

State of Washington, D.C.'s Neighborhoods

Prepared by
Peter A. Tatian
G. Thomas Kingsley
Margery Austin Turner
Jennifer Comey
Randy Rosso

Prepared for
The Office of Planning
The Government of the District of Columbia

September 30, 2008



The Urban Institute
2100 M Street, NW
Washington, DC 20037

UI project no. 08040-000-01



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents ii

Acknowledgments vi

About this Report 1

I. Introduction..... 3

II. Demographics..... 9

 Population..... 9

 Households..... 13

III. Economy – Jobs and Income 15

 Employed Residents and Unemployment Rate 15

 Poverty and Household Income 18

 Public Assistance 21

IV. Economy – Housing..... 25

 Home and Condominium Sales 25

 Home Sale Prices 27

 Mortgage Lending..... 30

 Incomes of Homebuyers..... 33

 Race/Ethnicity of Homebuyers 36

 Foreclosures..... 38

V. Education..... 43

 Public School Students..... 44



Free and Reduced Price Lunch	49
Proficiency in Reading and Math	51
VI. Health	55
Births to Mothers Who Received Adequate Prenatal Care.....	55
Low-Weight Births	56
Births to Teenage Mothers	58
Infant Deaths	59
Deaths from Heart Disease	61
VII. Family, Youth, and Seniors	63
Household Types.....	65
Child and Elderly Poverty	66
Births	68
VIII. Safety and Security	71
Violent Crime Rate	71
Property Crime Rate.....	73
IX. Environment	75
Tree Coverage and Health	76
Vacant Land and Abandoned Property	77
Access to Parks.....	79
Green Roofs	79



X. Conclusion.....	83
References	87
Appendix A – Data Charts and Tables	A-1
Appendix B – Data Sources and Notes	B-1
Appendix C – proposed list of indicators.....	C-1





ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors would like to thank the following persons for their help in preparing this report: Howard Ways and Art Rodgers, the D.C. Office of Planning and Joy E. Phillips, D.C. State Data Center, for their insightful comments and for providing additional data to support the analysis of neighborhood conditions and trends; Holli Howard, Casey Trees, for supplying data on tree coverage and conditions; D.C. Office of the Chief Technology Officer, Geographic Information System, for maintaining and providing D.C. map coverages; Elizabeth Guernsey, Urban Institute, for preparing the data on public schools and students; Lesley Friedman, Urban Institute, for producing the maps used in this report; and Tim Ware, Urban Institute, for help in assembling the final report.







ABOUT THIS REPORT

The District's leaders – civic, business, and political – have committed to a strategy of capitalizing on the city's many assets (both old and new) and taking advantage of its recent growth and prosperity to tackle the challenges of inequality and exclusion that persist. Sustained investments in affordable housing, mixed-income neighborhoods, school improvement, crime prevention, and economic development offer the potential to achieve the goals of equitable, inclusive, and sustainable growth in the years ahead.

This report seeks to aid the city's leaders and citizens in addressing challenges and meeting goals through tracking and measuring major economic and social indicators. Following an introduction, the report provides a baseline assessment of the current situation in the city and comparison of measures over recent years. Indicators are grouped into eight subject categories:

- Demographics
- Economy – Jobs and Income
- Economy – Housing
- Education
- Health
- Family, Youth, and Seniors
- Safety and Security
- Public Investment
- Environment

Each section provides a series of indicators meant to measure different aspects of the issue. The indicators are discussed in the text and presented in charts and maps, providing a citywide, ward, and neighborhood context for current conditions and trends.

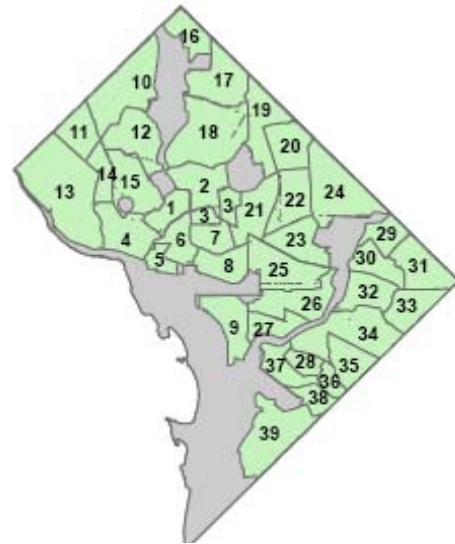
A full set of data tables and comparison charts for the 39 neighborhood clusters (listed below and shown in the map) can be found in the report appendices. The ward and neighborhood cluster data have all been adjusted by NeighborhoodInfo DC to consistent geographic boundaries, even for older data. The ward boundaries used throughout this report are those established in 2002, according to the redistricting following the 2000 decennial census. The neighborhood cluster boundaries are those determined by the D.C. Office of Planning around this same time.



Neighborhood Clusters (full names)

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

Map – Neighborhood Clusters





I. INTRODUCTION

People throughout the world know the District of Columbia and come here to experience its architectural beauty, its history, and its culture. As the U.S. capital, Washington, D.C., possesses unique assets: historic monuments and museums, the avenues and vistas of the L'Enfant Plan, and a network of beautiful parks. The city's identity as the nation's capital attracts workers, residents, and visitors, creating the core of a prosperous and growing metropolitan region. And as an international capital, Washington, D.C., offers world-class theater, music, arts, and entertainment that make it a vibrant destination for the region's population, as well as for an estimated 16.2 million visitors in 2007.

Decades of Distress. Though Washington, D.C. has always held a special place in the Nation with significant institutional, human and cultural assets, over the last half of the 20th century, this beautiful and historic city suffered from persistent decline and distress. The fact that the experience was shared by many of the nation's major cities made it no less painful. Population, which had peaked at 802,178 in 1950, dropped to 572,000 by 2000. This nearly 30 percent decline in population was largely driven by migration to the suburbs. White residents moved out in greatest numbers, resulting in the African American share of total population to climb from 35 to 60 percent over the period. New housing construction reached an all-time low, and abandonment was rampant.

Economic activity and investment were also suburban-bound, as the number and quality of jobs in the city fell. In the early 1990s, even government employment -- the city's traditional economic mainstay -- declined, a particularly important blow. Economic malaise brought widespread joblessness and a city-wide poverty rate that peaked at 24 percent in 1996. But in some of the city's neighborhoods, poverty rates climbed as high as 50 percent, fueling distress, crime and violence, and a sense of hopelessness about the city's future. Disinvestment was evident in the run-down feel of much of downtown and many neighborhoods and commercial centers. To top it off, Congress concluded that the District's government was in such fiscal and managerial dire straits in 1995, that it appointed an independent DC Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority ("Control Board") to manage the city's affairs.

Recent Recovery. Since 1999, the District of Columbia has enjoyed a dramatic renaissance. The depth of the District's problems in the mid-1990s makes its resurgence since then all the more remarkable. To be sure, a rebounding regional economy provided the essential foundation. In the last half of the 1990s the Washington D.C. region experienced



economic growth similar to trends across the country. Some of the growth stemmed from Washington D.C.'s role as the nation's capital (resulting in high levels of activity in the in the hospitality, international finance and business services industries, among others), but important structural changes were underway. A most important driver was federal government contracting with private firms in the region. These new private-sectors jobs did not just replace the direct government jobs that had been lost earlier but shifted toward high-value private services, particularly in information technology. Though stimulated by government outsourcing, the growth of private enterprise generated linkages to regional, national and international networks. The result has been the import and export of intellectual and technological services and products, retention and attraction of highly-skilled professionals, and the recognition of the Washington, D.C., region as a center high-value, high-tech services with a booming private sector.

The economic strength of the Washington, D.C., region over the past decade is highlighted through its comparative performance with the rest of the nation. Between 2001-2002, employment in the metropolitan region continued to grow while the total for the nation declined. And from 2003 to 2004, the region's employment growth rate accelerated to 2.5 percent, more than twice the national rate. The Washington, D.C., region continues to be one of America's strongest regional economies, with unemployment at only 3.1 percent in 2006, one third below the nation's 4.6 percent average.

The District began to share in the regional economic boom in the late 1990s. Though a majority of high-tech production occurred in the suburbs, many functions of the new economy demanded the creativity and face-to-face interaction that only the central city could provide. D.C. jobs expanded sharply from 650,000 at the start of the decade to 688,000 in 2006. Suburbanites filled many of these new positions, but the number of employed D.C. residents has also grown rapidly (from 287,000 in 2001 to 297,000 in 2006). As a consequence, unemployment dropped significantly in the city – not only in the city's prosperous areas but in poorer neighborhoods as well.

Perhaps more impressive was a dramatic shift in the image of the District as a place to live as well as work. The work of the Control Board and two subsequent city administrations led to visible improvements in the performance of city government, marked by a consistent string of budget surpluses since 1997. And at the same time, key indicators of urban distress -- including rates of crime and teen pregnancy – began trending down for the first time in decades. In response, more people want to live in the District of Columbia; moves into the city have increased while moves out have declined. The District's population reached 585,459 in July 2006, an average net increase of 2,200 residents per year from its total in 2000. And the private sector has taken notice of the increased workforce in the city and their needs. In the first half of this decade, the District saw a boom in new housing construction (the 2,860 new housing units authorized by building permits in 2005 was ten times the yearly average during the decade of



the 1990s). Residential property values have soared, with the median price of a single family home climbing from \$174,000 in 1997 to \$500,000 in 2007¹. While home prices have begun to soften in the surrounding suburbs as a result of the national housing downturn, Washington, D.C., home values have remained stable.

21st Century Challenges. The District's renewed prosperity expands opportunities for residents, businesses, and investors and strengthens the city's fiscal health. However, recent trends also pose new challenges to ensuring equity and inclusion. First, although wages have risen in the city for almost every job category, the gap between rich and poor has widened substantially – not only here, but across the nation. Very high incomes at the top of the wage distribution put upward pressure on housing prices and rents, fueling cost increases that outpace the average working wage. Consequently, housing costs have climbed beyond the reach of lower wage workers; three-quarters (76 percent) of renter households with annual incomes below \$35,000 in the District paid unaffordable housing costs (spending 30 percent or more of their income on rent) in 2006. In 2007, an estimated 5,800 District residents were homeless – living on the streets, in cars, or in emergency or transitional shelters) at latest count.²

High housing costs combine with persistent problems with public school performance to discourage families with children from living in the District. So although the city's total population has climbed in recent years, most newcomers are singles or childless couples, and the number of school-aged children living in the city is on the decline. In fact, only five of the nation's 50 largest cities have fewer children as a share of total population. In D.C., the number of students enrolled in the public school system is less than 75,000, an amount that is less than half the 150,000 students in public schools in 1968. A shrinking population of school-aged children and declining school enrollment require school closings and restructuring, making it more difficult for the city to improve the quality of its public education.

Every part of the city has seen home prices rise since the start of the decade, but individual neighborhood trajectories vary quite significantly. Some neighborhoods where prices and rents were relatively low at the start of the decade have witnessed steep increases in home sales. The influx of higher income residents has attracted vibrant new commercial development, including shops, services, restaurants, and clubs. Housing costs in these "hot market" neighborhoods are now out of reach for all but the most affluent buyers and concerns are widespread about displacement – especially of low-income renters whose buildings have been sold, renovated, and converted to luxury condominiums.

¹ Median sales prices for second quarter, in constant 2007 dollars (Tatian 2008).

² D.C. Kids Count Collaborative 2007: 44.



In contrast, other neighborhoods continue to suffer from serious distress, despite declines in unemployment and some growth in property values. Poverty rates and crime remain high in these neighborhoods, most public schools perform poorly and drop-out rates are high; and many residents lack the skills they need to prosper in today's economy. Because incomes remain low and growth is slow in these neighborhoods, many still lack essential commercial services, like grocery stores, pharmacies, and sit-down restaurants.

Promise for the Future. Although Washington, D.C., faces significant challenges surrounding equitable growth and development, new assets enhance the city's historic identity and offer tremendous potential for the future. The city's recent population growth has brought greater racial and ethnic diversity. Between 2000 and 2007, the number of non-Hispanic whites living in D.C. grew by 19 percent, the number of Hispanics climbed 9 percent, and Asians 25 percent. This lively diversity is reflected in the mix of new restaurants, shops, arts venues, and services springing up along long-neglected commercial corridors and contributes to the vitality and allure of Columbia Heights, Shaw, and the H Street corridor. Major public investments in conference and sports facilities in the last decade – the D.C. Convention Center, Verizon Center, and Nationals Park– also attract visitors and anchor the redevelopment of destination neighborhoods.

Importantly, the District's recently adopted Master Plan embraces the new diversity, but it also faces the disparities noted above head on. It welcomes further increases in incomes and wealth, but it makes the strongest commitment to finding ways to assure that the new resources will also improve conditions and opportunities for the city's existing lower-income residents and reduce the disparities over time. It also insists on finding ways to assure the mixing of incomes will occur neighborhood-by-neighborhood, not just over the city as a whole.

Although many tourists confine their Washington, D.C., visits to the monuments and the Mall, the city's neighborhoods are increasingly becoming destinations for their fascinating historic sites as well. The development of maps, additional neighborhood walking tours, and signage for these cultural heritage assets hope to draw visitors to diverse parts of the city, to help fuel neighborhood economic development, and to enhance understanding and appreciation among residents about less-known aspects of the District's history. For example, Shaw boasts the African-American Civil War Memorial, while Anacostia is the location of the Frederick Douglass homestead.

With increased public awareness of global warming, rising fuel costs, and the frustrations of traffic congestion, Washington, D.C., offers an increasingly attractive alternative to automobile dependence. The Metro system, supplemented by bus routes and the new "circulator" system, offers easy access to every part of the city. As retail options expand along neighborhood commercial corridors, more D.C. residents can walk from home to the grocery store, to specialty shops, and to restaurants or entertainment. An expanding system of trails



and right-of-ways encourages residents and visitors to ride bicycles – for daily commuting, recreation, or tourism. Finally, Washington, D.C., leads the nation in promoting “green” building. Over 150 buildings are either certified or registered under the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Green Building Rating System™.





II. DEMOGRAPHICS

Like many east-coast cities, Washington, D.C., experienced a dramatic decline in population over the latter half of the 20th century. Now, at the start of the 21st century, those population losses are beginning to reverse and the city is growing again. As new residents discover the attraction of urban living, and as many long term residents see their neighborhoods expand and revitalize, the District of Columbia has started shedding decades of decline and disinvestment.

Population

A city's population is its lifeblood. A growing population can indicate a city that is vibrant, desirable and healthy, while a declining population can reflect a city that is losing vitality and resources.

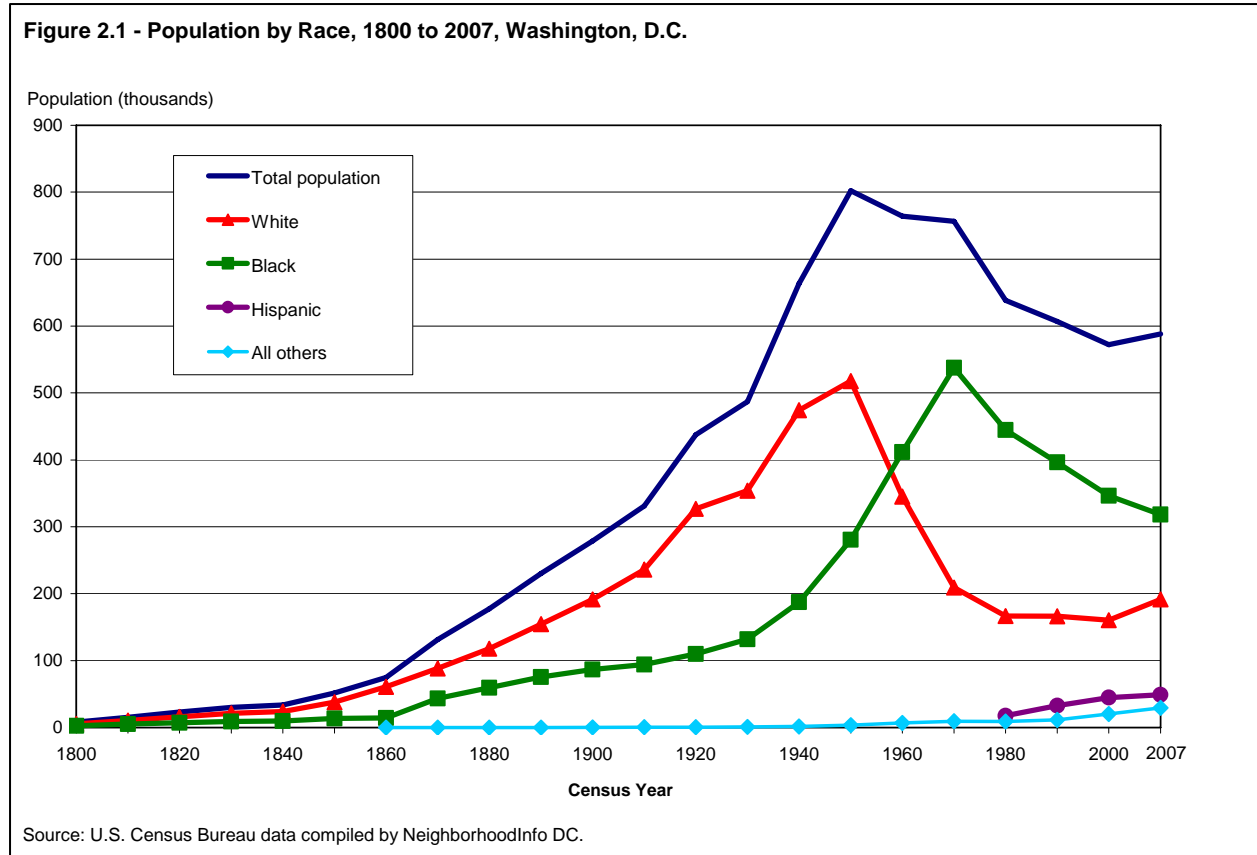
The growth of Washington, D.C., as a major urban center began almost 70 years after the city's founding in 1790 (figure 2.1). At the start of the Civil War, the city's population was only 75,000, according to the 1860 decennial census. Over the next hundred years, the District of Columbia's population grew dramatically, with further accelerations coinciding with the start of World War I in 1910 and the U.S. entry into World War II in 1941. By the 1950 census, the city had reached a peak population of 802,000.

But while the first half of the 20th century was one of extraordinary growth for Washington, D.C., the second half was characterized by the city's declining fortunes. Starting around 1950, an enormous exodus of whites resulted in the city's first loss of population in its history. Between 1950 and 1970, the white population fell by over 300,000 persons. This outward migration pattern was common for most large cities on the east coast as whites had greater access to the developing suburban fringe. Much of this loss was offset by a growing influx of African-Americans to Washington, D.C., however, and the city's total population only declined by 50,000 persons as a result.

Unfortunately, the riots triggered by the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King in 1968, and fueled decades of frustration among the African-American population from a perceived lack of progress in civil rights and economic equality, sent the city into a downward spiral. This time it was the black population, particularly the middle class, that began leaving the city. As a result,



the District of Columbia's population plummeted, falling from 757,000 persons in 1970 to 572,000 persons as of the most recent decennial census in 2000.



Today, the situation has changed dramatically. The latest revised estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau show that the city's population is growing again for the first time in half a century. Since the 2000 census, the city's population has risen to 588,000 in 2007, an increase of 2.8 percent. The white population stopped its decline, and has even begun to increase. Growing numbers of Hispanic and Asian residents are also helping to fuel the city's new boom.

Not all parts of the city are experiencing these population changes equally, however. Using population estimates provided by the D.C. Office of Planning and the D.C. State Data Center, we are able to track the population changes between 2000 and 2005 at the ward and neighborhood cluster level.³

³ As noted earlier, both Ward and Neighborhood Cluster boundaries are defined uniformly throughout this report, so that the population and other data comparisons are based on consistent geographic areas over time.



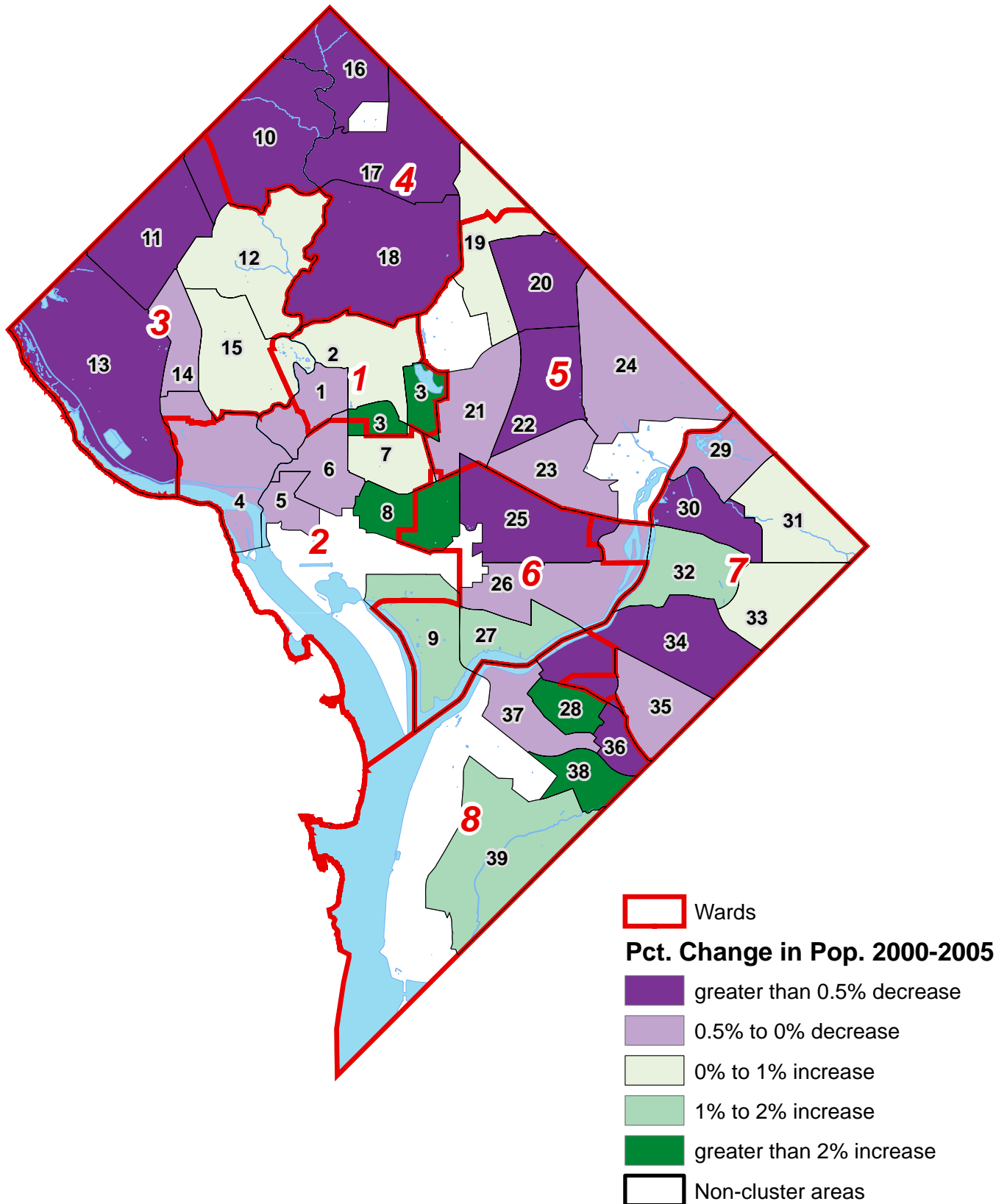
The largest increase in population post-2000 has been in Ward 8, where the total population grew from 70,915 to 75,774 in 2005, and increase of 1.3 percent per year (figure 2.2). Other wards that experienced positive population growth since 2000 include Ward 6 (0.8 percent per year), Ward 2 (0.5 percent), Ward 1 (0.4 percent), and Ward 7 (0.2 percent). The remaining three wards all had population losses between 2000 and 2005, with Ward 4 declining 0.4 percent per year and Wards 3 and 5 each declining 0.4 percent per year.

Among neighborhoods, the cluster with by far the strongest population growth since 2000 has been Cluster 8 (Downtown/North Capitol Street) in Ward 6 (map 2.1). The population of Cluster 8 grew from 8,609 to 13,100 persons between 2000 and 2005, an annual increase of 8.8 percent. This robust growth was undoubtedly a result of the construction of new condominium and rental apartment buildings in this part of the city, which began with the housing boom at the start of the decade.

The second highest population growth during this period was in Cluster 38 (Douglas/ShIPLEY Terrace) in Ward 8. The population of Cluster 38 grew from 9,058 to 12,294 persons between 2000 and 2005, an annual increase of 6.3 percent. The next two highest rates of population growth were Cluster 3 (Howard University/Le Droit Park) in Ward 1 and Cluster 28 (Historic Anacostia) in Ward 8, both with annual population increases of 2.1 percent.

Another 11 clusters experienced population growth since 2000, with rates between 0.2 and 1.3 percent. Nevertheless, more than half of all neighborhood clusters, 24 in total, had population losses over this same period, including all of the clusters in Ward 5. The two clusters with the largest rates of population loss were Cluster 17 (Takoma/Brightwood) in Ward 4 and Cluster 20 (North Michigan Park/Michigan Park) in Ward 5, both of which lost an average of 1.3 percent of their population per year between 2000 and 2005. In Cluster 20, there has been a definite shift from larger to smaller households over the past two decades, which could explain the overall population decline. The change in household size was much less pronounced in Cluster 17, however, so it is not as clear what the reason is for the population loss in those neighborhoods.

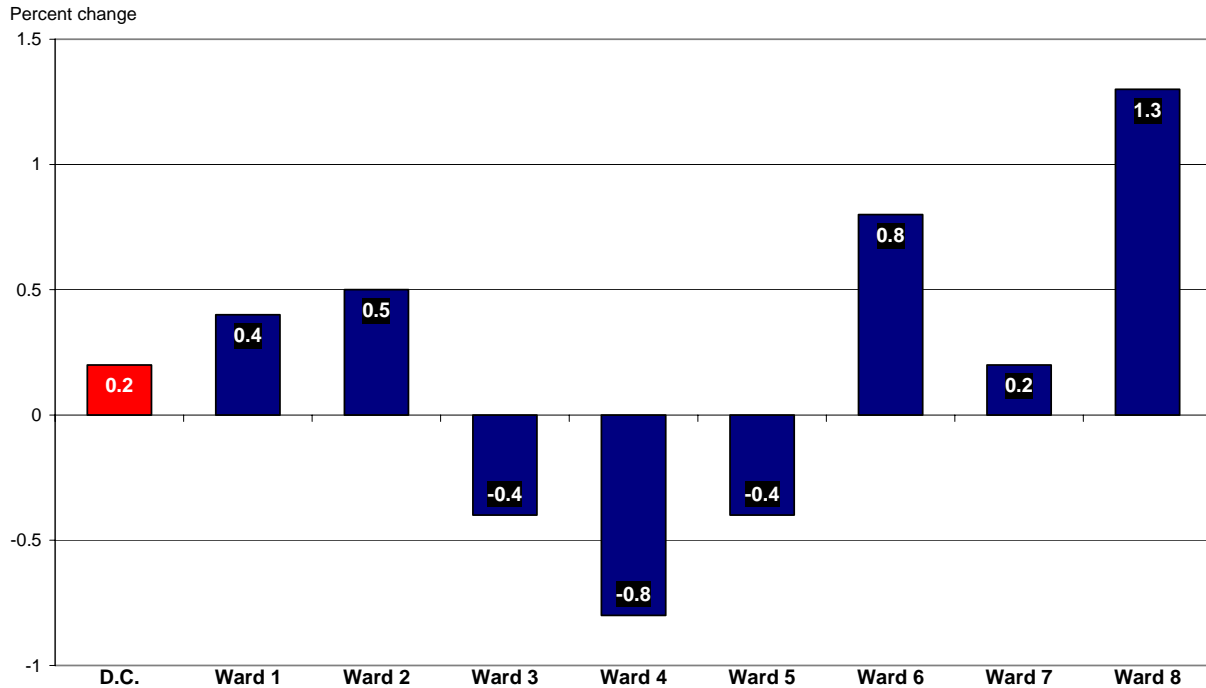
Map 2.1 - Washington, D.C. Population Change Between 2000-2005, by Neighborhood Cluster



Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2000) and D.C. Office of Planning, State Data Center (2006) data tabulated by NeighborhoodInfo DC.



Figure 2.2 - Annual Population Change (%), 2000 to 2005, Washington, D.C.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2000) and D.C. Office of Planning, State Data Center data tabulated by NeighborhoodInfo DC.

Households

Households are groups of people – some families, some not – who live together in the same home or apartment. The size of households in the city will affect the demand for the number and types of housing units, as well as impact public school enrollment and the need for other city services.

Consistent with national trends, the average household size in Washington, D.C., has been steadily declining. There were approximately 249,000 households in the city as of the 2000 census, translating into an average of 2.3 persons per household. This was down from 2.5 persons per household in 1980 and 2.4 persons per household in 1990. According to the most recent American Community Survey, this downward trend has continued. In 2006, the average household size was only 2.2 persons.

Wards 4, 5, 7, and 8 all had household sizes above the city average in 2000, ranging from 2.4 persons per household in Ward 7 to 2.8 persons per household in Ward 8. Ward 2,



which encompasses the downtown cluster, had the smallest household sizes in 2000, with only 1.9 persons per household.

Neighborhood Cluster 29 (Eastland Gardens/Kenilworth) in Ward 7 and Cluster 37 (Sheridan/Barry Farm) in Ward 8 have the largest households in Washington, D.C., with an average household size of 3.1 persons. The next two clusters with the largest household sizes are both in Ward 8 – Cluster 38 (Douglas/Shipleigh Terrace) and Cluster 28 (Historic Anacostia) with average household sizes of 2.9 and 2.8, respectively.

The neighborhoods with the smallest households are in Cluster 6 (Dupont Circle/Connecticut Avenue/K Street) in Ward 2 and Cluster 14 (Cathedral Heights/McLean Gardens) in Ward 3, both with averages of 1.5 persons per household.



III. ECONOMY – JOBS AND INCOME

The city of Washington, D.C., is at the center of a diverse and strong economic region, which continues to grow and expand, although more slowly than at the start of the decade. The number of jobs in the metropolitan area reached 3.0 million in 2006, an increase of 50,000 jobs from the prior year. The region's unemployment rate continued to fall in 2006, to 3.1 percent, a third below the 4.6 percent national average. The region's economic growth has largely been fueled by high-skilled professional and technical jobs, most notably in the areas of homeland security and defense, but also in tourism and international finance.⁴

The city has benefited greatly from the regional economic boom, experiencing growth in jobs and increasing investment, particularly in the construction and renovation of housing and office space. Not all city residents have benefited equally, however. The challenge for the city is to create conditions where more of the city's residents, particularly those who have lived here for a long time, can participate fully in our dynamic economy and benefit from the overall prosperity in Washington, D.C., and its region.

Employed Residents and Unemployment Rate

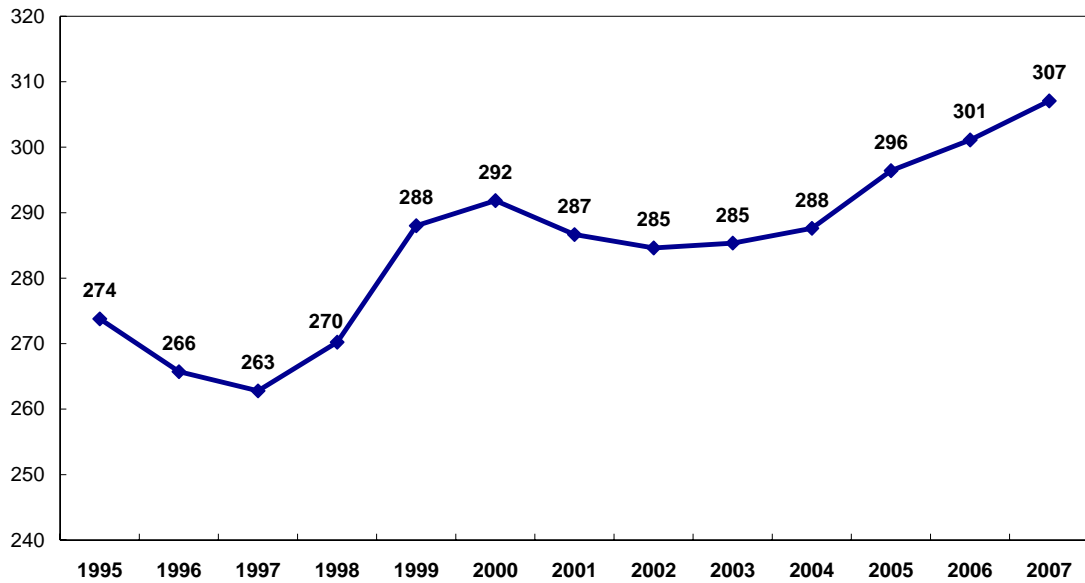
The number of employed residents and the unemployment rate measure the extent to which persons who live in Washington, D.C., are connected to the economic success of the city. These indicators suggest that, after years of economic disconnection, many residents are now starting to benefit from the city's economic growth. Nonetheless, caution should be used in interpreting these indicators, as the increases may be a result of new persons moving into the city, as opposed to better economic conditions for existing residents.

Consistent with the city's falling population between 1980 and 2000, the number of employed residents 16 years and older also fell from 319,735 to 294,952, a drop of 7.8 percent. However, from 1997 through 2000, the number of employed residents rose from about 263,000 to 292,000 (figure 3.1). Since 2000, the number of employed residents began to fall again, but then climbed back up starting in 2003, reaching 307,000 in 2007 and 310,100 as of the latest data available for May 2008.

⁴ Turner, et al. 2007: 18-19.

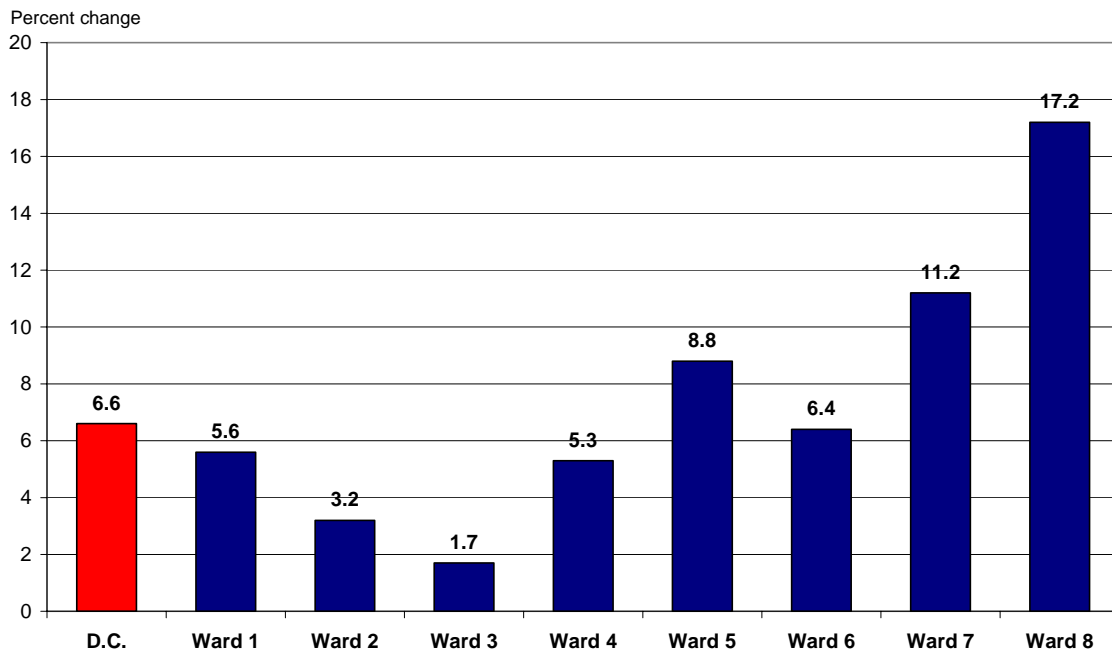


Figure 3.1 - Number of Employed Residents (1,000s), 1995 to 2007, Washington, D.C.



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, LAUS

Figure 3.2 - Unemployment Rates (%) by Ward, May 2008, Washington, D.C.



Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services, Office of Labor Market Research and Information.



Similarly, the unemployment rate for Washington, D.C., residents indicates a positive trend in recent years. The unemployment rate in May 2008 was 6.6 percent, up from 5.7 percent in May 2007, but down from 7.5 percent in 2004.⁵ Although the city's economy was booming during most of this decade, the unemployment rate was rising between 2000 and 2004. While it is good news that the unemployment rate is beginning to come down, it is not clear whether this is a result of longer-term residents getting jobs, or newer, more economically connected residents moving into the city.

The most recent ward-level unemployment rates are from the D.C. Department of Employment Services for May 2008 (figure 3.2). The highest unemployment rates were for Ward 5 (8.8 percent unemployed), Ward 7 (11.2 percent) and Ward 8 (17.2 percent). Ward 3 had the lowest unemployment rate, at 1.7 percent.

The most recent neighborhood-level data on employment is only available from the 2000 decennial census. These data mirror the ward patterns, however, and show the large disparities in economic status of residents across neighborhoods. The number of residents in the civilian labor force was highest in Cluster 2 (Columbia Heights/Mount Pleasant) in Ward 1, with 24,114 residents in the labor force in 2000. The second highest was Cluster 18 (Brightwood Park/Crestwood) in Ward 4, with 18,206, followed by Cluster 25 (NoMa/Union Station/Stanton Park) in Ward 6 with 15,379. The largely residential neighborhoods in Ward 8 had some of the lowest numbers of residents in the labor force in the city, although Cluster 39 (Congress Heights/Bellevue) had 11,586 residents in the labor force, the highest among all clusters east of the Anacostia River.

Unemployment rates were generally highest east of the Anacostia River in Wards 7 and 8, although there were high levels of unemployment in some clusters in Wards 5 and 6. The city's highest unemployment rate was in Cluster 38 (Douglas/Shipleigh Terrace) in Ward 8, where 27.6 percent of residents in the labor force were not working. This was more than double the overall city unemployment rate of 10.8 percent for 2000. Rates were similarly quite high in clusters 37 (Sheridan/Barry Farm) at 25.5 percent, clusters 36 (Woodland/Fort Stanton) and 28 (Historic Anacostia), each at 21.8 percent, and Cluster 39 (Congress Heights/Bellevue) at 19.7 percent.

The highest unemployment rate in Ward 7 was in Cluster 29 (Eastland Gardens/Kenilworth) at 20.8 percent. Similarly high rates of unemployment were found in Cluster 27 (Near Southeast/Navy Yard) in Ward 6 at 21.6 percent, Cluster 8 (Downtown/North

⁵ Unemployment rates for May 2007 and 2008 from D.C. Department of Employment Services; rate for 2004 from U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Capitol Street) in Ward 6 at 19.8 percent, and Cluster 23 (Ivy City/Trinidad) in Ward 5 at 18.4 percent.

Poverty and Household Income

Poverty and household income are important measures of economic well-being. Federal poverty thresholds are set nationally, and therefore are considered to understate the cost of living in higher-priced areas like the District of Columbia.

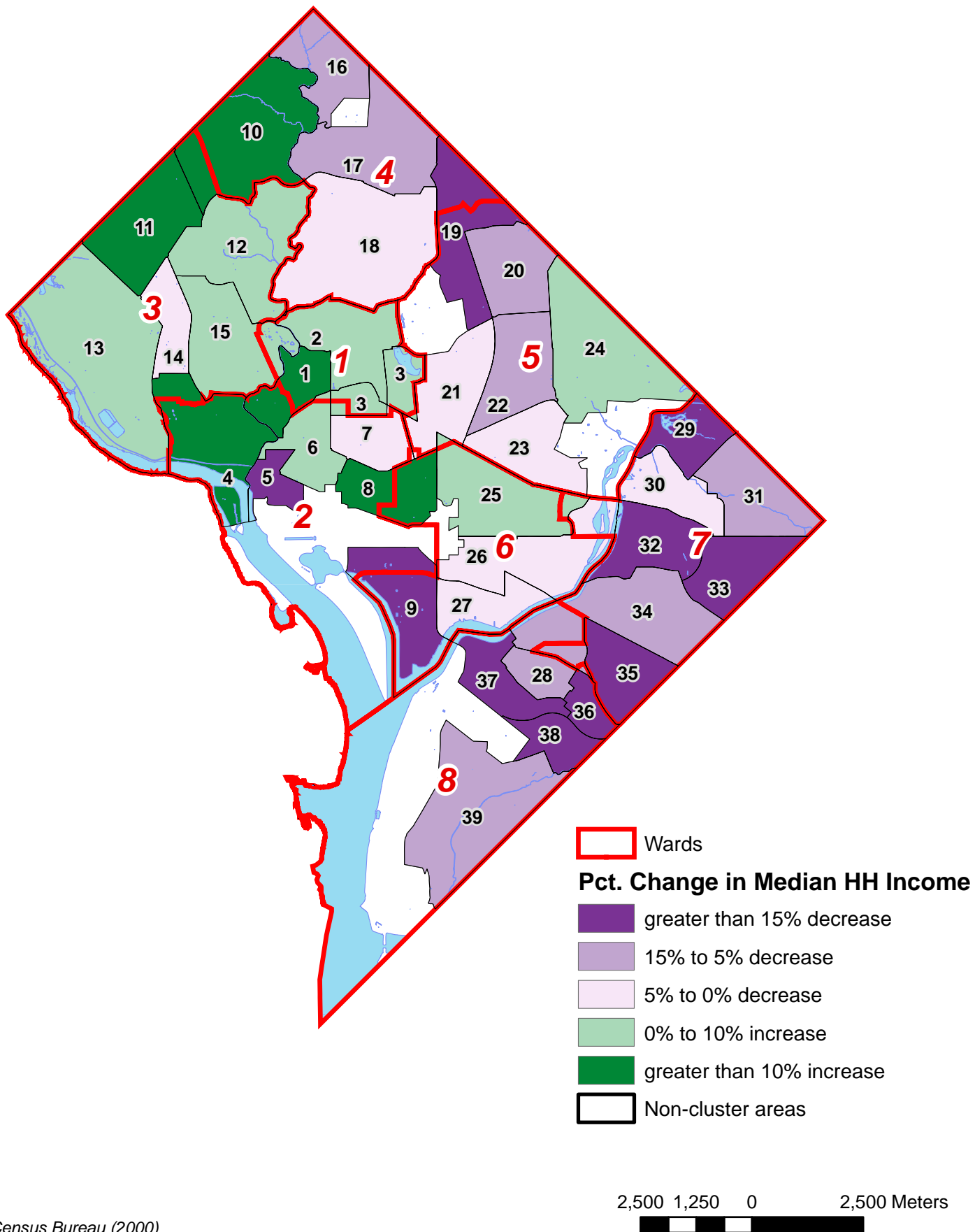
Between 1990 and 2000, median household income in the District fell 5.9 percent, from \$44,246 to \$41,625, in constant 1999 dollars. According to the latest American Community Survey, the median household income increased to \$88,969 in 2006 (\$73,523 in 1999 dollars). Wide disparities exist in median household income across the city. Ward 3 is home to the highest median income (\$84,609), and Ward 8 the lowest (\$22,410) in 2000.

These disparities are evident even within wards. In Ward 6, Cluster 27 (Near Southeast/Navy Yard) had the lowest median income in the city in 2000 (\$16,556), compared to Cluster 26 (Capitol Hill/Lincoln Park), which had a median income of \$54,240, in 1999 dollars. Cluster 13 (Spring Valley/Palisades) and Cluster 11 (Friendship Heights/American University Park) had the highest median incomes in the city—\$109,487 and \$106,477, respectively.

Neighborhood Clusters with largest increases in median household income, 1990 to 2000	
38%	Cluster 8 (Downtown/North Capitol Street)
26%	Cluster 4 (Georgetown/Burleith)
19%	Cluster 11 (Friendship Heights/American University Park)

Changes in income over time also varied significantly within wards. For example, Ward 6 includes the neighborhoods with the largest increases and sharpest drops in median household incomes between 1990 and 2000 (map 3.1). Median household income grew 38 percent in Cluster 8 (Downtown/North Capitol Street) in Ward 6, from \$20,345 in 1990 to \$28,005 in 2000. At the same time, median income dropped in Cluster 9 (SW Employment Area/Waterfront), also in Ward 6, from \$65,221 to \$41,077. The second largest increase (25 percent) and decrease (27 percent) occurred in Cluster 4 (Georgetown/Burleith) and Cluster 5 (West End/Foggy Bottom), respectively, both in Ward 2.

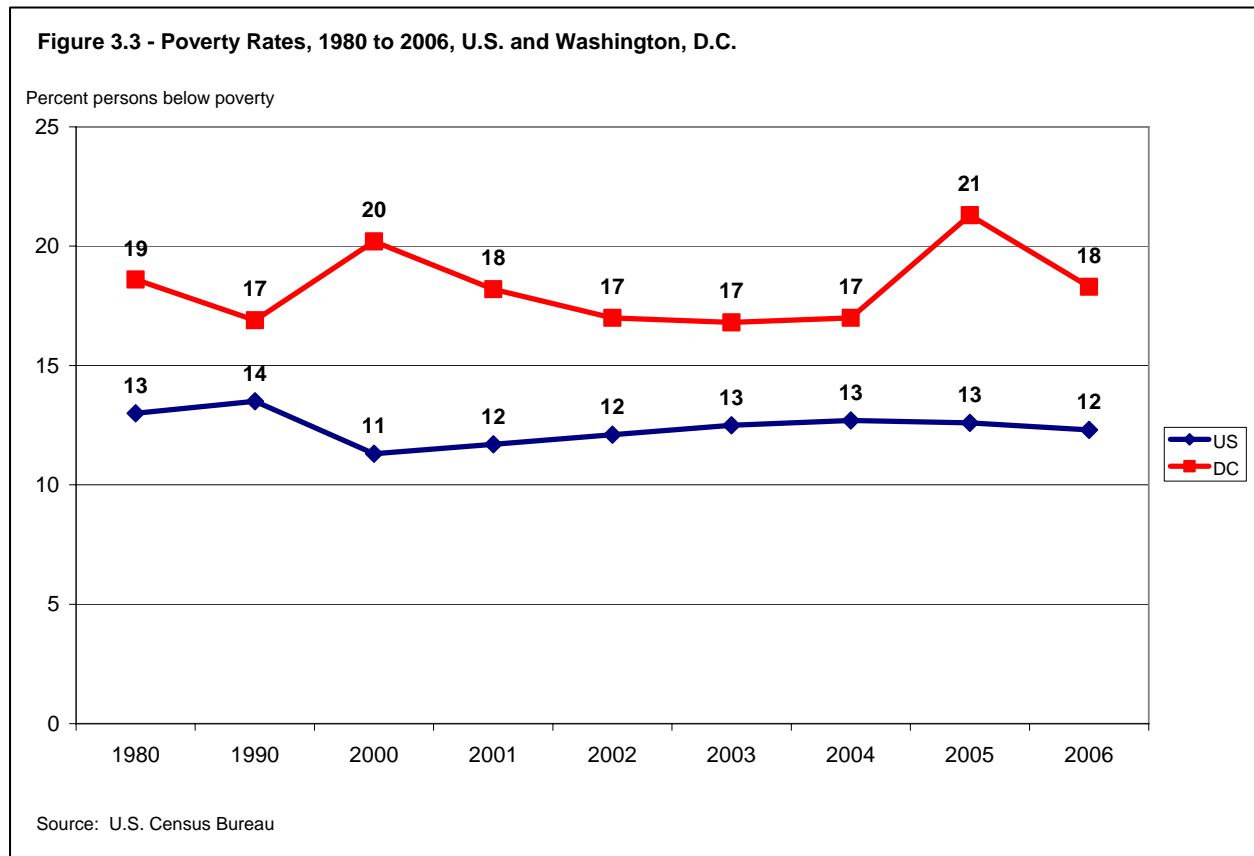
Map 3.1 - Percent Change in Median Head of Household Income 1990 to 2000, by Neighborhood Cluster



Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2000)
 tabulated by NeighborhoodInfo DC



From 1980 to 2006, poverty trends in Washington, D.C., and the nation have mirrored each other (figure 3.3). While the national poverty rate was improving in the mid- to late-1990s, a growing share of the District population was living in poverty, from 16.9 percent in 1990 to 20.2 percent in 2000. Then, while the national rate worsened from 2000 to 2006 (13.3 percent), the District's rate fell to 16.8 percent in 2003, before spiking upwards to 21.3 percent in 2005 and improving somewhat to 19.6 percent in 2006.



The most recent available poverty data at the neighborhood level is from the 2000 Census. Generally, Wards 3 and 4 had the lowest poverty rates, and Wards 7 and 8 the highest. The extent of poverty varied drastically across the city's neighborhoods, from 3.5 percent in Cluster 11 (Friendship Heights/American University Park, Ward 3) to 50 percent in Cluster 27



(Near Southeast/Navy Yard, Ward 6).⁶ Other neighborhoods with very high poverty levels include Cluster 36 (Woodland/Fort Stanton, 47 percent), Cluster 38 (Douglas/Shipleigh Terrace, 46 percent) and Cluster 37 (Sheridan/Barry Farm, 46 percent), all in Ward 8. While poverty increased in most neighborhoods between 1990 and 2000, six neighborhoods showed improvement: Clusters 1 (Kalorama Heights/Adams Morgan), 4 (Georgetown/Burleith), 6 (Dupont Circle/Connecticut Avenue/K Street), 7 (Shaw/Logan Circle), 8 (Downtown/North Capitol Street), and 11 (Friendship Heights/American University Park).

Public Assistance

The number of residents receiving public assistance, in the form of food stamps or Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), indicates the level of economic distress in the community. It also measures the ability of the public benefit programs to reach those in need. For example, an increase in food stamp participation may be a combination of economic distress and improved access to the food stamp program. Nevertheless, food stamp participation tends to increase in tough economic times, and decrease as the economy improves.

Nationally, food stamp participation increased 54 percent over the last seven years, from 17.2 to 26.5 million persons between 2000 and 2007.⁷ At the same time, the average benefit per person has also risen, from \$87.44 to \$95.63, in constant 2007 dollars, an increase of 9 percent. With the recently passed Farm Bill expanding eligibility, participation in the food stamp program is likely to continue to grow.

Washington, D.C., has followed the national trend in increasing food stamp participation. Overall, the share of D.C. residents receiving food stamps increased from 14 percent of the population in 2000 to 16 percent in 2005 (figure 3.4). Participation since 2005 has held fairly steady. Benefits for food stamp families in Washington, D.C., have not kept pace with inflation, however. The average per person benefit for food stamp participants has decreased in real terms, from \$103.48 in fiscal year 2003 (in 2007 dollars) to \$100.12 in fiscal year 2007, a decline of 3 percent.⁸

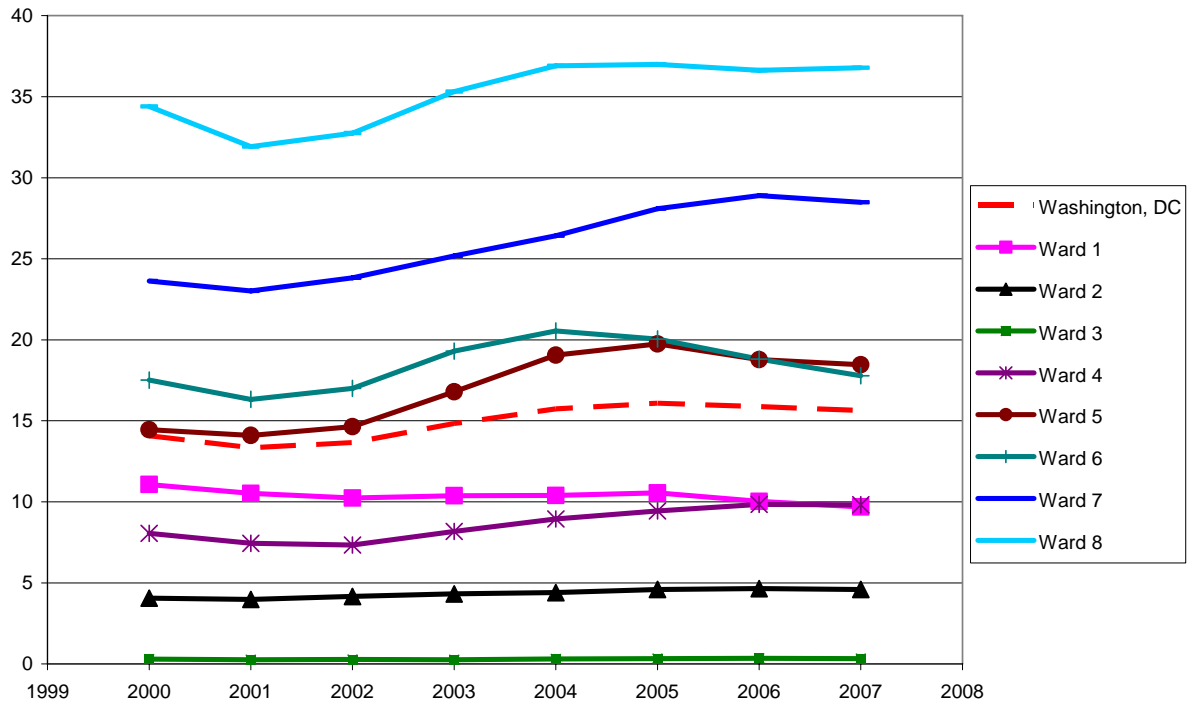
⁶ However, as noted below, the share of residents in Cluster 27 receiving food stamps dropped dramatically, from 43 to 22 percent between 2000 and 2007, indicating potential improvement in the economy in this neighborhood.

⁷ Food and Nutrition Service 2008.

⁸ Food and Nutrition Service 2008.



Figure 3.4 - Percent Persons Receiving Food Stamps, Washington, D.C., 2000 - 2007



Source: D.C. Income Maintenance Administration data tabulated by NeighborhoodInfo DC.

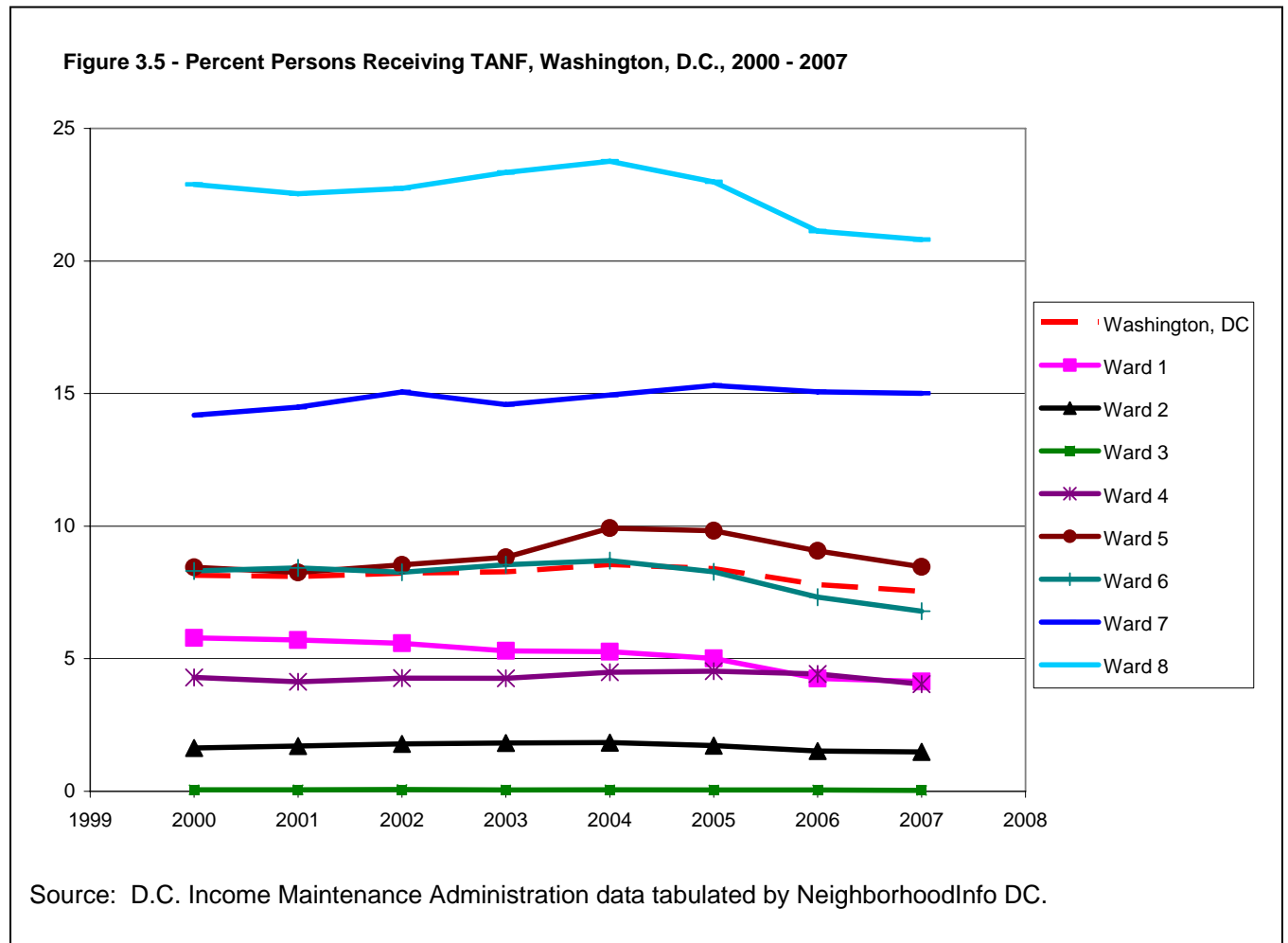
Despite overall increases in food stamp participation, ward and neighborhood trends have varied considerably. While relatively few residents in Wards 1 through 4 were receiving food stamps in 2007 (0.3 to 10 percent), the rates in Wards 5 through 8 were much higher, ranging from 18 to 37 percent of all persons.

The highest participation rates were found in Ward 8 (37 percent overall), and participation exceeded 35 percent in every cluster in the ward in 2007. In Cluster 28 (Historic Anacostia), 56 percent of the residents received food stamps, while the rate was 51 percent in Cluster 37 (Sheridan/Barry Farm). In Ward 7, Cluster 29 (Eastland Gardens/Kenilworth) had a food stamp participation rate of 44 percent.

Other wards showed more variation. In Ward 5, the share with food stamps ranged from 7 percent in Cluster 20 (North Michigan Park/Michigan Park) to 35 percent in Cluster 23 (Ivy City/Trinidad). In Ward 6, participation rates varied from 5 percent in Cluster 26 (Capitol Hill/Lincoln Park) to 37 percent in Cluster 8 (Downtown/North Capitol Street).



While the share of residents receiving food stamps increased modestly in most Clusters, two neighborhoods experienced substantial changes in food stamp participation. In Cluster 28 (Historic Anacostia) in Ward 8, the rate climbed from 42 to 56 percent between 2000 and 2007. Over the same period, Cluster 27 (Near Southeast/Navy Yard) in Ward 6 saw its rate drop almost by half, from 43 to 22 percent. The redevelopment of the Arthur Capper Carrollsburg public housing into a mixed income community may account for this significant drop.



The second major income support program examined in this section is Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). Nationally, TANF participation has dropped each year from 2000 through 2007, with the number of TANF recipients declining a total of 32 percent in



that span (from 5.8 million per month in 2000 to 3.9 million in 2007).⁹ In contrast, TANF participation in Washington, D.C., has held fairly steady over since 2000. The share of D.C. residents receiving TANF varied between 7 and 9 percent of the total population from 2000 to 2007, with a slight downward trend in the last two years (figure 3.5).

Residents receiving TANF in 2007 were concentrated in Wards 7 and 8, while very few persons in Wards 1, 2, and 4 receive TANF benefits. TANF participation was highest in Ward 8, with 21 percent of persons in that ward receiving benefits in 2007. This was a slight decrease from a participation rate of 23 percent in 2000. The second highest participation rate was in Ward 7, where 15 percent of persons were receiving TANF benefits in 2007. This actually represented a slight increase from 14 percent in 2000.

The neighborhoods with the highest rates of TANF participation in 2007 were Cluster 28 (Historic Anacostia) in Ward 8 at 33 percent and Cluster 37 (Sheridan/Barry Farm), also in Ward 8, at 30 percent) in Ward 8. Third highest was Cluster 29 (Eastland Gardens/Kenilworth) in Ward 7, with a 2007 participation rate of 28 percent. While TANF participation is high across all neighborhoods in Ward 8 and most in Ward 7, some areas of Ward 7 have relatively low rates—Cluster 35 (Fairfax Village/Naylor Gardens) and Cluster 34 (Twining/Fairlawn) have participation rates of 6 and 10 percent, respectively.

Levels of TANF participation have not changed dramatically in most neighborhoods, except for Cluster 27 (Near Southeast/Navy Yard) in Ward 6, where TANF participation fell by half, from 25 to 12 percent, between 2000 and 2007. The dramatic drop in TANF participation, which mirrors the drop in food stamp participation in this Cluster, is likely a result of the major neighborhood revitalization underway in this area, the centerpiece of which is the new Nationals baseball stadium.

⁹ Office of Family Assistance 2008.



IV. ECONOMY – HOUSING

The economic growth in the city and the region, described in the previous section, has driven an unprecedented period of growth in Washington, D.C.'s housing market. Throughout the 1980s and 1990s, housing prices in the city were relatively flat or rose moderately. As a result of weak demand and loss of population, the city lost housing units. At the end of the 1990s, however, a huge spurt of economic growth, coupled with a renewed, wider perception of Washington, D.C., as a more desirable place to live, fueled a housing boom (assisted by a \$5,000 Federal income tax break for first time home buyers) that lasted through the first half of the 2000's. Home prices in the city experienced double-digit appreciation, rental vacancy rates fell, and construction of new housing recommenced at a rapid pace.

More recently, however, the D.C. housing market has entered a slowdown, triggered by a decline in the national housing market, a tightening of mortgage credit, and financial difficulties for both homeowners and mortgage lenders brought on by the subprime lending crisis. Starting around 2006, home sales in Washington, D.C., slowed, prices in most neighborhoods grew only modestly or, in some higher-price areas, actually began to fall. Although property overall retained much of its value, the city was clearly entering a new phase of the housing market cycle.

The indicators in this chapter examine the changes that have taken place in the city's housing market over the past decade, with a particular emphasis on how conditions and trends differ across wards and neighborhoods.

Home and Condominium Sales

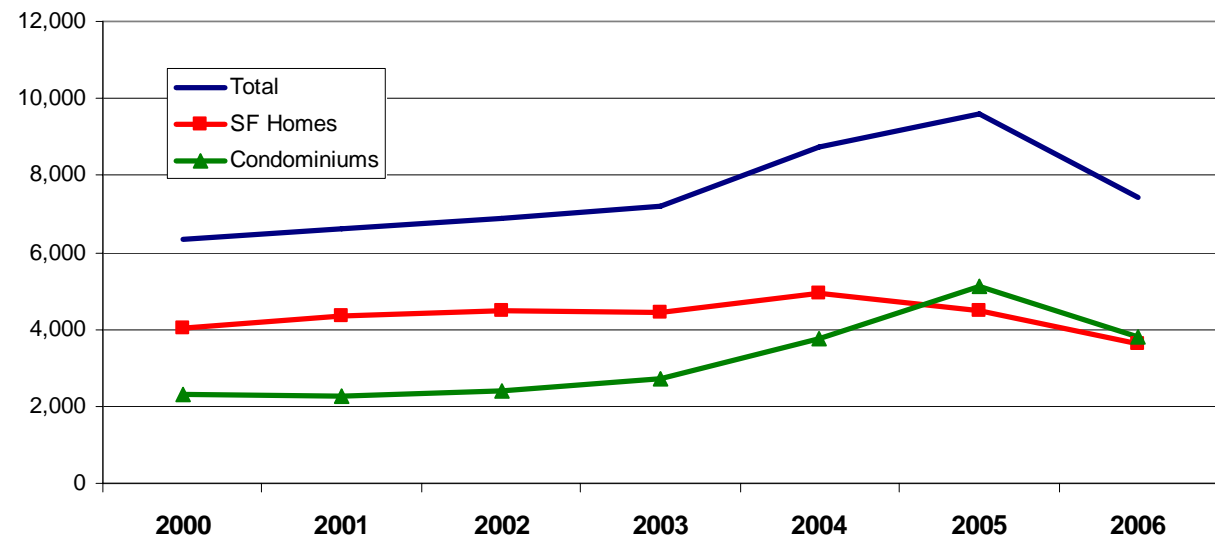
The volume of sales of single-family home and condominium sales is an important indicator of the strength of the local housing market. Higher sales volume can indicate greater interest in particular wards and neighborhoods.

Housing sales volume increased dramatically between 2000 and 2005, with most of this growth fueled by sales of new and existing condominium units (figure 4.1). Sales of single-family homes in the city rose from 4,037 in 2000 to a high of 4,943 in 2004, an increase of 22 percent. Sales volume dropped slightly to 4,490 sales in 2005, but still was 11 percent above the 2000 level.



The demand for more housing in the city has led to an increase in development of and, consequently, sales of condominium housing. From 2000 to 2002, condominium sales levels remained relatively stable, increasing from 2,288 sales in 2000 to 2,389 sales in 2002. Sales took off sharply starting in 2003, with 2,737 total sales, and continued through 2005, with 5,108 sales. The 2005 sales volume was 123 percent above the level in 2000.

Figure 4.1 - Sales of Single-Family Homes and Condominiums, 2000-2006



Source: D.C. Office of Tax and Revenue data tabulated by NeighborhoodInfo DC.

The housing market slowdown, which started around 2005, is reflected in the much lower volume of sales recorded in 2006. Sales of single-family homes in the city fell to 3,643 in 2006, a drop of 19 percent from 2005. Condominium sales have been even harder hit, dropping to 3,788 sales in 2006, a decline of 26 percent from 2005, but still significantly above the number of units sold in 2000.

The neighborhood trends in sales volumes have been quite varied, with some neighborhoods more affected than others by the housing boom and subsequent slowdown. As might be expected from citywide trends, neighborhoods with the greatest condominium development have seen the biggest changes. One of the most dramatic transformations has been in Cluster 8 (Downtown/Chinatown) in Ward 6. While single-family homes are almost non-existent in this cluster, it has been a focus of development for new condominium housing. This is reflected in the sales figures, which have increased from only 29 condominium units sold in 2000 to 895 sold in 2005, an effective increase of over 2,900 percent. As might be expected,



however, the market slowdown has greatly affected sales in this cluster, with only 300 condominium sales recorded in 2006, a drop of 66 percent from 2005.

Other clusters with notable increases in condominium sales activity are Cluster 7 (Shaw/Logan Circle) in Ward 2, Cluster 9 (Southwest Employment Area/Waterfront) in Ward 6, and Cluster 2 (Columbia Heights/Mount Pleasant) in Ward 1. Perhaps most interestingly, the condominium boom has spread to other parts of the city where this type of housing existed in very small numbers, if at all. For example, Cluster 33 (Capitol View/Marshall Heights) in Ward 7 had no condominium sales from 2000 to 2002, but recorded 26 sales in 2003 and 42 sales in 2004. Cluster 39 (Congress Heights/Bellevue) in Ward 8 had an even larger increase, from 5 condominium sales in 2000 to 105 in 2006.

Home Sale Prices

The median sales prices of single-family homes and condominiums are another key measure of the relative strength of the housing markets in wards and neighborhoods. Higher sales prices indicate housing that is more valued by the market, reflecting not only the quality of the homes themselves but also the amenities and conditions of the surrounding neighborhood. Very high median prices, however, can also be a sign of a lack of housing affordable to working families and poorer residents. In addition, recent price increases were also partially a result of a nationwide relaxing of lending standards, which increased the pool of potential homebuyers in the first half of the decade.

Neighborhood Clusters with largest increases in annual condominium sales*	
+531	Cluster 8 (Downtown/North Capitol Street)
+302	Cluster 7 (Shaw/Logan Circle)
+209	Cluster 2 (Columbia Heights/Mt. Pleasant)
*Increase in average number of sales per year from 2000-2002 to 2005-2007 (3-year averages).	

Because of the increasing demand for housing in the city, particularly in neighborhoods where new development has been strongest, home sales prices have risen sharply since 2000. While the price growth signals the higher value being placed by buyers on housing in the District of Columbia, because housing demand far exceed supply in many parts of the city, house prices rose much faster than household incomes. The disparity between home price and income growth lead to an unsustainable inflation in home values, which now appears to be correcting itself in the current market slowdown. Nevertheless, prices have maintained their high levels in many parts of the city, and even appear to be continuing to grow in previously undervalued neighborhoods in Wards 7 and 8.



The median price of a single-family home in Washington, D.C., in 2000 was \$193,000 (in constant 2007 dollars).¹⁰ The median price grew to \$463,000 in 2006, dropping only slightly in the first half of 2007 to \$460,000. Even with the slight decline, inflation-adjusted home prices rose an average of 13.2 percent per year between 2000 and 2007.

Prices for condominiums experienced a similar growth, but have fallen more sharply in the slowdown. The median price of a condominium unit in 2000 was \$166,000 (in constant 2007 dollars) and rose to a high of \$392,000 in 2005, before falling to \$373,000 in 2006 and to \$368,000 in the first half of 2007. The inflation-adjusted price increase for condominiums was 12.0 percent between 2000 and 2007.

Neighborhood Clusters with largest average annual increases in median condominium prices*

27%	Cluster 35 (Fairfax Village/Naylor Gardens)
25%	Cluster 5 (West End/Foggy Bottom)
22%	Cluster 11 (Friendship Heights/American University Park)

*Real price change from 2000-2002 to 2005-2007 (3-year averages).

Median prices differ dramatically across wards, as shown in figure 4.2.

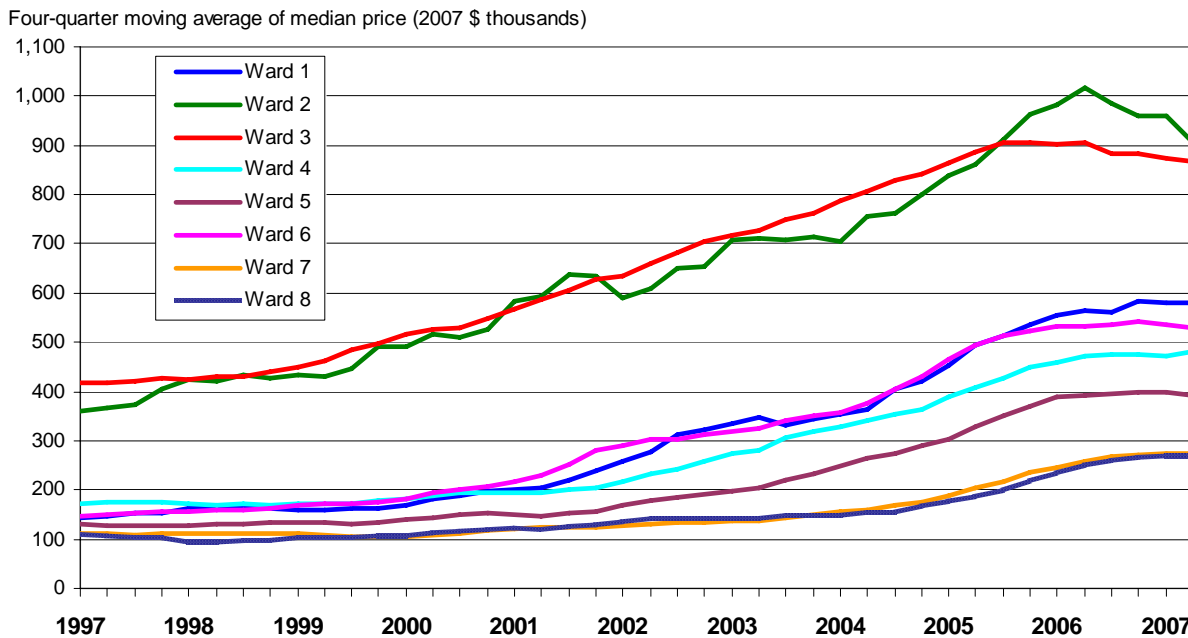
The highest median home prices are in Wards 2 and 3. Earlier in the housing market boom, the median price of a single-family home in Ward 2 topped \$1 million, but since then prices in this ward have begun to fall. The remaining wards constitute the low- and mid-priced housing markets in the city but, as can be seen in the figure, distinct differences emerged between these areas as the housing boom progressed. At the start of the rapid price increases in 1999/2000, the six wards were very closely grouped together, with a price spread of less than \$100,000 between them. Wards 1, 4, 5, and 6 now are solidly in the middle of the city's home price distribution, although the price spread between higher-priced Ward 1 and lower-priced Ward 5 is about \$200,000. Wards 7 and 8, which seemed to have been left behind in the early part of the housing boom, now appear to be catching up, although it remains to be seen if there remains enough strength in the market to bring these neighborhoods up to the price levels of the other wards.

To address the affordability issues created by rapidly rising home prices, the city raised the Housing Purchase Assistance Program (HPAP) price limits. In addition, efforts such as the \$5,000 federal tax credit for first-time homebuyers in Washington, D.C., and the LeDroit Park Initiative undertaken by Fannie Mae and Howard University, have provided further assistance to lower income homebuyers in the city.

¹⁰ All prices are adjusted to constant dollars using the Consumer Price Index.



Figure 4.2 - Single-Family Home Price Trends by Ward, 1997–2007 Q2 (Quarterly), Washington, D.C.



Source: Source: D.C. Office of Tax and Revenue data tabulated by NeighborhoodInfo DC.

Neighborhoods mirror many of the ward-level trends illustrated by figure 4.2. Neighborhoods with the strongest price growth include Cluster 3 (Howard University/Le Droit Park) in Ward 1, Cluster 27 (Near Southeast/Navy Yard) in Ward 6, and Cluster 23 (Ivy City/Trinidad) in Ward 5. The median price of a single family home in Cluster 3 rose from \$185,000 in 2000 (in constant 2007 dollars) to \$663,000 in 2006, an average inflation-adjusted increase of 24 percent per year. Even with the subsequent drop in prices in 2007 (to a median of \$625,000), the average price increase from 2000 to 2007 was 19 percent per year. Prices in lower-valued Cluster 23 increased just as fast as in Cluster 3. The median price of a single-family home grew from \$96,000 to \$309,000 between 2000 and 2006, an inflation-adjusted increase of 21 percent per year.

Also among the higher-price appreciation neighborhoods are areas in Ward 7 and 8 that have more become the focus of intense interest by buyers and developers looking for affordable homeownership or investment opportunities. These neighborhoods include Cluster 31 (Deanwood/Burrville) in Ward 7, where the median price of a single-family home rose from \$96,000 in 2000 (in 2007 dollars) to \$265,000 in the first half of 2007, an average annual increase of 16 percent; and Cluster 37 (Sheridan/Barry Farm) in Ward 8, where the median price rose from \$75,000 to \$215,000 over this same period, an average annual increase of 16 percent.



Mortgage Lending

Indicators of mortgage lending activity offer further information about the strength and nature of the city's housing market. In particular, data obtained through the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) provide information about the types of mortgage loans being made, as well as the characteristics of homebuyers taking out those loans.

Following the trends in home sales, the volume of mortgage lending activity has increased dramatically since 1997. In 1997, before the start of the housing boom, there were 6,093 home purchase mortgage loans made to persons buying property in Washington, D.C.,. By 2005, the volume of loans had more than doubled to 16,175 home purchase loans. Over this same period, the share of such loans made to owner-occupants, that is, persons who intend to live in those homes as a primary residence, had fallen from 95 to 84 percent. This suggests that, as prices have increased, investors have been looking for and buying more properties that they can renovate and resell.

The decline in owner-occupied home purchase loans has not been uniform across neighborhoods. The cluster with the lowest shares of owner-occupied loans in 2005 was Cluster 36 (Woodland/Fort Stanton) in Ward 8, with 51 percent of loans to owner-occupants. Similarly low shares of owner-occupied loans could be found in Cluster 30 (Mayfair/Hillbrook) in Ward 7 (58 percent) and Cluster 23 (Ivy City/Trinidad) in Ward 5 (64 percent).

Another phenomenon that accompanied the housing market boom was the increase in the use of subprime mortgage products. Subprime loans are those with higher interest rates or other costs, compared with prime-rate loans. Subprime loans are intended for persons with imperfect credit who may be ineligible for a prime rate loan. In the HMDA data, subprime lending is measured based on whether the loan was originated by a lender on the HUD list of subprime specialists.¹¹

In Washington, D.C., mortgages from subprime lenders accounted for only 3.1 percent of all home purchase loans in 2001. The share of subprime loans increased steadily over the next five years to reach 10.0 percent of all purchase loans in 2005. While the increase in subprime lending reflected a national trend in greater use of subprime products by homebuyers, such loans were particularly attractive to buyers in a hot housing market, like Washington, D.C.,. Indeed, many low-income buyers with blemished credit histories may have seen subprime loans as their only opportunity to become homeowners. Unfortunately, the reliance on subprime loans, particularly those with adjustable interest rates, has resulted in an increase in mortgage defaults and home foreclosures, as will be discussed later in this chapter.

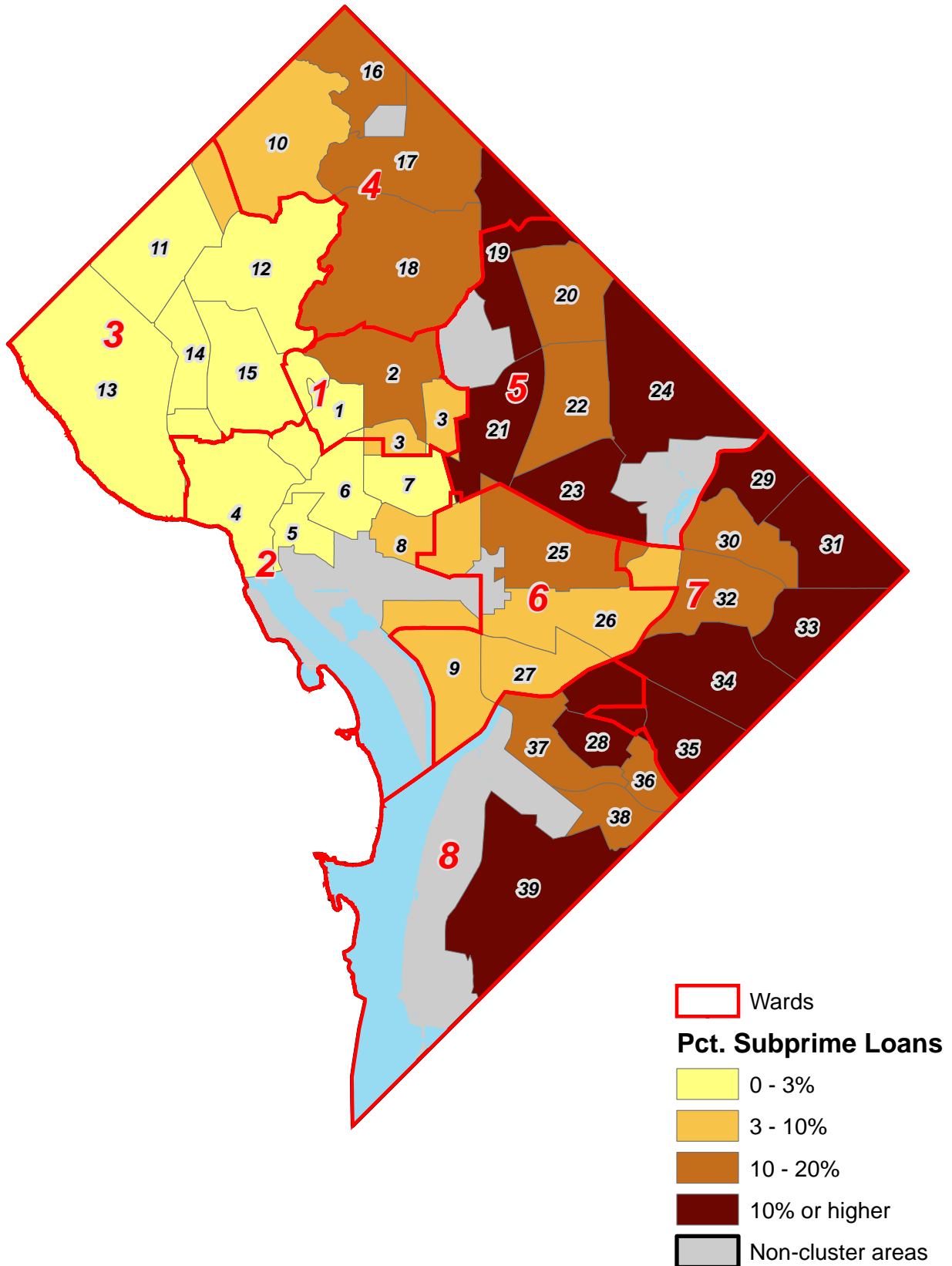
¹¹ In general, HUD defines subprime lenders as those for whom subprime mortgage products constitute a majority of their lending activity.



Although only one in ten home purchase mortgages was a subprime loan in 2005, in certain wards and neighborhoods, the share of subprime lending was much higher (map 4.1). Subprime lending in Washington, D.C., began increasing in 2003, after having fallen off from a recent high of 6 percent of home purchase loans in 1998. Only 3 percent of loans were from subprime lenders in 2002, but that share grew steadily over the next several years, to 5 percent in 2004 and 10 percent of all home purchase loans in 2005.

The greatest use of subprime loans was in wards 5, 7, and 8. In these three wards, one fifth to one quarter of home purchase loans in 2005 were made by subprime lenders. Among the neighborhood clusters with the highest rates of subprime lending were Cluster 23 (Ivy City/Trinidad) in Ward 5 (29 percent subprime); Cluster 31 (Deanwood/Burrville) in Ward 7 (27 percent subprime); and Cluster 28 (Historic Anacostia) in Ward 8 and Cluster 19 (Lamond Riggs/Queens Chapel) in Ward 4 (both 24 percent).

Map 4.1 - Percentage of Subprime Home Purchase Mortgage Loans by Neighborhood Cluster Washington, D.C., 2005



Source: Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) data tabulated by NeighborhoodInfo DC.
Notes: Subprime are loans originated by subprime specialists, as defined by HUD (see text for details).



Incomes of Homebuyers

The incomes of persons buying homes in a ward or neighborhood can be a signal as to whether the neighborhood is attracting market investment. Shifts in the income profiles of home buyers may be a sign of significant changes that are underway in a neighborhood. While a larger share of high-income homebuyers may bring new capital and resources to neighborhoods that have experienced long-term disinvestment, the presence of more affluent homeowners may also increase the likelihood of current residents being displaced.

For this report, we track the shares of homebuyers with high, moderate, low, and very low incomes for loans made to owner-occupants (investor loans are excluded). These categories are derived from HUD designations for income levels, which are based on the area median income. The area median income is updated annually. In 2006, the area median income for a four-person household in the Washington region was \$90,300.¹²

Throughout the housing market boom, the shares of very-low- and low-income homebuyers have been declining, while those with high and middle incomes have increased (figure 3.3). In 1997, the largest share of home buyers in Washington, D.C., 42 percent, had low and very low incomes, while 23 percent were middle income and 36 percent were high income. By 2005, the positions of high- and low-income buyers had switched, with the largest share of homebuyers, 47 percent, coming from the high-income group and the smallest, 23 percent, from the very-low- and low-income groups. The share of moderate-income homebuyers grew modestly, to 30 percent in 2005.

Neighborhood Clusters with largest drop in share of homebuyers with very low or low incomes*

82 to 15%	Cluster 27 (Near Southeast/Navy Yard)
78 to 17%	Cluster 21 (Edgewood/Bloomingdale)
75 to 22%	Cluster 24 (Woodridge/Fort Lincoln)

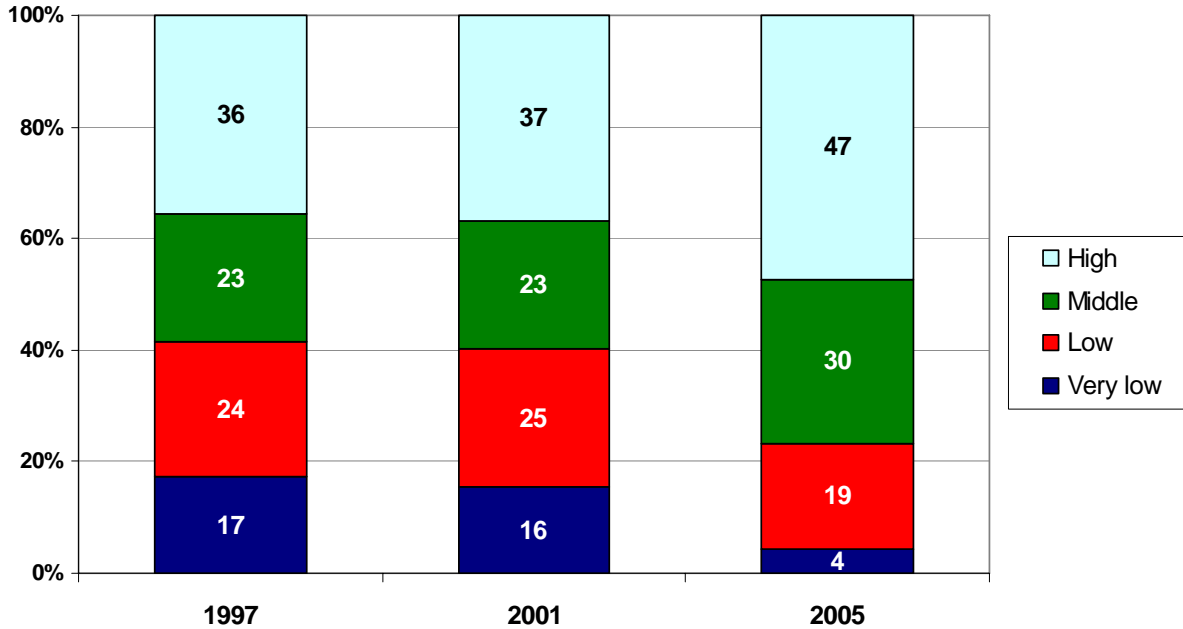
*Largest percentage point change, 1997 to 2005.

¹² Homebuyers in the low income group are those falling under 80 percent of the area median income, or \$72,240 in 2005. Middle income are those between 80 to 120 percent of area median, while high are those above 120 percent.



Figure 4.3 - Home Purchase Mortgage Loans by Homebuyer Income, 1997 to 2005, Washington, D.C.

Percentage of home purchase loans

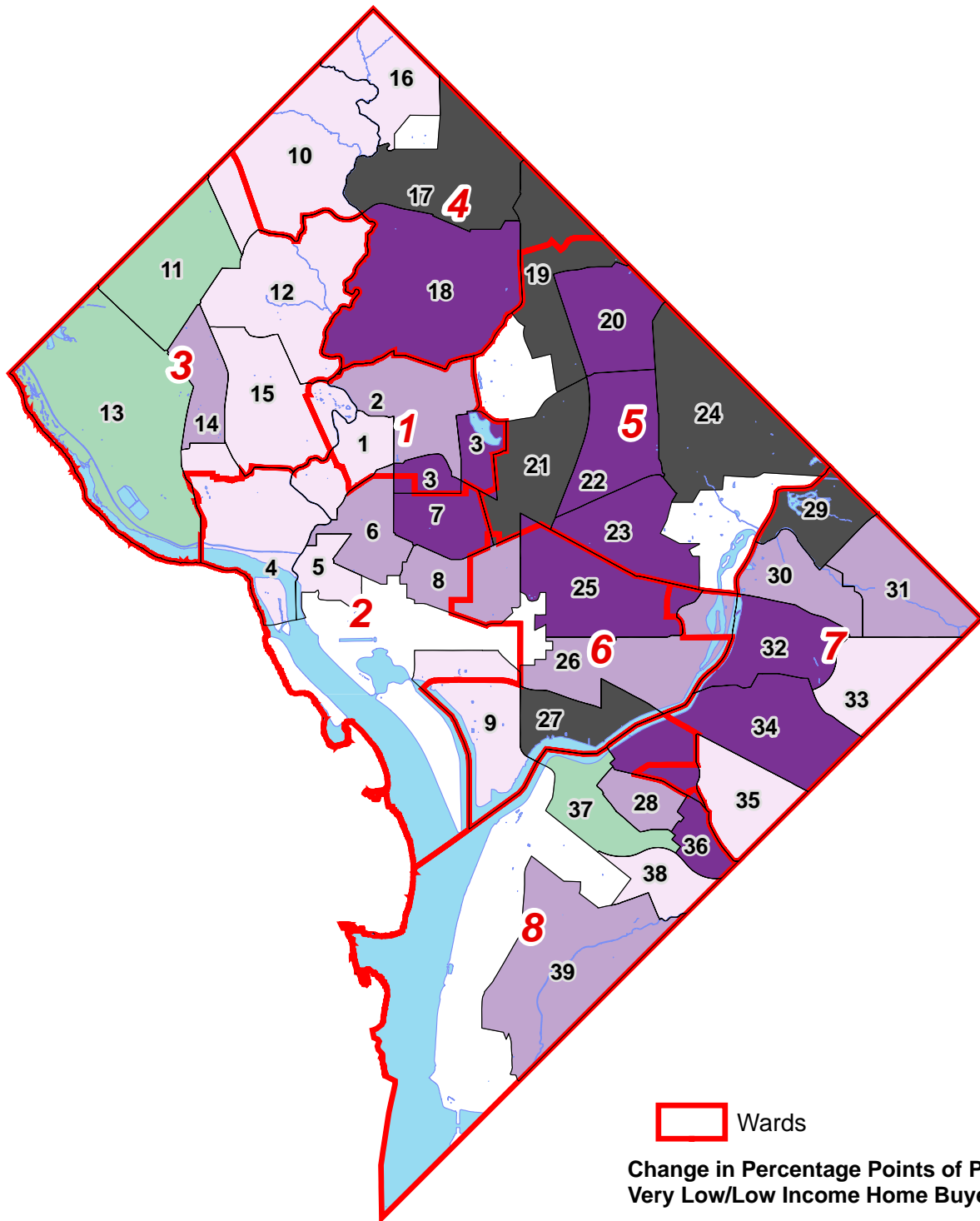


Source: Home Mortgage Disclosure Act data tabulated by DataPlace and NeighborhoodInfo DC.

Note: Incomes are classified according to HUD income categories, which are based on household size and area median income (AMI): very low = under 50% AMI; low = 50 to 80% AMI; middle = 80 to 120% AMI; high = above 120% AMI.

Among the biggest income shifts for homebuyers were those for neighborhoods in Ward 5 (map 4.2). In 1997, a little over three-quarters of all homebuyers in Ward 5 were low income. By 2005, this share had dropped to only 26.2 percent. The largest shift in the ward was in Cluster 21 (Edgewood/Bloomingdale), which went from 78.1 percent low income to only 16.7 percent over this period. At the same time, the share of high income homebuyers in Cluster 21 grew from less than 1 percent to 44.0 percent.

Map 4.2 - Change in Percentage of Very Low and Low Income Home Buyers 1997 to 2005, by Neighborhood Cluster



Wards

Change in Percentage Points of Percentage of Very Low/Low Income Home Buyers

- Greater than 45 Percentage Decrease
- 45 to 30 Percentage Decrease
- 30 to 15 Percentage Decrease
- 15 to 0 Percentage Decrease
- Greater than 0 Percentage Increase
- Non-cluster areas

Source: Home Mortgage Disclosure Act data tabulated by DataPlace and NeighborhoodInfo DC.



Neighborhoods in the lower-priced neighborhoods of wards 7 and 8 have also experienced an income shift but, by and large, low income homebuyers were still finding many home purchasing opportunities in these wards. The overall share of low-income homebuyers in Ward 7 was 58.1 percent in 2005, while in Ward 8 it was 66.0 percent. Clusters 34 (Twining/Fairlawn) and 35 (Fairfax Village/Naylor Gardens) in Ward 7 both had the most dramatic increases in high-income homebuyers east of the Anacostia River. About 20 percent of all home purchase loans in these clusters were made to high-income homebuyers in 2005, up from 3.5 percent in Cluster 34 and 10.5 percent in Cluster 35.

Race/Ethnicity of Homebuyers

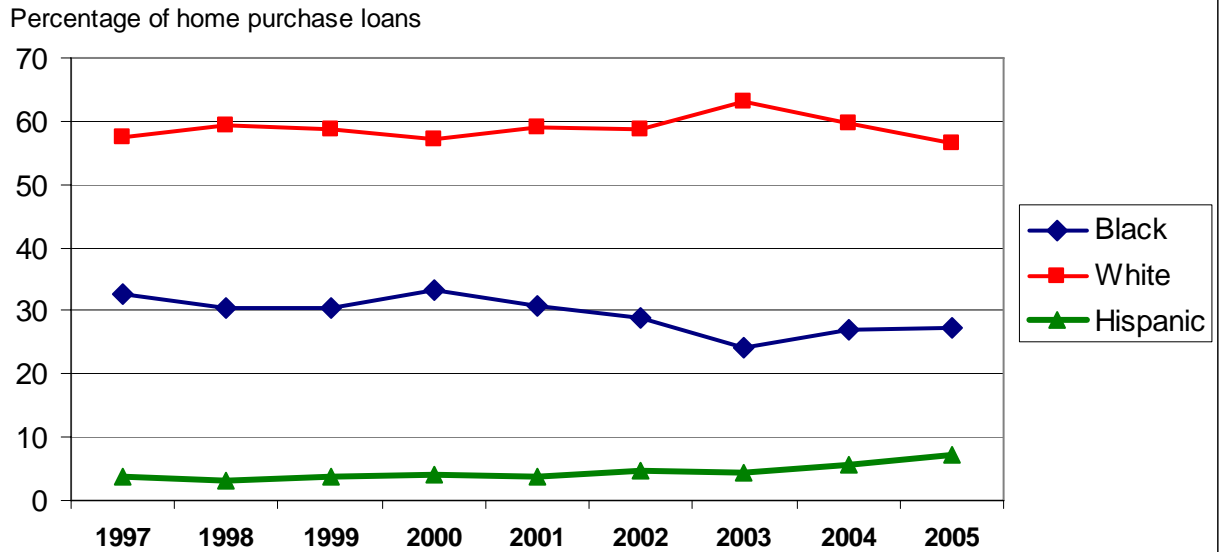
As with homebuyer incomes, the race/ethnicity of homebuyers can be an important indicator of shifts in the demographic profile of a neighborhood.

Overall, non-Hispanic whites make up the majority of homebuyers in Washington, D.C., with blacks constituting the second highest share, and Hispanic homebuyers a smaller but growing share (figure 3.4). While the share of white homebuyers has fluctuated between 1997 and 2005, it has remained fairly steady, from a low of 56.5 percent in 2005 to a high of 63.0 percent in 2003. Between 2003 and 2005, however, the share of white homebuyers has declined.

The share of black homebuyers fell significantly during the housing market boom, from 33.2 percent of home purchase loans in 2000 to 24.3 percent in 2003. This decline was followed by an increase in the proportion of black homebuyers from 2003 to 2005, rising to 27.2 percent at the end of the period. Over this same period, the share of Hispanic homebuyers has grown, from 4.3 percent in 2003 to 7.2 percent in 2005. The growth in shares of black and Hispanic homebuyers since 2003 coincides with the increase in subprime lending in Washington, D.C., Subprime loans have disproportionately gone to black and Hispanic homebuyers. While subprime loans may have been helpful in boosting homeownership for these two groups, subsequent foreclosure problems related to subprime mortgages now threaten to erode gains that might have been made. (This will be discussed further in the section on foreclosures, later in this chapter.)



Figure 4.4 - Home Purchase Mortgage Loans by Homebuyer Race/Ethnicity, 1997 to 2005, Washington, D.C.



Source: Home Mortgage Disclosure Act data tabulated by DataPlace and NeighborhoodInfo DC.

Whites represent the majority of homebuyers in wards 1, 2, 3, and 6; this has not changed over the past decade. The highest shares of white homebuyers were in neighborhoods in Ward 3, where all neighborhood clusters had at least 70 percent white homebuyers in 2005. The highest share was in Cluster 15 (Cleveland Park/Woodley Park), where 86.2 percent of all homebuyers were non-Hispanic white in 2005.

Wards 4, 5, 7, and 8 have been the primary locations for African-American homebuyers in Washington, D.C., over the past several decades. This is reflected in the HMDA data, which show that these areas have the highest shares of black homebuyers, particularly in wards 7 and 8. Cluster 29 (Eastland Gardens/Kenilworth) in Ward 7 has had several years of only black homebuyers, although it should be noted that the overall loan volume in this ward was quite low. Cluster 39 (Congress Heights/Bellevue) in Ward 8, which has a higher level of mortgage lending activity, had 92.6 percent black homebuyers in 2005.

The presence of Hispanic homebuyers has increased in all wards of the city *except* Ward 1, where the share has fluctuated but is down from a high of 11.3 percent in 1997 to 8.1 percent in 2005. The highest share of Hispanic homebuyers in 2005 was 18.2 percent in Ward 4, up from 7.8 percent in 1997. Within this ward, clusters 18 (Brightwood Park/Crestwood) and



19 (Lamond Riggs/Queens Chapel) had the highest shares of Hispanic homebuyers, at 20.9 and 19.2 percent, respectively.

Foreclosures

A foreclosure is a legal process whereby a lender can take possession of a home if the owner has failed to meet the terms of a mortgage taken out on the property. High numbers of foreclosures in a neighborhood can depress property values. Furthermore, if foreclosed homes are not resold quickly, they can fall into disuse or disrepair and become nuisance properties in a neighborhood.

Foreclosure is a complicated process with several steps. In the District of Columbia, a lender wanting to foreclose on a property must issue a Notice of Foreclosure Sale to the current owner. This document notifies the owner that the property will be sold on a designated date, unless the owner can pay the specified amount, which is a portion of the outstanding debt. While receiving a notice of foreclosure certainly measures homeowners who are under financial stress and at risk of losing their homes, some homeowners may be able to come up with the needed funds or refinance their loans, and thus avoid foreclosure.

The fallout from the subprime lending crisis has affected many homeowners around the country who find that they can no longer afford to make the payments on their mortgages. Increased delinquency and foreclosure rates have largely been the result of resets to adjustable-rate loans that were made with a low “teaser” rate initially affordable to the borrower. Nationally, subprime adjustable-rate mortgages accounted for 7 percent of mortgages outstanding, but 43 percent of all foreclosures initiated in the third quarter of 2007.¹³

Consistent with national trends, the increase in subprime lending in Washington, D.C., has been followed by a recent surge in home foreclosures. The foreclosure rate, defined as the number of single-family homes and condominium units with a notice of foreclosure filed per 1,000 existing housing units, has begun to rise again after falling the past several years. The foreclosure rate in 1997 was 12.7 per 1,000 single-family homes and condominiums, but grew to 14.6 in 1999. The foreclosure rate then fell steadily for the next six years, reaching a low of 6.6 foreclosures per 1,000 units in 2005.

Since 2005, however, the rate has been climbing again, to 7.9 in 2006 and 12.3 in 2007. Preliminary data for the first quarter of 2008 suggests that the foreclosure rate is continuing to rise (figure 3.5). This is consistent with the explanation that the increase in foreclosure is primarily a result of the resetting of interest rates on subprime, adjustable-rate mortgages. As discussed previously, many subprime loans were made in Washington, D.C., between 2004 and

¹³ Stokes and Mechem 2007.



2006. The rates on subprime adjustable loans typically reset after two or three years. Data from the Federal Reserve indicate that at least 2,000 subprime adjustable-rate loans in the city will reset in the next two years.¹⁴

Although the city's relatively stable housing market has protected it from the large-scale foreclosures occurring in some U.S. cities, the situation can be serious for homeowners living in wards and neighborhoods where foreclosures are concentrated. Many of these neighborhoods, such as those east of the Anacostia River, had been exhibiting strong home price growth through this past year, indicating a renewed interest in these communities. Large concentrations of foreclosures, however, could be a serious setback toward efforts to increase homeownership and attract investment to these neighborhoods.

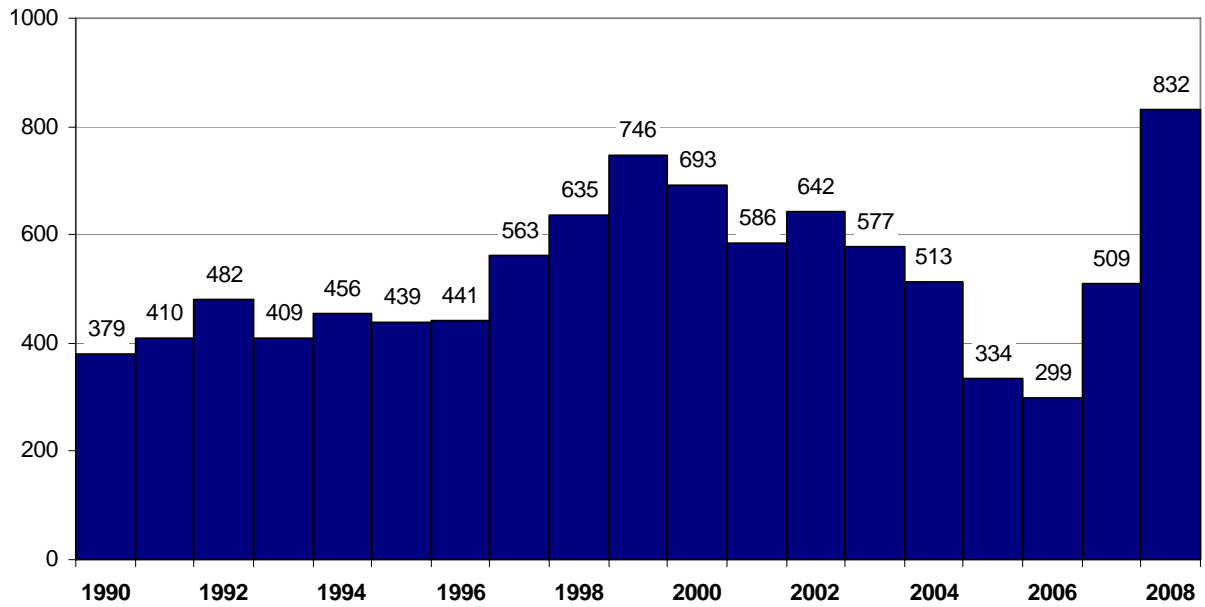
The highest foreclosure rates could be found in neighborhoods in wards 5, 7, and 8, although two neighborhood clusters in wards 4 and 6 had rates above the city average (map 4.3). Cluster 28 (Historic Anacostia) and Cluster 38 (Douglas/Shipleigh Terrace) in Ward 8 had the two highest foreclosure rates among all clusters in 2007, 34.0 and 34.4 per 1,000 units, respectively. Cluster 31 (Deanwood/Burrville) in Ward 7 was also quite high at 30.8, as was Cluster 21 (Edgewood/Bloomingdale) in Ward 5 at 26.5; Cluster 18 (Brightwood Park/Crestwood) in Ward 4 at 19.2; and Cluster 27 (Near Southeast/Navy Yard) in Ward 6 at 21.1. The Deanwood Cluster is especially notable as it also had a high price appreciation rate coupled with one of the highest subprime lending rates, at 27 percent of all mortgages made by subprime lenders. This is an area that warrants further, continued monitoring as the housing values might be susceptible to a significant drop should the foreclosure of subprime mortgages continue to increase.

¹⁴ Federal Reserve Bank of New York (2007). The number of subprime loans that will reset is likely much higher as the data only represent about 47 percent of subprime loans nationally.



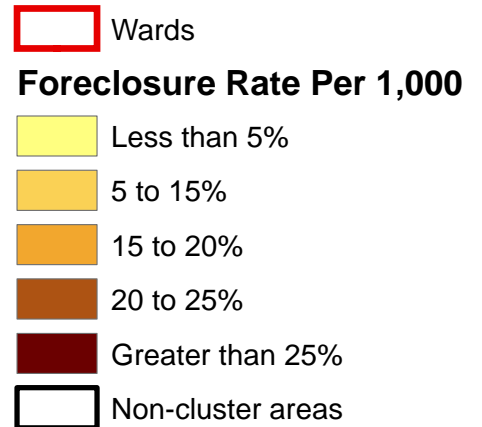
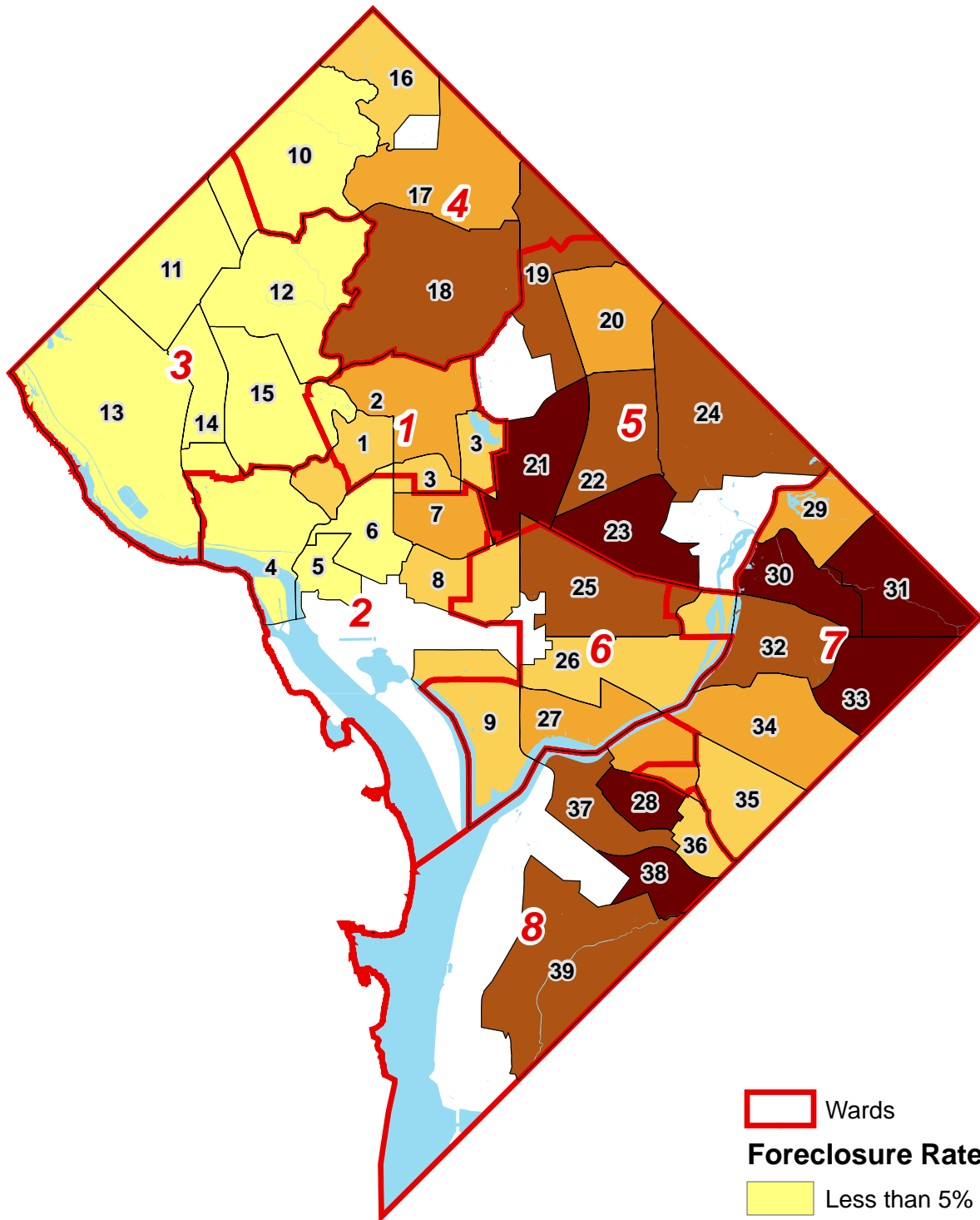
Figure 4.5 - Residential Property Parcels with a Notice of Foreclosure Sale, 1st Quarter 1990 – 1st Quarter 2008, Washington, D.C.

Parcels with foreclosure notice



Source: D.C. Recorder of Deeds data tabulated by DataPlace and NeighborhoodInfo DC.

Map 4.3 - Foreclosure Rate Per 1,000 Housing Units by Neighborhood Cluster, 2007



Source: D.C. Recorder of Deeds data tabulated by NeighborhoodInfo DC.





V. EDUCATION

Washington, D.C.'s public school system has gone through tremendous change in the last 10 years. Enrollment in the D.C. Public Schools (DCPS), the traditional public schools, has been rapidly declining, while enrollment in public charter schools (first authorized in 1997) has been exponentially increasing. As of the 2007-08 school year, almost one-third (30 percent) of public school students were enrolled in public charter schools.

The Fenty Administration brought about substantial system-wide reorganization of the public schools starting in 2007. The mayor is now directly responsible for DCPS, which had been under the control of the D.C. Board of Education, and the mayor appointed a new DCPS chancellor in June 2007. The mayor also created new departments and positions as part of the school reorganization, including the Deputy Mayor for Education, the Executive Director of the Office of Public Education Facilities Modernization, the State Superintendent of the Office of the State Superintendent of Education, the D.C. Public Schools Ombudsman, and the D.C. State Board of Education.

The city has also attempted to improve and consolidate DCPS buildings, as many facilities are in disrepair. The new Office of Public Education Facilities Modernization is responsible for the construction, modernization, and maintenance of all DCPS buildings and for all large capital projects. Responding to decreasing enrollment, DCPS and Mayor Fenty decided in the spring of 2008 to close 23 DCPS schools.

These changes in the public school system are all intended to revamp school operations and improve academic performance. This is well needed, as Washington, D.C. has consistently ranked at or near the bottom on standardized test scores, compared with other U.S. cities. Every few years, the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) administers a standard test to a sample of public students in every state and in 11 cities. The District ranked last among all tested cities for the share of 4th and 8th grade students testing at a basic or higher level in both mathematics and reading in 2007. The city's performance was similarly poor in 2003 and 2005.¹⁵

¹⁵ D.C. Kids Count Collaborative 2005 and D.C. Kids Count Collaborative 2007.



While the District has scored very low on the NAEP standardized tests on average, recent research¹⁶ has shown that there are some high-quality public schools in high demand in the District of Columbia; however, these high quality options are not available to all District families. If high quality public schools were located in every neighborhood and if families were more informed on how to make school choices that worked for them (either DCPS or public charter schools), this could result in the District attracting as many as 20,000 additional public school students by 2015. This increase would stem the decline in the population of school-age children and increase enrollment in public schools.

The indicators presented in this section are from school year 2006-07 and can be considered benchmarks as they describe the status of public school students before the systematic public school changes that began in 2007.

Public School Students

We rely on two indicators for this section: total numbers of public school students over time, and the number and location of where public school students live – both DCPS and public charter students. The total number of enrolled public school students reflects a number of factors: changes in student-age population, confidence in the public school system as a whole, and the differences between students enrolled in DCPS and public charter schools.

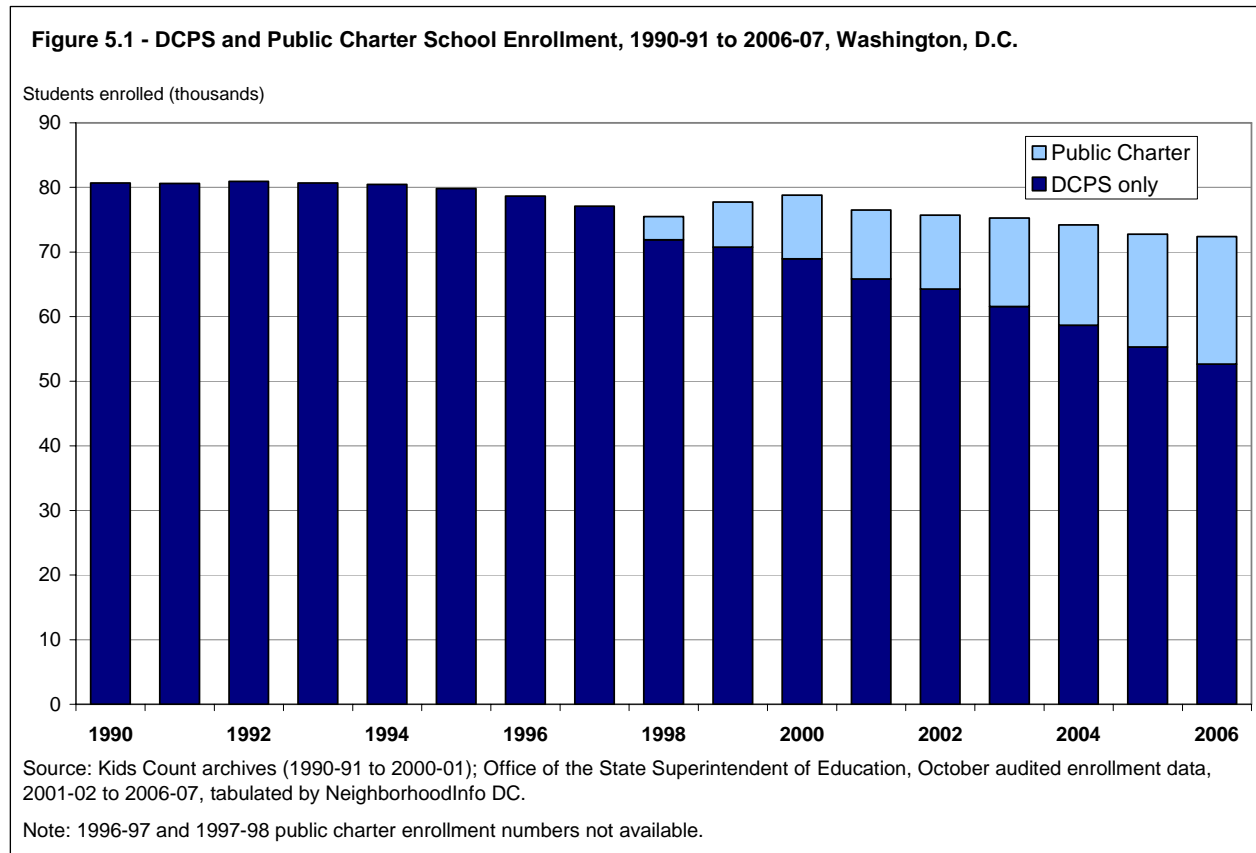
The changes in the number and location of public school students show that public school students do not live uniformly across the city. This variation reflects the fact that some neighborhoods are more likely to have households with school-age children than others and that some families are more likely to enroll their children in the public school system. (The data here do not include children enrolled in private or religiously-affiliated schools.) An increase in the number of public school students over time can indicate a positive change for schools and neighborhoods: more families have confidence in the District's public schools (either DCPS or public charter) by enrolling their children, more school-age children live in the clusters, and/or new public schools may have located in or near a neighborhood cluster (DCPS schools occasionally change location and new public charter schools either open or also change location). A decrease in the number of public school students may indicate negative changes such as a decrease in confidence in the public school system, a decrease in the overall child population, and/or neighborhoods have become unaffordable and families are forced to move.

The number of public school children in the District has been declining in recent years. The number of public school children remained relatively steady between 1990 and 2000 but has steadily declining between 2001 and 2006. This reflects the overall decrease in school-age children (5-17 years old) in the District from approximately 82,456 children in 2000 to

¹⁶ Garrison et al., forthcoming.



approximately 79,018 in 2006 (2000 Census and 2006 Population Estimates). Even the significant increases in public charter enrollment (which began in 1997) have not been able to counter the small but steady total public enrollment decline.

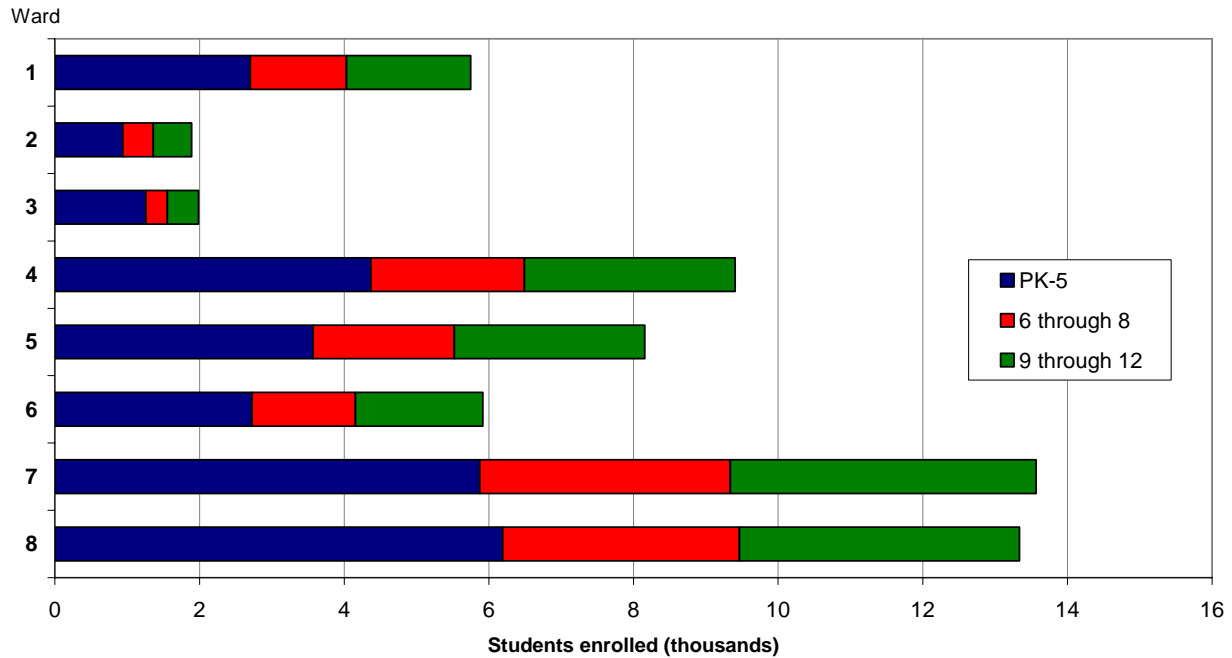


The declines in the District of Columbia Public Schools (DCPS), the traditional schools, are even more severe. In 2006-07, DCPS enrollment totaled approximately 52,600 students, down 5 percent from the previous year and 27 percent below its level in 1998. Responding to this substantial decline of DCPS students, which is more extreme in some schools than others, DCPS closed 23 schools to take affect in the fall of 2008.

Looking at where public students (DCPS and public charter) live in the District during school year 2006-07, we find that students are not evenly dispersed across the city. The greatest number of public school students enrolled in elementary grades (pre-Kindergarten through 5) in 2006/07 lived in Wards 8 and 7, at 6,191 students and 5,873 students, respectively. Wards 2 and 3 had the lowest number of elementary school students at only 941 and 1,257 students, respectively.



Figure 5.2 - DCPS and Public Charter School Students by Ward of Residence, 2006-07, Washington, D.C.



Source: Office of the State Superintendent of Education, October audited enrollment data tabulated by NeighborhoodInfo DC.

There was also wide variation at the neighborhood cluster level. Three clusters were home to the greatest number of students from all grade levels: Cluster 39 (Congress Heights) in Ward 8 with 6,502 public students, Cluster 18 (Brightwood/Petworth) in Ward 4 with 5,115 students, and Cluster 2 (Columbia Heights/Mt. Pleasant) in Ward 1 with 4,522 students. Clusters 5 and 6 (West End/Foggy Bottom and Dupont Circle) in Ward 2 were home to the lowest number of public school students (20 and 144 students, respectively). In fact, there were more *elementary* public school students in Cluster 39 (Congress Heights) than students from all grade levels in 35 other clusters.

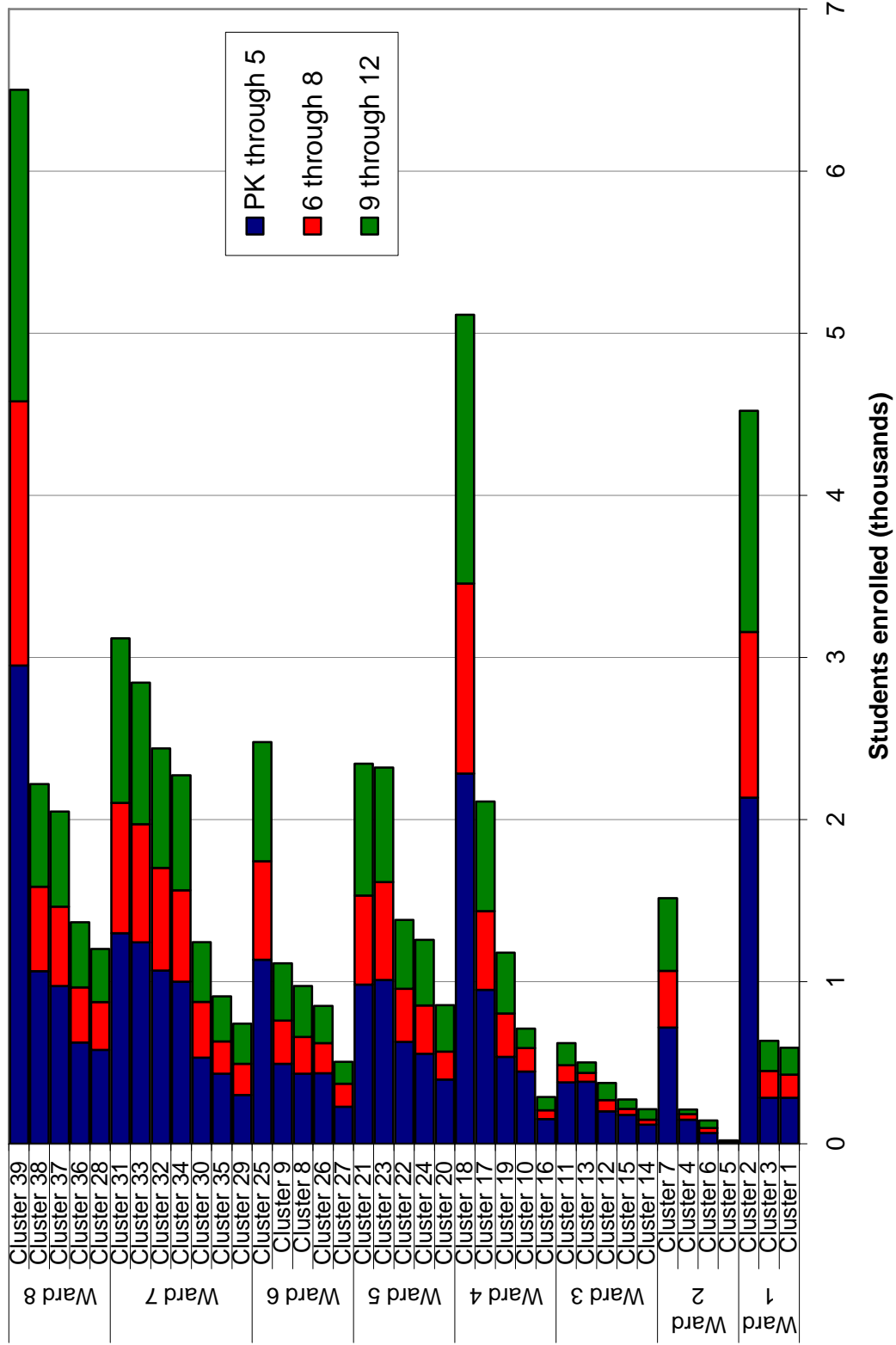
As noted in the introduction to this chapter, to adjust to the lower current enrollment levels, 23 DCPS schools will close in the 2008 school year. The students who had been attending closed schools will be consolidated among the remaining DCPS schools. The closed schools will actually be vacated between 2008 and 2011, however, as the building space is used while renovating other facilities. While this will eventually leave DCPS with extra, unused facilities, many public charter schools currently face difficulty finding and retaining space suitable for their students. It is possible that some of the unused DCPS buildings may be made



available for use by public charter schools, but, at the writing of this report, no firm decision has been made on the future of the excess DCPS facilities.



Figure 5.3 - DCPS and Public Charter School Students by Ward of Residence, 2006-07, Washington, D.C.



Source: Office of the State Superintendent of Education, October audited enrollment data tabulated by NeighborhoodInfo DC.



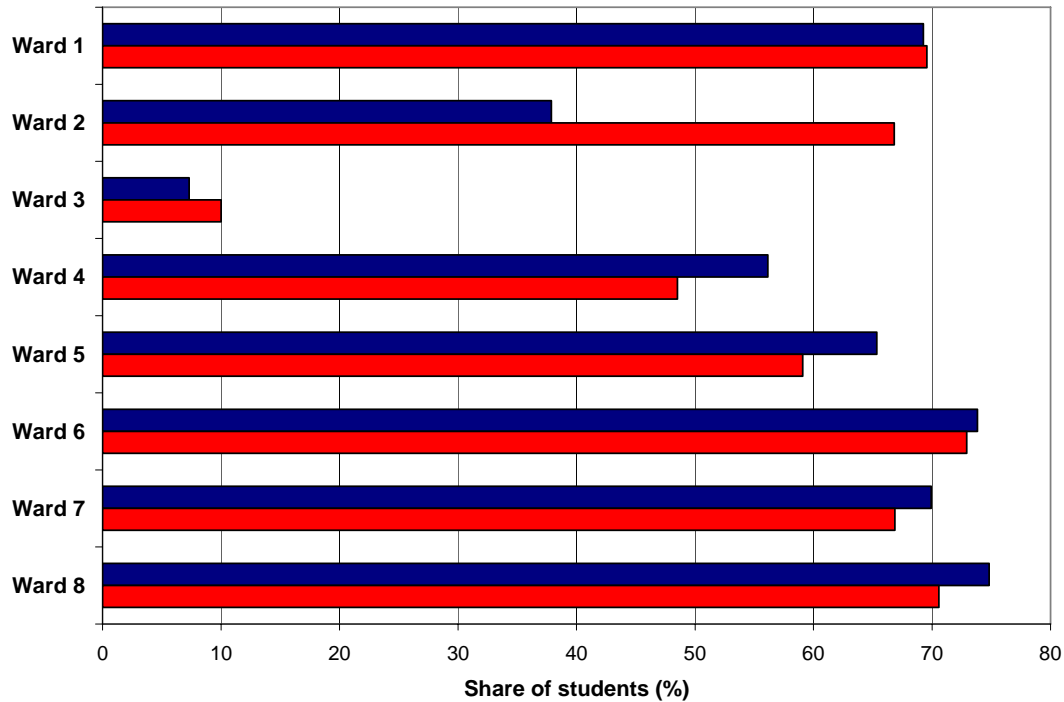
Free and Reduced Price Lunch

The share of public school (DCPS and public charter) students eligible for free and reduced price lunch is often used as a proxy for the share of children living in or near poverty, since student participation in the program has an income requirement based on the federal poverty level. The share of public students eligible for free and reduced price lunch is included only for elementary and middle school students and not high school students, as the data at the high school level are considered less reliable.

Six out of 10 public elementary school students in the District were eligible for free and reduced price lunch in school year 2006-07, and six out of the eight wards had more than half of their public school students eligible for free and reduced lunch. Ward 8 had the highest median share of elementary students at 75 percent. Ward 3 had the lowest share of low-income elementary students with a median share of 7 percent. Ward 2 had the next lowest median score of 38 percent, although the share of students at the cluster level ranged from 11 percent in Cluster 4 (Georgetown/Burleith) to 80 percent in Cluster 7 (Shaw/Logan Circle). Overall, the share of elementary students eligible for the free and reduced lunches ranged at the neighborhood cluster level from 1 percent in Cluster 11 (Friendship Heights/American University Park) to 82 percent in Cluster 27 (Near Southeast/Navy Yard).



Figure 5.4 - DCPS and Public Charter School Students Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch

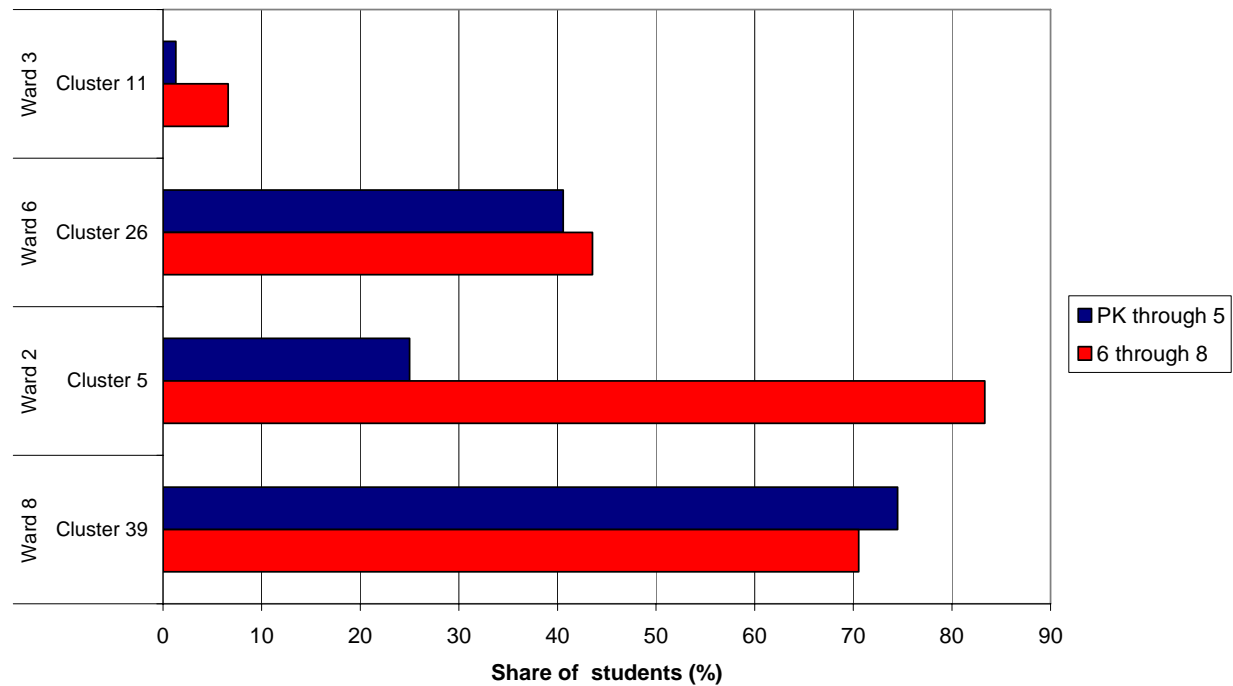


Source: Office of the State Superintendent of Education, October audited enrollment data tabulated by NeighborhoodInfo DC.

There are very high shares of low-income students attending schools in the majority of wards at the middle school level as well. All but Wards 3 and 4 had more than half of their middle school student bodies eligible for free and reduced price lunches, although the share of low-income middle school students in Ward 4 was almost half at 49 percent. Ward 6 had the highest share of low-income middle school students at 74 percent, next followed by Ward 8 at 71 percent and Ward 1 at 70 percent. Ward 3 had the lowest median share of free and reduced price lunch middle school students at 10 percent. The range of free and reduced price lunch students at the neighborhood cluster level ranged from 3 percent in Cluster 10 (Hawthorne/Barnaby Woods) to 83 percent in Cluster 5 (West End/Foggy Bottom).



Figure 5.5 - DCPS and Public Charter School Students Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch By Neighborhood Cluster, 2006-07, Washington, D.C.



Source: Office of the State Superintendent of Education, October audited enrollment data tabulated by NeighborhoodInfo DC.

Proficiency in Reading and Math

According to the federal No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB), public schools must meet basic educational standards and their Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) requirements. All District public school students in grades 3rd through 8th and 10th grade take an annual assessment exam for math and reading, the D.C. Comprehensive Assessment System (DCCAS) test, which contributes to whether a school meets their AYP. (Starting in school year 2007-08, all states and the District of Columbia must also begin to administer a science test.) AYP is based in part on the share of students testing at “proficient” or “advanced” level on DCCAS and whether that share increases as targeted. The data provided here is the aggregated average share of students testing proficient and advanced from each DCPS and public charter school in school year 2006-07. The ward and neighborhood cluster information describes the location of the school not the student. Not all students live in the same ward or cluster as their school, however.

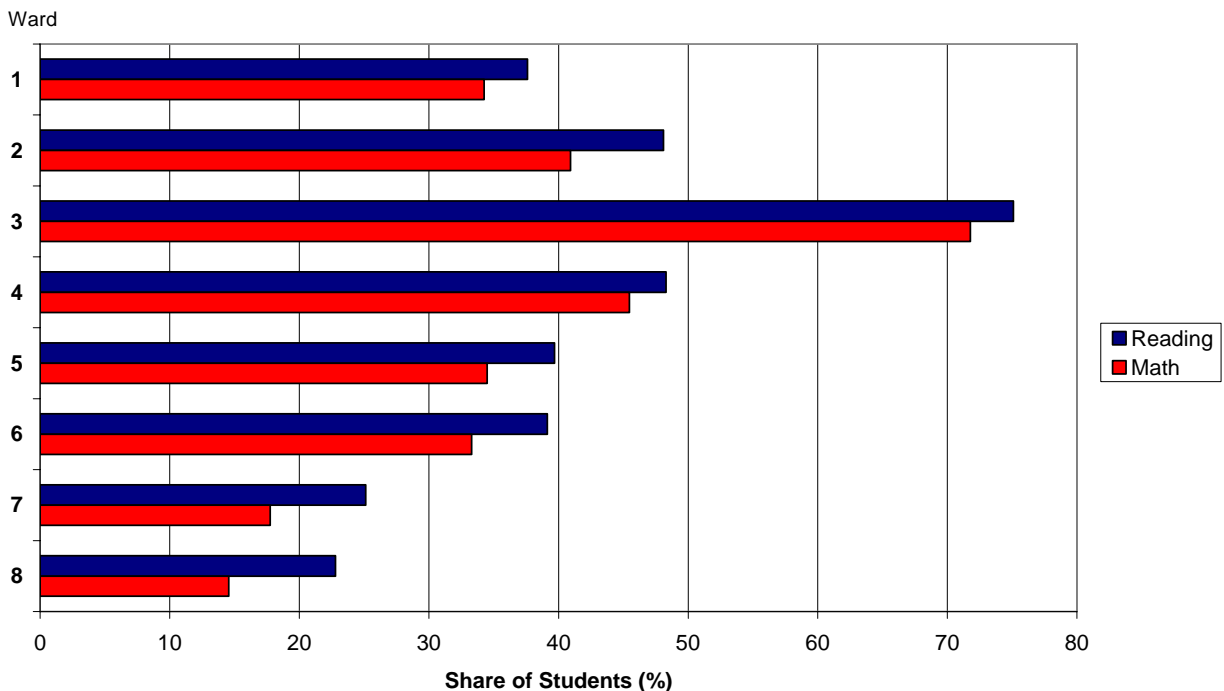
The majority of public school students in the District performed poorly on the 2007 DCCAS test. On average, a little more than one-third (37 percent) of all public school students



(both DCPS and public charter) tested proficient or advanced in reading and only 32 percent tested proficient in math in 2007 across the seven grades tested. However, recent preliminary reports suggest that overall DCCAS test scores increased significantly between 2007 and 2008. The proficiency level for elementary school students may have increased by as much as 11 percentage points in math and eight percentage points in reading. Students in secondary schools may have gained up to nine percentage points in reading and math. (DCPS is verifying the 2008 DCCAS test score data.)

There is significant variation across the wards reflecting the fact that there are high performing schools in some neighborhoods but not in all. Three-fourths of students in Ward 3 schools (75 percent) tested at proficient or advanced levels in reading and 72 percent tested proficient or advanced in math, next followed by Wards 2 and 4 at 48 percent each in reading and 41 percent and 46 percent in math, respectively. Ward 8 had the lowest average share of students testing at required standards – only 23 percent in reading and 15 percent in math.

Figure 5.6 - DCPS and Public Charter School Students Testing Proficient or Advanced on DCCAS By Ward, 2007, Washington, D.C.

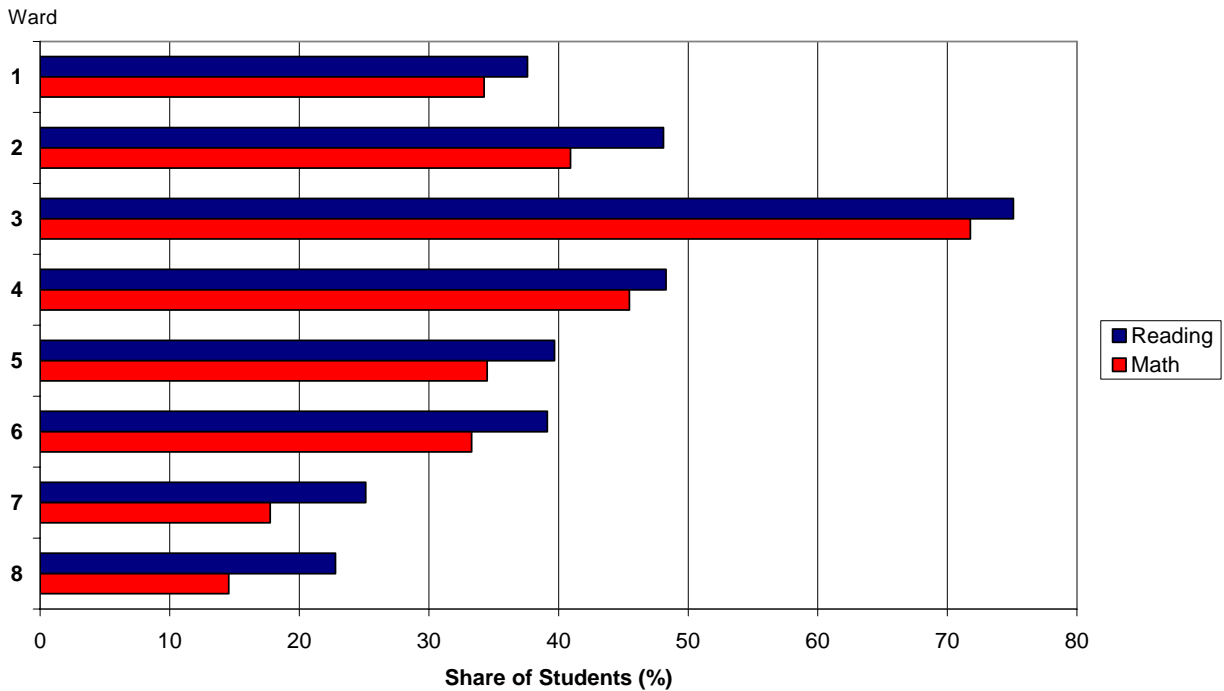


Source: Office of the State Superintendent of Education data tabulated by NeighborhoodInfo DC.



The variation is even greater at the cluster level, particularly between public schools in affluent clusters in upper northwest and schools East of the Anacostia River. The highest share of students testing proficient or advanced in reading and was in Cluster 10 (Hawthorne/Barnaby Woods) in Ward 4 at 90 percent for reading and 86 percent for math. Other high performing schools in math were in Cluster 13 (Spring Valley/Palisades) in Ward 3 and Cluster 27 (Near Southeast/Navy Yard) in Ward 6, at 84 percent and 78 percent, respectively. The lowest share of students testing at proficient levels was in Cluster 35 (Fairfax Village/Naylor Gardens) in Ward 7 at only 12 percent proficient or advanced in reading and 10 percent for math.

Figure 5.6 - DCPS and Public Charter School Students Testing Proficient or Advanced on DCCAS By Ward, 2007, Washington, D.C.



Source: Office of the State Superintendent of Education data tabulated by NeighborhoodInfo DC.

The wide variation in performance at the neighborhood level illustrates the need to ensure that all schools in all neighborhoods are high performing. Currently, many of the higher performing schools, especially higher performing DCPS schools, are located in areas of the city with relatively few school-age children, such as neighborhoods in Ward 3. In contrast, the areas with the largest shares of school-age children, Wards 7 and 8, have relatively fewer high



performing schools. This spatial mismatch presents some unique challenges to ensuring that every child has access to a quality education.

The city hopes to implement new policies and programs to address the poor performance of the students. Coupled with the city's recent school closings were policies to implement a variety of high-quality programs such as early education, gifted and talented, and special education programs, to name a few. In addition, DCPS hopes to ensure that there is a comprehensive staffing plan that includes academic staff such as reading specialists and math coaches, as well as wellness support staff such as social workers and psychologists in each school. DCPS also hopes to include enrichment staff such as music and art classes. While DCPS' intentions are good, the reality of reduced budgets due to a downturn in the housing market may affect whether the DCPS Chancellor can implement these changes during the 2008-09 school year.



VI. HEALTH

The following section reviews the health of the youngest District residents, infants, and reviews the leading causes of death in the District for people of all ages, which includes heart disease, cancer, and violent deaths. The health of pregnant mothers and their infants are closely related to the socio-economic status of the mother; hence, pregnant women and their newborns fare better in Wards 2 and 3 as compared to pregnant women and infants in Wards 7 and 8. Alternatively, the leading causes of death – cancer and heart disease – are more closely related to age of the population. The greatest share of elderly (seniors aged 65 plus) live in Wards 4 and 5. Therefore, some of the highest numbers of mortality for cancer and heart disease also occur in these wards. The numbers of violent deaths are related to socio-economic status as opposed to age, so some of the highest rates occur to residents living in Wards 7 and 8 as well as sections of Wards 5 and 6.

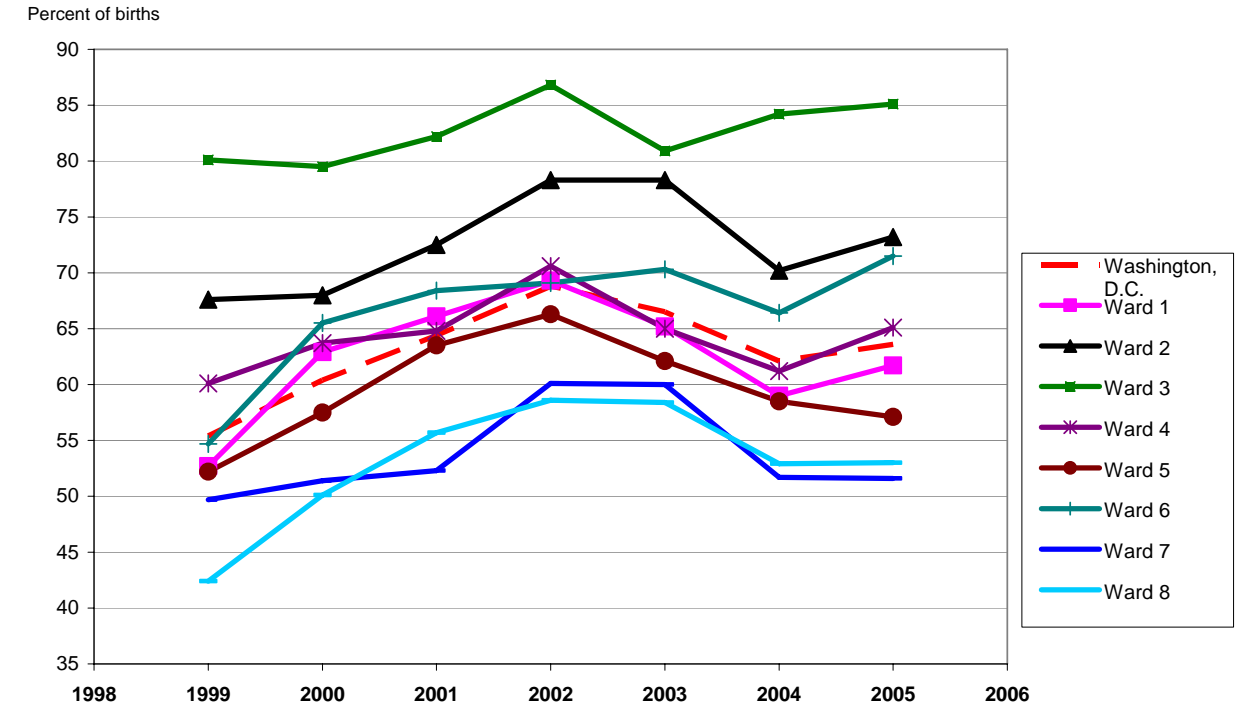
Births to Mothers Who Received Adequate Prenatal Care

One way to help ensure a healthy pregnancy and newborn is that pregnant mothers receive adequate prenatal medical care. Adequate prenatal care is defined by the Kessner Index criteria, which is based on the number and timing of prenatal visits during the trimesters of pregnancy. (The criteria measure the frequency of prenatal doctor visits, not the quality of the prenatal care.) Mothers who do not receive any prenatal care during their pregnancy are more likely to have their infant die at birth than those mothers who do receive care.

Levels of adequate prenatal care have fluctuated in recent years. The share of mothers receiving adequate prenatal care gradually rose between 1999 and 2002, peaking at 69 percent of all mothers in 2002, and then dropped down to 62 percent in 2004 (figure 6.1). By 2005, the share of mothers receiving adequate prenatal care increased to 64 percent. There is wide variation of the share of pregnant women who received adequate prenatal care at the ward level. More than three-fourths of all pregnant women in Ward 3 received adequate prenatal care (85 percent) in 2005 and almost three-fourths of pregnant women in Wards 2 and 6 received the same level of care at 73 percent and 72 percent, respectively. However, just over half of all pregnant women in Wards 7 and 8 received the necessary levels of prenatal care in 2005, at 52 percent and 53 percent, respectively.



Figure 6.1 - Births With Adequate Prenatal Care, 1999 to 2005, Washington, D.C.



Source: D.C. Department of Health data tabulated by NeighborhoodInfo DC.

The variation is even more extreme at the neighborhood cluster level. Eleven of the 39 neighborhood clusters had shares of more than three-fourths, such as Cluster 11 (Friendship Heights/American University Park) that had the highest share at 90 percent and Cluster 10 (Hawthorne/Barnaby Woods) with 89 percent. Seven clusters were locations where less than half of the pregnant women living their received adequate prenatal care, such as Cluster 29 (Eastland Gardens/Kenilworth) at 41 percent and Cluster 36 (Woodland/Fort Stanton) at 42 percent.

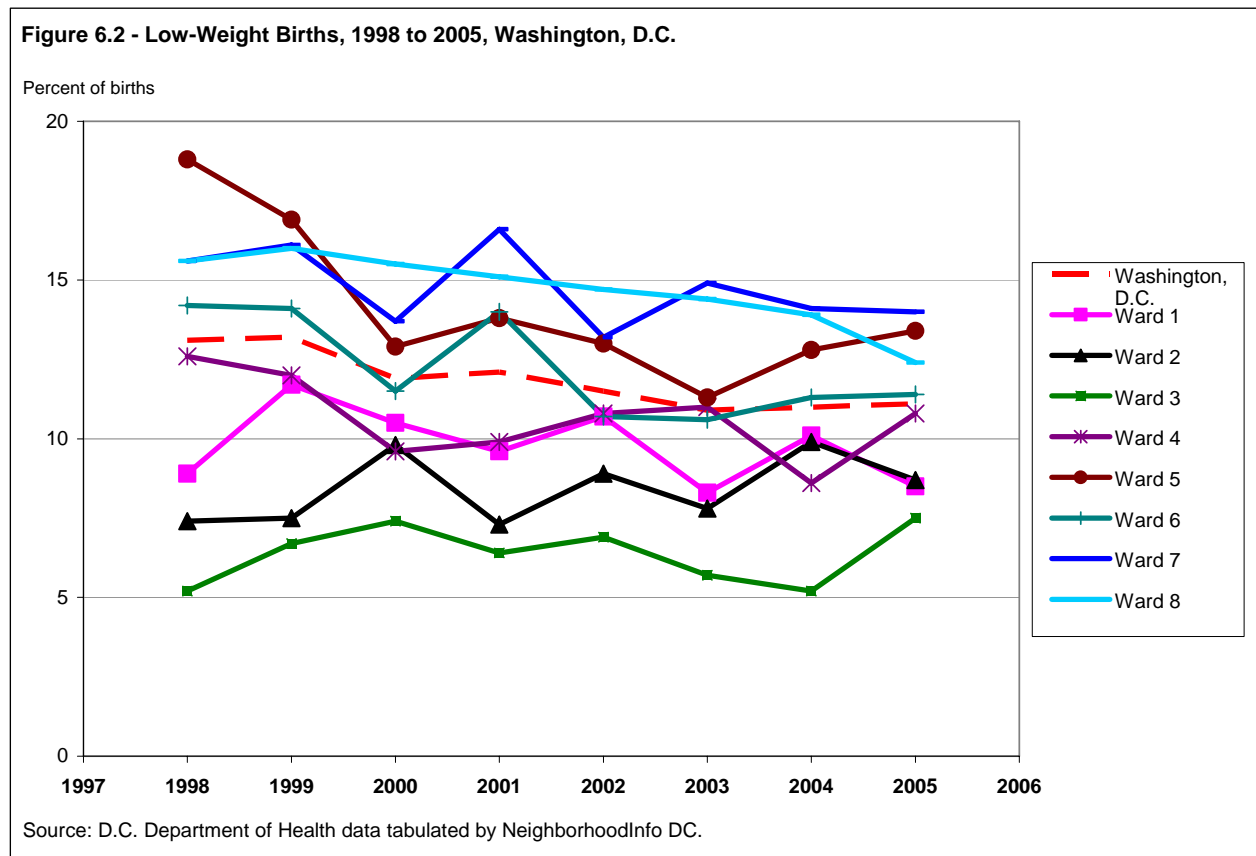
Low-Weight Births

Another indicator that helps predict healthy newborns is low birth weight. Low-weight infants are those born weighing less than 5.5 pounds. Research has shown that low-weight birth babies are at a greater risk of death within the first month of life and are at an increased risk for later developmental disabilities and illnesses.

The share of low-weight births in the District was 11 percent in 2005, a number that has remained relatively steady over the past three years (figure 6.2). However, the District's share of low-weight births is higher than the national average of 8 percent. Ward 3 has the lowest share



of all births under 5.5 pounds at 7 percent in 2005, although it increased between 2004 and 2005, and Ward 7 had the greatest share of low-weight births in 2005 at 14 percent followed closely by Ward 5 at 13 percent. The shares of low-weight births increased for both Wards 7



and 5.

The share of low-weight births varies significantly by cluster as well. Three of the clusters with the lowest share of low-weight births include Cluster 14 (Cathedral Heights/McLean Gardens) in Ward 3 at 5 percent, Cluster 15 (Cleveland Park/Woodley Park) also in Ward 3 at 6 percent, and Cluster 4 (Georgetown/Burleith) in Ward 2 also at 6 percent. Clusters with some of the highest shares of low-weight birth babies were in Wards 4, 5, and 6, not Wards 7 and 8, those neighborhoods with the greatest concentration of poverty. Cluster 16 (Colonial Village/Shepherd Park) in Ward 4 had the highest share of low-weight birth babies at 18 percent, followed next by Cluster 24 (Woodridge/Fort Lincoln) in Ward 5 also at 18 percent, and Clusters 22 (Brookland/Brentwood) and 27 (Near Southeast/Navy Yard) in Wards 5 and 6, respectively, at 17 percent each.



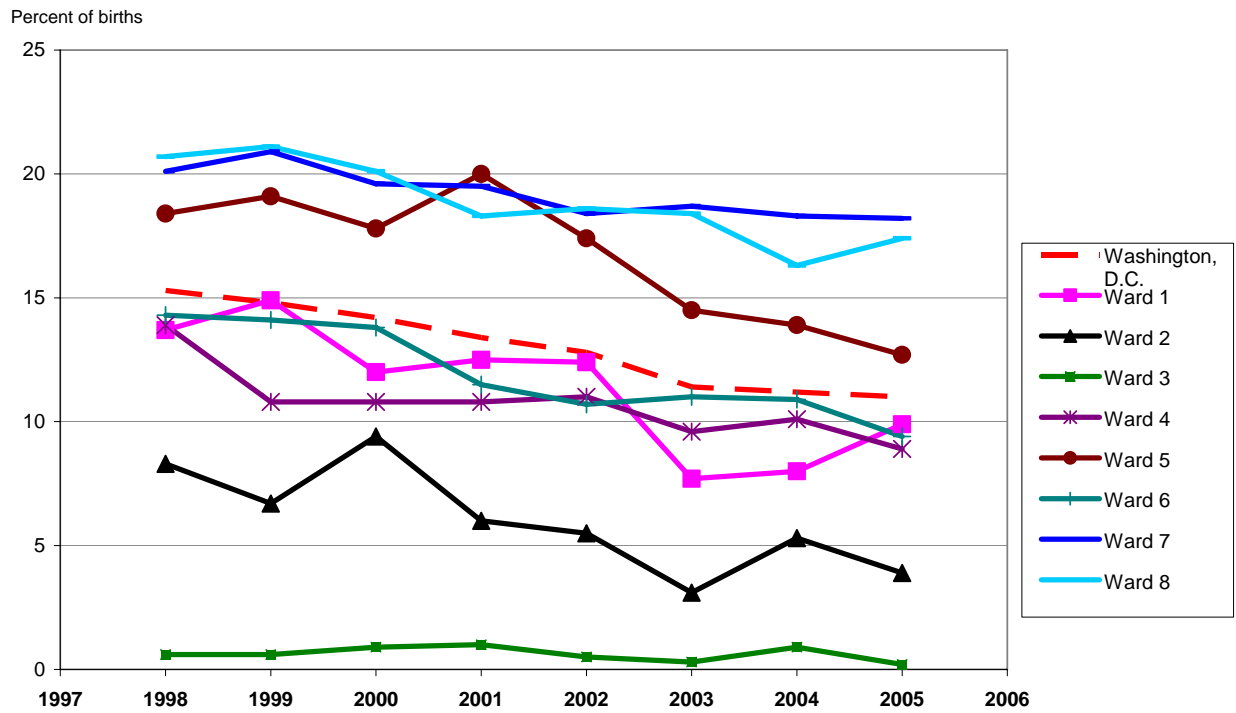
Births to Teenage Mothers

Teenage mothers (ages 19 and under) are more likely to face significant challenges raising their children compared to older mothers. Teenage mothers are more likely to be high school dropouts, unmarried, and poor. In addition, they are typically unprepared for the emotional and psychological challenges of child rearing. There are health and developmental consequences for children born to teenage mothers on average as well. Children born to teenage mothers are more likely to be born prematurely, have low birth weights, and die as infants. As the children of teenage mothers grow and develop, they are more likely to have lower academic performance and behavioral problems than children born to older mothers.

Births to teenage mothers in the District remained low in 2005 at 11.0 percent of all births (figure 6.3). The share has remained low and has even decreased slightly over the past three years, from 11.4 percent in 2003 to 11.2 percent in 2004 and now 11.0 percent in 2005. The ward differences are striking, however. Almost one-fifth of all births in Ward 7 (18 percent) and Ward 8 (17 percent) in 2005 were teenage births, as compared to less than 1 percent in Ward 3. The good news is that the share of teenage births decreased in six of the eight wards between 2004 and 2005.



Figure 6.3 - Share of Births to Teenage Mothers, 1998 to 2005, Washington, D.C.



Source: D.C. Department of Health data tabulated by NeighborhoodInfo DC.

The cluster level differences are even more extreme. Five of the 39 neighborhood clusters had shares of teenage births surpassing 20 percent of all births. For instance, in Cluster 37 (Sheridan/Barry Farm), 24 percent of all births were to teenagers and in Cluster 34 (Twining/Fairlawn) and Cluster 33 (Capitol View/Marshall Heights) almost one-quarter of all births were to teenage mothers (23 percent each). Alternatively, in five clusters, there were no births to teenage mothers in 2005. These clusters included Cluster 4 (Georgetown/Burleith), Cluster 11 (Friendship Heights/American University Park), Cluster 12 (North Cleveland Park/Forest Hills), Cluster 14 (Cathedral Heights/McLean Gardens), and Cluster 15 (Cleveland Park/Woodley Park).

Infant Deaths

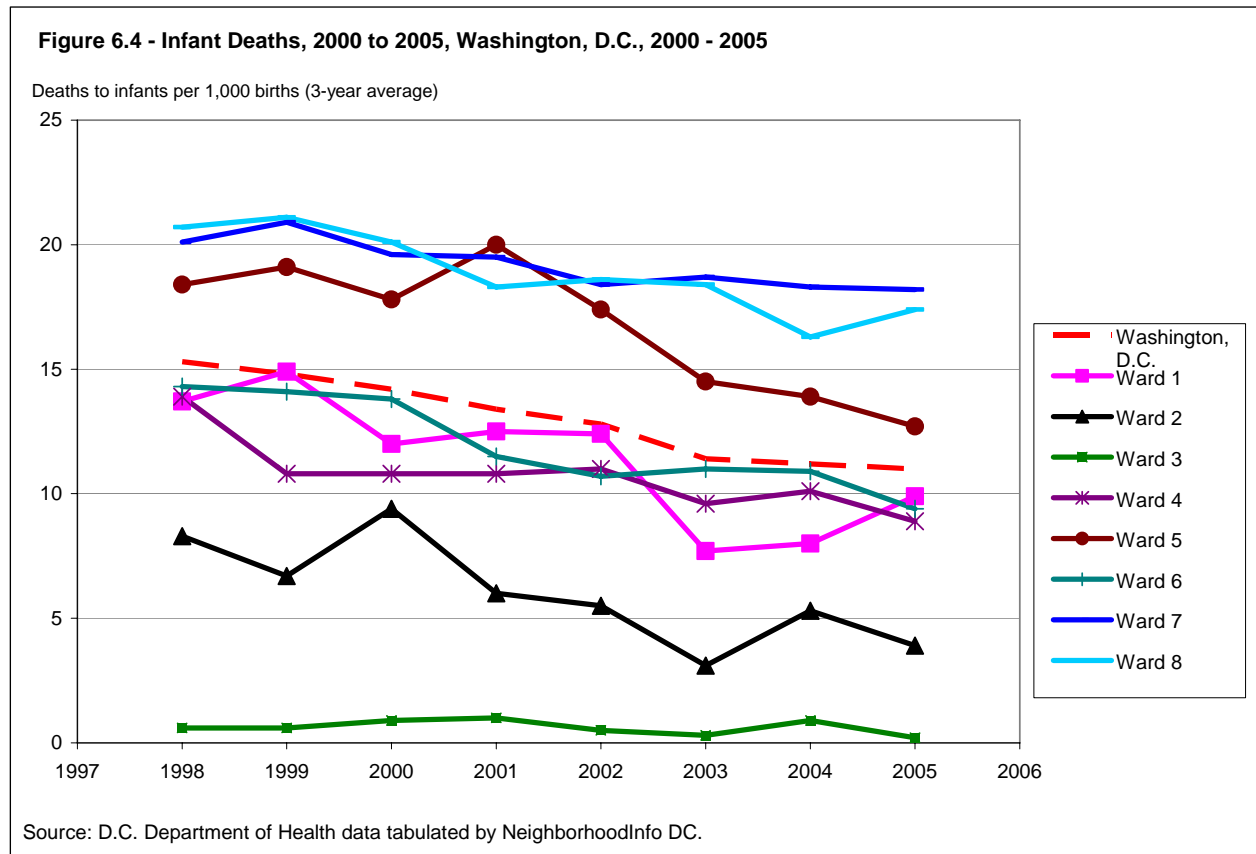
One of the more extreme measures of infant health is the number of infant deaths. For this indicator, we count the number of deaths to infants under one-year old per 1,000 live births. Because the number of deaths is relatively low, especially when analyzed at the neighborhood cluster level, we averaged three years worth of data together to minimize any extreme



fluctuations. So, the number of infant deaths per 1,000 births in 2005 includes 2003, 2004, and 2005 data

The number of infant deaths per 1,000 births had steadily decreased between 2000 and 2003, falling from 14 infant deaths to 11 infant deaths (figure 6.4). However, the number of infant deaths began increasing in 2004 and 2005 reaching 12 infant deaths in 2005. There were a total of 94 deaths in 2005 (a three-year average).

As with the other indicators, there is wide variation by ward. Wards 8 and 7 had the highest number of infant deaths per 1,000 births at 16 and 15, respectively. Wards 2 and 3 had the lowest number of infant deaths at 5 deaths per 1,000 births each. The number of infant deaths has been decreasing in Ward 2 over time, while the number of infant deaths in Ward 3



has been increasing since 2002.

As with the other indicators, the neighborhood clusters in the predominately low-income wards (such as Wards 7 and 8) have higher numbers of infant deaths than the more affluent wards (such as Wards 2 and 3). Cluster 36 (Woodland/Fort Stanton) had the highest number of



infant deaths in comparison to births in 2005 at 55 deaths per 1,000 births. (There were less than 5 deaths; however, there were a relatively small number of births as well resulting in a high averaged number.) Another high cluster was Cluster 33 (Capitol View/Marshall Heights) with 28 deaths per 1,000 births. In comparison, Cluster 13 (Spring Valley/Palisades) had no infant deaths in 2005 and Cluster 10 (Hawthorne/Barnaby Woods) had only 2 deaths per 1,000 births in 2005.

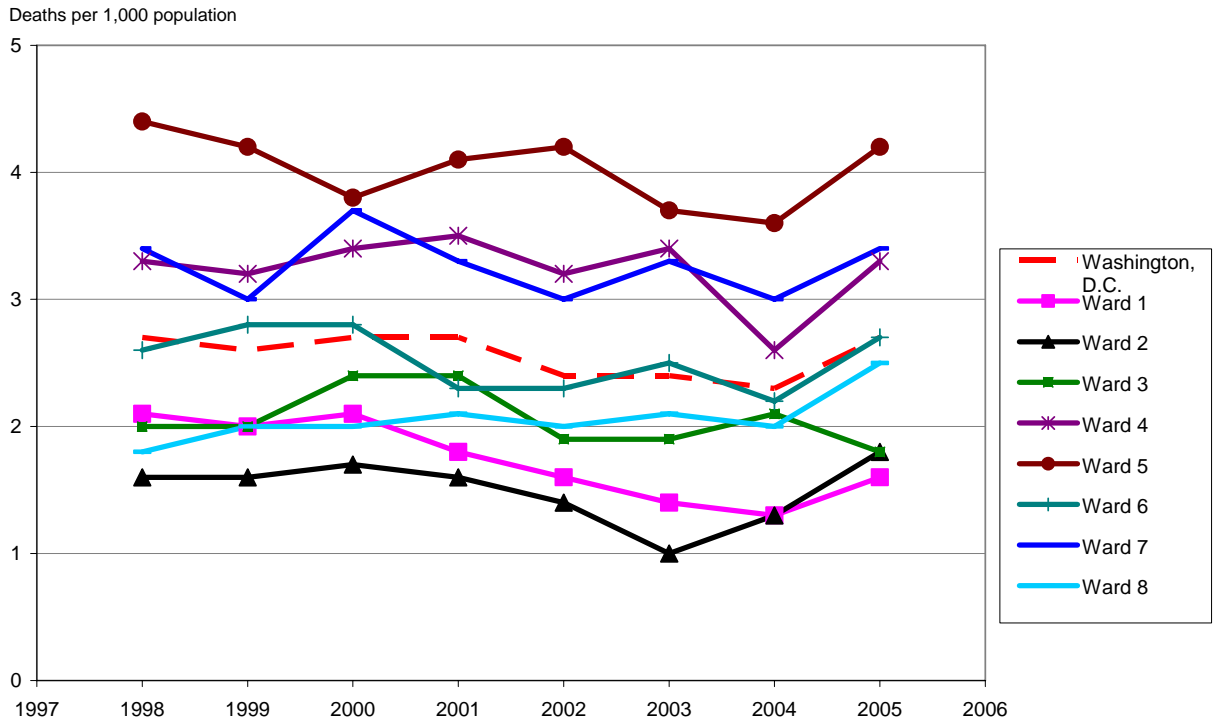
Deaths from Heart Disease

Heart disease has been the leading cause of death in the United States for the past 80 years according to the Center for Disease Control (CDC). The good news is that the CDC reported that the District was among the top 10 cities reporting the lowest prevalence rates for heart disease in the nation. In 2005, between 4 and 4.4 percent of District respondents reported a history of various heart diseases compared to 6.5 percent of respondents nationwide. The following section shows the number of deaths for men and women that died from heart disease per 1,000 people.

While rates of heart disease may be low in the District compared to the nation, the number of deaths due to heart disease increased between 2004 and 2005, from 2.3 deaths to 2.7 deaths per 1,000 people (figure 6.5). This was after a steady decline in mortality due to heart disease between 1998 and 2004. The variation in rates at the ward level is greater than the number of deaths due to cancer, although again mortality at the ward level was related to age of the population. Ward 5 had the highest number of deaths at 4.2 per 1,000 people, followed by Ward 7 with 3.4 deaths, and Ward 4 with 3.3 deaths per 1,000 people. Again, these three wards had the greatest share of elderly compared to the other five wards. Ward 1 had the lowest number of deaths at 1.6 per 1,000 people followed by Ward 3 with 1.8 deaths. Only in Ward 3 was there a decrease in deaths due to heart disease between 2004 and 2005 – the rates increased for the remaining seven wards.



Figure 6.5 - Deaths Due to Heart Disease, 2000 to 2005, Washington, D.C.



Source: D.C. Department of Health data tabulated by NeighborhoodInfo DC.

The number of deaths due to heart disease was higher in the neighborhood clusters with a greater share of elderly. For instance, Cluster 24 (Woodridge/Fort Lincoln), the cluster with the highest share of elderly in the District, also had the greatest number of deaths due to heart disease at 6.3 deaths per 1,000 people in 2005. The cluster with the next greatest number of deaths was Cluster 31 (Deanwood/Burrville) with 4.8 deaths followed by Cluster 19 (Lamond Riggs/Queen Chapel) with 4.5 deaths per 1,000 people. However, Cluster 28 (Historic Anacostia) and Cluster 36 (Woodland/Fort Stanton) also had relatively high rates of mortality at 4.1 per 1,000 people each – and each cluster had a very low share of elderly.

Clusters with low numbers of death due to heart disease include Cluster 4 (Georgetown/Burleith) with 0.9 deaths, Cluster 6 (Dupont Circle/Connecticut Ave) with 1.1 deaths, and Cluster 1 (Kalorama Heights/Adams Morgan) with 1.2 deaths per 1,000 population. Again, these clusters also had a relatively low share of elderly in its population.



VII. FAMILY, YOUTH, AND SENIORS

A diverse city should include array of household types – singles, childless couples, families with children, and “empty nester” retired singles and couples. Neighborhoods benefit from having different generations living together because it adds to the dynamics of the community, as well as making it more likely that the neighborhood will remain stable as the population ages or as new “baby boom” cycles emerge.

Figures 7.1 and 7.2 are the “population pyramids” for the United States and Washington, D.C., for 2000 and 2006. These charts display the distribution of the population by age and show how those distributions differ between the District of Columbia and the nation and how they have changed over time.

Between 2000 and 2006, the population in the U.S. has seen the largest increase in the share of persons 45 to 69 years old, reflecting the aging of the “baby boom” generation. The share of this age group grew by 3.1 percentage points over this period, comprising 28 percent of the U.S. population in 2006. In contrast, persons 25 to 44 years old declined 2.2 percentage points, reducing their share from 30 to 28 percent of the population between 2000 and 2006.

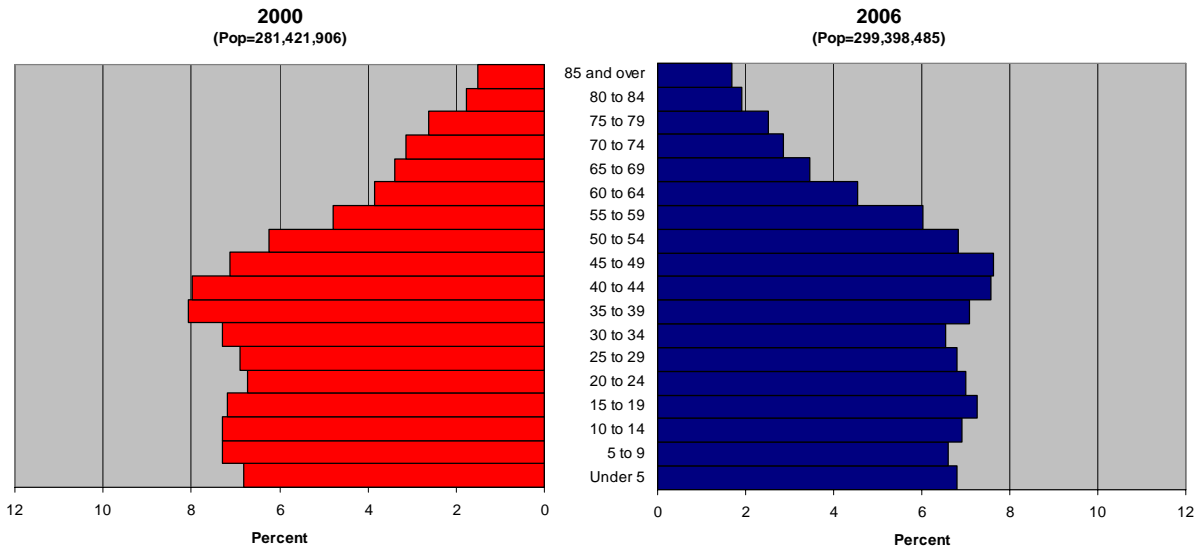
Compared with the U.S. as a whole, Washington, D.C., has a slightly younger population profile, with much larger shares of young adults 20 to 34 years old. In 2006, 27 percent of District residents were between the ages of 20 and 34, compared with 20 percent of persons nationally. This larger share of young adults in the city is partially offset, however, by lower shares of children and youth 5 to 19 years old. About 17 percent of Washington, D.C., residents were 5 to 19 years old in 2006, compared with 21 percent of the national population.

This slightly skewed nature of Washington, D.C.'s population profile has increased between 2000 and 2006. While the share of children under 5 years old has grown 0.3 percentage points over this period, reflecting a mini baby boom, the shares of children and youth 5 to 19 years old declined 0.9 percentage points. These figures suggest that the city has had difficulty retaining families once their children reach school age.

Similar to national trends, the share of Washington, D.C.'s population between 45 and 69 years old has grown, increasing 1.6 percentage points to reach 27 percent in 2006. The share of persons 80 and older also increased slightly from 2000 to 2006, growing 0.5 percentage points; persons 80 and older comprised 3.8 percent of the city's population in 2006.

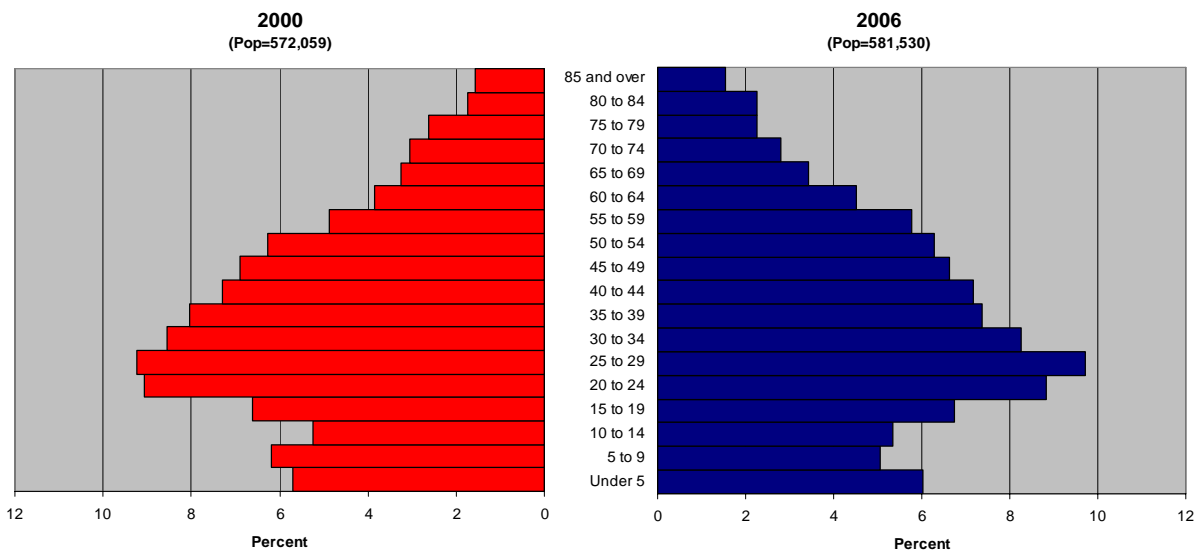


Figure 7.1 – Total Population by Age for the United States, 2000 and 2006



Source: Decennial Census (2000) and American Community Survey (2006)

Figure 7.2 – Total Population by Age for Washington, D.C., 2000 and 2006



Source: Decennial Census (2000) and American Community Survey (2006)



Household Types

The types of households and families that make up a city's population are one measure of the diversity of its population. We categorize households as families with children, including those headed by married couples as well as single parents; nonfamily households, which includes single adults living separately or in shared housing; and elderly households.

Table 7.1 shows the share of household types for Washington, D.C., for 2000 and 2006. Over one third of households (36 percent) in 2006 consisted of single, non-elderly persons living alone; this share has increased from 34 percent in 2000. Other types of nonfamily households (two or more unrelated persons living together) increased as well, from 8 to 9 percent. Nonelderly, childless couples stayed at about 10 percent of all households between 2000 and 2006.

Table 7.1 – Households by Type, Washington, D.C., 2000 and 2006

	2000	2006
Total households	248,308	250,454
% by household type		
<i>Non-family households (nonelderly)</i>		
Single persons living alone	34	36
Other nonfamily households	8	9
Childless married couples (nonelderly)	10	10
<i>Families with children</i>		
Married couples with children	8	7
Single mothers	10	8
Single fathers	1	1
Other families (nonelderly)	8	8
<i>Elderly householder without children</i>		
No spouse present	16	15
With spouse	4	5

Notes: Excludes persons living in group quarters.

Source: Decennial Census (2000) and American Community Survey (2006)

The share of families with children dropped between 2000 and 2006. Single mothers (no spouse present) were the largest group of families with children, but their share fell from 10 to 8 percent over this period. Married couples were the second largest group of families with children, and their numbers also fell slightly, from 8 to 7 percent. Single fathers with children were only 1 percent of households in Washington, D.C., in both 2000 and 2006.



“Empty nesters,” elderly householders without children, were 20 percent of all households in 2000 and 2006. Three out of every four elderly householders do not have a spouse living with them. The share of empty nesters without a spouse declined slightly between 2000 and 2006, from 16 to 15 percent of all District of Columbia households.

The most recent data on household types by ward and neighborhood cluster are only available as of the last decennial census.¹⁷ The highest shares of married couples with children in 2000 were in Ward 4 and Ward 3, both 13 percent of all households in the ward. The highest shares of single parents with children were in Ward 7 (21 percent) and Ward 8 (31 percent). Nonfamily households (singles and unrelated persons) were the majority in Ward 2 (76 percent), Ward 3 (62 percent), and Wards 1 and 6 (each 60 percent).

At the neighborhood level, the highest shares of married couples with children were in Cluster 10 (Hawthorne/Barnaby Woods) in Ward 4, with 26 percent of all households consisting of married families. The second highest share was in Cluster 11 (Friendship Heights/American University Park) in Ward 3, at 24 percent.

Single-parents with children were most prevalent in Cluster 37 (Sheridan/Barry Farm) and Cluster 38 (Douglas/Shipleigh Terrace) in Ward 8, comprising 43 and 39 percent of all households in those wards, respectively. In fact, the four highest Clusters on this indicator were all in Ward 8. Fifth highest was Cluster 29 (Eastland Gardens/Kenilworth) in Ward 7, with 33 percent all households being single-parent families.

Nonfamily households (singles and groups of unrelated persons) were the majority household type in 14 neighborhood clusters in 2000. The highest shares were in Cluster 5 (West End/Foggy Bottom) and Cluster 6 (Dupont Circle/Connecticut Avenue/K Street), both in Ward 2, with 86 and 85 percent nonfamily households, respectively. Third highest was Cluster 14 (Cathedral Heights/McLean Gardens) in Ward 3, with 77 percent.

Child and Elderly Poverty

Children and the elderly are two of the most vulnerable population groups, and in the U.S. they typically have higher rates of poverty than persons in other age groups. Although in a high-cost area like Washington, D.C., the poverty rate likely understates the extent of persons and families in need, tracking poverty over time and comparing poverty across wards and neighborhoods can give a relative measure of economic hardship.

¹⁷ The overall percentages of household types in 2000 for Washington, D.C., reported in the appendix table differ slightly from those in table 6.1 because of the different versions of the Census 2000 data used to produce the respective tables.



About 20 percent of persons living in Washington, D.C., in 2000 were children under 18 years old. This was up from 19 percent in 1990, but down from 23 percent in 1980. According to the 2006 American Community Survey, the most recent data available, the share of children in the city's population has remained at approximately 20 percent.

Wards 7 and 8 had the highest percentages of children in 2000, with over one-third (36 percent) of Ward 8 residents and 28 percent of Ward 8 residents, being under 18 years old. Within these wards, the neighborhood clusters with the highest shares of children were Cluster 37 (Sheridan/Barry Farm), with 43 percent, Cluster 38 (Douglas/Shipleigh Terrace), with 41 percent, and Cluster 29 (Eastland Gardens/Kenilworth), with 39 percent.

As measured by the 2000 census, the child poverty rate (the percentage of children in families with incomes below the federal poverty level), was 32 percent in Washington, D.C. This was an increase from the rate of 26 percent in 1990. The child poverty rate in 2000 ranged from a low of 3 percent in Ward 3 to a high of 47 percent in Ward 8. The highest neighborhood cluster child poverty rate, however, was in Cluster 27 (Near Southeast/Navy Yard) in Ward 6, where over two-thirds (67 percent) of children were below the federal poverty level. Similarly high levels of child poverty could be found in Cluster 36 (Woodland/Fort Stanton) and Cluster 37 (Sheridan/Barry Farm) in Ward 8, with rates of 61 and 59 percent, respectively.

Elderly persons (ages 65 and older) were 12 percent of the population in Washington, D.C., in 2000 and 2006. This percentage has been relatively constant over the past two and a half decades, with only a slight increase to 13 percent in 1990. Wards 4 and 5 had the highest shares of elderly persons in 2000, 18 and 17 percent, respectively. The lowest shares were in Ward 8, with 7 percent, and Ward 1, with 8 percent. At the neighborhood level, more than one-in-four persons (27 percent) were elderly in Cluster 24 (Woodridge/Fort Lincoln) in Ward 5, the highest share among all Clusters. Second highest was Cluster 10 (Hawthorne/Barnaby Woods) in Ward 4, with 24 percent, followed by Cluster 20 (North Michigan Park/Michigan Park) in Ward 5, with 23 percent.

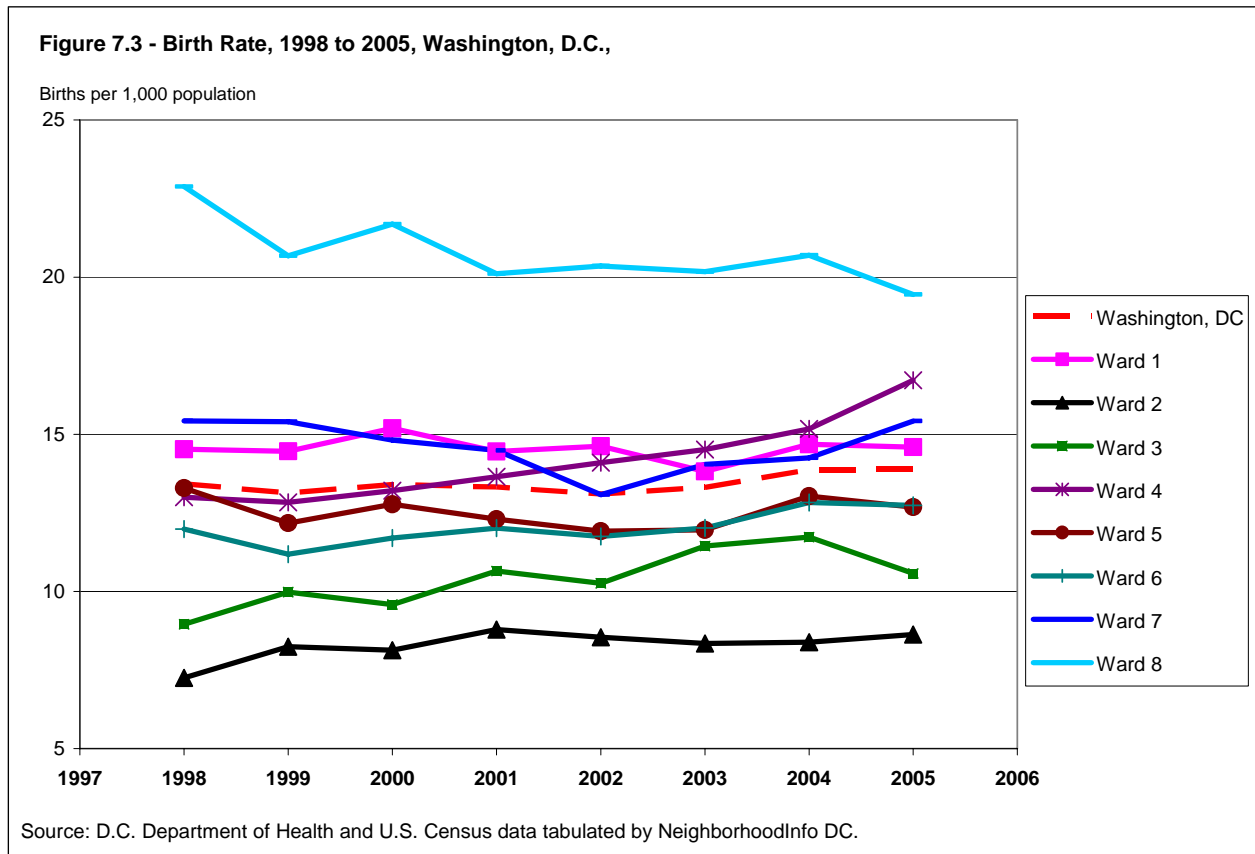
The elderly poverty rate in Washington, D.C., was about half that of the child poverty rate in 2000, with 16 percent of persons 65 and older having incomes below the federal poverty level. The elderly poverty rate varied dramatically across the city, however, from a high of 25 percent in Ward 6 to a low of 4 percent in Ward 3. At the neighborhood level, the highest elderly poverty rate was in Cluster 27 (Near Southeast/Navy Yard) in Ward 6, where almost two-thirds (62 percent) of elderly persons were poor. The next highest elderly poverty rates were in Cluster 36 (Woodland/Fort Stanton) in Ward 8 and Cluster 7 (Shaw/Logan Circle) in Ward 2, both at 42 percent.



Births

Births and deaths are the natural components of population change. Together with in- and out-migration, they determine whether a city or neighborhood is growing or declining. The (crude) birth rate is the number of births divided by the total population. Areas with rising birth rates may be experiencing population growth, but if persons having children migrate out after their offspring reach a certain age, then the community may not benefit from the influx of new families.

Birth rates in Washington, D.C., have risen slightly in recent years, but have mostly fluctuated between 13 and 14 births per 1,000 population (figure 7.3). The most recent birth data, for 2005, indicate a birth rate of 13.9 births per 1,000 population, up from 13.4 in 1998. Ward 8 has by far the highest birth rates in the city, but they have been dropping. Between 1998 and 2005, the birth rate in Ward 8 fell from 22.9 to 19.5 births per 1,000 population. In contrast, births in Ward 7 fell from 15.4 to 13.1 between 1998 and 2002, but then started to rise again, returning to the 1998 level of 15.4 in 2005.





Ward 4 had the biggest rise in birth rates over the entire period, however. The birth rate in Ward 4 grew from 13.0 births per 1,000 population in 1998 (5th highest among all wards) to 16.7 in 2005 (2nd highest). Although overall their birth rates are lower Wards 2 and 3 also had notable increases in births between 1998 and 2005. The birth rate in Ward 2 grew from 7.2 to 8.6, while the rate in Ward 3 rose from 9.0 to 10.6.

The highest birth rate among neighborhood clusters was Cluster 28 (Historic Anacostia) in Ward 8, which had a birth rate of 35.9 in 2005. This was a lower than in 1998, however, when the Cluster birth rate was 40.0. The second highest birth rate, 23.0, was Cluster 37 (Sheridan/Barry Farm), also in Ward 8. Cluster 29 (Eastland Gardens/Kenilworth) in Ward 7 was third highest, with a birth rate of 19.8, closely followed by Cluster 39 (Congress Heights/Bellevue) in Ward 8, with 19.7 births per 1,000 population.





VIII. SAFETY AND SECURITY

According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, national rates of violent crime have dropped dramatically since 1994. The national rate was 7.1 violent crimes per 1,000 population in 1994, but fell to two-thirds of that level, 4.7 crimes per 1,000 population, by 2005. Similarly, property crimes have declined steadily since the early 1990s. In 1994, the property crime rate was 47 per 1,000 persons nationally, but by 2005 that figure had decreased to 34.¹⁸

Consistent with national trends, Washington, D.C., has also experienced a dramatic improvement in public safety in recent years. Once known as the “murder capital of the United States” because of the high numbers of homicides in the early 1990s, Washington, D.C., has since become a much safer place. Nevertheless, concerns about crime persist and the city must continue to address issues of public safety and security to be able to attract and retain a diverse population.

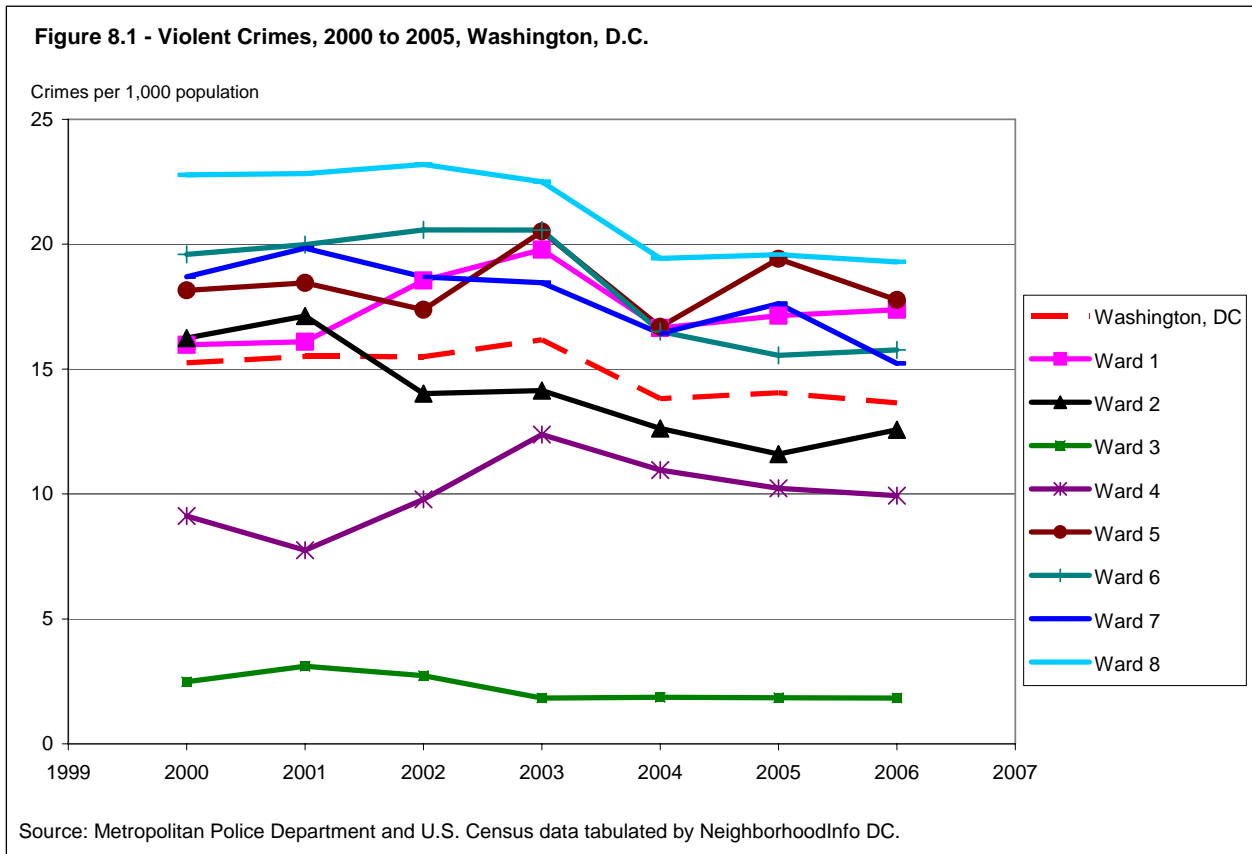
Violent Crime Rate

Violent crime includes homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault. The violent crime rate is the number of such crimes reported to the Metropolitan Police Department each year, divided by the population in the city, ward, or neighborhood cluster. While an important measure of public safety, the violent crime rate reflects only those crimes that are reported to the police. Increases, or decreases, in reporting can cause crime rates to rise, or fall, without necessarily reflecting the true change in criminal activity.

The violent crime rate in Washington, D.C., has declined in recent years, with the sharpest drop occurring in 2004 (figure 8.1). The number of reported violent crimes per 1,000 population was 15.3 for the city in 2000 and rose slightly to 16.2 in 2003. In 2004, however, the rate dropped to 13.8, and fell even further to 13.6 violent crimes per 1,000 population in 2006. In 2006, the number of reported homicides, 169, was also the lowest annual total since 1988.¹⁹

¹⁸ Federal Bureau of Investigation 2005.

¹⁹ Metropolitan Police Department 2008.



Despite the overall good news, more recent data suggest that violent crime may be rising again. The number of homicides rose to 181 in 2007, still among the second lowest total in the previous 20 years, but higher than in 2006. Furthermore, a spate of violence in neighborhoods like Trinidad in the summer of 2008 has raised renewed concerns about public safety among city officials, law enforcement, and the community at large.

Crime does not affect all wards and neighborhoods in the city equally. The lowest levels of violent crime are in Ward 3, which had annual violent crime rates well under 5 between all of 2000 and 2006. In contrast, Ward 8, while seeing a notable decline in violent crime over this period, still had reported crime rate of 19 per 1,000 population in 2006. In between these two extremes, Ward 2 had a steady decrease in violent crime rates, from 16 to 13 crimes per 1,000 population. Ward 4, on the other hand, saw its violent crime rate rise slightly, from 9 to 10 crimes per 1,000 population.

Among neighborhoods, Cluster 8 (Downtown/North Capitol Street) in Ward 6 had the highest violent crime rate in the city in 2006, 36 violent crimes per 1,000 population. This high rate may be explained by the relatively low population of this part of the city, as measured by the decennial census. While the census only counts people based on where they live, the



neighborhoods of Cluster 8 have a much larger daytime population (from office workers) and nighttime population (from patrons of bars, restaurants, and clubs), when compared with the census population total. These visitors present additional opportunities for crime that may inflate the crime rate for the cluster.

The second highest violent crime rate in the city in 2006 was in Cluster 23 (Ivy City/Trinidad) in Ward 5, with 29 violent crimes per 1,000 population. As noted at the beginning of this chapter, there has been an increasing concern with the high levels of violent crime in this part of the city. An equally high violent crime rate (29) was found in Cluster 3 (Howard University/Le Droit Park) in Ward 1.

The safest neighborhoods in the city were in Cluster 13 (Spring Valley/Palisades) and Cluster 14 (Cathedral Heights/Glover Park) in Ward 3 and in Cluster 10 (Hawthorne/Barnaby Woods) in Ward 4. All three of these Clusters had fewer than 1 reported violent crime per 1,000 population in 2006.

Property Crime Rate

Property crime include burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, shoplifting, and arson. The property crime rate is the number of such crimes reported to the Metropolitan Police Department each year, divided by the population in the city, ward, or neighborhood cluster. As with violent crime, property crime rates are also subject to variable reporting, which can affect the accuracy of the indicator.

The property crime rate for Washington, D.C., in 2006 was 43 crimes per 1,000 population (figure 8.2). The property crime rate has declined slowly, but steadily, each year since 2000. The property crime rate reached a recent high of 56 in 2001, before dropping to 48 crimes per 1,000 population in 2004.

The most dramatic decline in property crimes was in Ward 2. The property crime rate in Ward 2 was 118 in 2000, but fell to 75 in 2005, where it has leveled off. Despite these dramatic gains, Ward 2 still has the highest property crime rate in Washington, D.C. Ward 2 includes two of the prime nighttime entertainment areas in the city, Georgetown and Dupont Circle, as well as the Shaw and Logan Circle neighborhoods, which include the U Street entertainment corridor. The presence of these areas, and the late-night crowds they attract, may provide increased opportunities for property crimes in the ward.

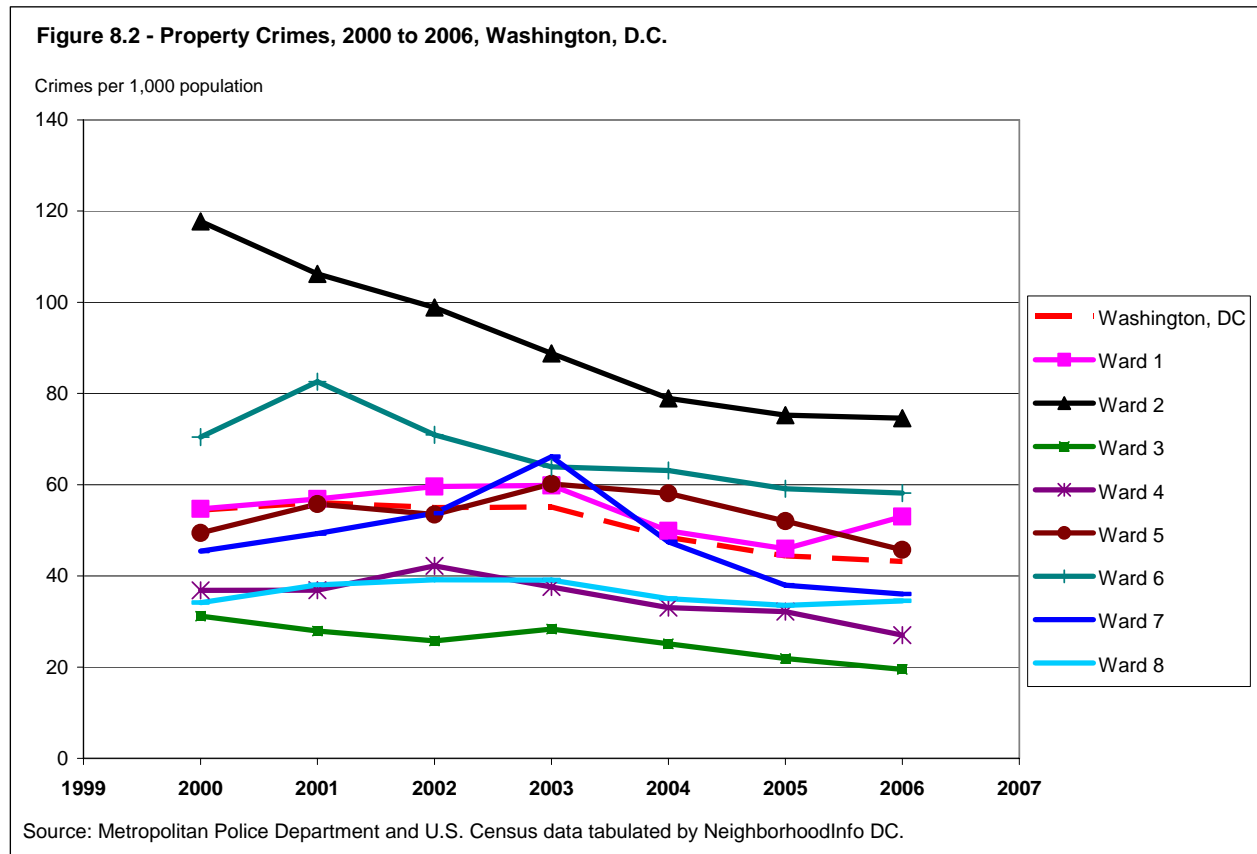
As with violent crimes, Ward 3 had the lowest levels of property crimes among all wards. The property crime rate in Ward 3 fell from 31 to 20 crimes per 1,000 population between 2000 and 2006.

The neighborhood cluster with the highest property crime rate, by far, was again Cluster 8 (Downtown/North Capitol Street) in Ward 6. The property crime rate for the Cluster in 2006



was 165. The next highest property crime rate was 104 in Cluster 3 (Howard University/Le Droit Park) in Ward 1, followed by Cluster 6 (Dupont Circle/Connecticut Avenue/K Street) in Ward 2, with a rate of 90 property crimes per 1,000 population.

The safest neighborhoods in the city, with respect to property crimes, were again in Wards 3 and 4. Cluster 13 (Spring Valley/Palisades) in Ward 3 had a 2006 property crime rate of 10, while Cluster 10 (Hawthorne/Barnaby Woods) in Ward 4 had a rate of 12.





IX. ENVIRONMENT

A city's physical environment can impact on its resident's health and well-being, and contribute to the overall quality of life in a neighborhood. The District benefits from several distinct natural features such large national parks (The Mall, Rock Creek Park, Fort Dupont Park) Having access to parks and green spaces, being able to efficiently use multiple modes of transportation such as walking, biking or taking mass transit, and being free from environmental hazards and contaminants are all key to a healthy city environment.

Washington, D.C., is a national leader in promoting "green" development. Over 150 buildings are either certified or registered under the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Green Building Rating System™. The city has begun promoting "green roofs" as a way of promoting energy efficiency and reducing pollution and the city's Department of the Environment offers free energy audits to District homeowners. The District has several programs and laws to promote more sustainable development such as the Green Building Act of 2006, the Clean and Affordable Energy Act of 2008, the RiverSmart program to reduce storm water pollution from private residences, the Renewable Energy Demonstration Project to provide grant funds that will assist in the installation of a renewable energy generation systems to name a few. In addition, Washington, D.C., boasts a world class Metro system, an extensive network of city and national parks, and ranks as the seventh most walkable city in the U.S., according to Walk Score™.

The District is also improving its recycling efforts. In fiscal year 2004, the District's residential recycling program achieved a diversion rate of 13.6% and 46,842 tons of recyclable materials were collected from commercial establishments citywide.

Although the environment is a vital component of community well-being, obtaining neighborhood-level environmental indicators remains very challenging. Most data on environmental conditions are not available at a neighborhood level. Many environmental indicators, like air quality, are difficult to track on a neighborhood by neighborhood basis. We have included several indicators in this report on the physical and environmental conditions in neighborhoods, but we recognize that more data are needed to track the city's progress on these issues.



Tree Coverage and Health

Trees, along with other green plants, convert carbon dioxide to oxygen and thus help reduce greenhouse gases. Trees also filter harmful pollutants from the air, which can improve the health of city residents. Trees can shade homes in the summer, reducing cooling costs, and contribute to the aesthetic appeal of neighborhoods, enhancing property values. Two indicators are included in this section, tree canopy and tree condition. According to Casey Trees, the causes of tree loss and poor tree condition include “budget shortfalls and neglect, tree-unfriendly design and development practices, ineffective tree protection during construction, and physical damage and diseases such as Dutch elm disease.”²⁰

We measure tree coverage in the city, a ward, or a neighborhood as the percentage of area covered by tree canopy, that is, the outermost layer of a tree's leaves. The data for this indicator was provided by Casey Trees, which has compiled a comprehensive database on trees in the city for 2006.²¹ Overall, 37 percent of the city's land area in 2006 was covered by tree canopy (map 9.1). The coverage varies by ward, with a low of 25 percent in Ward 2 and a high of 45 percent in Ward 7.

The neighborhood clusters with the most tree canopy are Cluster 25 (NoMa/Union Station/Stanton Park) in Ward 6, with 64 percent of area covered by trees, followed by Cluster 27 (Near Southeast/Navy Yard), also in Ward 6, with 58 percent, and Cluster 24 (Woodridge/Fort Lincoln) in Ward 5, with 54 percent. The neighborhoods with the smallest tree coverage are Cluster 8 (Downtown/North Capitol Street) in Ward 6 (10 percent), Cluster 4 (Georgetown/Burleith) in Ward 2 (11 percent), and Cluster 17 (Takoma/Brightwood) in Ward 4 (15 percent).

The Casey Trees database also measures the health of trees and notes where there are tree sites (tree boxes and other potentially plantable spaces) that have no tree, a dead tree, or just a trunk or stump. This information was last collected in 2002. Close to one in five tree sites in the city (19 percent) do not have a living tree on them. The areas with the largest percentages of sites without living trees are Ward 7 (30 percent) and Ward 8 (29 percent). The wards with the fewest shares of sites without living trees are Ward 2 (11 percent) and Ward 1 (14 percent). At the neighborhood level, Cluster 28 (Historic Anacostia) in Ward 8 has the highest percentage of sites without living trees, 40 percent, or a little over twice the city average. Other areas with high percentages are Cluster 31 (Deanwood/Burrville) in Ward 7 (36 percent) and Cluster 27

²⁰ Casey Trees 2007b.

²¹ Casey Tree volunteers compiled this database by walking “955 miles of city streets to document the condition and location of 106,000 trees and 25,000 potentially plantable spaces” (Casey Trees 2007). We are grateful to Holli Howard of Casey Trees for her assistance in providing these data. Tree canopy coverage estimates can vary ± 3 percentage points, depending on whether park lands are included in the total area.



(Near Southeast/Navy Yard) in Ward 6 (35 percent). These are areas where significant progress in tree coverage could be made by replanting.

On a more positive note, 72 percent of the city's trees are in good or excellent condition, according to Casey Trees. Overall, Ward 4 has the healthiest trees in the city, with 74 percent in good or excellent condition, closely followed by Ward 2, with 73 percent. Wards 7 and 8 fall below the city average, if only slightly, with 69 percent of trees in each ward being in good or excellent condition. The neighborhoods with the healthiest trees are Cluster 5 (West End/Foggy Bottom) in Ward 2, with 79 percent of trees in good or excellent condition; Cluster 17 (Takoma/Brightwood) in Ward 4, 77 percent; and Cluster 3 (Howard University/Le Droit Park) in Ward 1, 76 percent. The neighborhoods with the lowest shares of trees in good or excellent condition are Cluster 36 (Woodland/Fort Stanton) in Ward 8, 62 percent; Cluster 28 (Historic Anacostia) in Ward 8, 64 percent; and Cluster 30 (Mayfair/Hillbrook) in Ward 7, 65 percent.

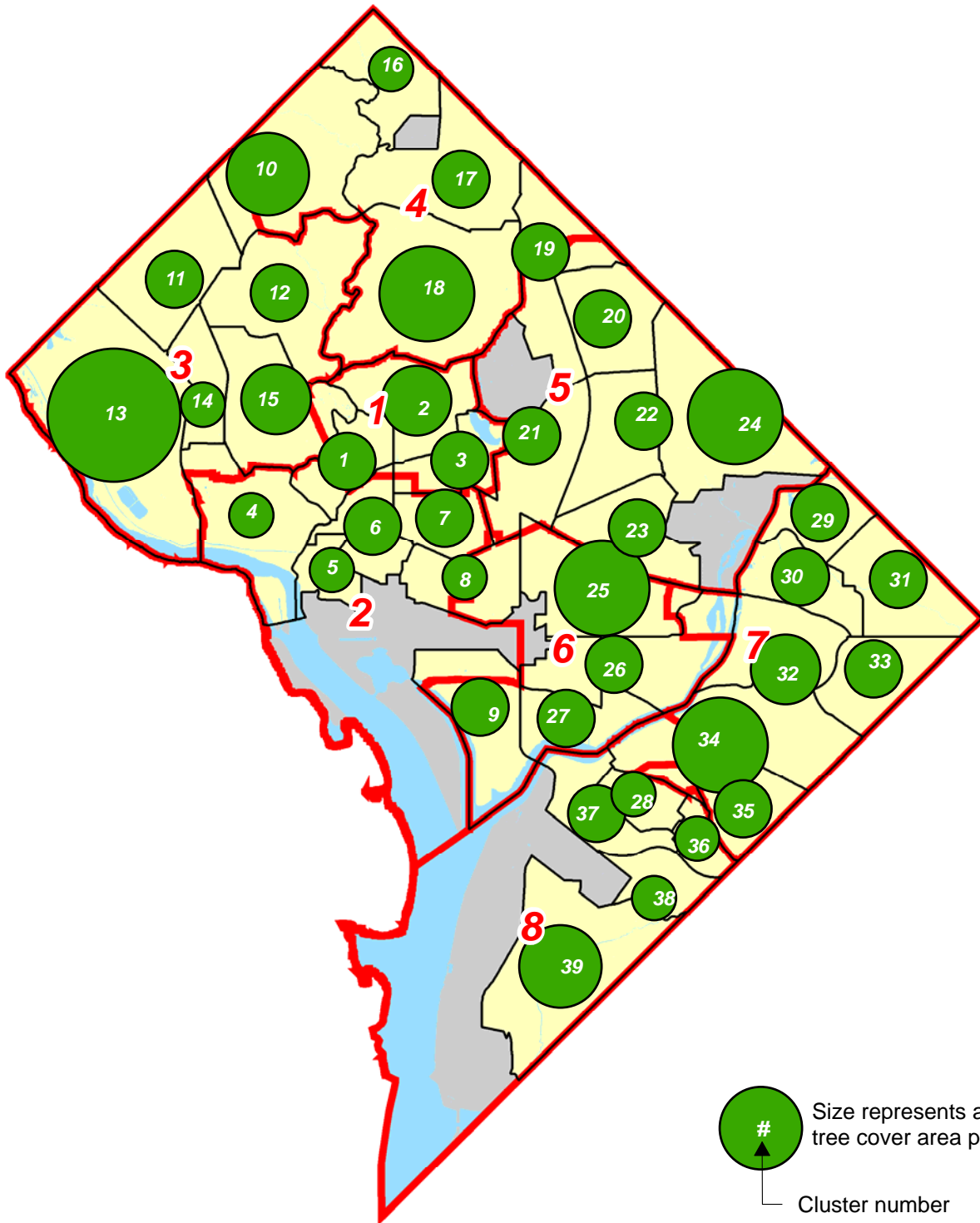
Vacant Land and Abandoned Property

Vacant property (buildings and land) can affect the quality of the physical environment in a neighborhood. Vacant land – land that has no buildings on it because of zoning restrictions, because it is not suitable for building, or because no one has yet developed it – can provide opportunities for recreational spaces or room for further development. Vacant buildings, however, indicate a lack of healthy investment in a community and can turn into focal points for crime, dumping, or other undesirable activities.

Using the city's real property database, we are able to identify land parcels that are vacant and unimproved (that is, no buildings have been constructed on them) and parcels with buildings that are vacant or abandoned. Approximately 17 percent of land area in the city consists of vacant, unimproved land. The share of vacant land varies greatly by ward, from 6 percent in Ward 1 to close to one third of all land (32 percent) in Ward 7.

Most of the neighborhoods with larger shares of vacant land are east of the Anacostia River in Wards 7 and 8. Cluster 34 (Twining/Fairlawn) in Ward 7 has the highest share of vacant, unimproved land at 40 percent, followed by Cluster 30 (Mayfair/Hillbrook) in Ward 7 at 39 percent. The third highest share is Cluster 28 (Historic Anacostia) in Ward 8, which has 37 percent vacant, unimproved land. Neighborhoods with the lowest shares of vacant land are Cluster 16 (Colonial Village/Shepherd Park) in Ward 4, with only 1.4 percent vacant land; Cluster 6 (Dupont Circle/Connecticut Avenue/K Street) in Ward 2 with 5 percent; and Cluster 3 (Howard University/Le Droit Park) in Ward 1 with 6 percent.

Map 9.1 - Tree Canopy Coverage Area by Neighborhood Cluster, Washington, D.C., 2006



Source: Casey Trees.



Access to Parks

Public parks provide places for recreation, as well as beautify and enhance the quality neighborhoods. In a “green” city, residents living anywhere in the city should be within easy walking or biking distance of a safe and well-maintained public park (federal and local). We measured access to parks using a population-weighted distance measure, which expresses the average distance to the nearest public park or recreation area for persons living in the city, a ward, or a neighborhood.²²

For the average person living in Washington, D.C., the distance to the nearest public park is 168 meters (map 9.2). Given a typical walking speed of 4.5 kilometers per hour, this means an average person in the city could walk to the nearest park in a little over 2 minutes. Distance to the nearest park varies from 132 meters in Ward 1 to 254 meters in Ward 8.

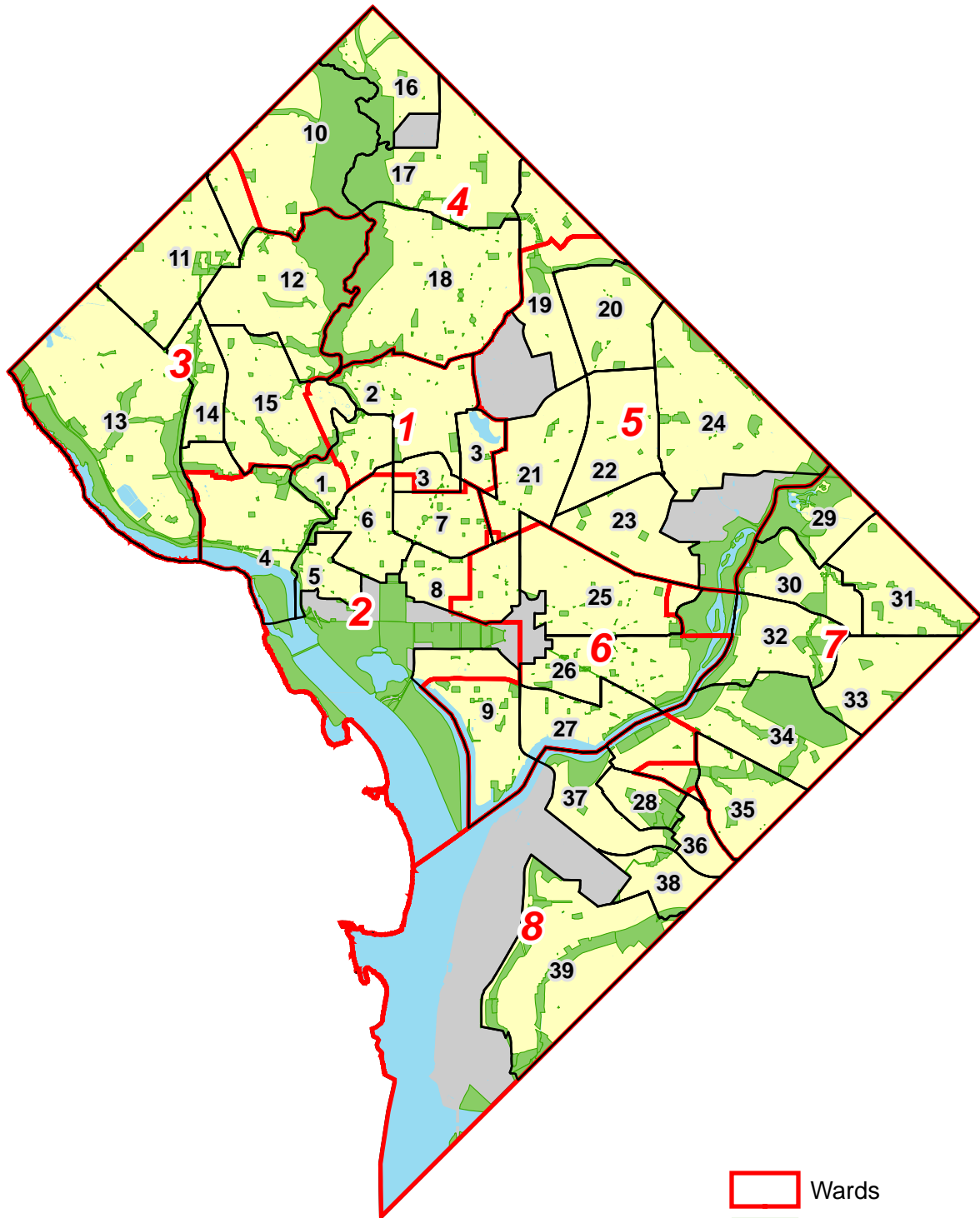
Among neighborhood clusters, the neighborhoods with the closest and farthest distance to a park are both in Ward 8. Persons living in Cluster 28 (Historic Anacostia) have the smallest average distance to the nearest park, 92 meters. Nearby parks for residents of Anacostia include Anacostia Park (along the river), Fort Davis Park, and Fort Stanton Park. Persons living in Cluster 36 (Woodland/Fort Stanton), in contrast, have the largest average distance to travel, 291 meters, or 3.9 minutes walking time. The clusters with the second and third longest distances to parks are also in Ward 8. Residents of Cluster 37 (Sheridan/Barry Farm) have an average distance of 277 meters to the nearest park, while those living in Cluster 38 (Douglas/ShIPLEY Terrace) must travel an average of 275 meters.

Green Roofs

Creating a “green roof” involves planting vegetation on a specially modified roof structure. When properly constructed, green roofs can extend the life of the roof by protecting it from the elements. Green roofs can also reduce heating and cooling costs in buildings by providing an additional layer of natural insulation. Furthermore, by increasing the total green space in a city, green roofs help contribute to the lowering of carbon dioxide and other green house gases and reduce storm water pollution into the rivers and streams..

²² Data on park and recreation area locations were obtained from D.C. Office of the Chief Technology Officer. Note that these data have no measures of the quality or usability of the parks or recreation areas, only their locations.

Map 9.2 - Public Parks and Neighborhood Clusters Washington, D.C., 2007



- Wards
- Public Parks
- Clusters
- Non-cluster areas

2,500 1,250 0 2,500 Meters



Green roofs are a relatively new, but growing, phenomenon in cities like Washington, D.C. Data provided by the D.C. Office of the Chief Technology Officer list 25 buildings in the city that currently have green roofs. The majority of these roofs (18) are installed in single-family homes, while another 2 are installed on commercial buildings.²³

Although relatively few in number, the largest concentration of green roofs is in Cluster 8 (Downtown/North Capitol Street) in Ward 6, which has a total of 7 green roofs (figure 9.1). Both of the commercial structures with green roofs are located in Cluster 8. The second highest number of green roofs is in Cluster 7 (Shaw/Logan Circle) in Ward 2, which has four roofs. The number of green roofs is anticipated to increase significantly as the District continues to green its building code. Additionally, green roofs will likely be incorporated into some of the major public-private redevelopment projects like Skyland (Cluster 35), Southwest waterfront (Cluster 9), and Hilleast (Cluster 26).

Examples of green roofs include the headquarters of the Federal Department of Transportation in Southeast and the Reeves Center on U Street. The passage of the energy bill also has a provision to promote the installation of green roofs will. The energy bill, and the Green Building Act will have longstanding and profound effects on the environment by encouraging more green roofs.

²³ The building type could not be determined for the remaining five roofs.





X. CONCLUSION

This report has taken the first step in tracking neighborhood conditions throughout the city. By continuing to update these indicators, Washington, D.C. can better measure its progress towards becoming a model 21st century city – a diverse community with strong economic growth, opportunities for all of its citizens, and a healthy environment for the future.

We conclude by noting three neighborhood clusters, in particular, that stand out and merit particularly close attention by the city as it strives to meet these challenges. All three clusters were severely distressed at the start of the decade, but in recent years have undergone significant changes.

- **Cluster 27 (Near Southeast/Navy Yard)** – This cluster had high unemployment and poverty rates and low median household income in 2000. Since 2000, however, it has experienced one of the largest drops among all clusters in households receiving food stamps and TANF benefits and strong home price growth through 2007. Cluster 27 also has a number of high performing public schools. Despite these positive conditions, Cluster 27 also had a relatively high foreclosure rate in 2007, a high share of students receiving free/reduced price lunch, high rates of deaths from cancer and violence, and a high share of tree sites without living trees.
- **Cluster 31 (Deanwood/Burrville)** – Like Cluster 27, this cluster also had high poverty rates in 2000. More recently, Cluster 31 has had robust home price increases, suggesting that a substantial renewal is underway in these neighborhoods. But, the cluster also had a high rate of subprime lending in 2005 and currently has one of the highest home foreclosure rates in the city, putting in jeopardy future progress. It also has one of the largest heart disease death rates in the city and a high share of sites without living trees.
- **Cluster 37 (Sheridan/Barry Farm)** – Home to many families, Cluster 37 has the largest average household size in the city and one of the highest birth rates. Of the three clusters, Cluster 37 also has the largest concentration of social problems. It had high poverty and unemployment rates in 2000 and continues to have large shares of households benefiting from food stamps and TANF. Cluster 37 also has a high rate of teenage births and a large share of single-parent families. Nonetheless,



it is one of the areas of the city continuing to show strong home price appreciation in 2007.

These three neighborhood clusters appear to be experiencing major transitions, and may have even turned a corner to break free of previous cycles of disinvestment and decline. It would be a great success story for the city if all three of these neighborhoods were to continue on this upward trajectory. It will be crucial, however, to continue to track conditions in these neighborhoods, to confirm that progress is staying on track. Already, the slowdown in the housing market and the rising numbers of home foreclosures are threatening to derail the progress that has been made.

Although the strong economic growth in the city and region and the boom in the city's housing market in the first half of the decade contributed greatly to the current progress in these three neighborhood clusters, they also benefited from several prominent public and private investments.

- **Arthur Capper and Carrollsburg Dwellings** was a 23-acre 758-unit public housing complex located in Near Southeast across from the Navy yard (Cluster 27). The previous existing properties were old and obsolete. The high concentration of low-income units, combined with the barracks-style architecture of the developments, deterred any significant investment in the community. As a result, much of the housing was demolished to make way for a new, mixed-income community. The \$34.9 million Federal grant awarded has leveraged a total of over \$424 million for the creation of 1,562 rental and home ownership units, office space, neighborhood retail space and a community center. The housing strategy will replace the demolished units with 707 public housing units, 525 affordable rental units and 330 market rate homes for purchase, for a total of 1,562 new units. By replacing all occupied public housing units, the Arthur Capper/Carrollsburg development will be the first HOPE VI site in the country to provide one-for-one replacement of demolished public housing units.
- **The Yards** contemplates the development of 5.5 million square feet of retail, housing, office and civic uses on 42 acres of the former Southeast Federal Center site along the Anacostia River. The Yards is located between Nationals Park and the Navy Yard (Cluster 27), on the Green Line. The Yards is the largest project under construction in the District of Columbia. The Yards will offer Washingtonians an eclectic and authentic urban waterfront neighborhood featuring excellence in sustainable design and:
 - World-class 5.5 acre waterfront park and marina
 - 400,000 square feet of vibrant restaurants and shops



- 2,800 units of for sale and rental housing, including market rate and affordable housing
 - 1.8 million square feet of new office space
 - Adaptive reuse of historic and unique industrial buildings
 - An innovative Low Impact Development (LID) streetscape system, designed to help clean up the Anacostia River.
- **The Capitol Riverfront and Baseball District** includes the new Nationals Park, home of the Washington Nationals, and 60 acres surrounding the stadium, bound by the Anacostia River and South Capitol Street, New Jersey Avenue, and M Street, SE (Cluster 27). Plans call for an exciting and vibrant neighborhood with a diverse mix of retail, entertainment, residential, and office uses. The new stadium will provide a unique and exceptional experience for baseball fans and act as a catalyst for the development of a waterfront entertainment destination for neighborhood residents and visitors to enjoy year-round. When complete, the Capitol Riverfront is expected to generate \$10 to \$15 million per year in new tax revenues for the District, provide countless new jobs for District residents, and create business opportunities for local, small, and disadvantaged business enterprises. The revitalization of the Capitol Riverfront will also include the construction of the Anacostia Riverwalk between the ballpark and the Washington Navy Yard, which will include a five-acre public park at the Southeast Federal Center and a new ferry pier at the foot of First Street, SE.
- **The Deanwood Strategic Development Plan**, approved by the DC Council in 2008, lays out the future development priorities for the Deanwood neighborhood (Cluster 31).
 - Strengthen and enhance “Focus Nodes” in Deanwood with higher quality commercial and mixed-use development.
 - Focus strategic residential infill in the areas where there are significant vacant lots. Explore alternative community-beneficial uses for vacant lots, such as community gardens.
 - In areas with few lot vacancies, develop strategies to preserve and strengthen the neighborhood.
 - Promote residential infill along Nannie Helen Burroughs Avenue and Sheriff Road.
- Cluster 37 is the location of the pending **Barry Farm New Community**, which will redevelop public housing projects into mixed-income communities, with opportunities provided for current, low-income residents to remain. The Anacostia Transit Area



Strategic Investment Plan calls for a series of investments from 2004 to 2014, which include:

- 1,200 new or rehabilitated housing units,
- Up to 100,000 square feet additional convenience and food service retail space,
- Up to 65,000 square feet shopper's goods retail, and
- Planned new office space will be occupied by up to 1,000 additional employees.

This cluster also includes the contemplated development of the Anacostia Metro rail station as a multi-modal transit facility and mixed-use hub for shops, apartment residences, and government offices. A centerpiece of the plan will be a new headquarters building for the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA) and 200,000 square feet of District government offices.

This illustrates how strategic use of public funds and incentives for private investment can achieve notable results in transforming neighborhoods. As with any investment strategy, however, timing is paramount. The three neighborhood clusters were able to capitalize on shrinking opportunities for private investment in other, already developed, parts of the city.

A further challenge for the city will be to assess whether current residents are benefiting from neighborhood changes, or whether economic development forces are displacing low-income families in favor of more affluent newcomers. Tracking social indicators, such as employment and school performance included in this report, will be crucial in verifying that current residents benefit from current and future development in the city.



REFERENCES

- Casey Trees. 2007. *Casey Trees Programs*. Washington, D.C.: Casey Trees.
<http://www.caseytrees.org/programs/index.html> (accessed August 27, 2008).
- Casey Trees. 2007b. *Why Casey Trees?* Washington, D.C.: Casey Trees.
<http://www.caseytrees.org/programs/WhyCT.html> (accessed August 27, 2008).
- D.C. Kids Count Collaborative. 2005. *Every Kid Counts in the District of Columbia: 12th Fact Book*. Washington, D.C.
- D.C. Kids Count Collaborative. 2007. *Every Kid Counts in the District of Columbia: 14th Fact Book*. Washington, D.C.
- Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2005. *Crime in the United States*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice. http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/data/table_01.html (accessed August 6, 2008).
- Federal Reserve Bank of New York. 2007. *State-Level Subprime Loan Characteristics*, December.
- Food and Nutrition Service. 2008. *Food Stamp Program Participation and Costs, as of July 29, 2008*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Agriculture.
<http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/fssummar.htm> (accessed August 14, 2008).
- Garrison, David F., Margery Austin Turner, Jennifer Comey, Barika X. Williams, Elizabeth Guernsey, Mary Filardo, Marni Allen, Nancy Huvendick, and Ping Sung. Forthcoming. *Quality Schools, Healthy Neighborhoods, and the Future of D.C.* Washington, D.C.: The Office of the State Superintendent of Education.
- Metropolitan Police Department. 2008. *District Crime Data at a Glance*,
http://mpdc.dc.gov/mpdc/cwp/view,a,1239,q,561242,mpdcNav_GID,1523,mpdcNav,%7C.asp (accessed August 6, 2008).
- Office of Family Assistance. 2008. *TANF Caseload Data 2000-2007, as of July 15, 2008*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/data-reports/caseload/caseload_recent.html (accessed August 14, 2008).



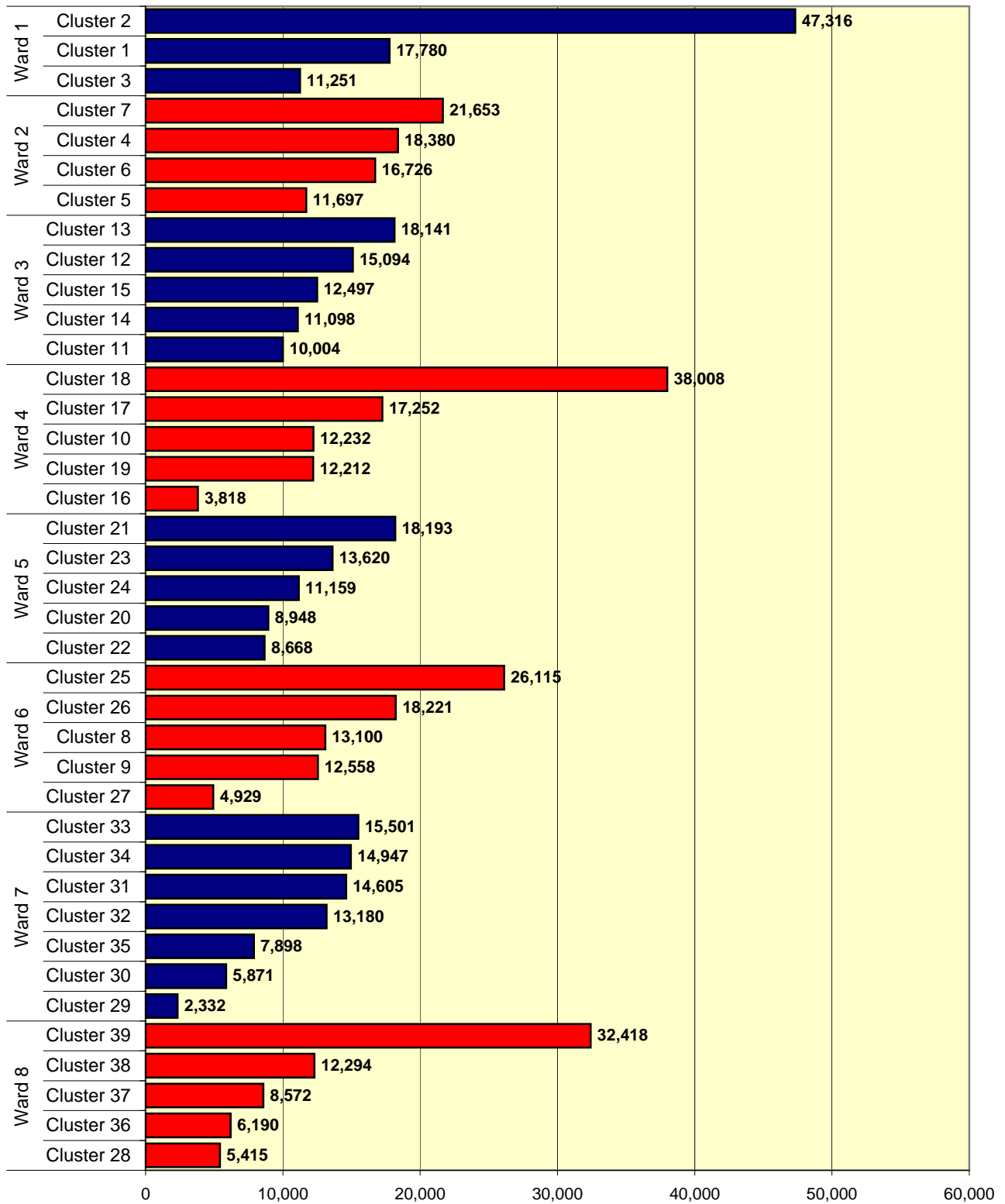
- Stokes, Aleis, and John Mechem. 2007. *Delinquencies and Foreclosures Increase in Latest MBA National Delinquency Survey*. Washington, DC: The Mortgage Bankers Association. <http://www.mortgagebankers.org/NewsandMedia/PressCenter/58758.htm> (accessed April 1, 2008).
- Tatian, Peter A. 2008. *District of Columbia Housing Monitor*. Washington, D.C.: NeighborhoodInfo DC. Winter.
- Turner, Margery Austin, G. Thomas Kingsley, Kathryn L.S. Pettit, Mary Kopczynski Winkler, and Barika X. Williams. 2007. *Housing in the Nation's Capital 2007*. Washington, D.C.: The Fannie Mae Foundation.



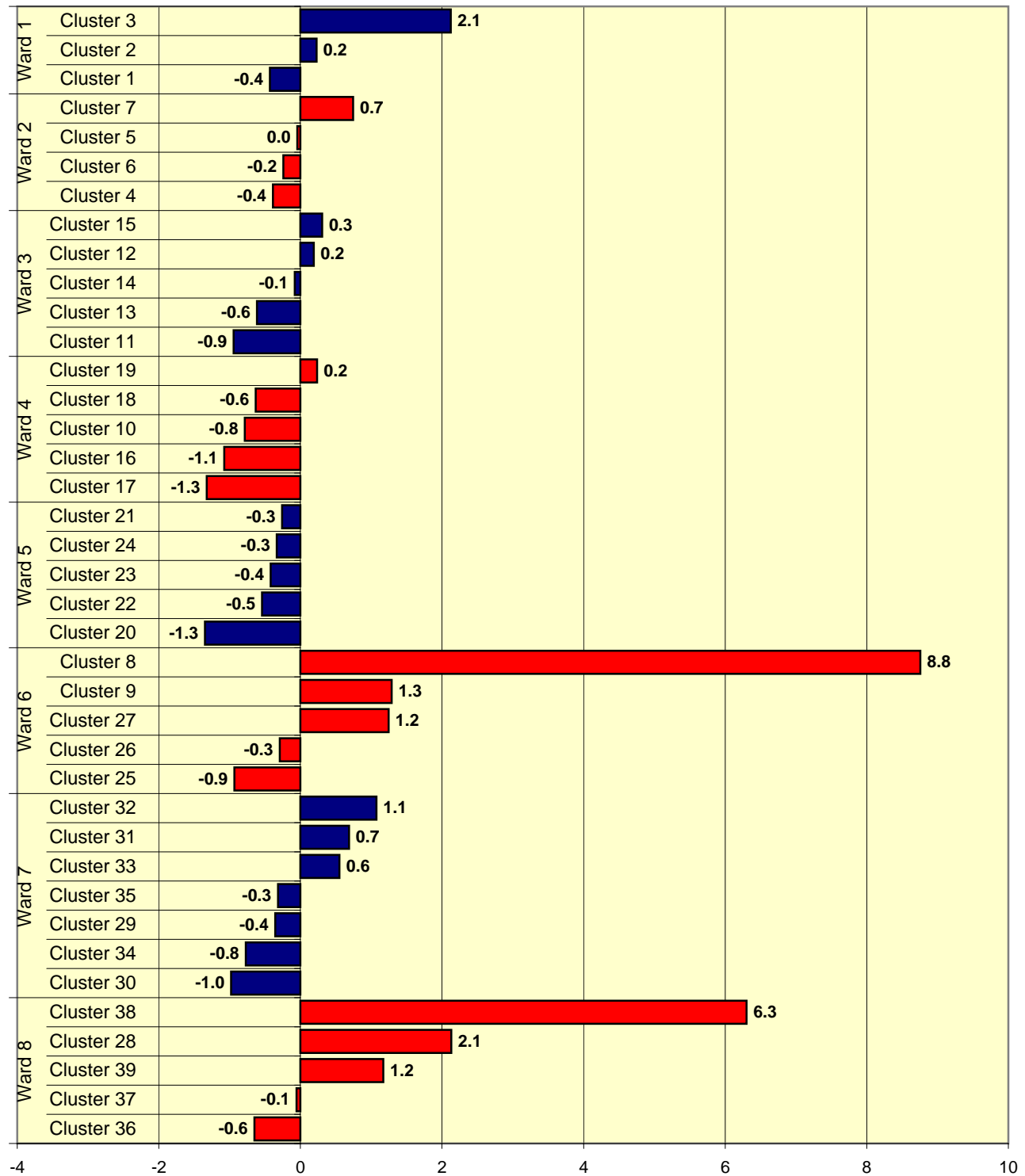
APPENDIX A – DATA CHARTS AND TABLES



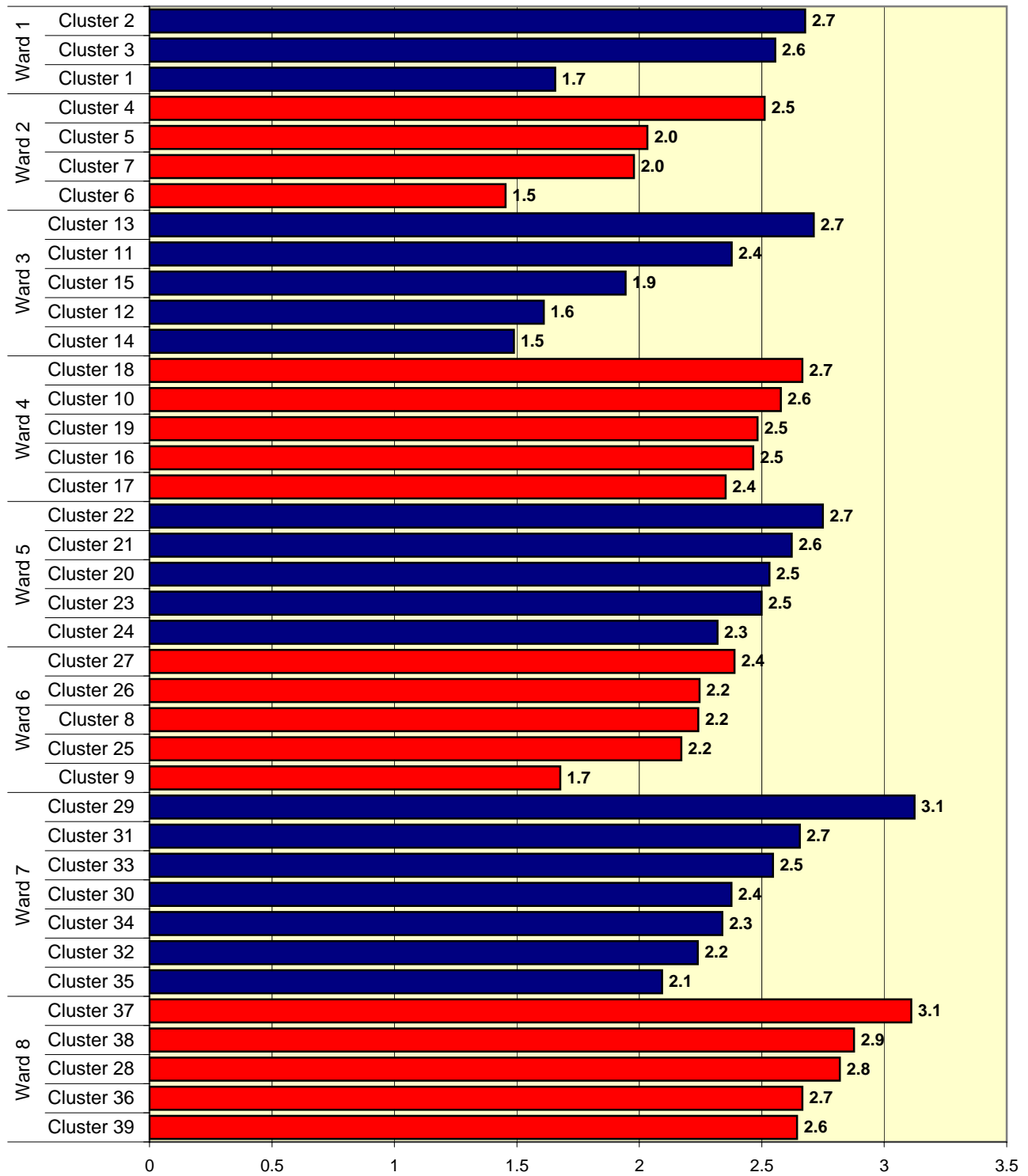
Population (Estimates), 2005



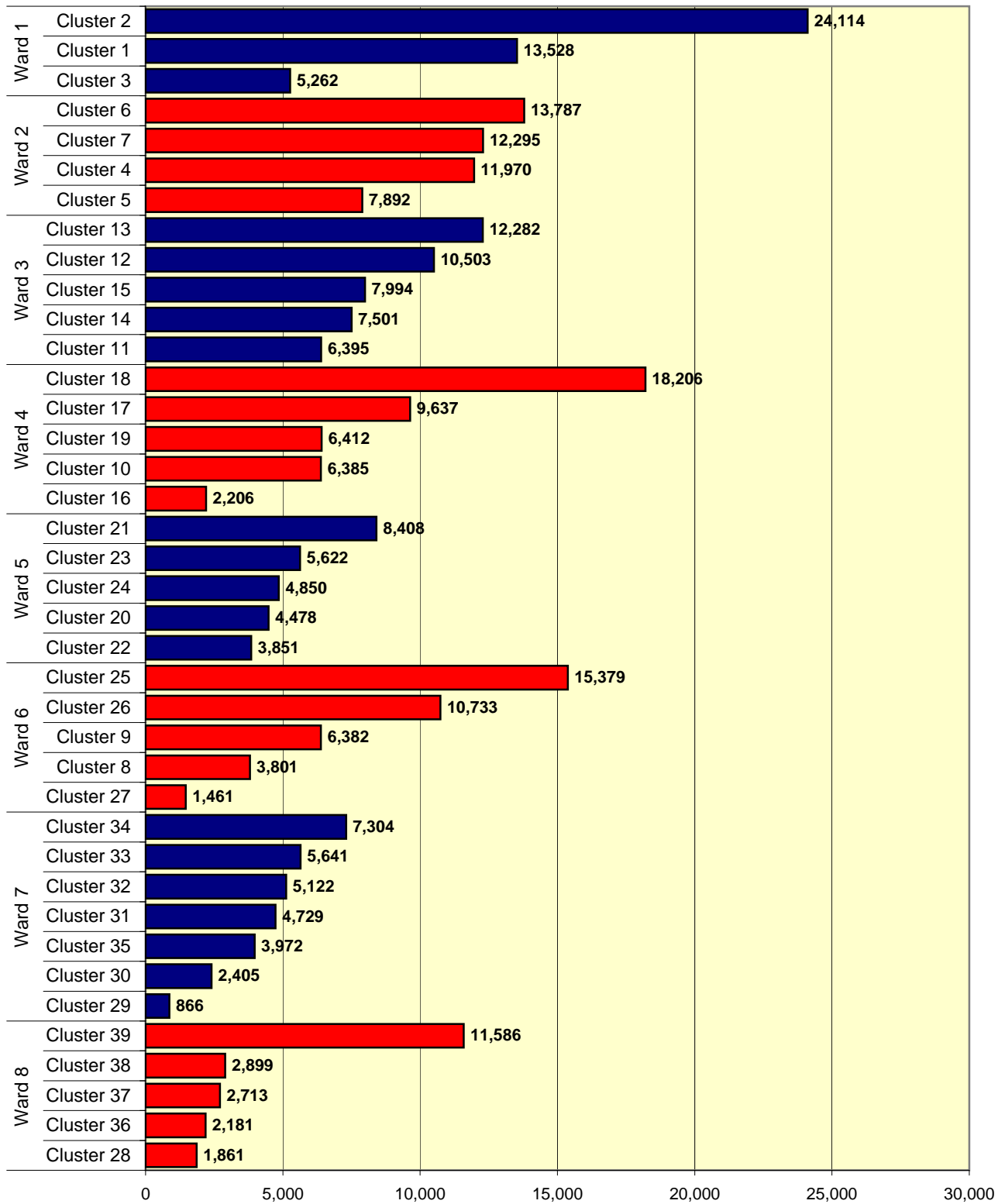
Annual Population Change (%), 2000 - 2005



Persons per Household, 2000

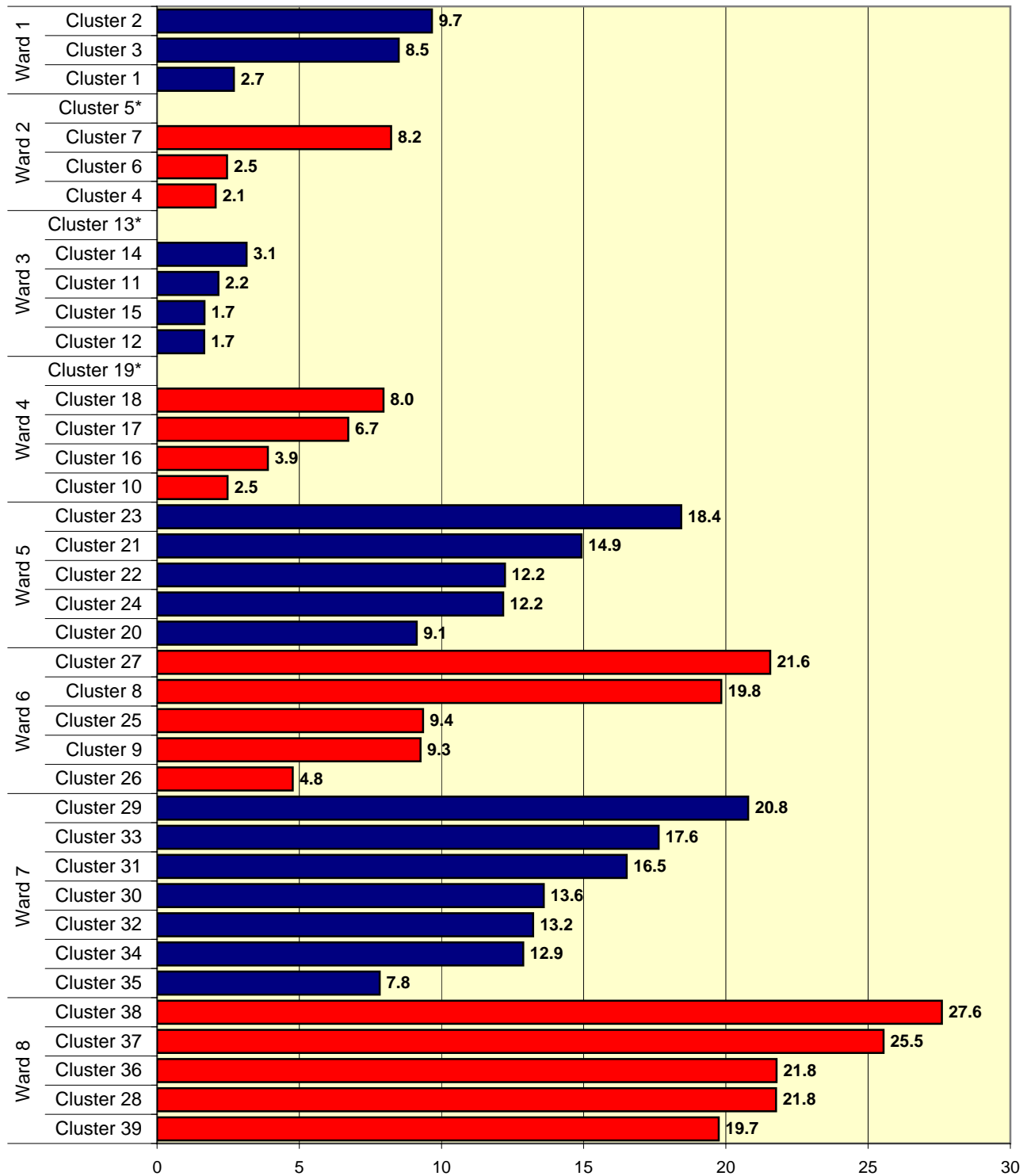


Persons 16+ Years Old in Civilian Labor Force, 2000



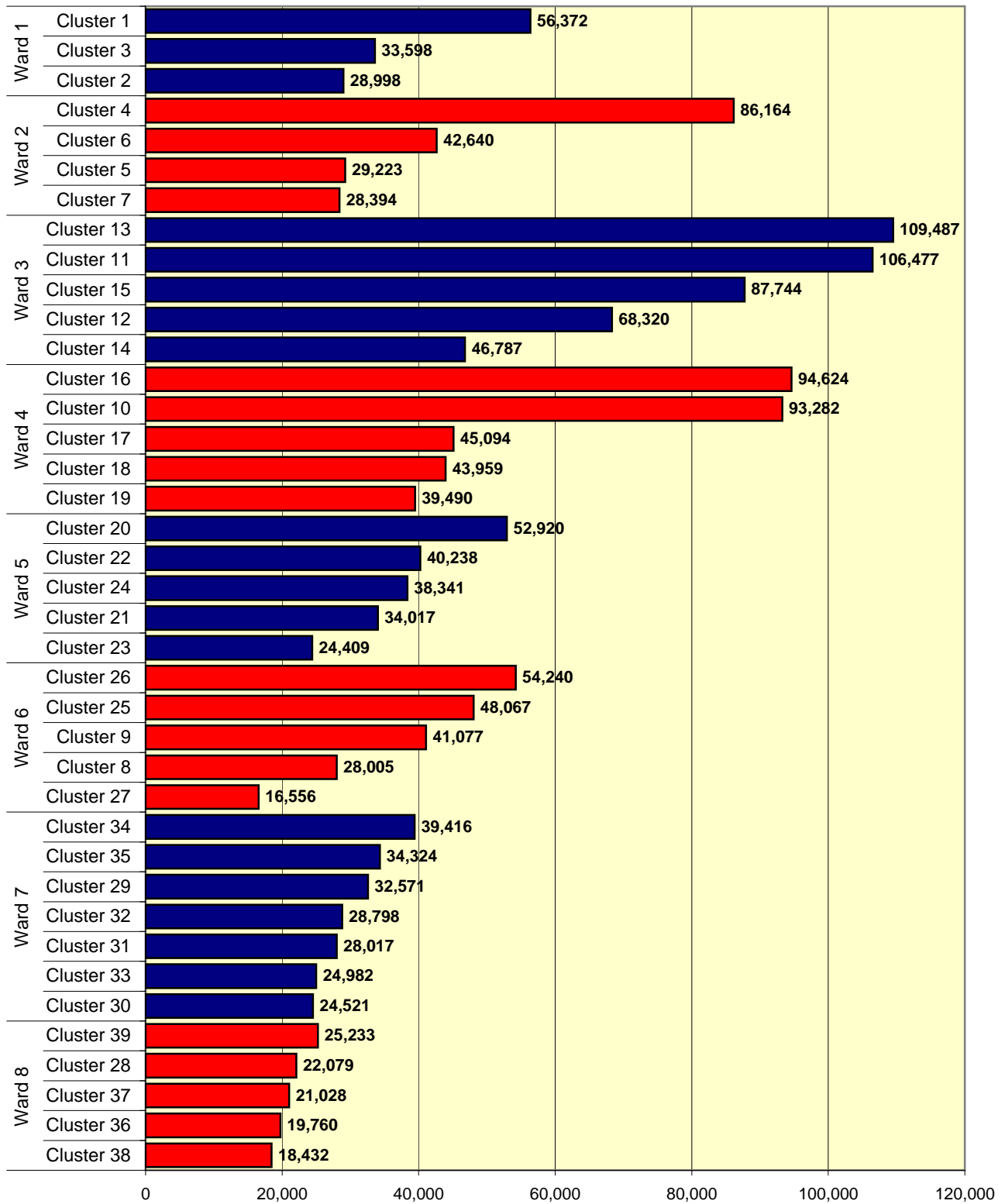
Data compiled by NeighborhoodInfo DC.

Unemployment Rate (%), 2000



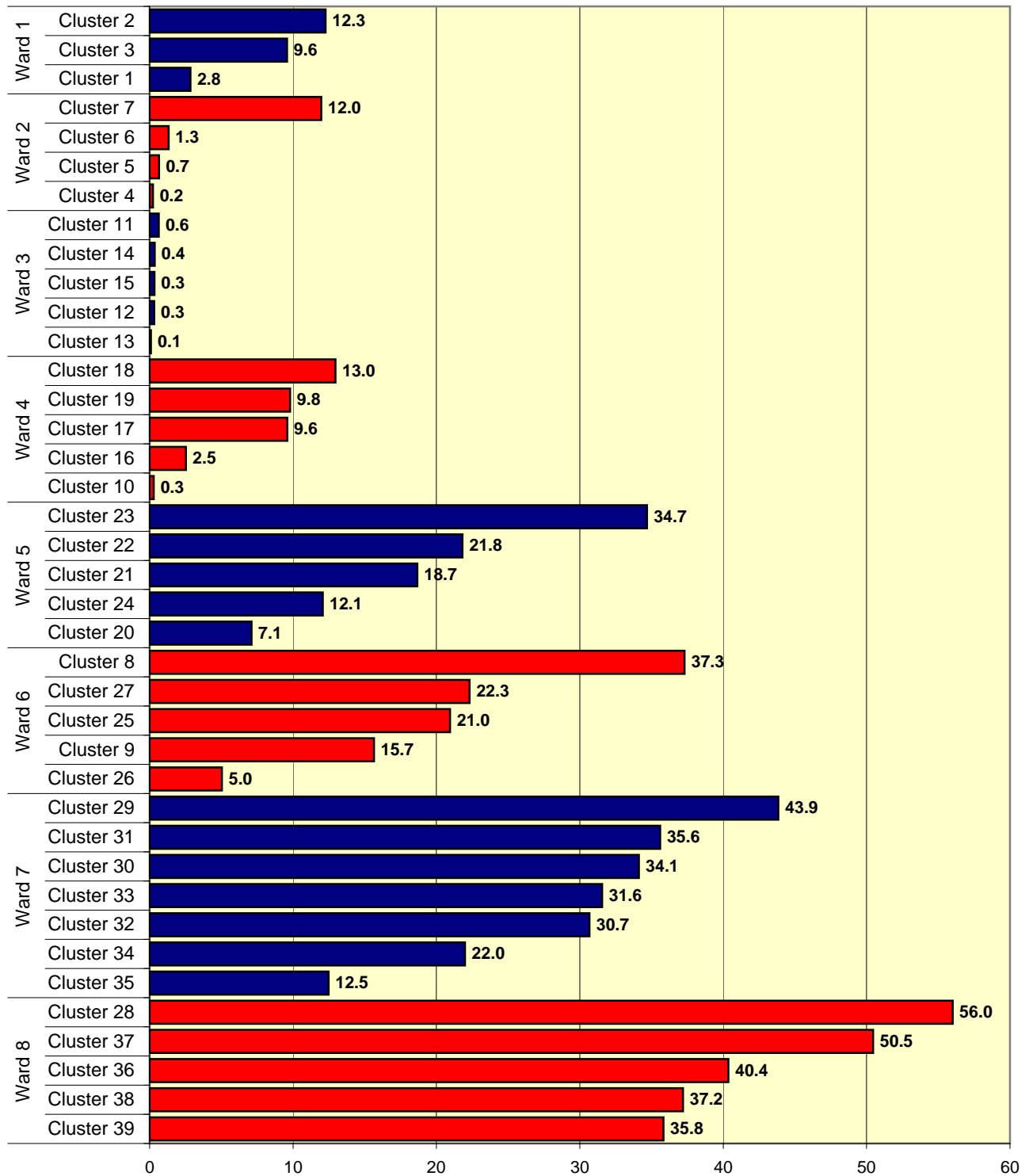
*Unemployment rates were suppressed for some clusters because of a data problem with the Census 2000 Summary File 3. The Census Bureau reports that labor force data for some places where colleges are located appear to overstate the estimates of people in the labor force, the unemployed, and the percent unemployed because of data capture errors.

Median Household Income (\$), 2000

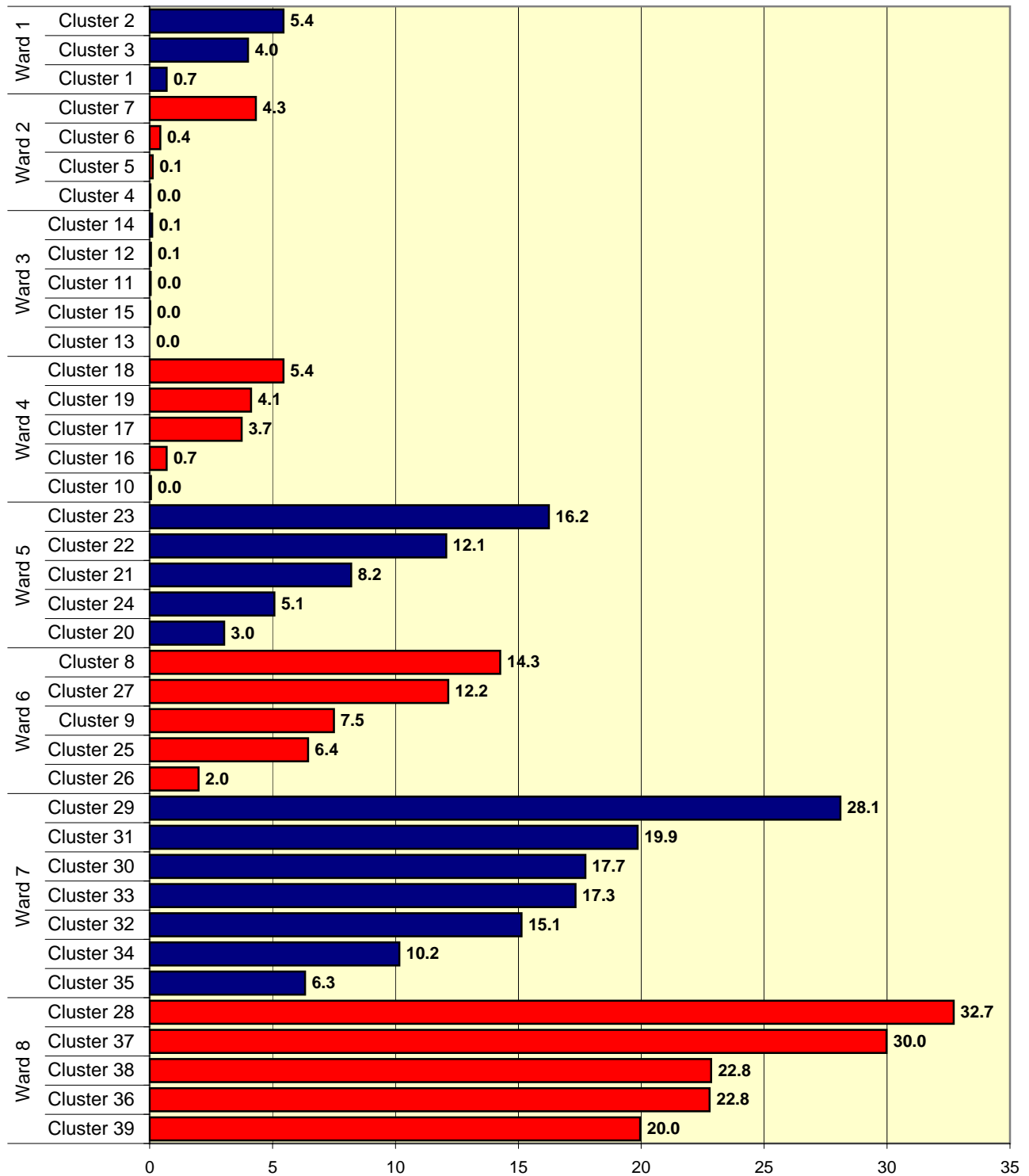


Data compiled by NeighborhoodInfo DC.

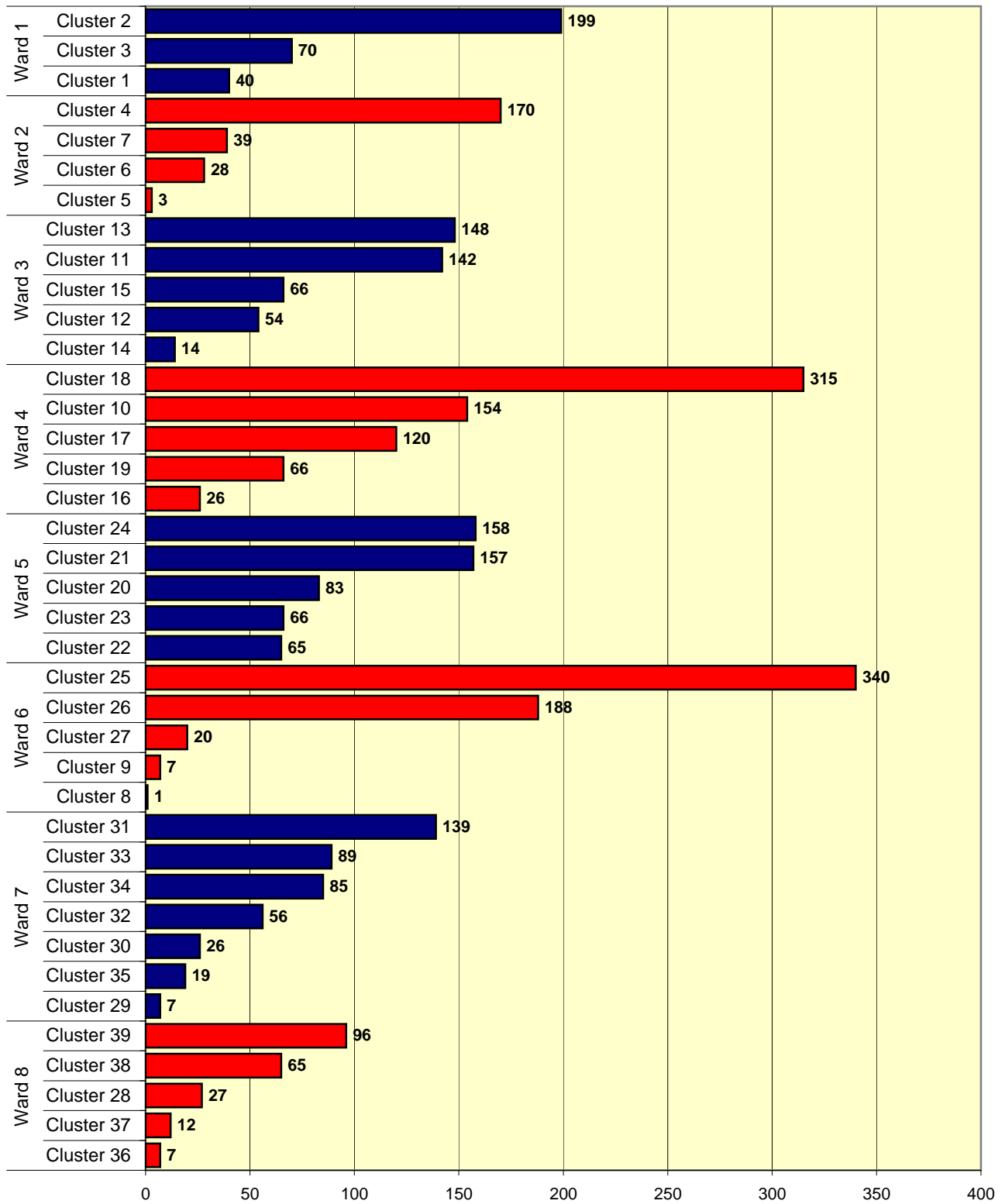
% Persons Receiving Food Stamps, 2007



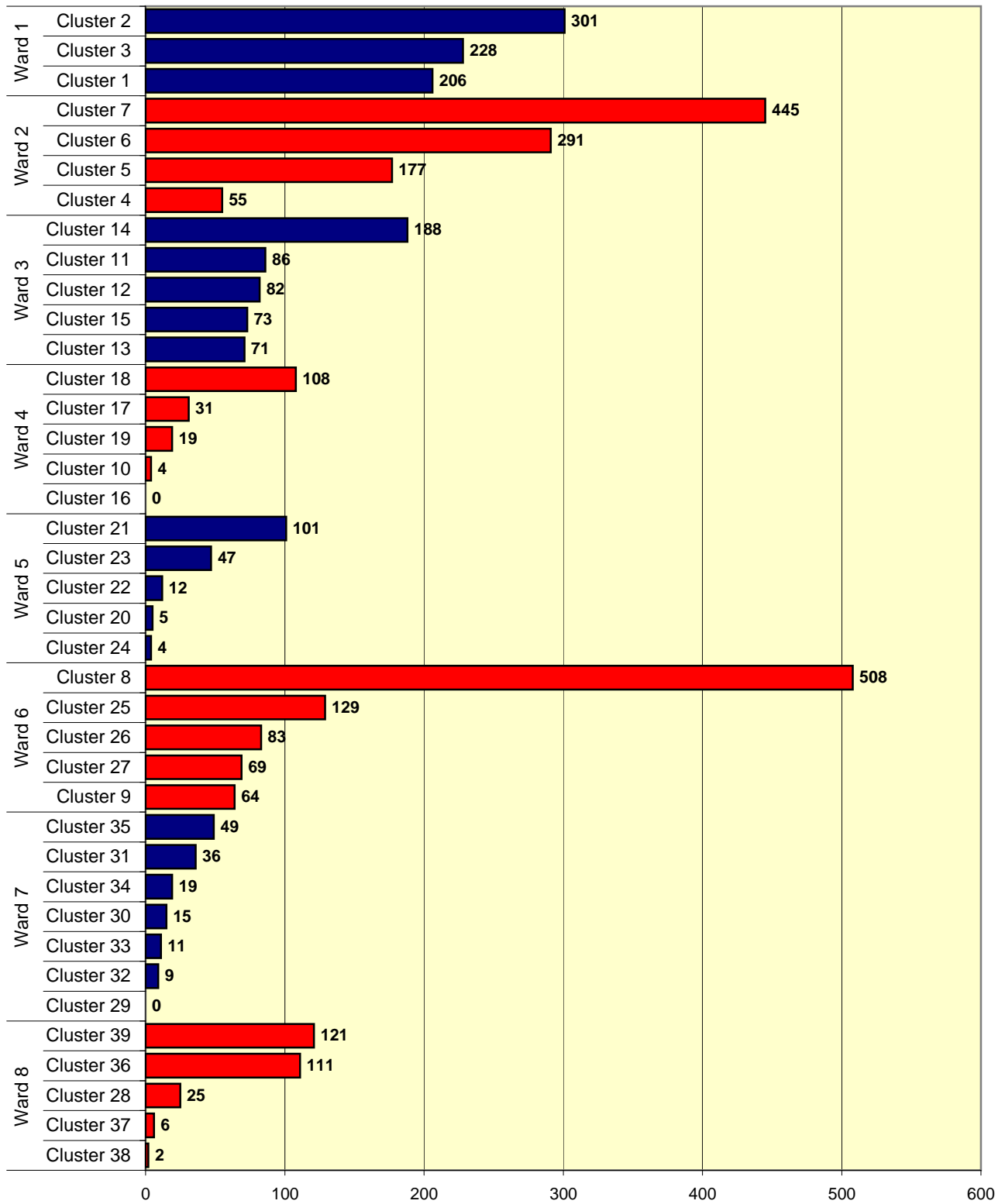
% Persons Receiving TANF, 2007



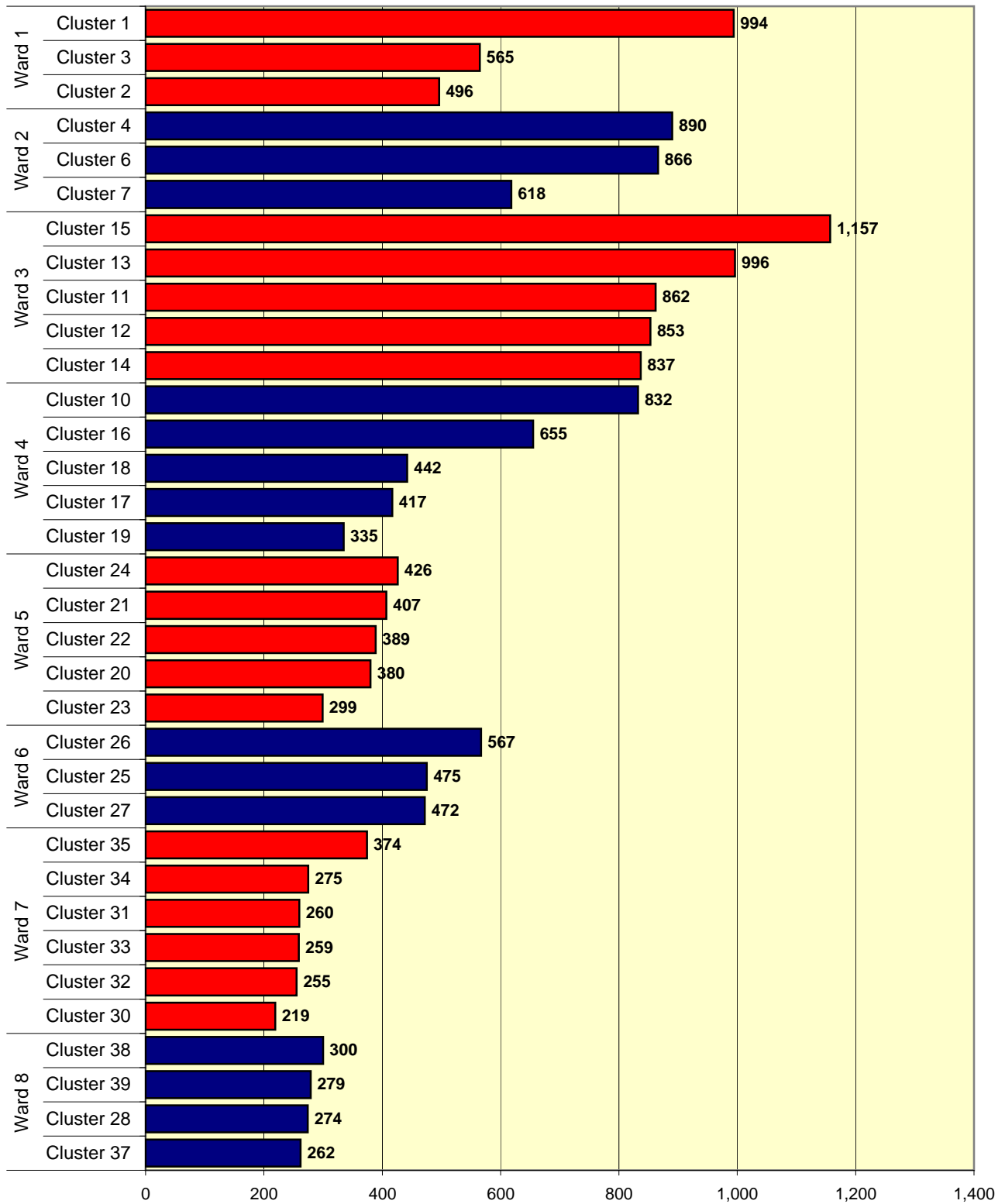
Sales of Single-Family Homes, 2007



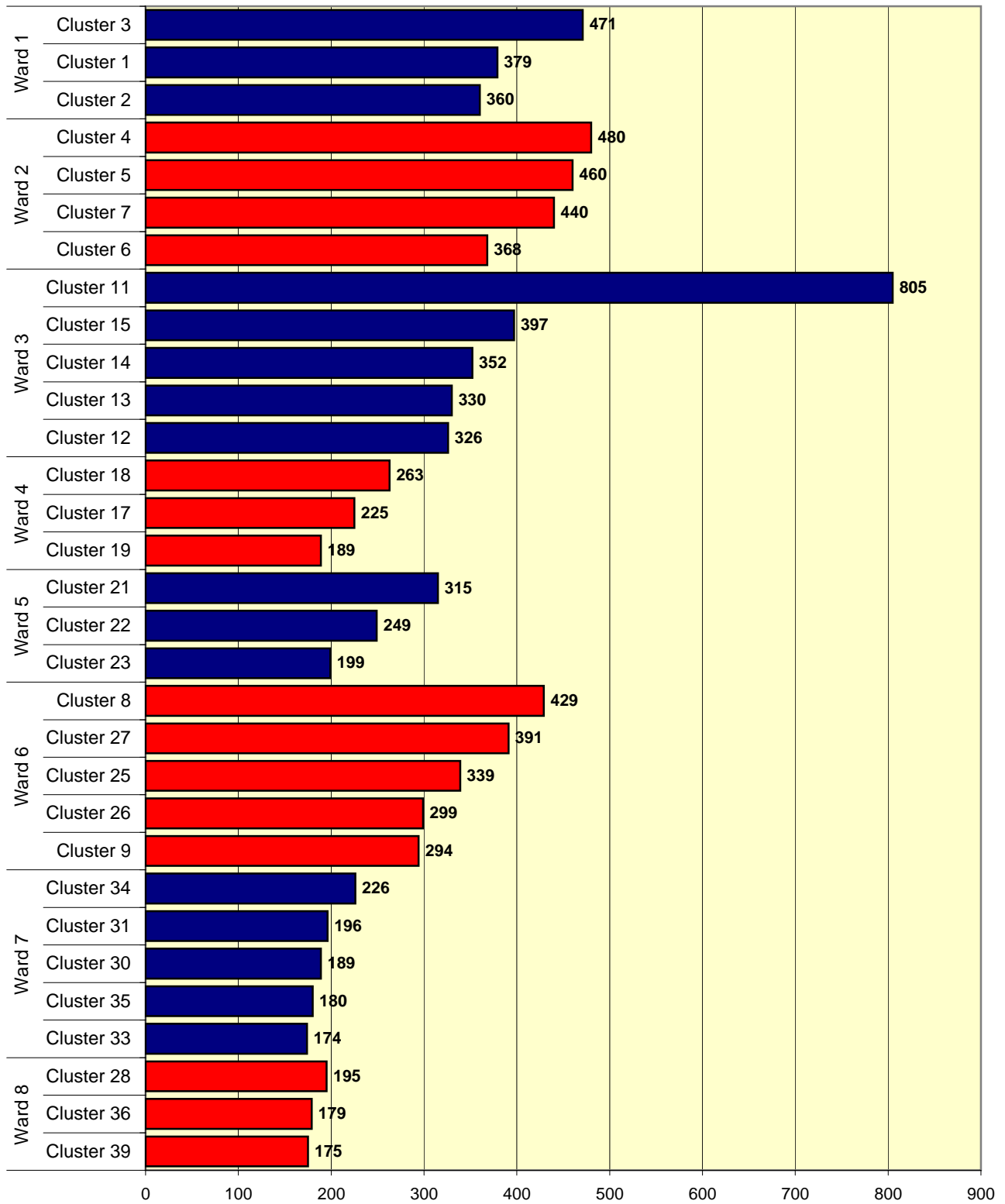
Sales of Condominium Units, 2007



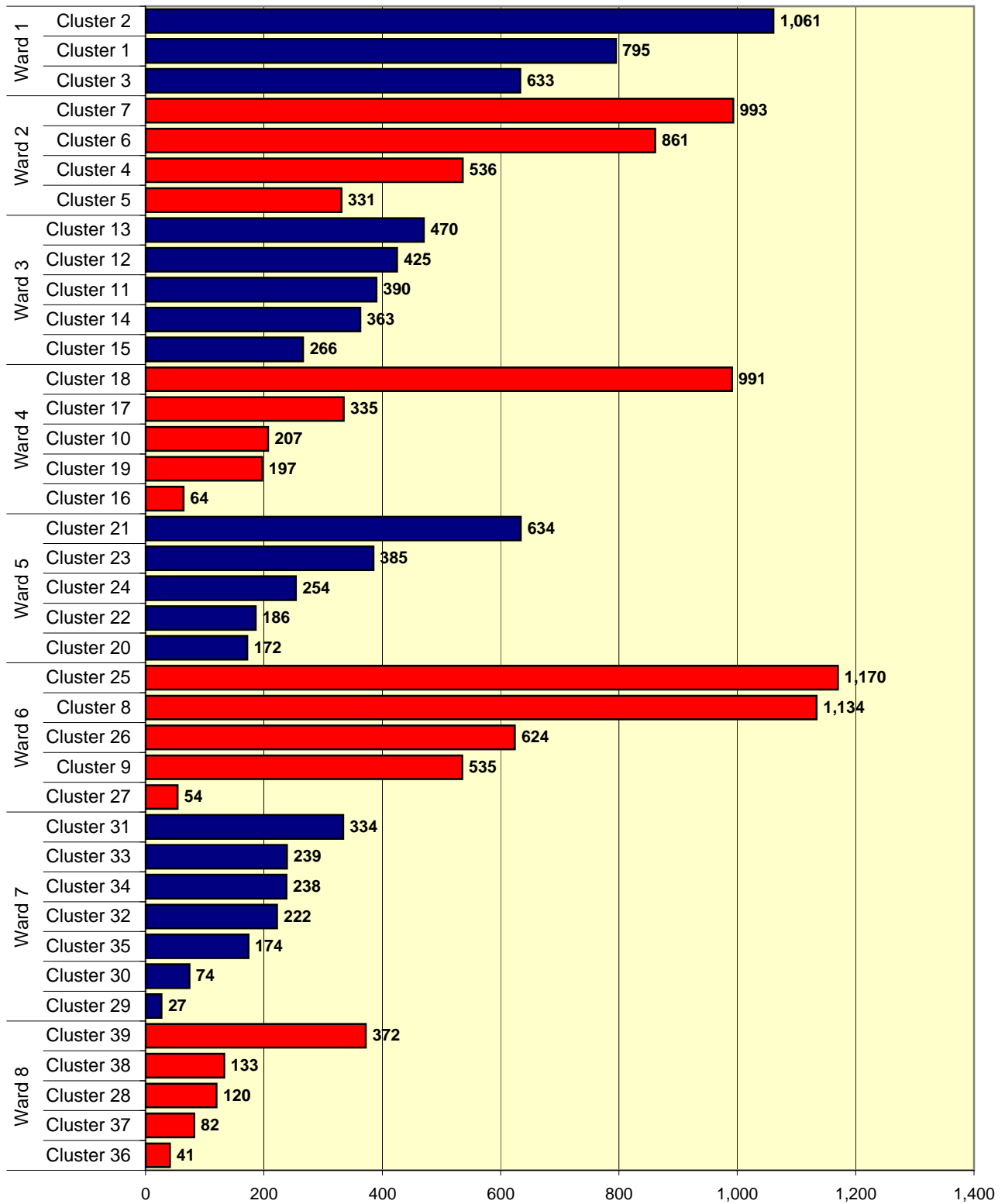
Median Sales Price of Single-Family Homes (\$ thous.), 2007



Median Sales Price of Condominium Units (\$ thous.), 2007

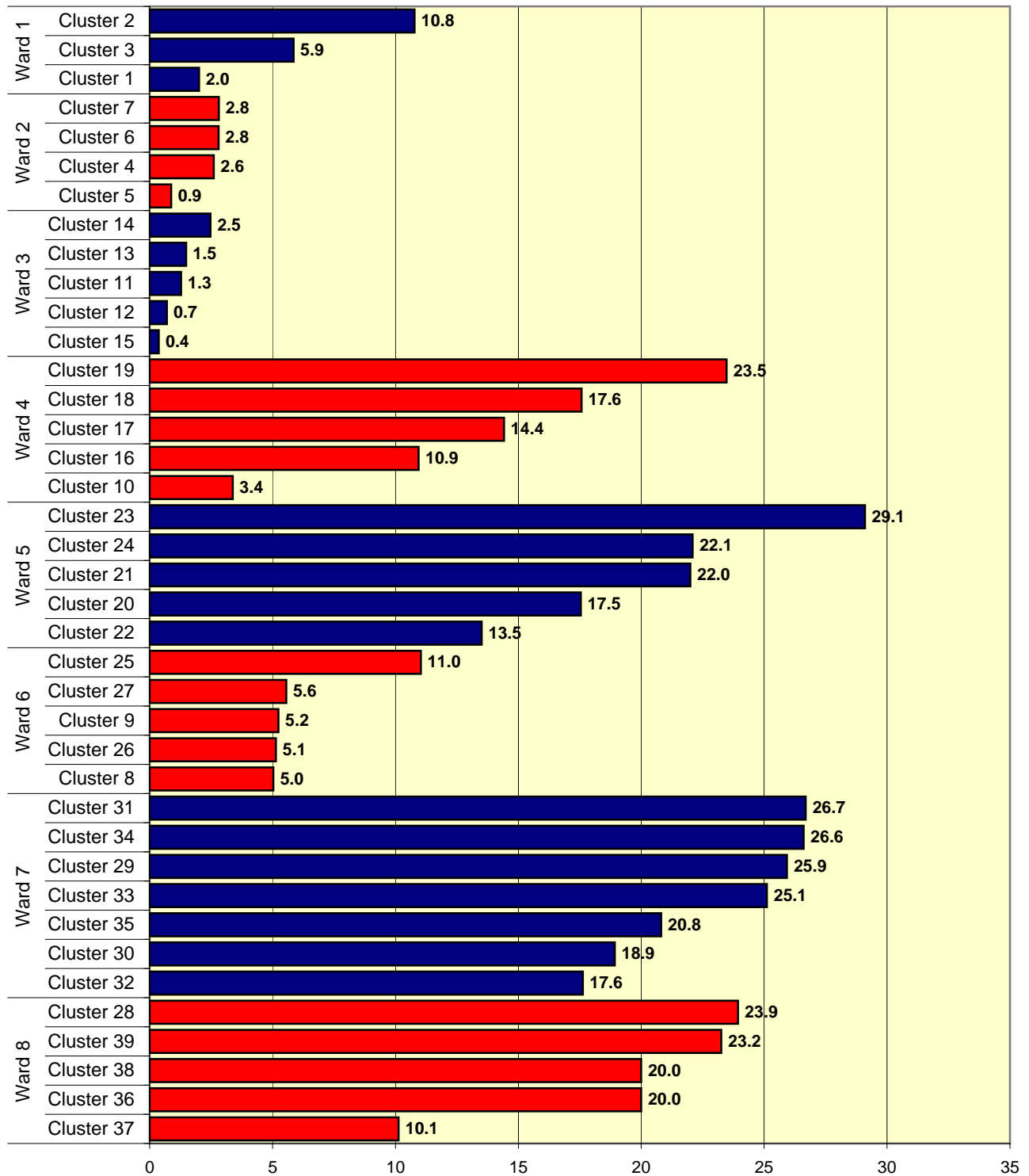


Number of Home Purchase Mortgage Originations, 2005

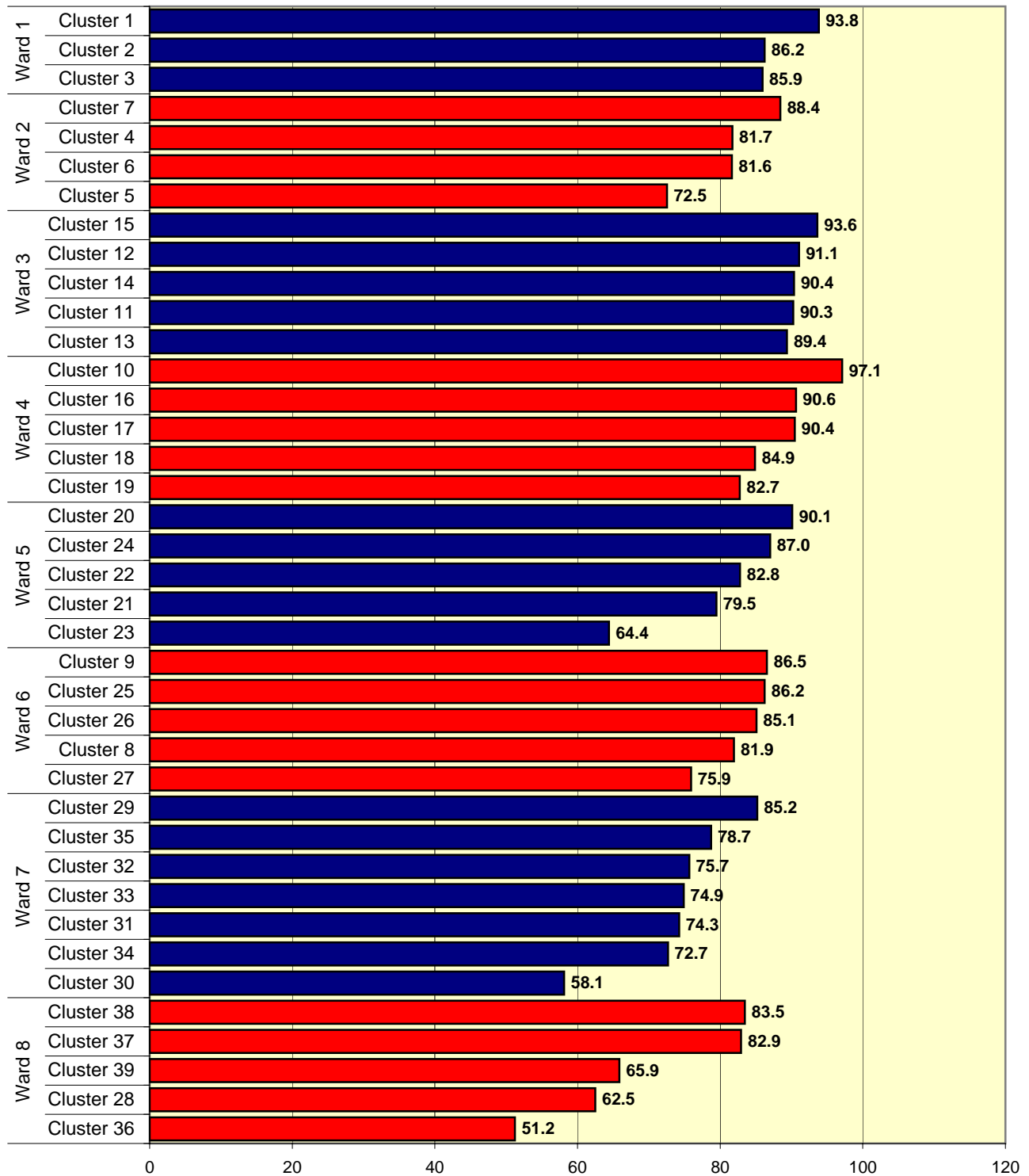


Data compiled by NeighborhoodInfo DC.

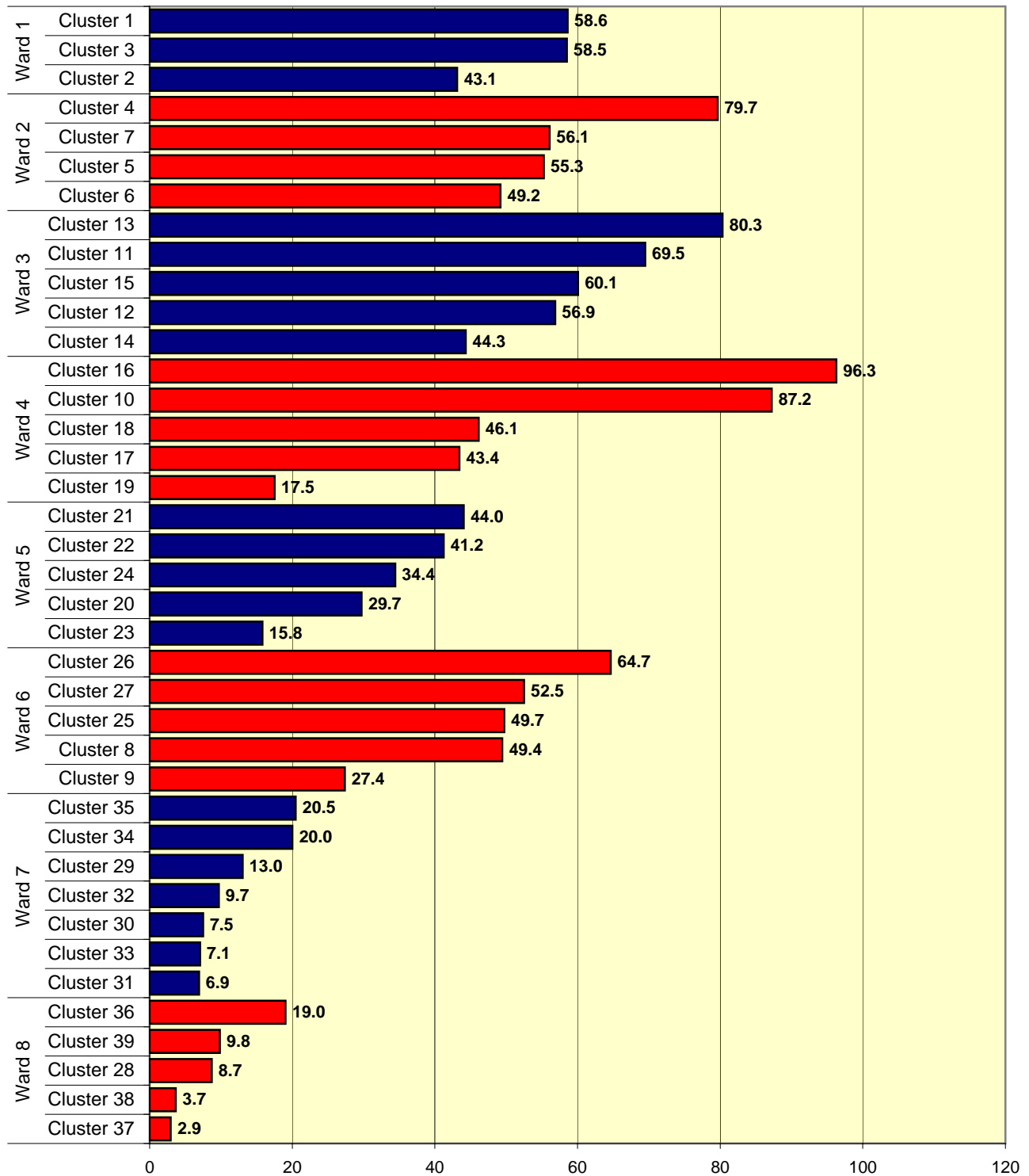
% Mortgages from Subprime Lenders, 2005



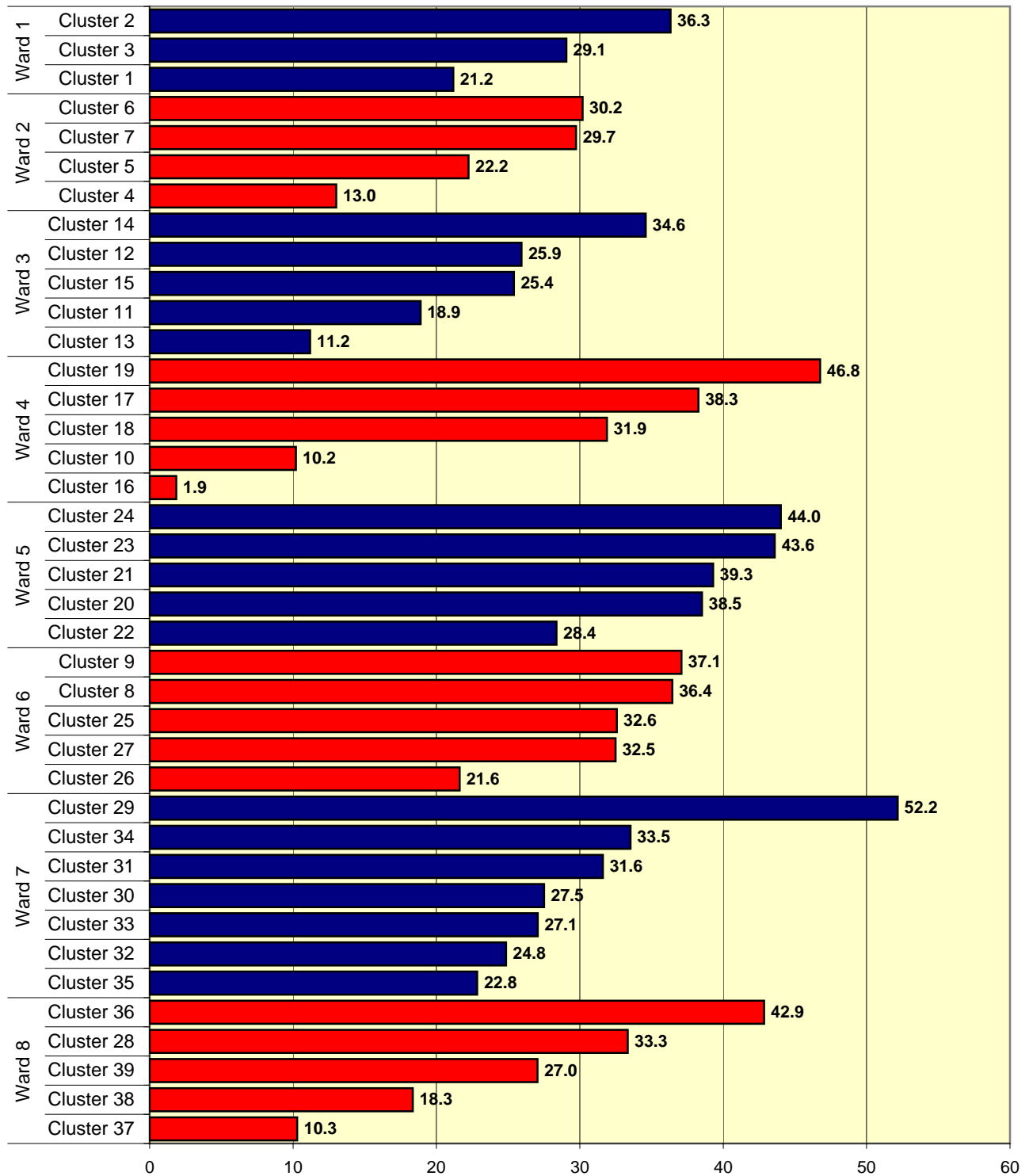
% Owner-Occupied Home Purchase Mortgages, 2005



% Mortgages to High Income Home Buyers, 2005

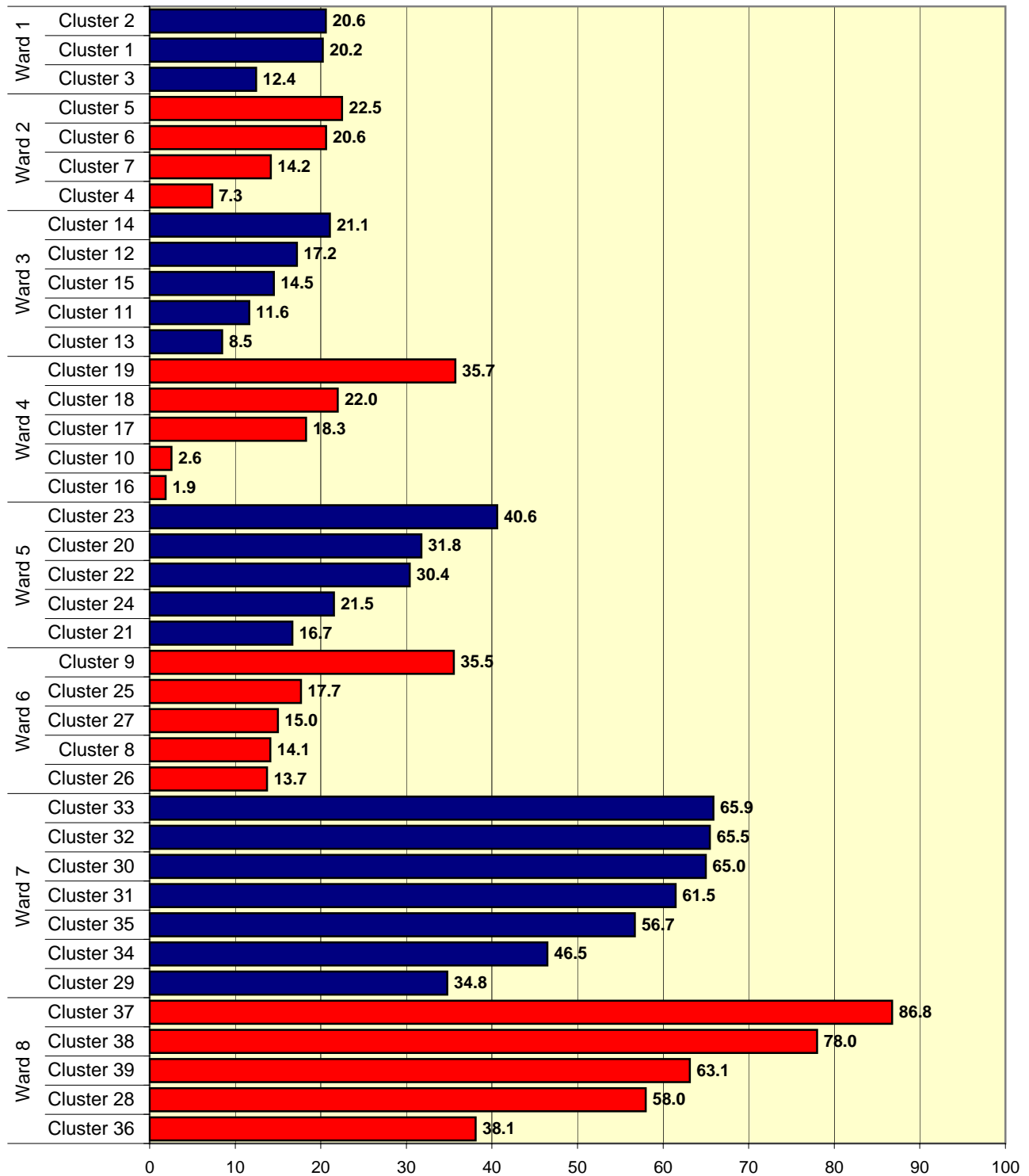


% Mortgages to Moderate Income Home Buyers, 2005



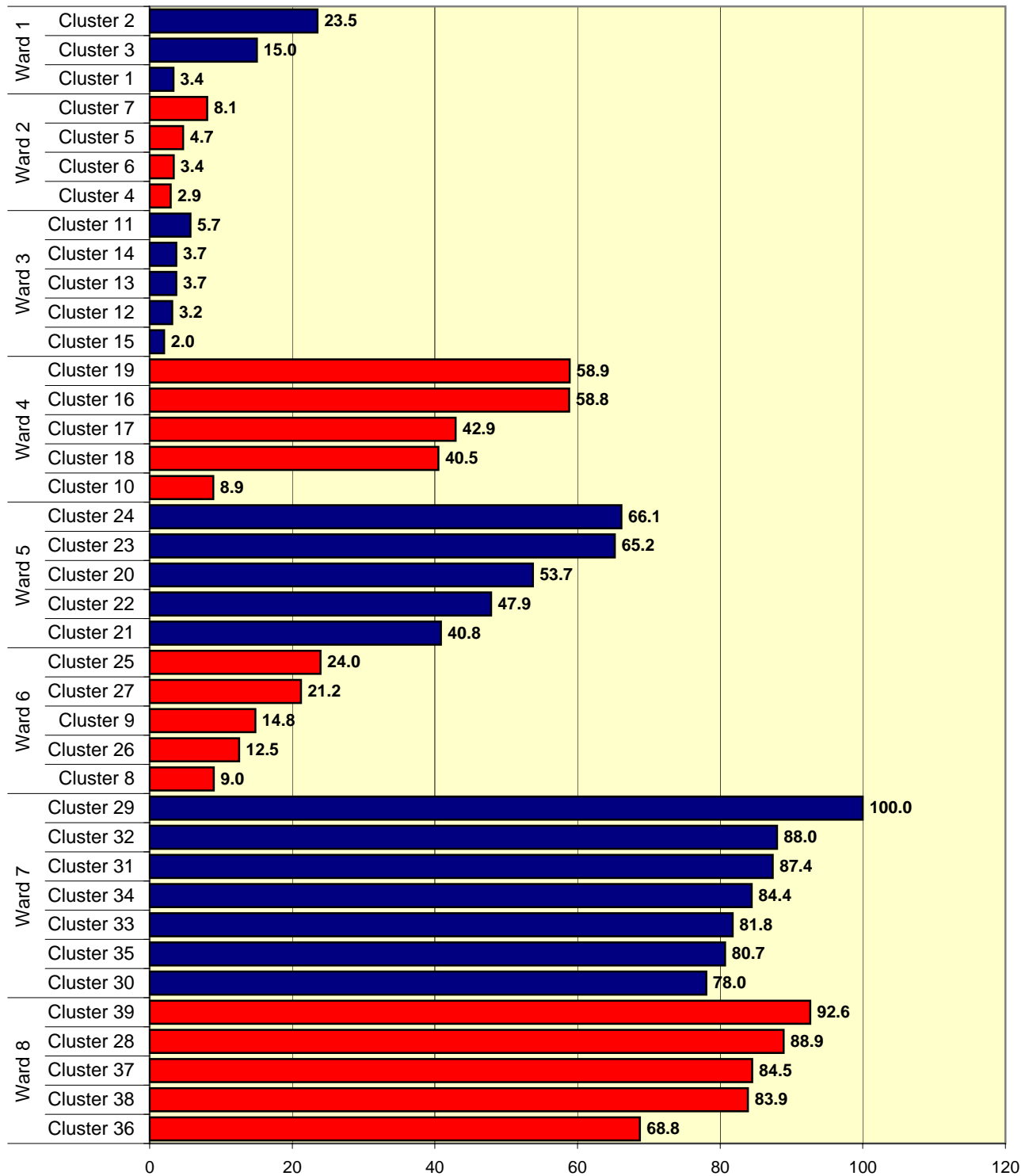
Data compiled by NeighborhoodInfo DC.

% Mortgages to Very Low/Low Income Home Buyers, 2005

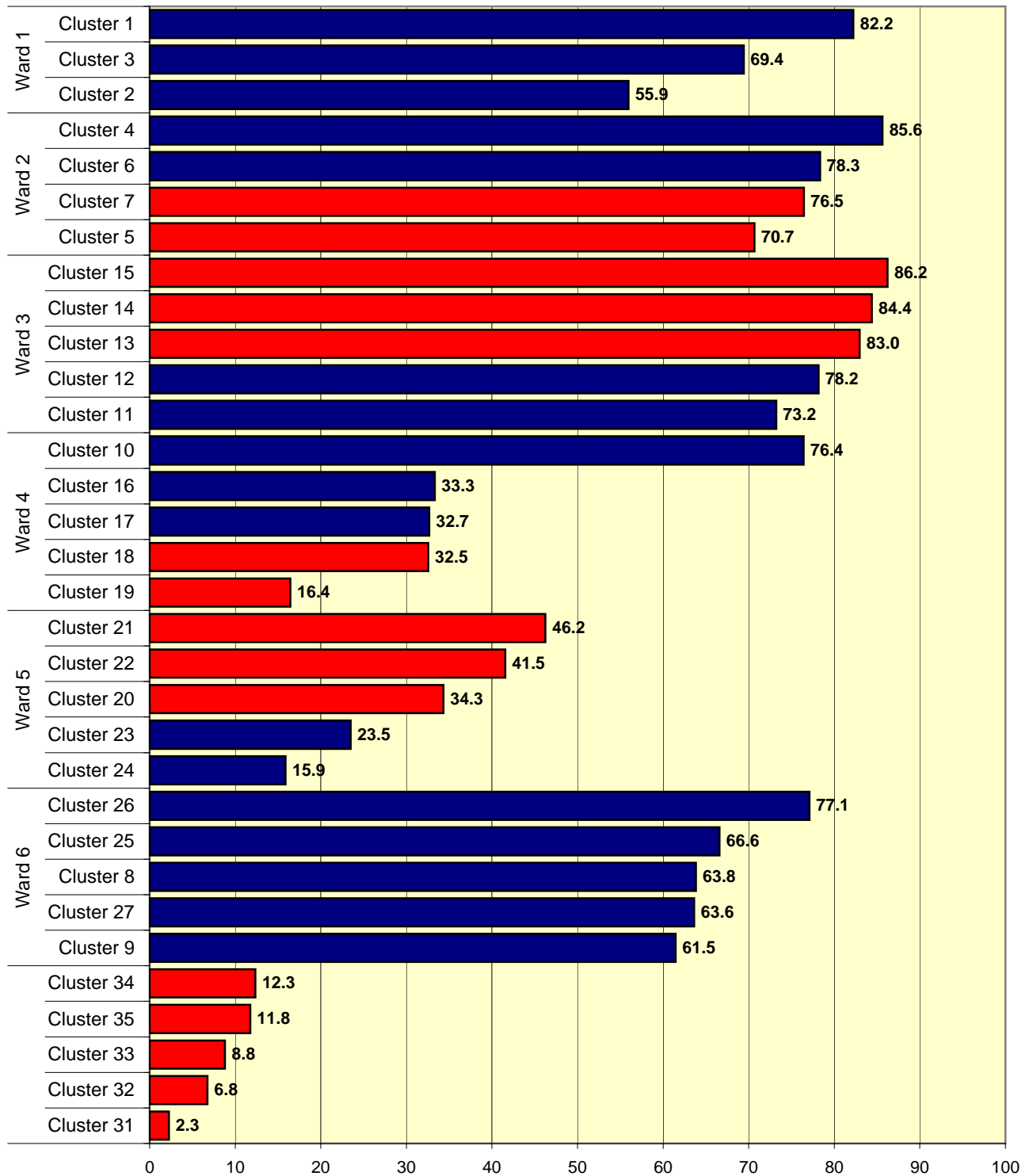


Data compiled by NeighborhoodInfo DC.

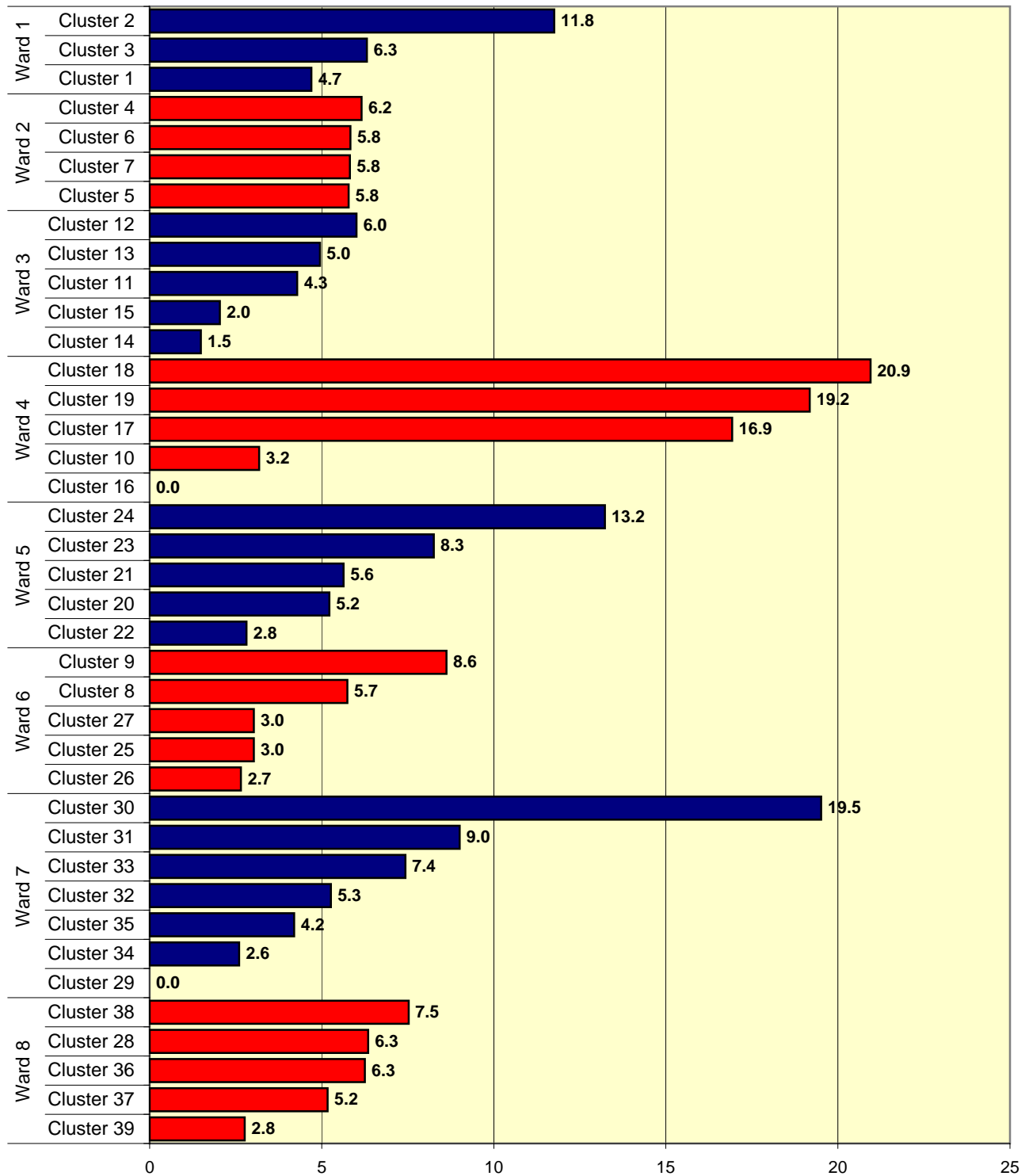
% Mortgages to Black Home Buyers, 2005



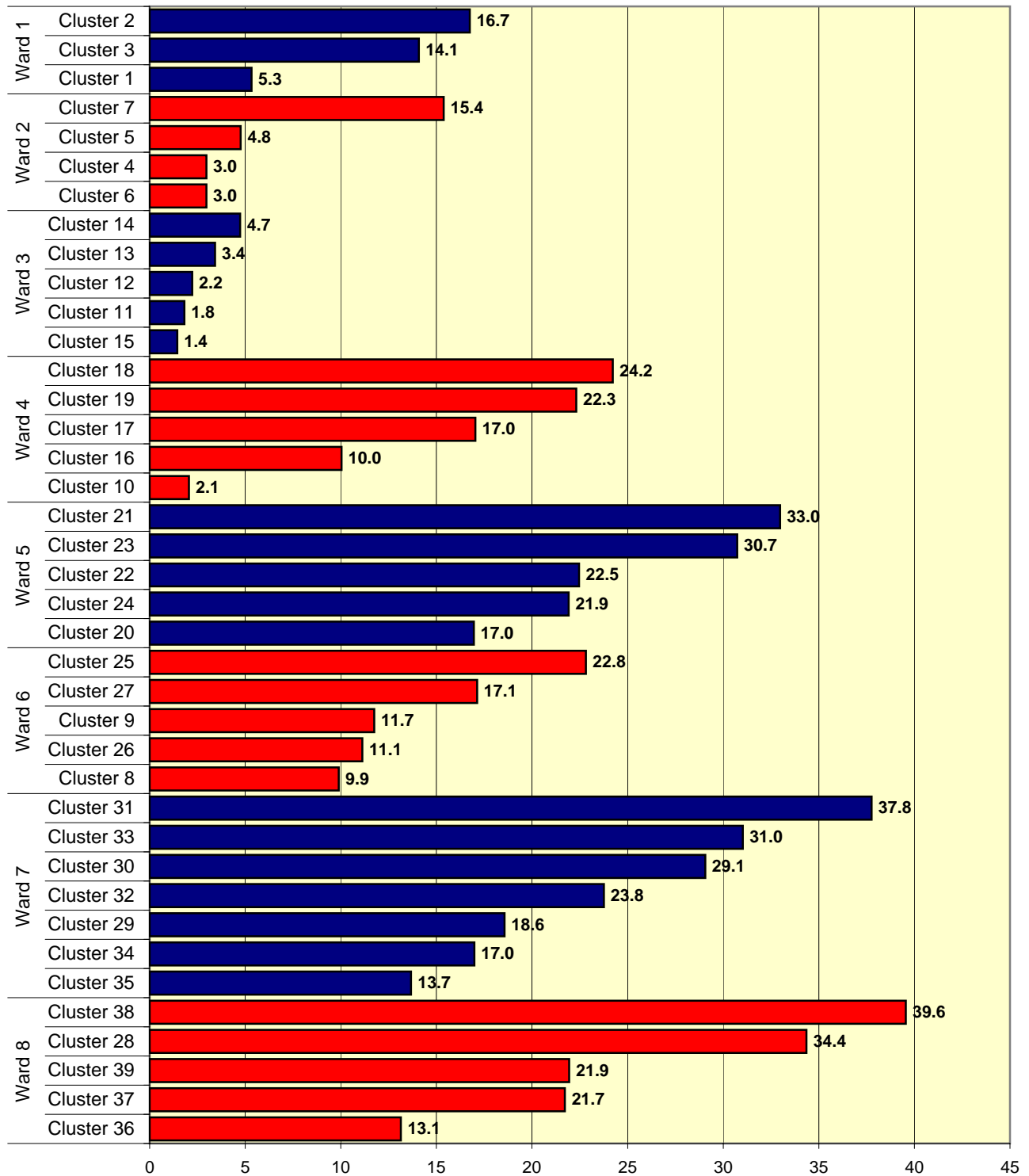
% Mortgages to White Home Buyers, 2005



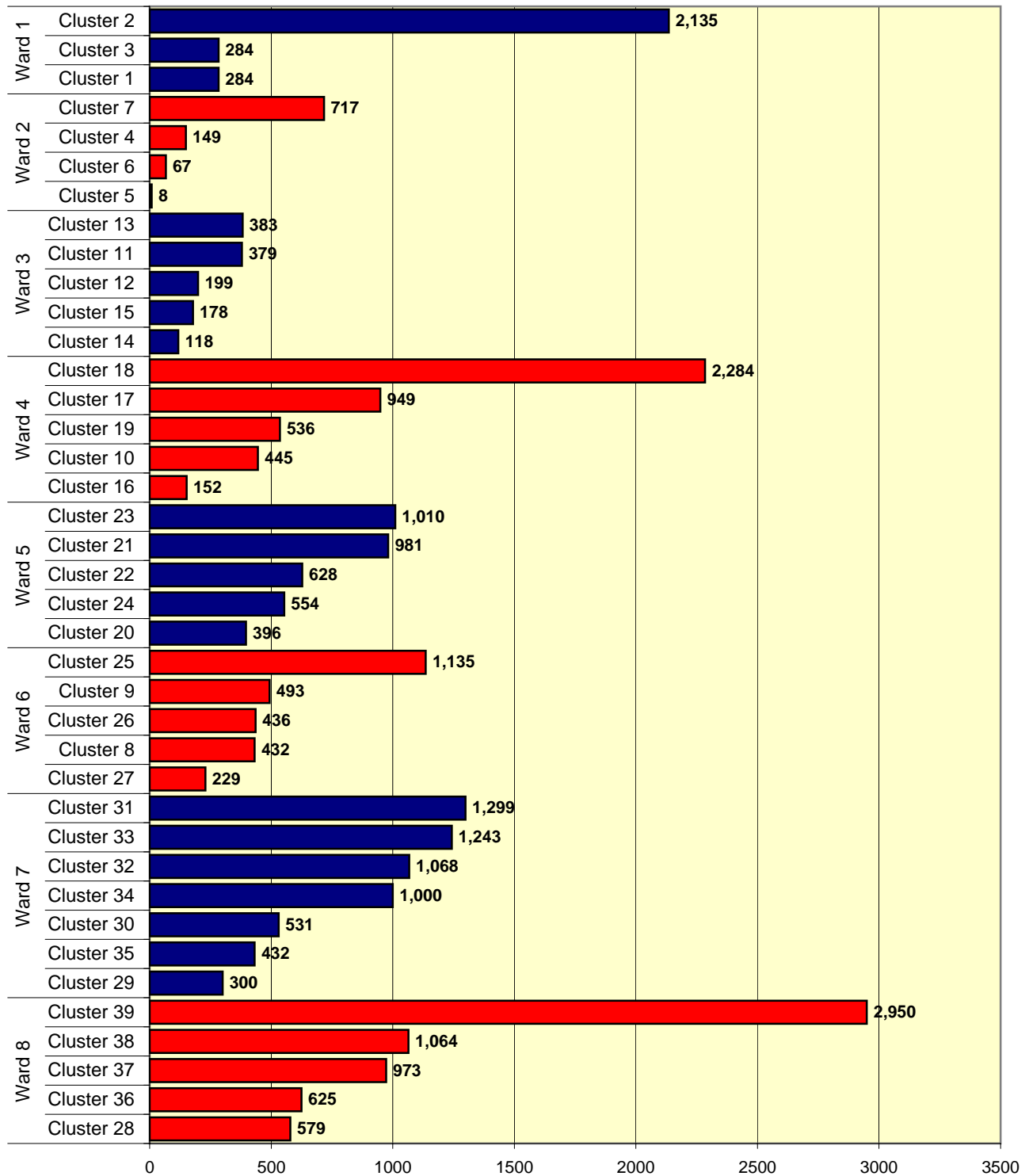
% Mortgages to Hispanic Home Buyers, 2005



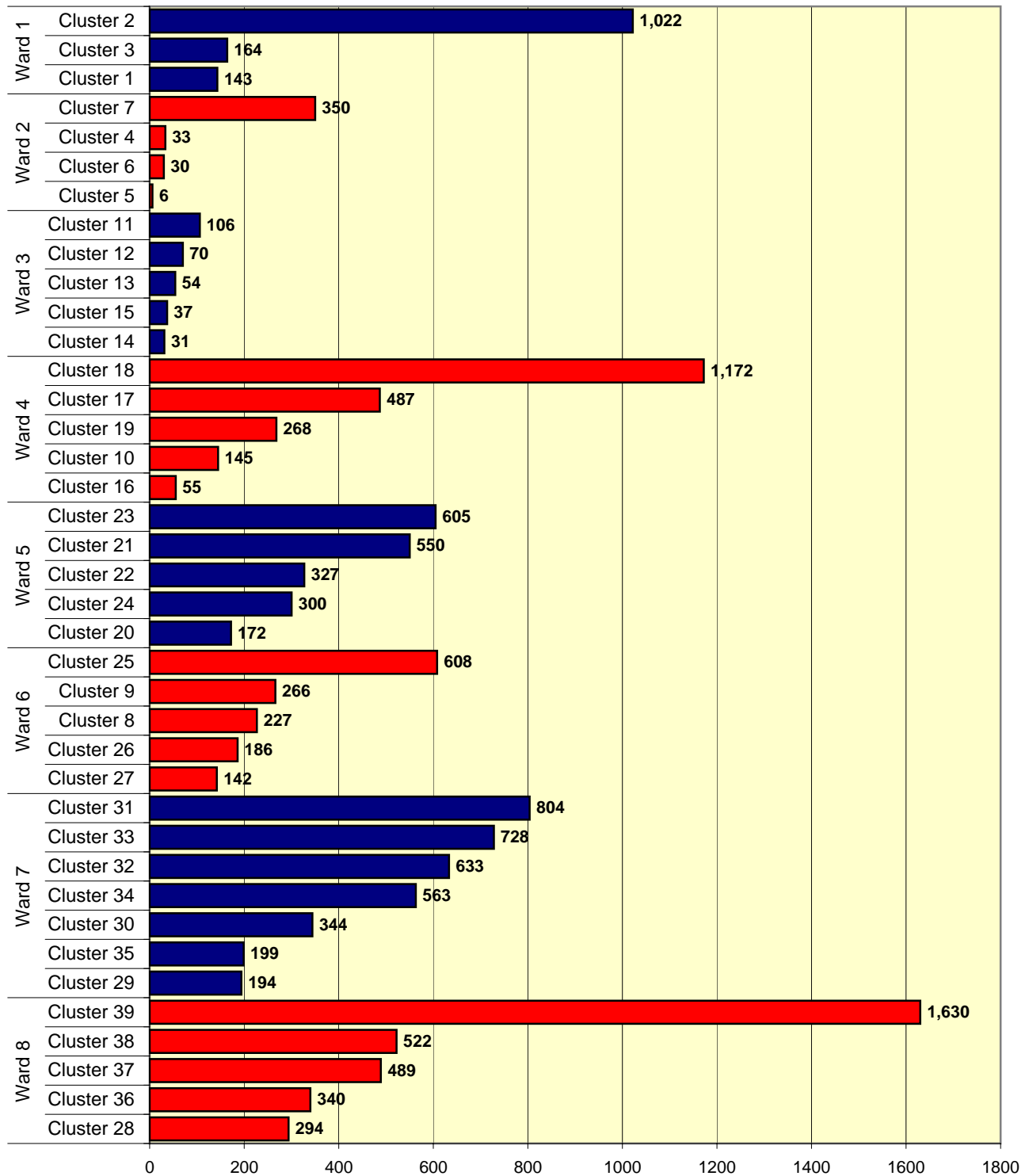
Foreclosure Rate per 1,000 SF Homes & Condominiums, 2007



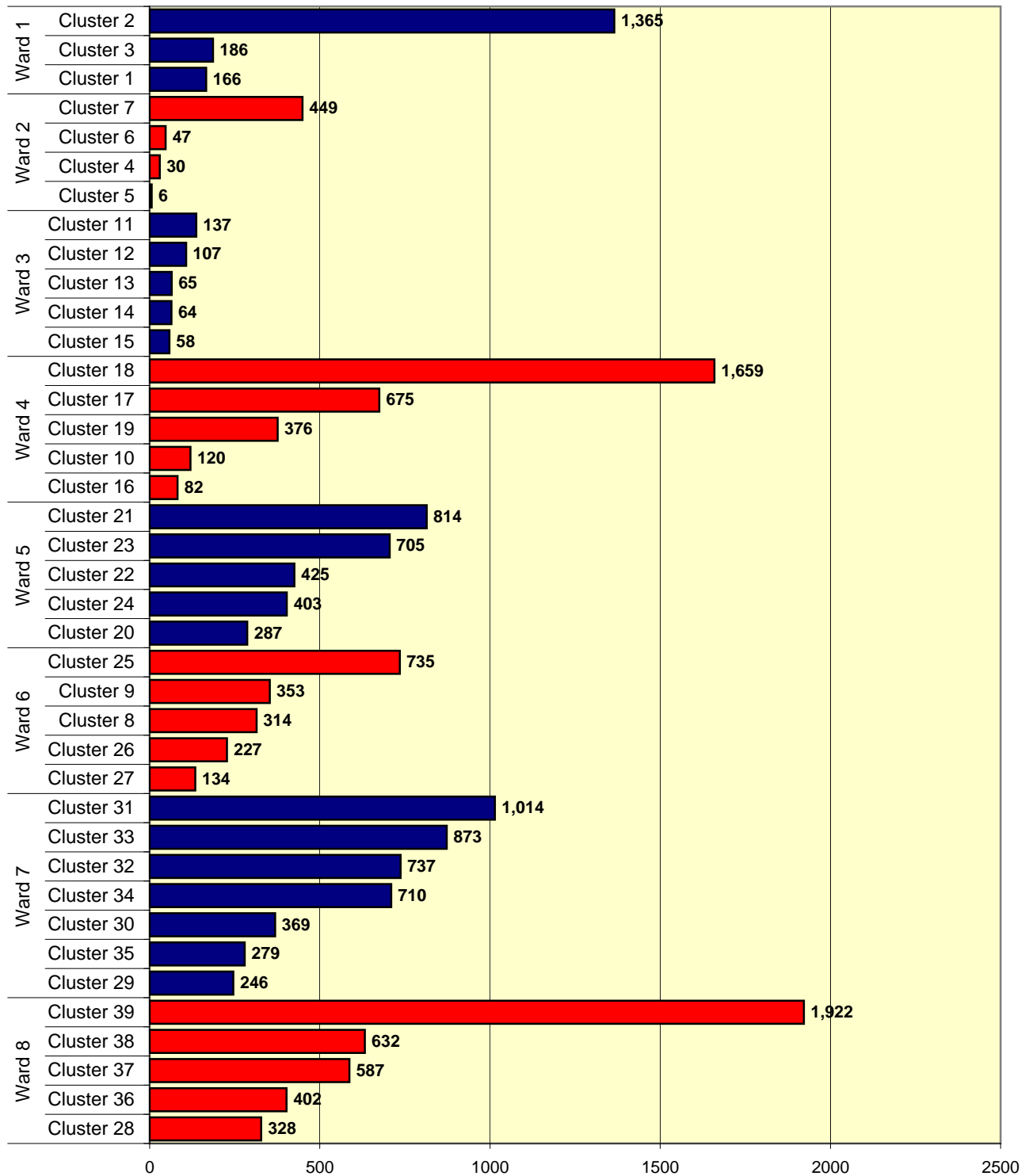
DCPS/Public Charter School Enrollment, 2006/07, Grades PK - 5



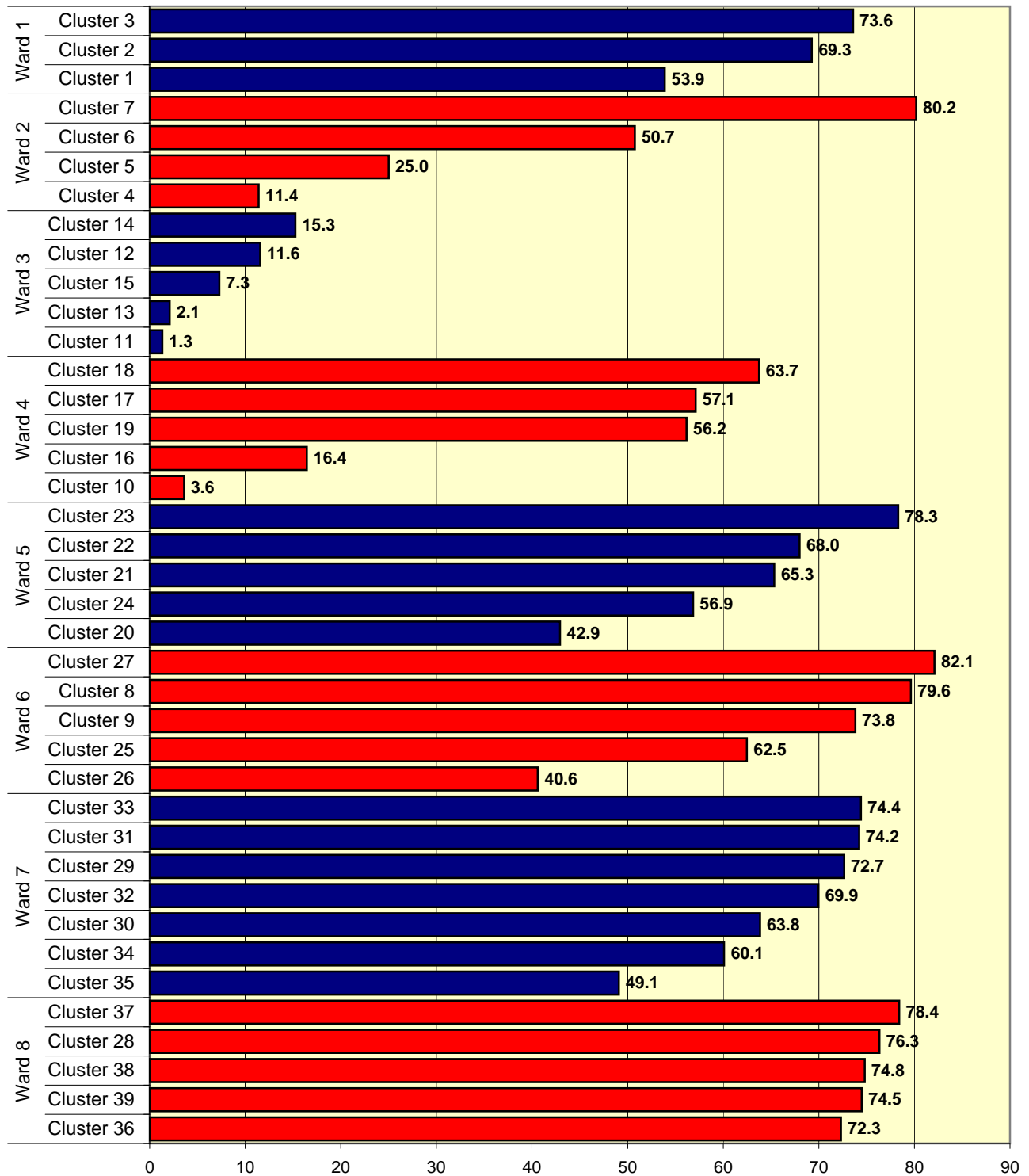
DCPS/Public Charter School Enrollment, 2006/07, Grades 6-8



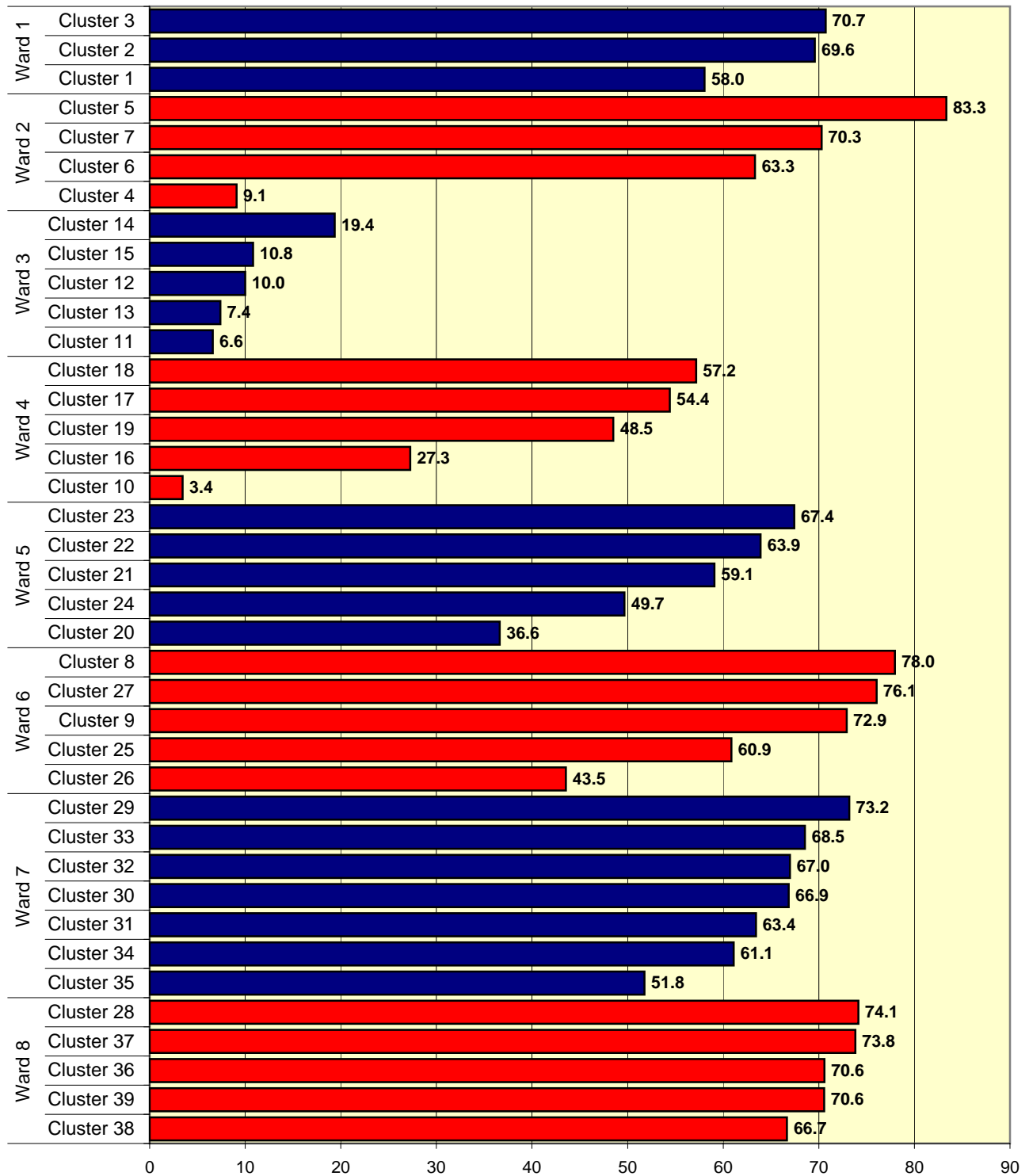
DCPS/Public Charter School Enrollment, 2006/07, Grades 9-12



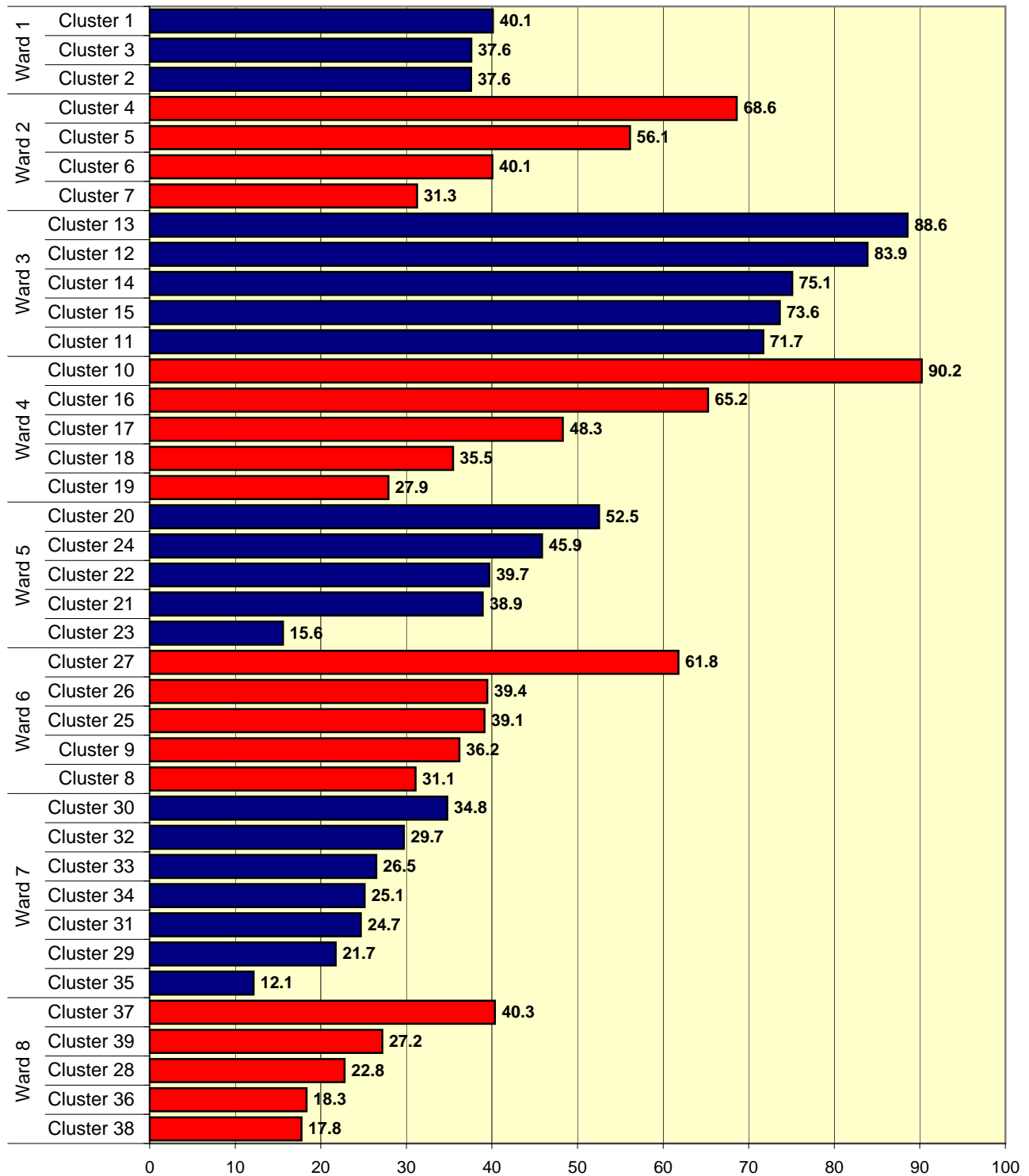
Pct. DCPS/Public Charter Students Receiving Free/Red. Price Lunch, 2006/07, Grades PK-5



Pct. DCPS/Public Charter Students Receiving Free/Reduced Price Lunch, 2006/07, Grades 6-8

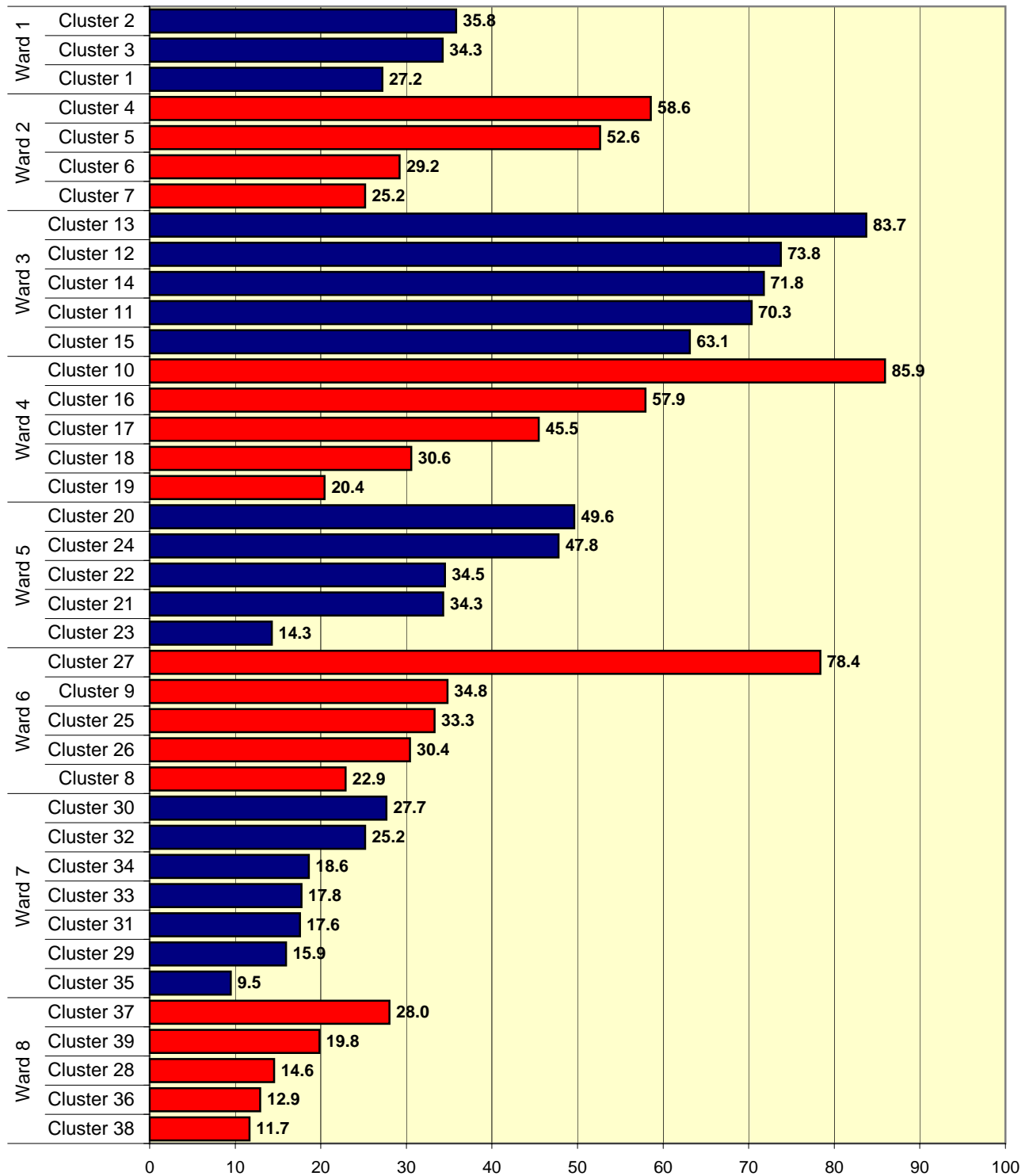


Pct. DCPS/Public Charter Students Proficient or Above in Reading*, 2006/07



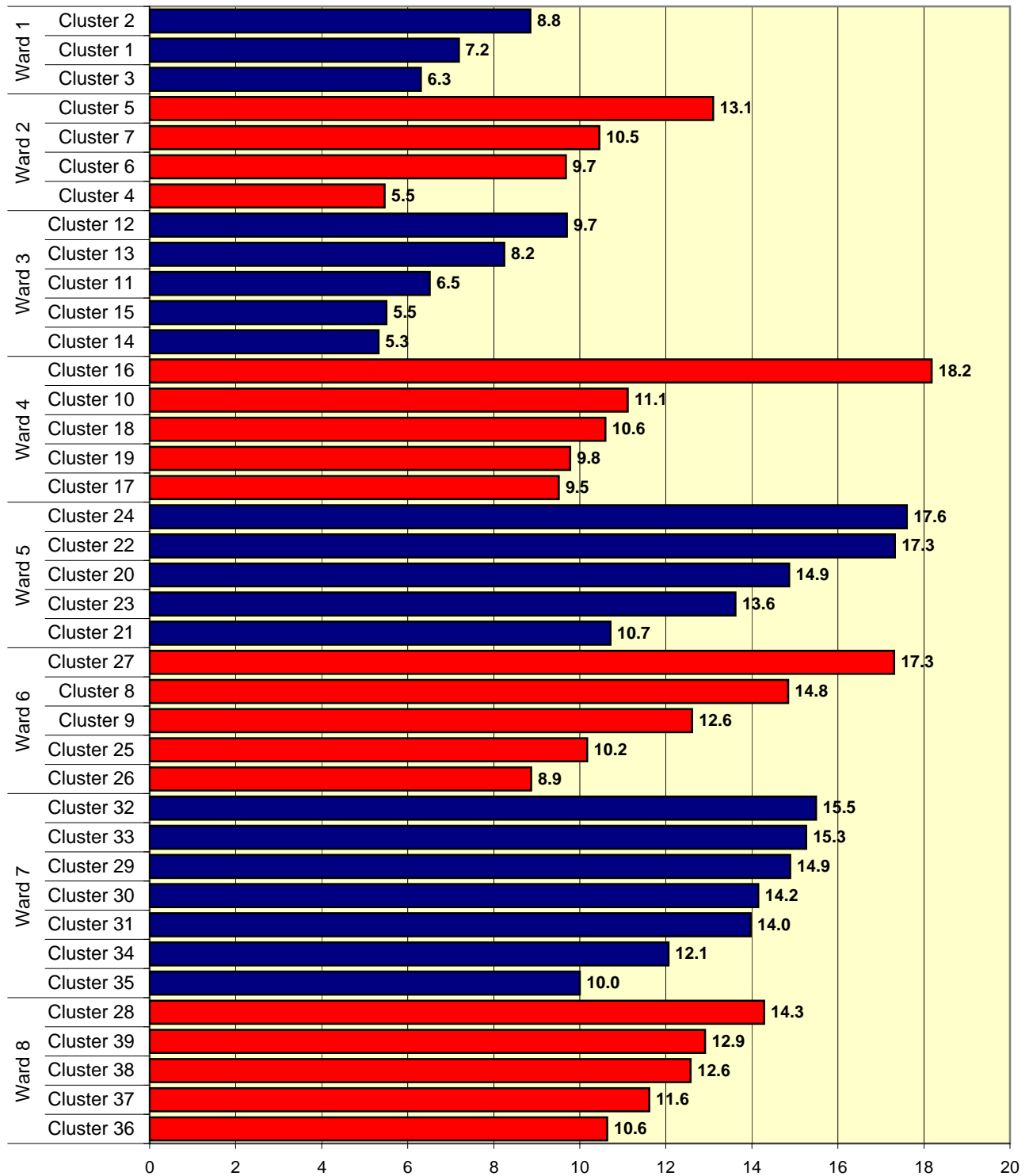
*Based on results of DCCAS test, which is administered only to students in grades 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10.

Pct. DCPS/Public Charter Students Proficient or Above in Math*, 2006/07



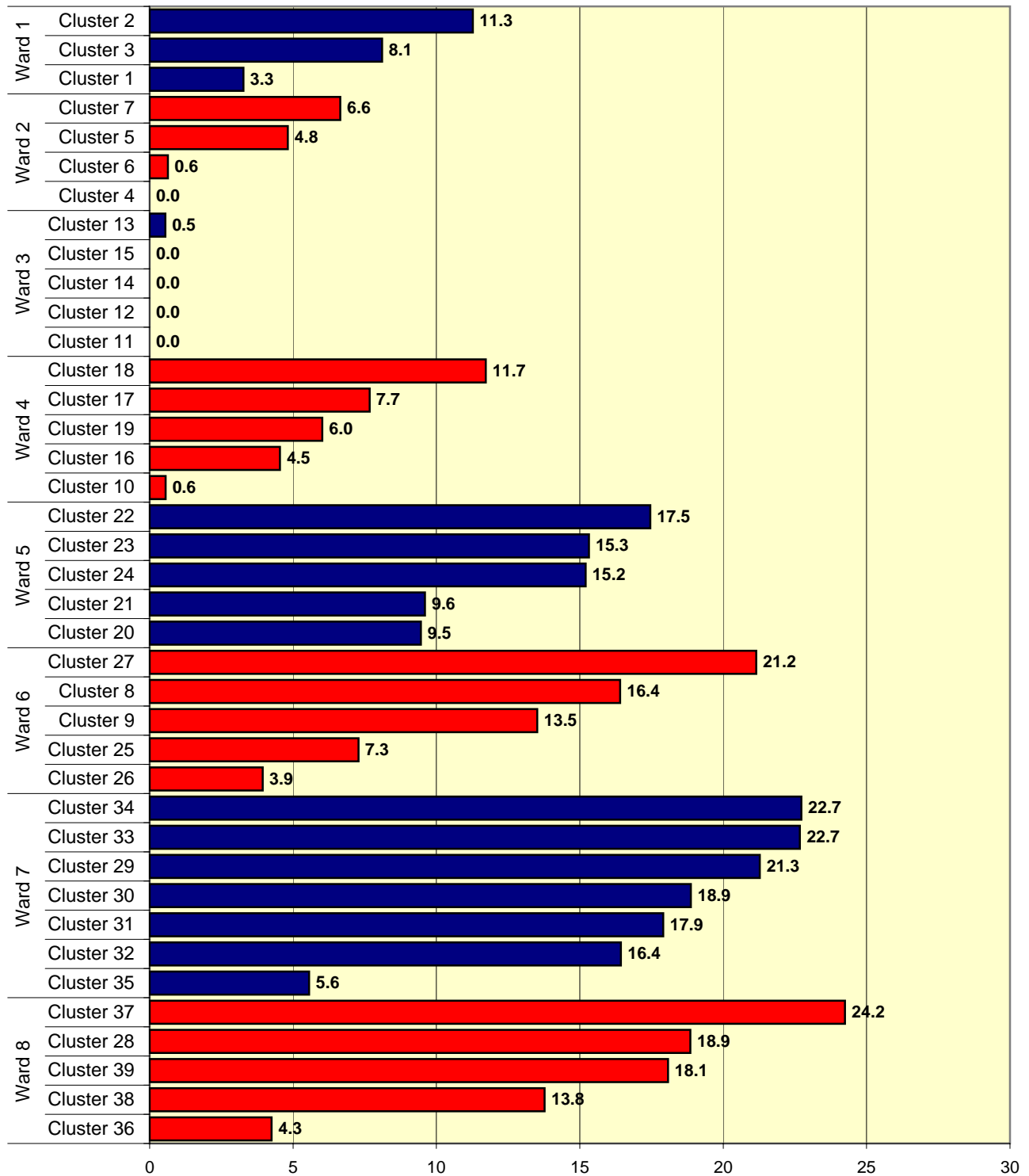
*Based on results of DCCAS test, which is administered only to students in grades 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10.

% Low Weight Births, 2005

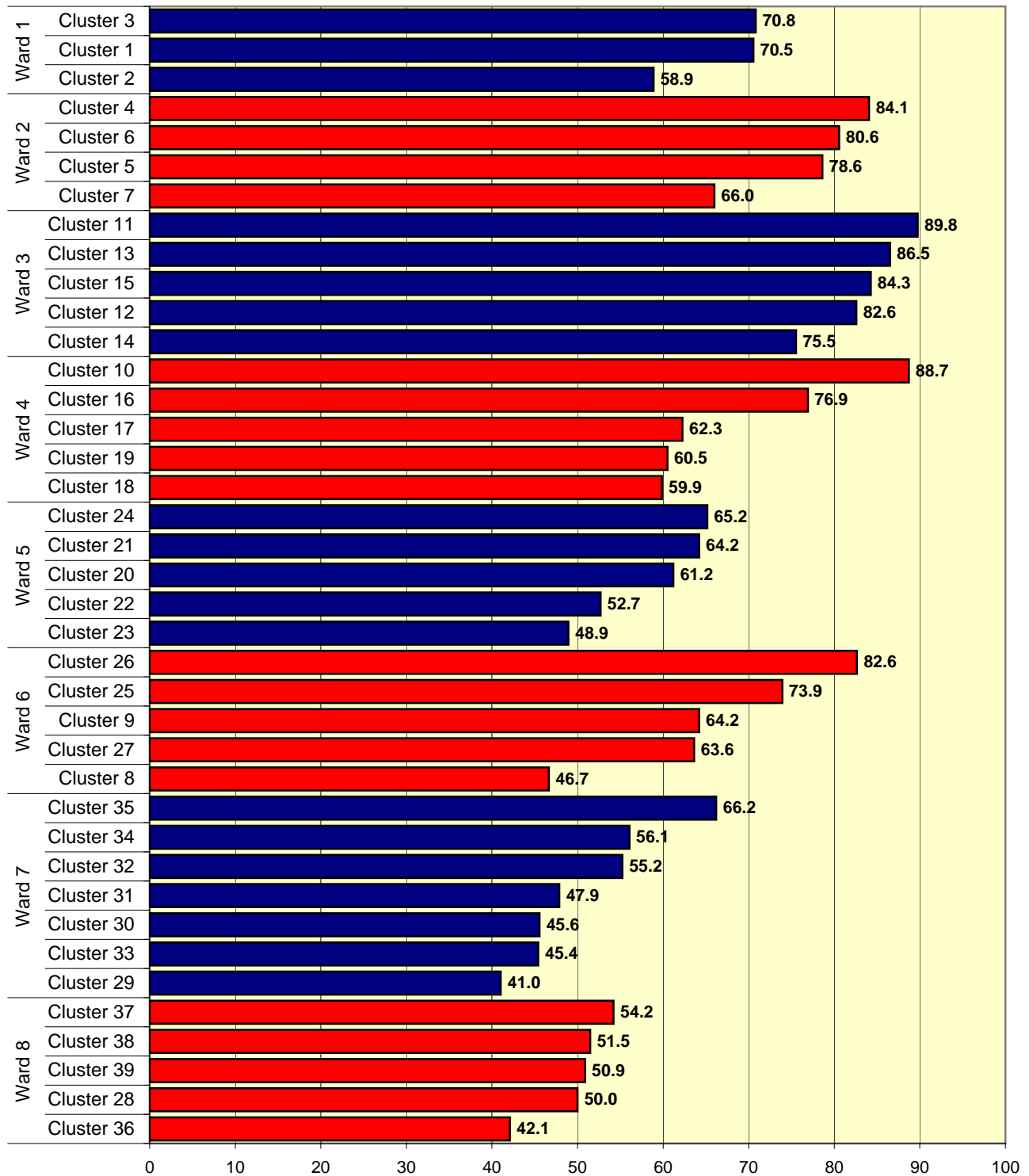


Data compiled by NeighborhoodInfo DC.

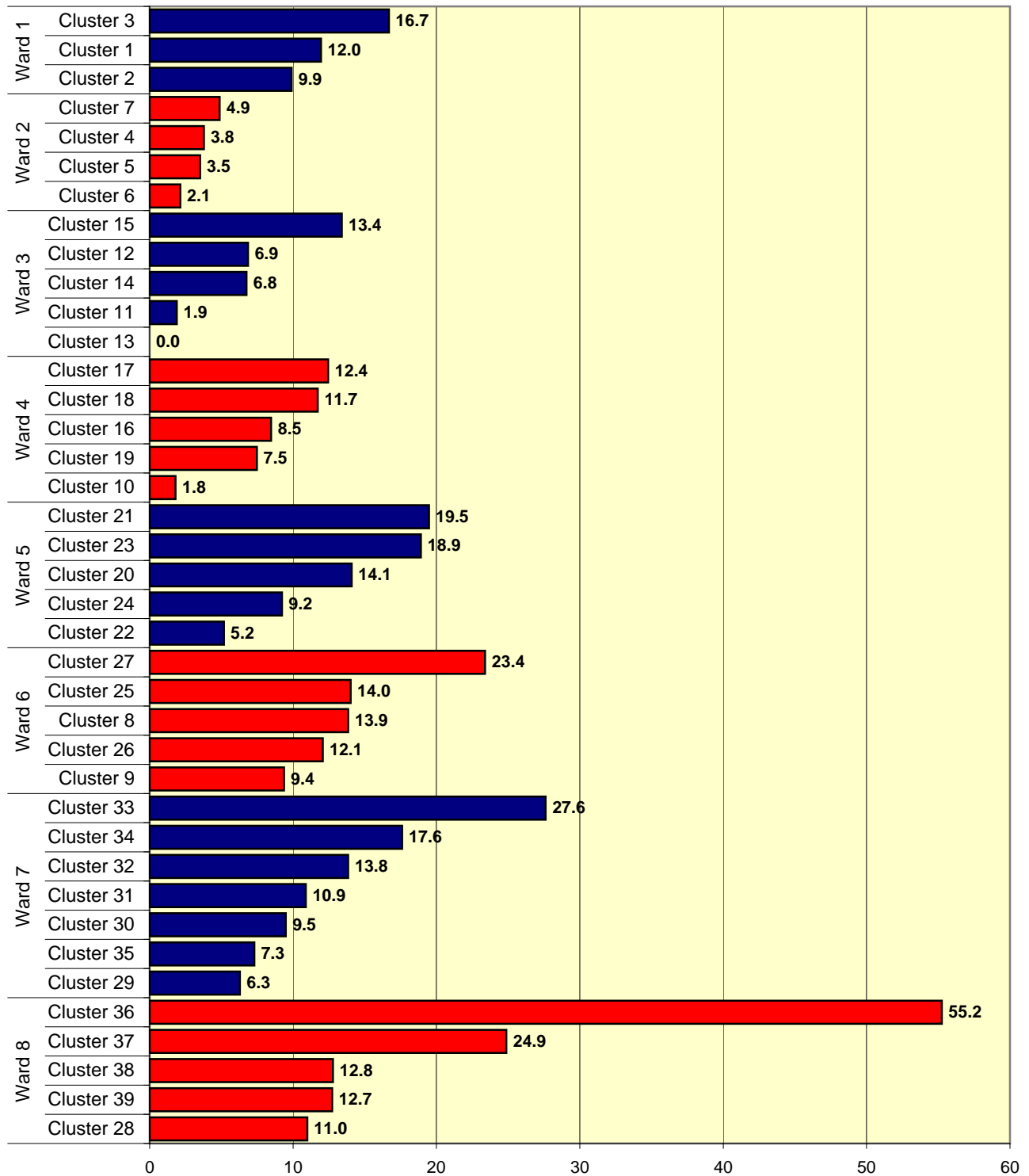
% Births to Mothers Under 20 Years Old, 2005



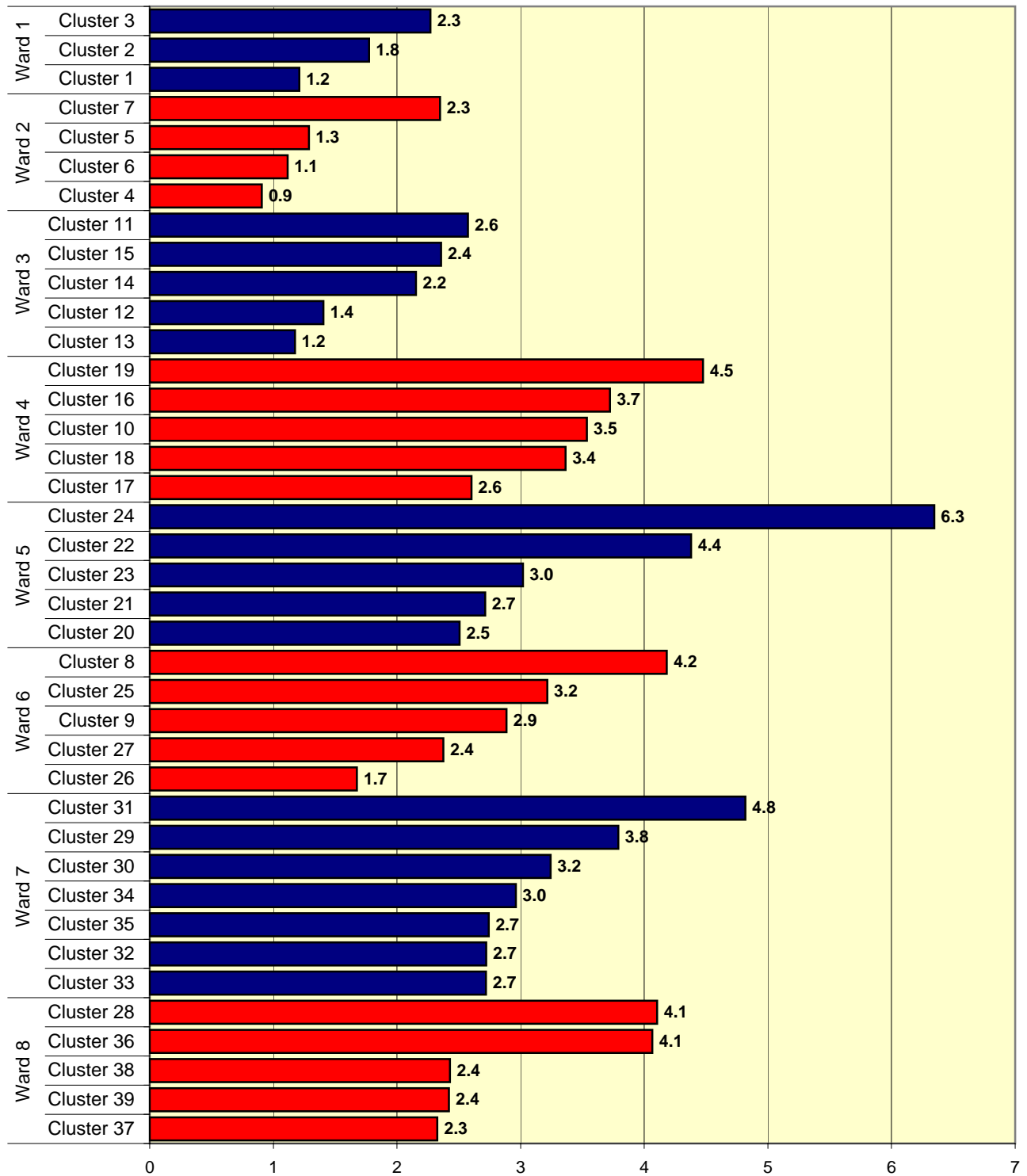
% Births to Mothers Who Received Adequate Prenatal Care, 2005



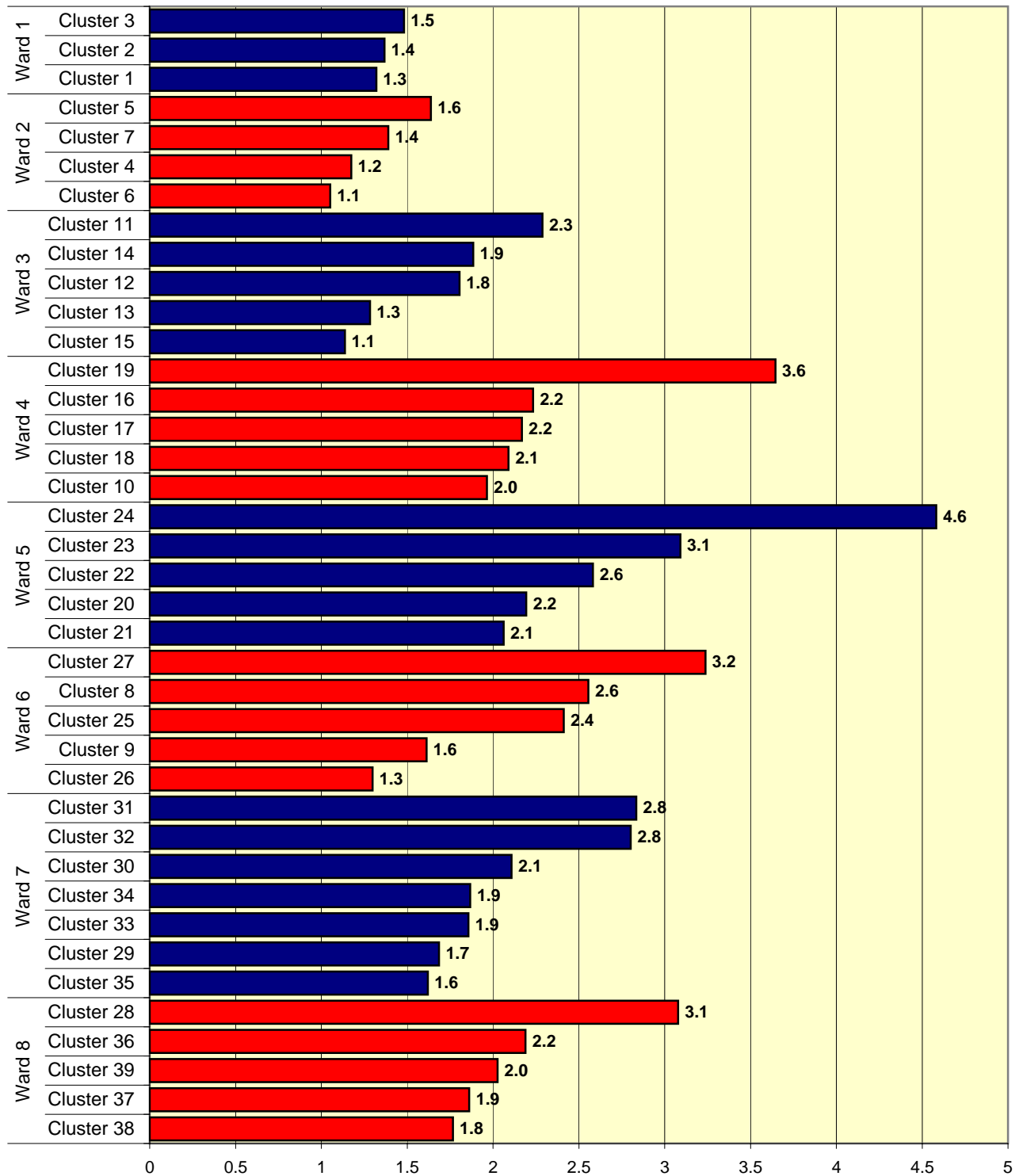
Infant Deaths per 1,000 Births (3-year avg.), 2005



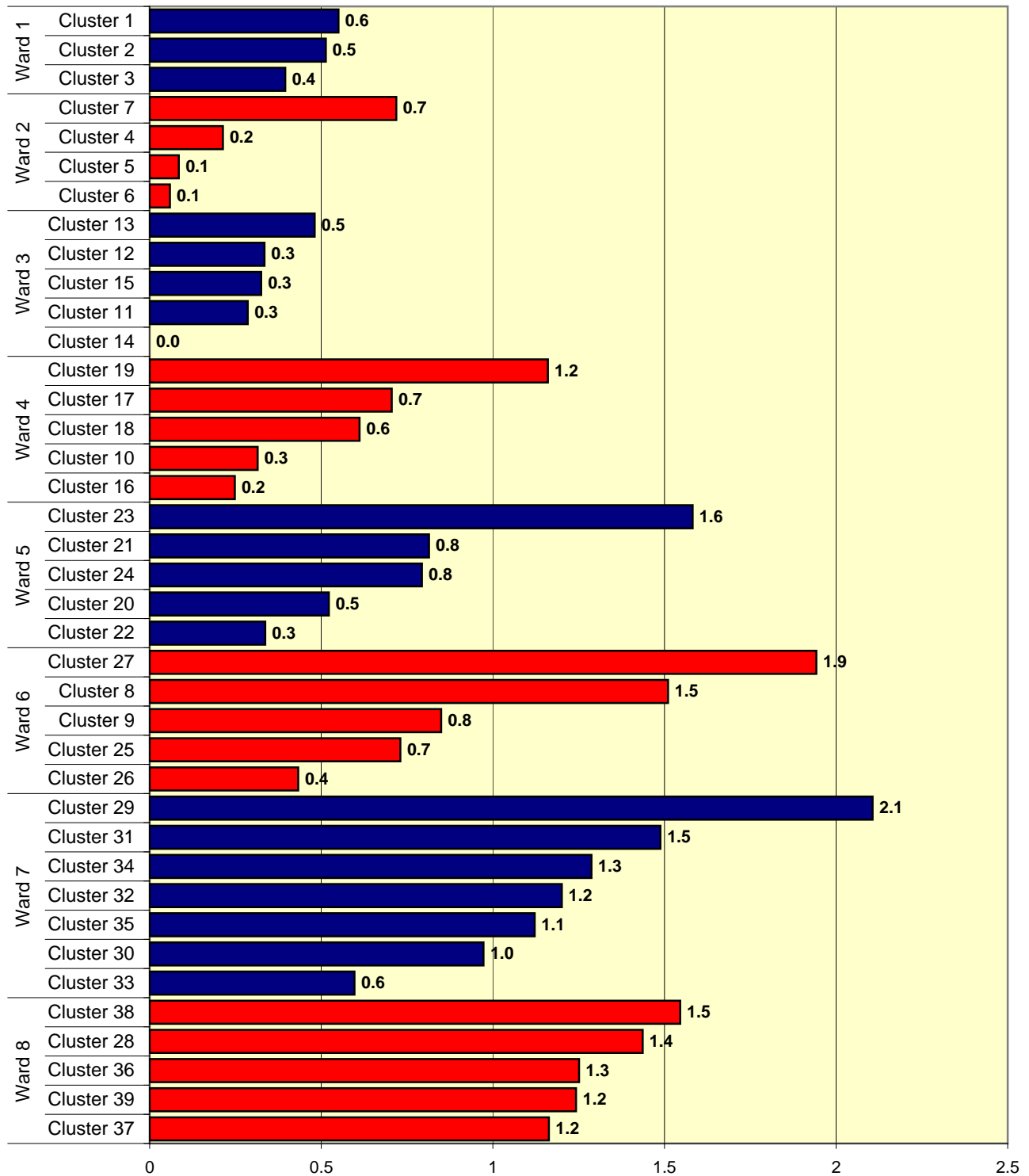
Deaths from Heart Disease per 1,000 Pop., 2005



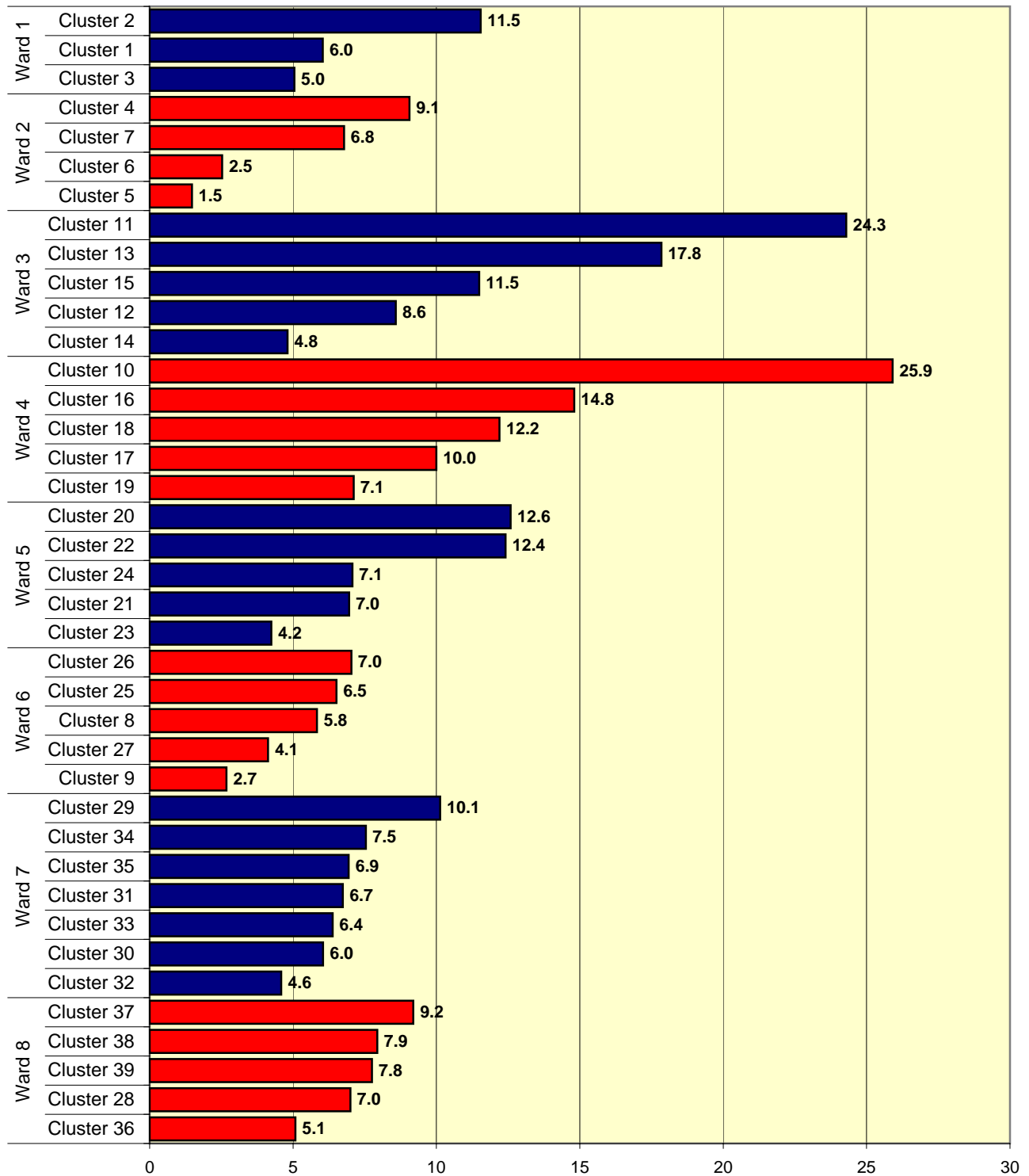
Deaths from Cancer per 1,000 Pop., 2005



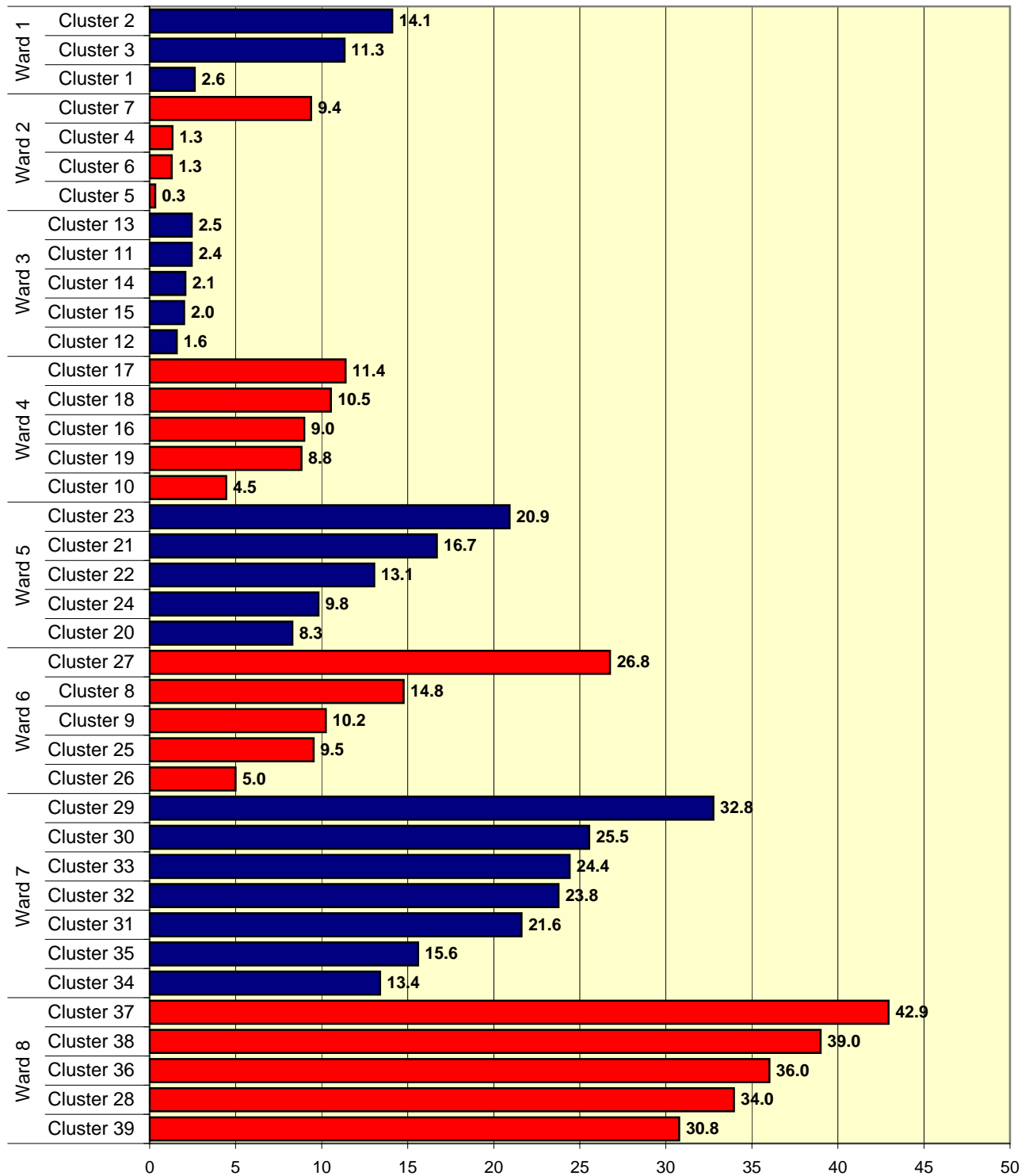
Deaths from Violent Causes per 1,000 Pop., 2005



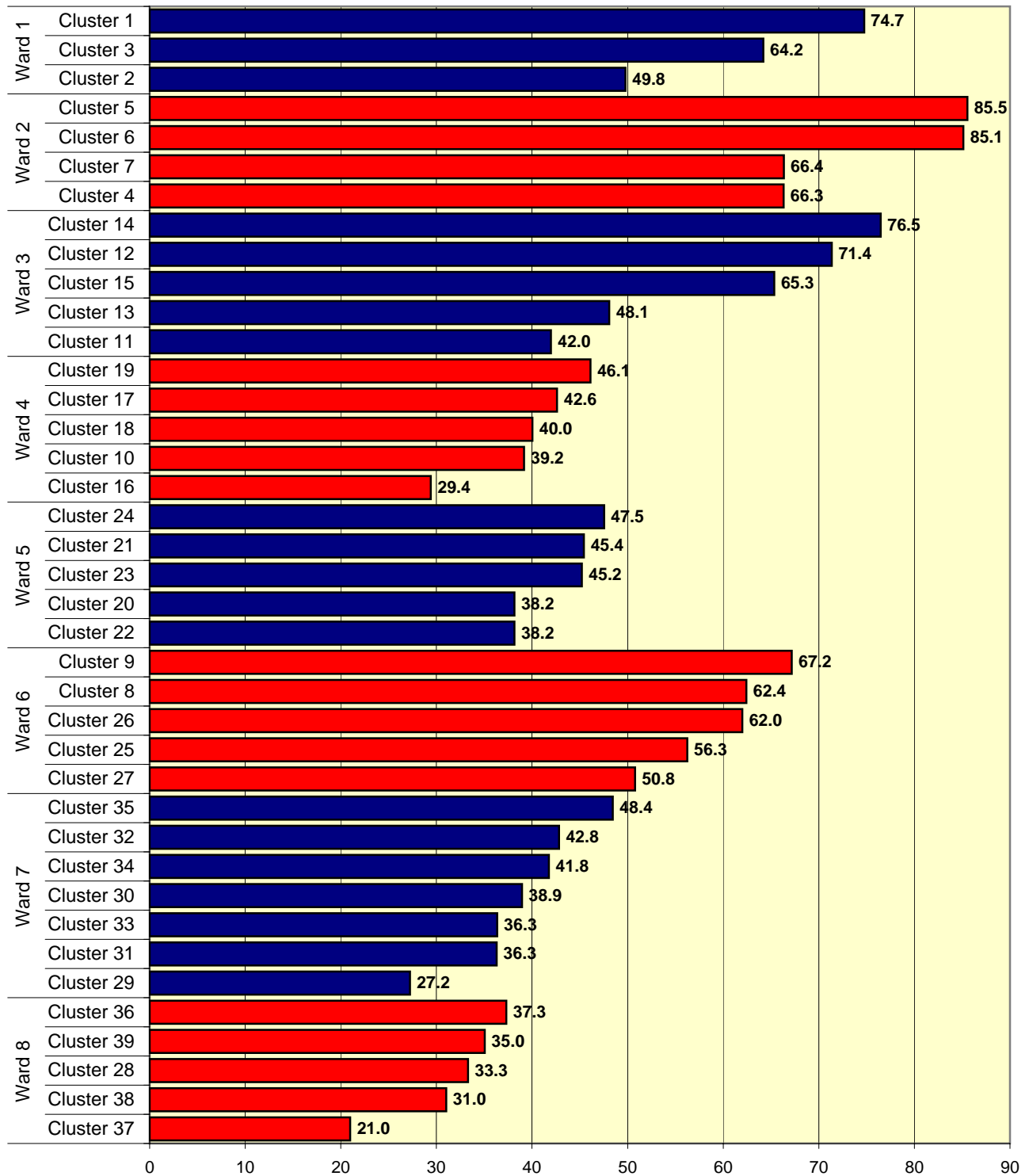
% Married Couples with Children, 2000



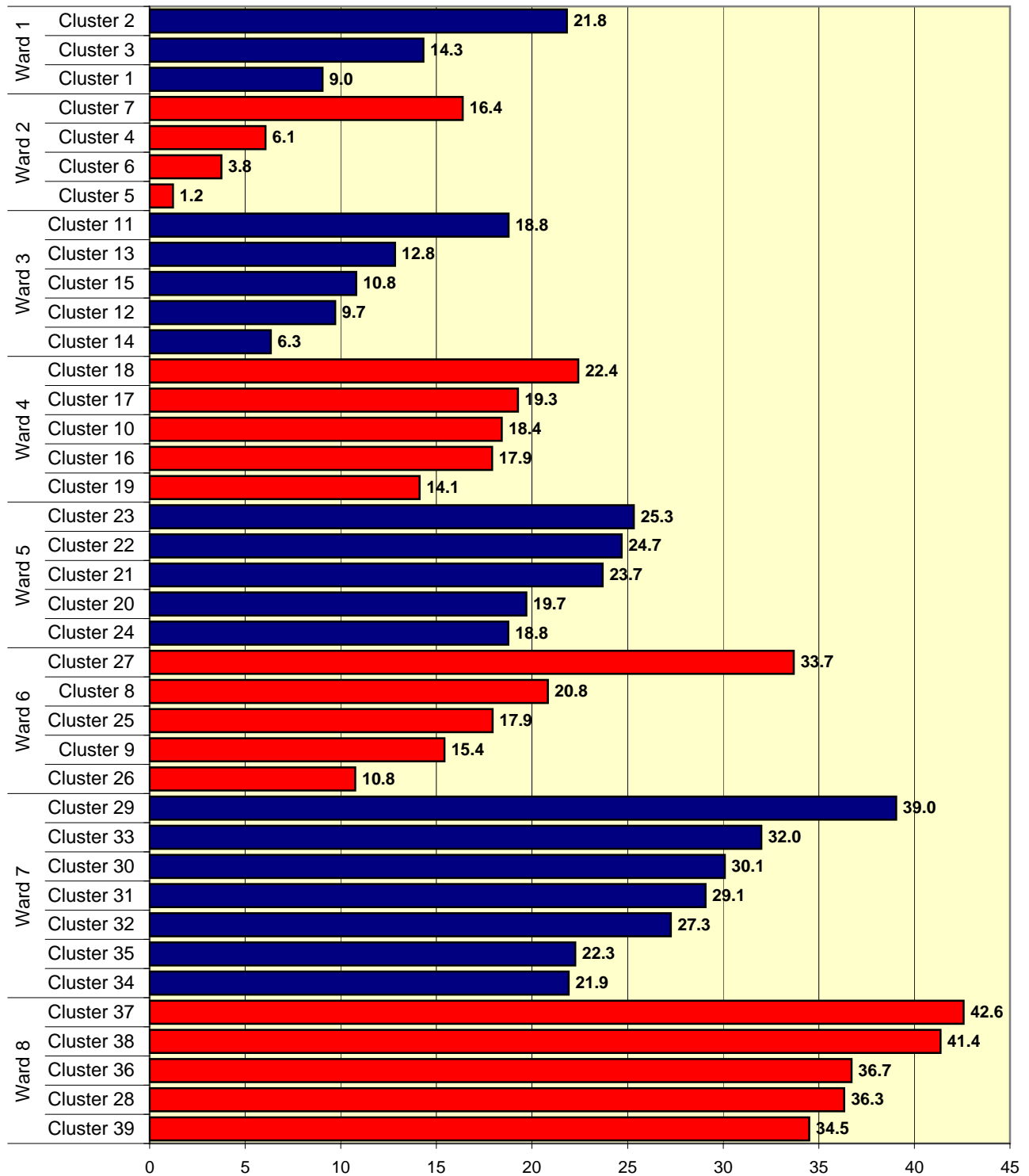
% Single Parents with Children, 2000



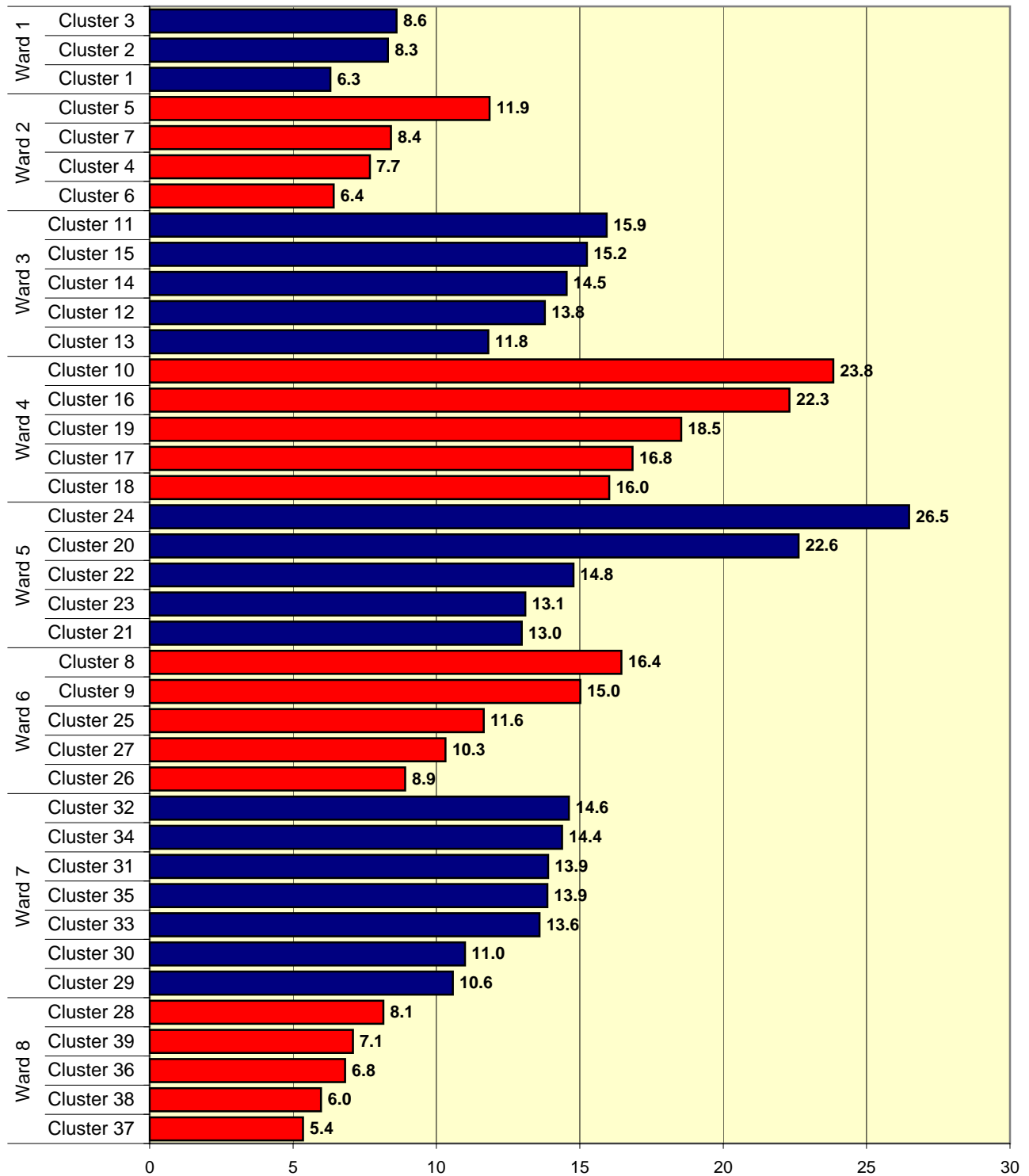
% Nonfamily Households, 2000



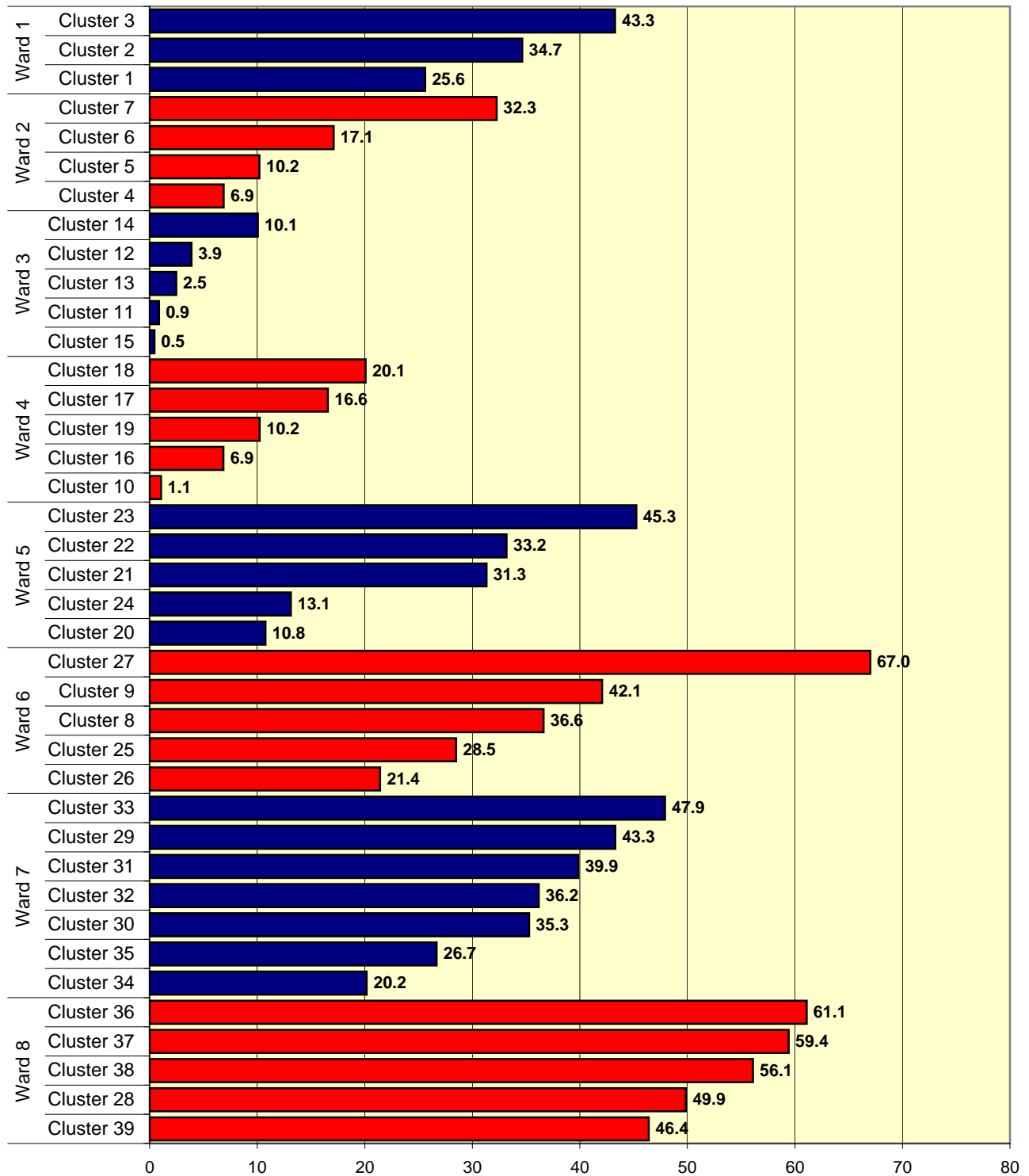
% Children (Under 18 Years Old), 2000



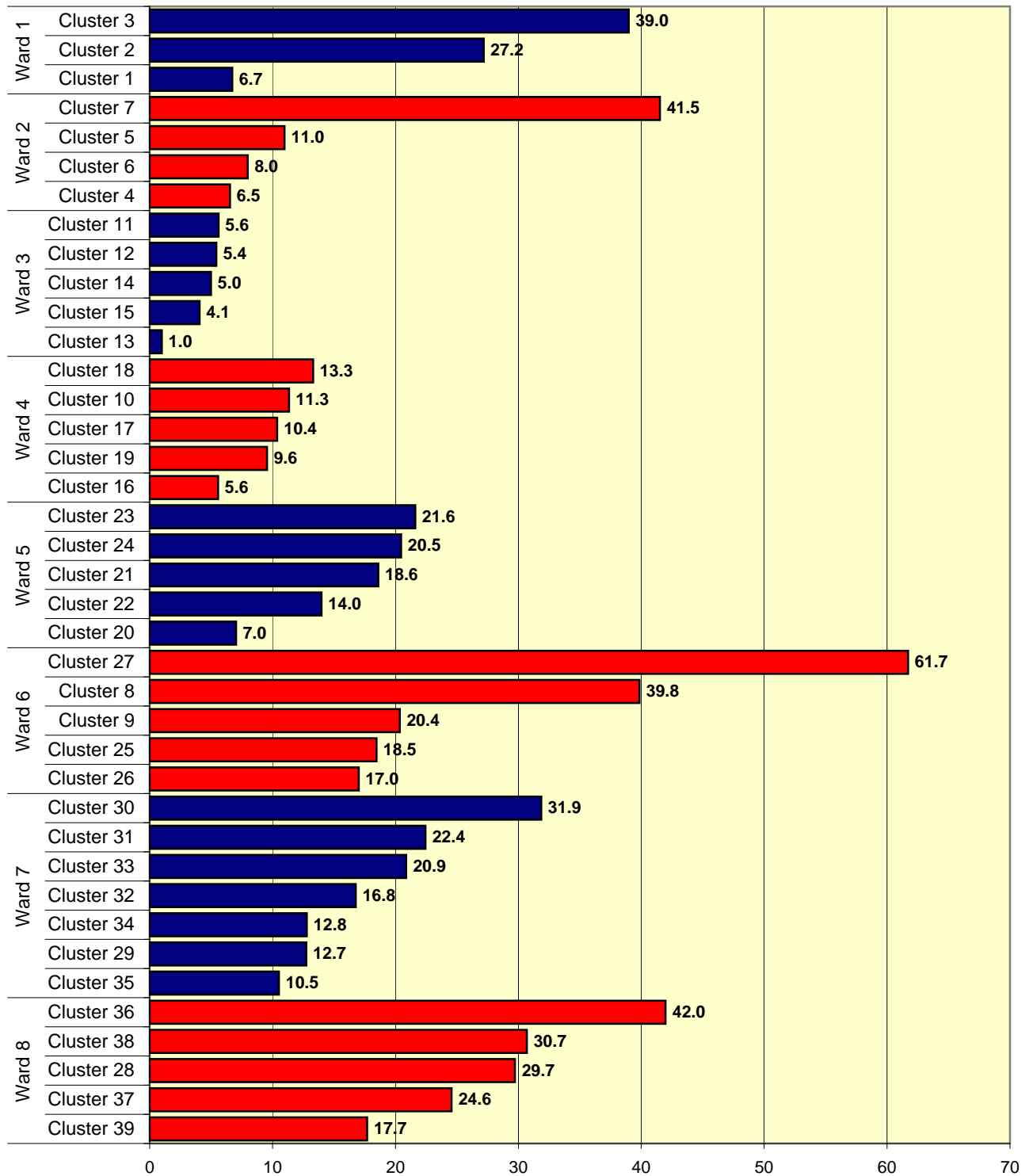
% Elderly (65+ Years Old), 2000



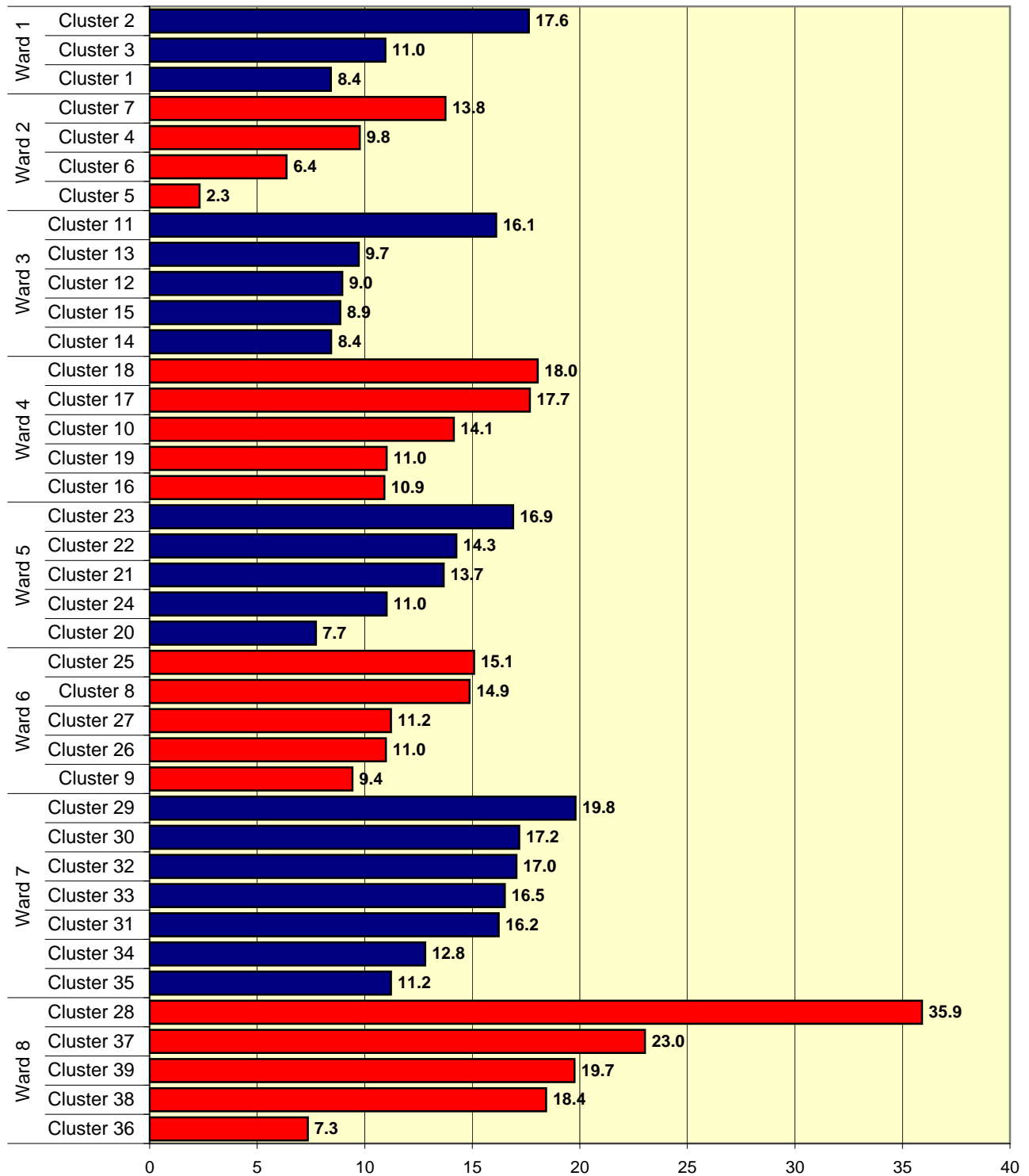
% Children Below Poverty, 2000



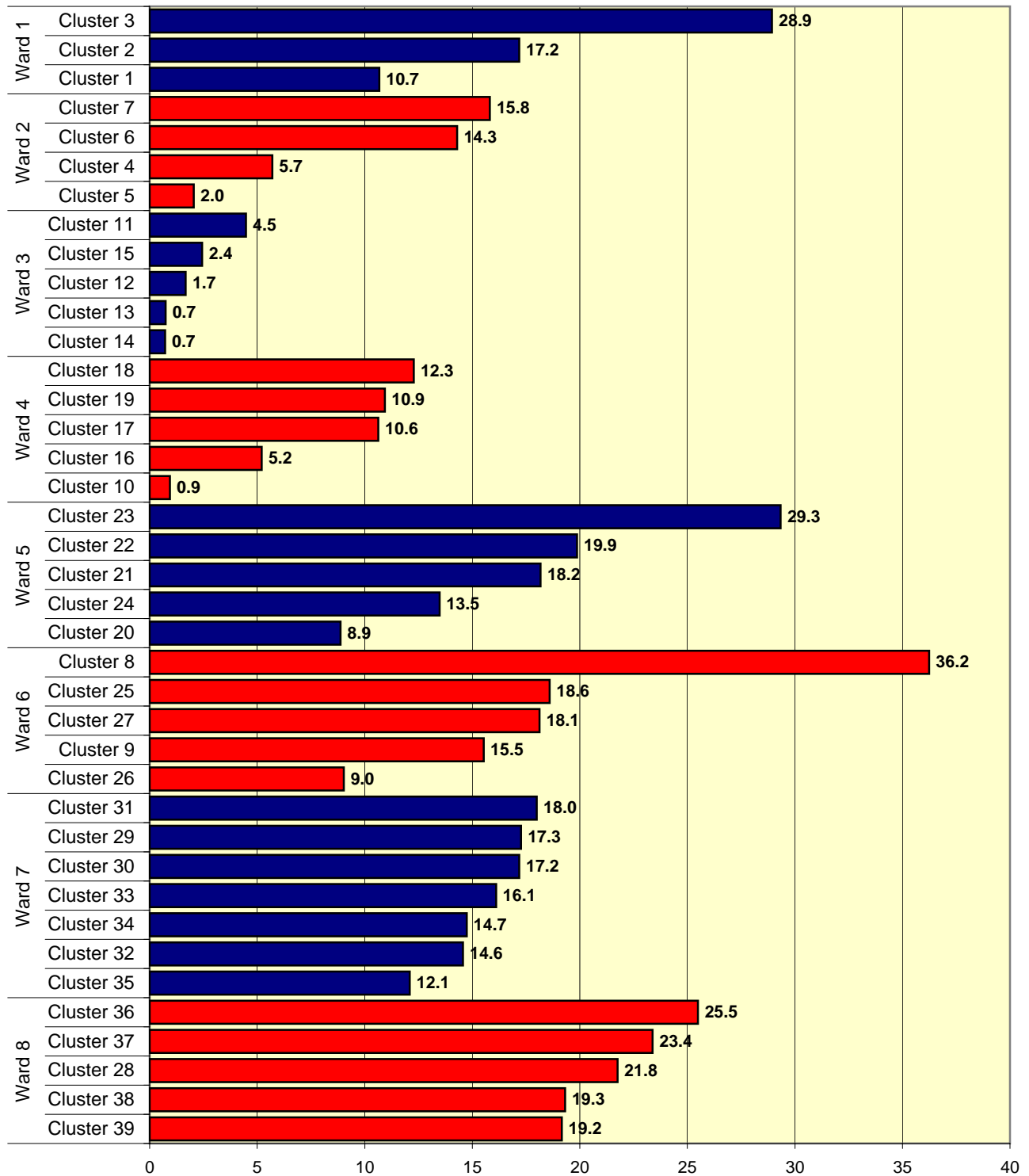
% Elderly Below Poverty, 2000



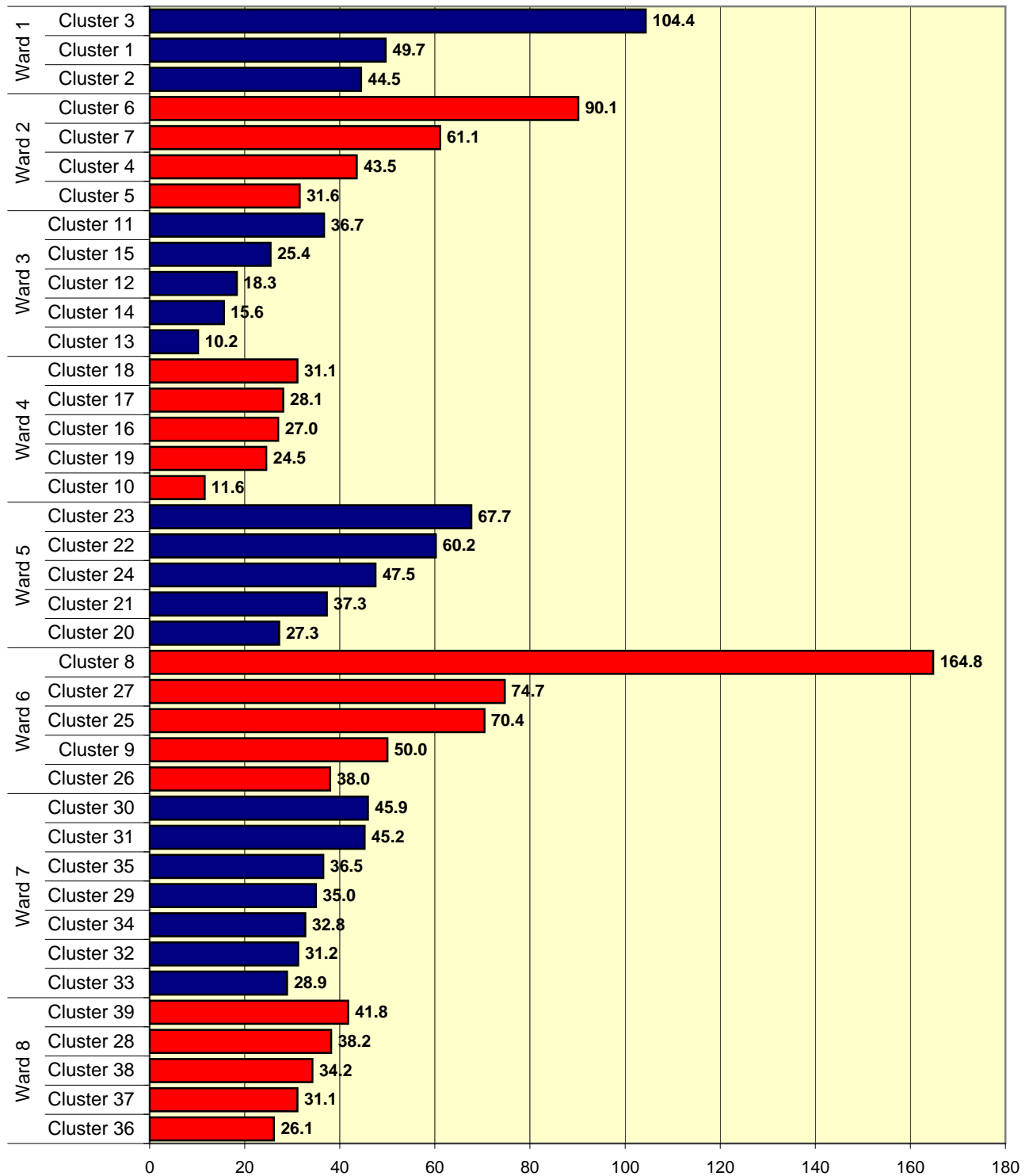
Birth Rate per 1,000 Population, 2005



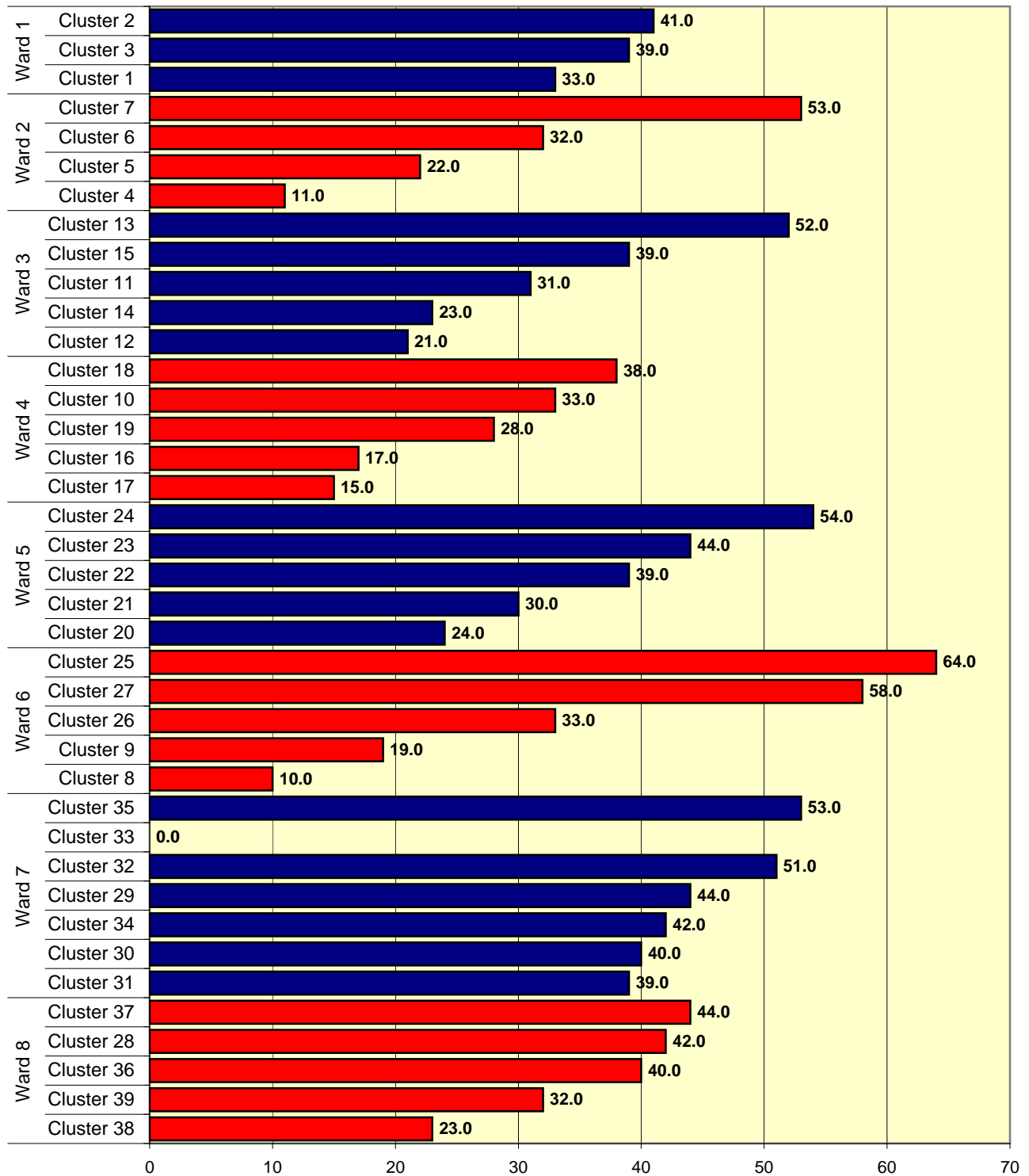
Violent Crimes per 1,000 Population, 2006



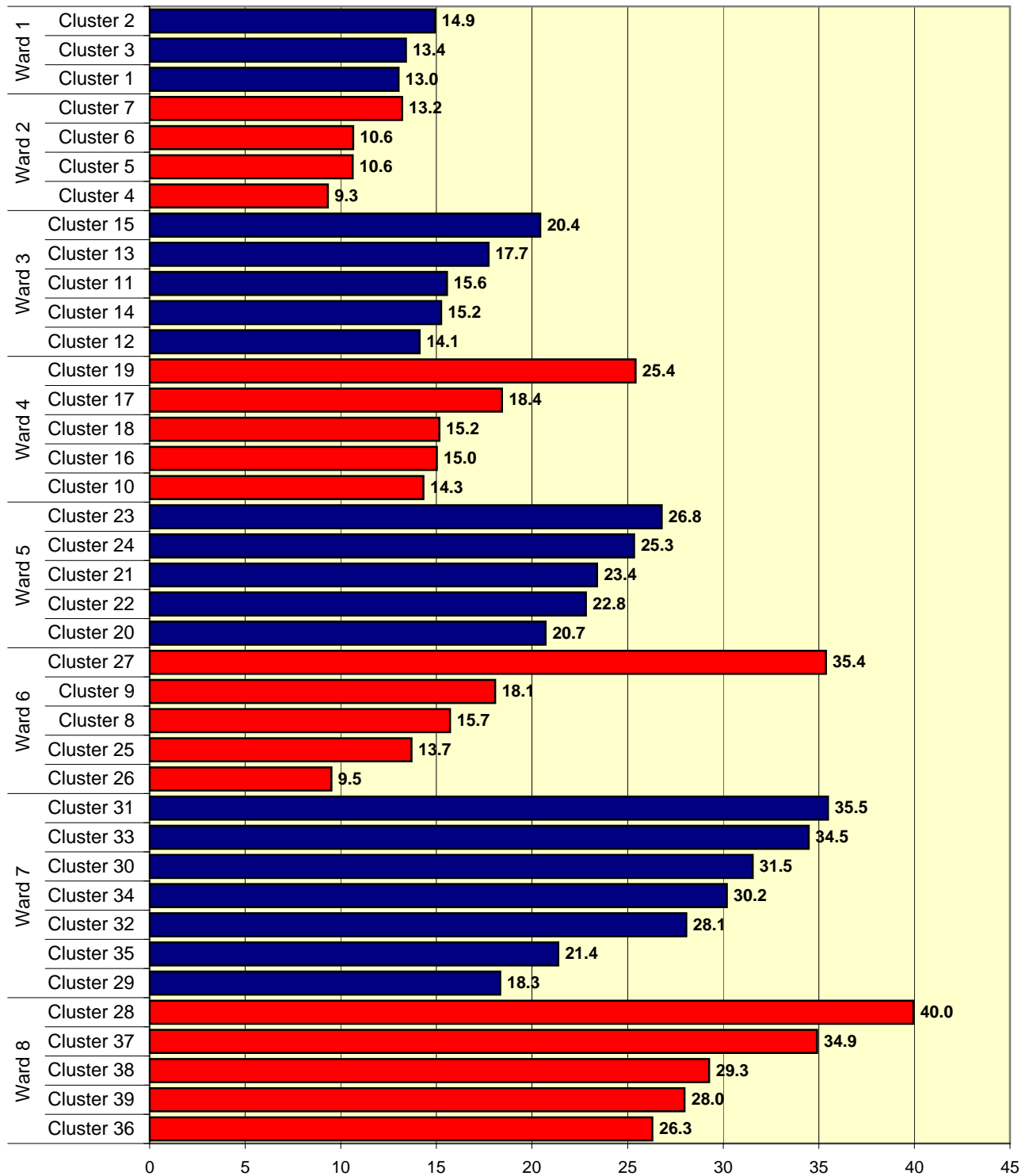
Property Crimes per 1,000 Population, 2006



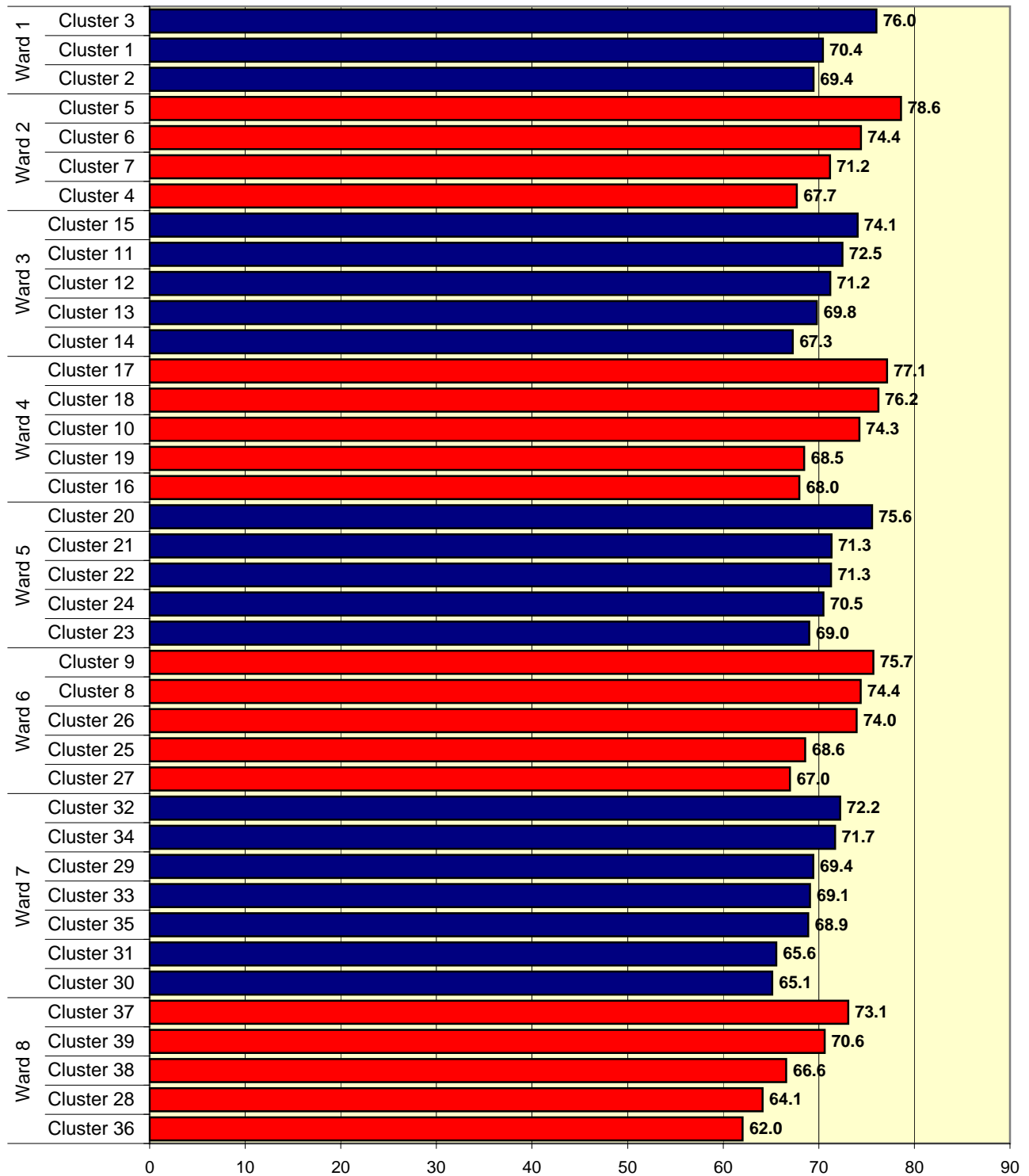
% Area with Tree Canopy, 2006



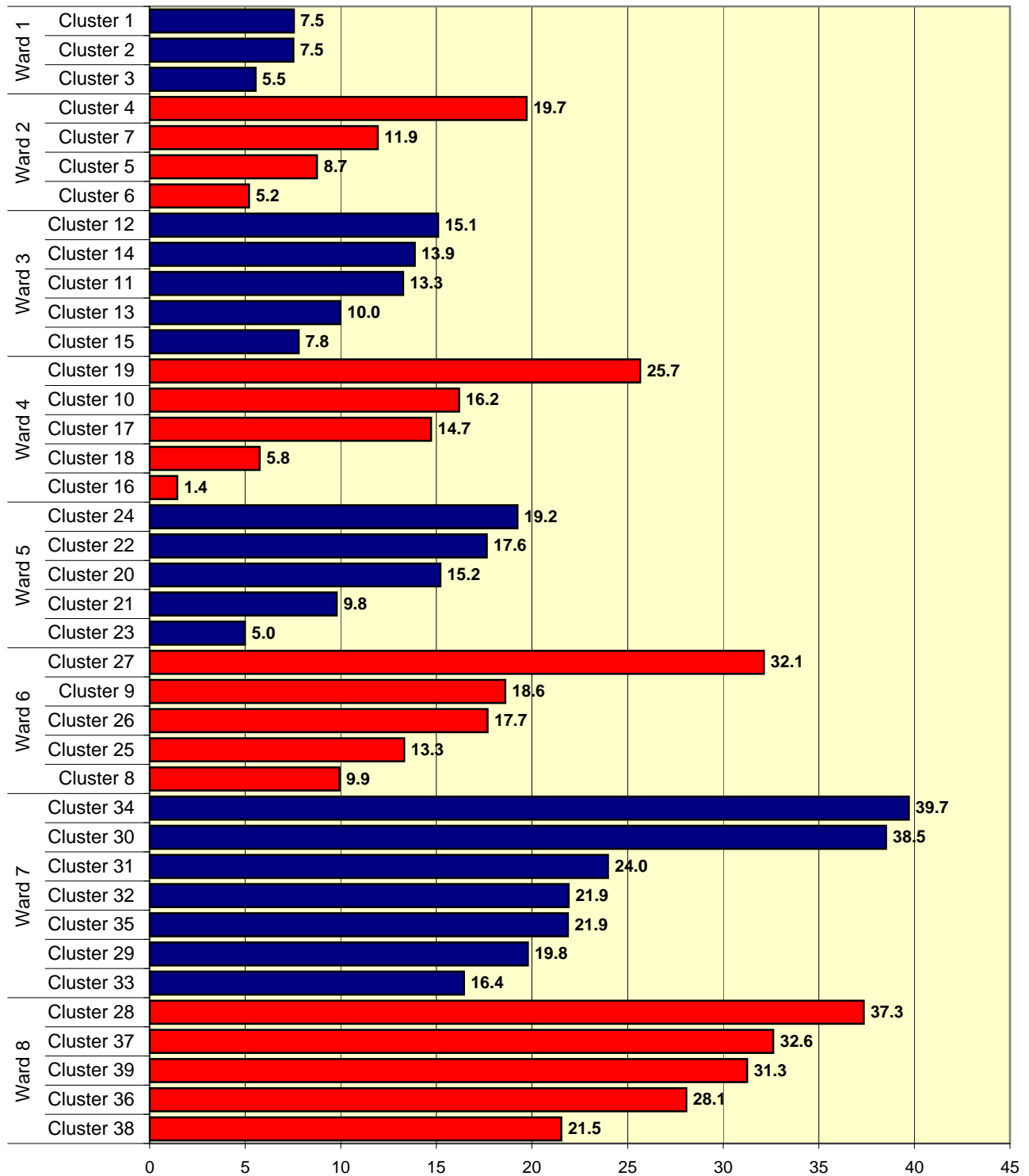
% Tree Sites with No Tree/Dead Tree/Trunk/Stump, 2006



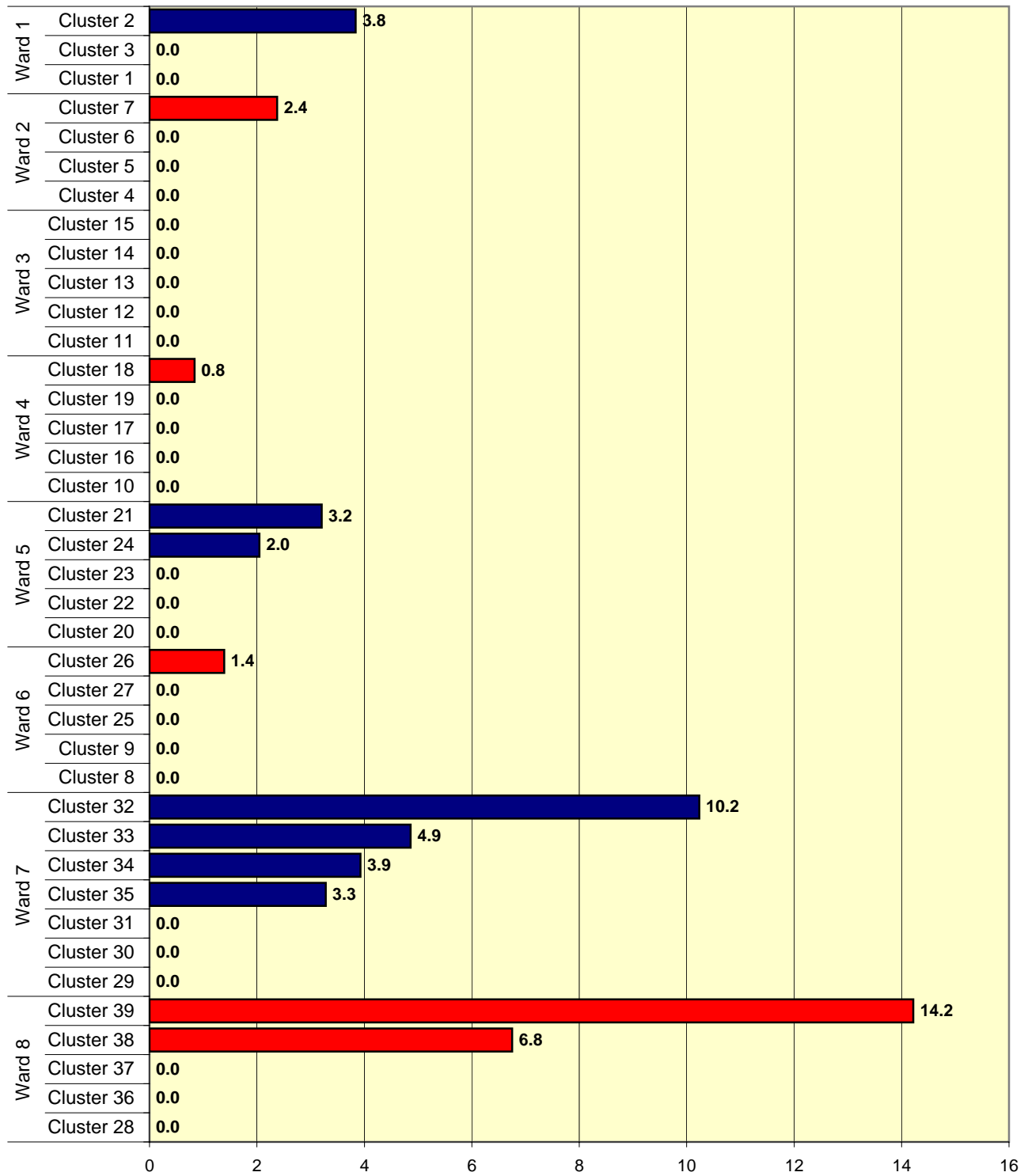
% Trees in Good/Excellent Condition, 2006



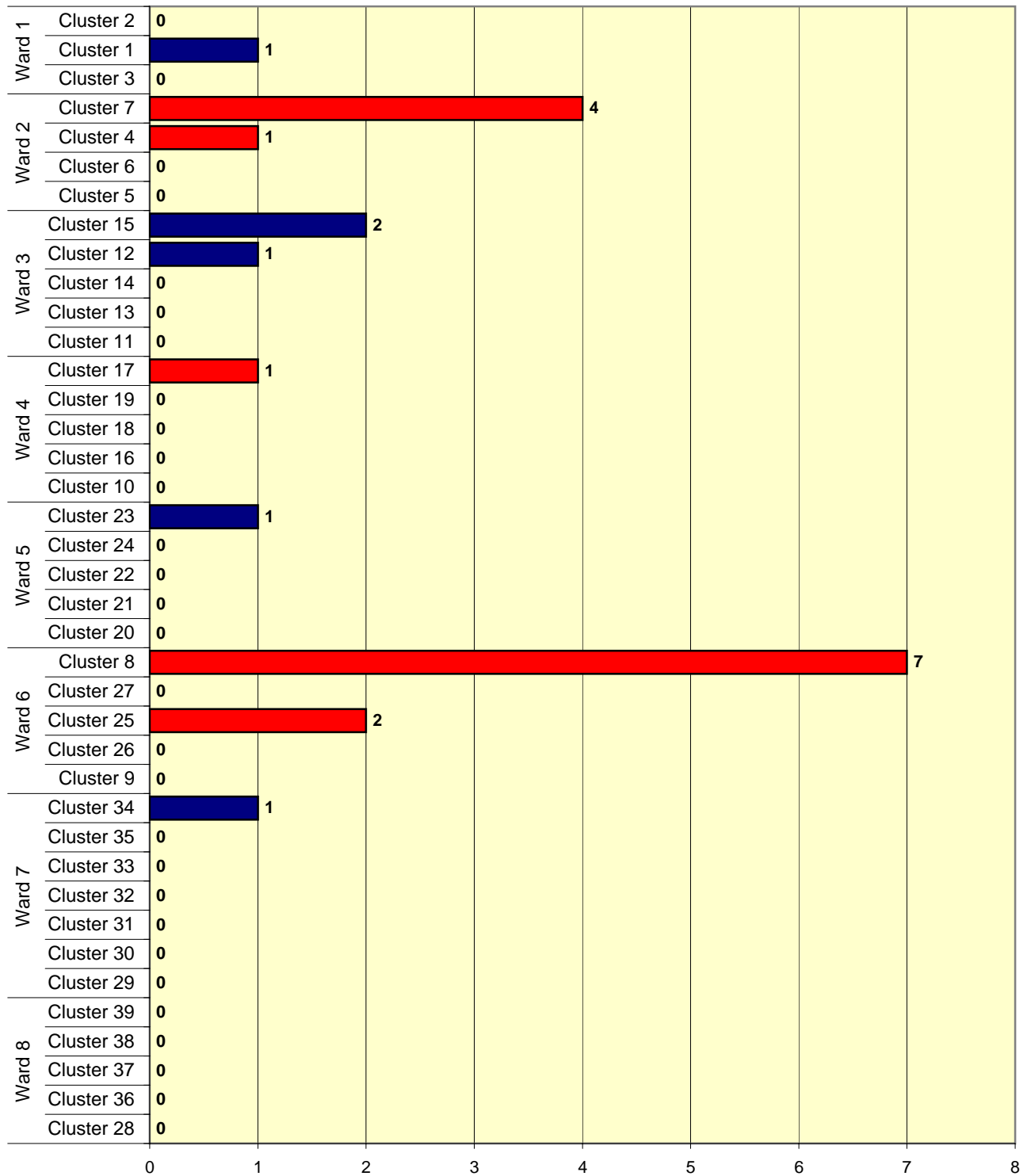
% Vacant, Unimproved Land, 2008



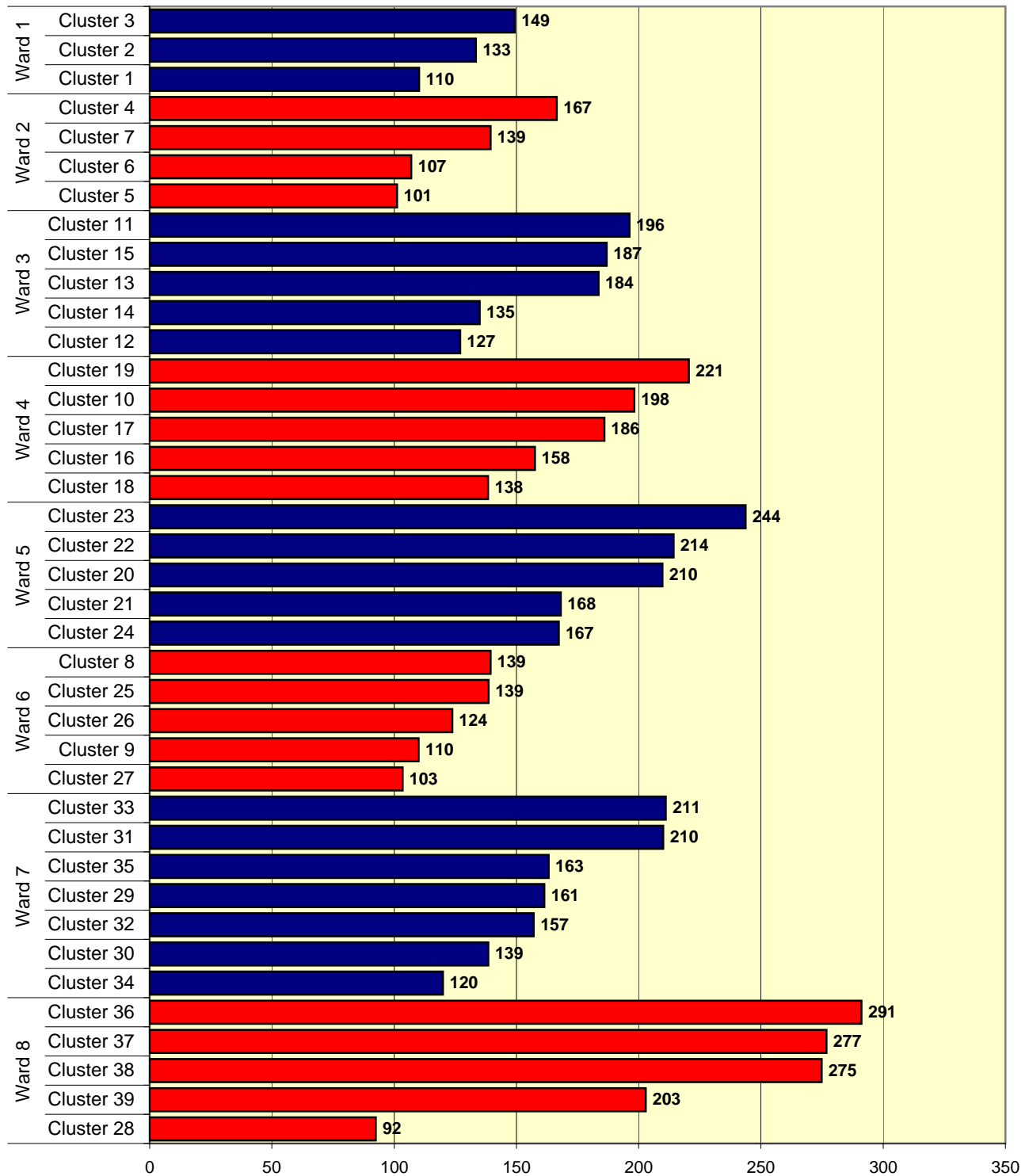
Vacant/Abandoned Properties per 10,000 Parcels, 2008



Properties with Green Roofs, 2007



Avg. Distance to Public Park (meters), 2007



Data compiled by NeighborhoodInfo DC.

Demographics

	Population (census)			Population (estimates)	Annual pop. change (%)			Households			Persons per household		
	1980	1990	2000	2005	1980-1990	1990-2000	2000-2005	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000
Washington, DC	638,328	606,900	572,059	577,828	-0.5	-0.6	0.2	254,032	249,034	248,590	2.5	2.4	2.3
<i>Ward 1</i>	71,672	72,580	73,334	74,921	0.1	0.1	0.4	30,216	30,882	31,609	2.4	2.4	2.3
Cluster 1	18,149	17,812	18,167	17,780	-0.2	0.2	-0.4	9,991	10,332	10,971	1.8	1.7	1.7
Cluster 2	44,081	45,728	46,779	47,316	0.4	0.2	0.2	17,089	17,418	17,478	2.6	2.6	2.7
Cluster 3	11,335	10,925	10,128	11,251	-0.4	-0.8	2.1	3,878	3,939	3,964	2.9	2.8	2.6
<i>Ward 2</i>	63,391	65,638	68,827	70,552	0.3	0.5	0.5	33,428	33,109	36,193	1.9	2.0	1.9
Cluster 4	16,071	17,919	18,741	18,380	1.1	0.4	-0.4	6,650	7,052	7,463	2.4	2.5	2.5
Cluster 5	10,731	11,104	11,723	11,697	0.3	0.5	-0.0	6,343	5,768	5,767	1.7	1.9	2.0
Cluster 6	16,621	16,216	16,930	16,726	-0.2	0.4	-0.2	10,583	10,353	11,644	1.6	1.6	1.5
Cluster 7	18,637	19,867	20,865	21,653	0.6	0.5	0.7	8,867	9,262	10,547	2.1	2.1	2.0
<i>Ward 3</i>	67,371	72,695	73,753	72,425	0.8	0.1	-0.4	33,548	36,019	36,868	2.0	2.0	2.0
Cluster 11	10,914	10,735	10,490	10,004	-0.2	-0.2	-0.9	4,380	4,401	4,413	2.5	2.4	2.4
Cluster 12	14,365	14,978	14,953	15,094	0.4	-0.0	0.2	8,758	9,165	9,287	1.6	1.6	1.6
Cluster 13	14,205	17,418	18,708	18,141	2.1	0.7	-0.6	5,119	6,462	6,897	2.8	2.7	2.7
Cluster 14	10,389	11,432	11,142	11,098	1.0	-0.3	-0.1	6,924	7,449	7,491	1.5	1.5	1.5
Cluster 15	11,907	12,386	12,306	12,497	0.4	-0.1	0.3	6,181	6,298	6,329	1.9	2.0	1.9
<i>Ward 4</i>	83,237	78,010	75,001	71,895	-0.6	-0.4	-0.8	30,587	29,660	29,302	2.7	2.6	2.6
Cluster 10	11,915	11,510	12,724	12,232	-0.3	1.0	-0.8	4,950	4,870	4,937	2.4	2.4	2.6
Cluster 16	5,101	4,485	4,030	3,818	-1.3	-1.1	-1.1	1,689	1,600	1,635	3.0	2.8	2.5
Cluster 17	20,634	19,428	18,441	17,252	-0.6	-0.5	-1.3	8,177	8,039	7,839	2.5	2.4	2.4
Cluster 18	43,532	40,551	39,233	38,008	-0.7	-0.3	-0.6	15,640	14,996	14,720	2.8	2.7	2.7
Cluster 19	13,105	13,768	12,069	12,212	0.5	-1.3	0.2	4,700	4,937	4,861	2.8	2.8	2.5

Data compiled by NeighborhoodInfo DC. n = Data suppressed / not available.

Demographics

	Population (census)			Population (estimates)	Annual pop. change (%)			Households			Persons per household		
	1980	1990	2000	2005	1980-1990	1990-2000	2000-2005	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000
<i>Ward 5</i>	89,145	83,198	71,604	70,113	-0.7	-1.5	-0.4	30,479	30,290	28,085	2.9	2.7	2.5
Cluster 20	11,106	9,718	9,576	8,948	-1.3	-0.1	-1.3	3,794	3,792	3,783	2.9	2.6	2.5
Cluster 21	24,088	20,862	18,429	18,193	-1.4	-1.2	-0.3	7,786	7,425	7,027	3.1	2.8	2.6
Cluster 22	11,507	10,065	8,906	8,668	-1.3	-1.2	-0.5	4,042	3,659	3,239	2.8	2.8	2.7
Cluster 23	19,210	17,270	13,909	13,620	-1.1	-2.1	-0.4	7,389	6,954	5,566	2.6	2.5	2.5
Cluster 24	12,022	11,876	11,348	11,159	-0.1	-0.5	-0.3	4,402	4,766	4,893	2.7	2.5	2.3
<i>Ward 6</i>	77,312	72,486	68,087	70,884	-0.6	-0.6	0.8	30,910	29,902	32,071	2.5	2.4	2.1
Cluster 8	7,587	8,300	8,609	13,100	0.9	0.4	8.8	3,086	3,028	3,842	2.5	2.7	2.2
Cluster 9	12,332	11,592	11,779	12,558	-0.6	0.2	1.3	6,603	6,370	7,025	1.9	1.8	1.7
Cluster 25	33,857	30,458	27,370	26,115	-1.1	-1.1	-0.9	12,523	12,267	12,604	2.7	2.5	2.2
Cluster 26	21,117	19,849	18,489	18,221	-0.6	-0.7	-0.3	8,245	7,607	8,231	2.6	2.6	2.2
Cluster 27	6,273	5,040	4,633	4,929	-2.2	-0.8	1.2	2,212	1,890	1,940	2.8	2.7	2.4
<i>Ward 7</i>	92,841	79,098	70,539	71,264	-1.6	-1.1	0.2	34,680	31,385	29,408	2.7	2.5	2.4
Cluster 29	3,506	1,341	2,374	2,332	-9.2	5.9	-0.4	911	482	760	3.8	2.8	3.1
Cluster 30	7,966	6,342	6,167	5,871	-2.3	-0.3	-1.0	2,940	2,475	2,596	2.7	2.6	2.4
Cluster 31	19,048	16,056	14,113	14,605	-1.7	-1.3	0.7	6,289	5,723	5,315	3.0	2.8	2.7
Cluster 32	16,159	14,126	12,493	13,180	-1.3	-1.2	1.1	6,572	5,999	5,580	2.5	2.4	2.2
Cluster 33	21,963	18,877	15,080	15,501	-1.5	-2.2	0.6	7,721	6,991	5,924	2.8	2.7	2.5
Cluster 34	19,024	17,404	15,536	14,947	-0.9	-1.1	-0.8	7,390	6,955	6,643	2.6	2.5	2.3
Cluster 35	9,178	8,756	8,025	7,898	-0.5	-0.9	-0.3	4,285	4,111	3,834	2.1	2.1	2.1
<i>Ward 8</i>	93,358	83,194	70,915	75,774	-1.1	-1.6	1.3	30,183	27,788	25,054	3.1	3.0	2.8
Cluster 28	6,394	5,689	4,873	5,415	-1.2	-1.5	2.1	1,959	1,955	1,729	3.3	2.9	2.8
Cluster 36	6,379	7,473	6,395	6,190	1.6	-1.5	-0.6	2,432	2,494	2,399	2.6	3.0	2.7
Cluster 37	10,971	8,235	8,596	8,572	-2.8	0.4	-0.1	3,208	2,587	2,764	3.4	3.2	3.1
Cluster 38	13,252	9,532	9,058	12,294	-3.2	-0.5	6.3	4,143	3,340	3,149	3.2	2.9	2.9
Cluster 39	39,995	36,478	30,583	32,418	-0.9	-1.7	1.2	14,403	13,413	11,567	2.8	2.7	2.6

Data compiled by NeighborhoodInfo DC. n = Data suppressed / not available.

Economy - Jobs and Income

	Persons in labor force			Unemployment rate (%)			% persons below poverty			Median HH income (\$ 1999)		% persons receiving food stamps							% persons receiving TANF								
	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1990	2000	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Washington, DC	319,735	327,435	294,952	6.8	7.2	10.8	18.6	16.9	20.2	44,246	41,625	14.1	13.3	13.7	14.8	15.7	16.1	15.9	15.6	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.6	8.4	7.8	7.5
<i>Ward 1</i>	37,486	41,723	42,036	7.7	7.0	7.4	21.8	20.7	21.8	33,284	35,239	11.1	10.5	10.2	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.0	9.7	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.2	4.1
Cluster 1	12,460	13,160	13,528	6.0	3.6	2.7	14.7	10.5	10.0	49,268	56,372	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.8	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7
Cluster 2	21,255	24,323	24,114	8.3	8.6	9.7	23.5	24.3	25.6	28,507	28,998	13.8	13.2	12.8	12.9	12.9	13.4	12.7	12.3	7.3	7.4	7.2	6.8	6.8	6.5	5.6	5.4
Cluster 3	4,713	5,218	5,262	9.1	8.1	8.5	26.7	22.1	25.9	30,971	33,598	12.7	11.5	11.3	11.2	11.4	10.9	10.0	9.6	6.5	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.7	5.2	3.9	4.0
<i>Ward 2</i>	38,825	43,572	46,078	4.1	4.8	8.3	19.0	18.1	18.7	47,069	42,289	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5
Cluster 4	10,442	11,855	11,970	2.0	2.4	2.1	15.6	16.1	15.4	68,659	86,164	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Cluster 5	6,807	6,726	7,892	2.9	4.3	n	13.2	21.3	28.4	40,186	29,223	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Cluster 6	12,117	13,104	13,787	4.3	2.6	2.5	15.9	11.3	10.6	41,427	42,640	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Cluster 7	8,766	11,957	12,295	6.9	9.7	8.2	29.1	25.2	24.7	28,436	28,394	10.9	10.8	11.3	11.7	11.8	12.3	12.3	12.0	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.1	4.4	4.3
<i>Ward 3</i>	38,807	46,027	48,246	3.0	2.4	9.6	7.7	6.5	7.5	77,357	84,609	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cluster 11	5,715	6,379	6,395	2.3	2.8	2.2	5.9	6.5	3.5	89,516	106,477	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Cluster 12	8,856	10,144	10,503	3.2	1.6	1.7	6.1	4.2	6.2	62,612	68,320	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Cluster 13	7,480	10,235	12,282	3.3	2.3	n	6.3	7.1	7.2	100,667	109,487	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cluster 14	6,227	7,489	7,501	3.0	2.6	3.1	9.7	7.8	13.5	47,545	46,787	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cluster 15	7,435	8,223	7,994	3.0	2.6	1.7	6.8	4.5	4.7	83,396	87,744	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
<i>Ward 4</i>	42,732	42,625	36,063	5.5	6.2	6.6	9.0	8.2	12.1	55,317	50,615	8.1	7.4	7.3	8.2	9.0	9.4	9.8	9.8	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.0
Cluster 10	5,852	6,346	6,385	2.5	2.6	2.5	5.7	3.6	4.8	83,777	93,282	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Cluster 16	2,809	2,568	2,206	5.3	3.8	3.9	3.2	2.4	4.9	101,105	94,624	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.7
Cluster 17	11,180	11,123	9,637	5.3	6.0	6.7	7.9	7.6	12.1	48,880	45,094	6.9	6.7	6.4	7.2	8.3	8.8	9.6	9.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.7
Cluster 18	22,060	22,201	18,206	6.3	7.5	8.0	11.6	10.4	14.8	44,388	43,959	11.2	10.2	10.1	11.2	12.0	12.6	13.0	13.0	6.0	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.0	5.4
Cluster 19	7,525	7,298	6,412	5.8	7.2	n	8.1	7.5	10.5	47,514	39,490	7.2	6.4	6.8	7.8	9.2	9.9	9.4	9.8	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.6	5.0	4.8	4.1	4.1

Data compiled by NeighborhoodInfo DC. n = Data suppressed / not available.

Economy - Jobs and Income

	Persons in labor force			Unemployment rate (%)			% persons below poverty			Median HH income (\$ 1999)		% persons receiving food stamps							% persons receiving TANF								
	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1990	2000	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Ward 5	41,825	40,000	32,461	7.1	9.2	15.2	18.2	15.2	20.0	37,246	35,311	14.5	14.1	14.6	16.8	19.1	19.7	18.8	18.5	8.5	8.2	8.5	8.8	9.9	9.8	9.1	8.5
Cluster 20	6,050	5,509	4,478	4.4	4.8	9.1	7.8	4.4	8.7	57,911	52,920	4.4	4.3	4.2	5.1	6.1	6.4	6.7	7.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.0
Cluster 21	10,950	10,651	8,408	8.7	10.8	14.9	23.1	17.3	23.3	35,182	34,017	18.8	17.9	17.8	19.5	21.2	21.2	19.4	18.7	10.8	9.8	9.8	9.5	10.2	9.8	8.8	8.2
Cluster 22	5,441	4,790	3,851	6.4	10.2	12.2	19.9	16.5	20.9	43,588	40,238	14.2	15.0	16.6	18.9	21.0	22.8	22.7	21.8	9.3	10.1	10.9	10.9	12.3	13.4	12.9	12.1
Cluster 23	8,351	7,835	5,622	7.8	10.6	18.4	24.9	23.3	30.9	25,692	24,409	25.1	25.6	26.7	31.2	36.6	37.6	35.8	34.7	15.3	15.2	15.7	17.0	20.1	19.1	18.0	16.2
Cluster 24	5,502	5,670	4,850	7.6	8.7	12.2	10.5	11.4	14.8	35,972	38,341	9.6	8.5	9.1	10.7	12.2	12.8	12.4	12.1	4.4	4.3	4.9	4.9	5.8	5.8	5.4	5.1
Ward 6	39,617	40,511	36,318	7.6	8.2	9.6	21.5	18.6	21.1	49,780	43,881	17.5	16.3	17.0	19.3	20.5	20.0	18.8	17.8	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.5	8.7	8.3	7.3	6.8
Cluster 8	3,527	3,485	3,801	10.7	15.3	19.8	26.9	35.6	33.4	20,345	28,005	34.9	32.7	34.6	40.8	42.0	42.7	41.5	37.3	12.4	13.4	14.3	15.7	16.1	16.5	14.7	14.3
Cluster 9	7,163	7,178	6,382	5.6	8.6	9.3	21.5	19.5	21.9	65,221	41,077	14.3	13.9	14.3	15.7	17.4	17.1	16.6	15.7	8.2	7.9	7.6	8.1	8.9	8.6	8.2	7.5
Cluster 25	16,993	18,149	15,379	8.7	8.1	9.4	19.0	14.4	16.7	47,254	48,067	15.7	14.9	16.8	20.3	23.1	23.4	21.5	21.0	7.9	7.8	8.0	8.3	8.4	8.1	7.2	6.4
Cluster 26	11,720	11,181	10,733	4.9	4.5	4.8	15.6	10.2	12.5	56,962	54,240	7.2	5.9	5.2	4.9	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.0	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.0	2.0
Cluster 27	2,156	1,767	1,461	16.0	15.1	21.6	43.4	42.3	50.3	17,108	16,556	43.2	40.6	38.3	39.0	33.5	25.9	24.1	22.3	24.6	24.7	21.6	21.5	19.2	15.6	13.1	12.2
Ward 7	43,065	38,365	28,595	8.6	8.1	13.7	21.6	19.5	24.9	34,929	30,222	23.6	23.0	23.8	25.2	26.4	28.1	28.9	28.5	14.2	14.5	15.1	14.6	14.9	15.3	15.1	15.0
Cluster 29	1,217	691	866	16.4	8.8	20.8	38.2	9.8	28.4	43,519	32,571	36.6	34.7	37.7	38.8	41.0	45.7	46.0	43.9	21.3	21.6	25.0	24.6	25.5	26.4	26.0	28.1
Cluster 30	3,243	2,836	2,405	8.4	8.9	13.6	23.8	23.3	29.0	25,324	24,521	29.4	26.8	27.4	28.2	30.6	32.5	33.8	34.1	15.8	15.1	15.5	15.1	15.7	16.4	16.1	17.7
Cluster 31	7,658	6,875	4,729	14.5	11.1	16.5	29.3	28.1	28.9	29,531	28,017	31.3	30.1	30.3	31.9	32.5	35.5	36.7	35.6	18.6	18.5	19.2	19.2	18.9	20.1	20.0	19.9
Cluster 32	7,959	6,990	5,122	8.1	7.7	13.2	20.2	19.3	24.8	34,557	28,798	24.2	24.5	24.7	26.6	29.2	30.0	31.3	30.7	15.5	16.0	16.1	15.2	16.4	16.4	15.9	15.1
Cluster 33	9,992	8,542	5,641	8.7	11.4	17.6	24.7	23.2	32.8	31,341	24,982	27.9	28.0	29.1	30.3	31.0	32.1	32.4	31.6	17.5	18.7	19.4	18.4	18.8	18.5	17.9	17.3
Cluster 34	10,181	9,667	7,304	5.4	6.4	12.9	13.5	10.4	15.5	44,255	39,416	13.8	13.2	14.9	17.2	17.8	19.9	21.1	22.0	8.0	8.0	8.8	9.3	9.7	10.0	10.0	10.2
Cluster 35	5,117	5,062	3,972	4.2	3.4	7.8	9.8	10.9	15.5	43,299	34,324	10.1	10.0	11.0	11.7	12.5	13.6	12.9	12.5	5.5	5.9	6.4	5.7	5.9	6.4	6.3	6.3
Ward 8	37,378	34,612	25,155	10.4	13.2	22.0	27.2	27.4	36.0	25,949	22,410	34.4	31.9	32.8	35.3	36.9	37.0	36.6	36.8	22.9	22.5	22.7	23.3	23.8	23.0	21.1	20.8
Cluster 28	2,580	2,355	1,861	11.0	13.7	21.8	32.0	33.3	37.7	25,933	22,079	42.1	40.9	45.4	50.7	56.3	57.0	57.0	56.0	28.1	28.2	30.5	34.6	37.7	36.0	34.4	32.7
Cluster 36	2,776	2,732	2,181	7.5	14.9	21.8	27.3	35.3	47.3	23,669	19,760	38.6	37.5	37.9	41.1	44.3	43.0	41.3	40.4	24.5	27.2	27.7	26.5	27.3	25.8	22.9	22.8
Cluster 37	4,189	3,381	2,713	12.2	14.0	25.5	29.6	34.3	46.1	25,523	21,028	49.0	44.7	46.7	50.6	52.1	54.0	51.6	50.5	33.4	32.9	32.0	32.3	33.3	33.2	31.4	30.0
Cluster 38	5,209	3,952	2,899	11.6	16.4	27.6	40.0	35.1	46.2	22,995	18,432	40.9	35.5	31.6	32.5	35.6	36.5	35.8	37.2	28.3	26.2	23.7	23.6	24.5	24.7	23.1	22.8
Cluster 39	18,207	17,213	11,586	10.7	12.6	19.7	26.1	27.2	34.1	29,638	25,233	35.5	33.0	34.0	36.4	37.2	36.0	35.6	35.8	23.7	22.9	23.4	24.1	23.8	22.3	20.0	20.0

Data compiled by NeighborhoodInfo DC. n = Data suppressed / not available.

Economy - Housing (Sales)

	No. SF home sales								No. condo sales							
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Washington, DC	4,037	4,341	4,500	4,435	4,932	4,427	3,643	3,367	2,291	2,252	2,394	2,737	3,776	5,118	3,788	3,798
<i>Ward 1</i>	443	521	498	448	519	413	291	298	422	450	472	523	591	911	807	710
Cluster 1	48	44	42	41	50	35	34	40	271	262	316	290	286	368	269	206
Cluster 2	310	311	333	303	371	284	187	199	85	94	123	186	255	310	319	301
Cluster 3	104	184	137	125	124	101	72	70	81	128	75	71	59	277	237	228
<i>Ward 2</i>	354	317	353	379	325	278	219	216	935	863	919	1,078	1,475	1,691	1,415	1,302
Cluster 4	247	239	252	248	211	205	170	170	111	70	102	86	123	102	55	55
Cluster 5	10	9	13	17	16	9	14	3	178	239	157	182	188	338	276	177
Cluster 6	35	27	24	36	27	26	26	28	438	376	398	453	480	436	344	291
Cluster 7	89	74	93	101	98	63	44	39	179	133	226	270	635	499	500	445
<i>Ward 3</i>	600	586	634	696	608	545	463	500	579	560	524	542	601	743	574	499
Cluster 11	142	145	167	180	166	148	113	142	24	61	17	18	15	182	44	86
Cluster 12	70	70	70	84	75	63	51	54	149	129	116	103	125	132	70	82
Cluster 13	184	207	220	223	192	194	141	148	125	75	133	85	127	102	66	71
Cluster 14	18	21	30	18	20	14	14	14	189	208	165	260	228	237	289	188
Cluster 15	102	74	71	89	85	63	66	66	93	74	73	75	105	77	111	73
<i>Ward 4</i>	718	788	819	796	991	846	715	617	40	26	27	52	46	134	82	139
Cluster 10	136	151	173	187	139	137	136	154	4	8	10	7	4	10	3	4
Cluster 16	68	40	59	52	56	33	41	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cluster 17	157	151	174	177	194	164	157	120	34	23	16	16	12	72	14	31
Cluster 18	355	421	399	403	561	478	370	315	6	3	11	36	34	62	68	108
Cluster 19	69	76	87	68	103	95	81	66	0	0	0	0	0	5	34	19

Data compiled by NeighborhoodInfo DC. n = Data suppressed / not available.

Economy - Housing (Sales)

	No. SF home sales								No. condo sales							
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<i>Ward 5</i>	585	641	678	714	788	714	521	551	28	51	83	66	130	148	162	204
Cluster 20	98	73	74	101	109	96	78	83	2	8	10	12	11	16	6	5
Cluster 21	210	253	259	254	283	216	154	157	2	13	19	31	89	82	86	101
Cluster 22	85	75	86	99	112	84	62	65	0	2	19	0	13	14	4	12
Cluster 23	71	99	112	98	116	138	87	66	0	0	0	0	0	3	17	47
Cluster 24	93	108	109	132	126	147	112	158	11	13	18	12	11	16	12	4
<i>Ward 6</i>	700	804	792	769	808	781	580	535	235	236	240	286	738	1,243	336	539
Cluster 8	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	29	41	42	86	306	896	302	508
Cluster 9	23	86	15	19	23	14	19	7	87	100	97	93	133	332	62	64
Cluster 25	430	446	474	472	497	493	376	340	95	72	76	94	272	177	110	129
Cluster 26	231	255	277	264	277	273	199	188	34	37	31	71	64	123	68	83
Cluster 27	37	38	43	35	36	25	22	20	0	2	0	0	0	0	11	69
<i>Ward 7</i>	399	430	443	428	586	570	521	419	35	32	49	79	110	149	230	132
Cluster 29	5	7	13	10	18	15	15	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cluster 30	28	22	25	30	26	32	21	26	3	2	6	24	16	5	13	15
Cluster 31	118	122	136	108	187	181	163	139	1	1	0	1	1	5	38	36
Cluster 32	63	73	71	53	81	90	59	56	3	1	2	0	3	43	16	9
Cluster 33	77	85	95	93	122	128	120	89	0	0	0	26	42	30	40	11
Cluster 34	94	99	99	99	120	113	90	85	8	4	5	2	7	5	12	19
Cluster 35	23	29	22	35	37	24	41	19	26	26	38	27	45	55	115	49
<i>Ward 8</i>	238	254	283	205	307	280	333	231	17	34	80	111	85	99	182	273
Cluster 28	26	33	27	19	44	45	37	27	0	0	30	2	12	18	26	25
Cluster 36	11	11	7	5	9	7	9	7	0	22	2	2	0	0	33	111
Cluster 37	11	38	34	32	29	23	31	12	2	2	24	77	59	28	8	6
Cluster 38	38	50	53	19	33	46	81	65	3	6	9	0	0	4	3	2
Cluster 39	118	93	123	104	157	123	149	96	5	2	11	28	10	44	104	121

Economy - Housing (Prices)

	Med. price SF homes (\$ 2007)								Med. price condos (\$ 2007)							
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Washington, DC	192,652	214,249	270,847	337,269	362,217	451,205	452,866	465,000	166,163	204,532	237,078	272,136	345,753	391,752	372,516	365,000
<i>Ward 1</i>	195,060	223,616	311,186	349,326	411,611	530,829	581,092	551,000	175,193	203,874	265,084	286,222	354,424	423,602	395,451	399,000
Cluster 1	626,120	737,580	824,066	1,239,545	922,557	865,252	915,049	994,950	216,734	245,860	318,332	336,931	396,518	436,130	482,358	379,000
Cluster 2	186,030	202,542	268,542	304,252	362,217	477,747	521,955	496,018	106,200	167,126	201,695	236,922	307,336	405,664	359,866	360,000
Cluster 3	185,428	230,125	339,999	428,206	517,806	567,988	671,085	565,000	176,993	184,702	242,033	296,364	395,146	430,025	397,508	471,450
<i>Ward 2</i>	536,717	627,529	672,507	704,287	806,757	949,654	924,605	897,000	180,611	222,445	269,694	320,535	383,072	424,557	431,963	432,000
Cluster 4	559,896	667,335	771,626	775,617	834,198	995,305	899,922	890,000	203,489	257,568	307,728	416,938	532,350	469,253	411,393	480,000
Cluster 5	424,136	<i>n</i>	575,118	631,041	582,017	<i>n</i>	714,795		115,591	222,445	190,169	205,229	315,513	466,811	511,433	460,000
Cluster 6	553,875	602,943	610,846	703,723	839,686	910,479	845,927	866,250	179,407	210,737	265,416	314,394	345,753	391,752	389,794	368,000
Cluster 7	163,036	206,640	276,610	374,117	438,503	520,213	574,819	618,000	208,329	216,591	274,188	338,052	394,049	427,849	425,997	440,000
<i>Ward 3</i>	552,671	622,553	714,575	769,785	855,053	906,171	889,637	889,950	168,571	218,640	253,559	270,390	343,558	399,184	390,288	369,900
Cluster 11	517,753	538,551	622,372	695,835	799,622	858,440	802,216	862,500	91,510	371,828	180,949	207,342	284,286	425,473	427,849	805,575
Cluster 12	553,875	661,744	711,694	819,790	807,953	881,177	959,574	853,500	172,183	200,317	248,084	281,715	370,071	391,221	343,513	326,000
Cluster 13	621,003	702,457	844,236	850,215	891,823	984,158	982,200	996,750	169,113	240,006	247,998	254,107	305,141	359,902	327,572	330,000
Cluster 14	661,761	684,896	752,033	700,906	960,425	986,462	928,205	837,000	175,795	216,591	266,006	267,460	333,267	395,468	390,823	352,950
Cluster 15	710,405	819,534	951,998	922,897	1,097,628	1,220,908	1,216,180	1,157,778	201,683	241,762	306,576	329,606	360,845	409,163	519,383	397,500
<i>Ward 4</i>	192,652	204,883	259,322	323,972	362,217	445,897	475,159	465,000	140,324	221,714	102,000	103,641	190,439	287,060	266,891	262,440
Cluster 10	496,682	567,820	633,897	732,458	784,804	838,711	849,526	832,500	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	207,457	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	312,393	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
Cluster 16	397,947	485,189	505,965	600,447	660,443	706,003	718,909	655,850	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
Cluster 17	203,489	208,959	240,305	296,251	346,302	414,047	442,247	417,000	147,904	223,041	142,915	187,002	170,681	353,989	313,687	225,500
Cluster 18	169,173	187,322	222,440	281,714	340,265	429,441	448,675	442,900	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	73,532	94,882	191,536	263,185	253,007	263,725
Cluster 19	154,122	160,394	172,881	198,609	265,132	324,868	344,542	335,000	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	195,412	189,500

Data compiled by NeighborhoodInfo DC. *n* = Data suppressed / not available.

Economy - Housing (Prices)

	Med. price SF homes (\$ 2007)								Med. price condos (\$ 2007)							
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Ward 5	150,510	158,053	190,169	232,668	290,323	371,581	390,823	399,000	137,566	110,052	144,068	179,016	227,209	281,005	246,784	256,800
Cluster 20	172,333	181,456	205,728	233,823	301,848	350,878	398,023	380,000	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	101,987	109,812	183,304	208,616	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
Cluster 21	152,918	165,077	215,756	281,715	345,753	415,639	428,877	407,500	<i>n</i>	79,026	206,881	201,144	282,530	296,734	274,204	315,000
Cluster 22	161,346	175,614	209,762	248,326	307,503	405,288	395,966	389,000	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	144,068	<i>n</i>	186,487	273,324	<i>n</i>	249,750
Cluster 23	96,326	112,042	132,542	157,760	194,829	286,064	308,545	299,950	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	200,554	199,000
Cluster 24	170,979	167,419	190,169	246,782	280,993	395,999	412,421	426,007	126,428	124,101	138,305	173,593	181,109	202,246	275,633	<i>n</i>
Ward 6	206,499	279,812	312,915	349,326	444,539	521,275	539,953	520,000	140,606	164,551	207,457	232,584	341,253	370,413	349,684	367,900
Cluster 8	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	192,532	252,885	292,745	399,415	404,915	426,299	431,963	429,950
Cluster 9	331,121	458,778	480,224	467,646	439,051	512,250	514,241	<i>n</i>	111,377	138,150	164,881	185,932	268,919	326,991	312,401	294,950
Cluster 25	183,020	210,737	276,610	313,548	383,072	493,671	462,817	475,000	150,389	161,038	215,525	262,558	323,965	354,913	339,399	339,000
Cluster 26	258,876	327,813	373,999	417,687	557,595	583,912	605,776	567,500	137,566	191,420	224,745	230,443	363,919	329,380	360,257	299,500
Cluster 27	154,001	130,833	252,406	292,983	307,336	455,452	449,961	472,500	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	275,111	391,900
Ward 7	117,879	127,028	134,271	152,126	175,621	233,565	272,548	265,000	56,471	57,367	62,813	116,066	130,833	164,557	187,184	189,250
Cluster 29	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	179,167	149,295	187,694	278,685	323,972	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
Cluster 30	108,337	133,467	111,220	139,730	147,082	214,260	287,975	219,625	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	123,954	155,808	<i>n</i>	185,127	189,500
Cluster 31	96,326	109,279	121,017	140,857	164,643	219,763	258,663	260,000	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	191,812	196,000
Cluster 32	113,785	130,716	137,152	145,365	168,486	212,332	257,121	255,000	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	171,883	183,584	<i>n</i>
Cluster 33	108,367	116,959	126,779	138,604	159,705	220,825	257,121	259,900	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	122,264	143,411	150,437	176,794	174,900
Cluster 34	132,448	134,638	149,830	177,335	197,573	263,822	287,924	275,000	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	154,272	226,000
Cluster 35	207,559	199,030	240,305	281,715	324,898	382,197	408,307	374,230	44,202	56,197	58,780	82,261	105,482	148,632	190,269	180,000
Ward 8	120,377	132,296	144,068	152,126	167,937	217,640	269,977	280,000	42,143	77,264	79,811	108,066	120,629	129,522	185,075	179,900
Cluster 28	104,153	105,369	132,542	136,350	156,412	222,948	269,977	274,000	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	80,096	<i>n</i>	114,647	125,807	225,022	195,000
Cluster 36	120,287	179,478	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	80,777	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	195,309	179,900
Cluster 37	74,785	128,784	133,407	155,174	149,277	171,989	225,238	262,500	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	99,637	121,137	121,617	119,861	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
Cluster 38	147,471	146,657	154,606	155,507	155,314	217,054	274,913	300,890	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
Cluster 39	122,816	128,890	147,525	152,126	172,328	212,332	269,977	279,725	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	80,672	101,412	95,491	138,010	170,728	175,000

Data compiled by NeighborhoodInfo DC. *n* = Data suppressed / not available.

Economy - Housing (Home Purchase Mortgages)

	No. mortgages originated										% mortgages from subprime lenders								% mortgages to owner-occupants								
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Washington, DC	6,093	8,320	9,314	9,647	10,011	10,597	11,254	13,857	16,175	3.9	5.9	4.5	5.1	3.1	2.8	3.6	5.3	10.0	94.6	94.9	94.5	92.8	91.9	90.3	88.9	85.6	83.8
<i>Ward 1</i>	689	1,061	1,293	1,483	1,634	1,725	1,717	1,832	2,419	4.1	6.5	3.2	4.2	3.0	2.5	3.1	4.9	6.9	95.8	95.1	95.5	92.5	92.5	91.8	91.7	90.0	88.5
Cluster 1	339	571	660	558	617	718	660	666	795	0.3	0.2	0.6	2.2	1.2	0.6	1.2	1.1	2.0	97.3	96.5	97.1	94.1	95.1	93.0	94.7	91.3	93.8
Cluster 2	293	386	508	650	650	716	782	922	1,061	7.8	16.4	6.0	5.5	5.1	3.7	4.0	6.5	10.8	94.9	92.5	93.3	92.3	90.8	90.6	90.7	89.5	86.2
Cluster 3	104	152	213	336	429	362	324	289	633	6.1	10.0	5.2	5.6	2.8	3.1	4.7	8.3	5.9	94.2	96.7	96.2	91.1	90.9	90.6	88.9	88.9	85.9
<i>Ward 2</i>	1,267	1,663	1,861	1,862	1,857	2,087	2,194	2,799	3,109	1.1	1.2	1.2	2.3	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.2	2.9	92.3	94.2	92.4	90.3	88.9	87.2	88.9	85.0	83.0
Cluster 4	441	607	586	495	491	514	469	559	536	2.1	1.0	0.9	2.3	2.5	1.0	0.9	1.8	2.6	92.5	95.1	94.2	92.3	92.1	88.3	90.6	85.5	81.7
Cluster 5	95	161	207	193	227	222	240	238	331	0.0	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.9	81.5	88.2	81.1	78.5	75.7	71.3	70.1	74.1	72.5
Cluster 6	458	591	681	757	705	715	816	787	861	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.2	2.8	91.6	93.1	93.3	91.1	89.7	87.9	90.5	87.4	81.6
Cluster 7	254	339	380	409	398	594	609	1,101	993	1.9	3.3	4.9	3.7	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.3	2.8	95.3	97.3	94.2	91.4	92.7	91.6	91.8	85.5	88.4
<i>Ward 3</i>	1,346	1,914	1,976	1,817	1,886	1,743	1,982	1,927	2,064	1.0	0.8	0.9	2.8	1.4	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.4	97.2	95.6	96.4	95.1	94.5	94.6	93.8	92.4	90.4
Cluster 11	263	379	338	285	324	297	256	281	390	1.1	1.1	0.6	3.9	1.2	2.0	0.4	2.5	1.3	97.0	97.1	97.0	96.1	95.4	94.9	94.5	94.3	90.3
Cluster 12	226	329	349	346	383	318	349	353	425	0.0	0.7	0.4	2.8	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.7	97.3	93.8	95.3	96.5	95.4	92.7	94.0	94.3	91.1
Cluster 13	326	447	492	469	426	450	448	475	470	1.6	1.6	1.3	3.5	1.0	1.1	0.4	1.5	1.5	98.8	94.4	96.7	93.6	94.4	94.7	94.0	90.3	89.4
Cluster 14	193	246	301	297	344	283	509	387	363	0.6	0.0	1.4	2.2	3.0	2.2	0.6	0.8	2.5	96.9	93.9	95.3	93.3	91.9	96.5	92.3	92.2	90.4
Cluster 15	183	310	278	275	255	248	273	286	266	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.8	0.8	1.6	1.8	0.7	0.4	99.5	98.1	96.9	97.2	93.9	96.4	95.2	92.0	93.6
<i>Ward 4</i>	800	971	1,062	1,040	1,068	1,105	1,140	1,463	1,655	3.9	6.7	6.1	7.0	3.8	3.2	5.4	7.8	16.2	95.3	95.9	96.2	94.5	95.0	95.1	91.5	90.8	87.5
Cluster 10	335	340	361	236	274	257	255	193	207	0.9	0.3	0.6	3.4	1.5	2.4	2.4	3.1	3.4	97.6	98.8	98.9	98.3	98.2	97.7	96.5	96.9	97.1
Cluster 16	49	93	99	94	57	83	68	74	64	0.0	5.6	7.2	8.6	1.8	0.0	7.4	12.2	10.9	98.0	95.7	98.0	98.9	98.2	96.4	100.0	95.9	90.6
Cluster 17	116	171	206	230	221	245	231	284	335	3.0	8.3	8.1	8.6	2.9	4.3	8.0	4.7	14.4	94.8	94.7	95.6	96.1	93.7	96.7	90.5	92.3	90.4
Cluster 18	338	413	443	494	522	518	615	879	991	9.4	13.6	10.8	7.3	5.3	3.4	5.3	9.1	17.6	93.2	95.2	94.6	91.7	93.9	93.1	89.3	88.5	84.9
Cluster 19	56	85	85	87	101	109	87	154	197	10.0	20.7	2.8	5.0	6.0	2.5	8.6	10.1	23.5	92.9	94.1	97.6	93.1	91.1	94.5	85.1	83.8	82.7

Data compiled by NeighborhoodInfo DC. n = Data suppressed / not available.

Economy - Housing (Home Purchase Mortgages)

	No. mortgages originated										% mortgages from subprime lenders								% mortgages to owner-occupants								
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Ward 5	519	695	766	882	898	1,085	1,180	1,509	1,750	15.3	29.8	21.3	13.1	8.0	7.1	9.4	11.2	22.0	93.6	94.0	91.5	90.4	88.8	84.8	83.4	78.9	78.8
Cluster 20	91	102	96	118	90	96	147	170	172	2.3	15.2	9.3	0.0	2.0	4.2	13.6	9.9	17.5	97.8	99.0	97.9	95.8	92.2	86.5	87.8	87.6	90.1
Cluster 21	159	230	284	324	348	403	450	582	634	21.0	38.9	21.6	15.0	9.3	7.9	5.8	10.6	22.0	91.8	93.0	91.9	92.6	91.4	85.1	86.4	82.1	79.5
Cluster 22	68	87	81	91	91	138	124	169	186	10.0	7.3	15.0	8.7	6.2	4.8	12.6	10.3	13.5	97.1	97.7	96.3	91.2	92.3	92.8	88.7	80.5	82.8
Cluster 23	60	95	143	155	178	227	226	310	385	37.0	46.5	37.0	18.4	10.9	9.2	12.0	14.0	29.1	85.0	80.0	77.6	74.8	76.4	72.2	67.3	62.6	64.4
Cluster 24	103	126	113	135	128	157	168	195	254	9.5	23.6	23.4	20.7	8.8	8.0	10.6	11.9	22.1	95.1	98.4	96.5	96.3	93.8	89.8	90.5	88.2	87.0
Ward 6	889	1,356	1,549	1,602	1,669	1,744	1,855	2,485	3,043	6.2	7.5	4.5	5.3	3.7	2.8	2.9	3.8	6.7	94.7	94.6	95.0	94.3	92.9	91.5	89.2	86.7	84.9
Cluster 8	65	46	54	53	81	83	173	471	1,134	0.0	2.7	7.1	0.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	5.0	87.7	89.1	90.7	86.8	84.0	80.7	90.2	85.1	81.9
Cluster 9	89	147	165	201	322	218	242	351	535	7.4	3.8	2.2	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.4	3.2	5.2	96.6	93.9	95.2	96.0	91.3	90.4	86.8	86.0	86.5
Cluster 25	436	676	815	840	795	883	959	1,201	1,170	9.0	11.4	6.4	6.8	4.0	3.1	4.3	5.8	11.0	93.8	95.0	93.9	92.6	94.1	90.5	88.8	86.8	86.2
Cluster 26	322	492	519	499	488	576	530	599	624	4.3	3.9	1.8	5.1	4.8	2.3	1.2	2.4	5.1	94.1	95.5	96.7	97.0	94.5	94.1	91.3	86.3	85.1
Cluster 27	39	32	39	65	51	65	50	59	54	4.5	13.3	31.6	7.1	7.0	8.3	6.0	5.3	5.6	100.0	84.4	94.9	87.7	84.3	90.8	86.0	94.9	75.9
Ward 7	420	448	486	602	541	606	700	1,208	1,292	17.5	26.9	24.7	16.8	6.2	6.2	10.1	13.9	22.4	90.7	95.3	93.7	91.9	89.2	86.7	78.2	77.7	75.7
Cluster 29	5	15	14	8	11	18	10	32	27	0.0	50.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	30.0	13.6	25.9	100.0	100.0	92.9	100.0	81.8	100.0	80.0	84.4	85.2
Cluster 30	27	25	26	54	33	42	55	79	74	38.5	37.5	45.5	32.0	0.0	9.4	12.2	20.0	18.9	79.3	96.3	92.9	89.5	82.9	91.2	74.5	72.2	58.1
Cluster 31	71	105	98	128	128	160	156	286	334	24.5	48.2	28.1	16.5	8.8	4.5	9.5	14.5	26.7	92.4	93.3	87.6	87.2	88.0	87.3	76.9	66.1	74.3
Cluster 32	45	46	81	99	93	85	95	253	222	0.0	26.7	32.0	26.3	5.4	8.9	11.8	14.0	17.6	88.9	100.0	91.4	92.9	93.5	87.1	74.7	89.7	75.7
Cluster 33	140	90	85	117	90	97	137	232	239	16.7	25.0	21.4	16.3	2.1	13.7	8.4	8.3	25.1	94.3	94.4	95.3	96.6	88.9	83.5	81.0	78.4	74.9
Cluster 34	88	114	148	150	139	133	174	201	238	6.7	21.2	29.1	7.6	12.0	8.4	12.8	17.3	26.6	97.7	97.4	95.3	92.7	86.3	85.7	82.2	74.1	72.7
Cluster 35	47	61	56	72	76	81	113	153	174	14.3	14.3	15.8	9.8	8.5	0.0	12.6	12.2	20.8	83.0	90.2	100.0	90.3	89.5	85.2	75.2	77.8	78.7
Ward 8	163	211	321	359	458	501	488	634	844	12.4	35.2	27.1	19.3	8.8	7.9	8.6	10.8	24.0	94.5	93.3	91.2	90.5	88.9	84.6	79.6	70.1	69.3
Cluster 28	11	14	28	27	38	71	44	93	120	0.0	75.0	40.0	31.3	10.5	0.0	3.0	10.3	23.9	90.9	85.7	89.3	74.1	81.6	78.9	65.9	60.2	62.5
Cluster 36	17	36	38	41	70	26	28	26	41	0.0	8.3	6.7	15.4	2.8	16.7	18.2	7.7	20.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	90.2	94.3	80.8	64.3	61.5	51.2
Cluster 37	19	26	8	15	41	71	127	103	82	44.4	88.2	0.0	20.0	10.5	2.5	5.8	4.4	10.1	84.2	84.6	75.0	80.0	87.8	95.8	85.8	86.4	82.9
Cluster 38	9	7	58	70	65	65	22	56	133	0.0	0.0	37.5	18.2	5.9	4.0	11.8	15.7	20.0	100.0	100.0	98.3	100.0	95.4	95.4	81.8	73.2	83.5
Cluster 39	79	94	137	138	186	220	203	279	372	14.3	17.1	22.9	27.5	7.7	11.1	4.7	11.5	23.2	93.7	93.6	87.6	90.6	87.6	80.9	80.3	69.5	65.9

Data compiled by NeighborhoodInfo DC. n = Data suppressed / not available.

Economy - Housing (Home Purchase Mortgages by Income)

	% high income borrowers										% middle income borrowers										% very low/low income borrowers									
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005			
Washington, DC	35.7	36.8	32.7	34.6	36.8	36.2	39.7	42.2	47.4	22.8	23.0	21.0	21.0	23.0	23.8	26.8	28.6	29.5	41.6	40.2	46.3	44.4	40.2	40.0	33.5	29.1	23.1			
<i>Ward 1</i>	28.0	29.6	26.2	30.6	34.2	34.3	37.1	43.9	51.6	30.5	29.3	24.7	23.4	27.4	27.6	30.0	31.7	30.3	41.5	41.1	49.1	46.0	38.3	38.1	32.9	24.4	18.1			
Cluster 1	45.9	42.5	40.9	44.0	46.9	46.7	48.6	50.8	58.6	24.0	27.1	22.8	20.6	22.9	25.0	24.5	26.5	21.2	30.1	30.4	36.3	35.4	30.2	28.3	26.9	22.7	20.2			
Cluster 2	19.0	19.0	17.1	25.0	27.3	22.8	27.3	36.7	43.1	35.2	29.3	22.8	22.2	28.9	27.7	32.8	35.5	36.3	45.8	51.7	60.1	52.8	43.8	49.5	39.9	27.8	20.6			
Cluster 3	23.7	21.3	24.0	30.8	30.2	37.6	48.6	58.5	58.5	28.9	27.7	30.4	28.1	30.2	32.5	28.6	28.0	29.1	47.4	51.1	45.6	41.1	39.7	29.9	22.9	13.4	12.4			
<i>Ward 2</i>	43.7	46.3	40.6	47.5	49.2	48.3	50.1	53.2	57.0	25.2	25.1	25.2	21.0	24.2	24.1	26.1	27.7	27.2	31.1	28.6	34.1	31.5	26.6	27.6	23.7	19.1	15.9			
Cluster 4	65.8	65.5	60.8	72.9	69.5	69.2	73.3	77.4	79.7	24.8	20.6	21.0	12.6	18.9	17.4	19.2	16.1	13.0	9.4	13.9	18.2	14.6	11.5	13.5	7.5	6.5	7.3			
Cluster 5	44.6	50.9	34.3	44.2	52.8	42.7	50.9	53.0	55.3	26.7	20.0	23.4	13.9	15.7	22.3	19.1	23.1	22.2	28.7	29.1	42.3	41.9	31.5	35.0	30.1	23.9	22.5			
Cluster 6	31.1	34.6	30.0	36.3	41.8	41.1	38.9	45.3	49.2	26.8	28.3	27.8	24.5	27.8	24.1	28.5	29.3	30.2	42.1	37.2	42.1	39.1	30.4	34.8	32.6	25.4	20.6			
Cluster 7	26.3	31.2	23.9	37.8	37.8	42.4	47.1	47.8	56.1	26.7	30.9	33.0	27.0	28.3	28.8	30.9	32.8	29.7	47.1	38.0	43.2	35.1	34.0	28.8	22.0	19.3	14.2			
<i>Ward 3</i>	61.4	60.6	55.3	58.9	58.3	57.9	56.7	62.1	64.2	20.9	19.8	20.2	18.8	20.5	21.1	20.8	22.6	21.9	17.7	19.6	24.6	22.3	21.2	21.0	22.5	15.3	13.9			
Cluster 11	67.2	70.8	73.3	76.0	65.9	73.0	74.9	79.8	69.5	24.4	18.2	16.6	17.3	21.2	17.8	13.4	13.6	18.9	8.4	11.0	10.1	6.6	12.9	9.3	11.7	6.6	11.6			
Cluster 12	51.7	48.9	46.9	45.3	46.2	46.2	52.0	57.9	56.9	20.0	25.0	22.9	24.9	27.4	28.8	27.1	24.5	25.9	28.3	26.0	30.2	29.8	26.4	25.0	20.9	17.6	17.2			
Cluster 13	75.9	74.2	64.7	69.9	77.4	67.5	73.2	69.2	80.3	16.1	13.5	18.2	15.3	12.7	15.4	14.4	21.2	11.2	7.9	12.3	17.1	14.8	9.9	17.1	12.4	9.6	8.5			
Cluster 14	33.5	36.4	28.2	30.0	33.2	35.8	27.2	40.5	44.3	26.9	25.9	23.3	25.3	26.8	31.7	28.1	31.0	34.6	39.6	37.7	48.4	44.7	39.9	32.5	44.7	28.4	21.1			
Cluster 15	62.2	55.6	53.4	61.9	61.4	59.5	58.6	58.6	60.1	15.8	19.9	16.2	14.5	14.3	14.3	20.7	23.8	25.4	22.1	24.5	30.4	23.6	24.3	26.2	20.7	17.6	14.5			
<i>Ward 4</i>	39.9	36.3	34.1	29.7	35.3	33.5	42.0	39.3	50.3	20.3	20.9	17.4	25.5	19.4	25.4	28.4	31.6	30.4	39.8	42.8	48.5	44.8	45.4	41.2	29.6	29.1	19.3			
Cluster 10	73.1	79.5	74.5	79.1	83.5	77.0	85.6	82.3	87.2	21.4	17.2	18.8	15.7	12.0	18.9	11.1	14.9	10.2	5.6	3.3	6.7	5.2	4.5	4.1	3.3	2.8	2.6			
Cluster 16	61.7	64.0	73.4	67.4	75.9	77.9	77.3	85.7	96.3	27.7	22.5	17.0	29.3	14.8	19.5	21.2	11.4	1.9	10.6	13.5	9.6	3.3	9.3	2.6	1.5	2.9	1.9			
Cluster 17	14.0	9.4	10.2	10.0	20.2	12.7	19.1	32.0	43.4	21.5	24.5	23.0	38.2	30.5	29.3	40.2	37.2	38.3	64.5	66.0	66.8	51.8	49.3	58.1	40.7	30.8	18.3			
Cluster 18	21.4	16.5	14.7	15.5	20.5	22.1	34.2	32.6	46.1	18.5	22.0	15.9	23.4	19.0	28.4	30.5	33.3	31.9	60.1	61.5	69.3	61.1	60.6	49.5	35.3	34.1	22.0			
Cluster 19	1.9	3.8	4.8	3.7	5.6	5.9	8.3	10.0	17.5	9.6	19.2	4.8	8.6	16.9	14.7	23.6	43.3	46.8	88.5	76.9	90.4	87.7	77.5	79.4	68.1	46.7	35.7			

Data compiled by NeighborhoodInfo DC. n = Data suppressed / not available.

Economy - Housing (Home Purchase Mortgages by Income)

	% high income borrowers										% middle income borrowers										% very low/low income borrowers									
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005			
Ward 5	5.2	7.4	4.5	8.3	8.8	10.9	17.4	24.5	33.7	18.8	20.7	17.3	20.0	22.8	23.3	32.1	35.4	40.1	76.1	71.8	78.2	71.7	68.3	65.8	50.6	40.1	26.2			
Cluster 20	10.1	8.0	6.5	9.9	6.1	6.3	16.1	21.1	29.7	20.2	21.0	16.1	18.0	22.0	22.5	26.6	29.6	38.5	69.7	71.0	77.4	72.1	72.0	71.3	57.3	49.3	31.8			
Cluster 21	0.7	7.1	4.7	11.8	12.6	16.3	20.3	32.2	44.0	21.2	24.3	18.3	24.2	27.5	28.2	39.5	36.5	39.3	78.1	68.6	77.0	64.0	59.9	55.5	40.3	31.3	16.7			
Cluster 22	6.1	7.1	3.9	6.0	13.8	13.4	21.9	23.4	41.2	19.7	21.2	27.3	26.5	31.3	25.2	26.7	41.4	28.4	74.2	71.8	68.8	67.5	55.0	61.4	51.4	35.2	30.4			
Cluster 23	2.0	5.4	2.7	1.7	3.0	1.9	7.4	13.7	15.8	17.6	10.8	9.0	12.9	9.0	10.6	25.0	31.1	43.6	80.4	83.8	88.3	85.3	88.0	87.5	67.6	55.2	40.6			
Cluster 24	7.2	7.3	4.6	7.0	5.2	9.8	19.7	21.5	34.4	17.5	22.0	22.2	19.5	20.7	27.8	31.7	36.8	44.0	75.3	70.7	73.1	73.4	74.1	62.4	48.6	41.7	21.5			
Ward 6	24.4	27.8	27.3	31.5	35.5	38.5	41.3	46.1	49.6	27.0	28.4	25.3	26.1	30.1	29.7	32.2	32.5	31.7	48.6	43.8	47.4	42.4	34.4	31.8	26.4	21.5	18.6			
Cluster 8	32.1	25.0	27.7	33.3	24.6	38.5	45.3	46.4	49.4	26.8	47.5	34.0	20.0	36.9	26.2	31.3	32.0	36.4	41.1	27.5	38.3	46.7	38.5	35.4	23.3	21.6	14.1			
Cluster 9	28.2	21.2	19.7	24.1	40.5	23.6	21.1	26.4	27.4	23.5	25.5	26.8	28.8	23.2	29.3	27.0	33.6	37.1	48.2	53.3	53.5	47.1	36.3	47.1	52.0	40.0	35.5			
Cluster 25	15.4	24.9	22.6	28.2	30.2	34.7	40.4	41.0	49.7	26.1	27.7	24.5	24.8	30.5	30.2	35.1	35.9	32.6	58.6	47.4	52.9	47.0	39.2	35.0	24.5	23.1	17.7			
Cluster 26	34.0	34.0	37.7	39.5	42.0	49.3	50.2	65.1	64.7	30.0	29.7	25.2	26.6	31.3	27.6	28.9	24.2	21.6	36.0	36.4	37.1	33.8	26.7	23.1	20.9	10.7	13.7			
Cluster 27	15.8	7.4	0.0	16.1	12.8	15.5	17.1	52.7	52.5	2.6	7.4	14.3	21.4	41.0	36.2	46.3	32.7	32.5	81.6	85.2	85.7	62.5	46.2	48.3	36.6	14.5	15.0			
Ward 7	4.6	4.7	2.2	2.7	5.7	2.4	6.7	8.4	12.3	13.8	10.7	6.4	9.2	11.3	11.7	19.2	19.2	29.6	81.6	84.5	91.4	88.0	83.0	85.9	74.1	72.4	58.1			
Cluster 29	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	11.5	13.0	20.0	13.3	0.0	25.0	55.6	33.3	12.5	19.2	52.2	80.0	73.3	100.0	75.0	44.4	66.7	75.0	69.2	34.8			
Cluster 30	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	4.9	1.8	7.5	4.3	7.7	11.5	10.6	10.3	0.0	17.1	9.1	27.5	91.3	92.3	88.5	89.4	82.8	100.0	78.0	89.1	65.0			
Cluster 31	3.2	1.0	0.0	0.9	2.8	0.0	2.6	4.4	6.9	11.0	2.2	6.2	6.6	9.9	12.9	10.3	19.9	31.6	85.8	96.7	93.8	92.5	87.3	87.1	87.2	75.7	61.5			
Cluster 32	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	3.1	9.7	0.0	4.3	2.7	3.3	8.2	10.8	18.8	8.9	24.8	100.0	93.5	97.3	95.7	90.6	89.2	81.2	88.0	65.5			
Cluster 33	5.0	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.3	2.8	8.3	7.1	16.5	9.6	3.7	5.3	5.0	5.2	12.8	17.2	27.1	78.5	89.2	95.1	93.8	93.8	93.5	84.4	74.4	65.9			
Cluster 34	3.5	7.3	5.0	5.8	7.0	5.6	10.6	16.0	20.0	17.4	18.3	8.6	12.2	14.8	11.2	25.5	30.6	33.5	79.1	74.3	86.4	82.0	78.3	83.2	63.8	53.5	46.5			
Cluster 35	10.5	14.8	5.4	7.7	21.5	10.9	17.9	15.4	20.5	23.7	20.4	12.5	24.6	15.4	15.6	28.6	29.9	22.8	65.8	64.8	82.1	67.7	63.1	73.4	53.6	54.7	56.7			
Ward 8	4.0	4.8	3.1	2.5	2.7	1.5	3.5	6.1	8.9	10.9	12.1	9.4	8.7	8.5	8.0	16.1	21.6	25.1	85.1	83.1	87.4	88.8	88.7	90.5	80.4	72.4	66.0			
Cluster 28	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	12.9	0.0	3.7	1.9	8.7	22.2	16.7	16.0	5.0	6.5	10.9	7.4	29.6	33.3	77.8	83.3	80.0	95.0	80.6	89.1	88.9	68.5	58.0			
Cluster 36	0.0	8.8	5.4	5.4	4.5	0.0	5.9	12.5	19.0	17.6	26.5	8.1	13.5	13.6	9.5	17.6	37.5	42.9	82.4	64.7	86.5	81.1	81.8	90.5	76.5	50.0	38.1			
Cluster 37	12.5	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	1.5	1.9	1.2	2.9	18.8	4.5	0.0	8.3	5.7	6.0	9.3	16.3	10.3	68.8	95.5	100.0	83.3	94.3	92.5	88.8	82.6	86.8			
Cluster 38	12.5	14.3	3.5	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	10.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	8.8	4.3	4.8	0.0	18.8	15.4	18.3	87.5	85.7	87.7	95.7	93.5	100.0	81.3	74.4	78.0			
Cluster 39	4.2	3.6	0.9	2.4	0.6	1.7	3.9	8.0	9.8	8.3	10.7	10.5	8.8	7.5	11.5	22.2	21.3	27.0	87.5	85.7	88.6	88.8	91.9	86.8	73.9	70.7	63.1			

Data compiled by NeighborhoodInfo DC. n = Data suppressed / not available.

Economy - Housing (Home Purchase Mortgages by Race/Ethnicity)

	% black non-Hispanic borrowers										% white non-Hispanic borrowers										% Hispanic borrowers									
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Washington, DC	32.8	30.6	30.6	33.2	30.7	28.8	24.3	27.0	27.2	57.4	59.4	58.6	57.0	58.9	58.7	63.0	59.6	56.5		3.8	3.1	3.9	4.0	3.8	4.6	4.3	5.6	7.2		
<i>Ward 1</i>	22.7	20.0	18.6	19.1	20.4	13.0	13.2	12.5	14.9	60.8	66.6	66.1	67.8	66.2	70.1	73.2	71.1	67.7		11.3	6.4	7.5	7.8	5.9	6.0	5.4	5.1	8.1		
Cluster 1	6.1	2.2	2.9	2.9	3.2	1.6	2.3	2.6	3.4	88.5	88.5	86.1	88.0	85.3	83.5	85.1	86.2	82.2		1.3	2.0	2.7	3.6	2.7	6.2	3.7	3.2	4.7		
Cluster 2	34.9	38.2	31.5	27.7	29.0	22.3	22.6	18.9	23.5	36.0	41.0	44.8	54.8	55.0	56.8	60.9	62.3	55.9		24.0	14.1	14.7	12.7	10.4	8.3	7.4	6.3	11.8		
Cluster 3	37.1	34.8	32.0	26.8	30.0	13.6	12.6	13.4	15.0	52.6	57.2	58.6	65.4	60.0	73.9	77.8	69.4	69.4		4.1	1.4	3.3	3.1	2.4	3.5	3.8	4.2	6.3		
<i>Ward 2</i>	7.9	6.8	7.6	5.7	6.1	3.5	3.6	4.4	5.7	83.0	81.4	80.3	82.0	82.8	81.4	82.7	80.8	75.7		2.8	2.8	3.2	3.0	2.9	5.0	3.5	4.8	5.8		
Cluster 4	1.8	3.3	3.0	1.1	3.4	2.3	2.9	2.6	2.9	91.2	85.5	89.6	90.1	88.7	88.7	83.9	87.7	85.6		2.6	3.1	1.5	3.2	0.9	1.9	3.8	5.2	6.2		
Cluster 5	5.4	4.9	4.4	5.4	1.2	1.2	3.0	3.3	4.7	81.2	79.0	73.6	72.8	83.8	81.5	80.8	78.2	70.7		2.7	5.5	7.1	4.1	4.4	5.0	4.2	4.5	5.8		
Cluster 6	2.3	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.3	1.5	1.5	2.3	3.4	87.2	86.5	83.2	82.6	83.1	81.4	84.7	82.0	78.3		2.8	1.8	4.0	2.9	4.1	6.2	4.2	4.2	5.8		
Cluster 7	25.3	20.0	23.0	14.7	13.7	7.2	6.3	6.7	8.1	65.8	66.6	69.6	76.1	76.7	76.6	80.8	78.0	76.5		3.6	3.4	2.2	2.8	2.4	4.0	2.5	4.6	5.8		
<i>Ward 3</i>	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.5	2.7	3.0	3.7	84.0	84.1	85.9	85.5	84.7	84.9	82.5	83.8	80.9		2.7	3.2	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.7	4.7	4.7	4.1		
Cluster 11	2.5	5.1	1.8	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.6	2.9	5.7	86.5	82.5	88.3	88.6	83.1	78.7	82.2	84.0	73.2		2.1	3.9	2.9	1.3	2.5	4.0	3.0	4.4	4.3		
Cluster 12	7.5	5.1	3.4	4.0	5.4	6.9	4.8	4.4	3.2	81.8	78.9	85.2	82.9	79.6	81.1	77.9	82.0	78.2		1.6	5.8	1.7	2.1	4.9	2.0	4.4	2.8	6.0		
Cluster 13	2.7	2.7	5.5	2.9	2.3	3.9	1.8	3.1	3.7	81.4	83.5	82.0	85.1	88.3	83.9	85.5	81.3	83.0		3.3	1.9	4.5	3.8	2.3	1.6	5.1	7.3	5.0		
Cluster 14	3.4	2.9	5.0	4.2	5.4	2.0	1.9	3.3	3.7	80.6	86.4	84.9	85.6	84.6	88.8	82.8	82.1	84.4		5.1	1.9	2.5	4.2	2.1	5.1	6.9	6.2	1.5		
Cluster 15	1.8	2.2	2.9	3.8	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.0	2.0	87.5	87.9	90.5	83.3	84.8	91.0	83.0	90.0	86.2		1.8	3.7	0.8	3.1	2.2	0.5	1.9	2.4	2.0		
<i>Ward 4</i>	48.6	53.2	50.8	51.6	43.1	41.1	35.9	39.4	39.8	38.3	35.1	33.6	32.4	40.2	41.3	47.4	42.8	35.1		7.8	5.1	9.2	10.6	10.4	9.6	9.6	12.2	18.2		
Cluster 10	7.9	3.9	5.6	6.7	1.4	5.0	6.2	8.9	8.9	80.0	86.2	84.0	84.9	90.9	86.7	83.1	80.4	76.4		2.3	1.0	2.4	1.7	0.5	2.2	4.1	3.2	3.2		
Cluster 16	61.9	61.8	52.8	60.5	51.2	48.2	44.4	48.2	58.8	26.2	23.7	41.7	31.6	39.0	44.6	38.9	48.2	33.3		0.0	1.3	1.4	3.9	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0		
Cluster 17	72.8	77.1	73.5	62.9	56.4	44.5	40.7	48.2	42.9	19.4	14.4	11.0	25.8	30.9	35.0	43.4	32.6	32.7		6.8	2.6	5.5	9.3	8.5	8.5	8.8	12.9	16.9		
Cluster 18	66.0	67.2	58.7	54.6	45.9	46.0	39.2	38.3	40.5	17.5	19.1	19.3	22.3	30.0	32.5	41.6	42.6	32.5		14.5	9.4	16.9	16.1	16.8	14.5	12.4	14.3	20.9		
Cluster 19	96.2	88.9	90.0	94.8	86.7	81.8	68.8	64.0	58.9	0.0	5.6	3.8	1.3	3.6	6.8	15.6	11.4	16.4		0.0	1.4	3.8	1.3	6.0	9.1	7.8	17.5	19.2		

Data compiled by NeighborhoodInfo DC. n = Data suppressed / not available.

Economy - Housing (Home Purchase Mortgages by Race/Ethnicity)

	% black non-Hispanic borrowers										% white non-Hispanic borrowers										% Hispanic borrowers						
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Ward 5	87.3	85.6	83.2	84.1	77.5	65.8	54.7	53.5	53.1	9.3	8.6	9.1	10.7	15.3	24.4	33.8	35.8	33.6	0.9	1.3	2.5	2.4	3.0	4.6	4.0	6.4	7.1
Cluster 20	89.7	86.9	84.9	82.5	74.6	62.3	52.7	48.8	53.7	10.3	9.1	9.3	14.4	19.7	29.5	34.5	39.5	34.3	0.0	1.0	2.3	2.1	1.4	4.9	3.6	5.4	5.2
Cluster 21	87.6	85.2	83.7	80.7	73.9	59.1	46.4	49.8	40.8	6.6	8.2	9.6	13.0	18.8	29.0	42.6	41.0	46.2	2.2	1.0	2.5	3.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	4.5	5.6
Cluster 22	83.9	82.7	69.9	69.6	65.7	47.2	39.6	34.2	47.9	9.7	12.3	20.5	23.2	22.4	50.0	45.1	52.1	41.5	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.4	3.0	0.9	6.6	8.5	2.8
Cluster 23	88.0	82.2	85.3	93.6	91.7	83.0	73.8	71.5	65.2	8.0	8.2	7.4	4.6	5.0	5.7	15.6	20.9	23.5	2.0	4.1	0.0	0.9	1.7	7.1	3.5	5.2	8.3
Cluster 24	87.4	88.9	85.1	88.9	81.9	72.5	63.8	59.3	66.1	10.5	6.0	3.0	3.7	11.4	16.7	26.8	28.7	15.9	0.0	1.7	5.0	1.9	3.8	6.7	3.9	8.0	13.2
Ward 6	37.0	30.5	29.7	29.5	24.7	20.7	16.8	16.1	15.7	58.2	63.1	63.8	63.9	67.8	68.8	73.0	69.6	68.2	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.8	1.7	4.1	4.5
Cluster 8	20.8	14.3	24.3	18.9	13.0	4.0	8.0	5.2	9.0	68.8	77.1	67.6	59.5	75.9	82.0	76.1	66.3	63.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	5.4	7.4	6.0	3.5	7.8	5.7
Cluster 9	45.6	28.8	36.4	39.4	31.5	24.4	28.7	27.2	14.8	44.3	55.2	54.3	53.8	58.1	61.1	61.7	56.6	61.5	0.0	3.2	0.7	1.3	2.1	8.4	0.6	6.8	8.6
Cluster 25	49.0	40.0	36.1	35.9	30.3	28.1	21.4	20.4	24.0	47.4	54.7	57.5	59.4	63.7	62.3	66.6	69.8	66.6	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	2.5	2.3	2.5	3.0
Cluster 26	19.7	19.0	18.9	16.7	12.9	9.5	8.3	8.7	12.5	75.1	76.2	75.3	74.9	80.3	80.9	84.9	79.8	77.1	1.0	1.2	1.6	2.3	1.4	1.3	0.5	4.2	2.7
Cluster 27	66.7	75.0	53.1	47.9	51.6	34.1	10.3	20.8	21.2	33.3	20.8	37.5	41.7	38.7	51.2	79.5	66.7	63.6	0.0	0.0	6.3	2.1	6.5	2.4	5.1	0.0	3.0
Ward 7	88.8	90.8	87.1	92.6	89.1	86.2	84.7	83.5	82.2	3.8	5.7	5.4	5.5	7.8	8.4	7.1	10.7	9.4	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.2	0.9	2.8	2.4	4.0	7.0
Cluster 29	100.0	100.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	87.5	85.7	79.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	14.3	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	4.2	0.0
Cluster 30	95.7	95.7	85.7	93.7	78.6	83.7	86.5	81.6	78.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	2.1	10.7	10.9	2.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	5.4	5.4	16.3	19.5
Cluster 31	93.4	92.4	91.0	93.3	92.9	87.9	87.5	80.1	87.4	3.3	4.3	3.8	3.8	6.0	6.9	6.7	9.1	2.3	1.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	2.6	2.9	6.3	9.0
Cluster 32	97.3	92.7	91.2	96.7	96.3	89.2	95.5	89.8	88.0	2.7	2.4	4.4	1.1	1.3	1.5	3.0	7.4	6.8	0.0	2.4	1.5	1.1	1.3	3.1	0.0	2.3	5.3
Cluster 33	77.8	78.5	83.3	90.7	78.6	92.2	85.4	90.4	81.8	4.0	19.0	6.4	8.4	20.0	6.5	3.9	7.8	8.8	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.0	1.8	7.4
Cluster 34	95.2	93.5	86.2	90.8	91.7	91.2	85.4	84.7	84.4	4.8	1.9	3.8	6.9	2.8	6.9	7.7	9.5	12.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.8	1.8	1.0	3.1	2.9	2.6
Cluster 35	89.5	96.0	81.5	91.1	78.6	74.2	71.4	71.3	80.7	7.9	2.0	13.0	8.9	14.3	16.1	15.6	21.8	11.8	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	1.8	4.8	3.9	4.0	4.2
Ward 8	91.0	87.6	90.8	93.7	92.9	92.2	90.1	85.2	88.7	6.2	8.6	3.3	5.6	4.0	4.3	4.5	8.6	5.5	1.4	1.1	1.8	0.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	3.7	4.2
Cluster 28	100.0	91.7	95.5	93.8	84.6	90.0	88.5	83.3	88.9	0.0	0.0	4.5	6.3	15.4	10.0	3.8	10.4	1.6	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	4.2	6.3
Cluster 36	93.8	91.2	97.2	100.0	90.6	100.0	94.1	85.7	68.8	6.3	5.9	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	5.9	14.3	6.3
Cluster 37	66.7	76.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	85.9	92.8	89.9	84.5	26.7	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	6.2	3.8	10.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.0	5.1	5.2
Cluster 38	100.0	100.0	98.2	94.2	96.5	94.0	93.8	97.3	83.9	0.0	0.0	1.8	5.8	1.8	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.0	0.0	2.7	7.5
Cluster 39	91.5	85.7	88.3	97.4	94.4	94.2	89.4	83.2	92.6	4.2	11.9	2.7	2.6	1.9	1.3	4.0	12.0	3.7	1.4	1.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.7	2.2	2.8

Data compiled by NeighborhoodInfo DC. n = Data suppressed / not available.

Economy - Housing (Foreclosures)

	Foreclosure rate per 1,000 SF homes & condominiums										
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Washington, DC	15.8	17.3	18.0	15.7	13.8	14.1	13.2	10.6	7.9	9.7	15.2
<i>Ward 1</i>	16.6	17.4	17.7	16.4	12.2	10.8	10.5	8.2	6.6	10.3	13.4
Cluster 1	4.6	6.0	5.8	2.5	6.0	3.7	4.2	3.7	2.8	3.5	5.3
Cluster 2	22.3	23.9	23.7	22.7	14.4	13.6	14.0	10.4	7.6	15.3	16.7
Cluster 3	15.8	14.4	19.1	15.8	14.7	12.4	10.4	8.7	9.7	8.4	14.1
<i>Ward 2</i>	5.2	5.8	6.0	3.7	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.7	3.6	6.9
Cluster 4	3.3	5.2	3.3	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.7	3.0
Cluster 5	2.5	1.3	2.5	1.0	0.0	1.6	1.3	1.3	2.2	5.4	4.8
Cluster 6	5.2	5.2	4.6	4.8	2.8	3.3	1.9	2.6	2.4	1.3	3.0
Cluster 7	9.8	11.3	12.8	8.0	7.2	4.4	5.6	3.0	4.3	5.9	15.4
<i>Ward 3</i>	3.0	2.8	2.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.4	2.7
Cluster 11	3.2	2.5	1.6	1.6	0.7	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.7	0.7	1.8
Cluster 12	3.0	3.0	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.5	2.2	1.0	3.0	1.0	2.2
Cluster 13	3.9	4.0	2.6	1.2	1.2	1.6	2.0	3.3	2.2	2.5	3.4
Cluster 14	3.3	0.8	2.0	0.6	3.1	1.7	0.8	1.4	0.3	2.0	4.7
Cluster 15	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.0	1.4
<i>Ward 4</i>	23.1	23.5	22.5	17.4	15.6	17.3	17.0	11.3	8.7	11.3	18.3
Cluster 10	4.4	3.3	1.8	1.8	0.8	1.3	1.5	2.1	2.1	1.0	2.1
Cluster 16	18.2	16.3	15.7	13.2	11.9	15.1	14.4	11.3	8.2	5.6	10.0
Cluster 17	23.9	19.2	25.8	16.2	15.1	14.9	16.8	9.6	8.3	10.9	17.0
Cluster 18	29.2	32.1	28.6	23.7	21.0	22.8	21.1	15.1	10.5	16.0	24.2
Cluster 19	16.0	20.9	20.9	15.0	12.6	16.7	18.1	10.5	10.5	10.1	22.3

Economy - Housing (Foreclosures)

	Foreclosure rate per 1,000 SF homes & condominiums										
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<i>Ward 5</i>	23.9	30.2	32.4	29.2	26.4	22.3	21.3	17.2	11.8	16.9	24.7
Cluster 20	9.5	15.8	21.4	20.2	18.4	13.7	15.2	14.6	9.8	11.9	17.0
Cluster 21	34.7	44.6	41.9	40.4	33.0	24.5	21.2	19.4	8.7	17.0	33.0
Cluster 22	18.5	31.3	31.7	24.2	25.1	23.3	21.1	18.1	11.4	21.1	22.5
Cluster 23	43.2	43.2	50.4	43.7	44.7	38.9	43.2	28.8	15.9	21.1	30.7
Cluster 24	22.4	25.3	27.7	23.7	22.7	23.2	18.8	14.4	16.7	19.3	21.9
<i>Ward 6</i>	16.9	18.6	19.6	16.1	15.2	14.8	12.2	8.5	6.8	7.8	14.6
Cluster 8	1.8	1.5	2.5	0.0	1.5	1.5	2.0	0.8	1.3	2.0	9.9
Cluster 9	9.9	15.2	14.8	6.8	8.3	9.9	5.3	8.7	3.4	7.2	11.7
Cluster 25	25.5	25.7	28.5	23.7	25.1	23.1	19.8	13.8	11.6	12.9	22.8
Cluster 26	13.6	17.9	16.7	17.7	9.7	12.2	9.1	7.4	7.0	4.9	11.1
Cluster 27	18.4	25.7	28.2	22.0	31.8	22.0	18.4	3.7	11.0	9.8	17.1
<i>Ward 7</i>	23.9	24.4	28.1	26.8	24.7	27.8	27.2	24.0	16.4	16.4	26.6
Cluster 29	8.0	21.2	26.5	31.8	13.3	23.9	37.1	18.6	23.9	10.6	18.6
Cluster 30	32.1	34.1	39.1	24.0	33.1	28.1	24.0	22.0	15.0	28.1	29.1
Cluster 31	30.4	34.3	42.4	39.5	29.3	32.2	36.9	25.8	19.9	18.7	37.8
Cluster 32	22.1	18.7	21.2	20.8	16.5	25.5	22.9	27.2	19.5	16.1	23.8
Cluster 33	23.6	23.3	28.2	27.2	26.8	39.1	35.6	27.9	17.6	19.4	31.0
Cluster 34	24.6	23.3	22.8	28.9	22.1	26.4	21.3	20.3	12.2	12.7	17.0
Cluster 35	24.2	19.6	19.1	19.1	22.3	16.4	16.4	18.7	8.7	8.7	13.7
<i>Ward 8</i>	22.8	26.0	27.0	28.6	22.7	29.6	24.0	22.8	15.6	18.2	24.8
Cluster 28	38.0	55.2	58.9	45.4	27.0	40.5	46.6	30.7	8.6	20.9	34.4
Cluster 36	11.5	19.7	9.9	13.1	19.7	23.0	16.4	19.7	36.1	29.6	13.1
Cluster 37	12.4	10.3	21.7	18.6	14.5	27.9	18.6	37.2	12.4	15.5	21.7
Cluster 38	11.2	7.1	17.2	18.3	20.3	31.4	20.3	25.4	11.2	12.2	39.6
Cluster 39	22.4	27.0	25.0	28.1	23.7	25.7	22.6	17.9	15.3	18.4	21.9

Education

	DCPS/public charter school enrollment, 2006/07			% enrolled, free/reduced price lunch, 2006/07		% proficient or above, reading	% proficient or above, math
	PK - 5	6 - 8	9 - 12	PK - 5	6 - 8	2006/07	2006/07
Washington, DC	27,795	14,375	18,140	63.7	62.5	42.9	37.6
<i>Ward 1</i>	2,677	1,310	1,701	67.6	68.5	37.8	34.5
Cluster 1	284	143	166	53.9	58.0	40.1	27.2
Cluster 2	2,135	1,022	1,365	69.3	69.6	37.6	35.8
Cluster 3	284	164	186	73.6	70.7	37.6	34.3
<i>Ward 2</i>	945	439	567	71.9	68.3	49.1	40.9
Cluster 4	149	33	30	11.4	9.1	68.6	58.6
Cluster 5	8	6	6	25.0	83.3	56.1	52.6
Cluster 6	67	30	47	50.7	63.3	40.1	29.2
Cluster 7	717	350	449	80.2	70.3	31.3	25.2
<i>Ward 3</i>	1,427	353	484	5.7	9.1	75.2	70.7
Cluster 11	379	106	137	1.3	6.6	71.7	70.3
Cluster 12	199	70	107	11.6	10.0	83.9	73.8
Cluster 13	383	54	65	2.1	7.4	88.6	83.7
Cluster 14	118	31	64	15.3	19.4	75.1	71.8
Cluster 15	178	37	58	7.3	10.8	73.6	63.1
<i>Ward 4</i>	3,918	1,924	2,640	54.5	51.9	46.0	41.6
Cluster 10	445	145	120	3.6	3.4	90.2	85.9
Cluster 16	152	55	82	16.4	27.3	65.2	57.9
Cluster 17	949	487	675	57.1	54.4	48.3	45.5
Cluster 18	2,284	1,172	1,659	63.7	57.2	35.5	30.6
Cluster 19	536	268	376	56.2	48.5	27.9	20.4

Education

	DCPS/public charter school enrollment, 2006/07			% enrolled, free/reduced price lunch, 2006/07		% proficient or above, reading	% proficient or above, math
	PK - 5	6 - 8	9 - 12	PK - 5	6 - 8	2006/07	2006/07
<i>Ward 5</i>	3,921	2,124	2,858	65.0	58.5	35.7	32.2
Cluster 20	396	172	287	42.9	36.6	52.5	49.6
Cluster 21	981	550	814	65.3	59.1	38.9	34.3
Cluster 22	628	327	425	68.0	63.9	39.7	34.5
Cluster 23	1,010	605	705	78.3	67.4	15.6	14.3
Cluster 24	554	300	403	56.9	49.7	45.9	47.8
<i>Ward 6</i>	2,582	1,333	1,673	64.3	63.9	38.8	33.7
Cluster 8	432	227	314	79.6	78.0	31.1	22.9
Cluster 9	493	266	353	73.8	72.9	36.2	34.8
Cluster 25	1,135	608	735	62.5	60.9	39.1	33.3
Cluster 26	436	186	227	40.6	43.5	39.4	30.4
Cluster 27	229	142	134	82.1	76.1	61.8	78.4
<i>Ward 7</i>	5,578	3,315	4,031	68.5	65.5	29.6	23.2
Cluster 29	300	194	246	72.7	73.2	21.7	15.9
Cluster 30	531	344	369	63.8	66.9	34.8	27.7
Cluster 31	1,299	804	1,014	74.2	63.4	24.7	17.6
Cluster 32	1,068	633	737	69.9	67.0	29.7	25.2
Cluster 33	1,243	728	873	74.4	68.5	26.5	17.8
Cluster 34	1,000	563	710	60.1	61.1	25.1	18.6
Cluster 35	432	199	279	49.1	51.8	12.1	9.5
<i>Ward 8</i>	6,812	3,599	4,198	73.3	69.1	26.2	19.0
Cluster 28	579	294	328	76.3	74.1	22.8	14.6
Cluster 36	625	340	402	72.3	70.6	18.3	12.9
Cluster 37	973	489	587	78.4	73.8	40.3	28.0
Cluster 38	1,064	522	632	74.8	66.7	17.8	11.7
Cluster 39	2,950	1,630	1,922	74.5	70.6	27.2	19.8

Data compiled by NeighborhoodInfo DC. n = Data suppressed / not available.

Health (Births)

	% low weight births								% births to mothers under 20 years old								% births with adequate prenatal care								Infant deaths per 1,000 births (3-yr avg)					
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Washington, DC	13.1	13.2	11.9	12.1	11.5	10.9	11.0	11.1	15.3	14.8	14.2	13.4	12.8	11.4	11.2	11.0	55.4	60.4	64.4	68.8	66.5	62.1	63.6	13.8	13.1	11.3	10.8	11.2	12.0	
<i>Ward 1</i>	8.9	11.7	10.5	9.6	10.7	8.3	10.1	8.5	13.7	14.9	12.0	12.5	12.4	7.7	8.0	9.9	52.7	62.9	66.1	69.3	65.2	59.0	61.7	10.0	8.5	9.3	8.6	10.9	10.5	
Cluster 1	8.3	7.6	11.8	8.2	3.0	9.5	7.8	7.2	5.0	7.1	9.5	5.4	6.7	3.6	3.9	3.3	60.4	70.6	74.5	81.5	73.9	77.9	70.5	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	7.8	12.0	
Cluster 2	8.8	12.6	9.8	9.4	11.0	7.9	10.6	8.8	14.9	15.8	11.7	14.1	13.8	8.9	9.0	11.3	51.1	60.9	64.4	67.0	61.5	53.7	58.9	11.0	8.9	9.2	7.9	11.1	9.9	
Cluster 3	8.2	11.5	12.9	15.1	17.9	9.7	13.3	6.3	17.2	19.1	18.9	11.3	9.5	4.3	9.3	8.1	49.9	64.5	65.0	68.0	78.4	67.2	70.8	11.6	12.8	20.9	26.4	17.7	16.7	
<i>Ward 2</i>	7.4	7.5	9.8	7.3	8.9	7.8	9.9	8.7	8.3	6.7	9.4	6.0	5.5	3.1	5.3	3.9	67.6	68.0	72.5	78.3	78.3	70.2	73.2	10.0	8.5	7.2	6.8	6.8	4.6	
Cluster 4	3.3	3.1	6.4	4.5	3.5	4.7	8.5	5.5	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	82.7	82.5	85.7	86.3	86.3	85.4	84.1	6.8	11.6	7.2	7.0	5.5	3.8	
Cluster 5	4.4	7.3	9.5	9.6	16.0	12.0	6.6	13.1	3.2	4.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	4.8	63.2	63.4	84.5	74.0	92.0	83.9	78.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	
Cluster 6	8.8	3.7	8.4	7.9	6.6	7.2	9.0	9.7	4.6	2.7	3.4	2.8	3.1	0.9	3.0	0.6	66.5	78.4	80.1	87.5	84.0	76.8	80.6	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	
Cluster 7	10.1	10.4	12.2	8.6	12.9	8.3	10.1	10.5	13.2	11.8	16.3	11.3	10.3	6.0	8.6	6.6	60.7	59.8	60.9	69.9	71.5	57.6	66.0	14.9	10.7	10.9	9.7	11.3	4.9	
<i>Ward 3</i>	5.2	6.7	7.4	6.4	6.9	5.7	5.2	7.5	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.2	80.1	79.5	82.2	86.8	80.9	84.2	85.1	4.5	3.6	3.0	3.6	4.2	4.7	
Cluster 11	6.7	4.8	6.4	8.2	6.0	5.3	4.7	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	84.6	83.1	88.8	93.7	82.6	90.7	89.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	
Cluster 12	2.9	7.1	7.7	10.5	6.6	4.8	2.4	9.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	76.2	74.9	73.4	84.9	78.2	84.2	82.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	4.8	6.9	
Cluster 13	3.7	9.6	9.6	4.4	9.2	7.4	6.2	8.2	1.2	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.5	83.6	77.7	82.8	85.7	85.6	83.4	86.5	8.1	7.8	3.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	
Cluster 14	3.6	8.3	5.6	3.0	6.5	6.4	9.3	5.3	1.2	0.0	3.4	1.0	3.3	1.1	1.9	0.0	72.5	74.0	77.7	80.7	74.4	76.7	75.5	7.1	6.7	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.8	
Cluster 15	10.2	4.3	6.9	1.1	9.2	5.2	3.9	5.5	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	78.7	82.1	84.1	82.1	74.3	81.4	84.3	3.4	3.4	6.6	9.0	10.4	13.4	
<i>Ward 4</i>	12.6	12.0	9.6	9.9	10.8	11.0	8.6	10.8	13.9	10.8	10.8	10.8	11.0	9.6	10.1	8.9	60.1	63.7	64.8	70.6	65.0	61.2	65.1	10.1	10.6	8.5	10.1	9.7	10.3	
Cluster 10	7.0	7.0	7.8	5.9	4.0	8.7	6.2	11.1	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	80.8	84.6	86.2	89.5	81.2	86.3	88.7	11.8	6.7	0.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	
Cluster 16	7.1	31.6	32.3	7.9	2.6	16.7	10.5	18.2	7.1	2.6	3.2	2.6	5.1	2.8	0.0	4.5	69.6	88.5	90.6	79.5	85.3	86.5	76.9	10.3	18.7	18.5	17.7	8.8	8.5	
Cluster 17	13.0	7.8	11.9	7.9	12.7	14.1	7.6	9.5	13.9	11.7	9.4	8.3	9.5	7.4	10.7	7.7	61.8	63.3	61.7	64.4	59.6	60.6	62.3	7.1	7.0	9.5	10.5	11.1	12.4	
Cluster 18	12.4	13.0	7.3	12.4	11.5	9.8	8.6	10.6	16.7	12.5	13.6	14.8	14.1	13.2	12.5	11.7	54.1	58.2	58.7	67.7	62.4	53.1	59.9	11.1	12.8	9.6	11.6	11.3	11.7	
Cluster 19	22.0	16.8	12.4	10.5	9.8	12.4	12.2	9.8	9.4	10.5	14.3	14.3	15.2	8.0	9.2	6.0	63.8	54.7	68.8	72.8	70.8	57.8	60.5	37.6	25.6	8.6	5.2	2.6	7.5	

Data compiled by NeighborhoodInfo DC. n = Data suppressed / not available.

Health (Births)

	% low weight births								% births to mothers under 20 years old								% births with adequate prenatal care								Infant deaths per 1,000 births (3-yr avg)					
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Ward 5	18.8	16.9	12.9	13.8	13.0	11.3	12.8	13.4	18.4	19.1	17.8	20.0	17.4	14.5	13.9	12.7	52.2	57.5	63.5	66.3	62.1	58.5	57.1	21.5	16.5	11.8	11.2	12.5	14.8	
Cluster 20	15.9	10.4	12.3	11.3	13.8	7.1	8.4	14.9	8.0	14.3	11.1	11.3	13.8	7.1	8.4	9.5	60.0	68.3	60.3	64.4	78.0	71.6	61.2	12.2	4.4	4.2	0.0	8.8	14.1	
Cluster 21	19.0	20.3	15.4	15.5	12.2	9.6	14.1	10.7	22.7	24.0	21.7	19.4	17.1	16.9	12.9	9.6	50.3	55.9	60.6	68.5	61.5	60.0	64.2	18.3	16.3	7.7	11.8	15.7	19.5	
Cluster 22	17.4	13.1	7.1	14.8	19.5	9.2	12.1	17.3	18.9	23.8	20.0	20.5	25.4	12.6	17.9	17.5	51.9	61.3	68.4	54.5	62.2	57.4	52.7	28.6	18.2	10.5	5.6	2.7	5.2	
Cluster 23	21.5	19.8	15.8	13.3	10.8	14.3	16.5	13.6	23.4	19.8	18.9	25.7	18.5	20.7	16.5	15.3	44.3	51.3	59.2	69.0	53.6	56.1	48.9	19.7	13.4	17.9	15.4	19.3	18.9	
Cluster 24	14.6	12.9	10.2	14.4	16.1	9.3	8.7	17.6	12.6	9.7	12.0	17.1	10.8	9.4	15.1	15.2	66.2	64.7	69.7	66.7	62.1	54.3	65.2	13.2	16.0	16.0	19.3	13.7	9.2	
Ward 6	14.2	14.1	11.5	14.0	10.7	10.6	11.3	11.4	14.3	14.1	13.8	11.5	10.7	11.0	10.9	9.4	54.7	65.5	68.4	69.1	70.3	66.4	71.5	16.9	16.5	16.6	12.4	15.4	14.1	
Cluster 8	17.6	14.6	11.7	19.0	14.4	17.1	16.4	14.8	16.5	11.5	12.6	18.1	13.5	15.3	12.3	16.4	51.5	55.4	61.4	47.6	61.2	42.1	46.7	13.0	6.3	15.2	14.8	20.3	13.9	
Cluster 9	15.7	16.4	15.0	17.7	10.6	8.5	12.6	12.6	14.0	13.4	12.0	14.5	12.9	12.4	14.5	13.5	51.3	60.4	62.6	63.9	67.9	48.6	64.2	28.4	23.0	17.1	15.5	3.3	9.4	
Cluster 25	13.7	14.6	10.1	15.6	10.2	10.6	11.1	10.2	16.8	15.0	16.2	8.3	10.0	11.5	11.8	7.3	55.3	64.2	70.1	73.4	71.3	70.2	73.9	17.3	18.2	16.7	12.2	15.6	14.0	
Cluster 26	9.5	10.6	6.9	8.1	7.2	7.9	7.3	8.9	10.6	10.6	7.5	8.1	3.3	4.7	3.3	3.9	57.4	78.6	77.8	81.1	79.1	80.5	82.6	2.0	4.0	11.4	10.3	15.6	12.1	
Cluster 27	17.7	16.7	21.4	9.7	14.5	9.4	18.2	17.3	15.2	21.4	21.4	22.6	20.5	20.3	25.5	21.2	53.8	48.1	48.9	49.3	48.2	55.6	63.6	25.8	32.4	27.9	9.6	19.8	23.4	
Ward 7	15.6	16.1	13.7	16.6	13.2	14.9	14.1	14.0	20.1	20.9	19.6	19.5	18.4	18.7	18.3	18.2	49.7	51.4	52.3	60.1	60.0	51.7	51.6	14.8	13.5	14.6	13.9	15.7	15.2	
Cluster 29	15.4	5.7	8.1	23.7	10.5	11.9	20.8	14.9	38.5	34.3	37.8	31.6	28.9	25.4	24.5	21.3	37.0	59.3	42.9	48.1	52.2	31.7	41.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	6.3	
Cluster 30	17.3	19.9	14.7	18.5	17.5	11.8	9.1	14.2	22.4	16.3	18.4	18.7	17.5	18.3	17.0	18.9	55.2	49.3	48.3	60.8	62.7	52.2	45.6	3.0	0.0	3.2	6.6	9.5	9.5	
Cluster 31	17.2	15.4	10.5	17.9	13.5	16.9	17.8	14.0	19.2	23.8	25.0	21.3	17.7	17.7	17.6	17.9	43.7	48.9	53.5	59.3	58.1	54.2	47.9	14.5	15.7	13.5	14.0	14.3	10.9	
Cluster 32	14.9	15.2	15.4	14.8	11.8	14.9	13.2	15.5	21.7	19.4	16.8	18.0	17.6	21.4	19.8	16.4	47.7	55.4	54.2	55.9	60.8	50.0	55.2	15.7	15.5	16.5	13.9	15.4	13.8	
Cluster 33	15.6	16.1	13.0	16.2	15.5	18.2	14.4	15.3	20.8	20.5	17.6	19.9	24.2	21.3	22.1	22.7	50.7	48.1	50.6	57.3	55.7	45.5	45.4	20.8	17.8	20.8	19.6	23.2	27.6	
Cluster 34	14.1	13.3	18.7	14.1	13.7	12.5	11.4	12.1	17.4	21.9	20.2	20.2	19.1	15.3	20.2	22.7	53.9	48.8	54.5	61.5	67.3	58.0	56.1	17.3	12.6	12.9	15.3	16.3	17.6	
Cluster 35	18.5	19.0	11.0	12.2	7.1	10.2	9.3	10.0	12.0	13.1	18.0	14.4	12.9	13.3	11.6	5.6	60.3	65.0	56.6	71.8	63.0	55.3	66.2	13.7	14.6	10.9	7.3	7.4	7.3	
Ward 8	15.6	16.0	15.5	15.1	14.7	14.4	13.9	12.4	20.7	21.1	20.1	18.3	18.6	18.4	16.3	17.4	42.4	50.1	55.7	58.6	58.4	52.9	53.0	17.3	20.4	15.3	15.2	12.0	16.4	
Cluster 28	20.1	16.8	18.6	14.4	18.2	14.6	18.1	14.3	23.1	28.4	20.1	18.6	19.9	16.3	12.4	18.9	34.0	47.1	52.2	59.2	54.7	53.0	50.0	5.2	5.4	5.6	0.0	5.5	11.0	
Cluster 36	7.8	9.4	21.4	15.5	18.3	16.7	17.6	10.6	31.4	29.7	21.4	24.1	23.3	20.0	23.0	4.3	44.9	48.9	48.9	60.4	67.9	55.0	42.1	46.8	44.9	34.5	56.2	36.1	55.2	
Cluster 37	17.1	13.0	14.0	16.5	16.0	15.8	15.3	11.6	23.5	22.8	25.1	19.7	20.5	21.8	21.2	24.2	41.4	46.0	45.8	56.6	54.9	55.1	54.2	14.6	17.2	15.8	15.2	16.5	24.9	
Cluster 38	15.5	17.7	13.3	11.8	17.0	18.1	14.7	12.6	18.9	16.8	17.1	19.5	17.9	13.6	14.7	13.8	46.6	53.1	55.2	62.6	54.3	52.5	51.5	15.2	23.8	17.2	18.3	10.3	12.8	
Cluster 39	15.4	18.8	17.7	18.0	13.2	14.7	13.1	12.9	22.0	22.6	21.2	20.8	18.4	20.9	17.2	18.1	41.5	43.9	53.8	52.8	57.3	47.7	50.9	22.9	26.7	18.6	14.8	9.4	12.7	

Data compiled by NeighborhoodInfo DC. n = Data suppressed / not available.

Health (Death Rates by Major Causes)

	Deaths from heart disease per 1,000 pop.									Deaths from cancer per 1,000 pop.									Deaths from violent causes (accidents, homicide, suicide) per 1,000 pop.						
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		
Washington, DC	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7		
<i>Ward 1</i>	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5		
Cluster 1	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.6		
Cluster 2	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.5	0.9	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5		
Cluster 3	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.4	1.7	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.5	0.5	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4		
<i>Ward 2</i>	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4		
Cluster 4	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.4	1.0	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2		
Cluster 5	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1		
Cluster 6	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1		
Cluster 7	2.3	1.8	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.5	2.3	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.4	2.3	1.3	1.6	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7		
<i>Ward 3</i>	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3		
Cluster 11	3.8	2.8	3.8	3.6	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.6	1.8	2.9	2.2	2.6	2.1	2.7	1.6	2.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3		
Cluster 12	2.5	2.0	1.7	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.8	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3		
Cluster 13	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.6	1.2	2.1	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5		
Cluster 14	2.1	2.0	2.8	2.7	1.5	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.2	3.1	1.8	2.4	2.2	1.5	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0		
Cluster 15	1.2	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.5	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3		
<i>Ward 4</i>	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.4	2.6	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.2	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7		
Cluster 10	3.0	3.7	4.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.5	2.3	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.3	1.7	1.3	2.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3		
Cluster 16	3.7	3.5	2.5	2.5	5.2	4.0	2.5	3.7	3.5	4.0	4.2	4.2	2.7	2.2	1.7	2.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2		
Cluster 17	2.9	2.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.1	2.6	3.1	2.4	2.8	3.5	2.4	2.3	2.9	2.2	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7		
Cluster 18	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.6	2.8	3.2	2.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6		
Cluster 19	4.8	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.8	4.2	4.5	2.6	3.6	2.9	2.7	4.1	3.6	2.6	3.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.2		

Data compiled by NeighborhoodInfo DC. n = Data suppressed / not available.

Health (Death Rates by Major Causes)

	Deaths from heart disease per 1,000 pop.								Deaths from cancer per 1,000 pop.								Deaths from violent causes (accidents, homicide, suicide) per 1,000 pop.						
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	<i>Ward 5</i>	4.4	4.2	3.8	4.1	4.2	3.7	3.6	4.2	3.6	3.2	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.4	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.1
Cluster 20	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.2	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.3	3.1	1.6	2.2	2.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.5
Cluster 21	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.7	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.1	1.4	0.6	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.8
Cluster 22	4.2	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.8	2.6	3.0	4.4	2.7	2.8	4.6	2.5	3.3	2.4	1.8	2.6	0.7	0.4	1.6	1.3	0.6	1.0	0.3
Cluster 23	3.8	4.0	3.2	4.2	3.5	2.2	2.4	3.0	3.8	2.7	3.4	2.4	2.9	3.3	2.1	3.1	1.2	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.6
Cluster 24	5.9	5.9	5.2	6.5	6.4	6.1	4.6	6.3	3.5	4.0	5.0	4.9	3.6	4.0	4.1	4.6	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.5	0.8
<i>Ward 6</i>	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8
Cluster 8	4.8	5.2	4.1	4.8	3.1	3.7	5.2	4.2	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.7	2.7	2.8	3.9	2.6	0.9	1.3	0.7	1.5	0.6	0.7	1.5
Cluster 9	2.5	1.7	3.4	1.4	2.1	2.7	1.6	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.6	1.7	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.6	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.8
Cluster 25	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.5	2.8	3.1	2.4	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.4	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7
Cluster 26	1.9	2.3	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.1	2.1	1.2	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4
Cluster 27	1.9	3.9	2.8	3.7	0.9	1.7	1.1	2.4	3.7	1.9	2.2	3.0	3.2	1.9	1.7	3.2	1.5	0.9	1.7	1.5	0.9	2.2	1.9
<i>Ward 7</i>	3.4	3.0	3.7	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.4	2.8	2.8	2.4	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1
Cluster 29	2.9	2.9	2.1	4.6	2.1	4.6	5.1	3.8	0.4	4.6	2.1	2.5	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.7	2.9	3.4	1.7	2.1
Cluster 30	3.5	4.0	2.9	2.7	2.0	1.9	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.1	3.1	1.5	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.9	0.5	1.0
Cluster 31	4.5	3.5	4.4	4.8	3.9	4.7	4.2	4.8	3.2	3.8	2.6	3.2	3.8	2.3	3.1	2.8	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.5
Cluster 32	3.4	2.5	3.5	3.3	2.7	3.0	3.8	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.2	3.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.8	0.9	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2
Cluster 33	2.7	2.5	4.4	2.7	3.1	3.4	1.9	2.7	2.9	2.3	2.1	2.9	2.5	1.7	2.3	1.9	1.8	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.7	0.6
Cluster 34	3.0	3.5	3.5	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.5	2.8	3.3	2.1	3.2	1.9	1.5	1.2	0.7	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.3
Cluster 35	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.7	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.9	3.0	1.7	2.7	2.4	3.0	1.6	0.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.6	1.1
<i>Ward 8</i>	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.5	1.7	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2
Cluster 28	3.1	1.6	2.1	2.1	4.3	3.9	2.9	4.1	1.8	2.5	5.1	3.9	1.6	1.2	2.7	3.1	1.0	1.4	2.1	1.2	1.8	1.2	1.4
Cluster 36	1.9	3.4	2.7	3.1	1.6	4.4	3.0	4.1	3.8	3.1	2.3	1.9	3.1	1.9	2.2	2.2	1.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3
Cluster 37	2.0	1.2	1.7	2.6	2.0	1.2	0.9	2.3	1.0	2.8	0.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.3	0.8	1.7	1.0	1.4	2.2	1.2
Cluster 38	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.1	1.2	1.5	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.2	2.1	1.1	1.5
Cluster 39	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	1.7	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.2	2.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2

Data compiled by NeighborhoodInfo DC. n = Data suppressed / not available.

Family, Youth, and Seniors (Households by Type)

	% married couples w/children			% single parents w/children			% other families			% non-family households			Birth rate per 1,000 pop.							
	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Washington, DC	12.6	9.6	8.7	12.5	10.9	11.8	28.2	29.1	26.2	46.6	50.4	53.4	13.4	13.1	13.4	13.3	13.1	13.3	13.9	13.9
<i>Ward 1</i>	9.4	8.8	8.9	10.4	9.6	9.9	24.3	22.7	20.7	55.9	58.9	60.4	14.5	14.5	15.2	14.5	14.6	13.8	14.7	14.6
Cluster 1	7.9	6.4	6.0	5.7	4.4	2.6	19.3	17.2	16.6	67.1	72.0	74.7	9.9	9.4	9.3	10.1	9.1	9.3	9.9	8.4
Cluster 2	11.0	10.7	11.5	12.9	12.9	14.1	26.8	26.1	24.6	49.3	50.3	49.8	17.1	16.9	18.4	17.3	17.7	16.5	17.7	17.6
Cluster 3	7.5	6.2	5.0	11.1	8.3	11.3	28.2	26.2	19.4	53.2	59.3	64.2	10.8	11.8	11.4	7.7	9.3	9.1	9.5	11.0
<i>Ward 2</i>	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.7	3.8	3.6	17.0	17.6	15.9	73.1	73.6	75.6	7.2	8.2	8.1	8.8	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.6
Cluster 4	7.8	8.2	9.1	2.2	2.8	1.3	22.1	22.7	23.3	67.9	66.3	66.3	6.6	8.5	8.3	10.7	10.8	9.0	9.4	9.8
Cluster 5	1.5	1.8	1.5	0.6	0.1	0.3	14.3	14.8	12.7	83.5	83.4	85.5	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.3	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.3
Cluster 6	3.3	3.9	2.5	2.9	1.9	1.3	13.9	14.3	11.1	79.9	79.9	85.1	5.2	5.9	5.2	6.3	5.7	6.6	6.0	6.4
Cluster 7	7.5	6.5	6.8	11.6	8.9	9.4	18.5	18.3	17.5	62.4	66.3	66.4	12.4	13.4	12.9	14.0	12.6	12.7	12.8	13.8
<i>Ward 3</i>	10.7	12.3	12.7	2.7	2.2	2.1	27.5	24.2	23.2	59.1	61.3	62.0	9.0	10.0	9.6	10.6	10.3	11.4	11.7	10.6
Cluster 11	17.6	20.9	24.3	3.5	1.5	2.4	37.7	34.4	31.3	41.2	43.2	42.0	14.3	15.7	14.9	17.4	14.2	18.0	16.4	16.1
Cluster 12	6.6	8.7	8.6	2.2	1.3	1.6	24.4	20.5	18.5	66.8	69.5	71.4	7.4	7.6	8.1	9.5	8.3	10.2	11.4	9.0
Cluster 13	18.3	17.7	17.8	4.0	3.4	2.5	35.8	30.0	31.6	41.8	48.9	48.1	8.6	8.9	8.9	9.6	9.8	10.0	10.4	9.7
Cluster 14	2.7	4.5	4.8	1.8	2.7	2.1	20.5	17.6	16.6	75.1	75.2	76.5	7.4	9.8	8.0	9.0	8.3	8.4	9.7	8.4
Cluster 15	12.3	12.2	11.5	2.1	1.7	2.0	24.8	23.4	21.2	60.8	62.7	65.3	7.0	9.1	8.0	7.1	9.6	10.5	10.2	8.9
<i>Ward 4</i>	17.5	12.7	13.2	7.9	8.0	9.8	40.4	41.5	37.5	34.2	37.7	39.5	13.0	12.8	13.2	13.7	14.1	14.5	15.2	16.7
Cluster 10	20.9	22.7	25.9	3.2	4.2	4.5	35.4	32.6	30.5	40.5	40.4	39.2	11.2	10.1	12.0	13.4	13.8	14.5	15.2	14.1
Cluster 16	30.4	20.6	14.8	3.7	5.4	9.0	47.0	50.5	46.8	18.9	23.6	29.4	6.9	9.4	7.7	9.4	9.7	8.9	9.4	10.9
Cluster 17	16.4	11.9	10.0	9.5	7.9	11.4	36.8	38.0	36.0	37.3	42.2	42.6	12.5	12.6	13.2	13.0	13.7	14.6	15.7	17.7
Cluster 18	14.8	10.2	12.2	8.5	9.3	10.5	41.5	42.0	37.2	35.2	38.5	40.0	14.6	14.5	14.6	14.8	15.5	15.7	16.3	18.0
Cluster 19	19.2	8.7	7.1	12.3	8.9	8.8	37.3	41.8	38.0	31.2	40.6	46.1	10.5	9.4	8.7	11.0	9.3	11.4	10.9	11.0

Data compiled by NeighborhoodInfo DC. n = Data suppressed / not available.

Family, Youth, and Seniors (Households by Type)

	% married couples w/children			% single parents w/children			% other families			% non-family households			Birth rate per 1,000 pop.							
	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Ward 5	14.7	9.2	7.8	13.3	11.3	13.9	36.2	36.9	33.3	35.9	42.6	44.9	13.3	12.2	12.8	12.3	11.9	12.0	13.0	12.7
Cluster 20	20.9	13.0	12.6	8.1	4.9	8.3	45.2	48.2	40.9	25.8	33.9	38.2	9.2	8.0	8.5	7.4	9.1	5.8	8.7	7.7
Cluster 21	12.2	8.8	7.0	13.3	12.5	16.7	36.0	35.3	30.9	38.5	43.4	45.4	14.8	14.5	15.1	13.7	13.3	14.2	13.9	13.7
Cluster 22	15.5	9.7	12.4	14.8	11.9	13.1	35.0	40.4	36.4	34.7	38.0	38.2	13.7	13.7	15.7	13.7	13.2	13.4	15.7	14.3
Cluster 23	11.1	7.3	4.2	18.4	17.1	20.9	31.3	30.1	29.6	39.2	45.5	45.2	19.1	16.0	16.0	16.2	16.0	14.6	17.9	16.9
Cluster 24	17.8	10.8	7.1	7.2	6.5	9.8	40.1	40.5	35.6	34.9	42.2	47.5	9.1	8.2	9.5	9.8	8.2	9.4	8.2	11.0
Ward 6	9.2	7.0	5.5	11.5	8.4	10.3	28.4	28.3	24.1	50.9	56.3	60.1	12.0	11.2	11.7	12.0	11.8	12.0	12.8	12.7
Cluster 8	8.1	7.4	5.8	15.8	11.1	14.8	19.9	20.8	17.0	56.2	60.7	62.4	12.7	11.2	12.0	13.5	12.9	12.9	14.2	14.9
Cluster 9	6.2	4.7	2.7	10.2	8.5	10.2	21.0	24.0	19.9	62.6	62.9	67.2	10.3	11.4	11.3	10.5	8.0	9.0	8.8	9.4
Cluster 25	11.6	7.6	6.5	10.5	7.7	9.5	33.8	32.6	27.7	44.0	52.1	56.3	13.0	12.0	13.1	13.2	13.2	12.7	13.9	15.1
Cluster 26	9.1	7.5	7.0	5.8	3.8	5.0	29.8	29.8	26.0	55.3	58.9	62.0	9.7	8.2	8.7	10.1	9.7	11.6	13.3	11.0
Cluster 27	8.0	4.9	4.1	32.1	24.5	26.8	28.3	23.5	18.4	31.6	47.0	50.8	17.1	18.1	15.1	13.4	17.9	13.8	11.9	11.2
Ward 7	14.6	9.1	6.6	20.8	18.1	20.8	31.8	35.6	32.4	32.8	37.2	40.2	15.4	15.4	14.8	14.5	13.1	14.0	14.3	15.4
Cluster 29	16.0	7.3	10.1	32.8	13.1	32.8	35.5	46.9	29.9	15.7	32.8	27.2	11.0	14.7	15.6	16.0	16.0	24.9	22.3	19.8
Cluster 30	15.8	7.4	6.0	26.2	26.2	25.5	27.0	31.9	29.5	31.0	34.6	38.9	17.4	16.6	16.1	15.3	16.1	16.1	16.9	17.2
Cluster 31	15.2	9.6	6.7	24.1	19.7	21.6	34.0	36.5	35.3	26.7	34.1	36.3	16.2	17.3	15.8	16.4	15.5	13.9	15.8	16.2
Cluster 32	11.6	7.9	4.6	21.5	19.5	23.8	30.3	33.5	28.8	36.5	39.1	42.8	14.0	15.3	16.6	14.6	12.2	13.4	15.8	17.0
Cluster 33	13.8	10.1	6.4	25.8	20.7	24.4	31.0	35.5	32.9	29.5	33.8	36.3	20.4	18.1	15.8	18.4	13.7	15.3	13.8	16.5
Cluster 34	18.3	10.2	7.5	14.6	13.5	13.4	33.0	39.6	37.3	34.0	36.7	41.8	11.8	12.6	12.7	10.5	11.8	11.3	12.4	12.8
Cluster 35	14.7	9.3	6.9	11.6	14.0	15.6	26.4	30.0	29.0	47.3	46.6	48.4	13.5	10.5	12.5	11.2	10.6	12.2	10.7	11.2
Ward 8	20.7	13.3	10.6	29.5	29.0	31.4	20.8	28.2	26.0	29.0	29.4	32.0	22.9	20.7	21.7	20.1	20.4	20.2	20.7	19.5
Cluster 28	21.2	8.9	7.0	27.9	29.7	34.0	25.9	30.2	25.7	25.0	31.2	33.3	40.0	39.0	39.8	34.3	36.1	36.5	39.6	35.9
Cluster 36	15.2	7.6	5.1	26.5	33.1	36.0	20.6	25.4	21.6	37.7	33.9	37.3	8.0	10.0	8.8	9.1	9.4	9.4	11.6	7.3
Cluster 37	15.6	6.6	9.2	39.2	38.0	42.9	23.8	33.0	26.9	21.4	22.5	21.0	27.2	24.2	28.3	21.9	23.4	23.5	23.6	23.0
Cluster 38	15.6	7.1	7.9	41.0	37.1	39.0	20.3	29.5	22.0	23.1	26.3	31.0	26.3	23.1	23.2	18.7	22.2	19.5	22.5	18.4
Cluster 39	17.7	10.5	7.8	29.8	29.1	30.8	18.8	27.2	26.4	33.8	33.2	35.0	22.3	20.0	20.5	19.6	19.7	20.2	19.2	19.7

Data compiled by NeighborhoodInfo DC. n = Data suppressed / not available.

Family, Youth, and Seniors (Children & Elderly)

	% children under 18			% elderly 65 and older			% children below poverty		% elderly below poverty	
	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Washington, DC	22.5	19.2	20.0	11.6	12.8	12.3	25.5	31.7	17.2	16.4
<i>Ward 1</i>	19.7	18.4	17.8	11.4	10.5	7.6	30.4	34.5	27.6	25.4
Cluster 1	13.4	10.8	9.0	10.8	7.8	6.3	21.0	25.6	11.0	6.7
Cluster 2	22.6	21.9	21.8	11.1	11.7	8.3	33.1	34.7	29.9	27.2
Cluster 3	17.9	15.4	14.3	15.1	11.4	8.6	24.0	43.3	31.9	39.0
<i>Ward 2</i>	10.3	8.2	7.8	12.3	10.3	9.0	21.8	25.2	20.0	19.5
Cluster 4	7.0	6.1	6.1	10.4	8.8	7.7	9.9	6.9	9.6	6.5
Cluster 5	1.8	1.4	1.2	13.0	13.3	11.9	9.2	10.2	8.7	11.0
Cluster 6	7.4	5.7	3.8	10.3	6.1	6.4	17.1	17.1	14.2	8.0
Cluster 7	20.1	16.2	16.4	13.2	9.9	8.4	27.8	32.3	40.2	41.5
<i>Ward 3</i>	11.7	11.4	11.8	21.2	16.3	14.2	2.4	2.9	4.3	4.4
Cluster 11	15.6	16.1	18.8	23.1	17.4	15.9	2.0	0.9	6.2	5.6
Cluster 12	8.4	9.2	9.7	24.8	19.0	13.8	0.0	3.9	3.7	5.4
Cluster 13	14.8	12.9	12.8	14.1	12.9	11.8	4.2	2.5	2.7	1.0
Cluster 14	4.6	6.4	6.3	28.6	18.1	14.5	4.6	10.1	3.0	5.0
Cluster 15	12.9	11.2	10.8	19.6	17.7	15.2	0.4	0.5	7.3	4.1
<i>Ward 4</i>	21.2	18.6	20.5	14.0	17.2	18.1	8.9	16.4	11.8	11.4
Cluster 10	21.0	19.4	18.4	21.6	20.3	23.8	0.9	1.1	7.1	11.3
Cluster 16	24.9	18.1	17.9	13.0	17.2	22.3	0.0	6.9	3.8	5.6
Cluster 17	21.3	18.7	19.3	11.5	15.7	16.8	7.9	16.6	9.8	10.4
Cluster 18	20.9	19.1	22.4	14.5	17.0	16.0	12.4	20.1	14.9	13.3
Cluster 19	20.0	14.5	14.1	7.8	13.6	18.5	5.7	10.2	8.7	9.6

Data compiled by NeighborhoodInfo DC. n = Data suppressed / not available.

Family, Youth, and Seniors (Children & Elderly)

	% children under 18			% elderly 65 and older			% children below poverty		% elderly below poverty	
	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
<i>Ward 5</i>	22.0	19.7	21.4	13.3	17.4	16.7	19.1	28.0	18.0	16.2
Cluster 20	20.0	15.7	19.7	11.4	17.4	22.6	3.3	10.8	6.8	7.0
Cluster 21	23.5	21.6	23.7	12.8	14.7	13.0	19.8	31.3	19.4	18.6
Cluster 22	25.6	23.3	24.7	11.0	15.4	14.8	23.4	33.2	18.6	14.0
Cluster 23	24.8	25.8	25.3	11.3	14.5	13.1	30.9	45.3	24.5	21.6
Cluster 24	20.8	17.8	18.8	18.6	24.6	26.5	7.8	13.1	19.9	20.5
<i>Ward 6</i>	20.6	16.2	17.2	10.6	11.2	11.6	29.3	35.9	26.1	24.8
Cluster 8	23.1	17.9	20.8	15.9	20.2	16.4	36.9	36.6	51.1	39.8
Cluster 9	18.9	15.4	15.4	7.2	10.7	15.0	47.1	42.1	10.8	20.4
Cluster 25	21.3	16.9	17.9	12.4	12.4	11.6	17.9	28.5	20.8	18.5
Cluster 26	14.6	11.7	10.8	10.2	8.8	8.9	16.4	21.4	12.9	17.0
Cluster 27	33.4	27.2	33.7	8.6	12.2	10.3	56.0	67.0	55.6	61.7
<i>Ward 7</i>	29.4	25.2	27.5	8.7	12.9	14.0	30.7	37.0	17.7	17.7
Cluster 29	38.9	23.0	39.0	7.7	20.8	10.6	5.5	43.3	21.1	12.7
Cluster 30	33.1	29.4	30.1	8.4	11.5	11.0	34.9	35.3	14.1	31.9
Cluster 31	32.7	26.9	29.1	8.8	13.8	13.9	40.7	39.9	24.9	22.4
Cluster 32	28.0	24.9	27.3	7.8	13.1	14.6	30.2	36.2	20.6	16.8
Cluster 33	32.3	29.0	32.0	7.0	10.9	13.6	36.3	47.9	19.1	20.9
Cluster 34	24.5	21.5	21.9	8.6	11.6	14.4	14.0	20.2	16.1	12.8
Cluster 35	22.5	19.6	22.3	11.1	11.7	13.9	18.9	26.7	10.6	10.5
<i>Ward 8</i>	36.7	32.3	35.8	4.6	6.2	6.5	38.0	47.1	26.3	23.5
Cluster 28	37.0	32.3	36.3	5.6	7.5	8.1	44.0	49.9	33.1	29.7
Cluster 36	34.1	31.7	36.7	5.2	12.1	6.8	48.1	61.1	28.1	42.0
Cluster 37	41.0	37.5	42.6	4.0	5.2	5.4	49.3	59.4	19.2	24.6
Cluster 38	42.7	35.4	41.4	2.6	6.3	6.0	46.5	56.1	42.1	30.7
Cluster 39	37.3	32.3	34.5	2.9	4.9	7.1	38.8	46.4	19.1	17.7

Data compiled by NeighborhoodInfo DC. n = Data suppressed / not available.

Safety and Security

	Violent crimes reported per 1,000 pop.							Property crimes reported per 1,000 pop.						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Washington, DC	15.3	15.5	15.5	16.2	13.8	14.1	13.6	54.4	56.1	55.0	55.1	48.4	44.4	43.2
<i>Ward 1</i>	16.0	16.1	18.5	19.8	16.6	17.1	17.4	54.7	56.8	59.6	59.8	49.9	46.0	53.0
Cluster 1	9.0	11.8	14.6	12.6	13.1	12.2	10.7	52.1	59.4	57.7	62.1	42.5	43.6	49.7
Cluster 2	16.2	14.7	18.2	21.1	16.3	17.0	17.2	42.9	45.4	49.4	46.9	41.4	35.6	44.5
Cluster 3	28.3	29.3	26.1	25.9	23.4	26.1	28.9	113.0	104.7	108.2	118.3	103.7	99.9	104.4
<i>Ward 2</i>	16.2	17.1	14.0	14.1	12.6	11.6	12.6	117.7	106.3	98.9	88.8	79.0	75.3	74.6
Cluster 4	6.6	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.0	5.7	54.2	55.6	45.0	45.5	46.5	48.3	43.5
Cluster 5	3.8	4.8	4.6	4.6	3.6	3.0	2.0	54.1	40.6	42.3	41.0	36.3	34.0	31.6
Cluster 6	17.4	16.4	17.7	17.0	16.3	12.6	14.3	171.9	146.1	141.0	122.7	100.1	102.1	90.1
Cluster 7	15.9	20.3	16.0	15.6	14.0	15.2	15.8	54.3	55.0	67.3	60.1	61.1	52.6	61.1
<i>Ward 3</i>	2.5	3.1	2.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	31.2	27.9	25.7	28.3	25.1	21.9	19.5
Cluster 11	5.3	6.6	6.3	5.1	4.5	4.0	4.5	55.8	48.8	50.5	55.5	53.0	43.2	36.7
Cluster 12	2.5	3.5	2.6	1.5	1.3	2.0	1.7	30.4	26.8	26.3	28.9	25.4	21.1	18.3
Cluster 13	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	19.9	16.5	14.4	17.1	11.4	11.1	10.2
Cluster 14	2.2	1.6	1.7	0.6	1.3	0.8	0.7	21.6	21.4	17.1	16.3	19.8	19.1	15.6
Cluster 15	3.1	5.0	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.4	44.9	38.3	33.4	37.9	29.4	26.6	25.4
<i>Ward 4</i>	9.1	7.7	9.8	12.4	11.0	10.2	9.9	36.8	36.9	42.2	37.6	33.0	32.2	27.0
Cluster 10	1.3	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.6	0.7	0.9	18.7	18.5	17.1	19.7	14.8	14.9	11.6
Cluster 16	5.0	5.2	2.5	5.2	4.2	5.2	5.2	37.0	41.9	42.4	44.9	28.0	30.8	27.0
Cluster 17	9.1	7.6	11.3	14.6	12.2	10.7	10.6	39.0	43.7	48.4	44.4	38.1	36.5	28.1
Cluster 18	11.8	9.5	12.1	14.6	13.3	12.8	12.3	41.4	37.9	46.1	38.3	36.1	35.0	31.1
Cluster 19	5.9	7.1	7.1	14.3	8.0	9.4	10.9	26.3	37.3	38.1	36.8	37.2	30.8	24.5

Data compiled by NeighborhoodInfo DC. n = Data suppressed / not available.

Safety and Security

	Violent crimes reported per 1,000 pop.							Property crimes reported per 1,000 pop.						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<i>Ward 5</i>	18.2	18.4	17.4	20.5	16.7	19.4	17.8	49.4	55.8	53.4	60.2	58.1	52.0	45.7
Cluster 20	7.1	7.8	7.3	6.6	6.2	9.2	8.9	28.0	32.8	31.3	31.1	26.9	32.3	27.3
Cluster 21	18.6	21.2	17.9	18.5	17.1	18.7	18.2	43.4	47.3	49.0	58.9	53.3	44.2	37.3
Cluster 22	21.0	17.3	20.8	19.2	17.7	22.5	19.9	67.0	63.6	60.1	67.8	67.4	63.7	60.2
Cluster 23	33.6	32.5	29.5	37.9	30.8	34.3	29.3	61.7	65.7	67.1	78.9	85.5	69.5	67.7
Cluster 24	14.0	15.2	13.5	17.4	13.4	15.9	13.5	61.4	75.4	61.9	67.1	61.2	58.6	47.5
<i>Ward 6</i>	19.6	20.0	20.6	20.6	16.5	15.6	15.8	70.5	82.6	70.9	63.9	63.1	59.1	58.1
Cluster 8	53.7	53.0	46.1	49.1	34.0	34.0	36.2	311.5	286.0	242.5	190.7	156.3	152.7	164.8
Cluster 9	16.7	14.9	14.1	14.4	13.2	13.0	15.5	67.1	68.3	55.2	47.5	42.5	45.5	50.0
Cluster 25	21.6	21.9	21.3	22.0	19.8	17.2	18.6	63.4	80.6	70.7	74.9	84.3	72.3	70.4
Cluster 26	10.7	13.1	13.6	12.9	9.1	10.0	9.0	52.5	71.1	56.8	50.0	47.1	44.4	38.0
Cluster 27	40.1	37.6	40.8	38.0	27.2	24.2	18.1	135.1	152.4	122.0	88.3	79.6	66.5	74.7
<i>Ward 7</i>	18.7	19.8	18.7	18.5	16.4	17.6	15.2	45.4	49.3	53.8	66.1	47.4	37.9	36.0
Cluster 29	20.2	19.8	26.1	24.0	21.1	36.2	17.3	37.1	47.6	37.1	98.6	56.4	43.0	35.0
Cluster 30	18.6	22.1	18.3	21.6	19.9	21.7	17.2	47.3	64.4	51.4	65.3	54.6	46.5	45.9
Cluster 31	22.8	24.3	21.8	23.5	18.1	22.1	18.0	52.5	51.8	55.1	76.0	52.2	41.7	45.2
Cluster 32	19.8	21.4	19.9	20.3	19.2	16.3	14.6	48.8	47.5	56.4	59.1	47.3	37.7	31.2
Cluster 33	19.9	19.7	20.0	17.2	15.5	16.9	16.1	39.3	40.9	49.9	54.5	38.6	29.8	28.9
Cluster 34	16.2	18.4	17.4	15.1	13.1	13.2	14.7	48.9	54.3	56.8	58.0	42.6	34.6	32.8
Cluster 35	13.8	16.6	13.7	13.2	14.5	13.3	12.1	49.3	59.4	61.3	79.5	49.0	40.6	36.5
<i>Ward 8</i>	22.8	22.8	23.2	22.5	19.4	19.6	19.3	34.2	38.0	39.2	39.1	35.0	33.5	34.5
Cluster 28	24.0	23.2	24.6	24.2	19.3	20.5	21.8	45.1	47.4	43.7	44.1	47.4	36.3	38.2
Cluster 36	26.6	29.9	30.3	27.4	31.0	28.0	25.5	27.4	27.8	37.4	45.7	40.2	31.6	26.1
Cluster 37	25.0	24.0	25.8	25.1	24.3	20.1	23.4	34.2	37.3	34.2	39.4	30.8	36.6	31.1
Cluster 38	21.2	17.9	19.0	19.4	13.9	19.4	19.3	28.7	27.3	32.6	34.2	32.8	33.0	34.2
Cluster 39	25.9	25.8	25.8	25.7	20.8	21.1	19.2	36.1	43.1	45.4	43.3	39.1	38.3	41.8

Data compiled by NeighborhoodInfo DC. n = Data suppressed / not available.

Environment (Tree Coverage and Health)

	% area with tree canopy 2006	% sites with no tree/dead tree/ trunk/stump 2006	% trees good/excellent condition 2006
Washington, DC	36.5	19.4	71.8
<i>Ward 1</i>	38.3	13.8	71.3
Cluster 1	33.0	13.0	70.4
Cluster 2	41.0	14.9	69.4
Cluster 3	39.0	13.4	76.0
<i>Ward 2</i>	25.6	11.0	73.3
Cluster 4	11.0	9.3	67.7
Cluster 5	22.0	10.6	78.6
Cluster 6	32.0	10.6	74.4
Cluster 7	53.0	13.2	71.2
<i>Ward 3</i>	37.7	16.3	71.8
Cluster 11	31.0	15.6	72.5
Cluster 12	21.0	14.1	71.2
Cluster 13	52.0	17.7	69.8
Cluster 14	23.0	15.2	67.3
Cluster 15	39.0	20.4	74.1
<i>Ward 4</i>	28.8	17.3	74.4
Cluster 10	33.0	14.3	74.3
Cluster 16	17.0	15.0	68.0
Cluster 17	15.0	18.4	77.1
Cluster 18	38.0	15.2	76.2
Cluster 19	28.0	25.4	68.5

Environment (Tree Coverage and Health)

	% area with tree canopy 2006	% sites with no tree/dead tree/ trunk/stump 2006	% trees good/excellent condition 2006
<i>Ward 5</i>	40.6	23.4	71.9
Cluster 20	24.0	20.7	75.6
Cluster 21	30.0	23.4	71.3
Cluster 22	39.0	22.8	71.3
Cluster 23	44.0	26.8	69.0
Cluster 24	54.0	25.3	70.5
<i>Ward 6</i>	38.0	14.4	71.5
Cluster 8	10.0	15.7	74.4
Cluster 9	19.0	18.1	75.7
Cluster 25	64.0	13.7	68.6
Cluster 26	33.0	9.5	74.0
Cluster 27	58.0	35.4	67.0
<i>Ward 7</i>	45.1	30.3	69.2
Cluster 29	44.0	18.3	69.4
Cluster 30	40.0	31.5	65.1
Cluster 31	39.0	35.5	65.6
Cluster 32	51.0	28.1	72.2
Cluster 33	51.0	34.5	69.1
Cluster 34	42.0	30.2	71.7
Cluster 35	53.0	21.4	68.9
<i>Ward 8</i>	34.5	29.2	68.6
Cluster 28	42.0	40.0	64.1
Cluster 36	40.0	26.3	62.0
Cluster 37	44.0	34.9	73.1
Cluster 38	23.0	29.3	66.6
Cluster 39	32.0	28.0	70.6

Environment (Property and public spaces)

	Vacant/abandoned properties (per 10,000 parcels) 2008	% vacant, unimproved land 2008	Properties with green roofs 2007	Avg. distance to public park (meters) 2008
Washington, DC	1.5	16.6	25	168
<i>Ward 1</i>	2.0	6.3	2	132
Cluster 1	0.0	7.5	1	110
Cluster 2	3.8	7.5	1	133
Cluster 3	0.0	5.5	0	149
<i>Ward 2</i>	0.3	10.7	5	135
Cluster 4	0.0	19.7	1	167
Cluster 5	0.0	8.7	0	101
Cluster 6	0.0	5.2	0	107
Cluster 7	2.4	11.9	4	139
<i>Ward 3</i>	0.0	12.0	3	165
Cluster 11	0.0	13.3	0	196
Cluster 12	0.0	15.1	1	127
Cluster 13	0.0	10.0	0	184
Cluster 14	0.0	13.9	0	135
Cluster 15	0.0	7.8	2	187
<i>Ward 4</i>	0.4	7.1	1	157
Cluster 10	0.0	16.2	0	198
Cluster 16	0.0	1.4	0	158
Cluster 17	0.0	14.7	1	186
Cluster 18	0.8	5.8	0	138
Cluster 19	0.0	25.7	0	221

Environment (Property and public spaces)

	Vacant/abandoned properties (per 10,000 parcels) 2008	% vacant, unimproved land 2008	Properties with green roofs 2007	Avg. distance to public park (meters) 2008
<i>Ward 5</i>	1.3	15.0	1	206
Cluster 20	0.0	15.2	0	210
Cluster 21	3.2	9.8	0	168
Cluster 22	0.0	17.6	0	214
Cluster 23	0.0	5.0	1	244
Cluster 24	2.0	19.2	0	167
<i>Ward 6</i>	0.7	19.8	12	127
Cluster 8	0.0	9.9	7	139
Cluster 9	0.0	18.6	0	110
Cluster 25	0.0	13.3	2	139
Cluster 26	1.4	17.7	0	124
Cluster 27	0.0	32.1	2	103
<i>Ward 7</i>	3.6	32.0	1	170
Cluster 29	0.0	19.8	0	161
Cluster 30	0.0	38.5	0	139
Cluster 31	0.0	24.0	0	210
Cluster 32	10.2	21.9	0	157
Cluster 33	4.9	16.4	0	211
Cluster 34	3.9	39.7	1	120
Cluster 35	3.3	21.9	0	163
<i>Ward 8</i>	7.4	26.9	0	254
Cluster 28	0.0	37.3	0	92
Cluster 36	0.0	28.1	0	291
Cluster 37	0.0	32.6	0	277
Cluster 38	6.8	21.5	0	275
Cluster 39	14.2	31.3	0	203



APPENDIX B – DATA SOURCES AND NOTES

Demographics

Population and households. U.S. Census Bureau (1790 – 2000 city level); CensusCD/Neighborhood Change Database (1980 – 2000, ward and neighborhood cluster level); D.C. Office of Planning and the D.C. State Data Center (2000 – 2005 estimates).

Economy – Jobs and Income

Employed residents and unemployment rate. CensusCD/Neighborhood Change Database (1980 – 2000, ward and neighborhood cluster level); U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (1995 – 2007); D.C. Department of Employment Services (May 2008).

Poverty and household income. CensusCD/Neighborhood Change Database (1980 – 2000, ward and neighborhood cluster level); U.S. Census Bureau (2000 – 2006, city level).

Public assistance (TANF & food stamps). D.C. Department of Human Services, Income Maintenance Administration (2000 – 2007).

Economy – Housing

Home and condominium sales and sale prices. D.C. Office of Tax and Revenue, Real Property Database (1995 – 2007, provided by the D.C. Office of the Chief Technology Officer, DC GIS).

Mortgage lending and homebuyer characteristics. Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (1997 – 2005, provided by Dataplace.org).

Foreclosures. D.C. Recorder of Deeds (1990 – 1st quarter 2008).

Education

Public school students, free and reduced price lunch. DC Public Schools and DC Public Charter School Board.

Proficiency in reading and math. Office of the State Superintendent of Education.



Health

Births with prenatal care, low-weight births, births to teenage mothers. D.C. Department of Health, State Center for Health Statistics (1999 – 2005).

Infant deaths, deaths from cancer, heart disease, and violent causes. D.C. Department of Health, State Center for Health Statistics (1999 – 2005).

Family, Youth, and Seniors

Household types, child and elderly poverty. CensusCD/Neighborhood Change Database (1980 – 2000, ward and neighborhood cluster level); U.S. Census Bureau (2000 – 2006, city level).

Births. D.C. Department of Health, State Center for Health Statistics (1999 – 2005).

Safety and Security

Violent and property crime rates. Metropolitan Police Department (2000 – 2006).

Environment

Tree coverage. Casey Trees (2006).

Tree health. Casey Trees (2002).

Vacant land, abandoned property, park locations. D.C. Office of Tax and Revenue, Real Property Database (2007, provided by the D.C. Office of the Chief Technology Officer, DC GIS).

Green roofs. District Department of the Environment (2007, provided by the D.C. Office of the Chief Technology Officer, DC GIS).



APPENDIX C – PROPOSED LIST OF INDICATORS

Below is the list of indicators that were originally proposed for this report. Although it was not possible to include all of these indicators in this first baseline neighborhood report, we hope that we will be able to include more of them in future updates.



TABLE C-1. Proposed Indicators for State of D.C.'s Neighborhoods Baseline Report

Topic/Indicator	Geog.	Freq. (once per)	Earliest date	Last date	Source	
1. DEMOGRAPHICS						
1.01	Population	Tract	Decade	1980	2000	Census
1.02	Population updates	TAZ	-	2000	2005	OP/State Data Cen.
1.03	Annual population change	Tract/TAZ	-	1980	2005	Census/OP
1.04	Households	Tract	Decade	1980	2000	Census
1.05	Persons per household	Tract	Decade	1980	2000	Census
2. ECONOMY - JOBS AND INCOME						
2.01	Employed residents	Tract	Decade	1980	2000	Census
2.02	Unemployment rate	Tract	Decade	1980	2000	Census
2.03	% persons below poverty	Tract	Decade	1980	2000	Census
2.04	Median household income	Tract	Decade	1990	2000	Census
2.05	% households receive food stamps	Tract	Year	2000	2007	DC IMA
2.06	% households receive TANF	Tract	Year	2000	2007	DC IMA
2.07	% informal economy	City/Nbhd	-	2007	2007	Social Compact
2.08	Commercial rental rates	Address	Year	2008	2008	WDCEP
2.09	Commercial vacancy	Address	Year	2008	2008	WDCEP
2.10	<i>Youth unemployment rate</i>	Tract	Decade	2000	2000	Census
3. ECONOMY - HOUSING						
3.01	No. SF home sales	Tract	Quarter	1995	2007	OTR
3.02	No. condo sales	Tract	Quarter	1995	2007	OTR
3.03	Med. price SF home sales	Tract	Quarter	1995	2007	OTR
3.04	Med. price condo sales	Tract	Quarter	1995	2007	OTR
3.05	<i>Ave. months SF home on market</i>	ZIP	Quarter	1997	2007	MRIS
3.06	No. purchase mortgages originated	Tract	Year	1997	2005	HMDA
3.07	% mortgages from subprime lenders	Tract	Year	1997	2005	HMDA
3.08	% borrowers owner-occupant	Tract	Year	1997	2005	HMDA
3.09	% borrowers high income	Tract	Year	1997	2005	HMDA
3.10	% borrowers med. Income	Tract	Year	1997	2005	HMDA
3.11	% borrowers low income	Tract	Year	1997	2005	HMDA
3.12	% borrowers black non-Hispanic	Tract	Year	1997	2005	HMDA
3.13	% borrowers white non-Hispanic	Tract	Year	1997	2005	HMDA
3.14	% borrowers Hispanic	Tract	Year	1997	2005	HMDA

**TABLE C-1. Proposed Indicators for State of D.C.'s Neighborhoods Baseline Report**

Topic/Indicator	Geog.	Freq. (once per)	Earliest date	Last date	Source	
3.15	Foreclosure rate per 1,000 units	Tract	Quarter	2000	2007	ROD
3.16	<i>No. new units auth. by building permits</i>	Tract	Quarter	2006	2007	OP
3.17	<i>No. permits, work valued at >\$5,000</i>	Tract	Quarter	2006	2007	OP
3.18	<i>Residential rental rates</i>	Address	Year	2008	2008	WDCEP
3.19	<i>% owner occupancy (unit)</i>	City/Nbhd	-	2007	2007	Social Compact
3.20	<i>No. mortgages delinquent > 90 days</i>					
4.	EDUCATION					
4.01	DCPS/Charter school enrollment, PK-5	School	Year	2006/07	2006/07	DCPS/PCSB
4.02	DCPS/Charter school enrollment, 6-8	School	Year	2006/07	2006/07	DCPS/PCSB
4.03	DCPS/Charter school enrollment, 9-12	School	Year	2006/07	2006/07	DCPS/PCSB
4.04	% proficient or above, reading	School	Year	2006/07	2006/07	DCPS/PCSB
4.05	% proficient or above, math	School	Year	2006/07	2006/07	DCPS/PCSB
4.06	% enroll., free/reduced price lunch, PK-5	School	Year	2006/07	2006/07	DCPS/PCSB
4.07	% enroll., free/reduced price lunch, 6-8	School	Year	2006/07	2006/07	DCPS/PCSB
4.08	<i>High school graduation rates</i>					
4.09	<i>Absence rates, elementary school</i>					
4.10	<i>Absence rates, high school</i>					
5.	HEALTH					
5.01	Low birth weight rate	Tract	Year	1998	2005	SCHS
5.02	Teen births rate	Tract	Year	1998	2005	SCHS
5.03	Prenatal care rate	Tract	Year	1998	2005	SCHS
5.04	Deaths by major causes	Tract	Year	1998	2005	SCHS
5.05	<i>Childhood asthma rate</i>					
6.	FAMILY, YOUTH AND SENIORS					
6.01	Family households % of total	Tract	Decade	1980	2000	Census
6.02	Children <18 as % total population	Tract	Decade	1980	2000	Census
6.03	Elderly >65 as % total population	Tract	Decade	1980	2000	Census
6.04	Child poverty rate	Tract	Decade	1980	2000	Census
6.05	Elderly poverty rate	Tract	Decade	1980	2000	Census
6.06	Birth rate	Tract	Year	1998	2005	SCHS
6.07	<i>Library accessibility index rating</i>	Tract	???	2007	2007	OCTO
6.08	<i>Recreational services access. index rating</i>	Tract	???	2007	2007	OCTO



TABLE C-1. Proposed Indicators for State of D.C.'s Neighborhoods Baseline Report

Topic/Indicator	Geog.	Freq. (once per)	Earliest date	Last date	Source	
7. SAFETY AND SECURITY						
7.01	Violent crimes reported/1,000 population	Tract	Year	2001	2006	MPD
7.02	Property crimes reported/1,000 population	Tract	Year	2001	2006	MPD
7.03	<i>Juvenile arrests/1,000 pop. 10-18</i>	Tract	Quarter	2006	2007	OCTO
8. PUBLIC INVESTMENT						
8.01	<i>\$ invested by type</i>					
8.02	<i>\$ Fed. Highway Trust Fund investment</i>					
9. ENVIRONMENT						
9.01	% properties vacant/abandoned	Tract	Year	???	???	OTR
9.02	% tree canopy	Cluster	3-5 years	2006	2006	Casey Trees
9.03	Street trees (number, size, condition)	Tract	???	2006	2006	Casey Trees
9.04	No. properties with green roofs	Tract	Year	2007	2007	DDOE
9.05	Incidence of lead poisoning for children < 6	ZIP	Year	2005	2007	DOH
9.06	Access to public spaces (parks, etc.)	Tract	???	2007	2007	OCTO
9.07	<i>Pervious surface % of acreage</i>					
9.08	<i>Recycling diversion rate</i>					
9.09	<i>Replaced water/sewer lines % of total</i>					
9.10	<i>Replaced fire hydrants % of total</i>					
9.11	<i>Repl. combined sewer overflow pipe % tot.</i>					
9.12	<i>WASA drinking water quality level</i>					
9.13	<i>Utility consumption</i>					

Notes: *Italicized indicators not available for this report.*