City of Alexandria, Virginia



Alexandria Student Art

Alexandria: People, Place, Change

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Population – What's Changing

Race, Ethnicity and Foreign-born: 2000 and 2010

- **☐** Population, up 9.1% to 140,000.
- □ Percent of population non-Hispanic white remained constant.
- □ Percent of population of Hispanic heritage: up from 14.7% to 16.1%.
- □ Overall, the percentage of the population that is Black is down from 22.5% to 21.8% but a higher percentage was born in Africa.
- □ Percent foreign born is down from 25.4% to 24.0%, but still about twice the national average.

Population – What's Changing

Household composition, 2000 and 2010

- □ Average household size stayed the same: 2.03 people per occupied dwelling unit.
- □ Percent of population aged 65 or older, up slightly from 9.0% in 2000 to 9.1% in 2010.
- □ Number of school-aged children (5 to 17) is up slightly (from 13,575 in 2000 to 14,006 in 2010) but the <u>percent</u> of population that is school aged declined slightly (from 10.6% to 10.0%).

Population – What's Changing

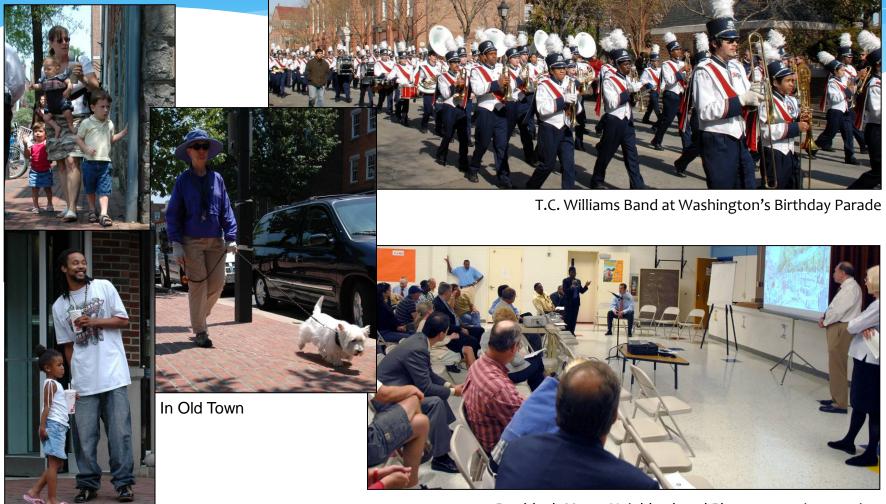
Education, income, housing tenure, and commuting: 2000 to 2010

- □ Percent of population with a four-year degree or more: up from 54% in 2000 to 60% in 2010.
- Median household income, as a percent of the regional median, down from 97.7% in 2000 to 94.4% in 2010.
- □ Percent of housing that is owner-occupied, up from 40% to 43.6%.
- □ Percent of workers commuting by transit, up from 16.4% to 22.3%, a 36% increase in transit mode share.

So What's Happening?

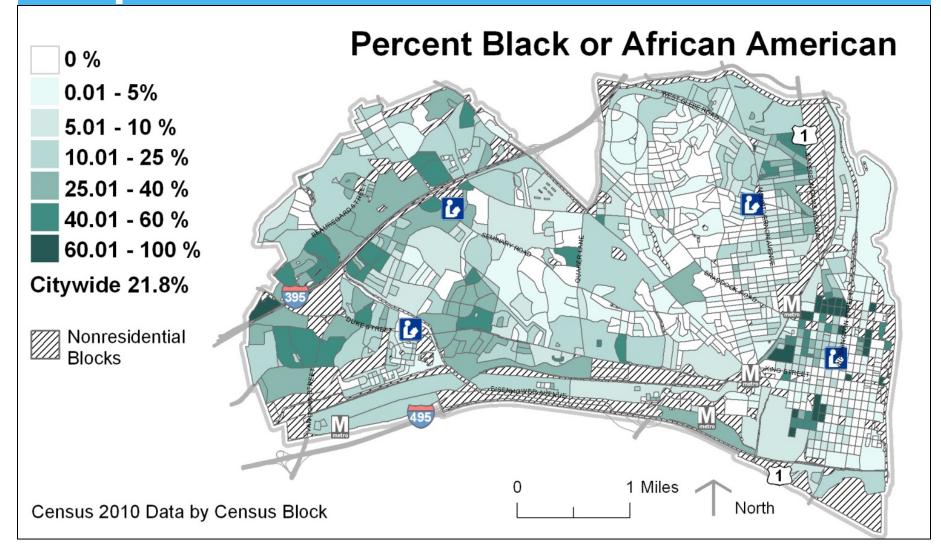
- □ People of all ages and household types are moving back to the city.
- □ Everyone wants to live inside the Beltway where transit access is best and there's lots going on.
- ☐ Job growth in region is outpacing country as a whole.
- ☐ The Washington, D.C. region is a gateway for people from other countries moving to the U.S.
- □ Demand from the housing crisis has put upward pressure on rents.
- Market forces are making it more difficult to maintain economic diversity.

Diversity



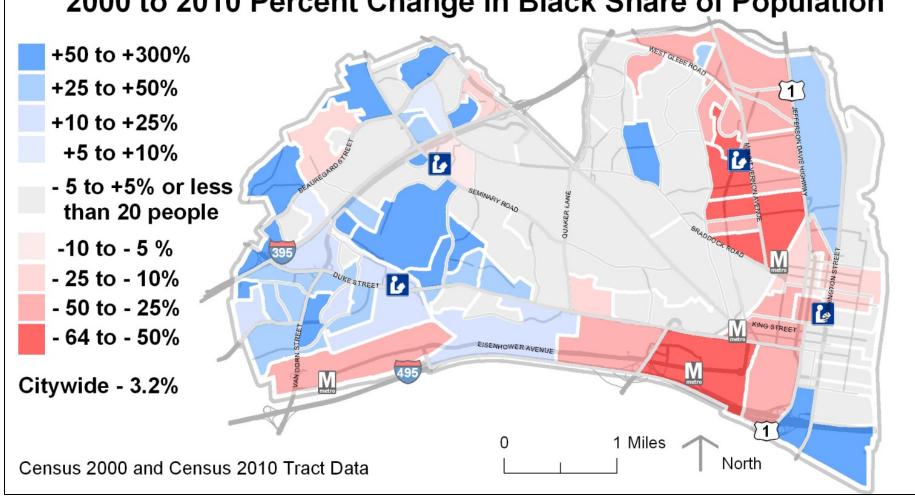
Braddock Metro Neighborhood Plan community meeting

Black and African American Population

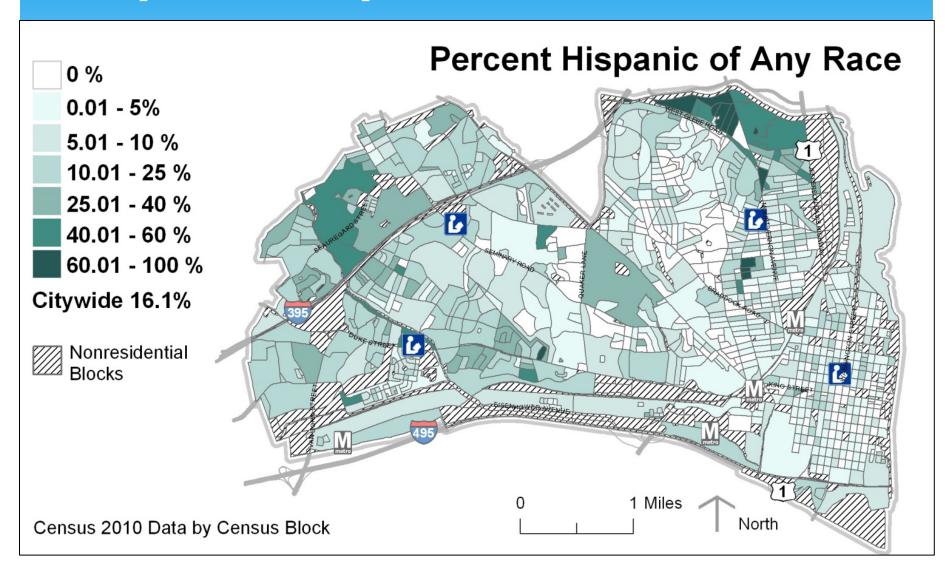


Change in Black Share of Population, 2000 to 2010

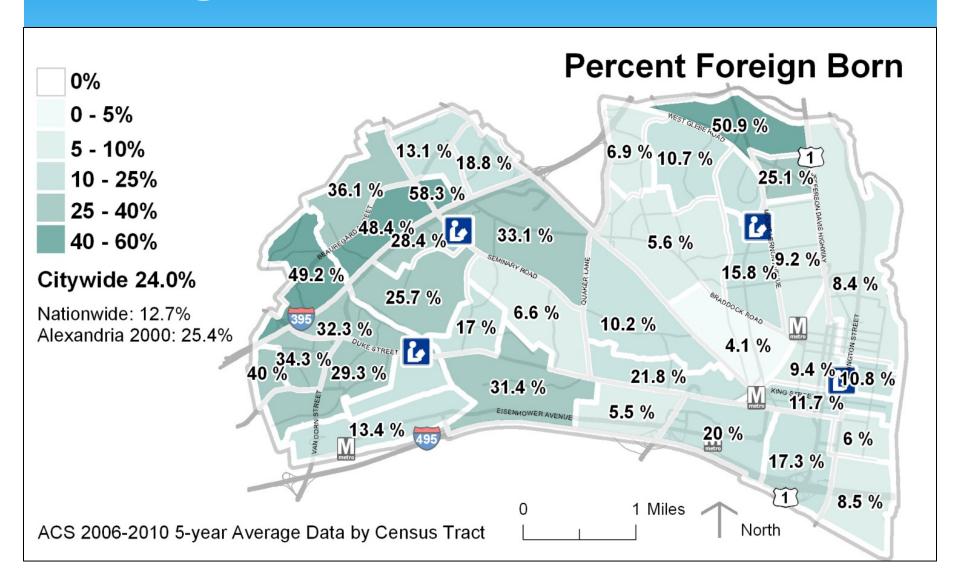
2000 to 2010 Percent Change in Black Share of Population



Hispanic Population



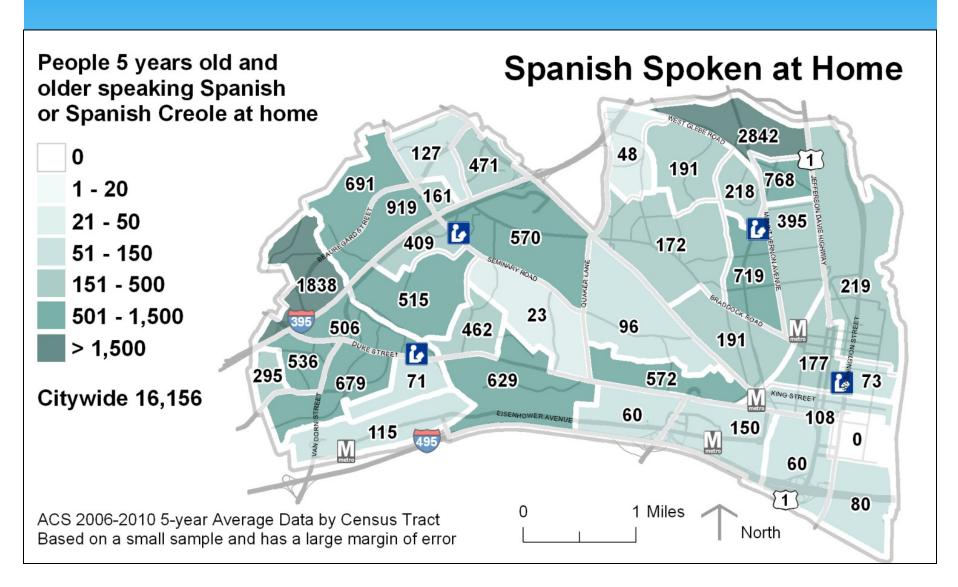
Foreign Born in Alexandria



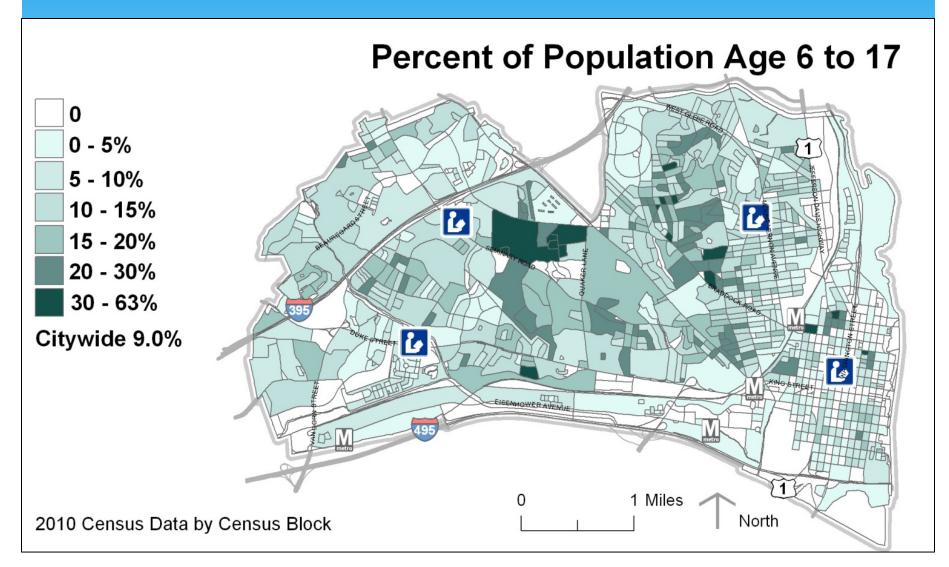
Language Spoken at Home

- □ About 29% of Alexandria's residents 5 years old and older speak a language other than English at home.
- □ Spanish is the top language with 16,000 Spanish speakers, 13% of the population. Spanish speakers are distributed all over Alexandria.
- ☐ African languages are next, with 5,700, speaking African languages, mostly in the West End.
- □ Arabic is third, with 2,000 Arabic speakers, also mostly in the West End.
- More than half of those speaking another language at home consider themselves to speak English "very well."

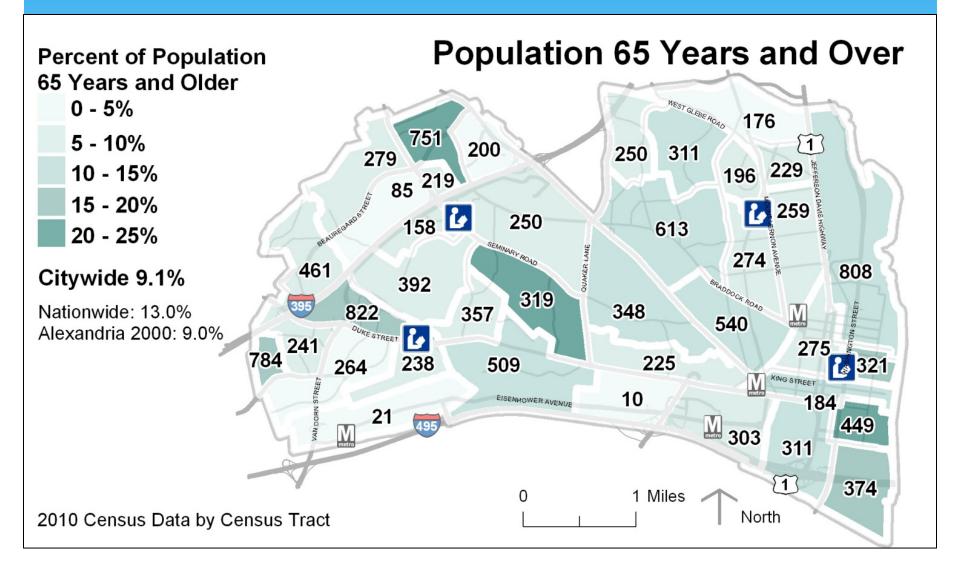
Spanish Speakers in Alexandria



Age – School-Age Children



Age - Seniors



Households – Average Size

0.0

1960

1970

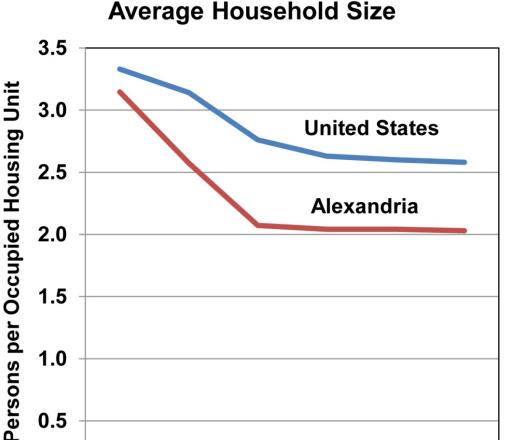
1980

1990

2000

2010

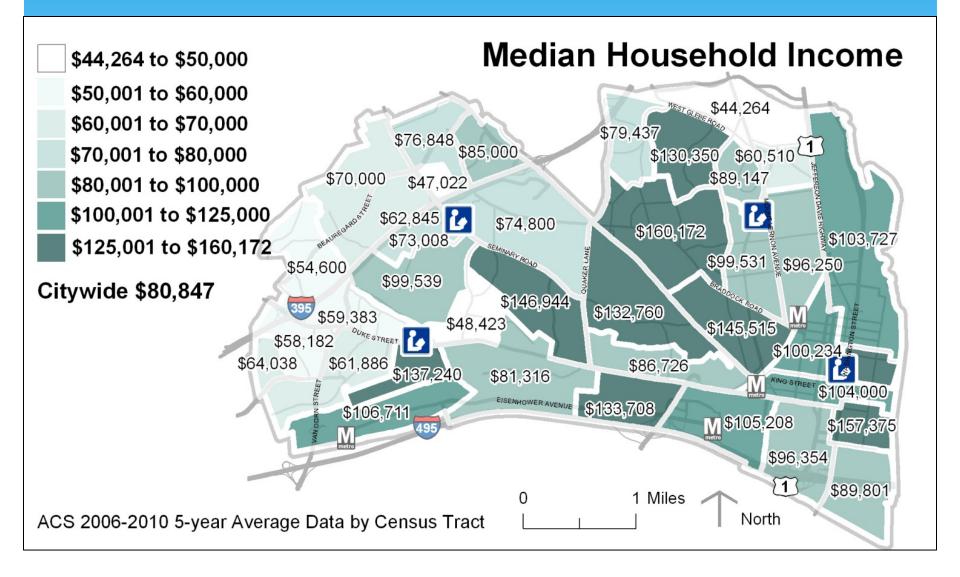
- ☐Size declined until 1980
- □Relatively constant since 1980
- □ Alexandria has smaller households than the U.S.



Households and Families

- □ 45.5% of Alexandria's households are family households, compared to 66.4% nationwide.
- □ 43.4% of Alexandria's households are a single person, compared to 26.7% nationwide. Alexandria's share of single-person households is unchanged since 2000.
- □ Only 13.2% of Alexandria's households consist of a married couple with their own children under 18 years of age, compared to 20.2% nationwide.

Incomes

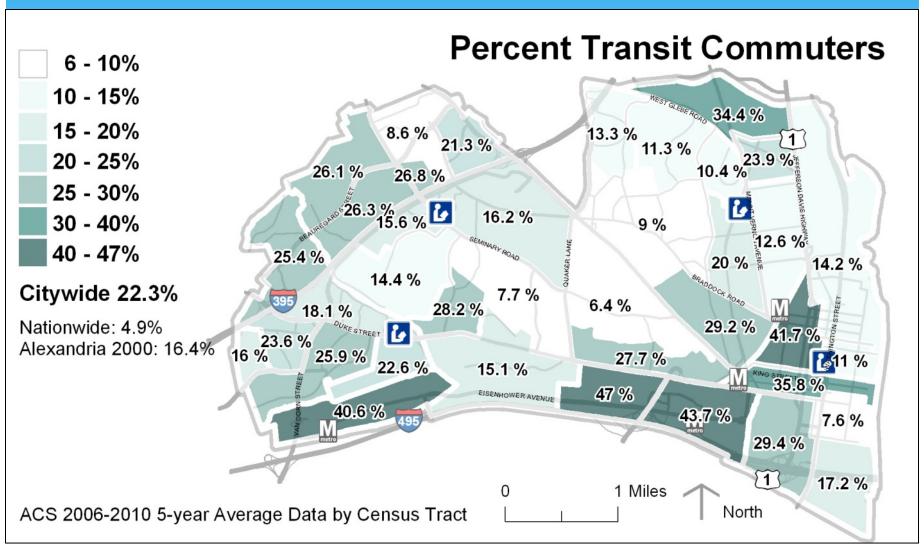


Multi-Modal Transportation Hub





Percent Transit Commuters



Highly Educated Population

- □ Fourth among U.S. counties and independent cities for college degrees with more than 60% of population 25 or older with a 4-year degree.
- ☐ Graduate share grew by 10% from 2000 to 2010.
- More than double the U.S. average for four-year degrees.

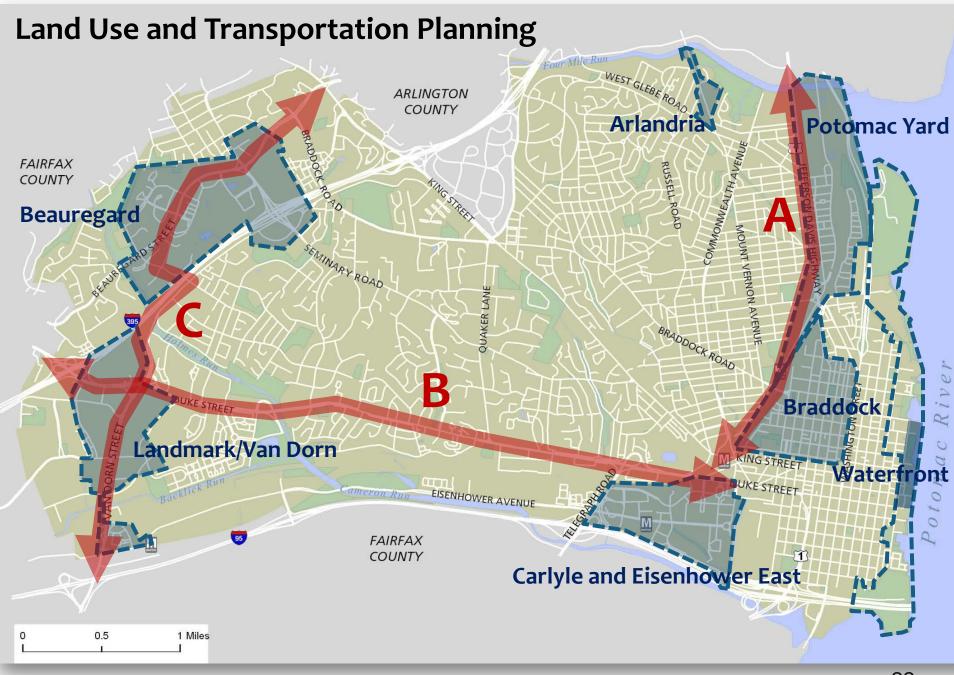
Employment of Residents

By Occupation:

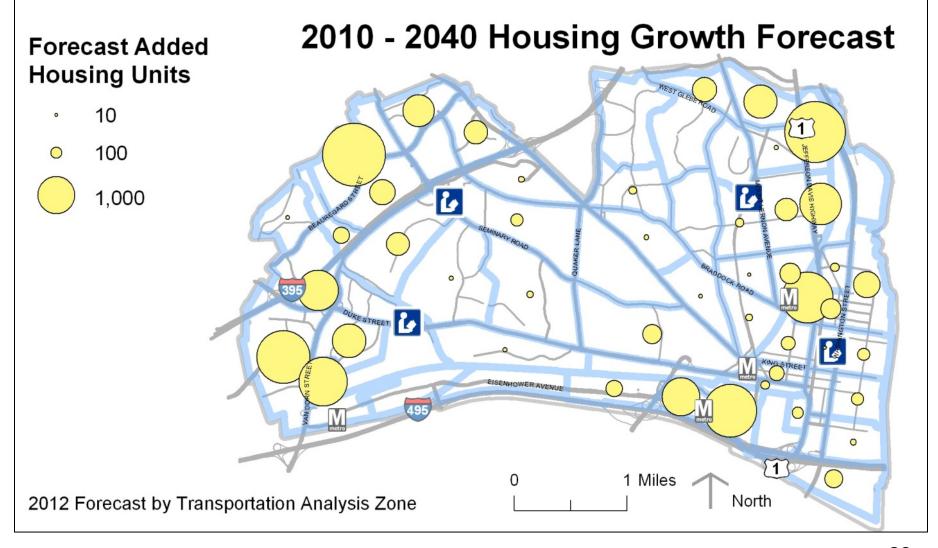
□ 50% more than the national average share in management and professional positions.

By Industry:

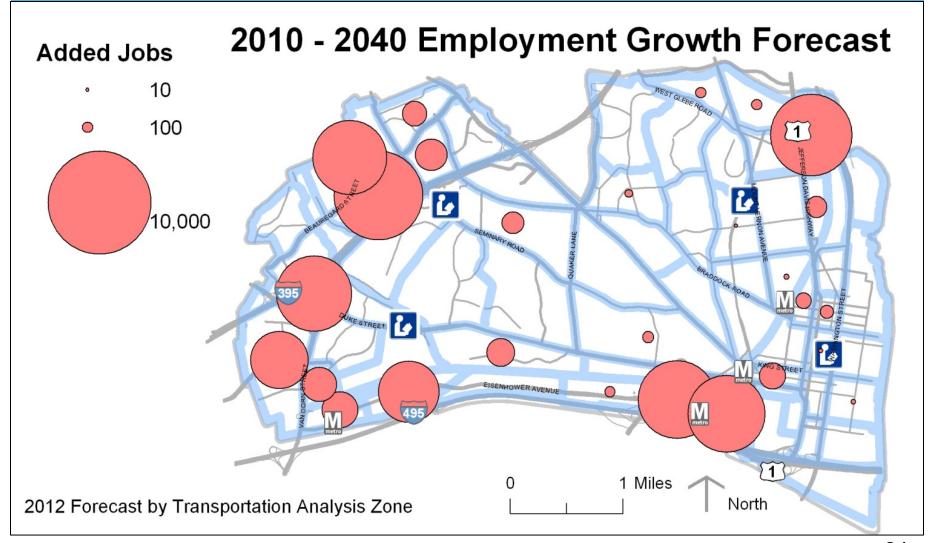
- ☐ Three times the national average in public administration.
- □ 50% more than the national average in arts, entertainment, accommodation and food services.
- Much less than the national average in transportation, retail trade, wholesale trade, manufacturing and construction.



Residential Development Forecast



Employment Forecast

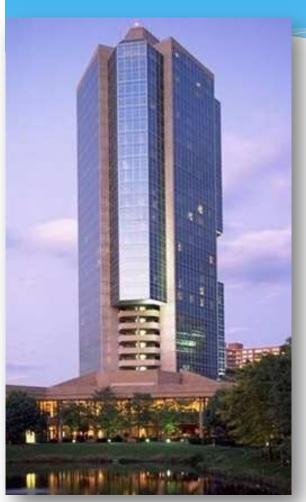


Small area plans and public facilities

	Developer	
Plan	contributions	Tax revenue increase
Braddock* 2,900 units +700,000 sf	\$6M	\$9.8M annually (tax base increase estimated at \$1 billion at buildout)
Bearegard 7,500 units +4.8 million sf	\$120M	\$89 million over 10 years
Landmark* 5,900 units + 8 million sf	\$135M**	\$34.3M annually at buildout, \$23.2M after basic City services are paid for
Potomac Yard 5,600 units +4.5 million sf	\$150M	The Metro station will be supported with \$229M in net new tax revenues plus \$194M in special tax district revenues
Waterfront	at least \$7M	\$4M annually at buildout, \$3.5M annually after basic City services are paid for

^{*} Developer contributions are phased in over time in the Braddock and Landmark plans. Figure is overall average. ** If all planned development is built.

Examples of development size



Mark Center Hilton 450,000 sf



Southern Towers apartments 1.9 million sf (2,338 units)

Less home and work space means public spaces are more important

- Trend is toward smaller housing units and smaller work spaces
- At work: moving away from cubicles to shared spaces, and more time working away from desk
 - SF per job: 220 in 2010; 176 in 2012; <100 in 5 years
 - Cubicle size: once 8x8, now 6x6 if there is a cubicle at all
 - Research: people at their desk 35% of time or less
- At home: new units are smaller (in square feet) and more likely to be efficiencies or 1-BR
- Consequence: workers are home, or in some other location, much of the day. The "office" can be any place with wi-fi.

The "third place"

The third place is a term used in the concept of community building to refer to social surroundings separate from the two usual social environments of home and the workplace.



Business Center



Bend, Oregon Public Library



Bryant Park



Panera

Co-location opportunities

In cities with limited land, the trend is toward co-location: multiple public uses in same location, or a mix of public and private uses.



Library in rec center



Affordable housing/fire station



Cafe kiosk outside library



Library kiosk in transit center

Summary

- □ Alexandria continues to be a community of diversity in race, ethnicity, national origin, age, income, and household structure.
- ☐ It will be more challenging to retain the diversity we value in the face of market forces.
- ☐ School age population will remain roughly constant.
- □ Alexandria's well-educated population and variety of economic activity give it a strong future.
- □ Excellent and improving public transportation and mixed-use communities put Alexandria ahead of the curve.
- ☐ Use of library as a "third place" will likely increase.

To Find Out More

www.alexandriava.gov\planning

