Early Childhood Data Update

Alexandria Early Care and Education
November, 2015
Overview of Study

• This study was launched in May of 2015 to update the 2013 Risk and Reach study and to develop a deeper understanding of Alexandria’s early childhood population.

• The scope was to update where possible to ensure a more current understanding of Alexandria’s children, who and where they are, what risks they face, and how they are currently being served.

• This data gives us insight into gaps in existing services, areas that should be prioritized, changes over time, and areas where further investigation is needed.

• The ultimate goal is to use what we have found to support the development of a comprehensive early care and education strategy.
Study Approach

Demographics
Who are the children in Alexandria ages 0-5?
- How many are there?
- Where do they live?
- What is their background?

Risks
What risks are experienced by our children ages 0-5?
- Which socioeconomic, health, and education risks are most prominent across the city?
- Which children are most at risk?

Service Capacity
What services are available to our children ages 0-5?
- Do we have sufficient services?
- Are the services matched to the need?
- Have we accessed all available funding for services?
- Are services coordinated effectively?

Looking Forward
Based on the information gathered, what might we achieve as a community?

SOURCES CONSULTED
- ACT for Alexandria
- Alexandria Department of Community and Human Services
- Alexandria Health Department
- Alexandria City Public Schools
- Bruhn-Morris Family Foundation
- Campagna Center
- Center for Alexandria’s Children
- The Child and Family Network Centers
- Healthy Families Alexandria
- The MindFarm
- Virginia Board of Medicine
- Virginia Department of Education
- Virginia Department of Health
- Virginia Department of Social Services
- Virginia Department of Medical Assistance
- Virginia Early Childhood Foundation
- US Census Bureau
Notes about data presented

• Different data sources track data differently. For example, the US Census tracks children under 5, while the American Community Survey uses children under 6. We have used the data as reported rather than risk the inaccuracies of extrapolating to make data consistent.

• Different data sources define “low income” differently. Whenever possible, we have included the specific percentage of the federal poverty level used.

• Race and ethnicity data is also tracked inconsistently across sources. We have worked to use the US Census standard question whenever possible, i.e., Race categories are White, Black, American Indian, Asian, Pacific Islander, and Other; Hispanic or Latino ethnicity is a separate question and may be reported in any of the Race categories.

• Data included here is for most recent year available whenever possible. Data over time is included where data collection has been consistent over time.

• Because of data availability, zip code level data from schools is nearly always based on the zip code of the school the child attends, not the zip code of the child’s home. If this is not the case, it is footnoted accordingly.

• Where possible, external benchmarks for evaluating data results are presented. The most objective of these benchmarks is Healthy People 2020 which provides science-based national objectives for improving the health of all Americans. Where there are no Healthy People 2020 objectives, national, state and/or city averages are used as a comparison base.

• The data presented here is, in some areas, accurate but not precise. In several areas, there are issues such as numbers not agreeing across data sources, different definitions of populations and the like. In particular, data from the VA Dept of Health has issues where zip code data does not consistently total to citywide data, and the zip code data is significantly lower. We have used our judgment and consulted VDOH and used the data accordingly. We believe that this data is directionally correct and facilitates a conversation about where to go from where we are today.
Executive Summary

Most of the risks to our children haven’t changed significantly since 2011, but the locations of those risks have changed somewhat. The West End continues to be the area with most risks.

Demographics
- Alexandria has a growing and diverse population of young children that need the best possible start for their future
- The total population of kids 5 and under is about 12,300 and those at highest risk reside in as few as 550 families, making developing a comprehensive strategy for these children an achievable goal

Risks
- While Alexandria does have notable strengths such as low unemployment rates and positive infant health results, there are patterns of risks among our children that should be addressed
  - Children in West End and Arlandria communities demonstrate a high number of risk factors – which exponentially increases the likelihood of negative outcomes
  - Children of Hispanic and Black ethnicities across the city similarly demonstrate a high number risk factors which, again, exponentially increases the likelihood of negative outcomes

Service Capacity
- Although Alexandria has built capacity to serve its neediest youth, it is still unclear whether the right services are getting to the right children in a quality way

Looking Forward
- While further study is needed in some areas, data suggests potential near-term actions that could be taken to meet the needs of our most vulnerable children
  - Ensure that high-quality programs to support young children are both geographically and culturally accessible
  - Ensure that children who are eligible for programs are actually enrolled in them
  - Continue to strengthen coordination across agencies serving young children
- Other solutions like creatively braiding funding streams and creating a seamless system of care and a more efficient system are longer term and are part of the ongoing community-wide effort led by the Task Force
- The difficulty collecting comprehensive, reliable and meaningful data suggests the need to identify, collect, and analyze data across organizations on an ongoing basis so we can deepen our understanding of children’s risks, monitor outcomes, and evaluate the effectiveness of our interventions.
Demographics

Who are the children in Alexandria ages 0-5?
• How many are there?
• Where do they live?
• What is their background?

Risks

What risks are experienced by our children ages 0-5?
• Which socioeconomic, health, and education risks are most prominent across the city?
• Which children are most at risk?

Service Capacity

What services are available to our children ages 0-5?
• Do we have sufficient services?
• Are the services matched to the need?
• Have we accessed all available funding for services?
• Are services coordinated effectively?

Looking Forward

Based on the information gathered, what might we achieve as a community?
Overview of Demographic Findings

• Alexandria’s population of children five and under totals ~12,300, with 10,463 under five based on the 2013 Census. This age group continues to grow faster than the rest of the population.

• Approximately 1,200 kids 5 and under (vs. 1,021 <5) live below 100% of poverty line; almost 3,600 live below 200% of the poverty line.

• There is a higher percentage of minorities in children five and under than the city as a whole, and an even higher percentage of minorities with young children living in poverty. They come from local families as well as families of immigrants speaking many different languages and from many different cultures.

• The West End has the highest number of children under five by a significant margin (almost 7,300 in West End vs. about 5,100 in the rest of the city).

• Rapid growth in the number of children, particularly in West End, is likely to continue, given current birth rates.
Map of Alexandria by Zip Code
The number of children under five is growing at a rate faster than the overall population.

Source: 2000 and 2010 Census Summary Files; 2013 numbers from 2009-2013 ACS
**Alexandria Race Distribution**

### Population Under Five-2013

- White: 15%
- Black: 23%
- American Indian: 9%
- Asian: 6%
- Native Hawaiian: 0%
- Other: 4%
- Two or More Races: 0%
- Missing/Unknown: 0%

- Percentage of children under five who are Hispanic (of any race)=23%

### Total Population-2013

- White: 44%
- Black: 27%
- American Indian: 35%
- Asian: 31%
- Native Hawaiian: 6%
- Other: 0%
- Two or More Races: 4%
- Missing/Unknown: 0%

- Percentage of total population who are Hispanic=16%

### ACPS (K-12)-2014

- White: 35%
- Black: 27%
- Hispanic: 31%
- American Indian: 1%
- Asian: 0%
- Native Hawaiian: 2%
- Other: 4%
- Two or More Races: 0%

- Note: ACPS data does not specify whether “Hispanic” is defined as Hispanic of any race.

**The most significant change from two years ago is the dramatic growth (from 0% to 15%) in the race missing/unknown category. This is consistent with anecdotal reports of other data collectors’ experience with people increasingly choosing not to report race.**

Source: 2009-2013 American Community Survey (Tables B01001A-I and B02001); Alexandria City Public Schools Fast Facts: http://www.acps.k12.va.us/fastfact.php
Home language diversity is even more notable than racial diversity

Number of different languages spoken in the homes of Kindergartners-2013

As of 2015, 87 languages are spoken in ACPS. Home language data have not changed significantly since 2013.

Number of different languages spoken in the homes of Kindergartners-2013

% of Kindergartners by home language type-2013

Source: Alexandria City Public Schools
Note: Zip codes refer to the home zip code of children attending Kindergarten
The West End has over 50% of Alexandria’s young children

Number of Children Ages 0-5, inclusive
Total = 12,334

Number of Births--2013

Source: 2009-2013 American Community Survey, Table BO1001, B13002
Who are the children in Alexandria ages 0-5?
• How many are there?
• Where do they live?
• What is their background?

What risks are experienced by our children ages 0-5?
• Which socioeconomic, health, and education risks are most prominent across the city?
• Which children are most at risk?

What services are available to our children ages 0-5?
• Do we have sufficient services?
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• Are services coordinated effectively?

Based on the information gathered, what might we achieve as a community?
Overview of Risk Findings

**Overall importance of risk factors**
- These risk factors do not just have an additive effect; each additional risk factor exponentially increases the odds of negative outcomes.

**Socioeconomic**
- Socioeconomic indicators such as poverty, maternal education, single motherhood, and teen motherhood place children at risk for multiple negative outcomes such as poor physical health, poor mental health, behavior problems, and poor academic performance.
- Although unemployment is low in the city, childhood poverty is growing. This suggests that underemployment and low wages are important issues to address.
- Socioeconomic risk indicators were most elevated in West End and Arlandria neighborhoods, but Old Town now has as many risks as Arlandria.
- Across geographic areas, children of Hispanic and Black ethnicities demonstrate more socioeconomic risk factors than White children.

**Health**
- Although many mothers aren’t receiving early prenatal care (particularly in the West End; although Del Ray has worsened as Arlandria has improved on this measure), overall infant health outcomes are quite good.
- However, infants of Black ethnicity show worse health outcomes than Whites or Hispanics and are the only group that do not exceed Healthy People 2020 targets.
- We don’t have good data on health outcomes for children beyond the infancy period, and that data is essential to identifying and improving longer term health outcomes.

**Education**
- Across all of the education indicators, Arlandria and West End again have children with the most risk factors.
The number of Alexandria’s young children living in poverty has almost tripled in less than 10 years.

Source: 2009-2013 American Community Survey, Table B17024
Note: In 2013 poverty level for a family of 4 was $23,550 and 200% was $47,100. (http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/13poverty.cfm)
Of the 1,021 kids <5 living in poverty, 85% are minorities (although only 56% of the kids <5 are minorities)

Percent of those in poverty in each group

- 23% of kids <5 are Black, and 26% live in poverty, but 61% of kids <5 in poverty are Black
- 44% of kids <5 are White, and 3% live in poverty, but 15% of kids <5 in poverty are White
There was significant change in the makeup of children <5 living in poverty between 2011 and 2013

*Percent of children under age 5 living below the poverty level of that race/ethnicity

• 23% of Alexandria’s children <5 are Black, and 26% of those children live in poverty. By comparison, 44% of Alexandria’s children <5 are White, and 3% of them live in poverty. 27% of young children in poverty are Hispanic, and 23% of those kids live in poverty

• BUT of Alexandria’s children <5 who live in poverty:
  – 61% are Black
  – 27% are Hispanic
  – 24% are Other or Unknown, and
  – 15% are White

• The makeup of this group also changed significantly in just two years

• This has significant implications for how we design and implement programs targeting young children in poverty
The percent of births to single mothers declined from 28.3% to 23.0% in just two years, and the decline was across race/ethnicity, but the majority of Hispanic births are still to single mothers.

**Percent of Births to Single Mothers**


**SOCIOECONOMIC RISK**

**N=634**

% of births of each race/ethnicity to single mothers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/ethnicity</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/unknown</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2013 % of single mothers of each race/ethnicity

- White: 14%
- Black: 39%
- Hispanic: 44%
- Other/unknown: 3%
The % of births to teen mothers declined in every race/ethnicity group except Hispanic

% of births of each race/ethnicity to teen mothers

2013 % of teen mothers who are of each race/ethnicity

N=60

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***Percent of Births to Teen Mothers

strategies
• The overall rate of births to single mothers has declined over the past two years, but the majority of Hispanic births are still to single mothers, and of births to single mothers, 44% are Hispanic and 39% are Black. What are the implications for how we best help these single mothers and their kids?

• The overall rate of births to teen moms has declined slightly over the past two years. Hispanic teen mothers represent about 62% of the 60 births to teens. What are the implications for how we best help these teen mothers and their kids?
Percent of 16 Years and Older Unemployed

Source: 2007-2011 American Community Survey Table S2301; 2009-2013 American Community Survey, Table S2301.
Percent of Total Births That Were Born to Single Mothers

**Percentages in most zip codes have either decreased since 2010, or have only slightly increased (22311 and 22312)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zip Code</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22301</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22305</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22302</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22311</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22312</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22314</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22304</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22306</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010:</td>
<td>2013:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n=233</td>
<td>n=169</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n=364</td>
<td>n=309</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Virginia Department of Health; Virginia Department of Health Division of Health Statistics
http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/healthstats/stats.htm; n=total number of births
Percent of Total Births to Mothers aged 15-19

Overall, percentages decreased or stayed about the same in most zip codes since 2010.

## Percent of Births to Teenage Mothers (By Race/Ethnicity)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22301 (Del Ray/ Rosemont)</td>
<td>* (*)</td>
<td>* (*)</td>
<td>* (*)</td>
<td>* (*)</td>
<td>* (*)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22305 (Arlandria/ Beverly Hills)</td>
<td>14 (5%)</td>
<td>10 (3%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>7 (2%)</td>
<td>12 (4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22302 (Braddock Heights)</td>
<td>* (*)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>* (*)</td>
<td>* (*)</td>
<td>* (*)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22314 (Old Town)</td>
<td>7 (2%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>6 (1%)</td>
<td>* (*)</td>
<td>* (*)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22304 (West End)</td>
<td>19 (2%)</td>
<td>7 (1%)</td>
<td>* (*)</td>
<td>8 (1%)</td>
<td>13 (2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22311 (West End)</td>
<td>12 (4%)</td>
<td>6 (2%)</td>
<td>* (*)</td>
<td>5 (2%)</td>
<td>7 (2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22312 (West End)</td>
<td>17 (3%)</td>
<td>5 (1%)</td>
<td>* (*)</td>
<td>8 (1%)</td>
<td>* (*)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Virginia Department of Health, 2013
Note: Data suppressed because N<5
West End, Arlandria, and Old Town show the most socioeconomic risk factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Socioeconomic Risk Indicators</th>
<th>22301 (Del Ray)</th>
<th>22305 (Arlandria)</th>
<th>22302 (Brad-dock)</th>
<th>22314 (Old Town)</th>
<th>22304 (W. End)</th>
<th>22311 (W. End)</th>
<th>22312 (W. End)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of 16 years and older unemployed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of kids &lt;6 living in poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of births to mothers with &lt;12 years of education</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of births to single mothers</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of births to teen mothers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of socioeconomic risks</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key**

- A: Higher than Alexandria Average
- V: Higher than Virginia Average
- N: Higher than National Average

*The West End continues to be the area with most socioeconomic risks. Arlandria has two fewer elevated risk factors than just two years ago.*
First Trimester Prenatal Care
Alexandria with State & Local Comparisons
2002-2013

Higher prenatal care rates are better

Year

% of Women Delivering who Initiated Care in 1st Trimester

Virginia
Alexandria
Arlington
Fairfax

Source: Virginia Dept of Health, Division of Vital Statistics

*Healthy People 2020 National Target
Lower low birthweight rates are better

Note: Low Birthweight is defined as < 2,500 grams.

*Healthy People 2020 National Target

N = 200 total low birthweight babies in 2013

Source: Virginia Dept of Health, Division of Vital Statistics
Low Birthweight by Race & Ethnicity
Alexandria, 2002-2013

Low birthweight rates among Black babies are 50% higher than White babies – and rising.

Note: Low Birthweight is defined as < 2,500 grams.

*Healthy People 2020 National Target

N = 200 total low birthweight babies in 2013; 113 white; 55 black; 32 other

Source: Virginia Dept of Health, Division of Vital Statistics
Infant Mortality Rate, 2002-2013

N = 10 infant deaths in Alexandria in 2013

*Healthy People 2020 National Target

Source: Virginia Dept of Health, Division of Vital Statistics
Infant Mortality Rate, by Race & Ethnicity
Alexandria, Virginia: 2002-2013

Note: Infant mortality is defined as the death of an infant before first birthday

The sample size is very small, but the infant mortality rates among Black babies is 2.5-3X that of other races and at its highest level this century

*Healthy People 2020 National Target

N = 10 total in 2013; 3 white; 4 black; 3 other

Source: Virginia Dept of Health, Division of Vital Statistics
Low Birthweight Infants By Zip Code - 2013

N= Total births in each zip code
Source: Virginia Department of Health

Percentages in zip codes 22301, 22311, and 22312 decreased since 2010. The percentage in 22304 increased from 7% in 2010 to 9%, and 22302 increased from 6% to 8%.
Births to Mothers Not Receiving Early Prenatal Care* - 2013

*Defined as care that begins in first trimester; Source: Virginia Department of Health

N=Total births in each zip code.

Percentages in 22301, 22302, and 22314 increased since 2010.
Percentages in zip codes 22304 and 22305 decreased since 2010.
Prenatal care statistics have improved relative to benchmarks, and the geographic story has changed as well.

**Key**

- **A**: Higher than Alexandria Average
- **V**: Higher than Virginia Average
- **N**: Higher than National Average
- **H**: Healthy People 2020 Target

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Indicators</th>
<th>22301</th>
<th>22305</th>
<th>22302</th>
<th>22314</th>
<th>22304</th>
<th>22311</th>
<th>22312</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of low birth weight babies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>H</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of births from mothers not receiving early prenatal care</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total number of health risks</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The West End and Arlandria continue to lag in early prenatal care, although the low birth weight rates there are quite good. Socioeconomic risks. Old Town and Braddock Heights’ low birth weight rates have worsened (especially relative to benchmarks) in past two years.*
Additional data would give us a better understanding of health throughout early childhood.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Related Outcomes</th>
<th>Healthy People 2020 Targets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children who are breastfed</td>
<td>• Decreased health issues (e.g. infectious diseases, allergies, obesity)</td>
<td>81.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Improved cognitive functioning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children with effective vaccination coverage level by 35 months</td>
<td>• Prevention of serious illness</td>
<td>80-90% (depending on vaccine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children with a medical home</td>
<td>• Lower emergency room use</td>
<td>63.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Fewer hospitalizations for those with chronic illness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of obese children 0-5</td>
<td>• Health issues such as diabetes and asthma</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Socio-emotional issues</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children who have had a preventative dental visit in last 12 mos.</td>
<td>• Speech issues</td>
<td>49.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Poor academic performance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Poor social relationships</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kindergartners Meeting **Fall** Phonological Awareness Literacy Screening (PALS) Benchmarks


Notes: There are no elementary schools in 22312. Zip codes are for the school attended not the home address.
Percent of Kindergartners Meeting **Fall** Phonological Awareness Literacy Screening (PALS) Benchmarks Over Time

![Chart showing percent of kindergartners meeting Fall PALS benchmarks over time.](chart)


**Notes:** There are no elementary schools in 22312. Zip codes are for the school attended not the home address.
By third grade, 1 of 4 children are not meeting reading standards

% of 3rd Graders Scores on Reading SOLs (2014-2015)

The percentage of 3rd graders failing the reading SOLs has decreased since the test was revised in 2012-2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zip Code</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Failed</th>
<th>Proficient</th>
<th>Advanced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22301</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22305</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22302</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22314</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22304</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22311</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexandria</td>
<td>1,209</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>97,040</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Virginia Department of Education
Note: There are no elementary schools in 22312. Zip codes are for the school attended not the home address.
Percent of 3rd Graders failing Reading SOLs improved from last year

Source: Virginia Department of Education
About one-third of Alexandria’s 3rd graders are failing their Math SOLs

% of 3rd Graders Scores on Math SOLs (2014-2015)

Source: Virginia Department of Education
Note: There are no elementary schools in 22312. Zip codes are for the school attended not the home address.
Percent of 3rd graders failing Math SOLs over time is improving slightly over time

Note: Did not include earlier data since test changes made scores inconsistent
Source: Virginia Department of Education
Language issues may be barriers to academic achievement


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Del Ray/Rosemont</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arlandria/Beverly Hills</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braddock Heights</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Town</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22304</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22311</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexandria</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Note: There are no elementary schools in 22312. Zip codes are for the school attended not the home address.
## Kindergartners with Disabilities

Alexandria City Public Schools Division Totals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011-2012</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N=1,362</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2013</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N=1,518</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-2014</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N=1,418</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-2015</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N=1,424</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional data would give us a better understanding throughout early childhood

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Related Outcomes</th>
<th>HP 2020 Targets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| % of children with health insurance                                      | • Improved preventive and recurring illness care  
• Improved school attendance and performance                                  | 100%            |
| % of children with chronic health problems or developmental delays at kindergarten entry | • Adverse health outcomes and persistent delays if adequate services are not received  
• Children who receive early intervention may require no special education services later in schooling |                 |
| % of children with age-appropriate fine motor skills                      | • Improved ability to develop higher-level fine motor skills (e.g., writing)  
• Decreased risk for anxiety related to perceived lack of competence         |                 |
| % of children with blood lead levels at or below 10 micrograms per deciliter | • Decreased risk for learning disabilities  
• Decreased risk for behavioral problems                                      | 1.4 µg/dL       |
| See 48 indicators 1.8-1.18 for kindergarten readiness indicators          | • More likely to attain later academic success, higher levels of education, and secure employment                                             |                 |
Arlandria and West End evidence the most education risk factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Indicator</th>
<th>22301</th>
<th>22305</th>
<th>22302</th>
<th>22314</th>
<th>22304</th>
<th>22311</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of Kindergartners not passing PALS test (Fall)</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Kindergartners with Limited English Proficiency</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of 3rd graders failing the Reading SOL</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of 3rd graders failing the Math SOL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Number of Education Risks</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We have had to pull kindergartners with disabilities and Spring PALS scores from this summary due to lack of consistent data by zip code. The West End continues to have high education risks, but the Fall PALS scores have improved. Old Town’s risk factor increased, and Del Ray’s decreased.
What else should we explore?

**Socioeconomic**
- What is the relationship between unemployment, wages and poverty, particularly for minorities?
- What is the relationship between ethnicity and patterns of risk factors? How do we address this in a culturally sensitive way?
- Total number of children 0-5 in poverty is about 1,200 (from approximately 550 households). How do we do a better job of identifying them, tracking their needs and enrolling them in all services for which they are eligible?

**Health**
- How has Arlington achieved infant health outcomes significantly better than Healthy People targets?
- What might be contributing to infant health outcomes for Black infants and how can we improve those outcomes?
- How healthy are our young children post-infancy? What data needs to be captured (including how and by whom) to understand risk factors and areas of strength in this area?

**Education**
- Are there ways to support our English language learners to improve their academic trajectory?
- What more comprehensive school readiness instruments will be used, and how can we best use their information and get consistent testing results for all preschoolers?
Detailed Study Findings

Demographics
Who are the children in Alexandria ages 0-5?
• How many are there?
• Where do they live?
• What is their background?

Risks
What risks are experienced by our children ages 0-5?
• Which socioeconomic, health, and education risks are most prominent across the city?
• Which children are most at risk?

Service Capacity
What services are available to our children ages 0-5?
• Do we have sufficient services?
• Are the services matched to the need?
• Have we accessed all available funding for services?
• Are services coordinated effectively?

Looking Forward
Based on the information gathered, what might we achieve as a community?
Overview of Service Capacity Findings

• Preschool capacity is not well matched geographically with the need, particularly in the West End
• Alexandria has developed capacity to serve needy children through various programs, but it is still unclear whether the right services are getting to the right kids
  – Although there are subsidized preschool slots, it is unclear whether they are in the right geographic areas and are serving all of the existing need.
  – There is some evidence that programs such as WIC are not being accessed by all who are eligible.
• Eligibility for programs can be confusing and can act as a barrier to access.
• The majority of dollars supporting early childhood in Alexandria come from government sources and are highly prescriptive in how they can be used.
Note: Child care centers are facilities licensed by the Virginia Department of Social Services to provide group care for children, usually from 6 weeks to 5 years of age. Family child care homes are private homes in which an adult provides care for children. The family child care homes represented in this figure include locally-regulated providers (registered with the Early Childhood Division) in Alexandria caring for 5 or fewer children. Persons caring for more than five children (including their own under 14) must have an assistant, a Special Use Permit from the City and a license from the state.

Source: Alexandria Department of Health and Human Services
Capacity of Publicly-Funded Child Care Programs
Spring 2015

Note: There are 9 additional slots in zip code 22311 that are fee-based.
Source: MindFarm interviews, Campagna Center, child care center websites
The Virginia Start Quality Initiative (VSQI) is the state’s child care Quality Rating and Improvement System (QRIS) to assess, improve and communicate level of quality in childcare centers and preschools. The VSQI assigns 1 to 5 star ratings to each site. For specific quality criteria programs must meet at each star-level, see [http://www.smartbeginnings.org/Portals/5/PDFs/VSQI/QRISStandard11_4_11.pdf](http://www.smartbeginnings.org/Portals/5/PDFs/VSQI/QRISStandard11_4_11.pdf). Programs may be both NAEYC-accredited and star-rated, so this is not an unduplicated count.

Source: MindFarm analysis, NAEYC, child care center websites, Campagna Center, Alexandria Department of Health and Human Services
West End and Braddock Heights 2012 play space capacity is less than half of other areas.

Number of Parks for Ages 0-5

- Del Ray/Rosemont: 8
- Arlandria: 11
- Braddock Heights: 7
- Old Town: 19
- West End: 18
- Old Town: 4
- West End: 0

Number of Parks per 100 0-5 Year Olds

- Del Ray/Rosemont: 0.86
- Arlandria: 1.00
- Braddock Heights: 0.50
- Old Town: 1.23
- West End: 0.59
- West End: 0.34
- West End: 0.00

Source: Alexandria City Website
Appendix
Minorities make up the majority of children under five

Alexandria Race Distribution--2010

Under Five
n=9,964

Total Population
n=136,968

Percentage of children under five who are Hispanic (of any race)=23%
Source: 2010 Census Summary File 1, Tables PCT12I-0; 2007-2011 American Community Survey, Table BO1001I

Percentage of total population who are Hispanic (of any race)=16%
Source: 2007-2011 American Community Survey, Table BO2001, BO1001I
West End and Arlandria show the most socioeconomic risk factors

### Key
- **A**: Higher than Alexandria Average
- **V**: Higher than Virginia Average
- **N**: Higher than National Average

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Socioeconomic Risk Indicators</th>
<th>22301 (Del Ray)</th>
<th>22305 (Arlandria)</th>
<th>22302 (Braddock)</th>
<th>22314 (Old Town)</th>
<th>22304 (W. End)</th>
<th>22311 (W. End)</th>
<th>22312 (W. End)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of 16 years and older unemployed</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of kids &lt;6 living in poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of births to mothers with &lt;12 years of education</td>
<td>A N</td>
<td>A N</td>
<td>A V</td>
<td>A N</td>
<td>A V</td>
<td>A V</td>
<td>A N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of births to single mothers</td>
<td>A V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of births to teen mothers</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total number of socioeconomic risks</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2011 version – included for comparison

### SOCIOECONOMIC RISK

2011 version – included for comparison
West End families evidence the most health risks

**Key**

- **A**: Higher than Alexandria Average
- **V**: Higher than Virginia Average
- **N**: Higher than National Average
- **H**: Healthy People 2020 Target

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Indicators</th>
<th>22301</th>
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<th>22314</th>
<th>22304</th>
<th>22311</th>
<th>22312</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of low birth weight babies</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of births from mothers not receiving early prenatal care</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total number of health risks</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*2011 version – included for comparison only*
Arlandria and West End evidence the most education risk factors

### Key

- **A** Higher than Alexandria Average
- **V** Higher than Virginia Average

### Education Indicator

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<th>22311</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of Kindergarteners with disabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Kindergartners not passing PALS test (Fall)</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>A</td>
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<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Kindergartners not passing PALS test (Spring)</td>
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<td>V</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>A</td>
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<td>V</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of 3rd graders failing the Math SOL</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Number of Education Risks</strong></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
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2011 version – included for comparison only