Limited Super Market Access and Access to Health Promoting Activities

Reinvestment Fund’s Limited Supermarket Access (LSA) analysis is a tool to identify areas across the 48 contiguous United States and the District of Columbia that have both inadequate and inequitable access to healthy food and sufficient market demand for new or expanded food retail operations. The LSA analysis measures access to healthy food by identifying areas that are well-served by supermarkets and those that have relatively limited access to supermarkets. Reinvestment Fund uses supermarkets (grocery stores with at least $2 million in annual sales) as a proxy for healthy food access because a review of the relevant research shows that supermarkets, compared to smaller stores (e.g., corner stores), most consistently offer the greatest variety of healthy foods at the lowest prices. Supermarket location data comes from the 2017 Nielsen TDLinx database. Supermarkets include the following store types from that database: supermarkets, supercenters, limited assortment stores, and natural food stores. Superettes and dollar stores are excluded because they are less likely to offer a wide range of healthy foods.

The darker purple areas are designated as Limited Supermarket Access (LSA) areas found within the Coatesville Area School District, while the light yellow areas are not.

The map below also layers locations of parks, museums, and libraries to depict access to health promoting activities while demonstrating access to these locations across the immediate region. Park locations are designated by a green outline, while museums are designated by an orange star and libraries are designated by a yellow ribbon.
Greater Coatesville Community Health Impact Report, 2022:

In this 2022 survey, respondents were asked what groups of people they thought would be most impacted if healthcare services are not changed in the greater Coatesville Area. Between eighty (80)% and ninety (90)% of the following groups were identified as vulnerable to negative impact if services do not change in the Greater Coatesville Area: People with Chronic Health issues or Disabilities who need ongoing care, Older adults, People with low incomes, Uninsured, and Black people and other people of color who have traditionally faced more barriers, like discrimination to healthcare. See results in Figure 1. During Key Informant Interviews and Focus Group Discussions, participants identified the uninsured/underinsured, African-American and Low-Income as the most vulnerable population by twenty (20)% percent for each group.

Area Deprivation Index

The Area Deprivation Index (ADI) ranks neighborhoods on the basis of socioeconomic disadvantage in the areas of income, education, employment, and housing quality. Areas with greater disadvantage are ranked higher. National scores are normalized to the whole country, and state scores are normalized to a particular state. Higher Area Deprivation Index scores have been shown to correlate with worse health outcomes in measures such as life expectancy and chronic conditions. 1 is the lowest rate of disadvantage and 100 is the highest. The lowest rates of disadvantage are shaded in dark blue, while the highest are shaded in dark orange/red.