

Indicators of Community Strength

Greater Richmond & Petersburg Region

2016

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Indicators of Community Strength



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 five indicator categories which most closely align with United Way's community impact work:

- Community Overview
- Financial Well-Being
- Child Health and Well-Being
- Education
- Adult Health and Well-Being

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.

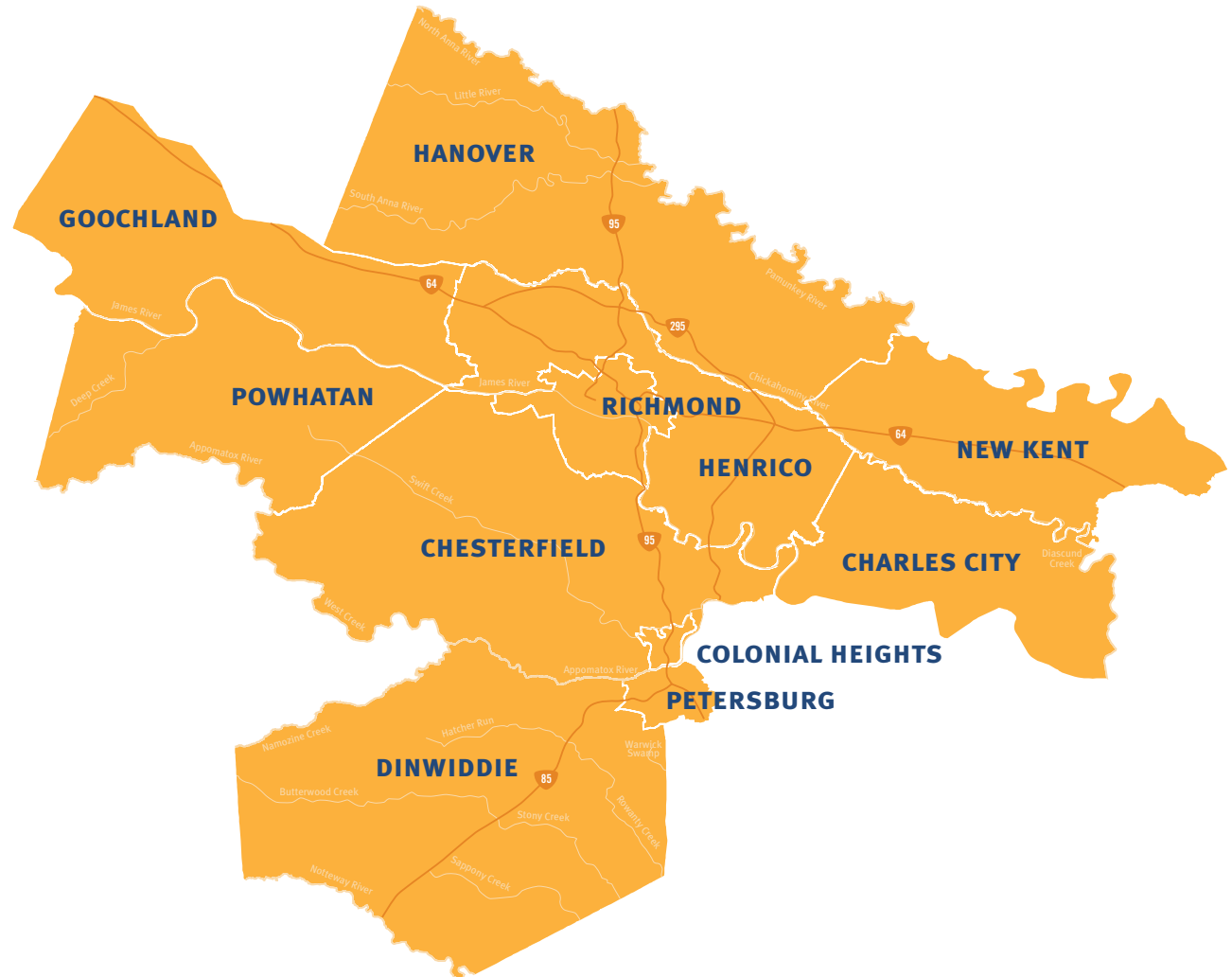
Only highly credible data sources are used in this report. Sources are listed on each page of the report.

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

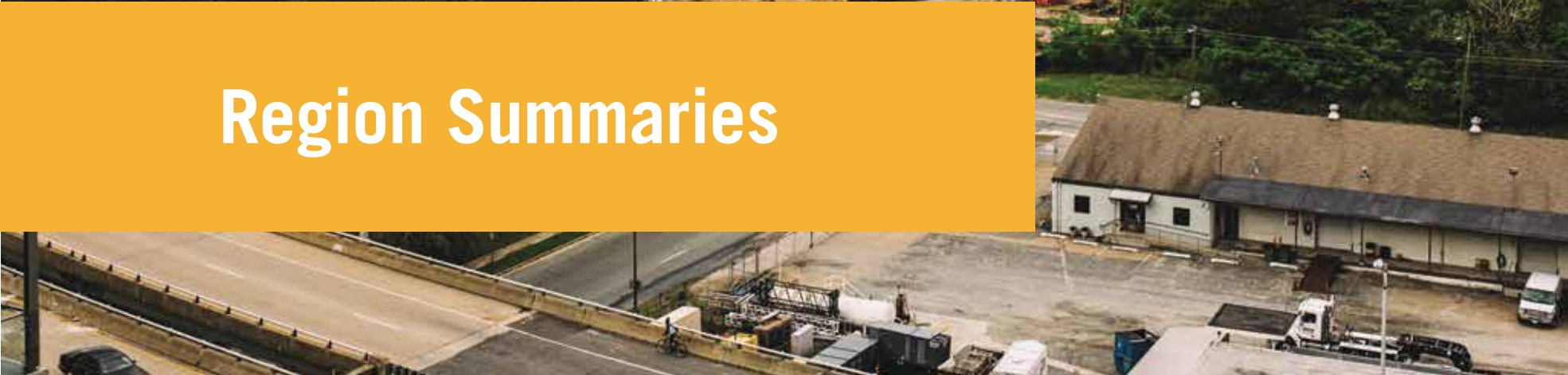


The regional performance on each indicator is calculated using raw data for each of the 11 localities (where available).

Statewide data is also provided with each indicator.



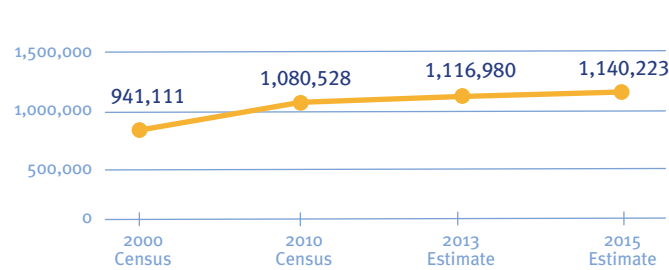
Region Summaries



United Way Region Demographics Summary

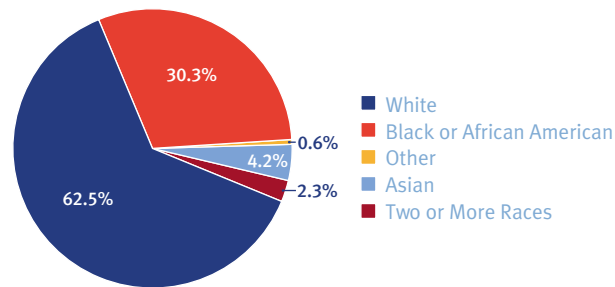
In the greater Richmond and Petersburg area, the total population has increased by 6% since 2010 and by 21% since 2000. Of the total population, 62.5% are white (712,566 people) and 37.5% are a minority race (427,657 people). 5.9% of the population are Hispanic/Latino (67,487 people). Race and ethnicity categories shown in this report match the categories defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. Survey respondents choose the race with which they most closely identify, and in a separate question indicate whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

Total Population United Way Region



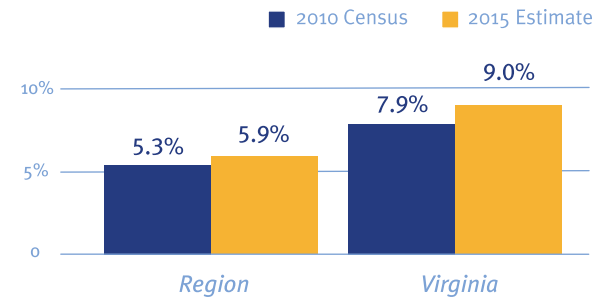
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

Race United Way Region



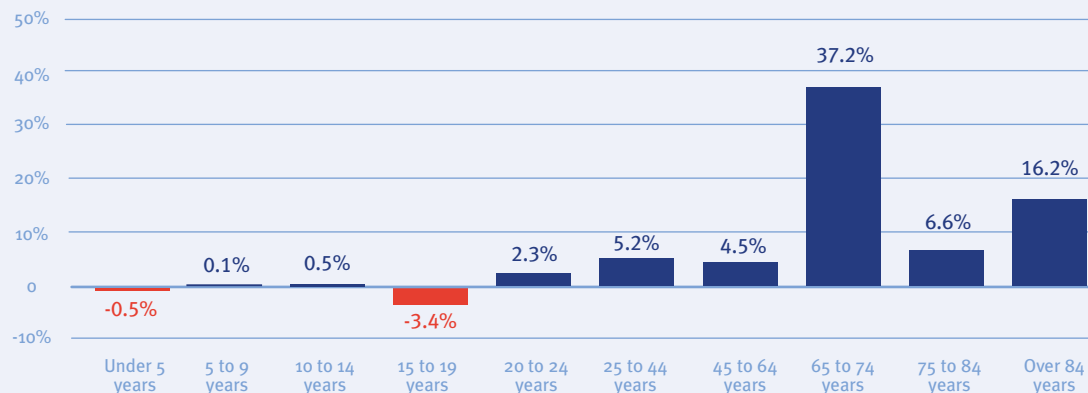
Other race includes American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, and Other Pacific Islander.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

Percent of Population Hispanic or Latino



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

Percent Change in Population by Age 2010 - 2015 United Way Region



Since 2010, the population ages 65+ has increased by 25% (an increase of 31,736 older adults), while youth under 20 years old decreased by 0.9% (a decrease of 2,588 youth). This trend is expected to continue with the aging of the baby boomer generation, reduced birth rates, and increased longevity. The total 65+ population is projected to double by 2040.

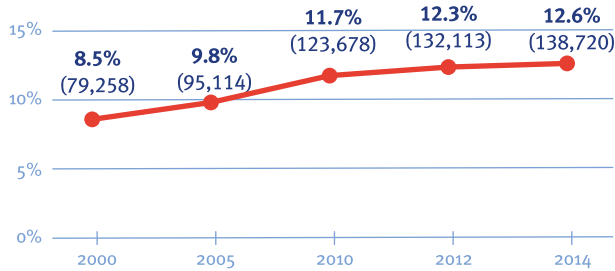
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

Financial Well-Being Indicators Region Summary

In the Greater Richmond and Petersburg region, the percent of the population with incomes below poverty thresholds has increased from 8.5% in 2000 to 12.6% in 2014. Since 2011, the percentage has remained steady at 12% to 13%. Because poverty thresholds are so low, a more accurate picture of financial vulnerability is 200% of poverty thresholds or twice the poverty thresholds. The percent of the population with incomes below 200% of poverty thresholds has also increased since 2000. About 1 in 4 residents in our region have incomes below 200% of poverty thresholds.

Percent (and Number) of Total Population Living Below Poverty Thresholds

United Way Region



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

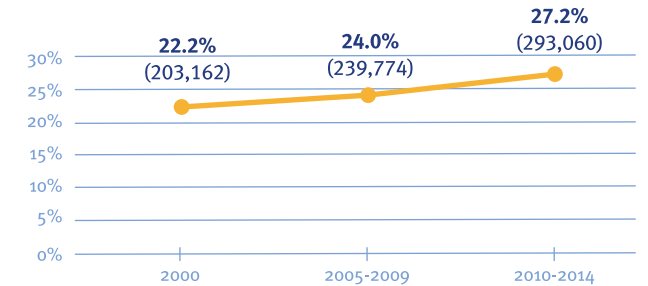
From 2000 to 2014, the number of people living below poverty thresholds in our region increased by 75%. That's an increase of 59,462 people.

In our region, almost half of renters pay more than 30% of their income on housing, which can make paying for other basic needs like food, child care, and health care challenging.

Unemployment in our region has declined every year since 2010, but still remains higher than in 2000 when the rate was 2%.

Percent (and Number) of Total Population with Income Living Below 200% of Poverty Thresholds

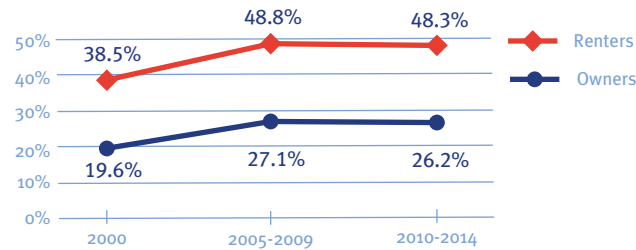
United Way Region



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

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

United Way Region



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 5-year American Community Survey Estimates

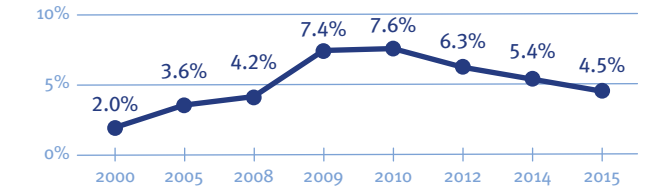
2015 Poverty Thresholds

	1 person	2 people	3 people	4 people
100%	\$12,085	\$15,397	\$18,872	\$24,259
200%	\$24,170	\$30,794	\$37,744	\$48,518

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds

Unemployment

United Way Region



Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) Program and Bureau of Labor Statistics

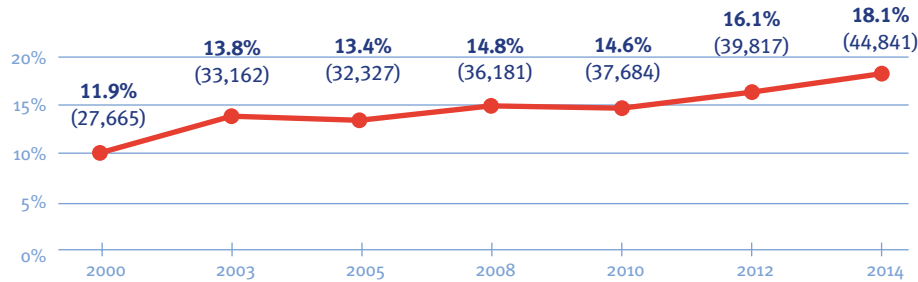
In the Richmond Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA):

- 4.0% of households are unbanked (do not have a checking or savings account).
- 20.3% of households are underbanked (do not have a checking and/or savings account) and have used alternative financial services in the past 12 months (such as payday loans).

Child Health & Well-Being Indicators Region Summary

In our region, 44,841 children live in families with incomes below poverty thresholds. A total of 85,039 children live below twice the poverty thresholds (because poverty thresholds are so low, a more accurate picture of risk is 200% of poverty thresholds or twice the poverty thresholds).

Percent (and Number) of Children Living Below Poverty Thresholds (Ages 0-17) United Way Region



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 5-year American Community Survey Estimates

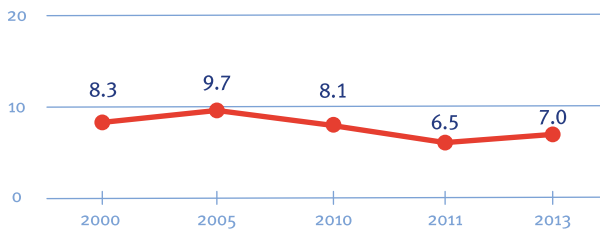
In the Greater Richmond region, 1 in 6 children live below poverty thresholds. That's 44,841 children.

Birth Statistics

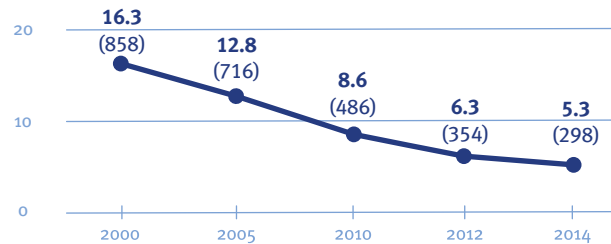
The percent of mothers who received prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy has remained steady at 91% since 2010. The percentage of low-weight births has declined slightly from 10% in 2005 to 8.7% in 2014.

In 2014, 41.8% of births were to single mothers, down slightly from 43.2% in 2010. During the same year, 10.1% of births were to mothers with less than a 12th grade education, down from 14.2% in 2010.

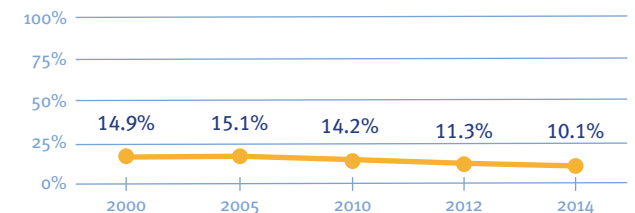
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) United Way Region



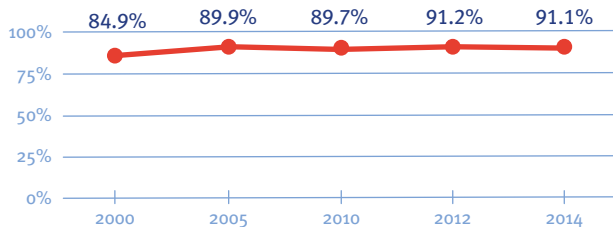
Teen Pregnancy Rate (per 1,000 females) Ages 10-17 (and Number of Teen Pregnancies) United Way Region



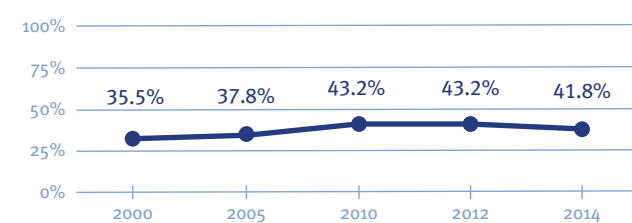
Percent of Births to Mothers with Less than 12th Grade Education United Way Region



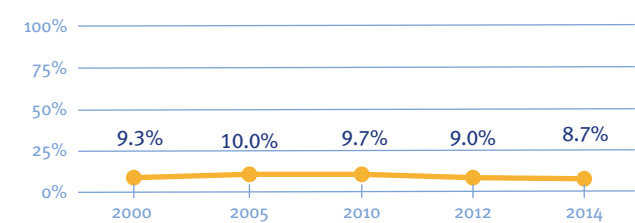
Percent of Women who Received Prenatal Care during the First 13 Weeks of Pregnancy United Way Region



Percent of Births to Single Mothers United Way Region



Percent of Low-Weight Births (less than 2,500 grams or 5.5 pounds) United Way Region



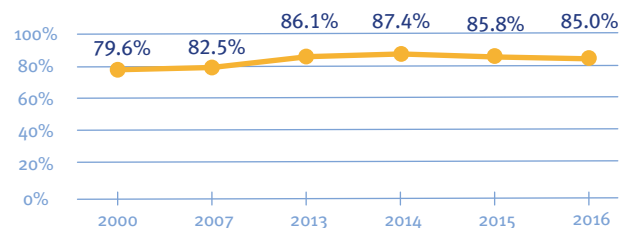
Source: The Division of Health Statistics at the Virginia Department of Health (VDH)

Education Indicators Region Summary

Research shows many students struggle with the transitions to middle school and to high school as students face more academic demands, new environments, and new school culture. Many students grades decline in their first year of middle and high school. Children who fail ninth grade are more likely to drop out of high school than if they fail any other grade.

Percent of Kindergarteners Meeting Fall PALS-K Benchmarks

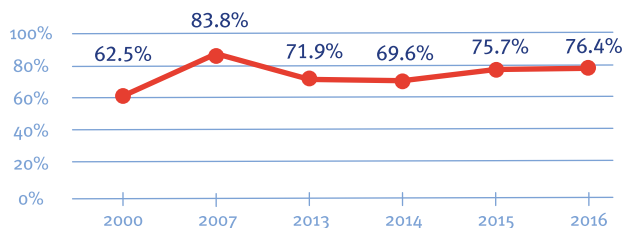
United Way Region



Source: Phonological Awareness Literacy Screening (PALS) Office, The University of Virginia

Percent of Students Passing Third Grade Reading Standards of Learning (SOL) Assessment

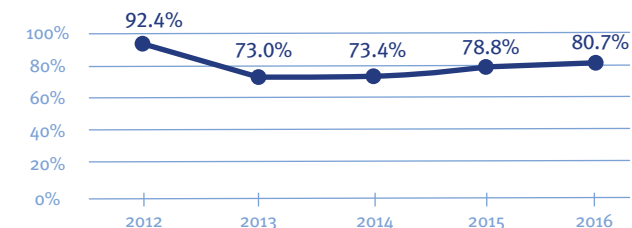
United Way Region



Source: The Virginia Department of Education (VDOE)

Percent of Students Passing Fifth Grade Reading Standards of Learning (SOL) Assessment

United Way Region



Source: The Virginia Department of Education (VDOE)

1 in 7 young children in our region start school without the literacy skills needed for kindergarten.

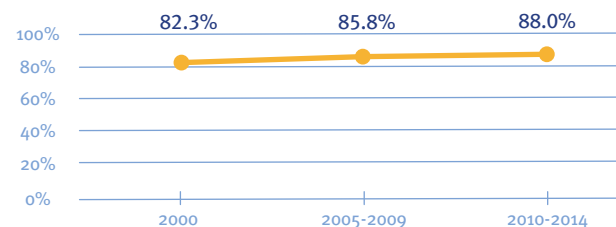
That's 1,864 children in our region.

3,082 children in the United Way region did not pass the 3rd Grade Reading SOL in 2015. Not reading proficiently by 3rd grade makes students 4 times less likely to graduate from high-school on time.

Of the region's students who entered ninth grade in 2012, about 10% or 1,347 students did not graduate with the rest of their classmates in 2015. Some of those students remained in school, but 772 of them dropped out during those four years.

Percent of Adults (ages 18+) with a High School Diploma or Higher

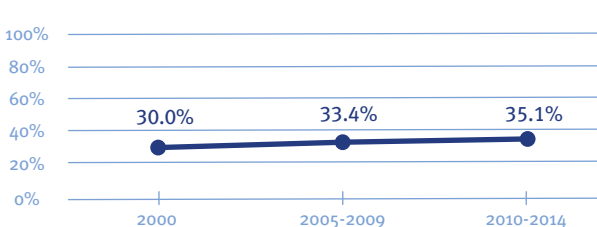
United Way Region



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, 5-year American Community Survey Estimates

Percent of Adults (ages 25+) with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

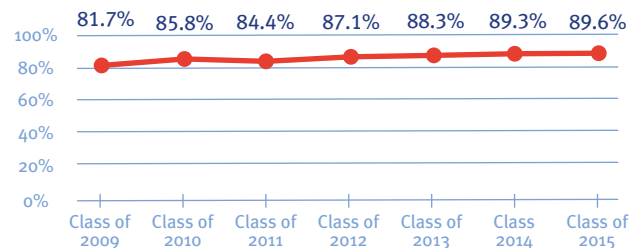
United Way Region



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, 5-year American Community Survey Estimates

On-Time Graduation Rate

United Way Region



Source: The Virginia Department of Education (VDOE)

Adult Health and Well-Being Region Summary

The health of our region varies greatly by location. The County Health Rankings rank localities in our state on health outcomes. The 2016 rankings varied from 11th in the state to 133rd in the state (next to last in the state). The gap grows when looking at health factor rankings; region localities ranked from 5th in the state to the lowest ranking in the state, 134th.

Source: www.CountyHealthRankings.org

257,027 people were living with high blood pressure in the United Way region in 2013.

Source: Virginia Atlas of Community Health www.atlasva.org

86,586 people were living with diabetes in the United Way region in 2013.

Source: Virginia Atlas of Community Health www.atlasva.org

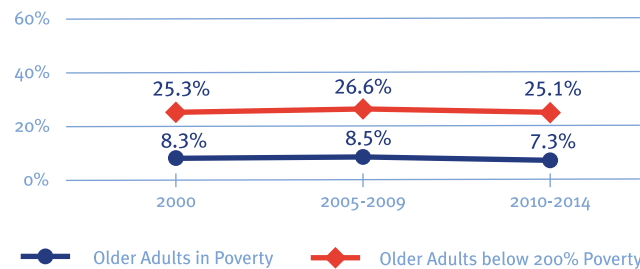
106,343 adults did not have health insurance in the United Way region in 2014.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAIHE)

Older adults are the fastest growing age segment of the U.S. population. As the baby boomer generation enters retirement age and advances in medicine help people live longer, the older adult population is projected to more than double over the next 20 years. For the first time in our region, the number of people ages 60 and over will outnumber school-age children.

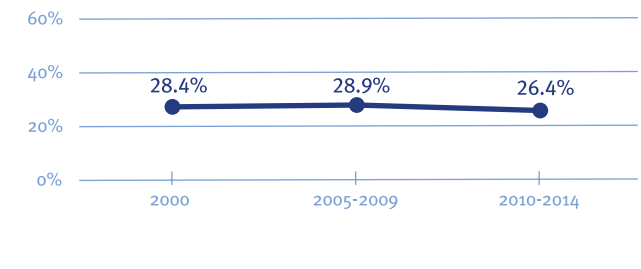
Older Adults (65+) Living Below Poverty Thresholds

United Way Region



Percent of Householders Who are 65+ Years Old and Living Alone

United Way Region



Living Alone

In our region, more than 1 in 4 older adults (65+) live alone.

That's 40,338 older adults.

Poverty

10,042 older adults (65+) live below poverty thresholds.

34,569 older adults (65+) have low income (less than twice the poverty thresholds).

That's 1 in 4 older adults in our region.

Disability and Poor Health

In our region, 1 in 3 older adults (ages 65+) have a disability.

4,904 of those older adults live below poverty thresholds.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates



Community Overview

Outlining the counties that we serve, and the people who live there, will help provide a better context of the research that follows in the report. This section offers a general overview of the makeup of our community. By understanding the populations that help to make each community unique, we are better prepared to serve our region.

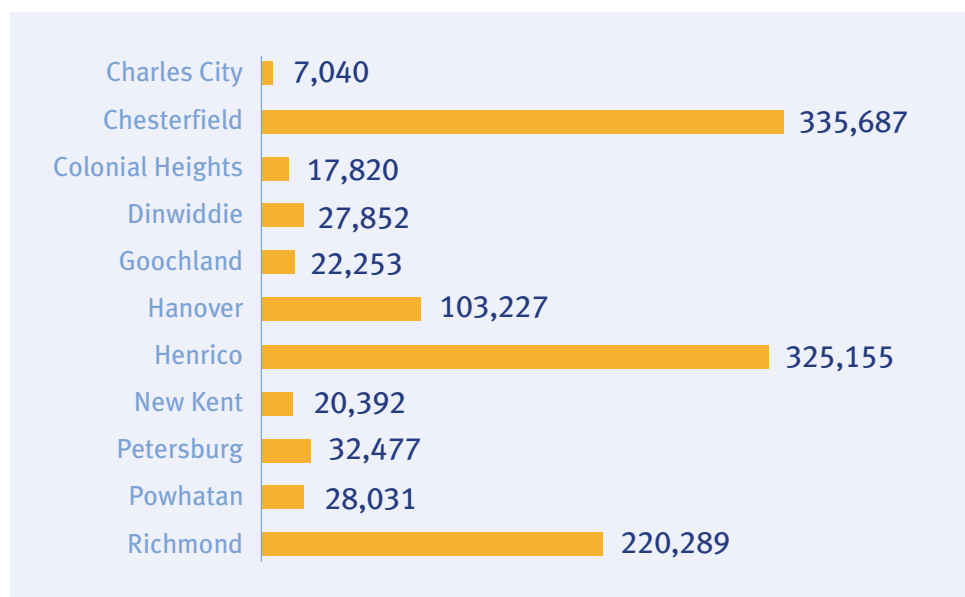
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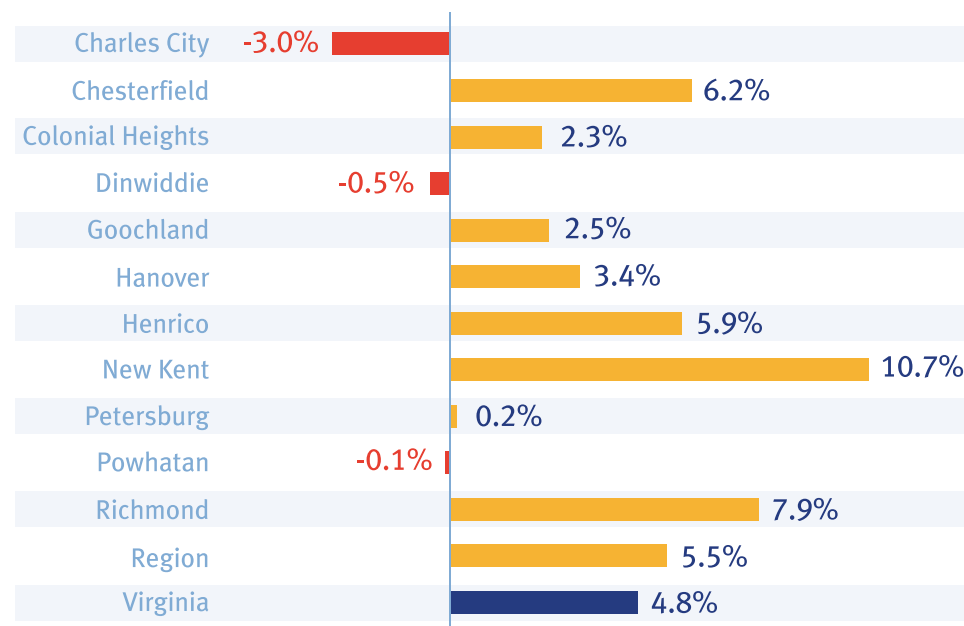
Total Population of the United Way Region

Locality	2010 Census	2013 Estimate	2015 Estimate	2010 - 2015 Change	2010 - 2015 % Change
Charles City	7,256	7,110	7,040	-216	-3.0%
Chesterfield	316,236	327,955	335,687	19,451	6.2%
Colonial Heights	17,411	17,504	17,820	409	2.3%
Dinwiddie	28,001	28,182	27,852	-149	-0.5%
Goochland	21,717	21,641	22,253	536	2.5%
Hanover	99,863	101,185	103,227	3,364	3.4%
Henrico	306,935	319,585	325,155	18,220	5.9%
New Kent	18,429	19,490	20,392	1,963	10.7%
Petersburg	32,420	32,117	32,477	57	0.2%
Powhatan	28,046	28,280	28,031	-15	-0.1%
Richmond	204,214	213,931	220,289	16,075	7.9%
Region	1,080,528	1,116,980	1,140,223	59,695	5.5%
Virginia	8,001,024	8,267,875	8,382,993	381,969	4.8%

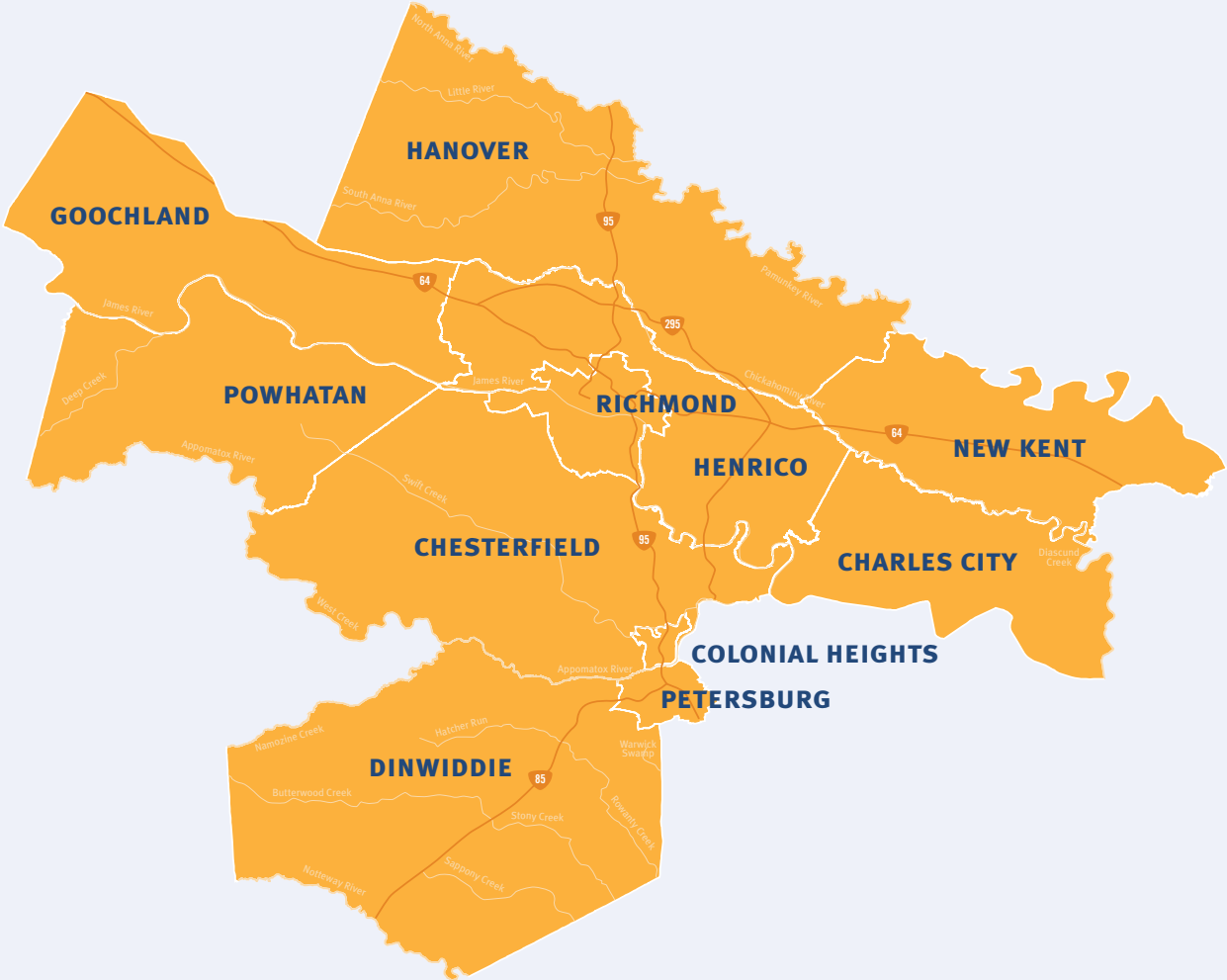
2015 Population Estimate



Percent Change in Population 2010 - 2015



Total Population 2015 Estimate



Charles City 7,040	Chesterfield 335,687
Colonial Heights 17,820	Dinwiddie 27,852
Goochland 22,253	Hanover 103,227
Henrico 325,155	New Kent 20,392
Petersburg 32,477	Powhatan 28,031
Richmond 220,289	Region 1,140,223

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division 2015 Estimates
 Esri, National Atlas of the United States and the United States Geological Survey, TomTom
 Virginia Department of Transportation's (VDOT) Transportation and Mobility Planning Division (TMPD)

Total Population by Race and Ethnicity

Race 2015 Census Estimates

Locality	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Two or More Races
Charles City	42.6%	46.8%	7.3%	0.6%	0.1%	2.8%
Chesterfield	69.4%	23.5%	0.6%	3.7%	0.1%	2.7%
Colonial Heights	78.8%	14.5%	0.6%	3.6%	0.1%	2.2%
Dinwiddie	64.6%	32.5%	0.4%	0.7%	0.1%	1.7%
Goochland	79.4%	17.5%	0.3%	1.4%	0.0%	1.4%
Hanover	86.6%	9.5%	0.5%	1.7%	0.1%	1.7%
Henrico	58.9%	30.2%	0.4%	8.2%	0.1%	2.3%
New Kent	81.9%	13.5%	1.0%	1.2%	0.0%	2.4%
Petersburg	18.5%	77.3%	0.4%	1.3%	0.2%	2.4%
Powhatan	86.6%	11.1%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	1.3%
Richmond	45.1%	49.4%	0.6%	2.5%	0.2%	2.3%
Region	62.5%	30.3%	0.5%	4.2%	0.1%	2.3%
Virginia	70.2%	19.7%	0.5%	6.5%	0.1%	2.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

Hispanic or Latino 2015 Census Estimates

Locality	Hispanic or Latino
Charles City	1.8%
Chesterfield	8.2%
Colonial Heights	5.5%
Dinwiddie	3.1%
Goochland	2.5%
Hanover	2.8%
Henrico	5.5%
New Kent	2.6%
Petersburg	4.6%
Powhatan	2.1%
Richmond	6.5%
Region	5.9%
Virginia	9.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

Total Population by Age

Age	Charles City			Chesterfield			Colonial Heights			Dinwiddie		
	2010	2015	% Change	2010	2015	% Change	2010	2015	% Change	2010	2015	% Change
Under 5 years	306	233	-23.9%	19,897	19,696	-1.0%	944	1,245	31.9%	1,586	1,318	-16.9%
5 to 9 years	352	292	-17.0%	22,791	22,203	-2.6%	1,072	1,066	-0.6%	1,719	1,538	-10.5%
10 to 14 years	386	342	-11.4%	24,195	24,306	0.5%	1,164	1,140	-2.1%	1,787	1,703	-4.7%
15 to 19 years	414	356	-14.0%	24,886	24,910	0.1%	1,110	1,062	-4.3%	2,123	1,878	-11.5%
20 to 24 years	336	392	16.7%	17,509	21,244	21.3%	1,022	1,108	8.4%	1,602	1,718	7.2%
25 to 44 years	1,617	1,386	-14.3%	83,917	84,997	1.3%	4,057	4,147	2.2%	6,941	6,619	-4.6%
45 to 64 years	2,631	2,482	-5.7%	90,163	93,406	3.6%	4,624	4,429	-4.2%	8,417	8,397	-0.2%
65 to 74 years	734	991	35.0%	19,555	28,885	47.7%	1,585	1,790	12.9%	2,348	2,866	22.1%
75 to 84 years	394	437	10.9%	9,827	11,355	15.5%	1,233	1,204	-2.4%	1,115	1,419	27.3%
85 years and over	86	129	50.0%	3,496	4,685	34.0%	600	629	4.8%	363	396	9.1%
Total Population	7,256	7,040	-3.0%	316,236	335,687	6.2%	17,411	17,820	2.3%	28,001	27,852	-0.5%
Median age (years)	46.6	50.0	7.3%	37.6	38.5	2.4%	41.9	40.7	-2.9%	40.7	42.8	5.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

Total Population by Age Continued

Age	Goochland			Hanover			Henrico			New Kent		
	2010	2015	% Change	2010	2015	% Change	2010	2015	% Change	2010	2015	% Change
Under 5 years	1,012	865	-14.5%	5,473	4,718	-13.8%	20,456	20,301	-0.8%	968	946	-2.3%
5 to 9 years	1,246	1,094	-12.2%	6,896	6,237	-9.6%	20,444	21,063	3.0%	1,103	1,161	5.3%
10 to 14 years	1,335	1,312	-1.7%	7,698	7,402	-3.8%	20,536	21,246	3.5%	1,229	1,280	4.1%
15 to 19 years	1,195	1,295	8.4%	7,680	7,623	-0.7%	19,642	19,754	0.6%	1,195	1,247	4.4%
20 to 24 years	775	1,099	41.8%	5,086	6,561	29.0%	18,233	19,620	7.6%	828	1,125	35.9%
25 to 44 years	5,228	4,643	-11.2%	23,208	22,641	-2.4%	87,729	90,186	2.8%	4,597	4,868	5.9%
45 to 64 years	7,689	7,486	-2.6%	30,718	31,341	2.0%	81,971	86,970	6.1%	6,283	6,559	4.4%
65 to 74 years	2,013	2,877	42.9%	7,384	10,018	35.7%	19,055	26,122	37.1%	1,493	2,237	49.8%
75 to 84 years	926	1,130	22.0%	4,089	4,673	14.3%	12,740	12,931	1.5%	542	765	41.1%
85 years and over	298	452	51.7%	1,631	2,013	23.4%	6,129	6,962	13.6%	191	204	6.8%
Total Population	21,717	22,253	2.3%	99,863	103,227	3.4%	306,935	325,155	5.9%	18,429	20,392	10.7%
Median age (years)	45.2	47.5	5.1%	41.0	42.6	3.9%	37.5	38.1	1.6%	42.4	43.6	2.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

Age	Petersburg			Powhatan			Richmond			Region		
	2010	2015	% Change	2010	2015	% Change	2010	2015	% Change	2010	2015	% Change
Under 5 years	2,109	2,607	23.6%	1,419	1,127	-20.6%	12,798	13,575	6.1%	66,968	66,631	-0.5%
5 to 9 years	1,735	1,914	10.3%	1,717	1,440	-16.1%	10,266	11,411	11.2%	69,341	69,419	0.1%
10 to 14 years	1,726	1,611	-6.7%	1,918	1,613	-15.9%	9,170	9,559	4.2%	71,144	71,514	0.5%
15 to 19 years	2,020	1,609	-20.3%	2,216	1,929	-13.0%	15,782	13,901	-11.9%	78,263	75,564	-3.4%
20 to 24 years	2,888	2,694	-6.7%	1,208	1,619	34.0%	26,889	20,988	-21.9%	76,376	78,168	2.3%
25 to 44 years	7,935	8,122	2.4%	7,224	6,402	-11.4%	58,771	72,414	23.2%	291,224	306,425	5.2%
45 to 64 years	9,153	8,852	-3.3%	8,937	9,202	3.0%	47,919	52,935	10.5%	298,505	312,059	4.5%
65 to 74 years	2,572	2,880	12.0%	2,221	3,151	41.9%	11,400	14,724	29.2%	70,360	96,541	37.2%
75 to 84 years	1,547	1,459	-5.7%	909	1,186	30.5%	7,380	6,848	-7.2%	40,702	43,407	6.6%
85 years and over	735	729	-0.8%	277	362	30.7%	3,839	3,934	2.5%	17,645	20,495	16.2%
Total Population	32,420	32,477	0.2%	28,046	28,031	-0.1%	204,214	220,289	7.9%	1,080,528	1,140,223	5.5%
Median age (years)	39.8	37.3	-6.3%	41.6	44.8	7.7%	32.0	33.2	3.8%			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division



Financial Well-Being Indicators

The financial well-being indicators examine income, and the factors that support or hinder the ability of individuals and families to thrive financially. Poverty, employment, affordable housing, and financial literacy all affect an individual's financial well-being.

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What is Poverty?

How are Poverty Thresholds Determined?

Poverty thresholds are based on a formula from the early 1960s when President Lyndon Johnson declared a “war on poverty.” At that time, the average family spent an estimated 1/3 of its budget on food.

This same formula is still used to determine poverty thresholds each year. It estimates the cost to feed a family for one year, in today’s prices, and then multiplies that number by three. Poverty thresholds vary based on the number of people included in the household.

The measure is the same across the country, without consideration of the cost of living in different areas.

Because poverty thresholds are very low income, 200% of poverty thresholds (or twice the poverty thresholds) is often used to better understand how many people are earning less than enough to meet basic needs.

Poverty Thresholds 2015

1 Person	\$12,085
2 People	\$15,397
3 People	\$18,872
4 People	\$24,259
5 People	\$28,729

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds

Percent Increase of People Living Below Poverty Thresholds from 2000 to 2014

Virginia	54%
United Way Region	75%
Cities: Richmond, Petersburg, Colonial Heights	50%
Top Three Suburban Counties: Chesterfield, Hanover, Henrico	110%
Rural/Outer Counties: Charles City, Dinwiddie, Goochland, New Kent, Powhatan	51%

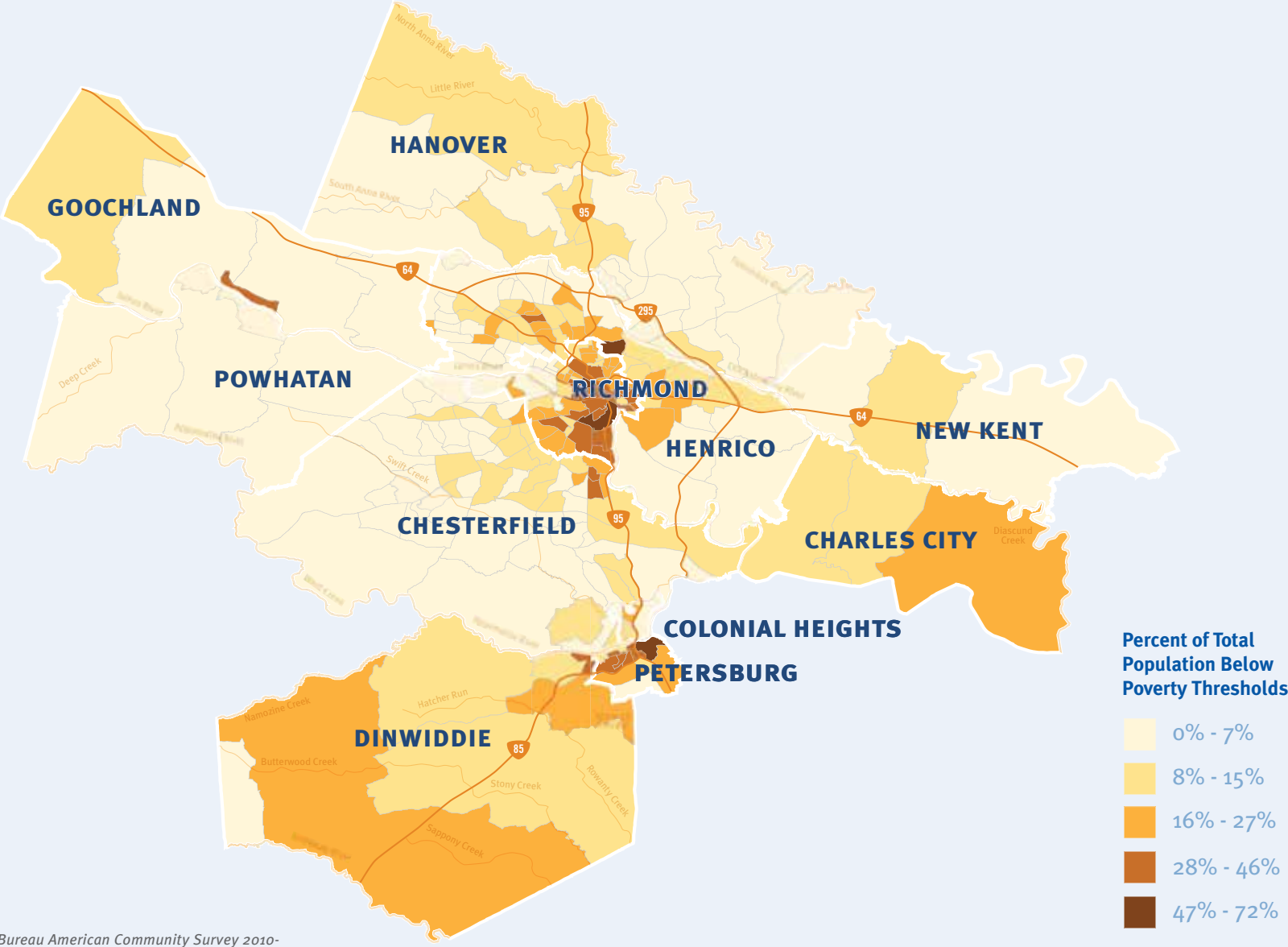
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE)

Poverty Trends

In the United Way region, the number of people living below poverty thresholds has increased by 75% from 2000 to 2014, compared to a 54% increase statewide.

Although the percent of people living below poverty thresholds has increased in all of our region’s localities, the percentage in Chesterfield, Hanover, and Henrico has more than doubled that of the cities and the more rural counties. During that same period, the number of people living below poverty thresholds in these three counties more than doubled, from 32,478 people in 2000 to 68,176 people. In fact, in 2014 there were more people living below poverty thresholds in these three counties than in the cities of Richmond, Petersburg, and Colonial Heights (61,686 people).

Percent of Total Population Living Below Poverty Thresholds by Census Tract



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2010-2014 5-year estimates Esri, National Atlas of the United States and the United States Geological Survey, Tomtom

Total Population Living Below Poverty Thresholds

Why is this important? The challenges of living below poverty thresholds, combined with housing costs and other factors, create living situations that can become unmanageable for many households. Those with incomes below poverty thresholds 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 Living Below Poverty Thresholds

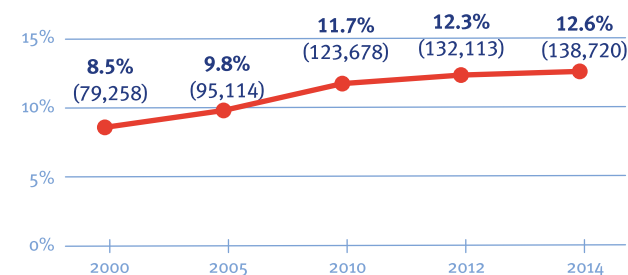
Locality	2005	2010	2012	2014
Charles City	10.9% (772)	11.9% (864)	13.3% (946)	13.1% (919)
Chesterfield	6.4% (18,154)	6.9% (21,475)	7.3% (23,320)	8.3% (27,051)
Colonial Heights	7.2% (1,243)	9.4% (1,616)	10.5% (1,809)	11.5% (2,015)
Dinwiddie	10.2% (2,499)	11.9% (3,249)	13.1% (3,596)	12.1% (3,316)
Goochland	6.7% (1,192)	7.7% (1,566)	7.4% (1,515)	7.5% (1,567)
Hanover	4.8% (4,542)	5.3% (5,218)	6.5% (6,372)	6.1% (6,140)
Henrico	7.9% (21,858)	9.8% (29,987)	10.1% (31,395)	11.0% (34,985)
New Kent	5.2% (821)	5.8% (1,037)	6.7% (1,238)	6.2% (1,201)
Petersburg	21.8% (6,854)	25.2% (8,015)	25.8% (8,084)	25.8% (8,256)
Powhatan	5.9% (1,404)	7.1% (1,821)	7.1% (1,821)	7.1% (1,855)
Richmond	19.9% (35,775)	25.3% (48,830)	26.2% (52,017)	25.0% (51,415)
Region	9.8% (95,114)	11.7% (123,678)	12.3% (132,113)	12.6% (138,720)
Virginia	10.0% (728,858)	11.1% (865,746)	11.8% (936,384)	11.8% (955,541)

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

In the Greater Richmond and Petersburg region, the percent of people with incomes below poverty thresholds has increased from 8.5% in 2000 to 12.6% in 2014. Since 2011, the percentage has remained steady at 12% to 13%. The percent of people with incomes below 200% of poverty thresholds has also increased since 2000. About 1 in 4 residents in our region have incomes below 200% of poverty thresholds.

Percent (and Number) of Total Population Living Below Poverty Thresholds

United Way Region



From 2000 to 2014, the number of people living below poverty thresholds in our region increased by 75%. That's an increase of 59,462 people.

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

Total Population Living Below 200% of Poverty Thresholds

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

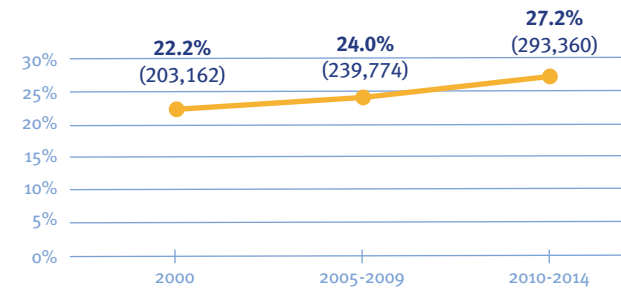
Percent (and Number) of Total Population Living Below 200% of Poverty Thresholds

Locality	2000	2005-2009	2010-2014
Charles City	27.4% (1,893)	25.0% (1,780)	33.6% (2,397)
Chesterfield	13.9% (35,406)	16.6% (48,535)	20.3% (64,738)
Colonial Heights	17.7% (2,934)	25.6% (4,496)	29.2% (5,059)
Dinwiddie	27.8% (6,529)	30.8% (7,698)	28.5% (7,802)
Goochland	18.3% (2,842)	18.3% (2,868)	15.7% (3,133)
Hanover	12.0% (10,146)	12.6% (12,137)	16.6% (16,388)
Henrico	17.7% (45,578)	21.4% (60,685)	25.6% (79,896)
New Kent	18.3% (2,392)	14.1% (2,329)	14.0% (2,607)
Petersburg	43.4% (14,306)	43.2% (13,970)	51.3% (16,243)
Powhatan	16.0% (3,195)	17.3% (3,540)	14.5% (3,662)
Richmond	41.4% (77,941)	42.9% (81,736)	45.4% (91,135)
Region	22.2% (203,162)	24.0% (239,774)	27.2% (293,060)
Virginia	24.7% (1,693,145)	24.4% (1,819,724)	27.0% (2,142,158)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 5-year American Community Survey Estimates

Percent (and Number) of Total Population Living Below 200% of Poverty Thresholds

United Way Region



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

2015 Poverty Thresholds

	1 person	2 people	3 people	4 people
100%	\$12,085	\$15,397	\$18,872	\$24,259
200%	\$24,170	\$30,794	\$37,744	\$48,518

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds

Median Household Income

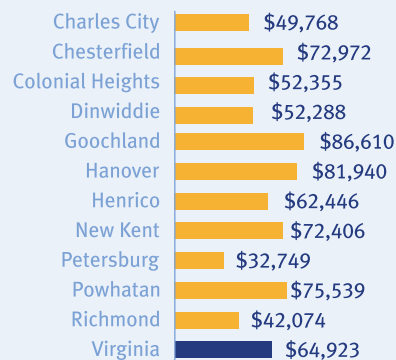
Why is this important? Median household income is one of the best methods to measure income. It is a gauge of the financial resources of households and the overall economic health of the region. The median household income divides income distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes below the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

Median Household Income

Locality	2005	2010	2012	2014
Charles City	\$46,167	\$45,916	\$47,828	\$49,768
Chesterfield	\$66,625	\$69,190	\$70,371	\$72,972
Colonial Heights	\$46,745	\$48,883	\$51,664	\$52,355
Dinwiddie	\$48,160	\$50,535	\$51,131	\$52,288
Goochland	\$69,975	\$81,938	\$81,707	\$86,610
Hanover	\$71,455	\$72,319	\$74,660	\$81,940
Henrico	\$55,284	\$59,128	\$58,723	\$62,446
New Kent	\$61,107	\$67,979	\$68,862	\$72,406
Petersburg	\$30,942	\$32,435	\$33,280	\$32,749
Powhatan	\$63,833	\$70,025	\$73,639	\$75,539
Richmond	\$34,352	\$39,214	\$37,933	\$42,074
Virginia	\$54,207	\$60,665	\$61,782	\$64,923

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

2014 Median Household Income



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.

Unemployment Rate (and Number) of Unemployed

Locality	2005	2010	2013	2015
Charles City	4.2% (164)	9.5% (370)	6.1% (228)	5.2% (197)
Chesterfield	2.9% (4,693)	6.9% (11,696)	5.5% (9,887)	4.3% (7,699)
Colonial Heights	4.0% (369)	8.1% (756)	6.0% (543)	4.7% (413)
Dinwiddie	4.0% (513)	7.7% (1,014)	6.9% (960)	5.3% (723)
Goochland	2.9% (294)	6.4% (731)	4.6% (530)	4.1% (438)
Hanover	2.7% (1,446)	6.5% (3,560)	5.0% (2,787)	3.9% (2,175)
Henrico	3.3% (5,154)	6.9% (11,377)	5.4% (9,559)	4.3% (7,621)
New Kent	2.9% (256)	7.4% (742)	5.3% (553)	3.8% (426)
Petersburg	7.3% (1,050)	12.8% (1,862)	10.0% (1,378)	9.0% (1,247)
Powhatan	2.7% (365)	6.6% (947)	4.9% (703)	3.9% (542)
Richmond	5.3% (5,195)	10.1% (10,383)	6.9% (7,110)	5.2% (5,888)
Region	3.6% (19,499)	7.6% (43,438)	5.8% (34,238)	4.5% (27,369)
Virginia	3.5% (136,219)	6.9% (294,746)	5.5% (235,130)	4.4% (188,562)

Unemployment

United Way Region



The unemployment rate in the region peaked in 2010 at 7.6%, up from a rate of 2% in 2000. In 2015, the unemployment rate in our region was 4.5%, the lowest rate since 2009.

Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) Program and Bureau of Labor Statistics
 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.

Housing Costs

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

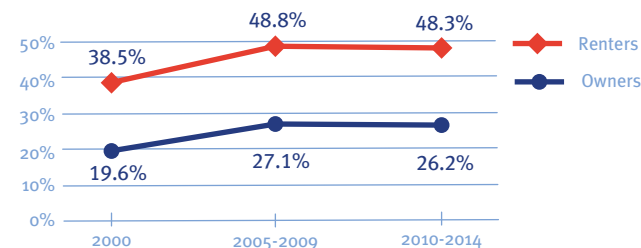
Locality	2000	2005-2009	2010-2014
Charles City	25.6%	21.1%	39.8%
Chesterfield	33.9%	45.8%	45.6%
Colonial Heights	36.7%	37.3%	44.1%
Dinwiddie	39.9%	35.8%	33.6%
Goochland	35.3%	42.7%	41.5%
Hanover	34.6%	41.0%	42.9%
Henrico	30.0%	46.9%	46.6%
New Kent	35.4%	40.1%	26.3%
Petersburg	39.3%	48.9%	52.8%
Powhatan	40.6%	47.8%	39.7%
Richmond	43.8%	54.8%	53.0%
Region	38.5%	48.8%	48.3%
Virginia	36.7%	46.8%	46.4%

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

Locality	2000	2005-2009	2010-2014
Charles City	19.9%	25.3%	27.7%
Chesterfield	17.2%	25.0%	24.7%
Colonial Heights	16.6%	25.5%	19.8%
Dinwiddie	20.5%	23.5%	23.6%
Goochland	20.2%	24.5%	23.1%
Hanover	17.4%	22.9%	23.4%
Henrico	19.2%	28.1%	26.2%
New Kent	18.1%	23.1%	24.9%
Petersburg	26.2%	26.5%	28.2%
Powhatan	18.2%	23.5%	26.3%
Richmond	25.9%	35.8%	33.7%
Region	19.6%	27.1%	26.2%
Virginia	20.5%	28.6%	25.8%

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

United Way Region



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 5-year American Community Survey Estimates

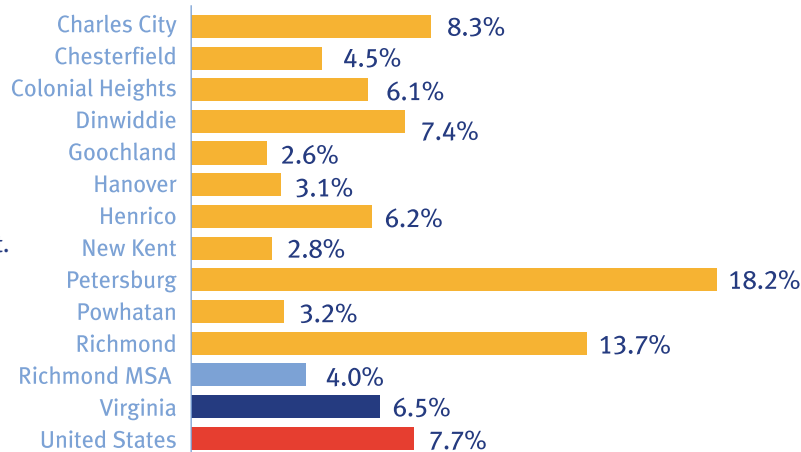
In our region, almost half of renters pay more than 30% of their income on housing, which can leave them struggling to pay for other basic needs like food, child care, and health care.

Unbanked and Underbanked Households

Why is this important? According to the Metropolitan Policy Program at Brookings Institution, the average full-time worker without a bank account may spend \$40,000 in fees over the course of his or her lifetime just to cash paychecks. Households without an account do not have a safe place to store their money, leaving them open to risks of loss from theft or natural disaster. When combined with the rate of underbanked households (households that have a bank account but have used alternative financial services in the past year), this measure can paint a broad picture of households that are financially under-served.

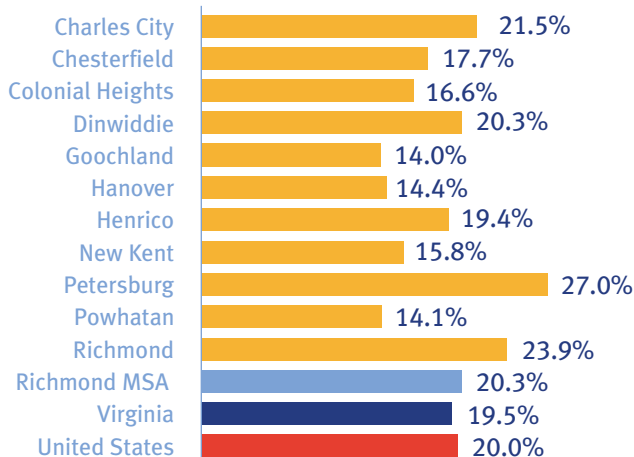
Percent of Population Unbanked

Percentage of households with neither a checking nor savings account.



Percent of Population Underbanked

Percentage of households that have a checking and/or a savings account and have used alternative financial services in the past 12 months (such as payday loans).



In the Richmond MSA:

- 4.0% of households are unbanked (do not have a checking or savings account)
- 20.3% of households are underbanked (have a checking and/or a savings account and have used alternative financial services in the past 1-2 months (such as payday loans))

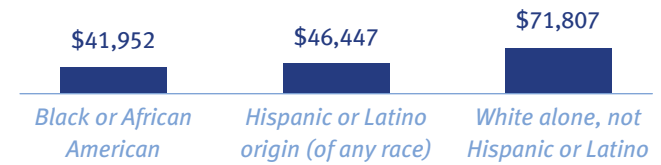
Source: Assets and Opportunities Local Data Center. <http://assetsandopportunity.org/localdata/>
 Note: Estimates are derived from CFED's statistical modeling process using the Survey of Income and Program Participation and U.S. Census Bureau 2008-2012 American Community Survey data. Caution should be used in interpreting the local estimates as the statistical model is based on national surveys of fewer than 50,000 households.

Income Inequality

Income inequality is another factor that influences financial well-being. Examining racial disparities in median income and the rate at which different populations earn an income that fall below poverty thresholds, show there are significant differences among white, African American, and Hispanic/Latino households.

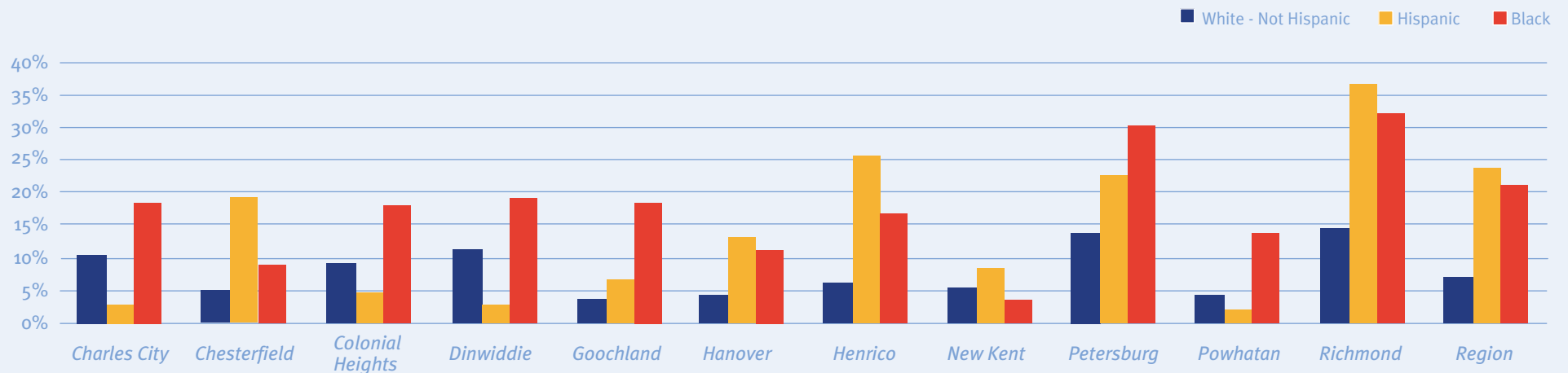
Median Income by Race and Ethnicity

Richmond MSA
2014 ACS 1-Year Estimates



Percent of Total Population with Income Below Poverty Thresholds by Race

United Way Region



Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year Estimates 2010-2014

Homelessness

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires communities to conduct periodic counts of people experiencing homelessness. This data is compiled both locally and nationally to inform planning, programs, and funding. Homeward (the planning and coordinating organization for homeless services in the Greater Richmond region) coordinates the count of people experiencing homelessness. The count is conducted in January and includes individuals currently living in shelters, on the streets, or in other places not meant for habitation. The count provides a general estimate of the number of people who are experiencing homelessness on any given day. Since people may become homeless or find housing throughout the year, the numbers do not estimate the total number of individuals experiencing homelessness during one year.

January 2015 Count

Overall: 818 people experiencing homelessness

Unsheltered: 86

Veterans: 121

Children: 88

January 2016 Count

Overall: 762 people experiencing homelessness

Unsheltered: 70

Veterans: 118

Children: 74

Source: Homeward, www.homewardrva.org



Child Health and Well-Being Indicators

The following indicators examine child health and well-being within the United Way region. Understanding child health and well-being is crucial in fostering healthy environments for children to learn and grow. Children who are in good health and living in healthy environments are more likely to have healthy social, emotional, and cognitive development.

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Child Living Below Poverty Thresholds

Why Is this important? Research shows that poverty can have long lasting effects on children's health and development. Children living in families with incomes below poverty thresholds are more likely to experience learning disabilities, developmental delays, and are at a greater risk of not graduating high school.

Percent (and Number) of Children Living Below Poverty Thresholds (Ages 0-5)

Locality	2005-2009	2010-2014
Charles City	15.3% (62)	18.4% (57)
Chesterfield	10.4% (2,496)	11.2% (2,625)
Colonial Heights	8.2% (105)	19.4% (236)
Dinwiddie	14.5% (235)	15.8% (303)
Goochland	4.0% (47)	12.5% (142)
Hanover	5.2% (360)	9.3% (568)
Henrico	15.6% (3,683)	20.8% (5,094)
New Kent	2.8% (31)	10.2% (112)
Petersburg	27.1% (836)	51.6% (1,444)
Powhatan	3.1% (60)	2.8% (42)
Richmond	35.3% (5,780)	43.1% (6,808)
Region	16.8% (13,695)	21.8% (17,431)
Virginia	15.3% (93,269)	17.4% (106,060)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 5-year American Community Survey Estimates

Percent (and Number) of Children Living Below Poverty Thresholds (Ages 0-17)

Locality	2010	2014
Charles City	18.4% (238)	19.1% (209)
Chesterfield	9.0% (7,328)	11.2% (8,929)
Colonial Heights	15.1% (573)	18.7% (750)
Dinwiddie	16.6% (1,043)	17.7% (987)
Goochland	9.8% (423)	10.4% (426)
Hanover	6.4% (1,582)	7.9% (1,806)
Henrico	13.4% (9,849)	17.2% (12,876)
New Kent	8.4% (334)	9.7% (394)
Petersburg	41.4% (2,694)	37.5% (2,622)
Powhatan	9.2% (569)	9.1% (480)
Richmond	35.0% (13,051)	38.9% (15,362)
Region	14.6% (37,684)	18.1% (44,841)
Virginia	15.1% (266,606)	15.9% (292,525)

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

2015 Poverty Thresholds

	1 person	2 people	3 people	4 people
100%	\$12,085	\$15,397	\$18,872	\$24,259
200%	\$24,170	\$30,794	\$37,744	\$48,518

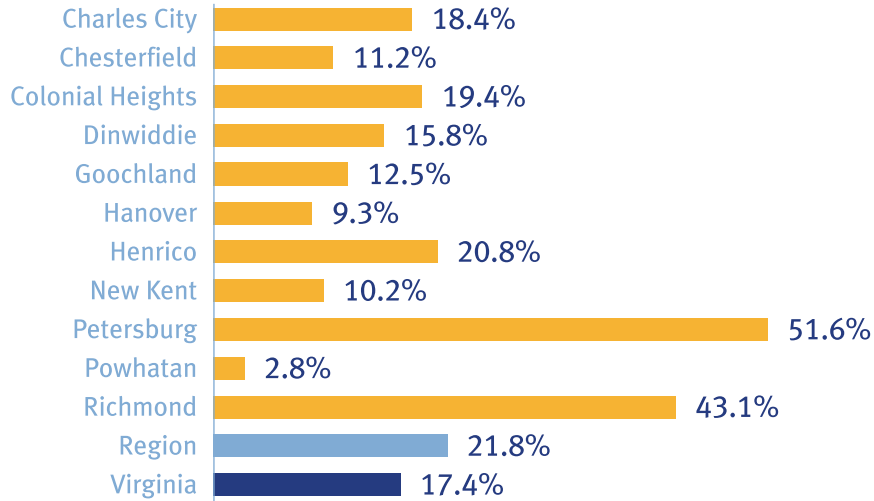
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds

In the Greater Richmond region, 1 in 6 children live below poverty thresholds. That's 44,841 children.

Child Living Below Poverty Thresholds

Percent of Children Living Below Poverty Thresholds (Ages 0-5)

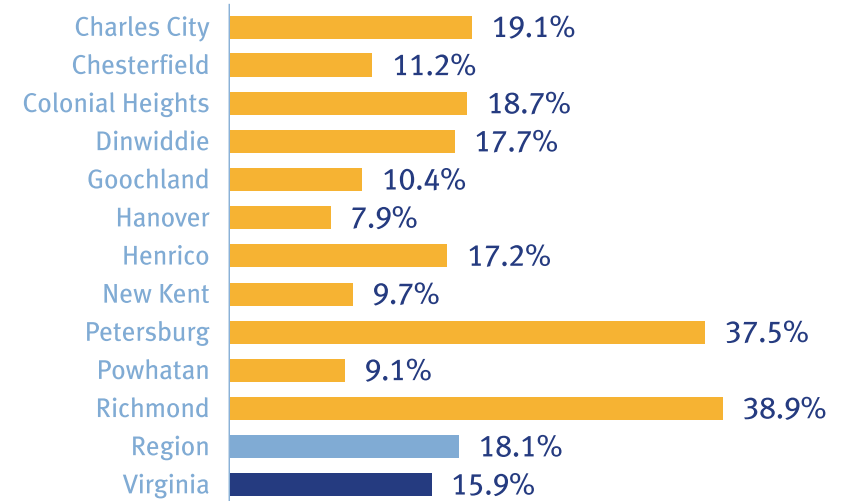
2014



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

Percent of Children Living Below Poverty Thresholds (Ages 0-17)

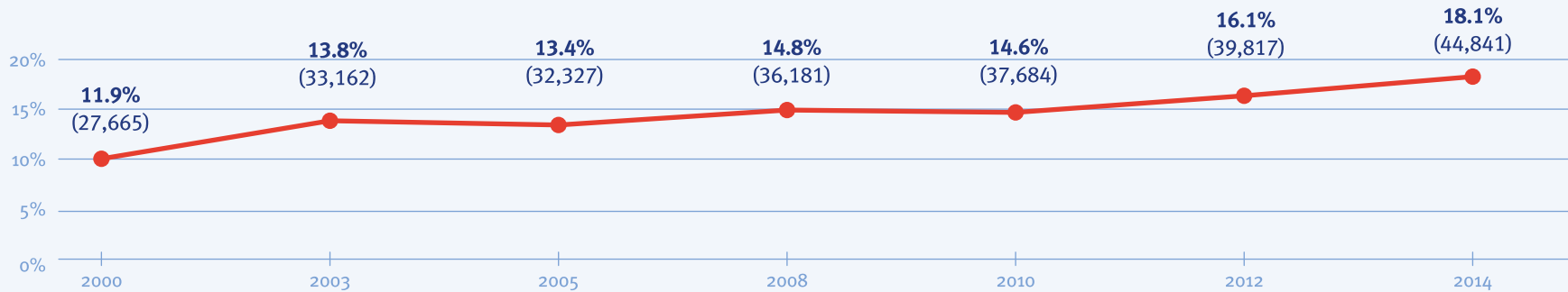
2014



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

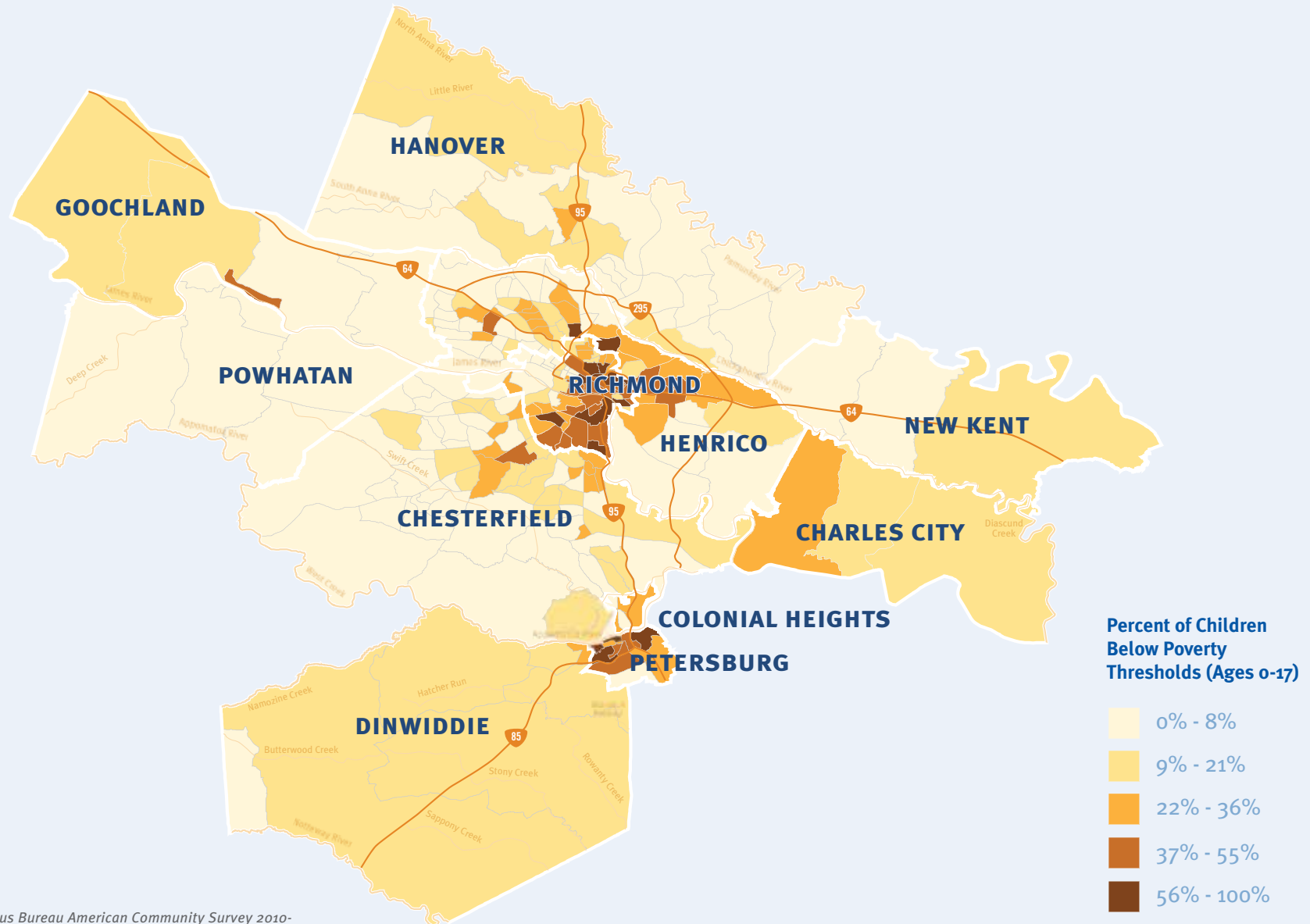
Percent (and Number) of Children Living Below Poverty Thresholds (Ages 0-17)

United Way Region



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

Percent of Children (Ages 0-17) Living Below Poverty Thresholds by Census Tract



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2010-2014 5-year estimates Esri, National Atlas of the United States and the United States Geological Survey, Tomtom

Children (Ages 0-17) Below 200% of Poverty Thresholds

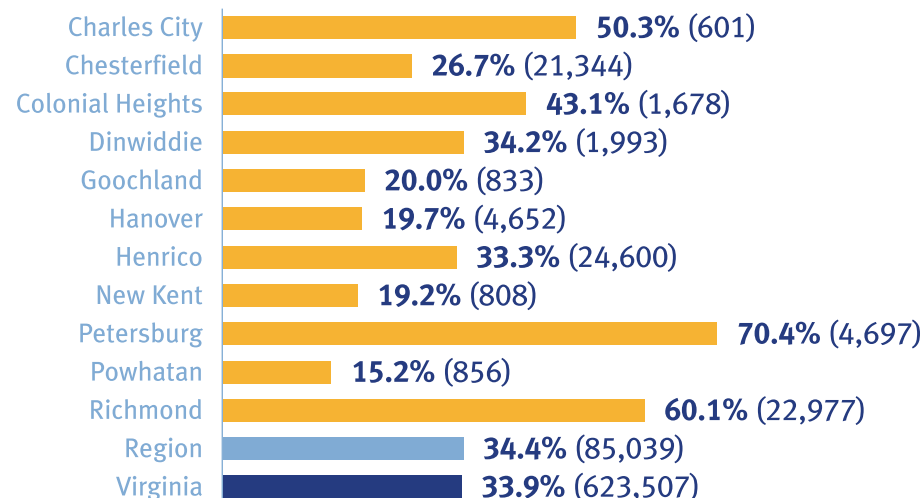
Why is this important? Because poverty thresholds are only about 30% of the region's median income, a more comprehensive picture of economic vulnerability includes individuals in households with incomes below 200% of poverty thresholds (or twice the poverty thresholds).

Percent (and Number) of Children (Ages 0-17) Below 200% of Poverty Thresholds

Locality	2005-2009	2010-2014
Charles City	32.5% (441)	50.3% (601)
Chesterfield	22.5% (17,854)	26.7% (21,344)
Colonial Heights	33.9% (1,345)	43.1% (1,678)
Dinwiddie	43.4% (2,527)	34.2% (1,993)
Goochland	12.2% (460)	20.0% (833)
Hanover	14.5% (3,642)	19.7% (4,652)
Henrico	27.8% (19,213)	33.3% (24,600)
New Kent	15.3% (586)	19.2% (808)
Petersburg	61.6% (4,841)	70.4% (4,697)
Powhatan	21.2% (1,287)	15.2% (856)
Richmond	57.8% (23,335)	60.1% (22,977)
Region	30.6% (75,531)	34.4% (85,039)
Virginia	30.4% (547,781)	33.9% (623,507)

2010 – 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates

Percent (and Number) of Children (Ages 0-17) Below 200% of Poverty Thresholds



2010 – 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates

In the United Way region, 34% of children ages 0-17 live in households with incomes below 200% of poverty thresholds. That's 85,039 children.

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-weight births.

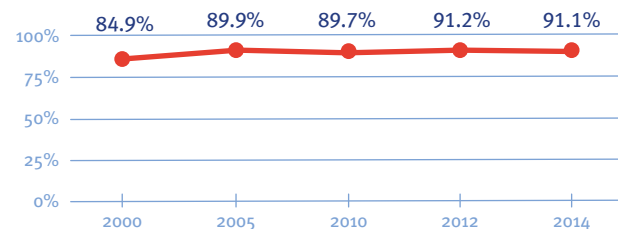
Percent of Women who Received Prenatal Care during the First 13 Weeks

Locality	2010	2012	2014
Charles City	87.3%	84.9%	81.0%
Chesterfield	93.8%	94.5%	93.9%
Colonial Heights	90.8%	92.9%	89.7%
Dinwiddie	91.4%	89.9%	86.1%
Goochland	90.8%	93.3%	95.1%
Hanover	91.1%	90.7%	90.8%
Henrico	89.0%	90.8%	90.8%
New Kent	89.5%	88.4%	87.0%
Petersburg	83.8%	85.5%	84.3%
Powhatan	94.6%	96.3%	97.0%
Richmond	85.7%	88.9%	89.6%
Region	89.7%	91.2%	91.1%
Virginia	81.9%	83.0%	82.8%

Source: The Division of Health Statistics at the Virginia Department of Health (VDH)

Percent of Women who Received Prenatal Care during the First 13 Weeks of Pregnancy

United Way Region



Source: The Division of Health Statistics at the Virginia Department of Health (VDH)

The percent of mothers who received prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy has remained steady at 91% since 2010.

Low-Weight Births

Why is this important? Infant 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.

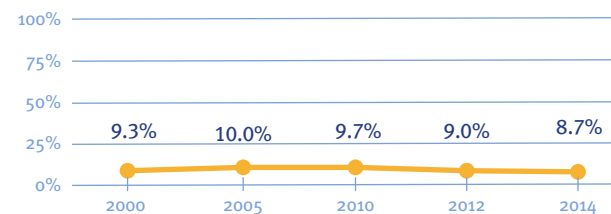
Percent of Low-Weight Births (less than 2,500 grams/5.5 pounds)

Locality	2010	2012	2014
Charles City	11.4%	14.5%	12.7%
Chesterfield	8.8%	8.3%	7.7%
Colonial Heights	9.5%	10.1%	9.9%
Dinwiddie	12.4%	11.6%	12.2%
Goochland	7.6%	9.8%	3.8%
Hanover	7.7%	6.9%	5.6%
Henrico	9.3%	9.2%	8.8%
New Kent	8.6%	8.9%	7.3%
Petersburg	15.7%	15.0%	10.6%
Powhatan	4.6%	8.5%	6.8%
Richmond	12.8%	11.4%	10.7%
Region	10.0%	9.7%	8.7%
Virginia	8.2%	8.2%	7.9%

Source: The Division of Health Statistics at the Virginia Department of Health (VDH)

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

United Way Region



Source: The Division of Health Statistics at the Virginia Department of Health (VDH)

The percentage of low-weight births has declined slightly from 10% in 2005 to 8.7% in 2014.

Infant Mortality

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.

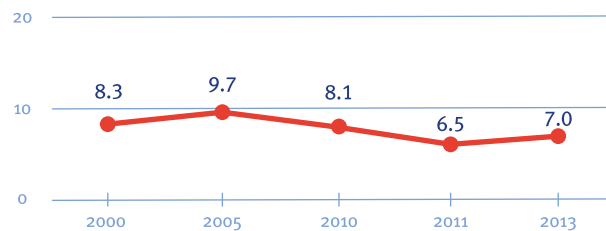
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)

Locality	2009		2011		2013	
	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number
Charles City	0.0	-	20.8	1	21.3	1
Chesterfield	5.9	22	7.9	29	6.6	25
Colonial Heights	3.9	1	3.9	1	6.5	2
Dinwiddie	17.4	4	4.0	1	4.8	1
Goochland	16.8	3	0.0	-	0.0	-
Hanover	4.1	4	3.4	3	4.6	4
Henrico	6.9	28	4.6	18	5.6	22
New Kent	0.0	-	0.0	-	6.1	1
Petersburg	12.0	8	10.6	7	6.9	5
Powhatan	4.1	1	0.0	-	4.7	1
Richmond	12.2	39	8.7	26	10.6	30
Region	7.7	110	6.5	86	7.0	92
Virginia	7.0	740	6.7	685	6.2	632

Source: The Division of Health Statistics at the Virginia Department of Health (VDH) 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.

Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)

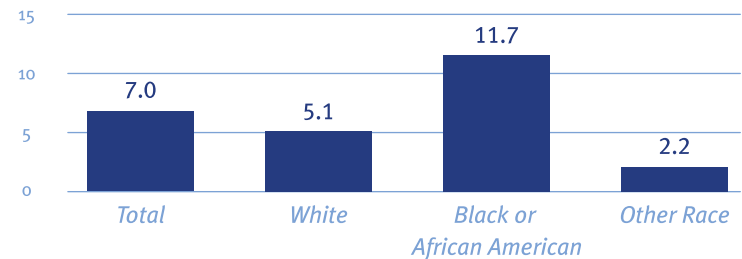
United Way Region



Source: The Division of Health Statistics at the Virginia Department of Health (VDH)

2013 Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) by Race

United Way Region



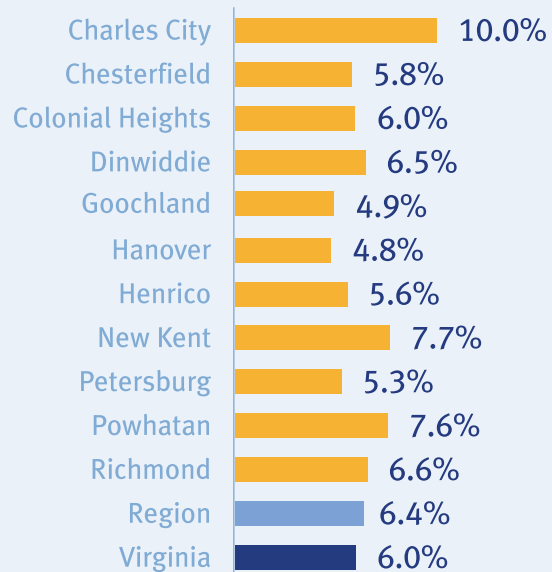
Source: The Division of Health Statistics at the Virginia Department of Health (VDH)

Insurance Coverage

Why is this important? Studies have shown that children without insurance often receive less medical care and have worse health outcomes than children with insurance.

Percent of Children (ages 0-17) without Health Insurance

2014



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAIHE)

Number of Children (ages 0-17) without Health Insurance

Locality	2014
Charles City	116
Chesterfield	4,858
Colonial Heights	256
Dinwiddie	384
Goochland	211
Hanover	1,158
Henrico	4,383
New Kent	331
Petersburg	389
Powhatan	423
Richmond	2,701
Region	15,210
Virginia	116,454

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAIHE)

Teen Pregnancy

Why is this important? Teen pregnancy is associated with a range of adverse outcomes for teenage mothers and their children. These outcomes include lack of early and adequate prenatal care, an increased chance of multiple births as a teen, a high risk of health problems for both mother and child, and low educational attainment. Research shows that the younger the parents, the more likely the family is living below poverty thresholds.

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

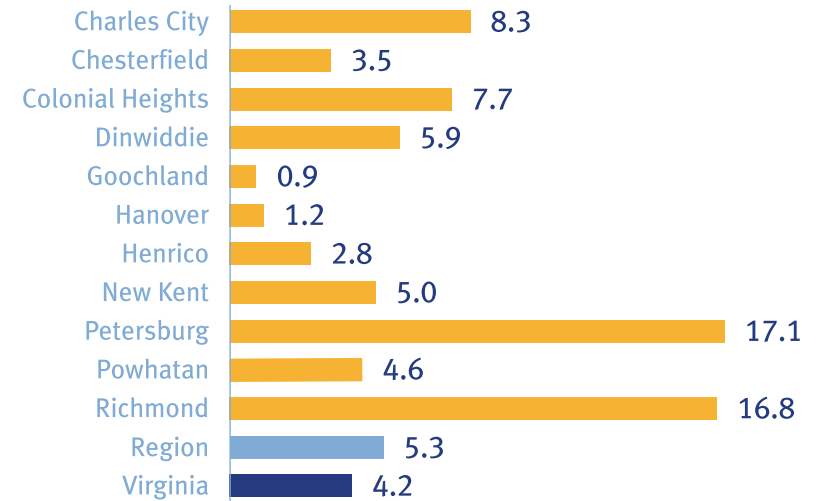
Locality	2000	2005	2010	2012	2014	% Change from 2000 to 2014
Charles City	13.7	3.3	6.8	0.0	8.3	-39.4%
Chesterfield	10.5	7.7	5.4	4.1	3.5	-66.7%
Colonial Heights	11.4	20.4	4.3	9.6	7.7	-32.5%
Dinwiddie	6.7	5.5	6.8	6.5	5.9	-12.0%
Goochland	16.0	3.3	2.0	4.6	0.9	-94.4%
Hanover	7.0	5.7	3.5	1.7	1.2	-82.9%
Henrico	11.0	7.2	5.0	3.8	2.8	-74.5%
New Kent	9.1	8.0	5.0	6.3	5.0	-45.1%
Petersburg	57.8	30.8	46.0	24.8	17.1	-70.4%
Powhatan	7.6	4.4	2.6	1.4	4.6	-39.5%
Richmond	35.8	37.1	25.1	18.2	16.8	-53.1%
Region	16.3	12.8	8.6	6.3	5.3	-67.5%
Virginia	13.1	10.2	7.6	5.7	4.2	-67.9%

Source: The Division of Health Statistics at the Virginia Department of Health (VDH)

Every locality's teen pregnancy rate has declined since 2000. Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, and Petersburg have seen decreases exceeding 70% from 2000 to 2014.

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

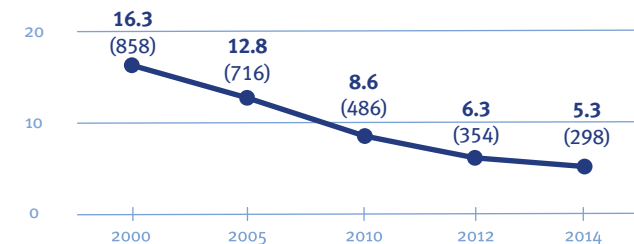
2014



Source: The Division of Health Statistics at the Virginia Department of Health (VDH)

Teen Pregnancy Rate (per 1,000 females) Ages 10-17 (and Number of Teen Pregnancies)

United Way Region



Source: The Division of Health Statistics at the Virginia Department of Health (VDH)

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 and lower education levels than married mothers. Children born to unmarried mothers are more likely to have low educational attainment and occupational status, live below poverty thresholds, and to have premarital births themselves.

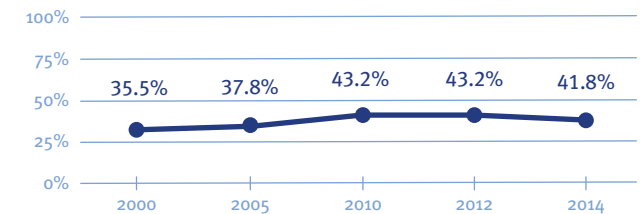
Percent of Births to Single Mothers

Locality	2010	2012	2014
Charles City	50.9%	56.6%	57.1%
Chesterfield	34.5%	35.8%	34.5%
Colonial Heights	43.7%	49.6%	51.3%
Dinwiddie	48.9%	43.8%	47.8%
Goochland	24.9%	21.8%	31.4%
Hanover	28.5%	26.5%	26.6%
Henrico	34.9%	35.0%	34.3%
New Kent	31.4%	25.8%	31.8%
Petersburg	75.7%	77.0%	74.8%
Powhatan	26.5%	27.3%	25.8%
Richmond	64.5%	64.1%	60.0%
Region	43.2%	43.2%	41.8%
Virginia	35.5%	35.3%	34.0%

Source: The Division of Health Statistics at the Virginia Department of Health (VDH)

Percent of Births to Single Mothers

United Way Region



Source: The Division of Health Statistics at the Virginia Department of Health (VDH)

In 2014, 41.8% of births were to single mothers, down slightly from 43.2% in 2010.

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.

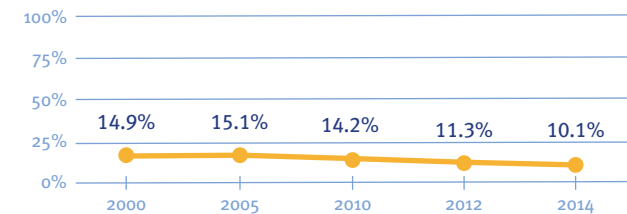
Percent of Births to Mothers with Less than 12th Grade Education

Locality	2010	2012	2014
Charles City	9.1%	7.5%	7.9%
Chesterfield	12.0%	10.1%	8.6%
Colonial Heights	15.1%	9.1%	11.0%
Dinwiddie	11.6%	9.7%	11.1%
Goochland	5.8%	4.2%	5.9%
Hanover	6.0%	3.8%	4.2%
Henrico	10.2%	7.8%	7.4%
New Kent	8.4%	2.6%	5.7%
Petersburg	24.7%	16.0%	16.3%
Powhatan	9.9%	4.5%	3.0%
Richmond	23.6%	20.6%	17.2%
Region	14.2%	11.3%	10.1%
Virginia	12.4%	9.7%	9.4%

Source: The Division of Health Statistics at the Virginia Department of Health (VDH)

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

United Way Region



Source: The Division of Health Statistics at the Virginia Department of Health (VDH)

In 2014, 10.1% of births were to mothers with less than a 12th grade education, down from 14.2% in 2010.

Child Abuse and Neglect

Why is this important? Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) such as abuse, neglect, and family dysfunction have been proven to inhibit healthy brain development in children and to have long-term and long-lasting ramifications for individuals and families — ramifications that impact the entire community. Research shows that children who live with toxic stress, such as that resulting from abuse and neglect, are significantly more likely to engage in high risk behaviors and have negative life outcomes, including teen pregnancy, drug use, low academic achievement, and mental health problems. The effects of ACEs touch all of our health and human services systems and the effects prevail across the lifespan.

Child Abuse and Neglect Rate (per 1,000 children 0-17) (and Number) of Founded Cases

Locality	2009	2012	2015
Charles City	1.4 (2)	0.8 (1)	0.0 (0)
Chesterfield	0.1 (8)	0.8 (62)	0.9 (73)
Colonial Heights	0.2 (1)	1.8 (7)	0.5 (2)
Dinwiddie	1.3 (8)	2.3 (14)	0.7 (4)
Goochland	2.2 (10)	1.9 (8)	2.2 (9)
Hanover	1.3 (31)	0.9 (21)	1.0 (24)
Henrico	2.1 (146)	1.2 (90)	1.0 (72)
New Kent	1.4 (6)	1.0 (4)	2.0 (8)
Petersburg	5.5 (44)	6.3 (44)	4.9 (34)
Powhatan	0.6 (4)	0.2 (1)	0.8 (4)
Richmond	3.2 (142)	1.5 (61)	1.3 (52)
Region	1.6 (402)	1.2 (313)	1.1 (282)
Virginia	3.2 (5,921)	2.2 (4,031)	2.2 (4,038)

Source: Virginia Department of Social Services

Number of Family Assessments

Locality	2009	2012	2015
Charles City	6	9	1
Chesterfield	514	547	533
Colonial Heights	25	40	33
Dinwiddie	56	130	79
Goochland	23	25	24
Hanover	165	166	148
Henrico	521	692	579
New Kent	34	42	34
Petersburg	97	120	147
Powhatan	24	8	9
Richmond	760	1,042	435
Region	2,225	2,821	2,022
Virginia	41,555	26,308	23,525

Source: Virginia Department of Social Services

Child abuse and neglect cases are referred for an investigation or for a family assessment based on specific criteria. Most cases are placed in the family assessment response track and fewer are traditionally investigated. Family assessments are used to determine the safety, protective, and rehabilitative service needs of the child and family. Family assessments are often conducted to help deter abuse and neglect.

In the United Way Region:

282 Founded Cases of Abuse and Neglect
2,022 Families completed Family Assessments

Criteria for Family Assessment:

- Report is valid, but not required by law or policy to be investigated
- No immediate threat to child's safety or well-being
- Family may benefit from services

It is important to note that these numbers reflect cases and not children. More than one child may be included in a case, so this underestimates the number of children in founded cases. Moreover, 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 local departments of social services. 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.

Youth Risk Factors

Why is this important? There is a strong relationship between teen substance abuse and depression. Research has shown that acting rashly during periods of extreme negative emotion is the mechanism linking depressive symptoms and substance abuse initiation. Young people who persistently abuse substances often experience an array of problems that impact their health and impact families and our community, including academic difficulties, physical and mental health-related problems, poor peer relationships, and involvement with the juvenile justice system.

Youth Health Risk Profile (Ages 14-19)

2013 Estimates

Locality	Alcohol Use 1 or More Drinks in Past Month		Sad or Hopeless Consistently for 2 or More Weeks		Tobacco Use 1 or More Days in Past Month		Overweight or Obese	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Charles City	132	27.3%	121	25.1%	89	18.4%	159	32.9%
Chesterfield	8,935	29.1%	7,636	24.9%	6,100	19.9%	9,015	29.4%
Goochland	442	31.4%	340	24.1%	305	21.6%	377	26.8%
Hanover	3,031	32.7%	2,236	24.1%	2,100	22.7%	2,321	25.0%
Henrico	6,737	27.7%	5,967	24.6%	4,559	18.8%	7,253	29.9%
New Kent	480	32.0%	367	24.5%	328	21.9%	394	26.3%
Powhatan	810	31.4%	591	22.9%	565	21.9%	666	25.8%
Richmond	4,188	25.5%	4,191	25.5%	2,725	16.6%	5,516	33.5%
Colonial Heights	415	31.7%	322	24.6%	286	21.9%	334	25.5%
Dinwiddie	689	28.9%	584	24.5%	467	19.6%	720	30.2%
Petersburg	478	22.2%	532	24.7%	302	14.0%	828	38.5%
Region	26,337	28.5%	22,887	24.7%	17,826	19.3%	27,583	29.8%
Virginia	194,401	29.6%	163,653	24.9%	133,498	20.3%	184,173	28.0%

Source: The Virginia Atlas of Community Health, www.atlasva.org

Children In Foster Care

Why is this important? Foster care refers to a variety of living situations in which a child may be placed outside of the home because the family living situation is unsafe. Typically, a child will be removed from home because of severe abuse or neglect. Children in foster care experience more school transitions than most students and are more likely to miss school than their peers. Research has shown that foster care youth who graduate high school are more than three times less likely to attend college than high-school graduates overall. Children who age out of the foster care system — those who reach the age of 18 without a permanent home environment — often face lifetime challenges, including homelessness, incarceration, and low educational attainment.

Number of Children in Foster Care

Locality	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Charles City	2	1	0	0	0
Chesterfield	71	56	57	80	74
Colonial Heights	1	1	8	3	4
Dinwiddie	11	19	22	15	17
Goochland	21	17	23	16	20
Hanover	31	30	28	21	27
Henrico	91	72	94	101	114
New Kent	10	4	5	6	4
Petersburg	72	53	44	56	53
Powhatan	13	17	10	10	14
Richmond City	303	234	193	225	300
Region	626	504	484	533	627
Virginia	5,979	5,365	5,103	4,998	5,038

Source: Virginia Department of Social Services



Education Indicators

School readiness, literacy, and on-time graduation are three critical junctures in the educational pipeline. Data collected at these points can serve as early indicators of a student's later success. Higher educational attainment is often associated with higher incomes, standards of living, and above-average health.

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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.

Percent of Kindergarteners Meeting Fall PALS-K Benchmarks

Locality	2012	2013	2014	2015
Charles City	95.9%	86.7%	87.8%	87.2%
Chesterfield	87.1%	88.1%	87.8%	87.9%
Colonial Heights	84.6%	87.7%	82.4%	78.7%
Dinwiddie	83.4%	80.8%	78.3%	76.1%
Goochland	90.4%	91.8%	88.0%	86.9%
Hanover	92.9%	94.3%	92.6%	91.0%
Henrico	87.3%	87.6%	87.5%	86.2%
New Kent	89.4%	91.0%	93.0%	88.9%
Petersburg	81.2%	88.7%	85.2%	87.8%
Powhatan	88.9%	86.9%	85.7%	82.5%
Richmond	78.6%	78.3%	76.3%	74.8%
Region	87.4%	86.7%	85.8%	85.0%
Virginia	87.6%	87.5%	87.1%	86.2%

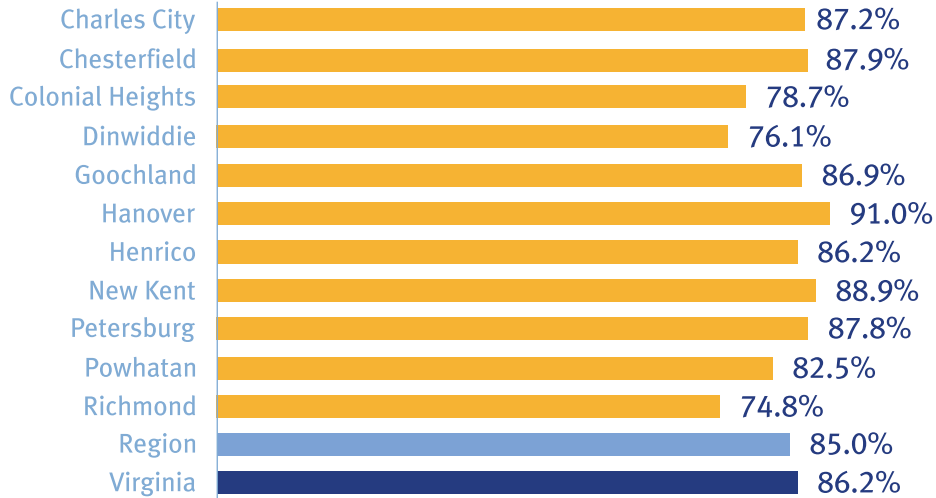
Number of Kindergarteners Not Meeting Fall PALS-K Benchmarks

Locality	2012	2013	2014	2015
Charles City	2	6	6	6
Chesterfield	540	496	514	482
Colonial Heights	29	25	39	40
Dinwiddie	54	65	73	76
Goochland	15	16	17	24
Hanover	83	66	83	106
Henrico	479	475	468	515
New Kent	24	17	13	22
Petersburg	71	43	52	42
Powhatan	30	36	37	48
Richmond	480	486	506	509
Region	1,807	1,731	1,802	1,864
Virginia	10,500	10,095	9,978	10,623

School Readiness

The PALS-K benchmark provides a proxy indicator of children's readiness for school. However, the assessment only examines literacy skills. Readiness involves more than basic knowledge of language and math. According to the National Association for the Education of Young Children, all areas of children's development and learning must be included in definitions of readiness. A true picture of school readiness includes physical, cognitive, social, and emotional competence, as well as positive attitudes toward learning. Children's skills and development are greatly influenced by family, interactions with other people, and community environments, therefore, school readiness involves all of us.

Percent of Kindergarteners Passing Fall 2015 PALS-K Benchmarks

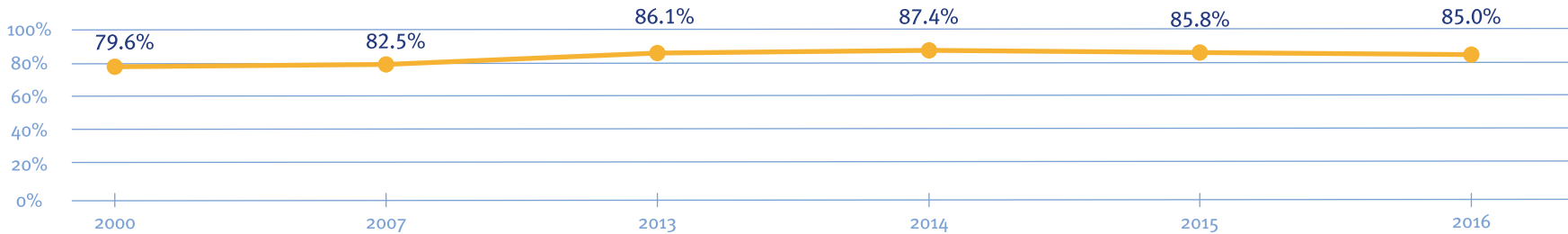


1 in 7 young children in our region start school without the literacy skills needed for kindergarten.

That's 1,864 children in our region.

Percent of Kindergarteners Meeting Fall PALS-K Benchmarks

United Way Region



Source: Phonological Awareness Literacy Screening (PALS) Office, The University of Virginia

Third Grade Reading SOL Scores

Why is this 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. Third grade is a pivotal point for reading. In grades four and beyond, children encounter many new challenges and are expected to have basic reading skills. Reading below grade level is the overwhelming reason students are assigned to special education, given long-term remedial services, or are not promoted to the next grade.

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

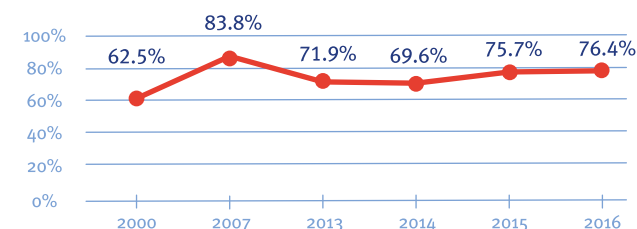
Locality	2000	2007	2013	2014	2015	2016
Charles City	49.3%	77.9%	48.9%	82.8%	80.7%	75.0%
Chesterfield	71.0%	86.7%	75.8%	72.3%	80.1%	81.9%
Colonial Heights	71.3%	87.5%	80.4%	74.6%	80.8%	75.3%
Dinwiddie	45.9%	83.7%	65.5%	75.6%	81.9%	76.8%
Goochland	58.2%	87.9%	79.4%	81.4%	78.4%	79.4%
Hanover	72.2%	88.8%	83.4%	80.2%	80.7%	82.9%
Henrico	71.4%	84.1%	71.9%	70.0%	73.8%	75.3%
New Kent	63.5%	84.9%	80.1%	68.2%	86.8%	83.9%
Petersburg	31.8%	62.0%	55.6%	55.6%	63.2%	64.5%
Powhatan	63.3%	86.5%	72.8%	76.4%	84.9%	86.6%
Richmond	37.3%	76.1%	55.6%	53.3%	62.7%	61.2%
Region	62.5%	83.8%	71.9%	69.6%	75.7%	76.4%
Virginia	60.7%	80.4%	72.3%	68.6%	74.9%	75.6%

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 predicted rates would increase in the coming years as schools further align curricula and as students become more comfortable with the new test format.

Source: The Virginia Department of Education (VDOE)

Percent of Students Passing Third Grade Reading Standards of Learning (SOL) Assessment

United Way Region



Source: The Virginia Department of Education (VDOE)

1 in 4 third graders in our region are not reading on grade level.

3,082 children in the United Way Region did not pass the 3rd Grade Reading SOL in 2015. Not reading proficiently by 3rd grade makes them 4 times less likely to graduate from high-school on time.

Fifth and Eighth Grade Reading SOL Scores

Why is this important? Research shows many students struggle with the transitions to middle school and to high school as they face more academic demands, new environments, and new school cultures. Many students' grades decline in their first year of middle and high school. Children who fail ninth grade are more likely to drop out of high school than if they fail any other grade.

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

Locality	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Charles City	91.7%	70.0%	85.7%	66.7%	69.5%
Chesterfield	94.0%	77.5%	76.4%	83.2%	85.5%
Colonial Heights	93.9%	74.9%	70.5%	80.2%	80.3%
Dinwiddie	91.8%	71.8%	76.8%	79.9%	89.5%
Goochland	90.4%	83.8%	85.5%	86.4%	86.5%
Hanover	94.9%	82.1%	81.8%	85.3%	87.8%
Henrico	92.6%	75.3%	74.0%	80.0%	81.0%
New Kent	88.7%	77.3%	80.5%	87.2%	84.6%
Petersburg	77.7%	49.7%	52.7%	65.3%	66.2%
Powhatan	84.6%	74.3%	74.2%	75.9%	79.5%
Richmond*	90.7%	50.0%	57.8%	65.4%	66.7%
Region*	92.4%	73.0%	73.4%	78.8%	80.7%
Virginia	89.4%	73.1%	73.4%	78.7%	80.7%

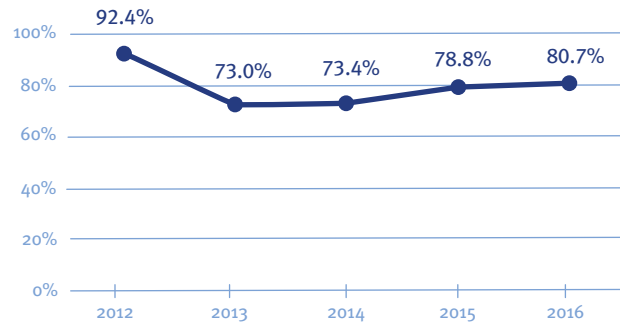
*2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 raw test data for Charles City were not available. Because the raw data were not available, Charles City data are not included in the average for the region in 2013, 2014, 2015, and 2016.

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

Locality	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Charles City	87.7%	51.7%	50.0%	59.5%	62.5%
Chesterfield	89.4%	72.4%	73.5%	77.6%	78.0%
Colonial Heights	89.4%	69.3%	77.5%	80.2%	75.2%
Dinwiddie	79.2%	57.3%	63.6%	61.7%	65.7%
Goochland	94.9%	78.6%	82.0%	81.1%	83.8%
Hanover	90.9%	77.8%	80.2%	83.1%	81.4%
Henrico	86.9%	71.6%	71.9%	72.3%	70.9%
New Kent	88.3%	68.5%	77.4%	81.2%	72.7%
Petersburg	81.7%	46.5%	47.0%	40.6%	45.9%
Powhatan	94.1%	72.1%	82.2%	80.7%	76.6%
Richmond*	67.0%	39.1%	32.9%	46.3%	44.5%
Region*	85.9%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Virginia	87.0%	70.7%	70.6%	75.2%	75.2%

*2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 raw test data for multiple localities were not available. Because the raw data were not available, an average for the region could not be calculated.

Percent of Students Passing Fifth Grade Reading Standards of Learning (SOL) Assessment United Way Region



Source: The Virginia Department of Education (VDOE)

Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate

Why is this important? There is an indirect correlation between educational attainment and arrest and incarceration rates, particularly among males. At about 16 for every 1,000 students, Virginia's referral rate of students to law enforcement agencies is nearly three times the national rate. In Virginia, some of the schools with highest rates of referral were middle schools, whose students typically range from 11 to 14 years old.

Source: <https://www.publicintegrity.org/2015/04/10/17089/virginia-tops-nation-sending-students-cops-courts-where-does-your-state-rank>

Total Juvenile Group A Arrests

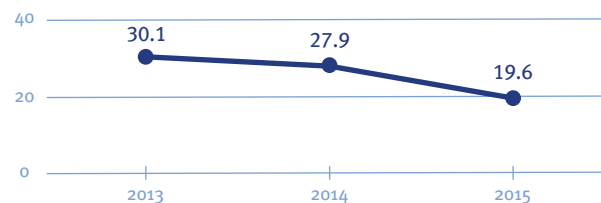
Locality	2013	2014	2015
Charles City	0	1	0
Chesterfield	2,061	1,690	1,493
Colonial Heights	178	245	196
Dinwiddie	48	31	22
Goochland	1	0	1
Hanover	218	208	215
Henrico	493	517	n/a
New Kent	36	32	25
Petersburg	58	53	15
Powhatan	46	42	35
Richmond	360	433	280
Region	3,499	3,252	2,282
Virginia	13,070	12,223	10,811

Group A Arrest Rate (per 1,000 Juveniles Ages 10-17)

Locality	2013	2014	2015
Charles City	0.0	1.5	0.0
Chesterfield	51.8	42.4	37.5
Colonial Heights	98.4	135.4	108.3
Dinwiddie	18.2	11.7	8.3
Goochland	0.5	0.0	0.5
Hanover	17.4	16.6	17.2
Henrico	14.5	15.2	n/a
New Kent	16.5	14.7	11.5
Petersburg	21.2	19.4	5.5
Powhatan	15.6	14.2	11.8
Richmond	24.3	29.2	18.9
Region	30.1	27.9	19.6
Virginia	15.7	14.7	13.0

Juvenile Arrest Rate (per 1,000 juveniles ages 10-17)

United Way Region



Note: Group A arrests include murder, manslaughter, kidnapping, forcible sex offenses, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault/intimidation, arson, extortion/blackmail, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, counterfeiting/forgery, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property, vandalism, drug/narcotic offenses, non-forcible sex offenses, pornography, gambling, prostitution, bribery, and weapon law violations.

Source: Crime in Virginia, compiled by the Uniform Crime Reporting Section, Virginia Department of State Police

Note: Juvenile arrest rates were calculated using U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2010-2014 5-year estimates because annual age data for the age group 10-17 was not available. Therefore, the rates should be considered the best estimate with available data.

Juvenile Arrests by Type of Offense 2015

Locality	Violence Murder, Kidnapping, Sex Offenses (forcible), Aggravated Assault, Simple Assault/Intimidation	Theft Robbery, Burglary, Larceny, Motor Vehicle Theft, Stolen Property	Vandalism	Drug/Narcotic	Other Group A Arrests	Total Group A Arrests	Rate per 1,000 Juveniles (ages 5-17)
Charles City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Chesterfield	621	427	136	214	95	1,493	37.5
Colonial Heights	16	141	11	18	10	196	108.3
Dinwiddie	10	10	0	1	1	22	8.3
Goochland	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.5
Hanover	55	81	9	63	7	215	17.2
Henrico	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Kent	14	2	2	7	0	25	11.5
Petersburg	2	8	3	0	2	15	5.5
Powhatan	13	12	4	6	0	35	11.8
Richmond	156	53	22	19	30	280	18.9
Region	887	734	187	329	145	2,282	19.6
Virginia	3,494	3,802	706	2,069	740	10,811	13.0

Note: Group A arrests include murder, manslaughter, kidnapping, forcible sex offenses, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault/intimidation, arson, extortion/blackmail, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, counterfeiting/forgery, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property, vandalism, drug/narcotic offenses, non-forcible sex offenses, pornography, gambling, prostitution, bribery, and weapon law violations.

Source: Crime in Virginia, compiled by the Uniform Crime Reporting Section, Virginia Department of State Police
Note: Juvenile arrest rates were calculated using U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2010-2014 5-year estimates because annual age data for the age group 10-17 was not available. Therefore, the rates should be considered the best estimate with available data.

Chronic School Absenteeism

Why is this important? Children missing 15 or more days of the school year are much more likely to struggle academically and drop out of school before graduating. Chronic absenteeism also increases achievement gaps throughout elementary, middle, and high school. Students from low-income families are more likely to be chronically absent and the impact of absenteeism on their academic performance is twice as great as it is on their more affluent peers.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights
<http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/crdc-2013-14.html>

2013-2014 Chronic Absenteeism

(Absent 15 or more days of the school year)

Locality	Number of Students with Chronic Absences	Percent of Total Student Enrollment
Charles City	76	10.4%
Chesterfield	6,310	11.0%
Colonial Heights	406	14.4%
Dinwiddie	219	4.9%
Goochland	193	7.9%
Hanover	1,085	5.9%
Henrico	4,216	8.4%
New Kent	283	9.5%
Petersburg	894	19.9%
Powhatan	384	9.0%
Richmond	5,143	21.5%
Region	19,209	11.2%

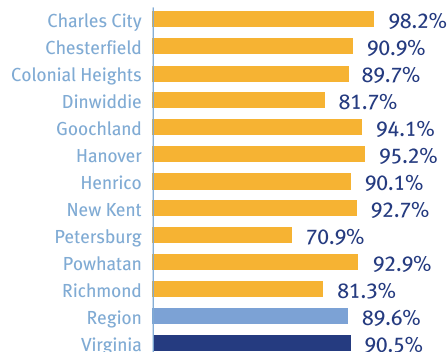
On-Time High School Graduation Rate

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. The On-Time Graduation Rate is the percentage of students who earn 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. It does not include students who receive a GED, who are still enrolled, or who dropped out.

On-Time High School Graduation Rate

Locality	Class of 2012	Class of 2013	Class of 2014	Class of 2015
Charles City	86.9%	93.7%	93.8%	98.2%
Chesterfield	89.4%	90.2%	91.4%	90.9%
Colonial Heights	89.4%	91.1%	94.8%	89.7%
Dinwiddie	82.3%	81.7%	81.1%	81.7%
Goochland	90.9%	90.1%	94.6%	94.1%
Hanover	93.9%	95.5%	96.2%	95.2%
Henrico	88.3%	89.9%	89.0%	90.1%
New Kent	85.1%	89.5%	90.7%	92.7%
Petersburg	77.5%	77.5%	82.6%	70.9%
Powhatan	91.5%	87.4%	86.9%	92.9%
Richmond	73.6%	76.0%	80.5%	81.3%
Region	87.1%	88.3%	89.3%	89.6%
Virginia	88.0%	89.1%	89.9%	90.5%

On-Time Graduation Rate Class of 2015



Source: The Virginia Department of Education (VDOE)

High School Dropout Rate

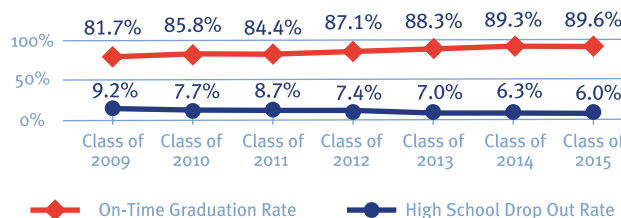
Why is this important? When compared to their peers who finish high school or college, youth who drop out of school often have lower salaries and are more likely to become unemployed. The High School Dropout Rate is based on a four-year study of a group of students who enter ninth grade for the first 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 2012	Class of 2013	Class of 2014	Class of 2015
Charles City	9.5%	4.8%	4.2%	0.0%
Chesterfield	6.1%	6.2%	5.6%	5.9%
Colonial Heights	5.0%	1.6%	2.6%	5.6%
Dinwiddie	6.9%	4.8%	9.7%	7.4%
Goochland	5.6%	3.8%	2.7%	3.7%
Hanover	2.8%	2.6%	2.2%	3.3%
Henrico	6.7%	6.3%	6.6%	5.4%
New Kent	5.8%	2.1%	4.9%	1.2%
Petersburg	14.8%	14.7%	8.4%	8.3%
Powhatan	2.7%	5.1%	6.1%	2.1%
Richmond	18.2%	17.3%	13.6%	11.8%
Region	7.4%	7.0%	6.3%	6.0%
Virginia	6.6%	5.9%	5.4%	5.2%

Overview of High School Graduation and Dropout Rate

United Way Region



Of the region's students who entered ninth grade in 2012, about 10% or 1,347 kids did not graduate with the rest of their classmates in 2015. Some of those students remained in school, but over half of them (772 students) dropped out during those four years.

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 a household-sustaining income for themselves and their families. Higher education, especially completion of a bachelor's degree or a more advanced degree, generally enhances a person's employment prospects and increases his or her earning potential. Individuals possessing higher degrees earn higher incomes, resulting in higher tax revenue and stronger economic activity.

Percent of Adults (ages 18+) with a High School Diploma or Higher

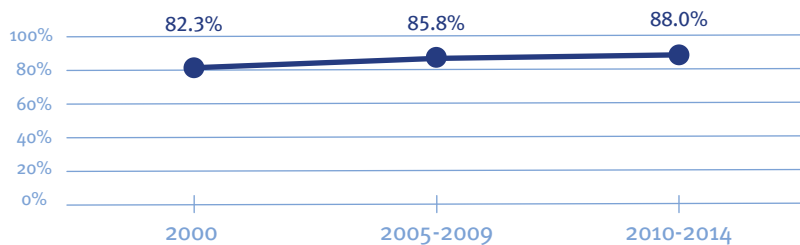
Locality	2000	2005-2009	2010-2014
Charles City	66.9%	77.8%	75.5%
Chesterfield	86.8%	89.1%	90.5%
Colonial Heights	83.5%	88.1%	87.2%
Dinwiddie	69.9%	76.9%	80.9%
Goochland	77.8%	75.4%	89.6%
Hanover	86.1%	90.2%	92.4%
Henrico	85.8%	88.6%	89.9%
New Kent	79.5%	86.4%	89.0%
Petersburg	68.6%	73.1%	76.1%
Powhatan	76.9%	77.0%	88.4%
Richmond	76.0%	81.0%	82.4%
Region	82.3%	85.8%	88.0%
Virginia	81.2%	85.8%	87.9%

Percent of Adults (ages 25+) with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

Locality	2000	2005-2009	2010-2014
Charles City	10.5%	11.2%	11.8%
Chesterfield	32.6%	36.1%	36.6%
Colonial Heights	19.0%	20.2%	19.6%
Dinwiddie	11.0%	13.8%	13.7%
Goochland	29.4%	27.6%	38.3%
Hanover	28.7%	32.7%	36.3%
Henrico	34.9%	39.0%	39.7%
New Kent	16.3%	23.6%	24.6%
Petersburg	14.8%	15.9%	14.9%
Powhatan	19.1%	21.0%	28.0%
Richmond	29.5%	32.5%	35.4%
Region	30.0%	33.4%	35.1%
Virginia	29.5%	33.4%	35.8%

Percent of Adults (ages 18+) with a High School Diploma or Higher

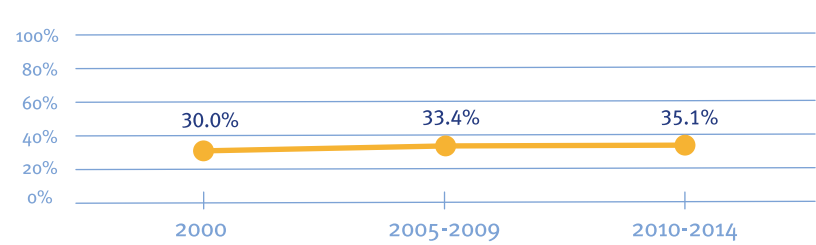
United Way Region



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, 5-year American Community Survey Estimates

Percent of Adults (ages 25+) with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

United Way Region



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, 5-year American Community Survey Estimates



Adult Health And Well-Being Indicators

The following indicators examine the general health status of adults age 18 and older with an added focus on the health and well-being of older adults.

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County Health Rankings 2016

(www.CountyHealthRankings.org)

Why is this important? The County Health Rankings program is a collaboration between the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute. The annual rankings are developed from local level data on health and well-being. The rankings assess the overall health of localities using a standard method 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 134 Virginia localities (counties & cities).
A rank of 1 is the best in the state. A rank of 134 is the worst in the state.

Mortality (Length of Life)

Locality	Rank
Goochland	13
New Kent	22
Hanover	23
Henrico	24
Powhatan	26
Chesterfield	27
Col. Heights	55
Dinwiddie	76
Richmond	104
Charles City	126
Petersburg	132

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

Morbidity (Quality of Life)

Locality	Rank
Powhatan	8
Goochland	10
New Kent	13
Hanover	18
Chesterfield	31
Henrico	53
Dinwiddie	71
Col. Heights	77
Charles City	85
Richmond	121
Petersburg	134

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, and low-weight births.

Health Outcomes

Locality	Rank
Goochland	11
New Kent	17
Powhatan	18
Hanover	20
Chesterfield	27
Henrico	34
Col. Heights	63
Dinwiddie	74
Charles City	112
Richmond	114
Petersburg	133

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

County Health Rankings 2016

(www.CountyHealthRankings.org)

Each rank is out of 134 Virginia localities (counties & cities).
A rank of 1 is the best in the state. A rank of 134 is the worst in the state.

Health Behaviors

Locality	Rank
Hanover	12
Goochland	13
Henrico	22
Chesterfield	24
Powhatan	25
New Kent	33
Col. Heights	53
Dinwiddie	92
Charles City	102
Richmond	129
Petersburg	134

Health Behaviors include smoking, diet and exercise, alcohol use, and unsafe sex.

Clinical Care

Locality	Rank
Goochland	3
Hanover	6
Chesterfield	12
Col. Heights	14
New Kent	15
Henrico	18
Powhatan	25
Dinwiddie	105
Richmond	111
Petersburg	115
Charles City	116

Clinical Care includes access to care and quality of care.

Social & Economic

Locality	Rank
Hanover	7
New Kent	14
Powhatan	18
Goochland	19
Chesterfield	22
Henrico	35
Col. Heights	52
Charles City	81
Dinwiddie	90
Richmond	127
Petersburg	134

Social & Economic factors include education, employment, income, family/social support, and community safety.

Physical Environment

Locality	Rank
Hanover	17
Dinwiddie	19
Henrico	21
Chesterfield	23
Col. Heights	30
Powhatan	31
Petersburg	32
Goochland	52
Richmond	65
New Kent	86
Charles City	91

Physical Environment includes environmental quality, work commutes, and housing problems.

Health Factors

Locality	Rank
Hanover	5
Goochland	11
Chesterfield	16
Powhatan	17
New Kent	20
Henrico	24
Col. Heights	37
Dinwiddie	90
Charles City	98
Richmond	131
Petersburg	134

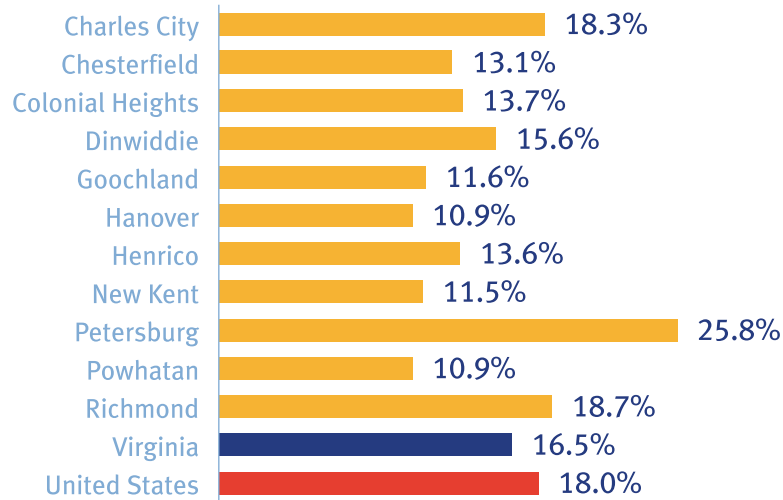
Health Factors ranking is based on a summary score of Health Behaviors, Clinical Care, Social & Economic, and Physical Environment.

Health and Access to Care

Why is this important? Access to quality care is important to eliminate health disparities and increase the quality and years of healthy life. Lack of transportation can often be a barrier to care, especially for people living in rural areas.

Percent of Adults (ages 18+) in Poor or Fair Health

2014 Estimates

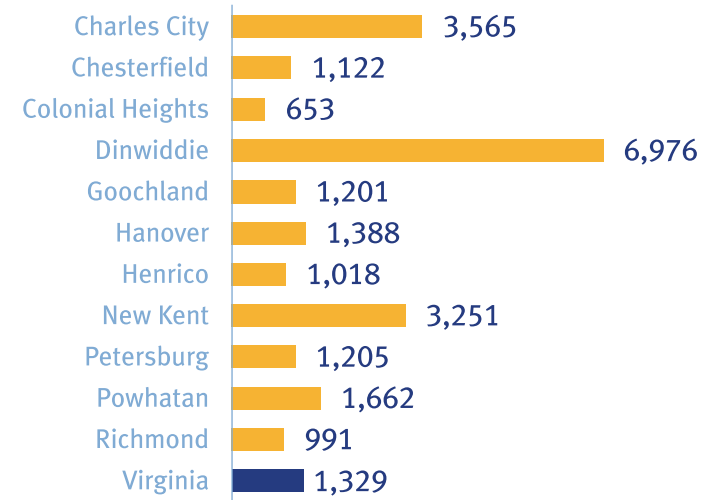


Top 10% of counties in the US scored 12% or lower.

Source: County Health Rankings (countyhealthrankings.com), 2014 Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS)

Ratio of Primary Care Physicians to Total Population

2013 Estimates



In Dinwiddie, for every 6,976 people there is one primary care physician.
Top 10% of U.S. counties scored 1,040 or lower.

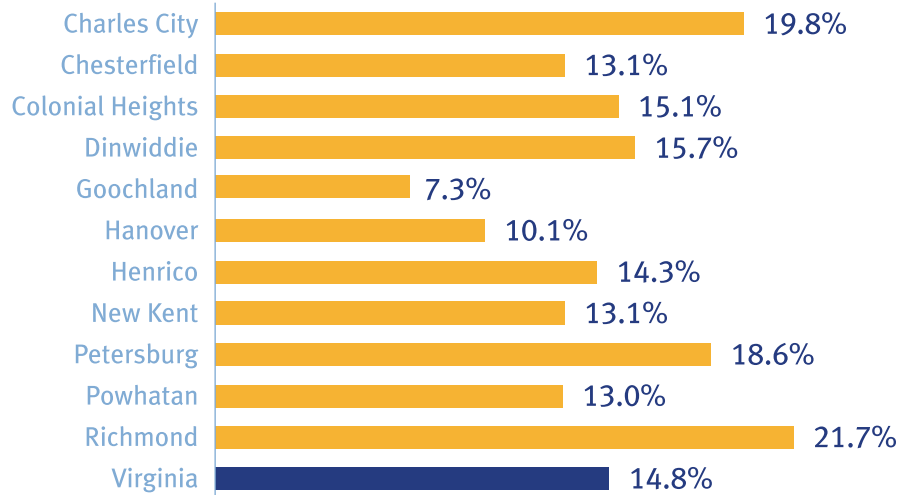
Source: County Health Rankings (countyhealthrankings.org), 2013 Area Health Resource File/American Medical Association

Insurance Coverage

Why is this important? Studies have shown that people without insurance often receive less medical care and have worse health outcomes than people with insurance. An unexpected health problem can also become a major financial burden for people without insurance as well as people who are under-insured. Surveys of bankruptcy filers have found that health expenses are the most common contributing factor in financial problems.

Percent of Adults (ages 18-64) without Health Insurance

2014 Estimates



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAIHE)

Number of Adults (ages 18-54) without Health Insurance

2014 Estimates

Locality	2014
Charles City	878
Chesterfield	26,786
Colonial Heights	1,528
Dinwiddie	2,726
Goochland	914
Hanover	6,213
Henrico	28,715
New Kent	1,622
Petersburg	3,800
Powhatan	2,153
Richmond	31,008
Region	106,343
Virginia	758,908

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAIHE)

2014 was the first year that the Affordable Care Act required most people to have a basic level of health coverage. The penalty for not having coverage in 2014 was \$95 per adult and \$47.50 per child, with a household maximum of \$285. In the Greater Richmond and Petersburg region, 106,343 adults did not have health insurance in 2014.

Diabetes

Why is this important? People with type 2 diabetes (the most common form) are at higher risk of eye problems (like glaucoma and cataracts), nerve damage, high blood pressure, stroke, kidney disease, and other health problems.

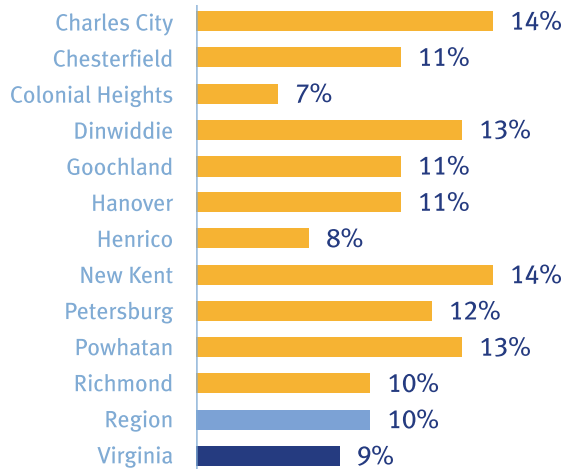
Percent (and Number) of Total Population with Diabetes (adults 18+)

2013

Locality	2013
Charles City	14% (819)
Chesterfield	11% (26,903)
Colonial Heights	7% (955)
Dinwiddie	13% (2,843)
Goochland	11% (1,840)
Hanover	11% (8,450)
Henrico	8% (19,429)
New Kent	14% (2,140)
Petersburg	12% (2,994)
Powhatan	13% (2,867)
Richmond	10% (17,346)
Region	10% (86,586)
Virginia	9% (585,326)

Percent of Population with Diabetes (18+)

2013



86,586 people were living with Diabetes in the United Way Region in 2013.

High Blood Pressure

Why is this important? High blood pressure increases the risks of heart attack, heart disease, congestive heart failure, stroke, kidney damage, vision loss, and other health problems. Some factors that increase the risk of high blood pressure include age, heredity, overweight/obesity, smoking, high cholesterol, and diabetes.

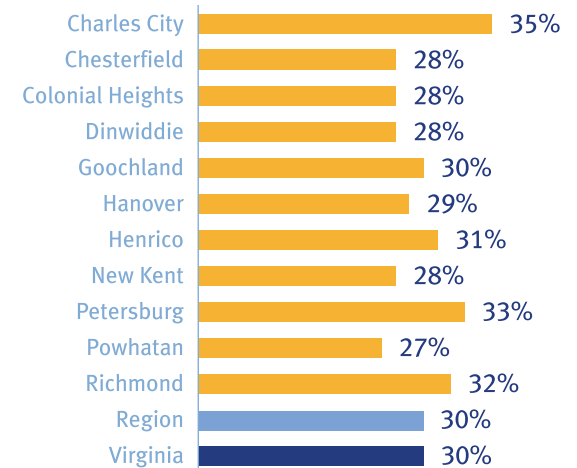
Percent (and Number) of Total Population with High Blood Pressure (adults 18+)

2013

Locality	2013
Charles City	35% (2,047)
Chesterfield	28% (68,480)
Colonial Heights	28% (3,819)
Dinwiddie	28% (6,122)
Goochland	30% (5,019)
Hanover	29% (22,278)
Henrico	31% (75,288)
New Kent	28% (4,280)
Petersburg	33% (8,232)
Powhatan	27% (5,954)
Richmond	32% (55,508)
Region	30% (257,027)
Virginia	30% (1,881,394)

Percent of Population with High Blood Pressure

2013

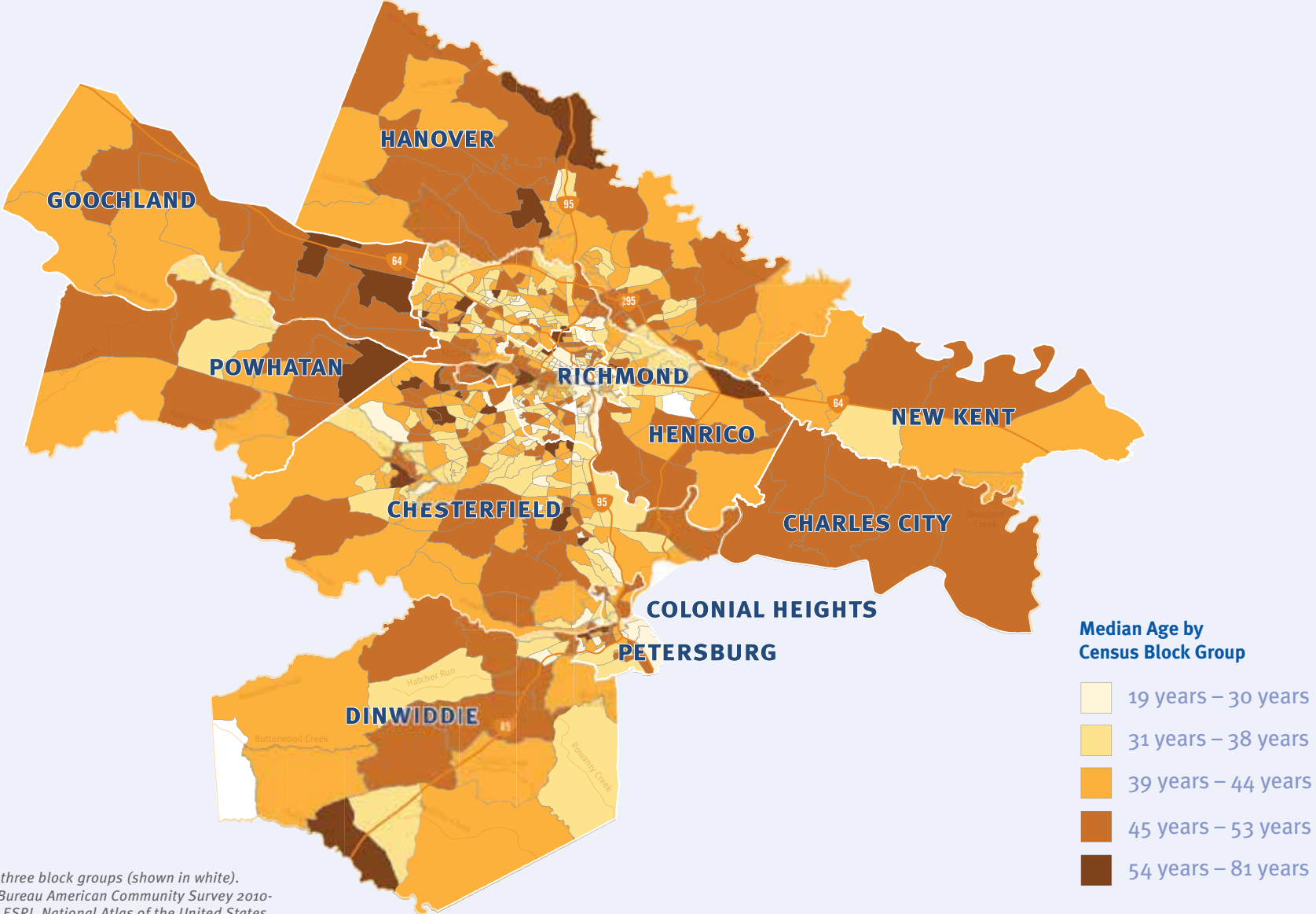


257,027 people were living with high blood pressure in the United Way region in 2013.

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. Source: Virginia Atlas of Community Health www.atlasva.org

Median Age by Census Block Group

Older adults are the fastest growing age segment of the U.S. population. As the baby boomer generation enters retirement age and advances in medicine help people live longer, the older adult population is projected to more than double over the next 20 years. For the first time in our region, the number of people ages 60 and over will outnumber school-age children.



Data not available for three block groups (shown in white).
 Sources: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2010-2014 5-year estimates ESRI, National Atlas of the United States and the United States Geological Survey, Tomtom

Older Adults Living Below Poverty Thresholds

Why is this important? Older adults who live below poverty thresholds face limited choices and limited resources that may negatively impact their quality of life. They are at risk of having inadequate financial resources to ensure a quality diet, housing, health care, and other needs. The challenges of living below poverty thresholds create living situations that can become unmanageable for many older adults.

Older Adults Living Below 200% of Poverty Thresholds

Why is this important? Because poverty thresholds are 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 poverty thresholds.

Older Adults (65+) Living Below Poverty Thresholds

Locality	2000	2005-2009	2010-2014
Charles City	18.5%	13.4%	10.9%
Chesterfield	3.4%	4.5%	3.8%
Colonial Heights	4.2%	6.1%	6.4%
Dinwiddie	12.6%	11.9%	11.8%
Goochland	8.1%	8.7%	5.4%
Hanover	5.8%	7.3%	4.8%
Henrico	4.5%	5.6%	6.2%
New Kent	7.0%	9.2%	5.0%
Petersburg	15.8%	10.3%	14.1%
Powhatan	8.6%	8.3%	4.2%
Richmond	15.8%	14.9%	15.1%
Region	8.3%	8.5%	7.3%
Virginia	9.5%	8.9%	7.6%

10,042 older adults (65+) live below poverty thresholds.

34,569 older adults (65+) have income below 200% of poverty thresholds. That's 1 in 4 older adults in our region.

Older Adults (65+) Living Below 200% of Poverty Thresholds

Locality	2000	2005-2009	2010-2014
Charles City	41.3%	33.4%	32.6%
Chesterfield	14.6%	18.9%	17.5%
Colonial Heights	14.8%	22.7%	24.1%
Dinwiddie	34.0%	35.4%	34.3%
Goochland	25.3%	31.0%	17.7%
Hanover	20.4%	20.7%	22.0%
Henrico	20.5%	20.7%	23.7%
New Kent	31.5%	29.3%	21.8%
Petersburg	38.0%	33.7%	45.5%
Powhatan	22.8%	25.0%	15.9%
Richmond	38.1%	39.7%	38.5%
Region	25.3%	26.6%	25.1%
Virginia	28.9%	28.5%	26.5%

Older Adults (65+) Living Below Poverty Thresholds

United Way Region



2015 Older Adult Poverty Thresholds

	1 person	2 people
100%	\$11,367	\$14,343
200%	\$22,734	\$28,686

Because the poverty thresholds were developed using the cost of an adequate diet (see page 20 for more information), poverty thresholds for people age 65 and above are lower than the thresholds used for the broader public.

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.

Number and Percent of Older Adults (65+) with a Disability

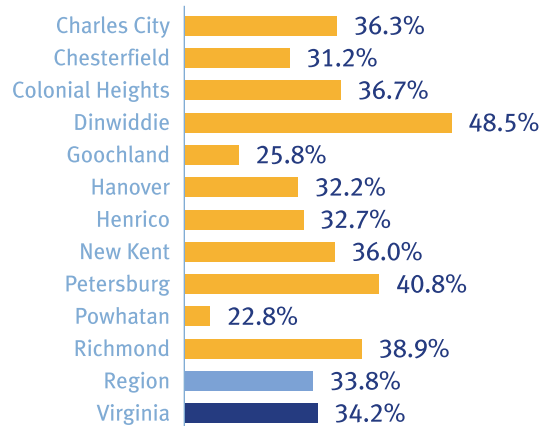
Locality	Number	Percent
Charles City	497	36.3%
Chesterfield	11,661	31.2%
Colonial Heights	1,208	36.7%
Dinwiddie	2,041	48.5%
Goochland	959	25.8%
Hanover	4,571	32.2%
Henrico	12,953	32.7%
New Kent	912	36.0%
Petersburg	1,884	40.8%
Powhatan	896	22.8%
Richmond	8,990	38.9%
Region	46,572	33.8%
Virginia	353,824	34.2%

In our region, 46,572 older adults (ages 65+) have a disability.
That's 1 in 3 older adults.
4,904 of those older adults live below poverty thresholds.

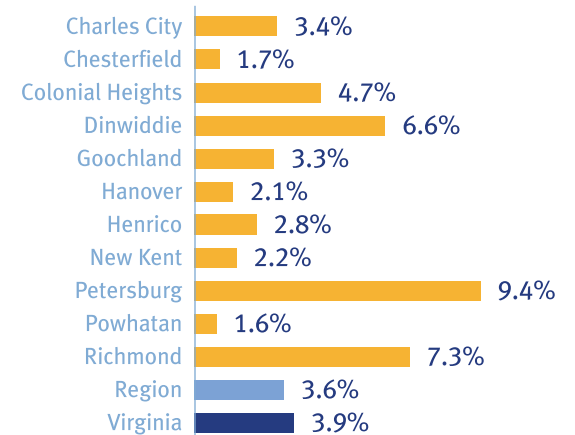
Number and Percent of Older Adults (65+) with a Disability and Living Below Poverty Thresholds

Locality	Number	Percent
Charles City	47	3.4%
Chesterfield	647	1.7%
Colonial Heights	154	4.7%
Dinwiddie	277	6.6%
Goochland	123	3.3%
Hanover	305	2.1%
Henrico	1,103	2.8%
New Kent	56	2.2%
Petersburg	436	9.4%
Powhatan	61	1.6%
Richmond	1,695	7.3%
Region	4,904	3.6%
Virginia	39,892	3.9%

Percent of Older Adults (65+) with a Disability



Percent of Older Adults (65+) with a Disability and Living Below Poverty Thresholds



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates

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 social isolation and reduced quality of life if there are co-existing conditions such as poverty, lack of transportation, illness, disease, or disability. Recent research has focused on the connection between social isolation and poor health. Studies have found that social isolation negatively impacts a person's health equal in consequence to smoking, high blood pressure, and obesity. People who are socially isolated may have weaker immune systems and recover more slowly from illness than people with strong social connections. People who are socially isolated are also more likely to suffer from depression and anxiety.

Percent of Householders Who are 65+ Years Old and Living Alone

Locality	2000	2005-2009	2010-2014
Charles City	23.2%	30.8%	30.2%
Chesterfield	21.4%	21.6%	24.0%
Colonial Heights	26.0%	33.1%	30.2%
Dinwiddie	25.9%	23.7%	20.3%
Goochland	19.8%	22.4%	13.6%
Hanover	23.8%	22.2%	22.1%
Henrico	28.0%	28.7%	30.9%
New Kent	22.2%	19.0%	23.4%
Petersburg	33.0%	36.1%	32.7%
Powhatan	18.0%	18.0%	18.6%
Richmond	37.8%	38.8%	40.7%
Region	28.4%	28.9%	26.4%
Virginia	27.6%	28.0%	26.1%

Number of Householders Who are 65+ Years Old and Living Alone

Locality	2000	2005-2009	2010-2014
Charles City	214	354	414
Chesterfield	4,484	5,005	9,054
Colonial Heights	820	1,083	1,023
Dinwiddie	777	713	865
Goochland	410	591	514
Hanover	2,193	2,628	3,192
Henrico	9,163	10,285	12,666
New Kent	290	304	599
Petersburg	1,742	1,933	1,608
Powhatan	337	501	737
Richmond	10,008	11,069	9,666
Region	30,438	34,466	40,338
Virginia	218,320	250,669	277,453

In our region, more than 1 in 4 older adults (65+) live alone.

That's 40,338 older adults.

United Way of Greater Richmond & Petersburg
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