



Mapping Early Childhood Development Indicators for Richmond's Northside Neighborhoods

Prepared for :
The Robins Foundation and Communitas Consulting



VCU

L. Douglas Wilder School of
Government and Public Affairs
Center for Urban and Regional Analysis

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Prepared by:
Sarin Adhikari, Ph.D
Michal Voscek, MURP

Center for Urban and Regional Analysis
L. Douglas Wilder School of Government and Public Affairs
Virginia Commonwealth University

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921 West Franklin Street PO Box 842028 Richmond, Virginia 23284-2028
(804) 828-2274 cura.vcu.edu.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Wilder School's Center for Urban and Regional Analysis (CURA) conducted this study for Communitas Consulting as part of its profile of vulnerable families in the Northside of Richmond, with the funding from the Robins Foundation. CURA collected relevant socio-economic and children's health and education data from public sources, mapped the information, and conducted statistical comparisons between the City of Richmond and the city's Northside as well as among different neighborhoods in Northside. The analysis—conducted at the census tract level using CURA's MetroView information system—yielded the following important findings:

- Poverty and unemployment among families with children is much higher in Northside neighborhoods compared to the City of Richmond. Distress indicators are higher in the eastern part of the study area compared to the western side.
- Richmond's Northside is racially homogenous with a high percentage of residents in most neighborhoods identifying as black or African American. More than 80 percent of residents in Pine Camp, John Marshall, Washington Park, Edgewood, Ginter Park Terrace, Brookland Park, Providence Park, Highland Terrace, North Highland Park, Highland Park South, Barton Heights, Virginia Union, and Gilpin identify as African American.
- Census tracts 103, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, and 301 comprising John Marshall, Pine Camp, Washington Park, Ginter Park Terrace, Brookland Park, Providence Park, Green Park, Highland Terrace, Barton Heights, and Gilpin show high levels of socio-economic and children-related distress.
- Lower neighborhood percentages of adults with high school and higher education correlate with lower median incomes, higher unemployment rates, and more concentrated poverty.
- Pine Camp, John Marshall, Washington Park, Green Park, Highland Terrace, North Highland Park, Northern Barton Heights, Southern Barton Heights, Virginia Union, and Gilpin (census tracts 103, 108, 109, 110, 111, and 301) have higher concentrations of low income families with children.
- Tracts 102, 104.01, 104.02, 105, and 106 comprising Bellevue, Bryan Park, Rosedale, Ginter Park, Laburnum Park, Sherwood Park, Edgewood, and Ginter Park Terrace (located in the western part of the study area) have lower poverty rates than the City of Richmond overall.
- Northside ZIP codes have the highest rates of low birth weight babies and higher teen birth rates than the city. Rates in the eastern part of the study area are particularly high.
- Life expectancy is lower in tracts with a greater percentage of residents who identify as African American, a greater percentage of households with lower incomes, and high unemployment and poverty rates. Gilpin, Pine Camp, Washington Park, and John Marshall have the lowest life expectancies in the city.
- Northside neighborhoods have more licensed childcare slots relative to the population of children under five years old than the City of Richmond. A majority of child care slots are concentrated on the west side of the study area.
- Elementary education scores are lower in Northside compared to the city. Schools located on the eastern part of Northside are among the lowest performing schools in Richmond.
- Northside neighborhoods that have higher children-related risk indicators also have high concentrations of African American populations, significant poverty rates, low measures of educational attainment, low household incomes, and limited access to child care and educational facilities.

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

This document presents a study of Richmond's Northside neighborhoods focused on finding answers to two important questions: (1) Are Northside neighborhoods more distressed compared to the City of Richmond in terms of child- and family-related socio-economic indicators, and (2) How do the different neighborhoods in Northside compare among each other, and which areas exhibit the greatest needs?

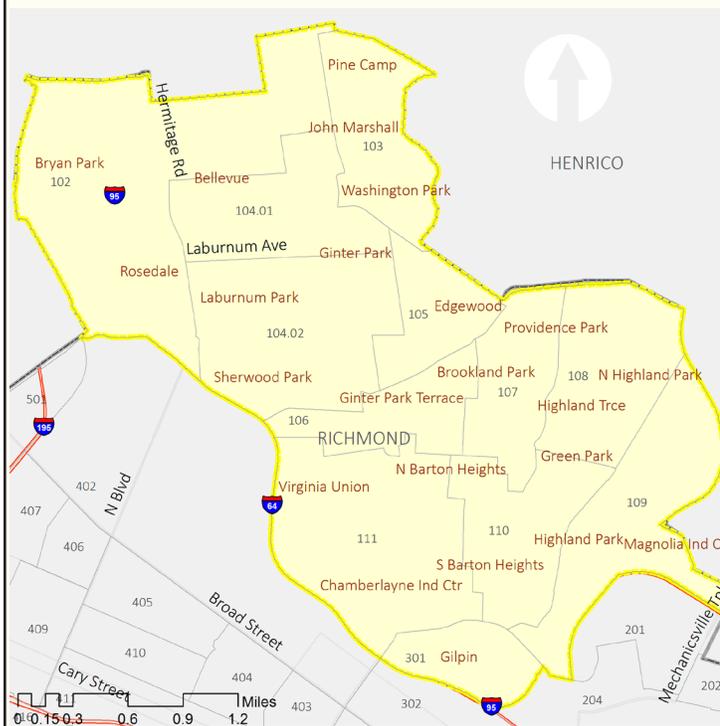
AREA DELINEATION AND GENERAL SPECIFICATION

Northside neighborhoods include all census tracts north of I-64 and east of I-95, up to the Forest Lawn Cemetery and Richmond Raceway in the North and Mechanicsville Turnpike in the East. This study uses the census tract as the unit of analysis. The census tract is the smallest unit of geography for which the Census Bureau publishes the community survey data used in this analysis. The use of tracts also make it possible to aggregate information at the neighborhood level—census tracts fit within most larger census geographies like building blocks. However, studying

a small area using data from the Census Bureau also poses challenges. Sample data for each census tract is less representative due to smaller sample sizes. This results in large variations in the estimates—the margins of error. This study uses margins of error to calculate the statistical significance between the estimates being compared. Data is considered comparable when estimated ranges do not overlap.

Many neighborhood boundaries do not neatly align with the census tract boundaries. We have used simple spatial methods to identify neighborhoods which are fully (or have most of their area) contained inside the census tracts. Data presented in the form of bar charts uses census tract numbers for comparison whereas the accompanying maps show both tract numbers and neighborhood names. A full list of Northside neighborhoods and their corresponding census tracts is presented in Table-A17 in the Appendix.

This study uses the most current available (2015) American Community Survey 5-year estimates for most of the quantitative comparisons. Other information related to child care centers, schools, and health statistics was obtained from the Virginia Department of Education, Department of Health, and the VCU Center for Society and Health.



This study analyzes the data for the Northside neighborhoods to answer the following important questions:

1. Do Northside neighborhoods have high poverty levels compared to the City of Richmond?
2. What are the distress factors for families in terms of income, employment, and health?
3. What are the risk factors for children in terms of family income, quality of education, and health, and how do Northside neighborhoods compare among each other as well as with the city?
4. Do Northside neighborhoods have sufficient childcare compared to the rest of the city?

CURA compared indicators between Richmond and Northside as well as among Northside census tracts. Appropriate tables, charts, and maps are presented for comparison where applicable. Detailed tables for each indicator are provided in the appendix.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

AGE GROUP AND RACE

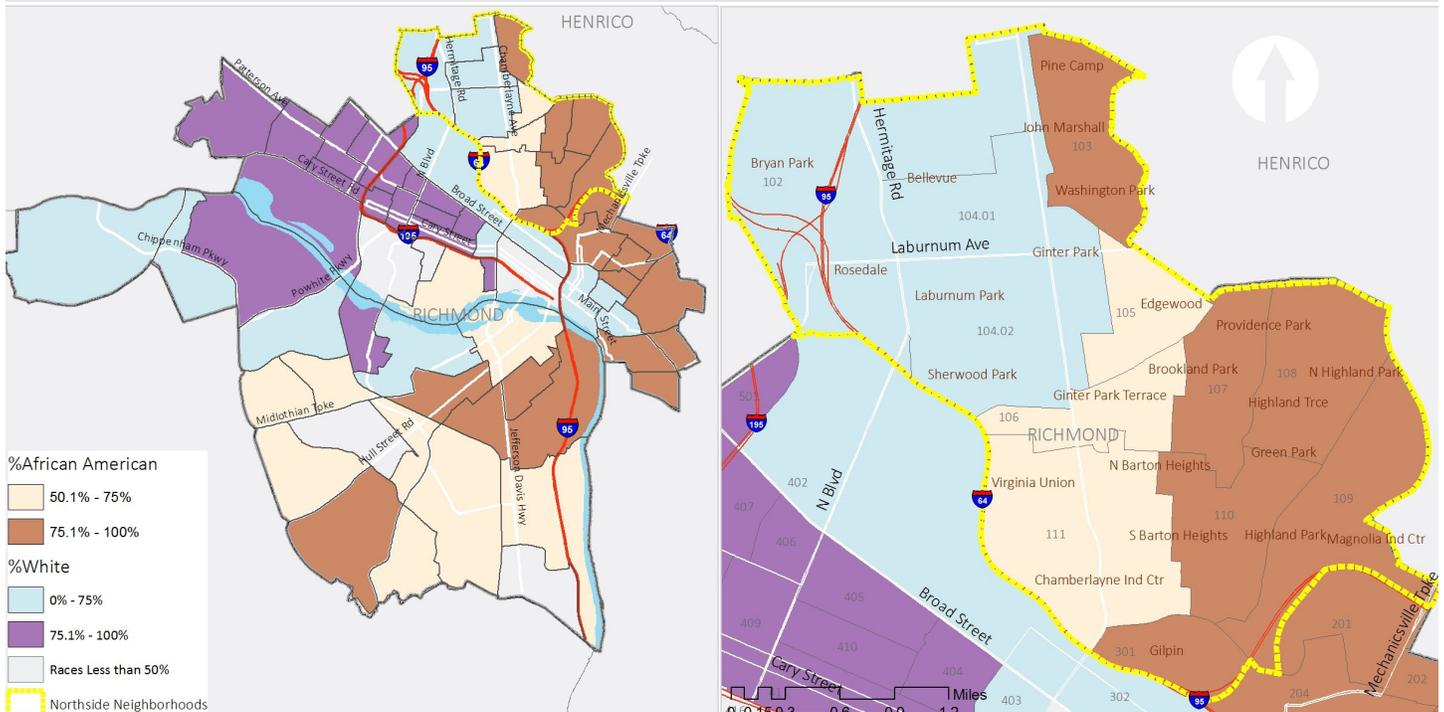
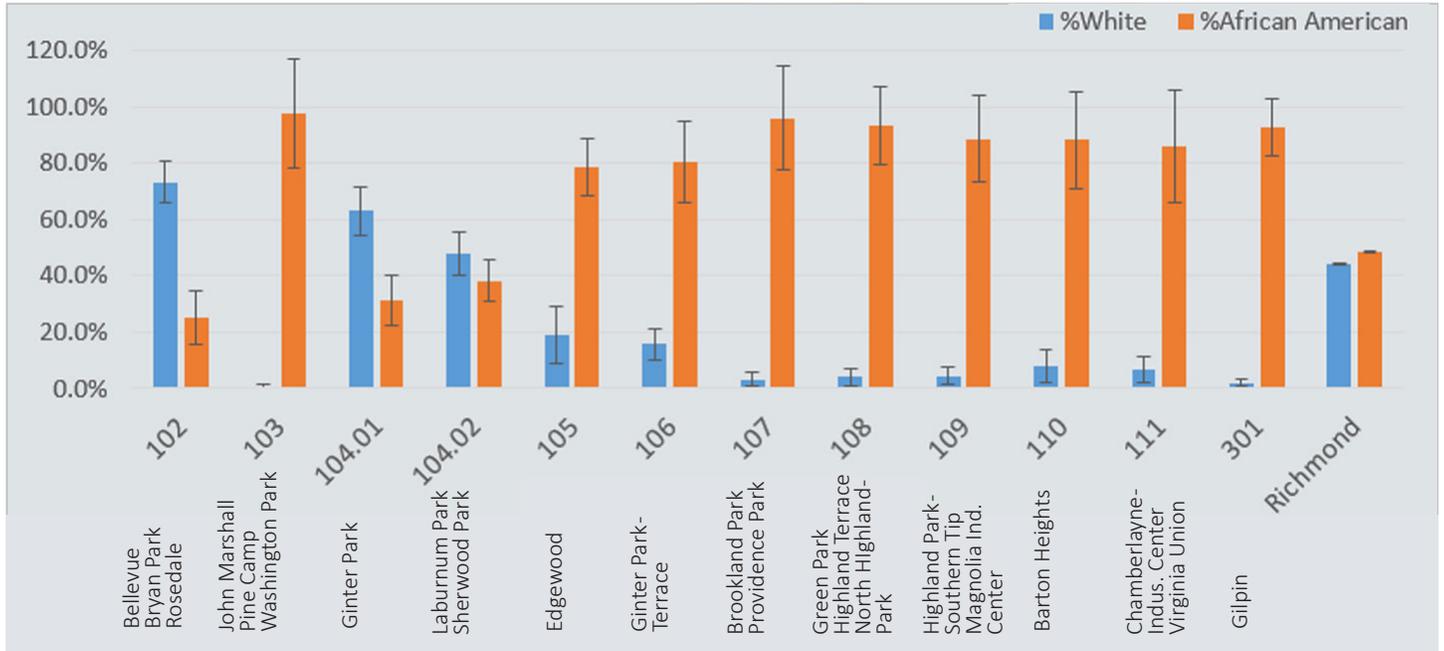
About 16 percent of Richmond’s population resides in Northside. The percentage of Northside’s population under 18 years is comparable to that of the city. However, the percentage of Northside’s population in the most economically active age range (18 to 64 years) is five percent lower than the city’s, and the percentage of the population at or beyond retirement-age (65 years or older) is four percent higher than the city overall. Figure-1 presents the comparison of population by age group between the city and Northside.

Figure-1: Population Composition by Age Group

Age Group	City of Richmond			Northside Neighborhoods		
	Count	Moe ±	Percent	Count	Moe ±	Percent
Under 5 years	13,390	50	6.3%	2,055	292	6.1%
5 to 17 years	25,874	745	12.1%	4,585	434	13.7%
18 to 64 years	150,165	1,443	70.3%	21,787	948	64.9%
65 years and older	24,306	62	11.4%	5,144	461	15.3%
Total	213,735			33,571		

U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 5-year estimates: B01001

Figure-2: Racial Composition by Census Tract



U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey – 5 year estimates: B02001

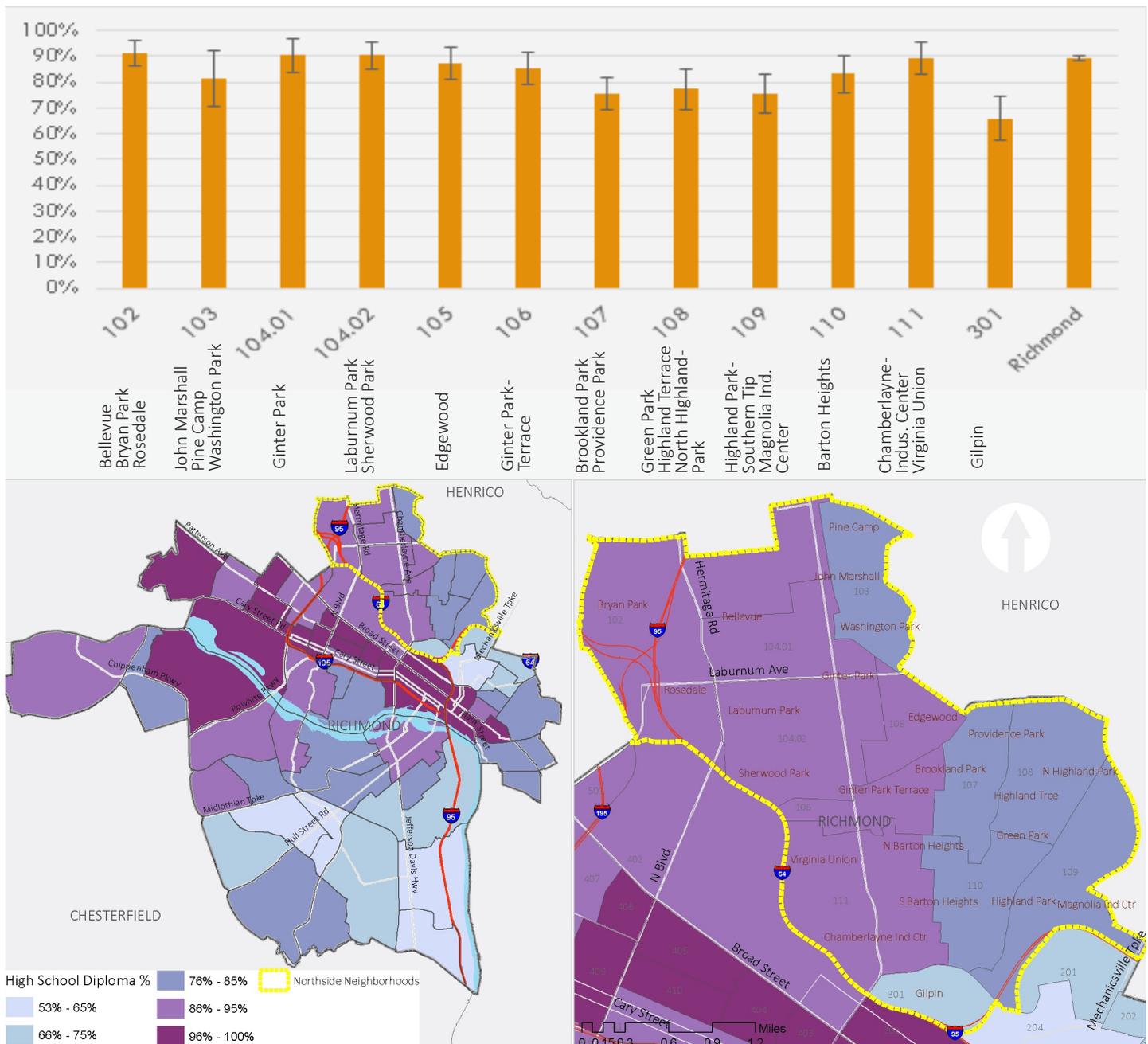
In terms of racial composition, Northside neighborhoods have significantly higher percentages of African American populations compared to the city overall. On average, Northside tracts have populations that are about 72 percent African American and 23 percent white. With few exceptions, most census tracts in Northside have majority-African American populations. Figure-2 shows the comparison of racial composition between Northside census tracts and the City of Richmond. As seen in the bar chart and the adjoining map inset, the tracts on the eastern side of the study area including the neighborhoods of Pine Camp, John Marshall, Washington Park, Edgewood, Ginter Park Terrace, Brookland Park, Providence Park, Green Park, Highland Park, North Highland Park, Highland Park-Southern Tip, Magnolia Ind. Center, Barton Heights, Chamberlayne-Indus. Center, Virginia Union, Gilpin

Terrace, Green Park, Highland Park, Barton Heights, Virginia Union, and Gilpin, have substantially higher African American populations. Those on the western side (tracts 102, and 104.01) have significant majority-white populations.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

In terms of educational attainment, Northside neighborhoods in aggregate show measures that are comparable with the City of Richmond. In Northside, 82.5 percent of the adult population has earned a high school diploma or higher degree—comparable to the city’s 83.2 percent of adults with the same educational attainment. Considering the entire Northside as a single unit, the

Figure-3: Percentage of Population with High School Diploma or Equivalent by Census Tract



U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey – 5 year estimates: S1501

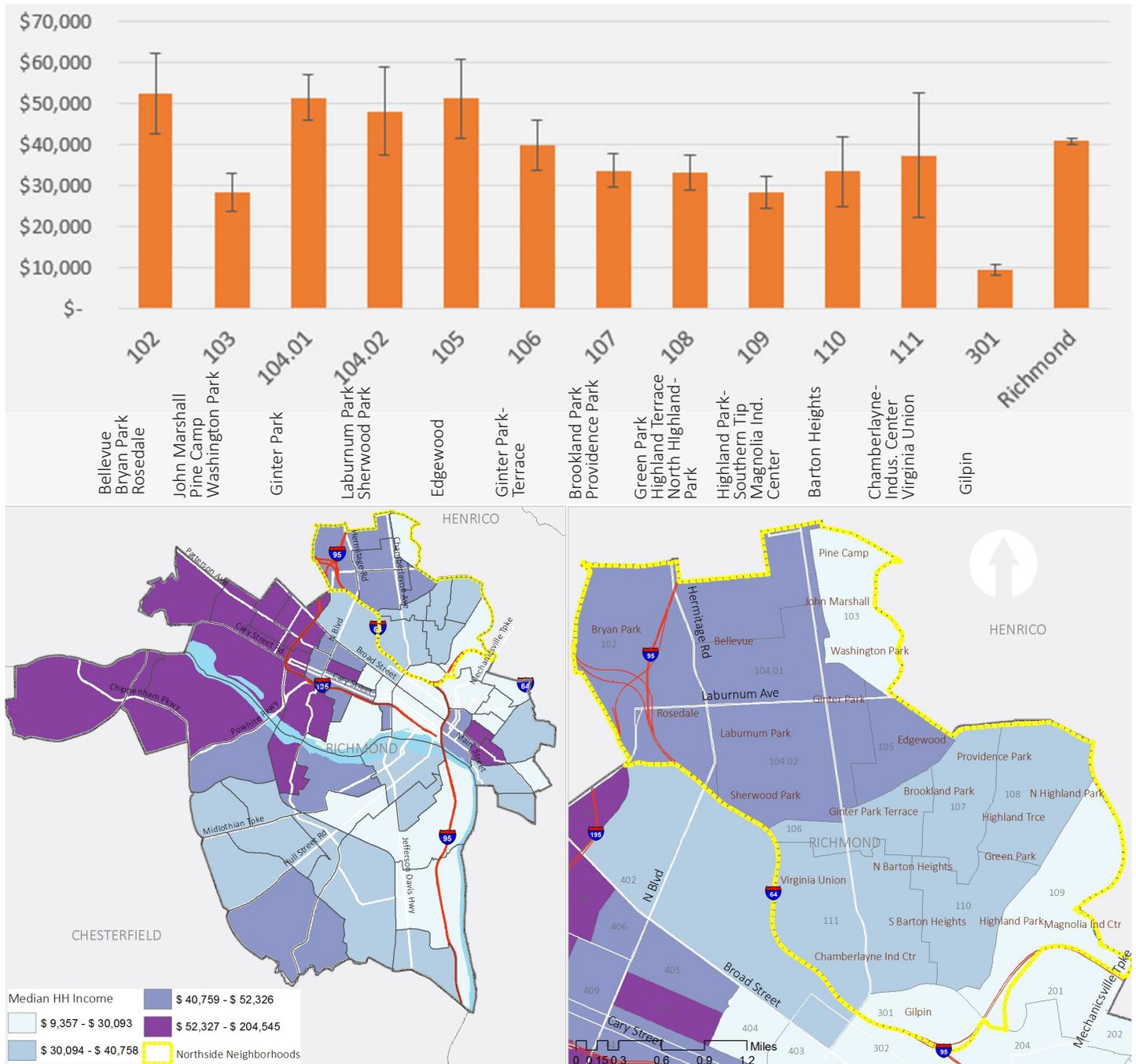
differences with the city are not very significant. However, individual neighborhoods in Northside show substantial differences as shown in Figure-3. The choropleth maps accompanying Figure-3 presents the geographic distribution of the data. The darkest purple color depicts the top quartile—those tracts having the highest percentage of adults who earned a high school degree or higher. The light grey represents the bottom quartile—tracts with the fewest adults who earned the degree. The city’s Southside has the lowest percentage of population with a High School diploma or higher. Within the study area, the census tracts 107, 108, 109, and 301 have lower educational attainment compared to the City of Richmond. These tracts correspond

to Brookland Park, Providence Park, Green Park, Highland Terrace, North Highland Park, and Gilpin. In comparison, the neighborhoods on the West side of the study area have percentages of adult populations with at least a high school degree comparable with that of the City of Richmond.

INCOME AND POVERTY

People with lower educational attainment are less likely to find well-paying jobs, have lower household incomes, and are more likely to experience poverty. Figure-4 represents the distribution of median household income across Northside and the city overall.

Figure-4: Median Household Income



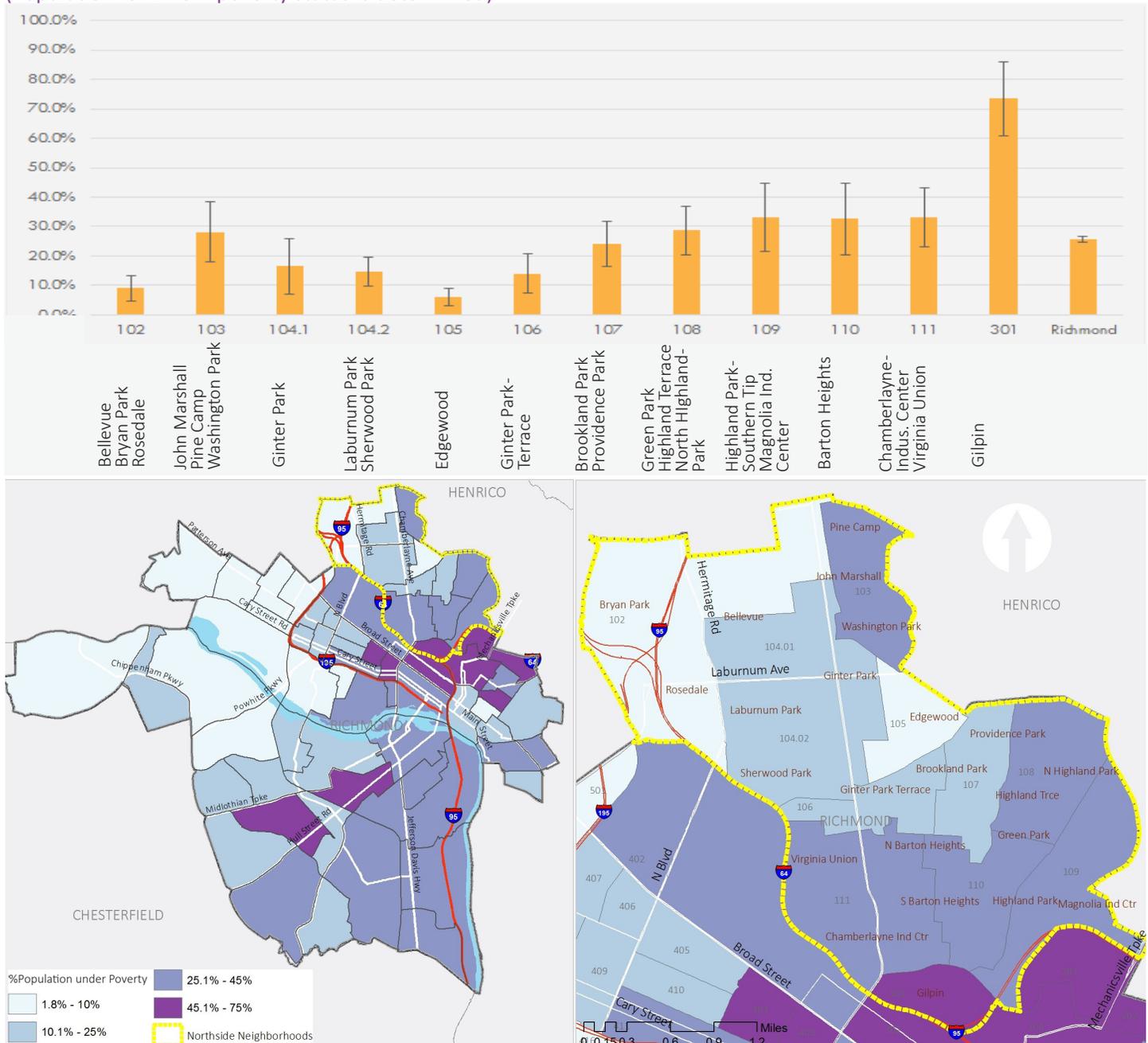
U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey – 5 year estimates: B19013

The median household income for the City of Richmond in the year 2015 is \$40,758. In comparison, the median household income for all of Northside is \$35,439. The Northside median is slightly less than the city's, but selected neighborhoods show stark differences in median incomes. Comparing each Northside census tract with the city median value offers some insights into how income is distributed across Northside neighborhoods. Households in Richmond's western neighborhoods have significantly higher median incomes compared to the rest of the city. Bellevue, Bryan Park neighborhoods, Ginter Park, Laburnum Park, Sherwood Park, Edgewood, and Ginter

Park Terrace--all located in the western half of the study area--have significantly higher median incomes than Gilpin, John Marshall, and Highland Park in the East and the North of the study area.

Figure-5 represents the comparison of the population below poverty level in the city overall and in Northside neighborhoods. Compared to 25.5 percent poverty in the City of Richmond, Northside has a marginally higher poverty rate of 26.1 percent. However, a detailed look at Northside shows how some neighborhoods have considerably higher poverty levels than the others.

Figure-5: Percentage of Population Below Poverty Level by Census Tract (Population for whom poverty status is determined)



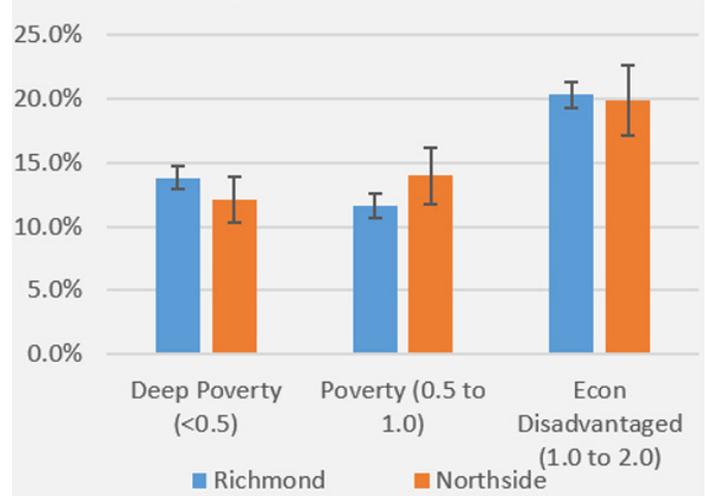
U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey – 5 year estimates: S1701

The poverty rate in Gilpin—estimated at 74 percent—is significantly higher than the rest of Northside as well as the city rate. Pine Camp, John Marshall, Washington Park, Highland Terrace, North Highland Park, Highland Park, Barton Heights, and Virginia Union show poverty rates higher than the average for the city. Gilpin has concentrated poverty, where more than 40 percent of the population are earning below 50 percent of the poverty threshold.

Conversely, the communities on the West side of the study area show significantly lower poverty rates. Edgewood has the lowest poverty rate in Northside of six percent. Bellevue, Bryan Park, Rosedale, Ginter Park, Laburnum Park, Sherwood Park, Edgewood, and Ginter Park Terrace also have significantly lower poverty rates than the City of Richmond.

Figure-6 presents a comparison of population in various poverty thresholds between Northside and the city. Northside has a higher percentage of population with income between 50 and 100 percent of the poverty threshold compared to the city, but the percentage is slightly lower in the deep poverty category (population earning less than 50 percent threshold). Poverty in the Northside varies significantly by neighborhoods. Eastern and southern neighborhoods show significant deep poverty compared to the neighborhoods in the western

Figure-6: Percentage of Population by Poverty Threshold



U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey – 5 year estimates: S1701

side. Therefore, the aggregate averages for the study area alone do not tell the full story.

Poverty varies significantly by family type as well. About two percent of married-couple families in Northside are under the poverty threshold, whereas 18 percent of single-parent families earn below poverty threshold (see Table A9 in Appendix). This distribution is comparable to the City of Richmond, where three percent of married-couple families and 17 percent of single-parent families are living under the poverty threshold.

DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS SUMMARY

The demographic characteristics of Northside neighborhoods are comparable to those of the City of Richmond in terms of population composition by age and by family type. Northside tracts show significant differences from the rest of the city in terms of racial composition, household income, and poverty. The differences are especially pronounced when comparing Northside and West End tracts in choropleth maps.

Within Northside, there are substantial differences between census tracts, especially when comparing eastern neighborhoods with western neighborhoods.

Census tracts that show higher percentages of African American population also register lower educational attainment, substantially lower median household incomes, and larger percentages of the population under the poverty threshold. These distress indicators are highly pronounced in Gilpin, John Marshall, Pine Camp, and Washington Park. Additionally, Brookland Park, Providence Park, Green Park, Highland Terrace, North Highland Park, Magnolia Industrial Center, and Barton Heights show moderate socioeconomic distress.

PORTRAIT OF INFANTS / YOUNG CHILDREN

This section examines the socio-economic and health-related characteristics of infants and young children in Northside. It also compares the statistics of Northside children with those of children throughout the City of Richmond. Most of the data have been aggregated for children under the age of 5 or 6 years, depending on how the Census Bureau tabulates its data. If the sample size is too small, the data may become unusable. In such instances, statistics have been reported at a higher aggregation level, such as children under 18 years old. The following section sheds light on the racial mix of young children, children in poverty, family structure, and infant health conditions.

RACIAL COMPOSITION OF CHILDREN

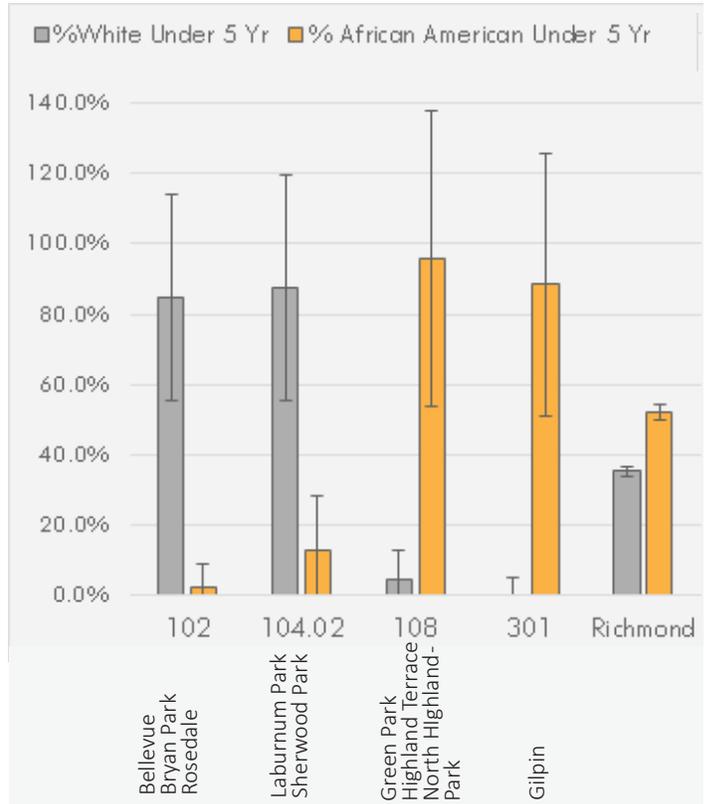
About 57 percent of Northside children under five years old are African American and 36 percent are white, compared to 52 percent and 35 percent respectively for the City of Richmond. Figure-7 presents the comparative racial distribution of children between Northside neighborhoods and the city. The racial distribution of children across the study area correlates with the racial distribution of the overall population. Highland Terrace, North Highland Park, Green Park, John Marshall, Pine Camp, Washington Park, and Gilpin have significantly higher concentrations of African American children under 5 years of age compared to the rest of Northside and to the City of Richmond. On the other hand, Bryan Park, Bellevue, Rosedale, Laburnum Park, and Sherwood Park in the western part of the study area show disproportionately high percentages of white population.

CHILDREN IN POVERTY

Percentages of children under the poverty threshold are comparable between Northside neighborhoods and the City of Richmond. The subset of data is too small to get granular information. The American Community Survey is based on a 5 percent sample survey, and at this level of granularity, children in poverty shows high margins of error. The numbers give an indication that the percentage of children under the 50 percent poverty threshold is about 20 percent in Northside compared to 27 percent for the City of Richmond, the magnitude of sampling error makes the difference less significant. Figure-8 presents the percentage of children (under 6 years) below 100 percent of the poverty threshold.

Gilpin shows a significantly higher percentage of children in poverty compared to the city overall. It also shows significant differences between Bellevue, Ginter Park, Ginter Park Terrace, Bryan Park, Sherwood Park, Laburnum Park, and Rosedale, all of which have fewer children below

Figure-7: Percentage of Children under 5 Years by Race



U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey – 5 year estimates: B01001

the poverty threshold. The spatial distribution of child poverty is congruent with that of families in poverty and with the distribution of race and median household income.

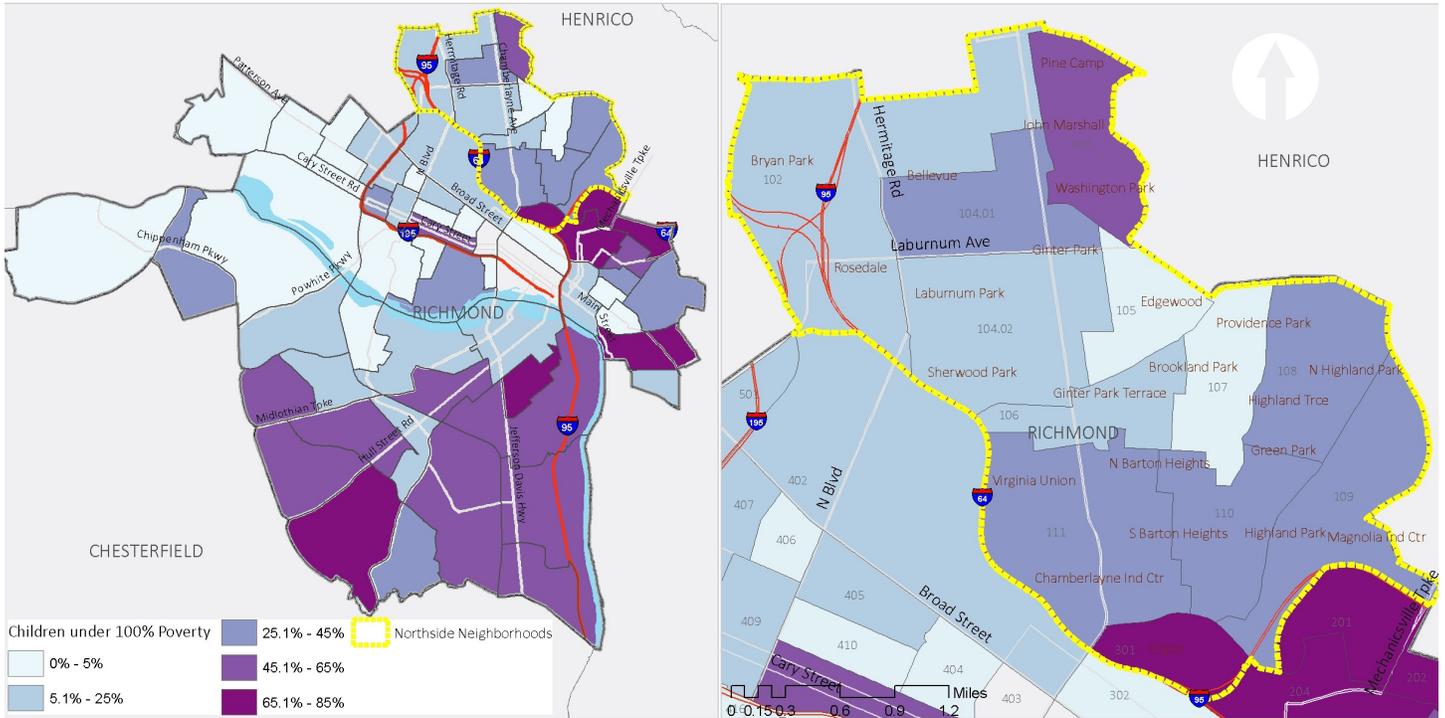
LOW BIRTH WEIGHT AND TEEN BIRTHS

Low birth weight babies and teen birth rates indicate poor infant health, inadequate maternal care, and risky health decisions that suggest inadequate health education. The data for these categories have been provided by the Virginia Department of Health and pre-aggregated by mothers' ZIP codes. Infants born under 5.5 pounds are considered low weight. Figure-9 represents the data for low birth weight babies and teen births in Northside ZIP codes and the rest of the ZIP codes in Richmond aggregated for the period 2010-2015.

ZIP codes 23222 and 23227 cover much of Northside (and beyond). Numbers for the two ZIP codes have been aggregated to compare with citywide statistics. Northside areas show significantly higher rates of low birth weight babies compared to the rest of the city.

Similarly, teen birth rates are slightly higher in Northside.

Figure-8: Percentage of Children Under 100% Poverty Threshold



U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey – 5 year estimates: B17024

The ZIP code representing the eastern side of the study area (Table-A14 in the Appendix) shows a higher teen birth rate compared to the ZIP code containing the western side of the study area. ZIP code boundaries do not align with

the Northside boundary or census tract boundaries and interpretations of these numbers cannot reflect conditions within Northside tracts with a high degree of accuracy. However, they provide a spatial guesstimate of the overall distribution of these variables.

Figure-9: Low Birth Weight Babies and Teen Birth Rate Aggregated by ZIP Codes

ZIP Codes	Total Births	Low Birth Weight*	%LBW	Teen Births	%Teen Births
Northside ZIP Codes	439	65	14.8%	37	8.4%
Richmond ZIP Codes	2,683	295	11.0%	189	7.0%

* Weighing less than 5.5 pounds at the time of birth
 Source: Virginia Department of Health, 2010-2015

PORTRAIT OF INFANTS / YOUNG CHILDREN SUMMARY

Infant and young children-related distress factors across the study area geography are consistent with that of demographic distress indicators. Northside neighborhoods have slightly higher percentages of African American infants and toddlers compared to the city. The pattern of segregation among infants and young children follows the racial pattern of the whole population. Brookland Park, Providence Park, Highland Terrace, North Highland Park, Green Park, Barton Heights, Virginia Union, and Gilpin on the

eastern side of the study area have substantially higher concentrations of African American children compared to the western side. These are also the tracts with significantly higher percentages of child poverty and teen births. As identified in the previous section, these neighborhoods also have low median incomes, high rates of poverty, and lower educational attainment. The next section of this report will examine family and financial stability in Northside neighborhoods in more detail.

FAMILY AND FINANCIAL STABILITY

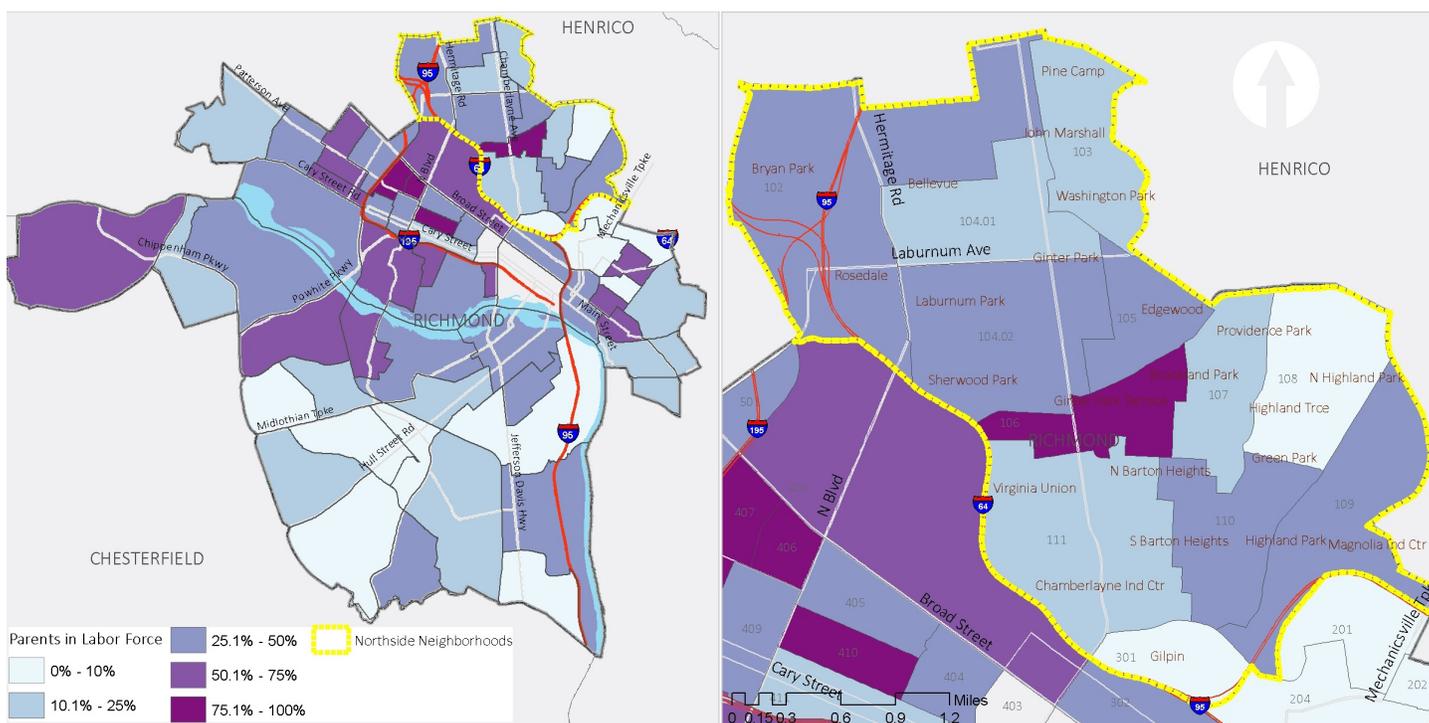
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PARENTS

Financial stability for children comes when their parents are in jobs with family-sustaining wages. Financial security in families with both parents in the labor force is higher than in families where only one parent goes to work. In single-parent families, the stress is more pronounced as employment likely comes with additional child care and family expenses. Figure-10 represents the spatial distribution of employment percentages among all parents of children under six years old. Similar to other distress indicators, neighborhoods such as Gilpin, Pine Camp, John Marshall, Washington Park, Brookland Park, Providence Park, Highland Park, and Barton Heights show significant differences in employment rates when compared with the City of Richmond. The employment rate for couples with children under the age of six in Richmond is about 25 percent. Census tracts 103, 109, and 301 have employment rates for two-parent working families of 13 percent, 8.5

percent, and less than 1 percent, respectively. Those tracts include John Marshall, Pine Camp, Washington Park, Highland Park Southern, and Gilpin.

Similarly, neighborhoods on the western side of the study area such as Bellevue, Bryan Park, Rosedale, Laburnum Park, and Sherwood Park have two-parent employment of 47 percent and 38 percent, respectively. The fact that most Northside tracts exhibit higher percentages of single-parent employment resonates with higher percentages of single-parent families in the area, mostly in the eastern tracts of the study area that have demonstrated higher distress indicators. The lowest employment rates can be found in the area's eastern census tracts. Those tracts also demonstrate greater racial concentrations, lower educational attainment and household incomes, and higher health-related risk factors.

Figure-10: Parents of Children under 6 Years in Labor Force



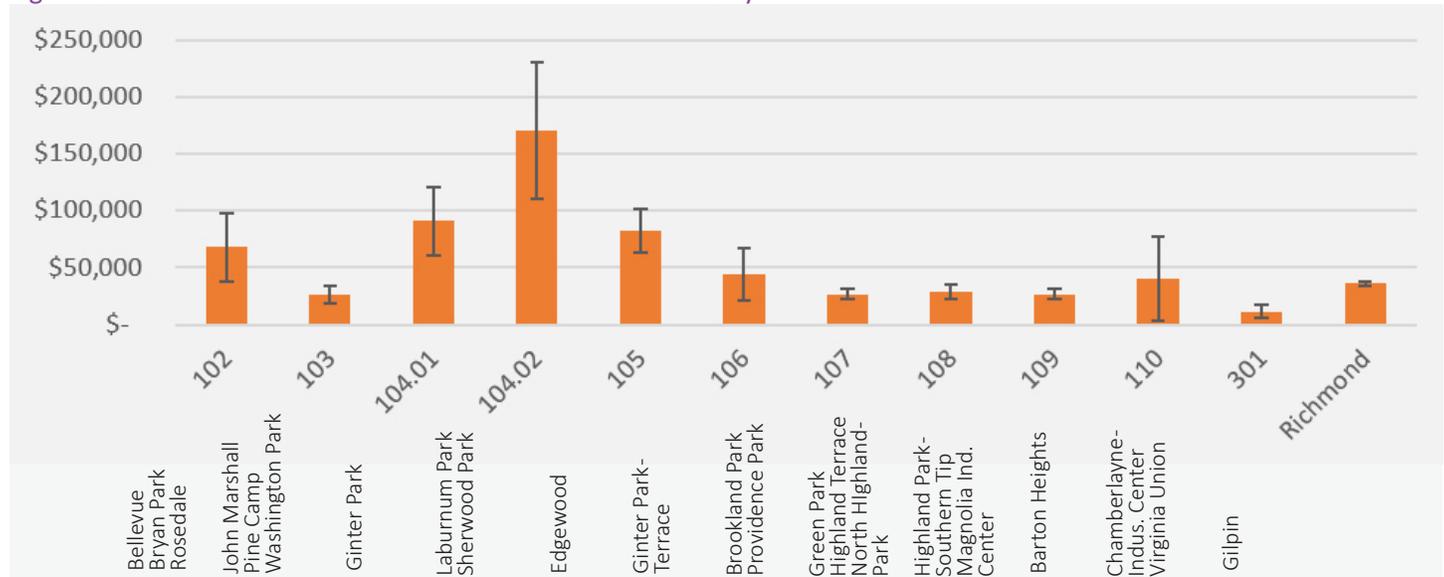
U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey – 5 year estimates: B23007

MEDIAN INCOME OF FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

Figure-11 presents the distribution of median household incomes of families with children under 18 years old by census tract. For the City of Richmond, the median income in the category is \$35,944—about \$5,000 less than the \$40,625 average median income of all Northside tracts. However, most neighborhoods in Northside have median incomes in this category much lower than that of the city.

Washington Park, John Marshall, Pine Camp, Brookland Park, Providence Park, Green Park, Highland Terrace, North Highland Park, and Gilpin have family median incomes lower than the city, whereas Bryan Park, Bellevue, Rosedale, Laburnum Park, Sherwood Park, and Edgewood communities have substantially higher median incomes.

Figure-11: Median Income of Families with Children Under 18 years

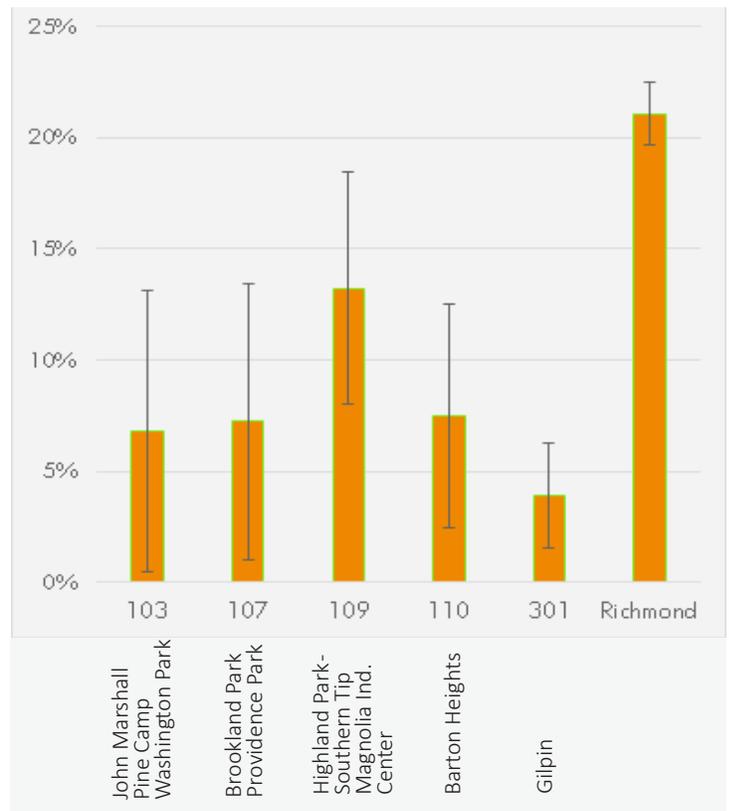


U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey – 5 year estimates: B19125

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PEOPLE IN POVERTY

In 2015, about 19 percent of Richmond’s population in poverty were employed in part-time jobs. In comparison, only about 12 percent of those in poverty in Northside had part-time employment. Full-time employment among people earning below poverty was about 1.5 percent in both areas. Some Northside neighborhoods such as Sherwood Park, Laburnum Park, and Virginia Union had significantly higher employment rates among the poor, whereas the eastern neighborhoods had significantly lower employment rates.

Figure-12: Employment Status of Population Below Poverty



LIFE EXPECTANCY

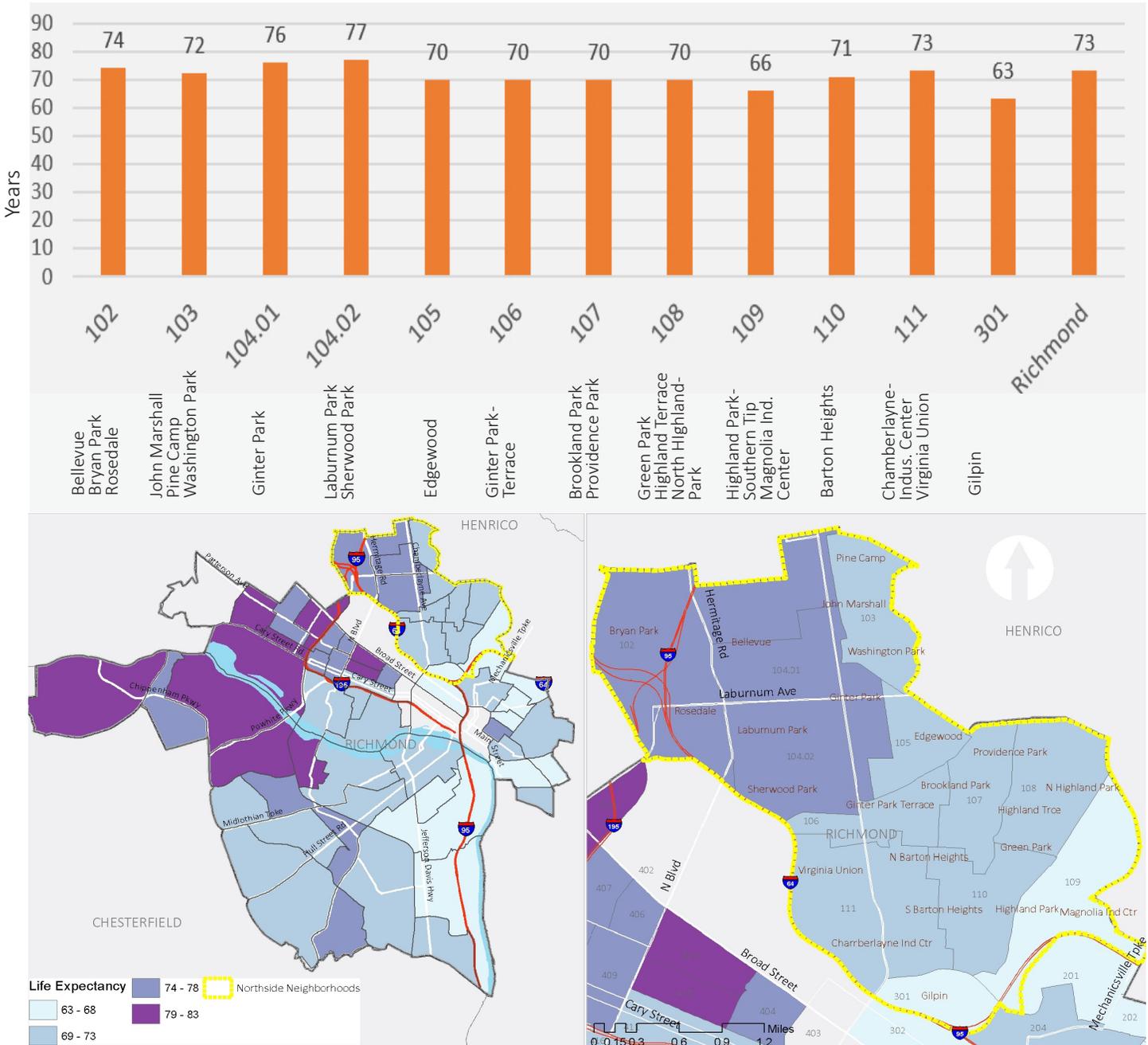
Life expectancy data for Richmond census tracts was obtained from the VCU Center for Society and Health . The data was calculated based on the average age at the time of death for all deaths during the 10 year period spanning 2002 to 2011. The study finds that the average life expectancy for Richmond residents is 73 years. The composite chart and maps presented in Figure-13 show the relative life expectancy between the study area census tracts and the City of Richmond. According to the chart, Gilpin and Highland Park Southern Tip have substantially

lower life expectancies than the average estimate for the city (7 years and 10 years lower, respectively). On the other hand, Ginter Park, Laburnum Park, and Sherwood Park have substantially higher life expectancies than the average estimate for the city. At the city level, people living in West End census tracts have considerably higher life expectancies than all other city tracts. Northside neighborhoods located on the East side of the study area have higher life expectancies (74 to 78 years) than western

tracts, most of which have life expectancy values ranging from 63 to 68 years.

It should be noted that Northside census tracts with low life expectancies also have higher poverty rates, lower employment, lower median household incomes, concentrated poverty, and disproportionately high racial concentrations.

Figure-13: Life Expectancy



VCU Center for Society and Health - <http://www.societyhealth.vcu.edu/media/society-health/pdf/CSH-RichmondMethods>.

SCHOOL AND CHILDCARE INDICATORS

LICENSED OR EXEMPT CHILDCARE

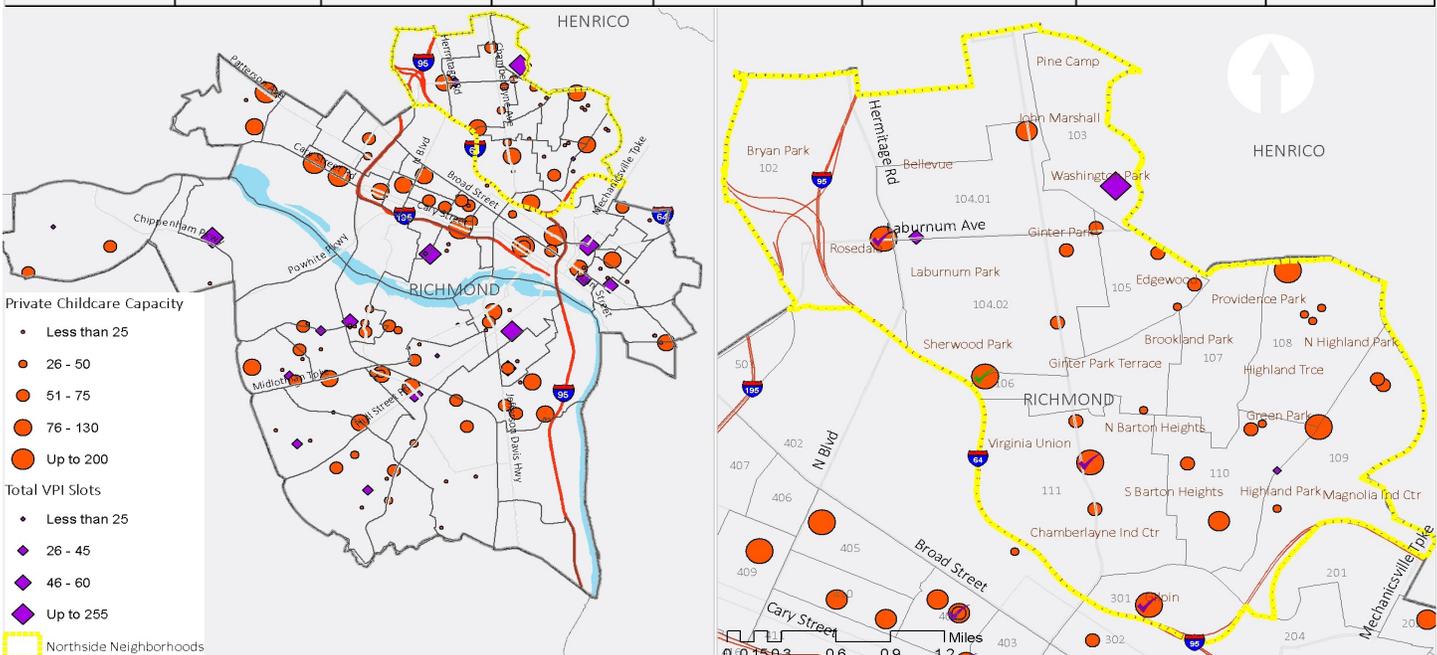
Figure-14 compares childcare center statistics aggregated by Northside tracts with those of Richmond city. Richmond has a total of 90 licensed childcare centers, 20 of which are in Northside neighborhoods. Only about 6 percent of Northside childcare centers provide pre-school education, compared to 22 percent of licensed establishments in Richmond. Northside has slightly greater family childcare and childcare center capacity as a percentage of all licensed capacity than the city. About 90 percent of Northside licensed capacity is in child care centers, compared to 75.5 percent in Richmond. Likewise, family childcare constitutes 4.4 percent of licensed capacity in Northside, compared to about 2 percent in the city. Northside has per capita enrollment capacity of 51 slots per 100 children compared to 46 slots for the city. Northside's capacity represents 51 percent of the area's population under age 5, compared to the city's capacity covering 46 percent of the city's population of that age. In this regard, Northside has comparable child care enrollment capacity per capita as that of the city. About 40 percent of the total licensed capacity in the Northside is in centers that have

received quality accreditation from a state or national agency (represented respectively by purple and green check marks on the map). This share is comparable to 38 percent receiving similar accreditation in the city. However, most of the centers that have quality certification are on the West and South sides of the study area. Tract 111, or the Virginia Union neighborhood, has higher than median capacity compared to the rest of the study area whereas tract 105 (Edgewood neighborhood) has less enrollment capacity per capita. John Marshall, Pine Camp, Washington Park, Brookland Park and Providence Park do not have any child care centers located within their boundaries.

Virginia Preschool Initiatives (VPI) exist in 27 locations in the City of Richmond with a total enrollment capacity of 1,633. VPI prepares four-year-old children for school by providing high quality kindergarten education. Six out of 27 (about 22 percent) of those locations are in Northside neighborhoods with combined slots for 324 students. This is about 20 percent of the total capacity in the City of Richmond. For reference, Northside children under the age of 5 make up about 15 percent of the total under 5

Figure-14: Child Care Type and Capacity

Geography	Number of Licensed Centers	Licensed Capacity	Capacity Per Capita	Child Care Center Capacity	Family Child Care Capacity	Preschool Program Capacity	Quality Flag
Northside	20	1052	0.51	943 (89.6%)	46 (4.4%)	63 (5.9%)	425 (40.4%)
Richmond	90	6128	0.46	4628 (75.5%)	133 (2.17%)	1367 (22.3%)	2318 (37.8%)



Child Care Aware of Virginia and Virginia's Quality Rating and Improvement System, 2016

population of Richmond city. In this regard, Northside has a high proportion of VPI slots compared to the rest of the city.

THIRD GRADE READING SOL SCORE

According to data obtained from the Virginia Department of Education, the average pass percentage for third grade reading tests is 62.5 percent for the City of Richmond. The average third grade reading score for the five schools located in Northside is 68 percent, which is comparable with the citywide rate. Out of the four schools in Northside, Overby-Sheppard Elementary—located near census tracts 109 and 110 on the eastern side of the study area—has the lowest passing rate of 36 percent. The remaining four schools have pass rates between 67 percent and 96 percent, which is higher than the city average. Most of the schools located in the city’s West End have higher SOL scores than schools in Northside and Southside.

CONCLUSION

This study set out to answer pressing questions about socio-economic and child-related issues in the Richmond’s Northside such as:

1. Are Northside neighborhoods distressed compared to the City of Richmond overall?
2. What are the most important risk factors in Northside?
3. Do infants and young children in Northside need more help compared to the rest of the city?
4. Does Northside have sufficient child care resources?

To address these questions, the Wilder School’s Center for Urban and Regional Analysis (CURA) collected socio-economic and children’s health and education data from various public sources, mapped the information, and conducted statistical comparisons between the city and Northside as well as among different neighborhoods in Northside. Census tract level data was used to make the comparisons.

This study evaluates neighborhood distress using some typical measures. In general, high poverty rates, high unemployment, low educational attainment, and high concentrations of racial and ethnic minorities are indicators of neighborhoods that may be experiencing distress. Unemployment and concentration of poverty gradually leads to negative family health outcomes and reduced access to health care. In families with children, parents or guardians need access to affordable child care so they can go to work. In some cases, the costs of quality child care services offset the benefits of employment. In this regard, neighborhood distress is closely linked to the economic

conditions of neighborhood residents. Neighborhood distress also translates into reduced property values and a smaller tax base to contribute to the city school system. Parts of Northside show most, if not all, of these distress indicators.

Northside neighborhoods have disproportionately high percentages of African American population. The percentages are particularly pronounced in the neighborhoods located on the northern and the eastern part of Northside. The spatial distribution of race in children under five years of age is similar to the racial mix of the adult population. Northside neighborhoods, in general, have lower median incomes, higher unemployment rates, and higher poverty rates compared to the City of Richmond. Quantitative comparison puts Northside as a whole on par with City of Richmond averages. However, looking at individual neighborhoods within Northside shows that the eastern neighborhoods have substantially higher distress indicators than western neighborhoods. Hence, comparison of Northside averages with those of city are not fully justifiable without also looking at disparities within Northside.

Northside neighborhoods lag behind the city in terms of prenatal care and appropriate child care for infants and young children. Neighborhoods that have higher poverty rates also have fewer quality childcare facilities. Even though the overall childcare slots per capita are comparable between Richmond and Northside, the neighborhoods located in the eastern and northern portions of Northside have higher concentrations of family child care facilities without quality accreditation. These neighborhoods also lag behind in pre-kindergarten education, which may be reflected in test scores in these neighborhoods. For example, about 36 percent of Overby-Sheppard Elementary school students passed Virginia’s third grade reading Standards of Learning test in 2015—less than half the pass rate as the rest of the Northside schools for that year.

Poor health outcomes of community members is another measure of distress. Poverty forces people to prioritize other needs over their health, such as food, shelter, or income. Factors such as poor dietary choices, smoking, drug use, and lack of timely health screening results in more sick days, reduced income or wages, and may lead to disability and even death. The average life expectancy of residents in the western part of Northside is comparable to that of the City of Richmond. But the average life expectancy is substantially lower in the Eastern part of Northside. Neighborhoods in the East side of the area also have relatively greater rates of low weight births and teen pregnancy.

In general, Richmond's Northside has more socio-economic and children-related distress compared to the city overall. Neighborhoods located in the eastern section of Northside are more distressed than those in the Western side. Neighborhoods that have higher concentrations of African American population and lower levels of educational attainment have higher poverty levels. Children in those distressed neighborhoods lack access to proper health care and early educational opportunities. This is an example of the vicious cycle of neighborhood distress where lower educational attainment causes difficulty in finding sustainable employment and pushes families deeper into poverty. Disadvantaged families cannot send their children to quality child care centers and may turn to cheaper alternatives or stay home to care for them. This further reduces their chances of finding employment. Children without access to quality pre-school education cannot perform as well in elementary school and fall behind their cohort. The effect snowballs into lower adulthood educational attainment, and thus the cycle continues.

Distressed neighborhoods in Northside require a multi-pronged approach to break this cycle of poverty. Children-related distress factors can be addressed by providing affordable quality child care services and competitive early education. Financial stability is necessary for families in poverty to ensure that children get needed health care and educational opportunities. That stability contributes to an appropriate psychological environment at home that can nurture children's growth. Appropriate measures to create employment opportunities within distressed Northside neighborhoods not only saves families from the cost of traveling to and from work, but also allows them to work more hours or to take care of their children after work.

This report represents a starting point from which community leaders, service providers, and policy makers may begin to address the needs of Northside families. As the community continues to work towards improving outcomes for families and children, these distress indicators may serve as a baseline—a series of measurements against which current and future leaders can measure change. Understanding the degree to which some Northside neighborhoods experience distress presents a challenge, but it also presents an opportunity to map a path forward.

APPENDICES

Table A1: Composition of African American Population

Census Tract	Neighborhoods	Estimate	MoE+/-	Percent Estimate	MoE+/- (%)
Tract 102	Bellevue, Bryan Park, Rosedale	912	387	21.4	42.4
Tract 103	John Marshall, Pine Camp, Washington Park	1450	216	92.9	14.9
Tract 104.01	Ginter Park	1031	325	31.7	31.5
Tract 104.02	Laburnum Park, Sherwood Park	1158	239	35.1	20.6
Tract 105	Edgewood	1044	179	69.1	17.1
Tract 106	Ginter Park Terrace	1578	226	73.9	14.3
Tract 107	Brookland Park, Providence Park	2159	283	92.1	13.1
Tract 108	Green Park, Highland Terrace, North Highland Park	3741	393	90.6	10.5
Tract 109	Highland Park Southern Tip, Magnolia Industrial Center	2945	359	88.7	12.2
Tract 110	Northern Barton Heights, Southern Barton Heights	1693	362	81.9	21.4
Tract 111	Chamberlayne Industrial Center, Virginia Union	2113	366	71.1	17.3
Tract 301	Gilpin	2559	346	93.9	13.5
Northside (Aggregated)		22383	1091	66.7	4.9
City of Richmond		103918	808	48.6	0.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey - 5 Year Estimates: B02001

Table A2: Composition of White Population

Census Tract	Neighborhoods	Estimate	MoE+/-	Percent Estimate	MoE+/- (%)
Tract 102	Bellevue, Bryan Park, Rosedale	3138	344	73.8	11.0
Tract 103	John Marshall, Pine Camp, Washington Park	102	84	6.5	82.4
Tract 104.01	Ginter Park	2134	221	65.6	10.4
Tract 104.02	Laburnum Park, Sherwood Park	2004	220	60.7	11.0
Tract 105	Edgewood	332	96	22	28.9
Tract 106	Ginter Park Terrace	426	123	20	28.9
Tract 107	Brookland Park, Providence Park	164	104	7	63.4
Tract 108	Green Park, Highland Terrace, North Highland Park	308	147	7.5	47.7
Tract 109	Highland Park Southern Tip, Magnolia Industrial Center	247	133	7.4	53.8
Tract 110	Northern Barton Heights, Southern Barton Heights	212	106	10.3	50.0
Tract 111	Chamberlayne Industrial Center, Virginia Union	691	116	23.2	16.8
Tract 301	Gilpin	22	22	0.8	100.0
Northside (Aggregated)		9780	568	29	5.8
City of Richmond		94102	779	44	0.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey - 5 Year Estimates: B02001



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Center for Urban and Regional Analysis

Table A3: Average Household Size

Census Tract	Neighborhoods	Average Size
Tract 102	Bellevue, Bryan Park, Rosedale	1.7
Tract 103	John Marshall, Pine Camp, Washington Park	2.4
Tract 104.01	Ginter Park	1.95
Tract 104.02	Laburnum Park, Sherwood Park	1.87
Tract 105	Edgewood	1.97
Tract 106	Ginter Park Terrace	2.3
Tract 107	Brookland Park, Providence Park	2.13
Tract 108	Green Park, Highland Terrace, North Highland Park	2.4
Tract 109	Highland Park Southern Tip, Magnolia Industrial Center	2.46
Tract 110	Northern Barton Heights, Southern Barton Heights	2.45
Tract 111	Chamberlayne Industrial Center, Virginia Union	2.09
Tract 301	Gilpin	2.18
Northside (Aggregated)		2.15
City of Richmond		2.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey - 5 Year Estimates: B11016

Table A4: Population 18 Years and Above with Educational Attainment of High School or Higher

Census Tract	Neighborhoods	Total	With High School Diploma	Percent of Population with High School Diploma	MoE+/-	MoE+/- (%)
Tract 102	Bellevue, Bryan Park, Rosedale	4057	3684	90.8	177	4.8
Tract 103	John Marshall, Pine Camp, Washington Park	1310	1085	82.8	62	5.7
Tract 104.01	Ginter Park	2842	2561	90.1	125	4.9
Tract 104.02	Laburnum Park, Sherwood Park	3042	2765	90.9	119	4.3
Tract 105	Edgewood	1537	1326	86.3	68	5.1
Tract 106	Ginter Park Terrace	2163	1845	85.3	79	4.3
Tract 107	Brookland Park, Providence Park	2600	1937	74.5	134	6.9
Tract 108	Green Park, Highland Terrace, North Highland Park	4243	3242	76.4	169	5.2
Tract 109	Highland Park Southern Tip, Magnolia Industrial Center	3422	2512	73.4	158	6.3
Tract 110	Northern Barton Heights, Southern Barton Heights	2064	1666	80.7	88	5.3
Tract 111	Chamberlayne Industrial Center, Virginia Union	3192	2678	83.9	214	8.0
Tract 301	Gilpin	2586	1730	66.9	142	8.2
Northside (Aggregated)		27023	22294	83	470	2.1
City of Richmond		176725	147035	83.2	1029	0.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey - 5 Year Estimates: S1501

Table A5: Population in Poverty Relative to Income Threshold (Population for whom poverty status is determined)

Census Tract	Neighborhoods	Total Below Poverty	%Total Below Poverty	Deep Poverty			Moderate Poverty			Economically Disadvantaged		
				Total	%	MoE +/-	Total	%	MoE +/-	Total	%	MoE +/-
Tract 102	Bellevue, Bryan Park, Rosedale	374	9.0	171	4.1	387	203	4.9	133	668	16	264
Tract 103	John Marshall, Pine Camp, Washington Park	439	28.1	175	11.2	216	264	16.9	133	537	34	218
Tract 104.01	Ginter Park	525	16.5	188	5.9	325	337	10.6	254	393	12	174
Tract 104.02	Laburnum Park, Sherwood Park	442	14.6	264	8.7	239	178	5.9	80	305	10	122
Tract 105	Edgewood	92	6.1	31	2.1	179	61	4.0	37	146	10	100
Tract 106	Ginter Park Terrace	290	14.0	113	5.5	226	177	8.5	114	551	27	207
Tract 107	Brookland Park, Providence Park	566	24.1	371	15.8	283	195	8.3	114	572	24	230
Tract 108	Green Park, Highland Terrace, North Highland Park	1,174	28.6	631	15.4	393	543	13.2	217	1,045	25	391
Tract 109	Highland Park Southern Tip, Magnolia Industrial Center	1,096	33.0	201	6.1	359	895	27.0	398	1,156	35	428
Tract 110	Northern Barton Heights, Southern Barton Heights	667	32.6	424	20.7	362	243	11.9	150	358	17	134
Tract 111	Chamberlayne Industrial Center, Virginia Union	762	33.2	315	13.7	366	447	19.5	207	312	14	103
Tract 301	Gilpin	1,995	73.5	1,015	37.4	346	980	36.1	322	389	14	181
Northside (Aggregate)		8,422	26.1	3,899	12.1	1,091	4,523	14.0	713	6,432	20	816
City of Richmond		51,828	25.5	28,128	13.8	4,404	23,700	11.7	3,771	41,289	20	6,029

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey - 5 Year Estimates: Tables S1701 and C17001

Note:

Deep Poverty = income less than 50% of poverty threshold

Moderate Poverty = income between 50% and 100% of poverty threshold

Economically Disadvantaged = income between 100% to 200% of poverty threshold

Table A6: Median Household Income

Census Tract	Neighborhoods	Income	MoE +/-
Tract 102	Bellevue, Bryan Park, Rosedale	\$ 52,326	\$ 9,891
Tract 103	John Marshall, Pine Camp, Washington Park	\$ 28,292	\$ 4,710
Tract 104.01	Ginter Park	\$ 51,286	\$ 5,517
Tract 104.02	Laburnum Park, Sherwood Park	\$ 48,066	\$ 10,578
Tract 105	Edgewood	\$ 51,098	\$ 9,715
Tract 106	Ginter Park Terrace	\$ 39,766	\$ 6,250
Tract 107	Brookland Park, Providence Park	\$ 33,547	\$ 4,024
Tract 108	Green Park, Highland Terrace, North Highland Park	\$ 33,062	\$ 4,181
Tract 109	Highland Park Southern Tip, Magnolia Industrial Center	\$ 28,220	\$ 3,745
Tract 110	Northern Barton Heights, Southern Barton Heights	\$ 33,319	\$ 8,432
Tract 111	Chamberlayne Industrial Center, Virginia Union	\$ 37,330	\$ 15,091
Tract 301	Gilpin	\$ 9,357	\$ 1,189
Northside (Aggregated)		\$ 35,439	-
City of Richmond		\$ 40,758	\$ 778

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey - 5 Year Estimates: B19013

Table A7: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families with Related Children of Householder Under 5 Years

Census Tract	Neighborhoods	Total Families	Estimate Below Poverty	MoE +/-	Percent Below Poverty
Tract 102	Bellevue, Bryan Park, Rosedale	209	42	56	20.1
Tract 103	John Marshall, Pine Camp, Washington Park	52	33	27	63.5
Tract 104.01	Ginter Park	172	29	43	16.9
Tract 104.02	Laburnum Park, Sherwood Park	68	12	18	17.6
Tract 105	Edgewood	7	0	7	0
Tract 106	Ginter Park Terrace	45	0	20	0
Tract 107	Brookland Park, Providence Park	32	0	17	0
Tract 108	Green Park, Highland Terrace, North Highland Park	93	25	24	26.9
Tract 109	Highland Park Southern Tip, Magnolia Industrial Center	52	0	21	0
Tract 110	Northern Barton Heights, Southern Barton Heights	33	0	17	0
Tract 111	Chamberlayne Industrial Center, Virginia Union	50	0	21	0
Tract 301	Gilpin	84	84	26	100
Northside (Aggregated)		897	225	96	25.1
City of Richmond		5159	1169	196	22.65

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey - 5 Year Estimates: S1702

Table A8: Children Under 6 Years in Poverty

Census Tract	Neighborhoods	Deep Poverty			Poverty			Economically Disadvantaged		
		Total	%	MoE +/-	Total	%	MoE +/-	Total	%	MoE +/-
Tract 102	Bellevue, Bryan Park, Rosedale	8	2.4	20	47	14.4	68	668	16	264
Tract 103	John Marshall, Pine Camp, Washington Park	32	33.0	45	18	18.6	21	537	34	218
Tract 104.01	Ginter Park	69	18.2	105	58	15.3	91	393	12	174
Tract 104.02	Laburnum Park, Sherwood Park	46	15.7	58	-	0.0	17	305	10	122
Tract 105	Edgewood	-	0.0	12	-	0.0	17	146	10	100
Tract 106	Ginter Park Terrace	14	13.0	22	-	0.0	17	551	27	207
Tract 107	Brookland Park, Providence Park	-	0.0	12	-	0.0	17	572	24	230
Tract 108	Green Park, Highland Terrace, North Highland Park	86	31.3	98	26	9.5	23	1,045	25	391
Tract 109	Highland Park Southern Tip, Magnolia Industrial Center	-	0.0	12	91	40.3	113	1,156	35	428
Tract 110	Northern Barton Heights, Southern Barton Heights	22	18.2	22	23	19.0	30	358	17	134
Tract 111	Chamberlayne Industrial Center, Virginia Union	-	0.0	12	32	34.8	37	312	14	103
Tract 301	Gilpin	249	58.3	127	93	21.8	61	389	14	181
Northside		526	21.5	210	388	15.9	184	6,432	20	816
City of Richmond		4,248	26.8	572	2,347	14.8	504	41,289	20	6,029

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey - 5 Year Estimates: B17024

Table A9: Poverty by Family Type

Census Tract	Neighborhoods	Total Families	Married Couple			Single Parent		
			Total	%	MoE +/-	Total	%	MoE +/-
Tract 102	Bellevue, Bryan Park, Rosedale	829	584	70.4	124	245	29.6	124
Tract 103	John Marshall, Pine Camp, Washington Park	385	127	33.0	37	258	67.0	78
Tract 104.01	Ginter Park	716	486	67.9	96	230	32.1	106
Tract 104.02	Laburnum Park, Sherwood Park	679	569	83.8	91	110	16.2	80
Tract 105	Edgewood	330	206	62.4	51	124	37.6	58
Tract 106	Ginter Park Terrace	456	162	35.5	61	294	64.5	72
Tract 107	Brookland Park, Providence Park	480	193	40.2	72	287	59.8	79
Tract 108	Green Park, Highland Terrace, North Highland Park	842	341	40.5	85	501	59.5	110
Tract 109	Highland Park Southern Tip, Magnolia Industrial Center	568	159	28.0	76	409	72.0	106
Tract 110	Northern Barton Heights, Southern Barton Heights	444	187	42.1	55	257	57.9	74
Tract 111	Chamberlayne Industrial Center, Virginia Union	433	207	47.8	53	226	52.2	72
Tract 301	Gilpin	586	28	4.8	25	558	95.2	130
Northside (Aggregate)		6748	3249	48.1	255	3499	51.9	324
City of Richmond		40598	20834	51.3	702	19764	48.7	834

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey - 5 Year Estimates: B17010

Table A10: Available Parents in Labor Force for Children Under 6 Years Old

Census Tract	Neighborhoods	Living with both parents				Single Parent			
		Total	In Labor	%	MoE +/-	Total	In Labor	%	MoE +/-
Tract 102	Bellevue, Bryan Park, Rosedale	518	394	76.1	101.7	54	54	100.0	67
Tract 103	John Marshall, Pine Camp, Washington Park	28	28	100.0	22.6	74	62	83.8	52
Tract 104.01	Ginter Park	386	266	68.9	111.1	186	157	84.4	110
Tract 104.02	Laburnum Park, Sherwood Park	500	363	72.6	123.5	43	43	100.0	56
Tract 105	Edgewood	44	35	79.5	25.8	14	14	100.0	17
Tract 106	Ginter Park Terrace	134	134	100.0	66.2	7	7	100.0	18
Tract 107	Brookland Park, Providence Park	20	20	100.0	20.2	55	50	90.9	51
Tract 108	Green Park, Highland Terrace, North Highland Park	32	32	100.0	24.7	250	190	76.0	90
Tract 109	Highland Park Southern Tip, Magnolia Industrial Center	84	77	91.7	56.8	93	72	77.4	62
Tract 110	Nothern Barton Heights, Southern Barton Heights	86	78	90.7	37.4	78	58	74.4	30
Tract 111	Chamberlayne Industrial Center, Virginia Union	34	28	82.4	21.9	75	43	57.3	38
Tract 301	Gilpin	42	21	50.0	27.8	406	323	79.6	165
Northside (Aggregate)		1,908	1,476	77.4	224.5	1,335	1,073	80.4	259
City of Richmond		11,962	9,620	80.4	502.7	9,422	7,299	77.5	695

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey - 5 Year Estimates: B23008

Table A11: Employment Among Married Couples

Census Tract	Neighborhoods	Married Couple Family	Employed			Both Unemployed
			Both	Husband Only	Wife Only	
Tract 102	Bellevue, Bryan Park, Rosedale	241	149	87	0	5
Tract 103	John Marshall, Pine Camp, Washington Park	32	26	-	0	6
Tract 104.01	Ginter Park	247	137	110	0	0
Tract 104.02	Laburnum Park, Sherwood Park	234	108	97	0	0
Tract 105	Edgewood	65	45	11	0	0
Tract 106	Ginter Park Terrace	82	73	5	0	4
Tract 107	Brookland Park, Providence Park	30	25	-	5	0
Tract 108	Green Park, Highland Terrace, North Highland Park	93	52	10	23	0
Tract 109	Highland Park Southern Tip, Magnolia Industrial Center	99	25	31	0	0
Tract 110	Northern Barton Heights, Southern Barton Heights	60	56	-	0	0
Tract 111	Chamberlayne Industrial Center, Virginia Union	45	32	6	0	0
Tract 301	Gilpin	21	-	13	0	8
Northside (Aggregate)		1,249	728	370	28	23
City of Richmond		7,416	4,501	2,156	592	167

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey - 5 Year Estimates: B23007

Table A12: Employment Among Single Parents

Census Tract	Neighborhoods	Single Parents			
		Total	MoE +/-	Employed	Unemployed
Tract 102	Bellevue, Bryan Park, Rosedale	75	82	75	-
Tract 103	John Marshall, Pine Camp, Washington Park	170	60	127	37
Tract 104.01	Ginter Park	106	74	50	29
Tract 104.02	Laburnum Park, Sherwood Park	25	30	25	-
Tract 105	Edgewood	17	19	17	-
Tract 106	Ginter Park Terrace	95	49	90	-
Tract 107	Brookland Park, Providence Park	128	60	79	-
Tract 108	Green Park, Highland Terrace, North Highland Park	197	85	129	19
Tract 109	Highland Park Southern Tip, Magnolia Industrial Center	196	75	103	14
Tract 110	Northern Barton Heights, Southern Barton Heights	112	46	51	35
Tract 111	Chamberlayne Industrial Center, Virginia Union	82	54	49	-
Tract 301	Gilpin	441	101	227	87
Northside (Aggregate)		1,644	226	1,022	221
City of Richmond		8,176	557	6,719	1,457

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey - 5 Year Estimates: B23007

Table A13: Low Birthweight Babies

ZIP Code	Low Weight Births	
	Number	Percent
23173	-	-
23219	17	12.14
23220	169	11.85
23221	62	6.48
23222	255	13.48
23223	522	14.64
23224	452	11.46
23225	335	8.74
23226	31	7.13
23227	51	10.28
23230	7	5.74
23231	19	11.45
23234	55	12.11
23235	8	4.21
City of Richmond	1996	11.25

Source: Virginia Department of Health, 2010-2015

Table A14: Teen Birth Rate

ZIP Code	Teenage Birth Rate	
	Number	Percent
23173	-	-
23219	10	7.14
23220	96	6.73
23221	<5	0.31
23222	274	14.48
23223	402	11.27
23224	469	11.89
23225	242	6.32
23226	<5	0.46
23227	23	4.64
23230	<5	1.64
23231	11	6.63
23234	36	7.93
23235	5	2.63
City of Richmond	1580	8.91

Source: Virginia Department of Health, 2010-2015

Table A15: Licensed Capacity of Child Care Centers

Census Tract	Neighborhoods	Number of Child Care Centers	Licensed Capacity
Tract 102	Bellevue, Bryan Park, Rosedale	1	100
Tract 103	John Marshall, Pine Camp, Washington Park	-	-
Tract 104.01	Ginter Park	1	60
Tract 104.02	Laburnum Park, Sherwood Park	2	93
Tract 105	Edgewood	2	62
Tract 106	Ginter Park Terrace	1	125
Tract 107	Brookland Park, Providence Park	-	-
Tract 108	Green Park, Highland Terrace, North Highland Park	3	110
Tract 109	Highland Park Southern Tip, Magnolia Industrial Center	3	144
Tract 110	Northern Barton Heights, Southern Barton Heights	3	99
Tract 111	Chamberlayne Industrial Center, Virginia Union	3	159
Tract 301	Gilpin	1	100
Northside (Aggregated)		20	1,052
City of Richmond		90	6,128

Source: Child Care Aware of Virginia and Virginia's Quality Rating and Improvement System, 2016

Table A16: Third Grade Reading Score (SOL) in Northside Schools

School Name	Address	3rd Grade Reading SOL Scores (% passing)
J.E.B. Stuart Elementary	3101 Fendall Ave	62
Overby-Sheppard Elementary	2300 1st Ave	55
Linwood Holton Elementary	1600 W Laburnum Ave	68
George W. Carver	1110 W Leigh St	96
Ginter Park Elementary	3817 Chamberlayne Ave	51

Source: Child Care Aware of Virginia and Virginia's Quality Rating and Improvement System, 2016

Table A17: Neighborhoods Identification by Census Tract Numbers

Neighborhoods	Census Tract
Bellevue	Census Tract 102
Bryan Park	Census Tract 102
Rosedale	Census Tract 102
John Marshall	Census Tract 103
Pine Camp	Census Tract 103
Washington Park	Census Tract 103
Ginter Park	Census Tract 104.01
Laburnum Park	Census Tract 104.02
Sherwood Park	Census Tract 104.02
Edgewood	Census Tract 105
Ginter Park Terrace	Census Tract 106
Brookland Park	Census Tract 107
Providence Park	Census Tract 107
Green Park	Census Tract 108
Highland Terrace	Census Tract 108
North Highland Park	Census Tract 108
Highland Park Southern Tip	Census Tract 109
Magnolia Industrial Center	Census Tract 109
Northern Barton Heights	Census Tract 110
Southern Barton Heights	Census Tract 110
Chamberlayne Industrial Center	Census Tract 111
Virginia Union	Census Tract 111
Gilpin	Census Tract 301