Appendix A

Community Commons – Data Footnotes

Population Change

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide, continuous survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data. The ACS samples nearly 3 million addresses each year, resulting in nearly 2 million final interviews. The ACS replaces the long-form decennial census; however, the number of household surveys reported annually for the ACS is significantly less than the number reported in the long-form decennial census. As a result, the ACS combines detailed population and housing data from multiple years to produce reliable estimates for small counties, neighborhoods, and other local areas. Negotiating between timeliness and accuracy, the ACS annually releases current, one-year estimates for geographic areas with large populations; three-year and five-year estimates are also released each year for additional areas based on minimum population thresholds.

Citation: U.S. Census Bureau: A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data (2008).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey website.

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 census collects information about the age, sex, race, and ethnicity of every person in the United States. 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. For more information about this source, refer to the United States Census 2010 website.

Methodology

The data is downloaded in text format from the U.S. Census Bureau's FTP site for the years 2000 and 2010. The text documents are then uploaded into a SQL database. The demographics indicators are mapped using population provided for county area (Sum Level 050). Total populations are derived directly from data provided. The rate of population change is calculated using Total Population 2010 - Total Population 2000 = Population Change.

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2013 Subject Definitions.

Urban and Rural Population

Data Background

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 census collects information about the age, sex, race, and ethnicity of every person in the United States. 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. For more information about this source, refer to the United States Census 2010 website.

Methodology

Data are from the US 2010 Decennial Census, which provides urban and rural attributes for all geographic areas. by the 2010 Census definition, urban areas are comprised of a densely settled core of census tracts and/or census blocks that

meet minimum population density requirements and/or land use requirements. The Census Bureau identifies two types of urban areas:

- Urbanized Areas (UAs) of 50,000 or more people;
- Urban Clusters (UCs) of at least 2,500 and less than 50,000 people.

To qualify as an urban area, the territory identified according to criteria must encompass at least 2,500 people, at least 1,500 of which reside outside institutional group quarters. Areas adjacent to urban areas and cores are also designated as urban when they are non-residential, but contain urban land uses, or when they contain low population, but link outlying densely settled territory with the densely settled core.
"Rural" areas consist of all territory, population, and housing units located outside UAs and UCs. Geographic entities, such as metropolitan areas, counties, minor civil divisions, places, and census tracts, often contain both urban and rural territory, population, and housing units. Indicator data tables display the percentage of population in areas designated either urban or rural based on the following formula:

Percentage = [Urban or Rural Population] / [Total Population] * 100

For more information, please visit the US Census Bureau's 2010 Urban and Rural Classification web page.

Notes

Race and Ethnicity
Race and ethnicity (Hispanic origin) are collected as two separate categories in the US Decennial Census based on methods established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1997. Indicator race and ethnicity statistics are generated from self-identified survey responses. Using the OMB standard, the available race categories in the 2010 Census are: White, Black, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, and Other. An ACS survey respondent may identify as one race alone, or may choose multiple races. Respondents selecting multiple categories are racially identified as "Two or More Races". The minimum ethnicity categories are: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. Respondents may only choose one ethnicity.

Age and Gender Demographics

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide, continuous survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data. The ACS samples nearly 3 million addresses each year, resulting in nearly 2 million final interviews. The ACS replaces the long-form decennial census; however, the number of household surveys reported annually for the ACS is significantly less than the number reported in the long-form decennial census. As a result, the ACS combines detailed population and housing data from multiple years to produce reliable estimates for small counties, neighborhoods, and other local areas. Negotiating between timeliness and accuracy, the ACS annually releases current, one-year estimates for geographic areas with large populations; three-year and five-year estimates are also released each year for additional areas based on minimum population thresholds.

Citation: U.S. Census Bureau: A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data (2008).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey website.

Methodology

Population counts for demographic groups and total area population data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2009-2013. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Area demographic statistics are measured as a percentage of the total population based on the following formula:

Percentage = [Subgroup Population] / [Total Population] * 100

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2013 Subject Definitions.

Notes

Trends Over Time
The American Community Survey (ACS) multi-year estimates are based on data collected over 5 years. The US Census Bureau also performed 10 year counts in 2000 and 2010. Please use caution when comparing 2000 or 2010 Census data to the estimates released through the ACS. Boundary areas may have also changed for sub-county areas.

Family Households with Children

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide, continuous survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data. The ACS samples nearly 3 million addresses each year, resulting in nearly 2 million final interviews. The ACS replaces the long-form decennial census; however, the number of household surveys reported annually for the ACS is significantly less than the number reported in the long-form decennial census. As a result, the ACS combines detailed population and housing data from multiple years to produce reliable estimates for small counties, neighborhoods, and other local areas. Negotiating between timeliness and accuracy, the ACS annually releases current, one-year estimates for geographic areas with large populations; three-year and five-year estimates are also released each year for additional areas based on minimum population thresholds.

Citation: U.S. Census Bureau: A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data (2008).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey website.

Methodology

Population counts by household type are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2009-2013. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries.
A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit. (People not living in households are classified as living in group quarters.) Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more individuals related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all people in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with non-relatives only. Figures for this indicator are measured as a percentage of total population based on the following formula:

Percentage = [Population by Family Type] / [Total Population] * 100

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2013 Subject Definitions.

Notes

Race and Ethnicity
Race and ethnicity (Hispanic origin) are collected as two separate categories in the American Community Survey (ACS) based on methods established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1997. Indicator race and ethnicity statistics are generated from self-identified survey responses. Using the OMB standard, the available race categories in the ACS are: White, Black, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, and Other. An ACS survey respondent may identify as one race alone, or may choose multiple races. Respondents selecting multiple categories are racially identified as "Two or More Races". The minimum ethnicity categories are: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. Respondents may

only choose one ethnicity. All social and economic data are reported in the ACS public use files by race alone, ethnicity alone, and for the white non-Hispanic population.

Data Limitations
Beginning in 2006, the population in group quarters (GQ) was included in the ACS. Some types of GQ populations have age and sex distributions that are very different from the household population. The inclusion of the GQ population could therefore have a noticeable impact on demographic distribution. This is particularly true for areas with a substantial GQ population (like areas with military bases, colleges, or jails).

Total Population (including by Age Groups)

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide, continuous survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data. The ACS samples nearly 3 million addresses each year, resulting in nearly 2 million final interviews. The ACS replaces the long-form decennial census; however, the number of household surveys reported annually for the ACS is significantly less than the number reported in the long-form decennial census. As a result, the ACS combines detailed population and housing data from multiple years to produce reliable estimates for small counties, neighborhoods, and other local areas. Negotiating between timeliness and accuracy, the ACS annually releases current, one-year estimates for geographic areas with large populations; three-year and five-year estimates are also released each year for additional areas based on minimum population thresholds.

Citation: U.S. Census Bureau: A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data (2008).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey website.

Methodology

Population counts for demographic groups and total area population data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2009-2013. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Population density is a measurement of persons per square mile. Area demographic statistics are measured as a percentage of the total population based on the following formula:

Percentage = [Subgroup Population] / [Total Population] * 100

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2013 Subject Definitions.

Notes

Race and Ethnicity
Race and ethnicity (Hispanic origin) are collected as two separate categories in the American Community Survey (ACS) based on methods established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1997. Indicator race and ethnicity statistics are generated from self-identified survey responses. Using the OMB standard, the available race categories in the ACS are: White, Black, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, and Other. An ACS survey respondent may identify as one race alone, or may choose multiple races. Respondents selecting multiple categories are racially identified as "Two or More Races". The minimum ethnicity categories are: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. Respondents may only choose one ethnicity. Total population counts are reported in the ACS public use files by combined race and ethnicity; social and economic data are reported by race or ethnicity alone.

Data Limitations
Beginning in 2006, the population in group quarters (GQ) was included in the ACS. Some types of GQ populations have age and sex distributions that are very different from the household population. The inclusion of the GQ population could therefore have a noticeable impact on demographic distribution. This is particularly true for areas with a substantial GQ population (like areas with military bases, colleges, or jails).

Household Income

Data Background

The U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) provides annual estimates at the state, county, and school district level of income and poverty statistics for the administration of federal programs. This data is used to supplement the income and poverty estimates available from the American Community Survey (ACS), which only releases single-year estimates for counties and other areas with population size of 65,000 or more. SAIPE data is modeled using estimates by combining survey data (from the American Community Survey) with population estimates and administrative records (from the SNAP Benefit Program and SSA Administration). For school districts, the SAIPE program uses the model-based county estimates and inputs from federal tax information and multi-year survey data.

For more information, please refer to the US Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates website.

Methodology

Total income and total area population data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2009-2013. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Per capita income is the mean money income received in the past 12 months computed for every man, woman, and child in a geographic area. It is derived by dividing the total income of all people 15 years old and over in a geographic area by the total population in that area based on the following formula:

Per Capita Income = [Total Income of Population Age 15 and up] / [Total Population]

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2013 Subject Definitions.

Notes

The data shown represents data acquired though the Census Bureau at the county and state level. Raw figures used to determine the median income were not provided, preventing the inclusion of median income from being calculated for report areas.

Poverty Rate Change

Data Background

The U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) provides annual estimates at the state, county, and school district level of income and poverty statistics for the administration of federal programs. This data is used to supplement the income and poverty estimates available from the American Community Survey (ACS), which only releases single-year estimates for counties and other areas with population size of 65,000 or more. SAIPE data is modeled using estimates by combining survey data (from the American Community Survey) with population estimates and administrative records (from the SNAP Benefit Program and SSA Administration). For school districts, the SAIPE program uses the model-based county estimates and inputs from federal tax information and multi-year survey data.

For more information, please refer to the US Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates website.

Methodology

Indicator data are acquired for 2012 from the US Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) series. Estimates are modelled by the US Census Bureau using both American Community Survey (ACS) data, as well as SNAP program data and IRS tax statistics. The SAIPE estimates consider a person to be in poverty when their household income is as at or below 100% of the federal poverty level. Poverty rates are calculated as a percentage of the total population based on the following formula:

Percentage = [Poverty Population] / [Total Population] * 100

For more information about the data used in these estimates, please visit the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates website or view the SAIPE Methodology web page.

Notes

Trends Over Time
The American Community Survey (ACS) multi-year estimates are based on data collected over 5 years. The US Census Bureau also performed 10 year counts in 2000 and 2010. Please use caution when comparing 2000 or 2010 Census data to the estimates released through the ACS. Boundary areas may have also changed for sub-county areas.

Child Poverty Rate (ACS) Ages 0-17

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide, continuous survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data. The ACS samples nearly 3 million addresses each year, resulting in nearly 2 million final interviews. The ACS replaces the long-form decennial census; however, the number of household surveys reported annually for the ACS is significantly less than the number reported in the long-form decennial census. As a result, the ACS combines detailed population and housing data from multiple years to produce reliable estimates for small counties, neighborhoods, and other local areas. Negotiating between timeliness and accuracy, the ACS annually releases current, one-year estimates for geographic areas with large populations; three-year and five-year estimates are also released each year for additional areas based on minimum population thresholds.

Citation: U.S. Census Bureau: A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data (2008).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey website.

Methodology

Population counts for demographic groups and total area population data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2009-2013. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Area demographic statistics are measured as a percentage of the total population based on the following formula:

Percentage = [Subgroup Population] / [Total Population] * 100

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2013 Subject Definitions.

Notes

Trends Over Time
The American Community Survey (ACS) multi-year estimates are based on data collected over 5 years. The US Census Bureau also performed 10 year counts in 2000 and 2010. Please use caution when comparing 2000 or 2010 Census data to the estimates released through the ACS. Boundary areas may have also changed for sub-county areas.

Seniors in Poverty

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide, continuous survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data. The ACS samples nearly 3 million addresses each year, resulting in nearly 2 million final interviews. The ACS replaces the long-form decennial census; however, the number of household surveys reported annually for the ACS is significantly less than the number reported in the long-form decennial census. As a result, the ACS combines detailed population and housing data from multiple years to produce reliable

estimates for small counties, neighborhoods, and other local areas. Negotiating between timeliness and accuracy, the ACS annually releases current, one-year estimates for geographic areas with large populations; three-year and five-year estimates are also released each year for additional areas based on minimum population thresholds.

Citation: U.S. Census Bureau: A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data (2008).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey website.

Methodology

Population counts for demographic groups and total area population data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2009-2013. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Area demographic statistics are measured as a percentage of the total population based on the following formula:

Percentage = [Subgroup Population] / [Total Population] * 100

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2013 Subject Definitions.

Notes

Trends Over Time
The American Community Survey (ACS) multi-year estimates are based on data collected over 5 years. The US Census Bureau also performed 10 year counts in 2000 and 2010. Please use caution when comparing 2000 or 2010 Census data to the estimates released through the ACS. Boundary areas may have also changed for sub-county areas.

Households in Poverty by Family Type

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide, continuous survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data. The ACS samples nearly 3 million addresses each year, resulting in nearly 2 million final interviews. The ACS replaces the long-form decennial census; however, the number of household surveys reported annually for the ACS is significantly less than the number reported in the long-form decennial census. As a result, the ACS combines detailed population and housing data from multiple years to produce reliable estimates for small counties, neighborhoods, and other local areas. Negotiating between timeliness and accuracy, the ACS annually releases current, one-year estimates for geographic areas with large populations; three-year and five-year estimates are also released each year for additional areas based on minimum population thresholds.

Citation: U.S. Census Bureau: A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data (2008).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey website.

Methodology

Population counts for demographic groups and total area population data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2009-2013. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Area demographic statistics are measured as a percentage of the total population based on the following formula:

Percentage = [Subgroup Population] / [Total Population] * 100

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2013 Subject Definitions.

Notes

Trends Over Time

The American Community Survey (ACS) multi-year estimates are based on data collected over 5 years. The US Census Bureau also performed 10 year counts in 2000 and 2010. Please use caution when comparing 2000 or 2010 Census data to the estimates released through the ACS. Boundary areas may have also changed for sub-county areas.

Poverty Rate (ACS) (includes Gender, Ethnicity and Race)

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide, continuous survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data. The ACS samples nearly 3 million addresses each year, resulting in nearly 2 million final interviews. The ACS replaces the long-form decennial census; however, the number of household surveys reported annually for the ACS is significantly less than the number reported in the long-form decennial census. As a result, the ACS combines detailed population and housing data from multiple years to produce reliable estimates for small counties, neighborhoods, and other local areas. Negotiating between timeliness and accuracy, the ACS annually releases current, one-year estimates for geographic areas with large populations; three-year and five-year estimates are also released each year for additional areas based on minimum population thresholds.

Citation: U.S. Census Bureau: A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data (2008).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey website.

Methodology

Population counts for demographic groups and total area population data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2009-2013. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Area demographic statistics are measured as a percentage of the total population based on the following formula:

Percentage = [Subgroup Population] / [Total Population] * 100

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2013 Subject Definitions.

Notes

Trends Over Time

The American Community Survey multi-year estimates are based on data collected over 5 years. For any given consecutive release of ACS 5-year estimates, 4 of the 5 years overlap. The Census Bureau discourages direct comparisons between estimates for overlapping periods; use caution when interpreting this data.

Race and Ethnicity

Race and ethnicity (Hispanic origin) are collected as two separate categories in the American Community Survey (ACS) based on methods established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1997. Indicator race and ethnicity statistics are generated from self-identified survey responses. Using the OMB standard, the available race categories in the ACS are: White, Black, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, and Other. An ACS survey respondent may identify as one race alone, or may choose multiple races. Respondents selecting multiple categories are racially identified as "Two or More Races". The minimum ethnicity categories are: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. Respondents may only choose one ethnicity. All social and economic data are reported in the ACS public use files by race alone, ethnicity alone, and for the white non-Hispanic population.

Data Limitations

Beginning in 2006, the population in group quarters (GQ) was included in the ACS. The part of the group quarters

population in the poverty universe (for example, people living in group homes or those living in agriculture workers' dormitories) is many times more likely to be in poverty than people living in households. Direct comparisons of the data would likely result in erroneous conclusions about changes in the poverty status of all people in the poverty universe.

Family Households with Children

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide, continuous survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data. The ACS samples nearly 3 million addresses each year, resulting in nearly 2 million final interviews. The ACS replaces the long-form decennial census; however, the number of household surveys reported annually for the ACS is significantly less than the number reported in the long-form decennial census. As a result, the ACS combines detailed population and housing data from multiple years to produce reliable estimates for small counties, neighborhoods, and other local areas. Negotiating between timeliness and accuracy, the ACS annually releases current, one-year estimates for geographic areas with large populations; three-year and five-year estimates are also released each year for additional areas based on minimum population thresholds.

Citation: U.S. Census Bureau: A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data (2008).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey website.

Methodology

Population counts by household type are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2009-2013. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries.
A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit. (People not living in households are classified as living in group quarters.) Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more individuals related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all people in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with non-relatives only. Figures for this indicator are measured as a percentage of total population based on the following formula:

Percentage = [Population by Family Type] / [Total Population] * 100

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2013 Subject Definitions.

Notes

Race and Ethnicity

Race and ethnicity (Hispanic origin) are collected as two separate categories in the American Community Survey (ACS) based on methods established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1997. Indicator race and ethnicity statistics are generated from self-identified survey responses. Using the OMB standard, the available race categories in the ACS are: White, Black, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, and Other. An ACS survey respondent may identify as one race alone, or may choose multiple races. Respondents selecting multiple categories are racially identified as "Two or More Races". The minimum ethnicity categories are: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. Respondents may only choose one ethnicity. All social and economic data are reported in the ACS public use files by race alone, ethnicity alone, and for the white non-Hispanic population.

Data Limitations

Beginning in 2006, the population in group quarters (GQ) was included in the ACS. Some types of GQ populations have age and sex distributions that are very different from the household population. The inclusion of the GQ population could therefore have a noticeable impact on demographic distribution. This is particularly true for areas with a substantial GQ population (like areas with military bases, colleges, or jails).

Housing Cost Burden (30%)

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide, continuous survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data. The ACS samples nearly 3 million addresses each year, resulting in nearly 2 million final interviews. The ACS replaces the long-form decennial census; however, the number of household surveys reported annually for the ACS is significantly less than the number reported in the long-form decennial census. As a result, the ACS combines detailed population and housing data from multiple years to produce reliable estimates for small counties, neighborhoods, and other local areas. Negotiating between timeliness and accuracy, the ACS annually releases current, one-year estimates for geographic areas with large populations; three-year and five-year estimates are also released each year for additional areas based on minimum population thresholds.

Citation: U.S. Census Bureau: A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data (2008).
For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey website.

Methodology

Counts of total households and households by monthly housing cost are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS). Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2009-2013. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. The data for monthly housing costs as a percentage of household income are developed from a distribution of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income" for owner-occupied and "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income" for renter-occupied units. The owner-occupied categories are further separated into those with a mortgage and those without a mortgage. Indicator statistics are measured as a percentage total households using the following formula:

[Households with Costs Exceeding 30% of Income] / [Total Households] * 100

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2013 Subject Definitions.

Housing Environment - Gross Rent

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide, continuous survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data. The ACS samples nearly 3 million addresses each year, resulting in nearly 2 million final interviews. The ACS replaces the long-form decennial census; however, the number of household surveys reported annually for the ACS is significantly less than the number reported in the long-form decennial census. As a result, the ACS combines detailed population and housing data from multiple years to produce reliable estimates for small counties, neighborhoods, and other local areas. Negotiating between timeliness and accuracy, the ACS annually releases current, one-year estimates for geographic areas with large populations; three-year and five-year estimates are also released each year for additional areas based on minimum population thresholds.

Citation: U.S. Census Bureau: A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data (2008).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey website.

Methodology

Data on gross rent are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2008-2012. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water and sewer) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is presented as an area aggregate or an average. The number and percentage of housing units paying gross rent in various ranges is also presented. br>
For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2012 Subject Definitions.

Notes

Race and Ethnicity
Statistics by race and ethnicity are not provided for this indicator.

Housing Environment - Owner Occupied Housing

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide, continuous survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data. The ACS samples nearly 3 million addresses each year, resulting in nearly 2 million final interviews. The ACS replaces the long-form decennial census; however, the number of household surveys reported annually for the ACS is significantly less than the number reported in the long-form decennial census. As a result, the ACS combines detailed population and housing data from multiple years to produce reliable estimates for small counties, neighborhoods, and other local areas. Negotiating between timeliness and accuracy, the ACS annually releases current, one-year estimates for geographic areas with large populations; three-year and five-year estimates are also released each year for additional areas based on minimum population thresholds.

Citation: U.S. Census Bureau: A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data (2008).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey website.

Methodology

Data on tenure are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2008-2012. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries This data covers all occupied housing units, which are classified as either owner occupied or renter 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 for. The unit also is considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit. Mobile homes occupied by owners with installment loan balances also are included in this category.
Area statistics for this indicator are measured as a percentage of total occupied households based on the following formula:

Percentage = [Units Occupied by Tenure] / [Total Occupied Housing Units] * 100

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2012 Subject Definitions.

Notes

Race and Ethnicity
Race and ethnicity (Hispanic origin) are collected as two separate categories in the American Community Survey (ACS) based on methods established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1997. Indicator race and ethnicity statistics are generated from self-identified survey responses. Using the OMB standard, the available race categories in the ACS are: White, Black, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, and Other. An ACS survey respondent may identify as one race alone, or may choose multiple races. Respondents selecting multiple categories are racially identified as "Two or More Races". The minimum ethnicity categories are: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. Respondents may only choose one ethnicity. All social and economic data are reported in the ACS public use files by race alone, ethnicity alone, and for the white non-Hispanic population.

Housing Environment - Owner Costs

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide, continuous survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data. The ACS samples nearly 3 million addresses each year, resulting in nearly 2 million final interviews. The ACS replaces the long-form decennial census; however, the number of household surveys reported annually for the ACS is significantly less than the number reported in the long-form decennial census. As a result, the ACS combines detailed population and housing data from multiple years to produce reliable estimates for small counties,

neighborhoods, and other local areas. Negotiating between timeliness and accuracy, the ACS annually releases current, one-year estimates for geographic areas with large populations; three-year and five-year estimates are also released each year for additional areas based on minimum population thresholds.

Citation: U.S. Census Bureau: A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data (2008).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey website.

Methodology

Data on housing costs are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2008-2012. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Selected monthly owner costs are the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second mortgages, home equity loans, and other junior mortgages); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water and sewer); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs. Selected monthly owner costs were tabulated for all owner-occupied units, and usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Housing cost is presented as an area aggregate or an average. The number and percentage of housing units with costs in various ranges is also presented. br>
For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2012 Subject Definitions.

Notes

Race and Ethnicity
Statistics by race and ethnicity are not provided for this indicator.

Housing Environment - Overcrowded Housing

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide, continuous survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data. The ACS samples nearly 3 million addresses each year, resulting in nearly 2 million final interviews. The ACS replaces the long-form decennial census; however, the number of household surveys reported annually for the ACS is significantly less than the number reported in the long-form decennial census. As a result, the ACS combines detailed population and housing data from multiple years to produce reliable estimates for small counties, neighborhoods, and other local areas. Negotiating between timeliness and accuracy, the ACS annually releases current, one-year estimates for geographic areas with large populations; three-year and five-year estimates are also released each year for additional areas based on minimum population thresholds.

Citation: U.S. Census Bureau: A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data (2008).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey website.

Methodology

Data on occupants per room are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2008-2012. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Occupants per room is obtained by dividing the number of people in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures show the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of people per room. The Census Bureau has no official definition of crowded units, but this report considers units with more than one occupant per room to be crowded. Occupants per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth.

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2012 Subject Definitions.

Notes

Race and Ethnicity
Statistics by race and ethnicity are not provided for this indicator.

Housing Environment - Substandard Housing

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide, continuous survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data. The ACS samples nearly 3 million addresses each year, resulting in nearly 2 million final interviews. The ACS replaces the long-form decennial census; however, the number of household surveys reported annually for the ACS is significantly less than the number reported in the long-form decennial census. As a result, the ACS combines detailed population and housing data from multiple years to produce reliable estimates for small counties, neighborhoods, and other local areas. Negotiating between timeliness and accuracy, the ACS annually releases current, one-year estimates for geographic areas with large populations; three-year and five-year estimates are also released each year for additional areas based on minimum population thresholds.

Citation: U.S. Census Bureau: A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data (2008).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey website.

Methodology

Counts of housing units by age and condition are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2008-2012. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Area estimates are developed at the U.S. Census Bureau, and given as a value for each geographic area. Raw counts are not provided, inhibiting the ability to produce median ages for report areas. For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2012 Subject Definitions.

Current Unemployment

Data Background

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is the principal Federal agency responsible for measuring labor market activity, working conditions, and price changes in the economy. Its mission is to collect, analyze, and disseminate essential economic information to support public and private decision-making. As an independent statistical agency, BLS serves its diverse user communities by providing products and services that are objective, timely, accurate, and relevant.

Methodology

Unemployment statistics are downloaded from the US Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) database. The LAUS is dataset consists of modelled unemployment estimates. It is described by the BLS as follows:

The concepts and definitions underlying LAUS data come from the Current Population Survey (CPS), the household survey that is the official measure of the labor force for the nation. State monthly model estimates are controlled in "real time" to sum to national monthly labor force estimates from the CPS. These models combine current and historical data from the CPS, the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, and State unemployment insurance (UI) systems. Estimates for seven large areas and their respective balances of State are also model-based. Estimates for the remainder of the sub-state labor market areas are produced through a building-block approach known as the "Handbook method." This procedure also uses data from several sources, including the CPS, the CES program, State UI systems, and the decennial census,

to create estimates that are adjusted to the statewide measures of employment and unemployment. Below the labor market area level, estimates are prepared using disaggregation techniques based on inputs from the decennial census, annual population estimates, and current UI data.

From the LAUS estimates, unemployment is recalculated as follows:

Unemployment Rate = [Total Unemployed] / [Total Labor Force] * 100

For more information, please visit the Bureau of Labor Statistics Local Area Unemployment Statistics web page.

Five Year Unemployment Rate

Data Background

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is the principal Federal agency responsible for measuring labor market activity, working conditions, and price changes in the economy. Its mission is to collect, analyze, and disseminate essential economic information to support public and private decision-making. As an independent statistical agency, BLS serves its diverse user communities by providing products and services that are objective, timely, accurate, and relevant.

Methodology

Unemployment statistics are downloaded from the US Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) database. The LAUS is dataset consists of modelled unemployment estimates. It is described by the BLS as follows:

The concepts and definitions underlying LAUS data come from the Current Population Survey (CPS), the household survey that is the official measure of the labor force for the nation. State monthly model estimates are controlled in "real time" to sum to national monthly labor force estimates from the CPS. These models combine current and historical data from the CPS, the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, and State unemployment insurance (UI) systems. Estimates for seven large areas and their respective balances of State are also model-based. Estimates for the remainder of the sub-state labor market areas are produced through a building-block approach known as the "Handbook method." This procedure also uses data from several sources, including the CPS, the CES program, State UI systems, and the decennial census, to create estimates that are adjusted to the statewide measures of employment and unemployment. Below the labor market area level, estimates are prepared using disaggregation techniques based on inputs from the decennial census, annual population estimates, and current UI data.

From the LAUS estimates, unemployment is recalculated as follows:

Unemployment Rate = [Total Unemployed] / [Total Labor Force] * 100

For more information, please visit the Bureau of Labor Statistics Local Area Unemployment Statistics web page

Commuter Travel Patterns

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide, continuous survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data. The ACS samples nearly 3 million addresses each year, resulting in nearly 2 million final interviews. The ACS replaces the long-form decennial census; however, the number of household surveys reported annually for the ACS is significantly less than the number reported in the long-form decennial census. As a result, the ACS combines detailed population and housing data from multiple years to produce reliable estimates for small counties, neighborhoods, and other local areas. Negotiating between timeliness and accuracy, the ACS annually releases current, one-year estimates for geographic areas with large populations; three-year and five-year estimates are also released each year for additional areas based on minimum population thresholds.

Citation: U.S. Census Bureau: A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data (2008).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey website.

Methodology

Population counts for demographic groups and total area population data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2009-2013. Data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Area demographic statistics are measured as a percentage of the total population using the following formula:

Percentage = [Subgroup Population] / [Total Population] * 100

For more information on the specific data elements reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2013 Subject Definitions.

Travel Time to Work

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide, continuous survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data. The ACS samples nearly 3 million addresses each year, resulting in nearly 2 million final interviews. The ACS replaces the long-form decennial census; however, the number of household surveys reported annually for the ACS is significantly less than the number reported in the long-form decennial census. As a result, the ACS combines detailed population and housing data from multiple years to produce reliable estimates for small counties, neighborhoods, and other local areas. Negotiating between timeliness and accuracy, the ACS annually releases current, one-year estimates for geographic areas with large populations; three-year and five-year estimates are also released each year for additional areas based on minimum population thresholds.

Citation: U.S. Census Bureau: A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data (2008).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey website.

Methodology

Population counts for demographic groups and total area population data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2009-2013. Data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Area demographic statistics are measured as a percentage of the total population using the following formula:

Percentage = [Subgroup Population] / [Total Population] * 100

For more information on the specific data elements reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2013 Subject Definitions.

Use of Public Transportation

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide, continuous survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data. The ACS samples nearly 3 million addresses each year, resulting in nearly 2 million final interviews. The ACS replaces the long-form decennial census; however, the number of household surveys reported annually for the ACS is significantly less than the number reported in the long-form decennial census. As a result, the ACS combines detailed population and housing data from multiple years to produce reliable estimates for small counties, neighborhoods, and other local areas. Negotiating between timeliness and accuracy, the ACS

annually releases current, one-year estimates for geographic areas with large populations; three-year and five-year estimates are also released each year for additional areas based on minimum population thresholds.

Citation: U.S. Census Bureau: A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data (2008).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey website.

Methodology

Population counts for demographic groups and total area population data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2008-2012. Data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Area demographic statistics are measured as a percentage of the total population using the following formula:

Percentage = [Subgroup Population] / [Total Population] * 100

For more information on the specific data elements reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2012 Subject Definitions.

Notes

Race and Ethnicity
Race and ethnicity (Hispanic origin) are collected as two separate categories in the American Community Survey (ACS) based on methods established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1997. Indicator race and ethnicity statistics are generated from self-identified survey responses. Using the OMB standard, the available race categories in the ACS are: White, Black, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, and Other. An ACS survey respondent may identify as one race alone, or may choose multiple races. Respondents selecting multiple categories are racially identified as "Two or More Races". The minimum ethnicity categories are: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. Respondents may only choose one ethnicity. All social and economic data are reported in the ACS public use files by race alone, ethnicity alone, and for the white non-Hispanic population.

Children Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch

Data Background

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) is the primary federal entity for collecting, analyzing, and reporting data related to education in the United States and other nations. It fulfils a congressional mandate to collect, collate, analyze, and report full and complete statistics on the condition of education in the United States; conduct and publish reports and specialized analyses of the meaning and significance of such statistics; assist state and local education agencies in improving their statistical systems; and review and report on education activities in foreign countries.
Citation: Documentation to the NCES Common Core of Data Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey (2013).

The National Center for Education Statistics releases a dataset containing detailed information about every public school in the United States in their annual Common Core of Data (CCD) files. The information from which this data is compiled is supplied by state education agency officials. The CCD reports information about both schools and school districts, including name, address, and phone number; descriptive information about students and staff demographics; and fiscal data, including revenues and current expenditures.

For more information, please visit the Common Core of Data web page.

Methodology

The National School Lunch Program is a federally assisted meal program operating in public and nonprofit private schools and residential child care institutions. Children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of the poverty level are

eligible for free meals. Those with incomes between 130 percent and 185 percent of the poverty level are eligible for reduced-price meals, for which students can be charged no more than 40 cents.

Total student counts and counts for students eligible for free and reduced price lunches are acquired for the school year 2012-2013 from the NCES Common Core of Data (CCD) Public School Universe Survey. Point locations for schools are obtained by mapping the latitude and longitude coordinates for each school provided in the CCD file. School-level data is summarized to the county, state, and national levels for reporting purposes. For more information, please see the complete dataset documentation.

Notes

Race and Ethnicity
Statistics by race and ethnicity are not provided for this indicator from the data source. Detailed race/ethnicity data may be available at a broader geographic level, or from a local source

Children Eligible for Free Lunch (Alone) by Year,

Households Receiving SNAP by Poverty Status (ACS)

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide, continuous survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data. The ACS samples nearly 3 million addresses each year, resulting in nearly 2 million final interviews. The ACS replaces the long-form decennial census; however, the number of household surveys reported annually for the ACS is significantly less than the number reported in the long-form decennial census. As a result, the ACS combines detailed population and housing data from multiple years to produce reliable estimates for small counties, neighborhoods, and other local areas. Negotiating between timeliness and accuracy, the ACS annually releases current, one-year estimates for geographic areas with large populations; three-year and five-year estimates are also released each year for additional areas based on minimum population thresholds.

Citation: U.S. Census Bureau: A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data (2008).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey website.

Methodology

Population counts for household program participation and total household data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2009-2013. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. This indicator is a measure of household-level SNAP participation based on survey response about "receipts of food stamps or a food stamp benefit card in the past 12 months" by one or more household members. Area statistics are measured as a percentage of total occupied households based on the following formula:

Percentage = [Participating Households] / [Total Households] * 100

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2013 Subject Definitions.

Fast Food Restaurant Access

Data Background

County Business Patterns (CBP) is an annual series that provides sub-national economic data by industry. Data for establishments are presented by geographic area, 6-digit NAICS industry, legal form of organization (U.S. and state only), and employment size class. Information is available on the number of establishments, employment during the week of

March 12, first quarter payroll, and annual payroll. ZIP Code Business Patterns data are available shortly after the release of County Business Patterns. It provides the number of establishments by employment-size classes by detailed industry in the U.S.

County Business Patterns basic data items are extracted from the Business Register (BR), a database of all known single and multi-establishment employer companies maintained and updated by the U.S. Census Bureau. The BR contains the most complete, current, and consistent data for business establishments. The annual Company Organization Survey provides individual establishment data for multi-establishment companies. Data for single-establishment companies are obtained from various Census Bureau programs, such as the Economic Census, Annual Survey of Manufactures and Current Business Surveys, as well as from administrative record sources.

Citation: U.S. Census Bureau: County Business Patterns (2012).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the County Business Patterns website.

Methodology

Population figures are acquired for this indicator from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Decennial Census, Summary File 1. Industry counts are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns data file. Industries are stratified based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) a coding system used by Federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the U.S. business economy. Establishment rates for each county are derived using the following formula:

Rate = [Establishment Count] / [Population] * 100,000

The specific NAICS codes used to identify establishment categories within the County Business Patterns (CBP) are listed below.

- Grocery stores and supermarkets: 445110
  Grocery stores are establishments engaged in selling a "general line of food, such as canned and frozen foods; fresh fruits and vegetables; and fresh and prepared meats, fish, and poultry". Examples include supermarkets, commissaries and food stores. Convenience stores are excluded.
- Fast food restaurants: 722513 (formerly 722211)
  Any "limited service" establishments where the customer typically orders or selects items and pay before eating. Establishments may include carryout restaurants, delicatessens, drive-ins, pizza delivery shops, sandwich shops, and other fast food restaurants
- Alcoholic beverage retailers: 445310
  Establishments engaged in "retailing packaged alcoholic beverages, such as ale, beer, wine, and liquor". Bars and other venues serving alcoholic beverages intended for immediate consumption on the premises are not included.
- Recreational Facilities: 713940
  Establishments engaged in operating facilities which offer "exercise and other active physical fitness conditioning or recreational sports activities". Examples include athletic clubs, gymnasiums, dance centers, tennis clubs, and swimming pools.

A complete list of NAICS codes and definitions is available using the NAICS Association's free lookup service .

Notes

Data Limitations

1. Data are reported based on the primary NAICS code of the establishment. By definition, the primary NAICS code should reflect 50% or more of the establihsment's activity. This definition may exclude some establishments from a particular industry classification. For example, a convenience store which also sells liquor may be classified only as a convenience store (445120) and not a beer, wine and liquor store (445310).

Race and Ethnicity

Statistics by race and ethnicity are not provided for this indicator.

Data Limitations

Reported data represent summaries limited by county boundaries. When comparing rates, consider the following:
1) Rates assume uniform distribution of both establishments and populations throughout the county and may not detect disparities in access for rural or minority populations.
2) Summaries may over-represent or under-represent county rates when populations or establishments are highly concentrated on county border lines.
3) Rates do not describe quality of the establishment or utilization frequency.

Grocery Store Access

Data Background

County Business Patterns (CBP) is an annual series that provides sub-national economic data by industry. Data for establishments are presented by geographic area, 6-digit NAICS industry, legal form of organization (U.S. and state only), and employment size class. Information is available on the number of establishments, employment during the week of March 12, first quarter payroll, and annual payroll. ZIP Code Business Patterns data are available shortly after the release of County Business Patterns. It provides the number of establishments by employment-size classes by detailed industry in the U.S.

County Business Patterns basic data items are extracted from the Business Register (BR), a database of all known single and multi-establishment employer companies maintained and updated by the U.S. Census Bureau. The BR contains the most complete, current, and consistent data for business establishments. The annual Company Organization Survey provides individual establishment data for multi-establishment companies. Data for single-establishment companies are obtained from various Census Bureau programs, such as the Economic Census, Annual Survey of Manufactures and Current Business Surveys, as well as from administrative record sources.

Citation: U.S. Census Bureau: County Business Patterns (2012).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the County Business Patterns website.

Methodology

Population figures are acquired for this indicator from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Decennial Census, Summary File 1. Industry counts are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns data file. Industries are stratified based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) a coding system used by Federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the U.S. business economy. Establishment rates for each county are derived using the following formula:

Rate = [Establishment Count] / [Population] * 100,000

The specific NAICS codes used to identify establishment categories within the County Business Patterns (CBP) are listed below.

- Grocery stores and supermarkets: 445110
  Grocery stores are establishments engaged in selling a "general line of food, such as canned and frozen foods; fresh fruits and vegetables; and fresh and prepared meats, fish, and poultry". Examples include supermarkets, commissaries and food stores. Convenience stores are excluded.
- Fast food restaurants: 722513 (formerly 722211)
  Any "limited service" establishments where the customer typically orders or selects items and pay before eating. Establishments may include carryout restaurants, delicatessens, drive-ins, pizza delivery shops, sandwich shops, and other fast food restaurants
- Alcoholic beverage retailers: 445310
  Establishments engaged in "retailing packaged alcoholic beverages, such as ale, beer, wine, and liquor". Bars and other venues serving alcoholic beverages intended for immediate consumption on the premises are not included.

- Recreational Facilities: 713940
  Establishments engaged in operating facilities which offer "exercise and other active physical fitness conditioning or recreational sports activities". Examples include athletic clubs, gymnasiums, dance centers, tennis clubs, and swimming pools.

A complete list of NAICS codes and definitions is available using the NAICS Association's free lookup service .

Notes

Data Limitations

1. Data are reported based on the primary NAICS code of the establishment. By definition, the primary NAICS code should reflect 50% or more of the establihsment's activity. This definition may exclude some establishments from a particular industry classification. For example, a convenience store which also sells liquor may be classified only as a convenience store (445120) and not a beer, wine and liquor store (445310).

Race and Ethnicity

Statistics by race and ethnicity are not provided for this indicator.

Data Limitations

Reported data represent summaries limited by county boundaries. When comparing rates, consider the following:
1) Rates assume uniform distribution of both establishments and populations throughout the county and may not detect disparities in access for rural or minority populations.
2) Summaries may over-represent or under-represent county rates when populations or establishments are highly concentrated on county border lines.
3) Rates do not describe quality of the establishment or utilization frequency.

Population with Low Food Access

Data Background

The Food Access Research Atlas (FARA) presents a spatial overview of food access indicators for populations using different measures of supermarket accessibility. The FARA is a compliment to the USDA's Food Environment Atlas, which houses county-level food related data. The FARA provides census-tract level detail of the food access measures, including food desert census tracts. Estimates in the Food Access Research Atlas draw from various sources, including the 2010 STARS list of supermarkets, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Retailer Directory, the 2010 Decennial Census, and the 2006-10 American Community Survey.

For more information about this source, including the methodology and data definitions please visit the Food Access Research Atlas web page.

Methodology

Census tract-level data was acquired from the USDA Food Access Research Atlas (FARA) and aggregated to generate county and state-level estaimtes.

The FARA hosts data derived through the analysis of mulitple sources. First, a directory of supermarkets and large grocery stores within the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, was derived from merging the 2010 STARS directory of stores authorized to accept SNAP benefits and the 2010 Trade Dimensions TDLinx directory of stores. Stores met the definition of a supermarket or large grocery store if they reported at least $2 million in annual sales and contained all the major food departments found in a traditional supermarket, including fresh meat and poultry, dairy, dry and packaged foods, and frozen foods. The combined list of supermarkets and large grocery stores was converted into a GIS-usable format by geocoding the street address into store-point locations. Population data are reported at the block level from the 2010 Census of Population and Housing, while data on income are drawn at the block group-level from the 2006-10 American Community Survey. Distance to nearest supermarket was determined for population blocks. Blocks were determined to be "low-access" based on the distance of the block centroid to the nearest grocery store. For blocks within urban census tracts, the low-access cut off was 1 mile; for blocks within rural census tracts, the cut off was 10 miles. Rural or urban status is designated by the Census Bureau's Urban Area definition. Low-income is defined as annual family income of less than or equal to 200 percent of the Federal poverty threshold given family size.

For more information, please refer to the Food Access Research Atlas Documentation.

Notes

Race and Ethnicity
Statistics by race and ethnicity are not provided for this indicator from the data source. Detailed race/ethnicity data may be available at a broader geographic level, or from a local source.

Educational Attainment

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide, continuous survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data. The ACS samples nearly 3 million addresses each year, resulting in nearly 2 million final interviews. The ACS replaces the long-form decennial census; however, the number of household surveys reported annually for the ACS is significantly less than the number reported in the long-form decennial census. As a result, the ACS combines detailed population and housing data from multiple years to produce reliable estimates for small counties, neighborhoods, and other local areas. Negotiating between timeliness and accuracy, the ACS annually releases current, one-year estimates for geographic areas with large populations; three-year and five-year estimates are also released each year for additional areas based on minimum population thresholds.

Citation: U.S. Census Bureau: A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data (2008).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey website.

Methodology

Population counts for population by educational attainment and total area population data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2009-2013. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Area demographic statistics are measured as a percentage of the total population aged 25 based on the following formula:

Percentage = [Subgroup Population] / [Total Population Age 25 and up] * 100

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2013 Subject Definitions.

Notes

Data Limitations
Beginning in 2006, the population in group quarters (GQ) was included in the ACS. Some types of GQ populations may have educational attainment distributions that are different from the household population. The inclusion of the GQ population could therefore have a noticeable impact on the educational attainment distribution. This is particularly true for areas with a substantial GQ population.

Uninsured Population (also by Age Group)

Data Background

The Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) program was created to develop model-based estimates of health insurance coverage for counties and states. It is currently the only dataset providing complete health-insurance coverage estimates. The models predict state and county level insurance estimates for total populations, as well as population groups defined by age, sex, race and income.

The SAHIE program models health insurance coverage by combining survey data with population estimates and administrative records. SAHIE estimates are a product of the US Census Bureau with funding from the Centers for Disease Control and

Prevention.

The SAHIE health insurance models use data from the following sources:

- *American Community Survey*
- *Internal Revenue Service: Federal Tax Returns*
- *Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP): Participation Records*
- *County Business Patterns*
- *Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP): Participation Records*
- *US Census 2010*

Methodology

Counts of the number of persons without medical insurance are modelled for the Small Area Income and Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) datasets by the Census Bureau using both survey and census data. In this reporting platform, indicator percentages are summarized from the SAHIE estimates based on the following formula:

Percentage = SUM [Uninsured Population] / SUM [Total Population] * 100

For more information about the data used in these estimates, please visit the Small Area Health Insurance Estimates website and view the provided Data Inputs page.

Insurance - Uninsured Children

Data Background

The Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) program was created to develop model-based estimates of health insurance coverage for counties and states. It is currently the only dataset providing complete health-insurance coverage estimates. The models predict state and county level insurance estimates for total populations, as well as population groups defined by age, sex, race and income.

The SAHIE program models health insurance coverage by combining survey data with population estimates and administrative records. SAHIE estimates are a product of the US Census Bureau with funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

The SAHIE health insurance models use data from the following sources:

- *American Community Survey*
- *Internal Revenue Service: Federal Tax Returns*
- *Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP): Participation Records*
- *County Business Patterns*
- *Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP): Participation Records*
- *US Census 2010*

Methodology

Counts of the number of persons without medical insurance are modelled for the Small Area Income and Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) datasets by the Census Bureau using both survey and census data. In this reporting platform, indicator percentages are summarized from the SAHIE estimates based on the following formula:

Percentage = SUM [Uninsured Population] / SUM [Total Population] * 100

For more information about the data used in these estimates, please visit the Small Area Health Insurance Estimates website and view the provided Data Inputs page.

Violent Crime

Data Background

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is a governmental agency belonging to the United States Department of Justice that serves to protect and defend the United States against terrorist and foreign intelligence threats, to uphold and enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and to provide leadership and criminal justice services to federal, state, municipal, and international agencies and partners. The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program has been the starting place for law enforcement executives, students of criminal justice, researchers, members of the media, and the public at large seeking information on crime in the nation. The program was conceived in 1929 by the International Association of Chiefs of Police to meet the need for reliable uniform crime statistics for the nation. In 1930, the FBI was tasked with collecting, publishing, and archiving those statistics.

Today, four annual publications, Crime in the United States, National Incident-Based Reporting System, Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, and Hate Crime Statistics are produced from data received from over 18,000 city, university/college, county, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies voluntarily participating in the program. The crime data are submitted either through a state UCR Program or directly to the FBI's UCR Program. For more information, please visit the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports website.

Methodology

Crime totals, population figures, and crime rates are multi-year estimates for the three year period 2010-2012. County-level estimates are created by the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD) based on agency-level* records in a file obtained from the FBI, which also provides aggregated county totals. NACJD imputes missing data and then aggregates the data to the county-level. Violent crimes consist of homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Rates are reported as the number of crimes per 100,000 population using the following formula:

Crime Rate = [Number Violent Crimes] / [Total Population] *100,000

*Police jurisdictions may be defined by the boundary of a county, county subdivision, or city. Regional police departments may consist of multiple cities or subdivisions.

Access to the complete methodology is available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (IPSCOR), a repository for the NAJDC Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data Series.

Notes

Race and Ethnicity

Statistics by race and ethnicity are not provided for this indicator from the data source. Detailed race/ethnicity data may be available at a broader geographic level, or from a local source.

Data Limitations

1. Participation by law enforcement agencies in the UCR program is voluntary. Sub-state data and maps do not necessarily represent an exhaustive list of crimes due to gaps in reporting.
2. Data for forcible rape was not consistenly reported by city and county agencies in the state of Minnesota. Forcible rapes are not included in the violent crime summaries for cities and counties in that state.
3. Some institutions of higher education have their own police departments, which handle offenses occurring within campus grounds. These offenses are not included in the violent crime statistics, but can be obtained from the Uniform Crime Reports Universities and Colleges data tables.

Data Suppression

Suppression is used to avoid misinterpretation when rates are unreliable or unstable. When the FBI determines that an agency's data collection methodology does not comply with national UCR guidelines, the figure(s) for that agency's offense(s) are not be included. For further details please see the original data tables available online through the FBI Crime in the US website.

Population Age 65

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide, continuous survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data. The ACS samples nearly 3 million addresses each year, resulting in nearly 2 million final interviews. The ACS replaces the long-form decennial census; however, the number of household surveys reported annually for the ACS is significantly less than the number reported in the long-form decennial census. As a result, the ACS combines detailed population and housing data from multiple years to produce reliable estimates for small counties, neighborhoods, and other local areas. Negotiating between timeliness and accuracy, the ACS annually releases current, one-year estimates for geographic areas with large populations; three-year and five-year estimates are also released each year for additional areas based on minimum population thresholds.

Citation: U.S. Census Bureau: A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data (2008).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey website.

Methodology

Population counts for demographic groups and total area population data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2009-2013. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Area demographic statistics are measured as a percentage of the total population based on the following formula:

Percentage = [Subgroup Population] / [Total Population] * 100

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2013 Subject Definitions.

Notes

Race and Ethnicity
Race and ethnicity (Hispanic origin) are collected as two separate categories in the American Community Survey (ACS) based on methods established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1997. Indicator race and ethnicity statistics are generated from self-identified survey responses. Using the OMB standard, the available race categories in the ACS are: White, Black, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, and Other. An ACS survey respondent may identify as one race alone, or may choose multiple races. Respondents selecting multiple categories are racially identified as "Two or More Races". The minimum ethnicity categories are: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. Respondents may only choose one ethnicity. All social and economic data are reported in the ACS public use files by race alone, ethnicity alone, and for the white non-Hispanic population.

Data Limitations
Beginning in 2006, the population in group quarters (GQ) was included in the ACS. Some types of GQ populations have age and sex distributions that are very different from the household population. The inclusion of the GQ population could therefore have a noticeable impact on demographic distribution. This is particularly true for areas with a substantial GQ population (like areas with military bases, colleges, or jails).

Population with Any Disability

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide, continuous survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data. The ACS samples nearly 3 million addresses each year, resulting in nearly 2 million final interviews. The ACS replaces the long-form decennial census; however, the number of household surveys reported annually for the ACS is significantly less than the number reported in the long-form decennial census. As a result, the ACS combines detailed population and housing data from multiple years to produce reliable estimates for small counties, neighborhoods, and other local areas. Negotiating between timeliness and accuracy, the ACS

annually releases current, one-year estimates for geographic areas with large populations; three-year and five-year estimates are also released each year for additional areas based on minimum population thresholds.

Citation: U.S. Census Bureau: A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data (2008).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey website.

Methodology

Counts of population subgroups and total area population data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS). Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2009-2013. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Disability status is classified in the ACS according to yes/no responses to questions (17 - 19) about specific physical (hearing, vision, ambulatory) and cognitive statuses, and any other status which, if present, would make living in the absence of accommodations difficult or impossible. Indicator statistics are measured as a percentage of the total universe (non-institutionalized) population using the following formula:

Percentage = [Subgroup Population] / [Total Population] * 100

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2013 Subject Definitions.

Notes

Race and Ethnicity

Race and ethnicity (Hispanic origin) are collected as two separate categories in the American Community Survey (ACS) based on methods established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1997. Indicator race and ethnicity statistics are generated from self-identified survey responses. Using the OMB standard, the available race categories in the ACS are: White, Black, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, and Other. An ACS survey respondent may identify as one race alone, or may choose multiple races. Respondents selecting multiple categories are racially identified as "Two or More Races". The minimum ethnicity categories are: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. Respondents may only choose one ethnicity. All social and economic data are reported in the ACS public use files by race alone, ethnicity alone, and for the white non-Hispanic population.

Data Limitations

Beginning in 2006, the population in group quarters (GQ) was included in the ACS. Some types of GQ populations have age and sex distributions that are very different from the household population. The inclusion of the GQ population could therefore have a noticeable impact on demographic distribution. This is particularly true for areas with a substantial GQ population (like areas with military bases, colleges, or jails).

Veterans, Age and Gender Demographics

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide, continuous survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data. The ACS samples nearly 3 million addresses each year, resulting in nearly 2 million final interviews. The ACS replaces the long-form decennial census; however, the number of household surveys reported annually for the ACS is significantly less than the number reported in the long-form decennial census. As a result, the ACS combines detailed population and housing data from multiple years to produce reliable estimates for small counties, neighborhoods, and other local areas. Negotiating between timeliness and accuracy, the ACS annually releases current, one-year estimates for geographic areas with large populations; three-year and five-year estimates are also released each year for additional areas based on minimum population thresholds.

Citation: U.S. Census Bureau: A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data (2008).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey website.

Methodology

Counts for population subgroups and total area population data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS). Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2009-2013. Data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Veteran status is classified in the ACS according to yes/no responses to questions 26 and 27. ACS data define civilian veteran as a person 18 years old and over who served (even for a short time), but is not now serving on acting duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps or Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Individuals who have training for Reserves or National Guard but no active duty service are not considered veterans in the ACS. Indicator statistics are measured as a percentage of the population aged 18 years and older using the following formula:

Percentage = [Veteran Population] / [Total Population Age 18 and up] * 100

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2013 Subject Definitions.

Notes

Data Limitations

Beginning in 2006, the population in group quarters (GQ) was included in the ACS. Some types of GQ populations have age and sex distributions that are very different from the household population. The inclusion of the GQ population could therefore have a noticeable impact on demographic distribution. This is particularly true for areas with a substantial GQ population (like areas with military bases, colleges, or jails).

Linguistically Isolated Population

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide, continuous survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data. The ACS samples nearly 3 million addresses each year, resulting in nearly 2 million final interviews. The ACS replaces the long-form decennial census; however, the number of household surveys reported annually for the ACS is significantly less than the number reported in the long-form decennial census. As a result, the ACS combines detailed population and housing data from multiple years to produce reliable estimates for small counties, neighborhoods, and other local areas. Negotiating between timeliness and accuracy, the ACS annually releases current, one-year estimates for geographic areas with large populations; three-year and five-year estimates are also released each year for additional areas based on minimum population thresholds.

Citation: U.S. Census Bureau: A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data (2008).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey website.

Methodology

Population counts for population by language proficiency and total area population data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2009-2013. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Persons are considered to have limited English proficiency they indicated that they spoke a language other than English, and if they spoke English less than "very well". Persons are considered to live in linguistically isolated households if no one aged 14 and over in the households speaks English only or speaks a language other than English at home and speaks English "very well" Area demographic statistics are measured as a percentage of the total population aged 5 based on the following formula:

Percentage = [Linguistically Isolated Population] / [Total Population in Households] * 100

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2013 Subject Definitions.

Notes

Race and Ethnicity
Race and ethnicity (Hispanic origin) are collected as two separate categories in the American Community Survey (ACS) based on methods established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1997. Indicator race and ethnicity statistics are generated from self-identified survey responses. Using the OMB standard, the available race categories in the ACS are: White, Black, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, and Other. An ACS survey respondent may identify as one race alone, or may choose multiple races. Respondents selecting multiple categories are racially identified as "Two or More Races". The minimum ethnicity categories are: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. Respondents may only choose one ethnicity. All social and economic data are reported in the ACS public use files by race alone, ethnicity alone, and for the white non-Hispanic population.

Data Limitations
Beginning in 2006, the population in group quarters (GQ) was included in the ACS. The part of the group quarters population in the language universe (for example, people living in group homes or those living in agriculture workers' dormitories) may have different levels of English proficiency than the general population. Direct comparisons of the data would likely result in erroneous conclusions about the English language proficiency of all people living in the area.

Appendix B

Community Needs Survey

Community Needs Survey

The Austin/Travis County Health and Human Services Department (A/TCHHSD) receives federal Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) funds each year to provide services to combat poverty. A/TCHHSD is conducting a community needs survey to help set priorities in the goal of moving persons out of poverty. If you have any questions about this survey, please contact Bianca Enriquez at (512) 972-5014 or bianca.enriquez@austintexas.gov.

In the survey questions below, please focus your answers on the needs of the people in your neighborhood (including yourself, family, friends and neighbors) or if you are a service provider or volunteer, the clients that you serve.

1. Please rank the following Unmet Basic Needs of your neighborhood.

	1 (Not Needed)	2 (Rarely Needed)	3 (Needed)	4 (Highly Needed)	5 (Very Highly Needed)
Food	○	○	○	○	○
Clothes	○	○	○	○	○
Help with Bus Passes/Gas	○	○	○	○	○
Better public transportation	○	○	○	○	○
Affordable child care	○	○	○	○	○
Safety	○	○	○	○	○

Other Basic Needs (please specify)

2. Please rank the following Employment needs of your neighborhood.

	1 (Not Needed)	2 (Rarely Needed)	3 (Needed)	4 (Highly Needed)	5 (Very Highly Needed)
Job Training	○	○	○	○	○
Help Finding a Job	○	○	○	○	○
Jobs for People with a Criminal Record	○	○	○	○	○

Other Employment needs (please specify)

3. Please rank the following Education needs of your neighborhood.

	1 (Not Needed)	2 (Rarely Needed)	3 (Needed)	4 (Highly Needed)	5 (Very Highly Needed)
GED Classes	○	○	○	○	○
English as a Second Language Classes	○	○	○	○	○
Computer Skills Classes	○	○	○	○	○
Help to go to Trade/Technical School	○	○	○	○	○
Help to go to College	○	○	○	○	○
Classes for Adults in Reading/Writing	○	○	○	○	○
Parenting Classes	○	○	○	○	○

Other Education needs (please specify)

4. Please rank the following Money Management needs of your neighborhood.

	1 (Not Needed)	2 (Rarely Needed)	3 (Needed)	4 (Highly Needed)	5 (Very Highly Needed)
Help applying for Social Security, Disability or other benefits.	○	○	○	○	○
Classes on making/using a budget	○	○	○	○	○
Help preparing income taxes	○	○	○	○	○
Counseling on debt and credit	○	○	○	○	○

Other Money Management needs (please specify)

5. Please rank the following Housing needs of your neighborhood.

	1 (Not Needed)	2 (Rarely Needed)	3 (Needed)	4 (Highly Needed)	5 (Very Highly Needed)
Affordable Rental Housing	○	○	○	○	○
Help Paying Rent	○	○	○	○	○
Help Paying Energy Bills	○	○	○	○	○
Emergency Shelter	○	○	○	○	○
Help buying a home	○	○	○	○	○

Other Housing needs (please specify)

6. Please rank the following Health needs of your neighborhood.

	1 (Not Needed)	2 (Rarely Needed)	3 (Needed)	4 (Highly Needed)	5 (Very Highly Needed)
Health Education Classes	○	○	○	○	○
Exercise Classes	○	○	○	○	○
Health Screenings	○	○	○	○	○
Affordable health care	○	○	○	○	○
Counseling Services	○	○	○	○	○
Healthy Eating Classes	○	○	○	○	○

Other Health needs (please specify)

7. Please rank the following overall needs of your community from 1 being the least important need to 6 being most important need.

	1 Least Important Need	2	3	4	5	6 Most Important Need
Basic Needs	○	○	○	○	○	○
Employment	○	○	○	○	○	○
Education Services	○	○	○	○	○	○
Money Management Services	○	○	○	○	○	○
Housing Services	○	○	○	○	○	○
Health Services	○	○	○	○	○	○

8. Please describe the greatest needs for the following groups of people in your neighborhood.

Children and Youth

Seniors/Elderly

Persons with Disabilities

Recent Immigrants

Those who do not speak English as their primary language or who have limited ability to read, write, speak, or understand English

Other groups (please specify)

9. Please list any additional needs you see in your neighborhood.

1.

2.

3.

10. Please provide your zip code:

* 11. Please choose one of the following

- I am a Client (I am receiving services at a City of Austin Neighborhood Center today)
- I am a Resident of Austin/Travis County
- I am a Local Official (I work for or am an elected official for the City of Austin or Travis County)
- I am a Volunteer
- I am a Service Provider
- Other (please specify)

Community Needs Survey

Client Satisfaction Survey

We are interested in your opinion. Please help us improve our services by answering the following few questions. Thank you.

12. Were you served promptly today?

- Yes
- No

Comments

13. Did staff make you feel welcome?

- Yes
- No

Comments

14. Was staff able to assist you with your needs?

- Yes
- No

Comments

15. If you need assistance in the future will you come back for more services?

- Yes
- No

Comments

16. Did our services give you information to help you improve your health and/or meet your immediate need?

- Yes
- No

Comments

17. Please tell us how we did overall?

- Good
- Average
- Poor

18. If you answered no/poor to any of the questions above, please give more details below.

19. Name (optional)

20. Phone Number (optional)

Community Needs Survey

Service Provider Survey

21. Are there additional high-priority needs of your clients that are not listed above? If so, please list below.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

22. What suggestions can you provide on how these needs could be addressed?

23. How can our community better link and leverage existing resources to combat poverty?

1.
2.
3.

24. Please rank the following barriers your clients face in accessing services they need

	1 - most commonly seen barrier	2	3	4	5	6 - least commonly seen barrier
Criminal Background	○	○	○	○	○	○
Immigration status	○	○	○	○	○	○
Lack of education	○	○	○	○	○	○
Lack of transportation	○	○	○	○	○	○
Language	○	○	○	○	○	○
Poor credit history	○	○	○	○	○	○

Other barriers (please specify)

25. Do you have any other feedback for the CSBG needs assessment?

Appendix C

CSBG Needs Assessment Key Informant Interview Script

As required by the Community Services Block Grant funds from the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs, we must conduct a needs assessment to identify and prioritize the needs in the community in key areas such as employment, education, housing, health, and emergency assistance. The purpose of this interview is to obtain feedback from you about the top five needs identified in our community, as well as contributing factors and community assets. As much as possible, please focus your answers on the neighborhood and/or community in which you reside and/or work.

1. What do you think are the top five needs of low-income persons in your community? The needs could be in the areas of employment, education, income management, housing, emergency assistance/services, nutrition, helping persons to become self-sufficient, or coordination of services and connecting persons to services, community revitalization, or other needs.

2. What suggestions can you provide on how the needs could be addressed?

3. What are the top barriers that your neighbors face in accessing services they need? Barriers could include criminal background, immigration status, lack of education, lack of transportation, language, poor credit history, or others.

4. What community assets or resources are available to help address the above needs?

5. Do you have any other feedback?