

Update from the U.S. Census

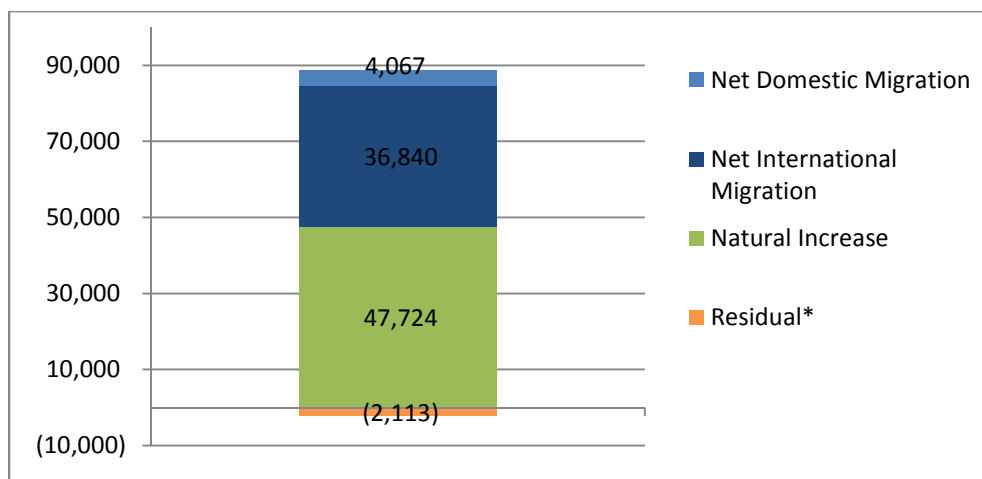
Population Growth in the Washington DC Metropolitan Area, 2012-2013

The Washington Metropolitan Area (WMSA) gained 86,518 residents between July 1, 2012 and July 1, 2013. This is an increase of 1.5 percent and the fifth highest growth rate of the 15 largest metros¹. Within our region, Loudoun County, VA had the highest growth rate of 3.7 percent, followed by the city of Fredericksburg, VA (+2.7 percent), and the city of Manassas, VA (+2.6 percent).

The District of Columbia had the largest numerical population increase, adding 13,022 residents. Loudoun County, VA had the second highest increase (+12,431 residents) followed by Fairfax County, VA (+12,241 residents). Combined, these three jurisdictions accounted for nearly half (43.6 percent) of the population increase in the region. Table 1, on page 5, shows both the growth rate and the increase in the number of residents for select jurisdictions.

In the region, the natural increase (births minus deaths) drove the population gains and accounted for 47,724 residents of the 86,518 increase. Net migration resulted in a population gain of 40,907, and includes both net international migration and net domestic migration. Net international migration accounted for 90.1 percent of the net migration increase, or 36,840 residents. Net domestic migration resulted in an increase of 4,067 residents (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Number of Residents Gained/Lost by Component Change, WMSA, 2012-2013



*Residual population change cannot be categorized by component

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 Population Estimates, GMU Center for Regional Analysis

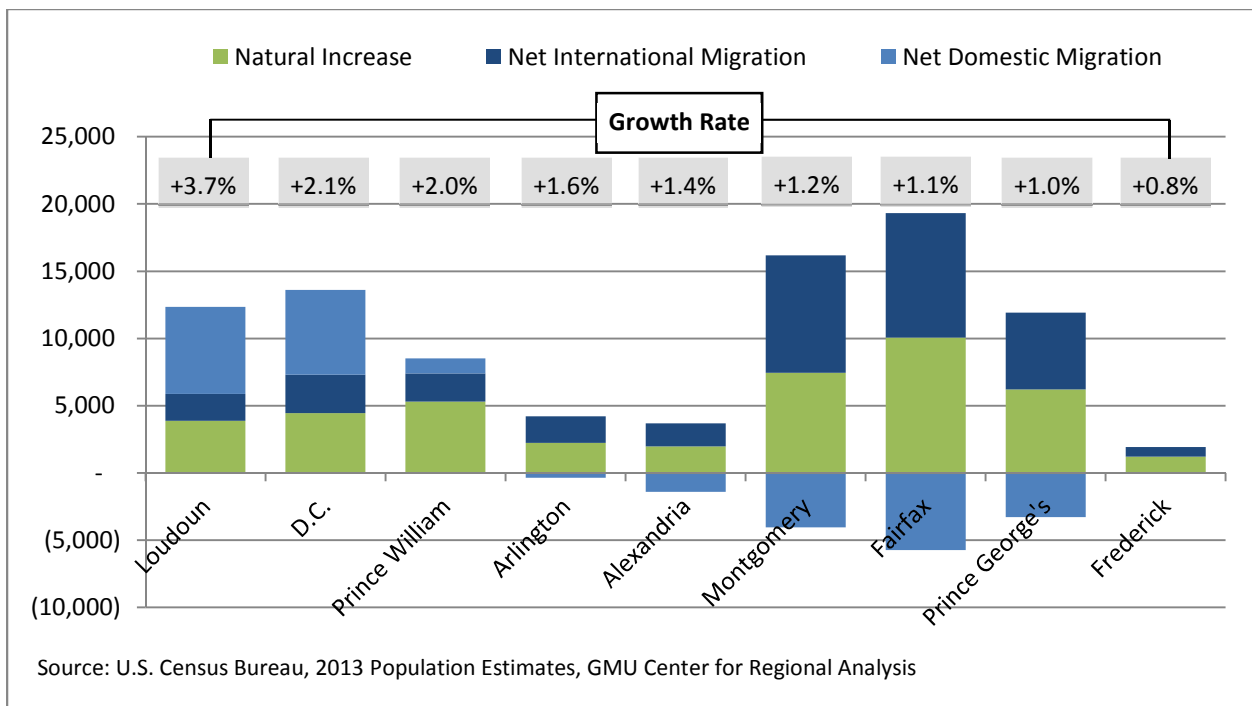
¹ As measured by employment.



All jurisdictions in the region had population increases, but each component of change was not positive for every jurisdiction. Six jurisdictions had negative net domestic migration, despite an overall population increase. In these jurisdictions, the decline from net domestic migration was offset by gains from the natural increase and net international migration. Fairfax County, VA had the largest decrease in net domestic migration, resulting in a decline of 5,744 residents for that component. Montgomery County, MD (-4,040 residents) and Prince George’s County, MD (-3,290 residents) had the second and third largest declines, respectively, in net domestic migration. Alexandria City, VA (-1,405 residents), Arlington County, VA (-350 residents) and Frederick County, MD (-74 residents) were the only other jurisdictions to have negative net domestic migration. For each of these six jurisdictions, the natural increase drove the population gains.

In jurisdictions with the highest growth rates, however, population growth was largely driven by net migration. Figure 2 shows the change in the number of residents by the components of change for select jurisdictions in the region.

Figure 2. Number of Residents Gained/Lost by Component Change, Select Jurisdictions in the WMSA, 2012-2013
(ranked by 2012-2013 growth rate)

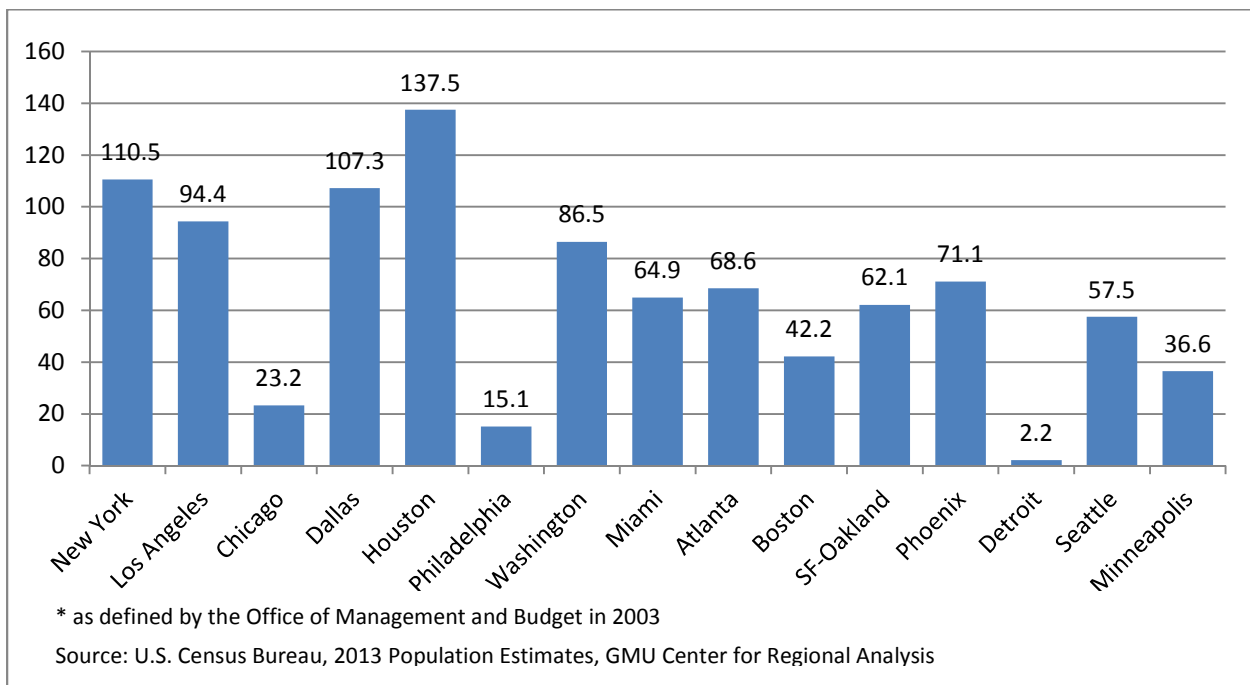




Population Growth in the 15 Largest Employment Metros

Of the 15 largest metro areas, the WMSA had the fifth highest growth rate, trailing Houston (+2.2 percent), Phoenix (+1.6 percent), Seattle (+1.6 percent) and Dallas (+1.6 percent). It also had the fifth largest increase in the number of residents, behind Houston (+137,465 residents), New York (+110,538 residents), Dallas (+107,259 residents) and Los Angeles (+94,386 residents). Figure 3 shows the increase in the number of residents for each metro.

Figure 3. Population Change in 15 Largest Employment Metros*, 2012 – 2013
(in thousands, ranked by 2013 population)





In the fastest growing metro areas of Houston, Phoenix and Seattle, growth was driven by net migration and consisted primarily of net domestic migration. No metros had declines in population, but, as with the jurisdictions of the WMSA, six metros experienced declines in the net domestic migration component, including the five with the lowest total population growth rates. While Miami had negative net domestic migration, it had the eighth highest growth rate, which was bolstered by net international migration. Figure 4 shows the share of the population increase resulting from each component of change in the largest employment metros, except Detroit. Detroit also had a decline in net domestic migration (-17,886), despite a total population increase of 2,151. The natural increase (+10,746) and net international migration (+10,366) offset the losses from net domestic migration.

Figure 4. Share of Population Increase by Select Component Change, Largest Employment Metros*, 2012-2013
(ranked by 2012-2013 growth rate)

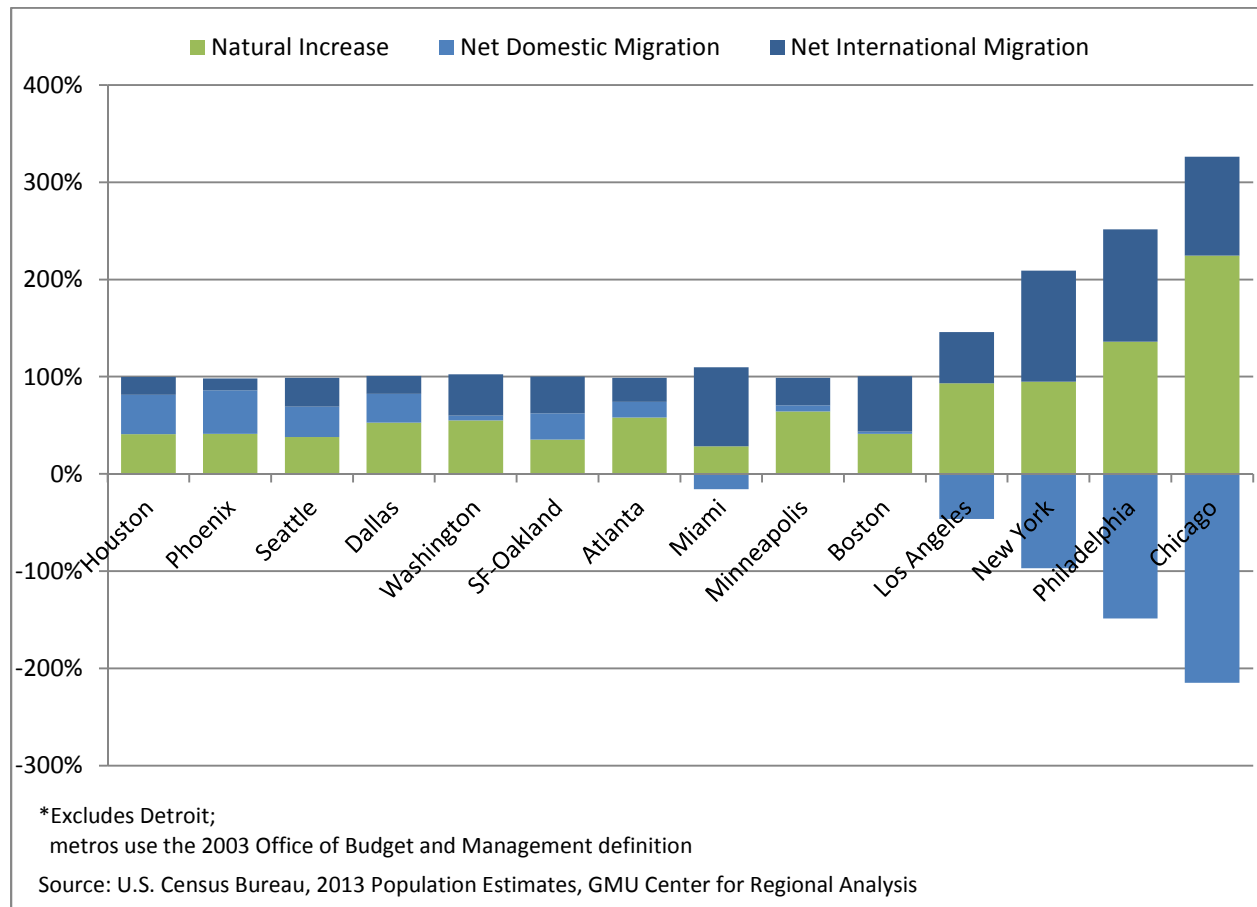


Table 1. Population Change in the Washington Metro Area*, 2012-2013

(Ranked by growth rate between 2012 and 2013)	2013 Population	Change from 2012		Rank by	
		Residents	Percent	Population in 2013	Increase in Number of Residents, 2012-2013
Loudoun County, VA	349,679	12,431	3.7%	6	3
Fredericksburg city, VA	28,132	742	2.7%	17	14
District of Columbia	646,449	13,022	2.1%	4	2
Prince William County, VA**	496,434	9,800	2.0%	5	5
Stafford County, VA	136,788	2,537	1.9%	11	8
Warren County, VA	38,699	662	1.7%	16	16
Arlington County, VA	224,906	3,631	1.6%	8	7
Charles County, MD	152,864	2,154	1.4%	9	9
Alexandria city, VA	148,892	2,053	1.4%	10	10
Spotsylvania County, VA	127,348	1,576	1.3%	12	12
Montgomery County, MD	1,016,677	12,201	1.2%	2	4
Fairfax County, VA***	1,168,405	13,145	1.1%	1	1
Fauquier County, VA	67,207	681	1.0%	14	15
Prince George's County, MD	890,081	8,662	1.0%	3	6
Jefferson County, WV	55,073	515	0.9%	15	17
Calvert County, MD	90,484	790	0.9%	13	13
Frederick County, MD	241,409	1,889	0.8%	7	11
Clarke County, VA	14,348	27	0.2%	18	18
WMSA	5,893,875	86,518	1.5%	NA	NA

*as defined by the Office of Management and Budget in 2003

** Includes the independent cities of Manassas and Manassas Park

***Includes the independent cities of Fairfax and Falls Church

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 Population Estimates

GMU Center for Regional Analysis

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