

APPENDIX D - Census Tract Details (with links)

CENSUS TRACT CHART OVERVIEW:

The census tract chart shows details about the census tracts affected by the MLK Project. Links to each tract's profile are provided for reference. Highlighted in green are census tracts classified as extreme poverty, while those falling within the margin of error are marked in orange. The Appendices contain additional documents supporting the City's claim that the tracts labeled in orange should be deemed as extreme poverty for the ATIIP program. Lastly, census tracts **not** in extreme poverty are indicated in red.

EXTREME POVERTY CENSUS TRACTS:

The MLK Project will impact 34 census tracts, of which 21 are considered extreme poverty when you factor in the margin of error calculations provided by the U.S. Census Bureau (Bureau). The City urges the FHWA to consider the margin or error in its consideration, as the impacted census tracts are in desperate need of these investments to address growing gaps in the economic mobility of these communities.

The Bureau's data quality metrics often reveal higher margins of error in tracts with greater poverty and minority populations. For example, the 2010 Census showed that tracts with poverty rates above 20 percent had significantly higher margins of error in population estimates compared to tracts with poverty rates below 10 percent. Similarly, ACS data from 2019 revealed that census tracts with majority African-American populations had, on average, higher margins of error in key indicators such as income and education levels compared to majority White tracts .

The census tract information collected by the U.S. Census often exhibits larger margins of error in higher poverty, majority African-American communities due to several interrelated factors:

1. Non-Response Rates and Survey Participation - In areas with higher poverty, survey participation rates are lower. Residents may not respond due to government mistrust, lack of civic engagement, or barriers like frequent moves. Non-response rates in low-income and minority areas exceed the national average, leading to increased reliance on imputation methods and higher margins of error.

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2. Survey Accessibility and Language Barriers - Residents in high-poverty areas may struggle with accessing or understanding census forms due to language, literacy, or internet barriers. In 2019, about 13% of African-American households lacked internet compared to 8% of White households. This digital gap can impede online survey completion, increasingly utilized by the Bureau.

3. Housing Instability and Transience - High-poverty communities often experience greater housing instability and transience. Frequent moves, evictions, and homelessness can make it challenging to obtain accurate and complete data. The Census Bureau has noted that individuals in unstable housing situations are less likely to be counted accurately, leading to higher margins of error in these areas .

4. Sampling Error - Sampling error is inherent in survey data, and it is magnified in populations that are harder to reach. In areas with high poverty and a majority African-American population, the difficulty in reaching and obtaining accurate responses from residents can lead to greater reliance on smaller sample sizes or proxy responses, both of which can increase the margin of error. For instance, the American Community Survey (ACS) data show that areas with lower response rates require more imputation and estimation, increasing the potential for error .

5. Data Collection Challenges - Census workers may face additional challenges when collecting data in high-poverty, majority African-American neighborhoods, such as higher crime rates or lack of safe access to certain areas. These difficulties can reduce the quality and completeness of the data collected, thus increasing the margin of error. The Census Bureau has acknowledged these challenges in various reports and has noted that they contribute to data reliability issues in specific tracts .

In summary, the larger margins of error in census tract information for high-poverty, majority African-American communities, as is the case with many of the MLK Project census tracts, can be attributed to lower response rates, accessibility issues, housing instability, inherent sampling error, and data collection challenges. These factors collectively reduce the accuracy and increase the uncertainty of the census data in these areas, leading to the observed larger margins of error.

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Census Tracts	Poverty Rate	Extreme Poverty	Margin of Error (MOE)	No Vehicle	Population	Black	Commute Time	Disabled	Children
3	43.9%	Yes		13.3%	1,757	1,428	24.4	23.3%	19.9%
5	59.7%	Yes		24.7%	3,037	2,704	21.5	20.8%	34.8%
8	34.8%	Within MOE	11.4	3.6%	3,306	2,943	30.7	26.0%	8.6%
11	22.8%	No		0%	4,420	4,173	21.4	20.9%	13.6%
12	15.9%	No		0%	2,496	2,063	22.3	19.7%	16.5%
14	46.7%	Yes		2.6%	1,791	1,485	32.4	18.3%	14.4%
15	32.9%	Within MOE	11.3	16.1%	2,452	2,121	20.7	20.9%	14.0%
16	38.7%	Within MOE	14	3.5%	2,661	2,114	20.7	23.7%	17.3%
21	33.3	Within MOE	12.4	1.1%	2,986	2,207	19.8	22.3%	20.5%
23.05	14.7%	No		4.6%	3,050	815	19.5	10.1%	22.8%
24.01	28.1%	No		1.4%	2,693	826	14.7	24.0%	8.7%
24.02	63.5%	Yes		15.5%	1,246	1,095	15.6	28.5%	51.5%
27.01	9.7%	No		0.0%	1,454	263	13.9	12.0%	3.6%
27.02	53.4%	Yes		18.4%	2,034	1661	24.7	No Data	10.1%
29	47.6%	Yes		20.9%	1,838	1,682	24.5	19.9%	20.3%
30.01	27.7%	Within MOE	18.5	10.1%	3,200	2,033	19.0	7.7%	5.8%
30.02	16.4%	No		1.0%	2,568	2,391	20.0	34.2%	20.2%
31	35.7%	Within MOE	10.4	2.5%	3,051	2,791	23.1	23.9%	18.5%
32	33.5%	Within MOE	12.6	11.5%	1,125	1,084	16.8	25.2%	30.0%
38.03	29.2%	Within MOE	13.6	2.1%	3,547	3,325	25.4	19.9%	21.6%
40	50.1%	Yes		9.2%	2,984	2,683	24.5	33.6%	14.6%
42	27.3%	No		9.0%	1,741	1,477	15.4	28.5%	7.6%
45.02	42.8%	Yes		26.9%	3,423	1,398	13.0	3.6%	7.5%
47.01	11.4%	No		0.6%	3,482	472	14.5	8.3%	3.2%
48	14.8%	No		4.9%	2,011	97	13.2	16.1%	2.1%
49.01	24.7%	No		8.4%	1,211	215	19.5	12.4%	11.6%

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49.02	21.3%	No		3.9%	3,555	667	16.3	8.6%	4.1%
50	17.8%	No		2.8%	3,374	491	17.8	7.9%	13.2%
51.01	56.2%	Yes		3.6%	1,081	932	18.1	10.0%	50.7%
51.03	31.9%	Within MOE	17.5	4.6%	2,575	2,157	27.3	14.2%	24.9%
51.04	14.9%	No		1.9%	2,435	1,652	21.4	6.7%	13.7%
56	4.9%	No		0.6%	5,053	628	18.9	14.3%	5.8%
59.07	41%	Yes	28.4	0%	2,060	1,581	25.2	7.7%	39.4%
59.08	32.9%	Within MOE	11.4	2.2%	3,644	2,808	26.6	21.6%	31.7%
Total: 34		Poverty: 21							