INDICATORS OF COMMUNITY STRENGTH

GREATER RICHMOND & PETERSBURG REGION 2015

United Way

United Way of Greater Richmond & Petersburg

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United Way of Greater Richmond & Petersburg
Indicators of Community Strength 2015

Community indicators are measures of conditions within a community that allow us to understand how the community is progressing in particular areas. Are things good and getting better? Or are things bad and getting worse? This report is intended to identify trends for conditions in the Greater Richmond and Petersburg region. This will allow us to better focus community energies and resources around key issues specific to where we live.

A community is a complex system of many interconnected components. This report is not meant to capture this system in its entirety, but rather to focus on specific categories of indicators. The United Way of Greater Richmond & Petersburg has determined six indicator categories which most closely align with United Way's community impact work:

- **Community Overview**
- **Child Health and Well-Being**
- **Education**
- **Self-Sufficiency**
- **Adult Health and Well-Being**
- **Older Adult Health and Well-Being**

Community indicators can be used in a number of ways including:

- **Description**: Indicators provide knowledge about the community.
- **Monitoring**: Indicators are used to track results or conditions within the community over time. This helps with planning and guides policy changes.
- **Setting Goals**: Indicators can be used to help set goals and focus activities across agencies, levels of government, and private and public groups.
- **Outcomes-Based Accountability**: Indicators can be used to hold various community groups accountable for improving outcomes.
- **Promoting Community Responsibility**: Indicators can be a tool for promoting awareness and mobilizing the community toward positive change.

About the Data

Data included are the most currently available at the time of publication. A one to two year lag time in data currency is typical for data from public sources.

Only highly credible data sources are used in this report. Sources are listed on each page of the report.

Some data sources, such as the U.S. Census American Community Survey, use sample data to make inferences about the larger population. Because sample surveys do not collect data on the entire population, the resulting estimates may differ somewhat from results that would have been obtained from the whole population using the same instruments, instructions, and procedures. These differences are known as sampling error. Because of sampling error, caution is advised in interpreting some of the data in this report, as small increases or decreases in indicators may not reflect significant changes in the entire population.

United Way of Greater Richmond & Petersburg Region

This report covers the 11 localities found within the United Way coverage area:

- ➢ Charles City County
- ➢ Chesterfield County
- ➢ Colonial Heights City
- ➢ Dinwiddie County
- ➢ Goochland County
- ➢ Hanover County
- ➢ Henrico County
- ➢ New Kent County
- ➢ Petersburg City
- ➢ Powhatan County
- ➢ Richmond City

The regional performance on each indicator is calculated using raw data for each of the 11 localities (where available).

Statewide data is also provided with each indicator.

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW

Community Overview

The community overview indicators include:

Population

Population in the United Way Region

941,111 — 2000
1,004,667 — 2005
1,080,528 — 2010
1,120,767 — 2014
1,232,090 — 2020 Projected
1,398,669 — 2030 Projected
1,583,130 — 2040 Projected
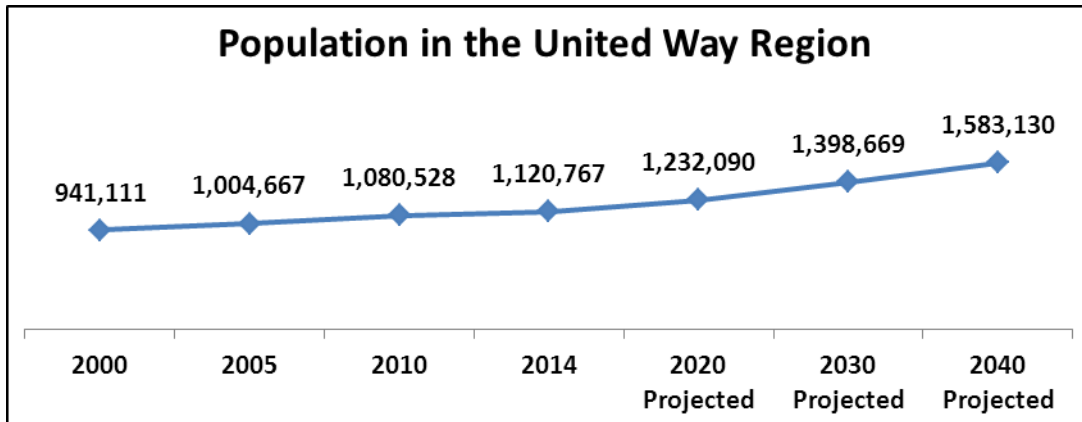
Population in the United Way Region is projected to increase by more than 460,000 people over the next 25 years.

Population							
Locality	2000	2005	2010	2014	2020 Projected	2030 Projected	2040 Projected
Charles City	6,926	7,041	7,256	7,249	7,811	8,376	8,905
Chesterfield	259,903	285,891	316,236	330,043	388,894	473,841	572,693
Colonial Heights	16,897	17,516	17,411	17,273	18,620	19,855	20,960
Dinwiddie	24,533	25,171	28,001	28,971	29,542	30,516	31,276
Goochland	16,863	19,227	21,717	21,703	24,088	25,886	27,505
Hanover	86,320	96,458	99,863	102,714	118,135	139,000	162,475
Henrico	262,300	281,169	306,935	318,019	352,577	400,396	450,630
New Kent	13,462	15,946	18,429	20,164	21,031	23,112	25,036
Petersburg	33,740	32,387	32,420	32,421	32,699	33,320	33,939
Powhatan	22,377	26,275	28,046	28,706	32,019	35,702	39,343
Richmond	197,790	197,586	204,214	213,504	206,674	208,665	210,368
Region	941,111	1,004,667	1,080,528	1,120,767	1,232,090	1,398,669	1,583,130
Virginia	7,078,515	7,563,887	8,001,024	8,326,289	8,811,512	9,645,281	10,530,229

Note: Population projections were developed in 2012 using Census data from 2010 and before. Recent trends, including the growth in the Richmond City population, were not included in these projections. Therefore, projected trends may be inaccurate.

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Population

Projected Population
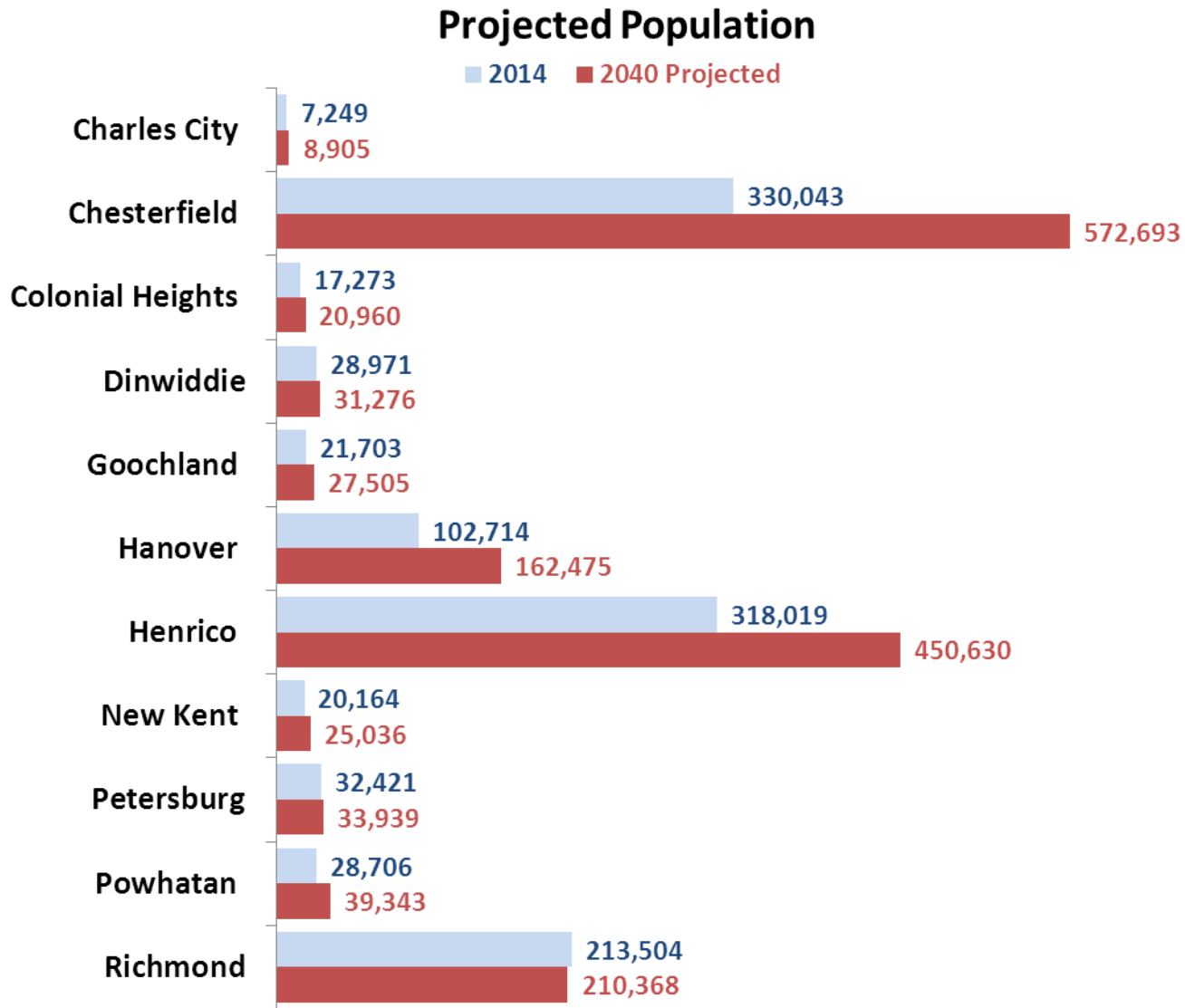
Note: Population projections were developed in 2012 using Census data from 2010 and before. Recent trends, including the growth in the Richmond City population, were not included in these projections. Therefore, projected trends may be inaccurate.

Age

Age 2000 Census					
Locality	**Under 5 years**	**5 to 14 years**	**15 to 19 years**	**20 to 64 years**	**65 years and over**
Charles City	388	849	466	4,349	874
Chesterfield	17,513	42,737	20,365	158,281	21,007
Colonial Heights	895	2,242	1,073	9,543	3,144
Dinwiddie	1,367	3,537	1,521	15,114	2,994
Goochland	875	2,079	898	10,902	2,109
Hanover	5,611	13,618	6,291	51,641	9,159
Henrico	17,932	36,720	15,223	159,824	32,601
New Kent	759	1,982	910	8,543	1,268
Petersburg	2,165	4,955	2,226	19,147	5,247
Powhatan	1,309	3,043	1,584	14,558	1,883
Richmond	12,376	24,478	13,870	120,937	26,129
Region	61,190	136,240	64,427	572,839	106,415
Virginia	461,982	991,039	484,065	4,349,096	792,333

Age 2013 Census Estimates					
Locality	**Under 5 years**	**5 to 14 years**	**15 to 19 years**	**20 to 64 years**	**65 years and over**
Charles City	236	705	344	4,417	1,428
Chesterfield	19,297	46,597	25,170	196,527	40,154
Colonial Heights	1,190	2,150	1,128	9,657	3,509
Dinwiddie	1,296	3,332	1,903	16,960	4,413
Goochland	864	2,458	1,238	13,047	4,019
Hanover	4,775	14,044	7,657	59,637	15,217
Henrico	20,107	42,275	19,808	193,723	42,698
New Kent	978	2,409	1,211	12,095	2,814
Petersburg	2,566	3,453	1,668	19,944	4,907
Powhatan	1,134	3,232	1,972	17,698	4,223
Richmond	13,640	20,677	13,536	141,965	24,296
Region	66,083	141,332	75,635	685,670	147,678
Virginia	512,115	1,042,924	537,178	5,062,807	1,105,381

Race/Ethnicity

Race 2013 Census Estimates						
Locality	White	African-American	Asian	American Indian and Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian	Two or More Races
Charles City	42.2%	47.3%	0.4%	7.2%	0.1%	2.7%
Chesterfield	69.9%	23.2%	3.6%	0.6%	0.1%	2.5%
Colonial Heights	80.8%	13.0%	3.3%	0.5%	0.2%	2.2%
Dinwiddie	64.8%	32.6%	0.6%	0.4%	0.1%	1.6%
Goochland	79.1%	17.9%	1.3%	0.3%	0.0%	1.4%
Hanover	86.9%	9.6%	1.5%	0.5%	0.1%	1.5%
Henrico	59.8%	30.0%	7.6%	0.4%	0.1%	2.2%
New Kent	82.0%	13.7%	1.1%	1.0%	0.0%	2.2%
Petersburg	18.5%	77.8%	1.0%	0.4%	0.2%	2.2%
Powhatan	84.9%	12.9%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	1.2%
Richmond	44.5%	50.1%	2.4%	0.6%	0.2%	2.2%
Region	62.8%	30.4%	4.0%	0.5%	0.1%	2.2%
Virginia	70.8%	19.7%	6.1%	0.5%	0.1%	2.7%

Hispanic or Latino 2013 Census Estimates	
Locality	Hispanic or Latino
Charles City	1.7%
Chesterfield	7.7%
Colonial Heights	4.7%
Dinwiddie	2.9%
Goochland	2.2%
Hanover	2.5%
Henrico	5.3%
New Kent	2.4%
Petersburg	4.3%
Powhatan	2.0%
Richmond	6.4%
Region	5.6%
Virginia	8.6%

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Race/Ethnicity

Percent of Population Hispanic or Latino

■ 2000   ■ 2013   - - Regional Average

County	2000	2013
Charles City	0.6%	1.7%
Chesterfield	2.9%	7.7%
Colonial Heights	1.6%	4.7%
Dinwiddie	1.0%	2.9%
Goochland	0.9%	2.2%
Hanover	1.0%	2.5%
Henrico	2.3%	5.3%
New Kent	1.3%	2.4%
Petersburg	1.4%	4.3%
Powhatan	0.8%	2.0%
Richmond	2.6%	6.4%
Region	2.2%	5.6%
Virginia	4.7%	8.6%
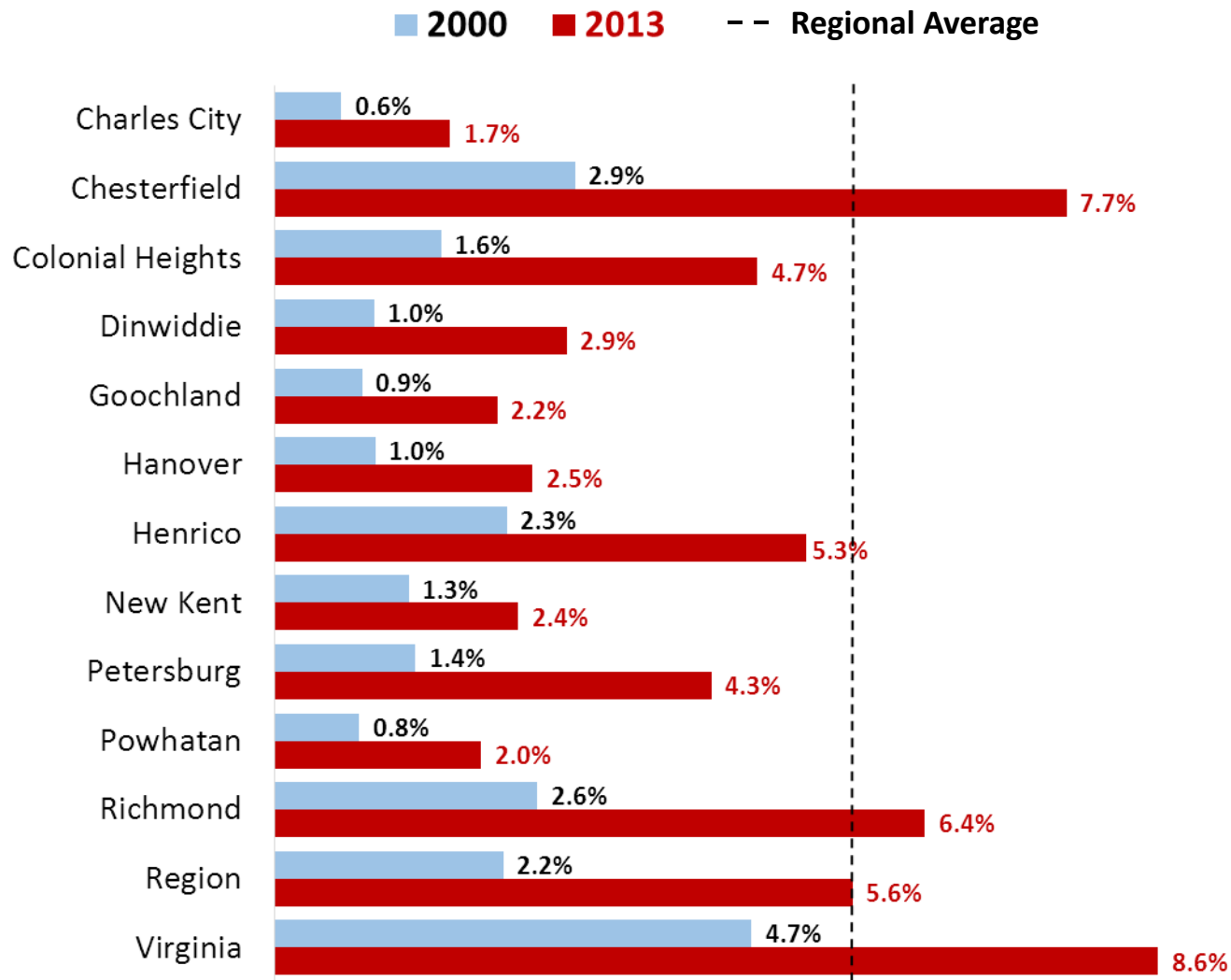
Income

2013 Median Household Income
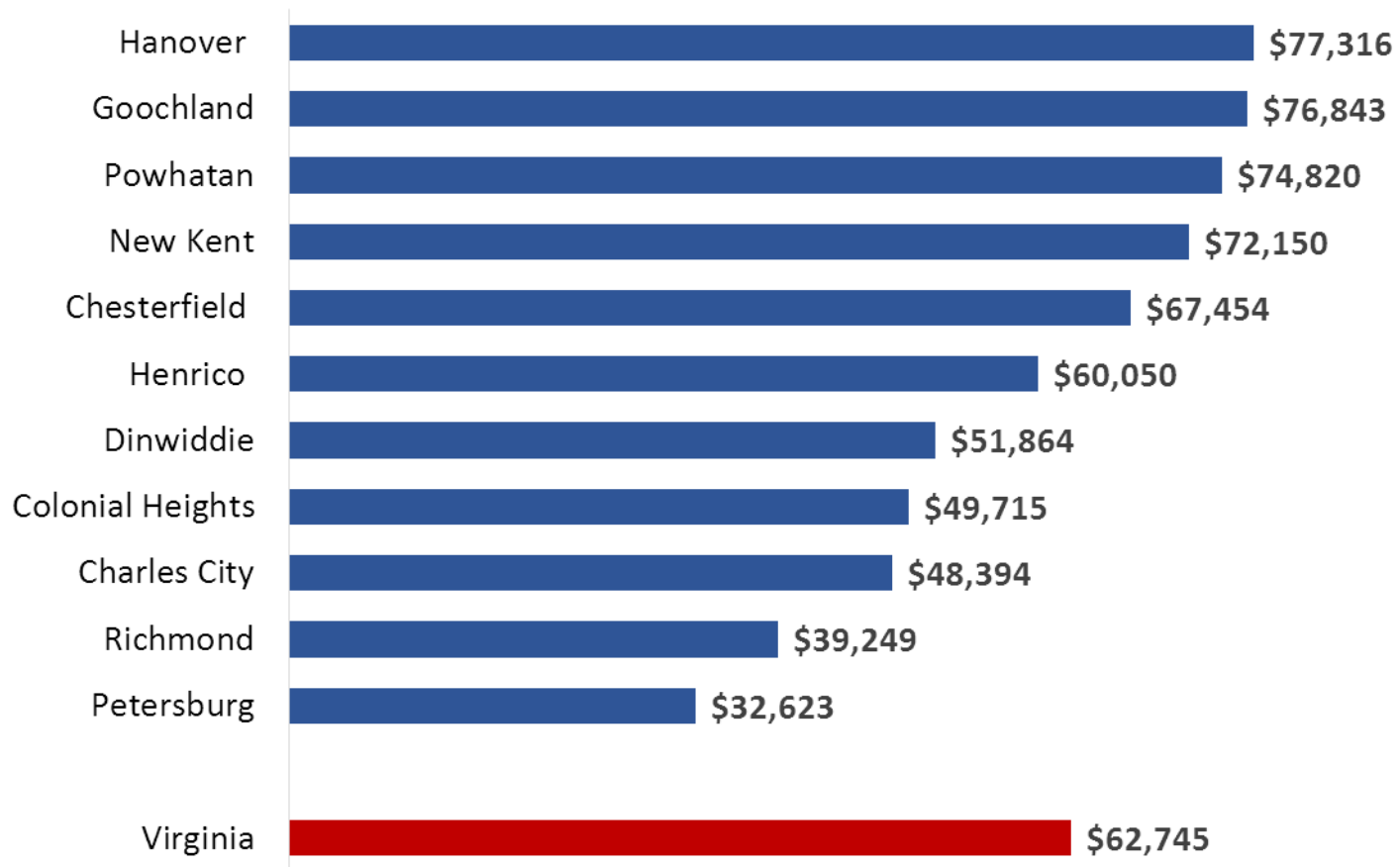
Note: The median household income divides income distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes below the median and the other having incomes above the median.

Poverty

Total Population in Poverty	
Locality	**2013**
Charles City	865
Chesterfield	25,704
Colonial Heights	1,885
Dinwiddie	3,970
Goochland	1,538
Hanover	5,598
Henrico	35,788
New Kent	1,261
Petersburg	8,953
Powhatan	2,000
Richmond	51,290
Region	138,852
Virginia	941,059

Percent of Total Population in Poverty
2013   – – Regional Average

Locality	Percent
Charles City	12.2%
Chesterfield	8.0%
Colonial Heights	10.8%
Dinwiddie	14.5%
Goochland	7.5%
Hanover	5.6%
Henrico	11.3%
New Kent	6.7%
Petersburg	28.1%
Powhatan	7.7%
Richmond	25.4%
Region	12.8%
Virginia	11.7%
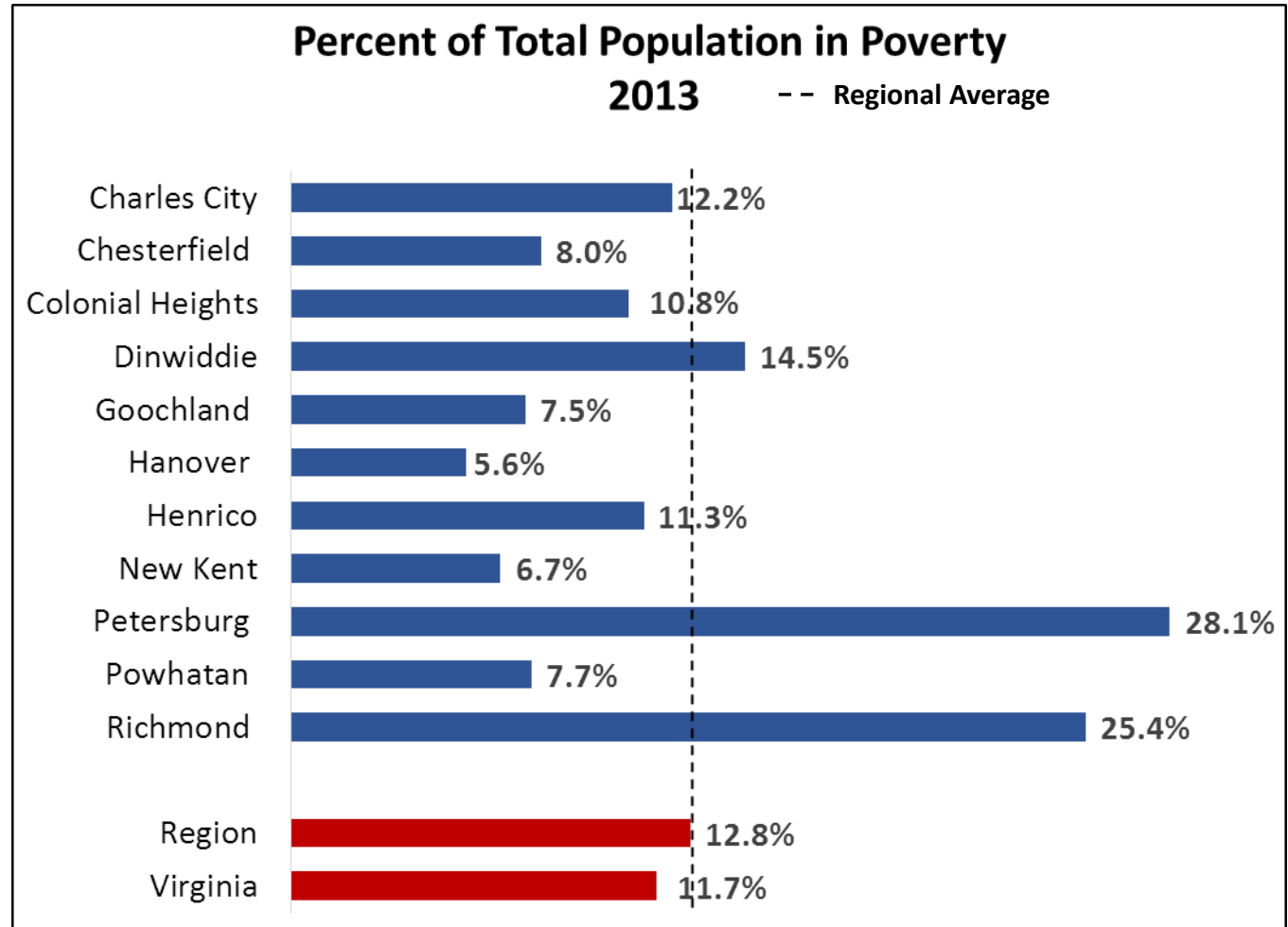
Children in Poverty

Total Children (0-17) in Poverty	
Locality	**2013**
Charles City	225
Chesterfield	8,609
Colonial Heights	684
Dinwiddie	1,138
Goochland	385
Hanover	1,581
Henrico	10,843
New Kent	400
Petersburg	3,179
Powhatan	491
Richmond	14,649
Region	42,184
Virginia	289,032
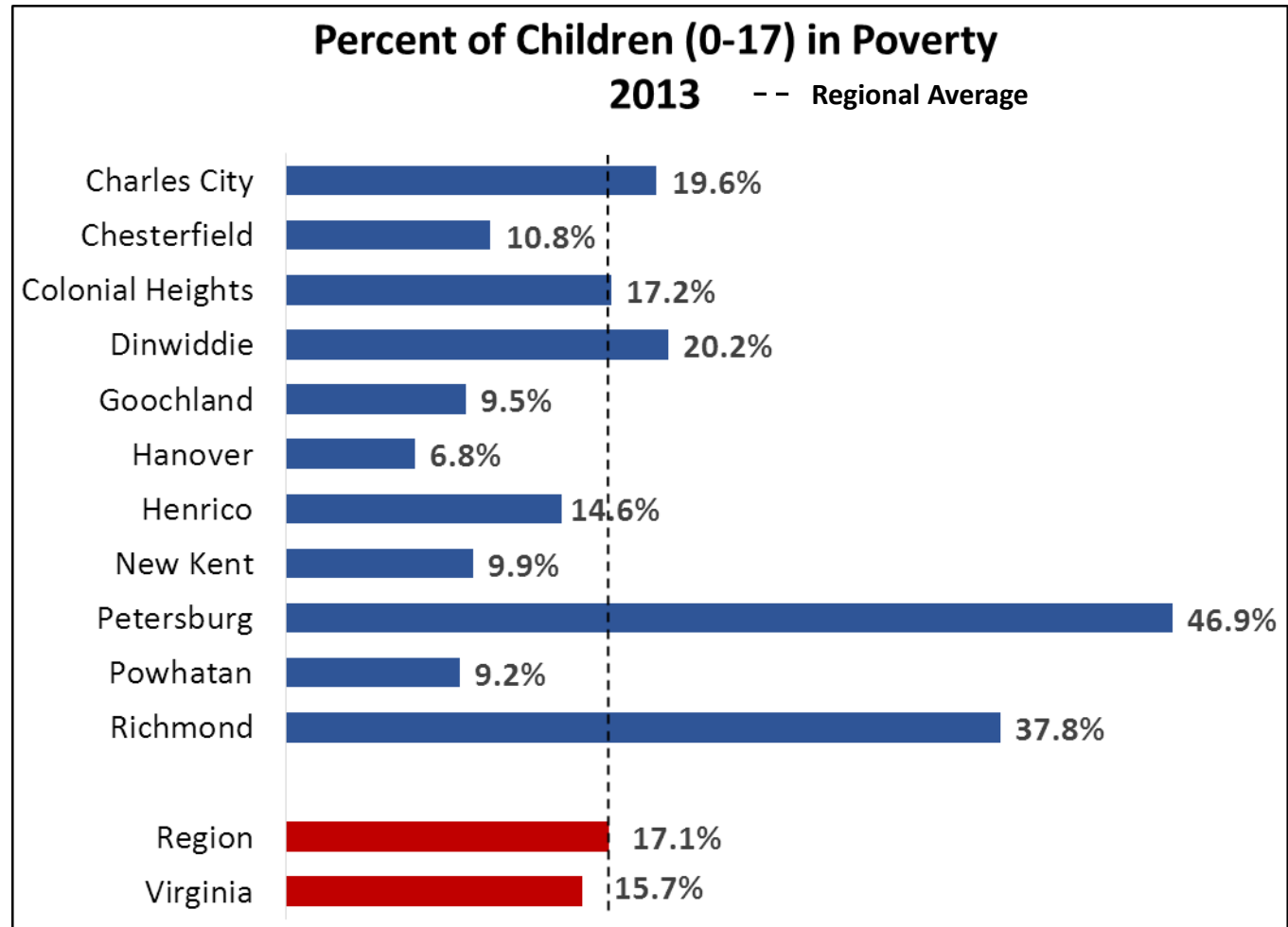
Percent of Children (0-17) in Poverty
2013   -- Regional Average

Locality	Percent
Charles City	19.6%
Chesterfield	10.8%
Colonial Heights	17.2%
Dinwiddie	20.2%
Goochland	9.5%
Hanover	6.8%
Henrico	14.6%
New Kent	9.9%
Petersburg	46.9%
Powhatan	9.2%
Richmond	37.8%
Region	17.1%
Virginia	15.7%

Source: U.S. Census, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE)

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CHILD HEALTH & WELL-BEING INDICATORS

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Child Health & Well-Being Indicators

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The child health and well-being indicators attempt to communicate the general condition of children under the age of 18. Children who are in good health and are in a healthy environment are more likely to have proper brain development and healthy social and emotional development.
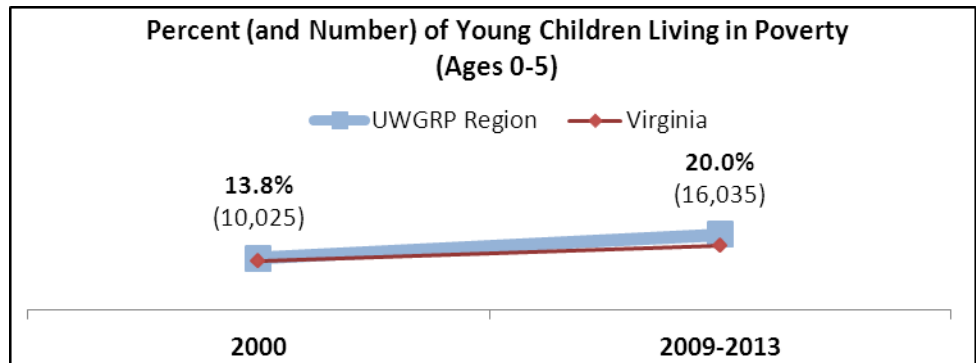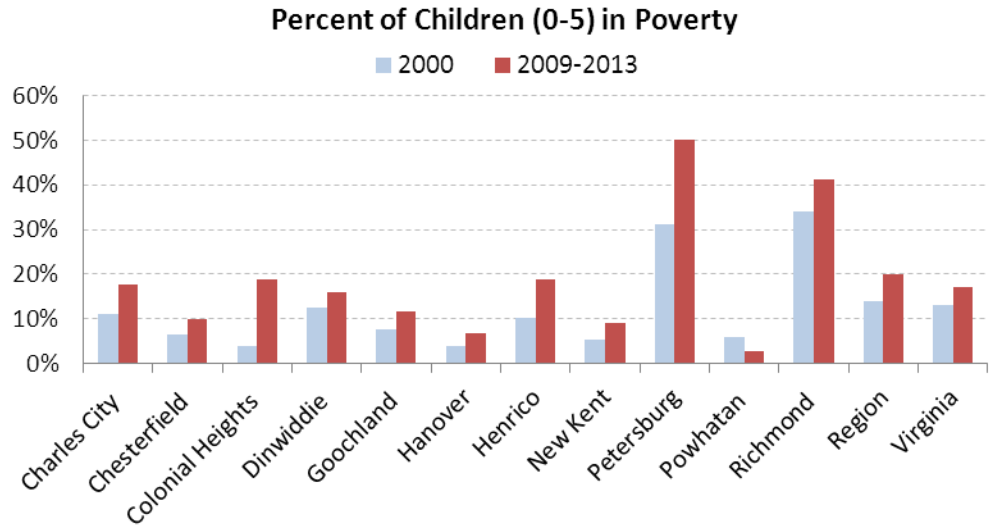
The child health and well-being indicators include:

Child Poverty (Ages 0-5)

Why is this important? Research indicates that children raised in poverty are disproportionately exposed to risk factors such as environmental toxins, inadequate nutrition, and low quality child care, which can negatively affect health and development.

Percent (and Number) of Young Children in Poverty (Ages 0-5)		
Locality	2000	2009-2013
Charles City	11.1% (49)	17.8% (55)
Chesterfield	6.5% (1,341)	9.8% (2,344)
Colonial Heights	4.0% (39)	18.8% (192)
Dinwiddie	12.6% (211)	15.9% (297)
Goochland	7.6% (80)	11.8% (143)
Hanover	3.9% (268)	6.7% (426)
Henrico	10.1% (2,146)	19.0% (4,641)
New Kent	5.3% (52)	9.2% (107)
Petersburg	31.1% (789)	50.1% (1,425)
Powhatan	5.9% (92)	2.7% (42)
Richmond	34.0% (4,958)	41.3% (6,363)
Region	13.8% (10,025)	20.0% (16,035)
Virginia	13.1% (71,726)	17.2% (104,392)

Percent of Children (0-5) in Poverty

Percent (and Number) of Young Children Living in Poverty (Ages 0-5)

13.8% (10,025) → 20.0% (16,035)

NOTE: ACS Estimates for small counties contain a large margin of error when examining subpopulations such as children 0-5. For example, the estimate for Charles City is 55 children, but the margin of error is +/- 37 children.

Child Poverty (Ages 0-17)

Why is this important? Research indicates that children raised in poverty are disproportionately exposed to risk factors such as environmental toxins, inadequate nutrition, and low quality child care, which can negatively affect health and development.

Percent (and Number) of Children in Poverty (Ages 0-17)			
Locality	2000	2005	2013
Charles City	14.1% (207)	14.9% (201)	19.6% (225)
Chesterfield	6.5% (4,763)	8.5% (6,275)	10.8% (8,609)
Colonial Heights	8.9% (332)	10.2% (389)	17.2% (684)
Dinwiddie	12.9% (739)	13.9% (779)	20.2% (1,138)
Goochland	8.7% (304)	7.9% (301)	9.5% (385)
Hanover	4.6% (1,074)	5.5% (1,286)	6.8% (1,581)
Henrico	8.5% (5,536)	10.3% (7,048)	14.6% (10,843)
New Kent	7.8% (257)	8.1% (280)	9.9% (400)
Petersburg	26.6% (2,149)	30.8% (2,519)	46.9% (3,179)
Powhatan	7.0% (373)	6.9% (392)	9.2% (491)
Richmond	28.2% (11,931)	29.7% (12,857)	37.8% (14,649)
Region	11.9% (27,665)	13.4% (32,327)	17.1% (42,184)
Virginia	12.2% (211,862)	13.3% (237,858)	15.7% (289,032)

Percent of Children in Poverty (Ages 0-17)
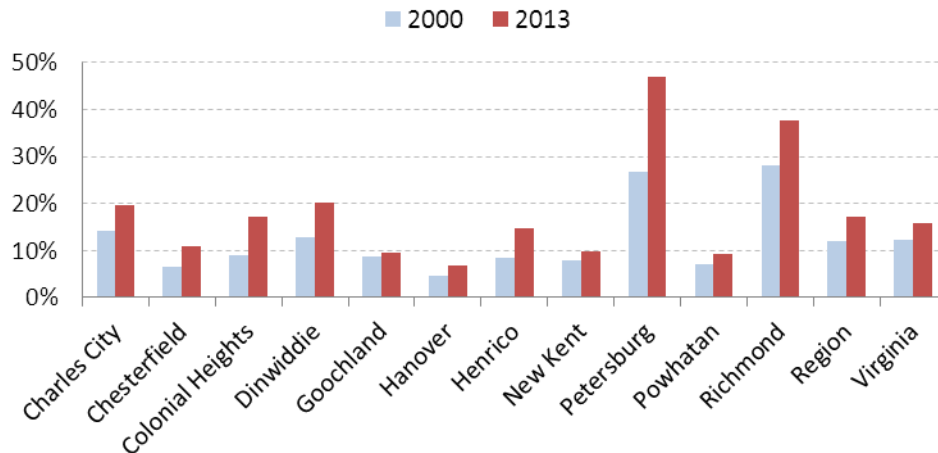
How Is the Region Doing?

Since 2000, over 14,500 more children are living in poverty. In 2013, 1 out of 6 children in the region lived in poverty. The region's percent of children in poverty was higher than the state average of 15.7%.

Percent (and Number) of Children in Poverty (Ages 0-17)
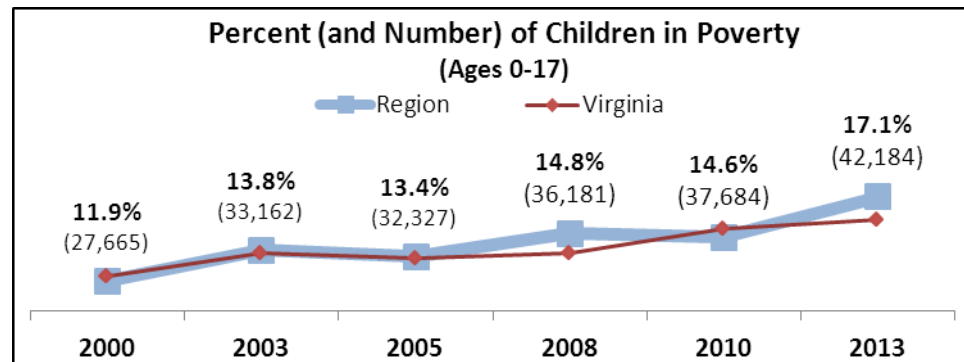
Note: SAIPE data sources changed beginning with the estimates for 2005; therefore, comparisons to previous years should be made with caution.

Source: U.S. Census, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 2000-2013

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Free/Reduced Lunches

Why is this important? Free and reduced lunches are often used as a proxy indicator for the percent of children living at or near the poverty level. Children approved for free or reduced lunches live in families with incomes below 185% of the poverty level.

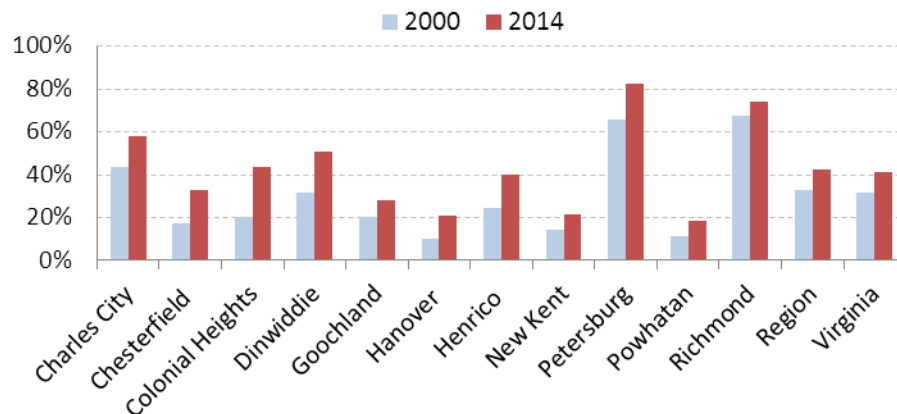| Percent (and Number) of Students Approved for Free or Reduced-Price School Lunches			
Locality	2000	2007	2014
Charles City	43.6% (421)	45.8% (388)	58.1% (435)
Chesterfield	17.2% (6,290)	22.5% (9,036)	32.9% (13,468)
Colonial Heights	20.5% (403)	25.7% (520)	43.4% (1,209)
Dinwiddie	31.5% (1,366)	45.2% (2,119)	50.9% (2,287)
Goochland	20.4% (395)	23.3% (540)	27.9% (684)
Hanover	10.0% (1,176)	13.7% (1,789)	20.9% (2,567)
Henrico	24.6% (6,968)	30.2% (9,937)	40.0% (20,456)
New Kent	14.6% (344)	13.9% (374)	21.7% (636)
Petersburg	65.9% (4,081)	61.6% (3,151)	82.7% (3,668)
Powhatan	11.5% (400)	9.7% (251)	18.2% (784)
Richmond	67.8% (19,580)	74.0% (18,176)	74.3% (17,351)
Region	32.7% (41,424)	35.3% (46,281)	42.4% (63,545)
Virginia	31.4% (344,581)	33.5% (394,860)	41.3% (514,711)

Percent of Students Approved for Free or Reduced-Price School Lunches

■ 2000 ■ 2014

How Is the Region Doing?

Since 2000, more than 22,000 additional students are eligible for free or reduced lunches. The region has seen a large increase in the number of students approved for free or reduced school lunches (from 41,424 students in 2000 to 63,545 in 2014). The state average also increased.

Percent of Students Approved for Free or Reduced-Price School Lunches

Region — Virginia

| 32.7% (41,424) | 32.8% (41,945) | 34.0% (44,988) | 34.3% (50,511) | 40.2% (60,142) | 42.4% (63,545) |
| 2000 | 2003 | 2006 | 2009 | 2012 | 2014 |

Note: Free meals are provided to children from families with incomes up to 130% of the Federal Poverty Level and reduced price lunches are provided to children from families with incomes between 130% & 185% of the Federal Poverty Level.
Source: Virginia Department of Education School Nutrition Program (SNP)

Free/Reduced Lunches   21   United Way

Teen Pregnancy

Why is this important? Teen pregnancy and birth are associated with a range of negative outcomes for teenage mothers and their children. These outcomes include lack of early and adequate prenatal care, a greater chance to conceive a second child while still a teen, a high risk of health problems for both mother and child, low educational attainment, and a high risk of lifelong poverty for both mother and child.

Teen Pregnancy Rate (per 1,000 females) Ages 10-17			
Locality	2000	2005	2012
Charles City	13.7	3.3	0.0
Chesterfield	10.5	7.7	4.1
Colonial Heights	11.4	20.4	9.6
Dinwiddie	6.7	5.5	6.5
Goochland	16.0	3.3	4.6
Hanover	7.0	5.7	1.7
Henrico	11.0	7.2	3.8
New Kent	9.1	8.0	6.3
Petersburg	57.8	30.8	24.8
Powhatan	7.6	4.4	1.4
Richmond	35.8	37.1	18.2
Region	16.3	12.8	6.3
Virginia	13.1	10.2	5.7
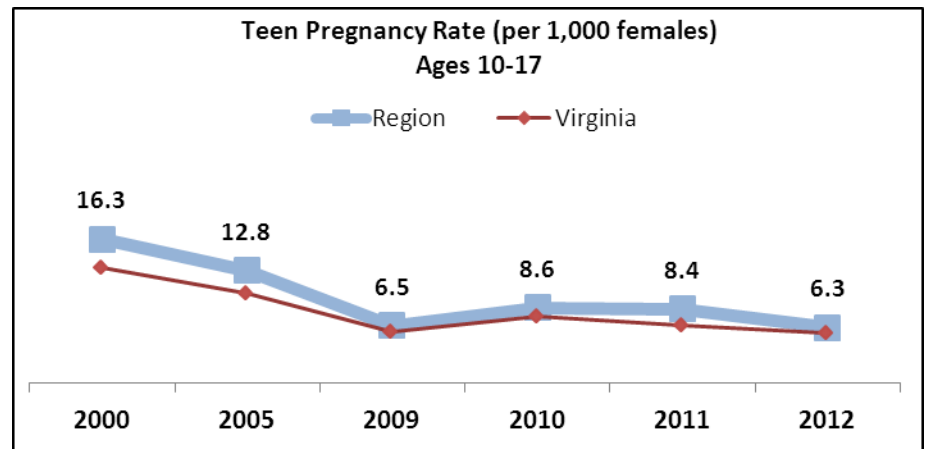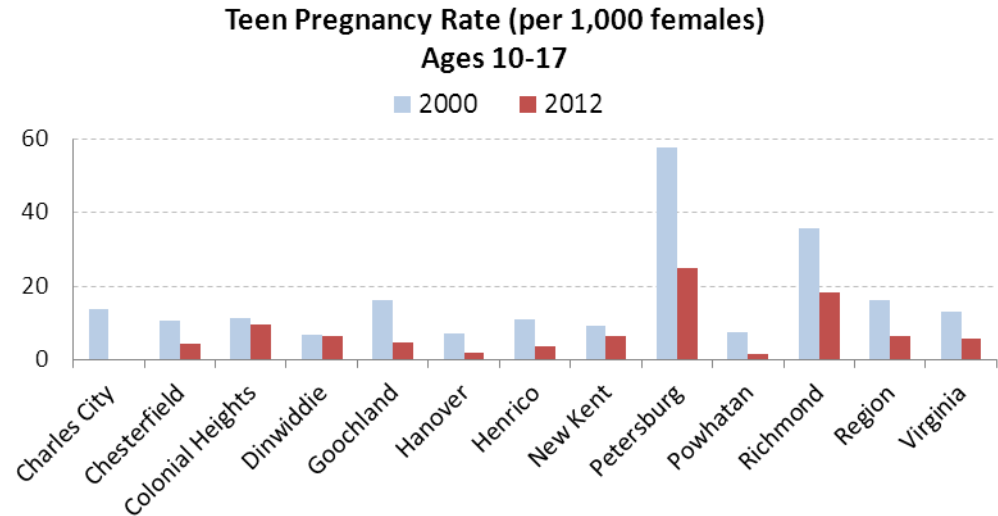
How Is the Region Doing?

The teen pregnancy rate for ages 10-17 decreased. The teen pregnancy rate for females ages 10 to 17 dropped considerably since 2000. In 2012, 354 teens ages 10-17 became pregnant, compared to 858 teens in 2000.

Teen Pregnancy Rate (per 1,000 females) Ages 10-17

Teen Pregnancy Rate (per 1,000 females) Ages 10-17

Teen Pregnancy

Number of Teen Pregnancies (by Age) 2012				
Locality	Under 15	15-17	18-19	Total
Charles City	0	0	4	4
Chesterfield	1	78	219	298
Colonial Heights	0	9	24	33
Dinwiddie	1	8	19	28
Goochland	0	5	7	12
Hanover	0	10	46	56
Henrico	8	53	172	233
New Kent	0	6	13	19
Petersburg	3	30	81	114
Powhatan	0	2	17	19
Richmond	19	121	357	497
Region	32	322	959	1,313
Virginia	142	2,182	6,327	8,651

| Number of Live Births (by Age) 2012				
Locality	Under 15	15-17	18-19	Total
Charles City	0	0	4	4
Chesterfield	0	52	161	213
Colonial Heights	0	5	16	21
Dinwiddie	1	5	19	25
Goochland	0	3	1	4
Hanover	0	5	34	39
Henrico	7	37	127	171
New Kent	0	3	9	12
Petersburg	2	20	61	83
Powhatan	0	2	13	15
Richmond	6	68	190	264
Region	16	200	635	851
Virginia	71	1,559	4,504	6,134

Note: 2012 live births do not include all teen pregnancies in 2012. Teen pregnancies may occur in 2012 with live births that occur in 2013.

Low-Weight Births

Why is this important? An infant's survival and physical and mental growth are strongly related to a weight of 5.5 lbs or more at birth. Newborns weighing less than that are at increased risk for developmental delays and other health problems.

Percent of Low-Weight Births (less than 2,500 grams/5.5 pounds)			
Locality	**2000**	**2005**	**2012**
Charles City	9.6%	11.4%	7.5%
Chesterfield	6.8%	8.8%	8.2%
Colonial Heights	11.4%	9.5%	10.6%
Dinwiddie	10.2%	12.4%	8.9%
Goochland	10.8%	7.6%	3.0%
Hanover	7.5%	7.7%	7.3%
Henrico	8.5%	9.3%	8.9%
New Kent	5.1%	8.6%	5.3%
Petersburg	12.2%	15.7%	10.6%
Powhatan	8.1%	4.6%	5.3%
Richmond	13.0%	12.8%	11.3%
Region	9.3%	10.0%	9.0%
Virginia	8.0%	8.2%	8.2%
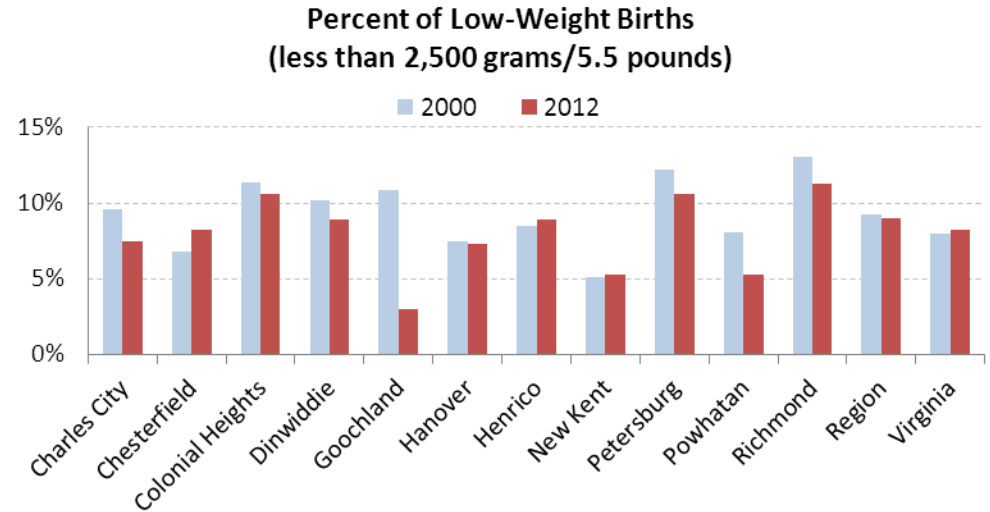
How Is the Region Doing?

No significant change. The percent of low-weight births for the region has remained steady since 2000. The region has a higher percentage of low-weight births compared to the state average. There were 1,194 infants born with low birth weights in the region in 2012.


Percent of Low-Weight Births (less than 2,500 grams/5.5 pounds)

Percent of Low-Weight Births (less than 2,500 grams/5.5 pounds)
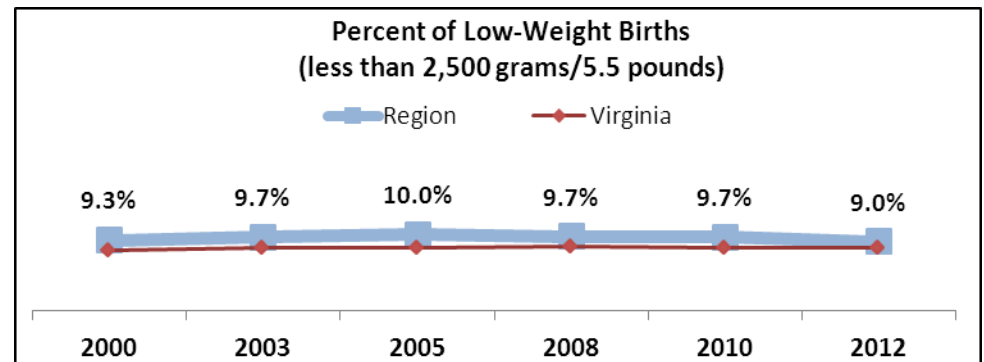
Prenatal Care

Why is this important? Research has demonstrated that pregnant women who receive proper prenatal care early in their pregnancies tend to deliver healthier babies than women who do not. Inadequate prenatal care, measured by initial prenatal visits occurring after the first trimester, has also been linked to low birth weight.

Percent of Women Who Received Prenatal Care in the First 13 Weeks			
Locality	2000	2005	2012
Charles City	78.1%	84.8%	84.9%
Chesterfield	89.9%	92.2%	94.5%
Colonial Heights	91.7%	90.5%	92.9%
Dinwiddie	89.4%	92.9%	89.9%
Goochland	89.7%	90.9%	93.3%
Hanover	91.4%	91.2%	90.7%
Henrico	86.9%	90.0%	90.8%
New Kent	92.4%	87.4%	88.4%
Petersburg	77.0%	84.3%	85.5%
Powhatan	92.7%	93.3%	96.3%
Richmond	73.9%	86.9%	88.9%
Region	84.9%	89.9%	91.2%
Virginia	84.6%	84.6%	83.0%
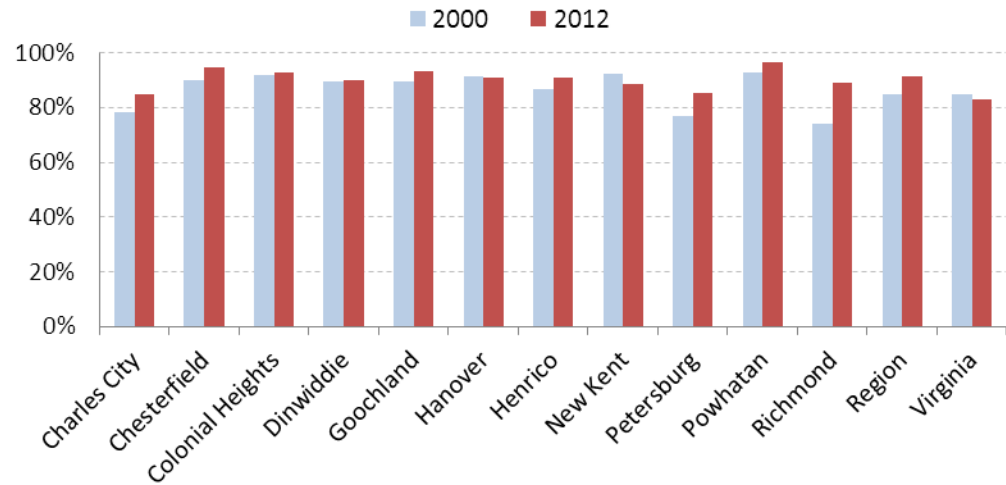
How Is the Region Doing?

Percent of women receiving prenatal care increased. The percent of women receiving prenatal care in the first 13 weeks has increased since 2000, but has remained around 90% since 2005. In 2012, 1,158 mothers did not receive prenatal care in the first 13 weeks.

Percent of Women who Received Prenatal Care in the First 13 Weeks

■ 2000 ■ 2012

Percent of Women who Received Prenatal Care in the First 13 Weeks

Region   Virginia

84.9%   88.4%   89.9%   90.4%   89.7%   91.2%

2000   2003   2005   2008   2010   2012
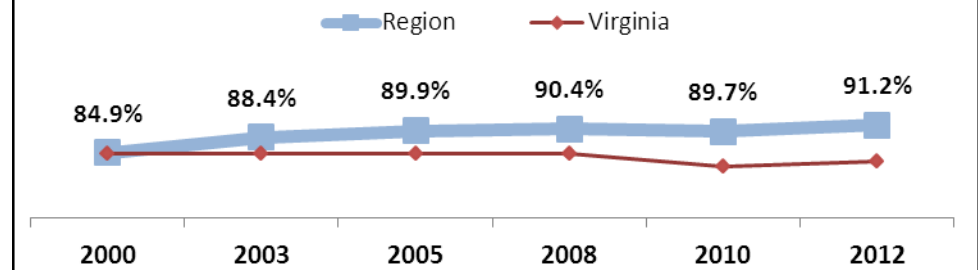
Births to Single Mothers

Why is this important? Statistically, women who give birth outside of marriage tend to be more economically disadvantaged than their married counterparts. They generally have lower incomes, lower education levels, and greater dependence on welfare assistance than married mothers. Children born to unmarried mothers are more likely to have low educational attainment and occupational status, to live in poverty, and to have premarital births themselves.

Percent of Births to Single Mothers

Locality	2000	2005	2012
Charles City	50.7%	50.6%	56.6%
Chesterfield	23.8%	27.9%	35.8%
Colonial Heights	36.8%	46.1%	49.6%
Dinwiddie	39.4%	34.1%	43.8%
Goochland	18.7%	17.7%	21.8%
Hanover	15.7%	19.7%	26.5%
Henrico	27.6%	32.2%	35.0%
New Kent	18.5%	24.7%	25.8%
Petersburg	73.2%	73.6%	77.0%
Powhatan	17.8%	16.0%	27.3%
Richmond	61.4%	61.2%	64.1%
Region	35.5%	37.8%	43.2%
Virginia	30.0%	32.2%	35.3%
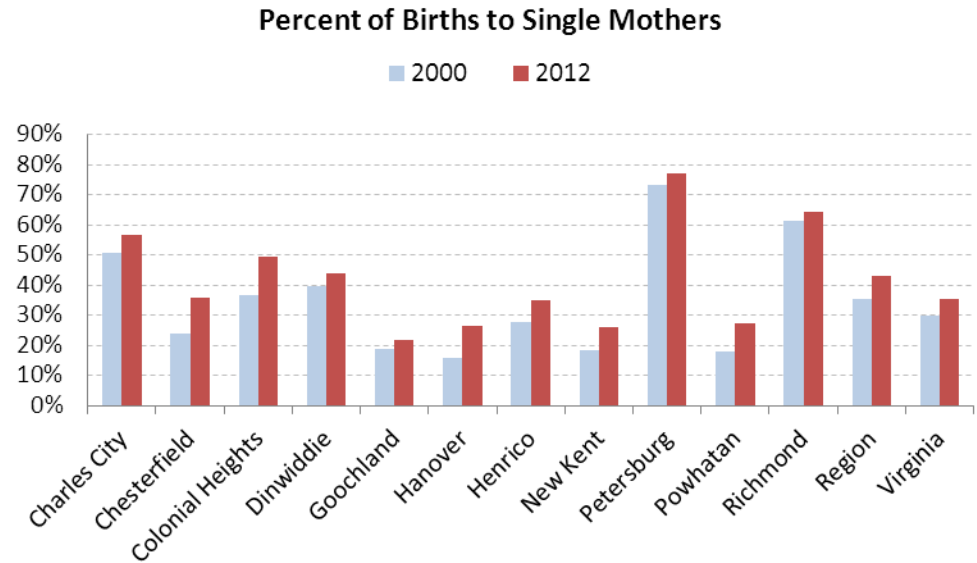
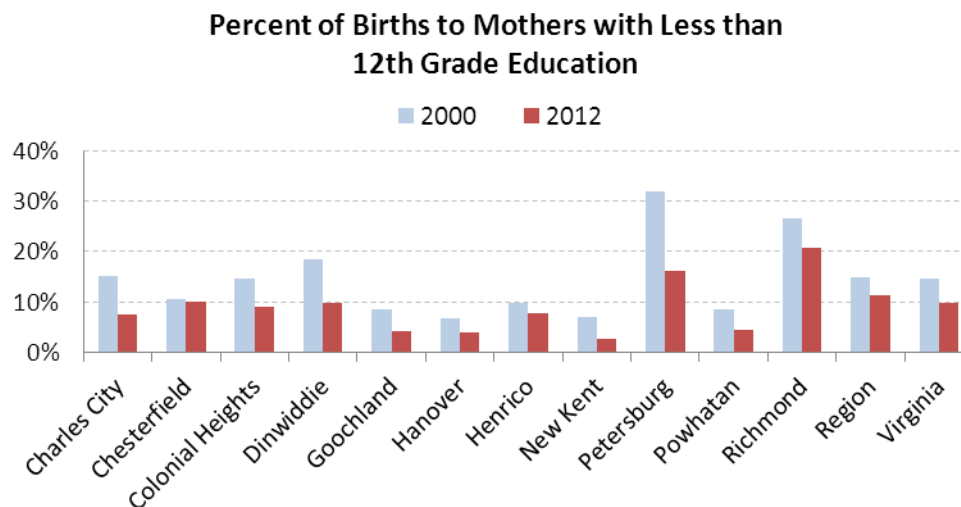### ***How Is the Region Doing?***

Births to single mothers increased. Of the 13,211 births in 2012 in the region, 5,705 were to single mothers. Percentages for the region have been consistently higher than the state average. In Petersburg, 3 out of every 4 births are to single mothers.

Percent of Births to Single Mothers

Percent of Births to Single Mothers
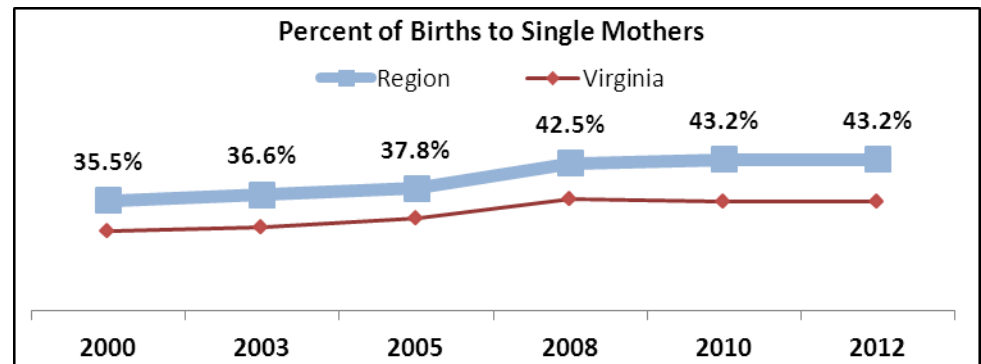
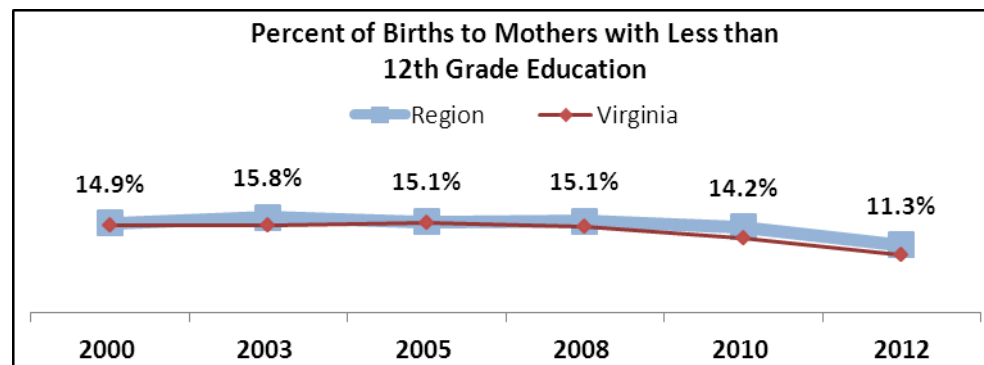# Births to Mothers with Less than 12th Grade Education

Why is this important? *A parent's level of educational attainment is an important indicator of present and future family well-being. Maternal education has been directly associated with children's developmental outcomes such as cognitive and language development.*

Percent of Births to Mothers with Less than 12th Grade Education			
Locality	2000	2005	2012
Charles City	15.1%	13.9%	7.5%
Chesterfield	10.6%	11.9%	10.1%
Colonial Heights	14.5%	20.7%	9.1%
Dinwiddie	18.3%	12.4%	9.7%
Goochland	8.4%	7.1%	4.2%
Hanover	6.8%	5.5%	3.8%
Henrico	9.8%	10.4%	7.8%
New Kent	7.0%	6.3%	2.6%
Petersburg	31.7%	28.3%	16.0%
Powhatan	8.5%	5.3%	4.5%
Richmond	26.7%	28.3%	20.6%
Region	14.9%	15.1%	11.3%
Virginia	14.6%	14.8%	9.7%

Percent of Births to Mothers with Less than 12th Grade Education

How Is the Region Doing?

Births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education decreased. Since 2000, all localities had fewer births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education. There were large decreases in the percentages for 9 of the 11 localities in the region.


Percent of Births to Mothers with Less than 12th Grade Education — Region / Virginia: 14.9%, 15.8%, 15.1%, 15.1%, 14.2%, 11.3% for years 2000, 2003, 2005, 2008, 2010, 2012

Infant Mortality Rate

Why is this important? Infant mortality is an important indicator of the health of a community because it is associated with a variety of factors such as maternal health, access to quality medical care, socioeconomic conditions, and public health practices.

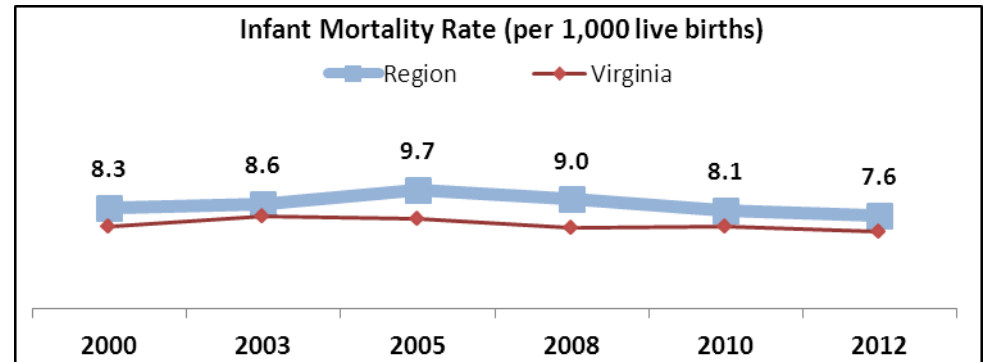| Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)			
Locality	**2000**	**2005**	**2012**
Charles City	0.0	12.7	18.9
Chesterfield	5.6	7.9	6.5
Colonial Heights	5.2	4.3	0.0
Dinwiddie	4.1	3.7	19.4
Goochland	14.8	5.1	0.0
Hanover	3.8	4.8	2.3
Henrico	8.6	11.2	7.8
New Kent	12.7	0.0	5.3
Petersburg	11.4	16.3	6.5
Powhatan	3.9	0.0	8.2
Richmond	12.4	13.2	10.5
Region	8.3	9.7	7.6
Virginia	6.8	7.4	6.3
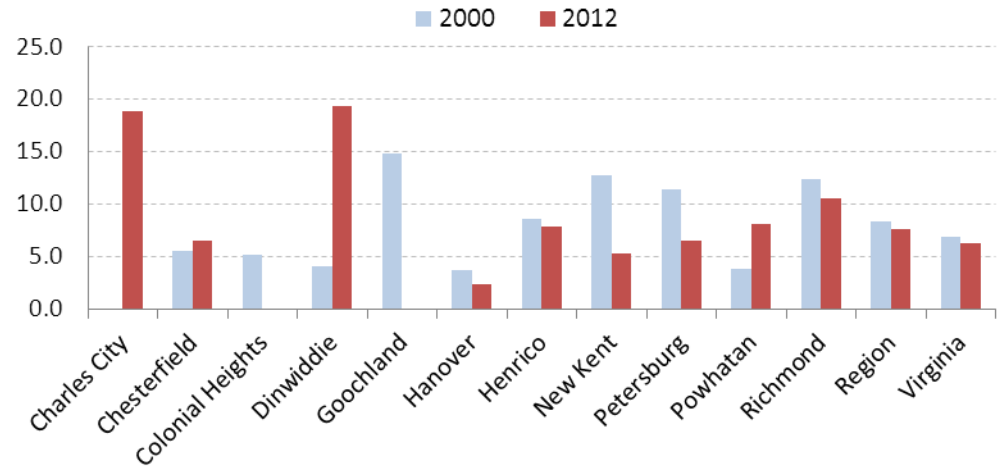
* Please note that a county's low number of total births may cause the rate to look exceptionally high. For example, Charles City had 1 infant death in 2012, but due to its smaller population, the rate was very high.

How Is the Region Doing?

The infant mortality rate decreased. In 2012, the infant mortality rate was lower than the rate in 2000. There were 101 infant deaths in the United Way region in 2012.

Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) — bar chart comparing 2000 and 2012 for localities: Charles City, Chesterfield, Colonial Heights, Dinwiddie, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, New Kent, Petersburg, Powhatan, Richmond, Region, Virginia.

Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) — line chart of Region vs Virginia. Region values: 8.3 (2000), 8.6 (2003), 9.7 (2005), 9.0 (2008), 8.1 (2010), 7.6 (2012).

Note: The infant mortality rate is defined as the number of infants who die between birth and one year of age per 1,000 live births.
Source: The Division of Health Statistics at the Virginia Department of Health (VDH)
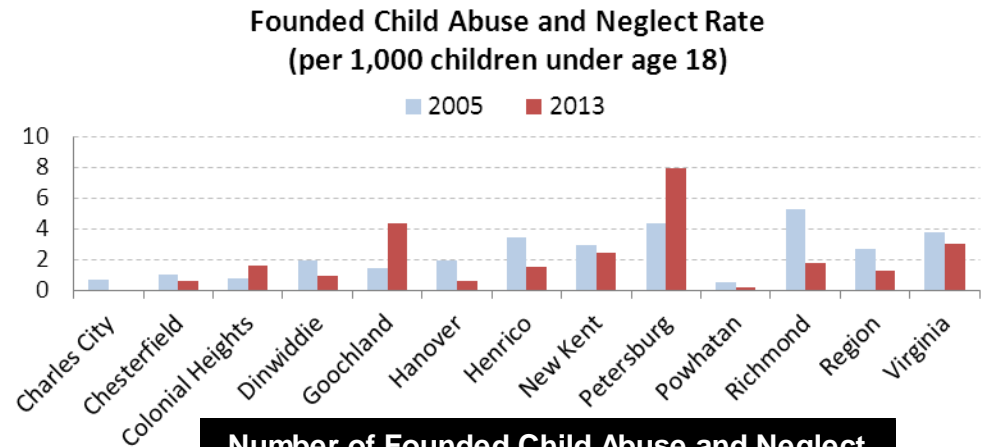
Infant Mortality Rate   28   United Way

Child Abuse and Neglect

Why is this important? The effects and long-term ramifications of child abuse impact everyone in the community. Research shows that children who were victims of maltreatment are significantly more likely to display problem behaviors during adolescence, including serious and violent delinquency, teen pregnancy, drug use, low academic achievement, and mental health problems.

Founded Child Abuse and Neglect Rate (per 1,000 children under age 18)			
Locality	**2005**	**2009**	**2013**
Charles City	0.7	1.4	0.0
Chesterfield	1.0	0.1	0.6
Colonial Heights	0.7	0.2	1.6
Dinwiddie	2.0	1.3	1.0
Goochland	1.5	2.2	4.4
Hanover	1.9	1.3	0.6
Henrico	3.5	2.1	1.5
New Kent	2.9	1.4	2.5
Petersburg	4.4	5.5	7.9
Powhatan	0.5	0.6	0.2
Richmond	5.2	3.2	1.8
Region	2.7	1.6	1.3
Virginia	3.8	3.2	3.0

Founded Child Abuse and Neglect Rate (per 1,000 children under age 18)

Note: In 2000, Virginia changed the method of handling and reporting alleged incidents of child abuse and neglect. Cases are now referred for an investigation *or* for a family assessment. Most cases are now placed in the family assessment response track and fewer are traditionally investigated. Data provided is not comparable to data prior to 2001.

It is important to note that these rates are dependent on several factors, including the accuracy of the data reporting to each locality as well as to the State, the willingness of individuals to report child abuse and neglect and the level of follow-up by the Social Services Departments. As a result, higher founded rates do not necessarily mean that a locality has more child abuse and neglect. These rates do, however, provide a conservative estimate of actual child abuse and neglect.

Number of Founded Child Abuse and Neglect Cases			
Locality	**2005**	**2009**	**2013**
Charles City	1	2	0
Chesterfield	78	8	49
Colonial Heights	3	1	6
Dinwiddie	12	8	6
Goochland	6	10	19
Hanover	49	31	15
Henrico	255	146	110
New Kent	11	6	10
Petersburg	36	44	54
Powhatan	3	4	1
Richmond	233	142	69
Region	687	402	339
Virginia	7,011	5,921	5,595

EDUCATION INDICATORS

United Way
United Way of Greater
Richmond & Petersburg

Education Indicators

The education indicators attempt to communicate the act or process of acquiring general knowledge, developing reasoning and judgment skills, and preparing for mature life. Higher levels of education are usually associated with higher incomes, higher standards of living, and above-average health.

The education indicators include:
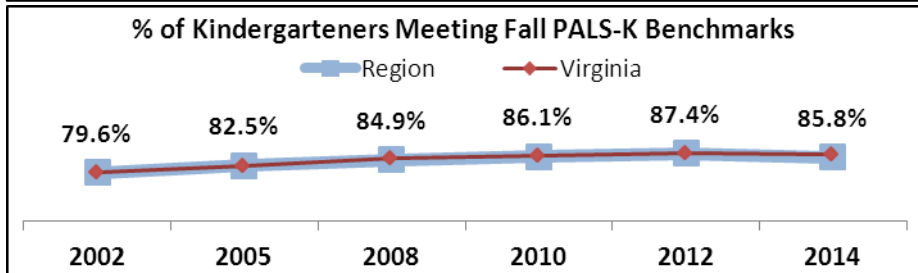
PALS-K Benchmarks

Why is this important? PALS-K benchmarks help schools identify kindergarten students who are performing below developmentally appropriate levels on fundamental literacy skills and are in need of additional instruction. It is often used as a proxy measure for kindergarten readiness.

Percent of Kindergarteners Meeting Fall PALS-K Benchmarks			
Locality	**2002**	**2006**	**2014**
Charles City	71.0%	88.5%	87.8%
Chesterfield	81.8%	83.3%	87.8%
Colonial Heights	72.5%	81.9%	82.4%
Dinwiddie	75.0%	78.9%	78.3%
Goochland	80.7%	90.0%	88.0%
Hanover	88.6%	90.7%	92.6%
Henrico	81.5%	84.8%	87.5%
New Kent	76.0%	78.2%	93.0%
Petersburg	70.4%	78.3%	85.2%
Powhatan	80.5%	85.8%	85.7%
Richmond	70.4%	75.0%	76.3%
Region	79.6%	83.0%	85.8%
Virginia	79.7%	82.8%	87.1%

Percent of Kindergarteners Meeting Fall PALS-K Benchmarks — 2002, 2014
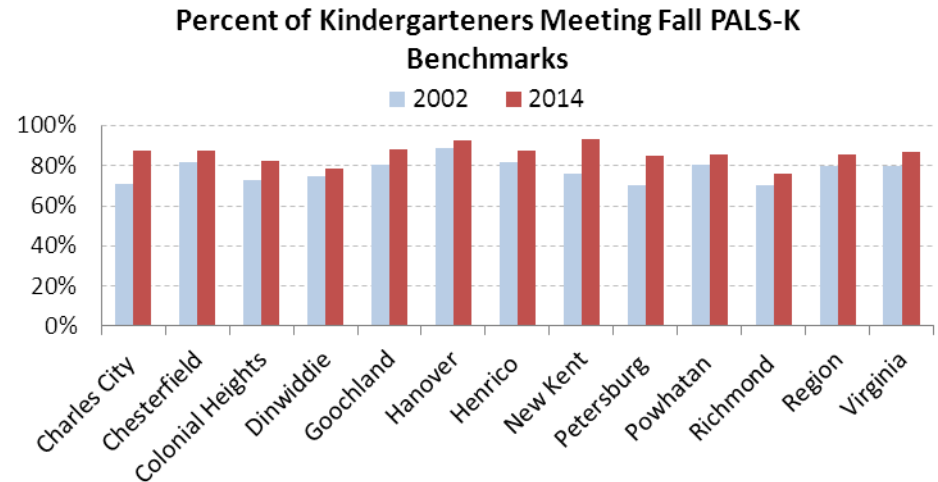
How Is the Region Doing?

More kindergarteners are ready for school. Since 2002, the percent of students meeting the PALS-K benchmark increased by 6 percentage points. There were 1,808 students in the region identified for additional instruction in 2014.

% of Kindergarteners Meeting Fall PALS-K Benchmarks — Region, Virginia
79.6% 82.5% 84.9% 86.1% 87.4% 85.8%
2002 2005 2008 2010 2012 2014

Number of Kindergarteners not Meeting Fall PALS-K Benchmarks			
Locality	**2002**	**2006**	**2014**
Charles City	18	6	6
Chesterfield	659	684	514
Colonial Heights	49	40	39
Dinwiddie	70	63	73
Goochland	31	21	17
Hanover	147	126	83
Henrico	542	529	468
New Kent	44	37	13
Petersburg	88	81	52
Powhatan	47	48	37
Richmond	609	504	506
Region	2,304	2,139	1,808
Virginia	15,194	15,009	9,978

On-Time Graduation Rate

Why is this important? Increasingly, completion of high school or its equivalent is the minimum level of education sought by employers; moreover, unemployment rates are lower and lifetime earnings are substantially higher for high school graduates than students who dropout. This is a measure of the percentage of our public school students who are graduating on-time (within four years of entering high school).

On-Time Graduation Rate			
Locality	Class of 2009	Class of 2012	Class of 2014
Charles City	94.1%	86.9%	93.8%
Chesterfield	85.9%	89.4%	91.4%
Colonial Heights	86.3%	89.4%	94.8%
Dinwiddie	72.0%	82.3%	81.1%
Goochland	84.3%	90.9%	94.6%
Hanover	92.3%	93.9%	96.2%
Henrico	81.0%	88.3%	89.0%
New Kent	86.7%	85.1%	90.7%
Petersburg	61.4%	77.5%	82.6%
Powhatan	88.3%	91.5%	86.9%
Richmond	67.6%	73.6%	80.5%
Region	81.7%	87.1%	89.3%
Virginia	83.2%	88.0%	89.9%
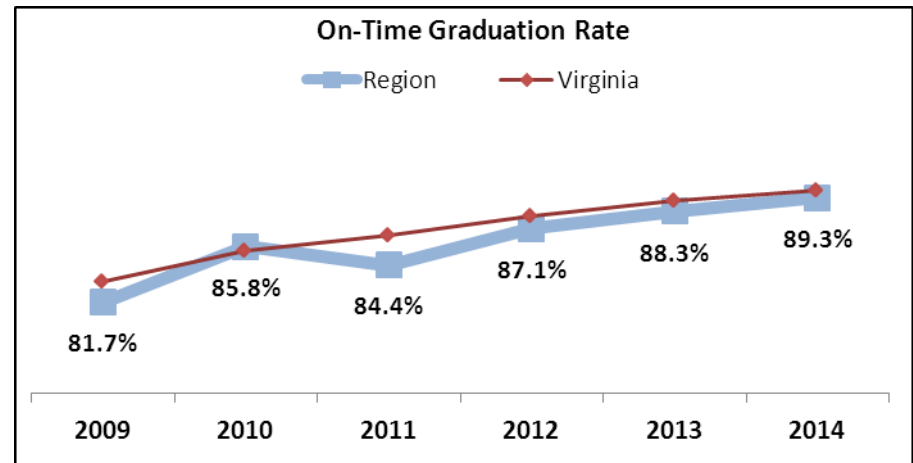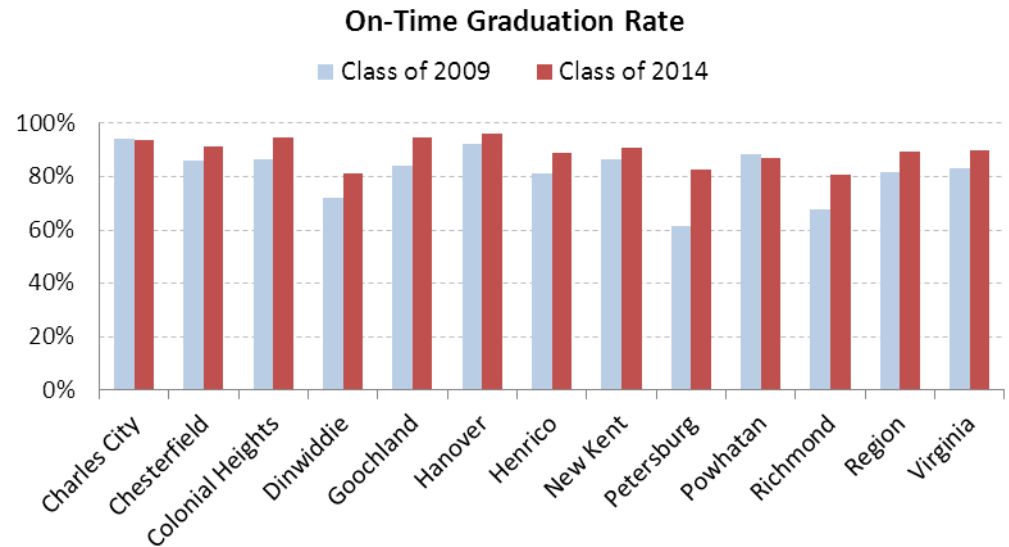
How Is the Region Doing?

The number of students graduating on time has increased. Since 2008, there has been an increase in the on-time graduation rate for every locality in the region.

Note: The On-Time Graduation Rate expresses the percentage of students in a cohort who earned a Board of Education-approved diploma within four years of entering high school for the first time. Percentages are based on longitudinal student-level data and account for student mobility, retention, and promotion patterns.

United Way

High School Dropout Rate

Why is this important? When compared to their peers who finish high school or college, youth who drop out of school have lower salaries, are more frequently unemployed, and are more likely to end up on welfare or in prison. The High School Dropout Rate is based on a four-year study of a group of students who enter ninth grade for the first time together with the expectation that they will graduate in four years. It expresses the percentage of students in an expected graduating class who dropped out – and did not re-enroll – during the four-year period.

High School Dropout Rate			
Locality	**Class of 2009**	**Class of 2012**	**Class of 2014**
Charles City	2.9%	9.5%	4.2%
Chesterfield	8.8%	6.1%	5.6%
Colonial Heights	7.3%	5.0%	2.6%
Dinwiddie	9.9%	6.9%	9.7%
Goochland	5.6%	5.6%	2.7%
Hanover	3.4%	2.8%	2.2%
Henrico	8.2%	6.7%	6.6%
New Kent	4.6%	5.8%	4.9%
Petersburg	21.7%	14.8%	8.4%
Powhatan	7.0%	2.7%	6.1%
Richmond	17.6%	18.2%	13.6%
Region	9.2%	7.4%	6.3%
Virginia	8.1%	6.6%	5.4%

High School Dropout Rate
Class of 2009 ■ Class of 2014 ■
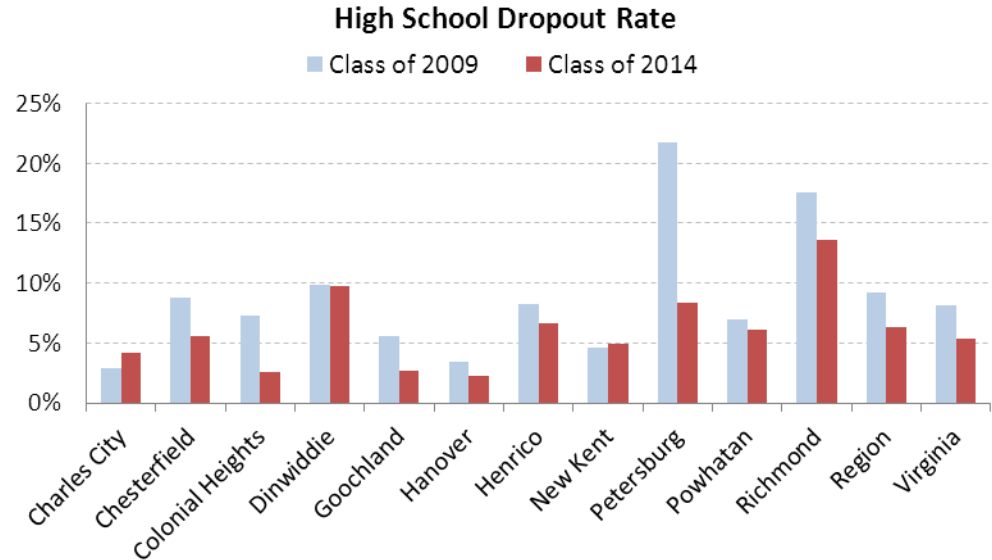
A student is classified as dropping out of high school when the following conditions are met:

(1) Was enrolled in school at some time during the previous school year and was not enrolled on October 1 of the current school year, or
(2) Was not enrolled on October 1 of the previous school year although expected to be in membership; and
(3) Has not graduated from high school or completed a state- or district-approved educational program; and
(4) Does not meet any of the following exclusionary conditions:
    i. Enrolled in another public school district, private school, or approved education program;
    ii. Temporarily absent due to suspension or illness;
    iii. Deceased

Note: Students who have been retained in grade but are still in school are not classified as dropping out.

United Way

High School Dropout Rate

Number of Students Dropping Out of High School			
Locality	**Class of 2009**	**Class of 2012**	**Class of 2014**
Charles City	n/a*	n/a*	n/a*
Chesterfield	428	300	270
Colonial Heights	17	n/a*	n/a*
Dinwiddie	45	27	36
Goochland	11	n/a*	n/a*
Hanover	55	44	33
Henrico	322	269	251
New Kent	10	14	12
Petersburg	91	57	27
Powhatan	24	11	22
Richmond	283	283	192
Region	1,288	1,035	856
Virginia	7,910	6,360	5,123

*Dropout numbers are not available for some localities due to VDOE data suppression requirements for confidentiality.

How Is the Region Doing?

The number of students dropping out of high school has decreased. Since 2008, there has been a decrease in the high school dropout rate. The class of 2008 had 1,507 students who entered ninth grade and dropped out before they graduated high school, compared to 856 students from the class of 2014.

High School Dropout Rate — Region / Virginia

9.2%   7.7%   8.7%   7.4%   7.0%   6.3%

2009   2010   2011   2012   2013   2014
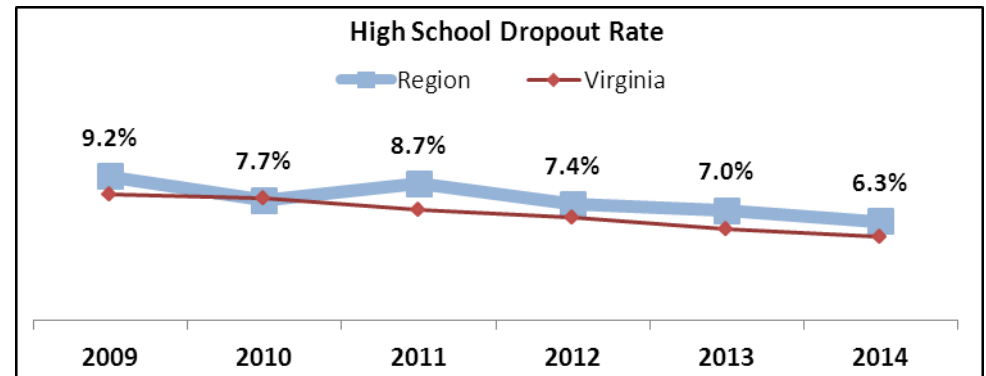
Educational Attainment

Why is this important? *Adults with at least a high school diploma are more likely to have acquired the basic skills for earning a living 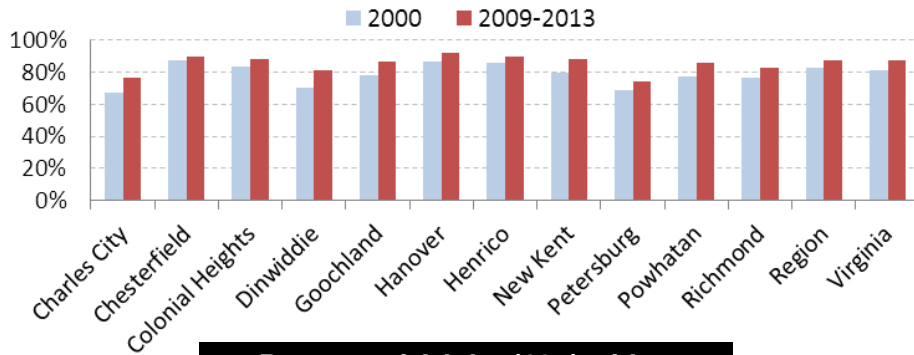and maintaining self-sufficiency for themselves and their families. Higher education, especially completion of a bachelor's degree or more advanced degree, generally enhances a person's employment prospects and increases his/her earning potential.*

Percent of Adults (18+) with a High School Diploma or Higher
■ 2000　■ 2009-2013

Percent of Adults (25+) with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher
■ 2000　■ 2009-2013
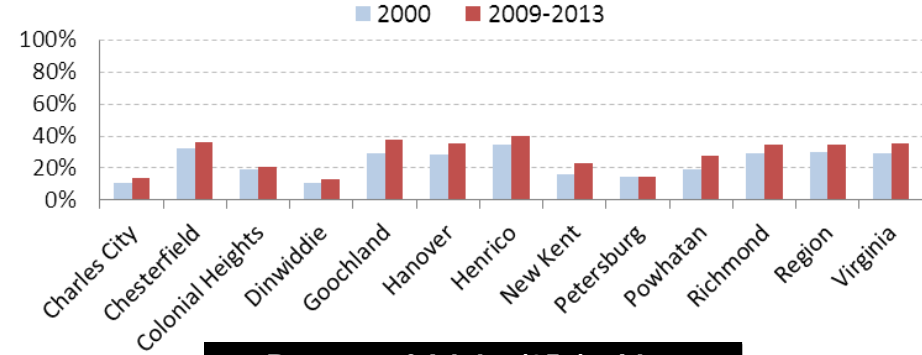
Percent of Adults (18+) with a High School Diploma or Higher		
Locality	**2000**	**2009-2013**
Charles City	66.9%	76.3%
Chesterfield	86.8%	89.6%
Colonial Heights	83.5%	87.6%
Dinwiddie	69.9%	81.1%
Goochland	77.8%	86.7%
Hanover	86.1%	91.6%
Henrico	85.8%	89.6%
New Kent	79.5%	88.2%
Petersburg	68.6%	73.7%
Powhatan	76.9%	85.5%
Richmond	76.0%	82.8%
Region	82.3%	87.4%
Virginia	81.2%	87.5%

Percent of Adults (25+) with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher		
Locality	**2000**	**2009-2013**
Charles City	10.5%	13.9%
Chesterfield	32.6%	36.3%
Colonial Heights	19.0%	20.5%
Dinwiddie	11.0%	12.8%
Goochland	29.4%	38.0%
Hanover	28.7%	35.5%
Henrico	34.9%	39.7%
New Kent	16.3%	23.2%
Petersburg	14.8%	14.9%
Powhatan	19.1%	27.6%
Richmond	29.5%	34.8%
Region	30.0%	34.8%
Virginia	29.5%	35.2%

Third Grade English SOL Scores

Why are SOL scores important? Standardized tests measure student learning and are used as a predictor of future performance. Scores can be used to compare school systems, to determine resource allocation, and to track individual school improvements over time. Typically, third grade reading achievement is used to measure how well a student has been prepared for school. Reading below grade level is the overwhelming reason students are assigned to special education, given long-term remedial services, or are not promoted. Students not proficient in math often have difficulties in school and beyond.

Standards of Learning (SOL) Scores: Percent of Third Graders Passing English				
Locality	**2000**	**2007**	**2013**	**2014**
Charles City	49.3%	77.9%	48.9%	82.8%
Chesterfield	71.0%	86.7%	75.8%	72.3%
Colonial Heights	71.3%	87.5%	80.4%	74.6%
Dinwiddie	45.9%	83.7%	65.5%	75.6%
Goochland	58.2%	87.9%	79.4%	81.4%
Hanover	72.2%	88.8%	83.4%	80.2%
Henrico	71.4%	84.1%	71.9%	70.0%
New Kent	63.5%	84.9%	80.1%	68.2%
Petersburg	31.8%	62.0%	55.6%	55.6%
Powhatan	63.3%	86.5%	72.8%	76.4%
Richmond	37.3%	76.1%	55.6%	53.3%
Region	62.5%	83.8%	71.9%	69.6%
Virginia	60.7%	80.4%	72.3%	68.6%

Note: 2013 raw test data for Charles City were not available. Because the raw data were not available, Charles City data are not included in the average for the region.

How Is the Region Doing?

The percent of third graders passing the English SOL decreased since the 2013 SOL revisions. A total of 3,729 third graders in the region did not pass the English SOL in 2014, up from 3,521 in 2013. However, 4 localities (Charles City, Dinwiddie, Goochland, and Powhatan) increased the percent of third graders passing the English SOL.

Standards of Learning (SOL) Scores: Percent of Third Graders Passing English

Note: In 2013, the Virginia Department of Education (VDOE) revised the English SOL to a more rigorous standard of knowledge and skills. The lower pass rates in 2013 reflect this new, more rigorous testing. VDOE expects rates to increase in the coming years as schools further align curricula and as students become more comfortable with the new test format.

Standards of Learning (SOL) Scores: Percent of Third Graders Passing English
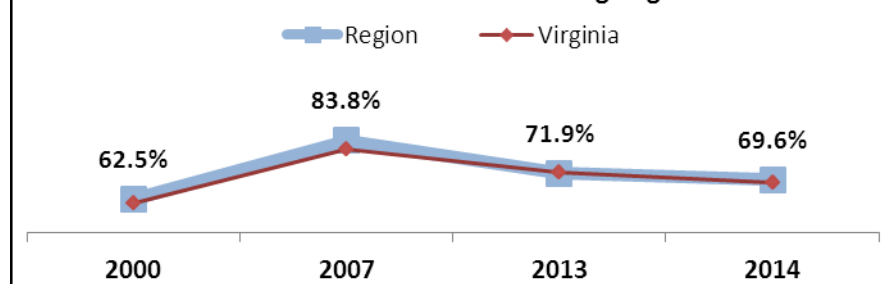
Third Grade Math SOL Scores

Standards of Learning (SOL) Scores: Percent of Third Graders Passing Math

Locality	2000	2007	2013	2014
Charles City	63.0%	81.0%	43.2%	87.9%
Chesterfield	80.1%	92.4%	74.5%	75.0%
Colonial Heights	80.5%	93.1%	63.7%	69.8%
Dinwiddie	51.0%	94.6%	65.3%	71.6%
Goochland	73.4%	93.6%	75.8%	79.8%
Hanover	84.9%	94.3%	77.0%	75.0%
Henrico	76.7%	89.9%	69.4%	66.6%
New Kent	76.2%	87.0%	68.9%	70.3%
Petersburg	36.4%	69.3%	43.4%	58.5%
Powhatan	75.2%	92.7%	62.0%	72.8%
Richmond	44.2%	83.6%	46.8%	56.5%
Region	70.6%	89.9%	67.9%	69.2%
Virginia	71.3%	88.9%	65.2%	67.0%

Note: 2013 & 2014 raw test data for Charles City were not available. Because the raw data were not available, Charles City data are not included in the average for the region.

Standards of Learning (SOL) Scores: Percent of Third Graders Passing Math
■ 2013 ■ 2014

Note: In 2012, the Virginia Department of Education (VDOE) revised the Math SOL to a more rigorous standard of knowledge and skills. The lower pass rates in 2013 and 2014 reflect this new, more rigorous testing. VDOE expects rates to increase in the coming years as schools further align curricula and as students become more comfortable with the new test format.
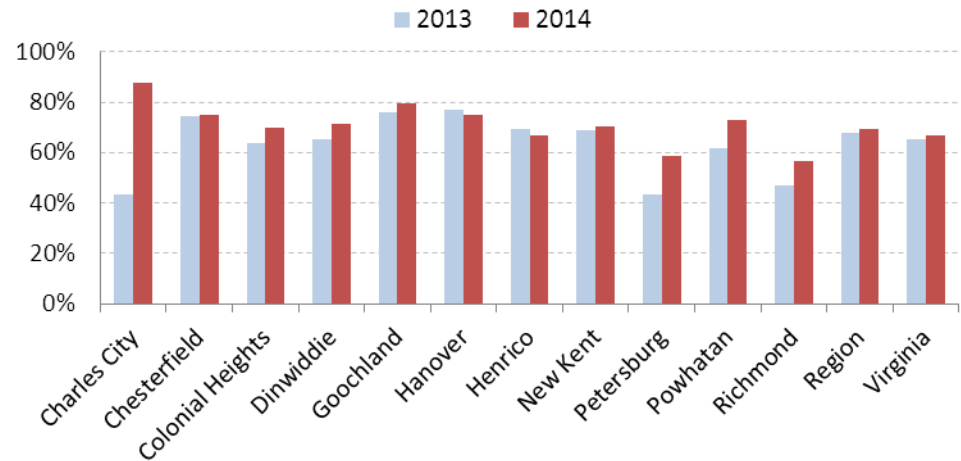
How Is the Region Doing?

The percent of third graders passing the Math SOL increased since the 2012 SOL revisions. A total of 3,772 third graders in the region did not pass the Math SOL in 2014 (does not include Charles City data).

Standards of Learning (SOL) Scores: Percent of Third Graders Passing Math
Region — Virginia

70.6% — 89.9% — 67.9% — 69.2%

2000 — 2007 — 2013 — 2014

Fifth Grade English SOL Scores

Standards of Learning (SOL) Scores: Percent of Fifth Graders Passing English				
Locality	2000	2007	2013	2014
Charles City	43.9%	88.2%	70.0%	85.7%
Chesterfield	79.0%	93.8%	77.5%	76.4%
Colonial Heights	84.0%	92.1%	74.9%	70.5%
Dinwiddie	56.0%	92.5%	71.8%	76.8%
Goochland	76.3%	90.3%	83.8%	85.5%
Hanover	81.3%	89.1%	82.1%	81.8%
Henrico	77.8%	92.1%	75.3%	74.0%
New Kent	73.2%	83.9%	77.3%	80.5%
Petersburg	31.0%	66.9%	49.7%	52.7%
Powhatan	77.8%	86.1%	74.3%	74.2%
Richmond	43.0%	87.1%	50.0%	57.8%
Region	70.7%	90.6%	72.9%	73.4%
Virginia	68.4%	86.7%	73.1%	73.4%

Note: 2013 & 2014 raw test data for Charles City were not available. Because the raw data were not available, Charles City data are not included in the average for the region.
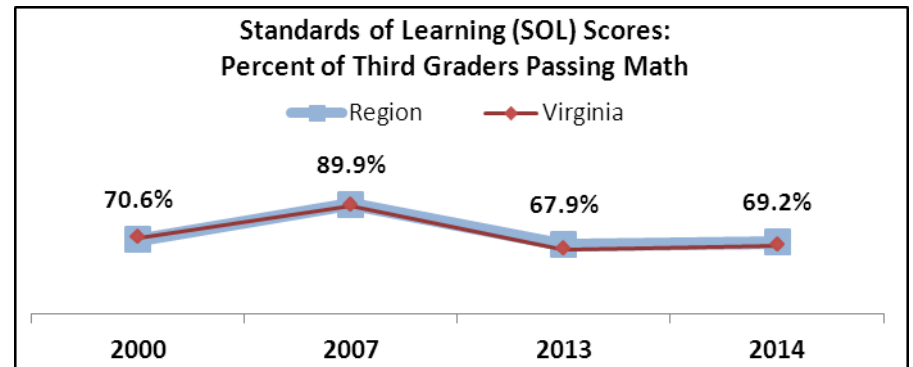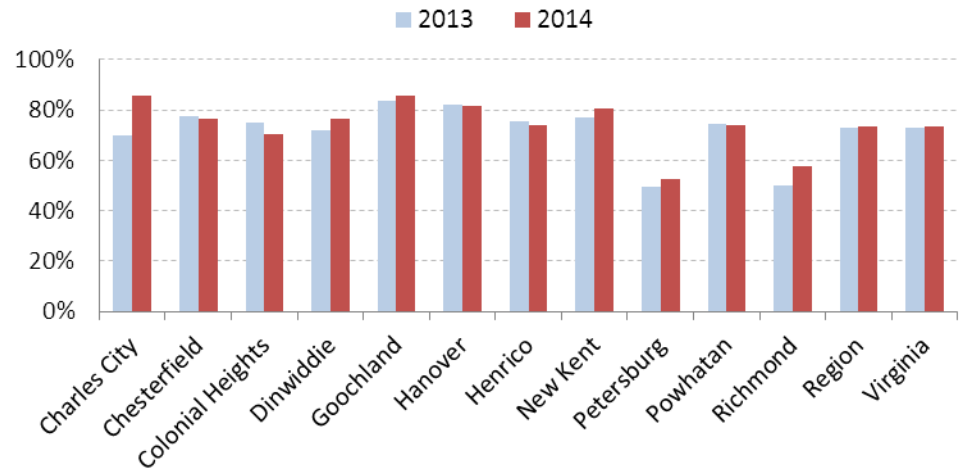
Standards of Learning (SOL) Scores: Percent of Fifth Graders Passing English

Note: In 2013, the Virginia Department of Education (VDOE) revised the English SOL to a more rigorous standard of knowledge and skills. The lower pass rates in 2013 reflect this new, more rigorous testing. VDOE expects rates to increase in the coming years as schools further align curricula and as students become more comfortable with the new test format.

How Is the Region Doing?

The percent of fifth graders passing the English SOL is flat since the 2013 SOL revisions. There were 3,248 fifth graders in the region who did not pass the English SOL in 2014 (does not include Charles City data).

Standards of Learning (SOL) Scores: Percent of Fifth Graders Passing English

Fifth Grade Math SOL Scores

Standards of Learning (SOL) Scores: Percent of Fifth Graders Passing Math

Locality	2000	2007	2013	2014
Charles City	26.3%	80.8%	53.5%	84.2%
Chesterfield	77.8%	90.0%	67.3%	73.2%
Colonial Heights	77.0%	92.7%	67.7%	82.2%
Dinwiddie	44.0%	95.7%	70.3%	81.7%
Goochland	74.2%	94.9%	84.7%	84.3%
Hanover	79.0%	90.9%	78.7%	86.0%
Henrico	73.0%	90.6%	73.1%	75.2%
New Kent	72.0%	69.5%	77.7%	83.5%
Petersburg	24.9%	69.2%	41.4%	52.9%
Powhatan	63.3%	85.5%	62.6%	64.8%
Richmond	37.1%	88.4%	51.8%	64.5%
Region	66.8%	89.2%	67.7%	73.9%
Virginia	63.3%	86.7%	68.8%	73.6%

Note: 2013 & 2014 raw test data for Charles City were not available. Because the raw data were not available, Charles City data are not included in the average for the region.

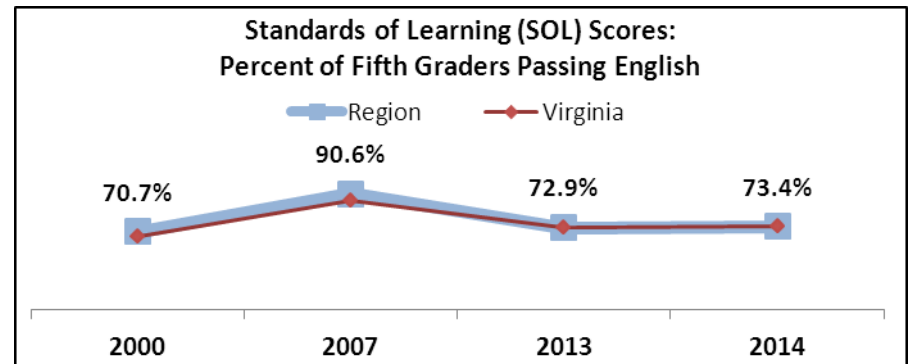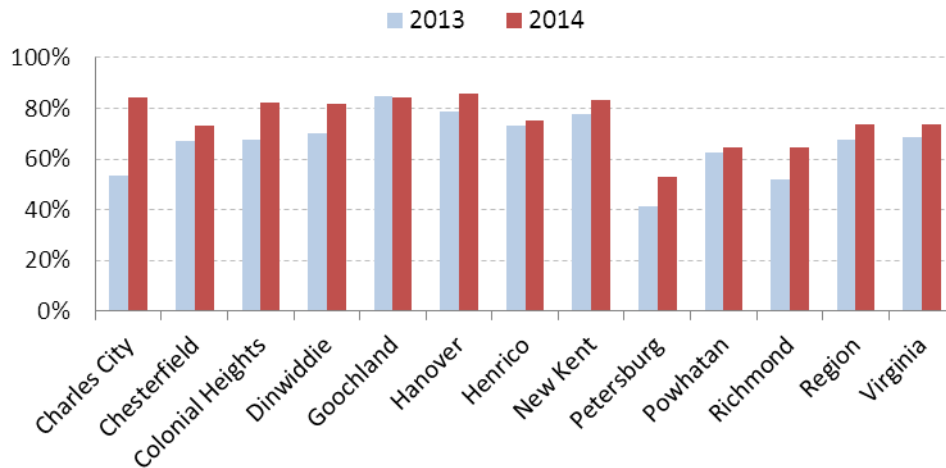Standards of Learning (SOL) Scores: Percent of Fifth Graders Passing Math

Note: In 2012, the Virginia Department of Education (VDOE) revised the Math SOL to a more rigorous standard of knowledge and skills. The lower pass rates in 2012 reflect this new, more rigorous testing. VDOE expects rates to increase in the coming years as schools further align curricula and as students become more comfortable with the new test format.

How Is the Region Doing?

The percent of fifth graders passing the Math SOL has increased since the 2012 SOL revisions. A total of 2,753 fifth graders in the region did not pass the Math SOL in 2014 (does not include Charles City data).

Standards of Learning (SOL) Scores: Percent of Fifth Graders Passing Math
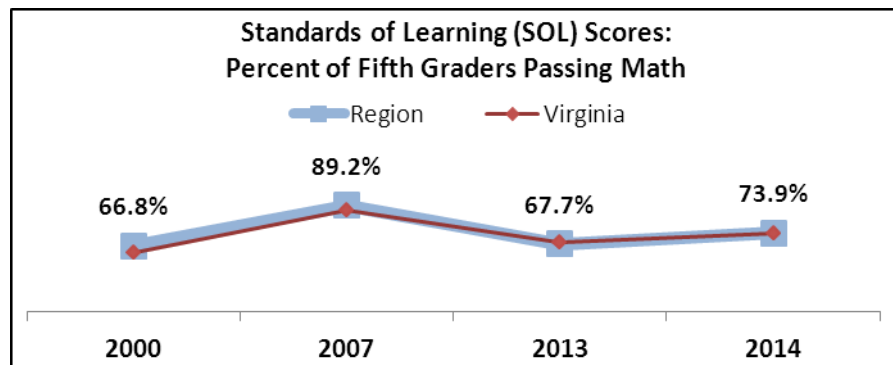
Eighth Grade English SOL Scores

Standards of Learning (SOL) Scores: Percent of Eighth Graders Passing English				
Locality	**2000**	**2007**	**2013**	**2014**
Charles City	49.4%	77.6%	51.7%	50.0%
Chesterfield	78.1%	86.2%	72.4%	73.5%
Colonial Heights	75.1%	74.9%	69.3%	77.5%
Dinwiddie	60.7%	72.5%	57.3%	63.6%
Goochland	71.5%	89.7%	78.6%	82.0%
Hanover	78.7%	81.6%	77.8%	80.2%
Henrico	75.3%	83.3%	71.6%	71.9%
New Kent	76.1%	85.7%	68.5%	77.4%
Petersburg	35.8%	42.3%	46.5%	47.0%
Powhatan	70.9%	87.8%	72.1%	82.2%
Richmond	44.5%	65.0%	39.1%	32.9%
Region	70.2%	80.3%	68.5%	70.0%
Virginia	69.7%	79.5%	70.7%	70.6%

Note: Raw test data for Charles City and Petersburg in 2013 and 2014 were not available. Because the raw data were not available, data for Charles City and Petersburg are not included in the 2013 or 2014 averages for the region.

Standards of Learning (SOL) Scores: Percent of Eighth Graders Passing English

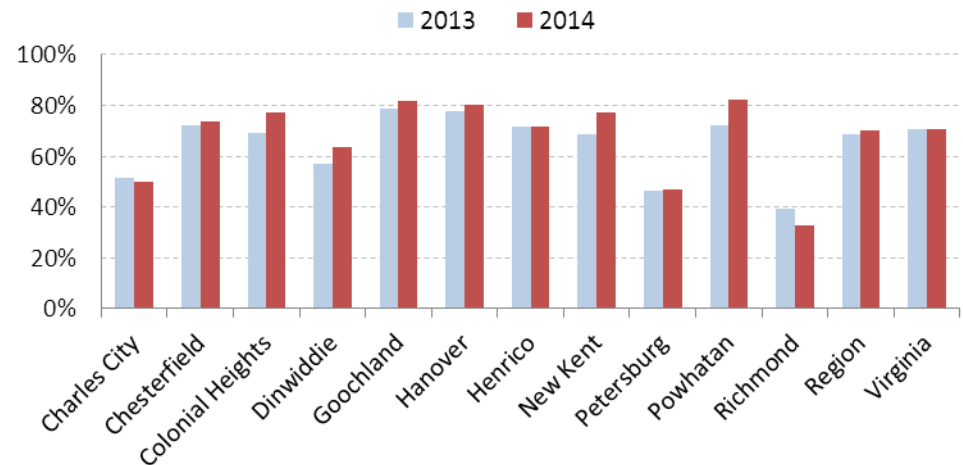**Note:** In 2013, the Virginia Department of Education (VDOE) revised the English SOL to a more rigorous standard of knowledge and skills. The lower pass rates in 2013 reflect this new, more rigorous testing. VDOE expects rates to increase in the coming years as schools further align curricula and as students become more comfortable with the new test format.

How Is the Region Doing?

The percent of eighth graders passing the English SOL has increased slightly since the 2013 SOL revisions. A total of 3,635 eighth graders in the region did not pass the English SOL in 2014 (does not include Charles City or Petersburg data).

Standards of Learning (SOL) Scores: Percent of Eighth Graders Passing English — Region, Virginia
70.2%, 80.3%, 68.5%, 70.0% (2000, 2007, 2013, 2014)

Eighth Grade Math SOL Scores

Standards of Learning (SOL) Scores: Percent of Eighth Graders Passing Math				
Locality	2000	2007	2013	2014
Charles City	18.8%	72.3%	24.5%	37.5%
Chesterfield	74.4%	79.0%	80.0%	83.0%
Colonial Heights	75.1%	71.3%	66.9%	70.1%
Dinwiddie	31.9%	74.9%	50.8%	52.2%
Goochland	58.8%	94.3%	51.4%	67.2%
Hanover	71.1%	87.0%	69.8%	82.6%
Henrico	66.7%	78.2%	44.3%	52.9%
New Kent	71.3%	80.3%	38.2%	53.2%
Petersburg	16.4%	50.1%	56.2%	59.7%
Powhatan	68.8%	87.9%	44.6%	68.4%
Richmond	30.7%	63.6%	34.5%	36.8%
Region	61.8%	77.1%	n/a	n/a
Virginia	61.3%	77.0%	61.5%	66.8%

Note: 2013 & 2014 raw test data for 5 or more localities were not available. Because the raw data were not available, an average for the region could not be calculated.

How Is the Region Doing?

The percent of eighth graders passing the Math SOL has increased in every locality since 2013. However, several localities continue to have a low percentage of students passing the Math SOL. Six localities had less than 60% of students pass in 2014.

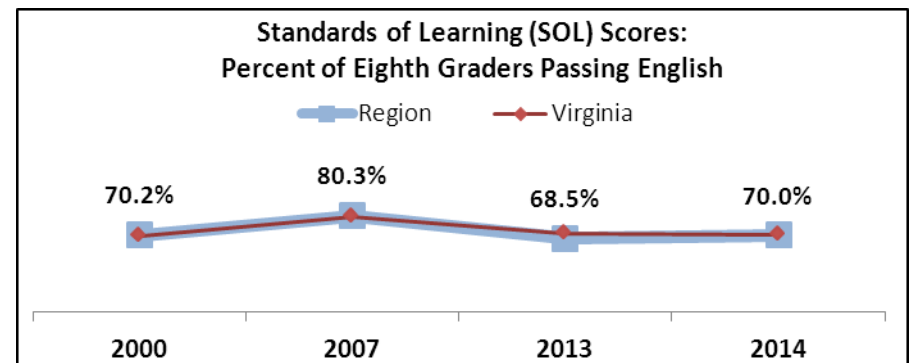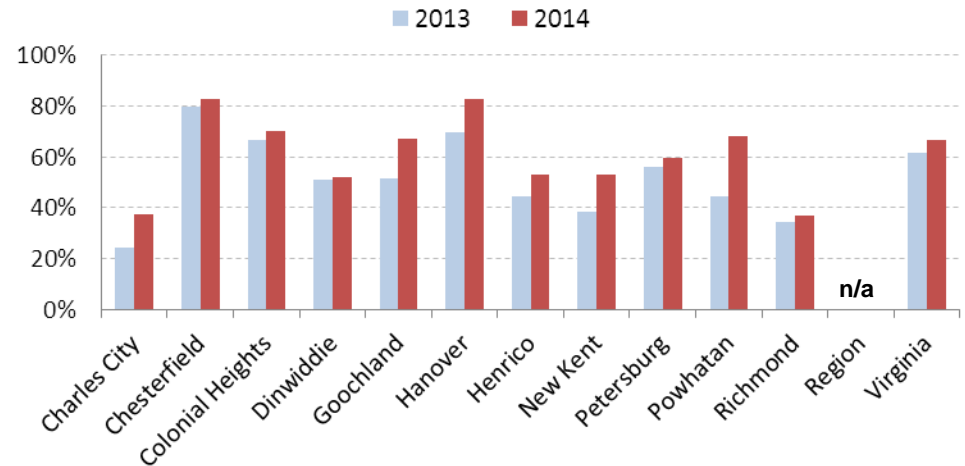Standards of Learning (SOL) Scores: Percent of Eighth Graders Passing Math

Note: In 2012, the Virginia Department of Education (VDOE) revised the Math SOL to a more rigorous standard of knowledge and skills. The lower pass rates in 2012 reflect this new, more rigorous testing. VDOE expects rates to increase in the coming years as schools further align curricula and as students become more comfortable with the new test format.

Standards of Learning (SOL) Scores: Percent of Eighth Graders Passing Math
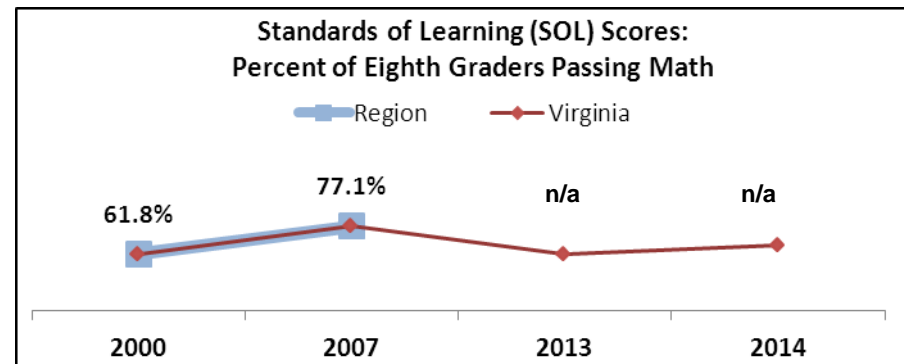
SELF-SUFFICIENCY INDICATORS

Self-Sufficiency Indicators

The self-sufficiency indicators attempt to communicate people's ability to provide for themselves and their families without the help of others.

The self-sufficiency indicators include:

Total Population in Poverty

Why is this important? The challenges of living in poverty, combined with housing costs and other factors, create a living situation that becomes unmanageable for many struggling households. Those living at the poverty threshold have a household income that is only about half of what the Self-Sufficiency Standard identifies as the income needed to meet basic needs.

Percent (and Number) of Total Population in Poverty

Locality	2000	2005	2011	2013
Charles City	9.5% (672)	10.9% (772)	11.7% (843)	12.2% (865)
Chesterfield	4.8% (12,658)	6.4% (18,154)	7.2% (22,569)	8.0% (25,704)
Colonial Heights	6.2% (1,035)	7.2% (1,243)	9.7% (1,662)	10.8% (1,885)
Dinwiddie	9.4% (2,223)	10.2% (2,499)	13.3% (3,625)	14.5% (3,970)
Goochland	6.7% (1,071)	6.7% (1,192)	8.1% (1,661)	7.5% (1,538)
Hanover	4.1% (3,611)	4.8% (4,542)	6.1% (6,001)	5.6% (5,598)
Henrico	6.2% (16,209)	7.9% (21,858)	10.8% (33,123)	11.3% (35,788)
New Kent	5.1% (683)	5.2% (821)	6.9% (1,257)	6.7% (1,261)
Petersburg	17.8% (5,826)	21.8% (6,854)	24.3% (7,697)	28.1% (8,953)
Powhatan	5.4% (1,116)	5.9% (1,404)	7.4% (1,894)	7.7% (2,000)
Richmond	18.1% (34,154)	19.9% (35,775)	26.4% (51,117)	25.4% (51,290)
Region	8.5% (79,258)	9.8% (95,114)	12.4% (131,449)	12.8% (138,852)
Virginia	8.9% (620,938)	10.0% (728,858)	11.6% (912,779)	11.7% (941,059)

Percent of Total Population in Poverty
■ 2000 ■ 2013
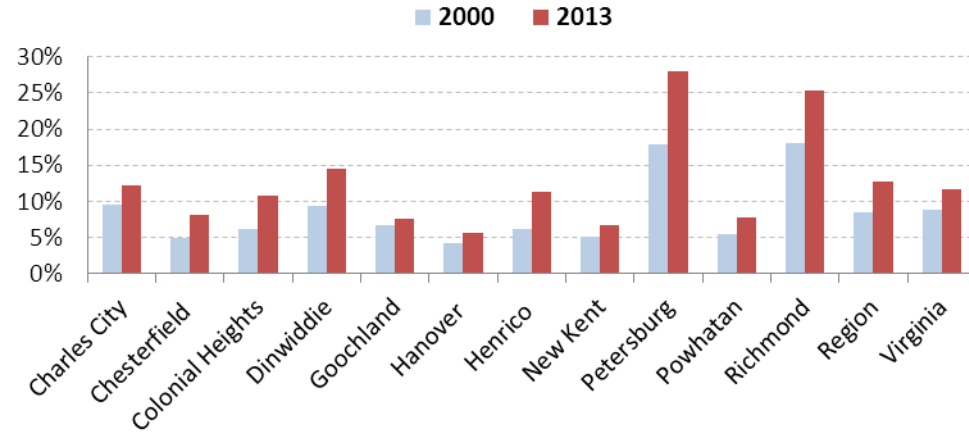
Poverty Thresholds

Year	1 Person	2 People	3 People	4 People
2000	$8,794	$11,239	$13,738	$17,603
2013	$11,888	$15,142	$18,552	$23,834

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division

Note: SAIPE data sources changed beginning with the estimates for 2005; therefore, comparisons to previous years should be made with caution.
Source: U.S. Census, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE)

Total Population in Poverty   45   United Way

Total Population in Poverty

How Is the Region Doing?

The percent of the total population in poverty increased. Since 2000, the number of individuals in poverty has also increased by 59,594 people.

Percent (and Number) of Total Population in Poverty

Region — Virginia

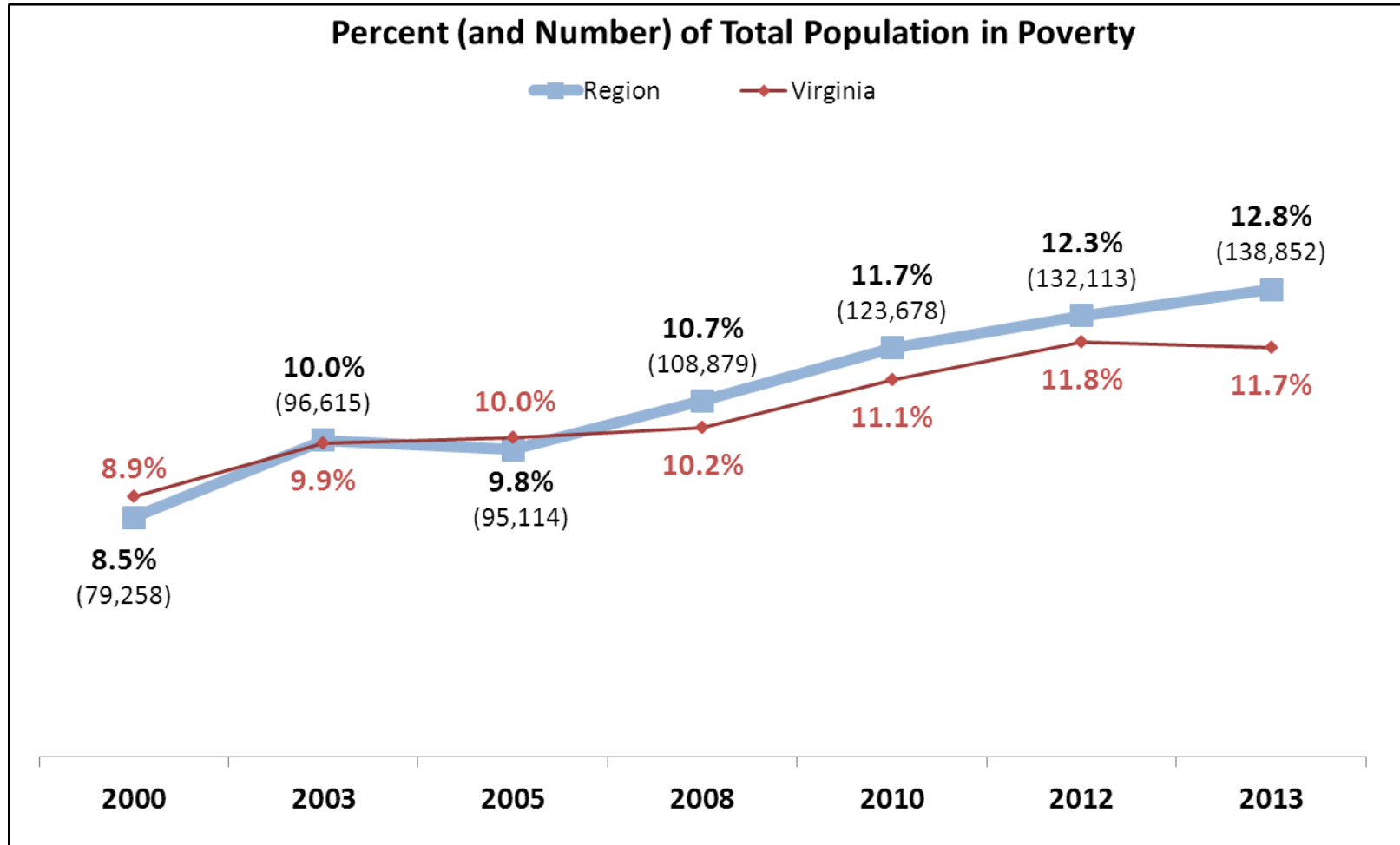| Year	Region	Virginia
2000	8.5% (79,258)	8.9%
2003	10.0% (96,615)	9.9%
2005	9.8% (95,114)	10.0%
2008	10.7% (108,879)	10.2%
2010	11.7% (123,678)	11.1%
2012	12.3% (132,113)	11.8%
2013	12.8% (138,852)	11.7%

Note: SAIPE data sources changed beginning with the estimates for 2005; therefore, comparisons to previous years should be made with caution.
Source: U.S. Census, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE)

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Total Population Below 200% of Poverty Level

Why is this important? Because the poverty level is only about 30% of the region's median income, a more comprehensive picture of economic vulnerability includes individuals in households with income below 200% of the poverty level.

Percent (and Number) of Total Population Below 200% of Poverty Level		
Locality	2000	2009-2013
Charles City	27.4% (1,893)	31.3% (2,253)
Chesterfield	13.9% (35,406)	19.4% (61,310)
Colonial Heights	17.7% (2,934)	27.2% (4,702)
Dinwiddie	27.8% (6,529)	28.8% (7,874)
Goochland	18.3% (2,842)	15.2% (2,935)
Hanover	12.0% (10,146)	16.3% (15,927)
Henrico	17.7% (45,578)	25.4% (78,027)
New Kent	18.3% (2,392)	16.2% (2,947)
Petersburg	43.4% (14,306)	49.6% (15,681)
Powhatan	16.0% (3,195)	15.0% (3,723)
Richmond	41.4% (77,941)	46.1% (91,248)
Region	22.2% (203,162)	26.9% (286,627)
Virginia	24.7% (1,693,145)	26.7% (2,094,692)

Percent of Total Population Below 200% of Poverty Level
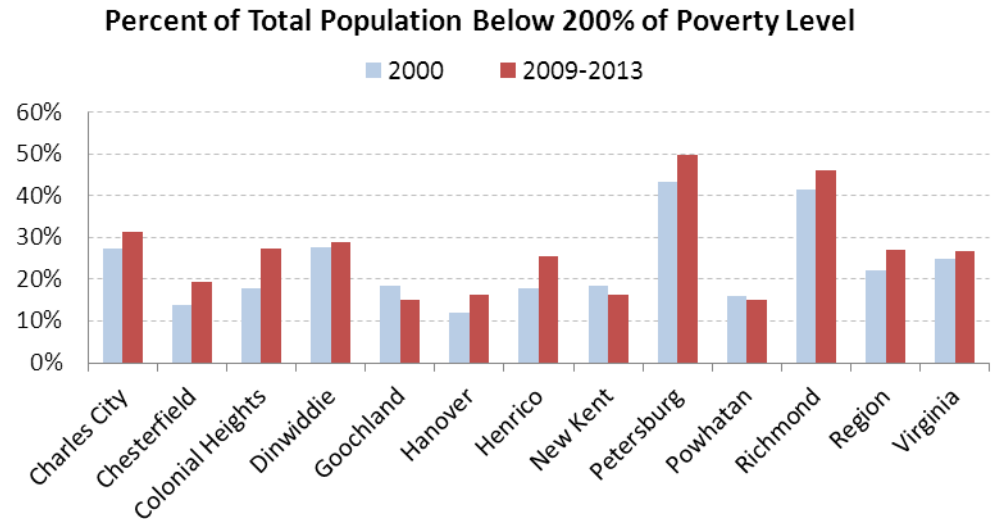
Unemployment

Why is this important? International, national, and local economic trends influence layoffs, plant closings, and shifts in industries that impact many households on a local level. The percent of individuals experiencing unemployment can tell us about the general economic stability of our community and has implications for both the demand of social services and the relative stability of vulnerable populations.

Unemployment Rate (and Number of Unemployed)

Locality	2000	2006	2010	2013
Charles City	2.4% (88)	3.9% (151)	9.5% (370)	6.1% (228)
Chesterfield	1.8% (2,521)	2.7% (4,527)	6.9% (11,696)	5.5% (9,887)
Colonial Heights	2.2% (192)	3.2% (291)	8.1% (756)	6.0% (543)
Dinwiddie	2.1% (249)	3.1% (402)	7.7% (1,014)	6.9% (960)
Goochland	1.7% (154)	2.4% (264)	6.4% (731)	4.6% (530)
Hanover	1.6% (776)	2.5% (1,374)	6.5% (3,560)	5.0% (2,787)
Henrico	1.8% (2,613)	2.8% (4,556)	6.9% (11,377)	5.4% (9,559)
New Kent	1.8% (132)	2.7% (254)	7.4% (742)	5.3% (553)
Petersburg	3.4% (470)	6.2% (862)	12.8% (1,862)	10.0% (1,378)
Powhatan	1.8% (202)	2.6% (366)	6.6% (947)	4.9% (703)
Richmond	2.6% (2,498)	4.6% (4,382)	10.1% (10,383)	6.9% (7,110)
Region	2.0% (9,895)	3.2% (17,429)	7.6% (43,438)	5.8% (34,238)
Virginia	2.3% (81,513)	3.0% (121,102)	6.9% (294,746)	5.5% (235,130)

Annual Unemployment Rate
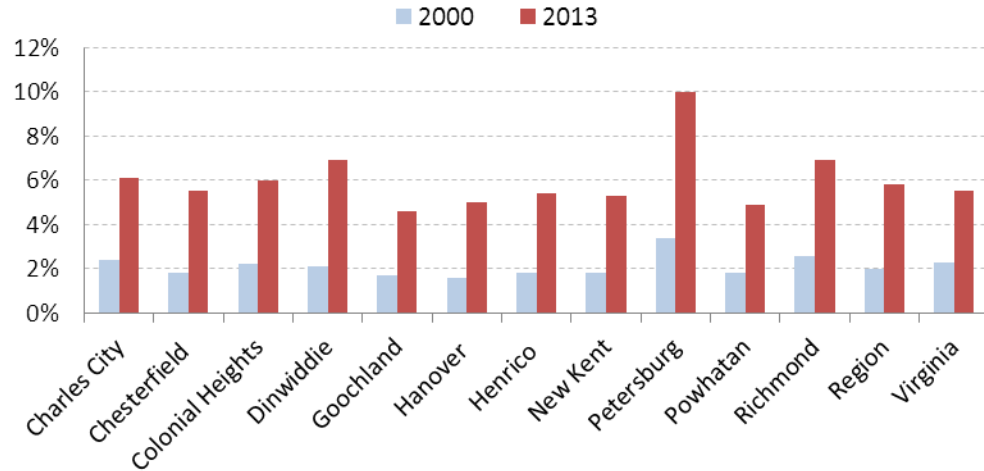
How Is the Region Doing?

The unemployment rate decreased over the past three years. Since 2000, the unemployment rate for the region increased from 2% to 5.8%. However, over the past three years, the rate dropped from a high of 7.6% in 2010.

### Annual Unemployment Rate
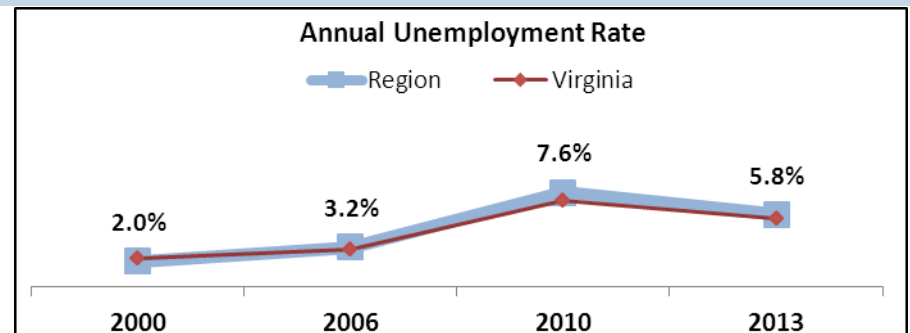
Note: These are conservative estimates of unemployment because they may not capture those who have stopped searching for work, settled for part-time work, or are underemployed.
Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) Program and Bureau of Labor Statistics

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Median Household Income

Why is this important? Median household income is one of the best income measures available. It is a gauge of the financial resources of households and the overall economic health of the region. The median household income divides income distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes below the median and the other having incomes above the median.

Median Household Income				
Locality	**2000**	**2005**	**2009**	**2013**
Charles City	$42,355	$46,167	$48,096	$48,394
Chesterfield	$61,408	$66,625	$70,055	$67,454
Colonial Heights	$44,061	$46,745	$47,614	$49,715
Dinwiddie	$41,796	$48,160	$49,595	$51,864
Goochland	$57,534	$69,975	$76,772	$76,843
Hanover	$60,486	$71,455	$74,645	$77,316
Henrico	$50,088	$55,284	$57,318	$60,050
New Kent	$55,130	$61,107	$68,570	$72,150
Petersburg	$29,504	$30,942	$31,926	$32,623
Powhatan	$55,520	$63,833	$73,940	$74,820
Richmond	$32,029	$34,352	$37,115	$39,249
Virginia	$46,789	$54,207	$59,372	$62,745
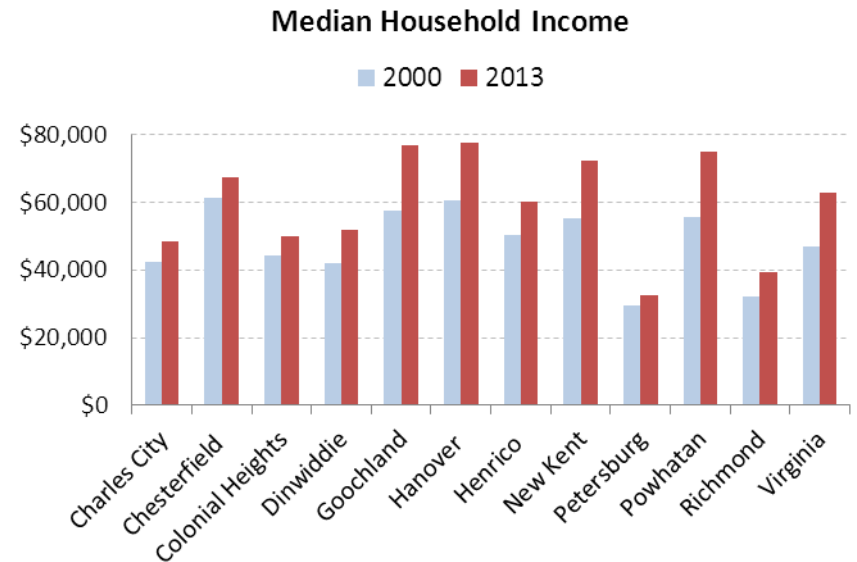
Median Household Income

Housing Costs - Renters

Why is this important? If housing costs exceed 30% of the household income, then these costs are likely to negatively impact the household's ability to meet other basic needs such as food, health care, and child care.

Percent of Renters Paying 30% or More of Income for Housing		
Locality	2000	2009-2013
Charles City	25.6%	35.8%
Chesterfield	33.9%	47.2%
Colonial Heights	36.7%	38.0%
Dinwiddie	39.9%	32.0%
Goochland	35.3%	36.7%
Hanover	34.6%	45.4%
Henrico	30.0%	47.3%
New Kent	35.4%	28.9%
Petersburg	39.3%	51.2%
Powhatan	40.6%	48.3%
Richmond	43.8%	54.1%
Region	38.5%	49.1%
Virginia	36.7%	46.4%
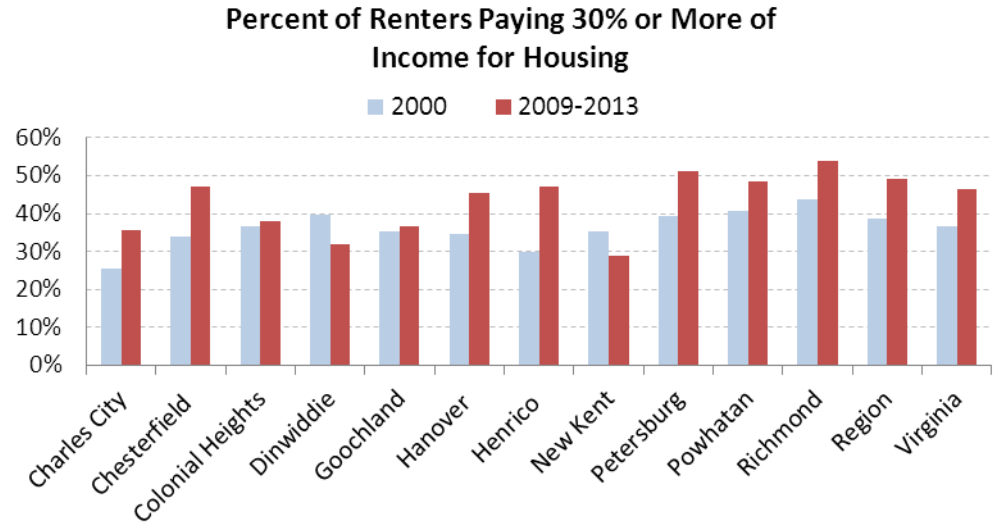
How Is the Region Doing?

More renters are paying 30% or more of income for housing. Since 2000, the percentage of renters paying 30% or more of their income for housing has increased for nine localities in the region. More than half of renters in Richmond and Petersburg are paying more than 30% of their income on housing.

Percent of Renters Paying 30% or More of Income for Housing

Percent of Renters Paying 30% or More of Income for Housing

Housing Costs - Owners

Why is this important? If housing costs exceed 30% of the household income, then these costs are likely to negatively impact the household's ability to meet other basic needs such as food, health care, and child care.
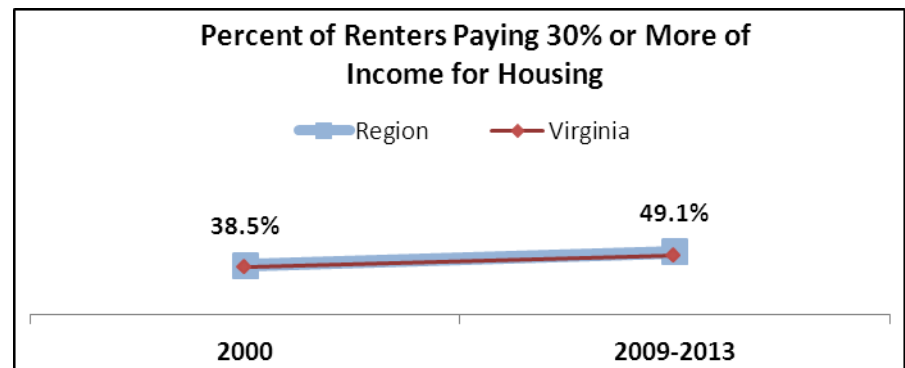
Percent of Owners Paying 30% or More of Income for Housing		
Locality	**2000**	**2009-2013**
Charles City	19.9%	27.0%
Chesterfield	17.2%	25.8%
Colonial Heights	16.6%	22.5%
Dinwiddie	20.5%	25.8%
Goochland	20.2%	24.8%
Hanover	17.4%	25.2%
Henrico	19.2%	27.1%
New Kent	18.1%	29.1%
Petersburg	26.2%	26.4%
Powhatan	18.2%	26.0%
Richmond	25.9%	35.0%
Region	19.6%	27.3%
Virginia	20.5%	27.0%
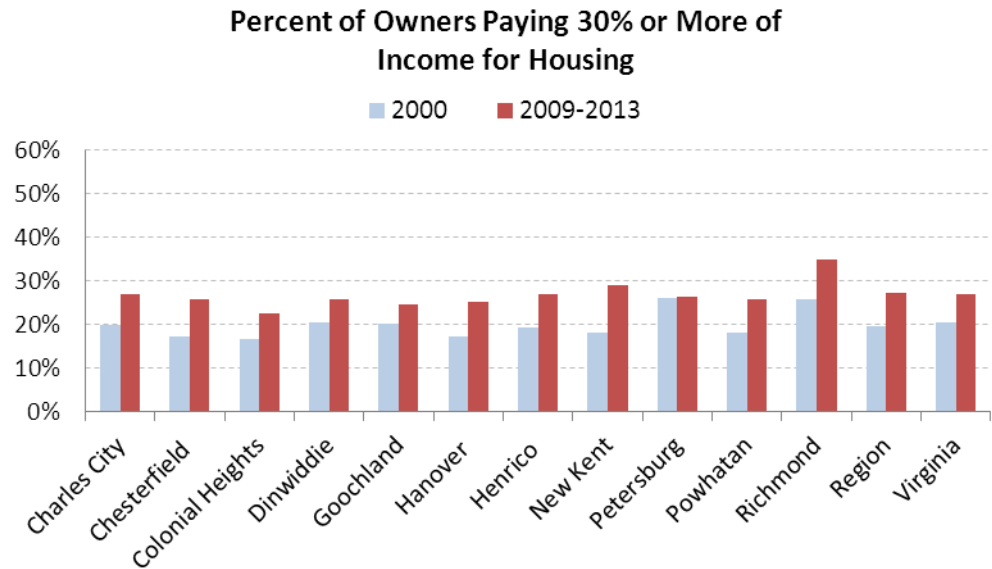
How Is the Region Doing?

More owners are paying 30% or more of income for housing. Since 2000, the percent of owners paying more than 30% of their income on housing has increased. The percentage of owners paying more than 30% of income on housing remains substantially lower than the percentage of renters paying that amount.

Percent of Owners Paying 30% or More of Income for Housing

Percent of Owners Paying 30% or More of Income for Housing
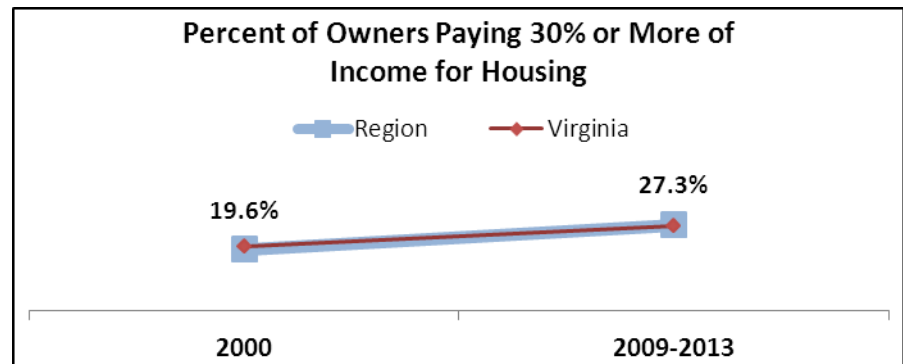
Owner-Occupied Housing Units

Why is this important? Research has demonstrated that homeownership can help stabilize and maintain the vitality of an area by stimulating positive social and economic growth. High rates of homeownership in an area promote community involvement, increase resident satisfaction, and better the image of the area. Data shows that homeowners typically live in a community four times longer than renters. When residents are more invested in their community, it creates a setting where social and political networks are more easily established and provides a more stable environment for children's development. Building equity in a home is also a key asset development strategy for moderate-income families.

Percent of Owner-Occupied Housing Units		
Locality	2000	2009-2013
Charles City	84.9%	80.5%
Chesterfield	80.9%	77.0%
Colonial Heights	69.3%	64.0%
Dinwiddie	79.2%	76.6%
Goochland	86.6%	90.2%
Hanover	84.3%	83.4%
Henrico	65.7%	65.2%
New Kent	88.7%	89.0%
Petersburg	51.5%	45.7%
Powhatan	88.8%	88.7%
Richmond	46.1%	43.1%
Region	67.8%	66.7%
Virginia	68.1%	67.3%

Percent of Owner-Occupied Housing Units
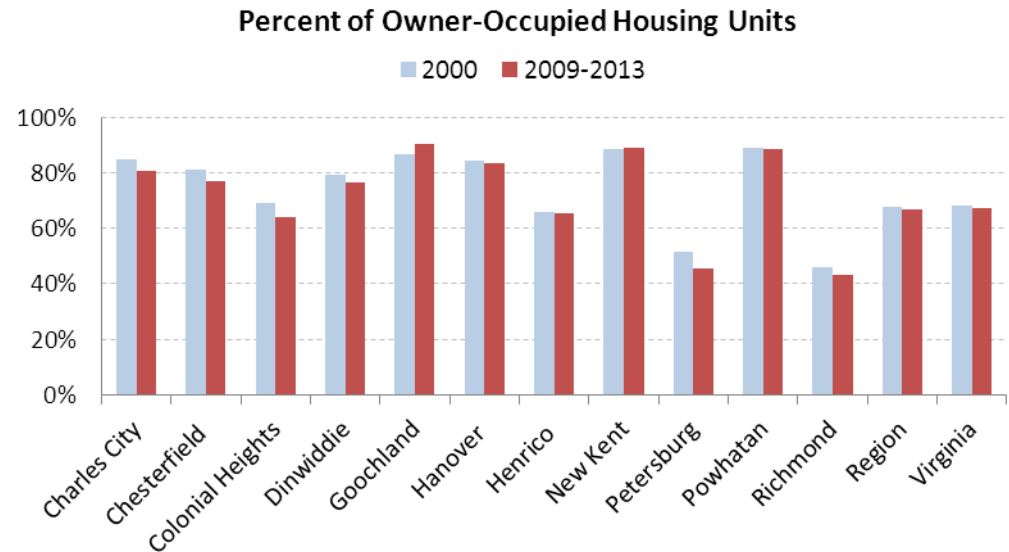
SNAP Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (Food Stamps)

Why is this important? SNAP participation provides another measure of very low income individuals in a community.

Percent (and Number) of Total Population Receiving SNAP Benefits (Includes Children and Adults)			
Locality	**May 2006**	**May 2010**	**May 2014**
Charles City	8.1% (583)	13.0% (945)	14.4% (1,025)
Chesterfield	4.3% (12,805)	7.8% (24,586)	9.2% (30,108)
Colonial Heights	5.7% (1,015)	10.8% (1,875)	13.6% (2,393)
Dinwiddie	10.7% (2,737)	15.2% (4,250)	16.5% (4,618)
Goochland	2.8% (566)	5.7% (1,235)	6.1% (1,324)
Hanover	2.6% (2,614)	5.0% (5,039)	5.6% (5,722)
Henrico	5.5% (15,605)	9.3% (28,690)	10.7% (34,090)
New Kent	2.7% (451)	5.2% (962)	6.7% (1,301)
Petersburg	21.6% (7,010)	30.4% (9,852)	33.4% (10,874)
Powhatan	2.2% (610)	4.3% (1,219)	4.9% (1,376)
Richmond	17.8% (34,392)	22.5% (45,854)	23.5% (50,391)
Region	7.7% (78,388)	11.5% (124,507)	12.8% (143,222)
Virginia	6.6% (504,421)	9.9% (794,734)	11.1% (913,672)

Percent of Total Population Receiving SNAP Benefits
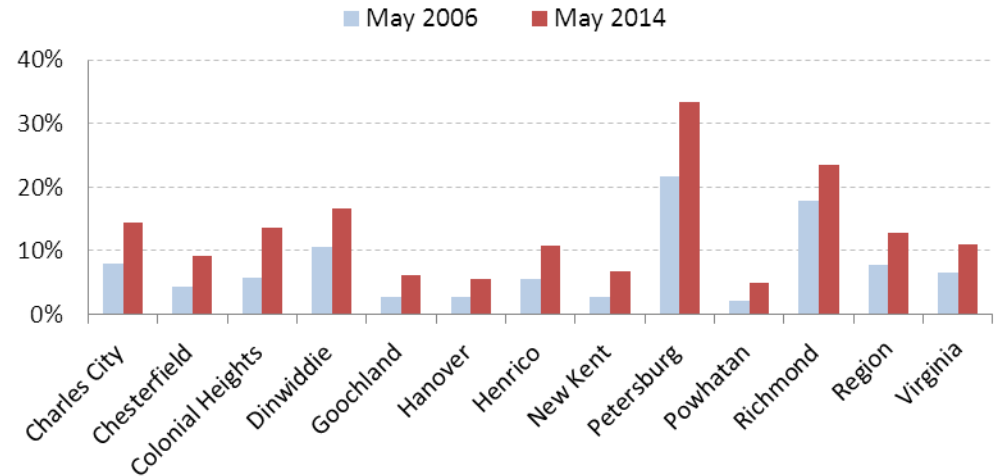
How Is the Region Doing?

More people are receiving SNAP benefits. From 2006 to 2014, the number of individuals receiving SNAP benefits almost doubled, increasing by 64,834. In recent years, the eligibility requirements for the program have been expanded to include households with higher incomes. In 2014, the income limit for a family of four is $30,624 (about 130% of the poverty level).

Percent of Total Population Receiving SNAP Benefits
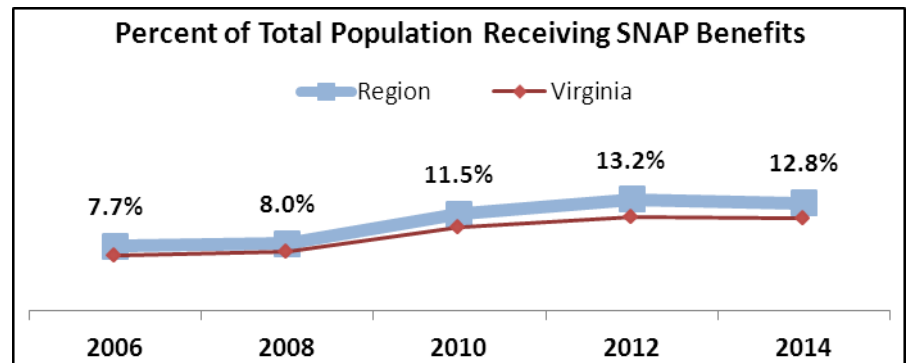
ADULT HEALTH & WELL-BEING INDICATORS

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Adult Health and Well-Being Indicators

The adult health and well-being indicators attempt to communicate the general health status of adults age 18 and older.

The health and wellness indicators include:

County Health Rankings 2014

Why is this important? County Health Rankings assess the overall health of counties using a standard way to measure how healthy people are and how long they live. The rankings highlight the healthiest and least healthy counties in the state, as well as factors that influence health outside the doctor's office.

Each rank is out of 133 Virginia localities (counties & cities).
A rank of 1 is the best in the state. A rank of 133 is the worst in the state.

Mortality (Length of Life)

Rank	Locality
11	Hanover
14	Chesterfield
21	Powhatan
27	Goochland
30	Henrico
46	New Kent
56	Colonial Heights
95	Dinwiddie
119	Charles City
124	Richmond
133	Petersburg

Mortality is a measure of premature death. The specific measure used is years of potential life lost before age 75.

+

Morbidity (Quality of Life)

Rank	Locality
25	Powhatan
27	Goochland
32	Hanover
33	Chesterfield
49	Henrico
60	Charles City
65	New Kent
77	Dinwiddie
94	Colonial Heights
108	Richmond
127	Petersburg

Morbidity includes measures of quality of life and poor birth outcomes. Specific measures used include: poor or fair health, poor physical health days, poor mental health days, low birth weight.

=

Health Outcomes

Rank	Locality
13	Hanover
16	Chesterfield
17	Powhatan
25	Goochland
34	Henrico
51	New Kent
73	Colonial Heights
88	Dinwiddie
103	Charles City
121	Richmond
133	Petersburg

Health Outcomes Ranking is based on a summary score of Mortality and Morbidity.

Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps (www.countyhealthrankings.org)
Note: Highland County was not included in the state's rankings.

County Health Rankings   56

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County Health Rankings 2014

Health Behaviors

Rank	Locality
8	Goochland
13	Hanover
16	Chesterfield
25	Henrico
54	Colonial Heights
67	Powhatan
78	Richmond
89	New Kent
100	Charles City
118	Dinwiddie
133	Petersburg

+

Clinical Care

Rank	Locality
4	Goochland
5	Hanover
15	Chesterfield
19	Powhatan
20	Henrico
27	Colonial Heights
35	New Kent
68	Charles City
72	Richmond
96	Dinwiddie
105	Petersburg

+

Social & Economic

Rank	Locality
5	Hanover
18	Goochland
19	Chesterfield
20	Powhatan
23	New Kent
28	Henrico
56	Colonial Heights
75	Dinwiddie
76	Charles City
129	Richmond
133	Petersburg

+

Physical Environment

Rank	Locality
15	Colonial Heights
20	Charles City
24	Hanover
26	Henrico
29	Chesterfield
30	New Kent
32	Dinwiddie
34	Petersburg
50	Powhatan
57	Richmond
72	Goochland

=

Health Factors

Rank	Locality
7	Hanover
10	Goochland
14	Chesterfield
22	Henrico
28	Powhatan
38	New Kent
42	Colonial Heights
82	Charles City
90	Dinwiddie
121	Richmond
133	Petersburg

Health Behaviors include smoking, diet and exercise, alcohol use, and unsafe sex.
Specific measures include:
- Adult Smoking
- Adult Obesity
- Excessive Drinking
- Vehicle Crash Death Rate
- Sexually Transmitted Infections
- Teen Birth Rate

Clinical Care includes access to care and quality of care.
Specific measures include:
- Uninsured Adults
- Primary Care Physicians
- Dentists
- Mental Health Providers
- Preventable Hospital Stays
- Diabetic Screening
- Mammography Screening

Social & Economic factors include education, employment, income, family/social support, and community safety.
Specific measures include:
- High School Graduation
- Some College
- Unemployment
- Children in Poverty
- Inadequate Social Support
- Children in Single-Parent Households
- Violent Crime or Homicide
- Injury Deaths

Physical Environment includes environmental quality and built environment.
Specific measures include:
- Air Pollution-Particulate Matter Days
- Drinking Water Violations
- Severe Housing Problems
- Driving Alone to Work
- Long Commute – Driving Alone

Health Factors Ranking is based on a summary score of Health Behaviors, Clinical Care, Social & Economic, and Physical Environment.

Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps (www.countyhealthrankings.org)
Note: Highland County was not included in the state's rankings.

County Health Rankings 57

Poor or Fair Health

Percent (and Number) of Adults (18+) in Poor or Fair Health
2013 Estimates
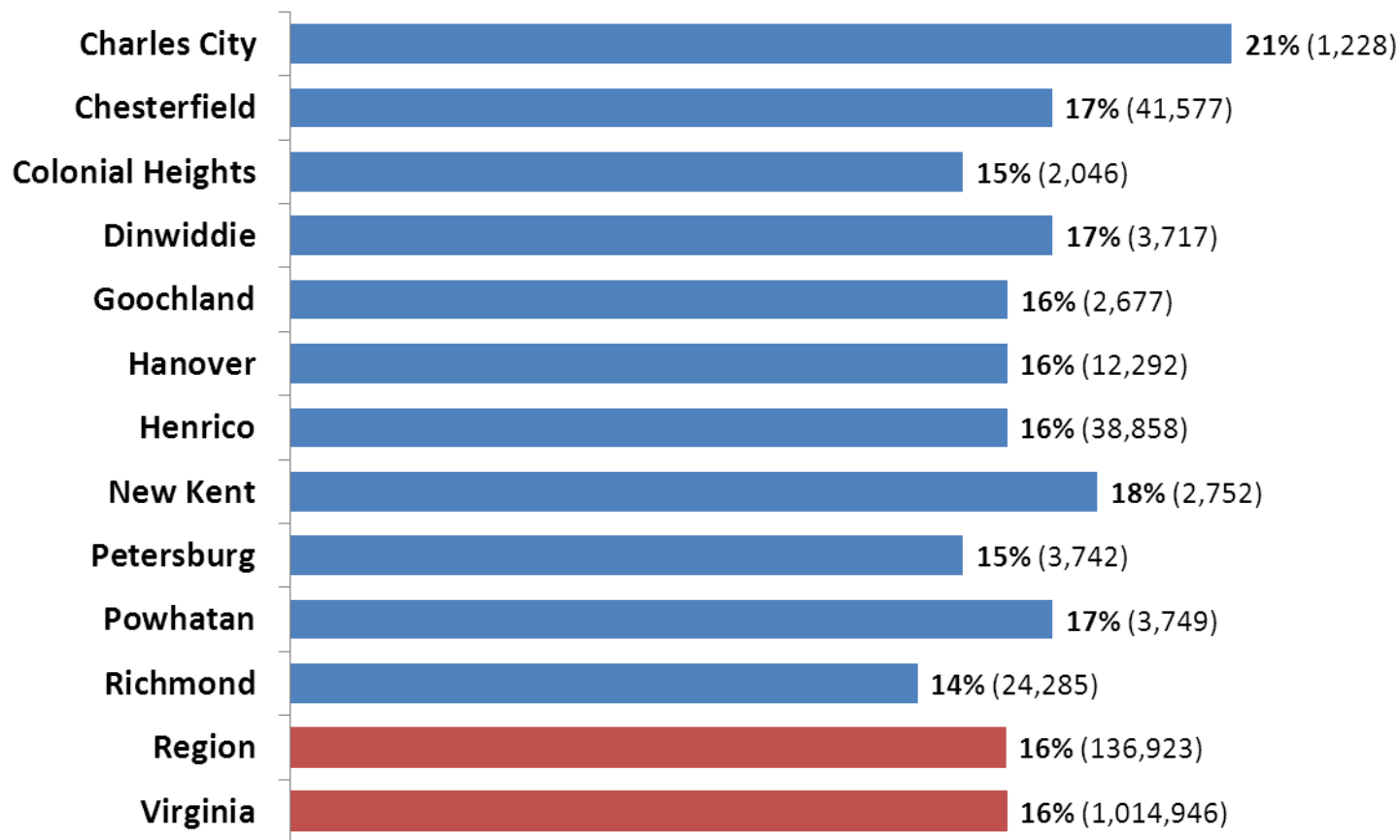
Locality	Percent (Number)
Charles City	21% (1,228)
Chesterfield	17% (41,577)
Colonial Heights	15% (2,046)
Dinwiddie	17% (3,717)
Goochland	16% (2,677)
Hanover	16% (12,292)
Henrico	16% (38,858)
New Kent	18% (2,752)
Petersburg	15% (3,742)
Powhatan	17% (3,749)
Richmond	14% (24,285)
Region	16% (136,923)
Virginia	16% (1,014,946)

Data are estimates based on a sample of adults who responded to a survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, which includes a self-report of current health status. Studies have shown that self-reported health status is a reasonable estimation of health quality of life.

NOTE: Locality data presented above are estimates developed by The Virginia Atlas of Community Health using a statistical model based on state-level data. The estimates are for planning purposes only and are not guaranteed for accuracy. Caution should be used when comparing statewide and local rates. Differences between local rates and state rates may reflect estimation error rather than valid differences.

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Could Not See a Doctor Due to Cost

Why is this important? Access to quality care is important to eliminate health disparities and increase the quality and years of healthy life

Percent (and Number) of Adults (18+) Who Could Not See Doctor Due to Cost
2013 Estimates
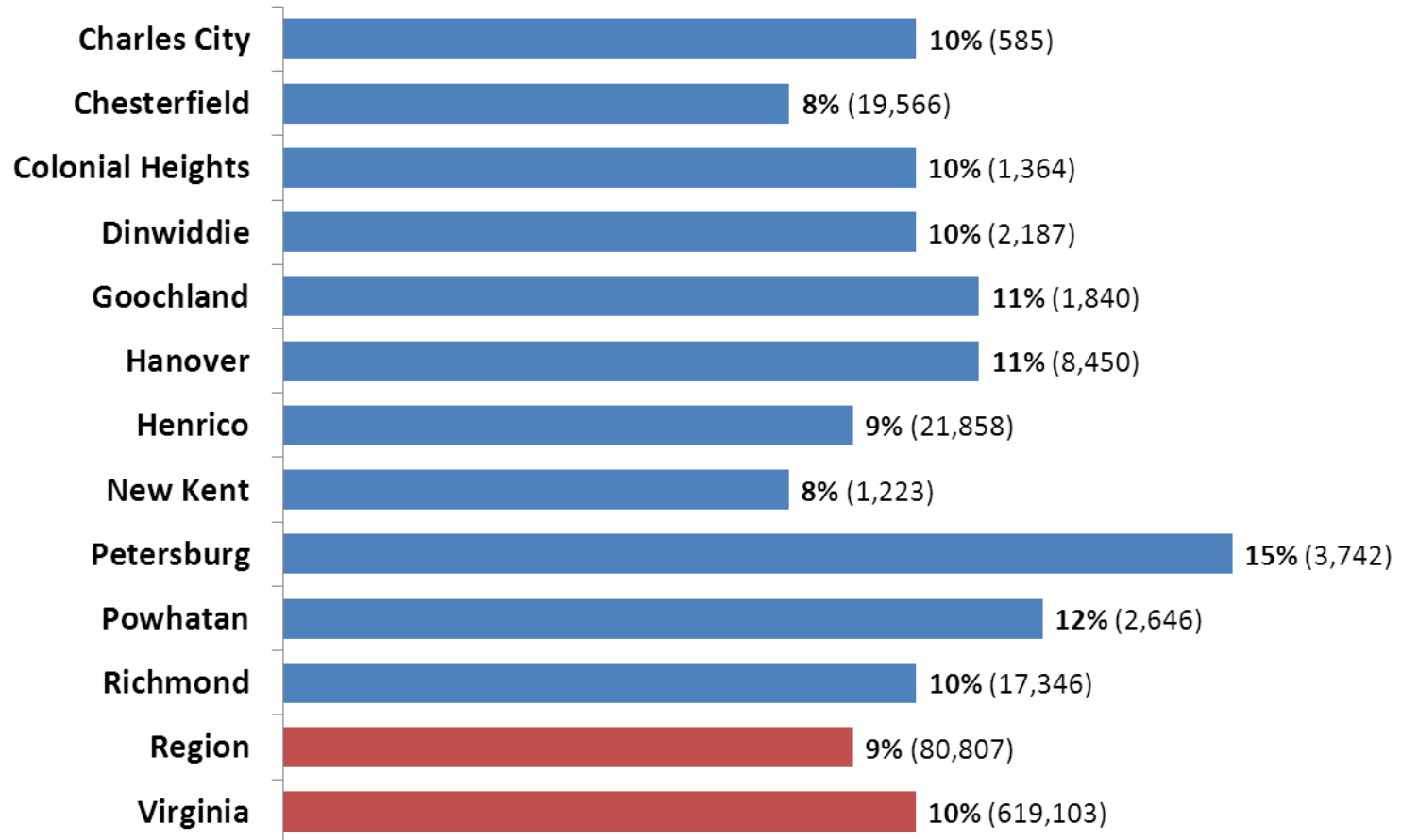
County/Area	Percent (Number)
Charles City	10% (585)
Chesterfield	8% (19,566)
Colonial Heights	10% (1,364)
Dinwiddie	10% (2,187)
Goochland	11% (1,840)
Hanover	11% (8,450)
Henrico	9% (21,858)
New Kent	8% (1,223)
Petersburg	15% (3,742)
Powhatan	12% (2,646)
Richmond	10% (17,346)
Region	9% (80,807)
Virginia	10% (619,103)

NOTE: County data presented above are estimates developed by The Virginia Atlas of Community Health using a statistical model based on state-level data. The estimates are for planning purposes only and are not guaranteed for accuracy. Caution should be used when comparing statewide and local rates. Differences between local rates and state rates may reflect estimation error rather than valid differences.

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Limited in Any Activities Due to Health

Why is this important? *People who are limited in activities due to their health may become socially isolated or have additional health problems related to lack of exercise.*

Percent (and Number) of Adults (18+) Limited in Any Activities Due to Physical or Mental Health Problems
2013 Estimates

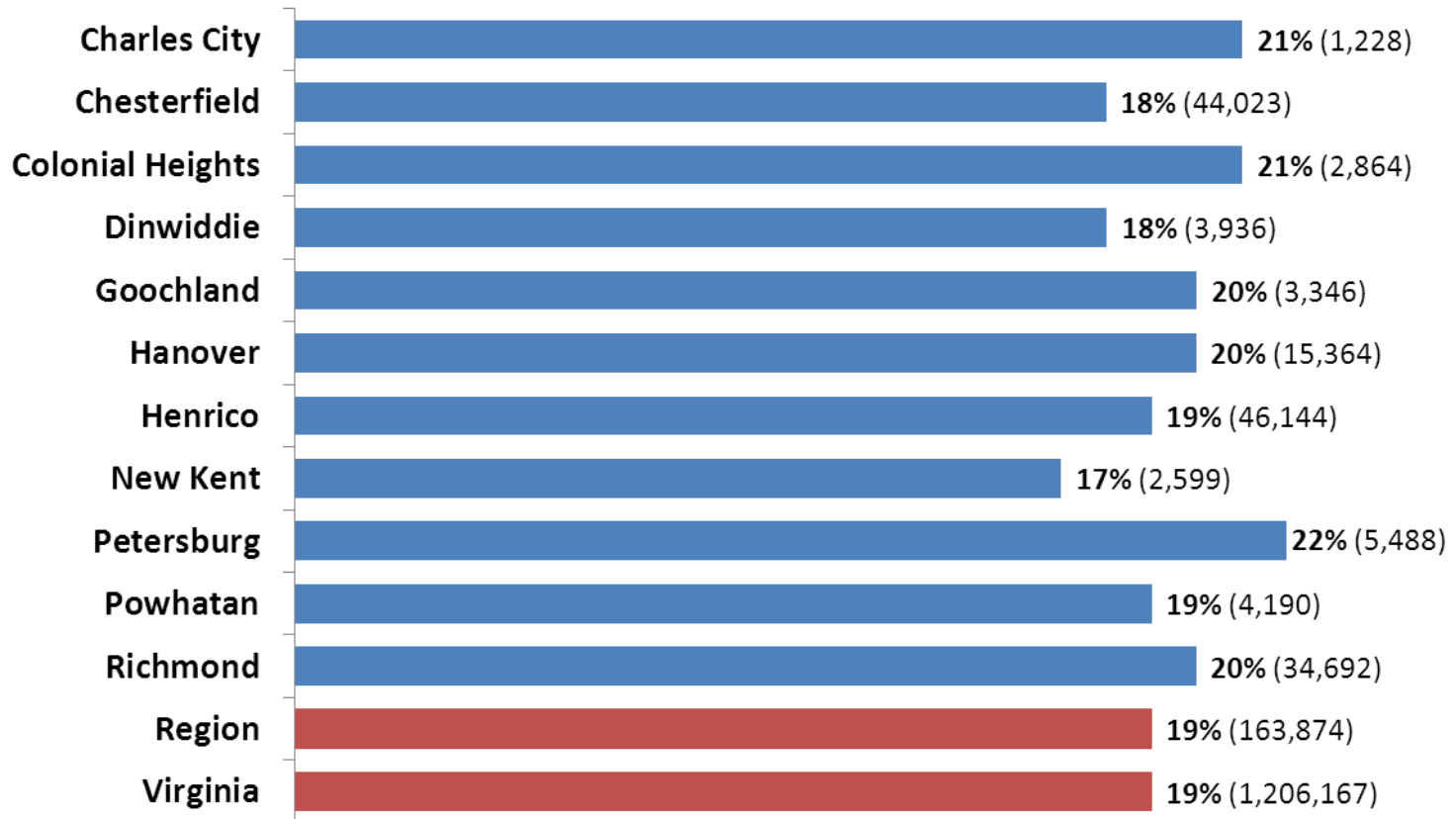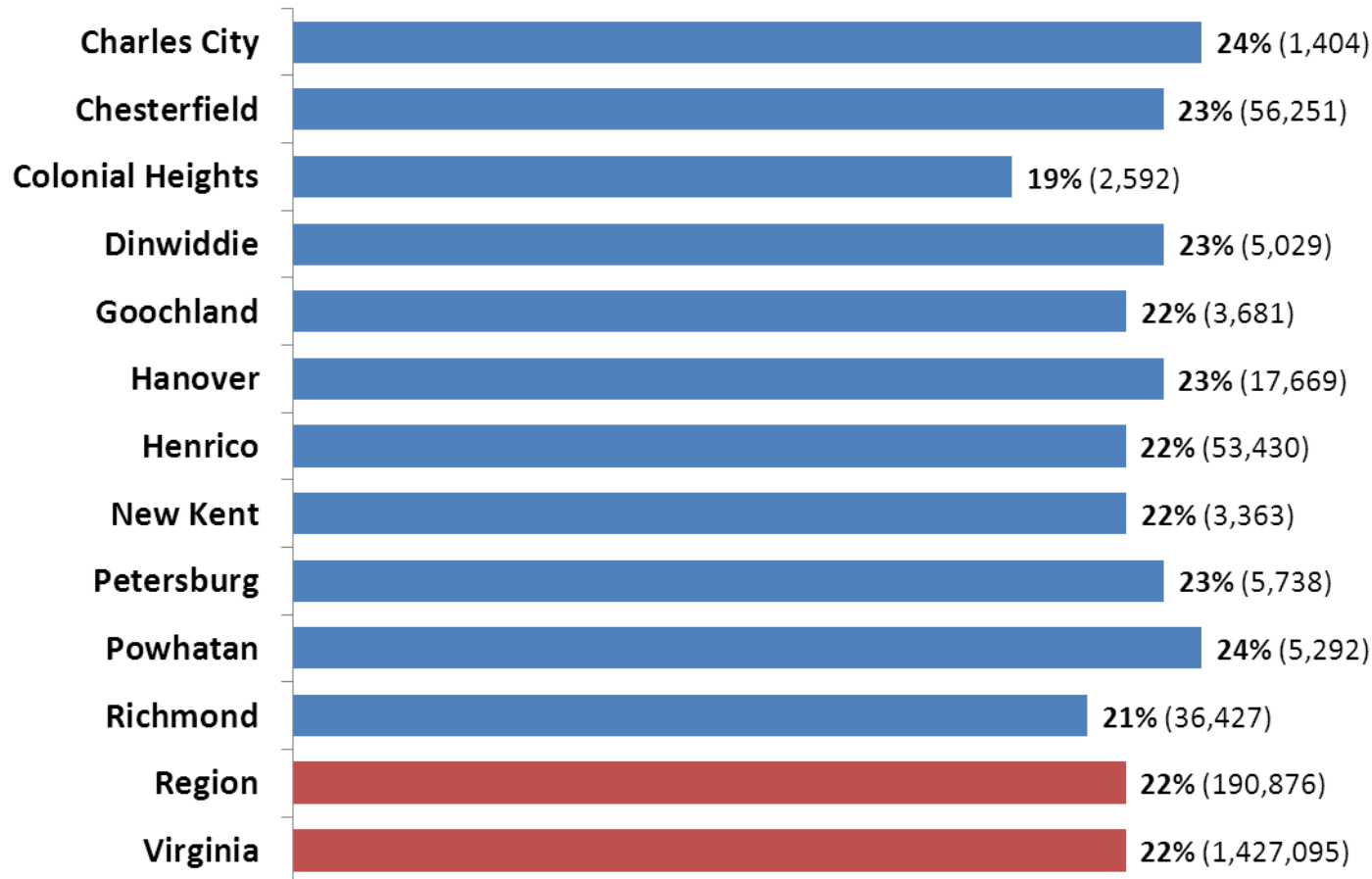| Locality	Percent (Number)
Charles City	21% (1,228)
Chesterfield	18% (44,023)
Colonial Heights	21% (2,864)
Dinwiddie	18% (3,936)
Goochland	20% (3,346)
Hanover	20% (15,364)
Henrico	19% (46,144)
New Kent	17% (2,599)
Petersburg	22% (5,488)
Powhatan	19% (4,190)
Richmond	20% (34,692)
Region	19% (163,874)
Virginia	19% (1,206,167)

NOTE: County data presented above are estimates developed by The Virginia Atlas of Community Health using a statistical model based on state-level data. The estimates are for planning purposes only and are not guaranteed for accuracy. Caution should be used when comparing statewide and local rates. Differences between local rates and state rates may reflect estimation error rather than valid differences.

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No Dental Visit in Last Year

Why is this important? Dental visits are an important part of oral health which is essential to overall health. Oral health problems have been linked to various diseases and conditions including cardiovascular disease.
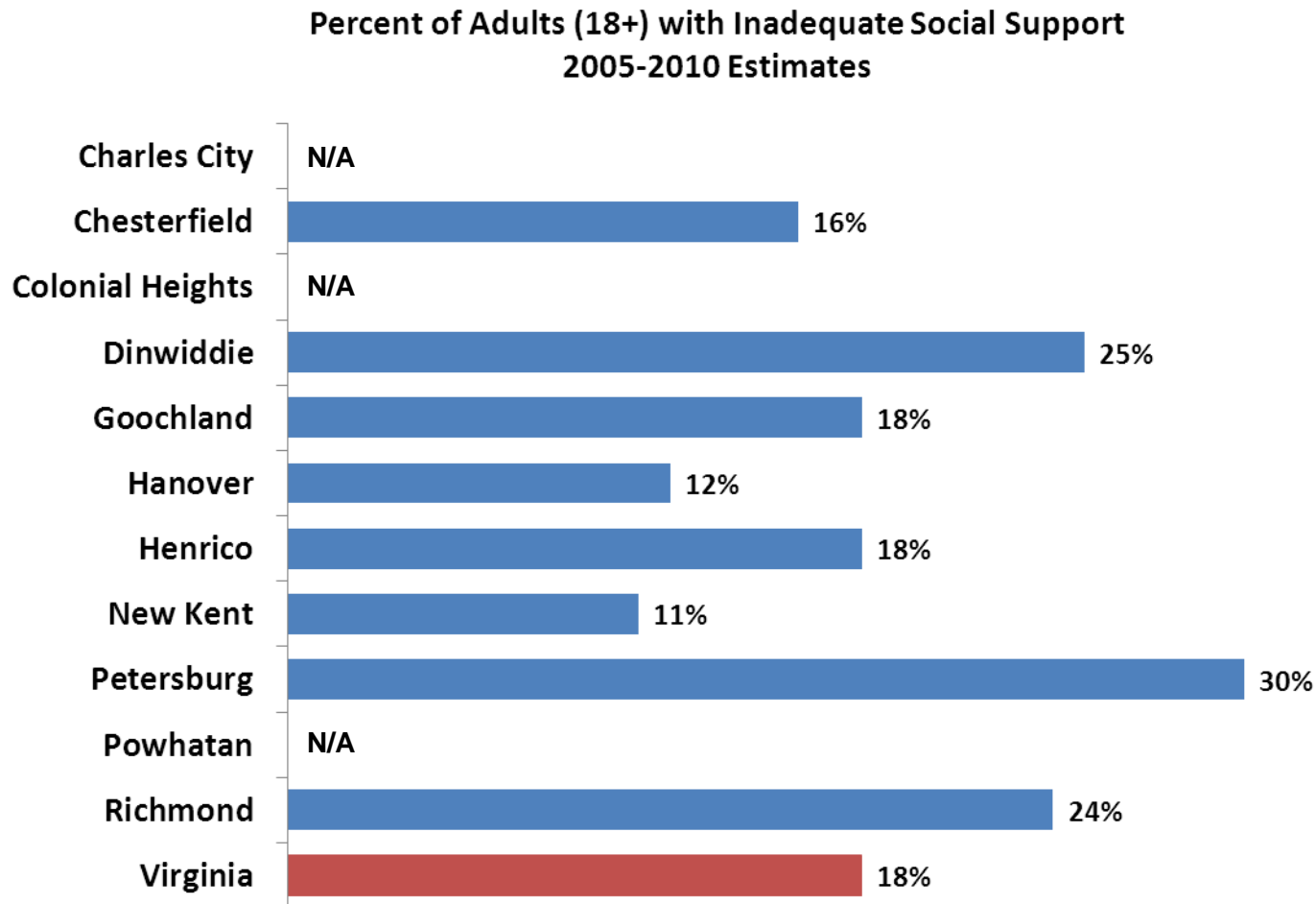
Percent (and Number) of Adults (18+) without Dental Visit in the Last Year
2013 Estimates

Locality	Percent (Number)
Charles City	24% (1,404)
Chesterfield	23% (56,251)
Colonial Heights	19% (2,592)
Dinwiddie	23% (5,029)
Goochland	22% (3,681)
Hanover	23% (17,669)
Henrico	22% (53,430)
New Kent	22% (3,363)
Petersburg	23% (5,738)
Powhatan	24% (5,292)
Richmond	21% (36,427)
Region	22% (190,876)
Virginia	22% (1,427,095)

NOTE: County data presented above are estimates developed by The Virginia Atlas of Community Health using a statistical model based on state-level data. The estimates are for planning purposes only and are not guaranteed for accuracy. Caution should be used when comparing statewide and local rates. Differences between local rates and state rates may reflect estimation error rather than valid differences.

Adults with Inadequate Social Support

Why is this important? Socially isolated individuals have increased risks of poor health outcomes including depression, cognitive decline, and premature death. People who are socially supported have longer, healthier lives than those that are socially isolated.

Percent of Adults (18+) with Inadequate Social Support
2005-2010 Estimates

County	Percent
Charles City	N/A
Chesterfield	16%
Colonial Heights	N/A
Dinwiddie	25%
Goochland	18%
Hanover	12%
Henrico	18%
New Kent	11%
Petersburg	30%
Powhatan	N/A
Richmond	24%
Virginia	18%

Data were not available for Charles City, Colonial Heights and Powhatan; therefore, an average for the region could not be calculated.

Data are estimates based on a sample of adults who responded to a survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, which includes a self-report of social support. Respondents were asked "How often do you get the social and emotional support you need?"

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OLDER ADULT HEALTH AND WELL-BEING INDICATORS

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Older Adult Health & Well-Being Indicators

The older adult health & well-being indicators attempt to communicate the general condition of adults age 65 and older. Older adults who are in good health are more likely to maintain their independence.
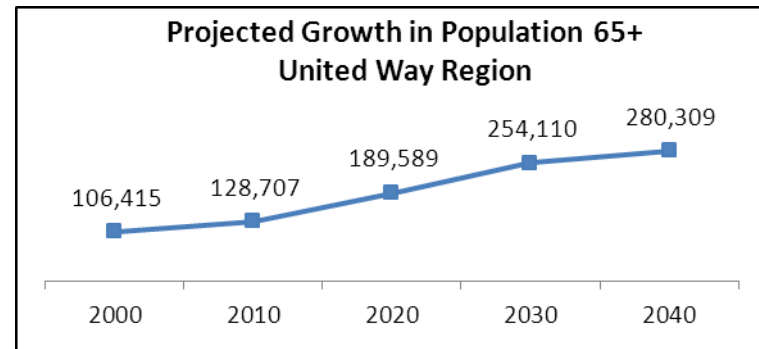
The older adult health & well-being indicators include:

Projected Growth in Older Adult Population (Ages 65+)

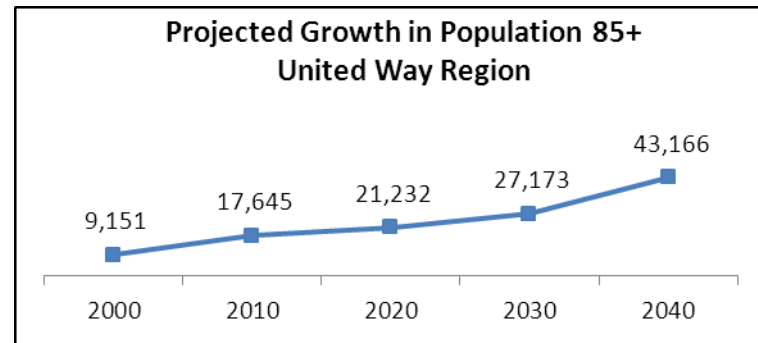| Projected Growth in Senior Population 65 and Older, 2000-2040									
	2000	2010		2020		2030		2040	
	Population	Population	% Growth from 2000	Projected	% Growth from 2000	Projected	% Growth from 2000	Projected	% Growth from 2000
Charles City	874	1,214	39%	1,803	106%	2,522	189%	2,713	210%
Chesterfield	21,007	32,878	57%	59,318	182%	86,248	311%	102,508	388%
Colonial Heights	3,144	3,418	9%	3,977	27%	4,593	46%	4,585	46%
Dinwiddie	2,994	3,826	28%	4,731	58%	5,807	94%	5,783	93%
Goochland	2,109	3,237	53%	5,005	137%	6,894	227%	7,525	257%
Hanover	9,159	13,104	43%	20,006	118%	28,640	213%	32,552	255%
Henrico	32,601	37,924	16%	53,027	63%	69,349	113%	76,099	133%
New Kent	1,268	2,226	76%	3,671	189%	5,006	295%	5,238	313%
Petersburg	5,247	4,854	-7%	5,928	13%	7,516	43%	7,568	44%
Powhatan	1,883	3,407	81%	5,375	185%	7,476	297%	8,262	339%
Richmond	26,129	22,619	-13%	26,747	2%	30,059	15%	27,476	5%
Region	106,415	128,707	21%	189,589	78%	254,110	139%	280,309	163%

The 65+ population in the United Way Region is projected to more than double from 2000 to 2040.

Projected Growth in Population 65+
United Way Region

106,415 — 128,707 — 189,589 — 254,110 — 280,309

2000 2010 2020 2030 2040

United Way

Projected Growth in Older Adult Population (Ages 85+)

Projected Growth in Senior Population 85 and Older, 2000-2040										
	2000	2010		2020		2030		2040	
	Population	Population	% Growth from 2000	Projected	% Growth from 2000	Projected	% Growth from 2000	Projected	% Growth from 2000
Charles City	46	86	87%	134	191%	186	303%	305	564%
Chesterfield	1,281	3,496	173%	5,807	353%	9,564	647%	17,752	1286%
Colonial Heights	270	600	122%	775	187%	850	215%	994	268%
Dinwiddie	156	363	133%	387	148%	466	199%	577	270%
Goochland	143	298	108%	410	187%	585	309%	920	543%
Hanover	636	1,631	156%	2,189	244%	2,994	371%	4,667	634%
Henrico	3,279	6,129	87%	7,145	118%	8,150	149%	11,955	265%
New Kent	63	191	203%	235	272%	368	484%	604	858%
Petersburg	500	735	47%	738	48%	784	57%	1,055	111%
Powhatan	101	277	174%	370	266%	571	466%	887	779%
Richmond	2,676	3,839	43%	3,043	14%	2,655	-1%	3,451	29%
Region	9,151	17,645	93%	21,232	132%	27,173	197%	43,166	372%

The 85+ population in the United Way Region is projected to more than quadruple from 2000 to 2040.

Projected Growth in Population 85+ United Way Region

9,151 · 17,645 · 21,232 · 27,173 · 43,166

2000 · 2010 · 2020 · 2030 · 2040

United Way

Older Adults in Poverty

Why is this important? Older adults who live at or below the poverty level face limited choices and limited resources that may negatively impact their quality of life. They are at risk of lacking adequate financial resources to ensure a quality diet, housing, health care, and other needs. The challenges of living at or near poverty create a living situation that becomes unmanageable for many older adults.

Percent (and Number) of Older Adults (65+) in Poverty		
Locality	2000	2009-2013
Charles City	18.5% (171)	12.2% (160)
Chesterfield	3.4% (690)	4.2% (1,467)
Colonial Heights	4.2% (124)	5.8% (185)
Dinwiddie	12.6% (371)	12.1% (484)
Goochland	8.1% (163)	6.1% (214)
Hanover	5.8% (516)	5.4% (728)
Henrico	4.5% (1,340)	6.1% (2,317)
New Kent	7.0% (91)	7.0% (165)
Petersburg	15.8% (807)	13.6% (621)
Powhatan	8.6% (160)	6.2% (228)
Richmond	15.8% (4,038)	14.9% (3,353)
Region	8.3% (8,471)	7.5% (9,922)
Virginia	9.5% (71,545)	7.7% (76,667)

Percent of Older Adults (65+) in Poverty
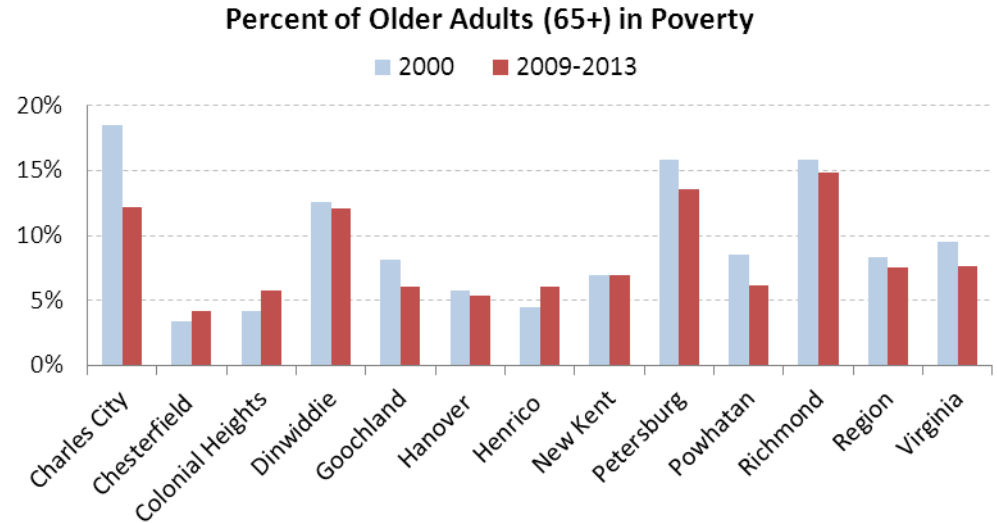
| Older Adult (65+) Poverty Thresholds		
Year	1 Person 65+	2 People 65+
2000	$8,259	$10,419
2013	$11,173	$14,095

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division

Older Adults Living Below 200% of Poverty

Why is this important? *Because the poverty level is only about 30% of the region's median income, a more comprehensive picture of economic vulnerability of older adults includes individuals in households with income up to 200% of the poverty level.*

| Percent (and Number) of Older Adults (65+) Living Below 200% of Poverty Level		
Locality	**2000**	**2009-2013**
Charles City	41.3% (381)	32.0% (421)
Chesterfield	14.6% (2,923)	18.3% (6,413)
Colonial Heights	14.8% (434)	22.7% (731)
Dinwiddie	34.0% (1,004)	35.1% (1,408)
Goochland	25.3% (506)	20.5% (716)
Hanover	20.4% (1,820)	22.0% (2,971)
Henrico	20.5% (6,144)	23.1% (8,771)
New Kent	31.5% (412)	22.2% (527)
Petersburg	38.0% (1,937)	43.7% (2,003)
Powhatan	22.8% (426)	15.9% (587)
Richmond	38.1% (9,731)	39.4% (8,857)
Region	25.3% (25,718)	25.4% (33,405)
Virginia	28.9% (217,549)	26.8% (266,927)

Percent of Older Adults (65+) Living Below 200% of Poverty Level
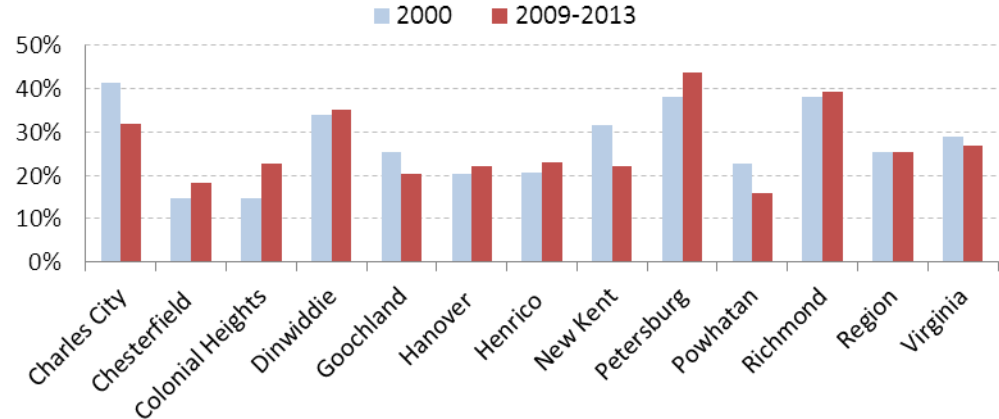
How Is the Region Doing?

The number of older adults living in poverty has increased. Although there was a slight decrease in the percent of older adults living below 100% of poverty, the percent living below 200% of poverty increased slightly. However, because the older adult population is increasing, the actual number of older adults in poverty has increased significantly since 2000.
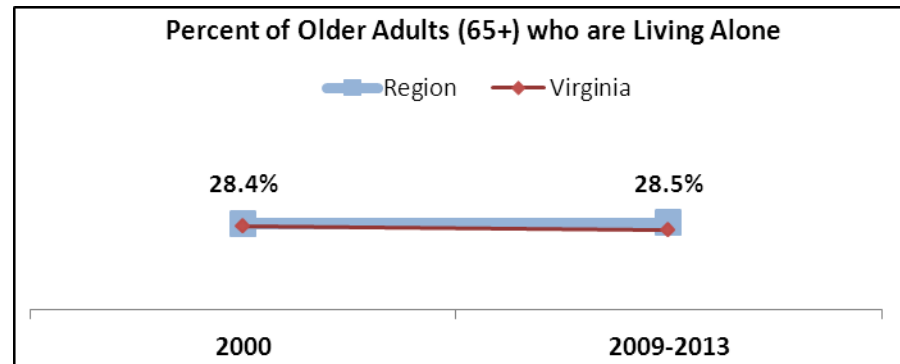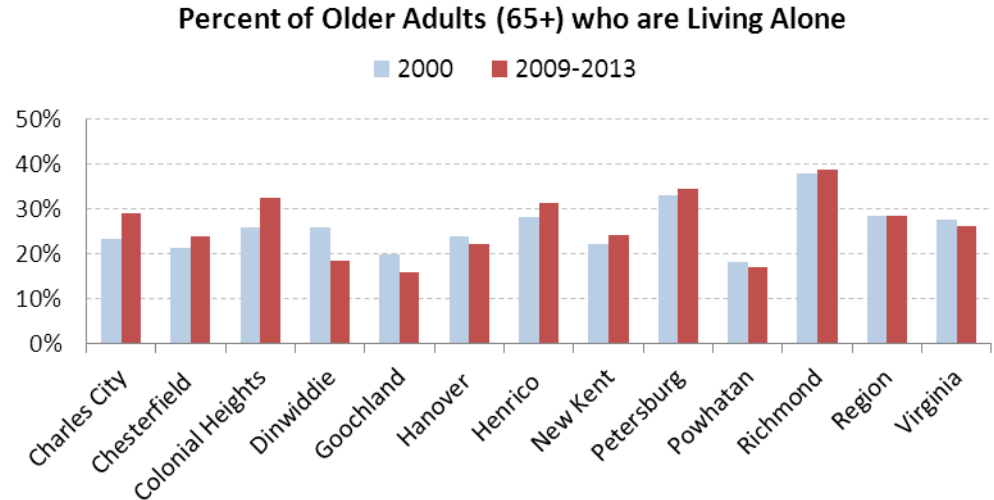
Percent of Older Adults (65+) Living in Poverty United Way Region
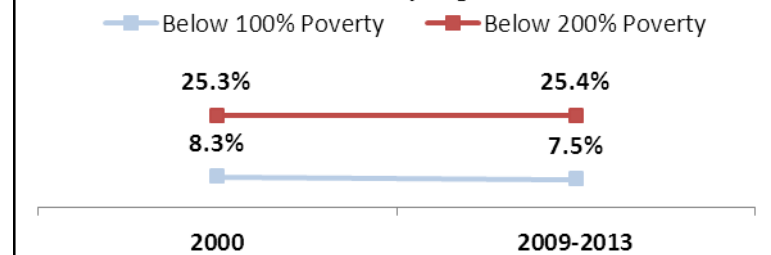
Older Adults Living Alone

Why is this important? Household structure can impact a person's well-being. Older adults who live alone can be at risk for reduced quality of life if there are co-existing conditions such as poverty, lack of vehicle availability, illness, disease, or disability. It is important to understand the number of older adults who are living alone because they may require more support to live independently.

Percent (and Number) of Older Adults (65+) Who are Living Alone		
Locality	**2000**	**2009-2013**
Charles City	23.2% (214)	28.9% (380)
Chesterfield	21.4% (4,484)	23.8% (8,439)
Colonial Heights	26.0% (820)	32.5% (1,085)
Dinwiddie	25.9% (777)	18.6% (756)
Goochland	19.8% (410)	15.9% (563)
Hanover	23.8% (2,193)	22.1% (3,041)
Henrico	28.0% (9,163)	31.4% (12,423)
New Kent	22.2% (290)	24.0% (576)
Petersburg	33.0% (1,742)	34.4% (1,680)
Powhatan	18.0% (337)	17.0% (631)
Richmond	37.8% (10,008)	38.8% (9,029)
Region	28.4% (30,438)	28.5% (38,603)
Virginia	27.6% (218,320)	26.2% (268,441)

Percent of Older Adults (65+) who are Living Alone

Percent of Older Adults (65+) who are Living Alone

Older Adults with a Disability

Why is this important? Disability data are of interest because of the relationship between health and overall well-being. Older adults with disabilities are more likely to have greater health care costs/needs and transportation needs. They are also likely to have fewer opportunities for community engagement, which can lead to an increased risk of depression and social isolation.

Percent (and Number) of Older Adults (65+) with a Disability	
Locality	**2009-2013**
Charles City	37.5% (494)
Chesterfield	32.3% (11,313)
Colonial Heights	34.1% (1,095)
Dinwiddie	47.1% (1,892)
Goochland	24.3% (850)
Hanover	32.1% (4,343)
Henrico	33.0% (12,508)
New Kent	31.0% (736)
Petersburg	41.8% (1,915)
Powhatan	24.4% (903)
Richmond	41.2% (9,266)
Region	34.4% (45,315)
Virginia	34.6% (344,364)
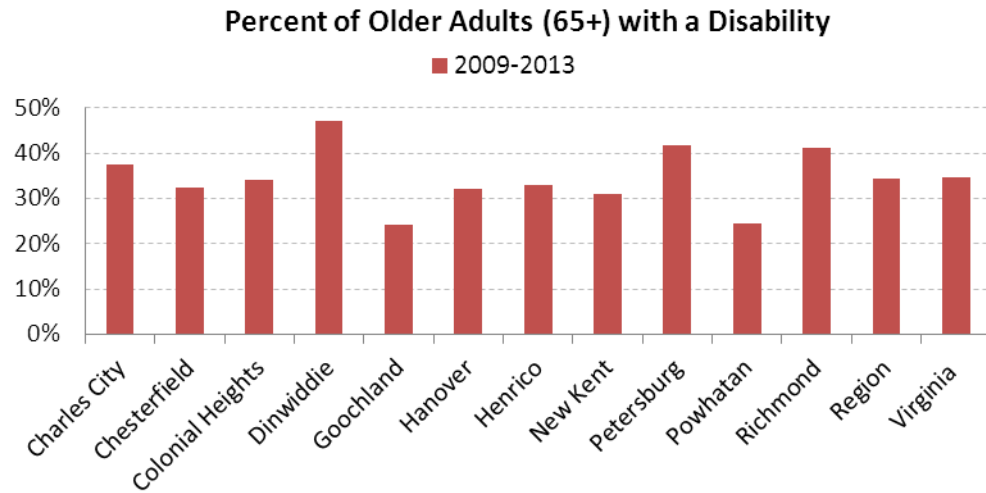
Percent of Older Adults (65+) with a Disability
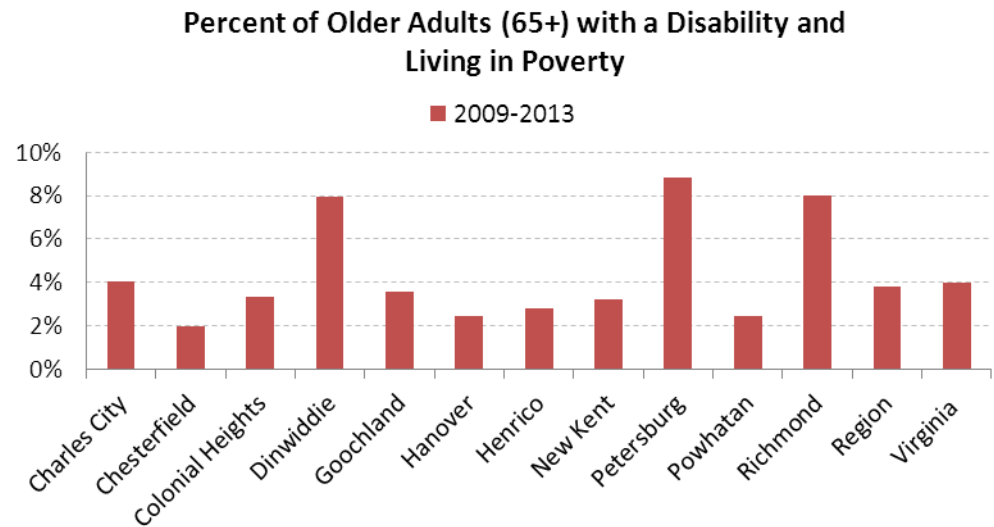■ 2009-2013

Note: Data from years prior to 2008 are not comparable with more recent data due to a change in survey design.

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Older Adults with a Disability and Living in Poverty

Why is this important? *Older adults with a disability who are also living in poverty are more at risk of social isolation because of the barriers they may face to accessing health care, transportation, and other community resources.*

Percent (and Number) of Older Adults (65+) with a Disability and Living in Poverty	
Locality	2009-2013
Charles City	4.0% (53)
Chesterfield	2.0% (687)
Colonial Heights	3.3% (107)
Dinwiddie	7.9% (318)
Goochland	3.6% (126)
Hanover	2.5% (332)
Henrico	2.8% (1,059)
New Kent	3.2% (76)
Petersburg	8.8% (405)
Powhatan	2.5% (91)
Richmond	8.0% (1,800)
Region	3.8% (5,054)
Virginia	4.0% (39,512)

Percent of Older Adults (65+) with a Disability and Living in Poverty
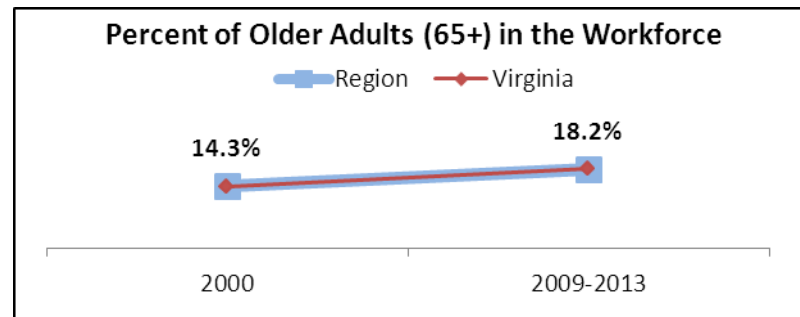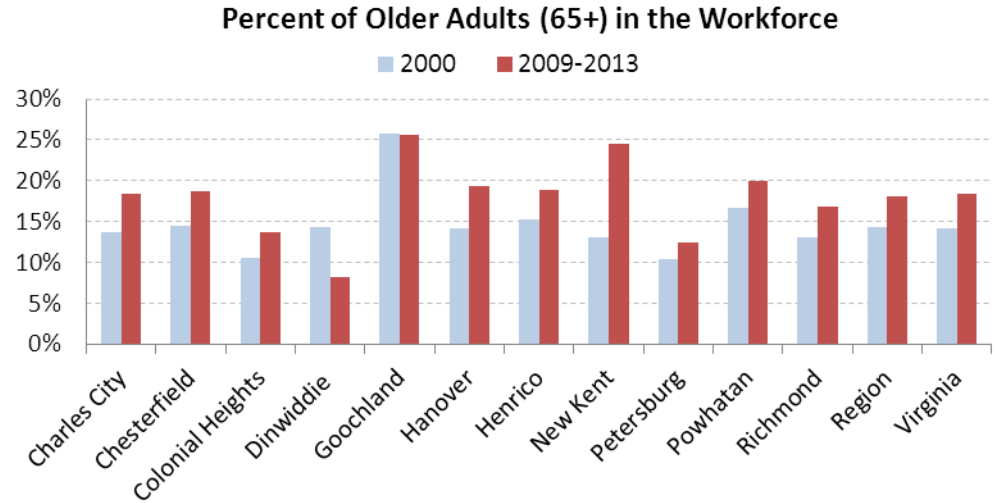
■ 2009-2013

Note: Data from years prior to 2008 are not comparable with more recent data due to a change in survey design.

United Way

Older Adults in the Workforce

Why is this important? People are living longer due to advances in public health, medicine, and technology. With increases in life expectancy, there has been a steady rise in the number of older adults continuing to work beyond the traditional retirement age of 65. Older adults continue to work for a variety of reasons that can include financial need, health care benefits, or because of a willingness to remain active. Research shows that workers who remain in the workforce beyond traditional retirement years experience positive cognitive outcomes through meaningful engagement and mental stimulation.

Percent (and Number) of Older Adults (65+) in the Workforce		
Locality	**2000**	**2009-2013**
Charles City	13.7% (126)	18.4% (242)
Chesterfield	14.6% (3,054)	18.7% (6,628)
Colonial Heights	10.6% (336)	13.8% (459)
Dinwiddie	14.3% (430)	8.2% (335)
Goochland	25.8% (533)	25.5% (906)
Hanover	14.2% (1,310)	19.4% (2,670)
Henrico	15.2% (4,979)	18.9% (7,489)
New Kent	13.1% (171)	24.6% (589)
Petersburg	10.4% (550)	12.4% (606)
Powhatan	16.6% (311)	20.0% (742)
Richmond	13.1% (3,480)	16.8% (3,921)
Region	14.3% (15,280)	18.2% (24,587)
Virginia	14.2% (112,366)	18.4% (188,427)

Percent of Older Adults (65+) in the Workforce
2000   2009-2013

Percent of Older Adults (65+) in the Workforce
Region   Virginia
14.3%   18.2%
2000   2009-2013

Data compiled by:

United Way of Greater Richmond & Petersburg

Department of Research and Evaluation

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Thank you to Richmond Region Tourism for providing the following local photos:
    2nd Street Festival (c) Tom Kojcsich
    Carytown Shop
    Elegba Folklore Society Performance
    First Fridays
    James River Canoeing
    Lewis Ginter Botanical Garden Water Play
    Pocahontas State Park
    Richmond Folk Festival
    Richmond Skyline (c) Jay-Adams

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