

THIS INAUGURAL ISSUE IS PRESENTED
★ A 10TH ANNIVERSARY
★ GIFT FROM
★ TO THE RESIDENTS AND LEADERS OF OUR CITY ★
DC AGENDA

Full Report

An annual report examining changes in neighborhood conditions across the District of Columbia



Celebrating 10 Years of Collaborating for the City's Future

2004 Issue Scan

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 Authors opted to use footnotes within their narrative sections in lieu of a bibliography or end-notes in this section.

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About the Issue Scan

The Issue Scan, published each January by DC Agenda, uses both quantitative data and community stakeholder conversations to examine changes in neighborhood conditions throughout the District of Columbia. It is designed to aid collaborative efforts for investment by creating a common understanding of the challenges facing neighborhood residents and encouraging dialogue about the ways to address these issues. DC Agenda hopes *The Issue Scan* ultimately will be used to shape policy decisions, public/private/non-profit funding priorities, community building strategies, and neighborhood organizing efforts to move the reported indicators in a direction that promotes DC's progress toward stronger neighborhoods and a stronger city.

About the Neighborhood Information Service (NIS)

The Neighborhood Information Service (NIS), formed in 1999 by DC Agenda, aims to provide current and reliable neighborhood-level data and analysis to improve strategic decision-making by government and community organizations. It seeks to democratize data for greater collection, use and understanding by residents advocating for community improvements. NIS works in partnership with the Urban Institute's Metropolitan Housing and Communities Policy Center to operate the DC Data Warehouse, a repository of local and national data sets that provides neighborhood level information to the general public. Recently published reports include: *2002 Census Numbers Reveal Higher Poverty Numbers in the District by Ward and Neighborhood Cluster*; and *100,000 New Taxpayers Does Not Have to Mean 100,000 New Residents*. DC residents and leaders are encouraged to visit www.dcagenda.org/NIS for data about their community.

About DC Agenda

DC Agenda is a nonprofit civic organization that brings together diverse groups of leaders to address urban problems in Washington, DC. It focuses on improving the lives of youth and families in underserved neighborhoods. Since 1994, DC Agenda has worked to improve the quality of life for all in the District. DC Agenda is a leadership organization that influences city leaders and community groups on key issues, and is therefore helping to shape a community agenda. In so doing, DC Agenda acts as a convener, fair broker, and facilitator, in other words a "community intermediary." More information is available by visiting www.dcagenda.org.



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Introduction

2004 Issue Scan

An annual report examining changes in neighborhood conditions across the District of Columbia

Imagine a city... where our children are healthy and well-educated, jobs are plentiful and pay well, streets and playgrounds are safe, families live in comfortable homes, and our neighborhoods are thriving. Imagine a city defined as much by 39 successful neighborhoods spread across its landscape, as by its downtown business districts and the places that serve its role as Nation's Capital.

Momentum and pride are building in Washington, DC as we work to achieve a vision of an inclusive, American city that is also truly an international capital. Beyond the flourishing economy of a downtown corridor, the District of Columbia is striving to become a city whose successes will be defined by the sum of its parts— all of its people and all of its neighborhoods. It has the potential to become a city where a better quality of life is accessible, affordable, and achievable for all residents.

This potential reflects various degrees of hope about the District of Columbia. This hope is the conversation of our daily lives. It can be heard in many schools, homes, and neighborhoods. But questions still exist, especially in neighborhoods where people do not see or feel results positive results from the city's recent growth. How can we be sure that our own neighborhood will fulfill its potential? Beyond where we live, what about the other neighborhoods we care about— the neighborhoods where our children go to school, where our family and friends live, where we work or play or worship? What are the indicators of the health and strength of all the neighborhoods?

DC Agenda's *Issue Scan* collectively measures our city's progress toward achieving a better quality of life for all who live, work, or have an interest in our 39 neighborhood clusters. As we imagine the impact of this shared vision for our city, which is being shaped by the work of both government and citizen leadership through the work of the Mayor, the City Council and the Citizen Summits, specific indicators are easily identified that individually and collectively demonstrate how well or how much better we and our neighbors could be living.

This neighborhood indicators project, like those that have been



done in other major cities including Boston, Baltimore and Seattle, addresses many issues at one time, in one place, in order to provide a baseline from which we can measure the ups and downs of our neighborhoods. Over time, the *Issue Scan* will track and report on these indicators. As the *Issue Scan* is produced each year, we will be able to celebrate our successes, learn from our weaknesses, find new ways to work together and hold one another accountable for progress.

It is not enough to resolve one symptom when there is a tapestry of interconnected problems that must be addressed collectively to achieve positive indicators. The *Issue Scan* cuts across the many recent and highly regarded topic-specific reports that focus on single issues like housing, education and the economy; and government reports that focus on how the city government is improving neighborhoods through its services. The *Issue Scan* provides a comprehensive look at the District of Columbia.

The *Issue Scan* is different in five ways:

- it provides data at the neighborhood cluster level, so people can focus on more specific geographic areas;
- it reports on indicators across several issues, in order to depict the diverse conditions of each neighborhood;
- it reports conditions regardless of who has responsibility for them;
- it provides both data-driven analytic research and community feedback about how the issues are impacting people's lives; and
- it provides decision makers and problem solvers at community and city levels with a tool that can help them make connections between related conditions, leading to shared resources and collaborative action. ■



Developing the Issue Scan for Washington, DC's Neighborhoods

The *Issue Scan* for Washington, DC's neighborhoods developed out of a process facilitated by DC Agenda. Beginning in the summer of 2003, DC Agenda organized a series of issue-based focus groups and neighborhood-centered community conversations that brought together a cross-section of the Washington community. The groups were charged with developing specific indicators to measure progress.

The first set of groups engaged service providers, advocacy groups, foundations, community development organizations and others who work with neighborhood groups on each of the five community topic areas covered in the report:

- Child and Family Health
- Children, Youth and Education
- Neighborhood Economies
- Housing and Community Development
- Crime and Safety

While all wards and neighborhood clusters are reported in the *Issue Scan*, a second set of focus groups was conducted in six target neighborhoods that are the focus of current community activity by DC Agenda and its partners, including the Annie E. Casey Foundation which is using the *Issue Scan* to inform its work on family and economic success strategies east of the Anacostia River.

These community conversations with neighborhood leaders and residents tackled such diverse questions as: "If you were to leave your neighborhood and come back in three to five years, what would you want it to look like?" and "How will you know your neighborhood had achieved that vision? What are the measures that will tell us we are moving in the right direction?" These questions challenged the groups to discuss the future of their neighborhoods. Participants went on to identify dozens of indicators that would enable them to measure the overall progress toward those goals. The community conversation in Columbia Heights/Mount Pleasant was held in Spanish with residents from the Latino community.

The name and boundaries of each neighborhood were also verified by participants to align resident knowledge with designations that exist through the city planning office. DC Agenda and its partners selected this range of changing neighborhoods as the targets for deeper understanding about the issues:

- Benning Ridge/Fort Dupont Park
- Columbia Heights/Mount Pleasant
- Deanwood
- Marshall Heights
- Shaw
- Southwest Washington/Navy Yard

Using the Issue Scan for Washington, DC's Neighborhoods

The *Issue Scan* is not designed to track specific strategies or programs implemented in District neighborhoods. Rather, the *Issue Scan* provides a way to assess whether the conditions those strategies and services seek to impact are actually improving over time.

Similarly, this report is by no means a ranking of District neighborhoods. Instead it is a reality check that will give all of us—residents, community, business and civic leaders, elected officials, resource providers and policy makers—a common yardstick for measuring progress. These benchmarks can provide powerful information to challenge us, as a city of neighborhoods, to think in new ways when making strategic decisions for long-term progress. Whether it is community organizations working to improve their

neighborhoods, nonprofit groups considering new programs, foundations and corporations targeting their investments, city agencies improving their services, or policy makers considering new courses of action, the *Issue Scan* provides the opportunity to identify and plan for the long-term impact of these decisions on our city, its residents and neighborhoods. We believe that this information can and should be used to mobilize various stakeholders to work together to move these indicators in the right direction.

Just as it measures change in our neighborhoods, the *Issue Scan* will help to hold all of us accountable for our respective roles in strengthening them. DC Agenda calls on all people who care about the District to use the *Issue Scan* to continue to build strong neighborhoods and a vibrant city.

How the Issue Scan is Organized

This Executive Summary highlights key findings and selected data indicators. A copy of the Full Report, organized into these key sections, can be found online at www.dcagenda.org. The Executive Summary is also available in Spanish.

The **Issue Area Section** contains a narrative summary of each of the five topic areas, emphasizing the key indicators. These summaries provide comparative analysis and contain tables depicting the indicators and data by the city, wards, neighborhood clusters and the targeted neighborhoods. Each of these sections is authored by well regarded issue experts from the city's leading institutions: The Brookings Institution, Urban Institute, The George Washington University, the University of the District of Columbia, and the Council of Latino Agencies. Though there is

consistency of information provided within each section, each will reflect the voice and style of its respective author.

The **Targeted Neighborhoods Section** reports on the key data findings and community conversations for each of the six neighborhoods selected.

The **Data Section** of tables includes definitions of the indicators, their data sources and explanations of why they are important indicators to track over time.

The **Acknowledgements Section** includes end notes, bibliography, biographies of authors, acknowledgements, and more information about DC Agenda and its Neighborhood Information Service.

About the Data

Developing an appropriate set of indicators for the *Issue Scan* proved challenging. In some cases, data simply were not available, such as that for out-of-school time activities for youth and that for juvenile crime. In other cases, an indicator could have been listed under more than one of the five issue areas analyzed.

It is important to understand that the data presented in this report generally spans from 2000-2002 and provides a baseline from which trends will be established. Data are not uniformly available across all issues, nor necessarily updated on an annual basis,

which may be why some data are only as current as the 2000 U.S. Census. While the reliability of such data has improved significantly in recent years, we acknowledge there may be errors in some figures included in this report. We make every effort to avoid these errors and also to explain any caveats that exist.

Data were provided through the DC Data Warehouse, a repository of local and national data sets that provide neighborhood level information to the general public, run in partnership by DC Agenda and the Urban Institute's Metropolitan Housing and Communities Policy Center.

Data Sources

A Picture of Subsidized Housing (APSH): www.huduser.org/datasets/assthsg/statedata98/index.html

Building Permits: www.census.gov/const/www/permitsindex.html

Current Population Survey (CPS): www.bls.census.gov/cps/ads/shisconc.htm

District of Columbia Department of Banking & Financial Institutions (DBFI): www.dbfi.dc.gov

District of Columbia Department of Health, State Center for Health Statistics Administration, Vital Records Division: www.dchealth.dc.gov/index.asp

District of Columbia Department of Human Services, Information and Referral Program; Answers, Please! Database: www.answersplease.dc.gov/main.shtm

District of Columbia Public Office of Educational Accountability (DCPOEA): www.k12.dc.us/dcps/data/dcdatahome.html

District of Columbia Real Property Assessment File: <http://cfo.dc.gov/services/tax/property/database.shtm>

Dun & Bradstreet

Fair Market Rents (FMRs): www.huduser.org/datasets/fmr

Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA): www.ffiec.org

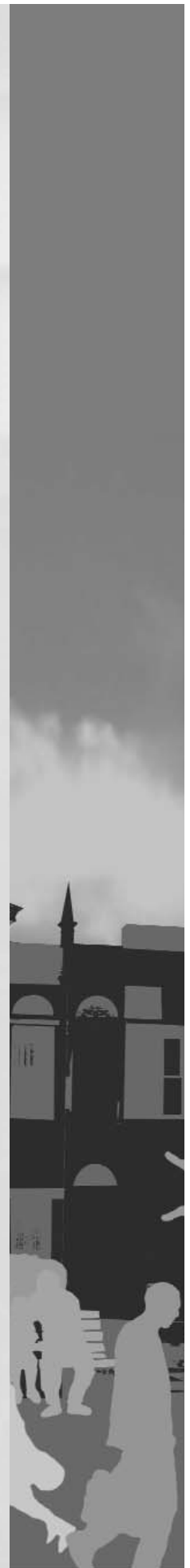
Metropolitan Police Department, District of Columbia (MPD): www.mpd.dc.gov

National Association for the Education of Youth and Children (NAEYC): www.naeyc.org/accreditation/center_summary.asp

National Child Care Information Clearinghouse (NCCIC), Searchable Database, Child Care Licensing: www.nccic.org

Neighborhood Change Database (NCDB): www.census.gov/dmd/www/2khome.htm & <http://www.geolytics.com>

Small Business Loans (SBL): www.FFIEC.gov



Community Conversations: Key Findings in Targeted Neighborhoods Across Issue Areas

While all wards and neighborhood clusters are reported on in the *Issue Scan*, there are six neighborhoods where community conversations were held to both present the data findings to residents and to seek a better understanding of the most important and pressing issues they experience in their daily lives. Here are the key findings for each of these communities across the five issue areas covered in the *Issue Scan*. Profiles for each neighborhood are available online at www.dcagenda.org.

Benning Ridge/Fort Dupont Park

Child and Family Health

The neighborhood has a child poverty rate of 46%; the city's average is 32%.

The infant mortality rate has increased by 57.4%, teen birth rate has increased by 29.8%, and the change in low birth weight babies has increased by 77.8% (from 1998–2001). The city as a whole experienced slower growth or declines in these areas.

Children, Youth and Education

This area has the same high school drop-out rate as the rest of the city.

Only 9.7% of residents in this neighborhood have a college degree. The rate for the rest of the city is 39.1%.

Residents expressed a need for more programs for youth, especially those to help kids avoid destructive tendencies such as crime and substance abuse.

Neighborhood Economies

The neighborhood has a poverty rate of 31% and an unemployment rate of 16.7%. Both are far higher than the city average.

Residents expressed a need for life skills/job training programs that may help them obtain jobs in the private sector of the government.

Housing and Community Development

The lack of affordable housing for younger residents combined with greater housing opportunity in Prince George's County has resulted in the area losing 11% of its population during the 1990s—twice the rate of the rest of the city.

30% of residents pay an unaffordable housing burden.

Crime and Safety

Crime fell in this area between 1998–2000 by 7.7%, yet residents in this area perceived an increase in

crime, among youth in particular.

Residents blamed a lack of police visibility and lack of parental supervision as causes.

Some suggestions made by residents to decrease crime included offering more resources for youth, improving courts' recordkeeping of repeat offenders, offering more church-sponsored parenting skills classes and increasing the presence of "dummy" police cars in the neighborhood.

Other

The two main problems articulated by residents in this community were citizen and traffic safety. They want the city to work with the community to address the auto theft epidemic.

Residents also stressed the importance of resident involvement in the lives of children.

Columbia Heights/Mount Pleasant

Child and Family Health

This area experiences a high child poverty rate (36.3%).

Residents want more information on child and family health.

There are excellent social service organizations in the area.

Children, Youth and Education

The area has an elevated high school drop-out rate compared to the rest of the city. Also, it has the highest rate of adults with less than a 9th grade education in the city.

The number of high school drop-outs in this area surprised residents.

Residents spoke of the need for more bilingual teachers in schools, as well as vocational training for youth, bilingual classes, and summer programs.

Neighborhood Economies

Residents spoke of difficulties finding work due to the poor economy, especially finding jobs that pay well enough for them to be lifted out of poverty.

Many residents pointed to adult education as a possible means of improving employment opportunities, especially bilingual classes, and job skills classes. They also wanted amnesty for recent immigrants to help them secure better jobs.

Residents supported the idea of increasing wealth enterprises such as credit unions and banks.

Housing and Community Development

Increasing rents and building maintenance were big concerns for residents.

Residents want to see more housing constructed for low-income people, as well as improved maintenance in the buildings they currently live in.

Crime and Safety

The area has experienced an increase in violence, especially gang-related activity.

According to residents, the education system is not motivating students to stay in school, so many children become involved with gangs because they drop out of school and cannot find jobs.

Police aggression is creating a feeling of distrust for authority among youth.

Residents advocated developing structures for youth that would replace organized gangs and developing higher quality police officers.

Other

Residents were eager to discuss community trends.

Residents are interested in seeing data disaggregated by race/ethnicity.

Deanwood

Child and Family Health

This neighborhood experiences higher child poverty here than in the rest of the city (65% compared to 32%), but the area did experience a 57% drop in infant mortality between 1998 and 2002.

Children, Youth and Education

High school drop-out rate is 11.7%, only slightly higher than the city average of 10.1%.

Less than 10% (9.1%) of the residents have college degrees, as compared to 39% for the rest of the city.

Nearly two-thirds (60%) of the population have a high school degree; 13% fewer residents than have a 9th grade education.

According to residents, the most pressing concern relating to education is expanding recreation

programs and providing after-school programs for children of all ages.

Neighborhood Economies

Unemployment rate is 19.8%; poverty rate is over 39%.

Residents spoke of a lack of retail in the neighborhood, and the need for a supermarket and banking options.

Housing and Community Development

Residents in this neighborhood expressed a need for more housing for senior citizens.

The home ownership rate is 40.5%, comparable to the rest of the city.

Crime and Safety

Increase in violent crime was 26% over the past three years, compared to the city average of 9.5%.

According to residents, the neighborhood is plagued by gun fights, car-related thefts, and poor police response. Drug activity and prostitution were also major concerns.

Other

Residents were angry about a lack of services and failed promises on the part of the city. Many were distrustful of data.

Many residents said that future data could be best disseminated through the ANC or other existing community meetings.

Marshall Heights

Child and Family Health

The child poverty rate in this neighborhood is 45%, higher than the city's rate of 32%. It experienced a 247.1% increase in the child mortality rate between 1998 and 2000. Residents expressed a need for better, more affordable health care.

Children, Youth and Education

Residents were not surprised to learn of the 16.9% drop-out rate in their neighborhood.

According to residents, parental involvement, out-of-school activities for youth, and literacy are the neighborhood's most pressing educational concerns.

Neighborhood Economies

Lack of consistent work opportunities in this neighborhood are reflected a 32.5% poverty rate and an 18.5% unemployment rate.

Housing and Community Development

Increasing property values and a lack of sufficient housing for families were the critical housing issues in this community,

The median housing sales price for a single family home and condominium grew by 45% from 1998-2002.

Crime and Safety

Residents expressed an interest in developing new effective strategies for encouraging community members to address neighborhood crime. Violent crime increased by 12.4% from 1998-2000, lower than the overall city increase of 9.5%.

Shaw

Child and Family Health

This area experiences lower poverty rate than the rest of the city (27% as opposed to 32%), but there has been an increase in teen births.

Residents spoke of an increase in single-parent families, but were encouraged by decrease in infant mortality rates.

Children, Youth and Education

Neighborhood drop-out rate is 22.5%, twice the District's rate.

Residents encouraged efforts to emphasize the role of school in creating future employment opportunities.

Residents suggested that institutions such as museums be linked to school curriculums, and that more opportunities be created for adult learners.

Neighborhood Economies

Residents were unsure whether economic development in the area was helping or hurting the community.

Many felt that the convention center is not yielding enough new jobs to local residents.

Residents called for an increase in locally-owned businesses and expressed a desire for more retail stores.

Residents also discussed the need for more skill-building services.

Changes residents would like to see in their neighborhood include: reduction in unemployment rate, more banking options, increased access to capital, decrease in liquor stores.

Housing and Community Development

Residents are concerned about gentrification in their neighborhoods. The new convention center and the revitalization in Logan Circle is causing anxiety for many long-time residents.

Residents advocated the use of equitable development strategies and principals to create mixed income communities in areas that are currently vacant or abandoned.

Crime and Safety

Neighborhood had 204 violent crimes in 2000, one of the highest of the city.

Residents mentioned increase in graffiti as an indicator of more crime.

Many said that the education system is not motivating children to stay in school, so kids are dropping out and becoming involved in gangs and other crime.

More recreational activities for children may help curb the rise in violence.

Other

Residents were very eager to discuss their neighborhood's conditions.

Trends show troubling developments in crime and educational outcomes.

Residents are interested in receiving more data more frequently for their neighborhood.

Southwest Washington/Navy Yard

Child and Family Health

Fifty-five percent of children in this area live in poverty. The infant mortality rate is 29.2%.

Residents want counseling services for children.

Residents expressed concern about unsanitary outdoor environments.

Substance abuse is a major issue in this neighborhood, as are unchecked psychological problems, which could be leading to self-medication through illegal drugs and alcohol.

Children, Youth and Education

The lack of affordable child care was seen as an important issue.

Insufficient aid from TANF was forcing day care centers to close, sending residents out of the neighborhood to find childcare.

Fifty percent of 16-19 year olds in the neighborhood do not attend school.

Neighborhood Economies

Residents spoke of insufficient income for single-female headed households and the need for more jobs in the area.

The lack of affordable child care was seen as an important issue.

Insufficient aid from TANF was forcing day care centers to close, sending residents out of the neighborhood to find childcare.

Fifty percent of 16-19 year olds in the neighborhood do not attend school. The area's poverty rate is 28%; unemployment is 11%, both higher than the city average.

Residents believed that many people are being displaced to Prince George's (MD) County.

They are tired of attending meetings and not seeing any improvements in their neighborhoods.

Housing and Community Development

Residents were very concerned about the Hope VI project in their neighborhood. They felt that many people were being displaced and they feared that the trend would continue.

Over the past several years, the area has lost 41% of its public and subsidized houses.

Residents expressed frustration over the increased price of rent.

Crime and Safety

According to residents, there is a great deal of drug activity in the Navy Yard.

The lack of court presence in the community, along with the distrust of the police is creating an insecure environment.

Violent crime increased 10.8% over the past three years.

Other

Residents expressed an interest in obtaining current data and using such data to promote existing programs.

Greater collaboration is needed to access better and more accurate data.

Many residents were very frustrated with the city government, but were clearly interested in being engaged in efforts to improve their neighborhoods.

Key Findings by Issue Area Across Neighborhoods

Narratives for each issue area are available online at www.dcgenda.org.

Child and Family Health

1 *More than 114,112 children live in the District, with 39% (44,399) of all children living in Wards 7 and 8, east of the Anacostia River.*

Given population projections in the next decade, the growth in the number of children—including immigrant children and children in poverty—will pose serious problems for DC unless there are new innovations in social and health services to meet their needs. To bring about these new innovations, creative, collaborative and effective advocacy and intervention is needed immediately.

2 *Poverty rates for District children increased from 25% in 1990 to 32% in 2000.*

This means that one out of every three children in the District lives in poverty. Though child poverty is identifiably concentrated in key areas in the city, it also spans across the city.

3 *In recent years in the District, the number of births with adequate prenatal care has increased.¹*

Between 2000–2001, the number of births with adequate prenatal care in the District increased 10.6%. Importantly, at all levels of analysis (from the ward down to the neighborhood

level) the number of births with adequate care rises above those with inadequate care. However, substantial variation can be seen across the region in the proportion of births with adequate versus inadequate care.

4 *Between 1998 and 2001, teen births in the District decreased 13.3% (to 1,015 teen births in 2001), with greater decreases in births to adolescents living east of the Anacostia River (by -16.5%).*

5 *In the District as a whole, 12% of all infants, or about one in eight, are born with a low-birth weight under five and half pounds. The total number of low-birth weight infants in the District decreased 9% between 1998 and 2001.*

6 *Between 1998 and 2001, the infant mortality rate in the District fell to 10.3, a 17.6% decrease. This rate is higher than the national average of 7.6 (in 2001), but lower than the 11.9 rate of Baltimore City². East of the Anacostia River, infant mortality increased to 15.7 between the same period, a change of 23.6%.*

By contrast, infant mortality in Ward 8 increased 81.9% to 19.1, the highest infant mortality of all wards in District.

Children, Youth and Education

1 *While the District of Columbia as a whole is among the nation's leaders in the availability, accessibility, and quality of early care and education programs, these indicators vary by neighborhoods within the District. DC far exceeds the national and Region 3³ averages for National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC)-accredited child development centers and the ratio of children to slots at licensed child development centers.*

Accreditation of child care facilities is an indicator of quality; however, unlike licensing, accreditation is voluntary. The DC Department of Parks and Recreation has aggressively pursued and been successful in accrediting its child care programs, thereby increasing the access to quality care to populations across the city. The Department of Defense has mandated that its centers seek and achieve accreditation and many federally sponsored programs actively seek accreditation.

2 *While the largest numbers of child care slots are located in the downtown employment areas in Ward 2, child care slots are widely dispersed throughout the District of Columbia with nearly one-fourth of all slots located east of the Anacostia River. Outside of the Downtown (Cluster 8) area, Congress Heights (Cluster 39) has the largest number of licensed child care slots.*

3 *While the District of Columbia surpasses the nation and Region 3 in the percentage of three and four year-olds enrolled in school, there are disparities in the percentages within wards and neighborhood clusters in the city. Nearly 90 % of three and four year-olds in Ward 3 are enrolled in school, far above the 67.2 % average for the city.*

4 *While there is substantial variation in public education performance in most of the city, schools in neighborhood clusters in Northwest consistently perform better than other clusters in the rest of the city. In fact, the lowest scoring neighborhood cluster in upper Northwest⁴ has higher test scores than any cluster in the rest of the city.*

In general, neighborhoods fall into three categories—those that do well on most outcomes (e.g., upper Northwest), those that do poorly (e.g., most of the area east of the Anacostia River and many other parts of the city), and those that do well for adults but poorly for children (e.g., Capitol Hill, Howard University/Le Droit Park, Kalorama Heights/Adams Morgan, Southwest Employment Area, and Union Station Neighborhood Clusters).

5 *Between 1992 and 2002, DC public school students performed well below the national average in writing, reading, and math according to the National Assessment Education Process (NAEP) results. DC 4th and 8th graders scored over 20 points below the national average of students in their respective grade levels. However, DC does better compared to other large cities and actually outperforms Los Angeles and Atlanta.*

The performance of DC Public School 4th graders in reading in 2003 was quite close to where it was in 1992. In contrast, during that same decade math scores made a 12-point gain.⁶

Key Findings by Issue Area Across Neighborhoods

Children, Youth and Education

6 On average, no Ward experienced a large gain in reading scores between 1998 and 2003.

In addition, the two clusters with the largest gains had only one school each. Eastland Gardens (in Ward 7) had a dramatic jump in the last year (9 points) but it has only one school (Kenilworth Elementary School). The Douglas Neighborhood Cluster in Ward 8 also had a large growth (8 points), but has only one school (Ketcham Elementary). This growth appears more stable than that of Eastland, but Douglas started from an extremely low base score of only 29 points and remains near the bottom, at 37 points, even after its large increase.

7 Six neighborhoods are of particular interest for this study—Columbia Heights/Mount Pleasant and Shaw (in Ward 2), Southwest Washington/Navy Yard (in Ward 6), Deanwood, Marshall Heights, and Benning Ridge/Fort Dupont Park (in Ward 7). These neighborhoods are generally below the city average in terms of elementary school math and reading test score performance and attendance.

Most of these neighborhoods also are far below average on adult outcomes (high school and college graduation rates), except for Southwest Washington/Navy Yard, which has relatively good adult outcomes compared to child outcomes. Two of these neighborhoods also appear to be doing relatively well on adult outcomes compared to child outcomes. As Columbia Heights/Mount Pleasant and Shaw appear to be changing fairly quickly economically, they may soon look much like the Capitol Hill and Dupont Circle Clusters and the Southwest Washington neighborhood, unless their newer and better off residents start to make more use of the DC public schools.

8 The Marshall Heights neighborhood experienced test score drops in both math and reading and a small drop in attendance rates between 1998 and 2003.

This suggests that greater efforts will be needed to address the needs of the children in this neighborhood. The variation in performance across neighborhoods, and in the changes over time, suggests one way in which DC could work to reform its education system in the future. In particular, if DC can take advantage of its burgeoning data collection system to better measure performance of different parts of the system, it may be able to determine which parts are working most effectively and then strive to see that other parts of the system adopt similar initiatives. In order to achieve this goal, however, it will likely be necessary to systematically control how initiatives are implemented so the results can be clearly attributed to those changes and not to on-going shifts in the characteristics of students being served in those areas. It will also likely be necessary to implement fewer but larger initiatives, so that the effects of each can be clearly measured. In the current environment, with so many changes taking place at the same time, it is likely impossible to determine which factors are affecting student achievement.⁷

9 Almost 20 % of the adults in Columbia Heights/Mount Pleasant have less than a 9th grade education. This is the highest rate of any neighborhood analyzed here.

This is likely related to the high immigrant population that lives in this area.

10 The high school graduation rate in the District is around 54 percent. This figure is somewhat higher than many other large cities, such as New York (37 percent), Baltimore (41 percent), and Chicago (45 percent).

Neighborhood Economies

1 The number and percentage of District residents living in poverty increased over the 1990s, from 17% of the population in 1990 (about 96,000 residents) to 20% of the population in 2000 (about 110,000 residents). In addition to the overall increase in poverty, the concentration of poverty also grew.

All individuals living in poverty face difficulties in meeting their basic needs. However, residents of high-poverty neighborhoods face particularly daunting challenges. The problems associated with poverty are magnified in these neighborhoods, which are generally characterized by low educational attainment, joblessness, single-parent households, and high crime. Few neighborhoods of this type can support the businesses and civic organizations necessary for a healthy community.

2 The unemployment rate declined from 6.6% in 1990 to 5.7% in 2000. However, there was substantial fluctuation over the decade, with a high of 8.9% in 1995. Since 2000, unemployment has increased to 6.4% in 2002. Unemployment rates vary across the city, and in both 1990 and 2000, were highest in Wards 5, 7, and 8⁸.

High unemployment rates in parts of the city are related to neighborhood residents' relatively low levels of educational attainment, as well as poverty rates equal to or higher than the city average.

Key Findings by Issue Area Across Neighborhoods

Neighborhood Economies

3 *Consistent with national trends, welfare caseloads in the District decreased dramatically in the mid-to-late 1990s following the transformation of the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program (AFDC) into Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). Since 2000, however, caseloads have remained fairly stable, with slight variations up and down.*

Those who leave TANF for employment usually join the ranks of the working poor. One study calculated that about 60% of District residents who left TANF were employed a year later, and another 20% had worked at some point in the year after leaving the program, comparable to figures in other jurisdictions. Typical employment was full-time at about \$8 an hour.⁹

4 *In 2003, households east of the Anacostia River accounted for about half of the city's TANF caseload, although the area accounts for only about a third of the city's families with children.*

Previous reports have documented that much of the District's caseload consists of disadvantaged households, with low skill levels, weak employment histories, and long periods of welfare reliance.¹⁰ In order to find employment, and especially to find employment that will lift them above poverty, this "hard-to-serve" population needs multiple services, such as childcare, literacy and basic skills education, and treatment for physical and mental health problems. These supportive services are expensive, however, and compete with the need for funds to continue providing direct cash assistance.

5 *Throughout the city, the number of businesses and small business loans has increased over the past few years.¹¹*

The District's commercial fortunes are on the upswing, and there are active neighborhood business districts across the city. However, neighborhoods east of the Anacostia River lack the commercial density of their counterparts across the river. Residents throughout the city, including those east of the Anacostia River, have expressed interest in more neighborhood-serving retail, such as grocery and drug stores.

6 *Four neighborhood clusters (Columbia Heights/Mount Pleasant; Shaw; Union Station/Near Northeast; and Edgewood/Bloomingdale) account for nearly half of the city's total number of vacant and abandoned commercial properties.*

Clustered together, such properties are signs of weakened commercial markets, byproducts of a more robust era.

7 *Banking outlets are not located evenly throughout all neighborhoods.*

In some neighborhoods, banks are not as readily accessible as they are in others. In such neighborhoods, largely unregulated alternative financial services (AFS) providers, such as check-cashing outlets, pay-day lenders, and tax-preparation services that offer refund-anticipation loans, step in to fill the gap. These AFS providers are designed to be convenient and they do offer a way for low-income households to fill some of their financial services needs. However, these services come at a relatively high cost - customers pay high fees and interest rates, and lose opportunities to access mainstream credit.

Housing and Community Development

1 *While the District has a robust housing market, a net loss of 3,500 housing units over the past decade has resulted in lower vacancy rates and higher housing costs in certain parts of the city.*

Despite the good news for housing developers and lenders, this new activity has raised concerns that affordable housing for those who are less well-to-do is becoming increasingly difficult to find in the District. For example, the Colonial Village Cluster had a vacancy rate of only 3.4 % in 2000; the median home value in Ward 3 was \$509,400, while the median rent was \$970.

2 *The percentage of owner-occupied units increased in the District in the past decade, but only slightly. The rates of homeownership are highest in neighborhoods in Wards 3 and 4 (51% and 61%, respectively), and lowest in Wards 1 and 8 (29% and 22%, respectively).*

Many people consider homeownership to be an important cornerstone of neighborhood stability. Only about four out of 10 Washington, DC households owned the home where they lived in 2000, which is a typical homeownership rate for a large urban area. The level of homeownership varies across the city; however, providing opportunities to increase homeownership rates in certain neighborhoods is effective.

3 *The availability of housing units of various sizes is one of the factors that affects what type of households will choose to live in the city. Smaller-sized units make up four out of 10 of the District's housing stock, while large units are only about one in 10.*

Offering a large share of efficiency and one-bedroom units is not unusual for a city in a large metropolitan area. As noted in the *Housing in the Nation's Capital* report for 2003, Washington had the highest share of large rental units (four bedrooms or more) among similar metropolitan areas. An assessment of housing needs for the city should take into account the demand for units of different sizes.

4 *The neighborhoods east of the Anacostia River have markedly less expensive housing than those west of the river.*

While housing prices have begun to rise rapidly in the District over the past few years, not all parts of the city have equally high housing costs. Action needs to be taken to manage this growth in a way that mitigates the potentially negative affects on more vulnerable residents. For example, by creating and preserving affordable housing in gentrifying neighborhoods and by redirecting development pressure to undervalued neighborhoods.

Key Findings by Issue Area Across Neighborhoods

Housing and Community Development

5 Over one-third of all renters pay unaffordable costs for their apartments, that is, over 30% of their income. This is fairly consistent across the city.

The supply of affordable units is not evenly distributed, however. Most of the units below Fair Market Rent (FMR) are found outside of Ward 3, with the highest concentrations being east of the Anacostia River. Even at the 2000 FMR level of \$800 per month, however, a household would need to have an annual income of \$32,000 for such an apartment to be affordable.

6 The District is currently experiencing very high levels of housing production, with more than 30,000 units recently completed, under construction, planned, or proposed.¹² The majori-

ty of new units proposed this past year were in neighborhoods in Wards 2 and 6. In addition, most of the mortgage lending in 2002 was in Wards 2, 3, and 6. In contrast, very little mortgage lending is going on east of the Anacostia River.

The indicators show that the neighborhoods east of the Anacostia River have yet to experience the level of private investment seen in much of the rest of the city, particularly in Wards 2 and 3. As the capacity of other parts of the city to absorb growth begins to level off, the District must craft strategies to attract more investment to Wards 7 and 8.

Crime and Safety

1 While several neighborhoods saw a fall in the number of crimes against adults, such drops were often accompanied by an emptying out of neighborhood residents.

While the time periods are not consistent between the population and crime data, they present a picture of what is happening within the District's neighborhoods over time. When both population and crime decreases mirror one another, it is unlikely that a "real" reduction in the crime rate has in fact occurred.

2 Only 11 of the District's 39 neighborhood clusters realized a decrease in violent crime between 1998 and 2000.

Of the clusters that experienced a decrease, nine also saw many of their residents move away. When an overall drop in population is factored in, it may in fact be the case that there was a per capita increase in violent crime.

3 What the data do tell us is that crime in DC is becoming more violent, showing an upturn in homicide and forcible rape trends beginning in 2001 and continuing in 2002.

4 The anecdotal evidence surrounding juvenile crime activity in the District suggests alarming upward trends. However, District sources currently do not release the data necessary to track trends with certainty and there is no information of what is happening at the neighborhood level.

In order to understand why the crime rates have risen, the District needs to increase the amount of information available on juvenile crime to present a full picture of what is happening within the District and the policy alternatives that exist. At this point, calling for harsher juvenile sentencing without providing juvenile crime data does not allow for a clear understanding of the arguments for stiffer penalties. In fact, community residents point toward the education system, the lack of parental supervision and recreational outlets to explain juvenile criminal behavior and begin the search for solutions.

1 According to *Kids Count in the District of Columbia: 9th Annual Fact Book 2002*, "generally, prenatal care is considered adequate if (1) the mother began receiving it in the first three months, and (2) had at least nine visits if the pregnancy lasted the full nine months, or proportionally fewer if the gestation was shorter." (Annie E. Casey Foundation).

2 Infant mortality rate equals the number of infant deaths per 1,000 births. U.S. data are drawn from *Kids Count in the District of Columbia: 8th Annual Fact Book 2001*. Baltimore City data are taken from the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene's Vital Statistics Administration report *Infant Mortality in Maryland 2001*.

3 Region 3 consists of Washington, DC; Maryland; Virginia; Delaware, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

4 Upper Northwest is defined as Ward 3 plus neighborhood clusters of Hawthorne, Colonial Village, Georgetown, and Dupont Circle.

5 Their feedback is discussed in more detail in the section "Suggestions for Future Indicators."

6 In 8th grade, the DC math NAEP scores also improved by 12 points, but remain 33 points below the national average.

7 One could argue that DC needs many small reforms now to improve student achievement immediately. An alternative point would be that since we do not know what works, implementing many small reforms simultaneously is unlikely to yield short or long-term benefits. In contrast, implementing a smaller number of large reforms with careful oversight should have larger long-term benefits.

8 *The Issue Scan* does not include another common employment-related indicator, Labor Force Participation, because of concerns about the data's reliability. A notice released by the Census Bureau in 2002 cautioned that Summary File 3 labor force data in areas where colleges are located appear to mis-state the number in the labor force due to reporting or processing errors.

9 Gregory Acs and Pamela Loprest, *The Status of TANF Leavers in the District of Columbia*, Urban Institute, January 2001.

10 Gregory Acs and Pamela Loprest, *A Study of the District of Columbia's TANF Caseload*, Urban Institute, October 2003; Carol S. Meyers, *The District and Baltimore Face Double Whammy in Welfare Reform*, Brookings Greater Washington Research Program, May 2001; Ed Lazere, *The Status of Welfare Reform in the District of Columbia*, DC Fiscal Policy Institute, March 2001.

11 Small business loans are loans made to businesses with annual gross revenues of less than one million dollars.

12 *Housing in the Nation's Capital*, 2003, 19.

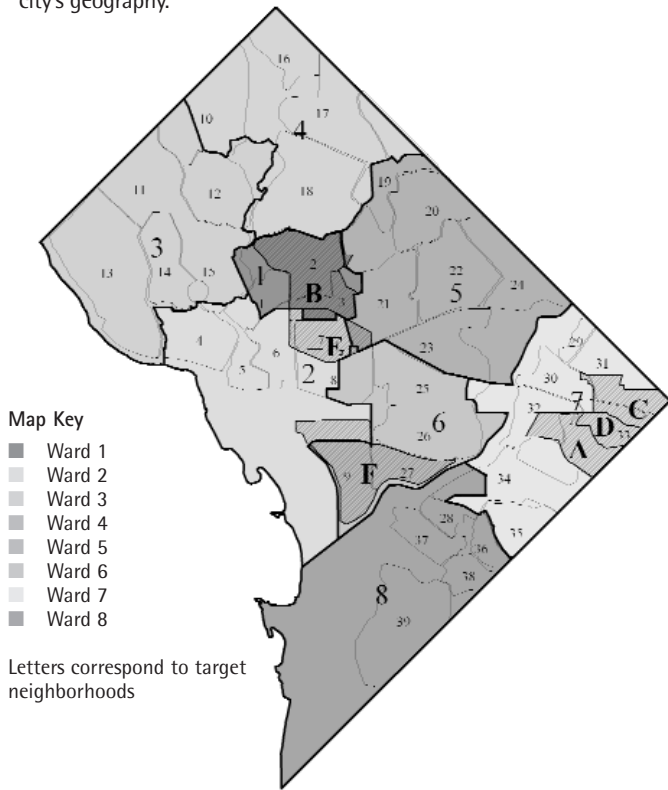
Neighborhood Comparison to District Average

Key: ●● 2 x Lower ● 1 x Lower ■■ 2x Higher ■ 1 x Higher

Key Data Indicators

The table that follows shows how a particular geographic area, like a ward, a neighborhood cluster, or a neighborhood, is doing relative to the average for the District of Columbia. This table does not attempt to judge or value where a neighborhood is on the scale as good or bad, but rather to show how the District's neighborhoods are doing compared to the city overall and to each other. The District average, it is important to note, is not necessarily a target number for what success looks like as indicators are improved; but rather, it marks where the city is on average at the point in time the data covers.

Look to see how your geographic area is faring compared to those east of the Anacostia River, those in other wards, neighborhood clusters, or the targeted neighborhoods in which conversations were held with community residents about the impact of the issues on their lives. You can scan across the issues for your neighborhood to see how it is faring compared to the rest of the city, or you can scan down an issues data indicator to see how people are faring across the city's geography.



In the spreadsheet, if a geographic area's indicator is orange = higher than District average, or blue = lower than District average.

Example: Look at the section on Neighborhood Economies for the data indicator % in Poverty.

■■ is two times greater than the District average; this would be those areas whose percentage of people in poverty is greater than 40.4%.

■ is one time greater than the District average; this would be those areas whose percentage of people in poverty is from 20.2% to 40.4%.

The District average is the center point at 20.2%.

● is one time lower than the District average; this would be those areas whose percentage of people in poverty is from 20.2% to 10.1%.

●● is two times lower than the District average; this would be those areas whose percentage of people in poverty is less than 10.1%.

The data numbers for each indicator can be found in the Full Report online at www.dcagenda.org.

District of Columbia
East of the River
Wards
Ward 1
Ward 2
Ward 3
Ward 4
Ward 5
Ward 6
Ward 7
Ward 8

Ward	Neighborhood Cluster	Targeted Neighborhoods
7	32 Benning Ridge/Fort Dupont Park	(A)
1	2 Columbia Heights/Mount Pleasant	(B)
7	31 Deanwood	(C)
7	33 Marshall Heights	(D)
1	3 Shaw	(E)
6	9 Southwest Washington/Navy Yard	(F)

Neighborhood Clusters		
1	1 Kalorama Heights, Adams Morgan, Lanier Heights	
1	2 Mount Pleasant, Columbia Heights, Pleasant Plains, Park View	
1	3 Howard University, Cardozo/Shaw, Le Droit Park	
2	4 Burleith, Hillandale, Georgetown	
2	5 West End, Foggy Bottom, GWU	
2	6 Dupont Circle, Connecticut Ave/K St.	
2	7 Logan Circle, Shaw	
2	8 Downtown, Penn Quarters, Chinatown, Mount Vernon Square, North Capitol St.	
6	9 Southwest Employment area, Southwest Waterfront, Buzzard Point, Ft. McNair	
4	10 Chevy Chase, Barnaby Woods, Hawthorne, Forest Heights	
3	11 Friendship Heights, Tenleytown, American University Park	
3	12 North Cleveland Park, Van Ness, Forest Hills	
3	13 Foxhall Crescent, Foxhall Village, Georgetown Reservoir, Palisades, Spring Valley, Wesley Heights	
3	14 Cathedral Heights, McClean Gardens, Glover Park, Massachusetts Ave. Heights	
3	15 Cleveland Park, Mass. Ave. Heights, Woodley Park, Woodland-Normanstone Terrace	
4	16 North Portal Estates, Colonial Village, Shepherd Park	
4	17 Brightwood, Manor Park, Takoma	
4	18 Brightwood Park, Crestwood, Petworth, 16th St. Heights	
4	19 Fort Totten, Lamond Riggs, Pleasant Hill, Queens Chapel	
5	20 North Michigan Park, Michigan Park, University Heights	
5	21 Edgewood, Stronghold, Bloomingdale, Eckington, Trulton Circle	
5	22 Brookland, Langdon, Brentwood	
5	23 Arboretum, Ivy City, Trinidad, Carver Langston	
5	24 Woodridge, Fort Lincoln, South Central, Gateway	
6	25 Near Northeast, Stanton Park, Kingman Park	
6	26 Capitol Hill, Lincoln Park, Capitol East	
6	27 Near Southeast, Arthur Capper, Carrollsburg, Navy Yard	
8	28 Historic Anacostia	
7	29 Kenilworth, Eastland Gardens	
7	30 Mayfair, Central Northeast	
7	31 Deanwood, Burrville, NE Boundary, Lincoln Heights, Grant Park	
7	32 River Terrace, Benning, Greenway, Fort Dupont	
7	33 Capitol View, Marshall Heights, Benning Heights, Benning Ridge	
7	34 Twining, Penn Bridge, Fairlawn, Randle Highlands, Ft. Davis Park, Ft. Dupont Park	
7	35 Hillcrest, Fairfal Village, Naylor Gardens	
8	36 Woodland, Garfield Heights, Knol Hill/Buena Vista	
8	37 Barry Farm, Hillsdale, Sheridan, Fort Stanton	
8	38 Skyland, Douglass, Shipley Terrace	
8	39 Congress Heights, Bellevue, Washington Highlands	

Neighborhood Comparison to District Average

Key: ●● 2 x Lower ● 1 x Lower ■■ 2x Higher ■ 1 x Higher

			dropout rate (% 16-19 not enrolled)	% H.S. dipl. or higher	% less than 9th grade	% change in reading scores*	% change in math scores
District of Columbia			2000	2000	2000	1997-2003	1997-2003
East of the River			10.1	77.8	7.8	-0.4%	7.9%
Wards							
Ward 1			■	●	■■■	●	●●
Ward 2			●●	■	●	●	●
Ward 3			●●	■■■	●●	●	●●
Ward 4			■	●	■	●	■
Ward 5			●	●	■	●	●●
Ward 6			■	■	●	■	●
Ward 7			■	●●	●	■	■
Ward 8			■	●●	●	■	■
Ward	Neighborhood Cluster	Targeted Neighborhoods					
7	32 Benning Ridge/Fort Dupont Park	(A)	■	●●	●	NA	NA
1	2 Columbia Heights/Mount Pleasant	(B)	■	●	■■■	●●	●●
7	31 Deanwood	(C)	■	●●	■	■■■	■■■
7	33 Marshall Heights	(D)	■	●●	●	●●	●●
1	3 Shaw	(E)	■■■	●●	■	■■■	■■■
6	9 Southwest Washington/Navy Yard	(F)	■	■	●	●	●●
Neighborhood Clusters							
1	1 Kalorama Heights, Adams Morgan, Lanier Heights		■	■	●	●	■
1	2 Mount Pleasant, Columbia Heights, Pleasant Plains, Park View		■	●	■■■	●●	●●
1	3 Howard University, Cardozo/Shaw, Le Droit Park		●●	●	■	●	■
2	4 Burleith, Hillandale, Georgetown		●●	■■■	●●	■	●●
2	5 West End, Foggy Bottom, GWU		●●	■	●●	NA	NA
2	6 Dupont Circle, Connecticut Ave/K St.		●	■■■	●●	●	●●
2	7 Logan Circle, Shaw		■■■	●	■	■■■	■■■
2	8 Downtown, Penn Quarters, Chinatown, Mount Vernon Square, North Capitol St.		■	●	■	■	■
6	9 Southwest Employment area, Southwest Waterfront, Buzzard Point, Ft. McNair		●	■	●	●	●●
4	10 Chevy Chase, Barnaby Woods, Hawthorne, Forest Heights		●●	■	●●	●	●
3	11 Friendship Heights, Tenleytown, American University Park		●●	■■■	●●	●	●●
3	12 North Cleveland Park, Van Ness, Forest Hills		●	■■■	●●	NA	NA
3	13 Foxhall Crescent, Foxhall Village, Georgetown Reservoir, Palisades, Spring Valley, Wesley Heights		●●	■■■	●●	●	●●
3	14 Cathedral Heights, McClean Gardens, Glover Park, Massachusetts Ave. Heights		●	■	●●	●●	●●
3	15 Cleveland Park, Mass. Ave. Heights, Woodley Park, Woodland-Normanstone Terrace		●●	■■■	●	●●	●●
4	16 North Portal Estates, Colonial Village, Shepherd Park		●●	■	●●	●	●
4	17 Brightwood, Manor Park, Takoma		■■■	●	■	■	■■■
4	18 Brightwood Park, Crestwood, Petworth, 16th St. Heights		■	●	■	■	■
4	19 Fort Totten, Lamond Riggs, Pleasant Hill, Queens Chapel		●●	●	●	NA	NA
5	20 North Michigan Park, Michigan Park, University Heights		●	●	●	●	●
5	21 Edgewood, Stronghold, Bloomingdale, Eckington, Trulton Circle		●	●●	■	●	●●
5	22 Brookland, Langdon, Brentwood		■	●	●	●●	●●
5	23 Arboretum, Ivy City, Trinidad, Carver Langston		■	●●	■	●	●●
5	24 Woodridge, Fort Lincoln, South Central, Gateway		●●	●	■	■■■	■■■
6	25 Near Northeast, Stanton Park, Kingman Park		■	■	●	■	■
6	26 Capitol Hill, Lincoln Park, Capitol East		■	■	●	■	■■■
6	27 Near Southeast, Arthur Capper, Carrollsburg, Navy Yard		■	●●	■	●●	●●
8	28 Historic Anacostia		■	●●	■	■	■■■
7	29 Kenilworth, Eastland Gardens		●●	●●	●	■■■	■■■
7	30 Mayfair, Central Northeast		●	●●	●	■■■	■■■
7	31 Deanwood, Burrville, NE Boundary, Lincoln Heights, Grant Park		■	●●	■	■■■	■
7	32 River Terrace, Benning, Greenway, Fort Dupont		■	●●	■	●●	●●
7	33 Capitol View, Marshall Heights, Benning Heights, Benning Ridge		■	●●	●	●	●●
7	34 Twining, Penn Bridge, Fairlawn, Randle Highlands, Ft. Davis Park, Ft. Dupont Park		●	●●	●	●	●●
7	35 Hillcrest, Fairfal Village, Naylor Gardens		■	●	●	■■■	■
8	36 Woodland, Garfield Heights, Knol Hill/Buena Vista		■	●●	●	●	●●
8	37 Barry Farm, Hillsdale, Sheridan, Fort Stanton		■	●●	■	●	●
8	38 Skyland, Douglass, Shipley Terrace		●	●●	■	NA	NA
8	39 Congress Heights, Bellevue, Washington Highlands		■	●●	●	■	■

NEIGHBORHOOD ECONOMIES

CRIME AND SAFETY

NEIGHBORHOOD ECONOMIES					CRIME AND SAFETY								
Unemployment	% households on public assistance (TANF)	% foreign born	% HHs w/financial income	% in poverty	# of adult crimes per 1,000 population	% change in adult crimes	# of violent crimes per 1,000 population	% change in violent crimes	# of property crimes per 1,000 population	% change in property crimes	% arrests for prostitution	% of 911 calls for drug activity	
2000	2003	2000	2000	2000	2000	1998-2000	2000	1998-2000	2000	1998-2000	1998-2000	2000	
5.7%	6.9%	12.9	31.4	20.2	67	-16.1	15	9.5	52	-17.8	2.0	2.7	
NA	■ ■	● ●	● ●	■	●	■	■	●	●	●	■	■ ■	
●	●	■ ■	●	■	■	●	■	■	●	●	● ●	●	
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NA	●	■ ■	●	■	■	●	■	●	■	●	●	●	
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Neighborhood Comparison to District Average

Key: ●● 2 x Lower ● 1 x Lower ■■ 2x Higher ■ 1 x Higher

	Median sales price, single-family homes and condominiums (\$)	% housing units 0 bedrooms	% housing units 1 bedroom	% housing units 2 bedrooms
District of Columbia	2000 210,000	2000 12%	2000 27%	2000 21%
East of the River	●●	●	●	■
Wards				
Ward 1	■	■	■	●
Ward 2	■	■■	■	●
Ward 3	■■	■	■	●
Ward 4	■	●	●	●
Ward 5	●	●●	●	●
Ward 6	■	●	■	■
Ward 7	●●	●	●	■
Ward 8	●●	●●	●	■
Ward	Neighborhood Cluster	Targeted Neighborhoods		
7	32 Benning Ridge/Fort Dupont Park	(A)	●	■
1	2 Columbia Heights/Mount Pleasant	(B)	●	●
7	31 Deanwood	(C)	●●	■
7	33 Marshall Heights	(D)	●●	■■
1	3 Shaw	(E)	●	■
6	9 Southwest Washington/Navy Yard	(F)	●	■
	Neighborhood Clusters			
1	1 Kalorama Heights, Adams Morgan, Lanier Heights		■	■
1	2 Mount Pleasant, Columbia Heights, Pleasant Plains, Park View		●	●
1	3 Howard University, Cardozo/Shaw, Le Droit Park		■	●
2	4 Burleith, Hillandale, Georgetown		■■	■
2	5 West End, Foggy Bottom, GWU		●	●
2	6 Dupont Circle, Connecticut Ave/K St.		■	●
2	7 Logan Circle, Shaw		●	■
2	8 Downtown, Penn Quarters, Chinatown, Mount Vernon Square, North Capitol St.		■	●
6	9 Southwest Employment area, Southwest Waterfront, Buzzard Point, Ft. McNair		●	■
4	10 Chevy Chase, Barnaby Woods, Hawthorne, Forest Heights		■■	●●
3	11 Friendship Heights, Tenleytown, American University Park		■	●●
3	12 North Cleveland Park, Van Ness, Forest Hills		■	●
3	13 Foxhall Crescent, Foxhall Village, Georgetown Reservoir, Palisades, Spring Valley, Wesley Heights		■■	●
3	14 Cathedral Heights, McClean Gardens, Glover Park, Massachusetts Ave. Heights		■	●
3	15 Cleveland Park, Mass. Ave. Heights, Woodley Park, Woodland-Normanstone Terrace		■■	●
4	16 North Portal Estates, Colonial Village, Shepherd Park		■■	●●
4	17 Brightwood, Manor Park, Takoma		●	●
4	18 Brightwood Park, Crestwood, Petworth, 16th St. Heights		●	●
4	19 Fort Totten, Lamond Riggs, Pleasant Hill, Queens Chapel		●	■
5	20 North Michigan Park, Michigan Park, University Heights		●●	●
5	21 Edgewood, Stronghold, Bloomingdale, Eckington, Trulton Circle		●	●
5	22 Brookland, Langdon, Brentwood		●	●
5	23 Arboretum, Ivy City, Trinidad, Carver Langston		●●	●
5	24 Woodridge, Fort Lincoln, South Central, Gateway		●	●
6	25 Near Northeast, Stanton Park, Kingman Park		●	●
6	26 Capitol Hill, Lincoln Park, Capitol East		■	■
6	27 Near Southeast, Arthur Capper, Carrollsburg, Navy Yard		●	■
8	28 Historic Anacostia		●●	■
7	29 Kenilworth, Eastland Gardens		●	●
7	30 Mayfair, Central Northeast		●●	■
7	31 Deanwood, Burrville, NE Boundary, Lincoln Heights, Grant Park		●●	■
7	32 River Terrace, Benning, Greenway, Fort Dupont		●	■
7	33 Capitol View, Marshall Heights, Benning Heights, Benning Ridge		●●	■
7	34 Twining, Penn Bridge, Fairlawn, Randle Highlands, Ft. Davis Park, Ft. Dupont Park		●	■
7	35 Hillcrest, Fairfal Village, Naylor Gardens		●●	■
8	36 Woodland, Garfield Heights, Knol Hill/Buena Vista		●●	■
8	37 Barry Farm, Hillside, Sheridan, Fort Stanton		●●	■
8	38 Skyland, Douglass, Shipley Terrace		●●	■
8	39 Congress Heights, Bellevue, Washington Highlands		●●	■

AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

housing units 3 bedrooms	% housing units 4 bedrooms	% housing units 5+ bedrooms	percent of homeowners	% of housing units that are vacant and abandoned residential properties	% of housing units that are total public and subsidized housing units
2000 19%	2000 7%	2000 3%	2000 40.8	2000 1.0%	2000 6.9%
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