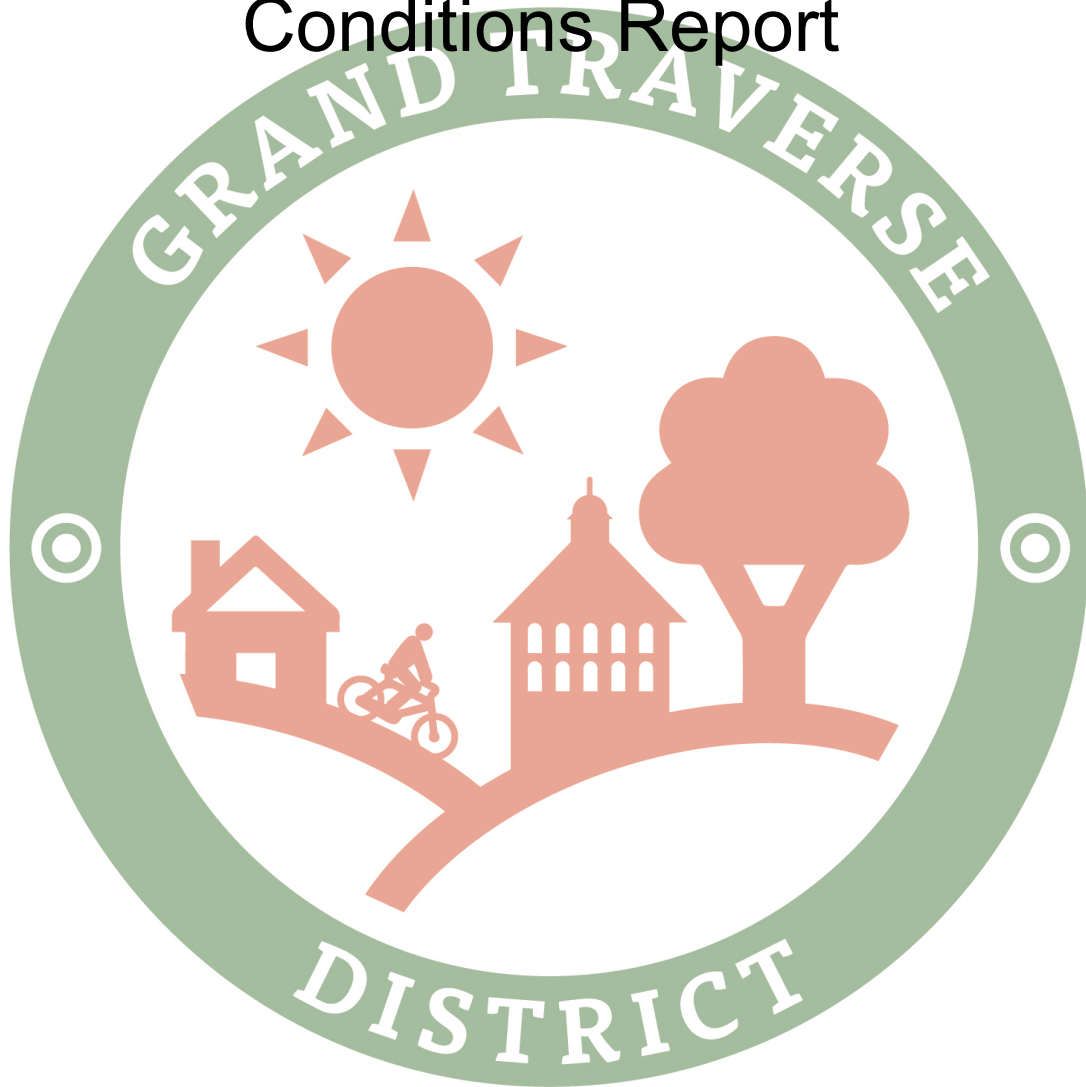


Grand Traverse District

Resident Perception and Existing Conditions Report



Prepared by:

Vincent Slocum and Corey Archambault
February, 2018

Genesee County
 **Habitat for Humanity®**
Affiliate of Distinction 2015-2019

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Demographic Profile¹

Population Characteristics

Census Tract 28 has a steady population, compared to that of the City of Flint. While City of Flint has seen a reduction of 20.12% of the population, Census Tract 28 has only lost 1.97% residents, dropping from a population of 2,595 in 2000, to one of 2,544 in 2015 (Table 1.1). There have been times of growth, as noted by the 2010 estimate of 2,784 residents.

Table 1.1 Total Population

	2000	2010	2015	% Change
State of Michigan	9,938,444	9,883,640	9,900,571	-0.38%
Genesee County	436,141	425,790	415,874	-4.65%
City of Flint	124,943	102,434	99,802	-20.12%
Census Tract 28	2,595	2,784	2,544	-1.97%

With 54.0% residents ages 18-34 and 29.5% ages 35-64, nearly three-quarters of Census Tract 28 residents are working age (Figure 1.4). This may be due to the proximity to universities, businesses and attractions, particularly those of Downtown Flint. Census Tract 28 has less than half the share of youth and seniors compared to City of Flint, Genesee County and State of Michigan (Figure 1.5). Since 2000, the youth population has declined by 35.1% (Figure 1.6). This may be in part due to the absence of schools from Census Tract 28. The senior population is on the rise, reflecting similar trends statewide (Figure 1.7). Seniors may be attracted to Census Tract 28 due to proximity to health care providers, public transportation, and senior housing opportunities like the recently developed Oak Street Apartments.

Figure 1.2 Census Tract 28 Population by Sex (2015)

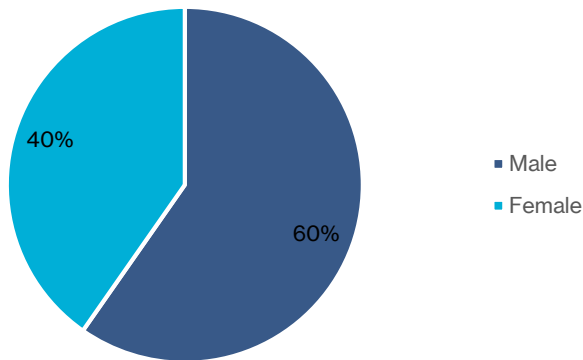
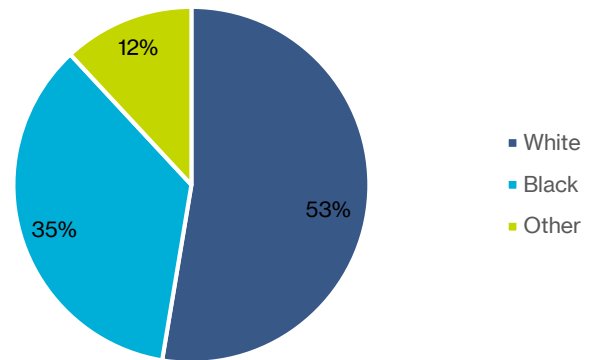


Figure 1.3 Census Tract 28 Population by Race (2015)



¹ Demographic data is pulled from the 2000 Census, 2010 Census, 2010 American Community Survey and 2015 American Community Survey. Census Tract 28 describes the area between Fifth Ave (north), I-69 (south), Swartz Creek (west) and I-475 (east). While data may be available at the block group level, high margins of error threaten the validity of the demographic estimates.

Figure 1.4 Census Tract 28 Population by Age (2015)

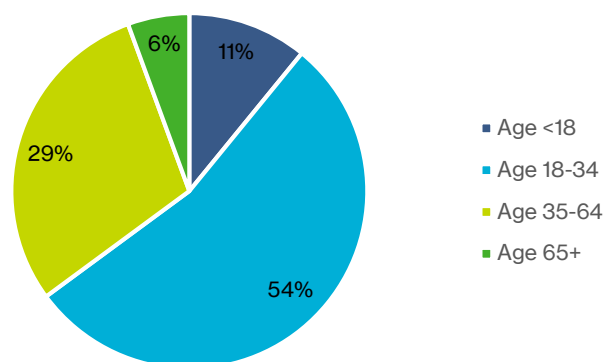


Figure 1.5 Census Tract 28 Youth and Seniors as Share of Population (2015)

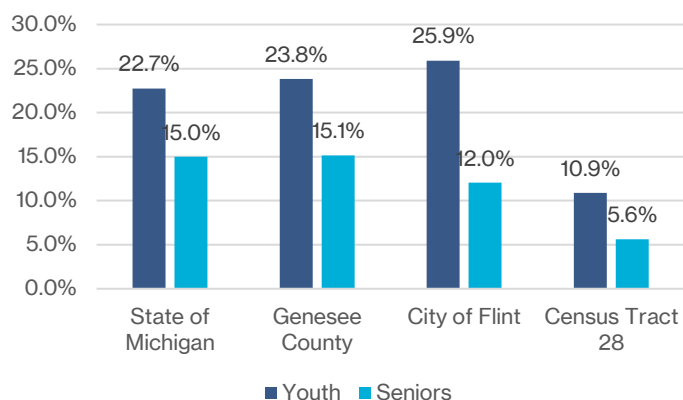


Figure 1.6 Youth as Share of Population

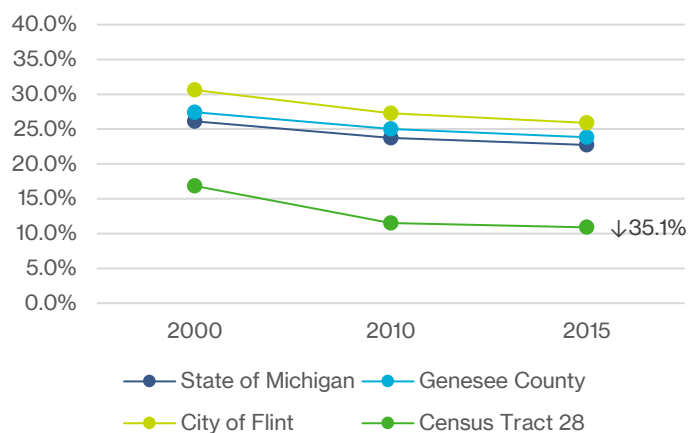
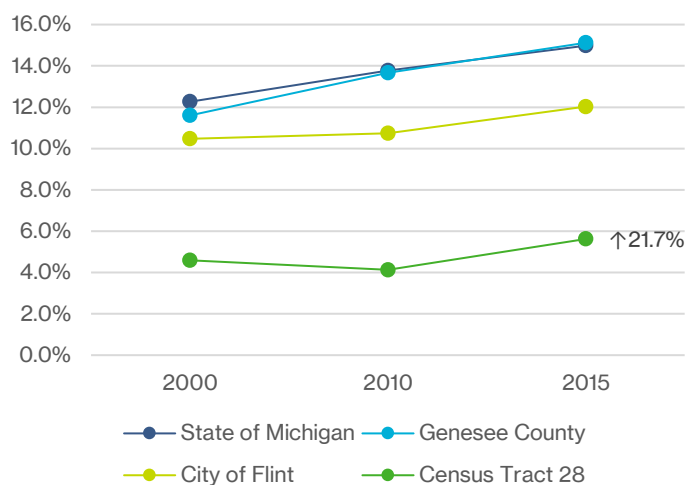


Figure 1.7 Seniors by Share of Population



Educational Attainment

Residents of Census Tract 28 are less likely to earn a high school diploma, GED, associates degree or bachelor degree when compared to the educational attainment of residents of the City of Flint, Genesee County and the State of Michigan (Table 2.1). In fact, residents of Census Tract 28 are twice as likely to attain only some high school education or less when compared to Genesee County and the State of Michigan.

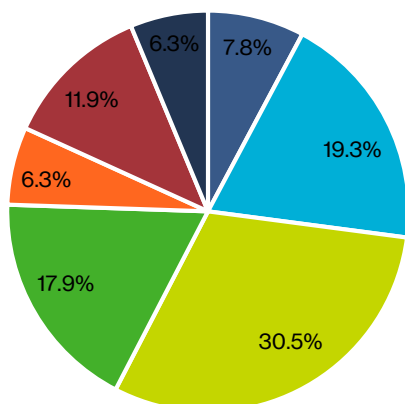
Table 2.1 Educational Attainment of Residents Age 25+ (2015)

	No High School Education	Some High School	High School Diploma or Equivalent	Some College	Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate or Professional Degree
State of Michigan	3.2%	7.2%	29.9%	23.8%	8.9%	16.5%	10.5%
Genesee County	2.6%	8.1%	32.8%	27.1%	10.0%	12.1%	7.3%
City of Flint	3.9%	13.2%	35.3%	29.1%	7.3%	7.2%	4.0%
Census Tract 28	7.8%	19.3%	30.5%	17.9%	6.3%	11.9%	6.3%

According to the 2015 American Community Survey, approximately 91 individuals age 25 and older earned a graduate or professional degree, accounting for 6.3% of the Census Tract 28 population and 25.6% of all those who have attained a collegiate degree (Figure 2.2). While there has been a decrease in those attaining some high school or less since 2000, this

number is slightly increasing since 2010, while it continues to decrease in other geographies (Figure 2.3). Census Tract 28 has seen one of the greatest increases in the attainment of a graduate or professional degree, increasing by 133.3% since 2000, most notably in the past five years (Figure 2.4). This is during a time when the percentage of graduate and professional degree earners has decreased throughout the City of Flint. This may be attributed, in part, to the proximity of University of Michigan-Flint which offers a variety of advanced degree programs.

Figure 2.2 Census Tract 28 Educational Attainment (2015)



- Less than High School
- Some High School
- High School Diploma or Equivalent
- Some College
- Associate's Degree
- Bachelor's Degree
- Graduate or Professional Degree

Figure 2.3 Educational Attainment: Some High School or Less

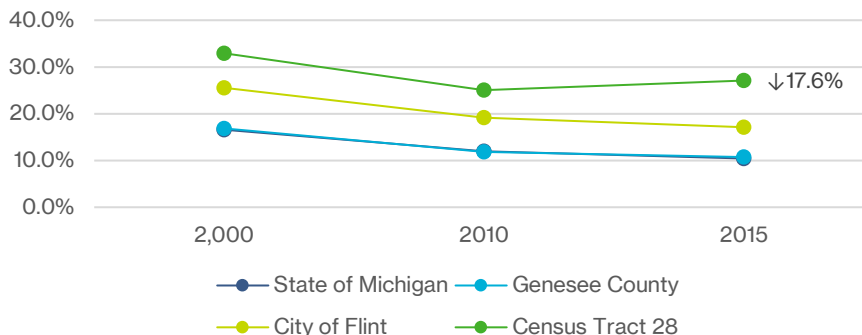
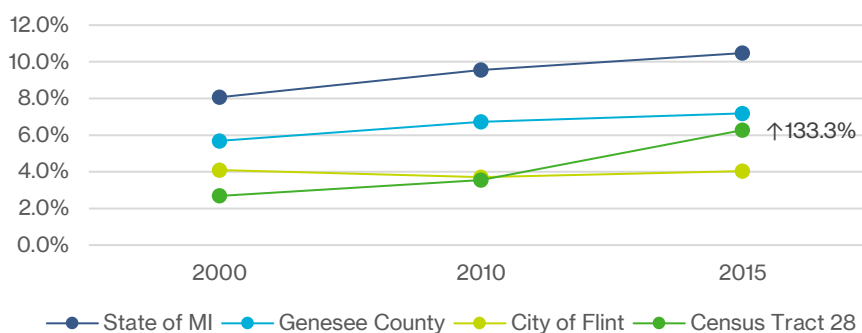


Figure 2.4 Educational Attainment: Graduate or Professional Degree



Household Profile

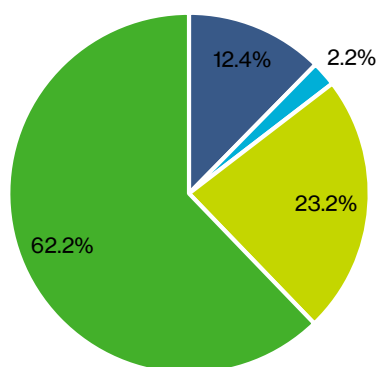
In 2015, over half of all households were occupied by non-families (62.2%), which is more than 25% higher than the State of Michigan, Genesee County, and City of Flint (Table 3.1). The most-common type of family was a Single Female Household, accounting for 23.2% of all households. Since 2000, single family households in Grand Traverse District have decreased by 8.1% (Figure 3.3). During the same time period, non-family households have increased elsewhere.

While the State of Michigan, Genesee County and City of Flint have all experienced a slight decrease in single-female households over the past five years, the number of single female households has increased by 46.8% in Census Tract 28 (Figure 3.4). This means that more women are raising families with a single income, which may have some socioeconomic effects such as poverty level and household income, which are examined in the Socioeconomic Data Profile. Additionally, this may impact the ability for female heads of households to interact with their neighborhood, contributing to some of the information provided in the Neighborhood Perception Data section.

Table 3.1 Household Type (2015)

	Married Couple Family	Single Male Family	Single Female Family	Non-Family Household
State of Michigan	47.8%	4.6%	12.7%	35.0%
Genesee County	43.0%	5.1%	16.5%	35.5%
City of Flint	22.4%	6.9%	26.5%	44.2%
Census Tract 28	12.4%	2.2%	23.2%	62.2%

Figure 3.2 Census Tract 28 Household Types (2015)



- Married Couple Family
- Single Male Family
- Single Female Family
- Non-Family Households

Figure 3.3 Household Type: Non-Family Households

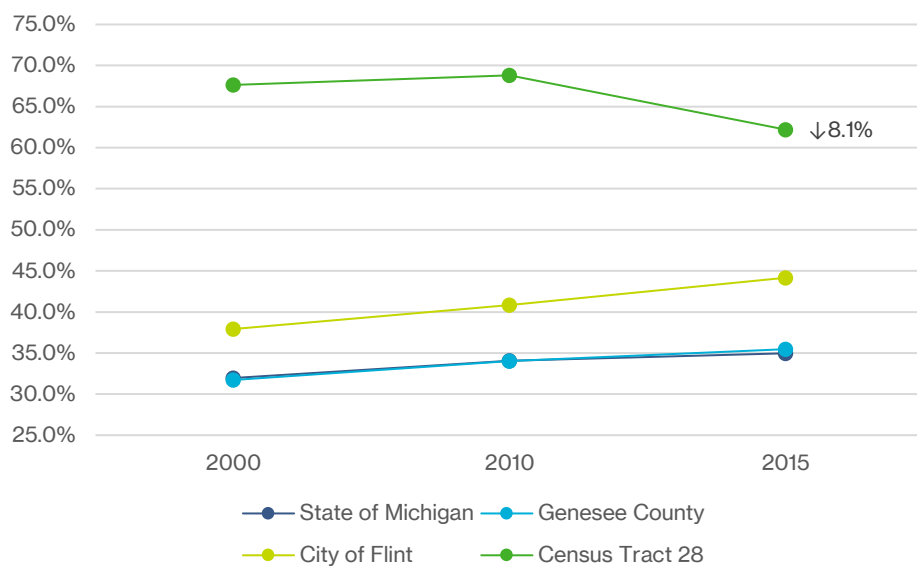
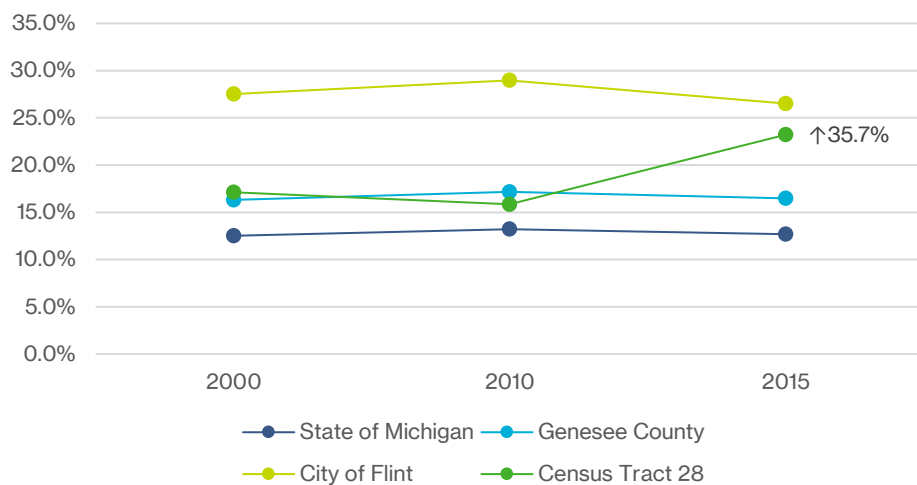


Figure 3.4 Household Type: Single Female Family



Neighborhood Perceptions Profile¹

Neighborhood Assets

In general, residents are satisfied with life in Grand Traverse District and, if given the choice, would continue to make their home in the neighborhood.

Some residents of Grand Traverse District have lived in the neighborhood for less than a month, while others have lived there for over 65 years. The average tenancy is 14.1 years.

Figure 1.1 How long have you lived in the neighborhood?

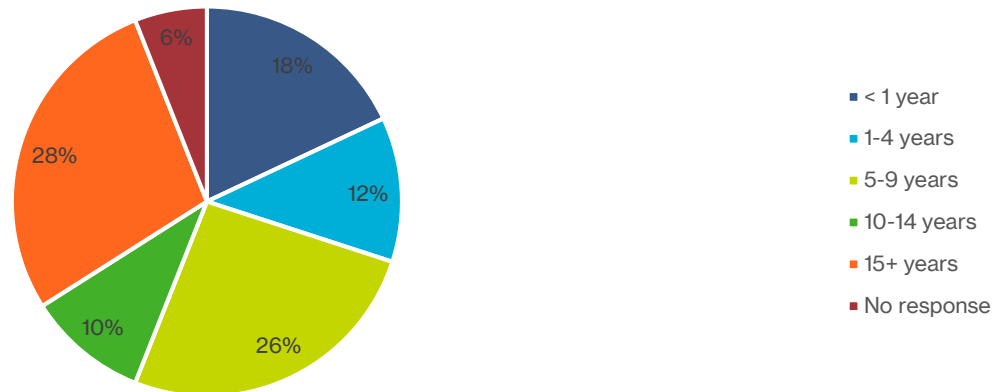
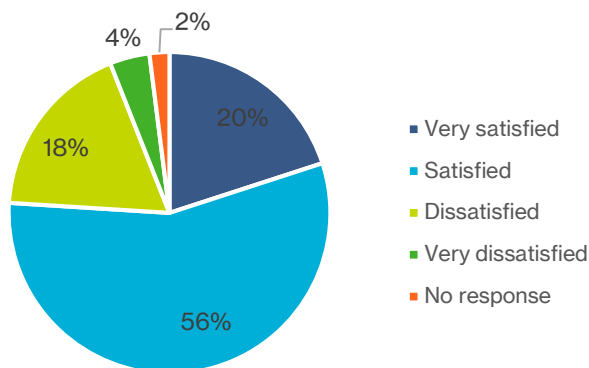


Figure 1.2 Overall, how satisfied would you say you are with living in this neighborhood?



Of those respondents who were “satisfied” or “very satisfied” with the neighborhood (Figure 1.2), 84.2% would also continue to live in the neighborhood if they had the choice (Table 1.5). This would suggest that the other 15.8% who indicated their satisfaction with the neighborhood, rather than issues particular to the Grand Traverse District. City-wide challenges may include high crime rates, low incomes, and high lead levels as a result of the Flint Water Crisis. Similarly, 81.6% of respondents who are satisfied or very satisfied with the neighborhood would be likely or very likely to recommend the neighborhood to somebody (Table 1.6).

¹ Genesee County Habitat for Humanity surveyed residents of Grand Traverse District to learn their perceptions about neighborhood assets, sense of safety, cohesion and collective efficacy. The survey was conducted August 2017 and was successfully administered to 50 residents. The Grand Traverse District is defined as the area north of I-69, south of the Flint River, east of Swartz Creek and west of Church Street.

Figure 1.3 If you had the choice, would you continue to live in this neighborhood?

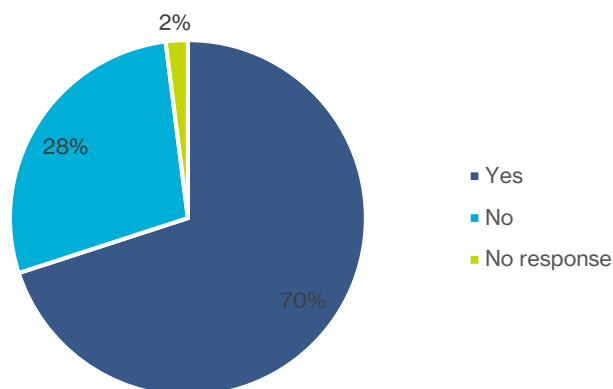


Figure 1.4 If asked today, how likely is it that you would recommend this neighborhood to someone?

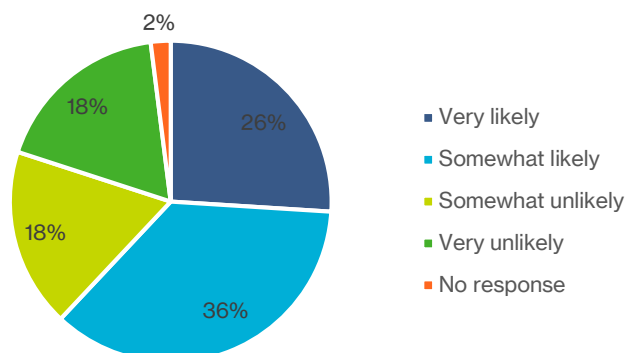


Table 1.5 Satisfaction and Desire to Live in Neighborhood

	Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Satisfied	Very Satisfied	No Response	Total
Would continue to live in neighborhood	-	2	24	8	1	35
Would not continue to live in neighborhood	2	7	3	2	-	14
No response	-	-	1	-	-	1
Total	2	9	28	10	1	50

Table 1.6 Satisfaction and Likelihood to Recommend Neighborhood to Somebody

	Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Satisfied	Very Satisfied	No Response	Total
Very Likely			8	5		13
Somewhat Likely		1	13	4		18
Somewhat Unlikely		3	6			9
Very Unlikely	2	5	1		1	9
No Response				1		1
Total	2	9	28	10	1	50

When asked about various aspects of life in Grand Traverse District, the three assets that respondents liked best included their homes, their neighbors and proximity to public transportation (Figure 1.6). The three greatest challenges were: neighborhood safety, overall neighborhood look or character, and access to amenities like shops and neighborhood centers (Figure 1.7).

Figure 1.6 What things do you like best about your neighborhood?

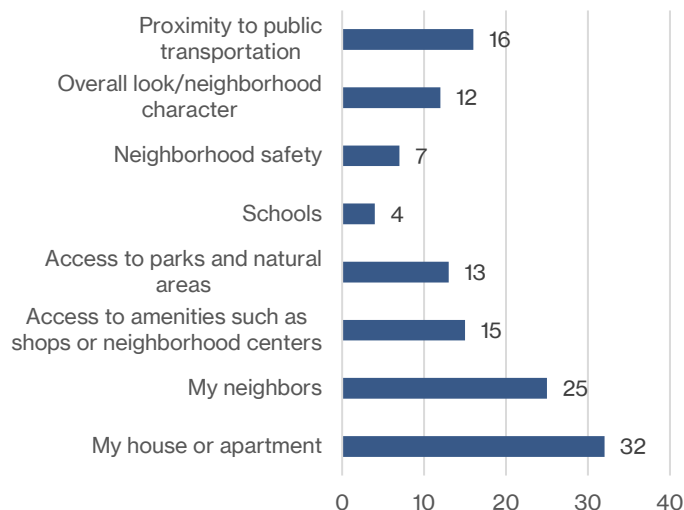
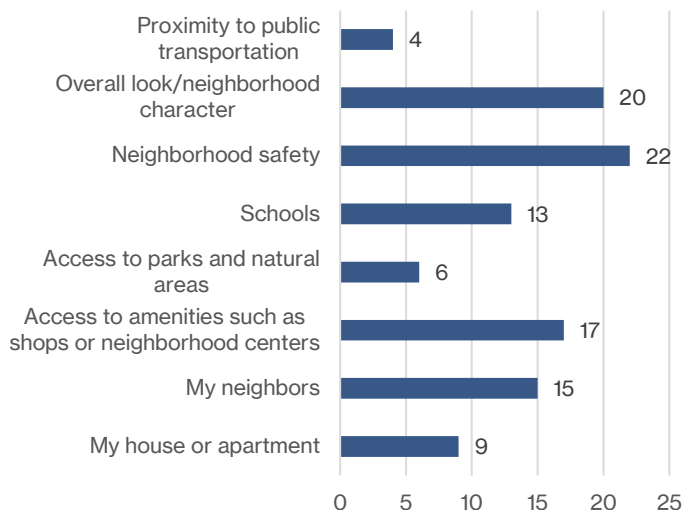


Figure 1.7 What things do you like least about the neighborhood?



Sense of Safety

Grand Traverse residents feel safe, with over two-thirds respondents reporting a strong daytime sense of safety in their homes, walking around their neighborhoods, or in public spaces like parks.

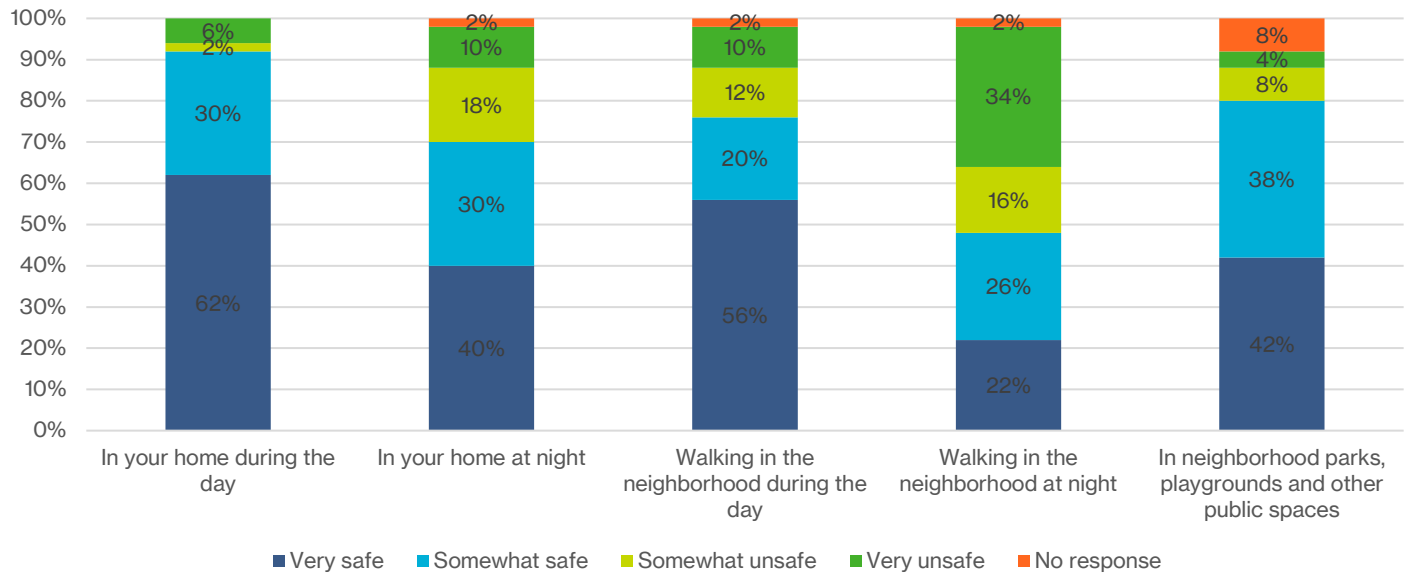
92% respondents felt “very safe” or “somewhat safe” in their homes during the day. At night, only 70% respondents felt “very safe” or “somewhat safe” in their own homes (Figure 2.1). While this is still a majority of residents, it does represent a drop of 23.9% in sense of safety.

Similarly, residents feeling safe walking in the neighborhood dropped by over one-third, from 76% feeling “safe” or “very safe” during the daytime to only 48% at night. (Figure 2.1)

80% felt “very safe” or “somewhat safe” in neighborhood parks, playgrounds and other public spaces (Figure 2.1). This question did not specify time of day, though the high percentage of those reporting a sense of safety may suggest that respondents assumed this was a daytime scenario.

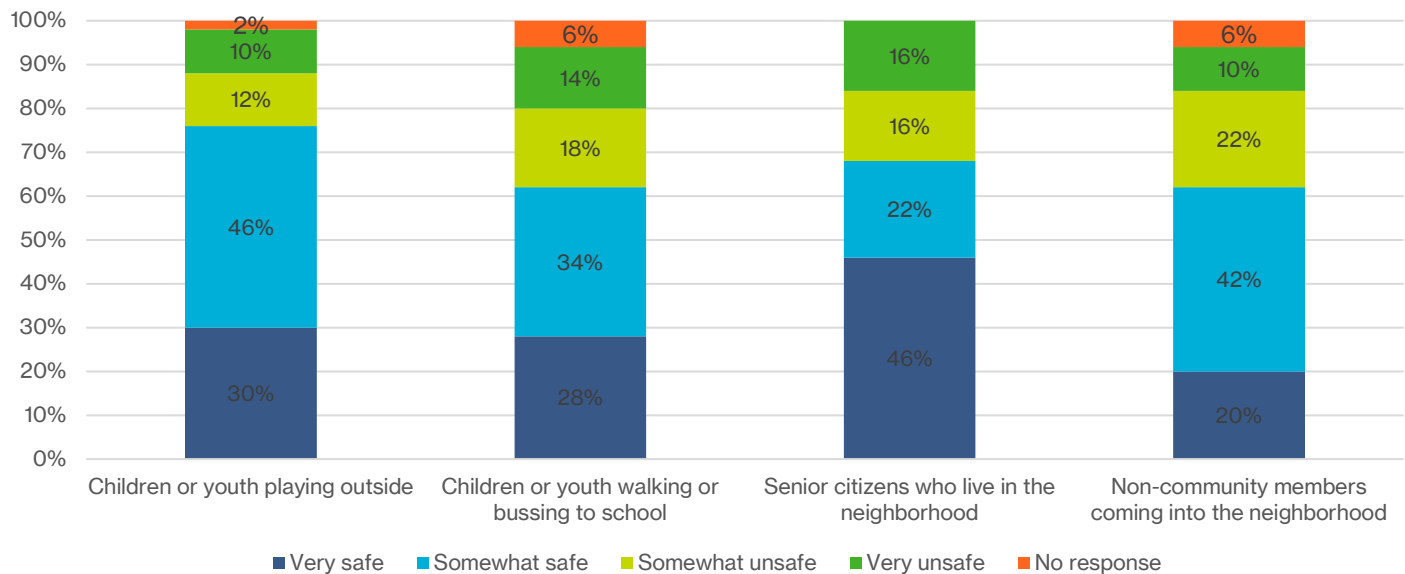
More information may be needed to determine exactly what causes residents to feel less safe at night. Two common ways to improve nocturnal safety are to improve street lighting and eliminate blight (e.g. boarding vacant houses). These actions may assist residents in feeling safer at all times of day.

Figure 2.1 How safe would you say you feel in the following places?



When asked about the safety of various populations, the responses were largely positive, ranging from 62% to 76% of respondents indicating that the population was either very safe or somewhat safe. This indicates that the perception of safety is more contingent upon location and time of day than at-risk populations like youth, seniors, and neighborhood outsiders. (Figure 2.2)

Figure 2.2 How safe do you feel the following groups are in your neighborhood?



Neighborhood Cohesion

The more connected residents feel to their neighbors, the more likely they are to believe that their neighbors would assist them with small favors or in an emergency situation.

93.3% of respondents who are “very connected” or “fairly connected” with neighbors found that information about the community is shared “a great deal” or “sometimes”, almost 3 times higher than those who were “a little connected” or “not connected” with their neighbors (Table 3.3). Of those same respondents who are “very connected” or “fairly connected”, 73.3% or higher thought that neighbors

would be “very likely” or “somewhat likely” to help in the scenarios listed in Figure 3.4. This is much higher than the 26.3% to 47.4% respondents who were only “a little connected” or “not connected” to neighbors and felt that a neighbor would be “very likely” or “somewhat likely” to help in each scenario.

Figure 3.1 To what extent do you feel connected with others in your neighborhood?

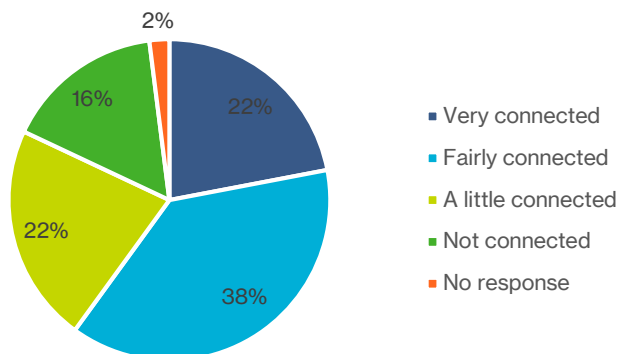


Figure 3.2 To what degree do people in your neighborhood share information about what's happening in the community?

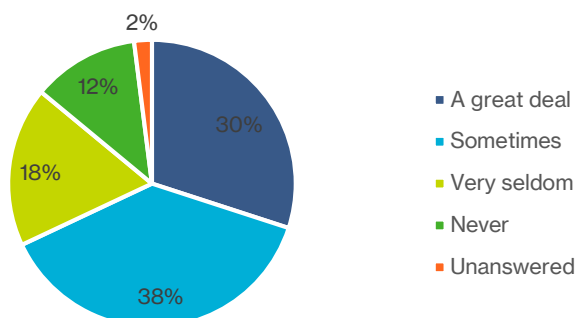
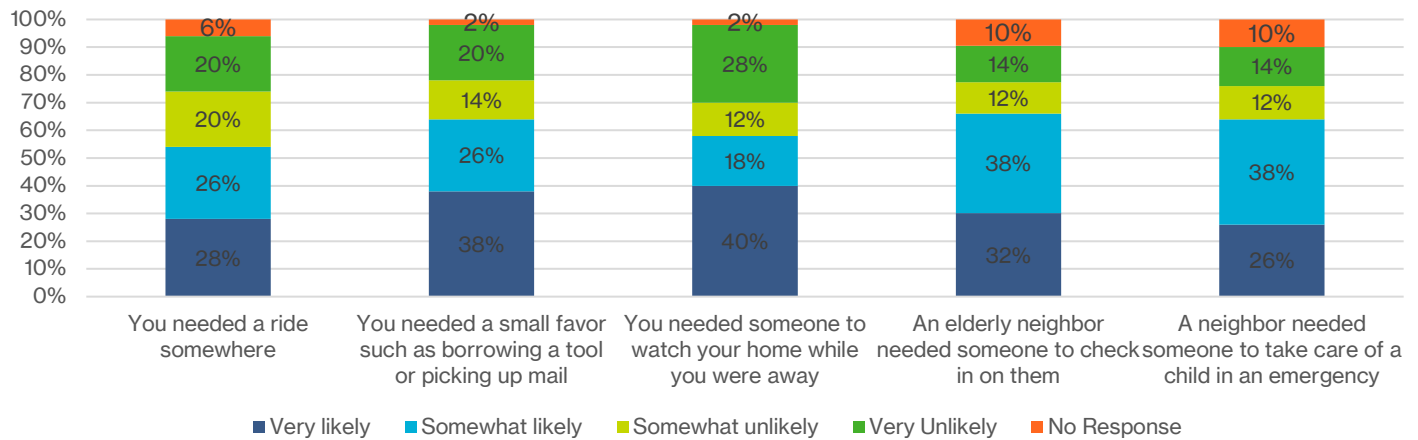


Table 3.3 Connectedness and Degree to Which Information is Shared

	Not Connected	A Little Connected	Fairly Connected	Very Connected	No Response	Total
Information Shared a Great Deal	2	1	8	6	-	17
Information Sometimes Shared	3	3	11	3	-	20
Information Shared Very Seldom	3	5	-	1	-	9
Information Never Shared	-	2	-	1	-	3
No Response	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	8	10	19	11	1	50

Figure 3.4 How likely would you say it is that people in your neighborhood would help out if the following occurred?



While confidence that a neighbor would help out in a given scenario varied greatly based on connectedness with neighbors, there was less variation among the scenarios for which residents felt comfortable asking for help (Figure 3.5). Of those who were “very connected” or “fairly connected” with neighbors, 53.3% felt comfortable asking a neighbor for help in each given scenario. 42.1% respondents who were “a little connected” or “not connected” with their neighbors felt comfortable asking a neighbor for help in each of the scenarios (Table 3.6). The variation in responses to these questions reflect the differences in personal safety values held by each respondent.

Figure 3.5 Of those same choices, are there any that you would not feel comfortable asking a neighbor for or would not trust them enough to ask?

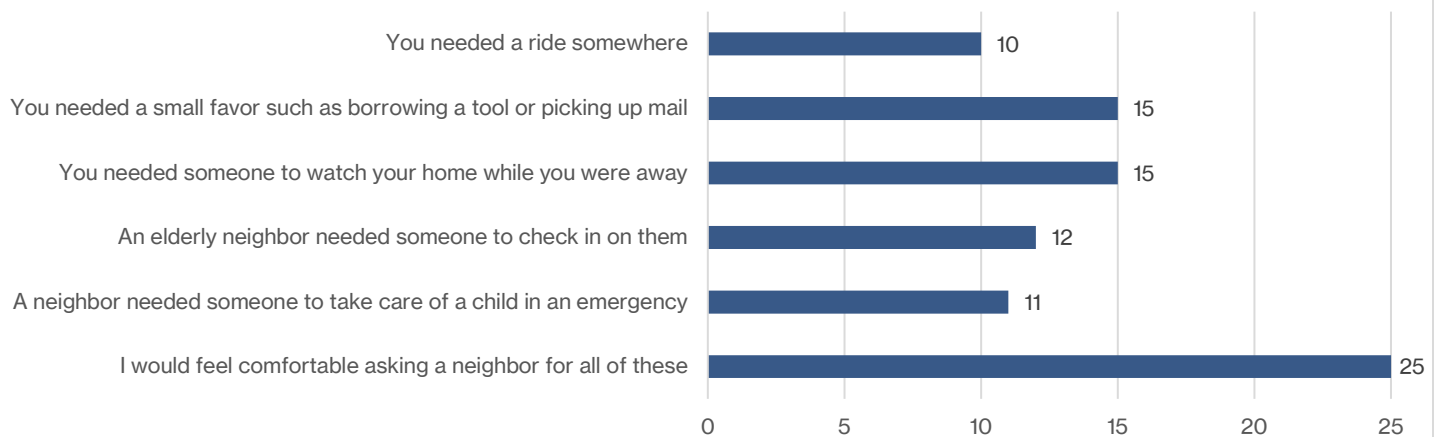


Table 3.6 Connectedness and Comfort Asking Neighbor in Every Scenario

	Not Connected	Somewhat Connected	Fairly Connected	Very Connected	No Response	Total
Comfortable asking a neighbor for help in all scenarios	4	4	12	4	1	25
Not comfortable	4	7	7	7		25

asking for help in one or more scenarios						
Total	8	11	19	11	1	50

Collective Efficacy

There is a correlation between involvement in community activities and connectedness with neighbors. The more involved respondents were in community activities, the more connected they felt to their neighbors. The same is true vice versa. More questions may be needed to determine causation, but there is clearly an upward trend for both categories when responses are cross tabulated.

Of the respondents who “often” or “sometimes” participated in a community, resident or tenant association, 75.0% felt “very connected” or “fairly connected” with their neighbors. Only 54.5% of residents who “rarely” or “never” participated in a community, resident or tenant association reported feeling “very connected” or “fairly connected” to neighbors. Similar trends can be identified for connectedness in relation to participation in volunteer work, community events and advocacy groups. (Figures 4.1 & 4.2)

Of those who “often” or “sometimes” personally take action to improve the community, 79.2% are “satisfied” or “very satisfied” with their neighborhood. Also, of those who “often” or “sometimes” personally take action to improve the community, 87.5% feel “safe” or “very safe” at night. This implies that either taking action, whether it be reporting a hazard, crime, blight or other incident, contributes to satisfaction and sense of safety, or the action is taken to maintain a level of satisfaction and sense of safety with the neighborhood. (Figures 4.1 & 4.2)

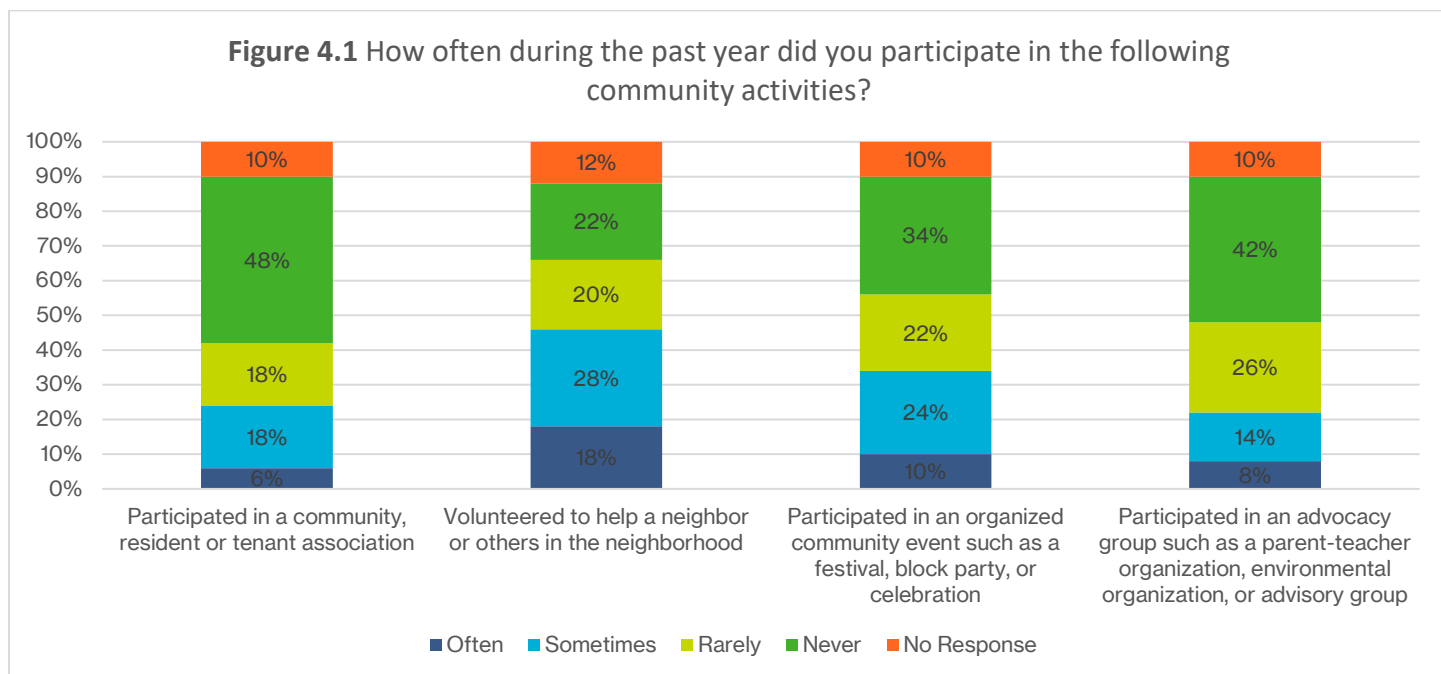
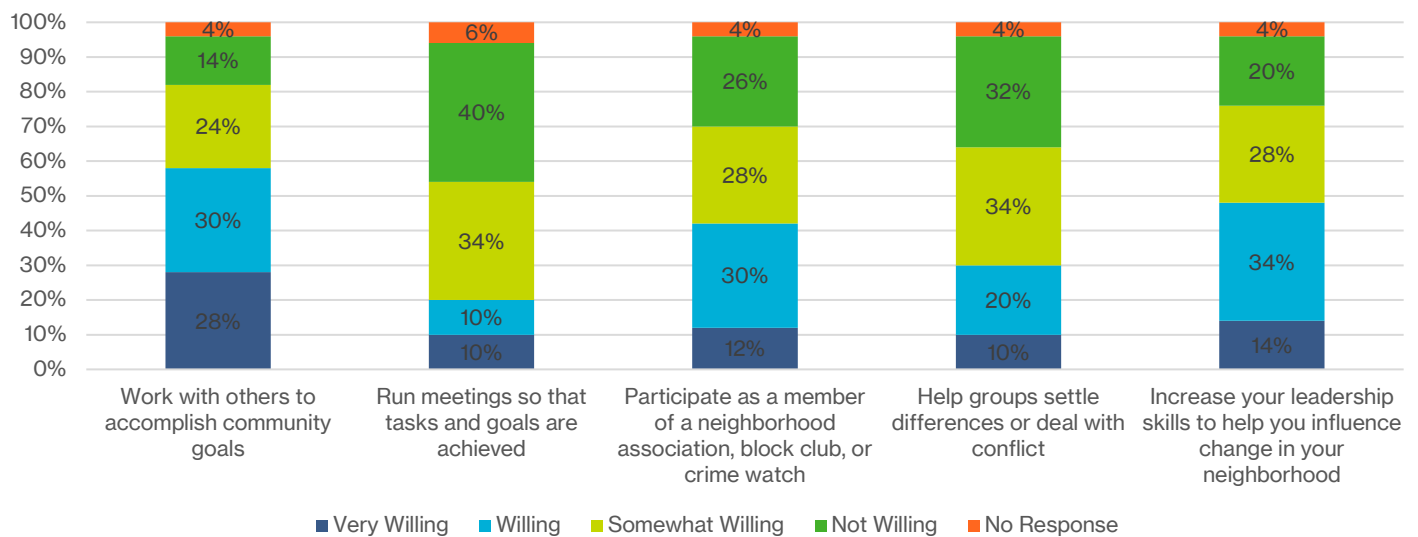


Figure 4.2 How often during the past year did you personally take action to improve the community such as reporting a hazard, crime, blight or contacting the authorities about a community incident?



Several residents are willing to become involved in neighborhood activities. Most notably by working with others to accomplish community goals or increasing their own leadership skills to help influence change, both of which had 58% respondents responding “very willing” or “willing”. Residents seemed most hesitant to run meetings, for which only 20% responded “very willing” or “willing”.

Figure 4.3 Right now, how willing are you to become involved in the following activities in your neighborhood?



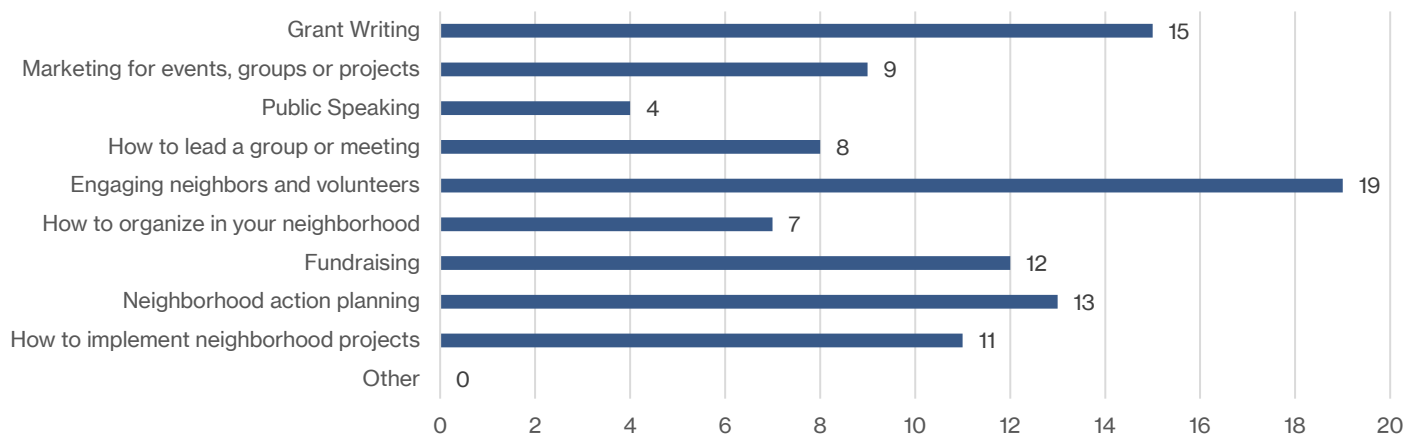
With 48% responding “a great deal” or “a fair amount”, nearly half of the residents of Grand Traverse District feel that they can make a difference in their neighborhood.

Figure 4.4 How much of a positive difference do you feel that you, yourself, can make in your neighborhood?



Opportunities for future training, technical assistance and other support include workshops on engaging neighbors and volunteers, grant writing, and neighborhood action planning. Providing residents with meaningful opportunities could help increase neighborhood engagement. As we know from the results of this survey, when neighbors are more connected, they are more likely to be informed about neighborhood issues and happenings.

Figure 4.5 What training, technical assistance, or other support would best enable you to have a positive impact in your neighborhood?

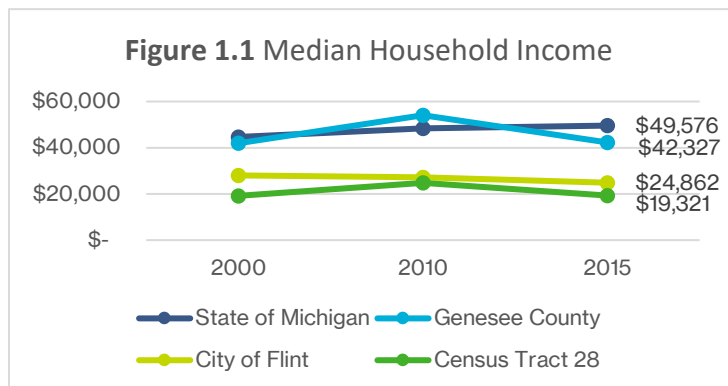


Socioeconomic Data¹

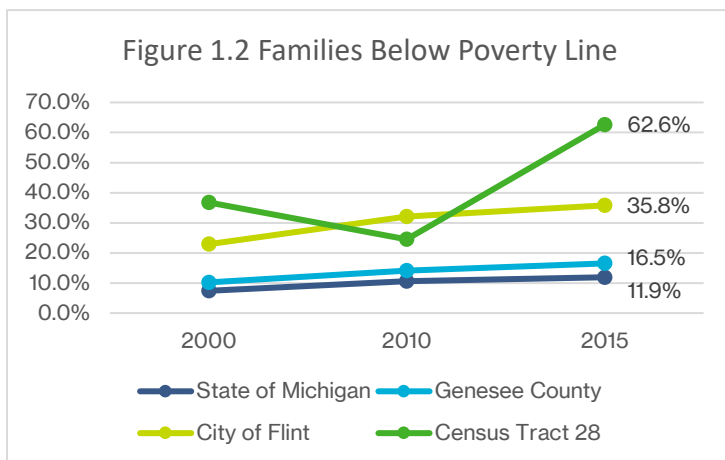
Household Income and Poverty Status

A 2015 median household income of \$19,321 is 61.0% lower than that of the State of Michigan. This may, in part, be due to Census Tract 28 having 67.5% higher single heads of families and nonfamily households than the State of Michigan as a whole. While incomes in Census Tract 28 increased by \$5,000 between 2000 and 2010, by 2015, they decreased again to be less than \$200 higher than the median household income in 2000. The median household income of Genesee County has

gone through a similar trend while that of City of Flint has steadily decreased by 11.3% between 2000 and 2015 and median incomes throughout the State of Michigan steadily increased. (Figure 1.1)



In 2015, families in Census Tract 28 are 74.9% more likely to live below the poverty line than families throughout the City of Flint, and 426% more likely than families throughout the State of Michigan. Census Tract 28 has seen a greater increase of families living below poverty since 2000 than any other geographies in Figure 1.2. Between 2010 and 2015, families living below poverty line increased by 156%. (Figure 1.2)



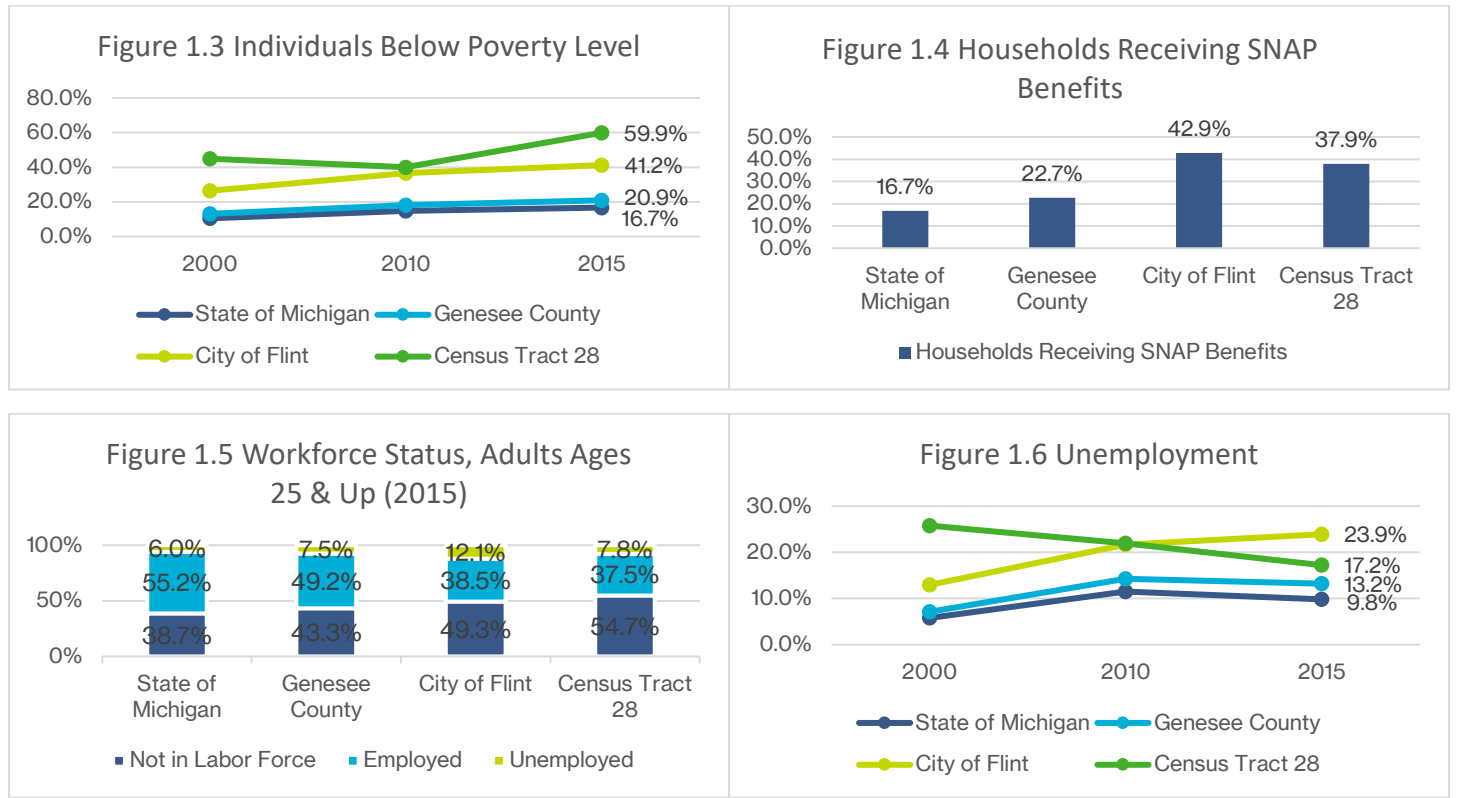
The total individuals living below poverty has not seen as drastic an increase, however, it remains about 45% higher than the percentage of individuals living above poverty throughout the City of Flint and 259% greater than the percentage of individuals below poverty level throughout the State of Michigan. (Figure 1.3)

Despite this heightened financial burden for residents of Census Tract 28, only 37.9% households receive SNAP benefits, less than the percentage of households throughout the City of Flint. (Figure 1.4)

The financial burden may also, in part be due to the fact that over half of adults age 25 and older were not part of the workforce in 2015 (Figure 1.5). Of those who were part of the workforce, 17.2% were unemployed in 2015, less than the City of Flint as a whole, which saw 23.9% workforce unemployed (Figure 1.6). This is very different from 2000, when Census Tract 28 workforce unemployment was 25.8%, over twice the rate of City of Flint as a whole. This shows us that, while unemployment has increased in City of Flint, unemployment of residents of the Grand Traverse District has decreased by a third, which is not reflected in median household incomes, which increased in 2010, but remain nearly equal to the

¹ Unless otherwise noted, data is derived from the 2000 and 2010 decennial censuses as well as 2005 and 2015 ACS 5-year estimates from the U.S. Census Department. Types of Data may vary by geography, which will be noted in each section. <https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>

median income of 2000 (Figure 1.1). Nor is the drop in unemployment reflected by the percentage of families and individuals below the poverty line, both of which have increased significantly since 2000 despite seeing some decrease in 2010 (Figures 1.2 & 1.3).



Grand Traverse District Inflow & Outflow

Between 2005 and 2015, there was an 80% increase in the number of Grand Traverse District Neighborhood residents whose primary job was located in their neighborhood. As a portion of the population, the number of residents employed in their neighborhood increased by 133%.

That being said, over 90% of residents continue to work outside of the neighborhood. Similarly, over 90% of jobs located in the Grand Traverse District continue to be filled by employees who live elsewhere. In 2015, 48.1% all employees live within 10 miles of the Grand Traverse District. 22.6% of total employees live to the southeast at varying distances, most within 10 miles of the Grand Traverse District. With short commutes, it is likely that the employees would be attracted to the restaurants and stores that make up the Grand Traverse District, like White Horse Tavern and Totem Books. (Southeast Gateways?)

Figure 2.1 Living Elsewhere & Employed in Grand Traverse District

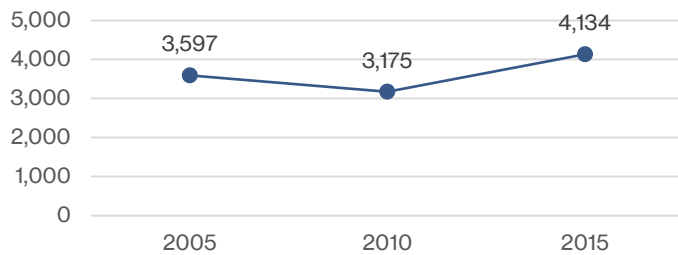


Figure 2.2 Living in Grand Traverse District & Employed Elsewhere

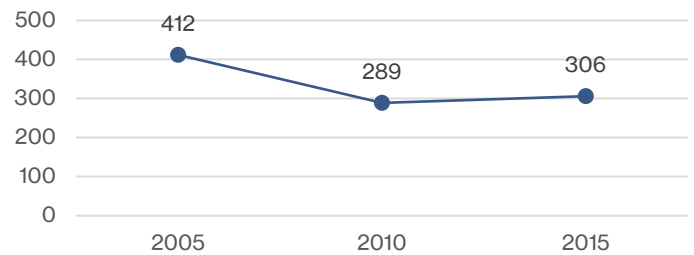


Figure 2.3 Living & Employed in Grand Traverse District

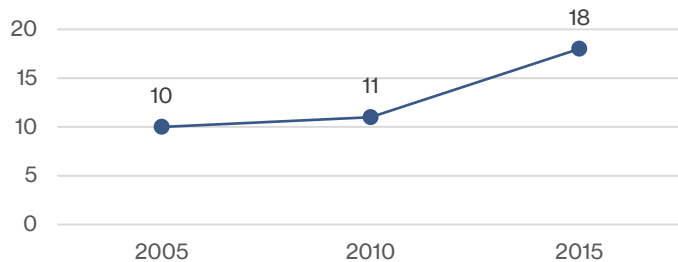
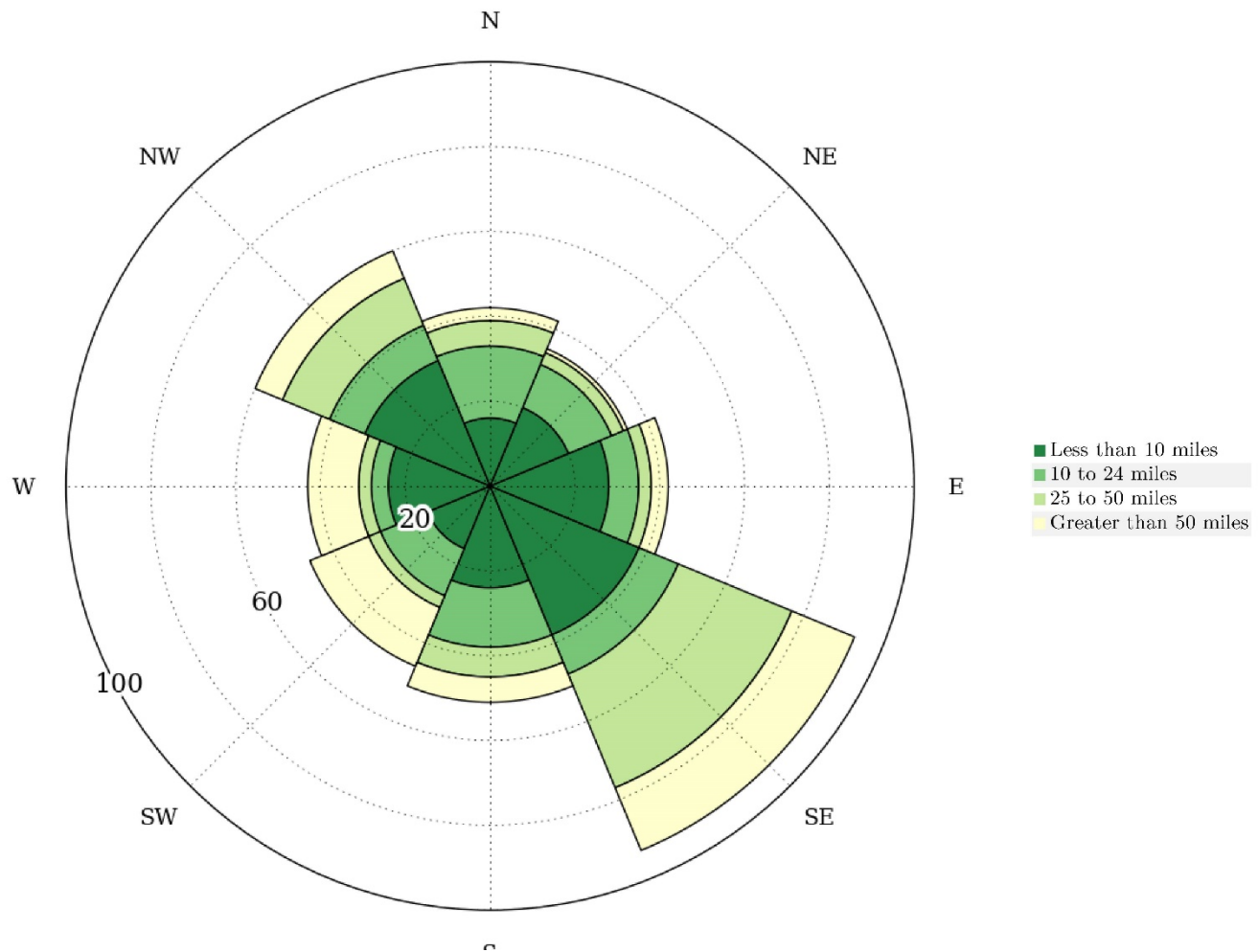


Table 2.5 Job Counts in Home Blocks by Distance Only

	2005		2010		2015	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Primary Jobs	997	100.0%	600	100%	412	100%
Commute Less Than 10 Miles	525	52.7%	325	54.2%	198	48.1%
Commute 10-24 Miles	141	14.1%	98	16.3%	84	20.4%
Commute 25-49 Miles	148	14.8%	91	15.2%	66	16.0%
Commute Greater Than 50 Miles	183	18.4%	86	14.3%	64	15.5%

Figure 2.4

Primary Jobs for All Workers in 2015
Distance and Direction from Work Census Block to Home Census Block, Employed in Selection Area



III. Profile of Employees Working Within 1-Mile Radius of Grand Traverse District

12,823 workers are employed within a one-mile radius of the Grand Traverse District Neighborhood, which includes the Downtown Flint area. Most of these jobs are located downtown, but the Grand Traverse District has a concentration of about 531-2106 jobs per square mile. (Figure 3.6) This does not necessarily mean that that many jobs exist in the Grand Traverse District, but that the number of jobs per square mile can be generalized to the range of 531-2106 jobs. (In table 2.5, we learned that 412 jobs exist within the Grand Traverse District boundaries.)

4,345 jobs in 2015 were in the health care and social assistance field, which grew by 25.2% since 2005. Hurley Medical Center is a major employer of this geography, which, along with offices for Genesee Health Systems and many other clinics, account for the high concentration of health care jobs in the area. Health care and social assistance jobs account for 25.9% of all jobs located within a one-mile radius of the Grand Traverse District in 2015. (Figure 3.7)

3,048 jobs are in the field of public administration, about 23.8% of the total jobs in 2015 for this geography. This field has been fairly stable, only dropping by 15.5% since 2005. This is particularly stable, given that the total number of jobs dropped by 23.7% over the same time frame. This makes sense, as

Flint is a major city, the county seat and home to many State of Michigan offices, most of which are located in the Downtown Flint area. (Figure 3.7)

In 2005, there were 4,124 jobs in the manufacturing field, making it the largest sector in the area. By 2010, it had dropped 96.6% to only 139 manufacturing jobs. By 2015, that number increased to 458, which is still 88.9% lower than the number of manufacturing jobs in 2005. This has been the sharpest decline of jobs for any of the NAICS sectors located within a one-mile radius of Grand Traverse District. (Figure 3.7)

Educational Services, on the other hand, has experienced a great increase of jobs during the same time frame. In 2005, there were only 55 educational services jobs. By 2010, only 7 were added for a total of 62. Over the next five years, however, that number would increase by 1,396.8% for a 2010 total of 928 educational services jobs located within a one-mile radius of Grand Traverse District. (Figure 3.8)

Figure 3.1 Jobs by Worker Sex (2015)

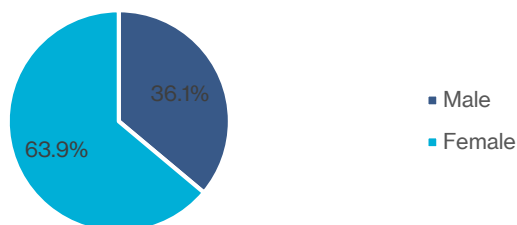


Figure 3.2 Jobs by Worker Race (2015)

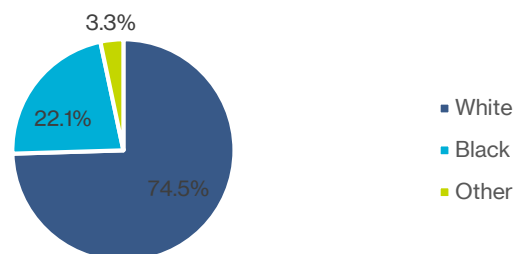


Figure 3.3 Jobs by Worker Age (2015)

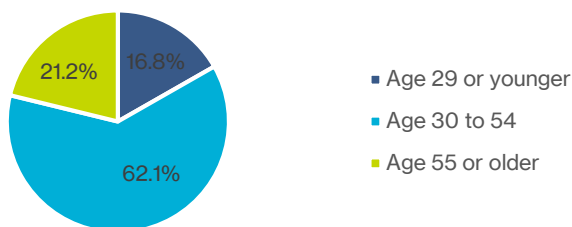


Figure 3.4 Jobs by Earnings (2015)

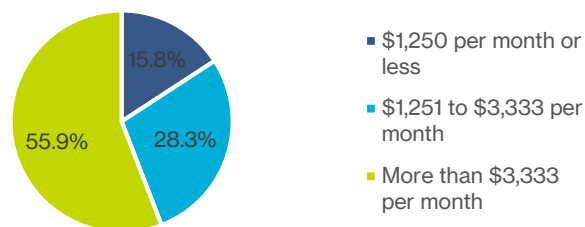
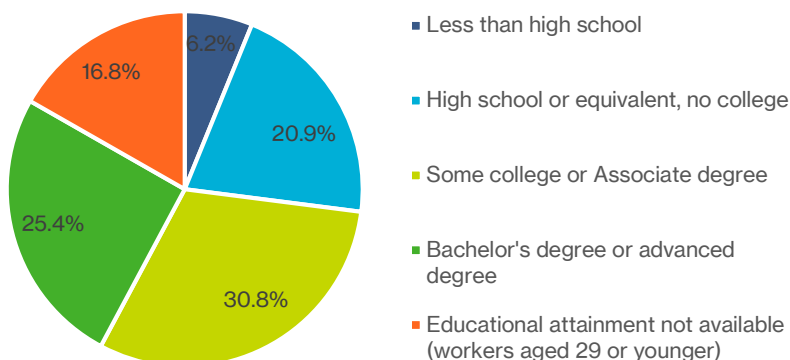


Figure 3.5 Jobs by Worker Educational Attainment (2015)



Counts and Density of Primary Jobs in Work Selection Area in 2015
All Workers

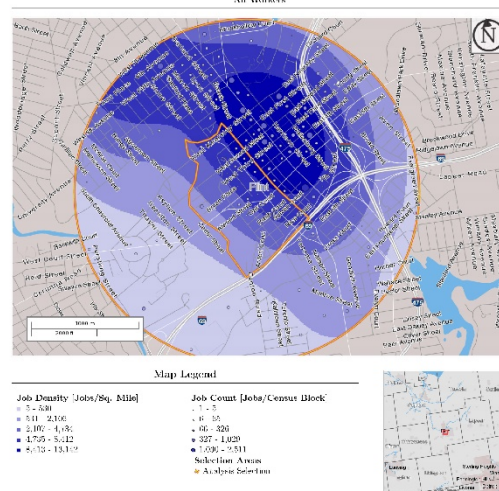


Figure 3.6 Jobs by NAICS Industry Sector (2015)

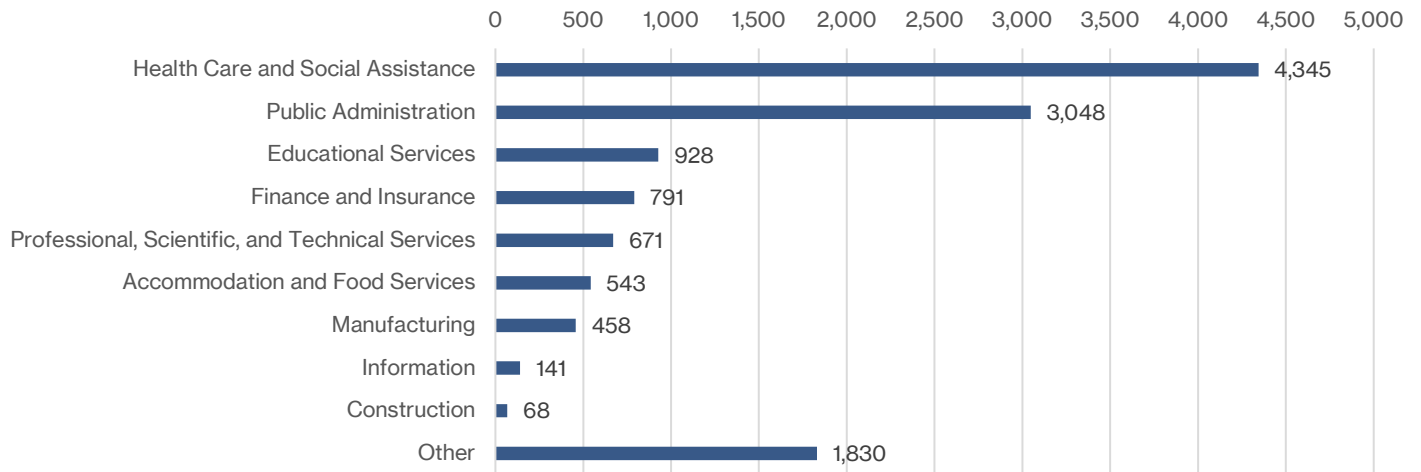


Figure 3.7 Jobs by NAICS Industry Sector

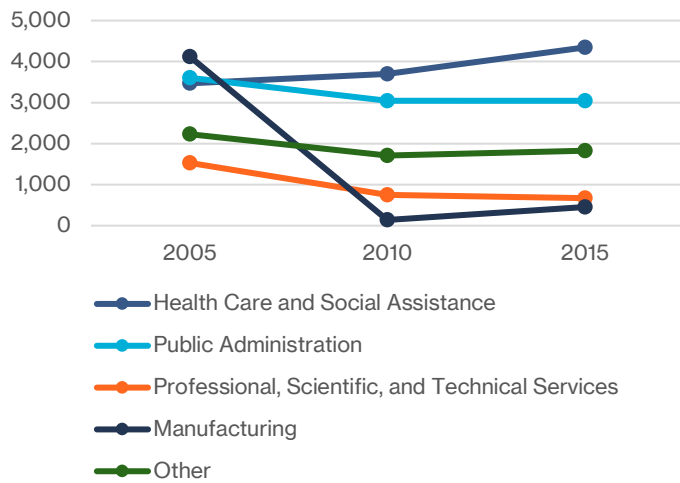
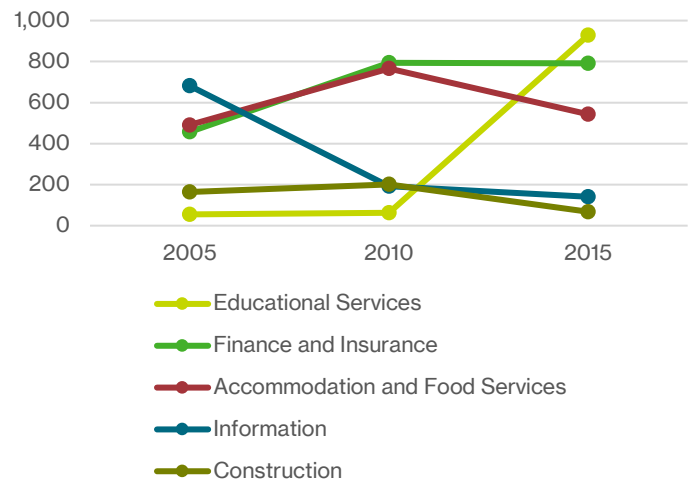


Figure 3.8 Jobs by NAICS Industry Sector



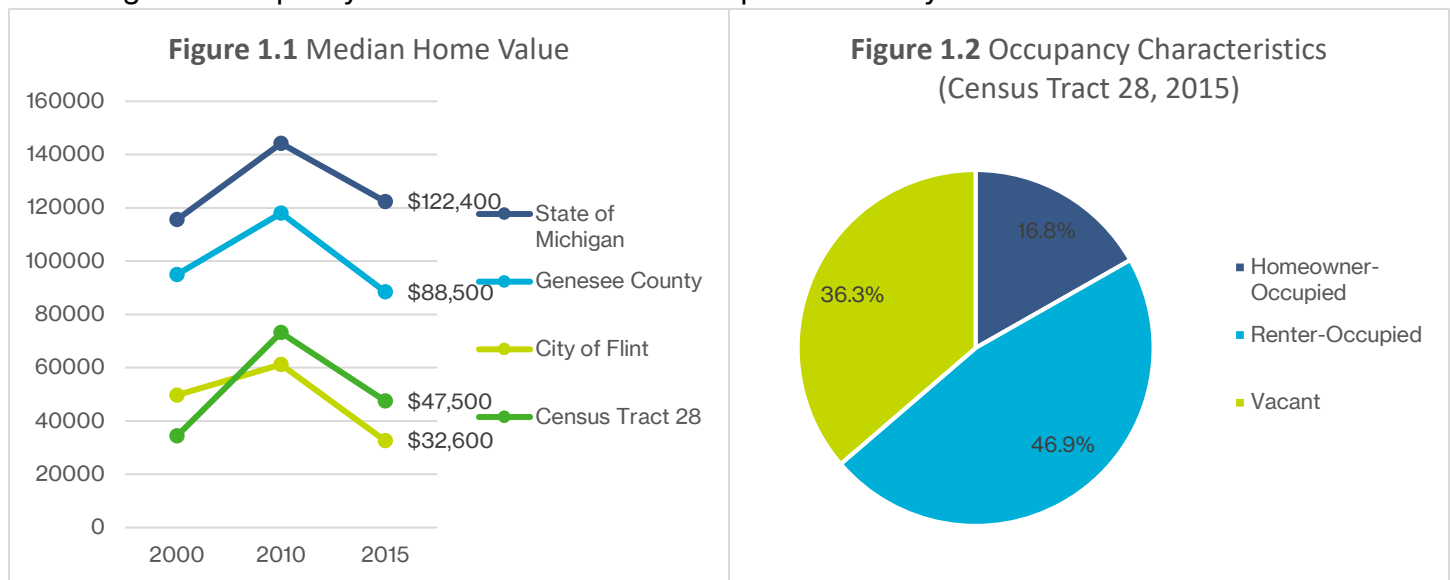
Land Use Profile¹

Housing Characteristics

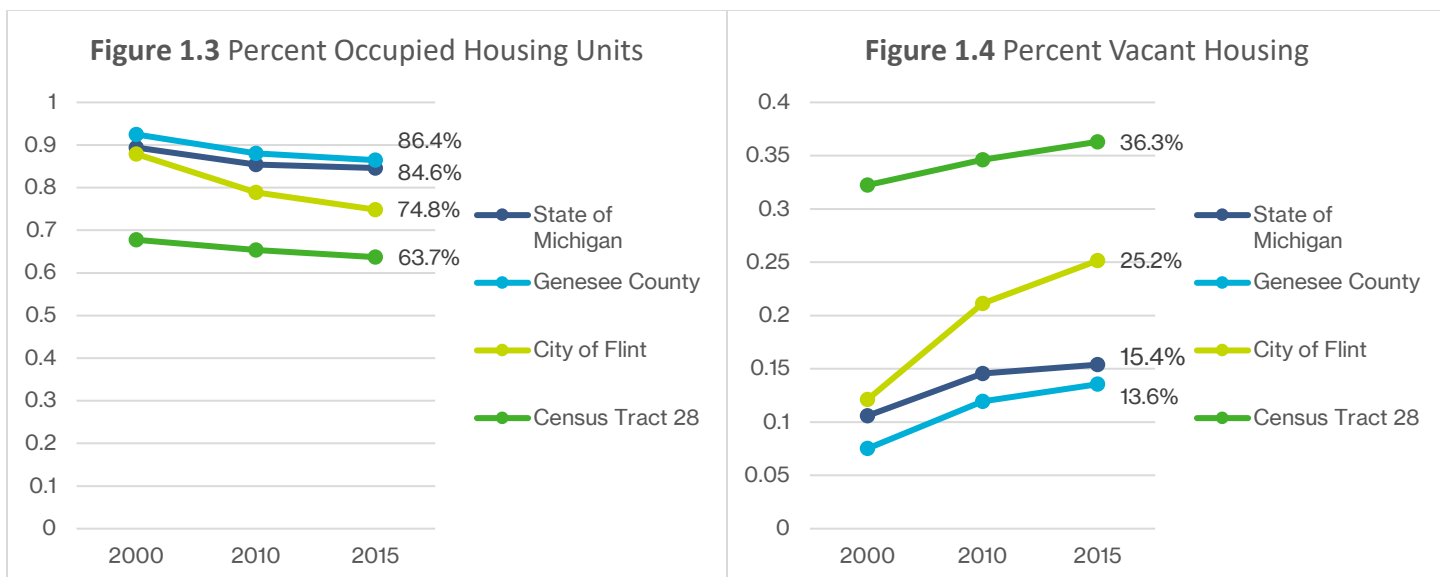
Census Tract 28, which includes Grand Traverse District Neighborhood, had a total of 1,055 housing units in 2015. This was a decrease of 15.6% since 2000, largely due to demolitions of dilapidated structures funded by the Genesee County Land Bank and Genesee County Habitat for Humanity.

In 2015, the median home value for Census Tract 28 was \$47,500, which is 61.2% lower than the median home value for the State of Michigan, but 45.7% higher than the median home value for the City of Flint (Figure 1.1).

Throughout the City of Flint, the number of vacant homes doubled between 2000 and 2010 (Figure 1.4). However, home vacancy in Census Tract 28 has only increased by 12.7% during the same time period, indicating that occupancy is much more stable in that part of the city.

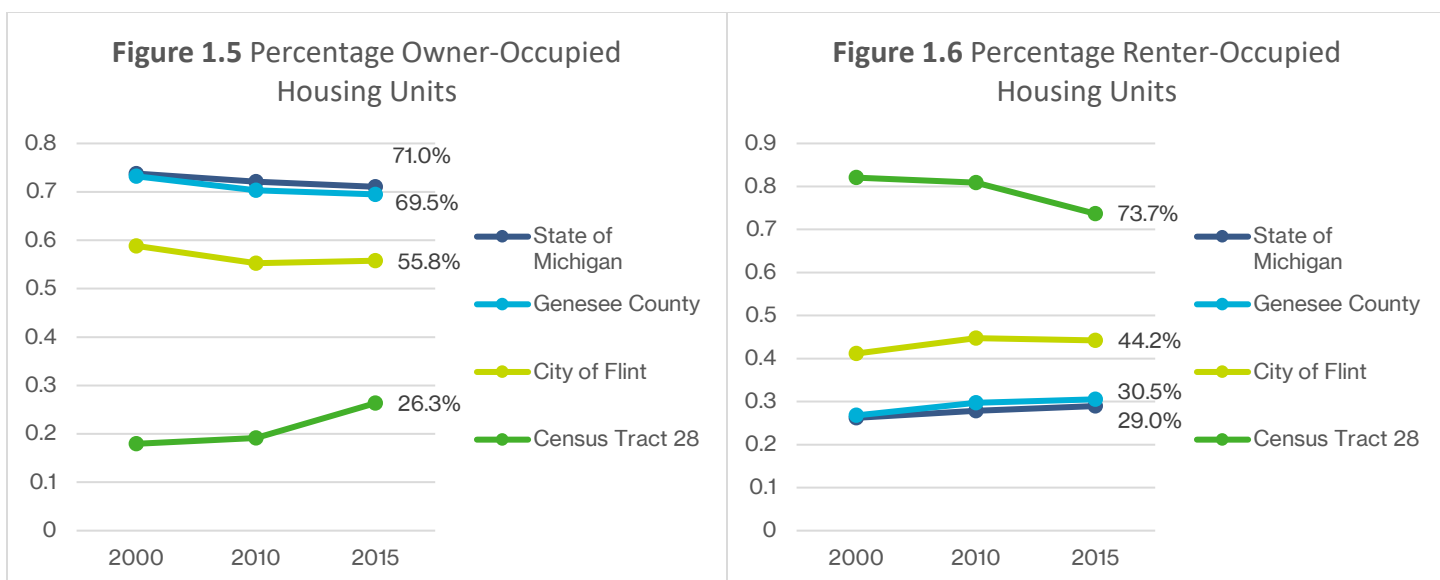


¹ Information about housing characteristics is derived from the 2000 and 2010 decennial censuses as well as 2005 and 2015 ACS 5-year estimates from the U.S. Census Department. Types of data may vary by geography, which will be noted in each section. <https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>
All other data come from the Flint Property Portal, maintained by the City of Flint and Genesee County Land Bank with help from resident-led groups who assist with inventorying properties throughout the city. The Flint Property Portal launched in 2017, thus comparative data is not available at this time. www.flintpropertyportal.com



Census Tract 28 has seen changes in the portion of homes that are owner-occupied versus renter-occupied. Between 2000 and 2015, owner-occupancy has decreased in the State of Michigan, Genesee County and City of Flint (Figure 1.5). However, owner occupancy in Census Tract 28 has increased by 46.9%. Despite the increase, homes in Census Tract 28 are still about half as likely to be owner-occupied than the City of Flint. The gap in percentage of owner-occupied housing is getting smaller, thanks to homeownership programs like that of Genesee County Habitat for Humanity.

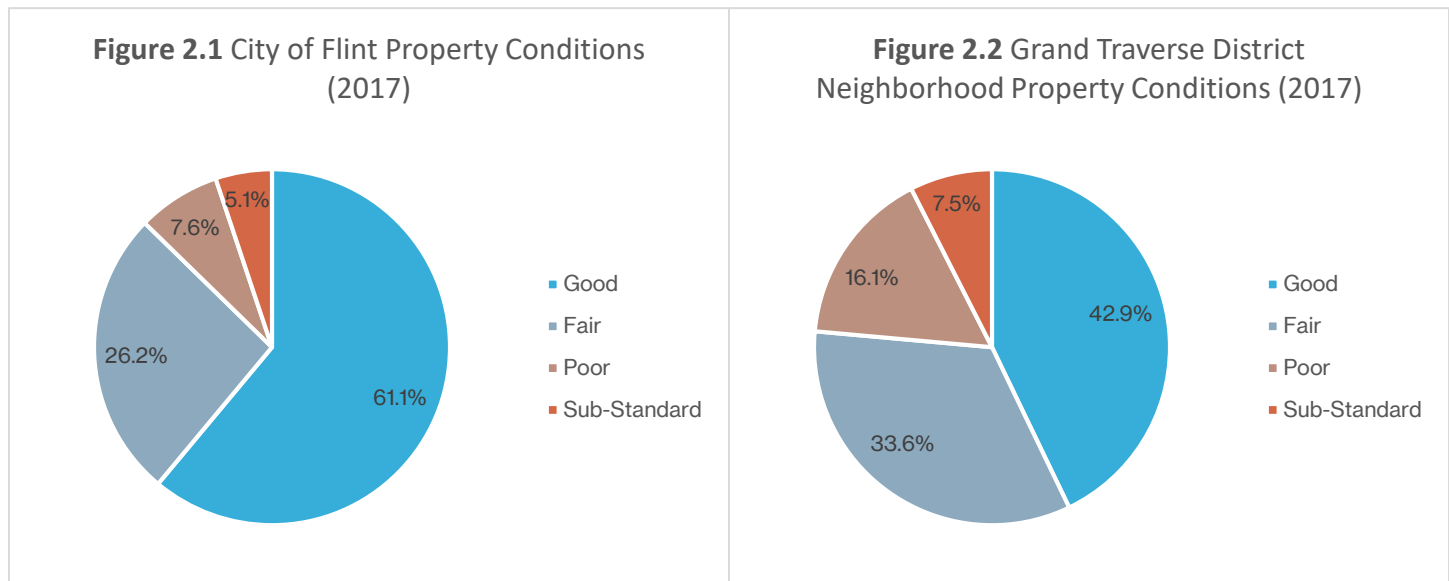
Conversely the percentage of renter-occupied housing has decreased during a period when it has increased elsewhere, though the proportion of renter-occupied homes remains much higher in Census Tract 28 than throughout the City of Flint (Figure 1.6). The proximity to universities located in Downtown Flint and public transportation routes make the Grand Traverse District appealing to potential renters.



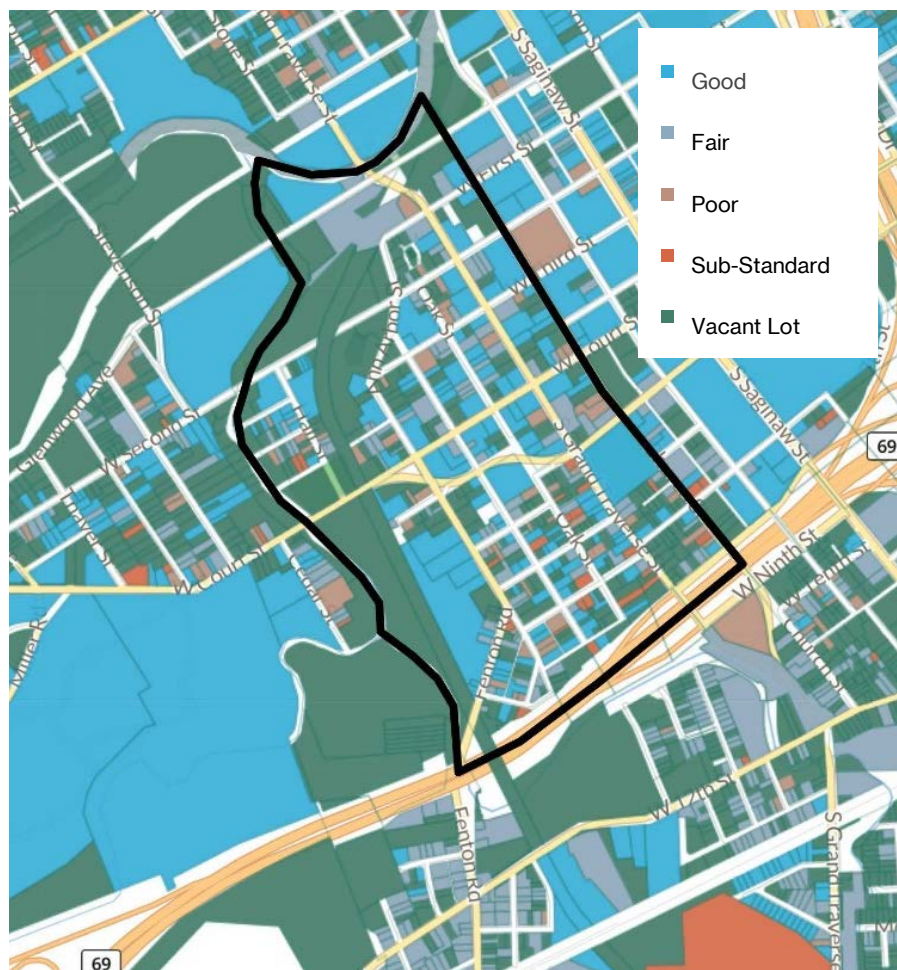
Housing Conditions

Grand Traverse District Neighborhood has 507 lots, 44.8% of which are vacant, a rate which is 58.9% higher than that for the city as a whole. Some vacant lots in Grand Traverse District Neighborhood include Aldrich park and Spring Grove, which are designated community open spaces. Looking at the map, residential vacancies exist on nearly every block, but seem to be slightly concentrated in the southern and northwest parts of the neighborhood (Map 2.3).

Of the lots that do have structures, 42.9% were assessed as being in “good” condition, 29.8% less than the percentage of properties in “good” condition citywide. “Good” and “fair” property conditions account for over three-quarters of structures located in the Grand Traverse District Neighborhood (Figure 2.2).



Map 2.3 Property Conditions of Grand Traverse District Neighborhood

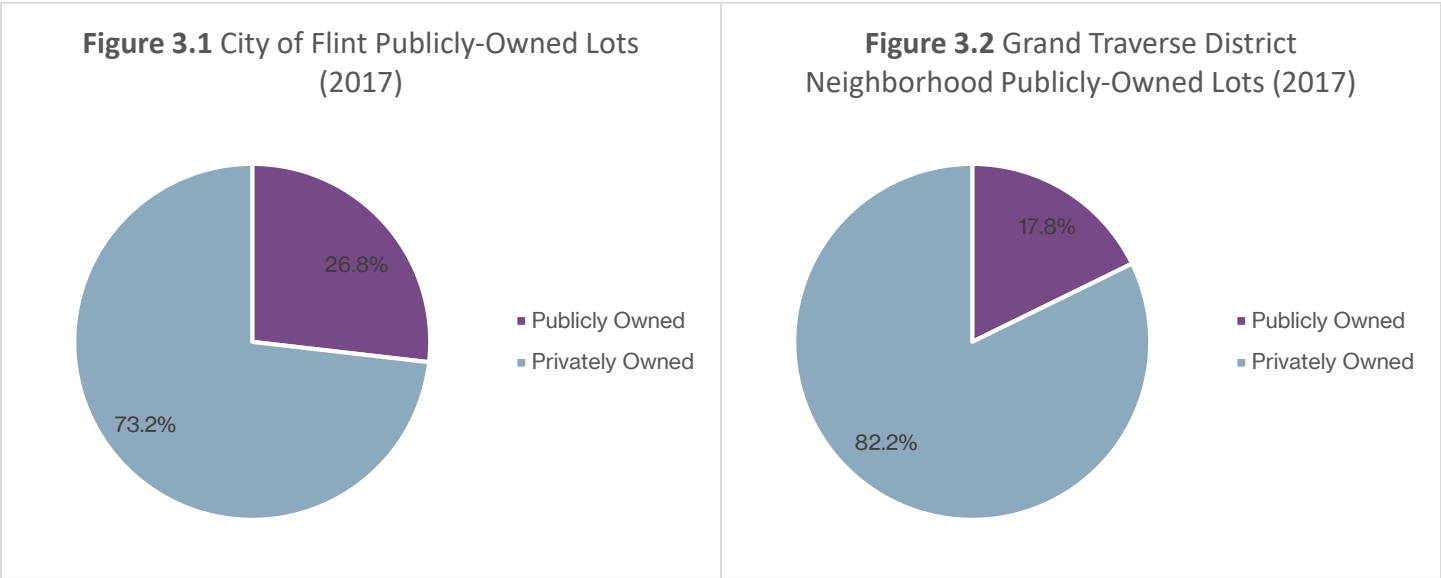


Property Ownership

Publicly-owned lots make up 17.8% of the Grand Traverse District (Figure 3.2). These largely include parcels owned by the Genesee County Land Bank and recreational areas like Aldrich Park and Spring Grove. The Grand Traverse District Neighborhood has 33.6% less publicly-owned lots than the City of Flint as a whole (Figure 3.1). It is important to note that Memorial Park, the most popular park in the neighborhood which is also situated on a gateway to the Downtown Flint area, is privately owned.

In the Grand Traverse District, there are 53 lots owned by Genesee County Land Bank. As seen in Map 3.3, these properties are concentrated in the southern and north western areas of the neighborhood. Many of these lots have blighted structures that pose a safety risk to neighbors. Several of the lots are also vacant and may be used for community projects or purchased as side lots.

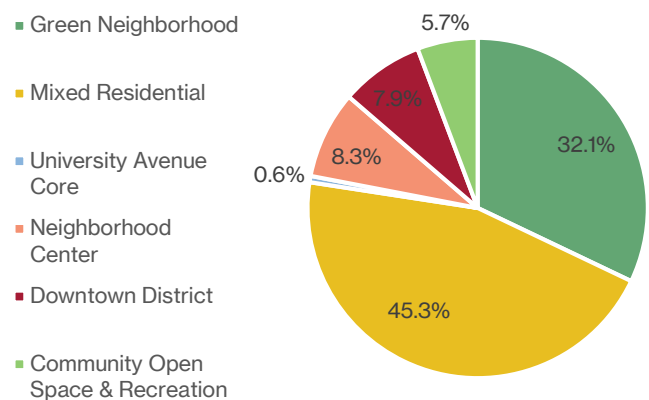
Genesee County Habitat for Humanity is the largest private land owner in the Grand Traverse district, with 29 parcels (Map 3.4).



A map of a portion of the City of Detroit, Michigan, highlighting areas owned by the Land Bank. The map features a grid of streets, including W First St, W Third St, W Court St, W Grand Travers St, W Oak St, W Fenton St, W Second St, W Court St, W Cedar St, W Ninth St, W Tenth St, W Eleventh St, W Twelfth St, W Thirteenth St, W Fourteenth St, W Fifteenth St, W Sixteenth St, W Seventeenth St, W Eighteenth St, W Nineteenth St, W Twentieth St, W Twenty-first St, W Twenty-second St, W Twenty-third St, W Twenty-fourth St, W Twenty-fifth St, W Twenty-sixth St, W Twenty-seventh St, W Twenty-eighth St, W Twenty-ninth St, W Thirtieth St, W Thirty-first St, W Thirty-second St, W Thirty-third St, W Thirty-fourth St, W Thirty-fifth St, W Thirty-sixth St, W Thirty-seventh St, W Thirty-eighth St, W Thirty-ninth St, W Fortieth St, W Forty-first St, W Forty-second St, W Forty-third St, W Forty-fourth St, W Forty-fifth St, W Forty-sixth St, W Forty-seventh St, W Forty-eighth St, W Forty-ninth St, W Fiftieth St. A large area in the center-left is outlined in black. Within and around this area, several parcels are shaded purple, indicating they are Land Bank Owned. A legend in the top right corner shows a purple square next to the text "Land Bank Owned".

A map of Genesee County, Michigan, showing the locations of Habitat for Humanity properties. The map features a grid of streets, including W First St, W Third St, W Fifth St, W Seventh St, W Ninth St, W Eleventh St, W Thirteenth St, W Fifteenth St, W Seventeenth St, W Nineteenth St, W Twenty-first St, W Twenty-third St, W Twenty-fifth St, W Twenty-seventh St, W Twenty-ninth St, W Thirty-first St, W Thirty-third St, W Thirty-fifth St, W Thirty-seventh St, W Thirty-ninth St, W Forty-first St, W Forty-third St, W Forty-fifth St, W Forty-seventh St, W Forty-ninth St, W Fifty-first St, W Fifty-third St, W Fifty-fifth St, W Fifty-seventh St, W Fifty-ninth St, W Sixty-first St, W Sixty-third St, W Sixty-fifth St, W Sixty-seventh St, W Sixty-ninth St, W Seventy-first St, W Seventy-third St, W Seventy-fifth St, W Seventy-seventh St, W Seventy-ninth St, W Eighty-first St, W Eighty-third St, W Eighty-fifth St, W Eighty-seventh St, W Eighty-ninth St, W Ninety-first St, W Ninety-third St, W Ninety-fifth St, W Ninety-seventh St, W Ninety-ninth St. The properties are marked with purple squares. A legend in the top right corner indicates that the purple squares represent Genesee County Habitat for Humanity Properties. The map also shows major roads like I-19 and I-75, and the Genesee River.

Figure 4.1 Grand Traverse District Future Land Use (2017)

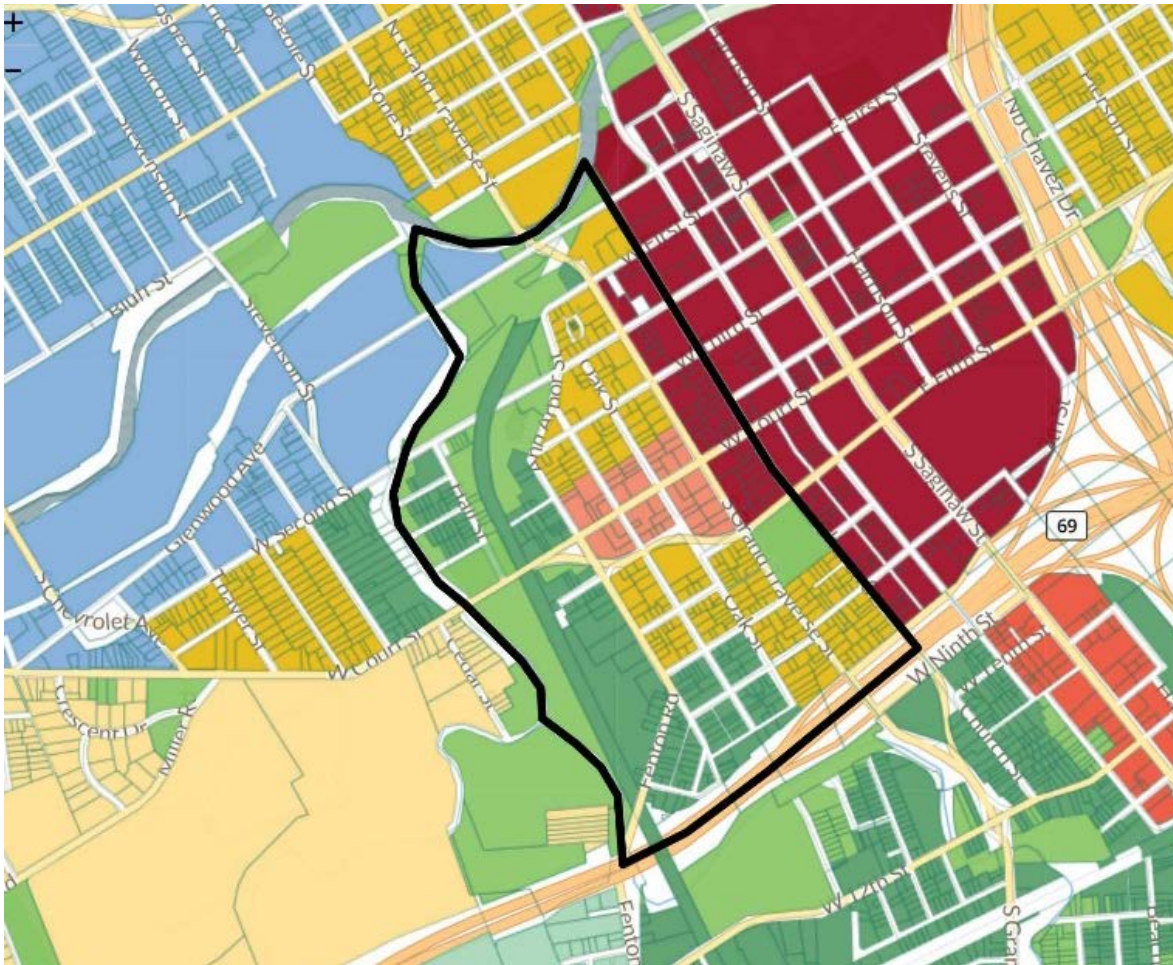


Mixed residential properties in the Grand Traverse District comprise 9.8% of all mixed residential properties throughout the City of Flint, despite the neighborhood being comprised of less than 0.9% of all parcels in the City of Flint (Table 4.2). Similarly, neighborhood center parcels in Grand Traverse District make up 8.5% of all neighborhood center parcels throughout the City of Flint. The Grand Traverse District Neighborhood does not include any parcels identified by the traditional neighborhood land use, which makes up nearly half of all properties city-wide.

Table 4.2 Future Land Use (2017)

	City of Flint		Grand Traverse District Neighborhood	
	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Parcels	54,840	100.0%	505	100%
Green Neighborhood	17,224	31.4%	162	32.1%
Traditional Neighborhood	27,155	49.5%	--	--
Mixed Residential	2,330	4.2%	229	45.3%
Civic/Cultural Campus	75	0.1%	--	--
University Avenue Core	1,020	1.9%	3	0.6%
Neighborhood Center	494	0.9%	42	8.3%
City Corridor	937	1.7%	--	--
Downtown District	311	0.6%	40	7.9%
Commerce & Employment	483	0.9%	--	--
Production Center	104	0.2%	--	--
Green Innovation	3,572	6.5%	--	--
Community Open Space & Recreation	1,135	2.1%	29	5.7%

Map 4.3 Future Land Use Map



Crime Data¹

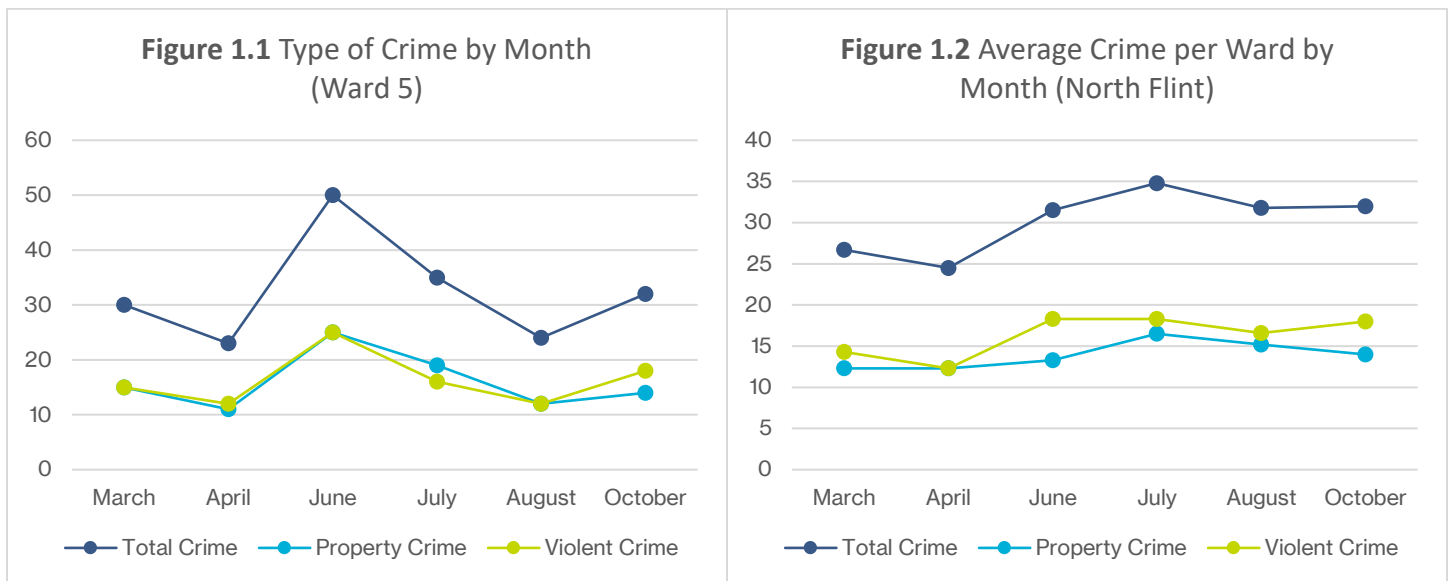
Crime Overview

Ward 5 has high crime rates compared to other areas for which crime data is provided. One area that was consistently a hotspot for crime is the intersection of Saginaw St. and Fifth Ave. Crime in Grand Traverse District, which occupies the southwestern part of the ward only accounted for a small fraction of total crime in Ward 5.

Between March and October 2017, a total 194 crimes were reported in Flint's Fifth Ward (Figure 1.2), with an average 3.6 crimes per capita each month. June had the most incidents, 50, with a rate of 5.5 crimes per capita. April had the lowest crime rate at 2.5 crimes per capita (Table 1.4).

Crime throughout Flint's Wards 1-6 peaked in July when there were a reported 209 incidents, with an average of 34.8 crimes per ward and a per capita rate of about 3.4 crimes reported per 1,000 residents (Table 1.4). Ward 5 reported 35 crimes in July, a per capita rate of 3.9. Ward 5 has the smallest population throughout the first six wards, which may help contribute to the higher per capita rate. July was the only month for which data was provided for all six wards, so per capita rates may be reflective of the entire north Flint geography. In October, crime data was only provided for Ward 5, which limits a comparative analysis for that month.

Crime in Ward 5 peaked in June with 50 incidents reported, about 5.5 crimes per capita (Figure 1.2). June crime data was only provided for wards 1, 2, 3 and 5, with an average of 31.5 incidents and a per capita rate of 3.4 reports per 1,000 residents (Table 1.4).

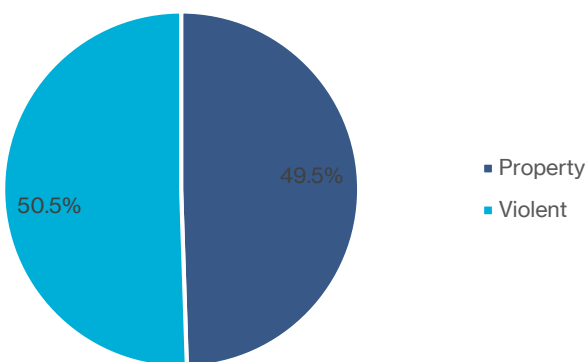
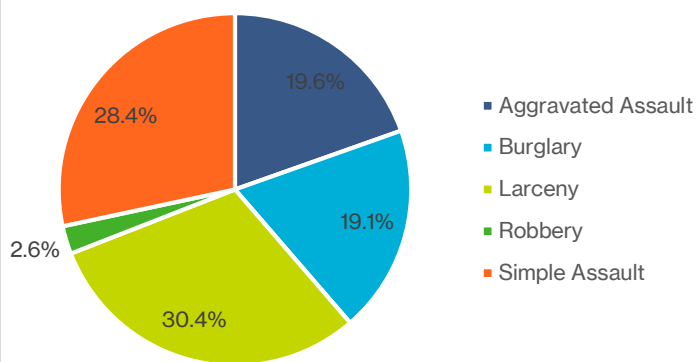


¹ Crime data for Flint's fifth ward was provided by the City of Flint through a partnership with Wayne State University. The fifth ward is central to the City of Flint and includes residential areas (Grand Traverse District, Carriage Town), commercial districts (Court St. between Grand Traverse and Ann Arbor St., Downtown Flint west of Saginaw, Saginaw south of I-69), and open spaces (Memorial Park, Aldrich Park, Ramona Park). Each of these types of land use may lend themselves to various types of crime. Crime data is aggregated and shared on a monthly basis beginning March 2017. No data is available for May and September 2017. Per capita rates (crime reports per 1,000 residents) are determined based on population as reported in 2016 ACS five-year estimates.

Table 1.3 Per Capita Crime by Month

	Ward 5			North Flint		
	Total Crime	Property Crime	Violent Crime	Total Crime	Property Crime	Violent Crime
March	3.3	1.7	1.7	2.8	1.3	1.5
April	2.5	1.2	1.3	2.6	1.3	1.3
June	5.5	2.8	2.8	3.4	1.4	2.0
July	3.9	2.1	1.8	3.4	1.6	1.8
August	2.7	1.3	1.3	3.2	1.5	1.7
October	3.5	1.5	2.0	3.5	1.5	2.0
Average	3.6	1.8	1.8	3.2	1.4	1.7

In total, 96 incidents were property crimes while 98 were violent (Figure 1.4). As evident in Figure 1.5, larceny was the most common property crime (59) and simple assault was the most common violent crime (55). Tuesdays had the least amount of crime (19) while Fridays had the most (34). Most crimes happened in the evening, with a total 75 incidents occurring between 4pm and midnight (Table 1.6).

Figure 1.4 Crime by Category (Ward 5)**Figure 1.5 Crime by Type (Ward 5)****Table 1.6 Crime by Time and Day (Ward 5)**

	Morning (12:00-7:59am)	Workday (8:00am-3:59pm)	Evening (4:00-11:59pm)	Total
Sunday	5	12	15	32
Monday	8	7	7	22
Tuesday	4	7	8	19
Wednesday	10	11	9	30
Thursday	7	9	9	25
Friday	10	10	14	34
Saturday	13	5	14	32
Total	57	61	76	194

Crime data is aggregated by Ward, so it is difficult to determine crime trends specific to the Grand Traverse District, which occupies the southwestern part of the Fifth Ward. Due to a visual representation, we are able to determine the location and type of crimes reported each month. In the Grand Traverse District, a total 24 incidents were reported during the months for which data was provided, about 12.4% of all crime in the Fifth Ward. Violent crime had 14 reports while property crime had 10 reports during the

months for which data is provided. While Fifth Ward crime peaked in June, Grand Traverse District crime was highest in July with a per capita rate of 6.1 crimes per 1,000 residents. For the data provided, approximately 45.8% of all crimes reported in the Grand Traverse District occurred in June.

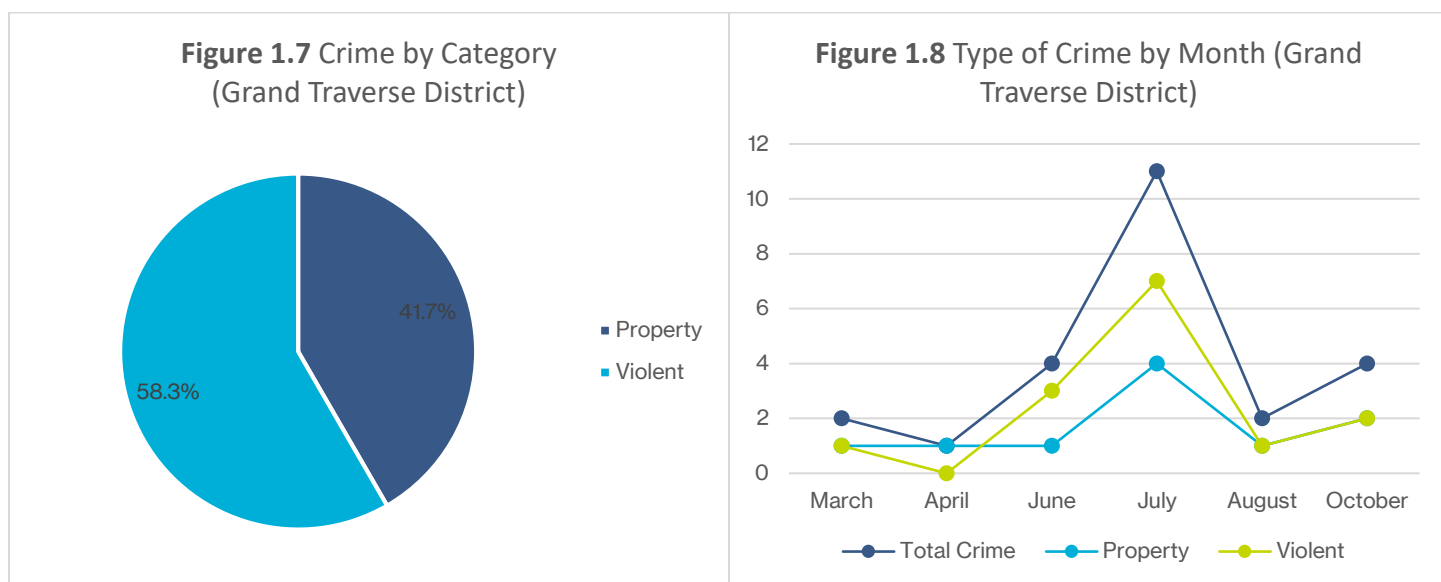


Table 1.9 Crime per capita (Grand Traverse District)			
	Total Crime	Property Crime	Violent Crime
March	1.4	0.7	0.7
April	0.7	0.7	0
June	2.7	0.7	2.0
July	6.1	2.7	3.4
August	1.4	0.7	0.7
October	2.7	1.4	1.4
Average	2.5	1.2	1.4

Property Crime

Property Crime can occur at all times of day (Table 2.1). Burglary is most likely to happen in the evening, with incidents occurring 63.6% more than any other time of day (Table 2.4). Larceny was 33.3% more likely to occur during the work day than any other time of day (Table 2.5). Property crimes were reported the most in June, consistent with a hike in crime reports of all types that month in Ward 5 (Figure 2.3).

Table 2.1 Property Crime by Time and Day (Ward 5)				
	Morning (12:00-7:59am)	Workday (8:00am-3:59pm)	Evening (4:00-11:59pm)	Total
Sunday	2	7	6	15
Monday	4	3	3	10
Tuesday	1	3	4	8
Wednesday	5	5	3	13
Thursday	4	5	5	14
Friday	4	6	6	16
Saturday	9	3	8	20
Total	29	32	35	96

Figure 2.2 Property Crime by Type (Ward 5)

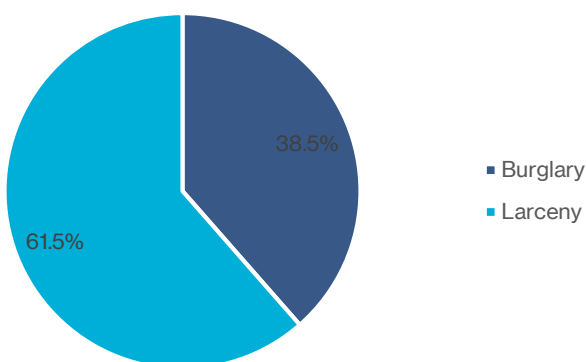


Figure 2.3 Property Crime by Month (Ward 5)

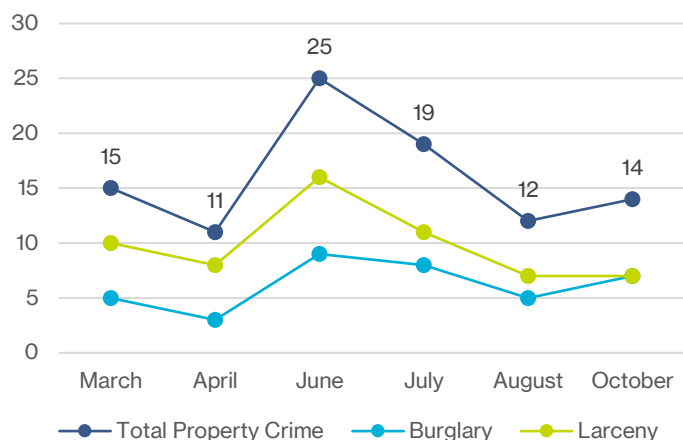


Table 2.4 Burglary by Time and Day (Ward 5)

	Morning (12:00-7:59am)	Workday (8:00am-3:59pm)	Evening (4:00-11:59pm)	Total
Sunday	1	4	2	7
Monday	2	0	2	4
Tuesday	1	1	4	6
Wednesday	1	0	0	1
Thursday	2	1	2	5
Friday	2	1	4	7
Saturday	2	1	4	7
Total	11	8	18	37

Table 2.5 Larceny by Time and Day (Ward 5)

	Morning (12:00-7:59am)	Workday (8:00am-3:59pm)	Evening (4:00-11:59pm)	Total
Sunday	1	3	4	8
Monday	2	3	1	6
Tuesday	0	2	0	2
Wednesday	4	5	3	12
Thursday	2	4	3	9
Friday	2	5	2	9
Saturday	7	2	4	13
Total	18	24	17	59

For the months reported, Grand Traverse District Neighborhood saw 2 reports of larceny and 8 reports of burglary (Figure 2.6). Half of those 8 burglaries happened in July, alone. While Fifth Ward property crime peaked in June, Grand Traverse District property crime was greatest in July, with those 4 burglaries (Figure 2.7). Strategies to alleviate property crime may include improved lighting, cleared sightlines and eliminated blight. Each of these allow a perpetrator to be seen more readily and may therefore mitigate the decision to commit crime in the Grand Traverse District.

Figure 2.6 Property Crime by Type
(Grand Traverse District)

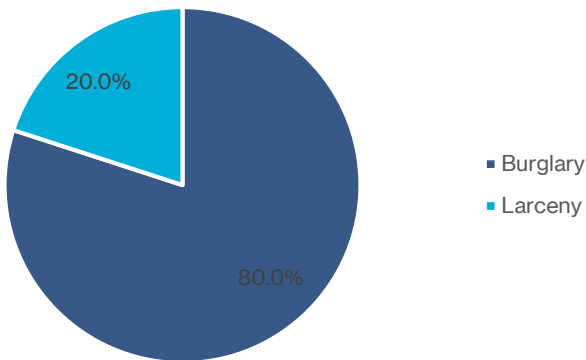
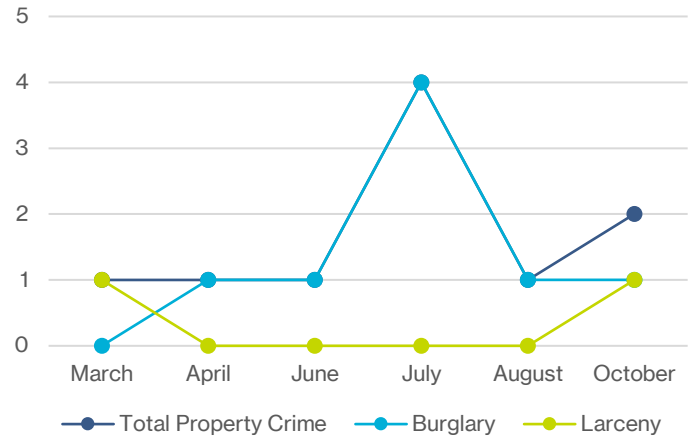


Figure 2.7 Property Crime by Month
(Grand Traverse District)



Violent Crime

Assault cases make up 95% of violent crime in Flint's fifth ward. While simple assault cases occurred fairly evenly throughout the day (Table 3.6), Aggravated assaults were reported 90% more in the evening (Table 3.4). Robberies were reported 50% more in the evening (Table 3.6). Violent crime, like all crime in Ward 5, had the most occurrences in June (Figure 3.3).

Table 3.1 Violent Crime by Time and Day (Ward 5)

	Morning (12:00-7:59am)	Workday (8:00am-3:59pm)	Evening (4:00-11:59pm)	Total
Sunday	3	5	9	17
Monday	4	4	4	12
Tuesday	3	4	4	11
Wednesday	5	6	6	17
Thursday	3	4	4	11
Friday	6	5	7	18
Saturday	4	2	6	12
Total	28	30	40	98

Figure 3.2 Property Crime by Type
(Ward 5)

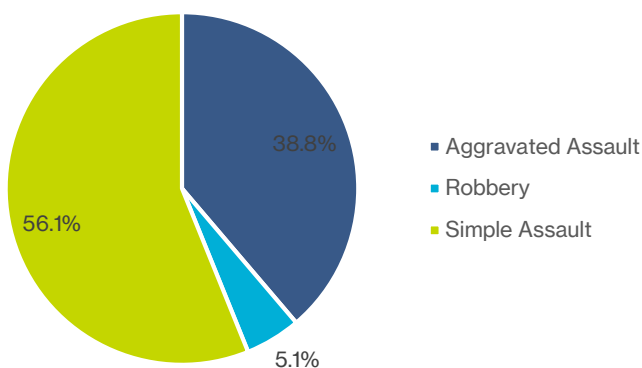


Figure 3.3 Violent Crime by Month
(Ward 5)

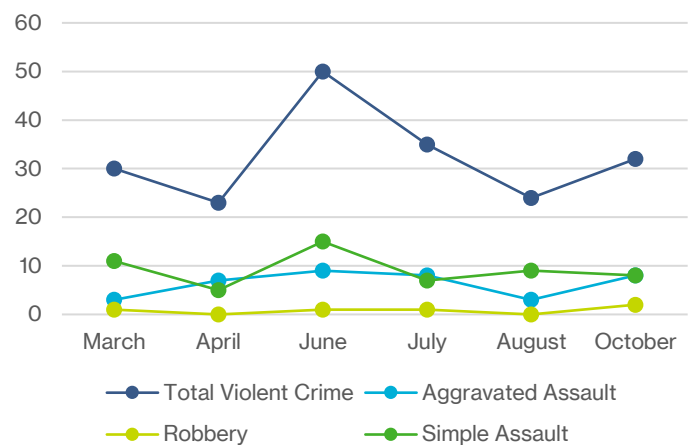


Table 3.4 Aggravated Assault by Time and Day (Ward 5)

	Morning (12:00-7:59am)	Workday (8:00am-3:59pm)	Evening (4:00-11:59pm)	Total
Sunday	1	3	5	9
Monday	0	1	3	4
Tuesday	0	1	2	3
Wednesday	2	1	2	5
Thursday	1	1	1	3
Friday	2	2	2	6
Saturday	4	0	4	8
Total	10	9	19	38

Table 3.5 Robbery by Time and Day (Ward 5)

	Morning (12:00-7:59am)	Workday (8:00am-3:59pm)	Evening (4:00-11:59pm)	Total
Sunday	0	1	1	2
Monday	0	0	0	0
Tuesday	0	0	0	0
Wednesday	0	0	1	1
Thursday	0	0	1	1
Friday	0	1	0	1
Saturday	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2	3	5

Table 3.6 Simple Assault by Time and Day (Ward 5)

	Morning (12:00-7:59am)	Workday (8:00am-3:59pm)	Evening (4:00-11:59pm)	Total
Sunday	2	1	3	6
Monday	4	3	1	8
Tuesday	3	3	2	8
Wednesday	3	5	3	11
Thursday	2	3	2	7
Friday	4	2	5	11
Saturday	0	2	2	4
Total	18	19	18	55

The Grand Traverse District had no reports of robbery during the months for which data is provided. There were three reports of aggravated assault and nine accounts of simple assault (Figure 3.7), with the greatest number of incidents reported in July (Figure 3.8). Visual data provided also included two reports of sexual assault, not summarized in the charts above for Ward 5. It was not noted whether the assaults were random, domestic, or if there was another relationship between the perpetrator and victim. 64.3% assault cases were simple assaults, meaning that no weapon was involved. In these cases, self-defense can be helpful in allowing the victim to escape the situation with less harm. In aggravated assault cases, a weapon is involved and self-defense may have the potential to escalate the situation. In these cases, it is important to remain calm, try to diffuse the situation, and keep in mind that your life is more important than the source of the contention. With all crimes, it is important to get to a safe place and call 9-1-1 immediately.

Figure 3.7 Violent Crime by Type
(Grand Traverse District)

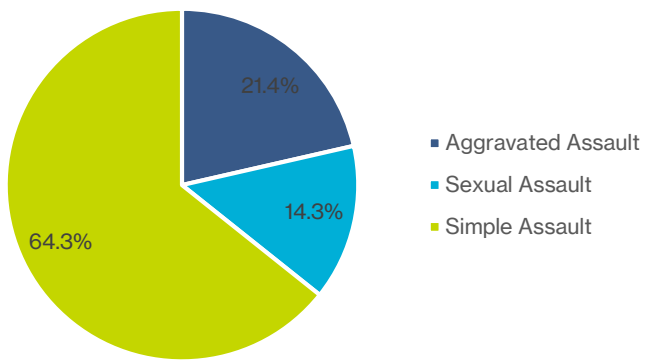
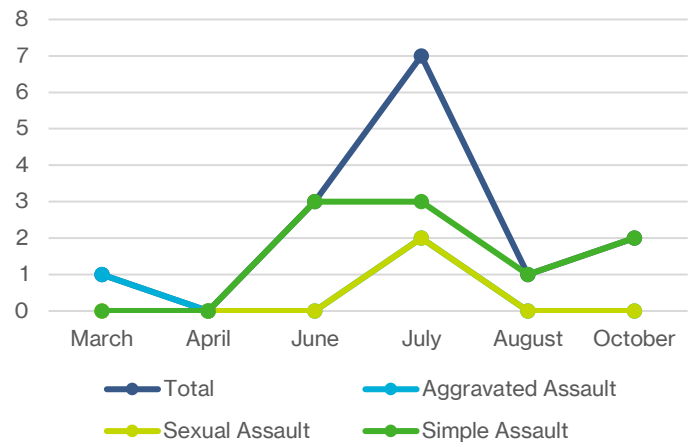
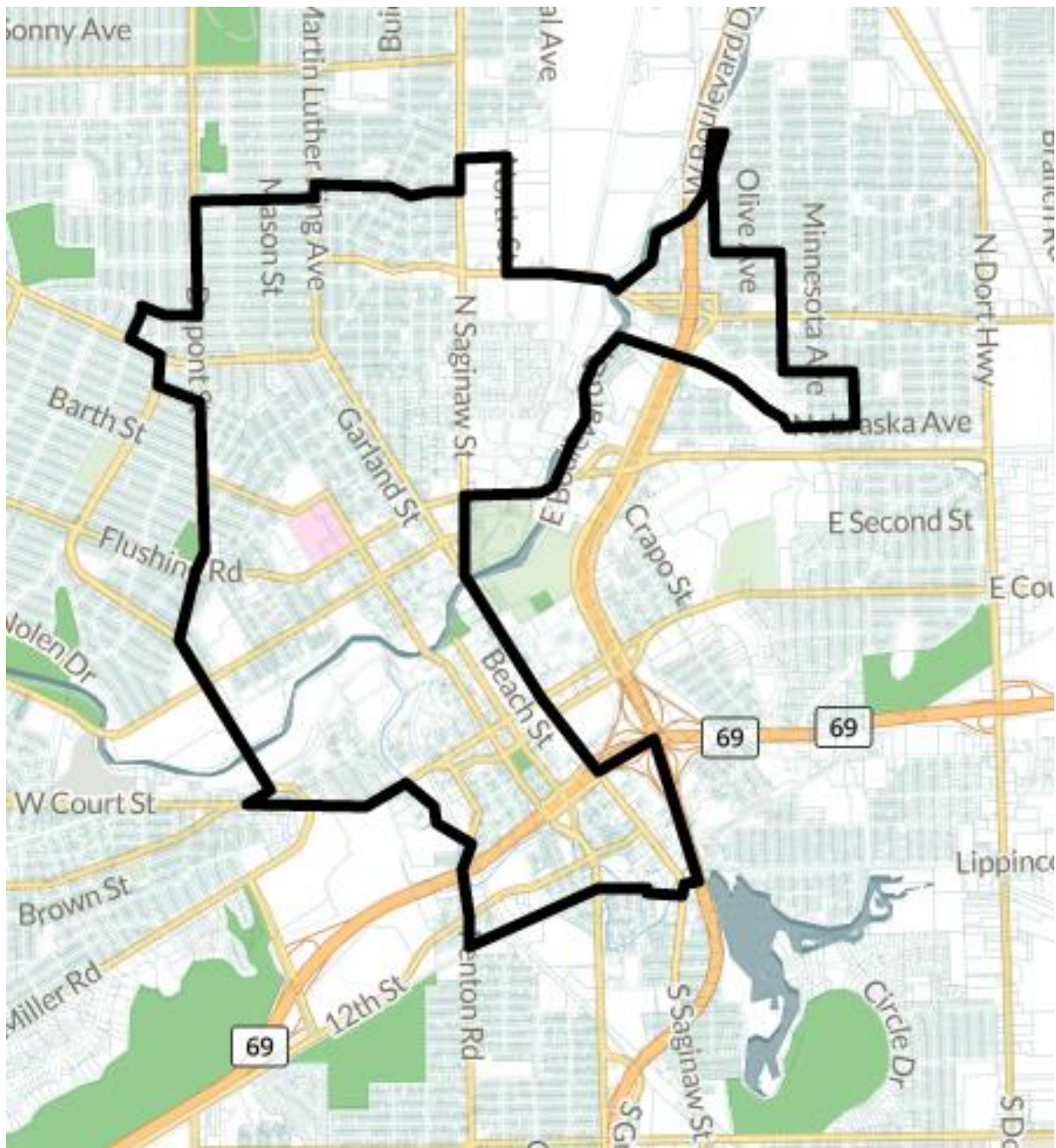


Figure 3.8 Violent Crime by Month
(Grand Traverse District)







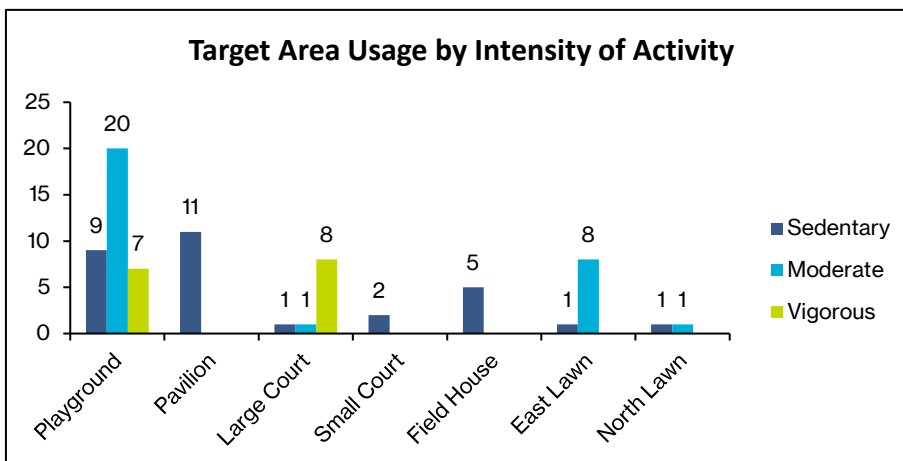
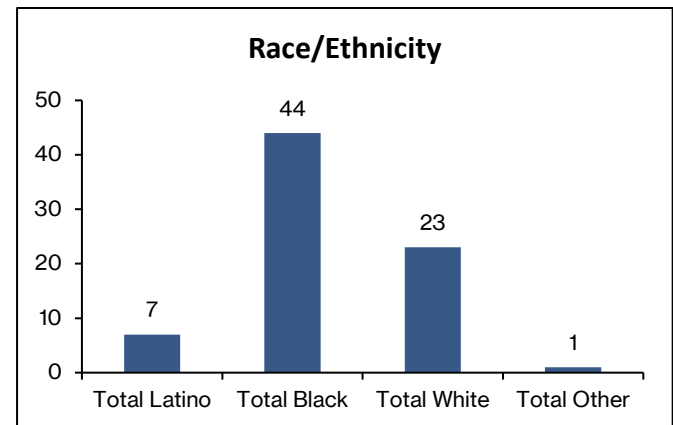
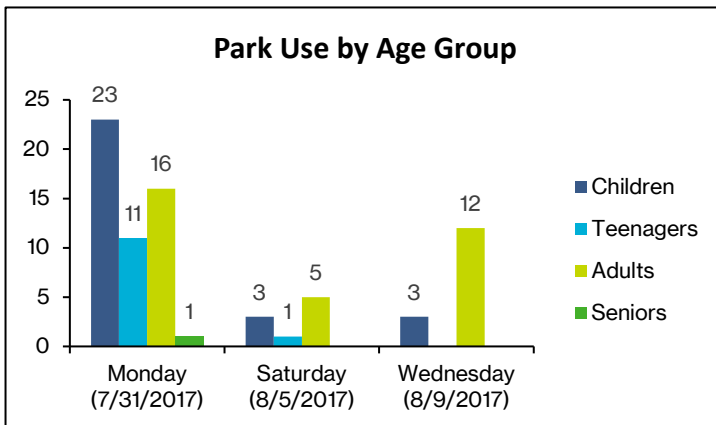
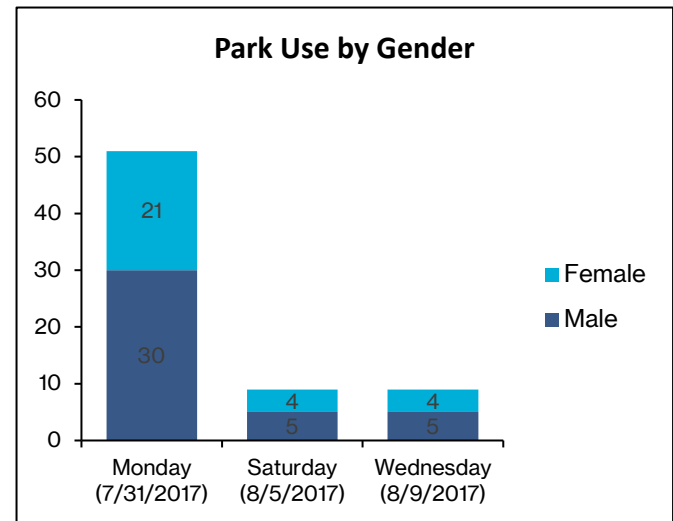
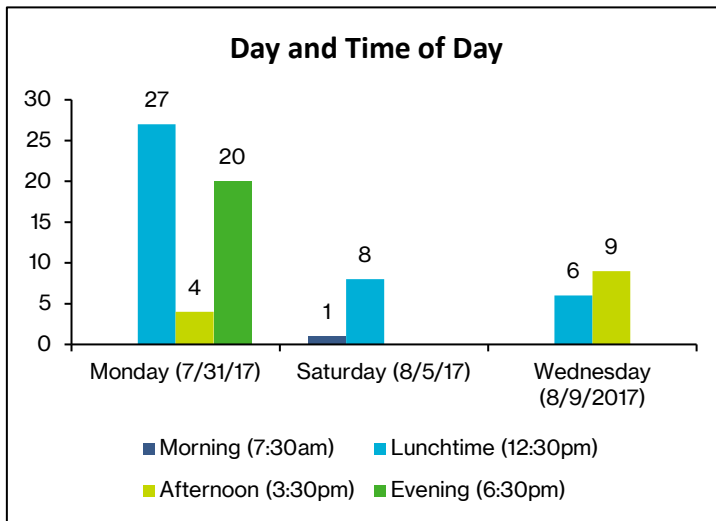
Snapshot of Park Use: Summer 2017

Memorial Park

Total in Park: **75**

Pop (neigh): **1,472**

%Poverty: **41.0%**



Vandalism	0
Trash or Debris Visible	9
Trash Cans Not Full	51
Trash Cans Full	0
Trash Cans Overflowing	0
Physical Activity (total METs ¹)	225

¹ MET refers to the Metabolic Equivalent of Task and is defined as 1 kcal/kg/h (1 kilocalorie/kilogram/hour). 1 MET is roughly equivalent to sitting still. For the purposes of calculation, 1.5 METs were used for each observed instance of sedentary activity, 3 for moderate activity, and 6 for vigorous activity.

Appendix A: Census and Neighborhood Maps

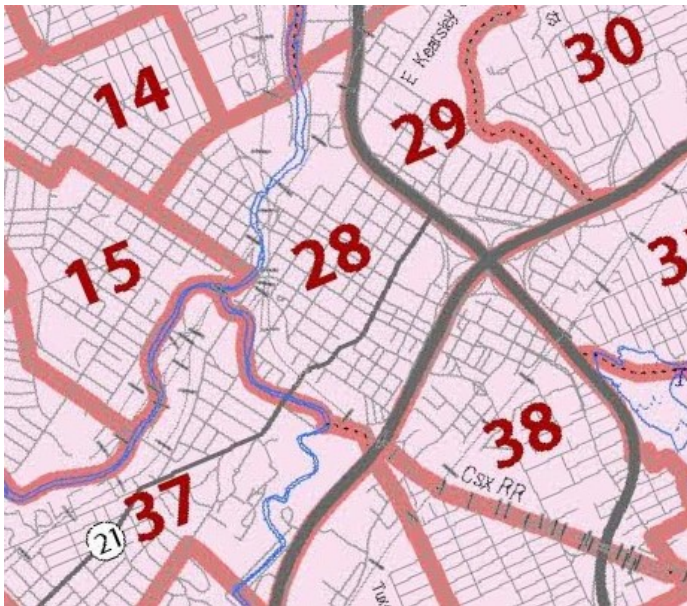


Figure A.1: Downtown Flint
Census Tract Map

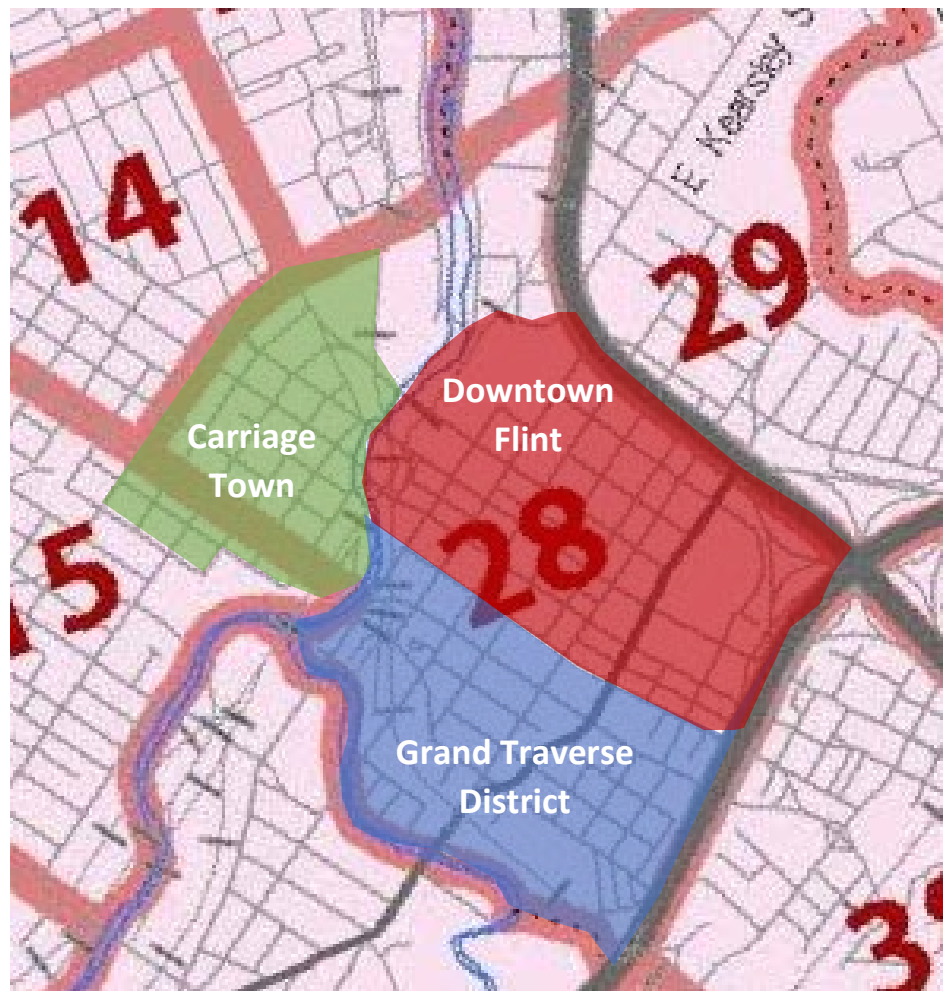


Figure A.2: Neighborhood
Boundary Map

	Grand Traverse District : Data Profile														
	State of Michigan			Genesee County			City of Flint			Census Tract 28			Grand Traverse District		
	2000 Census	2010 Census	2015 ACS	2000 Census	2010 Census	2015 ACS	2000 Census	2010 Census	2015 ACS	2000 Census	2010 Census	2015 ACS	2000 Census	2010 Census	2015 ACS
Total Population	9,938,444	9,883,640	9,900,571	436,141	425,790	415,874	124,943	102,434	99,802	2,595	2,784	2,544	1,616	1,444	1,472
Male	4,873,095	4,848,114	4,861,973	209,692	205,271	200,473	58,704	49,140	48,284	1,598	1,656	1,519	1,060	1,020	929
Female	5,065,349	5,035,526	5,038,598	226,449	220,519	215,401	66,239	53,294	51,518	997	1,128	1,025	556	424	543
Age <18	2,595,767	2,344,068	2,249,653	119,601	106,579	99,078	38,241	27,914	25,839	437	320	277	272	170	164
Age 18-34	2,294,308	2,138,038	2,188,955	98,219	88,305	86,201	31,740	25,014	24,351	948	1,303	1,374	640	607	785
Age 35-64	3,829,351	4,040,004	3,979,098	167,714	172,717	167,721	41,878	38,507	37,605	1,091	1,046	750	625	583	433
Age 65+	1,219,018	1,361,530	1,482,865	50,607	58,189	62,874	13,084	10,999	12,007	119	115	143	76	55	84
White	7,966,053	7,803,120	7,823,875	328,350	317,393	310,956	51,710	38,328	39,414	1,238	1,257	1,339	828	710	784
Black	1,412,742	1,400,362	1,381,388	88,843	88,127	84,922	66,560	57,939	54,953	1,147	1,354	902	647	671	503
Other	559,649	680,158	695,308	18,948	20,270	19,996	6,673	6,167	5,435	210	173	303	141	63	185
Population 25+ (for edu. Attainment)	6,415,941	6,561,843	6,652,665	277,660	283,916	278,937	73,722	66,134	62,986	1,752	1,637	1,451	1,039	n/a	928
Less than High School	299,014	232,790	213,245	10,917	8,228	7,328	4,417	3,033	2,486	147	98	113	104	n/a	60
Some High School	765,119	552,198	480,212	35,893	25,421	22,607	14,415	9,635	8,294	430	312	280	317	n/a	230
High School Diploma or Equivalent	2,010,861	2,064,575	1,988,382	92,661	97,779	91,477	23,612	25,271	22,212	478	507	443	297	n/a	315
Some College	1,496,576	1,538,716	1,583,736	71,023	73,870	75,648	18,192	16,511	18,298	444	479	260	228	n/a	135
Associate's Degree	448,112	532,251	595,198	22,107	24,539	27,977	4,754	3,999	4,618	58	61	91	25	n/a	59
Bachelor's Degree	878,680	1,014,345	1,094,936	29,272	34,962	33,856	5,314	5,231	4,524	148	122	173	48	n/a	112
Graduate or Professional Degree	517,579	627,038	696,956	15,787	19,108	20,044	3,018	2,452	2,544	47	58	91	20	n/a	17

	Grand Traverse District : Data Profile														
	State of Michigan			Genesee County			City of Flint			Census Tract 28			Grand Traverse District		
	2000 Census	2010 Census	2015 ACS	2000 Census	2010 Census	2015 ACS	2000 Census	2010 Census	2015 ACS	2000 Census	2010 Census	2015 ACS	2000 Census	2010 Census	2015 ACS
Total Households	3,785,661	3,872,508	3,841,148	169,825	169,202	165,268	48,744	40,472	40,260	847	795	672	450	n/a	323
Total Families	2,575,699	2,554,073	2,497,834	115,956	111,620	106,647	30,258	23,949	22,480	274	248	254	219	119	155
Married Couple Families	1,947,710	1,857,127	1,834,569	80,574	73,337	71,040	14,125	9,359	9,009	107	81	83	109	42	52
Male head of Family	154,187	185,363	175,804	7,680	9,235	8,403	2,725	2,867	2,797	22	41	15	11	21	15
Female head of Family	473,802	511,583	487,461	27,702	29,048	27,204	13,408	11,723	10,674	145	126	156	99	56	88
Nonfamily Households	1,209,968	1,318,435	1,343,314	53,869	57,582	58,621	18,486	16,523	17,780	573	547	418	231	226	168
Median Household Income	\$ 44,667	\$ 48,432	\$ 49,576	\$ 41,951	\$54,072	\$42,327	\$ 28,015	\$27,199	\$24,862	\$19,177	\$24,790	\$19,321	n/a	n/a	n/a
Families below Poverty Line	7.4%	10.6%	11.9%	10.2%	14.1%	16.5%	22.9%	32.1%	35.8%	36.8%	24.5%	62.6%	50.7%	n/a	63.9%
Individuals Below Poverty Level	10.5%	14.8%	16.7%	13.1%	18.1%	20.9%	26.4%	36.6%	41.2%	44.9%	40.0%	59.9%	34.2%	n/a	41.0%
Households receiving SNAP benefits	n/a	484952	642482	n/a	28583	37464	n/a	14195	17259	n/a	252	255	n/a	n/a	126
Total Labor Force	4,926,463	4,944,003	4,855,005	207,808	198,543	186,456	52,710	41,299	39,053	1,009	1,006	1,046	438	n/a	443
Employed	4,637,461	4,369,785	4,373,518	192,969	169,980	161,750	45,885	32,323	29,701	749	785	866	355	n/a	353
Unemployed	284,992	568,552	477,746	14,790	28,323	24,591	6,817	8,935	9,337	260	221	180	83	n/a	90
Not in Labor Force	2,704,182	2,892,311	3,070,983	121,523	136,620	142,638	37,436	39,363	38,034	1,173	1,330	1,264	938	n/a	901

	Grand Traverse District : Data Profile														
	State of Michigan			Genesee County			City of Flint			Census Tract 28			Grand Traverse District		
	2000 Census	2010 Census	2015 ACS	2000 Census	2010 Census	2015 ACS	2000 Census	2010 Census	2015 ACS	2000 Census	2010 Census	2015 ACS	2000 Census	2010 Census	2015 ACS
Total Housing Units	4,234,279	4,532,233	4,539,838	183,630	192,180	191,178	55,464	51,321	53,794	1,250	1,216	1,055	667	545	529
Occupied Units	3,785,661	3,872,508	3,841,148	169,825	169,202	165,268	48,744	40,472	40,260	847	795	672	450	345	323
Owner-Occupied Units	2,793,124	2,793,342	2,728,815	124,340	118,945	114,823	28,679	22,364	22,445	152	152	177	93	103	148
Renter-Occupied Units	992,537	1,079,166	1,112,333	45,485	50,257	50,445	20,065	18,108	17,815	695	643	495	357	242	175
Vacant Housing Units	448,618	659,752	698,690	13,805	22,978	25,910	6,720	10,849	13,534	403	421	383	217	200	206
Median Home Value	\$ 115,600	\$ 144,200	\$122,400	\$95,000	\$118,000	\$88,500	\$49,700	\$61,200	\$32,600	\$34,400	\$73,200	\$47,500	n/a	n/a	n/a

Community Perception Survey Results

1. How long have you lived in the neighborhood?

Less than a year	9
1-4 years	6
5-9 years	13
10-14 years	5
15+ years	14
No response	3

2. If you had the choice, would you continue to live in this neighborhood?

Yes	35
No	14
No response	1

3. Overall, how satisfied would you say you are living in this neighborhood?

Very satisfied	10
Satisfied	28
Dissatisfied	9
Very dissatisfied	2
No response	1

4. If asked today, how likely is it that you would recommend this neighborhood to someone?

Very likely	13
Somewhat likely	18
Somewhat unlikely	9
Very unlikely	9
No response	1

5. What things do you like best about your neighborhood? Please select the top three choices.

My house or apartment	32
My neighbors	25
Access to amenities such as shops or neighborhood centers	15
Access to parks and natural areas	13
Schools	4
Neighborhood safety	7
Overall look/neighborhood character	12
Proximity to public transportation	16

6. What things do you like least about your neighborhood? Please select the top three choices.

My house or apartment	9
My neighbors	15
Access to amenities such as shops or neighborhood centers	17

Access to parks and natural areas	6
Schools	13
Neighborhood safety	22
Overall look/neighborhood character	20
Proximity to public transportation	4

7. How safe would you say you feel in the following places?

In your home during the day

Very safe	31
Somewhat safe	15
Somewhat unsafe	1
Very unsafe	3
No response	0

In your home at night

Very safe	20
Somewhat safe	15
Somewhat unsafe	9
Very unsafe	5
No response	1

Walking in the neighborhood during the day

Very safe	28
Somewhat safe	10
Somewhat unsafe	6
Very unsafe	5
No response	1

Walking in the neighborhood at night

Very safe	11
Somewhat safe	13
Somewhat unsafe	8
Very unsafe	17
No response	1

In neighborhood parks, playgrounds or other public spaces

Very safe	21
Somewhat safe	19
Somewhat unsafe	4
Very unsafe	2
No response	4

8. How safe do you feel the following groups are in the neighborhood?

Children or youth playing outside

Very safe	15
Somewhat safe	23
Somewhat unsafe	6
Very unsafe	5
No response	1

Children or youth walking or bussing to school

Very safe	14
-----------	----

Somewhat safe	17
Somewhat unsafe	9
Very unsafe	7
No response	3

Senior citizens who live in the neighborhood

Very safe	23
Somewhat safe	11
Somewhat unsafe	8
Very unsafe	8
No response	0

Non-community members coming into the neighborhood

Very safe	10
Somewhat safe	21
Somewhat unsafe	11
Very unsafe	5
No response	3

9. To what extent do you feel connected with others in your neighborhood?

Very connected	11
Fairly connected	19
A little connected	11
Not connected	8
No response	1

10. To what degree do people in your neighborhood share information about what's happening in the community?

A great deal	15
Sometimes	19
Very seldom	9
Never	6
No response	1

11. How likely would you say it is that people in your neighborhood would help out if the following occurred?

You needed a ride somewhere

Very likely	14
Somewhat likely	13
Somewhat unlikely	10
Very unlikely	10
No response	3

You needed a favor such as borrowing a tool or picking up mail

Very likely	19
Somewhat likely	13
Somewhat unlikely	7
Very unlikely	10
No response	1

You needed someone to watch your home while you were away

Very likely	20
Somewhat likely	9
Somewhat unlikely	6
Very unlikely	14
No response	1

An elderly neighbor needed someone to check in on them

Very likely	16
Somewhat likely	19
Somewhat unlikely	7
Very unlikely	6
No response	2

A neighbor needed someone to take care of a child in an emergency

Very likely	13
Somewhat likely	19
Somewhat unlikely	6
Very unlikely	7
No response	5

12. Of those same choices, are there any that you would not feel comfortable asking a neighbor for or would not trust them enough to ask? Please select all that apply.

You needed a ride somewhere	10
You needed a favor such as picking up the mail or borrowing a tool	15
You needed someone to watch your home while you were away	15
An elderly neighbor needed someone to check in on them	12
A neighbor needed someone to take care of a child in an emergency	11
No, I would feel comfortable asking a neighbor for all of these	25

13. How often during the past year did you participate in the following community activities?

Participated in a community, resident or tenant association

Often	3
Sometimes	9
Rarely	9
Never	24
No response	5

Volunteered to help a neighbor or others in the neighborhood

Often	9
Sometimes	14
Rarely	10
Never	11
No response	6

Participated in an organized community event such as a festival, block party or celebration

Often	5
Sometimes	12
Rarely	11
Never	17

No response	5
Participated in an advocacy group such as a parent-teacher organization, environmental organization or advisory group	
Often	4
Sometimes	7
Rarely	13
Never	21
No response	5
Personally took action to improve the community such as reporting a hazard, crime, blight or contacting the authorities about a community incident	
Often	7
Sometimes	17
Rarely	12
Never	8
No response	6

14. Right now, how willing are you to become involved in the following activities in your neighborhood?

Work with others to accomplish community goals

Very willing	14
Willing	15
Somewhat willing	12
Not willing	7
No response	2

Run meetings so that tasks and goals are achieved

Very willing	5
Willing	5
Somewhat willing	17
Not willing	20
No response	3

Participate as a member of a neighborhood association, block club or crime watch

Very willing	6
Willing	15
Somewhat willing	14
Not willing	13
No response	2

Help groups settle differences or deal with conflict

Very willing	5
Willing	10
Somewhat willing	17
Not willing	16
No response	2

Increase your leadership skills to help you influence change in your neighborhood

Very willing	7
Willing	17
Somewhat willing	14
Not willing	10

No response	2
-------------	---

15. How much of a positive difference do you feel that you, yourself can make in your neighborhood?

A great deal	10
A fair amount	14
Some	16
Little or no difference	9
No response	1

16. What training, technical assistance or other support would best enable you to have a positive impact in your neighborhood? Please select the top three responses.

Grant writing	15
Marketing for events, groups or projects	9
Public speaking	4
How to lead a group or meeting	8
Engaging neighbors and volunteers	19
How to organize your neighborhood	7
Fundraising	12
Neighborhood action planning	13
How to implement neighborhood projects	11

Work Area Profile Report

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics
(Beginning of Quarter Employment, 2nd Quarter of 2002-2015).

Total Primary Jobs

Total Primary Jobs

2015		2010		2005	
Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
12,823	100.0%	11,365	100.0%	16,808	100.0%

Jobs by Worker Age

Age 29 or younger
Age 30 to 54
Age 55 or older

2015		2010		2005	
Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
2,148	16.8%	1,887	16.6%	2,444	14.5%
7,958	62.1%	7,312	64.3%	11,837	70.4%
2,717	21.2%	2,166	19.1%	2,527	15.0%

Jobs by Earnings

\$1,250 per month or less
\$1,251 to \$3,333 per month
More than \$3,333 per month

2015		2010		2005	
Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
2,027	15.8%	2,172	19.1%	2,548	15.2%
3,633	28.3%	3,594	31.6%	5,100	30.3%
7,163	55.9%	5,599	49.3%	9,160	54.5%

Jobs by NAICS Industry Sector

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction
Utilities
Construction
Manufacturing
Wholesale Trade
Retail Trade
Transportation and Warehousing
Information
Finance and Insurance
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
Management of Companies and Enterprises

2015		2010		2005	
Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
0	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%
68	0.5%	201	1.8%	164	1.0%
458	3.6%	139	1.2%	4,124	24.5%
296	2.3%	216	1.9%	263	1.6%
173	1.3%	207	1.8%	674	4.0%
3	0.0%	16	0.1%	19	0.1%
141	1.1%	192	1.7%	682	4.1%
791	6.2%	794	7.0%	457	2.7%
77	0.6%	113	1.0%	103	0.6%
671	5.2%	753	6.6%	1,530	9.1%
24	0.2%	13	0.1%	34	0.2%

Administration & Support, Waste Management and Remediation
 Educational Services
 Health Care and Social Assistance
 Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
 Accommodation and Food Services
 Other Services (excluding Public Administration)
 Public Administration

408	3.2%	535	4.7%	514	3.1%
928	7.2%	62	0.5%	55	0.3%
4,345	33.9%	3,703	32.6%	3,470	20.6%
339	2.6%	231	2.0%	163	1.0%
543	4.2%	766	6.7%	491	2.9%
510	4.0%	377	3.3%	459	2.7%
3,048	23.8%	3,045	26.8%	3,605	21.4%

Jobs by Worker Race

White Alone
 Black or African American Alone
 American Indian or Alaska Native Alone
 Asian Alone
 Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Alone
 Two or More Race Groups

2015		2010		2005	
Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
9,556	74.5%	8,267	72.7%	-	-
2,840	22.1%	2,770	24.4%	-	-
35	0.3%	50	0.4%	-	-
216	1.7%	143	1.3%	-	-
7	0.1%	10	0.1%	-	-
169	1.3%	125	1.1%	-	-

Jobs by Worker Ethnicity

Not Hispanic or Latino
 Hispanic or Latino

2015		2010		2005	
Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
12,477	97.3%	11,114	97.8%	-	-
346	2.7%	251	2.2%	-	-

Jobs by Worker Educational Attainment

Less than high school
 High school or equivalent, no college
 Some college or Associate degree
 Bachelor's degree or advanced degree
 Educational attainment not available (workers aged 29 or younger)

2015		2010		2005	
Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
791	6.2%	613	5.4%	-	-
2,675	20.9%	2,259	19.9%	-	-
3,948	30.8%	3,424	30.1%	-	-
3,261	25.4%	3,182	28.0%	-	-
2,148	16.8%	1,887	16.6%	-	-

Jobs by Worker Sex

Male
 Female

2015		2010		2005	
Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
4,628	36.1%	4,175	36.7%	-	-
8,195	63.9%	7,190	63.3%	-	-