

# 100,000 Residents Later

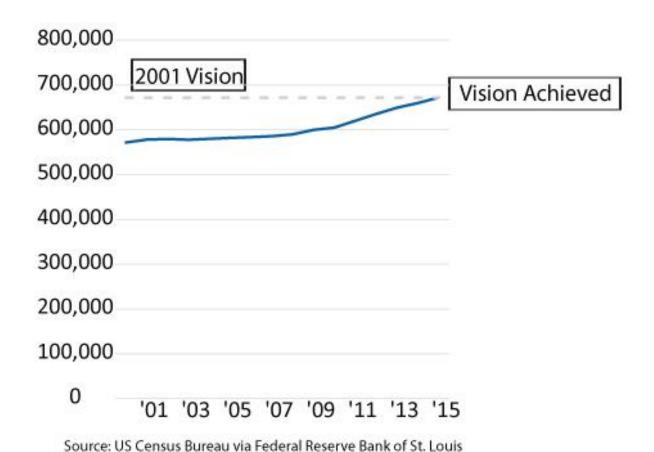
Reflections on a vision for the District set 15 years ago that has now become reality

We imagine a city that is more densely settled, with a population of about 672,000 – an increase of 100,000....

Such a large population increase in one decade is an extremely ambitious goal. Maybe it would be more realistic to allow 15 years for such growth."



#### DC's Population Grew by 100,000 Between 2000 and 2015



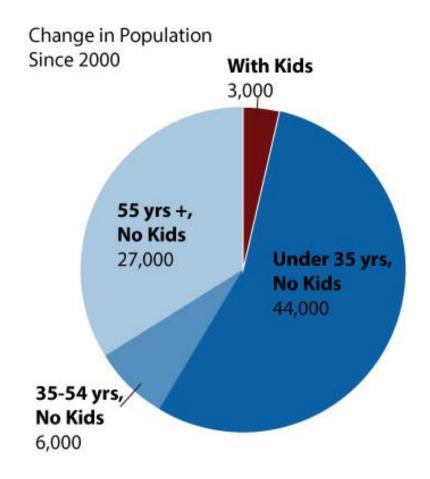


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About half of the new residents [will be] in households with children, while the other half are singles, couples without children, and empty-nesters."



Almost all of DC's population growth has been households without children.



Source: DCFPI analysis of 2002-2003 and 2013-2014 American Community Survey.



Young professionals in their 20s and 30s, as well as empty nesters and retirees... are enthusiastic about city life, attracted by the city's cultural amenities, restaurants, and nightlife...

However, [this] poses a serious risk of exacerbating racial and class tensions, and widening the gulf between rich and poor... rising rents might drive low-income people out of the city unless strenuous efforts were made to enable them to stay..."



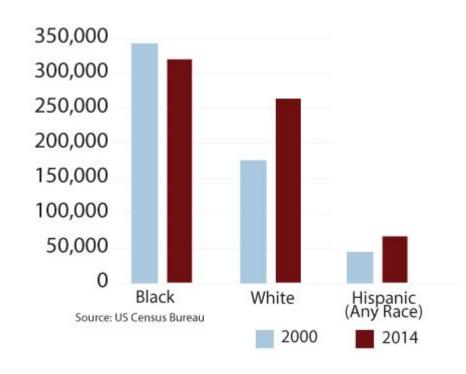


# The overall racial and ethnic mix of the city's population [will not have] shifted radically."



DC's black population has declined, while the white population has grown.

#### Population by race, ethnicity





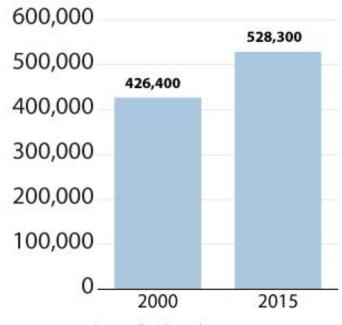


# There are 20,000 more private sector jobs [in 2010 than in 2001]."



Private sector employment in DC rose by 100,000 over the past 15 years.

#### Private sector employment

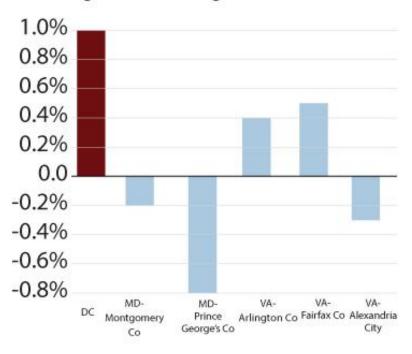


Seasonally Adjusted. Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics via Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis



DC's economy has grown faster than the suburbs.

#### Average Annual Change



Source: Final Report to DC Tax Revision Commission

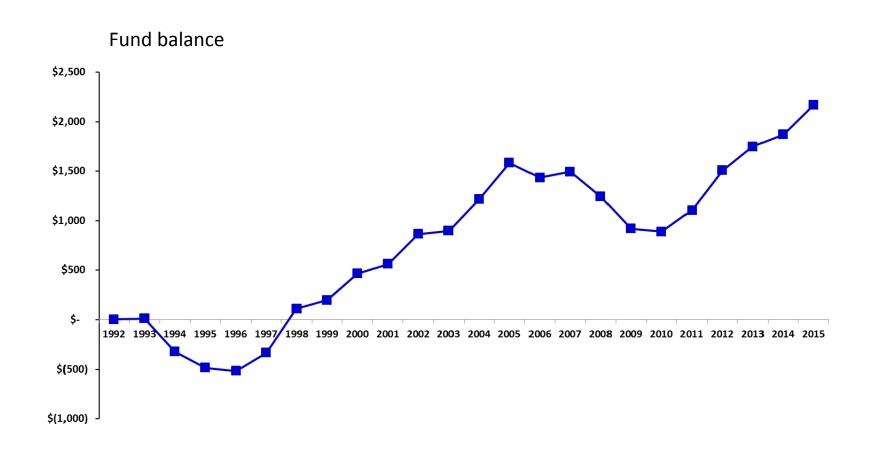


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The remarkable turnaround has improved the city's general fund balance by a billion dollars, from negative half a billion dollars in 1996 to a positive half billion in 2000."



DC's fund balance is now over \$2 billion.







New schools will have been built to accommodate about 25,000 more students [in 2010] than in 2000."

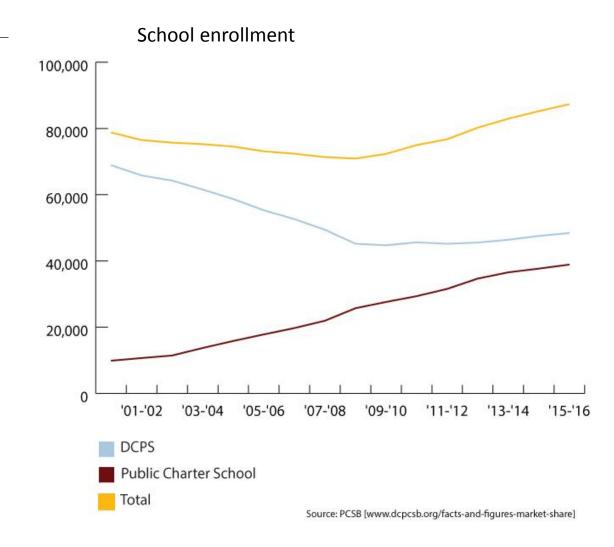




Rebuilding the population of middle-income families and improving the effectiveness of education holds the promise of creating neighborhoods with a strong sense of community, whose residents are committed to living in the District."



School enrollment is 10,000 higher than in 2000, due to charter school growth.





Investment in school facilities has been substantial.

**\$2.6 billion** in DCPS Capital Expenditures, 1998-2015

**50 DCPS schools** have been fully modernized or replaced (and many more have had partial upgrades)

**\$1 billion** in Charter School Capital Expenditures, 1998-2015

Source: 21st Century School Fund
Institute



# Dunbar High School Old and New





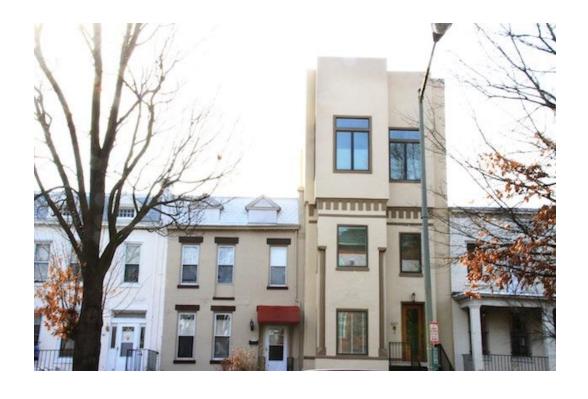


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# To accommodate the larger population, there [will be] more housing – about 55,000 added units."

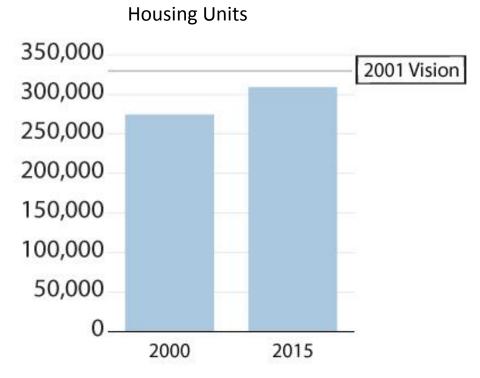








DC added 35,000 housing units between 2000 and 2015— not enough to keep up.

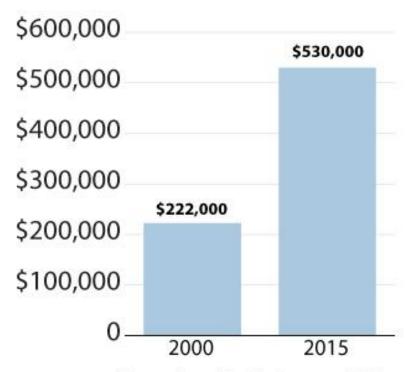


Source: US Census Bureau



Home sale prices have skyrocketed.

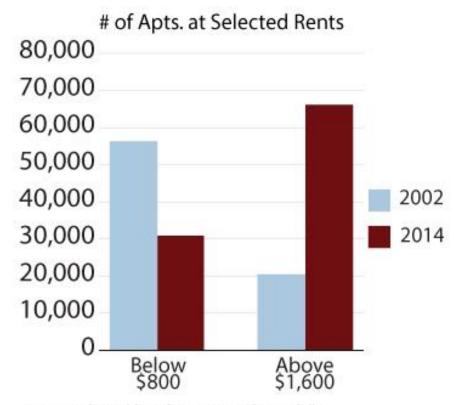
#### Median home sale price



Figures adjusted for inflation to equal 2015 dollars Source: Real Estate Business Intelligence



Low-cost housing has been lost amidst rising rents and high-end development.

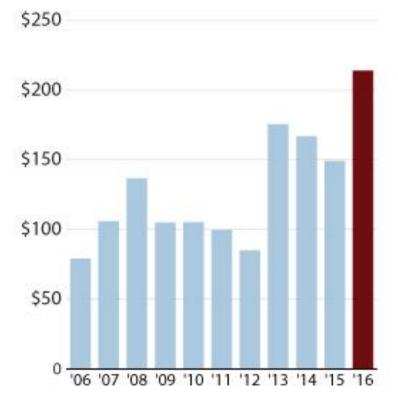


Figures adjusted for inflation to equal 2014 dollars. Source: DCFPI analysis of American Community Survey



# DC is spending a record amount on housing...

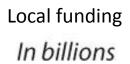
# Local funding In Millions

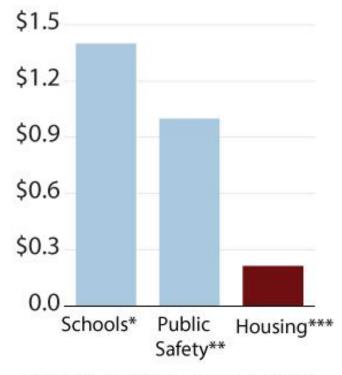


Figures adjusted for inflation to equal fiscal year 2016 dollars. Source: DCFPI analysis



...But housing is still a small part of the DC budget.





<sup>\*</sup>Schools includes DCPS and Public Charter Schools



<sup>\*\*</sup>Public Safety includes Police, Fire, and Corrections

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>Housing includes Housing Trust Fund, DCHA Subsidies, Permanent Supportive Housing, and Dept. of Housing Source: Chief Financial Officer

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It will take strong, visionary leadership to ensure that all segments of the population benefit from the city's increasing prosperity and reduce resentment and anxiety in the face of change."

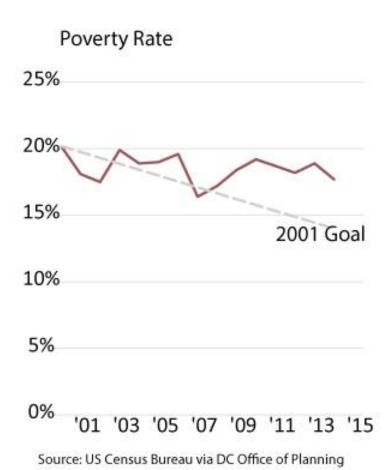




The number of low-income people in the city will drop, largely because more effective schools and training, combined with more available jobs, have raised incomes. The poverty rate will have fallen from 22 percent [in 2000] to 14 percent [in 2010]."

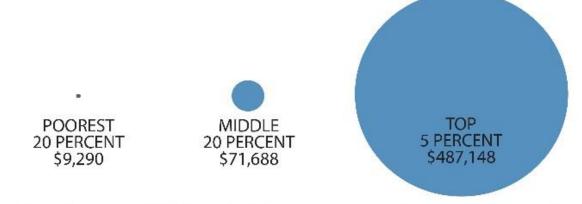


Poverty has not declined substantially in DC.





Income inequality is high.



The richest 5 percent of DC households have an average income 52 times as large as the bottom 20 percent of households and nearly 7 times as large as the middle 20 percent of households

Source: DCFPI Analysis of data from the US Census Bureau's 2014 American Community Survery. All figures adjusted for inflation.

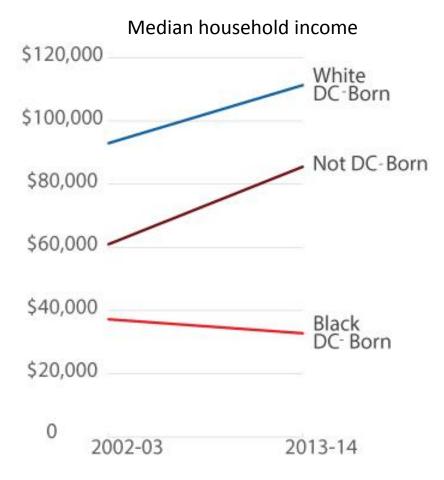




It would be a great mistake... to concentrate on attracting new residents while neglecting efforts to raise the incomes of people who already live in the city. A major goal of revitalization should be to... expand opportunities for residents to increase their skills and get jobs with higher wages and better prospects."



Black residents from DC are falling behind.



All figures adjusted for inflation to equal 2014 dollars. Source: DCFPI analysis of 2002-2003 and 2013-2014 American Community Survey.

