

APPENDIX D
ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE AND COMMUNITY IMPACT REPORT

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**KY-1006 (Fifth Street) In London
Alternatives Study**

Laurel County, KY

Item No. 11-8304.00

**Environmental Justice & Community Impact
Report**

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1. INTRODUCTION

The following Environmental Justice (EJ) report is an assessment of community demographics and characteristics related to a defined study area for the proposed improvements to KY 1006 (Fifth Street) in London from KY 192 to US 25 (Main Street) in Laurel County, Kentucky.

The study area is composed of both residential and commercial properties. However, the entire planning study corridor, which includes Fifth Street, is zoned commercial. Fifth Street is very important because it provides a direct connection from the vicinity of the southern I-75 interchange at London to the downtown area. It currently carries approximately 10,000 vehicles per day. Statistical data from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2000 Census is provided to display population by race, by age, and person's below poverty level for the United States, Kentucky, Laurel County and Census Tracts and Block Groups located in and around the study area.

2. WHAT IS ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE?

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Office of Environmental Justice defines Environmental Justice as:

“The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations and policies. Fair treatment means that no group of people, including racial, ethnic, or socio-economic group should bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences resulting from industrial, municipal, and commercial operations or the execution of federal, state, local and tribal programs and policies.”

A disproportionately high and adverse effect on a minority or low-income population means an adverse effect that:

1. Is predominately borne by a minority population and/or low-income population; or
2. Will be suffered by the minority population and/or low-income population and is appreciably more severe or greater in magnitude than the adverse effect that will be suffered by the non-minority population and/or non-low-income population.

3. DEFINITIONS

U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) Order 5610.2 on EJ, issued in the April 15, 1997 Federal Register defines what constitutes low-income and minority populations.

- Low-Income is defined as a person whose median household income is at or below the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services poverty guidelines.
- Minority is defined as a person who is: (1) Black (a person having origins in any black racial groups of Africa); (2) Hispanic (a person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race); (3) Asian American (a person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands); or (4) American Indian and Alaskan Native (a person having origins in any of the original people of North America and who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition).
- Low-Income Population is defined as any readily identifiable group of low-income persons who live in geographic proximity, and, if circumstances warrant, geographically dispersed/transient persons who will be similarly affected by a proposed USDOT program, policy or activity.
- Minority Population is defined as any readily identifiable group of minority persons who live in geographic proximity, and if circumstances warrant, geographically dispersed/transient persons who will be similarly affected by a proposed USDOT program, policy or activity.

Executive Order (EO) 12898 and USDOT Order 5610.2 do not address consideration of the elderly population. However, the USDOT encourages the study of these populations in Environmental Justice discussions and in accordance with Environmental Justice, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet's advocacy of inclusive public involvement and equal treatment of all persons. This report includes statistics for persons age 62 and over that are within the study and comparison areas.

4. METHODOLOGY

For this study, data was collected by using the method outlined by the KYTC document, "Methodology for Assessing Potential Environmental Justice Concerns for KYTC Planning Studies". (See Appendix 2)

The primary sources of data used in the compilation of this report were the United States Census Bureau 2000, the Kentucky State Data Center, local elected officials, community leaders, and field observations. Statistics were collected to present a detailed analysis of the community conditions for the study area.

5. CENSUS DATA ANALYSIS

The U.S. Census Bureau defines geographical units as:

- Census Tract (CT) – "A small, relatively permanent statistical subdivision of a county or statistically equivalent entity delineated for data presentation purposes by a local group of census data users or the geographic staff of a regional census center in accordance with Census Bureau guidelines. CTs generally contain between 1,000

and 8,000 people. CT boundaries are delineated with the intention of being stable over many decades, so they generally follow relatively permanent visible features. They may also follow governmental unit boundaries and other invisible features in some instances; the boundary of a state or county is always a census tract boundary.”

- Block Group (BG) - “A statistical subdivision of a CT. A BG consists of all tabulation blocks whose numbers begin with the same digit in a CT. BGs generally contain between 300 and 3,000 people, with an optimum size of 1,500 people.”
- Census Block (CB) – “An area bounded on all sides by visible and/or invisible features shown on a map prepared by the Census Bureau. A CB is the smallest geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates decennial census data.”

The study and comparison area analysis includes percentages for minority, low-income and elderly populations in the United States, Kentucky, Laurel County, Census Tracts and Block Groups located in and around the study area.

6. STUDY FINDINGS

This Environmental Justice and Community Impact Report is to be used as a component of the alternatives study currently being conducted by the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet’s Division of Planning for the proposed upgrades to KY 1006 (Fifth Street) from KY 192 to US 25 (Main Street) in London, Kentucky. This study is intended to help define the location and purpose of the project. In addition, this EJ Report will meet federal requirements regarding consideration of environmental issues as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

According to the 2000 Census, there are eleven (11) Census Tracts and thirty-six (36) Block Groups that encompass the population of Laurel County. Figure 6.1 presents the population totals for each of these Census divisions. Accompanying Figure 6.1 are two maps. The first, Figure 6.2, displays the Census Tracts and Block Groups in Laurel County. The second, Figure 6.3, displays the Census divisions located in and around the study area.

Figure 6.1

| Laurel County Census 2000 Population Totals | |
|--|---------------|
| Total Population: | 52,715 |
| Census Tract 9701 | 2,402 |
| Block Group 1 | 855 |
| Block Group 2 | 1,547 |
| Census Tract 9702 | 6,397 |
| Block Group 1 | 753 |
| Block Group 2 | 862 |
| Block Group 3 | 1,705 |
| Block Group 4 | 1,327 |
| Block Group 5 | 1,650 |
| Census Tract 9703 | 4,001 |
| Block Group 1 | 2,160 |
| Block Group 2 | 1,841 |
| Census Tract 9704 | 2,816 |
| Block Group 1 | 1,099 |
| Block Group 2 | 1,717 |
| Census Tract 9705 | 3,923 |
| Block Group 1 | 1,284 |
| Block Group 2 | 1,283 |
| Block Group 3 | 1,356 |
| Census Tract 9706 | 3,112 |
| Block Group 1 | 815 |
| Block Group 2 | 699 |
| Block Group 3 | 952 |
| Block Group 4 | 646 |
| Census Tract 9707 | 5,031 |
| Block Group 1 | 2,137 |
| Block Group 2 | 1,362 |
| Block Group 3 | 1,532 |

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| Census Tract 9708 | 4,092 |
| Block Group 1 | 586 |
| Block Group 2 | 1,986 |
| Block Group 3 | 1,520 |
| Census Tract 9709 | 3,255 |
| Block Group 1 | 1,951 |
| Block Group 2 | 1,304 |
| Census Tract 9710 | 9,379 |
| Block Group 1 | 937 |
| Block Group 2 | 1,872 |
| Block Group 3 | 1,987 |
| Block Group 4 | 2,805 |
| Block Group 5 | 1,778 |
| Census Tract 9711 | 8,307 |
| Block Group 1 | 915 |
| Block Group 2 | 1,725 |
| Block Group 3 | 2,035 |
| Block Group 4 | 2,684 |
| Block Group 5 | 948 |

Evaluation of the study area consisted of compiling and analyzing Census data for one (1) Tract and four (4) Block Groups directly intersected by the study area. These Census divisions are as follows:

- Tract 9706 –Block Group 1, 2, 3 & 4

Comparative data from three (3) Tracts and seven (7) Block Groups was collected for areas surrounding the study area, but having no direct intersection or inclusion in the area. This data includes the following Census divisions:

- Tract 9704 – Block Group 1 & 2
- Tract 9705 – Block Group 2 & 3
- Tract 9707 – Block Group 1,2, & 3

See Figure 6.2 for Census Tract and Block Group Map.

Figure 6.2

Census Tract and Block Group Map
Fifth Street (KY 1006)
Laurel County, Kentucky
Alternative Study
Item No. 11-8304.00

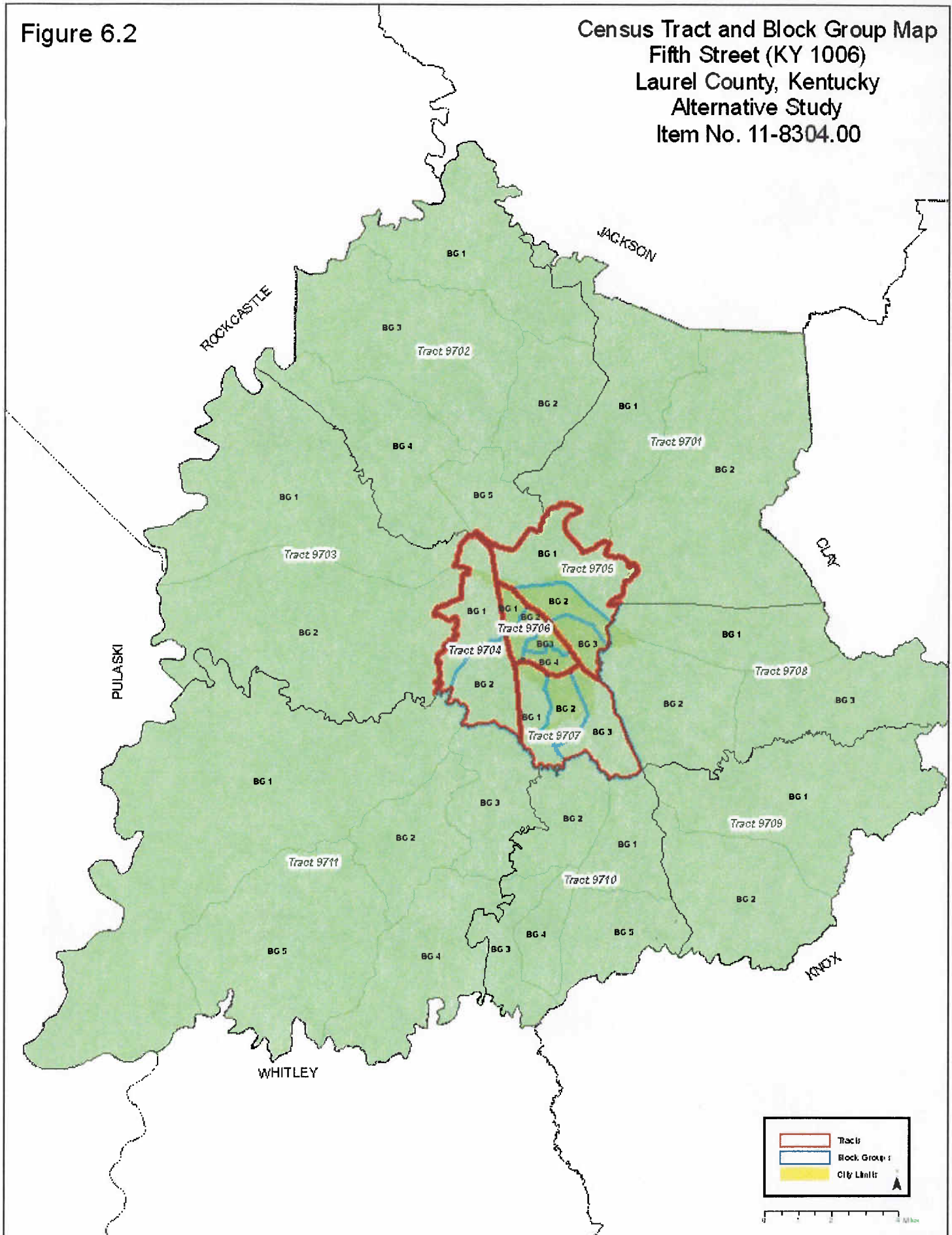
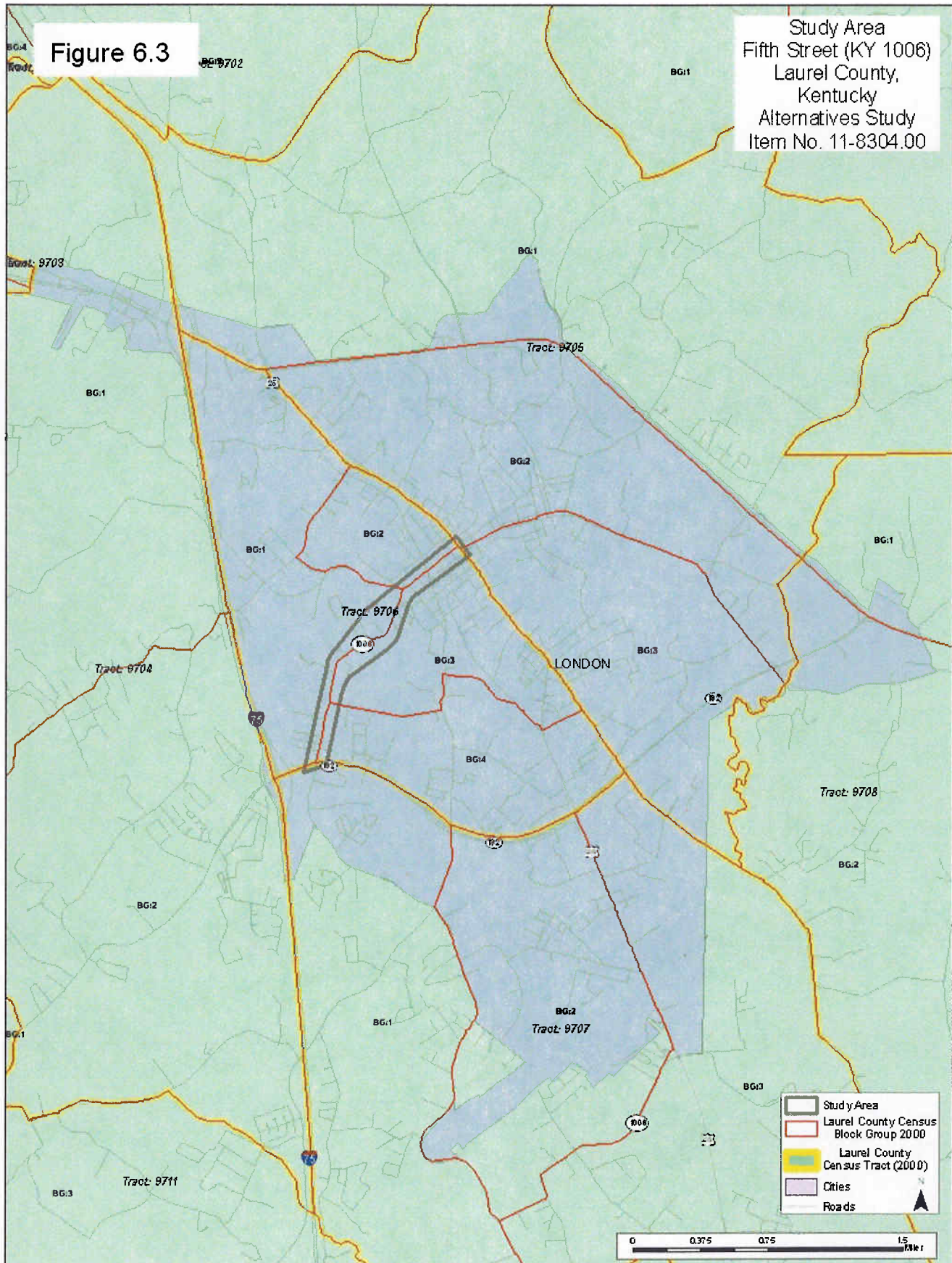


Figure 6.3

Study Area
Fifth Street (KY 1006)
Laurel County,
Kentucky
Alternatives Study
Item No. 11-8304.00



7. STUDY FINDINGS – Population by Race

Figure 7.1, in Appendix 3 illustrates that all of the Census Tracts and Block Groups that directly intersect the study area contain a population that is not diverse when compared to national and state statistics for population by race. Percentages for white individuals in and around the study area exceed the state and national averages. Percentages of the minority population in the study area are below the state and national averages.

Discussions with local elected officials and community members have led to the conclusion that significant concentrations of minorities are not located in and/or surrounding the study area; therefore, it is anticipated that the implementation of this project would not have a disproportionate impact on minorities. Cumberland Valley Area Development District (CVADD) staff will continue to monitor racial composition in the study area and report any changes and/or developments that may occur in the future that could alter the findings of this report.

8. STUDY FINDINGS – Population by Poverty Level

The population below the poverty level for Laurel County and all Census divisions in and around the study area significantly exceeds national and state averages. The percentage of persons below poverty level (2000 census data) in the evaluated Census Tracts and Block Groups displayed in Figure 8.1, in Appendix 3 ranges from a low of 9.2% to a high of 40.1%. Some of the Census divisions contain percentages that are at least twice as high as the national average of 12.4% and significantly greater than the state average of 15.8%.

Figure 8.1 clearly demonstrates that the project area contains a high percentage of individuals below the poverty level. It should be noted that these percentages are comparable to several surrounding counties located in southeastern Kentucky. This section of the Commonwealth is often classified as economically distressed due to high unemployment rates that are typically attributed to a lack of available employment opportunities. These detrimental factors destabilize the local economy and decrease the quality of life for residents.

The proposed improvements of KY 1006 (Fifth Street) are viewed by many local officials and community members as a project that will potentially further economic growth and development while alleviating current and future traffic problems, as well as improve conditions for the local residents that are currently below poverty level. Following the selection of a recommendation for this project, CVADD staff recommends that a subsequent review of poverty data within affected Census divisions be undertaken to determine if specific concentrations of population below the poverty level exist in the study area; and if so, proactive measures be undertaken to ensure that these groups are not disproportionately affected by the project.

9. STUDY FINDINGS – Population by Age

2000 Census data indicates that Laurel County has a population of persons age sixty-two and over that surpasses the state and national averages. Figure 9.1, in Appendix 3 illustrates that the percentages of the total population of persons age 62 and over in the study area ranges from a low of 16.3% to a high of 37.2%. Following a review of the census data and subsequent discussions with the Laurel County Senior Citizens Center Director and Laurel County Judge Executive, a determination was made that no significant concentrations of persons age 62 and over are located in the study area; therefore, it is anticipated that the implementation of this project would not have a disproportionate effect on the population of persons age 62 and over residing in and/or around the defined study area.

10. CONCLUSION

Following a comprehensive review of demographic data from the U.S. Census Bureau, discussions with local officials regarding community features, and field observations, the Cumberland Valley Area Development District staff has concluded that a defined Environmental Justice community does not exist within the study area for the proposed improvements to KY 1006 (Fifth Street) in London.

The percentages of persons in the study area below the poverty level are about average. Discussions with local officials and a field review led to the conclusion that no concentration of individuals below the poverty level will be disproportionately affected by this project. Community leaders have expressed support for the proposed project and anticipate that it will provide an economic benefit by improving access, congestion and safety issues.

Age analysis indicates that the distribution of elderly residents in the study area exceeds the national and state averages, but no specific concentrations of elderly residents were discovered during the compilation of this report.

CVADD staff will continue to monitor the progress of this project and reevaluate the Environmental Justice Report to document any demographic and/or socioeconomic changes that may occur in and around the study area throughout the development of the project.

APPENDIX 1

PLANNING STUDY CONTACT LIST

PLANNING STUDY CONTACT LIST

Hon. Lawrence Kuhl
Laurel County Judge Executive
510 Houser Road
London, KY 40741

Mayor Troy Rudder
City of London
501 S. Main St.
London, KY 40744

Mrs. Donna Stanifer, Director
Laurel County Senior Citizens
Center
426 ½ Street
London, KY. 40744

Mr. Bob Combs
Public Safety Officer
City of London
503 S. Main St.
London, KY 40965

Mrs. Connie McKnight, City Clerk
City of London
502 S. Main St.
London, KY 40744

Mrs. Bertha Partin
Cumberland Valley ADD
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London, KY 40743

Mr. Jason Hawkins
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APPENDIX 2

METHODOLOGY FOR ASSESSING ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE CONCERNS

Methodology for Assessing Potential Environmental Justice Concerns for KYTC Planning Studies

Updated: February 1, 2002

The demographics of the affected area should be defined using U.S. Census data (Census tracts and block groups) and the percentages for minorities, low-income, elderly, or disabled populations should be compared to those for the following:

- Other nearby Census tracts and block groups,
- The county as a whole,
- The entire state, and
- The United States.

Information from PVA offices, social service agencies, local health organizations, local public agencies, and community action agencies can be used to supplement the Census data. Specifically, we are interested in obtaining the following information:

- Identification of community leaders or other contacts who may be able to represent these population groups and through which coordination efforts can be made.
- Comparison of the Census tracts and block groups encompassing the project area to other nearby Census tracts and block groups, county, state, and United States percentages.
- Locations of specific or identified minority, low-income, elderly, or disabled population groups within or near the project area. This may require some field reviews and/or discussions with knowledgeable persons to identify locations of public housing, minority communities, ethnic communities, etc., to verify Census data or identify changes that may have occurred since the last Census. Examples would be changes due to new residential developments in the area or increases in Asian and/or Hispanic populations.
- Concentrations or communities that share a common religious, cultural, ethnic, or other background, e.g., Amish communities.
- Communities or neighborhoods that exhibit a high degree of community cohesion or interaction and the ability to mobilize community actions at the start of community involvement.
- Concentrations of common employment, religious centers, and/or educational institutions with members within walking distance of facilities.
- Potential effects, both positive and negative, of the project on the affected groups as compared to the non-target groups. This may include, but are not limited to:
 1. Access to services, employment or transportation.
 2. Displacement of persons, businesses, farms, or non-profit organizations.
 3. Disruption of community cohesion or vitality.
 4. Effects to human health and/or safety.
- Possible methods to minimize or avoid impacts on the target population groups.

If percentages of these populations are elevated within the project area, it should be brought to the attention of the Division of Planning immediately so that coordination with affected populations may be conducted to determine the affected population's concerns and comments on the project. Also, with this effort, representatives of minority, elderly, low-income, or disabled populations should be identified so that, together, we can build a partnership for the region that may be incorporated into other projects. Also, we hope to build a Commonwealth-wide database of contacts. We are available to participate in any meetings with these affected populations or with their community leaders or representatives.

In identifying communities, agencies may consider as a community either a group of individuals living in geographic proximity to one another, or a geographically dispersed/transient set of individuals (such as migrant workers or Native Americans), where either type of group experiences common conditions of environmental exposure or effect. The selection of the appropriate unit of analysis may be a governing body's jurisdiction, a neighborhood, census tract, or other similar unit that is to be chosen so as not to artificially dilute or inflate the affected population. A target population also exists if there is (1) more than one minority or other group present and (2) the percentages, as calculated by aggregating all minority persons, exceed that of the general population or other appropriate unit of geographic analysis.

Maps should be included that show the Census tracts and block groups included in the analysis as well as the relation of the project area to those Census tracts and block groups.

APPENDIX 3

CENSUS TABLES

Figure 7.1 Population By Race (2000)

| | White | % of Pop. | Black | % of Pop. | Indian | % of Pop. | Asian | % of Pop. | Hispanic | % of Pop. | Other | % of Pop. | Total Population |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------------|
| United States | 211,460,626 | 75.1% | 34,658,190 | 12.30% | 2,475,956 | 3.6% | 10,242,998 | 3.6% | 35,305,81 | 12.5% | 22,584,136 | 8.0% | 281,421,906 |
| Kentucky | 3,640,889 | 90.0% | 295,994 | 7.3% | 8,616 | 0.2% | 29,744 | 0.7% | 59,939 | 1.5% | 66,526 | 1.6% | 4,041,709 |
| Laurel County | 51,484 | 97.6% | 331 | 0.6% | 193 | 0.4% | 182 | 0.3% | 291 | 0.6% | 525 | 0.9% | 52,715 |
| Tract 9706 | 2,992 | 95.8% | 56 | 1.8% | 6 | 0.2% | 19 | 0.6% | 15 | 0.5% | 0 | 0.0% | 3,112 |
| Block Group 1 | 779 | 95.6% | 6 | 0.7% | 1 | 0.1% | 9 | 1.1% | 4 | 0.5% | 20 | 2.5% | 815 |
| Block Group 2 | 686 | 98.1% | 9 | 1.3% | 1 | 0.1% | 0 | 0.0% | 3 | 0.4% | 3 | 0.4% | 699 |
| Block Group 3 | 909 | 95.4% | 29 | 3.0% | 4 | 0.4% | 1 | 0.1% | 7 | 0.7% | 9 | 0.0% | 952 |
| Block Group 4 | 618 | 95.6% | 12 | 1.9% | 0 | 0.0% | 9 | 1.4% | 1 | 0.2% | 7 | 1.0% | 646 |
| Tract 9704 | 2,720 | 96.6% | 14 | 0.5% | 33 | 1.2% | 33 | 1.2% | 21 | 0.7% | 16 | 0.6% | 2,816 |
| Block Group 1 | 1068 | 97% | 5 | 0.45% | 13 | 1.18% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 13 | 1.20% | 1,099 |
| Block Group 2 | 1653 | 96.3% | 9 | 0.5% | 33 | 1.9% | 33 | 1.9% | 15 | 0.9% | 7 | 0.4% | 1,717 |
| Tract 9707 | 4,854 | 96.4% | 46 | 0.9% | 14 | 0.3% | 46 | 0.9% | 48 | 1.0% | 17 | 0.3% | 5,031 |
| Block Group 1 | 2,040 | 95.4% | 19 | 0.0% | 8 | 0.4% | 26 | 1.2% | 34 | 1.6% | 44 | 2.0% | 2,137 |
| Block Group 2 | 1,326 | 97.3% | 10 | 0.7% | 4 | 0.3% | 7 | 0.5% | 7 | 0.5% | 15 | 1.1% | 1,362 |
| Block Group 3 | 1,488 | 97.1% | 17 | 1.1% | 2 | 0.1% | 13 | 0.8% | 7 | 0.5% | 12 | 0.7% | 1,532 |
| Tract 9705 | 3,796 | 96.7% | 68 | 1.7% | 16 | 0.4% | 18 | 0.5% | 16 | 0.4% | 25 | 0.6% | 3,923 |
| Block Group 2 | 1,242 | 96.8% | 13 | 1.0% | 5 | 0.3% | 14 | 1.0% | 7 | 0.5% | 9 | 0.7% | 1,283 |
| Block Group 3 | 1,300 | 95.8% | 34 | 2.5% | 5 | 0.3% | 2 | 0.1% | 1 | 0.1% | 15 | 1.1% | 1,356 |

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000 Census

Census Divisions directly intersecting the study area.

Census Divisions directly surrounding the study area.

Figure 8.1 Population Below Poverty Level By Age (2000)

| | Age 0-17 | % of Total Pop. | Age 18-64 | % of Total Pop. | Age 65-Over | % of Total Pop. | Total Below Poverty Level | % of Total Pop. | 1999 Total Pop. |
|----------------------|------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| United States | 11,746,858 | 4.3% | 18,865,180 | 6.7% | 3,287,774 | 1.2% | 33,899,812 | 12.4% | 273,882,232 |
| Kentucky | 203,547 | 5.2% | 350,072 | 8.6% | 67,477 | 1.7% | 621,096 | 15.8% | 3,927,047 |
| Laurel County | 3,882 | 7.5% | 5,999 | 11.6% | 1,147 | 2.2% | 11,082 | 21.4% | 51,890 |
| Tract 9706 | 164 | 5.5% | 350 | 11.8% | 55 | 1.9% | 569 | 19.2% | 2,962 |
| Block Group 1 | 5 | 0.6% | 36 | 4.4% | 34 | 4.2% | 75 | 9.2% | 815 |
| Block Group 2 | 69 | 13.2% | 103 | 19.7% | 12 | 2.3% | 184 | 35.2% | 523 |
| Block Group 3 | 46 | 6.9% | 56 | 8.4% | 33 | 5.0% | 135 | 20.4% | 663 |
| Block Group 4 | 13 | 2.1% | 49 | 8.0% | 7 | 1.1% | 69 | 11.3% | 610 |
| Tract 9704 | 131 | 4.6% | 242 | 8.6% | 6 | 0.2% | 379 | 40.1% | 2,816 |
| Block Group 1 | 85 | 7.70% | 128 | 11.50% | 6 | 0.54% | 219 | 19.80% | 1,708 |
| Block Group 2 | 46 | 2.7% | 114 | 6.7% | 0 | 0.0% | 160 | 9.4% | 1,708 |
| Tract 9707 | 256 | 5.1% | 441 | 8.8% | 109 | 2.2% | 286 | 16.1% | 5,020 |
| Block Group 1 | 110 | 5.0% | 167 | 7.7% | | | | 14.0% | 2,182 |
| Block Group 2 | 90 | 6.7% | 114 | 8.5% | | | | 16.0% | 1,338 |
| Block Group 3 | 56 | 3.7% | 160 | 10.7% | | 4.7% | 286 | 19.1% | 1,500 |
| Tract 9705 | 276 | 7.1% | 388 | 10.0% | 116 | 3.0% | 780 | 20.1% | 1,353 |
| Block Group 2 | 76 | 5.1% | 208 | 14.0% | 42 | 2.8% | 326 | 21.9% | 1,353 |
| Block Group 3 | 219 | 16.2% | 224 | 16.6% | 52 | 3.8% | 495 | 36.6% | 1,353 |

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000 Census

*Census Divisions directly intersecting the defined study area

**Census Divisions surrounding the defined study area

Figure 9.1 Population By Age (2000)

| | Age 0-17 | % of Population | Age 18-61 | % of Population | Age 62-Over | % of Population | Total |
|---------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| United States | 72,293,812 | 25.7% | 174,136,341 | 61.9% | 34,991,753 | 12.4% | 281,421,906 |
| Kentucky | 994,818 | 24.6% | 2,542,158 | 62.9% | 504,793 | 12.5% | 4,041,769 |
| Laurel County | 13,401 | 25.4% | 31,910 | 60.5% | 7,404 | 14.0% | 52,715 |
| Tract 9706 | 540 | 17.4% | 1,847 | 59.4% | 725 | 23.3% | 3,112 |
| Block Group 1 | 165 | 20.2% | 470 | 57.7% | 180 | 22.1% | 815 |
| Block Group 2 | 135 | 19.3% | 304 | 43.5% | 260 | 37.2% | 699 |
| Block Group 3 | 117 | 12.3% | 655 | 68.8% | 180 | 18.9% | 952 |
| Block Group 4 | 123 | 19.0% | 418 | 64.7% | 105 | 16.3% | 646 |
| Tract 9704 | 676 | 24.0% | 1,758 | 62.4% | 382 | 13.6% | 2,816 |
| Block Group 1 | 270 | 24.56% | 681 | 62% | 148 | 13.52% | 1,099 |
| Block Group 2 | 406 | 23.6% | 1,077 | 62.7% | 234 | 13.6% | 1,717 |
| Tract 9707 | 1,277 | 25.4% | 3,093 | 61.5% | 661 | 13.1% | 5,031 |
| Block Group 1 | 581 | 27.2% | 1,352 | 63.3% | 204 | 9.5% | 2,137 |
| Block Group 2 | 308 | 22.6% | 813 | 59.7% | 241 | 17.7% | 1,362 |
| Block Group 3 | 388 | 25.3% | 928 | 60.6% | 216 | 14.1% | 1,532 |
| Tract 9705 | 932 | 23.8% | 2,266 | 57.8% | 725 | 18.5% | 3,923 |
| Block Group 2 | | | | | | | |
| Block Group 3 | 347 | 25.6% | 718 | 52.9% | 291 | 21.5% | 1,356 |

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000 Census

*Census Divisions directly intersecting the defined study area

**Census Divisions surrounding the defined study area

