

The City of Alexandria’s Complete Count Committee is tasked with educating Alexandria residents about and motivating them to participate in the 2020 Census. The US Census Bureau has identified populations that have been difficult to enumerate on past Censuses, and additional populations that they anticipate being difficult to motivate to participate in the 2020 Census. These populations are considered “hard-to-count”.

This analysis summarizes the most current available information on hard-to-count populations in the City of Alexandria. The underlying data are from the 2013-2017 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates.

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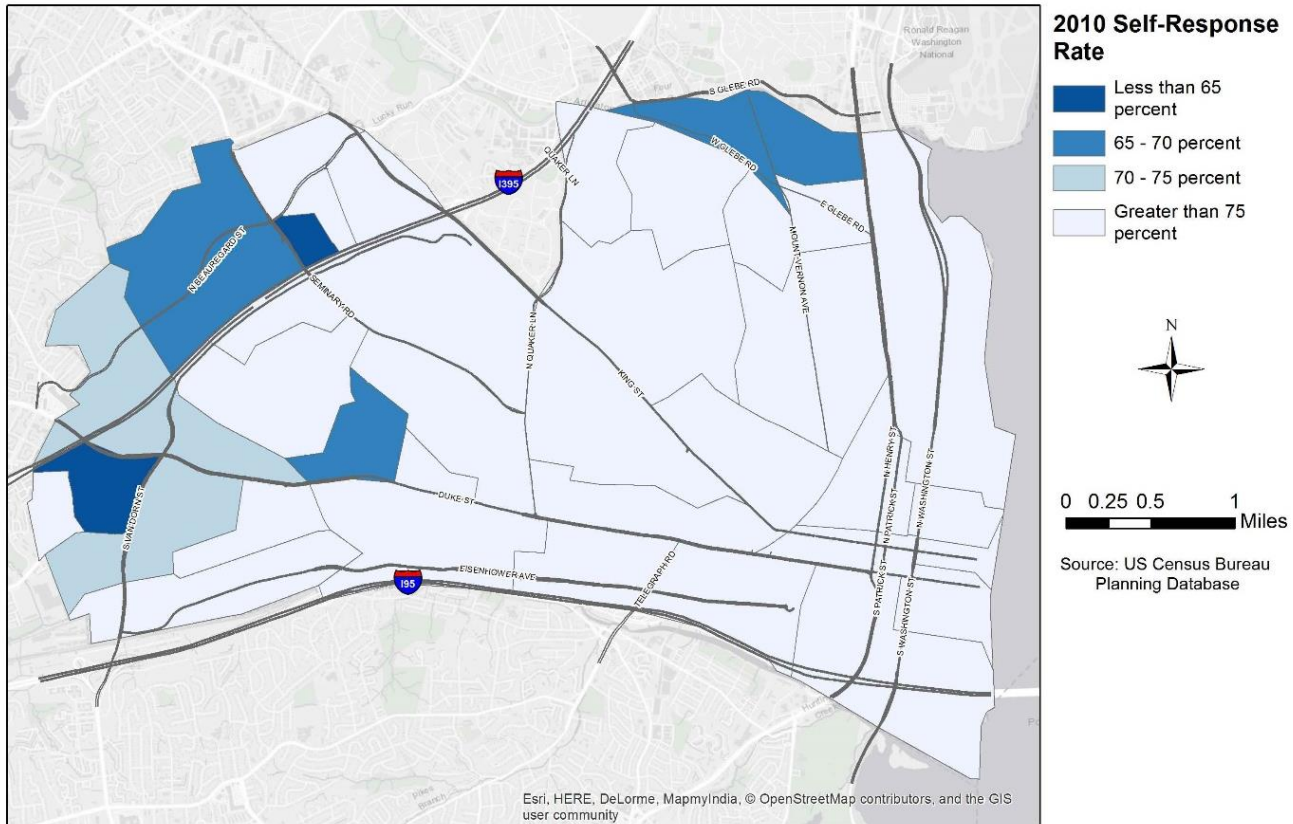
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Low-response tracts

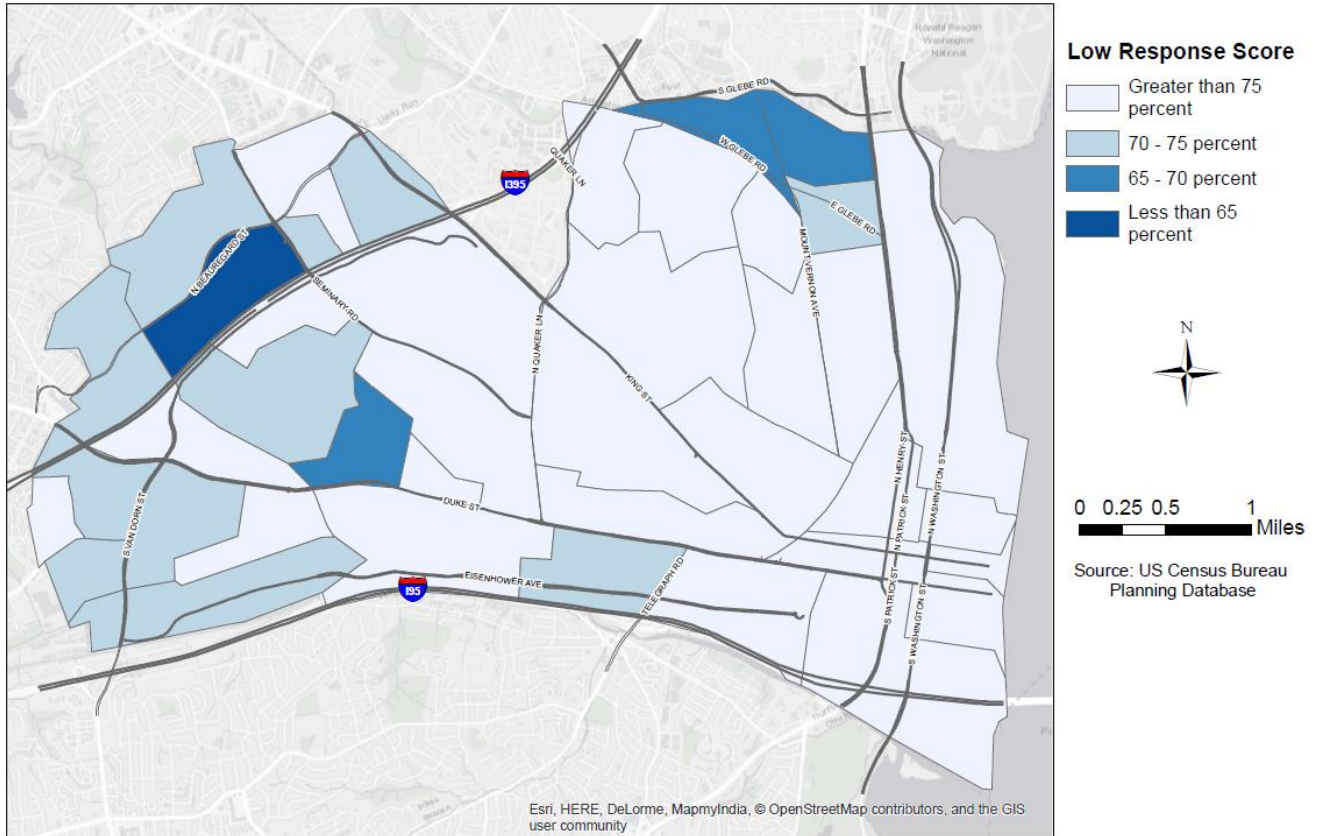
Figure 1 shows 2010 Census self-response rates by Census Tract. A low self-response rate means that Census enumerators were required to contact a greater share of households located in that tract.

Figure 1. 2010 Census Self-Response Rate, by Census Tract



The US Census Bureau calculated Low Response Scores (LRS) based on current demographic characteristics and their knowledge of hard-to-count populations. Figure 2 shows the US Census Bureau’s LRS for each tract in Alexandria. A low LRS means that the Census Bureau predicts greater challenges in encouraging residents to participate in the Census.

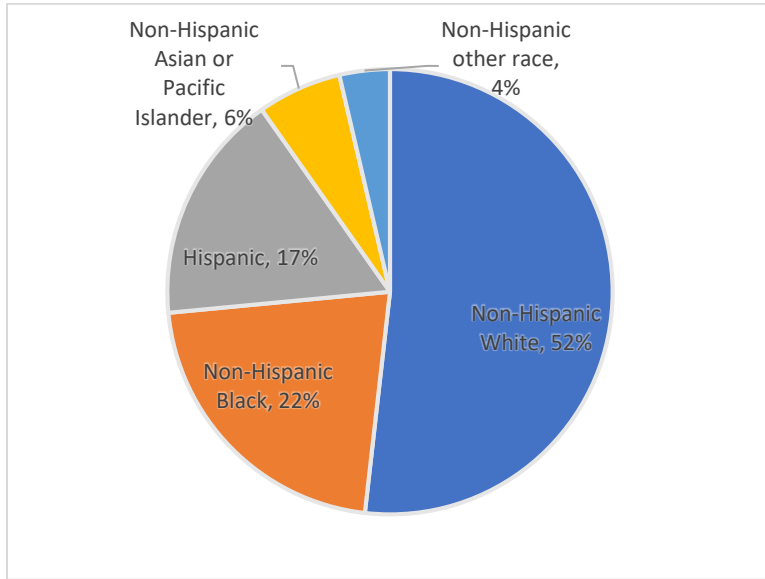
Figure 2. U.S. Census Bureau Low Response Score, by Census Tract



Race and ethnicity

Figure 3 shows the racial and ethnic composition of the City of Alexandria. Figure 4 shows the share of residents who identify as Black or African American for each Census tract, and Figure 5 shows the share of residents who identify as Hispanic or Latinx for each Census tract.

Figure 3. Race and ethnicity



Source: US Census Bureau 2013-2017 ACS 5-year estimates.

Figure 4. Share of residents who identify as Black or African American, by Census Tract

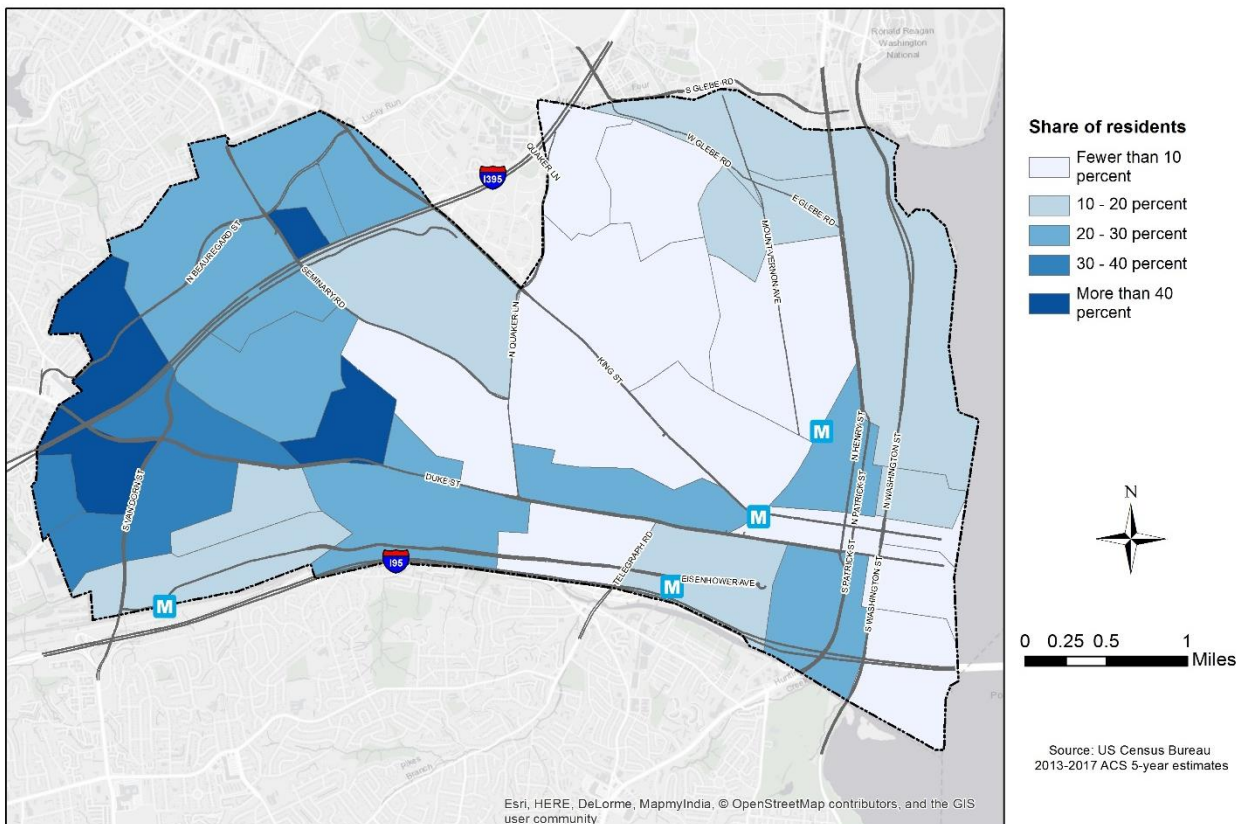
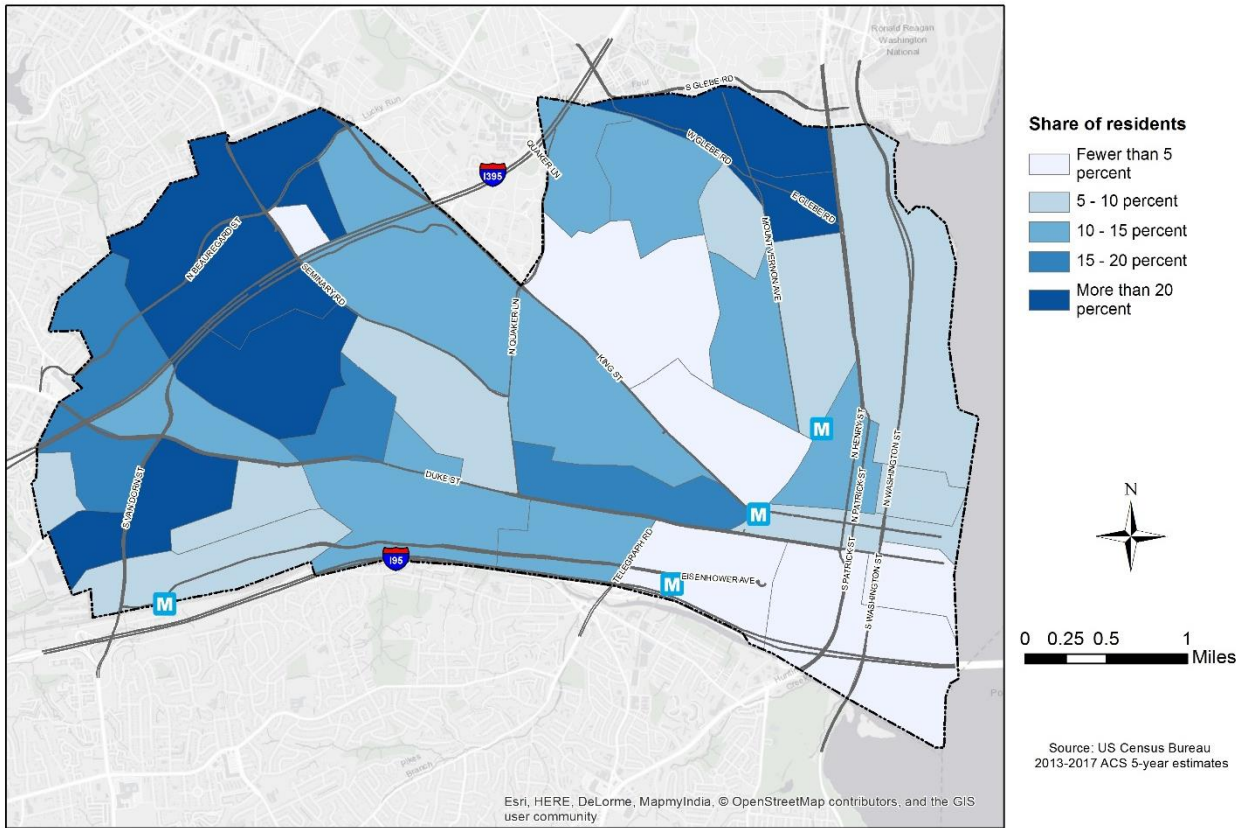


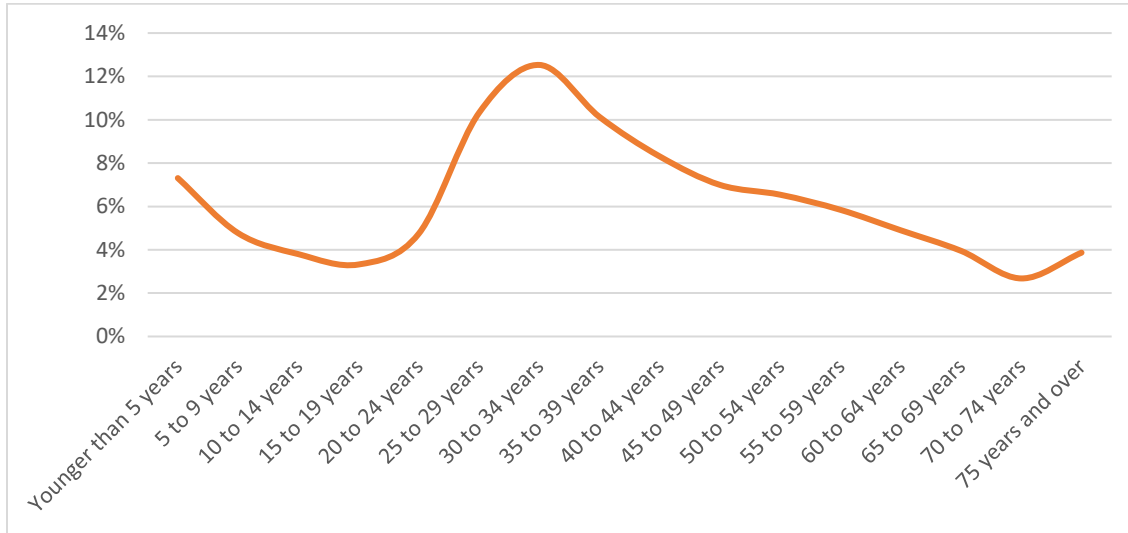
Figure 5. Share of residents who identify as Hispanic or Latinx, by Census Tract



Age

Figure 6 shows the age distribution of Alexandria’s population. Figure 7 shows the share of residents who are younger than five years old for each Census tract, and Figure 8 shows the share of residents who are age 65 or older for each Census tract.

Figure 6. Age distribution



Source: US Census Bureau 2013-2017 ACS 5-year estimates.

Figure 7. Share of children under age 5, by Census Tract

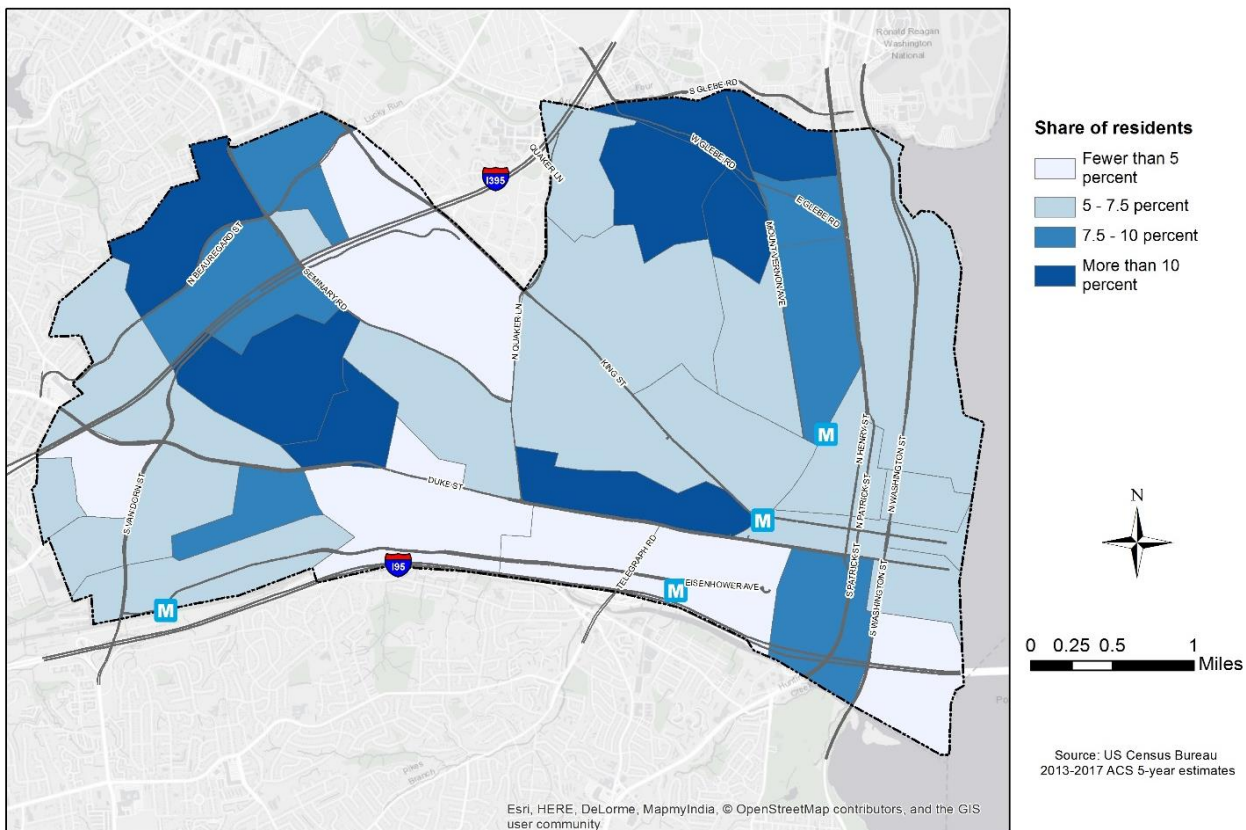
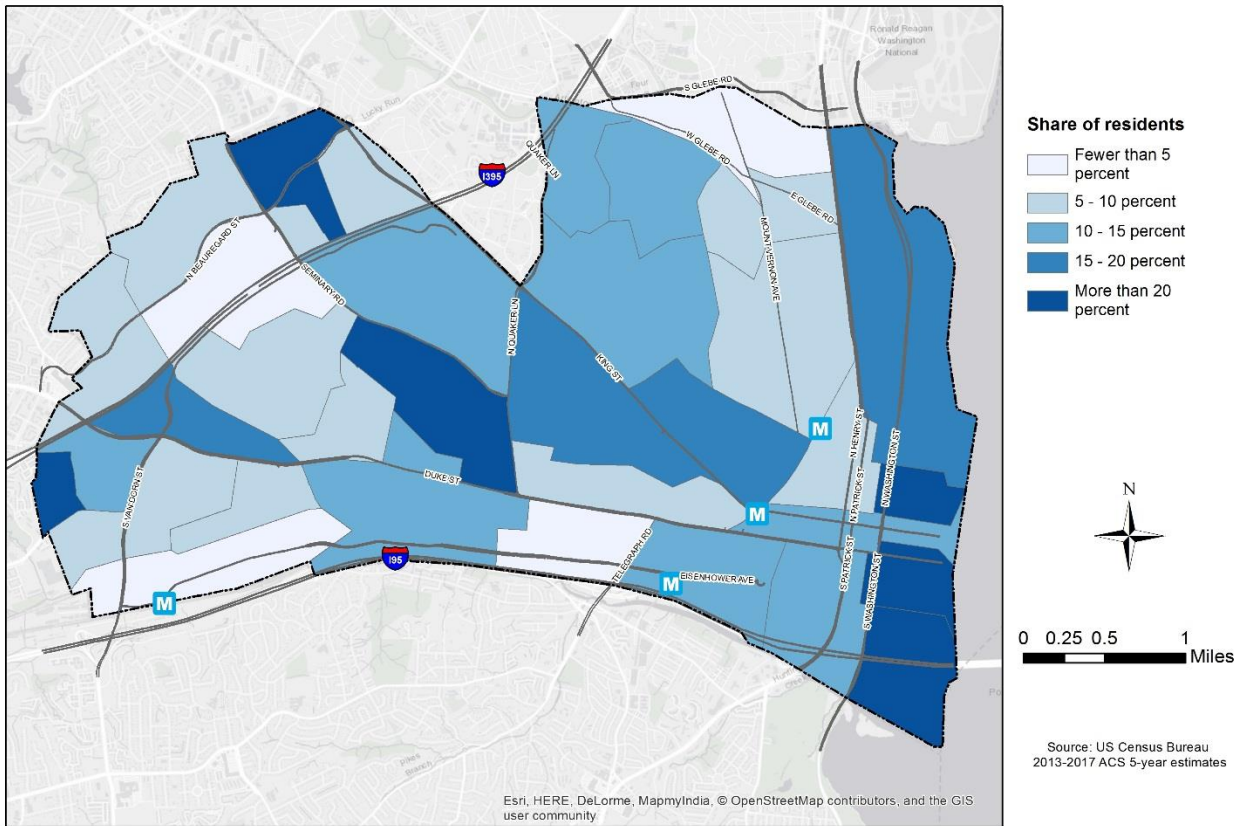


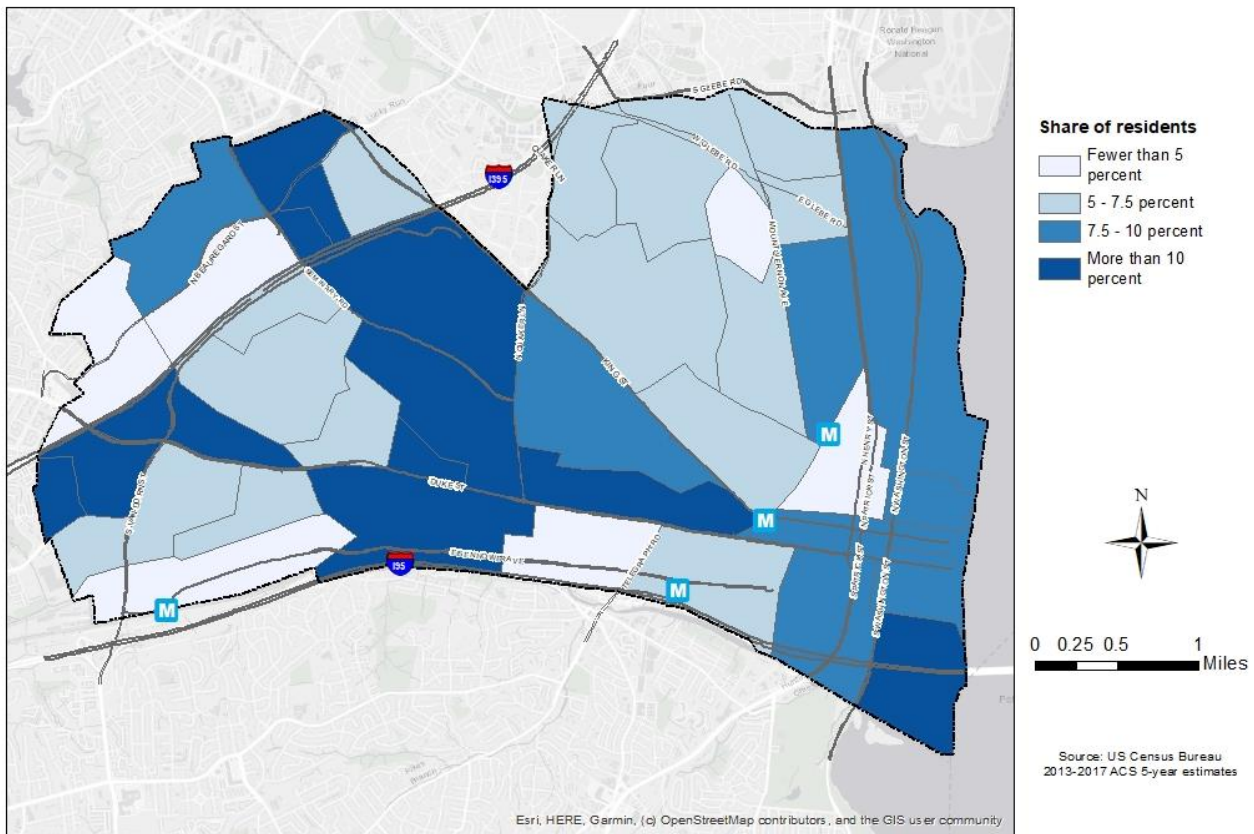
Figure 8. Share of residents age 65 and over, by Census Tract



Disability

Figure 9 shows the share of residents with any type of cognitive or physical disability for each Census tract.

Figure 9. Share of residents with a disability, by Census Tract



Nativity

29 percent of Alexandria residents were born outside of the US. Table 1 shows the top ten countries of birth for foreign-born residents.

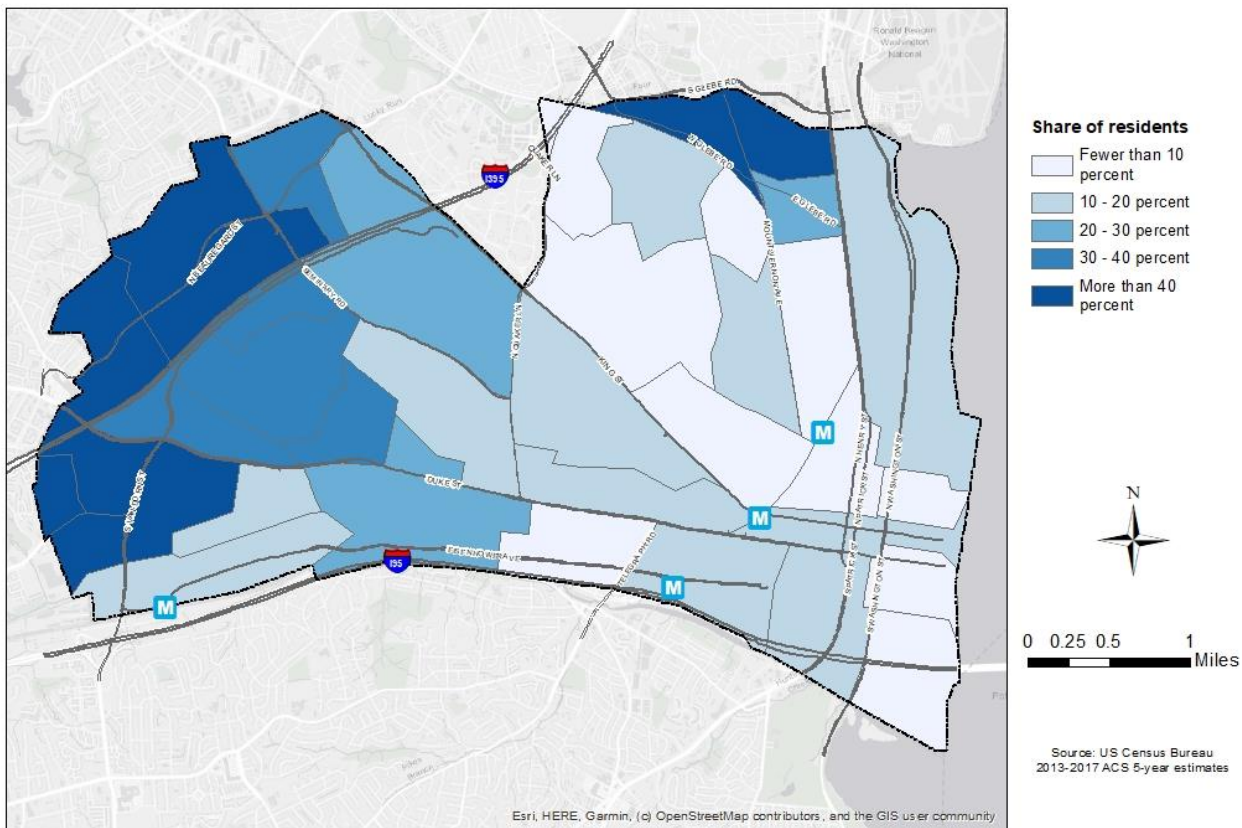
Table 1. Top countries of birth for foreign-born residents

COUNTRY	SHARE TOTAL RESIDENTS
ETHIOPIA	5.2 %
EL SALVADOR	3.7 %
HONDURAS	1.7 %
BOLIVIA	1.2 %
PHILIPPINES	1.1 %
KOREA	0.9 %
GUATEMALA	0.8 %
GHANA	0.8 %
SIERRA LEONE	0.8 %
GERMANY	0.7 %

Source: US Census Bureau 2013-2017 ACS Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) 5-year estimates.

Figure 10 shows the share of residents who are foreign-born for each Census tract.

Figure 10. Share of residents who are foreign-born, by Census Tract



Language characteristics

Table 2 shows the top 15 languages other than English that Alexandria residents over age 5 speak at home. In addition to the share of residents over age 5 who speak each language, the table also shows how many of the residents who speak that language also have limited English proficiency (LEP)¹. For example, 5.3 percent of Alexandria residents speak Amharic; of those who speak Amharic, 34 percent are LEP.

Table 2. Top languages spoken in Alexandria

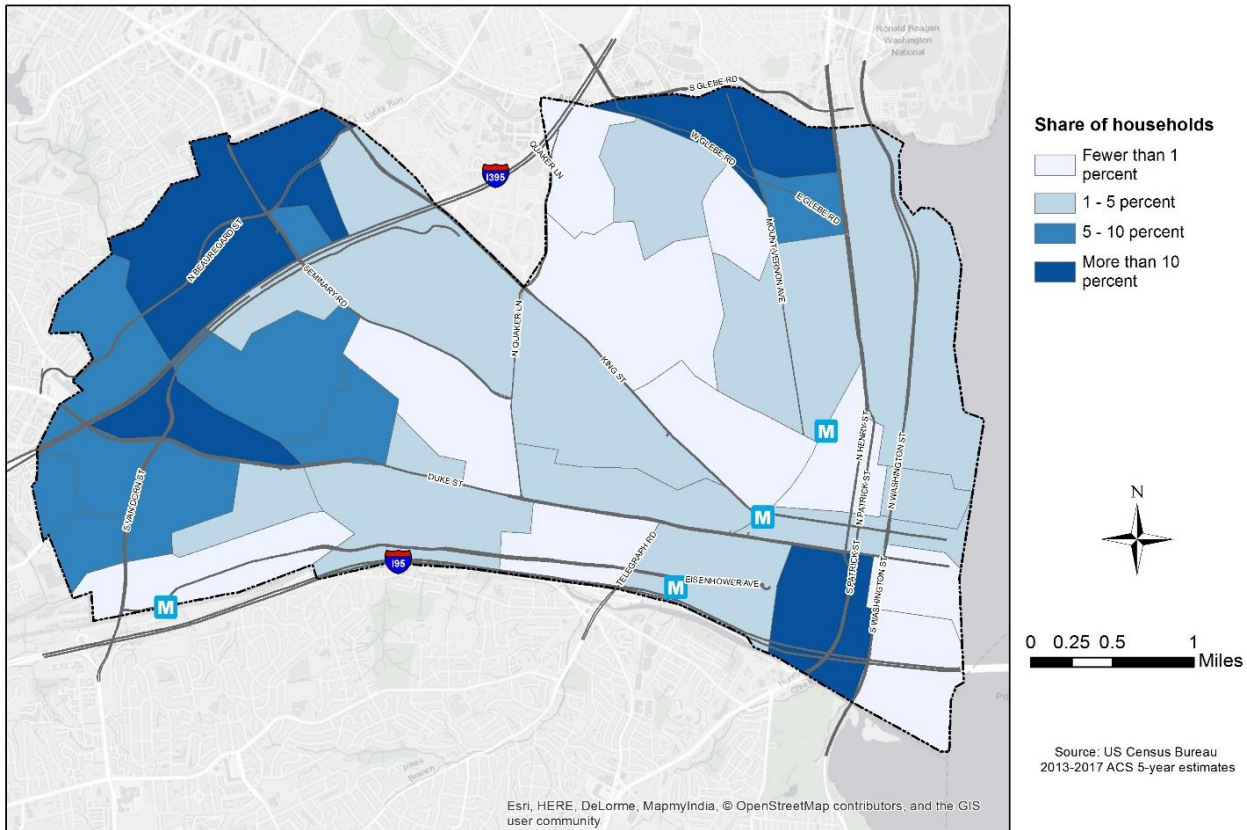
LANGUAGE	SHARE OF TOTAL RESIDENTS OVER AGE 5	SHARE OF NON-ENGLISH SPEAKERS WHO ARE LEP
SPANISH	14.6%	49%
AMHARIC	5.3%	34%
ARABIC	1.9%	40%
FRENCH	1.4%	10%
TAGALOG	1.0%	14%
KOREAN	0.8%	63%
AKAN	0.6%	10%
CHINESE	0.5%	44%
HAITIAN	0.5%	7%
GERMAN	0.4%	10%
BENGALI	0.4%	52%
TIGRINYA	0.4%	29%
FARSI	0.4%	34%
RUSSIAN	0.3%	19%
CANTONESE	0.3%	28%

Source: US Census Bureau 2013-2017 ACS PUMS 5-year estimates.

Figure 11 shows the share of LEP households for each Census tract.

¹ Residents are considered LEP if they do not identify as being able to speak English “very well”. A household is considered LEP if none of the residents over age 14 speak English “very well”

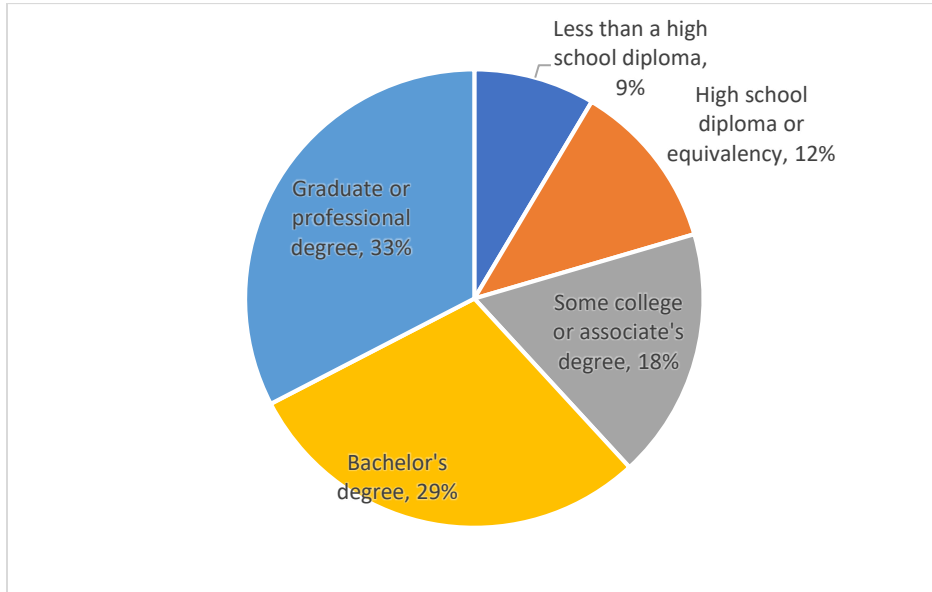
Figure 11. Share of LEP households, by Census Tract



Educational attainment

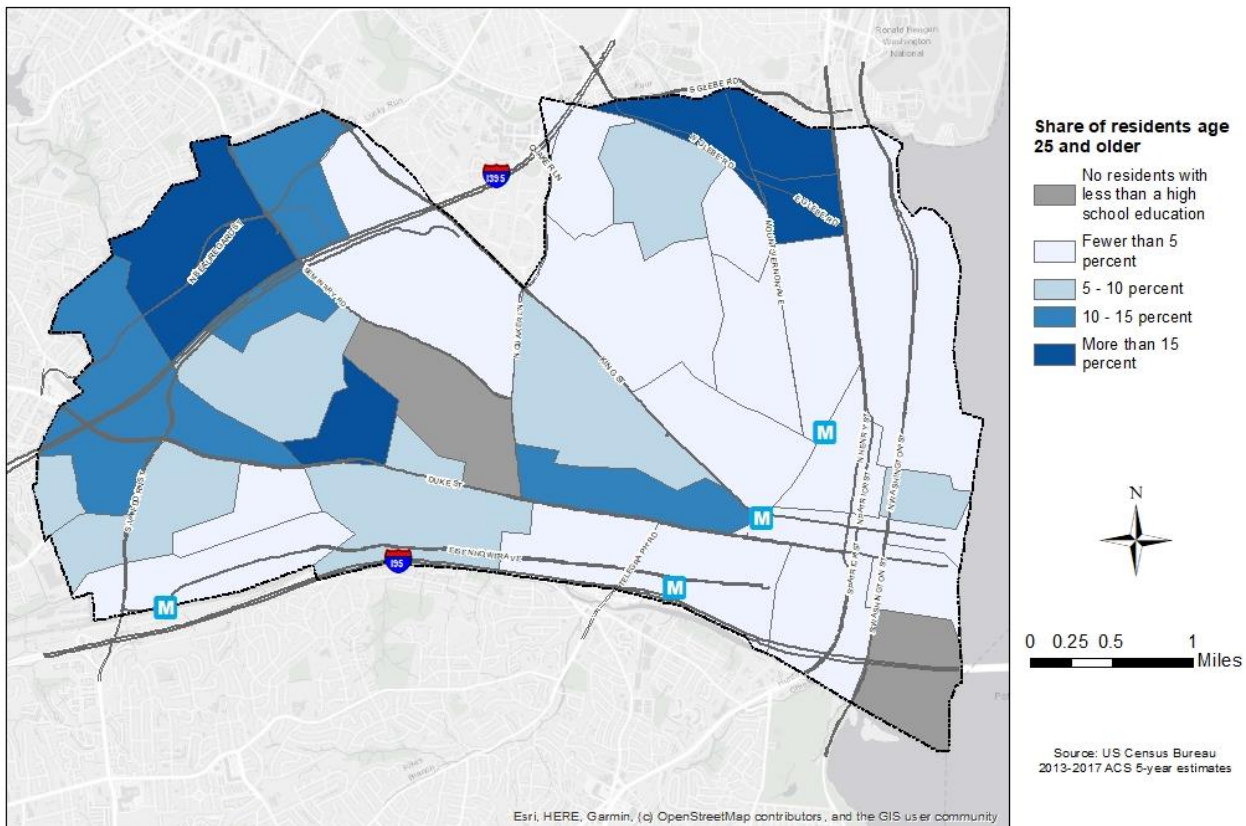
Figure 12 shows the highest level of educational attainment for residents age 25 and older. Figure 13 shows the share of residents age 25 and older with less than a high school diploma for each Census tract.

Figure 12. Highest level of educational attainment for residents over age 25



Source: US Census Bureau 2013-2017 ACS 5-year estimates.

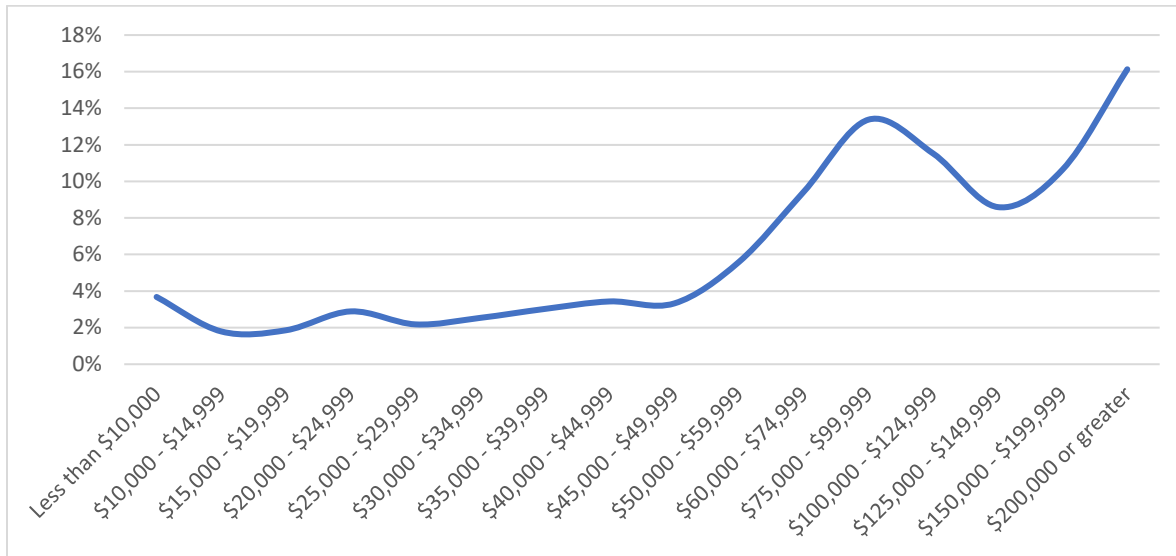
Figure 13. Share of residents age 25 and older without a high school diploma, by Census Tract



Income characteristics

Figure 14 shows the household-level income distribution of Alexandria’s households. Figure 15 shows the median household income for each Census tract, and Figure 16 shows the share of families below 200% of the poverty threshold identified by the Census Bureau.

Figure 14. Household income distribution



Source: US Census Bureau 2013-2017 ACS 5-year estimates.

Figure 15. Median household income, by Census Tract

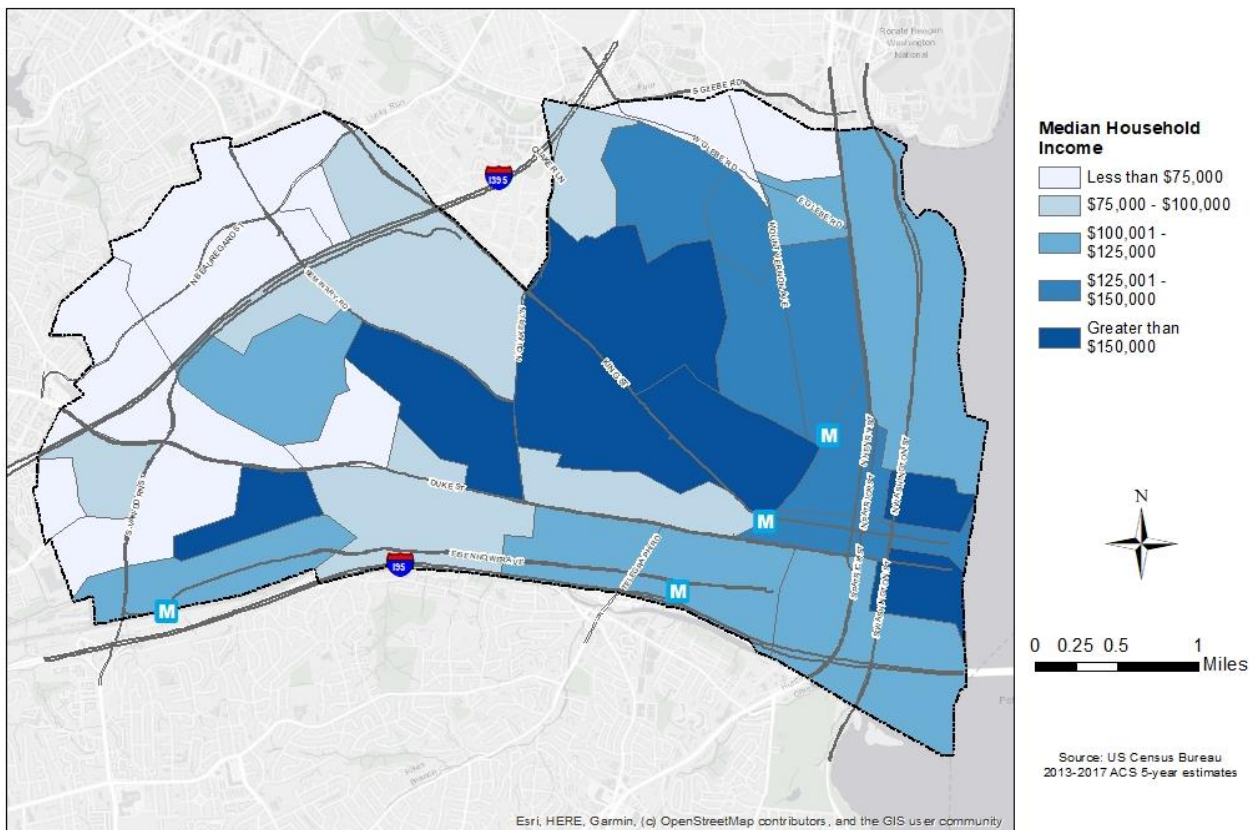
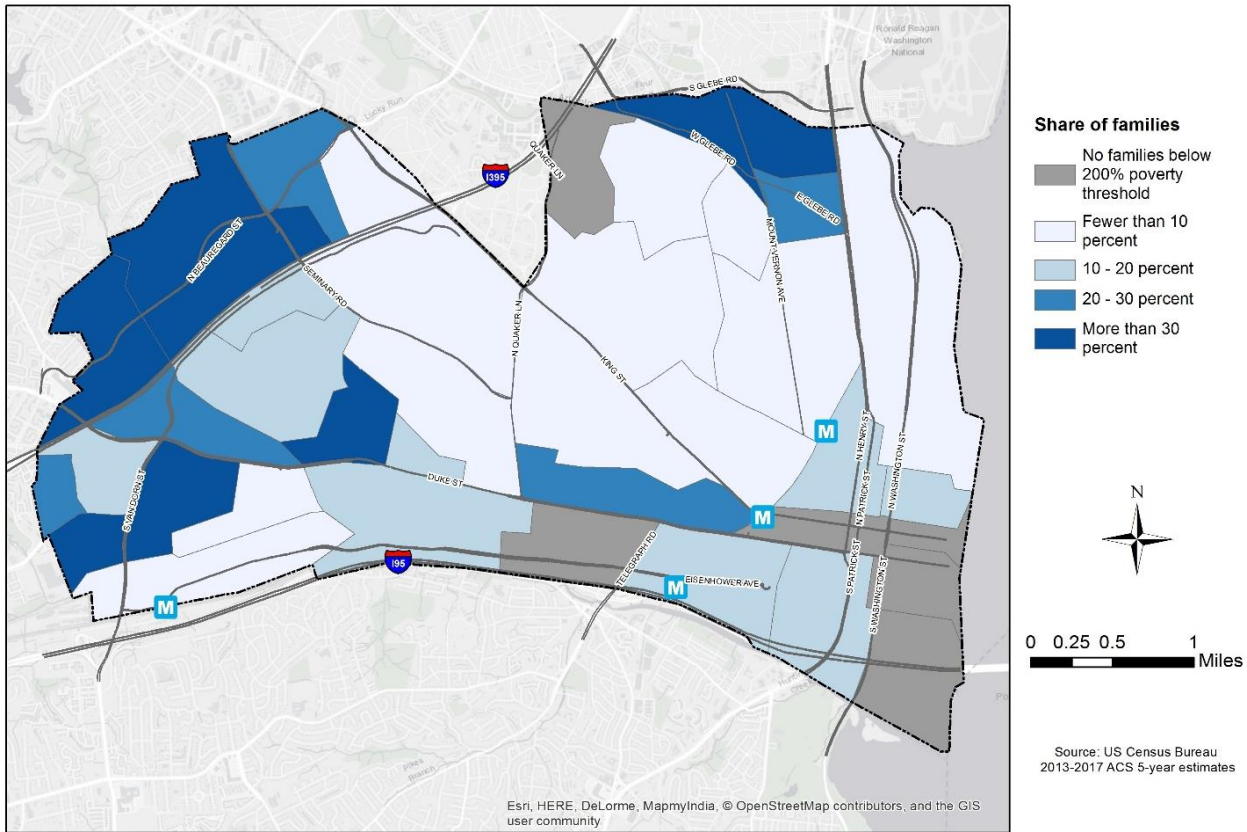


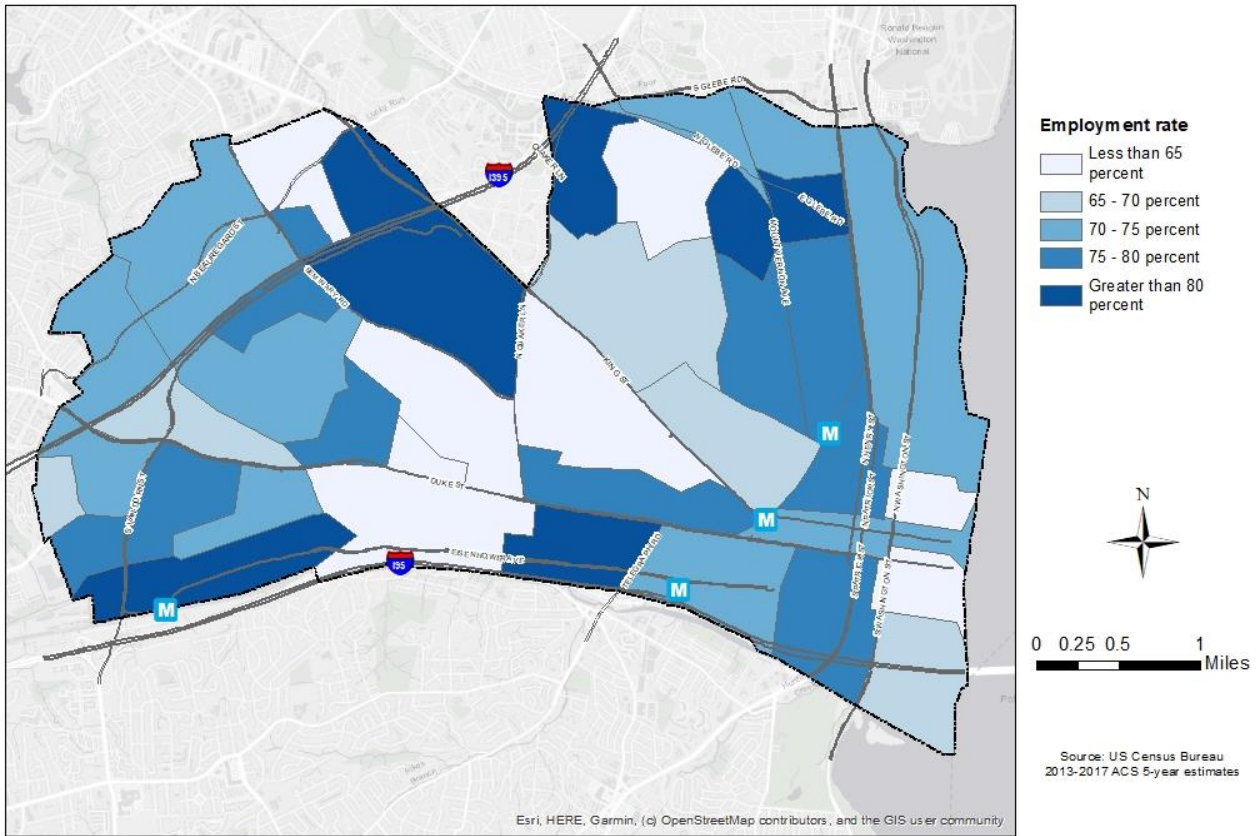
Figure 16. Share of families earning less than 200 percent of the poverty threshold, by Census Tract



Employment

Figure 17 shows the share of residents over age 16 who are employed for each Census tract.

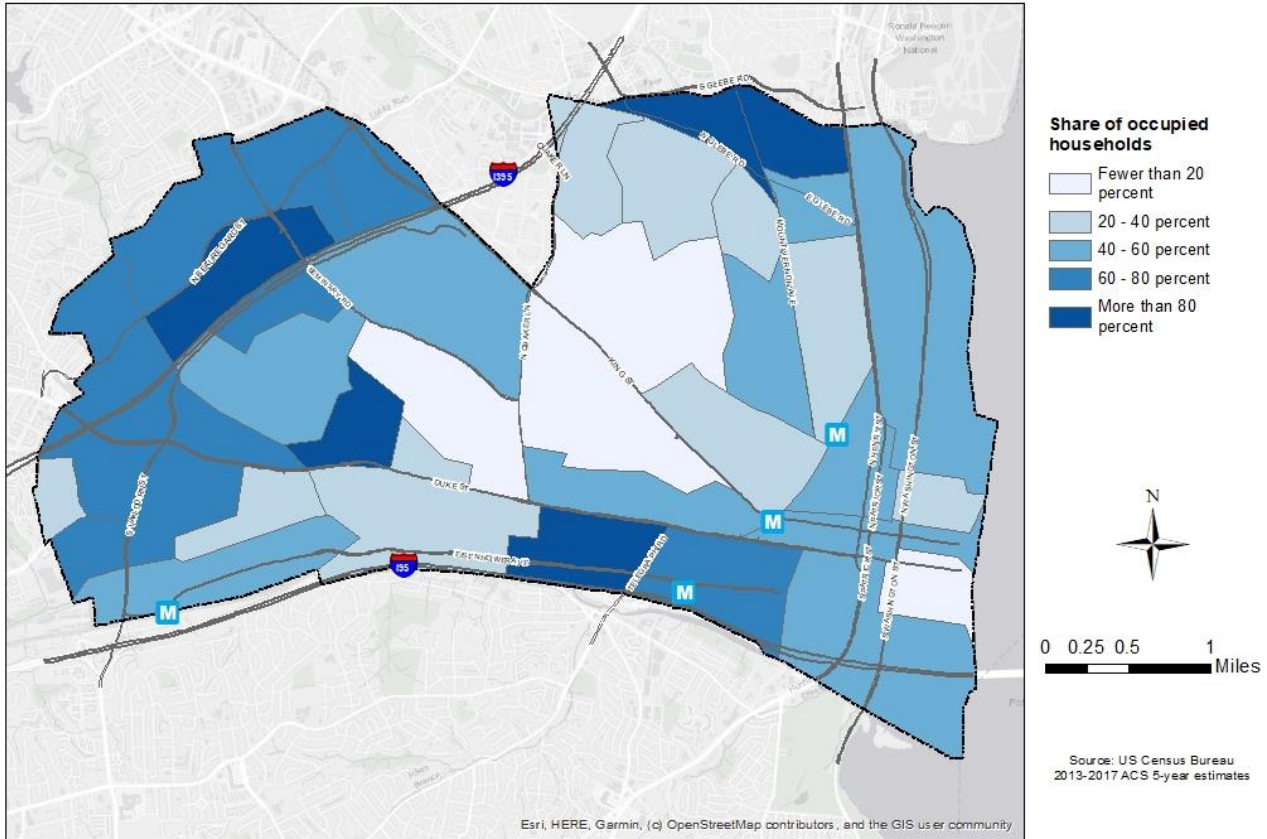
Figure 17. Employment rate, by Census Tract



Housing characteristics

57 percent of Alexandria households rent their homes. Figure 18 shows the share of households that rent for each Census tract.

Figure 18. Share of households that rent, by Census Tract



Internet accessibility

12 percent of households in Alexandria do not have access to the internet (including cell phone data plans) at home. Figure 19 shows the share of households without internet access at home for each Census tract, and Figure 20 shows the share of households without access to a computer, tablet, or smartphone for each Census tract.

Figure 19. Share of households without access to the internet at home

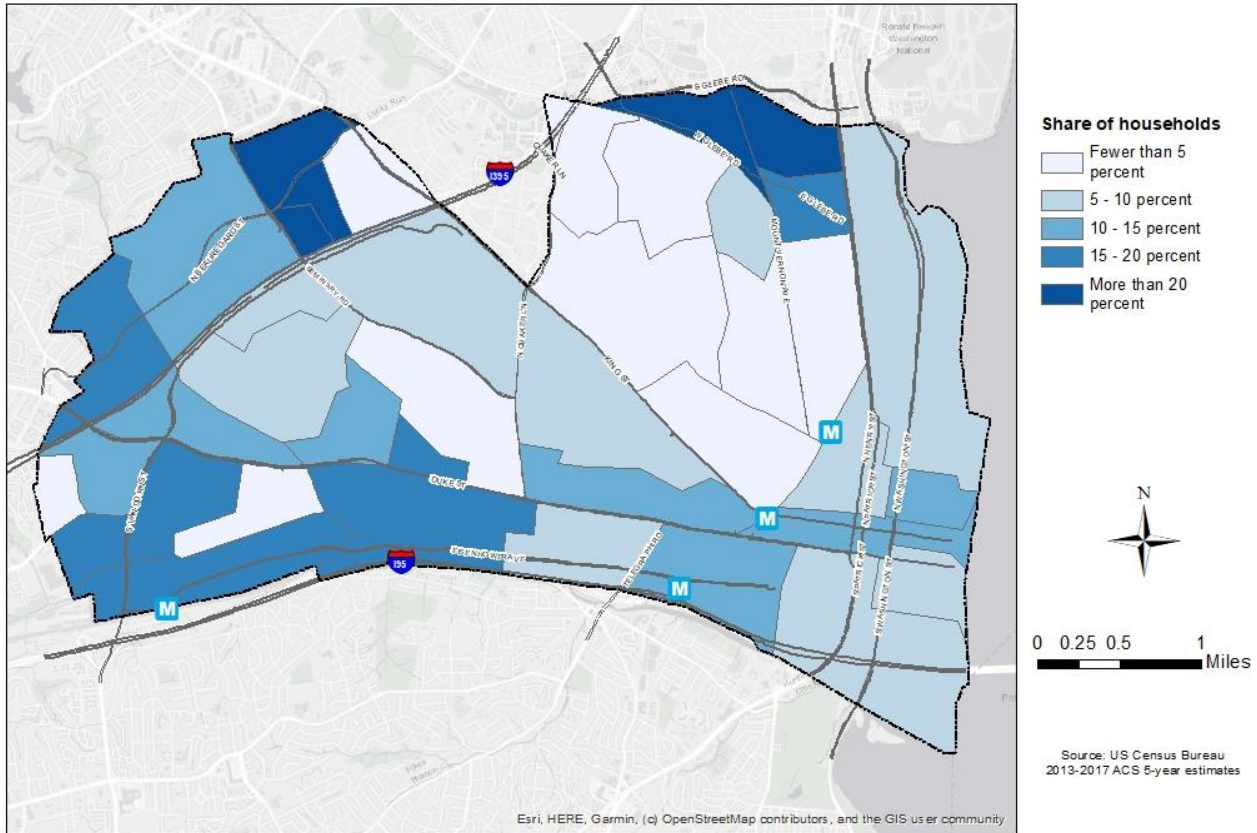
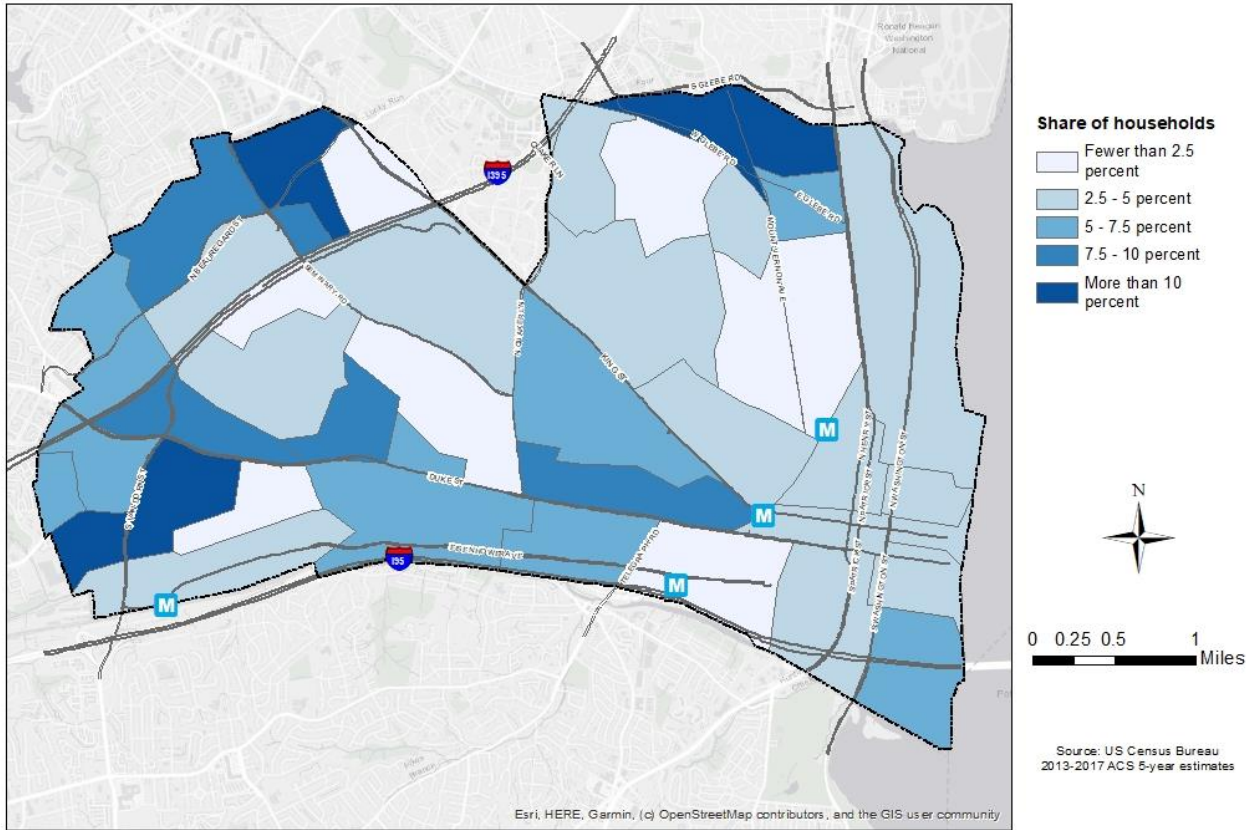


Figure 20. Share of households without access to a computer, tablet, or smart phone



Data Appendix

Figure 21 identifies each Census tract in Alexandria. Table 3 contains descriptive statistics related to hard-to-count *households* for each tract, and Table 4 contains descriptive statistics related to hard-to-count *individuals* for each tract.

Figure 21. Census tracts

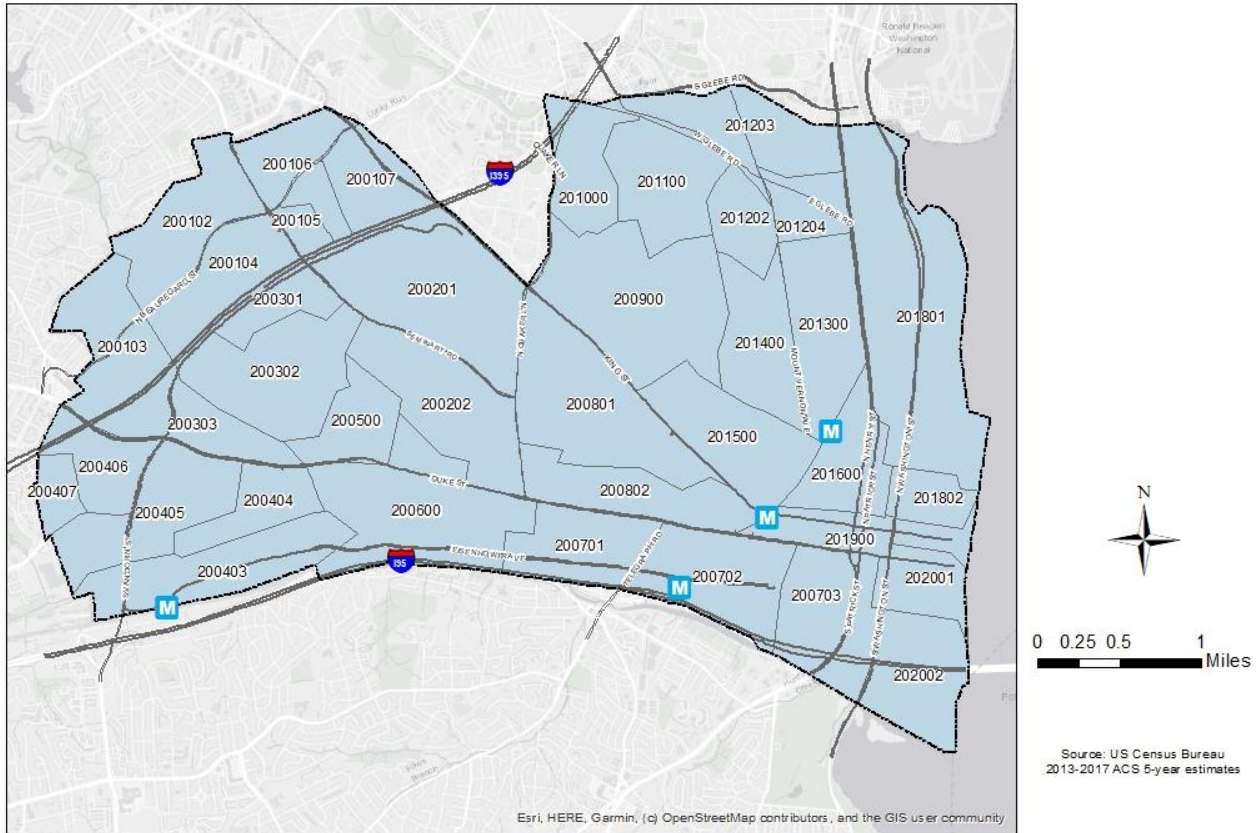


Table 3. Hard-to-count household descriptive statistics, by Census Tract

Tract	Share renters	Share LEP	Median household income	Share without internet at home	Share without smartphone
2001.02	74%	18%	\$ 61,640	13%	19%
2001.03	67%	7%	\$ 53,125	16%	18%
2001.04	99%	16%	\$ 49,568	14%	15%
2001.05	100%	10%	\$ 50,820	21%	16%
2001.06	73%	11%	\$ 71,944	28%	34%
2001.07	74%	4%	\$ 95,391	3%	10%
2002.01	57%	3%	\$ 95,690	7%	18%
2002.02	4%	0%	\$ 209,545	4%	14%
2003.01	72%	2%	\$ 84,286	7%	17%
2003.02	54%	6%	\$ 106,563	9%	17%
2003.03	62%	15%	\$ 71,159	14%	25%
2004.03	60%	1%	\$ 105,288	17%	10%
2004.04	21%	2%	\$ 163,702	5%	7%
2004.05	75%	6%	\$ 70,962	20%	21%
2004.06	77%	6%	\$ 76,835	11%	21%
2004.07	39%	5%	\$ 74,257	4%	25%
2005	92%	9%	\$ 45,126	11%	26%
2006	27%	4%	\$ 91,842	18%	23%
2007.01	100%	0%	\$ 118,690	9%	12%
2007.02	74%	3%	\$ 120,980	11%	8%
2007.03	54%	11%	\$ 106,250	10%	22%
2008.01	13%	3%	\$ 181,786	6%	20%
2008.02	51%	4%	\$ 95,685	14%	21%
2009	15%	1%	\$ 187,674	4%	13%
2010	34%	1%	\$ 99,479	4%	14%
2011	34%	5%	\$ 147,063	1%	9%
2012.02	37%	1%	\$ 136,250	6%	10%
2012.03	85%	24%	\$ 53,646	35%	26%
2012.04	58%	7%	\$ 102,200	16%	15%
2013	33%	1%	\$ 136,875	2%	12%
2014	46%	4%	\$ 126,223	2%	10%
2015	20%	1%	\$ 167,772	5%	10%
2016	58%	0%	\$ 128,244	8%	12%
2018.01	40%	3%	\$ 118,068	10%	16%
2018.02	40%	2%	\$ 153,542	12%	18%
2019	54%	1%	\$ 127,981	11%	13%
2020.01	16%	0%	\$ 198,611	7%	9%
2020.02	53%	1%	\$ 115,078	9%	18%

Table 4. Hard-to-count individual descriptive statistics, by Census Tract

Tract	Share Black or African American	Share Hispanic or Latinx	Share below poverty threshold	Share with any disability	Share under age 5	Employment rate	Share ² without a high school diploma
2001.02	27%	34%	21%	8%	11%	73%	24%
2001.03	47%	20%	11%	5%	6%	74%	14%
2001.04	20%	45%	27%	5%	8%	73%	24%
2001.05	64%	5%	17%	14%	7%	79%	13%
2001.06	21%	27%	11%	12%	8%	62%	10%
2001.07	25%	15%	6%	6%	5%	82%	3%
2002.01	17%	15%	7%	10%	2%	81%	1%
2002.02	1%	10%	4%	11%	7%	58%	0%
2003.01	27%	21%	9%	6%	10%	79%	10%
2003.02	24%	25%	10%	7%	10%	74%	9%
2003.03	35%	11%	10%	12%	7%	70%	10%
2004.03	16%	9%	4%	3%	6%	86%	5%
2004.04	14%	8%	1%	6%	8%	71%	1%
2004.05	31%	23%	13%	6%	5%	77%	6%
2004.06	40%	17%	11%	13%	4%	74%	13%
2004.07	32%	9%	7%	13%	5%	67%	5%
2005	42%	20%	19%	7%	12%	79%	21%
2006	28%	15%	20%	18%	5%	65%	9%
2007.01	8%	13%	4%	2%	0%	87%	4%
2007.02	11%	4%	2%	5%	2%	74%	1%
2007.03	27%	4%	9%	7%	10%	77%	4%
2008.01	8%	14%	4%	8%	7%	63%	6%
2008.02	22%	16%	13%	12%	11%	76%	13%
2009	6%	4%	2%	5%	5%	66%	2%
2010	2%	10%	1%	6%	6%	86%	0%
2011	3%	13%	8%	7%	12%	63%	6%
2012.02	15%	5%	3%	4%	13%	85%	1%
2012.03	13%	60%	30%	6%	12%	74%	36%
2012.04	19%	29%	9%	7%	8%	81%	18%
2013	7%	7%	2%	8%	8%	79%	3%
2014	5%	12%	3%	6%	6%	80%	4%
2015	2%	4%	2%	5%	7%	67%	2%
2016	20%	12%	18%	4%	7%	77%	3%
2018.01	16%	5%	7%	8%	6%	72%	2%
2018.02	18%	5%	8%	10%	6%	62%	8%
2019	4%	6%	3%	8%	6%	74%	2%
2020.01	2%	2%	1%	8%	6%	65%	1%
2020.02	4%	2%	3%	11%	4%	68%	0%

² Of residents over age 25