

# Economic & Community Success

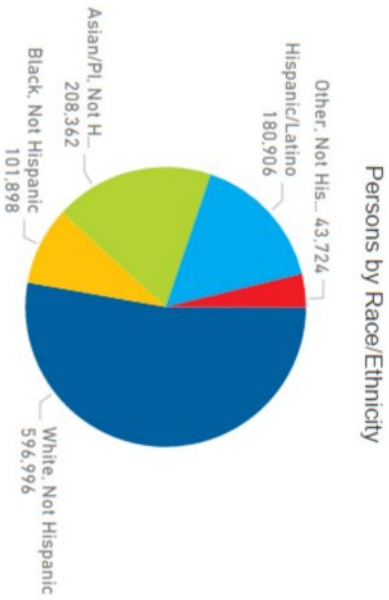
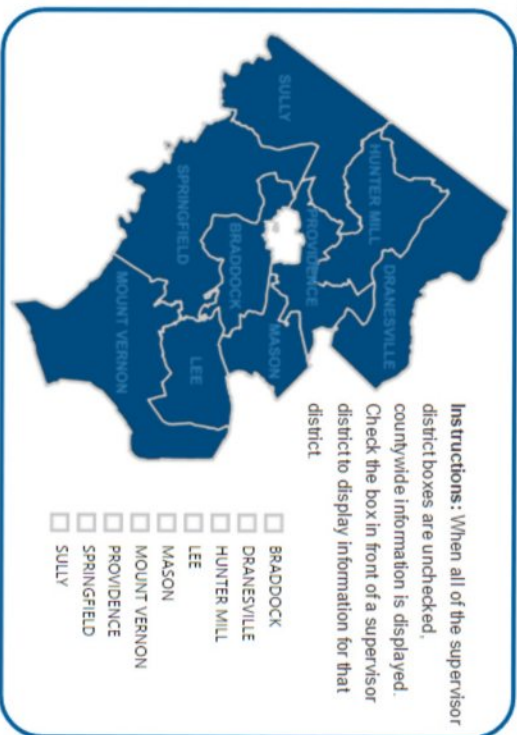
# Fairfax County Demographics



Fairfax County, VA

## Overview:

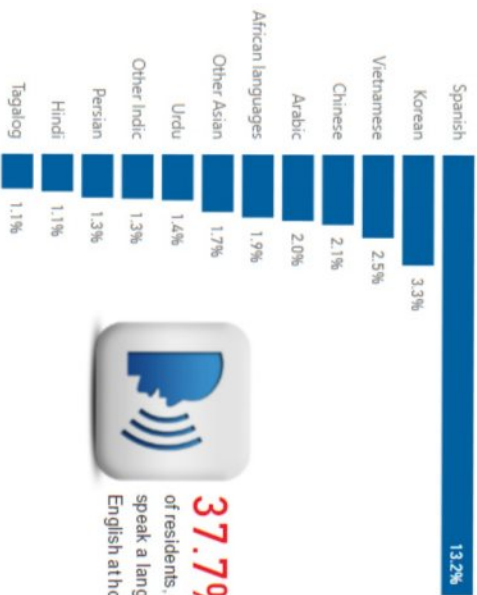
### Demographic Characteristics



Estimate/Forecast	2016	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Households	402,362	413,305	434,506	458,290	480,994	502,902	525,094
Housing Units	413,746	428,350	453,134	478,035	501,636	524,354	547,360
Population	1,131,886	1,156,852	1,204,146	1,256,916	1,307,183	1,355,736	1,405,107

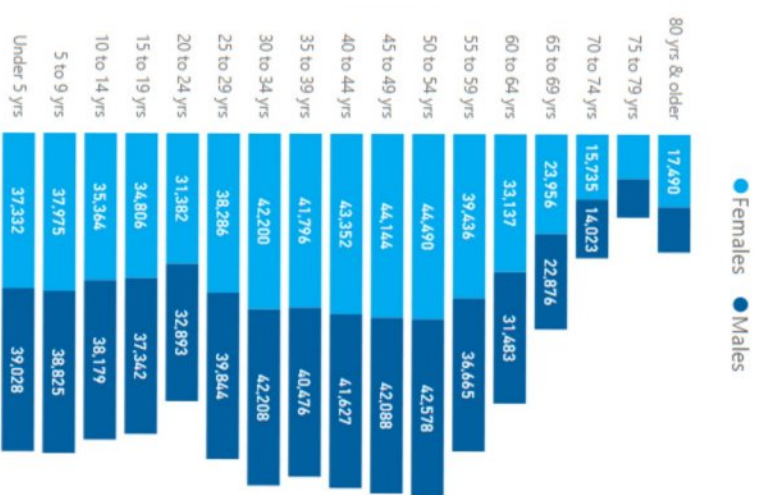
### Most Frequently Spoken Languages Other Than English

Percent of Persons 5 Years and Older



**37.7%** of residents, age 5 and older, speak a language other than English at home.

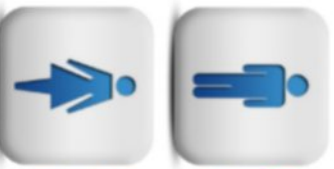
### Persons by Age and Sex



**26.4%** of residents are children and youth under age 20 years.



**11.1%** of residents are seniors age 65 years and older.



**49.5%** of residents are male.



**50.5%** of residents are female.

Source: Fairfax County Economic, Demographic and Statistical Research, 2016 data and US Census Bureau, 2015 five-year American Community Survey data. Prepared by: Anne Pickford Cahill, Economic, Demographic and Statistical Research.

# Economic & Community Success Family Structure

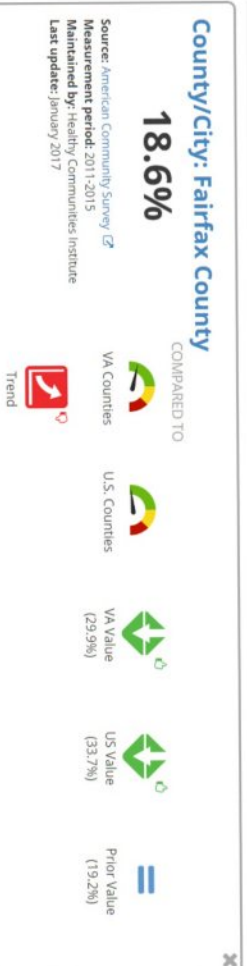
## Single-Parent Households

Source: Live Healthy Fairfax County Health Dashboard

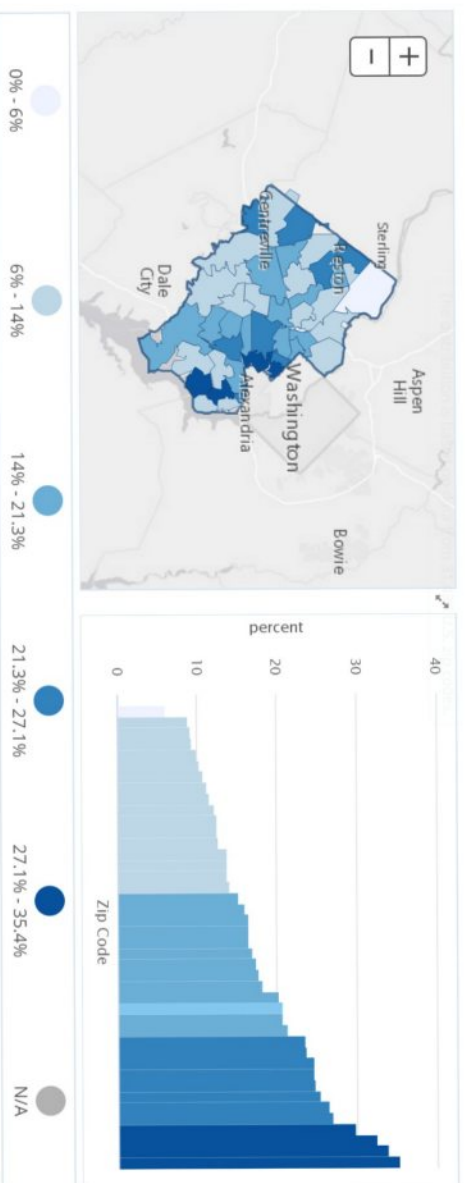
This indicator shows the percentage of children living in single-parent family households (with a male or female householder and no spouse present) out of all children living in family households.

### Why is this important?

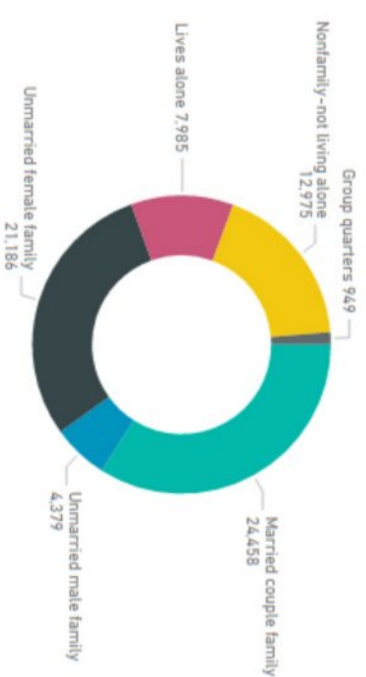
Adults and children in single-parent households are at a higher risk for adverse health effects, such as emotional and behavioral problems, compared to their peers. Children in such households are more likely to develop depression, smoke, and abuse alcohol and other substances. Consequently, these children experience increased risk of morbidity and mortality of all causes. Similarly, single parents suffer from lower perceived health and higher risk of mortality.



## Single-Parent Households by Zip Code



## Living Arrangements of Persons Living in Poverty



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, One-year American Community Survey, PUMS, 2015  
 Prepared by: Anne Pickford Cahill, Economic, Demographic and Statistical Research, Fairfax County Department of Neighborhood and Community Services.



# Economic & Community Success

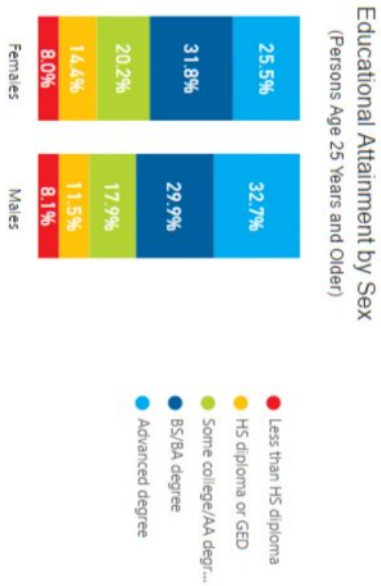
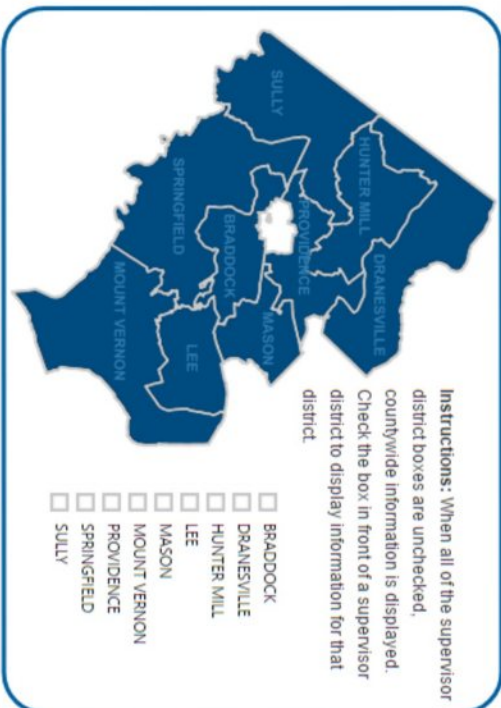
# Economic Characteristics



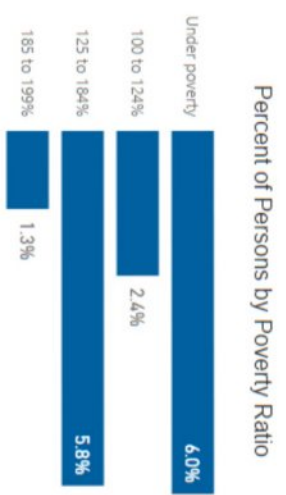
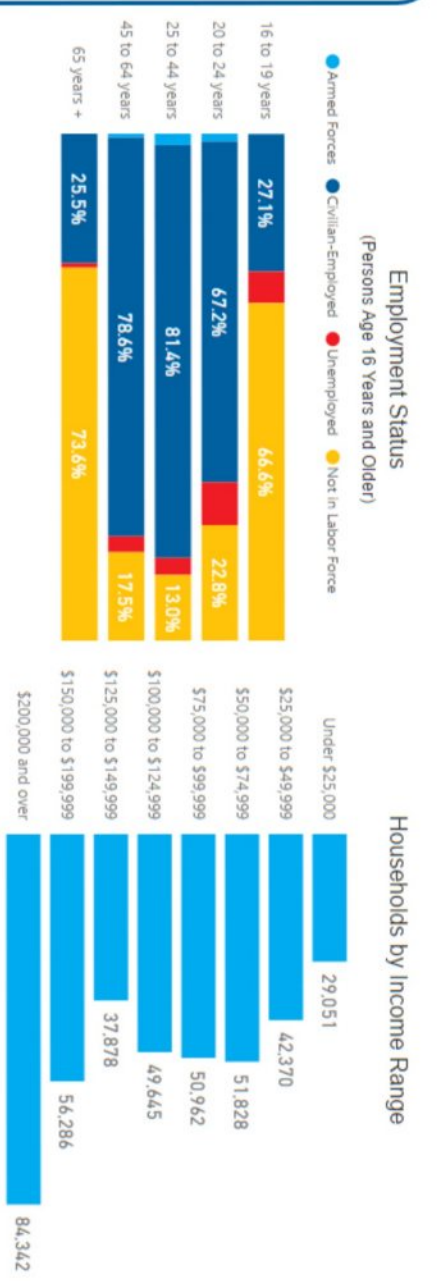
Fairfax County, VA

## Overview:

### Economic Characteristics



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Source: Fairfax County Economic, Demographic and Statistical Research, 2016 data and US Census Bureau, 2015 five-year American Community Survey data. Prepared by: Anne Pickford Cahill, Economic, Demographic and Statistical Research.

# Students Eligible for the Free and Reduced Lunch Program



## Lunch Time

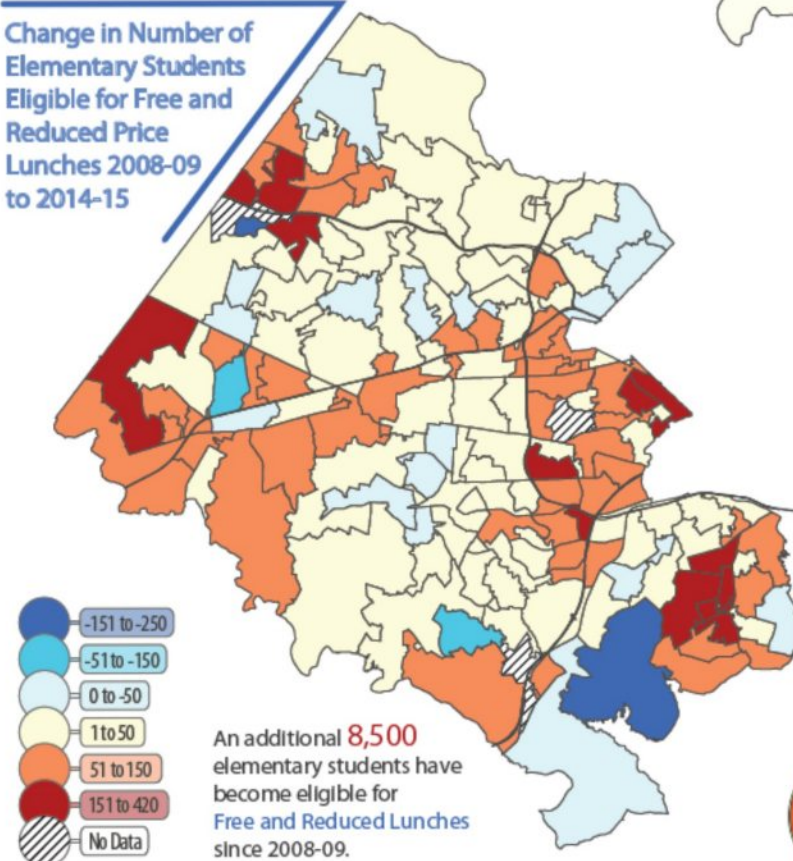
Household Size	Free priced meals - 130%			Reduced priced meals - 185%		
	Annual	Monthly	Weekly	Annual	Monthly	Weekly
2	\$20,449	\$1,705	\$394	\$29,101	\$2,426	\$560
3	25,727	2,144	495	36,612	3,051	705
4	31,005	2,584	597	44,123	3,677	849
5	36,283	3,024	698	51,634	4,303	993

From 2002-2014 the Fairfax County elementary student membership increased by 17%. During the same time period the number of students eligible for free and reduced lunches increased by 72%.

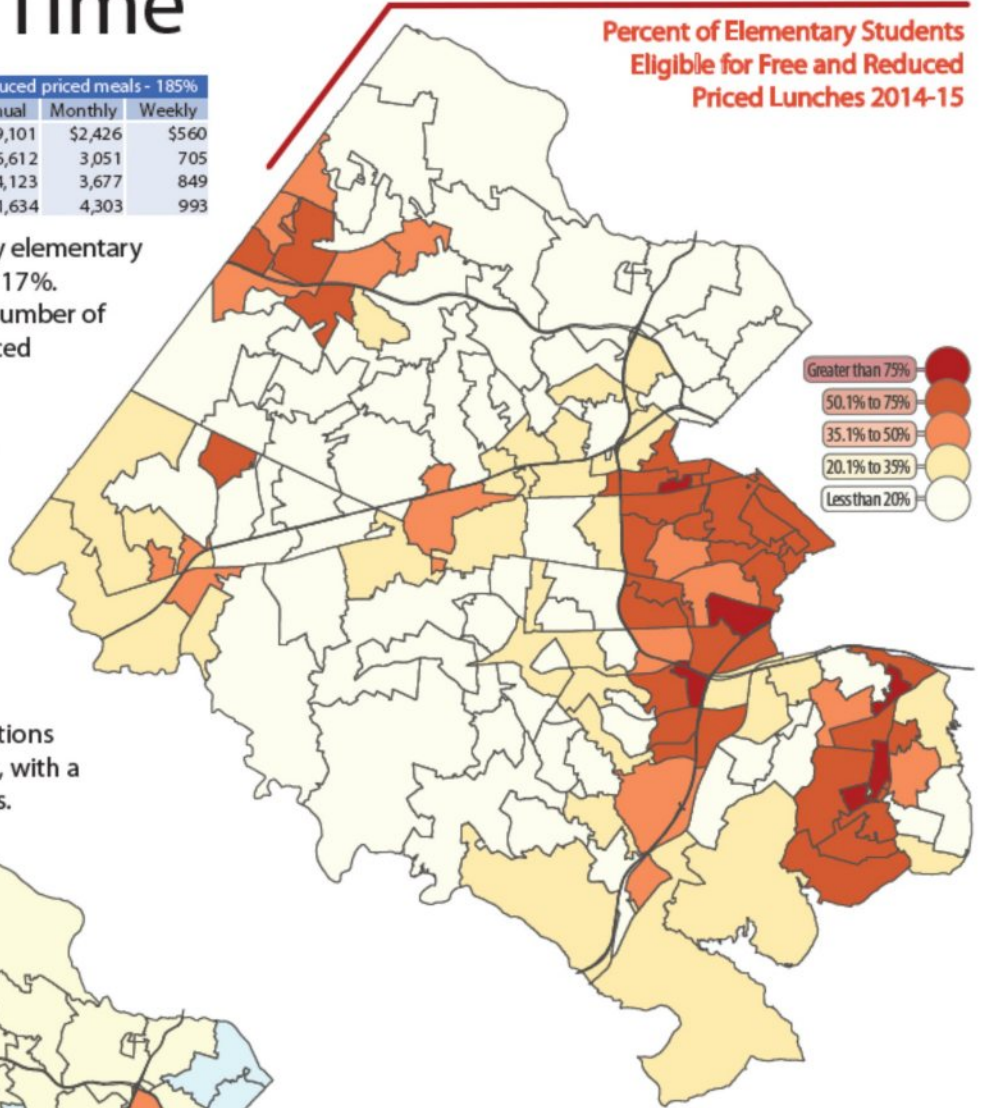
	2002-03	2008-09	2014-15
Total Student Membership	84,858	87,864	99,393
# of Students Eligible for F/R Lunches	17,065	20,958	29,420
% of Students Eligible for F/R Lunches	20.1%	23.9%	29.6%

For the 2014-15 school year, elementary school student populations ranged from 283 to 1,353 students, with a median population of 704 students.

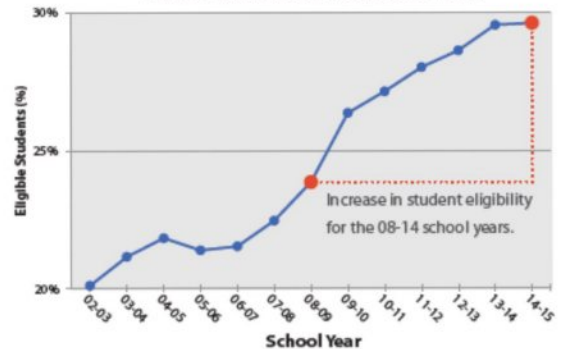
Change in Number of Elementary Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Price Lunches 2008-09 to 2014-15



Percent of Elementary Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Priced Lunches 2014-15



Elementary Students % Eligibility Free and Reduced Lunch 2002-2015



Source: Virginia Department of Education, National School Lunch Program (NSLP) Free and Reduced Price Eligibility Report, By Schools 2002-2015. Boundaries for the 2014-15 school year were used. Percent change could be influenced by boundary and enrollment changes. Elementary schools divided in to upper and lower were combined in this analysis (Ballay's & Bailey's Upper, Kings Park & Kings Glen).  
 Prepared by Erik Hovland, Economic, Demographic, and Statistical Research, Fairfax County Department of Neighborhood and Community Services, April 2015.  
 To obtain this information in an alternative format please call 703-324-4680, TTY 711.



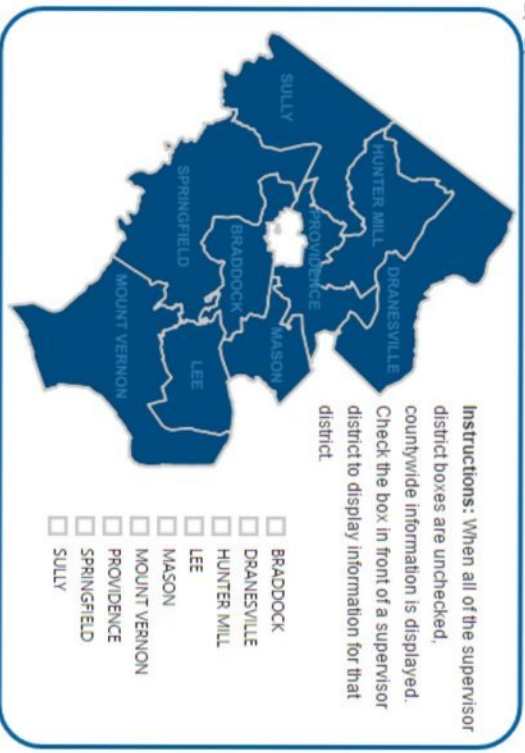
# Economic & Community Success Housing



Fairfax County, VA

## Overview:

### Housing Characteristics



**\$62,442**

annual income needed to rent the average market rate one bedroom apartment unit.

### Rental Complex Housing Units, 2016

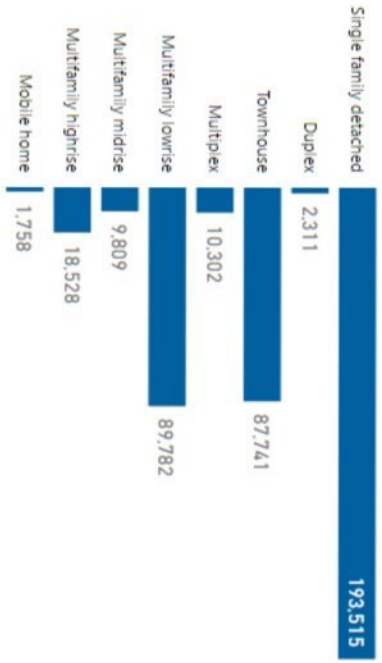
Unit Type	Units	Market Rate	Average Rent	Vacancy Rate
One bedroom	27,982	24,375	\$1,561	9.2 %
Two bedroom	32,398	27,046	\$1,857	7.7 %
Other unit types	17,023	14,027	\$1,870	7.2 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,403</b>	<b>65,448</b>	<b>\$1,750</b>	<b>8.1 %</b>

Rental complex units that are not market rate units include affordable dwelling units, workforce dwelling units and units in subsidized rental programs.

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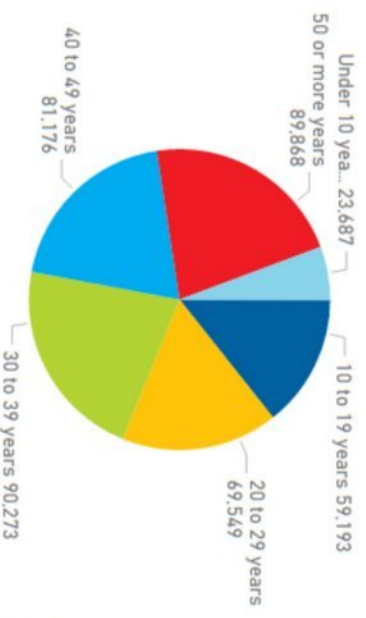
### Housing Units by Type

(Click on the bars in this graph to filter age and square feet by housing type.)



### Housing Units by Age

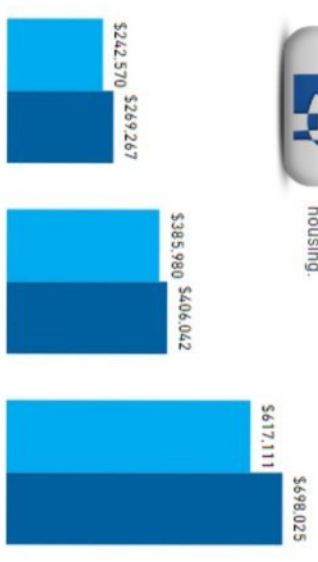
(Click on the pie slices to filter other charts by housing age)



### Median and Average Market Value of Owned Housing by General Type



**\$498,341**  
is the overall median market value of owned housing.



**1,590**  
square feet is the median size of owned housing.

Source: Fairfax County Economic, Demographic and Statistical Research, 2016 data unless otherwise noted.  
Prepared by: Anne Pickford Cahill, Economic, Demographic and Statistical Research.

# Economic & Community Success Housing

Unit Type	Total Units	Vacancy Rate	Fair Market Rent (FMR) Units	Average Monthly FMR Rent	Hourly Wage Needed to Rent	Annual Wage Needed to Rent
One bedroom	27,982	9.2 %	24,375	\$1,561	\$30.02	\$62,442
Two bedroom	32,398	7.7 %	27,046	\$1,857	\$35.71	\$74,282
Other unit types	17,023	7.2 %	14,027	\$1,870	\$35.95	\$74,785
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,403</b>	<b>8.1 %</b>	<b>65,448</b>	<b>\$1,750</b>	<b>\$33.65</b>	<b>\$69,984</b>

Fair market rent units exclude affordable dwelling units and workforce housing units at fair market rent complexes. The US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) considers families paying more than 30 percent of income for rent to be cost burdened. Other housing programs may use other cut points. This table assumes the renter pays no more than 30% of gross income for rent and works 40 hours per week or 2,080 per year.



Average Annual Wage for Selected Industries  
Northern Virginia Part of the Washington, DC-VA-MD-WV MSA  
2015

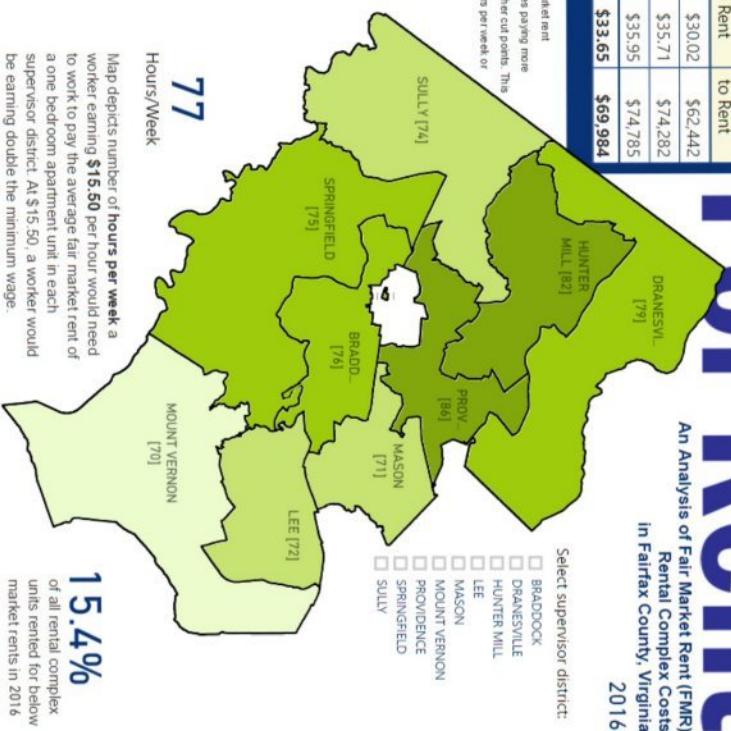


Source: Rental complex data provided by Economic, Demographic and Statistical Research, Fairfax County Department of Management and Budget. Average annual wages by industry provided by Virginia Employment Commission, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Prepared by Anne Ruckelshaus, Economic, Demographic and Statistical Research, Fairfax County Department of Management and Budget.

## Renters Spending 30% or More of Household Income on Rent

This indicator shows the percentage of renters who are spending 30% or more of their household income on rent.

**Why is this Important?**  
Spending a high percentage of household income on rent can create financial hardship, especially for lower-income renters. With a limited income, paying a high rent may not leave enough money for other expenses, such as food, transportation and medical. Moreover, high rent reduces the proportion of income a household can allocate to savings each month.



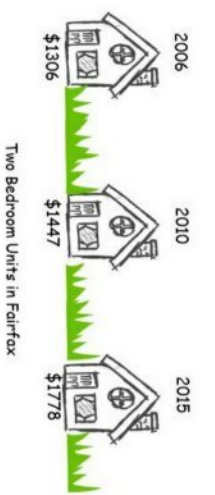
## For Rent

An Analysis of Fair Market Rent (FMR) Rental Complex Costs in Fairfax County, Virginia 2016

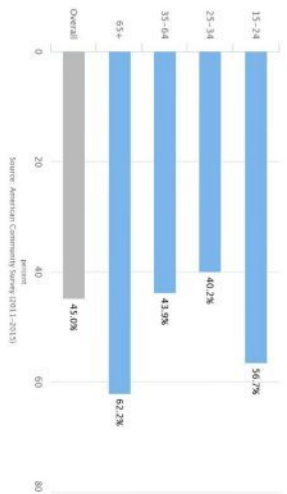
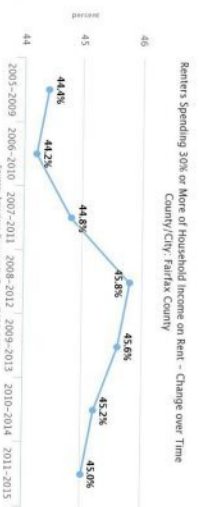


Source: Fairfax County, Department of Housing and Community Development (2017), housing cost burdened estimates developed using U.S. Census Bureau 2012-2014 American Community Survey, Public Use Micro Sample.

### Average Monthly Rents are on the Rise



**41% to 47%** of rental households were housing cost-burdened from 2005 to 2014.



Source: American Community Survey (2011-2015)



# Economic & Community Success Access to Services

## UNINSURED

In Fairfax County and the Cities of Fairfax and Falls Church

94,692 persons lacked health insurance in 2015

This is 8.0% of residents.

Use the filters below to explore the data. Click on filters to use. Clear all filters to view area-wide totals. Slicing the data too finely will result in unreliable information due to small sample sizes. For reliable results, keep the number of sample observations above 400.

**Race/Ethnicity**

- White
- Black
- Asian/PI
- Hispanic
- Other

**Sample Observations**

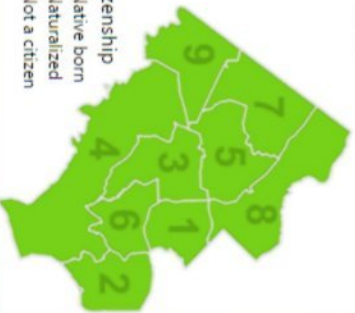
12335

**Area**

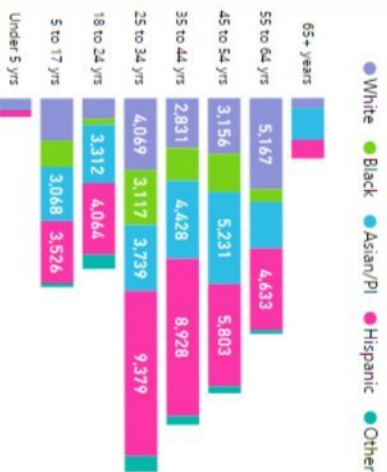
- Area 1
- Area 2
- Area 3
- Area 4
- Area 5
- Area 6
- Area 7
- Area 8
- Area 9

**Citizenship**

- Native born
- Naturalized
- Not a citizen



### Persons without Health Insurance by Age and Race/Ethnicity



### Persons without Health Insurance by Most Frequent Languages Spoken at Home

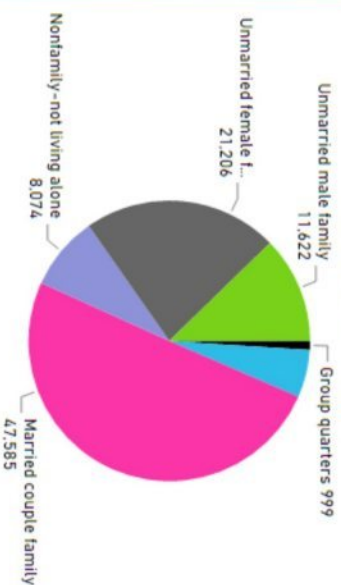
Persons Age 5 Years and Older



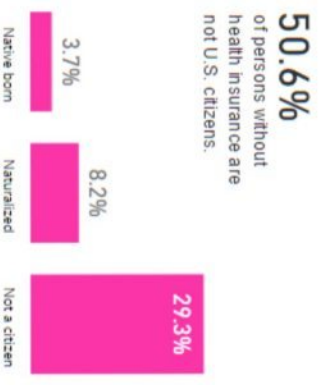
### Lack of Health Insurance by Poverty Status



### Persons without Health Insurance by Living Arrangement



### Lack of Health Insurance by Citizenship Status



50.6% of persons without health insurance are not U.S. citizens.

### 74.3%

of persons without health insurance speak a language other than English at home.

### Facts for Working Age Adults Age 20 to 64 Years

\$18,023

is the median individual income of working age adults, who lack health insurance.

10.2% of working age adults with a disability lack health insurance.

### Lack of Health Insurance by Employment Status

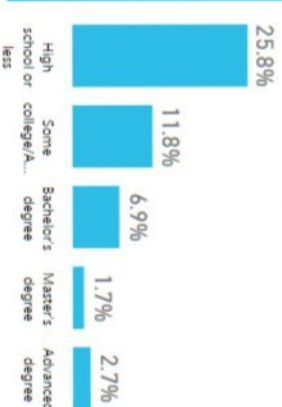
Working Age Adults



71.3% of working age adults without health insurance are employed.

### Lack of Health Insurance by Educational Attainment

Working Age Adults

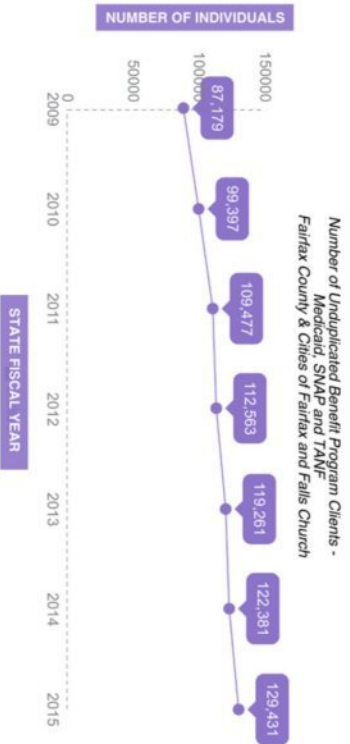


# Economic & Community Success Access to Services

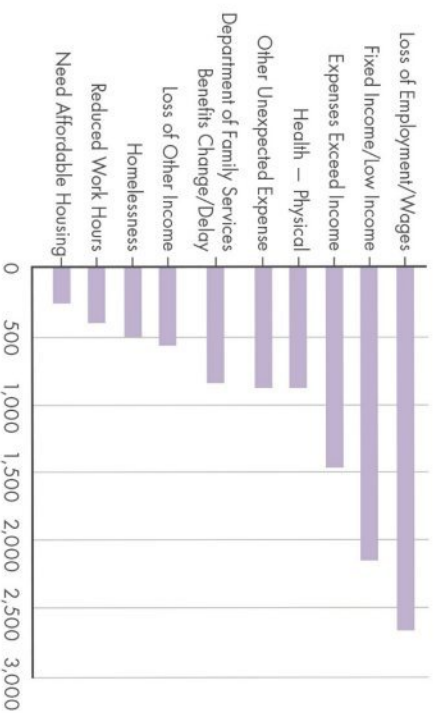
## Financial Assistance

Source: Fairfax County Human Services Needs Assessment

With the slow economic recovery and subsequent economic pressures on middle and lower-income households, many more individuals have sought some type of financial assistance or subsidy to make ends meet. Requests for food assistance (SNAP), health insurance (Medicaid), and cash assistance (TANF) have continued to increase, indicating more individuals are unable to meet their basic needs than in the past.



## Top Reasons for Calls to Coordinated Services Planning — July 1, 2014, to June 30, 2015



Source: Fairfax County, Department of Neighborhood and Community Services, Trends in Community Needs Illustrated by Demand for CSP Services, FY 2016

## Internet Access

Source: Fairfax County Human Services Needs Assessment



**ACCESS TO HUMAN SERVICES INFORMATION**

Although the county has a high level of internet access overall, disparities exist by age and income level.<sup>26</sup> With the vast majority of information communicated through the internet or social media, individuals who do not have access to information are further disconnected from resources.



## COMMUNITY FEEDBACK

"Often times one parent decides not to work because it's cheaper than paying for daycare."



## Affordable Child Care

Source: Fairfax County Human Services Needs Assessment

### AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

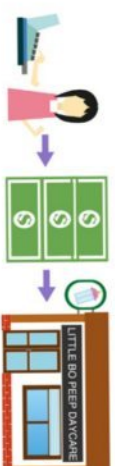
Child care is the second largest expense for families next to housing.

**\$15,000**  
to over  
**\$18,000** per year

Full-time child care for an infant at a center-based facility in Fairfax County ranges from \$15,000 to over \$18,000 per year.<sup>16</sup>



Families earning low incomes pay a significantly higher share of their income for child care than families with high incomes.





# Economic & Community Success Transportation

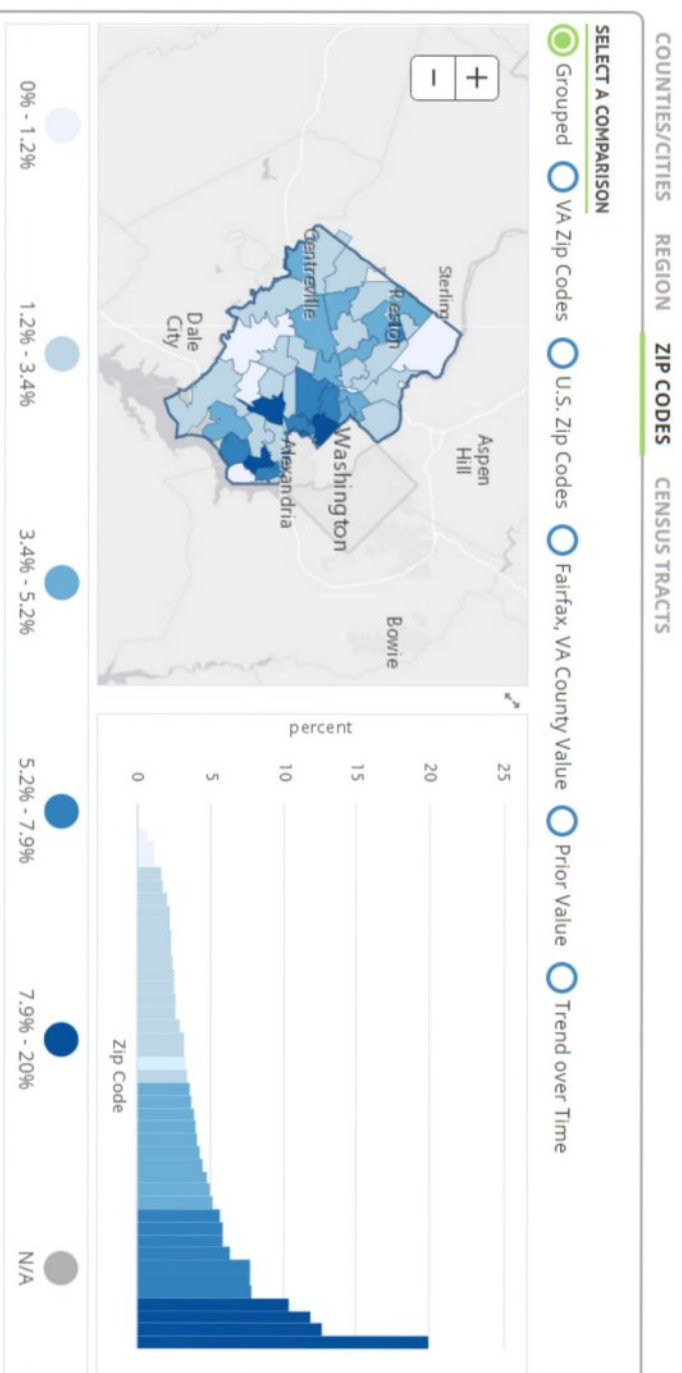
## Households without a Vehicle

Source: Live Healthy Fairfax Community Health Dashboard

This indicator shows the percentage of households that do not have a vehicle.

### Why is this important?

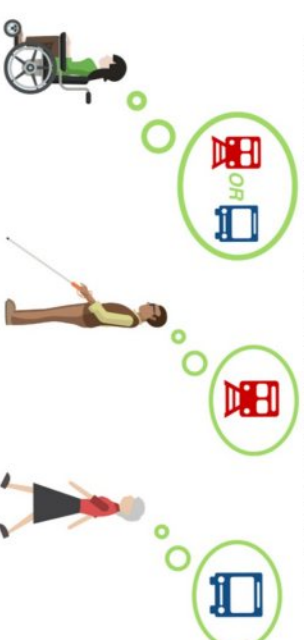
Vehicle ownership is directly related to the ability to travel. In general, people living in a household without a car make fewer than half the number of journeys compared to those with a car. This limits their access to essential local services such as supermarkets, post offices, doctors' offices, and hospitals. Most households with above-average incomes have a car while only half of low-income households do.



There are **43 Zip Code** values. The lowest value is **0**, and the highest value is **20**. Half of the values are between **2.35 and 5.1**. The middle (median) value is **3.4**.

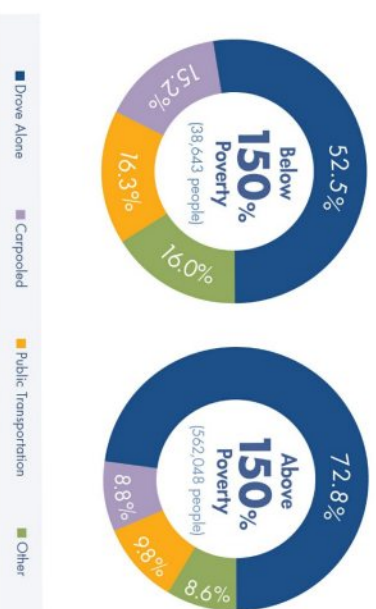
### AFFORDABLE & ACCESSIBLE PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SERVICES

Residents of Fairfax County are unable to effectively and efficiently travel within the county due to congestion and complex public transportation systems. This is especially true for older adults and individuals with disabilities who may need to rely on public transportation to remain independent.



Source: Fairfax County Human Services Needs Assessment

### Transportation Mode by Poverty, 2014

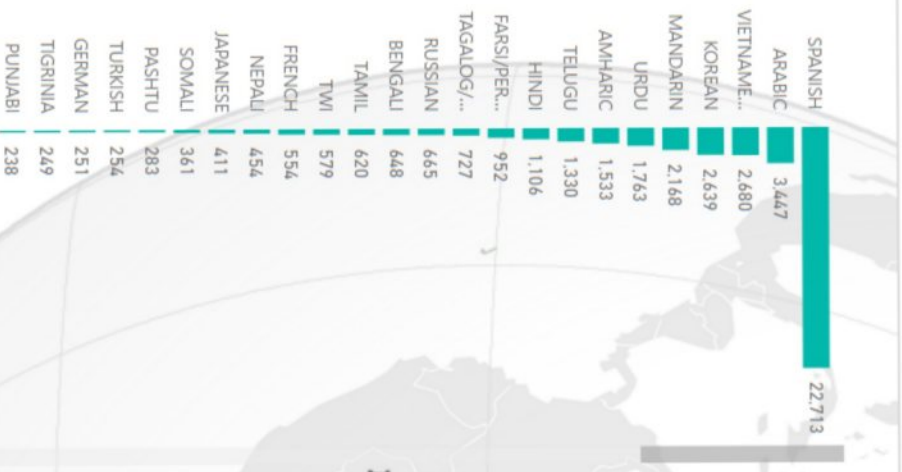


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Surveys, 2014  
Fairfax County Human Services Needs Assessment

# Economic & Community Success Language Spoken

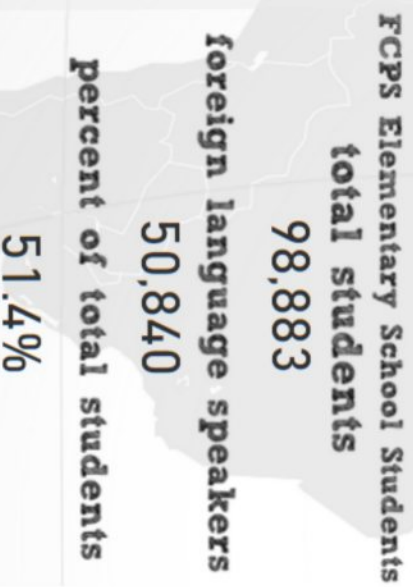
## Languages Spoken FCPS Elementary School Students at Home

Search for languages



Within Fairfax County there are a total of 182 different languages or dialects spoken in the homes of elementary school students. The data visualized represents the information obtained from the Home Language Survey which is included in the school enrollment forms bundle.

Kenneth Katzner's "Languages of the World" was used to determine language groups for various dialects. The World Atlas of Language Structures and Glottolog were also used to further help in assigning languages to the proper group as well as determine which regions of the world languages are spoken.

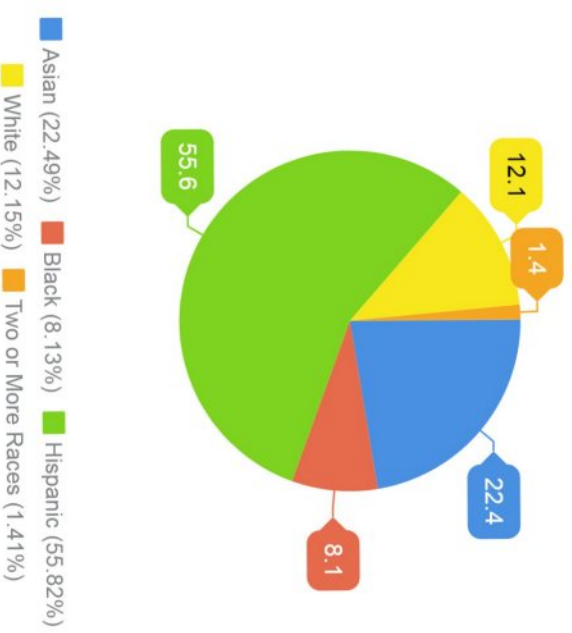


Data Source: Fairfax County Public Schools, Home Language Survey, 2015-16 School Year.  
Prepared by: Erik Howland, Fairfax Economic, Demographic, and Statistical Research.

## Students with Limited English Proficiency

Data Source: Virginia Department of Education, Fall Membership Report

### Percent of FCPS Students with Limited English Proficiency by Race/Ethnicity Fall 2016-17





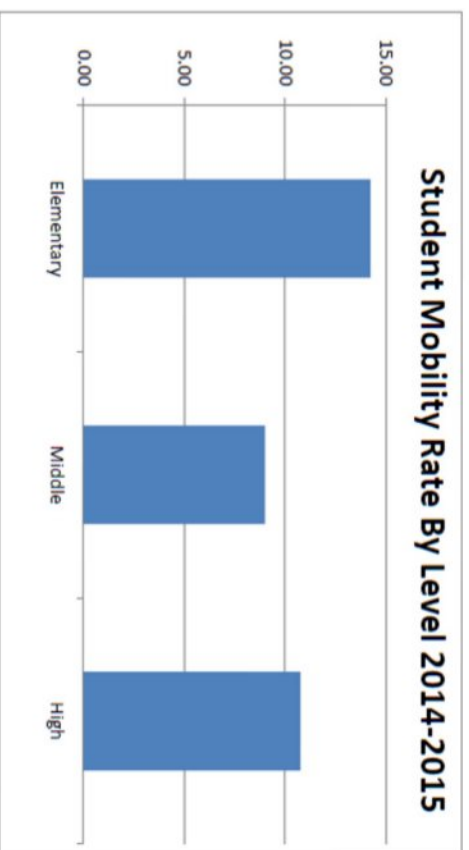


# Economic & Community Success

# Student Mobility

## STUDENT MOBILITY RATE BY LEVEL 2014-2015

Level	Total County
Elementary	14.20
Middle	8.99
High	10.54
County	12.30



The county mobility rate for 2014-15 was 12.30.

Mobility rates were highest at the elementary level (14.20) and lowest at the middle level (8.99).

In the past ten years, the mobility rate for the county was the highest (16.13) in 2005-06 and the lowest (12.21) in 2013-14.

Mobility rates for ethnic groups ranged from 8.31 for White to 17.86 for Black.

## STUDENT MOBILITY RATES 2005-06 THROUGH 2014-15

Level	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Elementary	18.46	17.35	16.93	16.64	15.93	14.62	14.12	14.98	13.81	14.20
Middle	13.28	12.44	12.02	11.77	9.51	9.33	8.79	9.21	9.37	8.99
High	13.62	12.96	12.44	12.50	10.98	11.39	10.97	11.52	10.74	10.54
County	16.13	15.20	14.76	14.99	13.40	12.81	12.34	13.06	12.21	12.30

## STUDENT MOBILITY RATES BY SCHOOL

Mobility rates at the elementary school level ranged from a low of 2.02 to a high of 34.67. The median mobility rate for elementary schools was 13.18. Middle school mobility rates ranged from 3.97 to 18.64. The median mobility rate for middle schools was 8.17. Mobility rates at the high school level ranged from 1.65 to 20.53. The median mobility rate for high schools was 9.65.

Tables III, IV, and V show the mobility rate and rank order for elementary, middle, and high schools, respectively.

## STUDENT MOBILITY RATES BY ETHNIC GROUP AND LEVEL 2014-2015

Level	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Asian	Black	Hawaiian	Hispanic	Two or More Races	White	Mobility Rate
Elementary	14.29	15.48	20.91	9.49	17.52	10.81	10.08	14.20
Middle	20.00	7.72	13.51	16.33	13.48	5.81	6.10	8.99
High	16.99	6.94	14.66	12.94	19.91	8.55	6.44	10.54
County	15.95	11.66	17.86	11.81	17.58	9.47	8.31	12.30

## STUDENT MOBILITY PERCENT BY REASON AND LEVEL 2014-2015

Level	New Entries to FCPS	Transfers Within FCPS	Reentry for Same School	Withdrawals
Elementary	35.19%	15.29%	3.88%	45.64%
Middle	34.75%	11.52%	5.84%	47.89%
High	30.84%	9.70%	6.76%	52.70%
County	34.02%	13.43%	4.84%	47.71%



# Economic & Community Success SocioNeeds Index

Data Source: Live Healthy Fairfax Community Health Dashboard

## SocioNeeds Index

The **2017 SocioNeeds Index**, created by Conduent Community Health Solutions, is a measure of socioeconomic need that is correlated with poor health outcomes.

All zip codes, counties, and county equivalents in the United States are given an **Index Value** from 0 (low need) to 100 (high need). To help you find the areas of highest need in your community, the selected locations are **ranked** from 1 (low need) to 5 (high need) based on their Index Value.

## How it Works



All communities can be described by various **social and economic factors** that are well known to be strong determinants of health outcomes.

The **SocioNeeds Index** takes these factors (which range from poverty to education)...

Index Value

**Example:**  
A zip code with an Index Value of 50 would be average, as compared with the rest of the country...



...and generates an **Index Value** (from 0 - 100) for each zip code and county in the nation. Those with the highest values are estimated to have the highest socioeconomic need which is correlated with preventable hospitalizations and premature death.

Rank



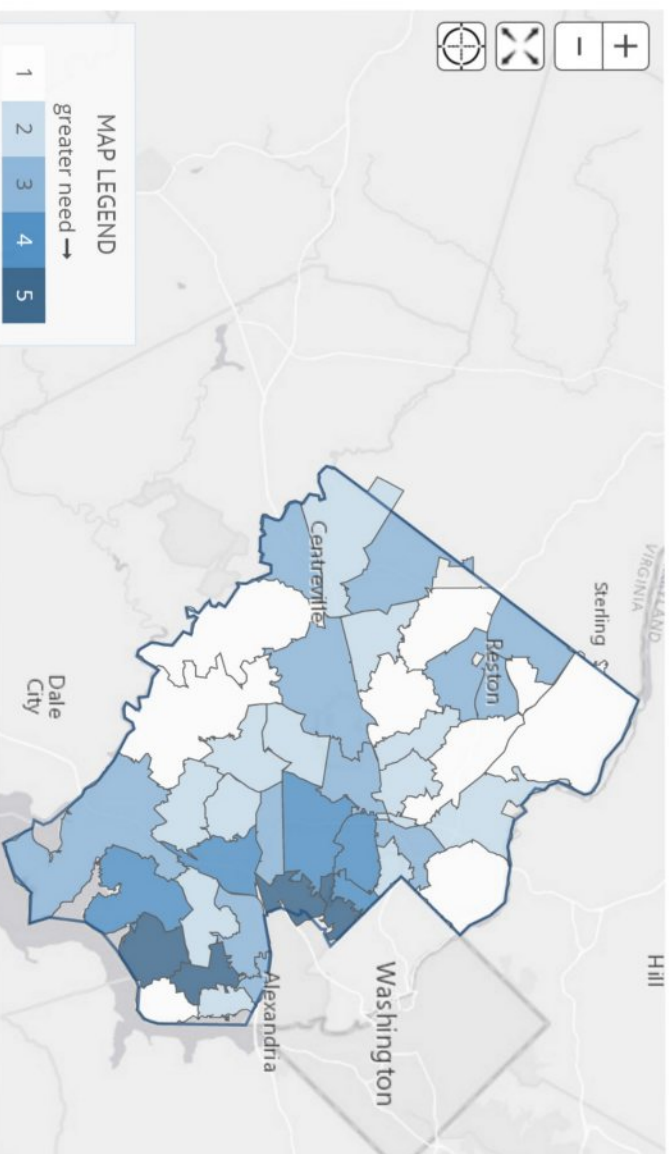
Greater Need →

Index Values



...but an Index Value of 50 could be high, compared to the values of the other zip codes in your selected area.

To identify the relative level of need within a community, the national Index Values for each location (e.g. zip code) in the community are sorted from low to high, and divided into **5 Ranks**. These ranks are used to color the Needs Index map.



### Top 10 Zip Codes with the Highest Need in Fairfax County

Zip Code	Index	Rank
22041	60.2	5
22306	47.3	5
22312	36.1	5
22309	33.7	5
22150	20.5	4
22044	18.7	4
22003	17.8	4
22042	15.9	4
22060	13.5	4
20121	11.2	3

### Why is this important?

Community health improvement efforts must determine what sub-populations are most in need in order to most effectively focus services and interventions. Social and economic factors are well known to be strong determinants of health outcomes – those with a low socioeconomic status are more likely to suffer from chronic conditions such as diabetes, obesity, and cancer. The SocioNeeds Index summarizes multiple socio-economic indicators into one composite score for easier identification of high need areas by zip code or county.

### How do I use the SocioNeeds Index?

Within your community, the zip codes or counties with the highest Index Values are estimated to have the highest socioeconomic need. The index value for each location is compared to all other similar locations (i.e. counties) within the comparison area to assign a relative rank (1-5). Zip codes are ranked using natural breaks classification, which groups the zip codes into clusters based on similar index values.

### What is this tool based on?

The SocioNeeds Index is calculated for a community from several social and economic factors, ranging from poverty to education, that may impact health or access to care. The index is correlated with potentially preventable hospitalization rates, and is calculated using Nielsen Clartias estimates for 2017.