



SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC REPORT

Posted: March 2022

Prepared by: Henrico County Planning Staff

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY3

POPULATION.....4

HOUSEHOLDS.....10

INCOME AND POVERTY.....12

EMPLOYMENT.....14

OTHER16

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DEMOGRAPHIC APPENDIX

The Demographic Appendix was produced by the Henrico County Planning Department. This document presents basic information on population, households, income and poverty, employment, and other characteristics. It is intended to contribute to the development of goals, objectives, and policies to be incorporated into the 2045 Comprehensive Plan Update. The list below highlights trends and other information contained in the Demographic Appendix.

Where available, recently released 2020 Decennial Census Redistricting Data were used for estimates of total population as well as breakdowns by race and ethnicity. Other estimates are based on the US Census Bureau's 2019 American Community Survey (ACS). Additional information developed by Henrico County Planning staff was employed. Produced annually for the purposes of transportation planning, the Continuing, Cooperative, and Comprehensive (3-C) Transportation Data report provides accurate estimates of housing unit totals. In the Employment section of this document, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics data from the US Census Bureau's North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) are reported.

TRENDS TO NOTE

- Henrico County added 27,454 residents and grew by nine percent between 2010 and 2020.
- Ten-year growth rates in Henrico County, the Richmond Metropolitan Service Area or region, the Commonwealth of Virginia, and the nation have declined to near record lows.
- The population is aging, driven by the baby boomer generation reaching age 55 and over.
- The county is growing more diverse; nearly five out of ten Henrico residents identify with a race or ethnic group other than White.
- The rate of construction in Henrico declined post-recession and is recovering gradually.
- Nearly one in two renters in Henrico County spends more than 30% of their monthly income on housing.
- Median household income stagnated between 2010 and 2020 following a decline between 2000 and 2010.
- Nearly twenty percent of employed Henrico residents work in management, business, and financial occupations.
- Based only on jobs located in the county, the top industry sector in Henrico is Health Care.
- Eleven percent of the population had a disability in 2020.

POPULATION

Henrico County's total 2020 population was determined to be 334,389 by the US Census Bureau. *Figure 1. Historic Population*, which reports counts from the decennial census as well as American Community Survey 5-year estimates, displays population growth in Henrico from the beginning of the 20th century to the present day. Since population growth accelerated in Richmond's suburbs in the 1950s, Henrico has continued to add residents. Between 1950 and 1960, the population of Henrico more than doubled, growing by almost 60,000, and between 1960 and 2010, the ten-year growth rate averaged slightly over 20%. Between 2010 and 2020, growth slowed to nearly nine percent and the county added 27,454 residents.

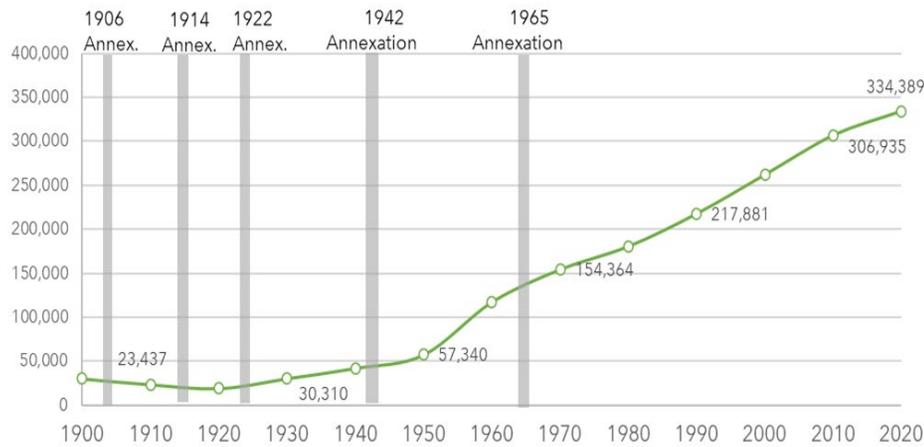


FIGURE 1 // HENRICO HISTORIC POPULATION

Source: US Census Bureau, 1900 through 2020 decennial estimates

The City of Richmond has annexed portions of Henrico five times since 1900, with the last annexation occurring in 1965. These boundary changes resulted in population declines between 1900 and 1920; however, later annexations did not cause similar declines.

THE SLOWING GROWTH RATE

The county's growth rate has slowed in the last ten years. This slowing trend is occurring in the Richmond Metropolitan Service Area (MSA), the Commonwealth of Virginia, and the country. Refer to *Figure 2. Decade-Long Population Growth Rate*.

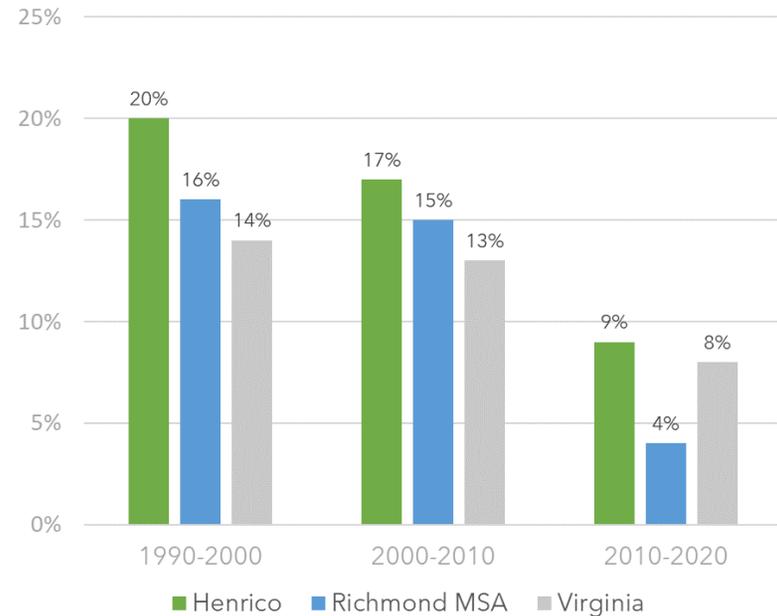


FIGURE 2 // DECADE-LONG POPULATION GROWTH RATE

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000, 2010, & 2020 decennial estimates

Ten-year growth rates declined from 20% between 1990 and 2000 to 17% between 2000 and 2010, and finally to nine percent (an increase of 20,600) in the most recent ten-year period. Growth in the Richmond MSA declined from 16% in 1990 to 2000 to 15% in the next ten-year period before reaching four percent growth between 2010 and 2020, which was an increase of 56,182 individuals. Growth in the state declined to eight percent from 14% in the 1990 to 2000 period and 13% between 2000 to 2010. Please refer to *Table 1, Absolute and Percent Growth* for absolute growth totals for Henrico, the Richmond MSA, and Virginia.

	Henrico		Richmond MSA		Virginia	
	Absolute Growth	Percent Growth	Absolute Growth	Percent Growth	Absolute Growth	Percent Growth
1990-2000	44,419	20%	147,720	16%	891,156	14%
2000-2010	44,635	17%	161,353	15%	922,510	13%
2010-2020	27,454	9%	56,183	4%	630,369	8%

TABLE 1 // ABSOLUTE AND PERCENT GROWTH

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000, 2010, & 2020 decennial estimates

Slowing growth is a national trend, and according to the Brookings Institution, the 2010s saw the second lowest decade-long population growth in U.S. history, only slightly higher than the growth rate from the 1930s after the Great Depression¹. Though some portion of the decline in population can be attributed to deaths associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, this trend was clear prior to that, caused by low natural levels of increase related to decreasing births and an aging population. Declining birth rates and the aging of the population are trends that also significantly impact growth in Henrico County.

DENSITY

The densest areas in Henrico County are in the western portion of the county and near the City of Richmond. *Map 1, Population Density by Traffic Zone*, on page seven illustrates population density of traffic zones in Henrico County. This figure shows density defined as persons per acre. Inner ring suburbs in proximity to Richmond developed as the city grew, and in the mid-2000s, the area around Short Pump became the region's second population center. Note that the pockets with a density of under one person per acre in the western portion of the county are employment centers with limited residential development. These areas are more developed than the eastern portion of Henrico, much of which remains rural in character.

¹ <https://www.brookings.edu/research/census-2020-data-release/>

THE AGING POPULATION

A significant increase in the size of the over fifty-five age group in Henrico has occurred in the last twenty years. Shown in *Figure 3, Henrico Population by Age, 2000-2019*, the 55 to 69 cohort has grown from 11% in 2000 to 18% in 2019, increasing in size by almost 30,000 in that period.

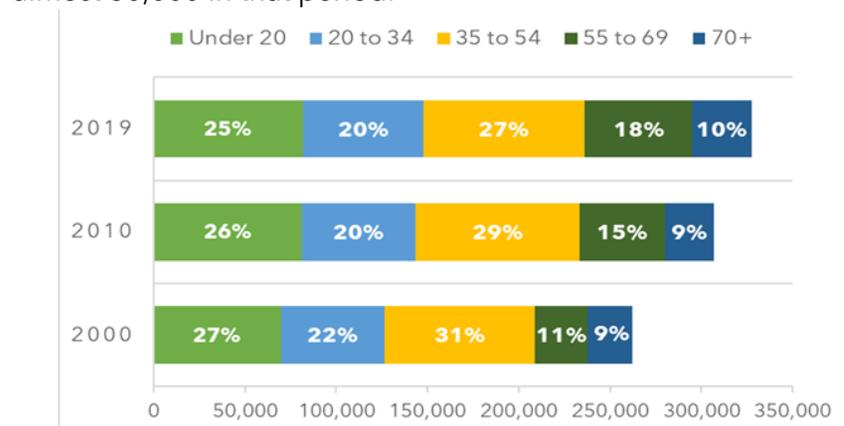


FIGURE 3 // HENRICO POPULATION BY AGE, 2000-2019

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000, 2010, & 2019 American Community Survey estimates

Twenty-eight percent of all residents of Henrico are over 55, compared to 20% in 2000 and 24% in 2010. In 2019, 28% of the Virginia population and 29% of the Richmond MSA population was over 55.

Figure 4, Henrico Population Pyramid, 2019 illustrates the percentage of all residents in each age cohort by sex. Younger cohorts are approximately the same size or percent of the population as older cohorts, tapering off as the oldest cohorts decline in size. This is indicative of a community that is aging and growing slowly.

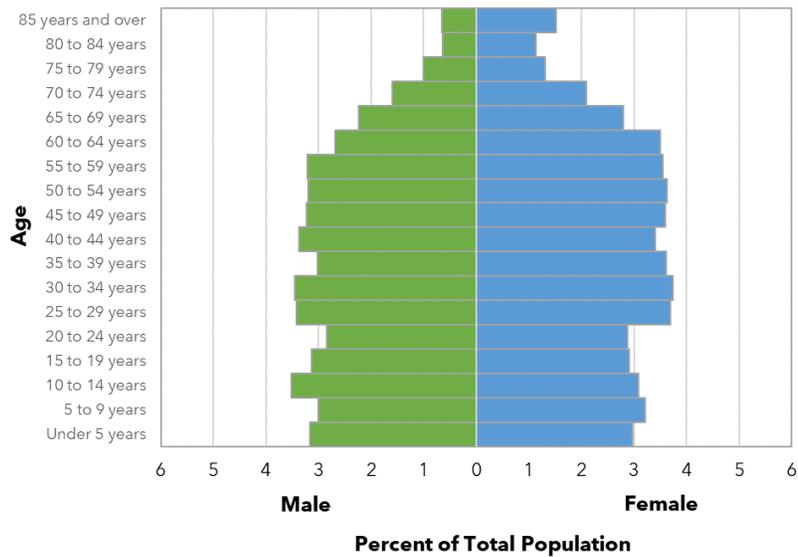


FIGURE 4 //HENRICO POPULATION PYRAMID, 2019

Source: US Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey estimates

The aging baby boomer population is driving this national trend. By 2030, all baby boomers will be at least age 65. The United States Census Bureau defines baby boomers as individuals born in the United States between mid-1946 and mid-1964. As the over 55 cohort continues to grow, the County will see added pressure to ensure adequate housing, healthcare, and other services for these citizens.

GROWING DIVERSITY

Nearly five out of ten Henrico residents identify with a race or ethnic group other than White, and diversity is growing in the county. In 2020, 50% of the population identified as White alone, 29% as Black/African American, ten percent as Asian alone, seven percent as Hispanic or Latino, and four percent identified as two or more races. One percent of the population identifies as Other, a group that includes Census categories American Indian and Alaska Native, Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander, and Some other race alone. These were aggregated to simplify reporting. The percent of the population identifying as White alone has declined by 18% between 2000 and 2020. Refer to *Figure 5, Henrico Population by Race and Ethnicity, 2000-2020*.

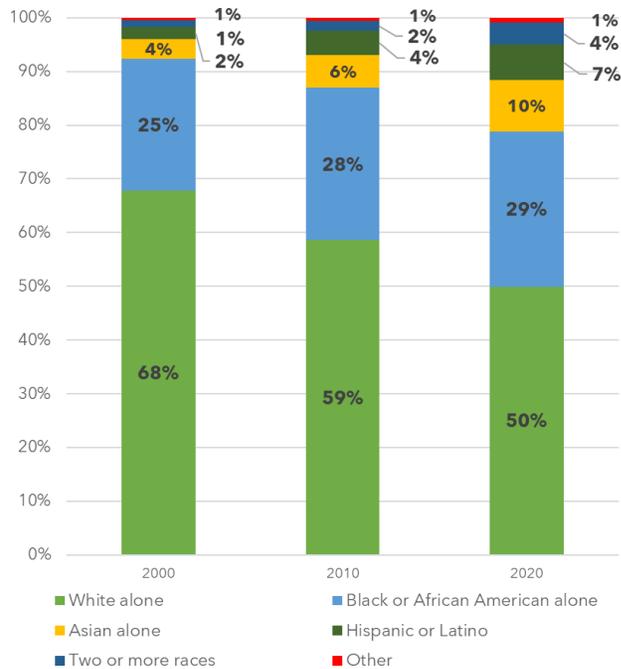


FIGURE 5 // HENRICO POPULATION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, 2000-2020

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000, 2010, & 2020 Decennial Estimates

In 2000, Black/African American individuals accounted for 25% of the population, compared to 29% in 2020, and Hispanic individuals accounted for two percent of the population compared to seven percent in 2020. Similarly, Asian individuals accounted for four percent of the population, compared to eight percent in 2020.

Because of changes to how the race question was asked, as well as how responses were processed and categorized in 2020, direct comparisons to 2010 estimates should be made with caution, according to the US Census Bureau². The Census Bureau indicates that the difference in racial and ethnic distributions are due to changes in two questions and modifications to data collection and processing as well as demographic changes. Additionally, as people research and recognize their ancestry in greater detail, there has been a large increase in individuals identifying with more than one racial group. This group alone grew by 146% between 2010 and 2020.

IMMIGRATION

In 2019, 42,000 county residents (13% of the population) were foreign-born or were not a US citizen at birth. This category includes naturalized US citizens, legal permanent residents, temporary migrants, humanitarian migrants, and unauthorized migrants. Of that group, 47% are US Citizens by naturalization. Sixty-four percent of foreign-born individuals entered the country after 2000 (*Figure 6, Foreign-Born by Year of Entry, Henrico* on page 9). Because the 2010s decade was one of fewer births and more deaths, trends that are likely to continue, immigration may become a more critical driver of growth in the county and the US generally.

² <https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2021/08/improved-race-ethnicity-measures-reveal-united-states-population-much-more-multiracial.html>

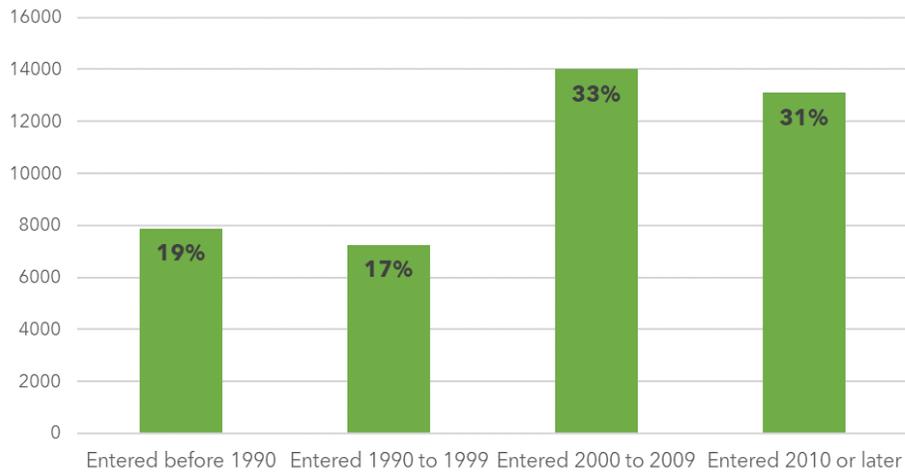


FIGURE 6 // FOREIGN-BORN BY YEAR OF ENTRY, HENRICO

Source: US Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey

HOUSEHOLDS

HOUSING UNITS

Between 2010 and 2019 Henrico County experienced an increase in housing units, but at a slower rate than was experienced in the previous decade. The total number of housing units increased by six percent between 2010 and 2019, compared to a 15% increase between 2000 and 2010. Henrico added nearly 7,700 units in the last decade, compared to 17,400 in the previous ten-year period. Between 2000 and 2019, single-family homes consistently represented nearly 65% of the housing stock, while multifamily units represented approximately 35% of stock. Refer to *Figure 7: Housing Units by Type, Henrico*.

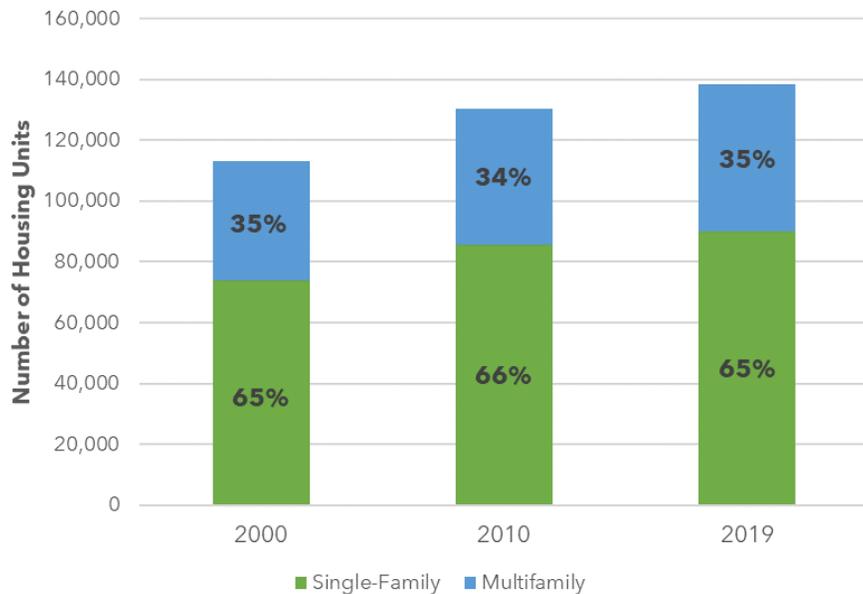


FIGURE 7 // HOUSING UNITS BY TYPE, HENRICO

Source: Henrico County 3-C Data, 2000, 2010, and 2019

According to decennial Census and ACS data, the average household size has increased by approximately six percent between 2000 and 2019, growing from 2.39 persons per household in 2000 to 2.44 in 2010 and 2.53 in 2019. This follows both state and national trends.

OCCUPANCY

Almost two-thirds of all housing units in Henrico County are owner-occupied. As seen in *Table 2: Occupied and Vacant Units by Tenure*, the percent of owner-occupied units has declined from 66% in 2000 and 67% in 2010 to 63% in 2019. In 2019, homeowner vacancy rates remained significantly lower than rental vacancy rates, as 1.2% of owned homes were vacant compared to 4.7% of rentals. Vacancy rates for apartments have significantly declined in the last ten years, dropping from 6.3% in 2010 to 4.7% in 2019.

	2000	2010	2019
<i>Occupied</i>	108121	121767	128464
<i>Owner-occupied</i>	71089	81504	80489
<i>Renter-occupied</i>	37032	40263	47975
<i>Vacant</i>	4449	8907	8677

TABLE 2 // OCCUPIED AND VACANT UNITS BY TENURE, HENRICO

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000, 2010, & 2019 American Community Survey estimates

As of 2019, 28% of all households had moved in the last five years, compared to 38% in 2010. This decline in mobility is a national trend that the Harvard Joint Center for Housing Studies links to an aging population, housing affordability challenges, and changing labor dynamics³.

HOUSING VALUE

Median housing value in Henrico has increased significantly between 2000 and 2019. The median value of an owned home in Henrico County has increased from \$121,300 in 2000 and \$230,000 in 2010 to \$242,600 in 2019. Median monthly costs for owned housing units with or without a mortgage have remained unchanged in the last decade, maintaining at slightly under \$1,600 for housing units with a mortgage and \$450 for those without. Median gross rent has increased by approximately 25% in the last decade, rising from \$940 per month to \$1,170. Typically, monthly owner costs are controlled by long-term fixed-rate mortgages, while renters are subject to cost increases determined by the property owner.

HOUSING COST BURDEN

Nearly one in two renters are housing cost burdened in Henrico County, compared to one in five homeowners experiencing cost burden. The Department of Housing and Urban Development defines cost-burdened households as those spending more than thirty percent of their income on housing, which is likely to cause difficulty affording necessities such as food, clothing, transportation, and medical care. Nearly half (48%) of all renter-occupied households are cost-burdened. This is more than double the 21% of owner-occupied households impacted by housing cost burden.

Between 2000 and 2010, housing cost burden increased from 19% for owner-occupied households to 29% and from 35% for renter-occupied households to 49%. In the last decade, the percent of households that are cost-burdened declined by seven percent for owner-occupied households but has maintained for renters. Median monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income increased from 19% in 2000 to 22% in 2010 before declining to 18% in 2019. Median gross rent as a percentage of household income increased from 24% in 2000 to nearly 30% in both 2010 and 2019.

INCOME AND POVERTY

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Median household income in Henrico has remained steady.

Following a decline in inflation-adjusted income between 2000 and 2010, the median household income in Henrico remained just over \$70,000 a year. During the same time Virginia and the Richmond Metro Area experienced low growth in household median income, as can be seen in *Table 3*. Stagnant wages, resulting in little or no increases in income, have been a national trend since 2000 and can be largely attributed to two significant recessions, including a brief one during the COVID-19 pandemic.

	2000*	2010*	2019
<i>Henrico</i>	\$73,023	\$70,521	\$70,307
<i>Richmond MSA</i>	N	\$67,505	\$68,529
<i>Virginia</i>	\$69,300	\$72,037	\$74,222

TABLE 3 // MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000, 2010, & 2019 American Community Survey

*2000 and 2010 household median income in 2019 inflation-adjusted dollars

N indicates no data available.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND RACE

Household income varies widely by race and ethnicity. In 2010, the median income for county households headed by a Black or African American resident was 23% lower than the county median household income.

	Henrico			Richmond MSA			Virginia		
	2000*	2010*	2019	2000*	2010*	2019	2000*	2010*	2019
<i>White Householder</i>	\$78,341	\$77,473	\$78,352	N	\$77,505	\$80,047	\$75,350	\$77,083	\$79,578
<i>Black/African American Householder</i>	\$59,154	\$54,174	\$54,288	N	\$47,193	\$47,681	\$48,119	\$49,332	\$51,654
<i>American Indian/Alaska Native Householder</i>	\$63,375	\$37,377	\$60,677	N	\$46,364	\$54,138	\$63,624	\$57,192	\$62,186
<i>Asian Householder</i>	\$76,514	\$84,136	\$99,496	N	\$78,211	\$91,810	\$85,624	\$97,077	\$105,931
<i>Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Householder</i>	N	\$60,194	N	N	\$79,751	N	\$76,875	\$81,568	\$78,021
<i>Some Other Race Householder</i>	\$54,937	\$46,030	\$39,930	N	\$45,992	\$47,165	\$67,355	\$65,427	\$59,123
<i>Two or More Races Householder</i>	\$56,526	\$59,277	\$50,945	N	\$55,475	\$58,003	\$62,279	\$67,387	\$73,026
<i>Hispanic or Latino Householder</i>	\$61,379	\$50,348	\$51,473	N	\$50,479	\$54,869	\$69,014	\$67,135	\$68,772

TABLE 4 // MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000, 2010, & 2019 American Community Survey estimates

*2000 and 2010 household median income in 2019 inflation-adjusted dollars

N indicates no data available.

Reviewing *Table 4: Median Household Income by Race and Ethnicity*, Hispanic or Latino-headed household median income is 27% less than the county median income. White-headed household median income was 11% higher than the county median, and Asian-headed household income was 42% higher than the county median.

Black or African American-headed household median income declined eight percent between 2000 and 2019, compared to a decline of 16% for Hispanic or Latino-headed households. White-headed households experienced no decline in median income between 2000 and 2019, while Asian-headed households experienced an increase of 30%.

POVERTY

In 2019, the poverty rate in Henrico County declined slightly to nine percent from a 2010 peak of ten percent. Nearly 30,000 individuals lived in poverty in the county in 2019. The poverty level in 2019 was \$12,490 for an individual living alone and \$21,330 for a family of three. Similar declines, as noted in *Table 5: Poverty Rate*, occurred in Virginia and the Richmond MSA. Between 2000 and 2010, there were consistent increases in the poverty rate in Virginia, Henrico, and the Richmond MSA. Poverty rates declined nominally in Henrico, the Richmond MSA and Virginia between 2010 and 2019. Overall, Henrico poverty rates have remained below both state and MSA rates.

	2000	2010	2019
<i>Henrico</i>	6.5%	10.2%	9.1%
<i>Richmond MSA</i>	6.8%	11.6%	11.2%
<i>Virginia</i>	10.6%	11.1%	10.6%

TABLE 5 // POVERTY RATE

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000, 2010, & 2019 American Community Survey estimates

POVERTY AND RACE

The poverty rate, much like income, varies significantly by race and ethnicity. As shown in *Table 6: Poverty Rate by Race and Ethnicity*, the poverty rate for White individuals in Henrico is seven percent, compared to almost 13% for Black or African American residents and 20% for those of Hispanic or Latino origin. Citizens identifying as Asian or American Indian or Alaska Native experience the lowest poverty rates at approximately 5% and 1% respectively. for Asian individuals is lower at 5%.

	Henrico			Richmond MSA			Virginia		
	2000	2010	2019	2000	2010	2019	2000	2010	2019
<i>White</i>	3.8%	7.2%	7.1%	4.3%	7.5%	7.5%	6.9%	8.9%	8.5%
<i>Black or African American</i>	11.5%	14.6%	12.6%	13.9%	19.3%	18.4%	19.2%	19.0%	17.6%
<i>American Indian and Alaska Native</i>	7.6%	N	1.2%	8.1%	N	23.0%	12.2%	11.3%	13.0%
<i>Asian</i>	8.0%	9.0%	5.4%	7.5%	12.2%	9.2%	9.2%	8.9%	7.3%
<i>Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander</i>	13.5%	N	9.2%	N	N	1.7%	9.2%	N	7.6%
<i>Some other race</i>	17.3%	N	24.9%	12.9%	17.7%	18.3%	13.9%	14.1%	16.5%
<i>Two or more races</i>	13.9%	N	12.6%	10.7%	21.2%	15.5%	12.9%	12.3%	12.7%
<i>Hispanic or Latino origin</i>	14.3%	28.3%	20.1%	11.4%	22.8%	19.2%	13.3%	14.1%	14.0%

TABLE 6 // POVERTY RATE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000, 2010, & 2019 ACS estimates
N indicates no data available.

EMPLOYMENT

OCCUPATION OF RESIDENTS

Almost 20% of all working Henrico residents are employed in management, business, and financial occupations, as shown in *Table 7: Occupation of Employed Residents*. Those, as well as office and administrative support occupations and the education, legal, community service, arts, and media occupation categories are the top employment groups in both Henrico and Virginia. Sales and related occupations, in addition to computer, engineering and science categories, are also critical in Henrico and Virginia.

	Henrico		Virginia	
	Ranking	Percent	Ranking	Percent
Management, business, and financial occupations	1	19%	1	18%
Office and administrative support occupations	2	13%	3	11%
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media occ.	3	12%	2	12%
Sales and related occupations	4	11%	4	9%
Computer, engineering, and science occupations	5	8%	5	9%
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	6	6%	6	6%
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7	5%	7	5%
Transportation occupations	8	4%	10	3%
Construction and extraction occupations	9	3%	8	5%
Material moving occupations	10	3%	12	3%
Production occupations	11	3%	9	4%
Personal care and service occupations	12	3%	14	3%
Healthcare support occupations	13	3%	15	3%
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occ.	14	3%	11	3%
Protective service occupations	15	2%	16	3%
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	16	2%	13	3%
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	17	0%	17	0%

TABLE 7 // OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED RESIDENTS

Source: American Community Survey, 2019 5-year estimates

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is used to ensure consistent tabulation of employment data by industry; it categorizes businesses into one of twenty sectors. The top four industry sectors in Henrico are Health Care and Social Assistance, Retail Trade, Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services, and

Finance and Insurance. Other critical sectors include Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services.

Figure 8: Job Growth by Sector identifies the total number of jobs added in growing sectors between 2010 and 2020. The Health Care and Social Assistance sector added 7,097 jobs, the Finance and Insurance Sector added 5,068 jobs, and the Professional, Scientific, and Technical Service sector added 4,731 jobs.



FIGURE 8 // JOB GROWTH BY SECTOR, 2010-2020

Source: LEHD Extraction of NAICS Data, 2010 and 2020

During the 2010 to 2020 period, there was a decline in total employment in the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting, Information, Management of Companies and Enterprises, and

Public Administration sectors. The most significant decline occurred in the Information sector, which lost just over 1,100 jobs and decreased in size by 21% between 2010 and 2020. The Mining and Quarrying sector remained approximately the same size, growing from zero to nine employees between 2010 and 2020.

TOP HENRICO EMPLOYERS

The top three employers in the county are Henrico County Public Schools, Bon Secours Health, and HCA Health Service of Virginia. Other employers in the top 10 include Wellpoint, Capital One, Wells Fargo, Apex Systems, the US Postal Service, GNA, and Markel. Wellpoint, Capital One, Wells Fargo, GNA, and Markel are Finance and Insurance sector employers, while Apex Systems is an Administrative and Support sector employer. All employment totals used to determine top employers in Henrico were provided by the Virginia Employment Commission Data in 2017.

LOCATION OF WORK AND TRANSPORTATION

Most employed residents of Henrico work in the county.

According to 2019 American Community Survey estimates, 54% of residents live and work here. Approximately 44% of employed residents work outside the county, and 1% works outside of the state. In 2019, 82% of workers 16 years and over drove to work alone, while nine percent carpooled. One percent of workers took public transportation to work in 2019, but this has increased from 0.01% in 2010. Nationally, five percent of the population took public transportation to work in 2019.

OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Henrico County residents are well educated. Forty-three percent of adults over the age of 25 have a bachelor’s degree or higher. The vast majority, 91%, have at least a high school degree. Between 2010 and 2019, the percent of the population with a bachelor’s degree or higher grew by five percent. Additionally, the percent of the population with a graduate or professional degree increased by four percent between 2000 and 2019. The percent of the population with some college but no degree as well as less than a high school education also declined in this period, suggesting an improvement in degree completion rates.

	2000	2010	2019
<i>Less than 9th grade</i>	3%	4%	3%
<i>9th to 12th grade, no diploma</i>	8%	7%	5%
<i>High school graduate (includes equivalency)</i>	22%	23%	21%
<i>Some college, no degree</i>	22%	21%	20%
<i>Associate’s degree</i>	5%	6%	7%
<i>Bachelor’s degree</i>	26%	25%	26%
<i>Graduate or professional degree</i>	13%	14%	17%

TABLE 8// EDUCATION ATTAINMENT FOR THE POPULATION OVER 25, HENRICO

Source: American Community Survey, 2000, 2010, & 2019 5-year estimates

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Educational attainment varies by race and ethnicity. Figure 9 displays the county’s percentage of each subpopulation with a bachelor’s degree or higher. More than half of Non-Hispanic White individuals and 70% of Asian individuals have completed a bachelor’s degree or higher. A quarter of Black individuals and people of Hispanic or Latino Origin have completed a bachelor’s degrees or higher, and 40% of individuals of two or more races have at least a bachelor’s degree.

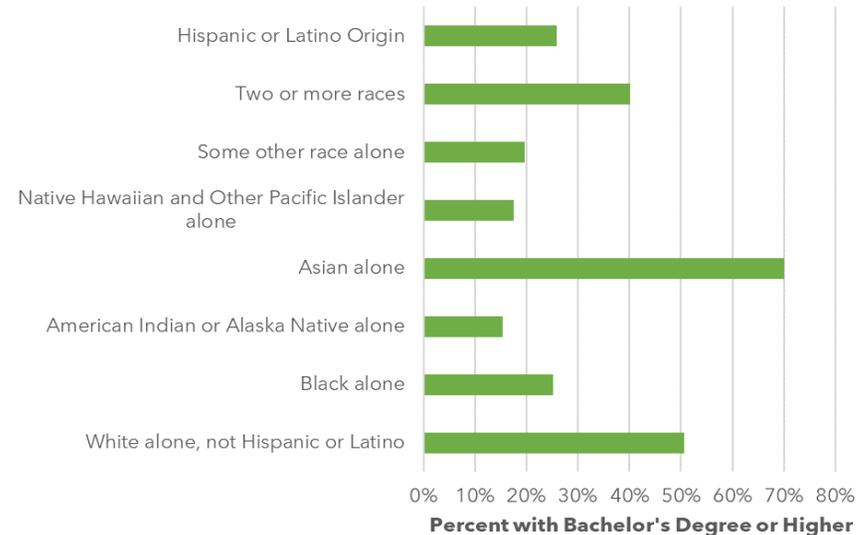


FIGURE 9 // EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT FOR THE POPULATION OVER 25 BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, HENRICO

Source: American Community Survey, 2019 5-year estimates

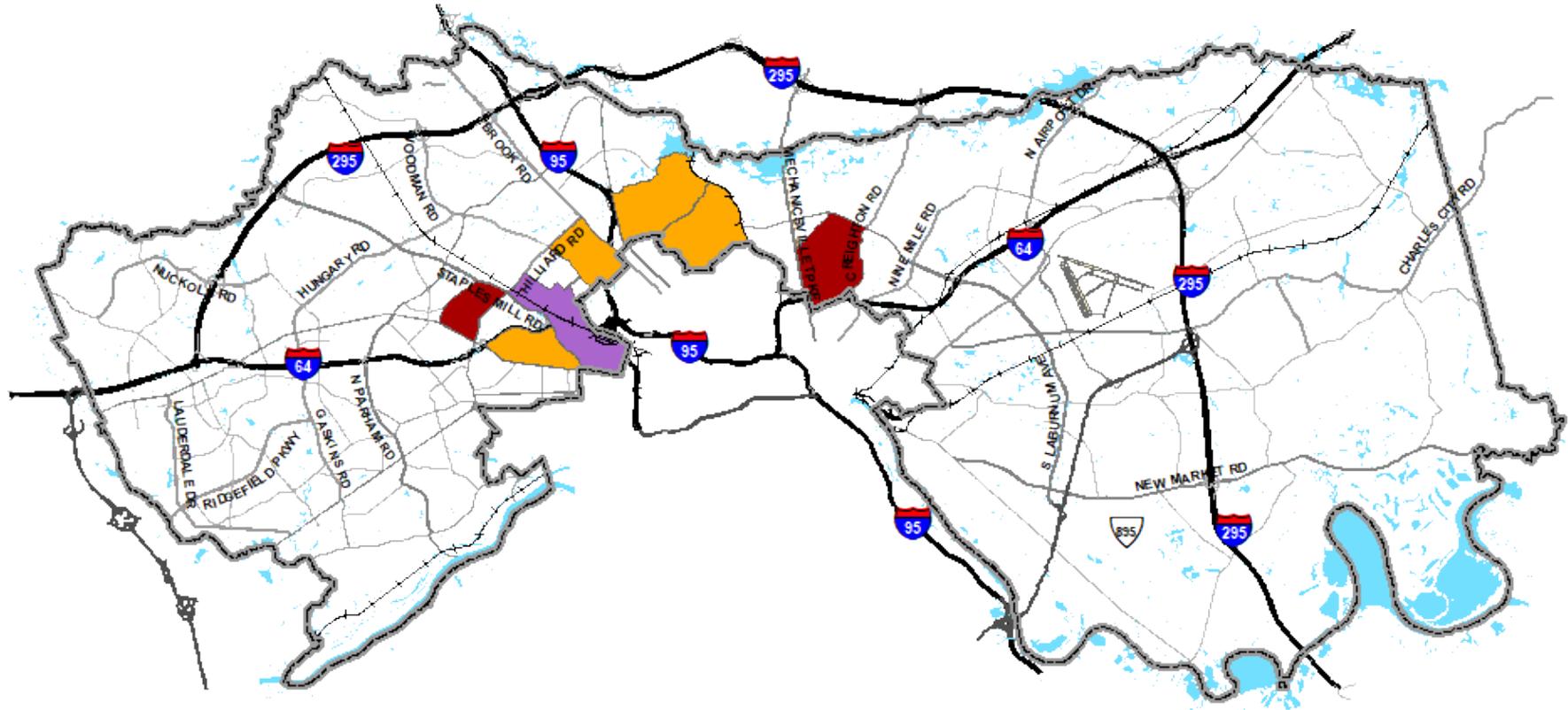
VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Most census tracts with significant vulnerable populations are in proximity to the City of Richmond. Map 2: 2019 Vulnerable Populations identifies census tracts where at least 20% of residents are either below poverty or have less than a high school degree. Tracts in red are above both thresholds. These populations are considered vulnerable because they are more likely to be impacted by healthcare and income disparities, chronic illness, housing problems, and other risk factors.

DISABILITY

Eleven percent of the population of Henrico was impacted by a disability in 2019. Disability is defined by the Census as a hearing, vision, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, or independent living difficulty. Between 2010 and 2019, the percent of the population impacted by a disability increased by one percent. One-third of the population over 65 is living with a disability, and as baby boomers continues to age, a greater number of individuals will be impacted by a disability.

MAP 2 // 2019 VULNERABLE POPULATIONS



Vulnerable Populations Footprint

-  Population Less Than High School > 20%
-  Population Below Poverty Level > 20%
-  Above Both Thresholds

