

The State of Your Community:

EMPOWERMENT CONGRESS SOUTH WEST AREA NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL



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December 2013

The State of Your Community

Empowerment Congress South West Area
Neighborhood Development Council District

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December 2013

Acknowledgments

This report is the final product of a 10-week-long UCLA graduate course on neighborhood analysis methods. The report was produced in collaboration with the Empowerment Congress Southwest Area Neighborhood Development Council in an effort to provide an accurate and up to date assessment of the state of their community. It is our hope that this report will provide insights that will assist the ECSWANDC in addressing the needs of its various stakeholders.

The authors would like to thank ECSWANDC Board President Joy Enix for introducing us to her community and providing insight into the creation of the report. We would like to thank Stephen Box and Grayce Liu from the Los Angeles Department of Neighborhood Empowerment for inviting us to collaborate with them in the work they do. Last but not least, we would like to thank Dr. Paul Ong and Chhandara Pech for their guidance, instruction, and support.

December 19th, 2013

This report supersedes all previous drafts and earlier versions.

Disclaimer:

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Introduction

About this Report

The purpose of this report is to provide a window into the current conditions and characteristics of the district represented by Empowerment Congress Southwest Area Neighborhood Development Council (hereby known as the “NC district”). Despite its location in the southern region of Los Angeles, the NC district has its own distinct qualities. The analysis in this report will attempt to highlight those unique community features as well as draw attention to the similarities between the NC district, South LA and the city of Los Angeles. Interpretations and recommendations in this report are presented in reference to the priorities identified by the neighborhood council in October of 2013. The NC district is one of fourteen neighborhood council districts that make up South Los Angeles². While each neighborhood council has specifically defined boundaries, the exact boundaries of the area known as South LA are less clear. For the purposes of this report, South LA is defined as the area bounded by I-10 freeway to the north, the city of Inglewood and some unincorporated parts of Los Angeles

County on the west, the I-105 freeway on the south, and the cities of Vernon, Huntington Park and South Gate on the east. Although this report will primarily focus on the NC district in comparison to Los Angeles city as a whole, some limited analysis of the wider South LA area will also be included (see Appendix F for census tracts used to define South LA). Despite the changing demographic composition of surrounding areas, the NC district has maintained a majority black population throughout much of its history, something unique in relation to both the city and the broader South LA region. Similar to South LA however, the NC district has also been shaped by a legacy of discrimination and marginalization, racial tensions, and race related violence. This has been tied to relatively high levels of poverty, poor housing conditions, lower educational attainment levels, and a higher incidence of crime as compared to the city of Los Angeles as a whole. This report will provide a brief history of the NC District and examine its current state in relation the city of Los Angeles and in some instances, the greater South LA area.

Figure 1: Los Angeles with South West NC highlighted

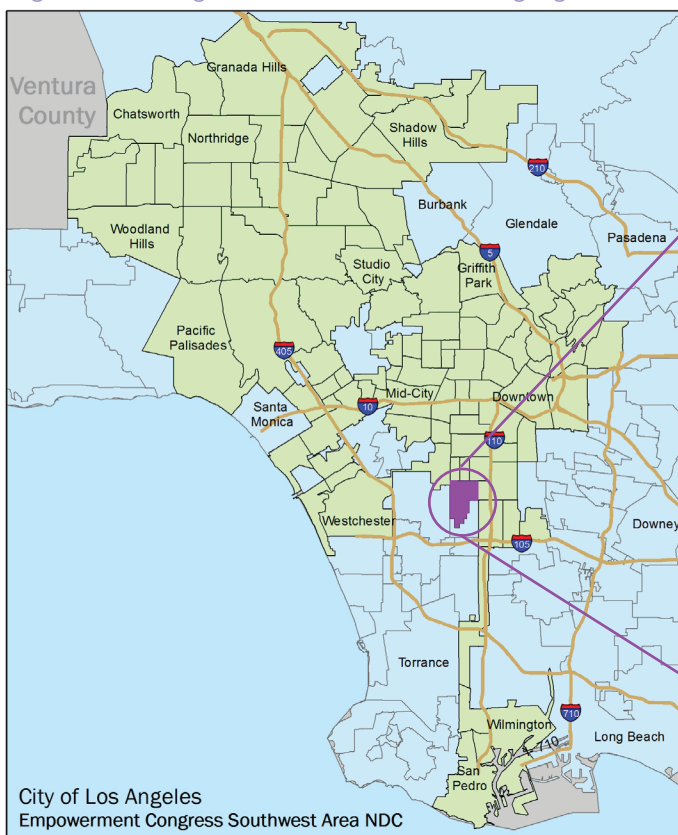
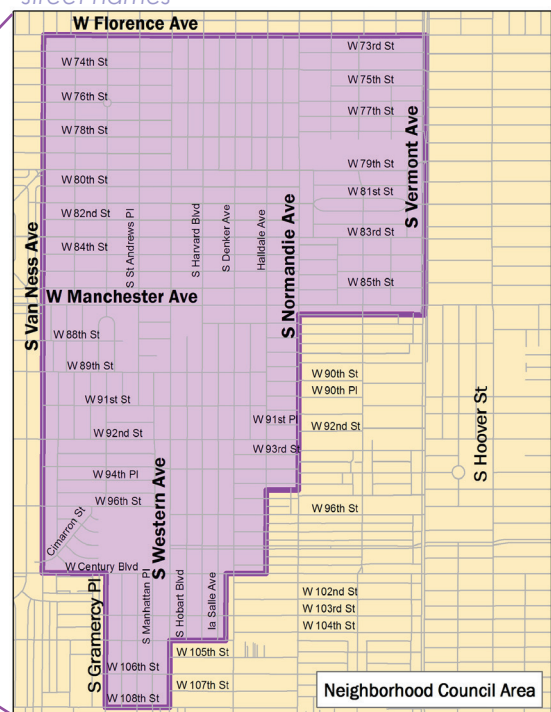


Figure 2: South West NC District including street names



Summary of Key Findings

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

(Includes age distribution, race and ethnicity, and nativity)

- There is an unusually low proportion of young and middle aged adult males compared to females in the NC district. Males are under represented in every age group beginning at 25, whereas in LA, males are not underrepresented until age 55.
- There is a higher proportion of residents age 65 and older in the NC district compared to LA (15% vs. 10%); the proportion of children under 18 years is also slightly higher in the NC district (25% vs. 23%); this denotes a higher dependency ratio in the NC district compared to the city
- There is a high proportion of residents who are veterans in the NC district. 16.3% of males (18 years and older) in the NC district are veterans compared to 8.3% in the city; more than half (53%) of the NC district's male residents over 65 are veterans (compared to 36% in the city)

SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

(Includes educational attainment, household income and poverty levels)

- The NC district has a high proportion of residents 25 and older who have attended some college or earned their Associate's degree (34%) compared to the city (24%) and South LA (21%).
- The median household income (MHHI) in the NC area is \$46,394 where in LA the MHHI is \$50,016: a difference of roughly \$4,000
- The proportion of NC district residents living below the poverty line is slightly higher than the city (20% vs. 18%).

HOUSING & TRANSPORTATION

(Includes home values, housing burden, tenure and mobility)

- Majority of home sin the NC district were build prior to 1959 (80%)
- Home ownership rates are much higher in the NC district compared to LA city (58% vs. 38%)
- A higher proportion of NC district residents who rent their homes/apartments pay more than half of their income on rent (42% vs. 32%)

ECONOMIC BASE

(Includes employment trends and distribution of jobs and job holder, etc.)

- The NC district is comparatively "job poor," with only one job for every 3.6 workers
- The majority of the jobs in the neighborhood are held by females (62%) and people with a high school diploma or less (51%)
- The NC district's top employment sectors mirror the top sectors in LA city except for manufacturing, which is not represented in the neighborhood job sector but accounts for 9% of jobs in LA city.

Neighborhood Background



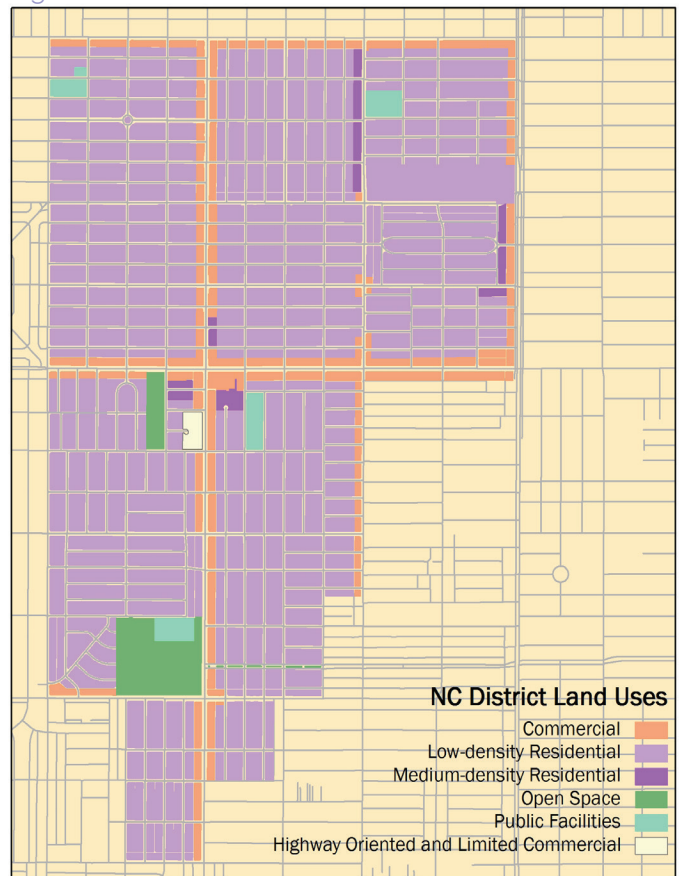
The Empowerment Congress South West Area Neighborhood Development Council advocates for a district which includes the smaller neighborhoods of Gramercy Park, Manchester Square and a portion of Vermont Knolls, all of which are located in the broader area of South Los Angeles.³⁻⁷ The major street boundaries

surrounding the NC district are Van Ness Avenue on the west, Florence Avenue to the north, Vermont and Normandie Avenues to the east, and Century Boulevard to the south with a small portion extending four blocks south of Century Boulevard to 108th Street. Six census tracts make up the entirety of the NC district catchment area (appendix E), covering an area of roughly 2.64 square miles⁴⁻⁷.

The NC District is relatively residential in nature. The majority of the land within the NC district is zoned for single family and low-density multi-family residential dwellings, with commercial zones along all of the main roads. In addition, the community also contains a number of public, private and charter schools; the Jesse Owens County Park and swimming pool; St. Andrews Park and recreation center; and a large number of churches and community focused non-profit organizations.^{8, 9}

The NC district has a relatively small population. According to 5-year American Community Survey (ACS) estimates (2007-2011), the population of the area is roughly 28,000. Although this represents less than 1% of the 3.8 million residents of the LA, NC residents make up 3% of the State Senate's 26th district, roughly 6 % of the State Assembly's 59th district and about 11% of LA city council's 8th district.¹⁰⁻¹²

Figure 3: South West NC District Land Uses



Source: Map created by Chad Horsford using shapefiles from UCLA MapShare database

South Los Angeles History

A Growing Middle Class Community

Originally known as “South Central”, South LA first came to prominence in the early 1900’s. During this time, LA experienced heavy periods of migration, particularly among African Americans who were attracted by the promise of jobs, home ownership and the chance to escape racial violence and discrimination in the Southern United States ^{13,14}. A thriving African American community quickly developed along Central Avenue with the establishment of numerous clubs, churches, and black-owned businesses including the California Eagle newspaper. By 1910, homeownership among African Americans in Los Angeles was the highest in the nation at 36% and the population of middle class blacks was on the rise.

African American community leaders in front of the California Newspaper offices, 1930s



Source: Southern California Library Archives

Population Increases & Racial Tensions Mount

As the population of Black Angelenos continued to grow, the majority White population of the city began to take notice. Tensions over neighborhood, school and work place integration began to mount and racially discriminatory housing practices known as restrictive covenants were widely used to keep minorities confined to certain areas of the city, including neighborhoods within South LA¹³⁻¹⁵.

Sign posted by white residents outside a U.S. federal housing project



Source: Library of Congress Archives

The 1940s and World War II brought a boom in the defense and manufacturing industries and a growing number of companies set up factories in South LA, drawing a second major influx of Black migrants and other minority immigrants to the city. The already crowded neighborhoods, to which minority residents were legally and socially confined, began to become overburdened.

In 1948 however, things took a turn and the Supreme Court ruled that the legal enforcement of restrictive covenants (and ultimately racial discrimination in housing) was no longer allowed. Many blacks and other minorities moved into parts of the city where they had previously been barred, and the demographic make-up of the community began to shift.¹³⁻¹⁶

Minorities in South LA continued to experience harassment and violence at the hands of white resident-gangs who strongly opposed integration. This racial tension along with the rapid expansion of LA's freeway system meant that more whites were moving to the suburbs and as a result neighborhood segregation was largely maintained.

Race Riots & Community Decline

In 1965, racial tensions boiled over when an incident of racial discrimination and police misconduct sparked the Watts Riots. Six days of violence and destruction followed resulting in death, injuries and millions of dollars in property damage. The riots undoubtedly contributed to the subsequent economic downturn in the area: factories began to close their doors resulting in a decline in manufacturing jobs and an exodus of Black workers who occupied those positions. During this time, the population of South LA shifted from 80% black and 9% Latino in 1970 to 50% black and 44% Latino by 1990.¹⁷

As the economic crisis continued into the 1970's, street gangs also began to establish themselves and help usher in the crack cocaine epidemic of the 80's and 90's. At the same time, crime and incarceration rates skyrocketed and the communities of South LA suffered.

In 1992, the NC district was the epicenter of a series of violent race riots following the acquittal of the LAPD officers who brutally beat Rodney King, an unarmed African American man. The LA Riots (also known as the Rodney King or South Central Riots) began on the corner of Florence Boulevard and Normandie Avenue and lasted 3 days. The death toll was even higher than that of the Watts Riots and the property damage was estimated to be over one billion dollars.

Not surprisingly, the aftermath yielded another decline in South LA's economic vitality and an increase in poverty and crime which, to this day, has been difficult for the community to recover from.^{13, 16, 17}

1965 Watts Riots



Source: Getty Images

1992 Los Angeles Riots



Source: Peter Turnley / Corbis

South LA intersection where the 1992 Riots began



Source: Kevork Djansejian/Getty Images

Neighborhood Council Background

In 1999, the Los Angeles City Charter was amended to allow a citywide system of independent neighborhood advisory committees to be established, supported and henceforth included in the process of governing the city. There are currently 95 certified neighborhood councils operating throughout Los Angeles, all of which were established to provide a grassroots voice for the community with the power to influence rules, regulations and development. The Empowerment Congress South West Area Neighborhood Development Council was established approximately ten years ago to represent and advocate for all community stakeholders in its particular section of South Los Angeles. It is one of 14 districts located in the broader region of South LA.

The council is under new leadership that is committed to improving the community through the promotion of economic development opportunities, smart investments in education, and increased access to city services and resources. The council oversees a planning and land-use management committee which meets monthly to discuss planning and development issues and opportunities that affect the community's stakeholders. Priorities of the neighborhood council include²:

- Developing strategies for attracting business investment and jobs to the area
- Increasing city services for its elderly residents
- Encouraging civic engagement and community building
- Improving residents access to healthy food options
- Addressing the growing homeless population
- Addressing public safety concerns including gang activity

This report will provide baseline data that may be useful to address all 6 priorities however we will focus this report on the three highlighted above: attracting business, increasing services for elderly residents and encouraging civic engagement and community building.



Source: Laurie Avocado/Flickr



Source: ECSWANDC website

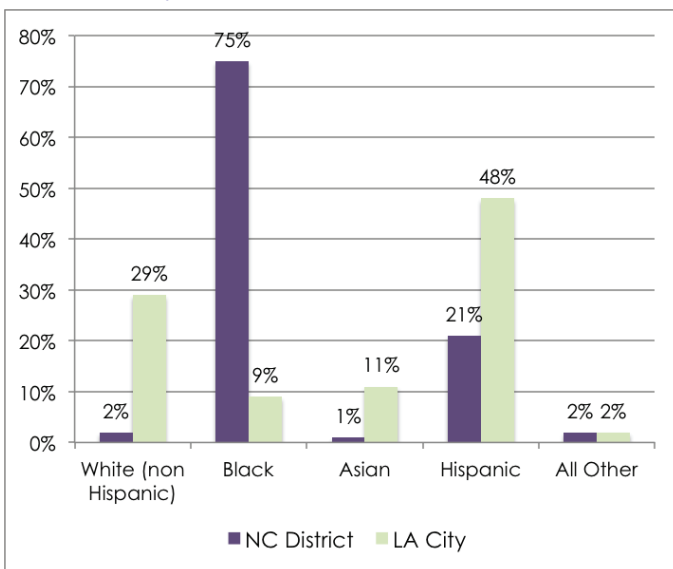
Demographic Characteristics

The NC district covers just a small piece of a larger city, at times echoing the story of LA and at other times uniquely standing out. Of the approximately 3.8 million Los Angeles residents, about 28,000 residents live in the NC district.

Race & Ethnicity

Los Angeles is often thought of as one of the most diverse cities in the United States, and although there is some truth to this sentiment, LA also has very distinct, racial and ethnic enclaves. Some would consider South LA, including the NC district, to encompass the heart of Black LA. Despite the fact that there has been a decline in the Black population across the city, the NC district maintains a much higher proportion of Black residents compared to LA as a whole; approximately 75% of NC residents (roughly 21,000 people). Those identifying as Hispanic (21%), non-Hispanic White (2%), Asian (1%) and all other groups (2%) collectively make up the remaining 7,000 residents. In contrast, the population of LA is approximately 29% Non-Hispanic White, 9% Black, 11% Asian, 48% Hispanic and 2% all other groups.

Figure 4: Proportion of NC District and LA City residents by Race/Ethnicity



Source: American Community Survey 2007-2011 (5 year pooled)

11% Asian, and 48% Hispanic. The remaining 2% is made up of Native Americans, Multi-racial individuals and individuals who responded “other.”

The racial distribution in the NC district has remained relatively stable since 1970, with a notable increase in the Hispanic population (refer to Figure 5). The racial distribution of LA's population on the other hand has experienced a more remarkable change since 1970. In LA the Non-Hispanic White population has dropped by over 50% since 1970 and the Hispanic population has more than quadrupled (refer to Figure 6).

Figure 5: NC District Race/Ethnicity Trends (1970-2010)

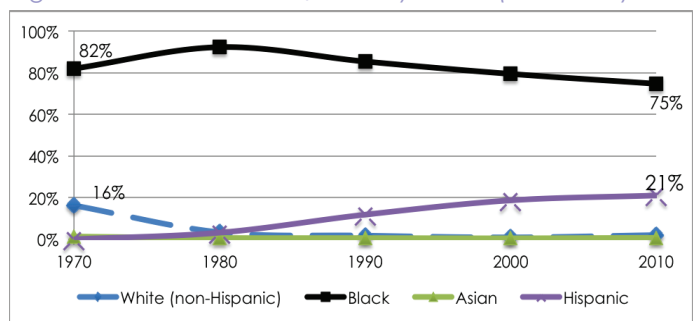
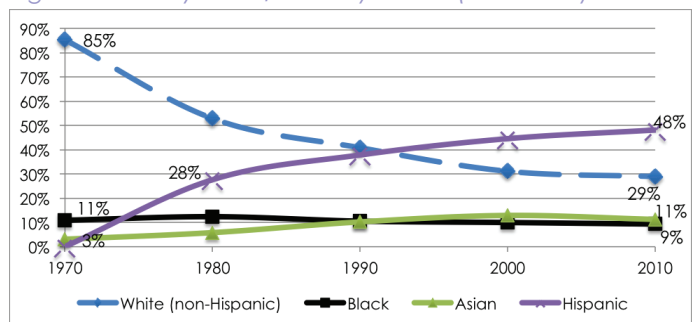


Figure 6: LA City Race/Ethnicity Trends (1970-2010)



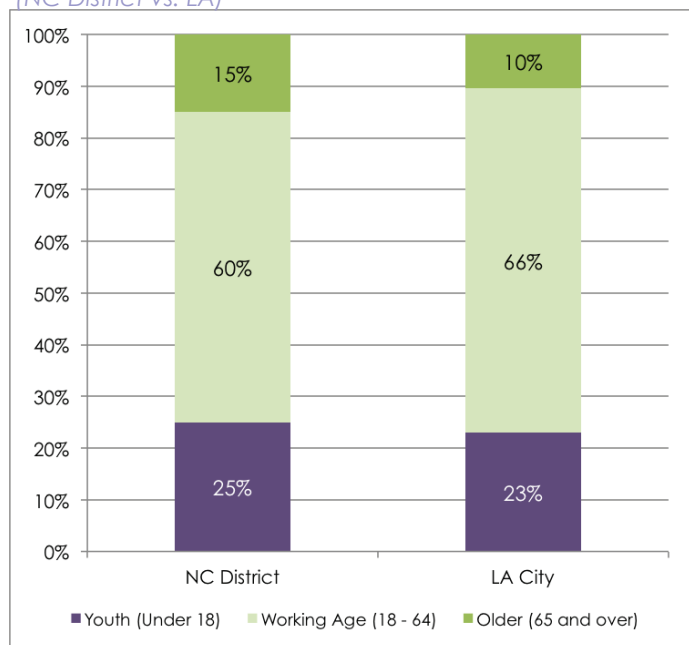
Source for both: American Community Survey 2007-2011 (5 year pooled)

Age & Sex

The median age in the NC district is high compared to the city of LA: 37 years versus 34 years. With the relatively high proportion of older adults (65 years and older) in the area, this is to be expected (Figure 7). The median age of the NC district population would likely have been higher if the neighborhood didn't also have a higher proportion of youth age 17 and younger.

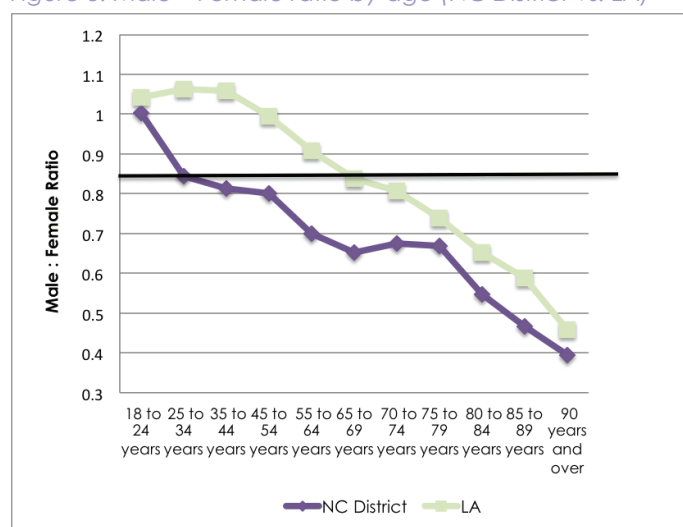
This data suggests that the dependency ratio for the NC district is comparatively high. A dependency ratio can be defined as a proportion where the number of dependents (aged 0-17 and over the age of 65) is divided by the total population ages 18-64. This indicator gives insight into the amount of people of non-working age compared to the number of those of working age. When there is a high dependency ratio, it suggests that there is a greater percentage of the community that is not in the work force. An increased dependency ratio, often thought of in economic terms, may also reflect a social cost.

Figure 7: Proportion of residents by dependency category (NC District vs. LA)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Decennial Census Summary File 2

Figure 8: Male – Female ratio by age (NC District vs. LA) *



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Decennial Census Summary File 2

* A ratio of 1 indicates equal proportions of males to females. As the ratio declines, the proportion of males to females also declines.

In terms of males and females, the population of LA is roughly split: half and half. In the NC district however, there is a much different distribution where 45% of the population is male and 55% is female. This disparity is primarily driven by adults (ages 25 and older) but is effected by the relatively high proportion of older adults in the district as well.

Life expectancy is generally higher for women compared to men so when looking at older populations, it is common for there to be a lower proportion of men. In LA there are 73 men for every 100 women ages 65 and older. In the NC District there are 62 men for every 100 women in this same age category. The NC district however, is unique in that it experiences this decline in the proportion of men to women among its younger population as well as among its older population. The proportion of males to females in the NC district first begins to decline among ages 25-34. In LA however the male-female ratio does not experience this same drop until the age range 55-69. This can be interpreted to mean that young and middle aged adult males are underrepresented in the NC district compared to the city.

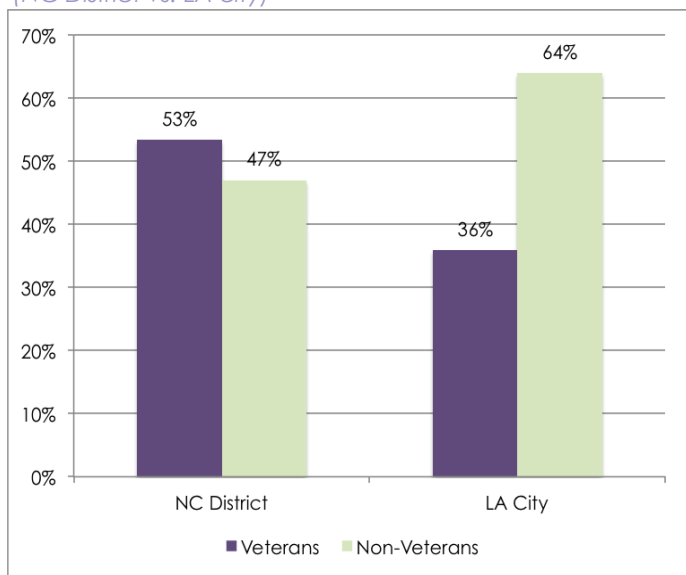
Veterans

Because the NC district has a comparatively older population it might be expected that there would also be a high proportion of veterans. Although it is not entirely surprising to find this correlation, the concentration of veterans within the NC district is remarkably high. In the NC district 8% of the total civilian population (18 and older) are veterans compared to 4% in the city. This comparison is even more striking when looking at male veterans ages 65 and older. While female veterans make up approximately 1% of the total population in both the NC district and LA (data not shown here), the majority (53%) of the men over the age of 65 who live in the NC district have reported that they are veterans (compared to 36% of men in the same age group in the city).



Source: Jacquelyn Martin/Associated Press

Figure 9: Veteran status among males age 65 and older (NC District vs. LA city)



Source: American Community Survey 2007-2011 (5 year pooled)

Household Types

Comparing the household types of LA City to the NC district shows similarities on a surface level but important differences once information is disaggregated. The data show that 64% of households in the neighborhood are families (married-couple families and “other” families) compared with 61% in the city. The remaining households in the neighborhood and LA are non-family households made of up individuals living alone and non-related individuals living together. Though

the NC district has a higher proportion of family households overall, only 46% of those families are married couple households compared to 64% in the city. Out of all family units, female-households with no husbands present make up 27% of all families in the neighborhood compared with 15% in LA: nearly twice the amount of the city. This statistic is supported by the low male to female ratio among adults in the NC district.

Figure 10: Household Type, NC District

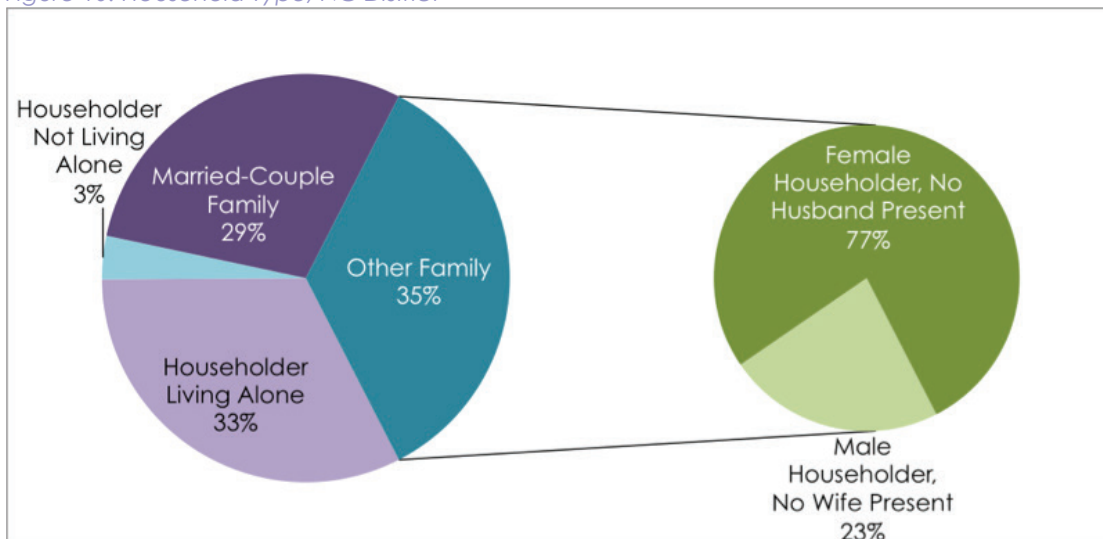
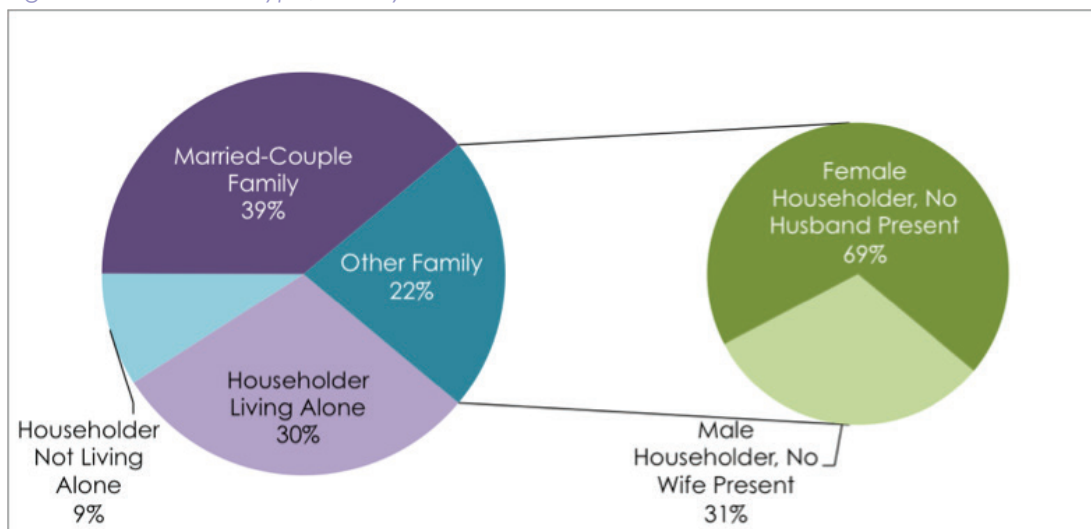


Figure 11: Household Type, LA City

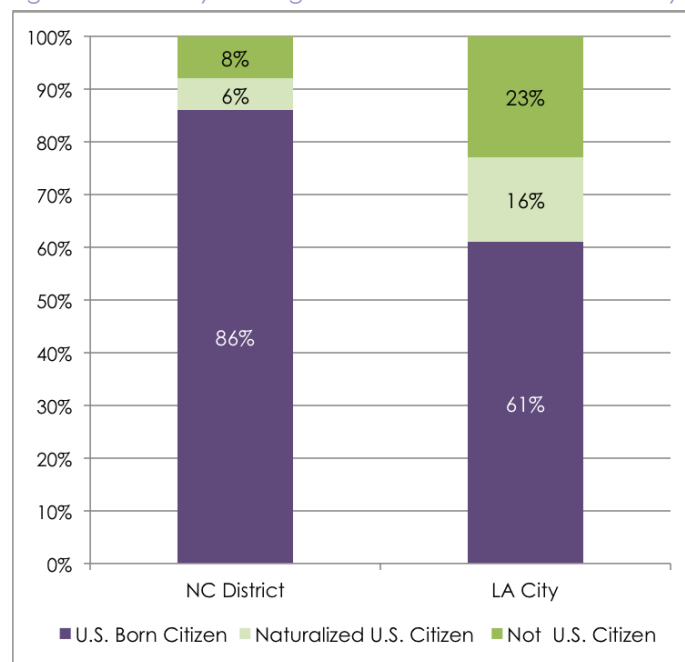


Source for both: American Community Survey 2007-2011 (5 year pooled)

Nativity

Around 86% of the 28,000 residents who live in the NC district (24,000 people) were born in the United States. This proportion is much higher than the city as a whole but resembles national estimates. According to the U.S. Census 87% of the U.S. population was native born in 2009. Among the population that is foreign-born in the NC District and LA, the proportion that has been naturalized is similar (44%, 40% respectively). Almost a quarter of the population of LA city are not U.S. citizens, whereas in the NC district approximately 8% of residents fall into this category. The population of the U.S. is projected to increase in the future and immigration will undoubtedly play a role in that growth. It is reasonable then to assume that these rates will change and we will begin to see higher proportions of foreign-born residents in the NC

Figure 12: Nativity among residents of NC District & LA City



Source: American Community Survey 2007-2011 (5 year pooled)

district as well as other areas of California and the United States. As future plans for the district are made, it will be important to be aware of this type of shift and anticipate the needs, concerns and priorities of the community.

Language

English is the most widely spoken language in the NC district, with three fourths of neighborhood residents reporting that they speak English only. In the city, less than half of the residents speak only English. Spanish speakers make up the second largest proportion in the NC district; however, this group is small compare to LA (20% vs. 43%). Other Indo-European languages, which make up 7% of the languages spoken in the city, are not represented at all in the NC district. Likewise, less than 1% of neighborhood residences report speaking Asian & Pacific Island languages compared to 9% in the city. (Refer to Appendix I)



Source: Chip Somodevilla/Getty Images North America

Demographics:

Considerations & Related Priorities

The NC District has a population that is primarily Black, with a high proportion of older adults, veterans and female heads of households compared to the city of LA. These characteristics of the neighborhood may be particularly important for the neighborhood council identified priorities: increasing city services for its elderly residents and encouraging civic engagement and community building.

The information provided in the demographics section of this report could be used in the following ways:

- Outreach for civic engagement and community building can be targeted towards sub-populations in the NC district that represent significant proportions of residents (e.g. older residents, veterans, family households).
- If the neighborhood council decides to seek funding for its priorities, data about the proportion of elderly residents and veterans may assist in making the case for needed services.
- The high proportion of single female heads of family households may be important to keep in mind when considering resources that would be helpful for the community's single parent households or in making the case for needed services for that population.

Socioeconomic Characteristics

The neighborhood council board members are committed to giving their community stakeholders a voice and helping to improve the physical, social, and economic conditions of the neighborhood. In order to more effectively target these efforts, it is important that they have a clear picture of the socioeconomic characteristics of their residents. This section will highlight several important socioeconomic indicators such as educational attainment, median household income, unemployment rates, and poverty rates.

Educational Attainment

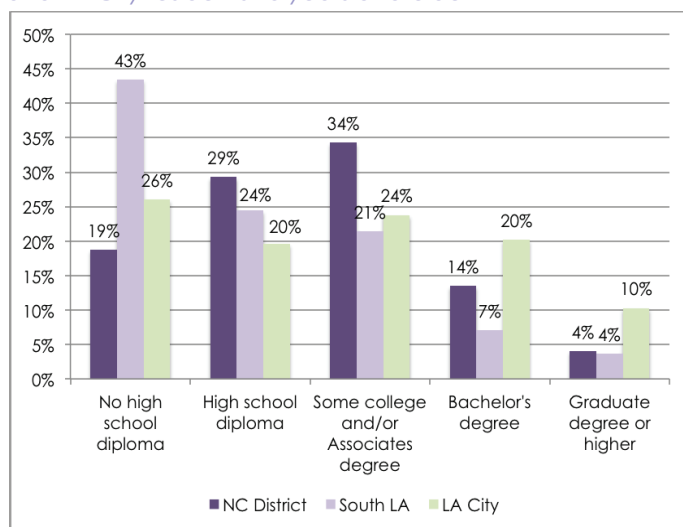
Education is a form of human capital that enhances the value and productivity of labor, which in turn translates into higher earnings. In analyzing educational attainment between NC district and LA residents 25 years and older, some interesting contrasts emerged. We found a much smaller proportion of NC district residents have not earned a high school diploma (19% vs. 26% in the city), and a larger proportion of residents for whom high school was their highest level of education (29% compared to 20% in the city). However, the largest



Source: www.cocomovement.org

proportion observed (34%) was neighborhood residents who have attended some college (without graduating) or have earned an Associates degree. When it comes to higher education, NC district residents lag behind Los Angeles residents in earning bachelor degrees and the difference becomes more pronounced when graduate degrees are also considered. When viewed in the aggregate, only 26% of NC residents have an advanced degree compared to 36% of residents in LA city as a whole.

Figure 13: Educational attainment of NC District, South LA and LA City residents 25 years and older



Source: American Community Survey 2007-2011 (5 year pooled)

When examining this data by gender one notable difference is that women living in the NC district have higher educational attainment than men. 59% of the neighborhood's female residents have a degree or some college education, compared to 44% of men. In the city as a whole, educational attainment is basically even between the sexes in every category. Looking at South LA, we see that a large proportion of residents have no high school diploma (over 40%).

Having observed a higher proportion of NC residents who complete high school and an even greater percent who begin college or earn an Associate's degree as compared to the city, we thought it might be useful to consider these statistics in the context of the broader South LA community. Figure 13 shows the educational attainment levels for the NC district, South LA and the city as a whole. In this context, educational attainment levels are higher in the NC district as compared to the greater South LA region.

When examining this data by gender one notable difference is that women living in the NC district have higher educational attainment than men. 59% of the neighborhood's female residents have a degree or some college education, compared to 44% of men. In the city as a whole, educational attainment is basically even between the sexes in every category. Looking at South LA, we see that a large proportion of residents have no high school diploma (over 40%).

Table 1. Educational attainment by sex among NC District, South LA, and LA City Residents

	NC District		South LA		LA City	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Level of Education						
No high school diploma	18%	20%	41%	43%	26%	26%
High school diploma	24%	36%	24%	22%	20%	20%
Some college, no degree	30%	21%	18%	13%	18%	18%
Associate's Degree	8%	9%	6%	4%	7%	5%
Bachelor's Degree	16%	11%	7%	6%	20%	20%
Graduate Degree or higher	5%	3%	4%	3%	10%	11%

Source: American Community Survey 2007-2011 (5 year pooled)

Labor Force Participation Rate & Unemployment Rate

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) represents the proportion of a population that is currently in the labor force; meaning persons who are age 16 years and older and either working or looking for work. Those not considered part of the labor force include individuals 16 years and older who are students, homemakers, retirees, institutionalized people, seasonal workers not currently looking for work, and those doing unpaid family work. The LFPR in the NC district was 61%, which is 6 percentage points lower than the LFPR of LA city of 67%. These data support earlier information presented related to the high dependency ratio.

The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons as a percent of the total labor force. The data revealed that the unemployment rate in the NC district was higher than the city of LA (15% vs. 10%) and provides a platform to bring job-related resources to the NC district.

Class of Worker & Sector of Employment

About 61% of NC district residents who are employed work full time for the full year (FTFY), which is just a bit higher than the proportion of FTFY workers in the city (59%). However, about half of the FTFY workers in the neighborhood are female compared to only 41% in the city. This may be partially explained by the greater proportion of female residents in the NC district, particularly those with educational skills valued in the workforce. This data represents greater gender parity than the city as a whole.

The NC district has a lower proportion of FTFY workers employed by private companies as compared to the city but a much higher proportion of residents that work for government, particularly local government (14 percentage points higher than LA). A roughly equal proportion of workers are employed by a non-profits but the proportion of NC district workers who are self employed is roughly half as many as the city.

Table 2. Proportion of Full-time, Full-Year workers employed by sector in NC District and LA

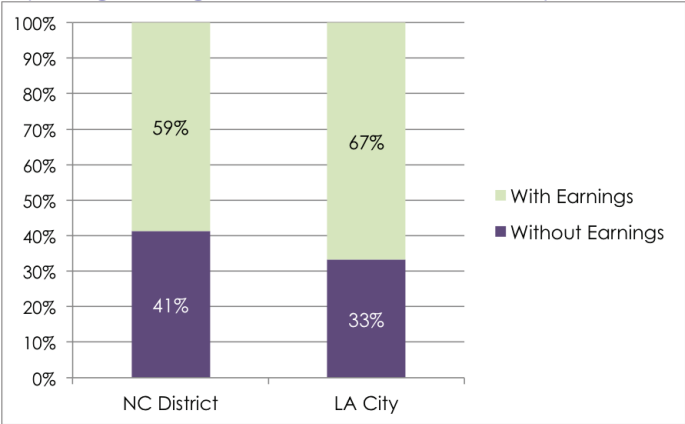
Employment Industry	NC District	LA City
Private Company Employee	56%	71%
Local Government Worker	20%	6%
State or Federal government Worker	11%	4%
Non-Profit Employee	7%	6%
Self-employed (incorporated or non-incorporated business)	6%	13%

Source: American Community Survey 2007-2011 (5 year pooled)

Earnings & Income

Earnings are primarily wages and salary earned through working. Income can come from earnings as well as other sources such as Social Security payments, pensions, child support, dividends, interest, and money derived from rental properties. 59% of NC residents reported earnings compared to 67% in LA. Median earnings for FTFY workers in the NC district are \$ 31,232, which is lower than the median earnings of LA city FTFY workers (\$37,960).

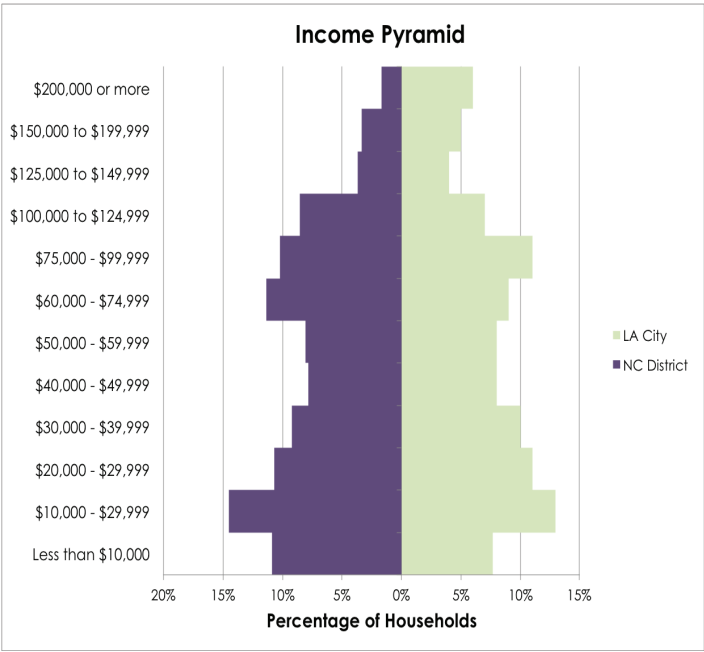
Figure 14: Proportion of residents (16 yrs and older) reporting earnings in the NC District and LA City



Source: American Community Survey 2007-2011 (5 year pooled)

The median household income (MHHI) in the NC area is \$46,394 where in LA the MHHI is \$50,016: a difference of roughly \$3,600. When examining the distribution of MHHI ranges among households, this difference is likely explained by the percent of households in the upper and lower most income brackets. The income pyramid in Figure 15 shows a similar distribution among households in the NC area when

Figure 15: Distribution of median household income (NC District vs. LA)



Source: American Community Survey 2007-2011 (5 year pooled)

compared to LA except among households that make less than \$10,000 and households that make \$150,000 or more. In these two areas the proportions are much more skewed where there is a larger proportion of households in LA reporting higher income and a much larger proportion of households in the NC district reporting income less than \$10k.

Poverty & Public Assistance

The NC area has a slightly higher proportion of individuals whose incomes is below the poverty level compared to LA but a much lower poverty rate compared to South LA (20%, 17% and 29% respectively). When we look at the proportion of people in the NC district whose income was below the poverty level we observed that 57% are female, 30% are under 18 years of age, and 16% are over 65 (Table 3).

In terms of participation in public assistance programs, we found that a larger proportion of NC households receive SNAP (food stamps) compared to the city, however, the proportion is much smaller compared to South LA as a whole. The proportion of NC households that receive supplemental security income (SSI), however, is higher than both South LA and the city as a whole, as shown in figure 16. This observation may be expected because of the much

Figure 16: Proportions of NC District, South LA, and LA households receiving food stamps & supplemental security income



Source: American Community Survey 2007-2011 (5 year pooled) and American Community Survey 2005 - 2009 (5 year pooled)

Table 3: Proportion of people with income below poverty level by sex and age group

Proportion of people with income below poverty level who are:	NC District	LA City
Female	57%	54%
Male	43%	46%
Under 18 years of age	30%	34%
18 to 64 years of age	55%	59%
64 years of age	16%	7%

Source: American Community Survey 2007-2011 (5 year pooled)

larger proportion of households in the NC area reporting a median household income of less than \$10K, and may also be explained by the relatively larger proportion of older residents.

Older residents often live on fixed incomes and are dependent on SSI and other assistance programs. Because these federal benefits have experienced cuts in recent years, older populations may be particularly vulnerable. Because of this, the neighborhood council expressed an interest in knowing how many of their older residents participate in the SNAP program. Although SNAP participation is reported at the household (not individual) level, we were able to discover that of those households that receive SNAP benefits 32% have at least one household resident that is 60 years of age or older.

Socioeconomic Characteristics:

Considerations & Related Priorities

The NC District residents have lower levels of educational attainment compared to LA but higher than that of South LA. Among NC residents that participate in the Labor Work Force, 61% report working full time – year round and there is relatively large proportion of the NC district labor force that works in local government (20% compared to 6% in LA). Within the NC District, the unemployment rate is higher, median household income is lower and the proportion of residents living in poverty and on public assistance is higher than LA. These characteristics of the neighborhood may be particularly important for the neighborhood council identified priority: encouraging civic engagement and community building. Bringing needed resources to the community provides an arena to promote and educate about civic engagement as well as helps build the community.

The information provided in the socioeconomic section of this report could be used in the following ways towards this end:

- Data on educational attainment could be used to support programs that bring college preparation resources to younger residents.
- High unemployment rate provides a platform for bringing in job-related resources to residents.
- Poverty and public assistance rates provide leverage for increasing available programs and resources that address poverty.
- Consider that issues related to government employees are important to a large proportion of residents.

Housing & Transportation

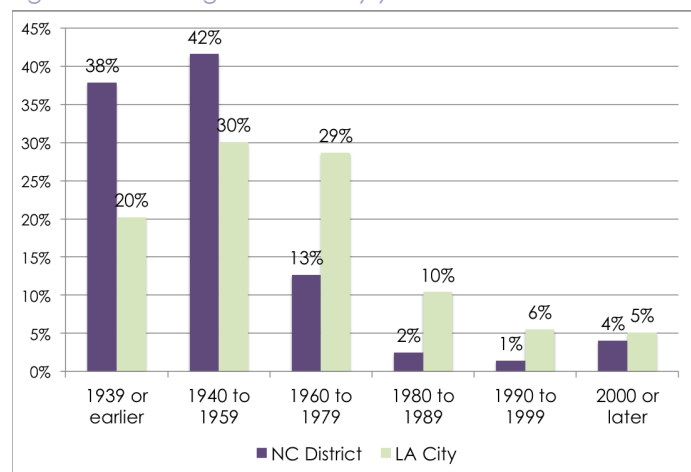
This section examines some characteristics of the NC district's housing stock as well as a few aspects of the transportation habits and choices of residents. These characteristics will primarily be compared to the same features in the city as a whole with limited comparisons to the greater South LA community as well.

Housing Characteristics

The NC district is a neighborhood primarily of single-family homes, with a smaller proportion of apartment buildings than the city as a whole. 71% of housing are detached structures in the NC district while in LA only 40% are detached. This proportion offsets the percent of structures with apartment units; in the NC district 26% of housing are apartment units and in LA this proportion is 54%.

The majority of homes in the NC area are older, with the greatest proportion having been built prior to 1959. Specifically, 80% of housing units within the NC district fall into this category whereas in LA only 50% of structures are built in this time frame. Considering this large percentage of older buildings in the NC district, structural maintenance and building code considerations may be areas of particular importance for the community.

Figure 17: Housing structures by year built in NC District & LA

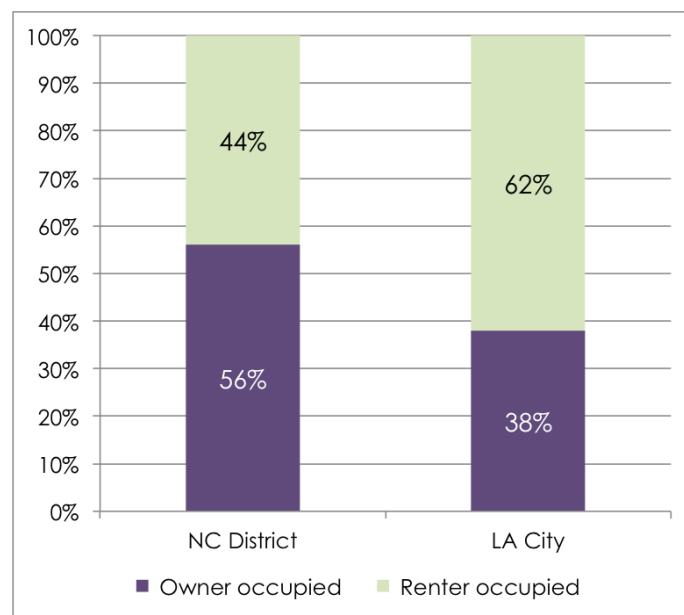


Source: American Community Survey 2007-2011 (5 year pooled)

Tenure & Mobility

Unlike the housing distribution in LA, which is primarily renter occupied, the NC District is a largely owner occupied area. Figure 18 shows the difference between the two geographic regions with about 56% of NC district residences considered owner occupied as opposed to 44% in LA. When investigating this difference more closely and looking at tenure by mobility, LA and the NC district have very similar profiles. The majority of residents have been in their homes for over a year with only a slightly higher percentage of recently relocated persons in LA. Again, the primary difference is that, in every category of mobility, LA tenants are majority renters and in the NC area, there is a majority of homeowners.

Figure 18: Housing Tenure in NC District & LA

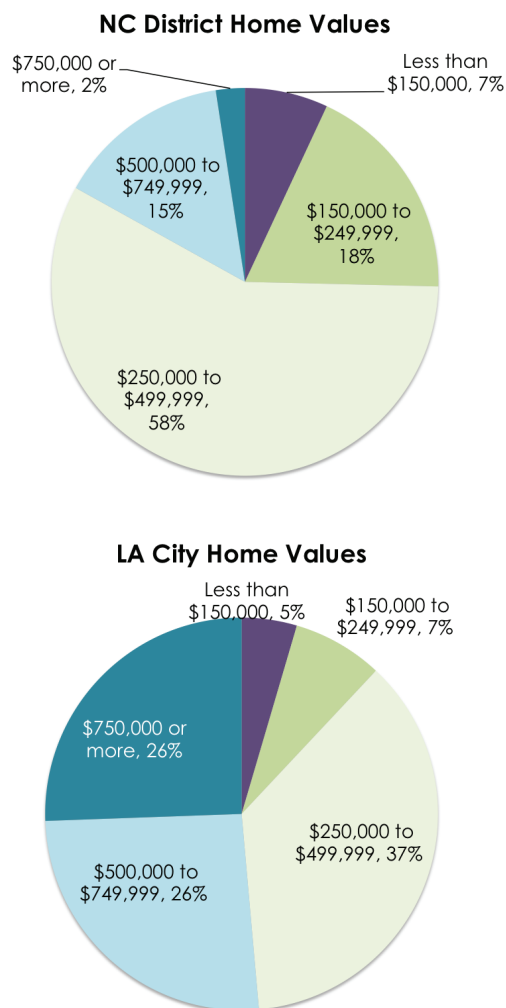


Source: American Community Survey 2007-2011 (5 year pooled)

Home Values

The median home value in the NC district is about \$342,000. This is more than \$170,000 less than the median home value in the city (\$514,100). It is also less than the median value for homes in the greater South LA area, although the disparity is much less with an approximate difference of about \$57,000. In terms of the distribution of various levels of home value, only 17% of the NC district homes are at or above the city's median value (compared to 28% in South LA are that meet or exceed this level).

Figure 19: Distribution of homes by value, NC District & LA



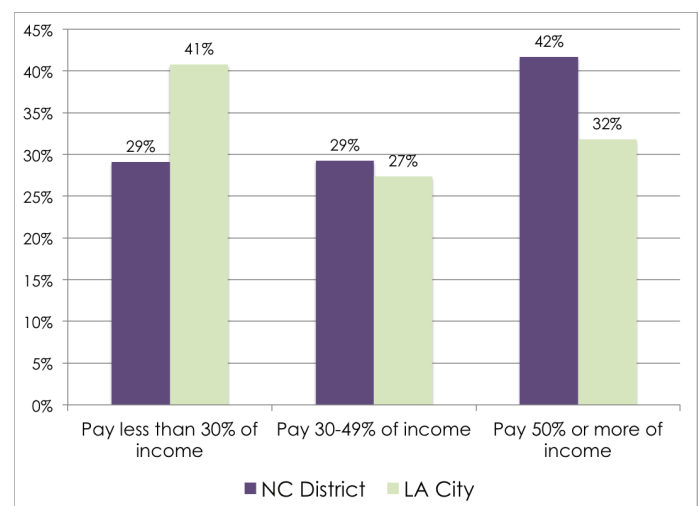
Source: American Community Survey 2007-2011 (5 year pooled)

Housing Burden

Residents within the NC District spend slightly less on housing than residents of Los Angeles. Median mortgage in the NC area is \$1261 per month compared to LA where it is \$1355 per month. If we specifically focus on renters, we find a similar trend where the median rent is \$1085, slightly less than the city at \$1125. Despite the lower housing costs, residents in the NC District also make less than residents of LA City, which would suggest that there might be a greater burden placed on NC residents compared to LA.

Households spending greater than 30% of their income on housing are considered to be rent burdened, for the sake of this paper we also look at those spending more than 50% of their income on housing as extremely rent burdened. When we look at the proportion of residents spending more than 30% of their income on housing, we find differences between the LA and NC District renter population but not a significant difference between the areas' homeowner population. There's a disproportionately larger share of NC residents that pay more than 50% of their income on rent compared to LA. This comparatively high burden for renters not only highlights the need for more affordable housing options in the NC District but also suggests that residents may have less residual income that can be invested or spent in the community.

Figure 20: Proportion of income spent on rent among residents of the NC District & LA



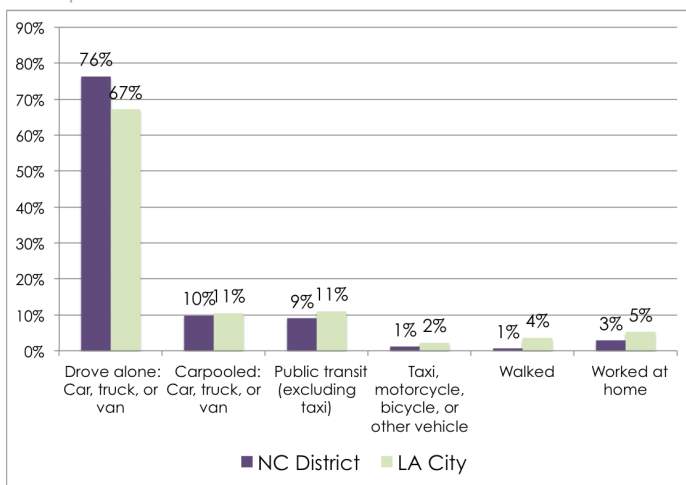
Source: American Community Survey 2007-2011 (5 year pooled)

Transportation Modes & Vehicle Availability

Access to transportation has a tremendous impact on economic opportunities and overall quality of life. In this section, the transportation and commuting characteristics of the NC District residents will be examined in relation to LA City.

The proportion of neighborhood residents who reported using various modes of transportation to commute to work is similar to residents of the city. However, the data shows that 76% of neighborhood residents travel to work alone by car; truck or van compared to only 67% of LA city residents. Depending on where one lives in relation to their place of employment, having access to a personal vehicle is very often the most convenient and practical way to get around in Los Angeles. Our analysis revealed that the proportion of households in the neighborhood that do not have access to a vehicle is 15%, which is only 2 percentage points higher than households in the city. The proportion of households with one, two, and three or more vehicles was also practically identical to households in the city.

Figure 21: Proportion of NC District & LA residents by transportation mode



Source: American Community Survey 2007-2011 (5 year pooled)



Source: Holli Fajack

Commuting

The time it takes to commute can give an idea of the transportation burden on residents. By comparing the average commute times for neighborhood residents to those of LA city residents as a whole, we find very similar commute time distributions. In both groups the majority of the population spends between 15 and 34 minutes commuting to work. A slightly lower proportion of neighborhood residents have commutes that are less than 15 minutes. Otherwise, the distribution of commute times is basically the same. According to this information, there is no indication that commuting time and patterns is much different from the city as a whole.

Housing & Transportation:

Considerations & Related Priorities

The NC District has a high proportion of single-family homes, older housing stock, and higher home ownership rates compared to LA. Although the median mortgage payments and rent is lower than LA, so is the median home value. The burden of rent in particular, is much higher on NC residents. 42% of residents spend more than half their income on rent compared to 32% of renters in LA. Vehicle ownership and commuting patterns are relatively the same between NC district and LA residents.

These characteristics of the neighborhood may be particularly important for the neighborhood council identified priorities: Developing strategies for attracting business investment and jobs to the area and encouraging civic engagement and community building.

The information provided in the housing and transportation section of this report could be used in the following ways:

- The data on high homeownership in the NC District may have important implications for strategies on how to organize and communicate with residents in the NC area. Similarly, this information may help provide insight into what issues are likely to be important to community members as homeowners often have distinct concerns and higher levels of community investment.
- In developing strategies to attract business, homeownership rates and aging housing stock may be attractive to various types of businesses (e.g. businesses that deal in home repair and maintenance or businesses that target homeowners).
- A higher proportion of NC district residents who rent their homes/apartments pay more than half of their income on rent (42% vs. 32%). In this sense affordable housing may be of particular concern to NC residents.

Economic Base

In order to best discuss the economic base of the NC district, we will focus on the characteristics of the jobholders in the area because it provides some insight into local industry, employment and goods and services produced in the neighborhood. This section will not focus on area residents themselves. While there is some overlap, jobholders referenced here refer to people who work in the district but may live inside or outside of the area.

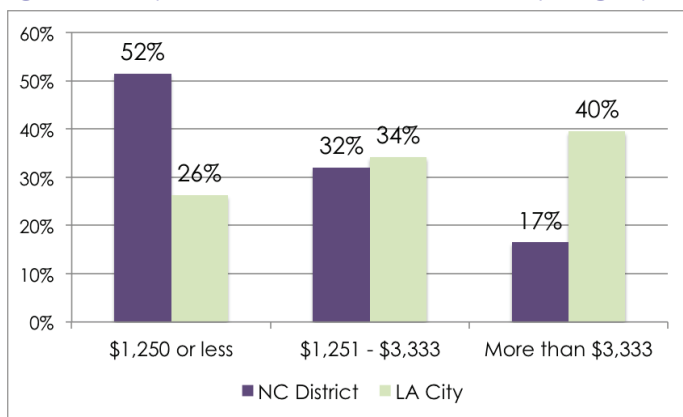
Job & Jobholder Characteristics

As of 2011, there were 2,603 jobs in the NC District but 8,428 residents who were part of the workforce. This puts the job to worker ratio in the NC District at approximately 1 : 3.2. Considering that commuting to work outside of one's neighborhood is a way of life for most workers in the



Source: Michael Jung

Figure 22: Proportion of NC District & LA Jobs by wages paid



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (Beginning of Quarter Employment, 2nd Quarter of 2002-2011)

U.S., this ratio has minimal significance. Jobholders in the NC district are primarily female and have a high school diploma or less. Whereas jobs in the city of LA employ an almost even proportion of male and female workers, 22% more female workers are employed in the NC District.

Additionally, over 50% of those employed in the NC District are workers with a high school education or less. Perhaps not surprisingly, more than half of the jobs in the NC District are in the lowest earning category: \$1250 or less per month (Figure 22). The proportion of jobs that pay monthly wages in the mid range of \$1251 - \$3,333 is about the same in the NC District and LA but only 17% of jobs in the district pay more than \$3,333 compared to 40% of jobs in LA.

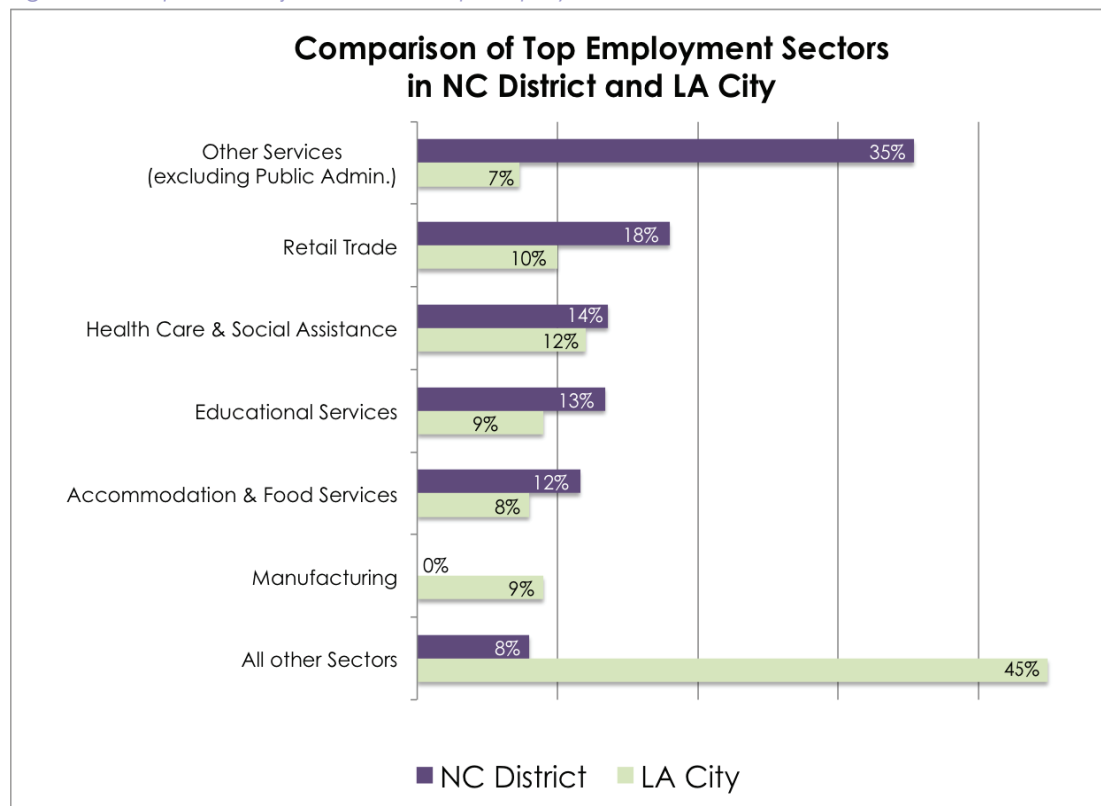
Employment Sectors

The employment sector of the NC District also differs from city of LA. “Other Services” jobs account for the largest share of jobs in the NC district (35%), versus in LA City where this sector accounts for only 7% of jobs. “Retail” is the 2nd largest employment sector in both the NC district and the city, but retail accounts for a larger share of employment within the NC district (18% vs. 10%). “Health Care” is the third largest sector in the NC district, whereas it’s the largest sector in the city as a whole. Jobs in “Educational Service” and “Accommodation and Food Services” are the fourth and fifth largest employment sectors respectively in both the city and NC District respectively. Although the NC District and the

city have many of the same top employment sectors, the district has less overall diversity of job sectors than the city with only 8% of its jobs falling outside of those top sectors.

While there are similarities between the NC District and LA employment sectors, there are also sectors that are not common. Manufacturing for example is the third largest job sector for LA city, accounting for 9.1% of the employment. In contrast, there are no manufacturing jobs in the NC district. This is interesting given that historically, manufacturing was a thriving industry in South LA.

Figure 23: Proportion of jobholders in top employment sector in the NC District & LA



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (Beginning of Quarter Employment, 2nd Quarter of 2002-2011)

Economic Base

Considerations & Related Priorities

The NC District is a job poor area compared to LA. Jobs in the district are held primarily by women and by individuals with a high school education or less. Top employment sectors in the neighborhood are similar to those in LA except in the area of manufacturing. There are no manufacturing jobs in the NC district where as that employment sector represent 8% of jobs in LA.

These characteristics of the neighborhood may be particularly important for the neighborhood council identified priorities: Developing strategies for attracting business investment and jobs. Key findings about the economic base may aid in future economic development projects.

These include:

- The district is job-poor with a job to worker ratio of approximately 1 job to every 3.2 workers.
- The majority of the jobs in the district are held by female workers and workers with a high school education or less.
- Lower paying jobs (those paying \$1250 or less a month) make up 52% of the jobs available in the district
- The top employment sectors in the district include Other Services, Health Care, Retail, Education and Accommodation and Food Service.

Conclusion

The Empowerment Congress South West Area Neighborhood Council district is a small community with great potential. While the area shares many qualities with both South LA and the city as a whole, it also has unique characteristics that can be leveraged to achieve community and neighborhood council goals. The data presented in this report provides insight into some of those characteristics and establishes a baseline by which to measure the state and progress of the community going forward.

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Appendices

Appendix A: Decennial Census

Decennial Census Description:

The U.S. Census counts every resident in the United States. It is mandated by Article I, Section 2 of the Constitution and takes place every 10 years. The data collected by the decennial census determine the number of seats each state has in the U.S. House of Representatives and is also used to distribute billions in federal funds to local communities.

Planners of the first U.S. decennial census in 1790 established the concept of “usual residence” as the main principle in determining where people were to be counted. Usual residence is defined as the place where a person lives and sleeps most of the time.

Guiding principles:

- Count people at their usual residence, which is the place where they live and sleep most of the time.
- People in certain types of facilities or shelters (i.e., places where groups of people live together) on Census Day should be counted at the facility or shelter.
- People who do not have a usual residence, or cannot determine a usual residence, should be counted where they are on Census Day.

Limitations: The decennial census only captures the count of the U.S. population or, the number of people, and it does so once every 10 years. It is not updated as frequently as the American Community Survey (ACS) which collects estimates at the annual, 3-year, and 5-year levels. However, the ACS captures characteristics of the population and not the count.

Applying the usual residence concept to real living situations means that people will not always be counted at the place where they happen to be staying on Thursday, April 1, 2010 (Census Day).

Description and Limitations: American Community Survey (ACS)

The American Community Survey (ACS) has three versions with 1-year, 3-year and 5-year estimates with information on demographic, socioeconomic and housing characteristics of communities. The survey is combined into statistics to help communities and state governments allocate funds for federal plan investments, services, and urban development. The ACS is mandatory by law under Title 13 and samples 3.54 million households every year; approximately 295,000 addresses per month and as a result, it receives over 96 percent participation rate. The American Community Survey is an estimate that shows “HOW” people live and the data is released by the calendar year for geographic areas. The geography is highly significant in ACS sampling that is used for data collection, weighting and tabulation of activities. Maps are also generated to display the data available from geographic comparison tables, which compare ACS data to different areas. The strength of the ACS is the estimation of characteristic distributions measured with percents, means, and medians rather than the estimation of population totals. It is helpful for business and non-profit organizations to determine where to locate and to predict the types of products or services needed in a geographic area. Academic researchers use ACS results to understand trends over time and gather information. The ACS publishes statistics as reports, tables, and other products through the American FactFinder, and QuickFacts web sites.

Appendix B: American Community Survey

Improvements to the American Community Survey

Beginning in 2011, the ACS modified its sample design by conducting personal visits in remote parts of Alaska, American Indian areas with an estimated American Indian population greater than 10 percent and all Hawaiian Home Lands. Due to the large number of non-mailable addresses in these areas, conducting follow-up for approximately 27,000 additional sample addresses proved an effective way to improve the quality of estimates. In addition, ACS was modified to improve the reliability of estimates and increases for small Census tracts. This slightly decreased the sampling rates for larger tracts and minimized the differences in the reliability of ACS estimates.

The purpose of the newly administered ACS:

- Reduce sampling error;
- Provide efficient allocation of funds distributed on the basis of ACS estimates; and
- Provide accurate sampling rates of the community and small-area statistics.

ACS 1-year, 3-year and 5-year Estimates

Below are the differences and limitations of ACS 1-year, 3-year and 5-year estimates. For the purposes of the report, we have conducted the analysis using 5-year estimates.

1-year estimates	3-year estimates	5-year estimates
12 months of collected data	36 months of collected data	60 months of collected data
Data for areas with populations of 65,000+	Data for areas with populations of 20,000+	Data for all areas
Smallest sample size	Larger sample size than 1-year	Largest sample size
Less reliable than 3-year or 5-year	More reliable than 1-year; less reliable than 5-year	Most reliable
Most current data	Less current than 1-year estimates; more current than 5-year	Least current
Best used when	Best used when	Best used when
Currency is more important than precision Analyzing large populations	More precise than 1-year, more current than 5-year Analyzing smaller populations Examining smaller geographies because 1-year estimates are not available	Precision is more important than currency Analyzing very small populations Examining tracts and other smaller geographies because 1-year estimates are not available

Source: <https://www.census.gov/acs/>



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

THE American Community Survey

This booklet shows the content of the American Community Survey questionnaire.

Start Here

Respond online today at:
<https://respond.census.gov/acs>

OR

Complete this form and mail it back as soon as possible.

This form asks for information about the people who are living or staying at the address on the mailing label and about the house, apartment, or mobile home located at the address on the mailing label.



If you need help or have questions about completing this form, please call **1-800-354-7271**. The telephone call is free.

Telephone Device for the Deaf (TDD):

Call 1-800-582-8330. The telephone call is free.

¿NECESITA AYUDA? Si usted habla español y necesita ayuda para completar su cuestionario, llame sin cargo alguno al **1-877-833-5625**. Usted también puede completar su entrevista por teléfono con un entrevistador que habla español. O puede responder por Internet en: <https://respond.census.gov/acs>

For more information about the American Community Survey, visit our web site at: <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

➔ Please print today's date.

Month	Day	Year
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

➔ Please print the name and telephone number of the person who is filling out this form. We may contact you if there is a question.

Last Name

First Name

MI

Area Code + Number

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	+	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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➔ How many people are living or staying at this address?

- **INCLUDE** everyone who is living or staying here for more than 2 months.
- **INCLUDE** yourself if you are living here for more than 2 months.
- **INCLUDE** anyone else staying here who does not have another place to stay, even if they are here for 2 months or less.
- **DO NOT INCLUDE** anyone who is living somewhere else for more than 2 months, such as a college student living away or someone in the Armed Forces on deployment.

Number of people

➔ Fill out pages 2, 3, and 4 for everyone, including yourself, who is living or staying at this address for more than 2 months. Then complete the rest of the form.

FORM **ACS-1(INFO)(2013)KFI**
(08-14-2012)

OMB No. 0607-0810



Person 1

(Person 1 is the person living or staying here in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start with the name of any adult living or staying here.)

1 What is Person 1's name?

Last Name (Please print) First Name MI

2 How is this person related to Person 1?

☒ Person 1

3 What is Person 1's sex? Mark (X) ONE box.

☐ Male ☐ Female

4 What is Person 1's age and what is Person 1's date of birth?
Please report babies as age 0 when the child is less than 1 year old.
Print numbers in boxes.

Age (in years) Month Day Year of birth

→ **NOTE:** Please answer BOTH Question 5 about Hispanic origin and Question 6 about race. For this survey, Hispanic origins are not races.

5 Is Person 1 of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

- ☐ No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin
☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
☐ Yes, Puerto Rican
☐ Yes, Cuban
☐ Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin – Print origin, for example, Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on. ↗

6 What is Person 1's race? Mark (X) one or more boxes.

- ☐ White
☐ Black, African Am., or Negro
☐ American Indian or Alaska Native – Print name of enrolled or principal tribe. ↗

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian | <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese | <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese | <input type="checkbox"/> Korean | <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian or Chamorro |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino | <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese | <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Asian – Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. ↗ | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Pacific Islander – Print race, for example, Fijian, Tongan, and so on. ↗ | | |

☐ Some other race – Print race. ↗

Person 2**1 What is Person 2's name?**

Last Name (Please print) First Name MI

2 How is this person related to Person 1? Mark (X) ONE box.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Husband or wife | <input type="checkbox"/> Son-in-law or daughter-in-law |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Biological son or daughter | <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adopted son or daughter | <input type="checkbox"/> Roomer or boarder |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stepson or stepdaughter | <input type="checkbox"/> Housemate or roommate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brother or sister | <input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Father or mother | <input type="checkbox"/> Foster child |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild | <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parent-in-law | |

3 What is Person 2's sex? Mark (X) ONE box.

☐ Male ☒ Female

4 What is Person 2's age and what is Person 2's date of birth?
Please report babies as age 0 when the child is less than 1 year old.
Print numbers in boxes.

Age (in years) Month Day Year of birth

→ **NOTE:** Please answer BOTH Question 5 about Hispanic origin and Question 6 about race. For this survey, Hispanic origins are not races.

5 Is Person 2 of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

- ☐ No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin
☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
☐ Yes, Puerto Rican
☐ Yes, Cuban
☐ Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin – Print origin, for example, Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on. ↗

6 What is Person 2's race? Mark (X) one or more boxes.

- ☐ White
☐ Black, African Am., or Negro
☐ American Indian or Alaska Native – Print name of enrolled or principal tribe. ↗

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian | <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese | <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese | <input type="checkbox"/> Korean | <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian or Chamorro |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino | <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese | <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Asian – Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. ↗ | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Pacific Islander – Print race, for example, Fijian, Tongan, and so on. ↗ | | |

☐ Some other race – Print race. ↗



Appendix C- Data Definitions

Demographics

AGE

Age is defined by the Census Bureau as the length of time in completed years that a person has lived.

SEX

Sex is defined as a person's reported biological sex.

RACE/ETHNICITY

In using census data, the definition of race becomes complicated because racial categories included in the census questionnaire reflect the social definition of race recognized in the United States and is not determined biologically, anthropologically, or genetically. The 1970 Decennial Census does not include Hispanic or Latino as a race. Additionally, reports on race are by self-identification. The following definitions use definitions provided by the U.S. Census Bureau.

- White — A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.
- White alone — includes those who report only the white racial category. This includes those who are non-Hispanic and Hispanic whites.
- Non-Hispanic White — includes those who are both Non-Hispanic and white alone
- Black or African American — A person refers to a person having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa.

For the purposes of this report, where many of the Blacks or African Americans are not of Hispanic origins, we have used the category of Black or African American alone. Only for the racial trends have we used Non-Hispanic Blacks or African Americans.

- American Indian or Alaska Native — A person having origins refers to a person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.
- Asian — A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- Asians alone — includes those who reported exactly one Asian group and no other Asian group or race category.

It must be noted that earlier Census data, including 1970, 1980, and 1990 include Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders into the Asian category. It was not until 1990 when Asians were reported as Asians and Pacific Islanders, but the category was still lumped together.

The 2000 Census is when Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders become a completely separate category.

Hispanic or Latino - those who classify themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Latino categories, such as Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano, Puerto Rican, or Cuban as well as those of another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin.

NATIVITY

Native born – includes those who are U.S. citizens born in the United States, Puerto Rico or U.S. Island areas. It also includes those who are U.S. citizens born abroad but with at least one American parent.

Total population of native born in XX

Where total population of native born = Total population of U.S. Citizen born in the United States in XX + population of U.S. citizens born in Puerto Rico or U.S. Island areas in XX + population born abroad of American parent(s) in XX

Foreign-born – includes those that are not born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or U.S. Island areas. These include U.S. citizens by naturalization or not a U.S. Citizen.

Total population of foreign born in XX= Total population of naturalized citizens in XX+ Non-Citizen residents in XX

LANGUAGE

Speak Only English – Include those 5 years and over who can speak English only and no other language

Speak English “very well” – Includes those 5 years and over who report speaking English “very well.” The total population 5 years or over for those who can speak English “very well” in XX is calculated by adding those that report “Speak English ‘very well’” for each language spoken in XX.

Speak English “less than very Well” – Includes those 5 years and over who report speaking English “well”, “not Well”, or “not At All.”

HOUSEHOLD

Household- Includes all of the people who occupy a housing unit.

Householder- In most cases, this is the person, or one of the people, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person in the household, any household member 15 years old and over can be designated as the householder.

Family-Consists of a householder and one or more other people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Non-family Household: Consists of a householder living alone or with non-relatives only, for example, with roommates or an unmarried partner.

Economic Base

Total Primary Jobs:

Number of jobs held by workers. A job is counted if a worker is employed with positive earnings during the reference quarter as well as in the quarter prior to the reference quarter.

Jobs by Worker Age:

Earnings is displayed by three categories: 29 or younger, 30 to 54, and 55 or older.

Jobs by Earnings:

Earnings is displayed by three categories: \$1250/month or less, \$1251/month to \$3333/month, and Greater than \$3333/month.

Jobs by NAICS Industry Sector:

The Industry Sectors are the 20 top level NAICS (North American Industry Classification System, <http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>) sectors and these are part of the area characteristics data.

Jobs by Worker Race:

Race is displayed six categories: White Alone, Black or African American Alone, American Indian or Alaska Native Alone, American Indian or Alaska Native Alone, Asian Alone, Two or More Race Groups. The Race variables conforms to OMB (Office of Budget and Management) standards for publication of data on race and ethnicity. Further information about OMB standards can be found at http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg_1997standards/

Jobs by Worker Ethnicity

Ethnicity is displayed by two categories: Not Hispanic or Latino and Hispanic or Latino.

The Ethnicity variable conforms to OMB (Office of Budget and Management) standards for publication of data on race and ethnicity. Further information about OMB standards can be found at http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg_1997standards/

Jobs by Worker Educational Attainment:

Worker Educational Attainment is displayed by four categories: Less than high school,

High school or equivalent or no college, Some college or Associate degree, Bachelor's degree or advanced degree.

Jobs by Worker Sex:

The Sex variable is displayed by two variables: Male or Female.

Human capital (educational attainment) *

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to Question 11 on the American Community Survey, which was asked of all respondents. Educational attainment data are tabulated for people 18 years old and over. Respondents are classified according to the highest degree or the highest level of school completed. The question included instructions for persons currently enrolled in school to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received.

Employed*

This category includes all civilians 16 years old and over who either (1) were "at work," that is, those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work," that is, those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are

people whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are all institutionalized people and people on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed*

All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were actively looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to start a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week, were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, and were available for work except for temporary illness.

Civilian Labor Force*

Consists of people classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Unemployment Rate*

The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed people as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR)

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) represents the proportion of a population that is currently in the labor force—meaning persons who are working age (16 years and older) and either working or looking for work. Those not considered part of the labor force include individuals 16 years and older who are students, homemakers, retirees, institutionalized people, seasonal workers not currently looking for work, and those doing unpaid family work (U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013).

Earnings*

Earnings are defined as the sum of wage or salary income and net income from self-employment. “Earnings” represent the amount of income received regularly for people 16 years old and over before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, Medicare deductions, etc.

Income of Households*

This includes the income of the householder and all other individuals 15 years old and over in the household, whether they are related to the householder or not. Thus, the income of the household does not include amounts received by individuals who were members of the household during all or part of the past 12 months if these individuals no longer resided in the household at the time of interview.

Poverty*

The Poverty Rate refers to the percentage of families below the federal poverty threshold. The Poverty threshold is based on the total income that a family receives below taxes, and is meant to highlight an income insufficient to meet minimal food and other basic needs. In 2012 the poverty threshold was \$23,050 for a family of four. Poverty is calculated for Households and the number of people below the poverty level is the sum of people in a family and the number of unrelated individuals with income in the last 12 months below the poverty level.

Cash Assistance*

Supplemental Security Income (SSI): Supplemental Security Income (SSI) is a nationwide U.S. assistance program administered by the Social Security Administration that guarantees a minimum level of income for needy aged, blind, or disabled individuals. Public assistance income: Public assistance income includes general assistance and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded. This does not include

Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or noncash benefits such as Food Stamps. The terms “public assistance income” and “cash public assistance” are used interchangeably in the 2011 ACS data products.

Non-Cash Assistance*

On October 1, 2008, the Federal Food Stamp program was renamed SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program). Respondents were asked if one or more of the current members received food stamps or a food stamp benefit card during the past 12 months.

* Language in the definition is quoted directly from the American Community Survey 2011 Subject Definitions

HOUSING & TRANSPORTATION

HOUSING

Year Structure built indicates when the building was first built (not remodeled or converted).

Housing Unit — A housing unit is a house, an apartment, mobile home, grouped rooms, or single room that is occupied (or intended for occupancy) as independent living quarters. Independent or separate living quarters is determined by direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

Household — Household refers to all the people who occupy a housing unit. People who do not live in households are listed as living in group quarters.

Housing Tenure — identifies a basic feature of the housing inventory, whether a unit is owner occupied or renter occupied. Data on housing tenure has been collected since 1890.

Owner Occupied — A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit (even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid, or purchased with some other debt arrangement such as deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement).

Renter Occupied — A housing unit is renter occupied if it is not defined as owner occupied (whether they are rented or occupied without payment of rent). Housing units located on military bases are also included as renter occupied.

Housing Value — Respondent’s estimate of how much their property is (including house & lot) worth in a sale.

Median Household Values — Median divides the value distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value of the property (house and lot) and one-half above the median. Below is the formula for calculating

Calculating Median

$$\frac{[U + (W * (0.5 - LCF))]}{[(LCF) / (UCF)]}$$

U = upper limit of the interval containing the median

W = width of the interval containing the median

LCF = cumulative frequency corresponding to the lower limit of the median

UCF = cumulative frequency corresponding to the upper limit of the interval that contains the median

Gross Rent- Gross rent refers to the contract rent (rent asked for) in addition to the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water, and sewer) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are renter-paid (or paid by someone else).

Housing Burden – Housing burden occurs when households spend more than 30 percent of their income on housing costs.

TRANSPORTATION

Vehicles Available – Vehicles available refers to the number of the total number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police or government vehicles are included in this if kept at home and used for non-business purposes as well.

Means of Transportation to Work – Means of transportation refers to the principal mode (most often used) of transportation that workers use. People who use a variety of transportation means were asked to specify the mode most often used; those with various modes per day were asked to choose the mode on which they have the longest trip.

[1] U.S. Census. American Community Survey & Puerto Rico Community Survey 2012 Subject Definitions Link: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2012_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf

LEHD

U.S. Census Bureau, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD)

The LEHD is a program of the U.S. Center for Economics and the U.S. Census Bureau, produced for public use. Data from this program was accessed through the LEHD application On the Map, which provides spatial patterns and statistics of jobs by employment and residential locations. The geographical base is comprised of census blocks, as defined by the 2010 Decennial Census. The current version of the application, utilized by this report, contains data from 2002 to 2011. Data is divided by twelve variables:

- Age
- 29 or Younger
- 30 to 54
- 55 or Older
- Earnings
- \$1,250/month or less
- \$1,250/month to \$3,333/month
- \$3,333/month or more
- Industry Group
- Good Producing Industry Sectors
- Trade, Transportation, and Utilities Sectors
- All Other Services Industry Sectors
- Industry Sectors
- 20 Categories (see: <http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>)
- 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
- Ethnicity
- Not Hispanic or Latino
- Hispanic or Latino
- Educational Attainment
- Not Available (represents the population 29 or younger)
- Less than High School
- High School or Equivalent, no College
- Bachelor's Degree or Advanced Degree
- Sex/Gender
- Male
- Female
- Job Dominance (defined as the job that earned a job holder the most money)
- Primary Job
- Non-Primary Job
- Ownership Class of the Firm
- Private
- Public
- Consists of local, state, and Federal government employers
- Firm Age (only available for Private Jobs)
- 0-1 Years
- 2-3 Years
- 4-5 Years
- 6-10 Years
- 11+ Years
- Firm Size (only available for Private Jobs)
- 0-19 Employees
- 20-49 Employees
- 50-249 Employees
- 250-499 Employees
- 500+ Employees

There are several data limitations to note. Data for gender is only available for the years 2009-2011. The LEHD also tracks jobs, not people; therefore more than one job could be counted for a single individual. As stated above, no educational data is provided for job holders under the age of 30. Additionally, "Firm Age" and "Firm Size" are only present for "All Private Jobs."

Source Links:

U.S. Census Bureau, LEHD:<http://lehd.ces.census.gov/>

LEHD, On the Map:<http://onthemap.ces.census.gov/>

Appendix D: Community Plan Information

Community Development Plan

In December 2012, the Los Angeles City Planning Department released a draft of the South Los Angeles Community Plan which presents some exciting opportunities for potentially revitalizing the area and dramatically improving the quality of life for the people who live there.⁸ The plan is based on design standards and guidelines established in collaboration with the local community as well as citywide design guidelines that revolve around key framework elements including housing, transportation, safety and open space. The principles that guide these framework elements are:

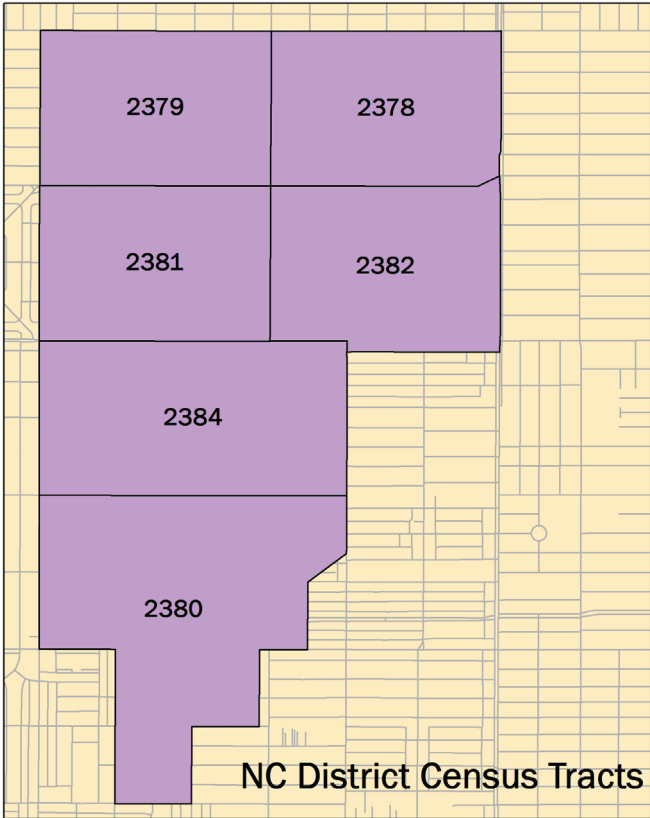
- Grow strategically
- Conserve existing residential neighborhoods
- Balance the distribution of land use
- Enhance neighborhood character through better development standards
- Improve the connection of public and private spaces through good urban design
- Create more small parks, pedestrian districts and public open spaces
- Improve mobility and access
- Identify a hierarchy of commercial districts and centers.⁸

According to California state law, each city is required to “prepare and adopt a comprehensive, integrated, long term general plan to direct future growth and development”.⁸ Therefore, the South LA Community Plan is a subset of the larger Los Angeles General Plan. The ECSWANDC region contains three areas that are included in specific efforts already slated for redevelopment as part of the General Plan. Since the ECSWANDC area is primarily residential, specific goals are being established to focus on the importance of balancing land use between residential, industrial and public uses.⁸ Several streets that run through the ECSWANDC catchment area are slated for mobility development (bike lanes) and expansion of public transportation with the understanding that the environment needs to be considered in long term planning. The plan also includes the consideration of the health of communities and efficient use of resources: access to fresh produce, clean air, the opportunity for exercise and crime reduction as well as efficient management of the water supply, energy and waste management.⁸

The Los Angeles population as a whole has grown considerably since it was established and is projected to continue growing well into 2035.⁸ While governance and policy has made significant strides towards inclusivity and against discrimination, there are still considerable disparities between neighborhoods particularly when it comes to access to resources and community development. To this end, the ECSWANDC has set some clear concerns on the table this year. The community development plan out of the department of city planning will begin to address some of these concerns but only in small parts of the catchment area. At this stage, while the plan is not yet fully developed, it will be difficult to determine when the development will begin to positively impact the lives of residents.

Appendix E: NC District Census Tracts

South LA Census Tracts
2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2384



Appendix F: South LA Census Tracts

2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190.1, 2190.2, 2193, 2195, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217.1, 2218.1, 2218.2, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2240.2, 2244.2, 2246, 2247, 2264.1, 2264.2, 2267, 2270.1, 2270.2, 2281, 2282.1, 2282.2, 2283.1, 2283.2, 2284.1, 2284.2, 2285, 2286, 2287.1, 2287.2, 2288, 2289, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294.1, 2294.2, 2311, 2312.1, 2312.2, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317.1, 2317.2, 2318, 2319, 2321.1, 2321.2, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2340, 2342, 2343, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2351, 2352.01, 2352.02, 2360, 2361, 2362.01, 2362.02, 2364, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377.1, 2377.2, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383.1, 2383.2, 2384, 2392, 2393.1, 2393.2, 2393.3, 2395, 2396, 2396, 2397, 2400.1, 2400.2, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2406, 2407, 2411.1, 2412, 2413, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2427, 2430, 2911.1, 5327, 5328, 5329, 5330, 5343, 5351.01, 5351.02, 5352, 5353, 5353, 5354, 6001, 6002.01, 6002.02, 6003.02, 6004, 6027, 6028, 7030.02, 7031, 7032

Appendix G: NC Age by Sex

	Male	Female
Under 5 Years	895	570
5 To 9 Years	808	1,064
10 To 14 Years	951	1,120
15 To 17 Years	595	785
18 And 19 Years	397	232
20 Years	220	283
21 Years	125	199
22 To 24 Years	601	448
25 To 29 Years	624	1,038
30 To 34 Years	771	985
35 To 39 Years	686	820
40 To 44 Years	689	1,152
45 To 49 Years	1,014	904
50 To 54 Years	1,146	1,188
55 To 59 Years	604	959
60 And 61 Years	575	371
62 To 64 Years	327	457
65 And 66 Years	217	315
67 To 69 Years	211	352
70 To 74 Years	394	565
75 To 79 Years	388	532
80 To 84 Years	311	403
85 Years And Over	146	493
Total	12,695	15,235

Source: American Community Survey 2007-2011 (5 year pooled)

Appendix H: Nativity

	U.S. Born	U.s. Citizen By Naturalization	Not A U.S. Citizen
NC District	86%	6%	8%
L.A. City	61%	16%	24%

Source: American Community Survey 2007-2011 (5 year pooled)

Appendix I: Language

	Speak Only English	Speak Spanish	Speak Other Indo-European Languages	Speak Asian And Pacific Island Languages	Speak Other Languages
NC District	77%	20%	0%	1%	1%
LA City	40%	43%	7%	9%	1%

Source: American Community Survey 2007-2011 (5 year pooled)

Appendix J: Language Proficiency

	Speak Only English	Speak English "very Well"	Speak English "well"	Speak English "not Well"	Speak English "not At All"
NC District	77%	13%	4%	5%	1%
LA City	40%	30%	12%	12%	6%

Source: American Community Survey 2007-2011 (5 year pooled)

Appendix K: Labor Force Participation Rate

	Participants	Non-Participants
NC District	61%	39%
LA City	67%	33%
South LA	60%	40%

Source: American Community Survey 2007-2011 (5 year pooled)

Appendix L: Unemployment Rate

	Unemployed	Employed
NC District	15%	85%
LA City	10%	90%
South LA	12%	88%

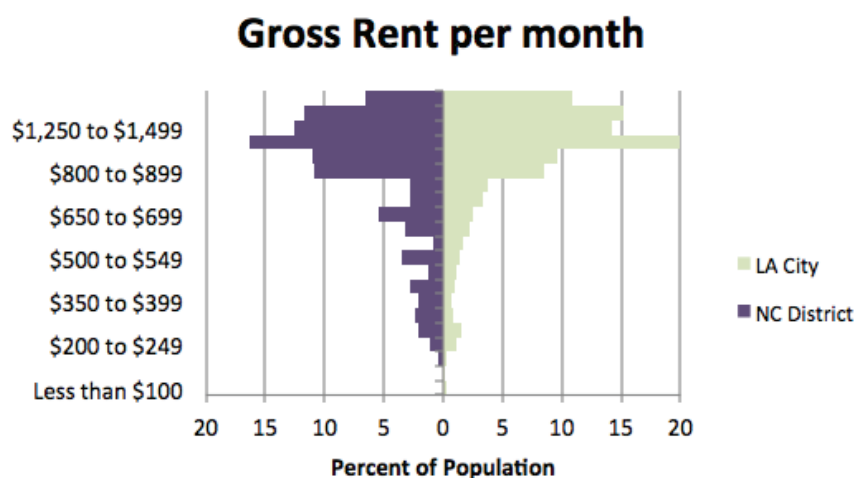
Source: American Community Survey 2007-2011 (5 year pooled)

Appendix M: Building Type

	Detached Structures (Homes)	Attached Structures (Apartments)	Median Age of Housing Structures
NC District	71%	26%	68 years
LA City	40%	54%	54 years

Source: American Community Survey 2007-2011 (5 year pooled)

Appendix N: Rent Level



	Median Gross Rent
NC District	\$ 1,085
LA City	\$ 1,125

Source: American Community Survey 2007-2011 (5 year pooled)

Appendix O: Car Ownership by Household

	No Vehicle	1 Vehicle	2 Vehicles	3 or more vehicles
NC District	15%	39%	30%	16%
LA City	13%	39%	33%	15%

Source: American Community Survey 2007-2011 (5 year pooled)

Appendix P: Historic NC District Population

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
NC District	30,322	27,047	27,489	27,705	27,930

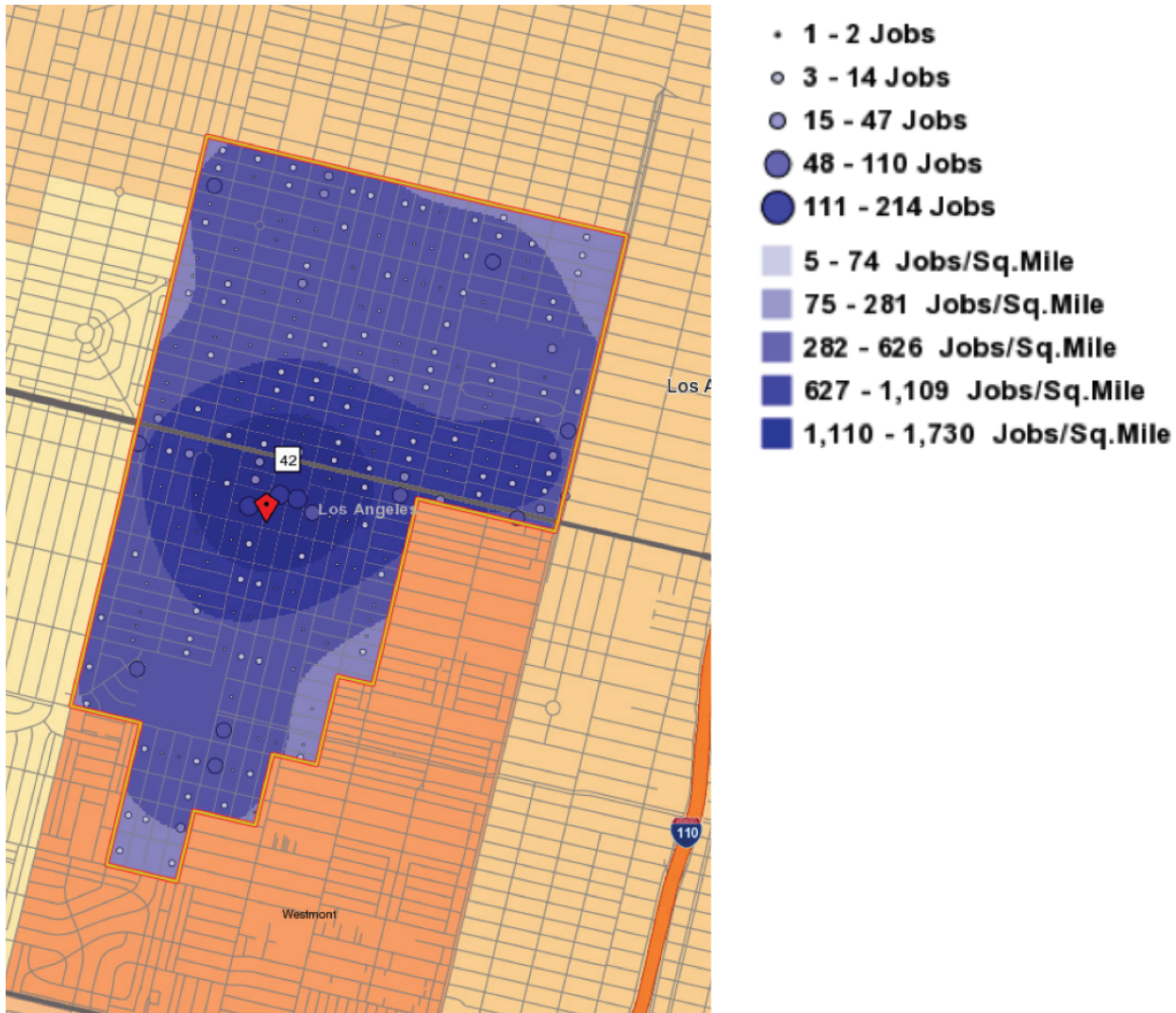
Source: American Community Survey 2007-2011 (5 year pooled)

Appendix Q: NC Racial Characteristics over time

	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic
1970		81.9%	1.2%	33.1%
1980	3.4%	92.3%	0.6%	3.2%
1990	1.7%	85.4%	0.6%	11.8%
2000	0.9%	79.4%	0.5%	18.7%

Source: American Community Survey 2007-2011 (5 year pooled)

Appendix R: Spatial Characteristics of NC District primary job jobholders



Source: U.S. Census Bureau Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics

