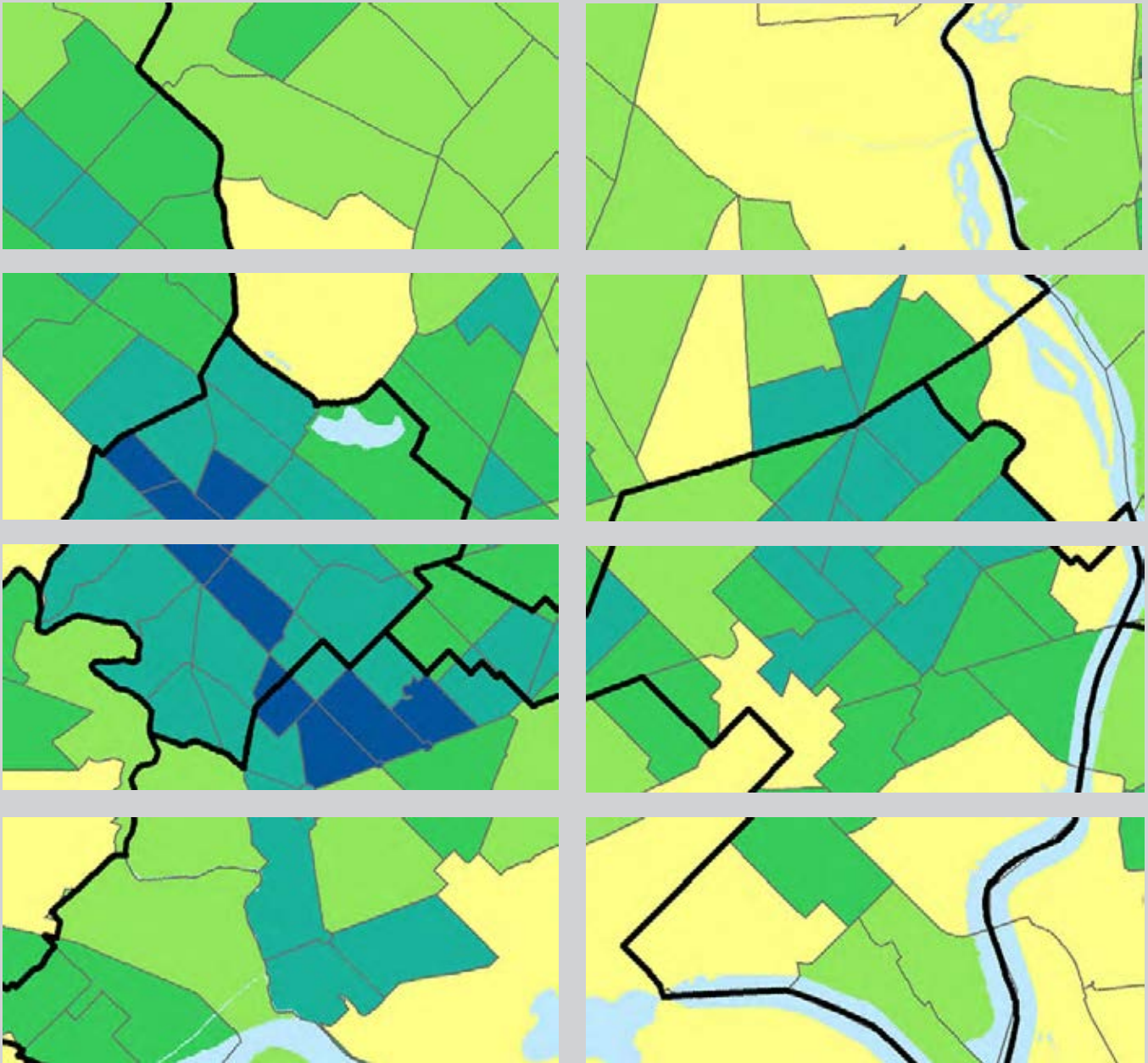


District of Columbia Census 2010 Atlas

STATE DATA CENTER

2nd Edition



Government of the District of Columbia
Vincent C. Gray, Mayor



July 2012

District of Columbia
Census 2010 Atlas

July 2012

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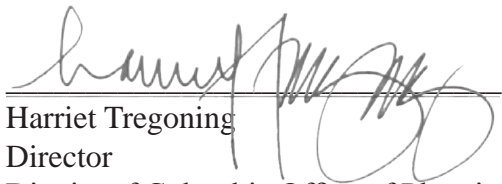
Foreword

The *District of Columbia: Census 2010 Atlas* is presented as a vivid portrait of a growing city. This edition is the second comprehensive atlas produced by the Office of Planning State Data Center. With over 100 maps, it highlights demographic, social, and economic conditions for both population and housing. The atlas illustrates the diverse range of data collected by the U.S. Census Bureau decennial census in 2010, from the entire District population, and the American Community Survey in 2006-2010, from a sample of the District's population. In light of the changes occurring in urban areas across the country and in the District, it is increasingly important for policy makers and the general public to have an accessible and easy-to-understand snapshot that shows the diverse geographic and demographic patterns that exist in the city.

The *District of Columbia: Census 2010 Atlas* displays the city's key characteristics and its broad diversity. We hope it will induce new associations, provide new insight and offer some perspective on the people and housing in our unique city.

I congratulate each individual contributor on their efforts in producing this atlas. They worked together to give the District Government and the public a product that I hope you will find valuable for population and housing analyses. My staff and I welcome your comments regarding this publication and our efforts to keep you informed of our changing population dynamics.

Sincerely,



Harriet Tregoning
Director
District of Columbia Office of Planning

Acknowledgments

The *District of Columbia Census 2010 Atlas* could not be produced without the assistance of several people. This publication was conceived and managed by the State Data Center staff under the leadership of **Dr. Joy Phillips**, Associate Director, and demographic specialists **Caryn Thomas**, **Daniel Sheres**, and **Minwuyelet Azimeraw**. Special mention must be made of **Caryn Thomas**, who was responsible for producing all the maps included in this atlas. Thanks are also extended to **Dr. Charlie Richman**, Associate Director of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and his staff for their oversight of the publication. Thanks to **Tanya Washington**, Chief of Staff and **Dale Marshall** for their gracious review. Thanks to **Michael Johnson**, our graphic designer, for the final layout of the publication. Finally, thanks to the Director of the Office of Planning, **Harriet Tregoning** and the Deputy Director for Neighborhood and Citywide Planning, **Rosalynn Hughey** for their enthusiastic support, review, and approval of the publication.

Permission to copy, disseminate, or otherwise use information from this atlas is granted as long as appropriate acknowledgment is given.

Some complimentary copies of this atlas are available from the Office of Planning. General questions about the atlas may be addressed to the State Data Center staff at 202-442-7600.

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Chapter 1



Introduction



Chapter 1

Introduction

The *District of Columbia Census 2010 Atlas* is a synthesis of the demographic patterns of the District's total population in 2010 and a population sample in the years 2006-2010. This atlas, produced by the Office of Planning State Data Center, utilized data obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau. The U.S. Census Bureau provides data on the demographic, social, economic and housing status of the District at various intervals. The majority of the census data releases are presented in tabular form, which often makes it difficult to visualize the diversity of the District's population and housing. These maps portray the data with their spatial attributes and thereby present a more vivid demographic picture.

This atlas, the second full color atlas prepared by the State Data Center utilizing the Geographic Information Systems (GIS) capabilities of the Office of Planning, is an attempt to display the District's diversity. It presents over 100 key indicators, both as maps and tables, that characterize the District's population and housing. Most maps in the atlas feature selected demographic characteristics at the census tract level but a few maps at the beginning of the publication depict various other geographic divisions of the District, namely, Wards, Census Tracts, Zip Codes, Traffic Analysis Zones (TAZ), Advisory Neighborhood Commissions (ANCs) and Single Member Districts (SMDs). The summary data used to generate each map are also presented for users who wish to know the numbers behind the map illustrations. In addition, a glossary of key terms pertaining to specific subject matter areas is provided at the end of the publication.

The atlas is segmented into nine areas of interest: population distribution, race and Hispanic origin, age and sex, living arrangements, language, education, work, income and poverty, and housing. The race categories used on the maps are White, Black, Asian, and Two or More Races. The Census Bureau also collects American Indian and Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and Some Other Race Alone, but since these three categories do not represent a significant portion of the District's population, they do not produce meaningful maps. The two ethnicity categories used are Hispanic and Non-Hispanic. The Census Bureau considers race and ethnicity as two separate categories and Hispanic persons may be of any race or races.

Methodology

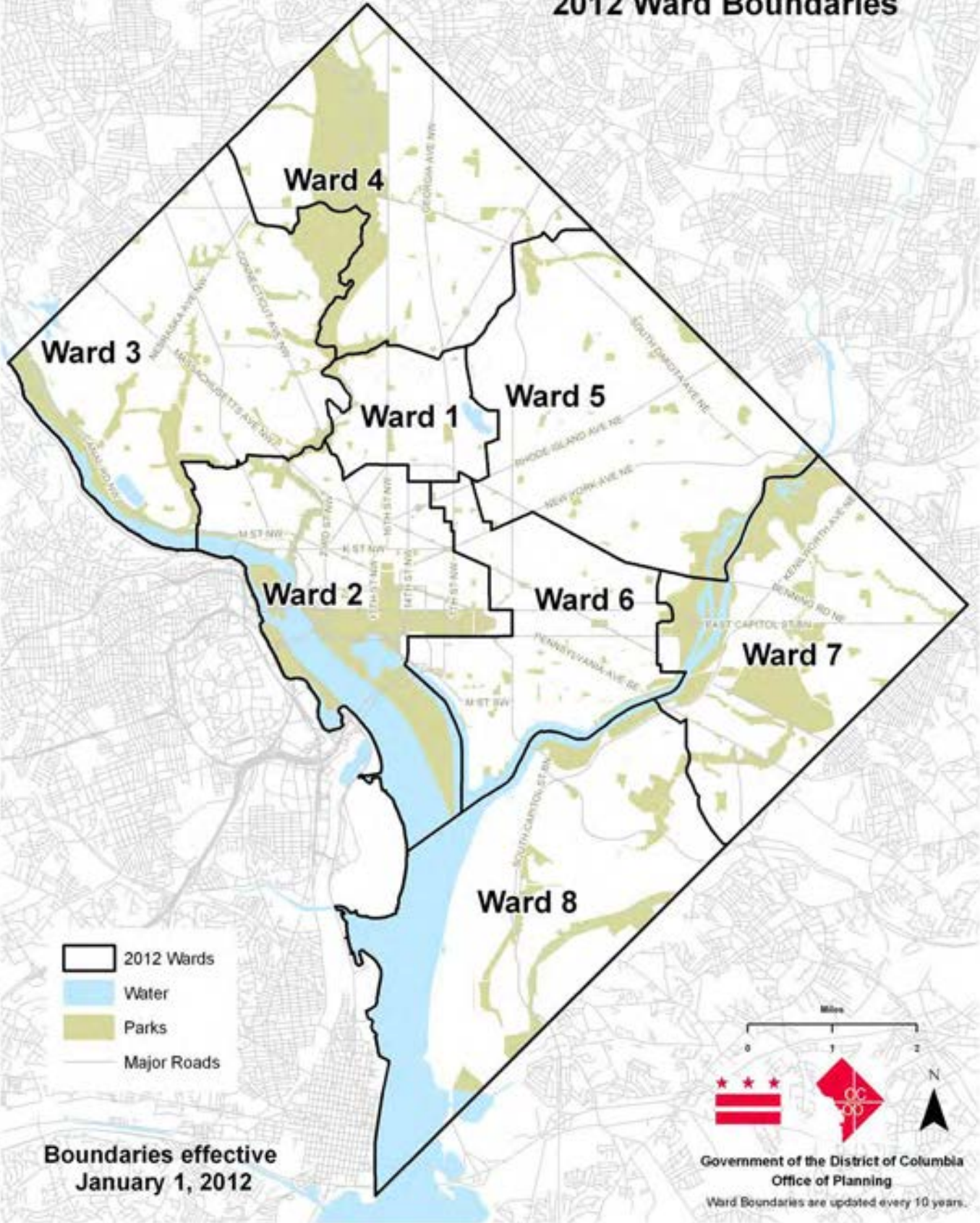
The majority of the maps in the *Atlas* are "choropleth" maps, using graduated shades of color to depict values of the selected variables. The map legends on the left side of each page list the range of data values that each shade of color represents. The maps that do not display ranges, show unique values of a given characteristic and use complimentary colors to represent each value. Portions of some maps are shown in gray ('Insufficient Data' in the legend) where there is not enough information to assign particular areas to particular classes. These maps were created using Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) mapping software, ArcGIS.

The values used to separate the various classes, or class breaks, were chosen using a combination of techniques. The ArcGIS “natural breaks” algorithm was used as a starting point. This approach, often called Jenks’ optimization, is an automated process that attempts to cluster like values together. The breakpoints were further adjusted to illustrate the value of each variable District-wide and to accurately reflect the minimum and maximum data values. Not all maps in a series use the same colors to represent the same quantities; readers should be aware of this when comparing maps with one another. Map titles list map theme, year, and demographic group(s). Additional text is located on some maps below the legend to further explain the demographics that are displayed.

The census data used in this atlas were obtained from published sources, from digital public use data sets, and from special tabulations. The 2010 Census data used are consistent with the population and housing unit totals released from the 2010 Census and do not reflect adjustments or corrections to the original data. The American Community Survey (ACS) 2006-2010 5-year data were used to provide the socio-economic data on the characteristics of the population. The ACS data were traditionally provided by the decennial census long-form sample data.

The resulting maps show generalized information and emphasize patterns. However, common patterns may not necessarily imply cause-and-effect relationships. Further investigation is always recommended where such a relationship is suspected.

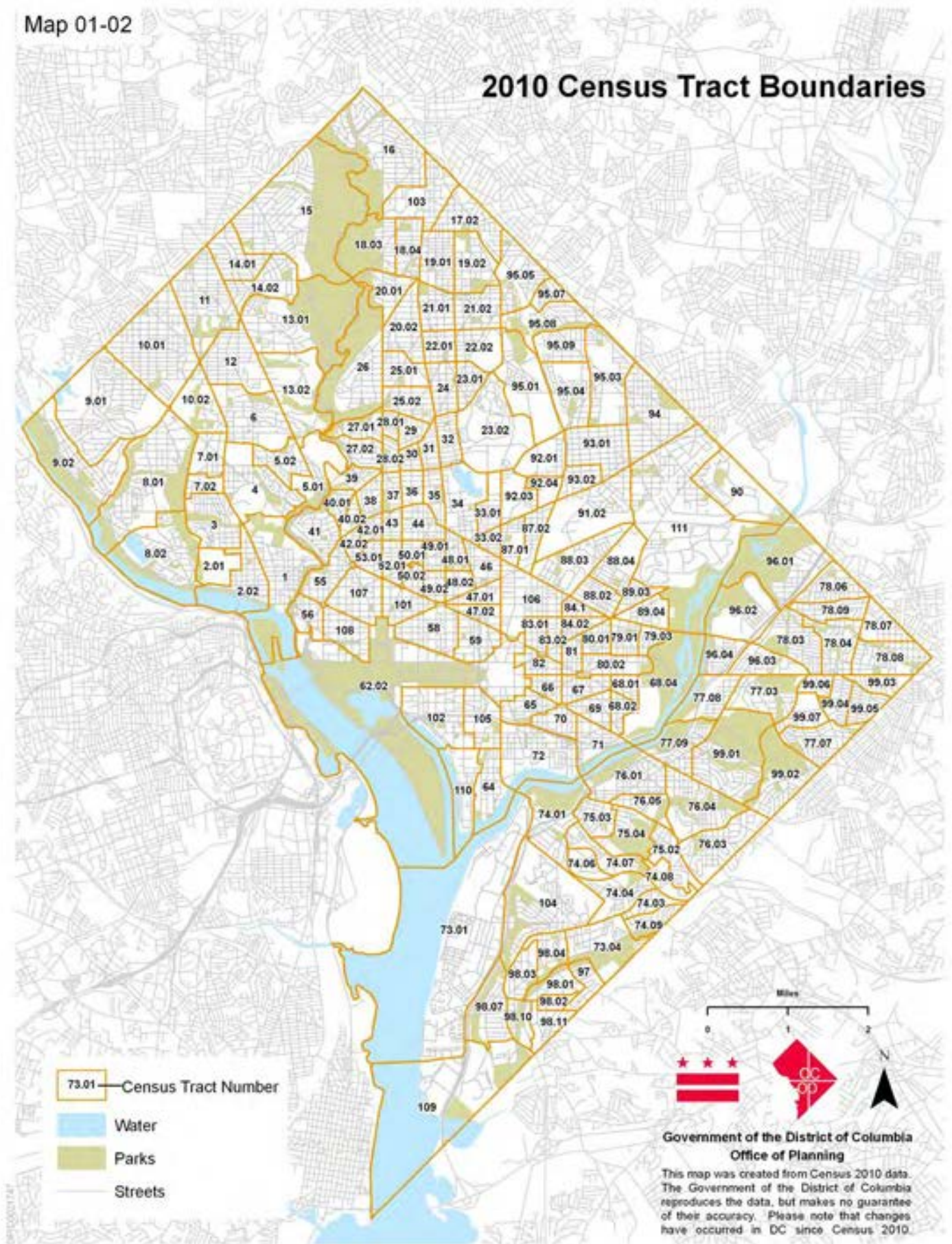
2012 Ward Boundaries



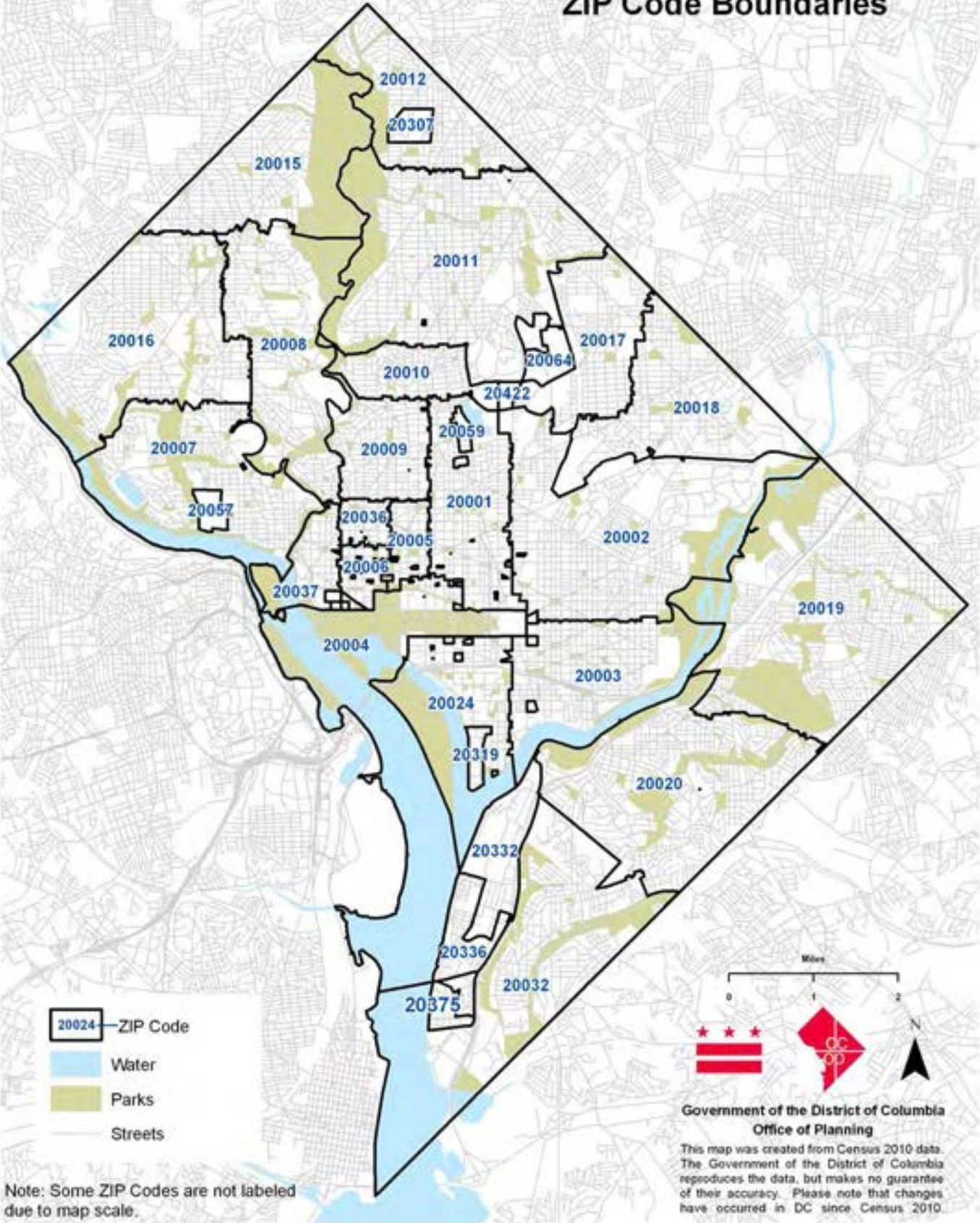
**Boundaries effective
January 1, 2012**

Government of the District of Columbia
Office of Planning
Ward Boundaries are updated every 10 years.

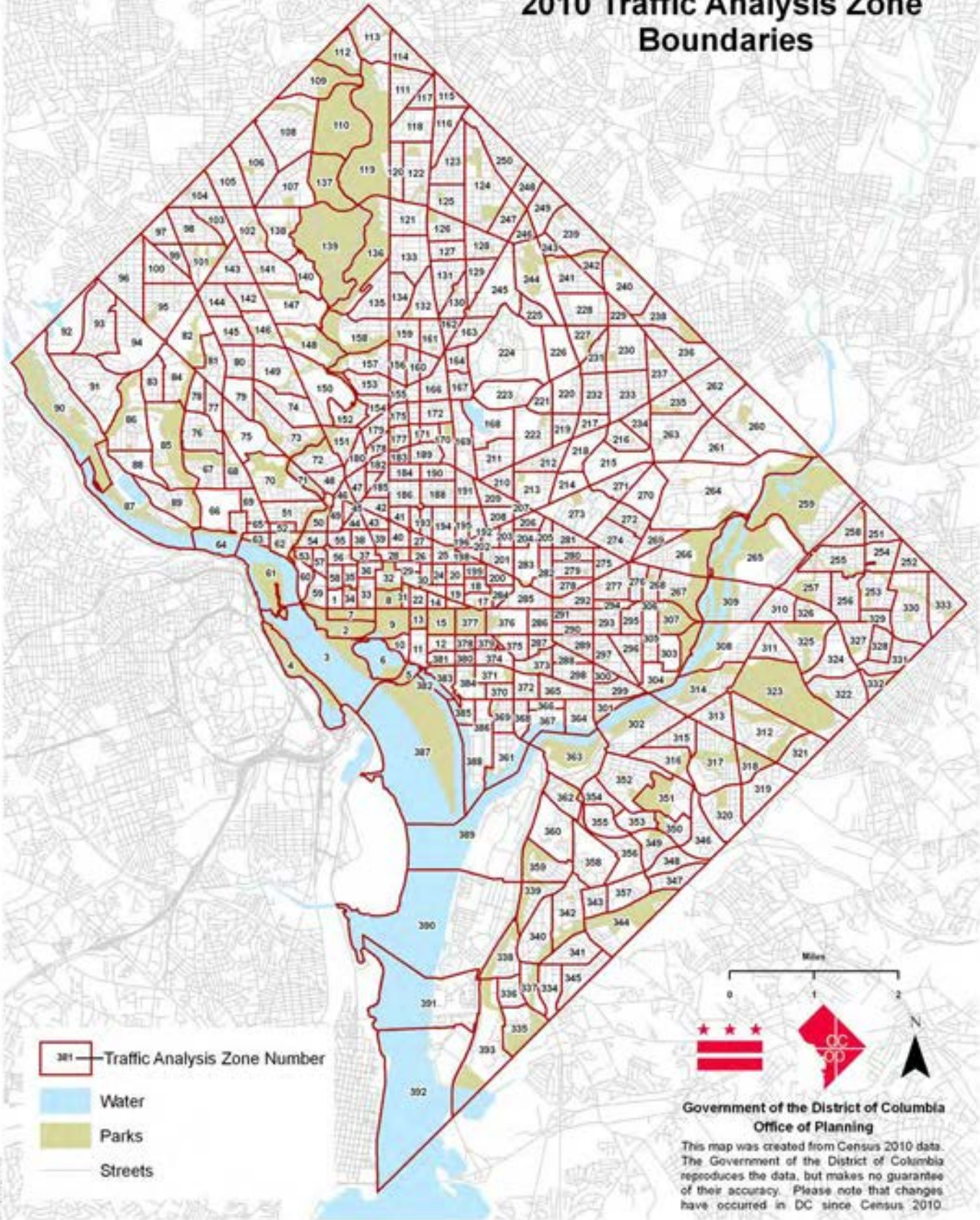
2010 Census Tract Boundaries



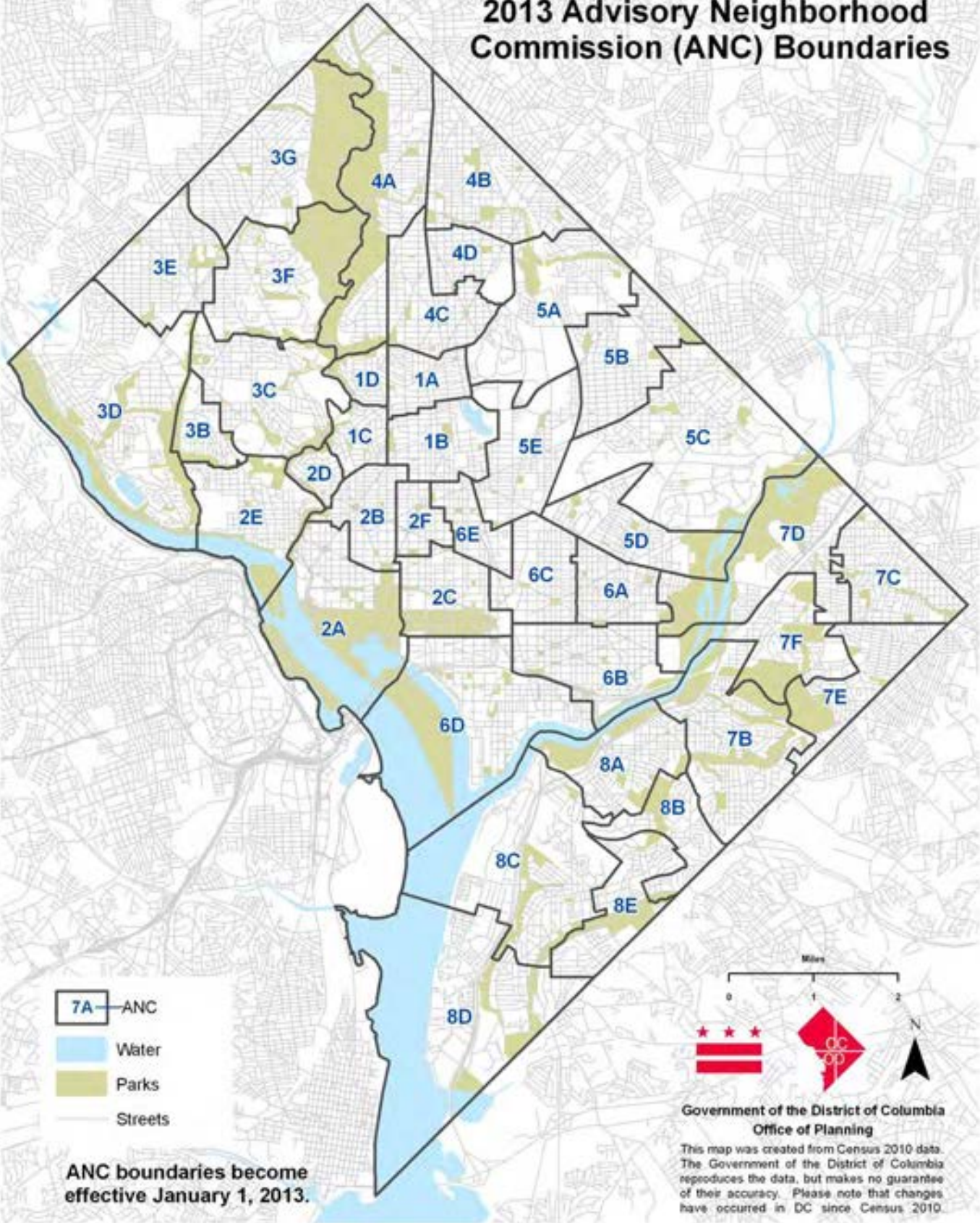
ZIP Code Boundaries



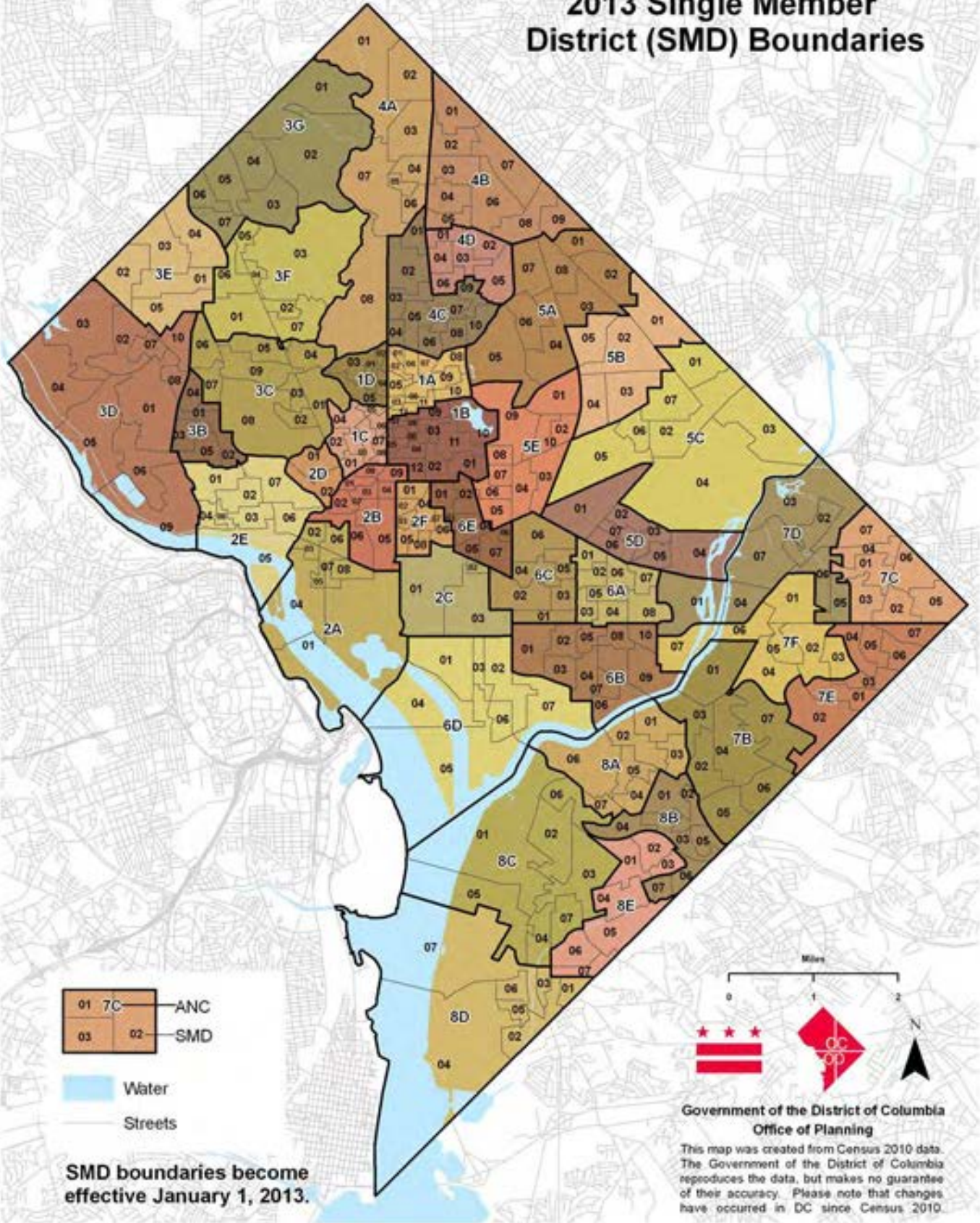
2010 Traffic Analysis Zone Boundaries



2013 Advisory Neighborhood Commission (ANC) Boundaries



2013 Single Member District (SMD) Boundaries



SMD boundaries become effective January 1, 2013.

Chapter 2



Population Distribution



Chapter 2

Population Distribution

A key characteristic of any population is the way in which it is geographically distributed. Whether the population is largely urban or rural, whether it is densely or sparsely populated, or whether communities are close to or far apart from each other, give context to the social and economic characteristics found in subsequent chapters. It is therefore useful to know the size and geographic distribution of the population and how these features have changed over time.

The population of the District of Columbia peaked in 1950 at 802,178 people but decreased to 572,059 people in 2000. After Census 2000, the population of the District began increasing each year to reach 601,723 people by Census 2010. While the population of seven of the eight Wards in the District grew between Census 2000 and 2010, Ward 2 and Ward 6 experienced the most growth (16 percent and 12.6 percent, respectively). Ward 8 lost 215 people during the decade. However, with the release of each decennial census count as in Census 2010, each state and jurisdiction has a mandate to redraw or redistrict their legislative boundaries due to population changes and shifts, all in an effort to achieve equal participation per person in the legislative process. For the District of Columbia, this redistricting activity involved redrawing of Wards, Advisory Neighborhood Commissions (ANCs), and Single Member Districts (SMDs). The resulting ward population within the new ward boundaries (Ward 2012) is captured in Map **02-01** showing a population range of 71,748 in Ward 7, to 78,887 in Ward 3. For ANCs and SMDs, their resulting population distributions after redistricting are captured in tabular form in data tables 1b and 1c.

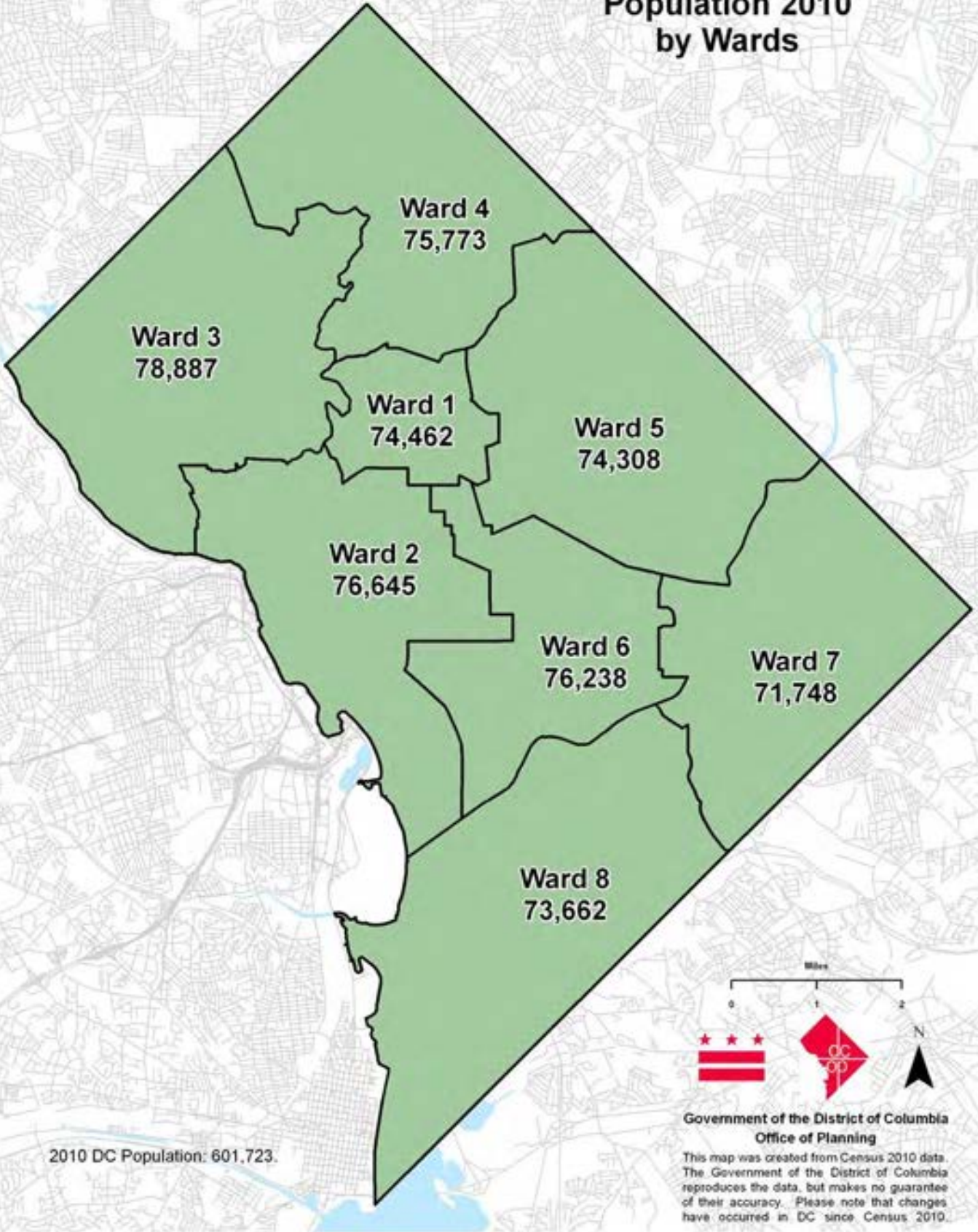
Map **02-02** shows the 2010 population distribution by 2010 census tract. The population ranged from 33-2,499 people in the lowest populated tracts, to 5,000-7,436 people in the highest populated tracts. For the decade between Census 2000 and 2010, the population change on Map **02-03** shows that the District lost population in some census tracts in every ward, but in the same period, it gained population at similar or higher percentages in census tracts throughout the city. The resulting population change for the city was a growth of 5.2 percent or 29,600 people between Census 2000 and 2010, with most growth occurring in Wards 2 and 6, as mentioned earlier.

On population density, which facilitates direct comparison of census tracts regardless of size and hence, more meaningful than numeric comparisons, the District had a population density or average population per square mile of 9,847 persons. Map **02-04** shows that population density was highest in most census tracts in Ward 1 and adjacent census tracts in Ward 2. For the rest of the city, there were pockets of high population density such as in the Glover Park area in Ward 3, Brightwood Park and Petworth areas in Ward 4. Edgewood and Carver areas in Ward 5, Kingman Park and Stanton Park areas in Ward 6, and the Shipley and Washington Highlands areas in Ward 8. The least dense areas were North Portal Estates areas in Ward 4, the South Central area in Ward 5 and the Pope Brown Park area of Ward 7.

Also presented in this chapter is the numeric distribution of the population by census tract both in 1950 and 2010 using the census tract boundaries as existed in 1950. Maps **02-05** and **02-06** show the numeric distribution at each period. Due to changes in census tract boundaries and census tract counts for 1950 and 2010 (there were 96 census tracts in 1950 and 179 census tracts in 2010), the numeric population distribution over the sixty-year period between 1950 and 2010 must be viewed with caution. The 2010 population distribution by census block was assigned to each corresponding 1950 census tract to facilitate comparisons of the 1950 and 2010 data. The resulting population change in Map **02-07** shows the District lost population over this sixty year period mainly in its center and along the major arteries like Georgia Avenue and Sixteenth Street, Rhode Island Avenue and New York Avenue, north side of East Capital Street, south side of Pennsylvania Avenue East, and Wisconsin Avenue. In some instances, residential dwellings have been replaced by business establishments or other types of facilities. It must be noted that the proposed streetcar system which covers most of these arteries were also part of the earlier streetcar system from 1862 to 1962. Therefore, it can be assumed that a possible impact of the new streetcar system would be population growth equal to or exceeding that of 1950, as the streetcar network would link many unconnected neighborhoods to Metrorail and the rest of the city. Map **02-07** also shows population gains in some census tracts on the borders of the city.

Given the distribution of the population presented above, subsequent chapters present this distribution in its social and economic context within age, sex, and race categories.

Population 2010 by Wards



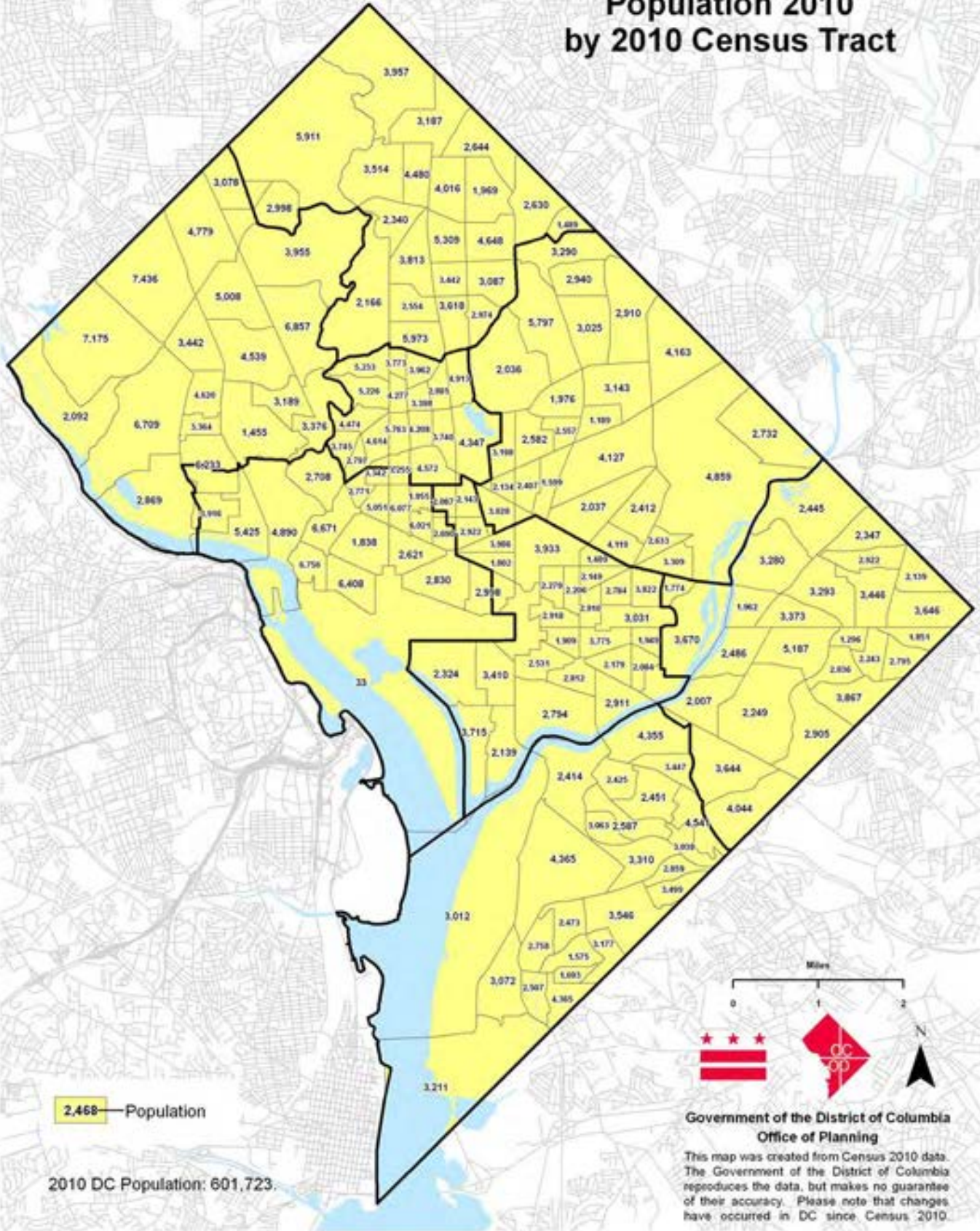
2010 DC Population: 601,723.

0 1 2 Miles

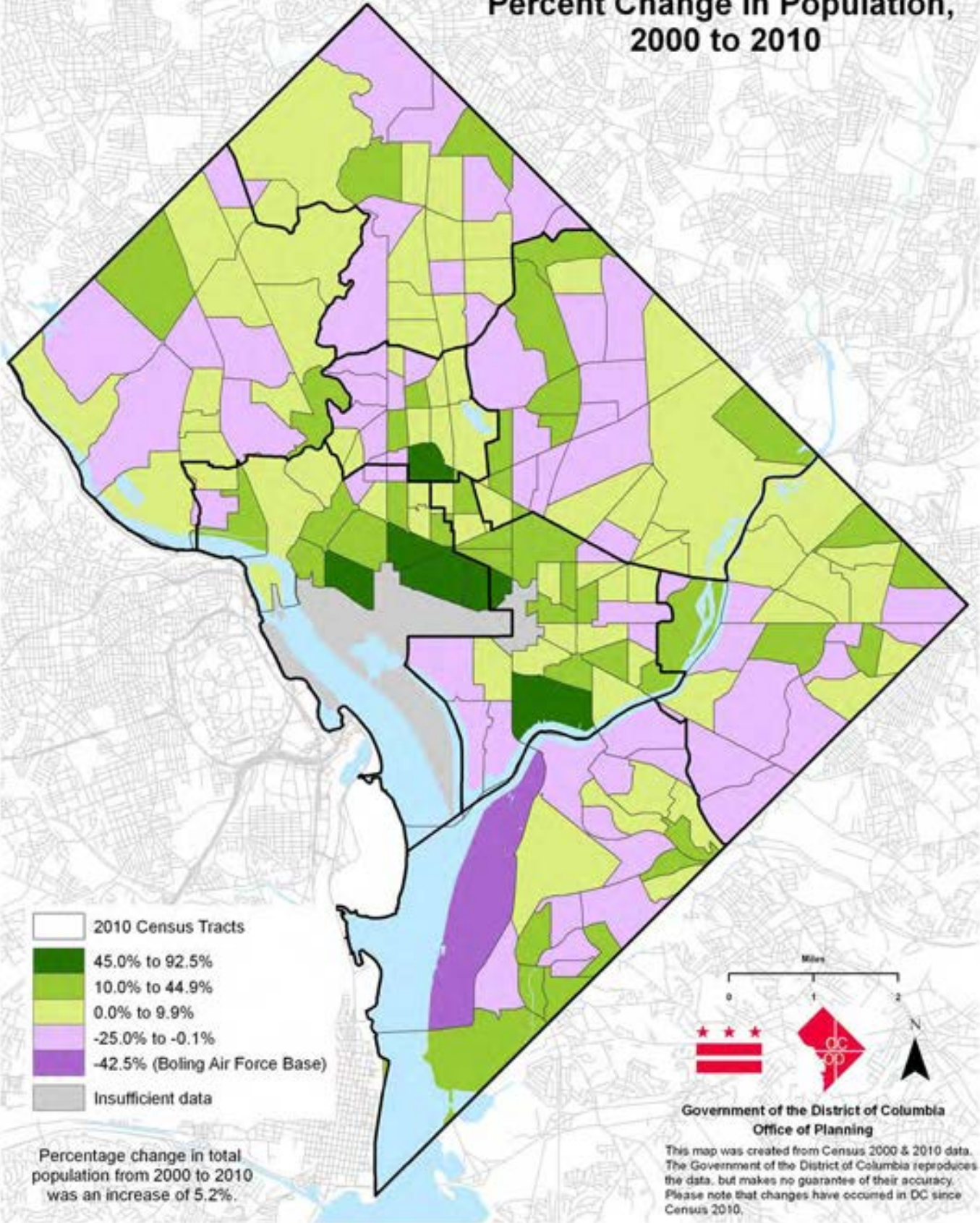
Government of the District of Columbia
Office of Planning

This map was created from Census 2010 data. The Government of the District of Columbia reproduces the data, but makes no guarantee of their accuracy. Please note that changes have occurred in DC since Census 2010.

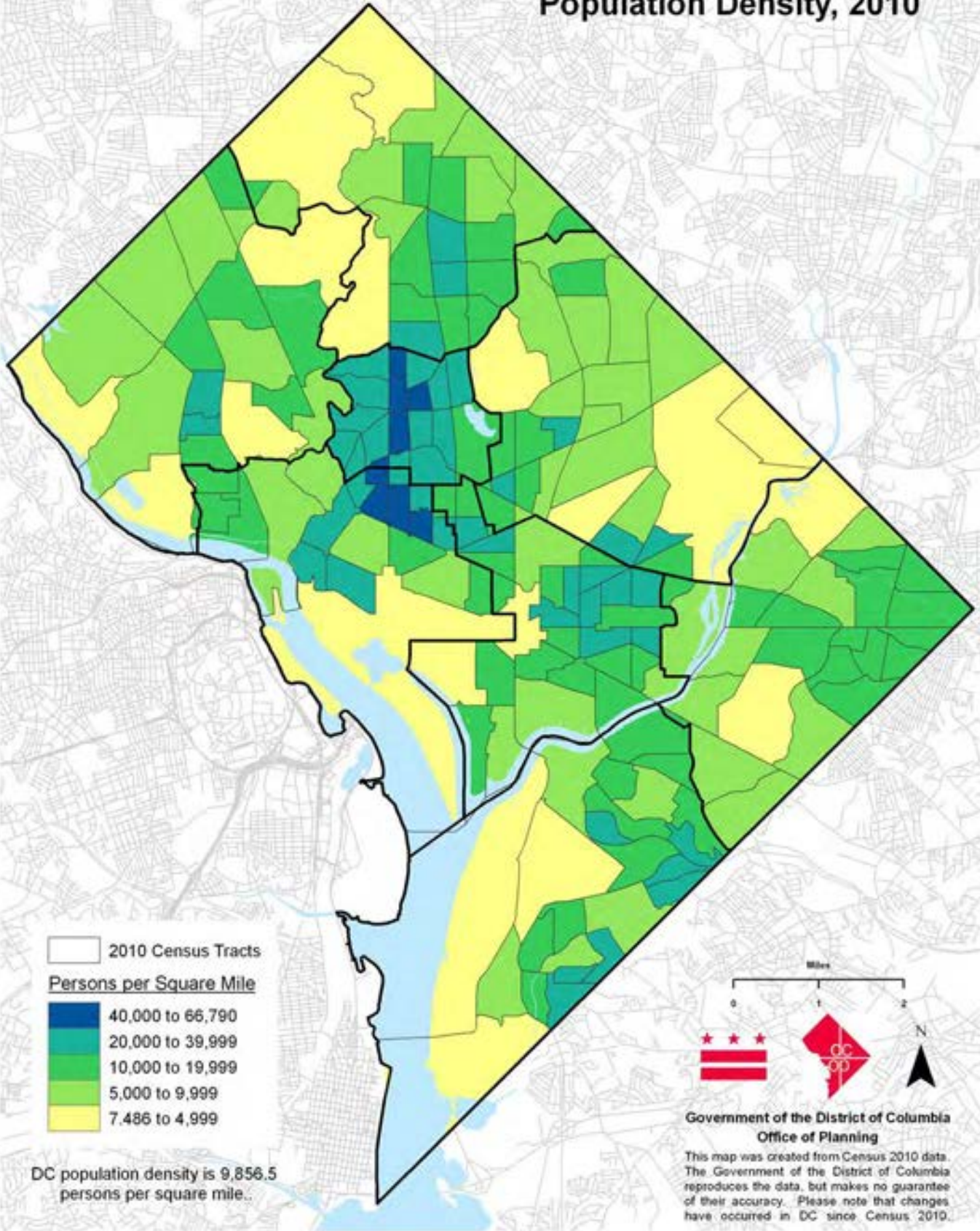
Population 2010 by 2010 Census Tract



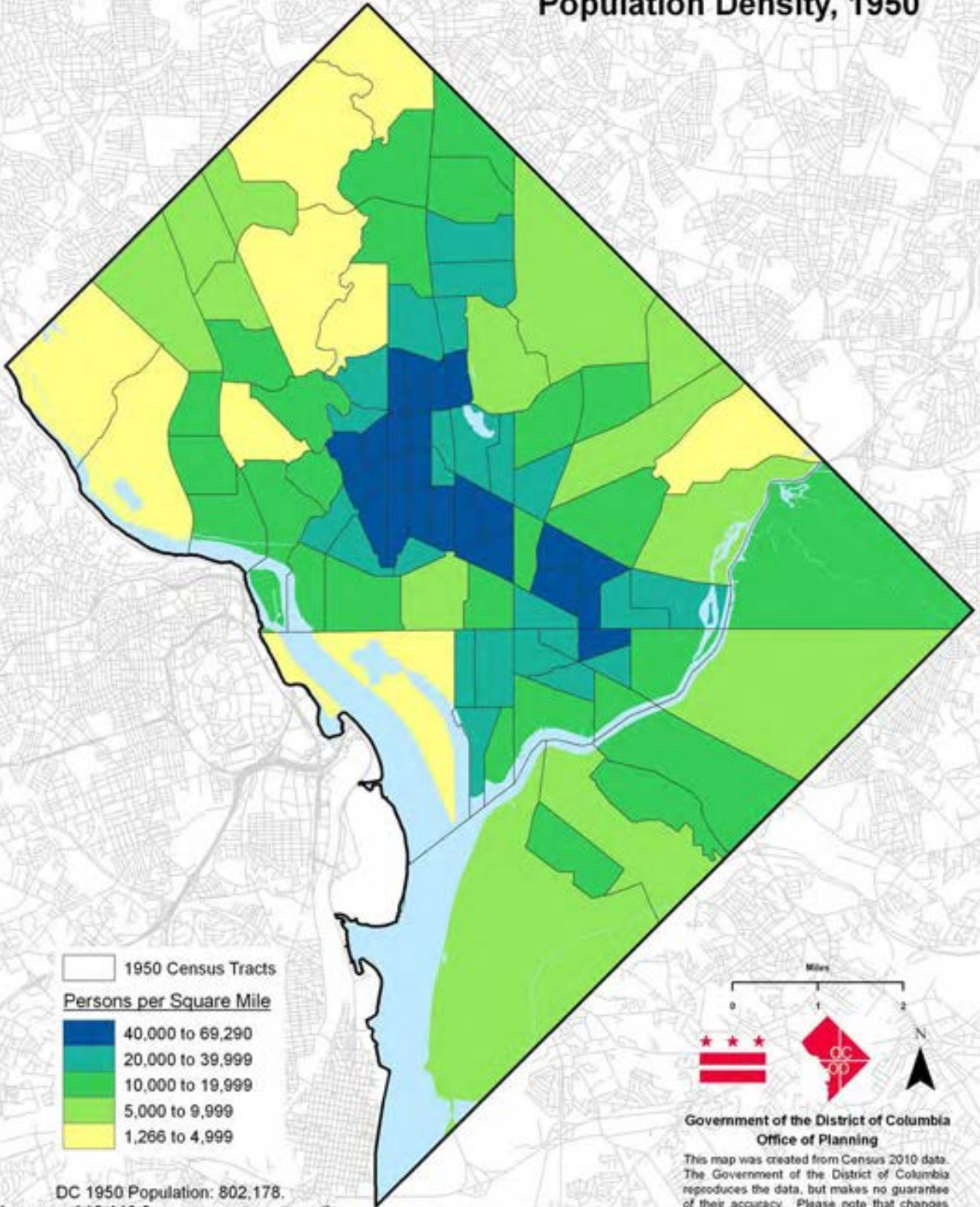
Percent Change in Population, 2000 to 2010



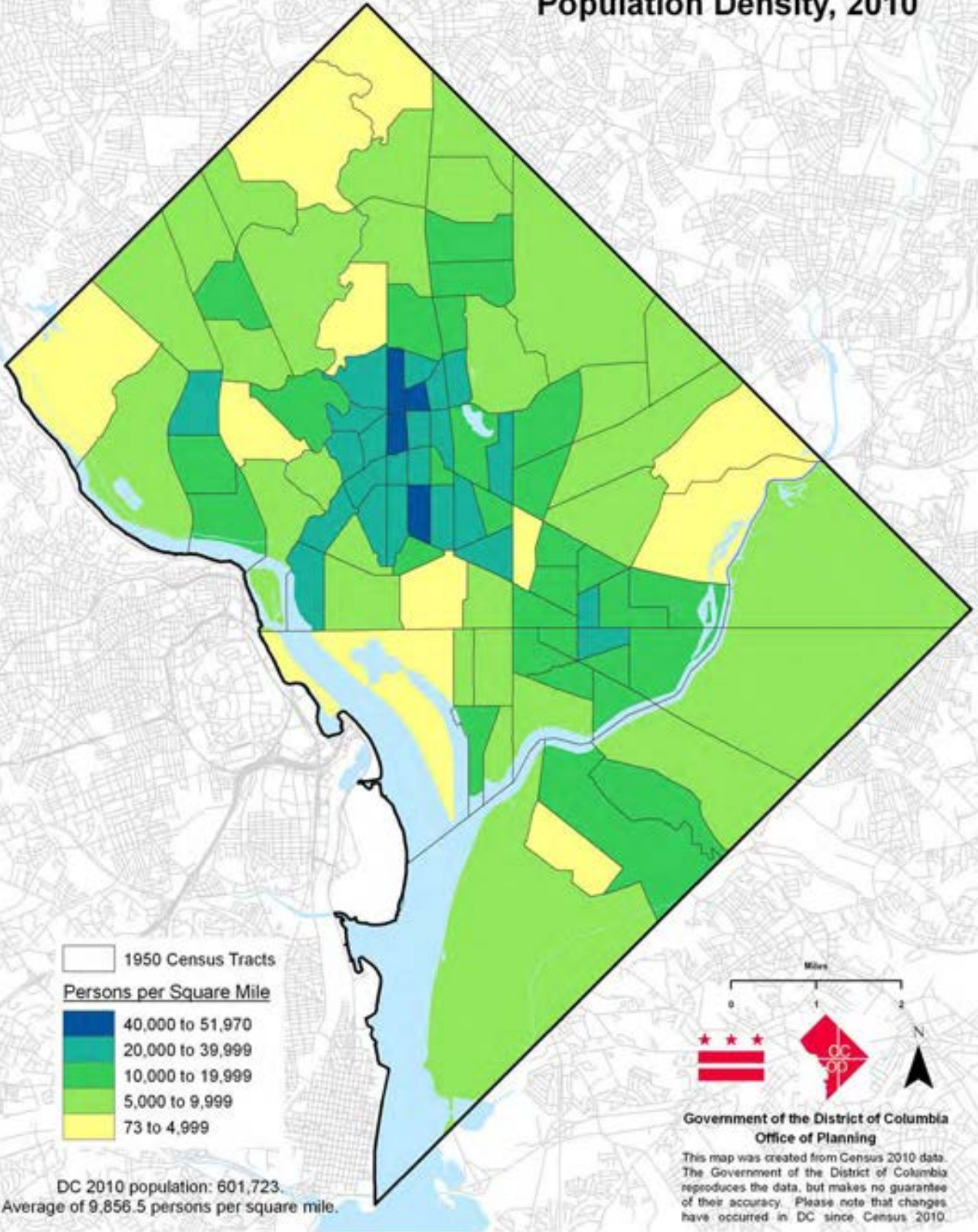
Population Density, 2010



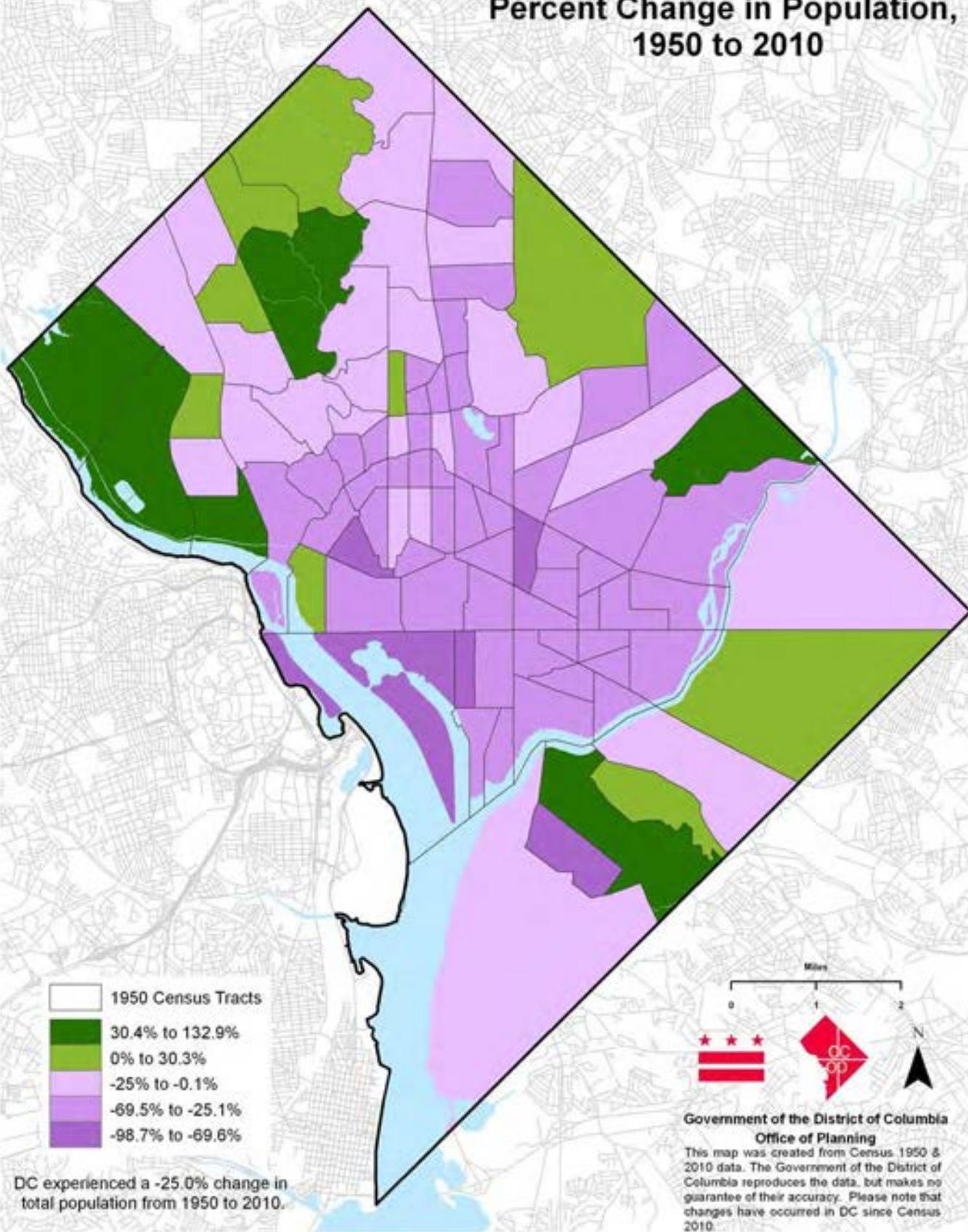
Population Density, 1950



Population Density, 2010



Percent Change in Population, 1950 to 2010



Chapter 3



Race and Hispanic Origin



Chapter 3

Race and Hispanic Origin

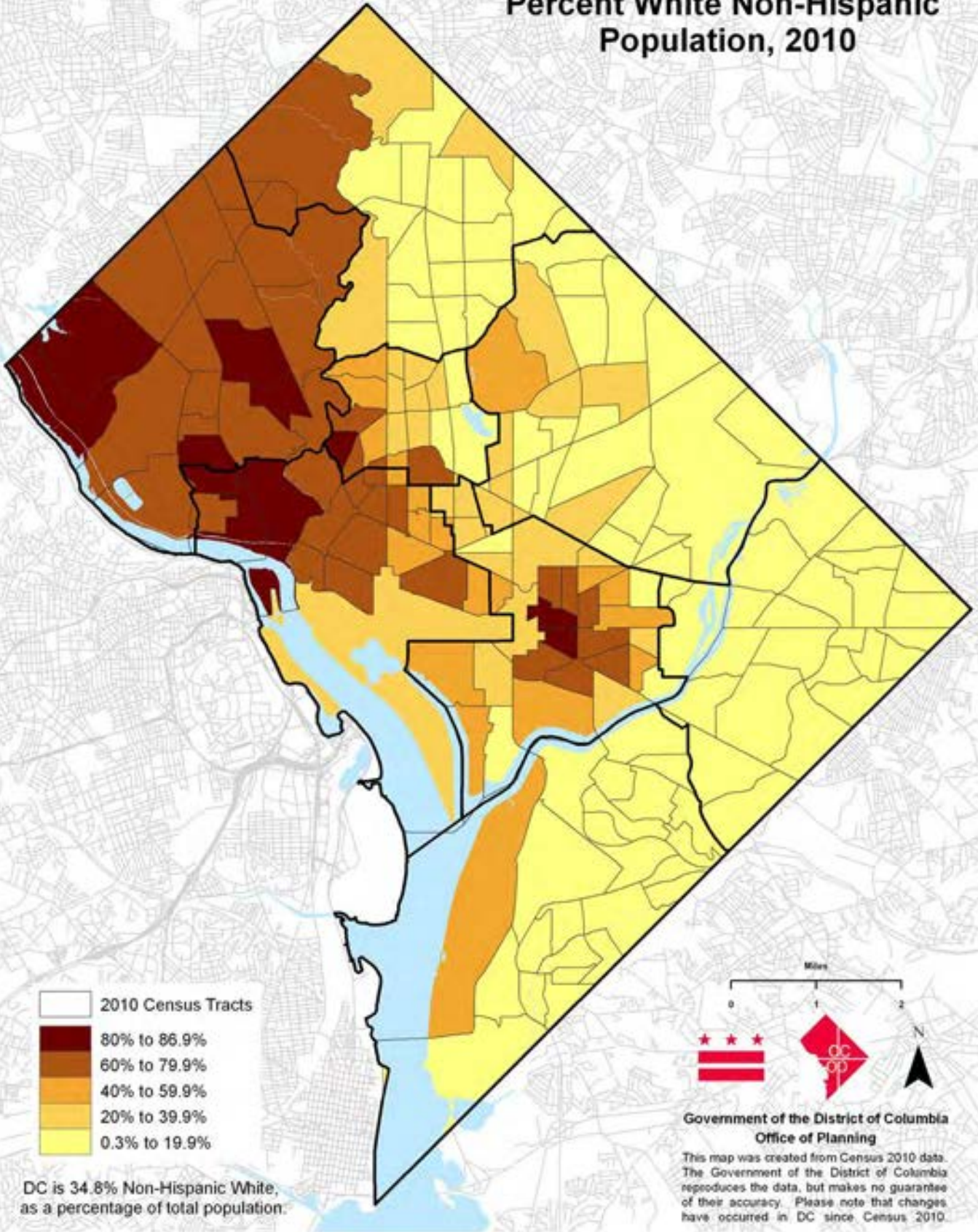
The racial composition of the District has changed considerably from the time record keeping began in the 1800s. Back in 1800, of the total District population of 8,144 people, 69.6 percent were white and 30.4 percent were black. In 1950, at the population peak of 802,178, 64.6 percent were white, 35 percent were black and 0.4 percent other races. At this recent census in 2010, of the total population of 601,723, Map **03-01** shows the White non-Hispanic population at 34.8 percent and residing mainly in the northwest areas of the city. Map **03-02** shows the Black population at 50.7 percent and residing mainly in the northeast and southeast areas of the city. Other races made up the other 14.5 percent of the population. By ethnicity, first recorded in 1970, the Hispanic population comprised 2.1 percent of the 756,510 total District population at that time, while non-Hispanics made up the other 97.9 percent. In 2010, the Hispanic population grew to 9.1 percent of the total District population and resided mainly in census tracts in Ward 1 and continued northward into Ward 4 (Map **03-04**).

Map **03-05** shows all races combined into a racial/ethnic majority distribution by census tract. While the patterns for the White non-Hispanic and the Black non-Hispanic population are similar to their individual map displays, this map shows no ethnic majority for the Hispanic or any population group in the areas represented in yellow.

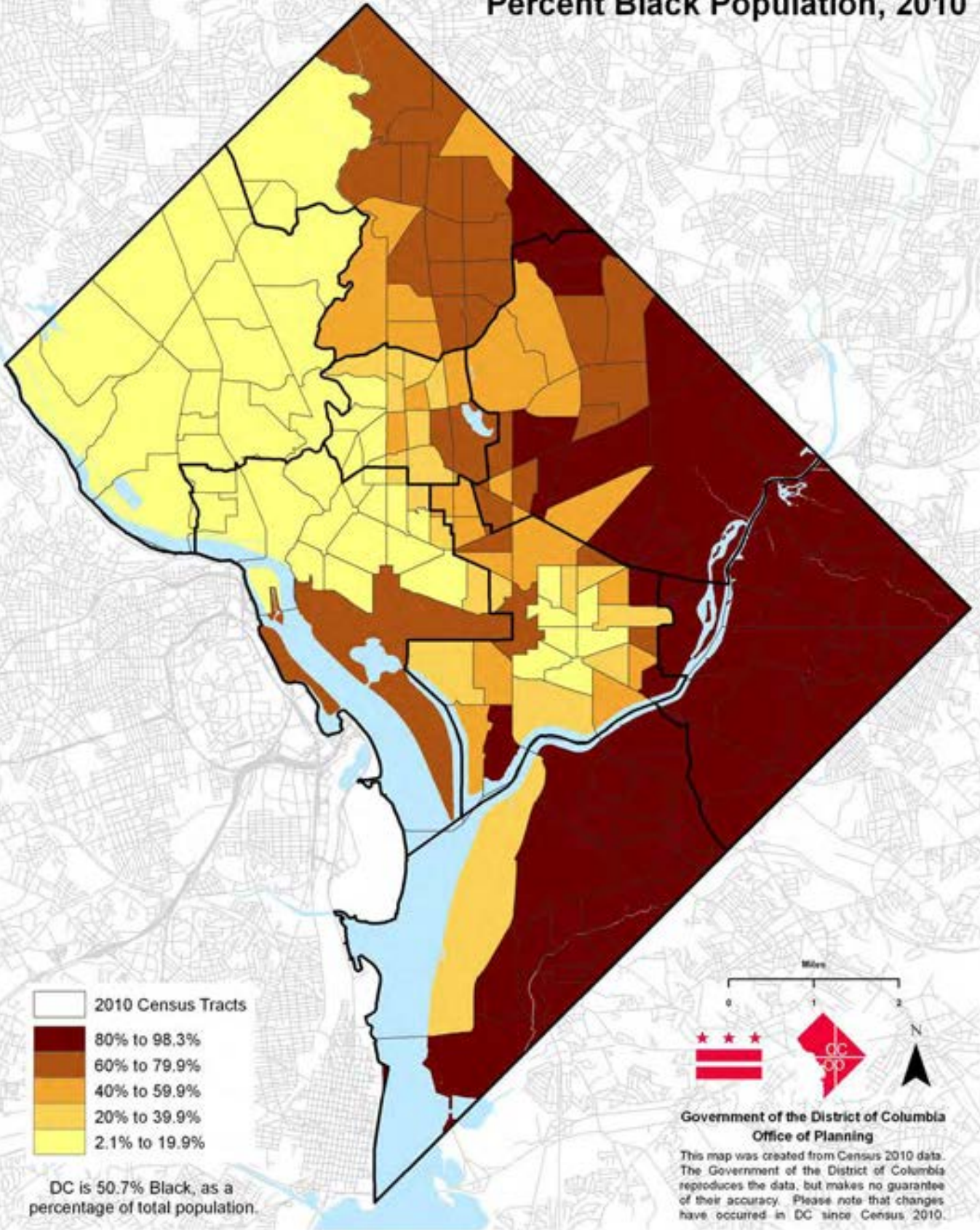
In looking at the diversity index in Map **03-06** which reflects the probability that two randomly selected people in a census tract would be of different races or that only one of the two would be Hispanic, it tells the story of the racial/ethnic distribution of the population in a different but yet complimentary way to the previous racial/ethnic majority map. This map on the race and Hispanic diversity 2010 show that the city is more diverse along its central corridors as compared to its Western and Eastern areas.

The other two racial groups, American Indian and Alaska Native, and the Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander, were not depicted on these maps due to their small numbers resulting in less meaningful maps. There were 2,079 American Indian and Alaska Natives, and 302 Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders in the District in 2010. Today, the District remains a majority Black or African American population enclave as in the 1960s. However, the number and proportion of Blacks or African Americans is declining, while the number and proportion of whites and other races are increasing. Hispanics, as an ethnic group, are also increasing.

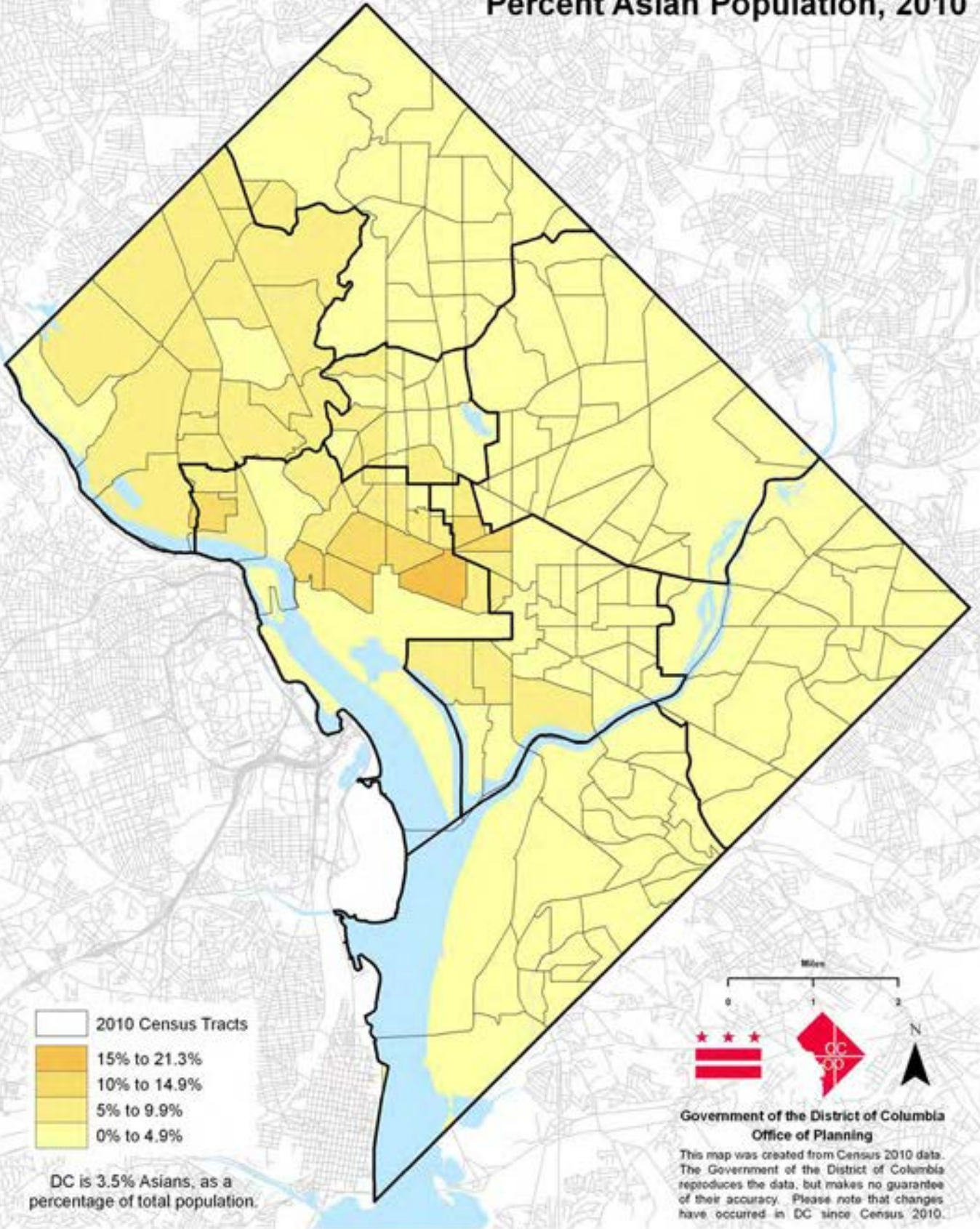
Percent White Non-Hispanic Population, 2010



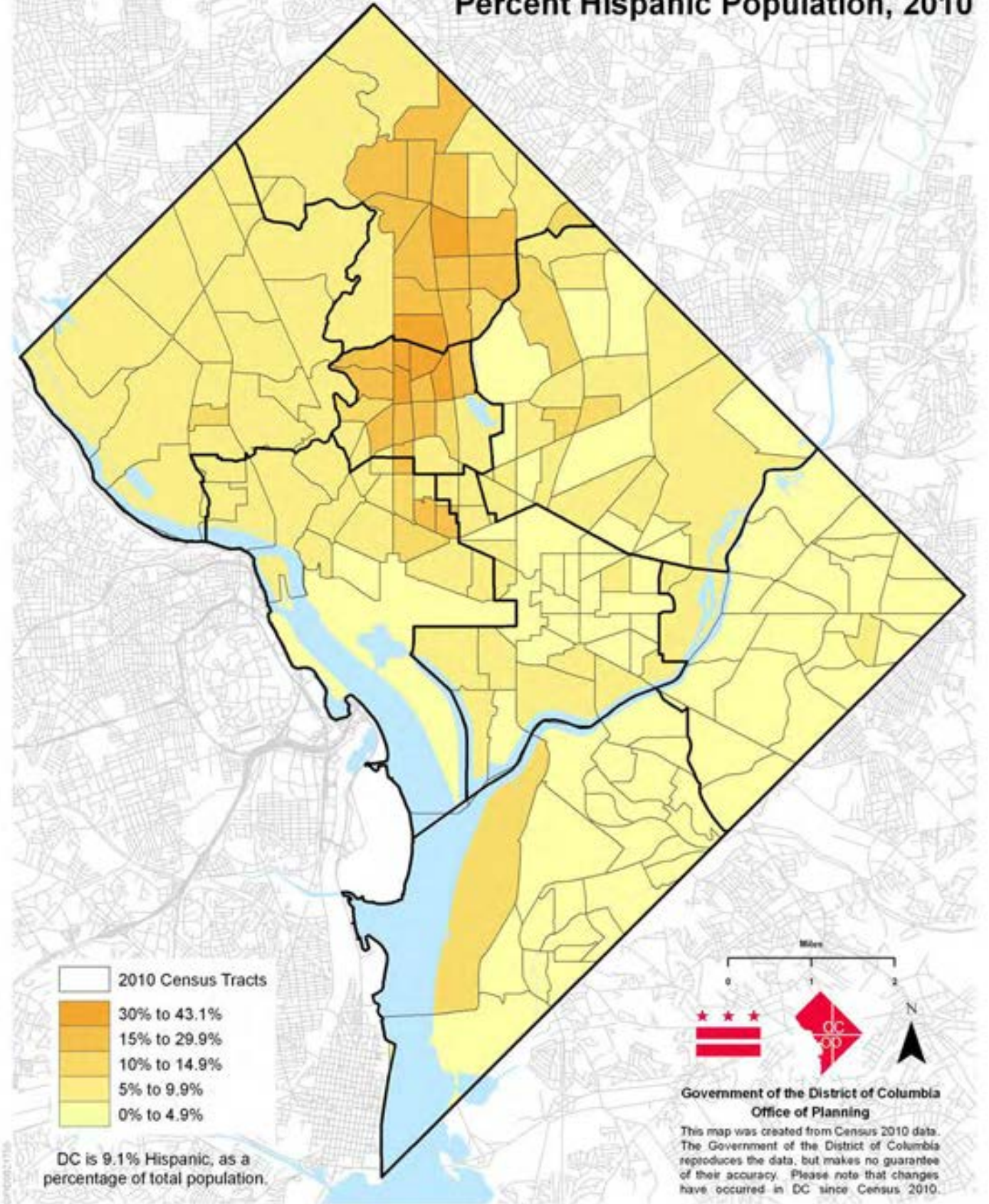
Percent Black Population, 2010



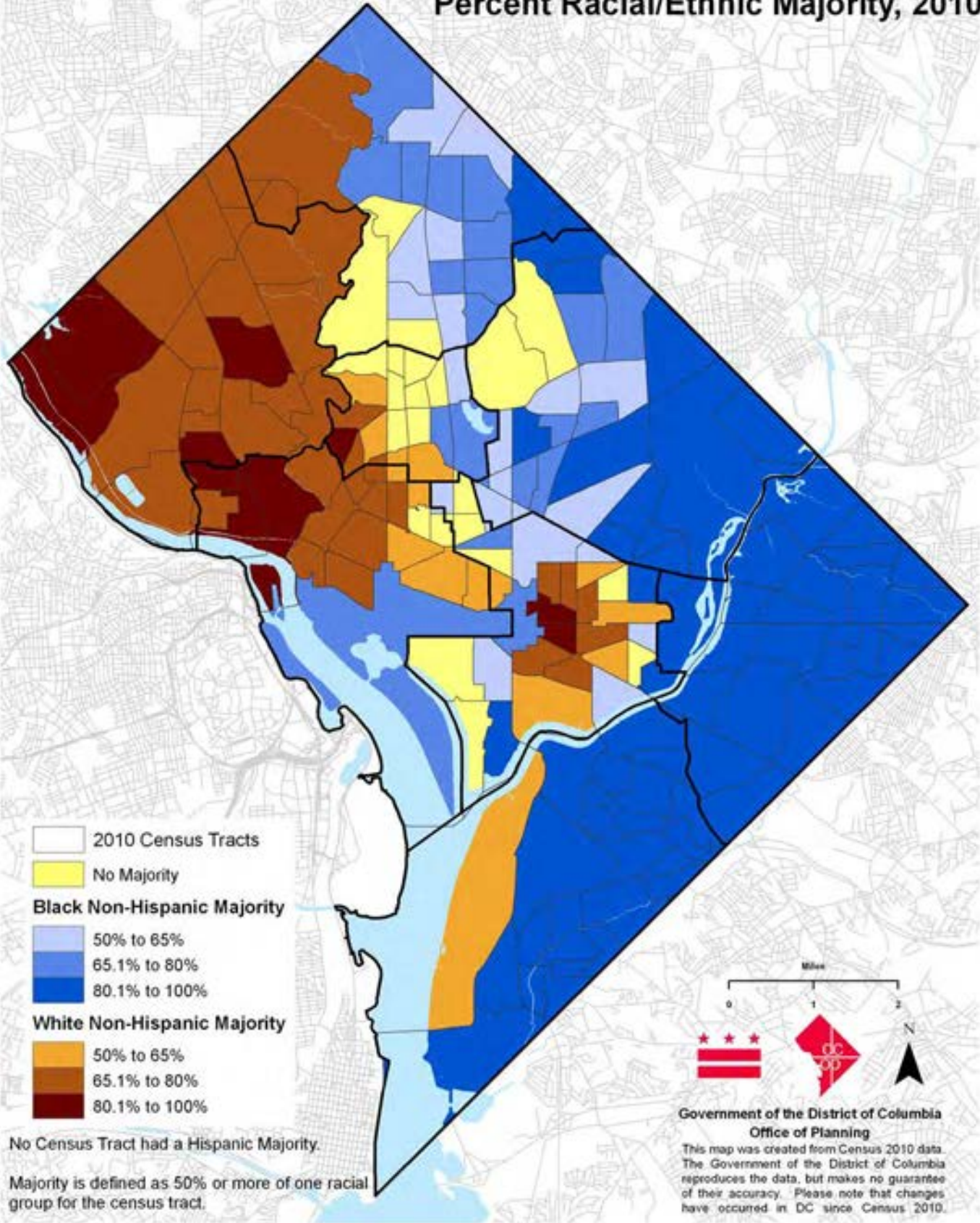
Percent Asian Population, 2010



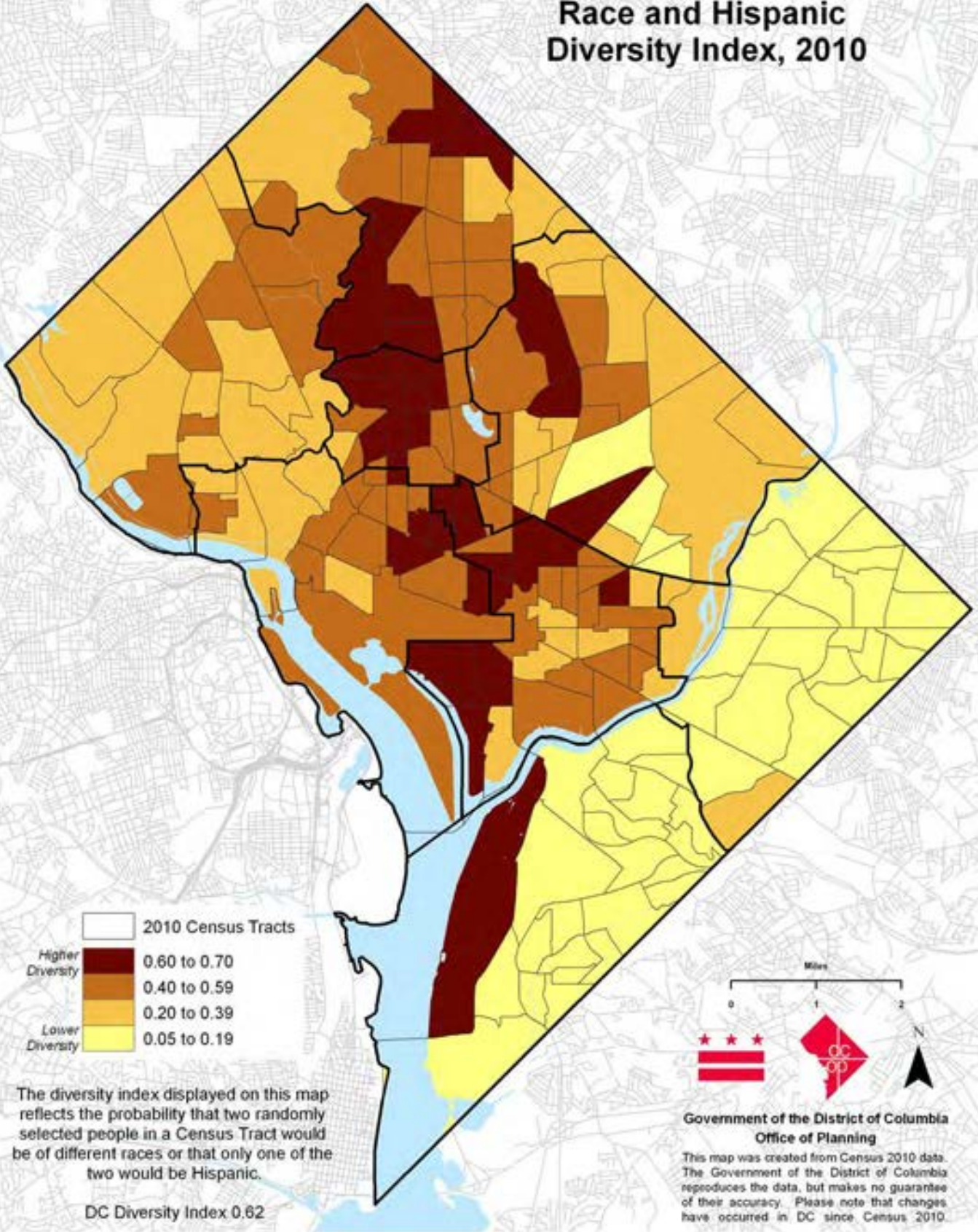
Percent Hispanic Population, 2010



Percent Racial/Ethnic Majority, 2010



Race and Hispanic Diversity Index, 2010



Chapter 4



Age and Sex

Chapter 4

Age and Sex

One of the most basic ways to understand population change over time is to analyze a population's age composition or structure. Such analysis also provides insight into future social and economic challenges for the population in question. In 2010, there were 32,613 children under 5 years old in the District, which was 5.4 percent of the total District population. Most of these children (20 percent) were in Ward 8 and another 14.6 percent were in Ward 7. As shown on Map **04-01**, the percentage of 5 year olds by census tract indicates all census tracts in Ward 8 had percentages of children either at or above the city average, while most census tracts in Ward 2 and the adjacent areas of Ward 6 (where most of the younger working-age in-migrants to the city are residing) show low percentages for children under 5 years old. The picture is similar for the distribution of the population under 18 years. The older 65 year olds and 85 year olds and over population dominate in the periphery of the city, except for the Ward 8 areas as depicted in Maps **04-03** and **04-04**.

Changes in the age of the population also impact another measure of population composition, median age – the age at which half the population is older and half is younger. In 2010, the median age of the District's population decreased to 33.8 years, from 34.6 years in 2000. Unlike the U.S. population which is aging, given an increase in median age of 1.9 years between 2000 and 2010, the District's population is trending younger. As illustrated in the median age on Map **04-05**, the highest median age by census tract was recorded at 63.1 years for the census tract housing the Armed Forces Retirement Homes in Ward 5, and the lowest median age was recorded at 19.8 for a census tract in Ward 2 (See Table 4).

Dependency Ratios

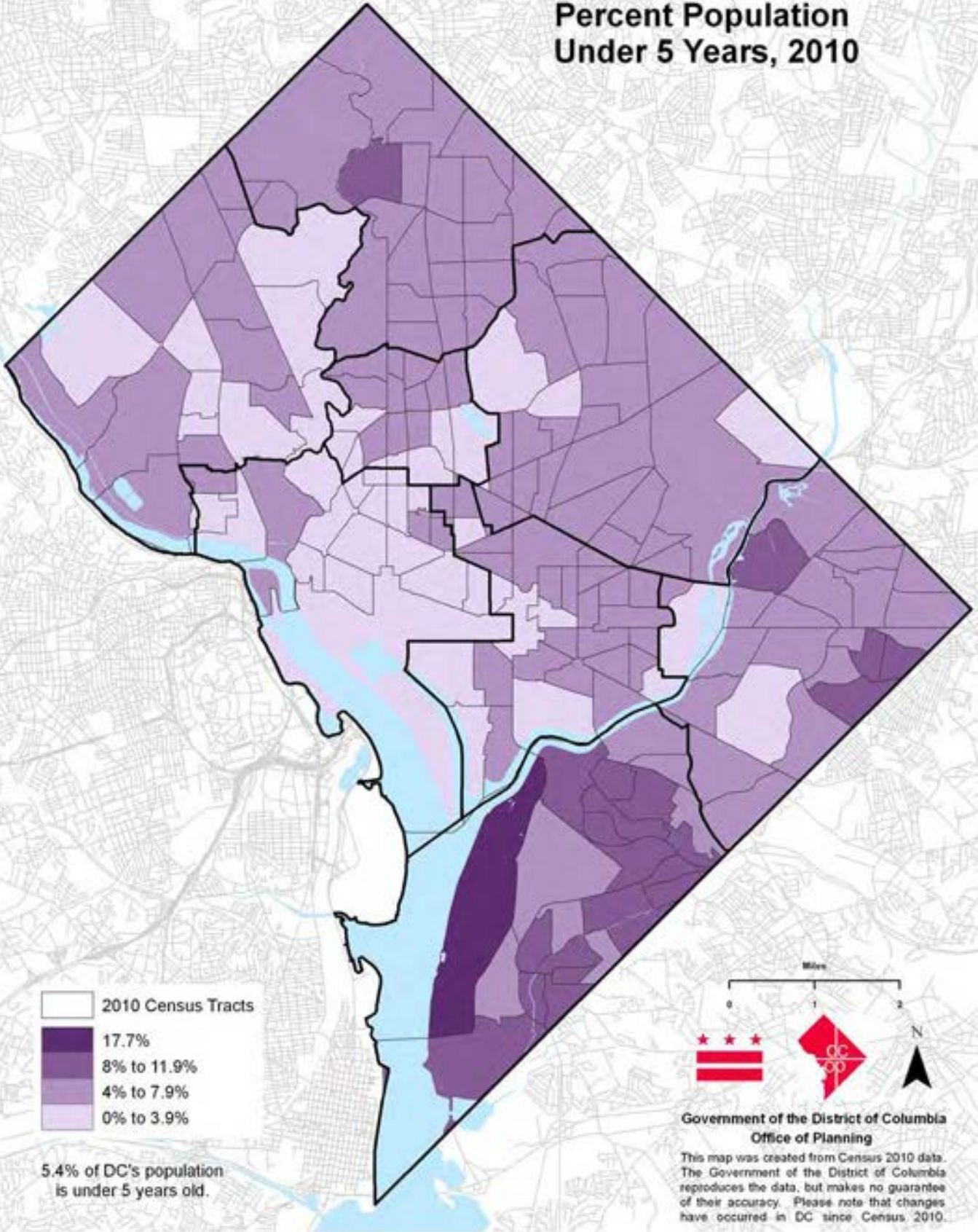
The age dependency ratio provides a very rough approximation of economic dependency in a population by dividing the dependent-age population (children and older adults) by the working age population. Thus, the total dependency ratio is the number of children (ages 0-17) plus the number of older adults (ages 65 and over) per 100 people of working age (ages 18 to 64). This ratio can be separated into two parts, the old-age dependency ratio which is the number of older adults (ages 65 and over) per 100 people of working age (ages 18 to 64), and the child or youth dependency ratio which is the number of children (ages 0-17) per 100 people of working age (18 to 64).

For the District of Columbia, the total age dependency ratio declined from 47.8 in 2000 to 39.3 in 2010, indicating that there were 8.5 fewer “dependent-age” people for every 100 working-age people. As shown on Maps **04-06** and **04-07**, for total dependency ratio and older population dependency ratio, given that the older population resides more at the outskirts of the city, the dependency ratios and more so, the older age dependency ratios, were higher in these areas. The District's child or youth dependency ratio declined by 6.4 percent between 2000 and 2010 and showed greater dependency in areas where the under 18 population is more concentrated, especially in census tracts in Wards 7 and 8 (Map **04-08**).

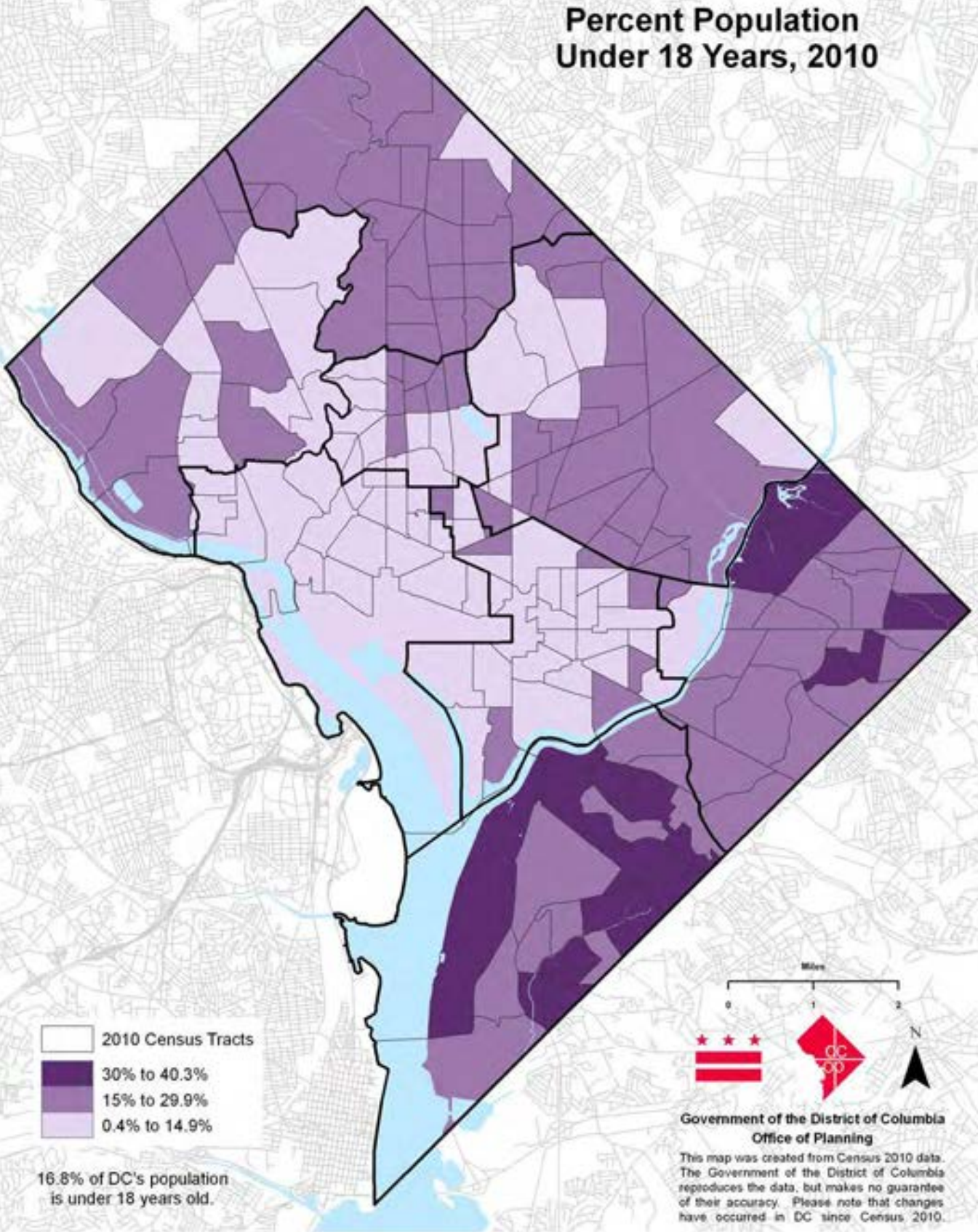
Sex Ratio

The sex ratio is a common measure used to describe the balance between males and females in the population. It is defined as the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio at birth in the United States has been around 105 males for every 100 females. However, since mortality at every age is generally higher for males, the sex ratio naturally declines with age. But sex ratios can vary from these patterns for many reasons such as the impact of international or domestic migration, or features of geographic location like the existence of college student housing or military facilities. In 2010, there were 89.5 males per 100 females in the District of Columbia, a slight increase from 2000 when the sex ratio was 89 males per 100 females. For the all-age sex ratios, Map **04-09** shows more males to females in the central parts of the city and in Ward 8 where Bolling Air Force Base is located. Sex ratios for the population under 18 is higher in areas where the under 18 predominates. Sex ratios for the 65 years and older population reiterate the longevity of females over males throughout most of the city with the exception of a few census tracts, one being the Armed Forces Retirement Home, where more males than females reside.

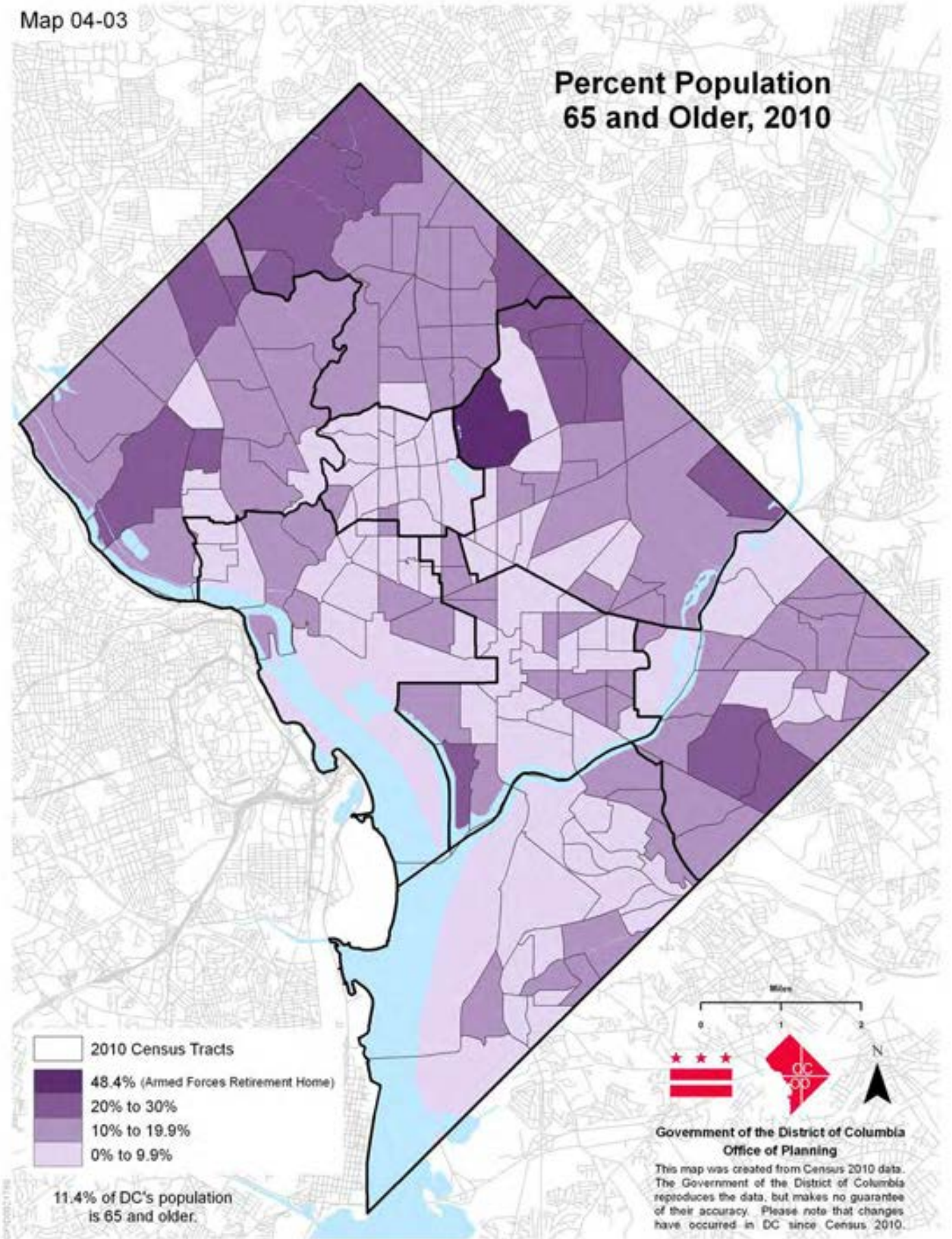
Percent Population Under 5 Years, 2010



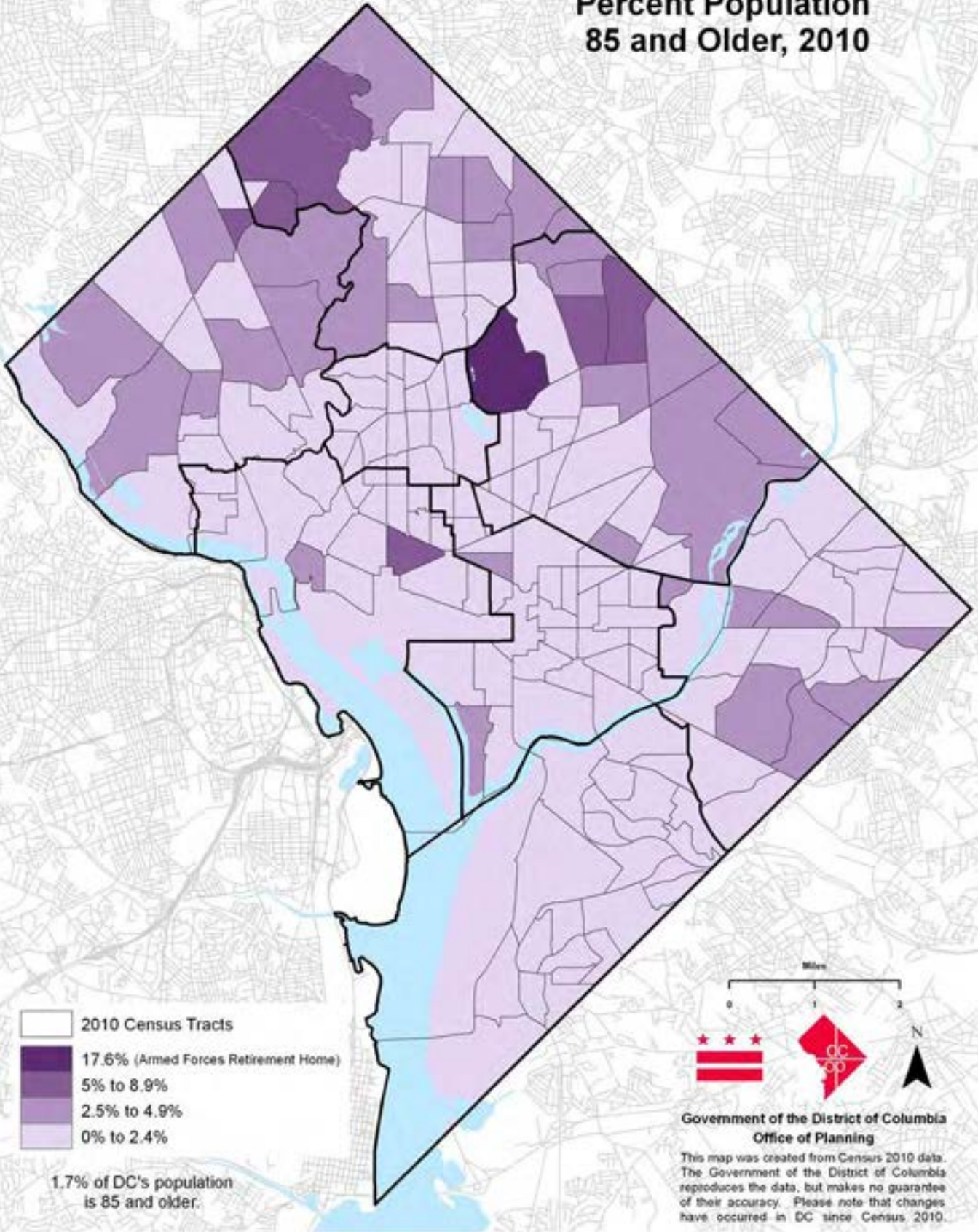
Percent Population Under 18 Years, 2010



Percent Population 65 and Older, 2010

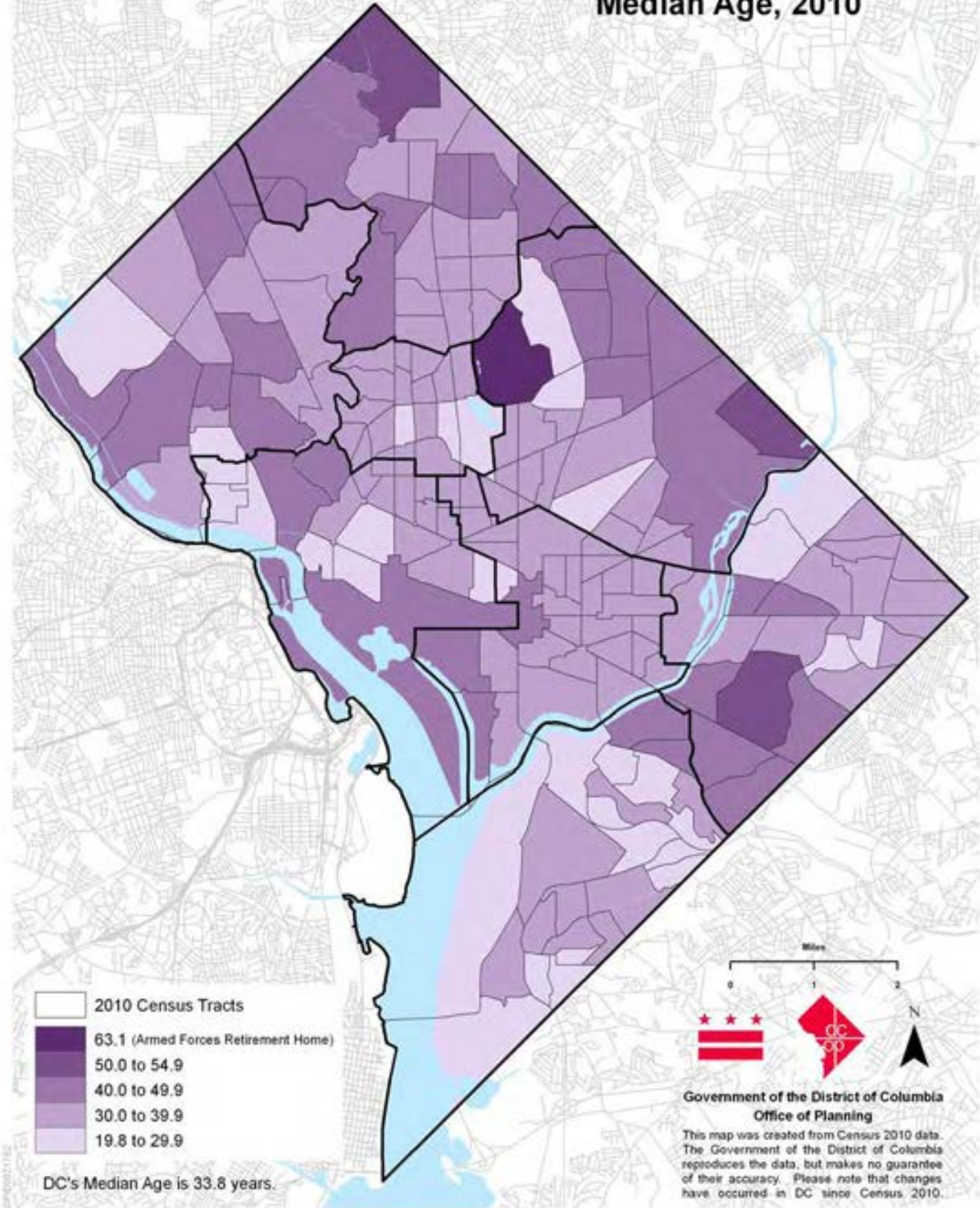


Percent Population 85 and Older, 2010

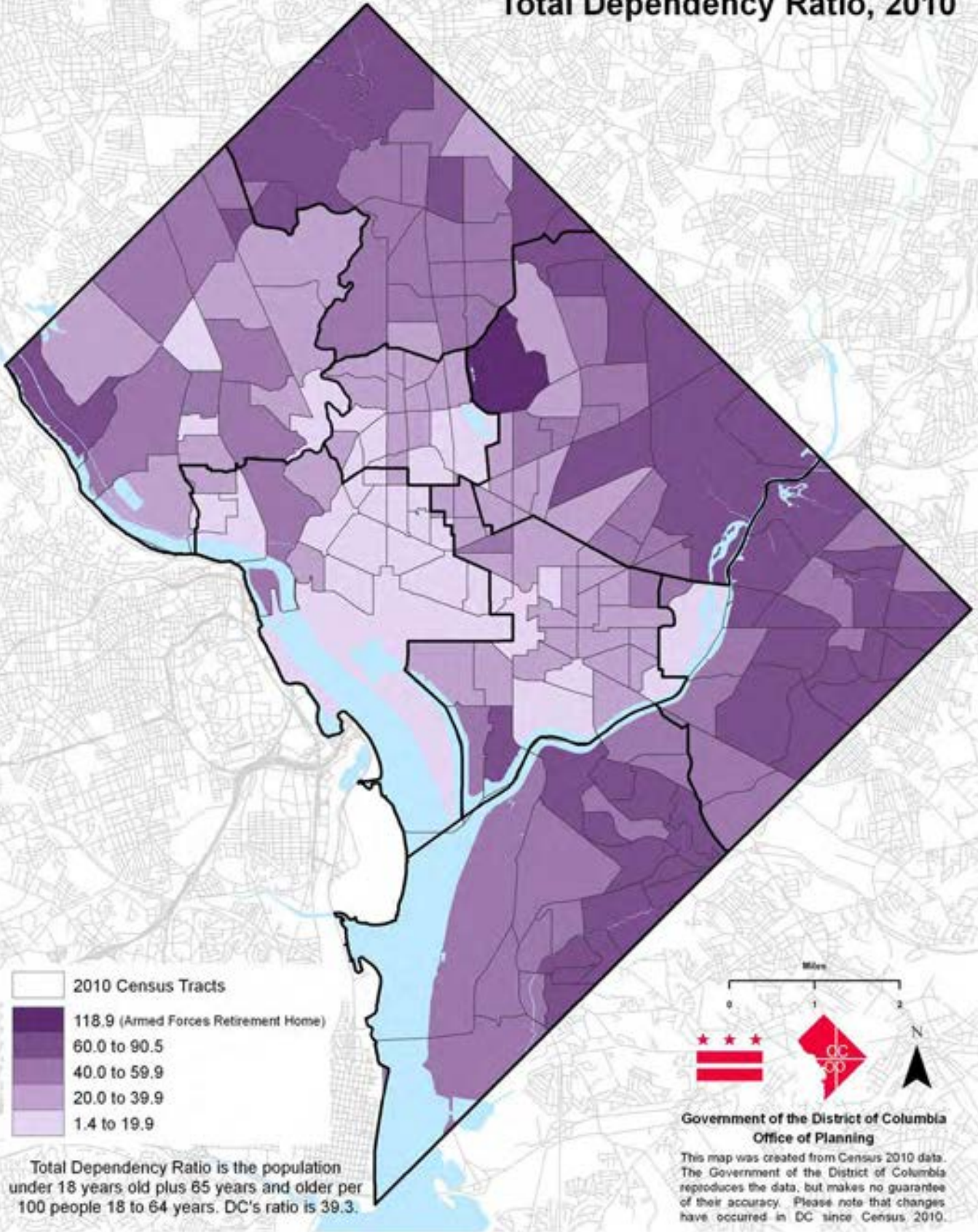


1.7% of DC's population is 85 and older.

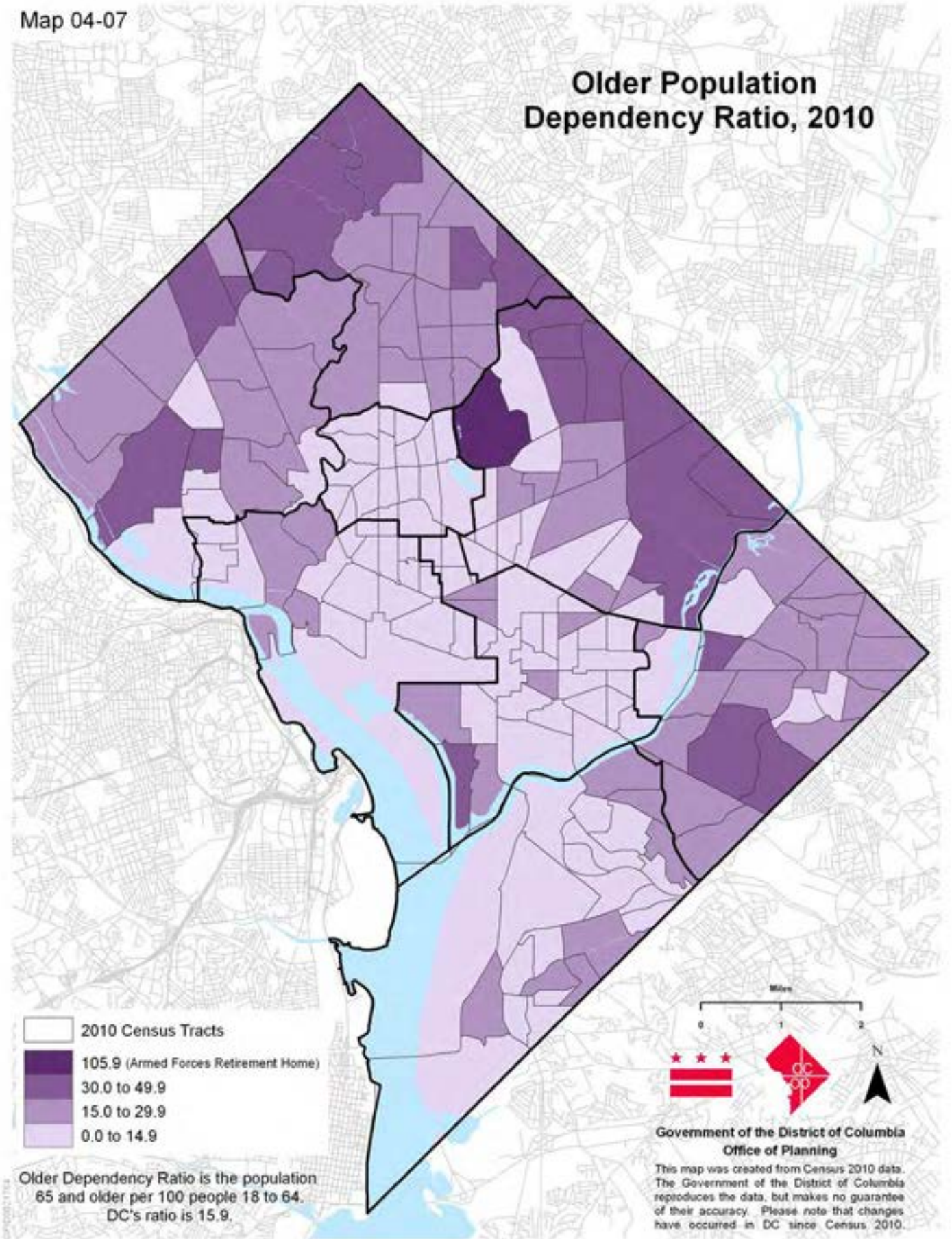
Median Age, 2010



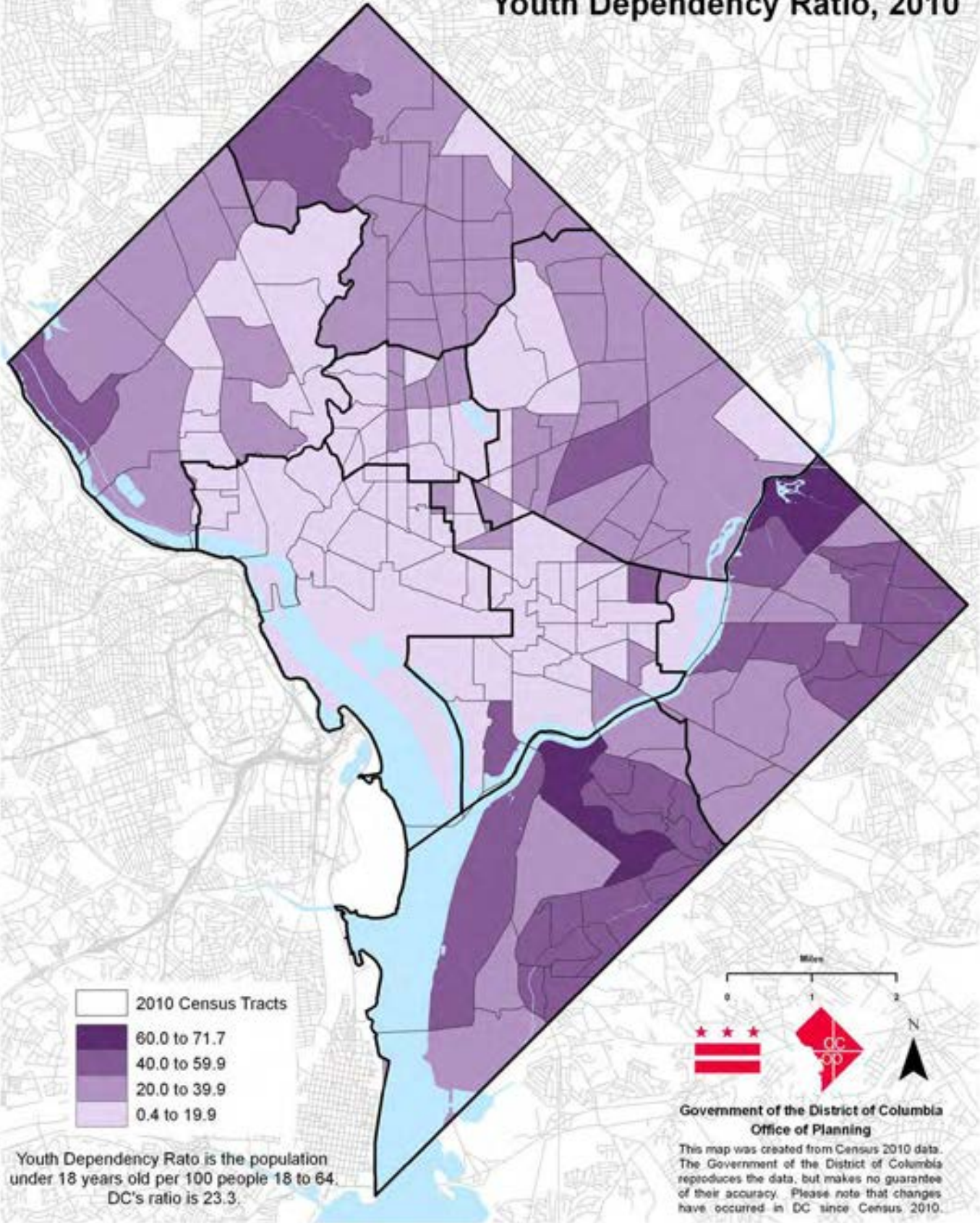
Total Dependency Ratio, 2010



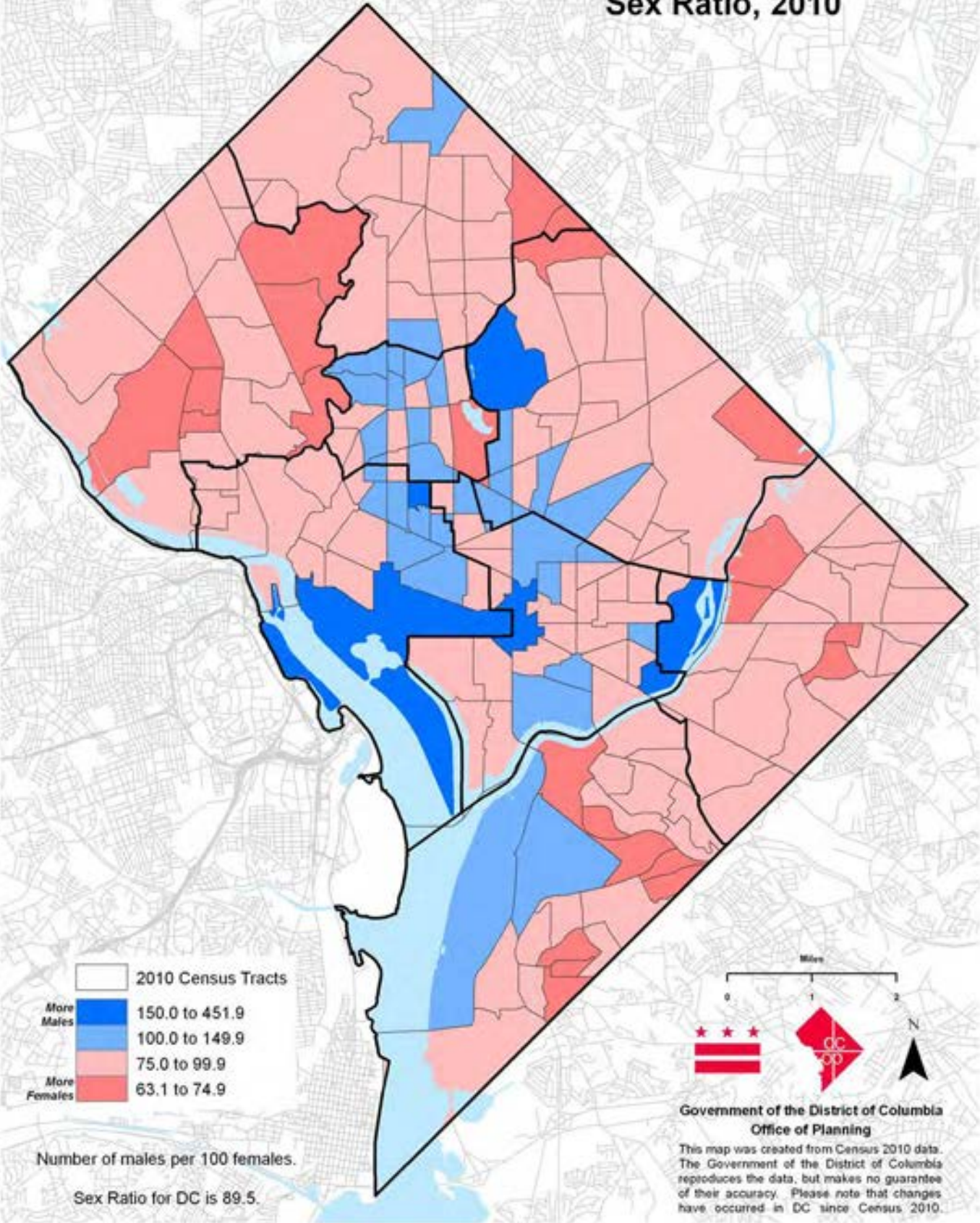
Older Population Dependency Ratio, 2010



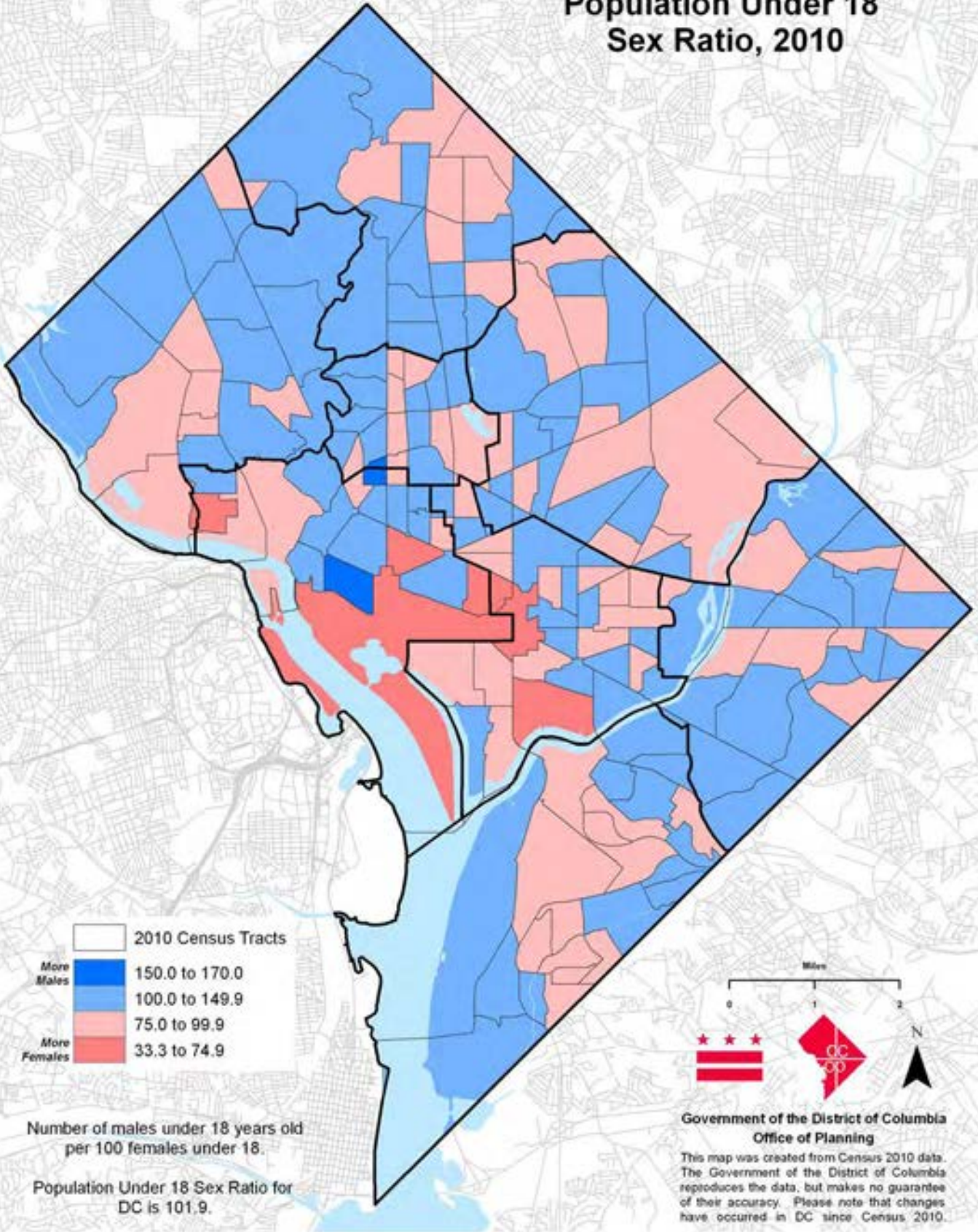
Youth Dependency Ratio, 2010



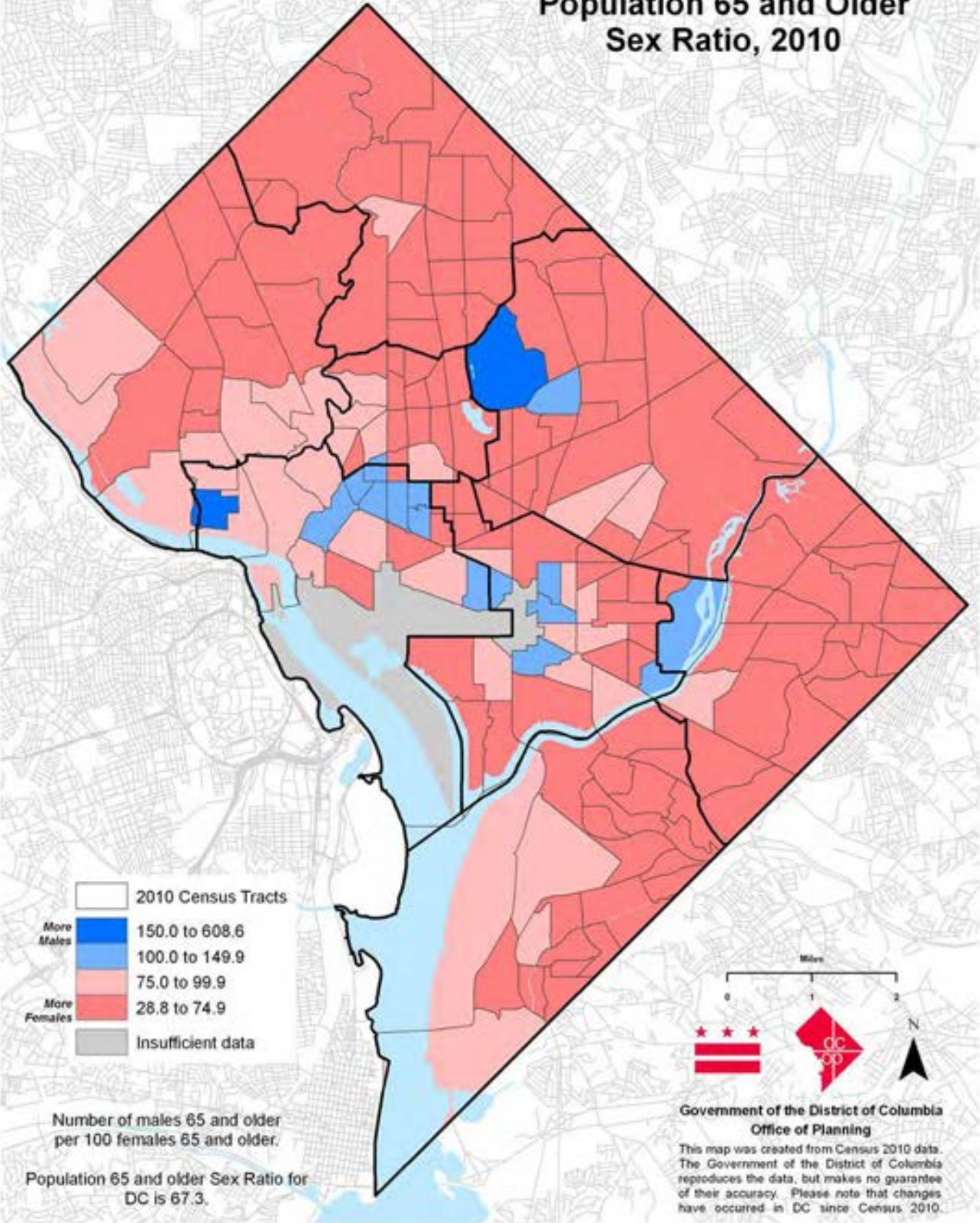
Sex Ratio, 2010



Population Under 18 Sex Ratio, 2010



Population 65 and Older Sex Ratio, 2010



2010 Census Tracts

More Males

150.0 to 608.6

100.0 to 149.9

75.0 to 99.9

28.8 to 74.9

More Females

Insufficient data

Number of males 65 and older per 100 females 65 and older.

Population 65 and older Sex Ratio for DC is 67.3.



Government of the District of Columbia
Office of Planning

This map was created from Census 2010 data. The Government of the District of Columbia reproduces the data, but makes no guarantee of their accuracy. Please note that changes have occurred in DC since Census 2010.

Chapter 5



Living Arrangements

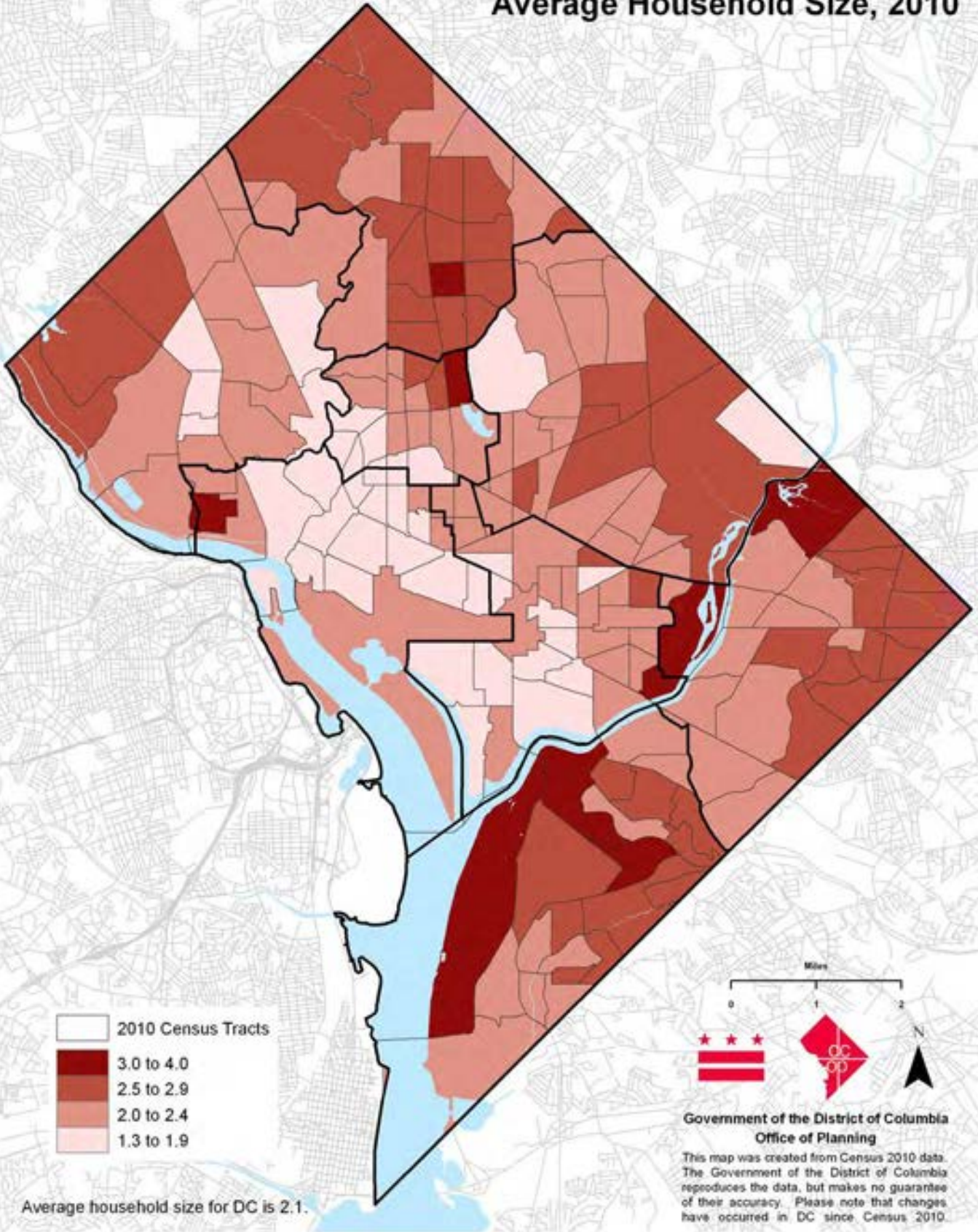
Chapter 5

Living Arrangements

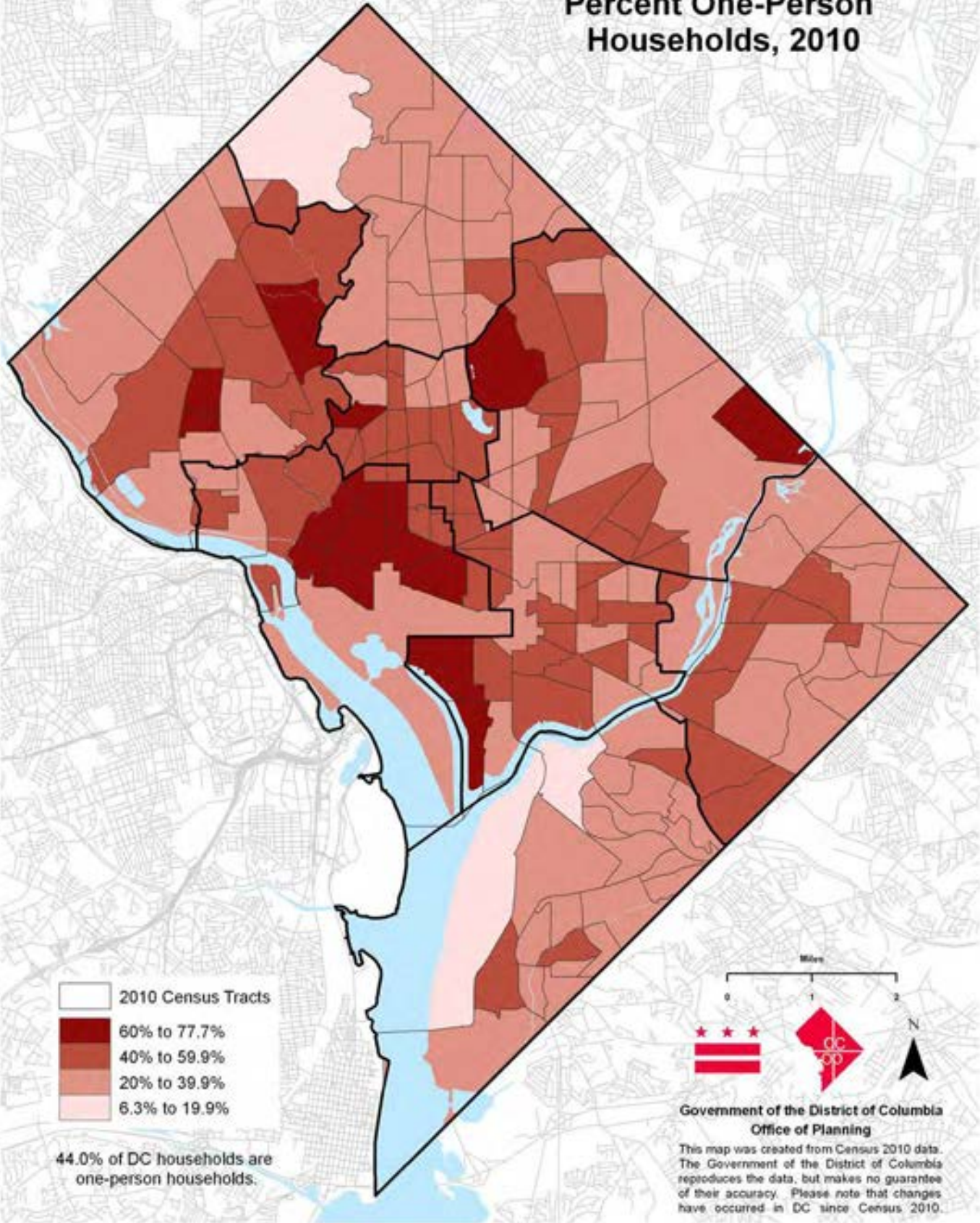
The quintessential idea of the 1950s household, consisting of a married couple with children, can be surmised from the household composition of the census. In 1950, 1-person households represented 14.3 percent of all households in the District, while 2-person households were the largest household composition, representing 30.5 percent. In contrast, the 2010 Census reported that 1-person households were the largest household composition in the District with 117,431 households or 44 percent. From 2000 to 2010 the District experienced an increase of 18,369 households or 7.4 percent. Two-person households experienced the largest increase from 2000 to 2010, with a 13.9 percent increase. One-person households experienced the second largest gain with an 8 percent increase. The only composition of households that experienced a loss of households from 2000 to 2010 were households comprised of 5-persons or more persons, with a percent change of -5.1 percent. The average household size in the District in 2010 was 2.1. As demonstrated in Maps **05-01** and **05-02** on average household size and one-person households, larger household sizes occurred away from the city core, while people living alone gravitated to the city core.

In terms of household type in 2010 as illustrated on Maps **05-03** and **05-04**, married-couple households represent 22 percent of all households, and married-couple families with children represented 20.3 percent of all families. They both had greater presence in the northwestern parts of the city. Female one-parent families represented 23.9 percent of all families in the city and they dominated the northeast and southeast areas of the city as shown on Map **05-05**.

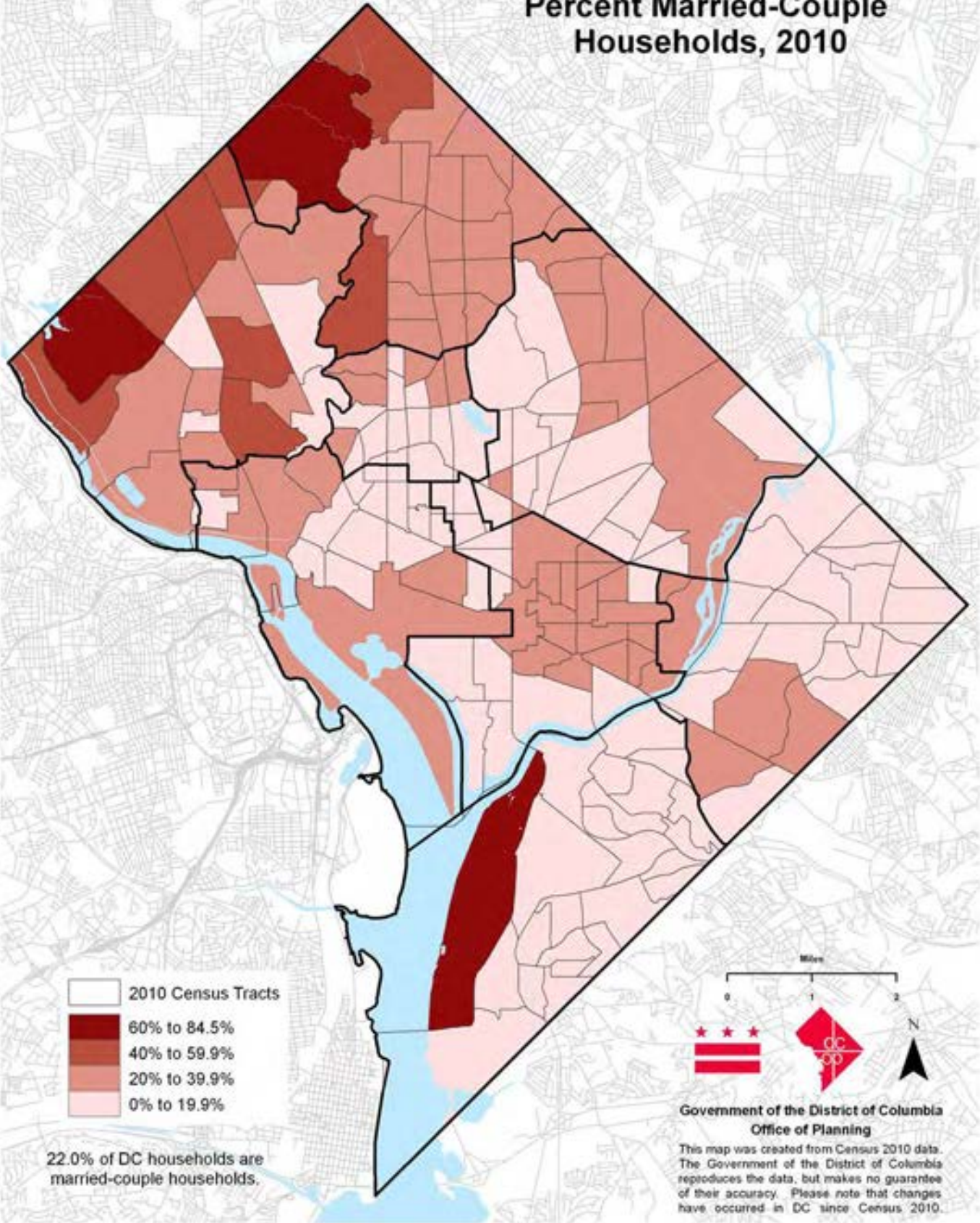
Average Household Size, 2010



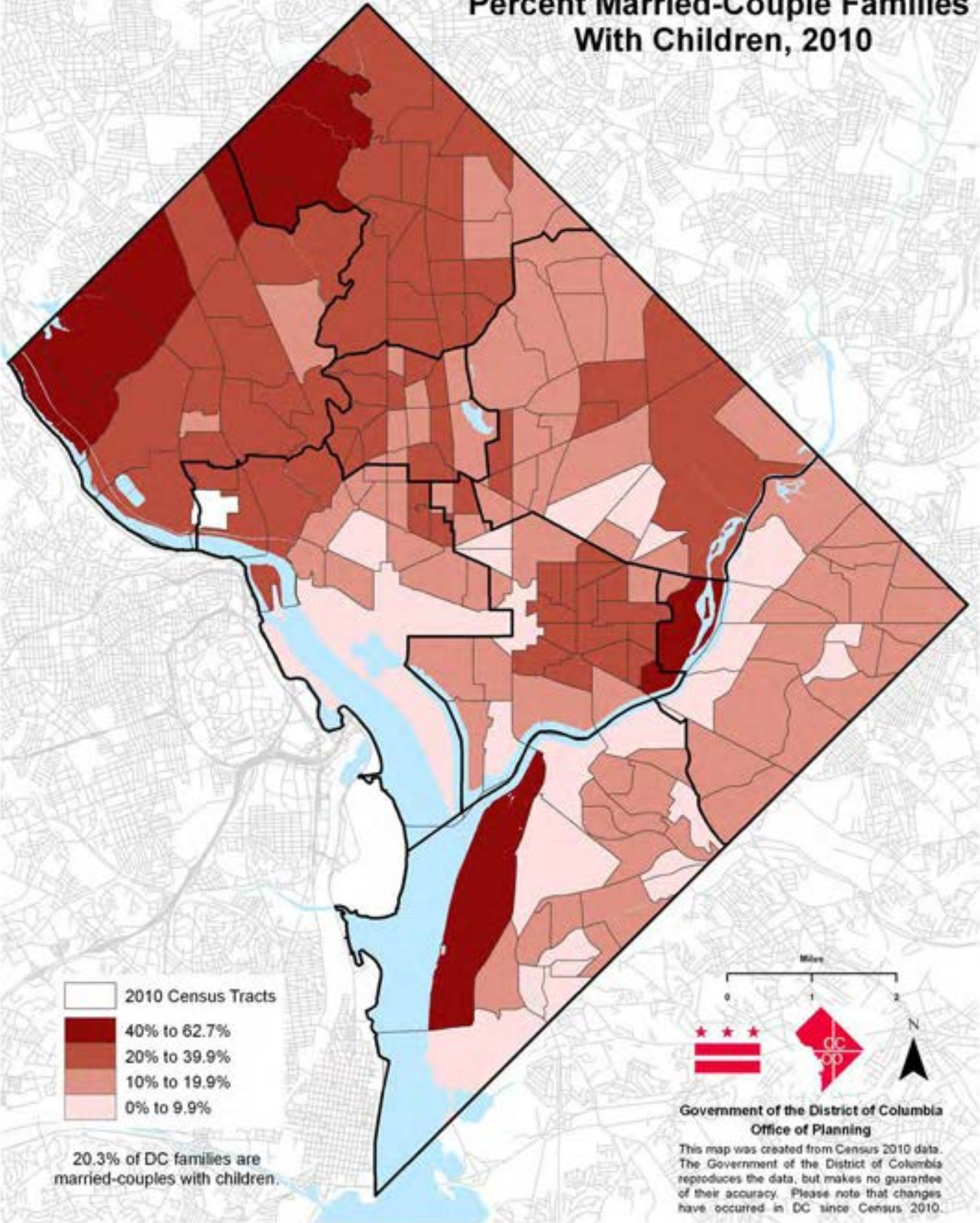
Percent One-Person Households, 2010



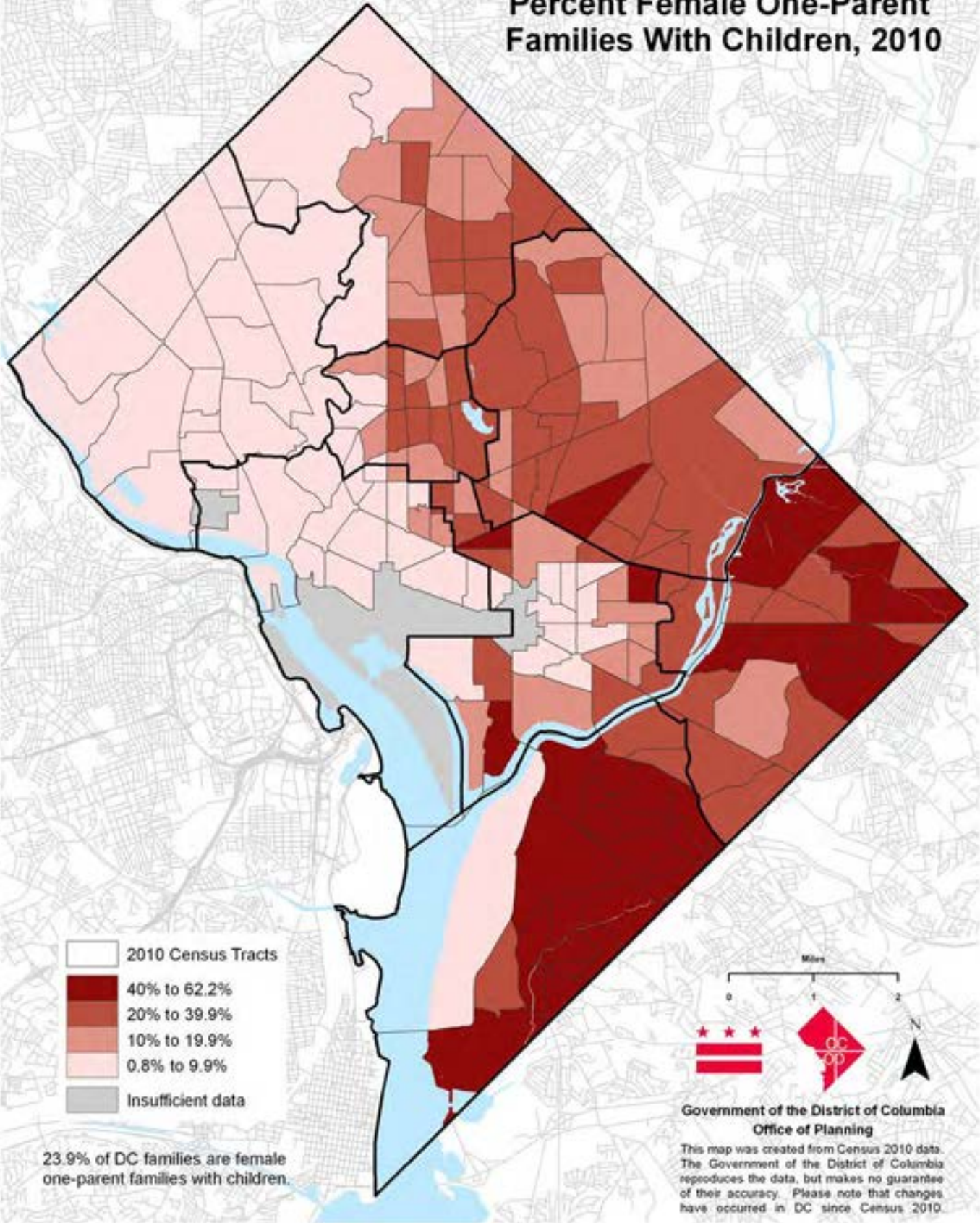
Percent Married-Couple Households, 2010



Percent Married-Couple Families With Children, 2010



Percent Female One-Parent Families With Children, 2010



Chapter 6



Language

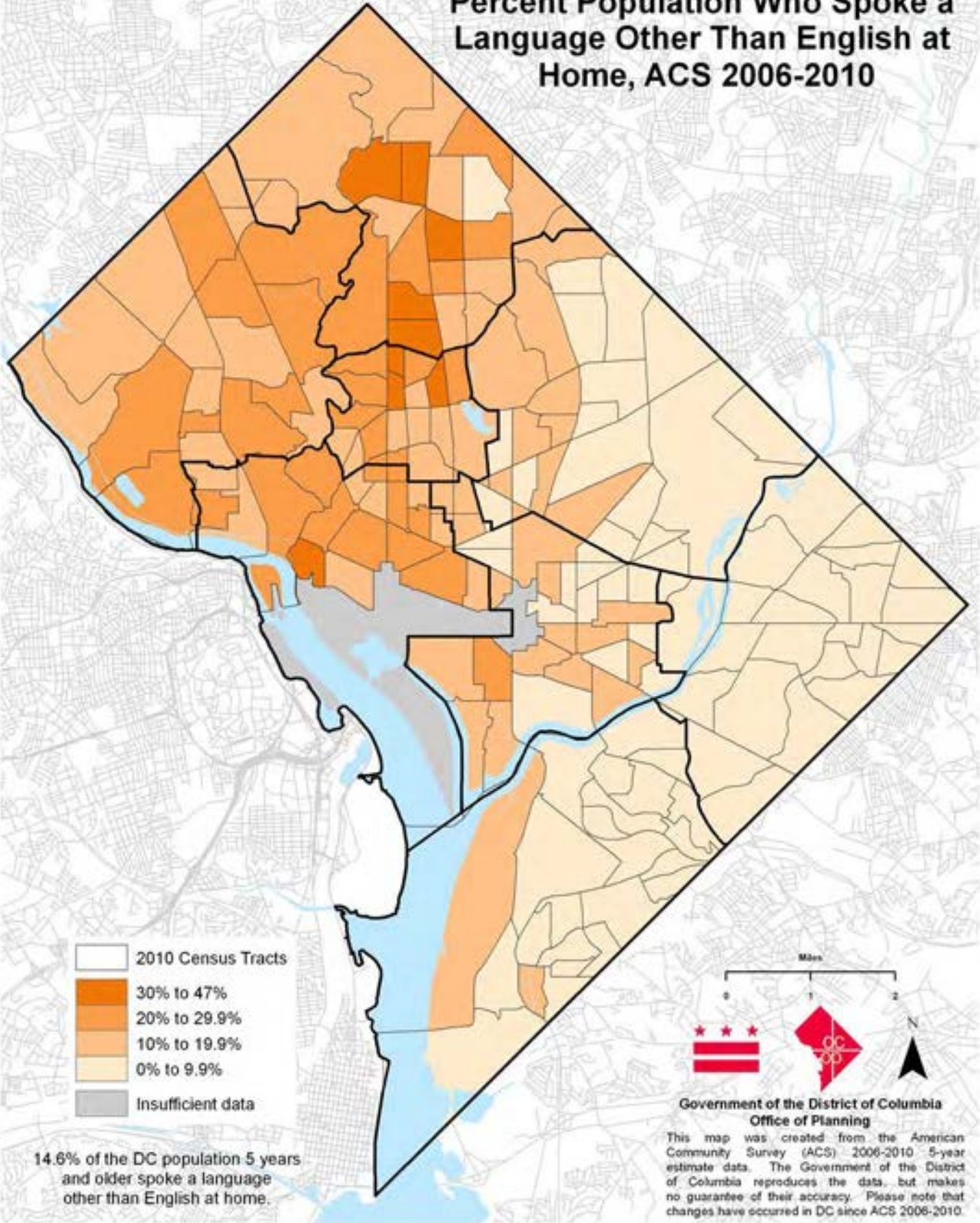


Chapter 6

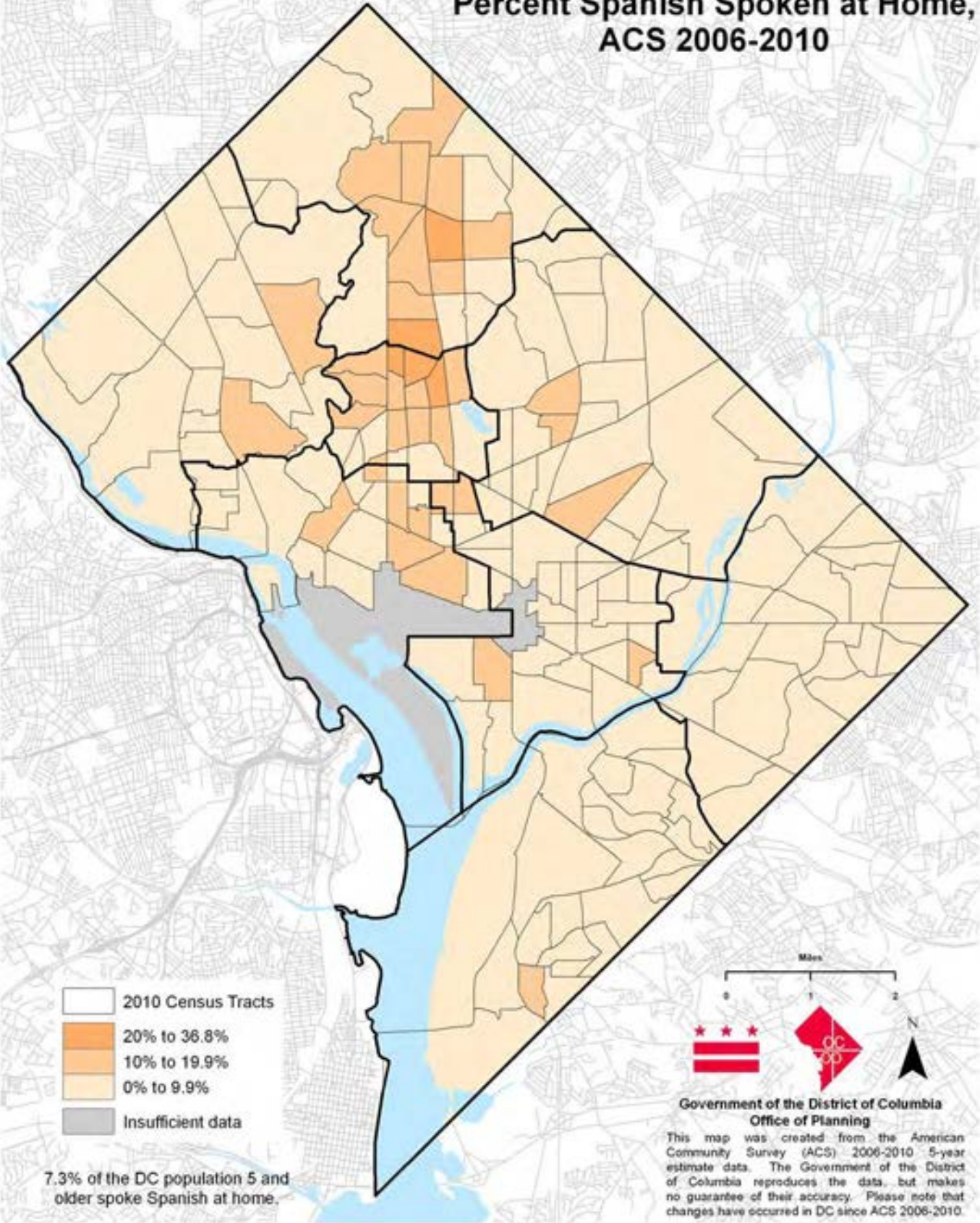
Language

The District of Columbia is known for its cultural diversity as its residents reflect the world and its people. However, the degree to which diversity in language exists in the District is often overlooked. According to the American Community Survey (ACS) 2006-2010 5-year data, of the 551,978 people aged 5 years and over in the District of Columbia, 471,292 or 85.4 percent spoke English at home while the other 80,686 or 14.6 percent spoke a language other than English at home. The majority of the non-English speakers resided in the center and northwestern parts of the city as demonstrated on Map **06-01**. Spanish speakers represented 7.3 percent of the 5 years and over population and were scattered in the western parts of the city as can be seen on Map **06-02**. There were slight variations in the distribution of the people who spoke Spanish at home who were foreign-born (28.3 percent) as compared to those who spoke Spanish at home but were the native population (4 percent) (Maps **06-03** and **06-04**). Other Indo-European language speakers represented 4 percent of the 5 years and over population, and Asian and Pacific Island language speakers represented 1.7 percent.

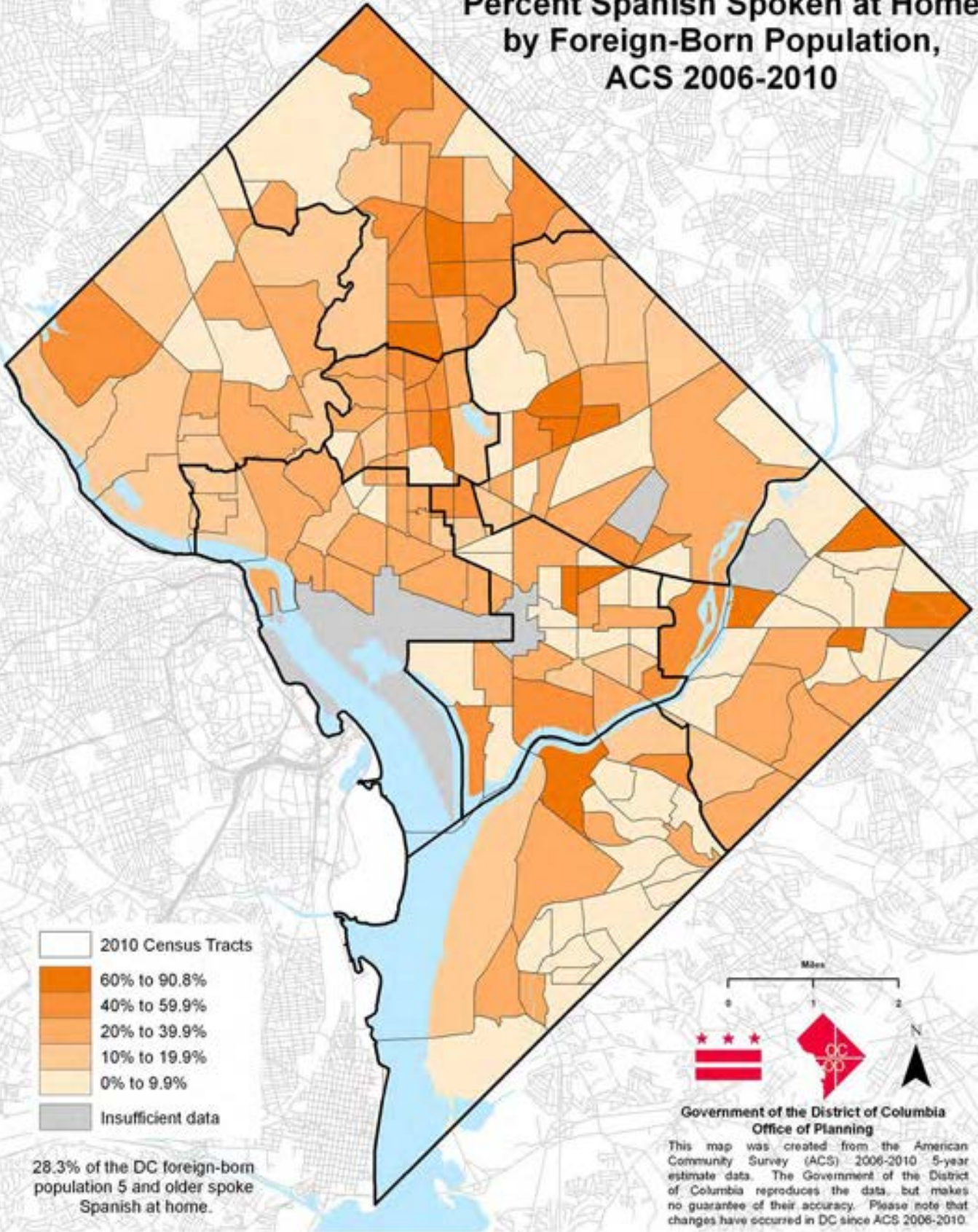
Percent Population Who Spoke a Language Other Than English at Home, ACS 2006-2010



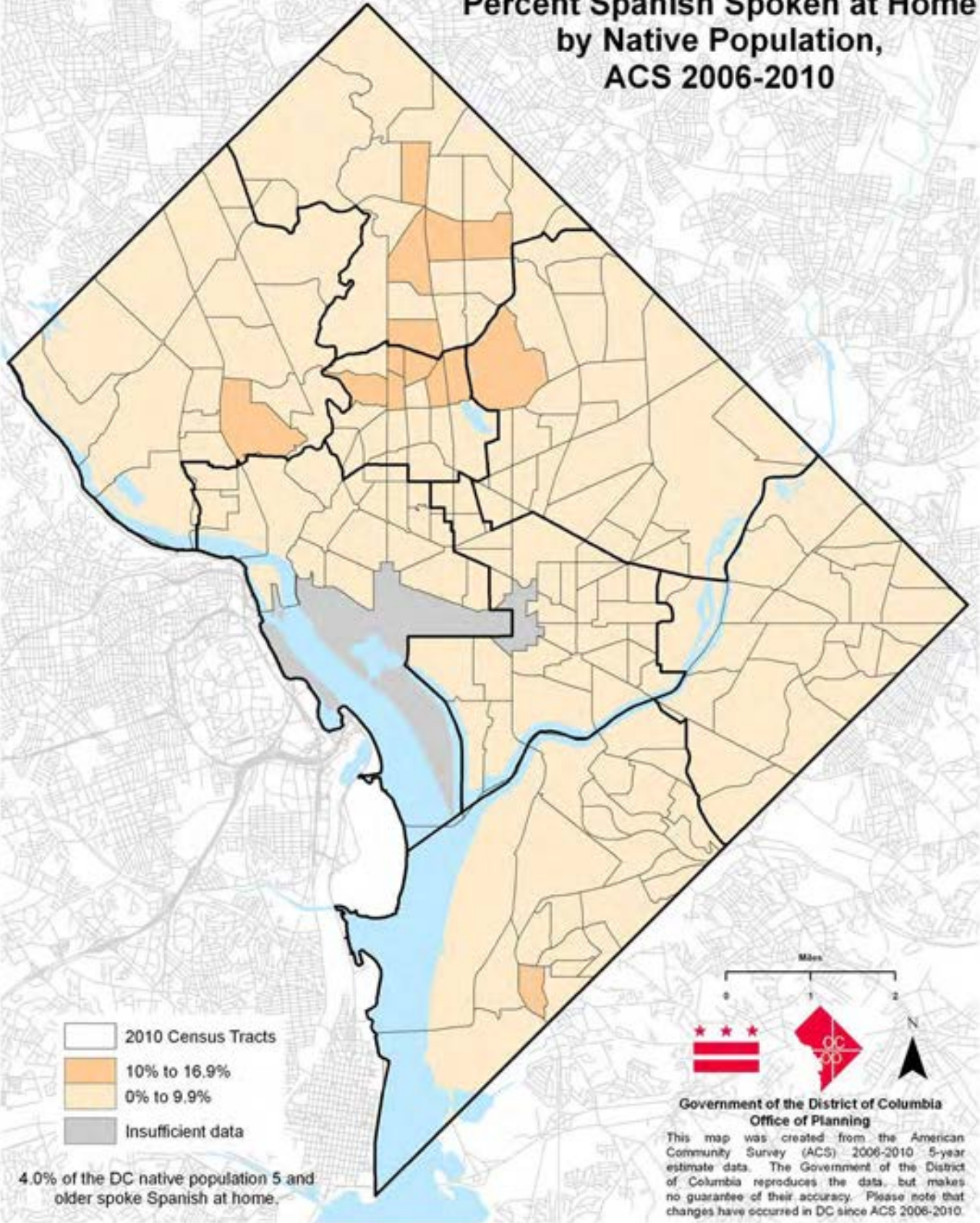
Percent Spanish Spoken at Home, ACS 2006-2010



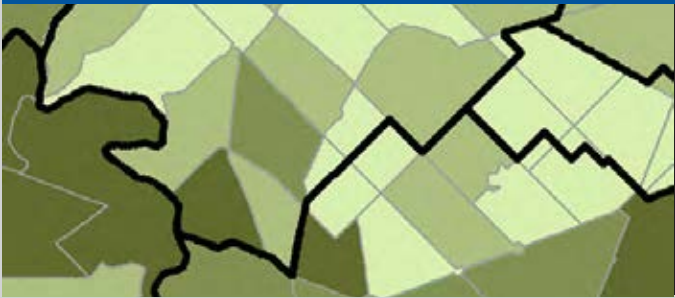
Percent Spanish Spoken at Home by Foreign-Born Population, ACS 2006-2010



Percent Spanish Spoken at Home by Native Population, ACS 2006-2010



Chapter 7



Educational Attainment



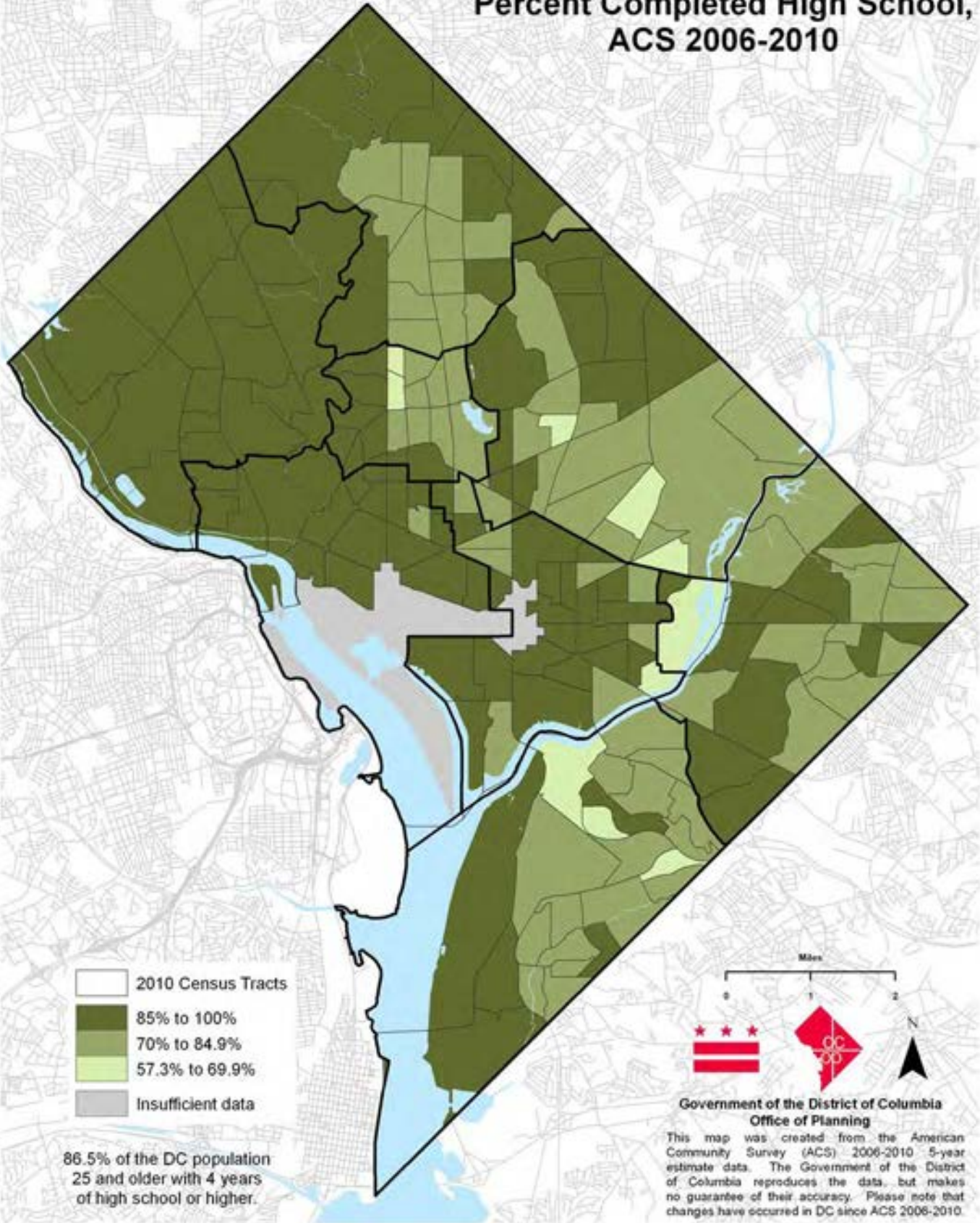
Chapter 7

Educational Attainment

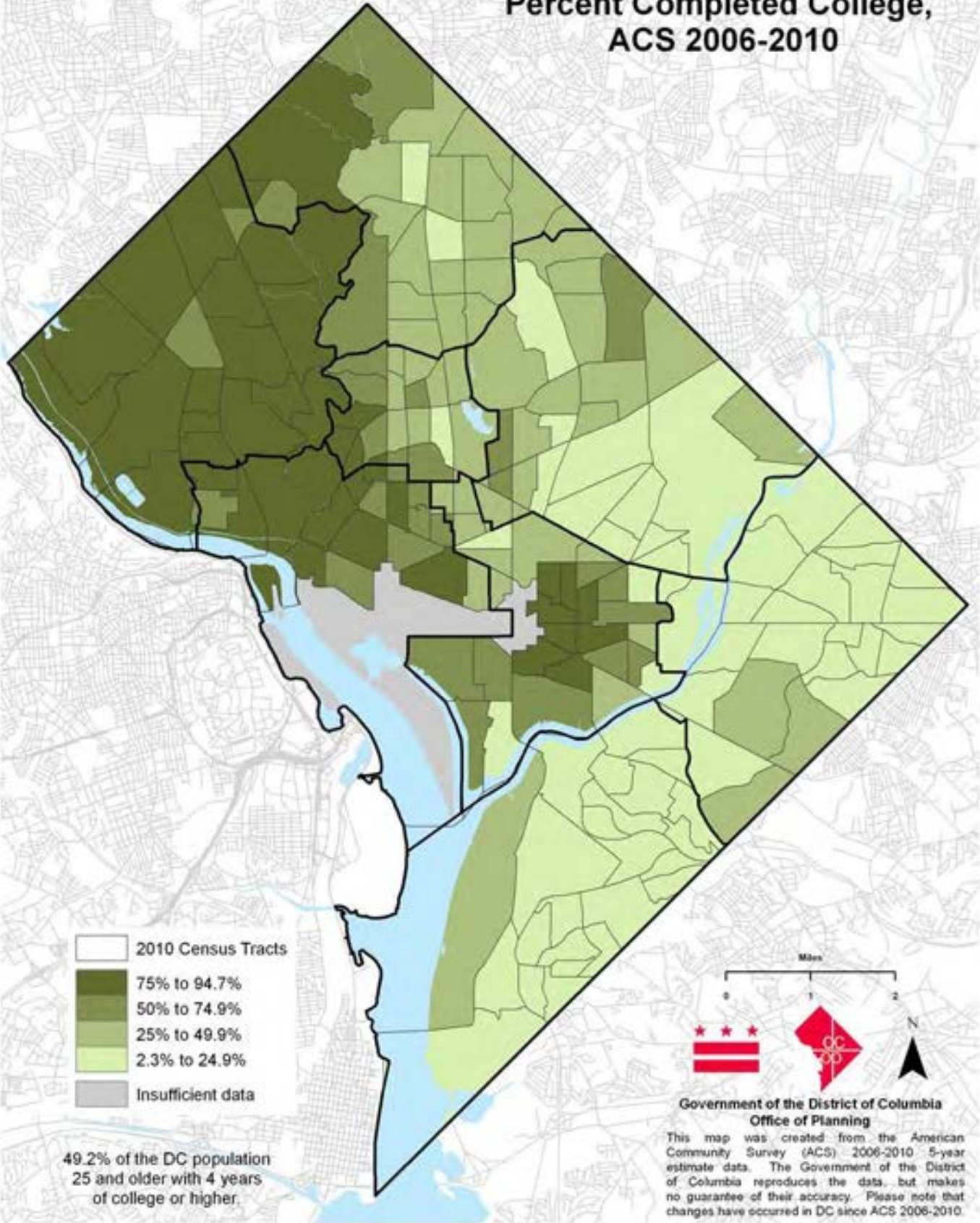
The District of Columbia is not only the political capital, its many colleges and universities make it an intellectual capital as well. Educational attainment for the period 2006-2010 shows 86.5 percent of the population 25 years and over had at least graduated from high school (Map **07-01**) and 49.2 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher (Map **07-02**). The distribution of those completing college for men and women were quite similar as shown in Maps **07-03** and **07-04**. Educational attainment for the White non-Hispanic population was evenly distributed throughout city where they resided (Map **07-05**). For the Black population, Blacks in the northwest areas of the city attained higher levels of education than those living elsewhere in the city (Map **07-06**). The pattern for the Asian population was similar to the White non-Hispanic population in depicting an even spread in areas where they resided (Map **07-07**). Over 77 percent of Asians attained a bachelor's degree or higher as reported in the 2006-2010 ACS.

Even though most of the Hispanic population resided in Ward 1, the Hispanics in Ward 1 did not display the highest level of educational attainment. Hispanics living in other areas of the city especially in census tracts in Wards 2, 3 and 6 showed higher levels of educational attainment (Map **07-08**).

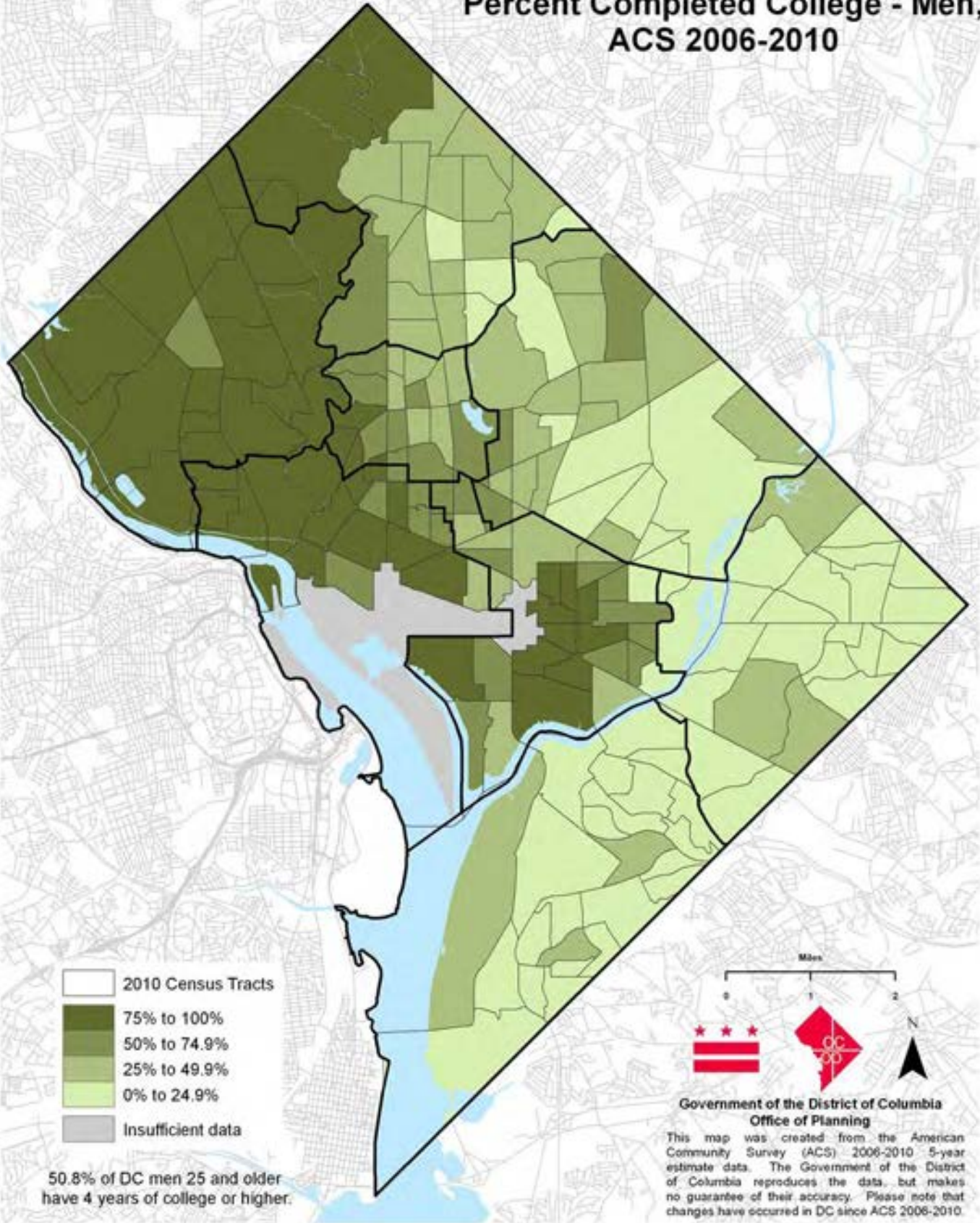
Percent Completed High School, ACS 2006-2010



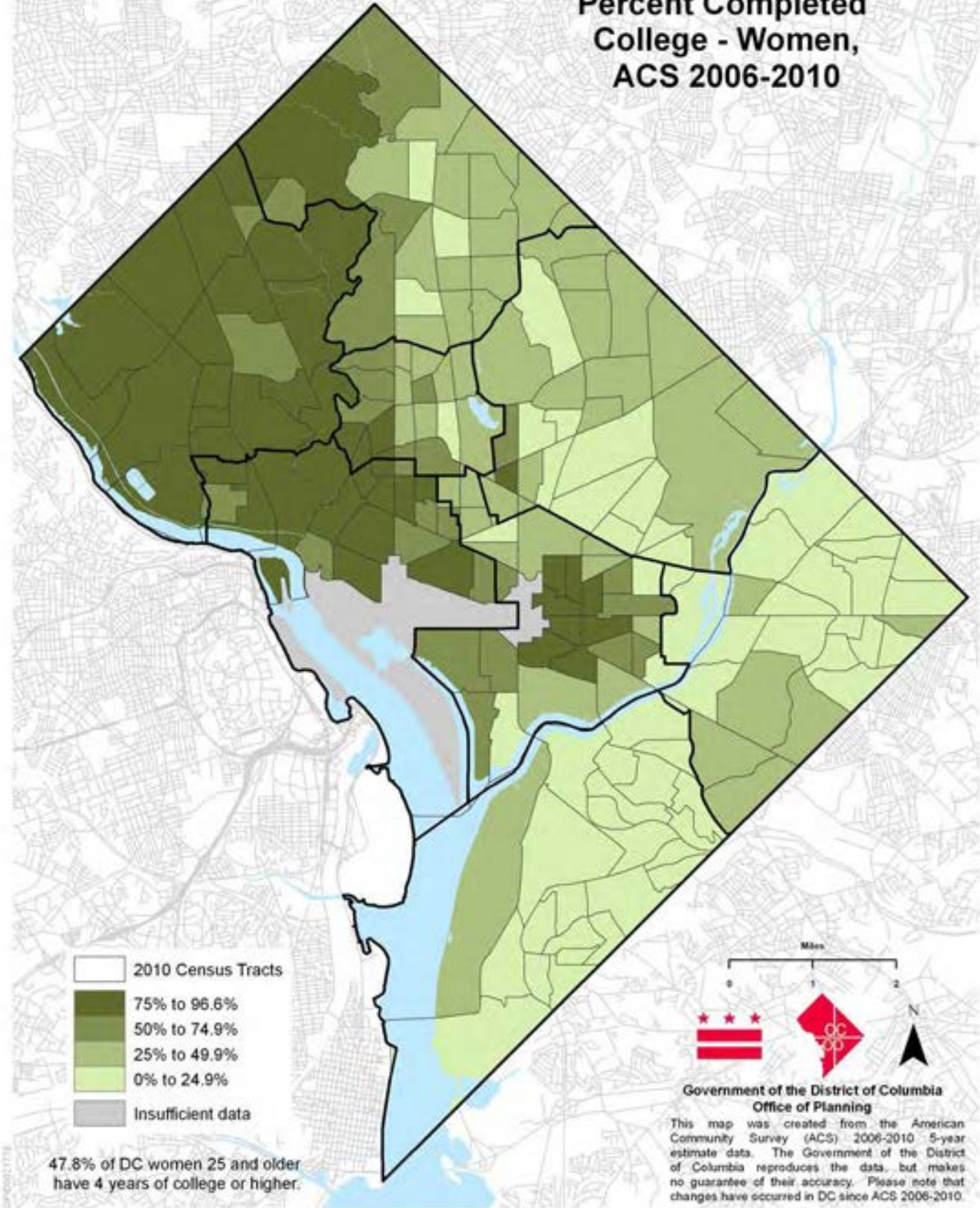
Percent Completed College, ACS 2006-2010



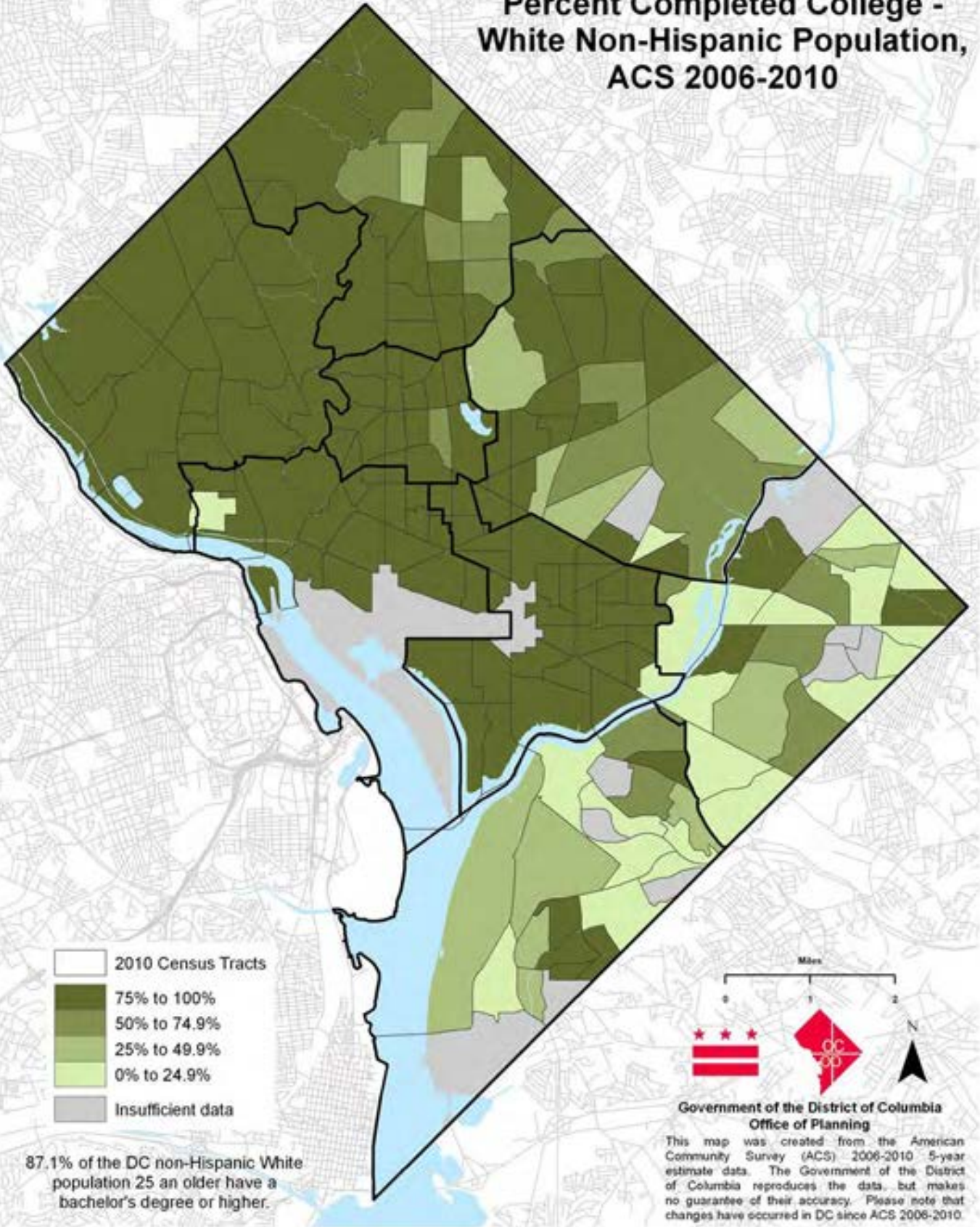
Percent Completed College - Men, ACS 2006-2010



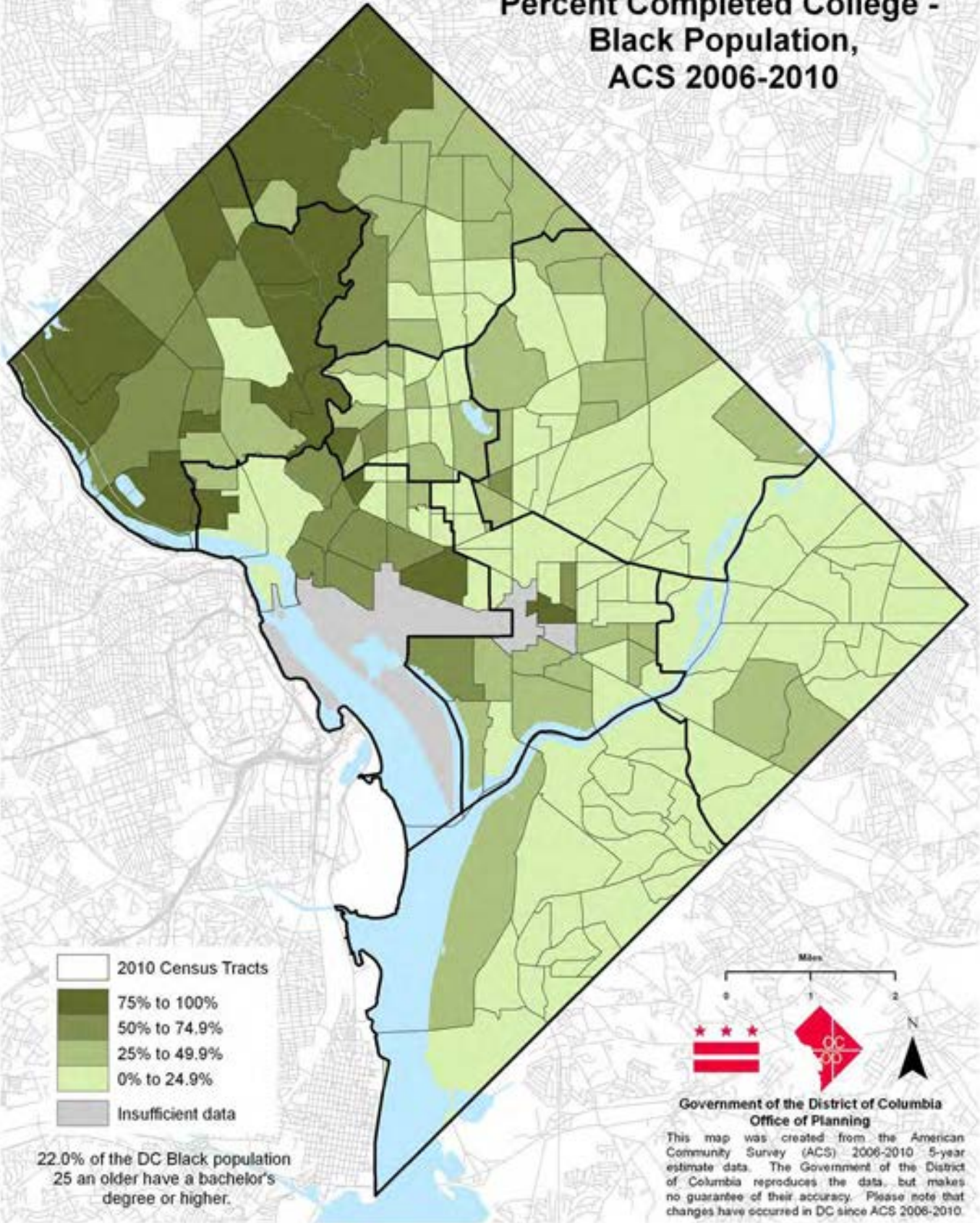
Percent Completed College - Women, ACS 2006-2010



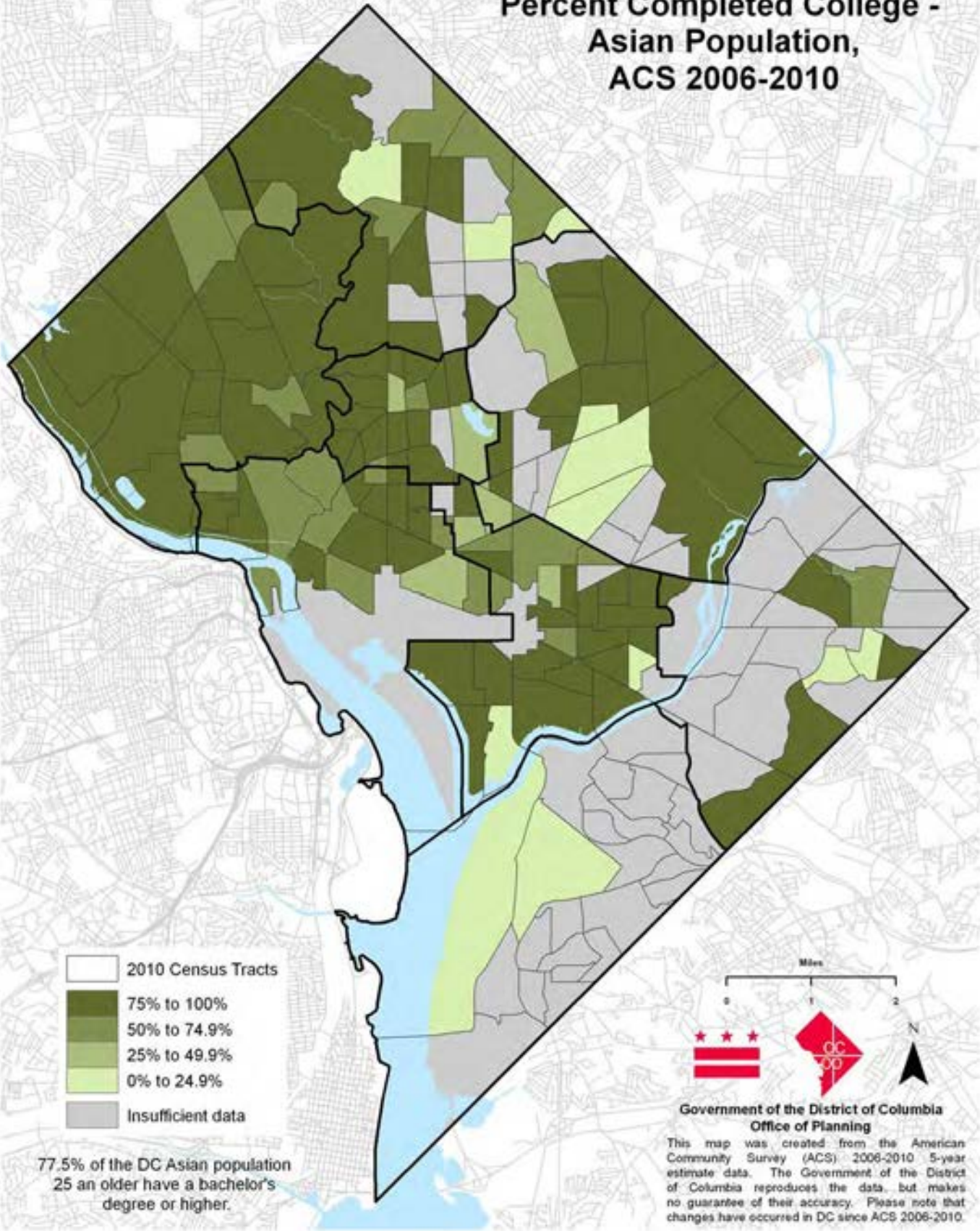
Percent Completed College - White Non-Hispanic Population, ACS 2006-2010



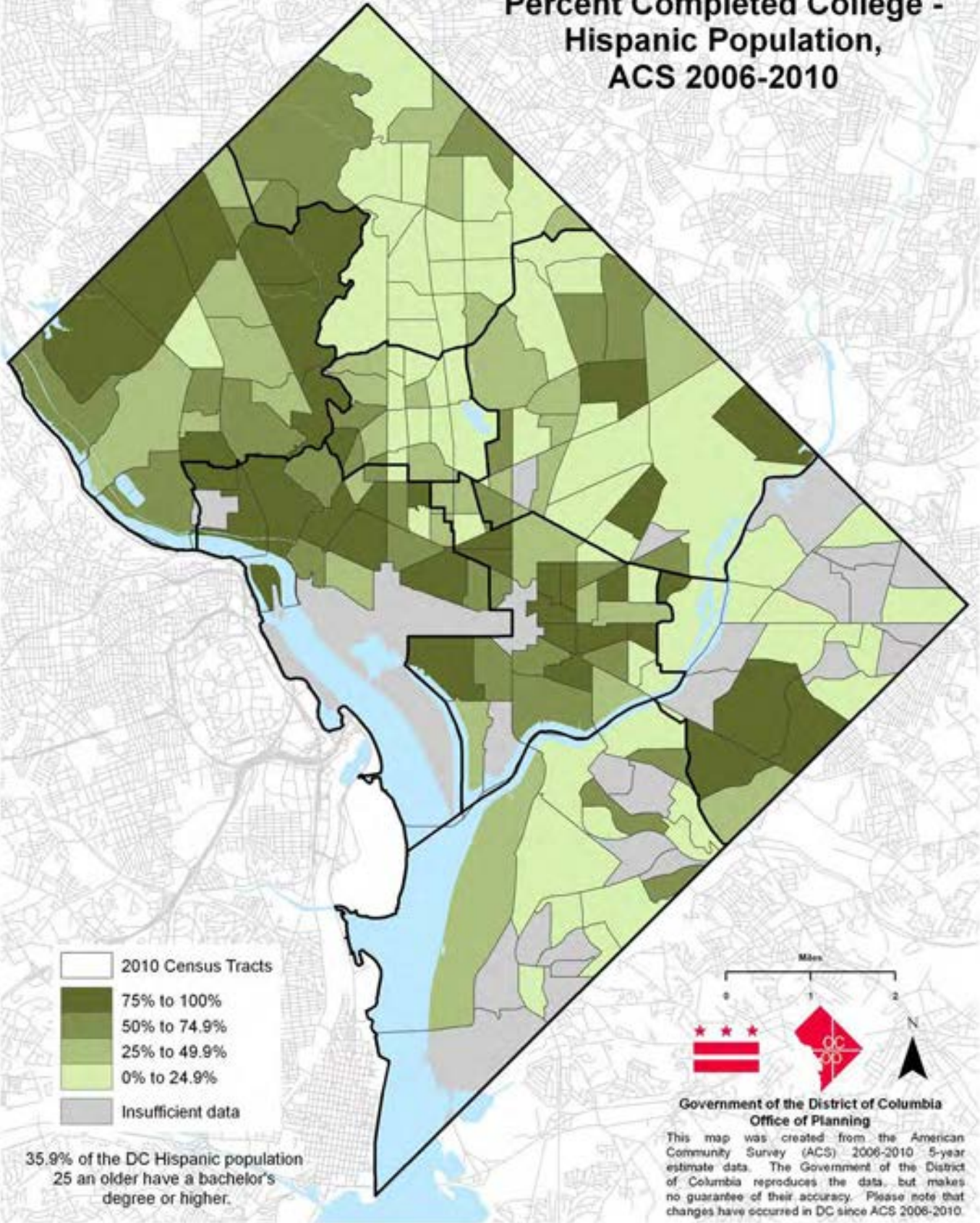
Percent Completed College - Black Population, ACS 2006-2010



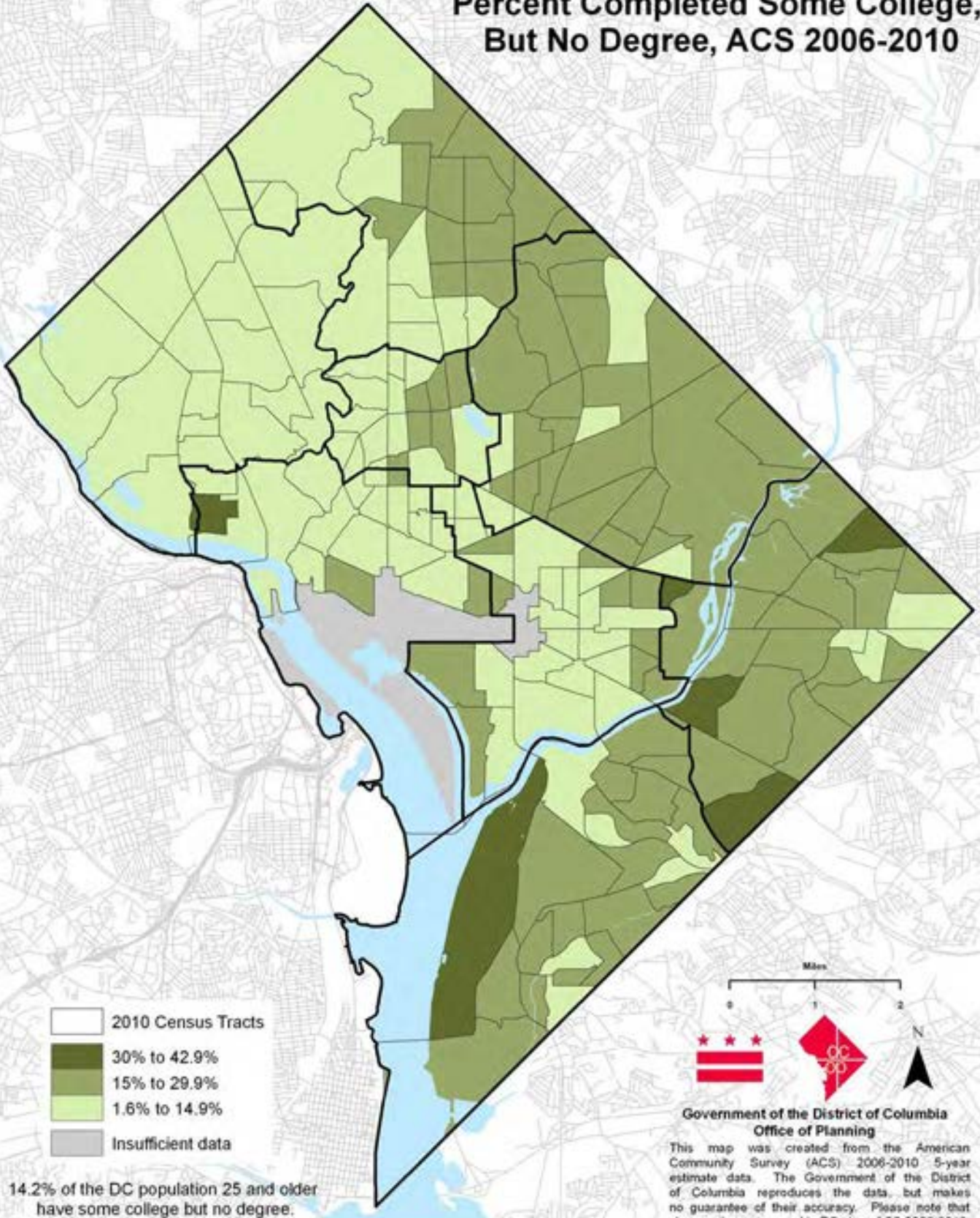
Percent Completed College - Asian Population, ACS 2006-2010



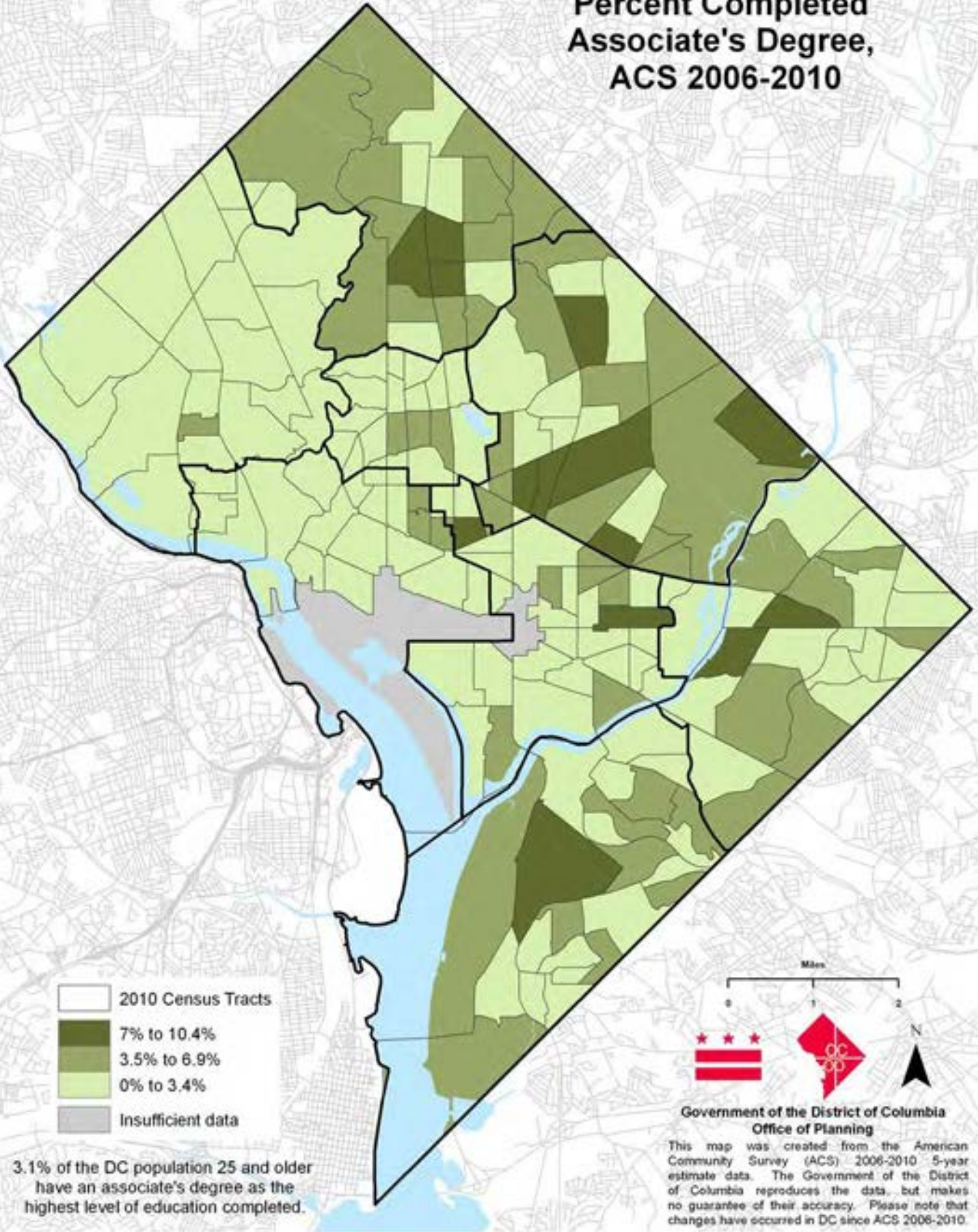
Percent Completed College - Hispanic Population, ACS 2006-2010



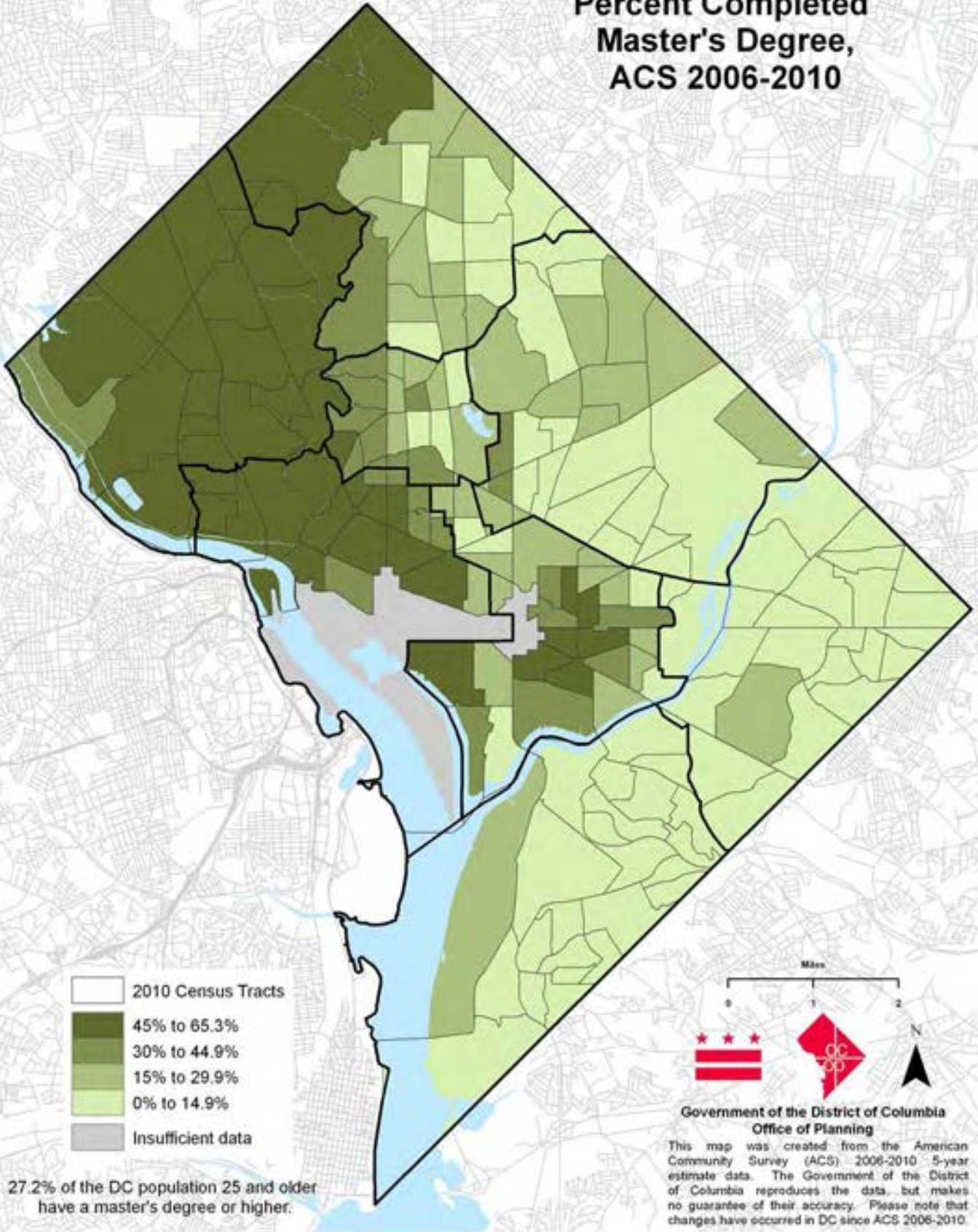
Percent Completed Some College, But No Degree, ACS 2006-2010



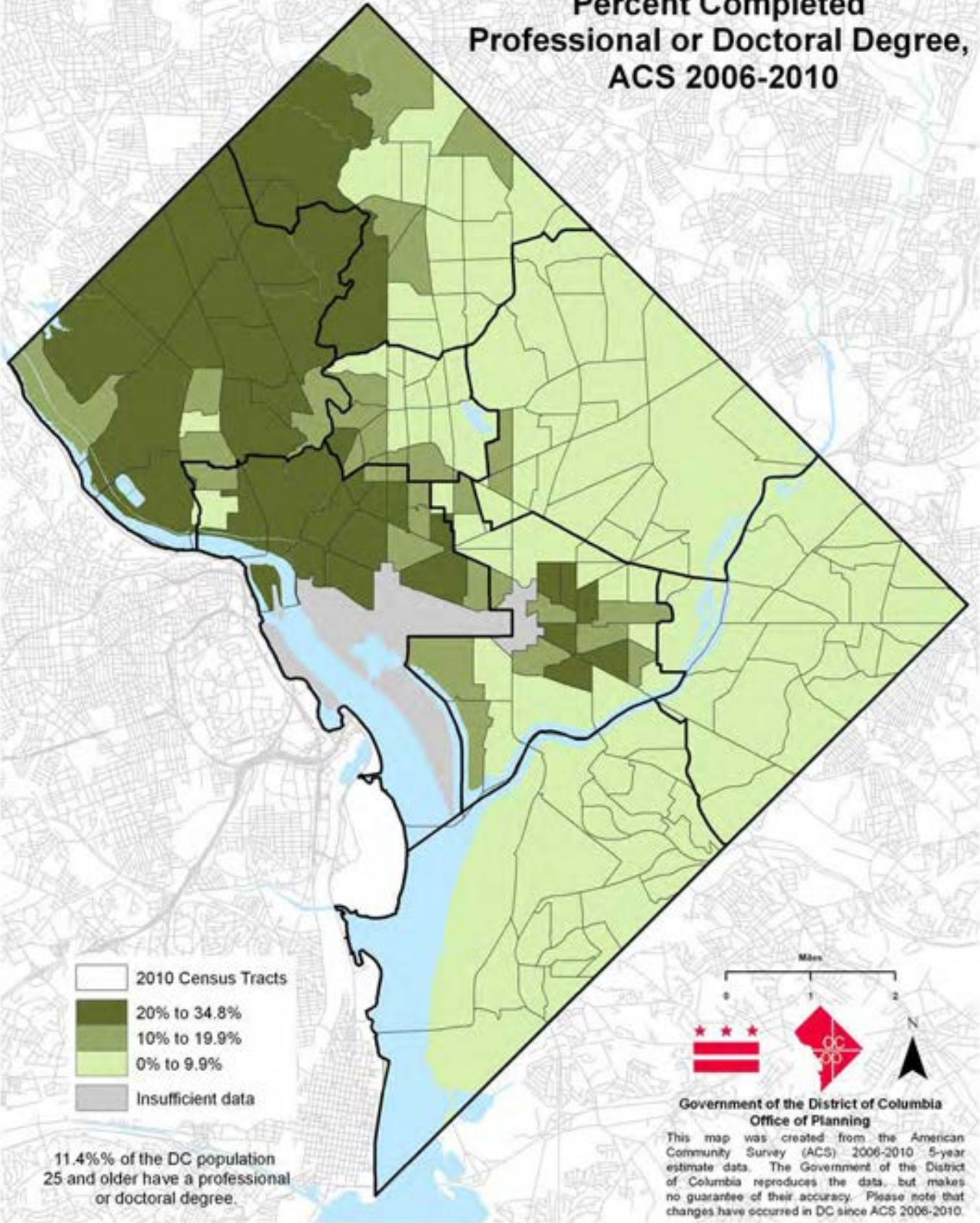
Percent Completed Associate's Degree, ACS 2006-2010



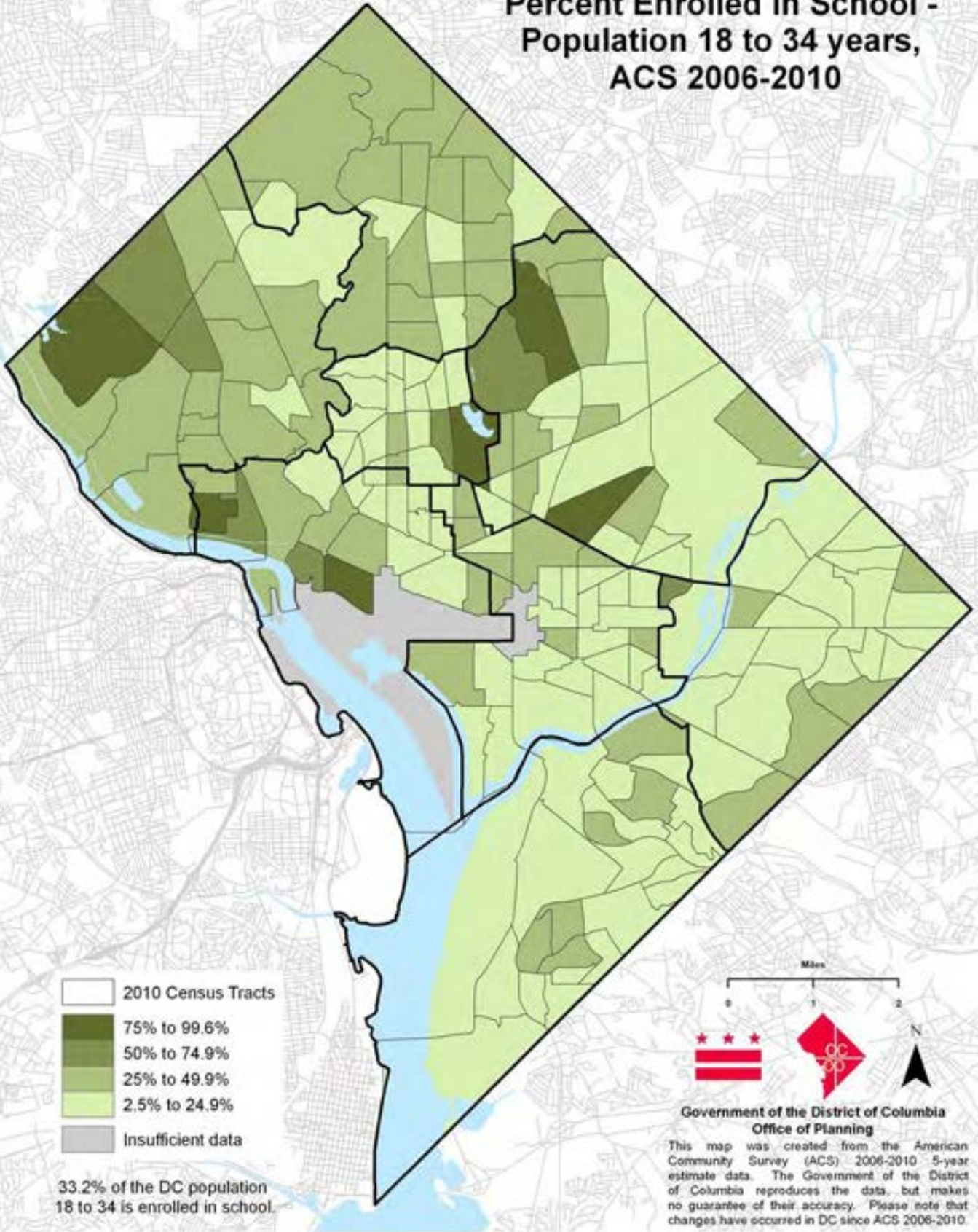
Percent Completed Master's Degree, ACS 2006-2010



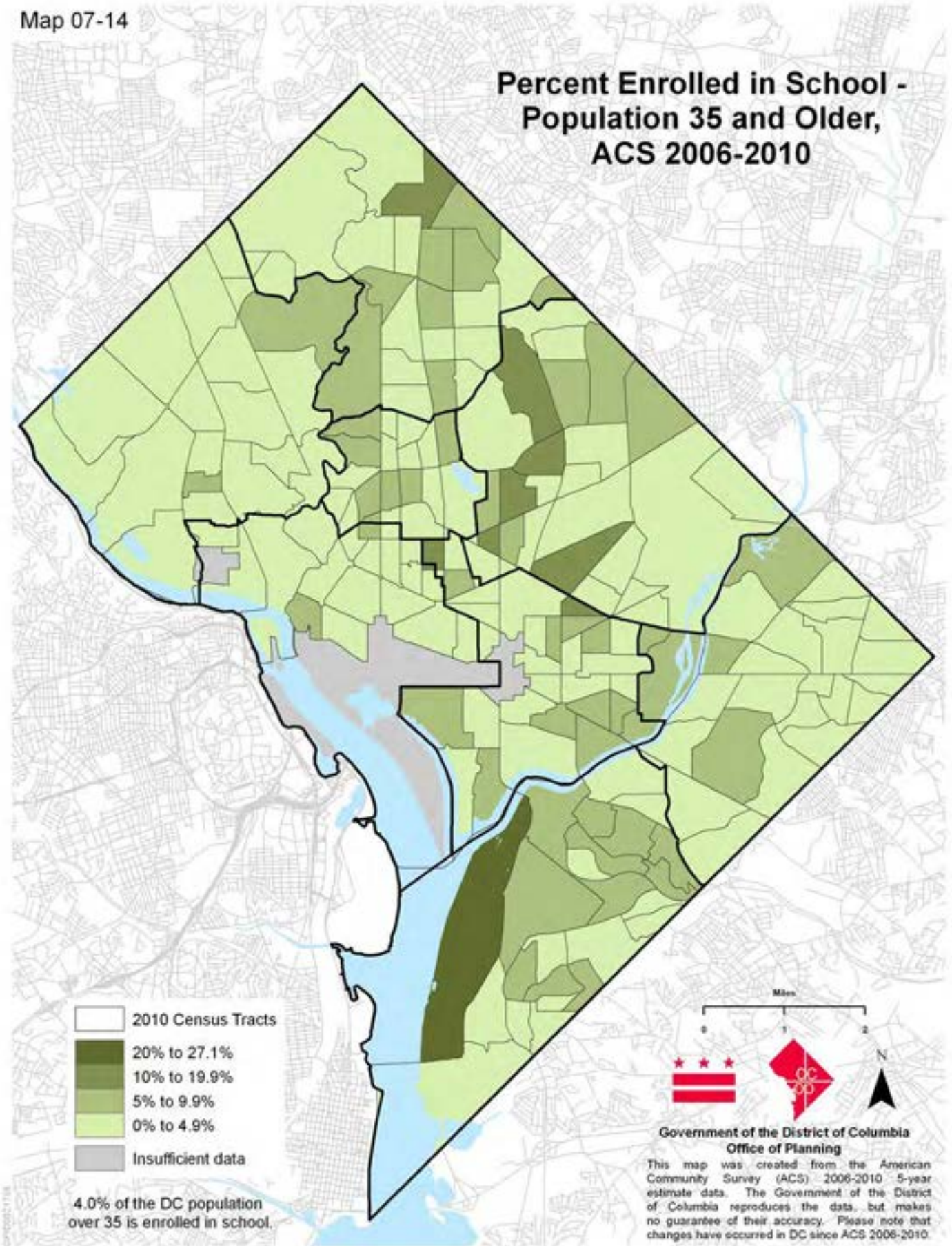
Percent Completed Professional or Doctoral Degree, ACS 2006-2010



Percent Enrolled in School - Population 18 to 34 years, ACS 2006-2010



Percent Enrolled in School - Population 35 and Older, ACS 2006-2010



Chapter 8



Work and Commute



Chapter 8

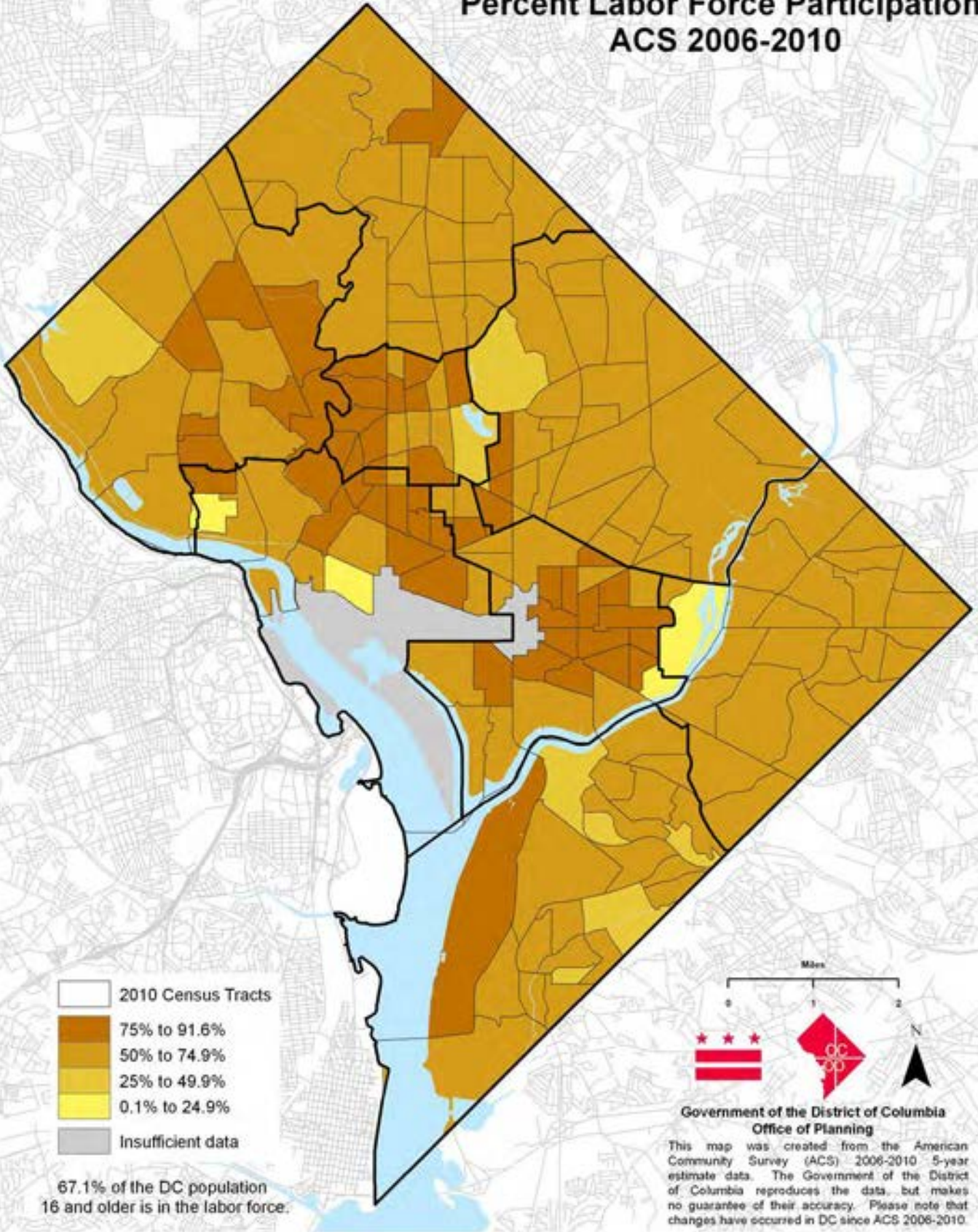
Work and Commute

As the U.S. economy has shifted over time – from a natural resource basis to a manufacturing basis to a service basis – the characteristics of the workers who drive the economy have also changed. One trend in the twenty-first century is the sizable increase in female labor force participation rates. Nationally, while female labor force participation rate jumped from 36 percent in 1960 to 58.6 percent in 2010, the labor force participation rate for men declined from 80 percent in 1960 to 71.2 percent in 2010.

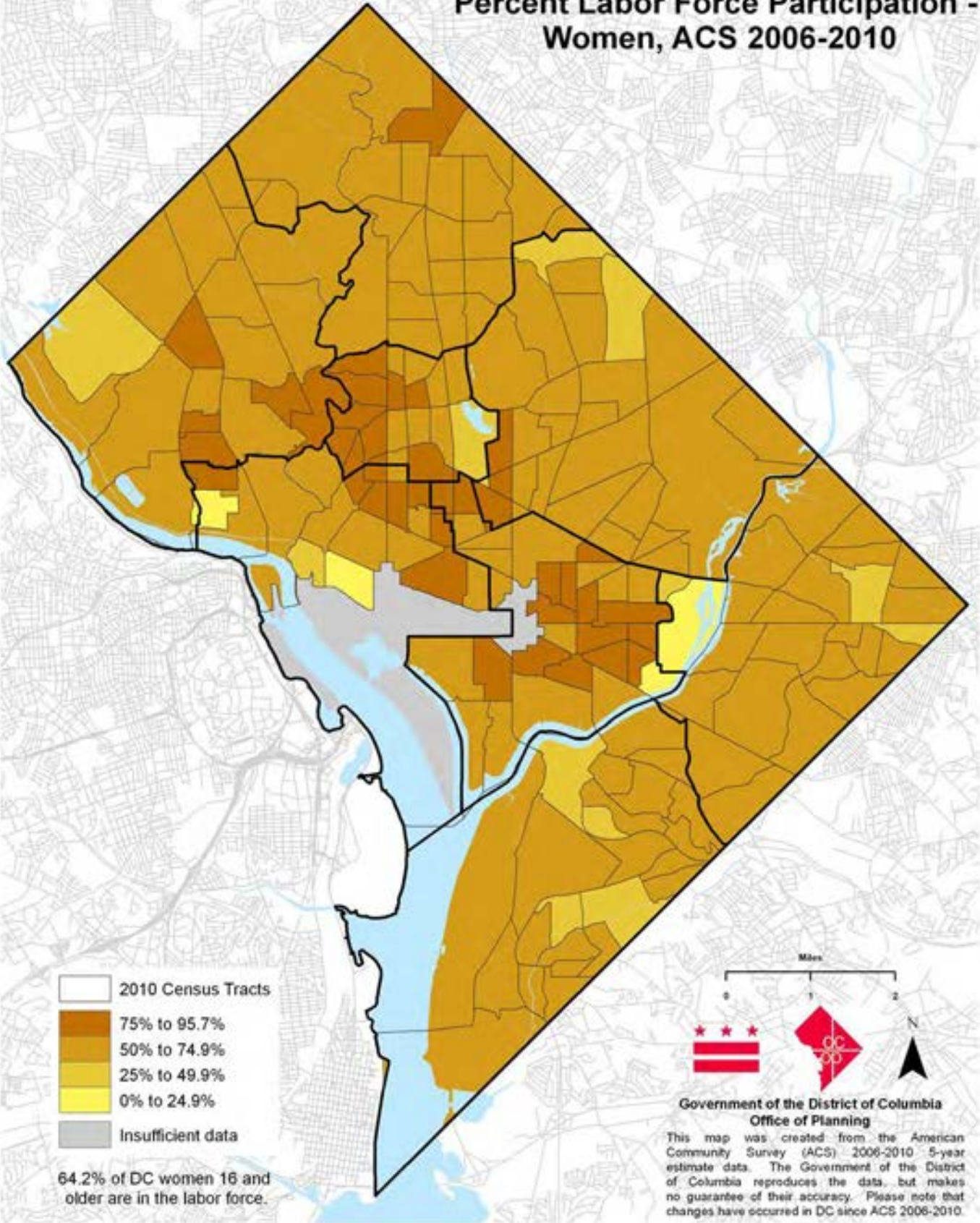
For the District, during the 2006-2010 period, 67 percent of the population 16 years and over participated in the labor force. Overall labor force participation rates by gender, family dynamic, and race/ethnicity in Maps **08-01** to **08-10** parallel the employment and /or unemployment patterns in the city. While the District-wide labor force participation rate in Map **08-01** averaged 67 percent in 2006-2010, the rate for women in Map **08-02** was just below the average at 64.2 percent and the rate for men in Map **08-03** was just above the average at 70.5 percent. Areas in and around the city core and northwest had lower levels of unemployment and hence higher participation rates than other areas of the city. While federal government employees were scattered throughout the city, state and local government employment were more prevalent for people residing in the eastern half of the city (Maps **08-11** and **08-12**).

For District residents commuting to work, it takes an average of 29.3 minutes of travel time in the 2006-2010 period. Commuters east of the Anacostia River had the longest and earliest commuting times (Maps **08-14** and **08-15**), and most of them used public transportation (Map **08-18**). As expected, commuters who walked to work lived mainly in the central core of the city (Map **08-19**), while most commuters who rode bicycles to work lived just outside the central core of the city (Map **08-20**).

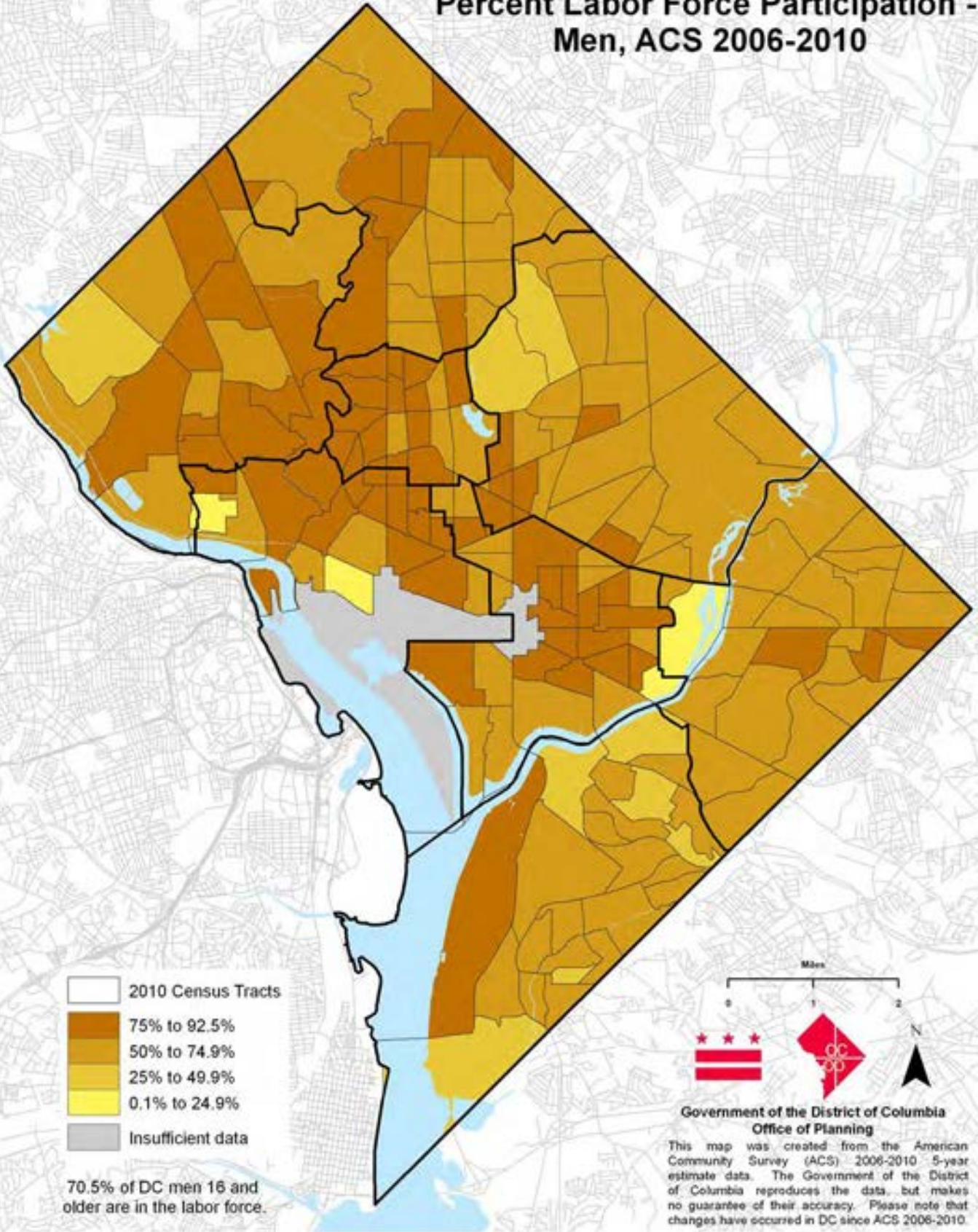
Percent Labor Force Participation, ACS 2006-2010



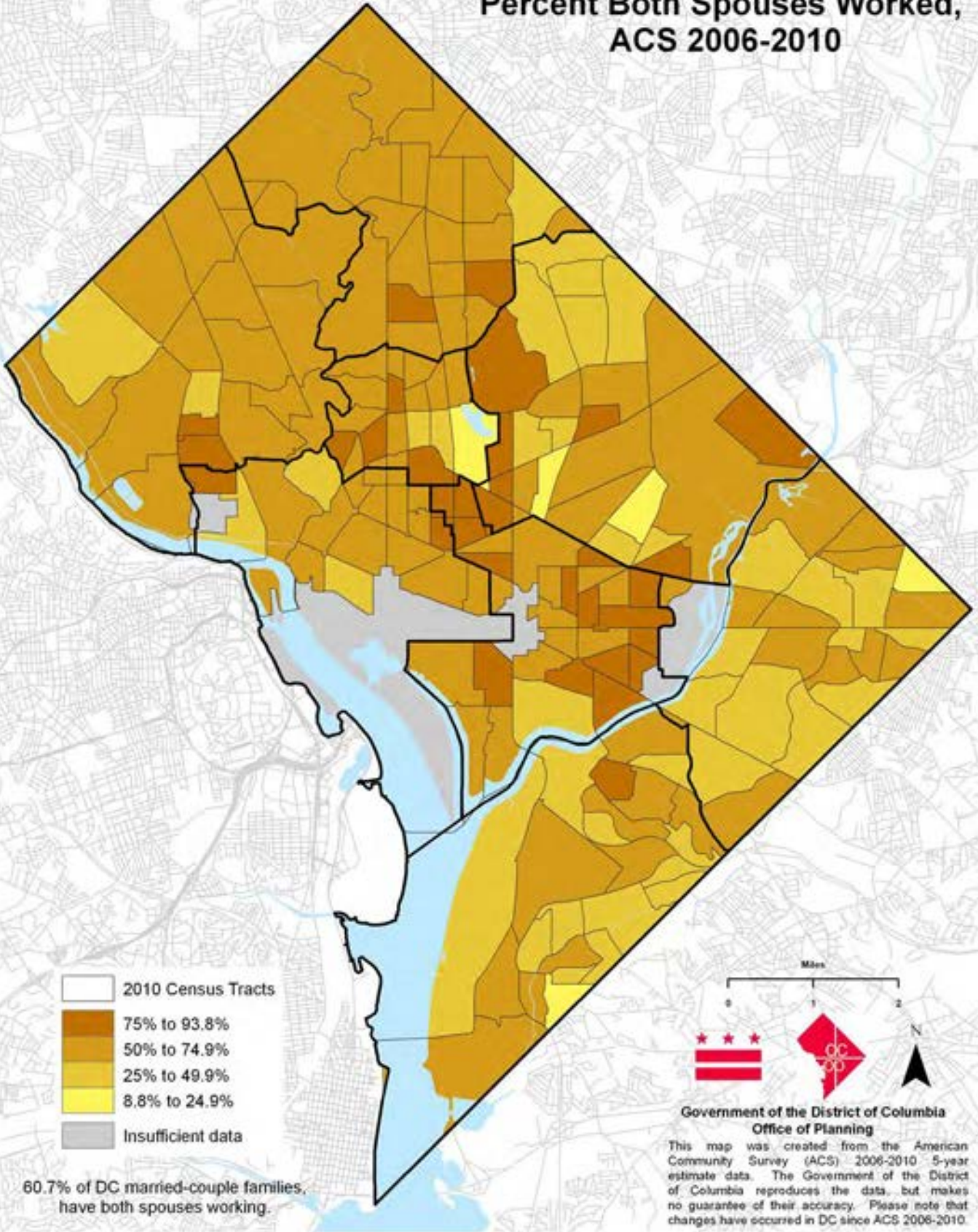
Percent Labor Force Participation - Women, ACS 2006-2010



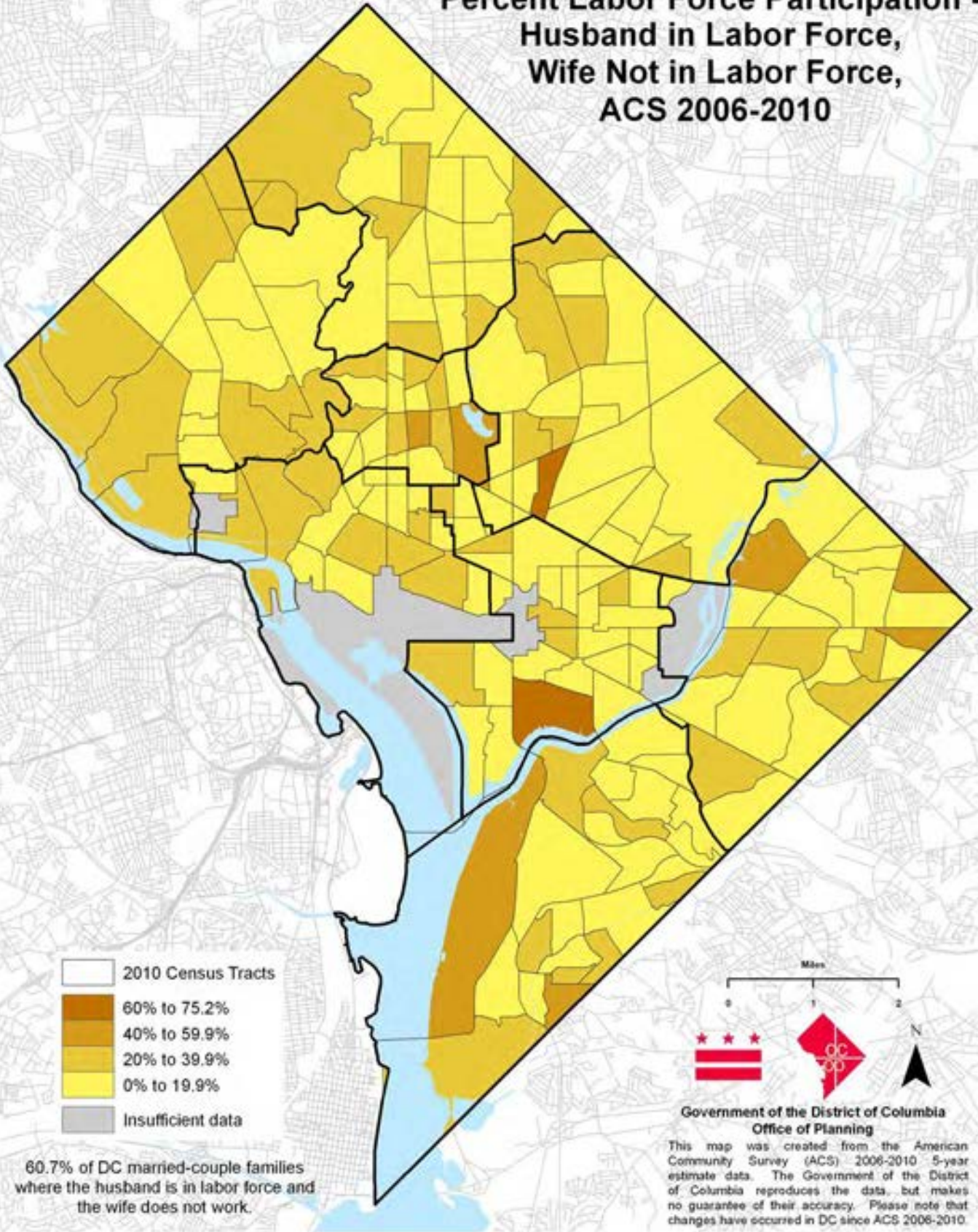
Percent Labor Force Participation - Men, ACS 2006-2010



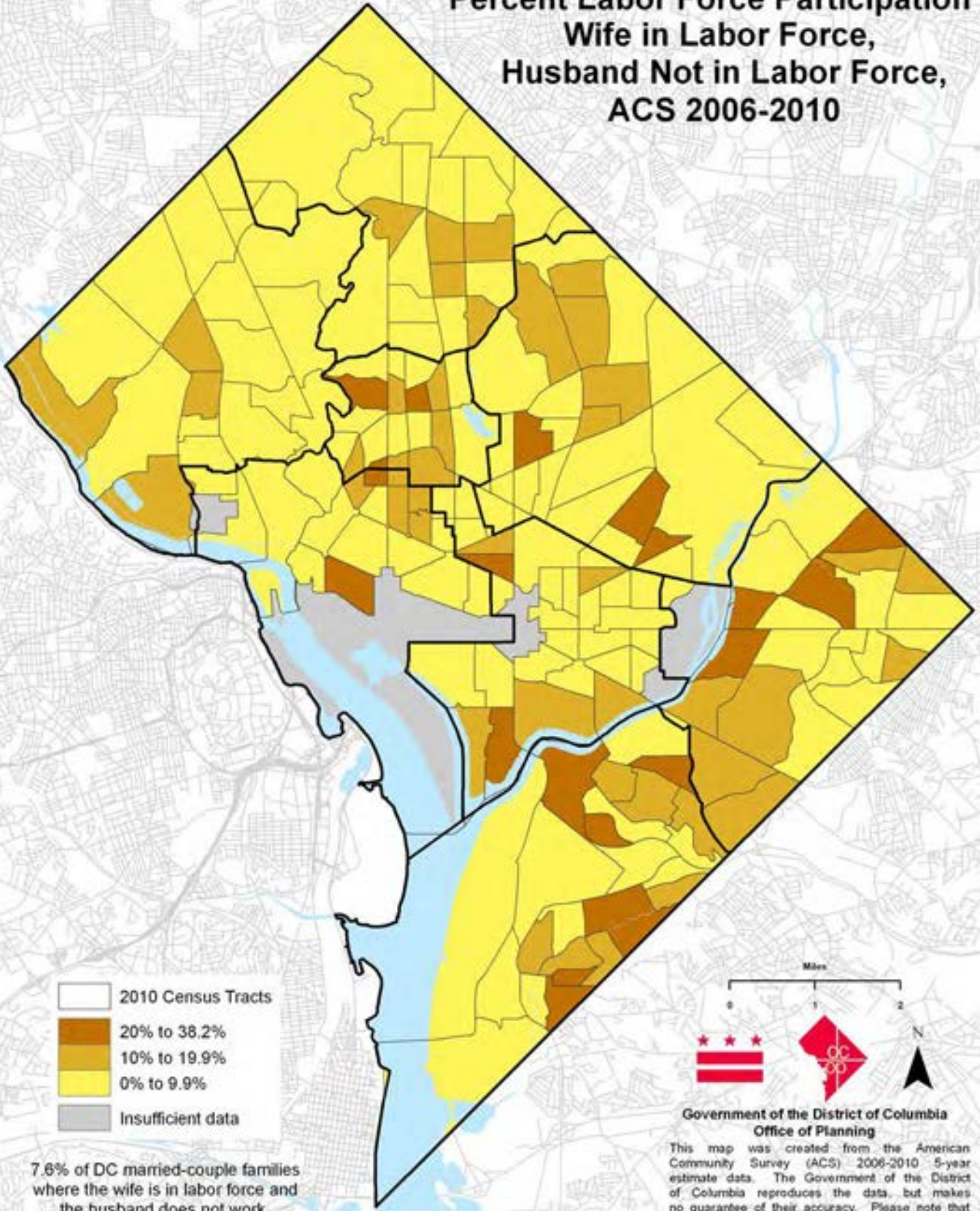
Percent Both Spouses Worked, ACS 2006-2010



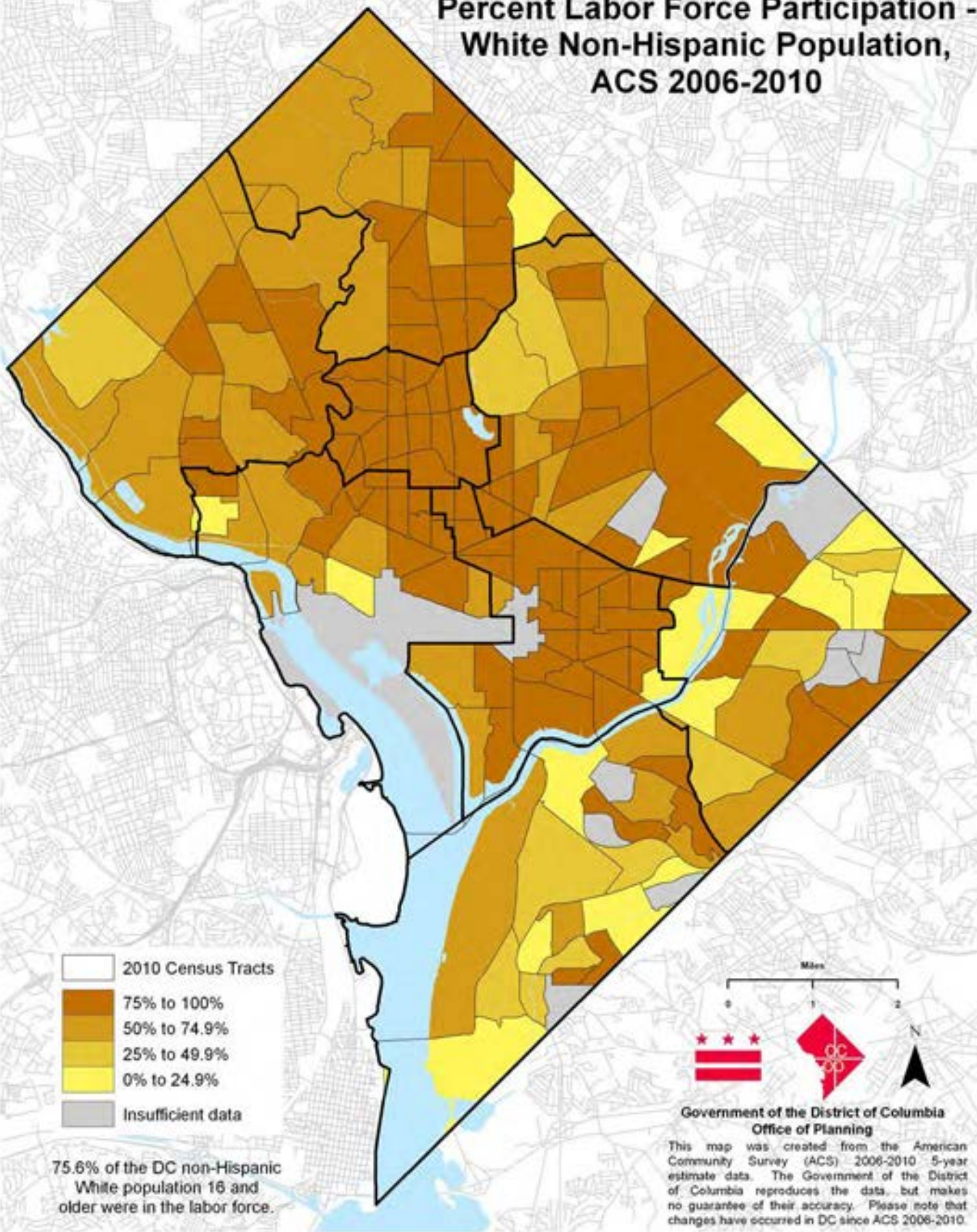
Percent Labor Force Participation - Husband in Labor Force, Wife Not in Labor Force, ACS 2006-2010



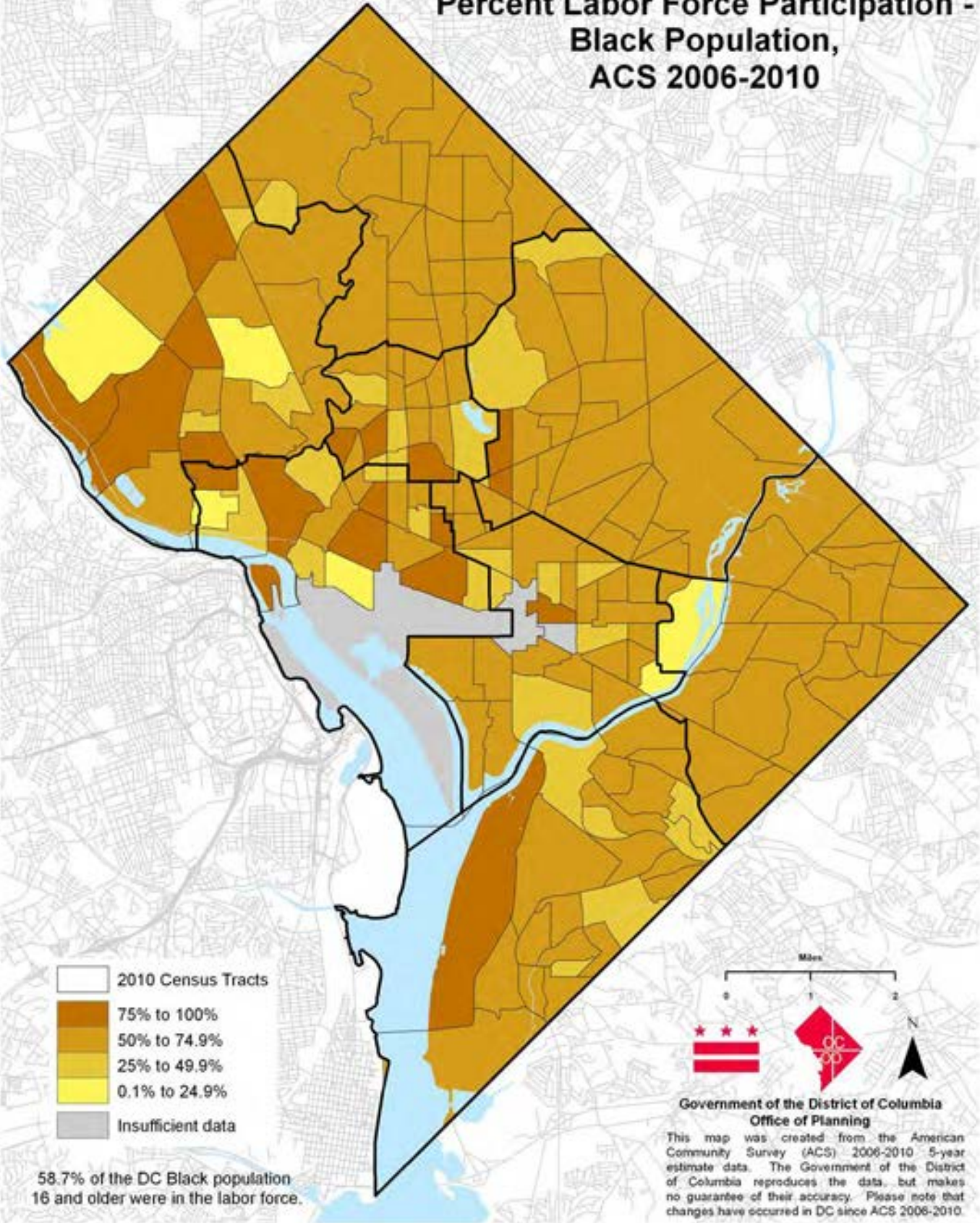
Percent Labor Force Participation - Wife in Labor Force, Husband Not in Labor Force, ACS 2006-2010



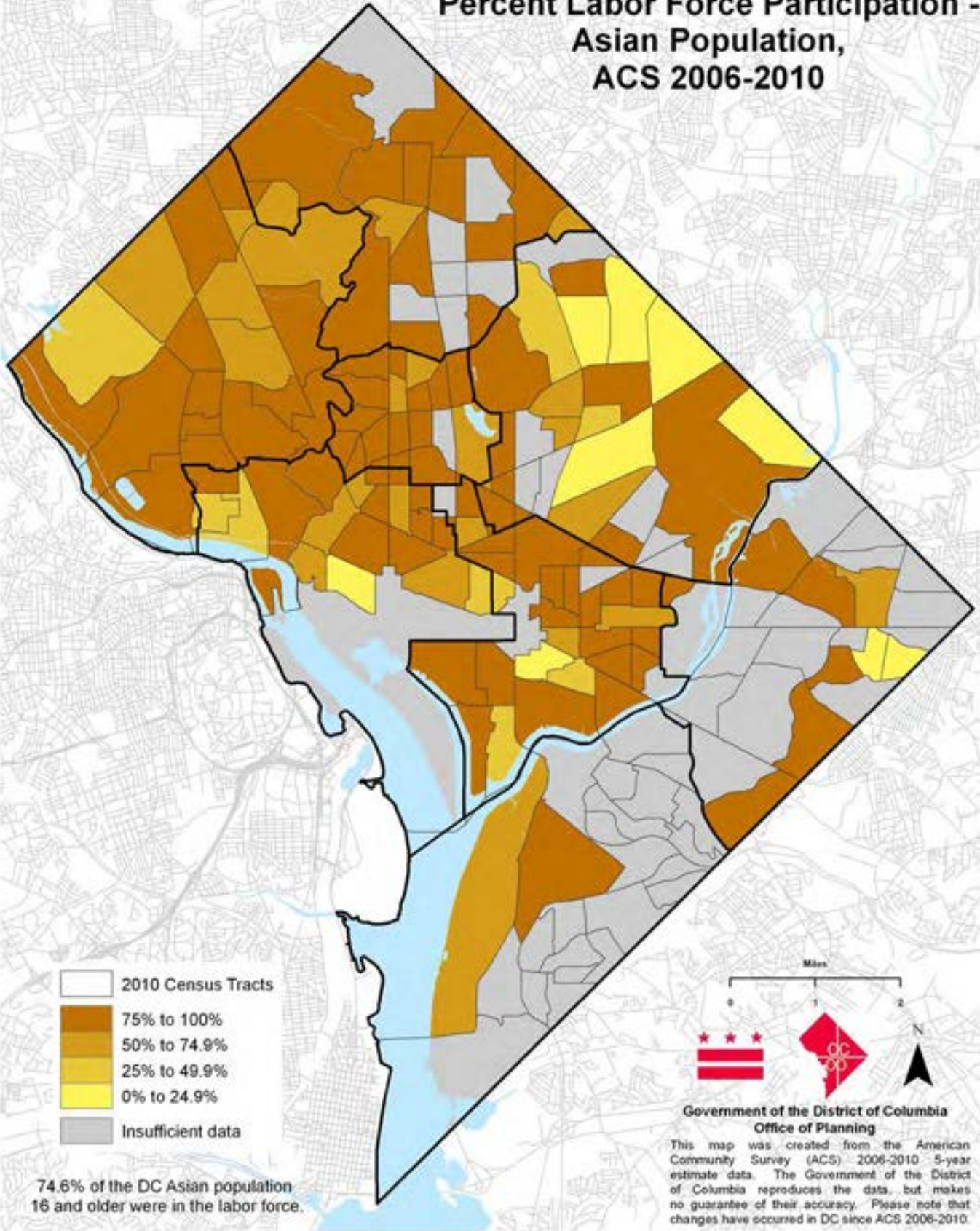
Percent Labor Force Participation - White Non-Hispanic Population, ACS 2006-2010



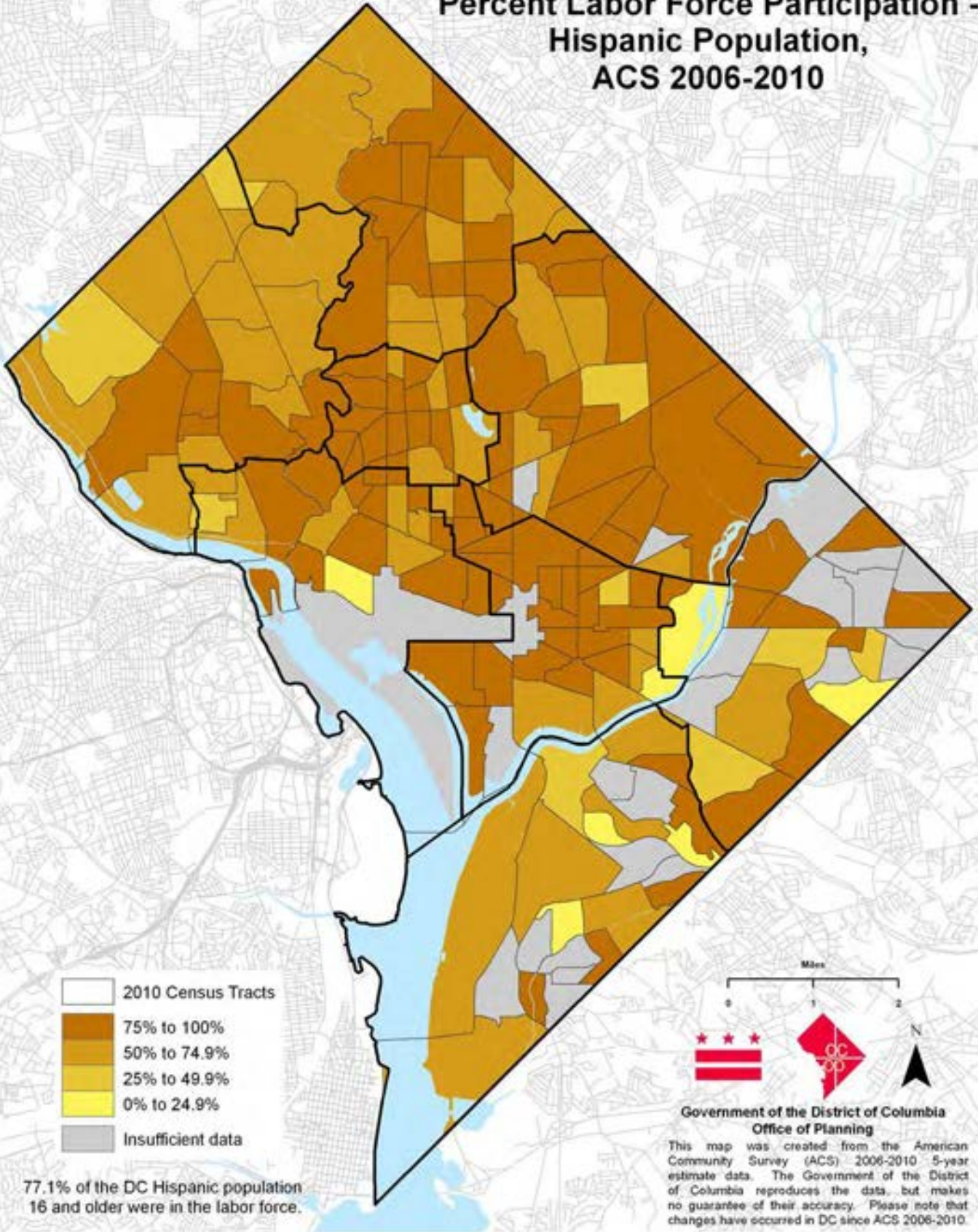
Percent Labor Force Participation - Black Population, ACS 2006-2010



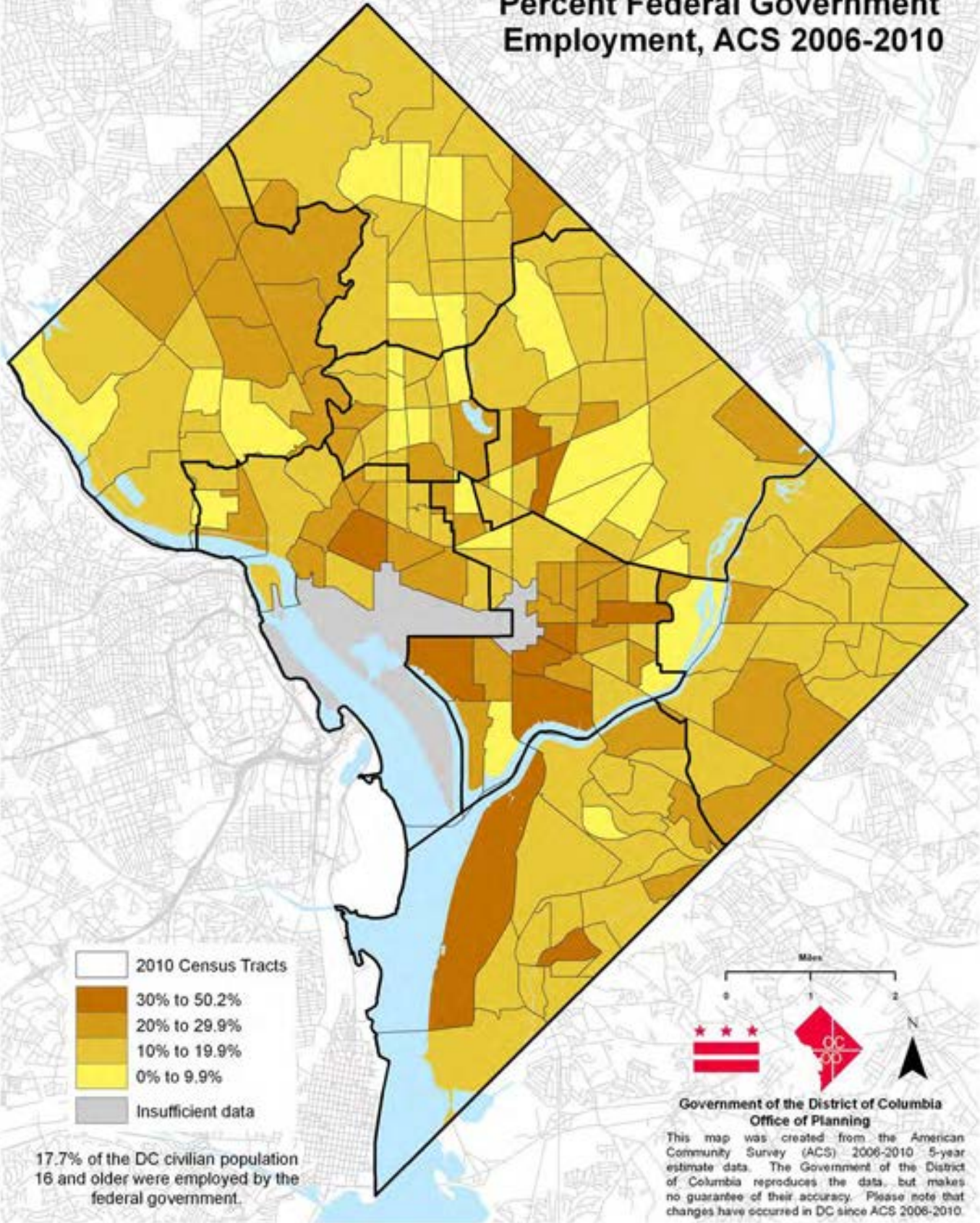
Percent Labor Force Participation - Asian Population, ACS 2006-2010



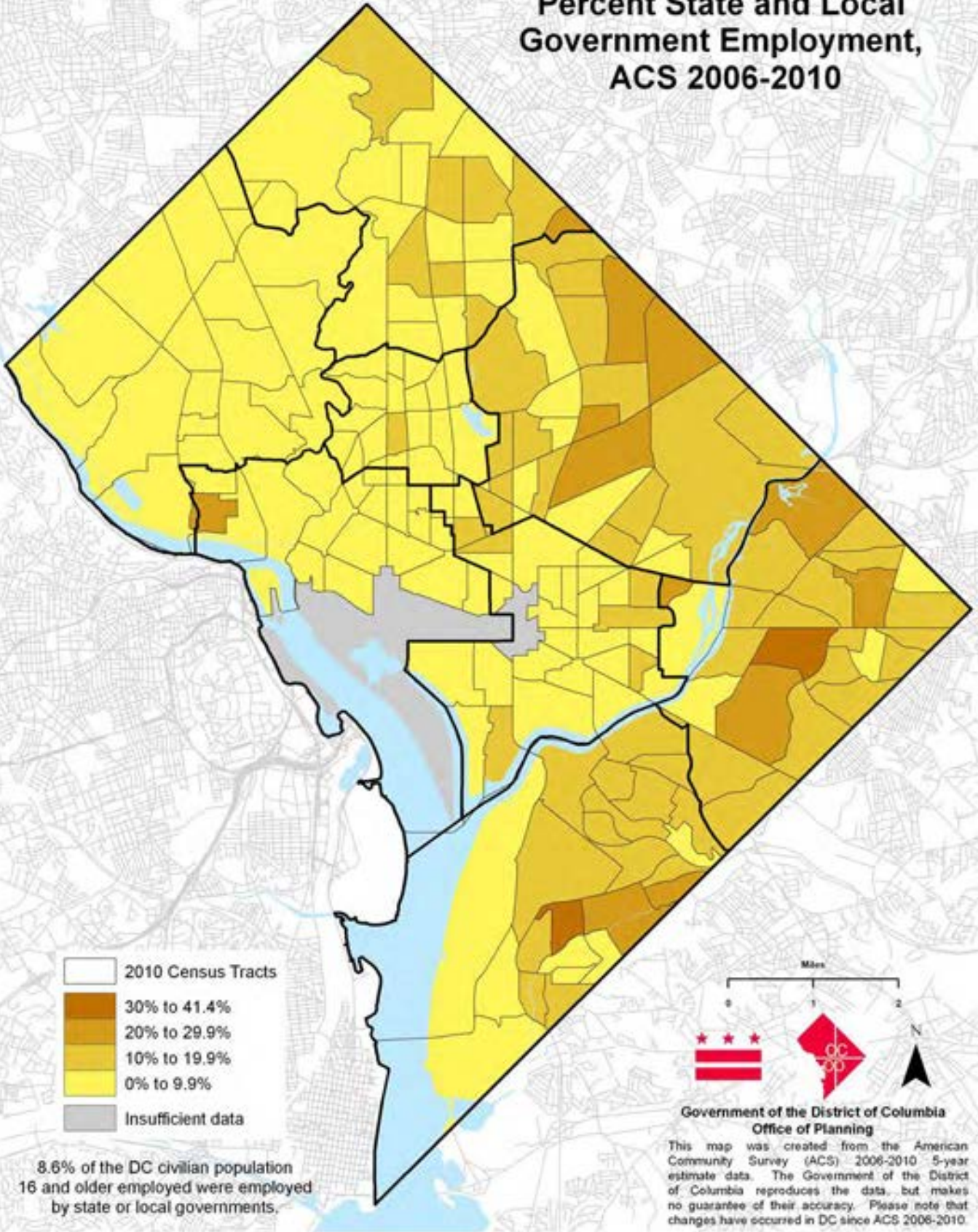
Percent Labor Force Participation - Hispanic Population, ACS 2006-2010



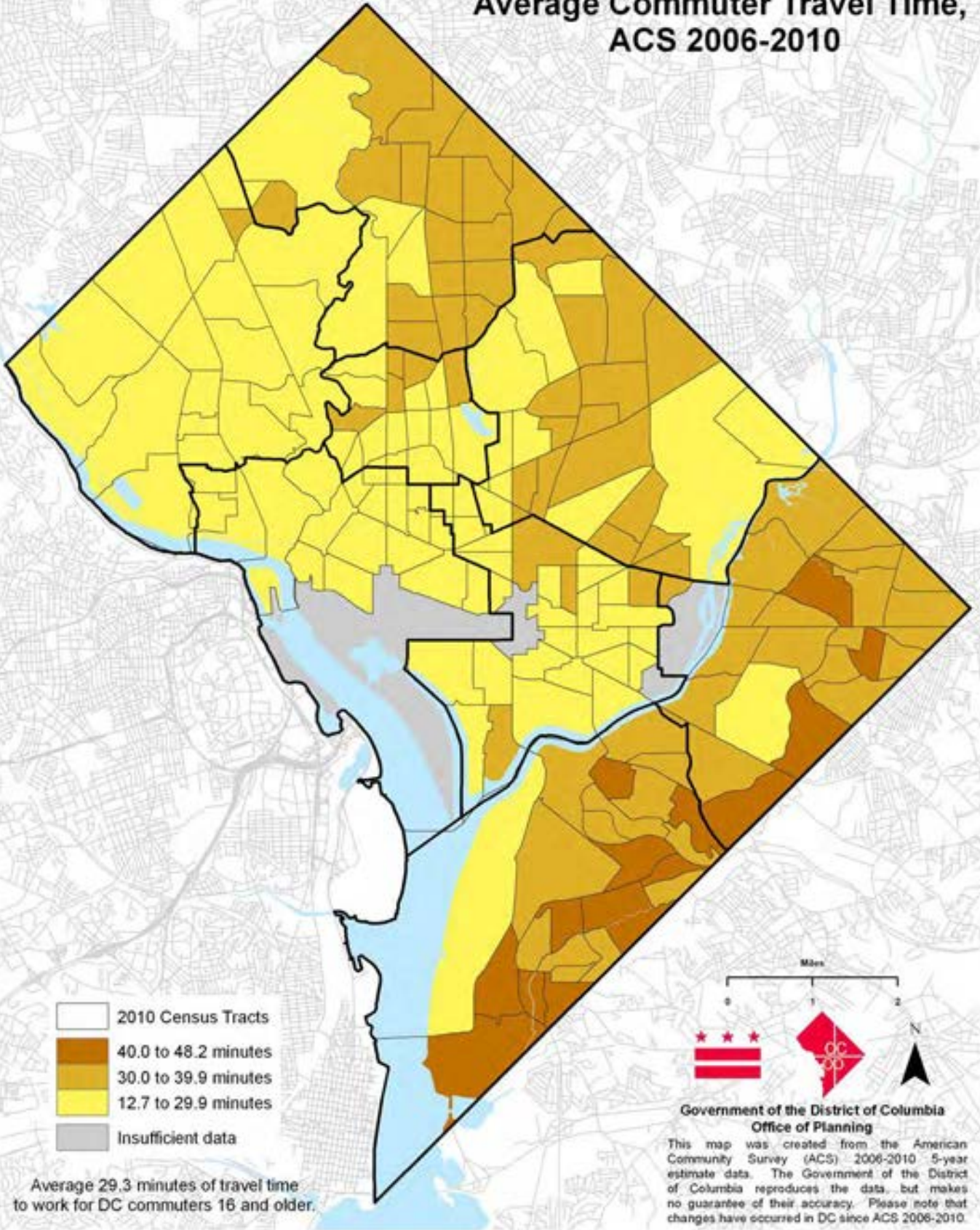
Percent Federal Government Employment, ACS 2006-2010



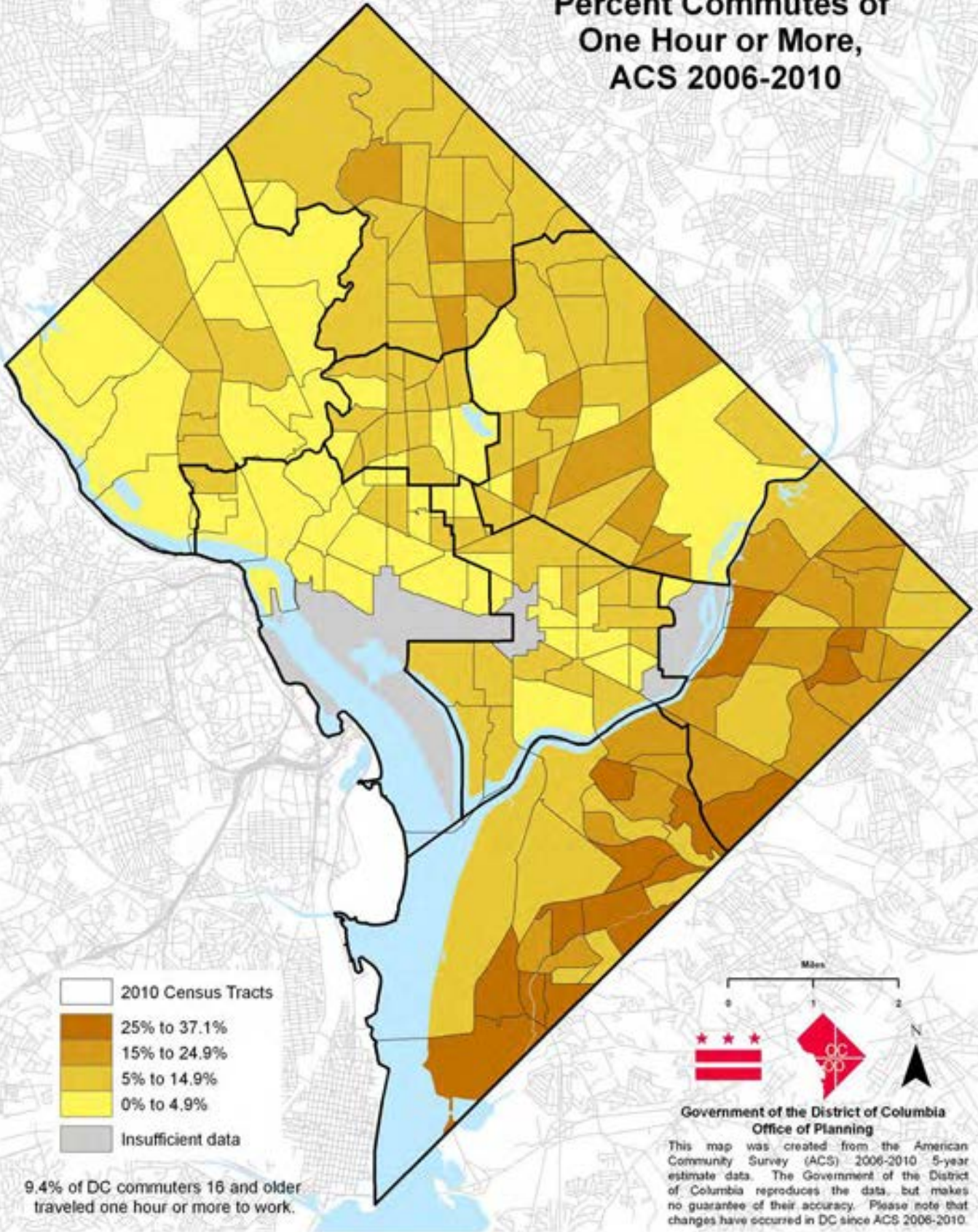
Percent State and Local Government Employment, ACS 2006-2010



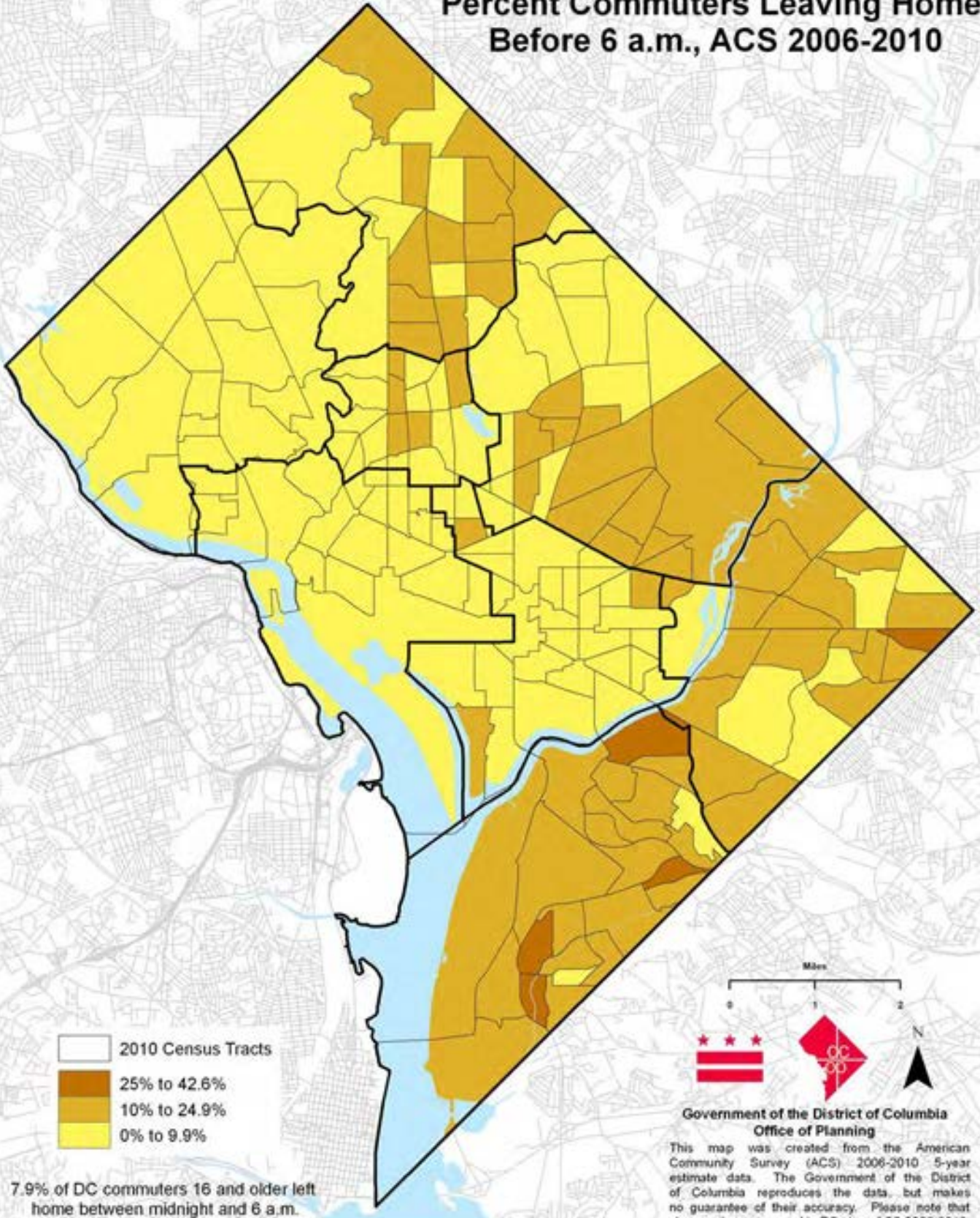
Average Commuter Travel Time, ACS 2006-2010



Percent Commutes of One Hour or More, ACS 2006-2010

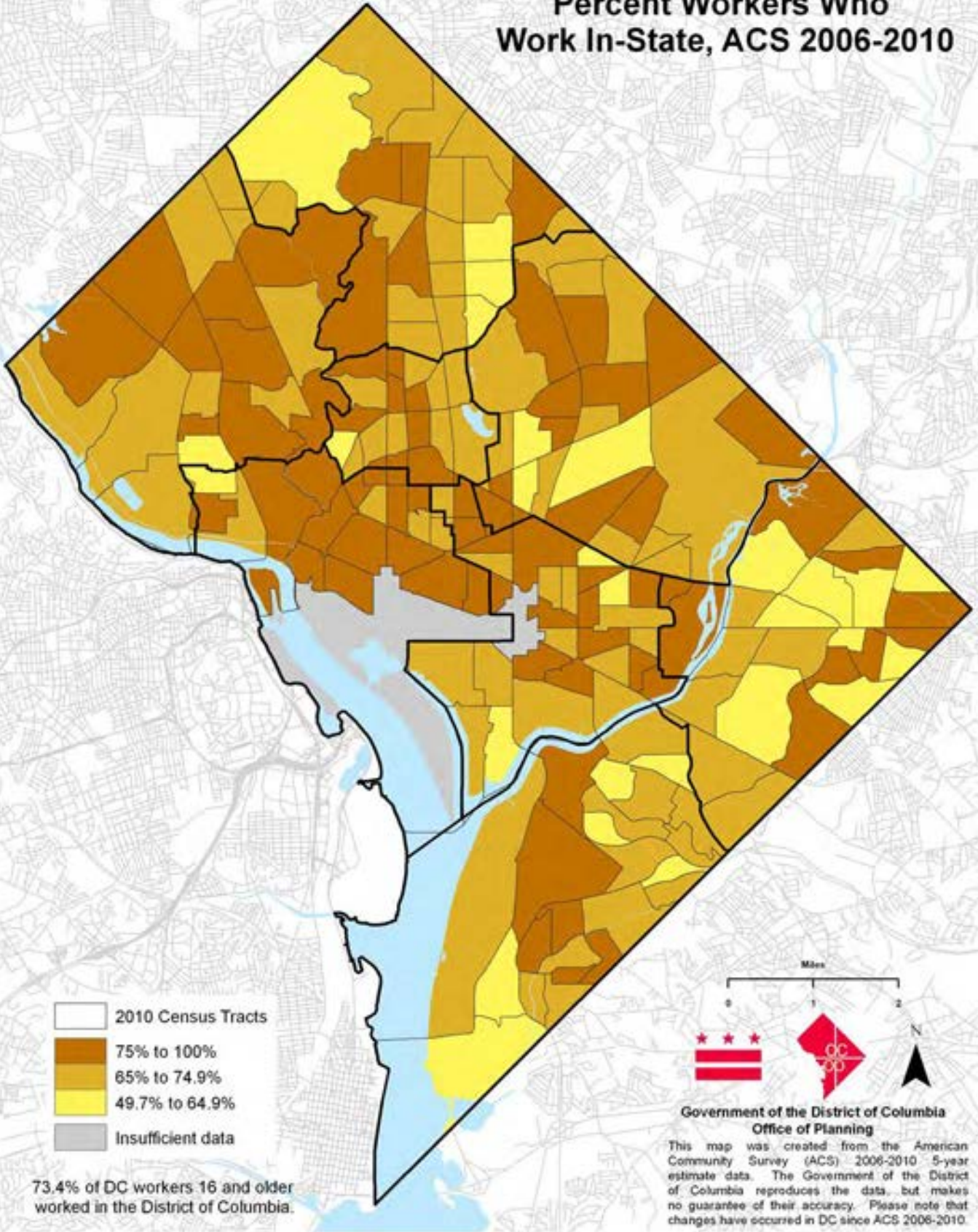


Percent Commuters Leaving Home Before 6 a.m., ACS 2006-2010

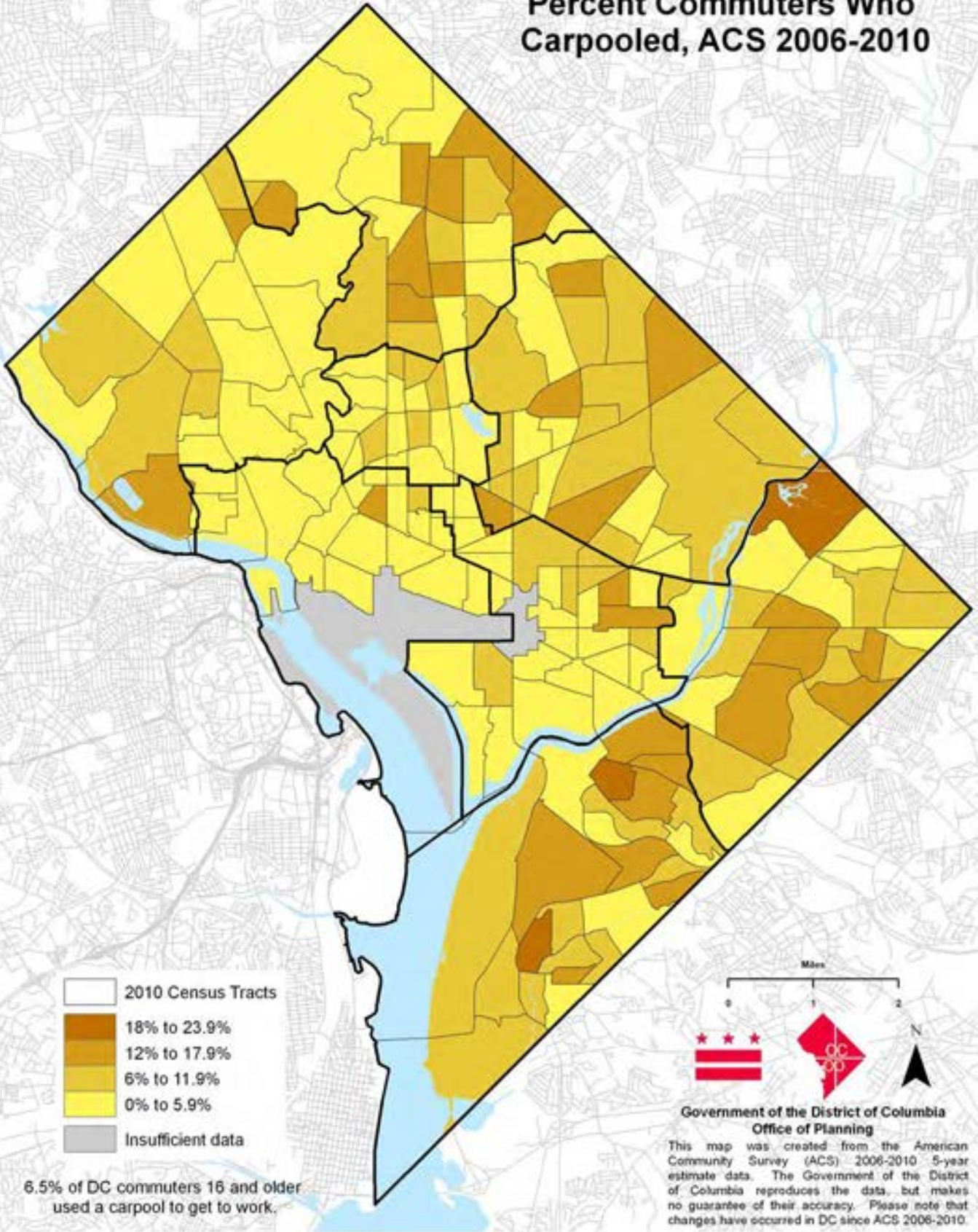


7.9% of DC commuters 16 and older left home between midnight and 6 a.m.

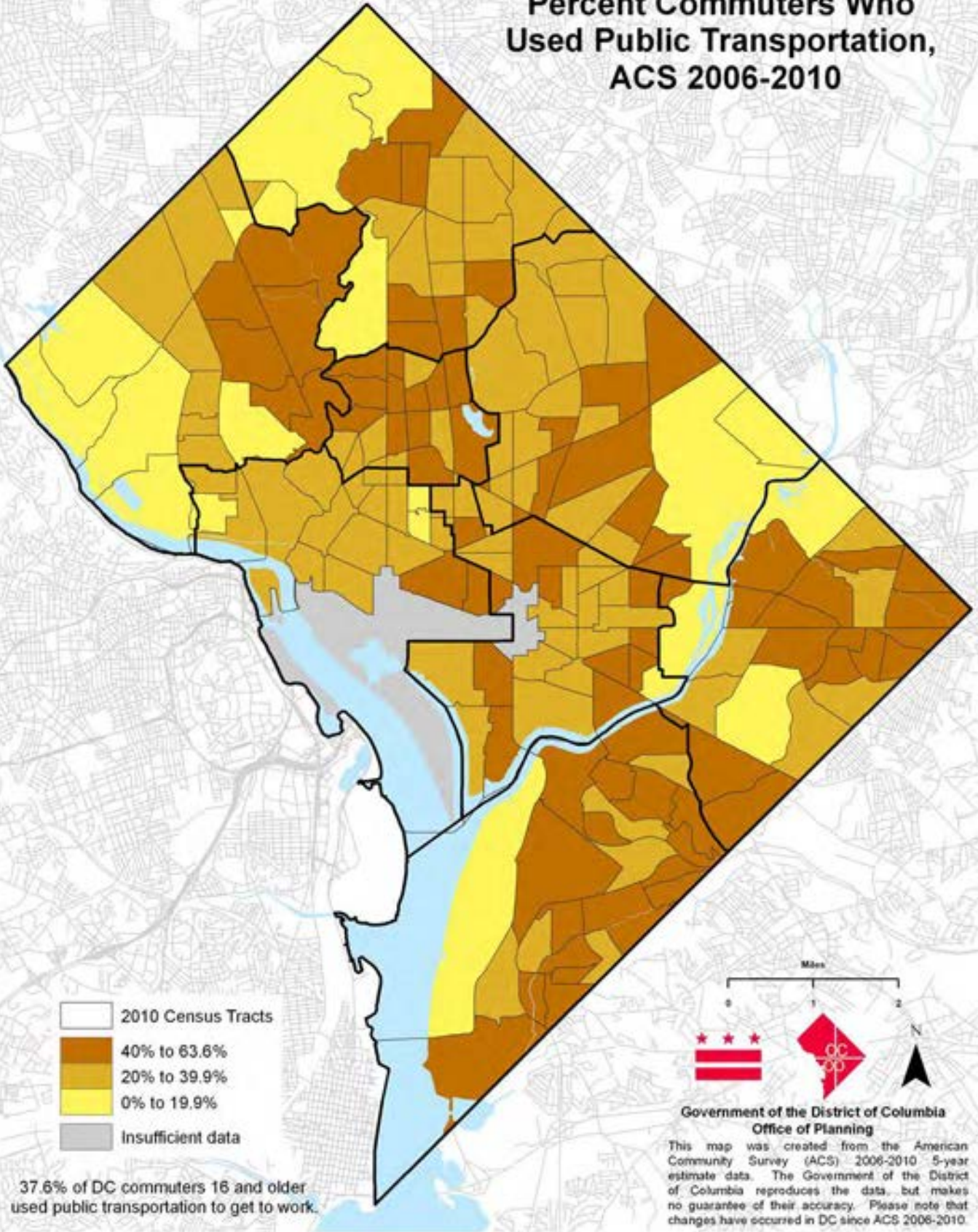
Percent Workers Who Work In-State, ACS 2006-2010



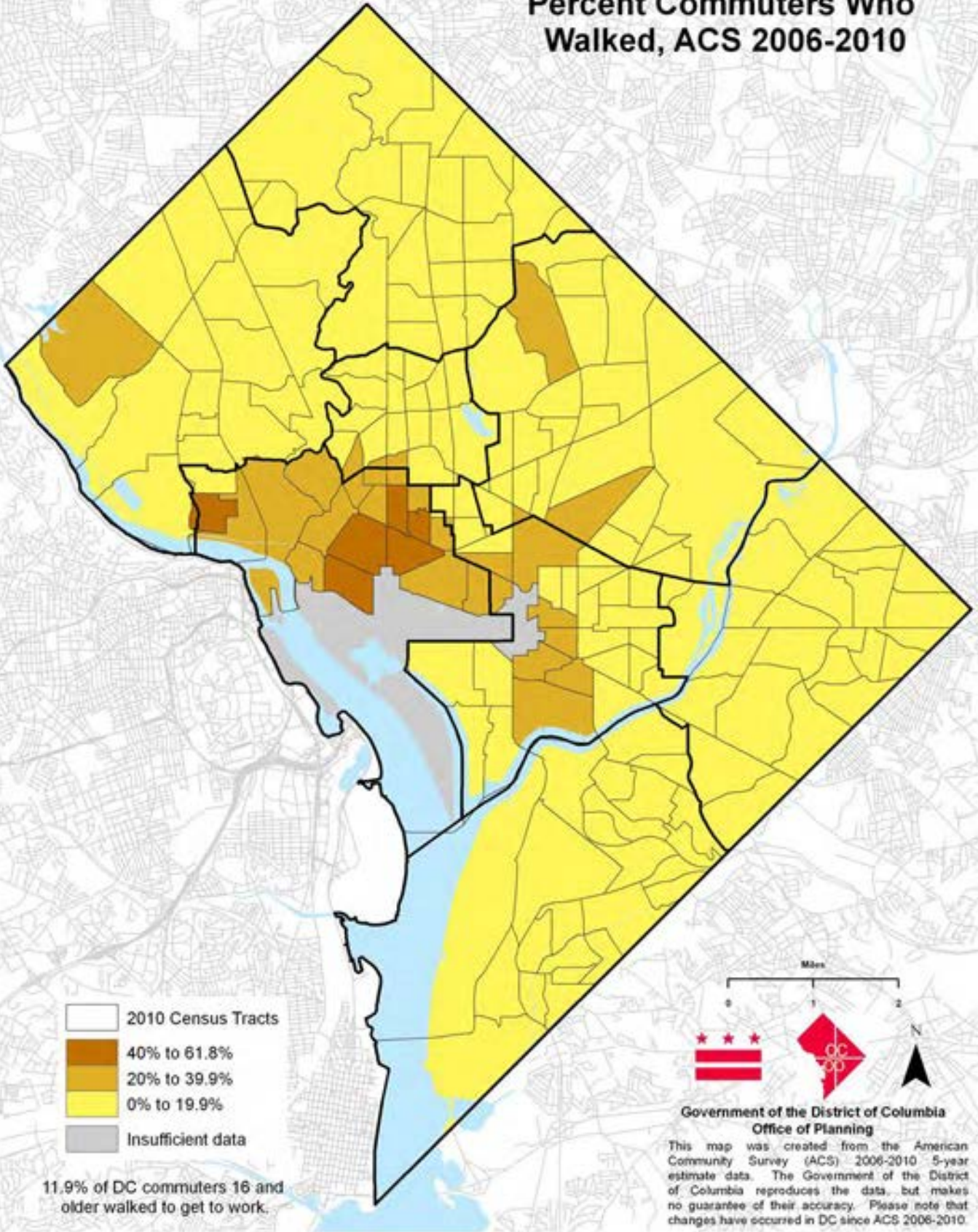
Percent Commuters Who Carpooled, ACS 2006-2010



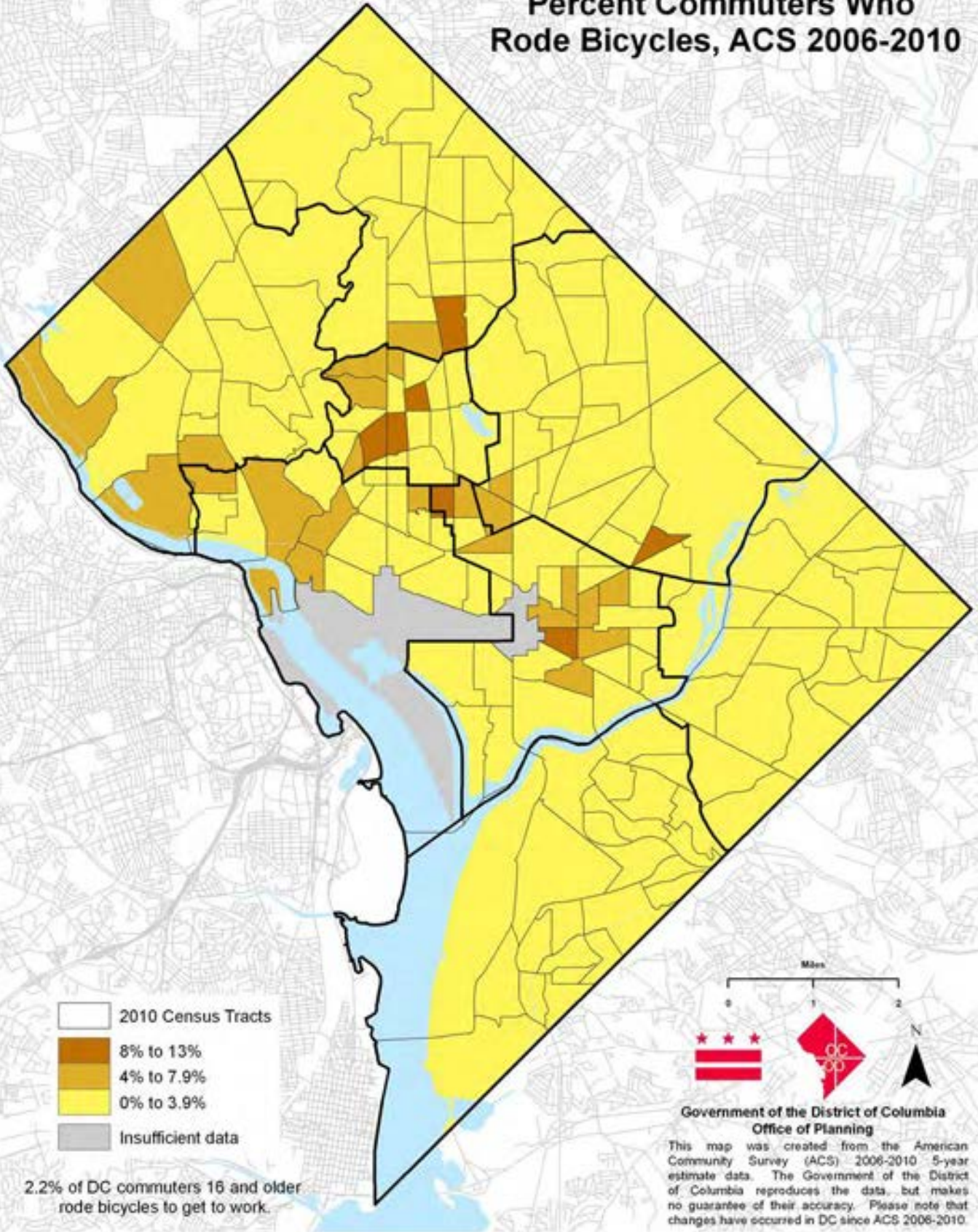
Percent Commuters Who Used Public Transportation, ACS 2006-2010



Percent Commuters Who Walked, ACS 2006-2010



Percent Commuters Who Rode Bicycles, ACS 2006-2010



Chapter 9



Income and Poverty



Chapter 9

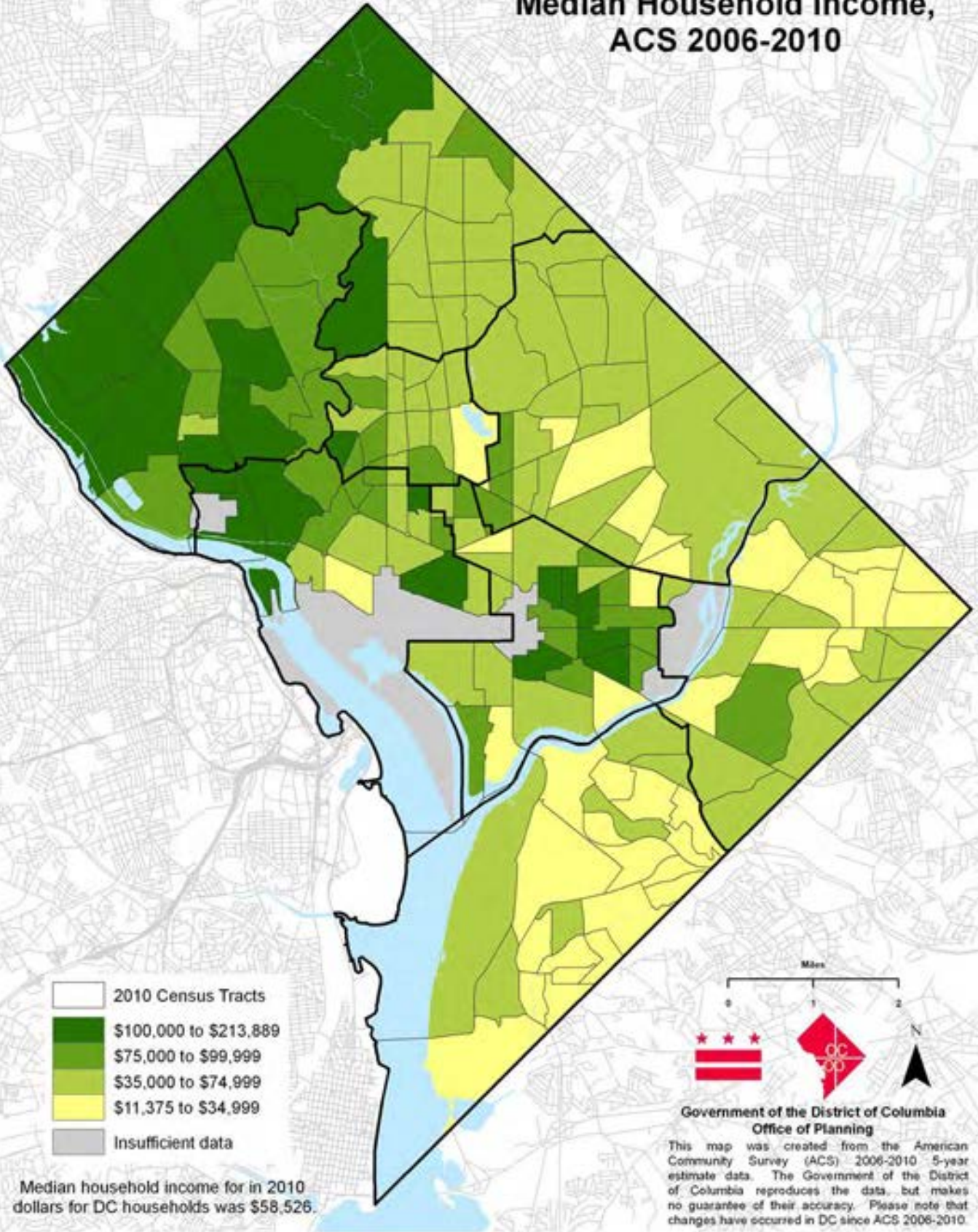
Income and Poverty

The District of Columbia, though relatively small in size geographically, continues to experience wide variations in both income and poverty levels by race, ethnicity, gender and age across the city. The median household income for the District in the 2006-2010 period was \$68,526. Households living in census tracts in Ward 3 and pockets of census tracts in Wards 2, 4 and 6 showed higher income levels than the rest of the city regardless of race or ethnicity (Maps **09-01** to **09-05**). Women made as low as 46 cents for every dollar men made in center city and the northwest areas as contrasted to women in the fringes of the city in Wards 4, 5 and 7 where women made equal to or more than a dollar for every dollar men made (Map **09-06**).

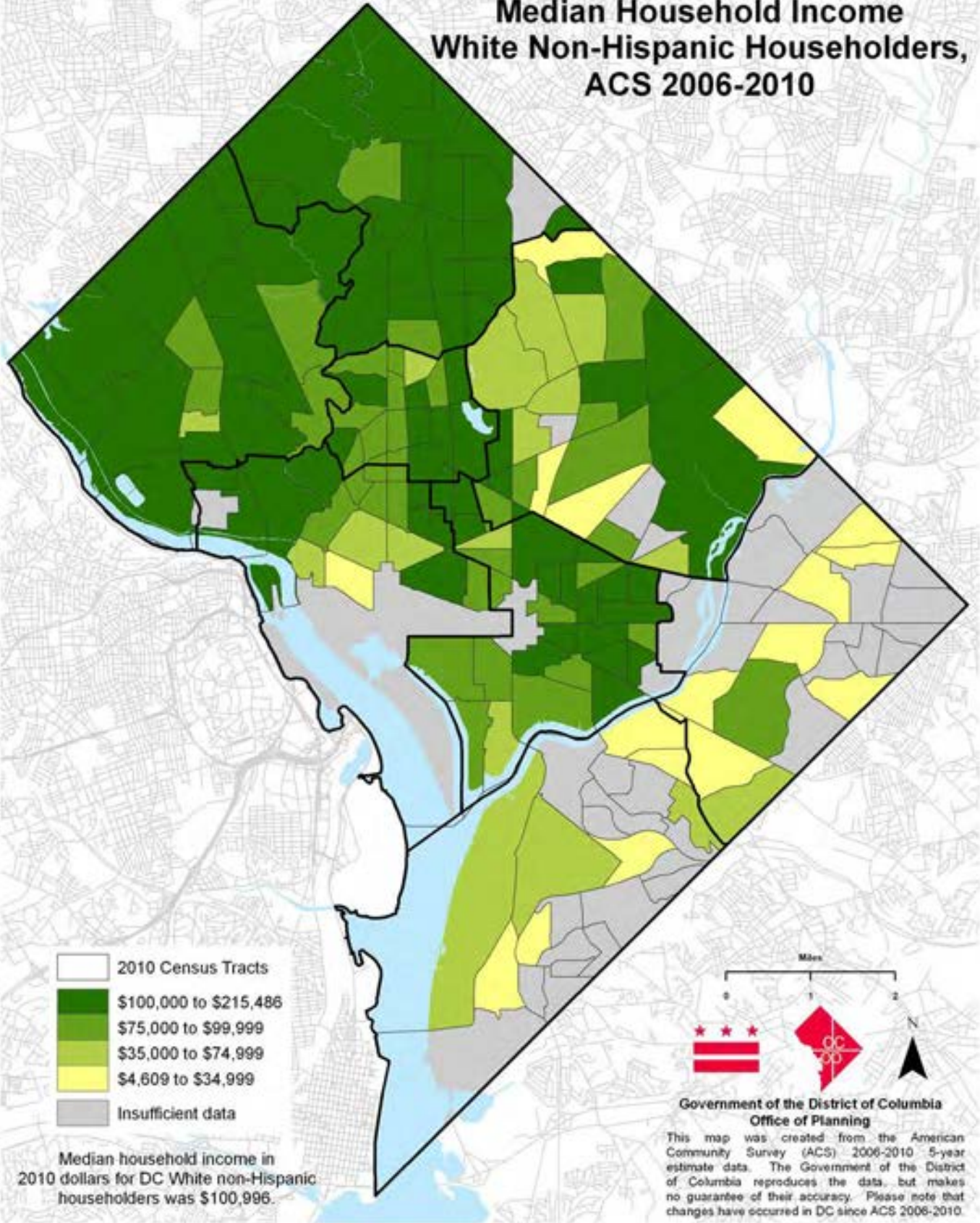
The District of Columbia has experienced fluctuating levels of poverty, both in terms of numbers and rates throughout past decades. In the 2006-2010 period, 18.5 percent of the District population was in poverty. As illustrated on Map **09-07**, poverty rates by census tract ranged from 1.3 percent to as high as 91.2 percent. It must be noted that the census tract with a poverty rate of 91.2 percent represents the Central Detention Facility (CDF/DC Jail) with all group quarters population. Similarly, the next highest poverty rate was recorded at 64.7 percent with this census tract housing mainly students in university dormitories.

Poverty rate for children depicted in Map **09-08** shows thirty percent of children under 18 were below the poverty level, compared with 14.1 percent of people 65 years old and over in Map **09-09**. In general, Maps **09-07** through **09-12** show that poverty rates are generally highest in the eastern half of the city with pockets of high poverty elsewhere, mainly as a result of a high group quarters population.

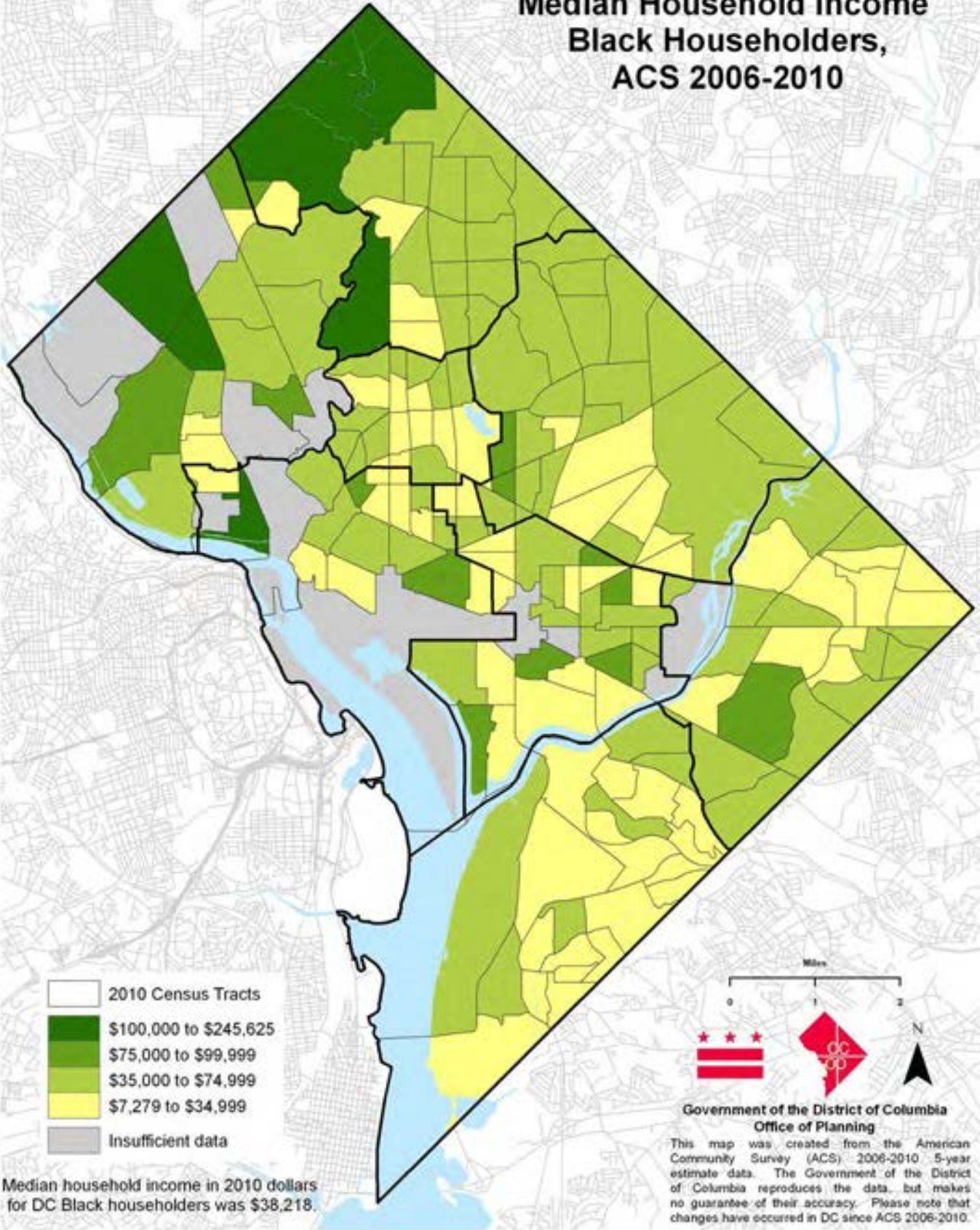
Median Household Income, ACS 2006-2010



Median Household Income White Non-Hispanic Householders, ACS 2006-2010



Median Household Income Black Householders, ACS 2006-2010



Median household income in 2010 dollars for DC Black householders was \$38,218.

Government of the District of Columbia
Office of Planning
This map was created from the American Community Survey (ACS) 2006-2010 5-year estimate data. The Government of the District of Columbia reproduces the data, but makes no guarantee of their accuracy. Please note that changes have occurred in DC since ACS 2006-2010.

Median Household Income Asian Householders, ACS 2006-2010

