

Chapter 4.

Planning Context



YOUR CITY. YOUR PLAN.



Chapter 4 Planning Context

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Introduction

Information on the characteristics of the City’s population, population growth rate, and income levels are essential in planning for future community needs such as schools, public utilities, recreation facilities, police protection, emergency services, human services, and housing.

Chapters within the Comprehensive Plan utilize data from previous plans and from the U.S. Census Bureau and other population studies. This chapter includes information from several sources including past U.S. Census data, the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (ACS), the University of Virginia’s Weldon Cooper Center, the Virginia Employment Commission, and others as noted.

It is important to note that the City’s population characteristics are greatly affected by the presence of two institutions of higher learning—Eastern Mennonite University (EMU) and James Madison University (JMU). The large numbers of college-aged residents within the City skew some of the City’s demographic characteristics, such as age distribution and personal income. Therefore, demographic comparisons with non-college communities are of little help, thus this chapter focuses instead on other college communities within this general region of Virginia.

Population Characteristics

Population Growth

In 1900, there were 3,521 people within the City. Over the next half-century, the population increased slowly, but steadily. During the 1970s, the City experienced its first major modern surge of growth, with the population increasing by 34.7 percent to 19,671. This accelerated rate of growth coincided with a major increase in enrollment at JMU and continued through the 1980s, assisted by a major annexation in 1983 that added 11.4 square miles (and an estimated 5,729 persons). During the 1980s, the City experienced its largest ten-year population increase, a substantial 56 percent, due mostly to the annexation in 1983. Growth continued during the 1990s, when the population increased by 31.8 percent, to a 2000 population of 40,453, according to the U.S. Census of Population. (The 40,453 population represents the “corrected” 2000 Census number.) The April 2010 U.S. Census of Population revealed continued growth for the City with a population of 48,914. The Weldon Cooper Center estimates the City’s 2017 population at 54,689. The Historical Growth Map at the end of this chapter illustrates the land areas added to the City during each annexation.

Table 4-1. Harrisonburg Population Change, 1900-2017

| Year | City Size (Acres) | Population | Number Change | Percentage Change |
|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1900 | +1,577 | 3,521 | | |
| 1910 | +1,577 | 4,879 | 1,358 | 38.6% |
| 1920 | +1,577 | 5,875 | 996 | 20.4% |
| 1960 | +1,863 | 11,916 | 6,041 | 102.8% |
| 1970 | 3,828 | 14,605 | 2,689 | 22.6% |
| 1980 | 3,828 | 19,671 | 5,066 | 34.7% |
| ^1990 | 11,132 | 30,707 | 11,036 | 56.1% |
| 2000 | 11,132 | 40,453 | 9,746 | 31.7% |
| 2010 | 11,132 | 48,914 | 8,461 | 20.9% |
| 2017 | 11,132 | 54,689 | *5,775 | *11.8% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service July 1, 2017 dataset published January 25, 2018; * Estimate of City size based on Geographic Information System (GIS) data from Department of Planning & Community Development

^Includes 5,729 persons added as a result of a 1983 annexation

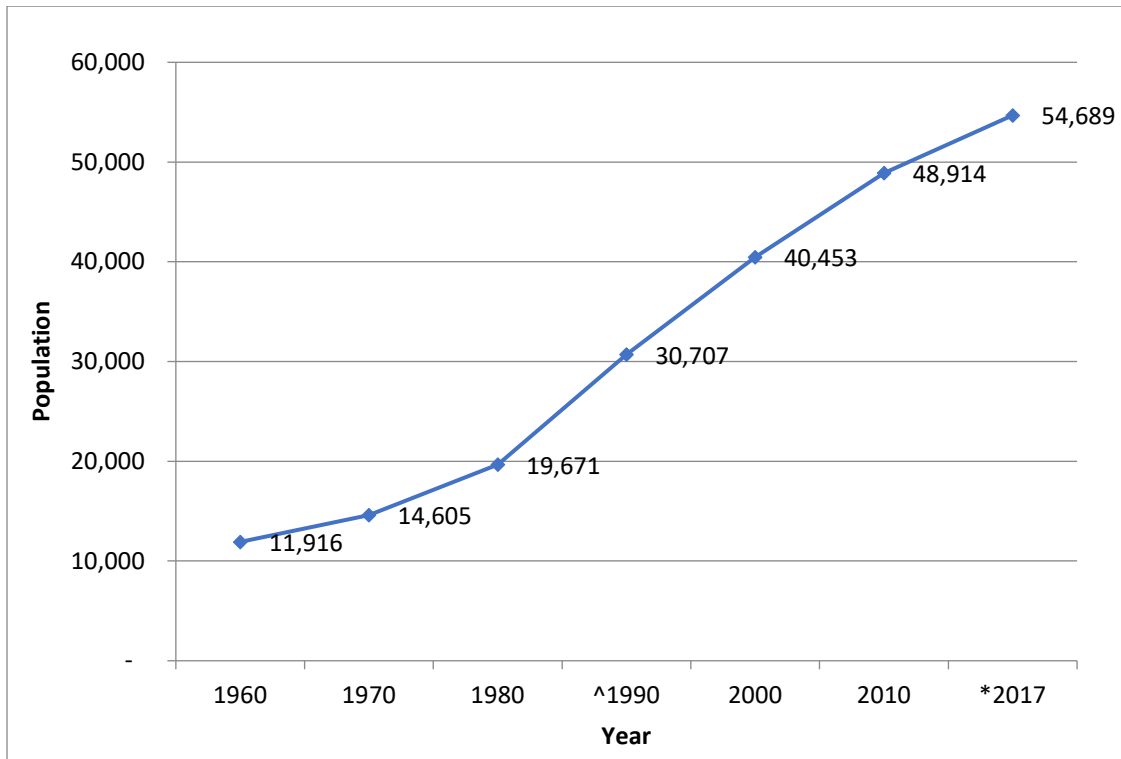


Figure 4-1. Harrisonburg Population Change, 1970-2017

Source: U.S. Census of Bureau, * Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service July 1, 2017 dataset published January 25, 2018; ^Includes 5,729 persons added as a result of a 1983 annexation

Table 4-2. Population Comparison, City of Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, and Virginia

| | 2000 Census | 2010 Census | 2017 Weldon Cooper Estimate | 2020 Weldon Cooper Projection |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| City of Harrisonburg | 40,453 | 48,914 | 54,689 | 58,687 |
| Rockingham County | 67,714 | 76,314 | 80,666 | 81,624 |
| Virginia | 7,079,030 | 8,001,024 | 8,470,020 | 8,744,273 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service July 1, 2017 dataset published January 25, 2018

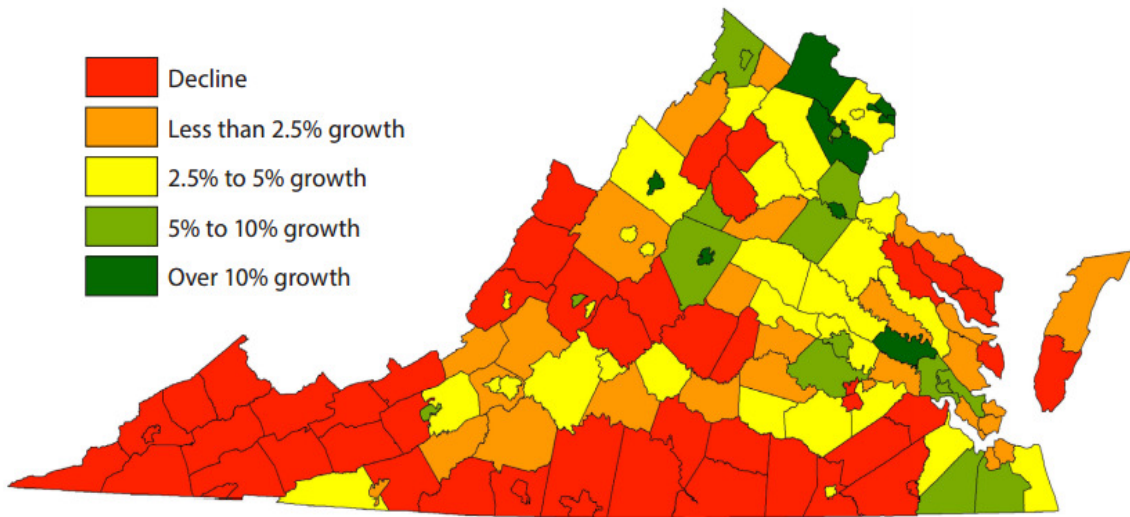


Figure 4-2. Virginia Population Change 2010 to 2015

Source: Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service

Population growth within a community results from a combination of the population’s natural increase (births minus deaths) and migration patterns (people entering and leaving the community). While the rate of natural increase is not generally affected by government policy, migration patterns can be influenced by housing and job opportunities within a community, which in turn are affected by local government land use, housing, and economic development policies. In the City’s case, migration is also affected by the student, staff, and faculty growth of EMU and JMU.

Table 4-3 below illustrates trends in the components of population growth from 1980 to 1990, 1990 to 2000, 2000 to 2010, and the years 2010 to 2016. This data confirms that migration of people into the City has outpaced the natural increase in the population since the 1980s decade.

Table 4-3. Harrisonburg Components of Population Change, 1980-2017

| | Change in Population | Natural Increase* | Percent Natural | Migration | Percent Migration |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1980- to 1990 | 11,036 ** | 678 | 6.1% | 10,358 | 93.9% |
| 1980 without 1983 annexation | 5,307 | 678 | 12.8% | 4,629 | 87.2% |
| 1990 to 2000 | 9,761 | 1,180 | 12.1% | 8,581 | 87.9% |
| 2000 to 2010 | 8,461 | 2,539 | 30.0% | 5,922 | 70.0% |
| 2010 to 2017^ | 5,775 | 1,997 | 34.5% | 3,778 | 65.4% |

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; ^ Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service July 1, 2017 dataset published January 25, 2018; *Net of births minus deaths; **1983 annexation added 5,729 persons to the City

Age and Sex

The U.S. Census of Population and the ACS collect information on a wide variety of population characteristics, such as age distribution, education, and income. The City’s age structure is one of the most obvious population characteristics affected by the university populations. Figure 4-3 below breaks down the age group distribution by sex. Note the large percentage of the population in the 15-24 age group, which includes most college students. The figure demonstrates there are 27,122 females and 24,857 males that live within the City limits. Males outnumber females throughout most of the age groups except the 15-24 and the 65+ age groups, where females outnumber males by more than 3 percent in both categories. The below numbers are estimates for 2017 and it should be noted that as of the Fall 2017, 60 percent of the JMU student population is female.

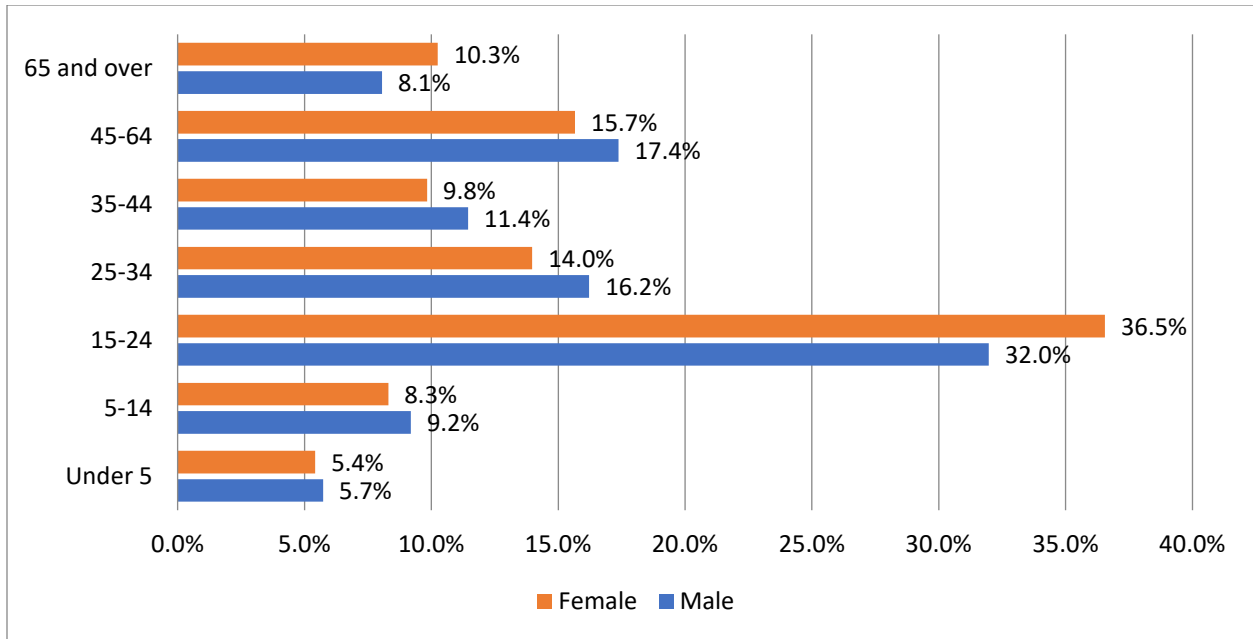


Figure 4-3. Harrisonburg Population by Age and Sex, 2016

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, data set July 1, 2017

According to the Weldon Cooper Center, the City’s median age is estimated for 2017 to be 25.8 years compared to Rockingham County’s at 41.2 years. The City is similar to Charlottesville (at 31.4 years), which is a college city.

Population Diversity

Harrisonburg, like most U.S. cities, is becoming more diverse as the country’s overall diversity increases.

Table 4-4 provides diversity statistics for the City from the 1990 Census through the 2010 Census, and 2016 ACS. This table also compares the City’s data to Rockingham County and Virginia.

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Table 4-4. Diversity Characteristics in Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, and Virginia, 2012-2016

| Race* | Harrisonburg | | | | | | | | Rockingham County | Virginia |
|----------------------------------|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|-------------------|----------|
| | 1990 | | 2000 | | 2010 | | 2016 ACS 5-yr | | 2016 ACS 5-yr | |
| White | 27,968 | 91.1% | 35,241 | 87.1% | 39,682 | 81.1% | 45,302 | 87.2% | 95.3% | 71.6%% |
| Black or African American | 2,018 | 6.6% | 2,726 | 6.7% | 3,680 | 7.5% | 4,475 | 8.6% | 3.0% | 20.8% |
| American Indian & Alaskan Native | 37 | 0.1% | 190 | 0.5% | 337 | 0.7% | 370 | 0.7% | 0.7% | 1.0% |
| Asian | 469 | 1.5% | 1,652 | 4.1% | 2,206 | 4.5% | 2,661 | 5.1% | 0.9% | 7.3% |
| Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander | | | 44 | 0.1% | 116 | 0.2% | 59 | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.2% |
| Other race | 215 | 0.7% | 1,725 | 4.3% | 4,476 | 9.2% | 948 | 1.8% | 1.6% | 2.7% |
| Hispanic or Latino^ | 481 | 1.6% | 3,580 | 8.8% | 7,665 | 15.7% | 9,452 | 18.2% | 6.2% | 8.7% |
| Total | 30,707 | | 40,468 | | 48,914 | | 51,979 | | | |

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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

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*Race alone or in combination with one or more other races listed. The race percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race. **The Asian and Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander categories were combined in 1990. ^The 2000 "uncorrected" population totals are used for the Hispanic or Latino of any race because the U.S. Census Bureau did not correct the counts for Hispanic origin.

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7 As demonstrated by Table 4-4, the City's population remains predominately white, but still more diverse
8 than Rockingham County. When one compares the City's population percentage of Hispanic/Latinos to
9 that of the Commonwealth's, the City's percentage is more than two times the amount of Virginia's.
10 However, the Commonwealth's population percentage of Black/African American citizens is almost 2.5
11 times the amount of Harrisonburg's.

12 As noted above, the City has a fairly diverse population, and with that, varieties of cultures and languages
13 are present in the school system. Based upon data from Harrisonburg City Public Schools (HCPS), in
14 September 2017, 35 percent of students were enrolled and designated as Limited English Proficient (LEP).
15 (Note: The terms English Learners (ELs), English as a Second Language (ESL), and Limited English
16 Proficiency (LEP) are used interchangeably.) There are 57 languages represented from 53 different
17 countries (including the U.S.), and as shown in Table 4-5 below, there are 2,077 registered LEP students
18 out of a total school enrollment of 5,988. Spotswood elementary school has the largest LEP percentage at
19 49 percent while Thomas Harrison Middle School has the lowest percentage at 22 percent. Having such
20 high numbers of LEP students in the City could increase the costs for services; yet, opportunities abound
21 for having many students with global perspectives that can enrich the City's cultural environment.

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Table 4-5. Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Enrollment – Harrisonburg City Public Schools, Number, Percentage, & Total by School and Grade, September 2017

| Grade | BES | KES | SMES | SES | SSES | WES | SKMS | THMS | HHS | LEP Enrollment | Grade Enrollment | % LEP |
|-------------------|-----|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|------|------|----------------|------------------|-------|
| K | 43 | 27 | 34 | 31 | 34 | 32 | | | | 201 | 496 | 41% |
| 1 | 51 | 16 | 47 | 43 | 30 | 38 | | | | 225 | 474 | 47% |
| 2 | 52 | 14 | 48 | 46 | 40 | 36 | | | | 236 | 464 | 51% |
| 3 | 43 | 27 | 44 | 42 | 36 | 40 | | | | 232 | 457 | 51% |
| 4 | 48 | 19 | 46 | 31 | 28 | 33 | | | | 204 | 491 | 42% |
| 5 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 30 | 24 | 32 | | | | 131 | 469 | 28% |
| 6 | | | | | | | 57 | 56 | | 113 | 475 | 24% |
| 7 | | | | | | | 54 | 43 | | 97 | 427 | 23% |
| 8 | | | | | | | 66 | 53 | | 119 | 457 | 26% |
| 9 | | | | | | | | | 141 | 141 | 468 | 30% |
| 10 | | | | | | | | | 142 | 142 | 439 | 32% |
| 11 | | | | | | | | | 103 | 103 | 425 | 24% |
| 12 | | | | | | | | | 133 | 133 | 446 | 30% |
| LEP Enrollment | 257 | 123 | 239 | 223 | 192 | 195 | 177 | 152 | 519 | 2,077 | | |
| School Enrollment | 565 | 314 | 556 | 454 | 464 | 498 | 675 | 684 | 1778 | | 5,988 | |
| % LEP | 45% | 39% | 43% | 49% | 41% | 39% | 26% | 22% | 29% | | | 35% |

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Source: Harrisonburg City Public Schools September 2017

KEY: BES= Bluestone Elementary; KES=Keister Elementary School; SES=Spotswood Elementary School; SSES=Stone Spring Elementary School; WES=Waterman Elementary School; THMS=Thomas Harrison Middle School; HHS=Harrisonburg High School

33 At the time of the writing of this chapter, the 2016 ACS was the most recent, comprehensive data available
34 to demonstrate foreign born residents. The data collected includes information on the region/country of
35 birth of the City’s foreign-born population, as well as the different languages spoken in households, which
36 provide additional details on the City’s diversity. According to the ACS, in 2016 Harrisonburg’s foreign-
37 born population numbered 8,617 persons (16.5 percent of the population), which increased from 3,733
38 persons (9.2 percent of the population) in 2000. (Note: No data on foreign-born population is available
39 for 2010.)

40 Table 4-6 summarizes the place of birth for the City’s foreign-born residents using the 2016 ACS data.
41 Every populated continent was represented within the City’s population.

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Table 4-6. Region/Country of Birth of Foreign-Born Population, Harrisonburg, 2012-2016

| | Number | Percent of Foreign-Born | Percent of Harrisonburg Total |
|----------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>Europe</i> | 796 | 9.2% | 1.5% |
| <i>Asia</i> | 2,520 | 29.2% | 4.8% |
| <i>Africa</i> | 382 | 4.4% | 0.7% |
| <i>Oceania</i> | - | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| <i>Latin America</i> | 4,818 | 55.9% | 9.2% |
| <i>North America</i> | 101 | 1.2% | 0.2% |
| Total | 8,617 | | 51,979 |

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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

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48 **Income**

49 Measures of personal and family income provide an indication of the general economic well-being of the
 50 population. The latest statistics on income are provided by the ACS in Table 4-7, which indicate the City's
 51 median household, family, and per capita income for 2016 (5-year estimate).

52 College towns and small cities frequently appear to have high poverty rates, often inflated due to the
 53 presence of students in the population who earn lower wages because they are in school and not working
 54 full-time. Statistics in Table 4-7 are also provided for comparison purposes for Rockingham County,
 55 Charlottesville, and Virginia. The City of Charlottesville is included for comparison because, as with
 56 Harrisonburg, its income statistics are affected by the college-aged population base. (Additional
 57 information on poverty rates is provided later in this chapter.)

58 **Table 4-7. Income for Households, Families and Individuals in Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, Charlottesville, and**
 59 **Virginia, 2012-2016**

| | Harrisonburg | Rockingham County | Charlottesville | Virginia |
|---|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| Median Household Income | \$40,494 | \$55,029 | \$50,727 | \$66,149 |
| Median Non-Family Household Income | \$25,766 | \$32,312 | \$36,178 | \$40,812 |
| Median Family Income | \$55,073 | \$63,030 | \$72,855 | \$80,068 |
| Per Capita Income | \$18,892 | \$27,1612 | \$30,729 | \$34,967 |

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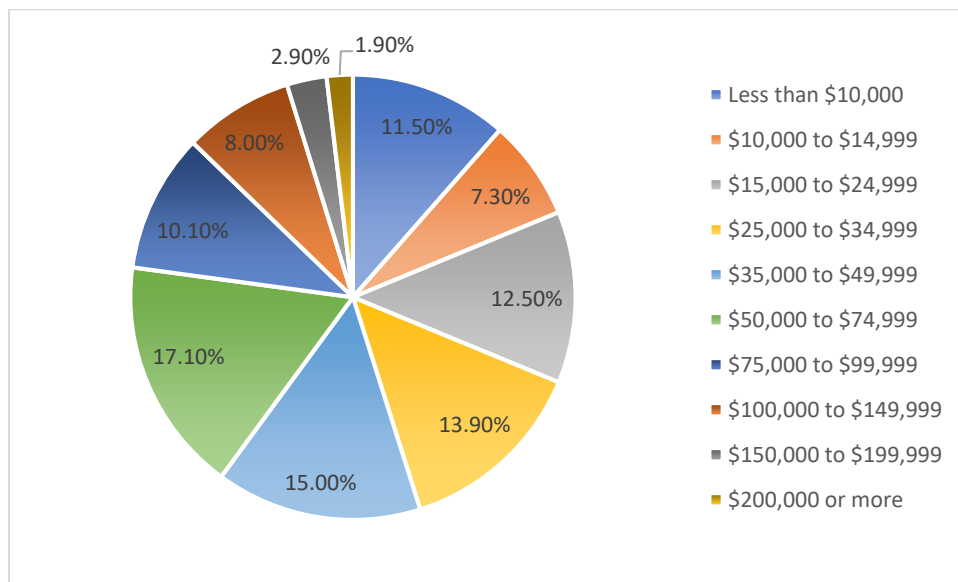
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012-2016 5-year Estimate

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63 The Census Bureau defines a “household” as all persons who occupy a housing unit, and a “family” as a
64 household consisting of one or more persons who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption. One
65 example of a non-family household in the City would include several college students living together in an
66 off-campus housing unit. Since many households consist of only one-person, median household income
67 is usually less than median family income. “Median” means that half of the households make more than
68 this figure and half make less.

69 Figure 4-4 below demonstrates, more specifically, the City’s percentage breakdown of its household
70 income by particular income brackets.

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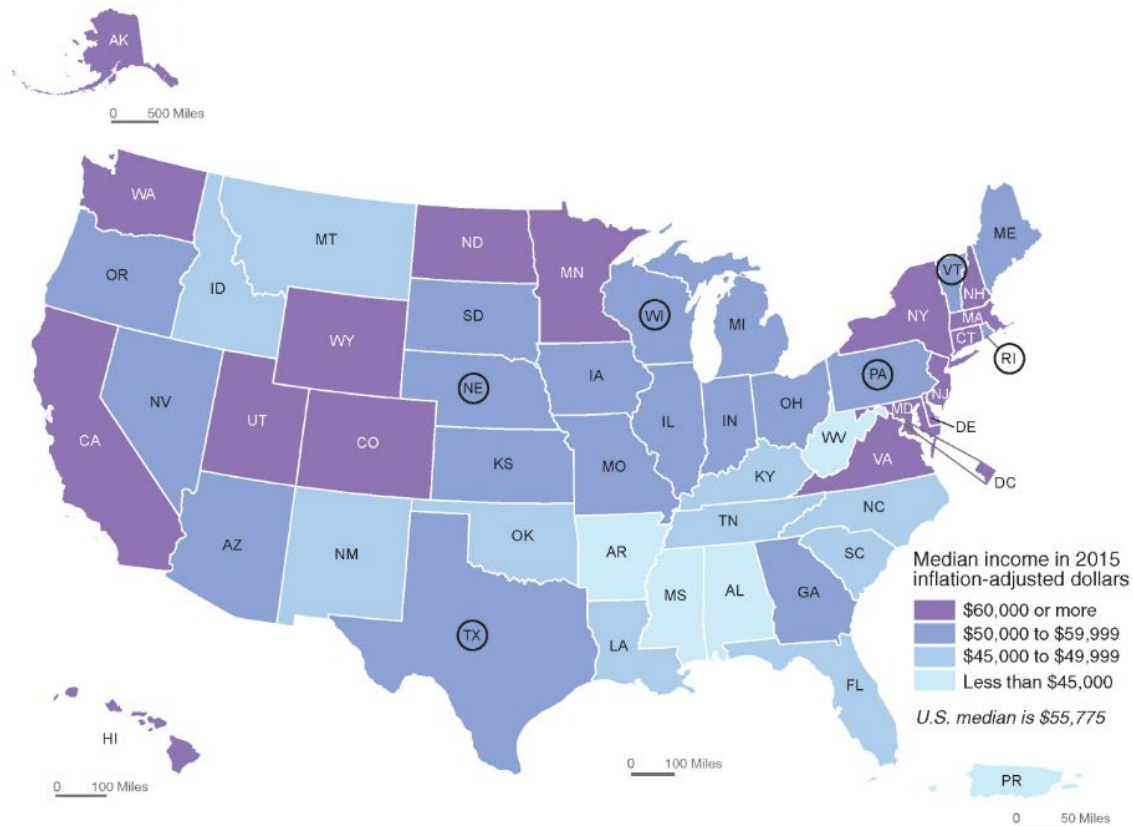
Figure 4-4. Harrisonburg Income Bracket Percentages, 2012-2016

74 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012-2016 5-year Estimate

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76 As shown in Figure 4-5, the Commonwealth’s median household income in 2015 was higher than the U.S.
77 median. At the same time, the City’s median household income was lower than the U.S. average.

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Note: A state abbreviation surrounded by the "O" symbol denotes the value for the state is not statistically different from the U.S. median.

Figure 4-5. U.S. Median Household Income, 2015

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011-2015 (5-year estimate)

Poverty

The U.S. Census Bureau uses income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who meets the definition of being in poverty. There is only one set of "poverty thresholds" for the entire country, which is updated annually for inflation using the Consumer Price Index. The official poverty definition counts money income before taxes, excluding capital gains and noncash benefits, such as public housing, Medicaid, and food stamps. The U.S. Census Bureau publishes poverty thresholds each year by size of family and number of related children (under 18 years) ranging from one person to a family with nine or more people. The 2017 weighted average poverty threshold for one person is \$12,488, for a household with two people under age 65 without children is \$16,414, and for a household with four people is \$24,858 including two children. These values are not regional, but are for the entire United States.

Significantly for the City, poverty is not defined for people in institutional group quarters, including college dormitories and older adults living in nursing homes or residential hospitals. They are excluded from the information collected on poverty and are considered neither "poor" nor "nonpoor." Nevertheless, the presence of students and recent graduates of area colleges and universities who are living off-campus and

97 working at entry level wages can be expected to affect the poverty statistics for non-family households
 98 within a college town.

99 Table 4-8 provides percentage estimates of people within the limits of the City whose income is below the
 100 poverty threshold. Notice that the City’s percentages are higher than those for Rockingham County and
 101 for the Commonwealth of Virginia but similar to the City of Charlottesville’s. As noted above, this can be
 102 attributed mainly to the City’s college-aged demographic.

103 **Table 4-8. Percentage of People Whose Income is Below the Poverty Threshold in Harrisonburg, Rockingham County,**
 104 **Charlottesville, and Virginia, 2012-2016**

| | Harrisonburg | Rockingham County | Charlottesville | Virginia |
|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| All People | 33.1% | 11.6% | 25.9% | 11.4% |
| Under 18 | 25.1% | 17.0% | 21.8% | 15.1% |
| 18 to 64 | 37.8% | 10.5% | 28.8% | 10.9% |
| 65 and over | 9.9% | 8.5% | 10.0% | 7.6% |

105 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012-2016 5-year Estimate

106 The change in poverty levels of families in Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, Charlottesville, and Virginia
 107 between 2010 and 2016 are demonstrated in Table 4-9.

108 **Table 4-9. Change in Poverty Levels 2009 to 2015 in Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, Charlottesville, and Virginia, 2012-**
 109 **2016**

| | 2009 | 2016 | Percent Change |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Harrisonburg | 33.7% | 33.1% | 1.2% |
| Rockingham County | 10.3% | 11.6% | 13.7% |
| Charlottesville | 26.6% | 25.9% | -4.4% |
| Virginia | 10.3% | 11.4% | 10.6% |

110 Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2007-2009 Estimate and 2012-2016 5-year Estimate

111 The 2012-2016 ACS, estimated that of the 33 percent of people in poverty, that 25 percent of related
 112 children under 18 were below the poverty level, compared to 10 percent of people 65 years old and over.
 113 An estimated 15 percent of all families and 31 percent of families with a female householder and no
 114 husband present had incomes below the poverty level.

115 A University of Virginia publication titled “Poverty and postsecondary students in college towns,”
 116 published in March 2016, calculated a modified poverty rate among non-student residents by using
 117 poverty status by school enrollment data published by the Census Bureau, which allowed the removal of
 118 all students enrolled in undergraduate and graduate programs from a locality’s population. This is shown
 119 in Table 4-10.

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Table 4-10. Comparison of Overall Poverty Rate to Non-Postsecondary Student Poverty Rate, 2015

| | Overall poverty rate | Non-Postsecondary Student Poverty Rate |
|--------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Harrisonburg | 32.5% | 15.3% |
| Charlottesville | 27.5% | 14.8% |
| Lynchburg | 24.6% | 19.9% |
| Montgomery County | 25.6% | 12.5% |
| Virginia | 11.5% | N/A |

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Source: University of Virginia, "Poverty and postsecondary students in college towns," March 2016

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Another measure of poverty is the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). FPL is a measure of income issued every year by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). FPLs are used to determine individuals' and families' eligibility for certain programs and benefits, including savings on Marketplace health insurance, and Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) coverage. The United Ways of Virginia ALICE (Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed) Study of Financial Hardship report describes that the FPL "is no longer a realistic measure of financial hardship in households across each county in the U.S." and that the official poverty level is understated.¹ The United Way ALICE report created the ALICE Threshold, which they describe as a more realistic measure that estimates the minimal cost of the five basic necessities – housing, child care, food, transportation, and health care. The average Household Survival Budget, which identifies the minimum cost option for each of the five basic household items to live and work in today's economy, for a four-person family living in Virginia is \$61,068 – more than double the FPL of \$24,250 per year for the same size family.

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¹ The United Way ALICE report states: "Developed in 1965, the FPL no longer reflects actual current cost of basic household necessities. Its methodology has not been updated since 1974 to accommodate changes in the cost of living overtime, nor is it adjusted to reflect cost of living differences across the country."

Table 4-11. ALICE Threshold for Households (HHs), 2015

| County | Total HHs | HHs Below ALICE Threshold | ALICE Threshold – HH Under 65 Years | ALICE Threshold – HHs 65 Years and Over |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Harrisonburg | 16,409 | 65% | \$60,000 | \$35,000 |
| Rockingham County | 30,318 | 42% | \$50,000 | \$35,000 |
| Charlottesville | 17,752 | 43% | \$45,000 | \$25,000 |

Source: United Way ALICE Report – Virginia, 2017

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143 When households face difficult economic conditions and cannot afford basic necessities, they are forced
 144 to make difficult decisions and take costly risks. The United Way ALICE Report states that “[f]or ALICE
 145 households, difficult economic conditions create specific problems in the areas of housing, child care and
 146 education, food, transportation, and health care, as well as, taxes, income, and savings. The choices that
 147 ALICE households are forced to make often include living in undesirable housing, or skimping on health
 148 care and healthy food, or forgoing car insurance” The report goes on to state that “[t]hese choices not only
 149 have direct impacts on health, safety, and the future of these households, but they also have
 150 consequences for their broader communities, such as reducing Virginia’s economic productivity and
 151 raising insurance premiums and taxes for everyone.”

152 Population Projections

153 Population projections are often included in planning reports to help guide future plans for public services
 154 and facilities. There are many different ways to project future population, and have degrees of
 155 uncertainty. Variables such as economic growth rates, birth and migration rates, and the enrollment
 156 growth rates of JMU and EMU are subject to change from year to year and will greatly affect the accuracy
 157 of population projections. It is also important to realize that the rate and distribution of future population
 158 growth in the City can be affected in a significant way by land use policies of the City and surrounding
 159 jurisdictions. Population projections should be considered merely as a snapshot of how much the City
 160 might grow based on past growth trends. As such, they can allow the City to examine whether or not the
 161 continuation of past trends is desirable and how current land use policies might be altered to affect these
 162 trends and to move the City toward its preferred future.

163 The data in Figure 4-6 below was generated by using the estimated growth rate that the Weldon Cooper
 164 Center for Public Service used in their last projection for the City, which included roughly 20 percent
 165 growth during the 10 year period between 2010 to 2020, 14 percent growth between the ten year period
 166 from 2020 to 2030, and about 11 percent growth between the ten year period from 2030 to 2040.

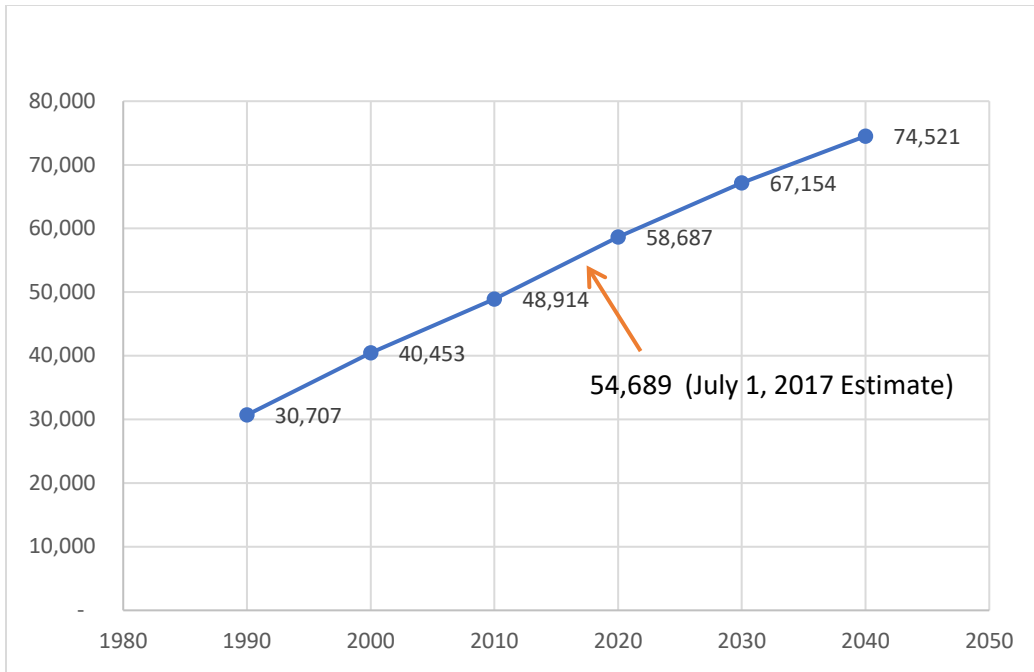


Figure 4-6. Harrisonburg Census and Projected Population

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; Weldon Cooper for Public Service, July 1, 2017 estimate and June 2017 projections

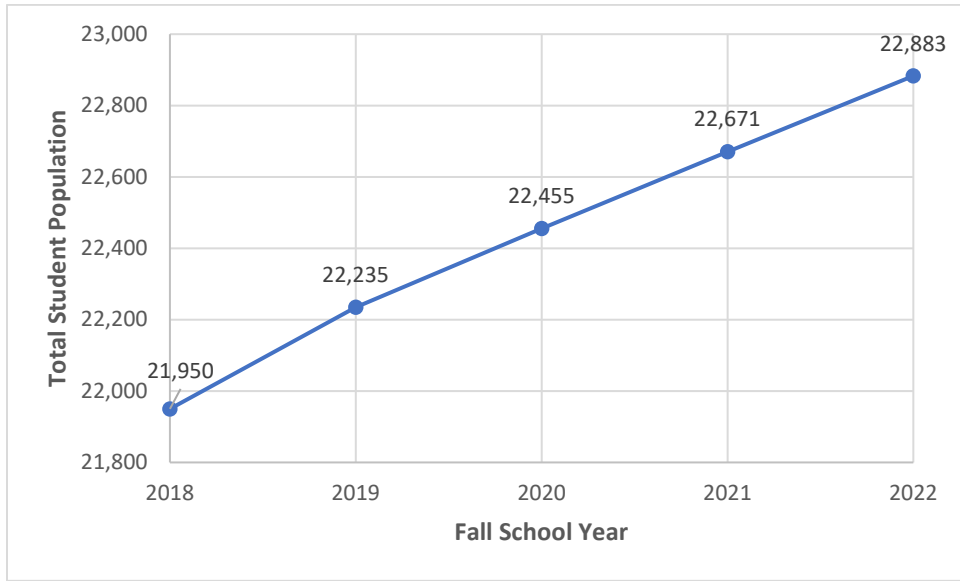
Harrisonburg’s population figures include students from both universities in the City. The student population plays a significant role in the City as many of our services, infrastructure needs, business needs, and recreation and other necessities are impacted by that demographic. As such, when developing City population projections, consideration has been given to the projections for student enrollments at the universities. EMU with an enrollment in Fall 2017 of approximately 1,530 students, is not projected to experience significant growth in the foreseeable future. The information shown in Table 4-12 and visually depicted in Figure 4-7 and Figure 4-8, was provided by the State Council for Higher Education for Virginia (SCHEV), and presents JMU’s projected enrollment trends for all students for the listed years.

Table 4-12. James Madison University and Eastern Mennonite University Headcount Enrollment On/Off Campus, All Students

| | | Actual* | | | Projections** | | | | |
|------------|------------|---------|--------|--------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| JMU | On-Campus | 6,210 | 6,304 | 6,454 | 6,567 | 6,704 | 6,825 | 6,957 | 7,082 |
| | Off-Campus | 14,645 | 14,923 | 15,382 | 15,721 | 16,141 | 16,908 | 16,908 | 17,286 |
| | Total | 20,855 | 21,227 | 21,836 | 22,288 | 22,845 | 23,866 | 23,866 | 24,368 |
| EMU | On-Campus | 565 | 585 | 477 | 361 | 310 | 236 | 236 | 177 |
| | Off-Campus | 1,130 | 1,188 | 1,053 | 907 | 844 | 751 | 751 | 678 |
| | Total | 1,69 | 1,773 | 1,530 | 1,749 | 1,788 | 1,872 | 1892 | 1,921 |

Source: State Council of Higher Education for Virginia, 2017 Fall Headcount Enrollment

*Updated annually, **Update biennially



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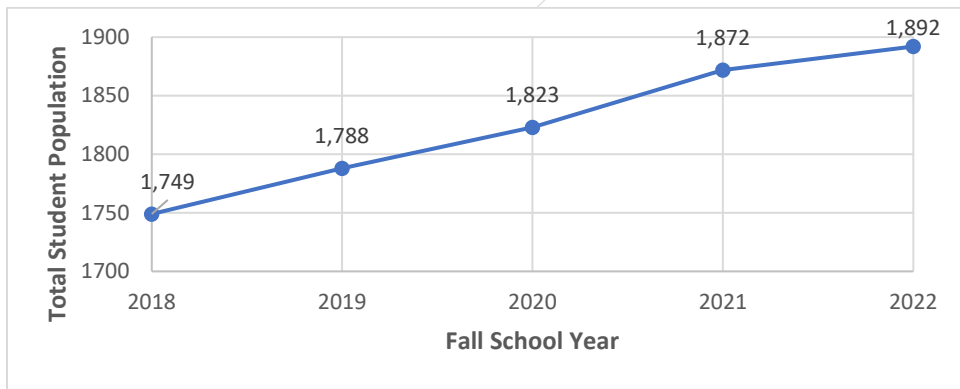
Figure 4-7. James Madison University Total Student Projections

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Source: State Council of Higher Education for Virginia, 2017 Enrollment Projections

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Figure 4-8. Eastern Mennonite University Student Projections

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Source: State Council of Higher Education for Virginia, 2017 Enrollment Projections

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192 Chapter Resources

193 State Council of Higher Education for Virginia, Enrollment Projections,
194 <http://research.schev.edu/apps/info/Reports.Guide-to-the-Enrollment-Projections-and-Degree->
195 [Estimates.ashx](http://research.schev.edu/apps/info/Reports.Guide-to-the-Enrollment-Projections-and-Degree-Estimates.ashx)

196 University of Virginia, Demographics Research Group, "Poverty and postsecondary students in college
197 towns," March 2016, [http://demographics.coopercenter.org/files/2016/12/CenusBrief_Students-in-](http://demographics.coopercenter.org/files/2016/12/CenusBrief_Students-in-Poverty.pdf)
198 [Poverty.pdf](http://demographics.coopercenter.org/files/2016/12/CenusBrief_Students-in-Poverty.pdf)

199 U.S. Census Fact Finder, <https://factfinder.census.gov/>

200 United Ways of Virginia, ALICE (Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed) Virginia Study of Financial
201 Hardship, <https://uwhr.org/ALICE>

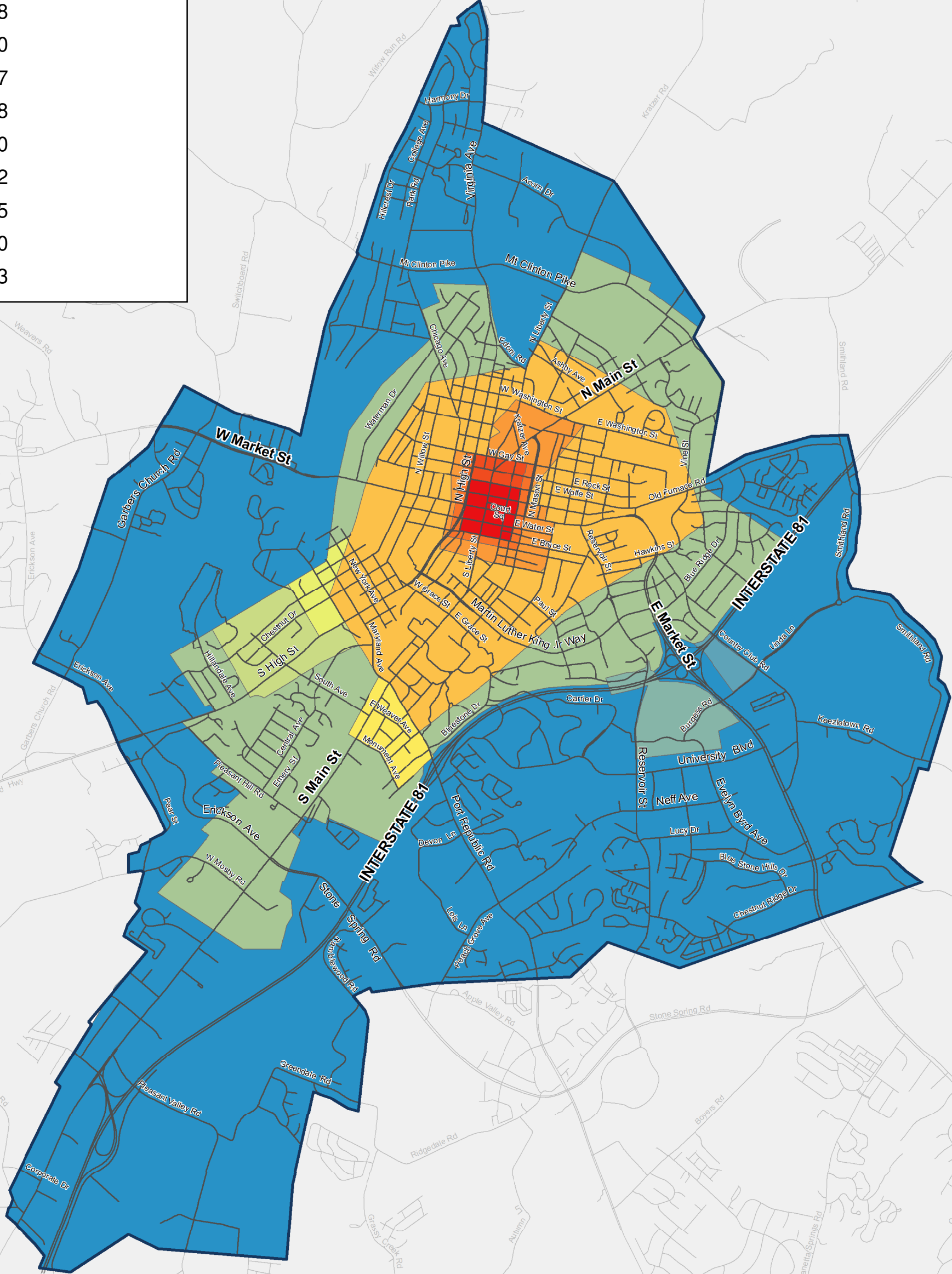
202 Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service, Virginia Population Estimates,
203 <http://demographics.coopercenter.org/virginia-population-estimates/>

204 Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service, Virginia Population Projections,
205 <http://demographics.coopercenter.org/virginia-population-projections/>

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Year of Growth

- 1780
- 1797
- 1849
- 1858
- 1870
- 1937
- 1938
- 1950
- 1962
- 1965
- 1970
- 1983

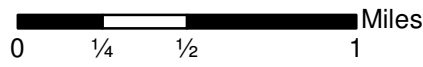


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Data Sources:
Department of Planning and Community Development

Historic Growth Comprehensive Plan

Map created: September 28, 2018



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