

HOPE VI– UTICA, NEW YORK
PROGRAM EVALUATION: YEAR THREE

June 2006

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Executive Summary

HOPE VI (Housing Opportunities for People Everywhere) is a competitive grant program. Public housing authorities (PHAs) -- local entities that administer federal housing programs -- apply to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for funding to redevelop or demolish distressed public housing sites. **The programs seek to transform communities by improving the physical quality of public housing units and expanding the opportunities for residents.**

Most HOPE VI families nationally have children under the age of 18, and the children's circumstances are similar to their parents. Families are living in poverty and often exposed to crime and violence. Families are isolated in terms of race and ethnicity and live in areas of concentrated poverty. **HOPE VI efforts nationally are making a difference when plans are well made and customized to take into account community strengths and families' specific needs.**

Utica received a HOPE VI grant and began its program in 2003; the HOPE VI Project in Utica is completing its third year. Goals are to demolish the Washington Courts housing project, build scattered site housing in a targeted area of Cornhill and revitalize the community, and to improve the well-being of both the relocated Washington Courts residents and the residents in Cornhill through a plan for community services. **The third year** of the program evaluation utilized GIS (Geographical Information Systems) mapping to **create visual representations of the status of the targeted community** and to compare and **contrast the neighborhoods of the relocated Washington Courts residents.** In addition, there is a planned Community School, described as the heart of the HOPE VI Project, to upgrade the Martin Luther King Jr. Elementary School and to expand the school as a community center. **Data is presented on the children at MLK and comparisons are made to other elementary schools** in the district.

It is important to note that the **HOPE VI Project in Utica is different from most HOPE VI programs nationally.** The majority of HOPE VI Projects move residents temporarily off-site while housing is renovated or demolished and rebuilt; residents then relocate back to the original, now improved, housing. Washington Courts apartments were not slated to be rebuilt on that site. Hence, Utica's public housing residents affected by HOPE VI were offered alternative existing housing options at the time of relocation, as well as new housing options in the Cornhill neighborhood, which was targeted for HOPE VI revitalization. This resulted in **higher success locally in tracking residents, fully retaining affordable housing options while creating more, and having residents who are satisfied with their new housing.**

Washington Courts families are relocated now, most to other public housing projects. Their **new neighborhoods have higher median incomes and are less racially segregated**. HOPE VI successfully moved families to areas of less concentrated poverty in Utica. **Key services are more accessible**; the removal of barriers such as the four-lane highway that cut Washington Courts off from the rest of the City may make access easier still.

Performance has risen substantially in the last two years in all state testing at Martin Luther King Jr. Elementary School, and behavioral reports have decreased at the same time. Historically MLK students have performed poorly on state tests, compared to other Utica elementary schools, but the recent trend is very positive. Students at MLK, similar to other HOPE VI schools, have more barriers to success; the student population is about 70 percent minority, and nearly 90 percent of the students are eligible for free lunch (87% in 2004-2005- www.nysed.gov). **A Neighborhood Network Center (computer center) opened in MLK in Fall 2005**, funded by a grant with the HOPE VI Project and a step toward a Community School as the center of the community.

The population in the target area of Cornhill is 43 percent African-American and 43 percent White, compared to 13 percent and 79 percent for the city as a whole. Educational attainment is low throughout the city, and Hispanic males and females are less apt to have a high school diploma or GED than other ethnic groups. **Income levels are low in the targeted area for Cornhill, and over one-quarter of households have incomes under \$10,000 (27.6%).**

Employment and job-training need to be targeted to support residents; although females in both the study area and the city as a whole have high rates of employment, only 59 percent of black males in the labor force who live in the target area are employed. This contrasts with 43 percent in the city as a whole. **Far fewer black men in the labor force are employed when compared to White men or Hispanic men. Jobs are more apt to be in the service sector. Having SSI or Public Assistance as a form of income is higher in the study area.**

In order for the HOPE VI program to be successful, **emphasis will need to be placed on educational incentives and job training**. Segregation and isolation of a group or groups of residents in the community does not create a sustainable community, and **new economic opportunities need to be created for the group of residents**. Redevelopment of the area continues. Progress is positive, but a concerted effort should be made by the entire community to integrate and improve cultural diversity in the area and to promote economic development that benefits the residents of this targeted area of Cornhill.

Introduction

Created by Congress in 1992, the HOPE VI program targets the nation's problems in severely distressed public housing communities, while also addressing the social and economic needs of the residents and the vitality of surrounding neighborhoods. HOPE VI is a competitive grant program, under which public housing authorities (PHAs), local entities that administer federal housing programs, apply to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for funding to redevelop or demolish distressed public housing sites—seeking to transform them by improving the physical quality of public housing units and expanding the opportunities for residents. HOPE VI was a response to an investigation made by The National Commission on Severely Distressed Public Housing, which concluded that 86,000 of the 1.3 million public housing units across the nation are severely distressed. Over the course of 10 years, 446 HOPE VI grants were awarded to 166 cities, 63,000 distressed units have been demolished and 20,300 units have been redeveloped (Popkin et al., 2004). Although the program has progressed in the past decade, HOPE VI has faced many challenges with its implementation in various cities. Current HOPE VI plans call for 95,100 replacement units across the country. However, only 48,000 units will receive deep permanent subsidies that will be available to low-income families (Popkin et al., 2004).

In 2003, the Utica Municipal Housing Authority was awarded an \$11.5 million HOPE VI grant (UMHA). Along with private investments, the money is aimed to develop 194 replacement units in Cornhill, Utica's most severely distressed neighborhood. The project also included the development of a new school, community center, and parks. The total cost of development in Utica is projected at \$84 million.

The funding was provided for the demolition of the Washington Courts public housing development and the formation of replacement housing. Utica's HOPE VI project must be finished by 2008, and Rebuild Mohawk Valley, the not-for-profit organization formed for the development of the HOPE VI Project, has a plan to promote self-sufficiency for former residents of Washington Courts. First and foremost is the provision of quality and reasonably priced housing for the residents moving into the HOPE VI development. Next is the plan to increase the attainment of skills necessary to help the residents. A third goal entails improvements in community social services to the target neighborhood in Cornhill.

Program evaluations of the HOPE VI Project for Years One and Two are available at the Arthur Levitt Public Affairs Center at Hamilton College. Year Three of the HOPE VI Project focuses on GIS mapping of neighborhood characteristics in the target area of Cornhill; comparisons of neighborhood characteristics for former residents of Washington Courts; and comparisons of children attending Martin Luther King Jr. Elementary School, located in the HOPE VI target area, with children attending other elementary schools in Utica.

Background : Success of HOPE VI Programs

One of the goals of the HOPE VI program is to de-concentrate very low-income households and to contribute to the improvement of the original public housing neighborhood. Buron and colleagues (2002) find that HOPE VI families who are in private housing, which includes voucher users, unsubsidized renters, or homeowners, are not clustered in a few communities, but are dispersed across a range of neighborhoods. At the same time, the majority of original residents now live in areas with substantially lower poverty rates in contrast to the neighborhoods where they used to live. Approximately 40 percent of families who have not returned to the original HOPE VI site after redevelopment now live in census tracts with poverty rates of less than 20 percent—low-poverty areas. The movement to low-poverty areas from the original public housing development is a net improvement. Yet, another 40 percent of the original residents still live in high-poverty neighborhoods, where over 30 percent of the residents are poor (Buron et al. 2002).

Buron and colleagues point to neighborhood “social cohesion” and “social control” as effective measures of “collective efficacy,” an indicator of neighborhood vitality, which has a correlation with lower crime rates and better health outcomes for residents. Original residents from eight public housing developments, which were awarded HOPE VI grants between 1993 and 1998, exhibited variations in their perceptions of social cohesion and social control along subsidy types. Respondents who relocated to unsubsidized households reported higher levels of neighborhood social cohesion and social control. This group also reported fewer incidences of crime and disorder in their neighborhood, indicating a correlation between better neighborhoods where home ownership and collective efficacy are more prevalent. Therefore, one would expect low levels of collective efficacy for residents in relatively high poverty neighborhoods with reports of problems with crime. This is the case with San Francisco’s Hayes Valley and Edwin Corning, which report the lowest levels of social cohesion and social control. However, while residents in Newark’s Archbishop Walsh reported very high levels of problems with drug trafficking and violent crime, they also reported high levels of social cohesion and social control. There appears to be a correlation between the presence of older residents who have lived in a community for many years, with strong social relationships, and the degree of community involvement. When residents are actively involved, communities stand a better chance at becoming self-sufficient and sustainable (Naparstek et al., 2000).

Buron and colleagues found low levels of interactions with neighbors overall; “stopping to chat” seemed to be the extent of the interactions. Few HOPE VI residents loaned or borrowed things from a neighbor (16 percent), babysat a neighbor’s child (18 percent), or had coffee or a meal with a neighbor (23 percent) on a regular basis. Yet, respondents in HOPE VI public housing fared better, in terms of social interaction with neighbors, than respondents of other housing assistance statuses. For example, while 23 percent of HOPE VI respondents reported having coffee or a meal with a neighbor, homeowners/unsubsidized renters, Section 8 voucher recipients, and those in conventional public housing sites reported 11 percent, 10 percent, and 11 percent,

respectively. Due to the use of a closed-ended survey by the researchers, it is uncertain why it is that of levels social interaction differed across subsidy types.

The former residents of Tucson's Connie Chambers experienced the greatest degree of isolation, with only 28 percent reporting that they stopped to chat with a neighbor regularly, while even fewer former Connie Chambers residents reported *any* recent social interactions. After the demolition of Connie Chambers, its original residents relocated throughout Tucson. In some cases, Spanish-speaking respondents moved to predominantly English-speaking areas in which communication with neighbors is difficult because of language barriers. However, despite feelings of isolation in their new community, former Connie Chambers residents were generally happy with their new environment. For them, the isolation they felt was a price they were willing to pay for the improved housing conditions and safer neighborhood (Burton et al., 2002).

A study of former residents of Philadelphia's W.E.B DuBois Towers (Clampet-Lundquist 2004) found that few relocatees, whether they chose another public housing site or Section 8 units, made new friends in their new neighborhoods. It is distressing to know that families relocating to other public housing developments lost their support networks, and stand to gain little by moving to different public housing developments that are generally demographically homogenous. This group tends to experience little upturn in their social and economic condition and may find themselves in a vicious cycle of poverty. While also losing close ties, Section 8 relocatees, on the other hand, have much more to gain living in a diverse neighborhood with more opportunities. There are many barriers to building new social networks, such as personality, children's age, duration of residency in new neighborhood, and patterns of daily routines, not to mention the devastating experience of being forced relocate from one's home. Some relocatees regard residence in their new neighborhood as only temporary, with over half of respondents holding on to the hope of resettling in their redeveloped original neighborhood. The prospect of moving back to their neighborhood makes relocatees less committed to building new relationships.

According to the National Housing Law Project (2002), "While it was intended to be a solution to severely distressed public housing, HOPE VI has been the source of new problems as serious as those it was created to address." The National Housing Law Project's report, entitled *False HOPE*, finds that HOPE VI is ineffective at improving the lives of the majority of public housing families it affects; few displaced residents return to HOPE VI sites post-redevelopment. In fact, HOPE VI redevelopment results in a net loss of public housing units. The NHLP estimates that the 2002 round of grants will replace a mere 4,869 of the 7,961 units affected, yielding a net loss of 3,092 public housing units (-38.8 percent). Public housing families will be "priced out" of housing at HOPE VI sites because they can only afford public housing units. At the same time, vague, unreasonable screening policies further exacerbate the difficulties for families seeking to return to HOPE VI sites. The criteria for applicants to HOPE VI sites are more stringent than conventional public housing occupancy policies, and many prospective returnees, who have complied prior to redevelopment, will be denied.

The National Housing Law Project contends that HUD's promise of Section 8 vouchers, as the main means for the relocation of displaced families, is misleading. Relocation data from 1993 to 1998 indicate that only 30.8 percent of families were relocated with vouchers; the majority of families (49 percent) ended up at other public housing sites. However, as mentioned by Clampet-Lundquist (2004), not every relocatee wants to use the voucher subsidy, because some are skeptical of the longevity of the Section 8 program, and some are unwilling to take on the extra cost of utilities. The NHLP also alleges that in the process of displacement and relocation, public housing authorities administering HOPE VI have "lost" many original residents in which some 20.2 percent of displaced families lost federal housing assistance through "harassment, neglect, and exclusionary screening policies." According to the report, "HUD does not have an adequate picture of HOPE VI relocation outcomes" (p. 27).

Nevertheless, perhaps the greatest problem that the national Hope VI Project faces when it comes to public housing is what to do with "hard-to-house" residents. "Hard-to-house" residents are classified as anyone or any family that faces additional problems that go beyond their economic status in society. (Popkin, Katz, Cunningham, 2004) This category includes people with mental disabilities, criminal records, substance abuse problems, or any other precluding issue that would make it more difficult for them to afford adequate housing. While this is not an issue that can be solved over night, political experts feel that this will be one of the issues that the Hope VI Project will have to deal with accordingly over the next few years.

Another common trend that the HOPE VI Project has tried to attain over the past few years has been to rebuild the public housing projects in these poor urban areas in a way that attracts mixed-income housing. However, many scholars of the Hope VI program have already pointed out that mixed-income housing is inherently much more difficult to accomplish in the cities where the real estate markets aren't as strong in the nearby surrounding areas. (Salama, 1999, p.134) In these cities, middle-class families have a much easier time finding affordable homes/apartments in safer and cleaner surrounding neighborhoods and are thus less likely to be attracted to mixed-income housing in the poor urban areas that Hope VI is attempting to rebuild. This problem presents an additional obstacle to many local Hope VI programs because these poor urban areas are then ultimately still inhabited by mostly low-income residents even after the buildings have been fixed up. Having mostly low-income residents living in the same area makes it much more difficult to prevent the occurrence of things such as drug-trafficking, criminal activity, as well as many other things which have a negative effect on the community as a whole. In turn, this process of communal deterioration also harms the ability for economic growth to take place within the area.

Furthermore, another popular topic of debate that swirls around virtually every local Hope VI Program across the nation is the dilemma that surrounds the question; what consequences will the children who are impacted by the Hope VI Project suffer as a result of these urban revitalization projects? These children are already starting with a disadvantage because they come from poor urban areas where the public schools and educational facilities are far below the standards that most American children receive.

Even though the Hope VI program has made it their job to also improve the schools as well as the public parks and recreational facilities for children in these targeted areas, many of these children are already suffering further consequences as a result of the relocation that must occur so that the Hope VI Project can clean up the neighborhood.

Impact for Children and Families

Various critics have noted some of the negative characteristics associated with HOPE VI projects and their effects on families. The Urban Institute conducted an extensive study on HOPE VI in 2001 by surveying 887 heads of households from five HOPE VI program sites: New Jersey, Illinois, North Carolina, California, and Washington D.C. They asked questions with topics ranging from housing and neighborhood conditions, financial well-being, health, employment status, education, to contact with social programs and services. The study found that many people possessed numerous problems with their living situation as a large number of the people surveyed had troubles with the conditions of their housing. For example, about one out of three reported two or three housing problems while one in five reported more than three problems. About 75 percent of the respondents said that their neighborhood had difficulties with drug trafficking, criminal activity, and violence (Popkin et al., 2002, p. 5-6). Also, people said that there were low levels of collective efficacy, which is a part of neighborhood safety and community unity. Surprisingly, less than half of the respondents said that they have friends in their own community. Perhaps it is this lack of friendship that led to their disapproval and dissatisfaction with their neighborhood and community.

In addition to the responses about housing and neighborhood situations, a common theme in the survey report was the poor condition of the economic status and physical and mental health of adult residents. Many of the HOPE VI families from the survey sample were living below the poverty line for families of three and four. An astonishing 80 percent said they had a yearly household income of \$15,000 or less and about 30 percent of the working-age respondents received Temporary Assistance for Needy Families benefits in the past six months from when the survey was taken. The struggles HOPE VI families endure are apparent when half of the people surveyed claimed that they worry about running out of food because of money issues (Popkin et al., 2002, p. 8). Furthermore, most of the families studied by the Urban Institute were in poor health with many experiencing several health complications. Adults from the sample had much lower overall health status than the national average and “more than one-third of adult respondents reported having a chronic illness or health condition such as high blood pressure, diabetes, or arthritis. Poor mental health among adults is [also] a widespread problem. Nearly one-third of respondents (29 %) reported poor mental health, a level that is almost 5 percent higher than the national average” (Popkin et al., 2002, p.6). The literature illustrates that there may be a positive correlation between economic status, ability, and health problems due to the fact that a great number of HOPE VI families are struggling with financial problems which can lead to more health-related difficulties.

Children are the most vulnerable residents of distressed public housing and particularly likely to suffer from stress of relocation. The involuntary relocation of children of HOPE

VI sites is potentially disruptive to academic achievement and increase behavior problems. According to Cove and colleagues (2005), “the period when a family is relocating from public housing presents an opportunity to offer interventions ... that can help families cope with the challenges of poverty as well as the disruption of relocation” (p. 13). High-quality programs in the community such as after-school programs are effective means of reducing children’s exposure to the negative influences in their everyday lives, so that they may become successful adults.

Most HOPE VI families nationally have children under the age 18. The common trend from the children sampled by the Urban Institute for their HOPE VI sample survey in 2001 suggested that children were in similar circumstances as their parents. The children sampled were in the same negative situations as their parents. Children living in poverty are usually exposed to crime and violence in their neighborhoods; growing up in these areas can have harmful influences on children later in life. The study shows that “living amidst violence severely affects children’s cognitive and emotional development. Further, parents in poor, dangerous neighborhoods are more likely to use the harsh parenting styles that have negative consequences on children’s development” (Popkin et al., 2002, p. 85).

Children are also isolated in terms of race and ethnicity. Typically HOPE VI children attend schools that are primarily African American, with a significant percentage of Latino students; an average of 83 percent of HOPE VI children qualify for free school lunches (Popkin et al., 2002). Many elementary, middle, and high schools have a higher percentage of minorities than other non-HOPE VI schools as well as a higher number of students qualifying for free school lunches.

Children noted that they experienced gang fights and shootings at school and that they were fearful even when studying in a classroom with a teacher present. Also, amongst the five sites surveyed for the study, “11 percent of parents report that their children are receiving services for learning problems, and 9 percent say they are receiving services for behavior problems. Not surprisingly, the proportion of older children (ages 6 to 14) who are in special education classes is considerably higher: 23 percent are in special education for learning problems and 12 percent are in classes for behavior problems” (Popkin et al., 2002, p. 97). Children from HOPE VI also experienced more health problems than children in the national sample and asthma was one of the main problems. There are several barriers for children growing up in poverty and even though children are very resilient, more emphasis should be placed on the improvement of the lives of HOPE VI children.

Community and supported services (CSS) from HOPE VI funds are intended to promote the sustainability of the redeveloped communities. CSS includes programs for the well-being of residents, such as education, child care, and health services. The scope of these services were intended by HUD to be available to all families residing in a development when the HOPE VI project begins, including displaced families (National Housing Law Project, 2002). In reality, CSS resources have been devoted mainly to families living on-site, essentially excluding the displaced families who, for the most part, relocate an

average of 3.9 miles away from their original homes. The on-site construction of new infrastructure for services, and the distance which most original residents move, limits accessibility to the much-needed services, which for dislocated families are even more crucial. Furthermore, the effectiveness of CSS is limited in the face of budget cuts. In the years since the establishment of HOPE VI, the percent public housing authorities allocate to CSS have been steadily decreasing. Moreover, the size of HOPE VI grants themselves has been reduced.

Economic Impact on Families and Communities

Macro based investigation into the economic conditions of HOPE VI residents shows that there are several financial hardships that trouble the communities. According to Levy and Kaye, in their article *How are HOPE VI Families Fairing? Income and Employment*, two-thirds of HOPE VI respondents reported a household income of less than \$10,000, with two-fifths of the respondents reporting income of less than \$5,000. However, the income levels of employed respondents did increase, as did the percentage of respondents with an income above \$15,000. Similarly, the percentage of people with incomes less than \$15,000 declined by ten percent. However, for the HOPE VI residents who were unemployed, the number of reported incomes less than \$15,000 increased by 6 percent.¹

The Urban Institute describes one study conducted by the Housing Research Foundation which examined the economic impact of HOPE VI on eight sites from around the country. To analyze economic revitalization in these communities the study compared trends in the HOPE VI neighborhoods from 1990 and 2000, with city averages of non-HOPE VI neighborhoods, using census data.² HRF discovered that within those eight “HOPE VI neighborhoods (a) average per capita incomes of neighborhood residents rose 57 percent faster than in neighborhoods citywide; (b) unemployment fell by an average of 10 percentage points, compared with no significant net change at city levels; and (c) concentrated poverty fell from 81 percent of households being low income in 1989 to 69 percent in 1999.”³

Micro evaluations of economic conditions in HOPE VI communities are somewhat more positive than the macro-composite studies. A program evaluation of the HOPE VI community in Newport, Kentucky used a survey of 103 residents to look at how their HOPE VI project affected life over a three-year period. In looking at employment over the three years, the percentage of employed residents increased from 64% in year 1 to 81% in year 2 and 86% in year 3. The study links these increased numbers to a new center that HOPE VI helped establish that sponsored community projects and awareness about education and employment, as well as other community based issues. Further, it appeared as if more people were actively seeking higher education or General Education Development, as well as an increase in business startups. Although income is not shared

¹ Levy & Kaye. *How are HOPE VI Families Fairing? Income and Employment*.

² Popkin, Susan J., and Bruce Katz. 2004. *A Decade of Hope VI: Research Findings and Policy Challenges*. Washington, DC: Urban Institute Press. (p. 43).

³ Ibid. (p. 43).

in this evaluation, the employment numbers hint at a rising level of employment and entrepreneurial activity, which would in turn lead to higher incomes in the neighborhood. The Caroline Street project in New Bedford, Massachusetts, which is similar to the Utica study area in that it is mainly an elderly housing area with an average age in the 70's, showed that most people were gaining their income from social security and pension. Only 8.5% participated in active employment at the baseline. In the follow-up however, the employment number jumped up to 15.2%. Family income over \$25,000 also increased from 17% of the people in the baseline to 28.1% in the follow-up.

A report by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development provides some insight into how HOPE VI programs foster economic revitalization. Certainly the arrival of middle-income residents is fruitful, as is the creation of education and job-training programs for current residents. It is also important, however, for housing and city officials to collaborate with the business community. In other words, HOPE VI funds can also be used as a way to *leverage* community wide development. For example, in Columbus, Ohio the HOPE VI housing authority “placed its new headquarters in the near-by dilapidated and underused Four Corners business district.”⁴ This persuaded the city to build a new transit center in Four Corners as well as new police and fire stations. These actions in turn convinced the Akzo/Nobel coating factory to stay in the neighborhood where it invested \$32 million in company renovations.

Key Questions

- ⊄ Have the neighborhoods in which the former Washington Courts residents have been relocated proven to be more beneficial on these neighborhood characteristics: less racial segregation, higher median incomes, and low poverty density?
- ⊄ Do relocated residents have access to an abundance of resources and social services to maintain a sustainable socioeconomic environment?
- ⊄ How is Martin Luther King Jr. Elementary School, the school within the HOPE VI study area, faring in comparison to the other elementary schools in the Utica City school district?
- ⊄ Who are the residents of the HOPE IV target area in regard to race and educational attainment, and to what level is the study area segregated?
- ⊄ How do residents of the target community of Cornhill compare to the city of Utica as a whole in economic variables such as average per capita income, unemployment, concentrations of poverty, sources of income?

⁴ *Hope VI: Community Building Makes a Difference*. February 2000. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban and Development. (p. 37).

The key focus of our project was to provide visual representations of Utica's HOPE VI initiative that incorporates all of these elements. Geographical Information Systems (GIS) mapping provided the visual comparisons and are integral aids in evaluating the living situations of displaced Washington Courts residents and the target area of Cornhill. The maps allow for strong conclusions and a clear base for recommendations that will ultimately improve the implementation of HOPE VI programs.

Results/Findings

Impact on Washington Courts residents

Have the neighborhoods in which the former Washington Courts residents have been relocated proven to be more beneficial on these neighborhood characteristics: less racial segregation, higher median incomes, and low poverty density?

Do relocated residents have access to an abundance of resources and social services to maintain a sustainable socioeconomic environment?

Relocation Process

HOPE VI plans to relocate residents from distressed public housing locations and to move them into more attractive units in mixed-income neighborhoods, with the intent to:

- € Improve the physical condition and aesthetic quality of Cornhill
- € Allow residents to create social capital in new mixed-income neighborhoods to build better futures
- € Provide community services for residents who move into the target communities

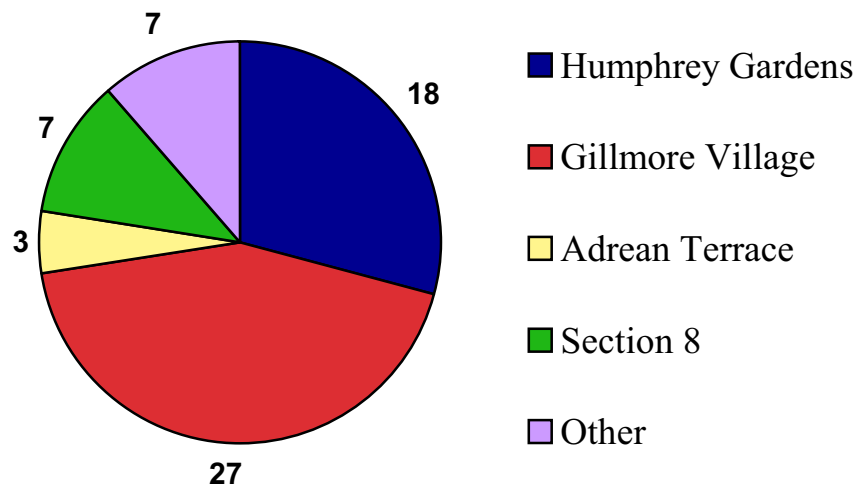
Prior to full-scale redevelopment, Washington Courts residents were relocated to comparable temporary or permanent housing in other public housing developments, private market housing, or via Section 8 (Owens-Manley, 2004). According to communications between Prof. Judith Owens-Manley, the principal evaluator during Year 1 of Utica's HOPE VI program, and Bill Bryant, Case Manager, Washington Courts residents relocated in the following ways:

Humphrey Gardens = 18 families
 Gillmore Village = 27 families
 Adrean Terrace = 3 families
 Section 8 housing = 7 families
 Senior site housing = 3 individuals
 Heritage Home (nursing home) = 1 individual
 MHA housing on Dudley Ave. = 1 family
 Evicted from public housing = 1 family
 Moved to Syracuse = 1 family

 Total = 62 households

Source: Personal communication, Bill Bryant, Case Manager, February 24, 2005

Where Have the Washington Courts Residents Gone?



Racial and Economic Characteristics of City Neighborhoods

Due to the fact that African Americans make up the majority of HOPE VI residents, the first map illustrates where African Americans live in the city in the greatest numbers. The map shows the degree of racial segregation in the areas surrounding each of the Utica

housing developments. A ramped blue color scheme allows for a graphic representation of Utica's African American population. The dark shaded areas suggested a higher African American population while the lighter shaded areas suggested a lower population. Like most cities, the map showed that there is a higher African American population with in center of the city than on the outskirts of it.

The majority of Washington Courts residents, at the time of the grant proposal, were African-American, with some Hispanic families. After relocation, residents were spread out into areas that collectively had a lower minority population. In Gillmore Village, the percentage of the total population of that area identifying as African American was 28 percent, while at Humphrey Gardens it was 21 percent and Adrean Terrace was 9 percent. We were able to select each housing development area and view the specific value associated with the African American population variable as well as the total population variable. In order to derive the percentages of the African American population in each area, the African American variable value was divided over the variable value for the total population with in that area. It was evident from the map that Utica's HOPE VI initiative is successful in accomplishing one of its main goals of making Utica's housing developments less segregated (see Map 1).

HOPE VI seeks to deconcentrate very low-income households, relocating residents from distressed housing projects into mixed-income neighborhoods. Relocation represents an opportunity for residents to escape the problems associated with highly impoverished communities. Moreover, economically diverse neighborhoods offer more prospects for the former residents of Washington Courts to create viable social networks and to use these connections to build better futures. How successful has HOPE VI been in relocating the former residents of Washington Courts to mixed-income communities?

**Comparison Among Housing Projects:
Median Household Income in 1999 by Block Group for Housing Project Location**

| Housing Project | Median Household Income |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Washington Courts | \$18,315 |
| Gillmore Village | \$25,000 |
| Adrean Terrace | \$23,080 |
| Humphrey Gardens | \$34,471 |

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 3

Census statistics allow us to understand how the economic make-up of the new neighborhoods differs from that of Washington Courts. A comparison of data from the 2000 New York State Oneida County Census block groups indicate that those who have relocated are indeed living in areas of less poverty. Every housing project where former Washington Court residents moved to are located in Census block groups with higher median household incomes than that of the old neighborhood, which had a median household income of \$18,804. Map 2, "Median Household Income in 1999," represents the locations of the four housing projects and median household income at the block group level. A block group is a subdivision of a census tract. In examining median household income with GIS mapping, the block group level allows one to get the most accurate profile of the housing projects.

Another previously mentioned goal of HOPE VI is to "provide housing that will decrease the isolation and avoid the concentration of very low income families while building sustainable communities" (Owens-Manley, 2004). To investigate whether the relocation of Washington Courts Residents decreased the concentration of very low income families, Map 3, "Poverty Status in 1999: Income in 1999 Below Poverty Level" was developed to show the concentration of individuals identified as below the poverty line in 1999 (according to 2000 Census data at the block-group level). This data was normalized by the variable of population for whom poverty status has been determined. The darkest shades of blue in the center of the map represent areas (including the Washington Courts housing project) where the bulk of Utica's population living below the poverty line reside. Thus, by relocating portions of this population to Gillmore Village, Adrean Terrace and Humphrey Gardens, **HOPE VI successfully moved families to areas of deconcentrated poverty in the City of Utica.**

Access to Community Resources

Finally, one of the major components of the HOPE VI project is to **increase the community resources of its clients.** To examine this aspect of the program, Map 4, "Key Resources for Utica Housing Development Residents" demonstrates the location of many of the key services in the City of Utica. The purpose of the map is to show whether former Washington Courts residents were moved closer to the critical resources they need. It is assumed that by being in closer proximity to services used on a daily basis, housing development residents will enjoy better access to the services they need and thus realize a higher quality of life. As indicated, the one-mile buffer around each of the four housing projects shows which services and businesses are relatively nearby.

It is important to note that in the "Washington Courts Resident Survey," (Schiff Group, 2002) residents expressed that the types of businesses and resources that they want nearby their residence include grocery stores, medical clinics, convenience stores, and drug stores. The map depicts that by moving to Gillmore Village, Adrean Terrace, and Humphrey Gardens, residents moved farther away from some services and businesses. However, services indicated include "convenience" stores which sell limited groceries and personal care items at higher prices. No major grocery stores or medical services exist in the area of Washington Courts, and pharmacies would not deliver to the area after

dark (personal communication with Steve Kambic, June 2006.) The residents moved to accommodations that the other maps show were areas less racially segregated and generally more economically diverse. Proponents of relocating the Washington Courts residents suggest that the railroad tracks running behind the housing project and the four-lane highway in front of the development isolated the Washington Courts residents from the heart of Utica. Understanding what creates access and barriers to services would be beneficial to explore in the future from the residents' perspective.

Impact on Children

How is Martin Luther King Jr. Elementary School, the school within the HOPE VI study area, faring in comparison to the other elementary schools in the Utica City school district?

Our findings indicate what other HOPE VI research projects and reports have shown; students in HOPE VI schools are in a worse situation than that of their counterparts. There nine elementary schools in the Utica school district: Hugh R. Jones, Christopher Columbus, Albany, General Herkimer, John F. Hughes, Thomas Jefferson, Kernan, Watson Williams, and Martin Luther King, Jr.. Martin Luther King, Jr. is the school located in the study area. Watson Williams, which is in close proximity, and Hugh R. Jones, which provides a stark contrast to both Martin Luther King Jr. and Watson Williams are included in much of the analysis (Map 5).

This report focuses on the aspects of racial and ethnic makeup, Limited English Proficiency (LEP), free lunch enrollment, student suspensions, and test scores. School data was compiled from school report cards through the New York State Education website (www.nysed.gov). We looked at each elementary school's three year (2001-02, 2002-03, and 2003-04) comprehensive information reports. Table 1.1 below shows the number of students enrolled in grades K-6 at each of the nine schools. Martin Luther King, Jr. Elementary School has the least number of students.

| Student Enrollment in Grades K-6 | 2003-04 |
|---|----------------|
| | |
| M.L.King Jr. Elementary School | 266 |
| Watson Williams Elementary School | 544 |
| Kernan Elementary School | 714 |
| Thomas Jefferson Elementary School | 588 |
| John F. Hughes Elementary School | 512 |
| General Herkimer Elementary School | 650 |
| Albany Elementary School | 527 |
| Christopher Columbus Elementary School | 816 |
| Hugh R. Jones Elementary School | 548 |

Table 1.1 (Source: www.nysed.gov)

Map 6 exhibits the total elementary school population from nursery school through 8th grade. Although the elementary schools in this study only contained grades K-6, the 2000 Census Data that was relied upon had a slightly different breakdown of the school population with regard to grade.

Racial and ethnic makeup

In terms of race and ethnicity amongst the elementary schools, we only focused our attention on black and white school children. This distinction was made due to the fact that the differences between blacks and whites were the most significant for the purposes of this report.

Martin Luther King Jr. Elementary and Watson Williams Elementary both possessed the highest percentages of black students amongst the nine schools. However, a positive aspect of these high percentages is that over time, from 2001-2004, the percentages slightly decreased. For MLK, 63.6 percent of black students in 01-02 decreased to 55.3 percent in 03-04 and for WW, 57.4 percent of students were black in 01-02 and 56.6 percent were black in 03-04. On the other hand, HRJ consistently had the lowest percentages of black students in all three school years which also decreased from 2001-2004, from 15 percent to 12.6 percent (Table 2.1).

| Black (Not Hispanic) | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | | |
| M.L. King Jr. Elementary School | 154 (63.6%) | 149 (55.2%) | 147 (55.3%) |
| Watson Williams Elementary School | 308 (57.4%) | 295 (57.1%) | 308 (56.6%) |
| Kernan Elementary School | 212 (30.6%) | 222 (29.7%) | 195 (27.3%) |
| Thomas Jefferson Elementary School | 143 (23.5%) | 138 (22.8%) | 143 (24.3%) |
| John F. Hughes Elementary School | 124 (27.7%) | 133 (29.2%) | 141 (27.5%) |
| General Herkimer Elementary School | 131 (20.3%) | 162 (24.6%) | 151 (23.2%) |
| Albany Elementary School | 119 (22.1%) | 126 (23.3%) | 117 (22.2%) |
| Christopher Columbus Elementary School | 218 (28.9%) | 229 (28.6%) | 245 (30.0%) |
| Hugh R. Jones Elementary School | 76 (15.0%) | 67 (12.6%) | 69 (12.6%) |

Table 2.1 (Source: www.nysed.gov)

In regards to the enrollment of white school children, not surprisingly, Martin Luther King Jr. and Watson Williams posted the lowest percentages every school year and overall, saw slight percentage decreases. In contrast, Hugh R. Jones possessed the highest percentages of white school children year after year and saw an overall increase, from 75 percent in 01-02 to 79.2 percent in 02-03 to 77.9 percent in 03-04 (Table 2.2). What is disconcerting about the data is the huge racial disparity between Martin Luther/Watson Williams and Hugh Jones. Moreover, since all three schools exhibit decreases in the percentages of black students and Hugh Jones has constant gains in the percentages of white students, the racial gap remains. Seeing as schools with a majority

of black children are usually high-needs schools, the racial and ethnic findings do not bode well for Martin Luther King Jr. Elementary School.

| White (Not Hispanic) | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | | |
| M.L. King Jr. Elementary School | 67 (27.7%) | 68 (25.2%) | 71 (26.7%) |
| Watson Williams Elementary School | 140 (26.1%) | 129 (25.0%) | 124 (22.8%) |
| Kernan Elementary School | 391 (56.5%) | 408 (54.6%) | 411 (57.6%) |
| Thomas Jefferson Elementary School | 376 (61.8%) | 380 (62.7%) | 353 (60.0%) |
| John F. Hughes Elementary School | 263 (58.8%) | 245 (53.7%) | 265 (51.8%) |
| General Herkimer Elementary School | 383 (59.5%) | 369 (56.1%) | 301 (46.3%) |
| Albany Elementary School | 339 (62.9%) | 343 (63.4%) | 326 (61.9%) |
| Christopher Columbus Elementary School | 409 (54.2%) | 426 (53.1%) | 405 (49.6%) |
| Hugh R. Jones Elementary School | 381 (75.0%) | 420 (79.2%) | 427 (77.9%) |

Table 2.2 (Source: www.nysed.gov)

Limited English Proficiency

Limited English Proficiency (LEP) students are those who speak English as a second language. Students are considered LEP if they speak another language besides English because of foreign birth or ancestry, understand or speak little or no English, or scored at or below the 40th percentile on an English language assessment exam. Starting from 2003-04, New York State designed an exam that would be used state-wide to determine whether or not a student was considered a LEP student instead of allowing schools to have their own assessment exam.

According to the school report cards, Christopher Columbus Elementary School showed the highest percentage of LEP students for all three years with reason being that there is the highest number of Bosnian refugees in the Columbus school area. Therefore, it is understandable that there correspondingly, the highest number of LEP children at Columbus Elementary School. Also, Martin Luther King, Jr. Elementary School had the third highest percentage of LEP students for the three years. In contrast, Hugh R. Jones Elementary School had the lowest percentage of LEP students for the three years, with their percentages being kept constantly low. For instance, in 2001-02, Hugh R. Jones had 5.7 percent of LEP students, 5.3 percent in 2002-03, and 6.0 percent in 2003-04. (Table 3.1) The Limited English Proficiency data is relevant because it shows the amount of students who need extra help in learning English, which can have an effect on the outcome of test scores for each school.

Free lunch

The amount of students eligible for free lunch is very much dependent on the poverty level of families in a certain school district. Logically, a school in an area with a high concentration of poverty would observe greater numbers of children who are enrolled for

free lunch whereas a school in an area of low poverty would have less children enrolled in the free lunch program. As shown in the map of the population of Utica below the

| Limited English Proficiency | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | | |
| M.L. King Jr. Elementary School | 40 (16.5%) | 44 (16.3%) | 48 (18.1%) |
| Watson Williams Elementary School | 59 (11.0%) | 48 (9.3%) | 55 (10.1%) |
| Kernan Elementary School | 45 (6.5%) | 64 (8.6%) | 70 (9.8%) |
| Thomas Jefferson Elementary School | 126 (20.7%) | 110 (18.2%) | 115 (19.6%) |
| John F. Hughes Elementary School | 59 (13.2%) | 64 (14.0%) | 86 (16.8%) |
| General Herkimer Elementary School | 52 (8.1%) | 40 (6.1%) | 45 (6.9%) |
| Albany Elementary School | 71 (13.2%) | 69 (12.8%) | 74 (14.0%) |
| Christopher Columbus Elementary School | 158 (20.9%) | 177 (22.1%) | 181 (22.2%) |
| Hugh R. Jones Elementary School | 29 (5.7%) | 28 (5.3%) | 33 (6.0%) |

Table 3.1 (Source: www.nysed.gov)

poverty line, it is obvious that the school districts containing Martin Luther King Jr. and Watson Williams have an overall higher concentration of people below the poverty line. In contrast, Hugh R. Jones has a lower concentration of people below the poverty line since south Utica is known to be more affluent than the study area. These levels of poverty correlate to percentages of free lunch in the elementary schools.

As expected, Martin Luther King Jr. possessed the highest percentages of students eligible for free lunch in all three years and also saw an overall increase; 89.7% were eligible in 01-2, 86.7 percent in 02-03, and 91.7 percent in 03-04. Watson Williams also had an overall gain in the percentages of students eligible with 75.1 percent in 01-02, 81.6 percent in 02-03, and 77.9 percent in 03-04. Meanwhile, Hugh R. Jones posted the lowest percentages eligible all three years although there was an overall increase; 32.7 percent in 01-02, 31.5 percent in 02-03, and 47.1 percent in 03-04. (Table 4.1). The greater the poverty in a school district, the greater number of children who are eligible for free lunch in the schools.

| Eligible for Free Lunch | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | | |
| M.L. King Jr. Elementary School | 89.70% | 86.70% | 91.70% |
| Watson Williams Elementary School | 75.10% | 81.60% | 77.90% |
| Kernan Elementary School | 83.40% | 79.80% | 74.80% |
| Thomas Jefferson Elementary School | 62.00% | 60.70% | 53.60% |
| John F. Hughes Elementary School | 59.30% | 68.60% | 62.90% |
| General Herkimer Elementary School | 51.90% | 54.60% | 64.60% |
| Albany Elementary School | 57.30% | 57.70% | 52.40% |
| Christopher Columbus Elementary School | 76.60% | 77.20% | 75.60% |
| Hugh R. Jones Elementary School | 32.70% | 31.50% | 47.10% |

Table 4.1 (Source: www.nysed.gov)

Student suspensions

A student suspension refers to the number of students who were suspended due to misconduct. As shown in Table 5.1, Martin Luther King Jr. Elementary School had the highest number of suspensions for all three years. What is interesting is that the percentage of students suspended for each year was very high compared to the percentages from other schools. For example, in 2000-01 Watson Williams Elementary School had the second highest suspension rate, at 7.60 percent. There is a stark difference between the percentages from MLK and Watson Williams even though the schools were the highest and second highest in the category. On the contrary, Hugh R. Jones Elementary School had one of the lowest student suspensions for each year, suggesting that students at Martin Luther and Watson Williams are misbehaving more and/or having more trouble focusing at school.

| Student Suspensions | 2000-01 | 2001-02 | 2002-03 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| | | | |
| M.L. King Jr. Elementary School | 23.30% | 24.80% | 27.80% |
| Watson Williams Elementary School | 7.60% | 10.80% | 15.10% |
| Kernan Elementary School | 6.90% | 8.20% | 7.90% |
| Thomas Jefferson Elementary School | 2.30% | 4.10% | 4.10% |
| John F. Hughes Elementary School | 4.60% | 4.00% | 12.10% |
| General Herkimer Elementary School | 2.00% | 2.60% | 1.50% |
| Albany Elementary School | 3.20% | 1.70% | 4.30% |
| Christopher Columbus Elementary School | 5.50% | 4.00% | 6.00% |
| Hugh R. Jones Elementary School | 1.40% | 2.00% | 2.10% |

Table 5.1 (Source: www.nysed.gov)

The current principal of Martin Luther King Jr. Elementary School states that **suspensions at the school have decreased considerably since 2004**. There were only **142 out-of-school suspensions in 2003-2004, and only 13 for the year 2004-2005**. Suspensions have continued to decrease with only 11 out-of-school suspensions and 1 in-school suspension for the 2005-2006 school year (personal communication, Principal Cheryl Minor, MLK Jr. Elementary, June 20, 2006.)

Test scores

Test scores are one of the most important measures of school performance because tests are comprehensive exams that demonstrate a child's ability. We looked at the percentages of students who scored at the 3-4 level. Level 3 indicates that students meet the standards and should pass the Regents exam in High School while Level 4 means students exceed standards. In the English Language Arts category, M.L. King's students performed significantly lower in both years compared to their counterparts. The Hugh Jones School had the highest percentages for both years, showing that more than 80 percent of its fourth graders were passing the exam (Table 6.1) English is the most

fundamental and crucial subject taught in school and the statistics below are alarming because not even half of MLK students passed the English exam. The results were recently posted for the **2004-2005 school year. MLK Jr. students showed an increase in test scores** at levels 3 and 4 of 3 percent, and the lowest level, Level 1 performance, decreased by 11 percent.

| English Language Arts (4th graders) | | | 2002-03 | 2003-04 |
|---|--|--|---------|---------|
| Measuring level 3-4 | | | | |
| M.L. King Jr. Elementary School | | | 38% | 37% |
| Watson Williams Elementary School | | | 63% | 49% |
| Kernan Elementary School | | | 72% | 67% |
| Thomas Jefferson Elementary School | | | 71% | 57% |
| John F. Hughes Elementary School | | | 60% | 69% |
| General Herkimer Elementary School | | | 79% | 80% |
| Albany Elementary School | | | 65% | 56% |
| Christopher Columbus Elementary School | | | 48% | 58% |
| Hugh R. Jones Elementary School | | | 88% | 85% |

Table 6.1 (Source: www.nysed.gov)

In the mathematics category, Martin Luther King Jr. had one of the lowest overall percentages; however, the students did not perform as poorly as in the English exam. **In the results just posted for 2004-2005, MLK students increased by 28 percent at the level of passing, and the lowest levels decreased by 27 percent.** General Herkimer Elementary shows high pass rates for both years and in 2002-03, they surpassed Hugh Jones Elementary by 4 percentage points. As usual, Hugh Jones students did very well on the math exam and had the highest percentage in 2003-04 with 96 percent (Table 6.2).

| Mathematics (4th graders) | | | 2002-03 | 2003-04 |
|---|--|--|---------|---------|
| Measuring level 3-4 | | | | |
| M.L. King Jr. Elementary School | | | 76% | 59% |
| Watson Williams Elementary School | | | 85% | 84% |
| Kernan Elementary School | | | 82% | 86% |
| Thomas Jefferson Elementary School | | | 88% | 78% |
| John F. Hughes Elementary School | | | 76% | 85% |
| General Herkimer Elementary School | | | 98% | 94% |
| Albany Elementary School | | | 82% | 73% |
| Christopher Columbus Elementary School | | | 78% | 72% |
| Hugh R. Jones Elementary School | | | 94% | 96% |

Table 6.2 (Source: www.nysed.gov)

The science category results were available only for 2003-04. Under this grouping, MLK had the fourth lowest test scores, and Watson Williams had the third lowest scores. Not surprisingly, Jones school had the highest pass rate at 99 percent (Table 6.3). In the 2004-2005 school year, **MLK increased by 15 percent students scoring on the Science tests at a Level 4, the highest level**, and students at Level 1 decreased by 10 percent.

| Science (4th graders) | 2003-04 |
|---|---------|
| Measuring level 3-4 | |
| M.L. King Jr. Elementary School | 79% |
| Watson Williams Elementary School | 76% |
| Kernan Elementary School | 90% |
| Thomas Jefferson Elementary School | 79% |
| John F. Hughes Elementary School | 71% |
| General Herkimer Elementary School | 91% |
| Albany Elementary School | 75% |
| Christopher Columbus Elementary School | 81% |
| Hugh R. Jones Elementary School | 99% |

Table 6.3 (Source: www.nysed.gov)

Who are the Residents?

Who are the residents of the HOPE IV target area in regard to race, age and income, and to what level is the study area segregated?

Race

The target area for the HOPE VI Project has a much larger population of African-Americans than the City of Utica as a whole or than any other neighborhood. Map 7 highlights the distribution of the Black population, which is clearly in the center, or core of the city. Thirteen percent of Utica is comprised of African Americans, and in the study area, that number jumps to forty-three percent (2000 Census, www.census.gov). Map 8 correspondingly shows the distribution of the White population, which is much greater on the edges of Utica. Seventy-nine percent of Utica is white, but that number falls to only forty-three percent in the study area (2000 Census, www.census.gov).

Education

When evaluating the needs of the residents within the HOPE VI housing area, it is critical to find out the skills they already possess. A strong indication of marketable skills is educational attainment. Educational attainment correlates with job opportunities, and thus income levels. We used census population data to find the educational levels of Utica's three dominant ethnic groups: Hispanic, African American, and white. The data field of interest was called "Sex by Educational Attainment for the Population Over 25." By using Summary File 3 (SF3) data, we not only looked at racial differences, but also compared the education levels between males and females. We then found the percentage of residents without a high school diploma by normalizing with the total number (of males or females) within each ethnic group.

Among the male population, Hispanics had the largest range of individuals without a high school diploma. Within the census block that contained Hispanic males, 35.4 percent to 100 percent did not have a high school diploma, with a mean of 62.8 percent. Within the entire study area, 46.4 percent of the black male population did not have a high school diploma. Furthermore, there are census block groups that consist only of black males who overwhelmingly have not graduated from high school. For the census block groups with white male populations, an average of 25.4 percent did not have high school diplomas (See Map 9). For all three ethnic groups, the percentages reflect the education levels for the city of Utica as whole.

Within the female population, Hispanic females had the highest percentage without a high school diploma, with an average of 35.4 percent. Black females had 31.6 percent of their population without a high school diploma. For white females, the census block groups ranged from 6.4 percent to 67.1 percent of the population without a high school diploma, with an average of 23.8 percent (See Map 10).

We found the study area reflected the City of Utica as a whole. We chose high to study school graduation rates because of the large disparities between races. The findings indicate that both Hispanic males and females have the highest percentages of their population without a high school diploma. Hispanic males, however, have the greatest percentage, and therefore, the greatest need for educational incentives. Lastly, males are in greater need than females.

| Ethnic Background | Male | Female |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Hispanic | 62.8% | 35.4% |
| Black | 46.4% | 31.6% |
| White Alone | 25.4% | 23.8% |

Table 1. Residents Over Age 25 Without a High School Diploma or its Equivalency in the Target Area (Data Source: Census 2000 Population Data – SF3 and Block Groups)

| Ethnic Background | Male | Female |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Hispanic | 56.3% | 43.6% |
| Black | 41.8% | 31.7% |
| White Alone | 23.4% | 27.0% |

Table 2. City of Utica

Residents Over Age 25 Without a High School Diploma or its Equivalency (Data Source: Census 2000 Population Data – SF3 and Block Groups)

Economic Well-Being of Residents

How do residents of the target community of Cornhill compare to the city of Utica as a whole in economic variables such as average per capita income, unemployment, concentrations of poverty, and sources of income?

Income Levels

In order to analyze the residents that are involved within the HOPE VI study area it is important to compare them in terms of income levels. Because HOPE VI projects focus on low income areas, income statistics are important in evaluating a given project. In the case of the Utica HOPE VI project, we looked at median household income numbers in 1999 of all Utica households and compared them to the median household income numbers within the HOPE VI study area. As should be expected, the median household income of the Study area was significantly lower than that of Utica as a whole. The median income of the study area was \$17,911 and Utica was \$25,113. That means that the median household income of residents within the HOPE VI study area is more than 70 percent lower than that of Utica as a whole (See Map 11).

To further analyze the income numbers, we looked at income levels of residents in the Study area and compared them to residents of Utica. We looked at median household income below \$10,000, between \$10,000 and \$25,000, between \$25,000 and \$50,000 and median household income above \$50,000.

In the first income level bracket, more households in the study area had incomes under the \$10,000 mark as shown in Map 12.

Household Income Under \$10,000

| | % of Households |
|------------|-----------------|
| Study Area | 27.6% |
| Utica | 20.3% |

(Source = 2000 Census Population Data – SF3 and Block Groups)

The disparity between the study area and Utica as a whole was even more striking in the \$10,000 to \$25,000 income bracket as shown in Map 13.

Household Income \$10,000 - \$25,000

| | % of Households |
|------------|-----------------|
| Study Area | 40.3% |
| Utica | 29.8% |

(Source = 2000 Census Population Data – SF3 and Block Groups)

As these percentages show, much more of the population in the study area fall into the lower income categories, as opposed to all of Utica. As the income levels increase however, the percentages sway in the opposite direction. As you get past the \$25,000 mark, the percentage of study area households in the higher income levels decreases considerably. Approximately one in five households in the target area fall into this category (21.6%), and only a little more than one-quarter of households in Utica as a whole have incomes in this category (28.5%), as seen in Map 14.

Household Income \$25,000 - \$50,000

| | % of Households |
|------------|-----------------|
| Study Area | 21.6% |
| Utica | 28.5% |

(Source = 2000 Census Population Data – SF3 and Block Groups)

The disparity increases once again as one moves past the \$50,000 household income bracket; very few households in the study area fall into the \$50,000+ category (Map 15).

Household Income Over \$50,000

| | % of Households |
|------------|-----------------|
| Study Area | 10.5% |
| Utica | 21.4% |

(Source = 2000 Census Population Data – SF3 and Block Groups)

As these household income levels show, the target area is a significantly poorer area in relation to Utica as a whole. Most of the population is located in the lower income brackets, with only around 30 percent of its population making over \$25,000. The Utica population as a whole has a more even spread of income with almost 50 percent of its population making over \$25,000.

Employment Results

As mentioned, one of the ways in which the HOPE VI project can foster economic revitalization is through the creation of employment and job-training programs. We decided to look at the employment status of residents of the target area in Cornhill to identify which people should be targeted for job-training support. To determine the employment status of those residents, we used the 2000 Census data to calculate the percentage of persons age 16 and over in the labor force who are employed. In some cases we compared employment conditions in the HOPE VI neighborhood with the city of Utica as a whole to reveal if employment conditions were specific to the target area or not.

We found that within the target community of Cornhill, the percentage of males who are employed is significantly less than the percentage of females who are employed. *Table 1.1* displays these initial findings.

Percentage of Persons age 16 and over in the Labor Force who are Employed

| | <i>Males</i> | <i>Females</i> |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|
| <i>Study Area</i> | 84% | 94% |
| <i>Utica</i> | 89% | 93% |

Table 1.1 (Source: 2000 Census and SF3 Employment Data)

In exploring the root of this disparity, we next looked at employment rates among various racial groups. We discovered that black males have considerably lower rates of employment than black females in both the study area and in the city of Utica as a whole. These results are displayed below in *Table 1.2*.

Percentage of Blacks Age 16 and over in the Labor Force who are Employed

| | <i>Males</i> | <i>Females</i> |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|
| <i>Study Area</i> | 59% | 91% |
| <i>Utica</i> | 43% | 88% |

Table 1.2 (see Map 16 and Map 17) (Source: 2000 Census and SF3 Employment Data)

When judged against other racial groups in *Table 1.3*, we see that employment rates among black females are certainly comparable to those among Whites, and Hispanics.

Percentage of Females age 16 and over in the Labor Force who are Employed

| | <i>Black</i> | <i>White</i> | <i>Hispanic</i> |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| <i>Study Area</i> | 91% | 96% | 91% |
| <i>Utica</i> | 88% | 94% | 87% |

Table 1.3 (Source: 2000 Census and SF3 Employment Data)

The faction that seems to be having the most trouble finding work is black males. As you can see in *Table 1.4* below, the percentage of black males who are employed in both the study area and the city of Utica is significantly less than percentage of White and Hispanic males who are employed.

Percentage of Males age 16 and over in the Labor Force who are Employed

| | <i>Black</i> | <i>White</i> | <i>Hispanic</i> |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| <i>Study Area</i> | 59% | 94% | 100% |
| <i>Utica</i> | 56% | 91% | 81% |

Table 1.4 (see Map 18) Source: 2000 Census and SF3 Employment Data

Lastly, in looking at the employment status of married couples within the HOPE VI housing project study area, we found that the rate of employment among husbands is much less than that among wives.

Percentage of Married Persons in the Labor Force who are Employed

| | <i>Husbands</i> | <i>Wives</i> |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| <i>Study Area</i> | 86% | 96% |
| <i>Utica</i> | 95% | 97% |

Table 2 (see Map 19) Source: 2000 Census and SF3 Employment Data

Given the high unemployment among husbands and males in general, this may explain why there is a larger percentage of female households with no husband present in the study area as compared with the city of Utica as a whole.

Female Householder, No Husband Present

| | |
|-------------------|-----|
| <i>Study Area</i> | 43% |
| <i>Utica</i> | 39% |

Table 2.1 (Source: 2000 Census and SF3 Employment Data)

Sources of Income

As it has been shown, the economic conditions of the HOPE VI study area are substantially worse than Utica as a whole. The lower than average employment levels, and the sub-par educational attainment has a dramatic effect on the on these statistics, and therefore influences the sources of income that these residents receive.

When evaluating the sex by occupation for the employed civilian population 16 years and over, there are some glaring statistical differences between which sectors of the labor force provides employment for the HOPE VI study area residents and Utica residents as a whole. When looking at the percentages of Management, Professional, and related occupations, we can see that there is a tremendous disparity between the study area, and all of Utica:

Management, Professional and related occupations

| Sex: | % of Study Area residents employed in sector | % of Utica residents employed in sector |
|---------------|---|--|
| Male | 11% | 23% |
| Female | 15% | 30% |

(Source: Census 2000 Population Data- SF3 and Block Group)

The disparity between these numbers shows that there are very few residents of the study area that are employed in managerial positions, or positions of leadership within their company/ industry.

Professional and Related Occupations (needing specific schooling for employment)

| Sex: | % of Study Area residents employed in sector | % of Utica residents employed in sector |
|---------------|---|--|
| Male | 10% | 13% |
| Female | 11% | 23% |

(Source: Census 2000 Population Data- SF3 and Block Group)

These statistics show that in regards to the male labor force, there is not a large statistical disparity between the percent of males who work in professional occupations. However, when evaluating the female labor force we can see that the percentage of women who work in professional or related fields is much lower in the study area than in Utica as a whole.

Service Occupations

| Sex: | % of Study Area residents employed in sector | % of Utica residents employed in sector |
|--------|--|---|
| Male | 24% | 20% |
| Female | 32% | 21% |

(Source: Census 2000 Population Data- SF3 and Block Group)

These statistics show that within our study area there is a large percentage of the male and female labor force that is employed within the service sector. These jobs are typically low paying, and require very little educational attainment in order to be qualified. It is not surprising that our study area would have high numbers of the employed population within this sector of the labor force, considering the low educational attainment of the area and its depressed level of house hold incomes.

Resulting from the high levels of unemployment within the study area we saw that there were considerably high rates of government assistance given to residents of the study area. Eighteen percent of the residents in the study area received Supplemental Security Income (SSI), compared to only 9 percent of Utica as a whole. This large concentration of SSI recipients within the study area can be seen on our map; with the darker colors representing high areas of SSI assistance (see Map 20). Similarly, the percentage of residents receiving Public Assistance within the study area is substantially higher than in Utica as a whole. Eighteen percent of the residents in the HOPE VI study area receive Public Assistance, compared to only 8.5 percent of Utica as a whole. This large concentration of Public Assistance receipt can be seen on our map; with the darker colors representing high areas of Public assistance (see Map 21).

Discussion--Recommendations

Since one goal of the HOPE VI project is to create high quality, mixed income communities and desegregated communities, how can Utica and HOPE VI eliminate these cultural and economic divides?

One of the goals of the HOPE VI program is to successfully integrate families with varying levels of income in order to provide lower income families benefits such as better schools and the opportunity to achieve the American Dream of home ownership (Sweeny, 2003). Since schools are funded by the local tax base, it is imperative for the program to **recruit families of various income backgrounds**. In Sweeny's article entitled "Linking Housing and Public Schools in the HOPE VI Revitalization Program," she suggests that many HOPE VI projects do not explicitly seek out families of varying income. By **attending to issues of school performance** and attracting residents of

mixed incomes, the HOPE VI project can become more successful in attaining its goals and objectives as well as **improve the well-being of families and their children.**

Not surprisingly, we found that there is a **strong segregation between residents with regard to race and income** in our study area. In order to create a mixed environment where all residents are able to thrive, a high-quality, mixed income community will be the goal for study area residents. The data we compiled on **racial segregation is striking.** Another **stark contrast lies in the difference between residents of Utica and the target area with regard to income.**

We believe that in order for the HOPE VI program to be successful in the Utica area, it is necessary that it places its **focus on educational programs** once the basic housing revitalization is completed. **Educational incentives and job training are essential** components to increasing the economic conditions within the area. With a more qualified working population, the residents will have more marketable skills, and thus attract new industries into the area. The HOPE VI programs need to leverage this attraction to encourage reinvestment by businesses into the area. If a sustainable community is to be developed, **education needs to be the foundation.**

In order to combat the problems we found, HOPE VI needs to make a concerted effort to **effectively redevelop the area.** Hopefully, this will attract new residents with different cultural backgrounds. With an influx of new residents, new business opportunities should also help to revitalize the area by introducing **new economic opportunity to its residents.** A new marketing strategy should focus on attracting young, vibrant, new residents. This strategy needs to place an emphasis on all that will be available to them. The **availability of public transportation, an improvement in schools and available economic opportunities for employment** need to be emphasized.

Summary

Utica's HOPE VI Project is in its third year and mid-way through its relocation and building interventions. The Year Three evaluation focused on GIS mapping of neighborhoods and compilation of data to compare and contrast data relative to the HOPE VI goals. While HOPE VI Projects nationally have been criticized for losing affordable housing slots in their rebuilding, Utica's HOPE VI Project has created an **overall increase of affordable housing options through existing public housing and new apartments and home ownership opportunities in Cornhill.**

The Utica HOPE VI Project has met major goals. All Washington Courts families have been moved, most to other public housing projects in neighborhoods that are of higher median income and less racially segregated. Although in mapping services, it appears that many services are accessible from the former housing project, there was not a major grocery store nearby or medical services, and many services refused to deliver goods to "the projects."

The target community of Cornhill has seen new housing go up and home ownership

opportunities become available; who the housing benefits and whether it will make the critical difference in the revitalization of the neighborhood remains to be seen. Martin Luther King Jr. Elementary School has a **primarily minority population of students that began a trend of improvement** in the school year following the beginning of the HOPE VI Project and with the start of a new regime with an African-American principal, compared to the other elementary schools in the district. **Planning for a Community School as the heart of the neighborhood continues**, and the Neighborhood Network, the only community computer access, is another step in that direction.

The question of **how to transform a neighborhood that is strikingly different than neighborhoods to the east, west, south and north** on such variables as racial integration, income, and economic opportunities for its residents is one that is not easy to answer. Nor should it be the sole purview of the HOPE VI Project to figure out the answer. This is an issue for the broader community; the **community answers for the well-being of all of its members**. The final suggestion for the HOPE VI staff is to share the information about the state of this target area with every community member and to **ask the citizenry of both the target area and the broader community to step up and take action in partnership for the entire region**.

We feel that the HOPE VI project in Utica is definitely headed in the right direction. However, our research shows that it still has along way to go. With a refocusing on desegregating the current population, whether that is by introducing new residents to the area or improving the current situations of the present residents, the **focus needs to be on the residents**. Much needs to be done in order to improve cultural diversity and promote economic development. We hope that our research will help HOPE VI with the task set before them and will aid them for future decision making in this redevelopment project.

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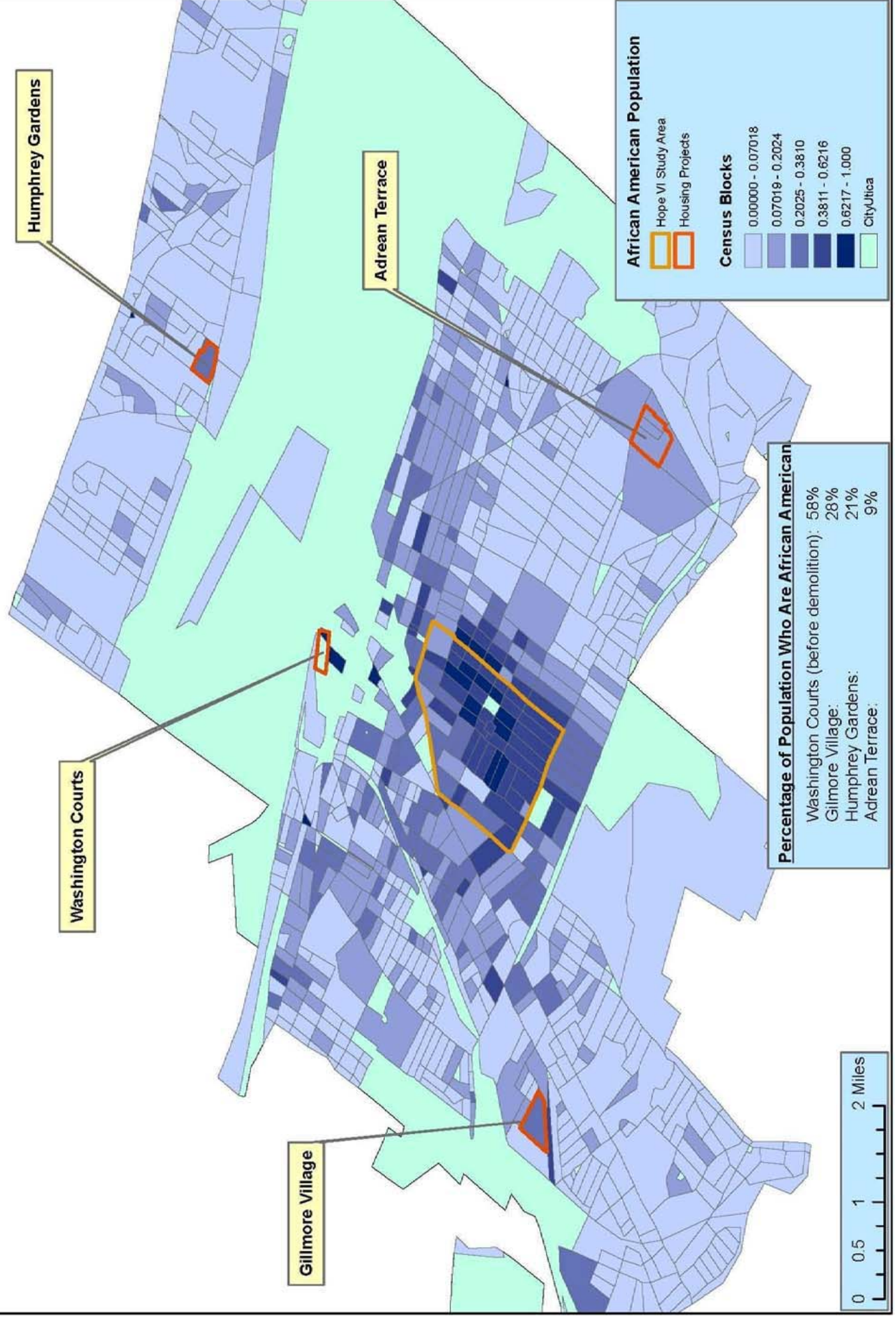
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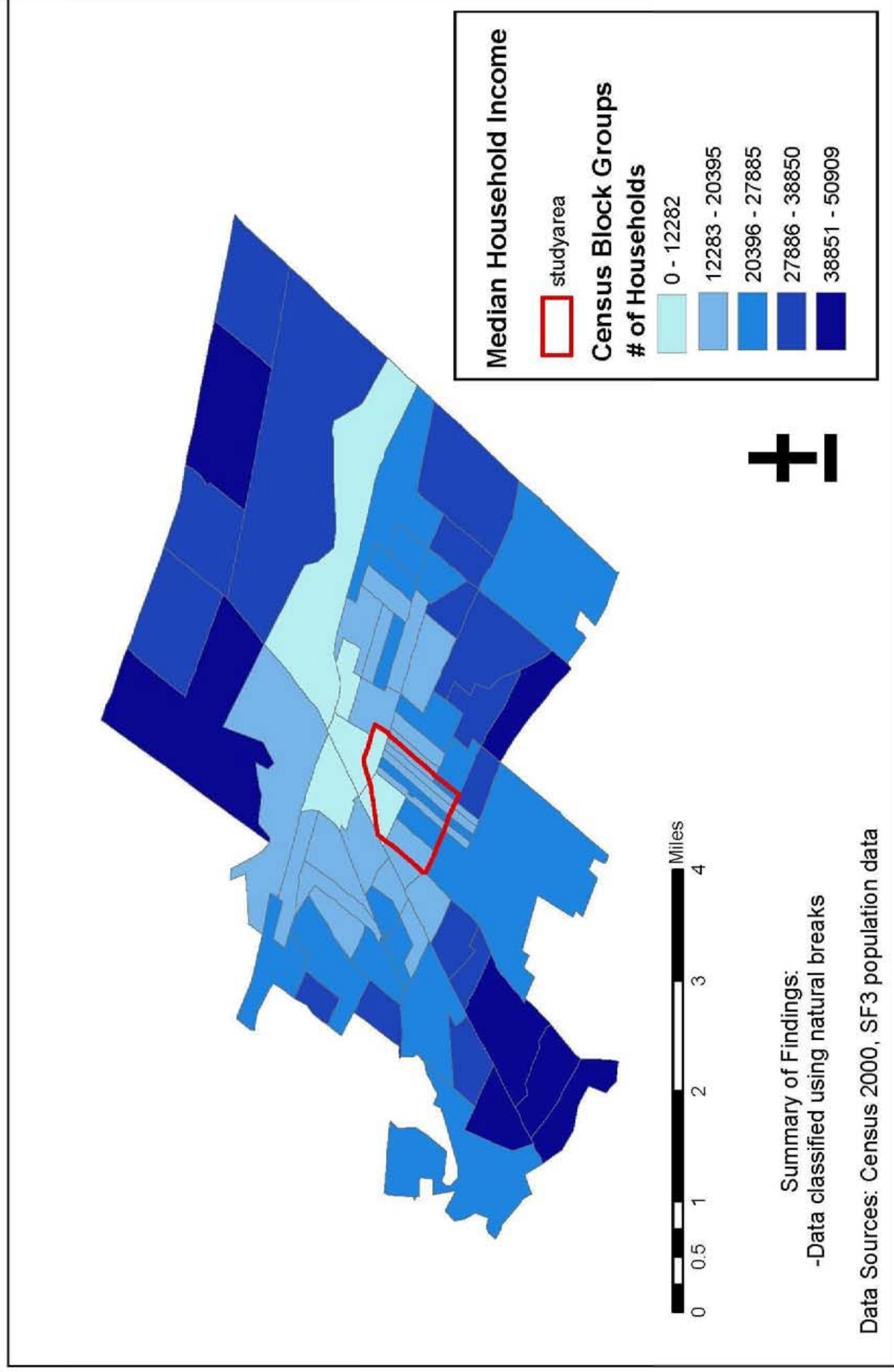
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Map 1

HOPE VI Total African American Population by Census Data

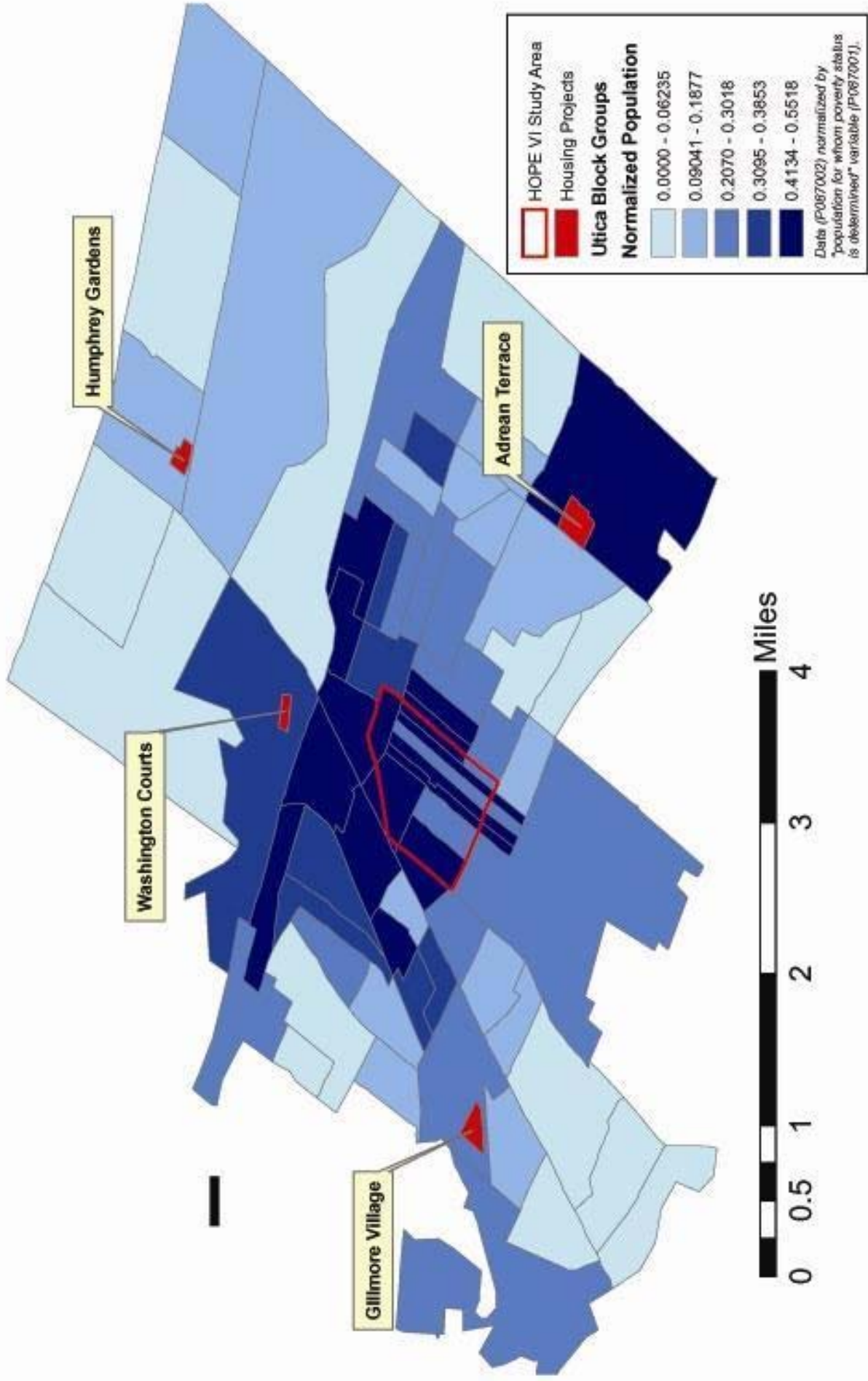


Median Household Income in 1999



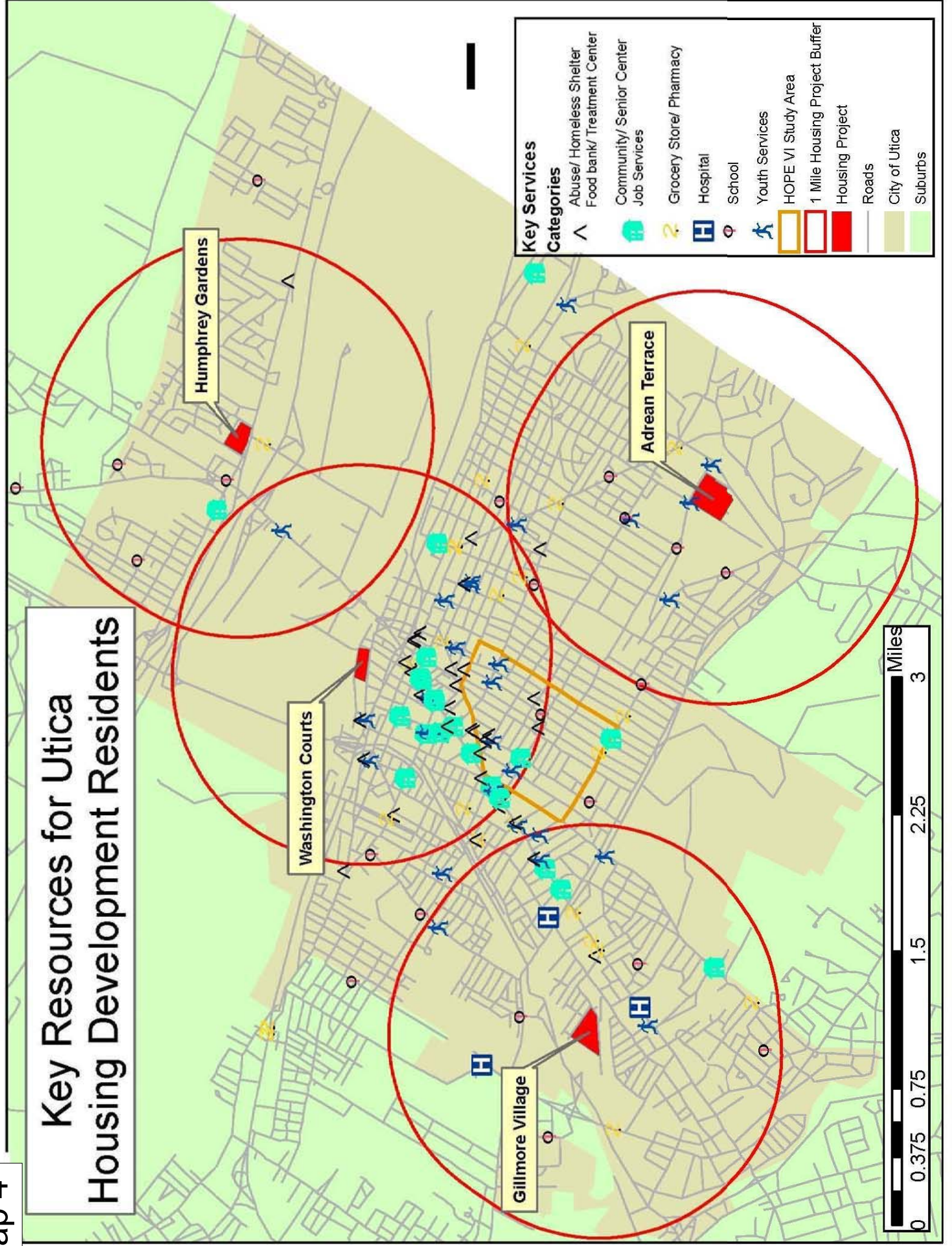
Map 3

Poverty Status in 1999: Income in 1999 Below Poverty Level



Map 4

Key Resources for Utica Housing Development Residents



Locations for Key Resources Map

| Name | Category | Address | Zip |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| The ARC of Oneida/Lewis Counties | Community Center | 245 Genesee St | 13501 |
| Mohawk Valley Community Action Agency Inc | Community Center | 270 Genesee St | 13502 |
| Cosmopolitan Community Center | Community Center | 1430 Elm St | 13501 |
| Aids Community Resource Center | Community Center | 401 Columbia St | 13502 |
| Jewish Community Center | Community Center | 2310 Oneida St | 13501 |
| Women's Employment & Resource Center | Community Center | 1411 Genesee St | 13501 |
| Mohawk Valley Resource Center for Refugees | Community Center | 309 Genesee St | 13503 |
| The ARC: Employment | Community Center | 243 Genesee St | 13501 |
| Community Health and Behavioral Services | Treatment Center | 1427 Genesee St | 13501 |
| 820 River St Inc /Utica Supportive Living | Treatment Center | 1001 Park Ave | 13501 |
| Mcpike Alcoholism Treatment Center | Treatment Center | 1213 Court St | 13502 |
| Alcohol Crisis Center | Treatment Center | 212 Rutgers St | 13501 |
| DA Mancuso Counseling Services Drug Abuse Clinic | Treatment Center | 1402 Genesee St | 13502 |
| Rescue Mission of Utica | Treatment Center | 210 Lansing St | 13501 |
| The ARC: Clinicworks | Treatment Center | 14 Arnold Ave | 13502 |
| The ARC: Stark St Day Services | Treatment Center | 925 Stark St | 13502 |
| Senior Network Health | Senior Center | 430 Court St | 13502 |
| Your Neighbors Inc | Senior Center | 1640 Genesee St | 13501 |
| East Side Senior Center | Senior Center | 675 Catherine St | 13501 |
| West Side Senior Center | Senior Center | 717 Court St | 13502 |
| Cornhill Senior Center | Senior Center | 313 James St | 13501 |
| Elderlife | Senior Center | 1312 Genesee St | 13501 |
| UNHS Homeownership Center | Senior Center | 1611 Genesee St | 13501 |
| North Utica Senior Citizens Community Center | Senior Center | 50 Riverside Dr | 13502 |
| St Elizabeth's Hospital | Hospital | 2209 Genesee St | 13501 |
| St Luke's Hospital | Hospital | 1656 Champlin Ave | 13503 |
| Faxton Urgent Care | Hospital | 1676 Sunset Ave | 13502 |
| Price Chopper | Grocery Store/ Pharmacy | 1917 Genesee St | 13501 |
| Chanatry's Supermarket | Grocery Store | 485 French Rd | 13503 |
| Tony's Original Italian Bakery & Deli | Grocery Store | 412 Culver Ave | 13501 |

| | | | |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------|-------|
| JCS Market | Grocery Store | 241 James St | 13501 |
| Family Grocery | Grocery Store | 919 Bleecker St | 13501 |
| Jweid Albert Grocer | Grocery Store | 715 John St | 13501 |
| Milhams Food Market | Grocery Store | 601 Rutgers St | 13501 |
| Candymans's Corner Market | Grocery Store | 700 Plant St | 13502 |
| Nguyen's Phong Store | Grocery Store | 709 Bleecker St | 13501 |
| Karl's Market | Grocery Store | 1414 Sunset Ave | 13502 |
| James St Market | Grocery Store | 401 James St | 13501 |
| Ridgewood Food Market | Grocery Store | 2514 Oneida St | 13501 |
| International Grocery & Music | Grocery Store | 1024 Webster Ave | 13501 |
| Rite Aid Pharmacy | Pharmacy | 1924 Genesee St | 13502 |
| Eckerd | Pharmacy | 1711 Genesee St | 13501 |
| Eckerd Photo Express | Pharmacy | 350 Leland Ave | 13502 |
| Wal-Mart Super Center | Grocery Store / Pharmacy | 4765 Commercial Dr | 13413 |
| Garro Drug Store of Utica | Pharmacy | 704 Bleecker St | 13501 |
| Rite Aid Pharmacy | Pharmacy | 167 Genesee St | 13501 |
| Eckerd | Pharmacy | 1501 Genesee St | 13501 |
| Rite Aid Pharmacy | Pharmacy | 1033 Mohawk St | 13501 |
| Rite Aid Pharmacy | Pharmacy | 1000 Court St | 13502 |
| Parkway Drugs South | Pharmacy | 485 French Rd | 13502 |
| Parkway Drugs | Pharmacy | 1256 Albany St | 13501 |
| Medicap Pharmacy | Pharmacy | 200 Oriskany Blvd | 13495 |
| Colonial Pharmacy | Pharmacy | 131 Oriskany Blvd | 13492 |
| Rite Aid Pharmacy | Pharmacy | 141 Oriskany Blvd | 13492 |
| Child Care/Youth Services | Youth | 615 Mary St | 13501 |
| Masonic Care Community of New York | Youth | 2150 Bleecker St | 13501 |
| Promise Program | Youth | 1601 Armory Dr | 13501 |
| Loretto Utica Center | Youth | 1445 Kemble St | 13501 |
| 21st Century Mega-Center After School Program | Youth | 1203 Hilton Ave | 13501 |
| Youth Bureau Parkway Recreation Center | Youth | 220 Memorial Parkway | 13501 |
| Boys & Girls Club of Utica Inc | Youth | 1400 York St | 13502 |
| Boys & Girls Club of Utica Inc | Youth | 755 Lansing St | 13501 |
| YWCA of the Mohawk Valley | Youth | 1000 Cornelia St | 13502 |

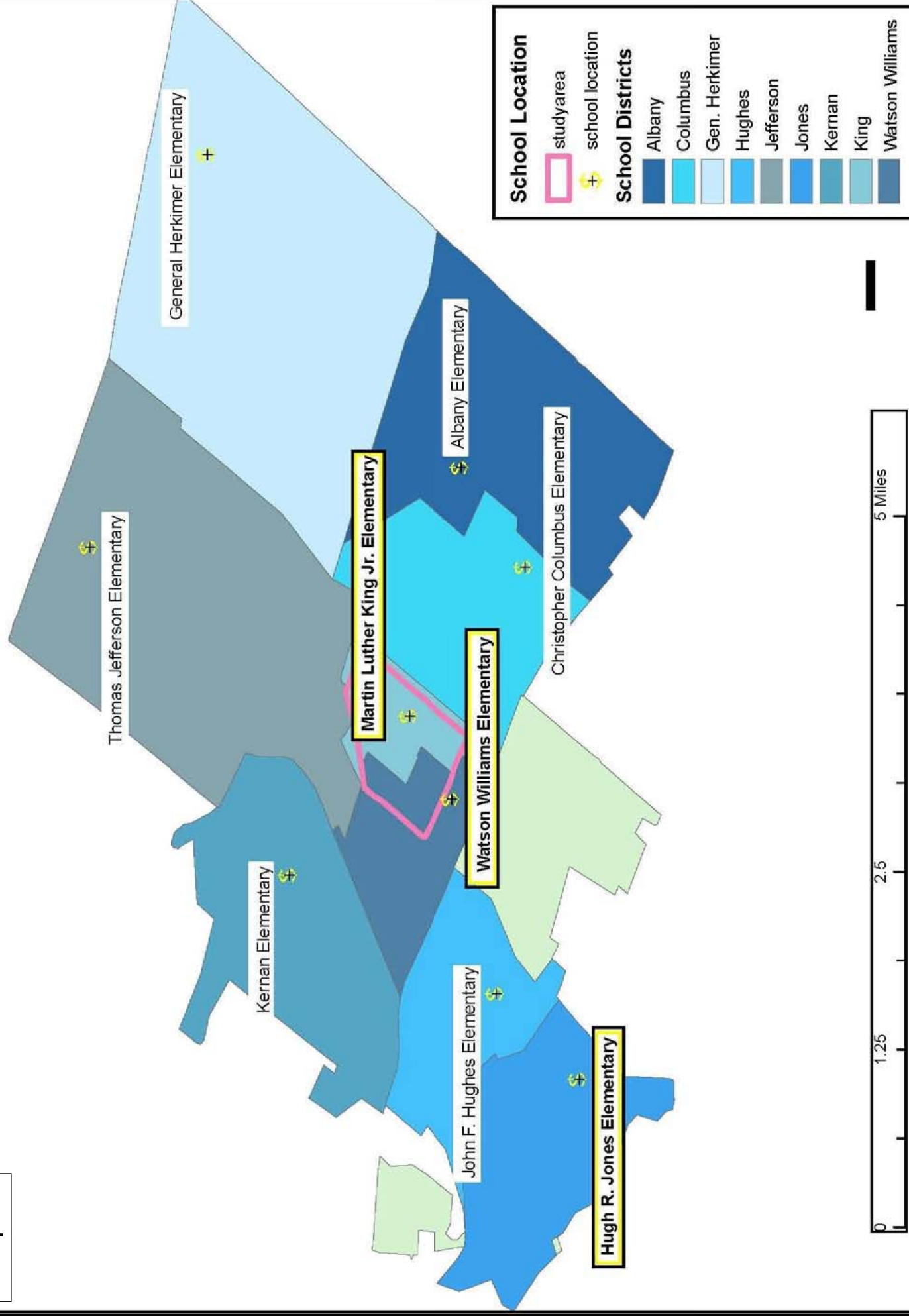
| | | |
|---|-----------------------------|-------|
| US Youth Judo Prgrm Avoiding Violence Crime And Dru Youth | 1312 Lenox Ave | 13502 |
| Utica YMCA | 726 Washington St | 13502 |
| Boy Scouts of America-Revolutionary Trails Council | 1401 Genesee St | 13501 |
| Big Brother/Big Sisters of Utica | 258 Genesee St | 13502 |
| Girl Scouts - Foothills Council, Inc | 33 Jewett Place | 13501 |
| The Neighborhood Center | 615 Mary St | 13501 |
| BOCES Madison-Oneida | 508 2nd St | 13501 |
| United Cerebral Palsy Association | 258 Genesee St | 13502 |
| First Presbyterian Church Nursery School | 1605 Genesee St | 13501 |
| New Discoveries Day Care Ctr | 1601 Armory Dr | 13501 |
| Our Lady of Lourdes School | 11 Barton Ave | 13502 |
| St Basil's Tiny Tot Nursery | 901 Sherman Dr | 13501 |
| Utica Head Start | 811 John St | 13501 |
| Mohawk Valley Community Action | 628 Mary St | 13501 |
| Utica Calvary Head Start | 308 South St | 13501 |
| Utica Gilmore Head Start | B-building, Gilmore Village | 13502 |
| Utica-Matts Head Start | 1790 Armory Dr | 13501 |
| Utica Cornerstone Head Start | 1100 Miller St | 13501 |
| Access Center Head Start | 508 2nd St | 13501 |
| Neighborhood Center Head Start | 628 Mary St | 13501 |
| Cosmopolitan Community Center Inc | 470 Whitesboro St | 13502 |
| Youth Empowerment Project Inc | 417 Court St | 13502 |
| Volunteer Center of the Mohawk Valley Inc | 200 Genesee St | 13502 |
| Thea Bowman House Inc | 731 Lafayette St | 13502 |
| Mohawk Valley Community College | 1101 Sherman Dr | 13501 |
| Utica College | 1600 Burrstone Rd | 13502 |
| Jefferson Elementary School | 190 Booth St | 13502 |
| Columbus Elementary School | 934 Armory Dr | 13501 |
| Albany Elementary School | 1151 Albany St | 13501 |
| Watson Williams School | 107 Elmwood Pl | 13501 |
| Martin Luther King Jr School | 211 Square St | 13501 |
| Mohawk Valley Academy | 1115 Mohawk St | 13501 |
| James St Academy | 1603 Saint Agnes Ave | 13501 |

| | | | |
|---|-----------|--------------------|-------|
| Deerfield Elementary School | School | 115 Schoolhouse Rd | 13502 |
| Hugh R Jones Elementary School | School | 2630 Remington Rd | 13501 |
| St Agnes School | School | 701 Kossuth Ave | 13501 |
| Sacred Heart School | School | 1110 Ney Ave | 13502 |
| John F Kennedy Middle School | School | 500 Deerfield Dr | 13502 |
| John F Hughes Elementary School | School | 24 Prospect St | 13501 |
| Kernan School | School | 929 York St | 13502 |
| Notre Dame High School | School | 2 Notre Dame Ln | 13502 |
| Thomas R Proctor Sr High School | School | 1203 Hilton Ave | 13501 |
| General Herkimer Elementary | School | 420 Keyes Rd | 13502 |
| St Peters Catholic School | School | 19 Herkimer Rd | 13502 |
| James H Donovan Middle School | School | 1701 Noyes St | 13502 |
| Kids Oneida | Youth | 1500 Genesee St | 13502 |
| Entrepreneur Center | Youth | 200 Genesee St | 13502 |
| New Horizons | Youth | 129 Eagle St | 13501 |
| Salvation Army | Food Bank | 14 Clinton Place | 13501 |
| First Presbyterian Church, | Food Bank | 1605 Genesee St | 13501 |
| St Francis DeSales Church | Food Bank | 1119 Elm St | 13501 |
| Thea Bowman House | Food Bank | 731 Lafayette St | 13501 |
| St Martin dePorres | Food Bank | 1301 Howard Ave | 13501 |
| Grace Church, St Margaret's Food Pantry | Food Bank | 6 Elizabeth St | 13501 |
| St John's Church | Food Bank | 520 John St | 13501 |
| St John's Food Pantry | Food Bank | 240 Bleeker St | 13501 |
| JCTOD | Food Bank | 26 Johnson Park | 13501 |
| Mt Zion Ministries | Food Bank | 931 herkimer Rd | 13501 |
| Our Daily Bread, Westminister Presbyterian Church | Food Bank | 714 Washington St | 13502 |
| Rescue Mission Food Pantry | Food Bank | 212 Rutger St | 13501 |
| Community Seventh Day Adventist | Food Bank | 93 Bleeker St | 13501 |
| Four Sqaure Gospel Church | Food Bank | 1415 Sunset Ave | 13502 |
| Hope Chapel AME Zion Church | Food Bank | 751 South St | 13502 |
| House of God | Food Bank | 1304 Genesee St | 13501 |
| Missionary Church of God in Christ | Food Bank | 726 Elizabeth St | 13501 |
| Neighborhood Center | Food Bank | 615 Mary St | 13501 |

| | | | |
|--|------------------|--------------------|-------|
| Salvation Ministries | Food Bank | 13 Clark Place | 13501 |
| Tabernacle Baptist Church | Food Bank | 1101 Elm St | 13501 |
| Community Food Bank Service | Food Bank | 251 Bleeker St | 13501 |
| YWCA | Job Services | 1000 Cornelia St | 13502 |
| Oneida County Workforce Development | Job Services | 209 Elizabeth St | 13501 |
| Human Technologies Corp | Job Services | 2260 Dwyer Ave | 13501 |
| Women's Business Center | Job Services | 200 Genesee St | 13502 |
| The Mohawk Valley Resource Center for Refugees | Job Services | 309 Genesee St | 13501 |
| The Women's Employment and Resource Center | Job Services | 1411 Genesee St | 13501 |
| VESID (Office of Vocational and Educational Services for Refugees) | Job Services | 8520 Old Poland Rd | 13304 |
| Working Solutions Employment Center | Job Services | 207 Genesee St | 13501 |
| ARC: Employment | Job Services | 243 Genesee St | 13501 |
| Runaway & Homeless Youth Progr | Homeless Shelter | 270 Genesee St | 13501 |
| Emmaus House | Homeless Shelter | 1215 Kemble St | 13501 |
| Rescue Mission of Utica | Homeless Shelter | 212 Rutger St | 13501 |
| New Horizons | Homeless Shelter | 129 Eagle St | 13501 |
| Hope House | Homeless Shelter | 130 Eagle St | 13501 |
| Community Recovery Ctr of Rome | Abuse Shelter | 264 W Dominick St | 13440 |
| Insight House Chemical Dpndncy | Abuse Shelter | 500 Whitesboro St | 13501 |
| Domestic Violence Program | Abuse Shelter | 61 West St | 13357 |

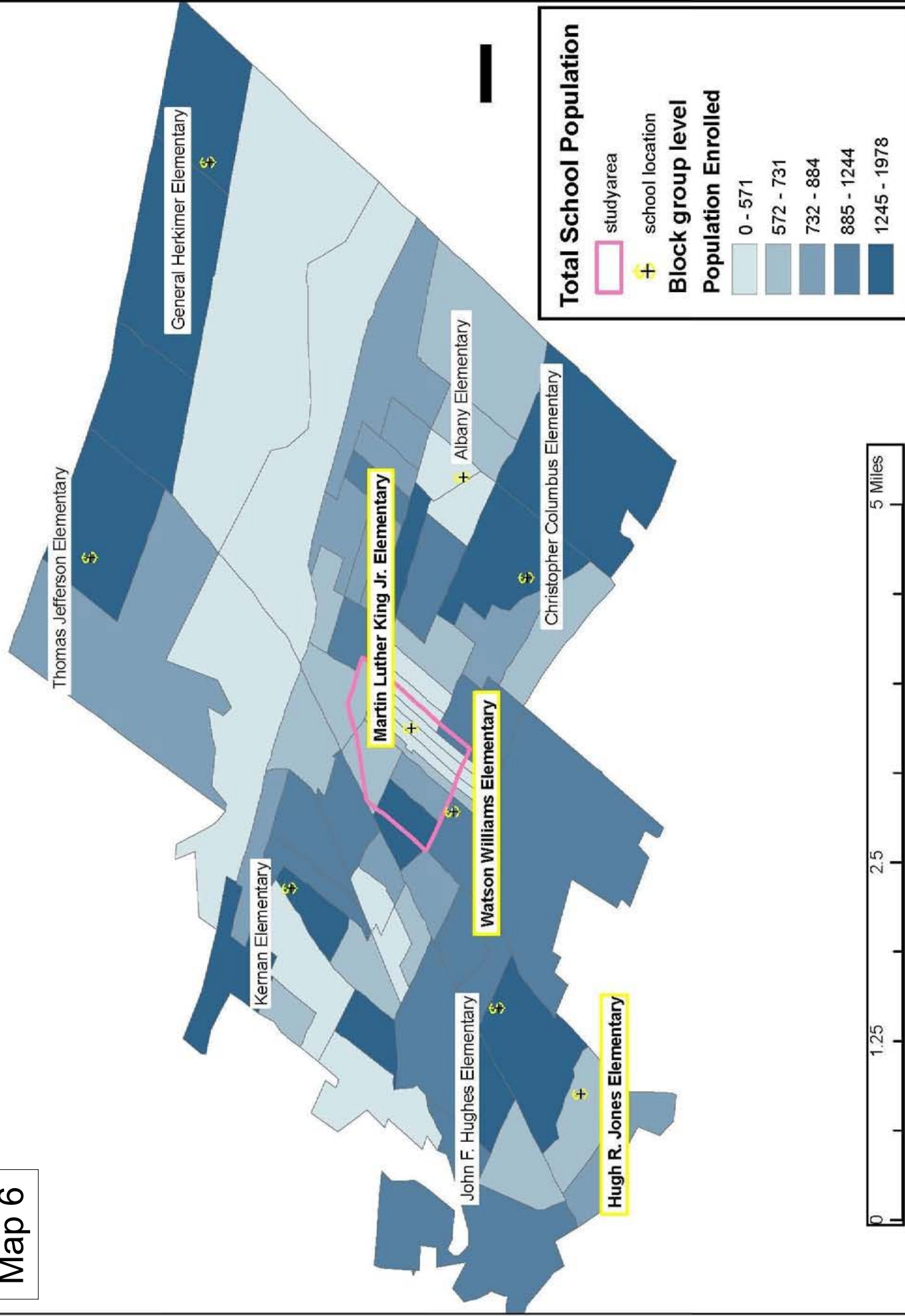
Elementary School Locations

Map 5



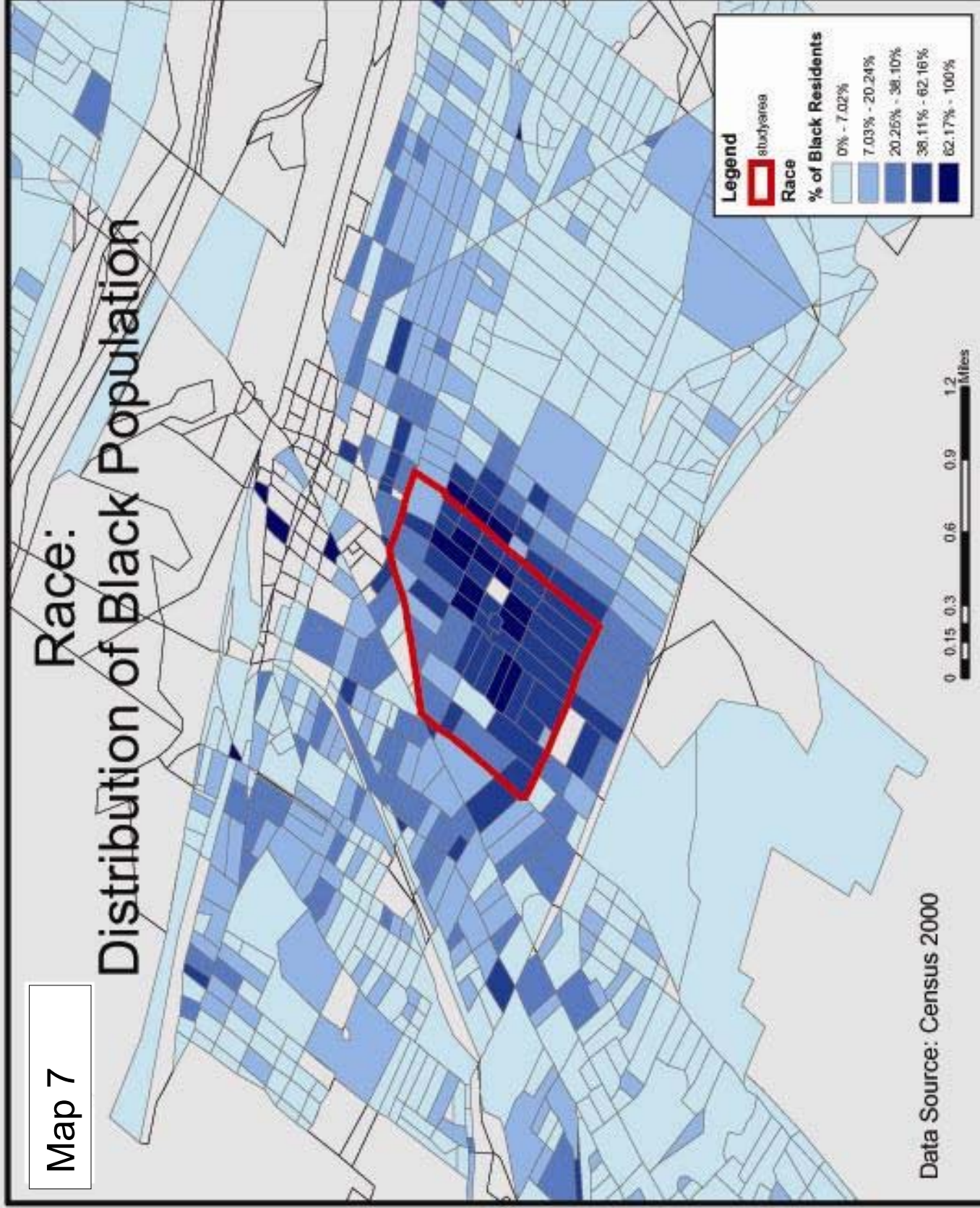
Total Elementary School Population (Nursery school - 8th Grade)

Map 6



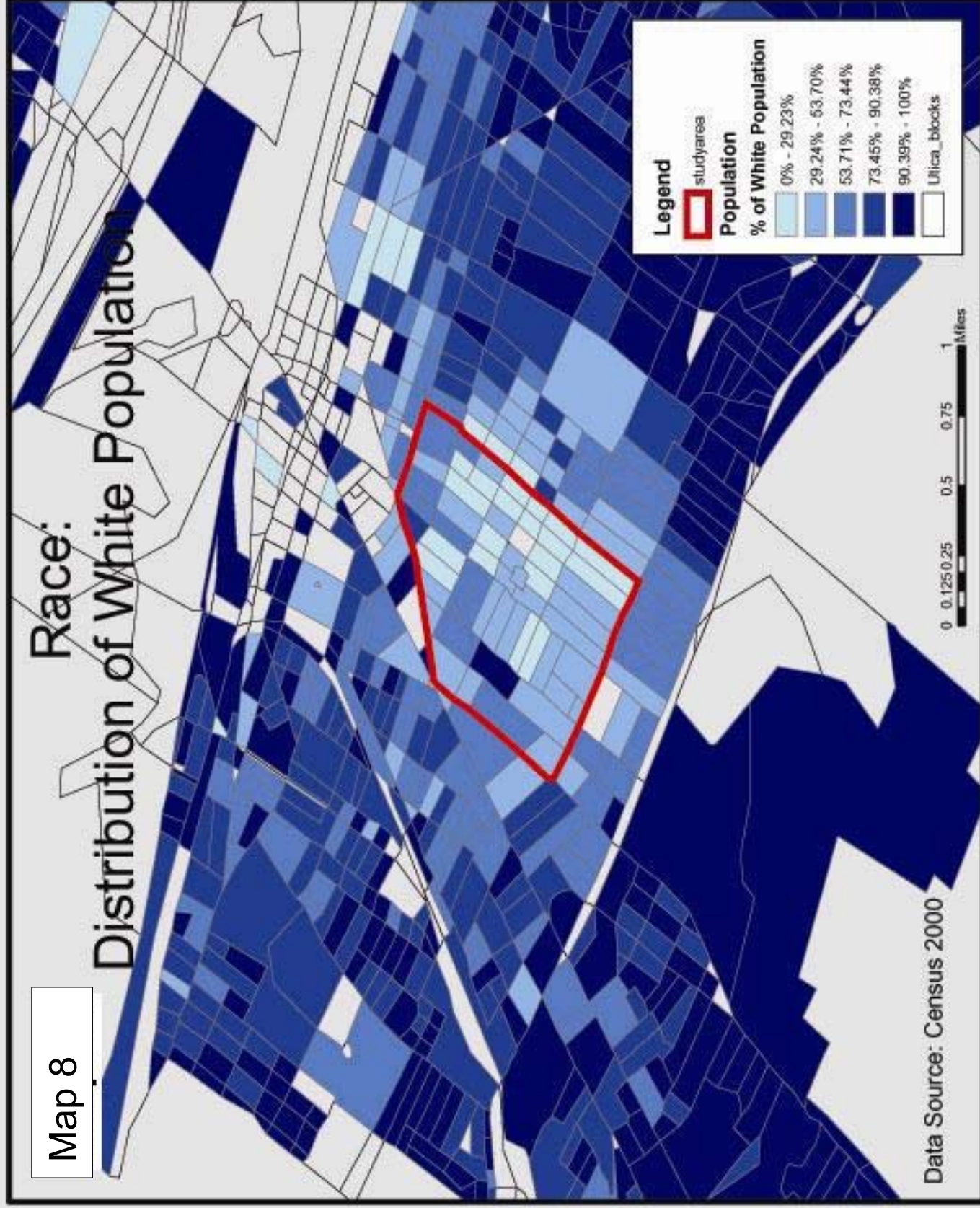
Map 7

Race: Distribution of Black Population

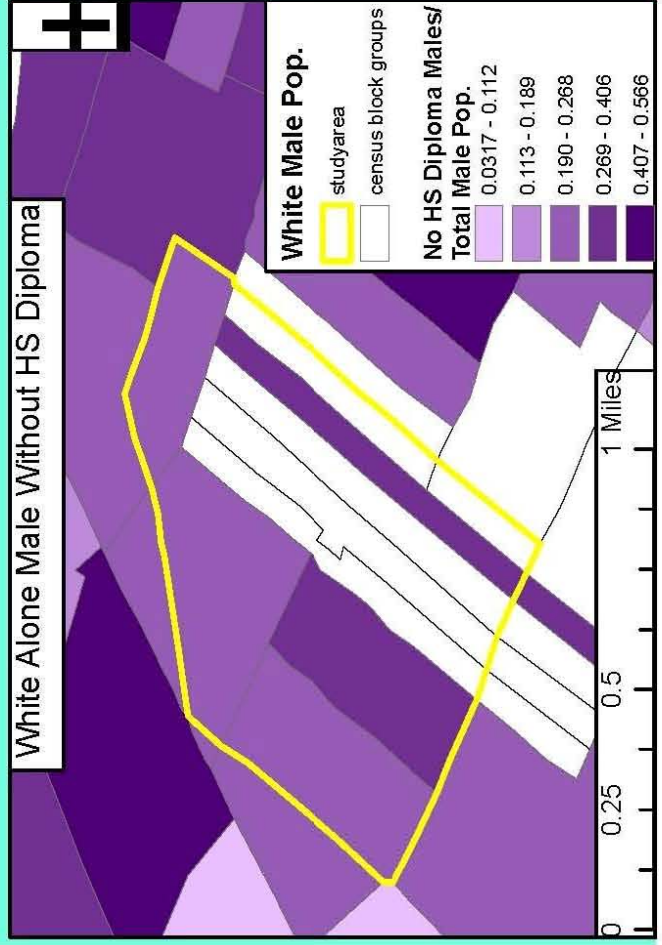
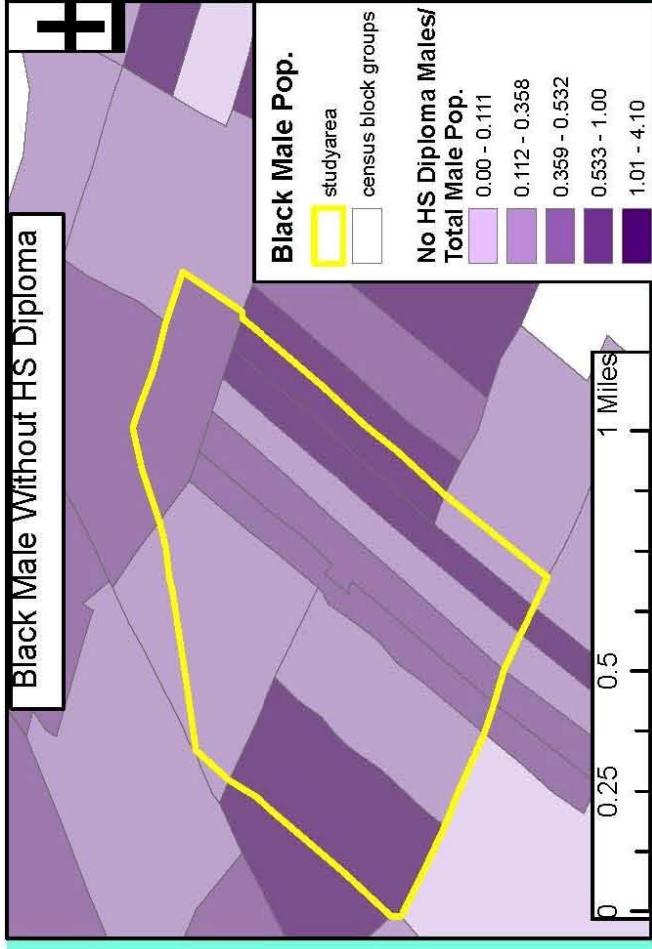
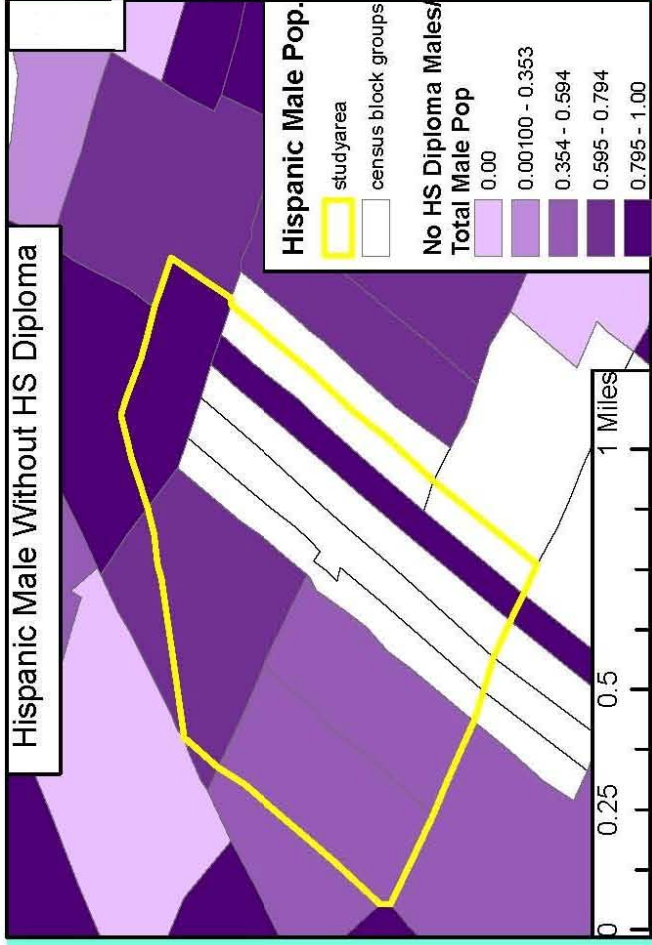


Map 8

Race: Distribution of White Population



Map 9

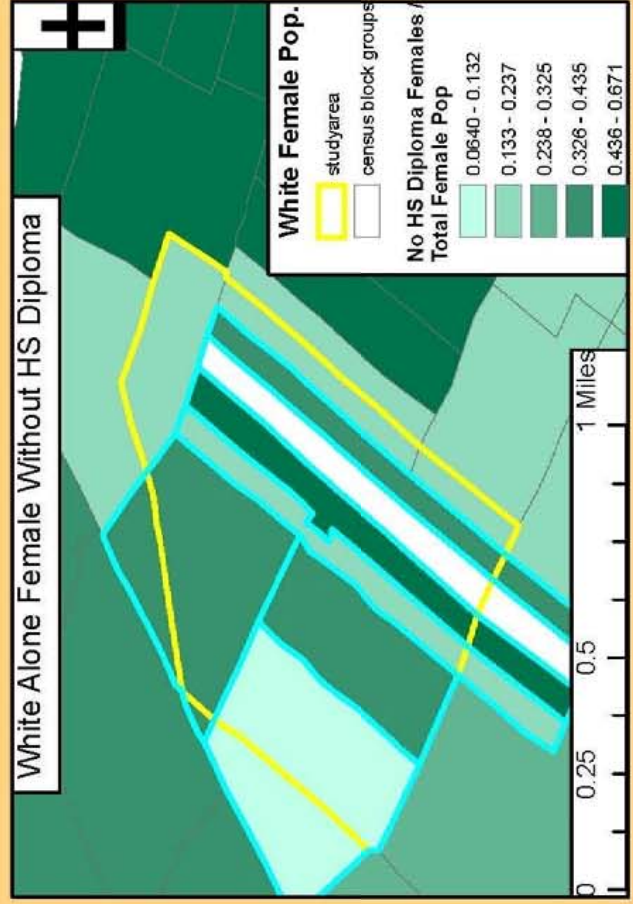
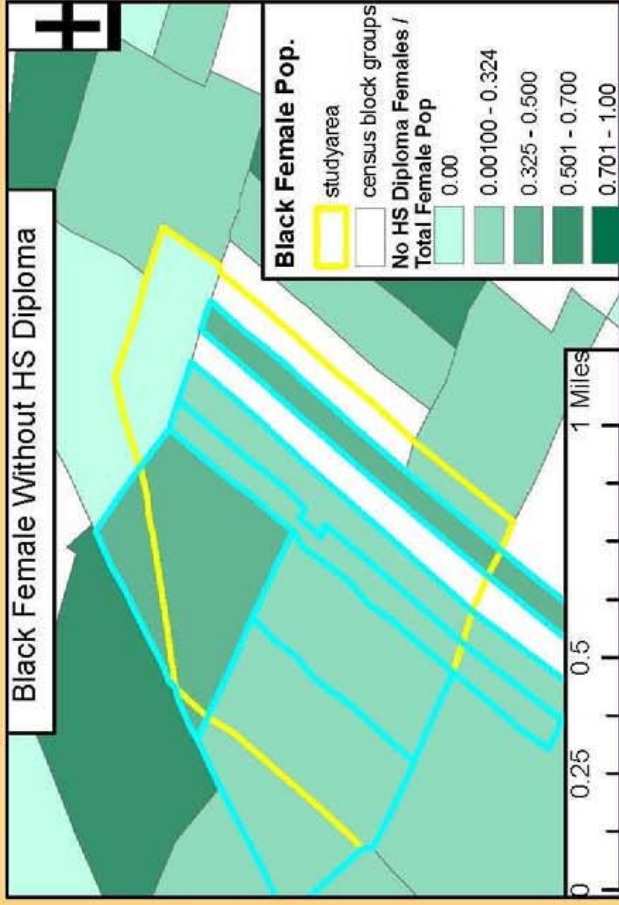
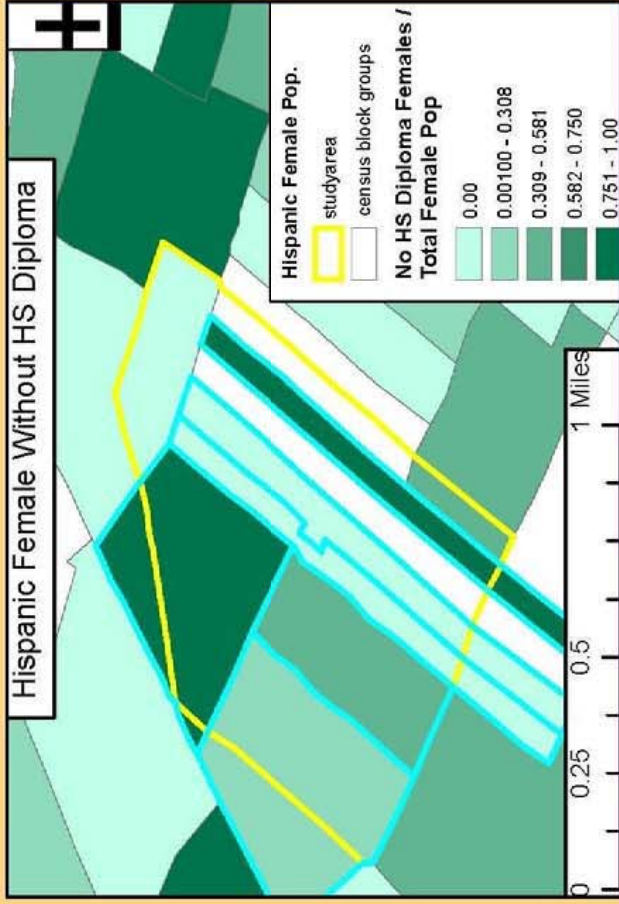


City of Utica HOPE VI Housing Project
 Census 2000 Population Data
 Census Block Group Level
 Sex by Educational Attainment for the Population Over Age 25

Summary of Findings:
 Data classified using natural breaks

Data Source:
 Census 2000 -- SF3 data & block groups
 City of Utica -- study area

City of Utica
 Project Area



City of Utica HOPE VI Housing Project

Census 2000 Population Data

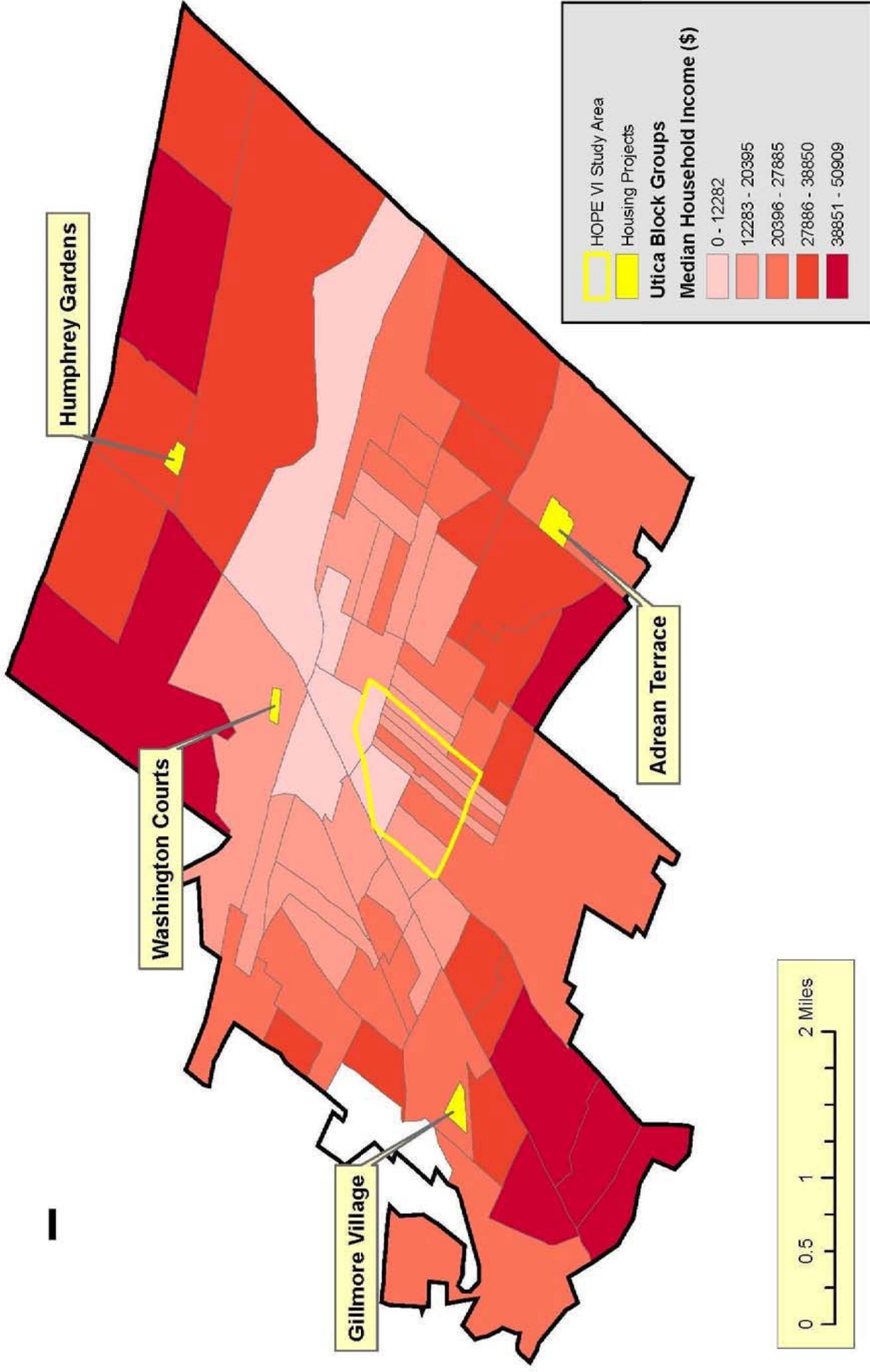
Sex by Educational Attainment For the Population Over Age 25

Summary of Findings:
Data classified using natural breaks

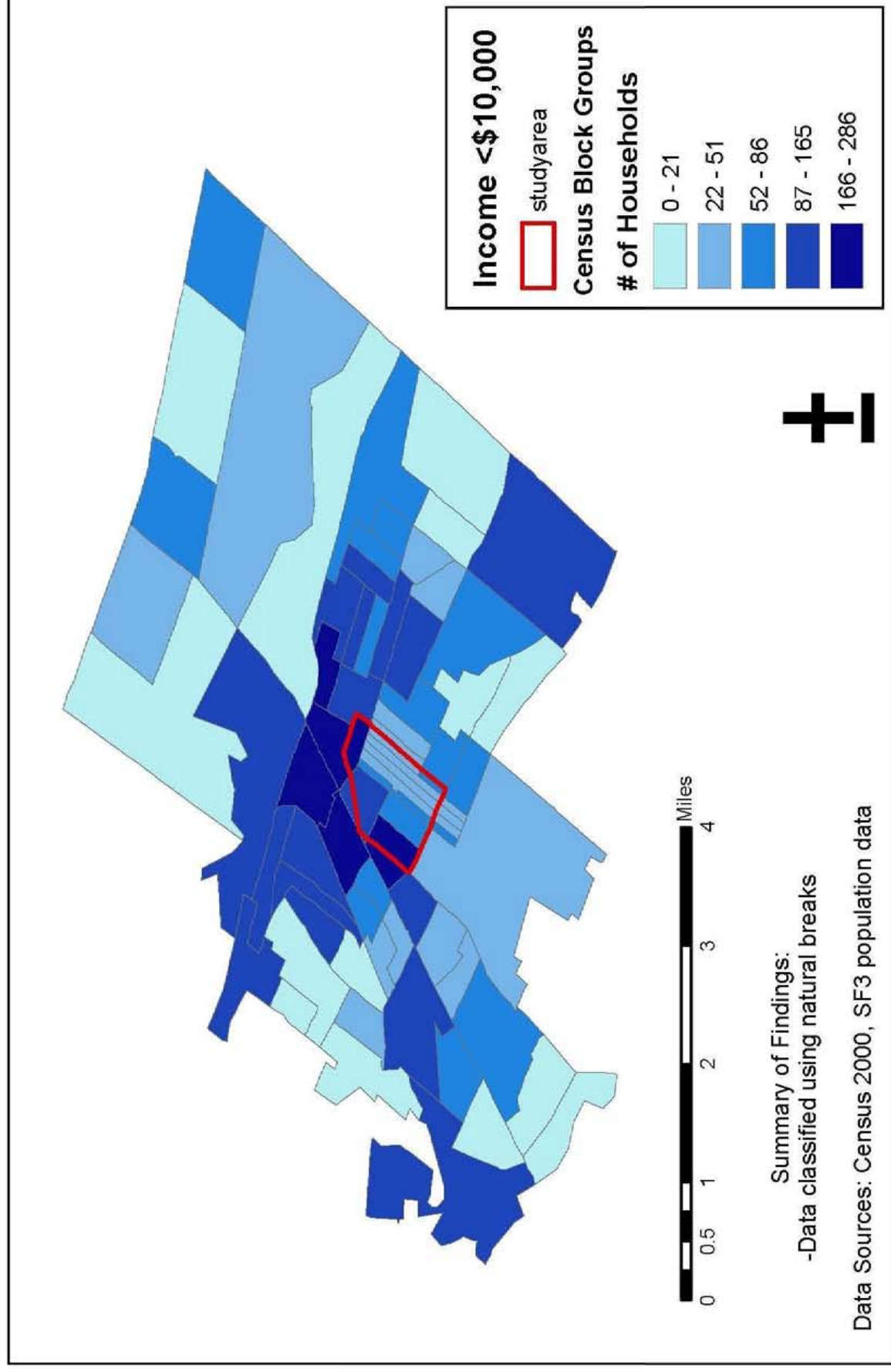
Data Sources:
Census 2000 -- SF3 data & block groups
City of Utica -- study area

City of Utica
Project Area

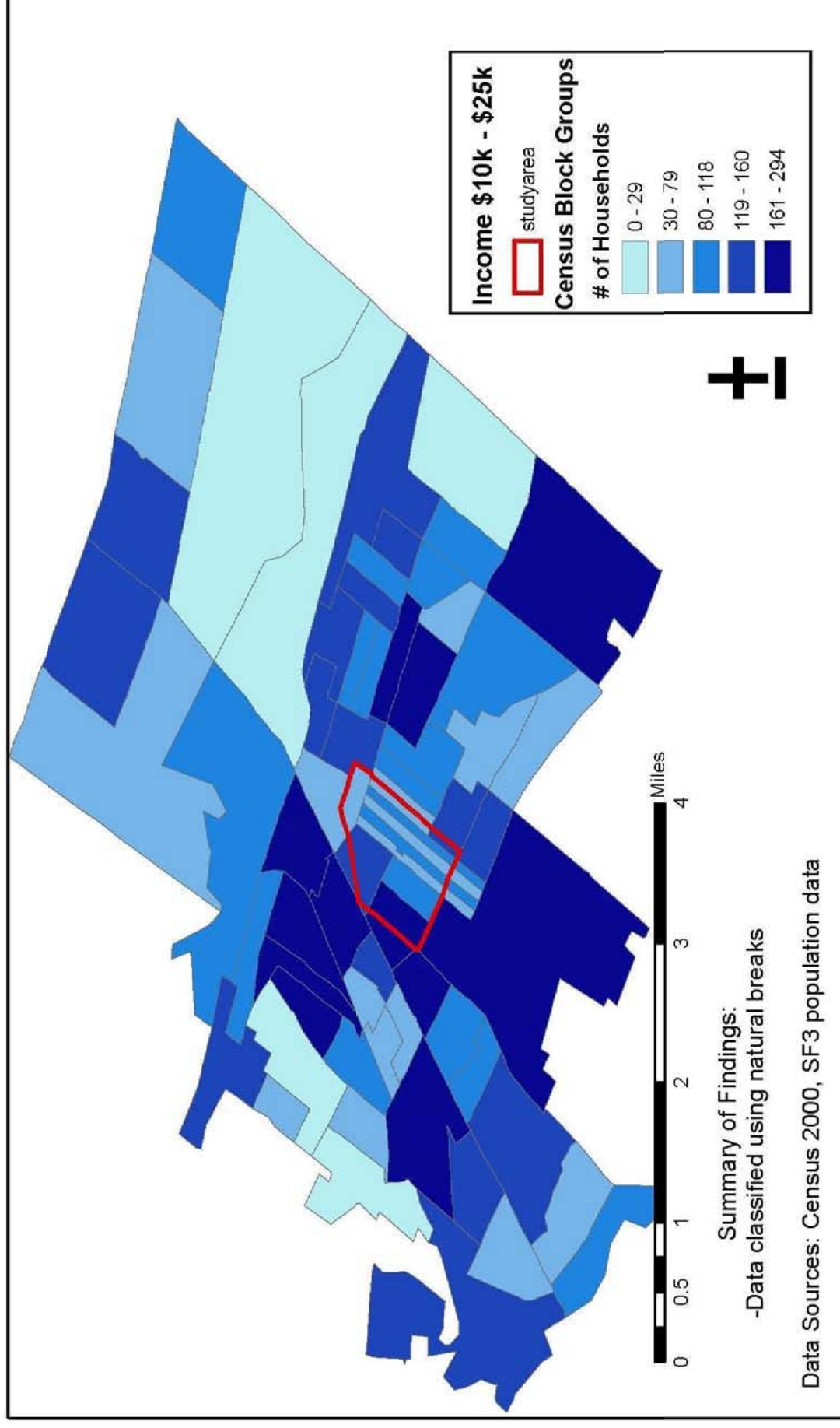
Median Household Income in 1999



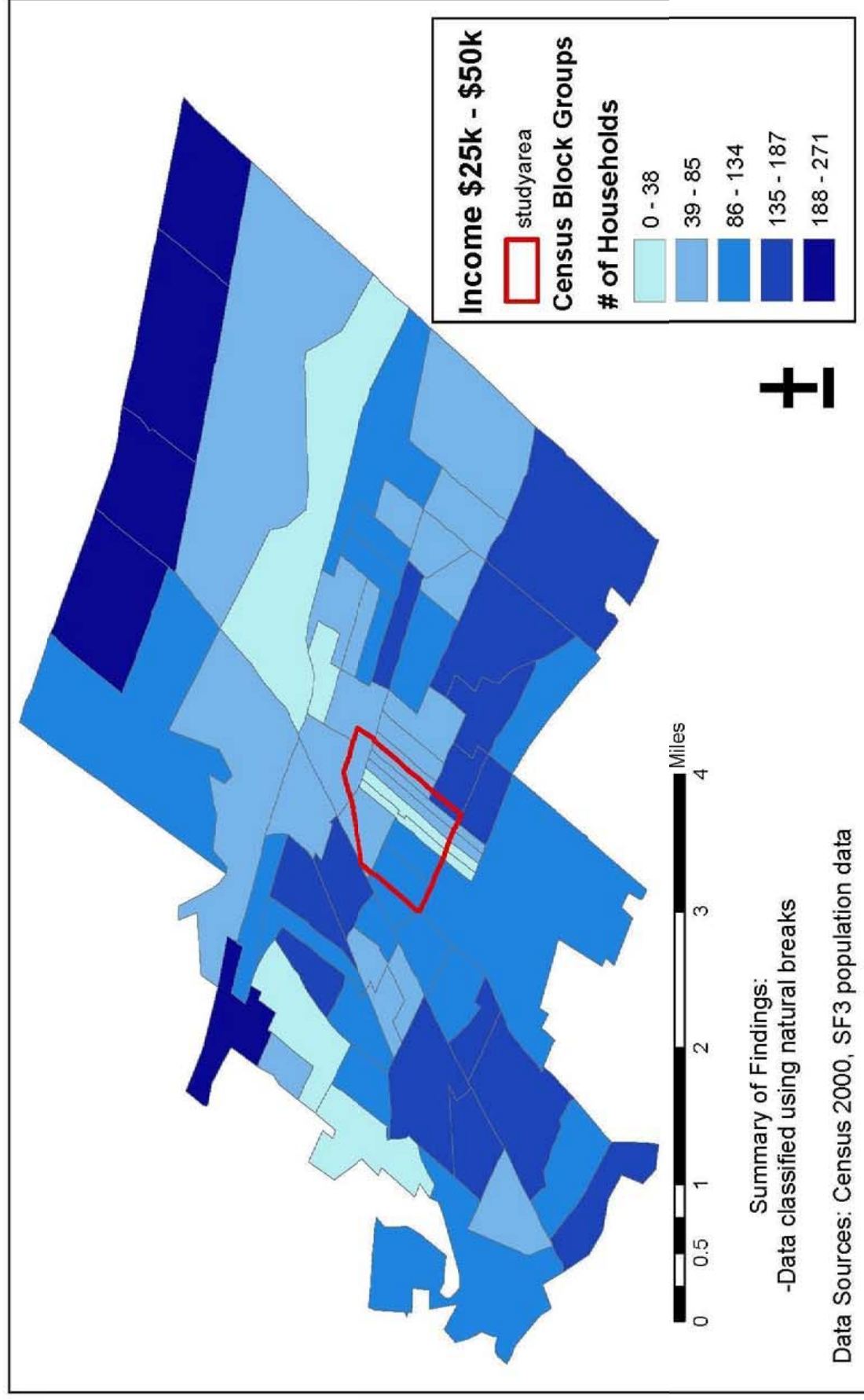
Number of Households with Income below \$10,000



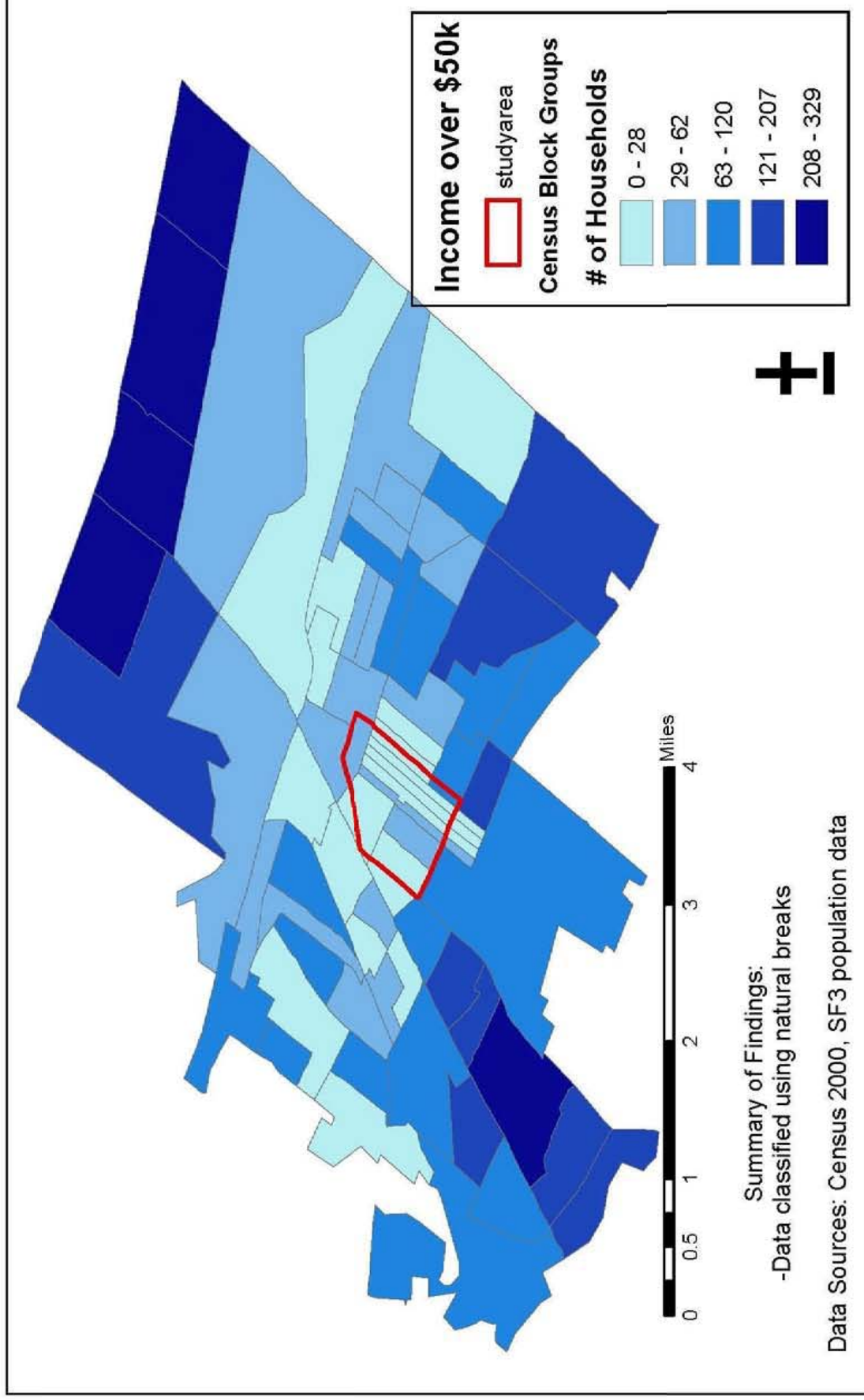
Household Incomes Between \$10,000 - \$25,000



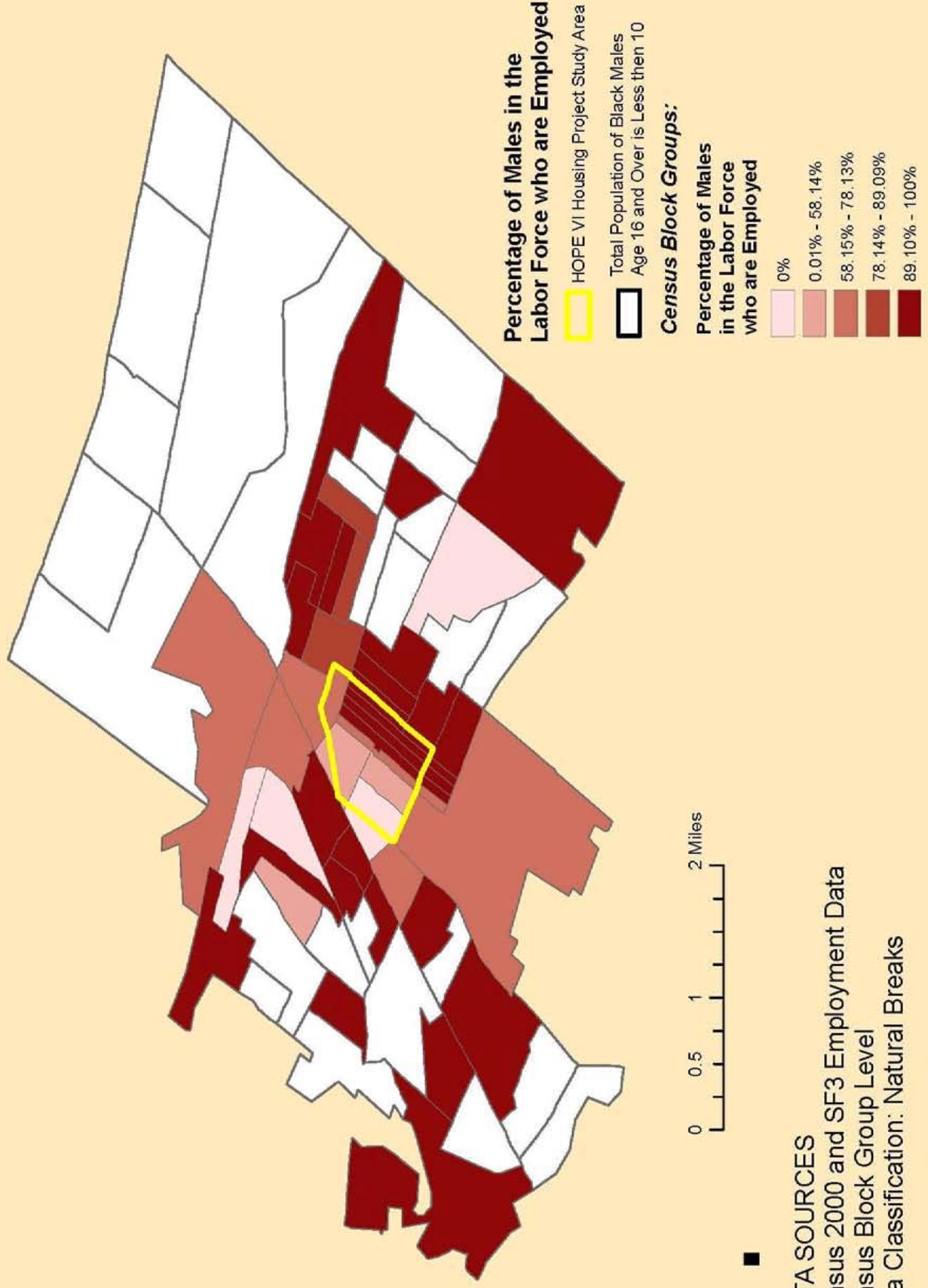
Household Incomes Between \$25,000 - \$50,000



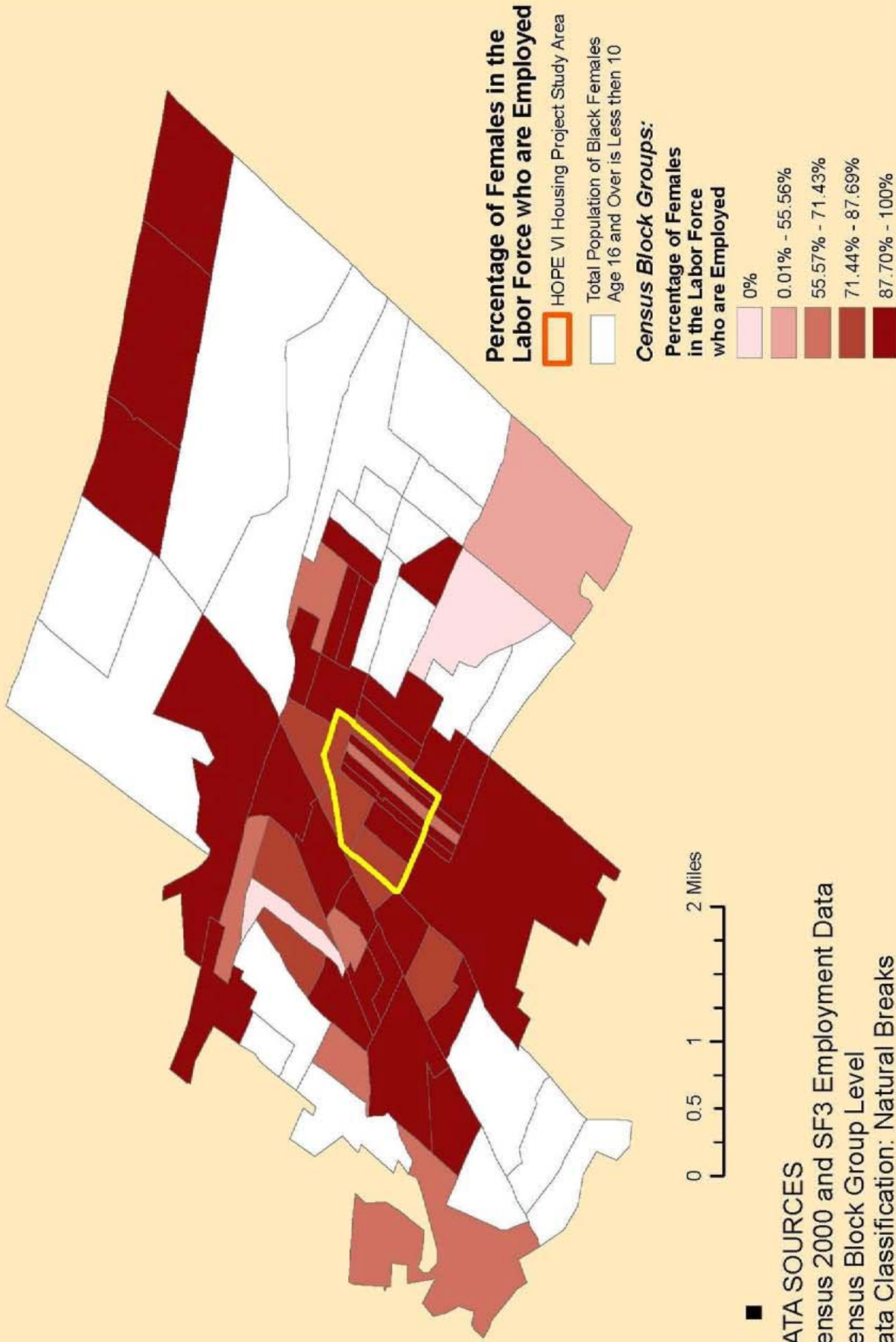
Household Incomes Over \$50,000



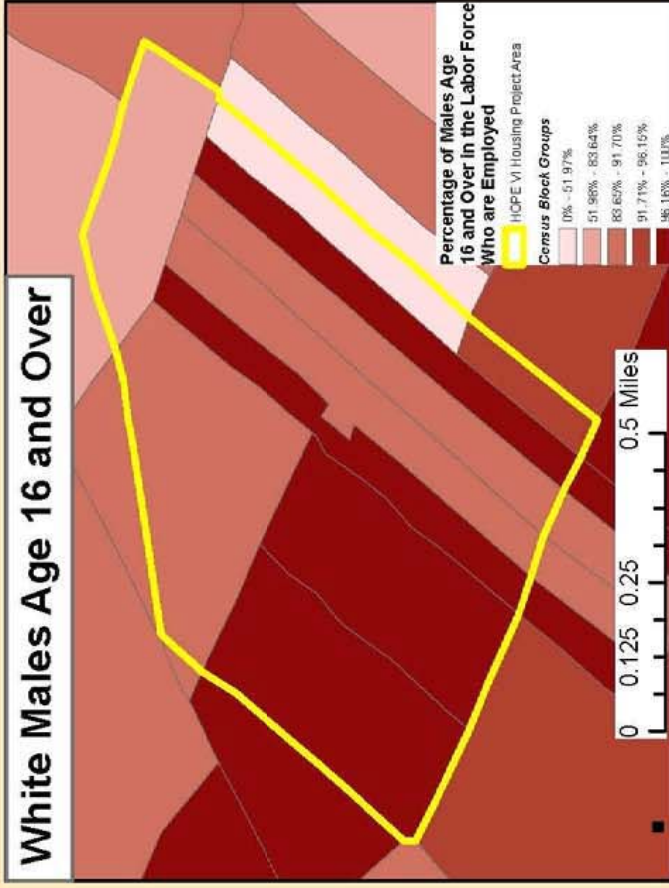
Utica, NY: Employment Status of Black Males Age 16 and Over



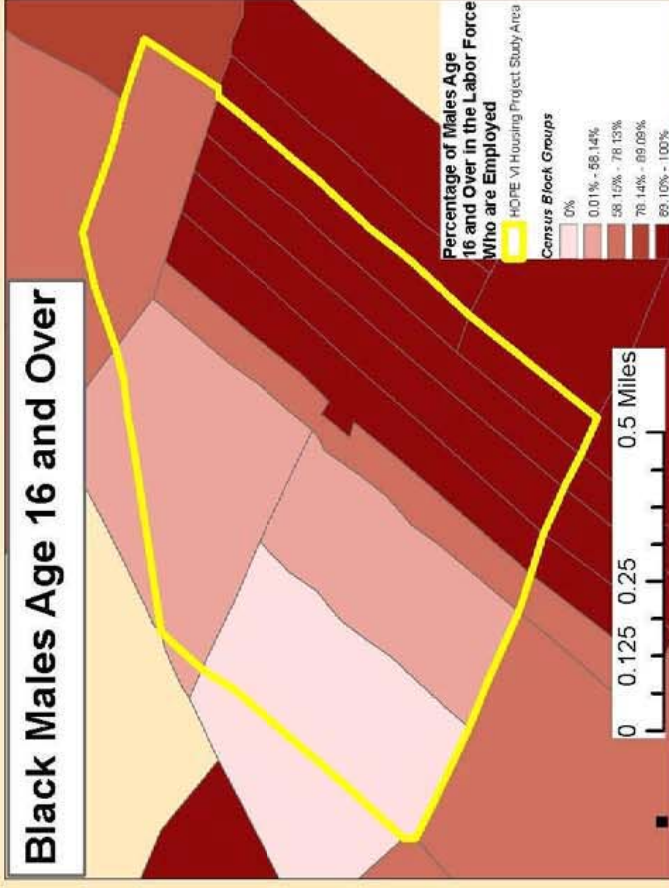
Utica, NY: Employment Status of Black Females Age 16 and Over



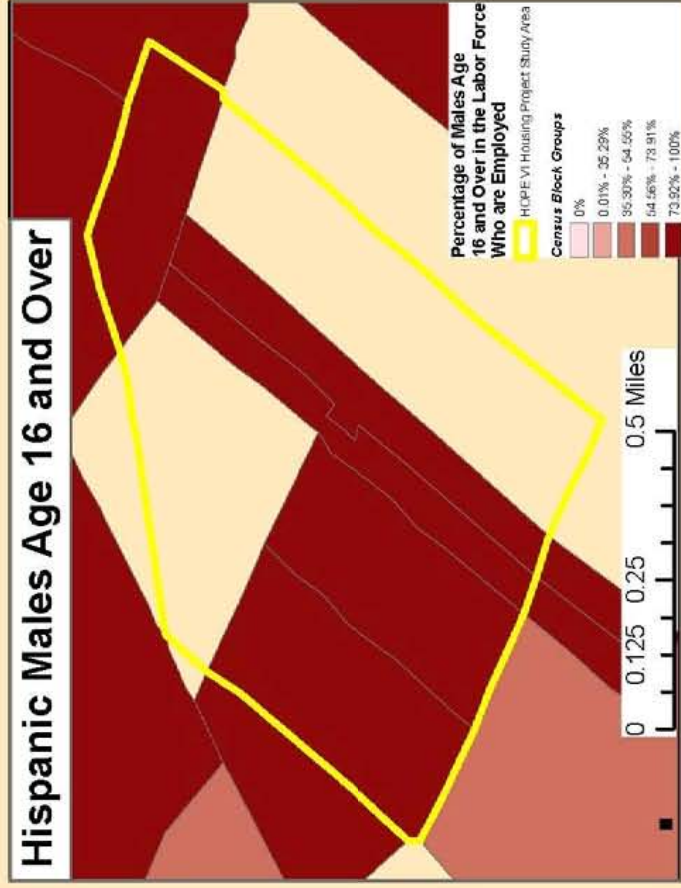
White Males Age 16 and Over



Black Males Age 16 and Over



Hispanic Males Age 16 and Over



Utica, NY HOPE VI Housing Project Area:
Percentage of Males 16 and Over
in the Labor Force
Who are Employed

DATA SOURCES

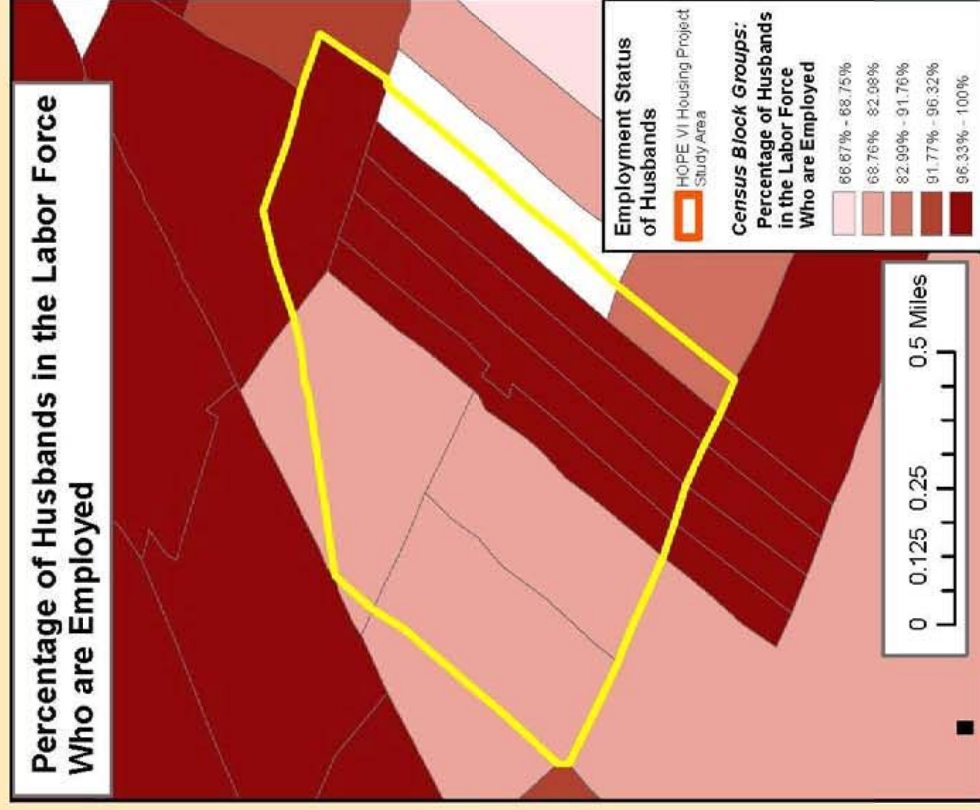
Census 2000 and SF3 Employment Data
Census Block Group Level

DATA CLASSIFICATION

Natural Breaks

Definition Query: White/Black/Hispanic Males
Age 16 and Over > 10

Utica, NY HOPE VI Housing Project Area: Employment Status of Married Couples



DATA SOURCES
Census 2000 and SF3 Employment Data
Census Block Group Level



DATA CLASSIFICATIONS
Natural Breaks
Definition Query: Population of Husbands/Wives > 0

Residents Receiving Supplemental Security Income

