

City of Alexandria, Virginia

MEMORANDUM

DATE: OCTOBER 31, 2002
TO: THE HONORABLE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL
FROM: PHILIP SUNDERLAND, CITY MANAGER *ps*
SUBJECT: DEMOGRAPHICS INFORMATION

Attached for your information is a copy of the presentation on Alexandria demographics that Ken Billingsley of the Northern Virginia Regional Commission recently made to the Old Town Civic Association, along with a brief summary he has prepared of the City's demographic changes in the 1990s.

Attachment

INTRODUCTION

Four year ago, I gave a speech on changing demographics in the city at a meeting of Agenda Alexandria. I don't know if anyone here was in attendance, but Carolyn suggested that it might be useful to begin tonight's presentation with a few highlights from that speech.

I began by telling the audience that, if I had been invited by them in 1970 to speculate on what the next 20 years would bring, what Alexandria would be like in 1990 and I had told them exactly what happened, no one would have believed me.

No one in their wildest imagination could have envisioned, or believed what was in store for the city in the next twenty years.

- the enormous infusion of jobs and commercial development;
- the radical shift in the age makeup of the population;
- the massive re-composition along racial and ethnic lines;
- the bewildering transformation of families and households
- in short, a total reconfiguration of who we were as a people and a community.

What happened in Alexandria between 1970 and 1990 was beyond belief. And the irony was it happened in a period of apparent population stability, when the overall population count remained unchanged.

Between 1970 and 1990, our population increased by only 245 people. But we experienced a huge drop in the number of children and teenagers living in the city. It was as if 20,000 people under the age of 25 in the city one day decided to move out and 20,000 people between the ages of 25-44 moved in to replace them.

And they weren't the only ones moving. Joining them were 20,000 non-Hispanic whites, a fifth of the population, most of whom were replaced by large numbers of foreign born, of newly arrived immigrants from El Salvador, Afghanistan, Ethiopia and other places around the globe. This was the net effect of 20 years of movement into and out of the City between 1970 and 1990.

In 1970, Alexandria was still a relatively homogenous, suburban bedroom community of predominantly white, middle-class families with children, not dissimilar demographically from hundreds of other places. By 1990, that world was gone. The city had become a complex blend of urban and suburban influences that defied conventional labels.

What type of community were we? Where were we headed? These were questions on the minds of many as we looked forward to the next decennial census, the statistical snapshot that would reveals us to ourselves .

So here we are, a few years down the road, and finally, after years of waiting, we have just received the detailed census data we've been waiting for — the information on income, education, occupation, employment, and all the other good stuff.

This information was released on Sept. 24, as raw ASCII files, so neither I nor anyone in the city has had much time to analyze it. We're struggling to compile it.

What I'd like to do this evening is highlight a few observations from what I've been able to glean thus far. A first look if you will. In January, I will be speaking to Agenda Alexandria. By then, I will have had time to analyze the information more fully.

Let's start with population growth in the 90s, numbers which we've had for some time.

POPULATION GROWTH

128,000 was the official count, in April of 2000, when the decennial census was taken

Means we added 17,100 people last decade.

The last time we experienced yearly increases of this magnitude was during the waning days of the baby boom years.

Population growth during the 90s was driven, in part, by a housing building boom. 7,000 new housing units, located throughout the City, were constructed last decade.

You have a map showing population change by census tract.

Approximately 70% of the growth was in the West End, which now has 8,000 more residents than the eastern half of the city

The imaginary "mean center of population", historically located in the east, crossed the Quaker Lane divide in late 1980s and moved further west during the 1990s.

You build more housing, you get more people. That's generally how it works. But housing construction was not the driving force behind population growth in the U.S., the region, or city last decade. Other demographic influences are at work here, and foremost among them was the tremendous increase in minorities and foreign born.

GROWTH OF the FOREIGN BORN POPULATION

For Alexandria, this may well be the biggest story of the 2000 census — and it is a big one.

These are the basic facts:

The 2000 census showed that:

- 32,600 foreign born residents were living in the City; an increase of 14,602 from ten years earlier;
- in other words, foreign born accounted for almost all of the net population increase in the city last decade (85%);
- From 1 of every 31 residents in 1960; foreign born now comprise 1 of 4.
- In almost a third of Alexandria homes, English is not the primary language spoken, up from 18 percent ten years ago.

Where did the foreign born settle? The Census showed that

- 8 of 10 arrivals settled in the West End of the City, which now houses more than 23,000 foreign born, one of every 3 persons.
- Of the 11,878 people added to the overall population count of the West End during the decade of the 90's, 11,476 were foreign born, accounting for 97 percent of the net population increase west of Quaker Lane — and it's not in Cameron Station and some of the other new construction projects that they can be found.

Some of you may have read the Frank Rich article in the New York Times magazine two weeks ago in which he compares the nation's capital with NY City, unfavorably I might add.

About NY he says that: "the fundamental DNA of the city has never changed. It has always been a gateway for immigrants as well as an arena for big money",

For many years, Alexandria, with its large supply of rental housing, has functioned as a "gateway" within this region. It's part of our fundamental DNA. Day in and day out, people move into and out of the city, in a never-ending stream.

We have one of the highest turnover rates in the country — and we've had it for 40 years, as far back as I've been able to trace. Almost half of our 2000 population has lived in the city for less than 5 years. The "gateway" role is not a new one for us. What is changing for us is the type of people who pass through these revolving doors. Like New York, we have become a destination for immigrants.

And as long as national policy permits immigration to continue, we will be impacted.

The U.S. is not one big melting pot, uniformly growing older and more diverse. It is a nation that is divided, as one demographer has categorized it, into "melting-

pot regions” and “heartland regions”. Ten metro areas in the U.S. house 60% of the Hispanic population, 60% of the Asian population, and, each year, attract more than 2 of 3 immigrants coming into the country.

We live in one of the country’s most vibrant “gateway” metros, exceeded only by NY, LA, Chicago and Miami in the number of immigrants choosing us as a destination

Immigration to the Washington metropolitan region, I should also emphasize, is overwhelmingly a suburban phenomenon, another important difference from the past, when immigrants were drawn to the inner city and moved to the suburbs over time. About 90% of the new immigrants coming into this region choose to live in the suburbs (if you consider places like Alexandria and Arlington a suburb). Alexandria has twice the percentage of foreign born as the District of Columbia.

And unlike some other “gateway metros”, where one or two immigrant groups tend to predominate, the flow of immigrants into this region is incredibly diverse.

They come from everywhere. There is not a dominant country — or countries of origin. People from every country of the world can be found here.

We have zip codes in the region (in Adam-Morgan, Baileys Crossroads, Annandale, Landmark, South Arlington, Silver Spring) with immigrants from more than 75 countries. In these areas, we have neighborhood schools with children from 3-4 dozen countries as well.

A prominent French demographer has written of contemporary American society that: “For the first time in history, a single country has a population made up of all the world’s races, of all its religions, and of all its languages”.

All of these groups can be found in Northern Virginia and, I would imagine, in Alexandria as well

Your handout shows the feeder countries of Alexandria’s immigrant population.

Some of the things that stand out are:

- 1) the number of countries represented, at least 75 separate countries; with only El Salvador, at 19%, exceeding 10 percent of the total (17 countries have 500 or more people living in Alexandria).
- 2) the large number of Africans who have settled in Alexandria, mainly in the Landmark area. A quarter of the African immigrant population in northern Virginia lives in Alexandria; a third of Ethiopians; a third of those from Sierra Leone. (compared to 9% of foreign-born in general);

3) the difference between us and our neighbors in the pools we are drawing from.

The latter point merits comment. Whatever your opinion on immigration, the real social, economic and governmental challenges arising from it — nationally and certainly here in Alexandria — are posed mainly by those who enter the country with limited language and job skills.

Immigration, it has been widely noted, has an hourglass to it. On the top are those immigrants — PhD's, scientists, engineers, physicians, computer programmers — who receive their education in American Universities and stay on or who enter in the U.S. with skills significantly above the national average. — and who assimilate into the middle class, the schools, their communities quickly. European countries have begun aggressively competing with the U.S. for this talent.

On the bottom are those who enter without many skills, without much education, who may not even be literate in their own language.

In Alexandria can be found immigrants from most countries of the world, and from both ends of the hourglass. But in contrast to our neighbors, we have historically attracted a larger share from the bottom end of the hourglass.

There is little concrete I can tell you at this time about Alexandria's foreign born population. But one thing I do know is that it's useless to lump foreign-born into one big category. This is an incredibly diverse population, which varies in culture, education, income, child-bearing and child-rearing practices, occupational skills, and every other conceivable way.

Census 2000 data is providing the city with a wealth of information to better understand its foreign born population: who they are, where they come from, where they reside, what kind of families and households they form, how long they stay, what they do, and what they earn. Hopefully, in the coming years, this type of in-depth analysis will be conducted.

MAJORITY-MINORITY

Last year it became official.

California became the first "majority-minority" state in the country, a place where no single racial or ethnic group, including non-Hispanic whites, makes up more than 50 percent of the state population.

This event triggered a lot of press and commentary on what it means, politically and otherwise. Time will tell, as it will in Alexandria, which is not far behind in this

regard.

We went from roughly 35 percent minority in 1990 to 46 percent 10 years later. This is a lot of movement, a significant shift, in 10 years time.

Looking at the raw numbers, here's what we discover:

2,600 non-Hispanic whites moved out of Alexandria during the 90s. They were replaced by 20,000 new arrivals: 8,100 Hispanics, 4,600 blacks, 2,600 Asians, and some others

The dynamic is obvious: continued out-migration of non Hispanic whites and replacement with immigrants and people of color.

Even with the construction of 7,000 new units, in Cameron Station and in other parts of town, the trend persisted.

And there's a lot going on at the neighborhood level, in the interaction between housing costs, types of structure, affordability and the movement of various segments of the population.

You get some hint when you look at some of the charts and maps I've worked up on the black and African American population.

As recently as 30 years ago, 90 percent of Alexandria's black/African-American population lived east of Quaker Lane.

During the 1990's, an historic shift westward occurred — a move, which by decades end, found 60 percent of the black population residing in the West.

You can see the increases and decreases by census tract for yourself.

How many of you saw the article in the Metro section of the Post on Del Ray on Sunday. "Neighborhood is Taking a New Look". Let me READ A FEW QUOTES.

INCOME TRENDS in Alexandria

About 2 or 3 years ago, Fannie Mae, in conjunction with its annual Housing conference, commissioned a survey of the most prominent urban scholars and practitioners in the country to identify what they thought were the most important influences shaping the character and development of the American metropolis. The top influences of the past 50 years were easy for them to agree upon:

- the 1956 Interstate Highway Act which led to "beltways and main streets" in the suburbs, to the dominance of the automobile,

- FHA mortgage financing. Post-war suburbia was built on the financial foundation of low down-payment, long-term, fixed-rate financing;
- Deindustrialization of central cities;
- Enclosed shopping malls, etc and others
- Urban renewal/public housing, etc

What they thought would shape the future was harder for them to agree upon. Here's what they came up with: the influences, they thought, would have the greatest impact on the American metropolis over the next 50 years.

- 1. growing disparities of wealth;
- 2. suburban political majority
- 3. aging of the baby boomers
- 4. perpetual "underclass" in central cities and inner-ring suburbs
- 5. "Smart growth" initiatives
- 6 deterioration of "first-ring" post-1945 suburbs.
- 7. internet

Which leads me to my next topic: What Census 2000 had to say about our incomes, how much money people and homes in the city make?

FIRST THE GOOD NEWS.

Alexandria retained its distinction as one of the nation's most affluent, best-educated communities. You name it, we rank high — in the top 1, 2, 3 percentile nationally on all of the traditional indicators used by marketing and government to measure social and economic well-being:

per capita income
 median household and family income
 percentage of homes with incomes above \$100,000
 percentage with college degrees
 with advanced degrees,
 employed in highly- skilled, better-paying jobs,

Almost one of four households (22%) in the city in the 2000 census reported an income of \$100,000 or more.

One of four residents has a graduate degree, up dramatically from a decade earlier. Only 6 places, nationally, exceed this percentage.

We are a highly-educated city, with many well-off homes and people. This is our general profile. It hasn't changed.

The 2000 census tells a tale of prosperity and economic good times in the city last decade, but also a tale of a troubling growth in poverty and, it would appear, a widening income inequality.

Despite the boom years of the 1990s, poverty in the city rose — not insignificantly, from 7 to 9 percent;

We have more than 11,000 people living at or below poverty — up 3,000 from a decade ago

poverty rates among our school-aged jumped from 10 to 14 percent.

- means that one of 7 Alexandria youth are living below the poverty level, highest in the region, almost 2 1/2 times the percentage for Northern Virginia as a whole — which helps to explain the high percentage of children in the school system on free and reduced lunches;

In Alexandria, can be found the largest concentration of poor in northern Virginia .

With an occasional exception, we have the highest percentage of Hispanic poor, of black poor, of Asian poor, and of Children who are poor. In each, the figures for 2000 are worse than a decade earlier.

The rising tide of the 1990s obviously did not lift all boats.

There's also evidence of a widening income inequality.

I don't wish to simplify a complicated issue, but look at the chart showing the family income of black, Hispanic and non-Hispanic white families in the city.

If a picture is worth a thousand words, this one tells the Alexandria story as well as any words from me can.

More and more, you read about the shrinking middle class in America, the increase of working poor, income inequality, the two-tiered world of privileged and disadvantaged.

It's a complicated subject which I raise tonight primarily to:

- draw your attention to it; and to

- draw attention to the impact it may be having on neighborhoods in the city.

Sociologist Douglas Massey, University of Pennsylvania, has written that

"We have entered a new era of inequality where the privileges of the rich and the disadvantages of the poor will increasingly be amplified and reinforced through a powerful process of geographic concentration,"

"will increasingly be amplified and reinforced through a powerful process of geographic concentration"

What he is saying is that there are migration and residential settlement patterns that are increasingly tied to this new form of segregation in America — economic segregation. And in almost every metropolitan area of the country, we're beginning to see people sorting themselves out according to how much money they make.

This economic polarization, moreover, is more pronounced among blacks and other minorities than among whites.

3 of 4 whites who are poor live in neighborhoods that aren't poor. For blacks, it's the opposite. 3 of 4 blacks who are poor live in neighborhoods that are poor, — and the trend is toward more economic segregation rather than less. In other words, blacks, Hispanics and other groups who can afford to move out of a poor neighborhood, generally do.

Close-in suburbs are particularly vulnerable . "Suburbs can become "inner cities too", says Secretary of Housing and Community Development, Henry Cisneros.

For me, an intriguing line of research is the extent to which a widening income inequality between have and have-nots in the city may be linked to greater economic and geographic segregation within our community.

I will be brief, but I should say a few words on what Census 2000 had to say about households and families in the city and our changing age composition.

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

Chevy Chase once began his News update on Saturday night Live with: "The News is the same today as yesterday. Only the names are different."

That's pretty much how it is with our households and families. Same today as yesterday; only the year is different.

- average number of people in a home the same as a decade ago
- percentage of family and non-family units the same
- percentage of renters and owners the same;
- percentage of single person households up a bit but pretty much the same,
- percentage of homes with children living in them up a bit, but also pretty much the same,

But don't be misled. Our household and family profile is unique. It was in 1990, and it remains so in 2000.

The earthquake that rumbled through the city two, three decades ago left in its wake a reconfiguration of households and families that— would you believe —is more like Manhattan, San Francisco, and other highly urbanized places than that found twenty-five miles to the west in Loudoun County.

The small percentage of households with children. The large percentage of non-family units; of single-person households, of renters, of children living in single-parent homes. The small average household size. All of these are "urban" characteristics, more characteristic of places like New York, downtown Chicago, San Francisco.

Our stats match and exceed many of these places.

And behind the numbers, straightforward on the face of things, lie complex realities.

Our families, for example.

In unprecedented numbers, our families are unlike.

We have:

- married couples, with and without children;
- single parents; with their own, adopted, or step children;
- unmarried couples, with and without children;
- gay and lesbian partners and parents;
- children without fathers;
- children living with grandparents; with or without a parent present; — or with an aunt or uncle, or both; a brother or sister, or both; a neighbor, a friend
- we have 1, 2, 3 or more subfamily units residing in a single homes, some or all of whom may be related;
 - We have homes where two parents work; one; or none.
 - And on we could go.

Our households and families are complex, but Census 2000 reveals that, at least for now, stability is the norm.

AGE COMPOSITION

Historically, when you plotted a community's age distribution, the form it took looked like a pyramid: a relatively small number of older people at the top, a middling amount of middle-aged in the middle, and a much larger group of young adults, teenagers, and children at the base.

30, 35, 40 percent of the population under 20 years of age, 8, 9, 10 or more kids for every senior citizen.

This was the U.S., Alexandria in 1960, 50, 40 and as far back as you want to go.

Those days are long gone in Alexandria. In their place is an age structure that is distinctive primarily for the small size of the base — the small proportion of infants and school-aged relative to other age groups.

The baby boomlet of the 90s did not alter this basic form.

In 1990, there were only three places in the United States with a smaller percentage under 18; now there are 18.

We moved up a few notches.

We don't have time this evening to discuss, in detail, our age composition. It's an important topic, with implication for the schools, businesses in the city, and city government.

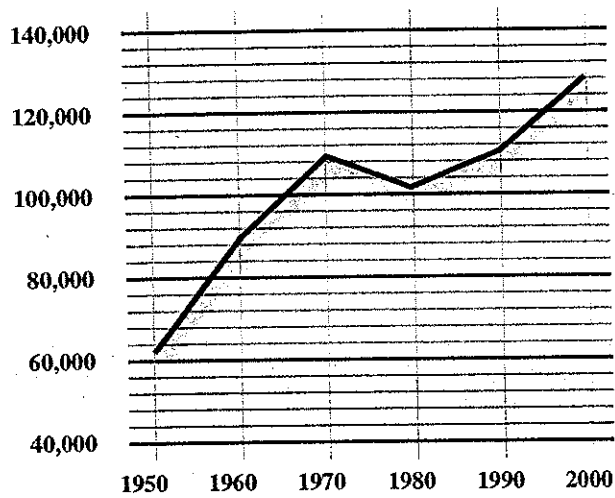
However, I would like to draw your attention to two things:

- 1) to the increases — not in school aged, but in “baby boomers”. This is where the largest increases occurred last decade. Boomers are the dominant demographic reality of our time, a major force in every decade. And they are entering pre-retirement years, when children leave the nest, and incomes generally peak. This is the group to watch.
- 2) to the differences in the age profile of Asians, blacks, Hispanics, and non-Hispanic whites in the city.

WHAT TYPE OF COMMUNITY ARE WE.

Discuss comparisons with other urban places.

RESURGENCE OF POPULATION GROWTH LAST DECADE

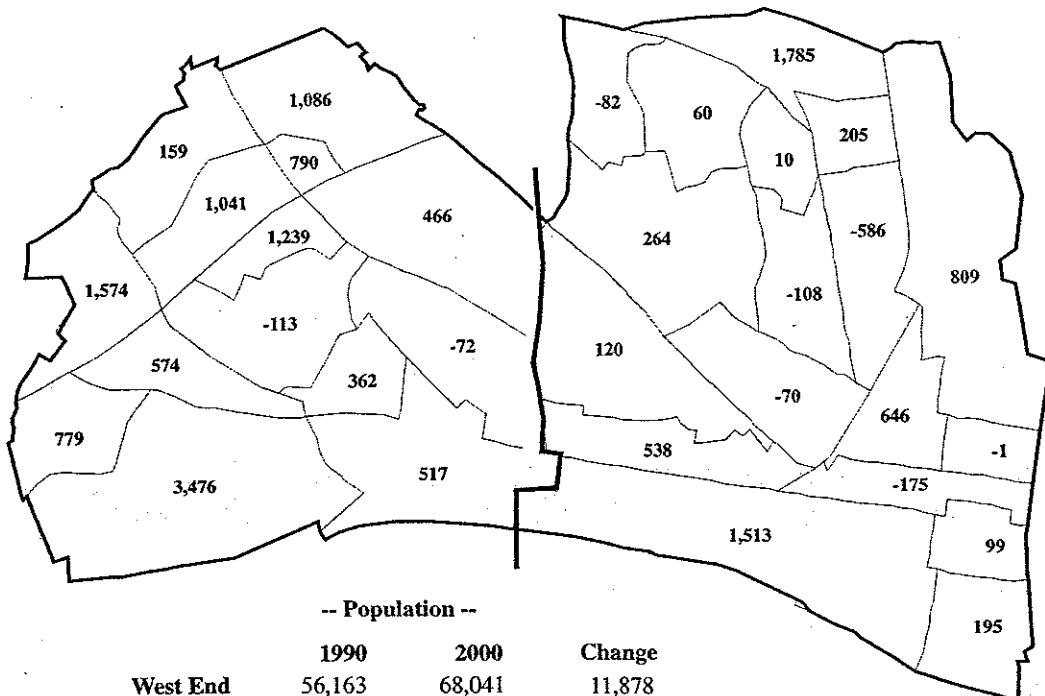


Driven, in part, by the construction of 7,000 new housing units located throughout the City (Projects include Cameron Station, Avalon, Millbrook, Old Town Greens, Old Town Village, etc.)

	Total Population	Change	Percent Change
1950	61,787		
1960	91,023	29,236	47.3
1970	110,938	19,915	21.9
1980	103,217	-7,721	-7.0
1990	111,183	7,966	7.7
2000	128,283	17,100	15.4

APPROXIMATELY 70 PERCENT OF THE INCREASE OCCURRED IN THE WEST END

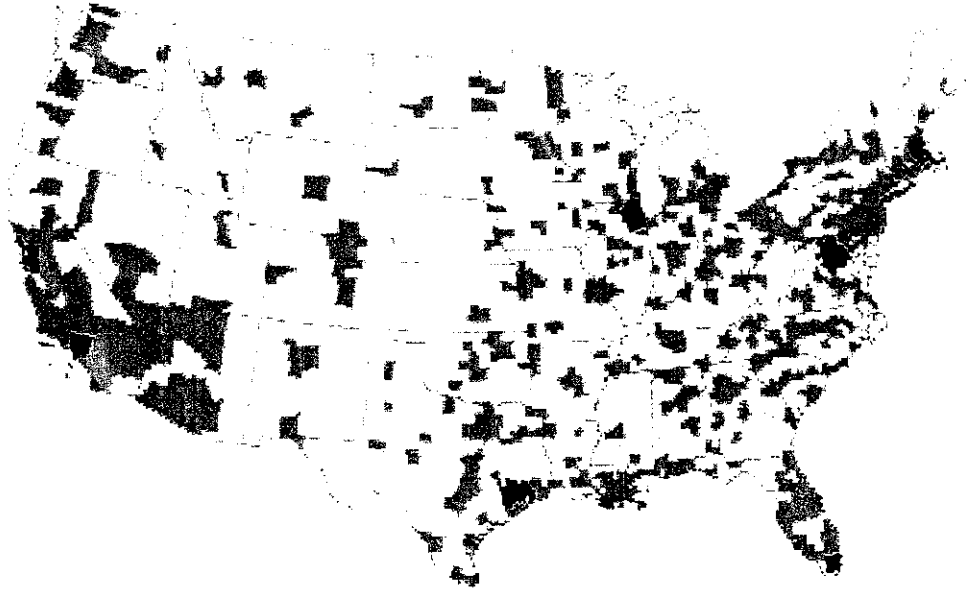
Population Change Last Decade By Census Tract



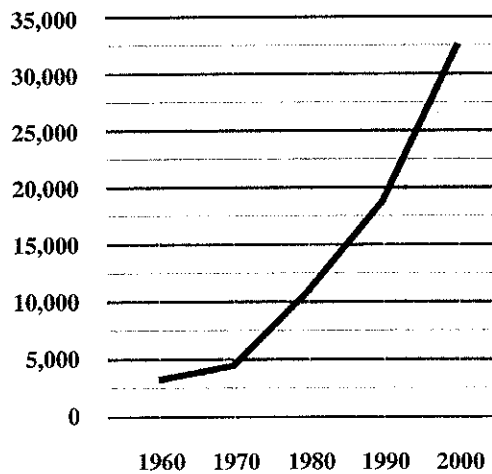
-- Population --			
	1990	2000	Change
West End	56,163	68,041	11,878
East End	55,020	60,242	5,222

IMPACTED BY EMERGING ROLE OF WASHINGTON METRO AREA AS MAJOR IMMIGRANT DESTINATION

Major U.S. "Gateway" Metros

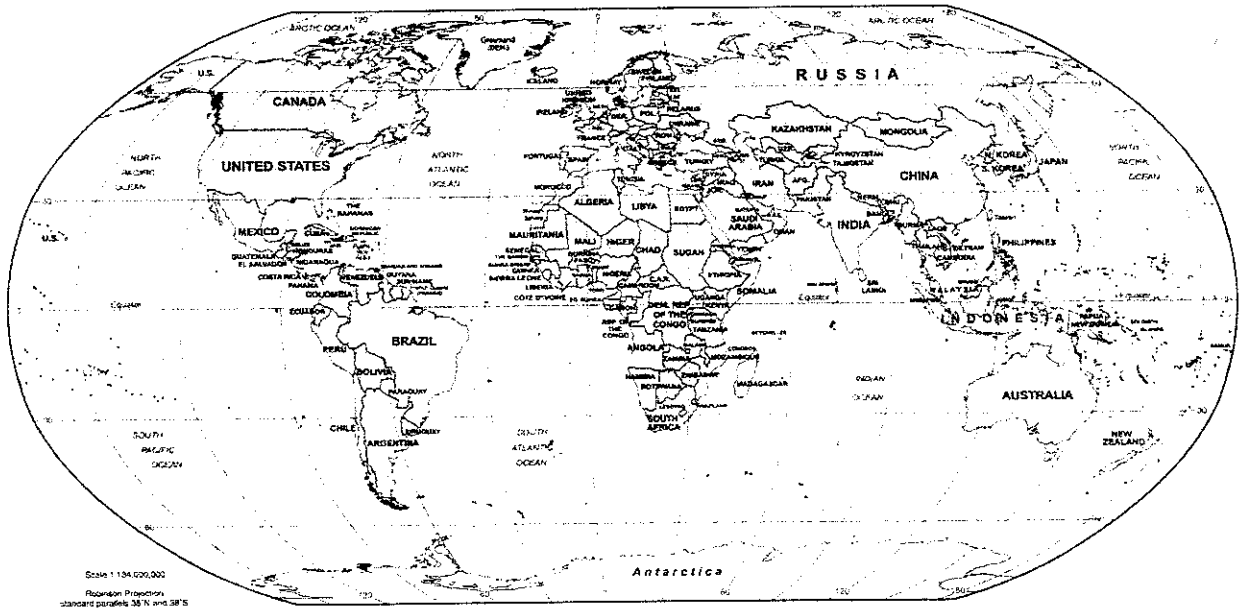


DRAMATIC INCREASE IN ALEXANDRIA S FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION

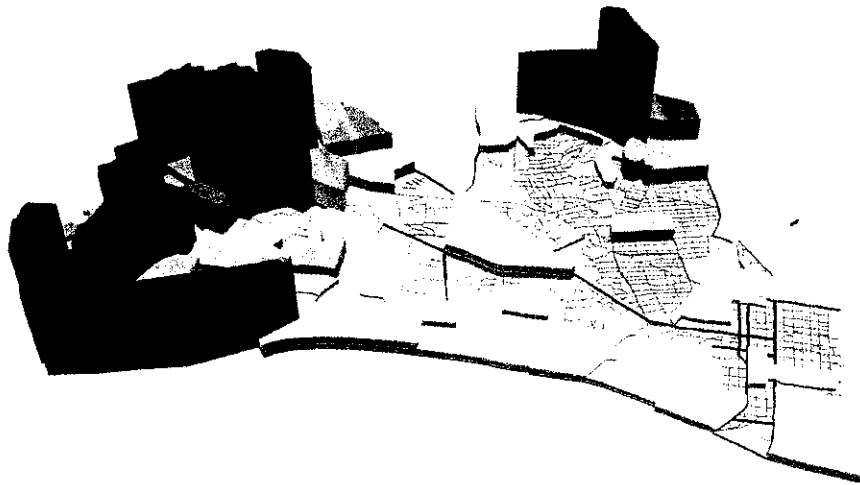


	---- Foreign Born ----	
	Number	Increase
1960	2,906	
1970	4,675	1,769
1980	10,868	6,193
1990	17,998	7,130
2000	32,600	14,602

COUNTRIES ALEXANDRIA S FOREIGN BORN HAVE COME FROM



Number	Percent of City Foreign-Born	Number	Percent of City Foreign-Born	Number	Percent of City Foreign-Born			
El Salvador.....	5,855	18.0	Russia.....	251	0.8	Bosnia & Herzegovina....	80	0.2
Ethiopia.....	2,460	7.5	France.....	239	0.7	Israel.....	78	0.2
Honduras.....	1,443	4.4	Venezuela.....	204	0.6	Dominican Republic.....	76	0.2
Ghana.....	1,429	4.4	Japan.....	203	0.6	Ireland.....	68	0.2
Korea.....	1,181	3.6	Turkey.....	189	0.6	Indonesia.....	59	0.2
Mexico.....	1,119	3.4	Brazil.....	184	0.6	Iraq.....	58	0.2
India.....	969	3.0	Argentina.....	175	0.5	Romania.....	52	0.2
Guatemala.....	927	2.8	Thailand.....	172	0.5	Jordan.....	52	0.2
Philippines.....	924	2.8	Lebanon.....	158	0.5	Ukraine.....	46	0.1
Peru.....	850	2.6	Laos.....	150	0.5	Guyana.....	46	0.1
Pakistan.....	849	2.6	Nigeria.....	148	0.5	Belarus.....	43	0.1
Bolivia.....	813	2.5	Cuba.....	143	0.4	Costa Rica.....	42	0.1
Sierra Leone.....	778	2.4	Ecuador.....	138	0.4	Haiti.....	39	0.1
Afghanistan.....	674	2.1	Chile.....	133	0.4	Sweden.....	38	0.1
United Kingdom.....	558	1.7	Taiwan.....	125	0.4	Cambodia.....	34	0.1
Germany.....	517	1.6	Italy.....	114	0.3	Malaysia.....	32	0.1
Vietnam.....	509	1.6	Panama.....	105	0.3	Barbados.....	32	0.1
Canada.....	467	1.4	Spain.....	99	0.3	Czechoslovakia.....	24	0.1
Iran.....	456	1.4	Poland.....	97	0.3	Australia.....	20	0.1
Colombia.....	374	1.1	Greece.....	96	0.3	Austria.....	18	0.1
China.....	353	1.1	Syria.....	89	0.3	Portugal.....	17	0.1
Bangladesh.....	315	1.0	Hungary.....	87	0.3	Yugoslavia.....	17	0.1
Jamaica.....	269	0.8	Hong Kong.....	83	0.3	Micronesia.....	10	0.0
Egypt.....	267	0.8	Trinidad and Tobago.....	81	0.2	Netherlands.....	9	0.0
Nicaragua.....	259	0.8						



Where Foreign Born Live

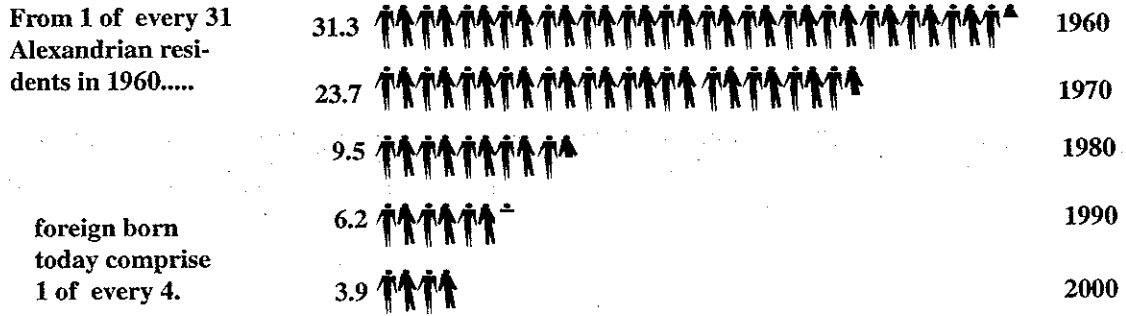
8 of 10 foreign born arrivals last decade settled in the West End of the City, which now houses more than 23,000 foreign born, a third of the population.

Of the 11,878 people added to the overall population count of the West End during the decade of the 90 s, 11,476 were foreign born, accounting for 97 percent of the net population increase west of Quaker Lane.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE IS NOW SPOKEN IN ALMOST A THIRD OF ALEXANDRIA S HOMES

	Number	Percent of Population		Number	Percent of Population
Population 5 years and older	120,272		Other Indo-European languages	316	0.3
Speak only English	84,234	70.0	Japanese	201	0.2
Spanish or Spanish Creole	17,368	14.4	Greek	200	0.2
African languages	4,832	4.0	Portuguese or Portuguese Creole	160	0.1
Arabic	2,096	1.7	Thai	150	0.1
French (incl. Patois, Cajun)	1,359	1.1	Polish	145	0.1
Persian	1,202	1.0	Laotian	129	0.1
Korean	1,103	0.9	Other Pacific Island languages	114	0.1
Urdu	893	0.7	Other Slavic languages	97	0.1
Tagalog	722	0.6	Serbo-Croatian	93	0.1
German	705	0.6	Scandinavian languages	78	0.1
Chinese	680	0.6	Hungarian	56	0.0
Other Indic languages	573	0.5	Gujarathi	54	0.0
Other Asian languages	546	0.5	Other and unspecified languages	37	0.0
French Creole	545	0.5	Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	32	0.0
Vietnamese	415	0.3	Other West Germanic languages	23	0.0
Russian	386	0.3	Hebrew	18	0.0
Hindi	354	0.3	Other Native North Amer. languages	16	0.0
Italian	322	0.3	Armenian	13	0.0
			Yiddish	5	0.0

FOREIGN BORN TRANSFORMING DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTER OF THE CITY



DIFFER FROM NEIGHBORS IN IMMIGRANTS WE ATTRACT

Major Feeder Countries

Alexandria

El Salvador.....	18.0%
Ethiopia.....	7.5
Honduras.....	4.4
Ghana.....	4.4
Korea.....	3.6

Arlington

El Salvador.....	19.3%
Bolivia.....	10.0
Guatamala.....	4.2
India.....	3.9
Vietnam.....	3.7

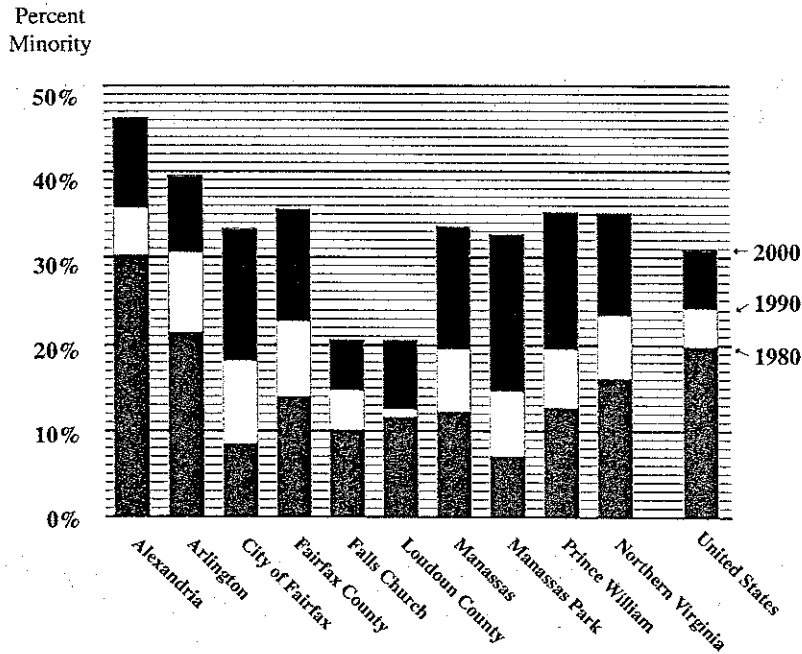
Fairfax County

El Salvador.....	10.3%
Korea.....	9.6
Vietnam.....	7.9
India.....	7.0
China.....	4.7

Loudoun

El Salvador.....	11.2%
Vietnam.....	7.1
India.....	3.9
United Kingdom.....	5.3
Peru.....	4.7

GROWTH OF RACIAL AND ETHNIC MINORITIES IN WASHINGTON D.C. AREA
"A Stunning Racial and Ethnic Transformation" - Washington Post

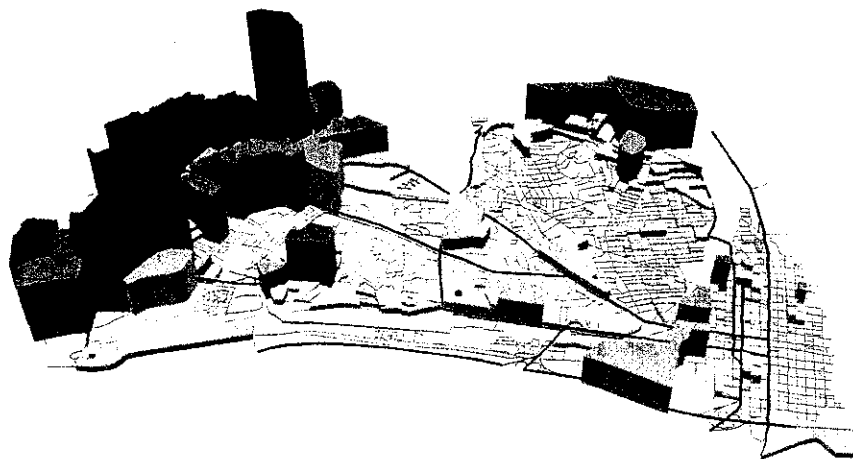


APPROACHING "MAJORITY-MINORITY" STATUS

	—1990—		—2000—		Change	%
	Number	%	Number	%		
White, non-Hispanic	71,486	64.3	68,889	53.7	(2,597)	-3.6
Asian	4,632	4.2	7,249	5.7	2,617	56.5
Hispanic	10,778	9.7	18,882	14.7	8,104	75.2
Blacks.....	24,339	21.9	28,915	22.5	4,576	18.8
Alexandria.....	111,183	100.0	128,283	100.0	17,100	15.4



Where Hispanics Live

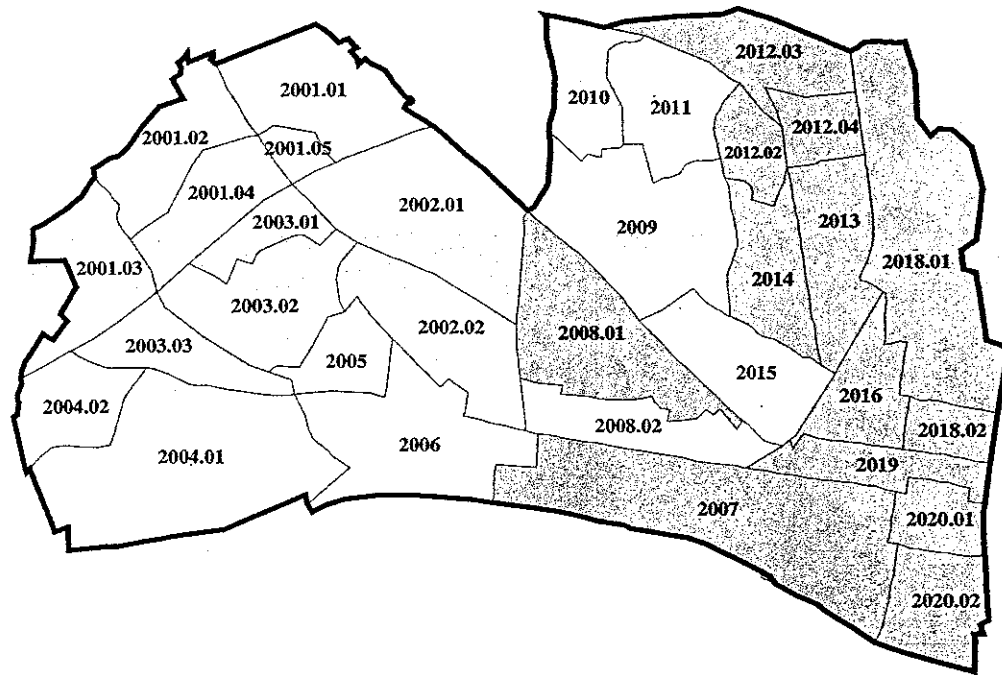


Where Blacks Live

As recently as thirty years ago, 90 percent of Alexandria's Black/African American population lived east of Quaker Lane.

During the 1990s, an historic shift westward occurred — a movement which, by decades end, found 60 percent of the Black population residing in the west.

ALEXANDRIA S BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN POPULATION



BLACK POPULATION GAINS AND LOSSES BY CENSUS TRACT

	1990	2000	Change	%		1990	2000	Change	%
2001.01.....	1,065	1,456	391	36.7	2007.....	1,653	1,422	-231	-14.0
2001.02.....	684	930	246	36.0	2008.01.....	273	164	-109	-39.9
2001.03.....	1,358	2,393	1,035	76.2	2008.02.....	529	649	120	22.7
2001.04.....	546	838	292	53.5	2009.....	152	172	20	13.2
2001.05.....	585	1,511	926	158.3	2010.....	104	130	26	25.0
2002.01.....	263	740	477	181.4	2011.....	138	223	85	61.6
2002.02.....	64	72	8	12.5	2012.02.....	963	793	-170	-17.7
2003.01.....	463	901	438	94.6	2012.03.....	1,932	1,619	-313	-16.2
2003.02.....	646	785	139	21.5	2012.04.....	1,501	1,469	-32	-2.1
2003.03.....	895	1,419	524	58.5	2013.....	1,288	820	-468	-36.3
2004.01.....	1,016	1,990	974	95.9	2014.....	834	444	-390	-46.8
2004.02.....	1,127	2,096	969	86.0	2015.....	171	189	18	10.5
2005.....	859	1,053	194	22.6	2016.....	2,266	1,857	-409	-18.0
2006.....	837	1,119	282	33.7	2018.01.....	1,041	932	-109	-10.5
WEST	10,408	17,303	6,895	66.2	2018.02.....	581	469	-112	-19.3
CITY.....	24,339	28,915	4,576	18.8	2019.....	315	119	-196	-62.2
					2020.01.....	107	66	-41	-38.3
					2020.02.....	83	75	-8	-9.6
					EAST	13,931	11,612	-2,319	-16.6

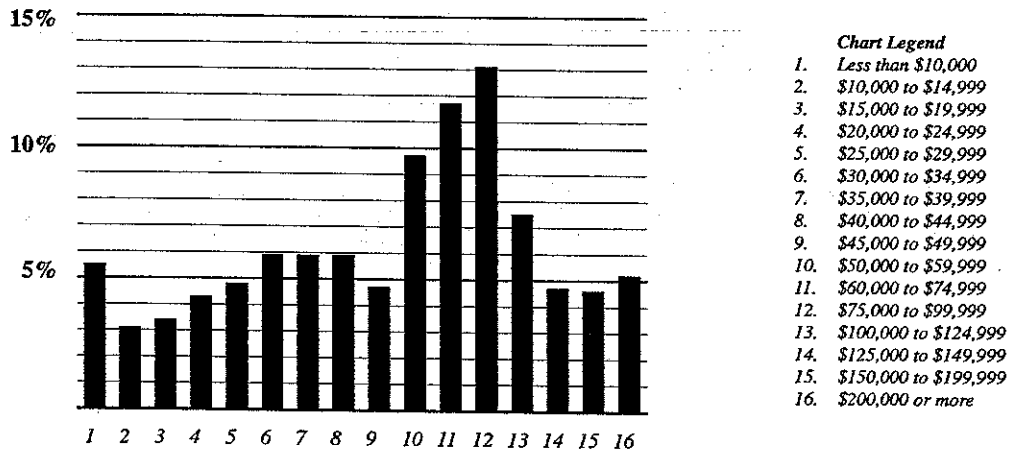
Trends in Economic Well-Being

MANY AFFLUENT HOMES AND PEOPLE

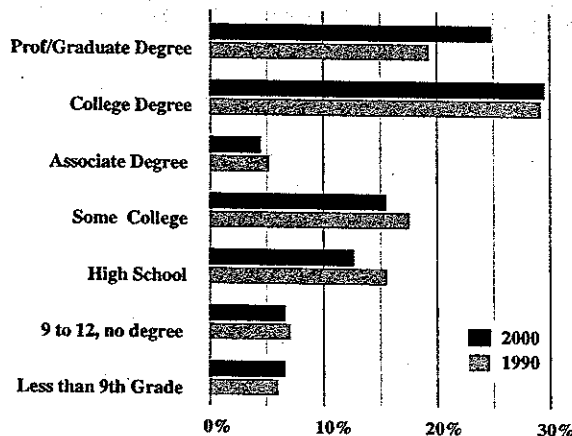
Results from the 2000 Census show that, of the 3,141 counties and independent cities in the United States, Alexandria ranks in the **Top 1 To 3 percent nationally** on all the standard indicators of economic and social well-being: per capita income, household and family income; and the percentage of the population with college and advanced degrees. It ranks...

9th	in the nation	in per capita income
7th	in percentage with college degrees
7th	in percentage with advanced degrees
48th	in percentage of households with incomes above \$150,000
80th	in median family income

ONE OF FIVE HOUSEHOLDS (22%) REPORTED AN INCOME OF \$100,000 OR MORE.



MORE THAN HALF OF ALL RESIDENTS HAVE A COLLEGE DEGREE, A QUARTER HAVE ADVANCED DEGREES.

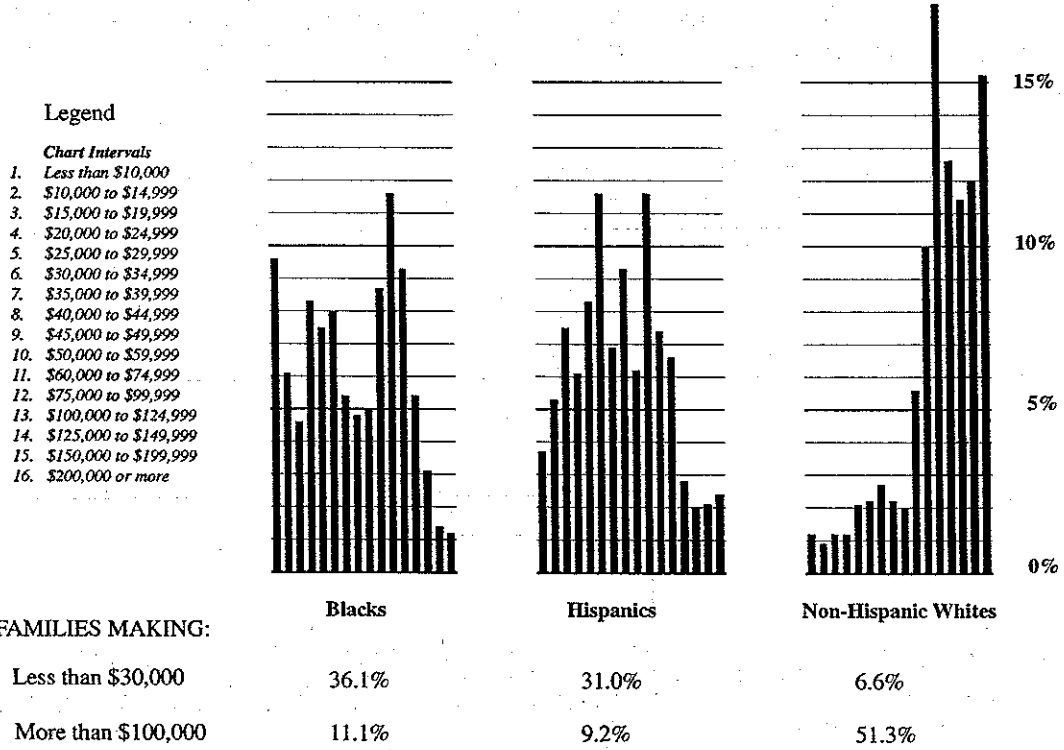


Big jump in percentage with advanced degrees last decade

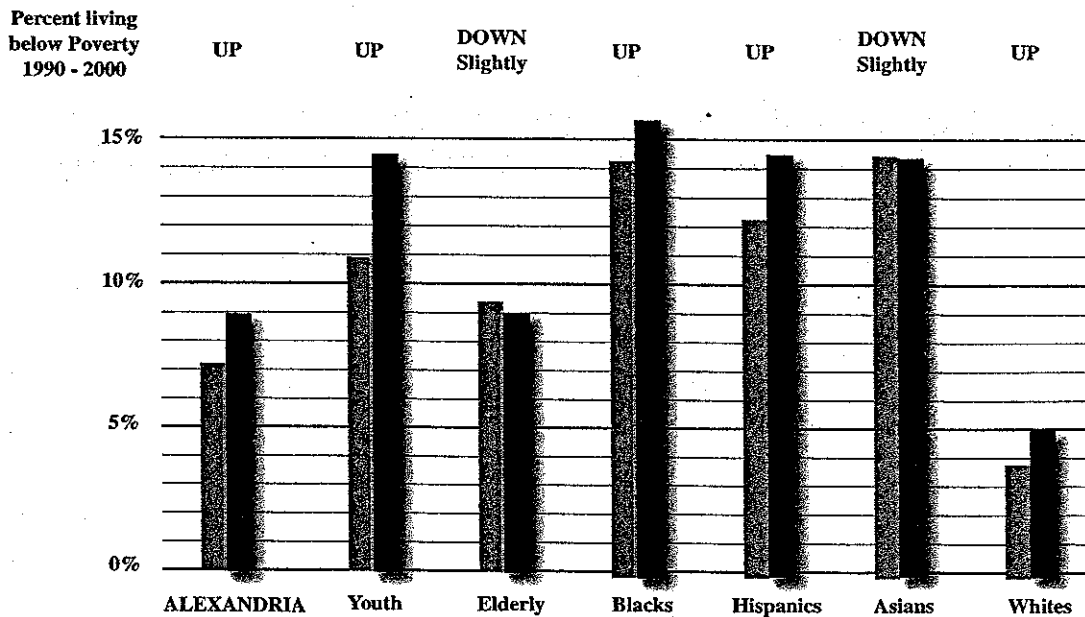
WIDENING GAP BETWEEN HAVES AND HAVE NOTS

Prosperity of the 1990s lifted real incomes for many Alexandrians, but a large segment of the community did not go along for the ride.

DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY INCOME - BY RACE/ETHNICITY

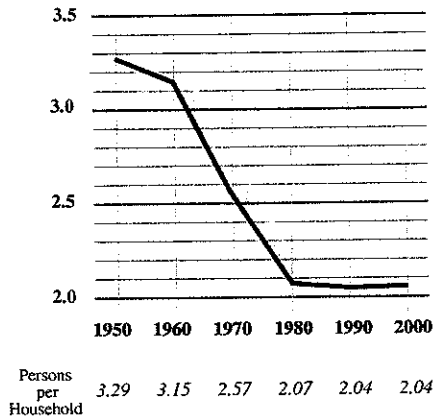


POVERTY INCREASED LAST DECADE, DESPITE THE ECONOMIC BOOM,

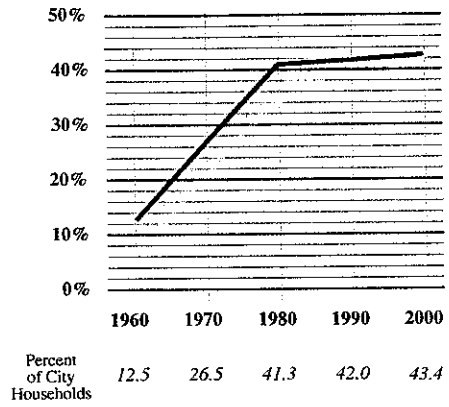


TRENDS IN ALEXANDRIA HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

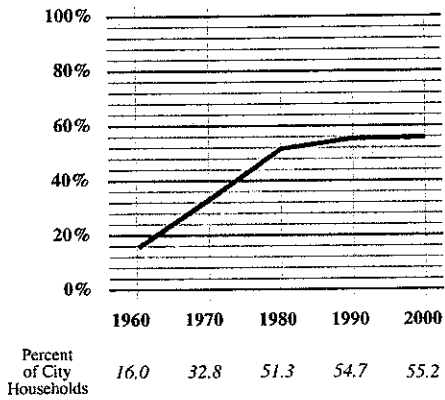
Average Household Size



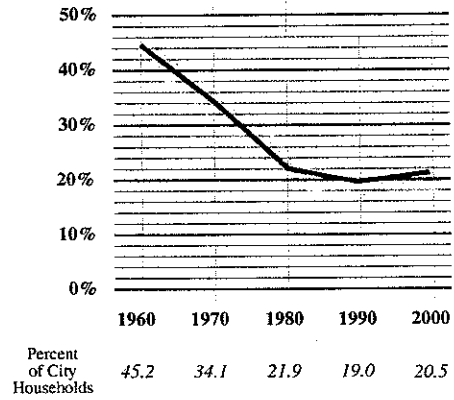
Single Person Households



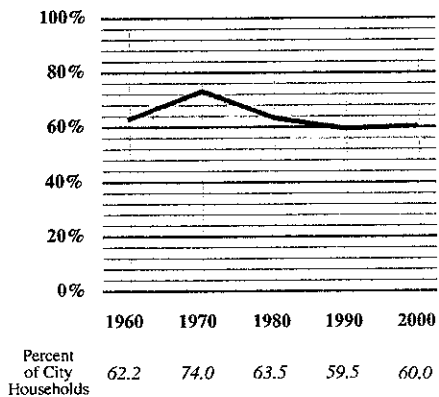
Non-Family Households



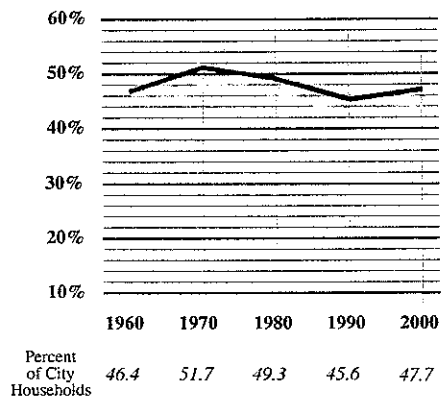
Households with Children under 18



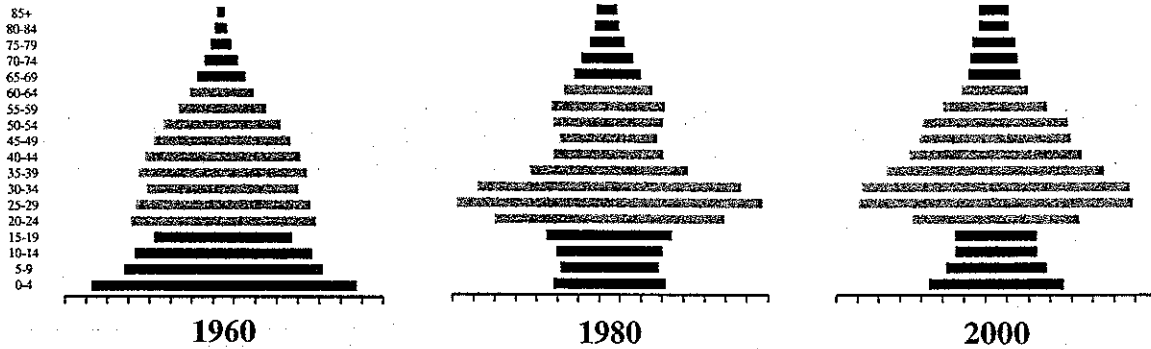
Renter Households



Moved into City within Past 5 Years



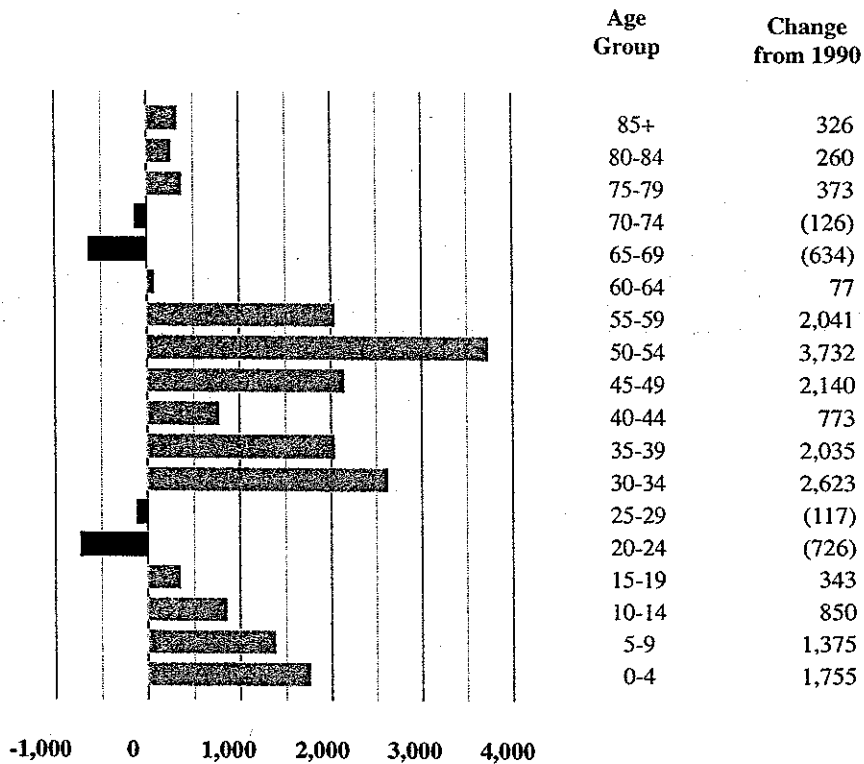
TRENDS IN AGE COMPOSITION



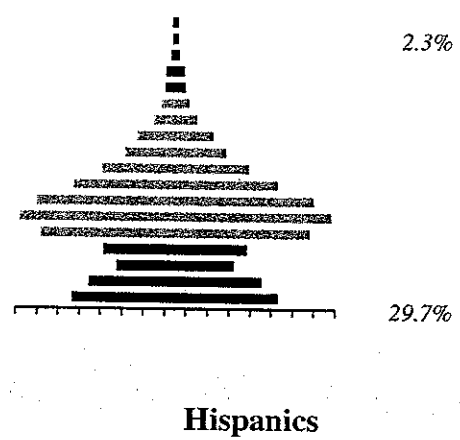
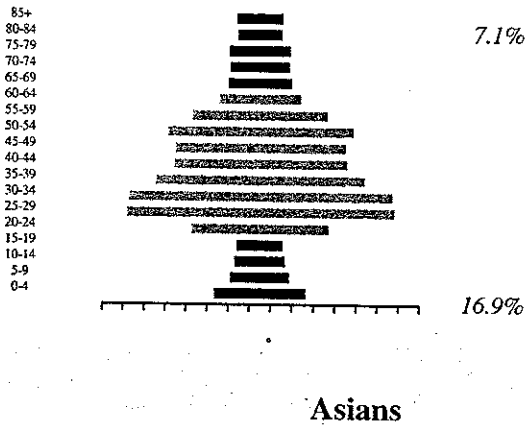
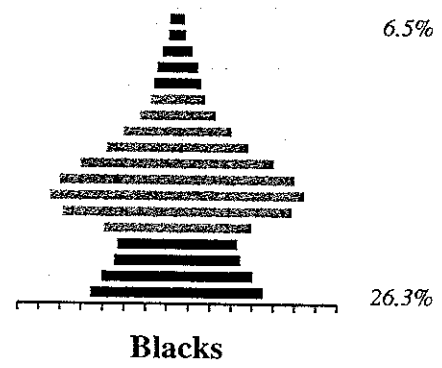
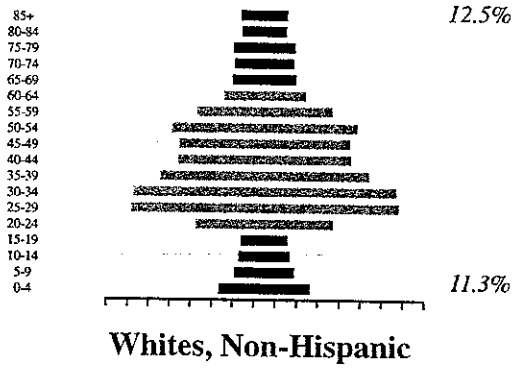
Each tick mark represents 1 percent of the population.

	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Population	61,787	91,023	110,938	103,217	111,183	128,283
Youth (0-19).....	18,421	33,158	34,167	21,427	19,053	23,376
Elderly (65+).....	2,991	4,850	7,351	9,465	11,406	11,605
% Youth.....	29.8	36.4	30.8	20.8	17.1	18.2
% Elderly	4.8	5.3	6.6	9.2	10.3	9.0

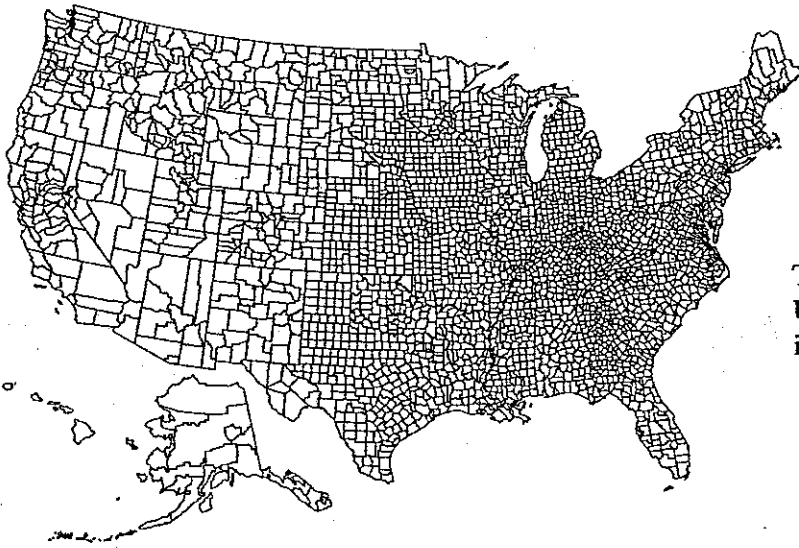
HOW IT CHANGED LAST DECADE



AGE PROFILE OF DIFFERENT RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS IN THE CITY



The figures to the right of the graph represent the percentages of youth (0-19) and elderly (65+).



HOW DOES ALEXANDRIA COMPARE WITH OTHER PLACES IN THE NATION?

There are 3,141 counties and independent cities in the United States. Here s how Alexandria ranked nationally in 1990 and 2000.

	1990	2000
AGE COMPOSITION		
Highest Percentage:		
Youth (18 years and under)	3,138	3,123
Elderly (65 years and over)	2,732	2,934
Highest Ratio of Youth to Elderly*	2,304	2,304
RACE AND ETHNICITY		
Highest Percentage:		
Whites	2,718	2,718
Blacks	464	453
American Indians	1,400	1,400
Asian/Pacific Islanders	64	55
Hispanic	341	339
Foreign Born	46	31
EDUCATION		
Highest Percentage:		
Adults with College Degree	7	7
Adults with Advanced Degree	14	7
INCOME		
Highest:		
Median Household Income	83	107
Median Family Income	49	80
Per Capita Income	9	9
Highest Percentage:		
Households with Incomes \$150,000 and above	53	48
People Living Below Poverty Level	2,946	2,946

	1990	2000
EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS		
Highest Percentage of Workers Employed in:		
Executive, Administrative and Managerial Occ.	2	2
Professional Specialty Occupations	21	21
Highest Labor Force Participation Rates:		
All Workers 16 years and older	10	53
Females 16 years and older	21	39
Highest Percentage		
Families with 2 or more workers	158	158
HOUSING		
Highest:		
Median Housing Values	16	31
Median Contract Rent	16	16
Percentage of Renter-Occupied Housing	17	14
Largest Average Household Size	3,139	3,139
FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS		
Highest Percentage:		
Non-Family Households	3	4
One-Person Households	3	4
Married-Couple with Children Households	3,136	3,127
Children Living in Single Parent Homes	254	254
POPULATION MOBILITY		
Highest Percentage:		
Moved into current residence within past 15 months	65	65
Moved into County/City within past five years	40	17
OTHER		
Longest Average Travel Time to Work	375	423
Most Densely Populated Counties/Independent Cities	11	10

TYPE OF COMMUNITY WE HAVE BECOME?



An Interesting Demographic Comparison From The 1990 Census



Percent of Households that ...

have a family living in them	42	45	81
' ' single-person	49	42	13

Average Household Size	1.99	2.04	3.04
------------------------------	------	------	------

Percent of Population that ...

is 18 yrs and under	18	16	32
is 65+ years	13	10	3
is foreign-born	26	16	6
has an advanced degree	20	20	9