

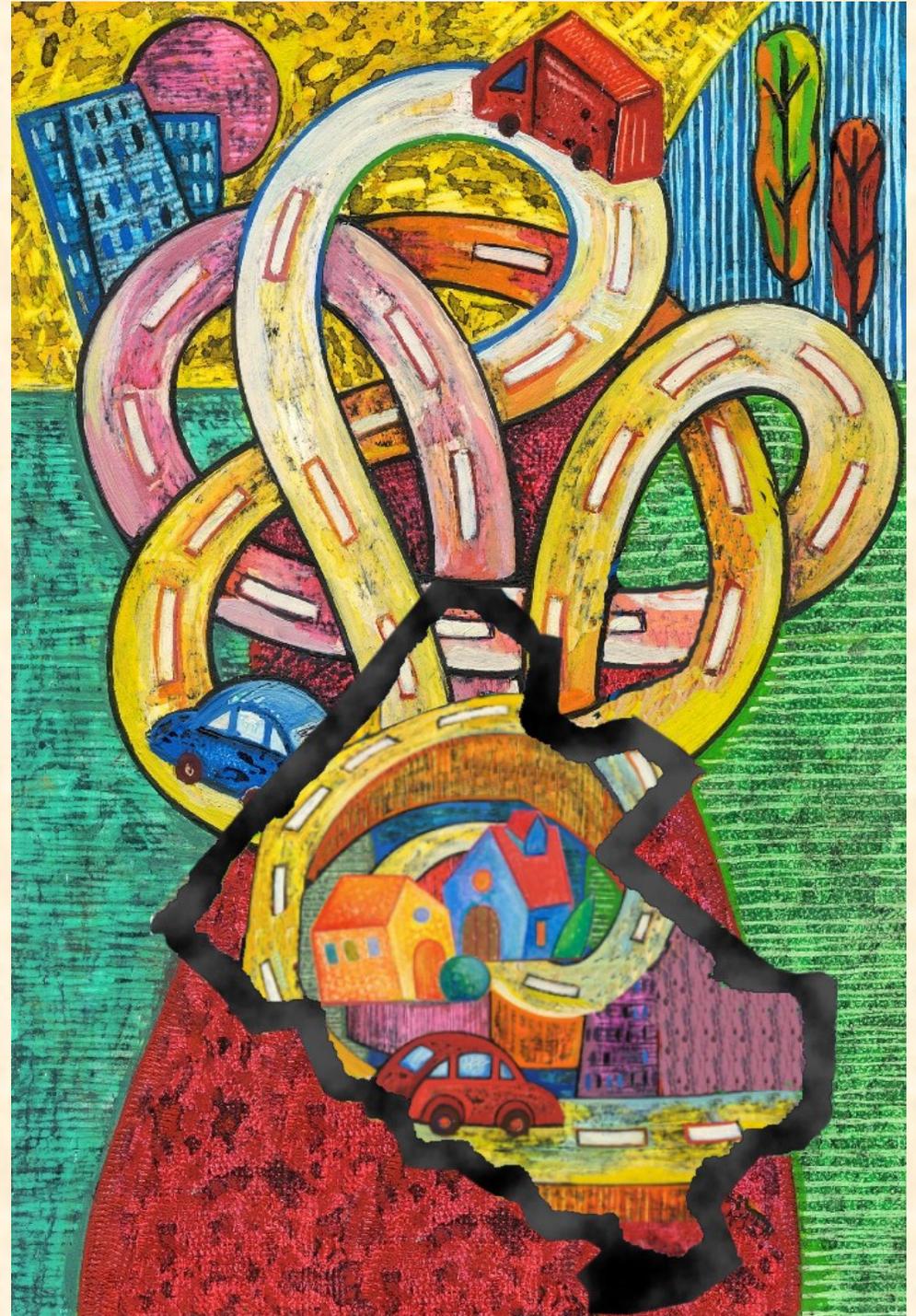
# A Profile of Persons Moving To and From the Fairfax-Falls Church Area

A study using the 2006-2010  
American Community Survey  
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS)



Prepared by:

Economic, Demographic and Statistical Research  
Department of Neighborhood and Community Services  
County of Fairfax, Virginia



# A Profile of Persons Moving To and From the Fairfax-Falls Church Area

## Fairfax County Board of Supervisors

**Sharon Bulova**

*Chairman*

**John C. Cook**  
*Braddock District*

**Jeffrey C. McKay**  
*Lee District*

**Linda Q. Smyth**  
*Providence District*

**John W. Foust**  
*Dranesville District*

**Penelope A. Gross**  
*Mason District*

**Pat Herrity**  
*Springfield District*

**Catherine M. Hudgins**  
*Hunter Mill District*

**Gerald W. Hyland**  
*Mount Vernon District*

**Michael R. Frey**  
*Sully District*

---

**Edward L. Long Jr.**  
*County Executive*

**Christopher A. Leonard**  
*Director, Department of Neighborhood and Community  
Services*

# **A Profile of Persons Moving To and From the Fairfax-Falls Church Area**

*A Fairfax County, Virginia, Publication*



**Department of Neighborhood and Community Services  
Economic, Demographic and Statistical Research**

Paul Maliszewski  
Anne Pickford Cahill

Find us on the web at <http://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/government/about/data>



Fairfax County is committed to nondiscrimination in all county programs, services, and activities. To request this information in an alternate format, call Department of Neighborhood and Community Services at (703) 324-7283 or TTY:711 (Virginia Relay)



## Notes:

This report uses the U.S. Bureau of the Census 2006-2010, American Community Survey (ACS), Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS). The five-year ACS represents “period” estimates as opposed to “point in time” estimates such as the Decennial Census. “Point in time” estimates reference a specific date. “Period” estimates represent characteristics of the population collected over a specific time period; in this case, 60 months between January 2006 and December 2010. The “period” estimates are interpreted as average values over the full time period. The migration data discussed in the report represent annual flows of population during the 2006 to 2010 time period. The annual income estimates use an adjustment to inflation-adjust the annualized income to 2010 dollars. The sub-state geography contained in the PUMS data set are Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs). PUMAs are non-overlapping geographies that partition each state into areas containing a minimum of 100,000 residents. Fairfax County shares PUMAs with the independent Cities of Fairfax and Falls Church. Therefore, this report refers to the overall geographic unit as “the Fairfax-Falls Church Area.”

For more information regarding the ACS five-year data, documentation, and methodology, please refer to the U.S. Census Bureau’s website: <http://www.census.gov/acs>.



# Table of Contents

---

1. Summary .....	1
2. General Trends.....	3
Fig. 1. Percentage of Migrants, by Type .....	3
Fig. 2. Map of Annual Domestic Net Migration to and from the Fairfax-Falls Church Area.....	4
Fig. 3. Map of In-Migrant Frequency: Fairfax-Falls Church Area .....	5
Fig. 4. Map of Annual Domestic Migration by Age, Fairfax-Falls Church Area.....	6
Fig. 5. Age of Migrants .....	7
Fig. 6. Map of Median Age of In-Migrants: Fairfax-Falls Church Area.....	7
Fig. 7. Sex of Migrants.....	8
Fig. 8. Marital Status of Migrants Ages 15 and Older .....	8
Fig. 9. English Versus Non-English Languages Spoken at Home by Migrants.....	9
Fig. 10. Ability to Speak English among Migrants Who Speak a Language other than English at Home.....	9
Fig. 11. Non-English Languages Spoken at Home by Migrants.....	10
Fig. 12. Map of Percentage of In-Migrants Who Speak a Language other than English at Home: Fairfax-Falls Church Area.....	11
3. College-Age Migrants.....	13
Table 1. College-Age Migrant Frequency.....	13
Fig. 13. Percentage of College-Enrolled Out-Migrants, by State .....	14

Fig. 14. Sex of College-Enrolled Migrants, Ages 17 to 20 .....	14
Fig. 15. Age of College-Enrolled Migrants.....	15
Fig. 16. English Language Ability of College-Enrolled Migrants Who Speak a Language other than English at Home .....	16
4. Working-Age Migrants.....	17
Fig. 17. Median Total 2010 Personal Income of Full-Time Working Migrants Ages 25 and Older.....	18
Fig. 18. Class of Working Migrants Ages 25 and Older .....	18
Fig. 19. Educational Attainment of Migrants Ages 25 and Older .....	19
Fig. 20. Map of Percentage of In-Migrants Ages 25 and Older with a Bachelor’s Degree or Higher: Fairfax-Falls Church Area .....	19
Fig. 21. Occupation Group of Employed Migrants Ages 25 and Older .....	20
Fig. 22. Military Service of Migrants Ages 18 and Older.....	21
Fig. 23. Map of Percentage of In-Migrants Ages 18 and Older Who Are Serving or Have Served in the U.S. Military: Fairfax-Falls Church Area.....	21
5. Older Migrants.....	23
Fig. 24. Percentage In Versus Out of Domestic Migrants Ages 70 and Older.....	23
Fig. 25. Domestic Migrants Ages 70 and Older Who are Widowed.....	24
Fig. 26. Sex of Domestic Migrants Ages 70 and Older .....	24
Fig. 27. Median 2010 Total Personal Income of Domestic Migrants Ages 70 and Older .....	25
6. International Migrants.....	27
Fig. 28. International In-Migrants, by Citizenship Status.....	27

Fig. 29. Employment Status of Migrants Ages 25 and Older .....	29
Fig. 30. Map of International Migration to the Fairfax-Falls Church Area.....	30
Appendix A: Fairfax-Falls Church Area Migrant Characteristics .....	31



# 1. Summary

---

Population changes in response to changes in births, deaths, and migration (movement from one location to another). This report focuses on migration to and from the Fairfax-Falls Church Area, Virginia, using the U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2006-2010 five-year American Community Survey (ACS), Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS). The report includes domestic migration to and from the Fairfax-Falls Church Area and international migration to the Fairfax-Falls Church Area.<sup>1</sup> The report covers various demographic and socio-economic information associated with migrants including age, sex, marital status, employment status, total personal income, class of work, educational attainment, military service, occupation, language spoken at home, and ability to speak English. Maps illustrating domestic net migration by age group, state, and Migration Public Use Microdata Area (MIGPUMA) are provided. Maps that show which PUMAs in-migrants moved to within the Fairfax-Falls

---

<sup>1</sup> The Fairfax-Falls Church Area includes Fairfax County and the Cities of Fairfax and Falls Church. Domestic migration refers to migration within the borders of the United States (50 states and Washington, D.C.), Puerto Rico, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and the United States Virgin Islands. International migration refers to migration across the borders of the United States (50 states and Washington, D.C.), Puerto Rico, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and the United States Virgin Islands. The U.S. Bureau of the Census does not provide information about migrants who move from the United States to another country.

Church Area along with their various demographic and socio-economic characteristics are also provided.<sup>2</sup> A map of international migration to the Fairfax-Falls Church Area by continent and global sub-region is also provided. Tables of migrant characteristics are provided in the appendix.

## *Key Findings*

- The average in-migrant was under 30 years of age and highly educated (61 percent of all in-migrants 25 years and older had a bachelor's degree or higher).
- Because the average migrant was younger than the average Fairfax-Falls Church Area resident, a net in-migration to the area made the area's population slightly younger (about 1 week).
- There were more domestic out-migrants than domestic in-migrants. The college-age (17 to 20 years) and retirement-age (55 to 69 years) cohorts had the largest number of net out-migrants.
- The average international non-U.S. citizen in-migrant was relatively older (mean = 35 years), female (54

---

<sup>2</sup> The Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) provides two geographical units for origins and destinations of migrants. "Public Use Microdata Areas" (PUMAs) indicate location of residence when the survey was taken, and are used as geographical units of destination. "Migration PUMAs" (MIGPUMAs) indicate location of residence one year prior to when the survey was taken, and are used as geographical units of origin. One MIGPUMA exists for the Fairfax-Falls Church Area; therefore, sub-county variation for persons who moved from the Fairfax-Falls Church Area cannot be determined.

percent of all international non-U.S. citizen in-migrants were female), not in the labor force (58 percent of international non-U.S. citizen in-migrants were not in the labor force), and earned less income than all other migrant types (\$40,305 was the median 2010 personal income of full-time working international non-U.S. citizen in-migrants ages 25 and older).

- Total in-migration was larger than total out-migration due to the influx of international non-U.S. citizen in-migrants.
  - Domestic in-migrants arrived primarily from the immediate north and east of Fairfax County (Arlington County, City of Alexandria, Montgomery County, and Washington, D.C.).
  - Domestic out-migrants moved primarily to the immediate south and west of Fairfax County (Prince William County, Loudoun County, and the Blacksburg Area).
  - International in-migrants arrived primarily from the continents of Asia (44.2 percent) and Europe (25.6 percent). The countries contributing the largest number of international non-U.S. citizen in-migrants were India, Korea, and China. International U.S. citizen in-migrants arrived primarily from Europe.
  - U.S. citizens comprised 42 percent of international in-migrants.
- Migration has not appeared to increase the poverty rate for the Fairfax-Falls Church Area.

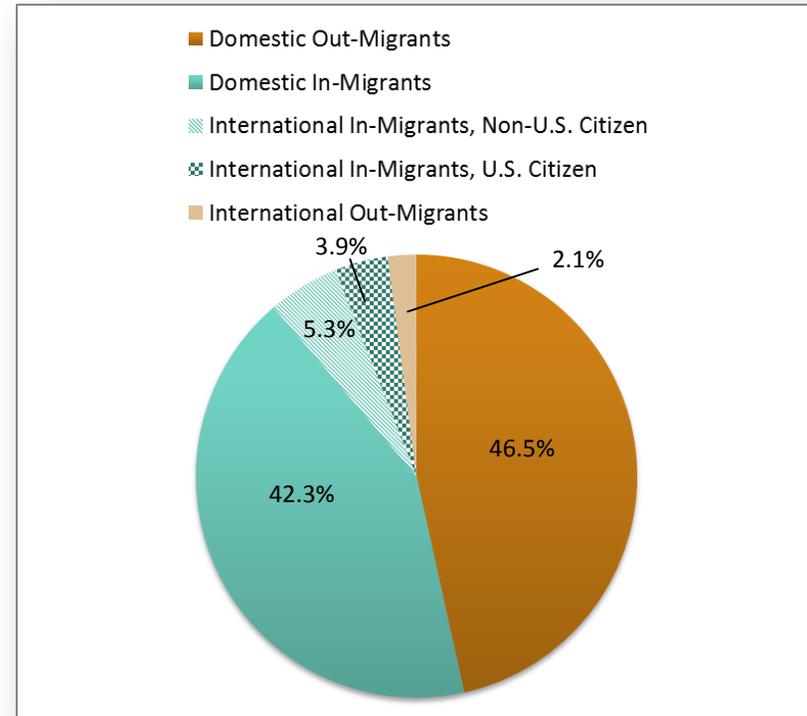
## 2. General Trends

According to the 2006-2010 American Community Survey’s Public Use Microdata Sample, the annual in-migration to the Fairfax-Falls Church Area was an estimated 85,581 persons and the annual out-migration was an estimated 81,004 persons, leaving a net in-migration of 4,577 persons, or 0.4 percent of the area’s total population.<sup>3</sup> Migration constituted nearly 30 percent of the population growth in the Fairfax-Falls Church Area during this time period. An estimated 7.9 percent of the Fairfax-Falls Church Area residents resided outside the area one year prior to moving to the Fairfax-Falls Church Area. An estimated 5.1 percent of Fairfax-Falls Church Area residents resided outside Virginia one year prior to moving to the Fairfax-Falls Church Area. The two age groups with the largest net out-migration were college-age years (ages 17 to 20) and retirement-age years (ages 55 to 69).<sup>4</sup> Excluding college-bound migrants, younger persons (ages 5 to 44) tended to have a larger net in-migration to the Fairfax-Falls

<sup>3</sup> International out-migration was derived by subtracting the Fairfax-Falls Church Area’s average yearly population change between 2006 and 2010 (obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census) from the area’s average yearly natural population change (births minus deaths obtained from the Virginia Department of Health) between 2006 and 2010 plus the area’s number of in-migrants minus the number of domestic out-migrants.

<sup>4</sup> Net in-migration means more people moved to, than moved from, a geographical location. Net out-migration means more people moved from, than moved to, a geographical location.

Fig. 1. Percentage of Migrants, by Type

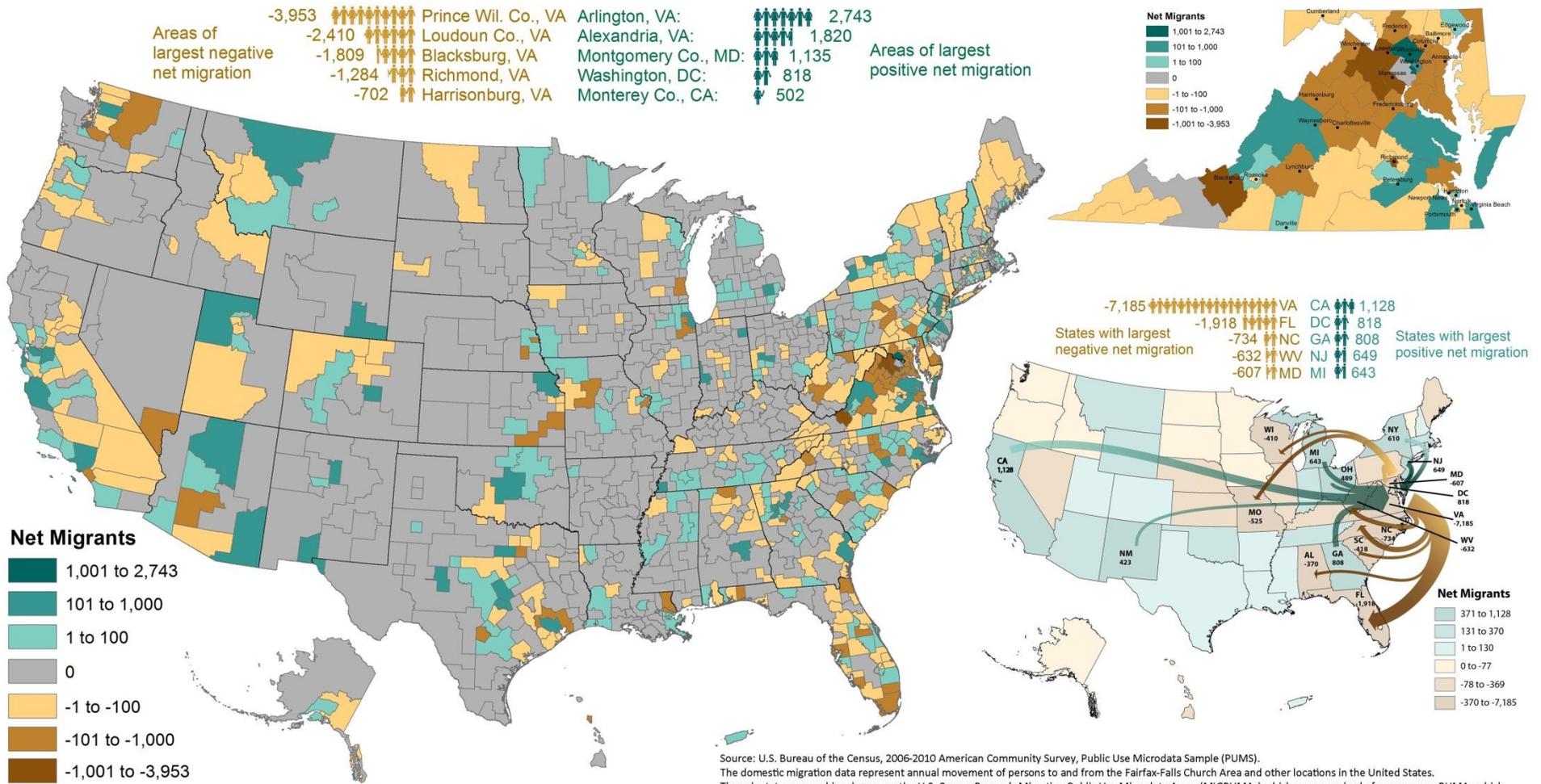


Church Area than older persons (ages 45 to 84) who tended to have a larger net out-migration.

Migration PUMAs with the largest net in-migration to the Fairfax-Falls Church Area were northeast of Fairfax County, including Arlington County, Virginia (2,743 net in-migrants); Alexandria, Virginia (1,820 net in-migrants); Montgomery County, Maryland (1,135 net in-migrants); and Washington,

## Fig. 2. Annual Domestic Net Migration to and from the Fairfax-Falls Church Area

(Net migration equals the number of persons entering the Fairfax-Falls Church Area minus the number of persons leaving the area)



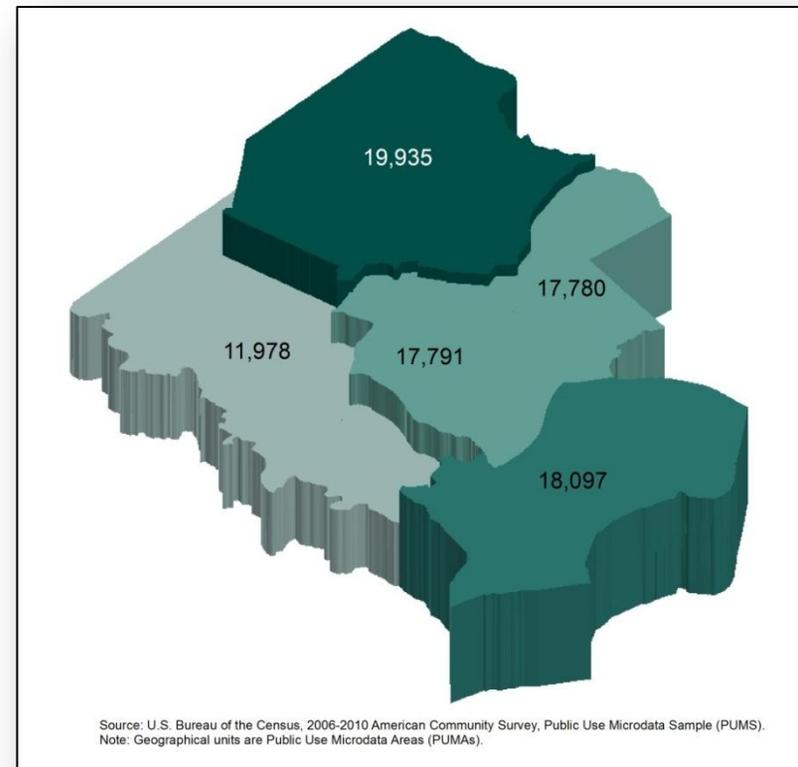
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS). The domestic migration data represent annual movement of persons to and from the Fairfax-Falls Church Area and other locations in the United States. The sub-state geographies shown are the U.S. Census Bureau's Migration Public Use Microdata Areas (MIGPUMAs) which are comprised of one or more PUMAs which contain a minimum population of 100,000 persons.

D.C. (818 net in-migrants). Migration PUMAs with the largest net out-migration from the Fairfax-Falls Church Area were southwest of Fairfax County including Prince William County, Virginia (3,953 net out-migrants); Loudoun County, Virginia (2,410 net out-migrants); Blacksburg Area, Virginia (1,809 net out-migrants); Richmond, Virginia (1,284 net out-migrants); and Harrisonburg Area, Virginia (702 net out-migrants). States with the largest net in-migration to the Fairfax-Falls Church Area included California (1,128 net in-migrants); District of Columbia (818 net in-migrants); Georgia (808 net in-migrants); New Jersey (649 net in-migrants); and Michigan (643 net in-migrants). States with the largest net out-migration from the Fairfax-Falls Church Area included Virginia (7,185 net out-migrants); Florida (1,918 net out-migrants); North Carolina (734 net out-migrants); West Virginia (632 net out-migrants); and Maryland (607 net out-migrants). Over 40 percent of all domestic migrants who moved to, or from, the Fairfax-Falls Church Area moved from, or to, an adjacent jurisdiction. Of all employed domestic migrants 16 years and older who moved from the Fairfax-Falls Church Area to an adjacent jurisdiction, 45 percent continued to work in the Fairfax-Falls Church Area. Of those who moved to Loudoun and Prince William Counties, 61 percent continued to work in the Fairfax-Falls Church Area.

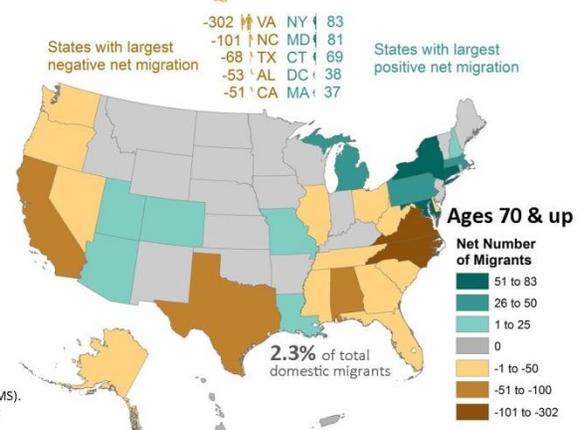
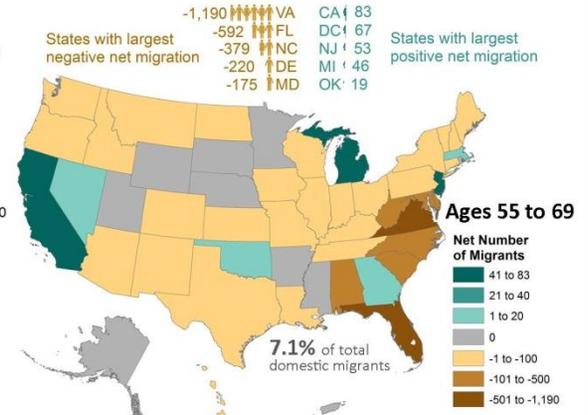
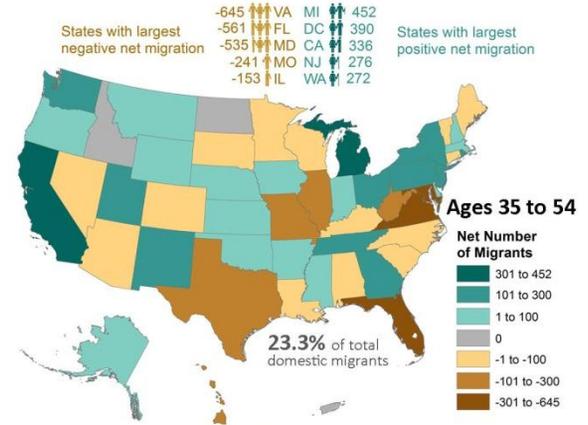
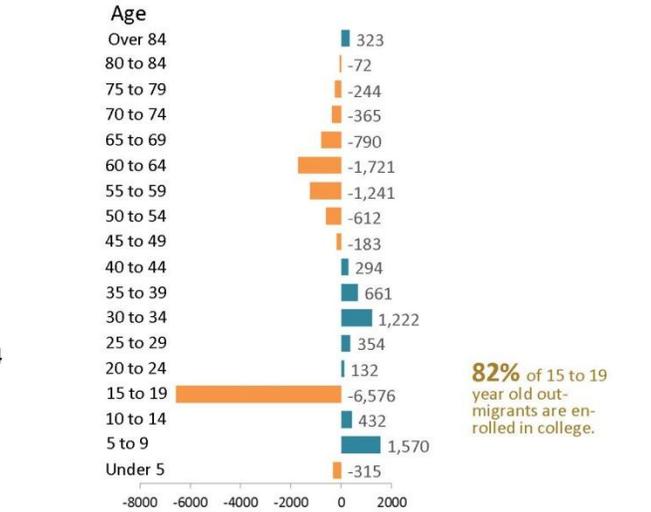
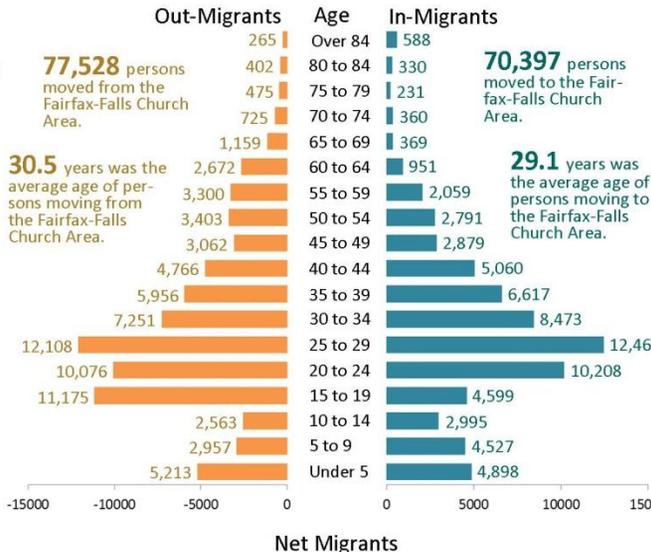
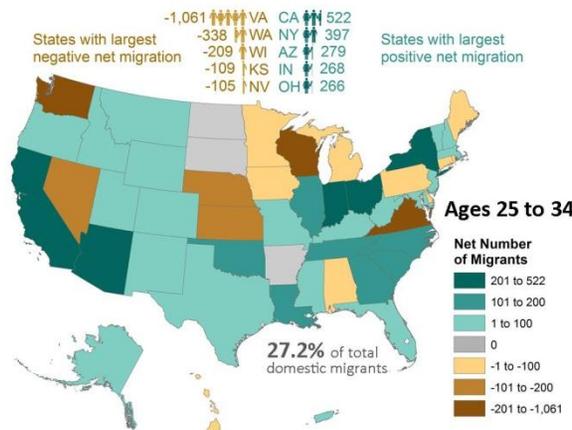
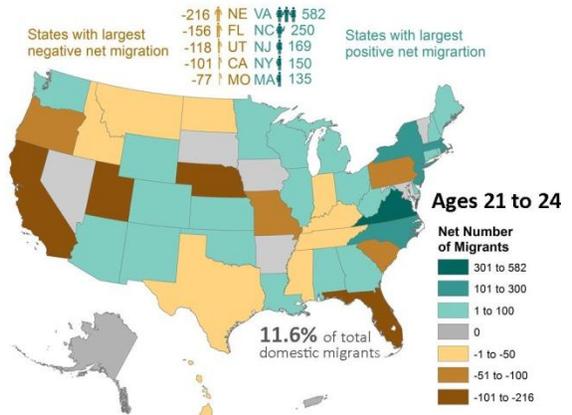
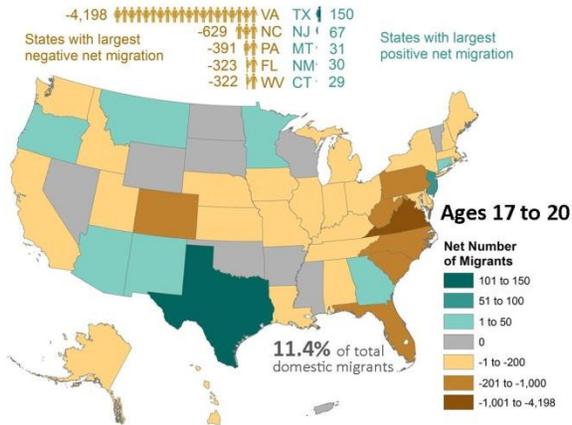
Figure 3 shows frequency of migrants by PUMA within the Fairfax-Falls Church Area. The largest number of in-migrants moved to the northern Fairfax-Falls Church Area (19,935 in-migrants), which includes Reston, Herndon, Vienna, Oakton,

Tysons Corner, and Merrifield. This was followed by the southern Fairfax-Falls Church Area (18,097 in-migrants), which includes Lorton, Franconia, and Mount Vernon. The western Fairfax-Falls Church Area, which includes Centreville and Chantilly, received the least number of migrants (11,978 in-migrants). The central Fairfax-Falls Church Area and the area inside the beltway were virtually even in terms of number of migrants (17,791 and 17,780 in-migrants, respectively).

**Fig. 3. In-Migrant Frequency: Fairfax-Falls Church Area**



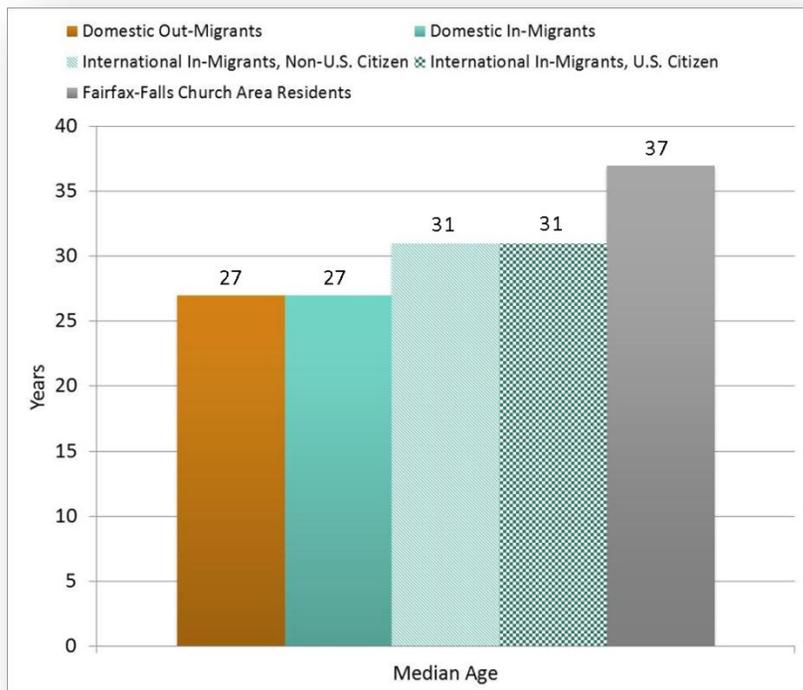
# Fig. 4. Annual Domestic Migration by Age, Fairfax-Falls Church Area



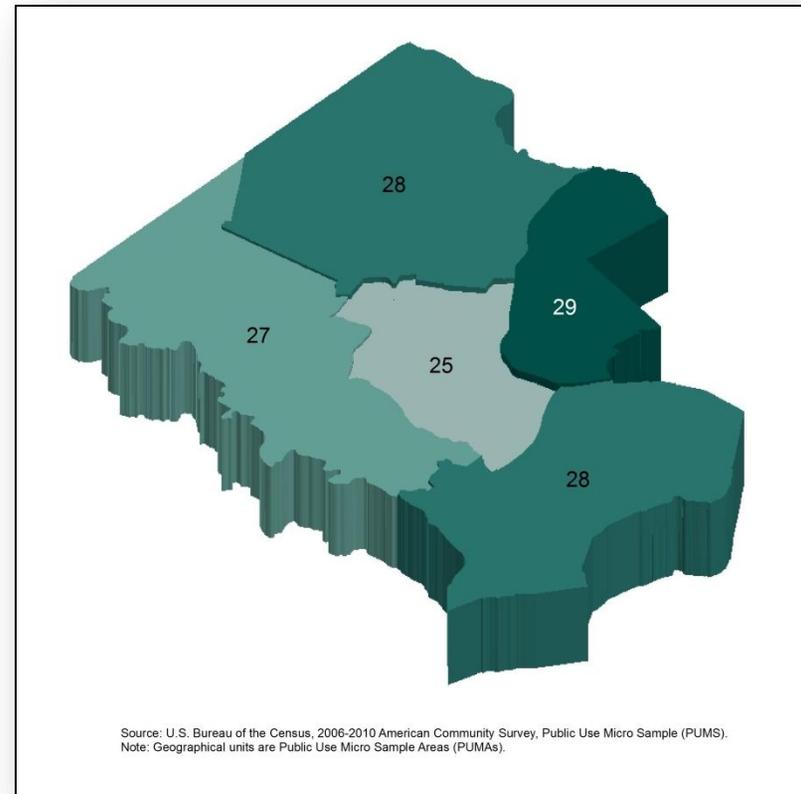
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS). The domestic migration data represent annual movement of persons to and from the Fairfax-Falls Church Area and other locations in the United States.

Domestic in- and out-migrants tended to be younger than both the population as a whole and international in-migrants. However, the domestic in-migrants had fewer persons 45 years and older represented among their numbers than the domestic out-migrants. The median age for all Fairfax-Falls Church Area residents was older than those for all migrant groups. Given that the Fairfax-Falls Church Area experienced a net in-migration, migrants have made the area's population slightly younger. The portion of the Fairfax-Falls Church Area inside the Beltway (including Annandale, McLean, and West

**Fig. 5. Age of Migrants**



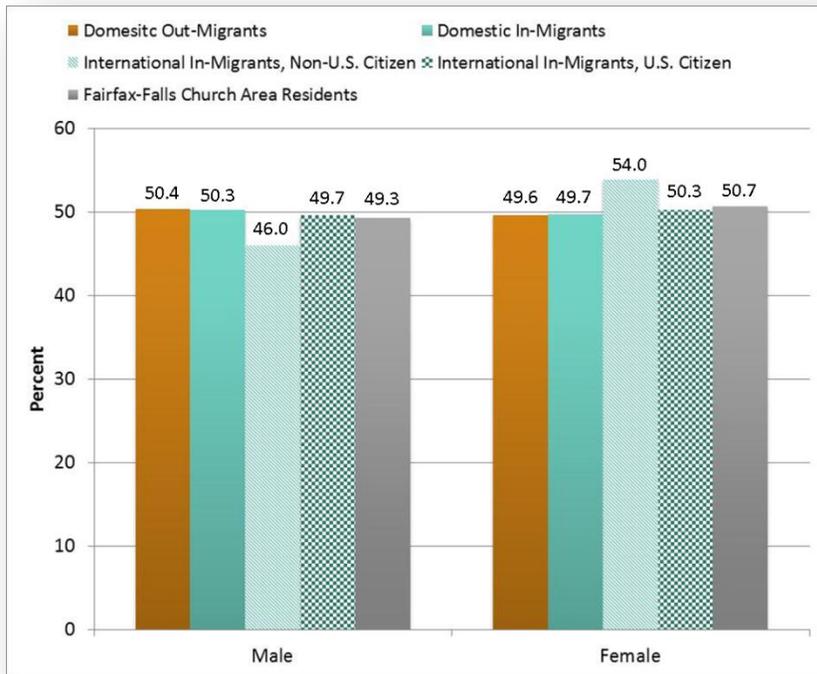
**Fig. 6. Median Age of In-Migrants: Fairfax-Falls Church Area**



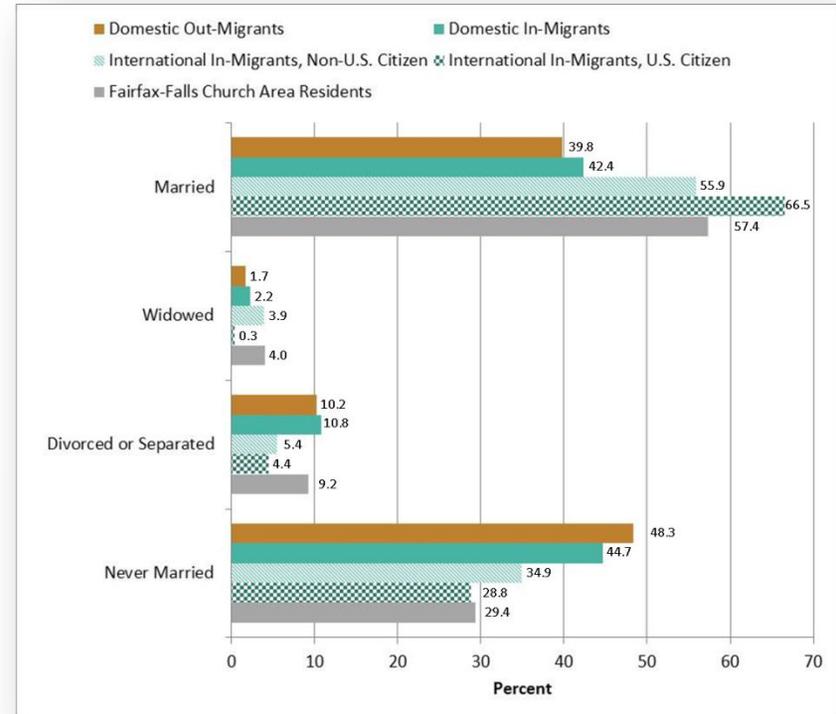
Falls Church) had the highest median age of all in-migrants (29 years). The area with the lowest median age (25 years) was in central Fairfax-Falls Church (including Burke, Springfield, and the City of Fairfax). This was largely due to the influx of migrants who enrolled at George Mason University.

As shown in Figure 7, the largest disparity in sex among migrant types was among international non-U.S. citizen in-migrants. An estimated 54 percent of international non-U.S. citizen in-migrants were female, while 46 percent were male. This occurrence seems to be explained by the age of the migrants who moved to the Fairfax-Falls Church Area from another country. An estimated 64.3 percent of international non-U.S. citizen in-migrants ages 55 and older were female. Female international non-U.S. citizen in-migrants were also more likely to be widowed, divorced, or separated than male

**Fig. 7. Sex of Migrants**



**Fig. 8. Marital Status of Migrants Ages 15 and Older**



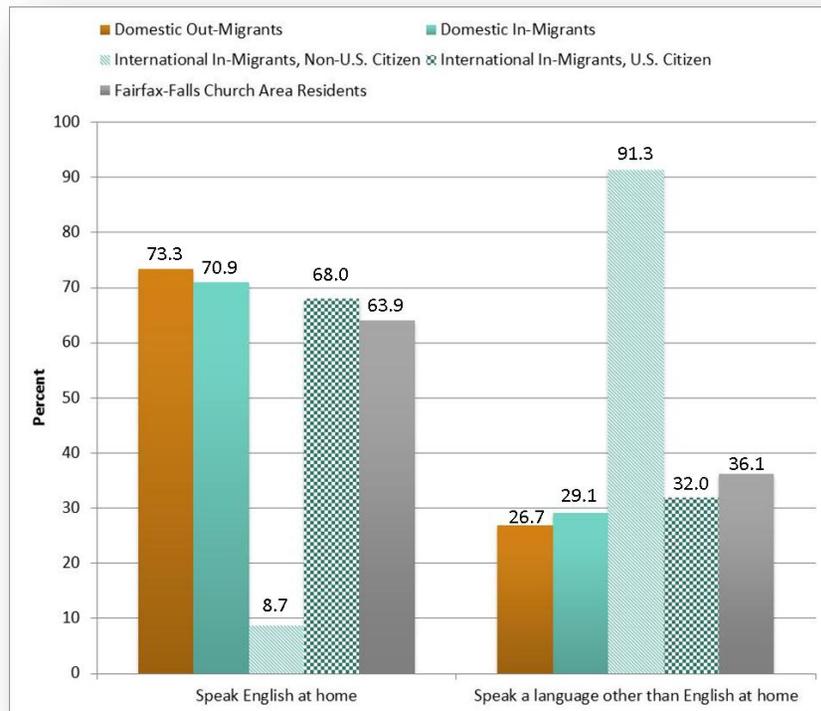
international non-U.S. citizen in-migrants.

Domestic migrants had the highest proportion of those who had never married and the lowest proportion of those who were married. Of those who had never married, domestic out-migrants had the highest percentage. International U.S. citizen in-migrants had the highest

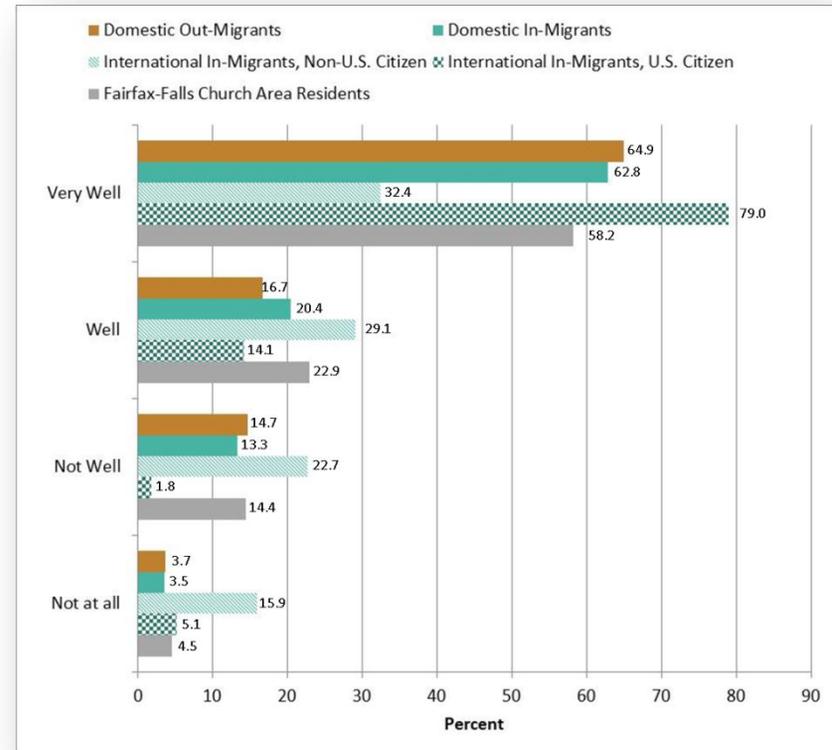
proportion of those who were married and also the lowest proportion of those who had never married.

Overall, persons who moved to the Fairfax-Falls Church Area were more likely to speak a language other than English at home than persons who moved from the area. Figure 9 shows percentages of migrants to and from the Fairfax-Falls Church Area who spoke a language other than English at home. A greater proportion of international non-U.S. citizen in-migrants spoke a language other than English at home

**Fig. 9. English Versus Non-English Languages Spoken at Home by Migrants**



**Fig. 10. Ability to Speak English among Migrants Who Speak a Language other than English at Home**



compared with other migrant groups and all residents of the area. A slightly higher percentage of domestic in-migrants spoke a language other than English at home than domestic out-migrants.<sup>5</sup>

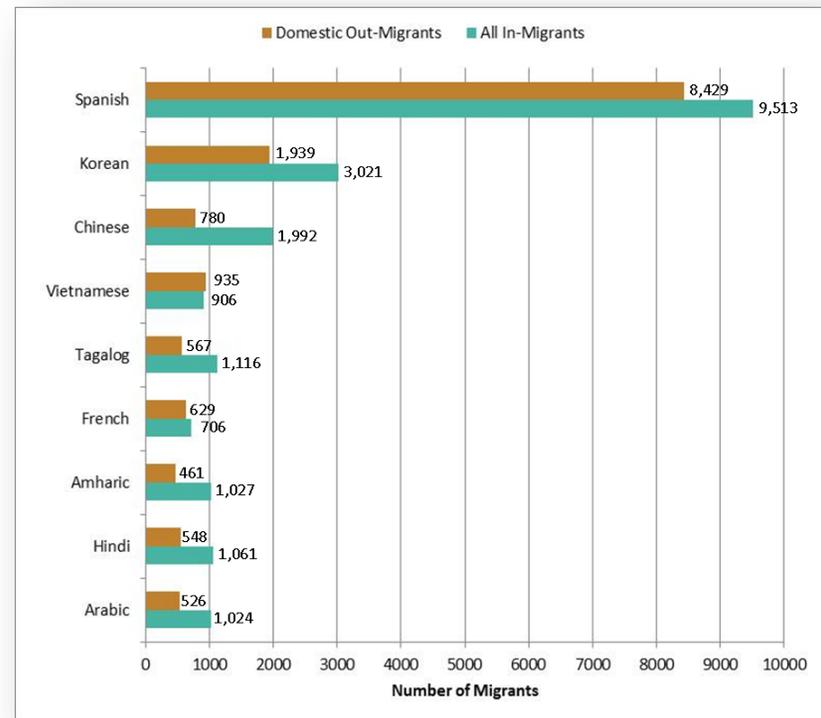
<sup>5</sup> Persons under age 5 were not included for figures 9, 10, and 11.

Figure 10 shows ability to speak English among migrants who speak a language other than English at home. Overall, international non-U.S. citizen in-migrants were not able to speak English as well as domestic in- and out-migrants and international U.S. citizen in-migrants. International U.S. citizen in-migrants had the highest proportion of migrants who could speak English “very well.” Of all in-migrants who spoke a language other than English at home, 44.3 percent spoke English less than “very well” while 35.1 percent of all domestic out-migrants who spoke a language other than English at home spoke English less than “very well.” However, based on historical ACS data, the percentage of the area’s total population (ages 5 and older) that speaks a language other than English at home that speaks English less than “very well” does not appear to be increasing.

Figure 11 shows non-English language frequency of migrants who speak a language other than English at home. In this graph, in-migrants are grouped to include domestic, international U.S. citizen, and international non-U.S. citizen in-migrants because sample sizes were small for international migrants. This also allows us to compare net-migration of persons who speak a language other than English at home. The data indicate that there were more in-migrants than out-migrants for all languages shown except for Vietnamese. Excluding international out-migrants, this pattern suggests that because of migration to and from the Fairfax-Falls Church Area, persons speaking languages other than English at home

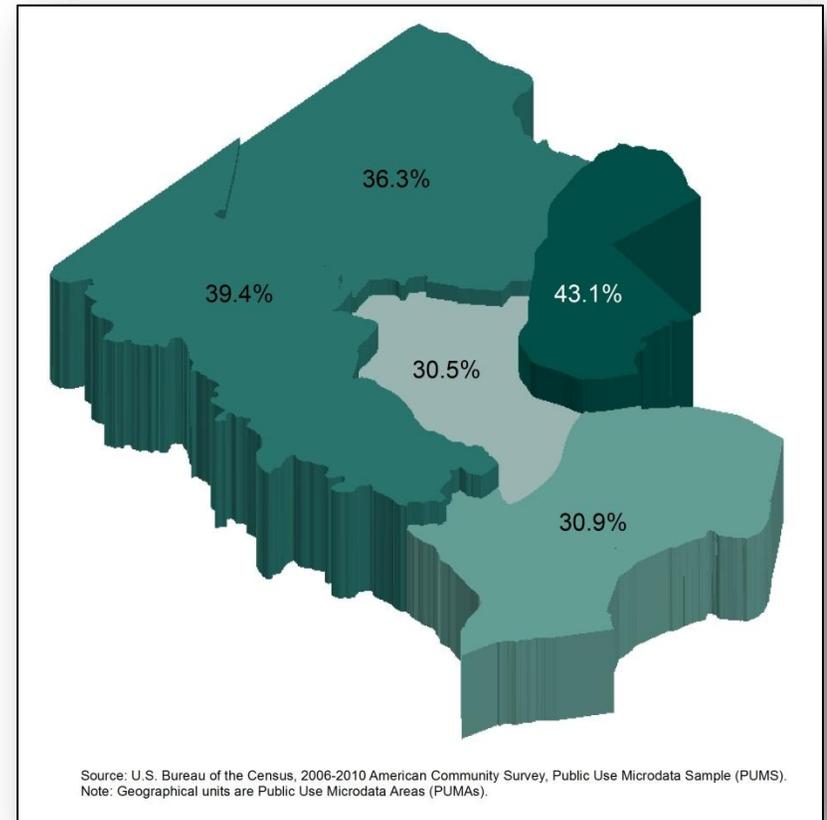
are growing in this area. There was an estimated 28,570 in-migrants who spoke a language other than English at home. In contrast, 19,327 domestic out-migrants spoke a language other than English at home.

**Fig. 11. Non-English Languages Spoken at Home by Migrants**



At 43.1 percent, the area inside the Beltway had the highest rate of in-migrants who spoke a language other than English at home. The area inside the Beltway also had the highest rate of foreign-born in-migrants (38.5 percent) and the highest rate of in-migrants who spoke English “not well” or “not at all” (23.9 percent). The Central Fairfax-Falls Church Area had the lowest rate of in-migrants who spoke a language other than English at home (30.5 percent).

**Fig. 12. Percentage of In-Migrants Who Speak a Language other than English at Home: Fairfax-Falls Church Area**





### 3. College-Age Migrants

This section takes a closer look at the migration patterns of persons age 17 to 20 years and those who are college-enrolled (includes only those who are enrolled in an undergraduate degree program). In this age group, a high proportion of the migrants are enrolled in a college or university. Thus, much of the movement that occurs for this age group is because they are relocating for higher education. Migrants between the ages of 17 and 20 constituted 11.4 percent of all domestic (non-international) migration to and from the Fairfax-Falls Church Area but only comprise 4.6 percent of the area’s total population.<sup>6</sup> Migrants between the ages of 17 and 20 represented 15.8 percent of all domestic migrants who moved from the Fairfax-Falls Church Area and 6.6 percent of all domestic migrants who moved to the Fairfax-Falls Church Area. Of the domestic migrants between the ages of 17 and 20, 12,231 moved from the Fairfax-Falls Church Area while 4,625 moved to the Fairfax-Falls Church Area. Of all 77,528 domestic migrants who moved from the Fairfax-Falls Church Area, 18.6 percent were enrolled in an undergraduate degree program. Of all domestic migrants who moved from the Fairfax-Falls Church Area between the ages of 17 to 20, 85.2 percent were enrolled in college. Of all domestic migrants who

<sup>6</sup> College-age international in-migrants (non-U.S. and U.S. citizen) were excluded from this section due to having a small sample size.

**Table 1. College-Age Migrant Frequency**

	Ages 17 to 20	All Ages
Domestic in-migrants	4,625	70,397
College-enrolled	2,958	7,355
Percent college-enrolled	64.0%	10.4%
Domestic out-migrants	12,231	77,528
College-enrolled	10,425	14,410
Percent college-enrolled	85.2%	18.6%

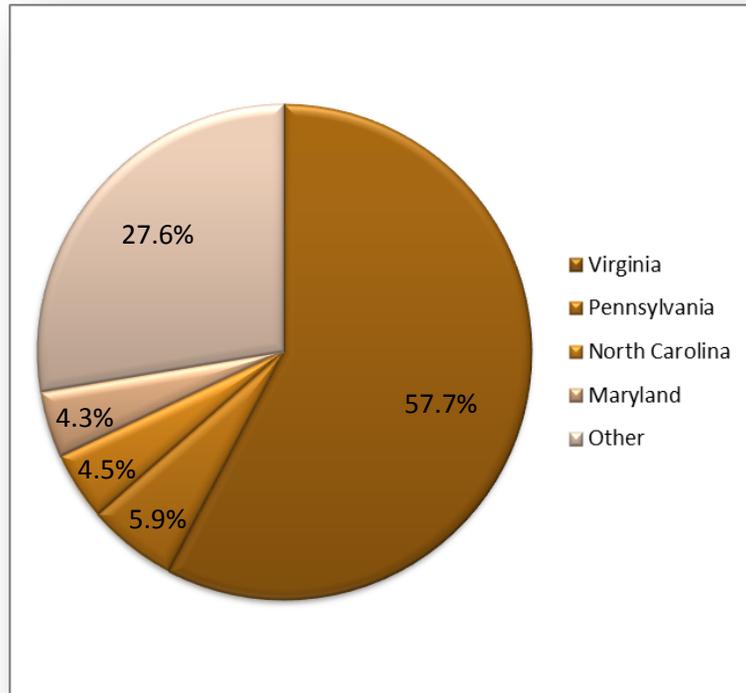
moved to the Fairfax-Falls Church Area between the ages of 17 to 20, 64 percent were enrolled in college. An estimated 14,410 domestic migrants who moved from the Fairfax-Falls Church Area were enrolled in college while 7,355 domestic migrants who moved to the area were enrolled in college.

The most popular state destinations for college-enrolled out-migrants were Virginia (8,314 college-enrolled out-migrants), Pennsylvania (847 college-enrolled out-migrants), North Carolina (643 college-enrolled out-migrants), Maryland (626 college-enrolled out-migrants, and Florida (369 college-enrolled out-migrants). The most popular state origins for college-enrolled in-migrants were Virginia (3,958 college-enrolled in-migrants), Maryland (566 college-enrolled in-migrants), Pennsylvania (290 college-enrolled in-migrants),

Massachusetts (226 college-enrolled in-migrants), and Texas (222 college-enrolled in-migrants).

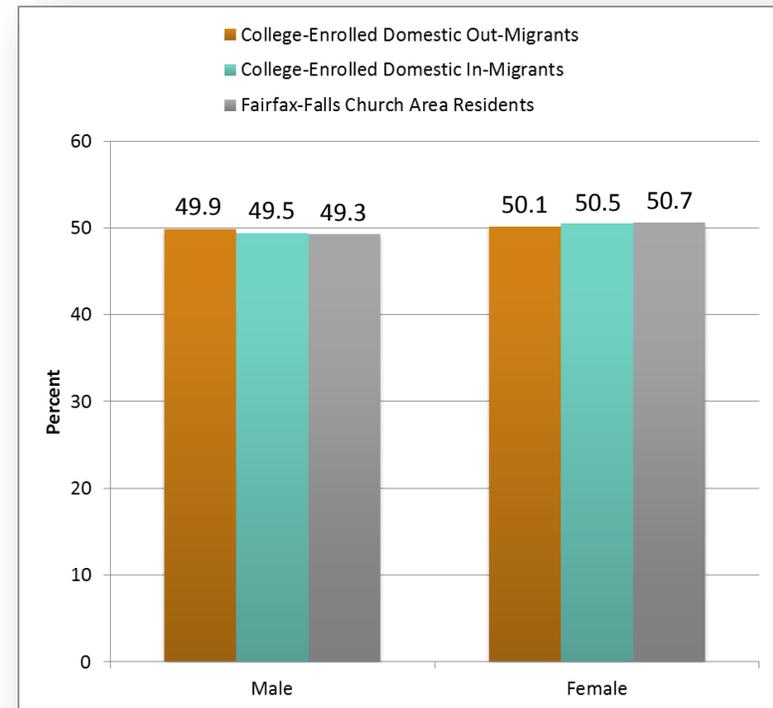
Nationwide female enrollment in degree-granting institutions exceeds that of males. In 2010, females comprised 55.5 percent of college enrollment in the United States.<sup>7</sup> Among the college-age migrants (age 17 to 20) leaving and entering the Fairfax-Falls Church Area, the male-female ratio was more balanced. Of the 10,425 domestic migrants

**Fig. 13. Percentage of College-Enrolled Out-Migrants, by State**



<sup>7</sup> [http://nces.edu.gov/programs/digest/d11/tables/d11\\_200.asp](http://nces.edu.gov/programs/digest/d11/tables/d11_200.asp)

**Fig. 14. Sex of College-Enrolled Migrants, Ages 17 to 20**



between the ages of 17 and 20 who were enrolled in college who moved from the Fairfax-Falls Church Area to another area, 50.1 percent were female and 49.9 percent were male. Of the 2,958 domestic migrants between the ages of 17 and 20 who were enrolled in college who moved to the Fairfax-Falls Church Area from another area, 50.5 percent were female and 49.5 percent were male.

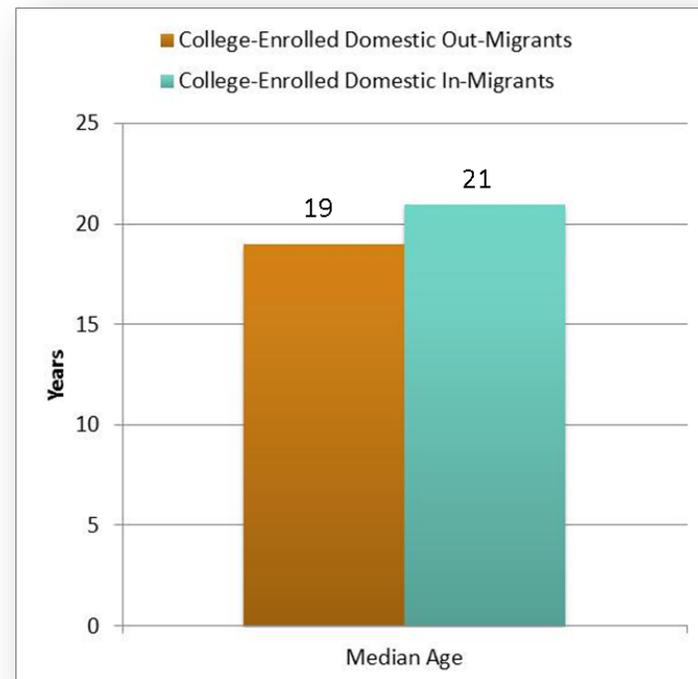
Since many college-age migrants moved from the Fairfax-Falls Church Area, it was expected to see some of those college-age migrants return to the Fairfax-Falls Church Area. Migrant counts to and from Virginia PUMAs that are dominated by university populations in Blacksburg, Charlottesville, and Harrisonburg, Virginia, were explored to examine migrant flows among domestic migrants 17 to 20 years of age and 21 to 35 years of age. An estimated 3,084 domestic migrants between the ages of 17 and 20 moved to these areas from the Fairfax-Falls Church Area, while an estimated 1,258 domestic migrants between the ages of 21 and 35 moved to the Fairfax-Falls Church Area from these areas. This suggests that some of the migrants who left the Fairfax-Falls Church Area to go to college do come back, but at a lower level than they leave.

As shown in Figure 15, the median age of college-enrolled domestic migrants who moved to the Fairfax-Falls Church Area was higher than the age of college-enrolled migrants who moved from the Fairfax-Falls Church Area. The median age of college-enrolled migrants who moved from the Fairfax-Falls Church Area was 19 years. The median age of college-enrolled migrants who moved to the Fairfax-Falls Church Area was 21 years.

There are notable differences in language ability among college-enrolled out-migrants, college-enrolled in-migrants, and all Fairfax-Falls Church Area residents. College-enrolled

domestic migrants who moved from the Fairfax-Falls Church Area to another area spoke a language other than English at home at a lower rate than college-enrolled migrants who moved to the Fairfax-Falls Church Area from another area. An estimated 24.5 percent of domestic migrants who moved to the Fairfax-Falls Church Area who were enrolled in college spoke a language other than English at home, while only 20.4 percent of domestic migrants who moved from the Fairfax-Falls Church Area to another area who were enrolled in college spoke a language other than English at home. In

**Fig. 15. Age of College-Enrolled Migrants**



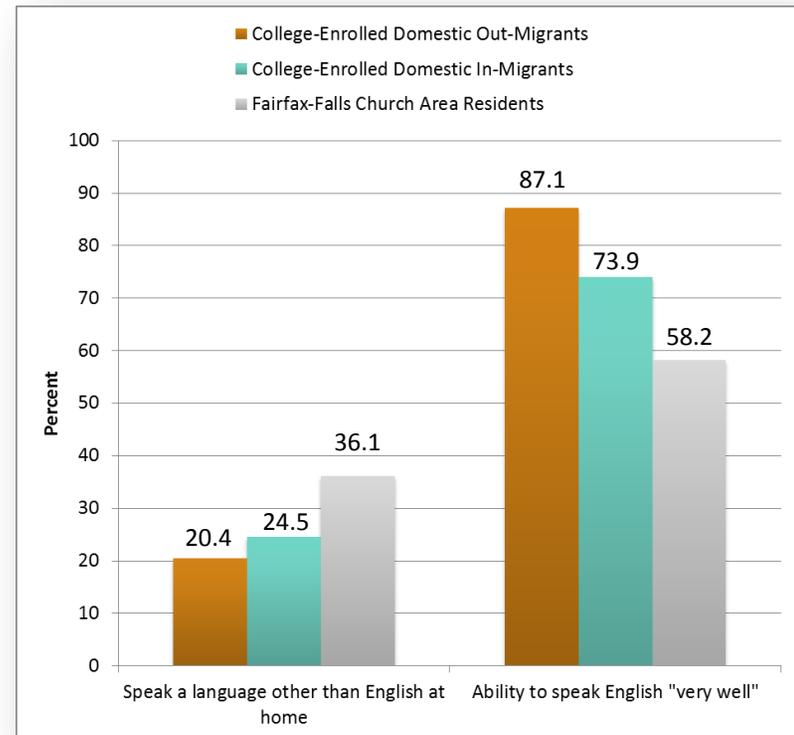
contrast, 36.1 percent of Fairfax-Falls Church Area residents spoke a language other than English at home (Figure 16).

College-enrolled migrants who moved from the Fairfax-Falls Church Area who spoke a language other than English at home also spoke English “very well” at a greater rate than college-enrolled migrants who moved to the Fairfax-Falls Church Area who spoke a language other than English at home. The ability of college-enrolled domestic migrants who moved from the Fairfax-Falls Church Area to another area who spoke a language other than English at home to speak English “very well” was 87.1 percent, while 12.5 percent of these migrants spoke English “well.” The ability of college-enrolled domestic migrants who moved to the Fairfax-Falls Church Area who spoke a language other than English at home to speak English “very well” was 73.9 percent, while 18.8 percent spoke English “well” and 7.3 percent spoke English “not well.” The ability of all Fairfax-Falls Church Area residents who spoke a language other than English at home to speak English “very well” was 58.2 percent while 19 percent of all Fairfax-Falls Church Area residents spoke English “not well” or “not at all.”

Overall, college-enrolled migrants were more likely to speak English at home than Fairfax-Falls Church Area residents and if they did not speak English at home, they were more likely to speak English “very well” than Fairfax-Falls Church residents who did not speak English at home.

Of the in-migrants age 17 to 20 that moved to the Fairfax-Falls Church Area, 2,773 (or 60 percent) moved to the central Fairfax-Falls Church Area where George Mason University is located.

**Fig. 16. English Language Ability of College-Enrolled Migrants Who Speak a Language other than English at**



## 4. Working-Age Migrants

---

Working-age migrants made up the largest share of people who moved to and from the Fairfax-Falls Church Area. Migrants age 21 through 54 represented about 62 percent of all migrants who moved to and from the area. There was a net in-migration to the Fairfax-Falls Church Area starting from around age 21, which became more pronounced as age increased to the 30 to 34 year-age cohort. Starting with the 45 to 49 year-age cohort, there was greater net out-migration from the Fairfax-Falls Church Area to other areas.

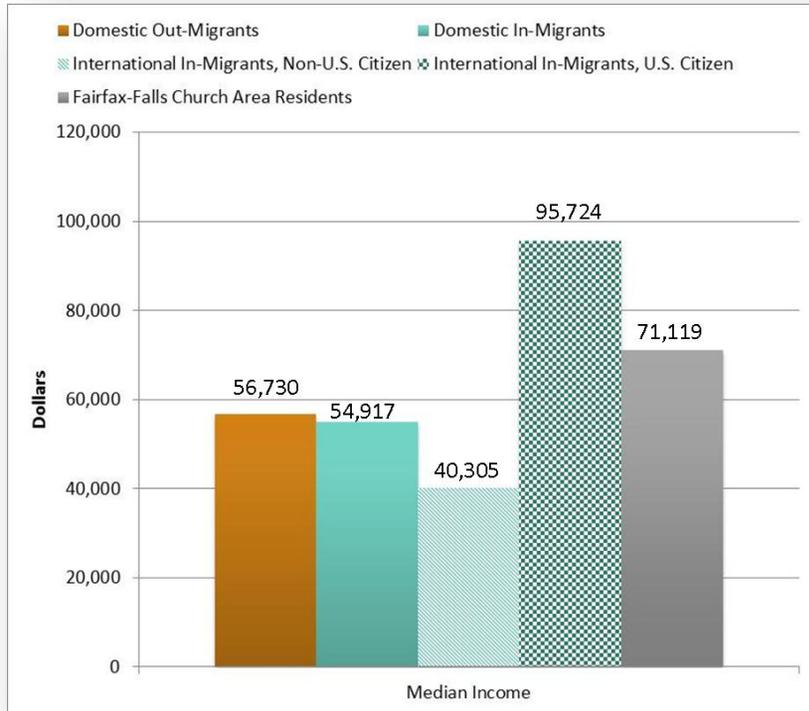
Among domestic migrants ages 25 to 54, there was a net in-migration of 1,736 persons. In-migrants in this age cohort were slightly younger than out-migrants. There were more full-time working in-migrants ages 25 and older than full-time working out-migrants ages 25 and older. These in-migrants were, on average, also younger by over one year. Overall, migrants between the ages of 25 and 54 made the working-age population in the Fairfax-Falls Church Area younger.

To explore working-age migration patterns, the working-ages were divided into 21 to 44 years of age and 45 to 54 years of age. This was done because there was a net in-migration for the 21 to 44 years of age group and a net out-

migration for the 45 to 54 years of age group. The states with the largest counts of migrants who moved to the Fairfax-Falls Church Area for the 21 to 44 years of age group included Virginia (18,239 in-migrants), Maryland (3,418 in-migrants), California (2,007 in-migrants), District of Columbia (1,751 in-migrants), Texas (1,304 in-migrants), New York (1,253 in-migrants), North Carolina (1,180 in-migrants), and Georgia (1,024 in-migrants). The states with the largest counts of migrants who moved from the Fairfax-Falls Church Area for the 45 to 54 years of age group included Virginia (2,728 out-migrants), Maryland (581 out-migrants), Florida (481 out-migrants), Texas (440 out-migrants), California (376 out-migrants), North Carolina (232 out-migrants), South Carolina (147 out-migrants), and Pennsylvania (116 out-migrants).

The median 2010 total personal income was slightly higher for domestic full-time working migrants ages 25 and older who moved from the Fairfax-Falls Church Area (\$56,730) than for domestic full-time working migrants ages 25 and older who moved to the area (\$54,917). Fairfax-Falls Church Area residents had a higher median 2010 personal income than domestic out-migrants, domestic in-migrants, and international non-U.S. citizen in-migrants. International U.S. citizen in-migrants had the highest median 2010 personal income compared with the other migrant groups. International non-U.S. citizen in-migrants had the lowest median 2010 personal income (Figure 17).

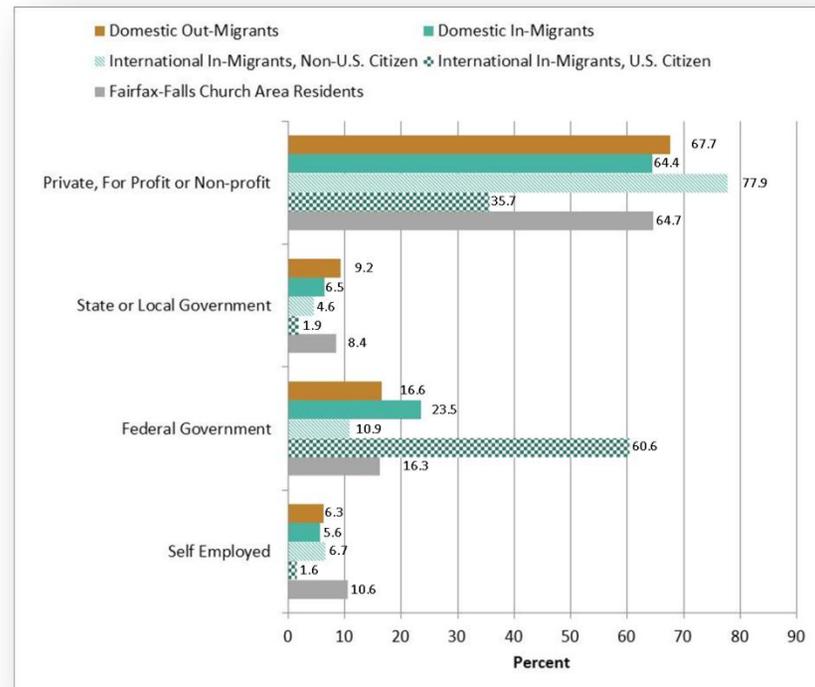
**Fig. 17. Median Total 2010 Personal Income of Full-Time Working Migrants Ages 25 and Older**



An estimated 67.7 percent of employed domestic migrants ages 25 and older who moved from the Fairfax-Falls Church Area to another area were employed by a private or non-profit company. In contrast, 64.4 percent of employed domestic migrants ages 25 and older who moved to the Fairfax-Falls Church Area were employed by a private or non-profit company. Employed domestic migrants ages 25 and older who moved to the Fairfax-Falls Church Area from

another area were more likely to work for the federal government (23.5 percent) than employed domestic migrants who moved from the Fairfax-Falls Church Area (16.6 percent). A greater proportion of international non-U.S. citizen in-migrants were employed by private companies or non-profits compared to domestic migrants. In contrast to other migrant groups, international U.S. citizen in-migrants were primarily employed by the federal government, which includes the armed forces. For this time period, the largest class of working net in-migrants was those working for the federal

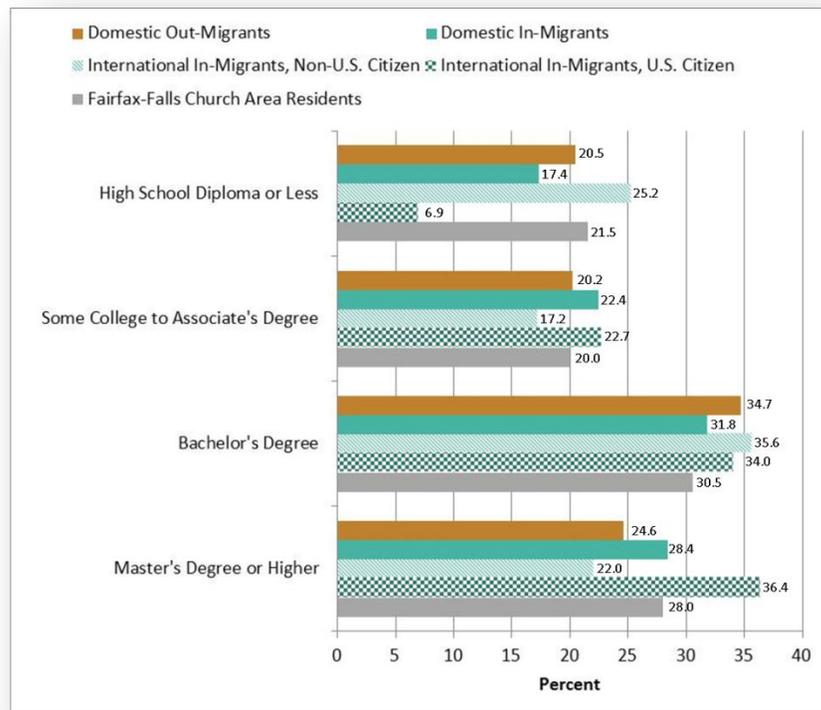
**Fig. 18. Class of Working Migrants Ages 25 and Older**



government. Employment with the federal government appears to be a large draw for people who moved to the Fairfax-Falls Church Area. Migrants employed in state and local government experienced the largest net-out migration, suggesting other governments or locations outside the Fairfax-Falls Church Area were a draw for many people. Employed migrants that were “working in a family business without pay” were not included in Figure 18 due to small sample sizes.

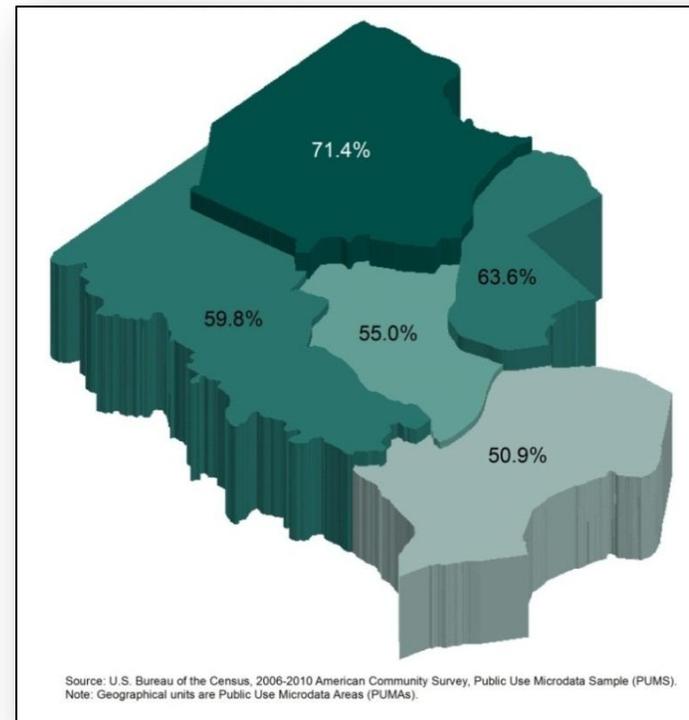
Domestic migrants ages 25 and older who moved to the

**Fig. 19. Educational Attainment of Migrants Ages 25 and Older**



Fairfax-Falls Church Area were more likely to hold a postgraduate degree than international non-U.S. citizen in-migrants and domestic migrants who moved from the area. The percentage of domestic migrants 25 years and older with a postgraduate degree (28.4 percent) was similar to the overall population in the Fairfax-Falls Church Area (28.0 percent). International U.S. citizen in-migrants had the highest rate of postgraduate degree attainment and the lowest rate of having only a high school diploma or less.

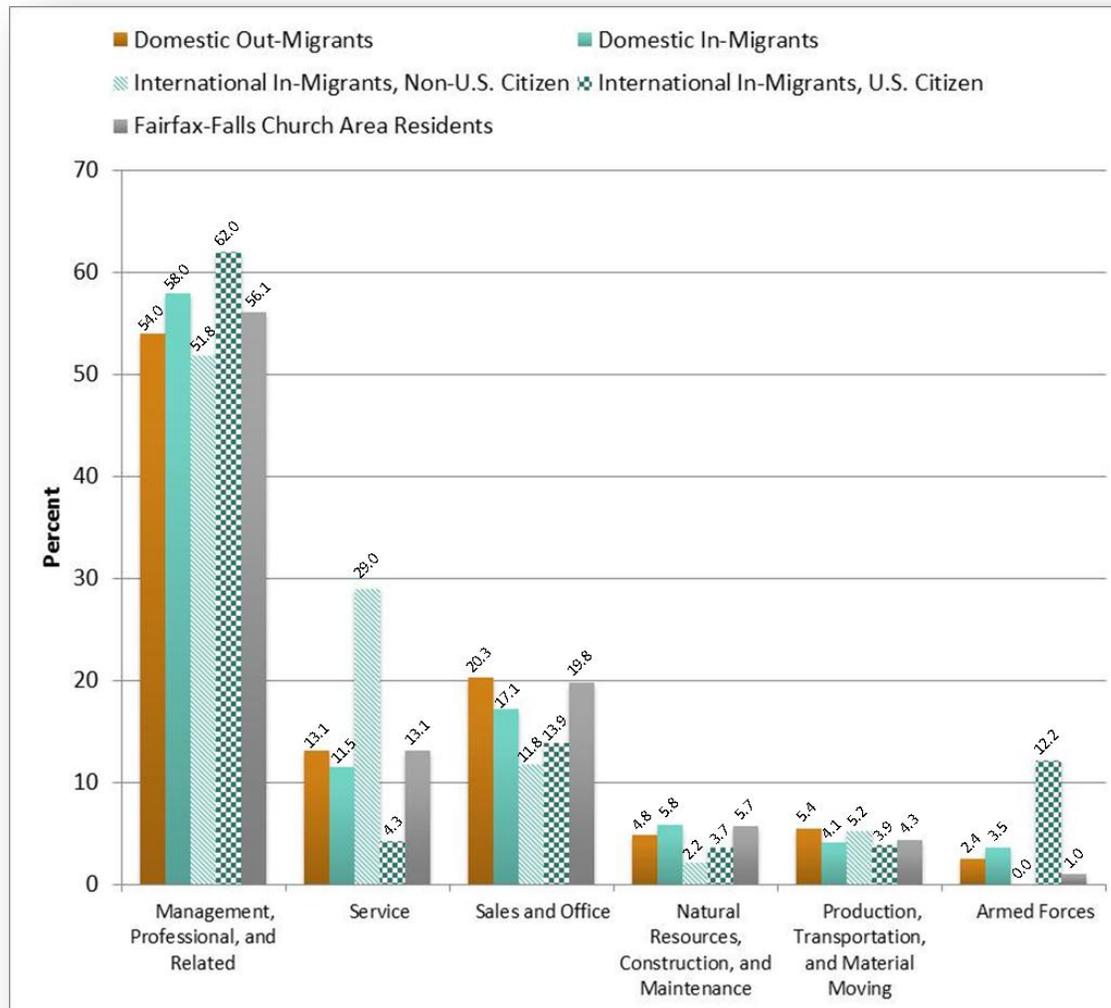
**Fig. 20. Percentage of In-Migrants Ages 25 and Older with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher: Fairfax-Falls Church Area**



The northern Fairfax-Falls Church Area had the highest rate of in-migrants 25 years and older with a bachelor’s degree or higher (71.4 percent). The southern Fairfax-Falls

Church Area had the lowest rate of in-migrants 25 years and older with a bachelor’s degree or higher (50.9 percent).

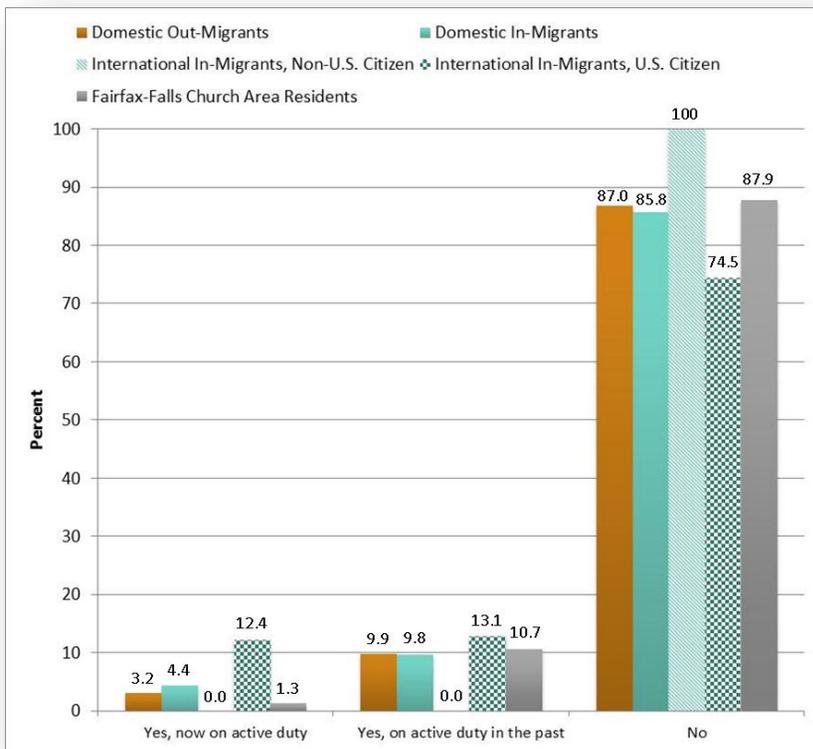
**Fig. 21. Occupation Group of Employed Migrants Ages 25 and Older**



A greater proportion of domestic migrants who moved to the Fairfax-Falls Church Area was found in “Management, Professional, and Related” occupations than domestic out-migrants. A greater proportion of domestic migrants who moved from the Fairfax-Falls Church Area was found in “Sales and Office” occupations than domestic in-migrants. International non-U.S. citizen in-migrants had the highest proportion of migrants found in “Service” occupations. Service occupations include healthcare support, protective services, food preparation and serving, building and grounds cleaning and maintenance, and personal care. International U.S. citizen in-migrants had the highest proportion of people employed in “Management, Professional, and Related” and “Armed Forces” occupations.

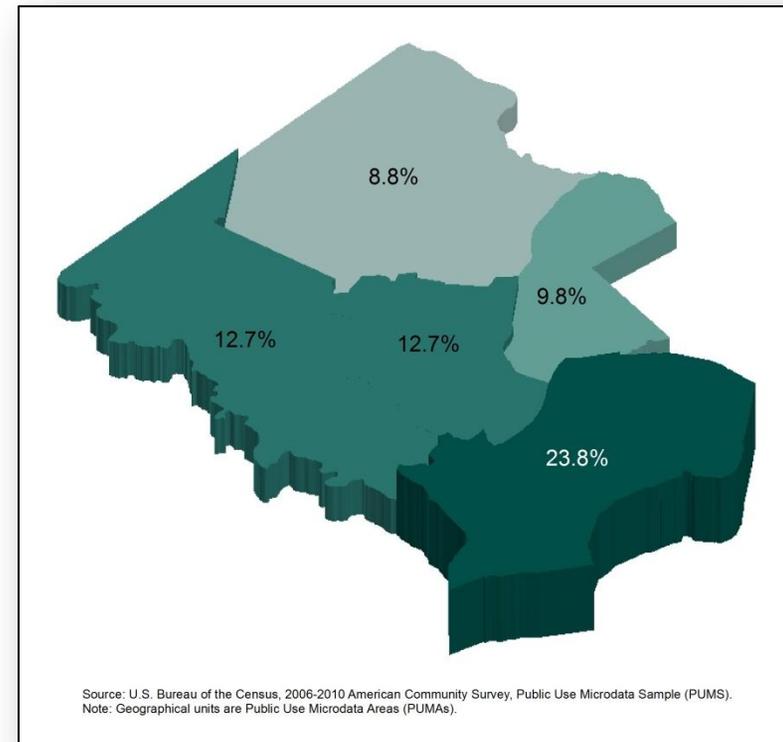
No international non-U.S. citizen in-migrants have served in the U.S. military. A slightly higher proportion of domestic in-migrants were on active duty compared with domestic out-migrants. International U.S. citizen in-migrants had the highest proportion of people who were currently serving, or have served, in the U.S. military.

**Fig. 22. Military Service of Migrants Ages 18 and Older**



The southern Fairfax-Falls Church Area had the highest rate of in-migrants 18 years and older who were currently serving or have served in the U.S. military. This is because Fort Belvoir, a U.S. Army installation, is located in this area.

**Fig. 23. Percentage of In-Migrants Ages 18 and Older Who Are Serving or Have Served in the U.S. Military: Fairfax-Falls Church Area**





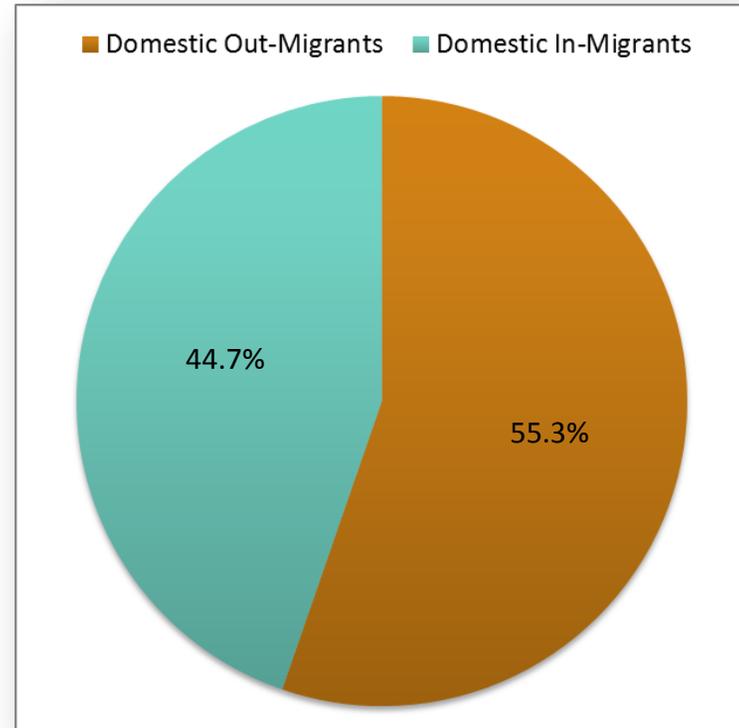
## 5. Older Migrants

Migrants who were 70 years and older constituted 2.3 percent of all domestic migration to and from the Fairfax-Falls Church Area.<sup>8</sup> Of those older migrants, 55 percent (1,867 out-migrants) moved from the Fairfax-Falls Church Area while 45 percent (1,509 in-migrants) moved to the Fairfax-Falls Church Area. The states with the largest domestic net in-migration of this age group to the Fairfax-Falls Church Area were all located north of the area including New York (83 net in-migrants), Maryland (81 net in-migrants), Connecticut (69 net in-migrants), District of Columbia (38 net in-migrants), and Massachusetts (37 net in-migrants). The states with the largest domestic net out-migration from the Fairfax-Falls Church Area were located south or west of the area, including Virginia (302 net out-migrants), North Carolina (101 net out-migrants), Texas (68 net out-migrants), Alabama (53 net out-migrants), and California (51 net out-migrants). Although Florida draws retirees all across the United States, Florida drew more younger retirees (592 net out-migrants, ages 55 to 69) from the Fairfax-Falls Church Area than older retirees (42 net out-migrants, ages 70 and up).

An analysis of migration patterns of older migrants shows that there was a larger net out-migration from the Fairfax-

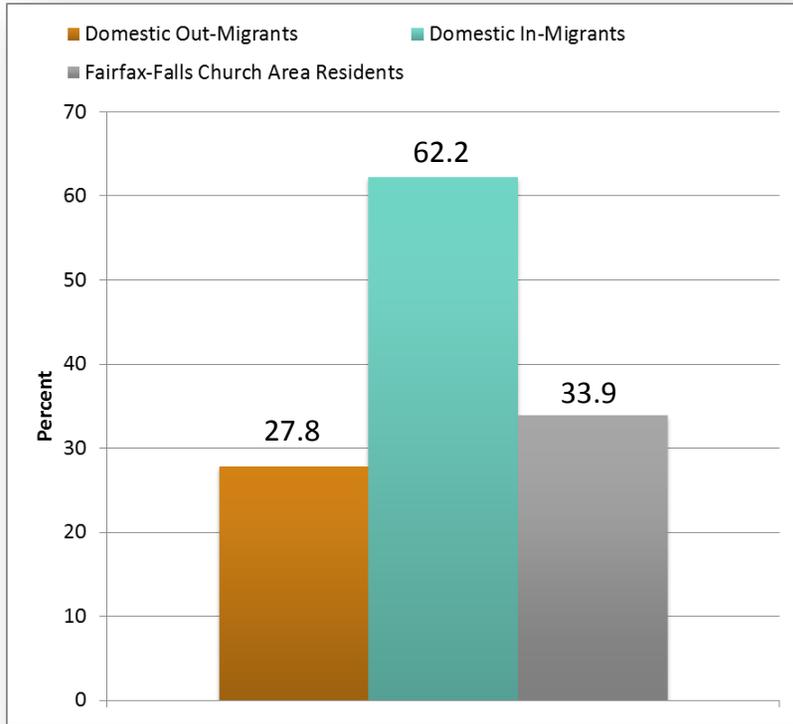
<sup>8</sup> Older international in-migrants (non-U.S. and U.S. citizen) were excluded due to having a small sample size.

**Fig. 24. Percentage In Versus Out of Domestic Migrants Ages 70 and Older**



Falls Church Area for retirees less than 80 years old. There was a net in-migration to the Fairfax-Falls Church Area for retirees 80 years and older. Migrants ages 70 and older who moved to the Fairfax-Falls Church Area were more likely to be widowed than those who moved from the area. This may indicate that one of the primary reasons older persons move to the Fairfax-Falls Church Area is to relocate near other, perhaps younger, family members. Of domestic in-migrants ages 70 and up, 62

**Fig. 25. Domestic Migrants Ages 70 and Older Who are Widowed**



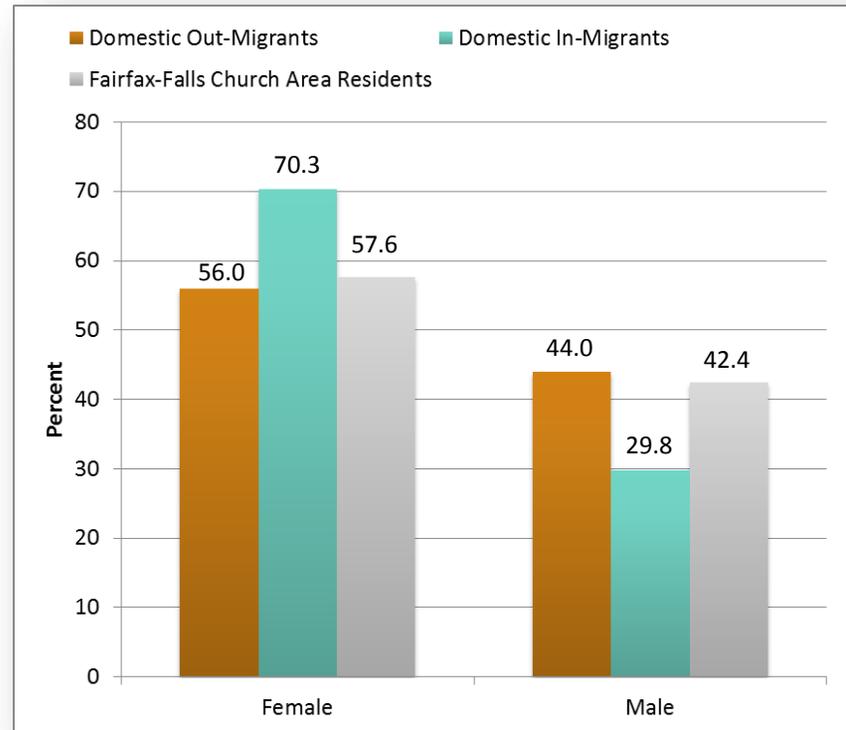
percent were widowed while only 28 percent of domestic out-migrants ages 70 and up and 34 percent of all Fairfax-Falls Church Area residents ages 70 and up were widowed. This pattern holds true across smaller age groups among older migrants.

Although the 2006-2010 ACS Public Use Microdata Sample does not provide disability status, the 2011 ACS Public Use Microdata Sample had disability status of migrants. The one-

year and five-year ACS estimates are not directly comparable, but the one-year data suggests that older migrants who moved to the Fairfax-Falls Church Area had higher rates of disability than the same older group of migrants who moved from the Fairfax-Falls Church Area. This further suggests that older migrants who moved to the Fairfax-Falls Church Area were seeking some degree of support.

Women made up a larger proportion of older migrants than men. Of domestic migrants ages 70 and older who

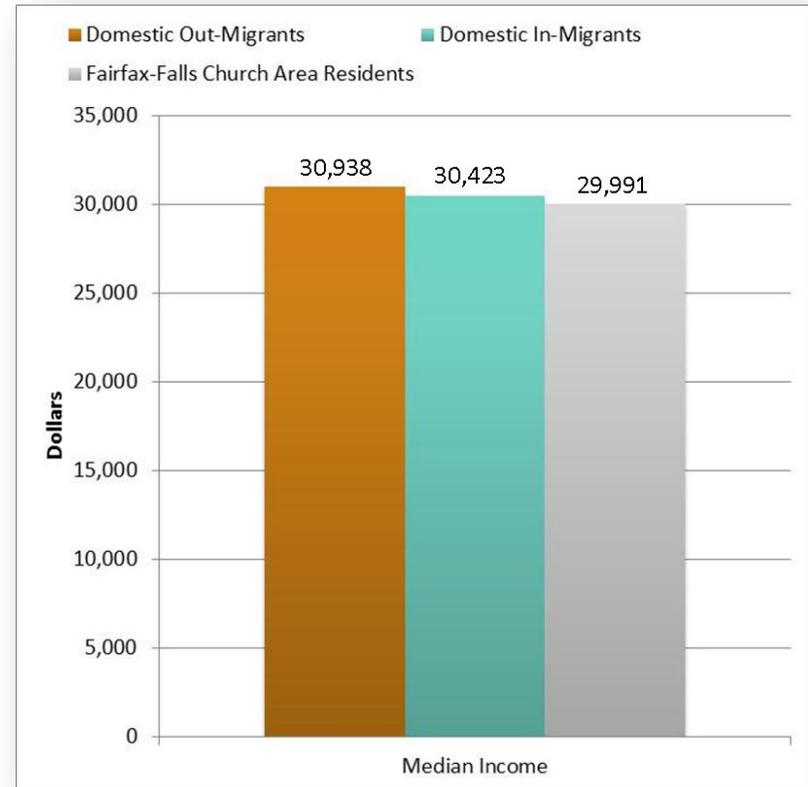
**Fig. 26. Sex of Domestic Migrants Ages 70 and Older**



moved to the Fairfax-Falls Church Area, 70 percent were female while 56 percent of migrants who moved from the Fairfax-Falls Church Area were female and 58 percent of Fairfax-Falls Church Area residents ages 70 and up were female.

The median 2010 personal income for domestic migrants ages 70 and up who moved to the Fairfax-Falls Church Area was about the same as that for those who moved from the Fairfax-Falls Church Area to another area and all Fairfax-Falls Church Area residents who were 70 years and older. The median 2010 personal income of domestic migrants ages 70 and older who moved to the Fairfax-Falls Church Area was \$30,423. The median 2010 personal income of domestic migrants ages 70 and older who moved from the Fairfax-Falls Church Area was \$30,938. The median 2010 personal income of all the Fairfax-Falls Church Area residents ages 70 and older was \$29,991.

**Fig. 27. Median 2010 Total Personal Income of Domestic Migrants Ages 70 and Older**





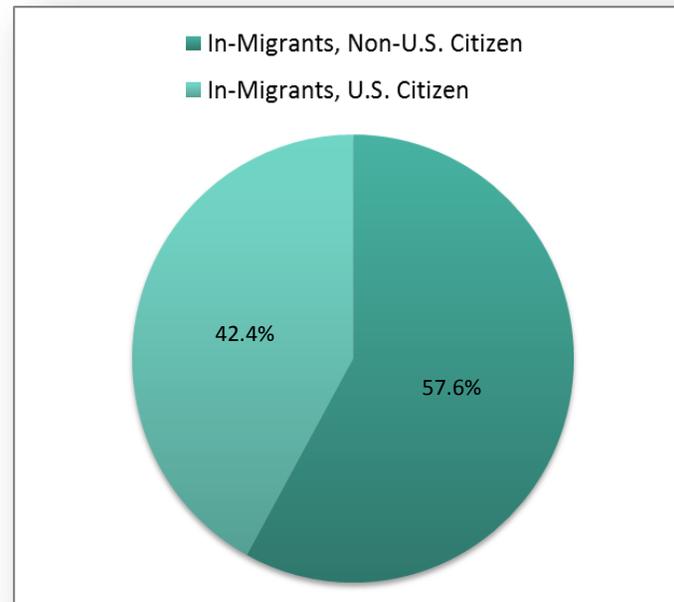
## 6. International Migrants

The U.S. Bureau of the Census is unable to capture information about international migrants who move from the United States to other countries. In this section, international migration to the Fairfax-Falls Church Area by U.S. citizenship status was explored. Annually, the Fairfax-Falls Church Area received an estimated 15,184 in-migrants (or 17.7 percent of all in-migrants) from other countries and an estimated 3,500 (or 4.3 percent of all out-migrants) residents left this area to live in another country. International in-migrants who were not U.S. citizens comprised 57.6 percent (8,752 migrants) of all international in-migrants, while international U.S. citizen in-migrants comprised the remaining 42.4 percent (6,432 migrants). The countries contributing the largest number of international non-U.S. citizen in-migrants to the Fairfax-Falls Church Area were all located on the continent of Asia,

with India (1,040 migrants), Korea (908 migrants), and China (558 migrants) as the top three countries of origin. These were followed by Canada (405 migrants), United Kingdom (386 migrants), Peru (344 migrants), El Salvador (343 migrants), and Thailand (225 migrants). The countries with the largest number of international U.S. citizen migrants who moved to the Fairfax-Falls Church Area were the United Kingdom (730 migrants) and Germany (662 migrants). A considerable number of international U.S. citizen in-migrants also came

from Asia, with 410 migrants from Korea, 399 migrants from Japan, and 300 migrants from Iraq. By continent, the most number of international in-migrants, regardless of U.S. citizenship status, came from Asia (6,717 migrants) followed by Europe (3,893 migrants). The top three countries of origin were Korea (1,318 migrants), United Kingdom (1,116 migrants), and India (1,073 migrants).<sup>9</sup> Continents with the largest numbers of

**Fig. 28. International In-Migrants, by Citizenship Status**



<sup>9</sup> Characteristics such as income, education, age, and ability to speak English of international migrants were not broken down by country because sample sizes for each country were too small to produce reliable estimates.

international non-U.S. citizen migrants who moved to the Fairfax-Falls Church Area included Asia (4,259 migrants), Europe (1,297 migrants), North America (1,163 migrants), Africa (948 migrants), South America (930 migrants), and Australia (155 migrants).

There were stark differences in characteristics between international U.S. citizen migrants and international non-U.S. citizen migrants who moved to the Fairfax-Falls Church Area. While no international in-migrants who were not U.S. citizens had U.S. military experience, 12.4 percent of international in-migrants who were U.S. citizens were on active duty and an additional 13.1 percent were on active duty in the past. The average age of international U.S. citizen in-migrants (29.2 years) was lower than that of international non-U.S. citizen in-migrants (34.6 years). The median 2010 personal income of international U.S. citizen in-migrants (\$95,724) was more than the median personal income of international non-U.S. citizen in-migrants (\$40,305). The majority of employed international U.S. citizen in-migrants who were 25 years and older worked for the U.S. federal government or military (60.6 percent), whereas the majority of employed international non-U.S. citizen in-migrants who were 25 years and older worked for a private or non-profit company (77.9 percent).

In terms of educational attainment, international U.S. citizen in-migrants were more likely to be holders of postgraduate degrees than international non-U.S. citizen in-

migrants. Of all international U.S. citizen in-migrants who were 25 years and older, 36.4 percent had postgraduate degrees. In contrast, only 22.0 percent of all international non-U.S. citizen in-migrants who were 25 years and older had postgraduate degrees. International non-U.S. citizen in-migrants were more likely to have only a high school education or less compared with international U.S. citizen in-migrants.

Over 90 percent of international non-U.S. citizen in-migrants spoke a language other than English at home, whereas about one-third of international U.S. citizen in-migrants spoke a language other than English at home. Of the international in-migrants who spoke a language other than English at home, international U.S. citizen in-migrants were more likely than international non-U.S. citizen in-migrants to speak English “very well.”

Another striking characteristic of international migrants was employment status among migrants ages 25 and older (see Figure 29). In particular, among international in-migrants ages 25 and older who were not U.S. citizens, nearly 58 percent of them were not in the labor force.<sup>10</sup> Low

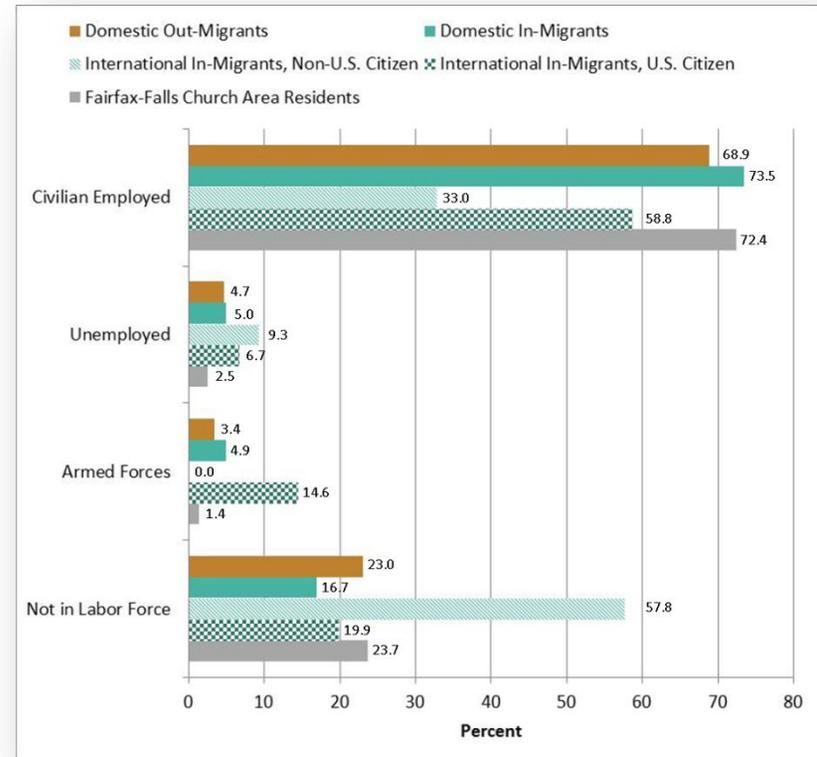
---

<sup>10</sup> “Not in Labor Force” refers to all people 16 years and older who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, homemakers, retired workers, seasonal workers interviewed in an off season who were not looking for work, institutionalized people, and people doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

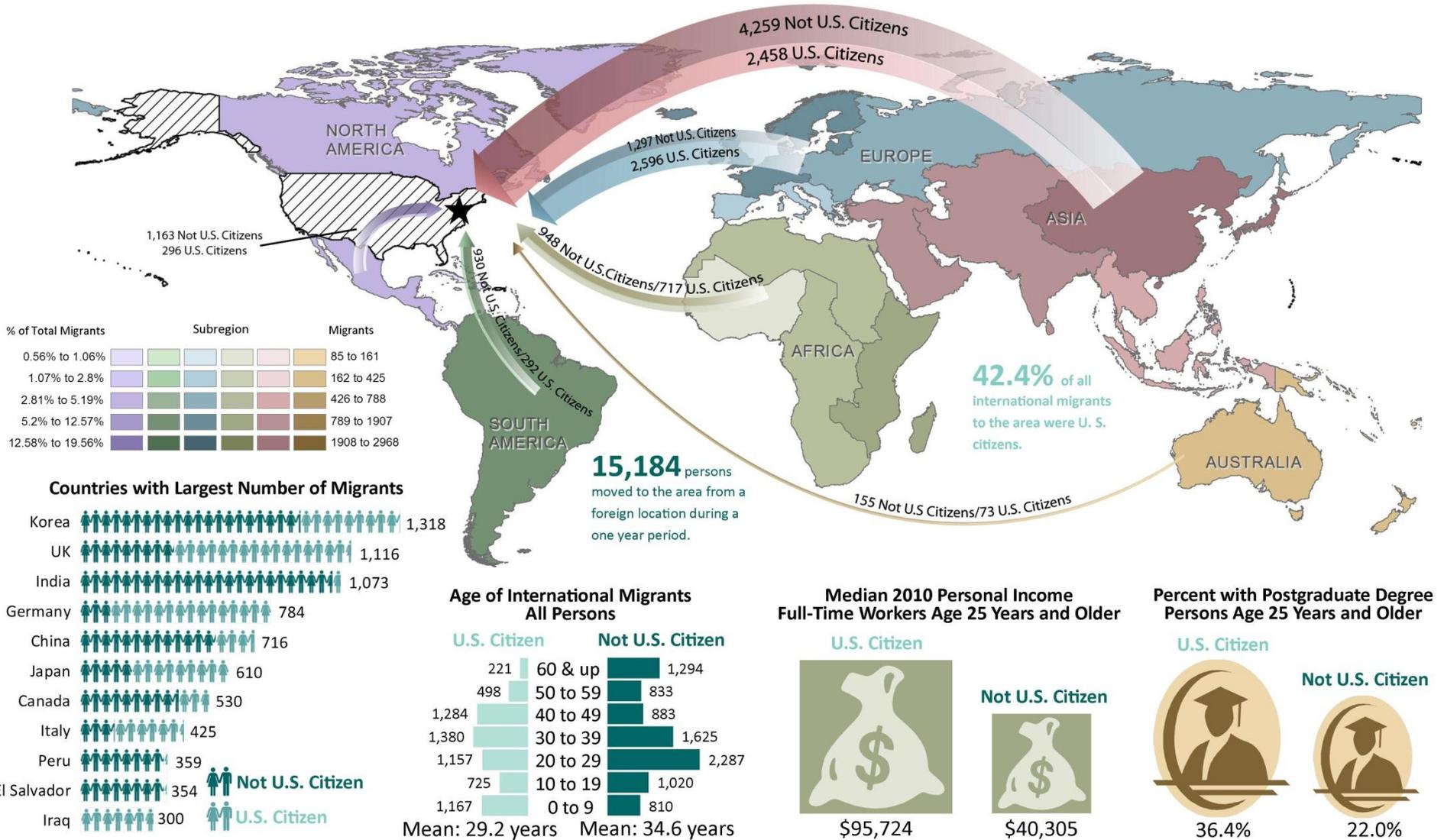
participation in the labor force of these international in-migrants who were not U.S. citizens may be due to several factors. Nearly a quarter of this group was 50 years or older compared to 11.2 percent of international in-migrants who were U.S. citizens. Labor force participation is lower for adults over 50 years of age. A larger percentage of international non-U.S. citizen in-migrants were female (54.0 percent) compared to international U.S. citizen in-migrants (50.3 percent). Females tend to have lower labor force participation rates in comparison to males, especially in certain cultures. In addition, over 90 percent of international in-migrants who were not U.S. citizens indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home. Among those speaking other languages, two-thirds of this group indicated that they spoke English less than “very well.” The lack of English skills may be creating barriers to employment for many of these international in-migrants who are not U.S citizens. This is in stark contrast to all other migrant groups and the area’s residents as a whole.

Regardless of the labor status of international migrants, migration has not caused any growth of poverty during this time period. There were an estimated 8,209 domestic migrants who left the area that were below the poverty line. In contrast, there were an estimated 8,018 migrants (domestic and international) who came to the area that were below the poverty line.

**Fig. 29. Employment Status of Migrants Ages 25 and Older**



**Fig. 30 International Migration to the Fairfax-Falls Church Area**



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).  
 The international migration data represent annual movement of persons to the Fairfax-Falls Church Area from foreign locations.  
 Prepared by Paul Maliszewski, Economic, Demographic, and Statistical Research, Department of Neighborhood and Community Services, County of Fairfax, Virginia

## Appendix A: Fairfax-Falls Church Area Migrant Characteristics

	Domestic				International, Non-U.S. Citizen		International, U.S. Citizen		Fairfax-Falls Church Area	
	Estimate (Out)	Percent	Estimate (In)	Percent	Estimate (In)	Percent	Estimate (In)	Percent	Estimate	Percent
<b>Persons</b>	77,528		70,397		8,752		6,432		1,082,023	
<b>Average income (full-time workers age 25 and older)</b>	71,887		67,862		54,436		102,886		92,190	
<b>Median income (full-time workers age 25 and older)</b>	56,730		54,917		40,305		95,724		71,119	
<b>Average age</b>	30.5		29.1		34.6		29.2		36.4	
<b>Median age</b>	27		27		31		31		37	
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	39,047	50.4	35,420	50.3	4,030	46.0	3,194	49.7	533,857	49.3
Female	38,481	49.6	34,977	49.7	4,722	54.0	3,238	50.3	548,166	50.7
<b>Marital status (persons age 15 and older)</b>										
Married	26,595	39.8	24,575	42.4	4,255	55.9	3,194	66.5	496,537	57.4
Widowed	1,103	1.7	1,263	2.2	296	3.9	16	0.3	34,677	4
Divorced	5,437	8.1	4,792	8.3	393	5.2	154	3.2	64,566	7.5
Separated	1,380	2.1	1,462	2.5	18	0.2	58	1.2	15,396	1.8
Never married	32,280	48.3	25,885	44.6	2,656	34.9	1,382	28.8	254,236	29.4
<b>Class of worker (employed workers age 25 and older)</b>										
Private, for profit	19,819	60.2	19,109	56.5	1,370	71.0	983	32.8	301,893	55.8
Private, non-profit	2,447	7.4	2,683	7.9	133	6.9	85	2.8	47,661	8.8
Local government	2,016	6.1	1,700	5.0	60	3.1	50	1.7	37,633	7.0
State government	1,021	3.1	482	1.4	28	1.5	8	0.3	7,962	1.5
Federal government	5,464	16.6	7,945	23.5	210	10.9	1,813	60.6	87,820	16.2
Self employed	2,086	6.3	1,894	5.6	129	6.7	49	1.6	57,151	10.6
Working without pay in family business/farm	59	0.2	18	0.1	0	0.0	6	0.2	477	0.1
<b>Educational Attainment (persons age 25 and older)</b>										
Less than high school diploma	3,125	6.9	2,529	5.9	741	12.7	68	1.7	57,838	7.9
High school diploma	6,208	13.6	4,965	11.5	735	12.6	214	5.2	99,795	13.6
Some college	7,106	15.6	6,908	16.0	583	10.0	637	15.6	107,069	14.6
Associate's degree	2,094	4.6	2,776	6.4	423	7.2	289	7.1	39,163	5.3
Bachelor's degree	15,818	34.7	13,729	31.8	2,082	35.6	1,389	34.0	223,841	30.5
Master's degree	8,705	19.1	8,775	20.3	1,060	18.1	1,062	26.0	147,815	20.2
Professional degree	1,629	3.6	1,839	4.3	42	0.7	218	5.3	34,047	4.6
Doctorate degree	859	1.9	1,649	3.8	187	3.2	203	5.0	23,267	3.2
<b>Occupation group (employed workers age 25 and older)</b>										
Management, professional, and related	22,348	54.0	22,471	58.0	1,000	51.8	1,857	62.0	336,385	56.1
Service	5,441	13.1	4,448	11.5	560	29.0	129	4.3	78,820	13.1
Sales and office	8,397	20.3	6,641	17.1	227	11.8	415	13.9	118,470	19.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	1,982	4.8	2,247	5.8	42	2.2	111	3.7	34,399	5.7
Production, transportation, and material moving	2,231	5.4	1,583	4.1	101	5.2	116	3.9	25,916	4.3
Armed forces	1,014	2.4	1,365	3.5	0	0.0	366	12.2	5,996	1.0
<b>Military service (persons age 18 and older)</b>										
Yes, now on active duty	2,065	3.2	2,492	4.4	0	0.0	576	12.4	10,984	1.3
Yes, on active duty in the past	6,470	9.9	5,495	9.8	0	0.0	611	13.1	87,931	10.7
No	56,855	86.9	48,329	85.8	7,149	100.0	3,465	74.5	720,180	87.9
<b>Ability to speak English</b>										
Very well	12,545	64.9	11,967	62.8	2,484	32.4	1,461	79.0	211,780	58.2

## Appendix A: Fairfax-Falls Church Area Migrant Characteristics

	Domestic		International, Non-U.S. Citizen		International, U.S. citizen		Fairfax-Falls Church Area			
	Estimate (Out)	Percent	Estimate (In)	Percent	Estimate (In)	Percent	Estimate (In)	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Well	3,223	16.7	3,882	20.4	2,230	29.1	261	14.1	83,255	22.9
Not well	2,845	14.7	2,540	13.3	1,737	22.6	33	1.8	52,539	14.4
Not at all	714	3.7	662	3.5	1,218	15.9	95	5.1	16,548	4.5
<b>Language other than English spoken at home</b>										
Yes	19,327	26.7	19,051	29.1	7,669	91.3	1,850	32.0	364,122	36.1
No	52,988	73.3	46,448	70.9	733	8.7	3,929	68.0	645,092	63.9
<b>Language frequency (other than English)</b>										
Spanish	8,429	43.6	7,279	38.2	1,612	21.0	622	33.6	133,344	36.6
Korean	1,939	10.0	1,963	10.3	862	11.2	196	10.6	34,515	9.5
Chinese	780	4.0	1,174	6.2	696	9.1	122	6.6	21,817	6.0
Tagalog	567	2.9	837	4.4	250	3.3	29	1.6	10,825	3.0
Hindi	548	2.8	548	2.9	513	6.7	0	0.0	12,197	3.3
Amharic	461	2.4	708	3.7	319	4.2	0	0.0	7,592	2.1
Arabic	526	2.7	490	2.6	474	6.2	60	3.2	14,445	4.0
Vietnamese	935	4.8	716	3.8	175	2.3	15	0.8	25,112	7.0
French	629	3.25	554	2.9	76	1.0	76	4.1	8,302	2.3
Urdu	380	2.0	472	2.5	145	1.9	0	0.0	10,653	2.9
Other	4,133	21.4	4,310	22.6	2,547	33.2	730	39.5	85,320	23.4
<b>Employment status (persons age 25 and older)</b>										
Civilian employed	31,363	68.9	31,726	73.5	1,930	33.0	2,400	58.8	530,336	72.4
Unemployed	2,140	4.7	2,139	5.0	542	9.3	275	6.7	18,257	2.5
Armed forces	1,549	3.4	2,105	4.9	0	0.0	594	14.6	10,261	1.4
Not in labor force	10,492	23.0	7,200	16.7	3,381	57.8	811	19.9	173,981	23.7





A Fairfax County, Virginia, publication