

Westside Health Collaborative Needs Assessment

Demographic, Health and
Community Asset Report
September 2019

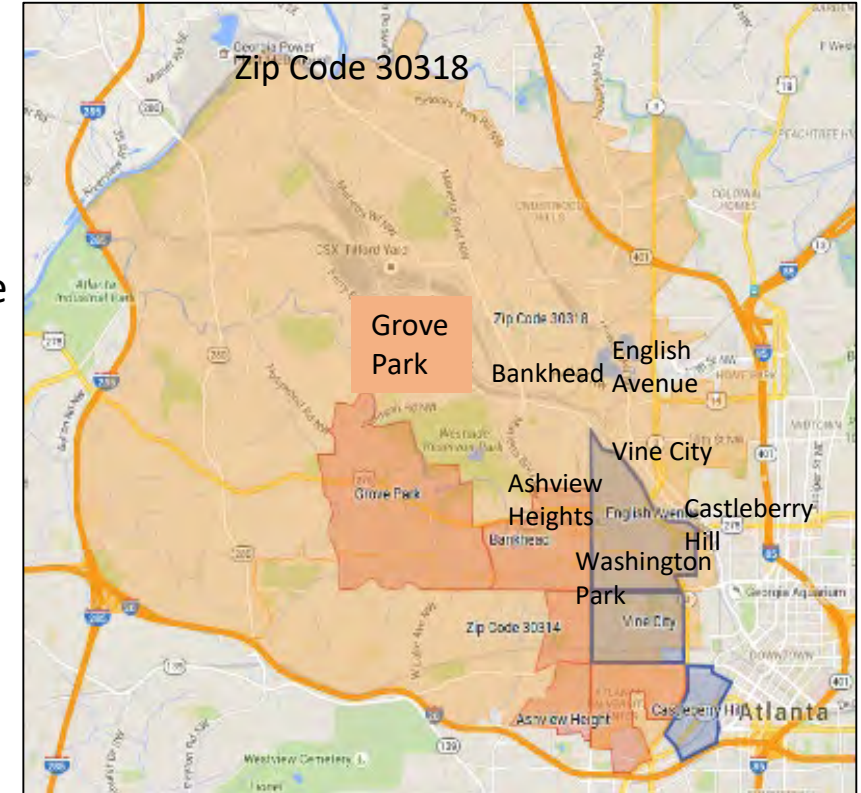


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Background

- Over the last four years, Atlanta's public, private and community sectors have come together to work collaboratively to revitalize and restore the historic Westside neighborhoods, specifically in zip codes 30314 and 30318
- Large commitments (over \$100M) have been made by philanthropic, private and public institutions and are building the momentum and infrastructure needed to comprehensively disrupt the cycle of poverty that overwhelms the lives of Westside residents
- Partners and residents have created strategic implementation plans around health, economic inclusion, civic empowerment, education/youth development, and community retention
- The Westside Health Collaborative (WHC), a cross-sector group of stakeholders, was developed to specifically focus on improving health outcomes in the target neighborhoods



Background

A community health needs assessment was conducted in November 2015 that included a qualitative and quantitative analyses to develop a data driven strategic plan. The most pressing health priorities were identified as:

- **Low access to healthcare including mental health and addiction services**
 - 64% of residents used the Emergency Department as their primary source of health care
- **High rates of morbidity and mortality associated with cardio-metabolic syndrome**
 - Hypertension and diabetes were in the top ten leading causes of death and hospitalization
- **Poor maternal and child health outcomes, particularly among young children and high teen pregnancy rates**
 - The rate of low birthweight births as well as teen births was nearly triple the Fulton County and Georgia averages
- **High rates of HIV**
 - HIV was the 6th leading cause of death and 3rd leading cause of hospital discharge

Based on these key findings, a solution-focused three-year strategic plan was developed with the intention of impacting these priority health issues and producing measurable results

The purpose of this community health needs assessment is to provide an updated data analysis of the target neighborhoods to provide the foundation for the development of a new three-year community improvement plan

Methodology

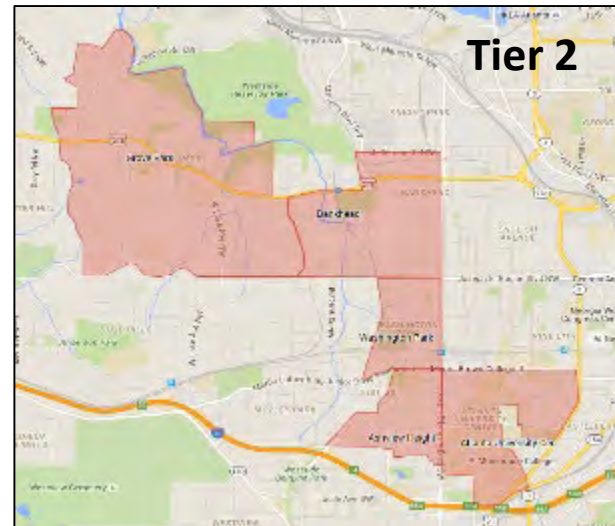
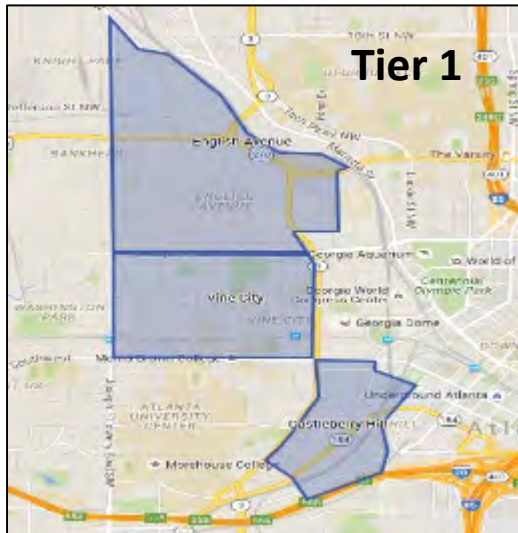
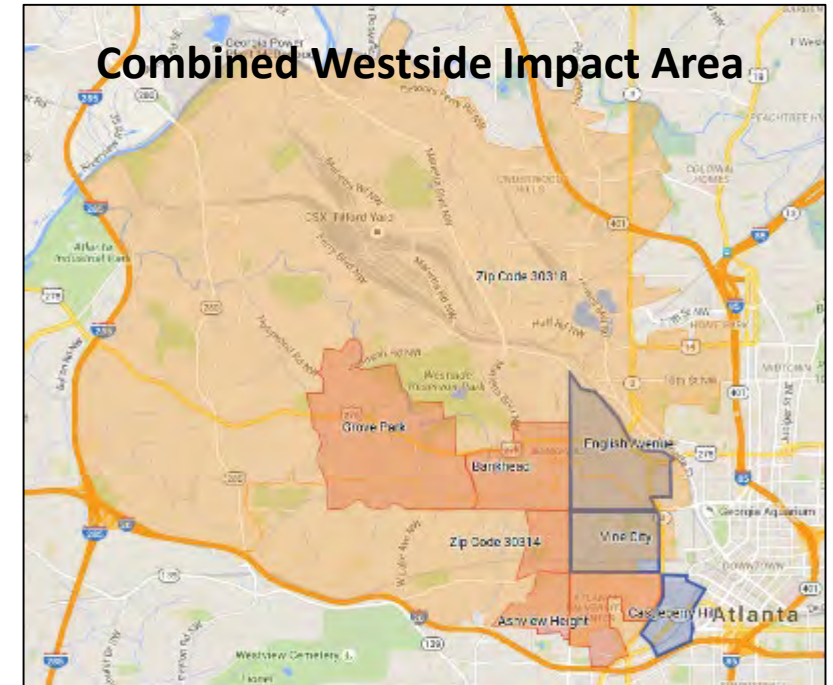
- A **primary** and **secondary** data analysis was conducted to understand the health needs of the identified target areas:
 - **Primary Data Analysis:** Data was collected on community assets through qualitative research methods, including:
 - Community Asset Mapping
 - Community and Stakeholder Surveys
 - **Secondary Data Analysis:** data was retrieved and analyzed from sources such as:
 - U.S. Census Bureau
 - Georgia Department of Education
 - Georgia Department of Public Health
 - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
 - Neighborhood Nexus
 - Community Commons
 - Atlanta Regional Commission

Methodology

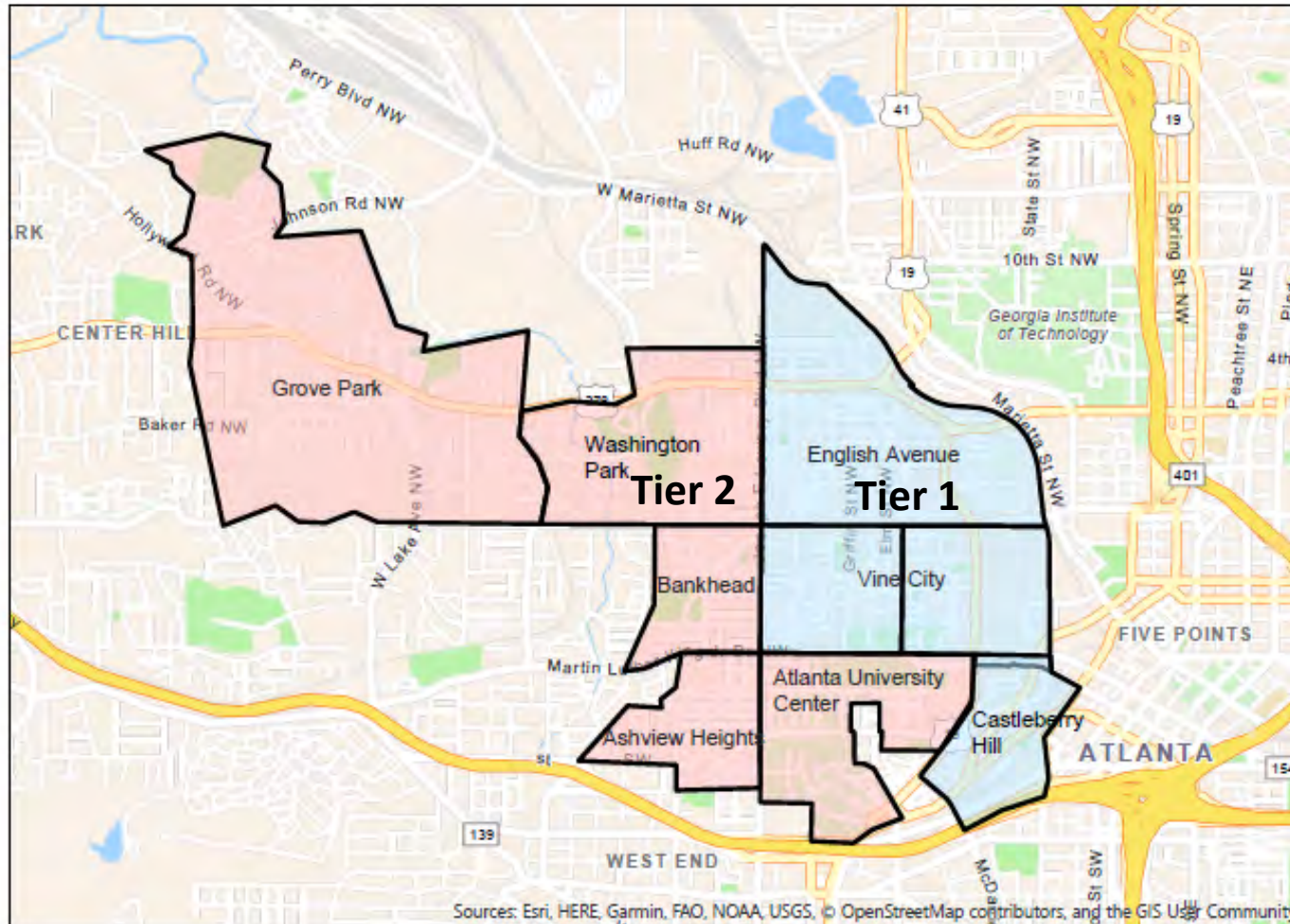
- Custom-area estimates, and neighborhood statistical areas were utilized to ascertain neighborhood-level data
- If area-estimated data was not available, census tract and census block level data were used to achieve approximation
- The demographic, economic and housing sections provide a data summary with the most current 5-year aggregate data set of 2013-2017 (unless noted otherwise) followed by a data comparison against 2008-2012
 - U.S. Census American Community Survey dataset 2009-2013 was collected between January 1, 2009 – December 31, 2013 (labeled in each graph as “2013”)
 - U.S. Census American Community Survey dataset 2013-2017 was collected between January 1, 2013 and December 31, 2017 (labeled in each graph as “2017”)
- Data limitation: The year 2013 overlaps in both datasets and was compared with caution by accounting for the differences in how the data was collected by ACS
- A 5-year aggregate dataset was used to more accurately measure the population due to the size of the neighborhoods and 1-year estimates are not available at the census tract level

WHC Priority Neighborhoods

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Castleberry Hill • English Avenue • Vine City 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ashview Heights • Atlanta University Center (AUC) • Bankhead • Grove Park • Washington Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zip Code 30314 • Zip Code 30318



Custom Neighborhood Estimates



Tier 1

English Avenue
Vine City
Castleberry Hill

Tier 2

Grove Park
Washington Park
Bankhead
Ashview Heights
Atlanta University Center

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

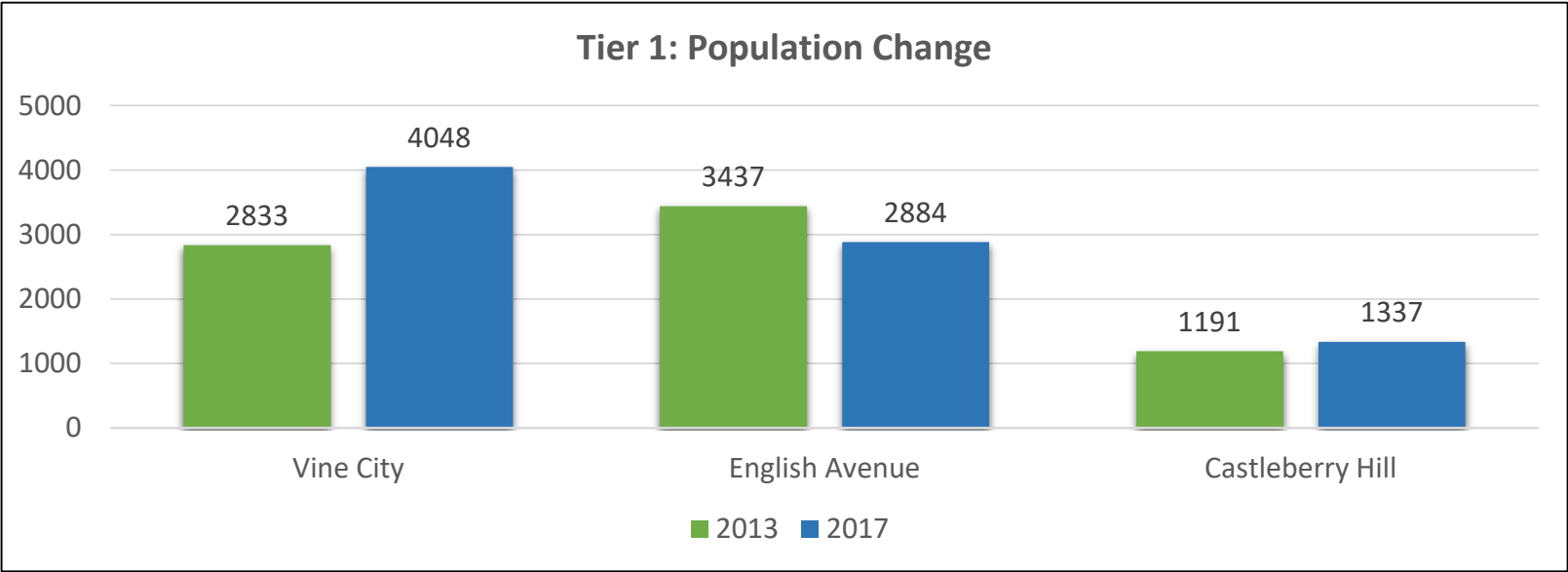
Demographic Profile Summary

	Tier 1			Tier 2					Tier 3	
	Vine City	English Avenue	Castleberry Hill	Atlanta University Center	Ashview Heights	Bankhead	Washington Park	Grove Park	30314	30318
Population	4048	2884	1337	6452	2478	1705	1297	3486	25142	49788
% Male	47%	46%	53%	43%	46%	50%	50%	52%	46.0%	53%
Age										
0-4	261	197	50	111	286	101	64	122	1309	2502
5-17	731	245	60	242	554	214	271	378	3498	5720
18-24	534	1002	398	4797	279	195	171	483	7511	7985
25-44	1365	731	488	809	799	431	349	844	5707	19037
45-64	889	472	267	382	337	443	293	855	4307	8621
65+	268	236	73	111	223	321	149	804	2810	5923
Race										
Black	92%	77%	73%	94%	96%	87%	94%	95%	88%	55%
White	4%	16%	18%	1%	2%	11%	4%	2%	9%	39%
Asian	1%	5%	3%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	2%	6%
Other	2%	2%	5%	5%	3%	2%	0%	3%	0%	0%

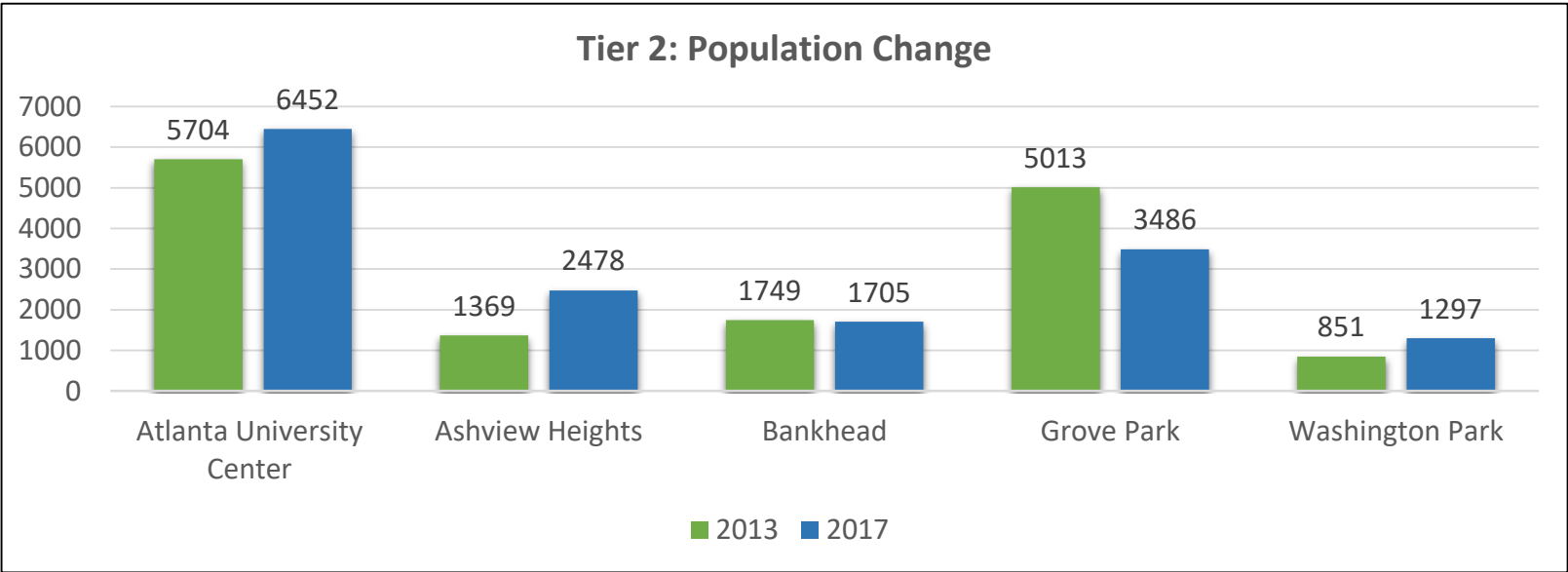
Source: American Community Survey, 2013-2017 (5-year estimate), Community Custom area estimates from the American Community Survey

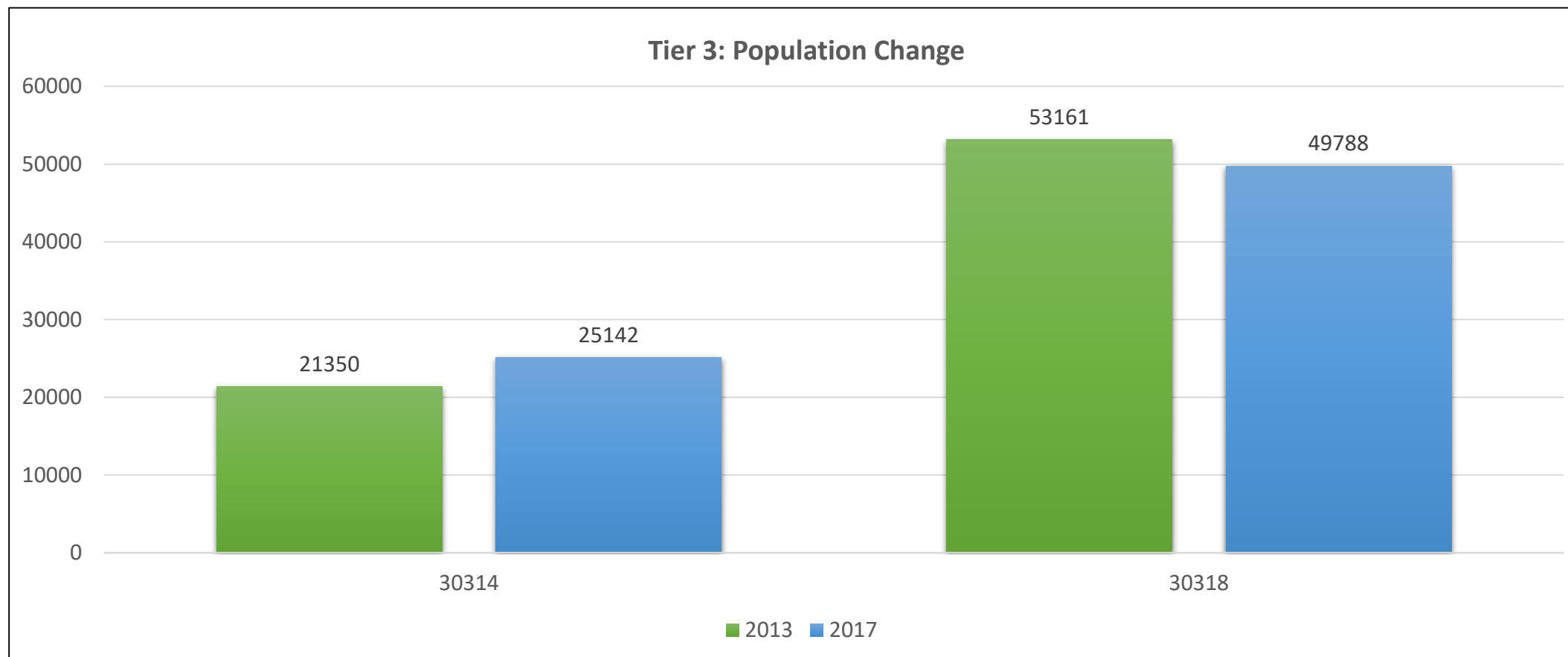
Population Change

- In Tier 1, Vine City and Castleberry Hill have seen increases in the total population, while English Avenue had a population decrease
- Vine City saw the greatest population increase of 43%



- In Tier 2, Atlanta University Center, Ashview Heights and Washington Park both had increases in the total population
- Bankhead and Grove Park had a population decrease, with Grove Park having the greatest decrease in the population of 30%

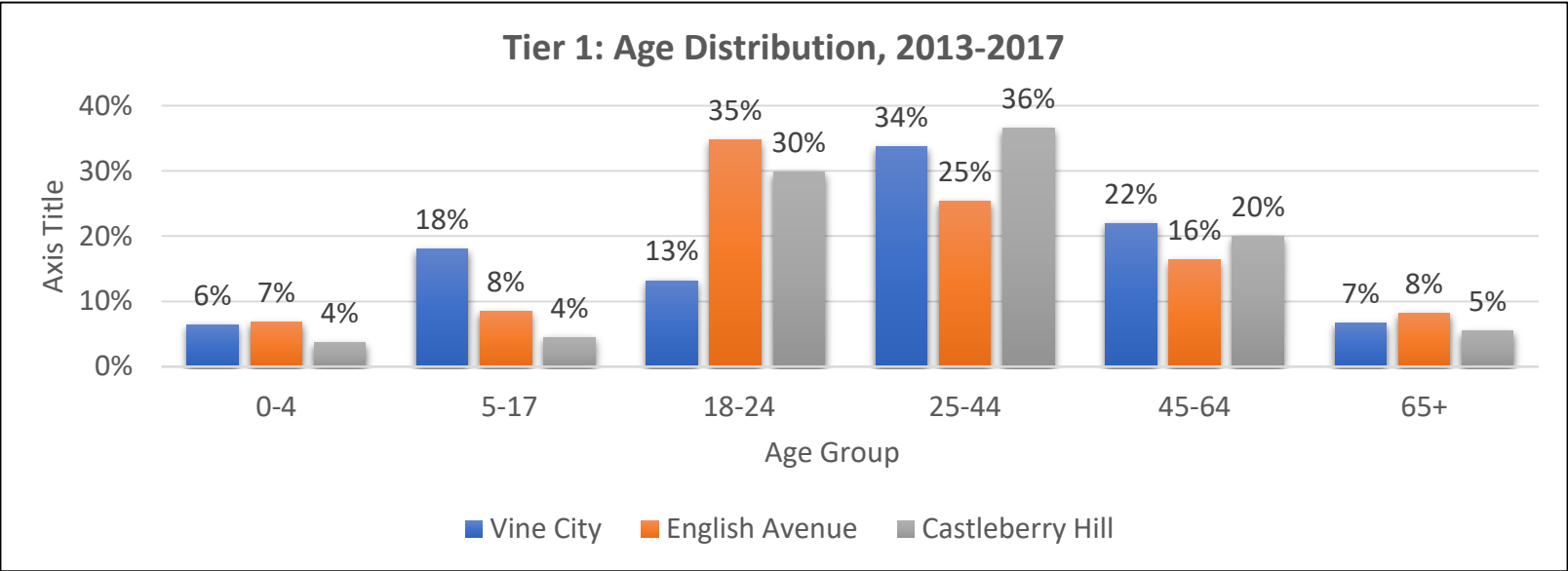
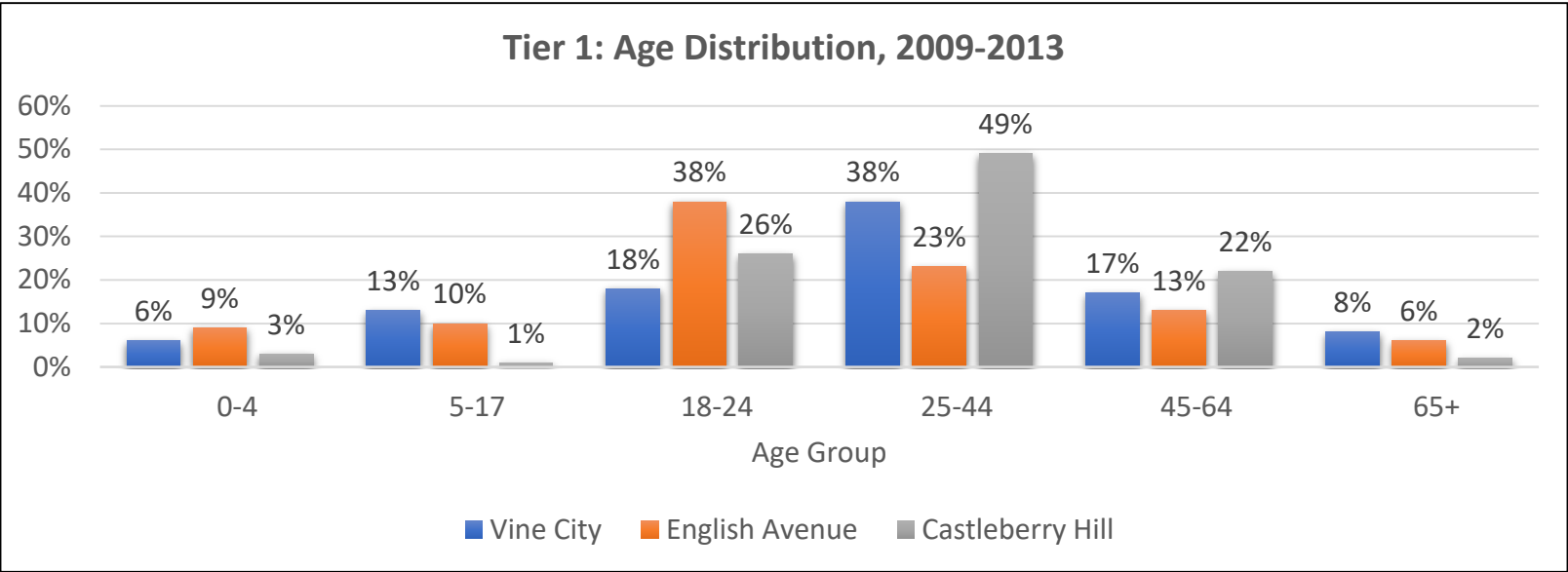




- The population increased by 18% in zip code 30314, while the population decreased by 6% in 30318

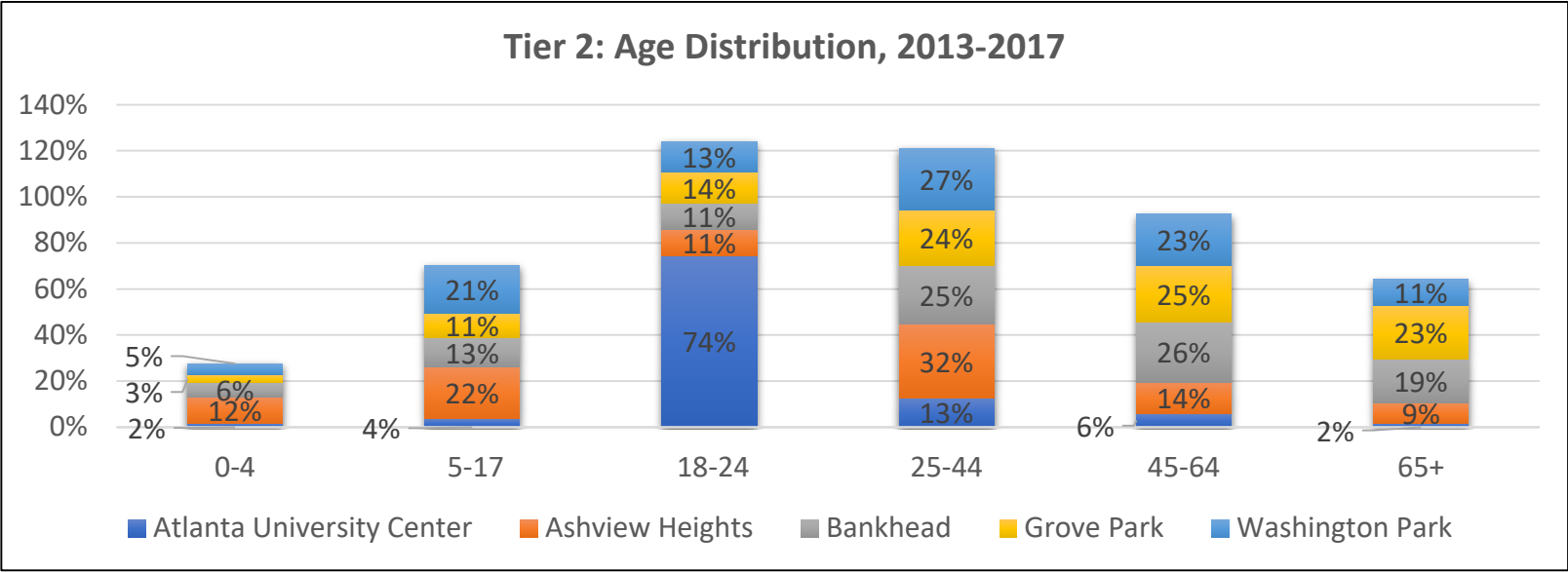
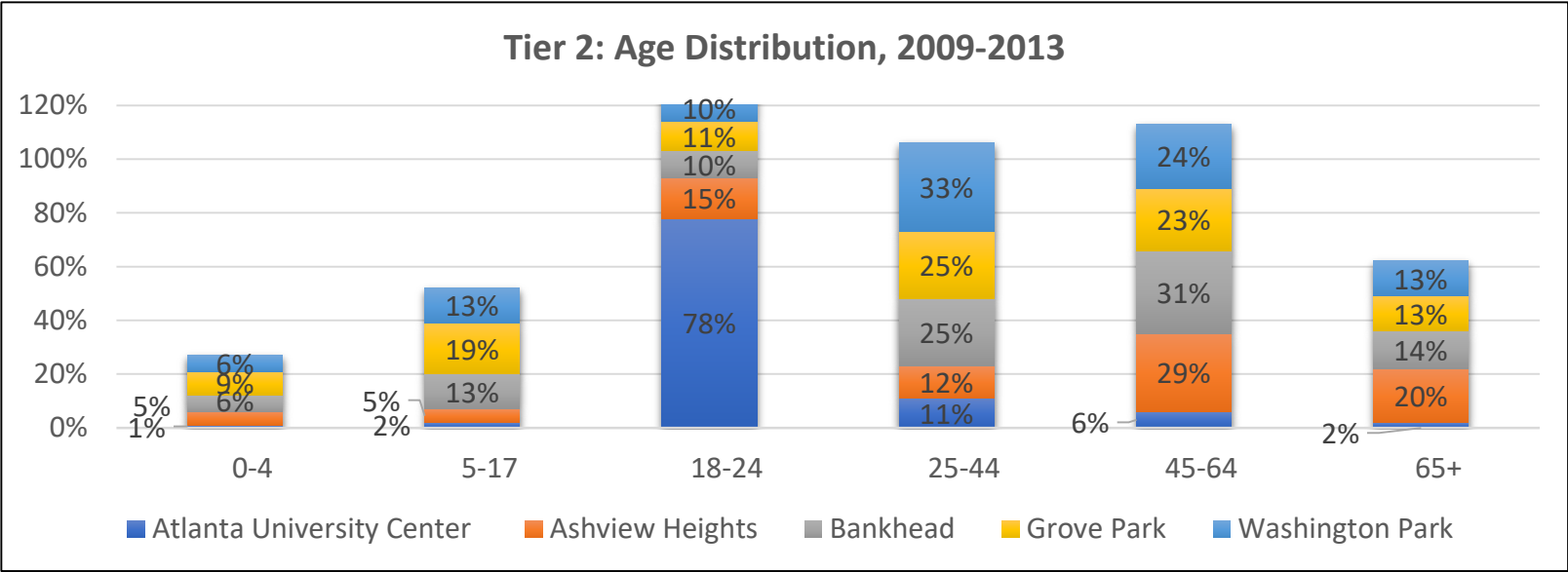
Age

- English Avenue continues to have a high percent of individuals ages 18 – 24, at 35%
- Age group 25 – 44 continues to be the largest age group in Vine City and Castleberry Hill, with 34% and 36% respectively
- All other age groups had slight to no changes



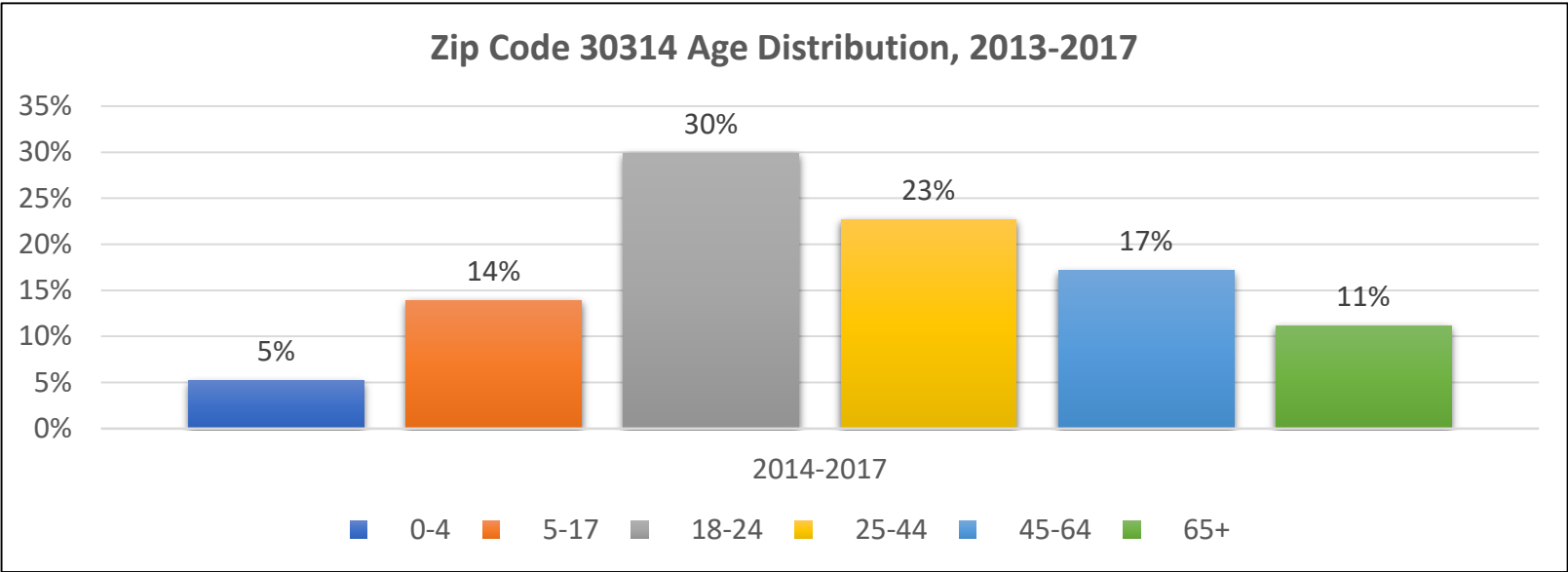
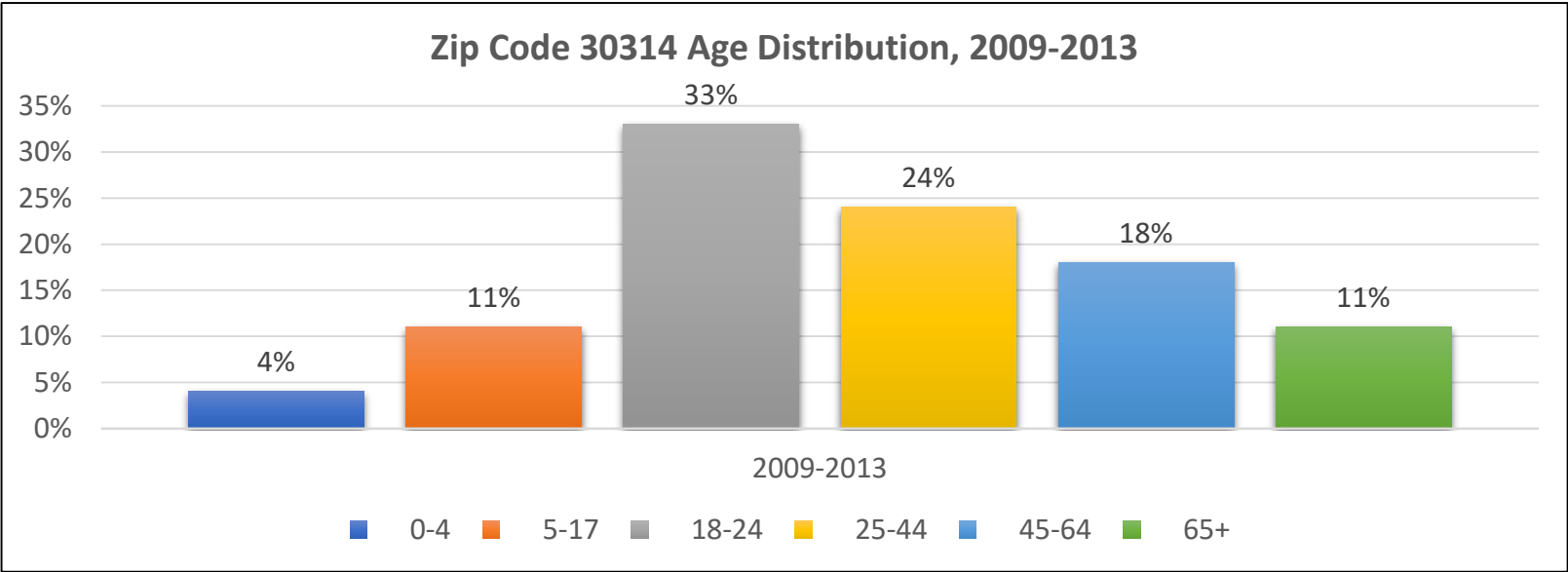
Age

- Age group 25 – 44 increased in population with Ashview Heights seeing the largest increase of 20 percentage points
- Atlanta University Center remains to have most of its population between ages 18 – 24
- Age group 45 – 64 decreased in population, specifically in Ashview Heights which reduced its 45 – 64 population by 15 percentage points
- Age group 5 – 17 increased with notable increases in Ashview Heights and Washington Park



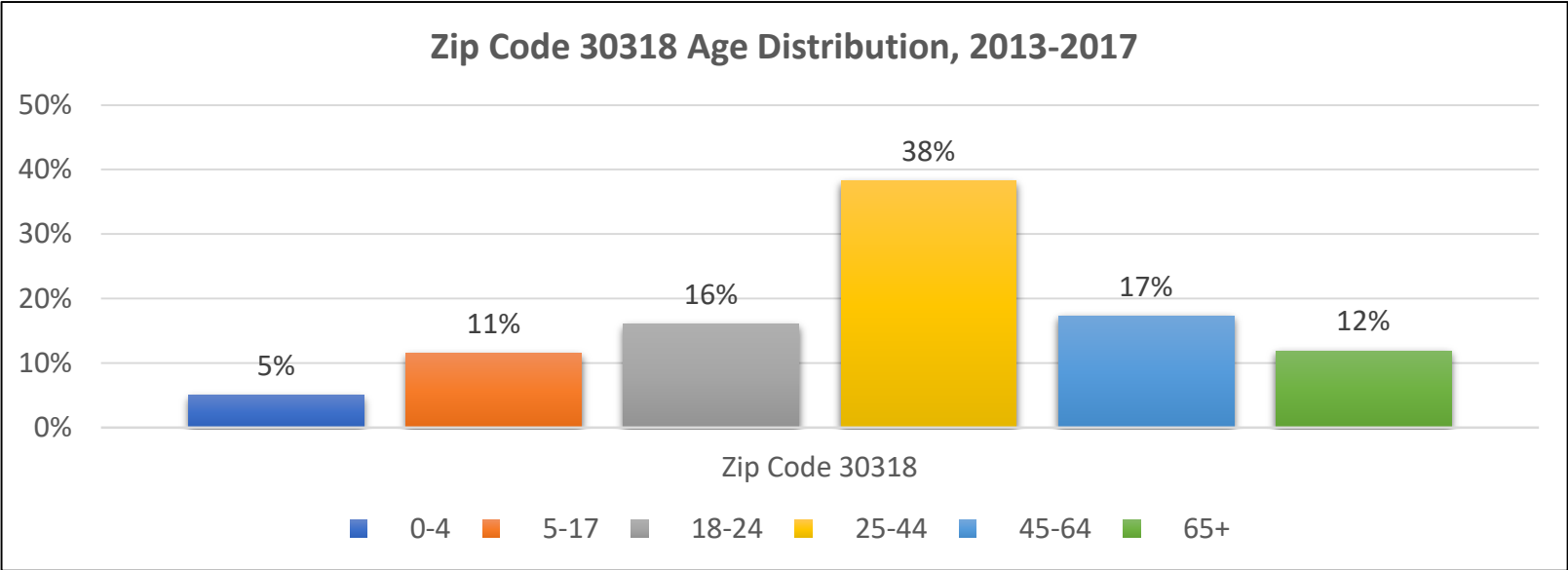
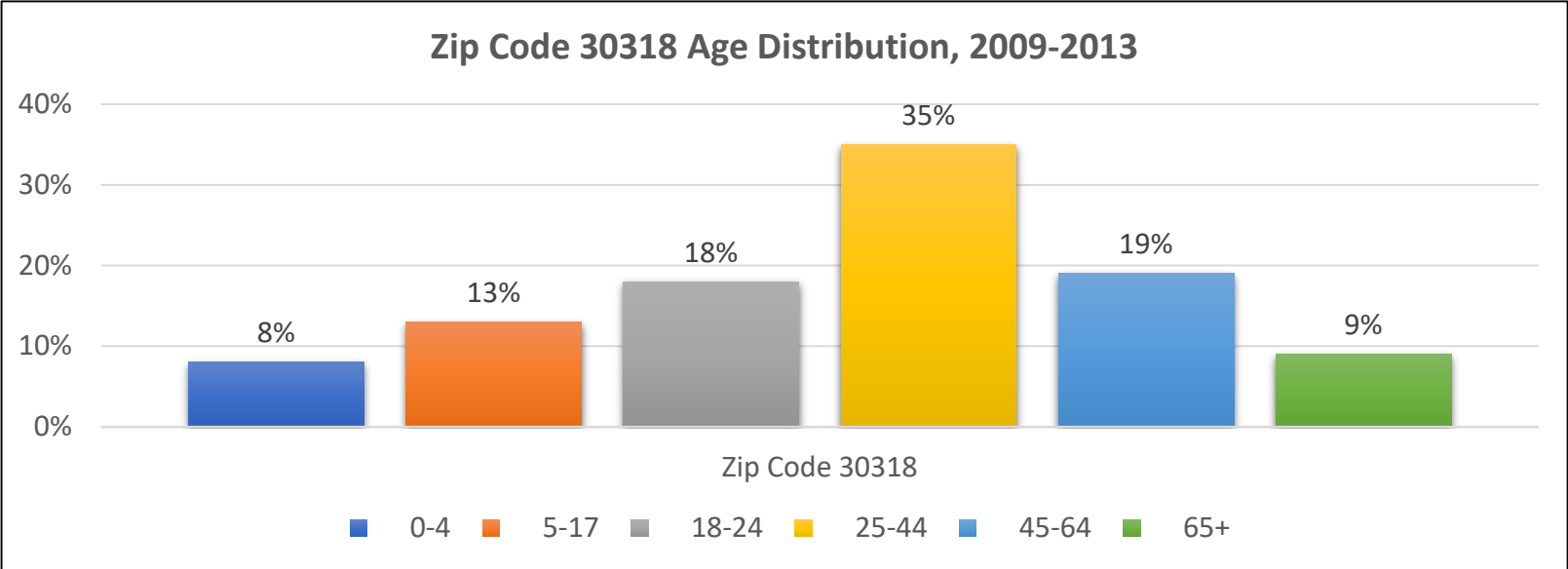
Age

- The 18-24 age group continues to be the largest cohort followed by 25-44 age group
- All other age groups had slight to no changes



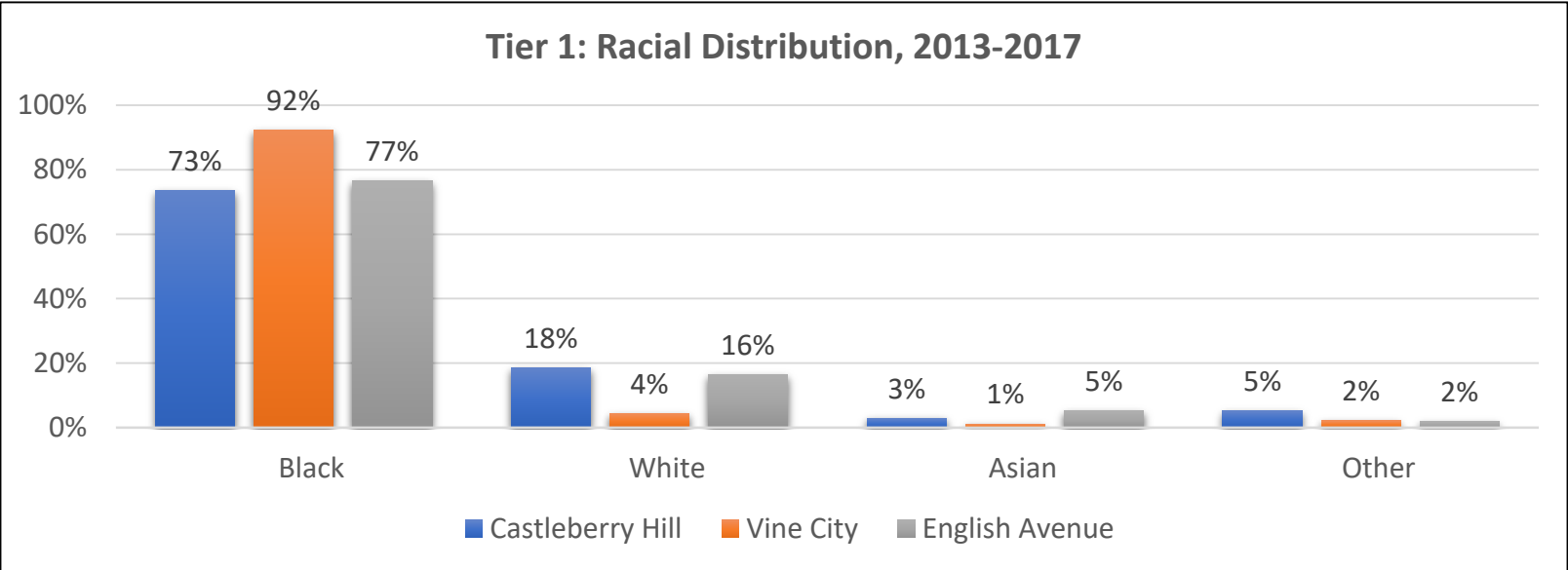
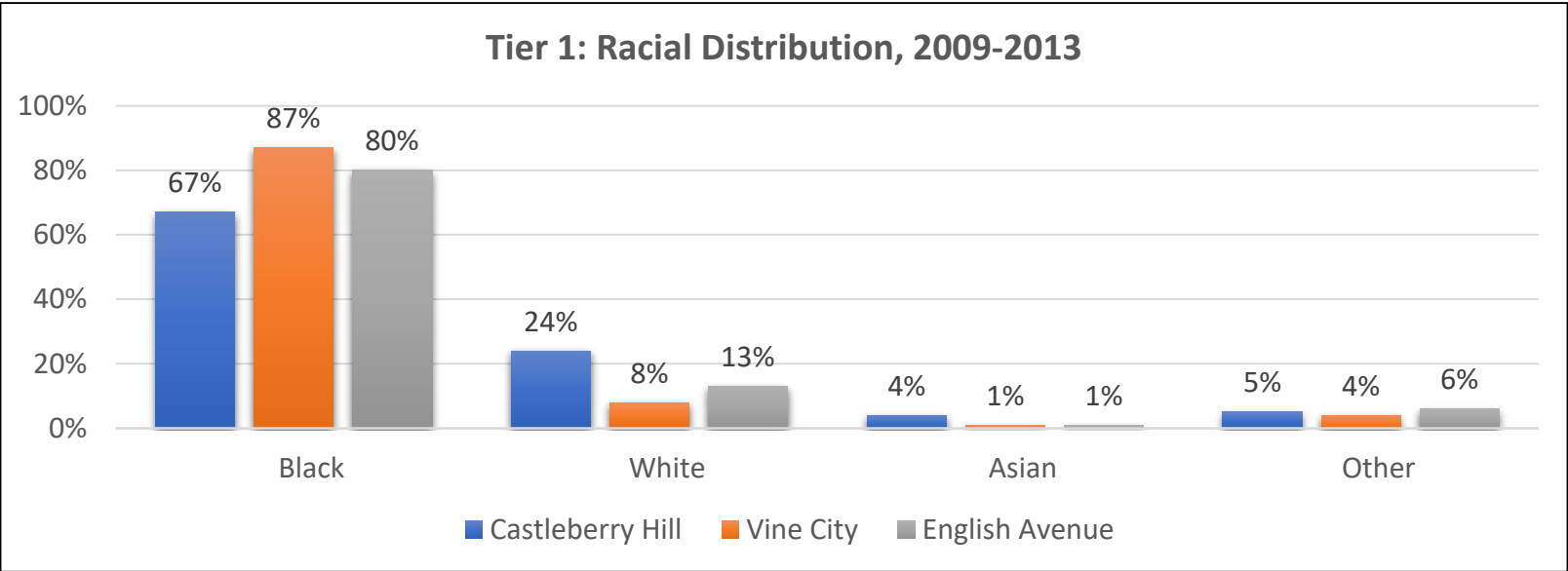
Age

- Zip Code 30318 had a slight decrease in individuals ages 0 to 24, and a slight increase in individuals ages 25 and 44
- Slight decrease in individuals ages 45 to 64 and a slight increase in individuals aged 65+
- The 25-44 age group continues to be the largest cohort followed by 45-64 age group



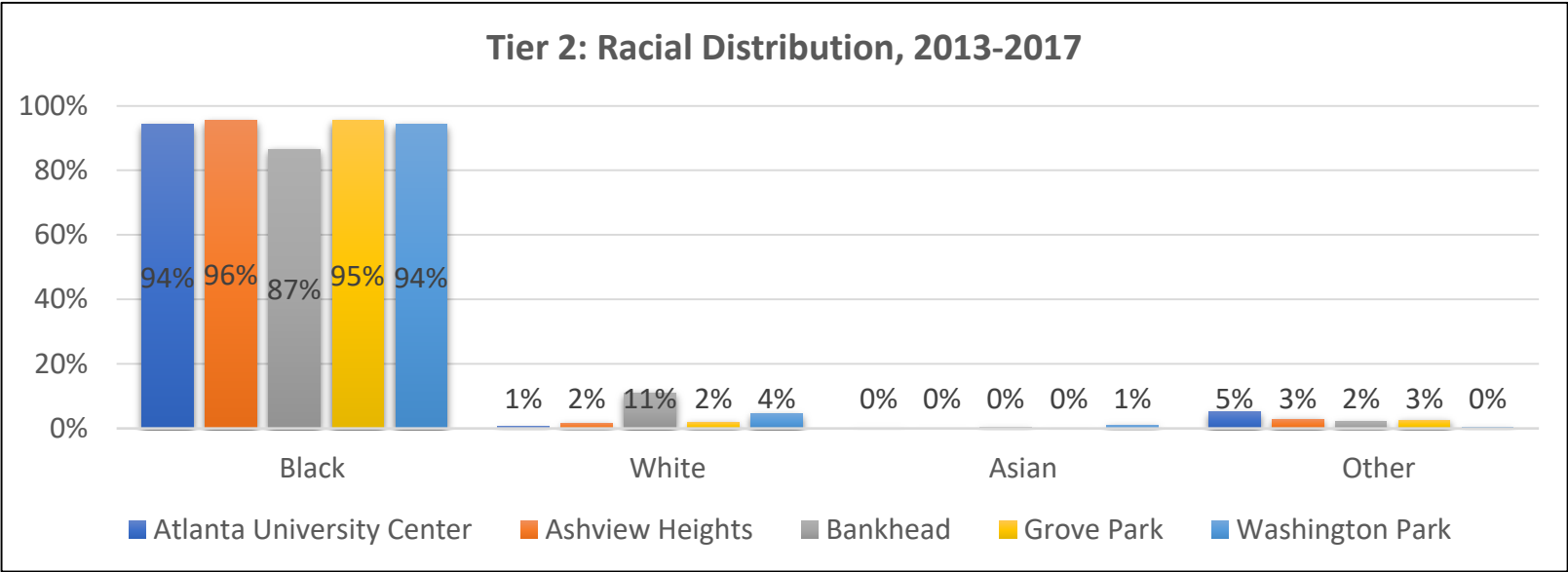
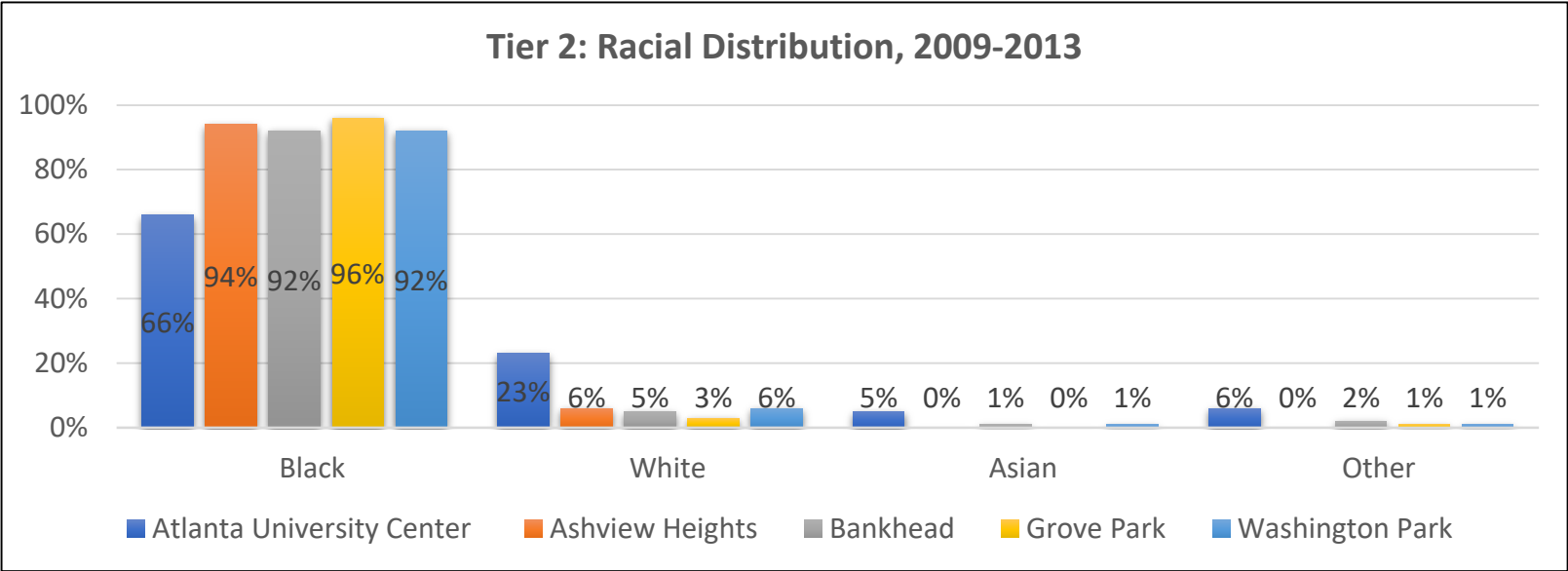
Racial Distribution

- Castleberry Hill and Vine City had an increase in the Black population and a decrease in the White population
- English Avenue had a decrease in the Black population and an increase in the White population
- Asian individuals and other minorities continue to encompass less than 10% of the population



Racial Distribution

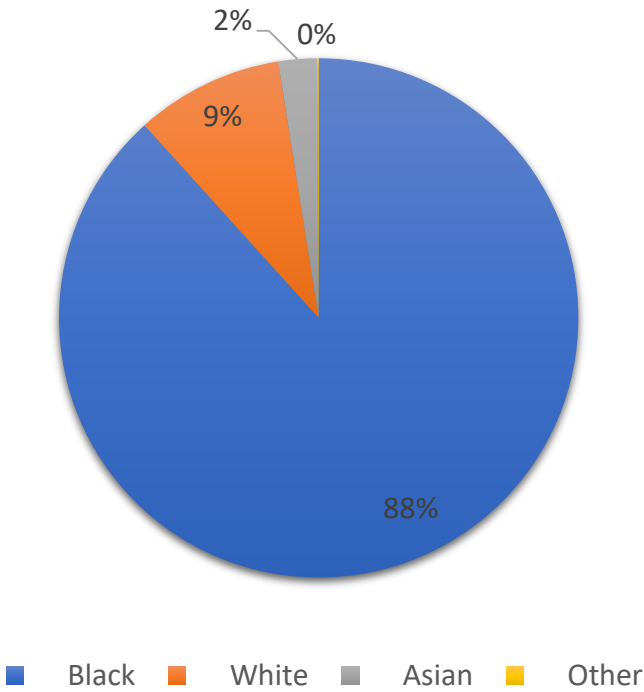
- Tier 2 neighborhood residents have remained predominantly Black
- Atlanta University Center had a notable decrease in the White population from 23% to 1%



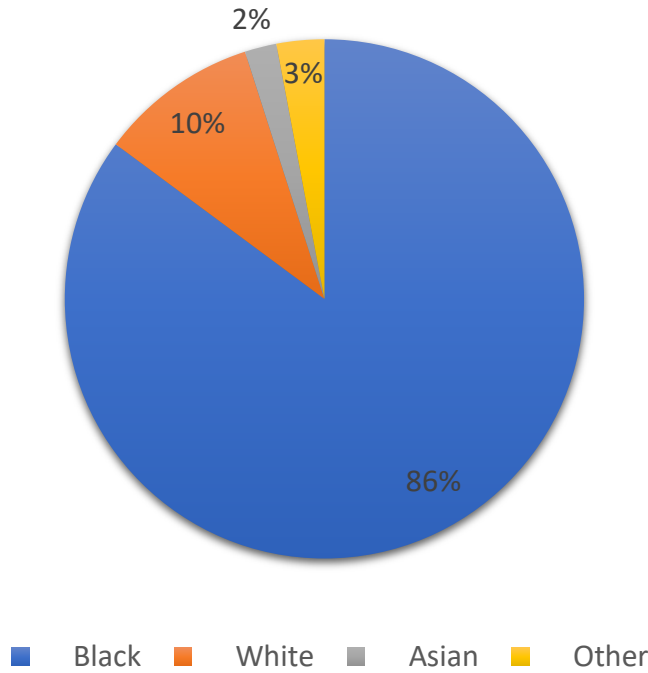
Racial Distribution

- The racial distribution of zip code 30314 has remained the same with a slight increase of individuals who identify as Other and Black being the predominant group

Zip Code 30314: Racial Distribution, 2009-2013



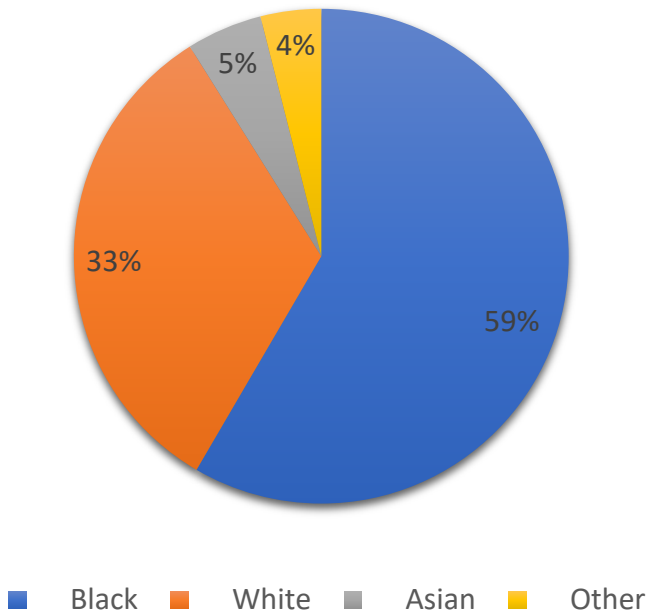
Zip Code 30314: Racial Distribution, 2013-2017



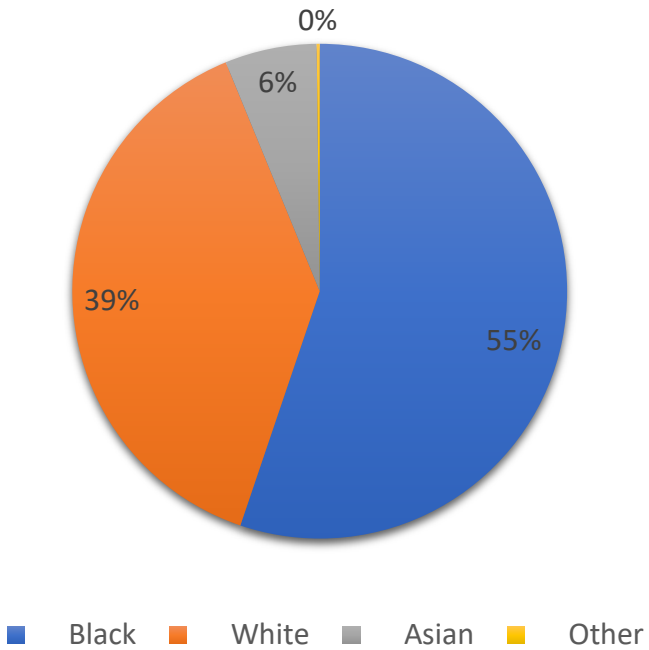
Racial Distribution

- Zip code 30318 had a decrease in its Black population by 4 percentage points and an increase in its White population by 6 percentage points

Zip Code 30318: Racial Distribution,
2009-2013



Zip Code 30318: Racial Distribution,
2013-2017



Demographic Summary

- Vine City, Castleberry Hill, AUC, Ashview Heights and Washington Park have increasing population estimates
- The age structure continues to vary across Tiers
 - English Avenue continues to have a high percent of individuals ages 18 – 24
 - Age group 25 – 44 continues to be the largest age group in Vine City and Castleberry Hill
- Age group 5 – 17 increased with notable increases in Ashview Heights and Washington Park from 2% in 2013 to 22% in 2017
- Most residents in all three Tiers are African American

	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Population	8269	15418	74930
Percent Male*	49%	49.00%	50%
Age			
0-4	508	684	3811
5-17	1036	1281	9218
18-24	1934	5442	15496
25-44	2584	2388	24744
45-64	1628	1455	12928
65+	577	1608	8733
Race*			
Black	81%	93%	72%
White	13%	3.80%	24%
Asian	3%	0.30%	4%
Other	3%	3%	0.20%
*Represent average value			

ECONOMIC PROFILE

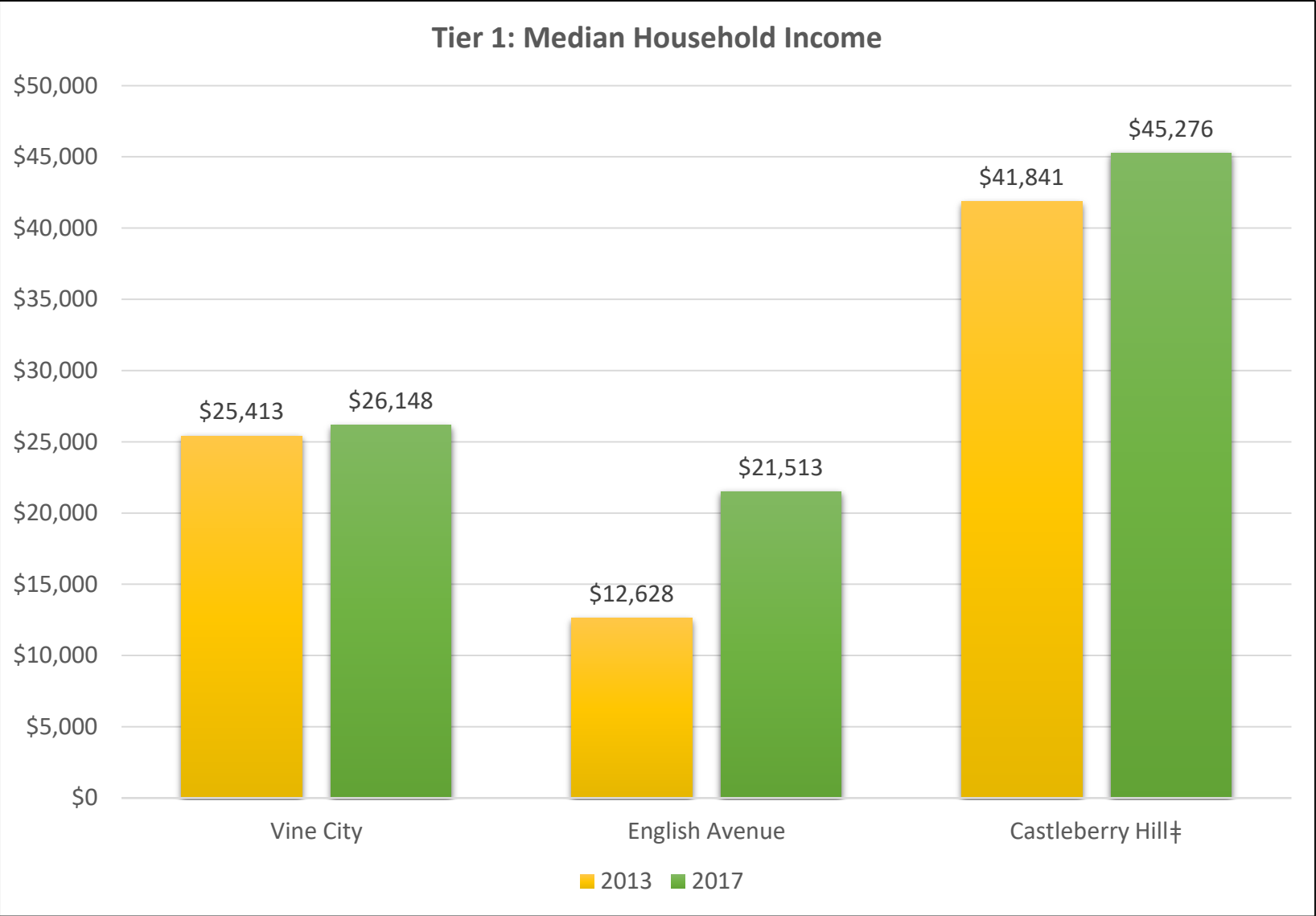
Economic Profile Summary

	Tier 1			Tier 2				Tier 3	
	Vine City	English Avenue	Castleberry Hill	Atlanta University Center††	Ashview Heights†††	Bankhead, Washington Park	Grove Park	30314	30318
Median Household Income	\$26,208	\$21,881	\$34,830†	\$30,227	\$26,150	\$23,655	\$27,232	\$25,920	\$44,586
Unemployment Rate	16%	4%	4%	11%	18%	26%	22%	18%	8%
% Population in Poverty	40%	44%	35%	38%	41%	Bankhead	Washington Park	16%	36%
						34%	33%		
% Population in Poverty <18	55%	44%	17%	39%	60%	58%	52%	44%	27%
† Castleberry Hill includes Downtown †† Atlanta University Center includes the Villages of Castleberry Hill ††† Ashview Heights includes Harris Chiles and Just Us									

Source: American Community Survey, 2013-2017 (5-year estimate), Community Custom area estimates from the American Community Survey

Median Household Income

- Median household income increased in all Tier 1 neighborhoods
- Castleberry Hill had the highest median household income of all Tier 1 neighborhoods at \$45,276
- Despite an increase in median household income, English Avenue continues to have a median household income less than half the Atlanta household median income

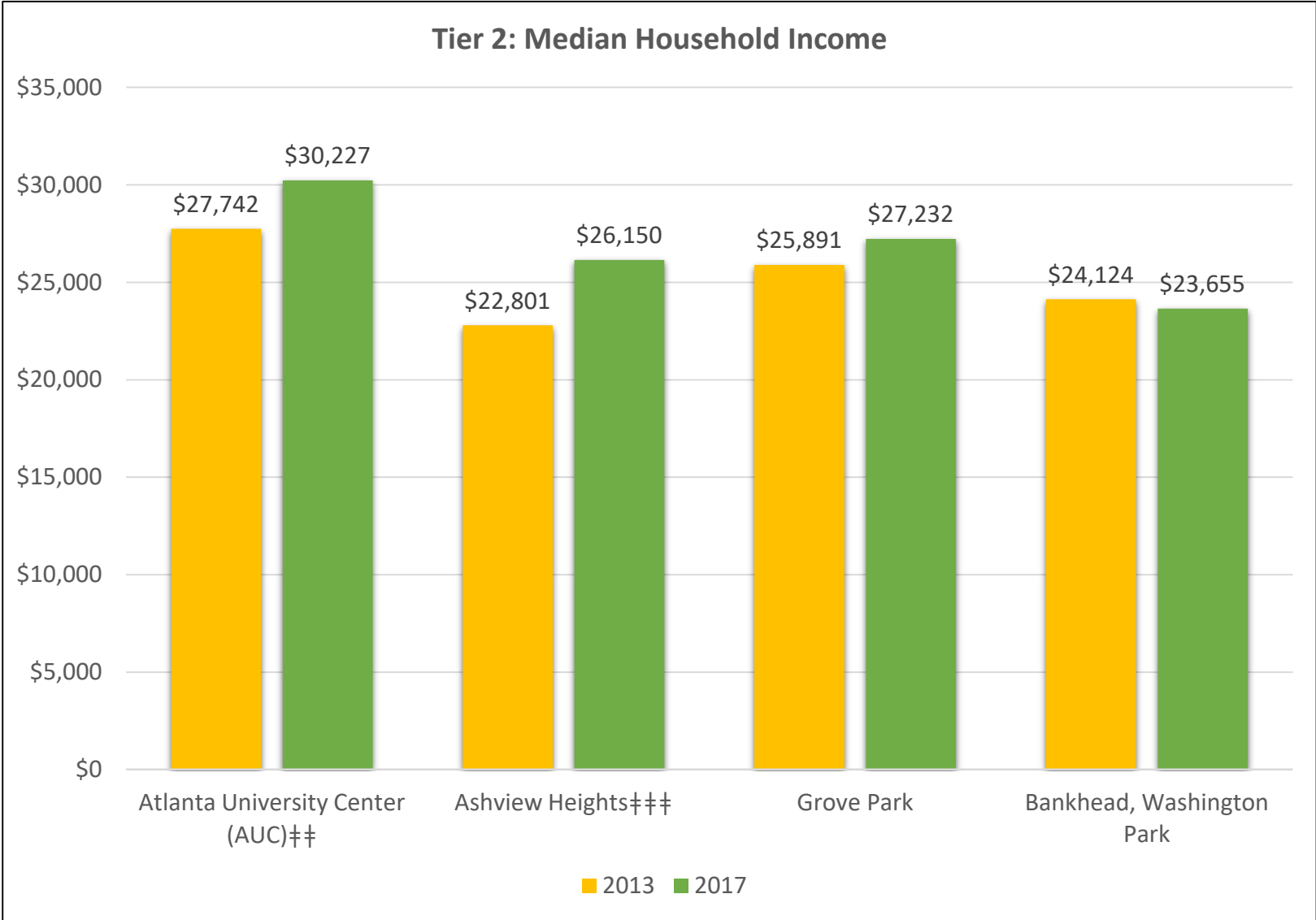


†Castleberry Hill includes Downtown

Median Household Income

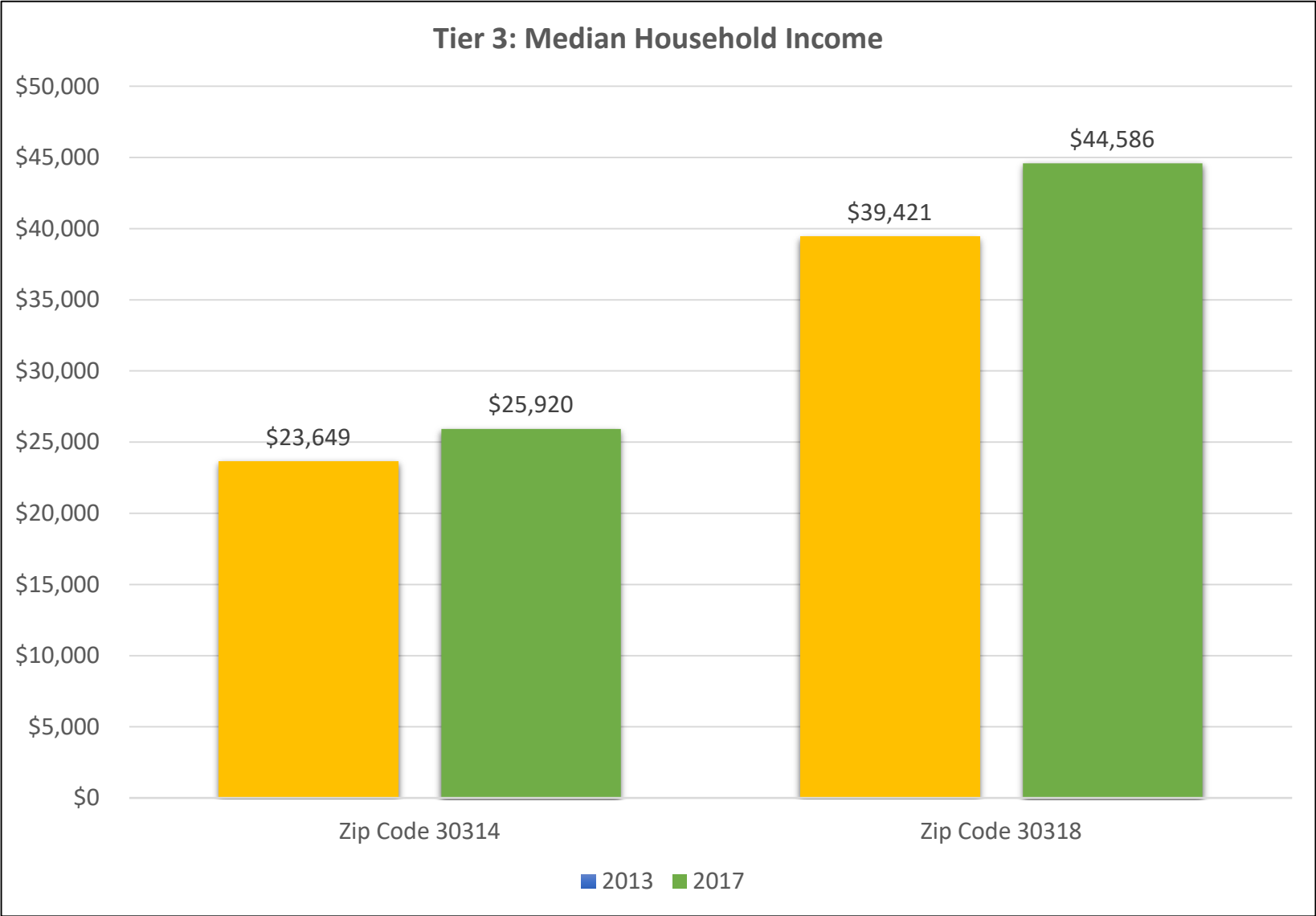
- Median household income increased in all Tier 2 neighborhoods except for a slight decrease in Bankhead, Washington Park
- Atlanta University Center has the highest median household income of all Tier 2 neighborhoods at \$30,227
- Despite the increase in median household income, all Tier 2 neighborhoods fall below the Atlanta median household income

Atlanta University Center includes the Villages of Castleberry Hill
Ashview Heights includes Harris Chiles and Just Us



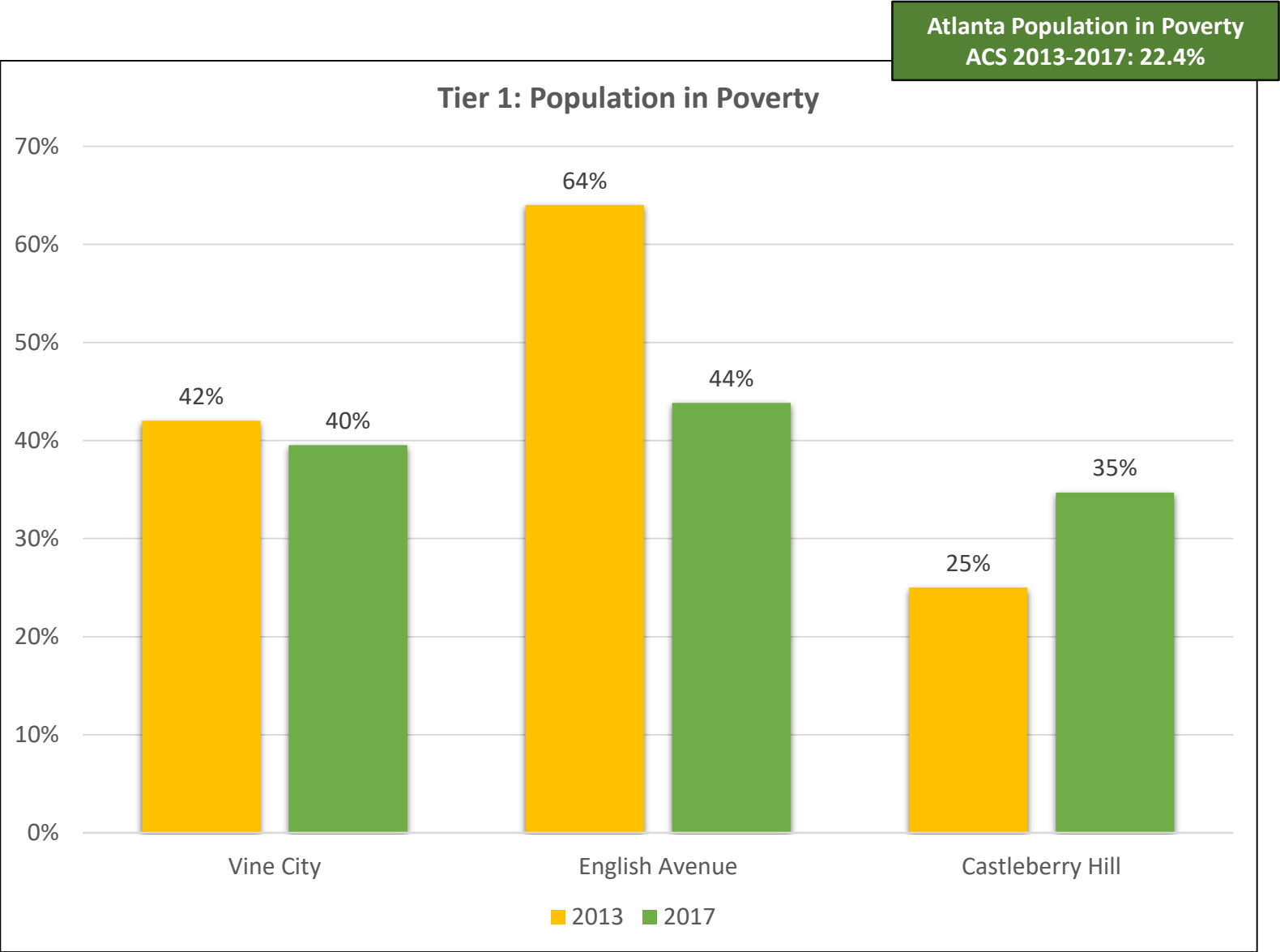
Median Household Income

- Median household income increased in both zip codes 30314 and 30318
- The median household income in 30318 is comparable to the Atlanta median household income, whereas the 30314 continues to fall almost 100% below the Atlanta median



Poverty

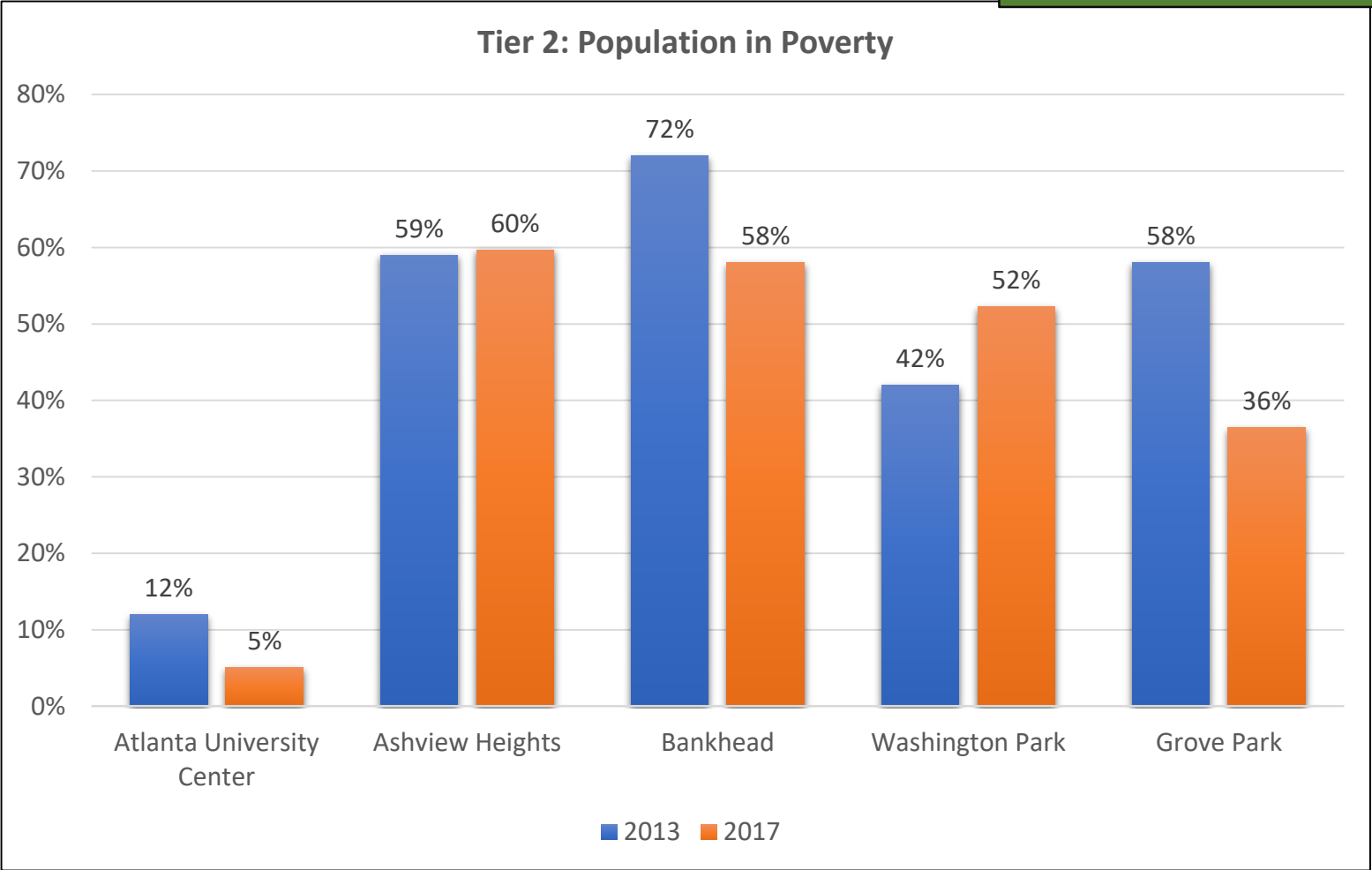
- The percent of population in English Avenue living in poverty decreased by 20 percentage points
- There was a slight decrease in Vine City, and an increase in Castleberry Hill
- English Avenue continues to have the highest percentage of population living in poverty compared to all Tier 1 neighborhoods at 44%
- Tier 1 neighborhoods continue to exceed the percent of population in poverty compared to Atlanta



Poverty

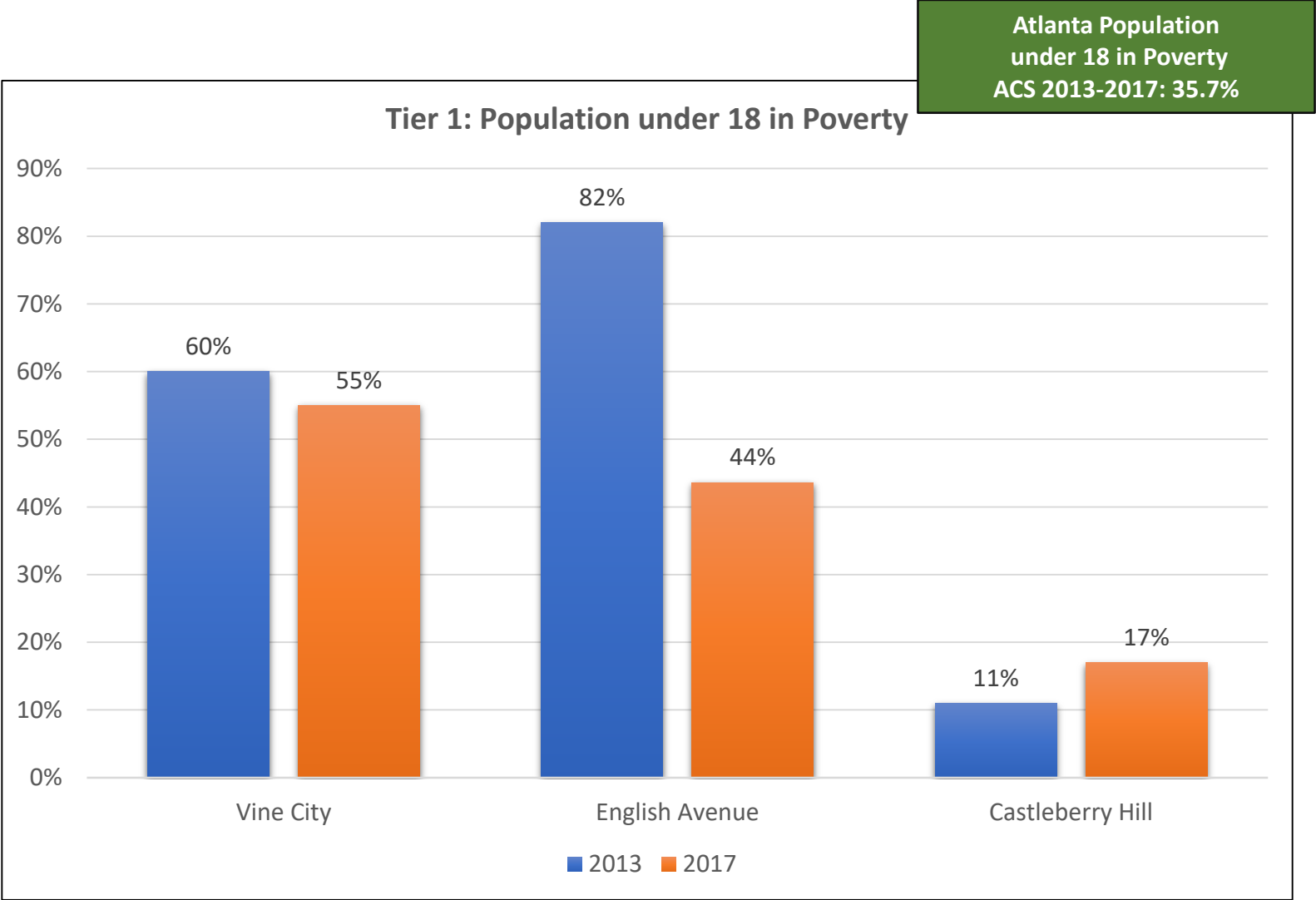
- The percent of population in poverty decreased in Atlanta University Center, Bankhead, and Grove Park; and increased in Ashview Heights and Washington Park
- Ashview Heights followed by Bankhead had the highest percent of population living in poverty
- Tier 2 neighborhoods continue to exceed the percent of population in poverty compared to Atlanta with the exception of Atlanta University Center

Atlanta Population in Poverty
ACS 2013-2017: 22.4%



Population Under 18 in Poverty

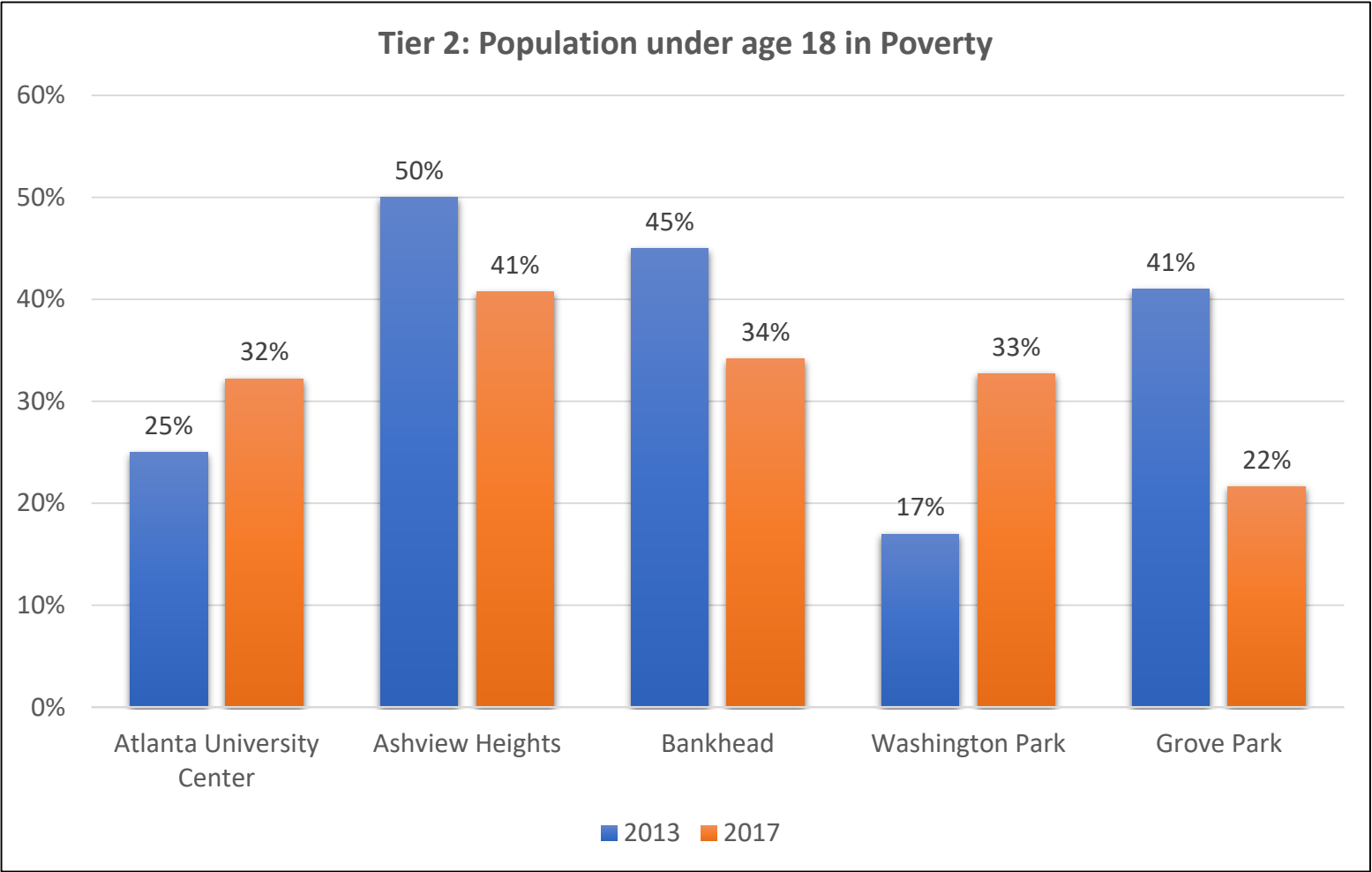
- The percent of the population under 18 years of age in poverty significantly decreased in English Avenue, slightly decreased in Vine City, and slightly increased in Castleberry Hill
- Vine City has the highest percent of the population under 18 years of age in poverty at 55%
- The percent of the population under 18 years of age continues to be higher in Vine City and English Avenue compared to Atlanta



Population Under 18 in Poverty

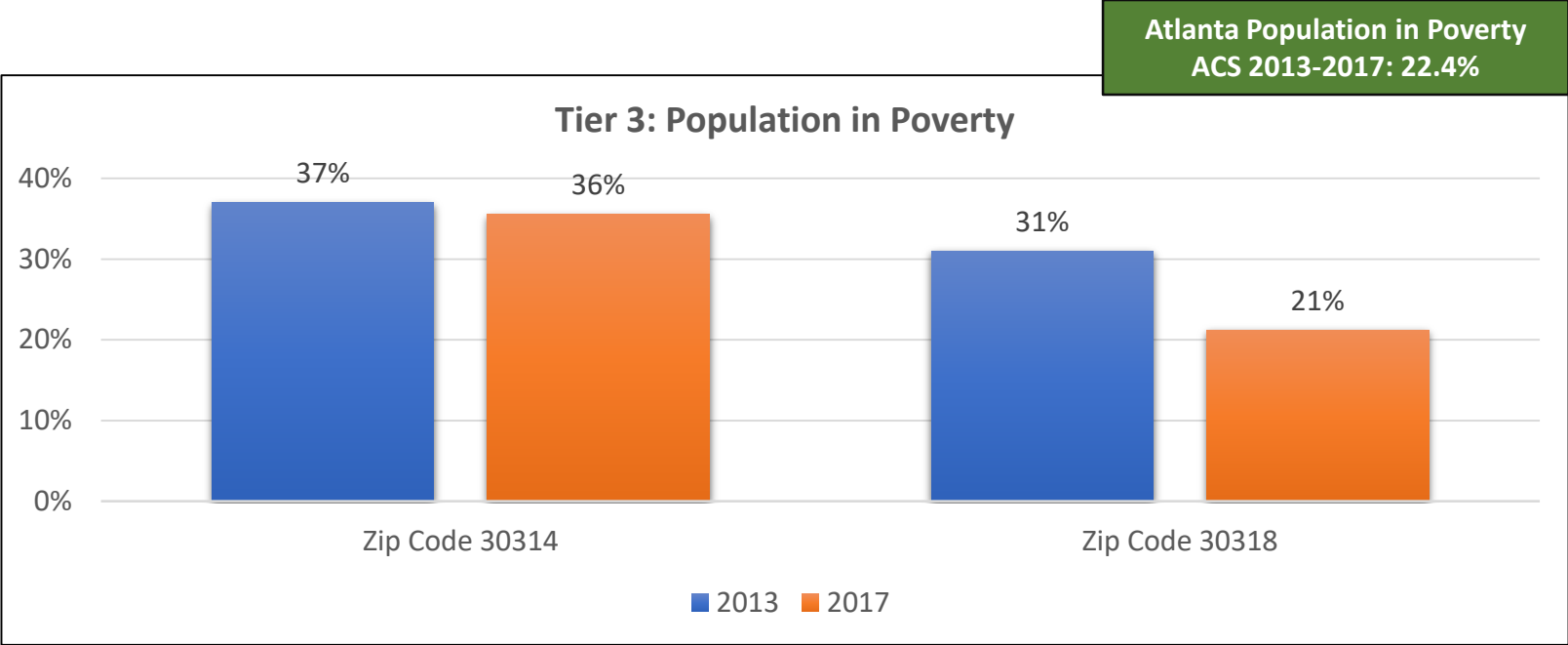
Atlanta Children in Poverty
ACS 2013-2017: 35.7%

- The percent of the population under 18 years of age in poverty decreased in Ashview Heights, Bankhead, and Grove Park, while increasing in Atlanta University Center and Washington Park
- Ashview Heights followed by Bankhead had the highest percent of the population under 18 years of age in poverty
- Tier 2 neighborhoods are slightly below the percent of children in poverty in Atlanta (36%), apart from Ashview Heights at 41%



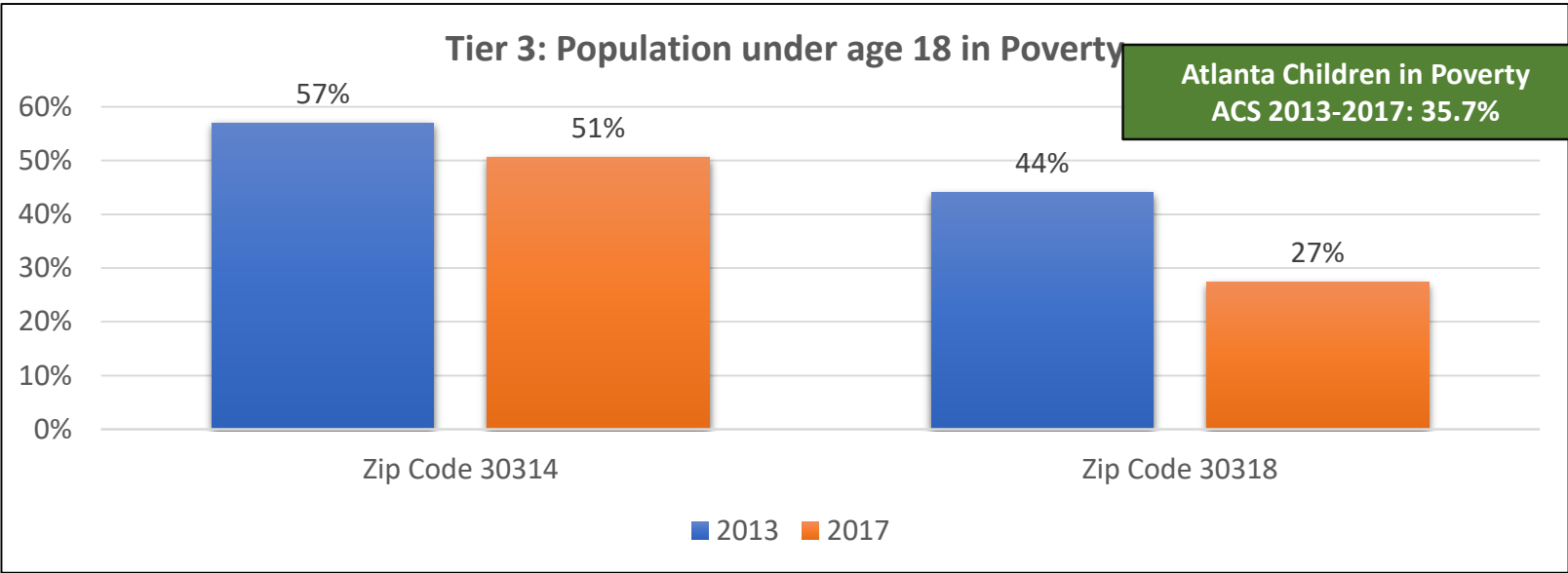
Population in Poverty

- The percent of the population in poverty decreased for both 30314 and 30318
- Zip code 30314 has a higher percent of the population in poverty compared to zip code 30318 and Atlanta



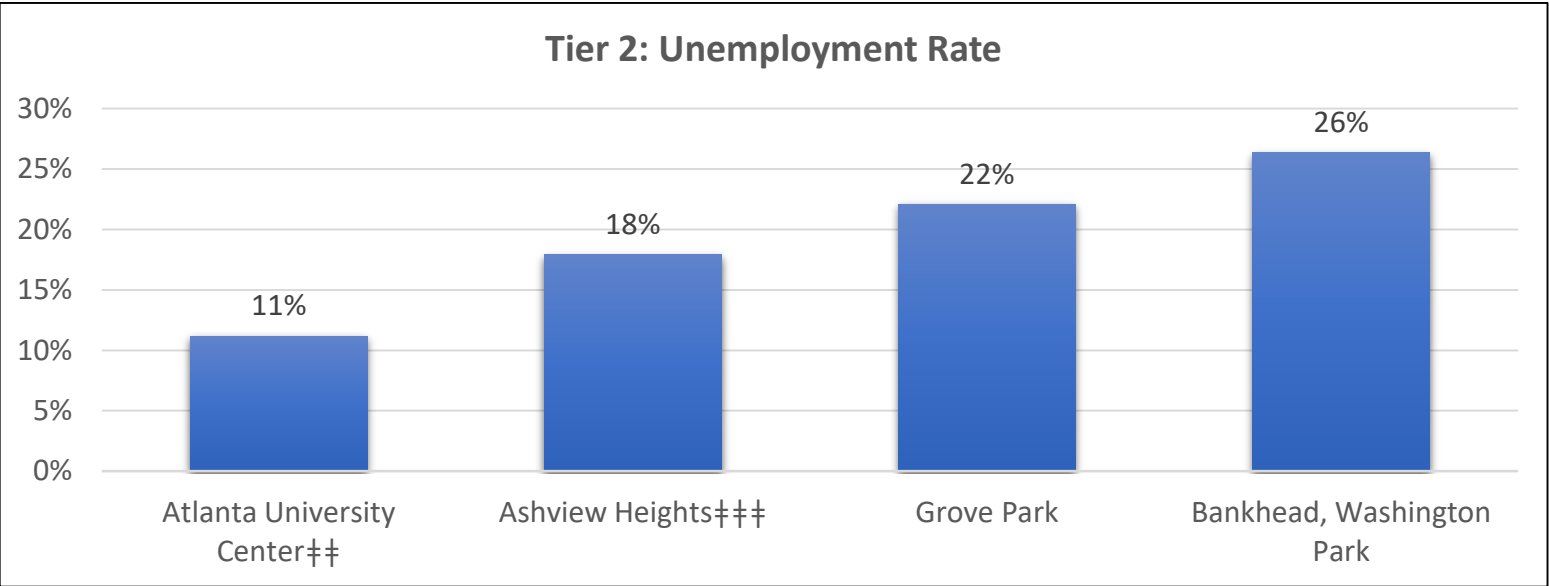
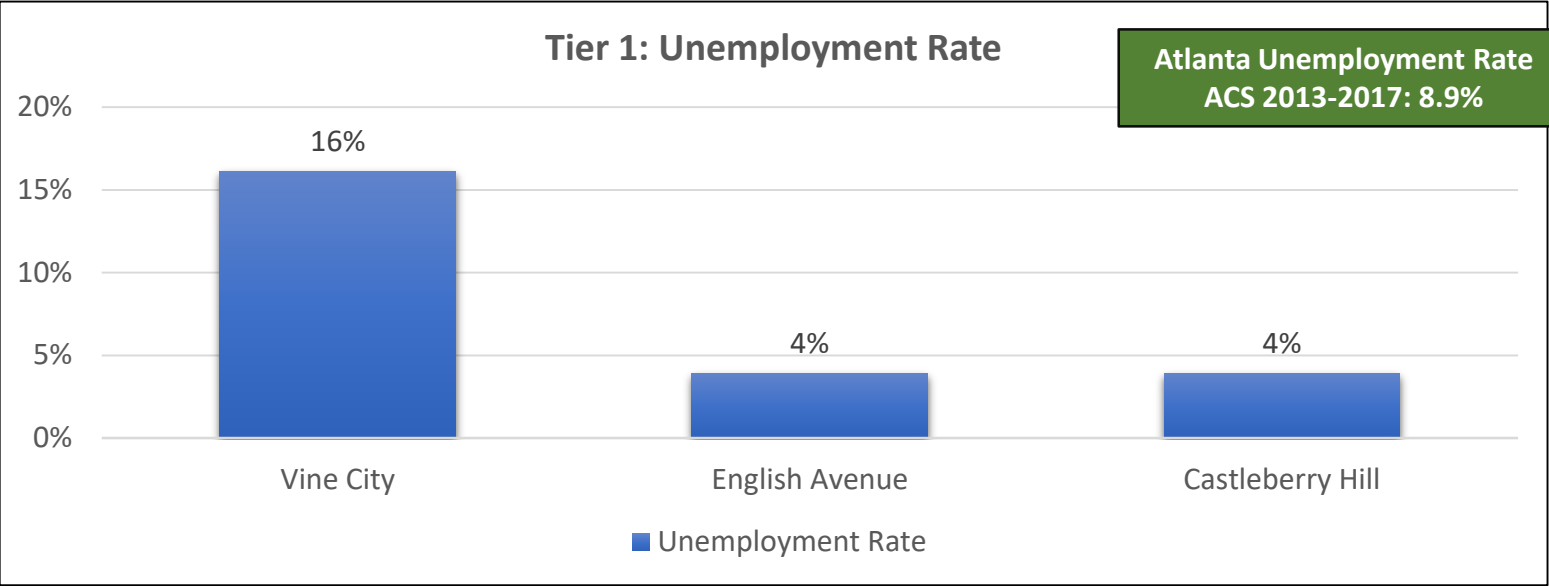
Population Under 18 in Poverty

- The percent of the population under 18 years of age in poverty decreased in both zip codes
- Zip code 30314 has a higher percent of the population under age 18 years of age in poverty compared to zip code 30318 and Atlanta



Unemployment Rate

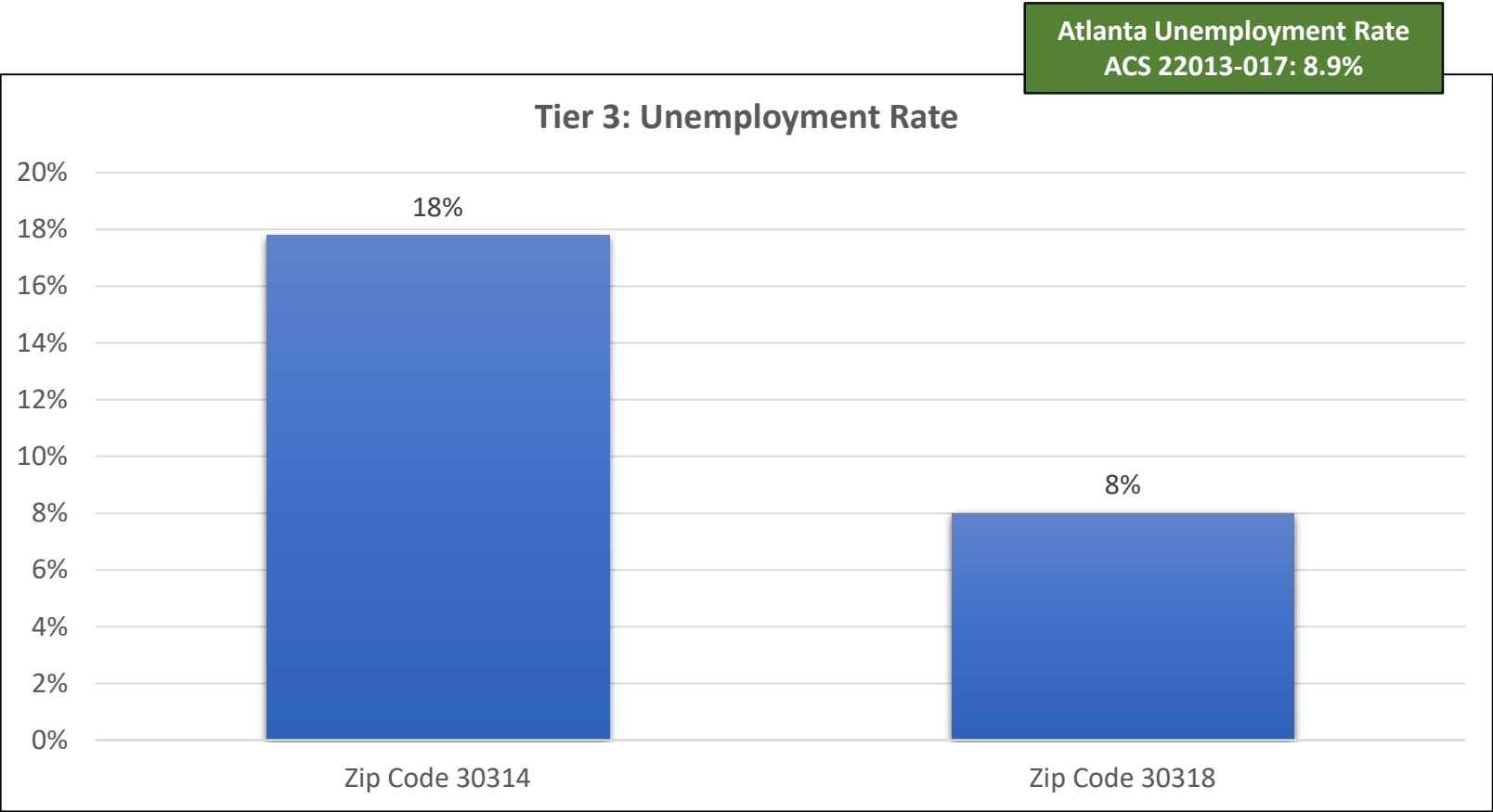
- Vine City has the highest unemployment rate at 16% or four times higher compared to all Tier 1 neighborhoods followed by English Avenue and Castleberry Hill
- The unemployment rate in Vine City is almost two times higher than Atlanta
- Bankhead/Washington Park has the highest unemployment rate at 26% compared to all Tier 2 neighborhoods followed by Grove Park, Ashview Heights and Atlanta University Center
- The unemployment rate in all Tier 2 neighborhoods exceeds the overall Atlanta rate



† † Atlanta University Center includes the Villages of Castleberry Hill
† † † Ashview Heights includes Harris Chiles and Just Us

Unemployment Rate

- Zip code 30314 has the highest unemployment rate at 18% or two times higher compared to zip code 30318
- The unemployment rate in 30314 is more than two times the Atlanta rate



Economic Summary

- Median household income increased in Tier 1 and 2 (excluding Bankhead and Washington Park)
 - Despite the increase in median household income, all Tier 1 and 2 neighborhoods fall below the Atlanta median household income
- The percent of population in poverty decreased in all Tier 1 and 2 (excluding Ashview Heights and Washington Park)
 - The percent of the population under 18 years of age in poverty significantly decreased in English Avenue from 82% to 44%
- Unemployment in English Avenue and Castleberry Hill is below the Atlanta rate, however Vine City and all Tier 2 neighborhoods exceed the Atlanta rate

	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Median Household Income	\$23,831	\$26,816	\$35,253
Unemployment Rate	8%	19.25%	13%
% Population in Poverty	40%	32%	29%
% Population in Poverty <18	39%	51%	39%
*Represent average value			

HOUSING PROFILE

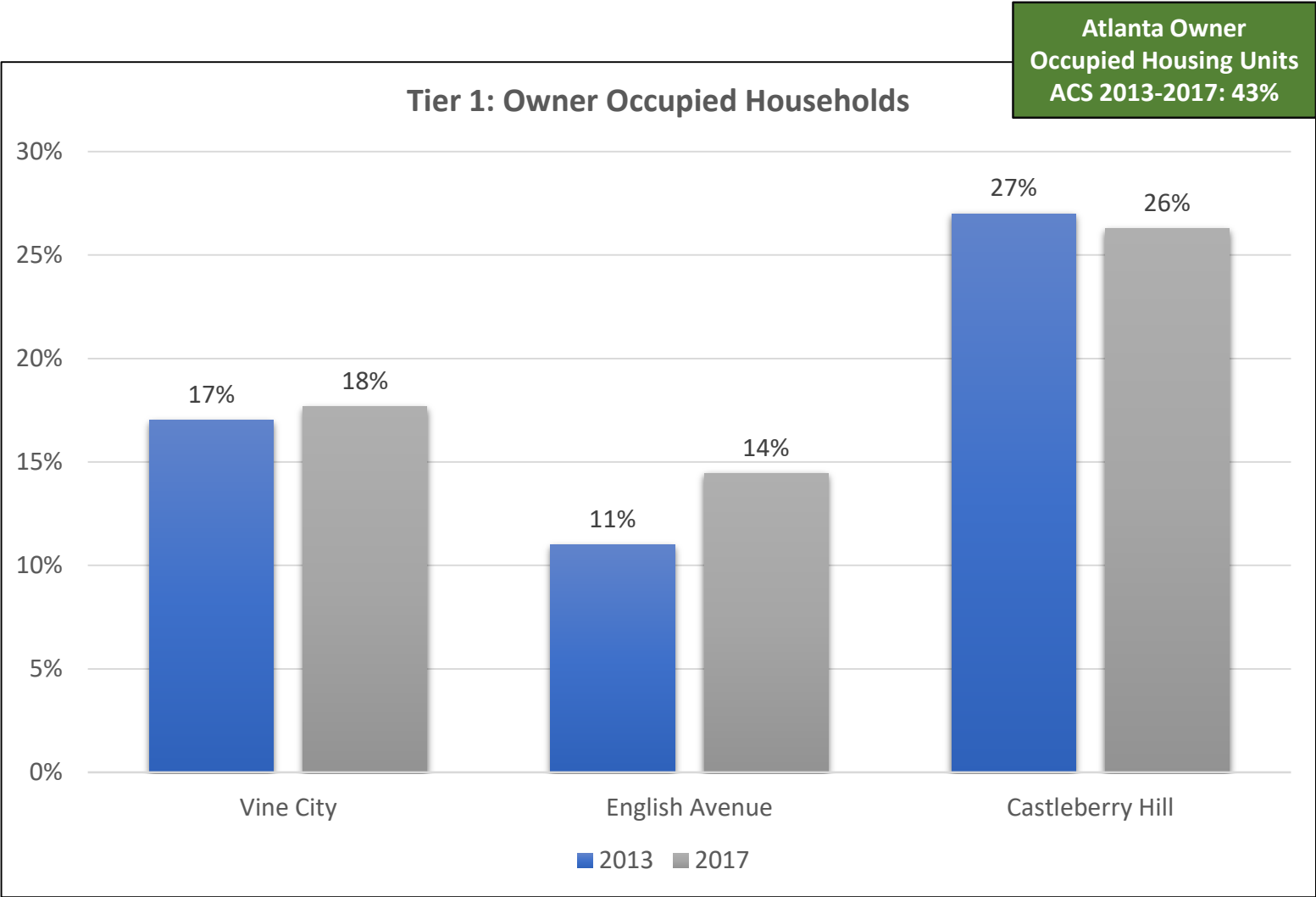
Housing Profile Summary

	Tier 1			Tier 2				Tier 3		
	Vine City	English Avenue	Castleberry Hill	Atlanta University Center‡	Ashview Heights‡‡	Bankhead, Washington Park		Grove Park	30314	30318
% Owner Occupied Housing Units	18%	14%	26%	21%	22%	24%		36%	29%	38%
% Renter Occupied Housing Units	82%	86%	74%	79%	78%	77%		64%	71%	62%
% Vacant Lots	21%	45%	16%	18%	25%	44%		39%	35%	2%
Median Value, Owner Occupied	\$139,900	\$186,900	\$219,550	\$200,790	\$64,099	\$98,934		\$69,298	\$76,300	\$193,800
Lack Access to the Internet	42%	3%	25%	34%	34%	45%		40%	43%	22%
# of Occupied Households	1550	1630	1755	870	737	NA	878	1048	7398	20763
Lack complete Plumbing	0.26%	0.67%	1.25%	0.0%	0.8%	NA	1.6%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%
Lack complete Kitchen	0.65%	1.60%	1.94%	0.0%	0.8%	NA	1.6%	0.0%	0.5%	0.6%
No Telephone Services	0.39%	2.76%	1.14%	3.0%	2.2%	NA	2.2%	3.5%	3.5%	2.8%
% No Vehicle	43%	33%	NA	24%	33%	NA	40%	11%	38%	23%
% 1 Vehicle	46%	50%	NA	59%	45%	NA	36%	60%	48%	56%
% 2 Vehicles	0%	13%	NA	15%	16%	NA	23%	19%	12%	18%
% 3 or more Vehicles	0%	4%	NA	2%	6%	NA	1%	10%	1%	4%
‡ Atlanta University Center includes the Villages of Castleberry Hill										
‡‡ Ashview Heights includes Harris Chiles and Just Us										

Source: American Community Survey, 2013-2017 (5-year estimate), Community Custom area estimates from the American Community Survey

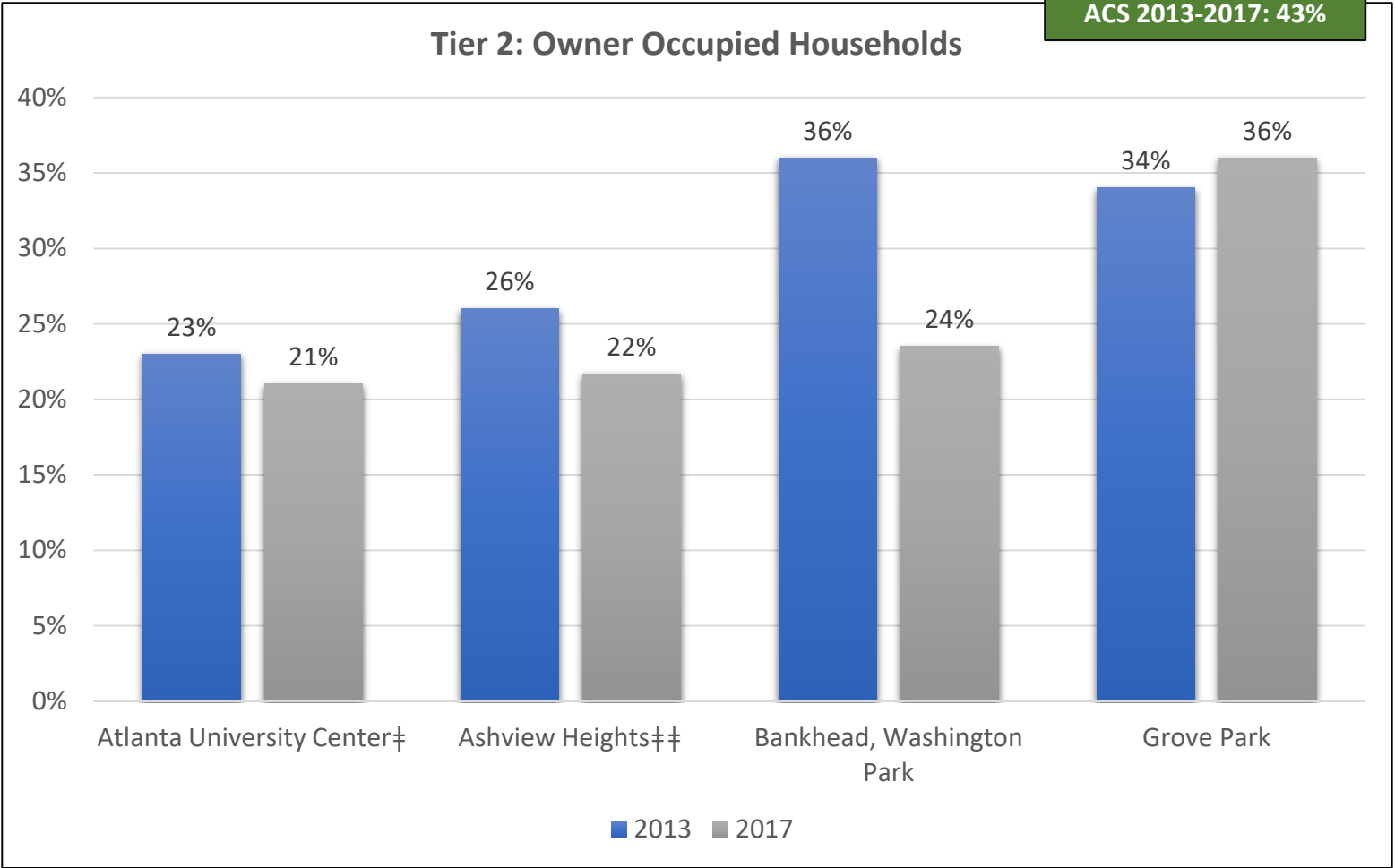
Owner Occupied Units

- Vine City and English Avenue had a slight increase in the percent of owner-occupied housing units.
- A quarter of residents in Castleberry Hill are homeowners, which decreased by 1 percentage point
- The owner-occupied housing units in Vine City and English Avenue are two times less than the rate in Atlanta
- Overall, few residents in the Tier 1 neighborhoods own their home



Owner Occupied Units

- Owner-occupied housing units in all Tier 2 neighborhoods decreased with the exception of Grove Park, which had a slight increase
- The highest percent of homeowners reside in Grove Park followed by Bankhead/Washington Park
- The owner-occupied housing units in all Tier 2 neighborhoods is lower than Atlanta by 7 or more percentage points
- As shown in Tier 1 (prior slide), few residents in the Tier 2 neighborhoods own their home



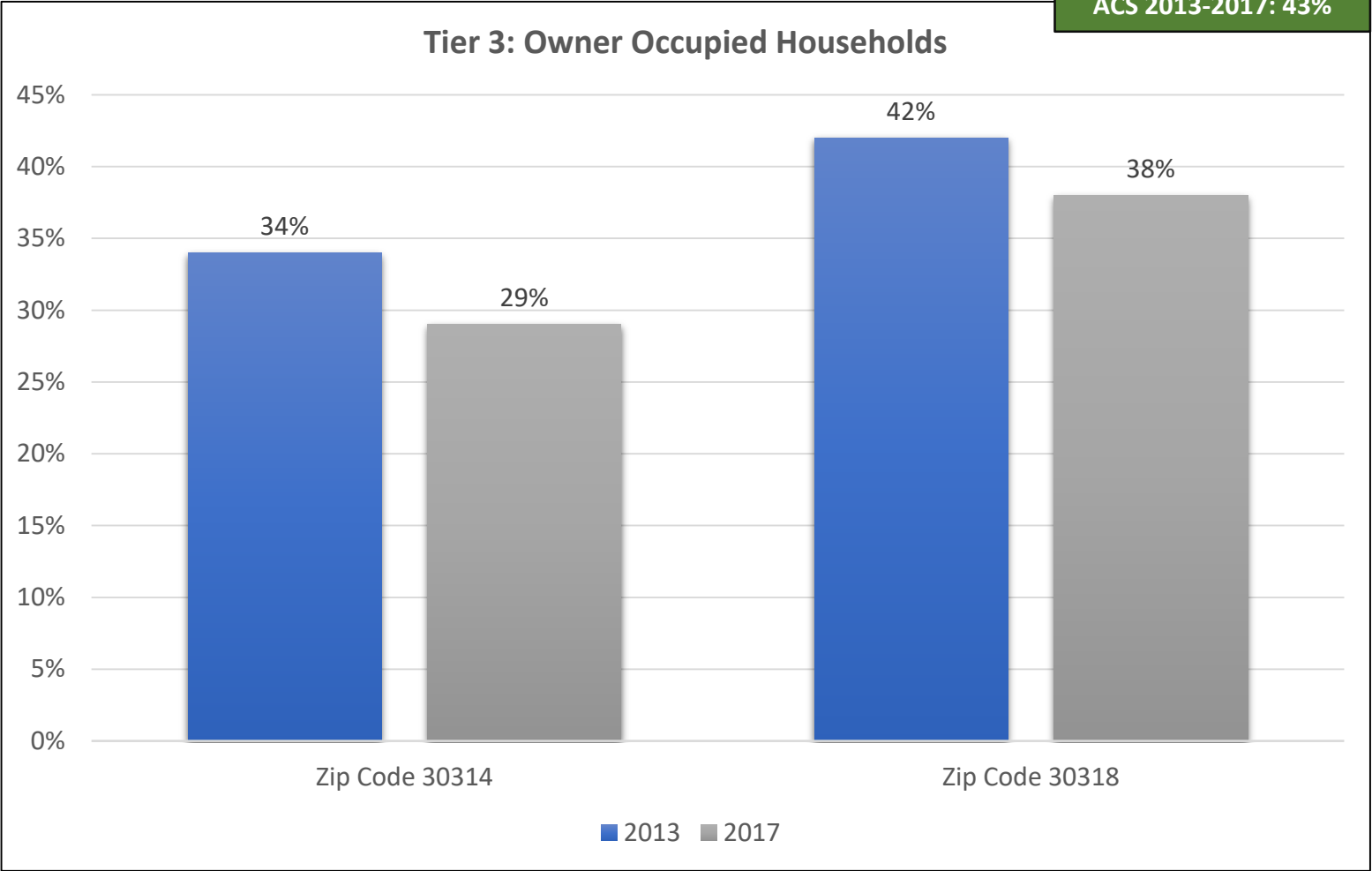
† Atlanta University Center includes the Villages of Castleberry Hill

†† Ashview Heights includes Harris Chiles and Just Us

Owner Occupied Units

- Owner occupied households for both zip codes decreased
- Only 29% of residents in zip code 30314 are homeowners compared to 38% in zip code 30318
- The owner-occupied housing units in both zip codes is lower than Atlanta

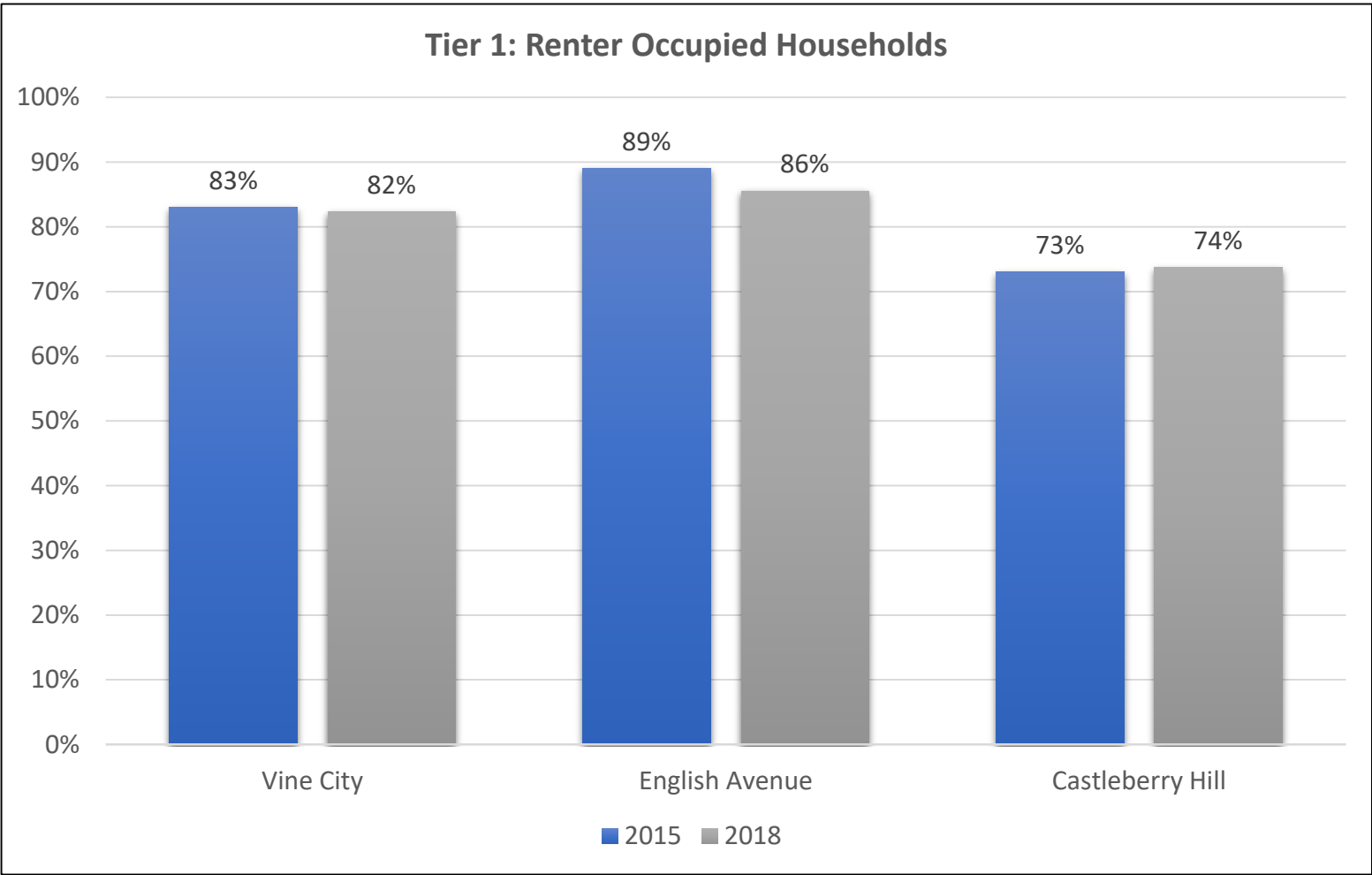
Atlanta Owner
Occupied Housing Units
ACS 2013-2017: 43%



Renter Occupied Housing Units

Atlanta Owner Renter
Occupied Housing Units
ACS 2013-2017: 57%

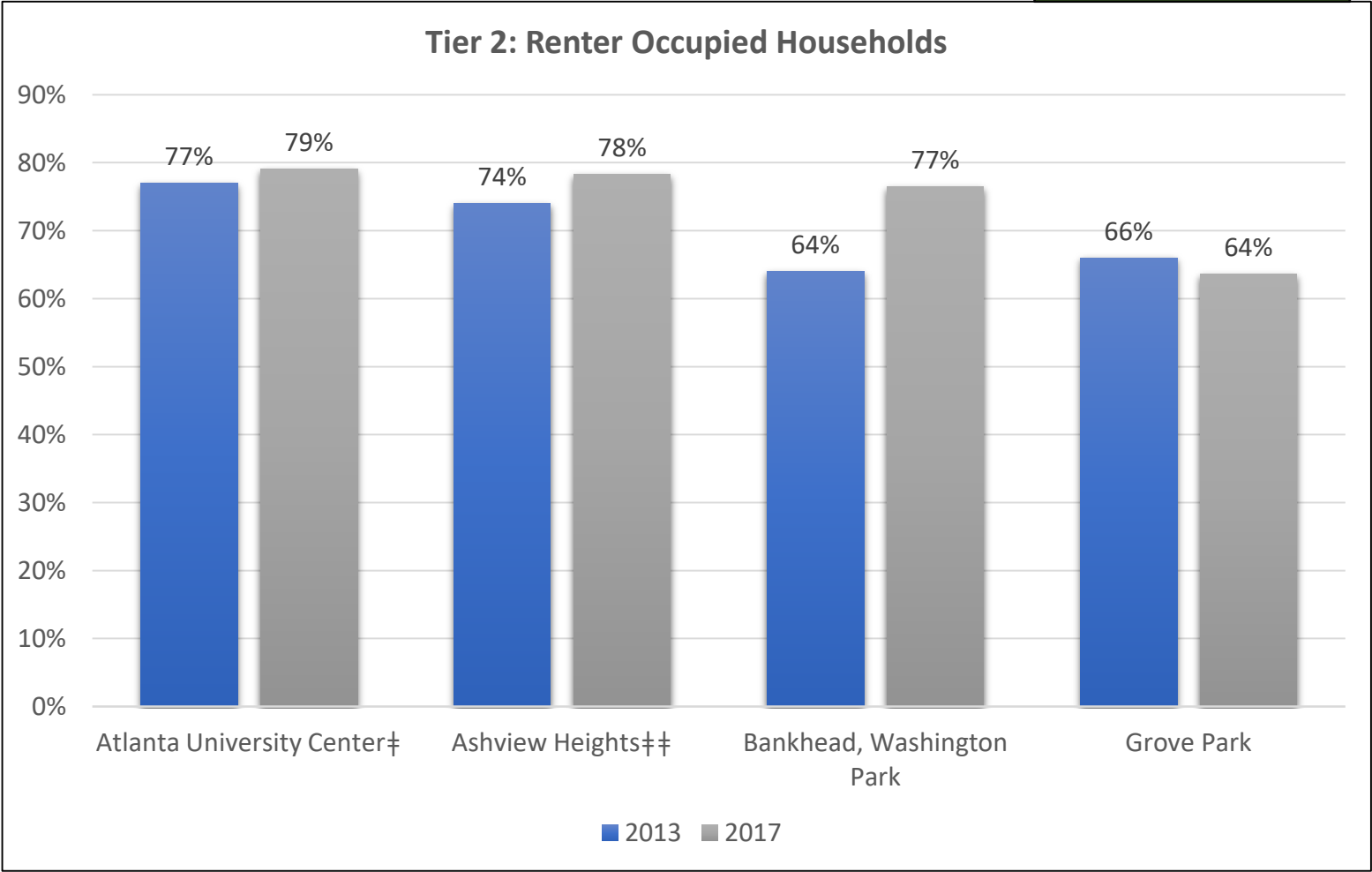
- Renter occupied units in Vine City and English Avenue slightly decreased, yet there was a slight increase in Castleberry Hill
- All Tier 1 neighborhoods have a higher rate of renter occupied units compared to Atlanta by 17 or more percentage points



Renter Occupied Housing Units

Atlanta Owner Renter
Occupied Housing Units
ACS 2013-2017: 57%

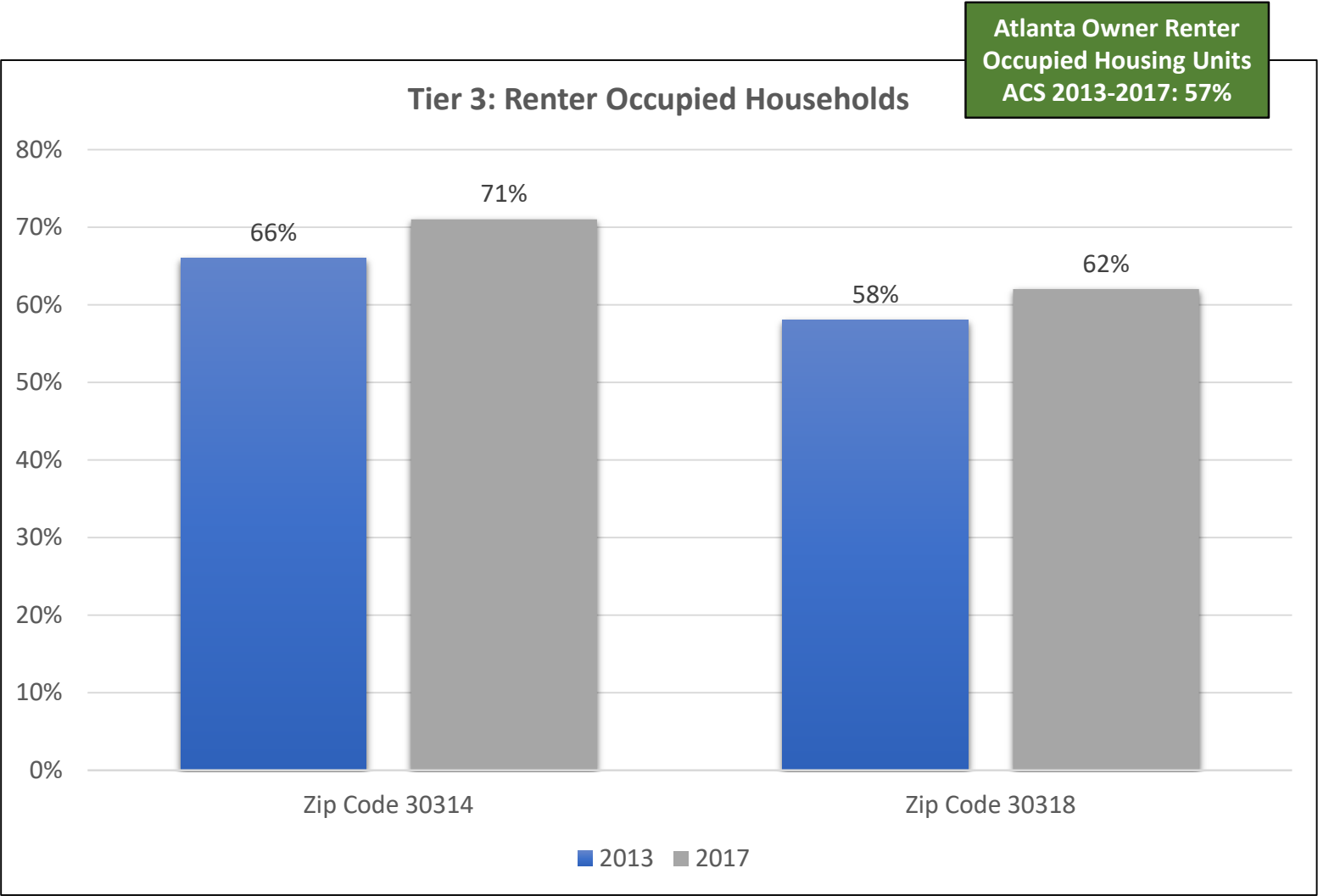
- The percent of renter occupied households in Tier 2 has slightly increased for all neighborhoods with the exception of a slight decrease in Grove Park
- The percent of renter occupied households in Tier 2 has changed by 2 to 4 percentage points in Atlanta University Center and Ashview Heights, respectively, with the highest increase (13 percentage points) in Bankhead/Washington Park
- Renter occupied households is greater in all Tier 2 neighborhoods compare to Atlanta



‡ Atlanta University Center includes the Villages of Castleberry Hill
‡‡ Ashview Heights includes Harris Chiles and Just Us

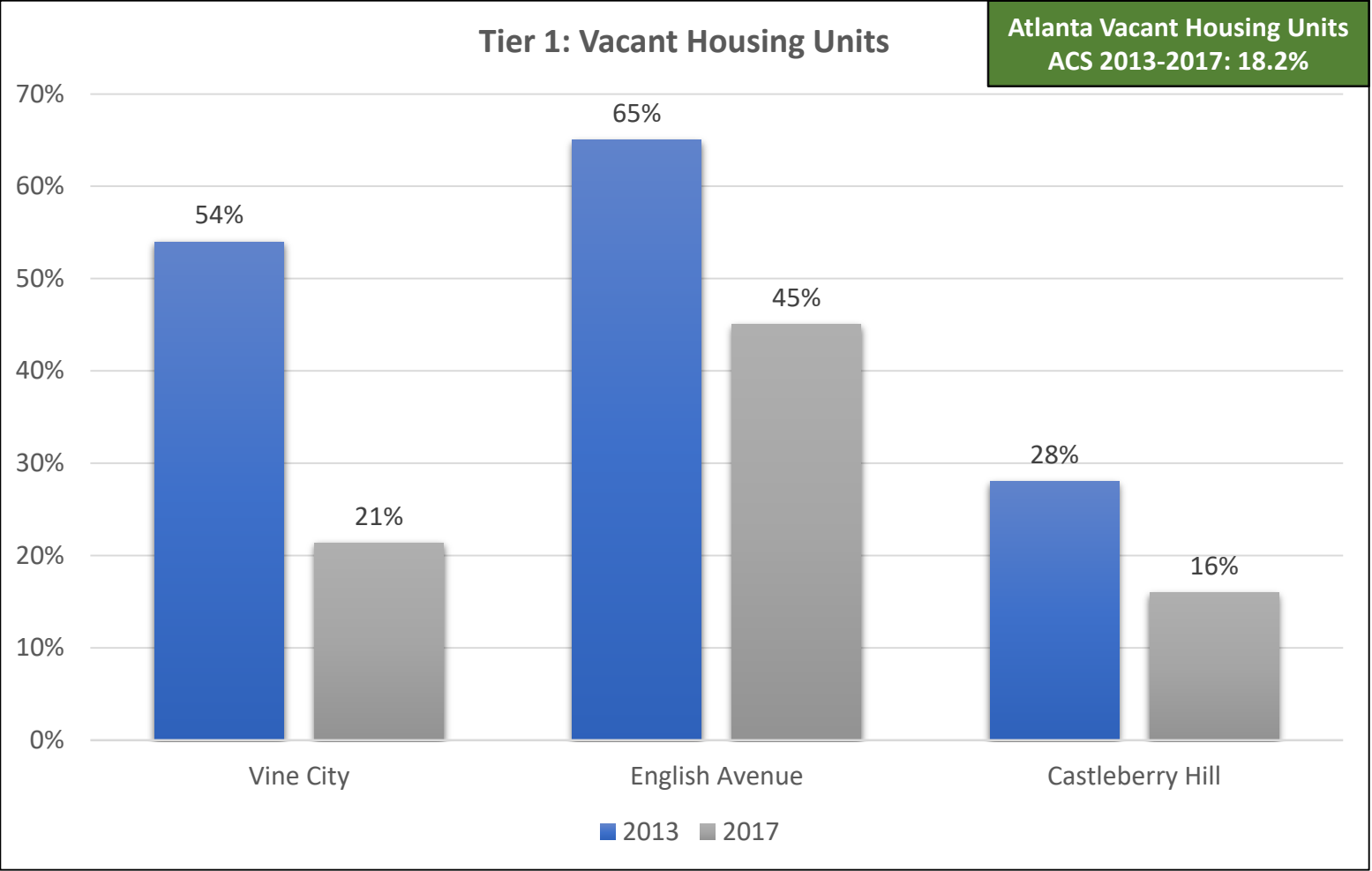
Renter Occupied Housing Units

- Overall, the percent of renter occupied households increased in zip codes 30314 and 30318
- 71% of residents in 30314 are renters compared to 62% in 30318
- Renter occupied households is greater in all Tier 2 neighborhoods compared to Atlanta



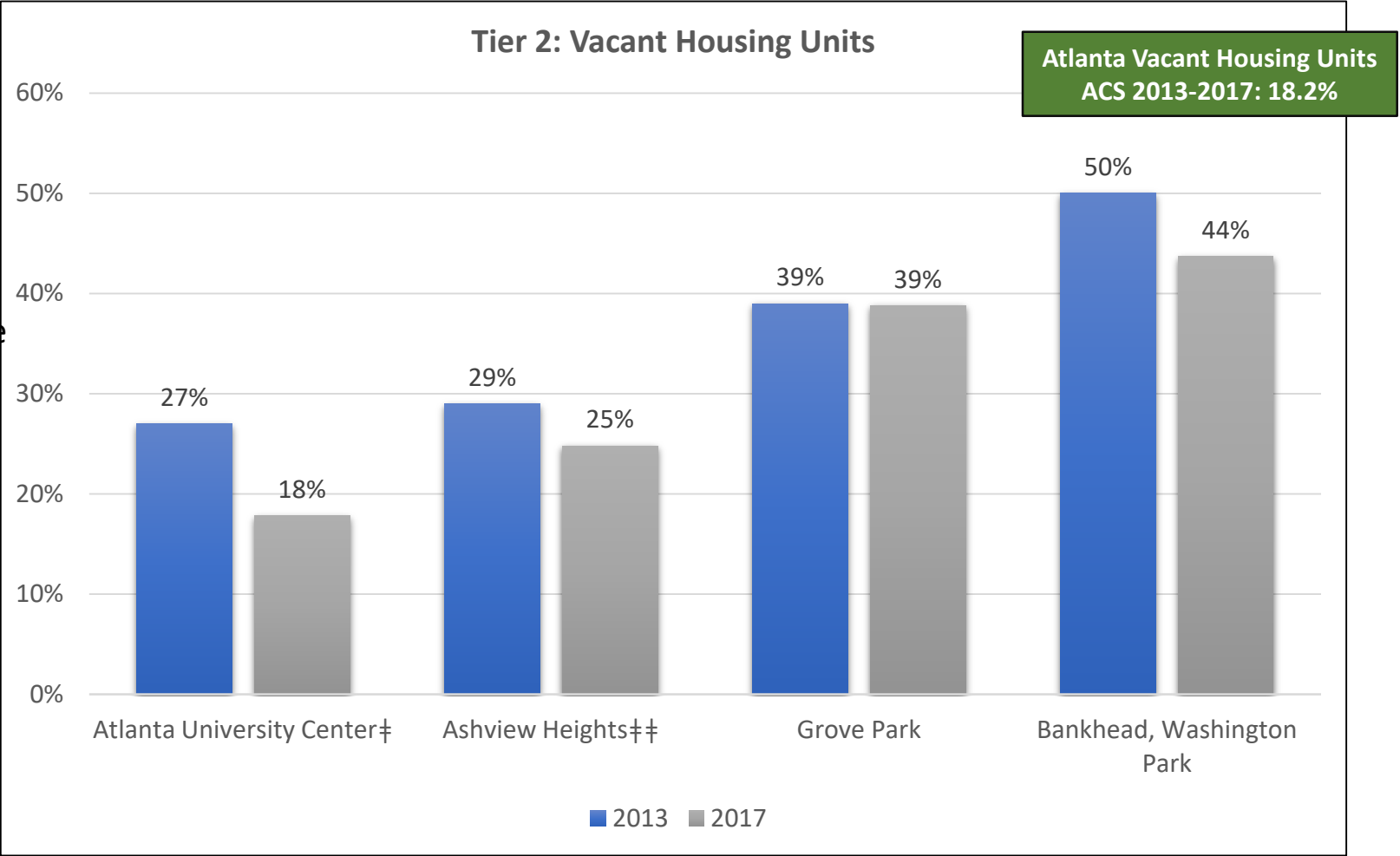
Vacant Housing Units

- Vacant housing units in Tier 1 had a notable decrease
- Vacant housing units in Vine City decreased by 33 percentage points, 20 percentage points in English Avenue and 12 percentage points in Castleberry Hill
- Despite the decrease in vacant housing units, the percent of vacancies in English Avenue is two times higher than Atlanta



Vacant Housing Units

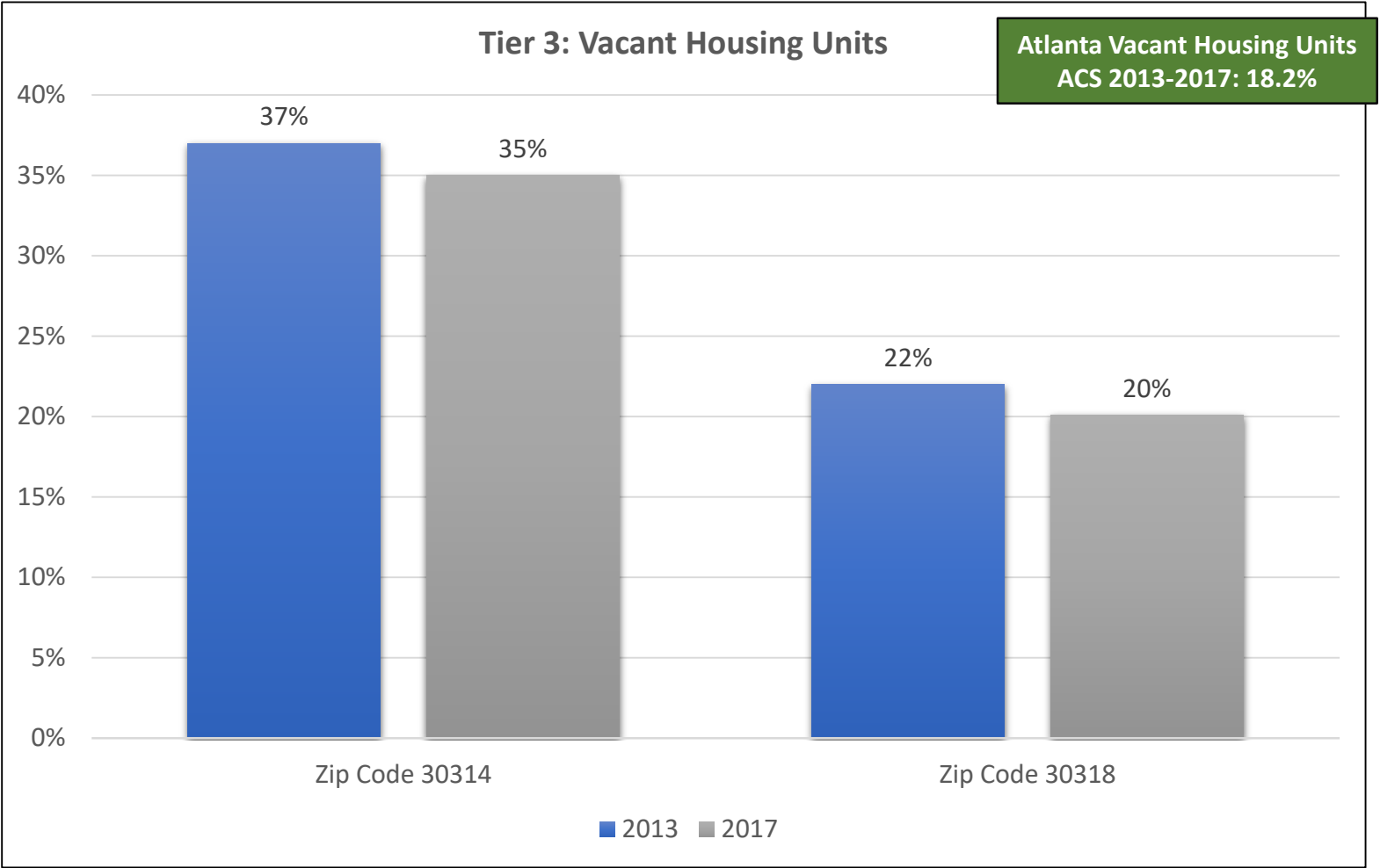
- Tier 2 neighborhoods had a decrease in the percent of vacant housing units
- Atlanta University Center had the most notable change with a decrease of 9 percentage points followed by Bankhead/Washington Park with a decrease of 6 percentage points
- Despite the decrease in vacant housing units, the percent of vacancies in Grove Park and Bankhead/Washington Park continues is two times higher than Atlanta



‡ Atlanta University Center includes the Villages of Castleberry Hill
‡‡ Ashview Heights includes Harris Chiles and Just Us

Vacant Housing Units

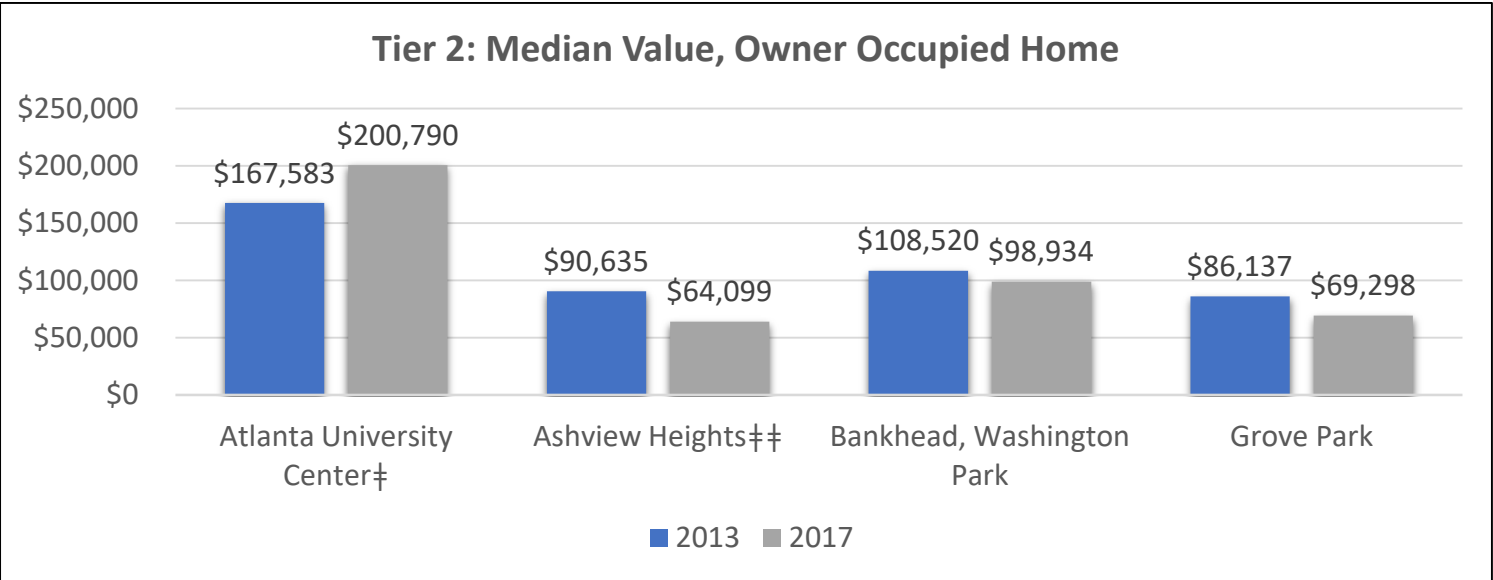
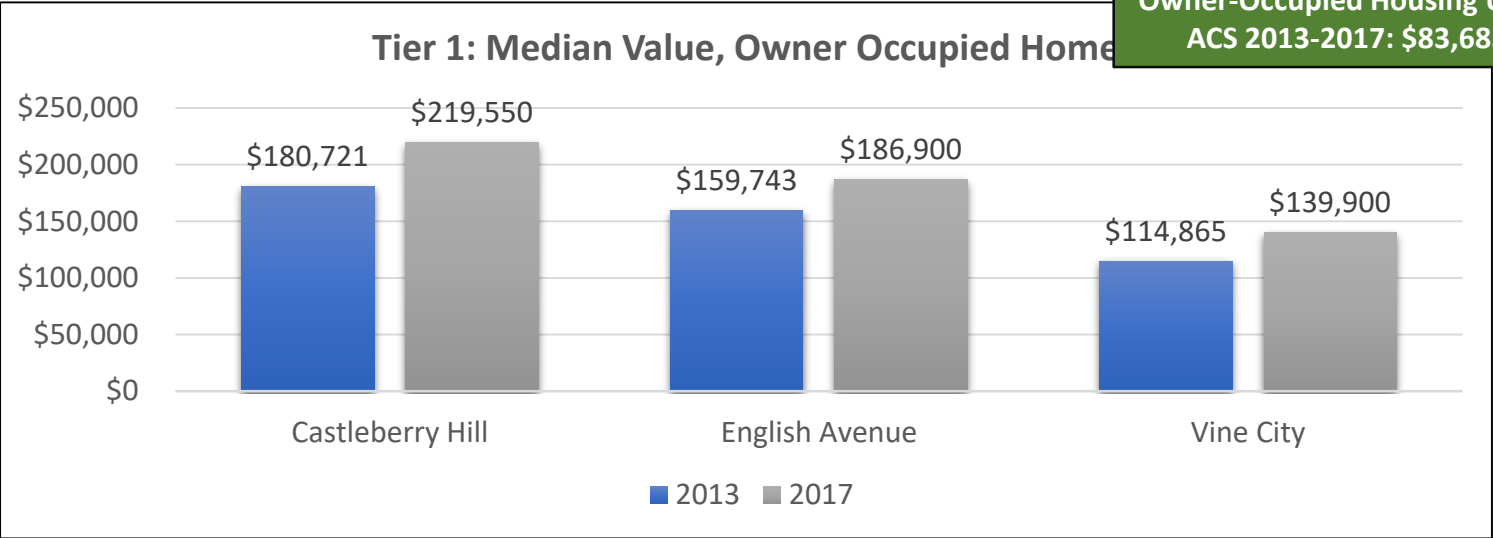
- Vacant housing units in both zip codes 30314 and 30318 between had a slight decrease
- Despite the decrease in vacant housing units, the percent of vacancies in 30314 is two times higher than Atlanta



Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units

- Tier 1 neighborhoods had an increase in the median value of owner-occupied homes with the highest median value in Castleberry Hill at \$219,550
- Tier 2 neighborhoods had a decrease in the median value of owner-occupied homes with the exception of Atlanta University Center
- The median value of owner-occupied housing units in Tier 1 and 2 is higher than the Atlanta median value

Atlanta Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units
ACS 2013-2017: \$83,683

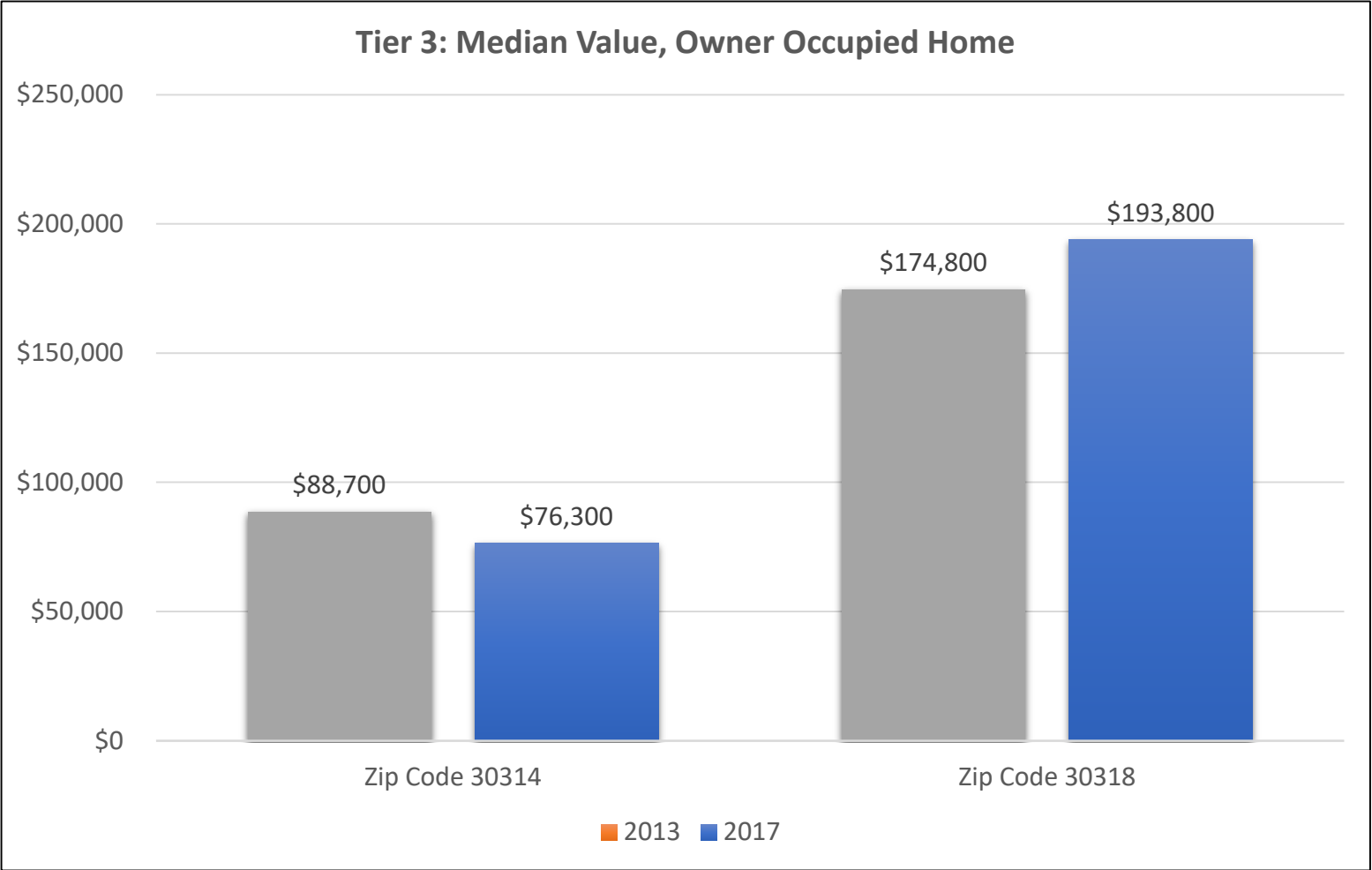


† Atlanta University Center includes the Villages of Castleberry Hill
 †† Ashview Heights includes Harris Chiles and Just Us

Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units

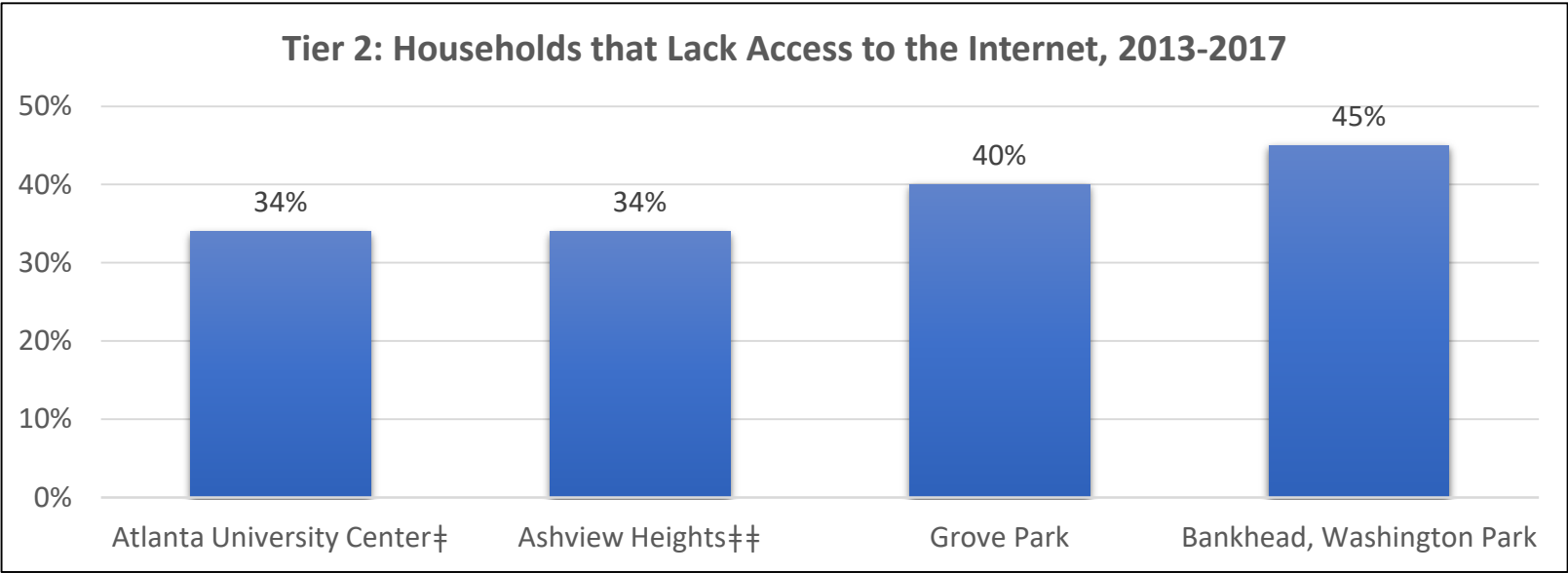
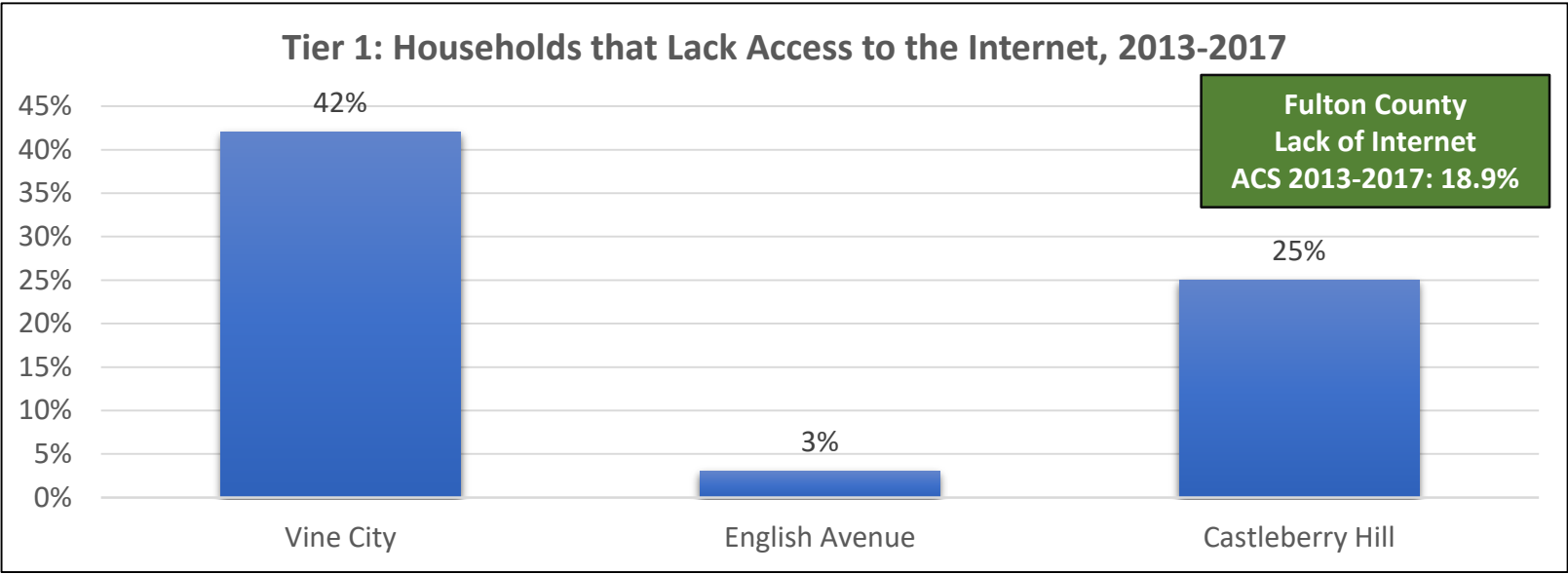
- Median value of owner-occupied homes increased in zip code 30318 and decreased in zip code 30314
- Owner-occupied homes in 30314 are more than half the value of homes in 30318 and less than the Atlanta median

Atlanta Median Value of Owner -Occupied Housing Units
ACS 2013-2017: \$83,683



Lack of Access to the Internet

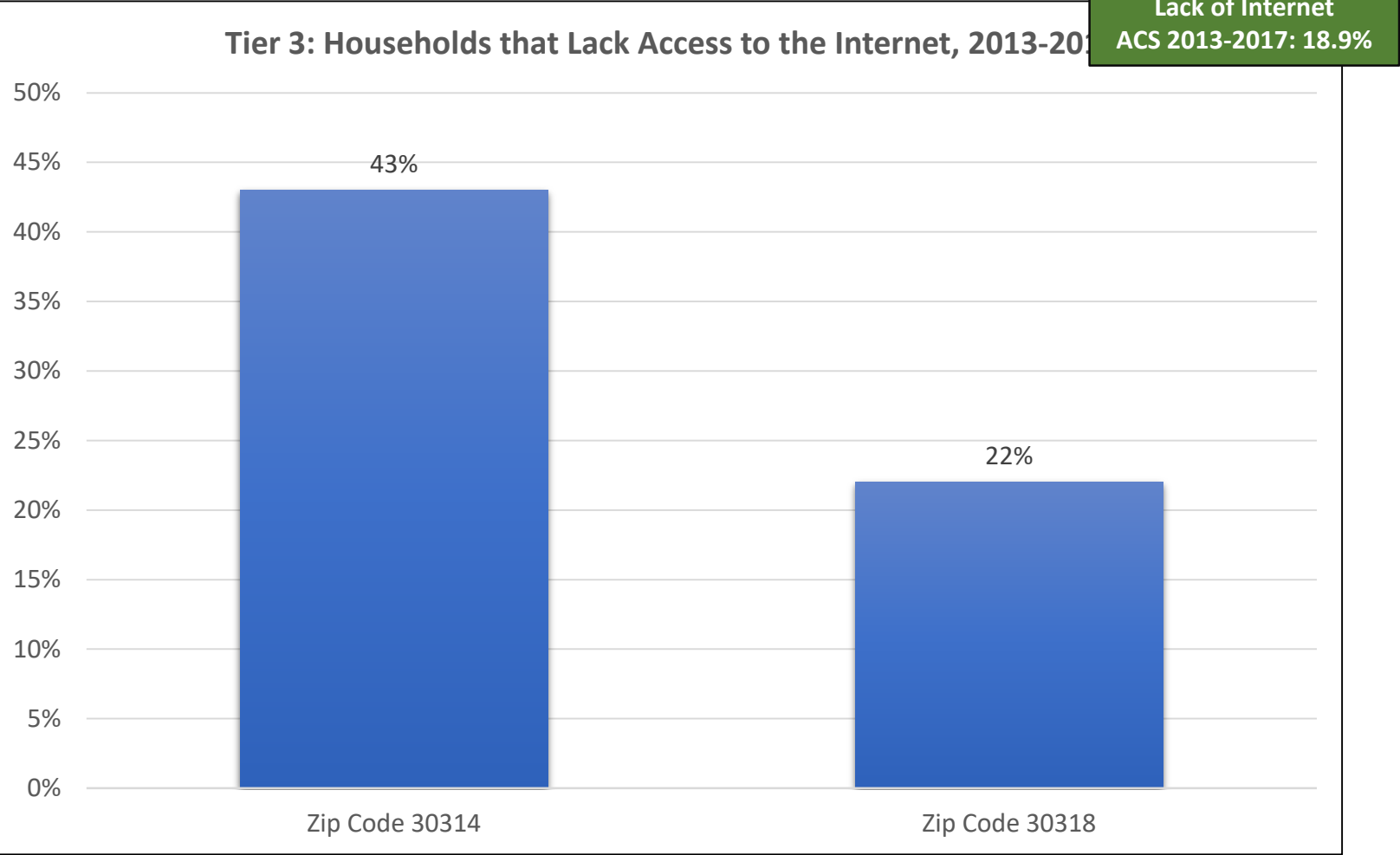
- Access to broadband is increasingly being recognized an essential determinant of health due to its influence on education, employment, and healthcare
- Tier 1: 42% of households in Vine City lack broadband access followed by 25% in Castleberry Hill and only 3% in English Avenue
- Tier 2: 45% of households in Bankhead/Washington Park lack broadband access followed by 40% in Grove Park
- The percent of households that lack access to the internet is notably higher in Vine City and Tier 2 neighborhoods compared to Fulton County



† Atlanta University Center includes the Villages of Castleberry Hill
†† Ashview Heights includes Harris Chiles and Just Us
Reference: The Network for Public Health Law, Broadband Access, July 2018

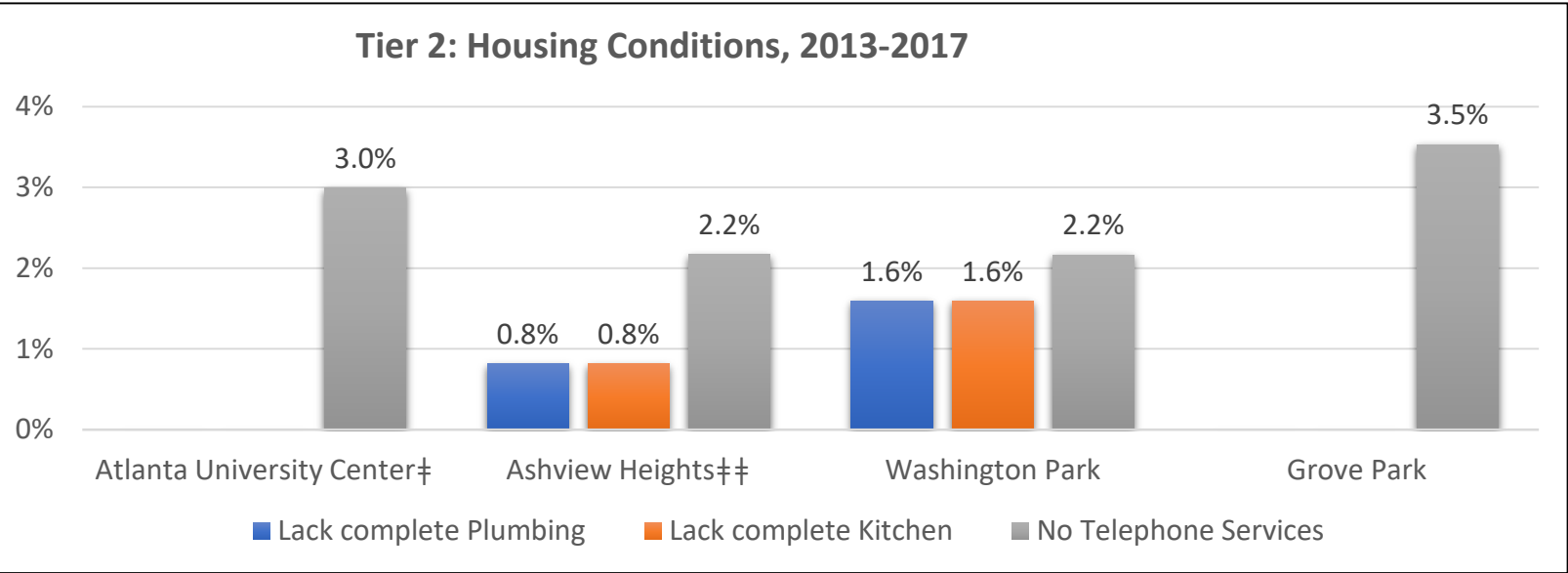
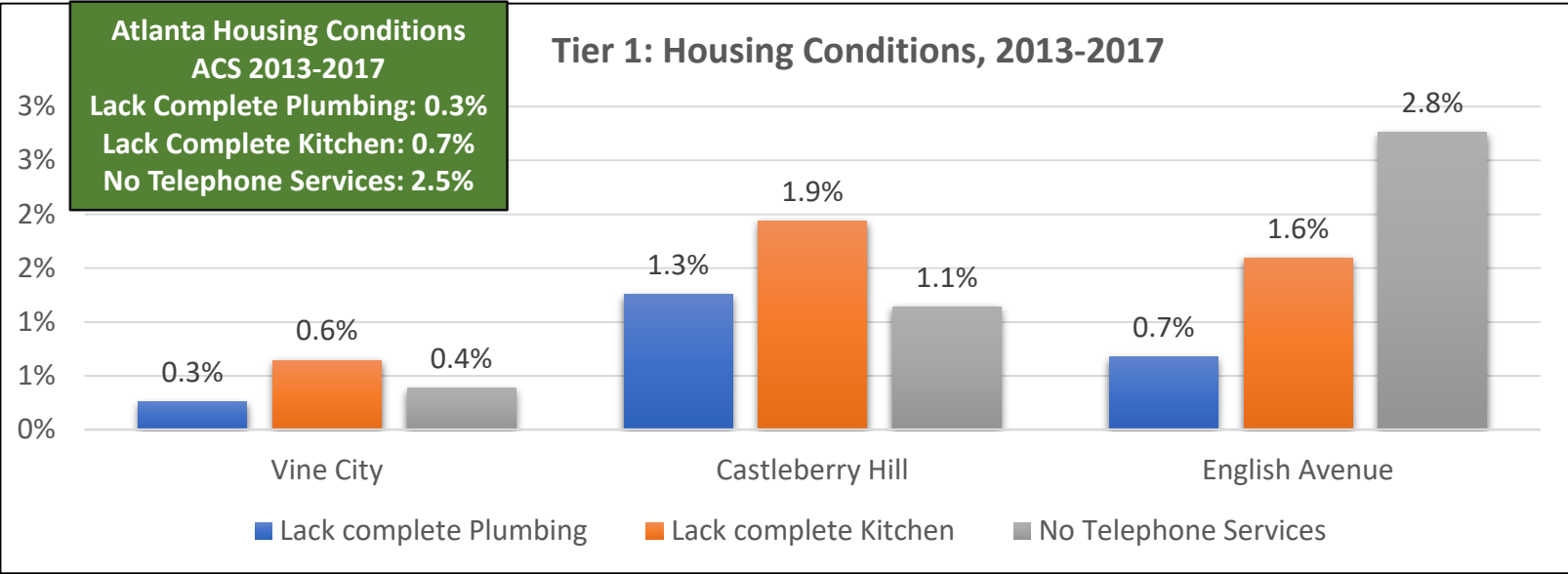
Lack of Access to the Internet

- 22% of residents in zip code 30318 do not have access to the internet, while 43% in zip code 30314 do not have access
- Lack of internet access in 30314 is more than two times higher than Fulton County's rate of internet access



Housing Conditions

- Inadequate housing conditions such as the lack of complete plumbing or a kitchen impacts an individual's and/or family's quality of life
- While the majority of households in Tier 1 and 2 have a complete kitchen and plumbing services, about 1% of the households in Tier 1 and 2 lack a complete kitchen and plumbing
- 1.9% of Castleberry Hill households without a complete kitchen translates to an estimated 25 homes and 1.6% of English Avenue translates to 46 homes

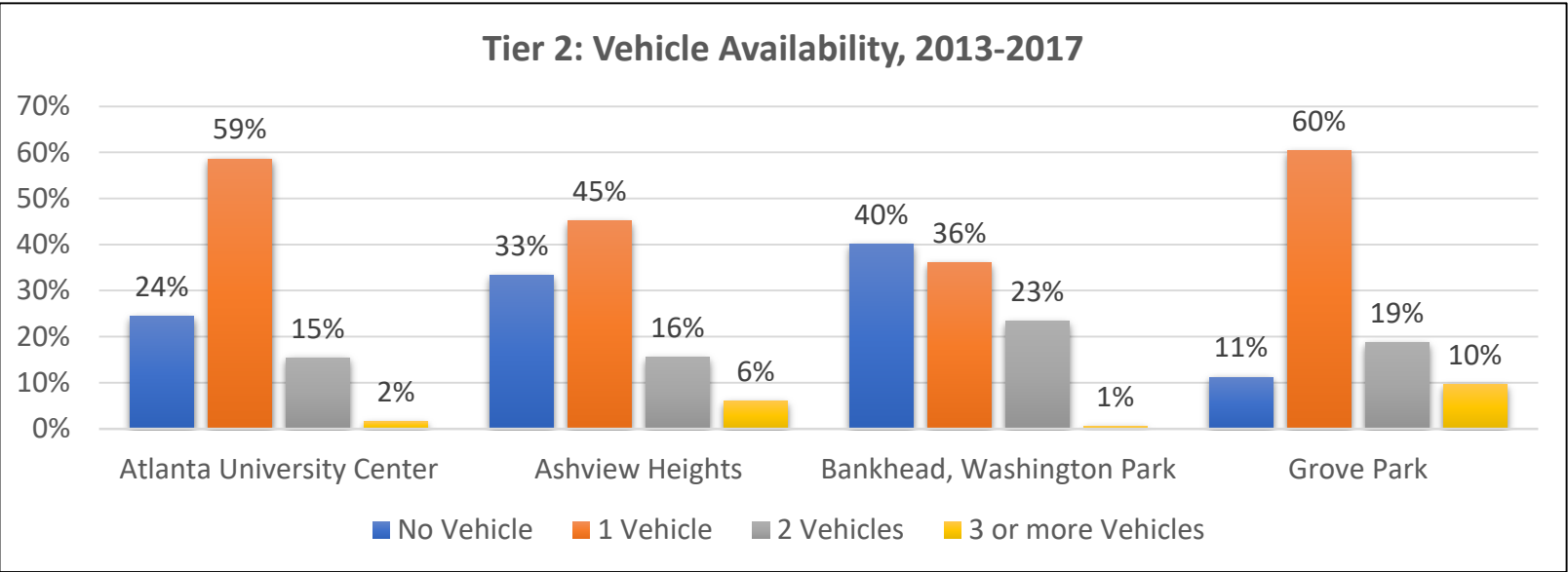
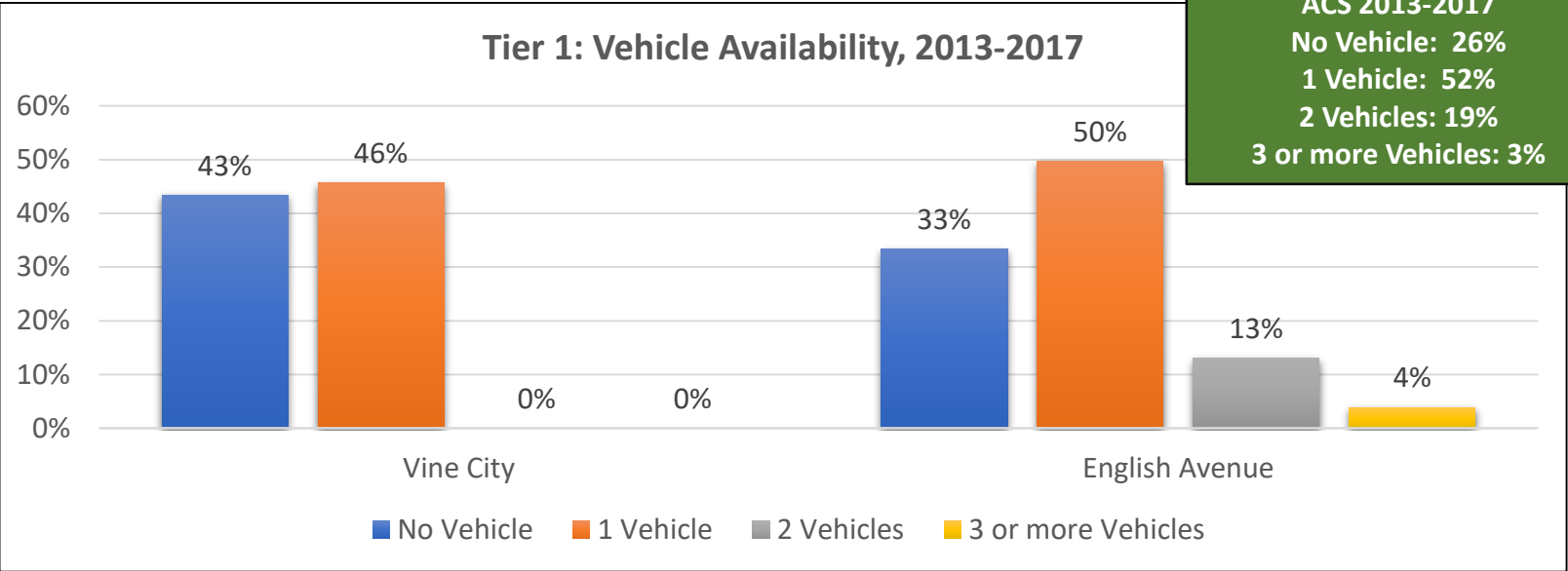


*Data not available by census block level for Bankhead
† Atlanta University Center includes the Villages of Castleberry Hill
†† Ashview Heights includes Harris Chiles and Just Us

Vehicle Availability

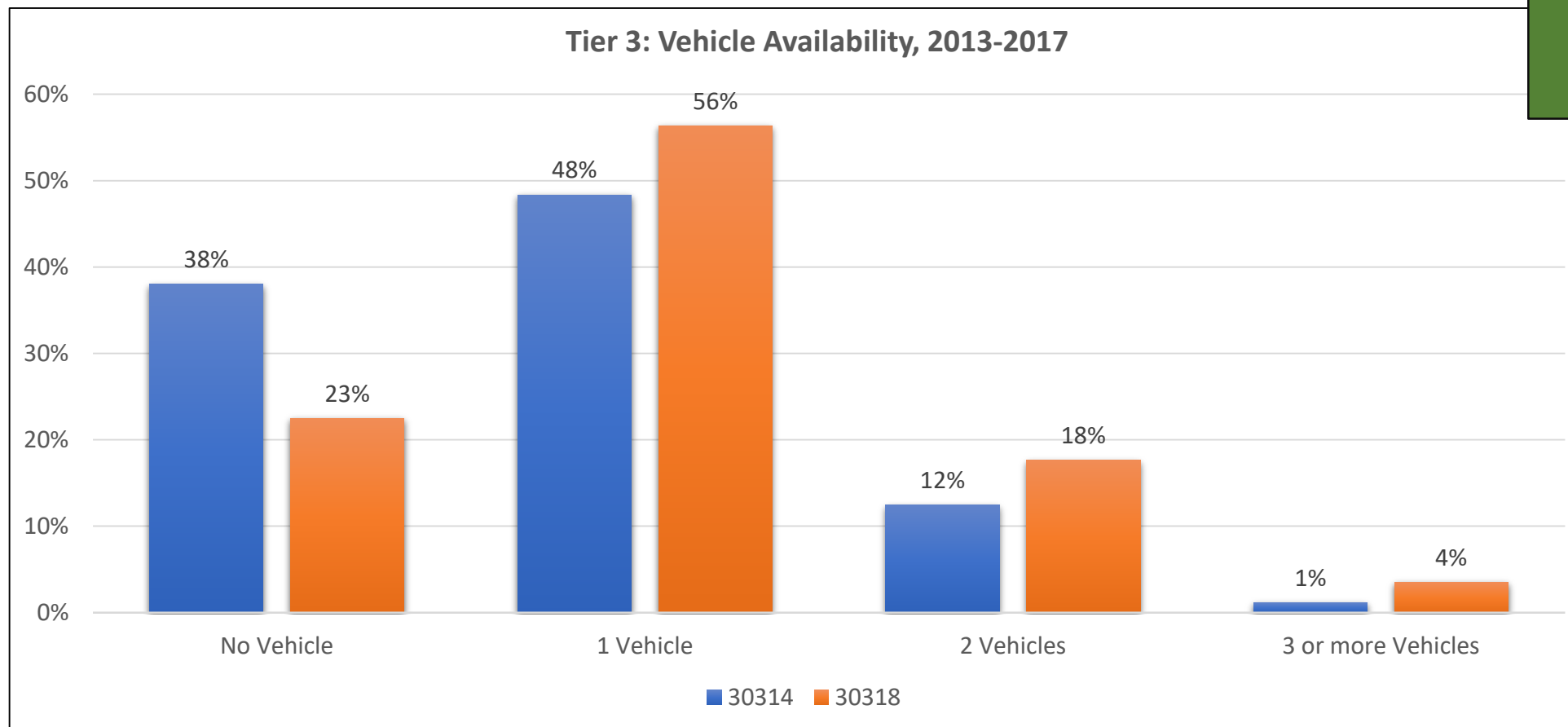
- Almost half of the households in Vine City and one third in English Avenue, Ashview Heights, Bankhead and Washington Park do not have a vehicle
- The percent of households in Tier 1 without a vehicle exceeds the Atlanta rate of 26%

Atlanta Households
Vehicle Availability
ACS 2013-2017
No Vehicle: 26%
1 Vehicle: 52%
2 Vehicles: 19%
3 or more Vehicles: 3%



*Data not available by census block level for Castleberry Hill
‡ Atlanta University Center includes the Villages of Castleberry Hill
‡‡ Ashview Heights includes Harris Chiles and Just Us

Atlanta Vehicle Availability
ACS 2013-2017
No Vehicle: 26%
1 Vehicle: 52%
2 Vehicles: 19%
3 or more Vehicles: 3%



- 38% of residents in zip code 30314 do not have a vehicle compared to 23% in 30318
- Almost half of the residents in 30314 and 30318 have at least 1 vehicle per household which is consistent with the Atlanta rate of 1 vehicle per household

Housing Summary

- The majority of residents are renters (67% - 81%)
- Vacant housing units in Tier 1 had a notable decrease in 2017 yet continue to exceed the Atlanta rate, declines were also seen in Tier 2 vacant housing units
- Tier 1 neighborhoods had an increase in the median value of owner-occupied homes with the highest median value in Castleberry Hill at \$219,550
- Almost half of the households in Vine City and one third in English Avenue, Ashview Heights, Bankhead and Washington Park do not have a vehicle

	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
% Owner Occupied Housing Units	19%	26%	34%
% Renter Occupied Housing Units	81%	74.50%	67%
% Vacant Lots	27%	32%	19%
Median Value, Owner Occupied	\$182,117	\$108,280	\$135,050
# of Occupied Households	4935	3533	28161
% No Vehicle	38%	27%	30%
% 1 Vehicle	48%	50%	52%
% 2 Vehicles	7%	18%	15%
% 3 or more Vehicles	2%	4%	2%
*Represent average value			

EDUCATION PROFILE

Educational Profile Summary

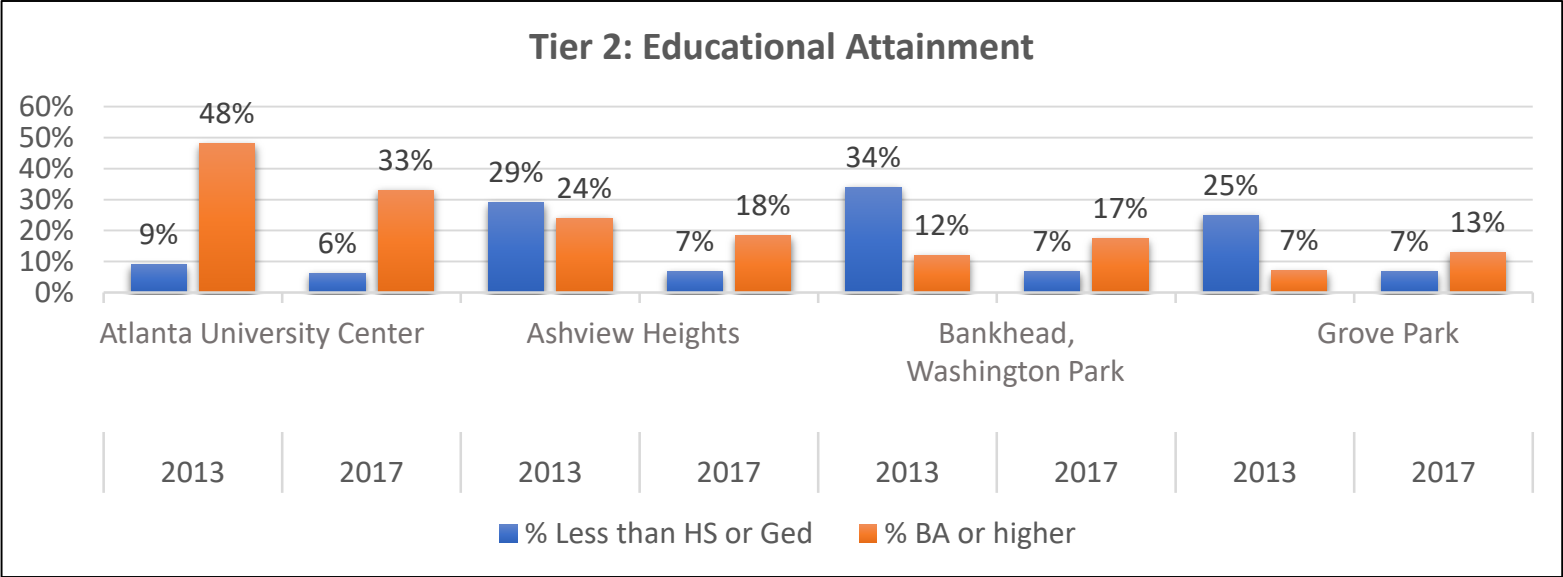
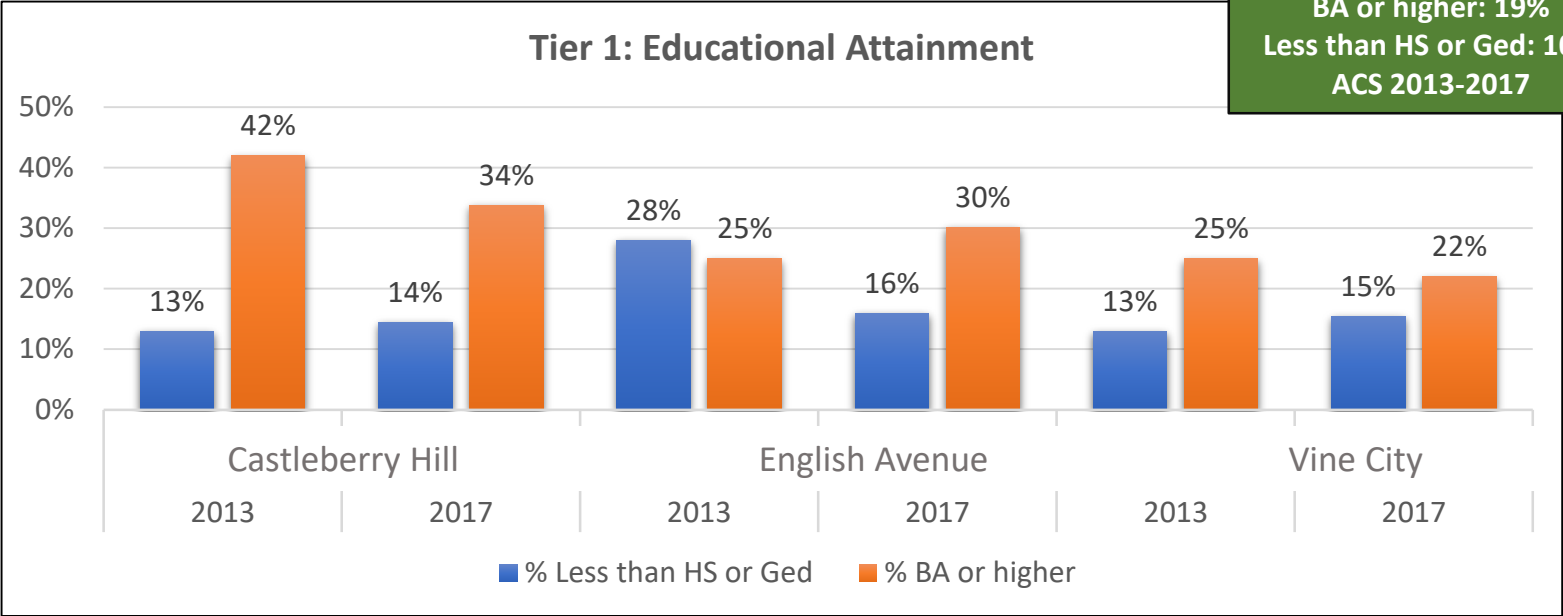
	Tier 1			Tier 2				Tier 3	
	Vine City	English Avenue	Castleberry Hill	Atlanta University Center†	Ashview Heights††	Bankhead, Washington Park	Grove Park	30314	30318
% BA or higher	22%	30%	34%	33%	18%	17%	13%	19%	49%
% Less than HS or Ged	15%	16%	14%	6%	7%	7%	7%	14%	7%
† Atlanta University Center includes the Villages of Castleberry Hill †† Ashview Heights includes Harris Chiles and Just Us									

Source: American Community Survey, 2013-2017 (5-year estimate)

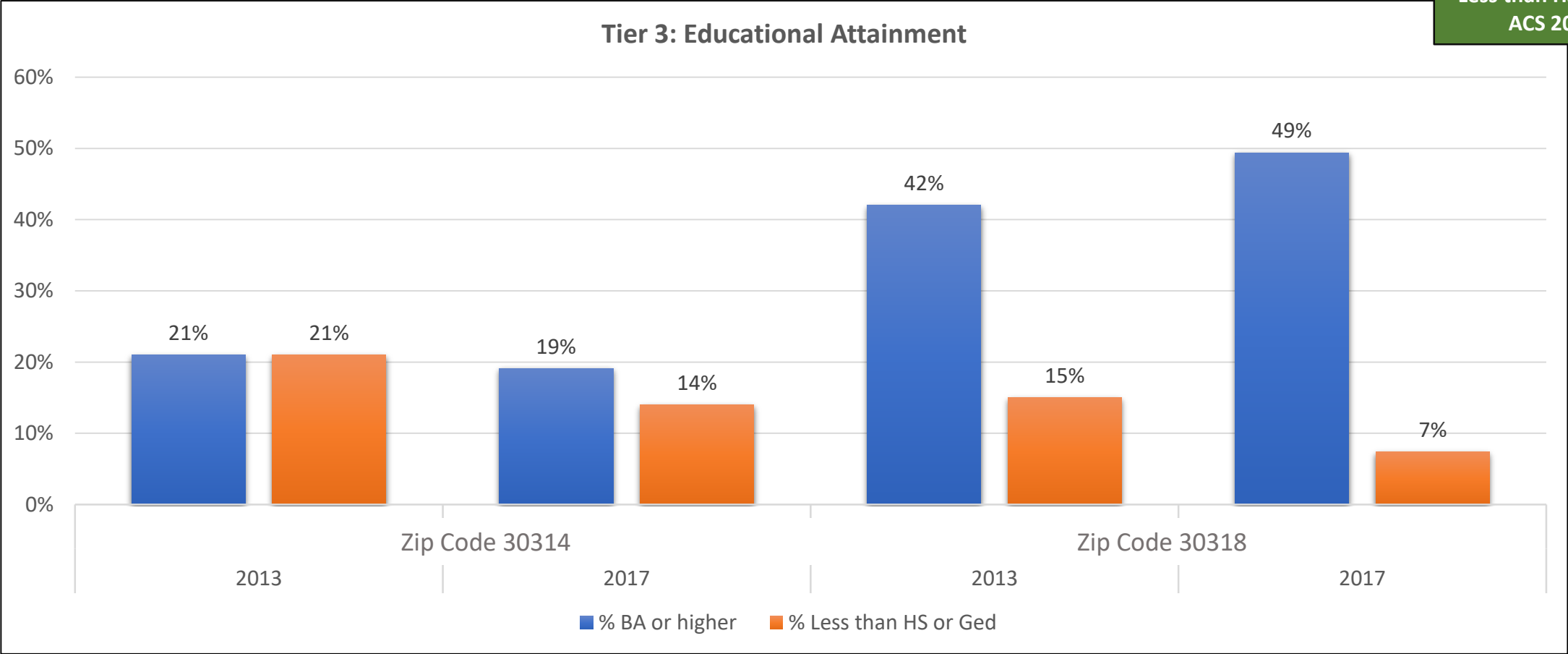
Educational Attainment

- Residents with less than a HS diploma or GED decreased, particularly in English Avenue, which also had an increase of residents with a BA or higher
- Residents with less than a HS diploma or GED decreased in Tier 2 neighborhoods with the highest decline in Ashview Heights, Bankhead, Washington Park and Grove Park
- The percent of residents with a BA or higher in Tier 1 is above the Atlanta percent

Atlanta
BA or higher: 19%
Less than HS or Ged: 10%
ACS 2013-2017



‡ Atlanta University Center includes the Villages of Castleberry Hill
‡‡ Ashview Heights includes Harris Chiles and Just Us



- The percent of residents with less than a HS diploma or GED decreased in both zip codes, and there was a decline in residents with a BA or higher in 30314, but an increase of residents with a BA or higher in 30318
- The percent of residents in 30314 with a BA or higher and less than a high school diploma is consistent with the Atlanta rate and the percent in 30318 with a BA or higher is more than two times higher than the Atlanta rate

School Education Profile



Washington Cluster

Elementary Schools

- M. Agnes Jones (511 Students)
- Tuskegee Airman Global Academy (644 Students)
- Michael R. Hollis Innovation Academy (517 Students)
- KIPP Strive Primary (506 Students)
- KIPP WAYS Primary (500 Students)

Middle Schools

- Brown (497 Students)
- Michael R. Hollis Innovation Academy (146 Students)
- KIPP Strive Academy (391 Students)
- KIPP WAYS Academy (361 Students)

High Schools

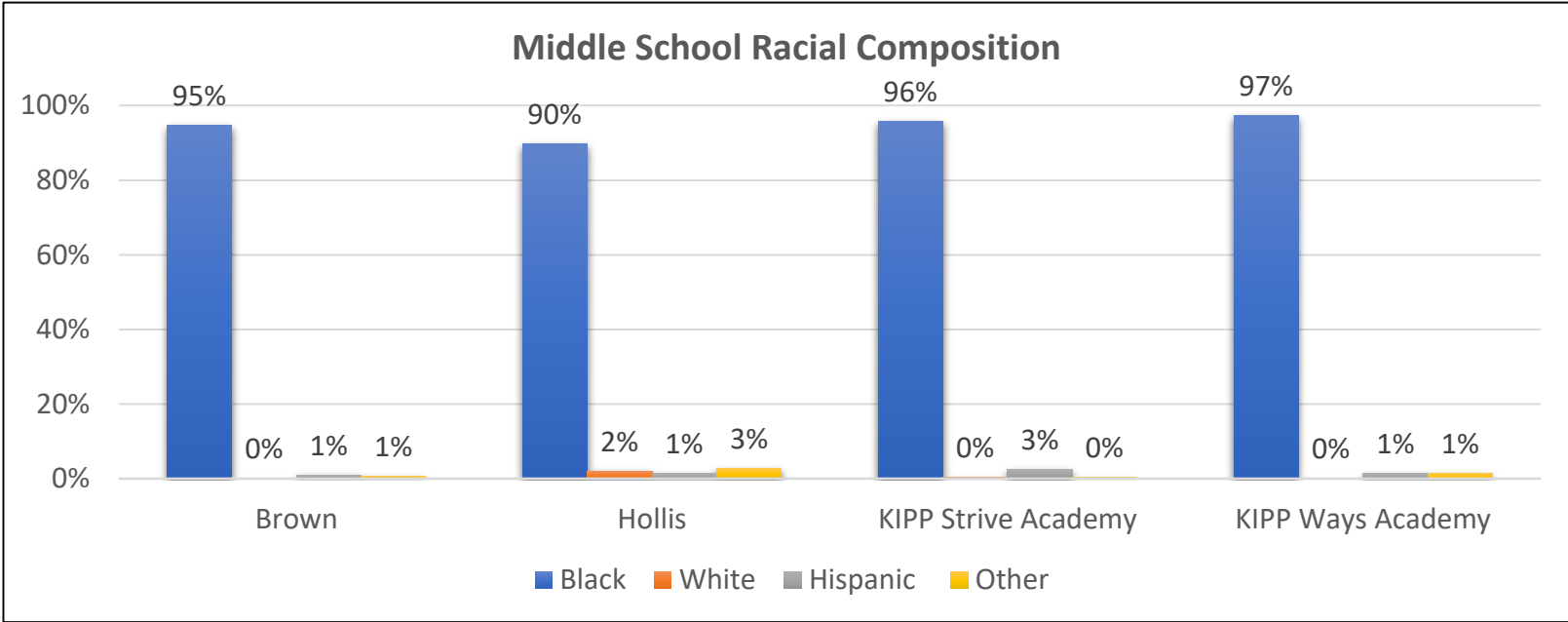
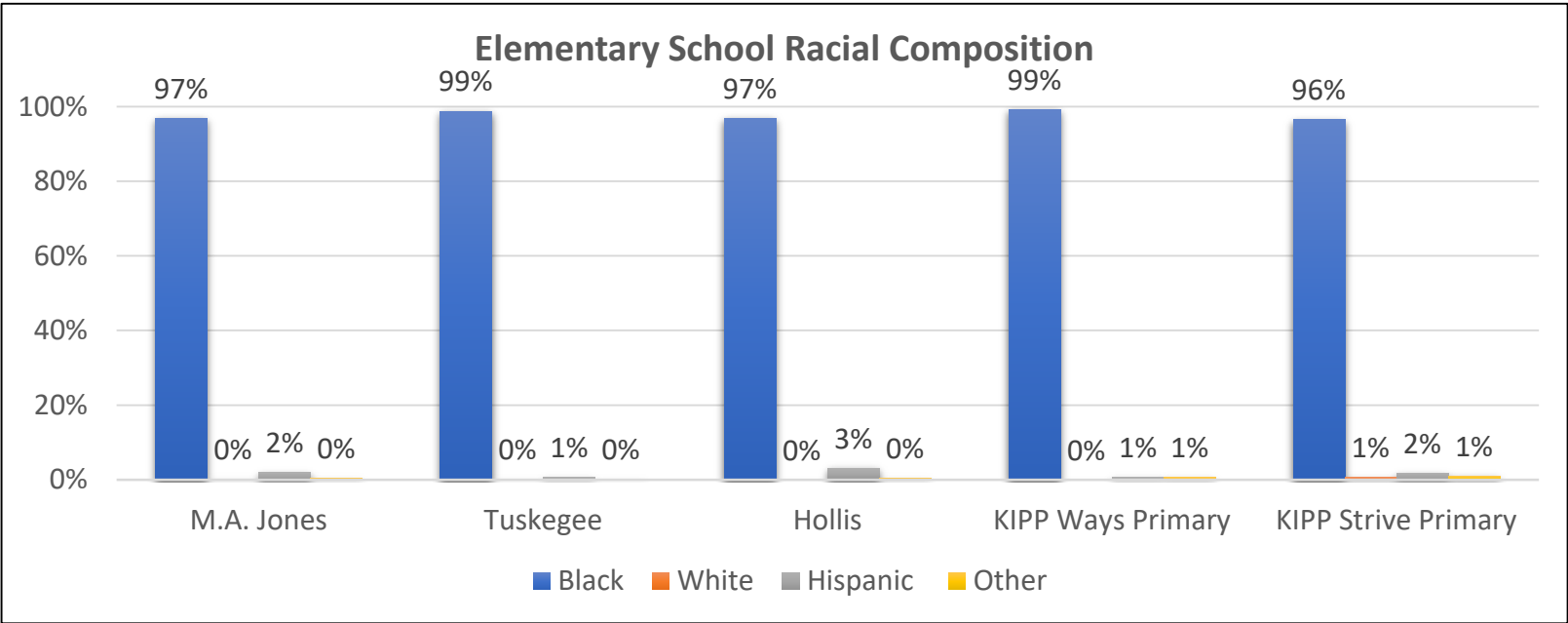
- Washington (684 Students)

- Venetian Hills Elementary was merged with Connally to form Tuskegee Airman Global Academy
- Bethune Elementary School closed, and Michael R. Hollis Innovation Academy was created

Source: Georgia Department of Education, Governor's Office of Student Achievement (2017-2018 School Year)

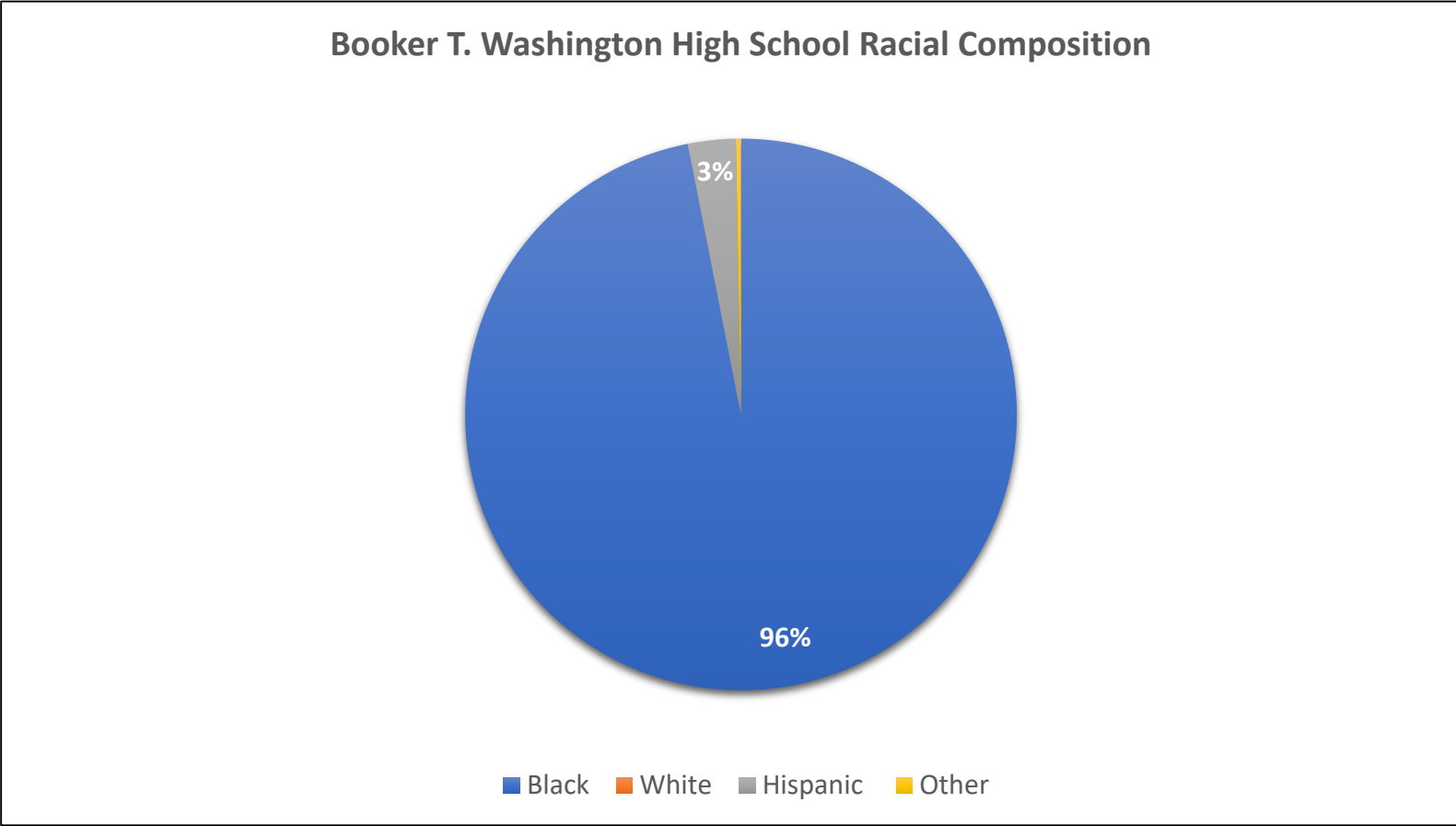
Racial Composition – Washington Cluster

- Over 90% of students in the Washington cluster are Black
- The racial composition has not changed compared to 2013



Racial Composition – Washington Cluster

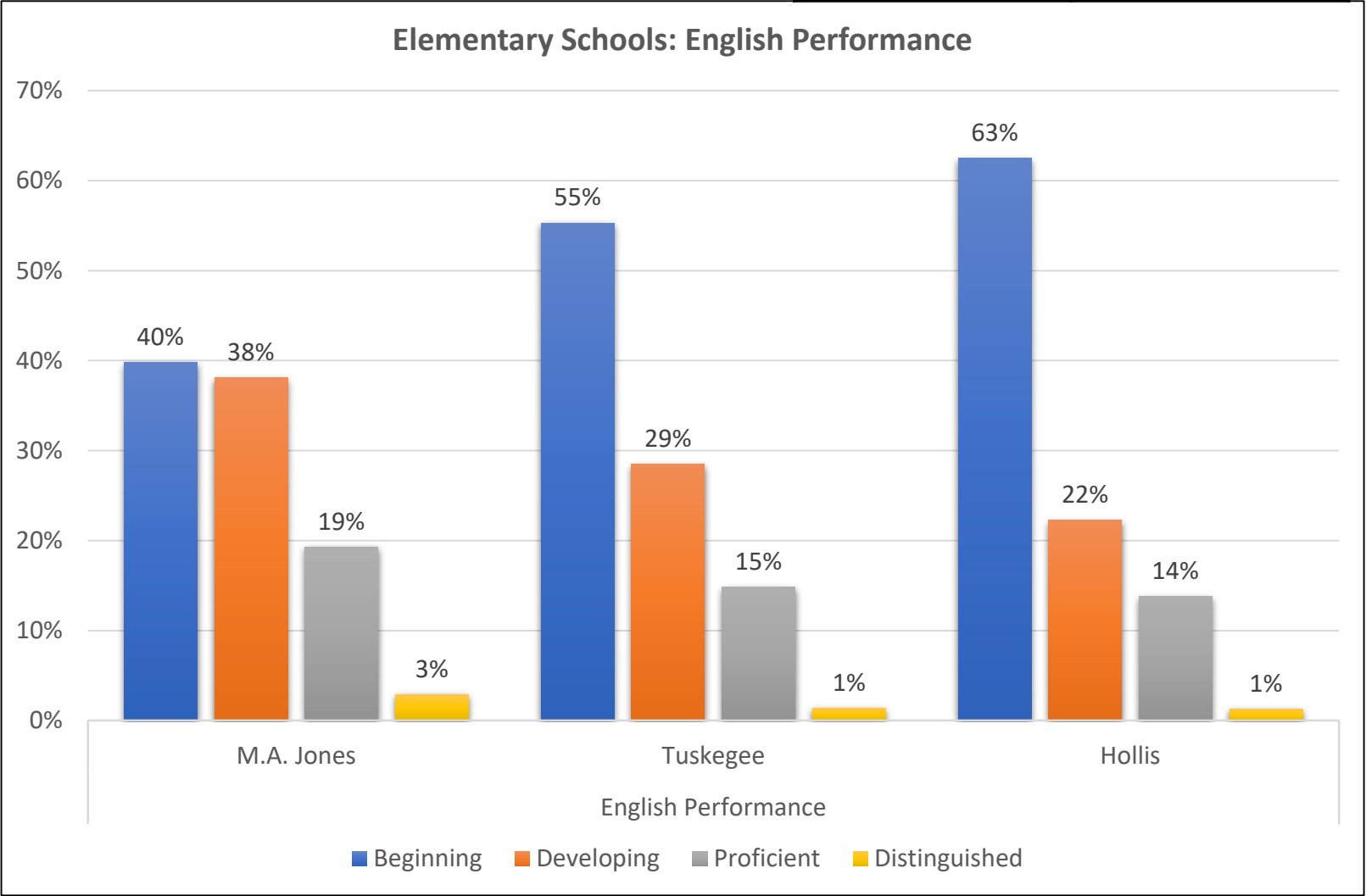
- Over 90% of students in the Washington cluster are Black
- The racial composition has not changed compared to 2013



English Performance – Elementary

- All elementary schools have a higher percent of students who do not yet demonstrate English proficiency, or otherwise known as beginning learners when compared to Atlanta Public Schools
- The beginning learners need substantial academic support to be prepared for the next grade level
- All elementary schools have fewer students who demonstrate proficiency or distinguished proficiency, when compared to Atlanta Public Schools

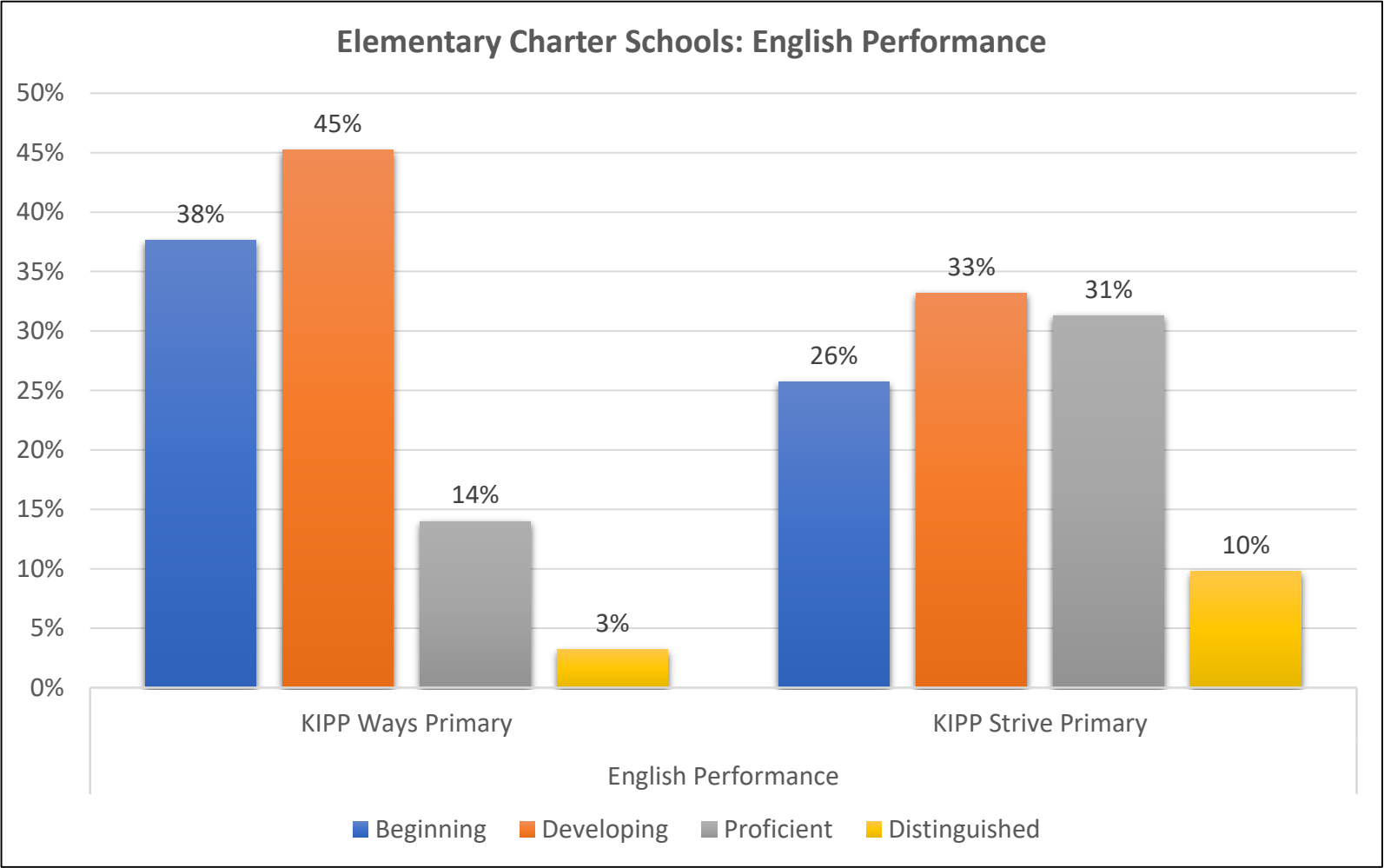
	Atlanta Public Schools
Beginning	34%
Developing	30%
Proficient	26%
Distinguished	11%



English Performance – Elementary

- The charter elementary schools have fewer students who are beginning English learners, when compared to M.A. Jones, Tuskegee and Hollis

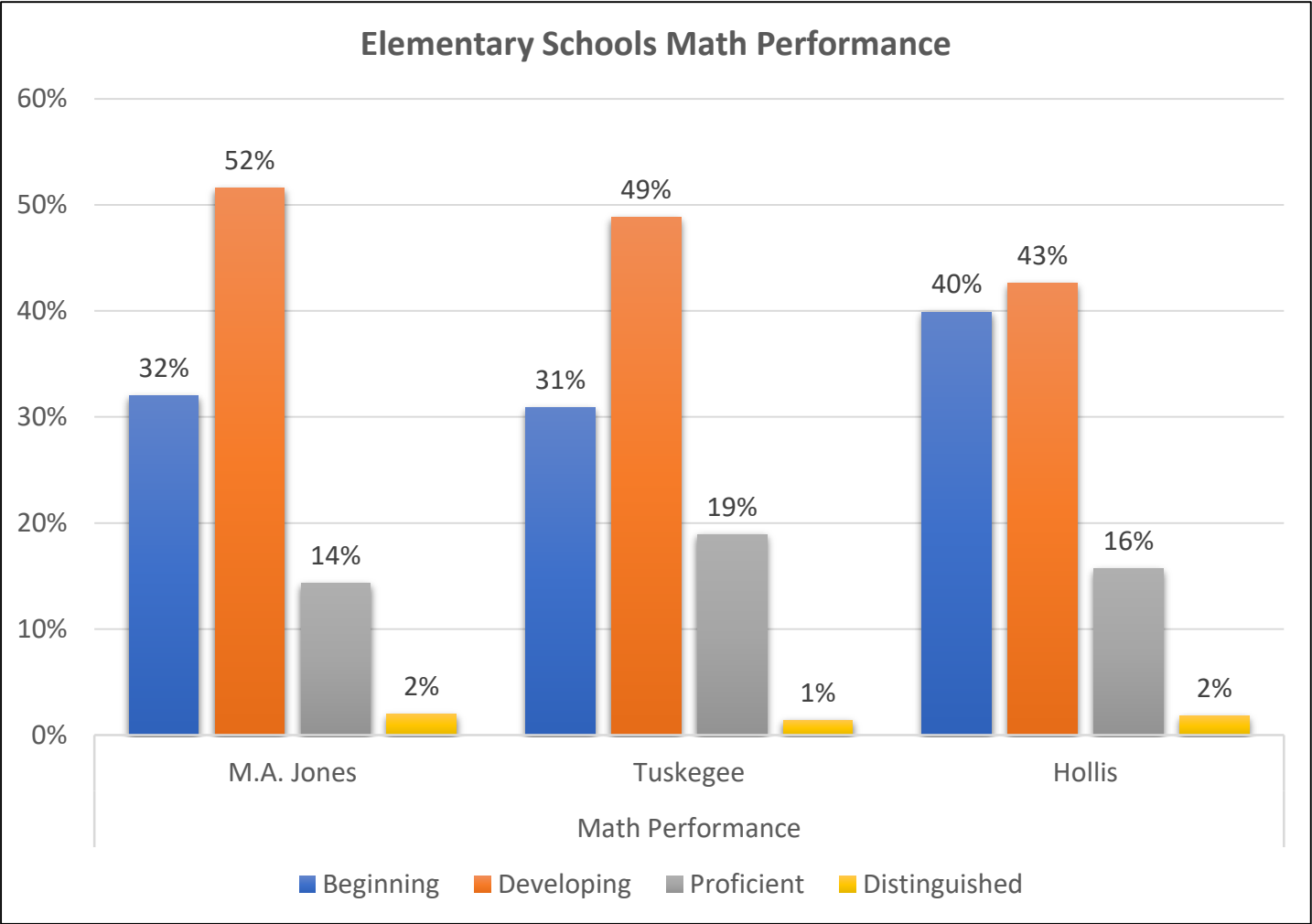
	Atlanta Public Schools
Beginning	34%
Developing	30%
Proficient	26%
Distinguished	11%



Math Performance – Elementary

- The elementary schools have the greatest percent of student who are developing in Math proficiency, or are beginning learners
- Less than a quarter of students across all schools are proficient and less than 3% are distinguished
- Compared to Atlanta Public Schools the percent of beginning learners who are not yet proficient is greater in Washington cluster elementary schools

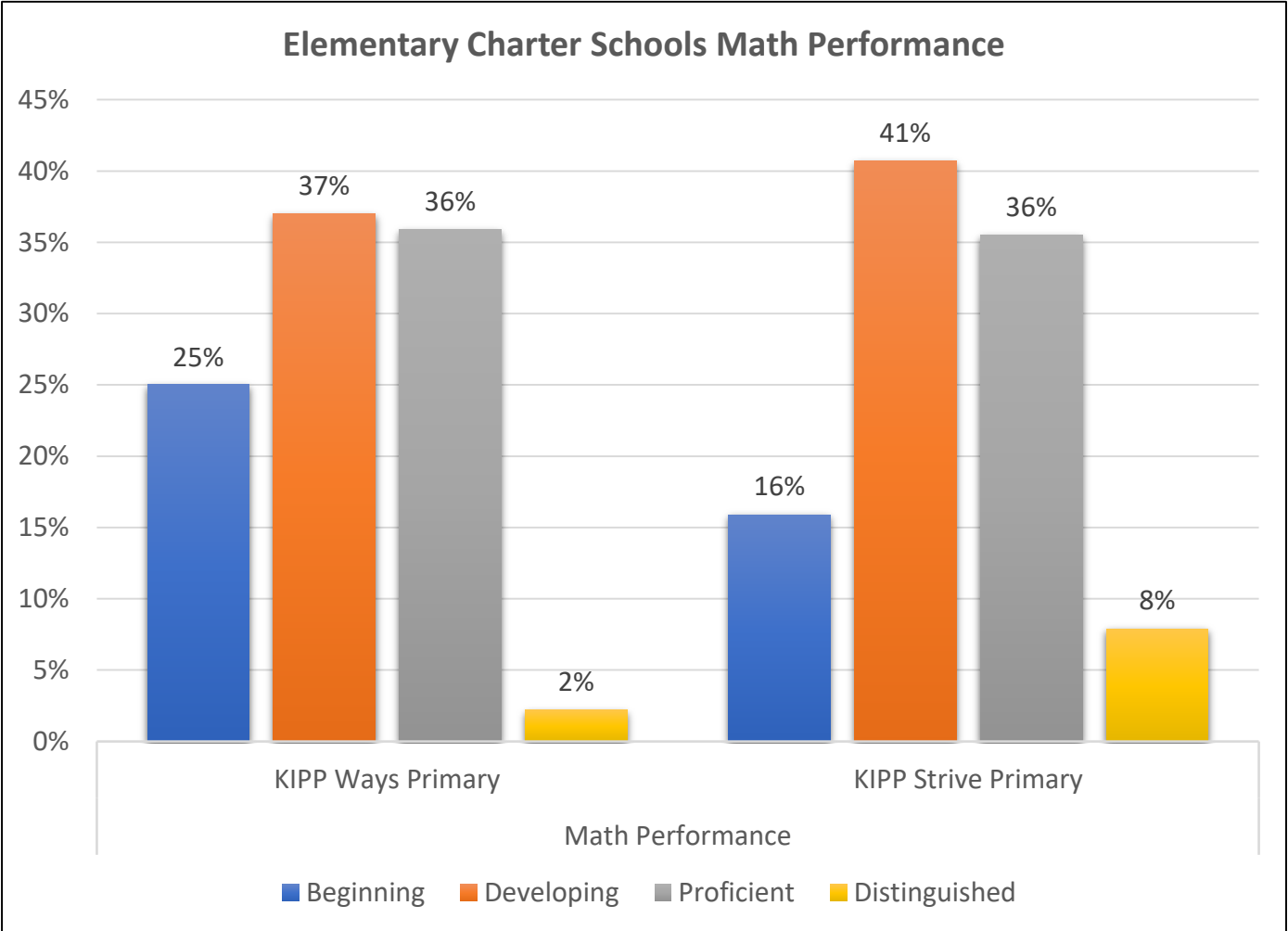
	Atlanta Public Schools
Beginning	24%
Developing	52%
Proficient	27%
Distinguished	12%



Math Performance – Elementary

- The elementary charter schools have a higher percent of student who are developing in Math proficiency compared to Atlanta Public Schools
- More than one third of students are either developing or proficient

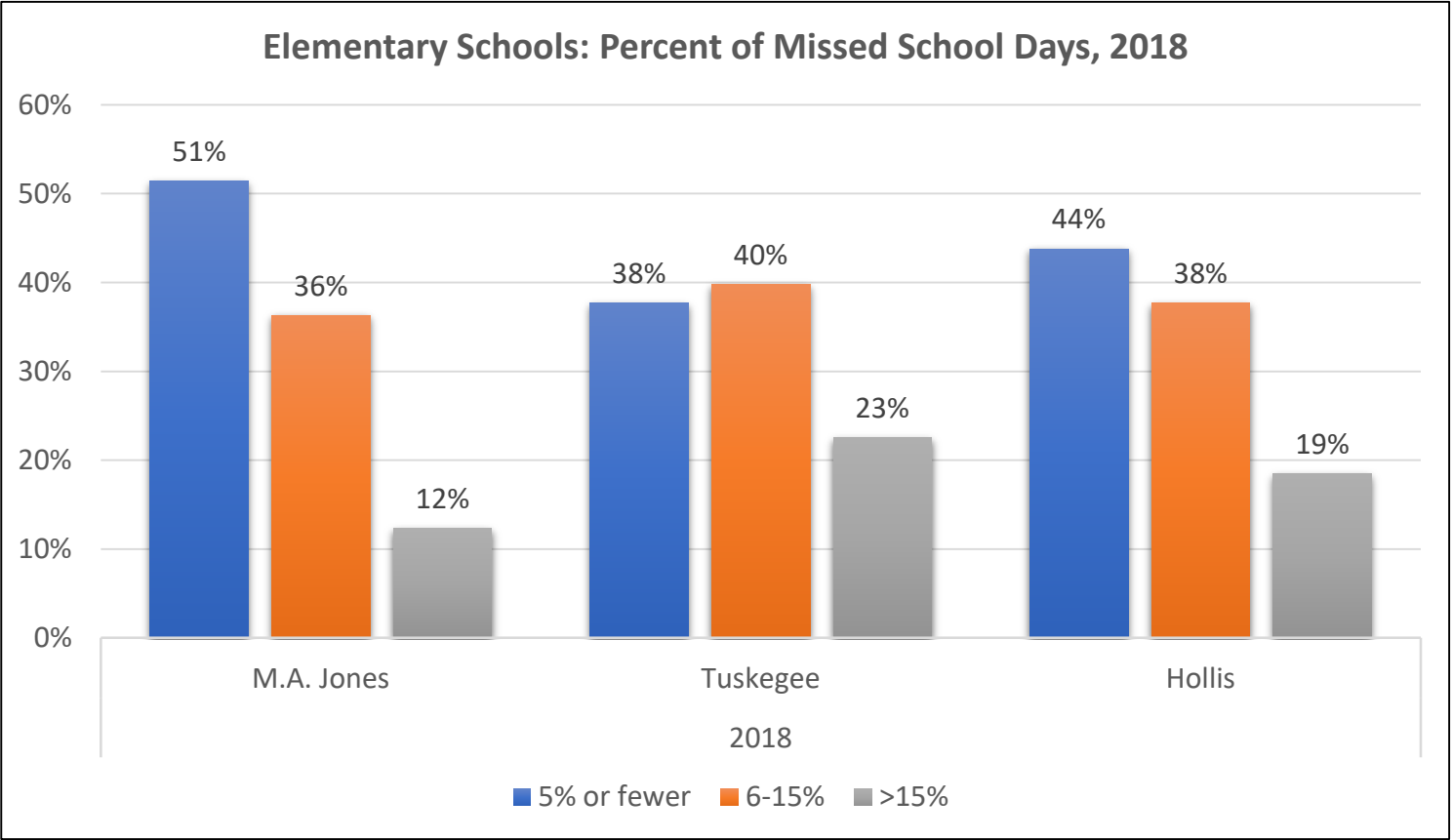
	Atlanta Public Schools
Beginning	24%
Developing	52%
Proficient	27%
Distinguished	12%



Missed Days of School – Elementary

- All elementary schools have the greatest percent of students who missed 5% or fewer school days
- About 40% of students have missed between 6 – 15% of school days and less than a quarter have missed over 15% of school days
- M.A. Jones attendance performance has remained about the same, while Tuskegee has increased in the percent of students who have missed over 15% of school days

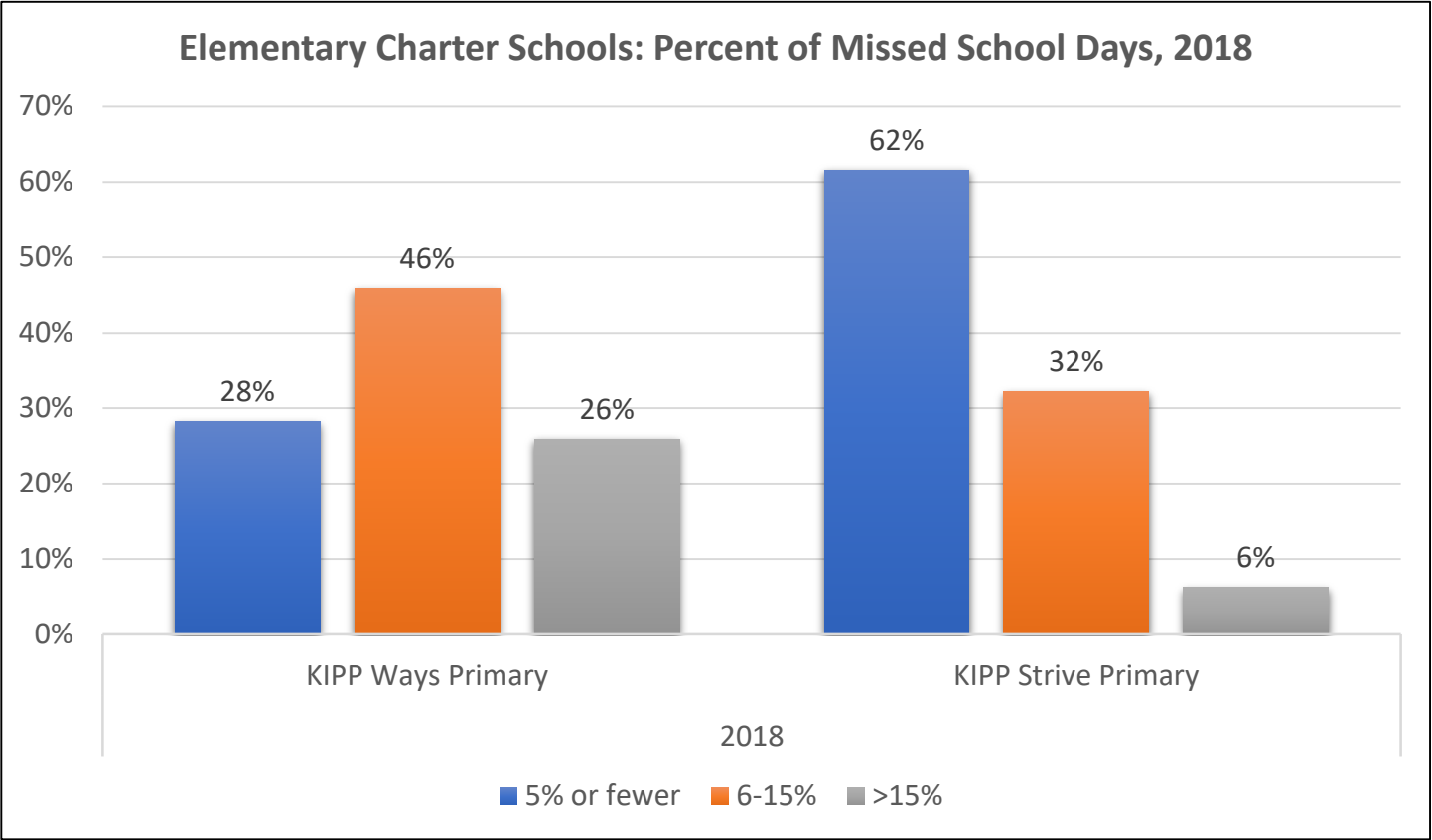
	2017			2016
	M.A. Jones	Tuskegee	Hollis	M.A. Jones
5% or fewer	51%	50%	46%	53%
6-15%	38%	39%	38%	36%
>15%	11%	11%	17%	12%



Missed Days of School – Elementary

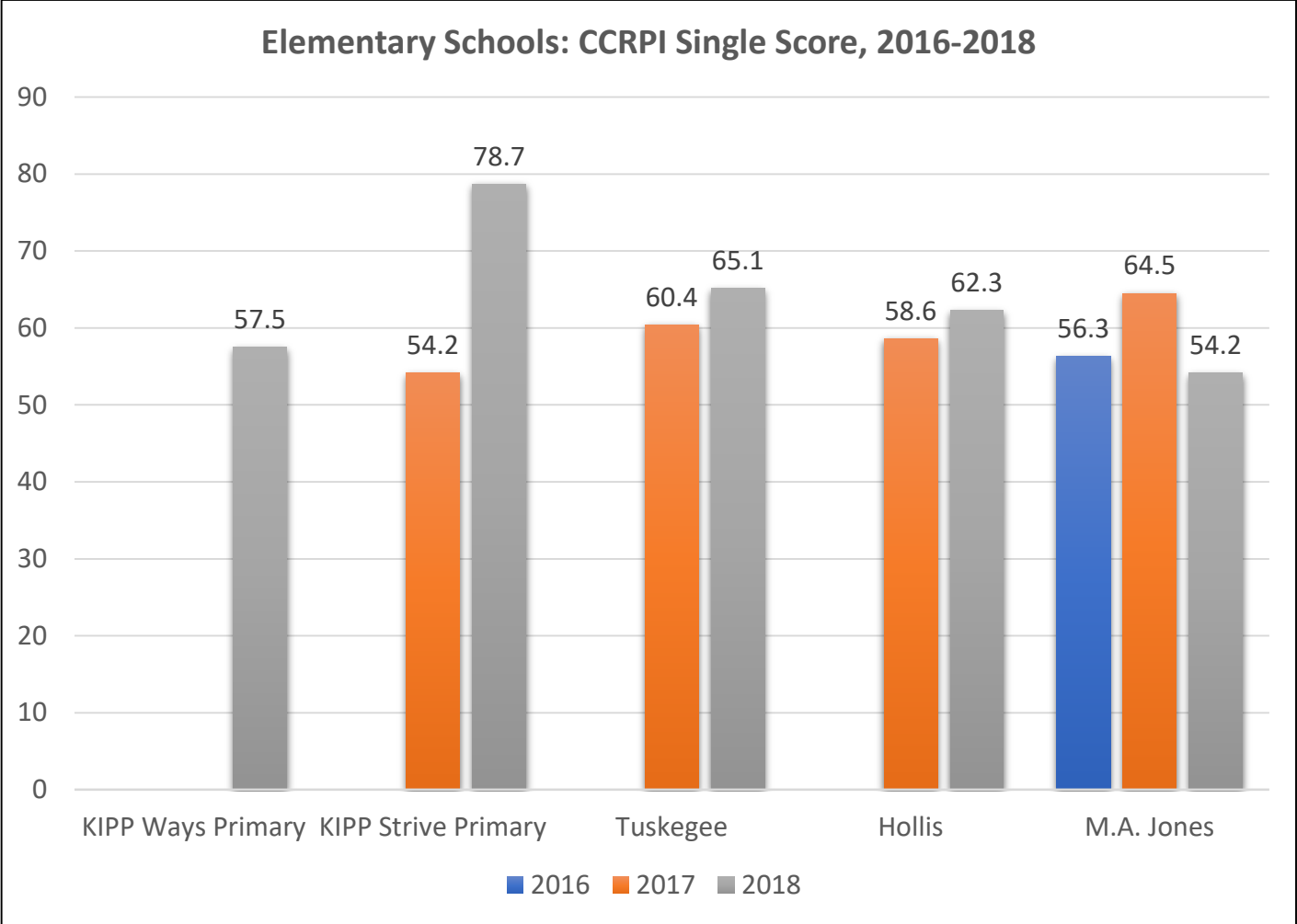
- The elementary charter school attendance rates has remained about the same from 2016 to 2018; apart from KIPP Ways Primary who has increased in the percent of students who have missed 15% or more school days

2016			2017	
	KIPP Ways Primary	KIPP Strive Primary	KIPP Ways Primary	KIPP Strive Primary
5% or fewer	34%	54%	33%	67%
6-15%	43%	37%	48%	29%
>15%	22%	9%	18%	4%



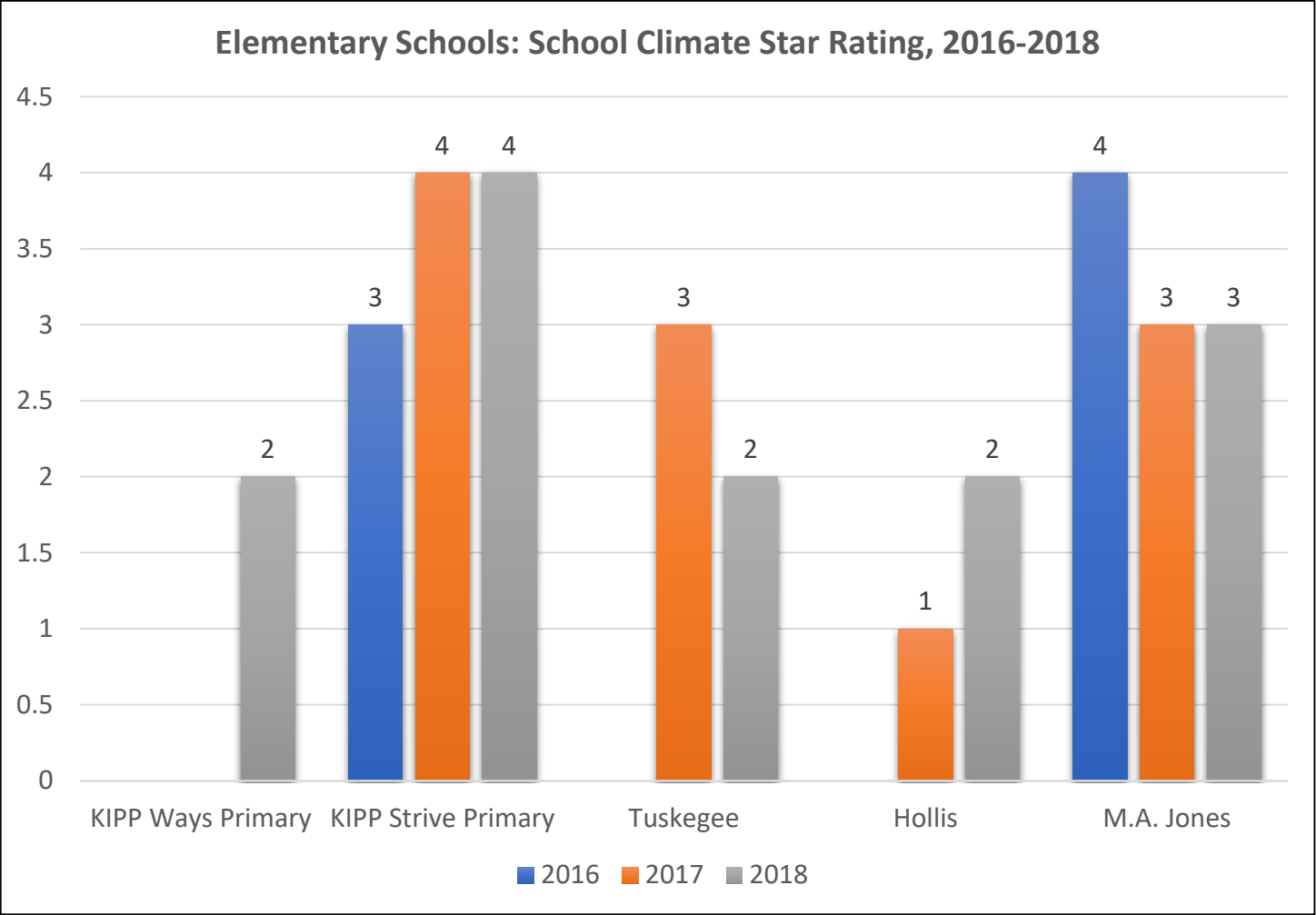
College and Career Ready Performance Index – CCRPI – Elementary

- The CCRPI score measures how well the schools are preparing students for the next educational level and is based off 100 points
- All elementary schools CCRPI score has improved over time, except for M.A. Jones who has decreased its score by about 10 points



School Climate Star Rating – Elementary

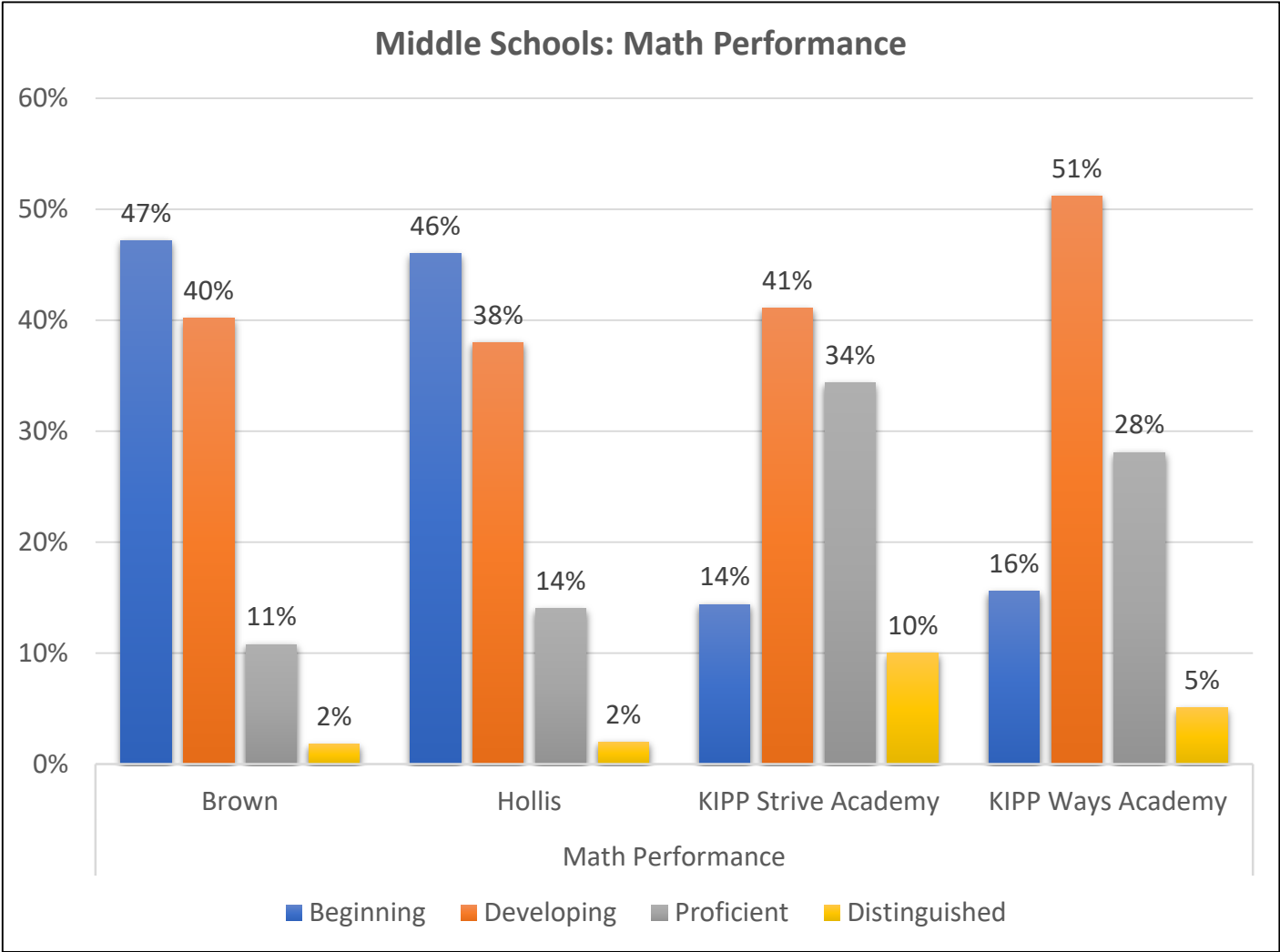
- The School Climate Star Rating measures the quality and character of school life by:
 - Surveys
 - Suspension rate
 - Attendance rate
- The ratings are from 1 – 5, with five stars representing an excellent school climate and one star representing a school climate most in need of improvement
- Hollis school climate rating has improved since 2017
- Tuskegee decreased its school climate rating in 2018
- M.A. Jones’ school climate rating remained the same from 2017 to 2018



Math Performance – Middle

- The public middle schools have the greatest percent of student who do not demonstrate Math proficiency, or are beginning learners, while the charter middle schools have a higher percent of students who are developing their math proficiency
- The public middle schools have 11% of students who are proficient in Math at Brown and 14% at Hollis compared to 34% at Kipp Strive Academy and 28% at Kipp Ways Academy

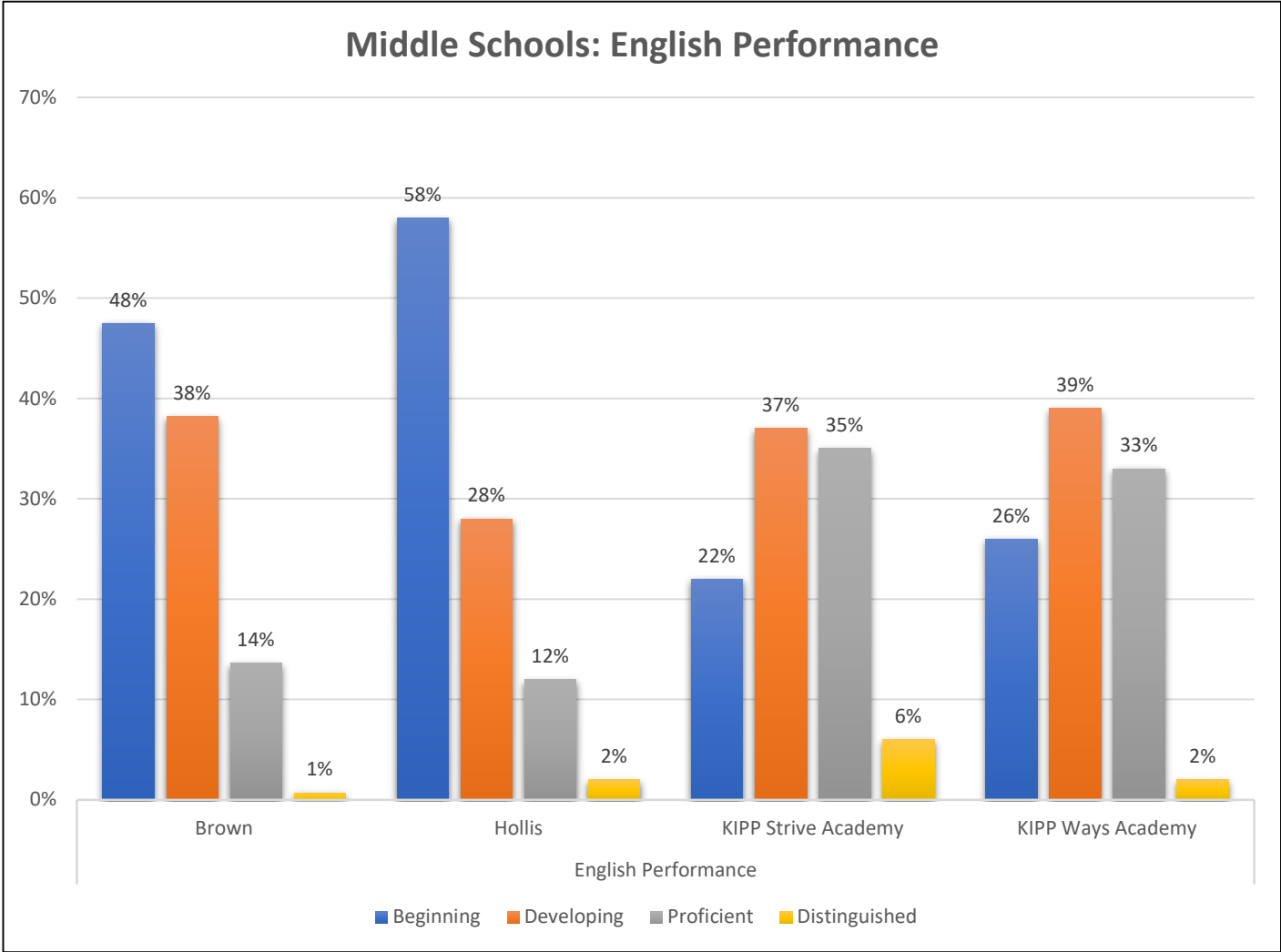
	Atlanta Public Schools
Beginning	32%
Developing	36%
Proficient	21%
Distinguished	10%



English Performance – Middle

- All middle schools have a higher percent of students who do not yet demonstrate English proficiency, or otherwise known as beginning learners when compared to Atlanta Public Schools
- The beginning learners need substantial academic support to be prepared for the next grade level
- All elementary schools have fewer students who demonstrate proficiency or distinguished proficiency, when compared to Atlanta Public Schools

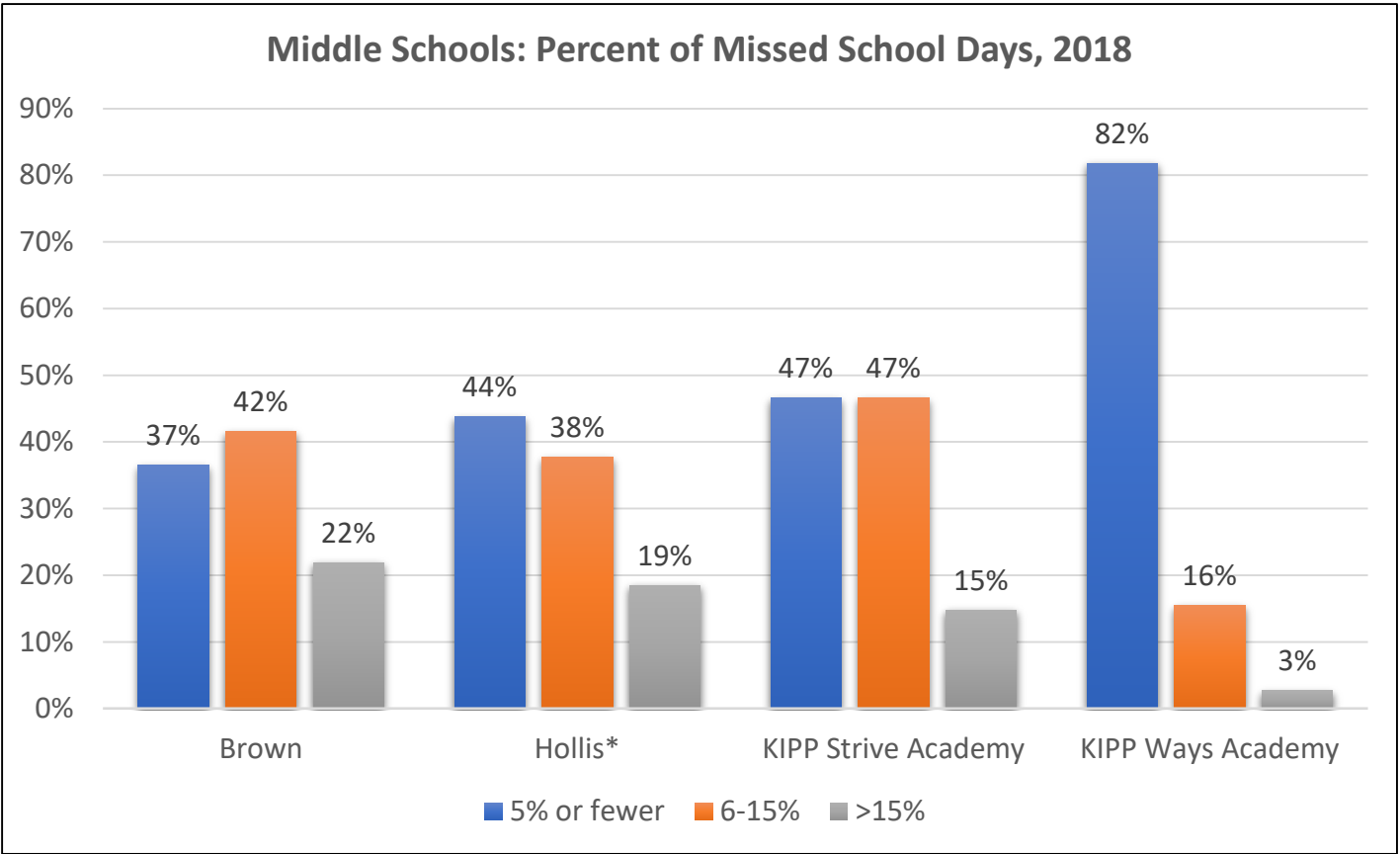
	Atlanta Public Schools
Beginning	34%
Developing	32%
Proficient	27%
Distinguished	7%



Missed Days of School – Middle

- The highest percent of students at Hollis, KIPP Strive and KIPP Ways miss 5% or fewer school days
- At Brown Middle, the highest percent of students miss between 6 – 15% of school days
- The charter middle schools have a lower percent of students who missed 15% or more school days, compared to the public middle schools

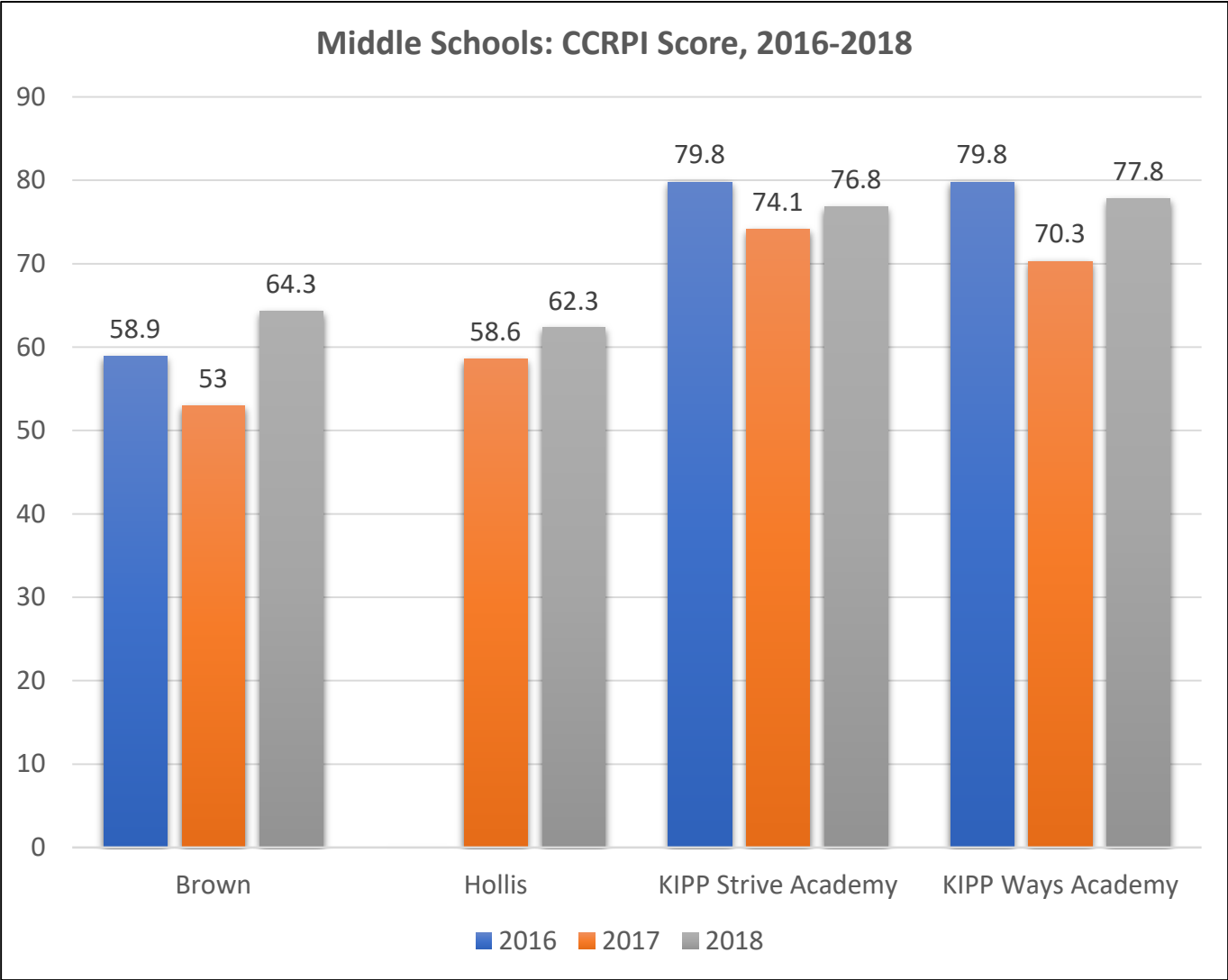
	2016			2017			
	Brown	KIPP Strive Academy	KIPP Ways Academy	Brown	Hollis*	KIPP Strive Academy	KIPP Ways Academy
5% or fewer	49%	58%	27%	49%	46%	47%	36%
6-15%	33%	36%	47%	30%	38%	41%	44%
>15%	18%	6%	26%	21%	17%	12%	20%



*Hollis data is reflective of K-7

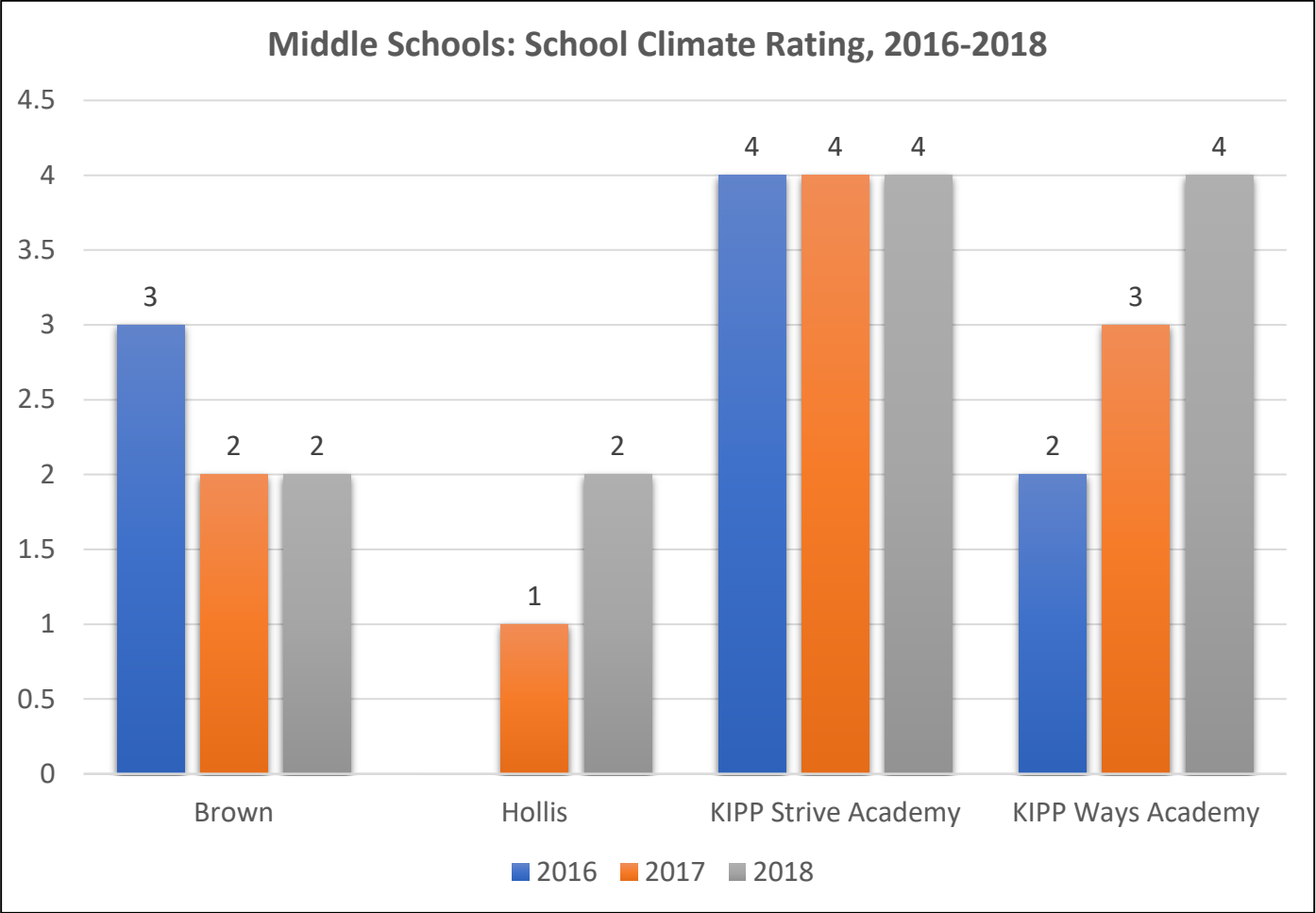
College and Career Ready Performance
Index – CCRPI – Middle

- Brown and Hollis middle schools have improved their CCRPI scores from 2017 to 2018
- KIPP Strive and KIPP Ways have at least a 10-point higher CCRPI score than Brown and Hollis middle schools



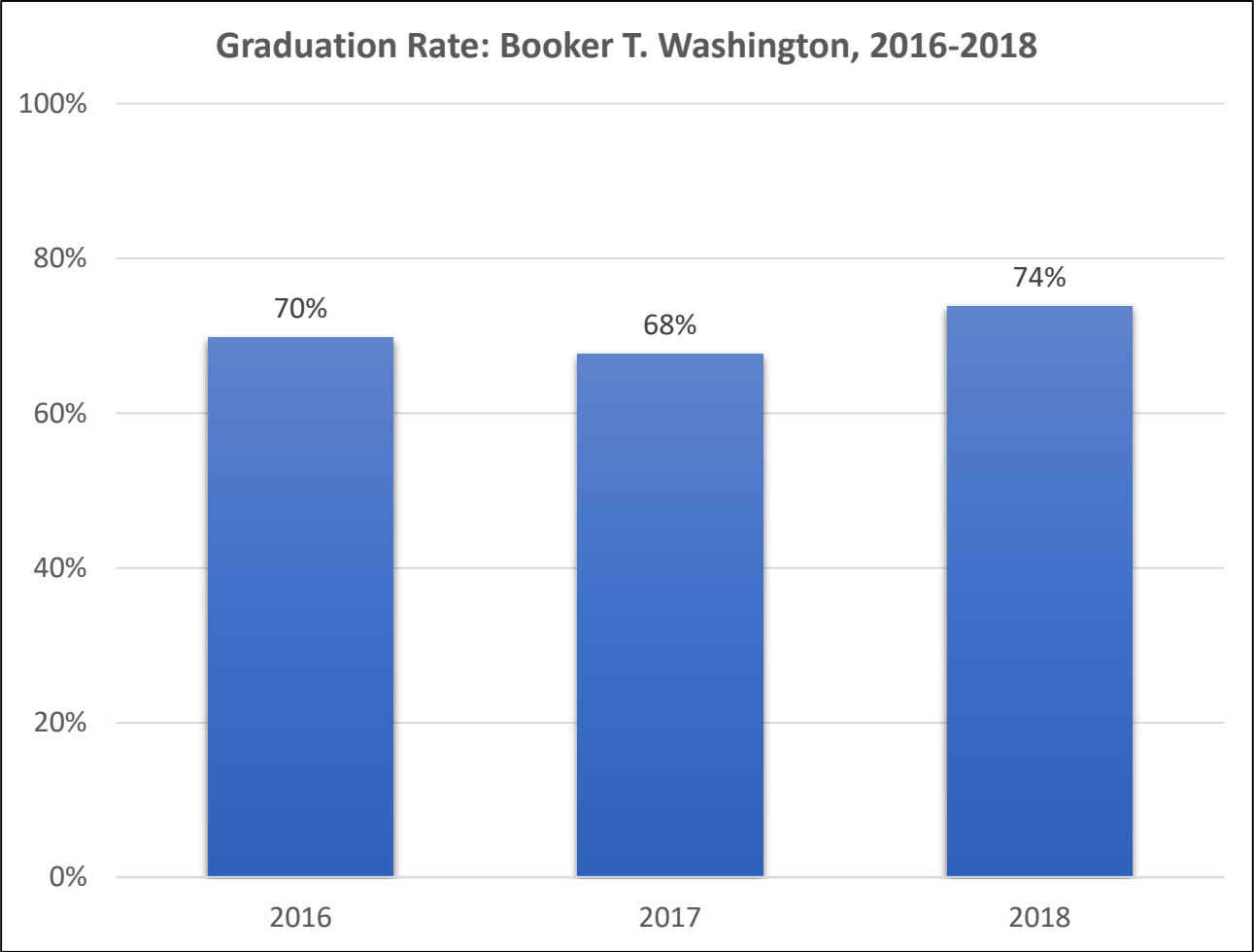
School Climate Star Rating – Middle

- Hollis has improved its school climate rating, while Brown has stayed the same since 2017
- KIPP Strive and KIPP Ways school climate rating is doubled that of Brown and Hollis



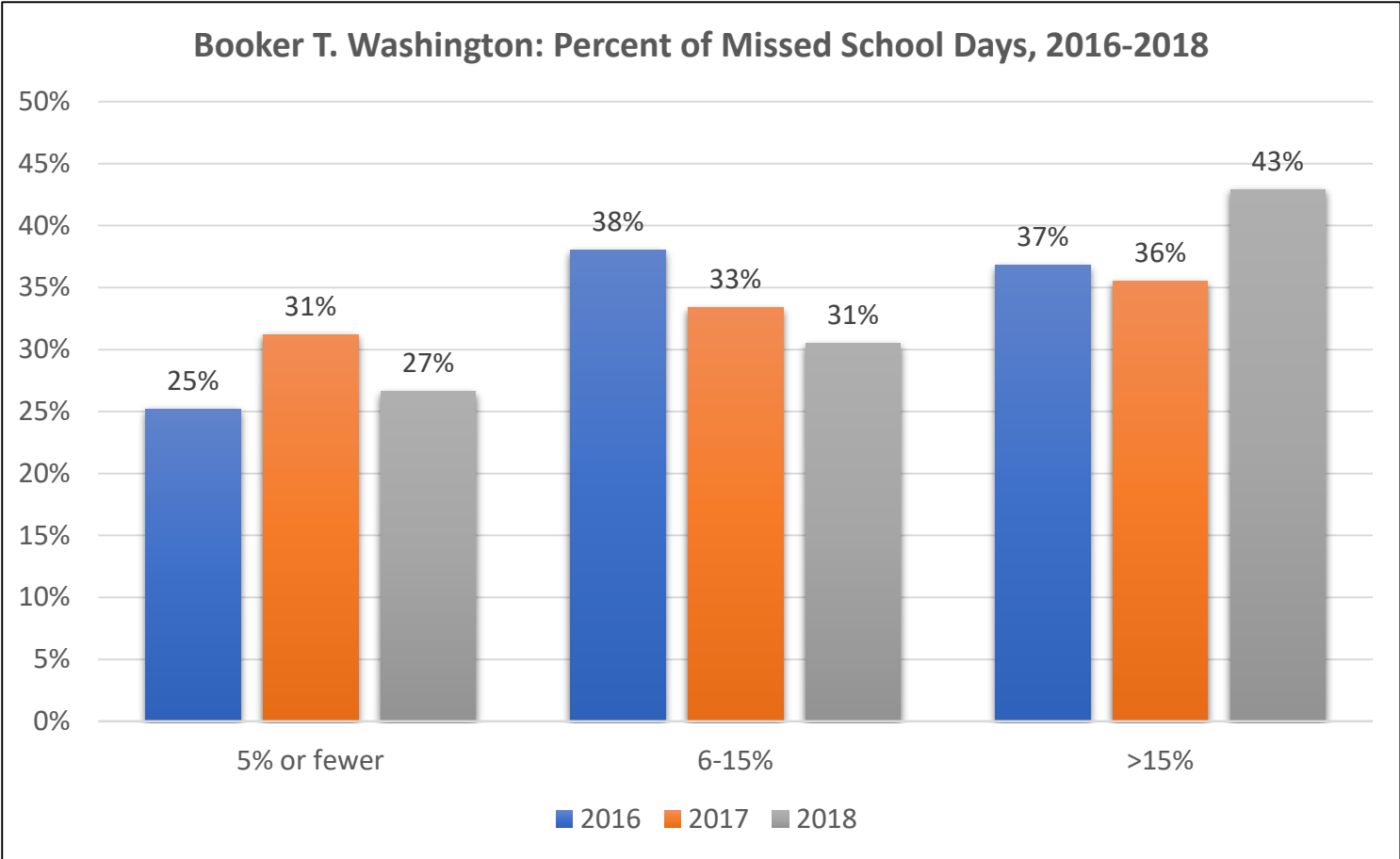
Graduation Rate – High School

- The graduation rate at Booker T. Washington High School has increased 4 percentage points since 2016



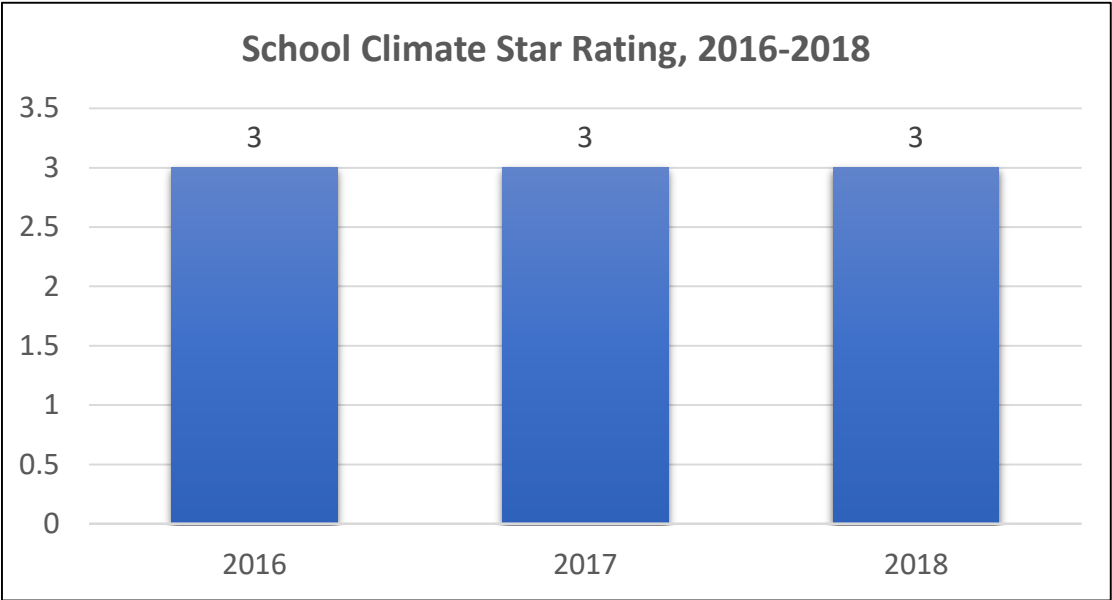
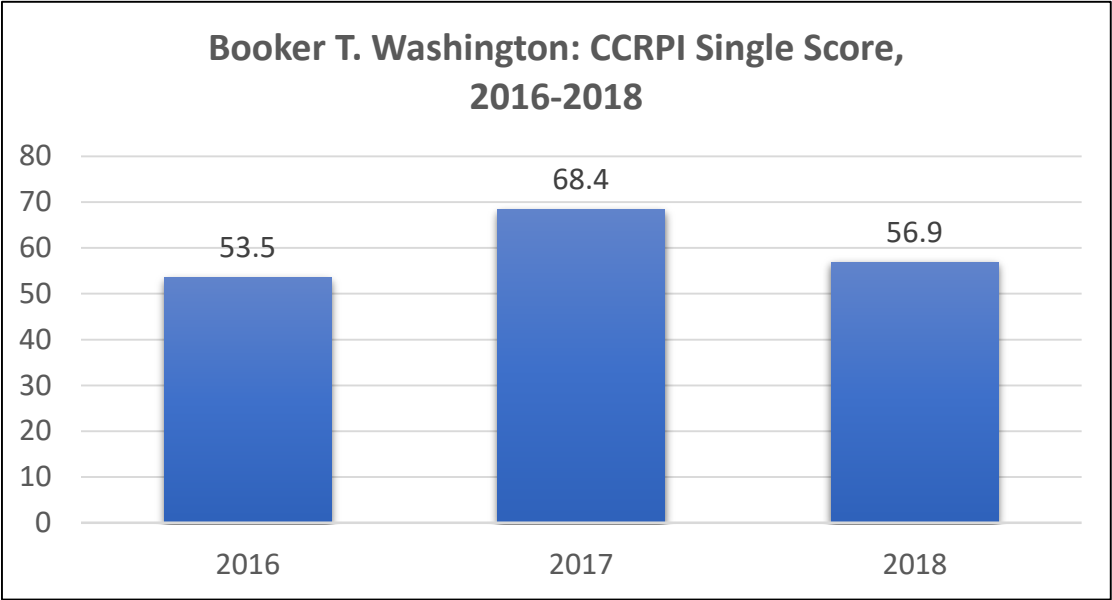
Missed Days of School – High School

- Booker T. Washington has seen an increase in the percent of students who have missed 15% or more school days from 2016 to 2018
- While, the percent of students who have missed 5% or fewer and between 6 and 15% of school days have decreased from 2017 to 2018



College and Career Ready Performance Index – CCRPI – High School

- Booker T. Washington’s CCRPI score has decreased from 2017 to 2018, while their school climate rating has remained the same from 2016 to 2018



Education Summary

- Elementary and middle schools in the Washington cluster are at the beginning or developing proficiency level for English and Math
- More than a quarter of middle schools have missed over 15% of school days (excluding KIPP schools)
- College and Career Ready Performance Index have improved in elementary and middle schools between 2016 and 2018 (excluding MA Jones and Washington High School)
- The graduation rate at Booker T. Washington High School has also improved by 4 percentage points since 2016

CRIME AND SAFETY

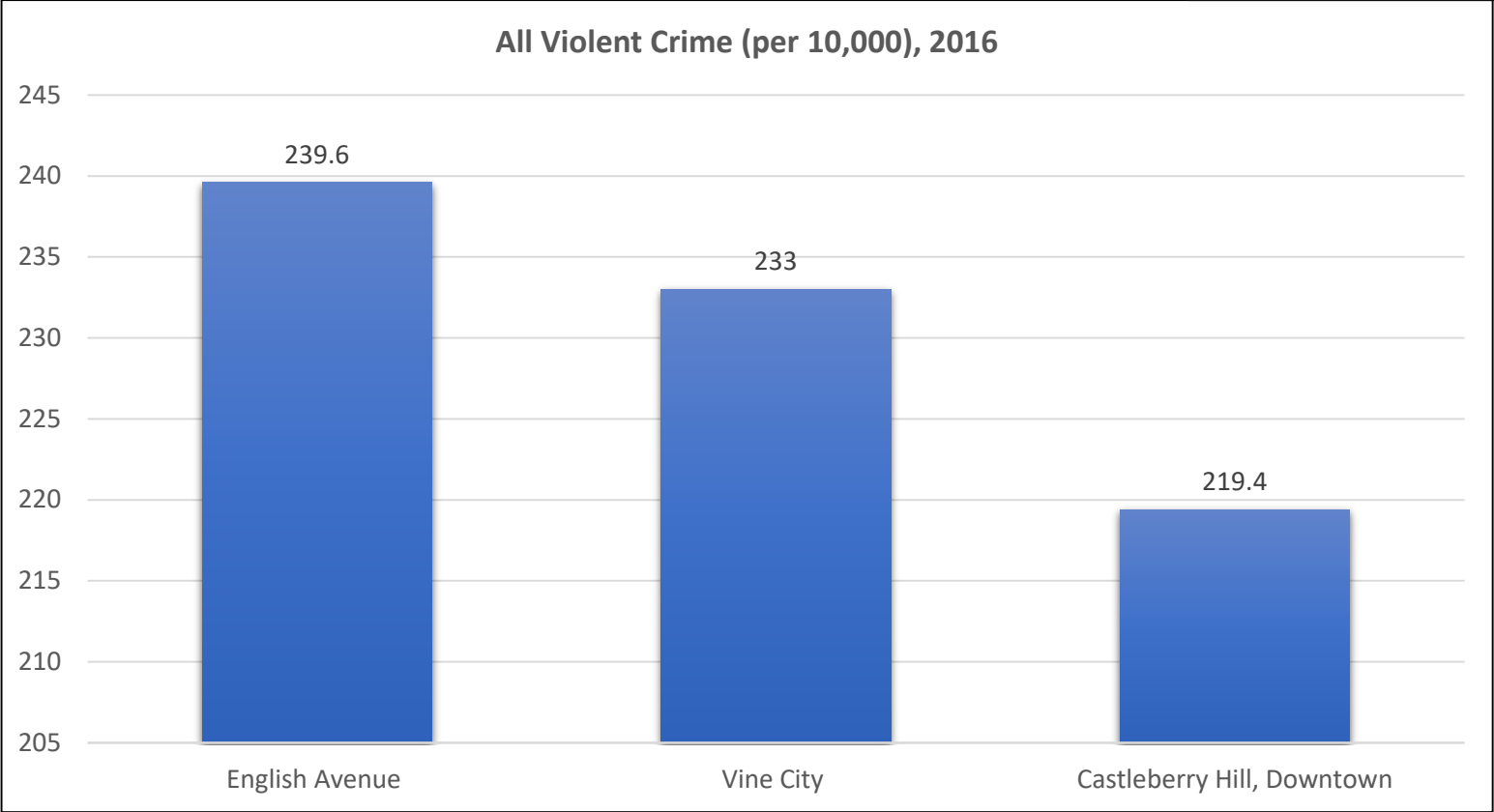
Crime and Safety Profile Summary

	Tier 1			Tier 2				
	English Avenue	Vine City	Castleberry Hill, Downtown	Atlanta University Center, the Villages at Castleberry Hill	Ashview Heights, Harris Chiles, Just Us	Bankhead and Washington Park	Grove Park	Atlanta
All Violent Crime (per 10,000)	239.6	233	219.4	80.4	200.4	273.2	229.8	102.2
Fire Calls								
EMS	300	304	1102	265	285	672	679	29,258
Service Call	19	27	110	55	47	51	151	4506
Structure Fire	10	11	15	15	4	8	16	496

Source: Neighborhood Nexus neighborhood statistical area (NSA) estimates, Atlanta Police Department, 2016

Tier 1 Violent Crimes

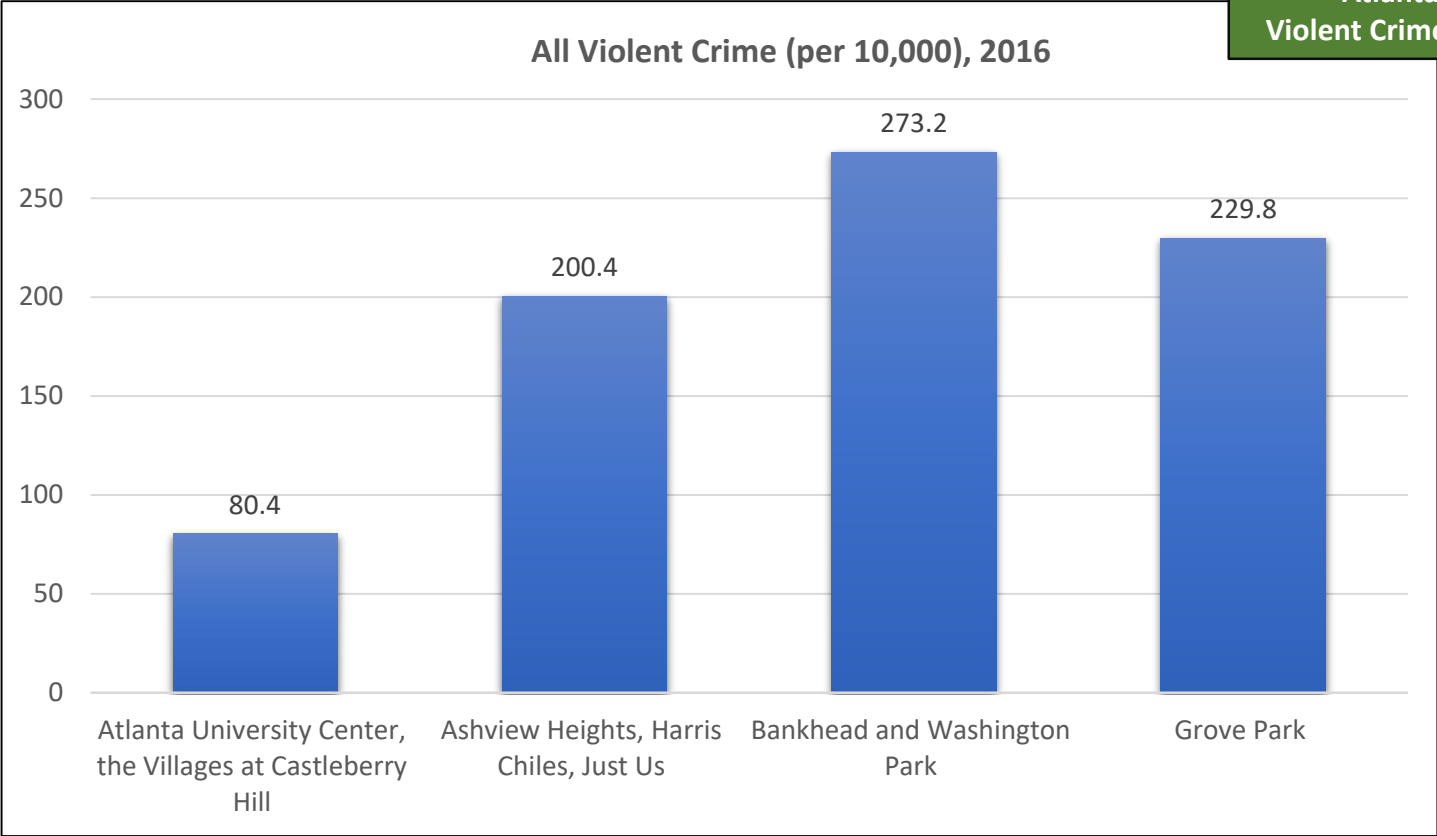
- The rate of violent crime across Tier 1 neighborhoods range from 219 to 239 violent crimes per 10,000 persons with the highest rate in English Avenue
- However, reported violent crime has decreased by 32% in English Ave between 2012 and 2016
- Violent crime in Tier 1 is 50% higher than the Atlanta rate



	English Avenue			Vine City			Castleberry Hill, Downtown		
	2012	2016	% Change	2012	2016	% Change	2012	2016	% Change
All Violent Crime (per 10,000)	352	239.6	-32%	274.5	233	-15%	212.2	219.4	3%

Tier 2 Violent Crimes

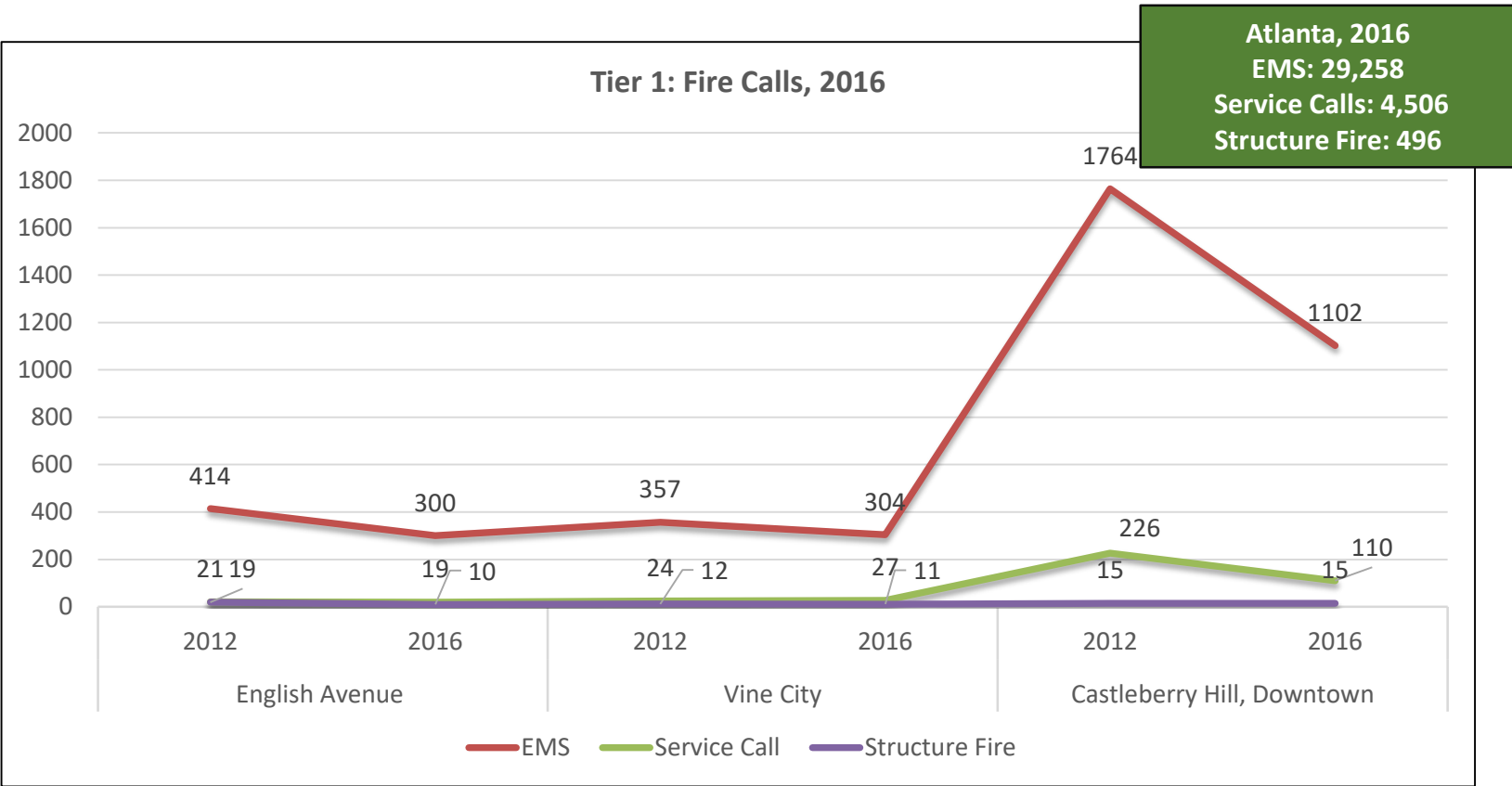
- The rate of violent crime across Tier 2 neighborhoods ranges from 200 to 273 violent crimes per 10,000 persons (AUC has a rate of 80 per 10,000)
- Reported violent crime has decreased by 32% Bankhead, Washington Park between 2012 and 2016
- As shown in Tier 1 (prior slide), violent crime in Tier 2 is 50% higher than the Atlanta rate



	Atlanta University Center, the Villages at Castleberry Hill			Ashview Heights, Harris Chiles, Just Us			Bankhead and Washington Park			Grove Park		
	2012	2016	% Change	2012	2016	% Change	2012	2016	% Change	2012	2016	% Change
All Violent Crime (per 10,000)	76.2	80.4	6%	209.1	200.4	-4%	404.2	273.2	-32%	318.6	229.8	-28%

Tier 1 Fire Calls

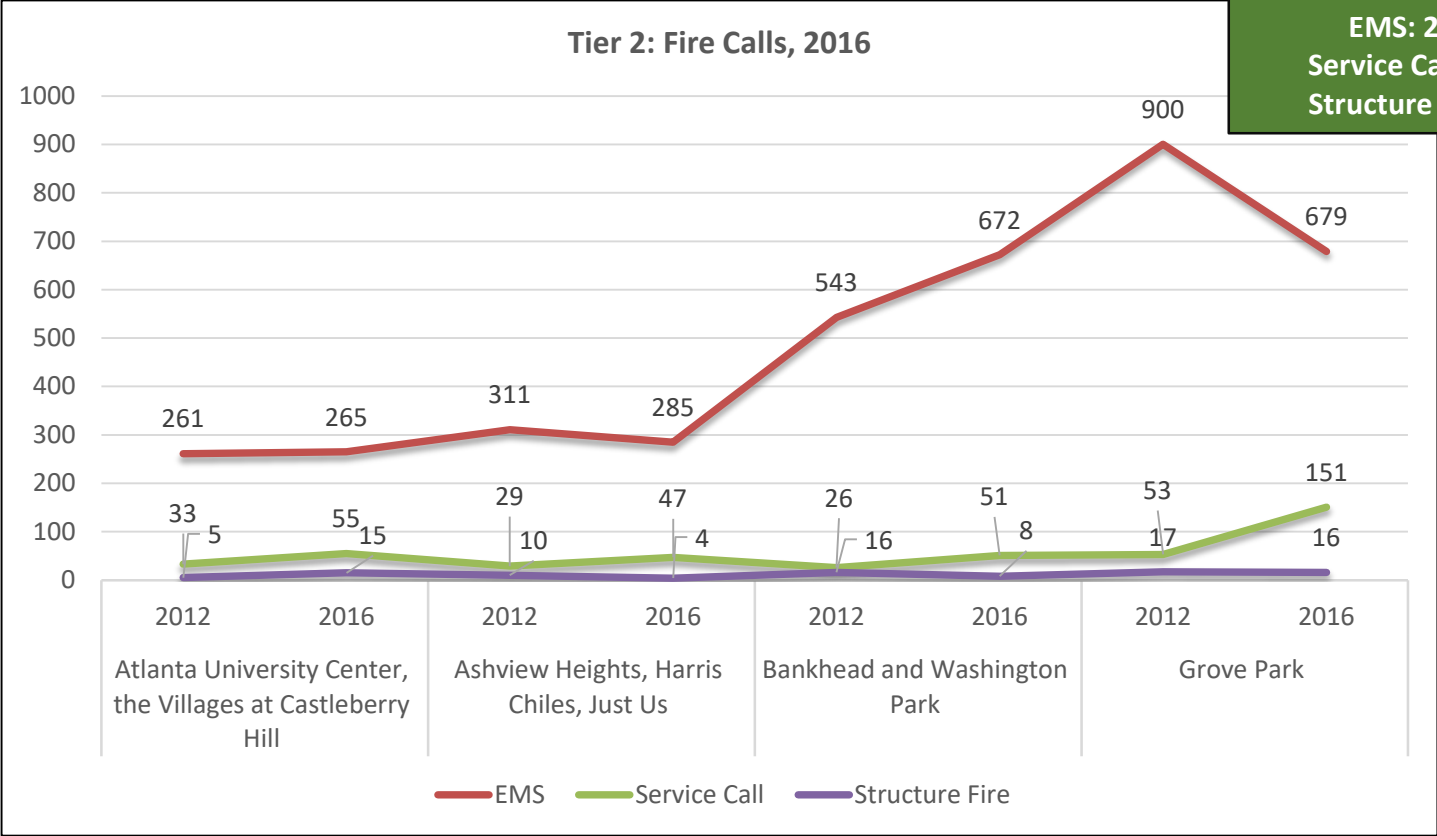
- The number of calls to EMS in Castleberry Hill is considerably higher compared to the other Tier 1 neighborhoods likely because it includes Downtown
- Across all neighborhoods there has been a decline in the number of fire calls



	English Avenue			Vine City			Castleberry Hill, Downtown		
Fire Calls	2012	2016	% Change	2012	2016	% Change	2012	2016	% Change
EMS	414	300	-27%	357	304	-14%	1764	1102	-37%
Service Calls	21	19	-9%	24	27	12.5%	226	110	-51%
Structure Fire	19	10	-47%	12	11	-8%	15	15	0%

Tier 2 Fire Calls

- The number of calls to EMS is more than 2 times higher in Bankhead, Washing Park, and Grove Park compared to the other Tier 2 neighborhoods
- Across all neighborhoods, there has been an increase in the number of service calls to the Fire Dept



Atlanta, 2016
EMS: 29,258
Service Calls: 4,506
Structure Fire: 496

	Atlanta University Center, the Villages at Castleberry Hill			Ashview Heights, Harris Chiles, Just Us			Bankhead and Washington Park			Grove Park		
Fire Calls	2012	2016	Change	2012	2016	Change	2012	2016	Change	2012	2016	Change
EMS	261	265	4	311	285	-26	543	672	129	900	679	-203
Service Call	33	55	-22	29	47	18	26	51	25	53	151	98
Structure Fire	5	15	-10	10	4	-6	16	8	-8	17	16	-1

ENVIRONMENTAL



Proctor Creek

- The English Avenue and Vine City neighborhoods have historically experienced flooding from the Proctor Creek Watershed
 - This flooding led to the growth of mold and mold can lead to health problems
 - Proctor Creek water was also found to have fecal contamination
- A research project and community survey was conducted to obtain information on living conditions in English Avenue and Vine City and approximately 150 residences were surveyed in 2014
 - **Mold was observed in more than half (53%) of the residences (including mold on shower curtains)**
 - Less than half of residents (47%) reported being aware of the mold in their home
 - **Musty or moldy odors were observed in 32% of homes**

Proctor Creek

- Once the survey was completed, ECO-Action and Emory shared the findings at a series of community forums.
- Neighborhood residents conducted a “Next Steps Forum” to move beyond research and find solutions to address the effects of mold and mildew in their community.
- Community members and stakeholders formulated 6 subcommittees to address the issues identified during the study. These subcommittees were tasked to work in the following areas:
 - Education and Lifestyle change;
 - Home repair and pest control;
 - Support for smart relocation;
 - Reducing flooding through individual and community green infrastructure solutions;
 - Services and support for people with asthma; and
 - Advocate for public policy promoting healthy homes.

Proctor Creek

- ECO-Action partnered with the chairs of the Education and Lifestyle Change subcommittee, Makeda Johnson and Mother Mammie Moore. This collaboration corresponded with the initiation of the Sister's Action Team program, Evaluates Need then Acts to Connect or Train (ENACT), a community-directed health workers project that trains community residents to serve as Healthy Homes Community Health Workers
- A follow up survey was then conducted to 315 residents
 - The survey found that addressing issues with leaks was the most frequently used strategy to remediate the mold identified in English Avenue homes in 2014
 - The second most frequent response was painting over the mold, an urban legend "solution". Painting over mold is not recommended, even if an "anti-mold" paint is used
- Follow up Healthy Homes inspections would be beneficial to identify and remediate homes with continued mold issues

Surveillance Blood Lead Level Data

Zip Code	Year	Number of Children Tested	Number of Children with >5 µg BLL	Percent of Children with >5 µg BLL
30314	2015	147	5	3.4%
30314	2016	89	5	5.6%
30314	2017	202	5	2.5%
30314	2018	193	3	1.5%
30318	2015	318	4	1.3%
30318	2016	219	5	2.3%
30318	2017	433	11	2.5%
30318	2018	448	10	2.2%

- Protecting children from exposure to lead is essential for lifelong good health. Even low levels of lead in blood have been shown to affect IQ, ability to pay attention, and academic achievement. And effects of lead exposure cannot be corrected.
- No safe lead level has been identified in children.
- CDC recommendations indicate >5 µg BLL as exposed and requiring case management.
- Zip code 30314 has a slightly higher percentage of children with BLL 5 µg/dL compared to 30318.

EPA Westside Lead Investigation

- The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is investigating possible lead soil contamination in Atlanta's Westside neighborhoods.
- EPA has tested about two dozen properties
 - Fifteen samples came back too high, including one 700% higher than what the EPA considers safe.
- EPA is offering soil testing at no cost to residents and property owners in a section of English Avenue encompassing 330 properties between Joseph E. Boone Blvd NW, Chestnut St NW, Cameron Alexander Blvd NW and the old CSX rail line.



EPA Westside Lead Investigation

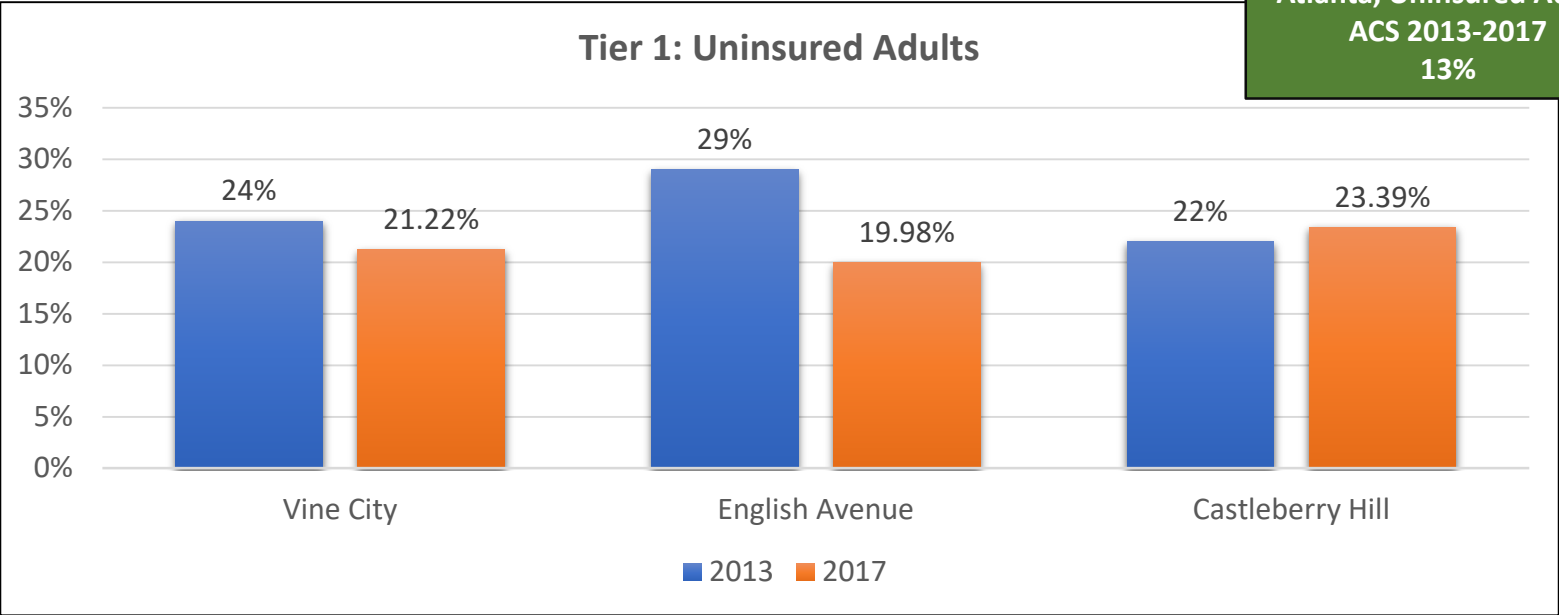
- Sampling is required to determine the specific risk and is currently underway
- If the sampling indicates additional properties are impacted the study area will be expanded
- The results from the study will determine what, if any, additional response actions are necessary

Source: EPA.gov

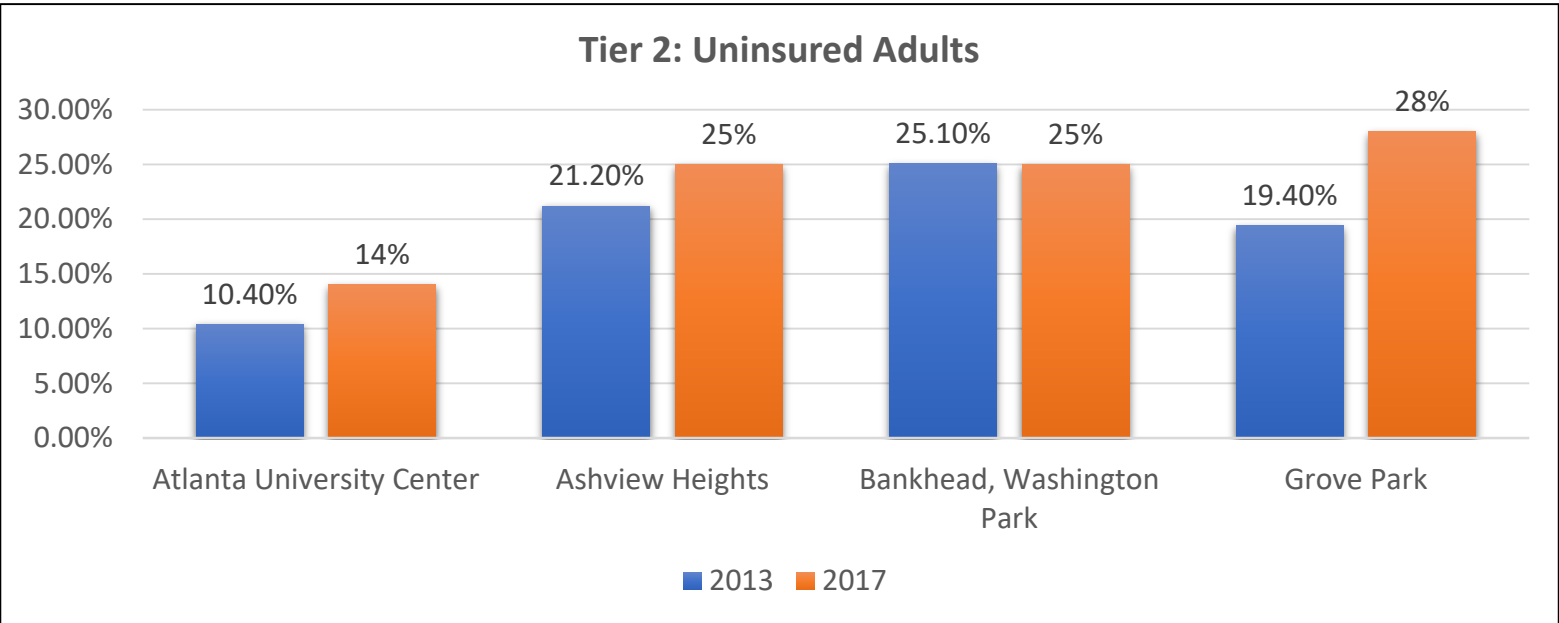
HEALTH PROFILE

Lack of Health Insurance Coverage

- Uninsured adults in Tier 1 decreased with the exception of Castleberry Hill which had a slight increase
- On average, 21% of adults in Tier 1 have no health insurance



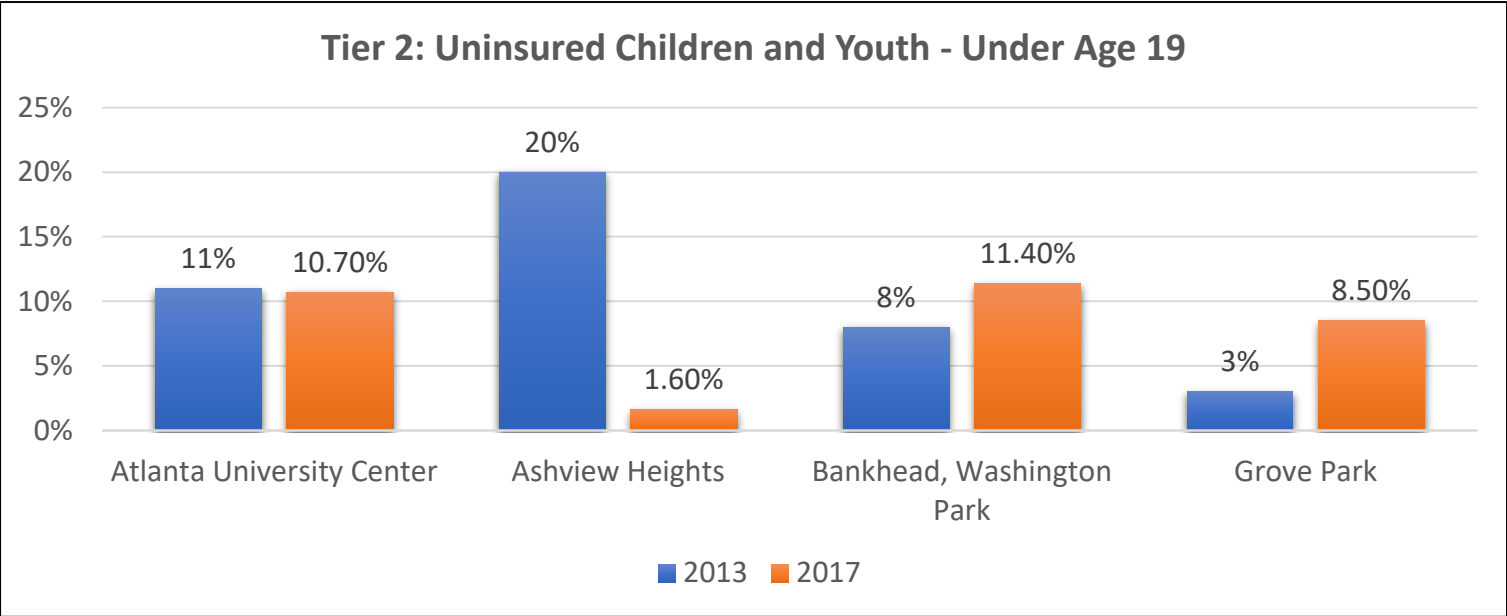
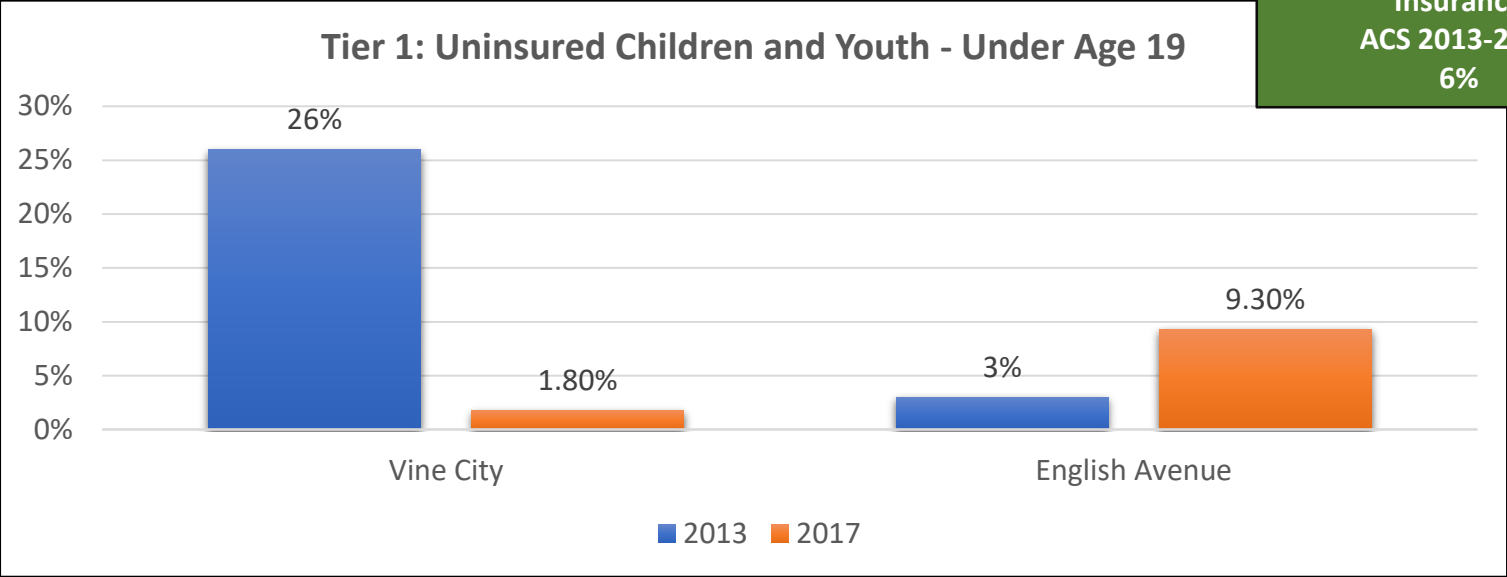
- Uninsured adults increased or remained the same in Tier 2
- The percent of uninsured adults in Tier 1 and 2 continues to exceed the Atlanta rate



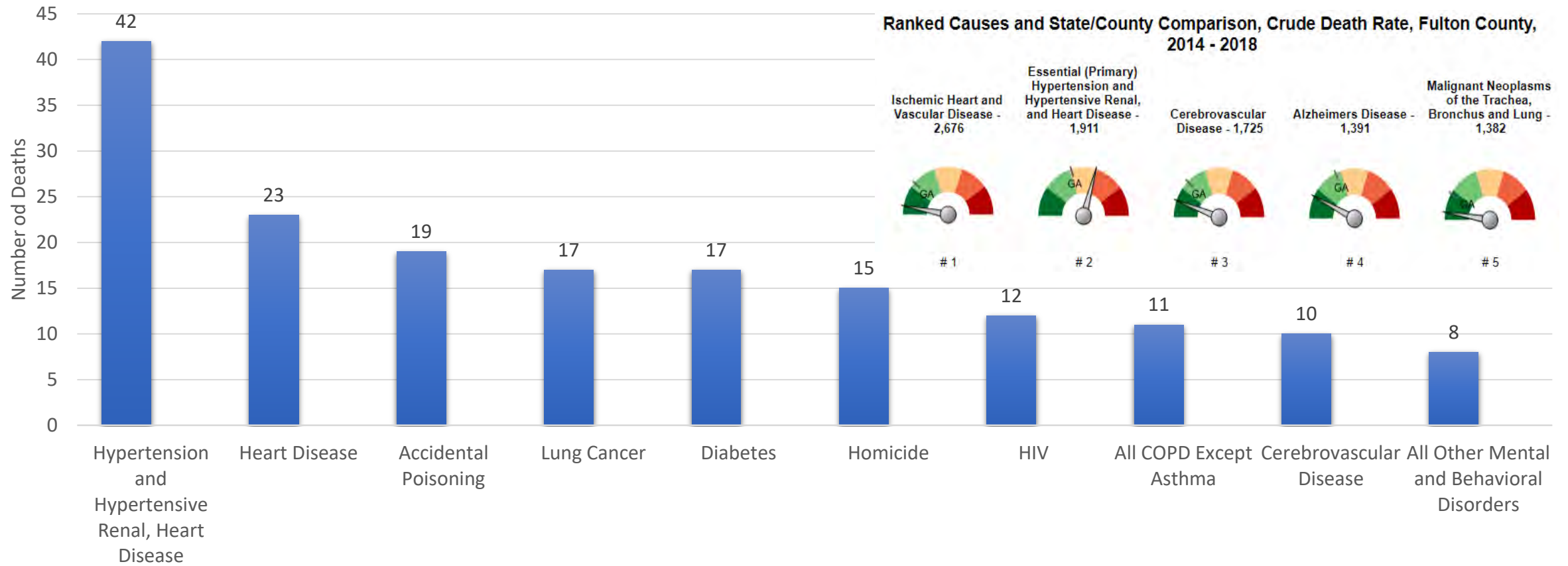
Lack of Health Insurance Coverage - Children

- Health insurance coverage had a notable improvement in children under 19 in Vine City and Ashview Heights
- Uninsured children in English Avenue increased by 210%
- Uninsured children in Bankhead, Washington Park and Grove Park also increased
- The percent of uninsured children and youth in Tier 1 and 2 continues to exceed the Atlanta rate with the exception of Vine City and Ashview Heights

Atlanta, No Health Insurance
ACS 2013-2017
6%



Tier 1: Leading Causes of Death, 2014-2018



- The top five leading causes of death in the Tier 1 neighborhoods slightly vary from the County comparison with Accidental Poisoning, Lung Cancer and Diabetes in the top five causes of death
- Hypertension and Heart Disease are the top 2 leading causes of death

Source: Georgia Department of Public Health, 2009-2013 and 2014-2018 (5-Year aggregate data sets)

Tier 1: Comparison of Leading Causes of Death, 2009-2013 and 2014-2018

Ranking	2014-2018 Leading Causes of Death	# of Deaths
1	Hypertension and Hypertensive Renal, Heart Disease	42
2	Heart Disease	23
3	Accidental Poisoning	19
4	Lung Cancer	17
5	Diabetes	17
6	Homicide	15
7	HIV	12
8	All COPD Except Asthma	11
9	Cerebrovascular Disease	10
10	Mental and Behavioral Disorders	8

Ranking	2009-2013 Leading Causes of Death	# of Deaths
2	Hypertension and Hypertensive Renal, Heart Disease	32
1	Heart Disease	41
10	Accidental Poisoning	8
3	Lung Cancer	20
9	Diabetes	10
6	Homicide	15
4	HIV	17
5	Cerebrovascular Disease	16
8	Mental and Behavioral Disorders	11
7	Kidney Disease	13

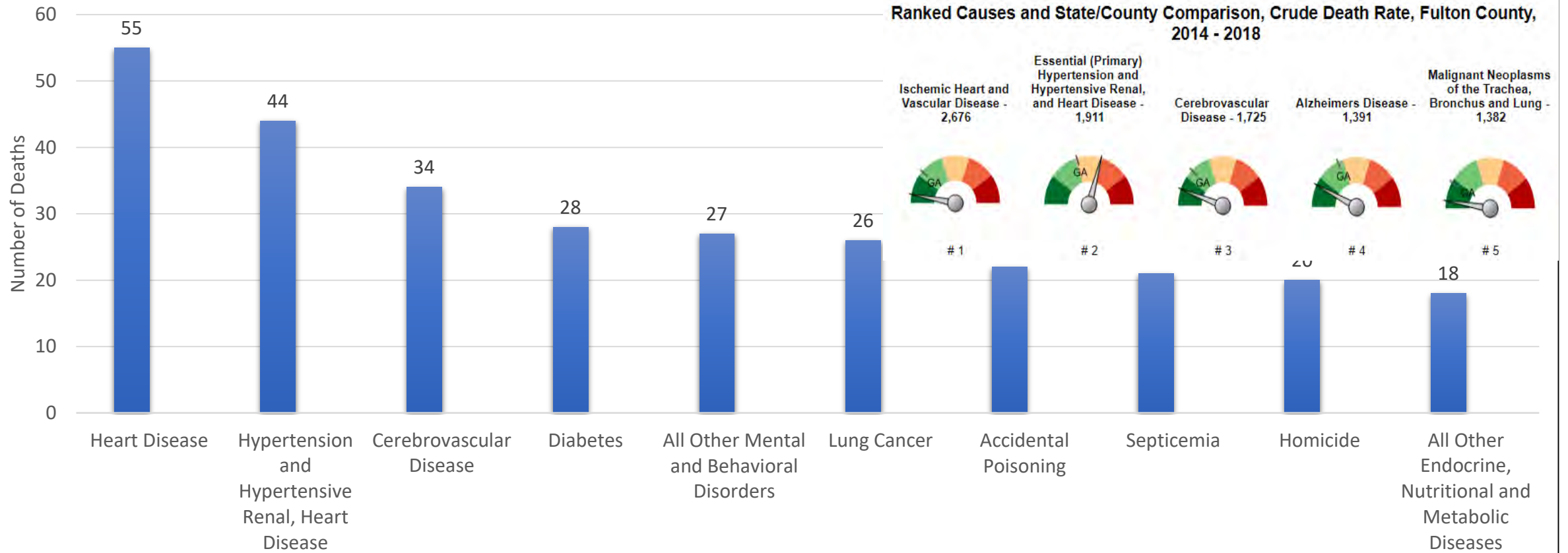


Leading causes that have increased in rank

- COPD is a new leading cause of death compared to the causes reported in 2009-2013 and Kidney Disease is no longer in the top ten causes of death
- Accidental Poisoning and Diabetes are new to the top five causes of death

Source: Georgia Department of Public Health, 2009-2013 and 2014-2018 (5-Year aggregate data sets)

Tier 2: Leading Causes of Death, 2014-2018



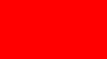
- The top five leading causes of death in the Tier 2 neighborhoods slightly vary from the County comparison with Diabetes and Mental and Behavioral Disorders in the top five causes of death
- Heart Disease, Hypertension and Cerebrovascular Disease are the top 3 leading causes of death

Source: Georgia Department of Public Health, 2009-2013 and 2014-2018 (5-Year aggregate data sets)

Tier 2: Comparison of Leading Causes of Death, 2009-2013 and 2014-2018

Ranking	2014-2018 Leading Causes of Death	# of Deaths
1	Heart Disease	55
2	Hypertension and Hypertensive Renal, Heart Disease	44
3	Cerebrovascular Disease	34
4	Diabetes	28
5	All Other Mental and Behavioral Disorders	27
6	Lung Cancer	26
7	Accidental Poisoning	22
8	Septicemia	21
9	Homicide	20
10	All Other Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases	18

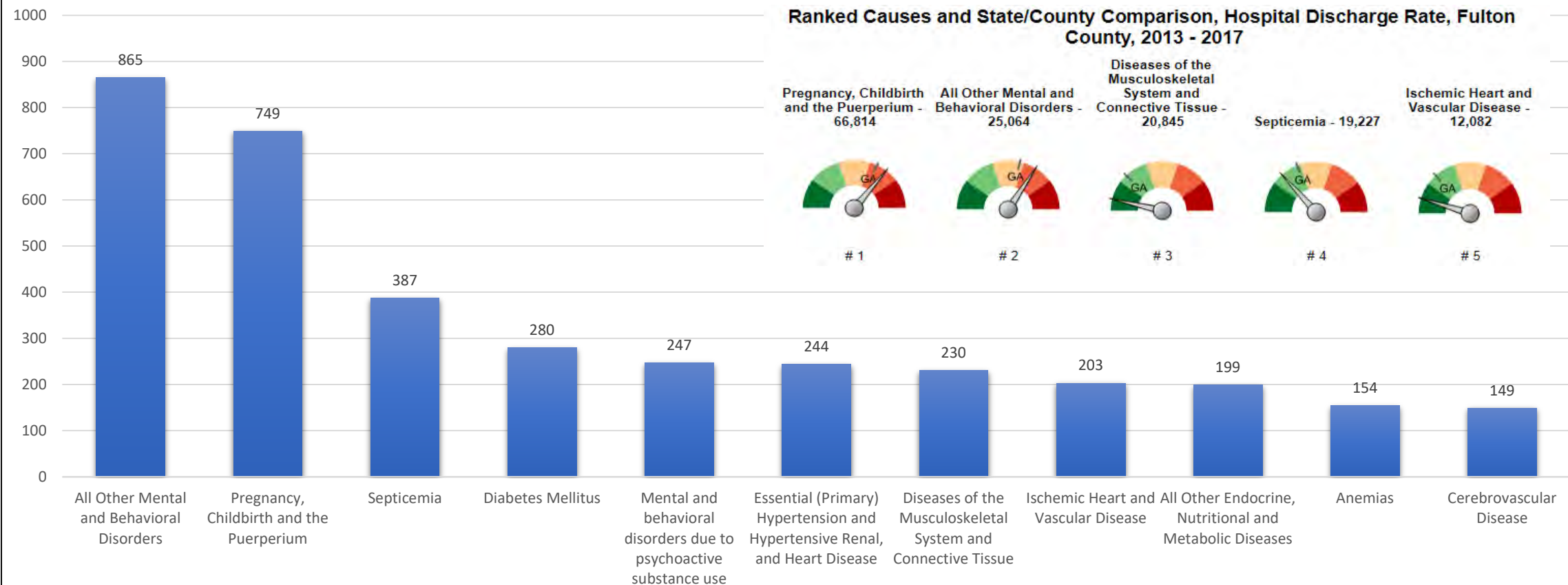
Ranking	2009-2013 Leading Causes of Death	# of Deaths
1	Heart Disease	66
2	Hypertension and Hypertensive Renal, Heart Disease	57
3	Cerebrovascular Disease	43
4	Diabetes	24
5	All Other Mental and Behavioral Disorders	39
6	Lung Cancer	38
7	HIV	32
8	Kidney Disease	23
9	Homicide	20
10	COPD	20

 Leading causes that have increased in rank

- Accidental Poisoning, Septicemia and Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases are new to the top ten causes of death
- COPD, HIV and Kidney Disease are no longer in the top ten causes of death

Source: Georgia Department of Public Health, 2009-2013 and 2014-2018 (5-Year aggregate data sets)

Tier 1: Leading Causes of Hospital Discharges in Adults, 2014-2018




- The top five leading causes of hospital discharge in the Tier 1 neighborhoods vary from the County comparison with Diabetes and Mental and Behavioral Disorder due to psychoactive substance use in the top five causes for hospital discharge

Source: Georgia Department of Public Health, 2009-2013 and 2014-2018 (5-Year aggregate data sets)

Tier 1: Comparison of Leading Causes of Hospital Discharges, 2009-2013 and 2014-2018

Ranking	2014-2018 Leading Causes of Hospital Discharges	# of Discharges
1	All Other Mental and Behavioral Disorders	865
2	Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	749
3	Septicemia	387
4	Diabetes Mellitus	280
5	Mental and behavioral disorders due to psychoactive substance use	247
6	Essential (Primary) Hypertension and Hypertensive Renal, and Heart Disease	244
7	Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue	230
8	Ischemic Heart and Vascular Disease	203
9	All Other Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases	199
10	Anemias	154

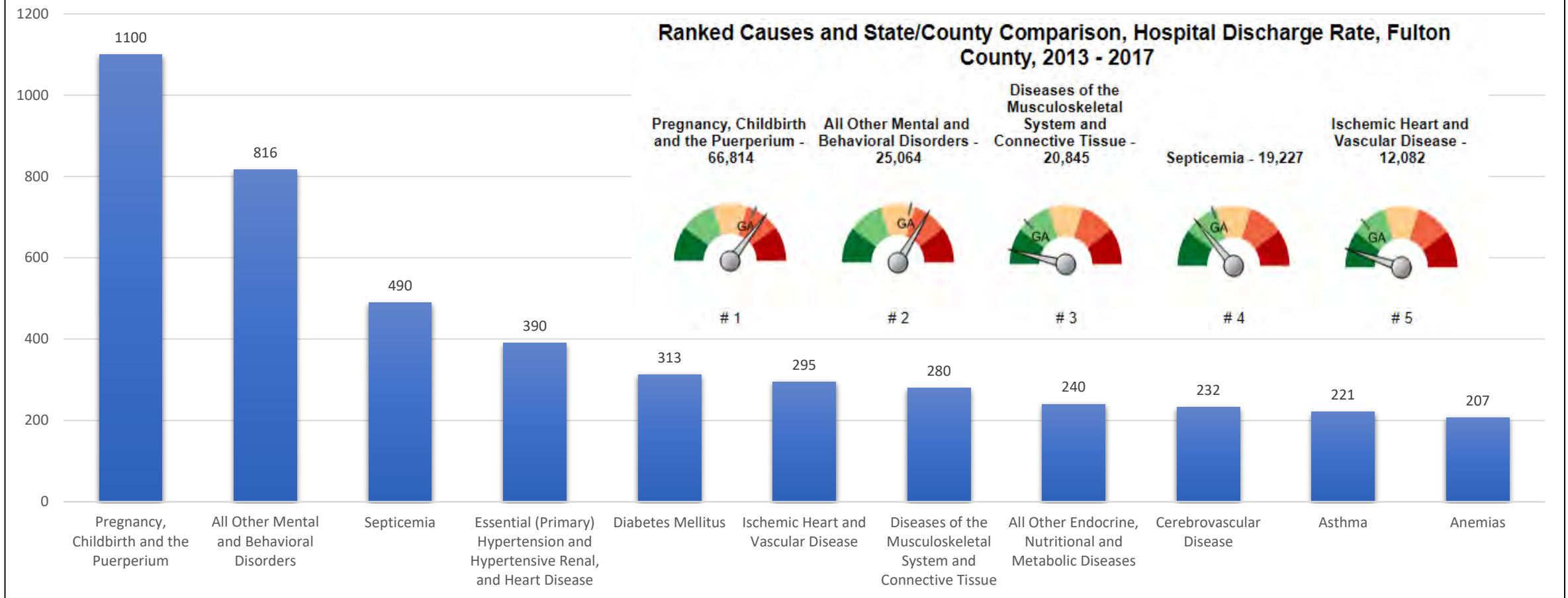
Ranking	2009-2013 Leading Causes of Hospital Discharges	# of Discharges
2	All Other Mental and Behavioral Disorders	418
1	Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	909
4	Septicemia	173
10	Diabetes Mellitus	144
8	Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue	159
5	Pneumonia	165
6	All Other Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases	164
7	Heart Disease	162
9	Cerebrovascular Disease	146
10	Diabetes Mellitus	144

 Leading causes that have increased in rank

- Mental and Behavioral Disorders changed to the number 1 leading cause of hospital discharges and the number of discharges doubled compared to 2009-2013
- Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue, Ischemic Heart and Vascular Disease and Anemias are new to the top ten leading cause of hospital discharges

Source: Georgia Department of Public Health, 2009-2013 and 2014-2018 (5-Year aggregate data sets)

Tier 2: Leading Causes of Hospital Discharges in Adults, 2014-2018



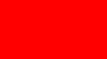
- The top five leading causes of hospital discharge in the Tier 2 neighborhoods are consistent with the County comparison with the exception of Diabetes in the top five causes of hospital discharge

Source: Georgia Department of Public Health, 2009-2013 and 2014-2018 (5-Year aggregate data sets)

Tier 2: Comparison of Leading Causes of Hospital Discharges, 2009-2013 and 2014-2018

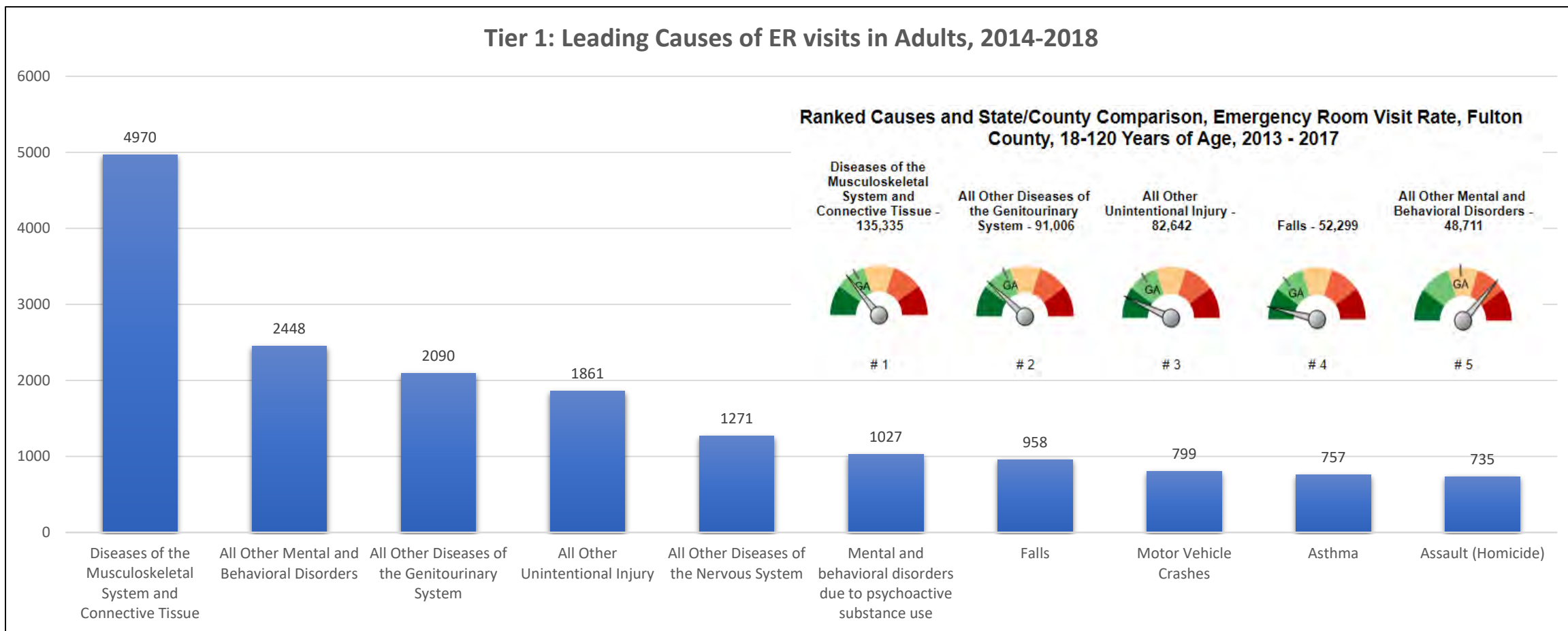
Ranking	2014-2018 Leading Causes of Hospital Discharges	# of Discharges
1	Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	1100
2	All Other Mental and Behavioral Disorders	816
3	Septicemia	490
4	Essential (Primary) Hypertension and Hypertensive Renal, and Heart Disease	390
5	Diabetes Mellitus	313
6	Ischemic Heart and Vascular Disease	295
7	Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue	280
8	All Other Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases	240
9	Cerebrovascular Disease	232
10	Asthma	221

Ranking	2009-2013 Leading Causes of Hospital Discharges	# of Discharges
1	Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	1160
2	All Other Mental and Behavioral Disorders	481
3	Septicemia	271
8	Essential (Primary) Hypertension and Hypertensive Renal, and Heart Disease	204
10	Diabetes Mellitus	192
6	Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue	215
4	Heart Disease	258
5	Cerebrovascular Disease	221
7	Diseases of the Genitourinary	210
9	Pneumonia	203

 Leading causes that have increased in rank

- Diabetes changed to the top five leading causes of hospital discharges and the number of discharges increased by 63% compared to 2009-2013
- Ischemic Heart and Vascular Disease, Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases and Asthma are new to the top ten leading cause of hospital discharges

Source: Georgia Department of Public Health, 2009-2013 and 2014-2018 (5-Year aggregate data sets)



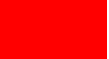
- The top five leading causes of ER visits in Tier 1 neighborhoods are consistent with the County comparison with the exception of Diseases of the Nervous System in the top five causes of ER visits
- The leading causes of ER visits are notably different from the leading causes of death and hospital discharges with the exception of Mental and Behavioral Disorders

Source: Georgia Department of Public Health, 2009-2013 and 2014-2018 (5-Year aggregate data sets)

Tier 1: Comparison of Leading Causes of ER Visits, 2009-2013 and 2014-2018

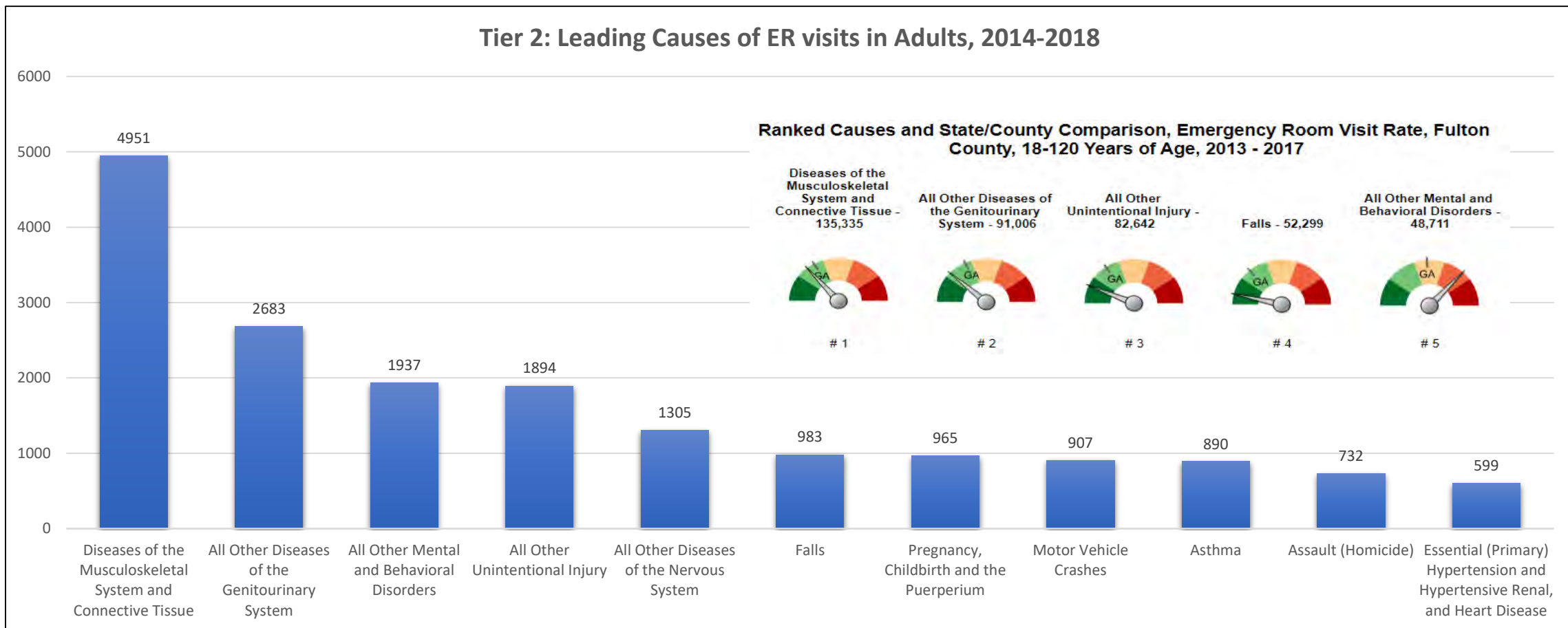
Ranking	2014-2018 Leading Causes of ER Visits	# of ER Visits
1	Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue	4970
2	All Other Mental and Behavioral Disorders	2448
3	All Other Diseases of the Genitourinary System	2090
4	All Other Unintentional Injury	1861
5	All Other Diseases of the Nervous System	1271
6	Mental and behavioral disorders due to psychoactive substance use	1027
7	Falls	958
8	Motor Vehicle Crashes	799
9	Asthma	757
10	Assault (Homicide)	735

Ranking	2009-2013 Leading Causes of ER Visits	# of ER Visits
1	Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue	2217
5	All Other Mental and Behavioral Disorders	968
3	All Other Diseases of the Genitourinary System	1585
2	All Other Unintentional Injury	1996
10	All Other Diseases of the Nervous System	469
4	Falls	999
9	Motor Vehicle Crashes	643
7	Pregnancy, Childbirth Puerperium	707
8	Asthma	700
6	Assault (Homicide)	712

 Leading causes that have increased in rank

- Mental and Behavioral Disorders changed to the number two leading cause of ER visits and the number of ER visits increased by 152%
- Mental and behavioral disorders due to psychoactive substance use is new to the top ten leading causes of ER visits with over 1,000 visits

Source: Georgia Department of Public Health, 2009-2013 and 2014-2018 (5-Year aggregate data sets)



- The top five leading causes of ER visits in Tier 2 neighborhoods are consistent with the County comparison with the exception of Diseases of the Nervous System in the top five causes of ER visits as seen with Tier 1 neighborhoods

Source: Georgia Department of Public Health, 2009-2013 and 2014-2018 (5-Year aggregate data sets)

Tier 2: Comparison of Leading Causes of ER Visits, 2009-2013 and 2014-2018

Ranking	2014-2018 Leading Causes of ER Visits	# of ER Visits
1	Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue	4951
2	All Other Diseases of the Genitourinary System	2683
3	All Other Mental and Behavioral Disorders	1937
4	Unintentional Injury	1894
5	All Other Diseases of the Nervous System	1305
6	Falls	983
7	Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	965
8	Motor Vehicle Crashes	907
9	Asthma	890
10	Assault (Homicide)	732

Ranking	2009-2013 Leading Causes of ER Visits	# of ER Visits
1	Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue	2644
3	All Other Diseases of the Genitourinary System	1863
5	All Other Mental and Behavioral Disorders	965
2	Unintentional Injury	2398
10	All Other Diseases of the Nervous System	522
4	Falls	1284
7	Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	780
9	Motor Vehicle Crashes	694
6	Asthma	926
8	Assault (Homicide)	760

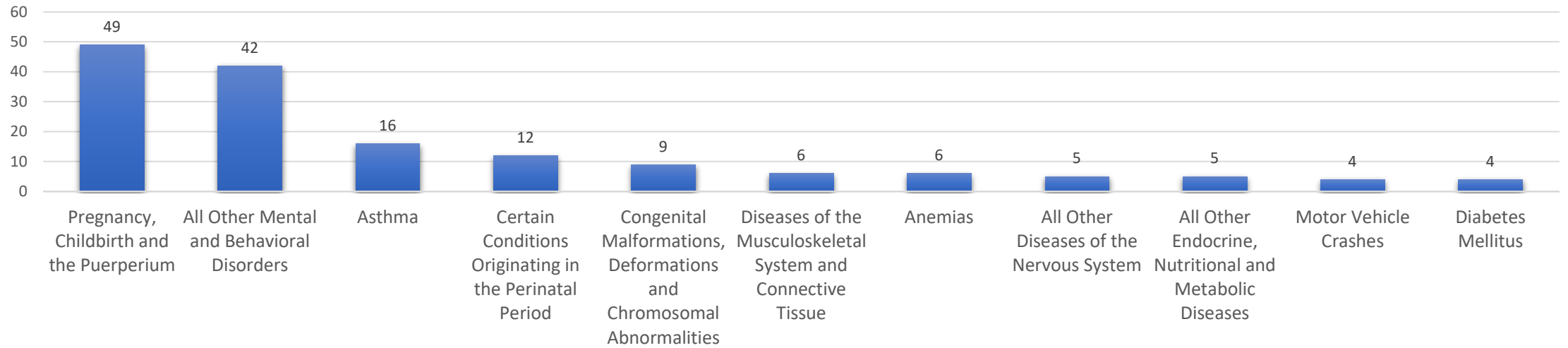


Leading causes that have increased in rank

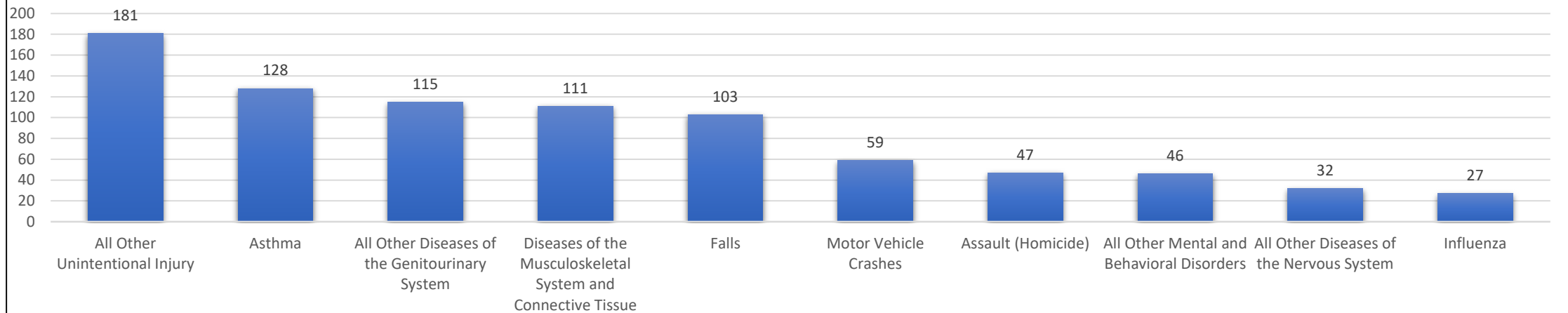
- Mental and Behavioral Disorders changed to the number three leading cause of ER visits and the number of ER visits increased by 100%

Source: Georgia Department of Public Health, 2009-2013 and 2014-2018 (5-Year aggregate data sets)

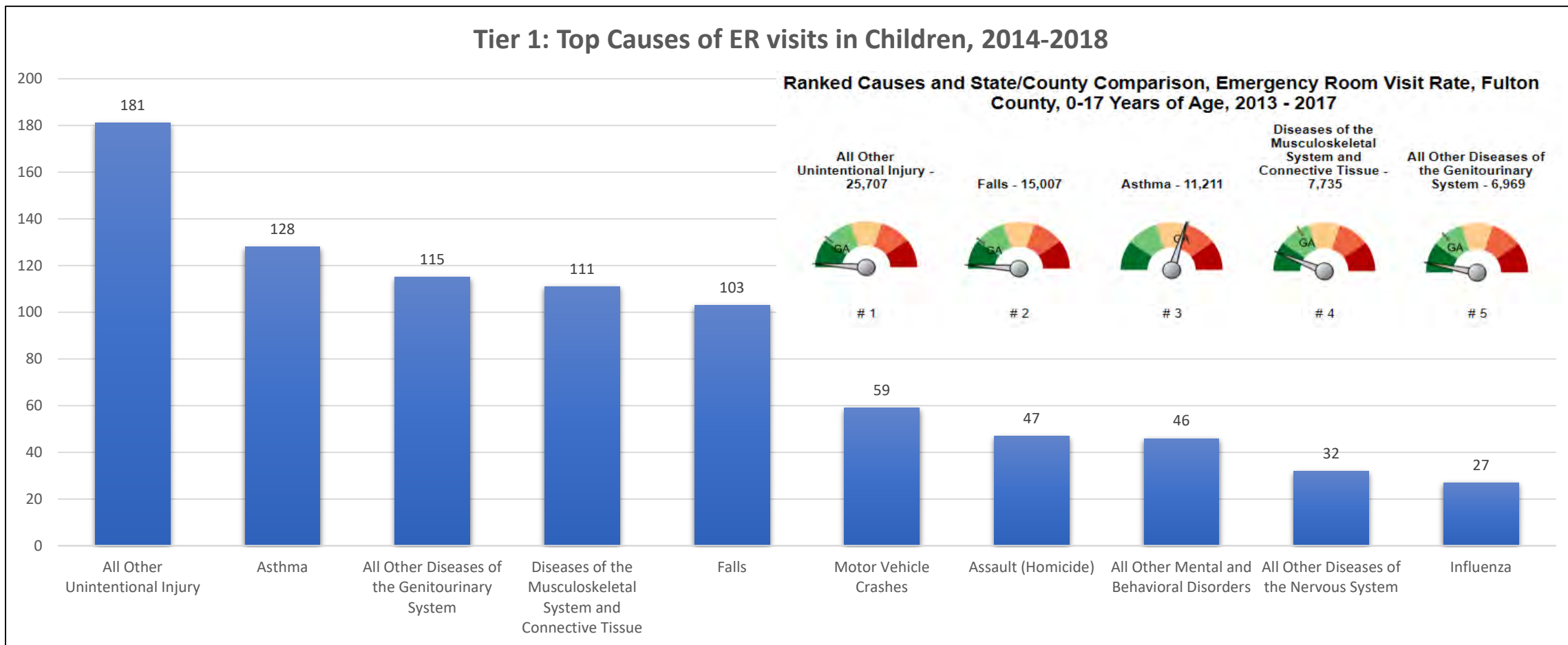
Tier 1: Leading Causes of Hospital Discharges in Children, 2014-2018



Tier 2: Leading Causes of Hospital Discharges in Children, 2014-2018

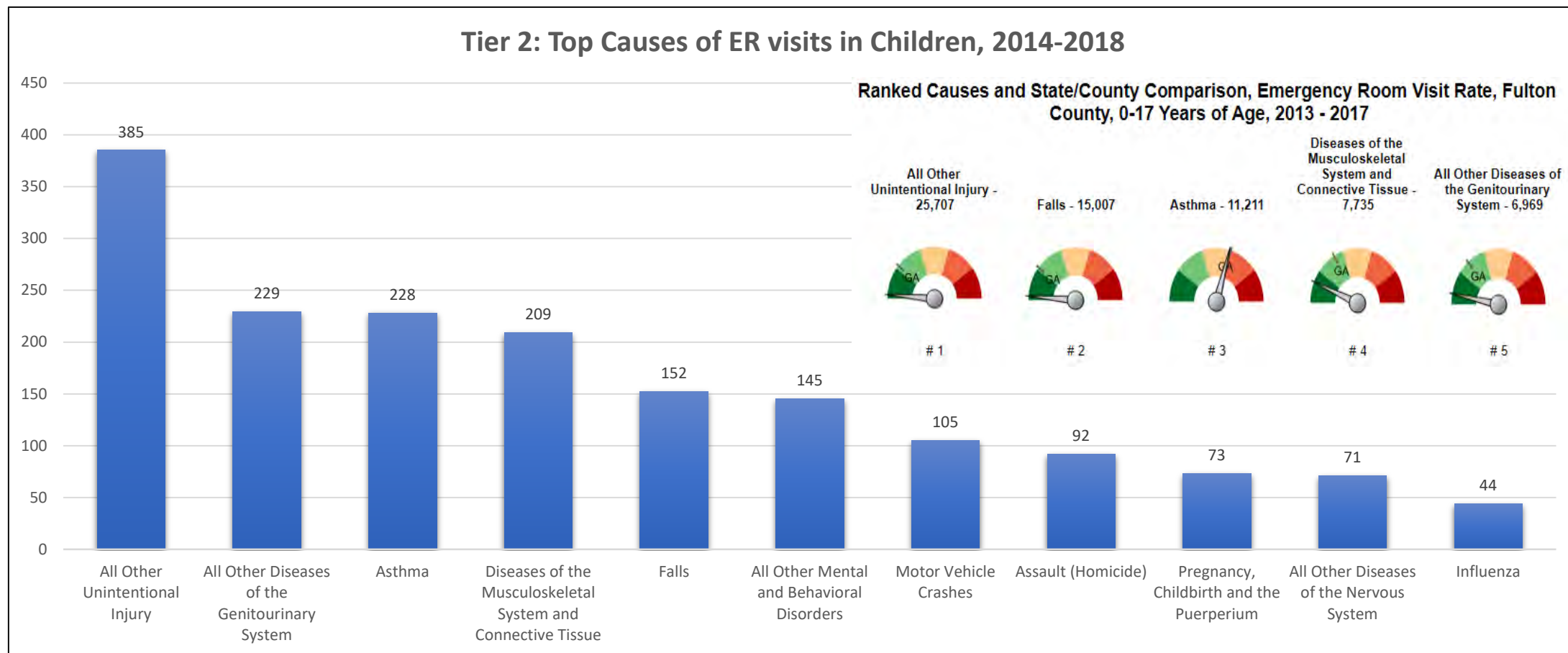


- Preventable conditions such as Mental and Behavioral Disorders along with Asthma and Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period are in the top 5 causes of hospital discharges in children



- The top five leading causes of ER visits in Tier 1 neighborhoods are consistent with County comparison with Asthma in the top five causes of ER visits in children

Source: Georgia Department of Public Health, 2014-2018 (5-Year aggregate)



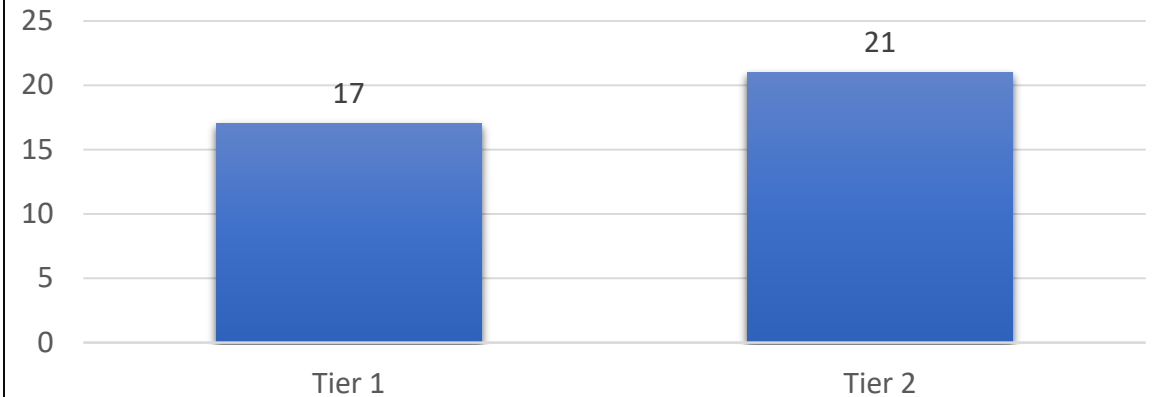
- The top five leading causes of ER visits in Tier 2 neighborhoods are consistent with County comparison with Asthma in the top five causes of ER visits in children

Source: Georgia Department of Public Health, 2014-2018 (5-Year aggregate)

- There were 17 overdose deaths in Tier 1 and 21 overdose deaths in Tier 2
- Compared to the number of overdose deaths in Fulton County, Tier 1 consisted of 10% of the overdose deaths and Tier 2 consisted of 12%
- There were 30 overdose deaths in 30314 (more than half occurred in Tier 1) and 58 overdose deaths in 30318
- Compared to the number of overdose deaths in the state of Georgia, 30314 consisted of 2% of the overdose deaths and 30318 consisted of 4%

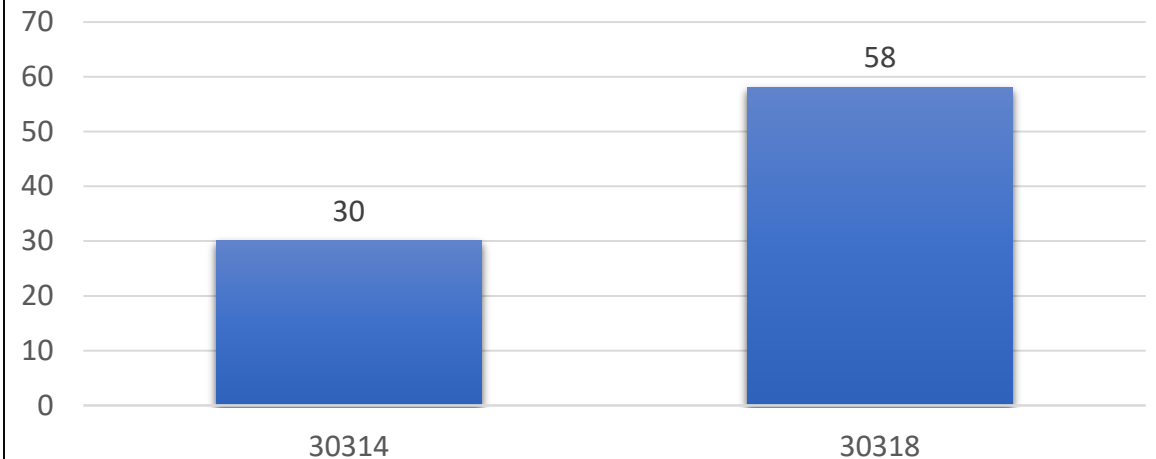
Deaths due to Drug Overdose, 2014-2018

Fulton County, 164 Deaths (2018)



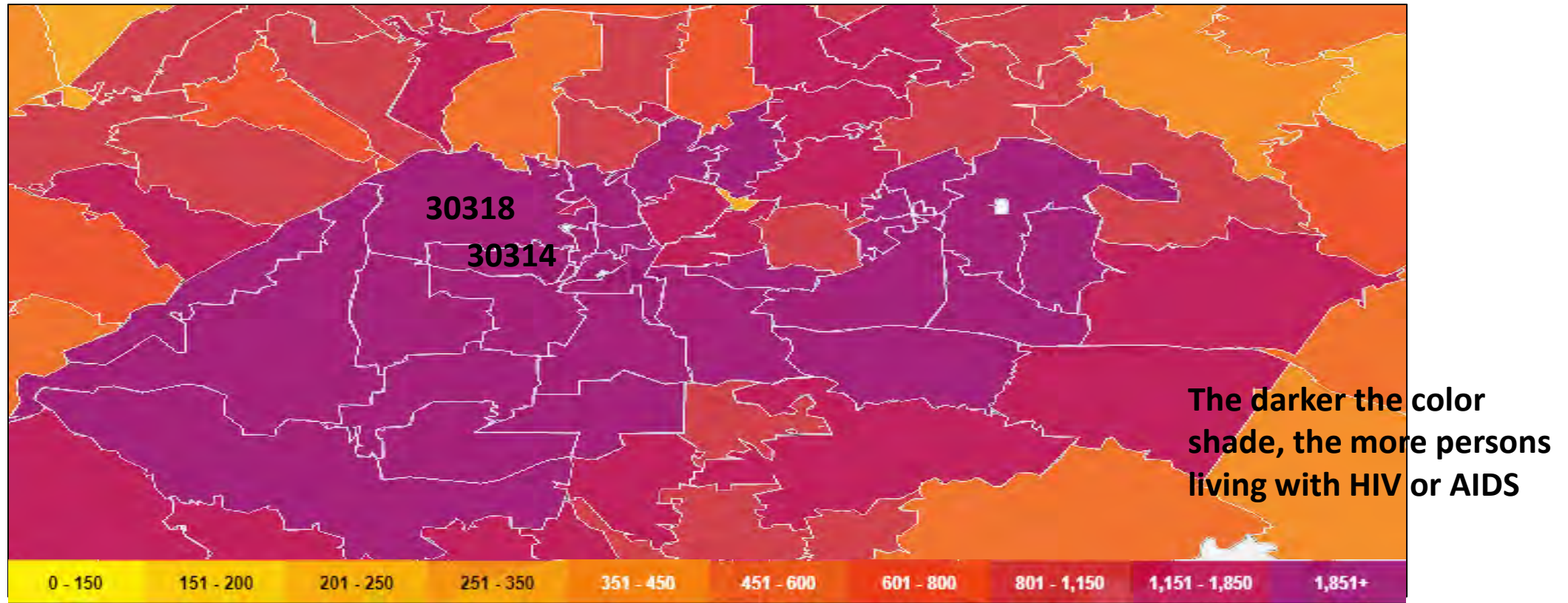
Deaths due to Drug Overdoses, 2014-2018

Georgia, 1,396 Deaths (2018)



Source: Georgia Department of Public Health, Office of Health Indicators for Planning (OHIP), Death statistical files (2014-2018)

HIV Prevalence

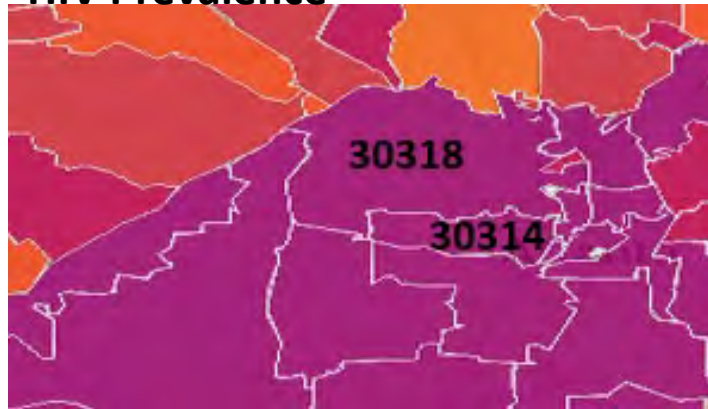


- In 2017, 4090 of every 100,000 people or 1694 people were living with HIV in 30318 - **more than 3 times the Fulton County rate**
 - In 2012, 1,320 people or 3,187 per 100,000 population were living with an HIV or AIDS
- In 2017, 5193 of every 100,000 people or 999 people were living with HIV in 30314
 - In 2012, 723 people or 3,758 per 100,000 population were living with an HIV or AIDS

Source: AIDSVu, 2017 and 2012

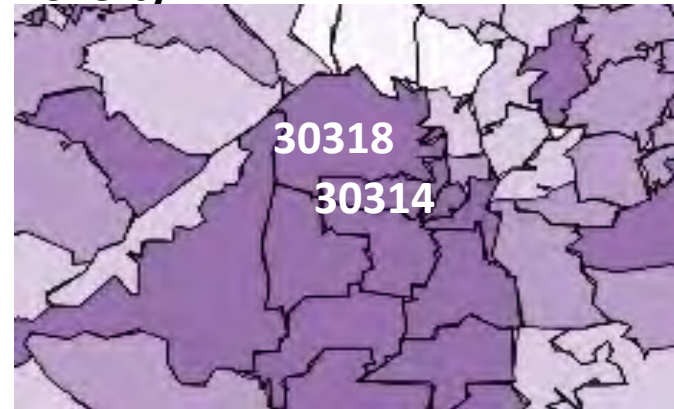
Comparison: HIV Prevalence and Social Determinants of Health

HIV Prevalence



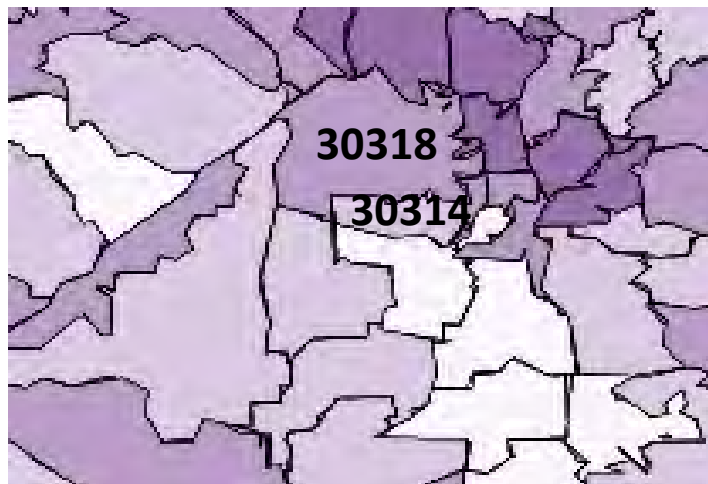
The darker the color shade, the more persons living with HIV or AIDS

Poverty



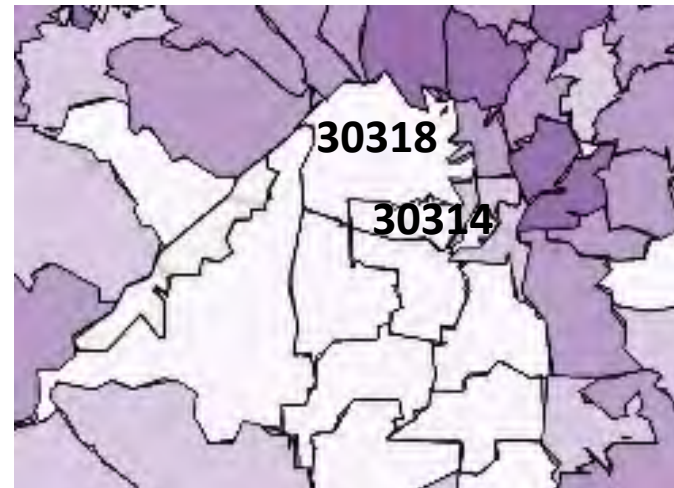
The darker the color shade, the more persons living in poverty

Education



The lighter the color shade, the less persons who have earned a HS Diploma

Median Household Income



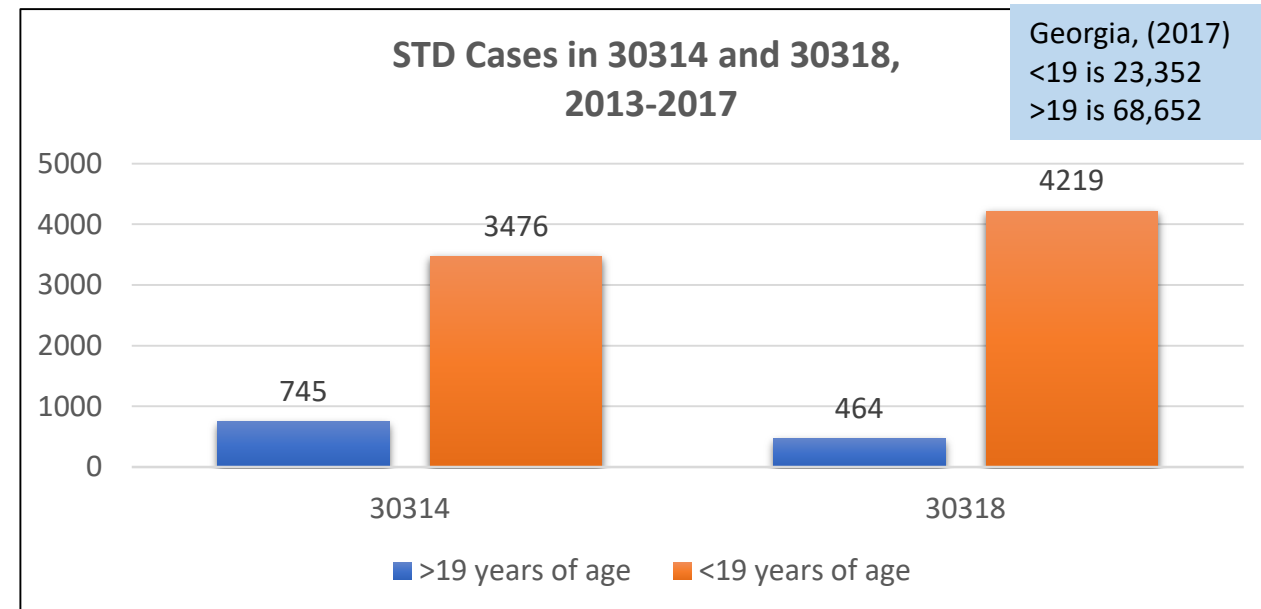
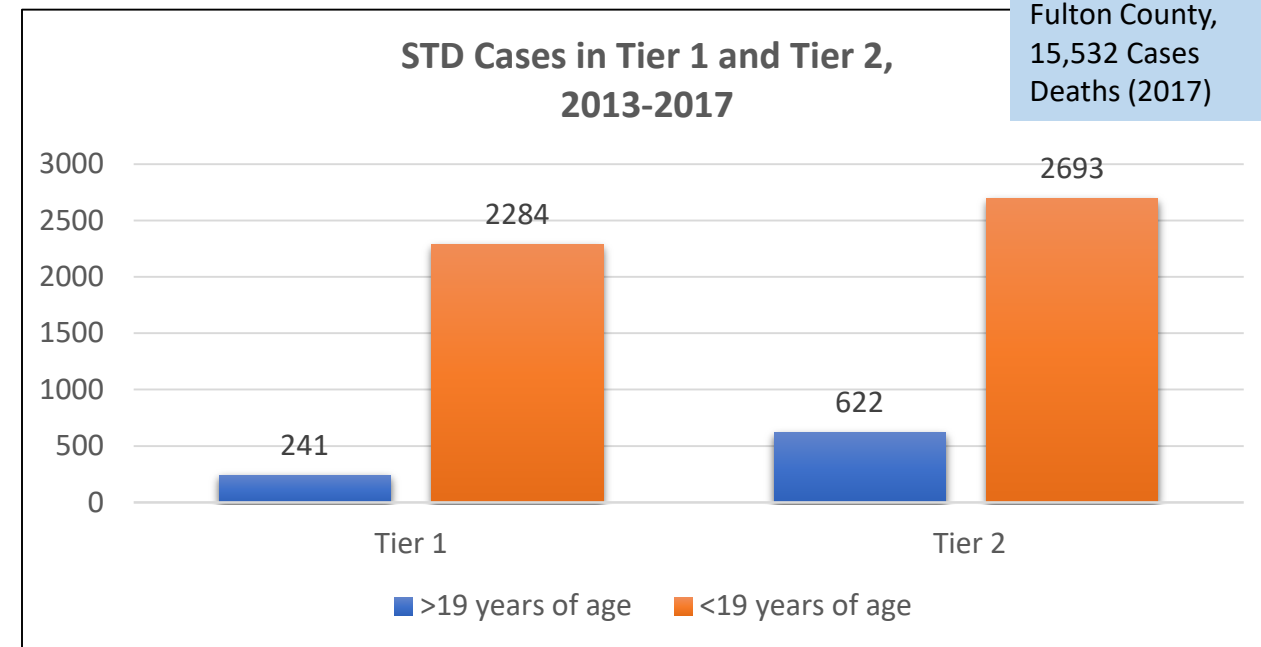
The lighter the color shade, the lower the median household income

Source: AIDSVu, 2017 and 2012

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

- STD cases are nine times higher in young adults compared to adults in Tier 1
- Similarly, the number of STD cases are more than 4 times higher in young adults compared to adults in 30314; and, more than nine times higher in young adults in 30318
- Of the 15,532 STD cases in Fulton County, 15% were in Tier 1 and 17% were in Tier 2

Source: Georgia Department of Public Health, 2013-2017 (5-Year Aggregate)



MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH INDICATORS

Total Births

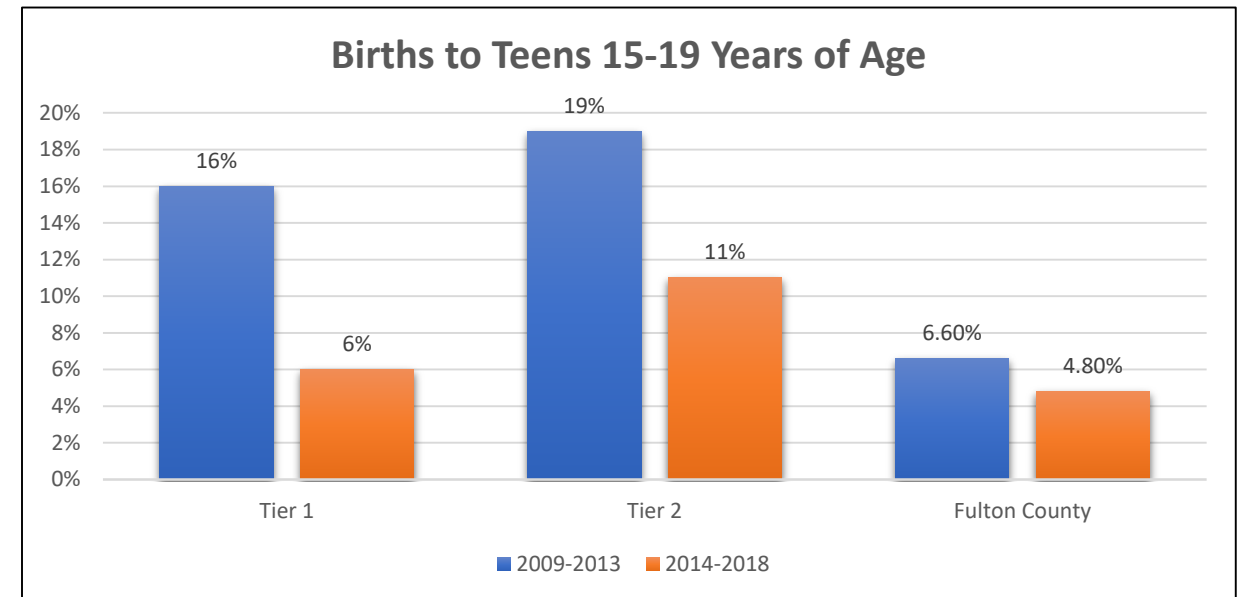
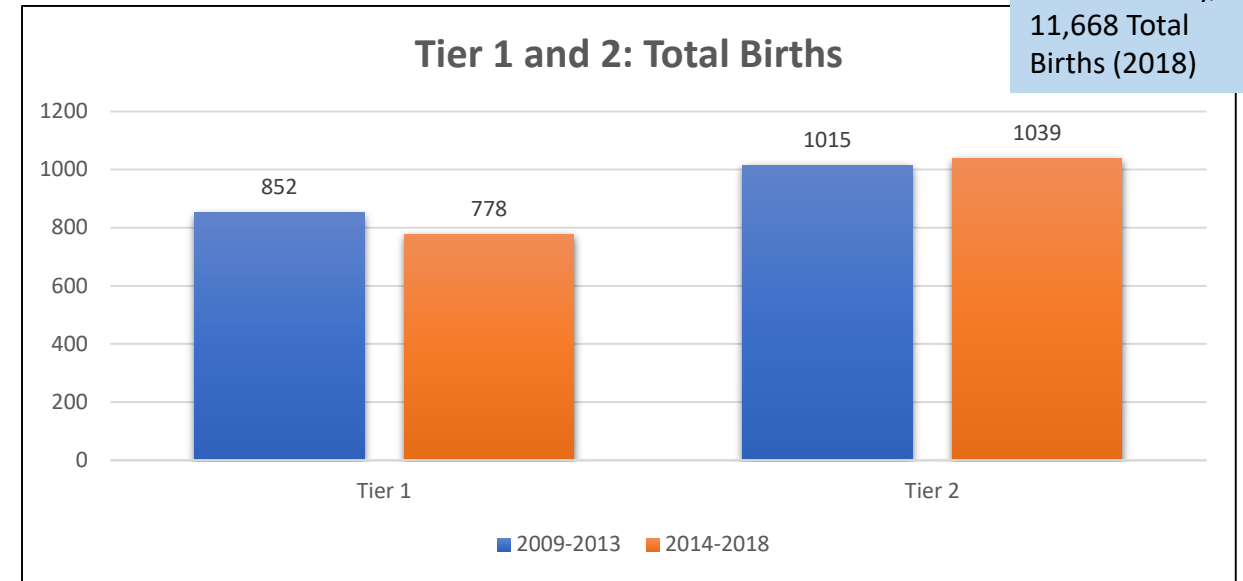
- Total births decreased in Tier 1 and slightly increased in Tier 2 compared to 2009-2013

Births to Teens

- Tier 1 and 2 had a decrease in the percent of births to teens
 - Slight decline also seen in Fulton County
- Despite the decrease in births to teens, Tier 1 and 2 continue to have a higher percent of teen births compared to Fulton County

Source: Georgia Department of Public Health, 2009-2013 and 2014-2018 (5-Year aggregate datasets)

Fulton County,
11,668 Total
Births (2018)

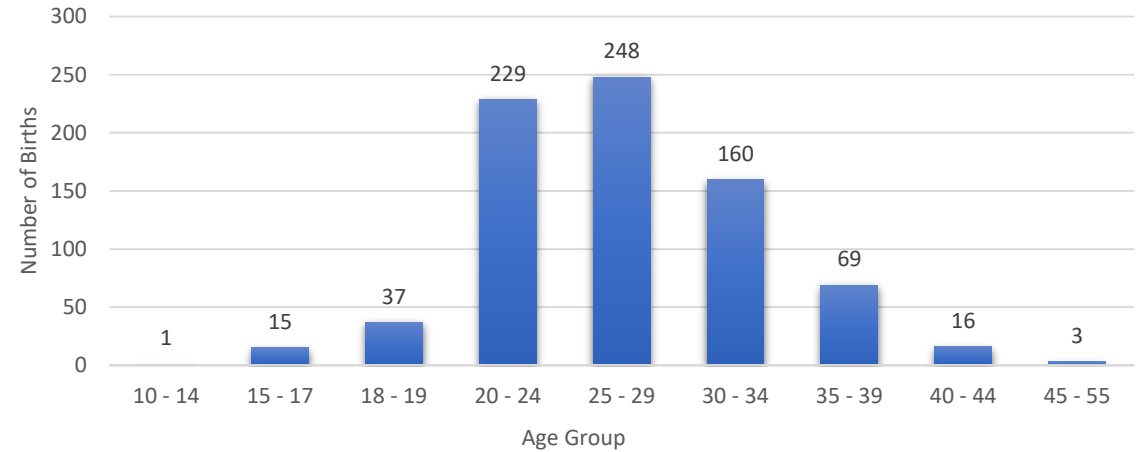


Births by Mother's Age

- Tier 1 had the highest number of births to women in the age group 25 – 29 followed by the age group 20 – 24; whereas, Tier 2 had the highest number of births to women in the age group 20-24 followed by the age group 25-29
- Of the total births, 7% were births to teens in Tier 1 and 11% in Tier 2

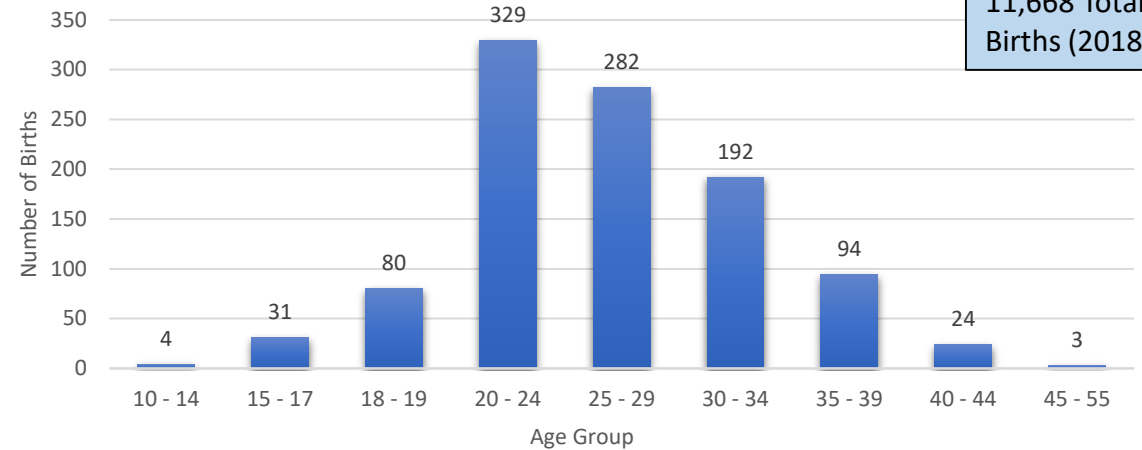
Source: Georgia Department of Public Health, 2009-2013 and 2014-2018 (5-Year aggregate datasets)

**Tier 1: Births by Mother's Age,
2014-2018**



Fulton County,
11,668 Total
Births (2018)

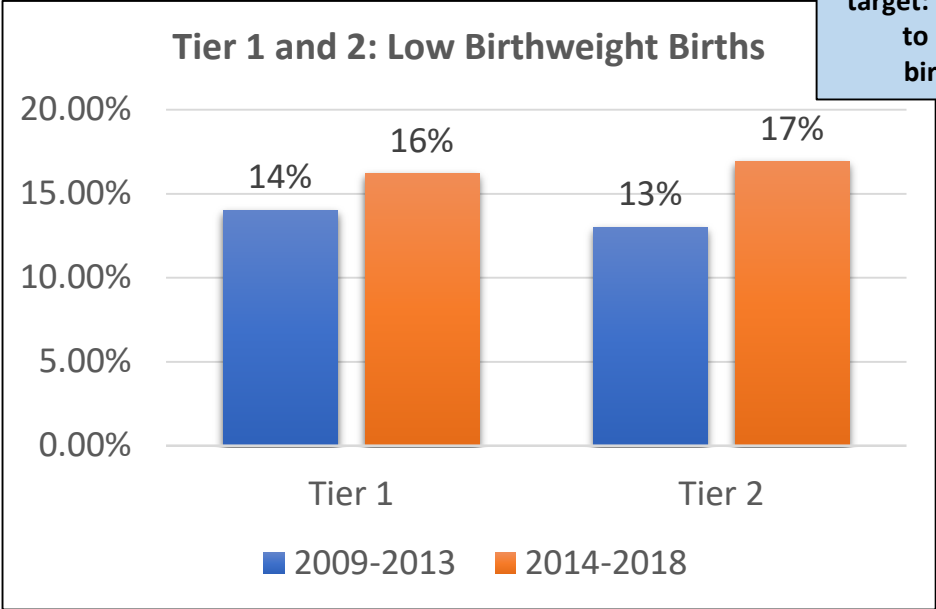
**Tier 2: Births by Mother's Age,
2014-2018**



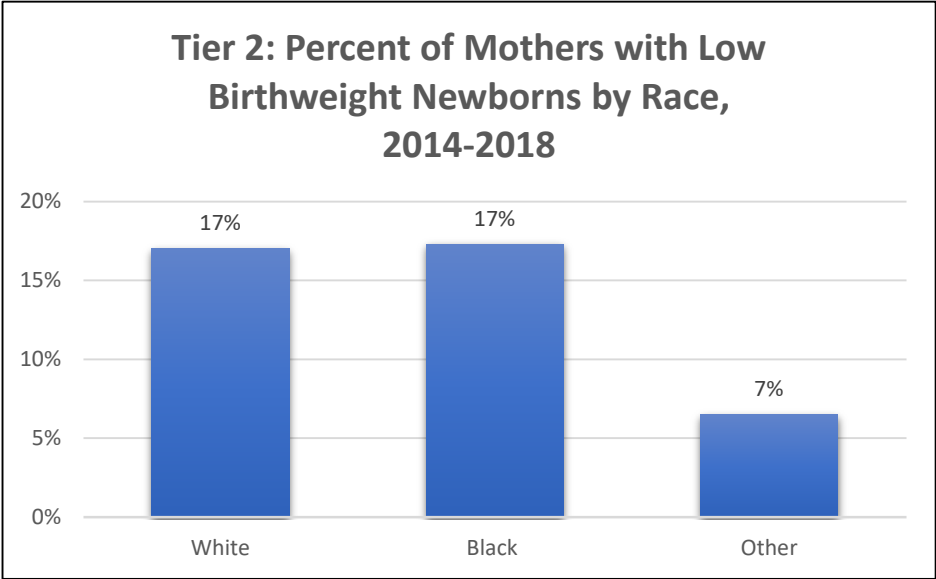
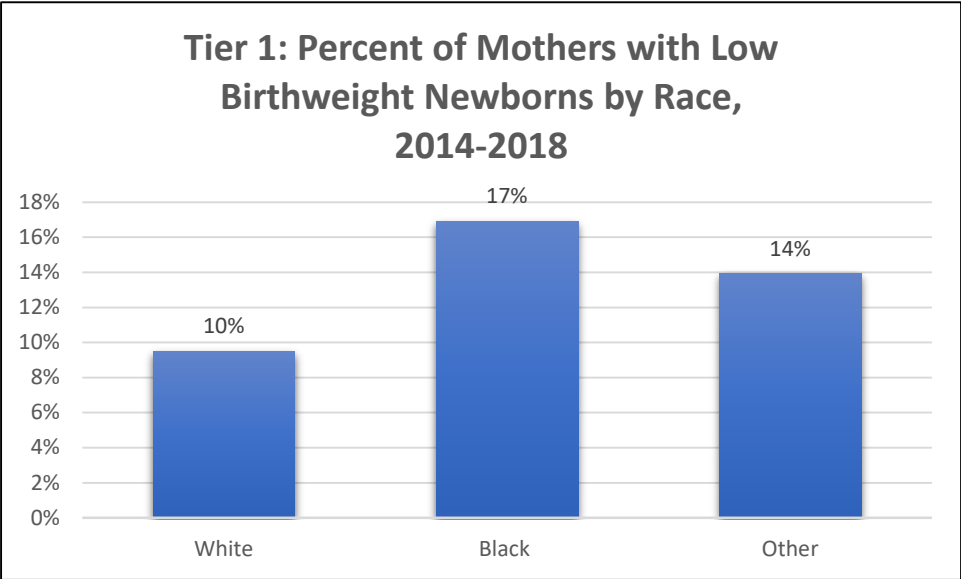
Fulton County,
11,668 Total
Births (2018)

Low Birthweight Births, <2,500 grams or 5.5lbs

- Tier 1 and 2 had an increase in low birthweight births compared to 2009-2013, however both Tiers continue to fall below the Healthy People 2020 target of 7.8%
- When stratified by race, Black mothers have the highest percent (17%) of low birthweight newborns in Tier 1 compared to White (10%) and Other (14%) races

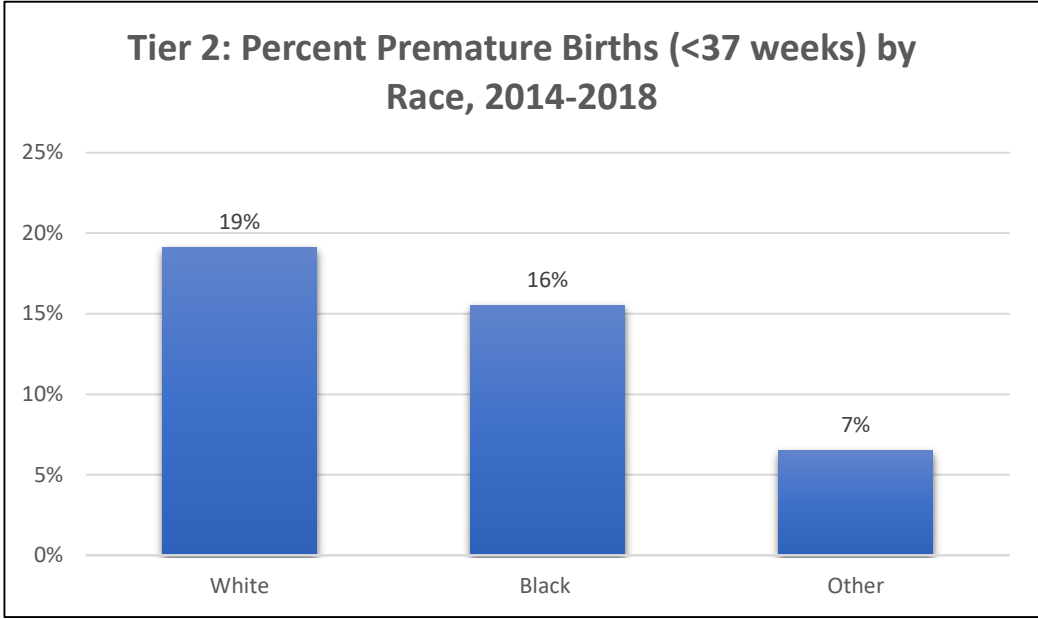
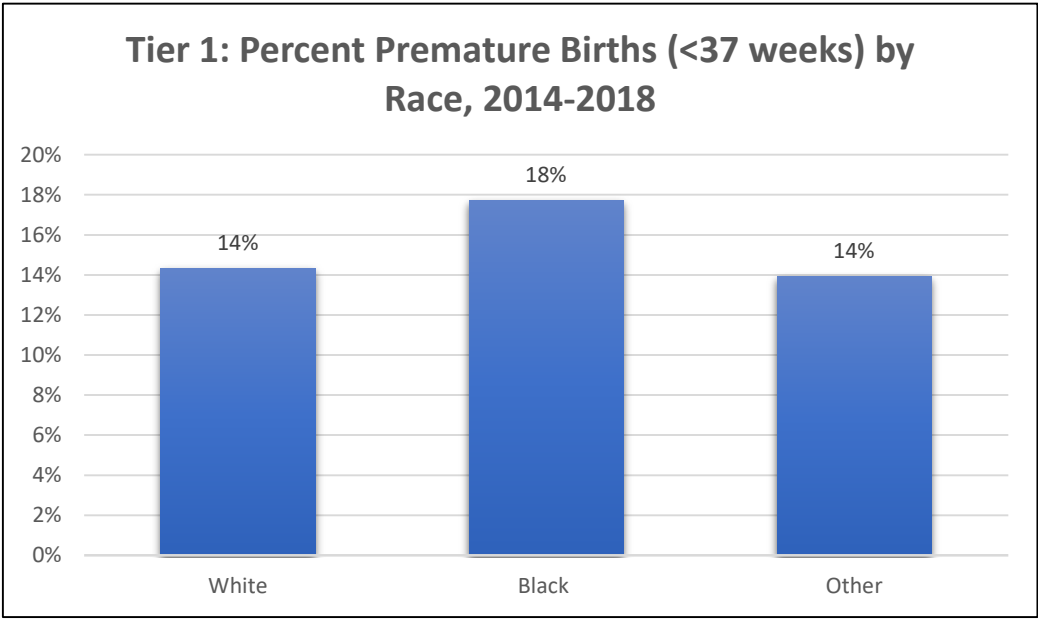
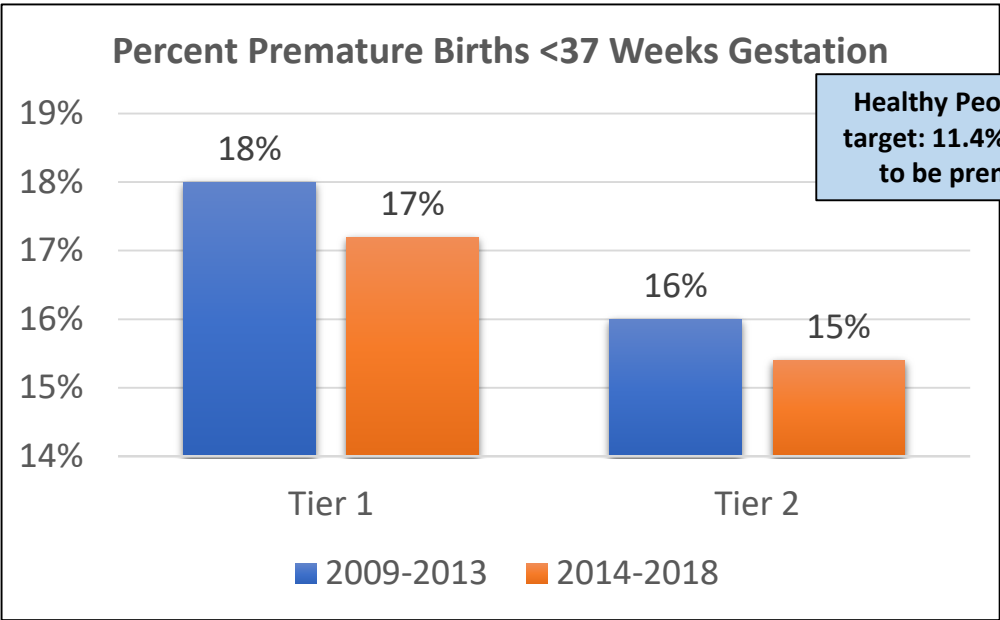


Healthy People 2020 target: 7.8% of births to be of low birthweight



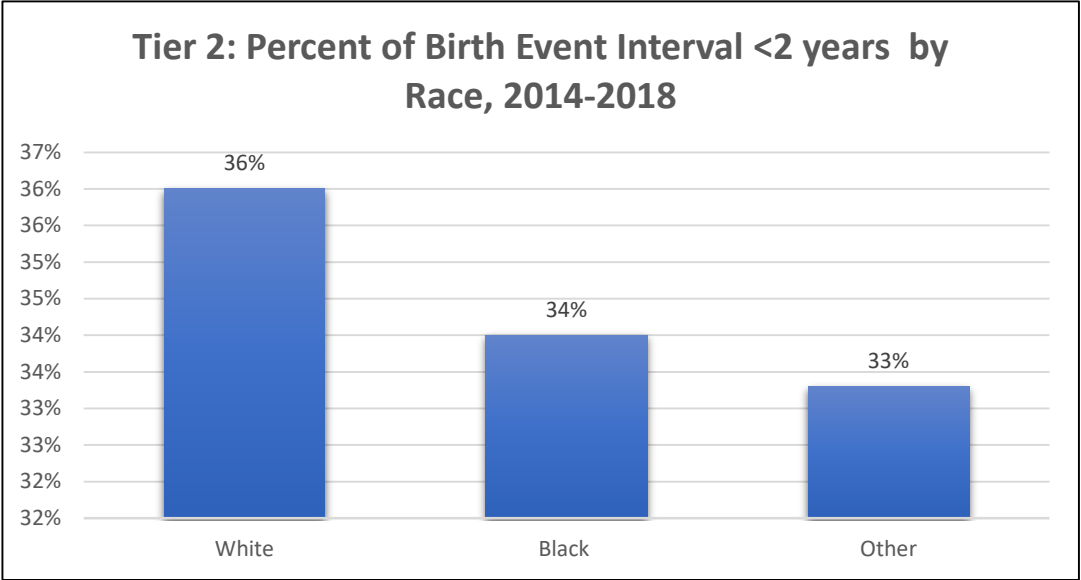
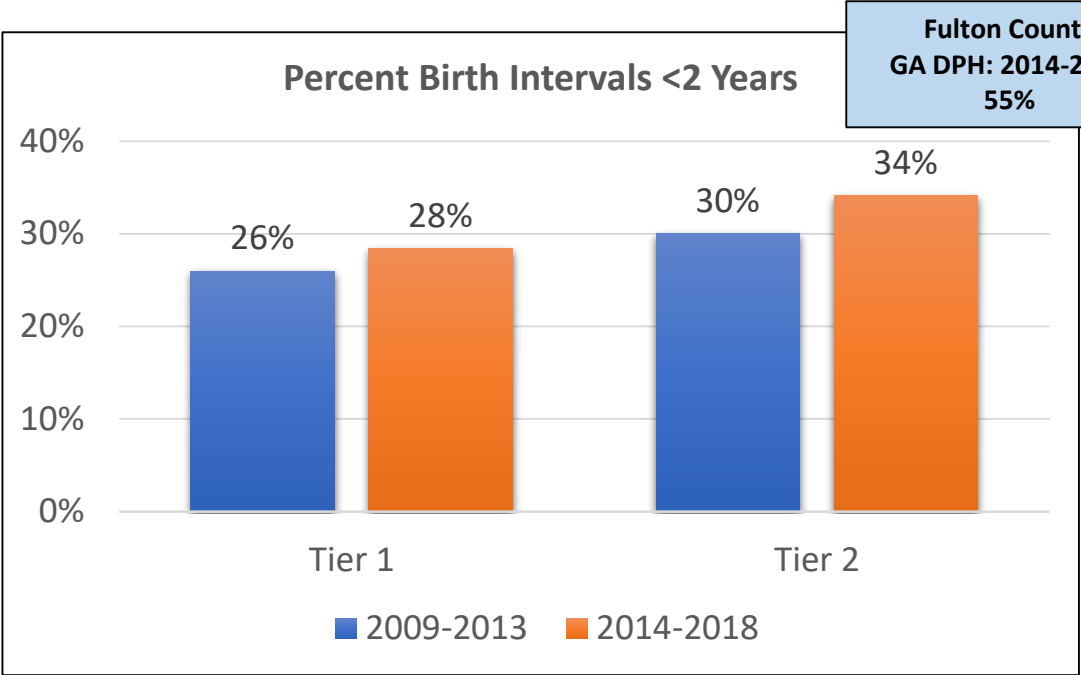
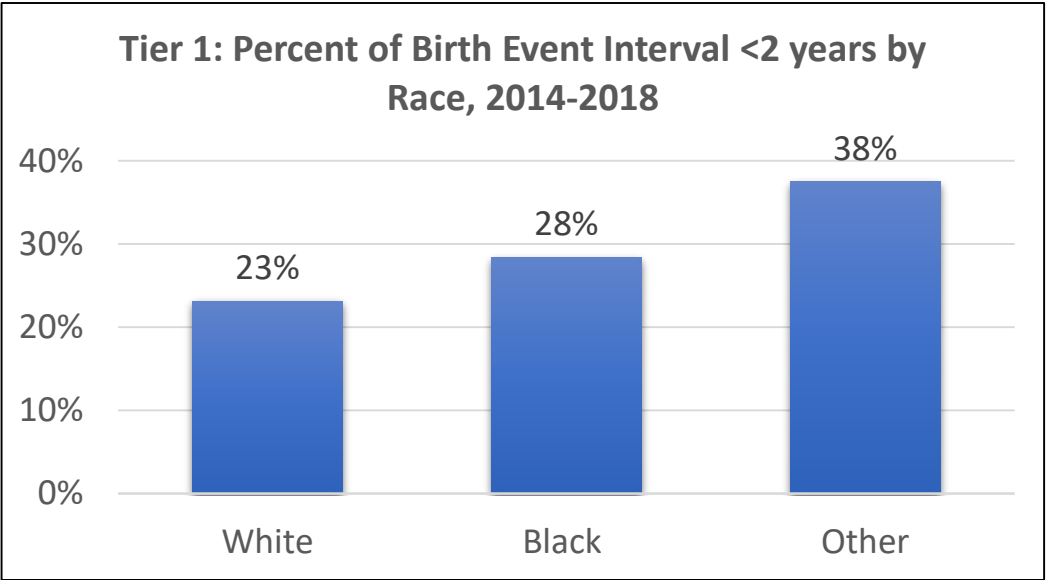
Premature Births (<37 weeks)

- Tier 1 and 2 had a slight decrease in the percent of premature births less than 37 weeks by 1 percentage point
- When stratified by race, Black mothers have the highest percent (18%) of premature births in Tier 1 compared to White (14%) and Other (14%) races
- Tier 2 had the highest percent (19%) of premature births in White mothers compared to Black mothers (16%) and 7% from Other races



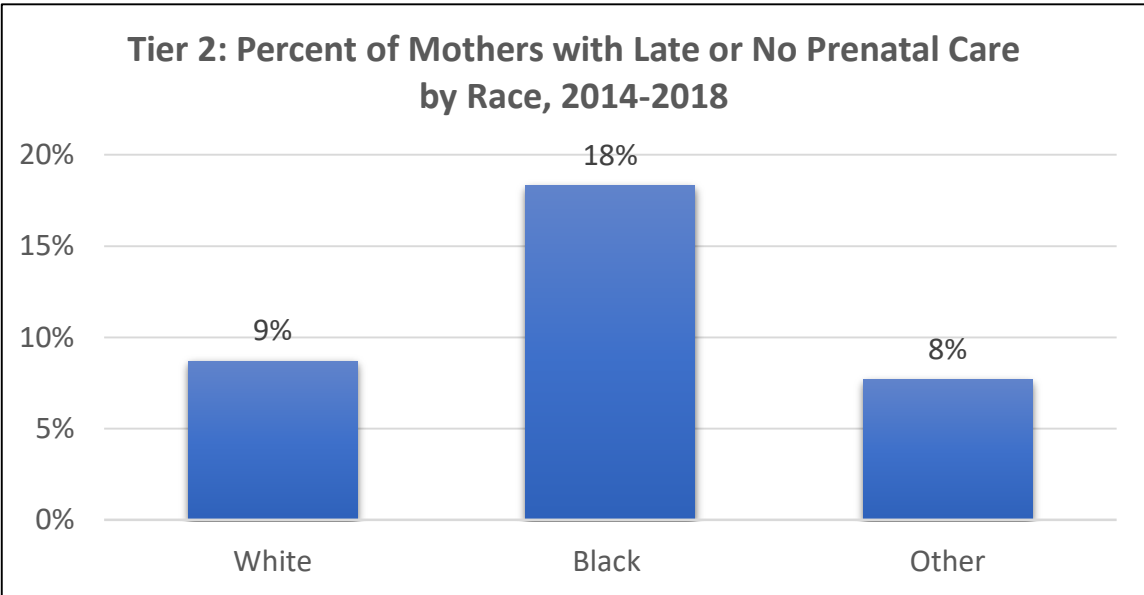
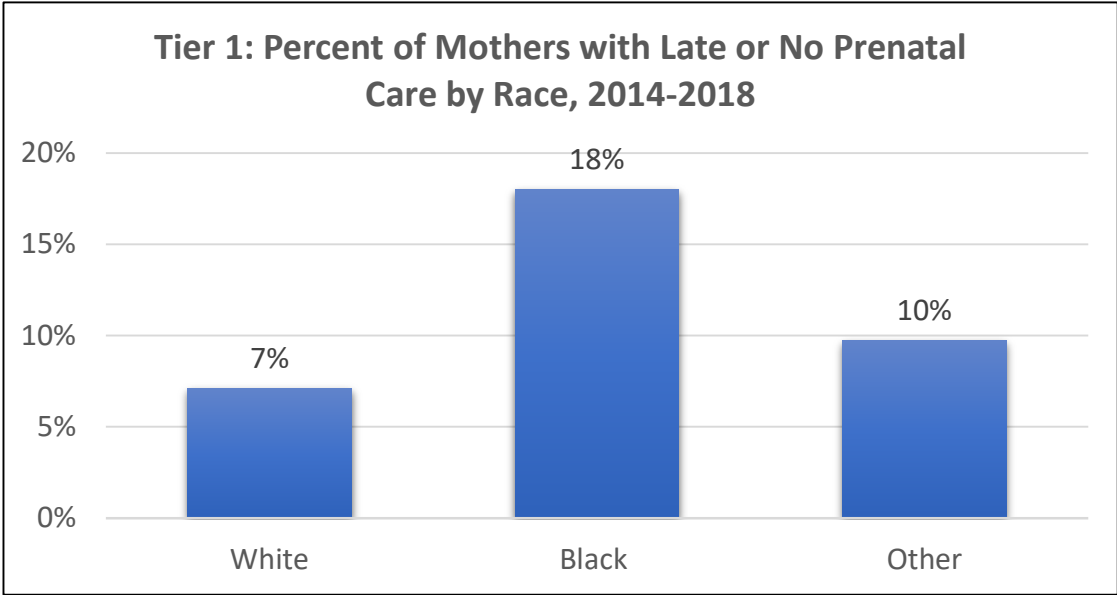
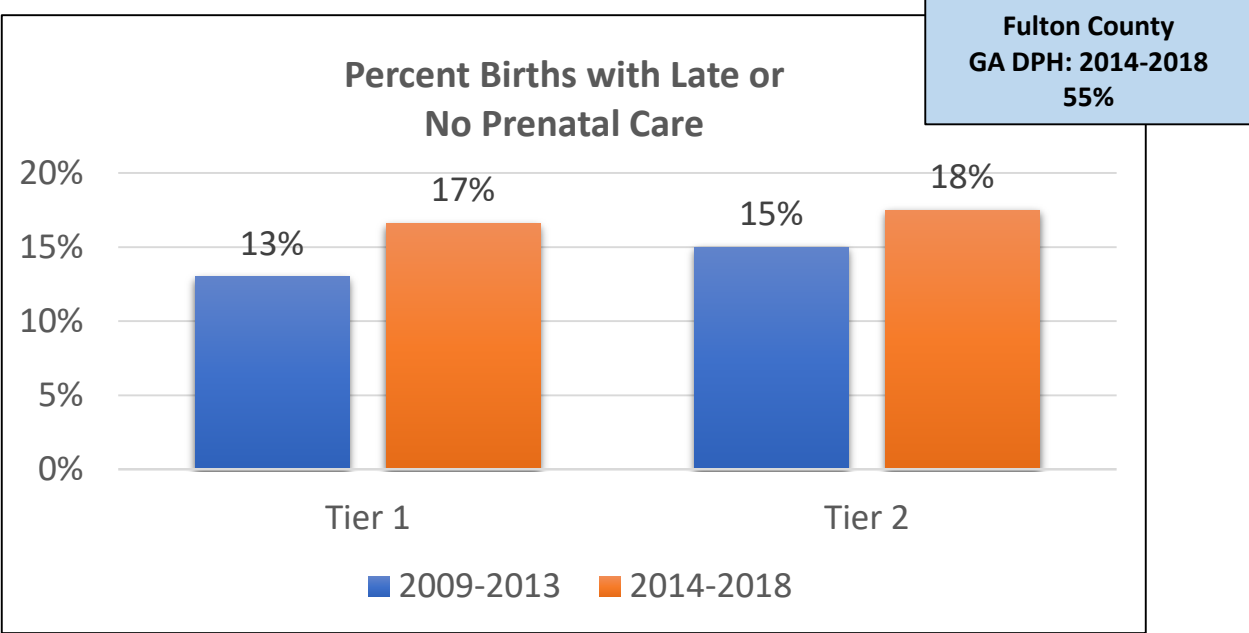
Birth Intervals <2 Years by Race

- Tier 1 and 2 had an increase in the percent of births that occurred with intervals less than 2 years
- When stratified by race, mothers who identified with the race/ethnicity category Other had the highest percent (38%) of intervals less than 2 years between births in Tier 1 and Whites has the highest percent (36%) in Tier 2



Mother with Late or No Prenatal Care

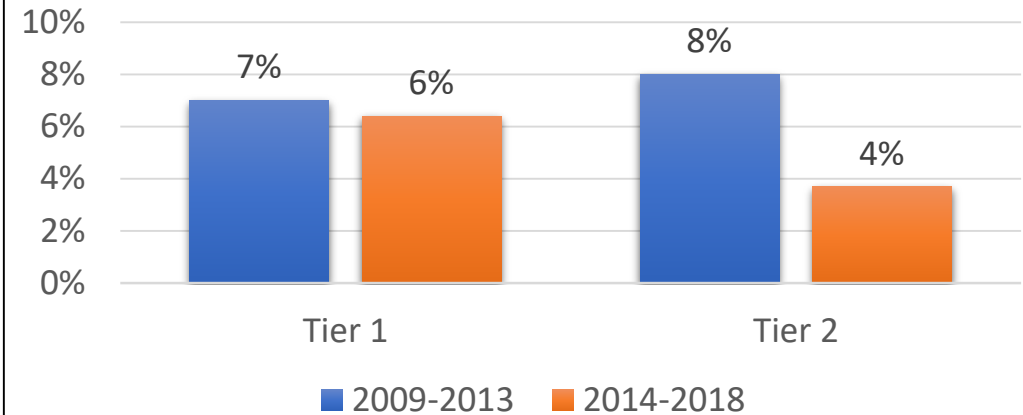
- Tier 1 and 2 had an increase in mothers with late or no prenatal care
- When stratified by race, Black mothers in Tier 1 and 2 had the highest percent (18%) of late or no prenatal care compared to White mothers (17% in Tier 1 and 9% in Tier 2)



Tobacco Use During Pregnancy

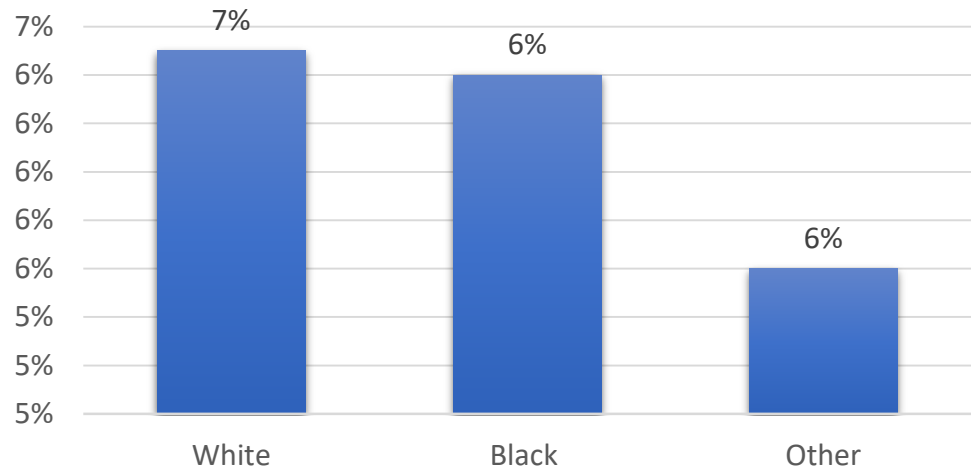
- Tier 1 and 2 had a decrease in the percent of births to mothers that used tobacco during pregnancy
 - Tier 2 decreased by 50%
- When stratified by race, White pregnant women had a slightly higher percent (7%) of tobacco use during pregnancy compared to Black pregnant women (6%) in Tier 1

Percent Births to Mothers that Used Tobacco During Pregnancy

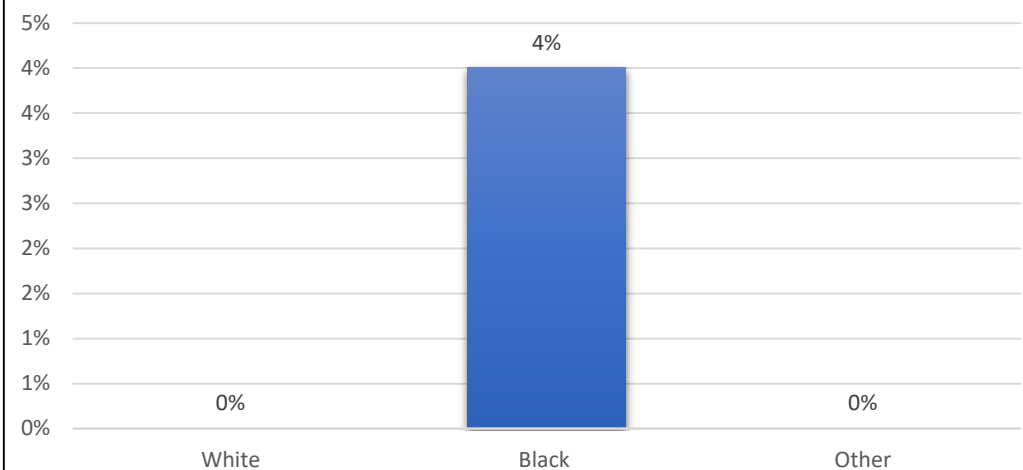


Healthy People 2020 target: reduce the prevalence of smoking during pregnancy to 1.4%

Tier 1: Percent of Tobacco Use during Pregnancy, 2014-2018

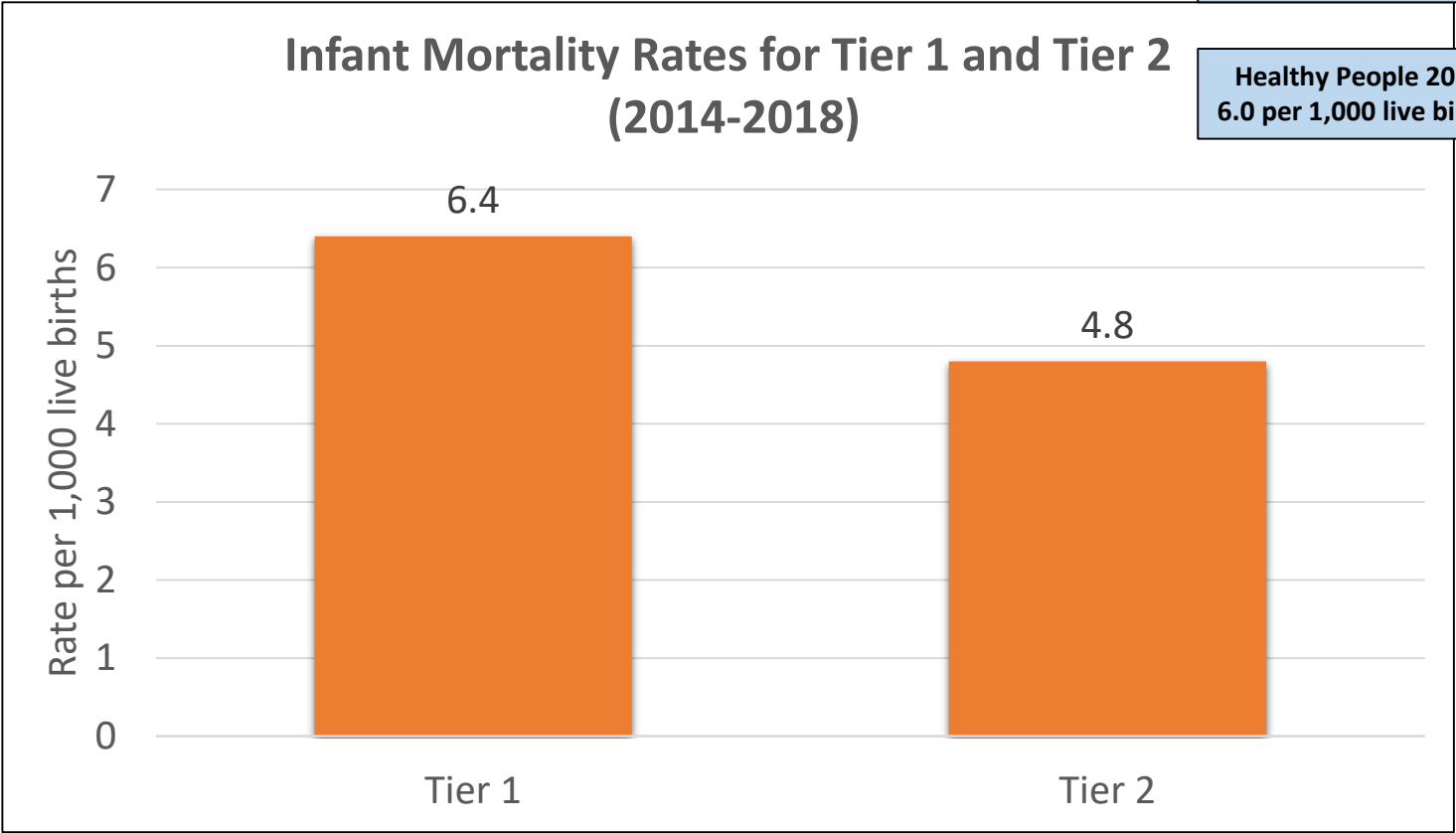


Tier 2: Percent of Tobacco Use during Pregnancy, 2014-2018



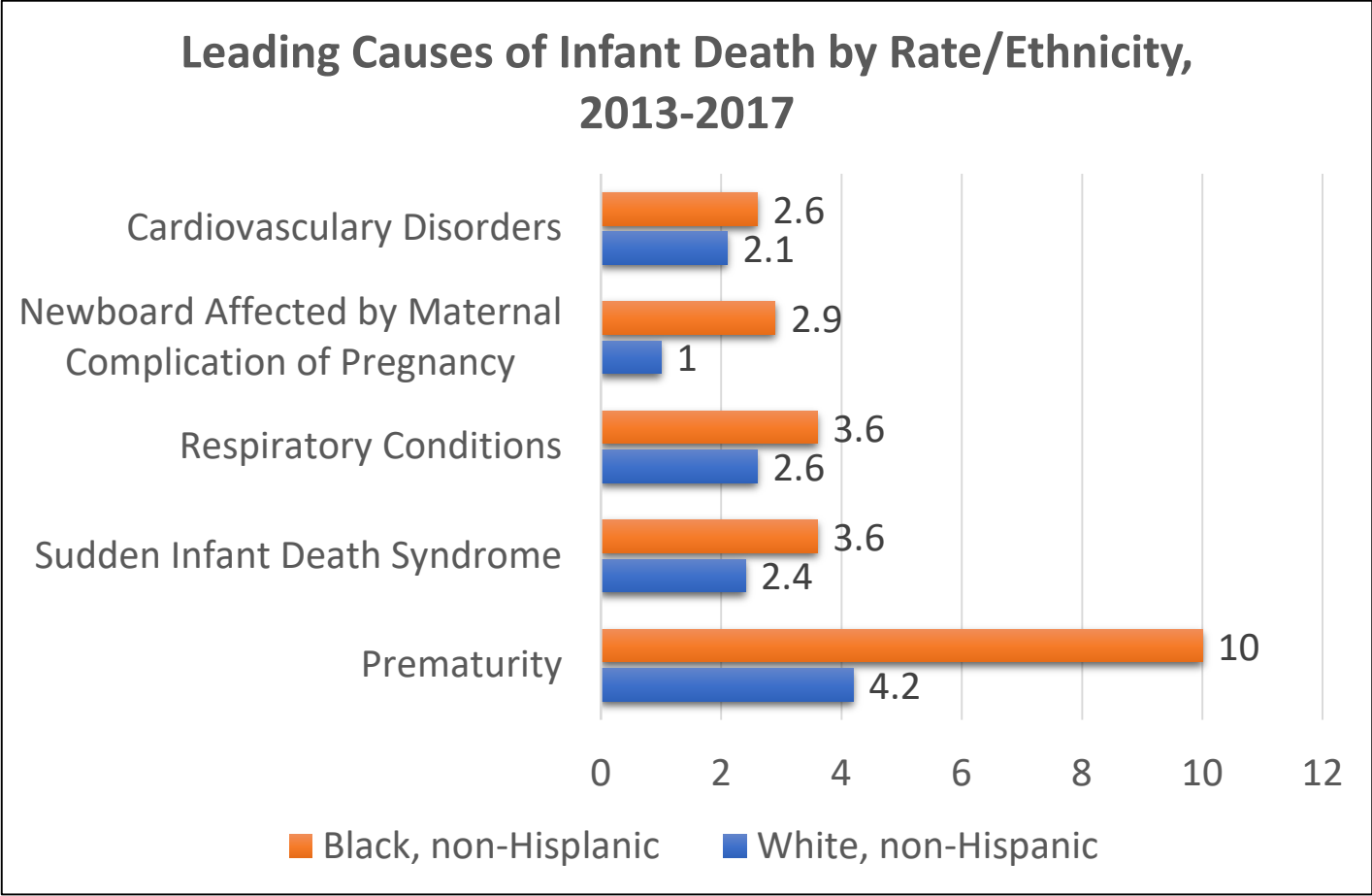
Infant Mortality

- Infant Mortality is a surrogate measure of how well a society ensures the health of its people, particularly its women and children
- Infant mortality is defined as the number of deaths occurring in the first year of life per 1000 births
- Tier 1 has a high infant mortality rate which is slightly lower than the Fulton County rate, yet exceeding the Healthy People 2020 target



Leading Causes of Infant Mortality -
Statewide

- The leading causes of infant mortality are not available at the census tract level, and have been provided at the state level
- The top five causes of death are the same for White, non-Hispanic and Black, non-Hispanic infants
- However, Black, non-Hispanic infants are disproportionately impacted by each of these causes, especially prematurity



Source: GA DPH Infant Mortality Report, 2013-2017

Maternal Mortality and Leading Causes - Statewide

- No cases of maternal mortality were reported in Tier 1 and 2 during 2014 – 2018, however maternal mortality is a statewide problem
- Cardiomyopathy was the leading cause of death among White, non-Hispanics (21%) and Black, non-Hispanics (17%)
- The leading causes of pregnancy-related death varied by racial-ethnic group. Compared to the overall leading causes of death, mental health conditions (13%) and homicide (8%) were among the top five leading causes of death for White, non-Hispanics

Pregnancy-Related Maternal Mortality Ratio, 2012-2014
White , Non-Hispanic: 14.3 deaths per 100,000 live births
Black, Non-Hispanic: **47.0** deaths per 100,000 live births

Leading Causes of Pregnancy-Related Deaths Among White, Non-Hispanic women, Georgia, 2012-2014 (N=24)		
Cause of Death	Number	Percentage
Cardiomyopathy	5	21%
Hemorrhage	4	17%
Mental Health Conditions	3	13%
Cardiovascular and Coronary Conditions	3	13%
Homicide	2	8%
Amniotic Fluid Embolism	2	8%

Leading Causes of Pregnancy-Related Deaths Among Black, Non-Hispanic women, Georgia, 2012-2014 (N=60)		
Cause of Death	Number	Percentage
Cardiomyopathy	10	17%
Cardiovascular and Coronary Conditions	8	13%
Preeclampsia and Eclampsia	8	13%
Embolism	7	12%
Hemorrhage	6	10%

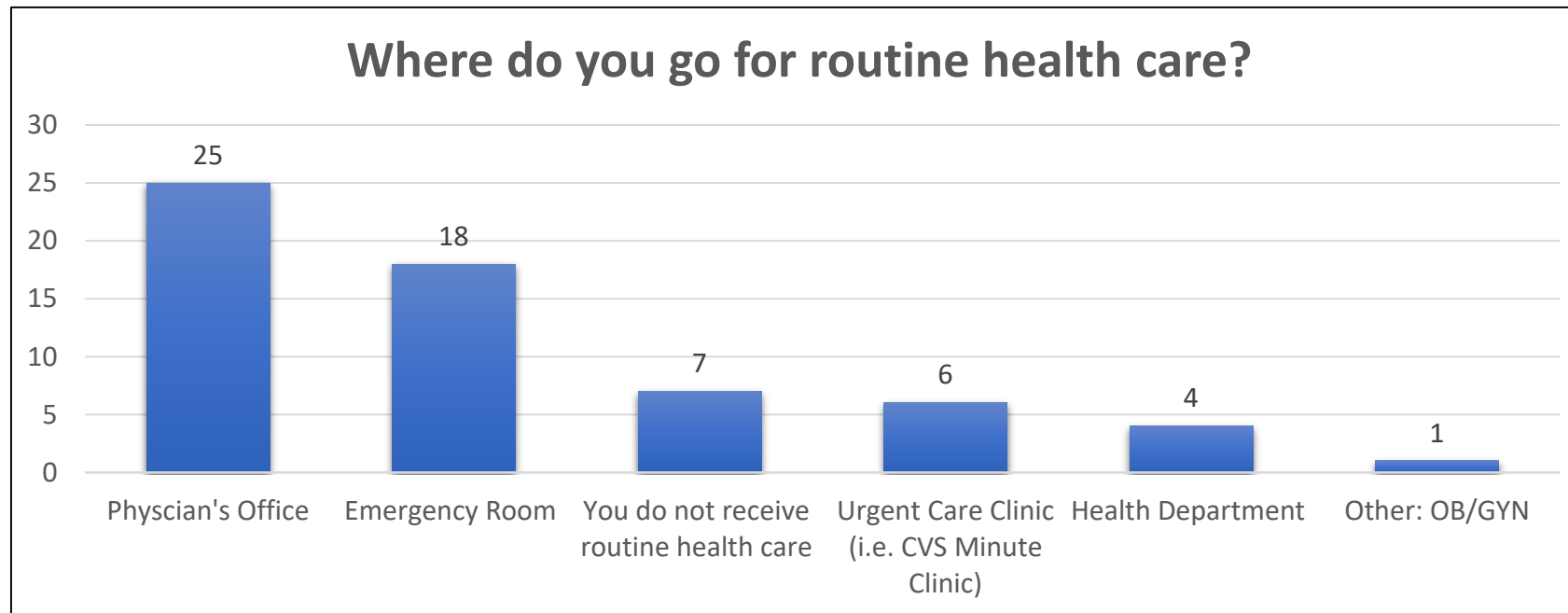
Source: GA DPH Maternal Mortality Report, 2014

Survey Results

Community Health Survey Results

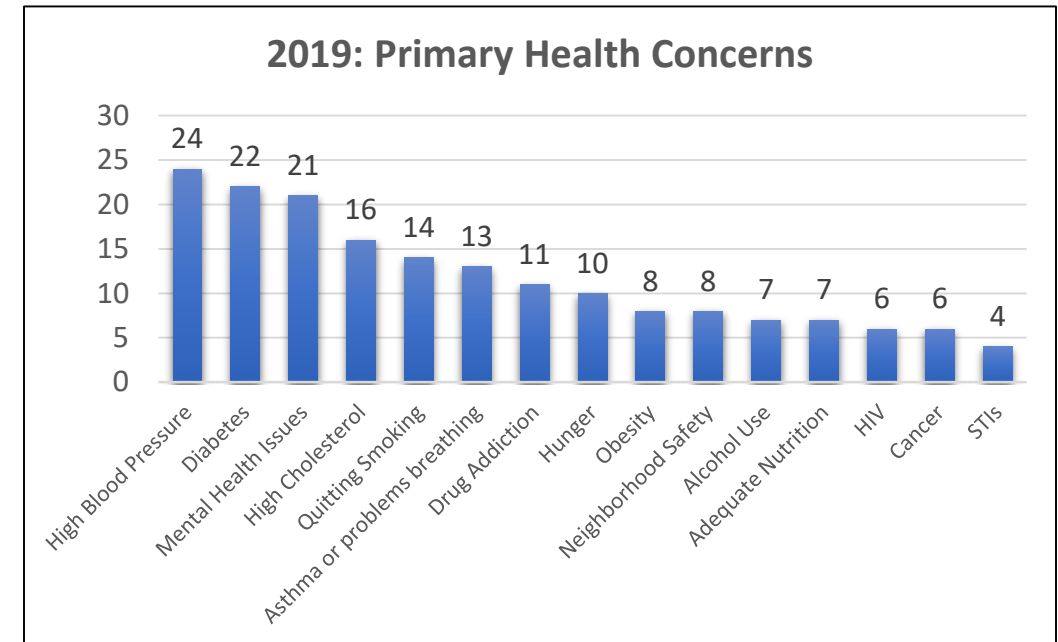
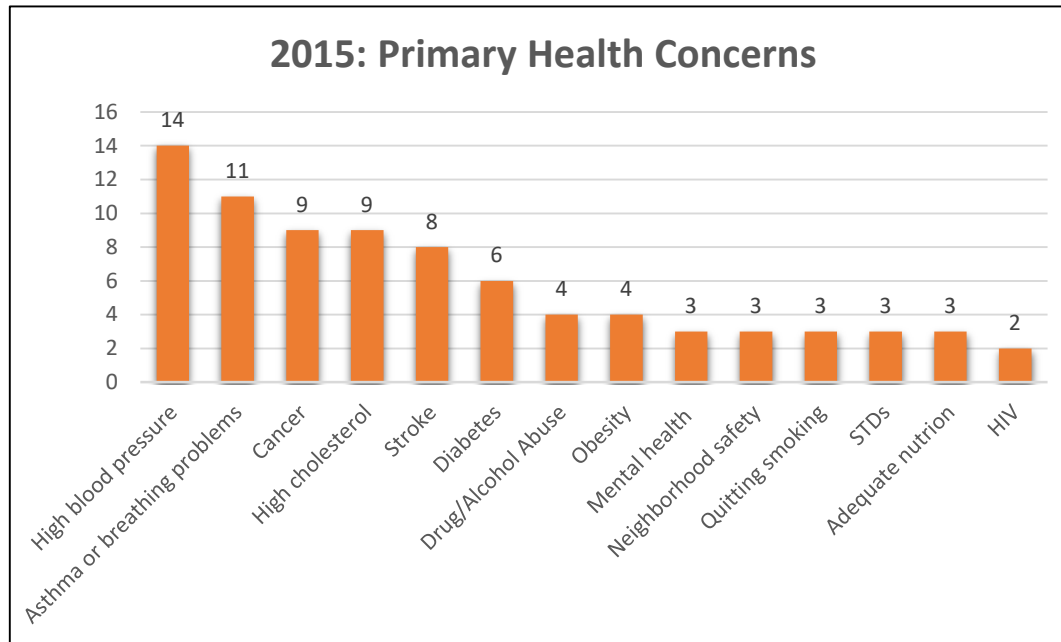
- Community members completed a health survey in 2015 indicating their primary health concerns and barriers
- This same survey was distributed as part of this community health needs assessment update to a random sample of 64 community residents
 - 93% of survey respondents resided in English Avenue, Vine City or Castleberry Hill
- Results did not include sufficient survey responses for children's health and include adult health only
- Where applicable, survey results were compared against the 2015 results

Health Survey Results



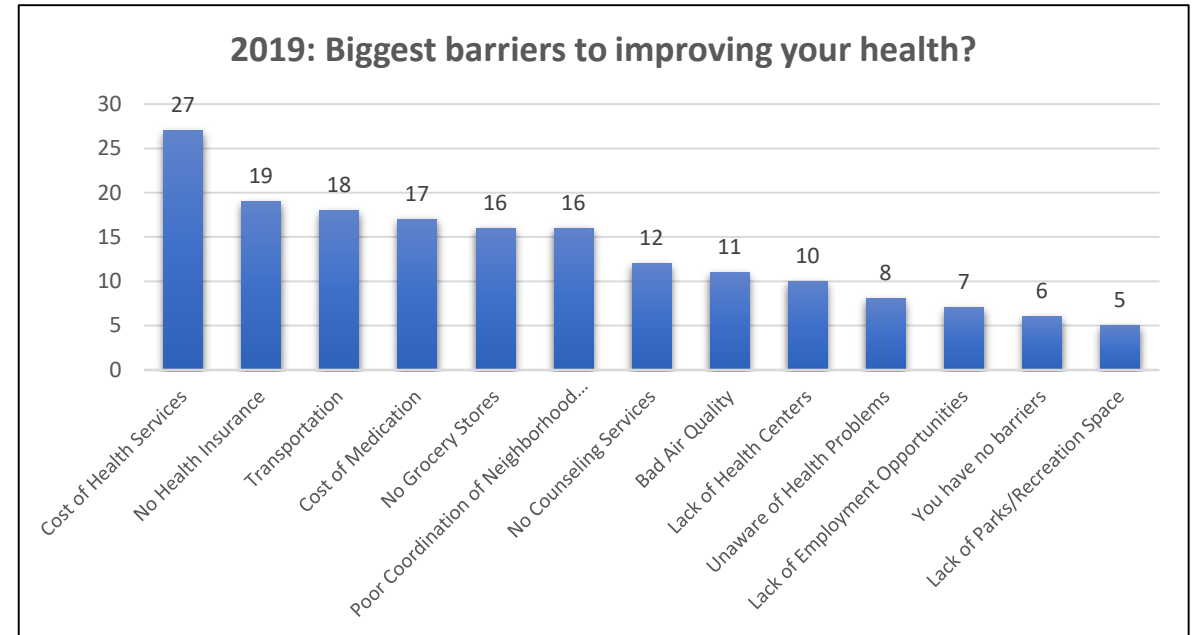
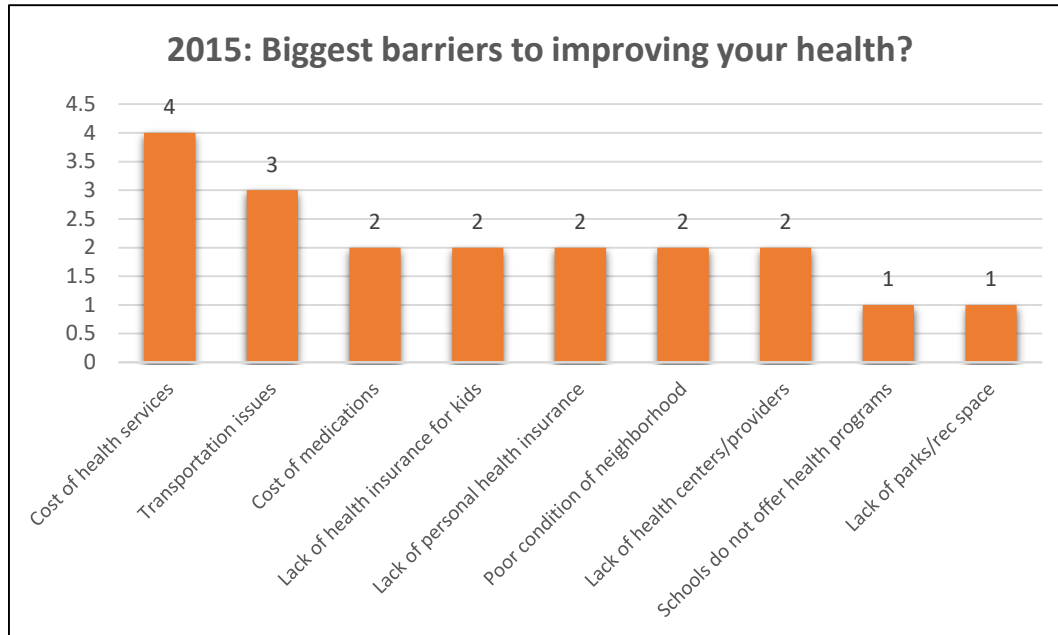
- 25 out of 64 respondents (39%) see a physician for routine health care and 18 out of 64 (28%) go to the Emergency Room

Health Survey Results



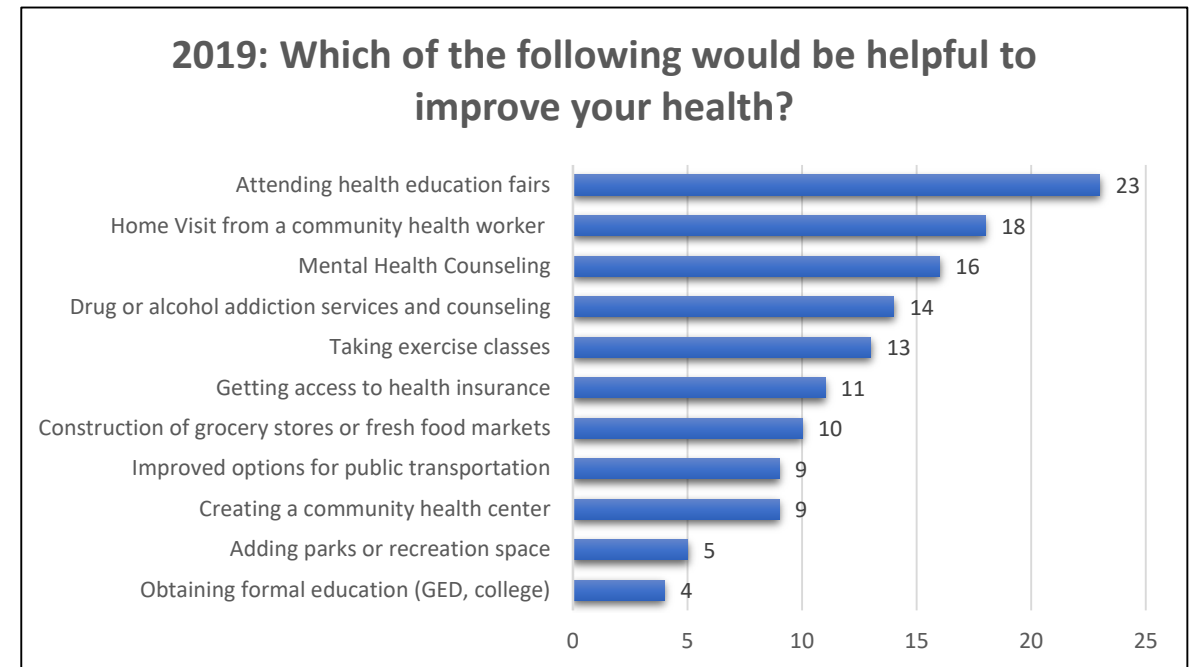
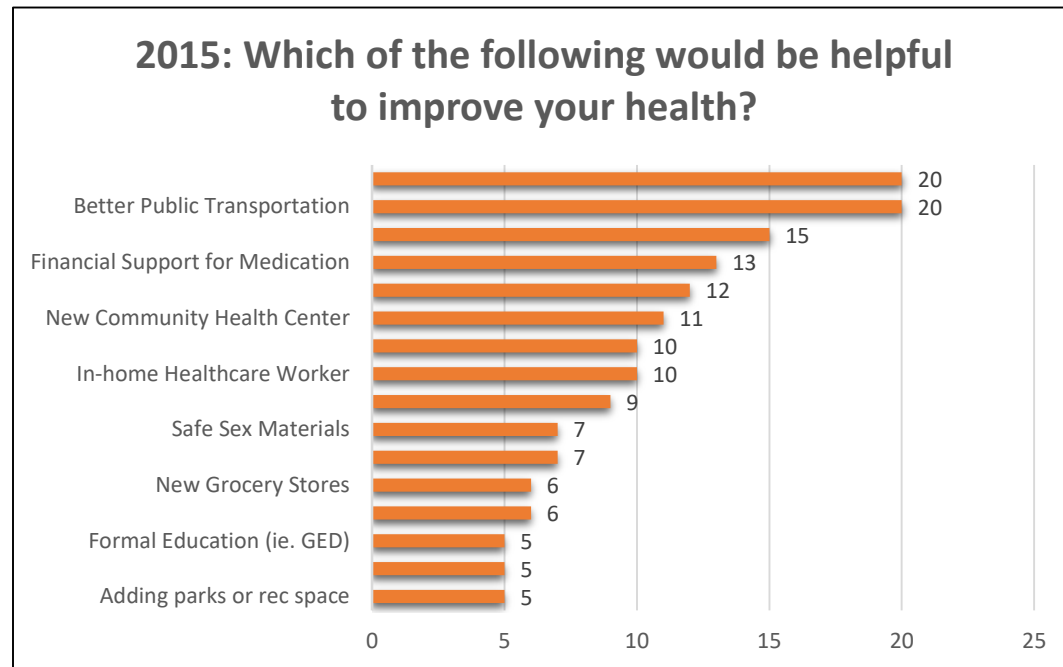
- Mental Health and Drug/Alcohol use ranked higher in 2019 as the primary health concern with High Blood Pressure remaining as the number one health concern
- The top five health concerns in 2019 among those surveyed included high blood pressure, diabetes, mental health issues, high cholesterol and quitting smoking

Health Survey Results



- 27 out of 64 respondents (42%) noted that the cost of health services was a primary barrier to improving their health
 - Cost of health services remains to be the number one barrier compared to 2015
- Other major barriers included lack of health insurance, transportation, cost of medication, lack of grocery stores, and poor coordination of neighborhood services

Health Survey Results



- Survey responses related to ways to improve one's health have changed compared to 2015 with attending health education fairs as the number one method to improve health compared to improving transportation in 2015
- Other ways to improve health included: having a health care worker visit them in their home to help them manage their health, mental health counseling, drug or alcohol addiction services and counseling , taking exercise classes and/or getting access to health insurance

Westside Health Collaborative Stakeholder Survey Results

WHC Stakeholders Survey Results

- The Westside Health Collaborative stakeholders completed a survey indicating new or continued priority areas of focus
- Top 6 Priority Areas
 1. Mental Health
 2. Infant and Maternal Mortality
 3. HIV
 4. Access to Care (i.e. affordability)
 5. Substance Use Treatment
 6. Chronic Disease Prevention and Management

*Respondents noted more than one priority area



COMMUNITY ASSET MAP

Community Asset Map Methodology

- Community assets were identified from a variety of resources, such as the Georgia Department of Public Health, the Georgia Department of Education, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Google Maps and the Internet web-based searches.
 - **Tier 1**
 - Assets identified and within the Tier 1 neighborhoods
 - **Tier 2**
 - Assets identified and within the Tier 2 neighborhoods
 - **Additional Locations**
 - Assets identified within a 5-mile radius of either Tier 1 or Tier 2 neighborhoods or other known locations utilized by residents
- Identified assets include
 - Adult Primary Care
 - Women's Health
 - Pediatric Care
 - Mental Health Services
 - Substance Use Treatment Services
 - HIV Testing and Treatment Centers
 - Basic Needs and Community Services
 - Youth and Senior Centers
 - Home Visiting and Community Health Worker Programs
 - Wellness Programs
 - Built Environment
 - Food and Grocery
 - Early Childhood Health and Education
 - School Programs

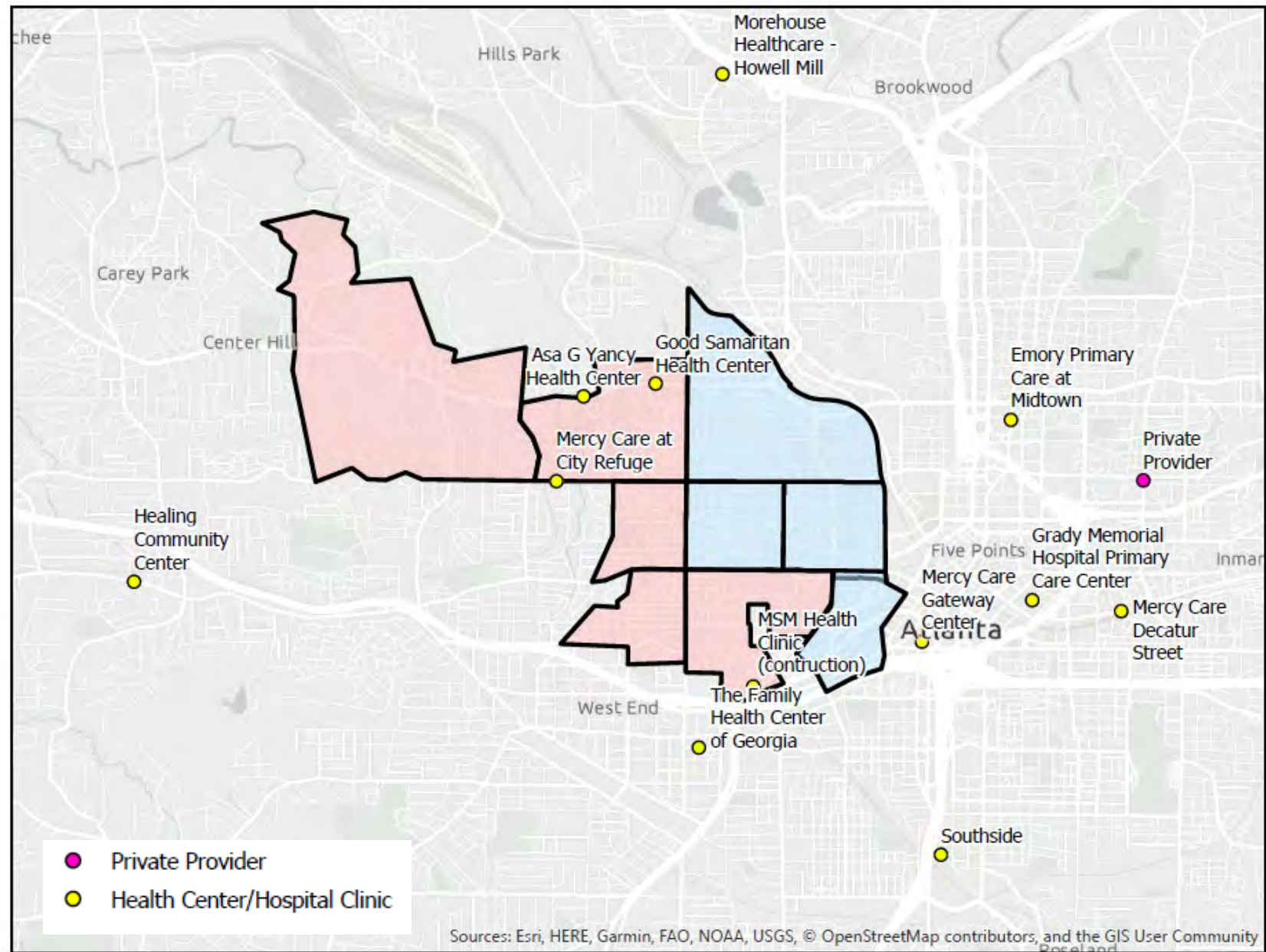
Adult Primary Care

Tier 2

1. Good Samaritan Health Center
2. Grady Health System – Asa G Yancy Health Center
3. Mercy Care at City Refuge
4. Morehouse School of Medicine Health Clinic – under construction

Additional Locations

1. Grady Memorial Hospital – Primary Care
2. Healing Community Center – MLK Dr
3. Mercy Care Decatur Street
4. Mercy Care at Gateway Center
5. Morehouse Healthcare – Howell Mill
6. Emory Primary Care at Midtown
7. Southside Medical Center – Main Center
8. Family Health Center of Georgia at West End
9. Private Practice – Dr. Patricia Lloyd



Adult Primary Care Summary

- There are a multitude of primary care as well as specialty care services provided at the health centers and hospital clinics, including:
 - Allergy/Asthma/Sinus, Cardiology, Dermatology, Diabetes, Ear/Nose/Throat, High Blood Pressure/Cholesterol, Pain Management, and Vaccinations
- There are no adult primary care centers directly located in Tier 1, however, there are primary care health centers in Tier 2
- There are limited options for low-income patients, and most primary health care centers require a sliding fee or copay for services
- Farthest Location
 - Tier 1: ~20 minutes by public transit and 1 hour by walking
 - Tier 2: ~35 minutes by public transit and 1 hour and 25 minutes by walking
- Closest Location
 - Tier 1: ~10 minutes by public transit and 20 minutes by walking
 - Tier 2: ~15 minutes by public transit and 20 minutes by walking

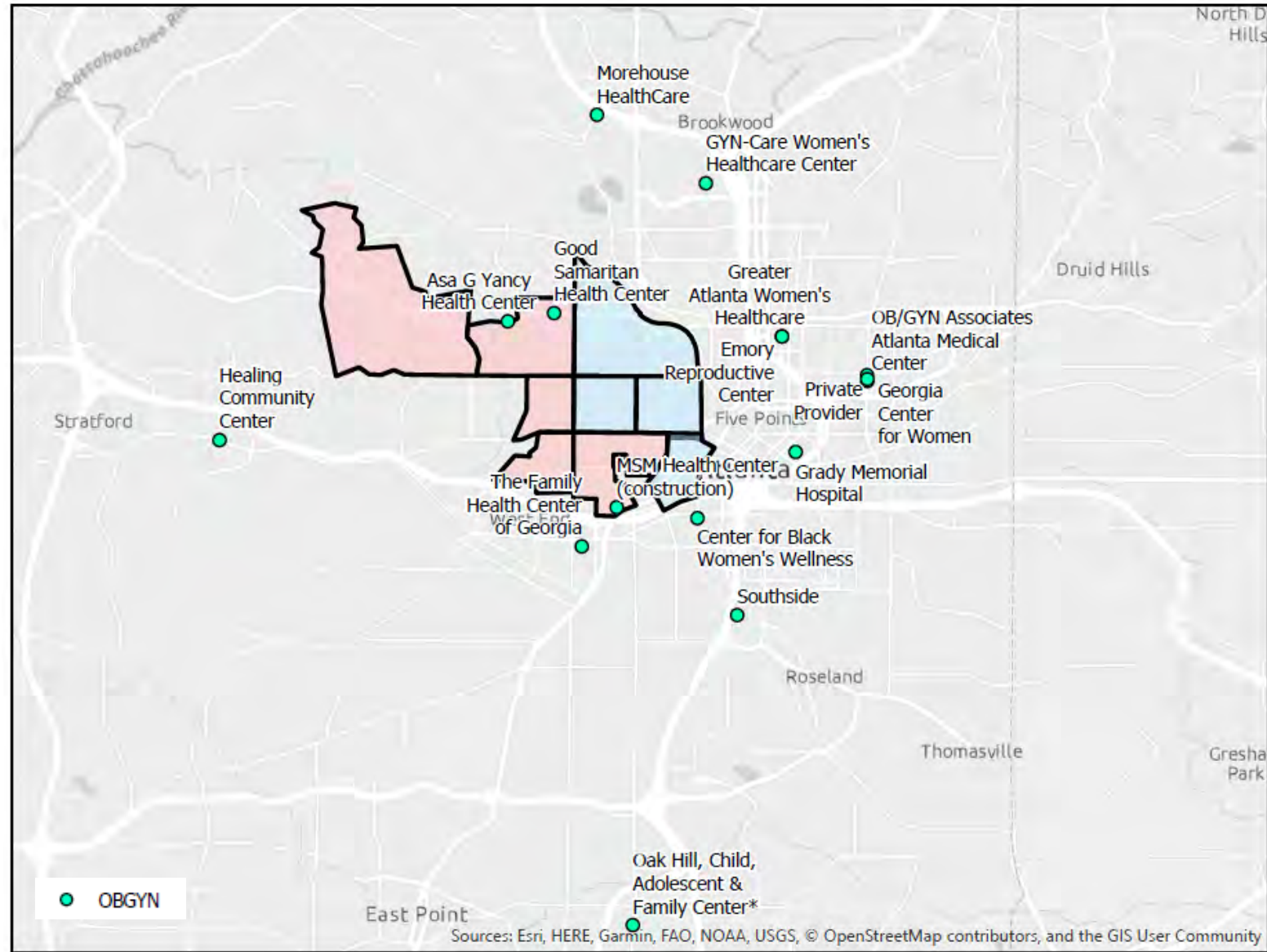
Women's Health

Tier 2

1. Good Samaritan Health Center
2. Grady Health System - Asa G Yancey Health Center
3. Morehouse School of Medicine Health Clinic – under construction

Additional Locations

1. Healing Community Center – MLK Dr
2. Private Practice – GYN-Care Women's Healthcare Center
3. Private Practice – Greater Atlanta Women's Healthcare
4. Private Practice – OB/GYN Associates Atlanta Medical Center
5. Private Practice – Georgia Center for Women – Atlanta Medical Center
6. Center for Black Women's Wellness - Wellness Clinic (GYN only)
7. Grady Memorial Hospital – Women's Center
8. Family Health Center of Georgia at West End
9. Oak Hill, Child Adolescent & Family Center
10. Southside Medical Center – Main Center
11. Morehouse Healthcare – Howell Mill



*Oak Hill is greater than 5 miles

Women's Health

- Women's health services may include:
 - Wellness exams, STD testing, digital mammography, ultrasounds, saline infusion sonograms, colposcopy, treatment for cervical dysplasia, endometrial biopsy, IUD insertion, nexplanon insertion
- There are only two health centers located in Tier 2, most clinics are outside Tier 1 and Tier 2
- Morehouse School of Medicine's Health Clinic is slated for completion in 2020, which will provide an additional OBGYN location in Tier 2
- There is a gap in availability of women's health services in Tier 1
- Farthest
 - Tier 1: ~50 minutes by public transit and 1 hour and 20 minutes by walking
 - Tier 2: ~55 minutes by public transit and 1 hour and 40 minutes by walking
- Closest
 - Tier 1 and 2: ~15 minutes by public transit and 30 minutes by walking

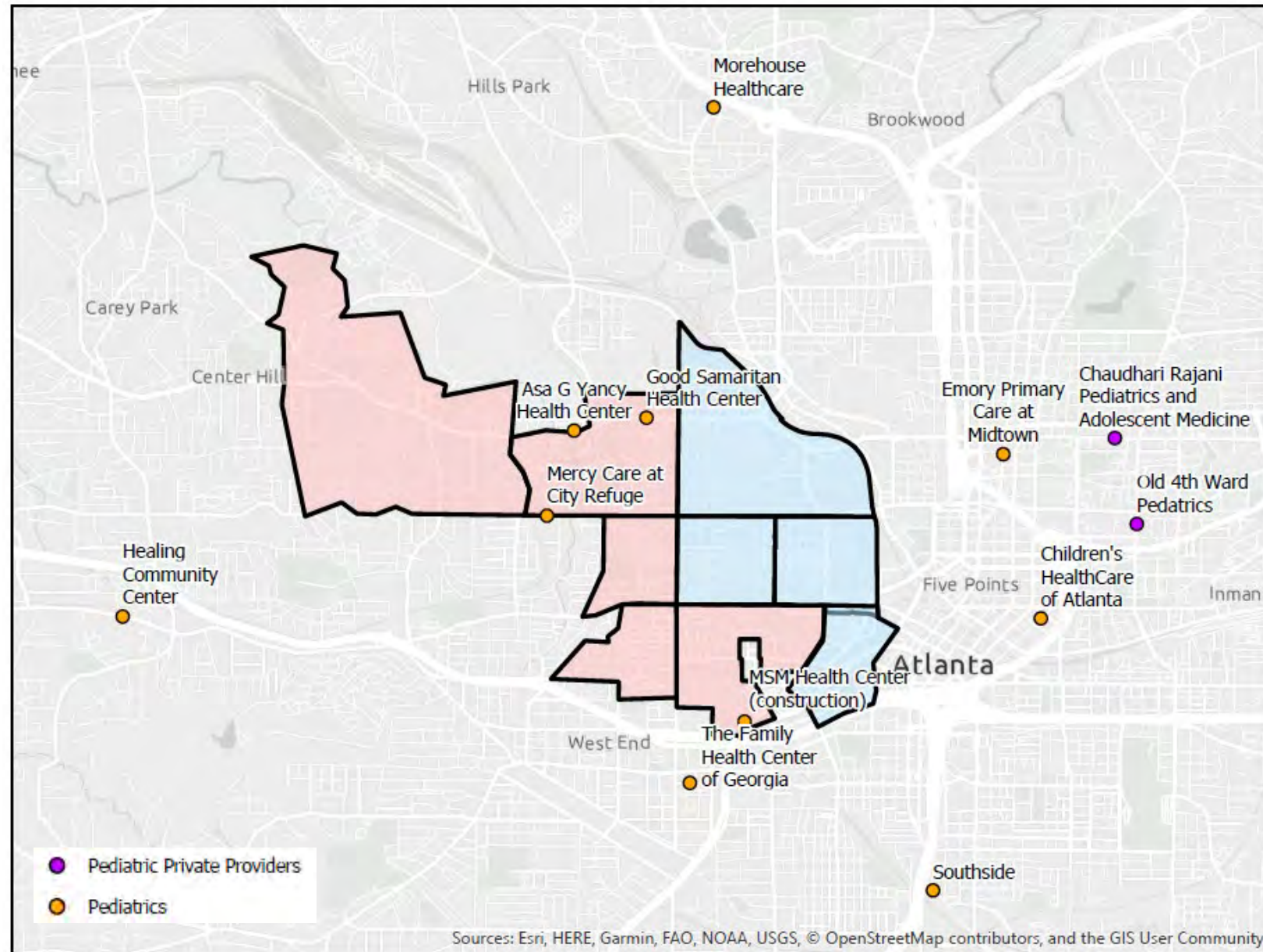
Pediatric Care

Tier 2

1. Good Samaritan Health Center
2. Grady Health System – Asa G Yancy Health Center
3. Mercy Care at City of Refuge
4. Morehouse School of Medicine Health Clinic – under construction

Additional Locations

1. Healing Community Center – MLK Dr
2. The Family Health Center of Georgia at West End
3. Children's Healthcare of Atlanta – Hughes Spalding
4. Morehouse Healthcare – Howell Mill
5. Private Practice – Old 4th Ward Pediatrics
6. Private Practice – Rajana Chaudhari Pediatric and Adolescent Medicine
7. Southside Medical Center – Main Center
8. Emory Primary Care at Midtown



Pediatric Care

- The pediatric services provided include:
 - Routine exams
 - Well-baby check-ups
 - Annual exams
 - Episodic care
 - Sick care
- There are no pediatric sites within Tier 1
- Tier 2 has three health centers and the Morehouse School of Medicine Health Center (under construction), which will offer pediatric care
- Farthest
 - Tier 1: ~25 minutes by public transit and 1 hour by walking
 - Tier 2: ~40 minutes by public transit and 1 hour and 25 minutes by walking
- Closest
 - Tier 1: ~10 minutes by public transit and 20 minutes by walking
 - Tier 2: ~15 minutes by public transit and 30 minutes by walking

Mental Health Services

Tier 1

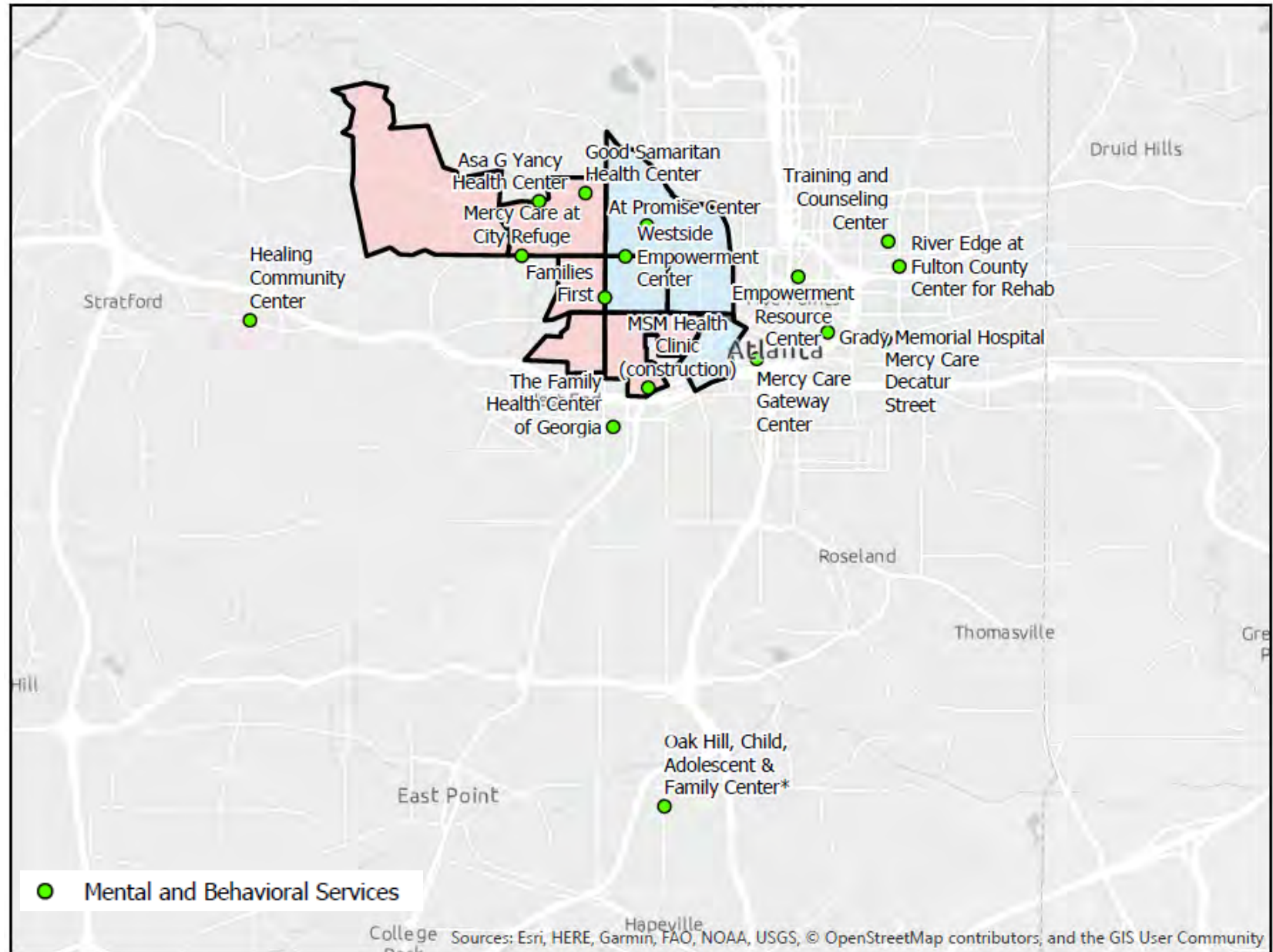
1. @Promise Center
2. Westside Empowerment Center
3. Families First

Tier 2

1. Grady Health System – Asa G Yancey Health Center
2. Good Samaritan Health Center
3. Mercy Care at City of Refuge
4. Morehouse School of Medicine Health Clinic – under construction

Additional Locations

1. Healing Community Center – MLK Dr
2. Training and Counseling Center at St. Luke's Church
3. Grady Memorial Hospital – Outpatient Behavioral Health
4. The Family Health Centers of Georgia at West End
5. Mercy Care Decatur Street
6. Mercy Care at Gateway Center
7. River Edge at Fulton County Center for Health and Rehabilitation
8. Empowerment Resource Center
9. Oak Hill, Child Adolescent & Family Center



Mental Health Services

- There are 3 mental health centers located in Tier 1
 - @Promise Center provides services for youth 24 years of age and under
 - Westside Empowerment Center and Families First provide services for adults
- @Promise Center (youth) and the Westside Empowerment Center (adults) are newly established sites that offer services within Tier 1
- Services may include:
 - Clinical Assessments
 - Child, family, and group counseling
 - Wrap around services
- There is still a gap in comprehensive mental health services for adults in Tier 1
- Farthest
 - Tier 1: ~40 minutes by public transit and 50 minutes by walking
 - Tier 2: ~35 minutes by public transit and 1 hour and 10 minutes by walking
- Closest
 - Tier 1: ~10 minutes by public transit and by walking
 - Tier 2: ~15 minutes by public transit and walking

Substance Use Treatment Services

Tier 2

Outpatient

1. Atlanta Harm Reduction Coalition

Additional Locations

Outpatient

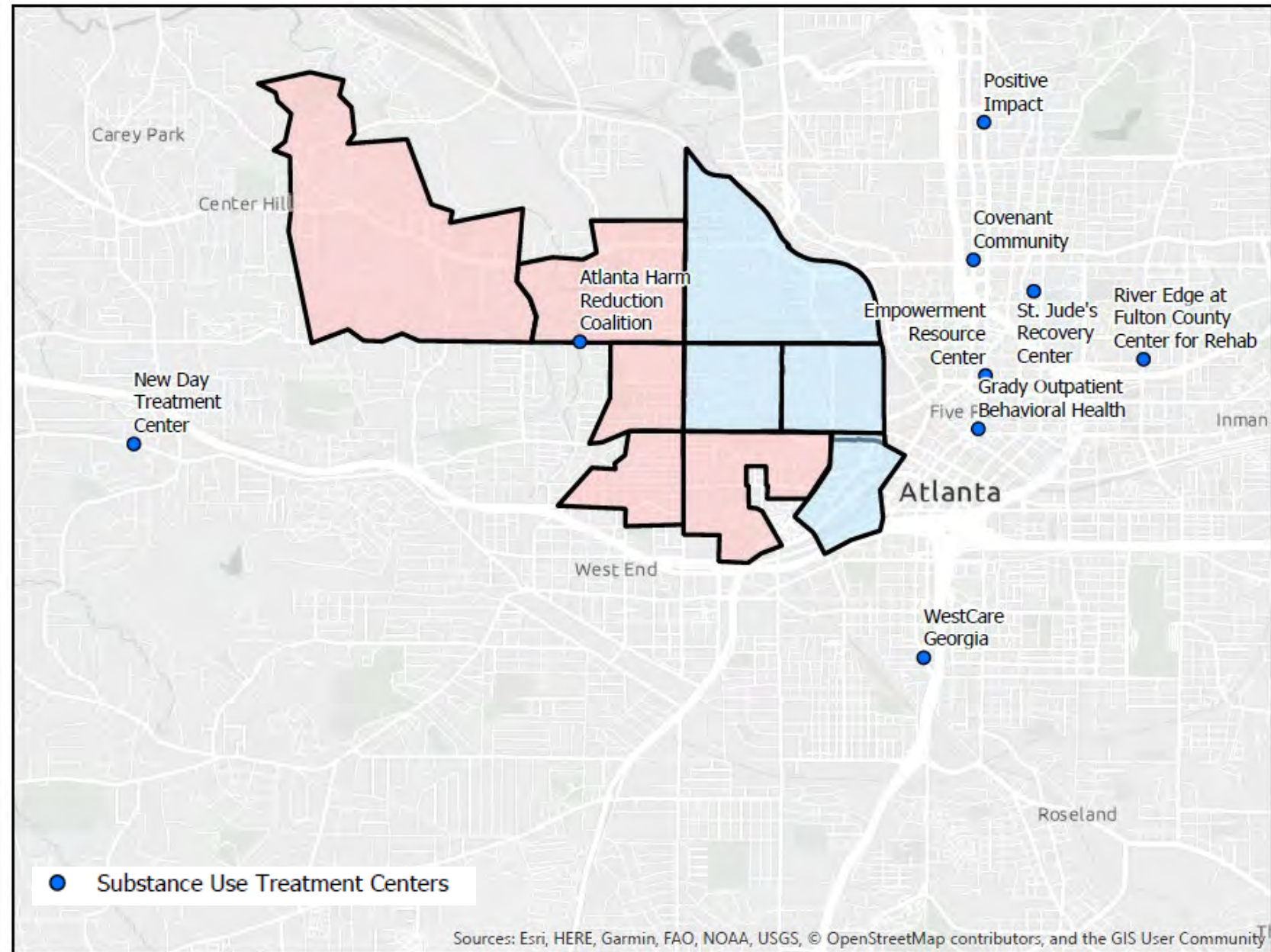
1. Grady Memorial Hospital – Outpatient Behavioral Health
2. New Day Treatment Center
3. River Edge at Fulton County Center for Health and Rehabilitation
4. Empowerment Resource Center
5. Foundations Recovery Network
6. Positive Impact
7. WestCare Georgia

Residential

8. Covenant Community

Residential, Outpatient Treatment Program, Detox

9. St. Jude's Recovery Center –



Substance Use Treatment Services

- Atlanta Harm Reduction Coalition is the only organization within Tier 2 offering substance use services, such as:
 - Substance abuse counseling
 - Harm Reduction
 - Linkage to care (referrals to treatment)
 - Overdose prevention (Narcan)
- Ancillary services are available for individuals in recovery through Chris 180
- There are no substance use treatment centers in Tier 1
- Although there are mental health services within Tier 1 and 2, residents are referred for substance use treatment outside of the Tier 1 and 2 neighborhoods
- Gaps in services include access to available crisis beds, access to medication assisted treatment, detox and withdrawal management, and residential outpatient
- Farthest
 - Tier 1: ~1 hour by public transit and 2 hours by walking
 - Tier 2: ~50 minutes by public transit and 1 hour and 30 minutes by walking
- Closest
 - Tier 1: ~12 minutes by public transit and 30 minutes by walking
 - Tier 2: ~15 minutes by public transit and walking

HIV Testing and Treatment Services

Tier 2

1. Atlanta Harm Reduction Center (testing and treatment)
2. Mercy Care at City of Refuge (testing and treatment)

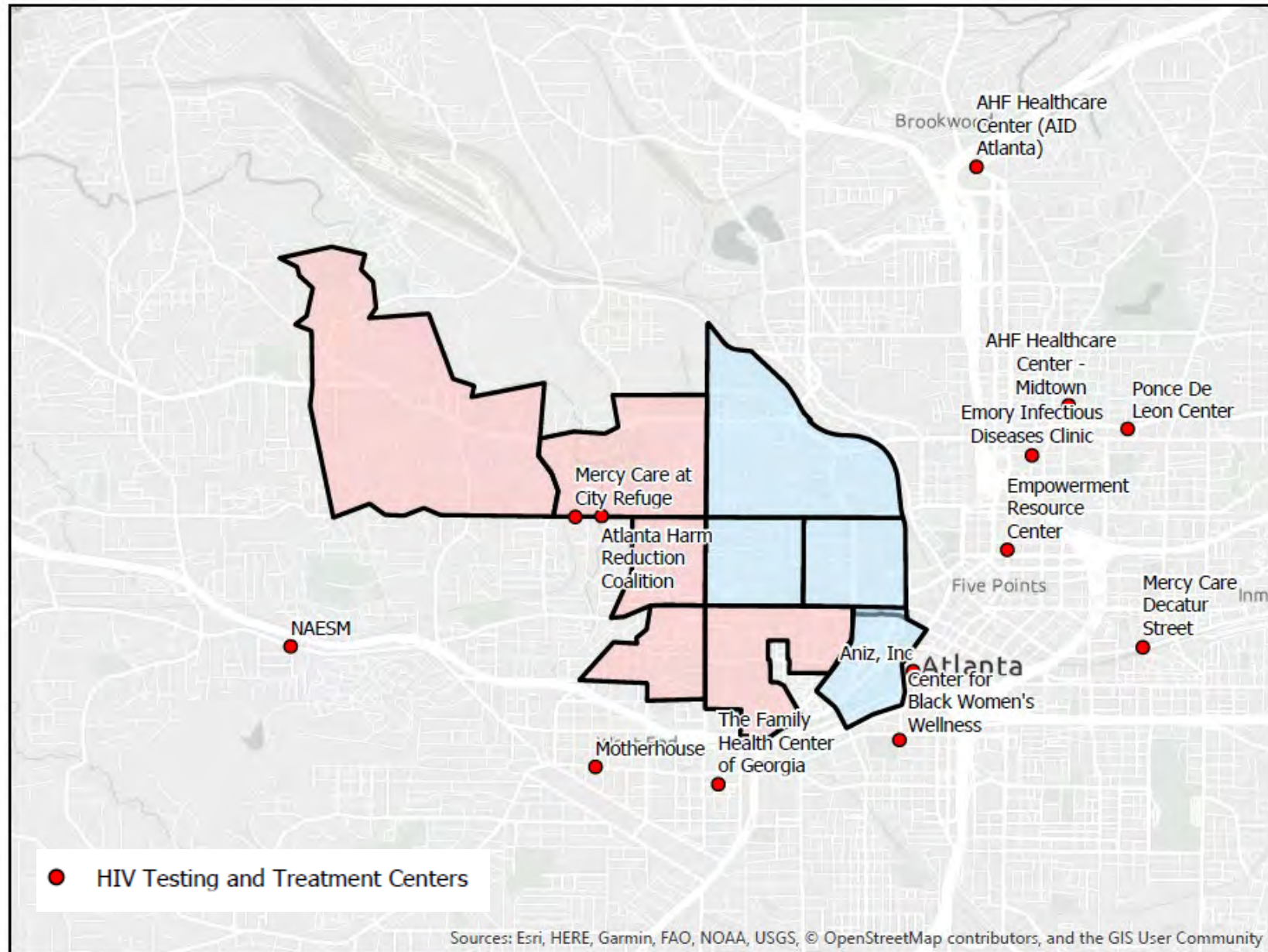
Additional Locations

Testing

1. AHF Healthcare Center – AID Atlanta)
2. NAESM
3. SisterLove at the Motherhouse
4. Aniz, Inc.
5. Center for Black Women's Wellness – Wellness Clinic
6. Family Health Center of Georgia at West End

Treatment and Testing

1. AHF Healthcare Center – Midtown
2. Grady Health – Ponce De Leon Center
3. Empowerment Resource Center
4. Mercy Care Decatur Street
5. Emory Infectious Diseases Clinic



HIV Testing and Treatment Services

- There are two HIV testing and treatment locations in Tier 2
- There are additional sites that provide HIV testing and treatment services adjacent to Tier 1 and 2
- The services provided include:
 - Linkage to care (i.e. referrals to treatment), PrEP and syringe services (AHRC only)
- There are a lack of HIV treatment locations in Tier and 2 that provide the full continuum of HIV services
- Farthest
 - Tier 1: ~45 minutes by public transit and 1 hour by walking
 - Tier 2: ~40 minutes by public transit and 1 hour and 20 minutes by walking
- Closest
 - Tier 1: ~10 minutes by public transit and 30 minutes by walking
 - Tier 2: ~15 minutes by public transit and walking

Basic Needs and Community Services Index

Organizations that offer a variety of services related to “basic needs”, such as food, clothing, housing, financial coaching services, safety, and education

Tier 1

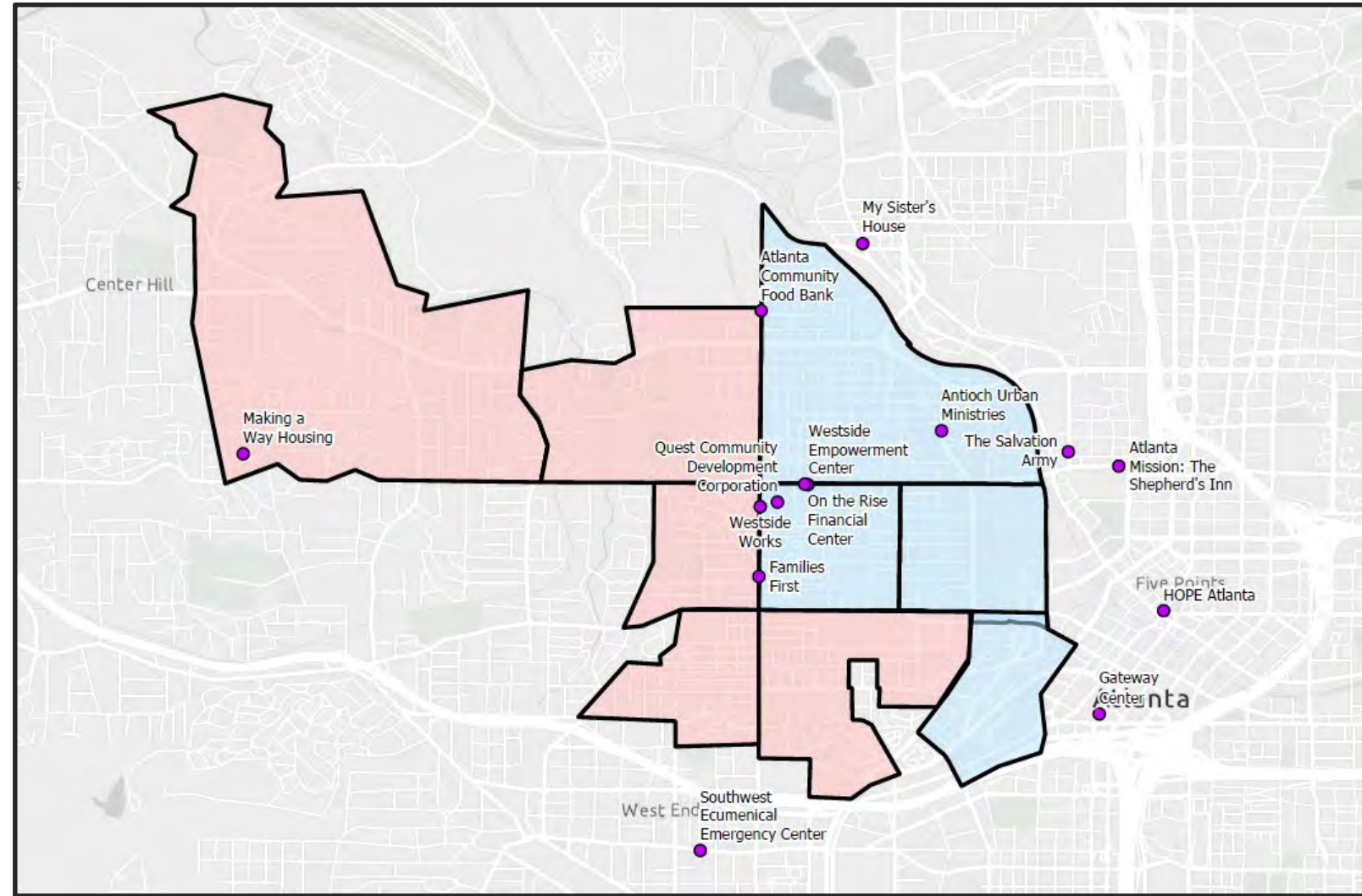
1. Atlanta Community Food Bank
2. On the Rise Financial Center
3. Antioch Urban Ministries (food pantry, clothing, housing)
4. Quest Community Development Corporation
5. Families First
6. Westside Empowerment Center

Tier 2

1. Westside Works/ Integrity
2. Making a Way Housing

Additional Locations

1. The Salvation Army
2. Southwest Ecumenical Emergency Assistance Center My Sister's House
3. Hope Atlanta
4. Gateway Center
5. Atlanta Mission: The Shepherd's Inn



Basic Needs and Community Services Index

- There are several organizations doing community outreach and support across Tier 1 and Tier 2
- Although there are assets and resources in the community, there is a need for expansion in identifying residents' needs and linkage to services through initiatives such as Westside Connect
- Farthest
 - Tier 1: ~30 minutes by public transit and 1 hour by walking
 - Tier 2: ~20 minutes by public transit and 35 minutes by walking
- Closest
 - Tier 1: ~10 minutes by public transit and 15 minutes by walking
 - Tier 2: ~15 minutes by public transit and walking

Youth and Senior Centers

Tier 1

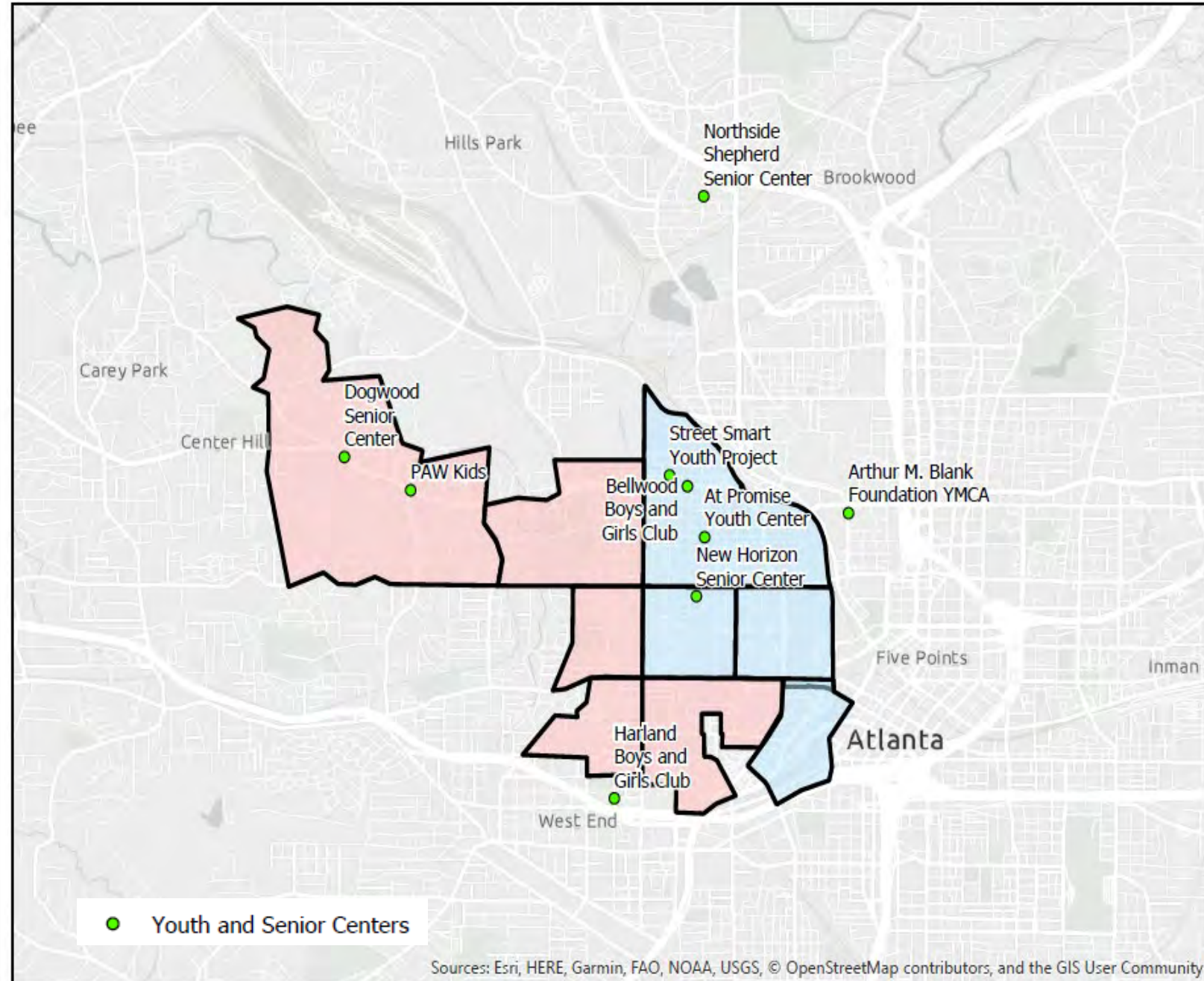
1. New Horizon Neighborhood Senior Center
2. Bellwood Boys and Girls Club
3. @Promise Youth Center
4. Street Smart Youth Project

Tier 2

1. PAW Kids
2. Dogwood Senior Center

Additional Locations

1. Northside Shepherd Neighborhood Senior Center
2. Arthur M. Blank Family Youth YMCA
3. Harland Boys & Girls Club



Youth and Senior Services

- There are four youth and senior centers in Tier 1 and two youth and senior centers in Tier 2
 - New Horizons Senior Center – providing services (and transportation) for local seniors
 - Bellwood Boys and Girls Club – providing after school programming for children in the area
 - Bellwood Boys and Girls Club is not at capacity
- Although services are available, there does not seem to be maximum utilization
 - Cost of services at Bellwood has been identified as a barrier for some families
- Farthest
 - Tier 1: ~20 minutes by public transit and 50 minutes by walking to reach the farthest senior center
 - Tier 1: ~15 minutes by public transit and walking to reach the farthest youth center
 - Tier 2: ~30 minutes by public transit and 1 hour by walking to reach the farthest senior center
 - Tier 2: ~15 minutes by public transit and 30 minutes by walking to reach the farthest youth center
- Closest
 - Tier 1: ~10 minutes by public transit and walking to reach the closest senior center
 - Tier 2: ~20 minutes by public transit and walking to reach the closest senior center
 - Tier 1 and 2: <5 minutes by public transit and walking to reach the closest youth center

Home Visiting and Community Health Worker Programs

- Chris 180- Westside Community Health Worker Program
- United Way of Greater Atlanta – Choose Health
- Grady Health System Community Health Workers
- ARCHI Diabetes -Focused Community Health Worker Program
- Morehouse School of Medicine- CHOICE Neighborhood Initiative
- Families First and Fulton County Health Department- -Parents as Teachers

Home visiting and Community Health Worker programs can improve outcomes for children and families

- The services currently available in the community are critical to addressing barriers to care and social determinants of health.
- Services include health care system navigation, health coaching, disease management and prevention, assistance finding housing and other social service supports, as well as parent support and education

Wellness Programs

- My Fitness, My Journey – Westside Empowerment Center
- Urban Perform – Group Fitness and Nutrition Education Classes
- We Cycle
- Good Food 4 Health – Good Samaritan
- Fruit and Vegetable Prescription Program FVRx Program – Grady Hospital (slated to open October 2019)
- Diabetes Prevention Program – Good Samaritan Health Center
- Healing Community Center – MLK Dr – Diabetes Management and Cooking Matters
- Morehouse School of Medicine Health and Fitness Center (under construction)
- Safety Net Clinic – Center for Black Women’s Wellness (evening only for uninsured patients with chronic disease management needs)

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- Wellness programs range from physical fitness, such as walking programs, to models focused on increasing fruit and vegetable access and intake
- Expanding fitness programs to include stress management will benefit the target neighborhoods

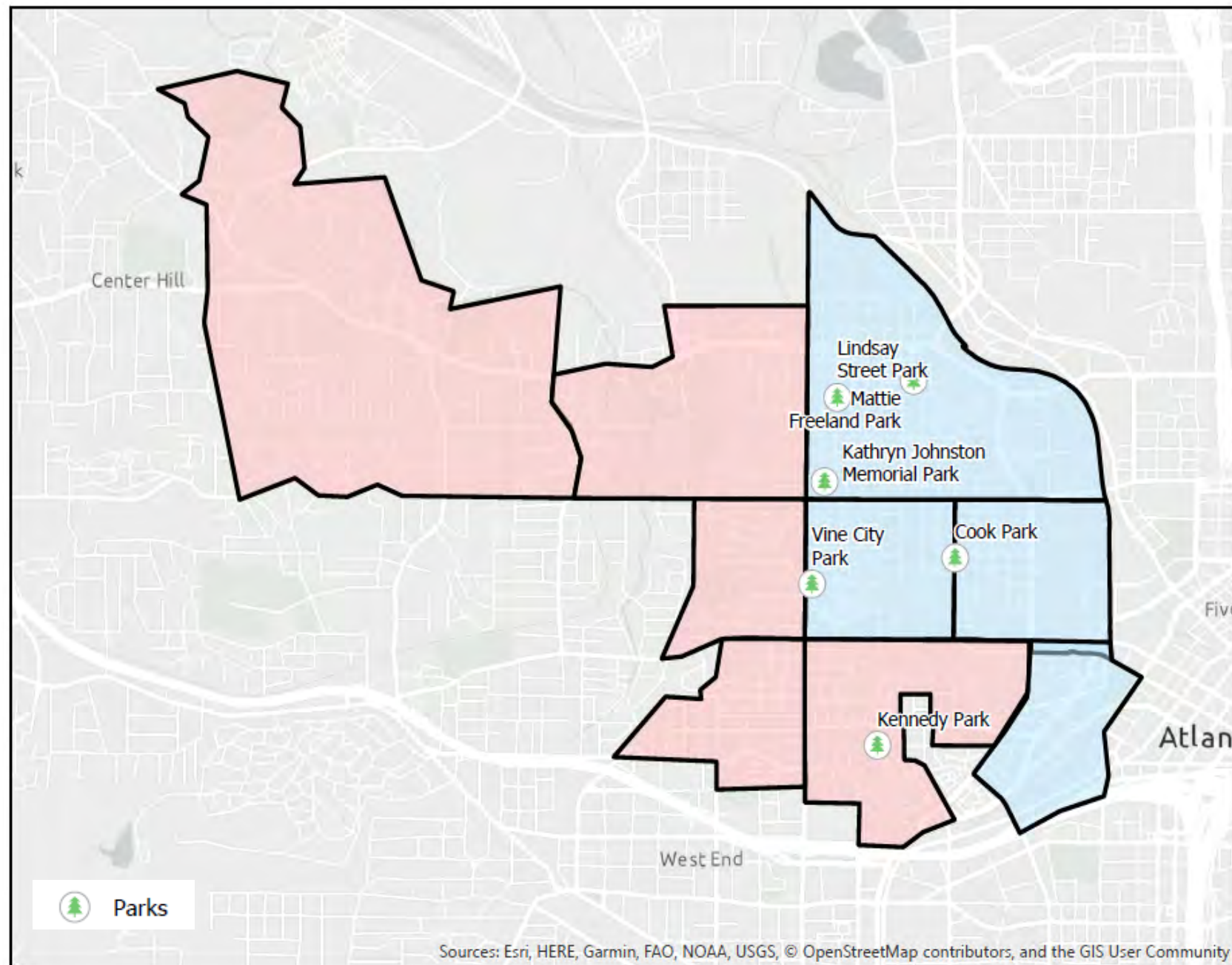
# Built Environment

## Tier 1

1. Lindsay Street Park
2. Mattie Freeland Park
3. Kathryn Johnston Memorial Park
4. Vine City Park
5. Cook Park

## Tier 2

1. Kennedy Park



| Park Name                      | Neighborhood Location                       | Open Space for Recreation | Playgrounds for Kids | Walking/Biking Paths and Trails | Fitness Stations with Equipment |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Cook Park                      | Vine City                                   | Y                         | Y                    | Y                               | Y                               |
| Kathryn Johnston Memorial Park | English Avenue                              | Y                         | Y                    | Y                               | Y                               |
| Vine City Park                 | Vine City                                   | Y                         | Y                    | Y                               | Y                               |
| Kennedy Park                   | Vine City                                   | Y                         | Y                    | Y                               | Y                               |
| Lindsay Street Park            | English Avenue                              | N                         | Y                    | N                               | N                               |
| Mattie Freeland Park           | English Avenue                              | Y                         | Y                    | N                               | N                               |
| Lowery –Boone Complete Streets | Multiple Neighborhoods: Eng Ave & Vine City | N                         | N                    | Y                               | N                               |
| Westside Path                  | Multiple Neighborhoods: Eng Ave & Vine City | N                         | N                    | Y                               | N                               |



# Proctor Creek Greenway

- The city of Atlanta has allocated several resources in transportation to build the first section of the Proctor Creek Greenway.
- This bicycle and pedestrian trail will cover seven miles and 50 acres of linear park and 400 acres of greenspace on Atlanta's Westside.
- The trail follows the creek along the west side of Westside Park at Bellwood Quarry, which is slated to become the largest City of Atlanta park. The initial phase of the 280 acre park should be open in 2019.

Source: Path Foundation <https://pathfoundation.org/atlanta-regional-trails/proctor-creek-path/>



# Built Environment

- The built environment influences an individual's level and ability to physical activity
- The six newly established/renovated parks serve the Tier 1 and 2 neighborhoods and offer a variety of open space areas, playgrounds for children, walk/bike paths, and fitness stations, as well as are three primary walking paths (including the newly established Proctor Creek Greenway) provide an opportunity to enhance community-based physical activity programming
- Neighborhood safety and accessibility to park/walking paths must be accounted for when implementing targeted strategies to improve physically activity by utilizing the built environment



# Food and Grocery

## Tier 1

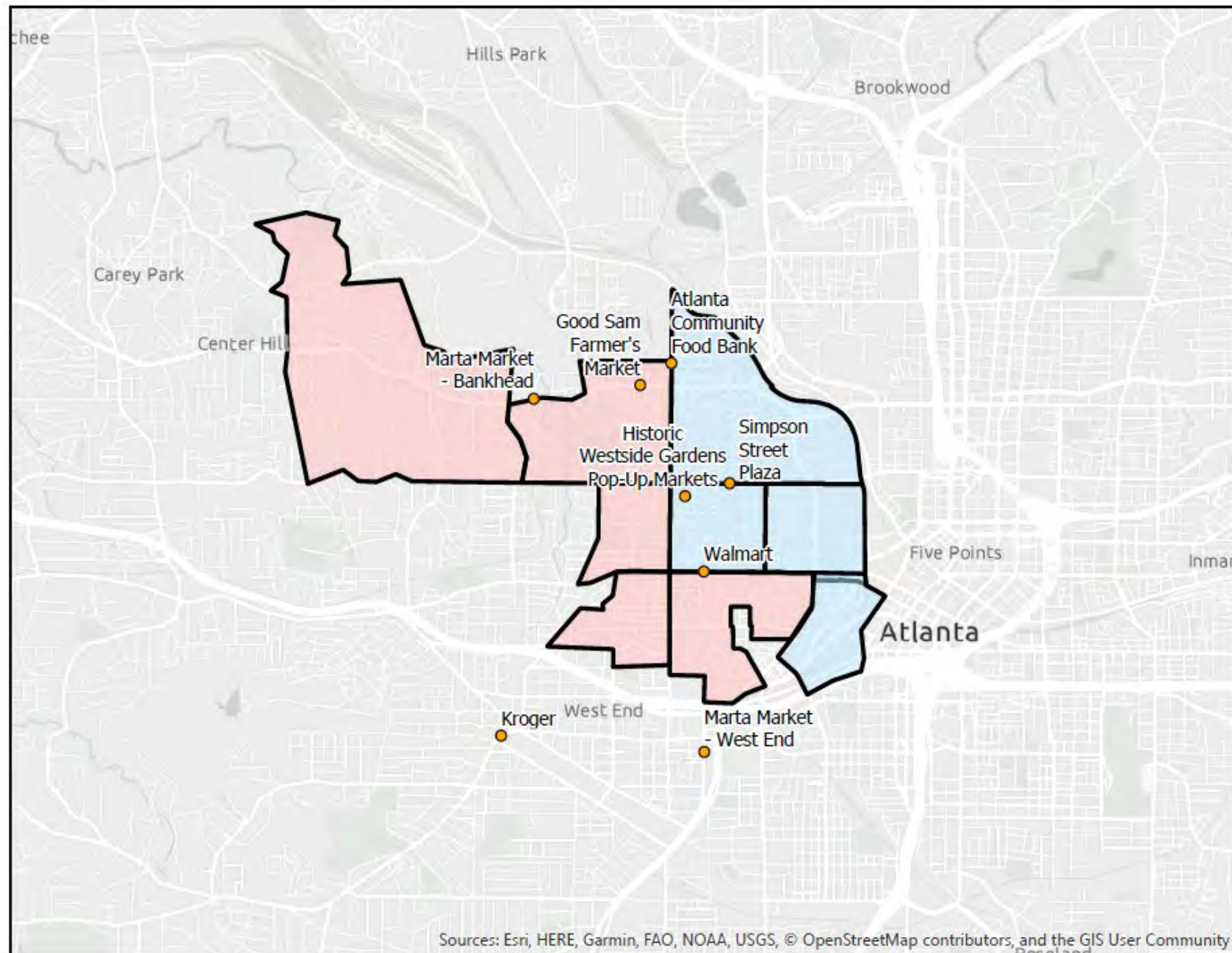
1. Atlanta Community Food Bank
2. Simpson Street Plaza
3. Walmart
4. Historic Westside Gardens Pop-Up Markets

## Tier 2

1. Good Sam Farmer's Market
2. Marta Market – Bankhead

## Additional Locations

1. Kroger
2. Marta Market – West End

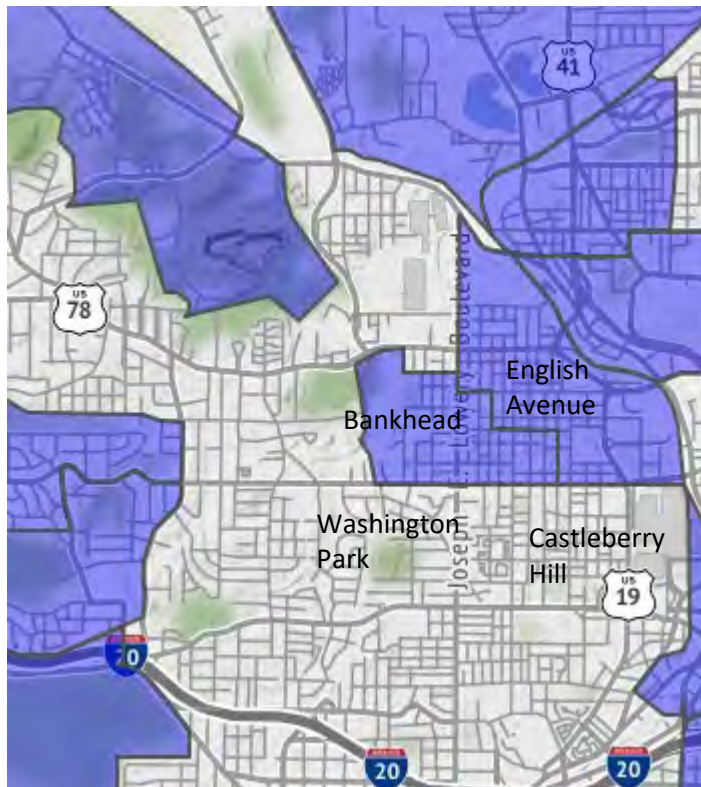




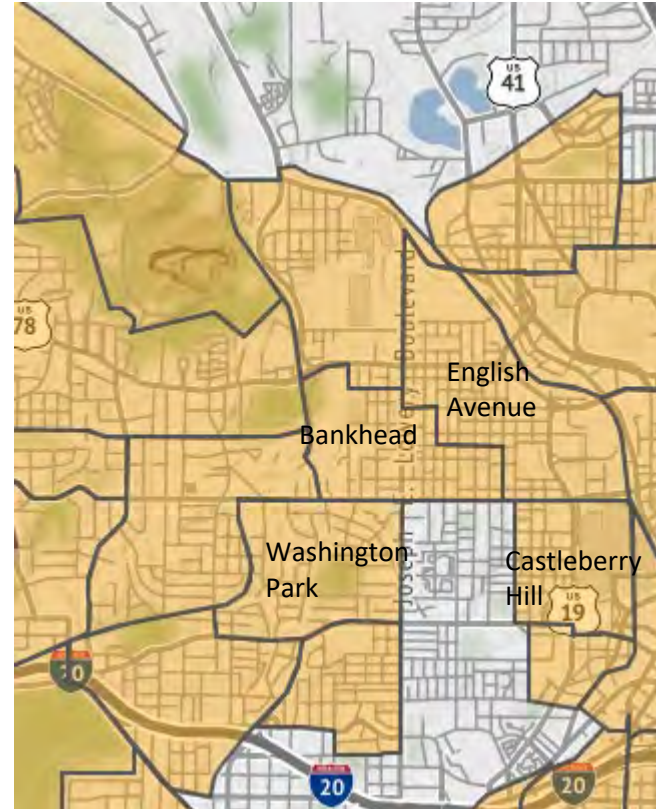
# Food Deserts

- Food deserts are defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture as low-income communities located more than one mile from a reliable source of fresh produce and other healthy whole foods
- Residents who lack a reliable source of transportation shop at convenience stores, and selection is limited to processed foods high in fat, salt and sugar

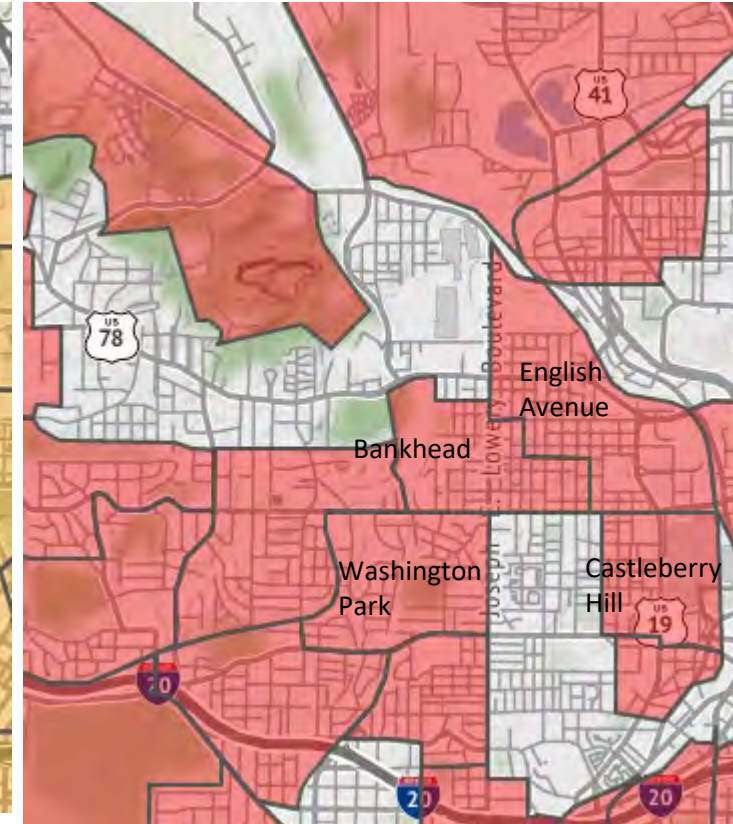
**Food deserts, low-income communities at least one mile from the nearest supermarket.**



**Low income communities at least a half-mile from the nearest supermarket.**



**Communities where a significant number of residents don't have access to a vehicle**



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture <https://www.ajc.com/news/food-deserts-map/>

# Food and Grocery

- The primary store selling groceries within the Tier 1 neighborhoods is Walmart
- There are a number of small stores or bodegas that also carry some groceries/products
- Community members identified these small stores as options, but these stores have limited fresh fruits and vegetable options
- The identified grocery stores in or adjacent to the Tier 2 neighborhoods include:
  - Kroger
  - Save-A-Lot
  - Publix
- There is a significant gap in access to affordable, fresh and nutritious food in the Tier 1 and Tier 2 neighborhoods which was confirmed via the community health survey results



# Early Childhood Education Programs

## Tier 1

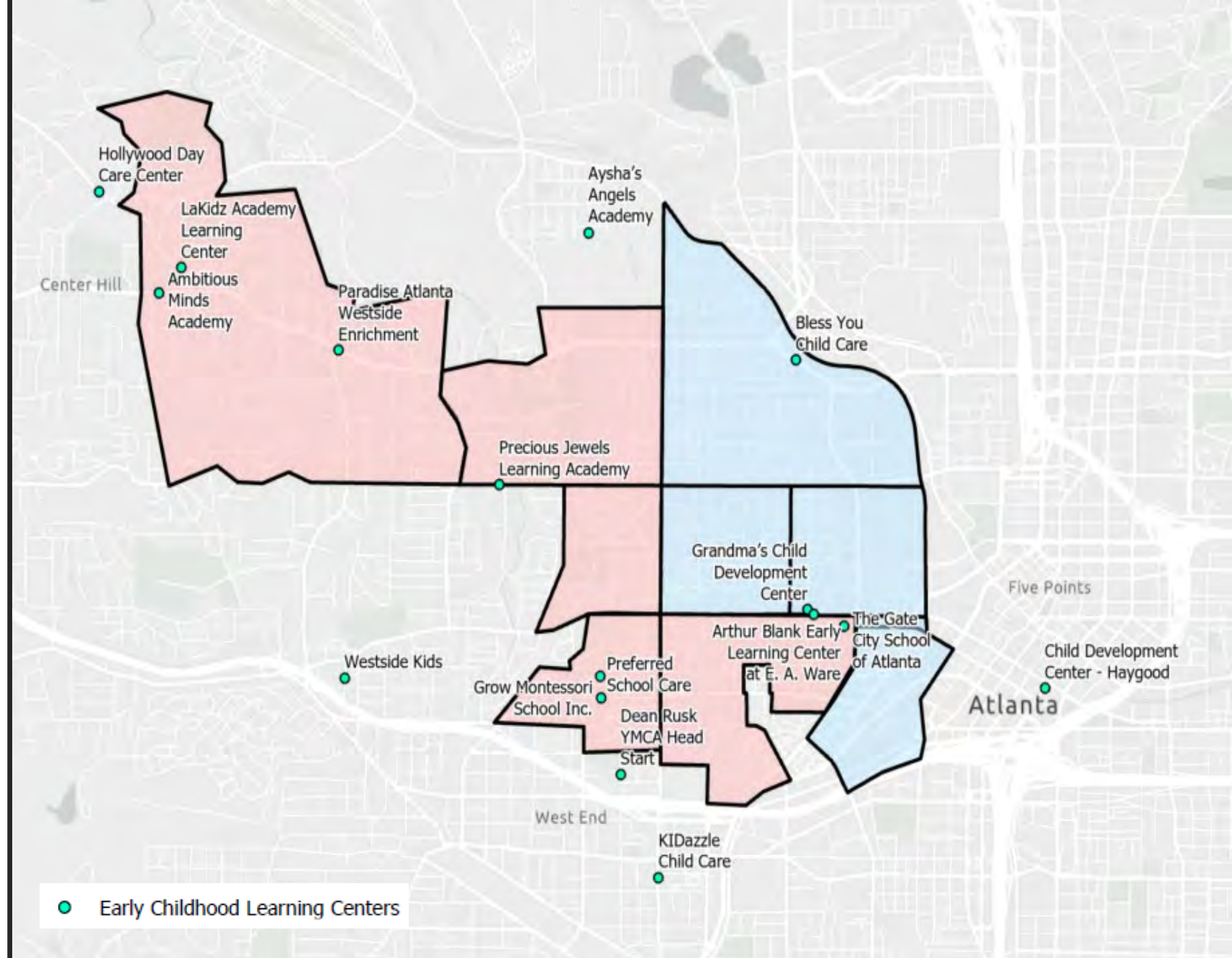
1. Grandma's Child Development Center
2. Bless You Child Care
3. Arthur Blank Early Learning Center at E. A. Ware

## Tier 2

1. M. Agnes Jones Elementary
2. The Gate City School of Atlanta
3. LaKidz Academy Learning Center
4. Precious Jewels Learning Academy
5. Grow Montessori School Inc.
6. Preferred School Care at M.A. Jones Elementary
7. Paradise Atlanta Westside Enrichment
8. Ambitious Minds Academy

## Additional Locations

1. Dean Rusk YMCA Head Start
2. Hollywood Day Care Center
3. Westside Kids
4. KIDazzle Child Care – Lowery
5. Child Development Center – Haygood
6. Aysha's Angels Academy



# School Programs

1. Michael R. Hollis Innovation Academy
2. M. Agnes Jones Elementary
3. KIPP Strive Primary
4. KIPP Ways Primary
5. Brown Middle School
6. KIPP Strive Academy
7. KIPP Ways Academy
8. Booker T. Washington High School

## Summary of Programs:

- M. Agnes has two after-school programs:
  - Preferred School Care and YMCA – Arthur M. Blank
- Brown Middle, KIPP Ways Academy and KIPP Strive Academy each have an after-school program:
  - Brown Middle School – After School All Stars
  - KIPP Strive Academy – YMCA – Arthur M. Blank
  - KIPP WAYS Academy – YMCA – Arthur M. Blank
- Michael R. Hollis Innovation Academy offers primary pediatric care and basic dental care for all children in the Atlanta Public School community
- All Washington Cluster schools offer school-based mental health services

# Summary of Key Findings

# Key Health Issues

- The quantitative and qualitative data contained in this community health needs assessment identified a selection of key health issues that are exacerbated by social determinants of health:
  - Mental Health
  - Substance Use
  - Heart Disease and Hypertension
  - Diabetes
  - Obesity
  - Maternal Health
  - Infant Mortality
  - HIV
  - Children Health - Asthma
  - Teen Pregnancy and STD Prevention

# Areas to Explore/Continue

## **Health Care and Basic Needs**

- Continued need for programs that aim to improve health care access and system navigation
- Affordable health care services
- Cross-collaborative efforts that enhance identification of health and social service needs and linkage to resources

## **Mental Health and Addiction Services**

- Continued need for additional adult mental health and new addiction services to counseling as well as pharmacotherapy
- Continued need to focus on addressing two generational approach to mental health and substance use issues with children, youth and families as well as efforts aimed at early identification and trauma

# Areas to Explore/Continue

## **Maternal and Child Health**

- Continued need to focus on improving birth outcomes, teen pregnancy prevention, STI prevention among youth and child health
- Build on place-based opportunity with WHC and Westside on the Rise to utilize a two-generation approach to work with children and parents to improve outcomes that address health, well being and social determinants of health

## **HIV**

- HIV programming focused on enhancing PreP and retention in care

## **Chronic Disease Management**

- Continue implementation and expand best practice and evidence-based programs that address prevention of risk factors (healthy eating and physical activity), early identification/screening and chronic disease management along with linkage to resources that address social determinants



# Areas to Explore/Continue

## **Community Health and Wellness**

- Expand community-based programming focused on nutrition education, physical activity and stress management
- Improve access to affordable healthy food options throughout the community

## **Cross-Collaboration**

- Improve the reach of residents served by existing WHC-supported programs
- Strengthen partnerships to provide increased access to services throughout the community



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