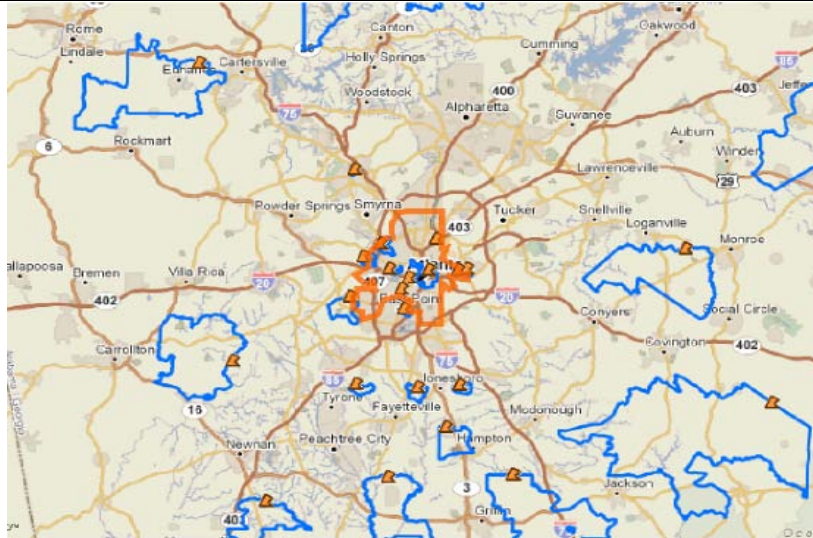


Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA Metro Area

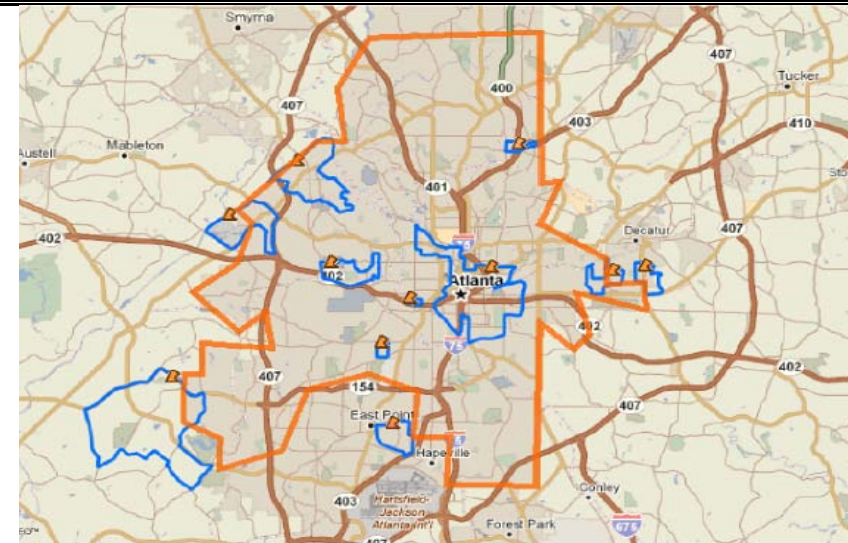
Brookings Metropolitan Policy Program

Profile of Low Supermarket Access Communities

in collaboration with The Reinvestment Fund



Atlanta Metro Area



City of Atlanta

Communities with low access to supermarkets outlined in blue

<u>Low Access Area (LAA) Characteristics</u>	<u>Atlanta metro area</u>		<u>All 10 metro areas</u>	
	Total	%	Total	%
Population	227,530	4.1 (% of metro)	1,735,018	4.8 (% of metro)
Black/African American	77,541	34.1 (% of LAA pop)	510,188	29.4 (% of LAA pop)
Hispanic	13,132	5.8 (% of LAA pop)	546,233	31.5 (% of LAA pop)
Asian	2,068	0.9 (% of LAA pop)	87,333	5.0 (% of LAA pop)
Population outside central city	165,462	72.7 (% of LAA pop)	865,287	49.9 (% of LAA pop)
Estimated grocery demand (\$M)	\$336		\$3,039	
Estimated grocery expenditure leakage (\$M)	\$312	93.0 (% of demand)	\$2,703	89.0 (% of demand)
Large low-access clusters	7		62	
Estimated grocery expenditure leakage	\$213	68.1 (% of all LAA leakage)	\$1,924	71.2 (% of all LAA leakage)
Average supermarkets supported	10		108	

Notes: Low Access Areas are identified as low- and moderate-income census block groups located considerably farther from the nearest supermarket than middle- and higher-income block groups with similar level of population density and rate of car ownership. Large low-access clusters have estimated grocery expenditure leakage of at least \$13.7 million annually. See www.trfund.com/resource/policypubs.html#LAA for more details on methodology. Metropolitan areas studied include: Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Jackson (MS), Las Vegas, Little Rock, Los Angeles, Louisville, Phoenix, and San Francisco/Oakland.

Source: Analysis by the Brookings Institution and The Reinvestment Fund (2010)