

City Within A City
Neighborhood Quality of Life Index

Charlotte, North Carolina

Prepared for the
Neighborhood Development Department

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Introduction

Charlotte's inner-city neighborhoods have been the focus of considerable investment and research over the past several years. With the publication of the City Within A City (CWAC) Neighborhood Assessment in 1993, community residents, policy makers and neighborhood activists were able to take a closer look at the issues these neighborhoods would need to address in order to remain or become viable neighborhoods.

The Neighborhood Assessment document gave the community its first look at the state of Charlotte's inner-city neighborhoods. In a continuing commitment to the City Within A City initiative, this study looks at a broader range of local variables for the purposes of measuring and evaluating the current quality of life in each CWAC neighborhood.

This report assesses the quality of life in each CWAC neighborhood along multiple dimensions. The social, economic, and environmental dimensions that combine to create quality of life are measured. In turn, these data provide a baseline of information that will permit a reexamination of neighborhood level quality of life in the future. Indeed, this report will serve as a benchmark, the first stage in an ongoing program to monitor progress toward goals of sustaining and renewing the neighborhoods of City Within A City.

This study and the neighborhood quality of life benchmarking program which is embedded within it are unique. No other American city has approached the issue of assessing neighborhood-scale quality of life in such a comprehensive and detailed fashion. Even before completion, urban researchers had already expressed an interest in the Charlotte neighborhood quality of life process. This research approach will likely serve as a national model for neighborhood planning and revitalization efforts.

Defining Quality of Life

Quality of Life can mean many things to different people. Some would argue that in order for a neighborhood to have a good quality of life, residents should feel safe from crime, live in affordable and high quality housing, and should have access to education and employment. These are basic expectations for a community. They transcend economic status, age, race, household composition, or any other demographic characteristic.

There are, however, other more subjective or less tangible ideas of what makes a neighborhood an enjoyable place to live. These ideas include the appearance of a neighborhood. Is it clean? Are there parks? What do the houses look like? It includes economic vitality. Are there shops in the neighborhood? Is transportation available for those without automobiles? And finally, the physical and civic health of the residents is important. Is the environment clean? Are there opportunities for civic involvement? Are the children doing well in school?

Increasingly cities and counties across the U.S. are developing locally based measures to assess quality of life. Publications such as the *Providence Neighborhood Fact Book*, *The Quality of Life in Pasadena*, *Jacksonville Quality-of-Life Report*, *Sustainable Indicators* in Seattle and *Oregon Benchmarks* are commonly cited prototypes. Together, these studies have assessed over 200 indicators of quality of life. They have looked at quality of life at the neighborhood, city, county and metropolitan level. Some have collected unique measures of quality of life, reflective of local environmental, social and economic conditions. Most communities have, however, relied on U.S. Census variables.

The idea of 'quality of life' is a multi-faceted concept that seeks to include a wide variety of issues under one umbrella. This report defines Neighborhood Quality of Life as the intersection where social well-being, economic vitality and environmental integrity overlap and are equally balanced within a community (Figure 1). A community that has reached this point, a blending of social, economic and environmental achievement, will have the optimal quality of life.

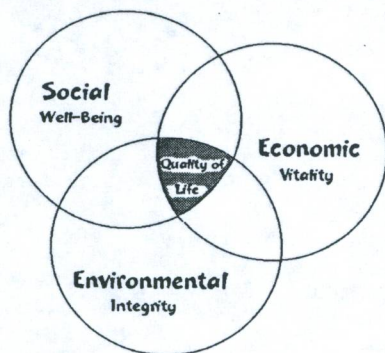


Figure 1

as well as the human environment. A neighborhood free of toxins, with clean air and water serves to protect both the natural resources and human capital of the community.

This report seeks to look at quality of life at the neighborhood level for 1996. In order to get the most accurate benchmark possible, very little 1990 Census information was used. This reliance on current, locally-based information provides a better understanding of contemporary conditions in each neighborhood. Operationally, the emphasis on the most current information meant creating previously uncollected indicators of quality of life. Some indicators are modeled after the research designs from other communities', while others were compiled on the recommendation of local neighborhood leaders and city staff.

Methods

The Charlotte Neighborhood Quality of Life Index establishes a benchmark for quality of life as measured by several different dimensions. These dimensions are Social Condition, Economic Vitality, Physical Condition and Crime. Figure 2.

In turn, each of these four dimensions is an index based on the combination of several components made up of 28 individual variables. A detailed description of each variable and its source are contained in Appendix B. By aggregating individual variables into components, large amounts of information representing disparate quality of life issues can be organized and assembled into a useful format. Thus, the complexity inherent in measuring quality of life is made more manageable without losing individual specificity and detail.

The variables are statistically manipulated using the factor analysis model. Factor analysis allows analysts to identify distinctive characteristics among a large number of disparate variables. Complex interrelationships can be identified and reduced into a smaller set of components. Using this strategy, the 28 study variables can be reduced to four dimensions of quality of life. Each neighborhood can then be compared along each of the four dimensions, to all other neighborhoods in City Within A City as well as to a citywide norm.

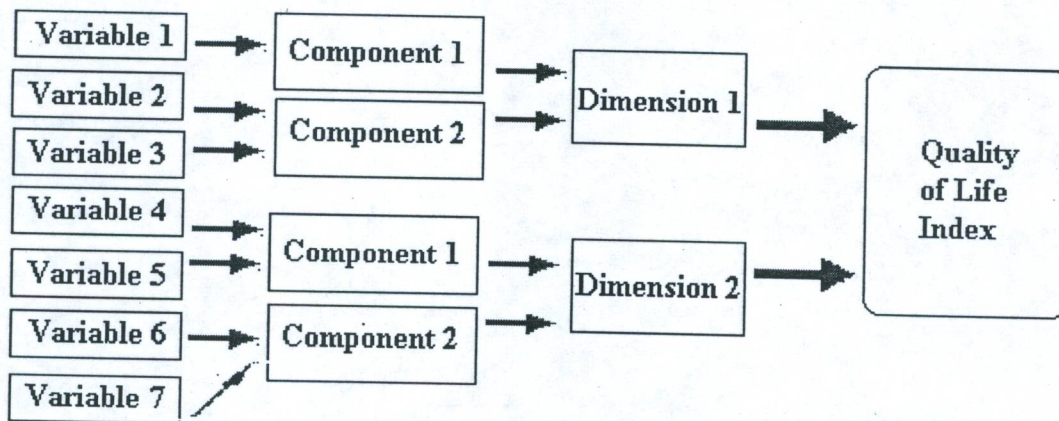


Figure 2

This method of data analysis was chosen in order to simplify the very diverse and complex set of data collected for this study. By keeping four separate dimensions, as well as reducing the data into one overall index, the results of the study can be used in two more advantageous ways:

- City agencies can use data specific to their business functions in order to better address the needs of individual neighborhoods.
- Citizens can more easily assess neighborhood needs information.

The complete set of data on individual variables including data sources, explanation of the statistical analysis and results can be found in a companion document, **City Within A City Neighborhood Quality of Life Technical Report**.

CWAC Assessment and CWAC Quality of Life Index

Neighborhood boundaries delineated by the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Planning Commission's **City Within A City Neighborhood Assessment** were adopted for this study. Figure 3. The CWAC study is structured around 73 neighborhoods. These neighborhood boundaries roughly follow 1990 U.S. Census block group and block boundaries.

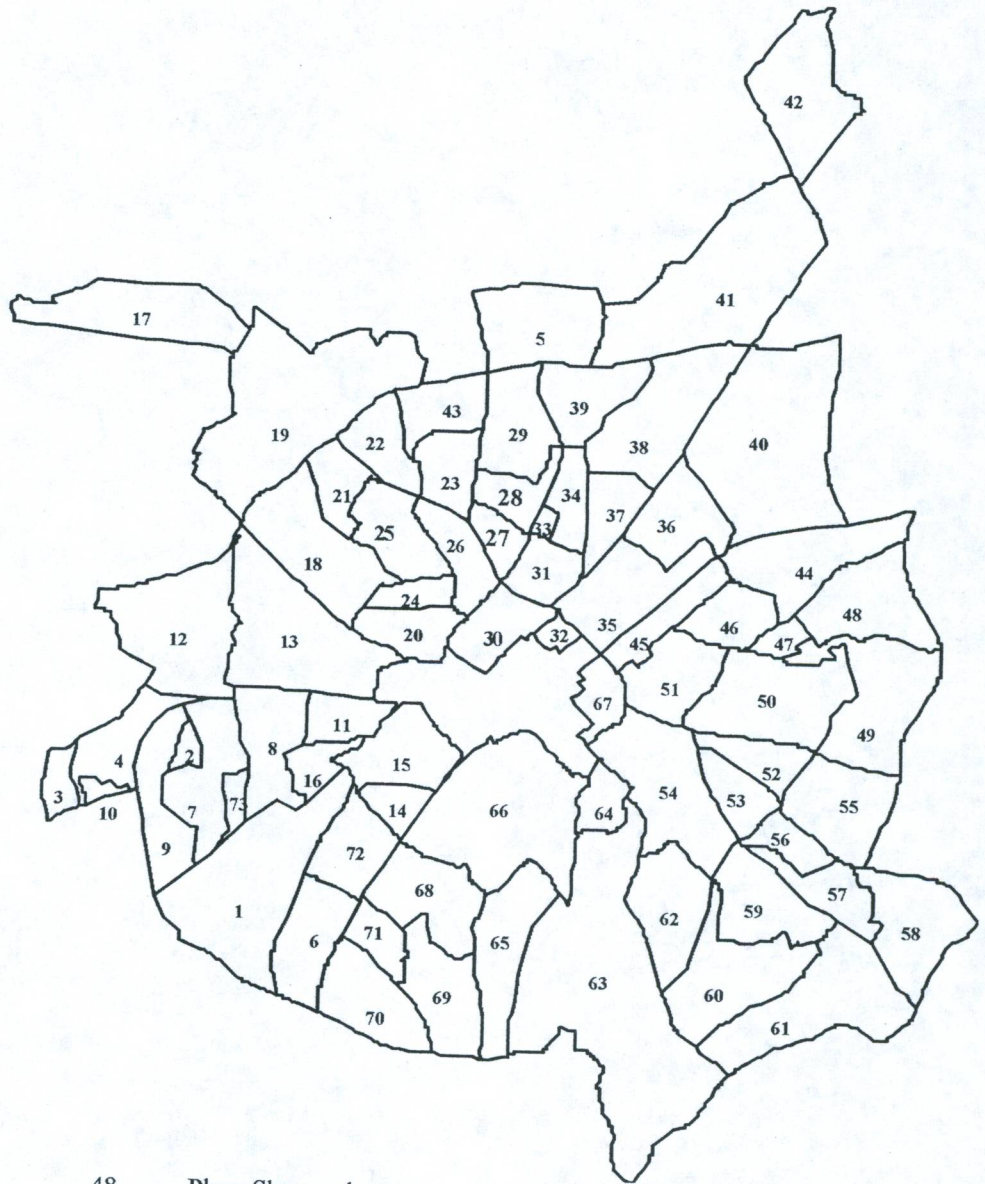
The 1993 CWAC Assessment and the CWAC Neighborhood Quality of Life Index are complimentary but not comparable studies. The two studies examined the same geographical neighborhoods but are fundamentally different. The CWAC Assessment used fewer variables and had a heavier emphasis on social and infrastructural variables. Moreover, it was reliant on 1990 Census data. This was a reasonable methodology at that time.

The CWAC Neighborhood Quality of Life Index is built around the most up-to-date data that were available. In two cases, 1990 and 1991 information are used, but these are the most recent published data for these variables. Additionally this index is more broadly structured, using a wider array of variables.

Figure 3 Neighborhood Boundaries

ID Neighborhood

- 1 Clanton
- 2 Pinecrest
- 3 Jackson Homes
- 4 Capitol
- 5 ABC
- 6 York
- 7 Reid Park
- 8 West Boulevard
- 9 Ponderosa/Wilmont
- 10 Boulevard Homes
- 11 Westover Hills
- 12 Westerly Hills
- 13 Ashley Park
- 14 Brookhills
- 15 Wilmore
- 16 Revolution Park
- 17 Todd Park
- 18 Enderly Park
- 19 Thomasboro / Hoskins
- 20 Wesley Heights
- 21 Lakewood
- 22 Oakview Terrace
- 23 Washington Heights
- 24 Seversville
- 25 Smallwood
- 26 Biddleville
- 27 McCrorey Heights
- 28 Oaklawn Park
- 29 Lincoln Heights
- 30 Third Ward
- 31 Greenville
- 32 Fourth Ward
- 33 Genesis Park
- 34 Double Oaks / Fairview Homes
- 35 Lockwood
- 36 Tryon Hills
- 37 Druid Hills South
- 38 Druid Hills North
- 39 Wilson Heights
- 40 Sugaw Creek / Ritch Avenue
- 41 Derita
- 42 Rockwell / Hemphill Heights
- 43 University Park
- 44 North Charlotte
- 45 Optimist Park
- 46 Villa Heights
- 47 Plaza Hills



- 48 Plaza Shamrock
- 49 Country Club
- 50 Plaza Midwood
- 51 Belmont / Piedmont Courts
- 52 Commonwealth / Morningside
- 53 Chantilly
- 54 Elizabeth / Colonial Heights
- 55 Briarcreek / Woodland
- 56 Coliseum Drive
- 57 Echo Hills
- 58 Oakhurst
- 59 Grier Heights
- 60 Wendover / Sedgewood
- 61 Cotswold
- 62 Eastover
- 63 Myers Park
- 64 Cherry
- 65 Park Road / Freedom Park
- 66 Dilworth
- 67 First Ward
- 68 Sedgefield
- 69 Ashbrook / Clawson Village
- 70 Collingwood
- 71 Colonial Village
- 72 Southside Park
- 73 Dalton Village

Stable, Threatened and Fragile Neighborhoods

A comprehensive assessment of quality of life in the CWAC neighborhoods was completed using 28 social, economic and environmental variables. Four dimensions of quality of life were defined. These dimensions were further aggregated into an overall Quality of Life Index. Based upon a cumulative score on the Quality of Life Index, neighborhoods were grouped into three categories: stable, threatened and fragile. These categories were used in the earlier CWAC assessment study, but the variable data sources and methodology are different.

Grouping data into categories is valuable because it creates a general standard that conveys the idea of quality of life in individual neighborhoods. Moreover, it permits a comparison of the quality of life between neighborhoods as well as comparison within the entire CWAC area. However, this general categorization should only be used to recognize the generic level of need in the neighborhoods. Each neighborhood is unique, and its score on the individual dimensions and possibly individual indicators should be recognized as critical to assessing the specific conditions and needs of a neighborhood.

Stable: Stable neighborhoods are those that score highly on the Social, Crime, Physical and Economic Dimensions. These are neighborhoods that have few social problems, low rates of crime, few infrastructure and housing needs and high levels of economic vitality.

Threatened: Threatened neighborhoods are those that score relatively high on most of the dimensions but may have a significant problem on one or more of the dimensions. For example, a threatened neighborhood may score relatively high on the Social and Economic Dimensions but have problems with crime and physical deterioration. In this example, the neighborhood has identifiable needs that, when addressed, could significantly improve the overall quality of life.

Fragile: Fragile neighborhoods generally have low to moderate scores on all four dimensions. A fragile neighborhood has a lower quality of life and is 'at risk' on multiple dimensions.

This study looks at the very broad issues in each neighborhood as well as detailed data. When assessing individual neighborhood needs, it is essential to look at both the general level of quality of life and the particular circumstances that cause a rating. The specific scores used to compile the categorical groups are contained in the **City Within A City Neighborhood Quality of Life Technical Report**.

Quality of Life Index

Quality of Life Index

Overview

Quality of life means different things to different people. This study looks at quality of life from four perspectives (Figure 4). These will be discussed in detail in the following sections.

Each dimension looks at a set of specific circumstances that create the environment which characterizes a neighborhood. The dimensions address a full range of concerns ranging from environment to economics, from infrastructure to education, from crime to youth opportunities. All are important issues facing the CWAC neighborhoods. The individual variable scores and larger dimensions assess the success each neighborhood has in dealing with issues important to neighborhood vitality as well as the general health of the larger city.

The Quality of Life Index classifies each neighborhood as stable, threatened or fragile based upon the scores on each of the four dimensions. This is a summary assessment of well-being in the neighborhood. It is important to acknowledge that the reasons a neighborhood falls into a specific category can vary significantly from the reasons another neighborhood falls into the same general category.

The quality of life index identifies neighborhoods that *generally* have the most need. The four dimensions and individual indicators will help in the formulation of solutions tailored to meet the *specific* needs of individual communities.

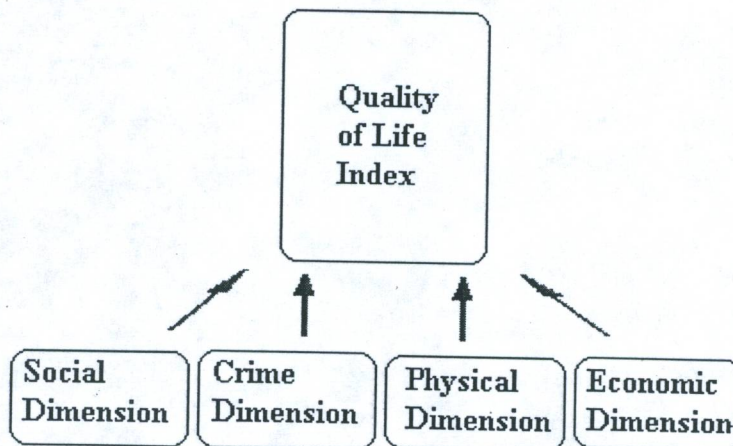


Figure 4

Quality of Life Index Results

Stable neighborhoods have a high quality of life. Threatened neighborhoods have a moderate quality of life. In Fragile neighborhoods the quality of life is marginal. Figure 5 and companion Table 1 identify the neighborhood scores and the distribution of these neighborhoods. For detailed information on specific neighborhoods, see Appendix A, the Neighborhood Profiles Section.

The quality of life experienced by residents in a particular area can vary from person to person. Quantifying a concept as subjective as 'quality of life' is a complicated task. However, in order to assess all aspects of what makes a neighborhood a desirable, safe, and socially healthy place to live, it is necessary to reduce the complex idea of quality of life to a manageable set of measurable information. This information can, in turn, be used to improve or maintain the neighborhoods in Charlotte.

For this study, it was determined that strong, healthy neighborhoods have few social needs, low crime rates, low levels of physical deterioration and low levels of economic stress. These are important aspects of any healthy community. However, these qualities do not occur independently. For example, neighborhoods with high crime rates typically have relatively high rates of social need or physical deterioration. This type of situation illustrates the need to address quality of life from many different perspectives. This means utilizing the talents and resources of many people and organizations in a cooperative effort with neighborhood residents.

Strong, healthy inner-city neighborhoods are the backbone of a successful city. Acknowledging the interrelated issues of quality of life is the first step in creating a program to routinely assess progress towards healthy neighborhoods and focus efforts on strengthening the inner-city.

Of the 73 neighborhoods, 24 were Stable, 22 were Threatened and 27 were Fragile. Stable neighborhoods were concentrated in the Southeast, East and peripheral West areas of CWAC. Threatened neighborhoods were generally scattered in pockets in the West, East and North Charlotte areas. Fragile neighborhoods lined the Interstate-77 corridor and were concentrated in the Northeast and North of Freedom Drive.

Quality of Life Index

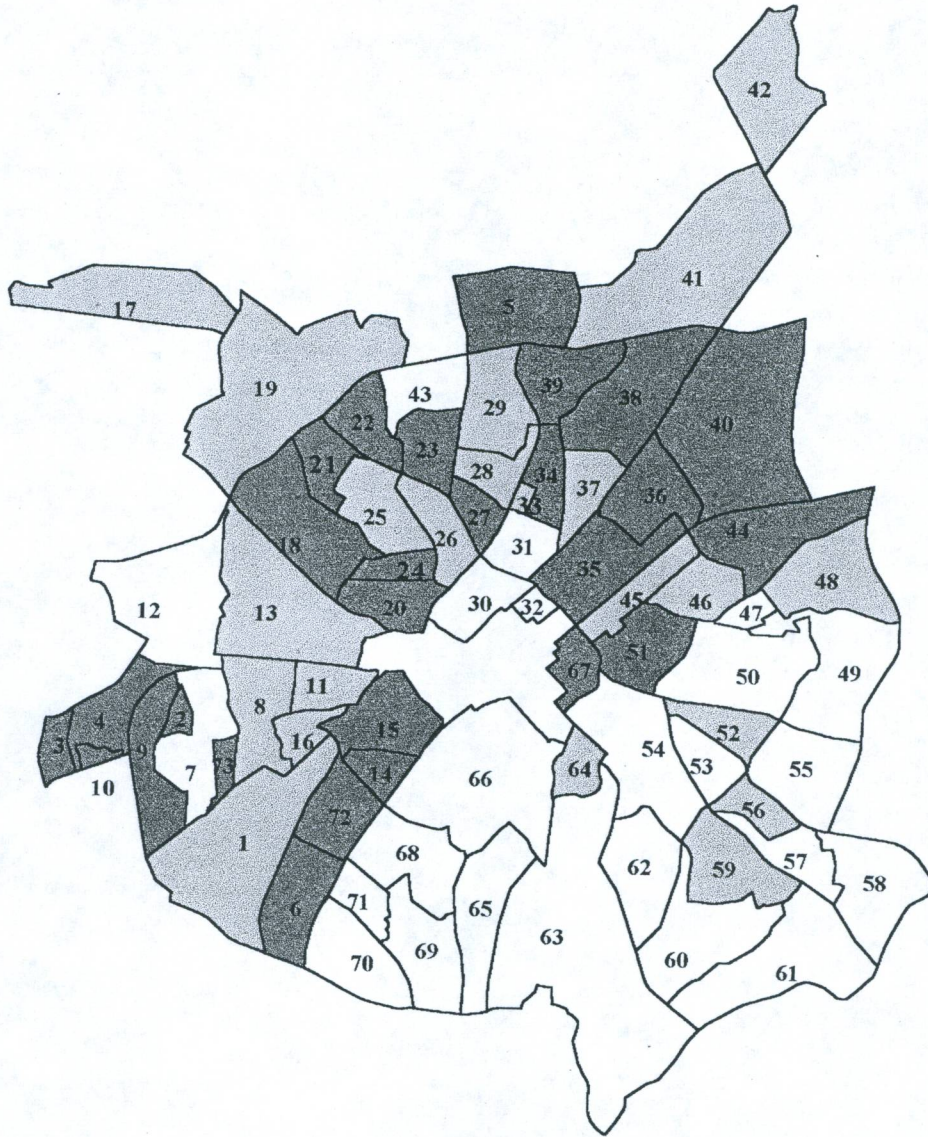


Figure 5

Quality of Life Index
Fragile
Threatened
Stable

Table 1
Neighborhood Quality of Life Ratings

Fragile	Threatened	Stable
Pinecrest	Clanton	Reid Park
Jackson Homes	West Boulevard	Westerly Hills
Capitol	Westover Hills	Third Ward
ABC	Ashley Park	Greenville
York	Revolution Park	Fourth Ward
Ponderosa/Wilmont	Todd Park	University Park
Boulevard Homes	Thomasboro/Hoskins	Plaza Hills
Brookhills	Smallwood	Country Club
Wilmore	Biddleville	Plaza Midwood
Enderly Park	Oaklawn Park	Chantilly
Wesley Heights	Lincoln Heights	Elizabeth/Colonial Heights
Lakewood	Genesis Park	Briarcreek-Woodland
Oakview Terrace	Druid Hills South	Echo Hills
Washington Heights	Derita	Oakhurst
Seversville	Rockwell/Hemphill Heights	Wendover/Sedgewood
McCrorey Heights	Optimist Park	Cotswold
Double Oaks/Fairview Homes	Villa Heights	Eastover
Lockwood	Plaza Shamrock	Myers Park
Tryon Hills	Commonwealth/Morningside	Park Road/Freedom Park
Druid Hills North	Coliseum Drive	Dilworth
Wilson Heights	Grier Heights	Sedgefield
Sugaw Creek/Ritch Avenue	Cherry	Ashbrook/Clawson Village
North Charlotte		Collingwood
Belmont/Piedmont Courts		Colonial Village
First Ward		
Southside Park		
Dalton Village		

Four Dimensions of Quality of Life

Measuring the quality of life in a community is very complex. The neighborhoods in the City Within A City area are diverse and continually changing. Because these neighborhoods have such varied circumstances, it is necessary to look at their strengths and weaknesses from many points of view in order to better understand the individual characteristics of each place. Recognizing that each place is unique, this study looks at each neighborhood from 28 different perspectives (variables). These perspectives are then collapsed into four dimensions. The dimensions include a Social Dimension, Crime Dimension, Physical Dimension, and an Economic Dimension. Each dimension is presented in detail in the following sections.



Social Dimension

Social Dimension

Overview

The social well-being of a neighborhood is dependent upon many interconnected issues. Neighborhoods with a desirable quality of life are economically and socially diverse and self-sufficient, have healthy populations with a mix of older and younger residents, are served by strong public schools, and have residents that are involved in community or neighborhood based civic organizations. These neighborhoods provide strong role models for youth and opportunities for young people to be involved in a variety of after-school activities. The social vitality of a neighborhood is one dimension of a comprehensive assessment of neighborhood quality of life.

Results

Stable neighborhoods have few social needs. Threatened Neighborhoods exhibit moderate levels of social stress and Fragile neighborhoods have high rates of social distress. Individual neighborhood scores as well as the geographical pattern of the results are presented on Figure 6 and Table 2. For information on specific neighborhoods, see Appendix A, the Neighborhood Profiles Section.

Of the 73 neighborhoods, 24 were stable, 31 were threatened and 18 were fragile. In general terms, the stable neighborhoods are concentrated in the Southeast and Eastern quadrants, however, some peripheral West, North and Southwest neighborhoods were also labeled stable. Threatened neighborhoods are concentrated in the Northeast and Northwest CWAC area. The greatest concentration of fragile neighborhoods was found in the Interstate-77 corridor north of Uptown and along Wilkenson Boulevard in West Charlotte.

In reviewing and interpreting the social dimension, it is critical to remember that individual neighborhood scores reflect unique differences between neighborhoods as well as general patterns of problems within neighborhoods. Consequently, it is important to acknowledge that variables are often related and do not act with complete independence. For example, low scores on competency exams are generally coupled with high rates of births to adolescents and low levels of youth opportunity. Thus, related variables exhibiting similar scores signal a need to target specific populations or problem areas in a neighborhood.

Social need is only one component of neighborhood quality of life. Nevertheless, the social categorization helps isolate CWAC neighborhoods that have the greatest needs in this area. The individual variable scores help to pinpoint specific needs and which organizations are best qualified to address those needs. By tracking specific scores over time, progress towards established goals can be assessed and neighborhoods strengthened.

Social Dimension

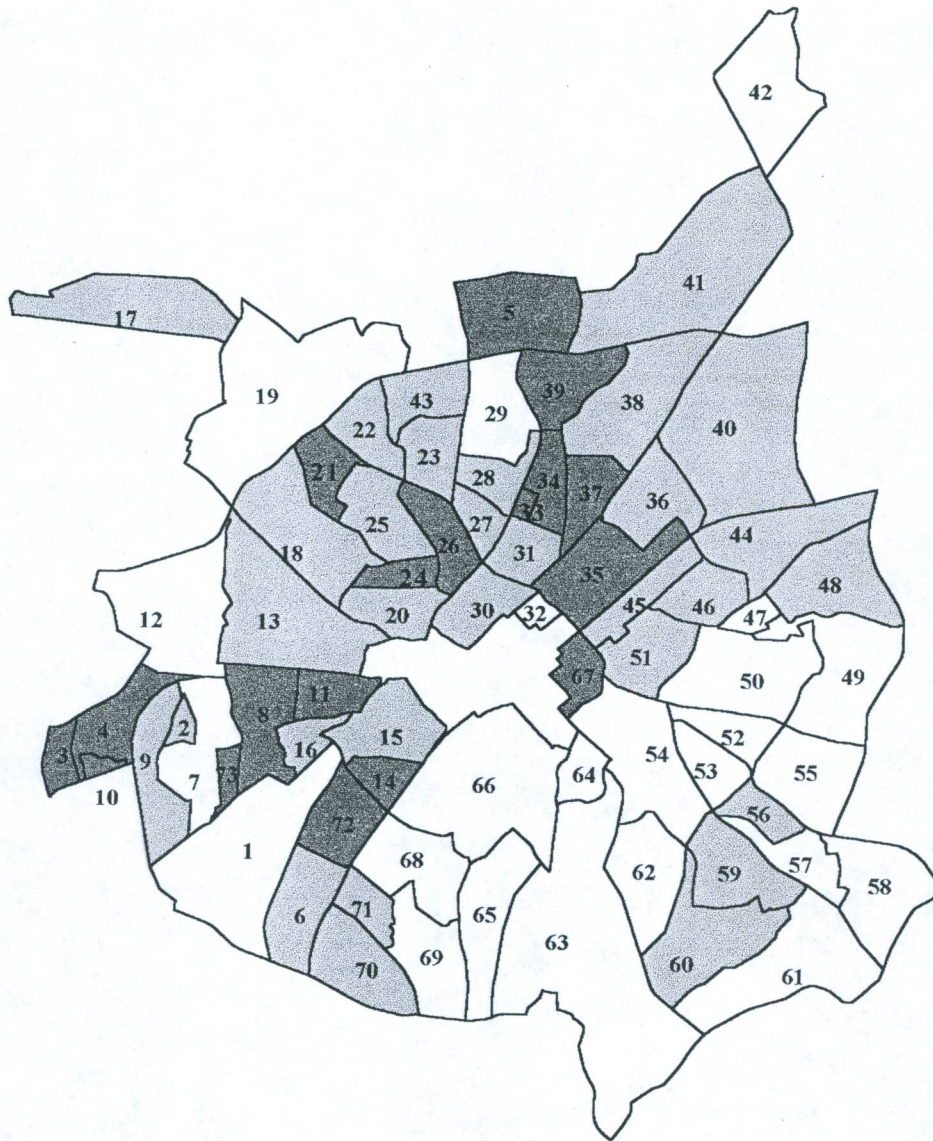


Figure 6

Social Dimension Rating
Fragile
Threatened
Stable

Table 2
Neighborhood Social Dimension Rating

Fragile	Threatened	Stable
Jackson Homes	3 Pinecrest	1 Clanton
Capitol	4 York	7 Reid Park
ABC	5 Ponderosa/Wilmont	12 Westerly Hills
West Boulevard	8 Ashley Park	19 Thomasboro/Hoskins
Boulevard Homes	10 Wilmore	29 Lincoln Heights
Westover Hills	11 Revolution Park	32 Fourth Ward
Brookhills	14 Todd Park	42 Rockwell/Hemphill Heights
Lakewood	21 Enderly Park	47 Plaza Hills
Seversville	24 Wesley Heights	49 Country Club
Biddleville	26 Oakview Terrace	50 Plaza Midwood
Genesis Park	33 Washington Heights	52 Commonwealth/ Morningside
Double Oaks/Fairview Homes	34 Smallwood	53 Chantilly
Lockwood	35 McCrorey Heights	54 Elizabeth/Colonial Heights
Druid Hills South	37 Oaklawn Park	55 Briarcreek-Woodland
Wilson Heights	39 Third Ward	57 Echo Hills
First Ward	67 Greenville	58 Oakhurst
Southside Park	72 Tryon Hills	61 Cotswold
Dalton Village	73 Druid Hills North	62 Eastover
	Sugaw Creek/ Ritch Avenue	63 Myers Park
	Derita	64 Cherry
	University Park	65 Park Road/Freedom Park
	North Charlotte	66 Dilworth
	Optimist Park	68 Sedgfield
	Villa Heights	69 Ashbrook/Clawson Village
	Plaza Shamrock	
	Belmont/Piedmont Courts	
	Coliseum Drive	
	Grier Heights	
	Wendover/Sedgewood	
	Collingwood	
	Colonial Village	

Methods

The measurement of the social vitality of a neighborhood was compiled from four components. These components were constructed from 12 variables. The four components include Health Conditions, Social Need, Youth Opportunities and Community Organization. Figure 7.

Every neighborhood had a calculated factor score for each variable. These variable scores were compiled to generate component rankings. Subsequently, these values were combined to give each neighborhood a composite Social Dimension score. Finally, the neighborhoods were assigned to Stable, Threatened and Fragile categories by social condition.

Health Conditions Component

At the most basic level, health refers to the physical health of neighborhood residents. This includes the risk of disease experienced by residents, the number of children born to mothers who received little or no prenatal care and the percent of babies born with a low birth weight (less than 2500 grams). These measures represent potential stress to families caring for sick family members or lack of basic health care.

Social Needs Component

The Social Needs Component is comprised of seven variables. The variables measure school performance, proportion of dependent children and adults, births to adolescents, and welfare dependence.

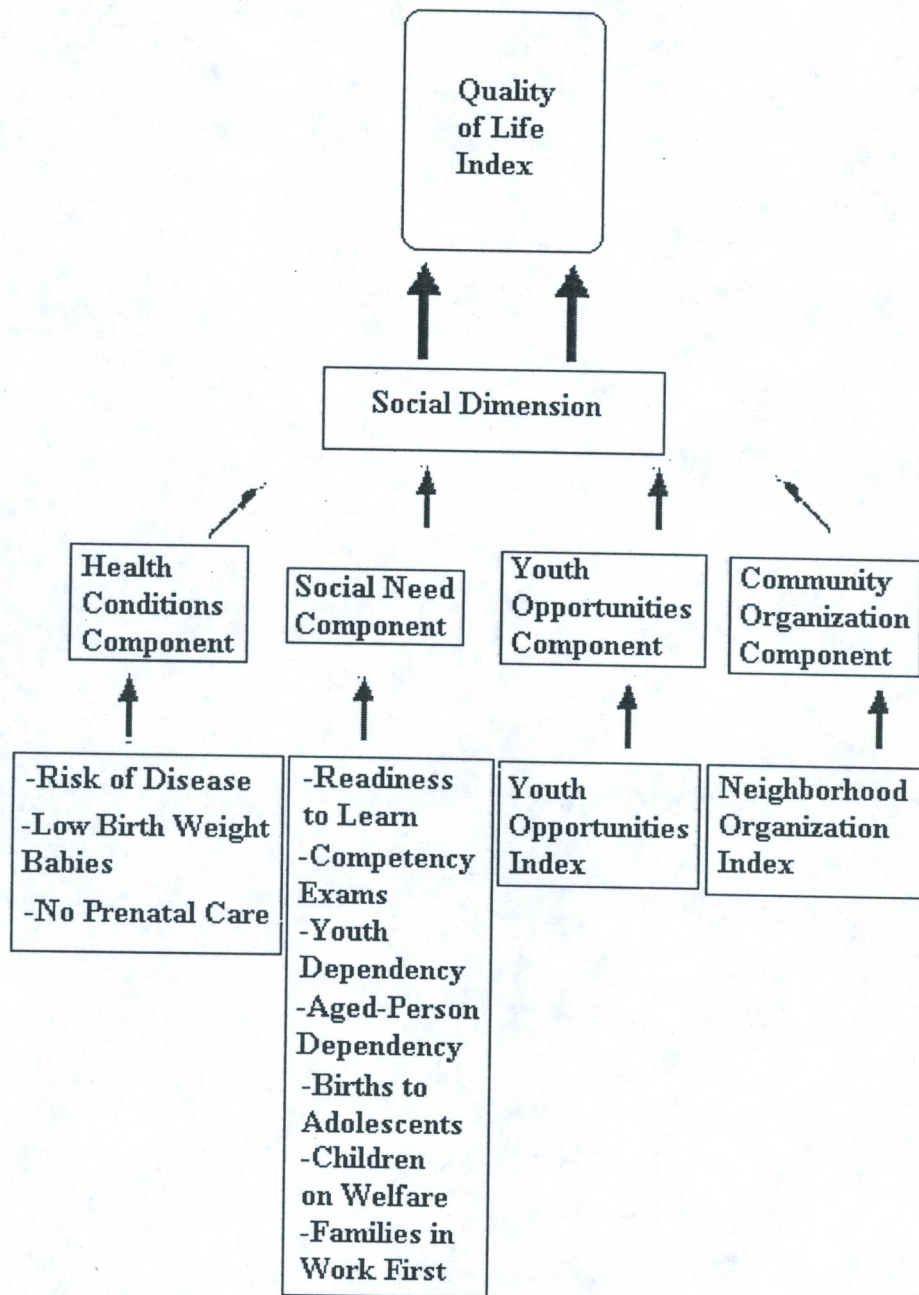
School performance is measured at two levels. These levels include:

- Readiness to Learn - measures the percentage of kindergarten students from each neighborhood that are ready to go on to first grade level work as assessed by the students teacher.
- Competency Exams - measures the percentage of students from each neighborhood that have passed the required competency exams in the ninth and tenth grades. Students who pass the exams are considered to be performing at the expected level for their age / grade.

Dependent populations are defined as youth dependency and aged-persons dependency. Youth dependency is the number of children aged 14 years and younger as a percentage of total population. Aged-persons dependency is the number of persons aged 65 years and older as a percentage of total population. These two ratios indicate the potential stress to communities in providing basic services and support for these two non-working-aged populations.

The proportion of all births in a neighborhood that were births to adolescents is an important indicator of social need. Births to adolescents tend to be unplanned and are general cause for economic stress to the family of the adolescent. High levels of adolescent births indicate high levels of social instability and stress in a neighborhood.

Figure 7



The number of families on cash assistance, also known as Work First, as well as the number of cases of children on welfare are indicators of social stress. Families that are unable to survive financially experience many problems associated with poverty. When many families in an area are financially stressed, these problems become larger community-wide issues, fostering social stress.

These measures of health, school performance and family financial stress are indicators of social vitality and need. A community that scores poorly on several of these measures may be in need of additional resources or programs aimed at reducing undue stress. By tracking a neighborhood's social vitality as measured by these indicators, community leaders can gauge how current programs are working and assess the appropriateness of new programs.

Youth Opportunity Component

Another measure of social vitality is the opportunity for involvement within the community. This is measured at both the adult and youth level. For young people, this measure looks at the opportunities for involvement in the form of sports programs and youth activity organizations that are located within the neighborhoods. Examples of youth opportunity include programs at a local YMCA/YWCA, recreation center, churches and after-school programs. Extra-curricular activities are viewed as a constructive use of time; an outlet for creativity, socialization, and skill development.

Community Organization Component

For adults, this measure seeks to identify neighborhood organizations, their membership levels and activities. Socially healthy neighborhoods are civically engaged. They actively work to preserve the integrity of the community and address residents needs through involvement in a neighborhood organization.



Crime Dimension

Crime Dimension

Overview

Crime rates play an integral role in the overall quality of life in an area. High rates of crime create an unstable and undesirable living environment. The Crime Dimension measures the rate of crime in each neighborhood and compares it to the crime rate for the City of Charlotte. By comparing crime rates between small geographic areas and the larger city area, it is easier to assess whether the rate of crime for a neighborhood is above or below average for the city. In this way, neighborhoods with crime conditions affecting quality of life can be identified.

Results

Stable neighborhoods have low levels of crime. Threatened Neighborhoods exhibit moderate levels of crime. Fragile neighborhoods have high crime rates. Figure 8 and Table 3 present the neighborhood and CWAC Crime Dimension findings. For information on specific neighborhoods, see Appendix A, the Neighborhood Profiles Section.

Of the 73 CWAC neighborhoods, 32 were stable, 20 were threatened and 21 were fragile on the Crime Dimension. Stable neighborhoods were generally located throughout the CWAC area, however, there were concentrations in the Southern portion of CWAC and around the periphery. Threatened neighborhoods were scattered throughout CWAC. Fragile neighborhoods, were also scattered throughout the CWAC area with the exception of several concentrations in the Northwest and Northeast.

In reviewing and interpreting the Crime Dimension, it is critical to remember that each neighborhood score reflects unique differences between neighborhoods as well as general patterns of problems within neighborhoods. Levels of crime are sometimes related to the physical or social conditions in a neighborhood. Areas characterized by vacant lots and abandoned buildings provide ideal locations for criminal activity.

Crime is only one component of neighborhood quality of life. Nevertheless, the crime categorization helps isolate CWAC neighborhoods that have the greatest needs in this area. By monitoring and tracking crime levels over time, progress towards measurable goals can be assessed. Also, areas that have persistently high levels of crime can be targeted for special efforts.

Crime Dimension

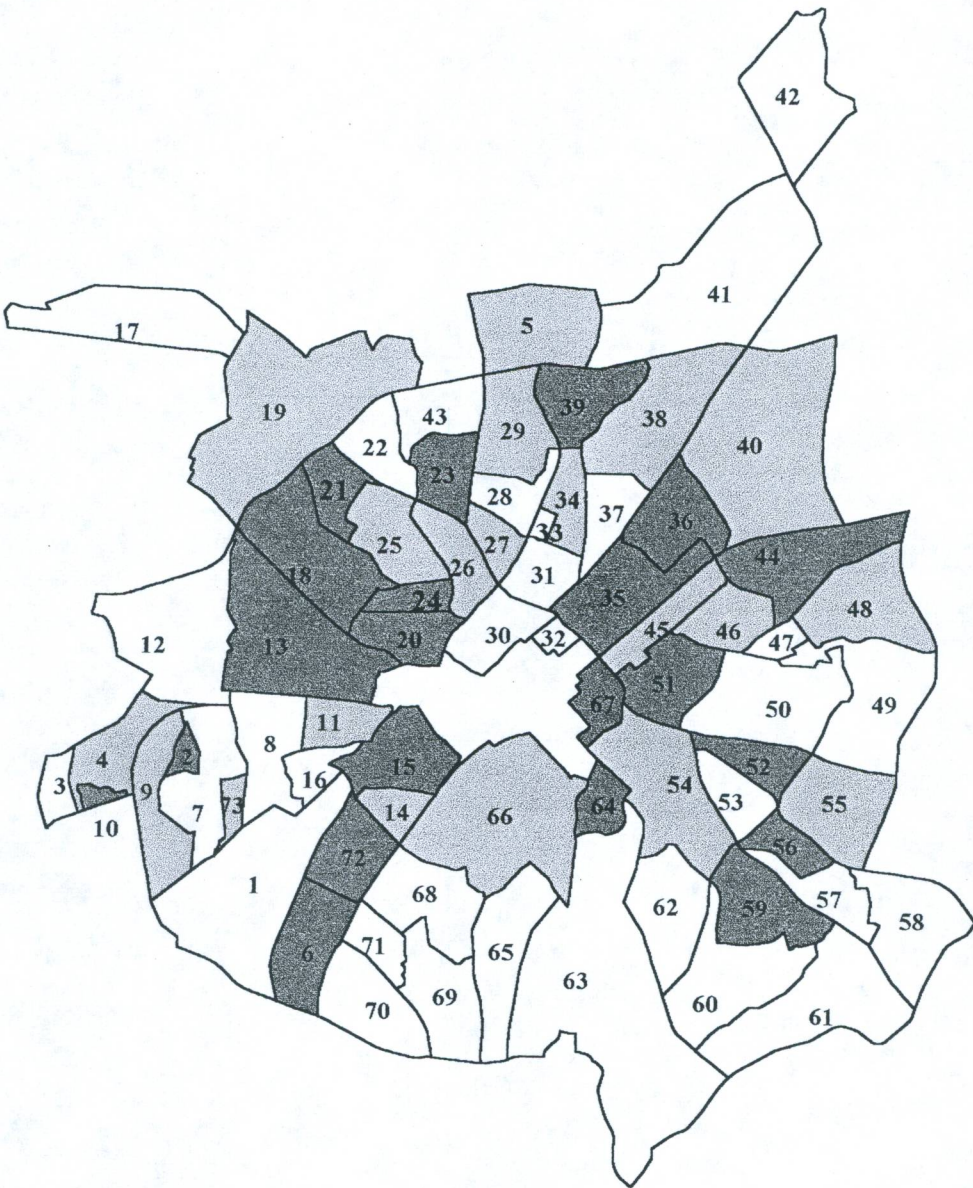


Figure 8

Crime Dimension Rating
■ Fragile
■ Threatened
□ Stable

**Table 3
Neighborhood Crime Dimension Rating**

Fragile		Threatened		Stable	
Pinecrest	2	Capitol	4	Clanton	1
York	6	ABC	5	Jackson Homes	3
Boulevard Homes	10	Ponderosa/Wilmont	9	Reid Park	7
Ashley Park	13	Westover Hills	11	West Boulevard	8
Wilmore	15	Brookhills	14	Westerly Hills	12
Enderly Park	18	Thomasboro/Hoskins	19	Revolution Park	16
Wesley Heights	20	Smallwood	25	Todd Park	17
Lakewood	21	Biddleville	26	Oakview Terrace	22
Washington Heights	23	McCrorey Heights	27	Oaklawn Park	28
Seversville	24	Lincoln Heights	29	Third Ward	30
Lockwood	35	Double Oaks/Fairview Homes	34	Greenville	31
Tryon Hills	36	Druid Hills North	38	Fourth Ward	32
Wilson Heights	39	Sugaw Creek/Ritch Avenue	40	Genesis Park	33
North Charlotte	44	Optimist Park	45	Druid Hills South	37
Belmont/Piedmont Courts	51	Villa Heights	46	Derita	41
Commonwealth/Morningside	52	Plaza Shamrock	48	Rockwell/Hemphill Heights	42
Coliseum Drive	56	Elizabeth/Colonial Heights	54	University Park	43
Grier Heights	59	Briarcreek-Woodland	55	Plaza Hills	47
Cherry	64	Dilworth	66	Country Club	49
First Ward	67	Dalton Village	73	Plaza Midwood	50
Southside Park	72			Chantilly	53
				Echo Hills	57
				Oakhurst	58
				Wendover/Sedgewood	60
				Cotswold	61
				Eastover	62
				Myers Park	63
				Park Road/Freedom Park	65
				Sedgefield	68
				Ashbrook/Clawson Village	69
				Collingwood	70
				Colonial Village	71

Methods

There are two components for the Crime Dimension. They are the Crime Rate Component and the Crime Hot Spot Component. Figure 9.

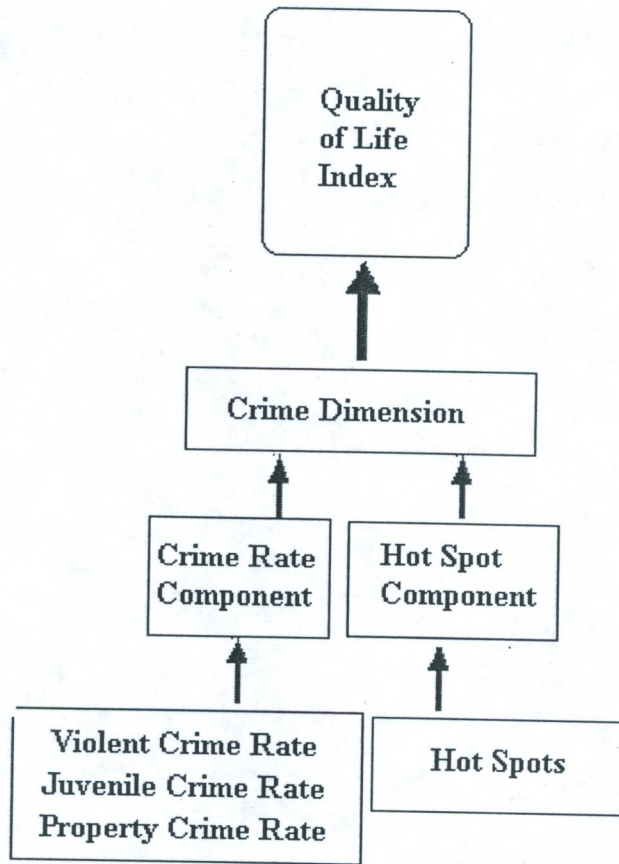
Crime Rate Component

The Crime Rate Component compares rates of crime in the City of Charlotte to rates of crime in each of the neighborhoods. This component examines three types of crime: juvenile crime, violent crime and property crime.

Hot Spot Component

This component measures the extent to which crime in a neighborhood is concentrated in specific 'high crime' or 'hot spot' areas. Hot spot values reflect the proportion of the total neighborhood area that is encompassed by high crime areas. Accordingly, a hot spot value of 0.0 indicates that no portion of the neighborhood has hot spots; while a 1.0 value shows that the entire neighborhood is a crime hot spot.

Figure 9





Physical Dimension

Physical Dimension

Overview

The physical appearance of a neighborhood is a valuable indicator of the level of social and economic distress experienced by community residents. Deteriorated housing stock, vacant or abandoned businesses indicate a neighborhood in trouble or at risk. Conversely, well-maintained public areas and infrastructure, affordable and attractive housing and accessibility to basic retail establishments indicates a low level of stress - a desirable and safe place to live. Lack of maintenance of neighborhood structures weakens the social fabric of a neighborhood. An abandoned, boarded-up home invites criminal activity, jeopardizing resident safety and scarring the appearance of the neighborhood.

Results

Stable neighborhoods have few physical needs. Threatened neighborhoods exhibit moderate levels of physical decline. Fragile neighborhoods have high rates of physical deterioration. Figure 10 and Table 4 contain the results of the Physical Dimension analyses. For information on specific neighborhoods, see Appendix A, the Neighborhood Profiles Section.

Of the 73 neighborhoods, 37 were stable, 24 were threatened and 12 were fragile. Physically stable neighborhoods were found throughout CWAC but were specifically concentrated in West and Southeast Charlotte. Threatened neighborhoods were dominantly found around the periphery of CWAC, except for a small concentration in the Southwest. Fragile neighborhoods were distinctly concentrated in the North and Northwest sections of CWAC.

Physical Dimension scores represent a composite assessment of the quality of the physical attributes of a neighborhood. The physical condition of buildings, lots, and businesses sets the tone of the neighborhood. A well-kept neighborhood gives a sense of security to those who live or visit a neighborhood.

The physical integrity of a neighborhood is important in maintaining the quality of life of residents. All citizens benefit from clean, safe neighborhood environments. Therefore, assessing the overall level of physical stress in a neighborhood is necessary to organize strategic methods for improving conditions.

Physical Dimension

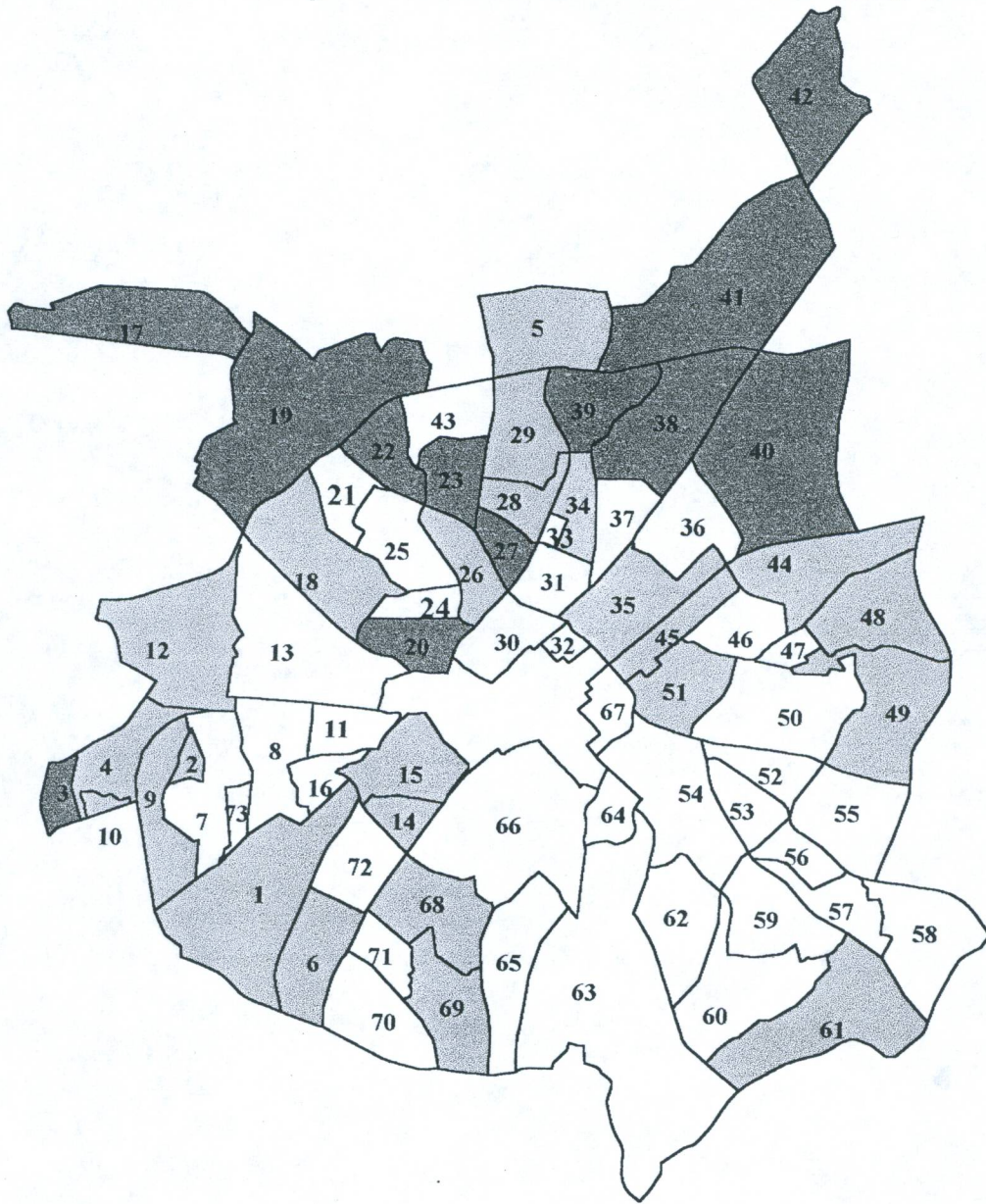


Figure 9

Physical Dimension Rating

- Threatened
- Stable
- Fragile

Table 4
Neighborhood Physical Dimension Rating

Fragile		Threatened		Stable	
Jackson Homes	3	Clanton	1	Reid Park	7
Todd Park	17	Pinecrest	2	West Boulevard	8
Thomasboro/Hoskins	19	Capitol	4	Westover Hills	11
Wesley Heights	20	ABC	5	Ashley Park	13
Oakview Terrace	22	York	6	Revolution Park	16
Washington Heights	23	Ponderosa/Wilmont	9	Lakewood	21
McCrorey Heights	27	Boulevard Homes	10	Seversville	24
Druid Hills North	38	Westerly Hills	12	Smallwood	25
Wilson Heights	39	Brookhills	14	Third Ward	30
Sugaw Creek/Ritch Avenue	40	Wilmore	15	Greenville	31
Derita	41	Enderly Park	18	Fourth Ward	32
Rockwell/Hemphill Heights	42	Biddleville	26	Genesis Park	33
		Oaklawn Park	28	Tryon Hills	36
		Lincoln Heights	29	Druid Hills South	37
		Double Oaks/Fairview Homes	34	University Park	43
		Lockwood	35	Villa Heights	46
		North Charlotte	44	Plaza Hills	47
		Optimist Park	45	Plaza Midwood	50
		Plaza Shamrock	48	Commonwealth/Morningside	52
		Country Club	49	Chantilly	53
		Belmont/Piedmont Courts	51	Elizabeth/Colonial Heights	54
		Cotswold	61	Briarcreek-Woodland	55
		Sedgefield	68	Coliseum Drive	56
		Ashbrook/Clawson Village	69	Echo Hills	57
				Oakhurst	58
				Grier Heights	59
				Wendover/Sedgewood	60
				Eastover	62
				Myers Park	63
				Cherry	64
				Park Road/Freedom Park	65
				Dilworth	66
				First Ward	67
				Collingwood	70
				Colonial Village	71
				Southside Park	72
				Dalton Village	73

Methods

The assessment of the physical dimension was constructed using Infrastructure Needs, Housing Quality, Accessibility, and Proximity to Noxious Facilities Components. Figure 10.

Infrastructure Needs Component

The infrastructure needs of each CWAC neighborhood were assessed by the Charlotte Engineering Department. Maintenance of the infrastructure in a neighborhood is imperative in alleviating unsafe conditions, potential flooding and preventing unnecessary accidents. Neighborhoods lacking critical physical infrastructure have high needs scores.

Housing Quality Component

Housing quality is a central issue in determining the character of a residential neighborhood. This measure is composed of three variables, housing vitality, cumulative housing quality and home ownership.

Housing vitality and cumulative housing quality measure the physical attributes of the housing stock in each neighborhood. Housing vitality reflects the percentage of housing units that are considered to be deteriorated and/or dilapidated. The cumulative housing quality variable looks at the average quality of all housing stock in the neighborhood. The housing variables were derived from the Charlotte Housing Survey (1996).

Home ownership is often regarded as an indicator of neighborhood stability and resident empowerment. That is, residents who own their homes are considered to be less transient and more likely to invest greater amounts of time and capital in maintaining the appearance of their homes and neighborhoods. A high percentage of home owners in a neighborhood is generally a positive sign of stability.

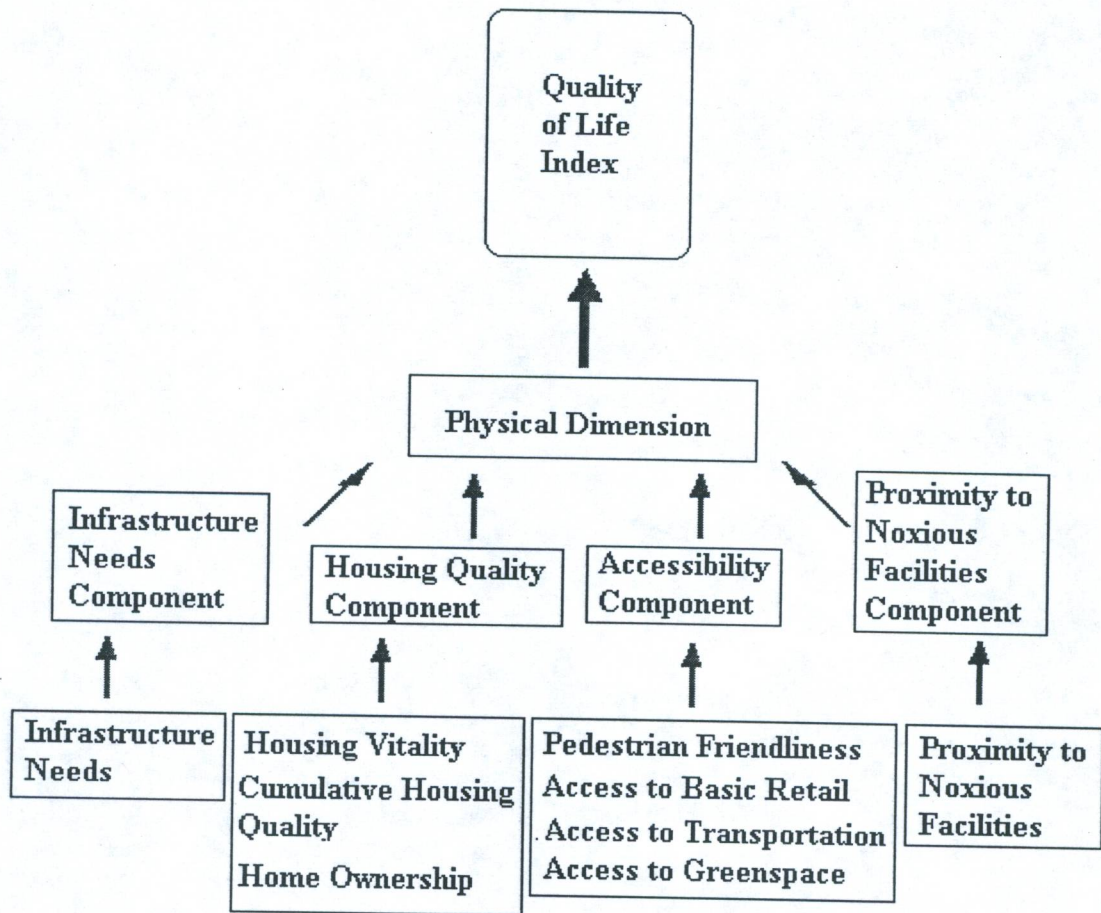
Accessibility Component

Pedestrian friendliness, access to public transportation, access to basic retail services and access to greenspace are the variables that make up the Accessibility Component.

Pedestrian friendliness measures the extent to which a neighborhood has sidewalks, making it easy for residents to walk safely around their neighborhood. This is an important concern for the many people who do not own automobiles either by choice, and/or economic circumstances. The availability of safe, non-vehicular mobility is also important in reducing dependence on automobiles for short trips.

Accessibility, in this report, is defined as the percentage of neighborhood residents who live within one-quarter mile distance of a specified destination (park, transportation, or retail destination). A quarter mile is the distance that the average person will walk to utilize an amenity.

Figure 10



Access to basic retail services measures the proportion of residents who are within walking distance of a grocery store or pharmacy. Again, the ability to meet basic needs without being dependent on an automobile increases the quality of life.

Access to public transportation measures the percentage of neighborhood residents who are within walking distance to a Charlotte Transit Authority bus route.

Access to greenspace measures the percentage of residents who are within walking distance to a public park. Parks are an important amenity to urban life. Having easy access to parks provides recreational opportunities not otherwise available to residents living in multi-family residences. Greenspace is also necessary for environmental preservation and sustainability.

Proximity to Noxious Facilities Component

Proximity to noxious facilities identifies the proportion of neighborhood residents who are within one-quarter mile of a landfill, incinerator, garbage transfer station, water treatment plant or sewage treatment plant. These facilities are considered to have negative impacts on the quality of life.

Economic Dimension

Economic Dimension

Overview

The economic vitality and the economic characteristics of a neighborhood are the most commonly cited indicators quality of life. Often indicators look at household income measures. As a consequence, the evaluation of economic vitality can easily become biased towards affluent neighborhoods. This report seeks to look at several different measures of economic vitality which are less biased toward higher income neighborhoods. These include Population and Income Growth and Employment Quality.

Results

Stable neighborhoods have few economic needs. Threatened neighborhoods have moderate levels of economic stress. Fragile neighborhoods have high rates of economic distress. Figure 11 and Table 5 contain the neighborhood and areawide findings. For information on specific neighborhoods, see Appendix A, the Neighborhood Profiles Section.

Of the 73 neighborhoods, 13 were stable, 34 were threatened, and 26 were fragile. Geographically, Stable neighborhoods were concentrated in the South and around the periphery of Uptown. Threatened neighborhoods were concentrated at the edge of CWAC, with the exception of a small cluster in the Southeast. Fragile neighborhoods were concentrated in the Southwest, Northwest and Northeast.

Maintaining the economic vitality of CWAC neighborhoods is critical to perpetuating the prosperity and quality of life of all residents of Charlotte. Early detection of potential economic instability can help city officials and residents to work together to strengthen neighborhood education and job-training resources. These indicators will help city officials to take a pro-active approach to creating and maintaining economically vital inner-city neighborhoods.

Economic Dimension

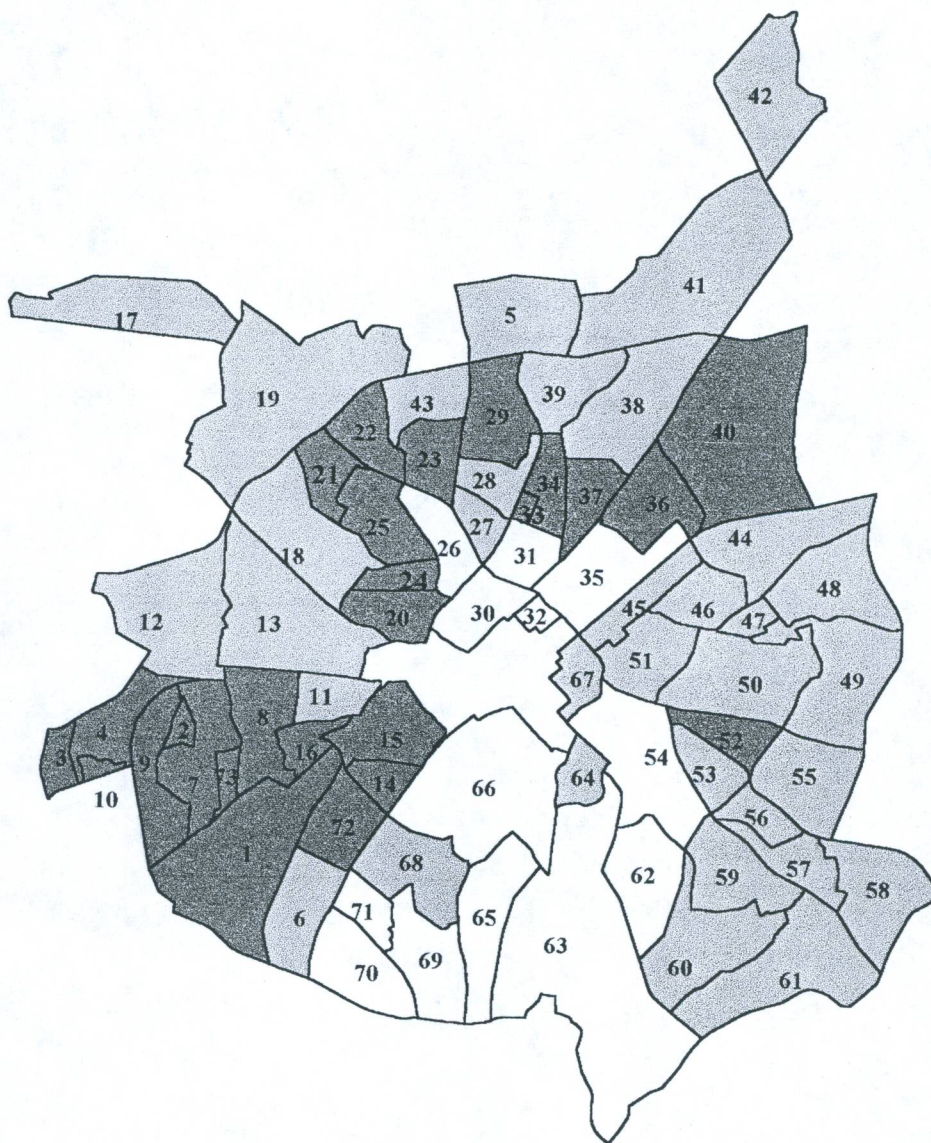


Figure 11

Economic Dimension Rating

- Fragile
- Threatened
- Stable

**Table 5
Neighborhood Economic Dimension Rating**

Fragile		Threatened	Stable
1	Clanton	ABC	5
2	Pinecrest	York	6
3	Jackson Homes	Westover Hills	11
4	Capitol	Westerly Hills	12
7	Reid Park	Ashley Park	13
8	West Boulevard	Todd Park	17
9	Ponderosa/Wilmont	Enderly Park	18
10	Boulevard Homes	Thomasboro/Hoskins	19
14	Brookhills	McCrorey Heights	27
15	Wilmore	Oaklawn Park	28
16	Revolution Park	Druid Hills North	38
20	Wesley Heights	Wilson Heights	39
21	Lakewood	Derita	41
22	Oakview Terrace	Rockwell/Hemphill Heights	42
23	Washington Heights	University Park	43
24	Seversville	North Charlotte	44
25	Smallwood	Optimist Park	45
29	Lincoln Heights	Villa Heights	46
33	Genesis Park	Plaza Hills	47
34	Double Oaks/Fairview Homes	Plaza Shamrock	48
36	Tryon Hills	Country Club	49
37	Druid Hills South	Plaza Midwood	50
40	Sugaw Creek/Ritch Avenue	Belmont/Piedmont Courts	51
52	Commonwealth/Mornside	Chantilly	53
72	Southside Park	Briarcreek-Woodland	55
73	Dalton Village	Coliseum Drive	56
		Echo Hills	57
		Oakhurst	58
		Grier Heights	59
		Wendover/Sedgewood	60
		Cotswold	61
		Cherry	64
		First Ward	67
		Sedgefield	68
		Biddleville	26
		Third Ward	30
		Greenville	31
		Fourth Ward	32
		Lockwood	35
		Elizabeth/Colonial Heights	54
		Eastover	62
		Myers Park	63
		Park Road/Freedom Park	65
		Dilworth	66
		Ashbrook/Clawson Village	69
		Collingwood	70
		Colonial Village	71

Methods

The analysis of the Economic Dimension of neighborhood quality of life was made using population, income and employment variables. Figure 12.

The research approach compared individual neighborhood data with data for the City of Charlotte. Using this type of analysis, areas that are exceeding as well as falling short of the city growth rates can be identified. By tracking the progress of neighborhoods relative to the city, it may be possible to locate neighborhoods that are falling behind before they reach a critical distress level.

Population and Income Change

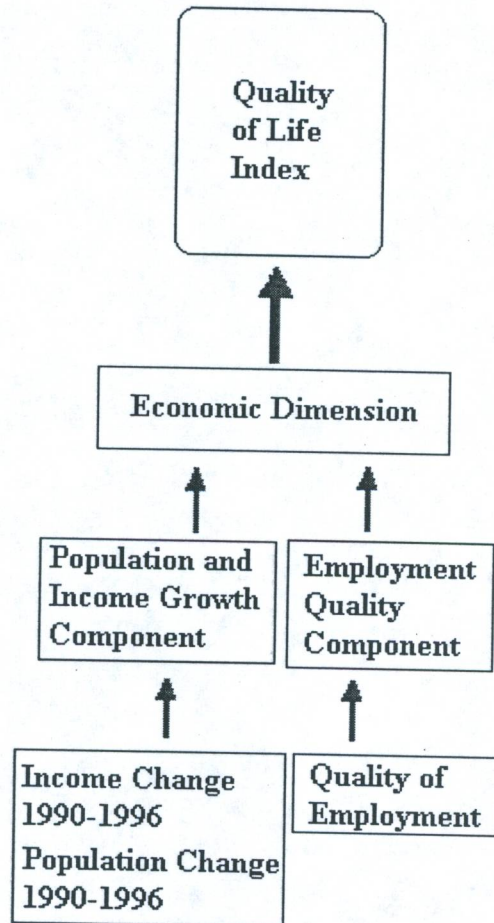
In an attempt to avoid bias based solely on income levels, the study looked at change in population and income from 1990 to 1996. By comparing the change in earnings of a neighborhood population relative to the change in earnings for the City of Charlotte, it is possible to identify neighborhoods in which income levels are increasing at rate equal to, greater than or less than the rates of income growth for the city as a whole. This method identifies neighborhoods that are lagging behind the city in income growth.

Population growth was assessed in the same manner. The change in total population for a neighborhood was compared to the change in population for the City of Charlotte. Again, this method identifies neighborhoods that are growing at a rate faster than, equal to or slower than the city as a whole.

Employment Quality

Quality of employment measures the proportion of residents over age 16 who are employed in the two lowest-wage earning employment sectors. The two sectors, Personal Services and Retail Trade, provide the lowest annual income of all job sectors in the economy. Average annual earnings in these sectors is less than \$15,000. One caveat. This measure does not account for unemployment rates, which were not available at the neighborhood level. A high level of participation in either of these two employment categories is indicative of poor earning rates for neighborhood residents and fragile long term economic stability.

Figure 12



Recommendations

Maintaining and improving the quality of life in Charlotte's inner-city neighborhoods is important to the overall vitality of the City of Charlotte. In an era where many cities face staggering problems of crime, violence and poverty in the inner-city, Charlotte has taken a proactive approach to preventing the decline of its neighborhoods and safe-guarding the quality of life of its residents. The creation of the City Within A City Neighborhood Quality of Life Index is an important step in realizing the existing problems in neighborhoods and providing a tool for officials to objectively evaluate strengths and weaknesses of current policy initiatives.

The CWAC Neighborhood Quality of Life Index is a window on existing social, economic and environmental conditions in Charlotte's inner city. Thus, it is an information tool that can be used by groups and individuals to gain insights into neighborhood-level conditions.

The data provided in this study forms the baseline by which administrators can assess progress towards measurable goals for sustaining and improving quality of life in the inner-city. The recommendations of this study are as follows:

- Key indicators should be chosen from the 28 variables and four dimensions that accurately reflect the neighborhoods overall assessment score. By reducing the number of variables to 10 or fewer indicators, progress towards specific goals can be measured accurately on a regular basis (annually or bi-annually).
- Neighborhood Development, Planning and other key businesses can use the Index as a reference point for organizational goal setting, making recommendations for resource allocation decisions and as a yardstick for measuring performance progress.
- The Index can be used as a starting point (benchmark) for measuring neighborhood change.
- Based on the selected variables, benchmarks should be established to track progress towards reasonable goals. Progress should be evaluated on a regular schedule.
- The benchmarking program should be expanded to a citywide level. This would help maintain all neighborhoods in Charlotte.
- The Index can be used by community organizations to inform and support 'grass roots' initiatives.

-
- An 'Information System' is needed to coordinate the sharing of information between departments and to provide for the easy collection of indicators. These data should be maintained in a useable format.

References

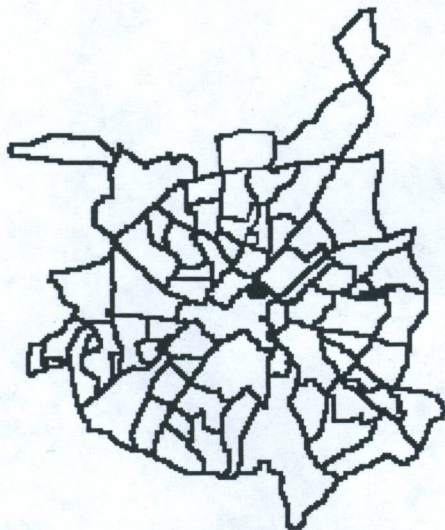
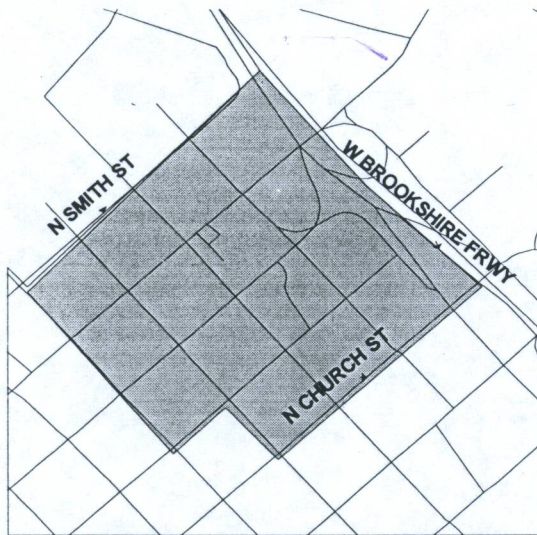
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Fourth Ward

Dimensions	Rating
Quality of Life Index	Stable
Social Dimension	Stable
Crime Dimension	Stable
Physical Dimension	Stable
Economic Dimension	Stable

Neighborhood Statistics	
Total Population	1421
Total Families	211
Total Area (acres)	86
Median Household Income	\$36,467

Neighborhood Profile



For a discussion of individual variables and their interrelationships see the Neighborhood Profile User Guide (Appendix B).

Variable	Neighborhood	City Value
Open Cash Assistance Cases	2.8%	6.6%
Child Welfare	1.0%	2.4%
Youth Dependency	5.8%	21.0%
Aged Dependency	28.0%	10.4%
Competency Exams	50.0%	75.0%
Readiness to Learn	100.0%	87.0%
Births to Adolescents	16.7%	9.2%
No Prenatal Care	0.0%	1.3%
Low Birth Weight	0.0%	9.7%
Risk of Disease	0.8	1.0
Youth Opportunity	2.8	N/A
Community Organizations	156.0	N/A
Violent Crime Rate	0.9	1.0
Juvenile Crime Rate	0.1	1.0
Property Crime Rate	0.3	1.0
Crime Hot Spots	0.0	N/A
Housing Vitality	0.0%	4.1%
Cumulative Housing Quality	0.5	0.9
Home Ownership	67.7%	59.8%
Infrastructure Needs	\$0.0	N/A
Access to Transportation	99.8%	41.3%
Access to Retail	87.4%	10.7%
Access to Greenspace	93.4%	10.2%
Pedestrian Friendliness	1.1	0.3
Noxious Facilities	15.1%	3.8%
Population Growth	26.5%	14.3%
Income Growth	51.9%	25.0%
Employment Quality	5.9%	13.3%

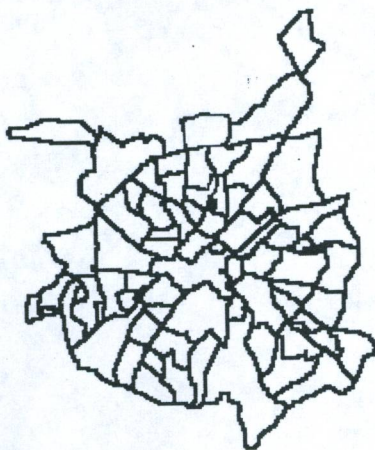
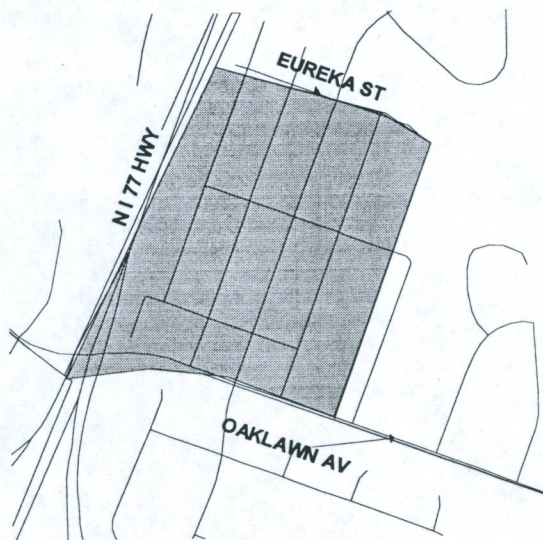
Genesis Park

Dimensions	Rating
Quality of Life Index	Threatened
Social Dimension	Fragile
Crime Dimension	Stable
Physical Dimension	Stable
Economic Dimension	Fragile

Neighborhood Statistics

Total Population	320
Total Families	71
Total Area (acres)	35
Median Household Income	\$20,313

Neighborhood Profile



For a discussion of individual variables and their interrelationships see the Neighborhood Profile User Guide (Appendix B).

Variable	Neighborhood	City Value
Open Cash Assistance Cases	25.3%	6.6%
Child Welfare	21.1%	2.4%
Youth Dependency	30.6%	21.0%
Aged Dependency	10.6%	10.4%
Competency Exams	50.0%	75.0%
Readiness to Learn	85.7%	87.0%
Births to Adolescents	25.0%	9.2%
No Prenatal Care	0.0%	1.3%
Low Birth Weight	25.0%	9.7%
Risk of Disease	3.4	1.0
Youth Opportunity	2.2	N/A
Community Organizations	15.0	N/A
Violent Crime Rate	2.0	1.0
Juvenile Crime Rate	0.0	1.0
Property Crime Rate	0.9	1.0
Crime Hot Spots	0.0	N/A
Housing Vitality	25.9%	4.1%
Cumulative Housing Quality	2.9	0.9
Home Ownership	37.3%	59.8%
Infrastructure Needs	\$0.0	N/A
Access to Transportation	99.9%	41.3%
Access to Retail	0.0%	10.7%
Access to Greenspace	88.2%	10.2%
Pedestrian Friendliness	0.6	0.3
Noxious Facilities	0.0%	3.8%
Population Growth	-0.6%	14.3%
Income Growth	22.6%	25.0%
Employment Quality	22.8%	13.3%

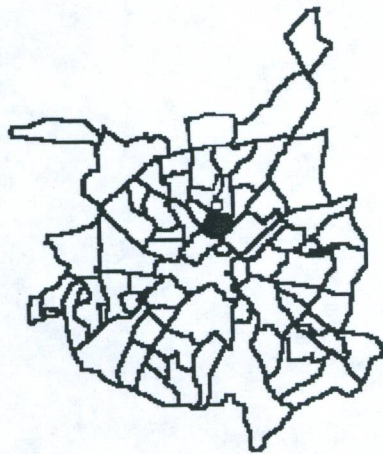
Greenville

Dimensions	Rating
Quality of Life Index	Stable
Social Dimension	Threatened
Crime Dimension	Stable
Physical Dimension	Stable
Economic Dimension	Stable

Neighborhood Statistics

Total Population	913
Total Families	210
Total Area (acres)	233
Median Household Income	\$26,089

Neighborhood Profile



For a discussion of individual variables and their interrelationships see the Neighborhood Profile User Guide (Appendix B).

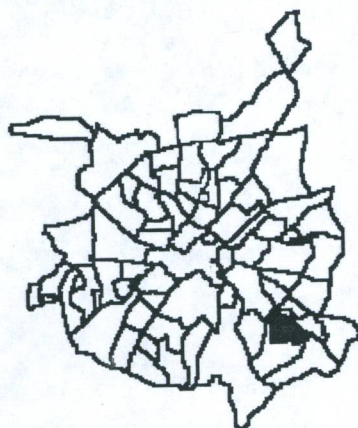
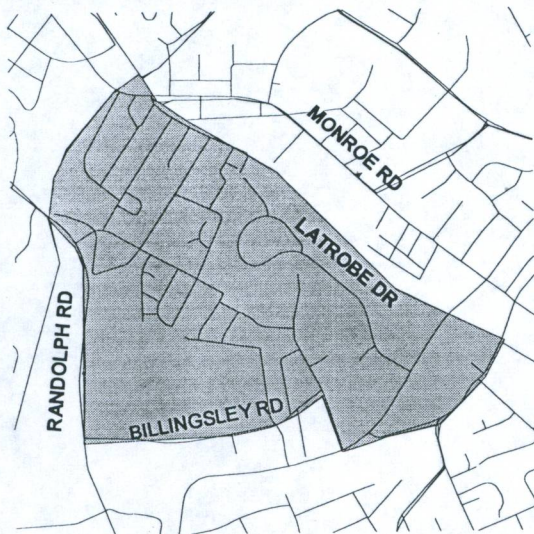
Variable	Neighborhood	City Value
Open Cash Assistance Cases	30.9%	6.6%
Child Welfare	5.7%	2.4%
Youth Dependency	30.7%	21.0%
Aged Dependency	2.9%	10.4%
Competency Exams	32.5%	75.0%
Readiness to Learn	89.5%	87.0%
Births to Adolescents	30.8%	9.2%
No Prenatal Care	7.7%	1.3%
Low Birth Weight	15.4%	9.7%
Risk of Disease	2.4	1.0
Youth Opportunity	5.7	N/A
Community Organizations	30.0	N/A
Violent Crime Rate	1.1	1.0
Juvenile Crime Rate	0.3	1.0
Property Crime Rate	0.3	1.0
Crime Hot Spots	0.0	N/A
Housing Vitality	0.0%	4.1%
Cumulative Housing Quality	1.6	0.9
Home Ownership	80.6%	59.8%
Infrastructure Needs	\$0.0	N/A
Access to Transportation	65.7%	41.3%
Access to Retail	0.0%	10.7%
Access to Greenspace	63.5%	10.2%
Pedestrian Friendliness	0.8	0.3
Noxious Facilities	0.0%	3.8%
Population Growth	45.9%	14.3%
Income Growth	55.7%	25.0%
Employment Quality	15.2%	13.3%

Grier Heights

Dimensions	Rating
Quality of Life Index	Threatened
Social Dimension	Threatened
Crime Dimension	Fragile
Physical Dimension	Stable
Economic Dimension	Threatened

Neighborhood Statistics	
Total Population	2698
Total Families	751
Total Area (acres)	458
Median Household Income	\$13,265

Neighborhood Profile



For a discussion of individual variables and their interrelationships see the Neighborhood Profile User Guide (Appendix B).

Variable	Neighborhood	City Value
Open Cash Assistance Cases	40.6%	6.6%
Child Welfare	11.5%	2.4%
Youth Dependency	31.5%	21.0%
Aged Dependency	9.2%	10.4%
Competency Exams	44.4%	75.0%
Readiness to Learn	62.3%	87.0%
Births to Adolescents	24.1%	9.2%
No Prenatal Care	1.7%	1.3%
Low Birth Weight	10.3%	9.7%
Risk of Disease	1.0	1.0
Youth Opportunity	4.3	N/A
Community Organizations	0.0	N/A
Violent Crime Rate	3.9	1.0
Juvenile Crime Rate	1.21	1.0
Property Crime Rate	0.6	1.0
Crime Hot Spots	0.3	N/A
Housing Vitality	7.2%	4.1%
Cumulative Housing Quality	1.5	0.9
Home Ownership	35.9%	59.8%
Infrastructure Needs	\$0.0	N/A
Access to Transportation	98.6%	41.3%
Access to Retail	51.0%	10.7%
Access to Greenspace	62.5%	10.2%
Pedestrian Friendliness	0.6	0.3
Noxious Facilities	0.0%	3.8%
Population Growth	2.3%	14.3%
Income Growth	4.7%	25.0%
Employment Quality	15.2%	13.3%

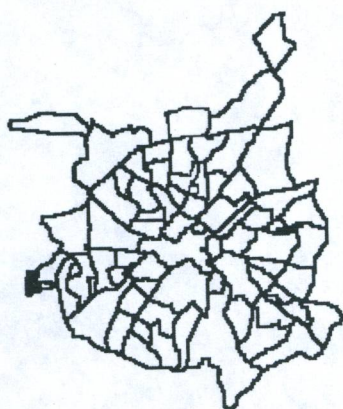
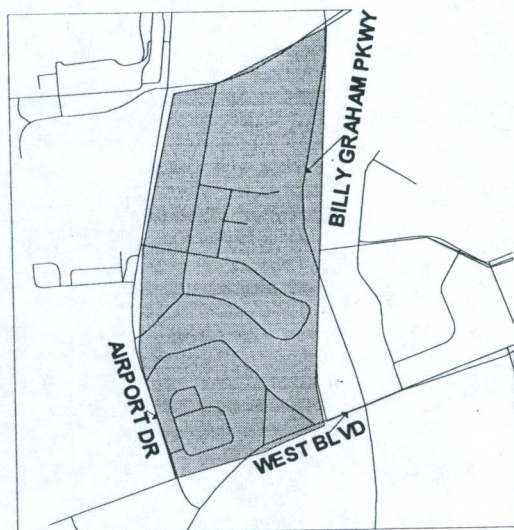
Jackson Homes

Dimensions	Rating
Quality of Life Index	Fragile
Social Dimension	Fragile
Crime Dimension	Stable
Physical Dimension	Fragile
Economic Dimension	Fragile

Neighborhood Statistics

Total Population	774
Total Families	177
Total Area (acres)	127
Median Household Income	\$27,917

Neighborhood Profile



For a discussion of individual variables and their interrelationships see the Neighborhood Profile User Guide (Appendix B).

Variable	Neighborhood	City Value
Open Cash Assistance Cases	13.6%	6.6%
Child Welfare	8.5%	2.4%
Youth Dependency	29.7%	21.0%
Aged Dependency	5.9%	10.4%
Competency Exams	15.4%	75.0%
Readiness to Learn	50.0%	87.0%
Births to Adolescents	30.0%	9.2%
No Prenatal Care	5.0%	1.3%
Low Birth Weight	15.0%	9.7%
Risk of Disease	1.1	1.0
Youth Opportunity	1.7	N/A
Community Organizations	12.0	N/A
Violent Crime Rate	2.2	1.0
Juvenile Crime Rate	0.7	1.0
Property Crime Rate	36.2	1.0
Crime Hot Spots	0.0	N/A
Housing Vitality	41.7%	4.1%
Cumulative Housing Quality	3.6	0.9
Home Ownership	39.1%	59.8%
Infrastructure Needs	\$2,766,906.46	N/A
Access to Transportation	63.5%	41.3%
Access to Retail	44.0%	10.7%
Access to Greenspace	24.4%	10.2%
Pedestrian Friendliness	0.1	0.3
Noxious Facilities	0.0%	3.8%
Population Growth	-6.2%	14.3%
Income Growth	15.5%	25.0%
Employment Quality	21.6%	13.3%

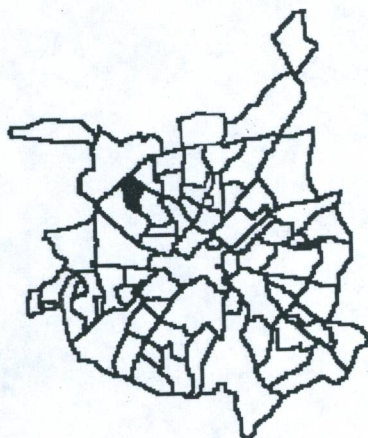
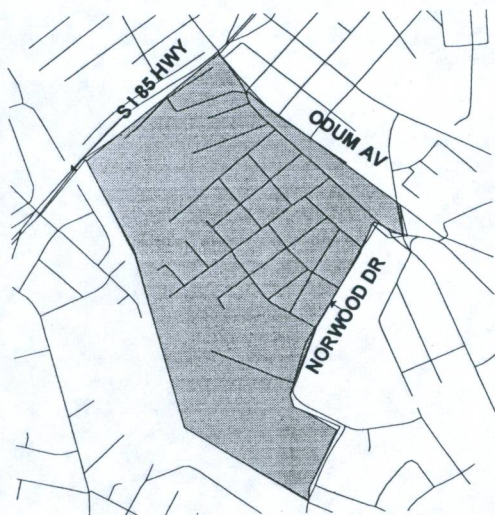
Lakewood

Dimensions	Rating
Quality of Life Index	Fragile
Social Dimension	Fragile
Crime Dimension	Fragile
Physical Dimension	Stable
Economic Dimension	Fragile

Neighborhood Statistics

Total Population	718
Total Families	173
Total Area (acres)	229
Median Household Income	\$15,889

Neighborhood Profile



For a discussion of individual variables and their interrelationships see the Neighborhood Profile User Guide (Appendix B).

Variable	Neighborhood	City Value
Open Cash Assistance Cases	27.2%	6.6%
Child Welfare	10.4%	2.4%
Youth Dependency	28.3%	21.0%
Aged Dependency	12.8%	10.4%
Competency Exams	31.3%	75.0%
Readiness to Learn	51.9%	87.0%
Births to Adolescents	33.3%	9.2%
No Prenatal Care	20.0%	1.3%
Low Birth Weight	6.7%	9.7%
Risk of Disease	2.3	1.0
Youth Opportunity	2.0	N/A
Community Organizations	12.0	N/A
Violent Crime Rate	5.3	1.0
Juvenile Crime Rate	2.6	1.0
Property Crime Rate	0.6	1.0
Crime Hot Spots	0.2	N/A
Housing Vitality	11.4%	4.1%
Cumulative Housing Quality	1.8	0.9
Home Ownership	27.5%	59.8%
Infrastructure Needs	\$0.00	N/A
Access to Transportation	53.9%	41.3%
Access to Retail	0.0%	10.7%
Access to Greenspace	12.7%	10.2%
Pedestrian Friendliness	0.1	0.3
Noxious Facilities	0.0%	3.8%
Population Growth	-4.1%	14.3%
Income Growth	-14.6%	25.0%
Employment Quality	17.6%	13.3%

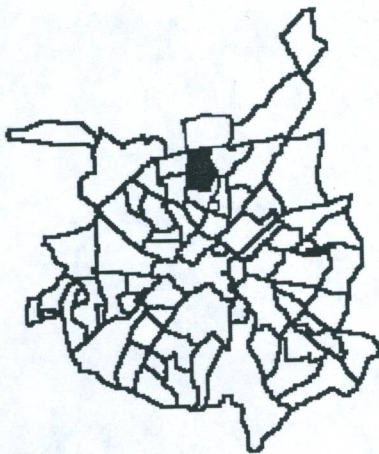
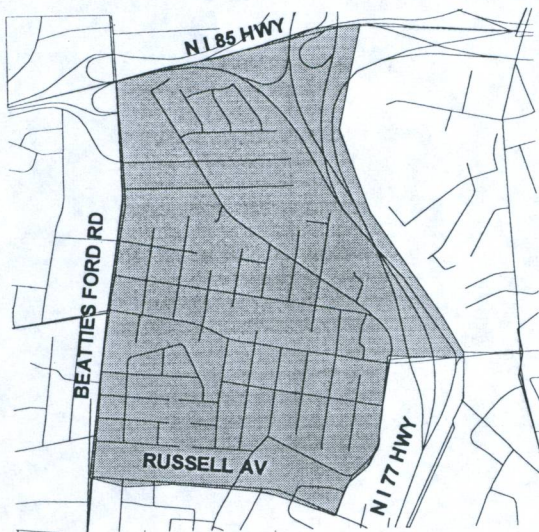
Lincoln Heights

Dimensions	Rating
Quality of Life Index	Threatened
Social Dimension	Stable
Crime Dimension	Threatened
Physical Dimension	Threatened
Economic Dimension	Fragile

Neighborhood Statistics

Total Population	2595
Total Families	697
Total Area (acres)	429
Median Household Income	\$15,282

Neighborhood Profile



For a discussion of individual variables and their interrelationships see the Neighborhood Profile User Guide (Appendix B).

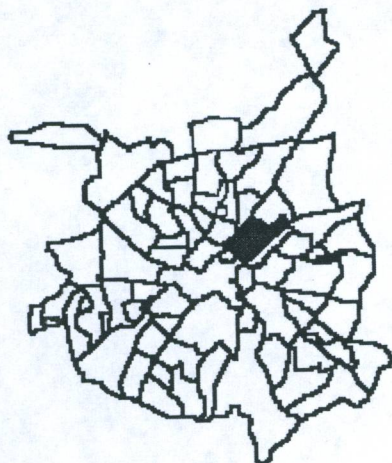
Variable	Neighborhood	City Value
Open Cash Assistance Cases	18.5%	6.6%
Child Welfare	5.3%	2.4%
Youth Dependency	21.5%	21.0%
Aged Dependency	20.4%	10.4%
Competency Exams	29.8%	75.0%
Readiness to Learn	64.1%	87.0%
Births to Adolescents	20.6%	9.2%
No Prenatal Care	5.9%	1.3%
Low Birth Weight	17.7%	9.7%
Risk of Disease	2.0	1.0
Youth Opportunity	6.4	N/A
Community Organizations	36.0	N/A
Violent Crime Rate	2.9	1.0
Juvenile Crime Rate	0.9	1.0
Property Crime Rate	0.4	1.0
Crime Hot Spots	0.2	N/A
Housing Vitality	2.4%	4.1%
Cumulative Housing Quality	0.9	0.9
Home Ownership	42.5%	59.8%
Infrastructure Needs	\$2,461,112.45	N/A
Access to Transportation	99.9%	41.3%
Access to Retail	0.3%	10.7%
Access to Greenspace	5.7%	10.2%
Pedestrian Friendliness	0.3	0.3
Noxious Facilities	0.7%	3.8%
Population Growth	-2.9%	14.3%
Income Growth	13.0%	25.0%
Employment Quality	17.1%	13.3%

Lockwood

Dimensions	Rating
Quality of Life Index	Fragile
Social Dimension	Fragile
Crime Dimension	Fragile
Physical Dimension	Threatened
Economic Dimension	Stable

Neighborhood Statistics	
Total Population	898
Total Families	141
Total Area (acres)	539
Median Household Income	\$17,026

Neighborhood Profile



For a discussion of individual variables and their interrelationships see the Neighborhood Profile User Guide (Appendix B).

Variable	Neighborhood	City Value
Open Cash Assistance Cases	54.6%	6.6%
Child Welfare	30.5%	2.4%
Youth Dependency	16.2%	21.0%
Aged Dependency	7.5%	10.4%
Competency Exams	48.5%	75.0%
Readiness to Learn	53.8%	87.0%
Births to Adolescents	22.2%	9.2%
No Prenatal Care	5.6%	1.3%
Low Birth Weight	11.1%	9.7%
Risk of Disease	2.5	1.0
Youth Opportunity	4.4	N/A
Community Organizations	12.0	N/A
Violent Crime Rate	3.9	1.0
Juvenile Crime Rate	2.21	1.0
Property Crime Rate	1.3	1.
Crime Hot Spots	0.2	N/A
Housing Vitality	25.0%	4.1%
Cumulative Housing Quality	2.0	0.9
Home Ownership	50.9%	59.8%
Infrastructure Needs	0.0	N/A
Access to Transportation	99.8%	41.3%
Access to Retail	13.5%	10.7%
Access to Greenspace	8.7%	10.2%
Pedestrian Friendliness	0.5	0.3
Noxious Facilities	1.1%	3.8%
Population Growth	-0.4%	14.3%
Income Growth	35.9%	25.0%
Employment Quality	7.8%	13.3%

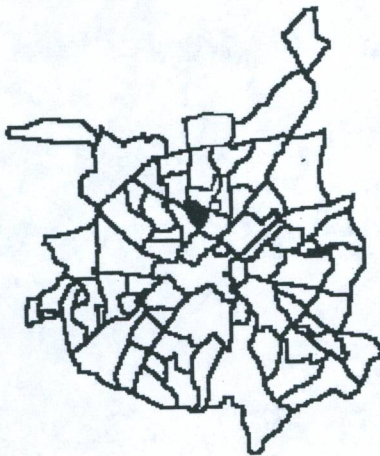
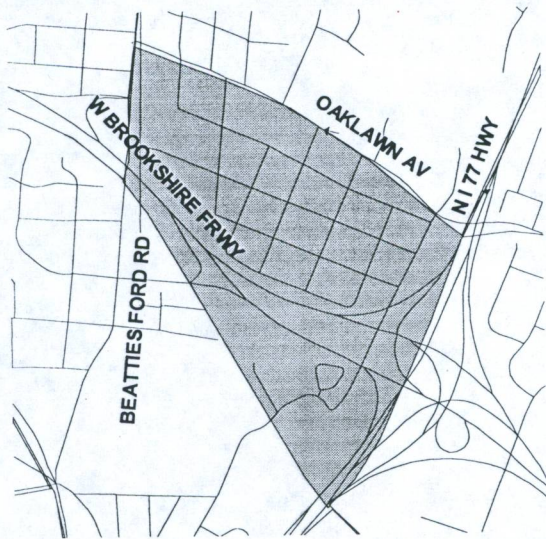
McCrorey Heights

Dimensions	Rating
Quality of Life Index	Fragile
Social Dimension	Threatened
Crime Dimension	Threatened
Physical Dimension	Fragile
Economic Dimension	Threatened

Neighborhood Statistics

Total Population	336
Total Families	115
Total Area (acres)	155
Median Household Income	\$33,250

Neighborhood Profile



For a discussion of individual variables and their interrelationships see the Neighborhood Profile User Guide (Appendix B).

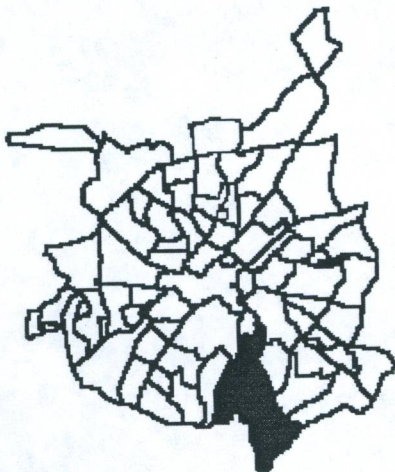
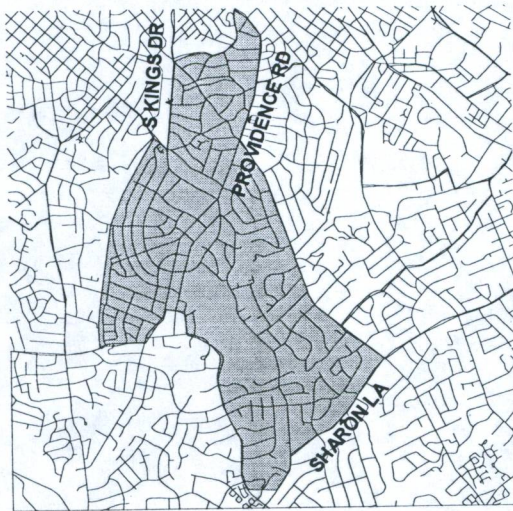
Variable	Neighborhood	City Value
Open Cash Assistance Cases	4.4%	6.6%
Child Welfare	3.5%	2.4%
Youth Dependency	8.0%	21.0%
Aged Dependency	43.5%	10.4%
Competency Exams	75.0%	75.0%
Readiness to Learn	100.0%	87.0%
Births to Adolescents	0.0%	9.2%
No Prenatal Care	25.0%	1.3%
Low Birth Weight	25.0%	9.7%
Risk of Disease	4.1	1.0
Youth Opportunity	1.0	N/A
Community Organizations	60.0	N/A
Violent Crime Rate	1.8	1.0
Juvenile Crime Rate	0.4	1.0
Property Crime Rate	1.1	1.0
Crime Hot Spots	0.0	N/A
Housing Vitality	0.0%	4.1%
Cumulative Housing Quality	0.5	0.9
Home Ownership	63.2%	59.8%
Infrastructure Needs	\$3,712,337.25	N/A
Access to Transportation	75.4%	41.3%
Access to Retail	31.5%	10.7%
Access to Greenspace	45.0%	10.2%
Pedestrian Friendliness	0.1	0.3
Noxious Facilities	37.6%	3.8%
Population Growth	-2.9%	14.3%
Income Growth	12.2%	25.0%
Employment Quality	15.5%	13.3%

Myers Park

Dimensions	Rating
Quality of Life Index	Stable
Social Dimension	Stable
Crime Dimension	Stable
Physical Dimension	Stable
Economic Dimension	Stable

Neighborhood Statistics	
Total Population	10612
Total Families	2740
Total Area (acres)	2201
Median Household Income	\$70,259

Neighborhood Profile



For a discussion of individual variables and their interrelationships see the Neighborhood Profile User Guide (Appendix B).

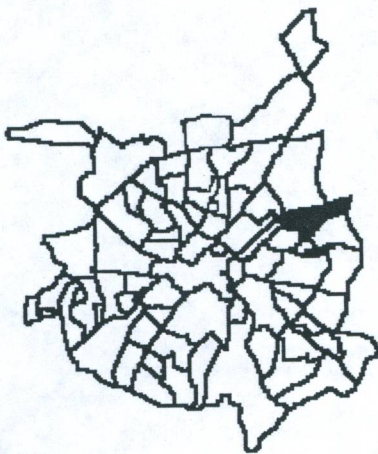
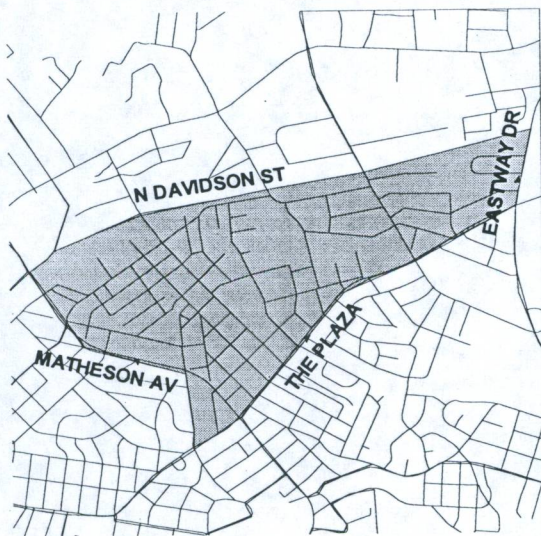
Variable	Neighborhood	City Value
Open Cash Assistance Cases	0.2%	6.6%
Child Welfare	0.2%	2.4%
Youth Dependency	15.9%	21.0%
Aged Dependency	21.9%	10.4%
Competency Exams	90.2%	75.0%
Readiness to Learn	97.9%	87.0%
Births to Adolescents	0.0%	9.2%
No Prenatal Care	0.0%	1.3%
Low Birth Weight	3.9%	9.7%
Risk of Disease	1.4	1.0
Youth Opportunity	13.4	N/A
Community Organizations	13.0	N/A
Violent Crime Rate	0.1	1.0
Juvenile Crime Rate	0.0	1.0
Property Crime Rate	0.1	1.0
Crime Hot Spots	0.0	N/A
Housing Vitality	0.0%	4.1%
Cumulative Housing Quality	0.2	0.9
Home Ownership	79.6%	59.8%
Infrastructure Needs	\$1,220,987.03	N/A
Access to Transportation	85.9%	41.3%
Access to Retail	10.5%	10.7%
Access to Greenspace	22.0%	10.2%
Pedestrian Friendliness	0.8	0.3
Noxious Facilities	0.0%	3.8%
Population Growth	4.8%	14.3%
Income Growth	21.1%	25.0%
Employment Quality	8.8%	13.0%

North Charlotte

Dimensions	Rating
Quality of Life Index	Fragile
Social Dimension	Threatened
Crime Dimension	Fragile
Physical Dimension	Threatened
Economic Dimension	Threatened

Neighborhood Statistics	
Total Population	2486
Total Families	613
Total Area (acres)	576
Median Household Income	\$23,068

Neighborhood Profile



For a discussion of individual variables and their interrelationships see the Neighborhood Profile User Guide (Appendix B).

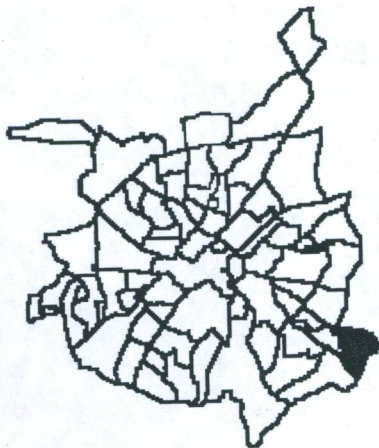
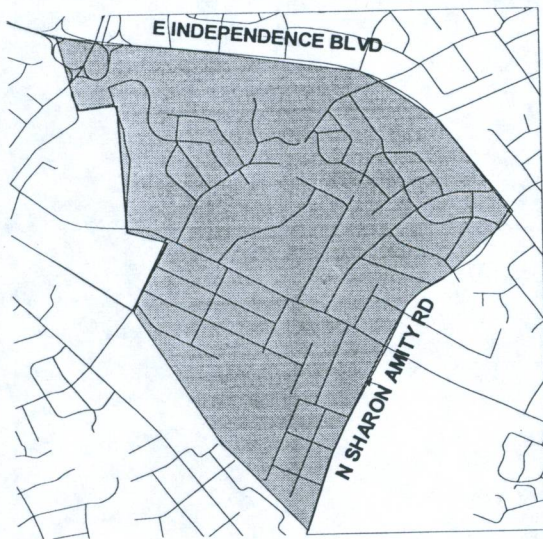
Variable	Neighborhood	City Value
Open Cash Assistance Cases	22.0%	6.6%
Child Welfare	9.3%	2.4%
Youth Dependency	23.2%	21.0%
Aged Dependency	15.3%	10.4%
Competency Exams	39.2%	75.0%
Readiness to Learn	78.6%	87.0%
Births to Adolescents	23.9%	9.2%
No Prenatal Care	2.2%	1.3%
Low Birth Weight	8.7%	9.7%
Risk of Disease	2.2	1.0
Youth Opportunity	14.7	N/A
Community Organizations	1.0	N/A
Violent Crime Rate	2.7	1.0
Juvenile Crime Rate	1.7	1.0
Property Crime Rate	0.7	1.0
Crime Hot Spots	0.2	N/A
Housing Vitality	13.2%	4.1%
Cumulative Housing Quality	1.5	0.9
Home Ownership	51.7%	59.8%
Infrastructure Needs	\$3,892,205.55	N/A
Access to Transportation	83.2%	41.3%
Access to Retail	12.9%	10.7%
Access to Greenspace	60.6%	10.2%
Pedestrian Friendliness	0.4	0.3
Noxious Facilities	0.0%	3.8%
Population Growth	-3.4%	14.3%
Income Growth	14.1%	25.0%
Employment Quality	13.5%	13.3%

Oakhurst

Dimensions	Rating
Quality of Life Index	Stable
Social Dimension	Stable
Crime Dimension	Stable
Physical Dimension	Stable
Economic Dimension	Threatened

Neighborhood Statistics	
Total Population	2773
Total Families	680
Total Area (acres)	555
Median Household Income	\$29,589

Neighborhood Profile



For a discussion of individual variables and their interrelationships see the Neighborhood Profile User Guide (Appendix B).

Variable	Neighborhood	City Value
Open Cash Assistance Cases	2.8%	6.6%
Child Welfare	1.3%	2.4%
Youth Dependency	15.8%	21.0%
Aged Dependency	13.5%	10.4%
Competency Exams	57.5%	75.0%
Readiness to Learn	95.8%	87.0%
Births to Adolescents	4.4%	9.2%
No Prenatal Care	2.2%	1.3%
Low Birth Weight	10.9%	9.7%
Risk of Disease	0.9	1.0
Youth Opportunity	2.0	N/A
Community Organizations	8.0	N/A
Violent Crime Rate	1.3	1.0
Juvenile Crime Rate	0.4	1.0
Property Crime Rate	0.7	1.0
Crime Hot Spots	0.0	N/A
Housing Vitality	0.0%	4.1%
Cumulative Housing Quality	0.5	0.9
Home Ownership	72.0%	59.8%
Infrastructure Needs	\$0.0	N/A
Access to Transportation	52.0%	41.3%
Access to Retail	7.6%	10.7%
Access to Greenspace	0.0%	10.2%
Pedestrian Friendliness	0.1	0.3
Noxious Facilities	0.0%	3.8%
Population Growth	12.5%	14.3%
Income Growth	18.4%	25.0%
Employment Quality	19.1%	13.3%

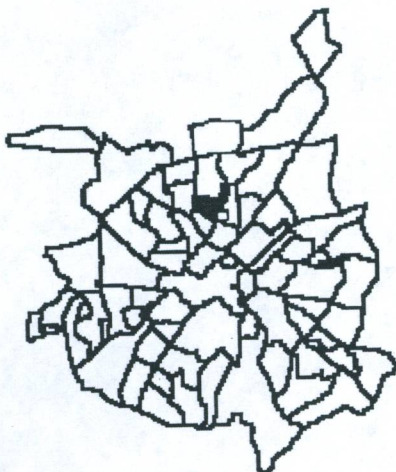
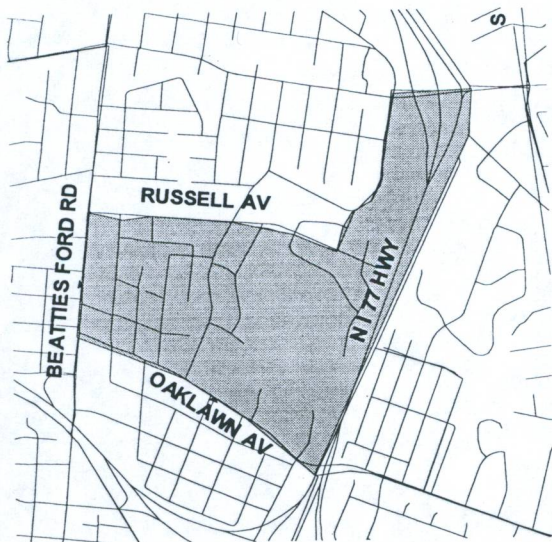
Oaklawn Park

Dimensions	Rating
Quality of Life Index	Threatened
Social Dimension	Threatened
Crime Dimension	Stable
Physical Dimension	Threatened
Economic Dimension	Threatened

Neighborhood Statistics

Total Population	1046
Total Families	283
Total Area (acres)	216
Median Household Income	\$21,281

Neighborhood Profile



For a discussion of individual variables and their interrelationships see the Neighborhood Profile User Guide (Appendix B).

Variable	Neighborhood	City Value
Open Cash Assistance Cases	17.0%	6.6%
Child Welfare	5.0%	2.4%
Youth Dependency	21.0%	21.0%
Aged Dependency	21.3%	10.4%
Competency Exams	52.9%	75.0%
Readiness to Learn	90.9%	87.0%
Births to Adolescents	33.3%	9.2%
No Prenatal Care	6.7%	1.3%
Low Birth Weight	6.7%	9.7%
Risk of Disease	2.1	1.0
Youth Opportunity	1.0	N/A
Community Organizations	20.0	N/A
Violent Crime Rate	2.8	1.0
Juvenile Crime Rate	0.9	1.0
Property Crime Rate	0.6	1.0
Crime Hot Spots	0.0	N/A
Housing Vitality	1.5%	4.1%
Cumulative Housing Quality	0.8	0.9
Home Ownership	52.1%	59.8%
Infrastructure Needs	518,218.98	N/A
Access to Transportation	94.5%	41.3%
Access to Retail	21.8%	10.7%
Access to Greenspace	34.7%	10.2%
Pedestrian Friendliness	0.3	0.3
Noxious Facilities	10.1%	3.8%
Population Growth	-3.0%	14.3%
Income Growth	17.8%	25.0%
Employment Quality	14.8%	13.3%

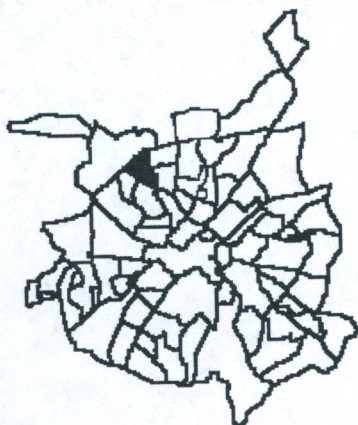
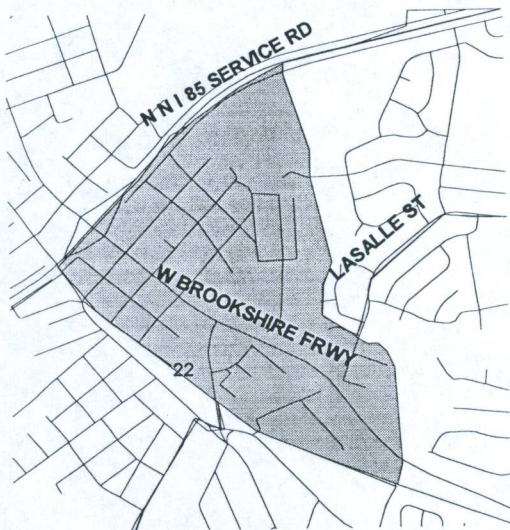
Oakview Terrace

Dimensions	Rating
Quality of Life Index	Fragile
Social Dimension	Threatened
Crime Dimension	Stable
Physical Dimension	Fragile
Economic Dimension	Fragile

Neighborhood Statistics

Total Population	997
Total Families	258
Total Area (acres)	284
Median Household Income	\$20,286

Neighborhood Profile



For a discussion of individual variables and their interrelationships see the Neighborhood Profile User Guide (Appendix B).

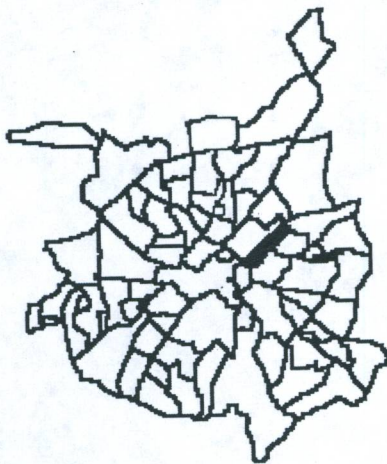
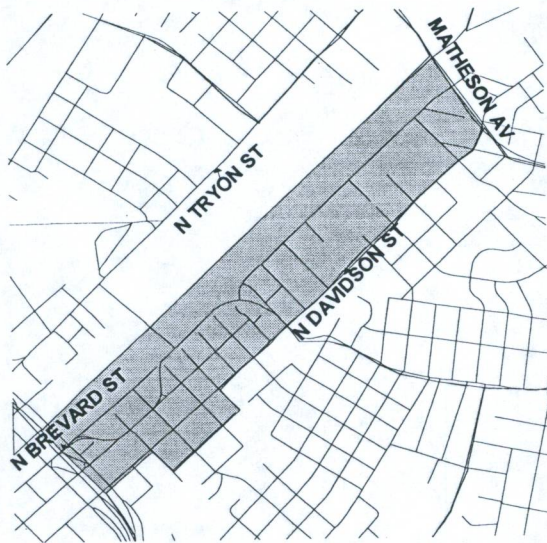
Variable	Neighborhood	City Value
Open Cash Assistance Cases	29.8%	6.6%
Child Welfare	4.7%	2.4%
Youth Dependency	32.1%	21.0%
Aged Dependency	8.3%	10.4%
Competency Exams	40.5%	75.0%
Readiness to Learn	66.7%	87.0%
Births to Adolescents	36.4%	9.2%
No Prenatal Care	9.1%	1.3%
Low Birth Weight	27.3%	9.7%
Risk of Disease	0.3	1.0
Youth Opportunity	6.0	N/A
Community Organizations	24.0	N/A
Violent Crime Rate	2.7	1.0
Juvenile Crime Rate	0.7	1.0
Property Crime Rate	0.7	1.0
Crime Hot Spots	0.00	N/A
Housing Vitality	7.5%	4.1%
Cumulative Housing Quality	1.6	0.9
Home Ownership	13.3%	59.8%
Infrastructure Needs	\$3,374,347.10	N/A
Access to Transportation	66.5%	41.3%
Access to Retail	0.0%	10.7%
Access to Greenspace	37.9%	10.2%
Pedestrian Friendliness	0.0	0.3
Noxious Facilities	0.0%	3.8%
Population Growth	-4.0%	14.3%
Income Growth	8.0%	25.0%
Employment Quality	21.1%	13.3%

Optimist Park

Dimensions	Rating
Quality of Life Index	Threatened
Social Dimension	Threatened
Crime Dimension	Threatened
Physical Dimension	Threatened
Economic Dimension	Threatened

Neighborhood Statistics	
Total Population	690
Total Families	140
Total Area (acres)	253
Median Household Income	\$23,068

Neighborhood Profile



For a discussion of individual variables and their interrelationships see the Neighborhood Profile User Guide (Appendix B).

Variable	Neighborhood	City Value
Open Cash Assistance Cases	20.0%	6.6%
Child Welfare	9.3%	2.4%
Youth Dependency	32.6%	21.0%
Aged Dependency	8.7%	10.4%
Competency Exams	37.5%	75.0%
Readiness to Learn	80.0%	87.0%
Births to Adolescents	16.7%	9.2%
No Prenatal Care	16.7%	1.3%
Low Birth Weight	33.3%	9.65%
Risk of Disease	4.00	1.0
Youth Opportunity	9.7	N/A
Community Organizations	12.0	N/A
Violent Crime Rate	1.8	1.0
Juvenile Crime Rate	1.0	1.0
Property Crime Rate	0.7	1.0
Crime Hot Spots	0.2	N/A
Housing Vitality	7.1%	4.1%
Cumulative Housing Quality	1.5	0.9
Home Ownership	13.7%	59.8%
Infrastructure Needs	\$379,967.57	N/A
Access to Transportation	99.9%	41.3%
Access to Retail	0.0%	10.7%
Access to Greenspace	65.0%	10.2%
Pedestrian Friendliness	0.5	0.3
Noxious Facilities	0.3%	3.8%
Population Growth	11.5%	14.3%
Income Growth	14.1%	25.0%
Employment Quality	13.1%	13.3%

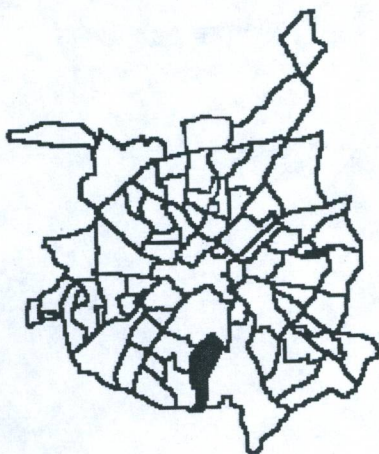
Park Road / Freedom Park

Dimensions	Rating
Quality of Life Index	Stable
Social Dimension	Stable
Crime Dimension	Stable
Physical Dimension	Stable
Economic Dimension	Stable

Neighborhood Statistics

Total Population	1913
Total Families	510
Total Area (acres)	526
Median Household Income	\$46,205

Neighborhood Report Card



For a discussion of individual variables and their interrelationships see the Neighborhood Profile User Guide (Appendix B).

Variable	Neighborhood	City Value
Open Cash Assistance Cases	1.4%	6.6%
Child Welfare	0.6%	2.4%
Youth Dependency	16.5%	21.0%
Aged Dependency	24.3%	10.4%
Competency Exams	80.0%	75.0%
Readiness to Learn	100.0%	87.0%
Births to Adolescents	2.9%	9.2%
No Prenatal Care	0.0%	1.3%
Low Birth Weight	0.0%	9.7%
Risk of Disease	1.3	1.0
Youth Opportunity	5.4	N/A
Community Organizations	60.0	N/A
Violent Crime Rate	0.4	1.0
Juvenile Crime Rate	0.4	1.0
Property Crime Rate	0.5	1.0
Crime Hot Spots	0.0	N/A
Housing Vitality	0.0%	4.1%
Cumulative Housing Quality	0.0	0.9
Home Ownership	76.9%	59.8%
Infrastructure Needs	\$1,826,188.35	N/A
Access to Transportation	69.0%	41.3%
Access to Retail	18.9%	10.7%
Access to Greenspace	48.5%	10.2%
Pedestrian Friendliness	0.5	0.3
Noxious Facilities	0.0%	3.8%
Population Growth	5.0%	14.3%
Income Growth	29.9%	25.0%
Employment Quality	10.0%	13.3%

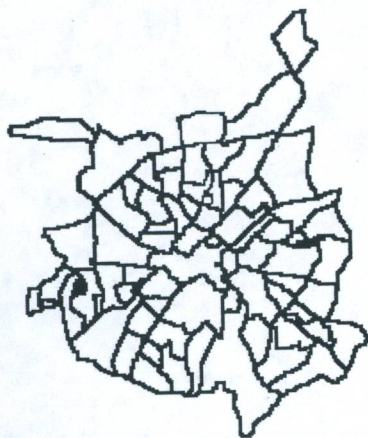
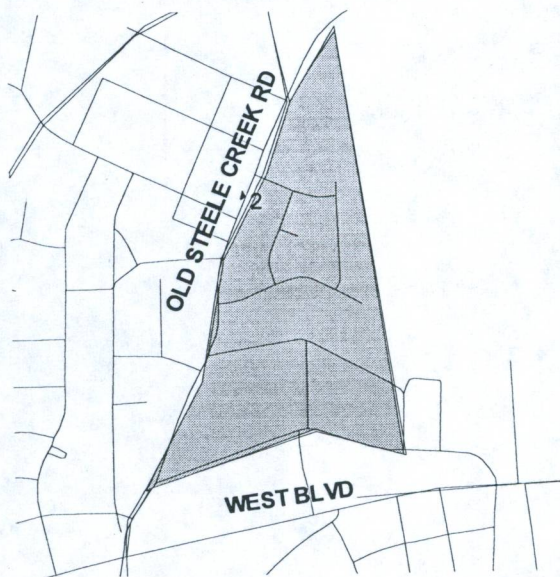
Pinecrest

Dimensions	Rating
Quality of Life Index	Fragile
Social Dimension	Threatened
Crime Dimension	Fragile
Physical Dimension	Threatened
Economic Dimension	Fragile

Neighborhood Statistics

Total Population	118
Total Families	89
Total Area (acres)	62
Median Household Income	\$19,464

Neighborhood Profile



For a discussion of individual variables and their interrelationships see the Neighborhood Profile User Guide (Appendix B).

Variable	Neighborhood	City Value
Open Cash Assistance Cases	21.3%	6.6%
Child Welfare	5.6%	2.4%
Youth Dependency	25.4%	21.0%
Aged Dependency	27.1%	10.4%
Competency Exams	25.0%	75.0%
Readiness to Learn	40.0%	87.0%
Births to Adolescents	40.0%	9.2%
No Prenatal Care	0.0%	1.3%
Low Birth Weight	10.0%	9.7%
Risk of Disease	2.3	1.0
Youth Opportunity	0.0	N/A
Community Organizations	36.0	N/A
Violent Crime Rate	8.6	1.0
Juvenile Crime Rate	1.2	1.0
Property Crime Rate	1.2	1.0
Crime Hot Spots	0.3	N/A
Housing Vitality	9.3%	4.1%
Cumulative Housing Quality	1.1	0.9
Home Ownership	69.4%	59.8%
Infrastructure Needs	\$4,610,791.42	N/A
Access to Transportation	99.9%	41.3%
Access to Retail	17.4%	10.7%
Access to Greenspace	0.0%	10.2%
Pedestrian Friendliness	0.0	0.3
Noxious Facilities	0.0%	3.8%
Population Growth	-4.8%	14.3%
Income Growth	21.2%	25.0%
Employment Quality	63.9%	13.3%

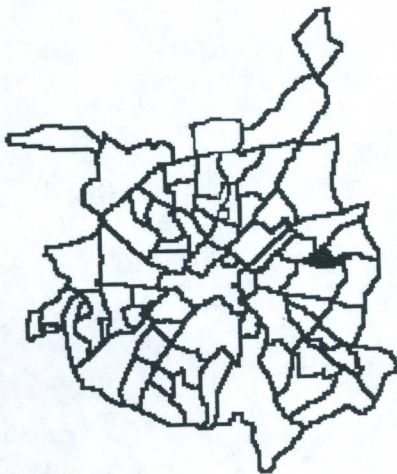
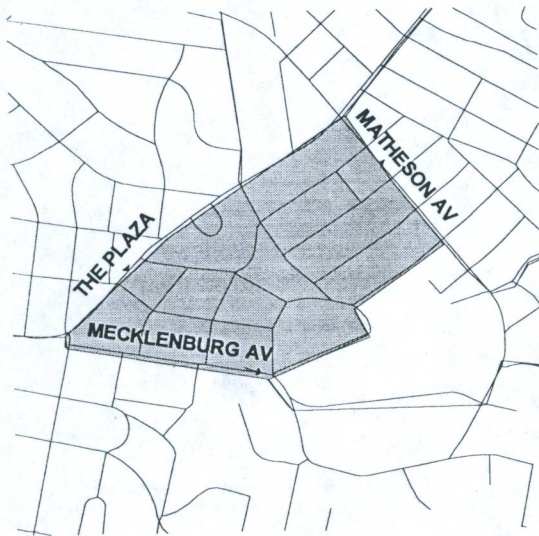
Plaza Hills

Dimensions	Rating
Quality of Life Index	Stable
Social Dimension	Stable
Crime Dimension	Stable
Physical Dimension	Stable
Economic Dimension	Threatened

Neighborhood Statistics

Total Population	638
Total Families	166
Total Area (acres)	93
Median Household Income	\$33,264

Neighborhood Profile



For a discussion of individual variables and their interrelationships see the Neighborhood Profile User Guide (Appendix B).

Variable	Neighborhood	City Value
Open Cash Assistance Cases	7.8%	6.6%
Child Welfare	3.6%	2.4%
Youth Dependency	17.2%	21.0%
Aged Dependency	19.8%	10.4%
Competency Exams	40.0%	75.0%
Readiness to Learn	100.0%	87.0%
Births to Adolescents	0.0%	9.2%
No Prenatal Care	0.0%	1.3%
Low Birth Weight	0.0%	9.7%
Risk of Disease	0.4	1.0
Youth Opportunity	1.0	N/A
Community Organizations	0.0	N/A
Violent Crime Rate	1.8	1.0
Juvenile Crime Rate	0.5	1.0
Property Crime Rate	0.2	1.0
Crime Hot Spots	0.0	N/A
Housing Vitality	0.0%	4.1%
Cumulative Housing Quality	0.1	0.9
Home Ownership	63.7%	59.8%
Infrastructure Needs	\$6,385,919.66	N/A
Access to Transportation	94.0%	41.3%
Access to Retail	67.7%	10.7%
Access to Greenspace	54.9%	10.2%
Pedestrian Friendliness	0.2	0.3
Noxious Facilities	0.0%	3.8%
Population Growth	1.8%	14.3%
Income Growth	26.3%	25.0%
Employment Quality	12.9%	13.3%

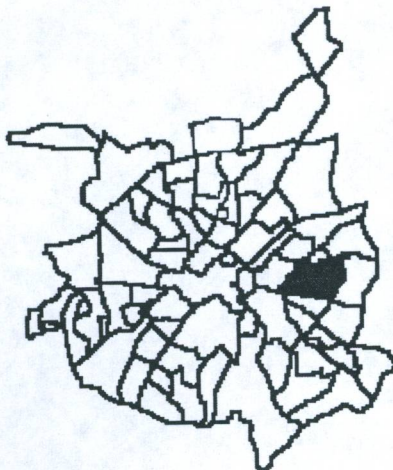
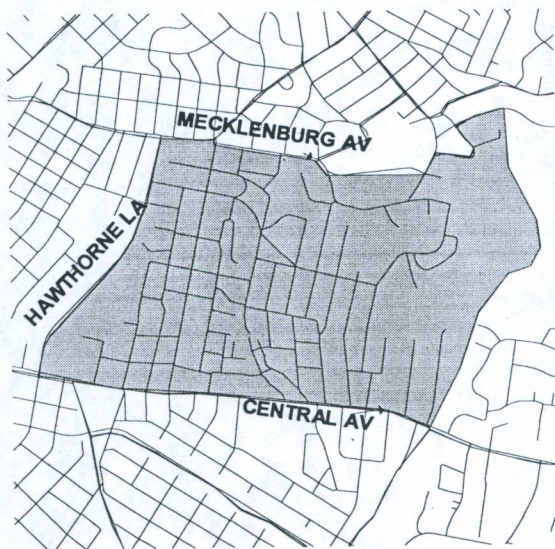
Plaza Midwood

Dimensions	Rating
Quality of Life Index	Stable
Social Dimension	Stable
Crime Dimension	Stable
Physical Dimension	Stable
Economic Dimension	Threatened

Neighborhood Statistics

Total Population	3433
Total Families	866
Total Area (acres)	716
Median Household Income	\$35,041

Neighborhood Profile



For a discussion of individual variables and their interrelationships see the Neighborhood Profile User Guide (Appendix B).

Variable	Neighborhood	City Value
Open Cash Assistance Cases	6.8%	6.6%
Child Welfare	2.0%	2.4%
Youth Dependency	20.3%	21.0%
Aged Dependency	15.7%	10.4%
Competency Exams	65.4%	75.0%
Readiness to Learn	79.4%	87.0%
Births to Adolescents	10.6%	9.2%
No Prenatal Care	2.1%	1.3%
Low Birth Weight	21.3%	9.7%
Risk of Disease	1.3	1.0
Youth Opportunity	4.5	N/A
Community Organizations	40.0	N/A
Violent Crime Rate	1.4	1.0
Juvenile Crime Rate	0.7	1.0
Property Crime Rate	0.5	1.0
Crime Hot Spots	0.1	N/A
Housing Vitality	0.0%	4.1%
Cumulative Housing Quality	0.4	0.9
Home Ownership	67.8%	59.8%
Infrastructure Needs	\$0.00	N/A
Access to Transportation	90.7%	41.3%
Access to Retail	21.5%	10.7%
Access to Greenspace	19.7%	10.2%
Pedestrian Friendliness	0.5	0.3
Noxious Facilities	2.1%	3.8%
Population Growth	0.6%	14.3%
Income Growth	33.8%	25.0%
Employment Quality	12.5%	13.3%

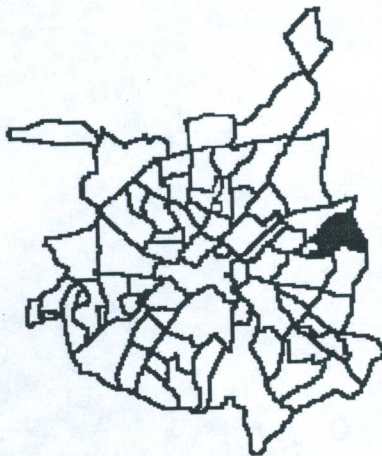
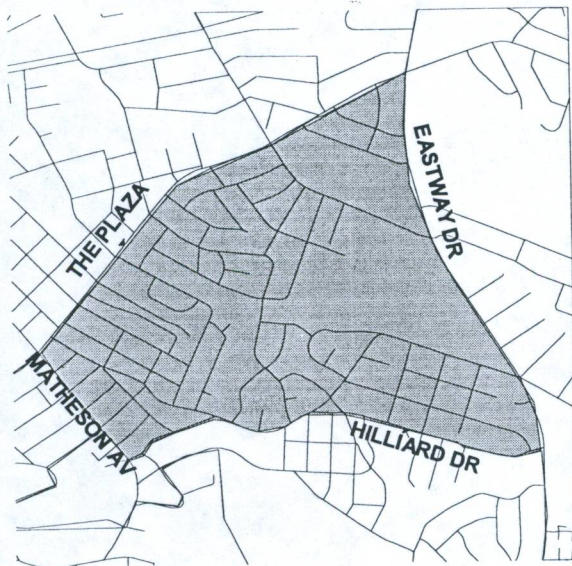
Plaza Shamrock

Dimensions	Rating
Quality of Life Index	Threatened
Social Dimension	Threatened
Crime Dimension	Threatened
Physical Dimension	Threatened
Economic Dimension	Threatened

Neighborhood Statistics

Total Population	3603
Total Families	918
Total Area (acres)	552
Median Household Income	\$29,717

Neighborhood Profile



For a discussion of individual variables and their interrelationships see the Neighborhood Profile User Guide (Appendix B).

Variable	Neighborhood	City Value
Open Cash Assistance Cases	13.4%	6.6%
Child Welfare	4.3%	2.4%
Youth Dependency	19.8%	21.0%
Aged Dependency	16.5%	10.4%
Competency Exams	35.2%	75.0%
Readiness to Learn	76.3%	87.0%
Births to Adolescents	17.3%	9.2%
No Prenatal Care	1.9%	1.3%
Low Birth Weight	13.5%	9.7%
Risk of Disease	2.4	1.0
Youth Opportunity	1.0	N/A
Community Organizations	0.0	N/A
Violent Crime Rate	1.8	1.0
Juvenile Crime Rate	0.9	1.0
Property Crime Rate	0.6	1.0
Crime Hot Spots	0.1	N/A
Housing Vitality	4.1%	4.1%
Cumulative Housing Quality	0.5	0.9
Home Ownership	58.9%	59.8%
Infrastructure Needs	\$4,171,563.24	N/A
Access to Transportation	95.1%	41.3%
Access to Retail	29.9%	10.7%
Access to Greenspace	14.6%	10.2%
Pedestrian Friendliness	0.3	0.3
Noxious Facilities	0.0%	3.8%
Population Growth	1.8%	14.3%
Income Growth	25.9%	25.0%
Employment Quality	12.5%	13.3%

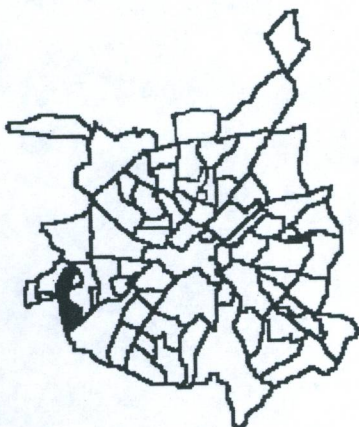
Ponderosa / Wilmont

Dimensions	Rating
Quality of Life Index	Fragile
Social Dimension	Threatened
Crime Dimension	Threatened
Physical Dimension	Threatened
Economic Dimension	Fragile

Neighborhood Statistics

Total Population	1605
Total Families	401
Total Area (acres)	395
Median Household Income	\$19,940

Neighborhood Profile



For a discussion of individual variables and their interrelationships see the Neighborhood Profile User Guide (Appendix B).

Variable	Neighborhood	City Value
Open Cash Assistance Cases	25.2%	6.6%
Child Welfare	5.5%	2.4%
Youth Dependency	28.8%	21.0%
Aged Dependency	6.5%	10.4%
Competency Exams	32.3%	75.0%
Readiness to Learn	59.1%	87.0%
Births to Adolescents	18.8%	9.2%
No Prenatal Care	0.0%	1.3%
Low Birth Weight	25.0%	9.7%
Risk of Disease	1.5	1.0
Youth Opportunity	4.4	N/A
Community Organizations	100.0	N/A
Violent Crime Rate	3.2	1.0
Juvenile Crime Rate	0.4	1.0
Property Crime Rate	0.5	1.0
Crime Hot Spots	0.2	N/A
Housing Vitality	3.5%	4.1%
Cumulative Housing Quality	0.8	0.9
Home Ownership	33.3%	59.8%
Infrastructure Needs	\$2,347,615.84	N/A
Access to Transportation	55.6%	41.3%
Access to Retail	0.0%	10.7%
Access to Greenspace	4.6%	10.2%
Pedestrian Friendliness	0.1	0.3
Noxious Facilities	0.0%	3.8%
Population Growth	-5.3%	14.3%
Income Growth	19.2%	25.0%
Employment Quality	19.9%	13.3%

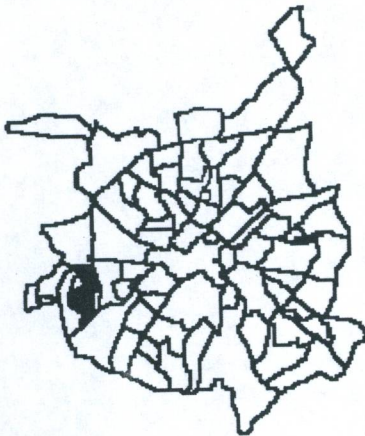
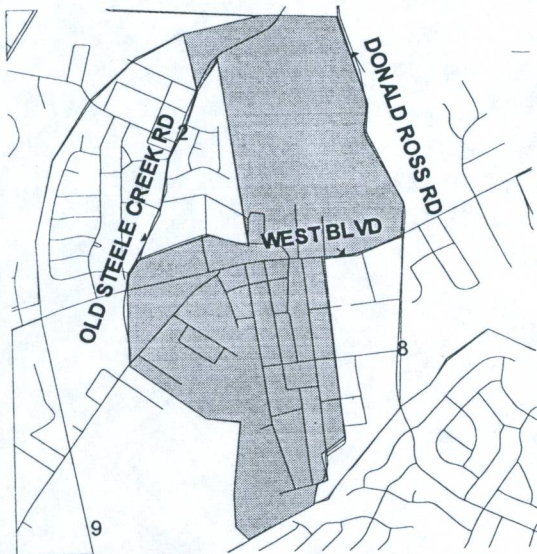
Reid Park

Dimensions	Rating
Quality of Life Index	Stable
Social Dimension	Stable
Crime Dimension	Stable
Physical Dimension	Stable
Economic Dimension	Fragile

Neighborhood Statistics

Total Population	1316
Total Families	317
Total Area (acres)	462
Median Household Income	\$16,205

Neighborhood Profile



For a discussion of individual variables and their interrelationships see the Neighborhood Profile User Guide (Appendix B).

Variable	Neighborhood	City Value
Open Cash Assistance Cases	24.0%	6.6%
Child Welfare	10.4%	2.4%
Youth Dependency	33.6%	21.0%
Aged Dependency	9.4%	10.4%
Competency Exams	30.4%	75.0%
Readiness to Learn	76.5%	87.0%
Births to Adolescents	23.1%	9.2%
No Prenatal Care	0.0%	1.3%
Low Birth Weight	15.4%	9.7%
Risk of Disease	1.1	1.0
Youth Opportunity	10.5	N/A
Community Organizations	36.0	N/A
Violent Crime Rate	2.6	1.0
Juvenile Crime Rate	0.9	1.0
Property Crime Rate	0.4	1.0
Crime Hot Spots	0.0	N/A
Housing Vitality	8.5%	4.1%
Cumulative Housing Quality	1.7	0.9
Home Ownership	26.9%	59.8%
Infrastructure Needs	\$0.0	N/A
Access to Transportation	87.7%	41.3%
Access to Retail	31.4%	10.7%
Access to Greenspace	21.9%	10.2%
Pedestrian Friendliness	0.2	0.3
Noxious Facilities	0.0%	3.8%
Population Growth	-5.3%	14.3%
Income Growth	16.9%	25.0%
Employment Quality	22.7%	13.3%

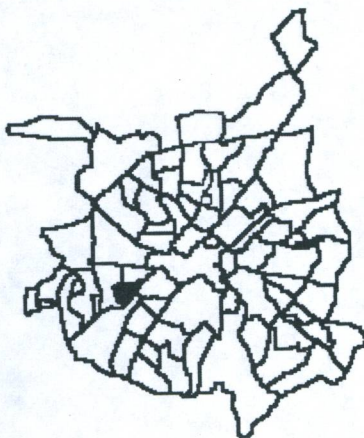
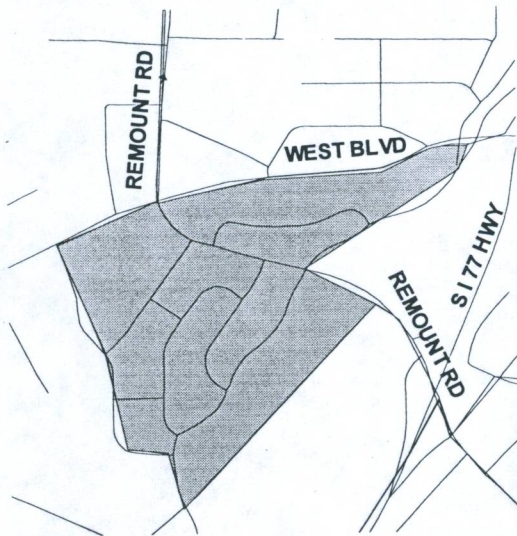
Revolution Park

Dimensions	Rating
Quality of Life Index	Threatened
Social Dimension	Threatened
Crime Dimension	Stable
Physical Dimension	Stable
Economic Dimension	Fragile

Neighborhood Statistics

Total Population	1153
Total Families	287
Total Area (acres)	152
Median Household Income	\$32,361

Neighborhood Profile



For a discussion of individual variables and their interrelationships see the Neighborhood Profile User Guide (Appendix B).

Variable	Neighborhood	City Value
Open Cash Assistance Cases	17.1%	6.6%
Child Welfare	3.8%	2.4%
Youth Dependency	21.6%	21.0%
Aged Dependency	9.4%	10.4%
Competency Exams	41.7%	75.0%
Readiness to Learn	80.0%	87.0%
Births to Adolescents	45.5%	9.2%
No Prenatal Care	0.0%	1.3%
Low Birth Weight	9.1%	9.7%
Risk of Disease	1.2	1.0
Youth Opportunity	2.5	N/A
Community Organizations	36.0	N/A
Violent Crime Rate	1.2	1.0
Juvenile Crime Rate	0.4	1.0
Property Crime Rate	0.4	1.0
Crime Hot Spots	0.0	N/A
Housing Vitality	1.9%	4.1%
Cumulative Housing Quality	0.9	0.9
Home Ownership	79.8%	59.8%
Infrastructure Needs	\$527,181.25	N/A
Access to Transportation	99.9%	41.3%
Access to Retail	38.90%	10.7%
Access to Greenspace	98.6%	10.2%
Pedestrian Friendliness	0.3	0.3
Noxious Facilities	14.3%	3.8%
Population Growth	-0.7%	14.3%
Income Growth	26.7%	25.0%
Employment Quality	26.8%	13.3%

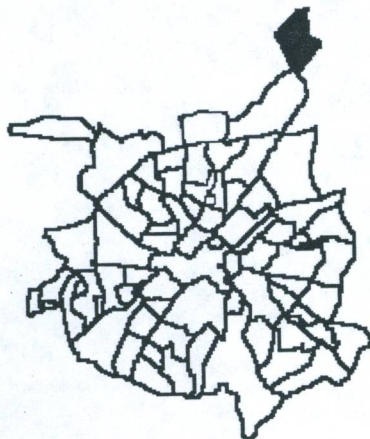
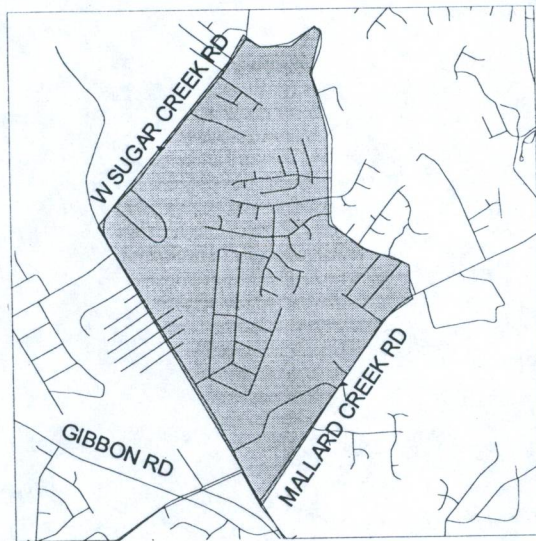
Rockwell / Hemphill Heights

Dimensions	Rating
Quality of Life Index	Threatened
Social Dimension	Stable
Crime Dimension	Stable
Physical Dimension	Fragile
Economic Dimension	Threatened

Neighborhood Statistics

Total Population	715
Total Families	211
Total Area (acres)	651
Median Household Income	\$32,250

Neighborhood Profile



For a discussion of individual variables and their interrelationships see the Neighborhood Profile User Guide (Appendix B).

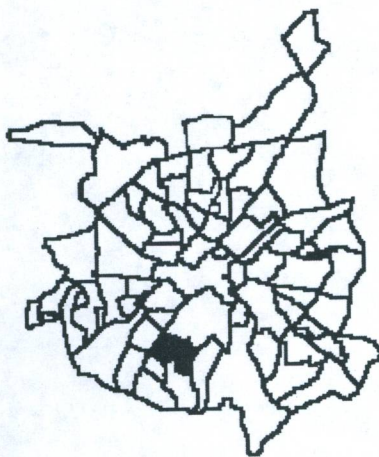
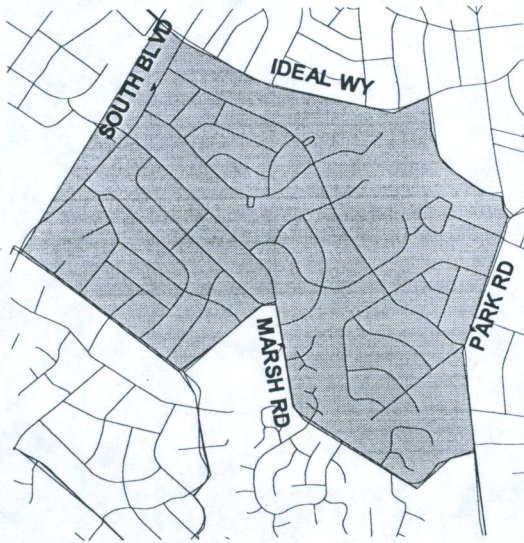
Variable	Neighborhood	City Value
Open Cash Assistance Cases	7.1%	6.6%
Child Welfare	1.9%	2.4%
Youth Dependency	16.9%	21.0%
Aged Dependency	19.4%	10.4%
Competency Exams	52.6%	75.0%
Readiness to Learn	92.3%	87.0%
Births to Adolescents	3.5%	9.2%
No Prenatal Care	0.0%	1.3%
Low Birth Weight	0.0%	9.7%
Risk of Disease	3.1	1.0
Youth Opportunity	6.0	N/A
Community Organizations	48.0	N/A
Violent Crime Rate	1.3	1.0
Juvenile Crime Rate	0.0	1.0
Property Crime Rate	0.3	1.0
Crime Hot Spots	0.0	N/A
Housing Vitality	20.0%	4.1%
Cumulative Housing Quality	1.4	0.9
Home Ownership	55.3%	59.8%
Infrastructure Needs	\$0.0	N/A
Access to Transportation	0.0%	41.3%
Access to Retail	0.0%	10.7%
Access to Greenspace	0.0%	10.2%
Pedestrian Friendliness	0.1	0.3
Noxious Facilities	17.1%	3.8%
Population Growth	16.8%	14.3%
Income Growth	15.4%	25.0%
Employment Quality	14.7%	13.3%

Sedgefield

Dimensions	Rating
Quality of Life Index	Stable
Social Dimension	Stable
Crime Dimension	Stable
Physical Dimension	Threatened
Economic Dimension	Threatened

Neighborhood Statistics	
Total Population	3331
Total Families	790
Total Area (acres)	493
Median Household Income	\$30,970

Neighborhood Profile



For a discussion of individual variables and their interrelationships see the Neighborhood Profile User Guide (Appendix B).

Variable	Neighborhood	City Value
Open Cash Assistance Cases	5.3%	6.6%
Child Welfare	2.0%	2.4%
Youth Dependency	17.0%	21.0%
Aged Dependency	15.6%	10.4%
Competency Exams	49.1%	75.0%
Readiness to Learn	81.8%	87.0%
Births to Adolescents	9.5%	9.2%
No Prenatal Care	0.0%	1.3%
Low Birth Weight	7.1%	9.7%
Risk of Disease	0.9	1.0
Youth Opportunity	6.2	N/A
Community Organizations	36.0	N/A
Violent Crime Rate	0.7	1.0
Juvenile Crime Rate	0.9	1.0
Property Crime Rate	0.4	1.0
Crime Hot Spots	0.0	N/A
Housing Vitality	0.0%	4.1%
Cumulative Housing Quality	0.6	0.9
Home Ownership	70.2%	59.8%
Infrastructure Needs	\$3,787,156.80	N/A
Access to Transportation	54.2%	41.3%
Access to Retail	21.7%	10.7%
Access to Greenspace	34.7%	10.2%
Pedestrian Friendliness	0.6	0.3
Noxious Facilities	0.0%	3.8%
Population Growth	6.7%	14.3%
Income Growth	22.8%	25.0%
Employment Quality	13.7%	13.3%

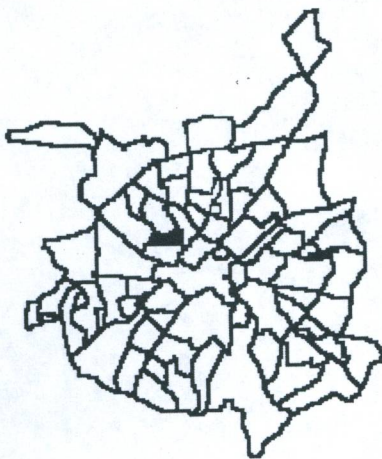
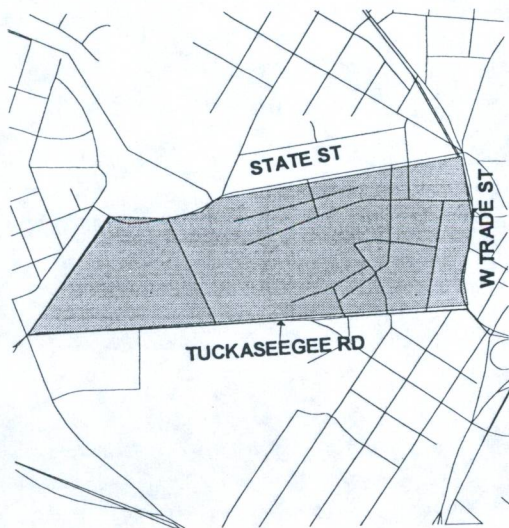
Seversville

Dimensions	Rating
Quality of Life Index	Fragile
Social Dimension	Fragile
Crime Dimension	Fragile
Physical Dimension	Stable
Economic Dimension	Fragile

Neighborhood Statistics

Total Population	775
Total Families	165
Total Area (acres)	140
Median Household Income	\$21,019

Neighborhood Profile



For a discussion of individual variables and their interrelationships see the Neighborhood Profile User Guide (Appendix B).

Variable	Neighborhood	City Value
Open Cash Assistance Cases	30.2%	6.6%
Child Welfare	19.4%	2.4%
Youth Dependency	27.4%	21.0%
Aged Dependency	9.9%	10.4%
Competency Exams	21.4%	75.0%
Readiness to Learn	76.2%	87.0%
Births to Adolescents	12.5%	9.2%
No Prenatal Care	25.0%	1.3%
Low Birth Weight	12.5%	9.7%
Risk of Disease	1.8	1.0
Youth Opportunity	4.0	N/A
Community Organizations	60.0	N/A
Violent Crime Rate	5.0	1.0
Juvenile Crime Rate	2.0	1.0
Property Crime Rate	0.8	1.0
Crime Hot Spots	0.3	N/A
Housing Vitality	18.3%	4.1%
Cumulative Housing Quality	2.4	0.9
Home Ownership	23.5%	59.8%
Infrastructure Needs	\$0.0	N/A
Access to Transportation	99.9%	41.3%
Access to Retail	32.6%	10.7%
Access to Greenspace	20.7%	10.2%
Pedestrian Friendliness	0.8	0.3
Noxious Facilities	0.0%	3.8%
Population Growth	0.1%	14.3%
Income Growth	13.4%	25.0%
Employment Quality	22.7%	13.3%

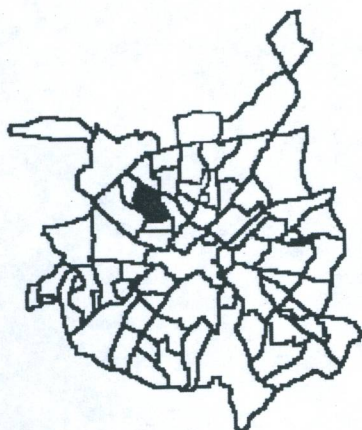
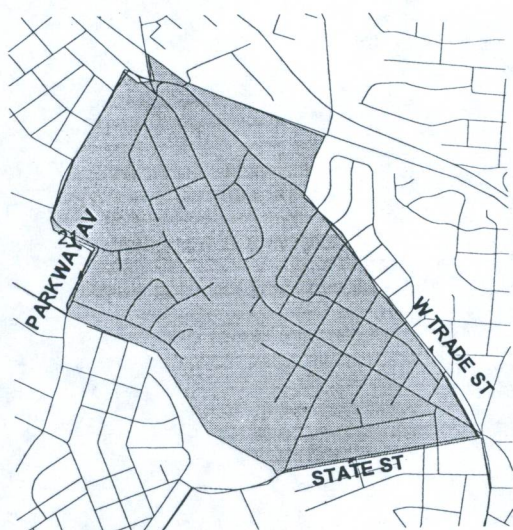
Smallwood

Dimensions	Rating
Quality of Life Index	Threatened
Social Dimension	Threatened
Crime Dimension	Threatened
Physical Dimension	Stable
Economic Dimension	Fragile

Neighborhood Statistics

Total Population	3040
Total Families	567
Total Area (acres)	383
Median Household Income	\$13,373

Neighborhood Profile



Variable	Neighborhood	City Value
Open Cash Assistance Cases	32.8%	6.6%
Child Welfare	10.4%	2.4%
Youth Dependency	20.7%	21.0%
Aged Dependency	8.4%	10.4%
Competency Exams	29.4%	75.0%
Readiness to Learn	57.4%	87.0%
Births to Adolescents	24.4%	9.2%
No Prenatal Care	9.8%	1.3%
Low Birth Weight	24.4%	9.7%
Risk of Disease	1.0	1.0
Youth Opportunity	11.0	N/A
Community Organizations	6.0	N/A
Violent Crime Rate	1.9	1.0
Juvenile Crime Rate	0.2	1.0
Property Crime Rate	0.5	1.0
Crime Hot Spots	0.4	N/A
Housing Vitality	5.3%	4.1%
Cumulative Housing Quality	1.2	0.9
Home Ownership	52.5%	59.8%
Infrastructure Needs	\$0.0	N/A
Access to Transportation	93.7%	41.3%
Access to Retail	1.1%	10.7%
Access to Greenspace	25.1%	10.2%
Pedestrian Friendliness	0.5	0.3
Noxious Facilities	0.0%	3.8%
Population Growth	-3.7%	14.3%
Income Growth	1.4%	25.0%
Employment Quality	12.5%	13.3%

For a discussion of individual variables and their interrelationships see the Neighborhood Profile User Guide (Appendix B).

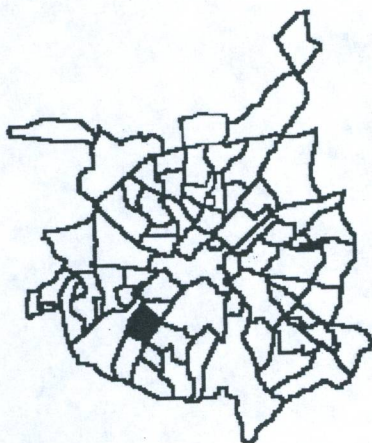
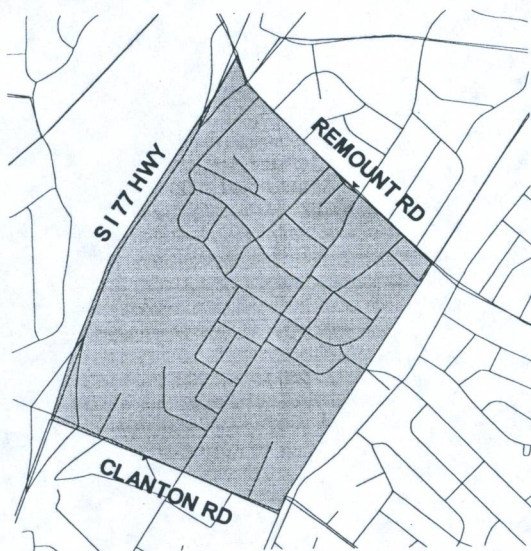
Southside Park

Dimensions	Rating
Quality of Life Index	Fragile
Social Dimension	Fragile
Crime Dimension	Fragile
Physical Dimension	Stable
Economic Dimension	Fragile

Neighborhood Statistics

Total Population	1038
Total Families	278
Total Area (acres)	342
Median Household Income	\$8,980

Neighborhood Profile



For a discussion of individual variables and their interrelationships see the Neighborhood Profile User Guide (Appendix B).

Variable	Neighborhood	City Value
Open Cash Assistance Cases	64.9%	6.6%
Child Welfare	16.2%	2.4%
Youth Dependency	33.7%	21.0%
Aged Dependency	10.5%	10.4%
Competency Exams	19.5%	75.0%
Readiness to Learn	56.8%	87.0%
Births to Adolescents	25.0%	9.2%
No Prenatal Care	5.6%	1.3%
Low Birth Weight	5.6%	9.7%
Risk of Disease	0.5	1.0
Youth Opportunity	1.0	N/A
Community Organizations	24.0	N/A
Violent Crime Rate	6.4	1.0
Juvenile Crime Rate	3.4	1.0
Property Crime Rate	1.2	1.0
Crime Hot Spots	0.3	N/A
Housing Vitality	54.5%	4.1%
Cumulative Housing Quality	4.4	0.9
Home Ownership	26.9%	59.8%
Infrastructure Needs	\$0.0	N/A
Access to Transportation	99.9%	41.3%
Access to Retail	62.1%	10.7%
Access to Greenspace	39.7%	10.2%
Pedestrian Friendliness	0.5	0.3
Noxious Facilities	3.1%	3.8%
Population Growth	2.6%	14.3%
Income Growth	8.4%	25.0%
Employment Quality	17.7%	13.3%

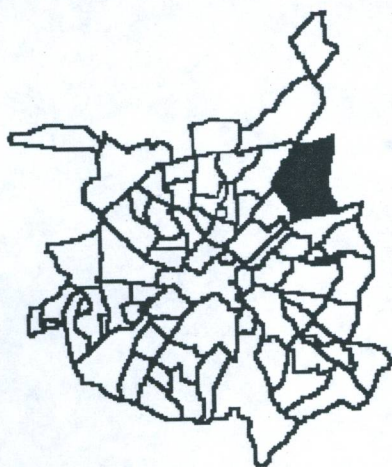
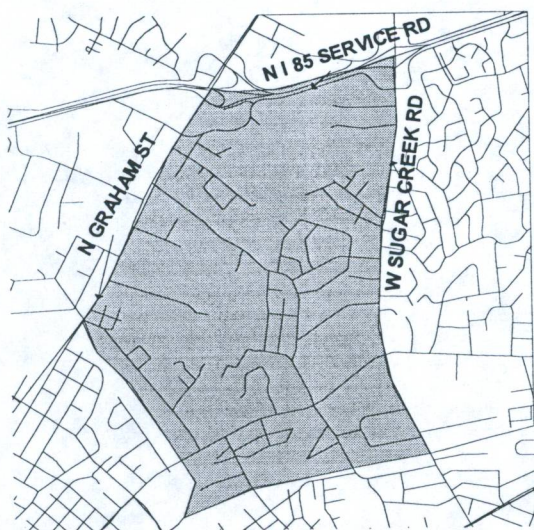
Sugaw Creek / Ritch Avenue

Dimensions	Rating
Quality of Life Index	Fragile
Social Dimension	Threatened
Crime Dimension	Threatened
Physical Dimension	Fragile
Economic Dimension	Fragile

Neighborhood Statistics

Total Population	2557
Total Families	624
Total Area (acres)	1422
Median Household Income	\$24,761

Neighborhood Profile



For a discussion of individual variables and their interrelationships see the Neighborhood Profile User Guide (Appendix B).

Variable	Neighborhood	City Value
Open Cash Assistance Cases	16.7%	6.6%
Child Welfare	4.5%	2.4%
Youth Dependency	23.7%	21.0%
Aged Dependency	7.1%	10.4%
Competency Exams	41.3%	75.0%
Readiness to Learn	56.4%	87.0%
Births to Adolescents	12.7%	9.2%
No Prenatal Care	0.0%	1.3%
Low Birth Weight	12.7%	9.7%
Risk of Disease	0.9	1.0
Youth Opportunity	4.8	N/A
Community Organizations	0.0	N/A
Violent Crime Rate	3.9	1.0
Juvenile Crime Rate	0.7	1.0
Property Crime Rate	0.8	1.0
Crime Hot Spots	0.1	N/A
Housing Vitality	6.7%	4.1%
Cumulative Housing Quality	1.1	0.9
Home Ownership	57.0%	59.8%
Infrastructure Needs	450,167.84	N/A
Access to Transportation	44.6%	41.3%
Access to Retail	12.8%	10.7%
Access to Greenspace	13.2%	10.2%
Pedestrian Friendliness	0.2	0.3
Noxious Facilities	8.8%	3.8%
Population Growth	0.4%	14.3%
Income Growth	17.4%	25.0%
Employment Quality	16.5%	13.3%

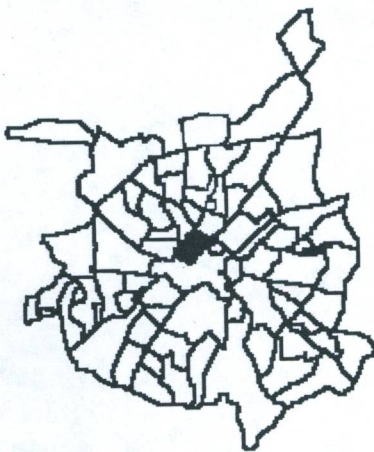
Third Ward

Dimensions	Rating
Quality of Life Index	Stable
Social Dimension	Threatened
Crime Dimension	Stable
Physical Dimension	Stable
Economic Dimension	Stable

Neighborhood Statistics

Total Population	1349
Total Families	280
Total Area (acres)	304
Median Household Income	\$34,940

Neighborhood Profile



For a discussion of individual variables and their interrelationships see the Neighborhood Profile User Guide (Appendix B).

Variable	Neighborhood	City Value
Open Cash Assistance Cases	18.2%	6.6%
Child Welfare	5.4%	2.4%
Youth Dependency	24.6%	21.0%
Aged Dependency	5.9%	10.4%
Competency Exams	32.0%	75.0%
Readiness to Learn	60.0%	87.0%
Births to Adolescents	12.5%	9.2%
No Prenatal Care	0.0%	1.3%
Low Birth Weight	6.3%	9.7%
Risk of Disease	2.0	1.0
Youth Opportunity	4.4	N/A
Community Organizations	28.0	N/A
Violent Crime Rate	1.4	1.0
Juvenile Crime Rate	0.4	1.0
Property Crime Rate	0.5	1.0
Crime Hot Spots	0.1	N/A
Housing Vitality	11.8%	4.1%
Cumulative Housing Quality	1.2	0.9
Home Ownership	58.5%	59.8%
Infrastructure Needs	\$0.0	N/A
Access to Transportation	91.7%	41.3%
Access to Retail	11.9%	10.7%
Access to Greenspace	54.8%	10.2%
Pedestrian Friendliness	0.7	0.3
Noxious Facilities	0.0%	3.8%
Population Growth	25.3%	14.3%
Income Growth	45.1%	25.0%
Employment Quality	9.6%	13.3%

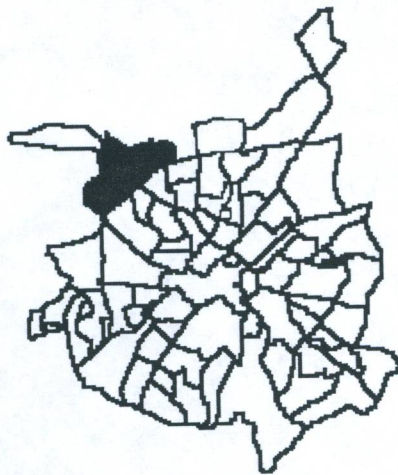
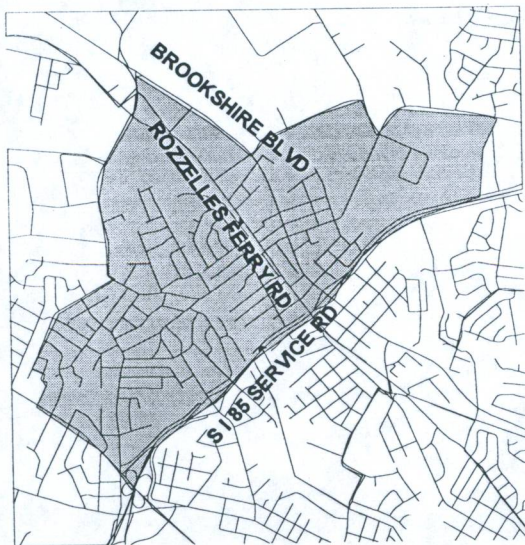
Thomasboro / Hoskins

Dimensions	Rating
Quality of Life Index	Threatened
Social Dimension	Stable
Crime Dimension	Threatened
Physical Dimension	Fragile
Economic Dimension	Threatened

Neighborhood Statistics

Total Population	5717
Total Families	1511
Total Area (acres)	1464
Median Household Income	\$25,218

Neighborhood Profile



For a discussion of individual variables and their interrelationships see the Neighborhood Profile User Guide (Appendix B).

Variable	Neighborhood	City Value
Open Cash Assistance Cases	16.7%	6.6%
Child Welfare	5.8%	2.4%
Youth Dependency	25.3%	21.0%
Aged Dependency	10.0%	10.4%
Competency Exams	46.5%	75.0%
Readiness to Learn	73.3%	87.0%
Births to Adolescents	14.3%	9.2%
No Prenatal Care	3.6%	1.3%
Low Birth Weight	9.5%	9.7%
Risk of Disease	1.5	1.0
Youth Opportunity	16.00	N/A
Community Organizations	22.00	N/A
Violent Crime Rate	1.7	1.0
Juvenile Crime Rate	1.0	1.0
Property Crime Rate	0.5	1.0
Crime Hot Spots	0.05	N/A
Housing Vitality	4.9%	4.1%
Cumulative Housing Quality	0.9	0.9
Home Ownership	56.8%	59.8%
Infrastructure Needs	\$3,005,426.62	N/A
Access to Transportation	91.6%	41.3%
Access to Retail	14.4%	10.7%
Access to Greenspace	6.2%	10.2%
Pedestrian Friendliness	0.1	0.3
Noxious Facilities	9.4%	3.8%
Population Growth	0.8%	14.3%
Income Growth	14.9%	25.0%
Employment Quality	15.6%	13.3%

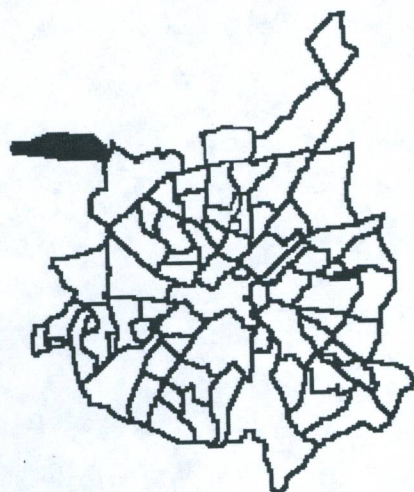
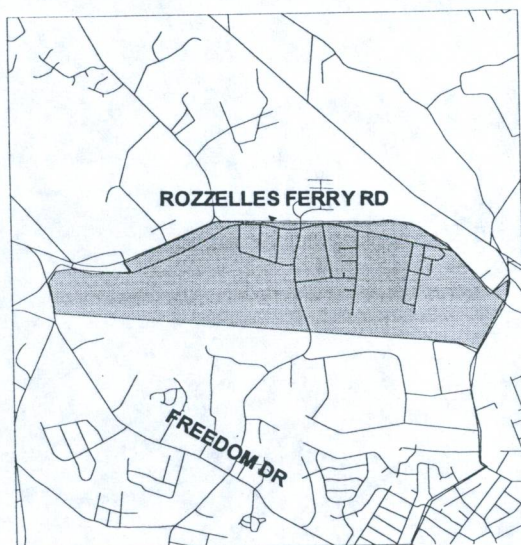
Todd Park

Dimensions	Rating
Quality of Life Index	Threatened
Social Dimension	Threatened
Crime Dimension	Stable
Physical Dimension	Fragile
Economic Dimension	Threatened

Neighborhood Statistics

Total Population	469
Total Families	120
Total Area (acres)	660
Median Household Income	\$28,750

Neighborhood Profile



For a discussion of individual variables and their interrelationships see the Neighborhood Profile User Guide (Appendix B).

Variable	Neighborhood	City Value
Open Cash Assistance Cases	7.5%	6.6%
Child Welfare	4.2%	2.4%
Youth Dependency	24.9%	21.0%
Aged Dependency	16.0%	10.4%
Competency Exams	45.5%	75.0%
Readiness to Learn	77.8%	87.0%
Births to Adolescents	16.7%	9.2%
No Prenatal Care	0.0%	1.3%
Low Birth Weight	33.3%	9.7%
Risk of Disease	2.9	1.0
Youth Opportunity	4.0	N/A
Community Organizations	12.0	N/A
Violent Crime Rate	0.9	1.0
Juvenile Crime Rate	0.0	1.0
Property Crime Rate	0.5	1.0
Crime Hot Spots	0.0	N/A
Housing Vitality	40.0%	4.1%
Cumulative Housing Quality	5.1	0.9
Home Ownership	48.3%	59.8%
Infrastructure Needs	\$872,888.59	N/A
Access to Transportation	5.1%	41.3%
Access to Retail	4.0%	10.7%
Access to Greenspace	0.0%	10.2%
Pedestrian Friendliness	0.1	0.3
Noxious Facilities	7.6%	3.8%
Population Growth	6.8%	14.3%
Income Growth	22.8%	25.0%
Employment Quality	18.8%	13.3%

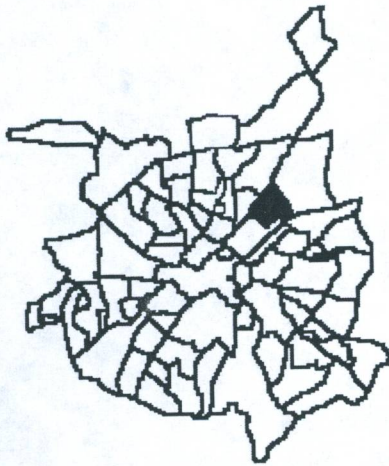
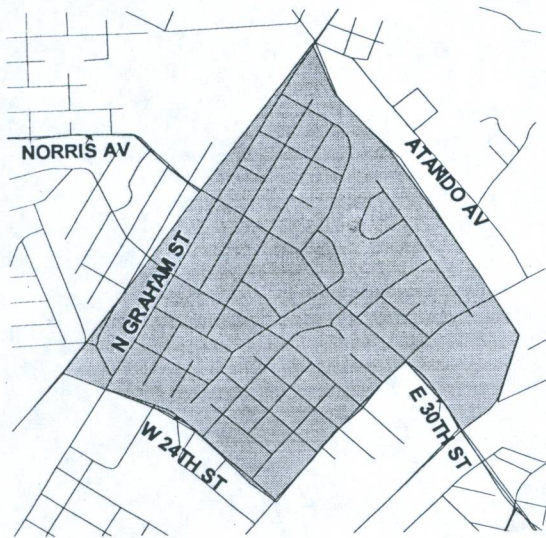
Tryon Hills

Dimensions	Rating
Quality of Life Index	Fragile
Social Dimension	Threatened
Crime Dimension	Fragile
Physical Dimension	Stable
Economic Dimension	Fragile

Neighborhood Statistics

Total Population	2293
Total Families	530
Total Area (acres)	405
Median Household Income	\$15,625

Neighborhood Profile



For a discussion of individual variables and their interrelationships see the Neighborhood Profile User Guide (Appendix B).

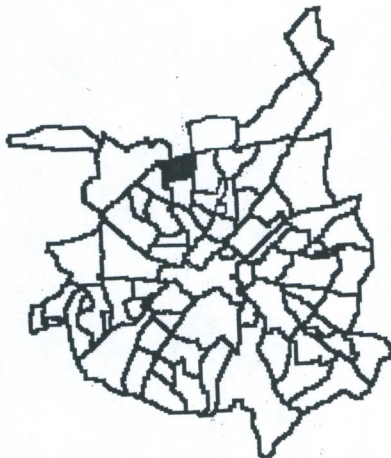
Variable	Neighborhood	City Value
Open Cash Assistance Cases	38.3%	6.6%
Child Welfare	10.6%	2.4%
Youth Dependency	27.0%	21.0%
Aged Dependency	9.8%	10.4%
Competency Exams	22.6%	75.0%
Readiness to Learn	69.0%	87.0%
Births to Adolescents	19.1%	9.2%
No Prenatal Care	4.8%	1.3%
Low Birth Weight	14.3%	9.7%
Risk of Disease	0.9	1.0
Youth Opportunity	5.0	N/A
Community Organizations	6.0	N/A
Violent Crime Rate	2.5	1.0
Juvenile Crime Rate	1.3	1.0
Property Crime Rate	0.7	1.0
Crime Hot Spots	0.2	N/A
Housing Vitality	7.7%	4.1%
Cumulative Housing Quality	1.5	0.9
Home Ownership	61.7%	59.8%
Infrastructure Needs	\$0.0	N/A
Access to Transportation	99.5%	41.3%
Access to Retail	49.3%	10.7%
Access to Greenspace	26.9%	10.2%
Pedestrian Friendliness	0.3	0.3
Noxious Facilities	0.0%	3.8%
Population Growth	-1.3%	14.3%
Income Growth	-4.4%	25.0%
Employment Quality	12.9%	13.3%

University Park

Dimensions	Rating
Quality of Life Index	Stable
Social Dimension	Threatened
Crime Dimension	Stable
Physical Dimension	Stable
Economic Dimension	Threatened

Neighborhood Statistics	
Total Population	1392
Total Families	411
Total Area (acres)	299
Median Household Income	\$35,792

Neighborhood Profile



For a discussion of individual variables and their interrelationships see the Neighborhood Profile User Guide (Appendix B).

Variable	Neighborhood	City Value
Open Cash Assistance Cases	13.9%	6.6%
Child Welfare	2.4%	2.4%
Youth Dependency	13.0%	21.0%
Aged Dependency	20.8%	10.4%
Competency Exams	47.1%	75.0%
Readiness to Learn	66.7%	87.0%
Births to Adolescents	35.7%	9.2%
No Prenatal Care	7.1%	1.3%
Low Birth Weight	14.3%	9.7%
Risk of Disease	3.2	1.0
Youth Opportunity	5.7	N/A
Community Organizations	24.0	N/A
Violent Crime Rate	1.5	1.0
Juvenile Crime Rate	1.2	1.0
Property Crime Rate	0.7	1.0
Crime Hot Spots	0.0	N/A
Housing Vitality	0.0%	4.1%
Cumulative Housing Quality	0.5	0.9
Home Ownership	79.7%	59.8%
Infrastructure Needs	\$1,929,415.35	N/A
Access to Transportation	99.9%	41.3%
Access to Retail	0.0%	10.7%
Access to Greenspace	34.9%	10.2%
Pedestrian Friendliness	0.4	0.3
Noxious Facilities	0.0%	3.8%
Population Growth	-2.6%	14.3%
Income Growth	15.1%	25.0%
Employment Quality	15.1%	13.3%

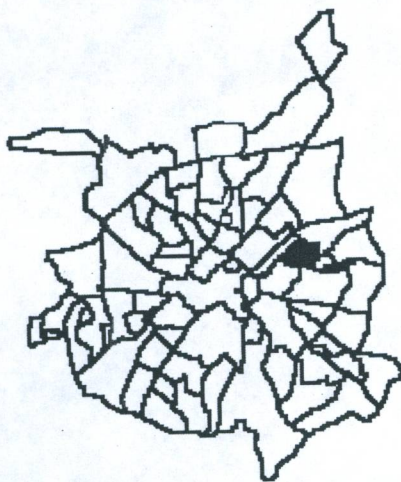
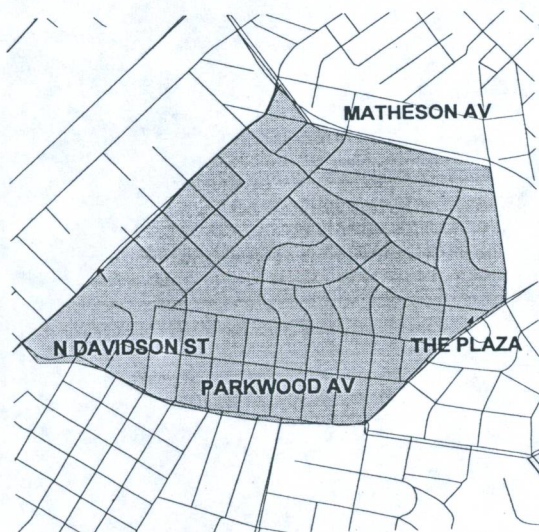
Villa Heights

Dimensions	Rating
Quality of Life Index	Threatened
Social Dimension	Threatened
Crime Dimension	Threatened
Physical Dimension	Stable
Economic Dimension	Threatened

Neighborhood Statistics

Total Population	2249
Total Families	550
Total Area (acres)	280
Median Household Income	\$19,205

Neighborhood Profile



For a discussion of individual variables and their interrelationships see the Neighborhood Profile User Guide (Appendix B).

Variable	Neighborhood	City Value
Open Cash Assistance Cases	30.2%	6.6%
Child Welfare	7.5%	2.4%
Youth Dependency	25.5%	21.0%
Aged Dependency	10.2%	10.4%
Competency Exams	32.9%	75.0%
Readiness to Learn	84.2%	87.0%
Births to Adolescents	20.0%	9.2%
No Prenatal Care	2.9%	1.3%
Low Birth Weight	25.7%	9.7%
Risk of Disease	1.9	1.0
Youth Opportunity	6.2	N/A
Community Organizations	55.0	N/A
Violent Crime Rate	2.3	1.0
Juvenile Crime Rate	1.3	1.0
Property Crime Rate	0.4	1.0
Crime Hot Spots	0.1	N/A
Housing Vitality	2.8%	4.1%
Cumulative Housing Quality	1.2	0.9
Home Ownership	48.5%	59.8%
Infrastructure Needs	\$0.0	N/A
Access to Transportation	85.5%	41.3%
Access to Retail	15.9%	10.7%
Access to Greenspace	64.3%	10.2%
Pedestrian Friendliness	0.4	0.3
Noxious Facilities	0.0%	3.8%
Population Growth	-3.1%	14.3%
Income Growth	16.5%	25.0%
Employment Quality	14.2%	13.3%

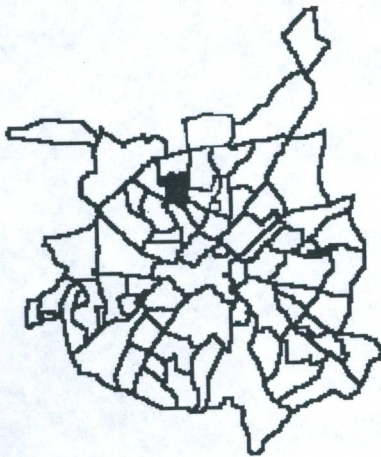
Washington Heights

Dimensions	Rating
Quality of Life Index	Fragile
Social Dimension	Threatened
Crime Dimension	Fragile
Physical Dimension	Fragile
Economic Dimension	Fragile

Neighborhood Statistics

Total Population	1936
Total Families	496
Total Area (acres)	277
Median Household Income	\$16,366

Neighborhood Profile



For a discussion of individual variables and their interrelationships see the Neighborhood Profile User Guide (Appendix B).

Variable	Neighborhood	City Value
Open Cash Assistance Cases	25.0%	6.6%
Child Welfare	7.9%	2.4%
Youth Dependency	28.1%	21.0%
Aged Dependency	14.1%	10.4%
Competency Exams	33.9%	75.0%
Readiness to Learn	78.8%	87.0%
Births to Adolescents	21.2%	9.2%
No Prenatal Care	6.1%	1.3%
Low Birth Weight	21.2%	9.7%
Risk of Disease	2.00	1.0
Youth Opportunity	4.4	N/A
Community Organizations	48.0	N/A
Violent Crime Rate	2.4	1.0
Juvenile Crime Rate	2.1	1.0
Property Crime Rate	0.6	1.0
Crime Hot Spots	0.2	N/A
Housing Vitality	7.7%	4.1%
Cumulative Housing Quality	1.9	0.9
Home Ownership	32.9%	59.8%
Infrastructure Needs	\$2,714,894.03	N/A
Access to Transportation	77.7%	41.3%
Access to Retail	24.8%	10.7%
Access to Greenspace	47.6%	10.2%
Pedestrian Friendliness	0.3	0.3
Noxious Facilities	6.1%	3.8%
Population Growth	-2.6%	14.3%
Income Growth	7.7%	25.0%
Employment Quality	16.4%	13.3%

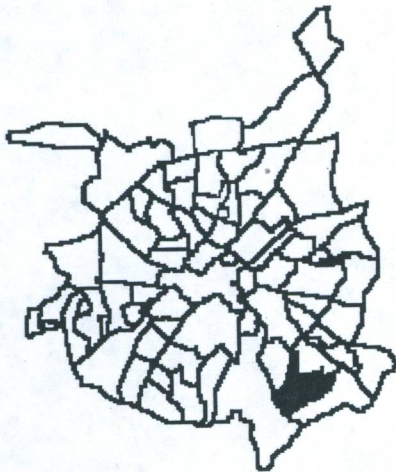
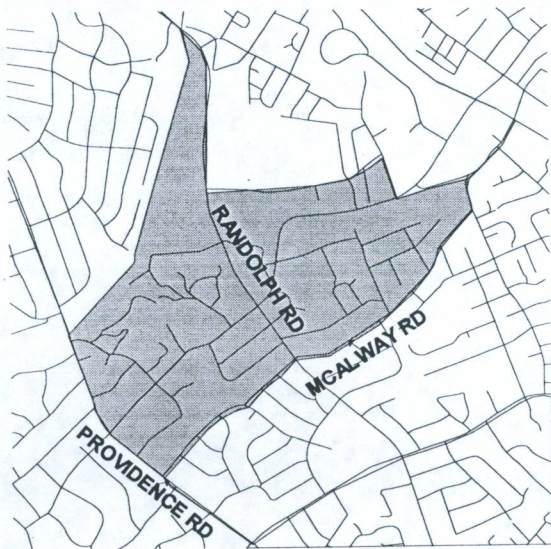
Wendover / Sedgewood

Dimensions	Rating
Quality of Life Index	Stable
Social Dimension	Threatened
Crime Dimension	Stable
Physical Dimension	Stable
Economic Dimension	Threatened

Neighborhood Statistics

Total Population	2133
Total Families	594
Total Area (acres)	634
Median Household Income	\$54,330

Neighborhood Profile



For a discussion of individual variables and their interrelationships see the Neighborhood Profile User Guide (Appendix B).

Variable	Neighborhood	City Value
Open Cash Assistance Cases	10.9%	6.6%
Child Welfare	6.2%	2.4%
Youth Dependency	20.4%	21.0%
Aged Dependency	14.0%	10.4%
Competency Exams	57.9%	75.0%
Readiness to Learn	81.0%	87.0%
Births to Adolescents	2.9%	9.2%
No Prenatal Care	2.9%	1.3%
Low Birth Weight	0.0%	9.7%
Risk of Disease	1.3	1.0
Youth Opportunity	1.7	N/A
Community Organizations	0.0	N/A
Violent Crime Rate	0.7	1.0
Juvenile Crime Rate	0.5	1.0
Property Crime Rate	0.3	1.0
Crime Hot Spots	0.0	N/A
Housing Vitality	10.0%	4.1%
Cumulative Housing Quality	1.3	0.9
Home Ownership	79.7%	59.8%
Infrastructure Needs	\$1,237,222.14	N/A
Access to Transportation	85.8%	41.3%
Access to Retail	35.4%	10.7%
Access to Greenspace	16.6%	10.2%
Pedestrian Friendliness	0.1	0.3
Noxious Facilities	0.0%	3.8%
Population Growth	10.6%	14.3%
Income Growth	16.7%	25.0%
Employment Quality	13.5%	13.3%

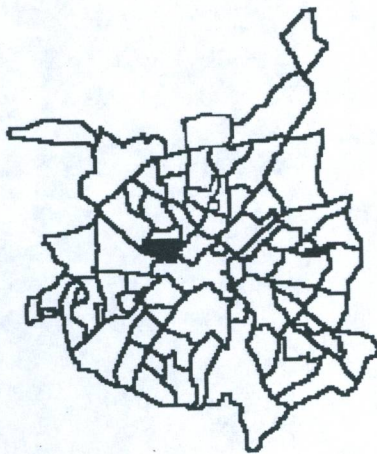
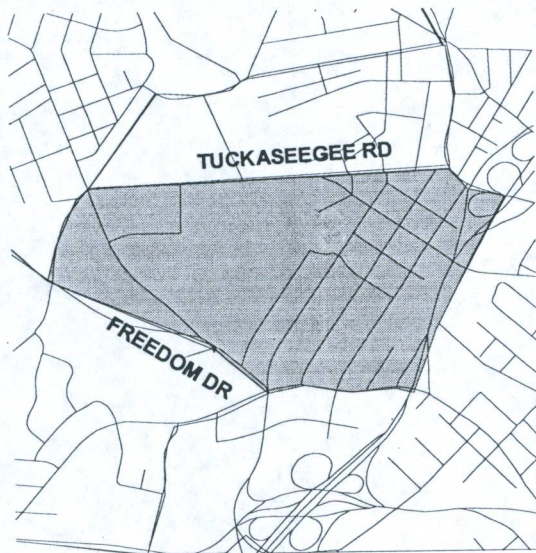
Wesley Heights

Dimensions	Rating
Quality of Life Index	Fragile
Social Dimension	Threatened
Crime Dimension	Fragile
Physical Dimension	Fragile
Economic Dimension	Fragile

Neighborhood Statistics

Total Population	1026
Total Families	239
Total Area (acres)	279
Median Household Income	\$21,813

Neighborhood Profile



For a discussion of individual variables and their interrelationships see the Neighborhood Profile User Guide (Appendix B).

Variable	Neighborhood	City Value
Open Cash Assistance Cases	19.7%	6.6%
Child Welfare	5.0%	2.4%
Youth Dependency	21.3%	21.0%
Aged Dependency	15.9%	10.4%
Competency Exams	42.4%	75.0%
Readiness to Learn	80.0%	87.0%
Births to Adolescents	38.1%	9.2%
No Prenatal Care	4.8%	1.3%
Low Birth Weight	14.3%	9.7%
Risk of Disease	1.6	1.0
Youth Opportunity	2.0	N/A
Community Organizations	20.0	N/A
Violent Crime Rate	2.7	1.0
Juvenile Crime Rate	0.6	1.0
Property Crime Rate	0.9	1.0
Crime Hot Spots	0.2	N/A
Housing Vitality	4.7%	4.1%
Cumulative Housing Quality	0.9	0.9
Home Ownership	52.5%	59.8%
Infrastructure Needs	\$3,216,112.47	N/A
Access to Transportation	81.4%	41.3%
Access to Retail	13.7%	10.7%
Access to Greenspace	7.7%	10.2%
Pedestrian Friendliness	0.7	0.3
Noxious Facilities	0.0%	3.8%
Population Growth	0.2%	14.3%
Income Growth	13.2%	25.0%
Employment Quality	21.0%	13.3%

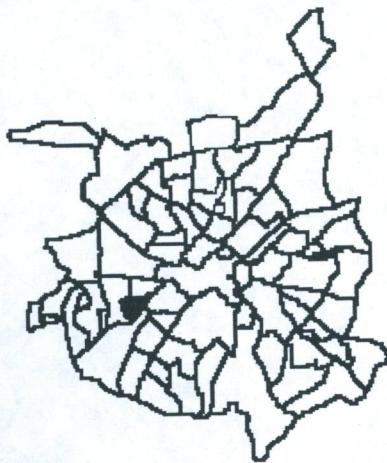
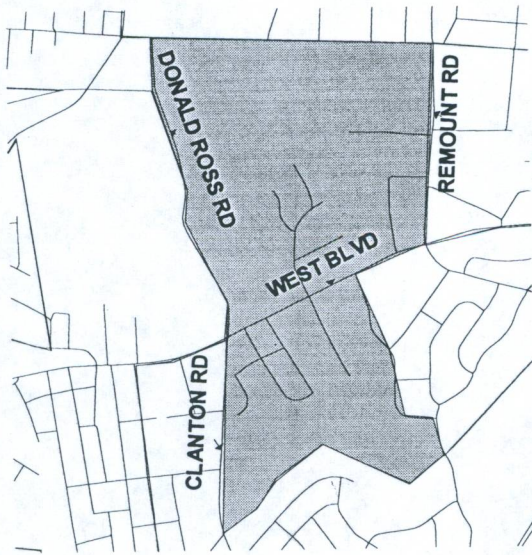
West Boulevard

Dimensions	Rating
Quality of Life Index	Threatened
Social Dimension	Fragile
Crime Dimension	Stable
Physical Dimension	Stable
Economic Dimension	Fragile

Neighborhood Statistics

Total Population	1408
Total Families	364
Total Area (acres)	440
Median Household Income	\$21,813

Neighborhood Profile



For a discussion of individual variables and their interrelationships see the Neighborhood Profile User Guide (Appendix B).

Variable	Neighborhood	City Value
Open Cash Assistance Cases	30.7%	6.6%
Child Welfare	5.8%	2.4%
Youth Dependency	27.7%	21.0%
Aged Dependency	8.4%	10.4%
Competency Exams	31.3%	75.0%
Readiness to Learn	72.7%	87.0%
Births to Adolescents	17.7%	9.2%
No Prenatal Care	0.0%	1.3%
Low Birth Weight	29.4%	9.7%
Risk of Disease	0.6	1.0
Youth Opportunity	3.4	N/A
Community Organizations	0.00	N/A
Violent Crime Rate	1.9	1.0
Juvenile Crime Rate	0.2	1.0
Property Crime Rate	0.6	1.0
Crime Hot Spots	0.0	N/A
Housing Vitality	2.5%	4.1%
Cumulative Housing Quality	0.7	0.9
Home Ownership	44.7%	59.8%
Infrastructure Needs	\$363,561.75	N/A
Access to Transportation	76.8%	41.3%
Access to Retail	33.7%	10.7%
Access to Greenspace	19.6%	10.2%
Pedestrian Friendliness	0.4	0.3
Noxious Facilities	0.0%	3.8%
Population Growth	-4.4%	14.3%
Income Growth	3.6%	25.0%
Employment Quality	13.7%	13.3%

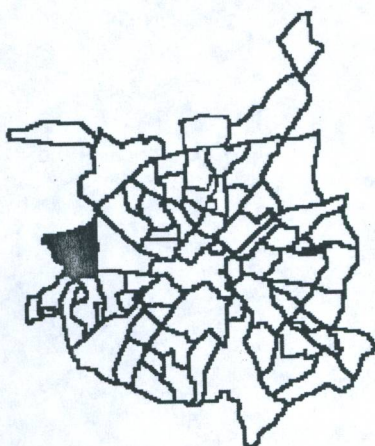
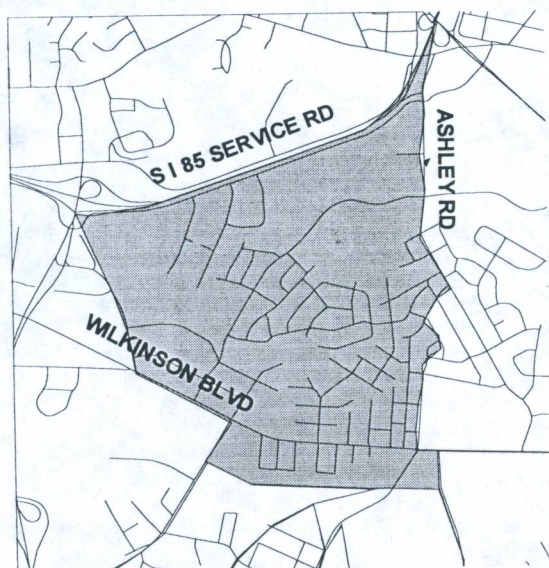
Westerly Hills

Dimensions	Rating
Quality of Life Index	Stable
Social Dimension	Stable
Crime Dimension	Stable
Physical Dimension	Threatened
Economic Dimension	Threatened

Neighborhood Statistics

Total Population	2146
Total Families	543
Total Area (acres)	838
Median Household Income	\$25,018

Neighborhood Profile



Variable	Neighborhood	City Value
Open Cash Assistance Cases	13.3%	6.6%
Child Welfare	4.2%	2.4%
Youth Dependency	21.4%	21.0%
Aged Dependency	11.1%	10.4%
Competency Exams	41.3%	75.0%
Readiness to Learn	83.3%	87.0%
Births to Adolescents	23.1%	9.2%
No Prenatal Care	3.9%	1.3%
Low Birth Weight	7.7%	9.7%
Risk of Disease	0.8	1.0
Youth Opportunity	4.0	N/A
Community Organizations	24.0	N/A
Violent Crime Rate	1.9	1.0
Juvenile Crime Rate	0.7	1.0
Property Crime Rate	0.8	1.0
Crime Hot Spots	0.0	N/A
Housing Vitality	0.0%	4.1%
Cumulative Housing Quality	1.0	0.9
Home Ownership	58.8%	59.8%
Infrastructure Needs	\$1,680,606.47	N/A
Access to Transportation	83.9%	41.3%
Access to Retail	11.6%	10.7%
Access to Greenspace	14.9%	10.2%
Pedestrian Friendliness	0.2	0.3
Noxious Facilities	0.0%	3.8%
Population Growth	0.1%	14.3%
Income Growth	14.5%	25.0%
Employment Quality	14.6%	13.3%

For a discussion of individual variables and their interrelationships see the Neighborhood Profile User Guide (Appendix B).

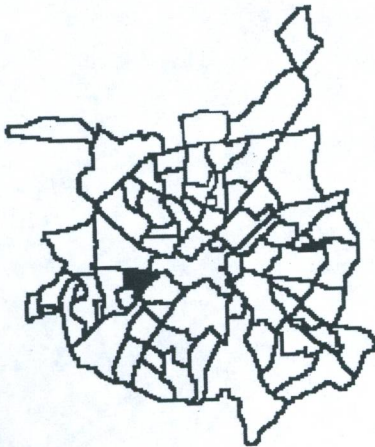
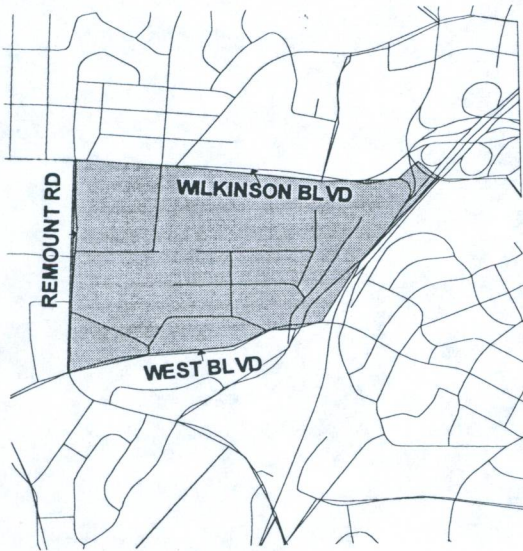
Westover Hills

Dimensions	Rating
Quality of Life Index	Threatened
Social Dimension	Fragile
Crime Dimension	Threatened
Physical Dimension	Stable
Economic Dimension	Threatened

Neighborhood Statistics

Total Population	1146
Total Families	282
Total Area (acres)	216
Median Household Income	\$21,394

Neighborhood Profile



For a discussion of individual variables and their interrelationships see the Neighborhood Profile User Guide (Appendix B).

Variable	Neighborhood	City Value
Open Cash Assistance Cases	17.8%	6.6%
Child Welfare	7.1%	2.4%
Youth Dependency	29.3%	21.0%
Aged Dependency	22.3%	10.4%
Competency Exams	29.0%	75.0%
Readiness to Learn	72.0%	87.0%
Births to Adolescents	33.3%	9.2%
No Prenatal Care	0.0%	1.3%
Low Birth Weight	44.4%	9.7%
Risk of Disease	0.9	1.0
Youth Opportunity	1.1	N/A
Community Organizations	64.0	N/A
Violent Crime Rate	2.2	1.0
Juvenile Crime Rate	1.2	1.0
Property Crime Rate	0.7	1.0
Crime Hot Spots	0.3	N/A
Housing Vitality	2.9%	4.1%
Cumulative Housing Quality	1.2	0.9
Home Ownership	65.3%	59.8%
Infrastructure Needs	\$667,373.68	N/A
Access to Transportation	68.1%	41.3%
Access to Retail	20.0%	10.7%
Access to Greenspace	73.0%	10.2%
Pedestrian Friendliness	0.0	0.3
Noxious Facilities	0.0%	3.8%
Population Growth	-0.5%	14.3%
Income Growth	15.0%	25.0%
Employment Quality	14.4%	13.3%

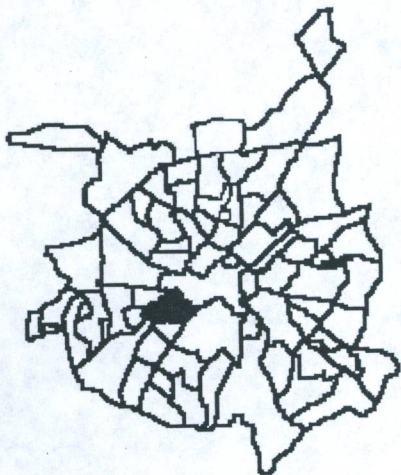
Wilmore

Dimensions	Rating
Quality of Life Index	Fragile
Social Dimension	Threatened
Crime Dimension	Fragile
Physical Dimension	Threatened
Economic Dimension	Fragile

Neighborhood Statistics

Total Population	2212
Total Families	509
Total Area (acres)	419
Median Household Income	\$25,145

Neighborhood Profile



For a discussion of individual variables and their interrelationships see the Neighborhood Profile User Guide (Appendix B).

Variable	Neighborhood	City Value
Open Cash Assistance Cases	32.0%	6.6%
Child Welfare	10.6%	2.4%
Youth Dependency	23.7%	21.0%
Aged Dependency	11.8%	10.4%
Competency Exams	27.6%	75.0%
Readiness to Learn	71.2%	87.0%
Births to Adolescents	32.3%	9.2%
No Prenatal Care	6.5%	1.3%
Low Birth Weight	25.8%	9.7%
Risk of Disease	1.7	1.0
Youth Opportunity	7.7	N/A
Community Organizations	60.0	N/A
Violent Crime Rate	4.5	1.0
Juvenile Crime Rate	0.6	1.0
Property Crime Rate	0.5	1.0
Crime Hot Spots	0.3	N/A
Housing Vitality	2.5%	4.1%
Cumulative Housing Quality	1.2	0.9
Home Ownership	44.0%	59.8%
Infrastructure Needs	\$0.0	N/A
Access to Transportation	92.1%	41.3%
Access to Retail	25.5%	10.7%
Access to Greenspace	50.1%	10.2%
Pedestrian Friendliness	0.5	0.3
Noxious Facilities	21.4%	3.8%
Population Growth	-0.6%	14.3%
Income Growth	19.6%	25.0%
Employment Quality	16.9%	13.3%

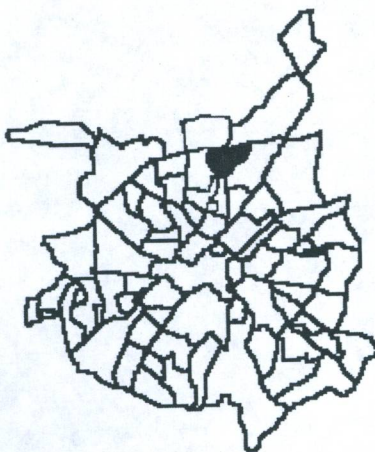
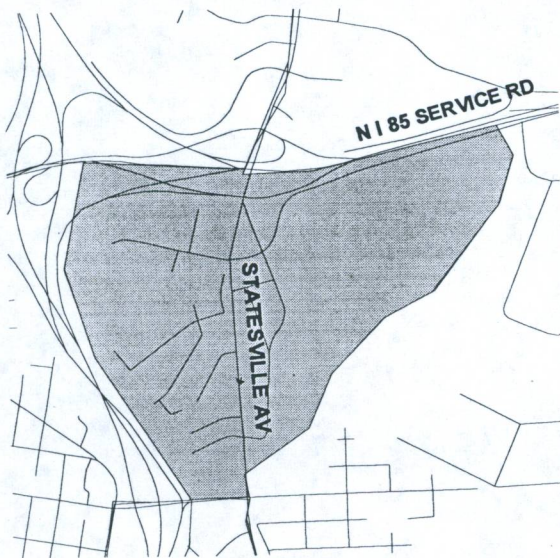
Wilson Heights

Dimensions	Rating
Quality of Life Index	Fragile
Social Dimension	Fragile
Crime Dimension	Fragile
Physical Dimension	Fragile
Economic Dimension	Threatened

Neighborhood Statistics

Total Population	350
Total Families	82
Total Area (acres)	384
Median Household Income	\$15,500

Neighborhood Profile



For a discussion of individual variables and their interrelationships see the Neighborhood Profile User Guide (Appendix B).

Variable	Neighborhood	City Value
Open Cash Assistance Cases	57.6%	6.6%
Child Welfare	15.9%	2.4%
Youth Dependency	28.9%	21.0%
Aged Dependency	9.1%	10.4%
Competency Exams	50.0%	75.0%
Readiness to Learn	33.3%	87.0%
Births to Adolescents	36.4%	9.2%
No Prenatal Care	0.0%	1.3%
Low Birth Weight	18.2%	9.7%
Risk of Disease	2.4	1.0
Youth Opportunity	3.0	N/A
Community Organizations	0.0	N/A
Violent Crime Rate	9.5	1.0
Juvenile Crime Rate	8.5	1.0
Property Crime Rate	2.05	1.0
Crime Hot Spots	0.1	N/A
Housing Vitality	70.0%	4.1%
Cumulative Housing Quality	4.8	0.9
Home Ownership	17.9%	59.8%
Infrastructure Needs	\$166,658.13	N/A
Access to Transportation	68.2%	41.3%
Access to Retail	0.0%	10.7%
Access to Greenspace	0.0%	10.2%
Pedestrian Friendliness	0.09	0.27
Noxious Facilities	21.8%	3.8%
Population Growth	-0.9%	14.3%
Income Growth	18.1%	25.0%
Employment Quality	10.2%	13.3%

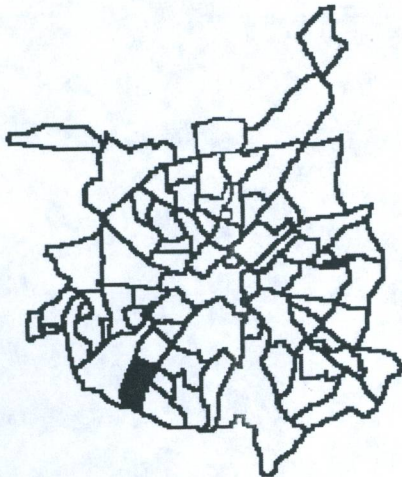
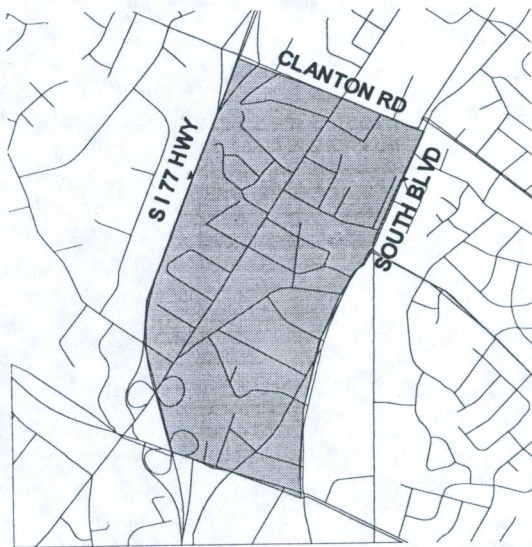
York

Dimensions	Rating
Quality of Life Index	Fragile
Social Dimension	Threatened
Crime Dimension	Fragile
Physical Dimension	Threatened
Economic Dimension	Threatened

Neighborhood Statistics

Total Population	602
Total Families	165
Total Area (acres)	424
Median Household Income	\$26,591

Neighborhood Profile



For a discussion of individual variables and their interrelationships see the Neighborhood Profile User Guide (Appendix B).

Variable	Neighborhood	City Value
Open Cash Assistance Cases	18.2%	6.6%
Child Welfare	3.6%	2.4%
Youth Dependency	20.3%	21.0%
Aged Dependency	10.5%	10.4%
Competency Exams	21.1%	75.0%
Readiness to Learn	75.0%	87.0%
Births to Adolescents	0.0%	9.2%
No Prenatal Care	0.0%	1.3%
Low Birth Weight	25.0%	9.7%
Risk of Disease	2.3	1.0
Youth Opportunity	3.9	N/A
Community Organizations	0.0	N/A
Violent Crime Rate	6.2	1.0
Juvenile Crime Rate	2.4	1.0
Property Crime Rate	3.1	1.0
Crime Hot Spots	0.1	N/A
Housing Vitality	18.2%	4.1%
Cumulative Housing Quality	2.8	0.9
Home Ownership	52.6%	59.8%
Infrastructure Needs	\$1,432,515.96	N/A
Access to Transportation	97.1%	41.3%
Access to Retail	12.6%	10.7%
Access to Greenspace	0.0%	10.2%
Pedestrian Friendliness	0.3	0.3
Noxious Facilities	0.0%	3.8%
Population Growth	-6.7%	14.3%
Income Growth	13.4%	25.0%
Employment Quality	5.3%	13.3%

Appendix B

Neighborhood Profile: User Guide Variable Definitions

Neighborhood Profiles : User Guide

The following section contains a one page summary of the research results for the 73 CWAC neighborhoods. Each individual profile contains:

- Cumulative quality of life rating
- Quality of life rating for each dimension (Social, Crime, Physical, Economic)
- Neighborhood locational map
- Statistical background data on the neighborhood
- Individual neighborhood data for each of the 23 variables used in the analysis with comparable citywide data for the same variables. In cases where citywide data could not be calculated or were inappropriate, values are not provided.

In comparing individual CWAC neighborhood scores with citywide data, it should be remembered that the scaling of the variables is not uniform. In some cases, neighborhood values that are higher than the citywide average represent desirable or positive quality of life findings. But in other cases, the inverse or opposite results may be represented. Indeed, higher neighborhood values indicate conditions causing lower quality of life or less desirable outcomes.

Social Dimension

In the Social Dimension, lower neighborhood quality of life is marked by the following comparisons between neighborhood and citywide variables.

- Higher rates of social assistance
- Higher rates of age-related dependency
- Lower scores on educational attainment measures
- Higher rates of teenage pregnancy and low birth weight babies
- Lower rates of prenatal care
- Higher risk of disease
- Low opportunities for youth recreation
- Low rates of citizen participation in community organizations

Crime Dimension

In the Crime Dimension, the relationship between neighborhood variables and citywide values is usually expressed as an index. The citywide crime measure is calibrated to a score of 1. Neighborhood values over 1 indicate a crime rate above the city average; while neighborhood values less than 1 mark a below average crime rate. The greater the deviation from 1, the higher or lower the quality of life on the Crime Dimension. The crime hot spots variable measures the proportion of a neighborhood area contained in a high crime area, called hot spots. Scores can range from 100 to 0. Neighborhoods composed of large areas in crime hot spots have a lower quality of life. Conversely, low scores indicate higher quality of life on this dimension.

Physical Dimension

In the Physical Dimension, lower neighborhood quality of life is marked by the following comparisons between neighborhood and citywide variables.

- Higher scores on housing vitality (proportion of blighted housing in a neighborhood)
- Low cumulative housing quality scores (measuring total housing character in a neighborhood)
- Lower rates of home ownership
- High levels of infrastructure needs per mile
- Lower rates of access to public transportation, greenspace and basic retailing
- Higher pedestrian friendliness index scores
- Lower percentages of neighborhood populations exposed to noxious facilities

Economic Dimension

Finally, in the Economic Dimension, lower neighborhood quality of life is marked by the following comparisons between neighborhood and citywide variables.

- Population growth rates below the citywide mean
- Median household income expansion at rates below the citywide average
- Higher proportions of workers in the low income wage categories compared to the citywide average

Variable Definitions by Dimension and Component

Social Dimension

Open Cash Assistance Cases - The percentage of families receiving cash assistance (Work First - formerly AFDC).

Percent of families receiving cash assistance =
Total number of cases (as reported by MCI) / total number of families

*** Data provided at the neighborhood level by the Mecklenburg County Office of Planning and Evaluation. Data was extracted from the Mecklenburg Client Index (MCI) and represents the number of cases open on September 4, 1996.

*** Family data came from Claritas Core Trendline Data for all Block Groups in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina

Open Child Welfare Cases - The percentage of families with children who are in one of the following categories

1. Child Protective Investigations
2. Child Protective Treatment
3. Foster Care (not including adoptions)
4. Family Services (voluntary program to help parents access local services for their families)
5. Diversion Intake (services for juveniles who have had contact with the court system - helps families of these children access services)

Percent of families with children on welfare =
Total number of cases (as reported by MCI) / total number of families

*** Data provided at the neighborhood level by the Mecklenburg County Office of Planning and Evaluation. Data was extracted from the Mecklenburg Client Index (MCI) and represents the number of cases open on September 4, 1996.

*** Family data came from Claritas Core Trendline Data for all Block Groups in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina

Youth Dependency Ratio and Aged Dependency Ratio - Dependency ratios measure the proportion of the total neighborhood population that is 65 years and older and 14 years and younger. There are two dependency ratios listed in the index. One for the proportion of total neighborhood population of people 65 years and older and one for the proportion of total neighborhood population of people 14 years and younger.

Youth Dependency Ratio = total youth 14 years and younger / total population in the neighborhood.

Aged Dependency Ratio = total aged persons 65 years and older / total population in the neighborhood.

*** Data from Claritas Core Trendline Data for all Block Groups in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina

Competency Exams - Percentage of 9th and 10th graders that passes the required competency exams in 1995.

*** Data provided at the neighborhood level by Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools.

Readiness to Learn - Percentage of kindergartners who were considered, by their teachers, to be 'ready' for the first grade.

*** Data provided at the neighborhood level by Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools.

Births to Adolescents - Percent of children born in 1995 that were born to women 18 years and younger.

All birth records for Mecklenburg County were address matched using GIS (93.6% match rate). The point data were then intersected with the CWAC neighborhood coverage to get a total number of births for each neighborhood. From the total number of births, births to adolescents were identified. Total births to adolescents in each neighborhood were then divided by the total births per neighborhood to get the percentage of total children born in 1995 that were born to women 18 years and younger in each neighborhood.

*** Data provided by the State of NC Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources; State Center for Health Statistics.

*** Geographic data provided by the Mecklenburg County GIS Department.

Health Conditions Component

Prenatal Care - Percent of children born in 1995 whose mothers received no prenatal care.

All birth records for Mecklenburg County were address matched using GIS (93.6% match rate). The point data were then intersected with the CWAC neighborhood coverage to get a total number of births for each neighborhood. From the total number of births, births to women who received no prenatal care in the first trimester were identified. Total births to women who received no prenatal care in the first trimester in each neighborhood were then divided by the total births per neighborhood to get the percentage of total children born in 1995 that were born to women receiving no prenatal care in the first trimester.

*** Data provided by the State of NC Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources; State Center for Health Statistics.

*** Geographic data provided by the Mecklenburg County GIS Department.

Low Birth Weights - Percentage of children born in 1995 that weighed 2500 grams or less.

All birth records for Mecklenburg County were address matched using GIS (93.6% match rate). The point data were then intersected with the CWAC neighborhood coverage to get a total number of births for each neighborhood. From the total number of births, low birth weight babies were identified. Total low birth weight babies in each neighborhood were then divided by the total births per neighborhood to get the percentage of total children born in 1995 that weighed less than 2500 grams in each neighborhood.

*** Data provided by the State of NC Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources; State Center for Health Statistics.

*** Geographic data provided by the Mecklenburg County GIS Department.

Relative Risk of Disease - The rate of risk of dying from Heart Disease, Cancer, AIDS, or Cerebrovascular Disease per neighborhood as compared to the rate of risk for the City of Charlotte.

The data for death by disease were address matched using a GIS. The point data were then intersected with the CWAC neighborhood coverage to get total deaths by disease for each neighborhood.

***Data provided by the Department of Public Health, Carolinas Health Care System (Mecklenburg County Health Department).

***Relative Risk Rate Ratio from : Kunst, A.E., Mackenbach, J.P. *Measuring Socio-Economic Inequalities in Health*, World Health Organization

Youth Opportunity - A measure of the potential opportunities for youth to get involved in extra-curricular activities within the neighborhood. 'Opportunities' were defined as locations within the community that offered programs and activities for youth up to age 18. Locations included YMCA/YWCA's, churches, schools (offering before/after school programs), recreation centers, community centers and libraries. Opportunity locations were scored as follows:

Churches - score of 1 was attached to each church. This was a minimal score that identified the church as a potential activity center.

Schools - schools were given a score of 1 for a before-school program and a score of 1 for an after-school program. The highest score possible for a single school was 2 - indicating that it had a before and after-school program in place.

Recreation Centers, Community Centers and YWCA/YMCA - Because these centers provide services beyond their neighborhood boundaries, each center was buffered by a 1/4 mile ring that was considered to be a reasonable walking distance for youth to utilize the services offered by the center. Each center was given a score of 3 which was distributed to each neighborhood within the buffer based on the proportion of the buffer area captured by the neighborhood. For instance, a neighborhood that captured 50% of the buffer of a center would score 1.5 on the center rating.

Libraries - libraries were scored using the same methodology as the Centers except that a library was given a score of 2, indicating that it potentially offered greater services than a church but fewer than a Recreation Centers, Community Centers or YWCA/YMCA.

Each neighborhood received a composite score based on the total number and types of opportunities available to youth. The highest likely score for any area was 17 - that includes 2 schools with both before and after-school programs (score =4) + 1 Recreation Center (score = 3) + 3 churches (score = 3) + 2 libraries (score = 4) + 1 YMCA/YWCA (score = 3) = 17. The highest score for CWAC neighborhoods was 16.09 for Elizabeth/Colonial Heights which had the following scores:

school value = 3.00
recreation center value = 9.00
church value = 4.00
library value = 0.09
<u>YMCA/YWCA value = 0.00</u>
total score = 16.09

*** Data provided by Charlotte Neighborhood Development Division, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Parks and Recreation Department, Charlotte Area YMCA's and the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Library System.

Neighborhood Organization Rating - An index value based on the number of active members in the neighborhood group and the frequency of group meetings. The index was constructed by multiplying total active group membership by the frequency of meetings (total meetings for 1996).

***Data collected from the Neighborhood Organization Survey sponsored by the Neighborhood Development Department and The Urban Institute at UNCC.

Crime Dimension

Violent Crime - The level of violent crime in each neighborhood as compared with the level of violent crime in the City of Charlotte. The locations of violent crime offenses were address matched and summed per neighborhood. The total number of violent crimes was also summed for the City of Charlotte. The rate of violent crime per population for each neighborhood was then compared to the rate of violent crime per population for the city. The Location Quotient method was used for the comparison. The results indicate the share of all violent crime in the City of Charlotte captured by the individual neighborhood. For instance, a score of 2.00 indicates that the particular neighborhood has two times its share of violent crime as compared to the city. The rate of violent crime in the neighborhood is said to be twice the rate of violent crime in the city.

*** Location Quotient: Population: Patterns, Dynamics and Prospects by James L. Newman and Gordon E. Matzke, Prentice-Hall, Inc. Englewood Cliffs, NJ c.1984

Juvenile Crime - The level of juvenile crime in each neighborhood as compared with the level of juvenile crime in the City of Charlotte. The locations of juvenile crime offenses were address matched and summed per neighborhood. The total number of juvenile crimes was also summed for the City of Charlotte. The rate of juvenile crime per population for each neighborhood was then compared to the rate of juvenile crime per population for the city. The Location Quotient method was used for the comparison. The results indicate the share of all juvenile crime in the City of Charlotte captured by the individual neighborhood. For instance, a score of 2.00 indicates that the particular neighborhood has two times its share of juvenile crime as compared to the city. The rate of juvenile crime in the neighborhood is said to be twice the rate of juvenile crime in the city.

*** Location Quotient: Population: Patterns, Dynamics and Prospects by James L. Newman and Gordon E. Matzke, Prentice-Hall, Inc. Englewood Cliffs, NJ c.1984

Property Crime - The level of property crime in each neighborhood as compared with the level of property crime in the City of Charlotte. The locations of property crime offenses were address matched and summed per neighborhood. The total number of property crimes was also summed for the City of Charlotte. The rate of property crime per population for each neighborhood was then compared to the rate of property crime per population for the city. The Location Quotient method was used for the comparison. The results indicate the share of all property crime in the City of Charlotte captured by the individual neighborhood. For instance, a score of 2.00 indicates that the particular neighborhood has two times its share of property crime as compared to the city. The rate of property crime in the neighborhood is said to be twice the rate of property crime in the city.

*** Location Quotient: Population: Patterns, Dynamics and Prospects by James L. Newman and Gordon E. Matzke, Prentice-Hall, Inc. Englewood Cliffs, NJ c.1984

Hot Spots - Hot spots are defined as areas in CWAC neighborhoods that have a high concentration of crime. These areas were defined using GIS Grid applications. Each cell received a score based on the concentration of crime in that cell. A cell with a high concentration of crime was labeled a 'hot spot'. For each neighborhood, the total number of hot spots were recorded as a proportion of the total number of cells. The higher the proportion, the greater the number of areas with high concentrations of crime. Grid cells were 1,000ft by 1,000ft.

***Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department, Research and Planning Department.

Physical Dimension Housing Quality Component

Housing Vitality : Deteriorated and Dilapidated - Percent of housing units in a neighborhood rated as deteriorated or dilapidated by the Charlotte Housing Quality Survey.

***Housing Quality in the City of Charlotte, 1996.

Cumulative Housing Quality - Average weighted score of housing units surveyed for the Charlotte Housing Quality Survey. A low score is positive; a high score is negative.

***Housing Quality in the City of Charlotte, 1996.

Home Ownership - Percentage of all single family homes, condominiums and townhomes that were owner occupied in 1991.

***Tax data provided by Charlotte-Mecklenburg Planning Department

Infrastructure Needs- This is an estimate of construction costs for sidewalk, curb, and minor drainage only and does not include any funds for the repair or installation of major drainage systems. Estimates are for each neighborhood and were assessed by the Charlotte Engineering Department.

***Charlotte Engineering and Building Maintenance Department Assessments in 1997 dollars.

Accessibility Component

Access to Transportation - Percentage of people who live within walking distance of public transportation. Public transportation is defined as the Charlotte Transit Bus Routes for 1996. The bus routes were buffered by 1/4mi. using a GIS. The buffers were then intersected with neighborhood boundaries. Based on the assumption of equal spatial population distribution, the proportion of a neighborhood's population that fell within the 1/4mi buffer was considered to have access to public transportation. One quarter mile is an accepted estimate of the distance an individual can / or will potentially walk from home to access a service or amenity.

*** Data provided by the Transportation Lab at UNCC

Access to Basic Retail - The percentage of neighborhood residents that are within walking distance to a grocery store and / or a pharmacy. Grocery Store and Pharmacy addresses were taken from the 1996 Charlotte Yellow Pages, address-matched in GIS and buffered by 1/4 mile. The buffers were then intersected with neighborhood boundaries. Based on the assumption of equal spatial population distribution, the proportion of a neighborhood's population that fell within the 1/4mi buffer was considered to have access to basic retail. One quarter mile is an accepted estimate of the distance an individual can / or will potentially walk from home to access a service or amenity.

***1996 Charlotte Bell South Yellow Pages

Access to Greenspace - Percentage of residents who live within walking distance to a park. Park locations were identified by the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Parks and Recreation Department and were buffered by 1/4 mi.. The buffers were then intersected with neighborhood boundaries. Based on the assumption of equal spatial population distribution, the proportion of a neighborhood's population that fell within the 1/4mi buffer was considered to have access to greenspace. One quarter mile is an accepted estimate of the distance an individual can / or will potentially walk from home to access a service or amenity.

** *Park location information provided by the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Parks and Recreation Department.

Intra-Neighborhood Pedestrian Friendliness - An index of pedestrian friendliness based on the total length of sidewalks in each neighborhood as compared to the total length of the streets.

** *Sidewalk data provided by Charlotte Department of Transportation.

Proximity to Noxious Facilities Component

Proximity to Noxious Facilities - Percent of total population living within 1/4 mile of a noxious facility. Noxious facilities include all landfills, incinerators, garbage transfer stations, water treatment plants and sewage treatment plants.

***Landfill/incinerator data provided by the Mecklenburg County Environmental Protection Agency.

***Solid Wastes Services Department (Garbage Relay Stations)

***1996 Charlotte Phone Book (Water/Sewage treatment plants)

Economic Dimension

Population and Income Growth Component

Population Vitality - Percent change in population from 1990 to 1996. The following equation was used:

$$\frac{1996 \text{ population} - 1990 \text{ population}}{1990 \text{ population}} * 100 = \% \text{ Change in Population}$$

***1990 data taken from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

***1996 population estimates from Claritas

Income Change - Percent increase or decrease in median household income from 1990-1996.

$$\frac{1996 \text{ income} - 1990 \text{ income}}{1990 \text{ income}} * 100 = \% \text{ Change in Income}$$

***1996 income estimates from Claritas Core Trendline Data for all Block Groups in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina

Employment Quality Component

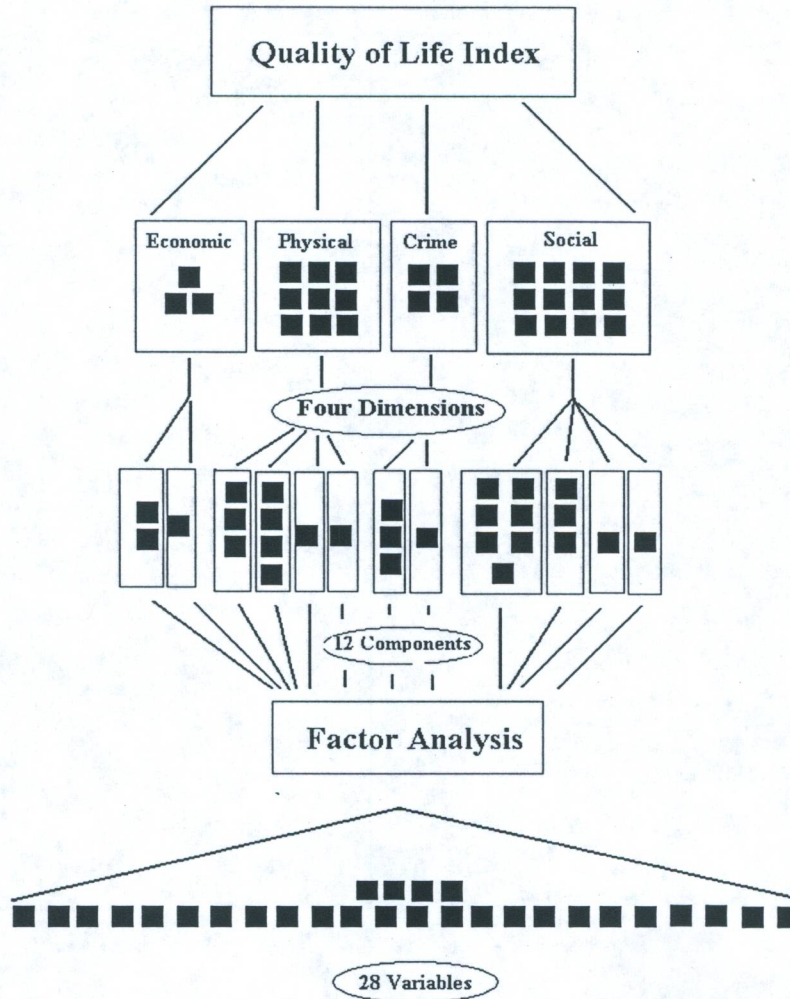
Employment Quality - Percent of residents employed in the two lowest annual wage earning sectors of the economy (Retail Trade and Personal Service). The lowest annual wage earning sectors were derived from the 1990 County Business Patterns. Based on employment reported in the 1990 Census, the proportion of all adults employed in the two lowest wage categories was derived.

*** Data obtained from the 1990 U.S. Census

*** County Business Patterns 1993 North Carolina, U.S. Department of Commerce; Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census

Appendix C
Overview of the Research Methodology

Overview of Methodology



***For a more detailed explanation of methods, see City Within A City
Neighborhood Quality of Life Technical Report