



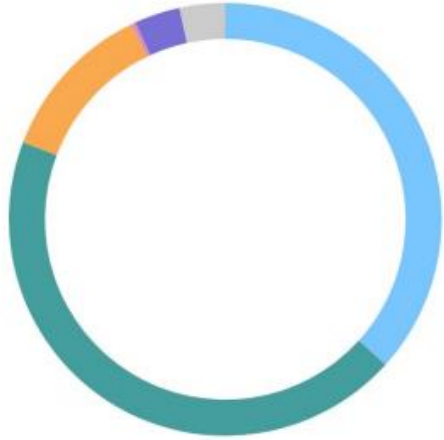
SOUTH PROVIDENCE HEZ COMMUNITY ASSESMENT

Assessment of social, economic, physical, and environmental conditions impacting the health of their respective HEZs and describe the inequities of interest and importance to the community as needed and as advised by the HEZ steering committee.

02905 at a glance

RACE OR ETHNICITY

% of population by race or ethnicity



Non-Hispanic White	36.7%
Hispanic or Latino	44.0%
Black or African-American	12.1%
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.3%
Asian or Pacific Islander	3.4%
Some Other Race	3.4%

NATIVITY

% of population by nativity



Foreign-born	27.4%
Native-born	72.6%

EDUCATION

% of population 25+ by educational attainment



Advanced degree	12.1%
Bachelor's degree	14.8%
Some college	26.2%
High school diploma	28.6%
No high school diploma	18.3%

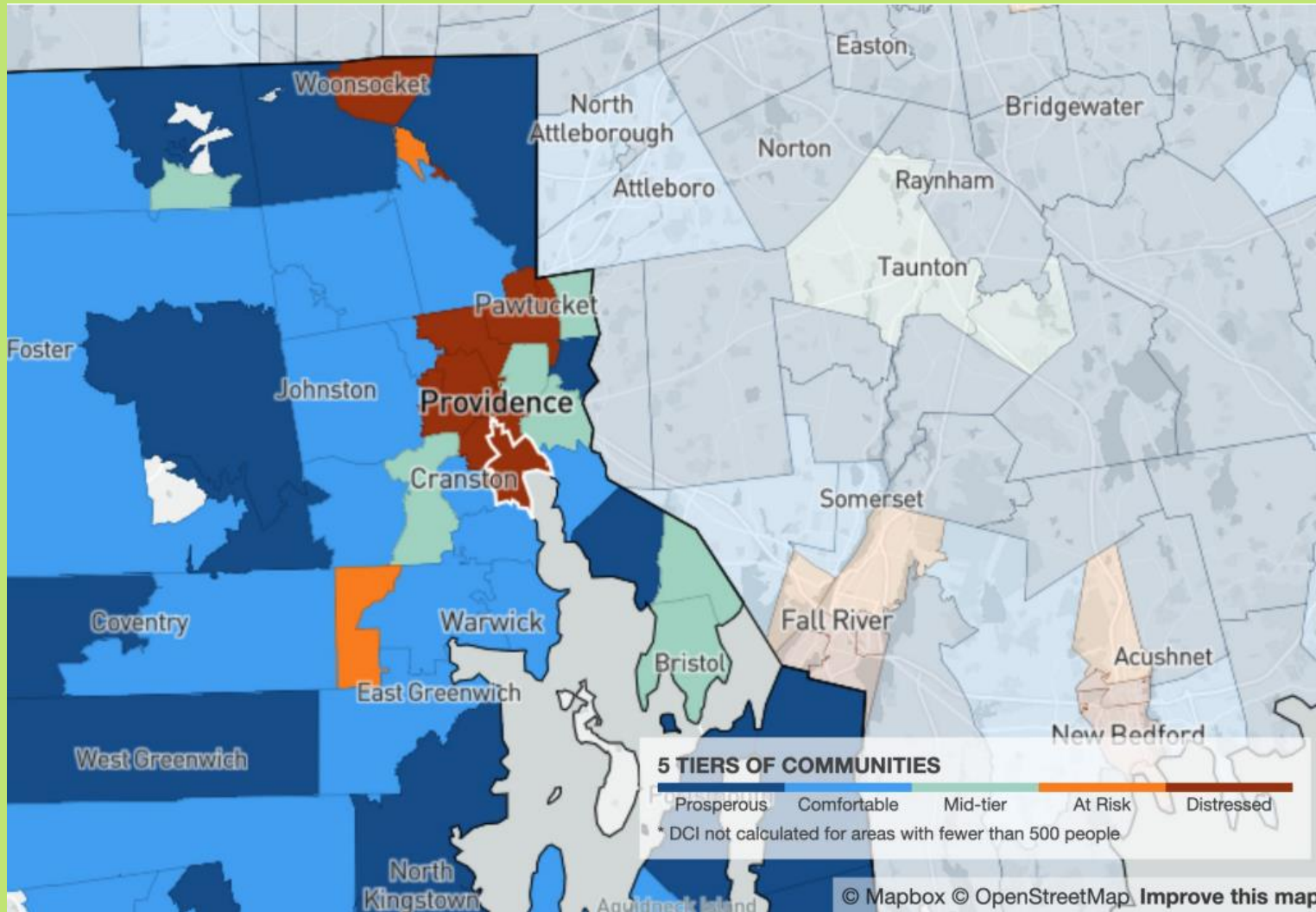
OCCUPATION

% of 16+ population by occupation



Management and Professional	32.5%
Service	25.0%
Sales and Office	21.7%
Natural Resources and Construction	3.7%
Production and Transportation	17.2%

Distressed Communities Index



DCI Factors for 02905

No High School Diploma: 18.3%
(National - 12.3%)

Poverty rate - 23.2%
(National - 13.9%)

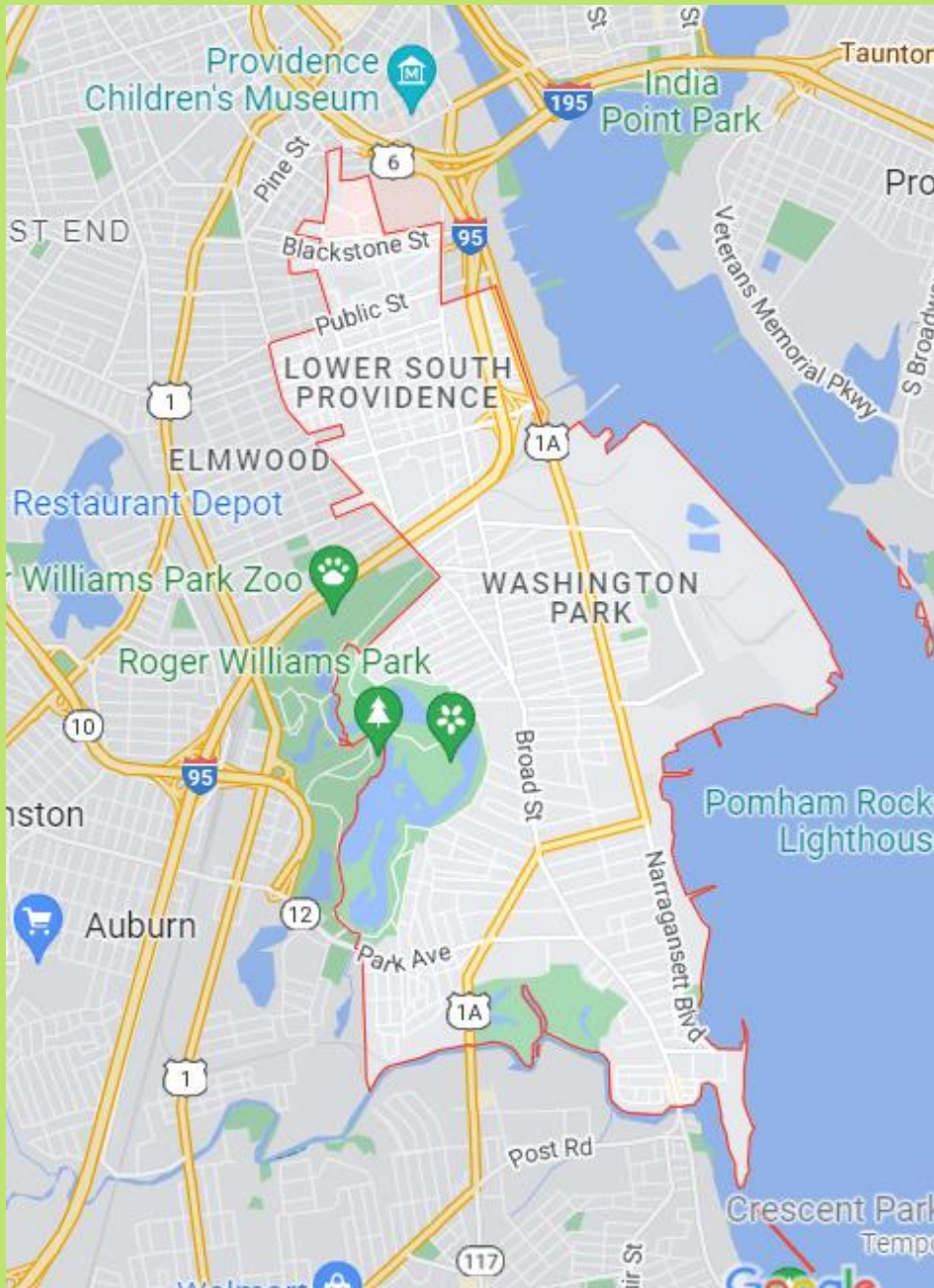
Adults not working - 26.1%
(National - 23.5%)

Housing vacancy rate - 10%
(National - 9.4%)

Median Household Income - \$43K
(National - \$60.5K)

Change in employment in 02905 - -3.7% (National 8.0%)

Change in establishments in 02905 - 0.6% (National 4.5%)



02905 Community Assessment Summary

Question: What are the greatest health related concerns for residents & stakeholders in 02905?

Community Assessment Actions Completed



Covid-Response Team Data Collection

When: 1/1/21-03/30/21

Surveyors: Community Health Workers of FSRI

Responses: 108 (in-person)

Respondents: 91.7% residents, business owners and CBOS. Remainder being other key stakeholders



02905 HEZ SWOT Analysis

When: Youth Conference & Community resource fair in 02905

Surveyors: Sandra

Responses: 31
Questionnaires Collected

Respondents: Mostly teachers, students and parents attending events



Literature Review

Collected data from current government and .org sites.



SDoH Data Collected

When: between 10/2020 - 03/2022

Surveyors: Covid-19 Response Team

Responses: 169 SDoH Screenings completed



Strong Sense of Community, Family, and Longevity



Diversity of languages, food, culture



Family & friends in proximity, good relationship with neighbors, proximity to businesses and overall supportive community

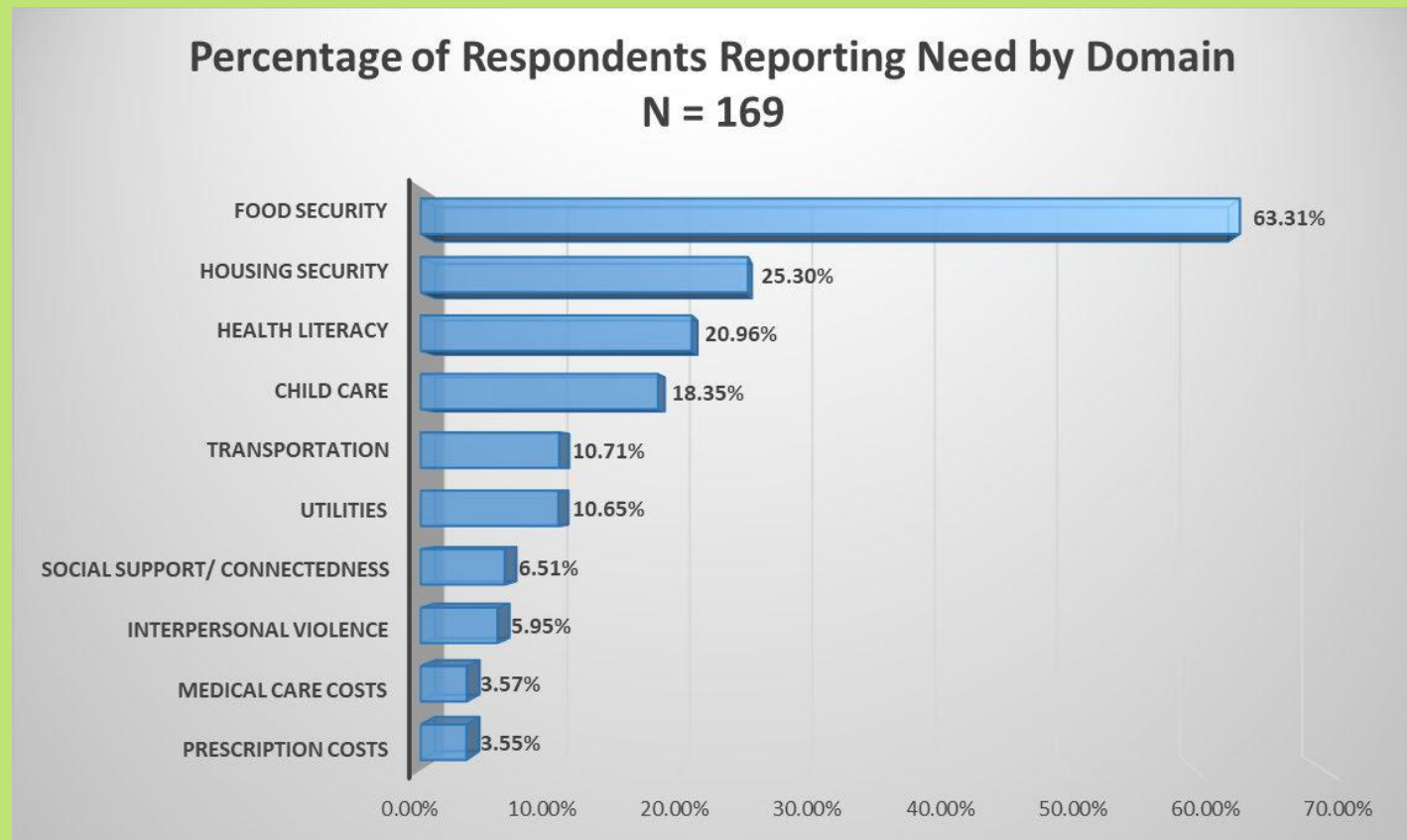
Perceived Community Strengths

Collected from Pre-Hez
Interviews & SWOT Analysis.

Thought: How do we leverage and integrate these strengths into our approach addressing health inequalities?

Health-related themes that presented themselves in the community assessment process...

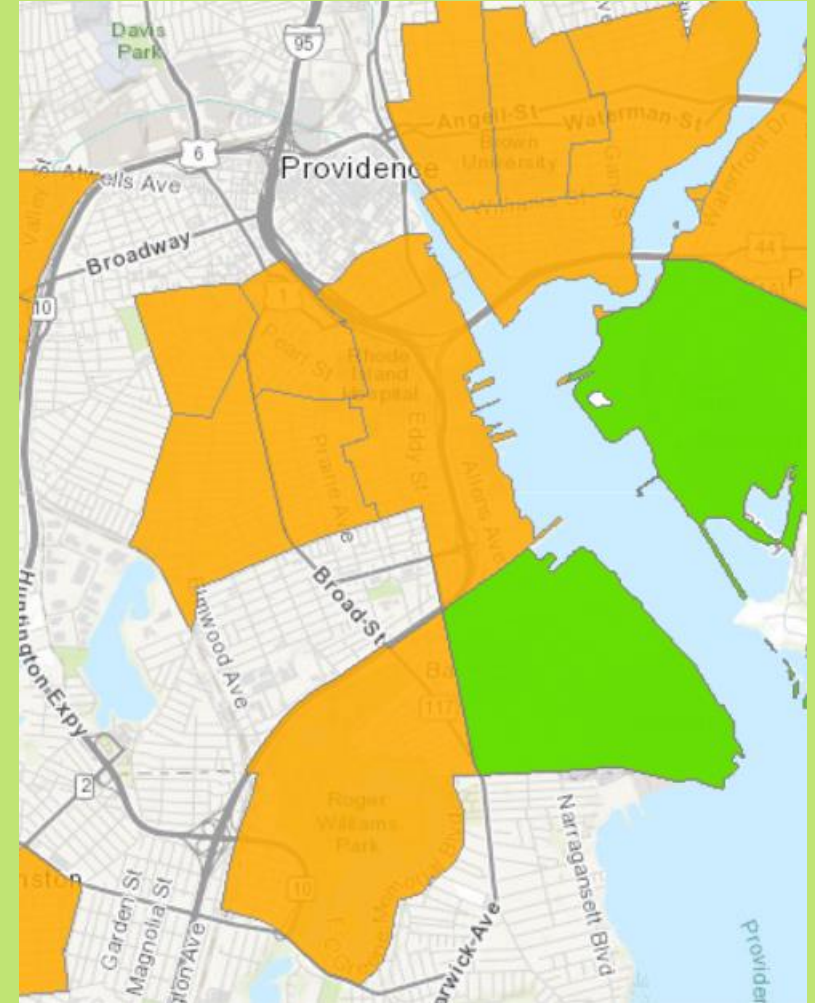
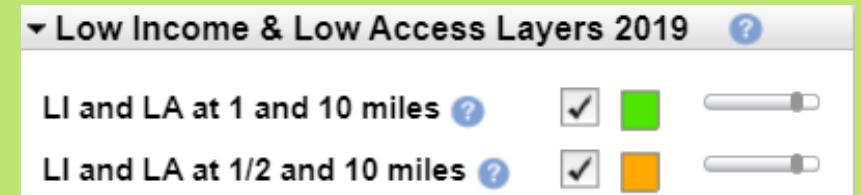
From the Social
Determinants of
Health Data
Collected in
02905



Food Insecurity

Highlights from the Surveys & Lit. Review

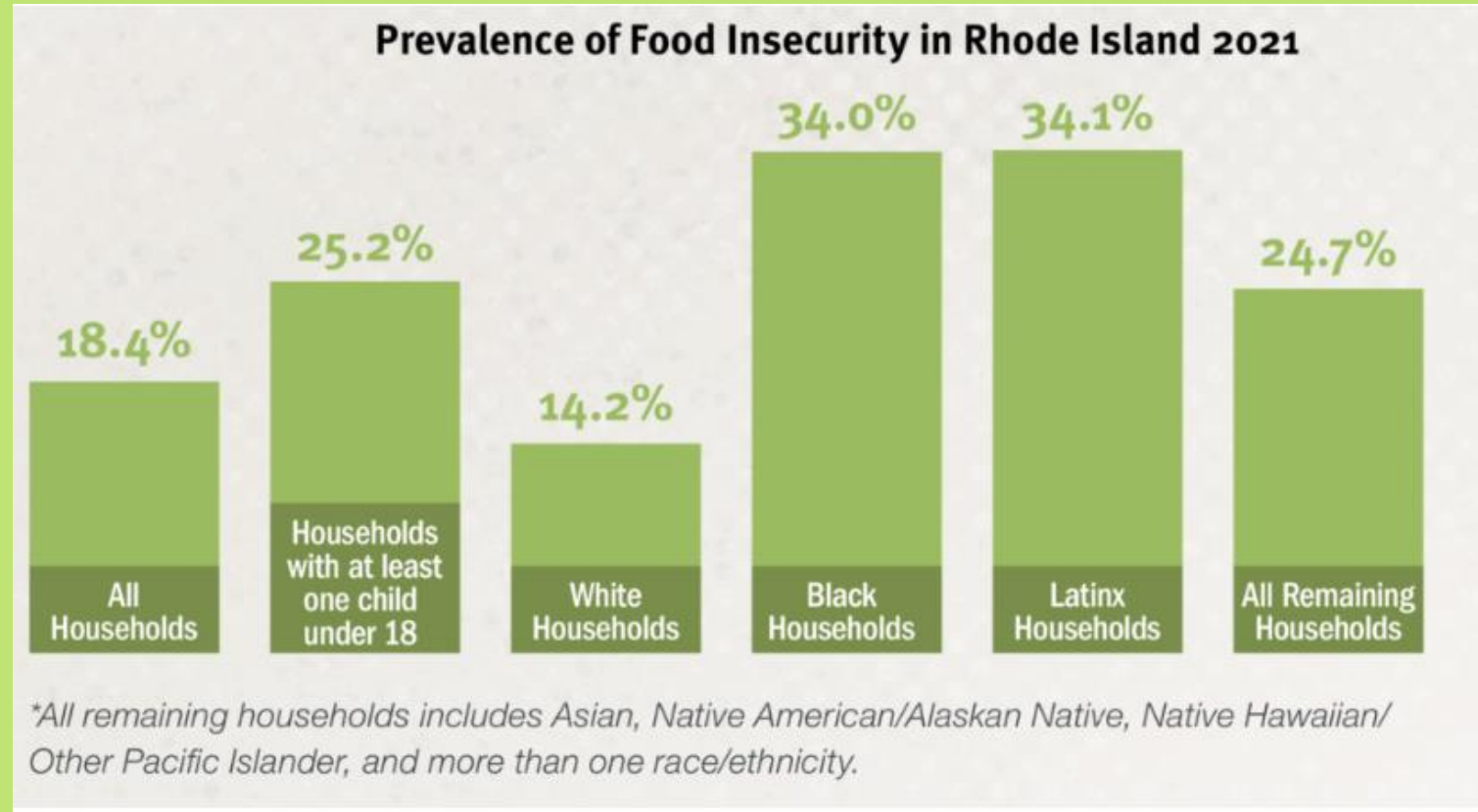
- ▶ SDOH screening: 107 participants out of 169 identified that in the last 12 months, they ate less than they should because there was not enough money for food. - 63 % reported food insecurity as a main concern for themselves.
 - ▶ Food Security, Availability, & Cost: Included responses such as those that noted needing more grocery stores, food prices increasing, food security, and food quality and expense
- ▶ Providence County has the highest estimated rate of food insecurity in Rhode Island with (12.6% in 2017)



Food Access Research Atlas - Low-income census tracts where a significant number or share of residents is more than 1/2 mile or a mile (urban) or 10 miles (rural) from the nearest full service supermarket.

Food Insecurity

Racial Disparities



Food insecurity

Resources in Providence..

Production & Harvesting

0 Aquaculture Farms
21 Commercial Fishers
48 Community Gardens
16 Farms

Distribution

15 Distributors
2 Farm Stands
14 Farmers Markets
224 Markets

Resource Recovery

12,093 Annual Tons of Residential Food Waste
\$523,544 Municipal Fee to Landfill Residential Food Waste
1 Food Waste Recycling Facilities

Processing

57 Food Processors

Consumption

YES! Public School District Purchases Locally Grown Produce
1,193 Restaurants
\$146,110 SNAP Dollars & Cash Benefits Spent at Farmers Markets

Community Needs & Resources

32 Congregate Meal Sites
34 Food Pantries
335 Meals on Wheels Home Delivery Recipients
51,210 SNAP Participants
23,770 Students Eligible for Free/Reduced Meals
8,252 WIC Participants

Financial Insecurity

Highlights from Surveys

- ▶ Financial Stressors & Poverty: Included responses such as those that noted income loss, poverty, prices increasing, and struggling financially.
- ▶ Financial concerns included responses such as those that noted the need for utility assistance, bill assistance, internet access, better job opportunities, unemployment support, and the need for a livable income.
- ▶ 21.43 % reported that challenges in finding childcare make it difficult to work or study.

Housing Insecurity

Highlights

- ▶ Out of 166 individuals asked during the SDOH Screening about Housing Security, approximately 42 individuals identified to be worried that they might not have stable housing. (25% reported be concerned about the security of their housing (Are you worried in the next 2 months you may not have stable housing?))

Supporting Facts...

- ▶ In 02905, 53.2% of households spent more than 30% of their monthly income on rent (compared to 41.3% providence wide) - 02905 spec.
- ▶ Central Falls and Providence had the highest total housing cost burden, and in Central Falls more than half (55.92%) of all households were cost burdened.



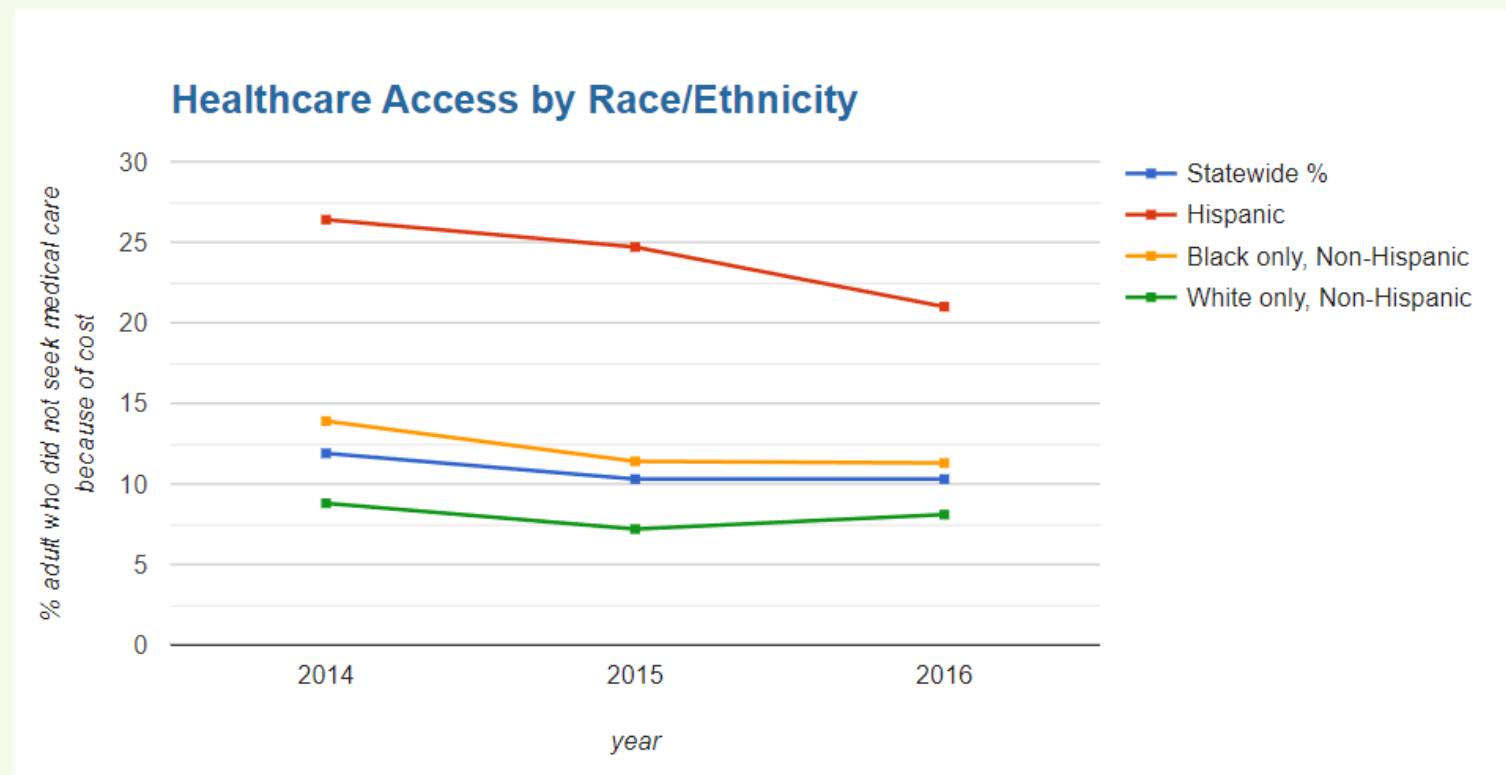
Waiting Lists for Affordable housing in Providence - PHA
Studio (elderly/disabled only): 2-3 years
One Bedroom (elderly/disabled only): 3-4 years
Two Bedroom (elderly/disabled only): 5-7 years
One to Seven bedroom (family developments): 8-10 years depending on bedroom size
**Waiting periods are subject to change*

Health Care (access & needs)

Highlights from Survey

- ▶ The overwhelming theme identified as the most pressing need resulting from the pandemic was Behavioral Health and Social-Emotional Needs.
 - ▶ Social Emotional Themes: Depression & Loneliness, Social Isolation & Lack of Activities, Anxiety & Fear were the major themes
 - ▶ Health Care Access: 20.% of respondents reported needing help reading information about their medical conditions.
- ▶ 45% of residents in Rhode Island in 2019 had Limited English Proficiency. - migrationpolicy.org
- ▶ In 2015 There are 278 people to every 1 full-time primary care provider in South Providence - RIDOH 2015 health inventory

Percentage of adults who did NOT seek medical care because of cost



Health Care (Access & Needs)

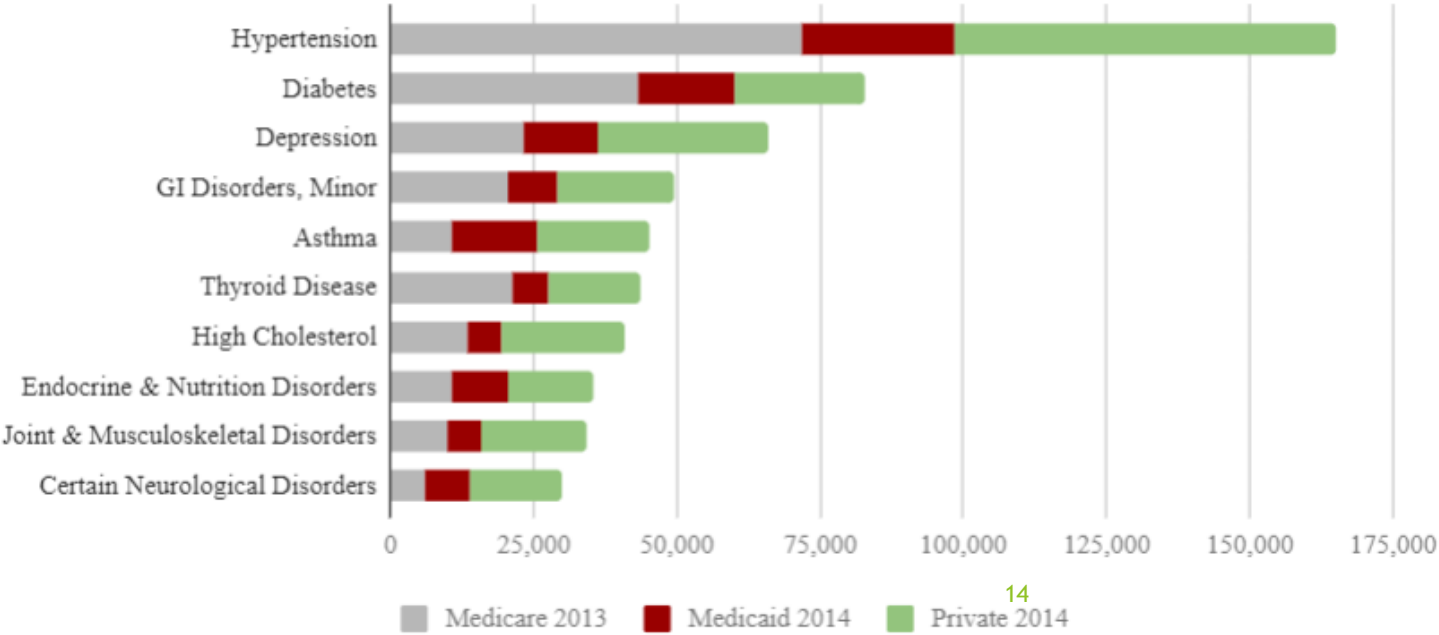
High blood pressure and diabetes are both the two most common and two most expensive chronic conditions in Rhode Island.

Depression is the third most common chronic condition among insured residents, with approximately 66,000 Rhode Islanders diagnosed (about 7% of the population), and many others undiagnosed.

Chronic conditions are medical conditions that last more than a year, require ongoing medical attention and/or limit daily life activities. The number of people living with two or more chronic conditions has increased over the last two decades. Adults with multiple chronic conditions represent one of the highest-need segments of the population, since each of their chronic conditions is likely to require extra medication and monitoring.

Top 10 Most Common Chronic Conditions in Rhode Island

Total Number of Insured Rhode Islanders with Each Condition



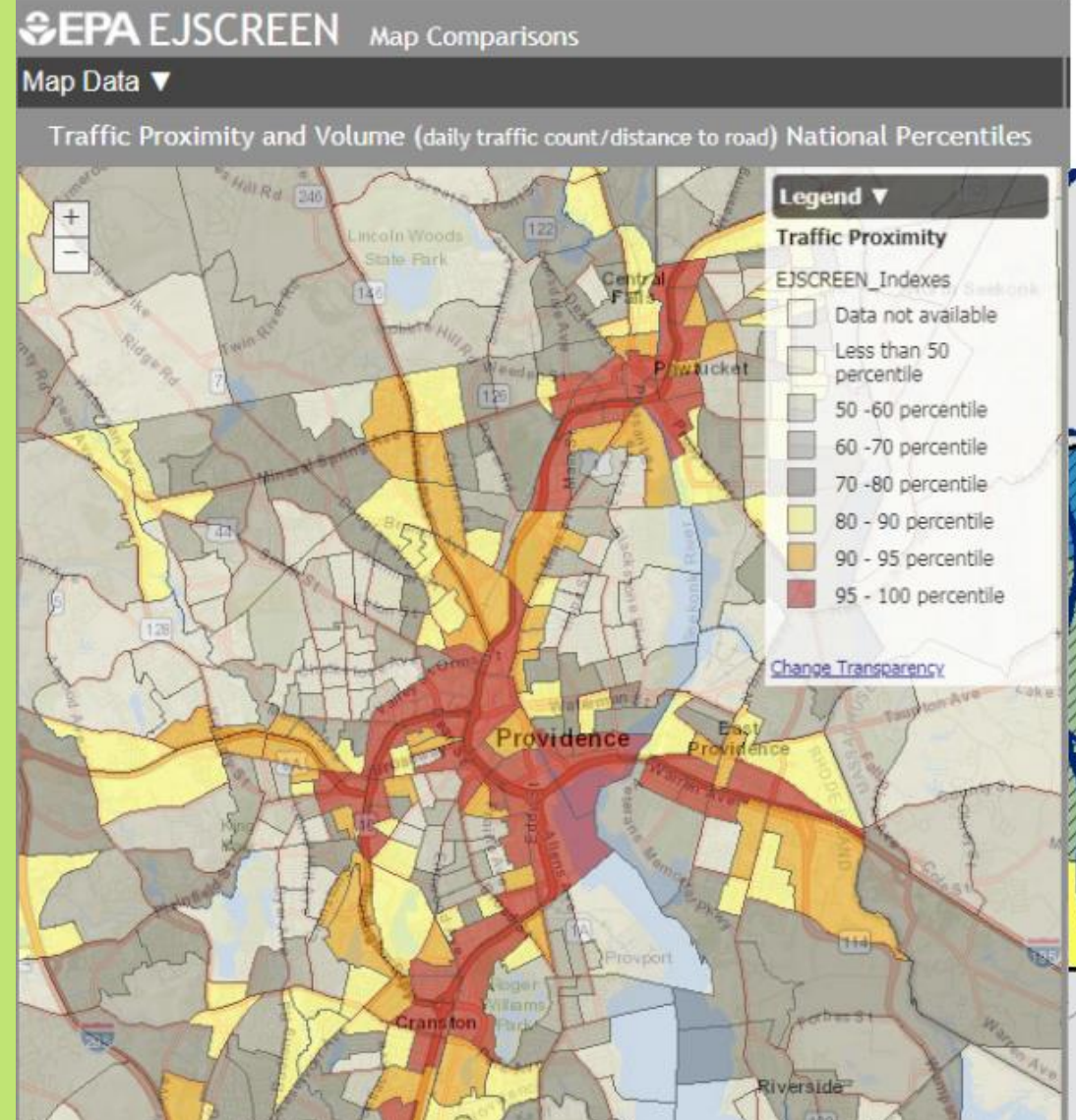
Street Safety, Community Violence, Noise Level & upkeep in 02905

Highlights from Survey

- ▶ Surveys mentioned - Speeding and reckless driving, accidents and traffic, noisy cars, and trash in the streets.
- ▶ Safety & Violence: Included responses such as those that noted dangerous people, shootings, alcohol and substance use, and domestic violence
- ▶ Building Upkeep & Landlords: Included responses such as those that noted things looking old, not taken care of, fixing things that look bad, and old buildings looking unappealing



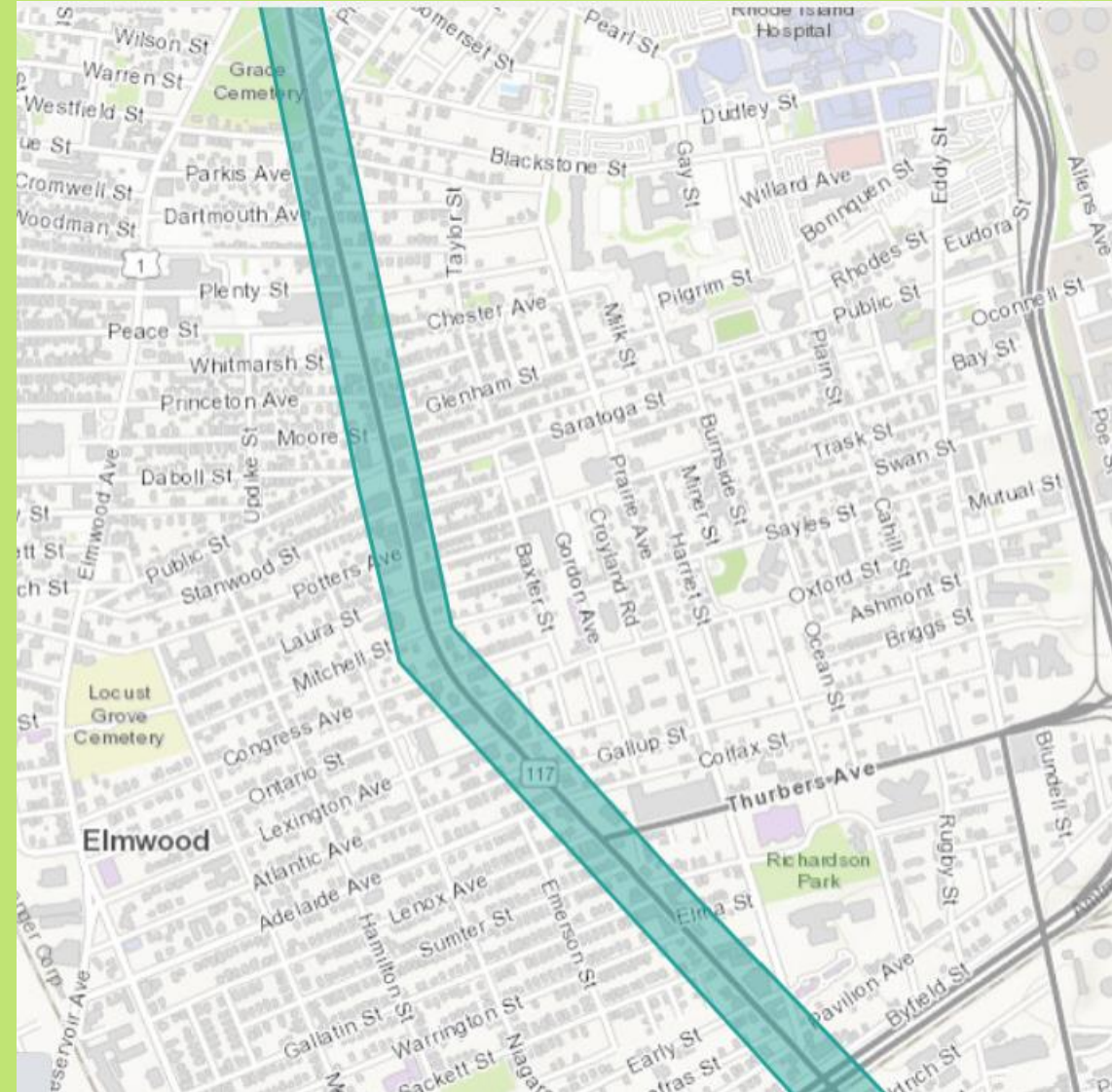
Exposure to Traffic (compared to rest of US)



Street Safety, Community Violence, Noise Level & upkeep in 02905

Broad Street as a Sample of impact of high density in 02905..

- ▶ 30,000 people live within 1/3 mile of Broad Street (less than a 10 minute walk) and 25% of households do not have a car, which is higher than the statewide average.
- ▶ Between 2009 and 2017, Broad Street had the most crashes out of any corridor in Providence, with **104** people walking or biking involved in a car crash between 2009 and 2017. 11 of those crashes resulted in a fatal or serious injury to someone walking or riding a bike.
- ▶ According to Census data, 40% of Broad Street community residents today commute via walking, biking, carpooling, or taking the bus.



Environmental Health in 02905

- ▶ About a dozen polluters are routinely listed in the Environmental Protection Agency's [Toxics Release Inventory](#) for the city's 02905 zip code. This section of Providence contains a greater number of polluting facilities than any other zip code in Providence County.
- ▶ Operations along the Allens Avenue waterfront include a hot-mix asphalt plant that emits compounds linked to child development disorders and to cancer, and an oil terminal that emits similar pollutants and other toxins linked to neurological and respiratory disorders. The area is also home to chemical-processing plants. At one facility operated by a packager and distributor of specialty chemicals, some 3 million pounds of chemicals, such as chlorine, ammonium, and formaldehyde, are stored.



- Pawtucket, Central Falls, and Providence have the lowest percentage of tree canopy cover, each with less than 18% of landmass with tree canopy cover

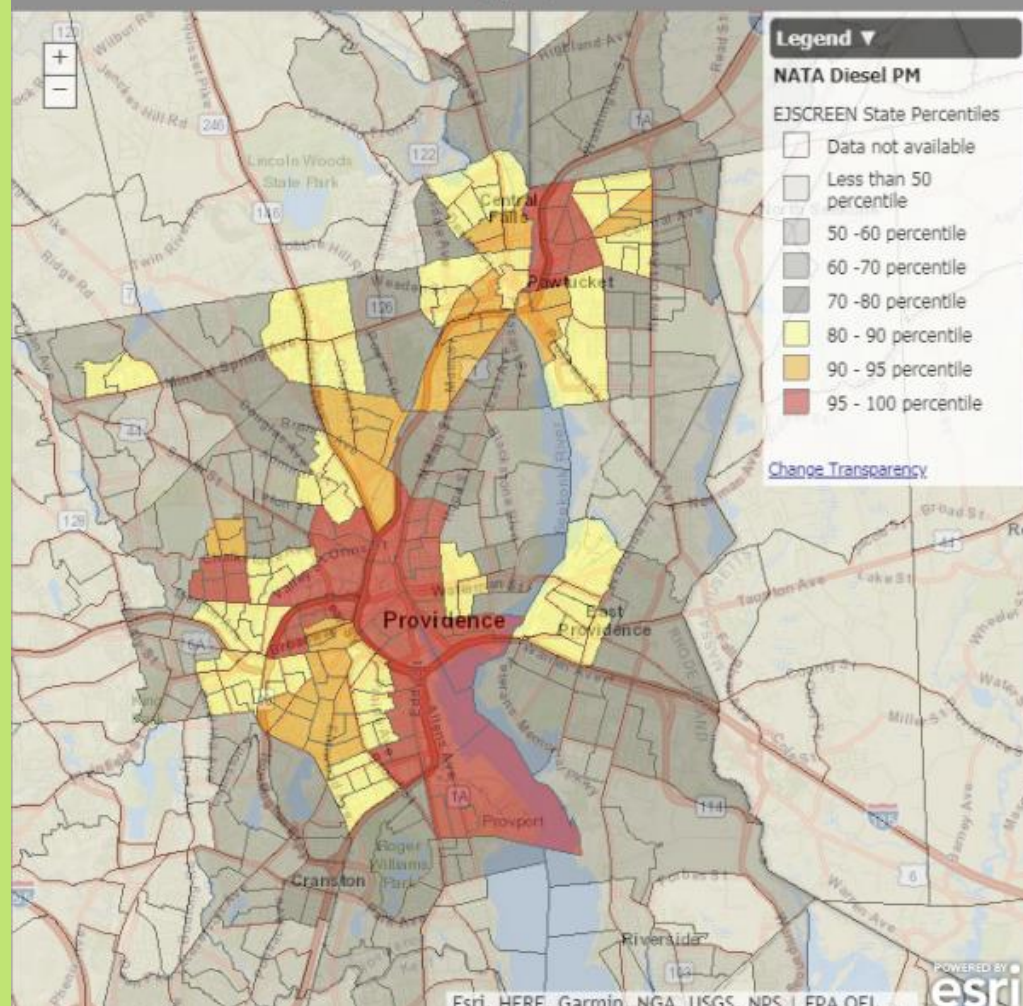
Air Toxics: Diesel Particulate Matter

Respiratory Hazard Index

EPA EJSCREEN Map Comparisons

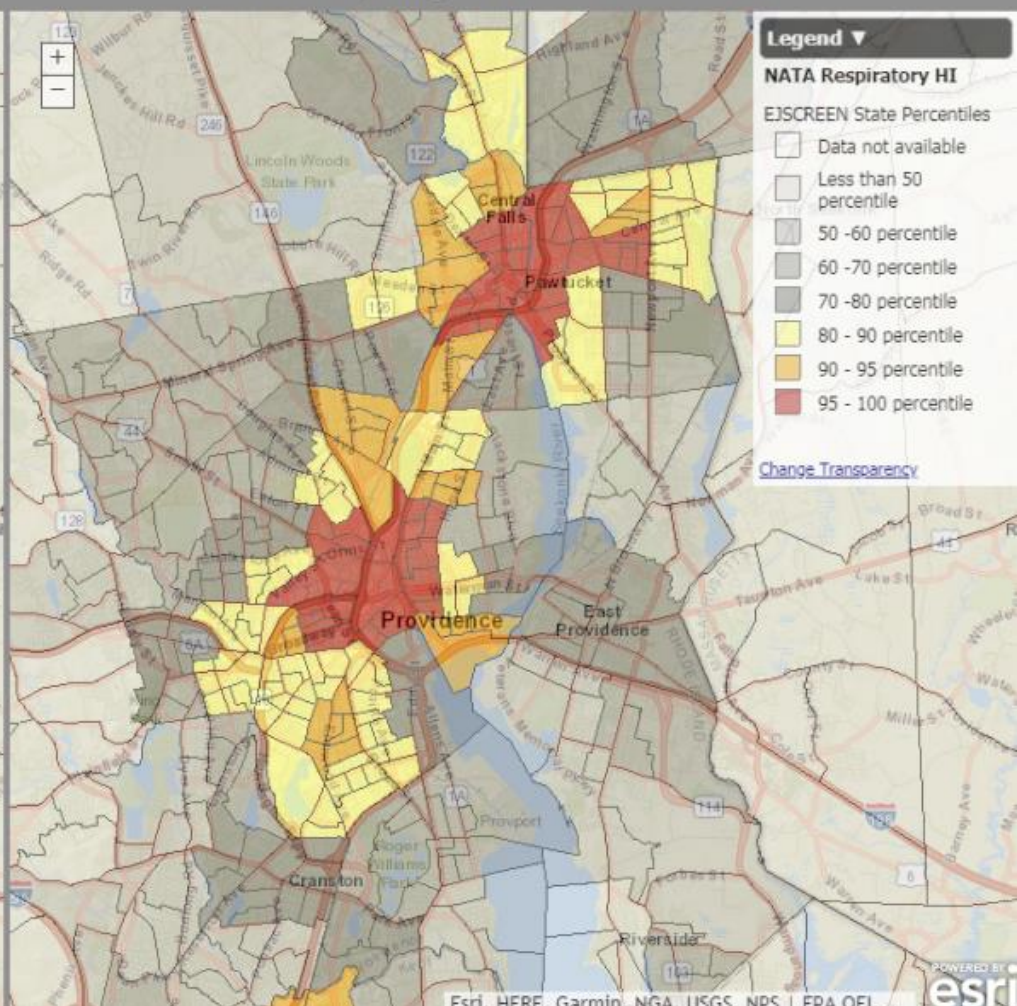
Map Data ▼

NATA* Diesel PM ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) State Percentiles



Map Data ▼

NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index State Percentiles

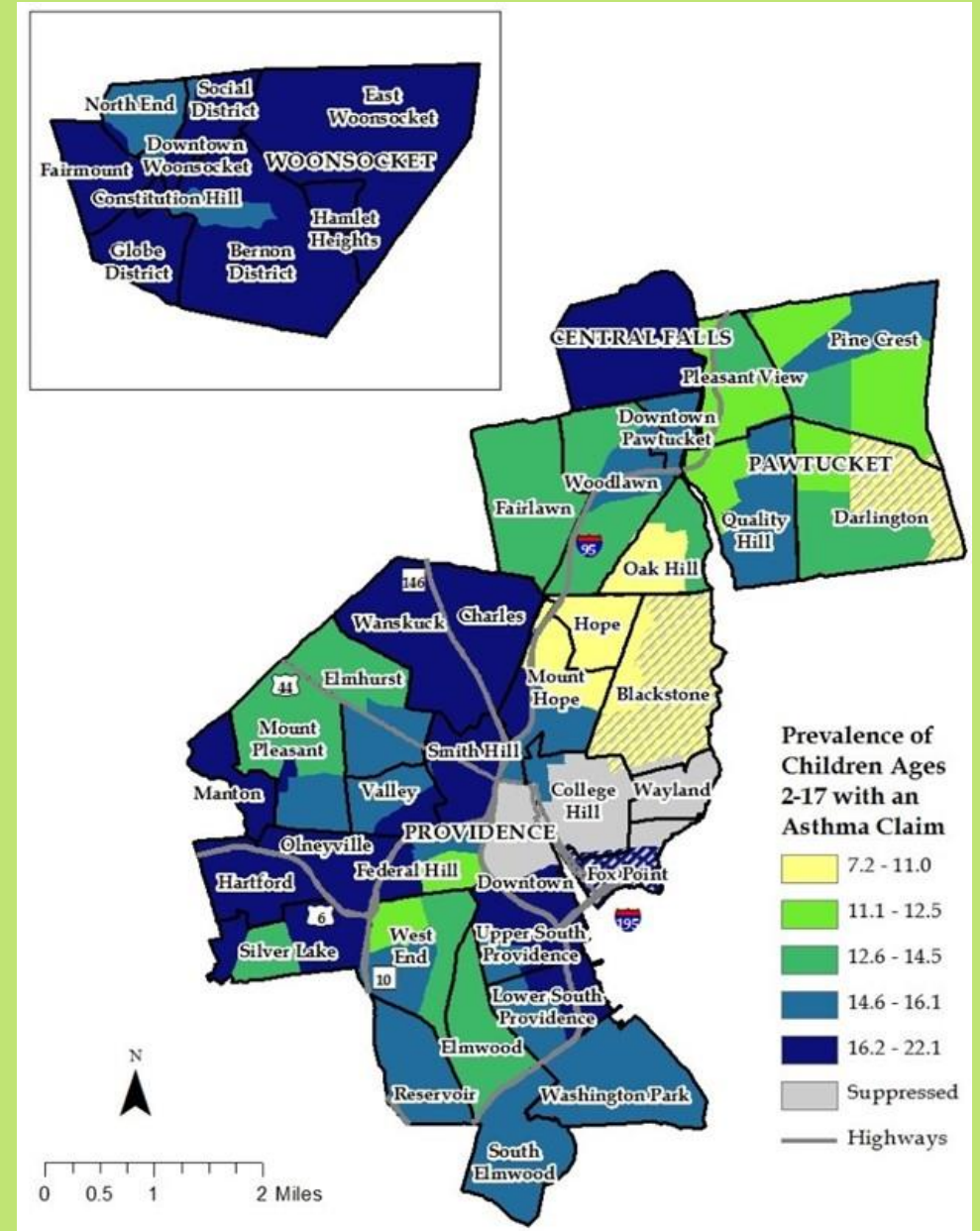


Environmental Health

Health Impacts : Asthma

- In Rhode Island, 10.9% of children have asthma, the 9th highest prevalence in the nation
- Black children and Hispanic children are more likely to visit the emergency room or be hospitalized due to asthma
- Over 70% of pediatric asthma emergency department visits in Rhode Island are children on Medicaid

Asthma Hotspot Prevalence in Core Cities



Youth Health

Themes from Literature Review

- ▶ Theme from survey “Making Things Better for the Kids”: Included responses such as those that noted lack of things for children to do, schools needing more resources, and updating playgrounds.

Supporting Facts...

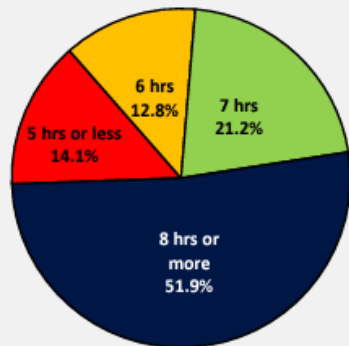
- ▶ **42% of Providence's public school students** were chronically absent, (Cityhealth dashboard) (Missing more than 15 days in 2019)
- ▶ 35.1% of children in 02905 live in households earning the federal poverty level. Kids Count
- ▶ In State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2021, 29% (31,394) of children under age 19 enrolled in Medicaid/RIte Care had a mental health diagnosis. Of those children with a mental health diagnosis, 18% were ages five and under, 43% were ages six to 12, and 39% were ages 13 to 18. In addition, 42% were females and 58% were males. 19 - KIDS COUNT- RHODE ISLAND
- ▶ 13.6% of children in Providence are overweight and 22.4% are obese - Kids count



- ▶ The graduation rate among economically disadvantaged students in Rhode Island was 76%, compared to 93.4% among students who were not economically disadvantaged.
- ▶ Almost half of (49%) high school students have used an e-cigarette and three in ten (30.1%) high school students currently use e-cigarettes.

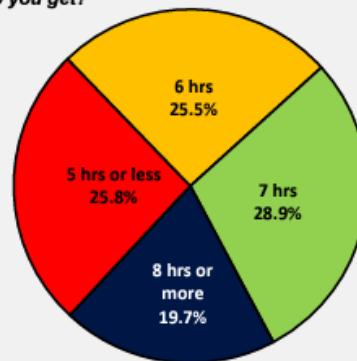
Hours of sleep on the average school night among Rhode Island students

On an average school night, how many hours of sleep do you get?"



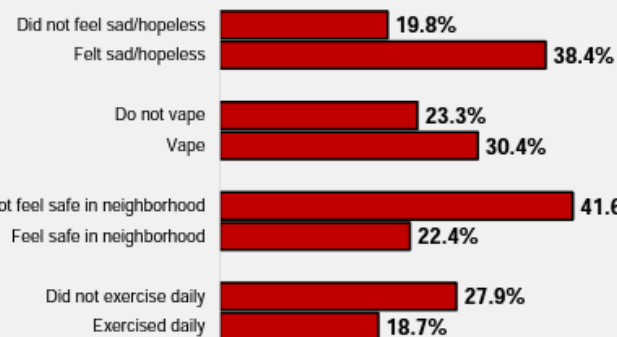
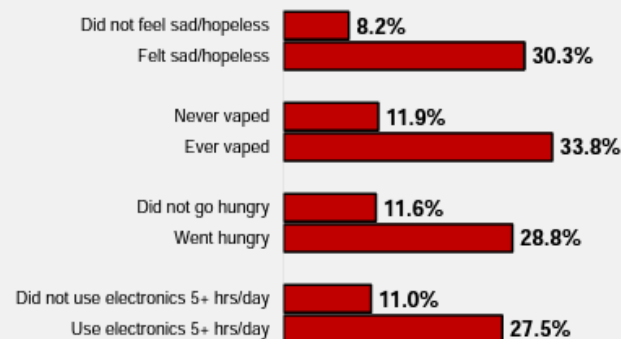
MIDDLE SCHOOL

SLEEP RECOMMENDATIONS
 • Ages 6-12 years: at least 9 hours
 • Ages 13-17 years at least 8 hours



HIGH SCHOOL

Percent of students getting 5 or fewer hours of sleep, by selected health issues



Notes: Felt sad/hopeless = felt sad/hopeless for 2 or more consecutive weeks in the last year; Went hungry = sometimes, most of the time, always go hungry because there is not enough food in the house. Feel unsafe in neighborhood = only sometimes, rarely, or never feel safe. Vaping among high school students is defined as vaping within the past 30 days.

High School risk behavior by demographic groups, 2019

Tobacco Use	Overall	Black	Hispanic	White	LGB	Straight	Disability	No disability	Male	Female
Ever used e-cigarettes	48.9%	42.4%	42.2%	53.4%	56.3%	49.6%	53.6%	47.6%	46.0%	51.5%
Currently use e-cigarettes	30.1%	18.0%	20.1%	36.4%	37.3%	30.1%	35.2%	28.3%	28.4%	31.2%
Currently use cigarettes	4.2%		4.9%	4.1%		3.4%	6.0%	3.2%	5.7%	2.3%
Use any tobacco product	33.3%	23.0%	25.4%	38.2%	39.4%	33.0%	37.3%	31.5%	32.8%	32.9%

Literature Review Resources

- The Economic Research Service US Department of Agriculture's [Food Access Research Atlas](#)
- The [economic innovation group](#)
- [City Health Dashboard](#)
- [Providence Streets Coalition](#)
- [RI Asthma State Plan](#)
- [Community Asthma Presentation](#) by RIDOH
- [RIDOH Overdose Surveillance Health Hub](#)
- [RIDOH Health Equity](#)
- [South Side Summit](#)
- [Americas Health Rankings](#)
- [Climate Justice Plan Report by the City of Providence](#)
- [Eco RI](#)
- [Migration Policy](#)
- [Rhode Island Food Bank](#)
- [RI Food Council](#)