**Community Assessment Worksheet:** **Charlotte,**

**Texas**

Name:

Institution:

Course:

Date:

**Community Assessment Worksheet:** **Charlotte,**

**Texas**

**Map**

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| **Windshield Survey Worksheet** |  |  |
|  | **OBSERVATIONS/**  **DATA** | |
| **I. Community Core**  1. History | Charlotte, Texas, dates back to 1910 when Jordan Campbell and T Zanderson jointly founded it (Tubbs, 2017). | |
| 2. Demographics | According to the US Census Bureau (2019), Charlotte, Texas, had a population of approximately 1,800 in 2015. Hispanics and Whites are the most predominant in the community, accounting for around 80% and 20% of the entire population, respectively. Overall, Charlotte's racial distribution is dominated by Hispanics, with Whites only making up a small portion (US Census Bureau, 2019). One can observe the young, middle-aged, and elderly walking down the streets. Finally, there is evidence of married and single-parent families, but there are no homeless individuals in the community. | |
| 3. Ethnicity | Indeed, Hispanics are the predominant culture in Charlotte, Texas, accounting for 80% of the entire population (Comen & Stebbins, 2020). One can observe the cultural influence in shops and dry cleaners set up beside various roads. | |
| 4. Religion | The most dominant religious institutions in Charlotte, Texas, are Catholic, Christian, and Baptist, with the community having three main churches. Most religious people in Charlotte are Catholic, while the LDS and Christians account for a smaller portion. | |
| **II. Subsystems**  1. Physical Environment | Most residential buildings in Charlotte, Texas, resemble 1900s model homes, which had paneling walls and huge antique doors. Further, most homes had no fencing or reinforced window bars. Everyone takes care of their lawns, and I did not see any trash or litter. Charlotte has no abandoned houses or vehicles, and the open land in residential areas is for storage, events, and keeping animals. Downtown Charlotte has three vacant buildings, a church, an apparel store, and a bank, which have been preserved over the years. | |
| 2. Health & Social Services | The state’s Department of Health and Social Services aids the needy in Charlotte, specifically in food, medical care, and child support. The community does not have a local healthcare center, meaning people seek care from the nearest facility in Jourdanton, Texas. The neighborhood also lacks a daycare service and a homeless shelter. Finally, drug use and alcoholism are predominant in Charlotte, Texas. | |

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| 3. Economy and Safety | The community is currently struggling economically, with many oil companies shutting operations due to the oil boom in recent years. Charlotte, Texas, was previously performing better, mainly when the oil business was thriving. I observed three grocery stores in the community, all easily accessible by residents from any part. There is also a Family Dollar store where people get most household items. Finally, there are locations where people apply for jobs, but getting employed in Charlotte, Texas, is quite tricky. The unemployment rate is relatively high, and most residents travel to other regions to seek better jobs. |
| 4. Transportation | Most people in Charlotte, Texas, use private cars to get around town to buy groceries, seek medical attention, or run errands. I did not observe public transportation services, meaning residents depend on private means, including vehicles, bikes, and walking to different areas. However, some buses carry people across highway 97, but they are limited to aid the low-income families approved by the state. |
| 5. Politics and Government | I did not observe posters or political advertisements for any upcoming election. Approximately 40% of the population is registered as Democrats, while around 60% are republicans. |
| 6. Public Health | The Texas Department of State Health Services is responsible for healthcare provision in Charlotte. It aids the needy in Charlotte, specifically in food, medical care, and child support. |
| 7. Education | Charlotte, Texas, has only one school that has been recently remodeled to meet expected standards. It has a single campus that combines elementary, middle school, and high school. The community does not have a functioning library, and school-going kids have fun in yards and open spaces. |

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| 8. Recreation | Most children interact with their peers in a local park, including a ball park mainly used in baseball season. Technically, Charlotte is relatively small and can only afford minimal recreation space. Children and adults use the two parks to walk, keep fit, play, and ride bikes. |
| **III. Interviews** | **Interview I**  Leonard Antonio is a 35-year-old small business owner in Charlotte, Texas. He is a Catholic and a Christian who follows various religious practices and beliefs. Antonio also believes in respecting the elderly in the community, which resonates with morality, cultural values, and respect for God. The small business owner is actively involved in community projects and aiding low-income families. He believes that the area needs a reliable healthcare facility to bring services closer to the population. Antonio is also skeptical of the community's safety, given a series of previous robberies and a low number of patrol officers.  **Interview II**  Sofia Alma is a 25-year-old office manager who hails from a Catholic family that respects the elderly. She was raised in a low-income household that taught her the value of appreciating minor things and utilizing cultural provisions, including traditional medicine. Alma believes that the two parks in Charlotte make the community strong by providing a place where people interact and exercise. Nonetheless, the office manager believes that the community needs to be educated on various health-related topics to ensure people understand their role in managing individual and family wellness. Like Antonio, Alma also does not feel safe walking around the community at night due to increased drug abuse and alcoholism patterns. She also maintains that Charlotte, Texas, needs more patrol officers to guarantee safety, particularly for people working late. |
| General statements about the “health” of this community | Overall, Charlotte, Texas, is arguably hospitable and conducive, though there is a significant need to address several key areas. First, the county’s most vulnerable populations are those without access to health insurance. Most of them have an annual average income of less than 28,943, making it challenging to access excellent healthcare services in nearby towns. The Hispanic population is also vulnerable due to the increased risk of cardiovascular diseases and cancer. Therefore, the state and local governments must collaborate to improve healthcare access for vulnerable populations, including prevention and treatment. They must also enhance community education to promote awareness of lifestyle diseases and the importance of physical exercise in preventing chronic ailments. |
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References

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