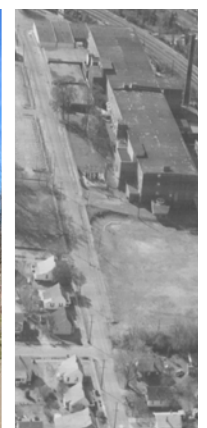
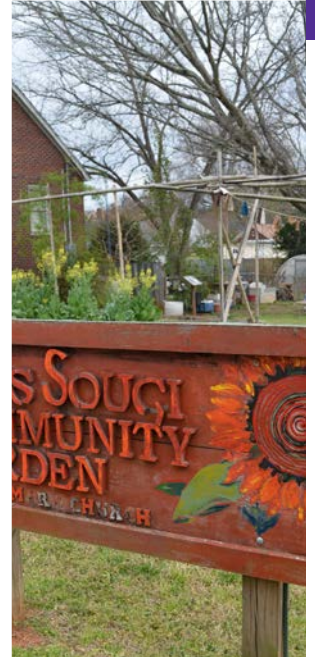


Focused Needs and Assets Assessment



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Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

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Furman University
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Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

Introduction

Background

The United Way of Greenville County (UWGC) contracted Furman University to conduct a focused needs and assets assessment in order to identify priority communities in Greenville County and analyze these areas' existing needs and assets. This study of ten specific communities will facilitate the making of evidence-based decisions to direct initiatives and investments and also plan for future community-based collaborations.

This research connects to UWGC's existing Cycle of Success programming, through which "all children start school prepared to learn and go on to graduate, well-educated graduates find good jobs and create stable homes, and children from stable homes continue the cycle because they start school prepared to learn [1]." Recognizing a relationship between students' experiences at home and in their communities and their performance in school, this report focuses on community development to support ongoing Cycle of Success efforts. As such, it is important to note that this report reflects an in-depth study of neighborhoods, not individual schools or Greenville County's education system.

Guiding Vision for the Research

The research is guided by a vision for a future Greenville that is characterized as a

community of inclusive well being. Such an envisioned community is characterized by the ability of all residents to meet their fundamental needs (e.g. material goods, food, water, shelter, energy). Inclusive well being also identifies equitable access to health, education, community, opportunity, and security as critical constituents that mark a strong community [2]. This vision idealizes resilient neighborhoods where individuals and families are supported by existing networks of assets and seek to build opportunity and success for future generations. We propose that communities of inclusive well being can utilize their assets to establish a cycle of success.

Study objectives are met through the application of a framework based on the concept of inclusive well being, which may be achieved through balanced investments in five capital asset categories: natural capital, human capital, manufactured capital, social capital, and knowledge capital. Measures such as financial assets and employment opportunities, among others, are critical to understanding community wellbeing [2]. For the purposes of this study, we organize community assets into five categories: natural capital, human capital, manufactured capital, social capital, and financial stability. These assets are explained in Table 1.

Table 1. Capital asset clusters for inclusive well being

Capital Asset	Guiding Concepts	Examples for community-scale in Greenville County
Financial Stability	Economic resources and services to meet one's needs	Cost of housing, employment opportunities, health insurance
Human Capital	Human population (size, distribution, health, education, other capabilities)	Community demographic data
Manufactured Capital	Buildings (homes, factories, and their products); Infrastructure (transport, energy, information)	Housing stock; infrastructure including roads, sidewalks, and transit options; physical community centers
Natural Capital	Land, water, biotic, mineral resources, climate and atmosphere, biodiversity, etc.	Open and green spaces, green infrastructure
Social Capital	Laws, norms, rules, customs, Institutions (political, judicial, economic), trust	Neighborhood associations, anchor institutions, relationships within communities

Adapted from: Matson et al. 2016

Objectives

- The objectives of this assessment are:
- Identify ten priority communities
 - Identify important needs and assets of the study communities based on available Census data
 - Identify important needs and assets of the study communities through direct engagement with community members and partners

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

Methods

Identifying the study communities

We identified 10 neighborhoods in Greenville County for focused needs and asset evaluation. Neighborhoods for analysis were identified based on census tracts with the highest family poverty levels in Greenville County using 2010-14 estimates from the American Community Survey (ACS). The Nicholtown community was not included in this corridor study due to its distance from the White Horse Corridor. Pleasant Valley was added based on input from stakeholders and a unique combination of high numbers of children (ages 0-5) per thousand women (ages 15-44), a high percentage of minors in the total population, and a high percentage of family households headed by a single female. We chose census tracts as the geographic level of assessment, rather than block groups, to limit margin of error associated with the selected measures and to ensure consistency in analysis and reporting.

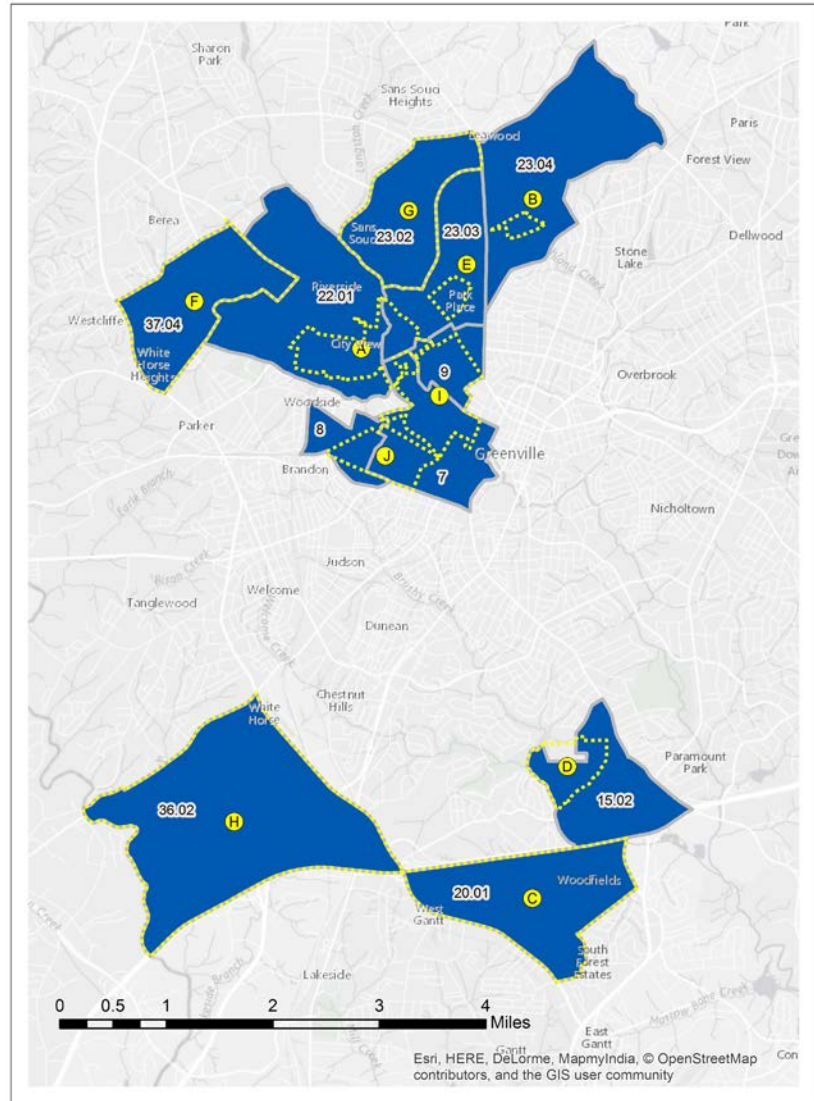


Figure 1: Study neighborhoods are indicated with dashed yellow lines. Census tracts that intersect with study neighborhoods are indicated in blue, along with the census tract number.

Data Collection

We used a mixed methods approach to collect, align, and analyze disparate data sets. Qualitative interviews were used to learn rich detail to better understand each community from resident and partner perspectives. Quantitative data were used to assess conditions in each community through measures clustered around the asset categories identified in the Introduction. Measures were chosen based on a review of the primary and gray literature and with input from UWGC and community stakeholders.

Qualitative Data

We engaged with stakeholders through interview, survey, and focus group methods. Respondents were identified as fitting within one of three groups:

- **Community Resident:** Someone that lives within a particular community that does not play an additional role (i.e., serve on community association board)
- **Community Leader:** Someone that lives within a particular community that plays a leadership role (i.e. serve on community association board)
- **Community Partner:** Someone that works for a public sector agency or non-profit organization that serves or partners with a particular community

We identified respondents by 1) reaching out to key stakeholders identified through research of the communities and snow-balled this list of stakeholders throughout the interview process; and 2) attending community association meetings and other regular or special events in the communities.

Quantitative Data

We collected 35 distinct measures of neighborhood structure and dynamics (Appendix B); including, demographics and capital (e.g., financial, human, manufactured, natural, and social). From these, a subset of measures were selected based on the qualitative data and evidence from the primary literature. These measures were used to develop models to be tested for their relative ability to predict how neighborhood structure and dynamics affected reading proficiency by the end of 3rd grade; specifically the ACT Aspire reading scale score mean for 3rd graders in each school [3]. We calculated each measure using population weighted block centroids [4]. Census data was aggregated to elementary school attendance zones [5]. Magnet schools were excluded from place-based analysis.

We evaluated the subset of measures in competing models built around the emergent themes from the qualitative data and evidence from the primary literature. The best model (lowest AIC value) was used to 1) identify the smallest subset of actionable measures and 2) predict outcomes of given action. However, as a note of caution, study areas can vary greatly, limiting applicability to local contexts. Additionally, low sample size (i.e., the number of schools) meant a limited number of explanatory variables.

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

Community Profiles

Overview of the Ten Study Communities

The ten study areas include City View, New Washington Heights, North Gantt, Pleasant Valley, Poe Mill, South Berea, South Sans Souci, South Welcome, Southernside, and West Greenville. Figure 1 in the previous section identifies the ten communities on a map and situates them within Greenville County.

The study communities are diverse and are made up of different racial and ethnic groups spanning age, socioeconomic status, and other demographic indicators. Demographics for each community are reported in Appendix E.

We engaged with 268 stakeholders (Table 2). It is important to note that some respondents had relationships to multiple communities, and as such provided input for more than one location.

Table 2. Number of respondents* by neighborhood

Neighborhood	Neighborhood-Specific Respondents	Total Respondents, including MN**
City View	10	25
New Washington Heights	8	18
North Gantt	7	11
Pleasant Valley	41	45
Poe Mill	4	14
South Berea	41	56
South Sans Souci	38	53
South Welcome	24	28
Southernside	27	43
West Greenville	31	48
Multiple Neighborhoods	37	

The far right column in the table lists the number of stakeholders that contributed information for each community, when accounting for multiple neighborhood respondents.

*Total Respondents=268

**MN denotes multi-neighborhood

Community Profiles

Table 3. Respondent codes

Code	Definition
<i>Community Codes</i>	
CV	City View
NWH	New Washington Heights
GA	North Gantt
PV	Pleasant Valley
PM	Poe Mill
SB	South Berea
SS	South Sans Souci
SW	South Welcome
SN	Southernside
WG	West Greenville
MN	Multiple neighborhoods
<i>Role Codes</i>	
CL	Community leader
CP	Community partner
CR	Community resident

Individual Community Profiles

The following subsections provide profiles of each community. Based directly on stakeholder interviews, these mini-reports articulate community needs, assets, and their visions for a desirable future. Respondents are identified here via coding that was applied during the analysis. Each respondent is coded by their community, their role, and a number that identifies the order in which they were interviewed. Table 3 shows and defines these respondent codes.

For instance, a statement attributed to a respondent coded as CV-CL-02 means that the second community leader interviewed from City View contributed the idea.

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment



Background

City View is a Census Designated Place with an approximate population of 1,672 (ACS, 2011-15). Bramlett Road and Legacy Charter School make up the southern border, while Blue Ridge Drive marks the western border, and Parker Road and Hampton Avenue boundary the community to the north and northeast. Census tract 22.01, a portion of which is inside the City View neighborhood, has the largest concentration of Hispanic or Latino residents in the entire study area at 33.2%. There are also a significant number of vacant and abandoned houses

Needs and Assets

City View has close proximity to open and green spaces, including the Westside Aquatic Park, Monaghan Park, the Reedy River, and the Swamp Rabbit Trail. Despite these potential assets, a number of respondents noted that there were not enough playgrounds or places for children to play (CV-CL01-02). Also, there are no childcare or after-school programs in the community (CV-CL01-02); as a result, many City View youth attend programming and play at the Freetown Community Center (MN-CP20-21).

One resident noted that they did not have a

connection with their neighbors and asserted that people didn't necessarily feel safe (CV-CR02). One reason for low interaction between neighbors may be attributed to the regular movement of people in and out of the community, as many families come and go throughout the year (MN-CP35). Furthermore, some members of the Hispanic community feel isolated (CV-CR02) with City View being mostly divided along ethnic lines (MN-CP27; MN-CP36). Language barriers make it challenging for community members to cross these lines (CV-CL01-02; MN-CP35). Also, many members of the Hispanic community stay in due to fear of law enforcement and immigration enforcement (MN-CP34). Given these dynamics long-term residents feel that they know each other and feel a sense of community (CV-CL01-02; MN-CP33), and within the Hispanic community, there is a perception that families know and rely on each other as well (MN-CP31). Here we interpret these findings as showing that community members feel comfortable with those from their own backgrounds but are less familiar with those from different groups.

There are examples of social capital in the community. Two community leaders expressed positivity around a coalition that includes local churches, Bon Secours St. Francis Health System, Greenville County Council, Hispanic Alliance, Southern Weaving, and New Hope Outreach Center (CV-

CL01-02). Soccer and other sporting events bring communities together (MN-CP35-36), and churches play a strong role in organizing the community (MN-CP03).

The City View community faces challenges around poverty and crime. A large homeless population passes through the area (CV-CL01-02; CV-CR01). Also, residents noted drugs, prostitution, and arson as challenges in the community (CV-CR01-02). Education levels in the community have been identified as obstacles to overcoming a number of the highlighted challenges (MN-CP15; MN-CP27).

Residents identified manufactured capital assets in which they hoped to see investment. Here, respondents expressed concerns with the quality and quantity of sidewalks (CV-CL01-02; MN-CP34-35), street lights (MN-CP13; MN-CP35), roads (MN-CP34), and bus service (CV-CR02; MN-CP35). Furthermore, high speed traffic in the area exacerbates these issues. (MN-CP15). Interviews also shed light on City View's housing condition. There are many landlord-operated properties, and one respondent complained that landlords do not adequately keep up their properties (CV-CR02; MN-CP13). There are also many vacant and condemned properties (CV-CR02). In general, much of the housing stock is in poor quality (MN-CP13; MN-CP27; MN-CP34).

Vision

Residents envision a City View in which families feel safe and they would want to raise their kids (CV-CR01). People would know their neighbors, houses would be

well-kept, there would be ample green areas, and stores and community hubs would be walkable via safe sidewalks (CV-CR02). In this community, neighbors would know each other and interact across ethnic and racial lines (MN-CP13).

Key Takeaways

- Support programming for the Hispanic community.
- Work with agencies and organizations serving the homeless to address needs of the homeless community.
- Directly participate in community events and have an active presence in the community.
- Support development of a community center, neighborhood association, and after-school program.
- Support organizations already serving the City View community.
- Support workforce development programs.



Focused Needs And Assets Assessment



Background

The New Washington Heights community was developed after World War II as a middle class African American community located strategically alongside Poinsett Highway and adjacent to a north-south railroad corridor. Many community members worked at a nearby textile mill on Poinsett Highway and attended school at nearby Washington Elementary and High School [6]. While New Washington Heights has remained a predominantly African American neighborhood, the neighborhood is experiencing an influx of Hispanic residents. According to the ACS (2011-15), the percentage of Hispanic residents in the census tract containing the neighborhood is 16.6%, up from 2.6% in 2000. New Washington Heights is the smallest study neighborhood with a population of 220 residents (2010 census blocks). The percentage of renter-occupied homes in the containing census tract is 68.1%.

Needs and Assets

In 1949, New Washington Heights' Happy Hearts Community Center became Greenville County's first park for African Americans [7].

Today, Happy Hearts is still a community hub and a central part of the neighbor-

hood's identity. Happy Hearts is home to the neighborhood's "Stay-and-Play" program that provides recreational opportunities, homework support, and healthy snacks for community youth in the afternoon. The program currently supports 15-20 children per day and is run solely by two or three community volunteers without any outside funding (NWH-CP01). Four interview respondents specifically mentioned the Happy Hearts Community Center and the "Stay-and-Play" program as critical assets in New Washington Heights (NWH-CR01, NWH-CR03, NWH-CP01, MN-CP22). NWH-CR01 encourages United Way to "partner with our Stay and Play program. We are a small group seeking to generate momentum. There is a lack of community and participation, so we are maxed out. We need volunteers, funding for food. We need support at the very basic level. If we could start thriving in one area, then we can branch out to other areas. It is taking everything we've got to run this." Happy Hearts is also home to the New Washington Heights neighborhood association meetings which take place monthly. NWH-CR02 laments "a lack of participation in everything, like in meetings," meaning the same few highly motivated community members participate in the Neighborhood Association while the majority of residents are not engaged. NWH-CP02 worries about the longevity of the neighborhood association: "What's going to happen when those old-

New Washington Heights



er people, long-tenured residents die and [aren't part of] the neighborhood?"

When Greenville County Recreation Department (GCRD) demolished Washington High School in 2015, they created a vacant 27-acre land parcel bordering New Washington Heights. The community articulated its vision for the space in a recent collaboration with Greenville County and Furman students and faculty.

The Greenville Health System and GCRD are exploring plans to extend the Swamp Rabbit Trail to this open space. This section of the trail would also connect New Washington Heights with the neighboring communities of Poe Mill and Brutontown, as well as North Main Street [8]. The development of this park and the subsequent Swamp Rabbit Trail extension would significantly enhance the recreation opportunities, access to the outdoors, and strengthen connections with neighboring communities. As it stands, residents in New Washington Heights note that a lack of sidewalks, poor road quality, and steep hills limit the mobility of community members --

especially the elderly and disabled. (NWH-CP01). Additionally, the community feels that the Greenlink system is inadequate. The nearest bus shelter is north on Poinsett Highway at Ingles; instead, residents “give people rides all the time in New Washington Heights – there’s a system of informal ride-sharing (NWH-CP02).”

Many New Washington Heights residents feel there is a language barrier with the new Hispanic population that is causing challenges within the community. NWH-CR01 says, “we have a population that speaks another language, but we’re finding a way forward, and we’re going to work through it.” During a community visioning process that engaged 112 residents in May 2016, community members identified Happy Hearts as a location that could host English language classes for Hispanic residents [9]. There are also challenges with the high number of renter occupied housing units, which can be seen in Figure 2.

NWH-CP01 explains there is an “us against them’ mentality with the old families against the new renters. Renters do not



Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

work to make changes in the neighborhood.” These factors likely contribute to the lack of full community participation in the Neighborhood Association.

Vision

New Washington Heights community members expressed hope for “more kids [to move] into the neighborhood” (NWH-CP02) and become actively engaged in the Stay and Play program, which they view as endangered without more help from within New Washington Heights or from outside organizations. Their concerns are infrastructural, hoping to “fix up the neighborhood -- we have boarded up houses” (NWH-CR04) and a desire for a “clean and well-lit neighborhood with sidewalks” (NWH-CR01).

Those familiar with the community hope to “develop the 27-acre open space for something beneficial to the community and wants [to foster] community pride where people take care of their things. New Washington Heights may get the Swamp Rabbit Connection in there in a few years. They’ve taken a lot of ownership over Happy Hearts. Doing a lot of stuff in Happy Hearts and have advocates who are going above and beyond for the neighborhood (NWH-CP02).”

New Washington Heights residents recognize that United Way is involved “in many different organizations” and that United Way is “seeking to build leadership in these neighborhoods” through the Greenville



Figure 2 Map of Property Ownership in New Washington Heights.

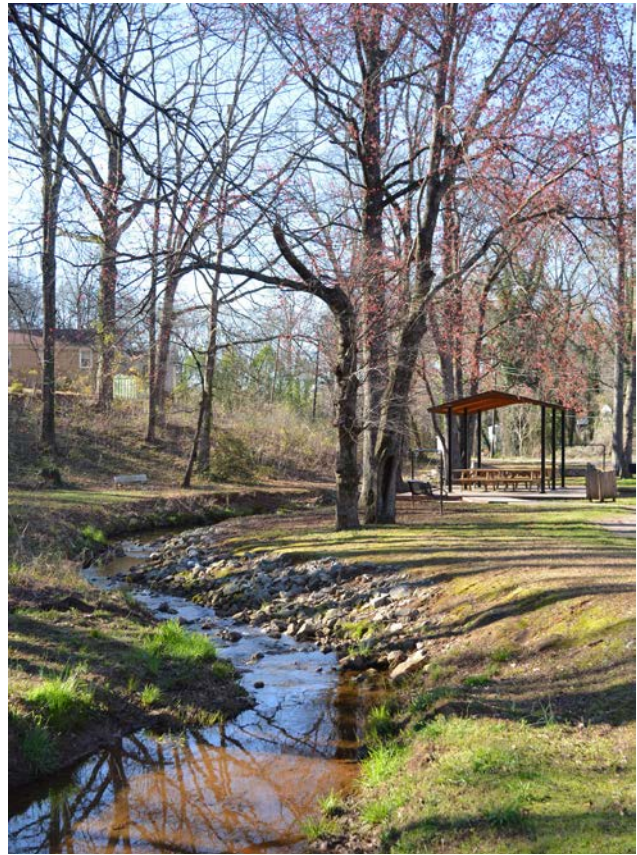
Dreams Grassroots Leadership Program, but says “that’s had a very indirect impact on us so far” (NWH-CR02, NWH-CR03). NWH-CP01 believes, “United Way should come out to community meetings. They should help fund hiring someone to run the Stay and Play program and help provide computers/school supplies.”

New Washington Heights has a strong social network of dedicated individuals who are involved in the Happy Hearts community center, the community association and the Stay and Play program. The continued success of these institutions is critical to the growth and development of the New Washington Heights community. Developing a community park to eventually connect with the Swamp Rabbit Trail would give children a place to play and would help connect New Washington Heights to surrounding communities.

New Washington Heights

Key Takeaways

- Provide financial and/or material support to the Stay and Play program.
- Support the continued development of the 27-acre park space. Community stakeholders must actively participate in the design and planning process.
- Co-sponsor community events and programs with the neighborhood association (e.g. fish fry, movie night series at Happy Hearts) with an emphasis on drawing new residents to participate.
- Leverage Happy Hearts as a meeting space and center of the community identity.
- Host community cleanup days to address resident concerns of litter in the community.
- Support the community's relationship with law enforcement, County Development officials, and other stakeholders to establish and maintain collaborative partnerships with "decision-makers."
- Send a bilingual representative to build relationships with Hispanic residents, share information with them, and help them become more active within the community.
- Encourage the growth and development of the neighborhood association by regularly attending meetings and publicizing its meetings within the community.



Focused Needs And Assets Assessment



Background

The North Gantt community is part of the larger Gantt Census Designated Place, located in west-central Greenville County. North Gantt is a community home to approximately 3,300 residents (ACS, 2011-15) and is located between three major thoroughfares – I-85 to the north, Augusta Road to the east and White Horse Road to the west. It is the southernmost community in the study area and located approximately six miles from downtown Greenville. Commercial and light industrial development is located around the entire community. Within North Gantt, the community is almost exclusively residential.

Demographically, North Gantt is a predominately African-American neighborhood (82.5%) with a small percentage of residents identifying as Hispanic or Latino (9.2%). The unemployment rate in North Gantt is 12.0%, and 42.3% of individuals live beneath the poverty line, almost three times the median rate in Greenville County. The median household income is \$21,410, well below the Greenville County level of \$47,542.

Needs and Assets

Community residents reported an ‘average’ level of knowing their neighbors, one

measure to determine social cohesion. People familiar with North Gantt added that “sporting events, events at the nearby Mt. Pleasant Community Center and events at schools are the most popular in North Gantt” (MN-CP26; MN-CP29; MN-CP30; GA-CR02). One resident in North Gantt’s small Hispanic community called the network “tight-knit but excluded from the rest of the neighborhood” (GA-CR01). Other communities in the study area with a minority Hispanic population noted this same phenomenon. Recently, West Gantt First Baptist Church – the only major church physically located within the community – began hosting joint mass with a Hispanic congregation drawing from the Gantt and Welcome communities. West Gantt First Baptist Church is one of few institutions proximate to North Gantt that serves the community with a food bank, school supplies and clothes for school children. On Wednesday evenings the church hosts a recreational program that draws as many as 50 children from North Gantt.

The Mt. Pleasant Community Center, a former Rosenwald School, is located in the middle of the larger Gantt community and adjacent to North Gantt. It has served the community since 1973 with two after-school programs, summer camps, senior adult programs, community enrichment activities and general recreation opportunities. Access to a communal meeting place



with longstanding ties to the community is a substantial asset. However, because Mt. Pleasant is one of Greenville County's oldest community centers, renovations and updates would enhance the community center's capacity to serve the community. Other organizations working in North Gantt include Upstate Circle of Friends -- located on the campus of Quest Charter Academy -- a group working with special-needs children and at-risk youth in the community, and Rock of Ages Baptist Church.

North Gantt is one of two communities in the study area that does not have a community association, has not conducted a community visioning project or master plan, and is not currently in the process of creating a master plan. These plans are important documents to help a community organize and coalesce around a set of priorities. Without a community organization or identity to unify the community, North Gantt lacks key tools to move forward and improve the quality of life for all of its residents.

Greenlink's Route 10 runs along Augusta, Crestfield and White Horse Road in the North Gantt community, linking riders at 12 bus stops to the downtown transfer termi-

nal via the Augusta Road corridor.

Vision

One community expert hopes for a North Gantt community that is "walkable, sustainable, multi-generational, diverse, safe, has basic infrastructure, green space, community involvement and affordable housing" (MN-CP23). Others aspire to "foster school relationships, participation in athletic events and open house events" (MN-CP28) with "people able to depend and trust one another. People being able to help each other with a less judgmental attitude, which happens depending on where you live in the neighborhood (MN-CP29)." Many of these themes emerged in conversation with community residents and experts. Across the board, those familiar with the community feel that United Way could make a big difference by involving itself with North Gantt. One person remarked that United Way should do "whatever they can do to get parents more involved in their kid's education (MN-CP28)" and "require organizations that receive United Way funding to



Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

advertise United Way programs to participants (MN-CP26).”

Key Takeaways

- Determine the best strategy to help North Gantt establish a community association that serves the interests of its residents, using Mt. Pleasant Community Center, West Gantt First Baptist Church, Upstate Circle of Friends, or Quest Charter Academy as possible meeting locations.
- Conduct a community visioning plan to help the community identify gaps and deficiencies in infrastructure and discuss priorities for development.
- Link families with job training and continuing education opportunities to improve skills and job force readiness.

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Background

The Pleasant Valley community was built after World War II to house families working at nearby Donaldson Air Force Base (1942-1963). When Donaldson was decommissioned in 1963 and became a civilian airport, the community transitioned rapidly from middle-class white families to middle-class African-American families. Today, Pleasant Valley is 81.9% African-American. Prosperity Avenue and Old Augusta Road constitute the boundaries to the south and east, Hughes Academy to the north and Brushy Creek and Greenville Country Club-Chanticleer to the west [10].

Pleasant Valley is a predominantly low-income community surrounded by relative affluence along Augusta Road and across Brushy Creek in the Chanticleer community. Along the western edge, million dollar homes are mere feet from vacant properties in disrepair. Pleasant Valley has a high violent crime rate of 8.28 violent crimes per 1,000 vs. a county median of 2.14 violent crimes per 1,000.

Needs and Assets

The strongest asset in Pleasant Valley, at least in the eyes of its residents, is the collection of schools and educational opportunities offered to Pleasant Valley children.

Three to four generations of community residents have attended the schools – Blythe, Hughes and Southside were all built between 1950 and 1970 – and community members are proud that their children and grandchildren are following in their footsteps (PV-CR05; PV-CR35). Pleasant Valley has its own Head Start program and the Blythe Academy of Languages, Hughes Academy of Science and Technology and Southside’s International Baccalaureate program make for 13+ years of quality education for children. Moreover, the community is home to Pleasant Valley Connection, a community center offering early childhood development programs, afterschool tutorials, a teen center and a Senior Action Program, among other services. Pleasant Valley Connection also hosts monthly Neighborhood Association meetings and serves as a waypoint and restroom for police officers conducting neighborhood patrols.

Pleasant Valley is home to many long-tenured residents and seniors; consequently, the community boasts the highest measures of social cohesion and institutional knowledge across the study area. Put simply, community residents know and trust their neighbors. Residents uniformly agreed that the community is home to strong, approachable leaders and good role models for students. Most importantly,

Pleasant Valley



leadership in local and state government is responsive to the concerns of Pleasant Valley residents. The community also enjoys strong connections with ARCUM, a consortium of seven churches on Augusta Road that combine resources to serve Pleasant Valley with a host of programs, including food banks, toy drives, after-school care, and mentorship opportunities. The quality of these programs varies (PV-CL02) but the churches demonstrate a concerted effort to work with the needs of community residents.

Pleasant Valley is the only community in the study area with absolutely zero access to parks and has few outdoor recreation opportunities. The closest community park is Kiwanis Park, located several blocks north of Pleasant Valley on busy Augusta Road. Residents lamented the lack of safe spaces for kids to play and seniors to recreate (PV-CR05; PV-CR35). Without these opportunities, seniors believe that children are more inclined to participate in risky behavior. As one resident remarked, “When I was growing up here, we played all day long and it

kept us out of trouble. Kids don’t have that same ability now and it is hurting their ability to succeed.” (PV-CL01).

Crime is another major concern for residents, especially seniors who report feeling increasingly unsafe. Residents believe crime has a detrimental impact on the quality of life for families (PV-CR05; PV-CR35). Improving street lights -- availability and effectiveness -- must be a development priority, these residents added. One community leader who works closely with the Shemwood Crossing Apartments, home to many Pleasant Valley children, detailed a score of petty and violent crimes taking place over the last year in Shemwood Crossing and stressed the importance of family counseling and modeling healthy relationships for children from particularly affected homes (PV-CL02). This individual extolled the “Cops on the Court” weekly program for building positive relationships between the community and the police department. Pleasant Valley is one of two locations for Cops on the Court.

Even though Pleasant Valley is adjacent to one of Greenville’s most densely packed

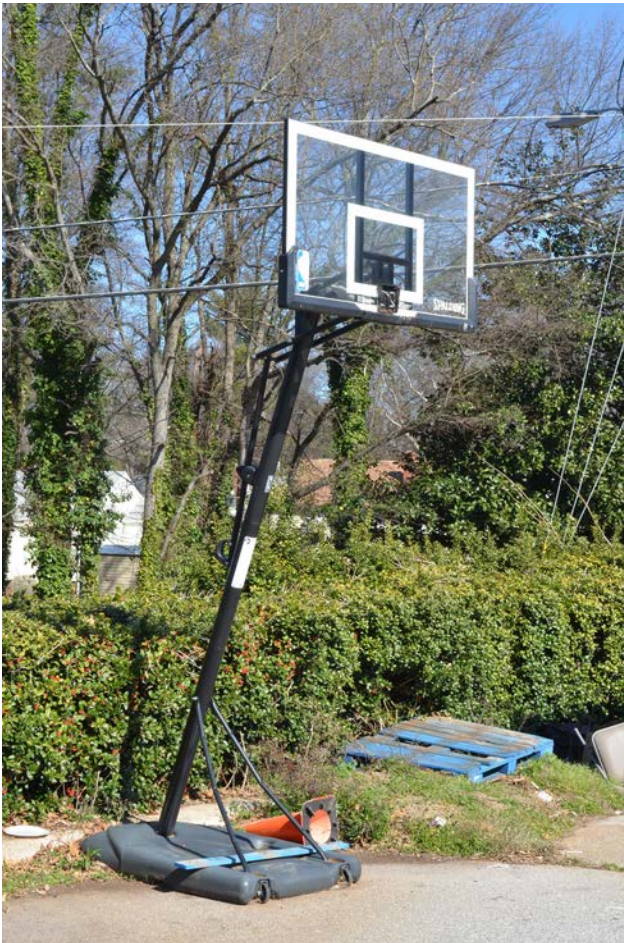


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commercial corridors, lack of well-maintained sidewalks and a highly-limiting public bus transportation system forces residents to drive outside of the community for groceries. Continued improvements to roads, sidewalks, streetlights and public transportation would link Pleasant Valley with commercial districts and job opportunities along Augusta Road without needing a car.

Vision

Interviews with Pleasant Valley residents and community leaders yielded rich opinions about how Pleasant Valley could continue to grow and develop. One hoped for “steady, good paying jobs and for the



community to be a safer and more prosperous place (PV-CP03).” Another added their desire for “the kids to be successful; Pleasant Valley is rich in educational opportunities. The ideal neighborhood is diverse, caring, kind, supportive and child centered (PV-CP02).” The general themes around which community leaders and residents coalesced were improvements in public transportation, the quality of housing and new recreation opportunities for residents of all ages to get out and play. Ideally, the organizations doing critical work in the community, like Church Without Walls, Pleasant Valley Connection, ARCUM and Samaritan House will continue to build on their role and expand operations to offer additional services to the community. With great educational opportunities already present in the community, Pleasant Valley is an area with tremendous potential.

Pleasant Valley is a small community with a high level of social cohesion and a diverse array of programs and educational opportunities for all students. The community is home to an aging population, the majority of which own their own homes. Several churches and organizations serve Pleasant Valley. Recreation opportunities and green spaces are in short supply.

Key Takeaways

- Share community improvement program loan and emergency home repair program information with residents at Neighborhood Association meetings, Senior Action Program and any group with established ties to Pleasant Valley.
- Build leadership skills for teens by developing additional programming in

the Pleasant Valley Teen Connection Center.

Develop a series of programs for the Teen Center.

- Consider the barriers to adding recreation opportunities for residents of all ages.

- Assist ARCUM and organizations not physically located in Pleasant Valley to coordinate resources and volunteers for programs serving community residents.

Assist physically disabled residents to attend Neighborhood Association meetings.

- Send a representative to the Neighborhood Association's monthly meetings to liaise with the community.

Help the Neighborhood Association identify a handful of achievable goals.

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment



Background

The Poe Mill community was built in 1895, and the mill had 800 workers by 1911. The neighborhood was centered around the mill and began to experience an erosion in community cohesion when the mill announced plans to close in 1977. A homeless population took shelter in the abandoned mill until it was destroyed in a fire in 2003. The Greenville County Redevelopment Authority began a voluntary clean-up of the mill site brownfield in 2009 [11]. Today the neighborhood values its “history, heritage, culture [and] strong families” (PM-CP02).

The census tract that contains the neighborhood is 35.4% African American and 26.1% Hispanic. The vacancy rate in the census tract containing Poe Mill is 12.7%, and 77.0% of the occupied houses are rentals.

Needs and Assets

The most visible asset in Poe Mill is the skatepark, which sits on the 11-acre former mill site. The skatepark is already a well-know destination in the skating community, but Greenville County Recreation Department plans to build a 40,000-square-foot park for roller-skaters and skateboarders, and the skatepark is expected to become a

major tourist attraction [12].

The New Poe Mill Neighborhood Association is the most important group working to improve the neighborhood and has many “community advocates” (PM-CP01). The Soteria Community Development Corporation often works with the Neighborhood Association and has built a community garden on the edge of Poe Mill (PM-CP02).

While PM-CP01 says the neighborhood has developed a close relationship with the Greenville County Redevelopment Authority through improving homes and managing the brownfield on the site of the old mill, PM-CP01 also says they are still working to “overcome a long history of under representation.”



Poe Mill does not have its own community center and many children from the neighborhood attend the afterschool program at the Freetown Community Center (MN-CP20). Many residents cited churches as important institutions and say that church events are popular. Sporting events and block parties also get residents engaged (PM-CP02; PM-CP01).

Poe Mill is located near downtown, but residents feel that their community “isn’t reaping the benefits of the resources around them” (PM-CP01). The neighborhood has a strong network of street blocks that promotes connectivity as well as having an “adequate number of bus stops, [and a] bike share system” (PM-CP01). Still residents say that how well people know their neighbors “depends on the street” and that “old residents know each other” but most people are not well connected in the community (PM-CP02).

Vision

The development of the skatepark is seen



as the largest “potential for growth in Poe Mill” and so should be a primary goal (PM-CP01). Other forms of outdoor recreation should also be considered as there is “not really anywhere for a non-skater or teenager” to spend time outside (PM-CP01). The proposed Swamp Rabbit East Trail Expansion would provide access to green-space as well as connect Poe Mill with the communities of New Washington Heights, Brutontown, and North Main. This would allow more access to after-school programs and other activities at community centers.

While improved housing is one common need, access to resources and programs that improve the community should not be ignored. PM-CP02 says “everyone’s just trying to balance taking care of themselves and the community.”

Poe Mill residents would like United Way to “work with local leaders and find specific programs [to help] the community and wants United Way to “interact with the community members on a personal level” (PM-CP01). PM-CP02 would like to see events that make the community “more

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neighborly and united.” PM-CP02 also says, “if people can’t get to the programs [they need], bring the programs here; partner with churches to do workforce training.”

Key Takeaways

- Provide support for the completion of the Poe Mill skatepark and Swamp Rabbit East Trail Expansion.
- Improve access resources and after-school programs.
- Work with the New Poe Mill Neighborhood Association to plan community activities.
- Partner with neighborhood churches and local organizations to increase job training and support programs.

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Focused Needs And Assets Assessment



Background

The South Berea community (Census Tract 37.04), is located in the southeastern extent of the larger Berea community. White Horse Road/U.S. 25 constitutes its entire western border, with Lily Street to the north, Cedar Lane Road to the east, and Marion Road and Rainbow Drive to the south. South Berea is home to approximately 3,300 residents and has the highest percentage of children aged 0 to 17 (35.6%) in the study area. Additionally, South Berea has the second highest percentage of residents that identify as Hispanic or Latino (31.6%) of all communities in the study area. The community is adjacent to the commercial district at the intersection of W. Blue Ridge Drive and White Horse Road. Westside Aquatic Park abuts the southern boundary of South Berea.

Needs and Assets

The South Berea community is located in close proximity to several important institutions along the White Horse Corridor. Unlike other communities in the study area, South Berea residents have access to supermarkets at nearby Aldi, El Rey and La Única supermarkets -- the latter two specializing in Hispanic food products. The community is adjacent to White Horse Road and Blue Ridge Drive, which provides mobility and

access to other businesses, medical services and after-school programs. Because of its proximity to shopping and access to community resources, the South Berea community is one of few areas where low-income residents have physical access to the material capital necessary to improve their quality of life.

The majority of those surveyed specifically praised South Berea as a “family-oriented community” where “people look out for each other” and “help out before help is asked for.” Residents in South Berea were most likely to know their neighbors ‘well’ or ‘extremely well.’ Schools and churches are especially central to the community, even if residents travel outside of the community to attend church (e.g. San Sebastian Catholic Church in Sans Souci). South Berea is



home to residents with many skills in gardening, construction, plumbing, car repair and cooking. Individuals reported feeling comfortable asking their neighbors for help in a time of need.

The single most common deficiency that residents identified was a formal network to share information about resources, events and programs. According to residents, South Berea has a strong informal network where information is shared by “word-of-mouth.” One community leader says that getting good attendance at events “can be as simple as telling one parent about an event and asking them to spread the word (SB-CP03).” Any organization working with this community should invest more time and effort into formally publicizing events – especially via bilingual advertisement – to reach the greatest number of individuals and families. The Hispanic community looks to newspapers, periodicals and the La Jefa radio station for news, information and community announcements.

Residents believe more assistance for immigrant families – especially ESOL classes, cross-cultural training and job training programs can help families acculturate to Greenville. Many respondents noted that transportation is a significant challenge for most families in South Berea. If families have a car, “one or both parents typically use it for work (MN-CP03),” posing a challenge for parents to ferry children to and from school and afterschool programs. South Berea is one of the least walkable neighborhoods according to its residents. 16 of 27 survey respondents reported the quality and availability of sidewalks as ‘poor’ or ‘fair’ and most said they would not feel comfortable allowing their child walk



to a friend’s house because of security and safety concerns in the community.

South Berea residents were most likely to leave their community to pursue recreation opportunities, even driving to Furman and other state parks to spend time outside. Westside Aquatic Park is the closest park to the community; South Berea residents were far more likely to view the soccer fields and playground as accessible resources than the Aquatic Center itself.

Vision

Several themes emerged during interviews with residents about their vision for a vibrant South Berea community. Six residents specifically mentioned developing networks to share information widely among community members with a hope, generally, “to be aware of resources and organizations” (SB-CR01). One person familiar with the community believes South Berea “needs a community center to guide them, a point where they can unite, a place in common (SB-CP05).” While the Freetown Community

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment



Center is located a short drive down White Horse Road, residents see that distance as a challenge, especially with limited transportation options. Staffing any community center with bilingual employees is critically important to the community. South Berea residents also discussed providing additional services for new immigrant families that settle in the Berea area. They mentioned providing legal assistance, ESOL classes, cross-cultural training courses and job training programs to help these families transition.

South Berea has one of the strongest measures of social cohesion in the study area despite not having a community organization or a community center located within the neighborhood (the Freetown Commu-

nity Center is located approximately two miles away). Fewer organizations and afterschool programs are available per capita to South Berea families, a void United Way and other organizations can help fill moving forward.

Key Takeaways

- Gauge interest in establishing a community association for residents in South Berea (and City View) and develop a strategy to ensure the association's success.
- Develop a strategy to share a comprehensive list of resources (2-1-1 or other) with community residents.
- Hire a bilingual liaison to work with the - South Berea and City View communities, considering they share similar demographics, assets and needs.
- Furnish after-school transportation opportunities to help families with few or no cars.
- Support cross-cultural training to prepare newly arrived families.
- Support organizations providing legal guidance to immigrant families and individuals.
- Ensure the schools have bilingual parent-school liaisons (can be volunteers) to help translate information and serve as points-of-contact for parents.

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Focused Needs And Assets Assessment



Background

South Sans Souci has a population of around 3,600 people. 32.8% of residents are African American and 15.5% identify as Hispanic.

Needs and Assets

South Sans Souci residents are resourceful and active, and the data provides examples of this such as technological entrepreneurs who are able to build websites or sell art online or take advantage of other creative, technology-based initiatives.

The individuals in the community also create a strong social capital base, while utilizing natural capital as well. Surveys showed that members of the South Sans Souci area are usually quite involved in events that occur in downtown Greenville, and also tend to have their own transportation, not having to use the public transportation system quite as much as other communities. There is adequate attendance at community meetings and Sans Souci Baptist Church is active in various areas as well. The churches are rather segregated, but Sans Souci Baptist is partnered with Brookwood Church in an effort to unite and invite several local churches to interact with each other. Additionally, natural capital provides value and potential value in many ways

throughout the community. For example, the community garden is a central place for the community to interact with each other and with nature, and also serves as the location for community garden concerts and movie nights. Residents also highlighted the potential of empty lots and properties throughout Sans Souci, which could provide healthy development opportunities such as the implementation of an affordable grocery store or a police sub-station.

Sans Souci's active movement towards positive change and development allow the community members to clearly realize what resources are needed to continue to reach their potential and are mostly based on increased manufactured capital. Residents repeatedly brought up sidewalks and the adequate availability but the poor quality



South Sans Souci

and upkeep of most sidewalks, such as tree roots growing through the cement, consistently covered in trash or leaves, and cars parked in the middle of them. Crosswalks and increased lighting were also suggested to improve of the walkability and safety for the Sans Souci area.

Although most respondents are reliant on their own transportation, there were a minority of respondents who do use the public transportation system, and has deemed the system inconvenient. For example, there are no bus shelters, and the bus schedule does not run late enough into the evening to be helpful for taking people home from work. For the southern Sans Souci community members, the neighborhood is at the end of the bus route loop, so people have to ride the bus for the entire loop taking much longer than the ten minutes that it would need to, if the bus ran two ways.

Aspects of natural and social capital are also expressed as needs for the San Souci Community. Additional needs for the area include increased green space, focused towards providing children with a place to



gather, as opposed to the street, as the closest parks are either not open the public or very small. Residents conveyed that there is also a lack of medical services and a need for job opportunities for low to medium skilled workers.

Vision

Community members envision a stable community with quality, affordable housing (MN-CP12; MN-CP35). Many respondents hoped for a future in which families and schools had close relationships, featuring higher education levels of residents, schools that are focal points of communities, and after-school and summer opportunities for students (MN-CP11; MN-CP16; MN-CP26).



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Key Takeaways

- Residents suggested that United Way continue to build personal relationships within the community to increase community involvement and utilization of existing community assets.
- Additionally, data implies that a focus on improving sidewalks and lighting infrastructure to improve safety and walkability would be highly beneficial to the Sans Souci community.
- Engage with the Sans Souci community more directly through participation in meetings and events.
- Collaborate with local churches to identify centralized locations for programming.

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Focused Needs And Assets Assessment



South Welcome

Background

South Welcome is the southern part of the Greenville County's Census Designated Place of Welcome. Its boundaries are Anderson Road to the north, Highway 25 to the east, Interstate 85 to the south, and the Saluda River to the west. South Welcome is the most rural neighborhood in this study with a population density of only 834 people per square mile. South Welcome has a high percentage of minority population with 53.2% African American and 17.8% Hispanic. South Welcome has the lowest vacancy rate, 8.8%, of our study neighborhoods.

Needs and Assets

The Staunton Bridge Community Center is a major asset for South Welcome. The center provides after-school programs and summer camps for children, senior activities, and community-wide events. Development for the center is currently underway and will include adding a gymnasium, athletic field, walking trails, picnic area, and playground (Staunton Bridge Community Center). There are nine churches located in South Welcome. These act as assets within the community since they provide activities that bring community members together. Bethlehem United Methodist Church is cited as one of the most active churches in

South Welcome (SW-CL-01-02).

Multiple respondents identified the older population as the most passionate and active in the community (SW-CL03; SW-CR04). Community association meetings have low turnout and could be more constructive (MN-CP23). As such, there is room for organizations like United Way to support community-building through direct engagement.

Being a more rural community, there are few sidewalks, and many roads have high speed limits (SW-CL01-02). Compounding these challenges to transportation, many people in the community do not have access to a car (MN-CP28; SW-CL03). Furthermore, the Greenlink bus does not adequately service South Welcome (SW-



South Welcome

CL01-03).

The White Horse Flea Market is a central feature of the community (SW-CP01; SW-CR08), and it provides some affordable fresh produce and Harvest Hope Food Bank distributes food to families in need of food assistance.

South Welcome needs funding assistance to expand their community center activities. The after-school program at Staunton Bridge Community Center has monthly fees. While there are some scholarships available, many families remain unable to pay for their child to participate in the program. Also, some respondents noted that there were not many community activities to bring residents together (SW-CL01-03; SW-CR13; SW-CR18).

Vision

Economic opportunity was a common theme throughout respondents' visions for the future. Local economic growth is an important priority, and residents are interested in seeing more restaurants and small businesses in their community. They seek



lower unemployment and better paying jobs as well. Respondents felt that these changes would lead to a more self-sufficient and independent community.

Staunton Bridge Community Center is a strong asset to the South Welcome community and with additional support can made an even larger impact on the lives of the children in South Welcome.

Key Takeaways

- Mentor graduates of Greenville Dreams beyond the scheduled monthly meetings.
- Send representatives to community meetings and have a more active presence in the community.
- Continue to provide support through the BOOST program.

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment



Background

The Southernside community is one of Greenville's first; its unique location next to the railway made it Greenville's gateway into the city. Today's neighborhood is closely tied culturally, demographically, and historically with the West Greenville community. In fact, residents of both communities utilize the West Greenville Community Center. Southernside's residents are predominately African-American (70.4% and 65.9%), census tract 9 and 7, respectively. Within the community, 74% and 66.7% of residents are renters (census tract 9 and 7, respectively).

Major infrastructural investments are changing the landscape in Southernside. The construction of a new pedestrian bridge over the Norfolk Southern rail line will help connect Southernside with Cripple Creek, City View, and Legacy Charter schools and significantly improve the pedestrian walkability of Southernside's northeastern boundary. Additionally, Greenville has plans to construct a City Park as early as 2018. In recent years, there has been an increase in investment in the community's housing stock resulting in new construction and renovation. These new developments may cause significant changes to the Southernside community – a prospect met with heavy trepidation from community residents we surveyed.

Needs and Assets

For decades, strong leadership has been a hallmark of the Southernside community. Southernside has historically enjoyed the vision of strong individuals committed to the community, and today is no different. This leadership is manifested in the Southernside Neighborhood in Action (SNIA), a rallying organization that hosts well-attended monthly community meetings, organizes neighborhood cleanup days, and looks out for the best interests of the community's residents. Almost every resident surveyed mentioned leadership and SNIA as Southernside's most important assets. The community has developed a strong sense of identity. Residents also know each other and look out for one another.

In many ways, Southernside is a model for other Greenville communities. Numerous organizations and nonprofits provide services to children, adults and seniors, the community has a strong and vibrant community association, and its leaders maintain close working relationships with key stakeholders in Greenville City government. Furthermore, the community has direct access to four parks, a number of educational organizations, like the Hughes Public Library and Upcountry History Museum, and the downtown commercial districts.

The community does still face some sig-

nificant challenges. One person familiar with Southernside remarked, “there are no young leaders. The next generation of leaders needs to emerge in the coming years to maintain those key relationships with organizations and the city” (SN-CP01). The emphasis, this person added, “should be on attracting younger families to come live here.” Another added that despite having great ideas, Southernside struggles “to implement their projects and plans” (MN-CL01). Guidance with implementing project proposals and spending grant money could be a focus for United Way.

Additionally, new residents are renovating and reconstructing the housing stock, creating tension between long-tenured residents, the majority of which are low-income African-Americans and new residents, many of whom are middle-class white families. According to MN-CP06, “this tension is driven by a concern that revitalization of the neighborhood is only benefiting “those at the top.”” Two people familiar with Southernside added, “It feels like there are “two” neighborhoods within Southernside – one with long-tenured residents and one with



new families – and it doesn’t feel like these “two” neighborhoods have much contact with one another” (SN-CP01, MN-CP13).

Four residents specifically mentioned the transient homeless population as an aspect of Southernside they hope will change in the future. A number of respondents noted that homeless individuals wander between organizations along Poinsett Highway (e.g. Triune Mercy Center and Salvation Army) to Miracle Hill, located in Southernside, and up to homeless encampments near the community (SN-CR18, SN-CR20, SN-CR22 and SN-CR23).

Vision

Southernside residents repeatedly expressed concerns with the pace of real estate development in the community and its possible impact on the availability of affordable housing. Mayor White promised the community a new affordable housing project on the edge of the 65-acre City Park at the SNIA Annual Meeting in February 2017. Several residents appreciate



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the City's effort to emphasize affordable housing – but worry that 20 years from now “no one in Southernside will have grown up here” (SN-CR18, SN-CR19, SN-CR20, SN-CR21), due to the rising cost of rent pricing out low-income families.

In 2011, Clemson's City & Regional Planning Department and the Greenville Department of Economic and City Development wrote a community plan with Southernside. They developed the following mission vision statement: “Southernside will strengthen itself as a vibrant neighborhood characterized by a strong housing stock, multimodal connectivity, green and pedestrian-friendly streetscapes and goods and services catering to the needs of the community [13]”.

A community partner that works closely with Southernside added, “the ideal neighborhood includes pockets of unique groups, often but not exclusively of similar race, economic status, where they are mixed it is by choice and not manipulated. There are no food deserts, no safety issues or isolation. People are healthy be-

cause they are experiencing the justice that makes peace (MN-CP25).”

The Southernside community is home to a group of organizations that have worked with the community for years, including Miracle Hill, YouthBASE, Frazee Dream Center, the Kroc Center and others. Despite these relationships, persistent underdevelopment remains a key concern for the community. One resident feels that “there is still a significant underserved population of children (SN-CP01),” especially teens.

Key Takeaways

- Affordable housing initiatives in Southernside should allow longer-tenured residents to age-in-place and stay in the community.
- Support after-school opportunities for teens.
- Help Southernside track city development and revitalization plans, especially for City Park.
- Send a United Way representative to monthly SNIA meetings and liaise with community leadership.
- Consider reconstructing or renovating Southernside Block Partnership (or any community space) to renew the community center started in 1982.
- Develop a program for teens to emphasize community pride, community development and leadership.
- Support efforts that encourage home ownership and turn over blighted and vacant properties to improve the housing stock.

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Focused Needs And Assets Assessment



Background

For the first half of the 20th century, West Greenville was a thriving central hub for three mill villages: Brandon Mill, Woodside Mill, and Judson Mill. As the textile industry became less profitable due to the prevalence of new technologies in the 1970s, the challenges facing the West Greenville community grew. The 1990s saw renewed community efforts to improve housing in the neighborhood and revitalize the Pendleton Street Arts Districts, now known as “The Village.” Recently, there have been concerns about the development in West Greenville increasing home prices to an extent that pushes long-time residents out of the neighborhood [14].

65.9% and 81% of residents are African American (census tracts 7 and 8, respectively). Vacancy rates are 9.7% and 16.7% (census tracts 7 and 8, respectively). Of the occupied housing units, 66.7% and 78.3% are renter occupied (census tracts 7 and 8, respectively).

Needs and Assets

The West Greenville Neighborhood Association is one of the neighborhood’s strongest assets and enjoys a strong turnout at meetings. The Neighborhood Association brings the community together to address

issues and gets the city government involved when necessary. MN-CL01 explains that West Greenville residents are “good advocates for themselves.” MN-CP06 expounds that the Neighborhood Association has “the ear of the city, as in the city is always asking what it can do to make their neighborhood better and safer. They regularly receive GAP grant funding for community betterment projects.” However, there are concerns “that revitalization of the neighborhood is only benefiting ‘those at the top (MN-CP06).”

Residents say the Greenlink bus system needs to be expanded and made more affordable (WG-CR06; WG-CR09). MN-CP06 says that the community feels like “poor folks need public transportation, but rich folk don’t want to pay for it” but also notes



West Greenville

that most residents are part of an informal ride sharing system: “they know someone who they can call.”

West Greenville is described as having “pride, compassion, perseverance, and resourcefulness (WG-CP-01).” The community is also very proud of its history, which seems to cause some resistance to change; WG-CL01 explains that there is difficulty “trying to recruit newcomers to community activities.” MN-CP06 says that “people tend to know their neighbors well, but West Greenville residents look at the West Greenville Village as outsiders, making it hard for certain demographics within the neighborhood to connect. There is also tension between the long tenured, mostly black residents and the new transplants to the neighborhood who are typically not minorities.” Others see the Village as an asset since it allows West Greenville to be “an urban community that’s close to businesses and multi-use areas of mixed-income” (WG-CP01).

Bethel Baptist, St. Anthony, Antioch Church, and the Triune Mercy Center are



cited as the neighborhood’s most important churches (WG-CR01; WG-CR04; WG-CR06; WG-CR21; WG-CL01). Besides Neighborhood Association meetings, cookouts and festivals are the most popular events in West Greenville.

Vision

Residents envision a community with economic opportunity and business owners that live in the neighborhood (WG-CP01). Job training (MN-CP06) and well-paying jobs in the community (WG-CP01) would contribute to a thriving quality of life. This quality of life would be further defined by affordable homes, strong schools, recreational opportunities (WG-CP01), and low crime (MN-CL01).

Many respondents see United Way as an organization that funds programs in the community, but they aren’t sure if United Way is more directly involved (WG-CL01; WG-CP01; MN-CP06). But the resources provided are truly appreciated, and respondents saw great value in the benefits that come from United Way support (MN-CP25).

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Key Takeaways

- Participate in local policy advocacy around issues like infrastructure and housing.
Continue to support organizations financially.
- Support job training programs for community residents, but also seek opportunities for getting residents to places of employment.
- Support efforts to build community and social capital, especially between lifelong residents and newer arrivals.



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Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

Analysis of Community Measures

We compared competing models of explanatory variables (i.e., neighborhood traits) built around the emergent themes from the qualitative data and evidence from the primary literature. The best model (lowest AIC value) included educational attainment, number of churches, and shift work (Table 4). Within the top model, third grade reading scores increased where there were more places of worship per capita and decreased as the percent of alternate shift work and percent of people without a high school degree increased (Table 5). These results suggest that sources of social capital (e.g., places of worship) are associated with improved reading scores, used here as a measure of neighborhood health and stability. Other sources of social capital were too sparsely distributed in the neighborhood to be analyzed here, but could include parks, participation in community organizations, and recreational sports leagues, among others. The relationship between shiftwork, educational attainment, and reading scores may speak to the obstacles facing students receiving educational support at home or having responsibilities at home that interfere with studying or prevent them from participating

in afterschool support programs Table 4. Ranked Models, degrees of freedom (df) and AIC value. A lower AIC value suggests that the selected model best

Table 4: Ranked models

Model	df	AIC
shift+educ+wshp	5	147.3525
shift+lingiso+fhh+wshp	6	152.1822
shift+lingiso+fhh	5	157.1848
fhh+shift+dividx+lingiso+moved+garden-type+rentocc	9	159.8553
fhh+lcover	4	159.9167
shift+snap	4	160.9184
fhh	3	167.2282

Table 5. Estimated and standard error from top model

Coefficients:	Estimate	Std. Error	P-value
intercept	421.16	2.28	0.000
shift work	-0.44	0.14	0.003
education attainment	-0.11	0.02	0.000
places of worship	0.64	0.19	0.002

Analysis of Community Measures

Table 6. Indicator Codes

Code	Measure Name
age0.5	Age 0-5
age5.17	Age 5-17
chldpt	Number of Children per 1000
depidx	Dependency Index
dividx	Diversity Index
educ	Educational Attainment
fhh	Female-Headed Households
heat	Inadequate Heating Source
B1940	Housing Built Before 1940
gini	Income Inequality
lcover	Natural Land Cover
lingiso	Linguistic Isolation
medinc	Median Household Income
minperc	Minor Population
mhome	Mobile Homes
nvcrime	Nonviolent Crime
hocosts	Homeowner Costs
afam	African American
latino	Latino
insure	No Health Insurance
min0.5	Minor Population Age 0-5
wshp	Places of Worship
popden	Population Density
povfam	Poverty Status, Families
povindv	Poverty Status, Individuals
psenroll	Preschool Enrollment
rentocc	Renter-Occupied
rntcost	Renter Costs
moved	Moved in the Last Year
shift	Shift Work
snap	SNAP
unemp	Unemployment
vacant	Vacancy Rate
vehicle	Vehicle Access
vcrime	Violent Crime

predicts the response variable of interest. Descriptions for the model term codes (e.g., shift) can be found in Table 4

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

Summary of Findings and Key Takeaways

Data on the study communities illustrate a series of challenges to overcome, yet each of the 10 communities has strong assets to leverage and around which to organize. Furthermore, there are numerous agencies, organizations, and associations with which to partner in community development to drive a Cycle of Success.

Recommendations specific to individual communities can be found at the end of each community profile. In addition, we discuss in this conclusion the three measures that surfaced through statistical analysis, but Appendixes D-H provide data on 32 additional measures. These are measures that have been shown to be important either through literature research or through the qualitative research of this study. This data resource can be used by United Way and its partner organizations to further understand the study communities and inform decision making around other issues related to disparate organizational missions.

With qualitative data from 268 interviews and surveys, as well as quantitative data spanning 35 measures, general takeaways can be challenging to elucidate. Here we interpret some of the key results broadly and provide recommendations for conducting future place-based research and programming.

Hypotheses

Use results to formulate hypotheses:
The model should be viewed as hypothesis

generating, rather than identifying a causal relationship or specific pathway.

Shift work: One hypothetical mechanism might presume that work environments associated with alternate shifts prevent some students from participating in neighborhood after-school programming because they need to care for younger siblings while a parent is at work. Another might postulate that this work environment limits the social and educational benefits associated with family dinners [15]. While a third could assume alternate shifts impinge on reading time with children. Other possible mechanisms should be explored and assessed.

Social cohesion: We treated places of worship as an archetype of social capital. We interpret the results of the analysis as social capital and community cohesion are key elements to building a Cycle of Success.

Educational attainment and the Cycle of Success: The predictive nature of educational attainment in Greenville County provides support for continued investment in the Cycle of Success locally.

Obstacles to success: When interpreting the data, one should not just ask what programs are missing in communities, but also what obstacles may prevent families from taking advantage of services that are or could be offered. Providers can use neighborhood measures to highlight additional obstacles that may prevent students and parents from taking advantage of specific

Summary of Findings and Key Takeaways

programming and services.

Recommendations for place-based engagement

The need for more interactive forms of data exploration: Static graphs and maps provide useful information for service providers, including characteristics of different neighborhoods. More interactive forms of data exploration could allow for iterative analysis by end-users to address questions on an ongoing basis.

The need for deeper community engagement: Interviews with community residents and leaders showed an interest in having a more direct partnership with the United Way. Representatives from the United Way and other such organizations might consider regularly attending community association meetings and other events.

The need for broader collaboration: Place-based work does not happen in a vacuum, and in reality multiple agencies and organizations focus their resources on overlapping interests. Through identifying areas of concern, organizations should also identify other groups that are investing resources (human and financial) with which to partner.

The need to invest in a new generation of community leaders: Respondents in a number of communities expressed concern that institutional knowledge and community leadership are concentrated amongst older residents. While an aging population may call for obvious needs to support aging in place, an additional and equally as important need is to engage younger people that

can carry the torch for the next generation of community residents.

The need for reliable local data: Creating evidence-driven decisions for local contexts requires reliable local data. Access to data at such a fine resolution can be challenging and creates limitations to studies like this. Organizations in Greenville County that are interested in such place-based work should collaborate through data-sharing agreements to help inform each other's decision making. For instance, opportunities exist to work with entities like Greenville County Schools to link data systems and programming. Also, surveys, focus groups, and student/family level analysis could illuminate the role of explanatory variables and mechanisms of influence.

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

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*School assignment areas can change on a monthly basis. Data is subject to change at any time based on new developments and/or student reassignments. Magnet schools were excluded from analysis. Greenville County is a school choice district, with approximately 15% of students attending a choice school at the time of the report. A breakdown of the percentage of students attending individual schools by choice was not provided. For the most up-to-date information on school choice and school attendance, users should contact the Greenville County School District.

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

Appendix A: Detailed Methods

Description of Study Area

We chose census tracts as the geographic level of assessment, rather than block groups, to limit margin of error associated with the selected measures and to ensure consistency in analysis and reporting.

This decision impacts reporting in several ways:

- City View, a Census Designated Place, is comprised of portions of two census tracts (22.01 and 23.03).
- Sans Souci, Berea, Welcome, and Gantt (Census Designated Places) contain multiple tracts.
- The southern tracts for Sans Souci, Berea, and Welcome, and the northern tract for Gantt, were selected for specificity and to ensure analytical consistency.
- The neighborhoods of Southside and West Greenville contain portions of several tracts. Tracts that are contained by these neighborhoods are reported separately--7 and 9 for Southside and 7 and 8 for West Greenville.
- Poe Mill, New Washington Heights and Pleasant Valley--three small neighborhoods--lie completely within larger census tracts. Indicators are based on data from the containing tracts.

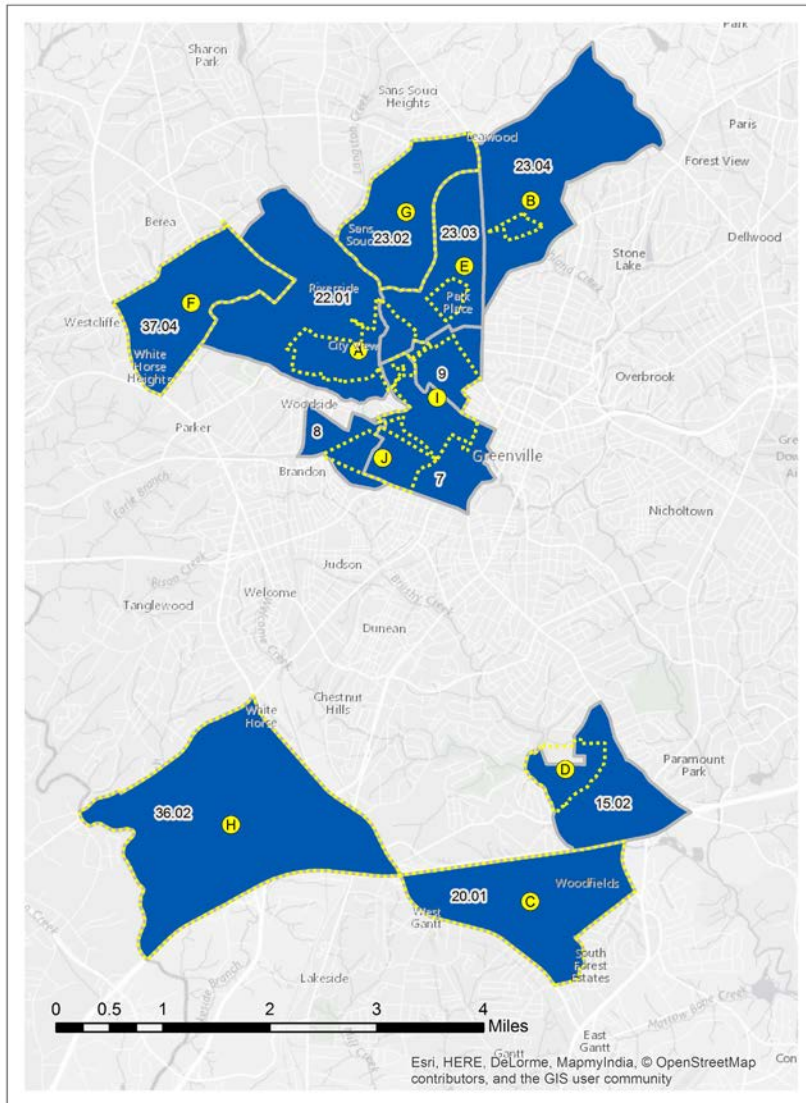


Figure 1: Study neighborhoods are indicated with dashed yellow lines. Census tracts that intersect with study neighborhoods are indicated in blue, along with the census tract number.

Appendix A: Detailed Methods

Collection Methods for Neighborhood Measures

create a weighted average across occupation categories.

Census-Based Measures

ACS 5-Year Estimates (2011-15) became available in December, 2016 and were downloaded from the NHGIS online database in tabular format, along with geographic census tract boundaries in shapefile format. Calculations were performed as described in Table 7 (Appendix B). From these tables, graphs were developed that highlight neighborhoods in the study area, as well as the relationship of the data across the county. To generate maps, tabular data was joined to the appropriate geography using a unique identifier for each tract, and Greenville County census tracts (n=111) were extracted. Choropleth maps were generated using quantile classification into 5 or 7 categories, depending on the distribution of the values.

Additional Measures

Places of worship was downloaded as a point feature class. Coordinate information was provided for crime data, which allowed for direct placement on the map. A spatial join was performed to establish counts per census tract for these measures.

While the percentage of wage and salary workers who are working alternate shifts is not directly reported by the US Census Bureau, a 2007 report [16] provided a breakdown of the percentage of alternate shift workers by occupation. For each tract, the number of workers in each occupation was multiplied by the proportion of alternate shift workers provided in the report to

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

Appendix B: Community Measures

Community Measures

We collected 35 distinct measures of neighborhood structure and dynamics; including, demographics and capital (e.g., financial, human, manufactured, natural, and social).

The entire list of measures is provided.

Table 7 Indicator Table

Measure Name	Measure Definition	Data Source	Citation	Capital Asset Cluster
Homeowner Costs	Percentage of owner-occupied housing units with owner costs exceeding 35% of their household income.	NHGIS	[17]	Financial
Income Inequality	Gini index, which measures the distribution of wealth across households, where 0 represents perfect equality and 1 represents perfect inequality.	NHGIS	[18]	Financial
Median Household Income	Median household income.	NHGIS	[19-21]	Financial
No Health Insurance	Percentage of civilian non-institutionalized population with no health insurance coverage.	NHGIS	[22]	Financial
Poverty Status, Families	Percentage of families reporting income below the poverty level out of total families for whom poverty status is ascertained.	NHGIS	[19-21,23]	Financial

Appendix B: Community Measures

Poverty Status, Individuals	Percentage reporting income below the poverty level out of the total population for whom poverty status is ascertained.	NHGIS	[20,23]	Financial
Renter Costs	Percentage of renter-occupied housing units with renter cost exceeding 35% of their household income.	NHGIS	[17]	Financial
SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program)	Percentage of households that received food stamp assistance (SNAP) within the last 12 months.	NHGIS	[19-20]	Financial
Unemployment	Unemployed persons 16 years and over who are in the civilian labor force as a percentage of all persons 16 years and over in the civilian labor force.	NHGIS	[19,23-24]	Financial
African American	Percentage of population that identifies as Black or African American.	NHGIS	[17,19,21,25]	Human
Age 0-5	Percent of the total population that is 0-5 years old.	NHGIS	[17,23]	Human
Age 5-17	Percent of the total population that is school age (5-17 years old).	NHGIS	[17]	Human
Dependency Index	Ratio of “dependents,” (0-17 or 65+ years old) to the total population of non-dependents (18-64).	NHGIS	[26]	Human

Table 7. Indicator Table Continued on next page

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Diversity Index	The Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) measure of diversity within a census tract. 1 represents no diversity and 0 represents perfect diversity.	NHGIS	[18-20]	Human
Educational Attainment	The percentage of the population over 25 years that has less than a high school diploma.	NHGIS	[15,20,23,27]	Human
Female-Headed Households	The percentage of family households with a female householder and no husband.	NHGIS	[18-21,23-24]	Human
Latino	Percentage of population that identifies as Hispanic or Latino (may also identify with another racial category).	NHGIS	[20-21,25]	Human
Minor Population	Percentage of the total population that is 0-17 years old.	NHGIS	[26]	Human
Minor Population Age 0-5	Percentage of minors (0-17) that are preschool age (0-5).	NHGIS	[26]	Human
Number of Children per 1000	The number of young children (0-5) per thousand women (15-44).	NHGIS	[26]	Human
Population Density	Population density, measured by the number of people per square mile.	NHGIS	[21,28]	Human
Preschool Enrollment	Percentage enrolled in preschool out of all children ages 0-5.	NHGIS	[20,28-29]	Human

Table 7. Indicator Table Continued on next page

Appendix B: Community Measures

Housing Built Before 1940	Percentage of all housing units built before 1940.	NHGIS	[17,30]	Manufactured
Inadequate Heating Source	Percentage of occupied housing units with inadequate heating fuel.	NHGIS	[31]	Manufactured
Mobile Homes	Percentage of occupied housing units that are defined as mobile homes.	NHGIS	[32]	Manufactured
Renter-Occupied	Percentage of occupied housing units that are currently renter-occupied.	NHGIS	[17,30,33]	Manufactured
Vacancy Rate	Percentage of housing units that are vacant/unoccupied.	NHGIS	[17,23]	Manufactured
Vehicle Access	Percentage of occupied housing units reporting no vehicle available.	NHGIS	[34]	Manufactured
Natural Land Cover	Percentage of land that is not urbanized.	NLCD	[35]	Natural
Linguistic Isolation	Percentage of households where all individuals aged 14 or older have difficulty speaking English.	NHGIS	[20,36]	Social
Moved in the Last Year	Percentage of population that moved within the last year.	NHGIS	[17,19-20]	Social
Nonviolent Crime	The number of non-violent crimes reported per 1,000 people from 8/15-8/16.	GCSO	[37]	Social

Table 7. Indicator Table Continued on next page

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Places of Worship	Places of worship (churches, synagogues, mosques, temples, etc.) per 1,000 people.	ESRI (USA Institutions)	[15,18,38-40]	Social
Shift Work	Percentage of employed population 16 and over in the labor force performing alternate shift work.	NHGIS	[41]	Social
Violent Crime	Number of violent crimes reported per 1,000 people from 8/15-8/16.	GCSO	[18,25,37]	Social

Table 7: Measures are grouped by capital asset category. Data sources and literature relating to each measure are indicated.

be said that A causes B. 2) The coefficients do not indicate the statistical significance of the association.

Associations Between Community Measures

Correlation matrices are provided to illustrate the linear association between neighborhood measures for Greenville County census tracts (ACS 2011-15). A correlation coefficient ranges from +1 to -1. The closer the coefficient is to +/-1, the stronger the linear association. A value of 0 indicates no linear relationship. The sign of the coefficient indicates the direction of the association. A positive correlation coefficient indicates that as one measure rises, the other value tends to rise and vice-versa. A negative coefficient indicates that as one measure rises, the other value tends to drop, and vice-versa. Caution should be used when interpreting correlation results: 1) Correlation does not indicate a causal relationship between two variables. It can not

In the Figure 4, the correlation coefficient between percent family poverty and the percent of family households headed by a single female is .82. This means the linear association is fairly strong and in the same direction. However it does not indicate that one measure causes the other.

Appendix B: Community Measures

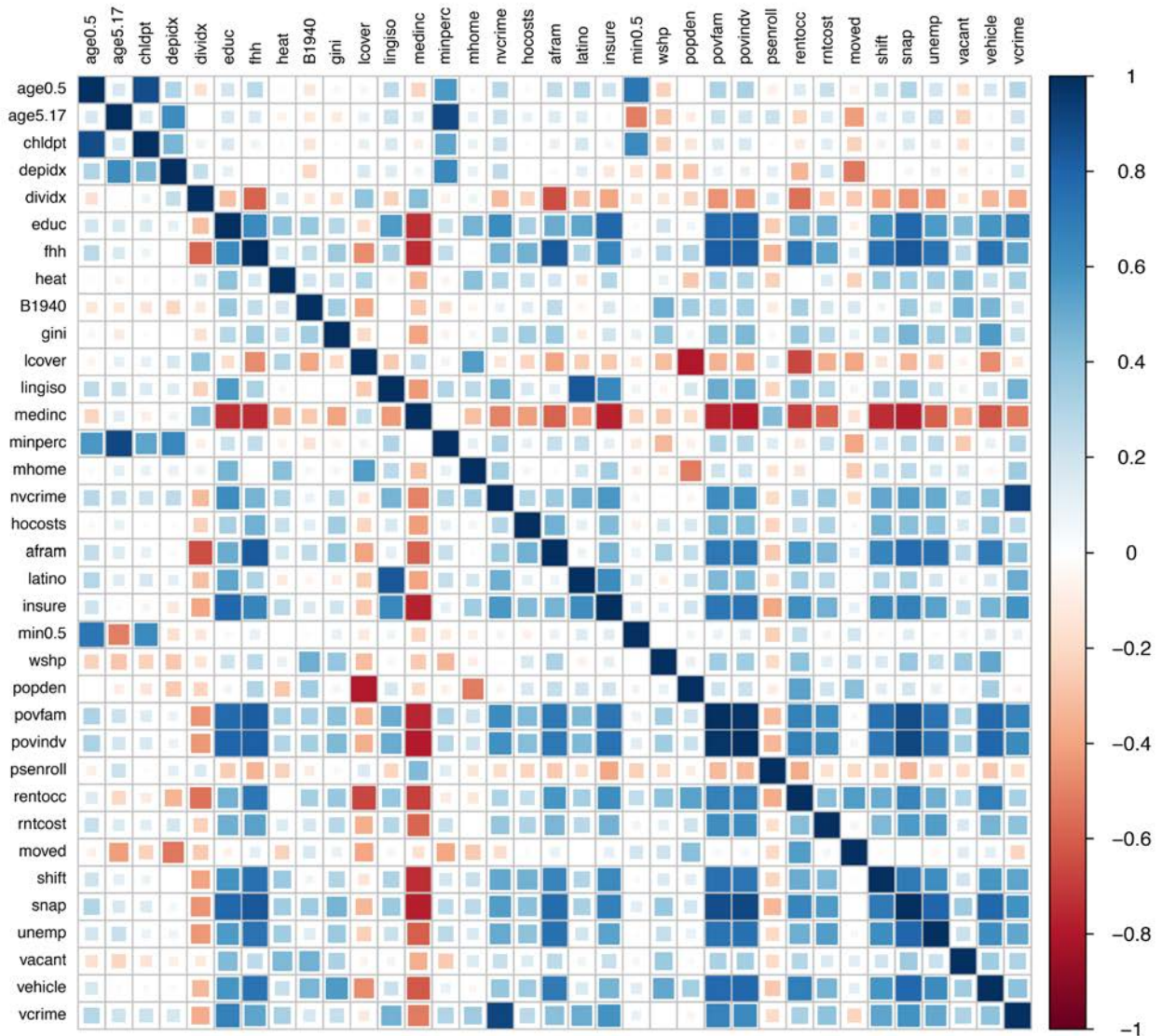


Figure 3: Correlation matrix for community measures. The larger and darker the rectangle, the stronger the association. Blue indicates a positive association. Red indicates a negative association. Corrrplot library.

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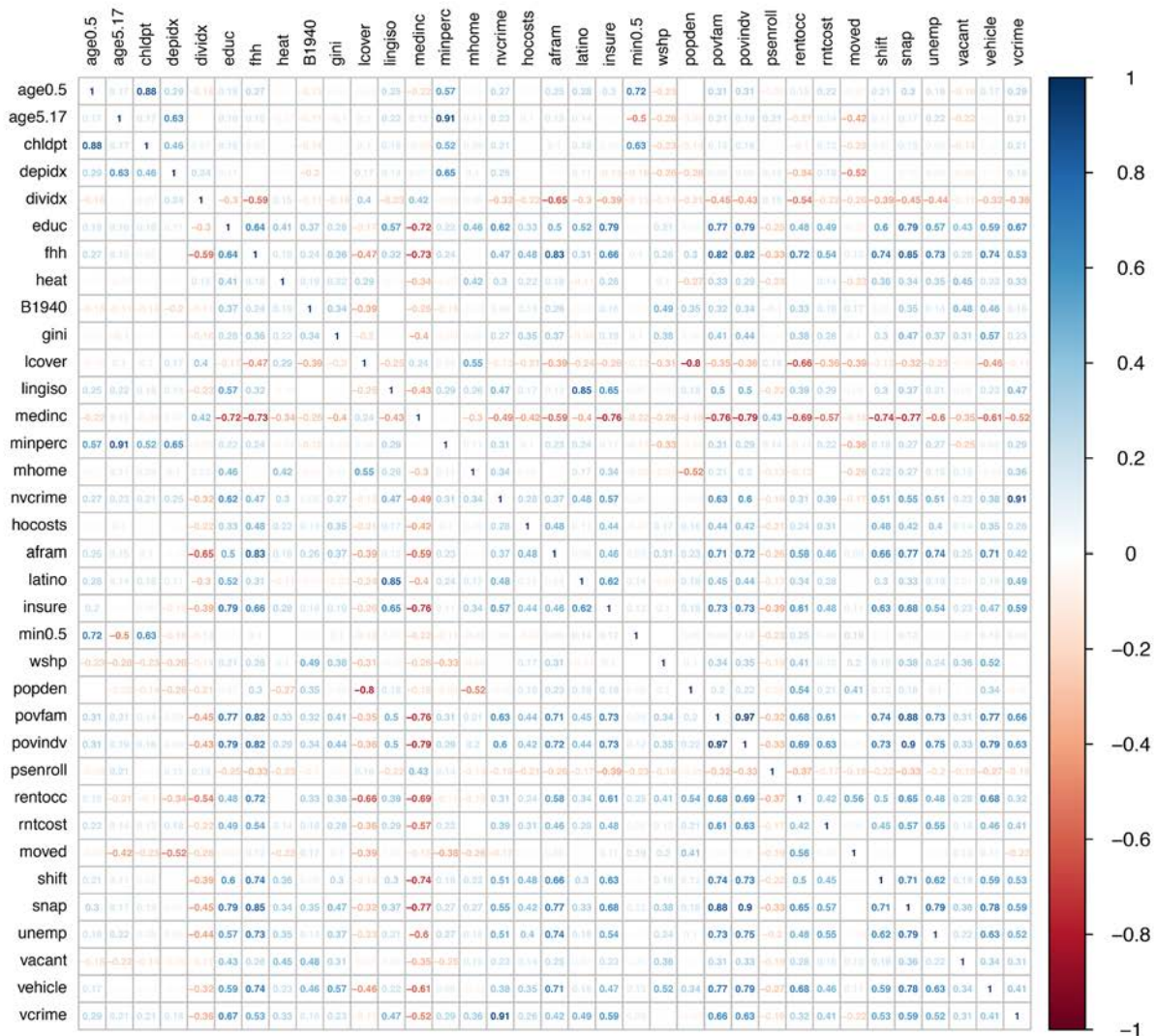


Figure 4: Correlation matrix for community measures. The number in each box indicates the correlation coefficient. R Corrplot library.

Appendix B: Community Measures

Table 6. Measure names for codes

Code	Measure Name
age0.5	Age 0-5
age5.17	Age 5-17
chldpt	Number of Children per 1000
depidx	Dependency Index
dividx	Diversity Index
educ	Educational Attainment
fhh	Female-Headed Households
heat	Inadequate Heating Source
B1940	Housing Built Before 1940
gini	Income Inequality
lcover	Natural Land Cover
lingiso	Linguistic Isolation
medinc	Median Household Income
minperc	Minor Population
mhome	Mobile Homes
nvcrime	Nonviolent Crime
hocosts	Homeowner Costs
afram	African American
latino	Latino
insure	No Health Insurance
min0.5	Minor Population Age 0-5
wshp	Places of Worship
popden	Population Density
povfam	Poverty Status, Families
povindv	Poverty Status, Individuals
pсенroll	Preschool Enrollment
rentocc	Renter-Occupied
rntcost	Renter Costs
moved	Moved in the Last Year
shift	Shift Work
snap	SNAP
unemp	Unemployment
vacant	Vacancy Rate
vehicle	Vehicle Access
vcrime	Violent Crime

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

Appendix C: Interpreting Maps and Graphs

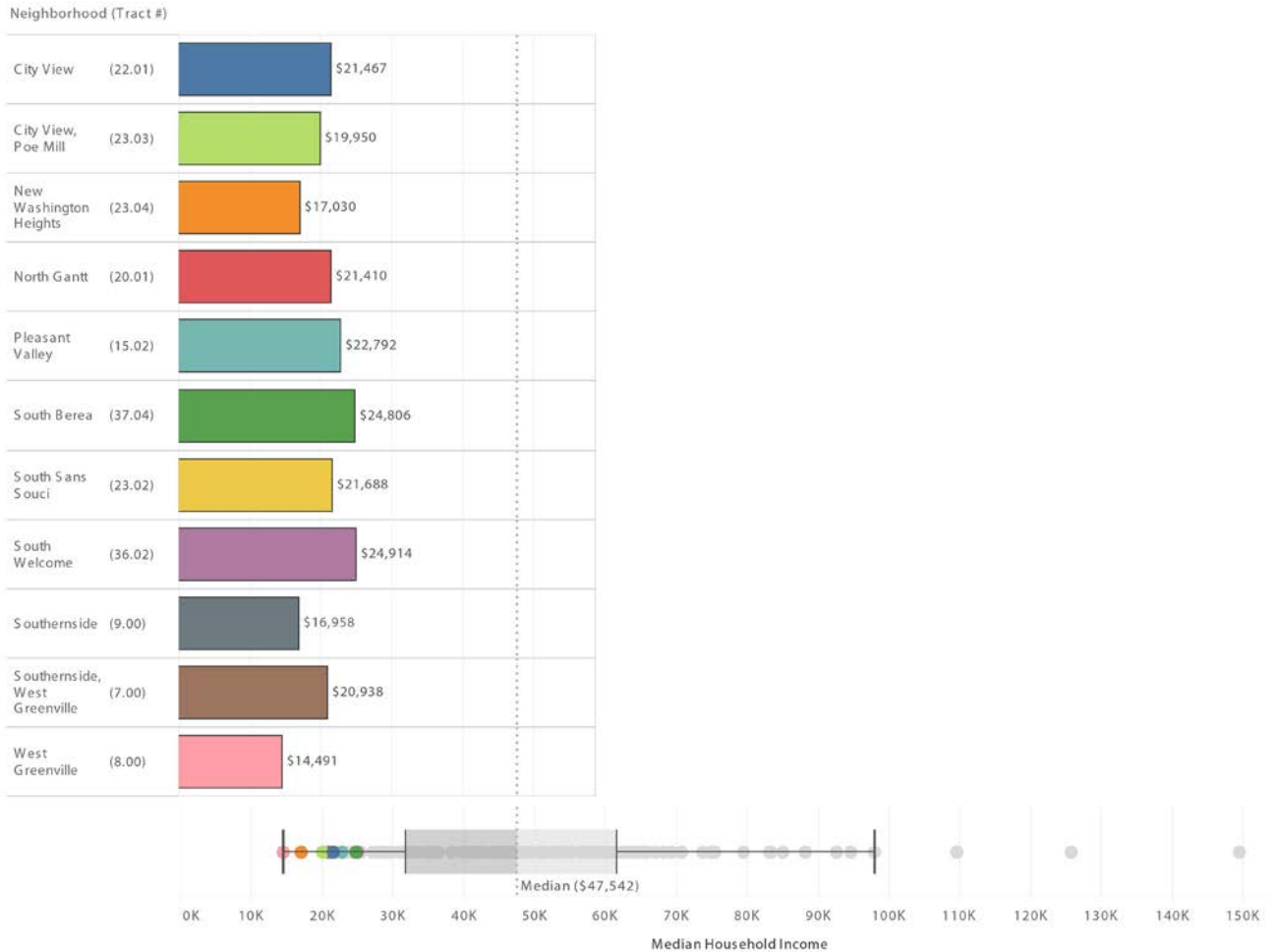


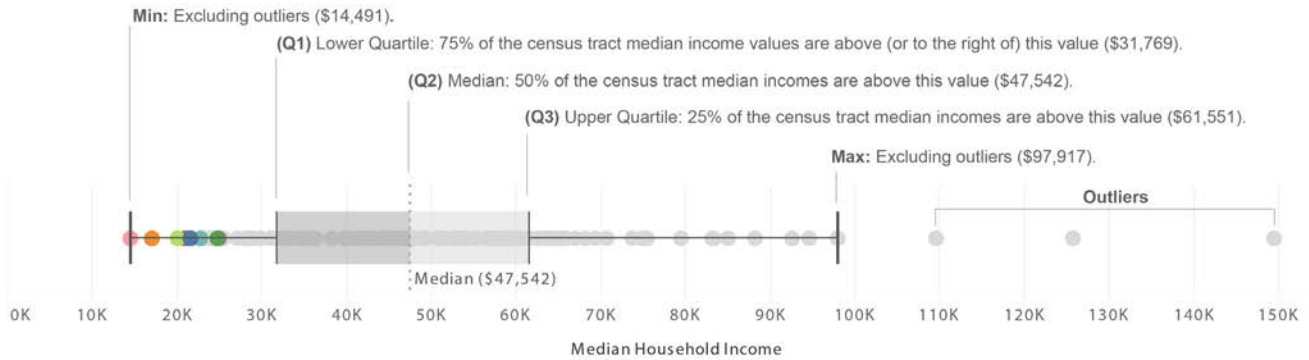
Figure 5: Median household income (ACS 2011-15).

Interpreting Graphs

This section provides detail for interpreting the graphical representation of each of the measures using median household income as an example.

The median, or middle value, for all the Greenville census tracts (n=111) is indicated by a dashed line. The distribution of the entire dataset is shown below the graph using a box-

Appendix C: Interpreting Maps and Graphs



Outliers are defined as being outside 1.5 times the interquartile range (IQR), which is $Q3 - Q1$. In this case the IQR is $\$61,551 - \$31,769$ or $\$29,782$. 1.5 times this value = $\$44,673$. Values above $Q3 + IQR$ ($\$106,224$) are labeled as outliers. Negative outliers would be below zero in this case, and are therefore not applicable.

All study areas are below the lower quartile for median income. The positive outliers are on the far eastern edge of Greenville County.

Figure 6: Interpreting box-and-whisker plots.

and-whisker plot. The study area neighborhoods are highlighted with a point color that corresponds to the associated bar color. All study neighborhoods fall below the median for Greenville County census tracts for this measure--median household income.

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

Interpreting Maps

This section provides detail for interpreting maps for each of the measures using median household income as an example.

The map on the left shows a county-wide view. The orange areas indicate the study neighborhoods. The box at the center-west of the county indicates the extent of the study area map, which is shown on the right. The neighborhood boundaries are indicated with dashed lines in this more detailed view. Darker shades of green indicate higher values for median income. Maps are color-coded based on primary capital asset type.

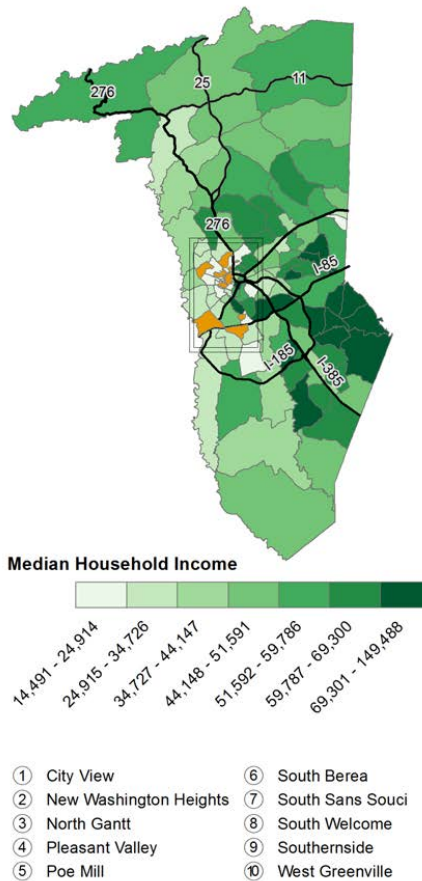
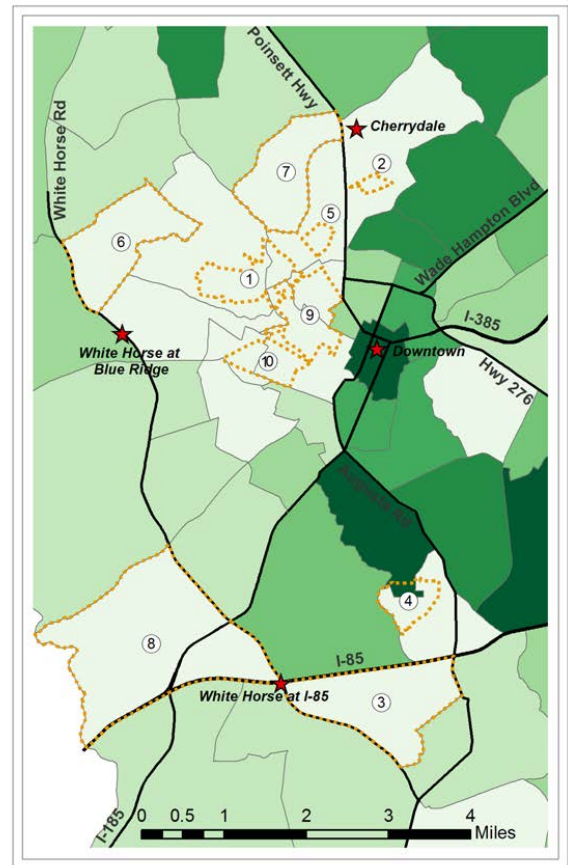


Fig 7: Median household income (ACS 2011-15).



the data so that each category, or group, includes approximately the same number of census tracts. For example, for median income in Greenville county, a 7-category quantile classification yields approximately 16 tracts in each group. Tracts in each group are assigned the same color code. This generalization allows for identification of spatial trends that are not readily apparent when each value is assigned a unique color code. For example, we can see that high income tracts are concentrated to the east, and low income tracts to the west and northwest of downtown Greenville.

Each of the study neighborhoods fall into the lowest grouping, indicating that they are amongst the 16 tracts with the low-

- Financial: Green
- Human: Blue
- Manufactured: Orange
- Natural: Brown
- Social: Purple

Rather than evaluate the 111 census tracts separately, the census tracts are categorized into groups (generally 7) based on the value of the measure using quantile classification. Quantile classification groups

Appendix C: Interpreting Maps and Graphs

est median household income (\$14,491 - \$24,914). The quantile classification standardizes the number of tracts in each category; however, because income is not evenly distributed, the range varies across categories. For example, the range within the highest group (\$69,301 - \$149,488) is \$80,187, while the range across the lowest group is \$10,423. This limitation of quantile classification is offset by the ability to compare relative position.

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Appendix D: Financial Measures

Appendix D: Financial Measures (Maps and Graphs)

Maps and Graphs

Homeowner Costs Graph	74
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No Health Insurance Graph	80
No Health Insurance Map	81
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Poverty Status, Families Map	83
Poverty Status, Individuals Graph	84
Poverty Status, Individuals Map	85
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Renter Costs Map	87
SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) Graph	88
SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) Map	89
Unemployment Graph	90
Unemployment Map	91

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Homeowner Costs

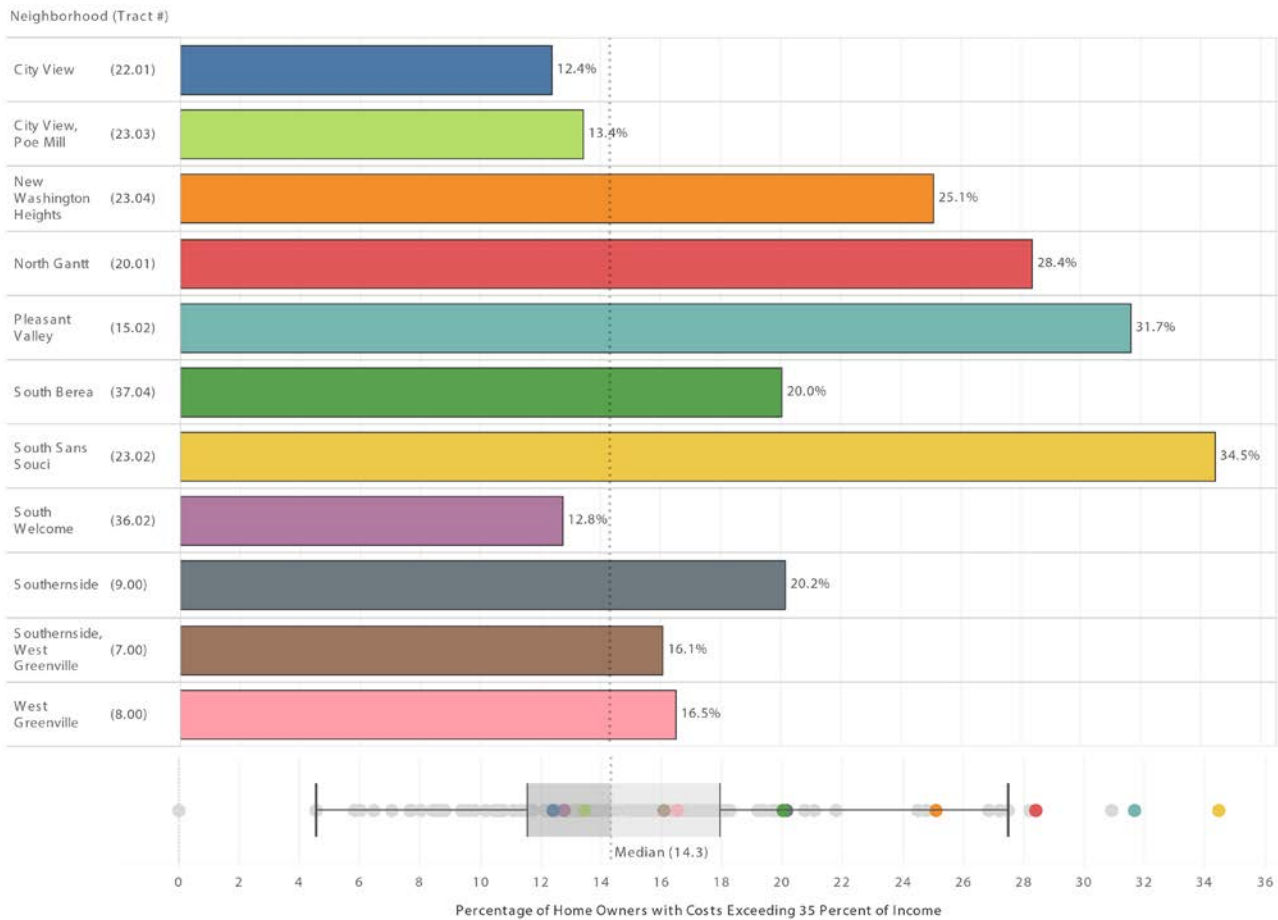
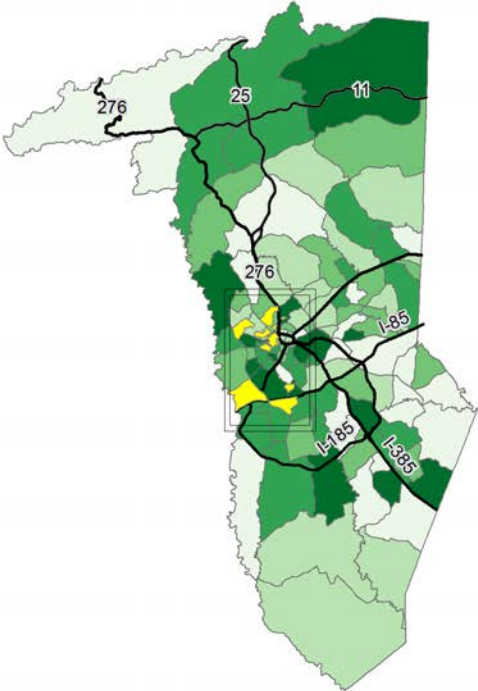


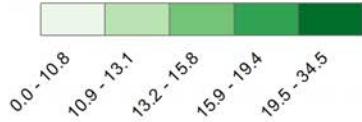
Figure 9: Percentage of owner-occupied housing units with owner costs exceeding 35% of their household income.

Appendix D: Financial Measures

Homeowner Costs



Percent of Home Owners with Costs Exceeding 35% of Their Income



- ① City View
- ② New Washington Heights
- ③ North Gantt
- ④ Pleasant Valley
- ⑤ Poe Mill
- ⑥ South Berea
- ⑦ South Sans Souci
- ⑧ South Welcome
- ⑨ Southernside
- ⑩ West Greenville

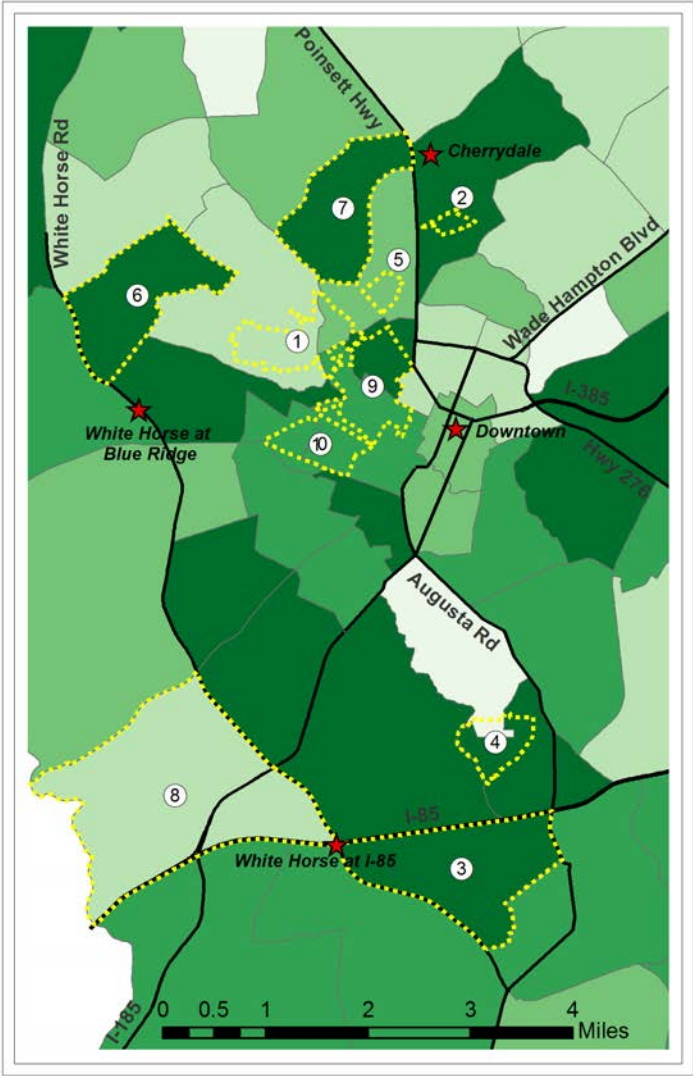


Figure 10: Percentage of owner-occupied housing units with owner costs exceeding 35% of their household income.

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Income Inequality

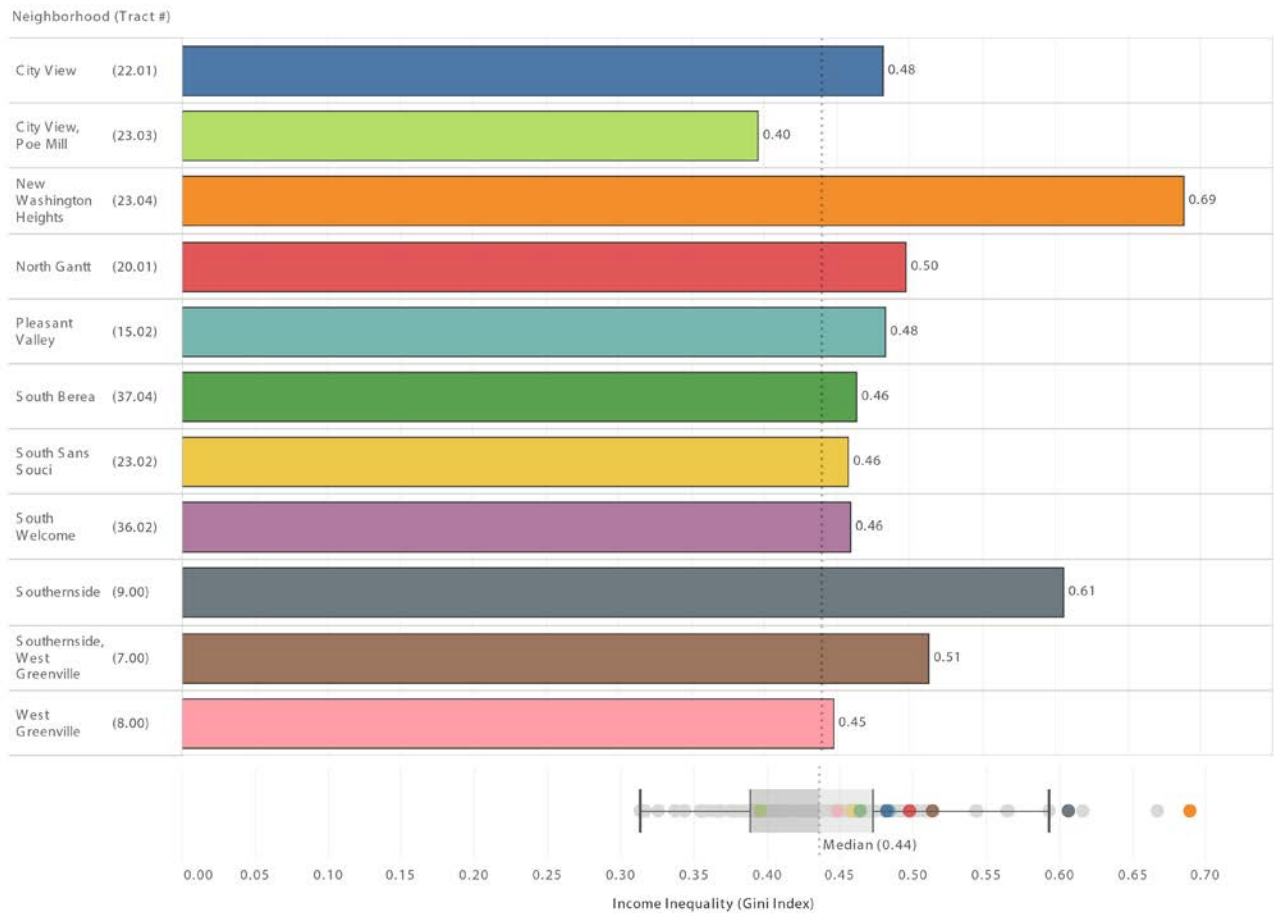
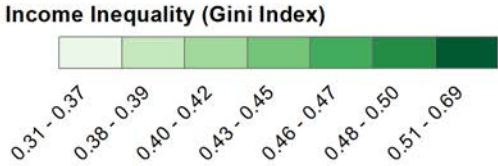
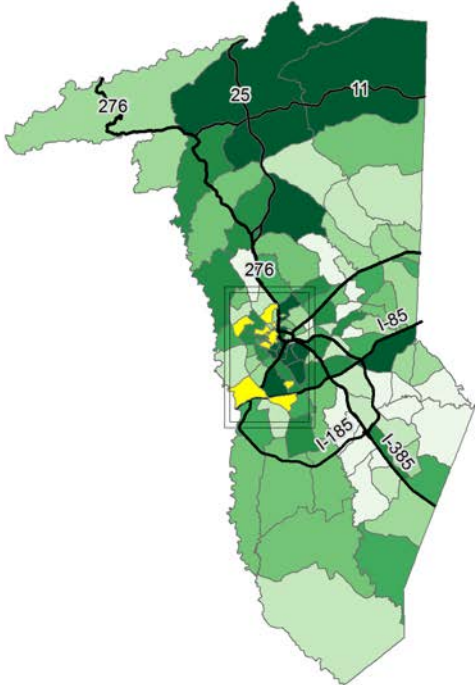


Figure 11: Gini index, which measures the distribution of wealth across households, where 0 represents perfect equality and 1 represents perfect inequality.

Appendix D: Financial Measures

Income Inequality



- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| ① City View | ⑥ South Berea |
| ② New Washington Heights | ⑦ South Sans Souci |
| ③ North Gantt | ⑧ South Welcome |
| ④ Pleasant Valley | ⑨ Southernside |
| ⑤ Poe Mill | ⑩ West Greenville |

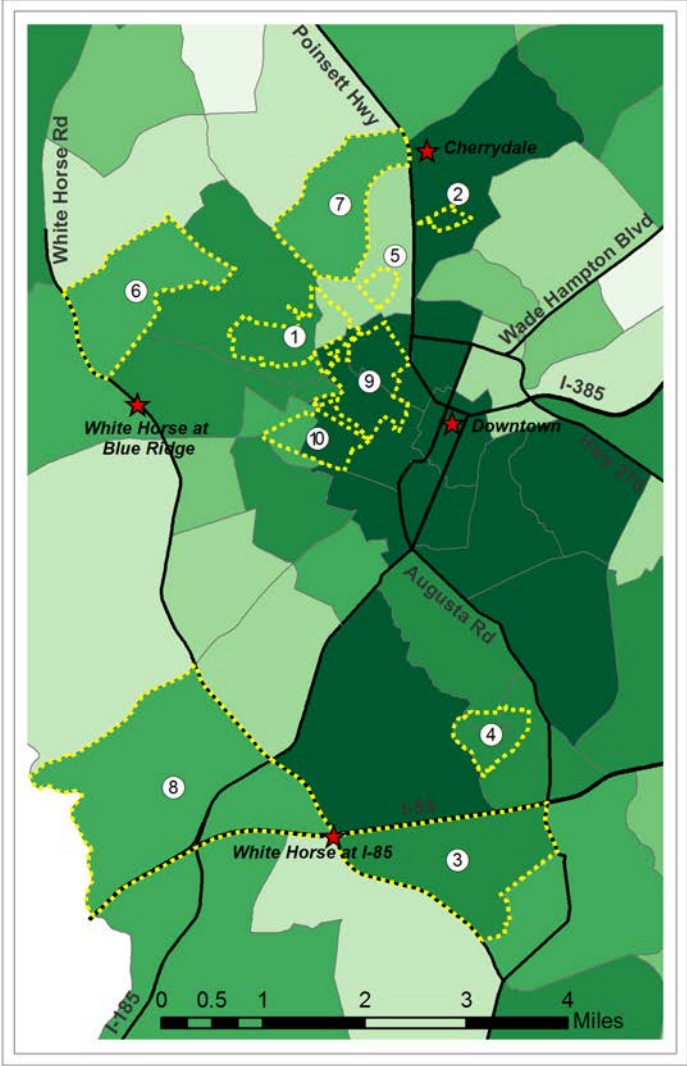


Figure 12: Gini index, which measures the distribution of wealth across households, where 0 represents perfect equality and 1 represents perfect inequality.

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

Median Household Income

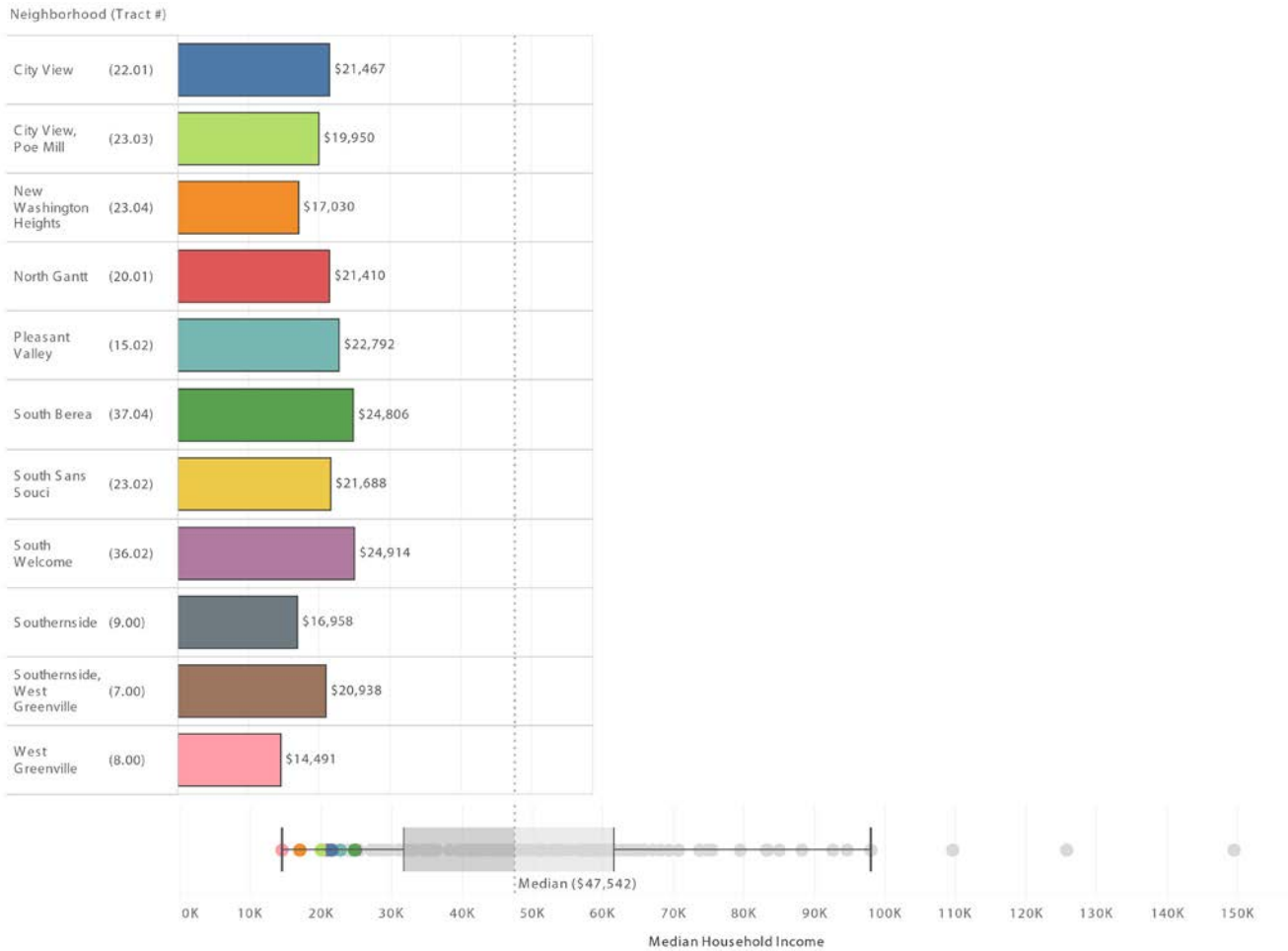


Figure 13: Median household income.

Appendix D: Financial Measures

Median Household Income

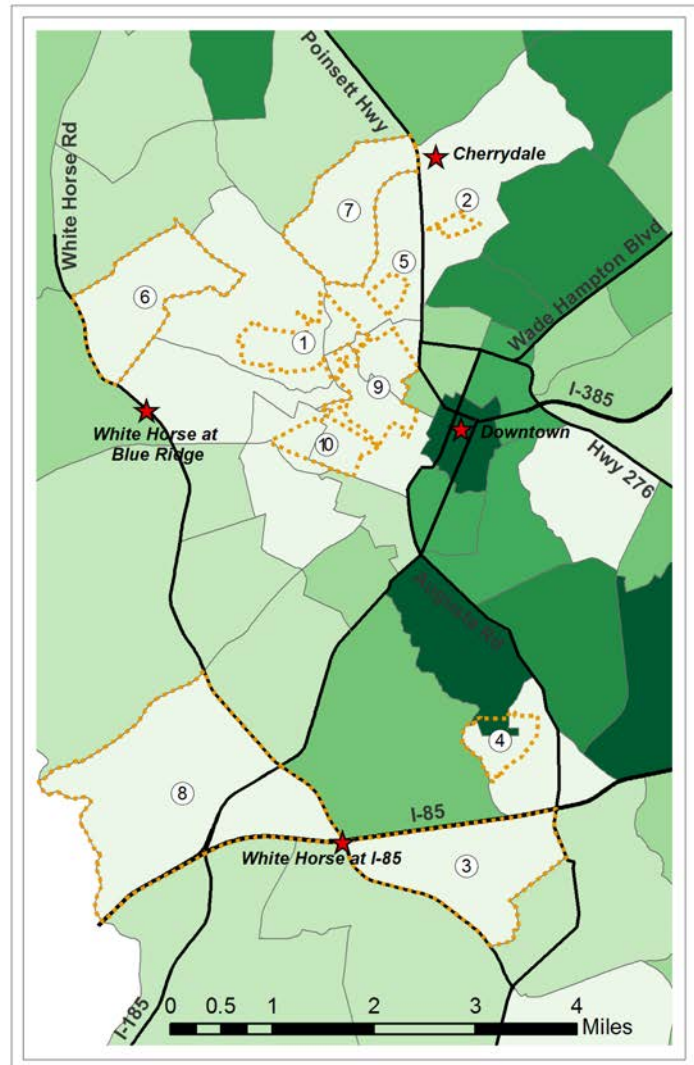
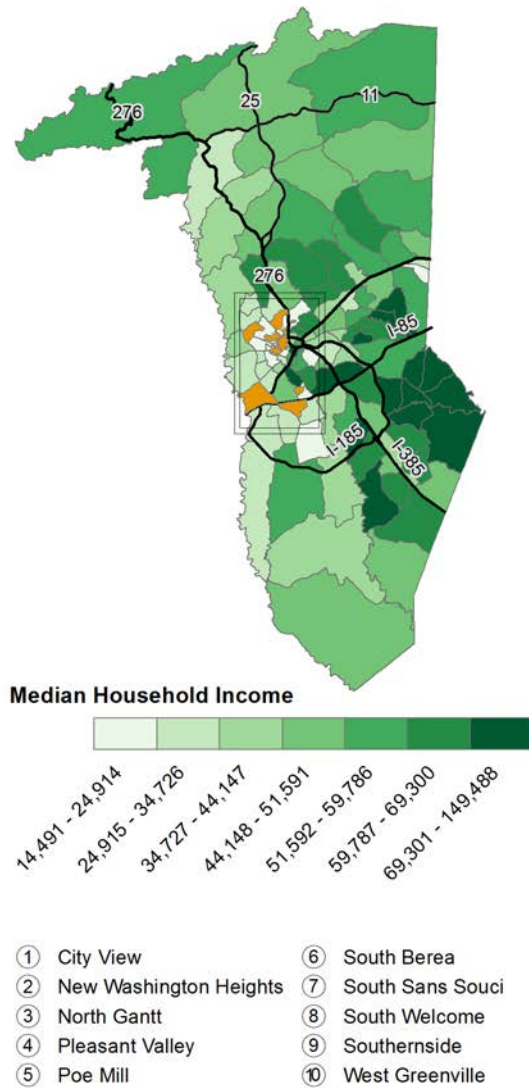


Figure 14: Median household income.

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

No Health Insurance

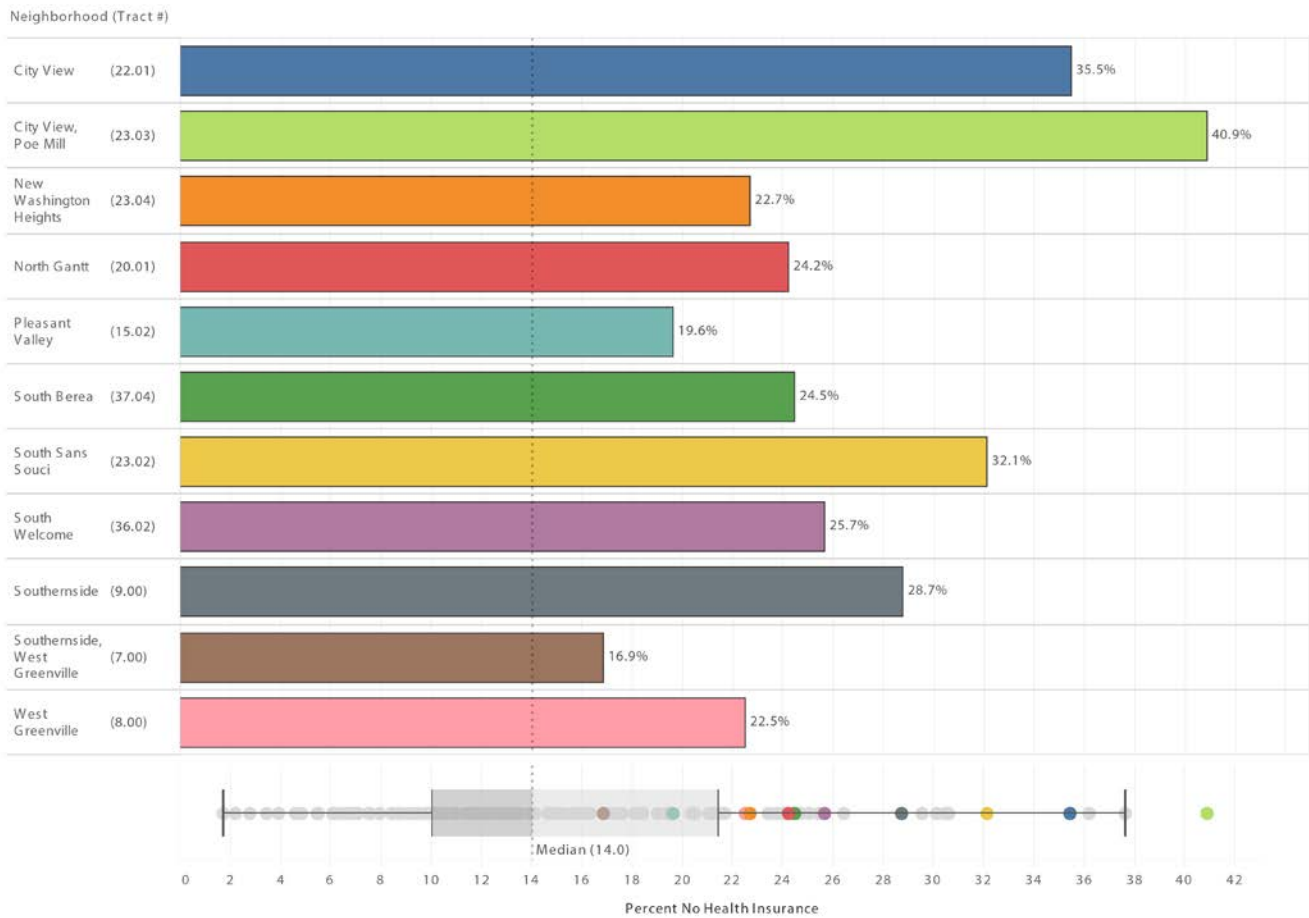
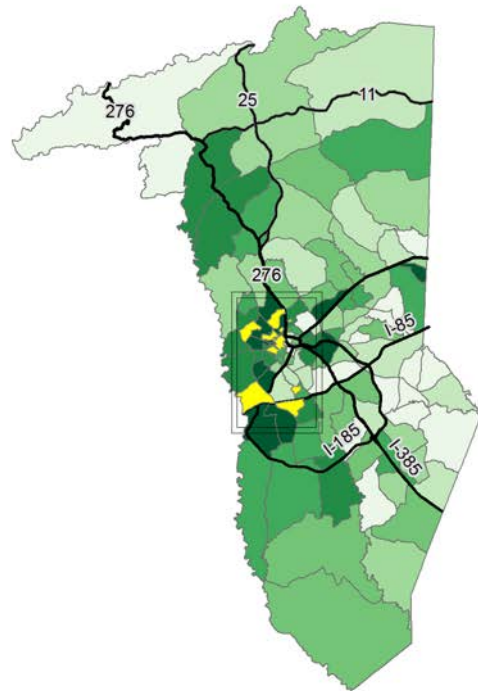


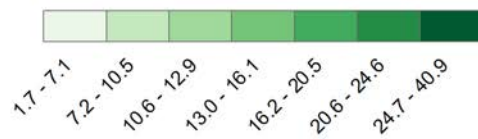
Figure 15: Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population with no health insurance coverage.

Appendix D: Financial Measures

No Health Insurance



Percent No Health Insurance



- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| ① City View | ⑥ South Berea |
| ② New Washington Heights | ⑦ South Sans Souci |
| ③ North Gantt | ⑧ South Welcome |
| ④ Pleasant Valley | ⑨ Southernside |
| ⑤ Poe Mill | ⑩ West Greenville |

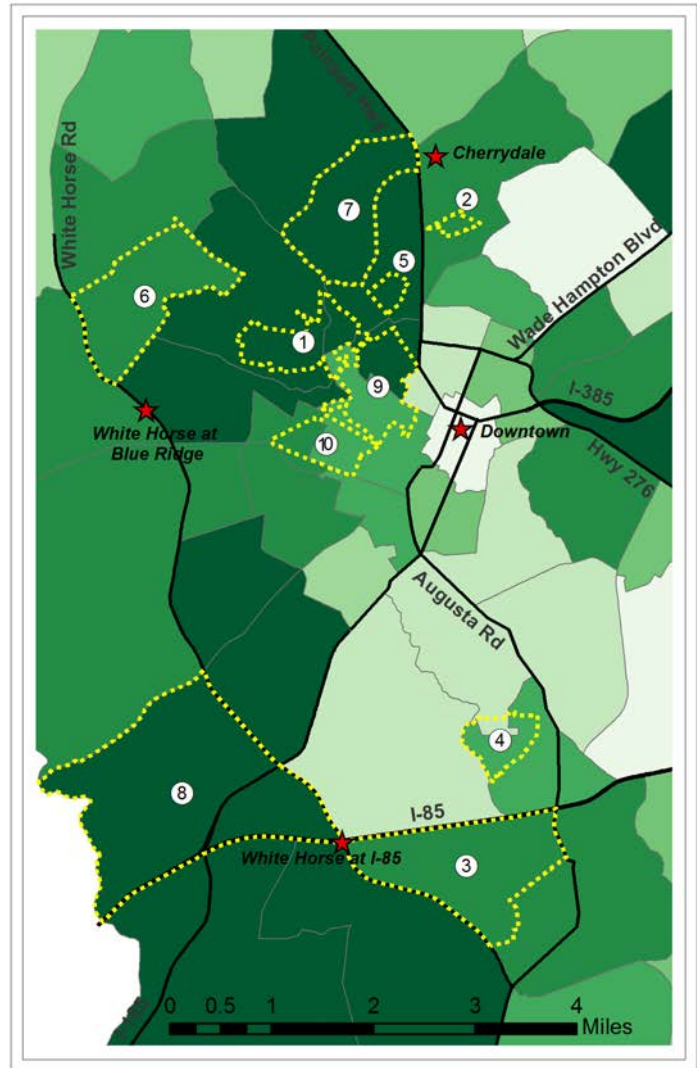


Figure 16: Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population with no health insurance coverage.

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

Poverty Status, Families

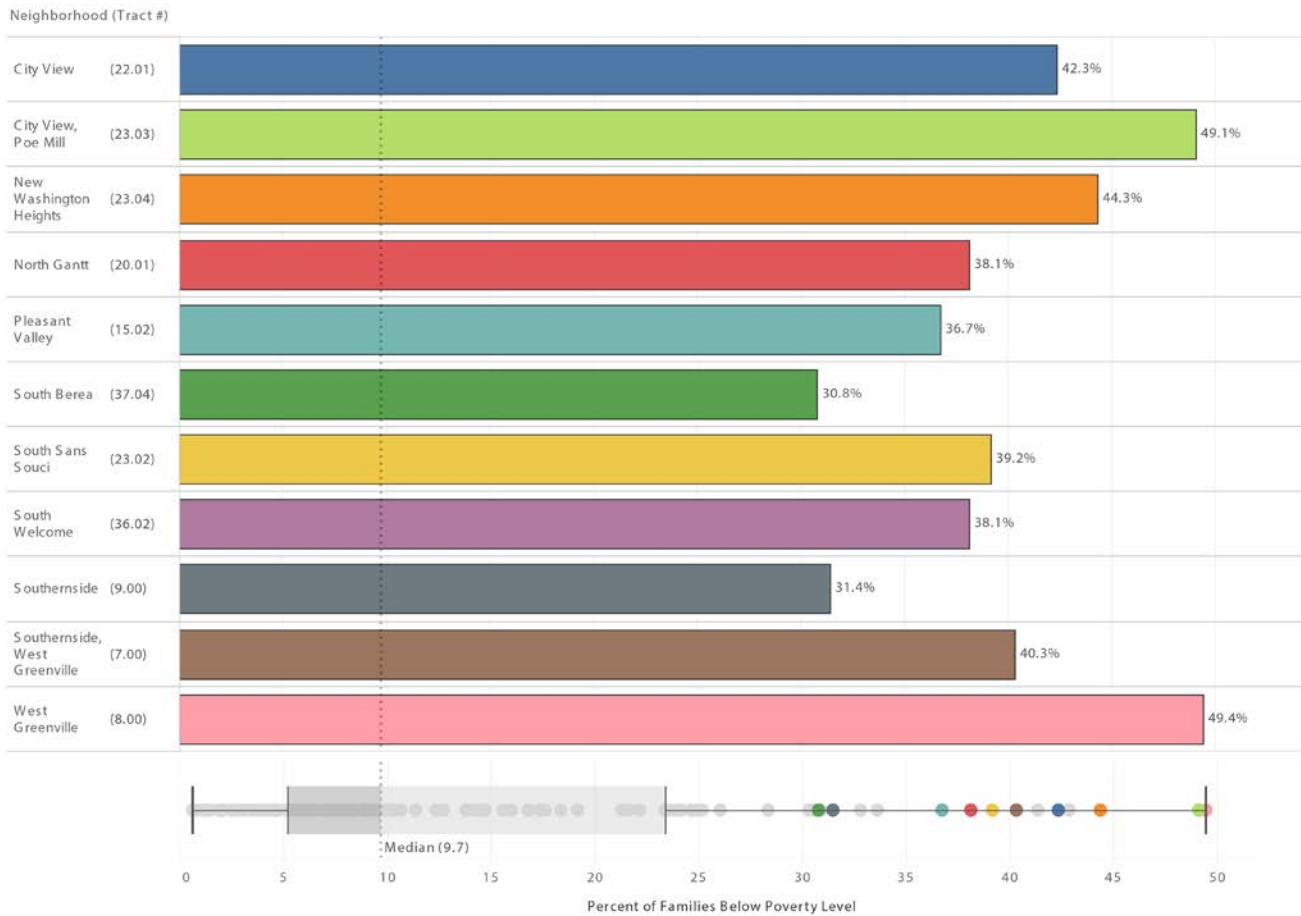
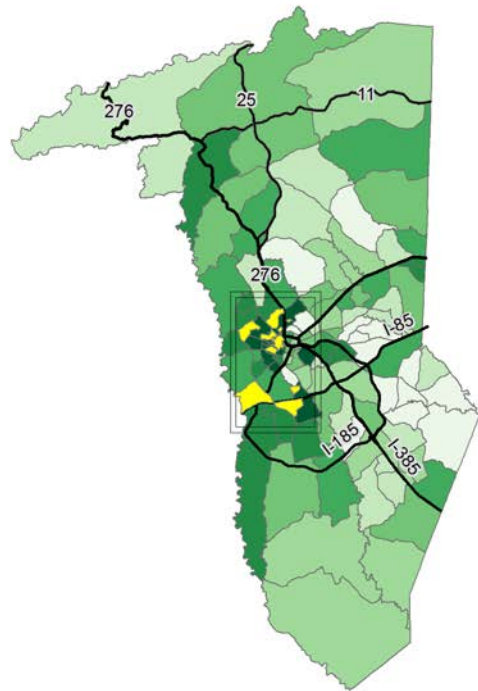


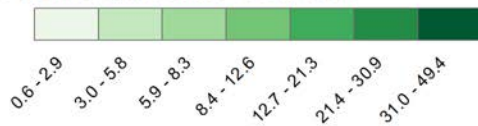
Figure 17: Percentage of families reporting income below the poverty level out of total families for whom poverty status is ascertained.

Appendix D: Financial Measures

Poverty Status, Families



Percent of Families Below Poverty Level



- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| ① City View | ⑥ South Berea |
| ② New Washington Heights | ⑦ South Sans Souci |
| ③ North Gantt | ⑧ South Welcome |
| ④ Pleasant Valley | ⑨ Southernside |
| ⑤ Poe Mill | ⑩ West Greenville |

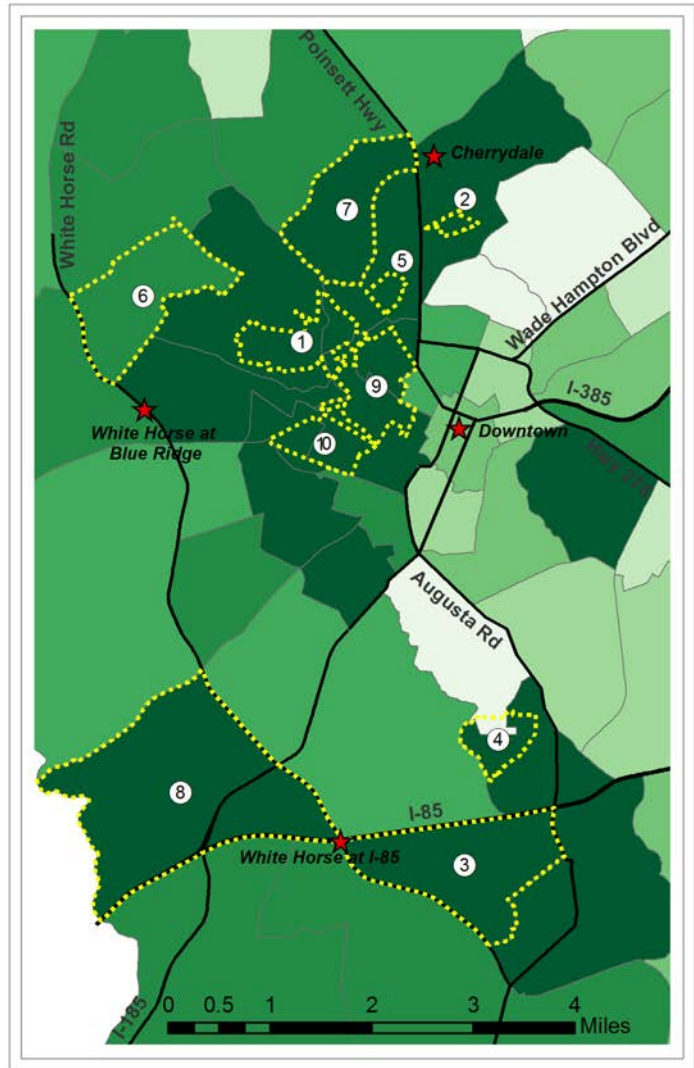


Figure 18: Percentage of families reporting income below the poverty level out of total families for whom poverty status is ascertained.

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

Poverty Status, Individuals

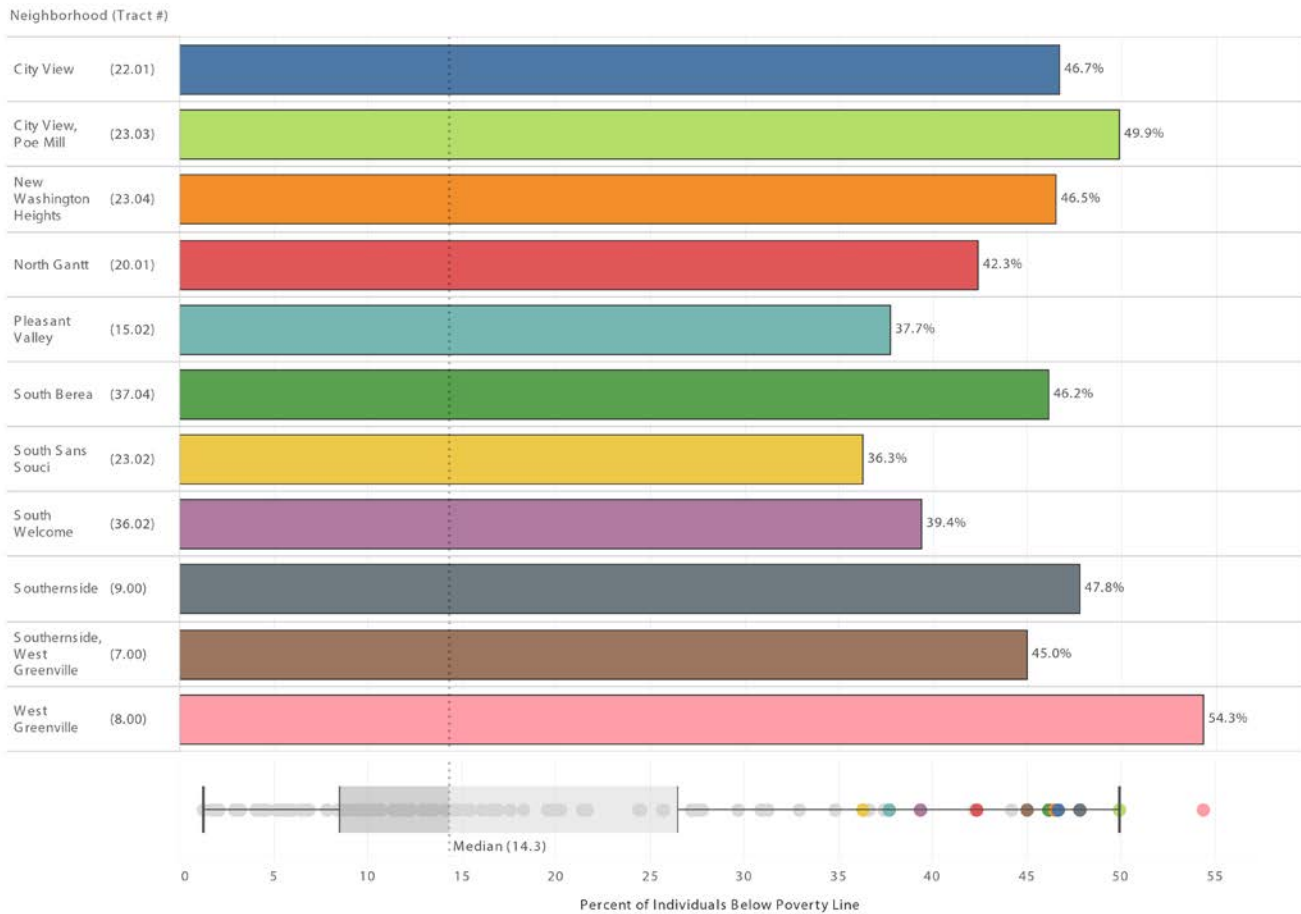
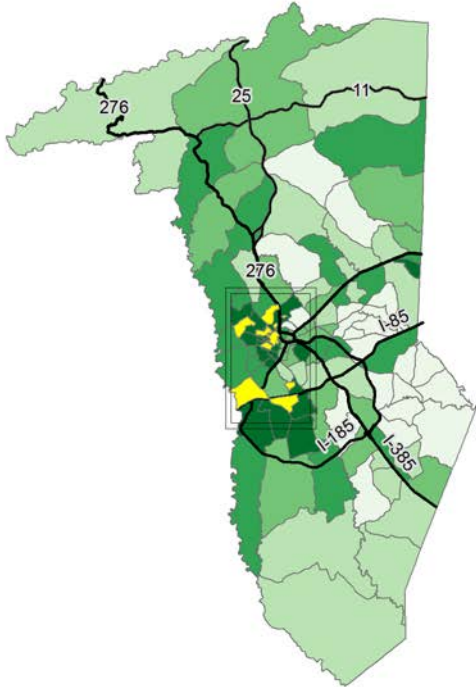


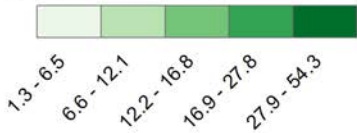
Figure 19: Percentage reporting income below the poverty level out of the total population for whom poverty status is ascertained.

Appendix D: Financial Measures

Poverty Status, Individuals



Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Line



- ① City View
- ② New Washington Heights
- ③ North Gantt
- ④ Pleasant Valley
- ⑤ Poe Mill
- ⑥ South Berea
- ⑦ South Sans Souci
- ⑧ South Welcome
- ⑨ Southernside
- ⑩ West Greenville

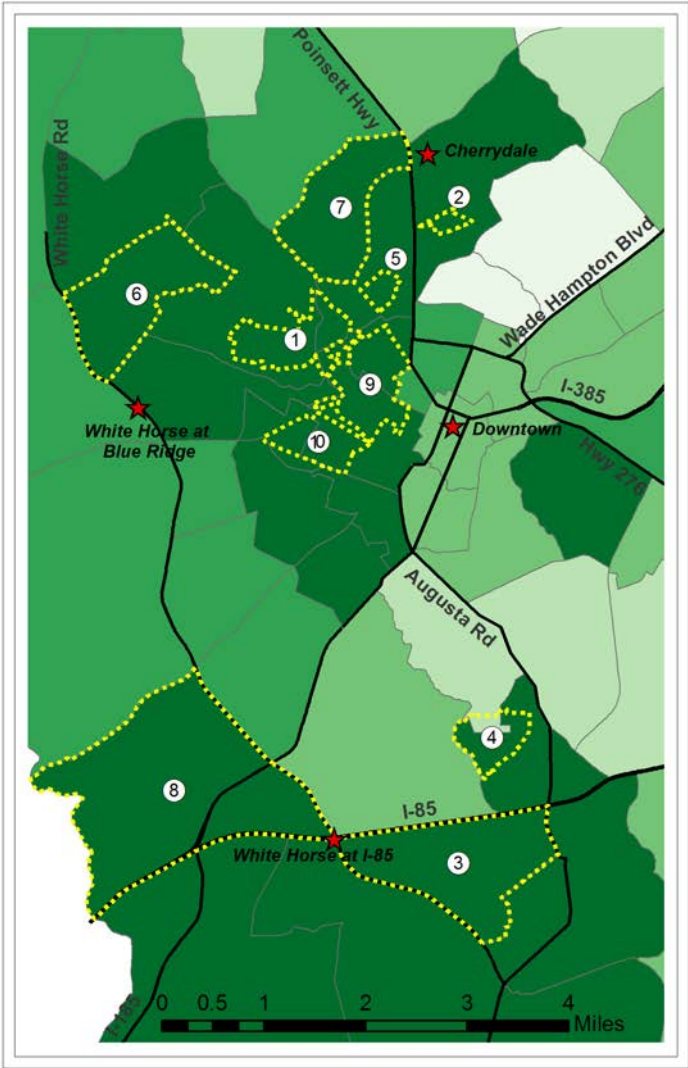


Figure 20: Percentage reporting income below the poverty level out of the total population for whom poverty status is ascertained.

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

Renter Costs

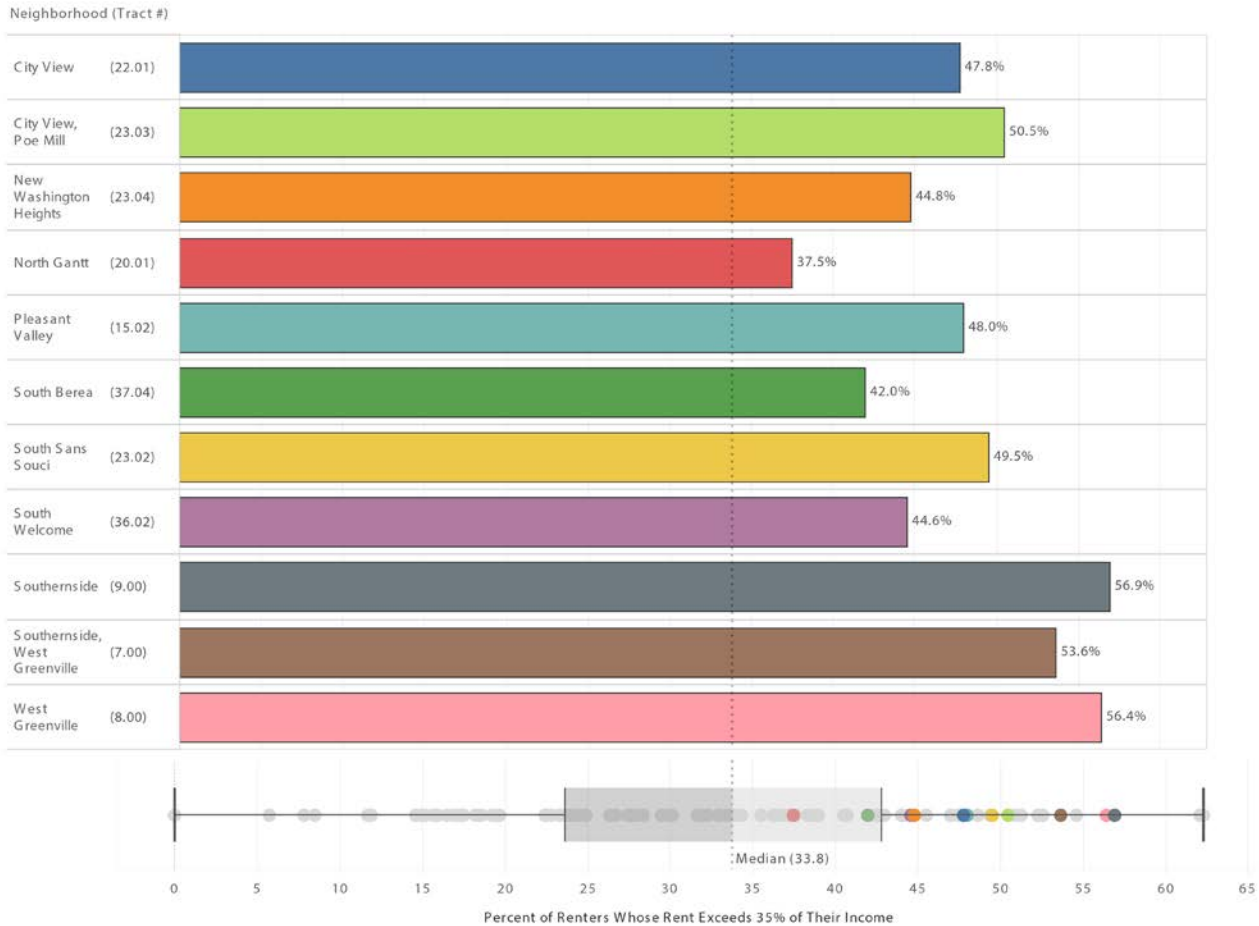
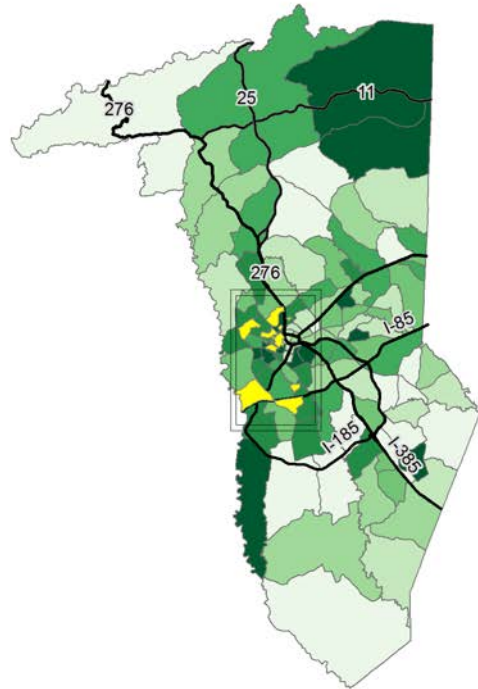


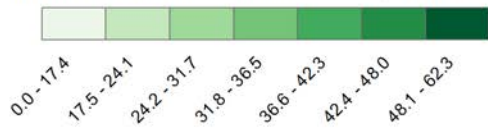
Figure 21: Percentage of renter-occupied housing units with renter cost exceeding 35% of their household income.

Appendix D: Financial Measures

Renter Costs



Percent of Renters Whose Rent Exceeds 35% of Their Income



- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| ① City View | ⑥ South Berea |
| ② New Washington Heights | ⑦ South Sans Souci |
| ③ North Gantt | ⑧ South Welcome |
| ④ Pleasant Valley | ⑨ Southernside |
| ⑤ Poe Mill | ⑩ West Greenville |

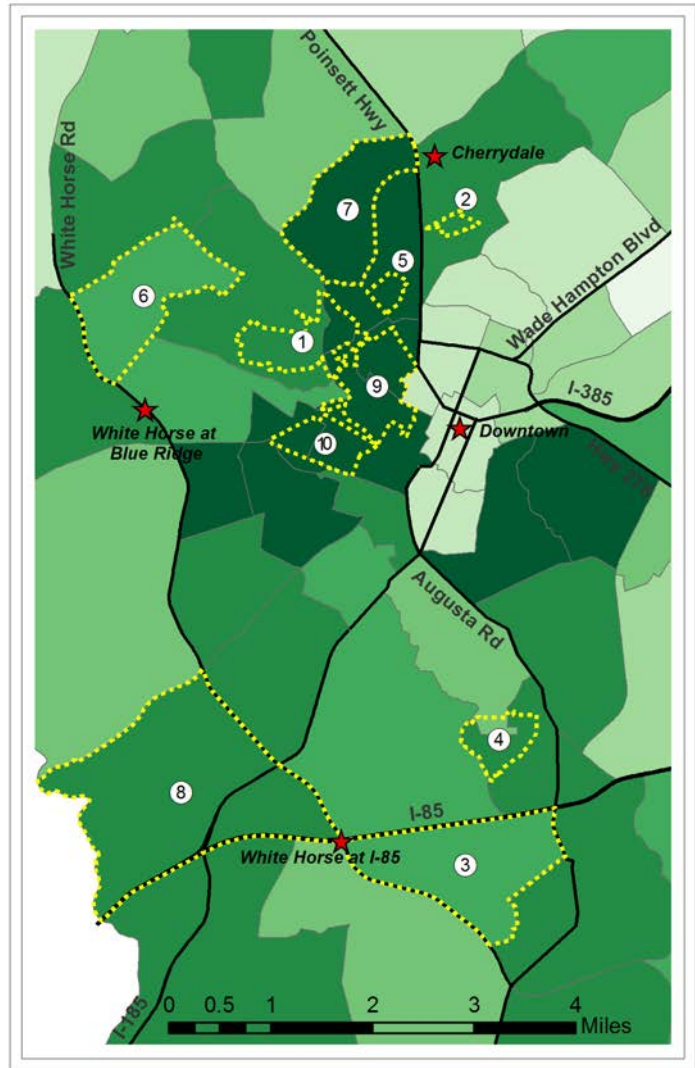


Figure 22: Percentage of renter-occupied housing units with renter cost exceeding 35% of their household income.

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program)

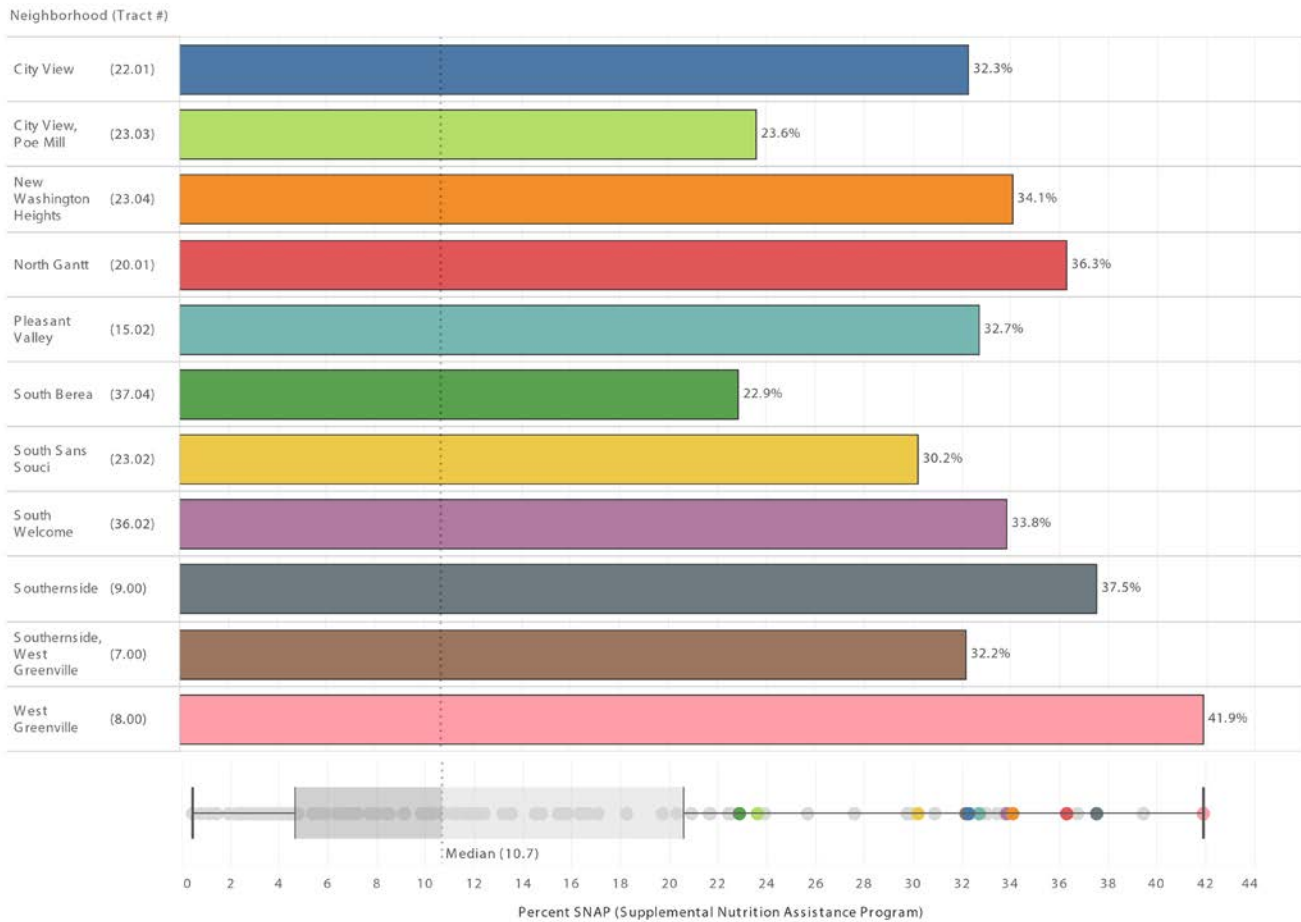
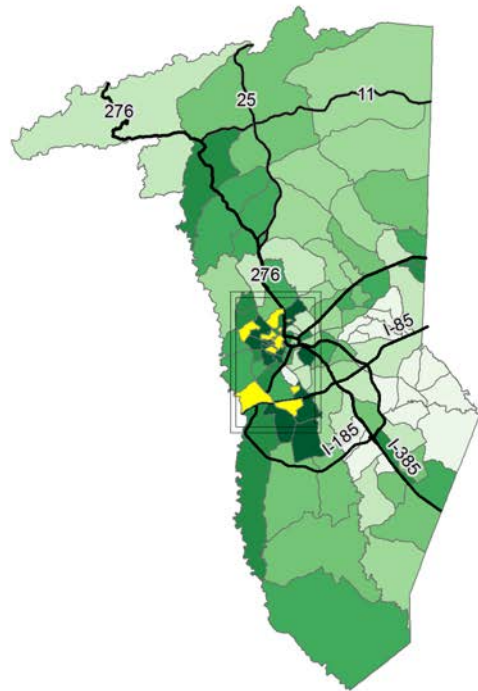


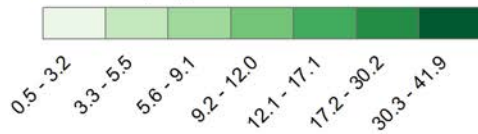
Figure 23: Percentage of households that received food stamp assistance (SNAP) within the last 12 months.

Appendix D: Financial Measures

SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program)



Percent SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program)



- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| ① City View | ⑥ South Berea |
| ② New Washington Heights | ⑦ South Sans Souci |
| ③ North Gantt | ⑧ South Welcome |
| ④ Pleasant Valley | ⑨ Southernside |
| ⑤ Poe Mill | ⑩ West Greenville |

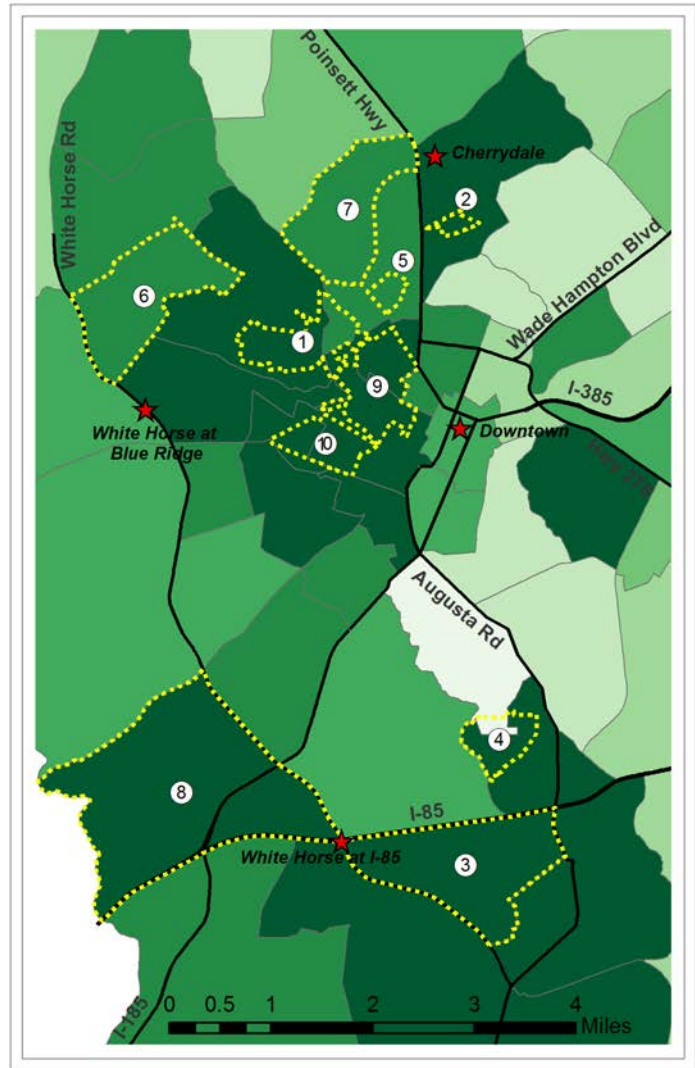


Figure 24: Percentage of households that received food stamp assistance (SNAP) within the last 12 months.

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

Unemployment

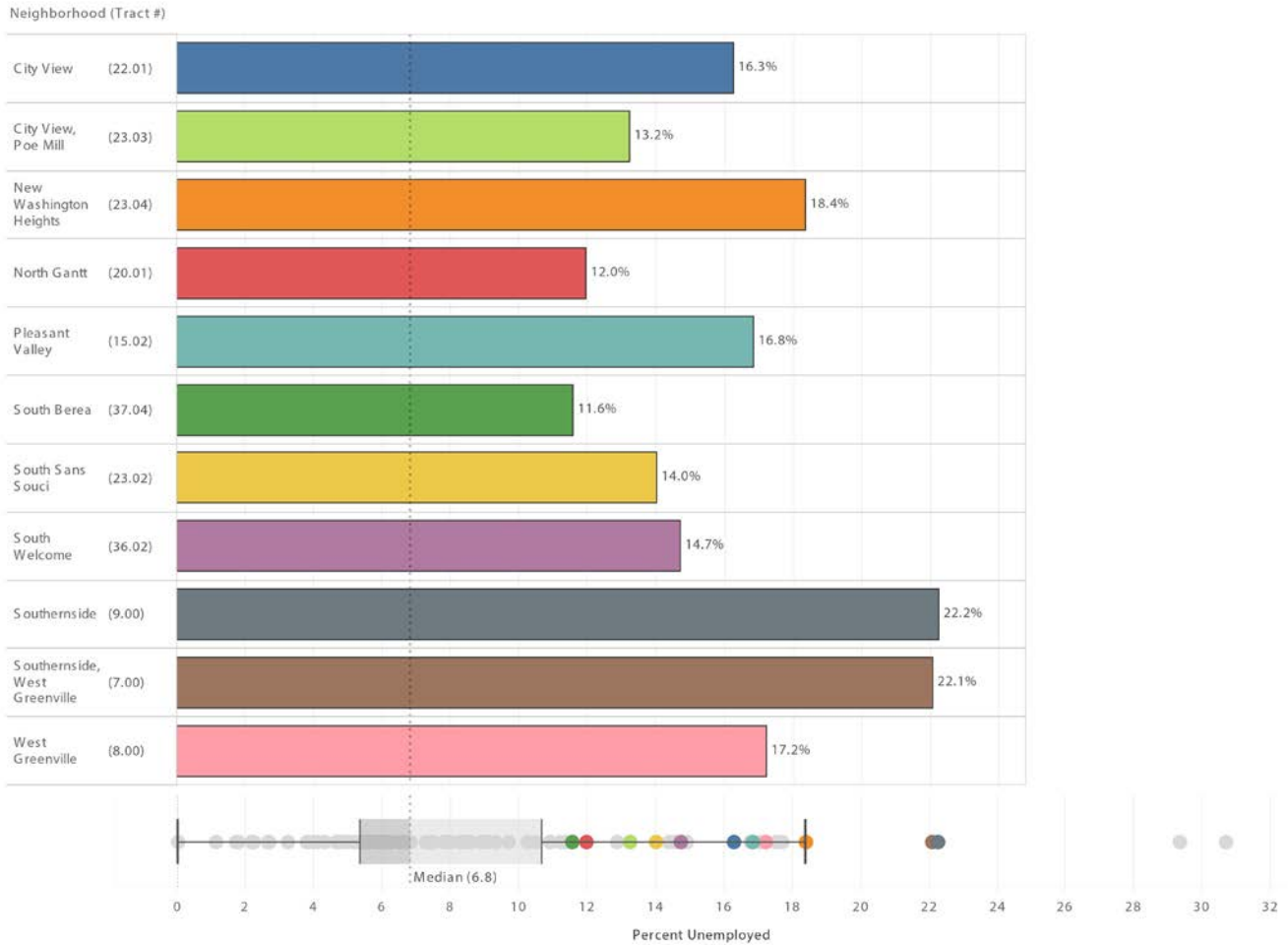
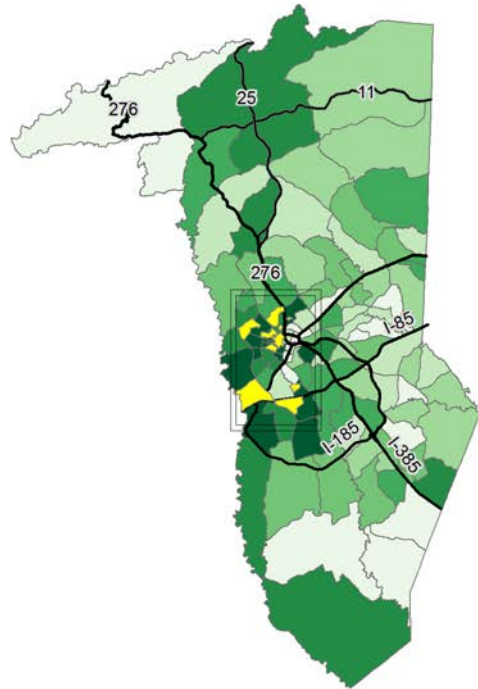


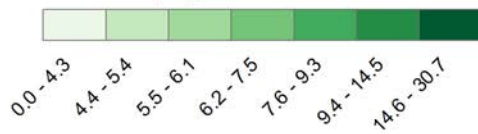
Figure 25: Unemployed persons 16 years and over who are in the civilian labor force as a percentage of all persons 16 years and over in the civilian labor force.

Appendix D: Financial Measures

Unemployment



Percent Unemployment



- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| ① City View | ⑥ South Berea |
| ② New Washington Heights | ⑦ South Sans Souci |
| ③ North Gantt | ⑧ South Welcome |
| ④ Pleasant Valley | ⑨ Southernside |
| ⑤ Poe Mill | ⑩ West Greenville |

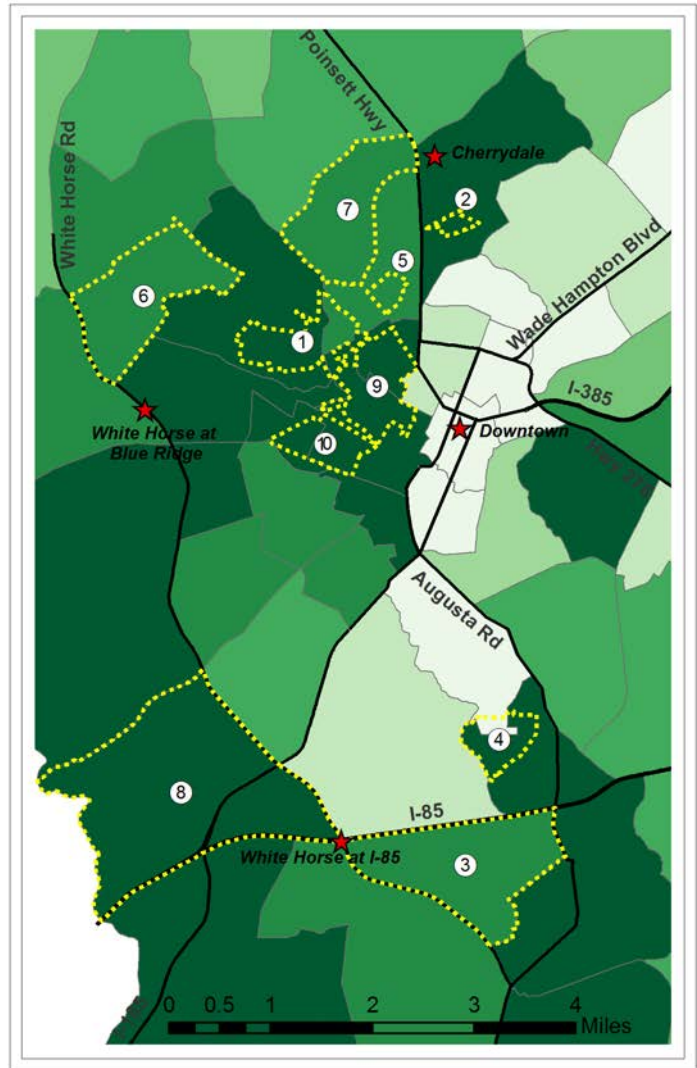


Figure 26: Unemployed persons 16 years and over who are in the civilian labor force as a percentage of all persons 16 years and over in the civilian labor force.

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

Appendix E: Human Measures (Maps and Graphs)

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Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

Percent African American

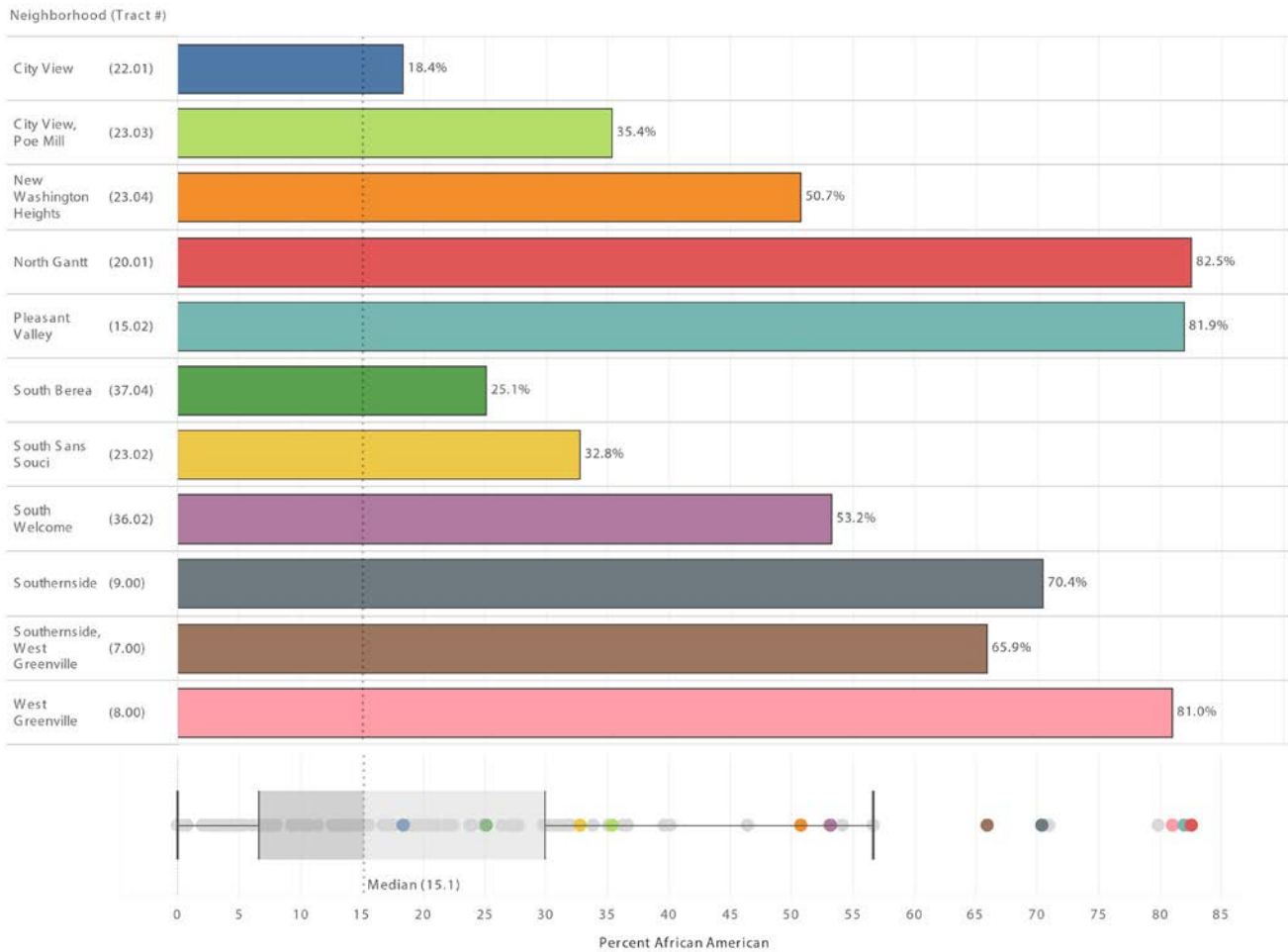
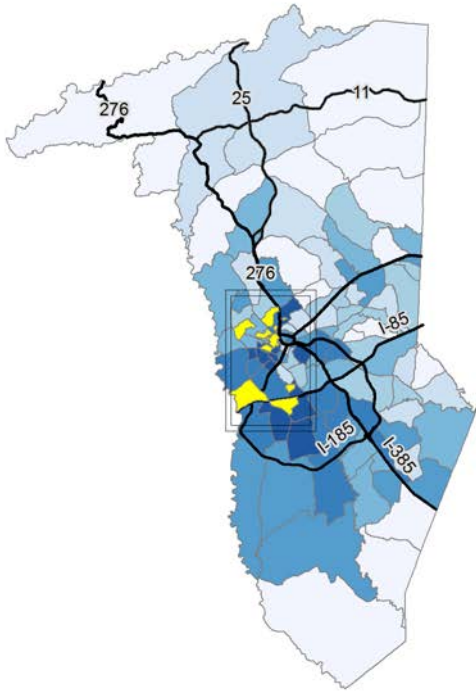


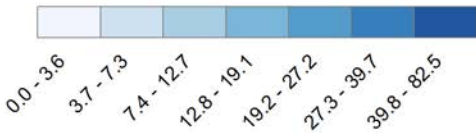
Figure 27: Percentage of population that identifies as Black or African American.

Appendix E: Human Measures

Percent African American



Percent African American



- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| ① City View | ⑥ South Berea |
| ② New Washington Heights | ⑦ South Sans Souci |
| ③ North Gantt | ⑧ South Welcome |
| ④ Pleasant Valley | ⑨ Southernside |
| ⑤ Poe Mill | ⑩ West Greenville |

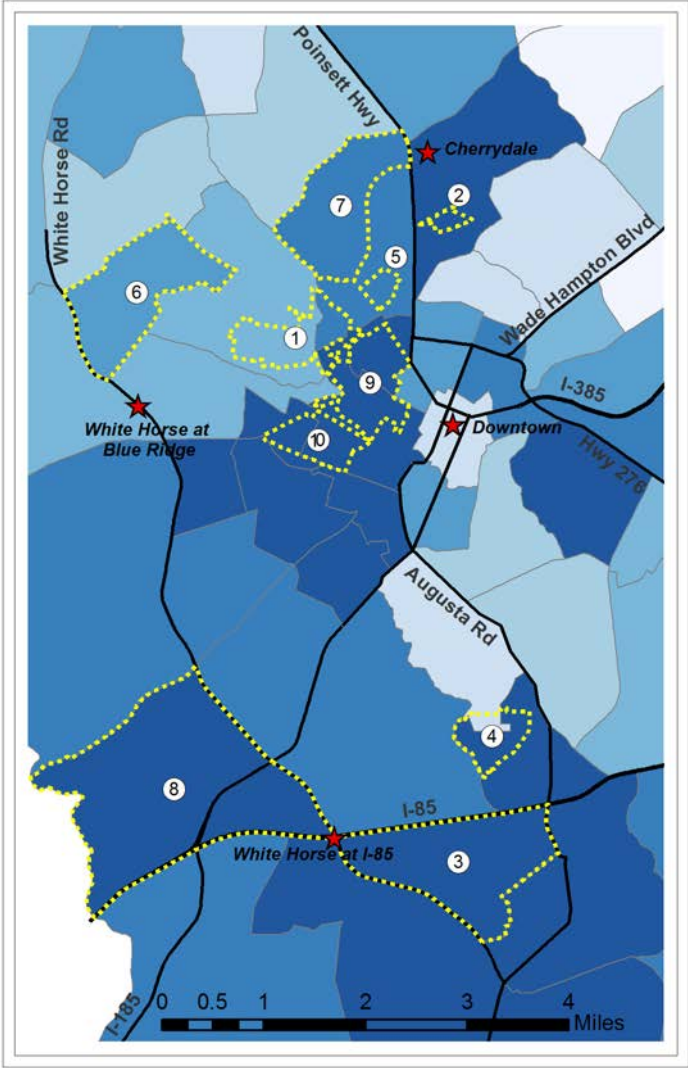


Figure 28: Percentage of population that identifies as Black or African American.

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

Percent Age 0-5

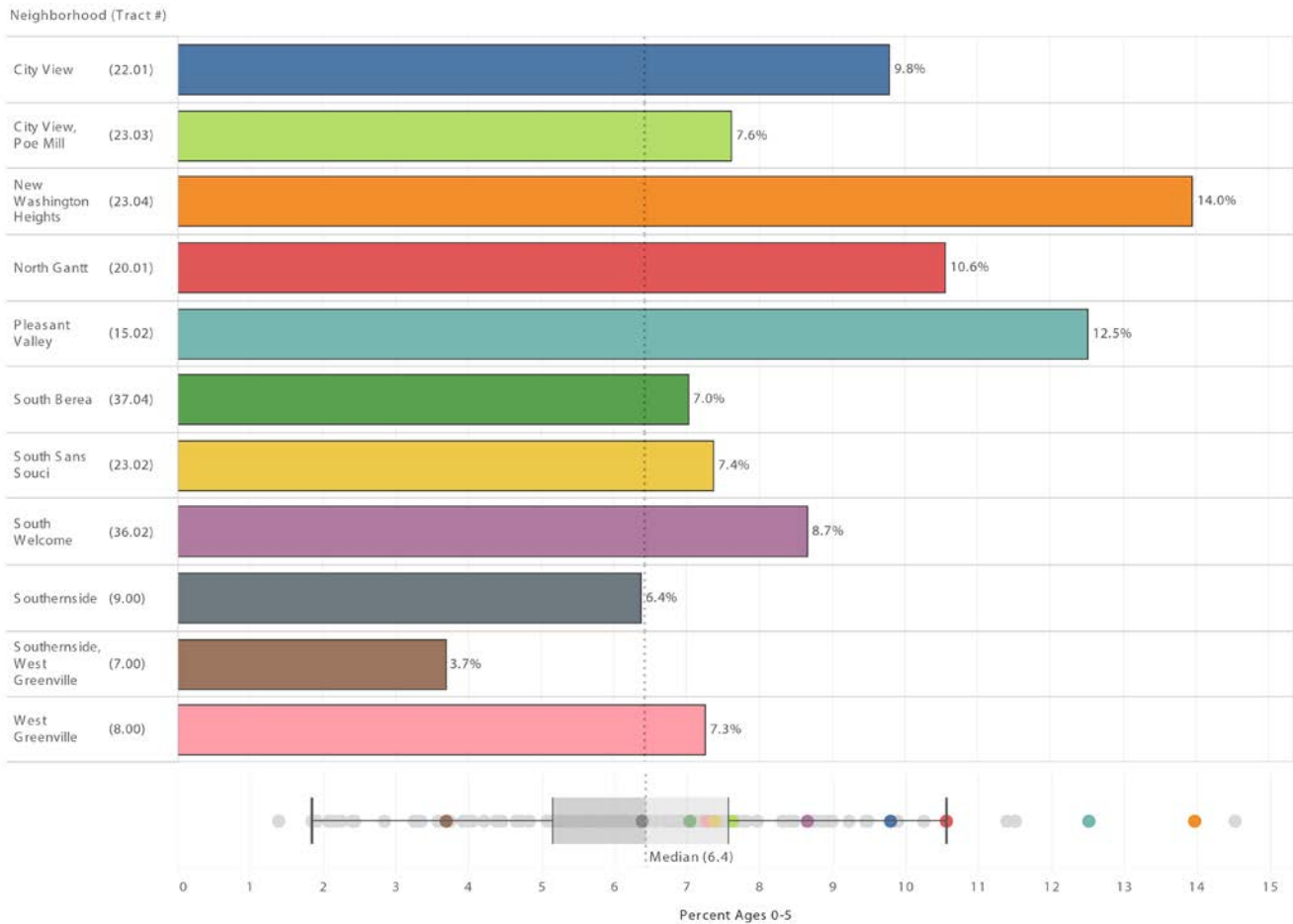
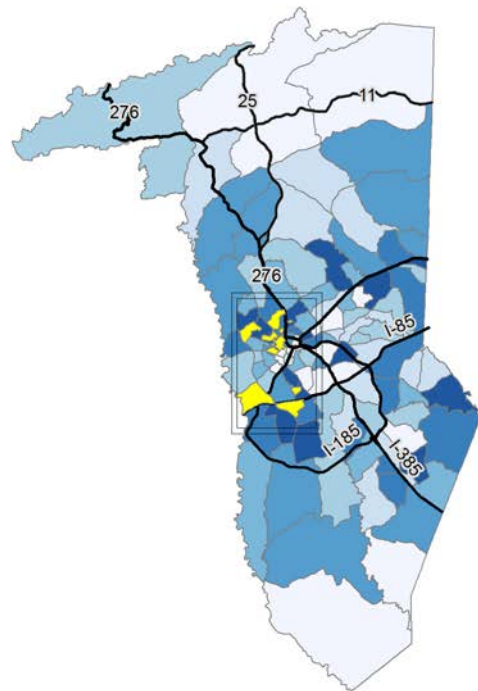


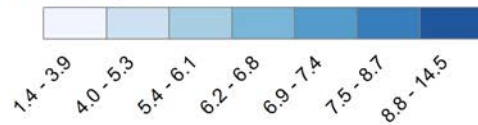
Figure 29: Percent of the total population that is 0-5 years old.

Appendix E: Human Measures

Percent Age 0-5



Percent Ages 0-5



- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| ① City View | ⑥ South Berea |
| ② New Washington Heights | ⑦ South Sans Souci |
| ③ North Gantt | ⑧ South Welcome |
| ④ Pleasant Valley | ⑨ Southernside |
| ⑤ Poe Mill | ⑩ West Greenville |

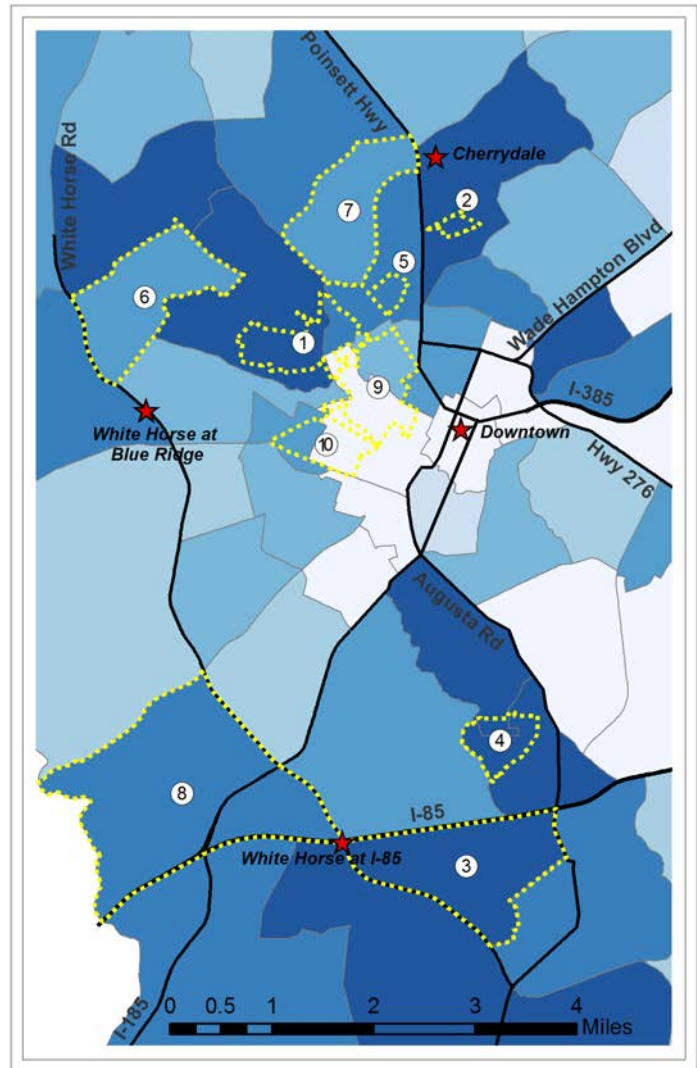


Figure 30: Percent of the total population that is 0-5 years old.

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

Percent Age 5-17

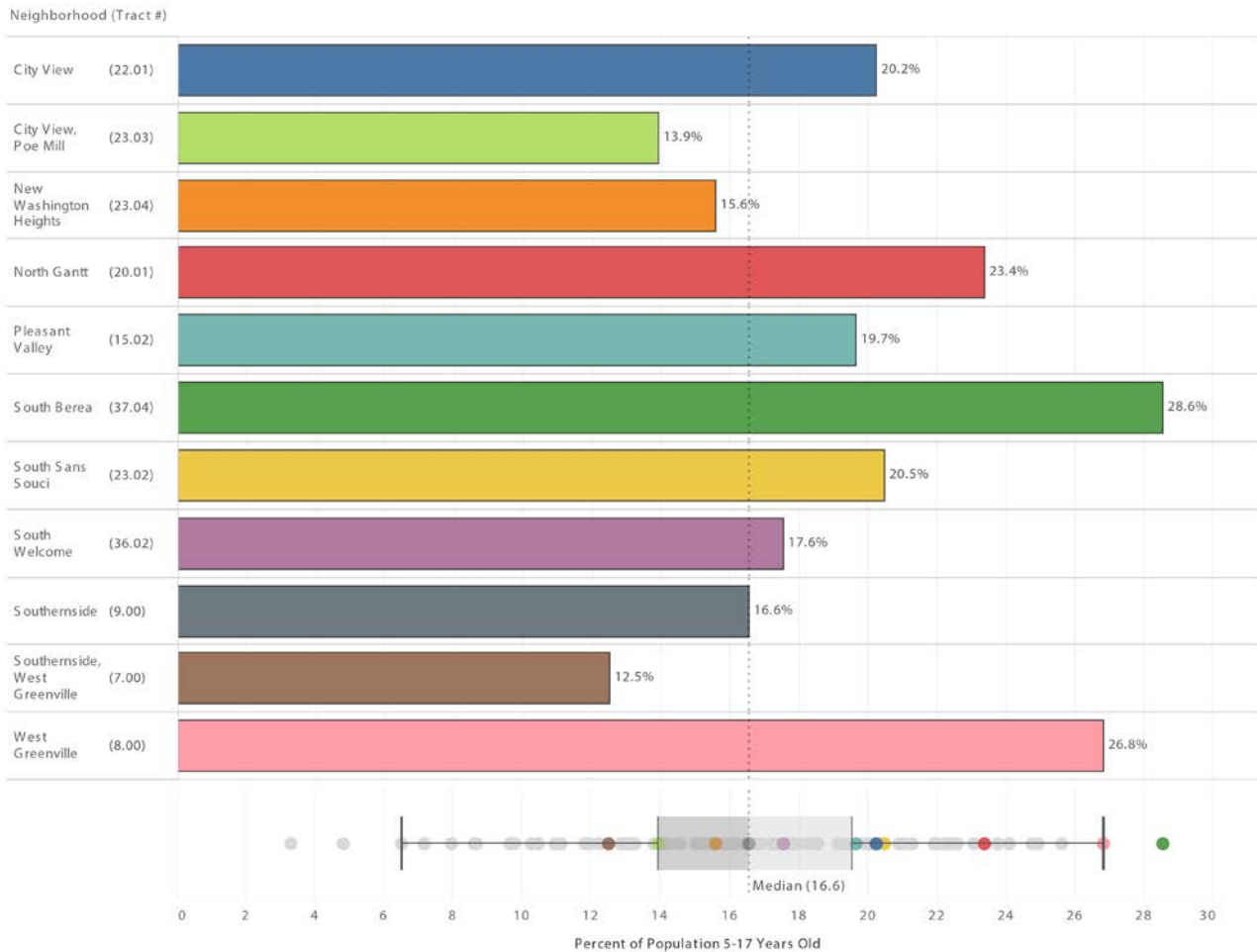
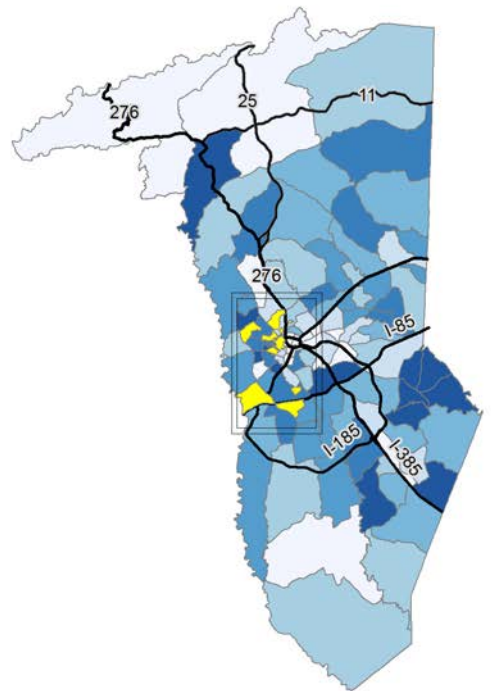


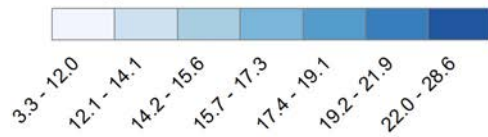
Figure 31: Percent of the total population that is school age (5-17 years old).

Appendix E: Human Measures

Percent Age 5-17



Percent Age 5-17



- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| ① City View | ⑥ South Berea |
| ② New Washington Heights | ⑦ South Sans Souci |
| ③ North Gantt | ⑧ South Welcome |
| ④ Pleasant Valley | ⑨ Southernside |
| ⑤ Poe Mill | ⑩ West Greenville |

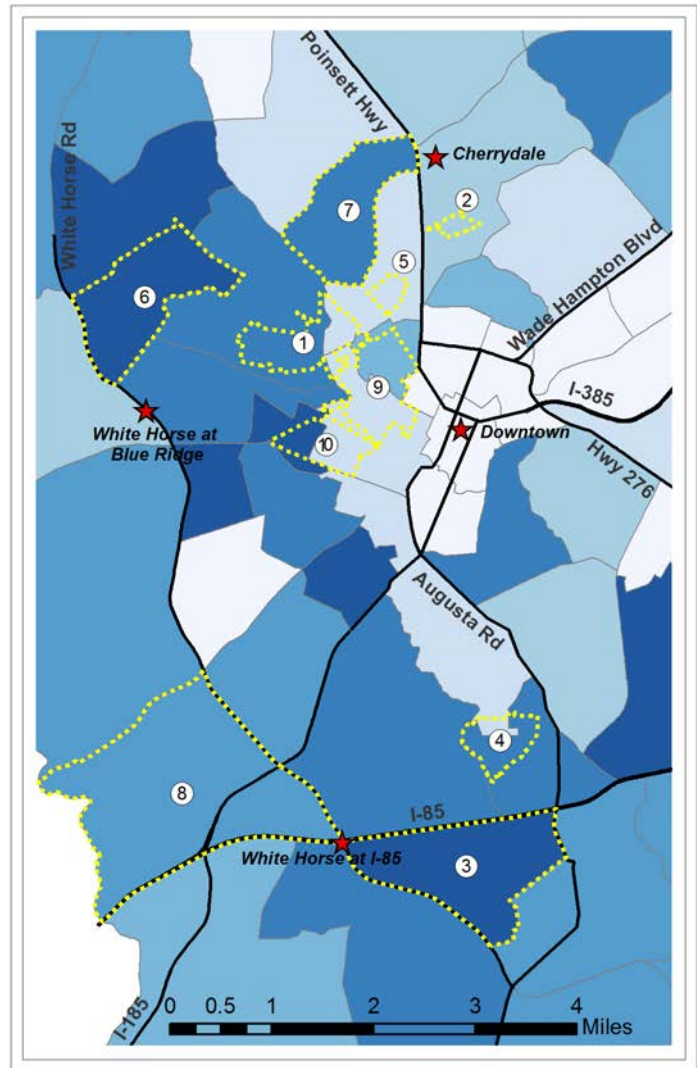


Figure 32: Percent of the total population that is school age (5-17 years old).

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

Dependency Index

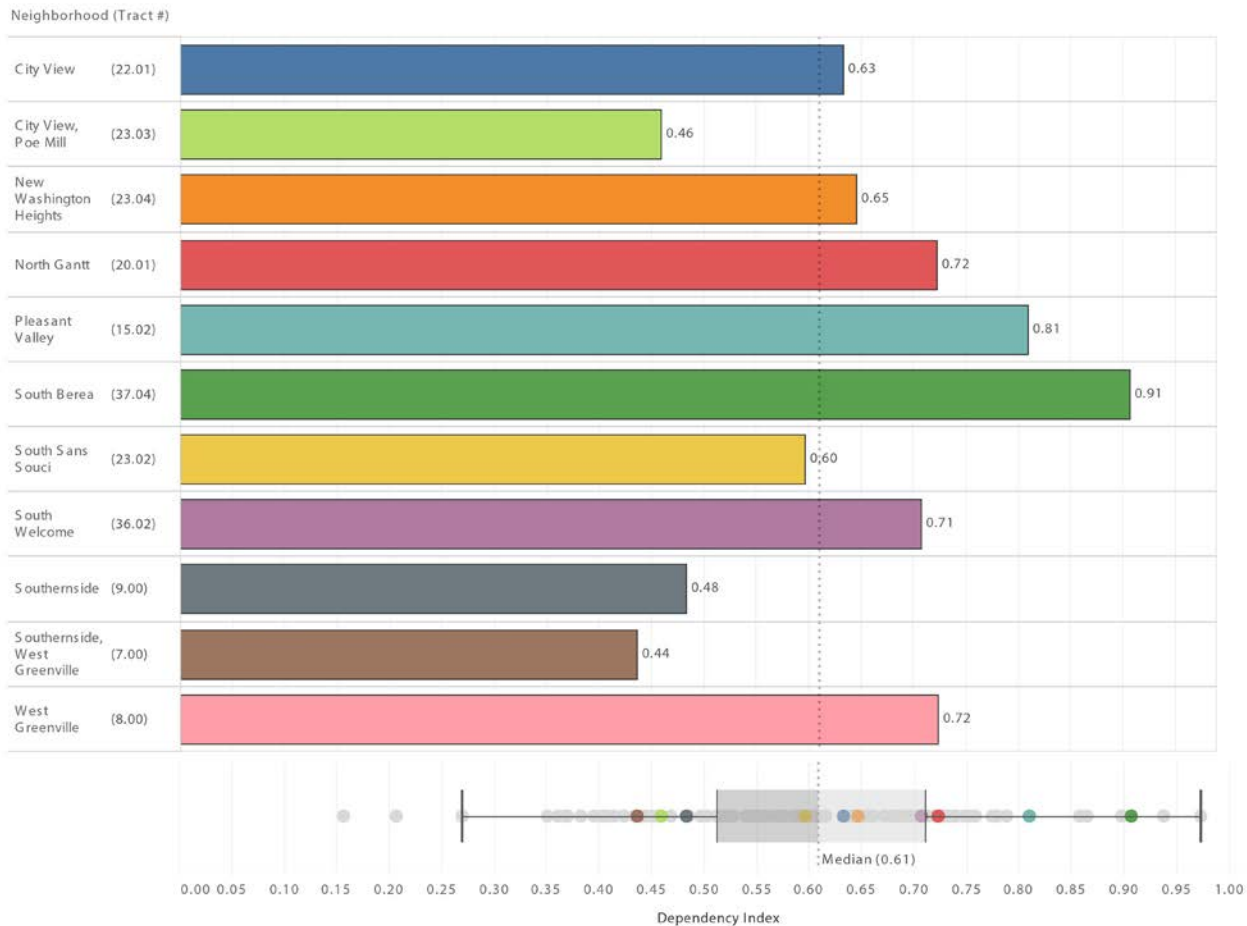
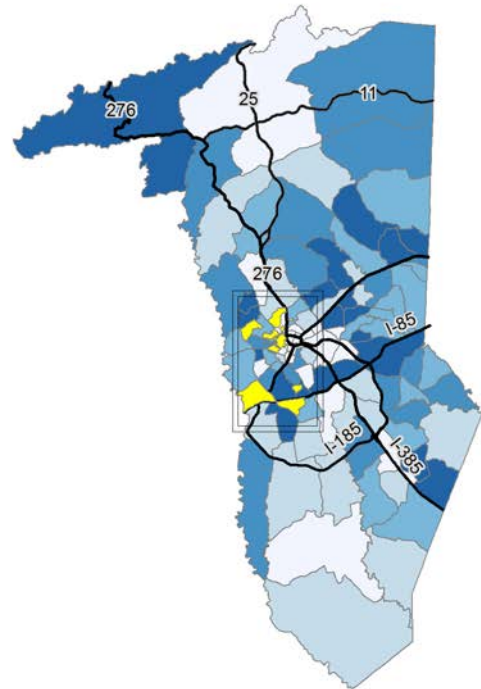


Figure 33: Ratio of “dependents,” (0-17 or 65+ years old) to the total population of non-dependents (18-64).

Appendix E: Human Measures

Dependency Index



Dependency Index



- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| ① City View | ⑥ South Berea |
| ② New Washington Heights | ⑦ South Sans Souci |
| ③ North Gantt | ⑧ South Welcome |
| ④ Pleasant Valley | ⑨ Southernside |
| ⑤ Poe Mill | ⑩ West Greenville |

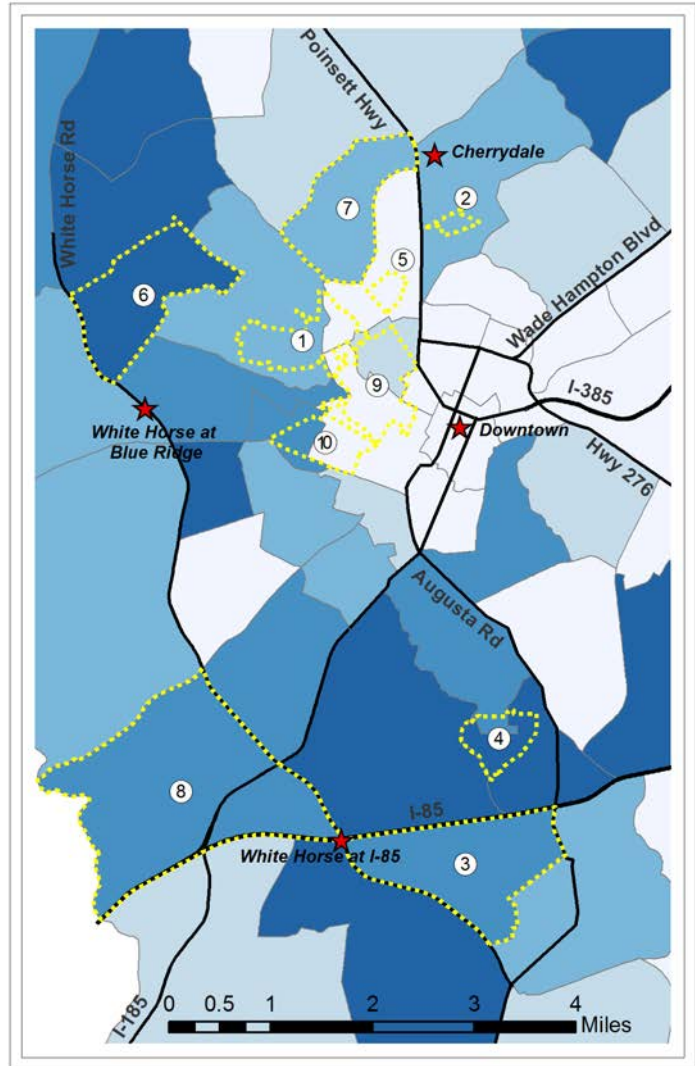


Figure 34: Ratio of “dependents,” (0-17 or 65+ years old) to the total population of non-dependents (18-64).

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

Diversity Index

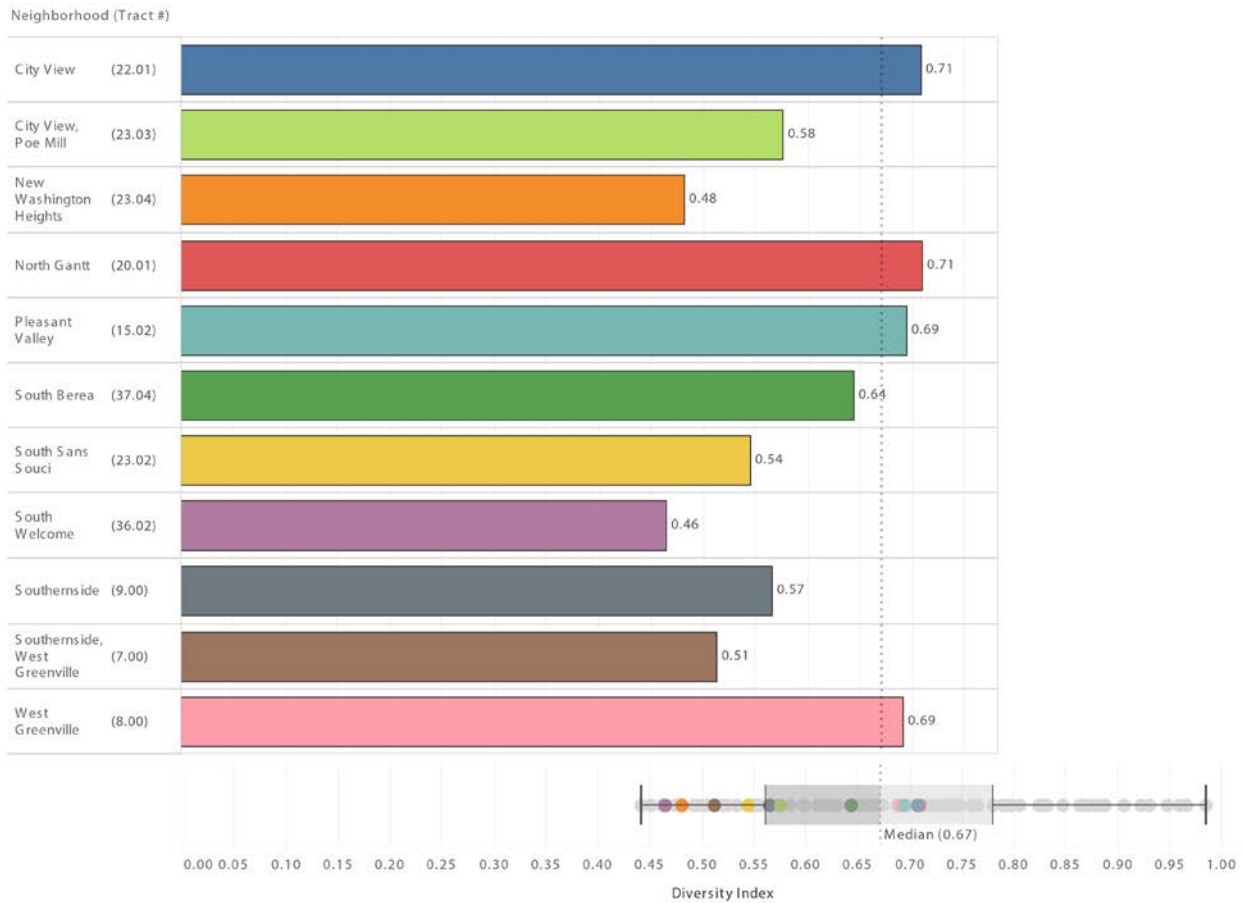


Figure 35: The Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) measure of diversity within a census tract. 1 represents no diversity and 0 represents perfect diversity.

Appendix E: Human Measures

Diversity Index

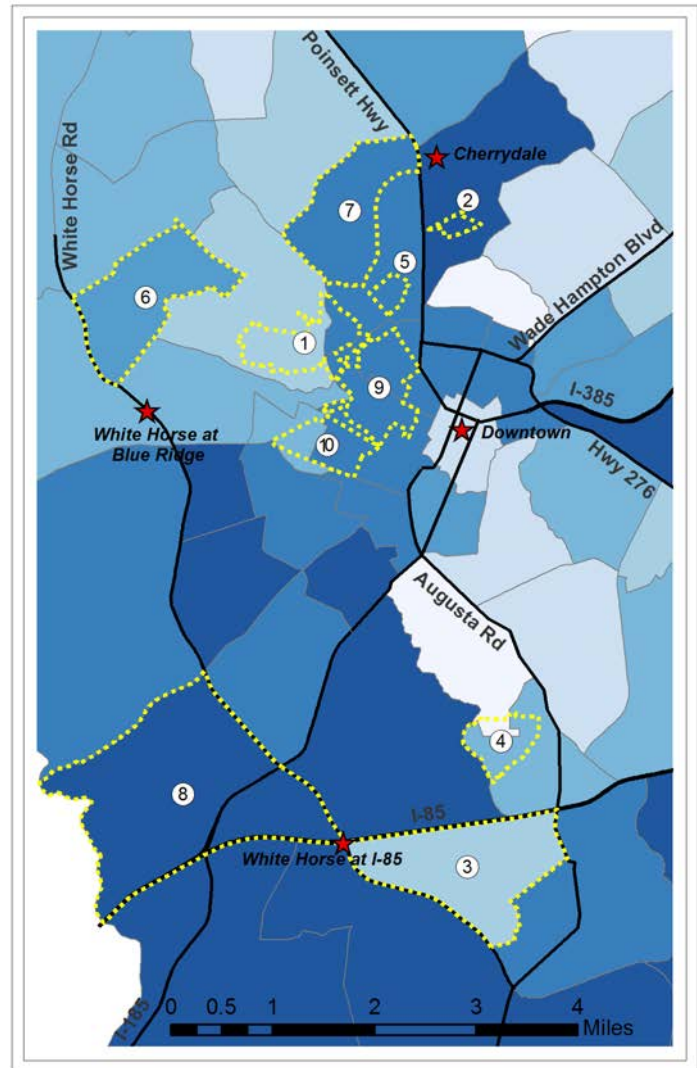
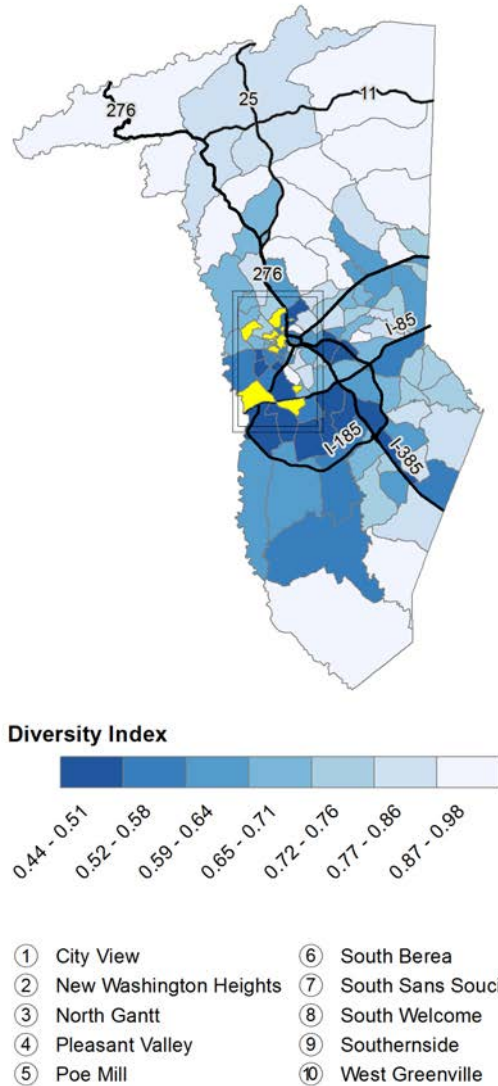


Figure 36: The Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) measure of diversity within a census tract. 1 represents no diversity and 0 represents perfect diversity. **Note that the color ramp is inverted so darker blue indicates more diversity (a lower HHI).**

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

Educational Attainment

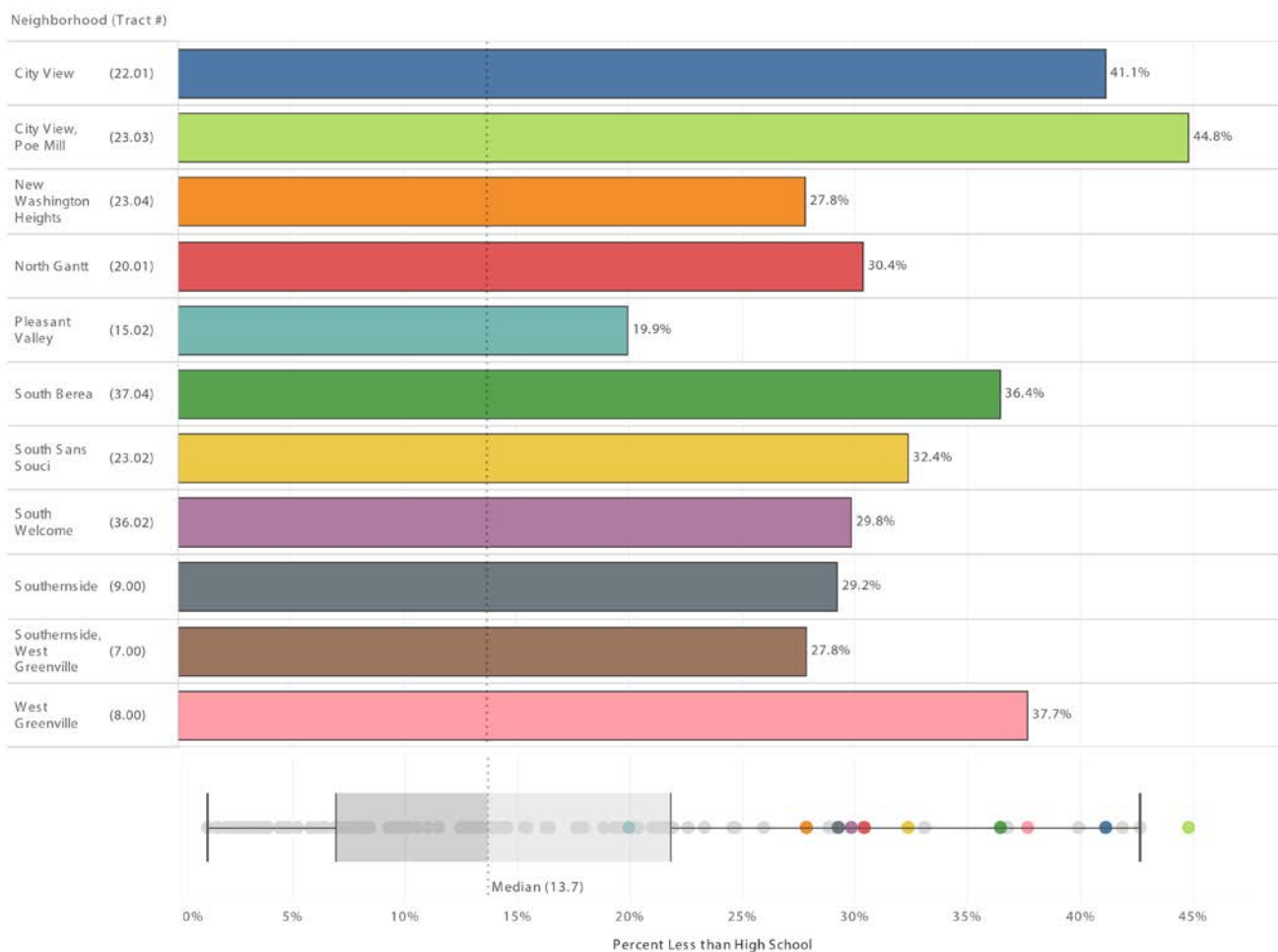
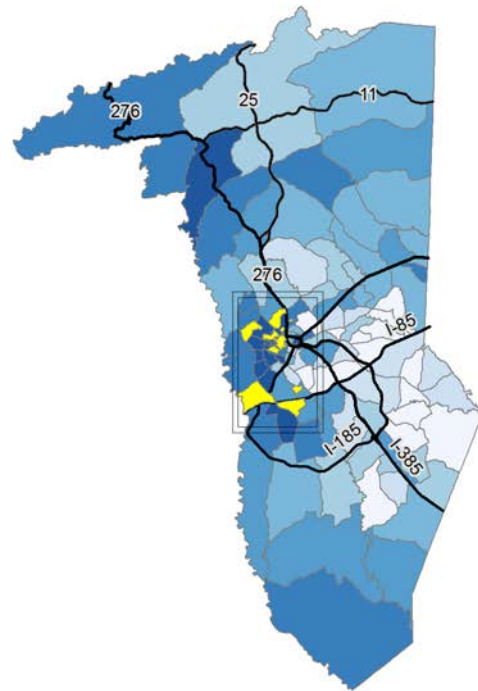


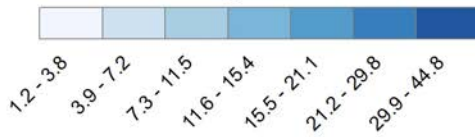
Figure 37: The percentage of the population over 25 years that has less than a high school diploma.

Appendix E: Human Measures

Educational Attainment



Percent Less than High School



- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| ① City View | ⑥ South Berea |
| ② New Washington Heights | ⑦ South Sans Souci |
| ③ North Gantt | ⑧ South Welcome |
| ④ Pleasant Valley | ⑨ Southernside |
| ⑤ Poe Mill | ⑩ West Greenville |

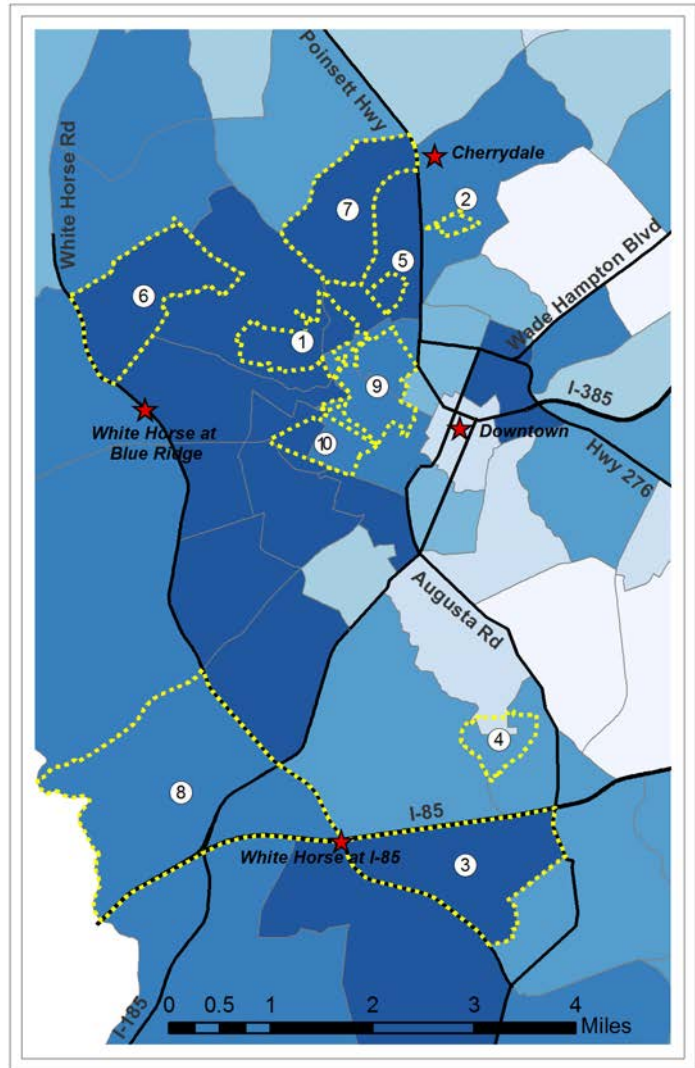


Figure 38: The percentage of the population over 25 years that has less than a high school diploma.

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

Female-Headed Households

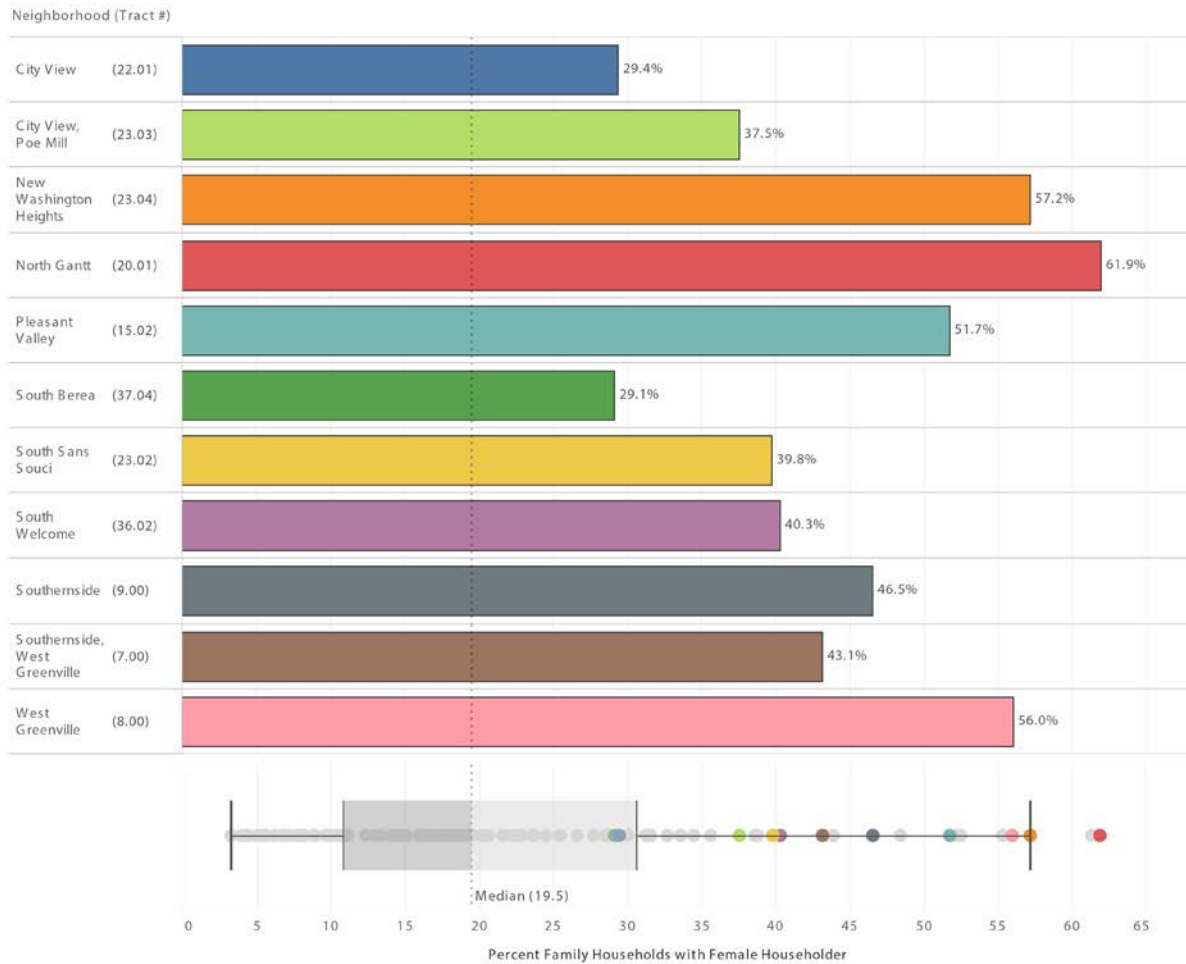
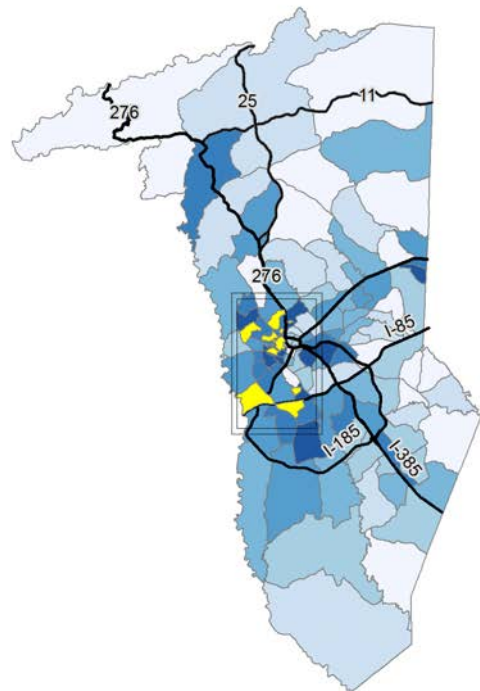


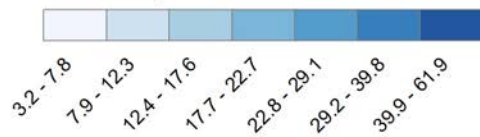
Figure 39: The percentage of family households with a female householder and no husband.

Appendix E: Human Measures

Female-Headed Households



Percent Family Households with Female Householder



- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| ① City View | ⑥ South Berea |
| ② New Washington Heights | ⑦ South Sans Souci |
| ③ North Gantt | ⑧ South Welcome |
| ④ Pleasant Valley | ⑨ Southernside |
| ⑤ Poe Mill | ⑩ West Greenville |

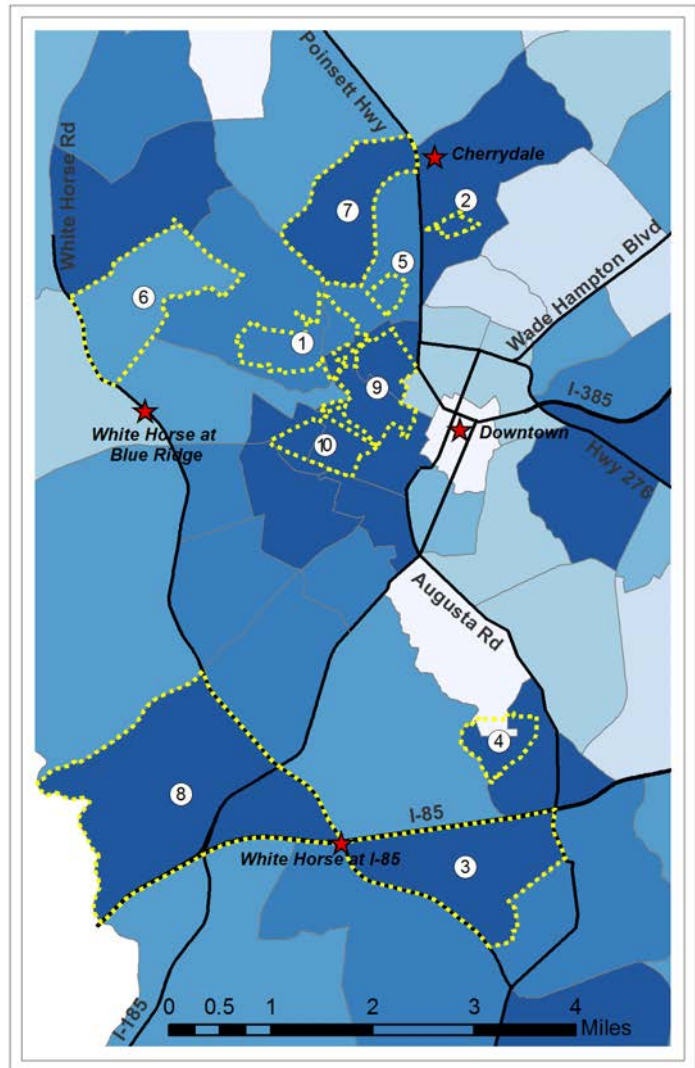


Figure 40: The percentage of family households with a female housholder and no husband.

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

Percent Latino

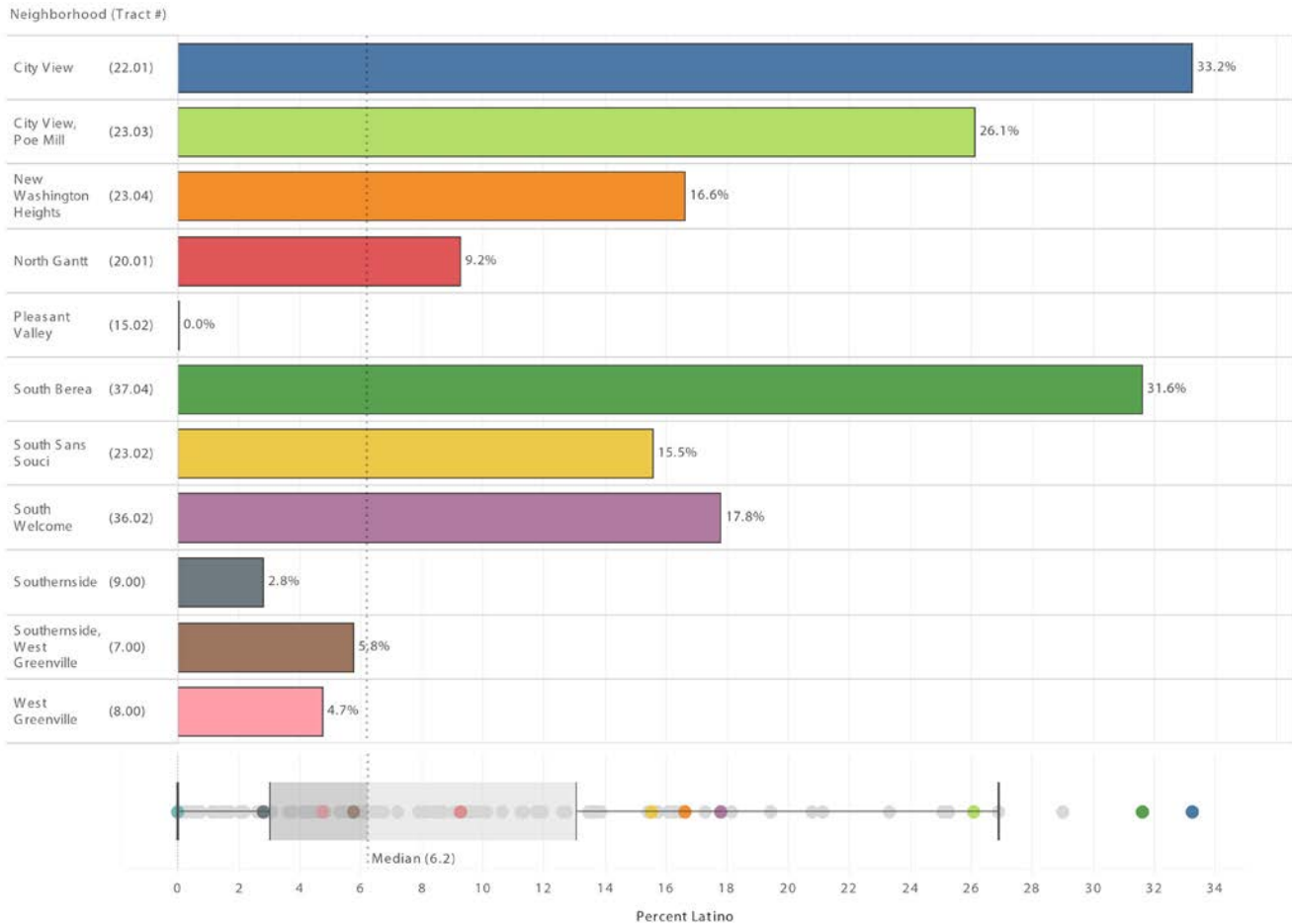
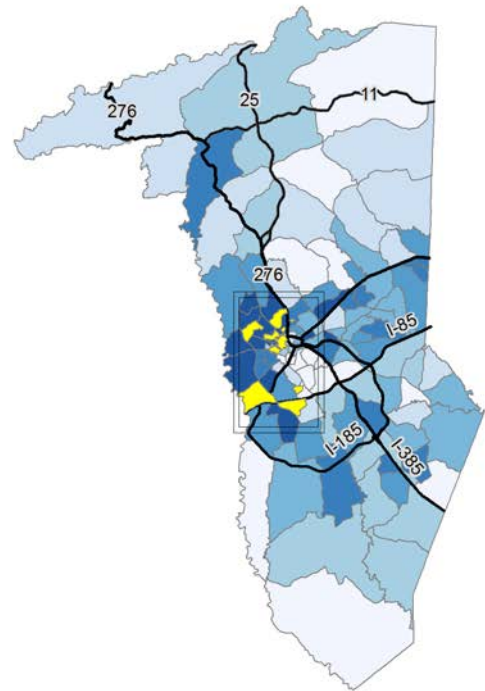


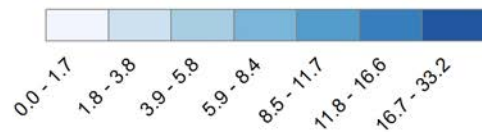
Figure 41: Percentage of population that identifies as Hispanic or Latino (may also identify with another racial category).

Appendix E: Human Measures

Percent Latino



Percent Latino



- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| ① City View | ⑥ South Berea |
| ② New Washington Heights | ⑦ South Sans Souci |
| ③ North Gantt | ⑧ South Welcome |
| ④ Pleasant Valley | ⑨ Southernside |
| ⑤ Poe Mill | ⑩ West Greenville |

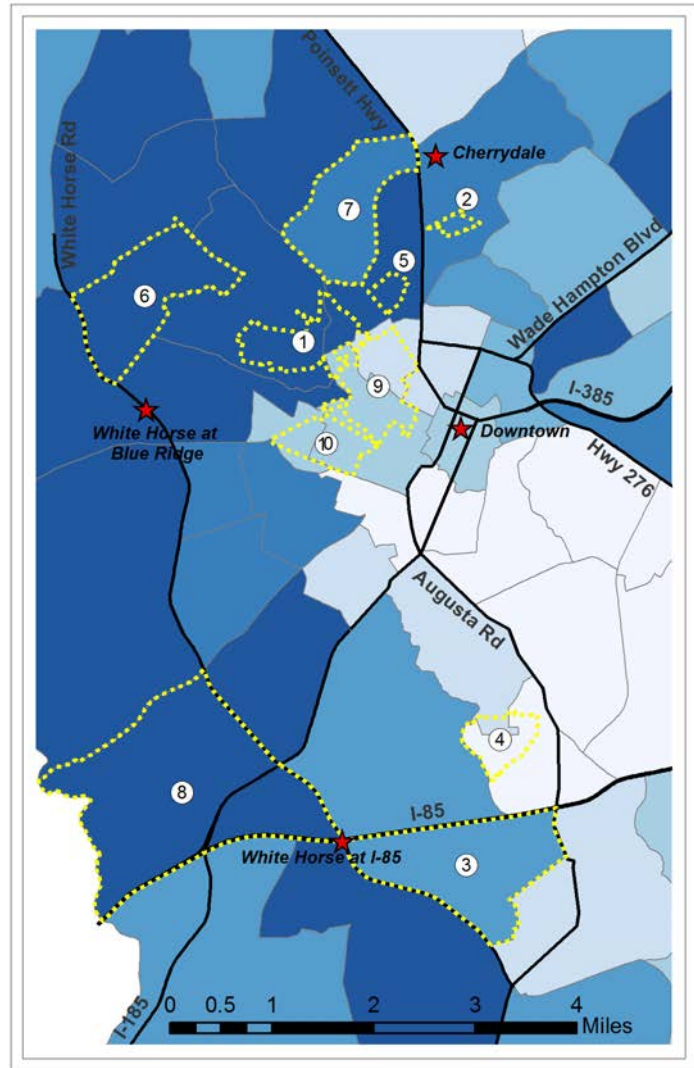


Figure 42: Percentage of population that identifies as Hispanic or Latino (may also identify with another racial category).

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

Minor Population

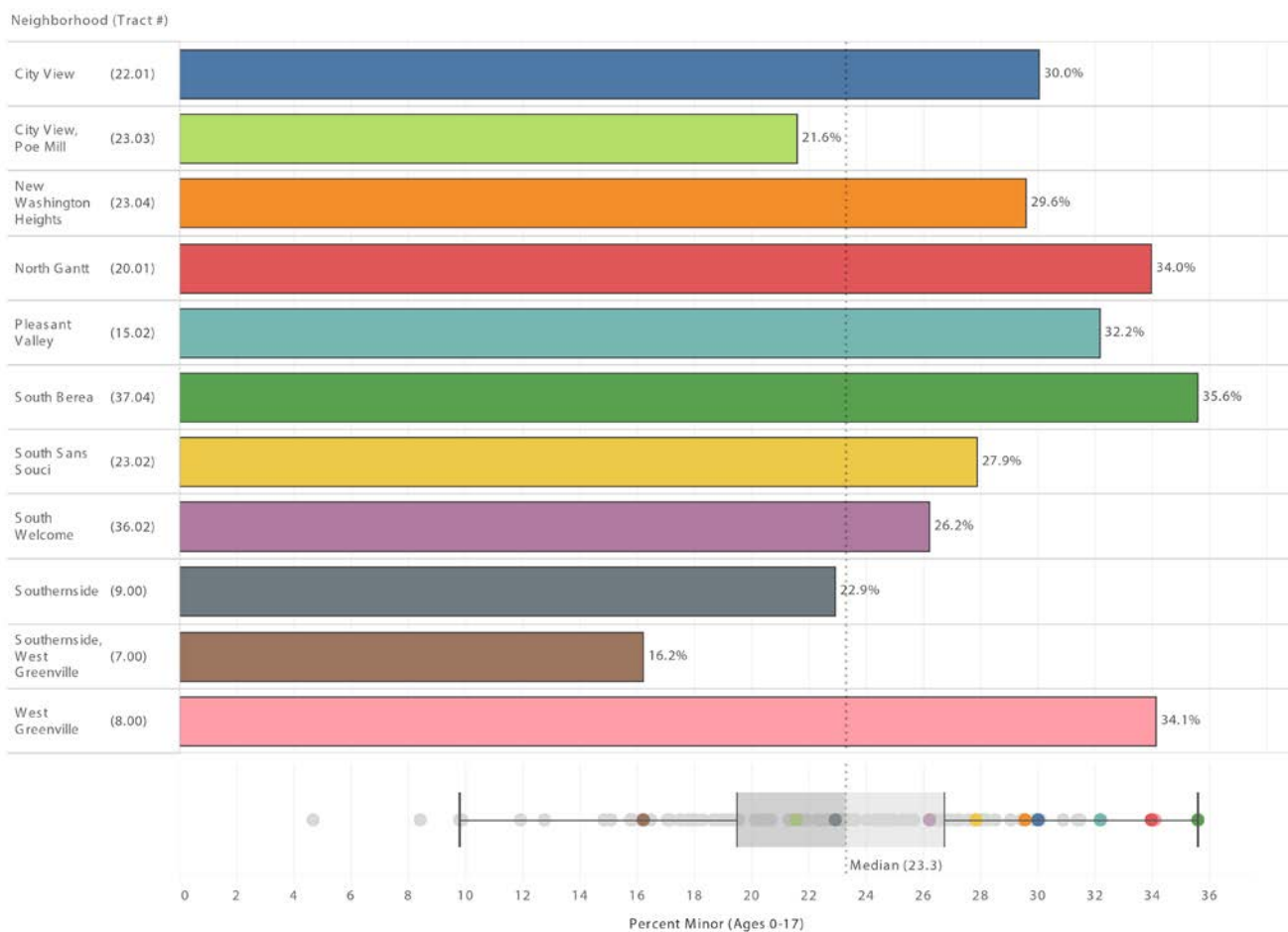
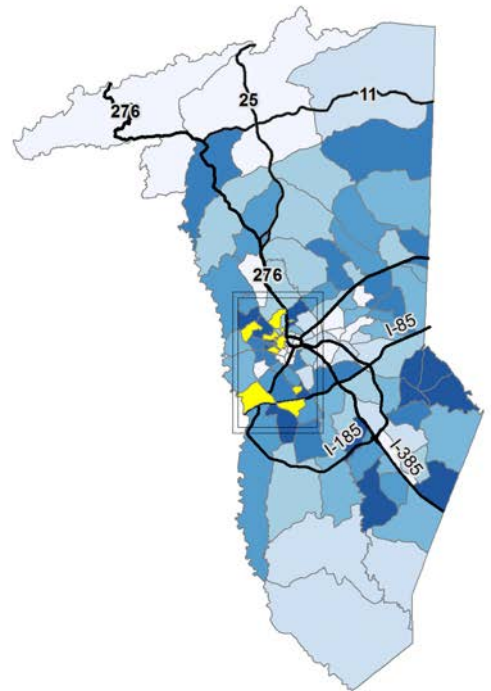


Figure 43: Percentage of the total population that is 0-17 years old.

Appendix E: Human Measures

Minor Population



Percent Minor (Ages 0-17)



4.7 - 17.2
 17.3 - 20.1
 20.2 - 22.6
 22.7 - 24.4
 24.5 - 26.4
 26.5 - 28.2
 28.3 - 35.6

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| ① City View | ⑥ South Berea |
| ② New Washington Heights | ⑦ South Sans Souci |
| ③ North Gantt | ⑧ South Welcome |
| ④ Pleasant Valley | ⑨ Southernside |
| ⑤ Poe Mill | ⑩ West Greenville |

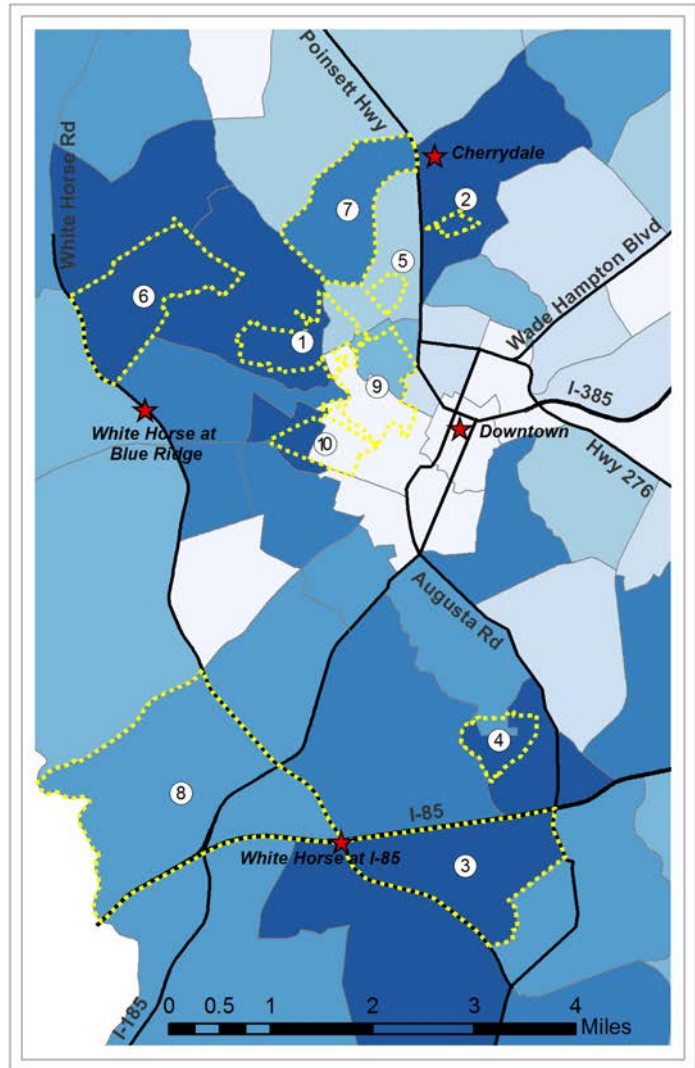


Figure 44: Percentage of the total population that is 0-17 years old.

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

Percent of Minor Population Age 0-5

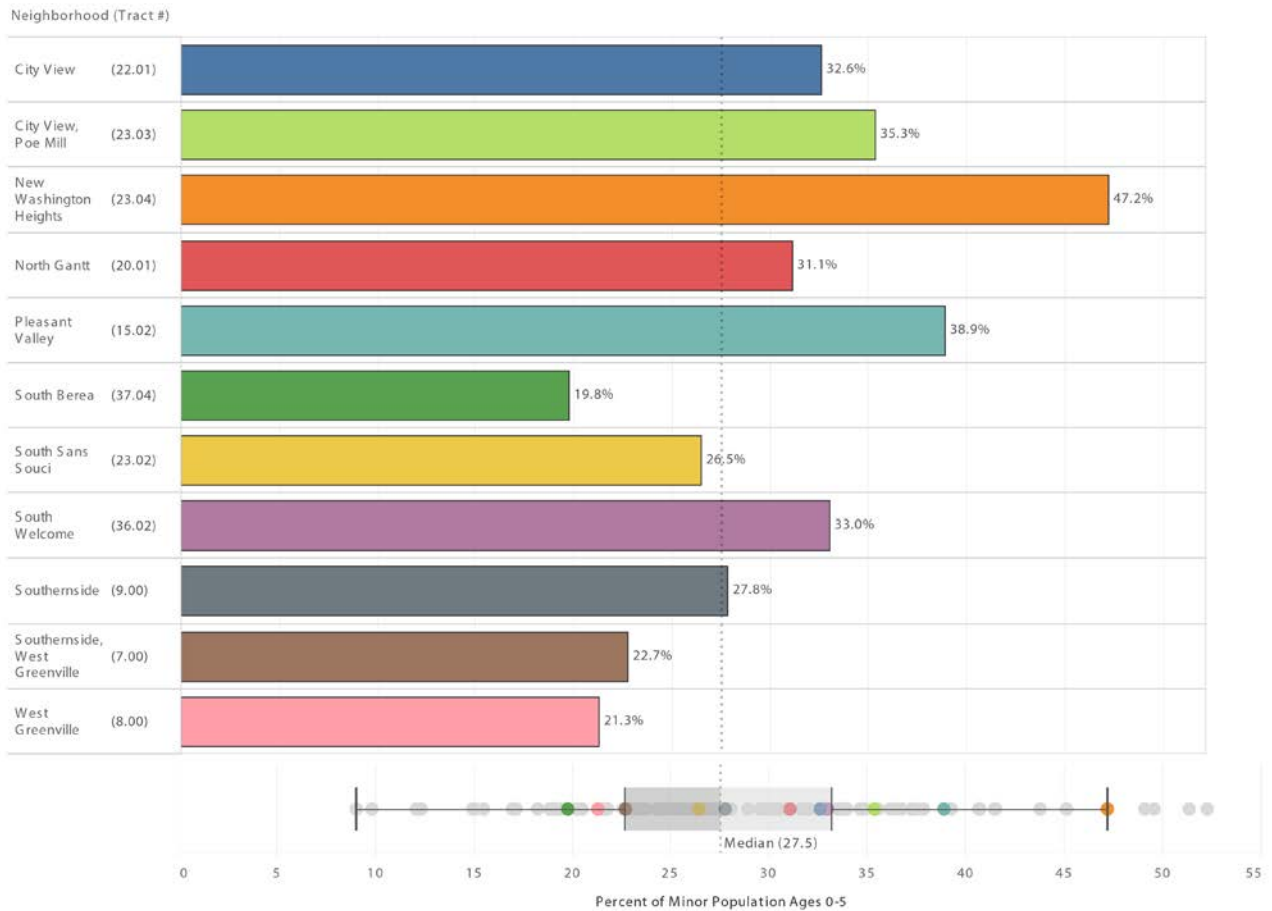
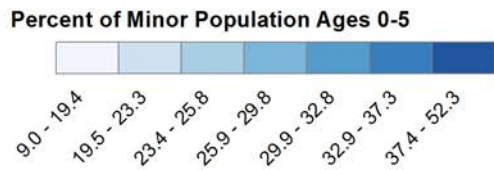
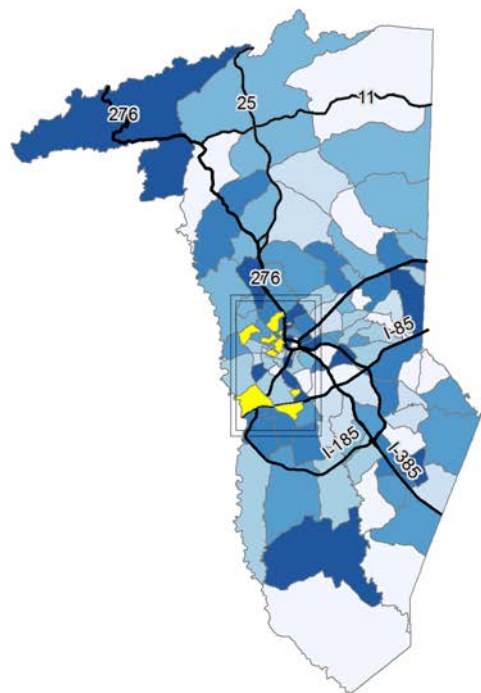


Figure 45: Percentage of minors (0-17) that are preschool age (0-5).

Appendix E: Human Measures

Percent of Minor Population Age 0-5



- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| ① City View | ⑥ South Berea |
| ② New Washington Heights | ⑦ South Sans Souci |
| ③ North Gantt | ⑧ South Welcome |
| ④ Pleasant Valley | ⑨ Southernside |
| ⑤ Poe Mill | ⑩ West Greenville |

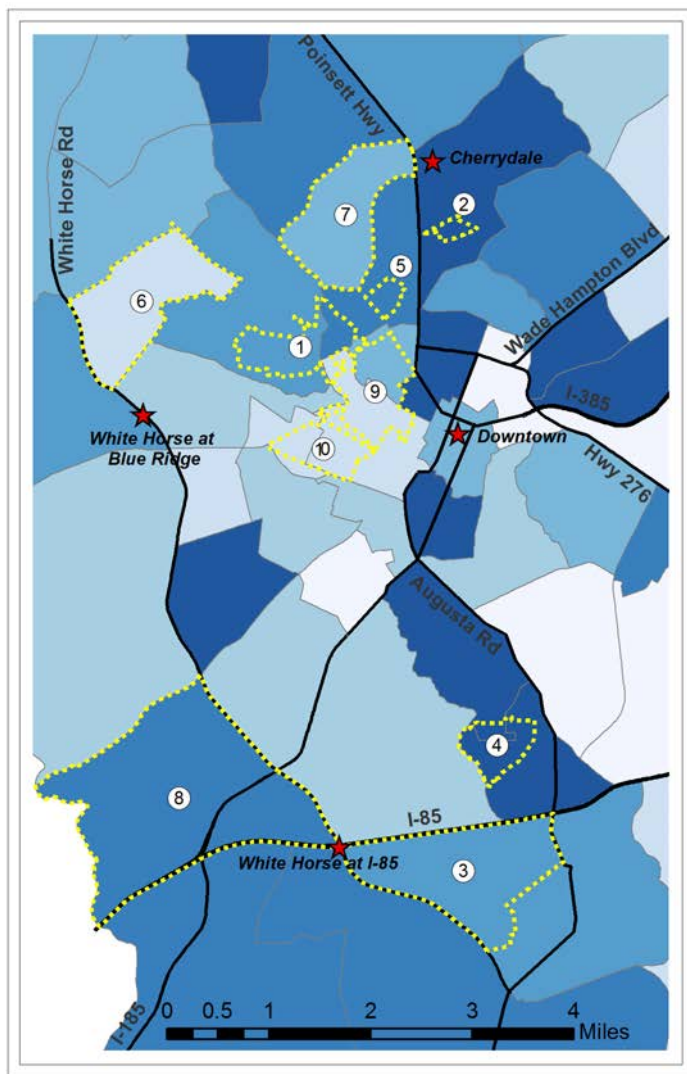


Figure 46: Percentage of minors (0-17) that are preschool age (0-5).

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

Number of Children Per Thousand Women

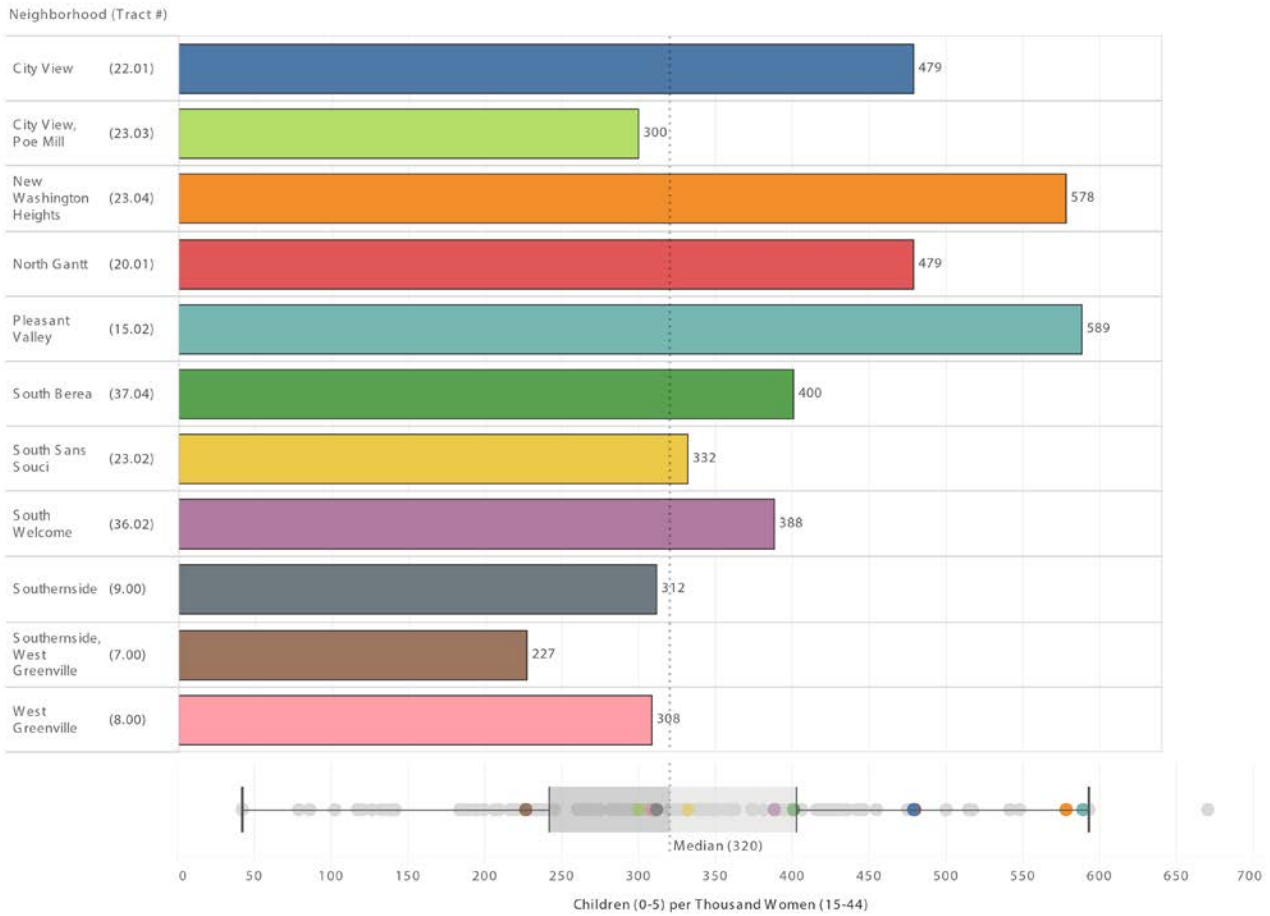
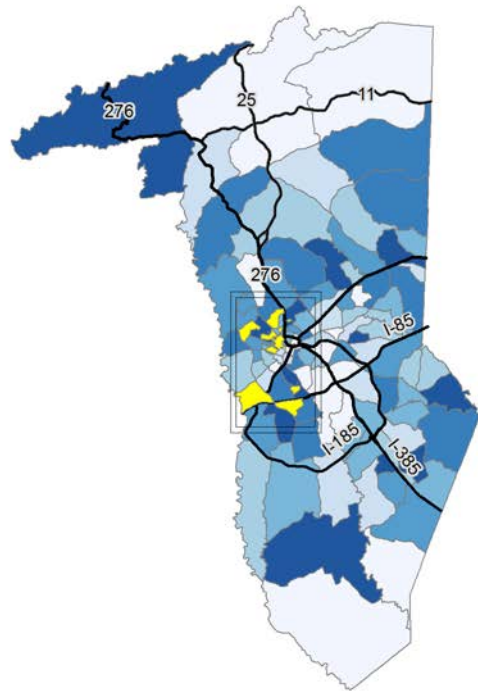


Figure 47: The number of young children (0-5) per thousand women (15-44).

Appendix E: Human Measures

Number of Children Per Thousand Women



Children (0-5) per Thousand Women (15-44)



- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| ① City View | ⑥ South Berea |
| ② New Washington Heights | ⑦ South Sans Souci |
| ③ North Gantt | ⑧ South Welcome |
| ④ Pleasant Valley | ⑨ Southernside |
| ⑤ Poe Mill | ⑩ West Greenville |

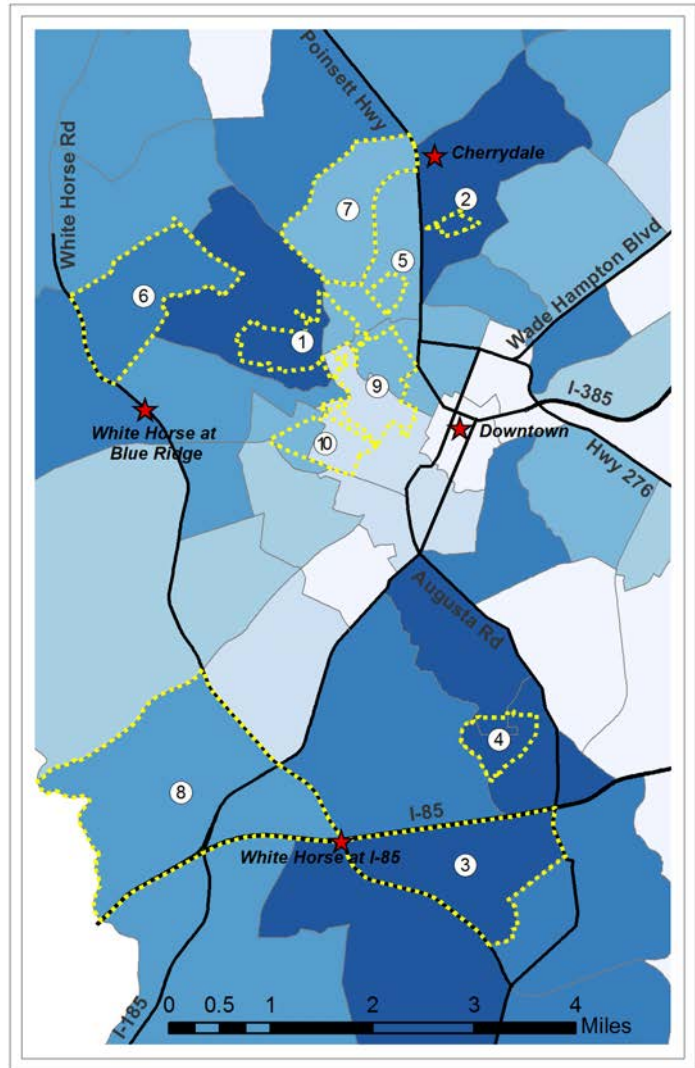


Figure 48: The number of young children (0-5) per thousand women (15-44).

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

Population Density

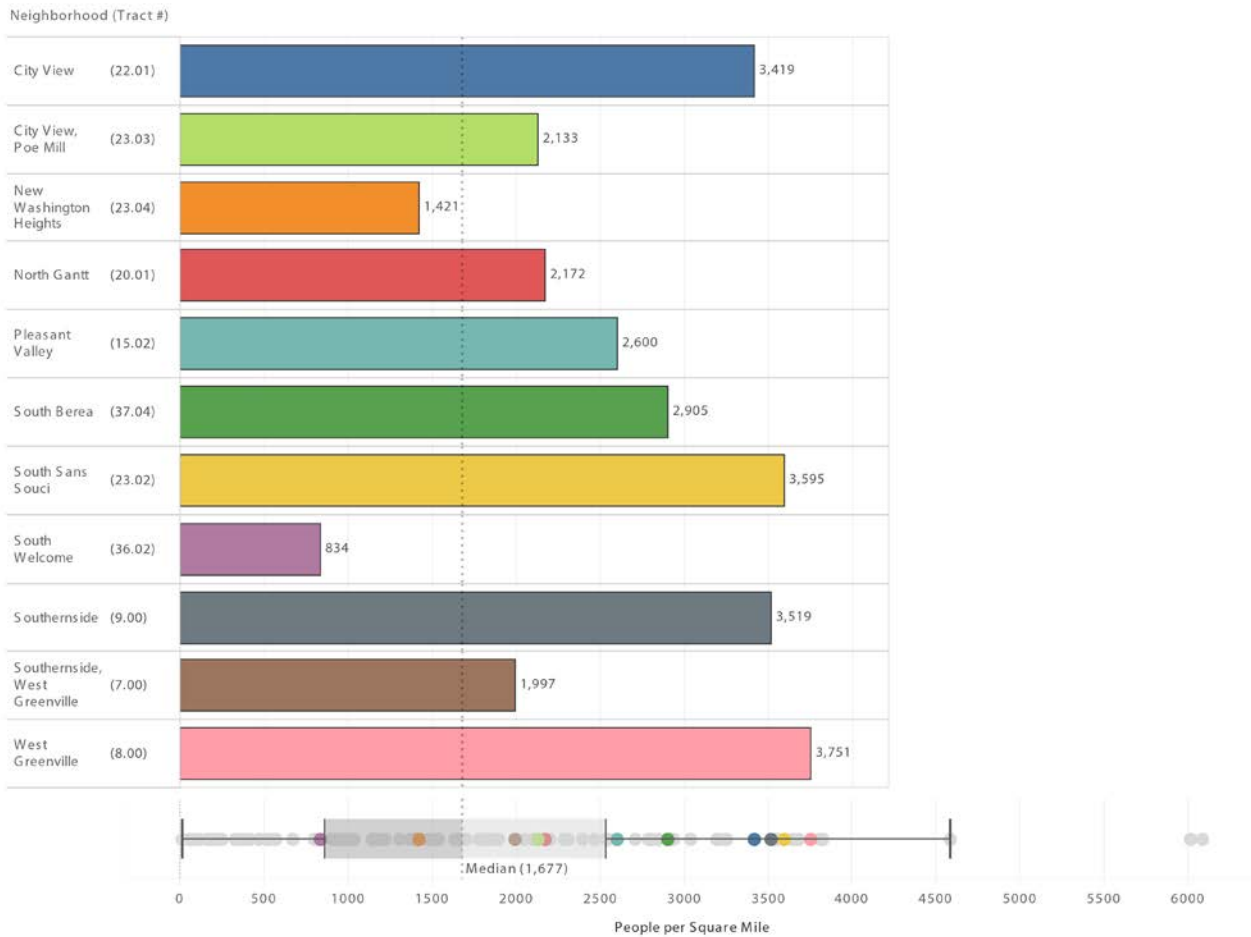
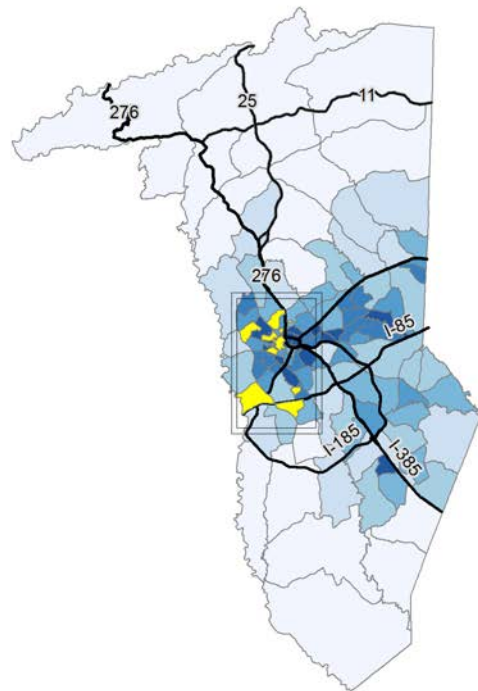


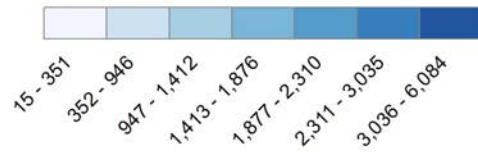
Figure 49: Population density, measured by the number of people per square mile.

Appendix E: Human Measures

Population Density



People per Square Mile



- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| ① City View | ⑥ South Berea |
| ② New Washington Heights | ⑦ South Sans Souci |
| ③ North Gantt | ⑧ South Welcome |
| ④ Pleasant Valley | ⑨ Southernside |
| ⑤ Poe Mill | ⑩ West Greenville |

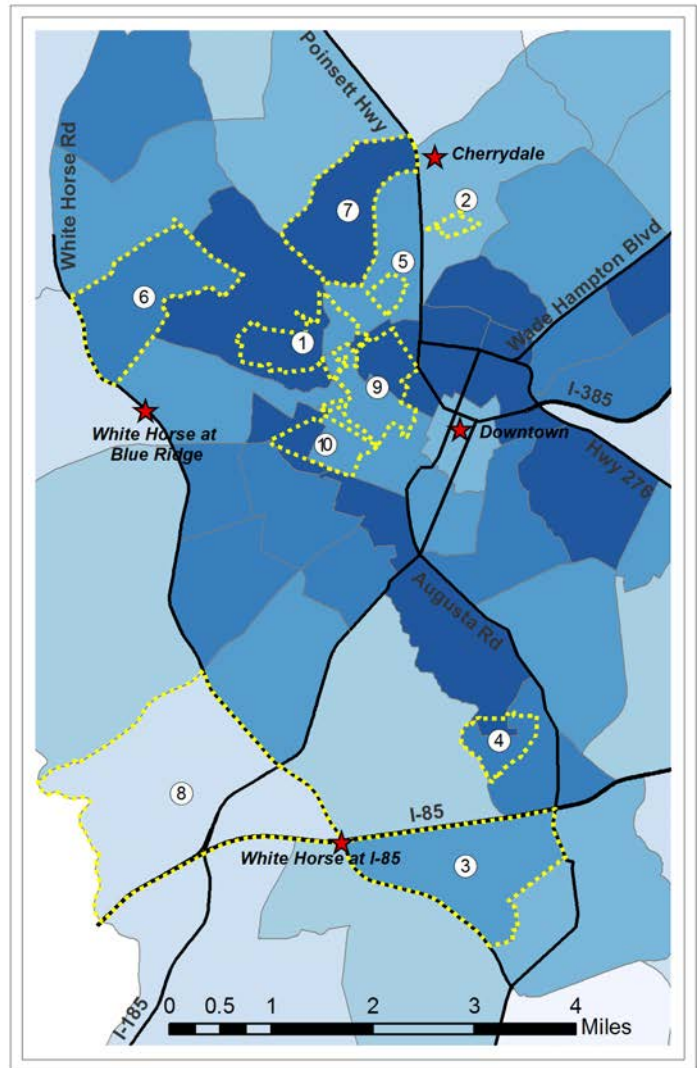


Figure 50: Population density, measured by the number of people per square mile.

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

Preschool Enrollment

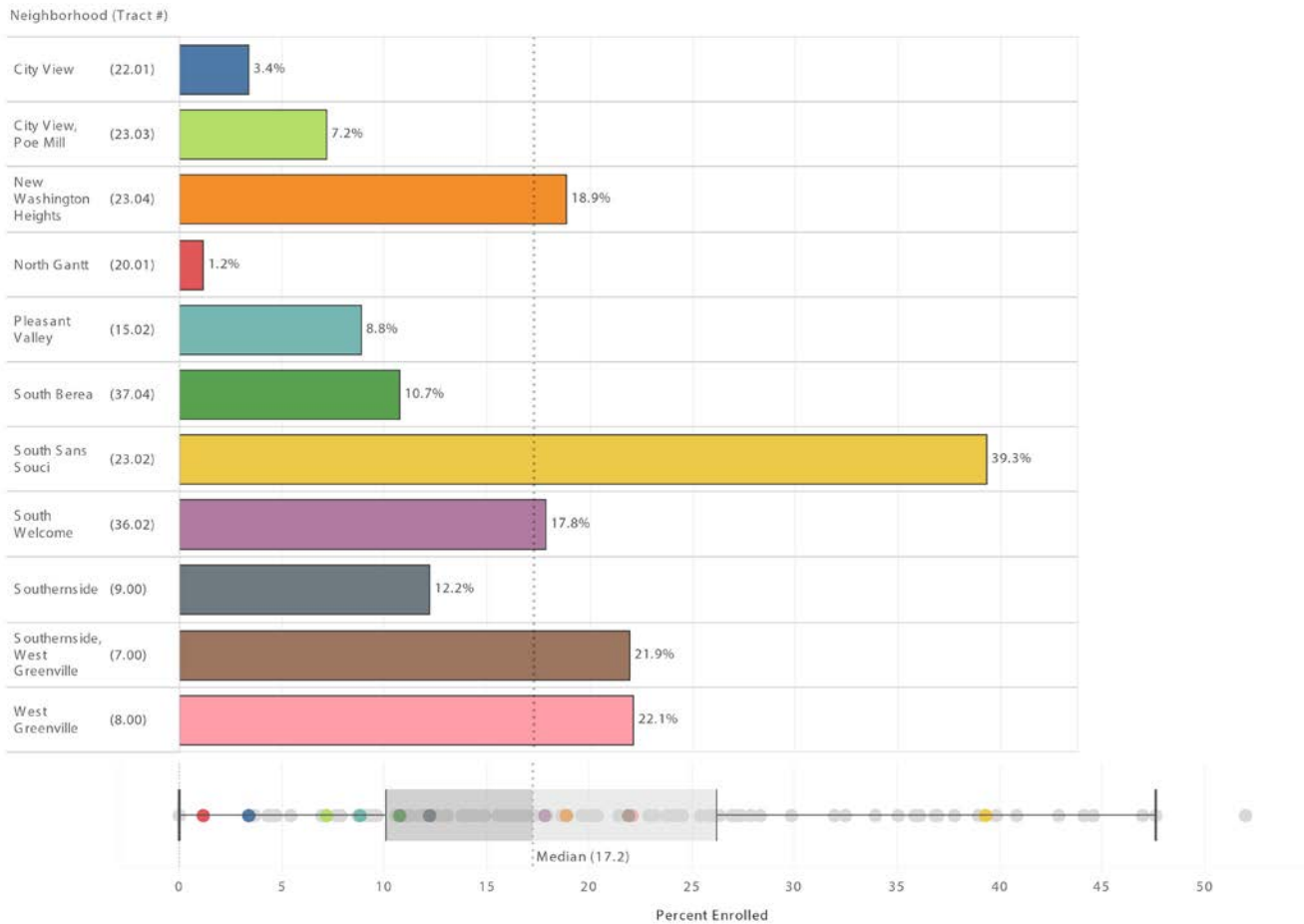
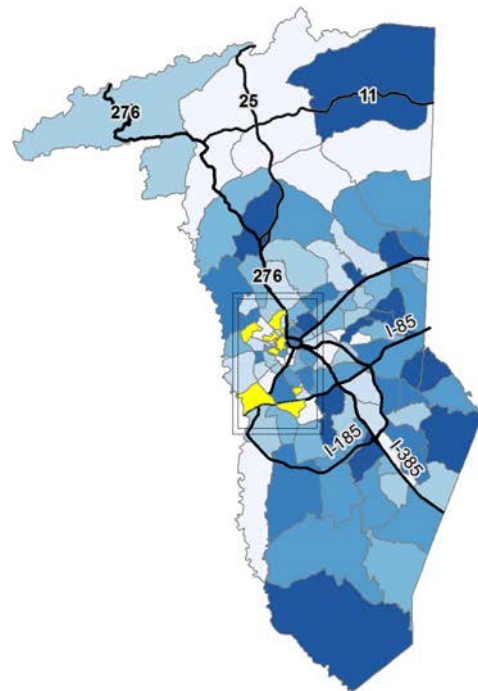


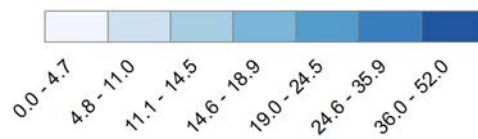
Figure 51: Percentage enrolled in preschool out of all children ages 0-5.

Appendix E: Human Measures

Preschool Enrollment



Percent Enrolled in Preschool



- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| ① City View | ⑥ South Berea |
| ② New Washington Heights | ⑦ South Sans Souci |
| ③ North Gantt | ⑧ South Welcome |
| ④ Pleasant Valley | ⑨ Southernside |
| ⑤ Poe Mill | ⑩ West Greenville |

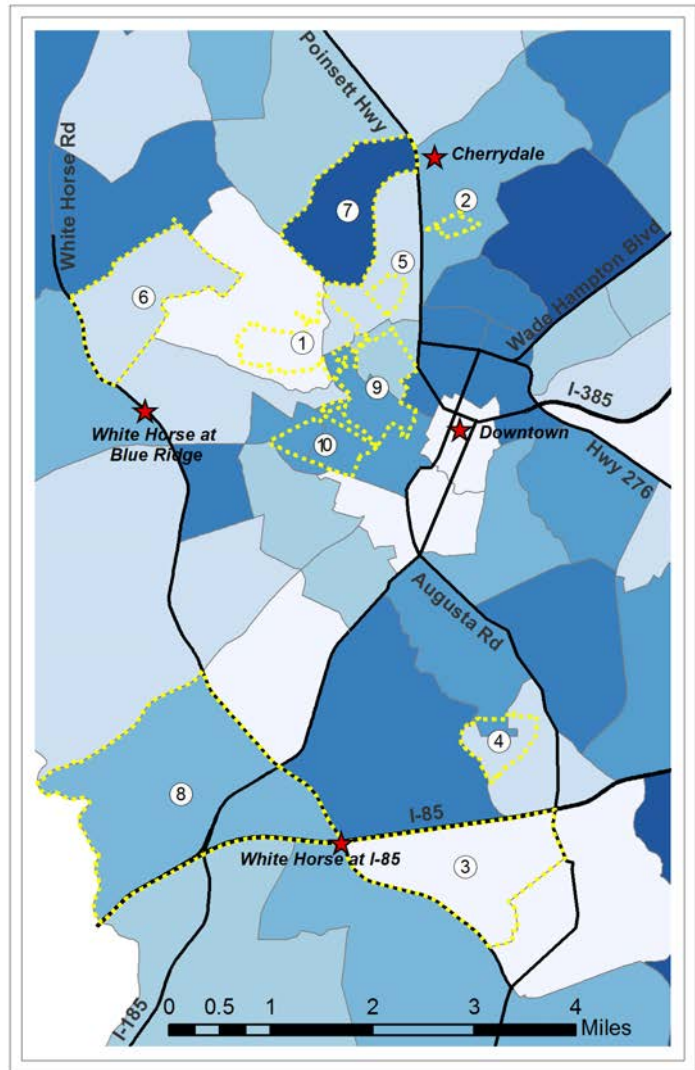


Figure 52: Percentage enrolled in preschool out of all children ages 0-5.

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

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Appendix F: Manufactured Measures

Appendix F: Manufactured Measures (Maps and Graphs)

Maps and Graphs

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Percent Renter-Occupied Map	129
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Vehicle Access Graph	132
Vehicle Access Map	133

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

Housing Built Before 1940

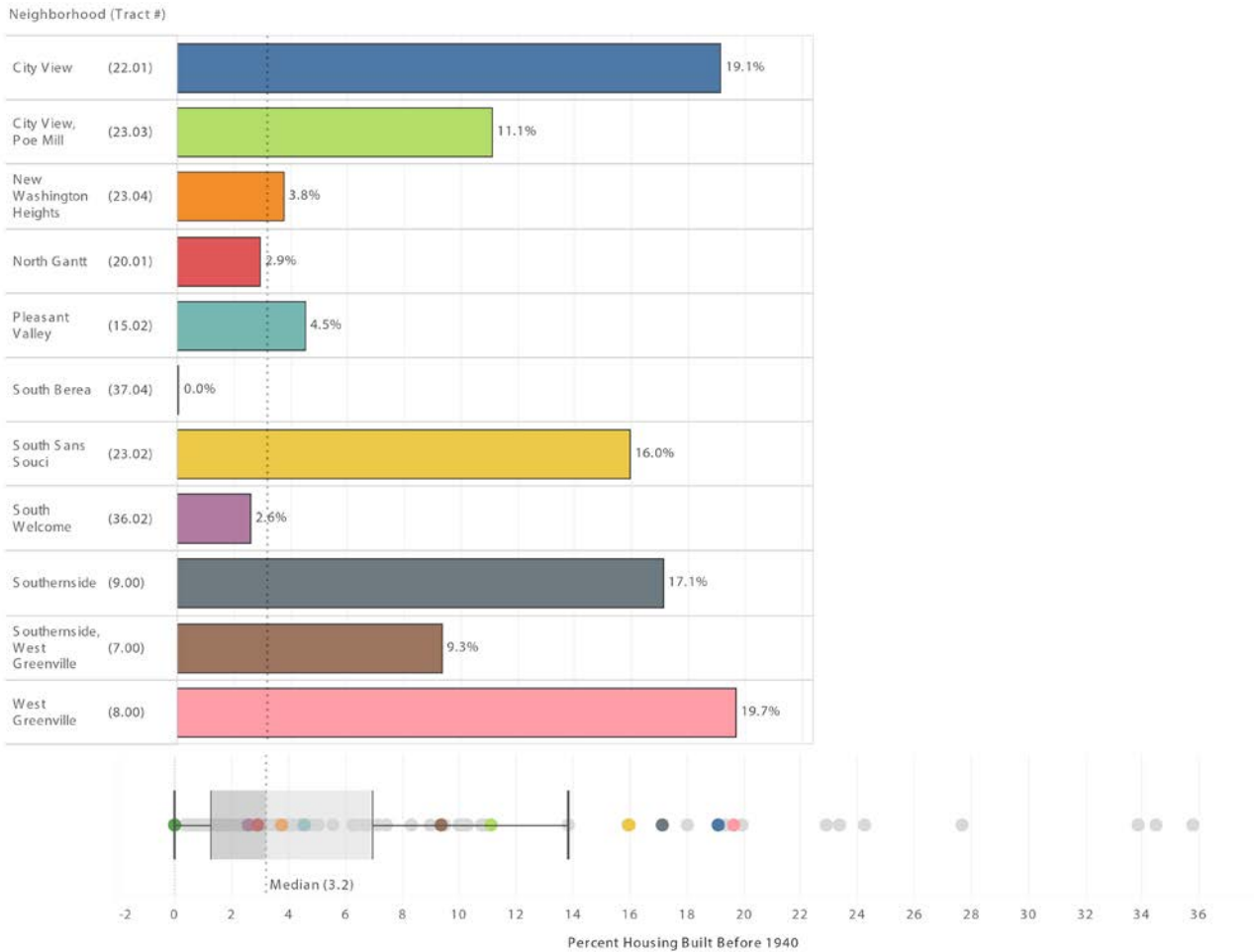
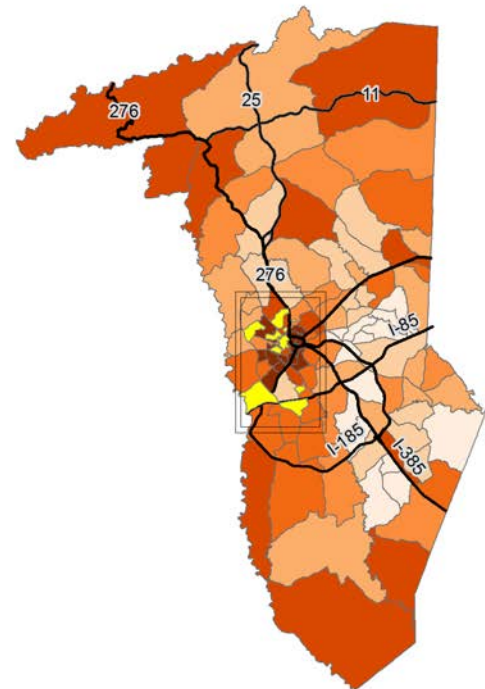


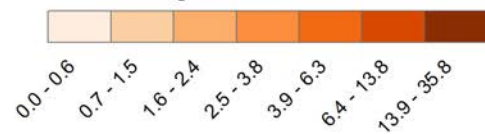
Figure 53: Percentage of all housing units built before 1940.

Appendix F: Manufactured Measures

Housing Built Before 1940



Percent Housing Built Before 1940



- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| ① City View | ⑥ South Berea |
| ② New Washington Heights | ⑦ South Sans Souci |
| ③ North Gantt | ⑧ South Welcome |
| ④ Pleasant Valley | ⑨ Southernside |
| ⑤ Poe Mill | ⑩ West Greenville |

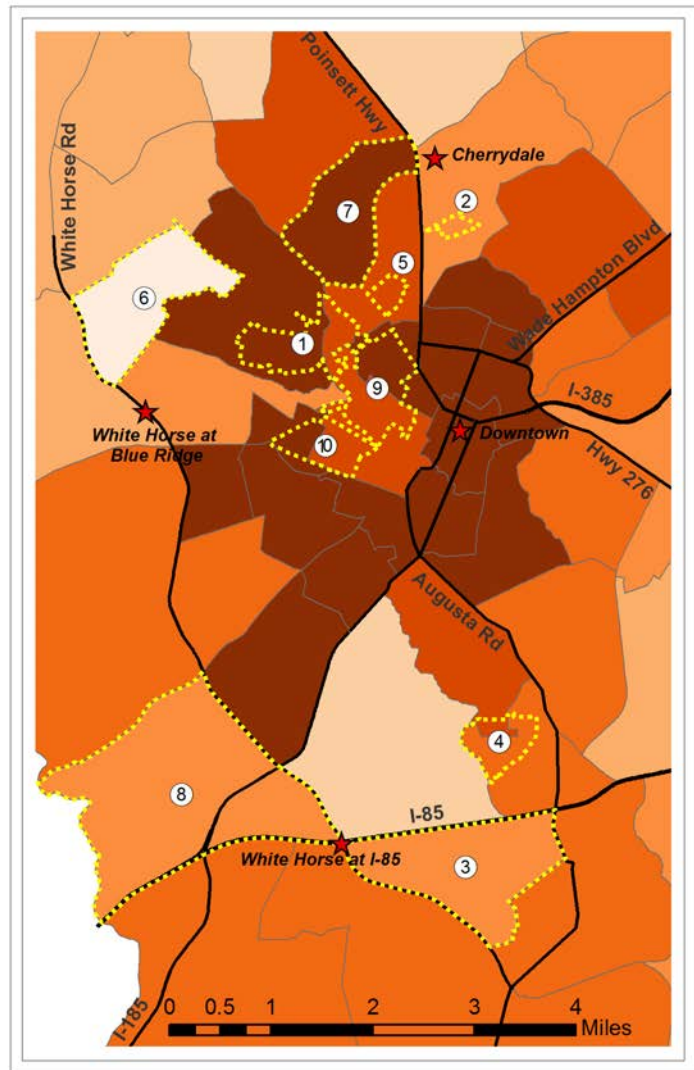


Figure 54: Percentage of all housing units built before 1940.

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

Inadequate Heating Source

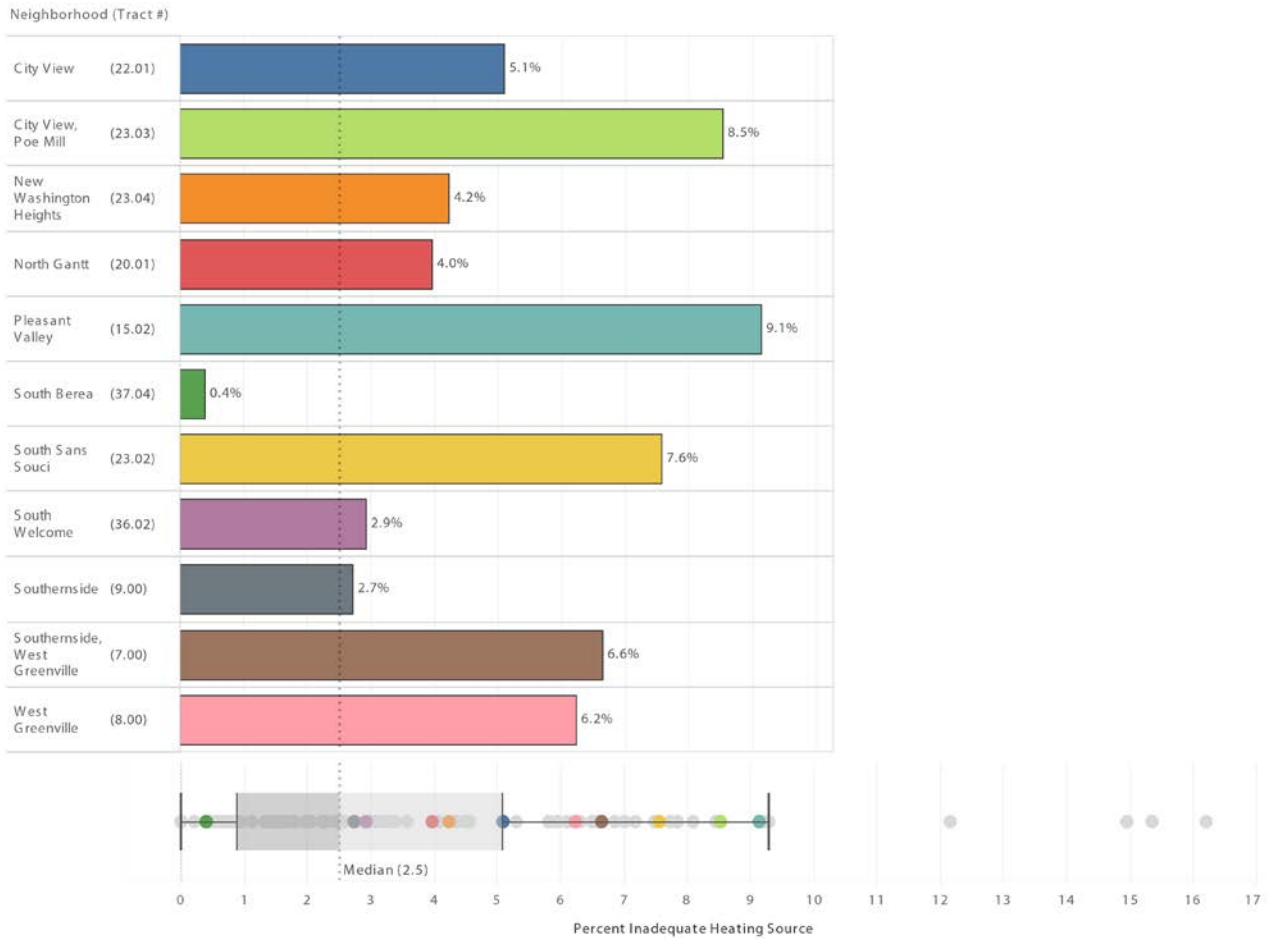
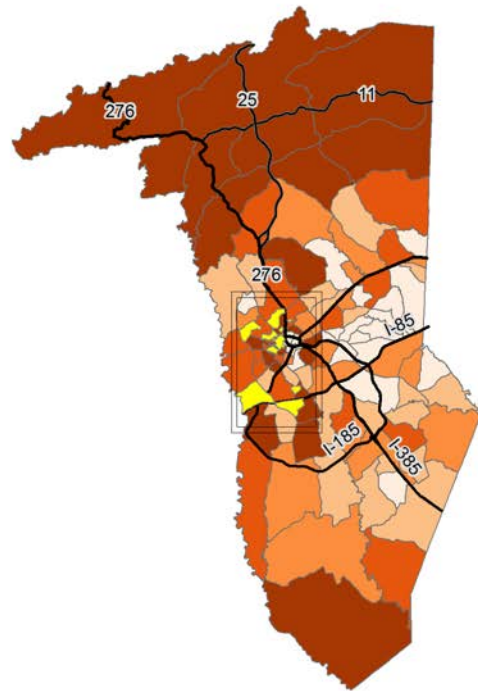


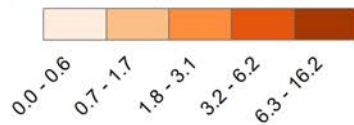
Figure 55: Percentage of occupied housing units with inadequate heating fuel.

Appendix F: Manufactured Measures

Inadequate Heating Source



Percent Inadequate Heating Source



- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| ① City View | ⑥ South Berea |
| ② New Washington Heights | ⑦ South Sans Souci |
| ③ North Gantt | ⑧ South Welcome |
| ④ Pleasant Valley | ⑨ Southernside |
| ⑤ Poe Mill | ⑩ West Greenville |

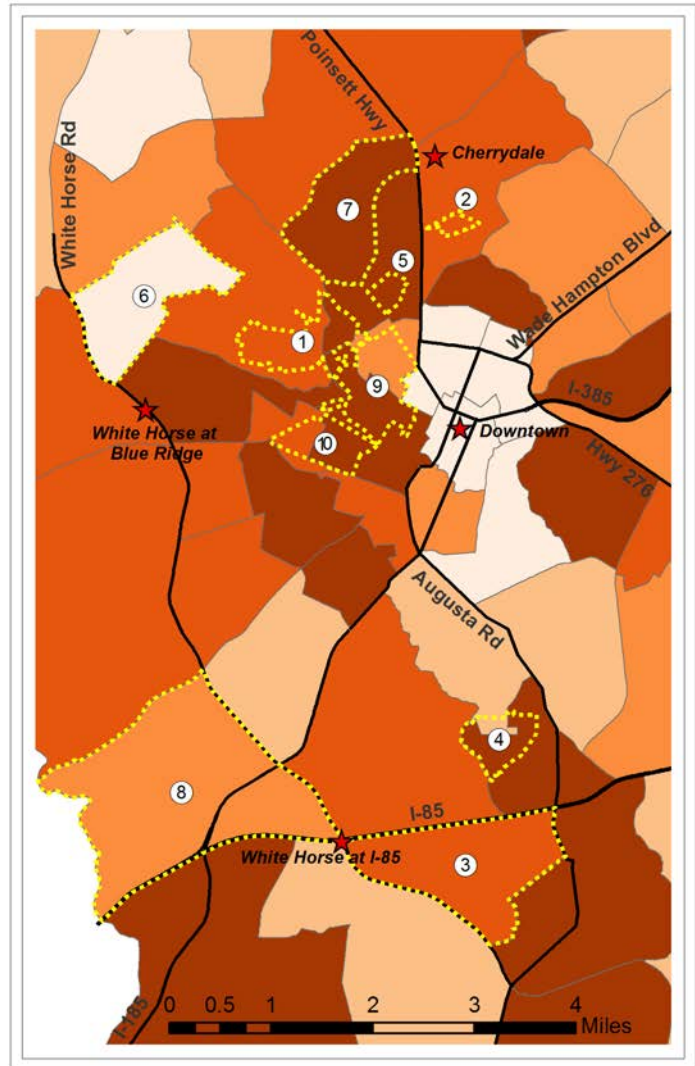


Figure 56: Percentage of occupied housing units with inadequate heating fuel.

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

Mobile Homes

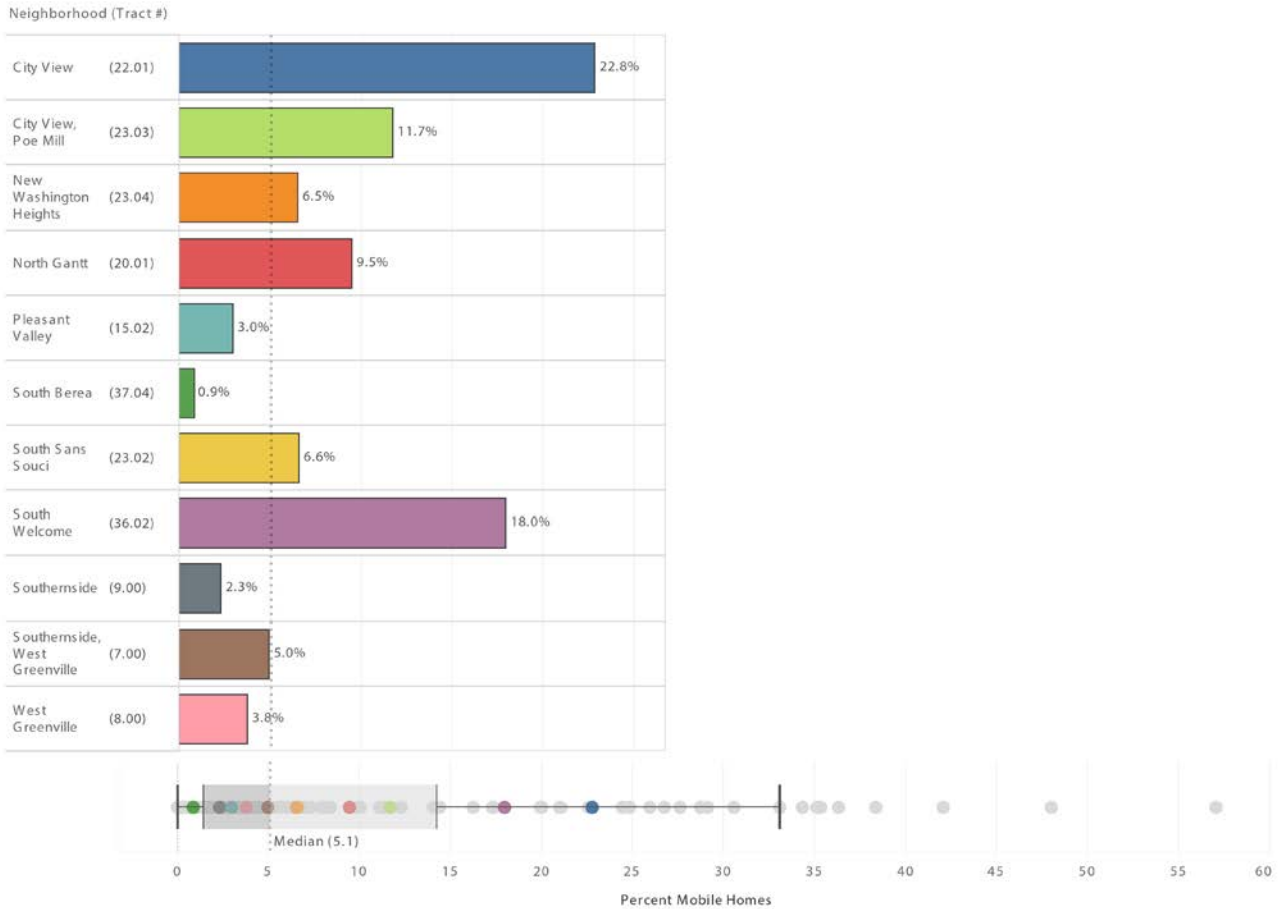
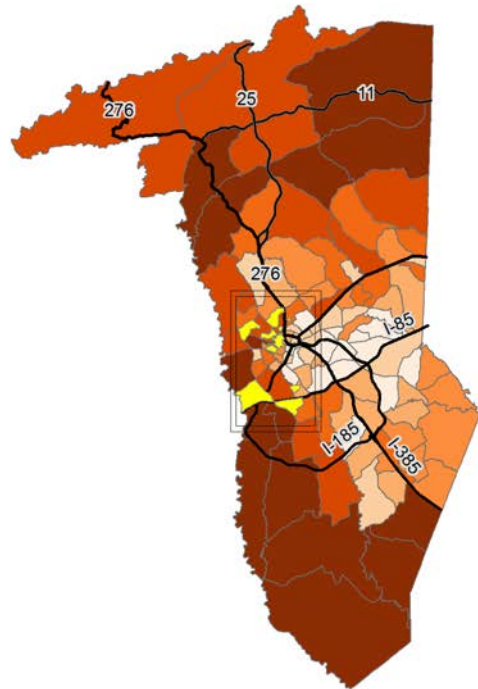


Figure 57: Percentage of occupied housing units that are defined as mobile homes

Appendix F: Manufactured Measures

Mobile Homes



Percent Mobile Homes



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|--------------------------|--------------------|
| ① City View | ⑥ South Berea |
| ② New Washington Heights | ⑦ South Sans Souci |
| ③ North Gantt | ⑧ South Welcome |
| ④ Pleasant Valley | ⑨ Southernside |
| ⑤ Poe Mill | ⑩ West Greenville |

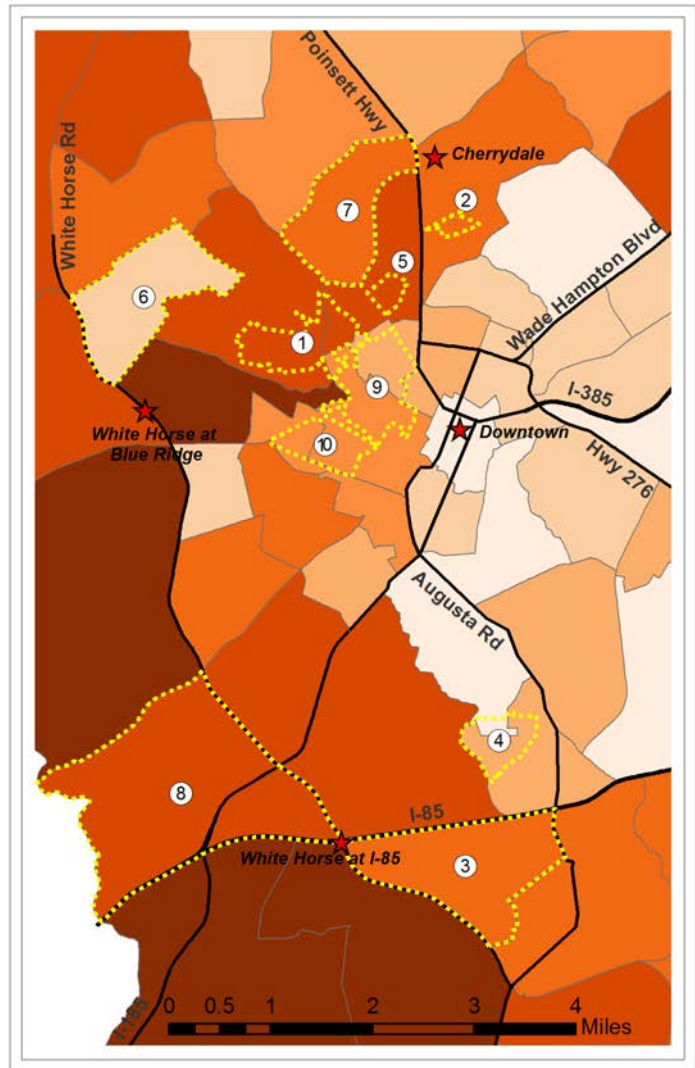


Figure 58: Percentage of occupied housing units that are defined as mobile homes

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

Percent Renter-Occupied

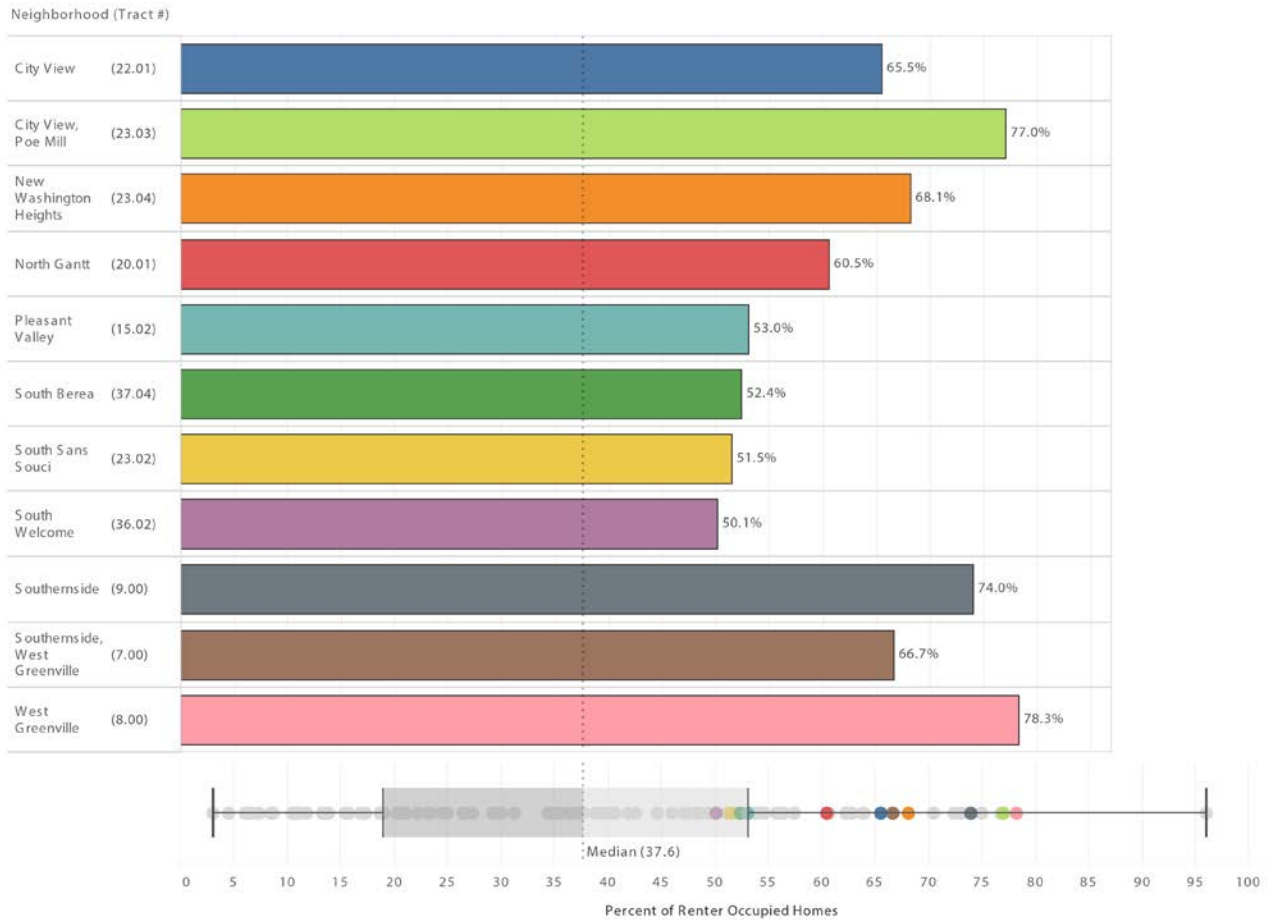
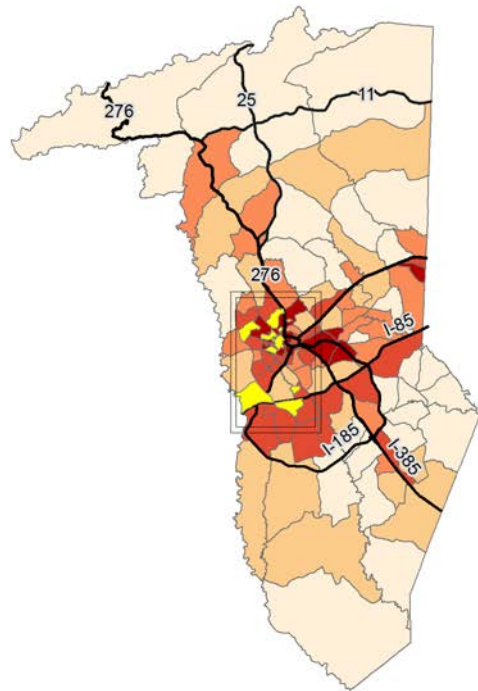


Figure 59: Percentage of occupied housing units that are currently renter-occupied.

Appendix F: Manufactured Measures

Percent Renter-Occupied



Percentage of Homes with Renters



3.0 - 17.3
 17.4 - 31.2
 31.3 - 45.9
 46.0 - 62.9
 63.0 - 96.0

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| ① City View | ⑥ South Berea |
| ② New Washington Heights | ⑦ South Sans Souci |
| ③ North Gantt | ⑧ South Welcome |
| ④ Pleasant Valley | ⑨ Southernside |
| ⑤ Poe Mill | ⑩ West Greenville |

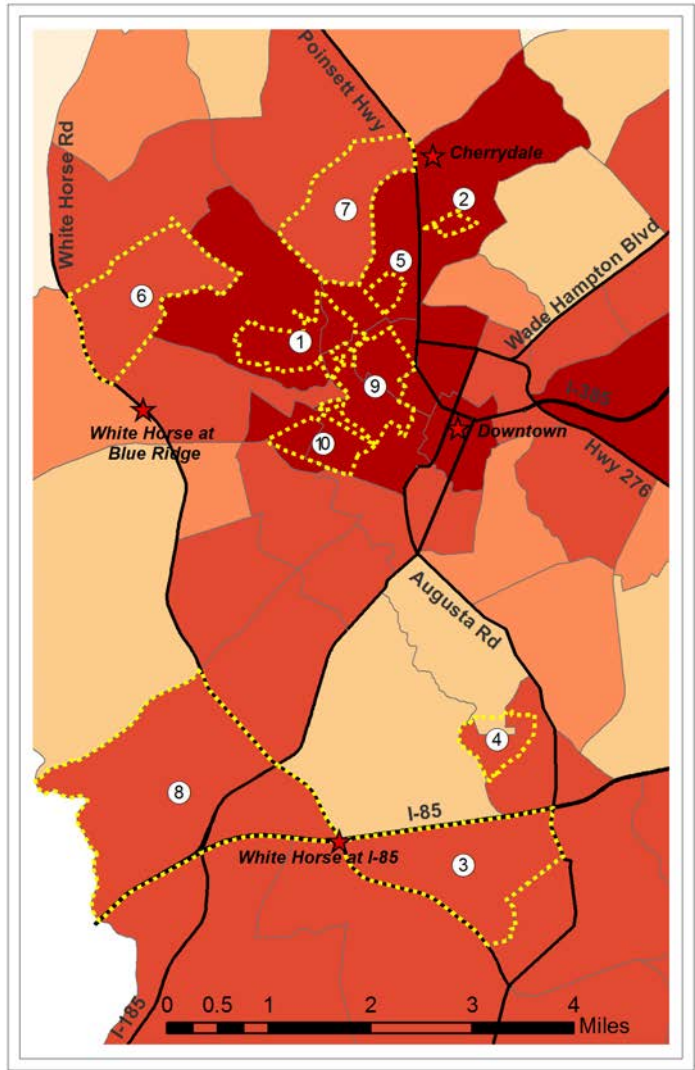


Figure 60: Percentage of occupied housing units that are currently renter-occupied.

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

Vacancy Rate

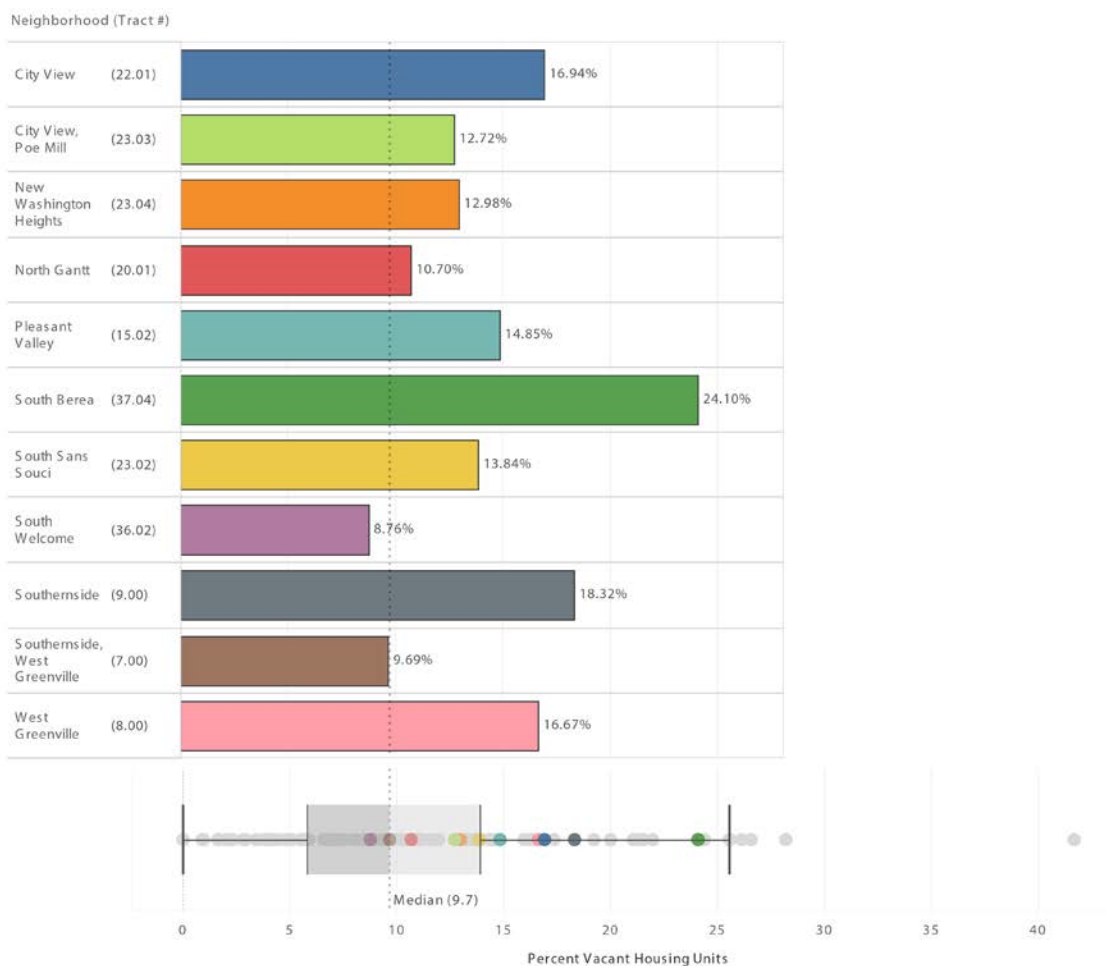
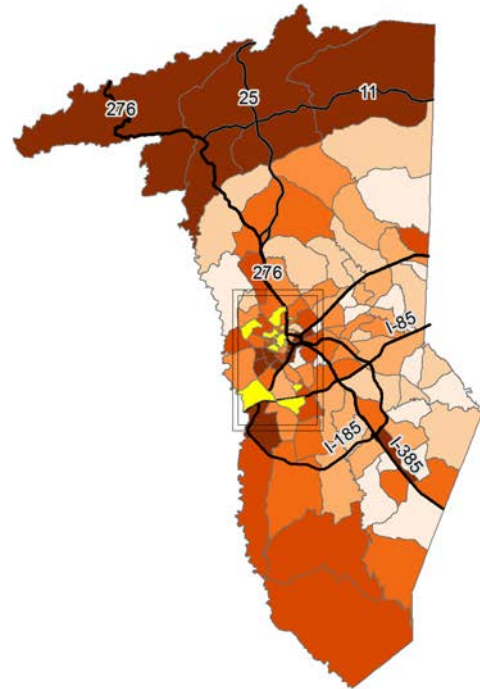


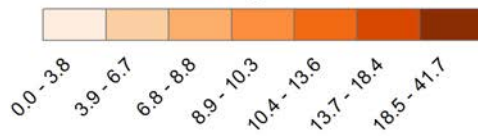
Figure 61: Percentage of housing units that are vacant/unoccupied.

Appendix F: Manufactured Measures

Vacancy Rate



Percent Vacant Housing Units



- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| ① City View | ⑥ South Berea |
| ② New Washington Heights | ⑦ South Sans Souci |
| ③ North Gantt | ⑧ South Welcome |
| ④ Pleasant Valley | ⑨ Southernside |
| ⑤ Poe Mill | ⑩ West Greenville |

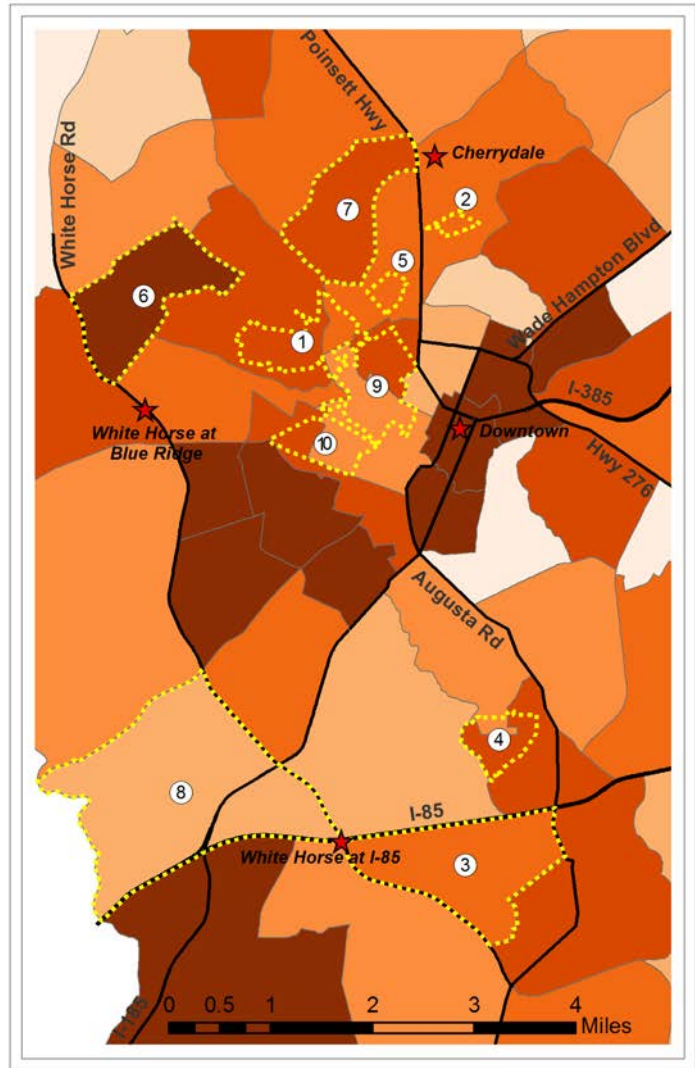


Figure 62: Percentage of housing units that are vacant/unoccupied.

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

Vehicle Access

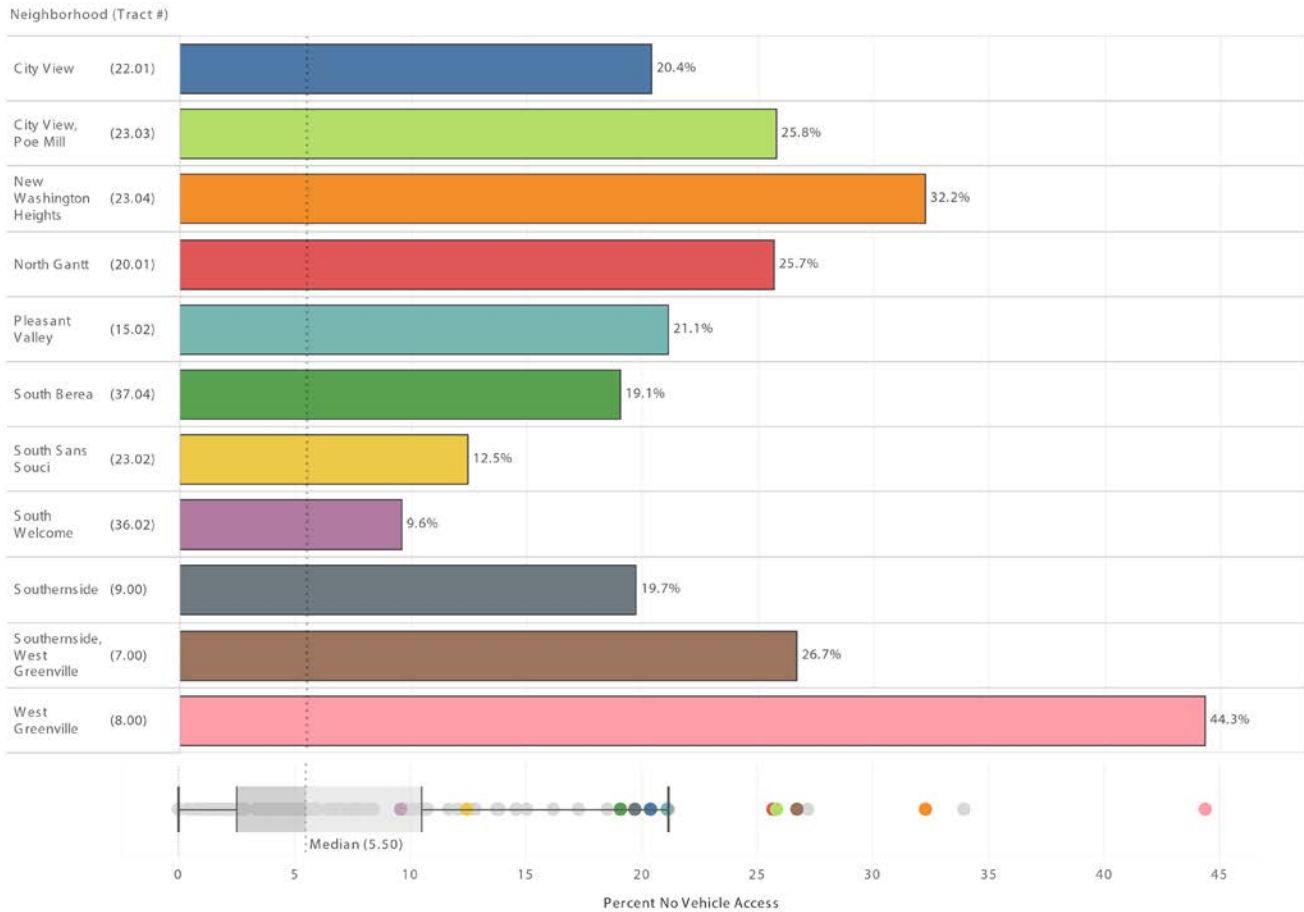
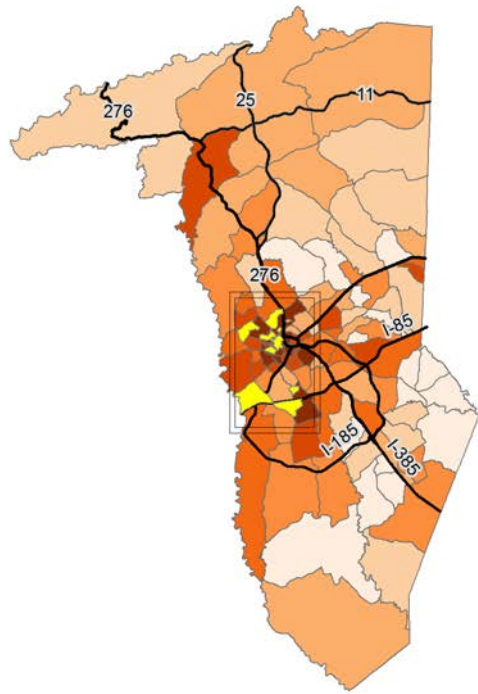


Figure 63: Percentage of occupied housing units reporting no vehicle available.

Appendix F: Manufactured Measures

Vehicle Access



- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| ① City View | ⑥ South Berea |
| ② New Washington Heights | ⑦ South Sans Souci |
| ③ North Gantt | ⑧ South Welcome |
| ④ Pleasant Valley | ⑨ Southernside |
| ⑤ Poe Mill | ⑩ West Greenville |

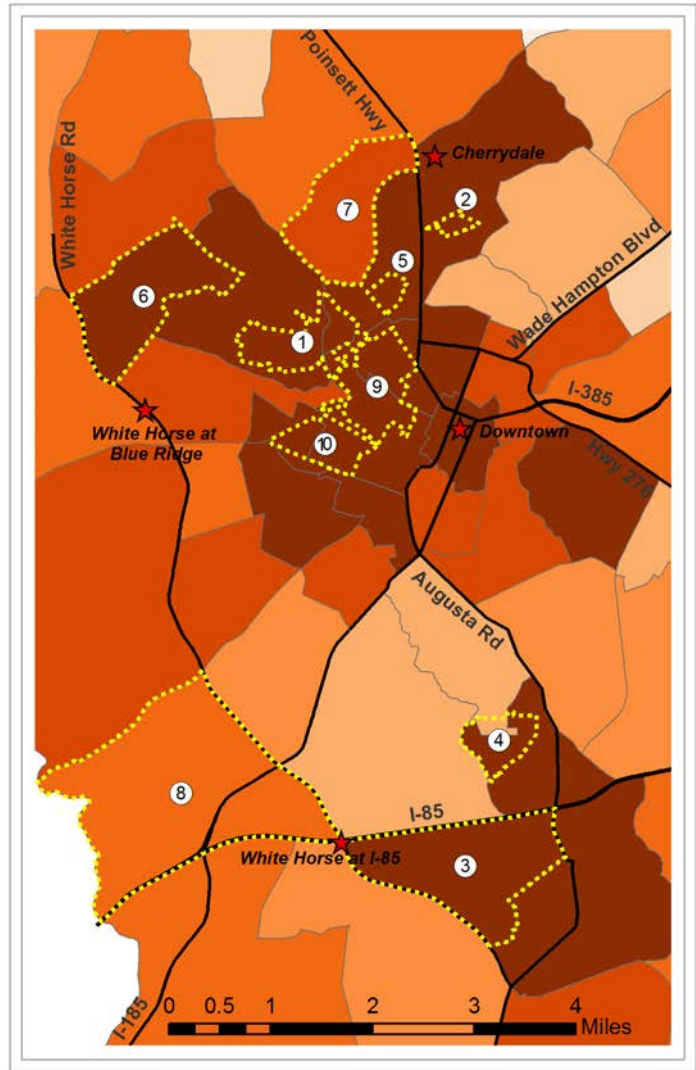


Figure 64: Percentage of occupied housing units reporting no vehicle available.

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

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Appendix G: Natural Measures

Appendix G: Natural Measures (Maps and Graphs)

Maps and Graphs

Percent Natural Land Cover Graph	136
Percent Natural Land Cover Map	137

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

Percent Natural Land Cover

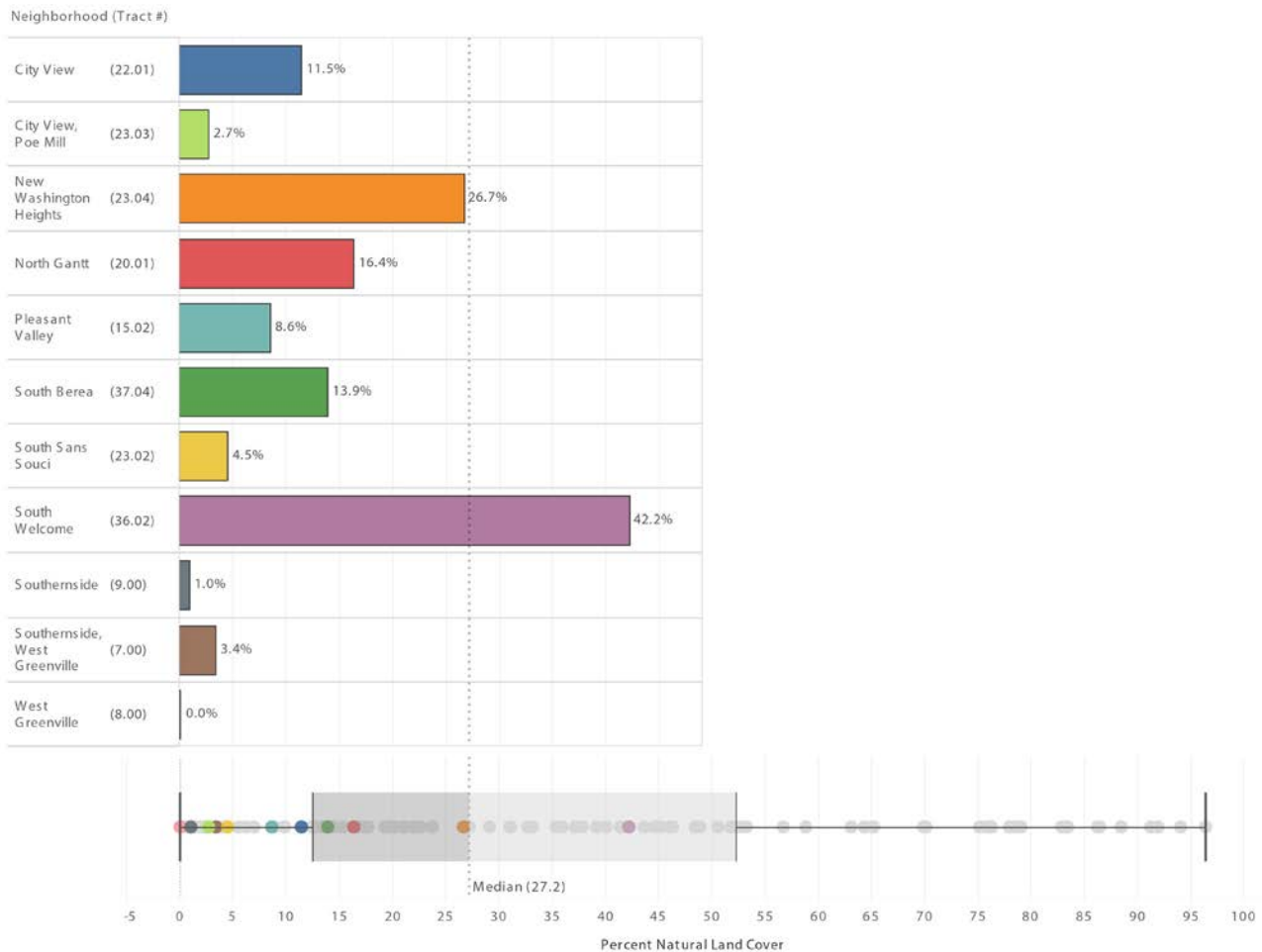
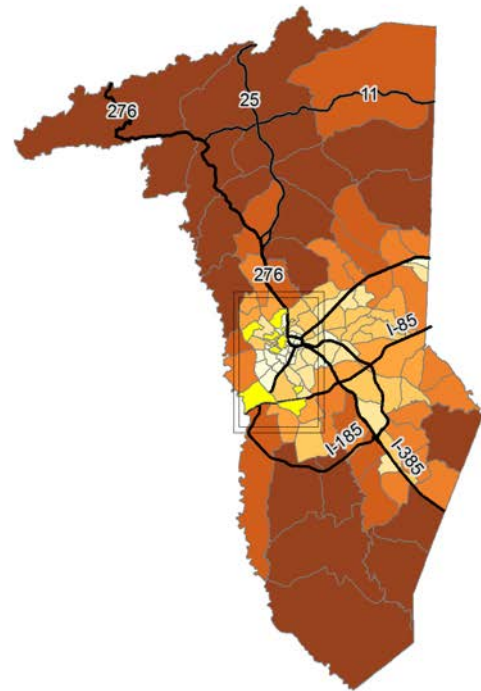


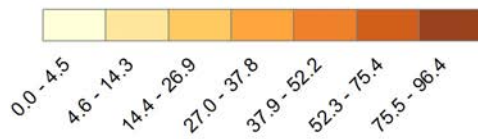
Figure 65: Percentage of land that is not urbanized.

Appendix G: Manufactured Measures

Percent Natural Land Cover



Percent Natural Land Cover



- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| ① City View | ⑥ South Berea |
| ② New Washington Heights | ⑦ South Sans Souci |
| ③ North Gantt | ⑧ South Welcome |
| ④ Pleasant Valley | ⑨ Southernside |
| ⑤ Poe Mill | ⑩ West Greenville |

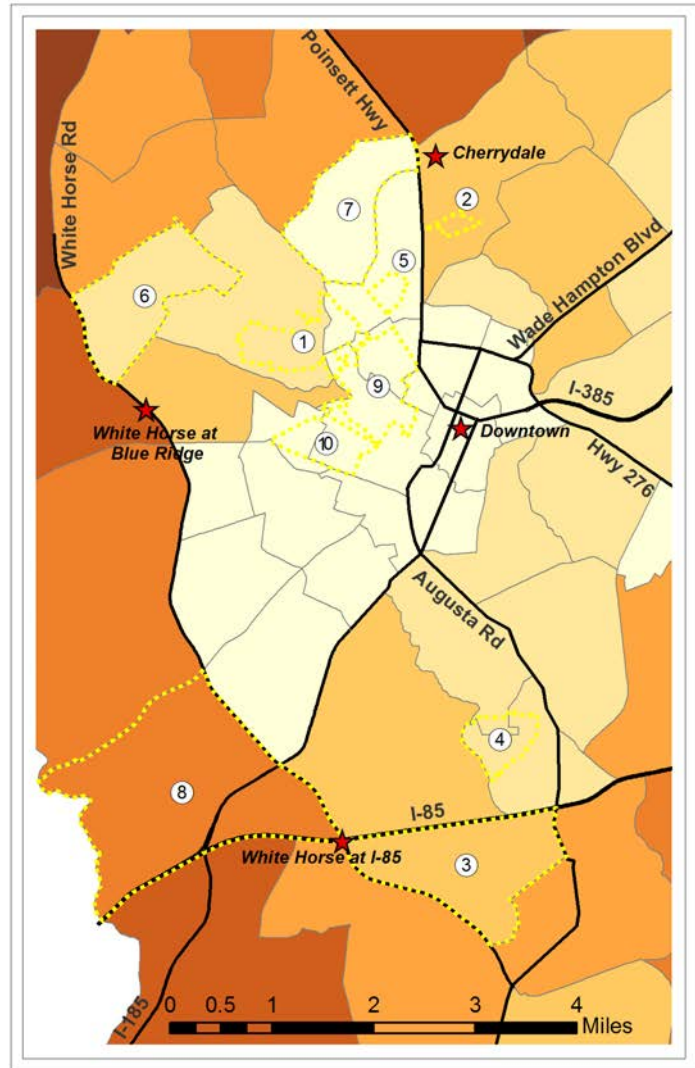


Figure 66: Percentage of land that is not urbanized.

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

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Appendix H: Social Measures

Appendix H: Social Measures (Maps and Graphs)

Maps and Graphs

Linguistic Isolation Graph	140
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Nonviolent Crime Map	145
Places of Worship Graph	146
Places of Worship Map	147
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Violent Crime Graph	150
Violent Crime Map	151

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

Linguistic Isolation

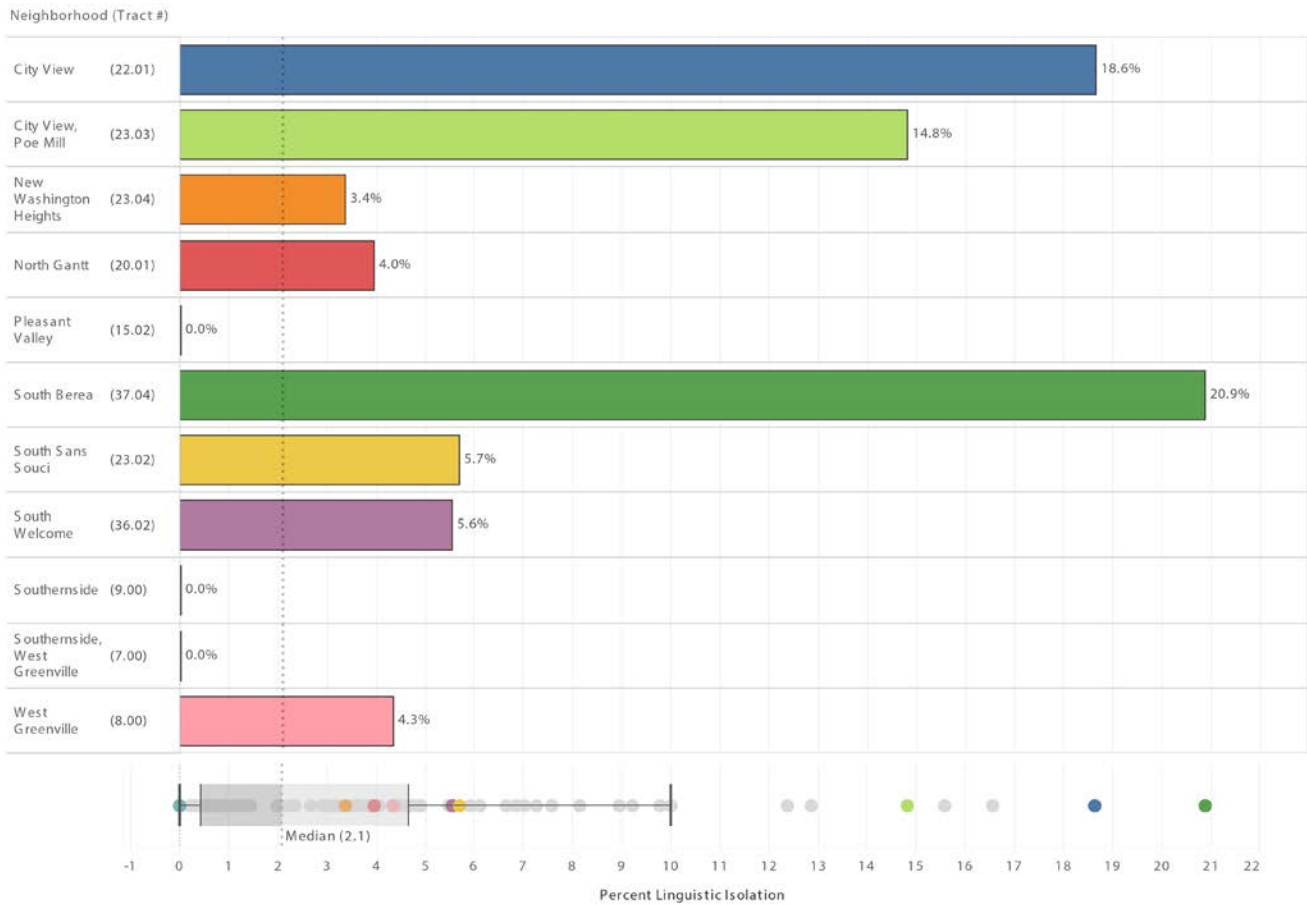
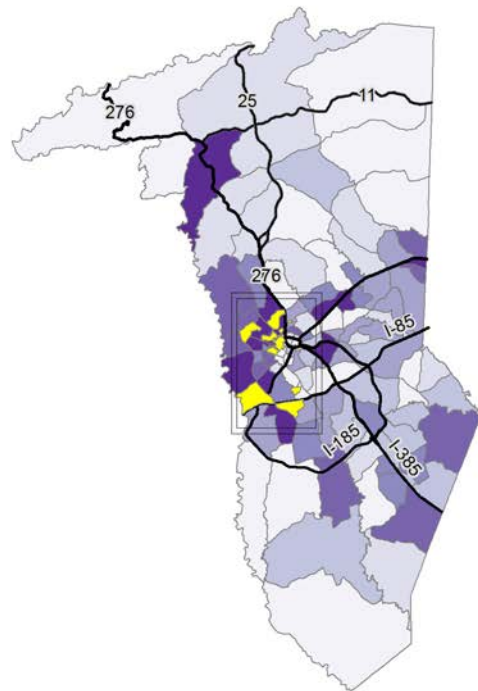


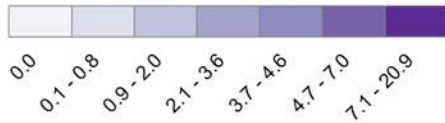
Figure 67: Percentage of households where all individuals aged 14 or older have difficulty speaking English.

Appendix H: Social Measures

Linguistic Isolation



Percent Linguistic Isolation



- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| ① City View | ⑥ South Berea |
| ② New Washington Heights | ⑦ South Sans Souci |
| ③ North Gantt | ⑧ South Welcome |
| ④ Pleasant Valley | ⑨ Southernside |
| ⑤ Poe Mill | ⑩ West Greenville |

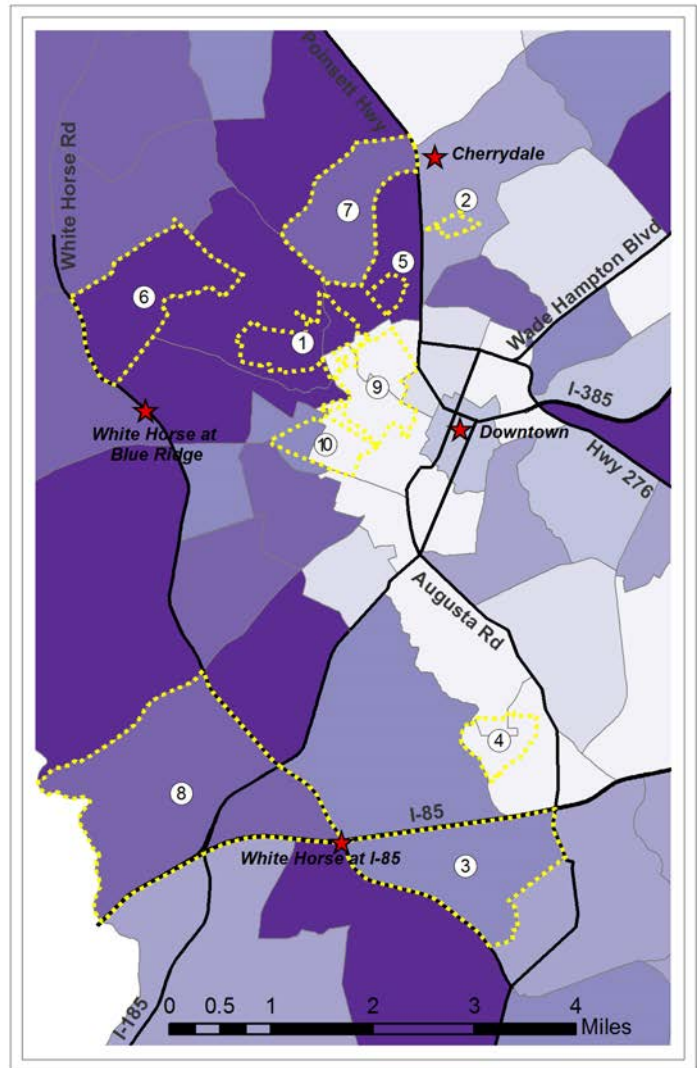


Figure 68: Percentage of households where all individuals aged 14 or older have difficulty speaking English.

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

Moved in Last Year

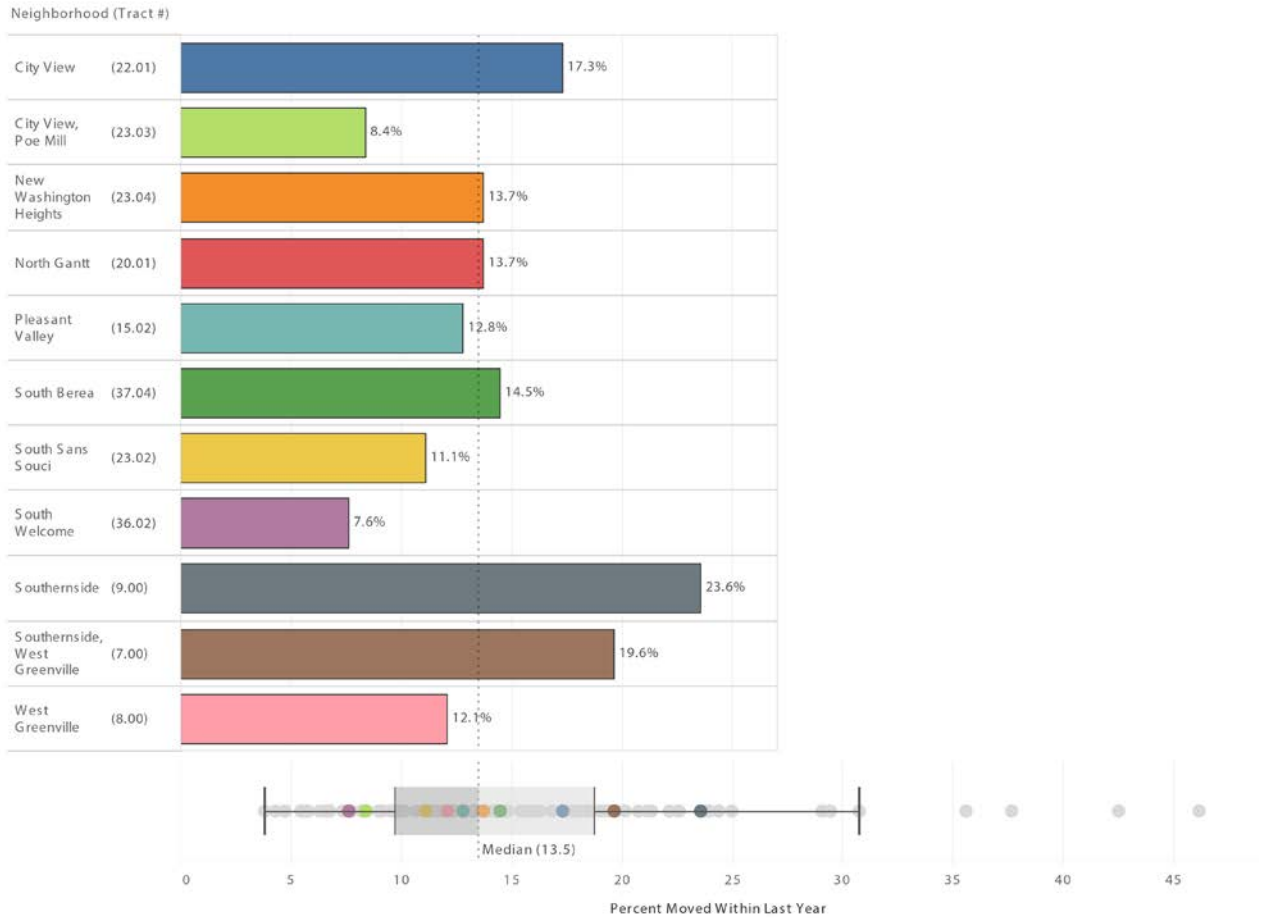
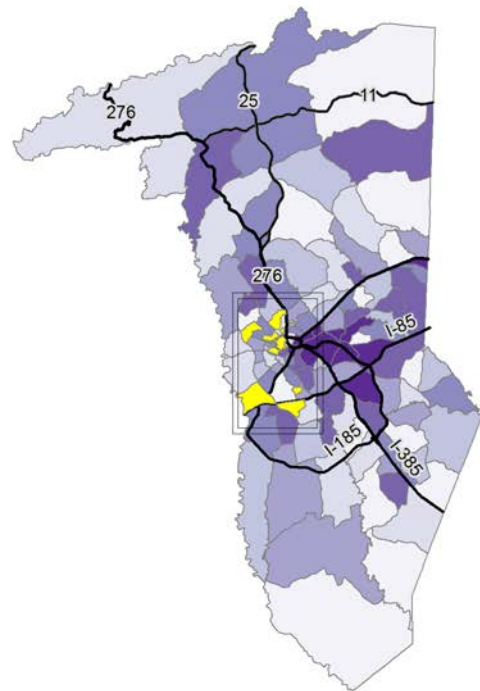


Figure 69: Percentage of population that moved within the last year.

Appendix H: Social Measures

Moved in Last Year



Percent Moved Within Last Year



- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| ① City View | ⑥ South Berea |
| ② New Washington Heights | ⑦ South Sans Souci |
| ③ North Gantt | ⑧ South Welcome |
| ④ Pleasant Valley | ⑨ Southernside |
| ⑤ Poe Mill | ⑩ West Greenville |

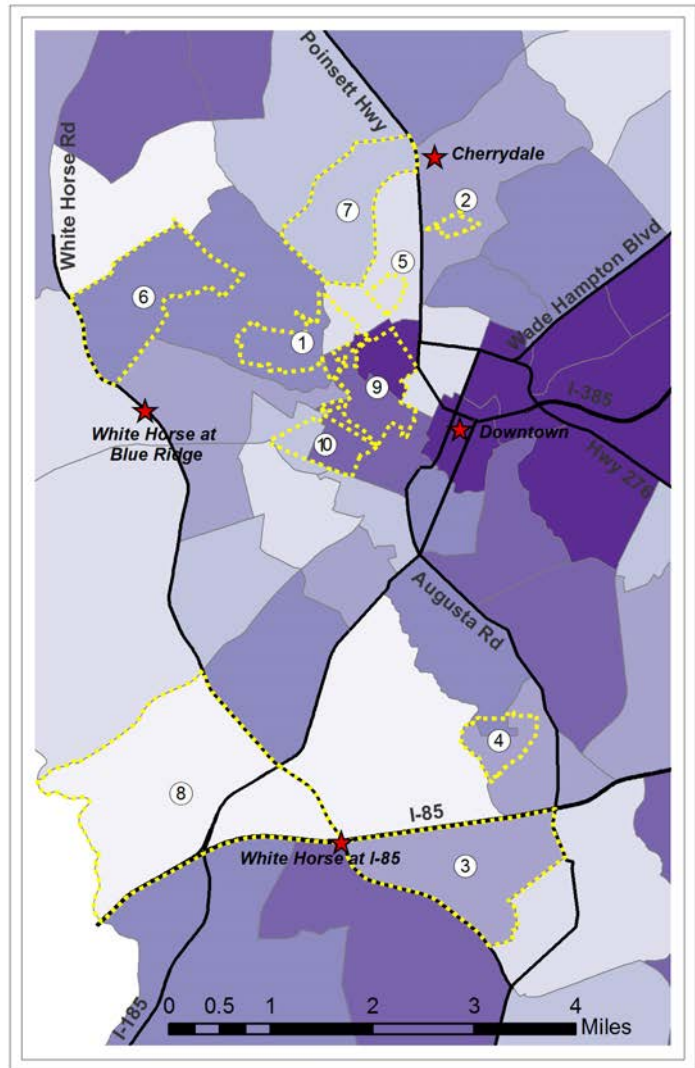


Figure 70: Percentage of population that moved within the last year.

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

Nonviolent Crime

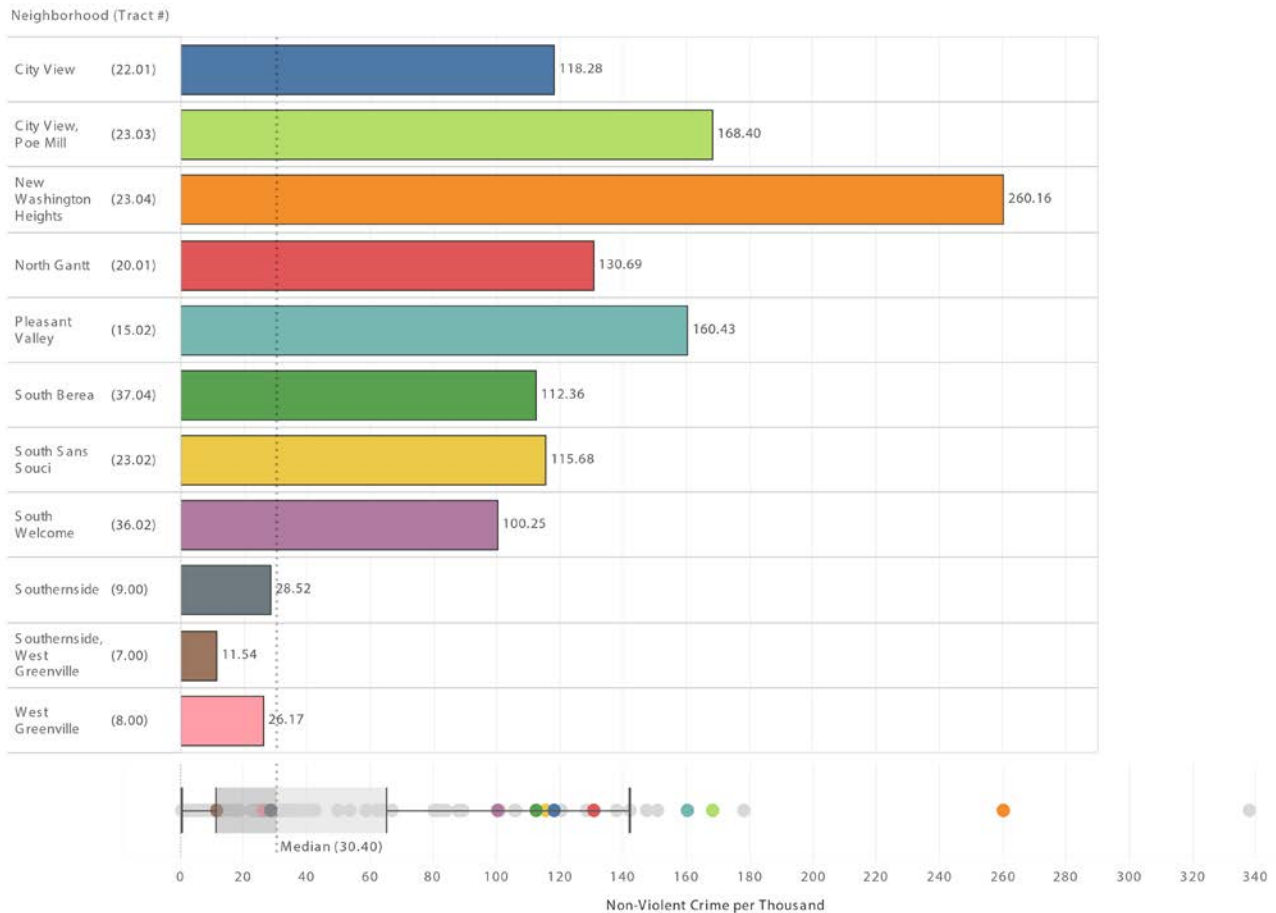
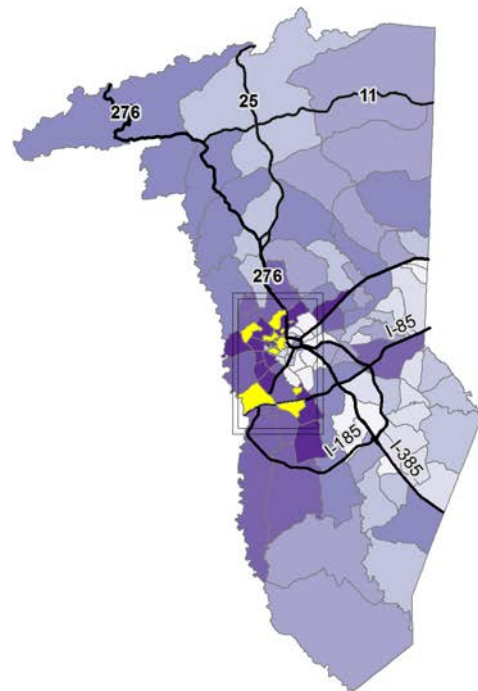


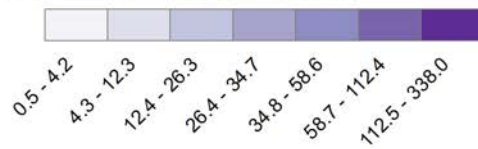
Figure 71: The number of non-violent crimes reported per 1,000 people from 8/15-8/16.

Appendix H: Social Measures

Nonviolent Crime



Non-Violent Crime per Thousand



- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| ① City View | ⑥ South Berea |
| ② New Washington Heights | ⑦ South Sans Souci |
| ③ North Gantt | ⑧ South Welcome |
| ④ Pleasant Valley | ⑨ Southernside |
| ⑤ Poe Mill | ⑩ West Greenville |

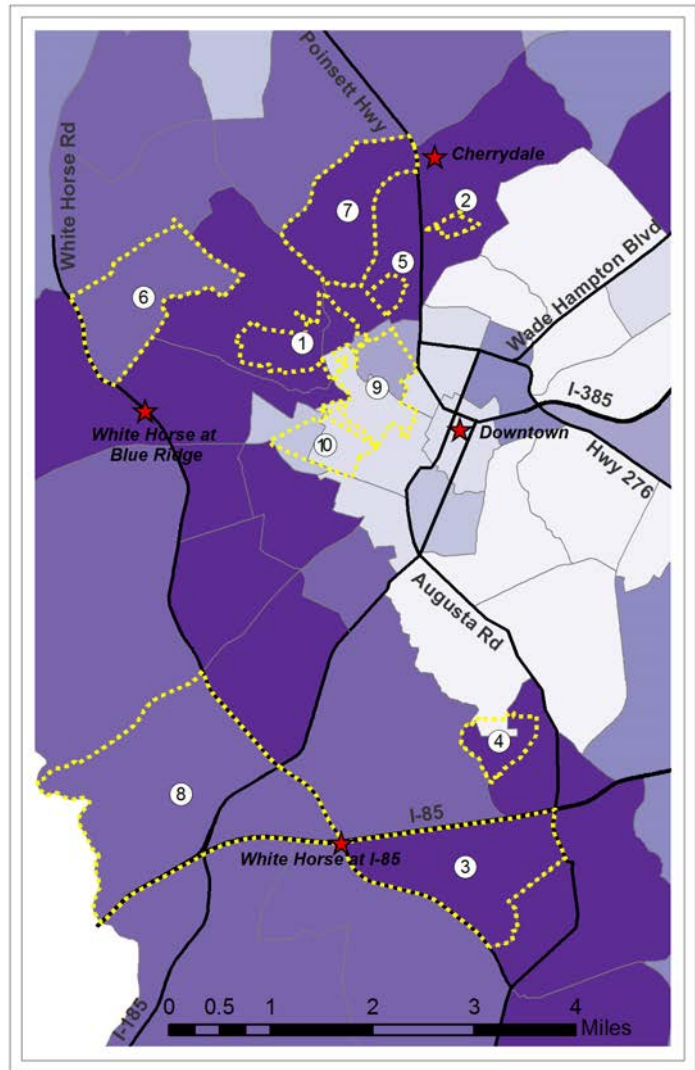


Figure 72: The number of non-violent crimes reported per 1,000 people from 8/15-8/16. The census tract (22.02) to the west of CityView and south of South Berea is the outlier with the highest rate, at 338 nonviolent crimes per thousand.

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

Places of Worship

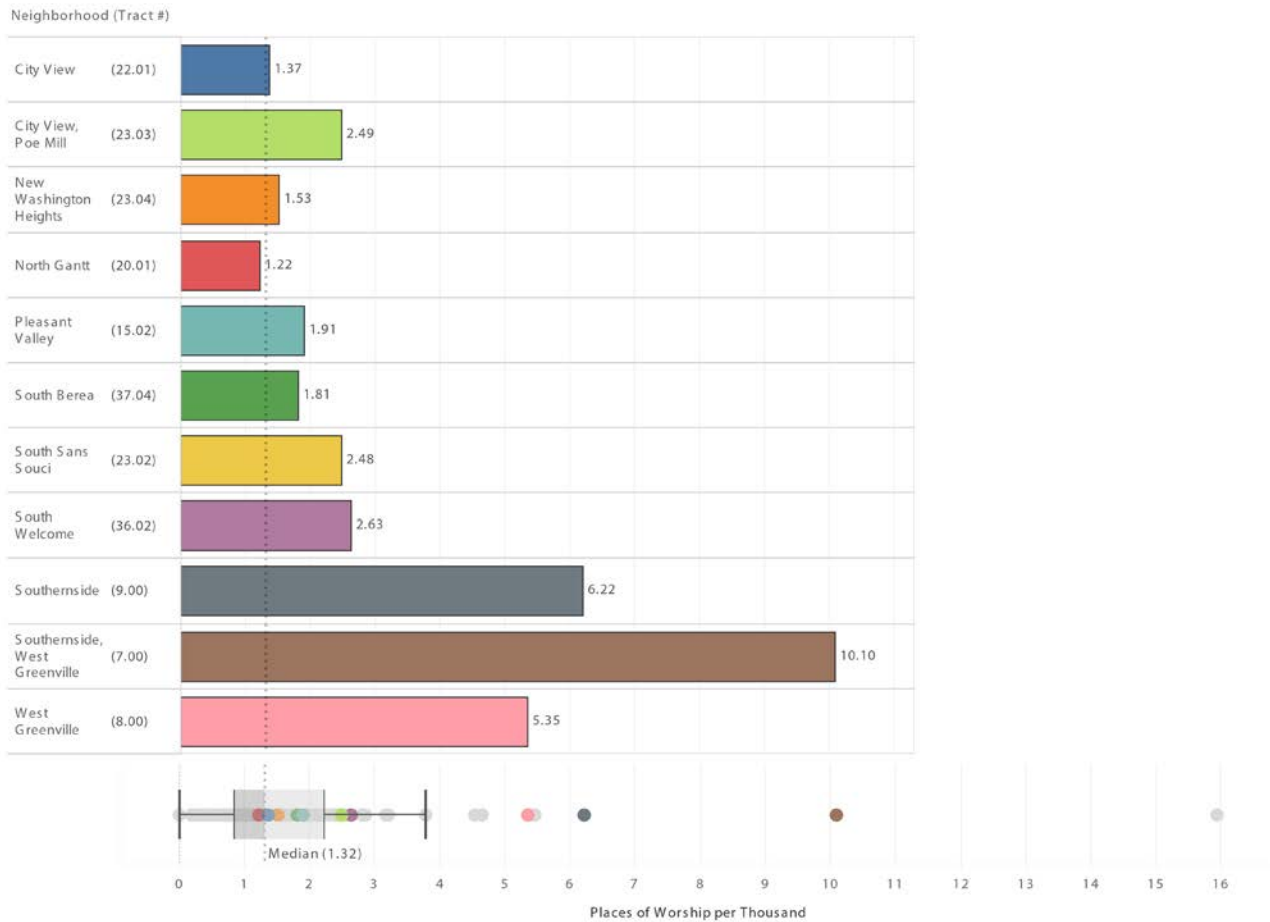
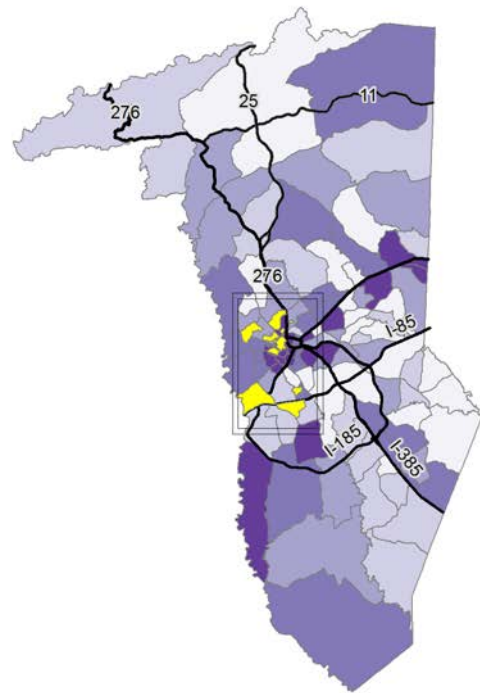


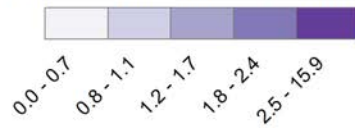
Figure 73: Places of worship (churches, synagogues, mosques, temples, etc.) per 1,000 people.

Appendix H: Social Measures

Places of Worship



Places of Worship per Thousand



- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| ① City View | ⑥ South Berea |
| ② New Washington Heights | ⑦ South Sans Souci |
| ③ North Gantt | ⑧ South Welcome |
| ④ Pleasant Valley | ⑨ Southernside |
| ⑤ Poe Mill | ⑩ West Greenville |

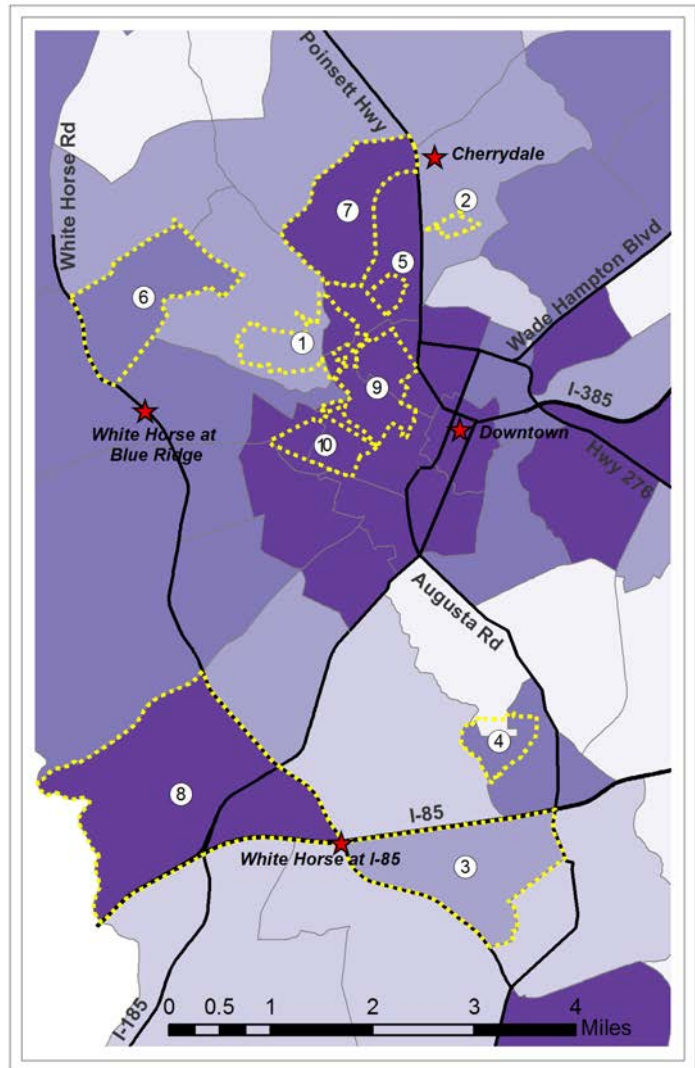


Figure 74: Places of worship (churches, synagogues, mosques, temples, etc.) per 1,000 people. The census tract containing the downtown point of interest is the highest outlier with almost 16 places of worship per thousand.

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

Shift Work

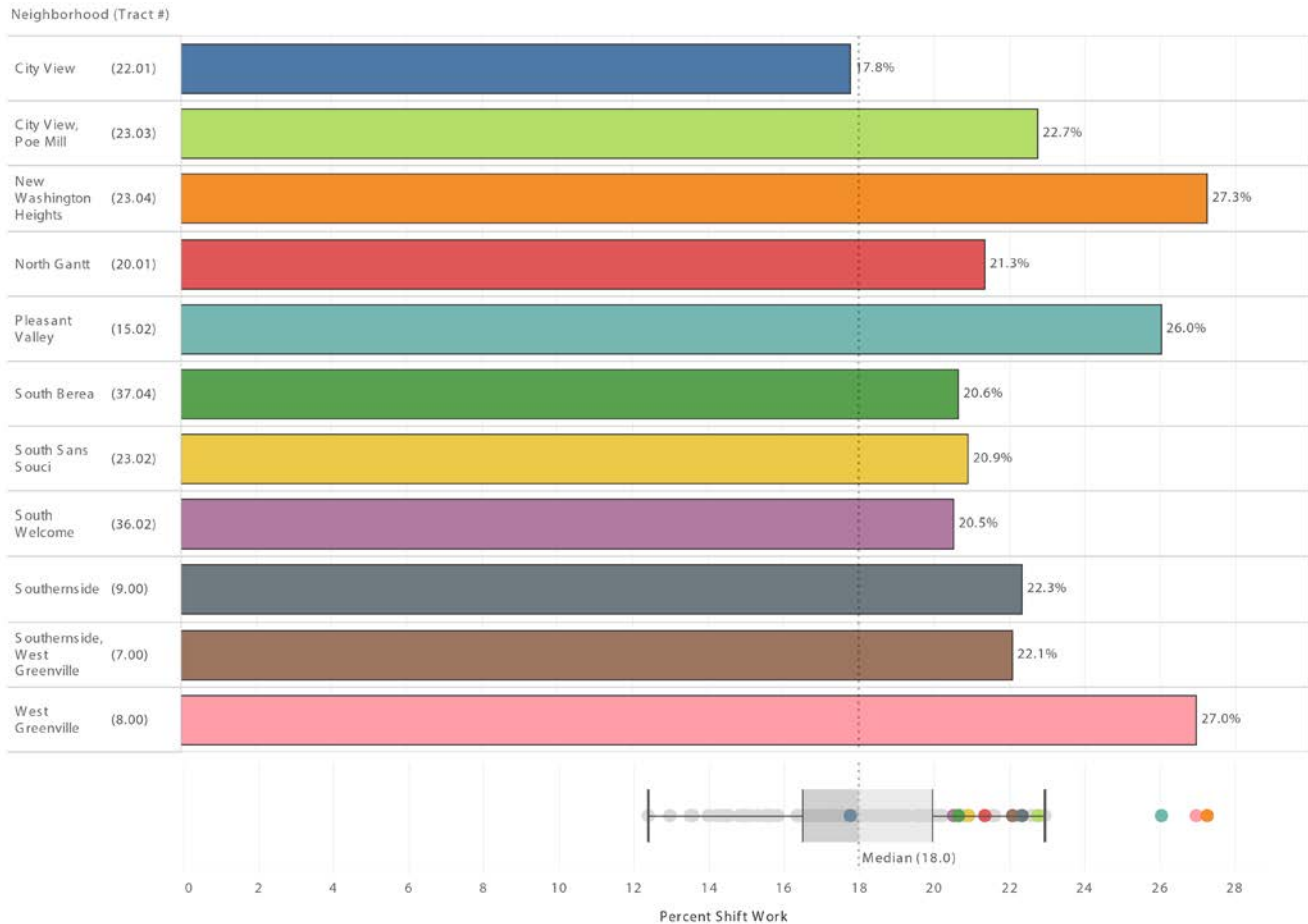
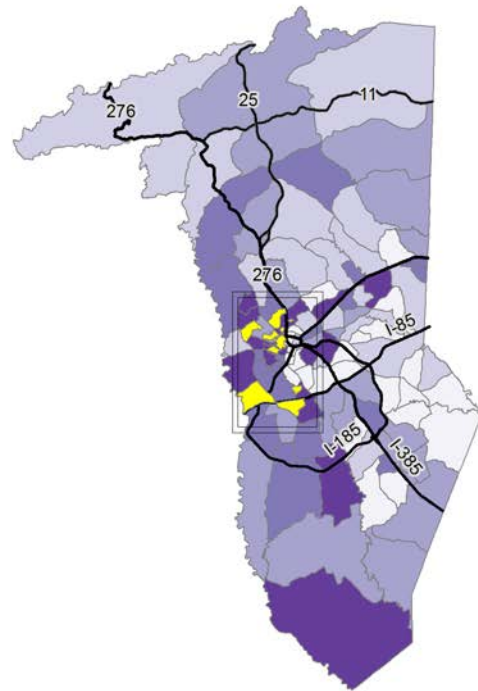


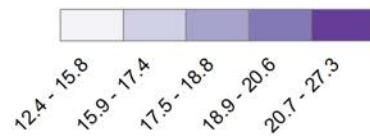
Figure 75: Percentage of employed population 16 and over in the labor force performing alternate shift work.

Appendix H: Social Measures

Shift Work



Percent Shift Work



- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| ① City View | ⑥ South Berea |
| ② New Washington Heights | ⑦ South Sans Souci |
| ③ North Gantt | ⑧ South Welcome |
| ④ Pleasant Valley | ⑨ Southernside |
| ⑤ Poe Mill | ⑩ West Greenville |

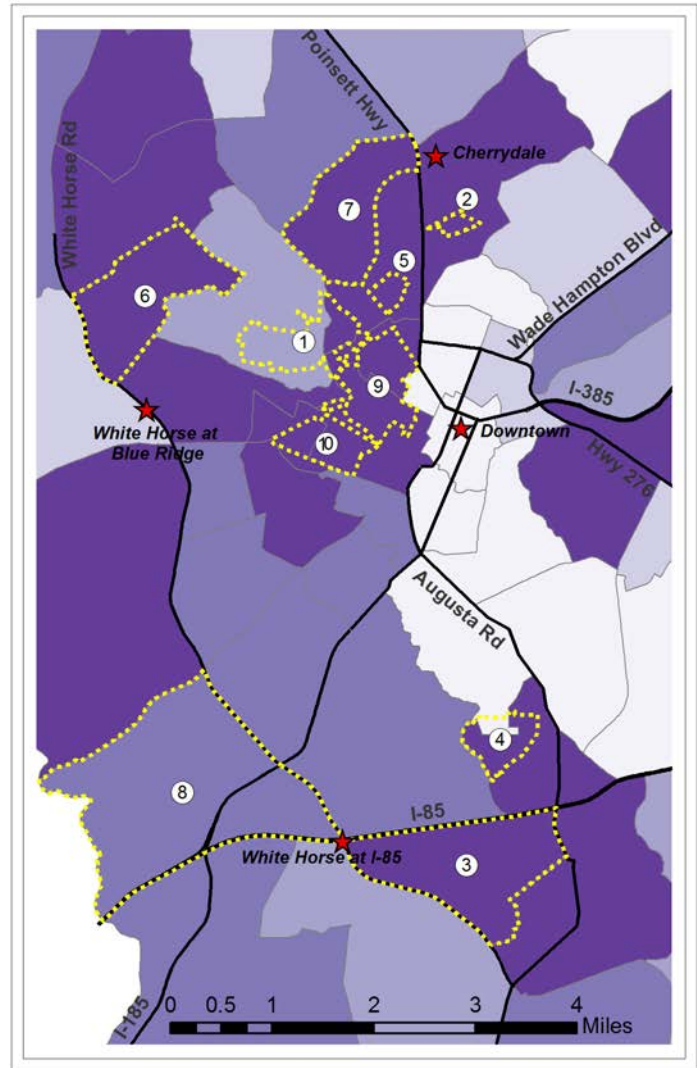


Figure 76: Percentage of employed population 16 and over in the labor force performing alternate shift work.

Focused Needs And Assets Assessment

Violent Crime

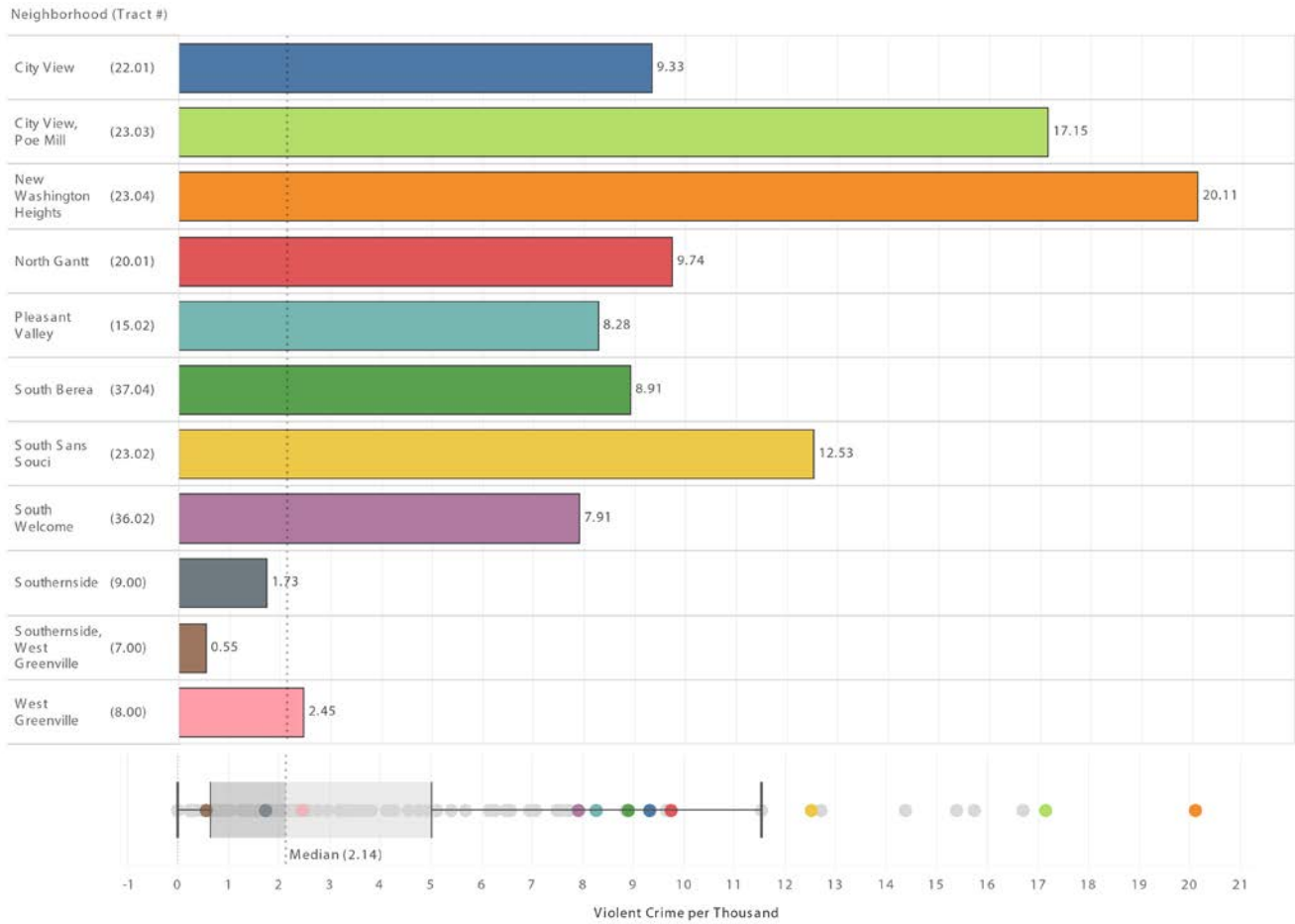
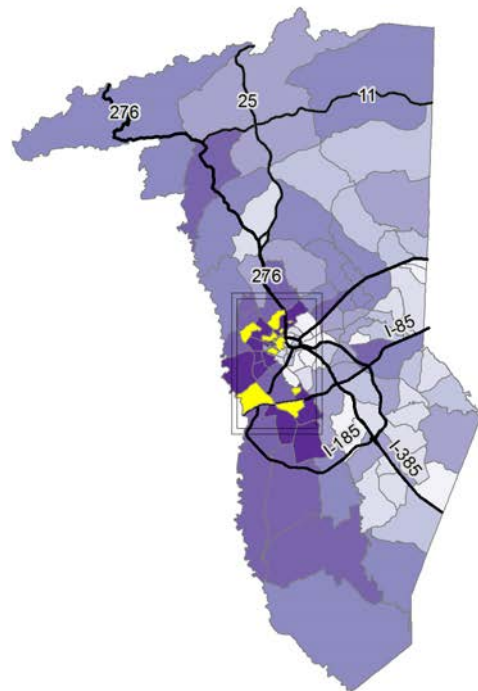


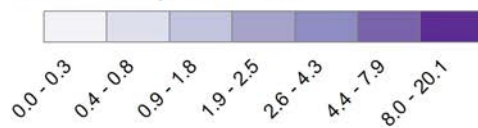
Figure 77: The number of violent crimes reported per 1,000 people from 8/15-8/16.

Appendix H: Social Measures

Violent Crime



Violent Crime per Thousand



- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| ① City View | ⑥ South Berea |
| ② New Washington Heights | ⑦ South Sans Souci |
| ③ North Gantt | ⑧ South Welcome |
| ④ Pleasant Valley | ⑨ Southernside |
| ⑤ Poe Mill | ⑩ West Greenville |

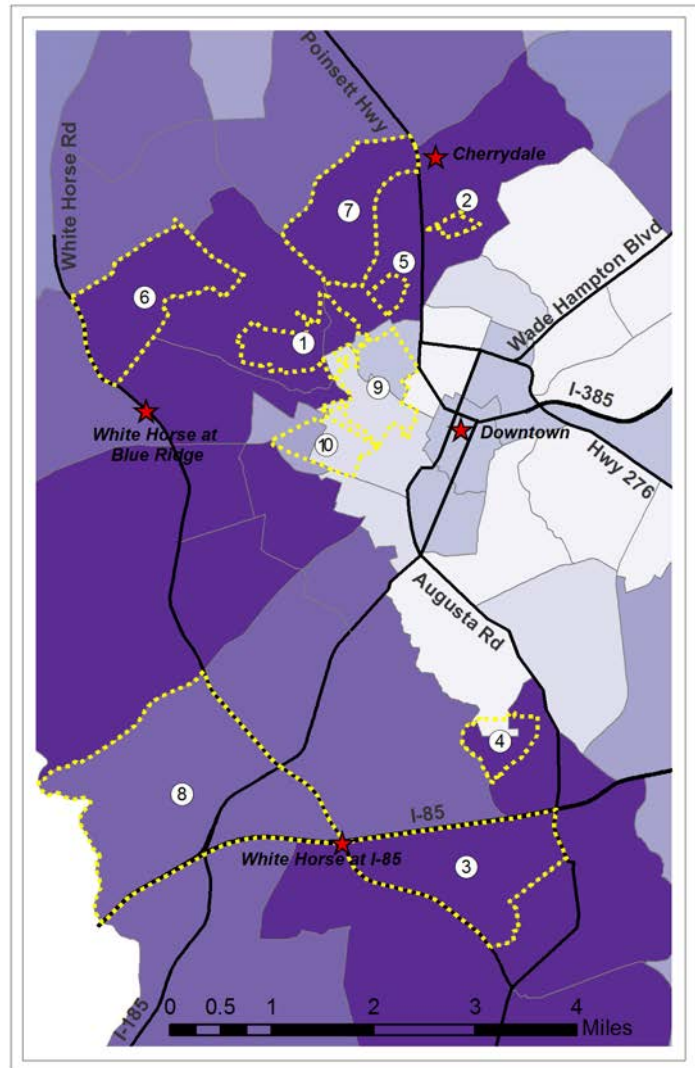


Figure 78: The number of violent crimes reported per 1,000 people from 8/15-8/16. The high outliers that are not in the study area include: 1) The tract directly to the south of South Berea and west of City View (22.02); 2) The two census tracts directly to the south-west of West Greenville (21.05 and 21.06) ; 3) The census tract to the east of North Gantt (20.05) and the census tract (34.01) directly to south of the North Gantt neighbor.