

Appendix B: Population Profile, City of Alexandria

Total Population

In 2017, the estimated population of the City of Alexandria was 154,700. Figure B1 shows the share of the population distributed by Census Tract. Between 2012 and 2017, Alexandria experienced a two percent average annual growth in population. Figure B2 shows how Alexandria's population changed from 2012 to 2017 by Census tract.

Figure B1. Share of Population by Census Tract, City of Alexandria (2017)

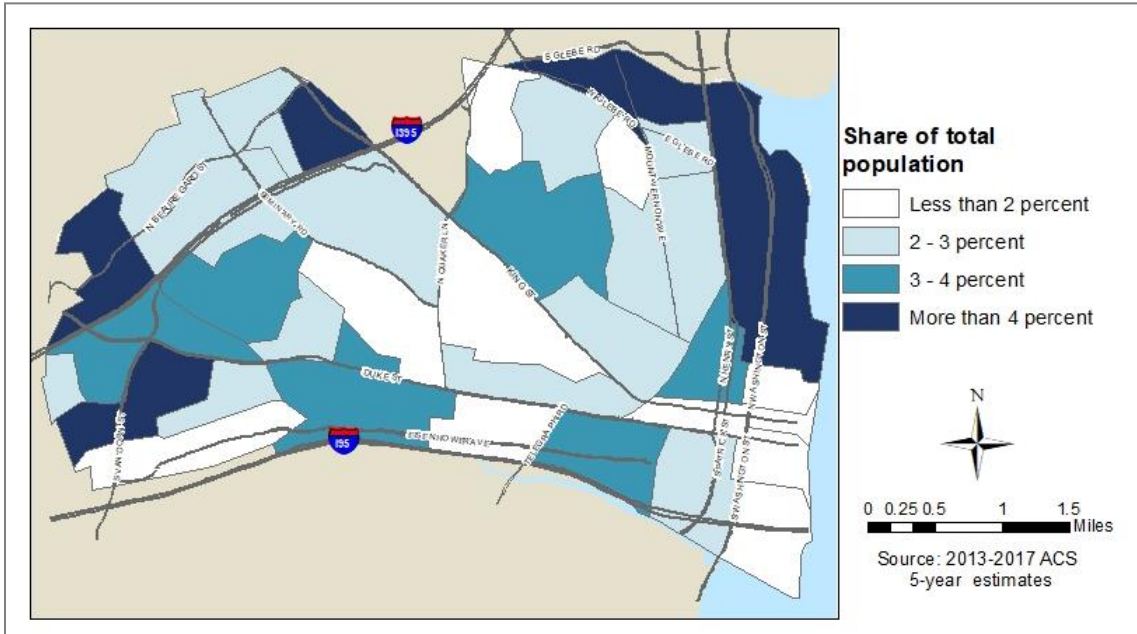
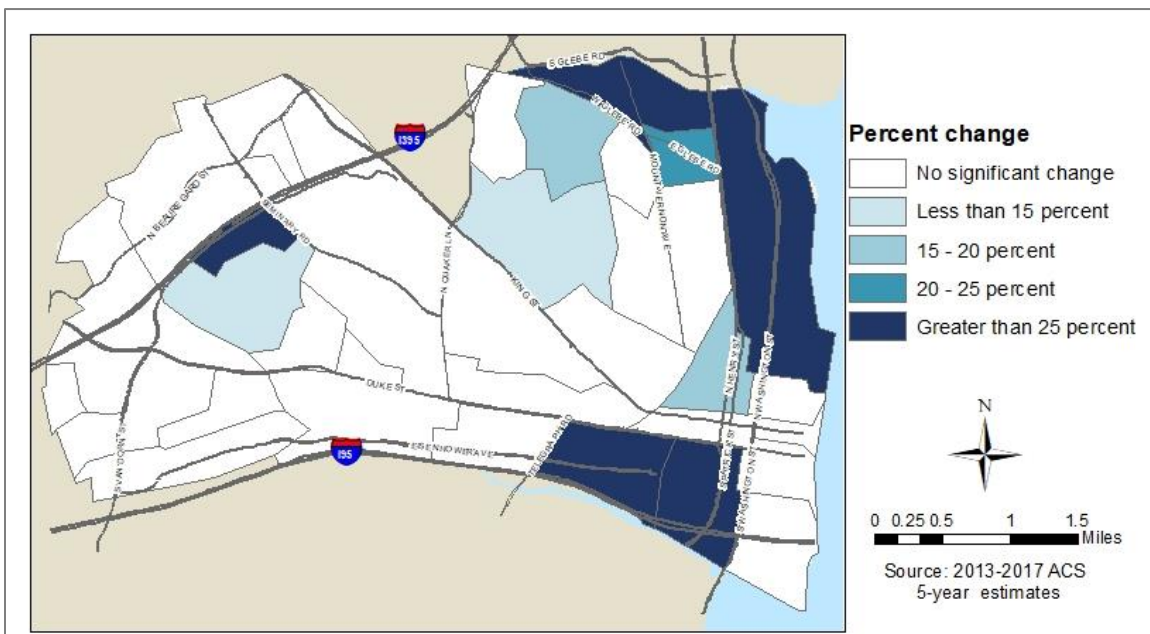


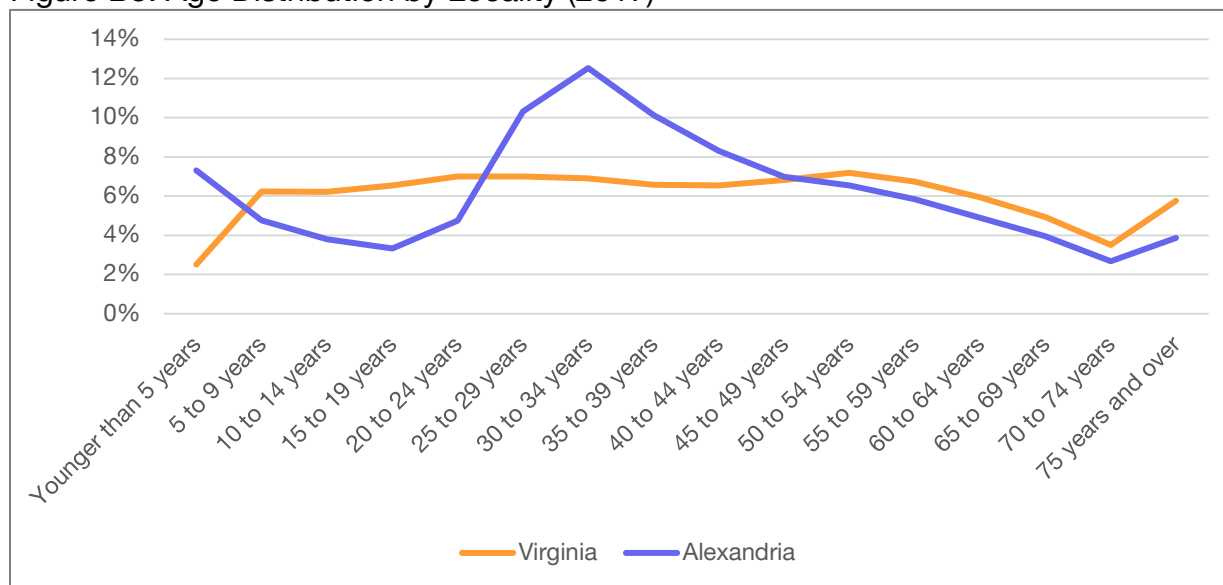
Figure B2. 2012 to 2017 Population change by Census Tract, City of Alexandria



Age

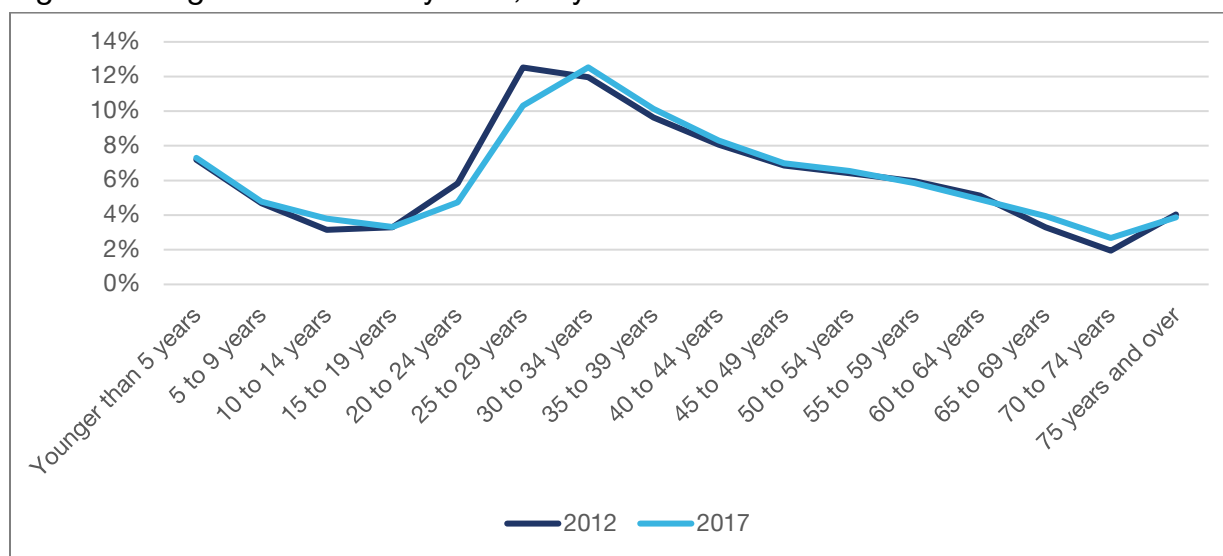
Alexandria's median age is 36.4 years, compared to 38 years for Virginia (Figure B3). The median age in Alexandria increased by two percent from 2012 to 2017, and the proportion of residents 65–74 years old was larger in 2017 than in 2012 (Figure B4). Age distribution is similar between males and females in Alexandria (Figure B5). Overall, 52 percent of Alexandrians are female. A larger proportion of females 75 years and older is reflective of longer life expectancy among females. Figures B6 and B7 show the geographic distribution of Alexandria residents by age. The median age is younger in areas in the West End and Arlandria, and older in Old Town and Central Alexandria.

Figure B3. Age Distribution by Locality (2017)



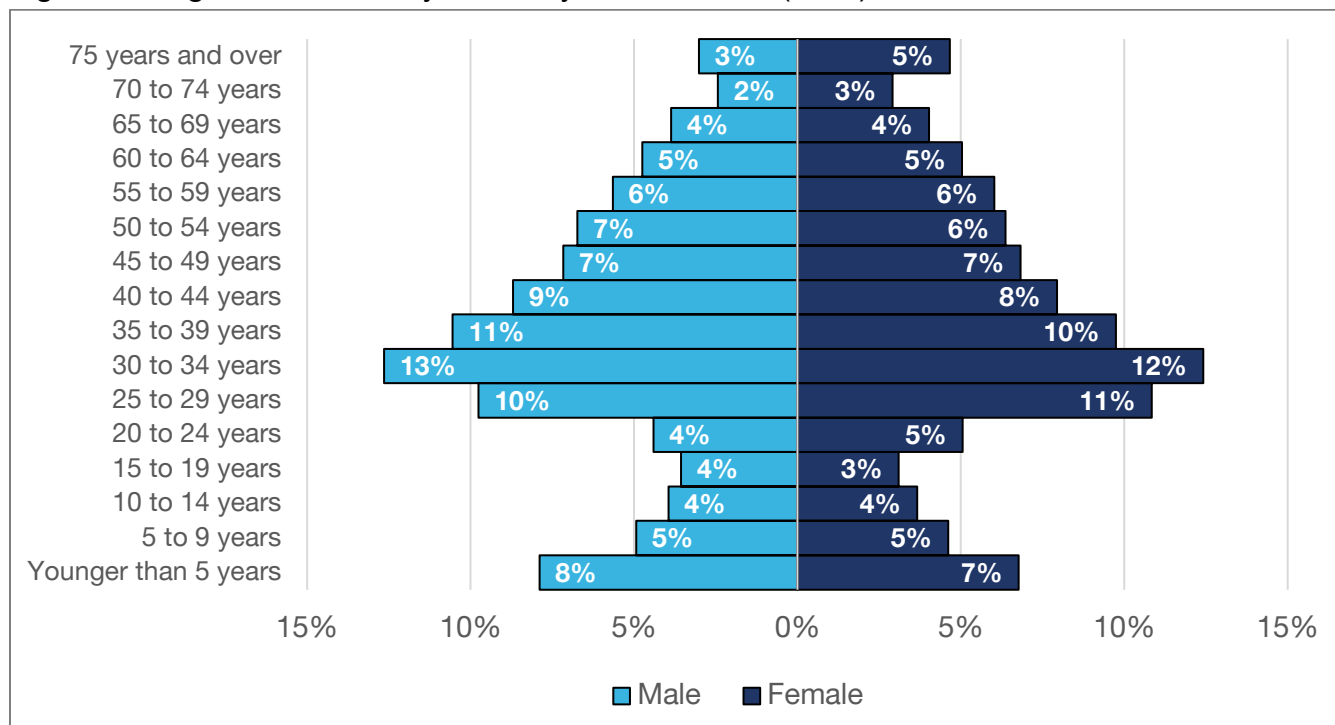
Source: 2013-2017 ACS 5-year estimates.

Figure B3. Age Distribution by Year, City of Alexandria



Source: 2008-2012 and 2013-2017 ACS 5-year estimates.

Figure B5. Age Distribution by Sex, City of Alexandria (2017)



Source: 2013-2017 ACS 5-year estimates.

Figure B6. Age Distribution by Census Tract, City of Alexandria (2017)

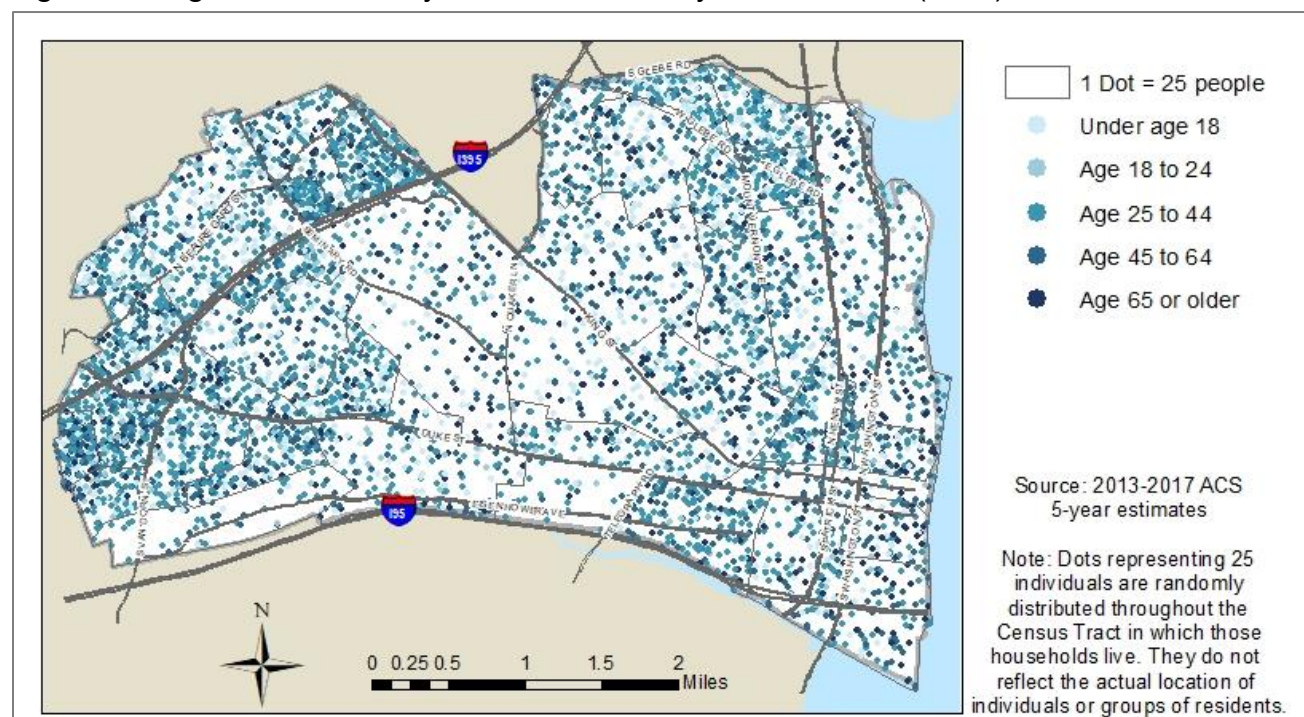
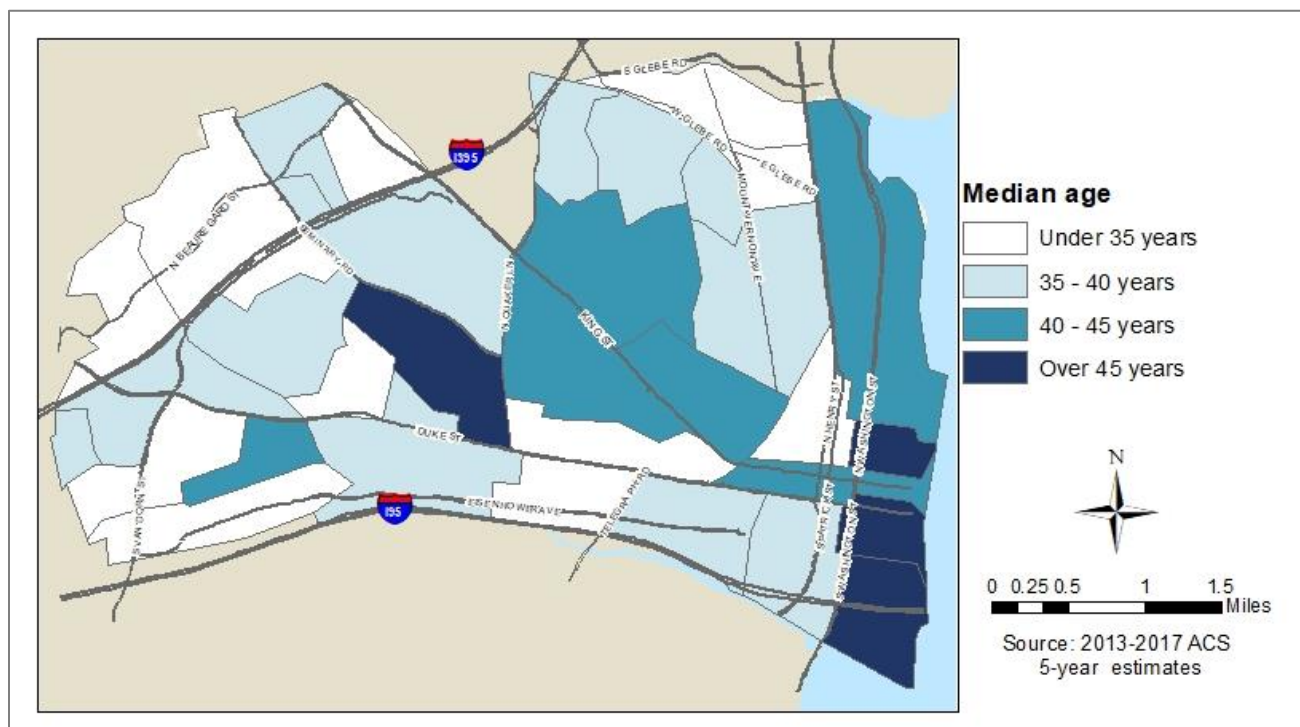


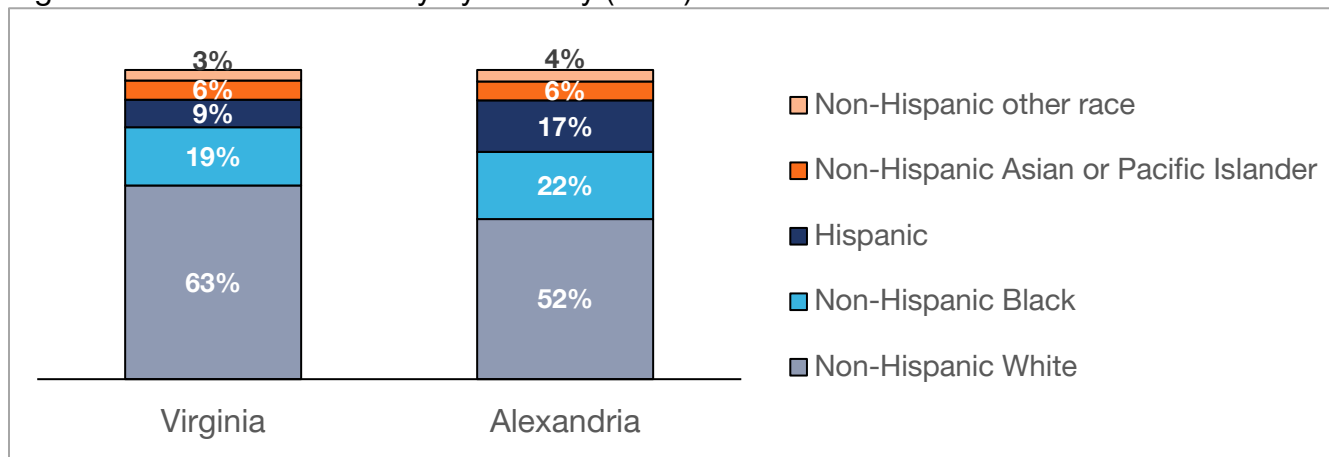
Figure B7. Median Age by Census Tract, City of Alexandria (2017)



Race and Ethnicity

Alexandria's population is racially and ethnically diverse, and has a lower proportion of white, non-Hispanics than Virginia has overall (Figure B8). Figures B9 through B11 show the geographic distribution and density of Alexandrians by race and ethnicity over time. Black and African American residents make up a larger share of the population in the Landmark/Van Dorn area of the West End (Figure B12). Hispanic residents make up a larger share of the population in the neighborhoods of Arlandria and Beauregard in the West End (Figure B13).

Figure B8. Race and Ethnicity by Locality (2017)



Source: 2013-2017 ACS 5-year estimates.

Figure B9. Race and Ethnicity Distribution by Census Tract, City of Alexandria (2000)

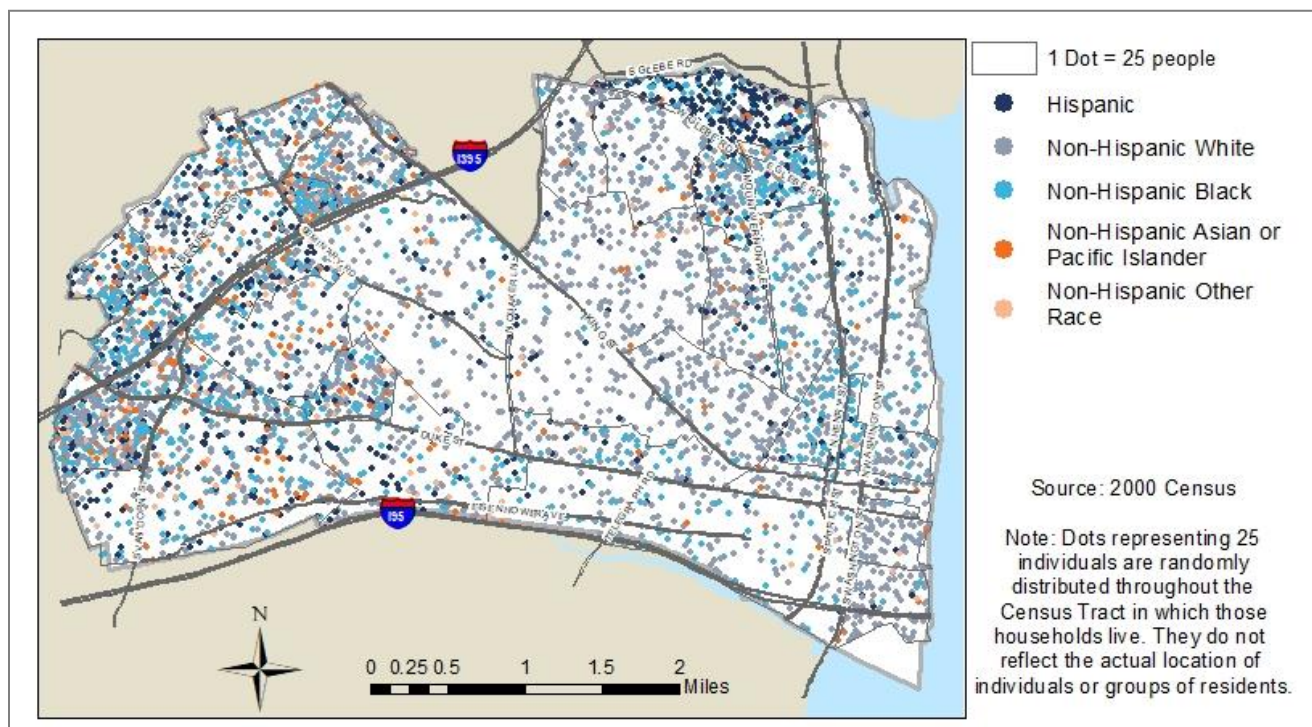


Figure B10. Race and Ethnicity Distribution by Census Tract, City of Alexandria (2010)

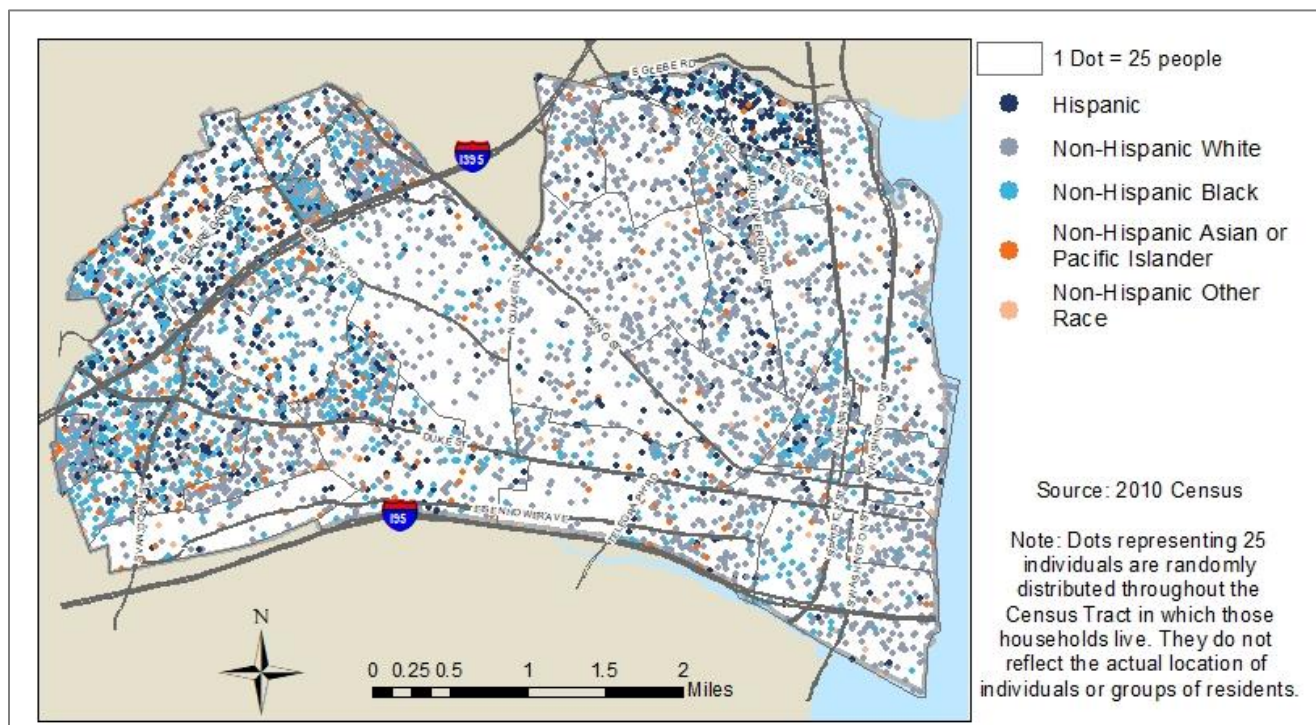


Figure B11. Race and Ethnicity Distribution by Census Tract, City of Alexandria (2017)

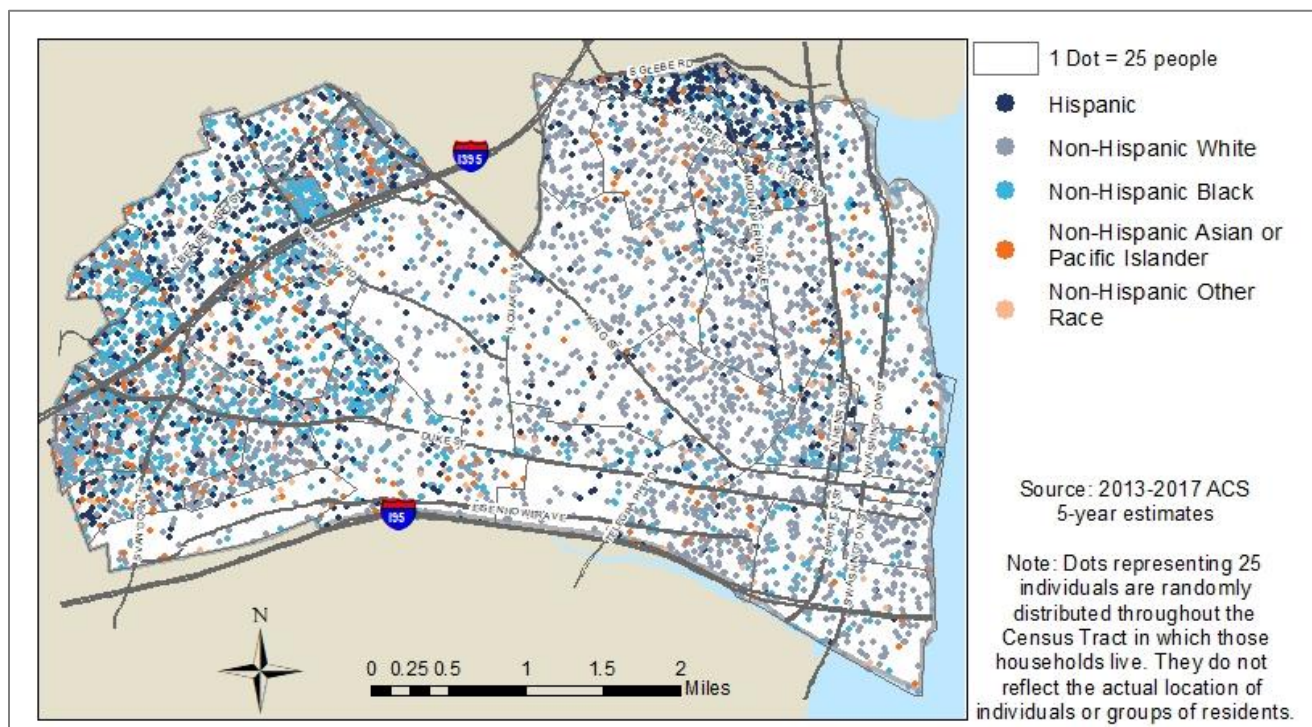


Figure B12. Share of Black or African American, non-Hispanic Residents by Census Tract, City of Alexandria (2017)

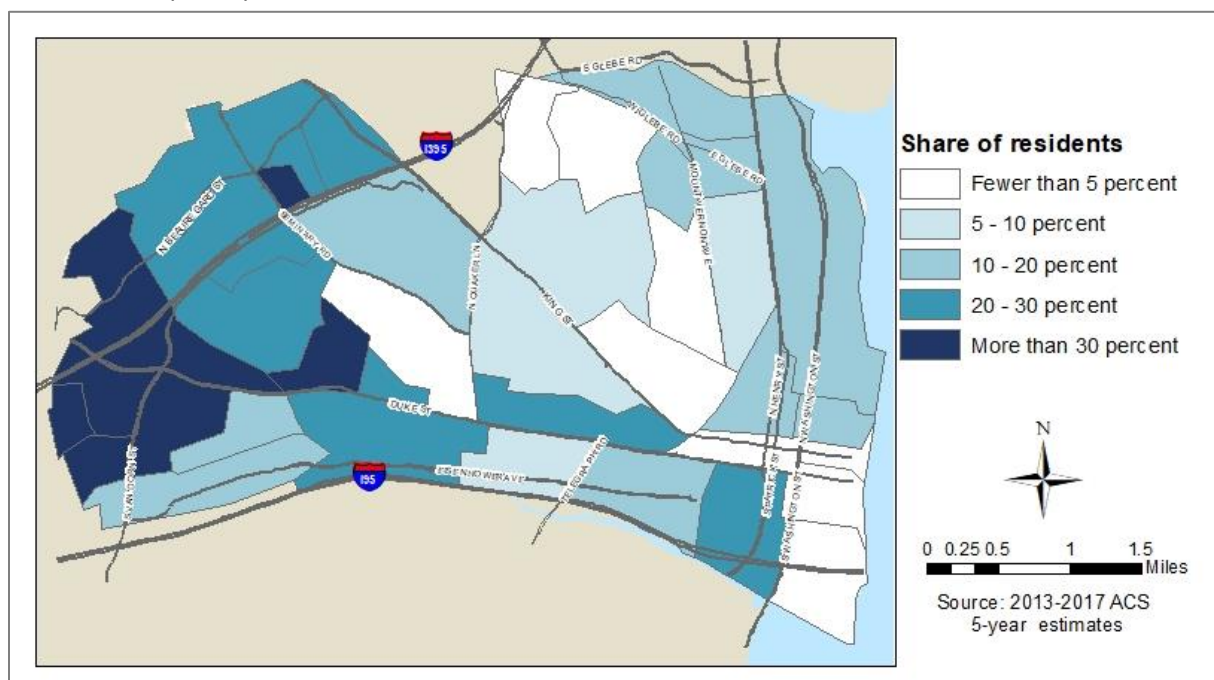
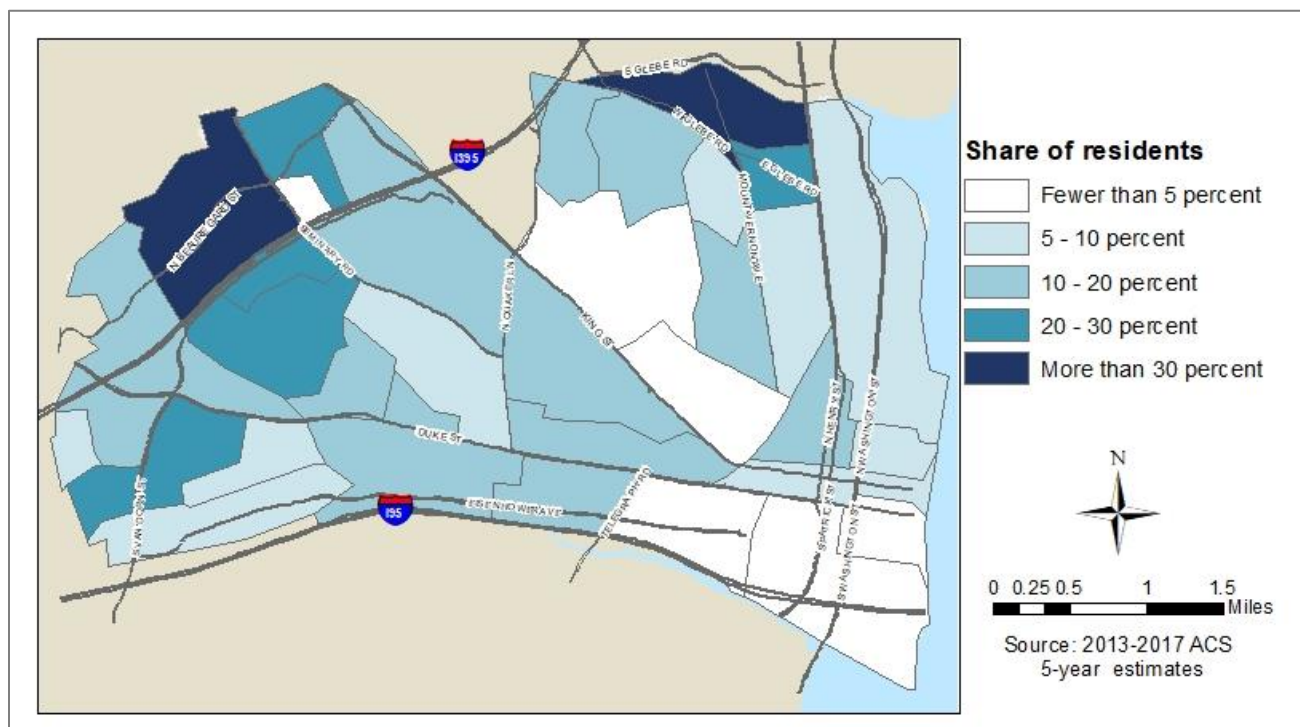


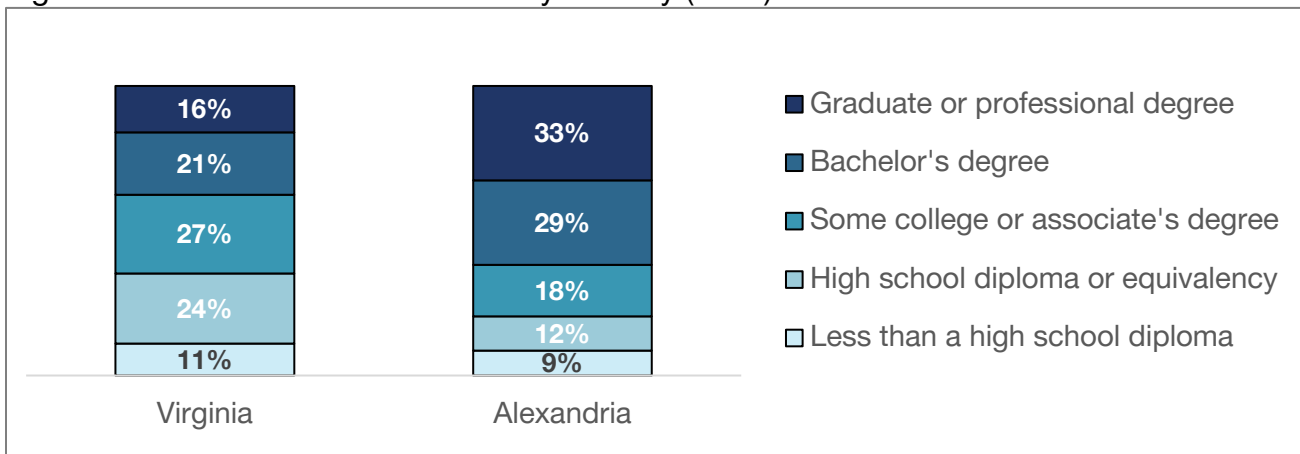
Figure B13. Share of Hispanic residents by Census Tract, City of Alexandria (2017)



Education

Alexandrian's are highly educated compared with Virginia overall. A third (33%) of Alexandrian's hold a graduate or professional degree or higher, and more than half (62%) of Alexandrians hold at least a Bachelor's degree (Figure B14). Still, nearly one in ten Alexandrians do not have a high school diploma, and in neighborhoods in the West End and Arlandria, less than half the population holds a 4-year college degree (Figure B15–B16).

Figure B14. Educational Attainment by Locality (2017)



Source: 2013-2017 ACS 5-year estimates.

Figure B15. Educational Attainment Distribution by Census Tract, City of Alexandria (2017)

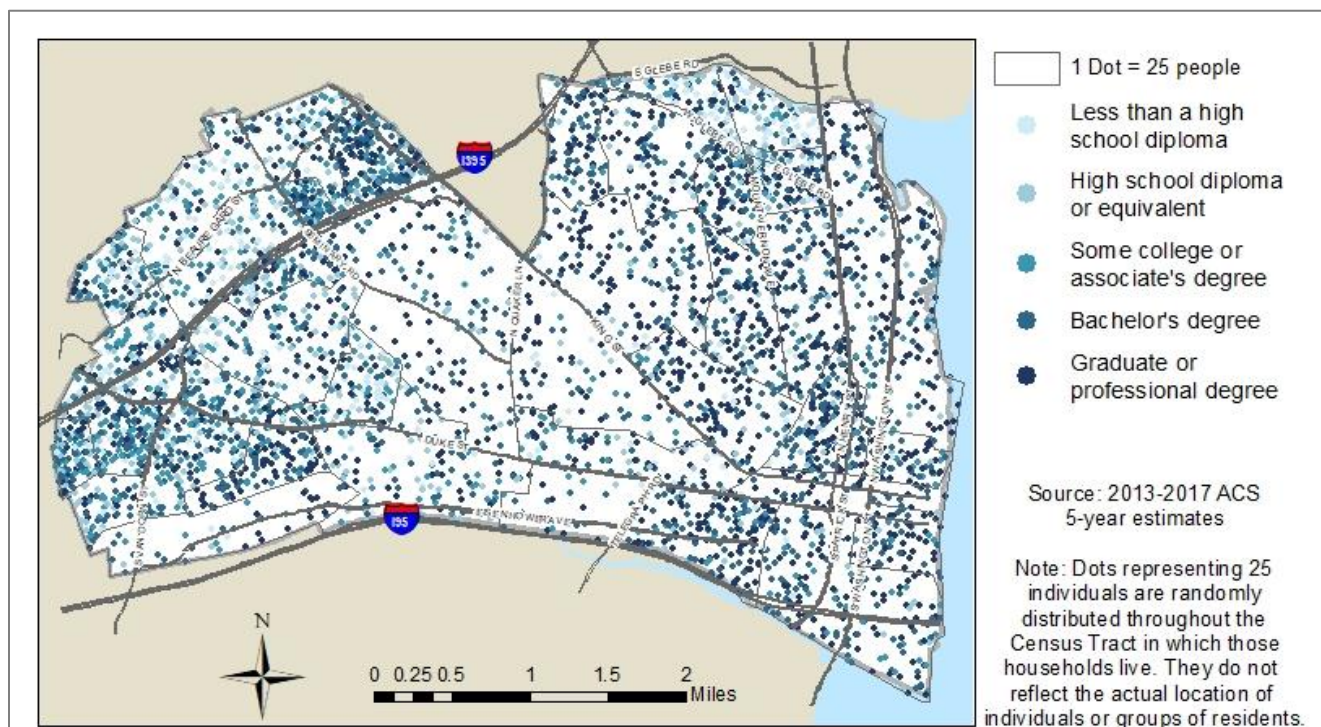
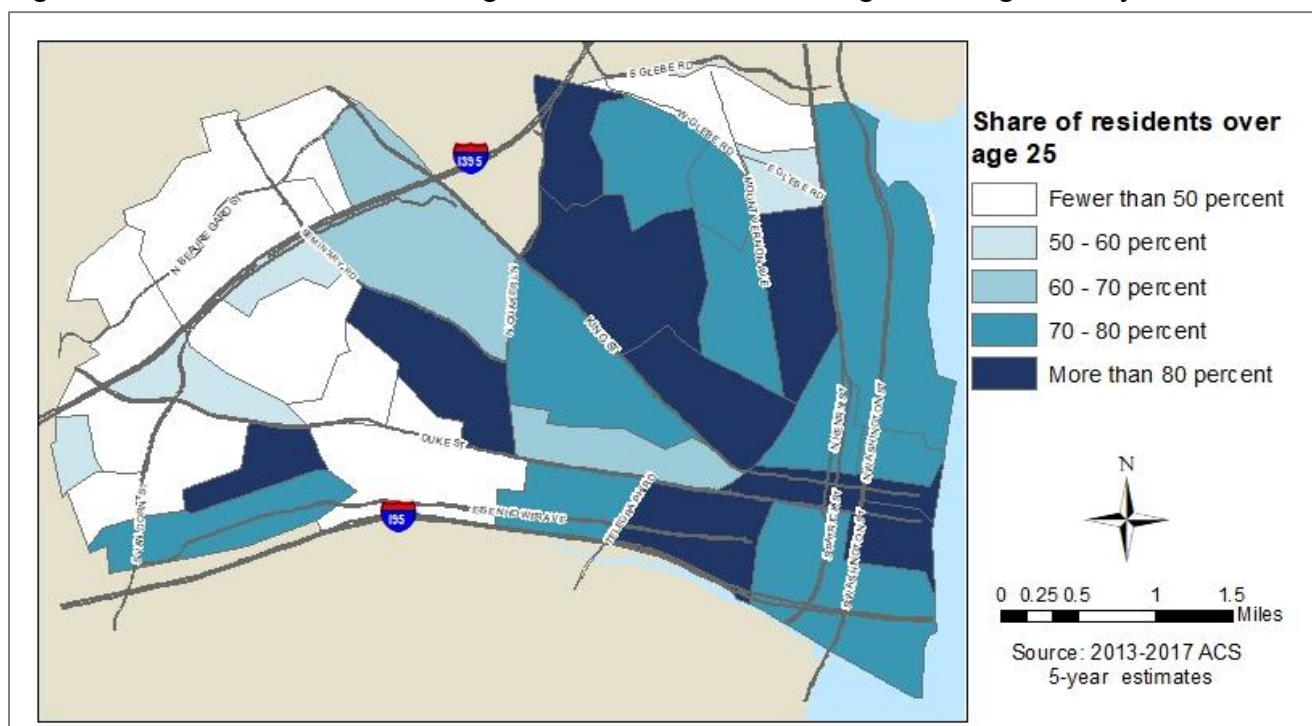


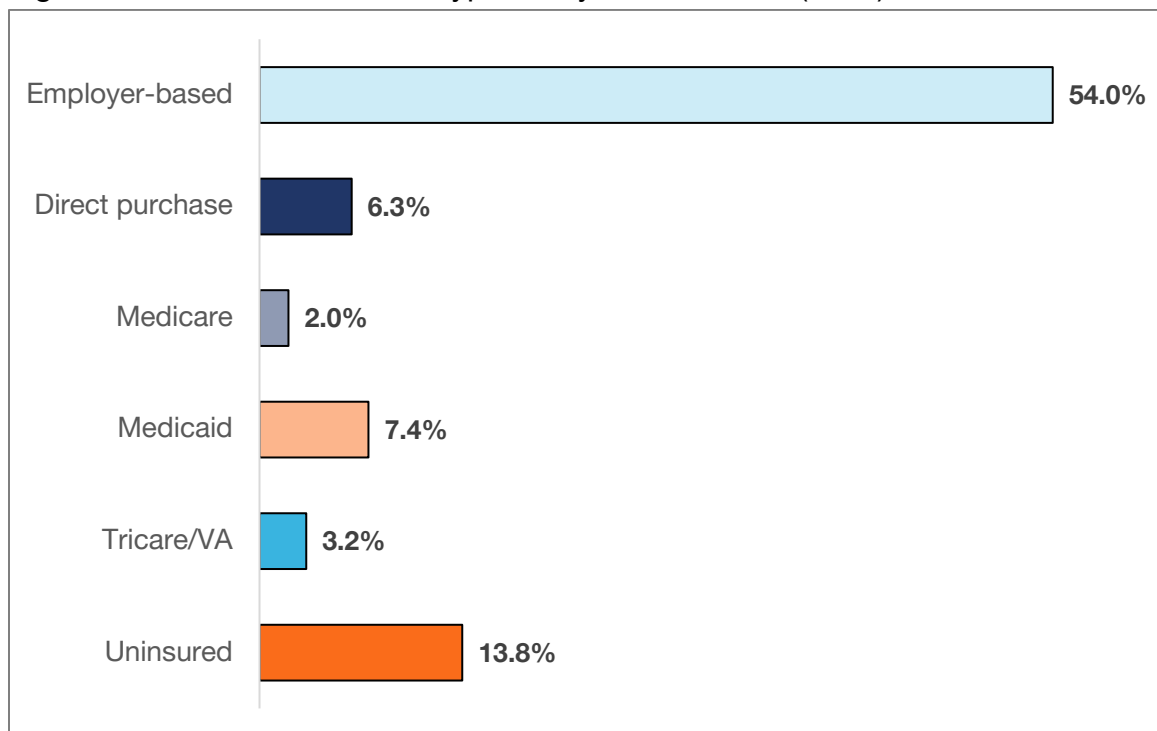
Figure B16. Share of Residents Age 25+ with Bachelor's Degree or Higher, City of Alexandria (2017)



Health Insurance

The majority of Alexandrians (54%) get their health insurance coverage through an employer; however, about 14 percent of Alexandria residents do not have any health insurance coverage (Figure B17). Neighborhoods in the West End and Arlandria have a higher density of communities without health insurance coverage (Figure B18). These neighborhoods also have higher densities of communities that rely on Medicaid and Medicare for health coverage. Residents living in Arlandria, Landmark, and Beauregard are uninsured at rates higher than Alexandria overall (Figure B19).

Figure B17. Health Insurance Types, City of Alexandria (2017)



Source: 2013-2017 ACS 5-year estimates.

Figure B18. Distribution of Health Insurance Types by Census Tract, City of Alexandria (2017)

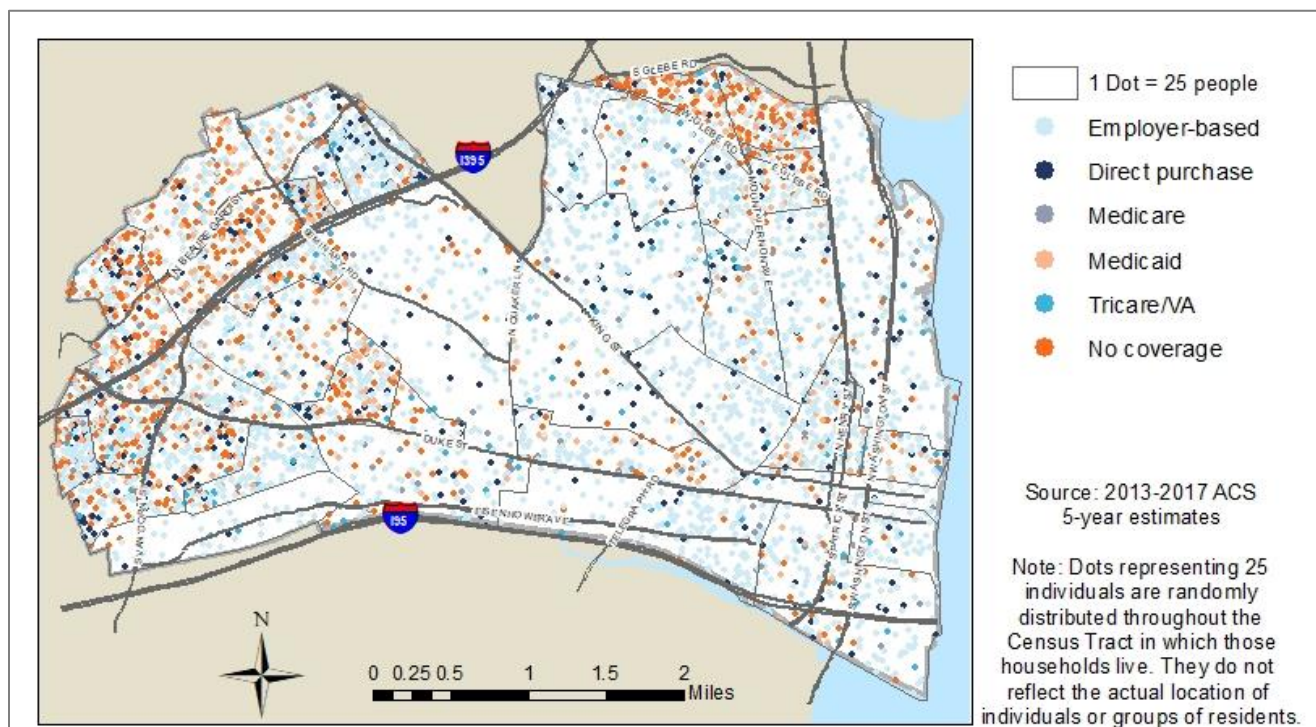
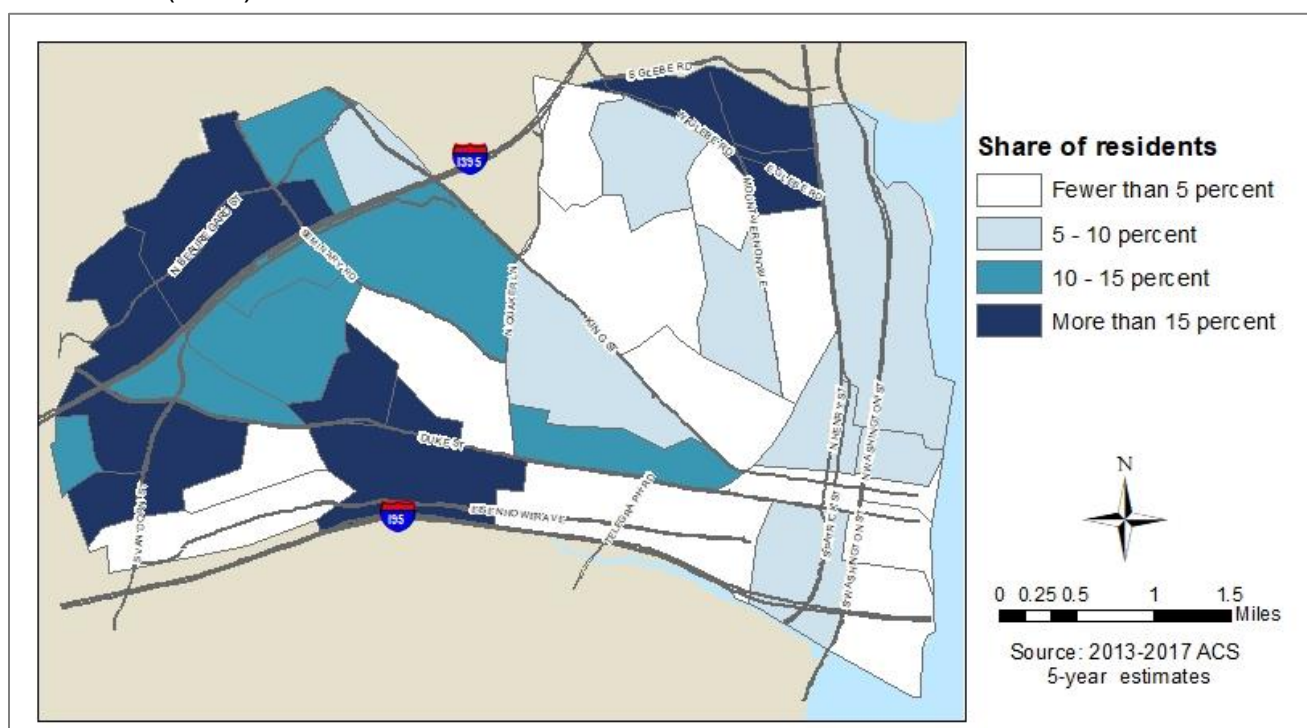


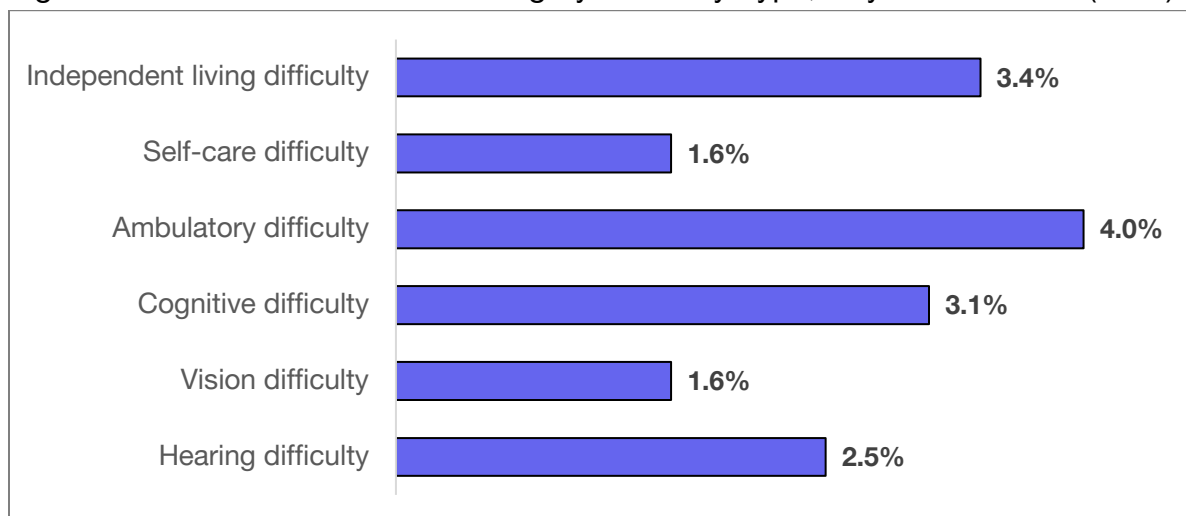
Figure B19. Share of Residents without Health Insurance Coverage by Census Tract, City of Alexandria (2017)



Disability

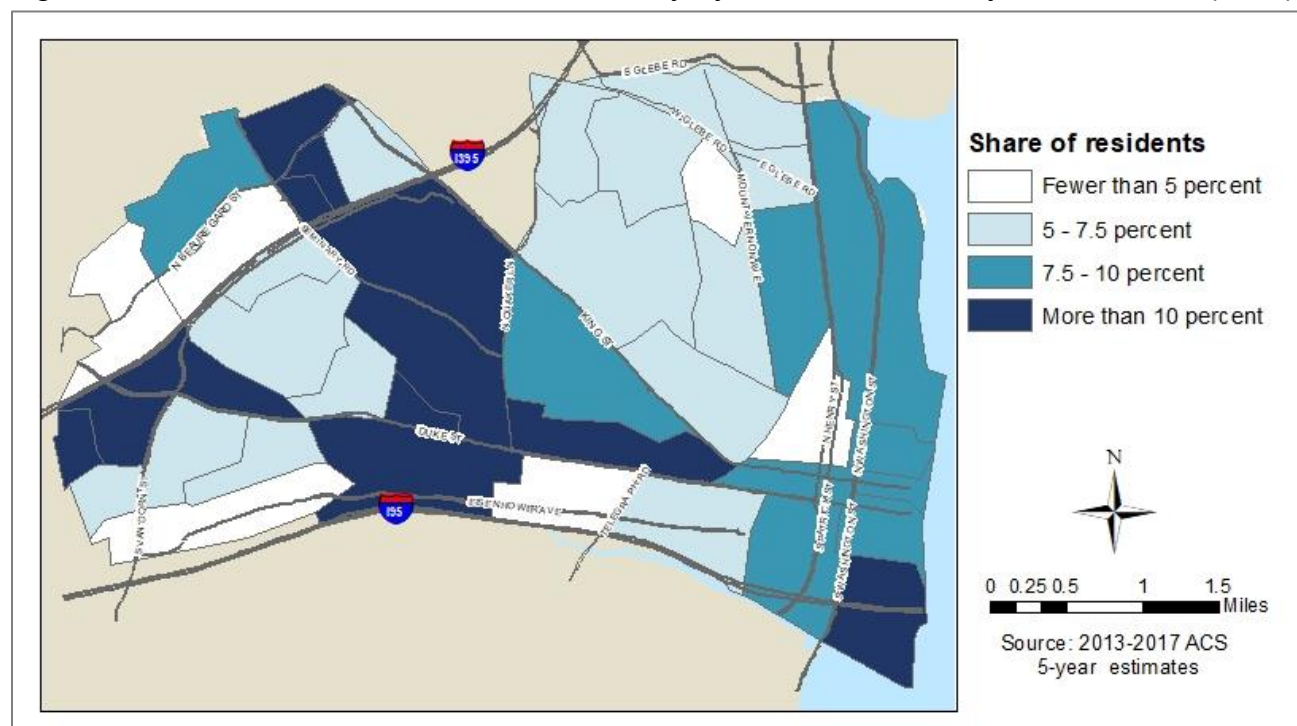
About 1 in 14 (7.1%) Alexandria residents are living with a disability. The most common disabilities among Alexandria residents are ambulatory and independent living difficulties (Figure B20). A greater proportion of residents living with disability live in central Alexandria where many long term and skilled nursing facilities are located (Figure B21).

Figure B20. Share of Residents Living by Disability Type, City of Alexandria (2017)



Source: 2013-2017 ACS 5-year estimates.

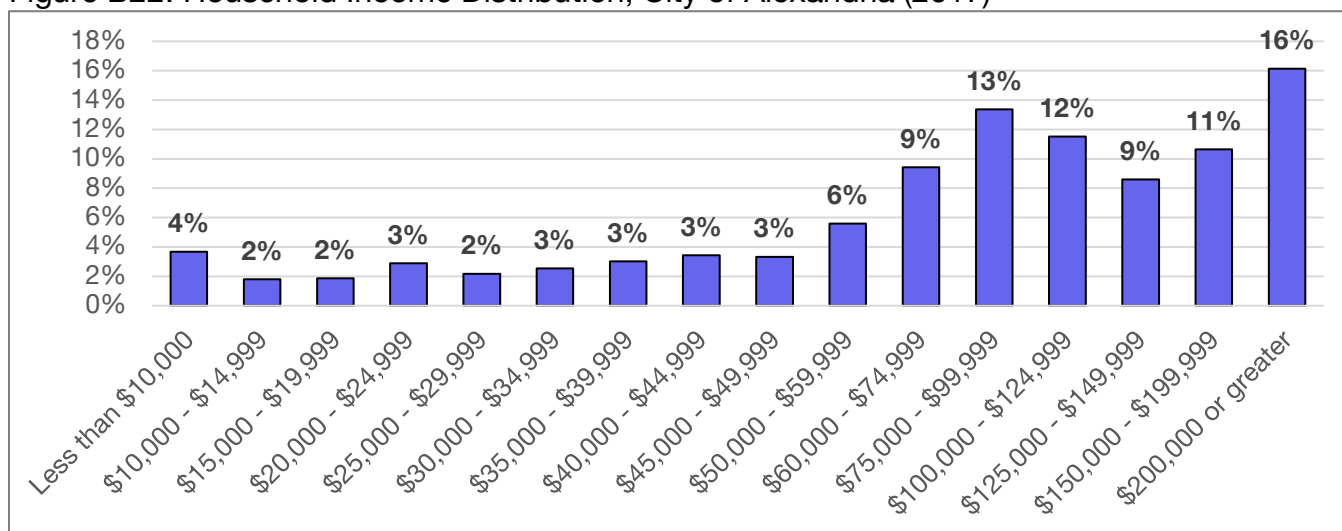
Figure B21. Share of Residents with a Disability by Census Tract, City of Alexandria (2017)



Income

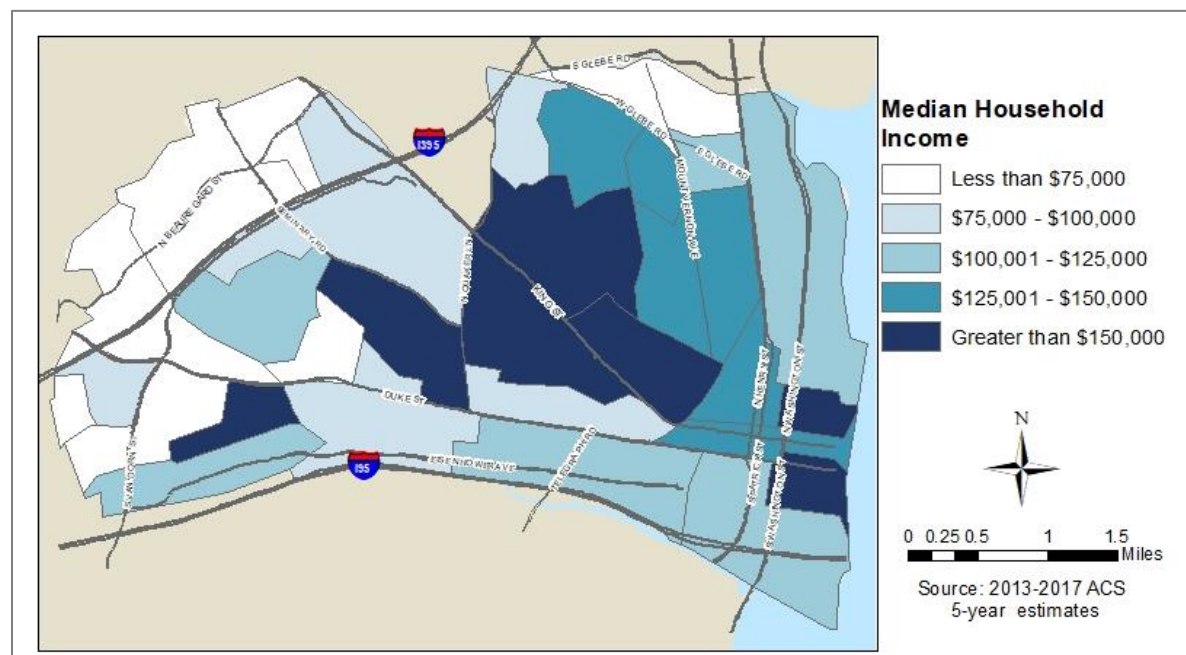
Alexandria's median household income is \$93,400 with most Alexandrians earning more than \$50,000 a year (Figure B22). Although Alexandria's median income is high when compared with the state median (\$68,800), there are stark differences in median income between neighborhoods, and even between neighboring Census tracts (Figure B23).

Figure B22. Household Income Distribution, City of Alexandria (2017)



Source: 2013-2017 ACS 5-year estimates.

Figure B23. Median Household Income by Census Tract, City of Alexandria (2017)



Homelessness

Once per year, the Partnership to Prevent and End Homelessness conducts a Point-in-Time (PIT) count of individuals experiencing homelessness. The count occurs each year over a single night in January. At the PIT count in 2018, men without children made up the greatest proportion of people experiencing homelessness (Figure B24). Of households experiencing homelessness who had children in 2018, the vast majority (93%) were single parent households (Figure B25). In 2018, one in five adults experiencing homelessness were living with serious mental illness (Figure B26).

Figure B24. Persons Experiencing Homelessness, City of Alexandria (2018)

Persons Experiencing Homelessness	Number of People	Percent of Total Persons
Total Persons	226	100%
Men without children	99	44%
Women without children	42	19%
Transgender without children	1	0.4%
Adults with children	31	14%
Children	53	23%
Location on Night of Point in Time Count	226	100%
Unsheltered	15	7%
Sheltered	211	93%

Source: 2018 Point-in-Time Count of Homeless Persons

Figure B25. Households with Children Experiencing Homelessness, City of Alexandria (2018)

Households With Adults and Children	Number of Households	Percent of Total Households
Total Households	29	100%
Single Parent Households	27	93%
Location on the Night of the Count	29	
Place not meant for Human Habitation	0	0%
Winter Shelter	2	7%
Emergency Shelter	17	59%
Domestic Violence Shelter	3	10%
Transitional Housing	7	24%

Source: 2018 Point-in-Time Count of Homeless Persons

Figure B26. Subpopulations of Adults Experiencing Homelessness, City of Alexandria (2018)

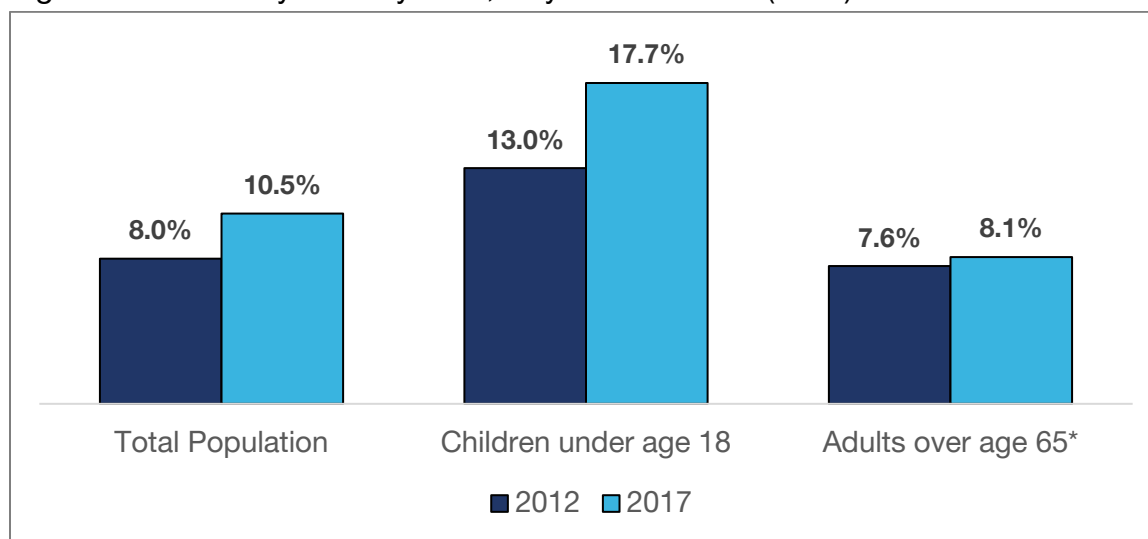
Subpopulations (All Adults)	Number of People	Percent of Total Persons
Veterans	8	5%
Substance Use Disorder	31	18%
Serious Mental Illness	36	21%
Co-Occurring	22	13%
Physical Disability	16	9%
Chronic Health Conditions	22	13%
HIV/AIDS	5	3%
Limited English Proficiency	4	2%
History of Foster Care	15	9%
Institutional Discharge	26	15%
Homeless due to Domestic Violence	11	5%

Source: 2018 Point-in-Time Count of Homeless Persons

Poverty

One in ten (10.5%) Alexandrians live in poverty and the poverty rate overall and among children under 18 increased from 2012 to 2017 (Figure B27). Disparities in poverty rates for residents of color persist in Alexandria and have worsened over time (Figure B28). Alexandria has a slightly lower poverty rate than Virginia has, but has a higher rate of poverty among children under 18 years than Virginia has (Figure B29). A greater share of residents in the West End, Arlandria, and the Uptown-Parker-Gray Historic neighborhood experience poverty (Figure B30). A note about these data: the Census Bureau sets the [poverty threshold](#) used for the measuring poverty, and is different from federal poverty guidelines used to determine eligibility.

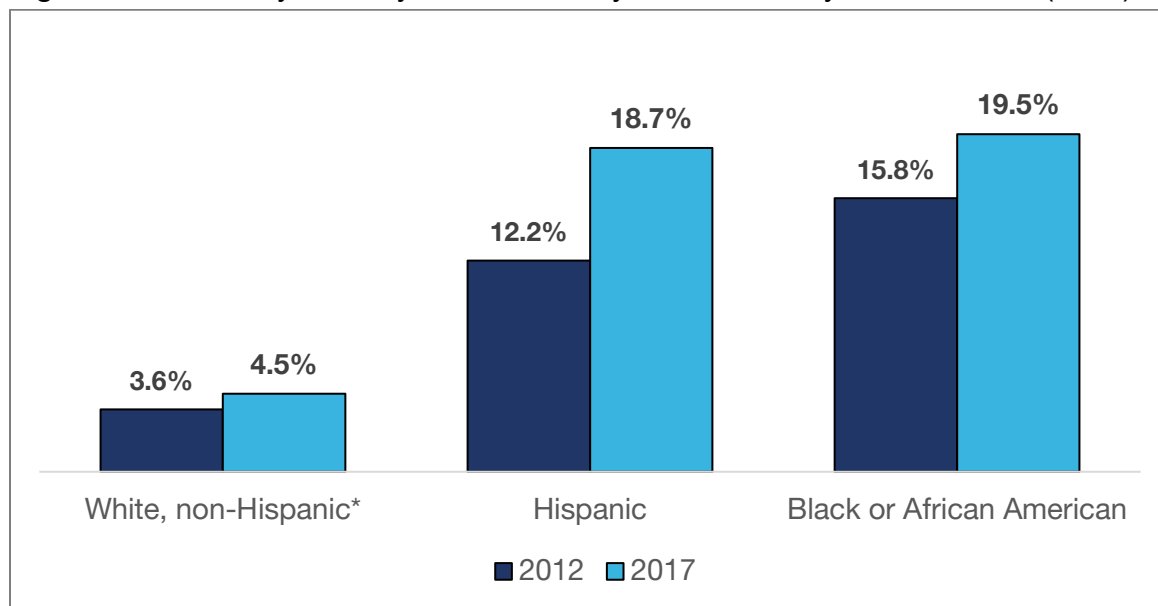
Figure B27. Poverty Rate by Year, City of Alexandria (2017)



Source: 2008-2012 and 2013-2017 ACS 5-year estimates

*The change in the poverty rate for adults over age 65 between 2012 and 2017 is not statistically different.

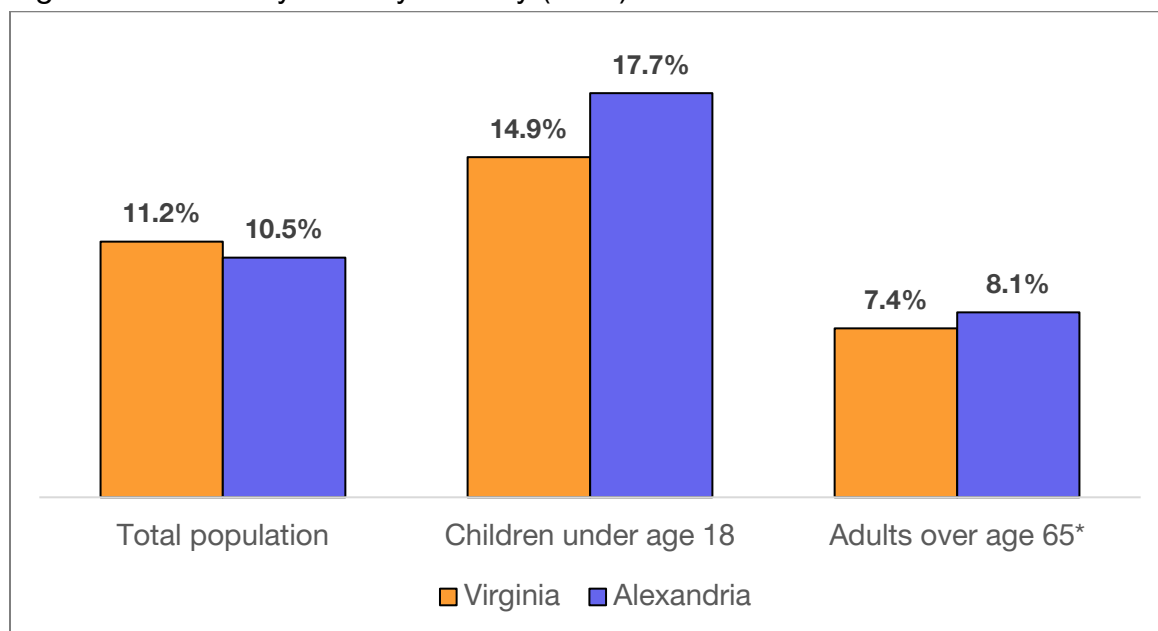
Figure B28. Poverty Rate by Race/Ethnicity and Year, City of Alexandria (2017)



Source: 2008-2012 and 2013-2017 ACS 5-year estimates

*The change in the poverty rate for White, non-Hispanics between 2012 and 2017 is not statistically different.

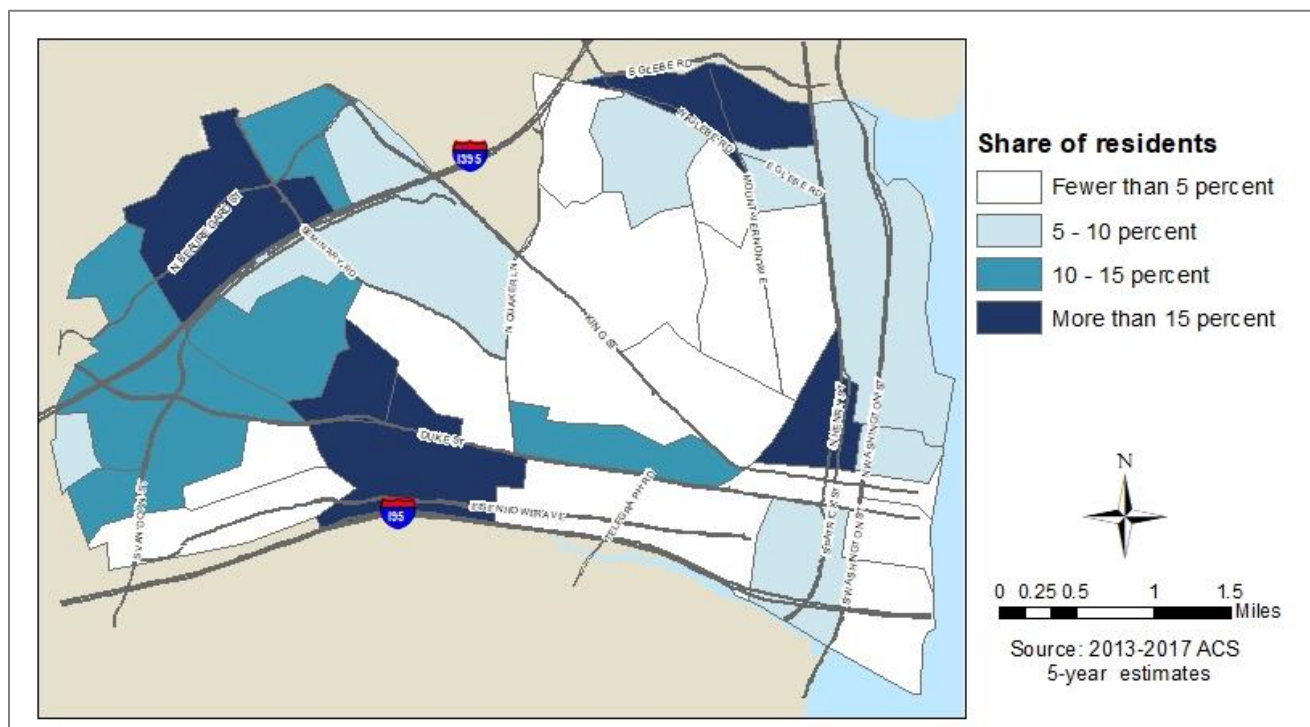
Figure B29. Poverty Rate by Locality (2017)



Source: 2013-2017 ACS 5-year estimates

*The difference in the poverty rate for adults over age 65 between VA and Alexandria is not statistically different.

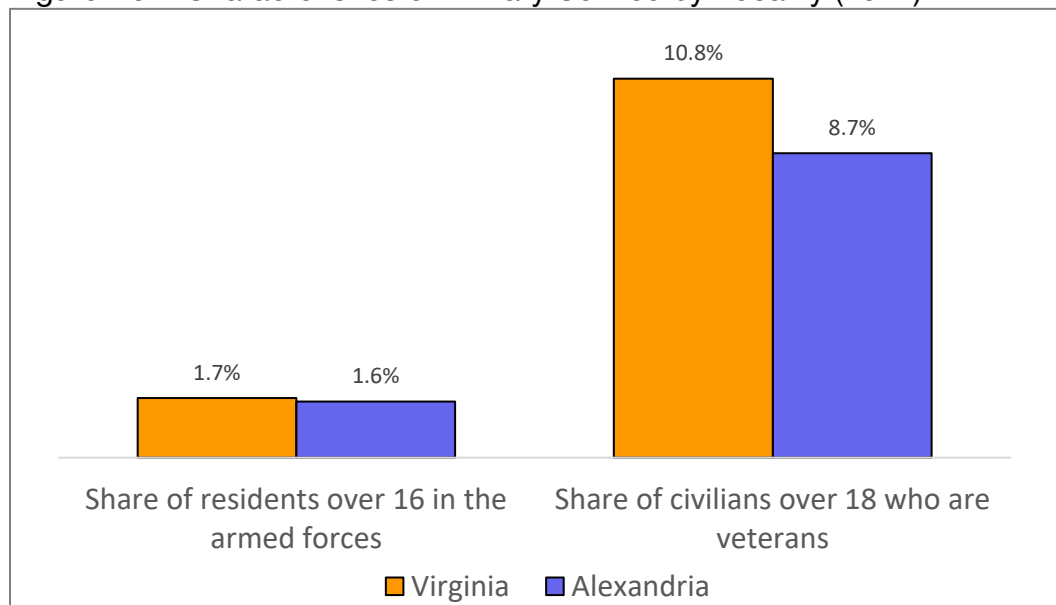
Figure B30. Poverty Distribution by Census Tract, City of Alexandria (2017)



Military Service

Alexandria has a similar proportion of residents currently serving in the armed forces, and a smaller share of civilians over 18 who have served in the armed forces as Virginia has (Figure B31).

Figure B31. Characteristics of Military Service by Locality (2017)



Source: 2008-2012 and 2013-2017 ACS 5-year estimates.

Crime Statistics

Figure B32 shows the number of arrests related to select crimes. Data are from the 2017 Alexandria Police Department Annual Report. The APD also maintains an updated online crime database at <https://apps.alexandriava.gov/CrimeReport/>.

Figure B32. Arrests, City of Alexandria (2017)

Crime Type	2017 Arrests
Homicide	6
Rape	9
Robbery	103
Aggravated Assault	137
Burglary	167
Larceny	2,094
Auto Theft	178
Drug/Narcotic Offenses	952
Driving Under the Influence	381
Drunkenness	459
Liquor Law Violations	407

Source: Alexandria Police Department, 2017 Annual Report.

Distance to Public Recreation Facilities and Full-Service Grocery Stores

Figures B33 and B34 show areas that are within a ½-mile and 1-mile walking distance, and a ½ mile, 1 mile, and 1½-mile driving distance to City Parks and Recreation owned recreation centers and public pools. These maps do not include other specialty community facilities managed by City Parks and Rec or privately owned facilities or pools.

Figures B35 through B36 show areas that are within a ½-mile and 1-mile walking distance, and a ½-mile, 1-mile, and 1½-mile driving distance to full-service, permitted grocery stores. WIC participation is current as of drafting of this report, and may not reflect real-time acceptance of benefits.

Figure B33. Walking Distance to Public Pools and Rec Centers, City of Alexandria (2019)

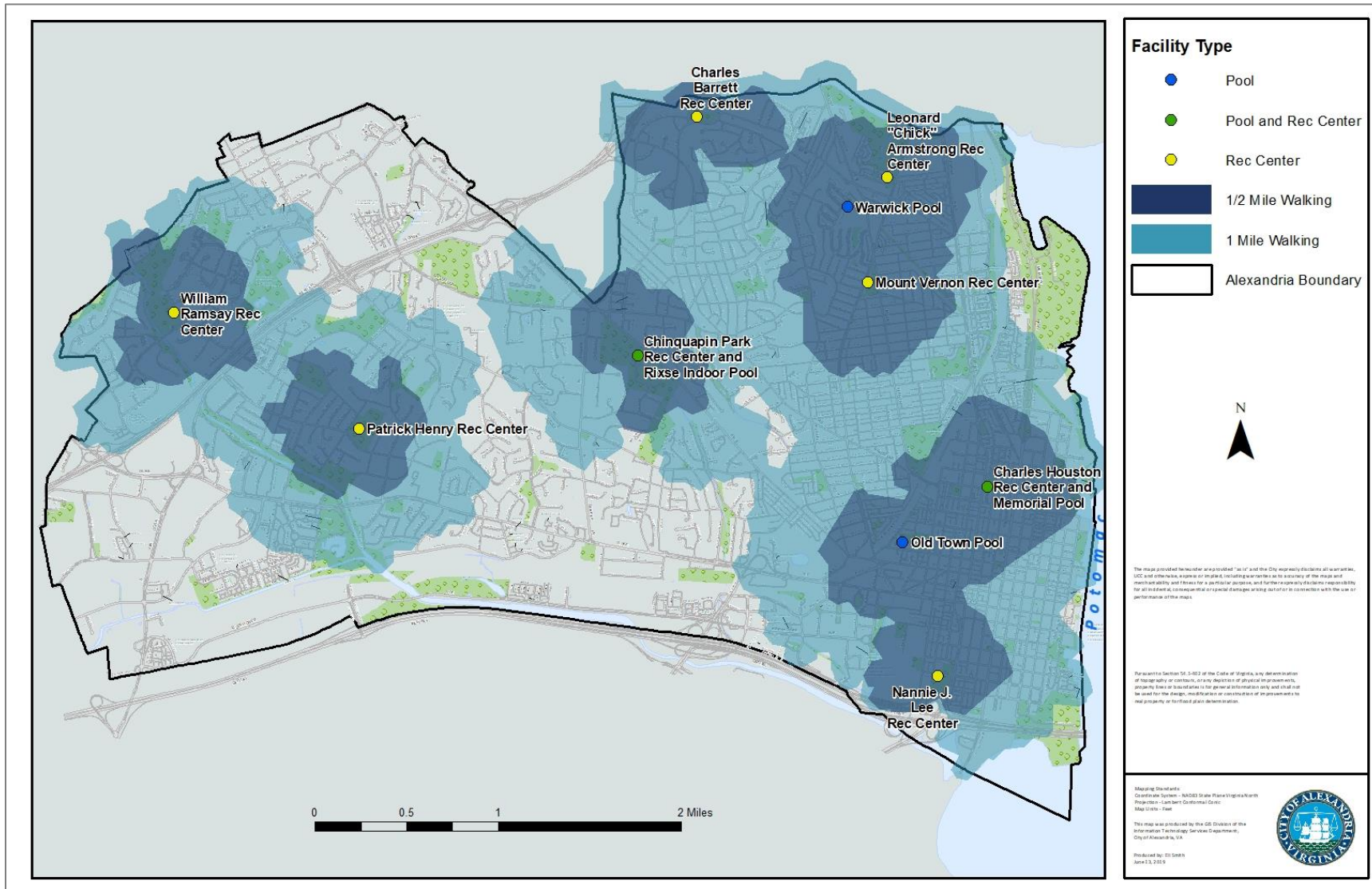


Figure B34. Driving Distance to Public Pools and Rec Centers, City of Alexandria (2019)

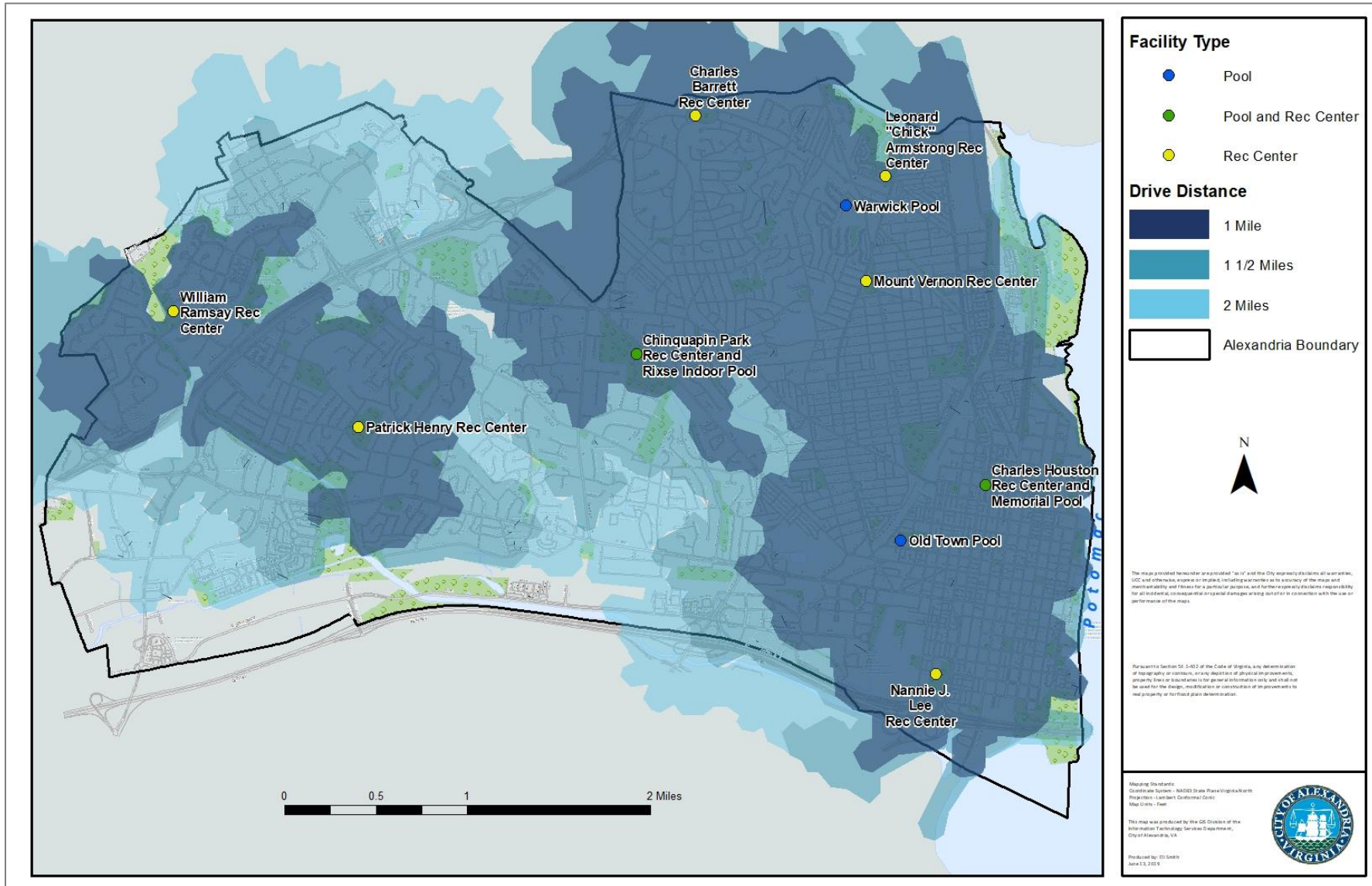


Figure B35. Walking Distance to Full-service Grocery Stores, City of Alexandria (2019)

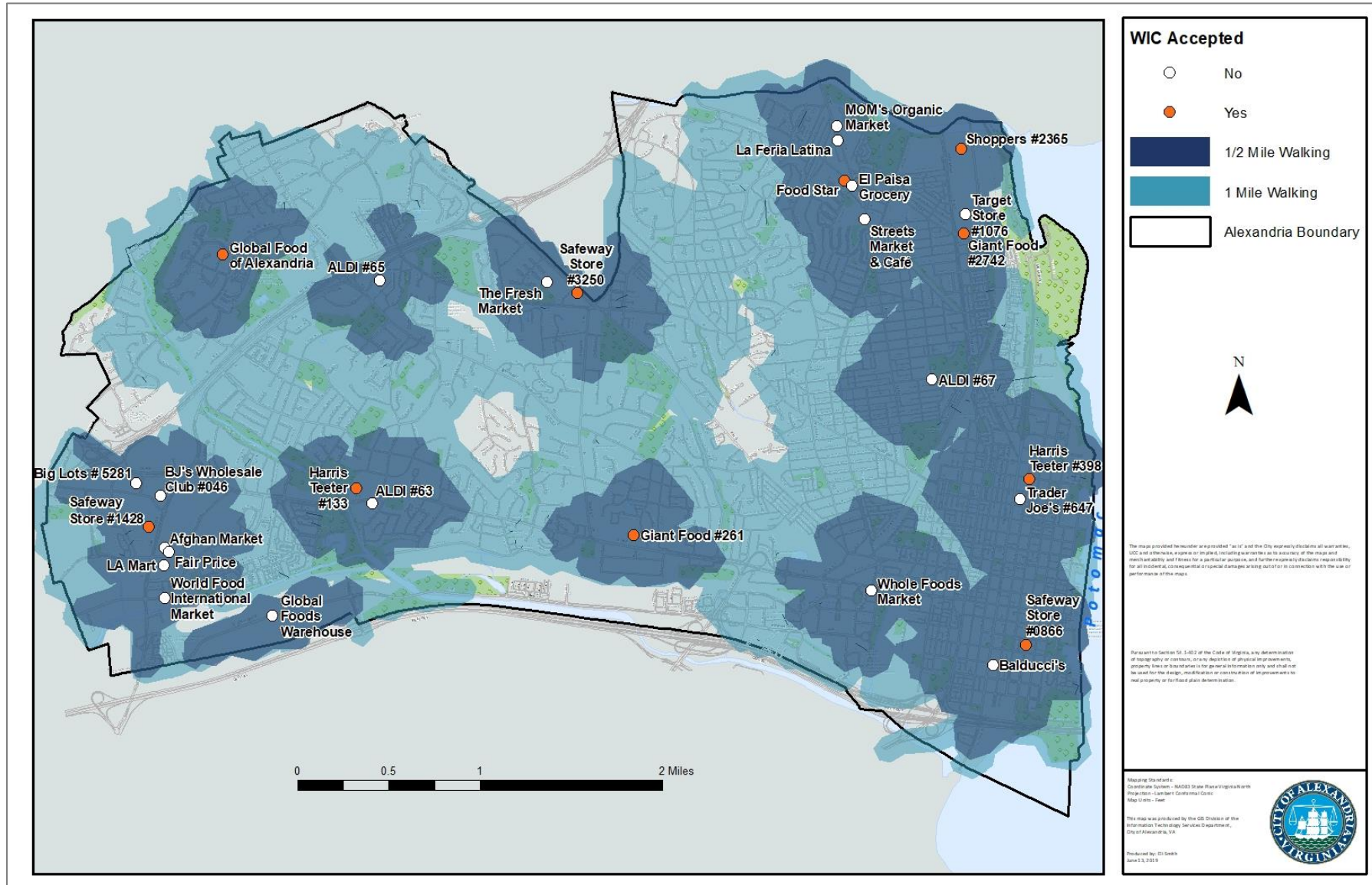


Figure B36. Driving Distance to Full-service Grocery Stores, City of Alexandria (2019)

