons is added to the population each period. This results in a declining rate of growth over time since the same amount is added to an ever-expanding base. By contrast, exponential growth assumes a constant rate of growth in establishing a forecast. The geometric technique projects the future using a growth factor that is the average rate of growth over a historical period of time. Finally, the step-down method is used to project a city's population based on its share of the county's population. The step-down 1.0 technique assumes that trends in the age, sex, and race/ethnicity net migration rates of the 1990s will characterize those occurring in the future. By contrast, the step-down 2000 – 2002 scenario uses migration patterns from the time period 2000 to 2002. As such, this scenario produces projections that are lower than the step-down 1.0 technique due to the post-2000 deceleration in population growth as compared to the 1990s.

Figure 1.5, Projected Population Scenarios for Edinburg



Source: Lane Kendig, inc.

Analysis of Edinburg and Hidalgo County indicates that the City's proportionate share of the County's population has been decreasing each decade since its peak at 9.5 percent in 1970. By comparison, in the Year 2025, it is expected that Edinburg's population will represent approximately 5.7 percent of Hidalgo County's population, based upon continuing trends.

The projected population for Edinburg in the Year 2025 ranges from 70,361 persons to 116,852 persons. Using a "curve fitting" approach to determine which projection is most likely based upon the historical trend since 1970, the Step Down 2000 – 2002 method offers a realistic scenario. Without taking into account the linear regression scenario that appears as an outlier, the step-down 1.0 and the step-down 2000-2002 scenarios identify as the mid-points among the different scenarios. Given that it is unlikely that the extensive growth seen in the 1990s will be sustained over time, the step-down 2000 – 2002 scenario is preferred over the step-down 1.0 high-growth alternative. The step-down 2000 – 2002 scenario predicts that by the Year 2025, Edinburg's population will total 105,307 persons.

As part of the needs assessment ([Chapter Six](#)), the population projection data is used to determine the number and size of parks and recreation facilities that will be required to support the projected future population of 105, 307 persons in the Year 2025.

1.8 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



1.8.1 Age and Gender

The gender split between men and women is fairly even with 48.87 percent of the population comprised of males and 51.13 percent of the population females.

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the median age in Edinburg is 27.2 years. Both men and women under 30 years of age represent the largest segment of Edinburg's population (54.54 percent), as displayed by [Figure 1.6, Age Distribution of Edinburg](#). The highest populations for both genders are seen in the 0-4 age cohort, which represents 9.86 percent of the total population. Populations generally trend downward from this point until 60-64 years of age at which point there is a general increase in persons aged 60 years and over.

The age of persons is significant in terms of the design, construction, and maintenance of parks and recreation facilities. Youth and young adults most generally prefer active recreation facilities, such as courts and playing fields, as opposed to more passive recreation opportunities like picnic facilities, walking trails, and ornamental garden parks. The above findings are integrated into this plan to respond to the future needs for parks and recreation facilities.

1.8.2 Racial Composition

The racial composition of Edinburg is depicted in **Figure 1.7, Racial Composition**. A majority of the population (73 percent) is white, with the second largest race (24 percent) designated by the Census Bureau as “some other race alone”, for which a racial category is not individually defined by the Census. Hidalgo County and Texas are also comprised of populations with greater than 70 percent of persons

Figure 1.6, Age Distribution of Edinburg

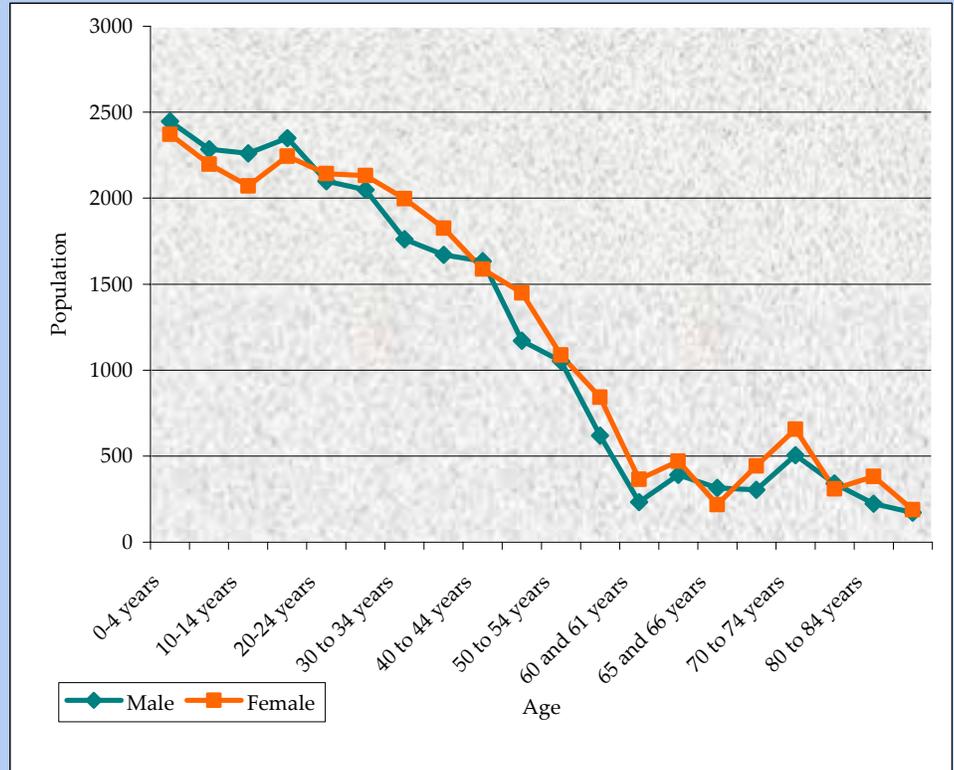
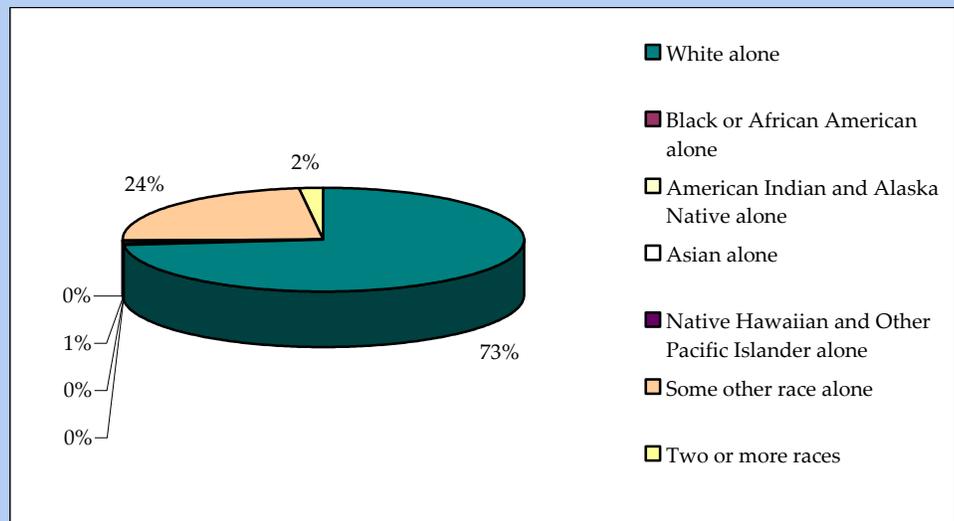


Figure 1.7, Racial Composition

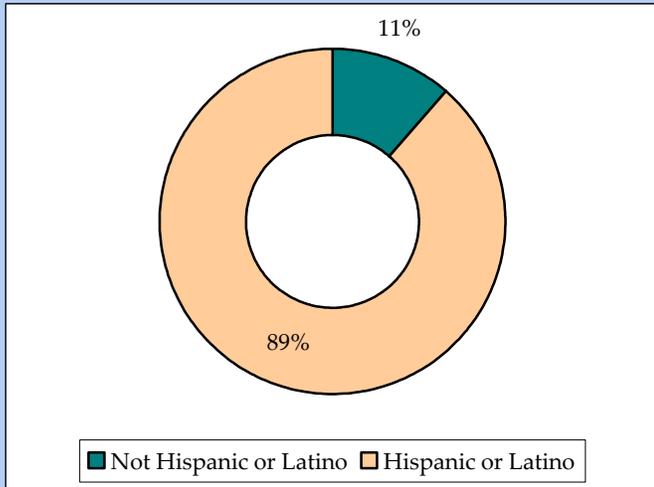


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

that are white (78 percent and 71 percent, respectively). Similar to Edinburg, the second largest race in Hidalgo County and Texas is designated by the Census Bureau as “some other race alone”.

1.8.3 Hispanic Origin and Predominant Household Language

Figure 1.8, Hispanic or Latino Origin

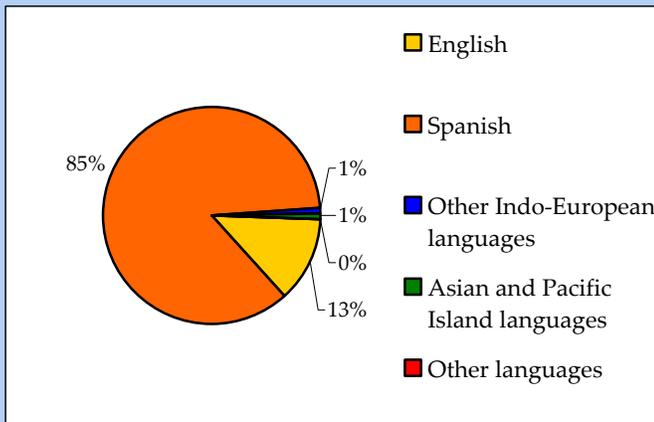


The U.S. Census Bureau classifies persons of Hispanic or Latino origin separately since they are not defined as a separate race, but rather associated with one of the above races (refer to [Section 1.8.2](#)) while also being of an Hispanic or Latino origin.

Displayed in [Figure 1.8, Hispanic or Latino Origin](#), is the percentage of Hispanic or Latino persons in Edinburg, which represent 89 percent of the City’s population.

The predominant household language is Spanish (85 percent), followed by English (13 percent), as displayed in [Figure 1.9, Household Language in Edinburg](#). Of households where the predominant language is Spanish, 19.41 percent are linguistically isolated, meaning a household where no member 14 years old and over (1) speak only English or (2), speaks a non-English language and speaks English “very well.” In other words, all members 14 years old and over have some difficulty in speaking English.

Figure 1.9, Household Language in Edinburg



1.8.4 Income

Displayed in [Table 1.2, Income](#), is the median household income and the per capita income in 1999 in Edinburg, Hidalgo County, and the Southern U.S. This table indicates that Edinburg’s income exceeds that in Hidalgo County, but is less than the median household income in the Southern U.S., the latter equaling \$38,790.

Edinburg’s per capita income in 1999 was also lower than that of the southern region of the U.S., equaling 58.63% of the Southern U.S. total.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

Demonstrated in **Table 1.3, Poverty Level**, is that 29.20 percent of Edinburg’s total population had a 1999 income that was below the poverty level⁴. This figure is lower than Hidalgo County (35.87 percent) and higher than the southern region of the U.S. (13.93 percent).

1.8.5 Employment

The classifications of industry by sector in Edinburg and the Hidalgo County are identified in **Table 1.4, Industries in Edinburg and Hidalgo County**. In Edinburg, 17,598 persons are employed in 13 industry sectors. Due to the University of Texas Pan American, the Education, Health, and Social Services sector represents the largest industry in Edinburg with 6,172 employed civilians (13.04 percent) 16 years of age and older. The second largest industry sector is Retail Trade, followed by Public Administration. Similar to Edinburg, the largest industry sector in Hidalgo County is Education, Health, and Social Services, followed by Retail Trade. By contrast, the third largest industry sector in Hidalgo County is Construction. The strength of the construction industry is linked to the fact that Hidalgo County has been experiencing strong growth patterns. Between 1990 and 2000, Hidalgo County experienced a 48.5 percent change in population. This population more than doubled the growth rate of Texas, which equaled 22.8 percent during the same time period.

An examination of Edinburg and Hidalgo County statistics reveals that the number of persons employed in Edinburg’s Public Administration sector represents the largest percentage of the total persons employed in Hidalgo County (14.70 percent) when compared to other industry sectors.

Table 1.2, Income

Statistical Measure	Edinburg	Hidalgo County	Southern U.S.
Median household income in 1999	\$28,938	\$24,863	\$38,790
Per capita income in 1999	\$11,854	\$9,899	\$20,218

U. S. Census Bureau, 2000

Table 1.3, Poverty Level

Location	Persons with Income Below Poverty Level	Percent Below Poverty Level	Persons with Income at or above Poverty Level	Percent at or Above Poverty Level
Edinburg	13,737	29.20	33,305	70.80
Hidalgo County	201,865	35.87	360,891	64.13
Southern U.S.	13,569,265	13.93	83,868,070	86.07

U. S. Census Bureau, 1999

⁴ The Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Table 1.4, Industries in Edinburg and Hidalgo County

Industry Type	Edinburg (persons employed)	Hidalgo County (persons employed)	Percent of County
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	473	7,475	6.33%
Construction	988	17,008	5.81%
Manufacturing	861	13,349	6.45%
Wholesale trade	905	8,863	10.21%
Retail trade	1,947	24,315	8.01%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	874	9,001	9.71%
Information	272	2,984	9.12%
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing	744	6,708	11.09%
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	1,180	10,946	10.78%
Educational, health and social services	6,172	47,346	13.04%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	1,133	13,559	8.36%
Other services (except public administration)	836	10,315	8.10%
Public administration	1,213	8,252	14.70%
TOTAL	17,598	180,121	9.77%

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000