

Study Guide

Neighbor Area

ANALYSIS

Current Estimates &
5-Year Projections
Based Upon
2000 Census Data

**Sample VISTA Client
Indianapolis Area**

Prepared September 4, 2001



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Acknowledgements

As you may have suspected, there are many hours and long nights hidden behind these pages. The wonderful folks on our team have spent the better part of the last fourteen years listening and talking to church leaders; pouring through billions of bytes of digital data, thousands of lines of software code and huge stacks of map and report prototypes; fighting with fussy computers and unruly printers; straining to locate churches with addresses like “two miles north of the big oak tree;” and all the while taking presumptuously long blocks of time to try and anticipate, no better yet, to try and *imagine* what the future of congregational development might be like in this rapidly changing world.

And, here for your consideration is one result of all that effort. Our hope and prayer is that our small supporting role in the larger scheme will inspire you to take these humble ideas and boldly stretch them far beyond anything we ever dared to imagine.

As always, there are far too many people to thank individually here for their contributions. Without a doubt, we have built on the shoulders of trailblazers who have gone before us. But, at a minimum, we have to at least thank our individual families for their constant support; the 62,000 Americans from all walks of life who have opened their hearts to us in our Ethos surveys, and the thousands of local church leaders who have trusted us to help them sort through mountains of information to better understand their environment. Finally, thanks to you and the many other dedicated leaders who have invited us into the innermost workings of your organizations to share your struggles and hopes for the future of the Church of Jesus Christ. May God richly bless your efforts.

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Perceiving the Present Guided Study

This section is designed to guide you through a comprehensive overview of the latest demographic and other data about your larger study area as well as the individual population centers within it. As you work your way through the presentation and begin to engage the data, you will better understand the unique story of your area as well as the ministry opportunities and challenges you face as your planning team develops a strategic plan for congregational development.

Introduction

Perceiving the Present is a study guide. The flow of this section allows the story within your study area to gradually unfold. At the conclusion of the study guide, you should attempt to summarize the story and capture the potential mission challenges and opportunities in this particular area.

Before you begin reviewing the data or maps, the following section provides background and technical information to assist you in better understanding the resources you have been provided in this study.

Data Reflection Model

If you are reading this, you are probably engaged in some form in the the process of developing a strategic plan for congregational development in this particular geographical area. It is Percept's belief that a good strategic plan is a wise strategic plan. In other words, it should be founded upon wisdom. Wisdom could be defined as actionable knowledge.

What is the source of that wisdom? Contributing from one side are your biblical and theological beliefs and traditions. Just as important, you also need significant information about your contextual environment.

Perceiving the Present provides a great wealth of data on your contextual environment. But how does that data become a source of wisdom (i.e. actionable knowledge)? There must be a progressive transformation: Data must transform into information, information must transform into knowledge and knowledge must transform into wisdom. Before we discuss what drives the transformation, let's consider what each of these means.

- *Data*: Data is the symbolic representation of some observable reality. E.g. A fuel gage symbolically represents the amount of fuel remaining in a fuel tank.
- *Information*: Data becomes information when we can answer the question: What do we understand that we did not before, having studied this data set? When new understanding has been gained, data has become information. Another way of explaining this is the definition of information in information theory. Data is only information when it reduces uncertainty. E.g. A fuel gage will consistently symbolically indicate fuel level but the gauge must be read. When read, understanding occurs and uncertainty about the amount of fuel available has been reduced.
- *Knowledge*: Information becomes knowledge when we can answer the question: *So what? Why is this information important to know?* This is the criterion of significance. There are many things to understand but not everything is important. Only information that is important becomes knowledge. E.g. Understanding (information) the level of fuel in one's fuel tank becomes important knowledge if one is on a long trip and far from the next fuel station. However, understanding the level of fuel in a car on a new car lot generally will not meet the criterion of significance. Most of us will not care about the fuel level of such a car.
- *Wisdom*: Knowledge has the potential to become wisdom when we can answer the question: *What could or should we do with the knowledge?* In other words, when knowledge becomes actionable in our minds, we have the potential for wisdom. E.g. When on our long trip, we note that our gas gage is down to 1/4 of a tank and we observe that the next fuel station for 100 miles is ahead one mile, wisdom might suggest we stop and fill our tank.

What drives the transformation from data to wisdom? Only one factor: human engagement of the data. Data as symbolic representation is all around us. Some forms are more easily engaged than others, but we live in a symbol rich environment. Until we actively engage the data, they are only so many symbols and in a real sense, have no value. However, as we engage data, something begins to happen—to us! Understanding begins to emerge, out of the many bits of data, patterns begin to form.

Behind the information is a story. Hopefully, we begin to question the significance of the information we have come to understand, and as a result, obtain knowledge. This knowledge, to shift the metaphor, is the story. It reflects the significant realities within a contextual environment. To really perceive the present, one must discover the story.

And with knowledge comes responsibility. What does it call us to do? This is where wisdom can emerge. This is where we come to embrace both the challenges and the opportunities within a study area.

The data to wisdom framework provides a powerful reflective model. How? It tells us where we begin; i.e. with a large data set, and suggests how we participate in the transformation of the data set into a wise plan of action.

The Data Reflection Model		
FROM —>>	TRANSFORMING QUESTION	—>> TO
Data	What do I now understand that I did not understand before? or	Information
	What has been confirmed that I suspected?	
Information	So what? Is there any significance to this piece of information relative to my purposes?	Knowledge
Knowledge	Armed with this knowledge, is there something I could/should do?	Wisdom

This model drives both the data presentation and the corresponding study questions in the *Perceiving the Present* study guide. At key points, the planning team will be asked questions reflective of this progressive model. Using the data reflection model, one is able to engage data on the contextual environment and ultimately have that activity result in a wise call to action.

Engaging the Data

With the data reflection model as a framework the question now turns to: How does one work through the data in order to support the development of wisdom? Percept has developed a couple of “engagement principles” designed to assist in the process of engaging the data on one’s area.

- **First Principle of Engagement:** *Information must answer the right planning question at the appropriate time for meaningful perceptions to be formed.*

The first principle involves the process of engaging information in order for it to effectively result in wisdom. It is possible for us to possess what would be truly information (has the potential to remove uncertainty) and is information of great significance (knowledge) and not realize it. This is because until we know the question, the answer is not perceived as an answer. This principle is illustrated by visual mind games. A cereal box provided what initially looked like a 5" by 5" box of swirling colors. By itself, it was nothing else. But the heading asked a question: Do you see the puppy dog in this picture? The mere question created a mental disposition to “see” a puppy dog in the swirling colors (i.e. the morass of data). Sure enough, careful looking to find the dog, revealed its pattern in the swirls. Questions are critical to finding the meaning in data.

Questions orient the mind to make sense of the data/information/knowledge we encounter. At each level as we move from data to information to knowledge and finally wisdom, it is appropriate questions that prepare the mind to perceive what is there. In the planning process, appropriate questions are essential to making wise plans.

What questions are appropriate? The appropriate planning questions will be related to the core planning questions. The core planning questions set the boundaries of the appropriate questions.

- *Where are we?*
- *Where do we need to go and why?*
- *What do we need to know in order to know how to get there?*

Within each question are related sub questions that will naturally evolve and shed further light on one of these three. Completing the circle, ultimately, the plan developed on the other end of the planning process will emerge as these three core questions are addressed. In the process of presenting data on the study area, Percept continually poses questions. These questions are intended to constantly push from data to wisdom.

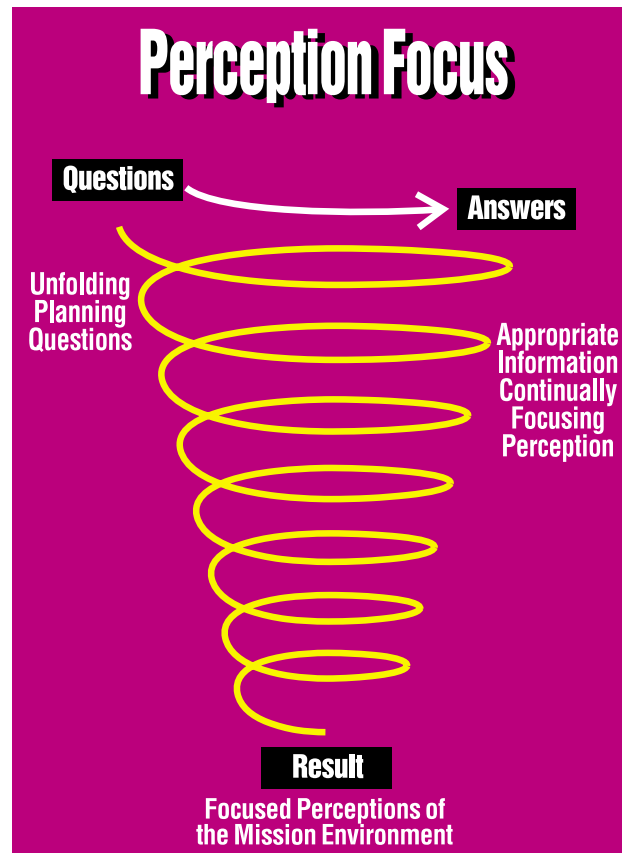
How does this really work? Consider the second principle of engagement.

- **Second Principle of Engagement:** *Perception of an environment evolves through an iterative and progressive process of question and answer.*

Simply stated, information provided generally provokes a new question requiring further information. As this process is repeated, an ever more focused understanding of the mission environment emerges. This is illustrated in the following graphic. The more questions posed and answered, the more questions and answers are provoked. With each iteration, the contextual setting becomes clearer and perceptions more focused.

Because of this principle, the presentation of the information follows a similar format. It begins at the highest level and progressively focuses on strategic details at the appropriate moment. Too much detail too soon distracts because of the lack of a meaningful question. To successfully perceive the present, the information on the region begins at the highest level; e.g. How many people live within the bounds....? From this question, the data moves progressively to greater and greater levels of detail within a framework that allows the detail to remain meaningful and ever drive toward knowledge and wisdom.

Now having addressed the question of “Why information?” and provided the two principles of engagement, let us ask the significance question relative to this information: Why is this important? As the planning team works its way through the data in this guide and the corresponding InfoMaps, the challenge will be to identify in the emerging information that which is significant to your task and ultimately must determine the course of action set forth in your plan. Not all of the data Percept presents nor you come to understand (information) is significant to your planning



charge. Only the planning team can determine this as it progressively moves through the data. That which is significant is the story that must be discovered and told. This is the task of perceiving the present.

Perceiving the Present

As we all know, not all data is easy to embrace or even understand. Indeed, in a world awash in data, it is often difficult to even engage data long enough for the first transformation to information to occur. In this study guide, Percept has attempted to address these problems in order to facilitate ease of engagement.

ACROSS the Study Area

The primary method for presenting data in this study involves looking across the study area. Looking across allows the full texture of the population to emerge. The following questions provide some examples of looking across the study area.

- *How many people are living in the study area?*
- *How is this number projected to change in the future?*
- *Where are the high population areas?*
- *Where are the low population areas?*
- *How are family structures reflected throughout the region?*
- *How does faith involvement look throughout the region?*
- *Etc.*

Within this ACROSS view, the data is organized by four “aspects,” each reflecting a different point of view of the region’s story progressively moving from purely descriptive information to potential prescriptive strategy. The four aspects are:

- *People and Place:* This aspect provides insight about the location and size of population centers throughout the defined study area.
- *Faces of Diversity:* Diversity takes many forms. This aspect seeks to provide insight into how diversity particularizes within the defined study area.
- *Community Issues:* This aspect provides insight into how concerns revolving around community life particularize within the study area.
- *Faith Preferences:* This aspect provides insight into how religious faith, style and practice particularizes within the study area.

Within each aspect are a set of GapThemes. A GapTheme is simply a data variable or combination of variables that are thematically related. They are referred to as GapThemes because these particular variables have been chosen to ultimately support the work of ministry in closing the gap between the current environmental conditions and the ultimate desired conditions (our “vision”). Definitions of each GapTheme are provided prior to the data on a particular theme.

Corresponding to each GapTheme is an InfoMap designed to provide further insight into how the theme changes across the study area. The InfoMaps are also organized around the five aspects.

People and Place Series

- # P1: Projected Population
- # P2: Projected Population Change
- # P3: Population Distribution
- # P4: Diversity
- # P5: Area Dynamic Level

Faces of Diversity Series

- # D1: U.S. Lifestyles
- # D2 Non-Anglo Racial/Ethnicity
- # D3: Fastest Growing Racial/Ethnic Group
- # D4: Generations
- # D5: Family Structure
- # D6: Education

Community Issues Series

- #C1: Primary Concerns
- #C2: RISC Level
- #C3: Potential Resistance to Change

Faith Preferences Series

- #F1: Faith Receptivity
- #F2: Financial Support Potential
- #F3: Church Style
- #F4: Church Program Preference
- #F5: Religious Preference

Understanding PeopleArea Analysis

The challenge of perceiving the present is to “listen” to what is going on in a particularly defined geographic area. At a regional level, Percept employs PeopleArea Analysis which is based upon its proprietary PopNet Technology. This methodology was created specifically to enhance strategic planning efforts.

What is PopNet Technology?

The term PopNet refers to a network of geographically determined population centers. PERCEPT’S PopNet technology is used to create circular population areas referred to generically as PeopleAreas.

What are PeopleAreas?

PeopleAreas are relatively uniform circular geographic areas optimized to encompass the largest number of people in the fewest number of areas. They are primarily intended to provide an analysis framework for translating and simplifying large and often unwieldy amounts of available data into a useable planning resource. This basic PeopleArea principle insures that analysis revolves around population centers. More traditional geographic units are not able to accomplish this.

Every geographic unit is designed to meet a particular need. This need is translated into a design model that determines how a geography will be formed. Typically, the design model will hold constant one of two variables: population or uniform geography. In other words, either a population threshold will be constant and the size of geography varies or the size of geography is constant and the population within it varies.

Population Units

Population based geographic units seek to create geographies with roughly the same number of people. Since the size of the population is constant, the size of the geography varies. Traditional examples of population driven geographies include:

- Census Tracts
- Zip codes

While such geographies work well for congressional districting and postal delivery strategies, their inconsistent size complicates planning efforts. It is very difficult to compare one geography to another when they differ in geographic size. For example, two census tracts may each contain 4,000 people. But one may encompass four city blocks and a second hundreds of square miles. Furthermore, the second further complicates planning questions because how the population is distributed across the census tract is critical. Are the people generally concentrated in a corner? Or are they distributed relatively evenly across the tract?

Uniform Geography Units

It is the problem of incomparability between population based geographic units that occasions the need for uniform geographic units. Generally, such uniform geographic units must be custom created. Such geographies are based upon a uniform geographic area regardless of the number of people within them. One common implementation of this is geographic grids.

Geographic grids are created by dividing a designated area into uniform sized grids. The size of the grid unit varies based upon need. The problem of population based geographies is solved since it now allows two geographies to be compared. The constant is the size. The variable is the particular population configuration.

But there are problems with grids as well. They are completely blind to communities. As a result, a grid analysis may divide what is really a population center based upon no logic other than size of the grid specifications. The actual center of a population is immaterial to grid analysis.

The Best of Both Models: PopNet Technology

An ideal geographic unit would capture the best of population driven geographies (i.e. where the people reside) and the comparability of uniform grid geographies (i.e. where the geographic unit is uniform). This is what PERCEPT'S PopNet Technology does when it creates PeopleAreas.

The PeopleArea Advantage: A Custom Unit of Geography for Mission Planning

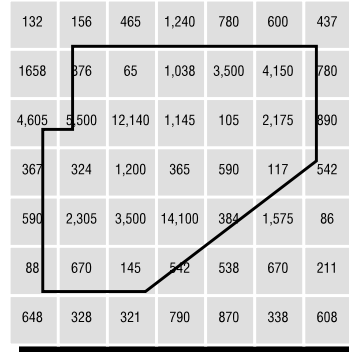
- ❑ Optimally placed based upon location of population
- ❑ Uniform in size for comparative analysis and modeling
- ❑ Encompass an area more consistent with ministry planning needs
- ❑ Adaptable over time to reflect population changes

How PeopleAreas are Created

The steps in the development of a PeopleArea are outlined in the following graphics.

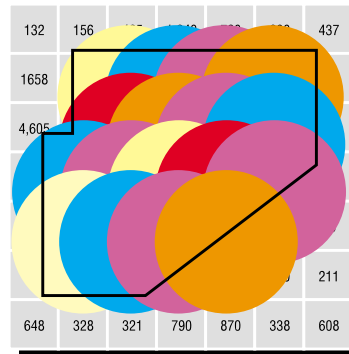
Step 1

Divide study area into small grid squares and compute the population for each



Step 2

Combine Neighboring Grid Squares into Potential PeopleArea circles



Step 3

Select PeopleAreas for maximum Population Coverage in fewest number of full circles



PeopleAreas can be created in any size area from a community to the US and can vary dramatically in size from a 1/4 mile radius up to a 15-mile radius. The actual size of a PeopleArea is based upon how the information will be applied. Or to put it according to PERCEPT'S Information Principle: What are the questions that need to be answered?

Levels of PeopleArea

Currently, four levels of PeopleAreas can be created, each to serve a different purpose.

- *RegionAreas* (RAs)
 - Radius Size: 8 to 20 mile radius, usually 15
 - Square Mileage: 200 to 1,250, usually 700 square miles
 - Purpose: To help develop strategy over an extremely large area such as the entire United States. The first layer in a coordinated and integrated national to regional to local strategy.
 - Maximum Area: The contiguous 48 states of the United States (3 million square miles, 2,000 geography units)
 - Minimum Area: Two or three average sized states, or one really large state. (100,000 square miles, 100 geography units)
- *ImagineAreas* (IAs)
 - Radius Size: 3 to 7 mile radius, usually 5
 - Square Mileage: 28 to 150, usually 78 square miles
 - Purpose: Primary community planning units. Large enough to define a community-wide strategic planning effort, but small enough to distinguish local community character. Designed for use from multiple counties up to several states. Generally, create 5 to 10 times the detail of an RA.
 - Maximum Area: Two or three average states, or one really large state. (200,000 square miles, 500 geography units)
 - Minimum Area: Two or three average counties, or one really large county. (3,000 square miles, 100 geography units)
- *FocalAreas* (FAs)
 - Radius Size: 1.5 to 2.5 mile radius, usually 2
 - Square Mileage: 7 to 19, usually 12 square miles
 - Purpose: To further refine understanding of a more targeted area such as a county or major metropolitan area. Generally, create 5 to 10 times the detail of an IA.
 - Maximum Area: Two or three average counties, are one really large county. (2000 square miles, 150 geography units)
 - Minimum Area: Two or three contiguous 5 mile radii circles. (300 square miles, 40 geography units)
- *NeighborAreas* (NAs)
 - Radius Size: .25 to .75 mile, usually .5
 - Square Mileage: .2 to 1.75, usually .78 square miles
 - Purpose: To support specific local strategies which are not only sensitive to the larger community, but take into account particular neighborhood attributes. Generally, 10 times as detailed as FAs and 50 to 100 times as detailed as an IA.
 - Maximum Area: Two or three contiguous 5 mile radii circles (300 square miles, 150 units)
 - Minimum Area: One 5 mile radius circle. (78 square miles, 25 geographic units)

Ultimately, once PeopleAreas have been created, PopNet technology allows any geographically-oriented information such as census data or church locations to be computed for and analyzed within each individual PeopleArea.

Special PeopleAreas

Normally, the goal of PeopleArea creation is to encompass 95% of the population within the study area inside the PeopleAreas. PeopleAreas are not allowed to overlap one another.

There is a special circumstance that can occur near the boundaries of the study area. Occasionally, the most optimal location for a PeopleArea may be centered very close to the boundary of your study area. In fact, some of the population for the PeopleArea may actually reside in a neighboring area outside of your boundary. These are referred to as Boundary PeopleAreas and are identified with a “(b)” after the People Identification Number. There are two rules which govern these special situations:

- ❑ Boundary PeopleAreas may contain some population from outside region, but it must always be less than 50% of the total population in the PeopleArea.
- ❑ The centerpoint of the PeopleArea must always be found inside the study area boundary.

PeopleArea Flexing

What happens when several PeopleAreas cluster together? Multiple circles can create gaps. How is this handled so that people and population centers are not lost? Percept has developed a technique called “flexing” to address this problem.

Flexing means that a PeopleArea can both shrink and bulge within very tight limits to accommodate the fact that people do not always live in clean circular population “centers.” The result is that PeopleAreas may become slightly less than a perfectly full and complete circle.

One important outcome of this technique is the virtual removal of partial PeopleAreas caused when a gap opens between PeopleArea circles. It is possible that even flexing will not completely remove partials in unusual population areas, but the prospect is remote with flexing.

The flexing technique also tends to represent the same relative geographic area, even if not in perfectly round circles. Consequently, the goal of inter geography comparability is maintained. Though the shape may be slightly distorted, the geographic area is basically the same.

How PeopleAreas are Identified

PeopleAreas are assigned a unique identification number at the time of their creation. The numbers always begin with 1 and continue until all PeopleAreas have

been assigned a number. ID Numbers serve dual purposes of identification and projected population ranking; i.e., PeopleArea Number 1 is also the most populated PeopleArea. Occasionally, a PeopleArea may have the characters "(b)" appended to the number which indicates that some of the population in that PeopleArea resides outside the boundary of your study area.

Since the numbers alone do not initially provide geographical orientation, a Direction Finder is also provided for all PeopleArea types except NeighborAreas. The Direction Finder is a short phrase that is temporarily assigned to each PeopleArea to make it easier to get started working with the PeopleAreas. Direction Finders are not intended to represent official names for either the PeopleArea or the geographical area represented by the PeopleArea. They are based upon the 1990 US Census Place Centroid File and may not reflect local naming conventions or recent developments. Later in the planning process, you will be able to assign official working names to each PeopleArea. NeighborAreas are generally too numerous and small to use city-based naming scheme (since a single city name might have to be used for dozens of NeighborAreas).

Discovering the Story in the Patterns

The first task is to discover the story in the patterns across the study area. There are two sources of information for this analysis: the ACROSS presentation that follows and the corresponding InfoMaps. ACROSS reflection will provide both a big view across the study area and a comparative view between population centers within the study area.

The presentation of the data follows the five aspects previously outlined. Under each aspect are several GapThemes. These are presented one at a time. Each GapTheme presentation will include:

- A summary bar that quickly captures the overall ACROSS summary for the region
- A key question or questions
- A definition
- Supporting data on the entire study area.
- PeopleArea distribution showing how the PeopleAreas vary on the GapTheme
- Corresponding InfoMap reference

Use the key question or questions to orient your reflection about the GapTheme. Following each aspect, there is a study section. This section is designed to assist in reflection on the story in the data. Be sure to complete these discussions before proceeding to the next aspect.

ACROSS **PEOPLE & PLACE** **INTRODUCTION**



People and Place

PeopleArea Analysis assumes that people are ultimately the most important issue. People live in places. It is the relationship between people and the places they inhabit that is the focus of this first aspect.

Key Questions Addressed in this Aspect

- ❑ *How many people live in the entire study area and how has this changed over the past several decades?*
- ❑ *How does the population distribute across the study area?*
- ❑ *How many people are projected to live in each PeopleArea?*
- ❑ *How much diversity is found in each PeopleArea?*

ACROSS

PEOPLE & PLACE

P1 PROJECTED POPULATION

P1. PROJECTED POPULATION DENSITY

EXTREMELY HIGH

Very LOW Somewhat | Somewhat Very HIGH
AVG.

P1 Projected Population

Key Questions

- *Where is the population most concentrated within the study area?*
- *How many people are projected to live in each PeopleArea?*

Definition

Projected Population is the number of persons predicted to reside in a PeopleArea five years from now. The projected figure is based on past trends as well as the latest information available for an area which would indicate the likely rate of future growth (or decline).

The population density is computed by dividing the projected population in an area by the number of square miles. The overall average density is computed by averaging the density of all the PeopleAreas and comparing it to the national average for all populated areas in the United States of 200 persons per square mile.

Study Area Snapshot

Currently, there are 288,975 persons residing in the defined study area. This represents a decrease of 57,825 or 16.7% since 1980. During the same period of time, the U.S. as a whole grew by 25.4%.

	— Geography —		— Population —	
	Units	Square Miles Covered	2006 Projection	Percent -age
0.143 MILE GRIDS				
Grid Squares in Study Area	3,850	79	277,597	100.0%
NEIGHBORAREAS (0.50 MILE RADIUS, 0.79 SQ. MILES)				
Total	90	71	264,081	95.1%
Full	90	71	264,081	95.1%
Partial	0	0	0	0.0%

ACROSS

PEOPLE & PLACE

P1 PROJECTED POPULATION

PeopleArea Snapshot

	— NeighborAreas —		—— Population ——	
	Number	Percentage	2006 Projection	Percentage
P1: Projected Population Density (Pop./Square Mile) Study Area Average = 3,927 National Average = 200				
Extremely High (3,183 and over)	46	51.1%	195,713	70.5%
Very High (1,910 to 3,182)	25	27.8%	49,171	17.7%
Somewhat High (318 to 1,909)	19	21.1%	19,197	6.9%
Average (191 to 317)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Somewhat Low (127 to 190)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Very Low (64 to 126)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Extremely Low (Less than 64)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

InfoMap *P1: Projected Population*

ACROSS PEOPLE & PLACE P2 PROJECTED POPULATION CHANGE

P2. PROJECTED POPULATION CHANGE **LOW DECLINE** Moderate DECLINE Low STABLE Low Moderate GROWTH

P2 Projected Population Change

Key Questions

- *Is the population in the overall study area growing, declining or stable?*
- *In which PeopleAreas is there a projected change? What kind of change?*

Definition

Projected Population Change compares the current population with that projected five years from now. The projected figure is based on past trends as well as the latest information available for an area which would indicate the likely rate of future growth (or decline).

Study Area Snapshot

Between 2001 and 2006, the population is projected to decrease by 3.7% or 10,821 persons. During the same period, the U.S. population is projected to grow by 4.3%.

Population Percentage Change

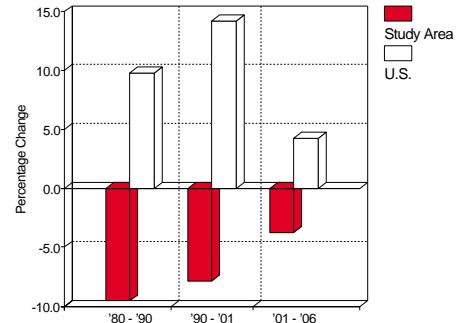
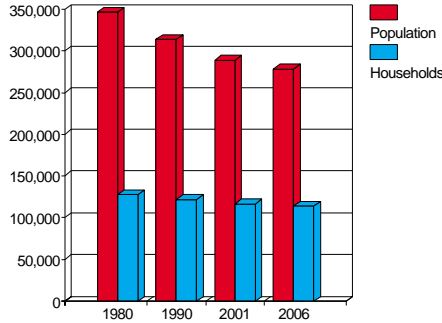
	Actual Change From 1980 to 1990	Actual Change From 1990 to 2001	PROJECTED Change From 2001 to 2006
WELL ABOVE U.S.			
SOMEWHAT ABOVE U.S.			
NEAR U.S. AVERAGE			
SOMEWHAT BELOW U.S.			
WELL BELOW U.S.	-10%	-8%	-4%
U.S. AVERAGE	10%	14%	4%

ACROSS

PEOPLE & PLACE

P2 PROJECTED POPULATION CHANGE

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS



	1980 Census	1990 Census	2001 Update	2006 Projection
Population	346,800	313,680	288,976	278,154
Population Change		(33,120)	(24,704)	(10,822)
Percentage Change		-9.6%	-7.9%	-3.7%
Avg Annual Change		-1.0%	-0.7%	-0.7%
Households	127,413	121,451	116,598	113,773
Household Change		(5,962)	(4,853)	(2,825)
Percentage Change		-4.7%	-4.0%	-2.4%
Avg Annual Change		-0.5%	-0.4%	-0.5%

PeopleArea Snapshot

	— NeighborAreas —		— Population —	
	Number	Percentage	2006 Projection	Percentage
P2: Projected Population Change				
High Growth (10% or higher)	1	1.1%	3,710	1.3%
Moderate Growth (5% to 10%)	2	2.2%	5,939	2.1%
Low Growth (2% to 5%)	5	5.6%	10,121	3.6%
Stable (-2% to 2%)	17	18.9%	50,286	18.1%
Low Decline (-2% to -5%)	33	36.7%	101,403	36.5%
Moderate Decline (-5% to -10%)	28	31.1%	86,933	31.3%
High Decline (-10% or more)	4	4.4%	5,689	2.0%

InfoMap P2: Projected Population Change

ACROSS**PEOPLE & PLACE****P3 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION****P3. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION****HIGHLY DISPERSED**
P3 Population Distribution**Key Question**

- *How does the total population geographically distribute throughout the study area?*
- *Based upon this distribution, which PeopleAreas are the most strategic? Why?*

Definition

PeopleAreas are created by identifying and ranking population clusters that account for at least 95% of the projected population in the study area. The goal of PeopleArea creation is to cover as much population in as few circular areas as possible.

Ranking the ImagineAreas by Projected Population demonstrates the most optimal locations for close proximity to the largest number of people in the study area. The highest ranking ImagineAreas which contain 75% of the projected population are referred to as “Most Strategic” since they account for the vast majority of the population in the study area. Strategies employed in these few areas potentially effect the largest number of people.

Across the nation, 75% of the population is gathered in approximately 25% of the population centers. If your area is more evenly spread out than this figure, it is referred to as *dispersed*. If the population in the study area is accumulated in fewer areas, it is referred to as *concentrated*. Areas which match this national ratio (75/25) are identified as having *average* distribution.

ACROSS**PEOPLE & PLACE****P3 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION****PeopleArea Snapshot**

	— NeighborAreas —		—— Population ——	
	Number	Percentage	2006 Projection	Percentage
P3: Population Distribution				
Total Projected Population			277,597	100.0%
NeighborArea Total Population	90	100.0%	264,081	95.1%
Covering 25% (1 out of 4 people)	12	13.3%	71,593	25.8%
Covering 50% (1 out of 2 people)	28	31.1%	139,539	50.3%
Covering 75% (3 out of 4 people)	51	56.7%	209,371	75.4%

InfoMap *P3:Population Distribution***Additional Information**

The next section lists the Most Strategic PeopleAreas and provides a bar chart illustrating the population distribution across these PeopleAreas.

ACROSS

PEOPLE & PLACE

P3 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Most Strategic NeighborAreas

Purpose: To identify the most populated NeighborAreas which represent at least 75% of the population. In terms of overall development strategy, these NeighborAreas are critical since they include most of the population within the study area.

ID	Direction Finder	Projected 2006 Population	Accumulated Population	Accumulated Percentage	Diversity Score		Number of Locations
1		7,838	7,838	2.8%	High (6)		0
2		7,371	15,209	5.5%	High (5)		1
3		6,882	22,091	8.0%	High (5)		0
4		6,453	28,544	10.3%	High (5)		1
5		6,304	34,848	12.6%	Low (4)		0
6		5,904	40,752	14.7%	High (6)		0
7		5,667	46,419	16.7%	High (5)		0
8		5,285	51,704	18.6%	High (7)		1
9		5,255	56,959	20.5%	High (7)		0
10		5,083	62,042	22.4%	High (6)		0
11		4,780	66,822	24.1%	Low (4)		1
12		4,771	71,593	25.8%	High (5)		0
13		4,705	76,298	27.5%	High (6)		0
14		4,683	80,981	29.2%	High (6)		0
15		4,644	85,625	30.9%	High (6)		1
16		4,457	90,082	32.5%	Low (4)		0
17		4,431	94,513	34.1%	Low (3)		0
18		4,403	98,916	35.6%	Low (4)		0
19		4,340	103,256	37.2%	Low (4)		0
20		4,428	107,684	38.8%	Low (3)		0
21		4,264	111,948	40.3%	Low (4)		0
22		4,099	116,047	41.8%	V Low (2)		0
23		4,074	120,121	43.3%	High (5)		0
24		3,967	124,088	44.7%	High (6)		0
25		3,924	128,012	46.1%	Low (4)		0
26		3,898	131,910	47.5%	High (6)		0
27		3,820	135,730	48.9%	High (6)		0
28		3,809	139,539	50.3%	V Low (2)		0
29		3,710	143,249	51.6%	High (5)		0
30		3,667	146,916	52.9%	Low (4)		0
31		3,523	150,439	54.2%	V Low (2)		0
32		3,520	153,959	55.5%	V Low (2)		0
33		3,487	157,446	56.7%	V Low (2)		0
34		3,386	160,832	57.9%	High (7)		0
35		3,204	164,036	59.1%	Low (4)		0

Purpose: To identify the most populated NeighborAreas which represent at least 75% of the population. In terms of overall development strategy, these NeighborAreas are critical since they include most of the population within the study area.

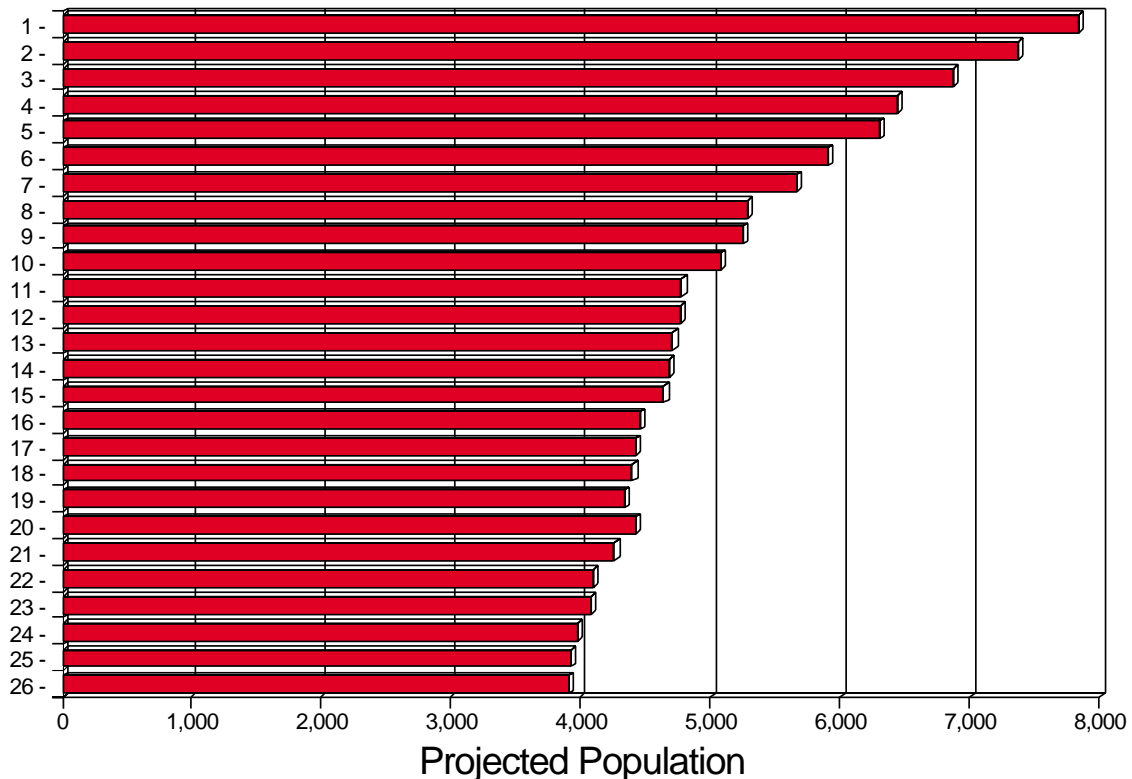
ID	Direction Finder	Projected 2006 Population	Accumulated Population	Accumulated Percentage	Diversity Score		Number of Locations
36		3,190	167,226	60.2%	Low (4)		0
37		3,081	170,307	61.4%	Low (3)		1
38		3,063	173,370	62.5%	High (5)		0
39		4,373	177,743	64.0%	High (6)		0
40		2,967	180,710	65.1%	High (6)		0
41		2,962	183,672	66.2%	High (6)		0
42		2,881	186,553	67.2%	Low (4)		0
43		2,810	189,363	68.2%	High (5)		0
44		2,705	192,068	69.2%	High (5)		0
45		2,655	194,723	70.2%	High (5)		0
46		2,533	197,256	71.1%	High (7)		0
47		2,482	199,738	72.0%	Low (3)		1
48		2,448	202,186	72.8%	High (7)		1
49		2,436	204,622	73.7%	High (6)		0
50		2,390	207,012	74.6%	High (6)		0
51		2,359	209,371	75.4%	V Low (2)		0

ACROSS

PEOPLE & PLACE

P3 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Most Populated NeighborAreas (Include 40% of Population)



Technical Note

PeopleAreas are created in the descending order of their population size. However, the population figure used at creation-time is that portion of the PeopleArea’s population which actually resides within the boundary of the governing body. The result of this is that while PeopleAreas are allowed to cross the boundaries of your study area, they are slightly biased in their creation towards population centers completely within the study area. Once PeopleAreas have been created, the full population in the PeopleArea is reported and mapped without regard for portions which may come from outside the study area boundary. As a result, the graph above may include one or more PeopleAreas that appear to “spike” out from their neighboring PeopleAreas slightly. This indicates that the PeopleArea actually includes some population from outside the study area boundary.

ACROSS

PEOPLE & PLACE

P4 DIVERSITY

P4. DIVERSITY

VERY HIGH

Very LOW Somewhat Somewhat HIGH Very

P4 Diversity

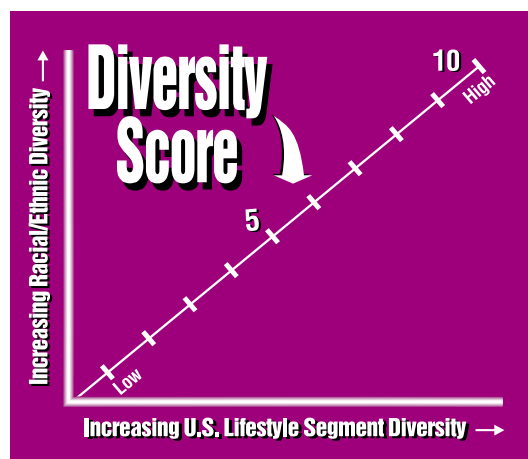
Key Questions

- *Where are the areas of greatest diversity?*
- *How much diversity is found in each PeopleArea?*

Definition

The Diversity score is a composite GapTheme. It is based upon a scoring methodology which examines the presence and concentration of racial/ethnic population as well as the number and distribution of U.S. Lifestyles segments within an area. A score of 0 indicates an area with very little, if any, racial ethnic population, and few US Lifestyles segments, i.e., a homogeneous population. Conversely, a score of 10 indicates an area with a substantial racial/ethnic population and a large number of US Lifestyles segments with no individual segment dominating, i.e., a heterogeneous population.

The Diversity Score



ACROSS

PEOPLE & PLACE

P4 DIVERSITY

Study Area Snapshot

The lifestyle diversity in the area is *extremely high* with a considerable 41 of the 50 U.S. Lifestyles segments represented. Of the six major segment groupings, the largest is referred to as *Ethnic and Urban Diversity* which accounts for 52.4% of the households in the area. The top individual segment is *Surviving Urban Diversity* representing 15.8% of all households.

Based upon the total number of different groups present, the racial/ethnic diversity in the area is *very high*. Among individual groups, *Anglos* represent 54.9% of the population and all other racial/ethnic groups make up a substantial 45.1% which is well above the national average of 30%. The largest of these groups, *African-Americans*, accounts for 39.4% of the total population. *Hispanics/Latinos* are projected to be the fastest growing group increasing by 13.0% between 2001 and 2006.

Households By U.S. Lifestyles Group

	Affluent Families	Middle American Families	Young and Coming	Rural Families	Senior Life	Ethnic & Urban Diversity
WELL ABOVE U.S.						52%
SOMEWHAT ABOVE U.S.						
NEAR U.S. AVERAGE						
SOMEWHAT BELOW U.S.						
WELL BELOW U.S.	2%	21%	11%	9%	4%	
U.S. AVERAGE	13%	34%	15%	14%	7%	18%

Population By Race/Ethnicity

	Anglo	African-American	Hispanic	Asian	Native Am. and Other
WELL ABOVE U.S.		39%			
SOMEWHAT ABOVE U.S.					
NEAR U.S. AVERAGE					1%
SOMEWHAT BELOW U.S.					
WELL BELOW U.S.	55%		4%	1%	
U.S. AVERAGE	70%	12%	13%	4%	1%

PeopleArea Snapshot

	— NeighborAreas —		— Population —	
	Number	Percentage	2006 Projection	Percentage
P4: Diversity Score				
Extremely High (10)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Very High (8 to 9)	1	1.1%	734	0.3%
Somewhat High (5 to 7)	44	48.9%	150,204	54.1%
Somewhat Low (3 to 4)	29	32.2%	77,342	27.9%
Very Low (1 to 2)	16	17.8%	35,801	12.9%
Extremely Low (0)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

InfoMap P4: Diversity

ACROSS**PEOPLE & PLACE****P5 AREA DYNAMIC LEVEL****PeopleArea Snapshot**

	— NeighborAreas —		—— Population ——	
	Number	Percentage	2006 Projection	Percentage
P5: Area Dynamic Level				
Transformational (10)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Very High (8 to 9)	35	38.9%	136,119	49.0%
Somewhat High (6 to 7)	48	53.3%	119,186	42.9%
Average (5)	7	7.8%	8,776	3.2%
Somewhat Low (3 to 4)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Very Low (1 to 2)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Static (0)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Technical Note

Do not confuse the use of the word dynamic with population growth or decline. It is possible for an area with a high ADL to actually be declining or stable in population. Conversely, an area with a low ADL could be growing rapidly, but still be relatively low in population and diversity; thus, the low ADL score.

InfoMap *P5:Area Dynamic Level*

ACROSS **FACES OF DIVERSITY** **INTRODUCTION**

D1. U.S. LIFESTYLES GROUP	ETHNIC/URBAN DIVERSITY	Affluent Families Middle America Young & Coming Rural Families Senior Life Ethnic/Urban
D2. NON-ANGLO POPULATION	EXTREMELY HIGH	Very LOW Somewhat AVG. Somewhat Very HIGH
D3. FASTEST RACIAL/ETHNIC GROWTH	HISPANICS/LATINOS	No Group Growing Anglo African-American Hispanic/Latino Asian Native/Other
D4. GENERATION	MILLENNIALS	Millennials (Age 0 to 20) Survivors (21 to 39) Boomers (40 to 59) Silents (60 to 74) Builders (75 and up)
D5. FAMILY STRUCTURE	EXTREMELY NON-TRADITIONAL	Very NON-TRADITIONAL Somewhat MIXED Somewhat Very TRADITIONAL
D6. EDUCATION	EXTREMELY LOW	Very LOW Somewhat AVG. Somewhat Very HIGH

Faces of Diversity

Having examined where people live and in what concentrations, the issue now turns to the faces of the people who inhabit the places. The Faces of Diversity aspect is designed to provide insights into the variety of people dwelling within the bounds of the study area.

Key Questions Addressed in this Aspect

- ❑ *What are the primary lifestyle groups in the study area?*
- ❑ *What is the fastest growing racial/ethnic group?*
- ❑ *What are the primary age generations in each area?*
- ❑ *How traditional are the family structures throughout the study area?*
- ❑ *What is the education level for the overall area as well as each PeopleArea?*

ACROSS**FACES OF DIVERSITY****D1 U.S. LIFESTYLES GROUP****D1 U.S. LIFESTYLES GROUP****ETHNIC/URBAN DIVERSITY**

Affluent Families	Middle America	Young &Coming	Rural Families	Senior Life	▼ Ethnic/ Urban
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D1 U.S. Lifestyles Group**Key Questions**

- *What is the primary US Lifestyle Group in each PeopleArea?*
- *How are the US Lifestyles Groups distributed throughout the study area?*

Definition

A U.S. Lifestyles Group is created by clustering similar US Lifestyles Segments. The group designated Primary represents the greatest number of households within a designated area.

- Group 1 - *Affluent Families* consists of Segments 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 14 (Abbreviation: Affluent). These segments are generally above average in income and education. National Average: 12.8%
- Group 2 - *Middle American Families* consists of Segments 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 23, 25, 28 (Abbreviation: Middle). These segments represent classic middle America. National Average: 33.8%
- Group 3 - *Young and Coming* consists of Segments 8, 12, 13, 15, 19, 34, 37, 39 and 47 (Abbreviation: Young). These segments are mostly (though not exclusively) comprised of young singles and couples in the beginnings of their career life. National Average: 14.5%
- Group 4 - *Rural Families* consists of Segments 26, 27, 29, 33, 35, 38 (Abbreviation: Rural). These segments are comprised of mostly families in rural America working in primarily blue collar occupations. National Average: 13.9%
- Group 5 - *Senior Life* consists of segments 7, 20, 21, 22, 30 and 31 (Abbreviation: Seniors). These segments consist mostly of senior and mature adults in or near retirement. National Average: 6.9%
- Group 6 - *Ethnic and Urban Diversity* consists of segments 24, 32, 36, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46 and 48 (Abbreviation: Diversity). These segments are found mostly (though not exclusively) in urban centers and reflect high racial/ethnic diversity. National Average: 17.9%

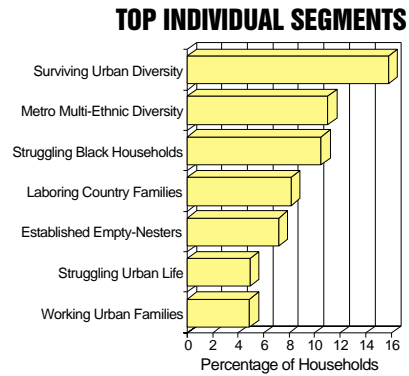
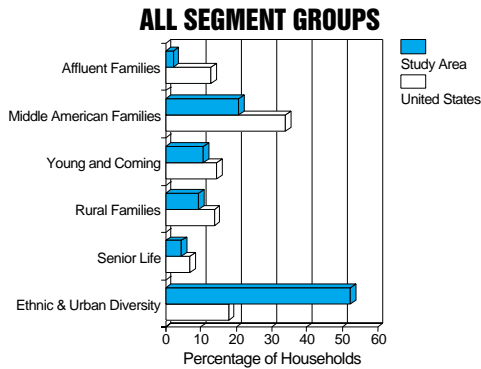
ACROSS

FACES OF DIVERSITY

D1 U.S. LIFESTYLES GROUP

Study Area Snapshot

U.S. LIFESTYLES



ALL SEGMENT GROUPS	2001 Update		Comparative Index
	Study Area	United States	
1 Affluent Families	2.3%	12.8%	18
2 Middle American Families	20.8%	33.8%	61
3 Young and Coming	10.7%	14.5%	74
4 Rural Families	9.3%	13.9%	67
5 Senior Life	4.4%	6.9%	65
6 Ethnic & Urban Diversity	52.4%	17.9%	293
TOP INDIVIDUAL SEGMENTS			
40 Surviving Urban Diversity	15.8%	3.4%	461
24 Metro Multi-Ethnic Diversity	11.0%	2.0%	559
46 Struggling Black Households	10.5%	2.3%	455
35 Laboring Country Families	8.1%	3.2%	250
23 Established Empty-Nesters	7.1%	3.6%	200
48 Struggling Urban Life	4.9%	0.8%	583
18 Working Urban Families	4.9%	4.8%	101

PeopleArea Snapshot

	— NeighborAreas —		— Population —	
	Number	Percentage	2006 Projection	Percentage
D1: Primary U.S. Lifestyles Group				
1 Affluent Families	1	1.1%	3,190	1.1%
2 Middle American Families	19	21.1%	46,463	16.7%
3 Young and Coming	9	10.0%	21,019	7.6%
4 Rural Families	7	7.8%	13,153	4.7%
5 Senior Life	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
6 Ethnic and Urban Diversity	54	60.0%	180,256	64.9%

InfoMap *D1: U.S. Lifestyles*

ACROSS

FACES OF DIVERSITY

D2 RACIAL/ETHNICITY

D2. NON-ANGLO POPULATION

EXTREMELY HIGH

Very LOW Somewhat | Somewhat Very HIGH
 _____ | _____
 AVG.

D2 Racial/Ethnicity

Key Questions

- *What is the non-Anglo population percentage within each PeopleArea?*
- *How are the non-Anglo population groups distributed throughout the study area?*

Definition

All non-Anglo populations within a designated area. Consists of African-American, Hispanic/Latino, Asian, Native American and Other. National Average: 28%

PeopleArea Snapshot

	— NeighborAreas —		—— Population ——	
	Number	Percentage	2006 Projection	Percentage
D2: Non-Anglo Racial/Ethnic Population				
High (Above Study Area Average-45.1%)	35	38.9%	98,851	35.6%
Average	10	11.1%	39,982	14.4%
Low (Below Study Area Average)	45	50.0%	125,248	45.1%

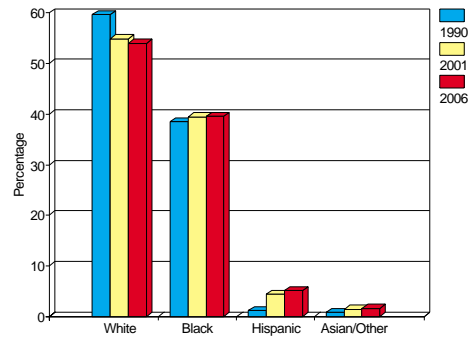
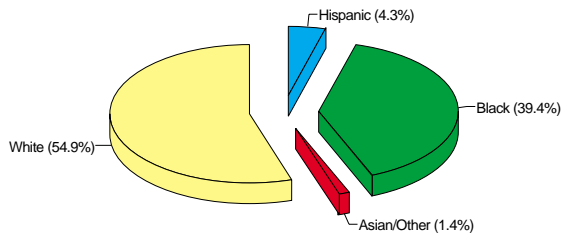
InfoMap *D2:Racial/Ethnicity*

ACROSS

FACES OF DIVERSITY

D2 RACIAL/ETHNICITY

POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



	1990 Census	2001 Update	2006 Projection
White (Non-Hispanic)	59.6%	54.9%	54.0%
African-American (Non-Hispanic)	38.5%	39.4%	39.5%
Hispanic/Latino	1.1%	4.3%	5.0%
Asian/Other (Non-Hispanic)	0.8%	1.4%	1.5%

ACROSS

FACES OF DIVERSITY

D3 FASTEST RACIAL/ETHNIC GROWTH

D3. FASTEST RACIAL/ETHNIC GROWTH

HISPANICS/LATINOS

No Group Growing | Anglo | African-American | **Hispanic/Latino** | Asian | Native/Other

D3 Fastest Racial/Ethnic Growth

Key Question:

- *What is the fastest growing racial/ethnic group in each PeopleArea?*

Definition

Indicates which of the five primary racial/ethnic groups is projected to grow at the highest rate over the next five years. The projections are based on past trends as well as the latest information available for an area which would indicate the likely rate of future growth. By focusing the growth question on the fastest growing racial/ethnic group, you can obtain a better sense of how an environment is likely to change. Generally speaking, the group that is growing the fastest is likely to have a significant influence on the future ethos of the area examined.

PeopleArea Snapshot

	— NeighborAreas —		—— Population ——	
	Number	Percentage	2006 Projection	Percentage
D3: Fastest Racial/Ethnic Growth				
No Groups Growing	5	5.6%	12,796	4.6%
Anglos	2	2.2%	4,715	1.7%
African-Americans	7	7.8%	20,538	7.4%
Hispanics/Latinos	46	51.1%	162,865	58.7%
Asians	12	13.3%	25,840	9.3%
Native Americans/Others	18	20.0%	37,327	13.4%

InfoMap *D3: Fastest Racial/Ethnic Growth*

ACROSS

FACES OF DIVERSITY

D4 GENERATIONS

D4. GENERATION

MILLENNIALS

Millennials (Age 0 to 20)	Survivors (21 to 39)	Boomers (40 to 59)	Silents (60 to 74)	Builders (75 and up)
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D4 Generation

Key Questions

- Which generation, if any, is the highest above the national average in each PeopleArea?
- How are the generations distributed throughout the study area?

Definition

Age groups defined by Strauss and Howe in their book, *Generations*, which are characterized by a shared coming of age experience.

- *Builders* - born circa 1901 to 1924 - The generation who built most of the major institutions of the 20th century. Big business, big government, big unions, big universities, big churches... (Strauss and Howe call this group, G.I.'s). National Average: 6.1%
- *Silents* - born circa 1925 to 1942 - The generation who supported and faithfully served the builders but whose ambivalence about their role prompted the rise of the revolutions of the 60's and permanently impacted the mindset of the Boomers. National Average: 11.1%
- *Boomers* - born circa 1943 to 1960 - Well....A generation of idealists. Born and raised during the postwar boom era. National Average: 27.0%
- *Survivors* - born circa 1961 - 1981 - These are the 0neglected children of the younger silents and the boomers. Their parents were so busy in pursuit of the self that they left their children to fend for themselves. And they have become quite good at it, they will survive. (Strauss and Howe call this group Thirteeners). National Average: 26.0%
- *Millennials* - born circa 1982 ... The youngest living generation, they will have 3a different childhood. While those on the early end of this generational cohort will suffer from the fiscal crises of our public institutions, the home environment is changing as more value is placed on family and the care of children. National Average: 29.0%

6

ACROSS

FACES OF DIVERSITY

D4 GENERATIONS

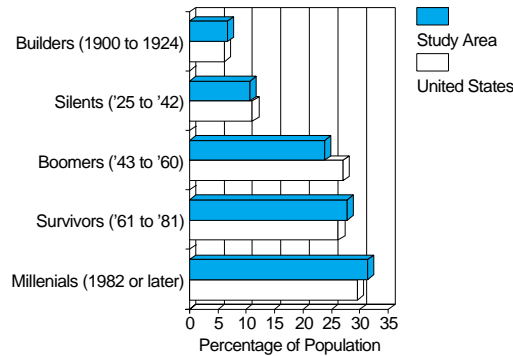
Study Area Snapshot

The most significant group in terms of numbers and comparison to national averages is *Millenials* (age 0 to 20) who make up 31.3% of the total population in the area compared to 29.6% of the U.S. population as a whole.

Population By Generation

	Millenials 0 to 20	Survivors 21 to 39	Boomers 40 to 59	Silents 60 to 74	Builders 75 & up
WELL ABOVE U.S.					
SOMEWHAT ABOVE U.S.	31%	28%			7%
NEAR U.S. AVERAGE				11%	
SOMEWHAT BELOW U.S.					
WELL BELOW U.S.			24%		
U.S. AVERAGE	30%	26%	27%	11%	6%

POPULATION BY GENERATION



	2001 Update		Comparative Index
	Study Area	United States	
Millenials (1982 or later)	31.3%	29.6%	106
Survivors ('61 to '81)	27.7%	26.3%	106
Boomers ('43 to '60)	23.7%	27.0%	88
Silents ('25 to '42)	10.6%	11.1%	96
Builders (1900 to 1924)	6.7%	6.1%	110

PeopleArea Snapshot

	— NeighborAreas —		—— Population ——	
	Number	Percentage	2006 Projection	Percentage
Variable D4: High Index Generational Group				
All Generations at Nat'l Average	5	5.6%	15,144	5.5%
Millenials (0 to 20)	32	35.6%	107,576	38.8%
Survivors (21 to 39)	14	15.6%	54,511	19.6%
Boomers (40 go 59)	2	2.2%	4,115	1.5%
Silents (60 to 74)	7	7.8%	11,742	4.2%
Builders (75 and over)	30	33.3%	70,993	25.6%

InfoMap *D4:Generations*

ACROSS**FACES OF DIVERSITY****D5 FAMILY STRUCTURE****D5. FAMILY STRUCTURE****EXTREMELY NON-TRADITIONAL**

Very NON-TRADITIONAL | Somewhat MIXED | Somewhat TRADITIONAL | Very TRADITIONAL

D5 Family Structure**Key Questions**

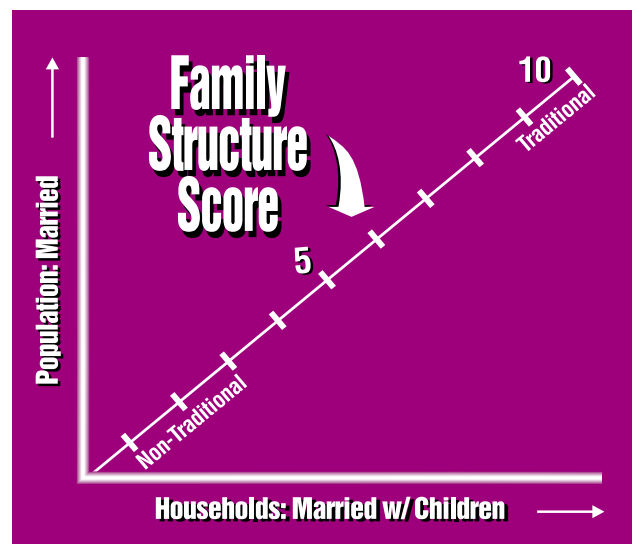
- *Is a particular PeopleArea likely to have a traditional or non-traditional family structure ethos?*
- *How are family structures likely to distribute throughout the study area?*

Definition

A scoring methodology which compares an area's marital status and households with children configurations to the national average. A score of 0 indicates a very non-traditional family structure with high number of singles, divorcees and single parents. A score of 10 indicates a very traditional family structure with the majority of adults married and most households with children headed by married couples. A score of 5 indicates an area that overall is consistent with national averages.

Two variables are used to compute the score:

- Population By Marital Status (Age 15 and Over) - The national average in the 1990 Census was 54.8% Married.
- Households With Children Age 0 to 18 - The national average in the 1990 Census was 73.3% of households with children were headed by Married Couples.



ACROSS

FACES OF DIVERSITY

D5 FAMILY STRUCTURE

Study Area Snapshot

The area can be described as *extremely non-traditional* due to the below average presence of married persons and two-parent families.

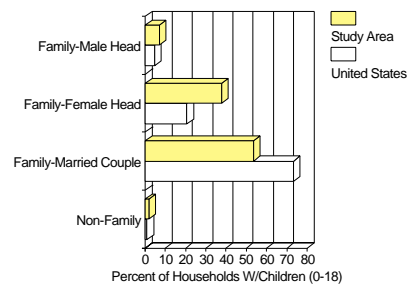
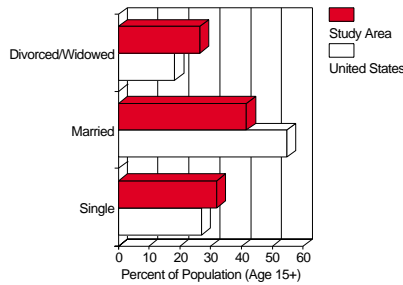
Population By Marital Status (15 and older)

	Single (never married)	Divorced or Widowed	Married
WELL ABOVE U.S.	32%	26%	
SOMEWHAT ABOVE U.S.			
NEAR U.S. AVERAGE			
SOMEWHAT BELOW U.S.			
WELL BELOW U.S.			42%
U.S. AVERAGE	27%	18%	55%

Households with Children by Marital Status

	Single Mothers	Single Fathers	Married Couples
WELL ABOVE U.S.	38%	7%	
SOMEWHAT ABOVE U.S.			
NEAR U.S. AVERAGE			
SOMEWHAT BELOW U.S.			
WELL BELOW U.S.			53%
U.S. AVERAGE	21%	5%	73%

MARITAL STATUS AND FAMILY STRUCTURE



	1990 Census		Comparative Index
	Study Area	United States	
Marital Status (Age 15 and older)			
Single (Never Married)	31.9%	26.9%	118
Married	41.6%	54.8%	76
Divorced/Widowed	26.5%	18.3%	145
Households With Children Age 0 to 18			
Married Couple Family	53.4%	73.3%	73
Other Family - Male Head of Household	7.0%	4.8%	145
Other Family - Female Head	37.8%	20.8%	182
Non Family	1.8%	1.0%	176

PeopleArea Snapshot

	— NeighborAreas —		—— Population ——	
	Number	Percentage	2006 Projection	Percentage
D5: Family Structure Score				
Extremely Traditional (10)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Very Traditional (8 to 9)	2	2.2%	4,433	1.6%
Somewhat Traditional (6 to 7)	7	7.8%	10,628	3.8%
Mixed (5)	7	7.8%	16,294	5.9%
Somewhat Non-Traditional (3 to 4)	10	11.1%	28,643	10.3%
Very Non-Traditional (1 to 2)	20	22.2%	59,976	21.6%
Extremely Non-Traditional (0)	44	48.9%	144,107	51.9%

InfoMap *D5: Family Structure*

ACROSS

FACES OF DIVERSITY

D6 EDUCATION

D6. EDUCATION

EXTREMELY LOW



D6 Education

Key Questions

- *What is the overall level of educational attainment in each PeopleArea?*
- *How does the education level vary across the study area?*

Definition

A scoring methodology which compares an area’s education levels to national averages. A score of 0 indicates an area with a low overall educational attainment. A score of 10 indicates an area with above average educational attainment. A score of 5 indicates an area that overall is consistent with national averages.

There are three variables used to compute this score:

- Percentage of the Population Age 25 and older: Graduated from High School - The national average for this variable is 75.2%
- Percentage of the Population Age 25 and older: Graduated from College - The national average for this variable is 20.3%
- Percentage of the Population Age 3 and over: Enrolled in College - The national average for this variable is 7.5%

Study Area Snapshot

Based upon the number of years completed and college enrollment, the overall education level in the area is *extremely low*. While 64.6% of the population aged 25 and over have graduated from high school as compared to the national average of 75.2%, college graduates account for 13.1% of those over 25 in the area versus 20.3% in the U.S.

Adult Population By Education Completed

	Less than High School	High School	Some College	College Graduate	Post Graduate
WELL ABOVE U.S.	35%				
SOMEWHAT ABOVE U.S.					
NEAR U.S. AVERAGE		31%			
SOMEWHAT BELOW U.S.					
WELL BELOW U.S.			20%	8%	5%
U.S. AVERAGE	25%	30%	25%	13%	7%

PeopleArea Snapshot

	— NeighborAreas —		— Population —	
	Number	Percentage	2006 Projection	Percentage
D6: Education Level Score				
Extremely High (10)	3	3.3%	6,785	2.4%
Very High (8 to 9)	9	10.0%	25,442	9.2%
Somewhat High (6 to 7)	3	3.3%	11,600	4.2%
Average (5)	2	2.2%	6,619	2.4%
Somewhat Low (3 to 4)	5	5.6%	17,555	6.3%
Very Low (1 to 2)	19	21.1%	57,298	20.6%
Extremely Low (0)	49	54.4%	138,782	50.0%

InfoMap *D6: Education*

ACROSS COMMUNITY ISSUES INTRODUCTION



Community Issues

Different communities face different issues. The GapThemes in this aspect highlight the kinds of concerns by PeopleArea. They assist in identifying PeopleAreas that may be particularly distressed.

Key Questions Addressed in this Aspect

- *What kinds of issues are of primary concern to the households in the study area?*
- *To what degree are communities under socio-economic stress and at risk?*
- *Given age and diversity, what is the likelihood of potential resistance to change?*

ACROSS**COMMUNITY ISSUES****C1 PRIMARY CONCERNS****C1.PRIMARY CONCERNS****COMMUNITY PROBLEMS**

The Basics

Family
ProblemsCommunity
ProblemsHopes &
DreamsSpiritual/
Personal**C1 Primary Concerns Group****Key Questions**

- Which Primary Concerns group, if any, is highest above the national average in each PeopleArea?
- How do primary concerns differ throughout the study area?

Definition

Thematically similar Concerns from Percept's Ethos 90s survey are grouped and measured for a designated area. The High Index group is the group of concerns which cumulatively exceed the national average for that particular group by more than any other group of concerns.

The groups:

- *The Basics* include: Day-to-day Financial Worries, Adequate Food, Affordable Housing, Employment Opportunities, Child Care, Health Insurance and Personal Health. National Average: 24%
- *Family Problems* include: Abusive Relationships, Teen/Child Problems, Alcohol and Drug Abuse, Divorce and Aging Parent Care. National Average: 11%
- *Community Problems* include: Neighborhood Gangs, Racial/Ethnic Prejudice, Social Injustice, Neighborhood Crime and Safety, Finding Good Schools and Dealing with Problems in Schools. National Average: 16%
- *Hopes and Dreams* include: Achieving Financial Security, Better Quality Healthcare, Achieving A Fulfilling Marriage, Developing Parenting Skills, Achieving Educational Objectives, Finding a Satisfying Job/Career, Finding Time for Recreation/Leisure and Finding Retirement Opportunities. National Average: 30%
- *Spiritual/Personal* includes: Finding Life Direction, Finding A Good Church, Finding Spiritual Teaching, Dealing with Stress, Finding Companionship. National Average: 15%

ACROSS

COMMUNITY ISSUES

C1 PRIMARY CONCERNS

Study Area Snapshot

Concerns which are likely to exceed the national average include: *Neighborhood Gangs, Affordable Housing, Neighborhood Crime and Safety, Racial/Ethnic Prejudice, Adequate Food and Abusive Relationships*. As an overall category, concerns related to *Community Problems* are the most significant based upon the total number of households and comparison to national averages.

Households By Primary Concerns Group

	The Basics	Family Problems	Community Problems	Hopes and Dreams	Spiritual/Personal
WELL ABOVE U.S.			18%		
SOMEWHAT ABOVE U.S.					
NEAR U.S. AVERAGE	25%	11%			15%
SOMEWHAT BELOW U.S.				28%	
WELL BELOW U.S.					
U.S. AVERAGE	24%	11%	16%	30%	15%

PeopleArea Snapshot

	— NeighborAreas —		— Population —	
	Number	Percentage	2006 Projection	Percentage
C1: High Index Primary Concerns Group				
All Concern Groups at Nat'l Avg.	16	17.8%	33,876	12.2%
The Basics	16	17.8%	59,172	21.3%
Family Problems	3	3.3%	4,387	1.6%
Community Problems	46	51.1%	144,445	52.0%
Hopes and Dreams	9	10.0%	22,201	8.0%
Spiritual/Personal	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

InfoMap C1: Primary Concerns

ACROSS**COMMUNITY ISSUES****C2 RISC LEVEL****C2.RISC LEVEL (Stress Conditions)****VERY HIGH**

Very LOW Somewhat AVG. Somewhat Very HIGH

C2 RISC Level**Key Questions**

- Which PeopleAreas indicate high Regionally Indexed Stress Conditions levels?
- How are the high scores distributed throughout the study area?

Definition

The RISC Score (Regionally Indexed Stress Conditions) is an indicator created explicitly for the purpose of identifying and assessing areas where there is likely to be a high level of social-economic community stress (particularly, related to children). While no single variable will create such stress, certain factors typically accompany such a condition.

Using both census as well as Percept's Ethos II data base, the RISC Score measures the extent to which an area exhibits any or all of the following characteristics:

- High Percentage of Households with Children Headed by Single Mothers
- High Percentage of the Adult Population which has not completed High School
- High Percentage of the Households with Annual Incomes below \$15,000 (Poverty)
- High Percentage of Households with Basic Concerns (i.e., Food, Housing, Health, Employment, etc.)
- High Percentage of Households with Family Concerns (i.e., Drugs/Alcohol, Divorce, Abusive Relationships, Teen/Child Problems, etc.)
- High Percentage of Households with Community Concerns (i.e., Gangs, Crime, Schools, Racial/Ethnic Prejudice).

ACROSS

COMMUNITY ISSUES

C2 RISC LEVEL

Study Area Snapshot

Conditions which can contribute to placing an area at risk (particularly, the children) are at an overall *very high* level. This is evidenced by noting that on the whole the area is significantly above average in the characteristics known to contribute to community problems such as households below poverty line, adults without a high school diploma, households with a single mother and unusually high concern about issues such as community problems, family problems, and/or basic necessities such as food, housing and jobs.

Regionally Indexed Stress Conditions (RISC)

	Households Below Poverty (\$15,000)	Households with Children: Single Mothers	Adult Pop.: High School Dropouts	Primary Concerns: The Basics	Primary Concerns: Family Problems	Primary Concerns: Community Problems
WELL ABOVE U.S.	21%	38%	35%			18%
SOMEWHAT ABOVE U.S.						
NEAR U.S. AVERAGE				25%	11%	
SOMEWHAT BELOW U.S.						
WELL BELOW U.S.						
U.S. AVERAGE	14%	21%	25%	24%	11%	16%

PeopleArea Snapshot

	— NeighborAreas —		— Population —	
	Number	Percentage	2006 Projection	Percentage
C2: RISC Level (Stress Conditions)				
Critical (10)	28	31.1%	87,857	31.6%
Very High (8 to 9)	24	26.7%	69,170	24.9%
Somewhat High (6 to 7)	18	20.0%	62,580	22.5%
Average (5)	5	5.6%	7,399	2.7%
Somewhat Low (3 to 4)	9	10.0%	25,757	9.3%
Very Low (1 to 2)	5	5.6%	10,030	3.6%
Extremely Low (0)	1	1.1%	1,288	0.5%

InfoMap C2: RISC Level

ACROSS

COMMUNITY ISSUES

C3 POTENTIAL RESISTANCE TO CHANGE

C3.POTENTIAL RESISTANCE TO CHANGE

SOMEWHAT HIGH

Very LOW Somewhat **AVG.** Somewhat Very HIGH

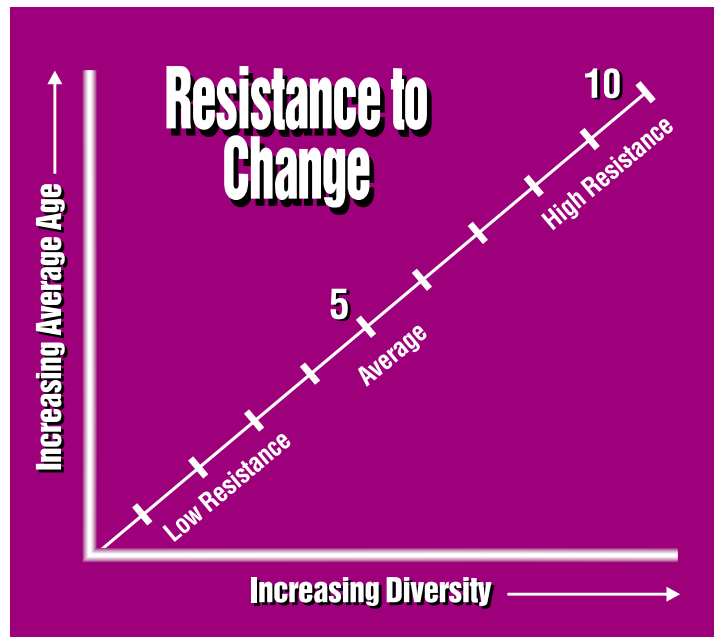
C3 Potential Resistance to Change

Key Questions

- Which PeopleAreas indicate high potential for resistance to change?
- How are the high scores distributed throughout the study area?

Definition

Potential Resistance to Change is computed by combining the overall Diversity Score for an area (P4) with the overall average age. The assumption is that as a group of persons becomes older and more diverse, the potential resistance to change is likely to increase.



ACROSS

COMMUNITY ISSUES

C3 POTENTIAL RESISTANCE TO CHANGE

PeopleArea Snapshot

	— NeighborAreas —		— Population —	
	Number	Percentage	2006 Projection	Percentage
C3: Potential Resistance to Change				
Extremely High (10)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Very High (8 to 9)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Somewhat High (6 to 7)	5	5.6%	11,406	4.1%
Average (5)	33	36.7%	95,178	34.3%
Somewhat Low (3 to 4)	50	55.6%	153,689	55.4%
Very Low (1 to 2)	2	2.2%	3,808	1.4%
Extremely Low (0)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

InfoMap *C3: Potential Resistance to Change*

ACROSS**FAITH PREFERENCES****INTRODUCTION****F1. FAITH RECEPTIVITY****SOMEWHAT HIGH**
F2. FINANCIAL SUPPORT POTENTIAL**VERY LOW**
F3. CHURCH STYLE**BOTH**
F4. CHURCH PROGRAM PREFERENCE**COMMUNITY/SOCIAL SERVICES**
F5. PRESBYTERIAN PREFERENCE**VERY LOW**

Faith Preferences

This aspect includes five GapThemes which provide insight into likely faith preferences and behaviors.

Key Questions Addressed in this Aspect

- *How likely are people in the area to be involved with their faith?*
- *What is the financial support potential for religious organizations?*
- *How traditional or contemporary are the church style preferences?*
- *What type of church programs and ministries are most attractive?*
- *To what extent is there a preference for your general religious affiliation?*

ACROSS**FAITH PREFERENCES****F1 FAITH RECEPTIVITY****F1. FAITH RECEPTIVITY****SOMEWHAT HIGH**

Very LOW Somewhat **AVG.** Somewhat Very HIGH

F1 Faith Receptivity Score**Key Questions**

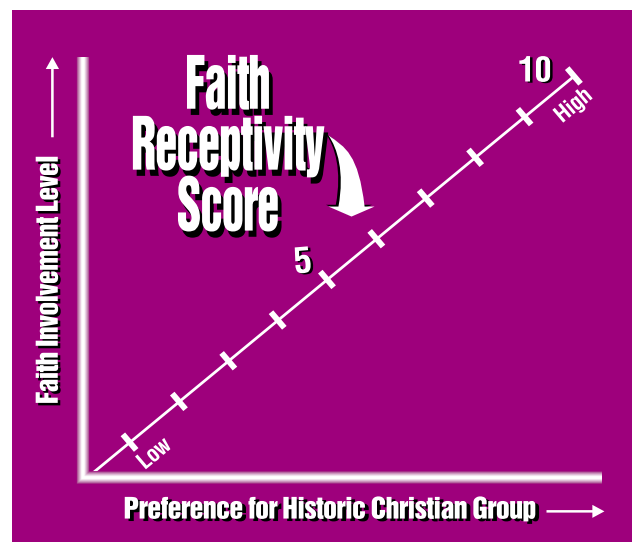
- *What is the general level of faith receptivity for each PeopleArea?*
- *How does faith receptivity distribute across the study area?*

Definition

A scoring methodology which compares an area's likely faith involvement levels and religious affiliation preferences to national averages. A score of 0 indicates an area with a low propensity for faith involvement and identification with historic Christian groups. A score of 10 indicates an area with above average likelihood of high faith involvement and identification with historic Christian groups. A score of 5 indicates an area that overall is consistent with national averages.

There are two variables used to compute this score:

- Percentage of Households with Likelihood of Some or Strong Involvement with Their Faith - The national average for this variable is 65.2%
- Percentage of Households Likely to Prefer a Historic Christian Group - the national average is 77.2%. Historic Christian Groups include Adventist, Baptist, Catholic/Orthodox, Congregational, Episcopal, Holiness, Lutheran, Methodist, Non-Denominational, Pentecostal and Presbyterian/Reformed.



ACROSS

FAITH PREFERENCES

F1 FAITH RECEPTIVITY

Study Area Snapshot

Overall, the likely faith involvement level and preference for historic Christian religious affiliations is *somewhat high* when compared to national averages.

Households By Faith Involvement Level				Households By Religious Preference			
	Not Involved	Somewhat Involved	Strongly Involved		No Preference	Non-“Historic Christian” Groups	“Historic Christian” Groups
WELL ABOVE U.S.				WELL ABOVE U.S.			
SOMEWHAT ABOVE U.S.		32%		SOMEWHAT ABOVE U.S.			
NEAR U.S. AVERAGE			36%	NEAR U.S. AVERAGE			80%
SOMEWHAT BELOW U.S.	32%			SOMEWHAT BELOW U.S.	14%		
WELL BELOW U.S.				WELL BELOW U.S.		5%	
U.S. AVERAGE	35%	30%	35%	U.S. AVERAGE	15%	8%	77%

PeopleArea Snapshot

	— NeighborAreas —		— Population —	
	Number	Percentage	2006 Projection	Percentage
F1: Faith Receptivity Score				
Extremely High (10)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Very High (8 to 9)	1	1.1%	1,710	0.6%
Somewhat High (6 to 7)	69	76.7%	211,960	76.4%
Average (5)	17	18.9%	38,890	14.0%
Somewhat Low (3 to 4)	3	3.3%	11,521	4.2%
Very Low (1 to 2)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Extremely Low (0)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

InfoMap F1: Faith Receptivity

ACROSS

FAITH PREFERENCES

F2 FINANCIAL SUPPORT POTENTIAL

F2. FINANCIAL SUPPORT POTENTIAL

VERY LOW

Very LOW | Somewhat AVG. | Somewhat HIGH | Very HIGH

F2 Financial Support Potential Score

Key Questions

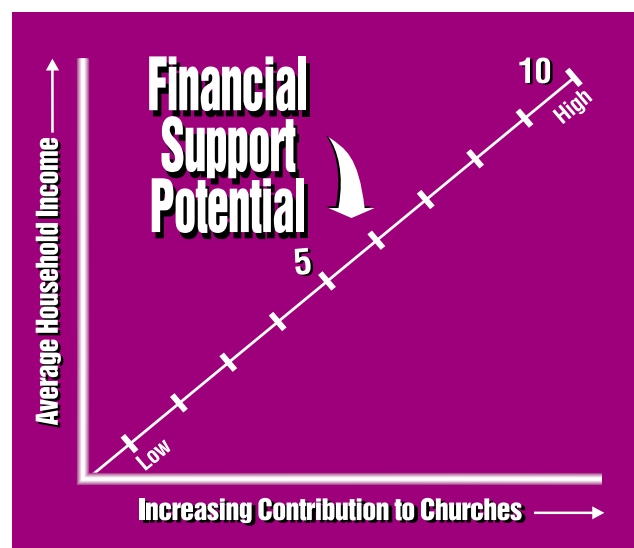
- *What is the potential for financial support for ministry in a particular PeopleArea?*
- *How does the potential for financial support distribute across the study area?*

Definition

A scoring methodology which compares an area’s average household income and propensity to contribute money to churches and religious organizations to national averages. A score of 0 indicates an area with below average household income and likelihood to give to churches. A score of 10 indicates an area with above average income and giving to churches. A score of 5 indicates an area that overall is consistent with national averages.

There are two variables used to compute this score:

- Average Household Income - the national average is \$61,904.
- Percentage of Households Likely to Give \$500 or more Annually to Churches and Religious Organizations - the national average is 31.2%.



ACROSS

FAITH PREFERENCES

F2 FINANCIAL SUPPORT POTENTIAL

Study Area Snapshot

Based upon the average household income of \$43,403 per year and the likely contribution behavior in the area, the overall religious giving potential can be described as *very low*.

Households By Religious Giving Potential

	Average Annual Household Income	Households Contributing More Than \$500 per Year to Churches
WELL ABOVE U.S.		
SOMEWHAT ABOVE U.S.		
NEAR U.S. AVERAGE		30%
SOMEWHAT BELOW U.S.		
WELL BELOW U.S.	\$43,403	
U.S. AVERAGE	\$61,904	31%

PeopleArea Snapshot

	— NeighborAreas —		— Population —	
	Number	Percentage	2006 Projection	Percentage
F2: Financial Support Potential				
Extremely High (10)	5	5.6%	8,386	3.0%
Very High (8 to 9)	1	1.1%	4,771	1.7%
Somewhat High (6 to 7)	4	4.4%	16,079	5.8%
Average (5)	10	11.1%	28,965	10.4%
Somewhat Low (3 to 4)	24	26.7%	61,658	22.2%
Very Low (1 to 2)	36	40.0%	104,741	37.7%
Extremely Low (0)	10	11.1%	39,481	14.2%

InfoMap *F2: Financial Support Potential*

ACROSS

FAITH PREFERENCES

F3 CHURCH STYLE

F3. CHURCH STYLE

BOTH

Very TRADITIONAL Somewhat TRADITIONAL BOTH Somewhat CONTEMPORARY Very CONTEMPORARY

F3 Church Style

Key Questions

- *Is a particular PeopleArea likely to prefer traditional or contemporary church styles?*
- *How are church style preferences likely to distribute throughout the study area?*

Definition

The Church Style GapTheme is a composite variable computed from Percept’s Ethos II database combining Worship Style, Music Style and Church Architectural Style preference variables into an overall indicator of church style preference.

Study Area Snapshot

Based upon likely worship, music and architectural style preferences in the area, the overall church style preference can be described as *both traditional and contemporary*.

Households By Church Styles Preferences

	Worship: Traditional	Music: Traditional	Architecture: Traditional	Worship: Contemporary	Music: Contemporary	Architecture: Contemporary
WELL ABOVE U.S.						
SOMEWHAT ABOVE U.S.						
NEAR U.S. AVERAGE		24%	26%		19%	15%
SOMEWHAT BELOW U.S.	19%			24%		
WELL BELOW U.S.						
U.S. AVERAGE	20%	24%	27%	26%	20%	16%

ACROSS

FAITH PREFERENCES

F3 CHURCH STYLE

PeopleArea Snapshot

	— NeighborAreas —		— Population —	
	Number	Percentage	2006 Projection	Percentage
F3: Church Style				
Extremely Contemporary (10)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Very Contemporary (8 to 9)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Somewhat Contemporary (6 to 7)	15	16.7%	45,582	16.4%
Both (5)	48	53.3%	149,448	53.8%
Somewhat Traditional (3 to 4)	25	27.8%	67,256	24.2%
Very Traditional (1 to 2)	2	2.2%	1,795	0.6%
Extremely Traditional (0)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

InfoMap *F3:Church Style*

ACROSS

FAITH PREFERENCES

F4 CHURCH PROGRAM PREFERENCE

F4. CHURCH PROGRAM PREFERENCE

COMMUNITY/SOCIAL SERVICES

Spiritual Development

Personal Development

Community/Social Services

Recreation

F4 Church Program Preference

Key Questions

- *Is a particular PeopleArea likely to prefer certain church programs over others?*
- *How are church program preferences likely to distribute throughout the study area?*

Definition

Percept’s Ethos II survey asked people to describe church programs and ministries they would find appealing if they were looking for church. The 17 programs identified have been combined into four major categories. Nationally, programs in the *Recreation* category are the most preferred. The category shown for your area has the highest overall combination of actual number of households and above average comparison to the national average.

Study Area Snapshot

Church program preferences which are likely to exceed the national average include: *Food Pantry/Clothing Resources, Twelve-Step Programs, Church Sponsored Day-School and Parent Training Programs*. As an overall category, programs related to *Community/Social Services* are the most significant based upon total number of households and comparison to national averages.

Households By Church Program Preference Category

	Spiritual Development	Personal Development	Community/Social Services	Recreation
WELL ABOVE U.S.			24%	
SOMEWHAT ABOVE U.S.				
NEAR U.S. AVERAGE	25%	9%		
SOMEWHAT BELOW U.S.				35%
WELL BELOW U.S.				
U.S. AVERAGE	25%	10%	20%	38%

ACROSS

FAITH PREFERENCES

F4 CHURCH PROGRAM PREFERENCE

PeopleArea Snapshot

	— NeighborAreas —		—— Population ——	
	Number	Percentage	2006 Projection	Percentage
F4: High Index Church Program Preference Group				
Spiritual Development.	10	11.1%	31,770	11.4%
Personal Development	4	4.4%	9,376	3.4%
Social/Community Services	73	81.1%	217,532	78.4%
Recreation	3	3.3%	5,403	1.9%

InfoMap *F4:Church Program Preference*

ACROSS**FAITH PREFERENCES****F5 RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE****F5. PRESBYTERIAN PREFERENCE****VERY LOW**
F5 Religious Preference**Key Questions:**

- *What is the likely preference for your general denominational tradition within a particular PeopleArea?*
- *How does the preference for your general tradition distribute across the study area?*

Definition

In PERCEPT'S Ethos 90s surveys, respondents were asked to identify the general religious affiliation which best represented their preference. These response profiles are projected for each PeopleArea and the tradition which is closest to your own denomination is reported and mapped. Following are national averages as a percentage of all households which can be used as benchmarks.

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| □ Historic Christian Groups | 77.2% |
| Catholic/Orthodox | 24.5% |
| Mainline Protestant (see below) | 26.5% |
| Conservative Protestant (see below) | 26.2% |
| □ Mainline Protestant | 26.5% |
| Congregational | 1.9% |
| Episcopal | 2.9% |
| Lutheran | 7.2% |
| Methodist | 9.9% |
| Presbyterian/Reformed | 4.6% |
| □ Conservative Protestant | 26.2% |
| Adventist | 0.5% |
| Baptist | 15.6% |
| Holiness | 0.8% |
| Non-Denom./Independent | 6.9% |
| Pentecostal | 2.4% |
| □ No Preference | 14.9% |
| No Preference, but Interested | 3.8% |
| No Preference and Not Interested | 11.1% |
| □ Non-Historic Christian Groups | 7.8% |

ACROSS

FAITH PREFERENCES

F5 RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE

PeopleArea Snapshot

	— NeighborAreas —		— Population —	
	Number	Percentage	2006 Projection	Percentage
F5: Religious Preference (Presbyterian/Reformed)				
High (Above National Average-4.6%)	2	2.2%	4,115	1.5%
Average	6	6.7%	13,966	5.0%
Low (Below National Average)	82	91.1%	246,000	88.6%

InfoMap *F5: Religious Preference*

ACROSS

LOCATIONS

Churches By NeighborArea

NEIGHBORAREA (Population & Number of Churches)		
ID	Church Name	City, State
CHURCHES INSIDE OF FULL NEIGHBORAREAS (8 or 53.3%)		
NeighborArea # 1 (7,838 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 2 (7,371 - 1)		
02109	Wallace Street Presbyterian Church	Indianapolis, IN
NeighborArea # 3 (6,882 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 4 (6,453 - 1)		
02107	Tabernacle Presbyterian Church	Indianapolis, IN
NeighborArea # 5 (6,304 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 6 (5,904 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 7 (5,667 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 8 (5,285 - 1)		
02099	Fairview Presbyterian Church	Indianapolis, IN
NeighborArea # 9 (5,255 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 10 (5,083 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 11 (4,780 - 1)		
02109*	Wallace Street Presbyterian Church	Indianapolis, IN
NeighborArea # 12 (4,771 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 13 (4,705 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 14 (4,683 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 15 (4,644 - 1)		
02100	Irvington Presbyterian Church	Indianapolis, IN
NeighborArea # 16 (4,457 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 17 (4,431 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 18 (4,403 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 19 (4,340 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 20 (4,428 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 21 (4,264 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 22 (4,099 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 23 (4,074 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 24 (3,967 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 25 (3,924 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 26 (3,898 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 27 (3,820 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 28 (3,809 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 29 (3,710 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 30 (3,667 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 31 (3,523 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 32 (3,520 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 33 (3,487 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 34 (3,386 - 0)		

NEIGHBORAREA (Population & Number of Churches)		
ID	Church Name	City, State
NeighborArea # 35 (3,204 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 36 (3,190 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 37 (3,081 - 1)		
11119	Christ Presbyterian Church	Indianapolis, IN
NeighborArea # 38 (3,063 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 39 (4,373 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 40 (2,967 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 41 (2,962 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 42 (2,881 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 43 (2,810 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 44 (2,705 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 45 (2,655 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 46 (2,533 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 47 (2,482 - 1)		
02100*	Irvington Presbyterian Church	Indianapolis, IN
NeighborArea # 48 (2,448 - 1)		
02111	Westminster Presbyterian Church	Indianapolis, IN
NeighborArea # 49 (2,436 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 50 (2,390 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 51 (2,359 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 52 (2,356 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 53 (3,966 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 54 (2,201 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 55 (2,155 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 56 (2,041 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 57 (2,024 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 58 (1,990 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 59 (1,975 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 60 (1,811 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 61 (1,769 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 62 (1,740 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 63 (1,735 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 64 (1,710 - 1)		
02107*	Tabernacle Presbyterian Church	Indianapolis, IN
NeighborArea # 65 (1,706 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 66 (1,653 - 1)		
04534	Immanuel Presbyterian Church	Indianapolis, IN
NeighborArea # 67 (1,649 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 68 (1,575 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 69 (1,562 - 0)		

NEIGHBORAREA (Population & Number of Churches)		
ID	Church Name	City, State
NeighborArea # 70 (1,558 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 71 (1,553 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 72 (1,476 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 73 (1,817 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 74 (1,481 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 75 (1,259 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 76 (1,773 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 77 (1,866 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 78 (1,106 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 79 (1,004 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 80 (960 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 81 (1,446 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 82 (927 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 83 (923 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 84 (1,113 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 85 (877 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 86 (870 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 87 (734 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 88 (1,041 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 89 (672 - 0)		
NeighborArea # 90 (638 - 1)		
02110	Washington St. Presbyterian Church	Indianapolis, IN
CHURCHES OUTSIDE OF NEIGHBORAREAS (7 or 46.7%)		
00976	Witherspoon Presbyterian Church	Indianapolis, IN
01048	Eastminster Presbyterian Church	Indianapolis, IN
02104	Northminster Presbyterian Church	Indianapolis, IN
02116	Southport Presbyterian Church	Indianapolis, IN
02121	Saint Andrew Presbyterian Church	Indianapolis, IN
04425	Bethany Presbyterian Church	Indianapolis, IN
09748	1st Meridian Htgs. Presbyterian Ch.	Indianapolis, IN

Notes