

National Equity Atlas

Equity Indicators for Arlington County, VA

Produced for the UNUM Fellows, November 2020

PolicyLink

USC Dornsife
Equity Research Institute



About the Atlas

The [National Equity Atlas](#) is America's most detailed report card on racial and economic equity, produced through a partnership between PolicyLink and the USC Equity Research Institute. We equip movement leaders and policymakers with actionable data and strategies to advance racial equity and shared prosperity.

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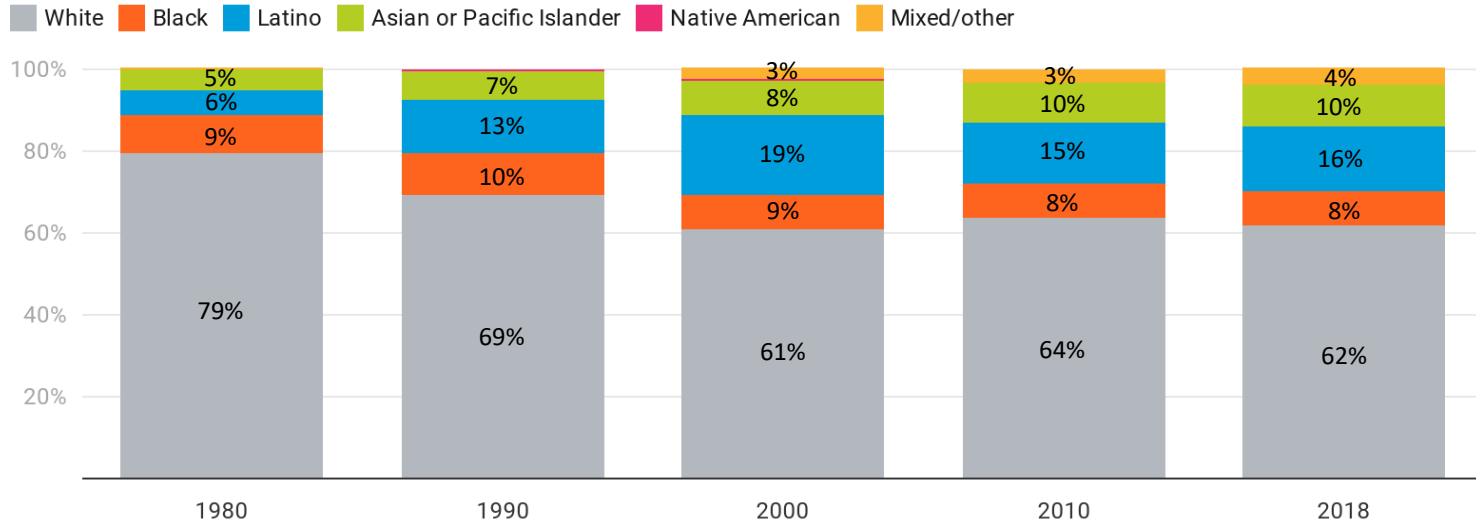
Demographics



DEMOGRAPHICS

People of color make up 38 percent of the county's population, compared to just 21 percent in 1980

Race/ethnicity, Arlington County, VA, 1980-2018

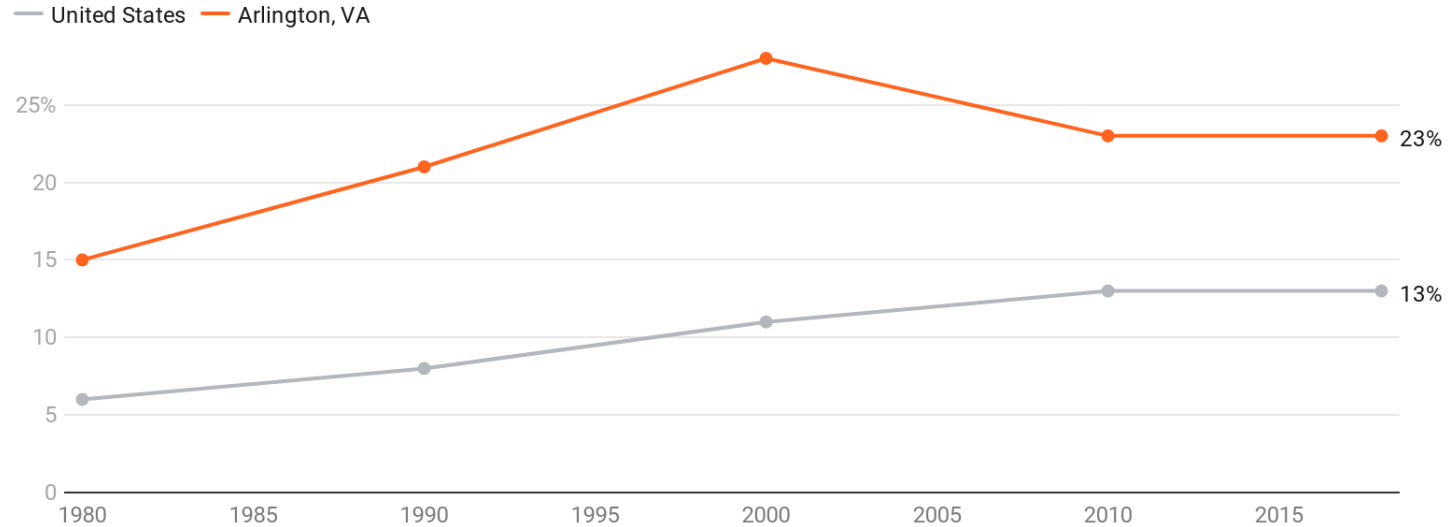


Source: National Equity Atlas analysis of the decennial Census and five-year American Community Survey microdata from IPUMS USA. • Created with Datawrapper. Note: Percentages are not displayed for groups that comprise <1% of the population.

DEMOGRAPHICS

About 23 percent of residents are immigrants, far above the national average of 13 percent

Percent immigrants, Arlington County, VA vs. United States, 1980-2018

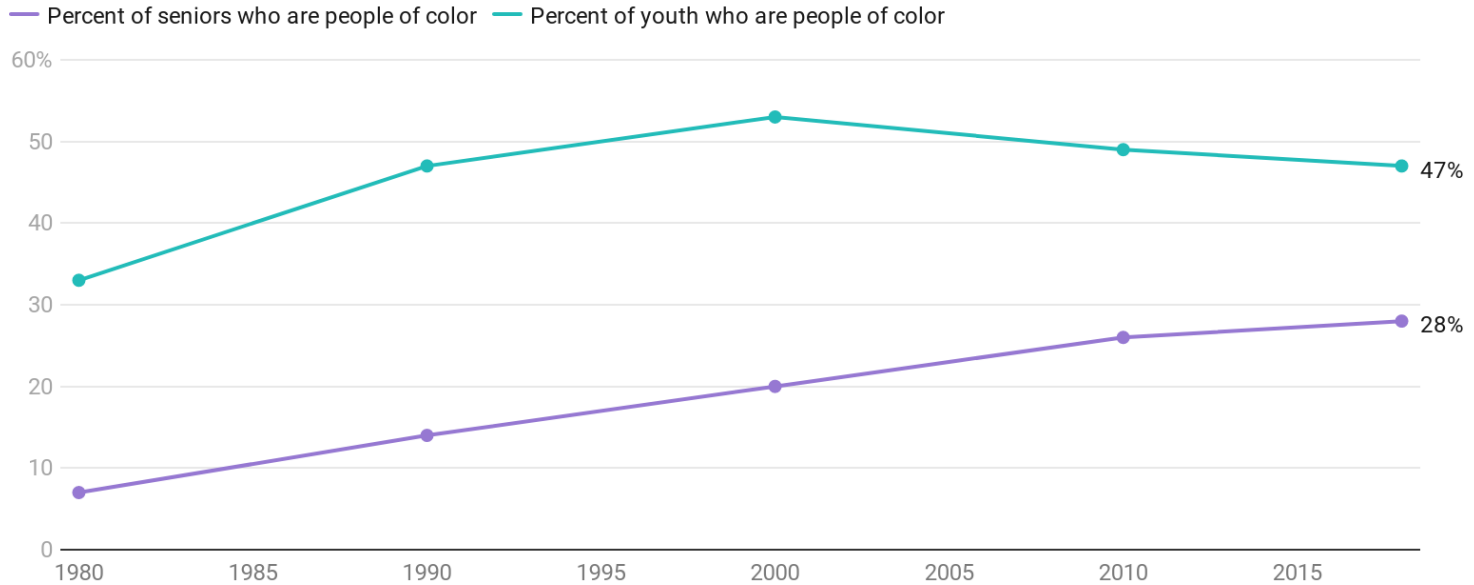


Source: National Equity Atlas analysis of the decennial Census and five-year American Community Survey microdata from IPUMS USA. • Created with Datawrapper

DEMOGRAPHICS

The racial generation gap in Arlington County is narrowing as the senior population grows more diverse

Percent people of color by age group, Arlington County, VA, 1980-2018

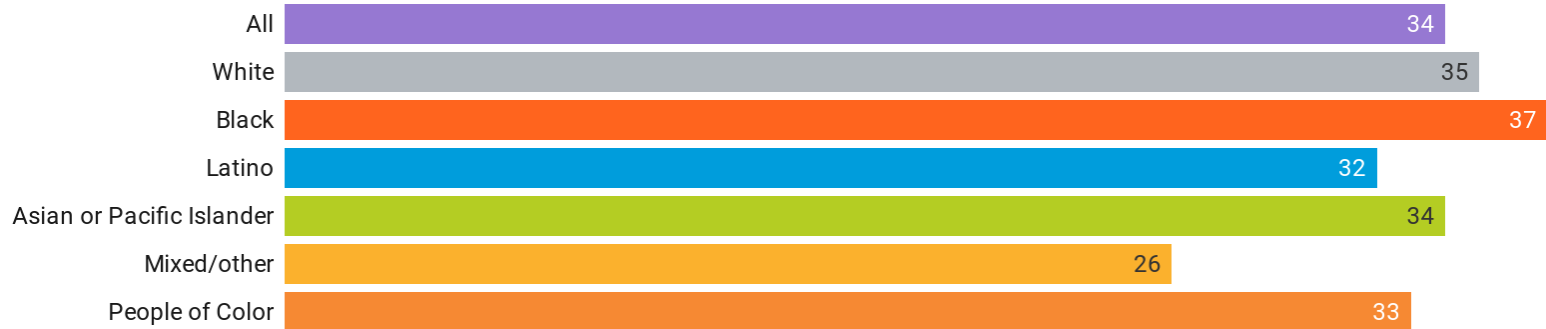


Source: National Equity Atlas analysis of the decennial Census and five-year American Community Survey microdata from IPUMS USA. • Created with Datawrapper

DEMOGRAPHICS

Mixed/other race residents have the lowest median age while Black residents have the highest

Median age by race/ethnicity, Arlington County, VA, 2018



Source: National Equity Atlas analysis of the 2018 five-year American Community Survey microdata from IPUMS USA. • Created with Datawrapper

Economic Vitality



ECOMONIC VITALITY

Nearly all White workers earn at least \$15/hour, compared to just 67 percent of Latina workers

Share of workers earning at least \$15/hour by race/ethnicity and gender, Arlington County, VA, 2018

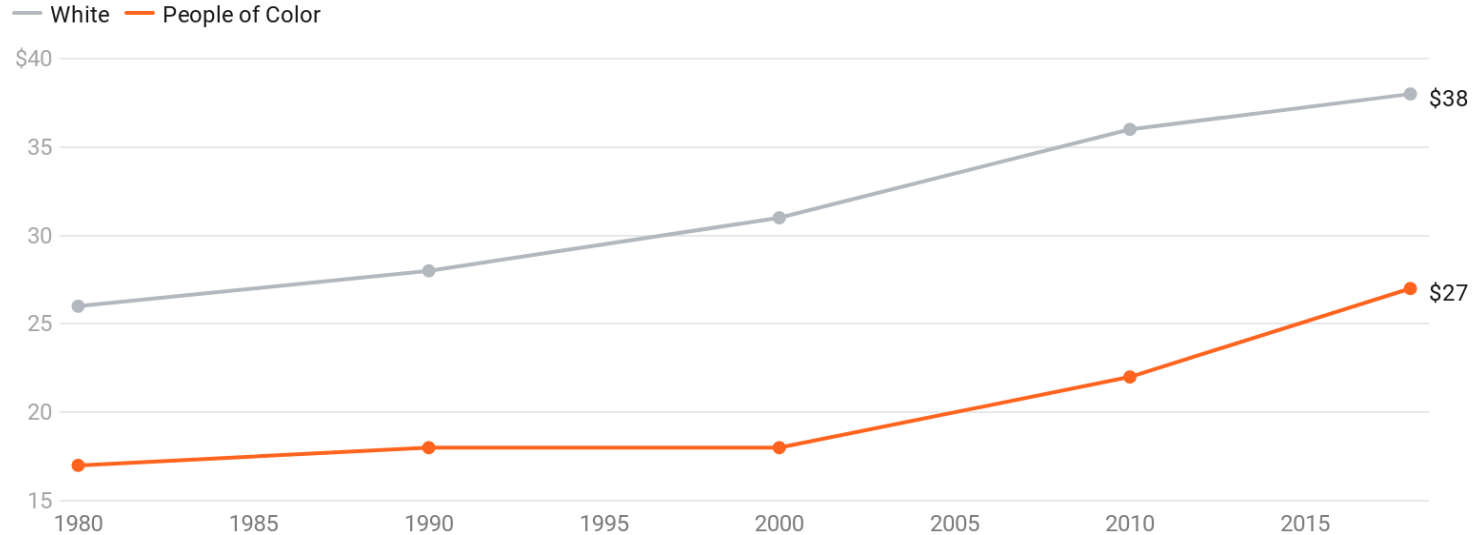


Source: National Equity Atlas analysis of the 2018 five-year American Community Survey microdata from IPUMS USA. - Created with Datawrapper

ECONOMIC VITALITY

The median wage for White workers is 42 percent higher than the median wage for workers of color

Median hourly wage by race/ethnicity, Arlington County, VA, 1980-2018

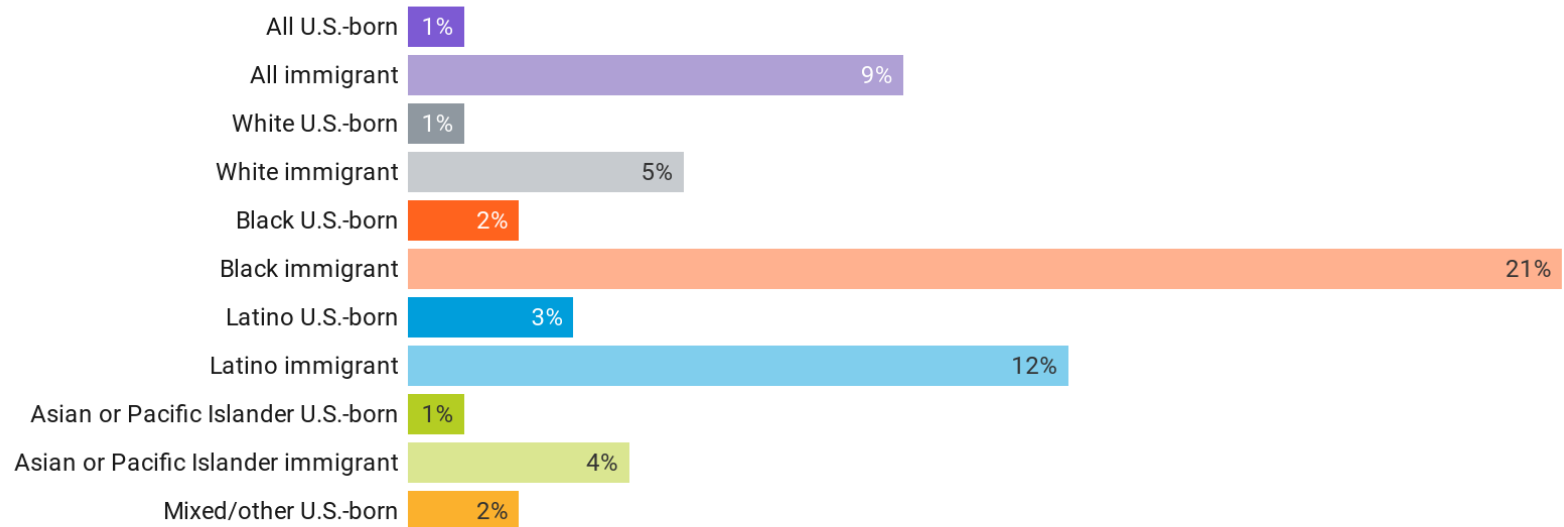


Source: National Equity Atlas analysis of the decennial Census and five-year American Community Survey microdata from IPUMS USA. • Created with Datawrapper

ECONOMIC VITALITY

One in 5 Black immigrants and 12 percent of Latino immigrants are working full time and still economically insecure

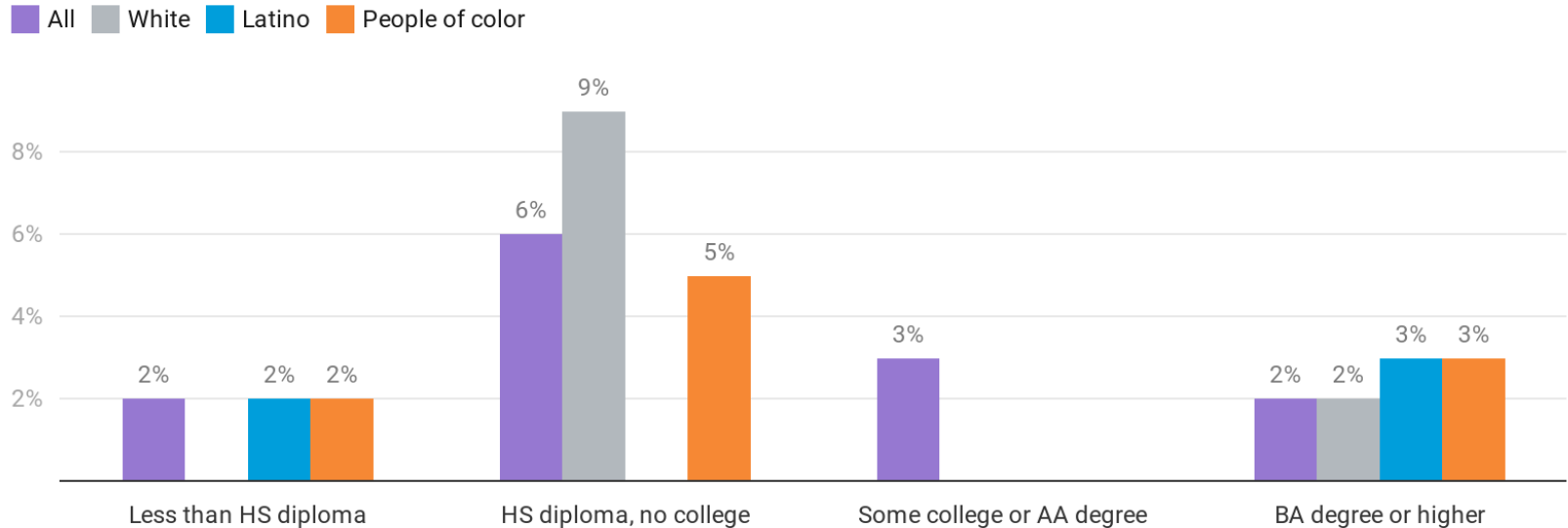
Percent working poor by race/ethnicity and nativity, Arlington County, VA, 2018



Source: National Equity Atlas analysis of the 2018 five-year American Community Survey microdata from IPUMS USA. • Created with Datawrapper

Across all racial/ethnic groups, unemployment is highest among those with a high school diploma and no college

Unemployment rate by race/ethnicity and education, Arlington County, VA, 2018



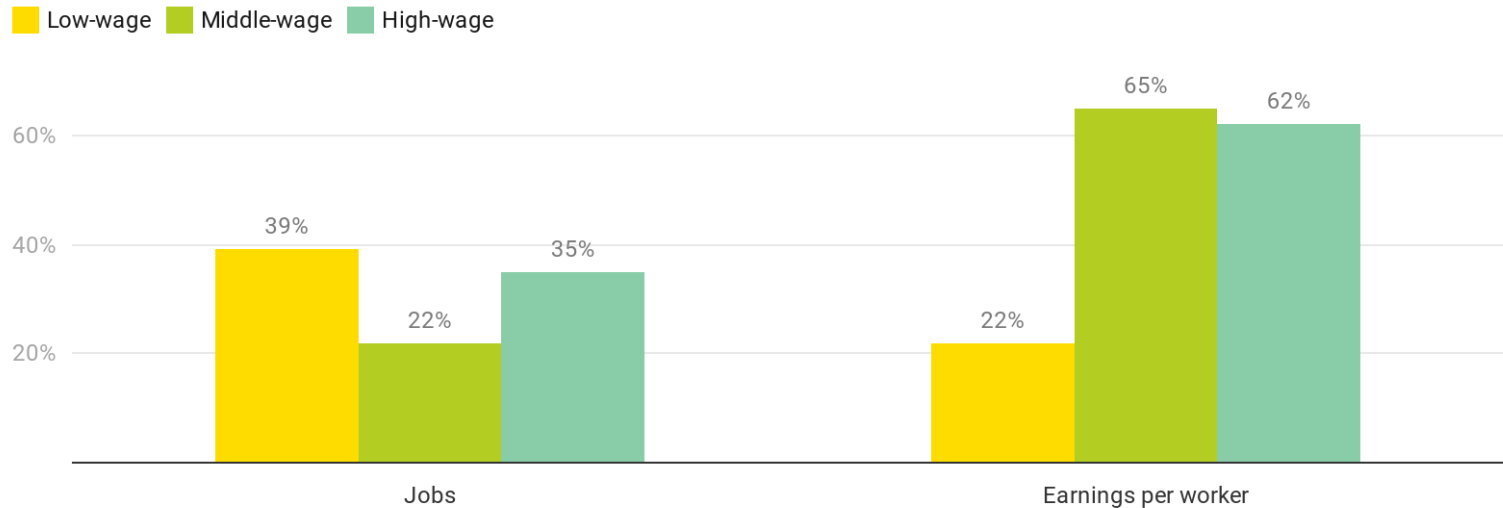
Source: National Equity Atlas analysis of the 2018 five-year American Community Survey microdata from IPUMS USA. • Created with Datawrapper

Note: Some data are not displayed due to small sample size.

ECONOMIC VITALITY

Low-wage industries have seen the greatest job growth since 1990, but have lagged far behind in earnings growth

Growth in jobs and earnings by wage level: Arlington County, VA, 1990-2018



Source: National Equity Atlas analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and Woods & Poole Economics, Inc. • Created with Datawrapper

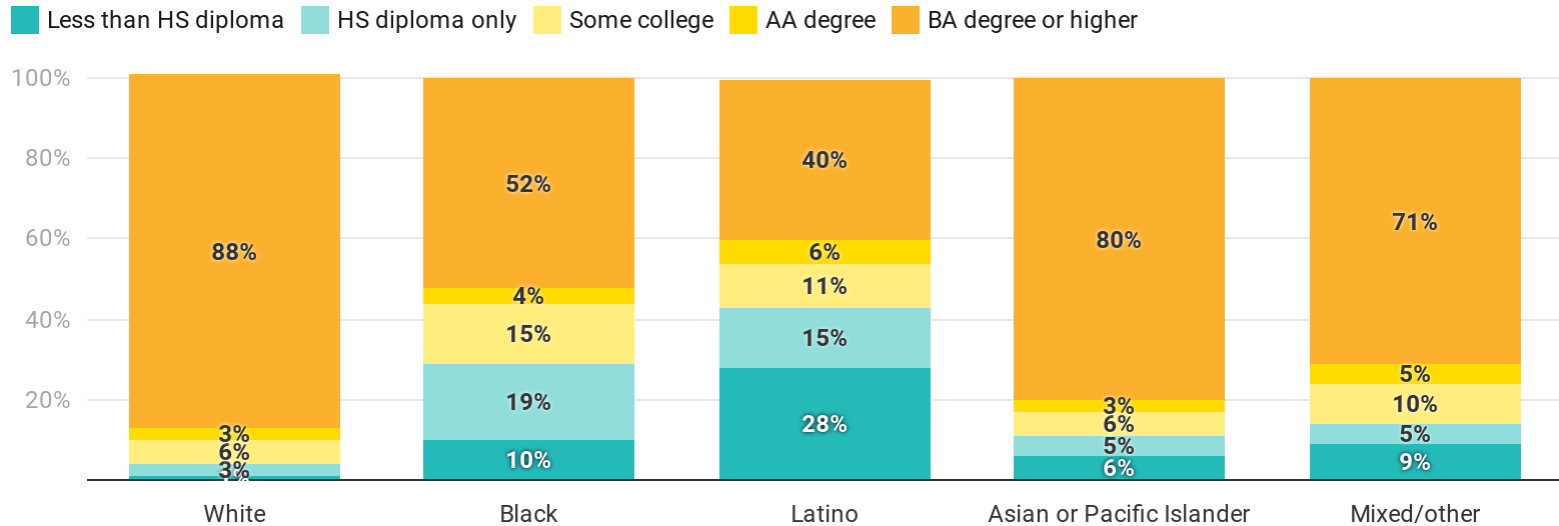
Readiness

12/9 Polar Fractions	B	12/10	A	12/11 Re
12/16 Semester Exam 9-11 AM: 1A 12-2 PM: 3A	A	12/17 Semester Exam 9-11 AM: 1B 12-2 PM: 3B	B	12/18 Se
12/23		12/24		12/25

READINESS

More than 90 percent of Whites adults have a college degree, compared to just 46 percent of Latino adults

Educational attainment for the population age 25-64 by race/ethnicity, Arlington County, VA, 2018

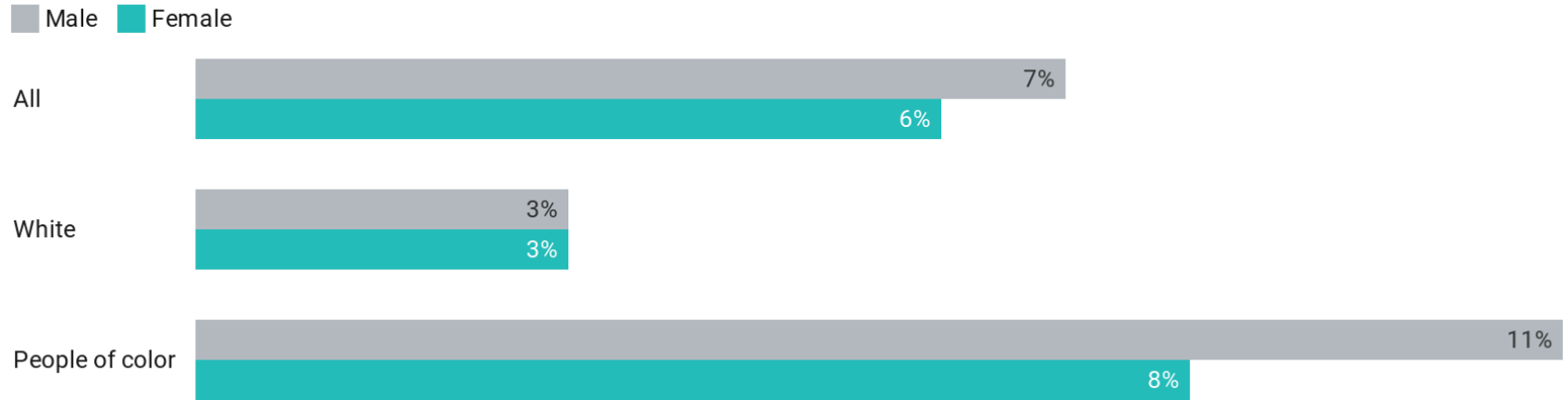


Source: National Equity Atlas analysis of the 2018 five-year American Community Survey microdata from IPUMS USA. • Created with Datawrapper
Note: Percentages are not displayed for groups that comprise <1% of the population.

READINESS

More than 1 in 10 young men of color are disconnected from school and work, compared to 3 percent of White youth

Percent of 16 to 24 year olds not working or in school by race/ethnicity and gender, Arlington County, VA, 2018



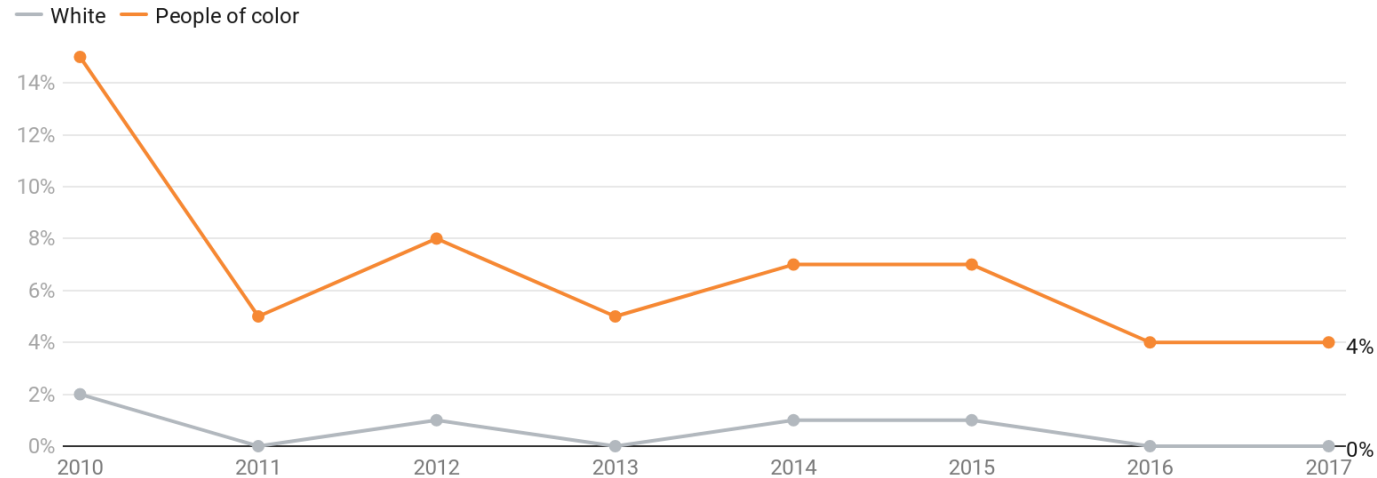
Source: National Equity Atlas analysis of the 2018 five-year American Community Survey microdata from IPUMS USA. • Created with Datawrapper

Note: Some data are not displayed due to small sample size.

READINESS

Very few children attend high-poverty schools in Arlington County, but racial gaps remain

Percent of students in high-poverty public schools, Arlington County, VA, 2010–2017



Note: [One in three](#) students in Arlington schools qualify for free or reduced-price lunch.

Source: National Equity Atlas analysis of data from National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, and Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey

• Created with Datawrapper

READINESS

Asian or Pacific Islander residents are slightly more likely to live in neighborhoods with high exposure to air toxins

Air pollution exposure index by race/ethnicity, Arlington County, VA, 2017



Source: National Equity Atlas analysis of National Air Toxics Assessment data from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency • Created with Datawrapper

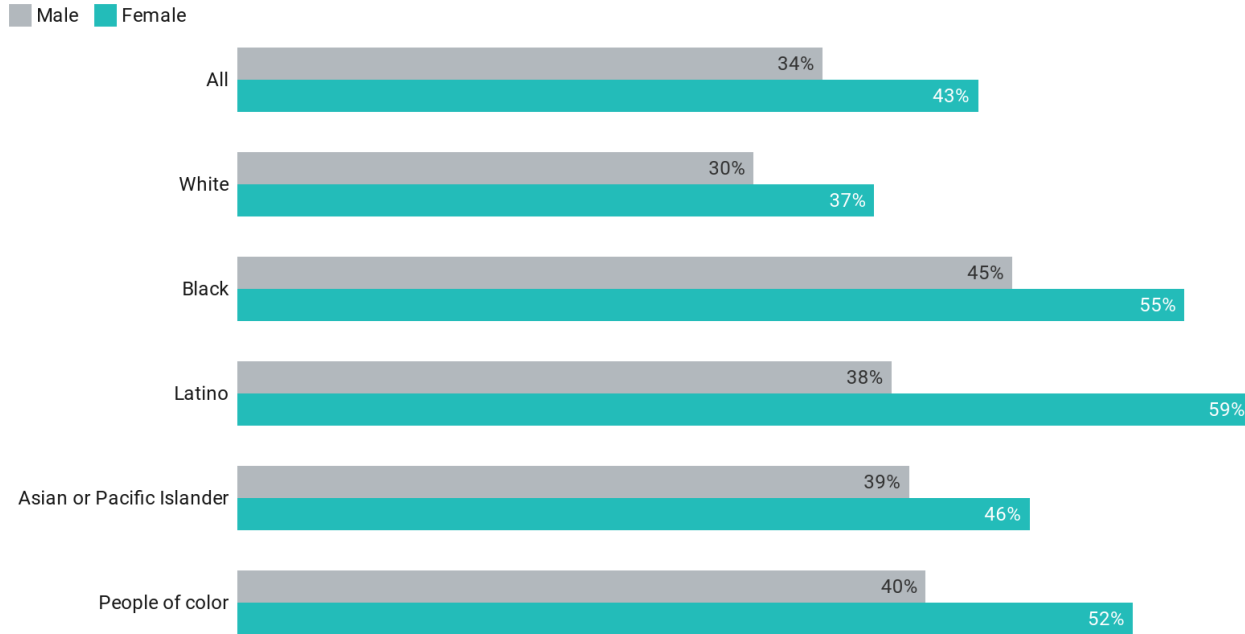
Connectedness



CONNECTEDNESS

The majority of renter households headed by Latinas or Black women are housing-cost burdened

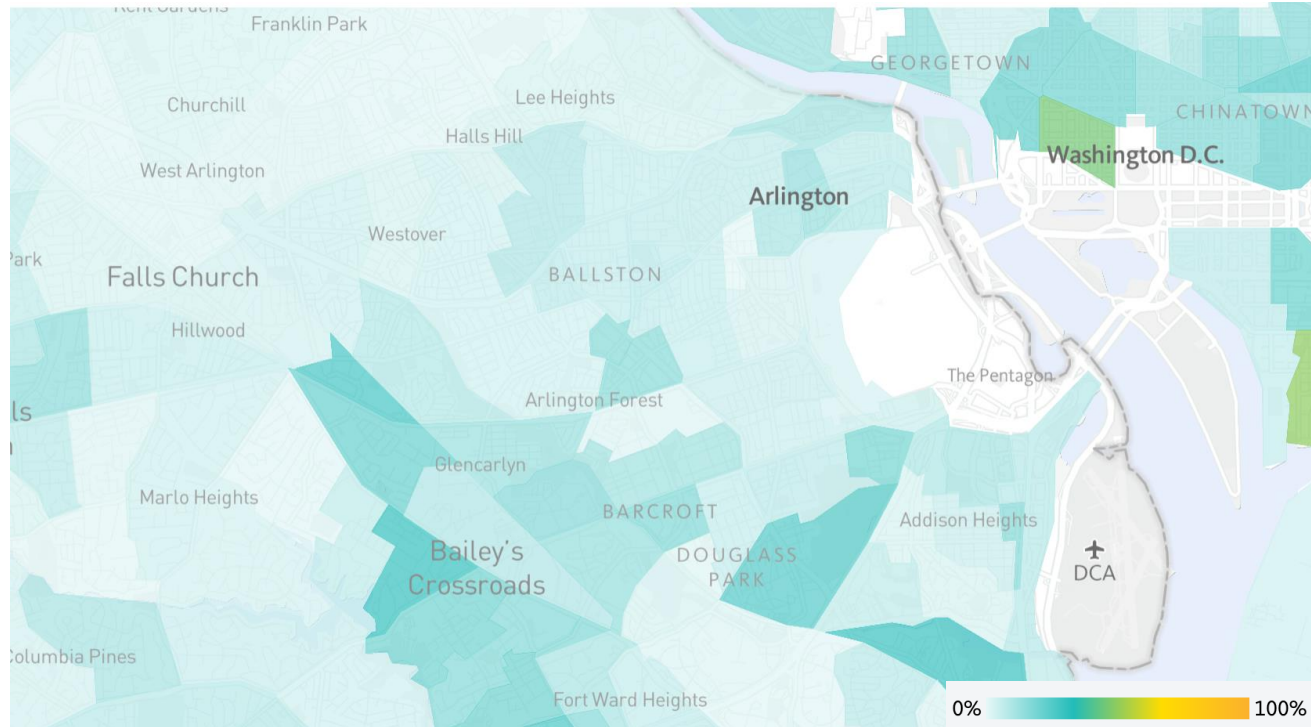
Rent burden by race/ethnicity and gender, Arlington County, VA, 2018



Source: National Equity Atlas analysis of the 2018 five-year American Community Survey microdata from IPUMS USA. • Created with Datawrapper

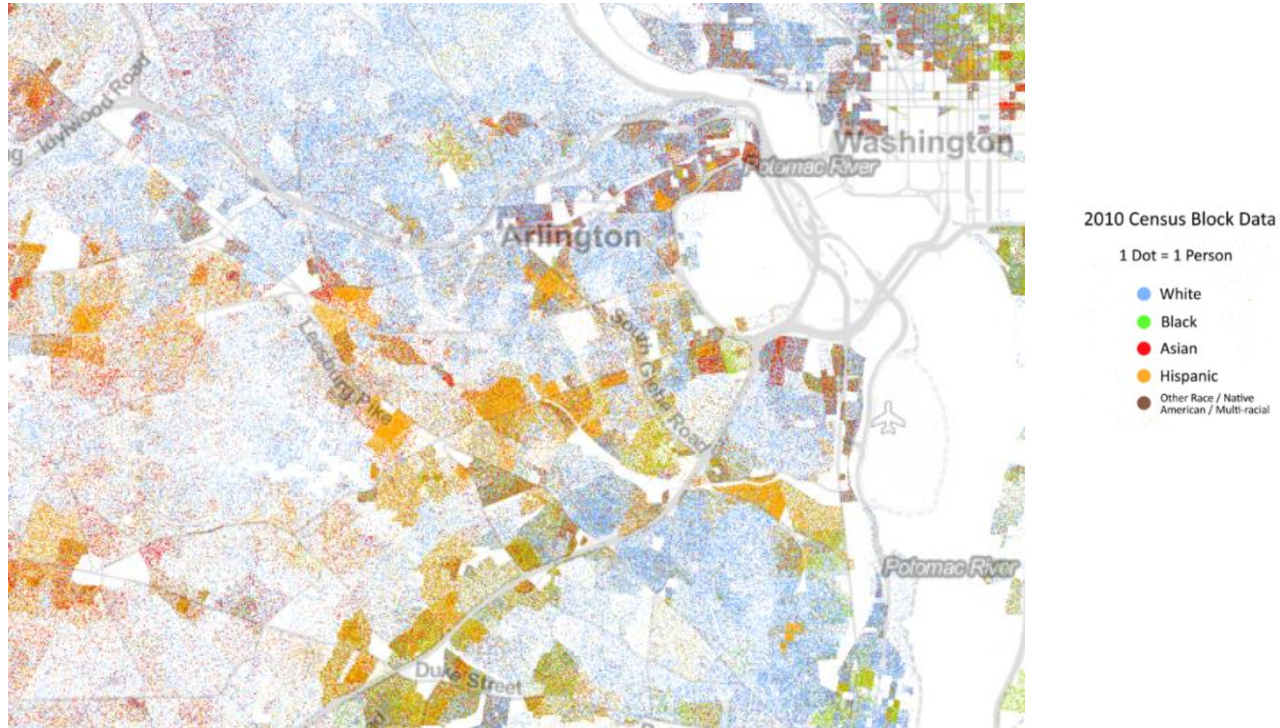
CONNECTEDNESS

In some neighborhoods, as many as 30 percent of residents live below the federal poverty level



CONNECTEDNESS

Residential segregation persists, with different racial/ethnic groups concentrated in different neighborhoods



Data source: Weldon Cooper Center

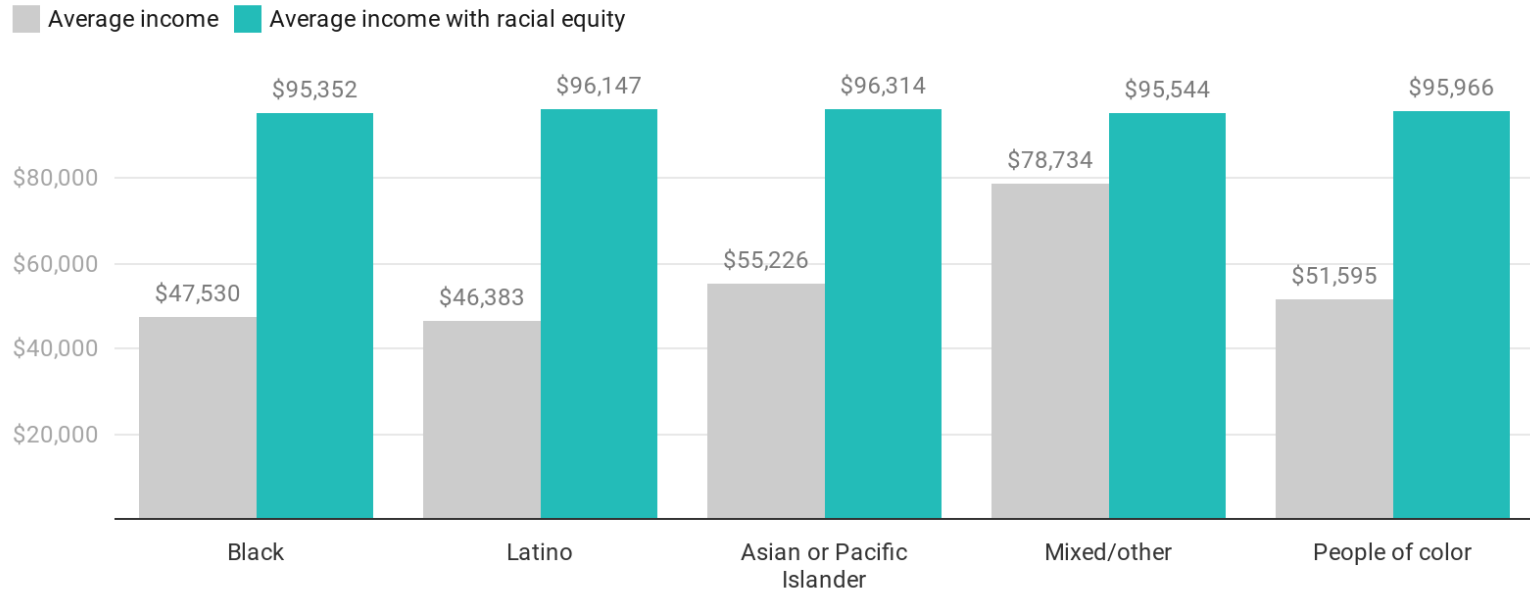
Economic Benefits



ECONOMIC BENEFITS

With racial equity in income, average incomes for Black and Latino residents would effectively double

Income by race/ethnicity, Arlington County, VA, 2018



Source: National Equity Atlas analysis of the 2018 five-year American Community Survey microdata from IPUMS USA. • Created with Datawrapper

Data Notes

Median wage is reported in 2010 dollars.

Data for 2010 and 2018 represent five-year averages (i.e., 2006-2010 and 2014-2018).

Data for certain race/ethnicity categories are excluded due to small sample size of survey respondents.

High-poverty neighborhoods are defined as census tracts with a poverty rate of 30 percent or higher.

Housing burden is defined as renter-occupied households that are spending more than 30 percent of income on housing costs.

High-poverty schools are defined as public elementary and secondary schools with 75% or more students eligible for free or reduced-price lunch.

Working poor is defined as those who work full-time and have a family income below 200 percent of the federal poverty level.

Job and wage growth is the net percentage change in jobs and earnings per worker by wage level category. Industries were grouped into three categories (low, middle, and high) by average annual earnings per worker in 1990, and measures of growth in jobs and earnings per worker were calculated for each category over time. Earnings growth is adjusted for inflation. See the methodology [here](#).