Indicators of Community Strength

GREATER RICHMOND & PETERSBURG REGION | 2017-2018

United Way

United Way of Greater Richmond & Petersburg

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Introduction

Community indicators are critical components of any effort to understand how our communities are progressing in particular areas. Are things good and getting better? Or are things bad and getting worse? Or are we holding steady?

In this report, you will find compiled data and trends for the Greater Richmond and Petersburg region.

The report is organized according to United Way's *Steps to Success* (page 6), our strategic framework built around nine specific milestones, such as grade-level reading by third grade and on-time high school graduation. These components are all interconnected and critical to the long-term success of individuals and our region.

By zeroing in on these specific issues and the data behind them, we are better able to both empower individuals and address systemic problems to provide everyone with a clear path to success.

For more information about our *Steps to Success* framework and our efforts in all of these areas, visit YourUnitedWay.org.

About the Data

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

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, we advise caution 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.

About United Way of Greater Richmond & Petersburg

Who We Are

United Way of Greater Richmond & Petersburg is a local member of a worldwide network, which means we leverage large-scale vision with an exclusive focus on the Greater Richmond and Petersburg region.

- **Our Team.** We have a local, governing Board of Directors and staff based in Richmond and Petersburg. Our team lives, works and cares for this region because it is our home. We are committed to working with volunteers and the community to make this a better, stronger region for everyone.

- **Our Partners**. We partner with companies, governments, schools, nonprofits and other organizations to address the region's complex challenges on a large scale. Our partners contribute more than money. They bring ideas, volunteer power, in-kind support and more – all of which helps us build a stronger region.

What We Do

We empower individuals and drive systemic change to provide everyone with a clear path to success. We do this by mobilizing the entire community – individuals, nonprofits, schools, government agencies and businesses alike – to collectively tackle our region's toughest challenges.

- **Community Impact**. The problems facing our region are big, and they need comprehensive solutions. United Way's Community Impact team focuses on our *Steps to Success* model and works with more than 100 nonprofit agencies in the area to build collaborative solutions and foster strong alliances that can make an impact today and for years to come.

- **Volunteerism.** In order to effectively address the region's challenges, we rely on support from hundreds of community volunteers. United Way brings together individuals and large groups and deploys them where their strength and expertise may be used best. Whether it's reading to young children to boost literacy or spending time with older adults to combat social isolation, we match people with problems and work together to find the solutions.

- **Research.** As a major regional funding organization, United Way of Greater Richmond & Petersburg is uniquely qualified to provide critical information to community leaders and organizations. We have a dedicated research team that studies local data to track problems in our communities and works with partner organizations to develop solutions that actually move the needle.

- **Local Leadership.** There are hundreds of fantastic nonprofit agencies doing critical work throughout the region. United Way serves as the central convener and unified voice for these organizations and connects their important work with local governments, businesses and volunteers.

For more information, visit **YourUnitedWay.org**.

Steps to Success

We empower individuals and address systemic problems to provide everyone with a clear path to success.

♥ **CONNECTED & HEALTHY OLDER ADULTS**

$ **FINANCIAL WELL-BEING**

💼 **COLLEGE- OR CAREER-READY**

🎓 **HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION**

★ **MIDDLE SCHOOL ENGAGEMENT**

📚 **GRADE-LEVEL READING BY 3RD GRADE**

🍎 **PREPARED FOR KINDERGARTEN**

BORN HEALTHY

🏠 **BASIC NEEDS MET: FOOD, SAFETY & HOUSING**

How You Can Help:

- **Give:** Make a smart investment in your community.
- **Volunteer:** Share your time and talent to improve lives.
- **Advocate:** Inform yourself. Inform your community.

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 throughout the report is calculated using raw data for each of the 11 localities (where available).

Statewide data is also provided with each indicator.

GOOCHLAND

HANOVER

POWHATAN

RICHMOND

NEW KENT

HENRICO

CHESTERFIELD

CHARLES CITY

COLONIAL HEIGHTS

PETERSBURG

DINWIDDIE
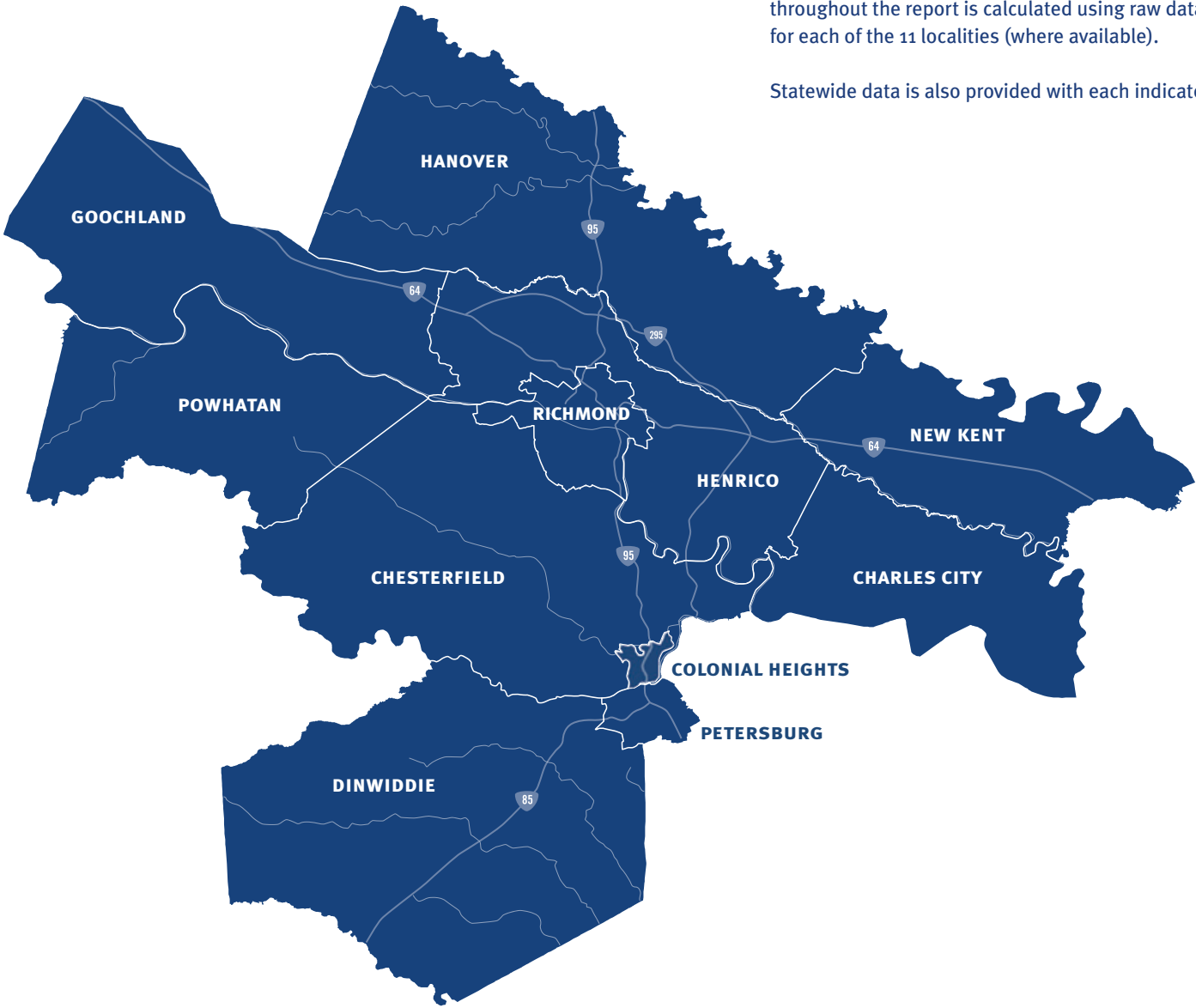
Regional Overview

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Demographic Summary

In the Greater Richmond and Petersburg region, the total population in 2016 was 1,150,199, a 6.4% increase since 2010 and 22.2% increase since 2000. Of the total population, 62.4% are White (717,343 people) and 37.6% are a minority race (432,856 people). Of the region's total population, 30.4% are Black or African American (349,197), 4.3% are Asian (49,654), 0.5% are American Indian or Alaska Native (6,069), 0.1% are Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (1,218) and 2.3% are two or more races (26,718). 6% of the region's population are Hispanic/Latino (68,956 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 if they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

Total Population
United Way Region

Race
2016 Estimates, United Way Region

- White 62.4%
- Black or African American 30.4%
- American Indian and Alaska Native 0.5%
- Asian 4.3%
- Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander 0.1%
- Two or More Races 2.3%
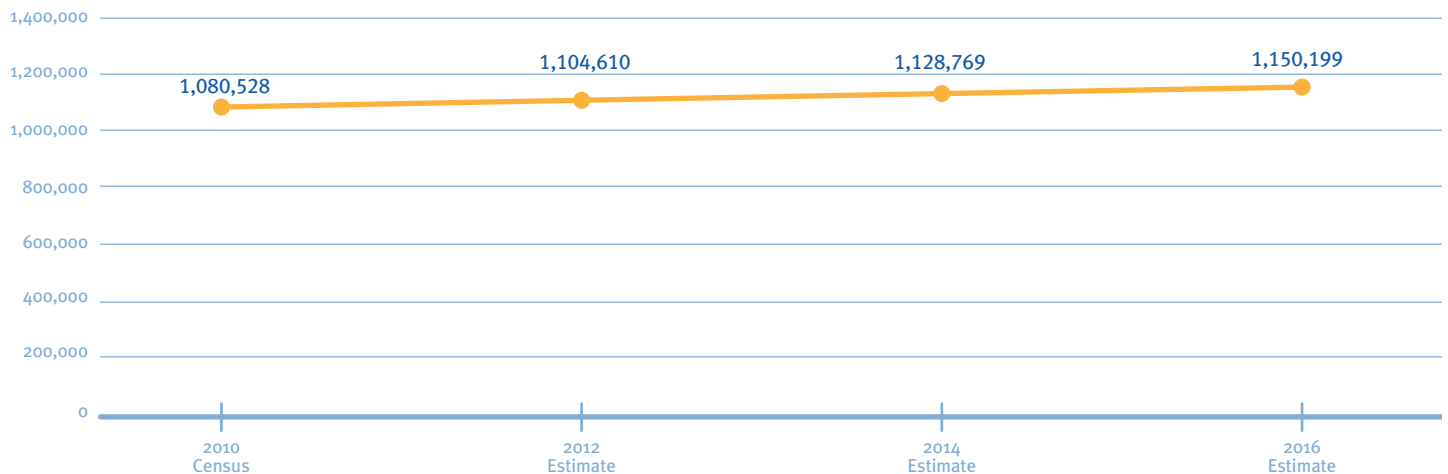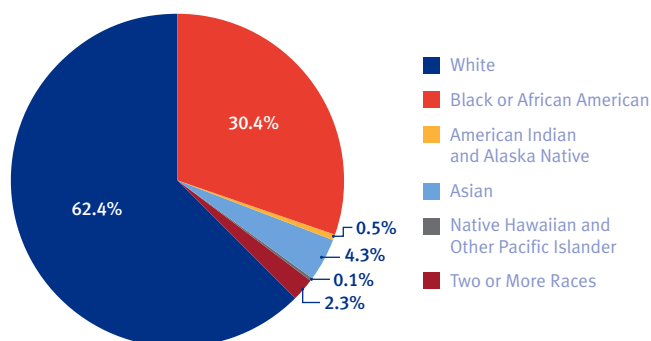
Percent of Total Population Hispanic or Latino
2016 Estimates, United Way Region

- Not Hispanic or Latino 94%
- Hispanic or Latino 6%
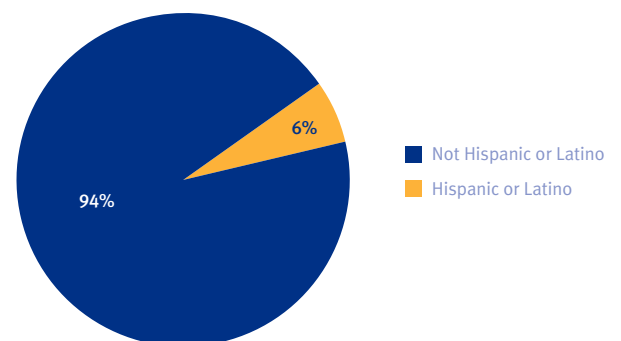
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates, 2010 – 2016.

Total Population of the United Way Region

Locality	2010 Census	2012 Estimate	2014 Estimate	2016 Estimate	2010 - 2016 Change	2010 - 2016 % Change
Charles City	7,256	7,165	7,016	7,071	-185	-2.5%
Chesterfield	316,236	324,124	332,537	339,009	22,773	7.2%
Colonial Heights	17,411	17,370	17,488	17,772	361	2.1%
Dinwiddie	28,001	28,306	28,129	28,144	143	0.5%
Goochland	21,717	21,340	21,934	22,668	951	4.4%
Hanover	99,863	100,421	101,846	104,392	4,529	4.5%
Henrico	306,935	315,877	322,685	326,501	19,566	6.4%
New Kent	18,429	19,159	20,019	21,147	2,718	14.7%
Petersburg	32,420	31,850	32,097	31,882	-538	-1.7%
Powhatan	28,046	28,172	28,477	28,443	397	1.4%
Richmond	204,214	210,826	216,541	223,170	18,956	9.3%
Region	**1,080,528**	**1,104,610**	**1,128,769**	**1,150,199**	**69,671**	**6.4%**
Virginia	**8,001,024**	**8,192,048**	**8,317,372**	**8,411,808**	**410,784**	**5.1%**

2016 Population Estimate

Locality	
Charles City	7,071
Chesterfield	339,009
Colonial Heights	17,772
Dinwiddie	28,144
Goochland	22,668
Hanover	104,392
Henrico	326,501
New Kent	21,147
Petersburg	31,882
Powhatan	28,443
Richmond	223,170
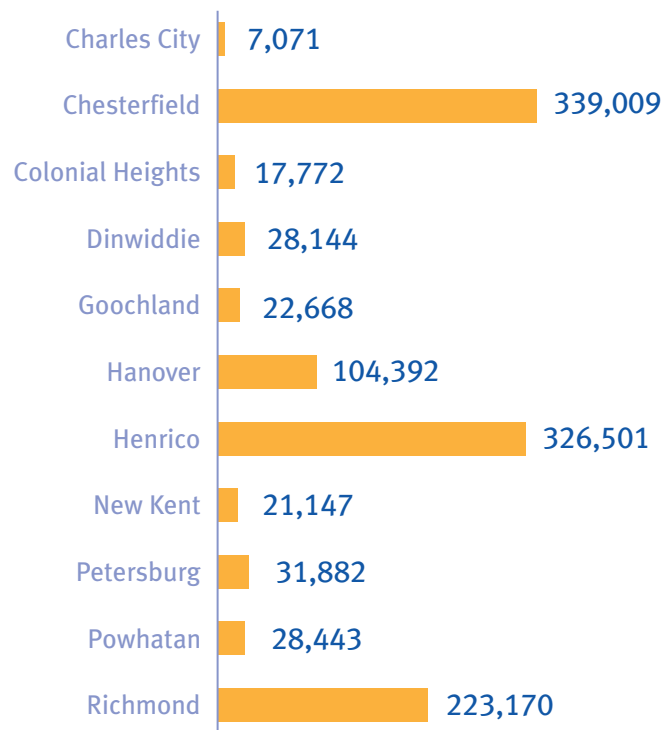
Region	Virginia
1,150,199	8,411,808

Percent Change in Population
2010-2016

Locality	
Charles City	-2.5%
Chesterfield	7.2%
Colonial Heights	2.1%
Dinwiddie	0.5%
Goochland	4.4%
Hanover	4.5%
Henrico	6.4%
New Kent	14.7%
Petersburg	-1.7%
Powhatan	1.4%
Richmond	9.3%
Region	6.4%
Virginia	5.1%
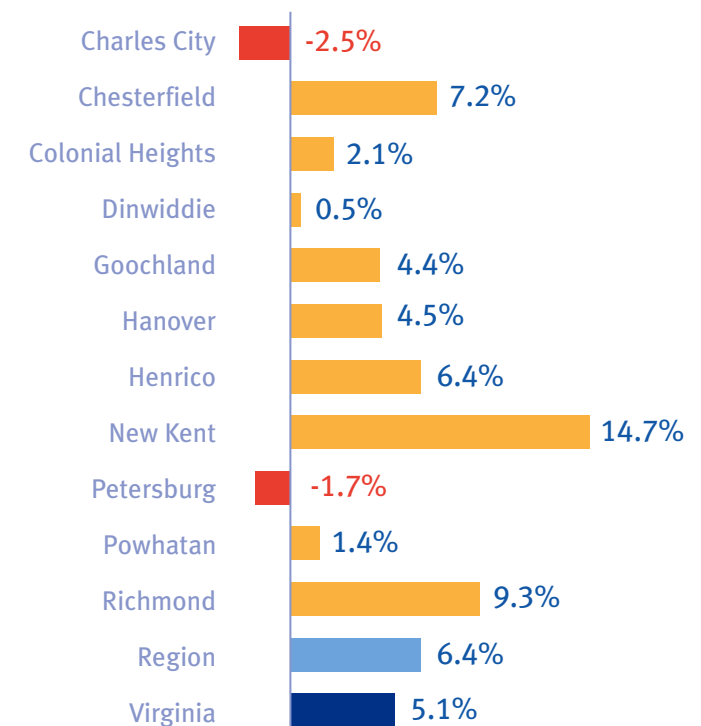
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates, 2010 – 2016.

Total Population 2016 Estimate

Total Population

- 0-50,000
- 50,000-100,000
- 100,000-150,000
- 200,000-250,000
- 250,000 +

Charles City	Chesterfield	Colonial Heights	Dinwiddie
7,071	339,009	17,772	28,144
Goochland	Hanover	Henrico	New Kent
22,668	104,392	326,501	21,147
Petersburg	Powhatan	Richmond	Region
31,882	28,443	223,170	1,150,199

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2011-2015 5-year estimates; ESRI National Atlas of the United States and the United States Geological Survey.

Total Population by Race and Ethnicity

Race
2016 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	42.8%	46.5%	7.0%	0.5%	0.1%	3.2%
Chesterfield	69.2%	23.7%	0.5%	3.8%	0.1%	2.7%
Colonial Heights	77.7%	14.8%	0.7%	3.8%	0.1%	2.9%
Dinwiddie	64.3%	32.8%	0.5%	0.8%	0.0%	1.6%
Goochland	79.8%	16.8%	0.3%	1.4%	0.0%	1.6%
Hanover	86.7%	9.3%	0.5%	1.6%	0.1%	1.8%
Henrico	58.3%	30.4%	0.3%	8.5%	0.1%	2.3%
New Kent	82.0%	13.2%	1.1%	1.1%	0.0%	2.5%
Petersburg	18.0%	78.0%	0.4%	1.1%	0.1%	2.4%
Powhatan	86.9%	10.5%	0.4%	0.7%	0.0%	1.4%
Richmond	45.2%	49.4%	0.6%	2.4%	0.2%	2.2%
Region	**62.4%**	**30.4%**	**0.5%**	**4.3%**	**0.1%**	**2.3%**
Virginia	**70.0%**	**19.8%**	**0.5%**	**6.6%**	**0.1%**	**2.9%**

Hispanic or Latino
2016 Census Estimates

Locality	Hispanic or Latino
Charles City	2.1%
Chesterfield	8.4%
Colonial Heights	5.9%
Dinwiddie	3.5%
Goochland	2.8%
Hanover	2.9%
Henrico	5.3%
New Kent	2.9%
Petersburg	4.9%
Powhatan	2.1%
Richmond	6.5%
Region	**6.0%**
Virginia	**9.1%**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates, 2016.

Total Population by Age

Locality	Total Population			Median Age		
	2010 Census	2016 Estimate	Percent Change	2010 Census	2016 Estimate	Percent Change
Charles City	7,256	7,071	-2.5%	46.6	50.5	8.4%
Chesterfield	316,236	339,009	7.2%	37.6	38.9	3.5%
Colonial Heights	17,411	17,772	2.1%	41.9	40.9	-2.4%
Dinwiddie	28,001	28,144	0.5%	40.7	42.8	5.2
Goochland	21,717	22,668	4.4%	45.2	47.8	5.8%
Hanover	99,863	104,392	4.5%	41.0	42.7	4.1%
Henrico	306,935	326,501	6.4%	37.5	38.3	2.1%
New Kent	18,429	21,147	14.7%	42.4	43.5	2.6%
Petersburg	32,420	31,882	-1.7%	39.8	38.0	-4.5%
Powhatan	28,046	28,443	1.4%	41.6	45.3	8.9%
Richmond	204,214	223,170	9.3%	32.0	33.4	4.4%
Region	1,080,528	1,150,199	6.4%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Virginia	8,001,024	8,411,808	5.1%	37.5	38.1	1.6%

Change in Population by Age Group from 2010 to 2016
United Way Region
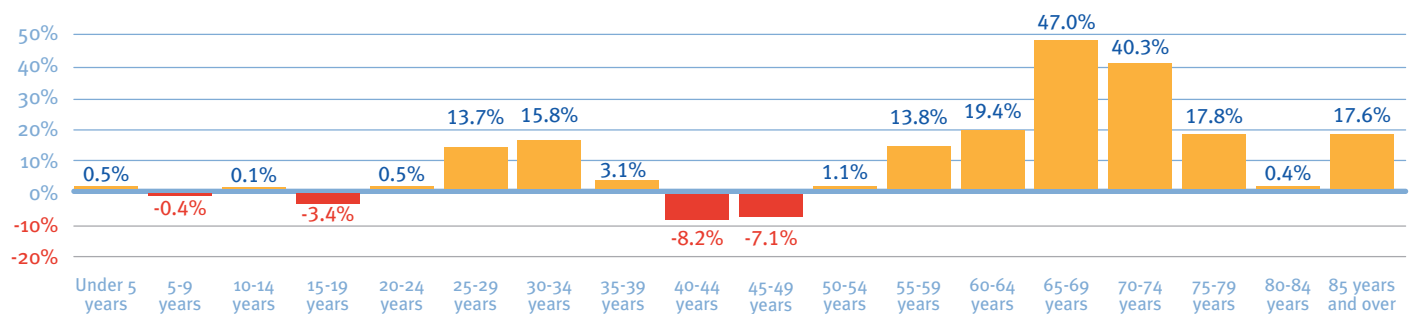
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010, Population Estimates, 2016.

Total Population by Age

Locality	Under 5 years			5 to 9 years			10 to 14 years			15 to 19 years		
	2010 Census	2016 Estimate	Percent Change	2010 Census	2016 Estimate	Percent Change	2010 Census	2016 Estimate	Percent Change	2010 Census	2016 Estimate	Percent Change
Charles City	306	306	0.0%	352	266	-24.4%	386	323	-16.3%	414	337	-18.6%
Chesterfield	19,897	20,024	0.6%	22,791	22,165	-2.7%	24,195	23,928	-1.1%	24,886	24,613	-1.1%
Colonial Heights	944	1,116	18.2%	1,072	1,077	0.5%	1,164	1,154	-0.9%	1,110	1,053	-5.1%
Dinwiddie	1,586	1,354	-14.6%	1,719	1,573	-8.5%	1,787	1,677	-6.2%	2,123	1,876	-11.6%
Goochland	1,012	972	-4.0%	1,246	1,107	-11.2%	1,335	1,260	-5.6%	1,195	1,330	11.3%
Hanover	5,473	5,189	-5.2%	6,896	6,232	-9.6%	7,698	7,131	-7.4%	7,680	7,510	-2.2%
Henrico	20,456	20,256	-1.0%	20,444	20,876	2.1%	20,536	21,478	4.6%	19,642	19,972	1.7%
New Kent	968	1,046	8.1%	1,103	1,149	4.2%	1,229	1,272	3.5%	1,195	1,303	9.0%
Petersburg	2,109	2,510	19.0%	1,735	1,829	5.4%	1,726	1,582	-8.3%	2,020	1,537	-23.9%
Powhatan	1,419	1,217	-14.2%	1,717	1,425	-17.0%	1,918	1,548	-19.3%	2,216	1,774	-19.9%
Richmond	12,798	13,307	4.0%	10,266	11,350	10.6%	9,170	9,849	7.4%	15,782	14,325	-9.2%
Region	66,968	67,297	0.5%	69,341	69,049	-0.4%	71,144	71,202	0.1%	78,263	75,630	-3.4%
Virginia	509,625	510,501	0.2%	511,849	519,056	1.4%	511,246	522,183	2.1%	550,965	540,789	-1.8%

Locality	20 to 24 years			25 to 29 years			30 to 34 years			35 to 39 years		
	2010 Census	2016 Estimate	Percent Change	2010 Census	2016 Estimate	Percent Change	2010 Census	2016 Estimate	Percent Change	2010 Census	2016 Estimate	Percent Change
Charles City	336	371	10.4%	382	359	-6.0%	334	338	1.2%	357	329	-7.8%
Chesterfield	17,509	21,096	20.5%	18,085	18,943	4.7%	19,796	20,931	5.7%	22,238	22,890	2.9%
Colonial Heights	1,022	1,124	10.0%	1,035	1,171	13.1%	939	1,015	8.1%	1,015	1,017	0.2%
Dinwiddie	1,602	1,719	7.3%	1,540	1,792	16.4%	1,587	1,657	4.4%	1,791	1,546	-13.7%
Goochland	775	1,115	43.9%	868	1,035	19.2%	1,124	1,064	-5.3%	1,466	1,160	-20.9%
Hanover	5,086	6,472	27.3%	4,210	4,999	18.7%	4,715	5,538	17.5%	6,524	5,799	-11.1%
Henrico	18,233	19,139	5.0%	22,672	22,688	0.1%	21,093	23,293	10.4%	21,874	22,605	3.3%
New Kent	828	1,148	38.6%	873	1,258	44.1%	1,022	1,289	26.1%	1,255	1,202	-4.2%
Petersburg	2,888	2,522	-12.7%	2,433	2,841	16.8%	1,749	2,057	17.6%	1,607	1,656	3.0%
Powhatan	1,208	1,601	32.5%	1,262	1,424	12.8%	1,531	1,458	-4.8%	1,993	1,665	-16.5%
Richmond	26,889	20,459	-23.9%	20,483	27,459	34.1%	14,743	20,819	41.2%	11,942	14,409	20.7%
Region	76,376	76,766	0.5%	73,843	83,969	13.7%	68,633	79,459	15.8%	72,062	74,278	3.1%
Virginia	572,091	589,801	3.1%	564,342	589,907	4.5 %	526,077	582,153	10.7%	540,063	557,707	3.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010, Population Estimates, 2016.

Total Population by Age

Locality	40 to 44 years			45 to 49 years			50 to 54 years			55 to 59 years		
	2010 Census	2016 Estimate	Percent Change	2010 Census	2016 Estimate	Percent Change	2010 Census	2016 Estimate	Percent Change	2010 Census	2016 Estimate	Percent Change
Charles City	544	357	-34.4%	707	488	-31.0%	675	660	-2.2%	668	676	1.2%
Chesterfield	23,798	22,544	-5.3%	25,688	24,445	-4.8%	24,542	24,864	1.3%	21,698	24,074	11.0%
Colonial Heights	1,068	946	-11.4%	1,266	1,063	-16.0%	1,219	1,160	-4.8%	1,019	1,228	20.5%
Dinwiddie	2,023	1,603	-20.8%	2,415	2,009	-16.8%	2,341	2,378	1.6%	1,940	2,311	19.1%
Goochland	1,770	1,367	-22.8%	2,039	1,610	-21.0%	2,068	1,969	-4.8%	1,855	2,131	14.9%
Hanover	7,759	6,435	-17.1%	9,115	7,754	-14.9%	8,466	8,452	-0.2%	7,106	8,409	18.3%
Henrico	22,090	21,157	-4.2%	23,572	22,507	-4.5%	22,671	22,785	0.5%	19,584	22,300	13.9%
New Kent	1,447	1,323	-8.6%	1,724	1,561	-9.5%	1,667	1,753	5.2%	1,500	1,792	19.5%
Petersburg	2,146	1,443	-32.8%	2,511	1,958	-22.0%	2,486	2,390	-3.9%	2,302	2,336	1.5%
Powhatan	2,438	1,974	-19.0%	2,638	2,414	-8.5%	2,358	2,602	10.3%	2,053	2,351	14.5%
Richmond	11,603	11,252	-3.0%	12,645	12,486	-1.3%	13,111	13,523	3.1%	12,285	14,339	16.7%
Region	76,686	70,401	-8.2%	84,320	78,295	-7.1%	81,604	82,536	1.1%	72,010	81,947	13.8%
Virginia	568,865	528,218	-7.1%	621,155	566,117	-8.9%	592,845	596,267	0.6%	512,595	579,454	13.0%

Locality	60 to 64 years			65 to 69 years			70 to 74 years			75 to 79 years		
	2010 Census	2016 Estimate	Percent Change	2010 Census	2016 Estimate	Percent Change	2010 Census	2016 Estimate	Percent Change	2010 Census	2016 Estimate	Percent Change
Charles City	581	623	7.2%	442	586	32.6%	292	445	52.4%	231	276	19.5%
Chesterfield	18,235	21,218	16.4%	11,949	18,502	54.8%	7,606	12,027	58.1%	5,633	7,312	29.8%
Colonial Heights	1,120	1,026	-8.4%	838	1,012	20.8%	747	799	7.0%	655	675	3.1%
Dinwiddie	1,721	1,841	7.0%	1,331	1,652	24.1%	1,017	1,215	19.5%	688	961	39.7%
Goochland	1,727	1,843	6.7%	1,237	1,794	45.0%	776	1,258	62.1%	562	752	33.8%
Hanover	6,031	7,002	16.1%	4,408	6,125	39.0%	2,976	4,347	46.1%	2,324	2,931	26.1%
Henrico	16,144	19,744	22.3%	11,080	16,480	48.7%	7,975	11,012	38.1%	6,771	7,540	11.4%
New Kent	1,392	1,602	15.1%	936	1,461	56.1%	557	922	65.5%	312	553	77.2%
Petersburg	1,854	2,075	11.9%	1,483	1,765	19.0%	1,089	1,180	8.4%	870	871	0.1%
Powhatan	1,888	2,077	10.0%	1,393	1,923	38.0%	828	1,353	63.4%	548	812	48.2%
Richmond	9,878	13,271	34.3%	6,578	9,968	51.5%	4,822	5,681	17.8%	3,968	3,892	-1.9%
Region	60,571	72,322	19.4%	41,675	61,268	47.0%	28,685	40,239	40.3%	22,562	26,575	17.8%
Virginia	442,369	500,911	13.2%	320,302	431,248	34.6%	229,502	303,276	32.1%	173,929	208,758	20.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010, Population Estimates, 2016.

Total Population by Age

Locality	80 to 84 years			85 years and over		
	2010 Census	2016 Estimate	Percent Change	2010 Census	2016 Estimate	Percent Change
Charles City	163	194	19.0%	86	137	59.3%
Chesterfield	4,194	4,630	10.4%	3,496	4,803	37.4%
Colonial Heights	578	513	-11.2%	600	623	3.8%
Dinwiddie	427	558	30.7%	363	422	16.3%
Goochland	364	437	20.1%	298	464	55.7%
Hanover	1,765	1,995	13.0%	1,631	2,072	27.0%
Henrico	5,969	5,650	-5.3%	6,129	7,019	14.5%
New Kent	230	277	20.4%	191	236	23.6%
Petersburg	677	611	-9.7%	735	719	-2.2%
Powhatan	361	448	24.1%	277	377	36.1%
Richmond	3,412	2,903	-14.9%	3,839	3,878	1.0%
Region	18,140	18,216	0.4%	17,645	20,750	17.6%
Virginia	130,801	140,135	7.1%	122,403	145,327	18.7%

Locality	Under 18			18 to 64 years			65 years and over			85 years and over		
	2010 Census	2016 Estimate	Percent Change	2010 Census	2016 Estimate	Percent Change	2010 Census	2016 Estimate	Percent Change	2010 Census	2016 Estimate	Percent Change
Charles City	1,301	1,099	-15.5%	4,741	4,334	-8.6%	1,214	1,638	34.9%	86	137	59.3%
Chesterfield	82,515	81,407	-1.3%	200,843	210,328	4.7%	32,878	47,274	43.8%	3,496	4,803	37.4%
Colonial Heights	3,888	4,028	3.6%	10,105	10,122	0.2%	3,418	3,622	6.0%	600	623	3.8%
Dinwiddie	6,379	5,643	-11.5%	17,796	17,693	-0.6%	3,826	4,808	25.7%	363	422	16.3%
Goochland	4,400	4,242	-3.6%	14,080	13,721	-2.5%	3,237	4,705	45.4%	298	464	55.7%
Hanover	24,998	23,244	-7.0%	61,761	63,678	3.1%	13,104	17,470	33.3%	1,631	2,072	27.0%
Henrico	74,372	75,676	1.8%	194,639	203,124	4.4%	37,924	47,701	25.8%	6,129	7,019	14.5%
New Kent	4,101	4,346	6.0%	12,102	13,352	10.3%	2,226	3,449	54.9%	191	236	23.6%
Petersburg	6,707	6,869	2.4%	20,859	19,867	-4.8%	4,854	5,146	6.0%	735	719	-2.2%
Powhatan	6,477	5,331	-17.7%	18,162	18,199	0.2%	3,407	4,913	44.2%	277	377	36.1%
Richmond	38,009	40,104	5.5%	143,586	156,744	9.2%	22,619	26,322	16.4%	3,839	3,878	1.0%
Region	253,147	251,989	-0.5%	698,674	731,162	4.6%	128,707	167,048	29.8%	17,645	20,750	17.6%
Virginia	1,853,677	1,870,123	0.9%	5,170,410	5,312,941	2.8%	976,937	1,228,744	25.8%	122,403	145,327	18.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010, Population Estimates, 2016.

Families and individuals must have a safe home with healthy food for everyone who lives there in order to work toward a higher degree of prosperity.

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🏠 Basic Needs Met: Food, Safety & Housing

Food on the table. A safe and secure place to call 'home.'
These are basic needs for everyone, yet many of our friends
and neighbors lack adequate resources to provide essentials
for themselves or their families.

Residents in our region who lack steady income, stable housing or access to healthy food are more often faced with challenges to everyday living. Many more residents live at risk, living month-to-month in situations where a sudden job loss or health crisis could be devastating.

Covering these basic needs is the first step on the path to success. We are committed to helping everyone get there.

About Our Work

United Way of Greater Richmond & Petersburg funds programs that address the core challenges preventing people from meeting their basic needs: poverty, homelessness, crime and access to food. We mobilize individuals and organizations to tackle these problems head-on, both at the individual and systemic levels.

- United Way supports shelters, rehousing programs and planning and coordination for the homeless services system. United Way supports programs using the best practice strategy of Housing First. Housing First, defined by the National Alliance to End Homelessness, is a homeless assistance approach that prioritizes providing permanent housing to people experiencing homelessness and then providing supportive services to ensure they remain housed, thus ending their homelessness and serving as a platform from which they can pursue personal goals and improve their quality of life.

- Research indicates that the traumatic experience of child abuse and neglect can have a long-lasting impact for many individuals. In addition to monitoring child abuse and neglect rates, United Way researches best practices and promotes trauma-informed care across our community. By identifying and providing resources that help equip children, parents and providers, we can help promote resilience across our region.

Fast Facts

In the Greater Richmond and Petersburg region,

Poverty decreased (-1.1%) to 11.7% in 2015, the lowest percentage since 2010 and down from a 15-year high of 12.8% in 2013.

STILL,

1 IN 9 people live below the poverty thresholds.

TOTALING

129,684 people

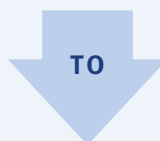IN 2015

Over the past three years, the Greater Richmond and Petersburg region experienced a decrease in people experiencing homelessness during the annual point-in-time count,

FROM

818 people IN 2015

TO

662 people IN 2017

During this same two-year period, the point-in-time count also found an overall decrease in veterans, families and single adults who are experiencing homelessness.

Regional 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. People who live in low-income households often must choose between essential needs like housing, food and health care.

How are poverty thresholds determined?

Poverty thresholds are based on a formula from the mid-1960s when President Lyndon Johnson declared a "war on poverty." At that time, the average family spent an estimated 1/3 of its income on food. This same formula is still used to determine poverty thresholds today. 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 thresholds are the same across the country and do not vary based on the cost of living.
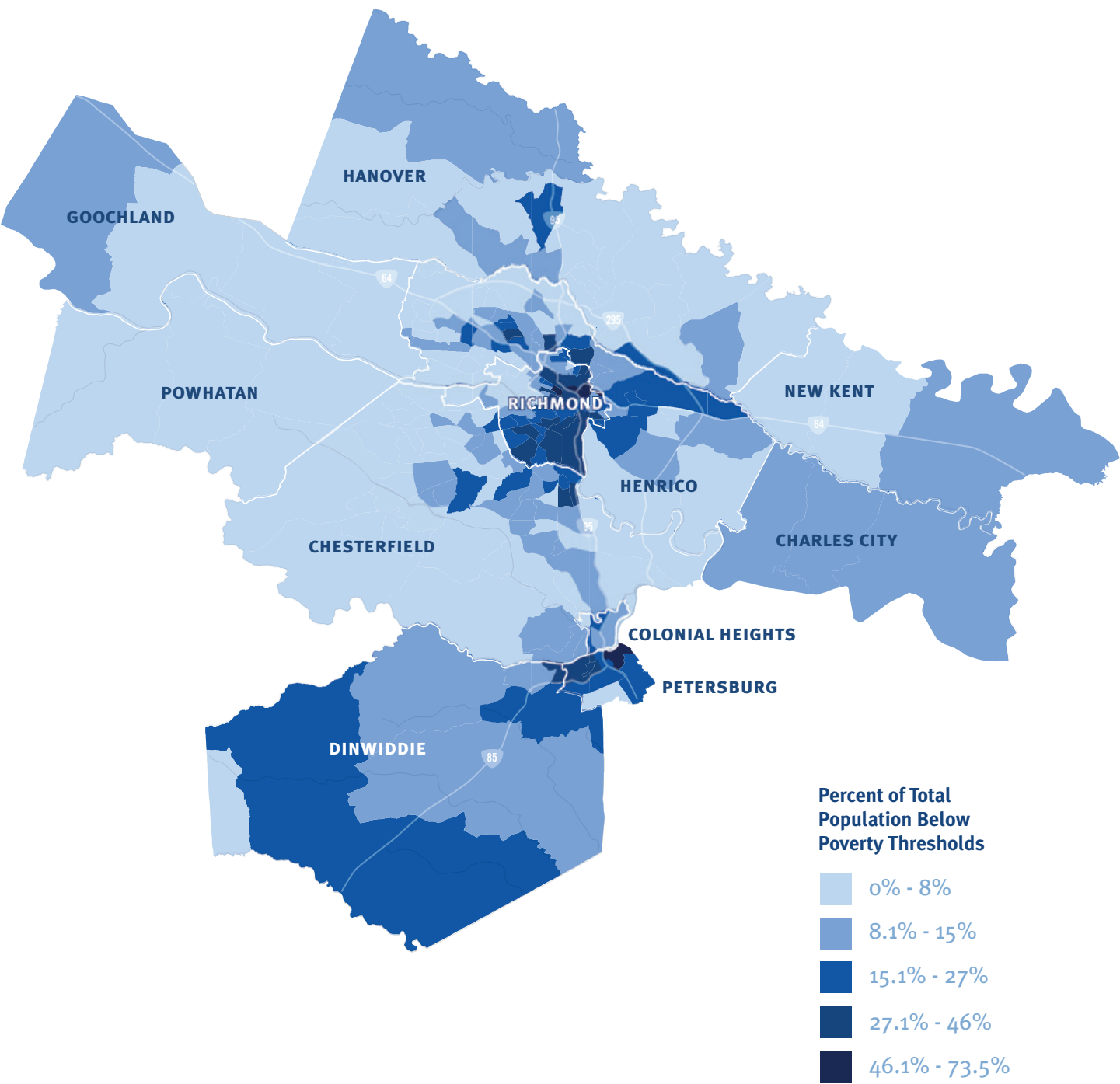
Because of the limitations of the poverty thresholds measure, other measures of financial well-being have been developed to better understand the number of people struggling financially. United Ways in Virginia recently released a report that included an alternative measure of financial stability, based on the household survival budget (www.unitedwayalice.org). This measure includes the average costs for housing, food, transportation, health care and child care for each locality in the state. The budget does not include any allowance for unexpected expenses like car repairs or health problems and it does not include any savings allowance. This estimate is the bare minimum required to live and work and is lower than other financial well-being measures such as the MIT Living Wage Calculator and the Economic Policy Institute's Family Budget Calculator.

Based on this calculation, the average annual household survival budget for a single adult in Virginia is $24,250 (approximately twice the poverty thresholds for a single person household). For a family of four (two adults and two children), the household survival budget in Virginia is $61,068, over $36,000 more than the poverty thresholds for a family of four.

Poverty Thresholds 2016

1 Person	$12,228
2 People	$15,569
3 People	$19,105
4 People	$24,563
5 People	$29,111

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds

Population Living Below Poverty Thresholds

Percent of Total Population Below Poverty Thresholds

- 0% - 8%
- 8.1% - 15%
- 15.1% - 27%
- 27.1% - 46%
- 46.1% - 73.5%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2011-2015 5-year estimates; ESRI National Atlas of the United States and the United States Geological Survey, Tomtom Data was not available for census tracts shown in white.

Population Living Below Poverty Thresholds

Total Population Living Below Poverty Thresholds

Locality	2005	2010	2013	2015
Charles City	10.9% (772)	11.9% (864)	12.2% (865)	11.6% (814)
Chesterfield	6.4% (18,154)	6.9% (21,475)	8.0% (25,704)	6.9% (22,942)
Colonial Heights	7.2% (1,243)	9.4% (1,616)	10.8% (1,885)	10.6% (1,867)
Dinwiddie	10.2% (2,499)	11.9% (3,249)	14.5% (3,970)	12.4% (3,370)
Goochland	6.7% (1,192)	7.7% (1,566)	7.5% (1,538)	7.4% (1,580)
Hanover	4.8% (4,542)	5.3% (5,218)	5.6% (5,598)	6.2% (6,268)
Henrico	7.9% (21,858)	9.8% (29,987)	11.3% (35,788)	9.3% (30,037)
New Kent	5.2% (821)	5.8% (1,037)	6.7% (1,261)	6.7% (1,331)
Petersburg	21.8% (6,854)	25.2% (8,015)	28.1% (8,953)	28.4% (9,016)
Powhatan	5.9% (1,404)	7.1% (1,821)	7.7% (2,000)	6.4% (1,696)
Richmond	19.9% (35,775)	25.3% (48,830)	25.4% (51,290)	24.4% (50,763)
Region	**9.8% (95,114)**	**11.7% (123,678)**	**12.8% (138,852)**	**11.7% (129,684)**
Virginia	**10.0% (728,858)**	**11.1% (865,746)**	**11.7% (941,059)**	**11.2% (914,226)**

Total Population Living Below Poverty Thresholds
United Way Region

8.5% (79,258)
9.8% (95,114)
11.7% (123,678)
12.4% (131,449)
12.8% (138,852)
11.7% (129,684)
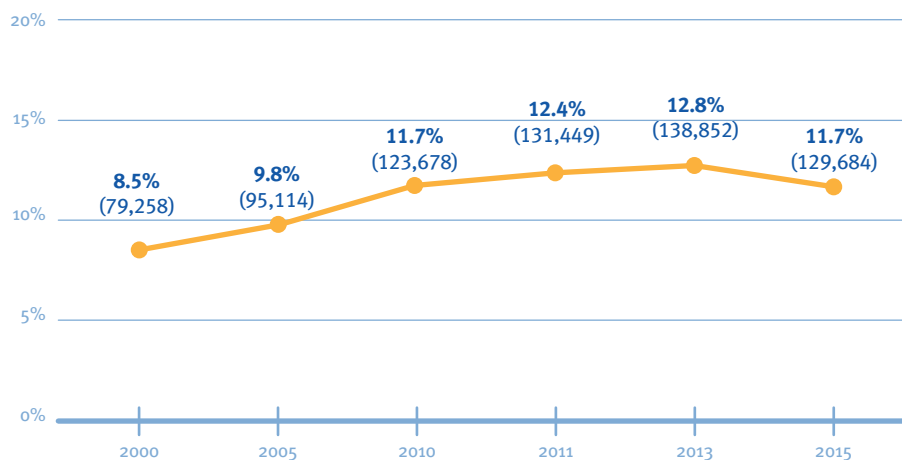
Did you know?

The percent of people in poverty in our region decreased (-1.1%) to 11.7% in 2015, down from a 15-year high of 12.8% in 2013. It is at its lowest percentage since 2010.

IN OUR REGION,

1 IN 9 people live below the poverty thresholds.

THAT'S

129,684 people

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, 2000-2015.

Children 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 income below the poverty thresholds are less likely to have adequate and healthy food, regular medical and dental care or attend a quality preschool. This puts them at greater risk of not being ready for kindergarten, not reading at grade-level or not graduating high school on time.

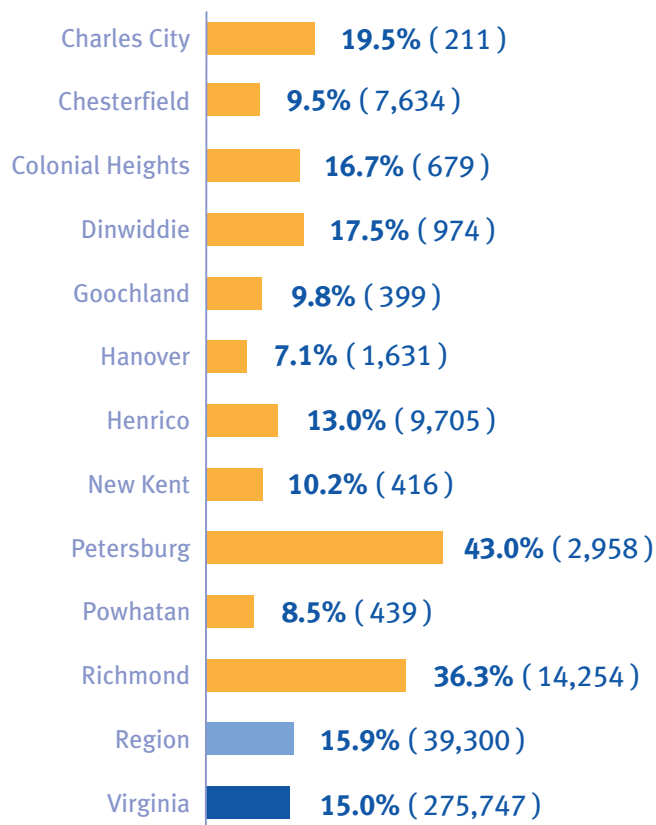## Children (ages 0-17) Living Below Poverty Thresholds

Locality	2005	2010	2013	2015
Charles City	14.9% (201)	18.4% (238)	19.6% (225)	19.5% (211)
Chesterfield	8.5% (6,275)	9.0% (7,328)	10.8% (8,609)	9.5% (7,634)
Colonial Heights	10.2% (389)	15.1% (573)	17.2% (684)	16.7% (679)
Dinwiddie	13.9% (779)	16.6% (1,043)	20.2% (1,138)	17.5% (974)
Goochland	7.9% (301)	9.8% (423)	9.5% (385)	9.8% (399)
Hanover	5.5% (1,286)	6.4% (1,582)	6.8% (1,581)	7.1% (1,631)
Henrico	10.3% (7,048)	13.4% (9,849)	14.6% (10,843)	13.0% (9,705)
New Kent	8.1% (280)	8.4% (334)	9.9% (400)	10.2% (416)
Petersburg	30.8% (2,519)	41.4% (2,694)	46.9% (3,179)	43.0% (2,958)
Powhatan	6.9% (392)	9.2% (569)	9.2% (491)	8.5% (439)
Richmond	29.7% (12,857)	35.0% (13,051)	37.8% (14,649)	36.3% (14,254)
Region	13.4% (32,327)	14.6% (37,684)	17.1% (42,184)	15.9% (39,300)
Virginia	13.3% (237,858)	15.1% (266,606)	15.7% (289,032)	15.0% (275,747)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, 2000-2015.

Children Living Below Poverty Thresholds

Children (Ages 0-17) Living Below Poverty Thresholds
2015

Charles City	**19.5%** (211)
Chesterfield	**9.5%** (7,634)
Colonial Heights	**16.7%** (679)
Dinwiddie	**17.5%** (974)
Goochland	**9.8%** (399)
Hanover	**7.1%** (1,631)
Henrico	**13.0%** (9,705)
New Kent	**10.2%** (416)
Petersburg	**43.0%** (2,958)
Powhatan	**8.5%** (439)
Richmond	**36.3%** (14,254)
Region	**15.9%** (39,300)
Virginia	**15.0%** (275,747)

Did you know?

MORE THAN

1 IN 7 children

live below poverty thresholds in the Greater Richmond and Petersburg region.

THAT'S

39,300 children

Children (Ages 0-17) Living Below Poverty Thresholds
United Way Region
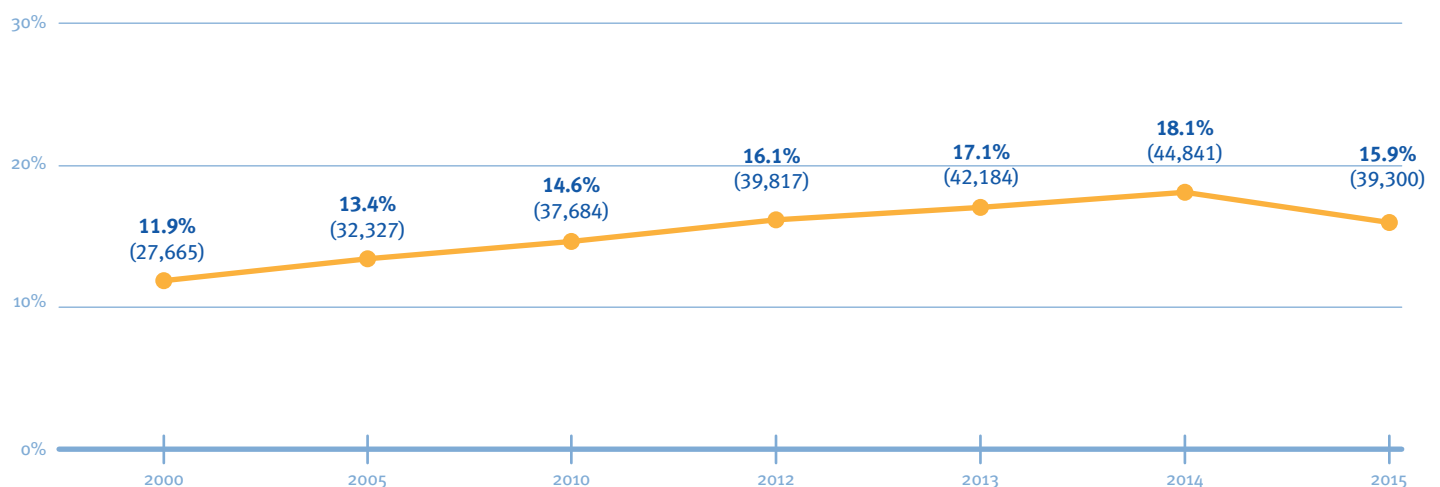
- 2000: **11.9%** (27,665)
- 2005: **13.4%** (32,327)
- 2010: **14.6%** (37,684)
- 2012: **16.1%** (39,817)
- 2013: **17.1%** (42,184)
- 2014: **18.1%** (44,841)
- 2015: **15.9%** (39,300)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, 2000-2015.

Homelessness

About the Data

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 a point-in-time count of people experiencing homelessness each January.

The point-in-time count includes individuals defined as homeless by HUD, which includes individuals currently living in shelters, on the streets or in other places not meant for habitation. The point-in-time 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.

The data below are from the Greater Richmond Continuum of Care annual point-in-time counts of people experiencing homelessness in the localities of Charles City, Chesterfield, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, New Kent, Powhatan and Richmond.

Point-in-Time Count of People Experiencing Homelessness

	January 2015	January 2016	January 2017
Total People Experiencing Homelessness	818	762	662
Unsheltered	86	70	153*
Veterans	121	118	94
Children	88	85	56
Unaccompanied youth (ages 18 to 24)	36	40	38
Young parents (under age 25, with children under age 18)	11	10	2
Single adults	671	624	573
People in families (total adults and children)	147	138	89
Chronically homeless single adults	109	87	69
Chronically homeless people in families (total adults and children)	15	7	7

Cold weather shelter was closed on the night of the 2017 count, resulting in more people unsheltered that night than in previous years when the cold weather shelter was open.

Source: Homeward (www.homewardva.org).

Point-in-Time Count of People Experiencing Homelessness
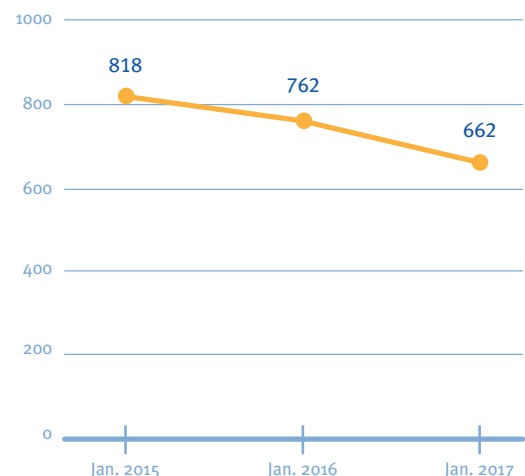
HUD defines chronically homeless as a homeless individual with a disabling condition who has been continually homeless for at least one year or has been homeless on at least four occasions over the last three years totaling at least one year of homelessness. Chronically homeless families have a head of household that meets these conditions. This definition was standardized in 2016 to clarify the length of an occasion of homelessness and to require at least one year of total homelessness over a three-year period.

Violent Crime Rate

Why is this important?

Safety is a basic, essential need for us all. We need secure homes in safe communities to focus on other important aspects of our lives, like school, work and family. Unfortunately, many of our communities are regularly affected by violent crime.

The violent crime rate is a critical indicator of our progress toward ensuring homes and communities are safe, healthy environments in which families and individuals can prosper.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

As of October 2017, the number of homicides in the area is increasing. This is cause for legitimate concern and a signal that gains must not be taken for granted. The violent crime statistics in this section cover a number of offenses, including murder, and therefore do not exclusively reflect this specific trend.

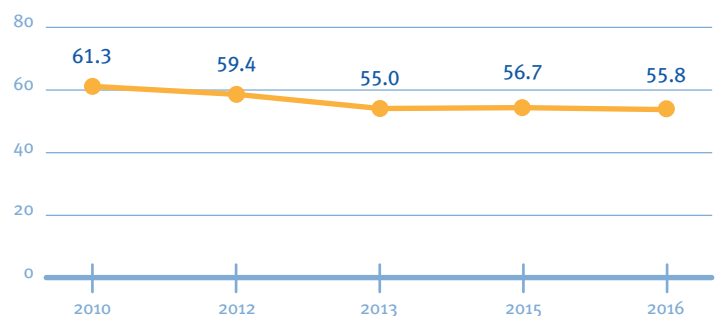## Group A Crime Incident Rate (per 1,000 residents)

Locality	2010	2013	2016
Charles City*	13.1	9.6	9.4
Chesterfield	54.9	50.2	49.5
Colonial Heights	97.9	100.3	95.0
Dinwiddie	41.0	29.9	25.1
Goochland	23.3	18.9	21.4
Hanover	27.5	28.9	33.9
Henrico	50.9	48.5	52.6
New Kent	42.4	31.8	33.6
Petersburg	110.1	84.1	81.6
Powhatan	20.8	19.5	19.3
Richmond	107.2	91.1	87.0
Region	61.3	55.0	55.8
Virginia	53.6	55.2	46.8

Note: Group A crimes 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 offences, pornography, gambling, prostitution, bribery and weapon law violations. *Charles City submitted partial data covering 10 months in 2016.

Source: Crime in Virginia, Virginia Department of State Police, 2010-2016.

Group A Crime Incident Rate (per 1,000 residents)
United Way Region

Group A Crime Incident Rate (per 1,000 residents)
2016

Locality	Rate
Charles City	9.4
Chesterfield	49.5
Colonial Heights	95.0
Dinwiddie	25.1
Goochland	21.4
Hanover	33.9
Henrico	52.6
New Kent	33.6
Petersburg	81.6
Powhatan	19.3
Richmond	87.0
Region	55.8
Virginia	46.8
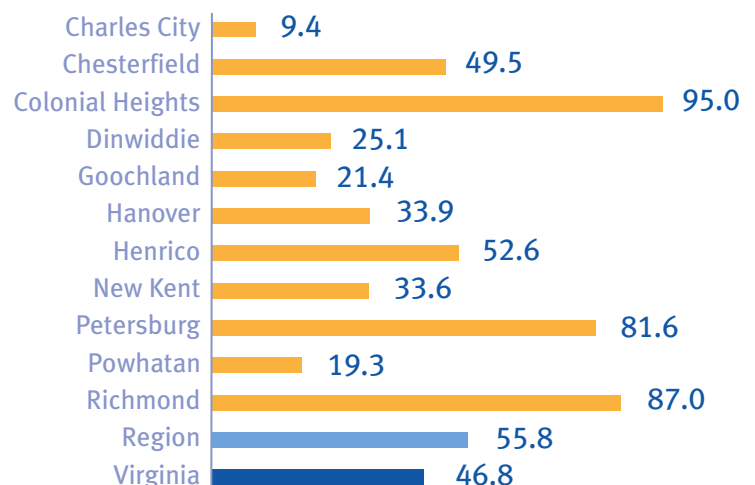
Child Abuse and Neglect Rate

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 health and human services systems and the effects prevail across the lifespan.

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.

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

Locality	2012	2014	2016
Charles City	0.8 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Chesterfield	0.8 (62)	1.0 (81)	1.1 (86)
Colonial Heights	1.8 (7)	2.2 (9)	1.8 (7)
Dinwiddie	2.3 (14)	1.2 (7)	0.9 (5)
Goochland	1.9 (8)	1.9 (8)	1.0 (4)
Hanover	0.9 (21)	1.0 (23)	0.3 (6)
Henrico	1.2 (90)	1.0 (73)	1.3 (96)
New Kent	1.0 (4)	0.7 (3)	0.5 (2)
Petersburg	6.3 (44)	6.7 (47)	3.7 (25)
Powhatan	0.2 (1)	0.7 (4)	0.2 (1)
Richmond	1.5 (61)	0.9 (34)	2.1 (84)
Region	1.2 (313)	1.2 (289)	1.3 (316)
Virginia	2.2 (4,031)	2.2 (4,180)	2.1 (3,967)

Number of Family Assessments

Locality	2012	2014	2016
Charles City	9	7	1
Chesterfield	547	534	549
Colonial Heights	40	48	31
Dinwiddie	130	83	40
Goochland	25	28	24
Hanover	166	138	132
Henrico	692	637	653
New Kent	42	31	46
Petersburg	120	132	139
Powhatan	8	17	7
Richmond	1,042	348	615
Region	2,821	2,003	2,237
Virginia	26,308	23,229	24,726

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

IMPORTANT NOTE:

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.

Source: Virginia Department of Social Services.

Food Access

Why is this important?

While many of us are fortunate enough not to worry about our next meal, too many of our friends and neighbors are not as lucky. Across the region, many residents are struggling to afford next week's groceries and find themselves wondering how they are going to feed themselves and their families. This uncertainty creates stress and anxiety that makes it difficult, if not impossible, to focus on other things, like maintaining a job or preparing for school.
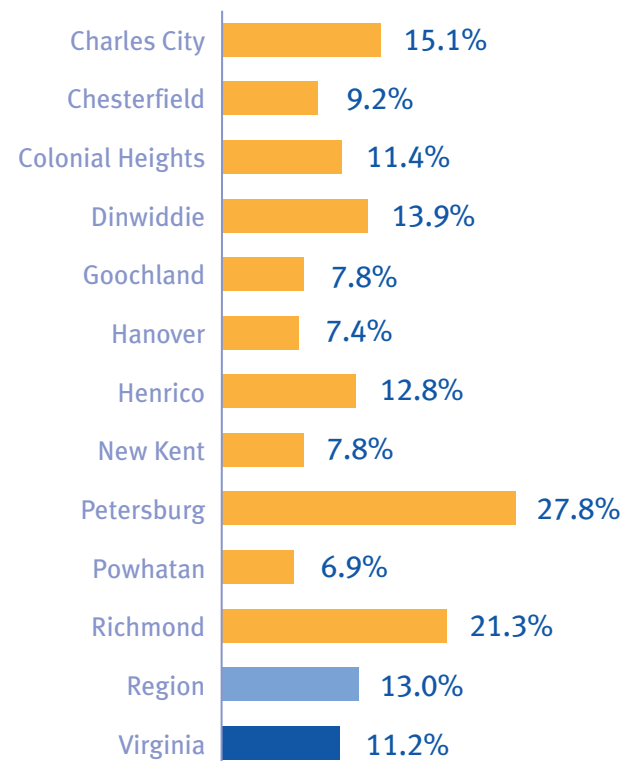
The U.S. Department of Agriculture defines food insecurity as a lack of access, at times, to enough food for an active, healthy life for all household members and limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate foods. Food-insecure households are not necessarily food insecure all the time. Food insecurity may reflect a household's need to make trade-offs between important basic needs, such as housing or medical bills, and purchasing nutritionally adequate foods.

Food Insecurity Rate (and Estimated Number of Food Insecure Individuals)

Locality	2013	2014	2015
Charles City	**14.2%** (1,020)	**15.7%** (1,120)	**15.1%** (1,070)
Chesterfield	**9.6%** (30,670)	**9.8%** (31,820)	**9.2%** (30,080)
Colonial Heights	**11.8%** (2,070)	**11.9%** (2,090)	**11.4%** (2,000)
Dinwiddie	**13.6%** (3,810)	**14.4%** (4,030)	**13.9%** (3,890)
Goochland	**7.8%** (1,690)	**8.3%** (1,790)	**7.8%** (1,700)
Hanover	**7.8%** (7,870)	**7.5%** (7,590)	**7.4%** (7,490)
Henrico	**12.7%** (39,530)	**13.3%** (42,020)	**12.8%** (40,700)
New Kent	**8.2%** (1,530)	**7.6%** (1,460)	**7.8%** (1,520)
Petersburg	**25.0%** (8,070)	**28.1%** (9,120)	**27.8%** (8,930)
Powhatan	**7.6%** (2,140)	**7.5%** (2,110)	**6.9%** (1,950)
Richmond	**20.5%** (42,680)	**21.6%** (45,610)	**21.3%** (45,510)
Region	**12.9%** (141,080)	**13.5%** (148,760)	**13.0%** (145,117)
Virginia	**11.9%** (982,650)	**11.8%** (983,880)	**11.2%** (935,480)

Food Insecurity Rate
2015

Locality	Rate
Charles City	15.1%
Chesterfield	9.2%
Colonial Heights	11.4%
Dinwiddie	13.9%
Goochland	7.8%
Hanover	7.4%
Henrico	12.8%
New Kent	7.8%
Petersburg	27.8%
Powhatan	6.9%
Richmond	21.3%
Region	13.0%
Virginia	11.2%

Source: FeedingAmerica.org - Map the Meal Gap
Note: Map the Meal Gap provides rounded estimates of food insecure individuals by locality. Region totals were calculated based on the food insecurity rate and total population without rounding, therefore, the sum of the localities may vary slightly from the region estimate.

Born Healthy

The path to prosperity begins at birth. Children must be born into safe homes with families that are socially, emotionally and financially prepared to care for them.

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Parents know that keeping a child safe and healthy is no small task, and doing so begins well before birth.

A child's healthy beginning depends on quality prenatal care. It continues after birth with pediatric care and a safe and healthy home environment with family members that are prepared to support young children. Keeping our youngest children healthy is particularly important for the economic stability of lower-income families.

If we are going to build a stronger community, we must start at the beginning.

Fast Facts

High quality programs that support new parents can improve the health of the mother and child. One study found children involved in home-visiting parenting support programs have

78%
fewer days hospitalized

AND

23%
fewer health care visits for injuries or poisonings

than their peers that did not participate in these programs. Through these and other savings, the study found the programs saved the community about **$17,000 per family** on average.

Learn More: **www.wsipp.wa.gov**

Experts such as Economic Sciences Nobel Laureate James Heckman estimate that for every $1 invested in quality early childhood programs for children ages 0-5, there is a $6.30 benefit

OR A

13%
annual return on investment

due to savings by school systems, court and prison systems, social services and health care systems and the capacity of children to become adults who contribute to the economy.

Learn More: **www.heckmanequation.org**

United Way tracks several indicators of well-being for mothers and infants in our region. Over the last decade, trends in birth weight and prenatal care have remained stable,

WITH ABOUT

90-92%
of babies being born at a healthy weight

AND ABOUT

89-91%
of mothers receiving early prenatal care.

However, in localities with higher poverty rates, mothers are less likely to receive early prenatal care and babies are more likely to be born at a low birth weight. The good news is, we're headed in the right direction as a region in terms of births to teen mothers; we've seen a

72.4% decrease
in teen pregnancies since 2000.

Birth Weight

Why is this important?

Preterm and low-weight births increase a child's risk of mortality and later health and developmental problems. Children who weigh below 5.5 pounds at birth are considered to have a low birth weight. Children born at moderately low birth weight (3.3 to 5.5 pounds) are more likely than normal birth weight children to have special healthcare needs, including increased need for medication, above-average use of health services and limitations on activity. Very low birth weight babies (less than 3.3 pounds) are at increased risk for chronic conditions such as respiratory problems, poor postnatal growth, cerebral

palsy and infections. These conditions can increase the need for special education and services.

Some effects of low birth weight have been shown to persist into adulthood. Research suggests that very low birth weight is associated with poorer educational achievement, lower college enrollment and a higher incidence of health problems like high blood pressure and respiratory disorders.

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

| Locality	2010	2012	2014	2015
Charles City	14.5%	7.5%	12.7%	15.1%
Chesterfield	8.3%	8.2%	7.7%	7.4%
Colonial Heights	10.1%	10.6%	9.9%	11.0%
Dinwiddie	11.6%	8.9%	12.2%	9.4%
Goochland	9.8%	3.0%	3.8%	9.3%
Hanover	6.9%	7.3%	5.6%	7.9%
Henrico	9.2%	8.9%	8.8%	7.6%
New Kent	8.9%	5.3%	7.3%	5.6%
Petersburg	15.0%	10.6%	10.6%	12.4%
Powhatan	8.5%	5.3%	6.8%	5.5%
Richmond	11.4%	11.3%	10.7%	11.2%
Region	9.7%	9.0%	8.7%	8.7%
Virginia	8.2%	8.2%	7.9%	7.7%

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

Birth Weight

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

United Way Region

Year	Percent
2000	9.3%
2005	10.0%
2010	9.7%
2012	9.0%
2014	8.7%
2015	8.7%
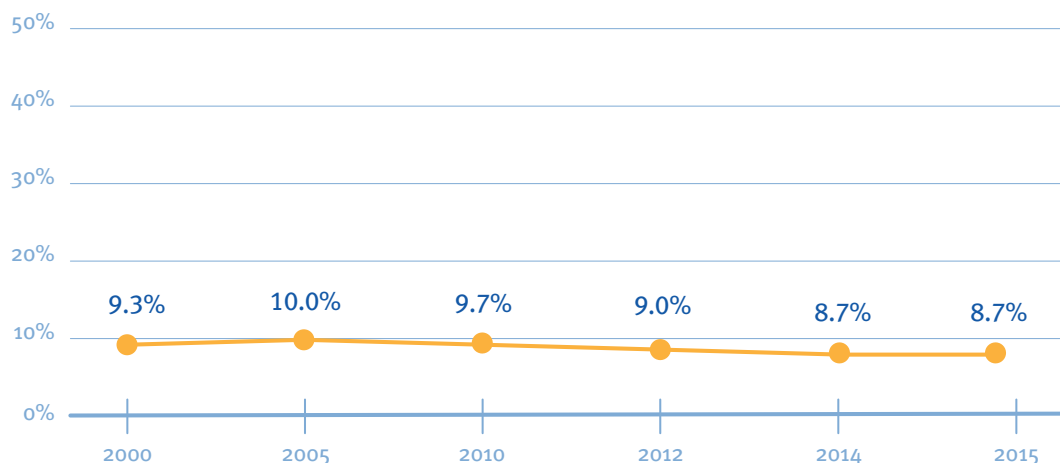
Did you know?

- Today, the percent of low-weight births in our region (8.7%) is slightly higher than the state average of 7.7%, however, in some localities the rate is 150-200% higher than the state average.

- Interventions in a child's early years can help lessen the negative impact of premature or low-weight births. The most effective are those interventions which combine parenting support and early childhood education, shown to increase the cognitive and behavioral outcomes of children with low birth weight compared to control groups.

- For many years, United Way has invested in home visiting programs, which have been shown to improve parenting skills, ensure infants have a primary care provider, increase spacing between pregnancies and decrease instances of child abuse and neglect.

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

Prenatal Care

Why is this important?

Prenatal care received during the first trimester helps to promote healthy pregnancies. Care to pregnant women includes screening and management of a woman's risk factors and health conditions, as well as education and counseling on healthy behaviors during and after pregnancy.

Prenatal care is more likely to be effective if women begin receiving care in the first trimester of pregnancy, with continued receipt of care throughout pregnancy. The American Academy of Pediatrics and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists recommend that women with uncomplicated pregnancies receive an examination every four weeks for the first 28 weeks of pregnancy, every 2 to 3 weeks during weeks 29 through 36 and weekly thereafter.

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 has been linked to low-weight births.

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

Locality	2010	2012	2014	2016
Charles City	87.3%	84.9%	81.0%	81.1%
Chesterfield	93.8%	94.5%	93.9%	94.4%
Colonial Heights	90.8%	92.9%	89.7%	88.7%
Dinwiddie	91.4%	89.9%	86.1%	92.6%
Goochland	90.8%	93.3%	95.1%	90.7%
Hanover	91.1%	90.7%	90.8%	89.6%
Henrico	89.0%	90.8%	90.8%	90.0%
New Kent	89.5%	88.4%	87.0%	93.4%
Petersburg	83.8%	85.5%	84.3%	79.2%
Powhatan	94.6%	96.3%	97.0%	98.6%
Richmond	85.7%	88.9%	89.6%	85.6%
Region	89.7%	91.2%	91.1%	89.8%
Virginia	81.9%	83.0%	82.8%	84.9%

Percent of Women who Received Prenatal Care in the First 13 Weeks
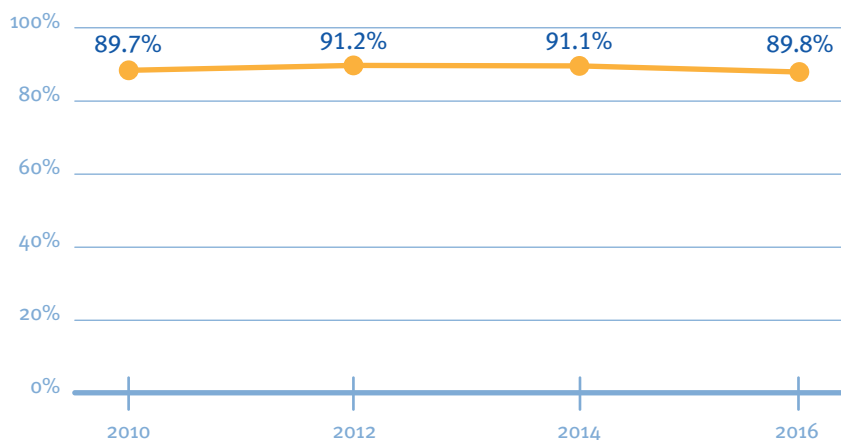*United Way Region*

IMPORTANT NOTE:

On indicators such as prenatal care in the first 13 weeks of pregnancy, there are significant differences within localities in the region. For example, the percent of women who received prenatal care during the first trimester ranges from 98.6% in Powhatan to 79.2% in Petersburg. Young mothers and those with lower levels of education are less likely to receive adequate and early prenatal care.

Did you know?

Common barriers to getting adequate prenatal care can include limited resources, transportation issues and not knowing that one is pregnant. Interventions which seek to address the demographic, financial, systemic and personal and family barriers to seeking prenatal care are needed to close this gap in our region.

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

Births to Mothers with Less than a 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 cognitive development, school achievement and grade retention. Research suggests social disadvantages associated with low educational attainment contribute to increased negative outcomes.

Births to Mothers with Less than a 12th Grade Education

Locality	2010	2012	2014	2015
Charles City	9.1%	7.5%	7.9%	3.9%
Chesterfield	12.0%	10.1%	8.6%	8.7%
Colonial Heights	15.1%	9.1%	11.0%	8.7%
Dinwiddie	11.6%	9.7%	11.1%	6.9%
Goochland	5.8%	4.2%	5.9%	6.4%
Hanover	6.0%	3.8%	4.2%	3.7%
Henrico	10.2%	7.8%	7.4%	8.0%
New Kent	8.4%	2.6%	5.7%	3.0%
Petersburg	24.7%	16.0%	16.3%	13.4%
Powhatan	9.9%	4.5%	3.0%	5.0%
Richmond	23.6%	20.6%	17.2%	17.9%
Region	14.2%	11.3%	10.1%	10.2%
Virginia	12.4%	9.7%	9.4%	9.7%

Percent of Births to Mothers with Less than a 12th Grade Education
United Way Region
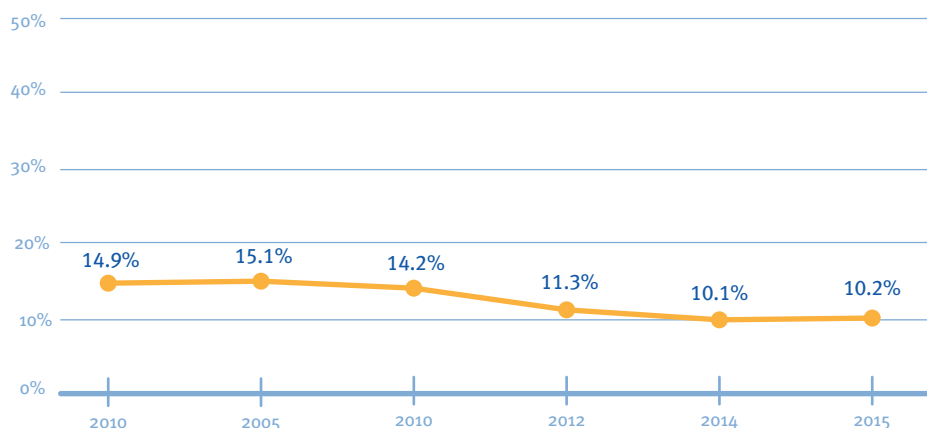
Did you know?

The percentage of births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education has declined over the last decade, with the regional average in 2015 of 10.2% closer to the state average of 9.7%. As with rates of prenatal care, there are gaps between localities, with rates as low as 3.0% in New Kent and as high as 17.9% in Richmond.
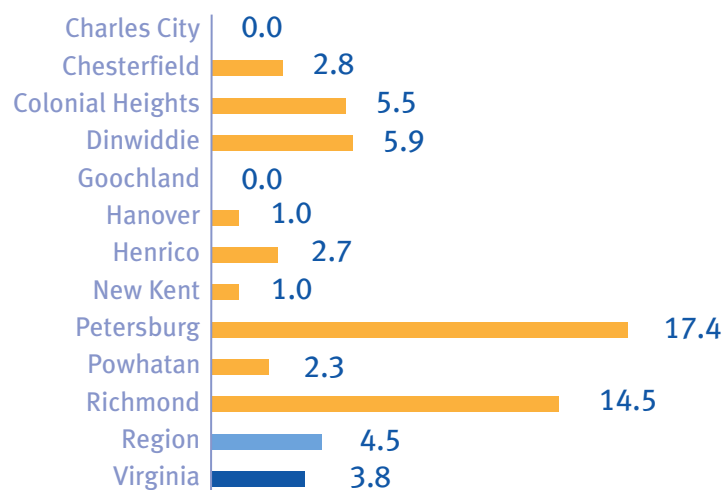
Source: The Division of Health Statistics at the Virginia Department of Health (VDH).

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 having a low-weight birth, increased chance of multiple births as a teen and higher risk of health problems for both mother and child. Teens who have a baby are also less likely to finish high school and are more likely to live below the poverty thresholds.

Teen Pregnancy Rate (per 1,000 females) Ages 10-17
2015

|	
Charles City	0.0
Chesterfield	2.8
Colonial Heights	5.5
Dinwiddie	5.9
Goochland	0.0
Hanover	1.0
Henrico	2.7
New Kent	1.0
Petersburg	17.4
Powhatan	2.3
Richmond	14.5
Region	4.5
Virginia	3.8

Did you know?

- Nationally, **teen pregnancy has fallen to historic lows** over the past few years. Teen pregnancy has also declined in the region. Research suggests this is due in part to the weak economy, fewer teens who report having sex, use of more effective contraception and more information about pregnancy prevention.

- In Petersburg, a United Way-supported teen pregnancy prevention program provided in partnership with the health department and Petersburg Public Schools has contributed to a dramatic change in the teen pregnancy rate from 57.8 births per 1,000 females ages 10-17 in 2000 to 17.4 births per 1,000 females in 2015, a 70% decrease.

Teen Pregnancy Rate (per 1,000 females) Ages 10-17
United Way Region
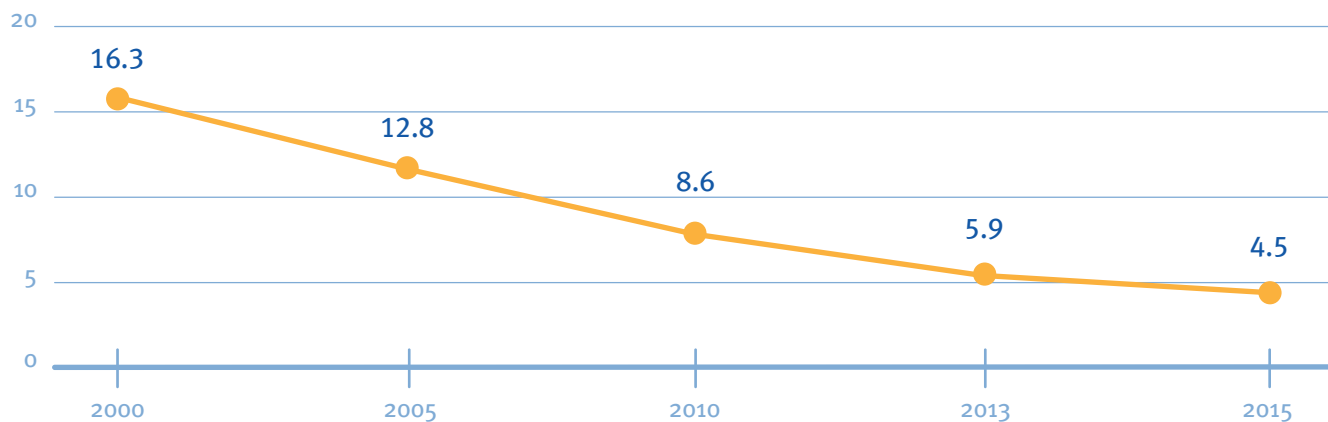
Year	Rate
2000	16.3
2005	12.8
2010	8.6
2013	5.9
2015	4.5

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

Teen Pregnancy

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

Locality	2000	2005	2010
Charles City	**13.7%** (5)	**3.3%** (1)	**6.8%** (2)
Chesterfield	**10.5%** (182)	**7.7%** (141)	**5.4%** (104)
Colonial Heights	**11.4%** (10)	**20.4%** (18)	**4.3%** (4)
Dinwiddie	**6.7%** (9)	**5.5%** (8)	**6.8%** (10)
Goochland	**16.0%** (13)	**3.3%** (3)	**2.0%** (2)
Hanover	**7.0%** (37)	**5.7%** (33)	**3.5%** (21)
Henrico	**11.0%** (151)	**7.2%** (112)	**5.0%** (82)
New Kent	**9.1%** (7)	**7.2%** (7)	**5.0%** (5)
Petersburg	**57.8%** (113)	**30.8%** (55)	**46.0%** (65)
Powhatan	**7.6 %** (9)	**4.4%** (6)	**2.6%** (4)
Richmond	**35.8%** (322)	**37.1%** (332)	**25.1%** (187)
Region	**16.3%** (858)	**12.8%** (716)	**8.6%** (486)
Virginia	**13.1%** (4,981)	**10.2%** (4,152)	**7.6%** (3,083)

Locality	2013	2015	% change in rate from 2000 to 2015	% change in rate from 2010 to 2015
Charles City	**13.7%** (5)	**0.0%** (0)	-100%	-100%
Chesterfield	**10.5%** (182)	**2.8%** (54)	-73%	-47%
Colonial Heights	**11.4%** (10)	**5.5%** (5)	-52%	29%
Dinwiddie	**6.7%** (9)	**5.9%** (8)	-12%	-12%
Goochland	**16.0%** (13)	**0.0%** (0)	-100%	-100%
Hanover	**7.0%** (37)	**1.0%** (6)	-86%	-71%
Henrico	**11.0%** (151)	**2.7%** (45)	-75%	-46%
New Kent	**9.1%** (7)	**1.0%** (1)	-89%	-80%
Petersburg	**57.8%** (113)	**17.4%** (22)	-70%	-62%
Powhatan	**7.6%** (9)	**2.3%** (3)	-69%	-12%
Richmond	**35.8%** (322)	**14.5%** (109)	-60%	-42%
Region	**16.3%** (858)	**4.5%** (253)	-72%	-47%
Virginia	**13.1%** (4,981)	**3.8%** (1,560)	-71%	-50%

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

In order to be kindergarten-ready, young children need quality early education, strong relationships with families, a safe and secure home environment and regular health and developmental screenings and support.

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Research has consistently shown that quality early childhood education leads to more success in kindergarten and throughout life. For low-income children, early childhood education is one of the keys to upward mobility. It also leads to a stronger economy for the entire community.

This work does not just involve preschools – success requires strong families, safe homes and timely screenings to ensure kids are meeting their developmental milestones.

School readiness includes more than just knowing your letters and numbers. 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 also greatly influenced by family, interactions with other people and community environments. Simply put: School readiness involves everyone.

United Way regularly monitors several indicators of school readiness across our region. This data empowers not only caregivers, but anyone concerned with the success of our economy and community, to help young children develop the skills needed to be successful in kindergarten. Indicators include scores from the PALS-K screening (Phonological Awareness Literacy Screening for Kindergarteners), health insurance coverage for young children, enrollment in early childhood education and early intervention programs.

Fast Facts

The region's key school readiness indicator, scores on the PALS-K assessment, has remained stable in recent years—hovering around

85% since 2010.

The region is headed in the right direction with children's health insurance coverage—

95.8% of children (ages 0-5) in our region

now have health insurance.

The region saw an expansion of public preschool slots for 4-year-old children, meaning many more low-income children are now enrolled.

Public preschool slots for 3-year-old children remain limited and low-income children are still less likely than their higher income peers to attend preschool.

Additionally, many children ages 0-4 in our region still need to be screened for developmental delays and disabilities before starting school.

IN VIRGINIA,

12.9% of students

received special education services through the public-school system in 2015.

Many delays and disabilities can be identified and treated in early childhood, yet rough estimates for the region suggest that fewer than 2% of children ages 0-4 are receiving early intervention services before reaching kindergarten.

PALS-K Benchmarks

Why is this important?

PALS-K stands for Phonological Awareness Literacy Screening for Kindergarten. Fall PALS-K benchmarks help schools identify kindergarten students who are performing below developmentally appropriate levels on fundamental literacy skills and need additional instruction.

Percent of Kindergarteners Meeting Fall PALS-K Benchmarks

Locality	2013	2014	2015	2016
Charles City	86.7%	87.8%	87.2%	88.0%
Chesterfield	88.1%	87.8%	87.9%	87.0%
Colonial Heights	87.7%	82.4%	78.7%	83.0%
Dinwiddie	80.8%	78.3%	76.1%	81.0%
Goochland	91.8%	88.0%	86.9%	86.0%
Hanover	94.3%	92.6%	91.0%	92.0%
Henrico	87.6%	87.5%	86.2%	85.0%
New Kent	91.0%	93.0%	88.9%	86.0%
Petersburg	88.7%	85.2%	87.8%	86.0%
Powhatan	86.9%	85.7%	82.5%	84.0%
Richmond	78.3%	76.3%	74.8%	75.0%
Region	**86.7%**	**85.8%**	**85.0%**	**84.6%**
Virginia	**87.5%**	**87.1%**	**86.2%**	**85.4%**

Kindergarteners NOT Meeting Fall PALS-K Benchmarks

Locality	2013	2014	2015	2016
Charles City	6	6	6	5
Chesterfield	496	514	482	532
Colonial Heights	25	39	40	37
Dinwiddie	65	73	76	57
Goochland	16	17	24	21
Hanover	66	83	106	91
Henrico	475	468	515	539
New Kent	17	13	22	28
Petersburg	43	52	42	52
Powhatan	36	37	48	47
Richmond	486	506	509	507
Region	**1,731**	**1,802**	**1,870**	**1,916**
Virginia	**10,095**	**9,978**	**10,623**	**11,195**

Source: Phonological Awareness Literacy Screening (PALS) Office, The University of Virginia.
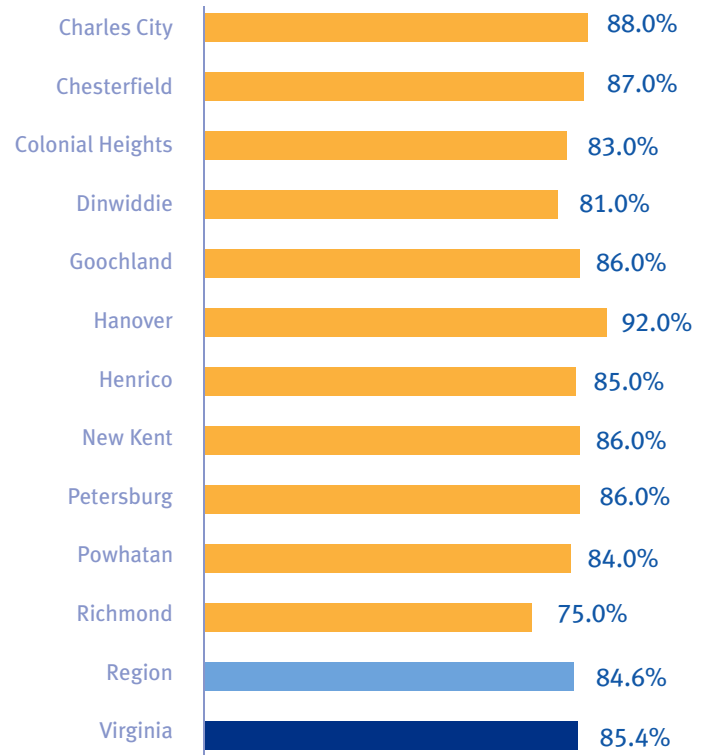
PALS-K Benchmarks

Did you know?

- The PALS-K benchmark provides a proxy indicator of children's readiness for school by identifying those children who are falling behind in their acquisition of fundamental literacy skills: phonological awareness, alphabet recognition, concept of word, knowledge of letter sounds and spelling.

- Both at a state and local level, the percentage of kindergarten students meeting the PALS-K benchmarks has declined slightly over the past four years. However, some localities are making progress on this indicator. In 2016, there was a 5-percentage point increase in students meeting PALS-K benchmarks in both Colonial Heights and Dinwiddie.
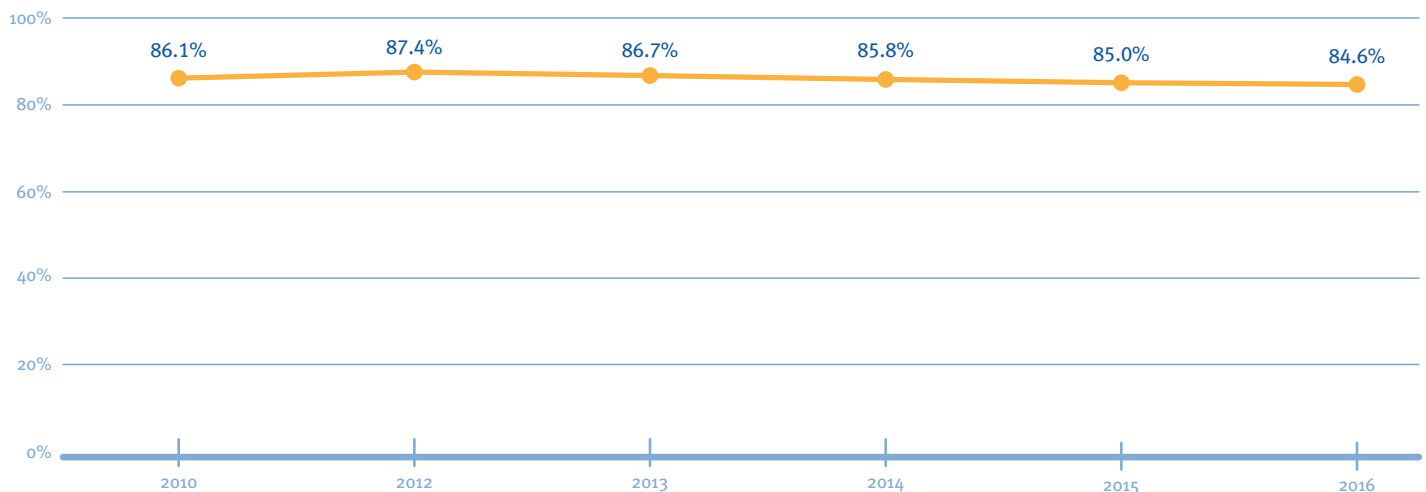
Kindergarteners Meeting Fall PALS-K Benchmarks
2016

Locality	Percentage
Charles City	88.0%
Chesterfield	87.0%
Colonial Heights	83.0%
Dinwiddie	81.0%
Goochland	86.0%
Hanover	92.0%
Henrico	85.0%
New Kent	86.0%
Petersburg	86.0%
Powhatan	84.0%
Richmond	75.0%
Region	84.6%
Virginia	85.4%

Kindergarteners Meeting Fall PALS-K Benchmarks
United Way Region

2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
86.1%	87.4%	86.7%	85.8%	85.0%	84.6%

Source: Phonological Awareness Literacy Screening (PALS) Office, The University of Virginia.
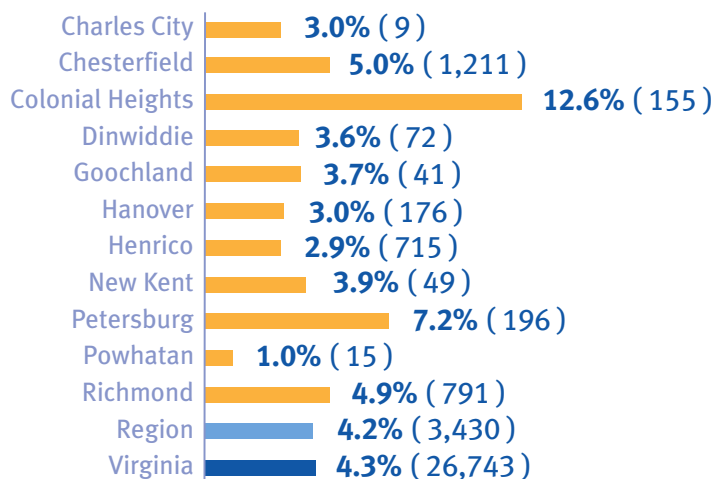
Health Insurance Coverage (Children Ages 0–6)

Why is this important?

Studies have shown that children without health insurance often receive less medical care and have worse health outcomes than children with insurance. If a young child is not receiving appropriate medical care and is not healthy, it is difficult—if not impossible—for that child to be prepared for kindergarten.

Children (Ages 0–5) without Health Insurance
2011–2015 Estimates

Locality	%	(Number)
Charles City	3.0%	(9)
Chesterfield	5.0%	(1,211)
Colonial Heights	12.6%	(155)
Dinwiddie	3.6%	(72)
Goochland	3.7%	(41)
Hanover	3.0%	(176)
Henrico	2.9%	(715)
New Kent	3.9%	(49)
Petersburg	7.2%	(196)
Powhatan	1.0%	(15)
Richmond	4.9%	(791)
Region	4.2%	(3,430)
Virginia	4.3%	(26,743)

Children (Ages 0–5) without Health Insurance
2011–2015 Estimates

Locality	Uninsured	Percent Uninsured
Charles City	9	3.0%
Chesterfield	1,211	5.0%
Colonial Heights	155	12.6%
Dinwiddie	72	3.6%
Goochland	41	3.7%
Hanover	176	3.0%
Henrico	715	2.9%
New Kent	49	3.9%
Petersburg	196	7.2%
Powhatan	15	1.0%
Richmond	791	4.9%
Region	3,430	4.2%
Virginia	26,743	4.3%

Did you know?

Physical, mental and dental health influence a child's readiness to learn, not just on the first day of kindergarten but every day that child attends school. Children with health insurance have greater access to health care and more positive health outcomes. They do better in school, earn more and are healthier in adulthood and are more likely to pay taxes and contribute to their community.

Fortunately, in Virginia, the rate of insured children reached record highs in 2015, with 95.7% of children in Virginia insured. Locally, we are on the right track when it comes to providing insurance for our children as well. In our region, 95.8% of children are insured. Many of these children rely on Medicaid or FAMIS (Family Access to Medical Insurance Security Plan, Virginia's Children's Health Insurance Program). If federal or state funds for those programs are cut, many children from low-income families in our community will be negatively affected.

NOTE: *Margin of error for smaller localities is high. Data should be considered rough estimates.*

Source: *U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, 2011 – 2015.*

Early Childhood Education (Ages 3–4)

Why is this important?

Research has consistently shown that quality early childhood education has a major impact on a child's overall development and increases their chances of success in the classroom and in life. While these benefits continue throughout a child's education, they are particularly important during the transition to kindergarten.

Did you know?

- In addition to a nurturing relationship with a caregiver, opportunities for cognitive, physical and social development are needed to prepare a child for school. Studies have demonstrated that a young child who has been enrolled in early childhood education programs is more likely to be prepared for success in kindergarten than a child that has not. High quality prekindergarten has been shown to create the greatest benefit for low-income children. In fact, one study found that at-risk children who participated in high-quality early learning programs were four times more likely to graduate from a four-year college (www.readynation.org).

- The expansion of state and federally funded early childhood programs since the 1990s has greatly increased access to preschool for low-income children. But many children—especially 3-year-old children—continue to be left out, exacerbating socioeconomic differences in educational achievement.

- In the Greater Richmond and Petersburg region, between 2011-2015, an estimated 47.2% of 3- and 4-year-old children were enrolled in early childhood education. This is about the same percentage as were enrolled for the previous time period of 2006-2010.

- One of the challenges in collecting data on early child care enrollment is the fragmented nature of the early childhood system. United Way invests in addressing the systemic issues such as access, quality and coordination of services through partnership with Smart Beginnings Greater Richmond. Smart Beginnings Greater Richmond is a regional coalition of public and private organizations, businesses and citizens working together to ensure that the region's children enter school healthy, well-cared for and ready to succeed in school and in life.

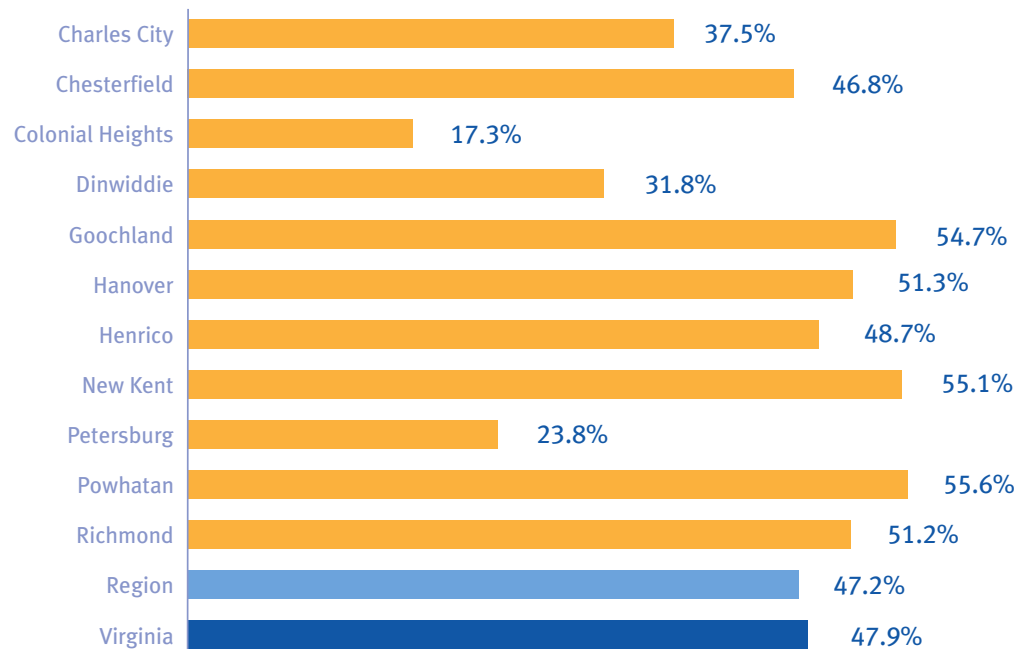# Early Childhood Education (Ages 3–4)

Percent of Children (ages 3–4) Enrolled in Early Childhood Education Programs

Locality	2006-2010	2011-2015
Charles City	12.8%	37.5%
Chesterfield	48.8%	46.8%
Colonial Heights	32.0%	17.3%
Dinwiddie	23.9%	31.8%
Goochland	55.5%	54.7%
Hanover	61.6%	51.3%
Henrico	50.2%	48.7%
New Kent	51.8%	55.1%
Petersburg	32.7%	23.8%
Powhatan	64.9%	55.6%
Richmond	38.0%	51.2%
Region	47.4%	47.2%
Virginia	48.8%	47.9%

NOTE: Margin of error for smaller localities is high. Data should be considered rough estimates.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, 2006 – 2010, 2011 – 2015.

Children (ages 3–4) Enrolled in Early Childhood Education Programs
2011–2015 Estimates

Locality	%
Charles City	37.5%
Chesterfield	46.8%
Colonial Heights	17.3%
Dinwiddie	31.8%
Goochland	54.7%
Hanover	51.3%
Henrico	48.7%
New Kent	55.1%
Petersburg	23.8%
Powhatan	55.6%
Richmond	51.2%
Region	47.2%
Virginia	47.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, 2011 – 2015.

Early Intervention Programs

Why is this important?

As with any health concern, developmental delays or disabilities in young children can be more effectively treated the earlier they're detected. Recent estimates are that 15% of children ages 3-17 in the United States have a developmental disability. Research has found that high quality early intervention programs for vulnerable infants and toddlers can reduce the incidence of future problems in their learning, behavior and health status. That is why, in 1986, Congress enacted early intervention legislation as an amendment to the Education of Handicapped Children's Act (1975), part C intervention services, to ensure that all children with disabilities from birth through the age of three would receive appropriate early intervention services.

Did you know?

• Early intervention supports and services focus on increasing the child's participation in family and community activities that are important to the family. In addition, supports and services focus on helping parents and other caregivers know how to find ways to help the child learn during everyday activities. These supports and services are available for all eligible children and their families regardless of the family's ability to pay.

• National studies have shown great variability across states in how they define eligibility criteria for early intervention services, with the proportion ranging from 2% to 78% of infants and toddlers likely to be eligible.

Number of Children Receiving Part C Intervention Services

Locality	2013	2014	2015
Chesterfield	310	297	283
Crater District	82	73	71
Goochland/Powhatan	36	39	44
Hanover	78	84	79
Henrico/Charles City/New Kent	332	349	398
Richmond	233	260	279
Region	1,071	1,102	1,154

Crater Health District includes the following localities:

• Colonial Heights
• Dinwiddie
• Emporia
• Greensville
• Hopewell
• Petersburg
• Prince George
• Surry
• Sussex

Source: Infant & Toddler Connection (www.infantva.org).

Grade-level Reading by 3rd Grade

Kids who are reading proficiently by third grade are four times more likely to graduate high school on time.

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A student's reading proficiency is one of the strongest predictors of his or her likelihood to graduate high school on time.

That's because up to third grade, children are learning to read. But in grades four and beyond, children are expected to have basic reading skills and need to be able to read in order to learn. 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.

United Way monitors the pass rate for the third grade Standards of Learning (SOL) in reading as a regional indicator of third grade literacy. Though standardized tests are only one measure of a child's literacy, the standardized testing and widespread availability of these data make them useful for comparing our region to others, and motivating collective action.

A related indicator for third-grade reading proficiency is the rate of chronic absenteeism, defined as missing more than 10% of the school year, or two days per month. Chronic absenteeism is different from the traditional way of reporting school attendance because it includes all absences, both excused and unexcused. Studies show that students missing more than 10% of school days are more likely to struggle academically. Together with parent success, school readiness and summer learning loss, chronic absenteeism plays an important role in a child's developing literacy.

Our region's third-grade reading SOL pass rate has not changed significantly in the past five years, staying between 69-76%. For context, an elementary and middle school in Virginia is fully accredited if students achieve a 75% pass rate or higher in English, and a 70% pass rate or higher in history, science and math.

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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Charles City	46.5%	82.8%	80.7%	75.0%	63.6%
Chesterfield	76.0%	72.3%	80.1%	81.9%	79.8%
Colonial Heights	79.5%	73.2%	80.8%	75.3%	71.2%
Dinwiddie	65.8%	73.3%	81.9%	76.8%	79.3%
Goochland	79.4%	80.0%	78.4%	79.4%	74.3%
Hanover	83.4%	80.3%	80.7%	82.9%	81.8%
Henrico	71.8%	70.0%	73.8%	75.3%	77.2%
New Kent	80.4%	66.7%	86.8%	83.9%	82.9%
Petersburg	56.0%	55.6%	63.2%	64.5%	63.9%
Powhatan	73.4%	76.4%	84.9%	86.6%	76.0%
Richmond	54.9%	53.4%	62.7%	61.2%	57.8%
Region*	72.1%	69.6%	75.7%	76.4%	75.2%
Virginia	72.1%	68.6%	74.9%	75.6%	74.2%

*Raw data not available for Charles City for all years.
Regional average does not include Charles City

Source: Virginia Department of Education

Students Passing Third Grade Reading
United Way Region
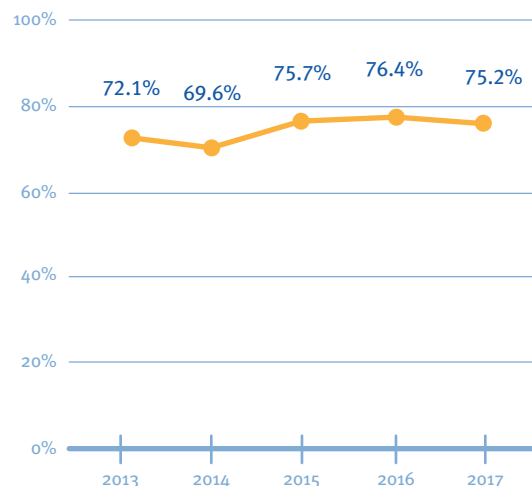
Did you know?

- In localities with higher rates of poverty, the pass rates are much lower than the regional average. For example, in 2017, the pass rate for Richmond Public Schools was just 57.8%, compared to 82.9% in New Kent, the highest rated locality in the region.

- Richmond pass rates decreased from 61.2% in 2016 to 57.8% in 2017. In fact, except for Dinwiddie and Henrico, 9 of the 11 districts in the region had a lower percentage of students pass the third grade reading SOL in 2017 than in 2016.

Chronic Absenteeism

Why is this important?

Children missing more than 10% of the days in a school year (about 18 days for a 180-day school year) are much more likely to struggle to read at grade level by third grade. Chronic absenteeism creates and widens 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.

Percent of Elementary School Students Chronically Absent
(Missing more than 10% of school days) 2015–2016

Locality	%	#
Charles City	9.1%	35
Chesterfield	5.6%	1,567
Colonial Heights	9.7%	130
Dinwiddie	12.3%	273
Goochland	5.3%	62
Hanover	3.5%	274
Henrico	5.8%	1,463
New Kent	7.2%	102
Petersburg	14.4%	328
Powhatan	8.2%	123
Richmond	12.5%	1,701
Region	7.1%	6,058

Source: Virginia Department of Education.

Did you know?

- Students who attend school 90% or more of the school year are more likely to read proficiently by third-grade.

- In our region, 7.1% of elementary students missed more than 10% of school days in 2015-2016. That's 6,058 students.

- Factors that drive regular school attendance include parental awareness of and involvement in their child's attendance, stable housing, transportation and access to health and dental care.

Note: The Virginia Department of Education does not have a standardized definition of absence and each school district's definition may vary. Some districts may report the number of full day absences while other districts may report partial day absences. Therefore, caution should be used when comparing data across school districts.
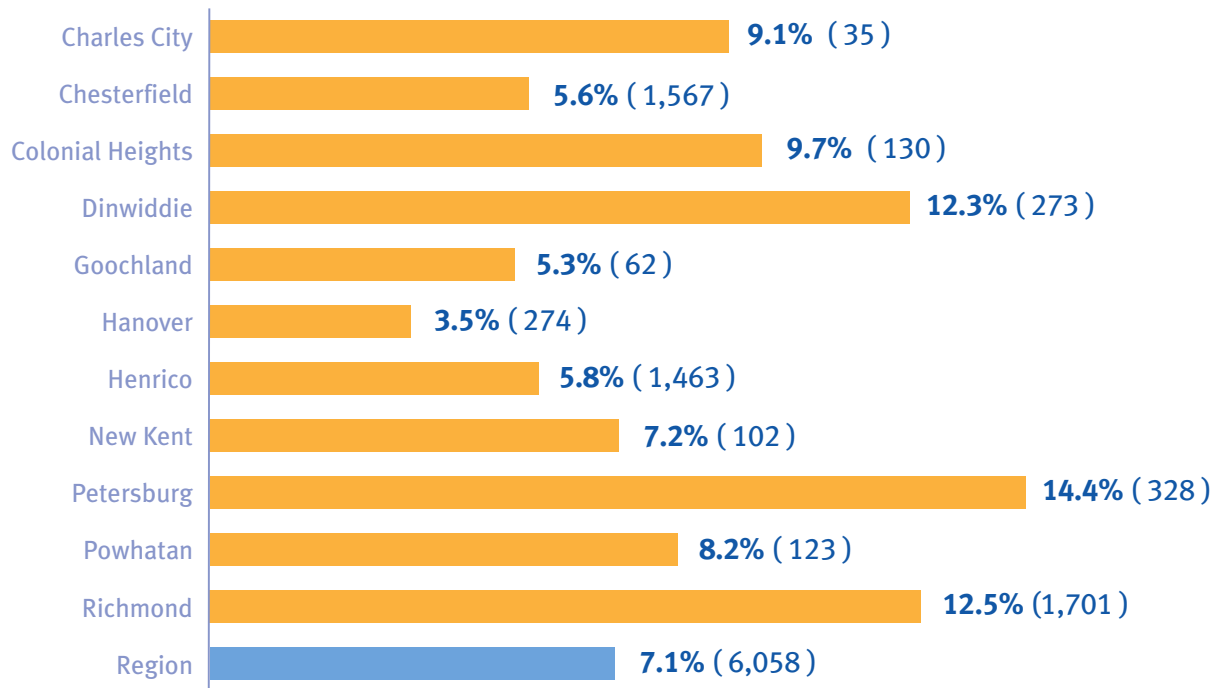
Source: Virginia Department of Education. Some districts vary on which grades are included in elementary. Data includes schools that serve students in Pre-K through fifth grade for all districts except Charles City (Pre-K through sixth grade), Dinwiddie, (kindergarten through fifth grade), and Petersburg (kindergarten through fifth grade).
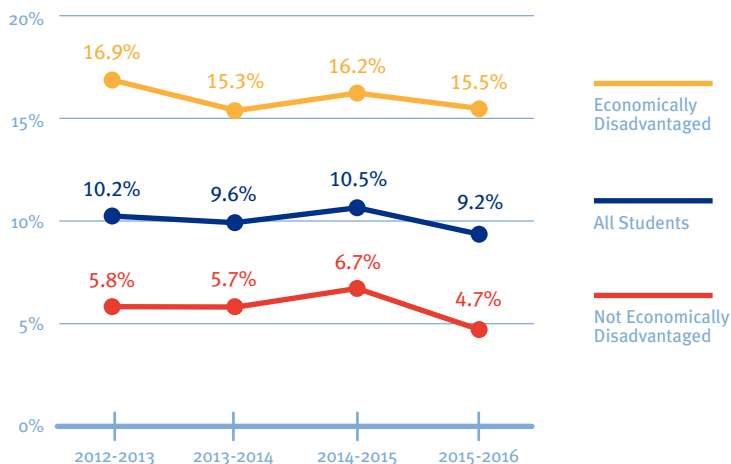
Chronic Absenteeism

Percent of Elementary School Students Chronically Absent
(Missing more than 10% of school days) 2015–2016

District	Percent (Number)
Charles City	**9.1%** (35)
Chesterfield	**5.6%** (1,567)
Colonial Heights	**9.7%** (130)
Dinwiddie	**12.3%** (273)
Goochland	**5.3%** (62)
Hanover	**3.5%** (274)
Henrico	**5.8%** (1,463)
New Kent	**7.2%** (102)
Petersburg	**14.4%** (328)
Powhatan	**8.2%** (123)
Richmond	**12.5%** (1,701)
Region	**7.1%** (6,058)

Percent of Students Absent More Than 10% of School Year*
United Way Region 2012–2016

	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Economically Disadvantaged	16.9%	15.3%	16.2%	15.5%
All Students	10.2%	9.6%	10.5%	9.2%
Not Economically Disadvantaged	5.8%	5.7%	6.7%	4.7%

Did you know?

Students from low-income families often struggle with health care issues, unstable housing, lack of transportation and other problems which make them more likely to be chronically absent from school.

In our region,

15.5% of economically disadvantaged students (grades Pre-K through 12th)

were chronically absent in the 2015-2016 school year,

compared to just

4.7% of non-economically disadvantaged students.

Data includes all elementary, middle, high and combined schools (Pre-K through 12th grade).

Source: Virginia Department of Education.

★ Middle School Engagement

Attendance and success in middle school are critical in keeping students on track for on-time graduation and preparing them to continue their education after high school or secure a self-sustaining job.

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★ Middle School Engagement

To say middle school is a time of great physical, emotional and social change is an understatement. Engaging middle school students in learning can be challenging for educators and other adults who support emerging adolescents. Many experts now look to middle school for early warning signs of future problems, such as dropping out of high school.

These warning signs are referred to as the ABCs: Attendance, Behavior and Course Performance.

- **Attendance** — Chronic absence is defined as missing more than 10% of the school year, for any reason. It is a broader measure than truancy, which only tracks unexcused absences. Research has found that chronic absence in middle school is a strong predictor of high-school graduation and that low-income kids are more likely to be chronically absent than their higher income peers.

- **Behavior** — Student behavior can be measured in many ways within the school system. For example, problem behavior can consist of behaviors such as truancy, cutting class or drugs or alcohol abuse. It can also consist of suspensions at the high school level, unsatisfactory behavior marks in elementary school or office discipline referrals. Regardless of the definition and measures of problem behavior, it is consistently cited as being positively correlated with dropout – that is, as problem behavior increases, the risk for dropout increases. However, protective factors exist when a student with poor behavior has positive regard toward teachers, or peers who plan to graduate, their chances of graduating increase.

- **Course Performance** — Course failure, academic success and course success are all terms that are used to describe a student's performance on course work, which is measured by individual grades and overall GPA. Academic success has consistently been reported as a primary factor in calculating students' drop out risk and has been indicated as a contributing factor at all levels (e.g., elementary, middle, and high school). With the advent of standardized academic achievement tests, these scores may also be used to predict student likelihood of dropout in a way similar to grades. Because these tests are given annually, they might serve as a way to track student progress and standings in relation to other peers. However, research suggests that grades are a more reliable predictor of dropout, as they measure student progress over time and do not rely solely on the student's performance on one day in a given year (Bruce, Bridgeland, Fox, & Balfanz, 2011).

Students demonstrating at least one of these traits have only a 10-20% chance of graduating on time. The good news is, if we are attuned to these early warning signs and intervene effectively, we can keep middle school students engaged in school and on track to graduate.

Eighth Grade Reading SOL Scores

Why is this important?

While standardized test scores are only one piece of the middle school engagement puzzle, they are a critical piece nonetheless. Standardized test scores help us know whether a student is prepared to face the greater academic demands, new environments and new school cultures that await in high school.

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

Locality	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Charles City	50.0%	50.0%	59.5%	62.5%	60.3%
Chesterfield	72.4%	73.5%	77.6%	78.0%	78.6%
Colonial Heights	69.7%	77.1%	80.2%	75.2%	72.1%
Dinwiddie	57.8%	63.6%	61.7%	65.7%	67.5%
Goochland	78.5%	81.5%	81.1%	83.8%	82.8%
Hanover	78.2%	80.2%	83.1%	81.4%	83.4%
Henrico	71.5%	71.9%	72.3%	70.9%	72.6%
New Kent	68.3%	75.3%	81.2%	72.7%	70.6%
Petersburg	46.0%	47.0%	40.6%	45.9%	47.2%
Powhatan	72.4%	80.8%	80.7%	76.6%	80.4%
Richmond	38.7%	32.9%	46.3%	44.5%	44.7%
Region*	67.5%	68.8%	72.3%	71.5%	73.0%
Virginia	70.9%	70.6%	75.2%	75.2%	75.8%

* Raw data not available for all localities. The region average does not include Charles City or Petersburg in all years and does not include Dinwiddie in 2015.

Source: Virginia Department of Education

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

Region values: 67.5% (2013), 68.8% (2014), 72.3% (2015), 71.5% (2016), 73.0% (2017)
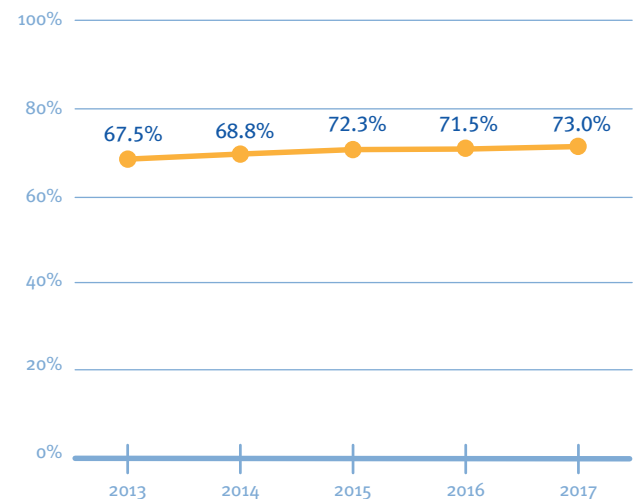
Did you Know?

Reading SOL pass rates have not increased significantly over the past four years. The regional pass rate for the eighth grade reading SOL in 2017 was 73.0%, up slightly from 2016 but still almost three percentage points below the state average of 75.8%.

Eighth Grade Math SOL Scores

Why is this important?

While standardized test scores are only one piece of the middle school engagement puzzle, they are a critical piece nonetheless. Standardized test scores help us know whether a student is prepared to face the greater academic demands, new environments and new school cultures that await in high school.

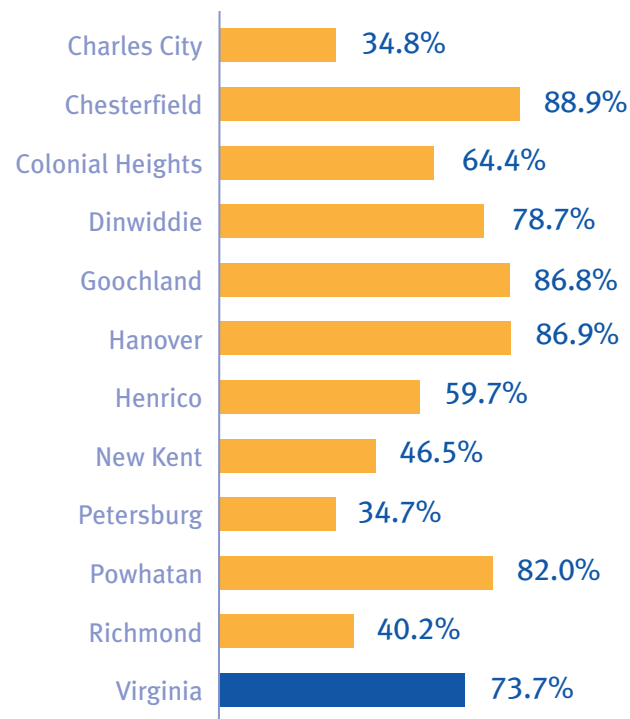## Standards of Learning (SOL) Scores:
Eighth Graders Passing Math

Locality	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Charles City	21.3%	37.5%	N/A	33.3%	34.8%
Chesterfield	80.1%	83.0%	86.7%	85.7%	89.9%
Colonial Heights	68.0%	70.1%	75.0%	73.3%	64.4%
Dinwiddie	51.1%	52.2%	59.2%	72.1%	78.7%
Goochland	51.2%	67.2%	79.4%	80.2%	86.8%
Hanover	71.4%	82.6%	85.6%	84.2%	86.9%
Henrico	43.8%	52.9%	57.4%	56.4%	59.7%
New Kent	37.5%	53.2%	77.5%	70.9%	46.5%
Petersburg	56.0%	59.7%	56.3%	58.3%	34.7%
Powhatan	44.0%	68.4%	81.6%	79.7%	82.0%
Richmond	34.2%	36.8%	44.7%	42.7%	40.2%
Region	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Virginia	61.7%	66.8%	73.5%	72.6%	73.7%

* Raw data were not available for all localities and the region average could not be calculated.

Source: Virginia Department of Education

Standards of Learning (SOL) Scores:
Eighth Graders Passing Math
2017

Charles City 34.8%
Chesterfield 88.9%
Colonial Heights 64.4%
Dinwiddie 78.7%
Goochland 86.8%
Hanover 86.9%
Henrico 59.7%
New Kent 46.5%
Petersburg 34.7%
Powhatan 82.0%
Richmond 40.2%
Virginia 73.7%

IMPORTANT NOTE:

The regional pass rate for the 8th grade math SOL in 2017 cannot be calculated, as raw data for all the localities is not available due to data suppression rules to protect student privacy. However, the percentage of students passing for each locality is available, and indicates that in 7 of the 11 localities student scores improved in 2017, while in 4 localities the pass rate declined.

Unfortunately, the 8th grade math SOL pass rate in six localities falls below the school accreditation benchmark of 70% — in Charles City, Richmond, Petersburg, and Henrico district-wide pass rates are below 60%, with Charles City and Petersburg pass rates below 35%.

Chronic Absenteeism

Why is this important?

Children missing 15 or more days of the school year are much more likely to struggle to stay engaged in middle school. Chronic absenteeism creates and widens 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.
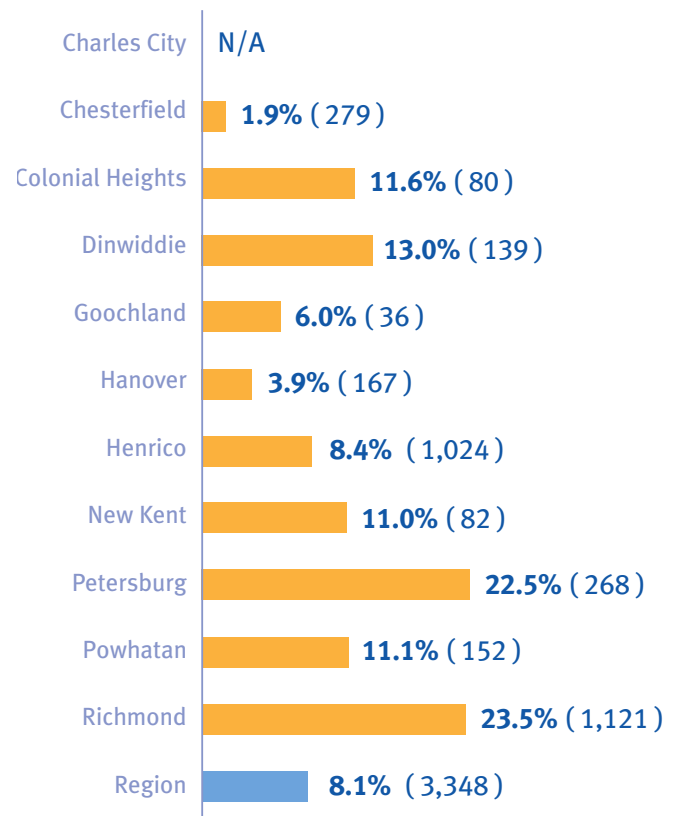
Percent (and Number) of Middle School Students Chronically Absent

(Missing more than 10% of school days) 2015–2016

Locality	Percent (and number)
Charles City	**N/A** (N/A)
Chesterfield	**1.9%** (279)
Colonial Heights	**11.6%** (80)
Dinwiddie	**13.0%** (139)
Goochland	**6.0%** (36)
Hanover	**3.9%** (167)
Henrico	**8.4%** (1,024)
New Kent	**11.0%** (82)
Petersburg	**22.5%** (268)
Powhatan	**11.1%** (152)
Richmond	**23.5%** (1,121)
Region	**8.1% (3,348)**

Percent of Middle School Students Chronically Absent

(Missing more than 10% of school days) 2015–2016

Charles City **N/A**
Chesterfield **1.9%** (279)
Colonial Heights **11.6%** (80)
Dinwiddie **13.0%** (139)
Goochland **6.0%** (36)
Hanover **3.9%** (167)
Henrico **8.4%** (1,024)
New Kent **11.0%** (82)
Petersburg **22.5%** (268)
Powhatan **11.1%** (152)
Richmond **23.5%** (1,121)
Region **8.1%** (3,348)

Note: The Virginia Department of Education does not have a standardized definition of absence, and each school district's definition may vary. Some districts may report the number of full day absences while other districts may report partial day absences. Therefore, caution should be used when comparing data across school districts.

Source: Virginia Department of Education. Some districts vary on which grades are included in middle school. Data includes schools that serve students in 6th through 8th grade for all districts except Petersburg (6th through 9th) and Powhatan (5th through 9th). Charles City does not have a middle school.

Chronic Absenteeism

Did you know?

- In our region, 8.1% of middle school students missed more than 10% of school days in 2015-2016. That's 3,348 students.

- Factors that drive regular school attendance include parental awareness of and involvement in their child's attendance, stable housing, transportation and access to health and dental care.

Students from low-income families are more likely to be chronically absent from school.

In our region,

15.5% of economically disadvantaged students (grades Pre-K through 12th)
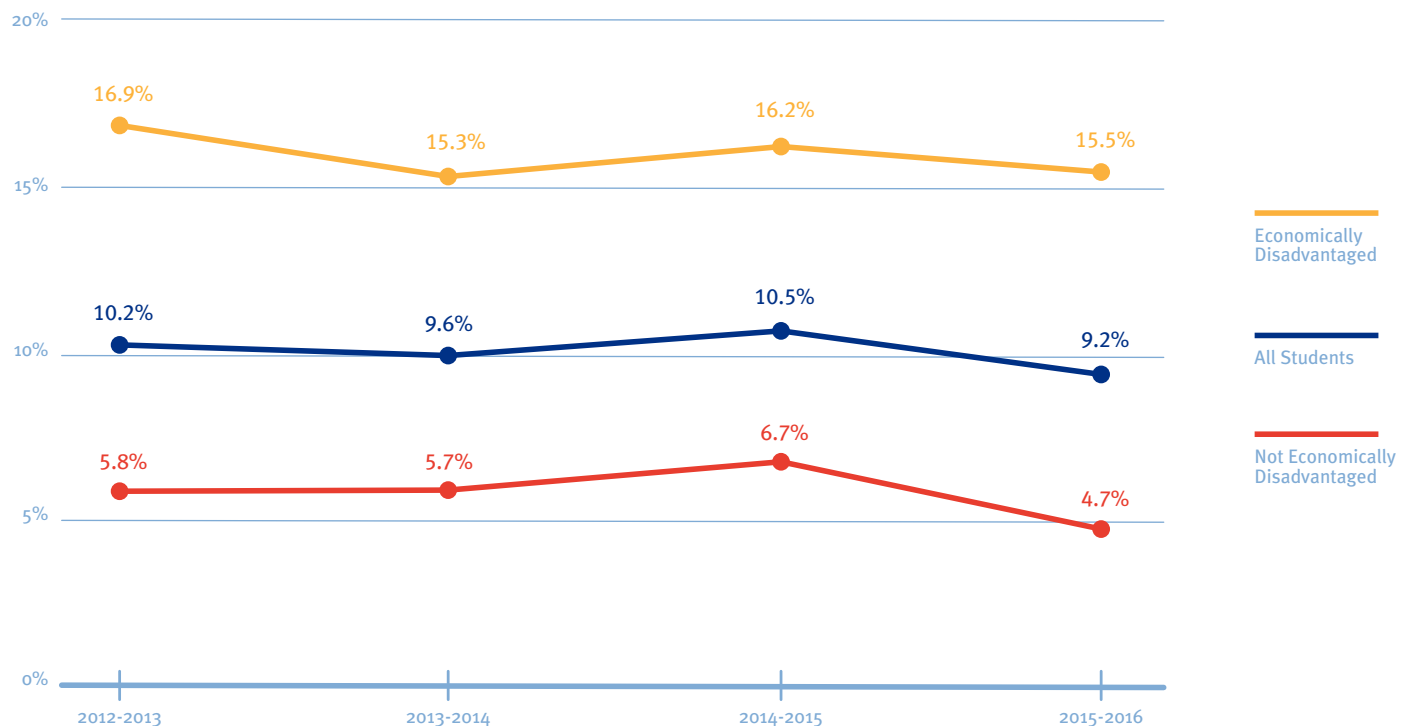
were chronically absent in the 2015-2016 school year,

compared to just

4.7% of non-economically disadvantaged students.

Percent of Students Absent More Than 10% of School Year*
United Way Region 2012–2016

Economically Disadvantaged: 16.9%, 15.3%, 16.2%, 15.5%

All Students: 10.2%, 9.6%, 10.5%, 9.2%

Not Economically Disadvantaged: 5.8%, 5.7%, 6.7%, 4.7%

2012-2013, 2013-2014, 2014-2015, 2015-2016

*Data includes all elementary, middle, high and combined schools (Pre-K through 12th grade).

Source: Virginia Department of Education.

Suspensions and Expulsions

Why is this important?

Regular school attendance is a strong predictor of academic success. Research has shown that students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to have academic problems, drop out of school and enter the juvenile justice system.

Did you know?

The percent of middle school students in the region who have been suspended or expelled has remained stable over the past three years, at about 12%. Recent analysis of Virginia Department of Education data on rates of suspensions and expulsions found that African-American students and students with disabilities are disproportionately likely to be suspended or expelled from school.

Number (and Percent) of Middle School Students Suspended or Expelled

Locality	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Charles City	**56** (34.4%)	**20** (11.6%)	**N/A** (N/A)
Chesterfield	**1,331** (9.6%)	**1,277** (9.2%)	**1,150** (8.3%)
Colonial Heights	**71** (10.3%)	**61** (8.6%)	**62** (9.4%)
Dinwiddie	**102** (9.8%)	**85** (8.3%)	**151** (14.6%)
Goochland	**22** (3.8%)	**39** (6.5%)	**28** (4.9%)
Hanover	**131** (3.1%)	**101** (2.4%)	**89** (2.1%)
Henrico	**1,327** (11.5%)	**1,152** (10.1%)	**1,303** (11.2%)
New Kent	**60** (8.9%)	**59** (8.5%)	**67** (9.5%)
Petersburg	**383** (32.2%)	**378** (33.4%)	**281** (35.0%)
Powhatan	**33** (4.8%)	**15** (2.2%)	**23** (3.4%)
Richmond	**1,483** (34.9%)	**1,244** (28.8%)	**1,579** (38.1%)
Region	**4,999** (12.8%)	**4,411** (11.4%)	**4,733** (12.0%)

Percent of Middle School Students Suspended or Expelled
United Way Region
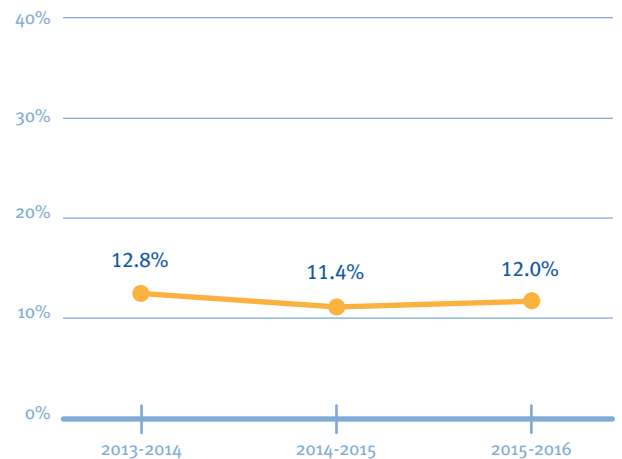
Includes short-term suspensions (10 or less days), long-term suspensions (more than 10 days but less than 365 days), and expulsions (removal for 365 days).

Source: Virginia Department of Education.

Data not available for Charles City in 2015-2016, Region total does not include Charles City.

Relationships with Caring Adults

Why is this important?

Research finds that the presence of one or more caring, committed adults in a child's life increases the likelihood that children and youth flourish and become productive adults themselves. These individuals have been called "natural mentors." Data from the National Survey of Children's Health found that children and adolescents who have a formal or informal "mentor-like" relationship with someone outside their home are less likely to have externalizing behavior problems (bullying) and internalizing problems (depression). Children and adolescents with mentoring relationships are also more likely to complete tasks they start, remain calm in the face of challenges, show interest in learning new things, volunteer in the community, engage in physical activities, participate in out-of-school time activities and be engaged in school. Many youth development experts agree that young people thrive when they have positive, developmental relationships with caring adults.

At a local level, data from Virginia Mentoring Partnership estimates that there are 370 mentoring programs serving about 6,300 young people in formal, structured, mentoring relationships in the United Way region. This does not include informal mentoring relationships or positive relationships with parents and family. We know based on national research that approximately 1 in 3 young people say they didn't have a mentor growing up. That would be about 70,000 young people ages 5-19 in our region.

Where are the data?

Unfortunately, no community-wide survey of youth social and emotional behaviors or supports is conducted in our region. United Way and our nonprofit partners in the out-of-school time space are committed to collecting more data about this critical indicator. We believe a regional survey of adolescent well-being—including data on health, education, social relationships and community context—would inform policy, advocacy and interventions that help adolescents stay on a path to a successful future. In the meantime, we encourage everyone in the community to help spread awareness and volunteer their time to this important issue.

A high school diploma is a critical milestone on the path to a post-secondary degree and/or a self-sustaining career.

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High School Graduation

Whether you are headed to college, pursuing a credential or beginning your career, a high school diploma is essential. High school graduates have a higher earning potential, contribute more to our local economy and are more engaged in their community.

Many factors influence a student's successful completion of high school—and most start long before entering ninth grade. Students who are born healthy, prepared for kindergarten, reading on grade level, connected to caring adults and successfully move through elementary and middle school are more likely to graduate on time. High school completion is the next critical milestone between youth and young adulthood.

Research indicates that people with a high school diploma are more likely to be employed, have higher lifetime earnings and are less likely to end up incarcerated than those who drop out of high school. In fact, a 2009 report from the Center for Labor

Market Studies (Northeastern University in Boston https://www.issuelab.org/resources/14510/14510. pdf) on high school dropouts and joblessness concluded that high school dropouts on average have a negative net fiscal contribution to society of nearly $5,200, while the average high school graduate generates a positive lifetime net fiscal contribution of $287,000 from age eighteen to sixty-four.

United Way monitors a key indicator of high-school completion, the on-time high school graduation rate, as well as three related indicators: high school dropout rate, chronic absenteeism and the juvenile crime arrest rate.

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 drop out.

The on-time graduation rate in the United Way region has remained steady around 89% to 90% over the past three years.
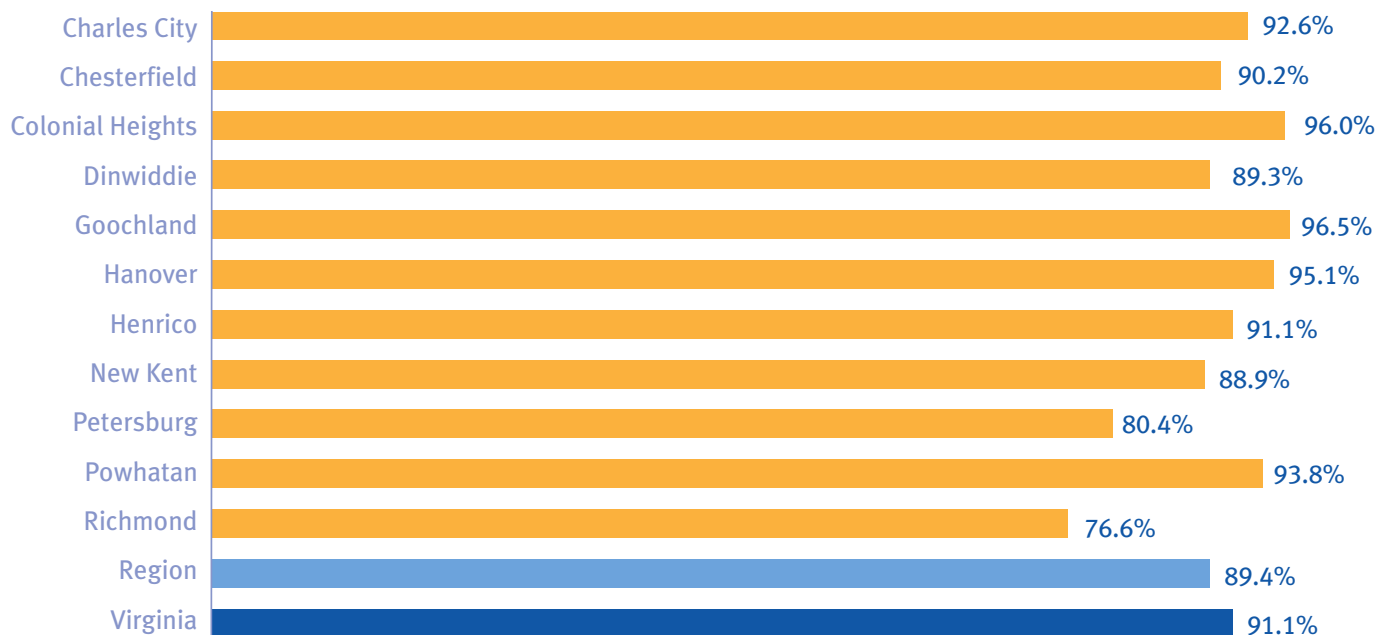
The on-time graduation rate is the percentage of students who earn a Board of Education-approved diploma within four years of entering high school for the first time. Percentages are based on longitudinal student-level data and account for student mobility, retention and promotion patterns. It does not include students who receive a GED, who are still enrolled or who dropped out.

On-Time High School Graduation Rate

Locality	Class of 2013	Class of 2014	Class of 2015	Class of 2016	Class of 2017
Charles City	93.7%	95.7%	98.2%	98.4%	92.6%
Chesterfield	90.2%	91.5%	91.1%	90.9%	90.2%
Colonial Heights	91.1%	94.8%	89.7%	93.4%	96.0%
Dinwiddie	81.5%	81.3%	81.7%	87.5%	89.3%
Goochland	90.6%	96.2%	94.1%	97.1%	96.5%
Hanover	95.5%	96.2%	95.2%	95.4%	95.1%
Henrico	90.0%	89.0%	90.1%	91.0%	91.1%
New Kent	89.5%	90.7%	92.7%	92.6%	88.9%
Petersburg	77.5%	82.4%	70.9%	84.3%	80.4%
Powhatan	87.9%	87.9%	92.9%	94.9%	93.8%
Richmond	76.2%	80.5%	81.3%	80.5%	76.6%
Region	88.3%	89.3%	89.6%	90.1%	89.4%
Virginia	89.1%	89.9%	90.6%	91.4%	91.1%

On-Time High School Graduation Rate

Class of 2017

Locality	Rate
Charles City	92.6%
Chesterfield	90.2%
Colonial Heights	96.0%
Dinwiddie	89.3%
Goochland	96.5%
Hanover	95.1%
Henrico	91.1%
New Kent	88.9%
Petersburg	80.4%
Powhatan	93.8%
Richmond	76.6%
Region	89.4%
Virginia	91.1%

Source: Virginia Department of Education.

High School Dropout Rate
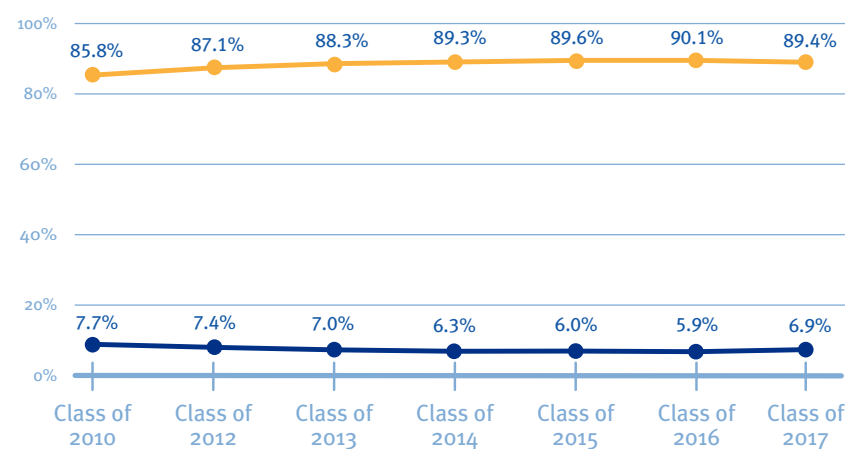
Why is this important?

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 that four-year period.

High School Dropout Rate

Locality	Class of 2013	Class of 2014	Class of 2015	Class of 2016	Class of 2017
Charles City	4.8%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%
Chesterfield	6.2%	5.6%	5.9%	6.5%	7.1%
Colonial Heights	1.6%	2.6%	5.6%	1.7%	0.0%
Dinwiddie	4.8%	9.7%	7.4%	6.1%	7.6%
Goochland	3.8%	2.7%	3.7%	2.4%	1.5%
Hanover	2.6%	2.2%	3.3%	2.9%	2.7%
Henrico	6.3%	6.6%	5.4%	5.9%	6.2%
New Kent	2.1%	4.9%	1.2%	4.6%	2.5%
Petersburg	14.7%	8.4%	8.3%	7.3%	3.6%
Powhatan	5.1%	6.1%	2.1%	3.1%	3.5%
Richmond	17.3%	13.6%	11.8%	9.9%	18.0%
Region	**7.0%**	**6.3%**	**6.0%**	**5.9%**	**6.9%**
Virginia	**5.9%**	**5.4%**	**5.2%**	**5.3%**	**5.8%**

On-time Graduation Rate and Dropout Rate
United Way Region

On-time Graduation Rate: 85.8%, 87.1%, 88.3%, 89.3%, 89.6%, 90.1%, 89.4%

Dropout Rate: 7.7%, 7.4%, 7.0%, 6.3%, 6.0%, 5.9%, 6.9%

Class of 2010, Class of 2012, Class of 2013, Class of 2014, Class of 2015, Class of 2016, Class of 2017

— On-time Graduation Rate   — Dropout Rate

Number of students dropping out not available for Colonial Heights and Goochland and these localities are not included in the region total.

Source: Virginia Department of Education.

Did you know?

Of the students who entered ninth grade in 2014

928 or 6.9%

of students **dropped out before graduating on time in 2017.**

The dropout rate for the region was on the decline in 2014, 2015, and 2016, but in **2017 increased to nearly the 2013 rate of 7%.**

Chronic Absenteeism

Why is this important?

Children missing 15 or more days of the school year are much more likely to struggle to graduate high school on time. Chronic absenteeism creates and widens 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.
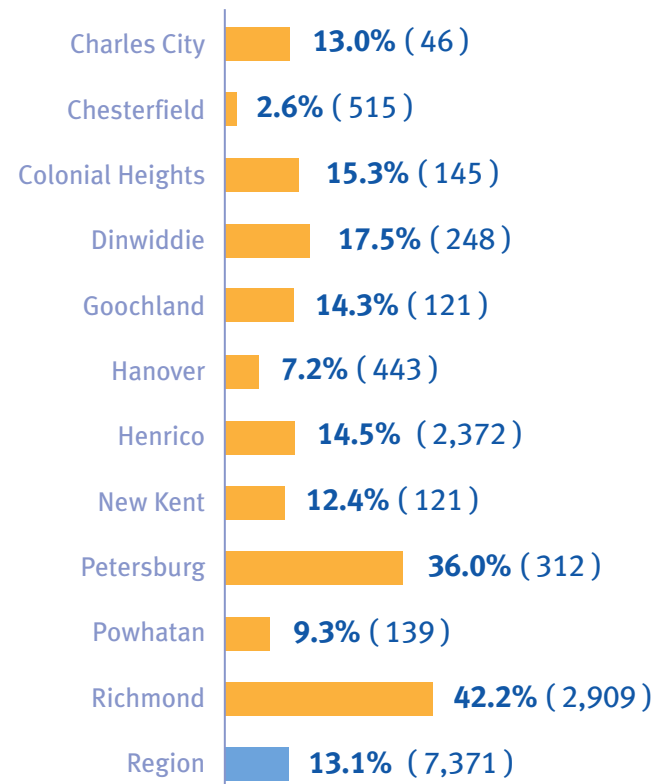
Percent (and Number) of High School Students Chronically Absent

(Missing more than 10% of school days) 2015–2016

Locality	Percent (and Number)
Charles City	**13.0%** (46)
Chesterfield	**2.6%** (515)
Colonial Heights	**15.3%** (145)
Dinwiddie	**17.5%** (248)
Goochland	**14.3%** (121)
Hanover	**7.2%** (443)
Henrico	**14.5%** (2,372)
New Kent	**12.4%** (121)
Petersburg	**36.0%** (312)
Powhatan	**9.3%** (139)
Richmond	**42.2%** (2,909)
Region	**13.1%** (7,371)

Note: The Virginia Department of Education does not have a standardized definition of absence, and each school district's definition may vary. Some districts may report the number of full day absences while other districts may report partial day absences. Therefore, caution should be used when comparing data across school districts.

Percent (and Number) of High School Students Chronically Absent

(Missing more than 10% of school days) 2015–2016

Locality	Percent (and Number)
Charles City	**13.0%** (46)
Chesterfield	**2.6%** (515)
Colonial Heights	**15.3%** (145)
Dinwiddie	**17.5%** (248)
Goochland	**14.3%** (121)
Hanover	**7.2%** (443)
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New Kent	**12.4%** (121)
Petersburg	**36.0%** (312)
Powhatan	**9.3%** (139)
Richmond	**42.2%** (2,909)
Region	**13.1%** (7,371)

Source: Virginia Department of Education. Some districts vary on which grades are included in middle school. Data includes schools that serve students in 9th through 12th grade for all districts except Charles City (7th through 12th), Petersburg (10h through 12th) and two schools in Richmond that included grades 6th through 12th.

Chronic Absenteeism

Did you know?

In our region,

13.1% of high school students

missed more than 10% of school days in 2015-2016.

THAT'S

7,371 students.

Students from low-income families are more likely to be chronically absent from school.

In our region,

15.5% of economically disadvantaged students (grades Pre-K through 12th)

were chronically absent in the 2015-2016 school year,

compared to just

4.7% of non-economically disadvantaged students.

Factors that drive regular school attendance include parental awareness of and involvement in their child's attendance, stable housing, transportation and access to health and dental care.

Percent of Students Absent More Than 10% of School Year*
United Way Region 2012–2016
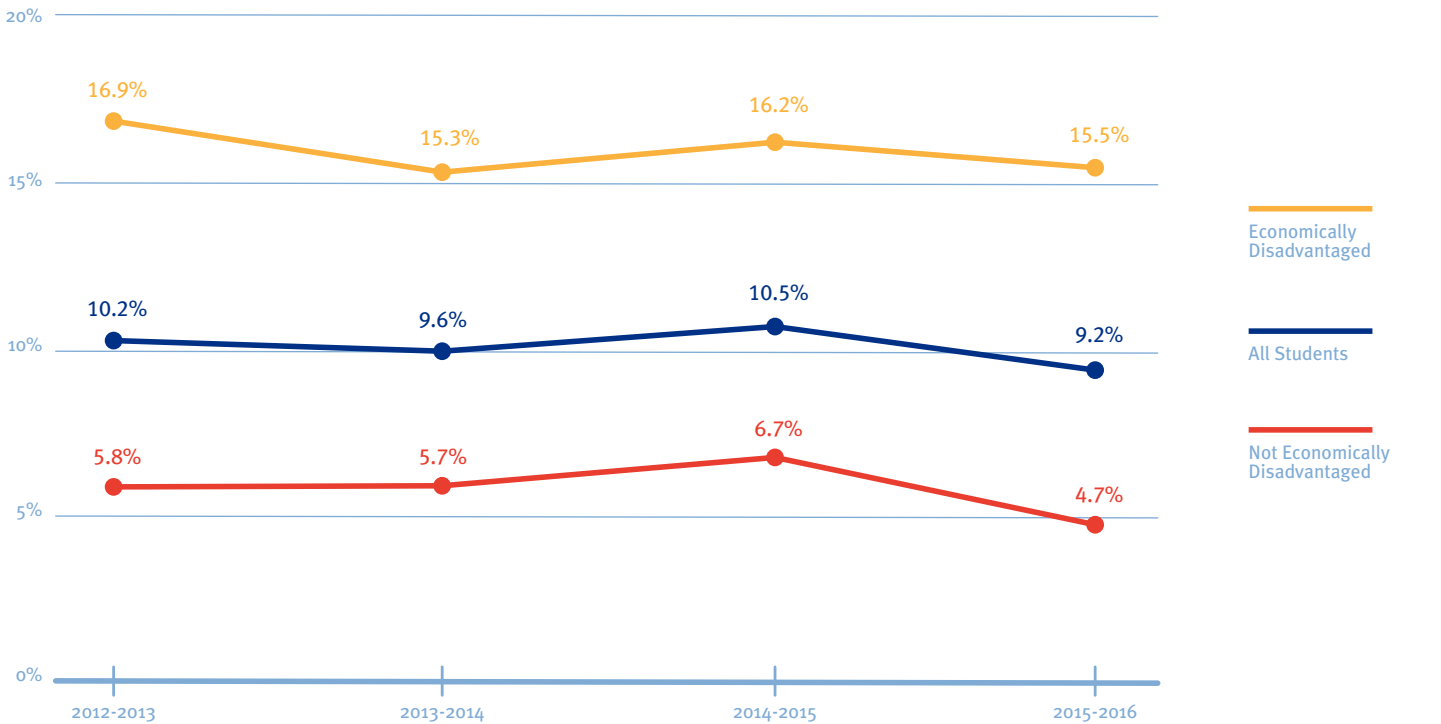
Economically Disadvantaged

All Students

Not Economically Disadvantaged

Data includes all elementary, middle, high and combined schools (Pre-K through 12th grade).

*Source: Virginia Department of Education.*

Juvenile Crime

Why is this important?

Youth who are arrested as juveniles have higher rates of incarceration as an adult. National studies have shown that up to one-third of incarcerated youth return to incarceration within a few years after release. There is an indirect correlation between educational attainment and arrest and incarceration rates, particularly among males.

Juvenile Arrest Rate (per 1,000 Juveniles Ages 10-17)
United Way Region
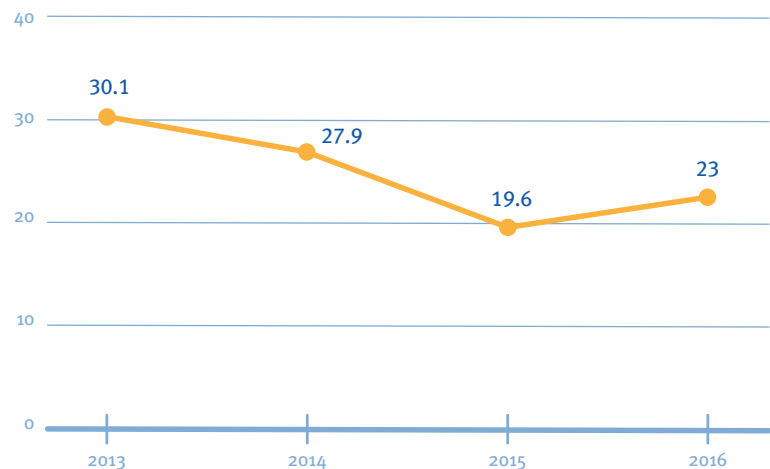
Total Juvenile Arrests and Juvenile Arrest Rate (Juveniles Ages 10-17)
United Way Region

Locality	2013 Total Juvenile Arrests	2013 Arrest Rate (per 1,000 Juveniles Ages 10-17)	2014 Total Juvenile Arrests	2014 Arrest Rate (per 1,000 Juveniles Ages 10-17)	2015 Total Juvenile Arrests	2015 Arrest Rate (per 1,000 Juveniles Ages 10-17)	2016 Total Juvenile Arrests	2016 Arrest Rate (per 1,000 Juveniles Ages 10-17)
Charles City	0	-	1	1.5	0	-	2	3.1
Chesterfield	2,061	51.8	1,690	42.4	1,493	37.5	1,312	33.3
Colonial Heights	178	98.4	245	135.4	196	108.3	170	94.2
Dinwiddie	48	18.2	31	11.7	22	8.3	30	11.1
Goochland	1	0.5	0	-	1	0.5	-	-
Hanover	218	17.4	208	16.6	215	17.2	186	14.8
Henrico	493	14.5	517	15.2	N/A	N/A	665	19.3
New Kent	36	16.5	32	14.7	25	11.5	17	7.8
Petersburg	58	21.2	53	19.4	15	5.5	9	3.5
Powhatan	46	15.6	42	14.2	35	11.8	28	10.1
Richmond	360	24.3	433	29.2	280	18.9	252	17.1
Region	3,499	30.1	3,252	27.9	2,284	19.6	2,671	23.0
Virginia	13,070	15.7	12,223	14.7	10,811	13.0	11,151	13.4

Did you know?

The juvenile arrest rate for youth ages 10-17 declined significantly from 30.1 (per 1,000 juveniles) in 2013 to 19.6 (per 1,000 juveniles) in 2015; however, the rate increased in 2016 to 23.0 (per 1,000 juveniles).

Note: Data includes Group A crime arrests only. Group A crimes 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 offences, pornography, gambling, prostitution, bribery and weapon law violations.

Source: Virginia State Police Crime in Virginia Report, 2013 -2016. Rates calculated using Census ACS 5-year estimates.

As they continue their education or enter the workforce, young people need access to skills and training that enable them to secure and maintain gainful employment with a living wage.

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For most, the goal after high school is to secure a job that will provide income and serve as the starting point for a career. Some enter the workforce immediately after high school, while others continue their education in college or pursue a credential. Many people continue their education and work at the same time. However, too many residents in this region are falling behind on that journey and finding themselves without the skills or training needed to secure and maintain a job.

While there are many routes to take, the goal is the same. Without a stable job and sustainable income, residents will struggle to maintain financial stability and provide a safe and healthy living environment for their families.

A college-ready student has the academic skills needed to enter postsecondary education or training without needing remedial coursework. A student ready for college has the reading, writing, math, social and cognitive skills to succeed. A career-ready student has the knowledge and technical skills needed for employment in their desired industry.

The Educational Policy Improvement Center (EPIC, www.epiconline.org) found four key elements to college and career readiness. Cognitive strategies are required for students to formulate hypotheses, problem solve and analyze and evaluate information. Learning skills and techniques provide students with ownership of their learning including goal setting, motivation and self-efficacy, as well as specific learning techniques including time-management, study skills and collaborative learning. Content knowledge of core subjects is another key element.

Transition knowledge and skills are also essential for transitioning from high school to college or career and include understanding financial aid options and requirements, adapting to college and workplace norms and expectations and appropriate self-advocacy.

Over the 2011-2015 period,

19.3%
of adults ages 25 to 64

were not in the workforce

THATS

117,399 people

This has remained steady from the previous period of 2006-2010. This includes the total adult population including those not currently seeking employment.

The Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) is completed by students planning to enter postsecondary education. Of the 12,533 seniors in the class of 2016 in the region,

55.5% (6,951 students) completed the FAFSA

The percentage of students completing the FAFSA has remained steady between 55% and 56% over the past three years. 69.5% of students enrolled in college within 16 months of graduating in 2015, (7,603 students).

Educational attainment has increased slightly across the region. Between 2006-2010 and 2011-2015, the **percent of adults with a high school diploma/GED or higher education** increased from

86.2% TO 88.6%

During the same period, the **percent of adults with associate's degree or higher education** increased from

39.4% TO 42.6%

and the **percent of adults with bachelor's degree or higher education** increased from

33.4% TO 35.7%

In 2011-2015,

85,745
adults ages 25 and older

did not have a high school diploma/GED,

11.4% of the region's total population, a decrease from 2006-2010 when 13.8% of the population (96,692 people) did not have a high school diploma/GED.
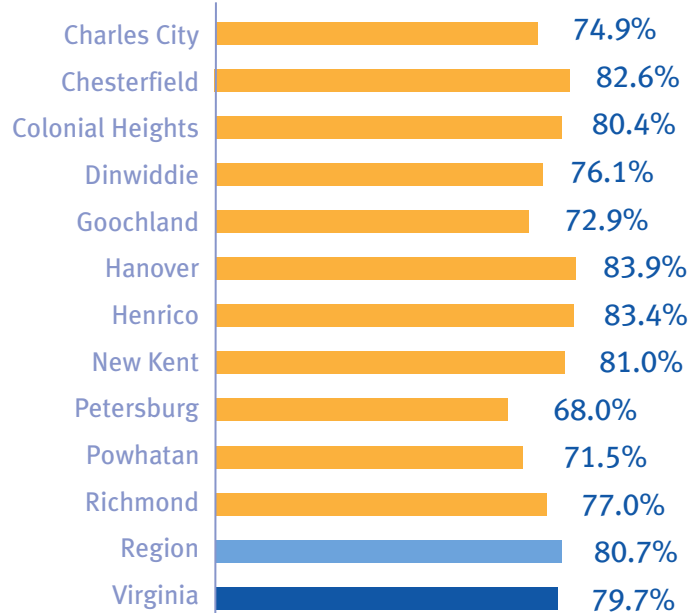
Labor Market Participation Among Adults Ages 25-64

Why is this important?

The labor market participation rate gives the fullest, clearest picture of the number of adults in our region who have jobs. Compared to the unemployment rate, which accounts only for adults seeking employment, the labor market participation rate factors in the total adult population.

Percent of Population (adults 25-64) in the Labor Market
2011-2015 Estimates

Locality	Percent
Charles City	74.9%
Chesterfield	82.6%
Colonial Heights	80.4%
Dinwiddie	76.1%
Goochland	72.9%
Hanover	83.9%
Henrico	83.4%
New Kent	81.0%
Petersburg	68.0%
Powhatan	71.5%
Richmond	77.0%
Region	80.7%
Virginia	79.7%

Percent of Population (adults 25-64) in the Labor Market

Locality	2006-2010 Estimates		2011-2015 Estimates	
	Percent (and number) in labor force	Percent (and number) NOT in labor force	Percent (and number) in labor force	Percent (and number) NOT in labor force
Charles City	74.3% (3,072)	25.7% (1,062)	74.9% (2,981)	25.1% (998)
Chesterfield	82.1% (140,074)	17.9% (30,558)	82.6% (146,036)	17.4% (30,705)
Colonial Heights	79.0% (6,925)	21.0% (1,846)	80.4% (6,929)	19.6% (1,694)
Dinwiddie	73.2% (10,993)	26.8% (4,024)	76.1% (11,519)	23.9% (3,611)
Goochland	52.0% (6,921)	48.0% (6,377)	72.9% (8,816)	27.1% (3,282)
Hanover	83.3% (44,719)	16.7% (8,946)	83.9% (44,988)	16.1% (8,617)
Henrico	83.7% (138,686)	16.3% (26,929)	83.4% (145,827)	16.6% (29,018)
New Kent	77.0% (8,165)	23.0% (2,438)	81.0% (8,981)	19.0% (2,107)
Petersburg	71.0% (11,894)	29.0% (4,853)	68.0% (11,626)	32.0% (5,468)
Powhatan	55.5% (9,630)	44.5% (7,716)	71.5% (11,455)	28.5% (4,557)
Richmond	78.3% (81,926)	21.7% (22,702)	77.0% (91,592)	23.0% (27,342)
Region	79.8% (463,005)	20.2% (117,451)	80.7% (490,750)	19.3% (117,399)
Virginia	79.8% (3,415,201)	20.2% (864,157)	79.7% (3,560,510)	20.3% (904,202)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2006 – 2010, 2011 – 2015.

Learn More   For information on the region's unemployment rate, see page 80.
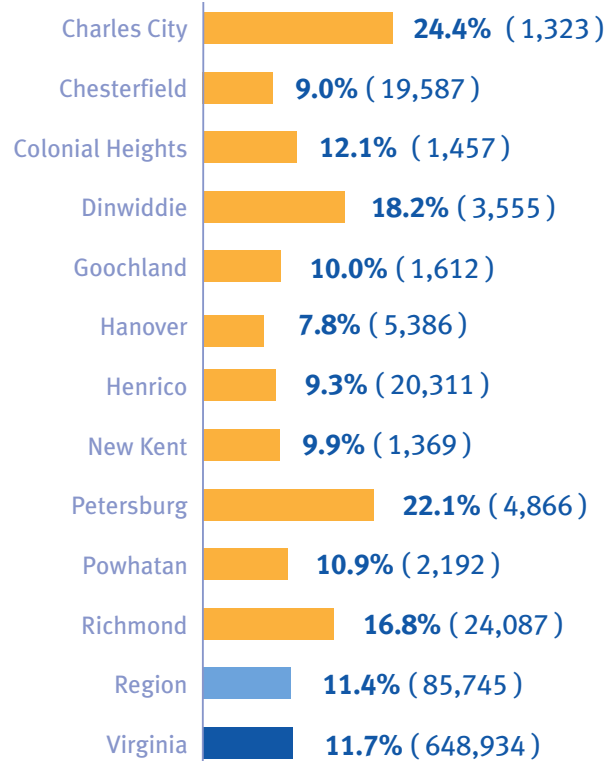
RELATED INDICATOR:

Educational Attainment

Why is this important?

The path to a self-sustaining job begins with a high school diploma, but it does not end there. 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 higher, generally enhances a person's employment prospects and increases his or her earning potential. In addition, children whose parents have post-secondary degrees are more likely to attain degrees themselves. Communities with higher educational attainment levels have been shown to be safer, healthier and more economically prosperous compared to areas with lower educational attainment levels.

Number and Percent of Total Population (ages 25+) with Less than a High School Diploma/GED
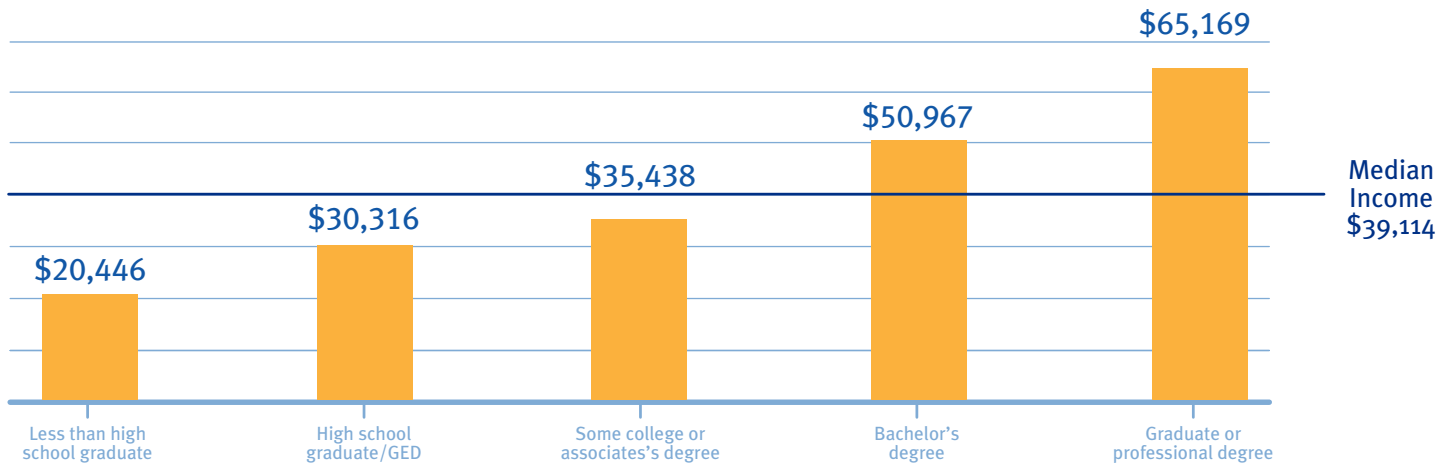*2011-2015 Estimates*

Locality	Percent (Number)
Charles City	**24.4%** (1,323)
Chesterfield	**9.0%** (19,587)
Colonial Heights	**12.1%** (1,457)
Dinwiddie	**18.2%** (3,555)
Goochland	**10.0%** (1,612)
Hanover	**7.8%** (5,386)
Henrico	**9.3%** (20,311)
New Kent	**9.9%** (1,369)
Petersburg	**22.1%** (4,866)
Powhatan	**10.9%** (2,192)
Richmond	**16.8%** (24,087)
Region	**11.4%** (85,745)
Virginia	**11.7%** (648,934)

Educational Attainment by Percent of Total Population (ages 25+)

Locality	2006-2010 Estimates			2011-2015 Estimates		
	High School Diploma/ GED or Higher	Associates or Higher	Bachelors or Higher	High School Diploma/ GED or Higher	Associates or Higher	Bachelors or Higher
Charles City	74.8%	14.7%	10.9%	75.6%	18.2%	13.0%
Chesterfield	89.4%	42.5%	35.7%	91.0%	44.8%	36.9%
Colonial Heights	88.1%	25.6%	20.0%	87.9%	29.8%	21.7%
Dinwiddie	77.1%	19.5%	13.1%	81.8%	22.6%	15.3%
Goochland	79.3%	34.9%	30.7%	90.0%	45.0%	37.4%
Hanover	91.2%	39.6%	33.0%	92.2%	43.7%	35.7%
Henrico	89.1%	45.0%	38.9%	90.7%	47.2%	40.7%
New Kent	86.3%	30.6%	22.6%	90.1%	32.4%	24.6%
Petersburg	72.0%	19.6%	15.2%	77.9%	20.9%	15.9%
Powhatan	79.3%	28.0%	21.9%	89.1%	35.9%	27.9%
Richmond	80.2%	37.6%	32.6%	83.2%	41.4%	36.0%
Region	86.2%	39.4%	33.4%	88.6%	42.6%	35.7%
Virginia	86.1%	40.5%	33.8%	88.3%	43.6%	36.3%

Educational Attainment

Median Income by Educational Attainment 2011-2015 ACS Estimates Richmond MSA

$65,169

$50,967

$35,438

$30,316

$20,446

Median Income **$39,114**

Less than high school graduate

High school graduate/GED

Some college or associates's degree

Bachelor's degree

Graduate or professional degree

Educational Attainment (ages 25+)

2011–2015 ACS Estimates
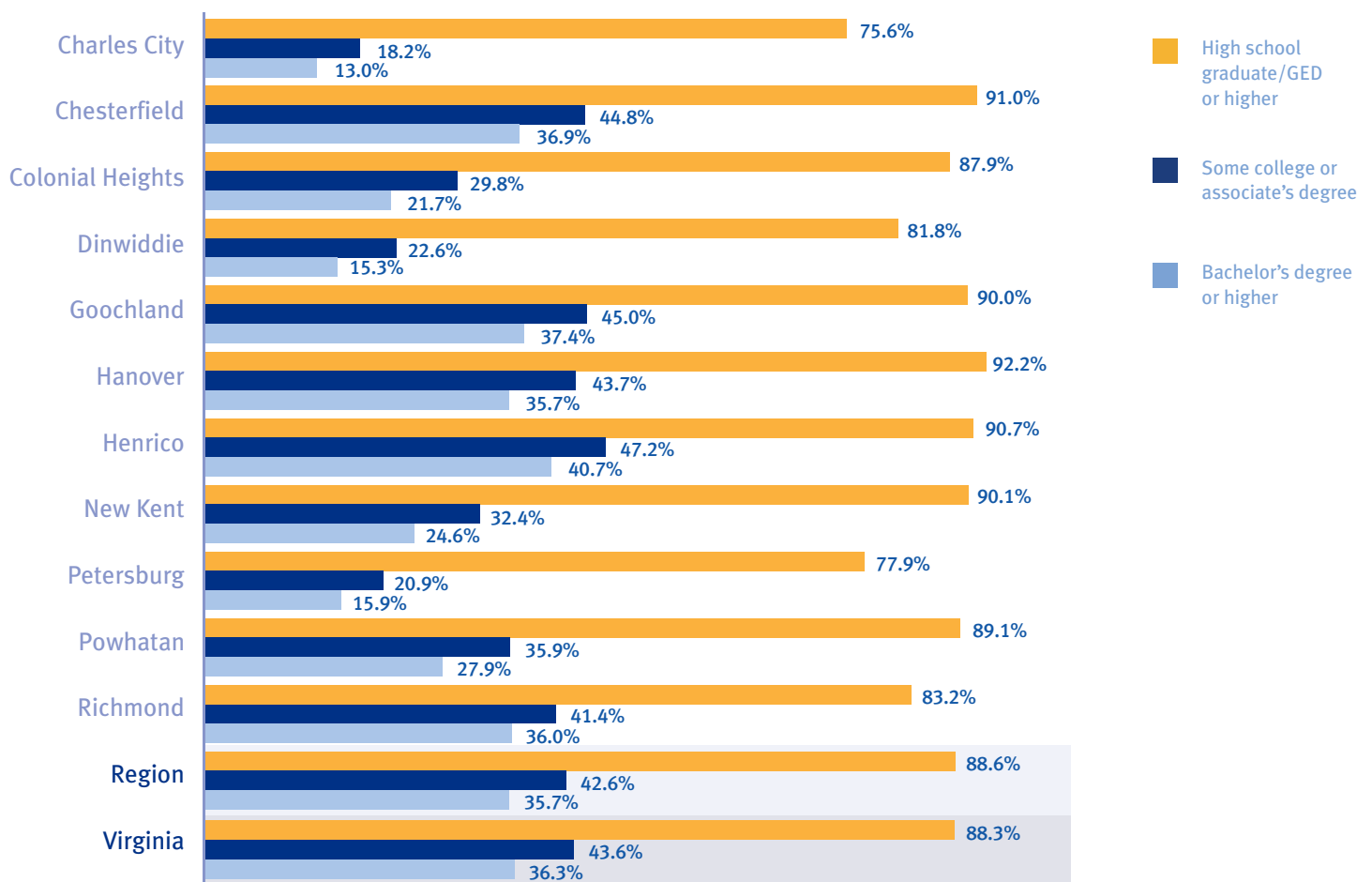
Charles City
75.6%
18.2%
13.0%

Chesterfield
91.0%
44.8%
36.9%

Colonial Heights
87.9%
29.8%
21.7%

Dinwiddie
81.8%
22.6%
15.3%

Goochland
90.0%
45.0%
37.4%

Hanover
92.2%
43.7%
35.7%

Henrico
90.7%
47.2%
40.7%

New Kent
90.1%
32.4%
24.6%

Petersburg
77.9%
20.9%
15.9%

Powhatan
89.1%
35.9%
27.9%

Richmond
83.2%
41.4%
36.0%

Region
88.6%
42.6%
35.7%

Virginia
88.3%
43.6%
36.3%

High school graduate/GED or higher

Some college or associate's degree

Bachelor's degree or higher

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, 2011 – 2015.

FAFSA Completion Rate

Why is this important?

For many, completion of the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) is an early and important step on the path to attending college and attaining a degree. Research shows that higher FAFSA completion rates lead to greater higher education enrollment rates and higher educational attainment rates.

Did you know?

In our region, the class of 2016 had

12,533 seniors enrolled

and

6,951 completed the FAFSA

THAT'S A

55.5% completion rate.

Percent of Seniors Completing FAFSA Form

	Class of 2014	Class of 2015	Class of 2016
Charles City	38.0%	46.4%	81.0%
Chesterfield	55.3%	56.4%	85.2%
Colonial Heights	N/A	72.2%	67.9%
Dinwiddie	N/A	57.1%	52.8%
Goochland	53.3%	52.9%	82.5%
Hanover	55.7%	56.7%	90.9%
Henrico	57.4%	57.6%	91.5%
New Kent	51.7%	51.1%	76.4%
Petersburg	N/A	56.7%	54.7%
Powhatan	54.4%	64.0%	89.0%
Richmond	52.0%	50.0%	68.8%
Region	**55.5%***	**56.4%**	**55.5%**

Completions are through the end of December for each year
*Class of 2014 Region does not include Colonial Heights, Dinwiddie and Petersburg.

Seniors Completing FAFSA Form
United Way Region
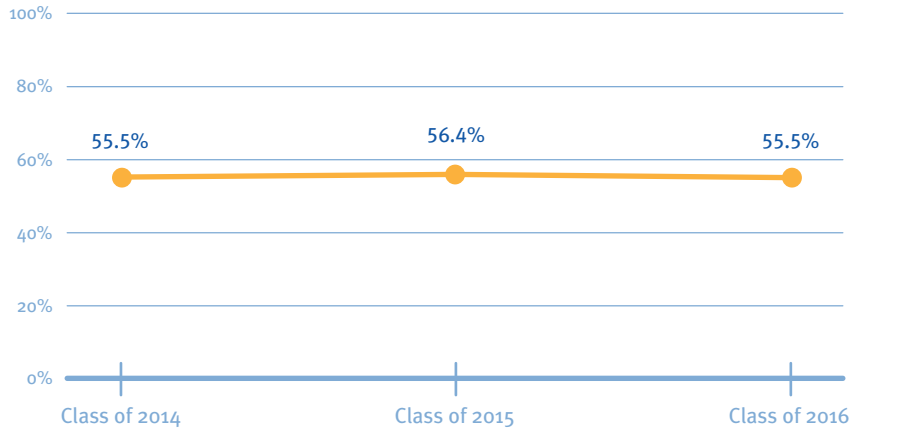
Source: Virginia Department of Education.

Higher Education Enrollment

Why is this important?

While many students take alternative paths to attaining a post-secondary credential, research shows that students are more likely to complete college if they enroll within 16 months of earning a high school diploma.

Percent of students who enrolled in any Institution of Higher Education (IHE) within 16 months of earning a federally recognized high school diploma
United Way Region
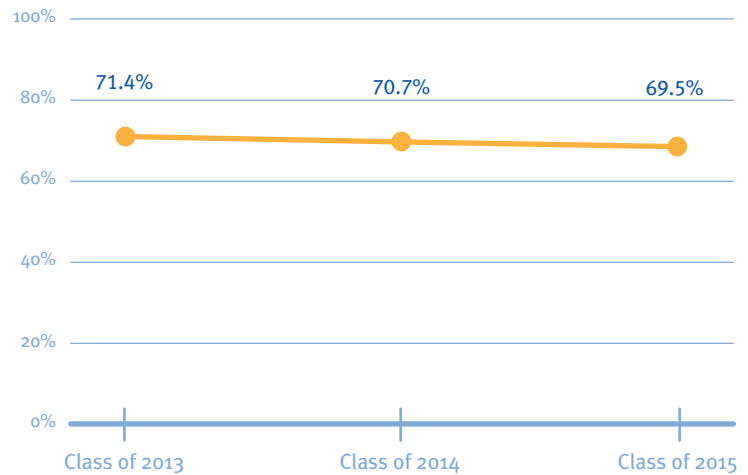
Class of 2013: 71.4%
Class of 2014: 70.7%
Class of 2015: 69.5%

Students who enrolled in any Institution of Higher Education (IHE) within 16 months of earning a federally recognized high school diploma

Locality	Class of 2013	Class of 2014	Class of 2015
Charles City	49.1% (26)	47.5% (19)	51.0% (25)
Chesterfield	73.4% (3,079)	72.0% (3,069)	71.6% (2,984)
Colonial Heights	71.8% (158)	65.7% (136)	71.8% (130)
Dinwiddie	53.7% (139)	56.7% (156)	56.8% (150)
Goochland	72.3% (115)	68.4% (117)	66.5% (115)
Hanover	78.1% (1,058)	76.5% (1,088)	76.0% (987)
Henrico	73.6% (2,468)	74.5% (2,388)	71.9% (2,246)
New Kent	68.0% (140)	71.6% (156)	57.5% (126)
Petersburg	45.4% (94)	54.1% (124)	51.7% (89)
Powhatan	70.3% (204)	70.0% (210)	71.8% (221)
Richmond	58.3% (568)	54.6% (548)	53.5% (530)
Region	**71.4% (8,049)**	**70.7% (8,011)**	**69.5% (7,603)**
Virginia	**71.6% (58,210)**	**71.9% (58,049)**	**72.0% (57,578)**

Source: Virginia Department of Education, 4 year graduate rate.

Industry-Recognized Credentials

Why is this important?

While higher education degrees are a valuable and effective route to securing a self-sustaining job, they are not the only option. Many industries have developed industry-recognized credentials that provide skills and training to individuals seeking to advance their employment prospects. These opportunities exist in a range of fields, including energy, health care, construction, real estate, hospitality and more.

A potential measure for career-readiness for these individuals is the percent receiving an industry-recognized credential. This would provide a clearer picture of career-readiness for students entering the workforce. Because each industry has different

standards, credentials and data systems, data on credential completion are not currently available, but state and local leaders have identified the need for this information and are working to develop methods to collect, analyze and distribute.

Although many states are still working to gather data on certifications and income, a recent study of four states by the Association for Career and Technical Education (www.acteonline.org) found higher earnings for students who attained certifications than for students who took certification exams and did not pass. Below is a summary of the report findings.

State	Earnings for Certified Students	Earnings for Non-Certified Students
Illinois	Median Income (quarter): $5,302	Median Income (quarter): $3,603
Iowa	Median Income (quarter): $5,532	Median Income (quarter): $4,403
Oklahoma	Hourly Rate: $15.22	Hourly Rate: $14.33
California	Study found that average wages after certification increased by 41.8% over average wages one year before certification.	

In addition to covering basic expenses, families and individuals need financial stability to avoid debt, build savings and prepare for unanticipated expenses.

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Financial Well-being

Traditionally, the thought has been that in order to reach financial well-being, you should earn as much as possible. Although increased income is a critical component of financial well-being, the actions an individual takes when handling their money make an even larger difference.

These actions and choices can limit or expand opportunities. Setting financial goals and making good money decisions are the keys to improving our financial lives. Strong financial well-being for a family can have positive implications on educational achievement, contribute to better health outcomes and provide stability during later adulthood.

The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) has defined four elements of financial well-being:

1. Having control over day-to-day and month-to-month finances.
2. Having the capacity to absorb a financial shock.
3. Being on track to meet financial goals.
4. Having the financial freedom to make the choices that allow you to enjoy life.

Utilizing the four elements of financial well-being and other best practices, United Way has created the Financial Well-being Continuum. The continuum helps us better understand the landscape of our community. This allows us to map services and identify areas of strength and gaps. Each section of the continuum has best practices, which can be strategically implemented for the benefit of our community, and desired outcomes to measure success.

UNITED WAY FINANCIAL WELL-BEING CONTINUUM

Financial Crisis

Households receive short-term support to meet their immediate needs in time of crisis.

Financial Capability

Households are supported and encouraged to make informed choices to address their financial problems, and to foster the improved use and management of money and credit.

Financial Resilience

Households build internal and external resources to navigate life transitions and/or financial stress, which may negatively impact well-being.

About Our Work

To address the key needs of the community in financial well-being, United Way of Greater Richmond & Petersburg leads two key initiatives:

- **The THRIVE Financial Collaborative** supports the efforts of local programs to assist low-to-moderate income families achieve financial well-being. THRIVE has three goals: 1.) Create a stronger and more seamless web of financial stability supports for local residents, 2.) Help local financial stability programs serve more people more effectively and 3.) Elevate financial stability as a regional priority.

- **metroCASH**, a Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) program, provides free tax preparation services for residents in the community who meet the income requirements established by the IRS. The program eliminates costly tax preparation fees for low-income residents, connects them with financial stability providers in the community and promotes tax-time savings. metroCASH helps eligible customers access the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC). EITC research has a proven positive effect for children's health and education during the years a family receives EITC. Research has also shown a positive impact for older adults due to increase income from social security and retirement.

Asset Poverty

Why is this important?

A job loss, health crisis or other unanticipated expense can threaten the financial stability of a household. The asset poverty rate measures the percentage of households without sufficient net worth to provide for basic needs and live above the poverty level for three months in the absence of income. In many ways, asset poverty is more instructive and important than the traditional poverty rate. This is because it factors in households who are just one job loss or health issue away from serious financial crisis.

The threshold used to determine the asset poverty rate varies by family size. A family of four with net worth less than $6,150 in 2017 is asset poor.

Asset Poverty Rate
2015

Charles City	29.6%
Chesterfield	18.5%
Colonial Heights	23.9%
Dinwiddie	29.0%
Goochland	15.6%
Hanover	17.3%
Henrico	24.3%
New Kent	18.0%
Petersburg	43.5%
Powhatan	17.2%
Richmond	38.3%
Richmond MSA	**24.4%**
Virginia	**20.2%**

Richmond MSA (Metropolitan Statistical Area) includes the counties of Hanover, Goochland, Henrico, New Kent, Powhatan, Chesterfield, Charles City, Dinwiddie, Prince George, and the cities of Richmond, Hopewell, Colonial Heights and Petersburg.
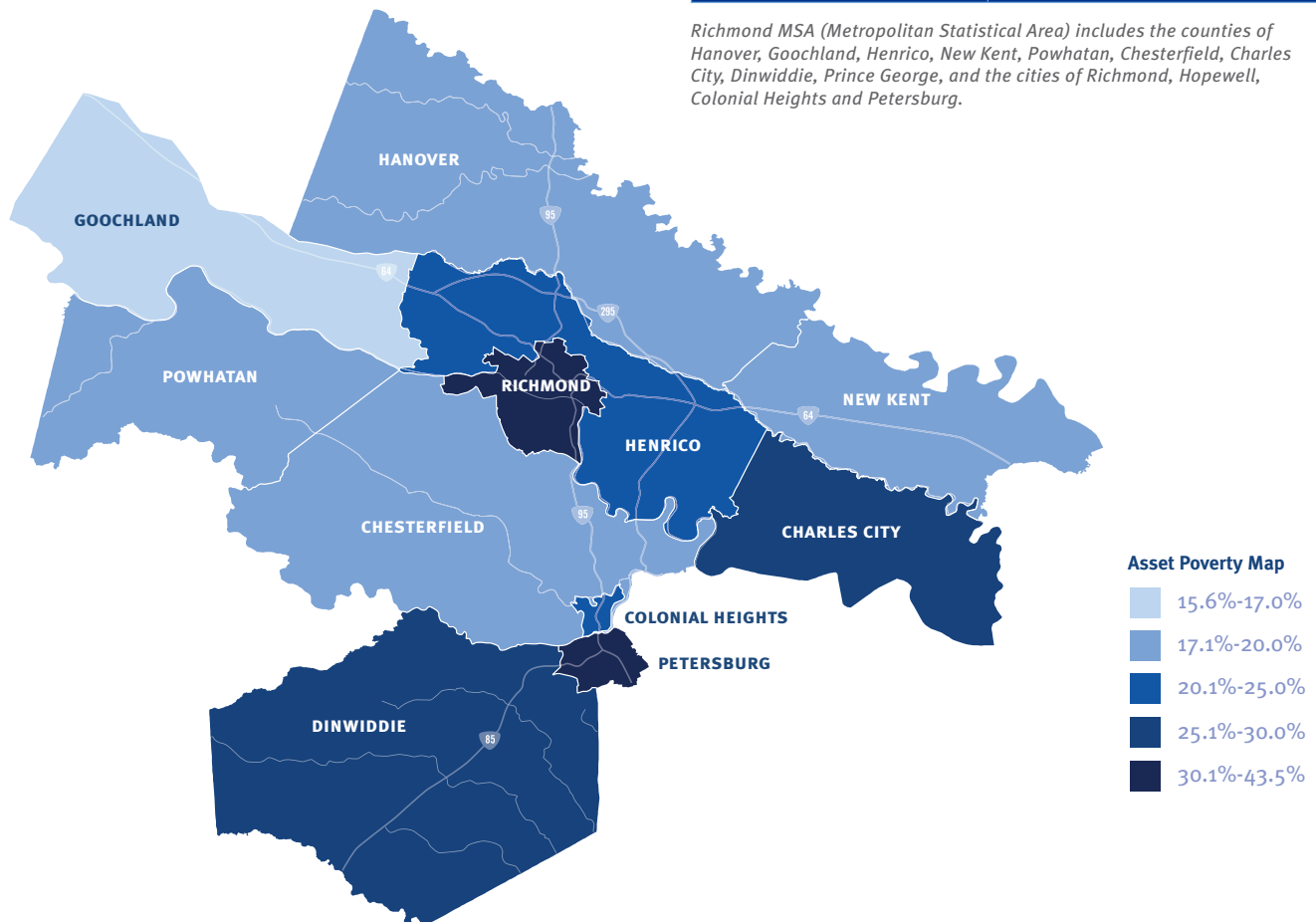
Asset Poverty Map
- 15.6%–17.0%
- 17.1%–20.0%
- 20.1%–25.0%
- 25.1%–30.0%
- 30.1%–43.5%

Sources: Prosperity Now Scorecard (data released 2017). Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2014 Panel, Wave 1, U.S. Census Bureau. Data calculated by Marin Economic Consulting. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, 2006–2010, 2011–2015.

Unbanked/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—such as payday loans—in the past year), this measure paints a broad picture of households in our region that are financially under-served.

Unbanked

Households with neither a checking account nor a savings account.
2015

Unbanked Households	
Charles City	8.0%
Chesterfield	4.0%
Colonial Heights	7.3%
Dinwiddie	7.7%
Goochland	3.2%
Hanover	3.5%
Henrico	5.9%
New Kent	3.0%
Petersburg	18.8%
Powhatan	3.2%
Richmond	12.4%
Virginia	**4.6%**

Underbanked

Households that have a checking and/or a savings account, but have used alternative financial services (such as payday loans) in the past 12 months.
2015

Underbanked Households	
Charles City	20.8%
Chesterfield	17.0%
Colonial Heights	16.0%
Dinwiddie	19.3%
Goochland	14.2%
Hanover	14.3%
Henrico	18.8%
New Kent	15.3%
Petersburg	25.4%
Powhatan	14.2%
Richmond	22.6%
Virginia	**19.7%**

Region data from the 2017 Prosperity Now Scorecard was not available. Data for the region from the 2016 report was 4.0% unbanked and 20.3% underbanked.

Source: Prosperity Now Scorecard (data released 2017). 2015 FDIC National Survey of Unbanked and Underbanked Households. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Data calculated by Marin Economic Consulting. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, 2006 – 2010, 2011 – 2015.

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 tells us about the general economic stability of our community.

Annual Unemployment Rate (not seasonally adjusted)
United Way Region
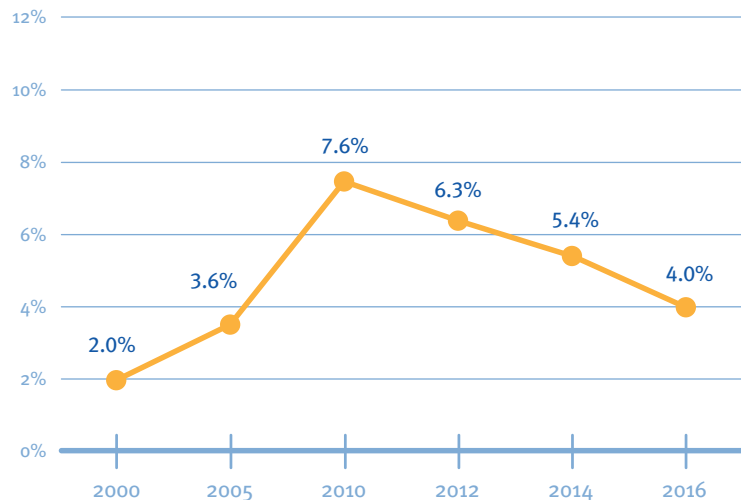
Annual Unemployment Percent and Number (not seasonally adjusted)

Locality	2005	2010	2012	2014	2016
Charles City	4.4% (165)	9.6% (374)	7.8% (302)	6.0% (223)	4.5% (169)
Chesterfield	3.2% (5,052)	7.3% (12,295)	6.1% (10,557)	5.1% (9,131)	3.8% (6,890)
Colonial Heights	4.1% (375)	8.3% (705)	7.0% (599)	5.8% (506)	4.4% (388)
Dinwiddie	4.1% (522)	8.8% (1,199)	7.6% (1,034)	6.5% (872)	4.8% (646)
Goochland	3.0% (311)	7.2% (750)	5.6% (574)	4.8% (507)	3.7% (401)
Hanover	3.0% (1,594)	6.6% (3,575)	5.5% (3,041)	4.6% (2,555)	3.5% (1,979)
Henrico	3.4% (5,340)	7.3% (12,249)	6.0% (10,437)	5.1% (9,026)	3.8% (6,880)
New Kent	3.3% (286)	7.2% (744)	5.6% (592)	4.5% (503)	3.4% (383)
Petersburg	7.4% (1,035)	14.0% (1,938)	12.0% (1,628)	10.8% (1,485)	7.6% (1,033)
Powhatan	2.9% (388)	7.1% (953)	5.6% (765)	4.6% (623)	3.5% (480)
Richmond	5.4% (5,122)	9.5% (10,109)	7.5% (8,188)	6.2% (6,932)	4.6% (5,226)
Region	3.8% (20,190)	7.9% (44,891)	6.5% (37,717)	5.4% (32,363)	4.0% (24,475)
Virginia	3.6% (139,450)	7.1% (297,272)	6.1% (255,857)	5.2% (222,342)	4.0% (170,143)

Did you know?

The unemployment rate for the region in 2016 was the lowest since 2007 at 4.0%.

Source: Virginia Employment Commission, Local Area Unemployment Statistics.
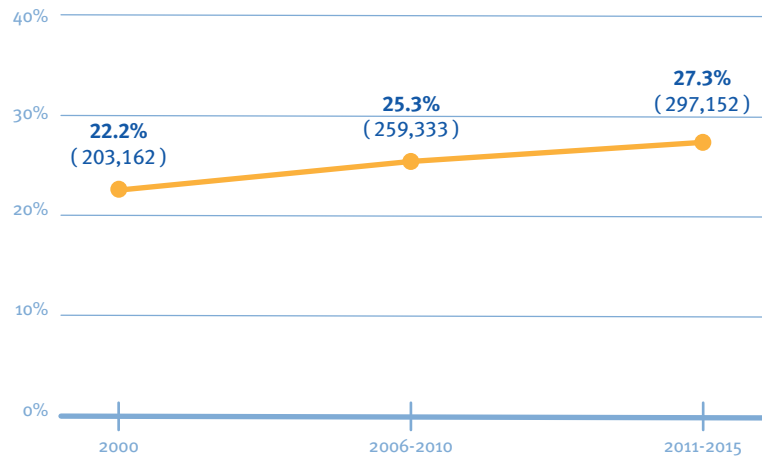
Population Living Below 200% of Poverty Thresholds

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).

Total Population Living Below 200% of Poverty Thresholds
United Way Region

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

Locality	2000	2006-2010	2011-2015
Charles City	**27.4%** (1,893)	**29.3%** (2,101)	**32.2%** (2,284)
Chesterfield	**13.9%** (35,406)	**17.8%** (54,116)	**20.2%** (65,166)
Colonial Heights	**17.7%** (2,934)	**26.2%** (4,539)	**31.2%** (5,409)
Dinwiddie	**27.8%** (6,529)	**30.4%** (8,213)	**30.6%** (8,373)
Goochland	**18.3%** (2,842)	**17.6%** (2,935)	**16.6%** (3,388)
Hanover	**12.0%** (10,146)	**12.5%** (12,168)	**16.4%** (16,277)
Henrico	**17.7%** (45,578)	**22.7%** (67,067)	**25.2%** (79,778)
New Kent	**18.3%** (2,392)	**14.6%** (2,472)	**13.8%** (2,617)
Petersburg	**43.4%** (14,306)	**43.7%** (13,914)	**53.1%** (16,671)
Powhatan	**16.0%** (3,195)	**16.8%** (3,558)	**15.9%** (4,072)
Richmond	**41.4%** (77,941)	**46.0%** (88,250)	**45.8%** (93,117)
Region	**22.2%** (203,162)	**25.3%** (259,333)	**27.3%** (297,152)
Virginia	**24.7%** (1,693,145)	**24.9%** (1,888,744)	**26.8%** (2,149,396)

Population Living Below 200% of Poverty Thresholds

Why is this important?

Because of the limitations of the poverty thresholds measure, other measures of financial well-being have been developed to better understand the number of people struggling financially. United Way Worldwide and United Way of Virginia recently released a report that included an alternative measure of financial stability, the household survival budget (http://www.unitedwayalice.org/).

This measure includes the average costs for housing, food, transportation, health care and child care for each locality in the state. The budget does not include any allowance for unexpected expenses like car repairs or a health problem and it does not include any savings allowance.

This estimate is the bare minimum required to live and work and is lower than other financial well-being measures such as the MIT Living Wage Calculator and the Economic Policy Institute's Family Budget Calculator. Based on this calculation, the average annual household survival budget for a single adult in Virginia is $24,250 (approximately twice the poverty thresholds for a single person household). For a family of four (two adults and two children), the household survival budget in Virginia is $61,068, over $36,000 more than the poverty thresholds for a family of four.

Percent of Total Households with Income Below Household Survival Budget

Charles City	47%
Chesterfield	36%
Colonial Heights	46%
Dinwiddie	53%
Goochland	31%
Hanover	23%
Henrico	36%
New Kent	24%
Petersburg	66%
Powhatan	34%
Richmond	54%
Virginia	**39%**

Source: United Way ALICE Report, http://www.unitedwayalice.org

Poverty Thresholds 2016

	1 Person	2 People	3 People	4 People
100%	$12,228	$15,569	$19,105	$24,563
200%	$24,456	$31,138	$38,210	$49,126

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, 2006 – 2010, 2011 – 2015.
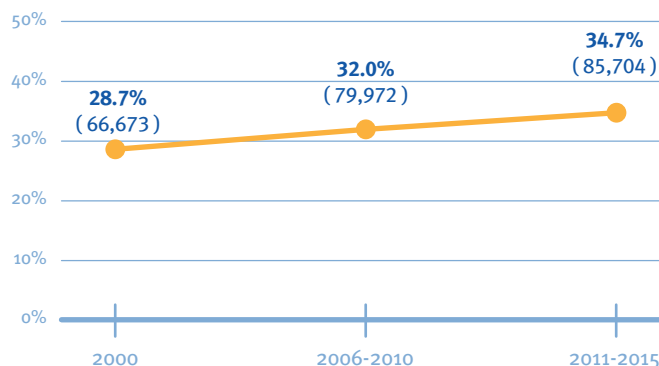
Children Living Below 200% of Poverty Thresholds

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). Children living in low-income households are at greater risk of not being ready for kindergarten, reading on grade-level or graduating high school on time.

Percent of Children (Ages 0-17) Living Below 200% of Poverty Thresholds
United Way Region

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

Locality	2000	2006-2010	2011-2015
Charles City	35.2% (529)	37.5% (513)	47.7% (560)
Chesterfield	18.5% (13,271)	23.6% (19,051)	27.3% (21,806)
Colonial Heights	23.8% (877)	35.8% (1,355)	42.4% (1,628)
Dinwiddie	37.6% (2,189)	38.2% (2,423)	40.1% (2,315)
Goochland	21.4% (740)	16.8% (669)	19.0% (796)
Hanover	14.4% (3,315)	13.7% (3,460)	20.3% (4,735)
Henrico	23.3% (14,887)	31.0% (22,559)	32.6% (24,203)
New Kent	23.6% (773)	18.3% (733)	19.2% (820)
Petersburg	58.5% (4,741)	61.7% (4,244)	71.2% (4,574)
Powhatan	22.4% (1,184)	18.8% (1,150)	15.6% (855)
Richmond	57.4% (24,167)	61.7% (23,815)	61.1% (23,412)
Region	28.7% (66,673)	32.0% (79,972)	34.7% (85,704)
Virginia	31.3% (535,389)	31.0% (562,081)	33.8% (621,843)

Did you know?

 1 IN 3

children in the Greater Richmond and Petersburg region lives in families earning less than 200% of poverty thresholds.

THAT'S

85,704 children

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, 2006 – 2010, 2011 – 2015.
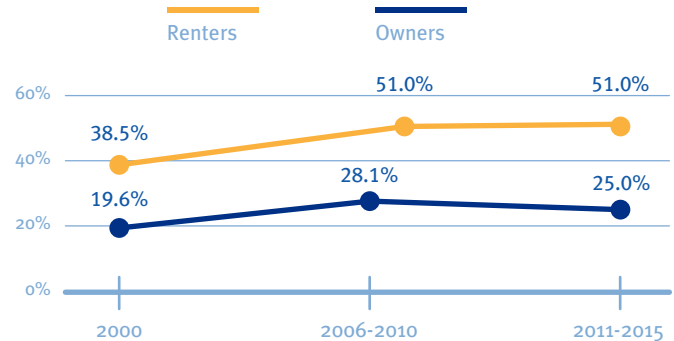
Households Spending More Than 30% of Income on Housing

Why is this important?

If housing costs exceed 30% of the household income, than these costs are likely to negatively impact the household's ability to meet other basic needs such as food, healthcare and childcare.

Percent of Households Paying 30% or More of Income for Housing
United Way Region

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

Locality	2000	2006-2010	2011-2015
Charles City	19.9%	29.1%	26.6%
Chesterfield	17.2%	26.6%	23.5%
Colonial Heights	16.6%	24.6%	22.5%
Dinwiddie	20.5%	25.7%	23.6%
Goochland	20.2%	24.0%	23.0%
Hanover	17.4%	24.6%	21.0%
Henrico	19.2%	28.5%	25.0%
New Kent	18.1%	23.3%	24.1%
Petersburg	26.2%	26.7%	28.2%
Powhatan	18.2%	25.8%	24.6%
Richmond	25.9%	36.8%	32.4%
Region	**19.6%**	**28.1%**	**25.0%**
Virginia	**20.5%**	**29.1%**	**24.8%**

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

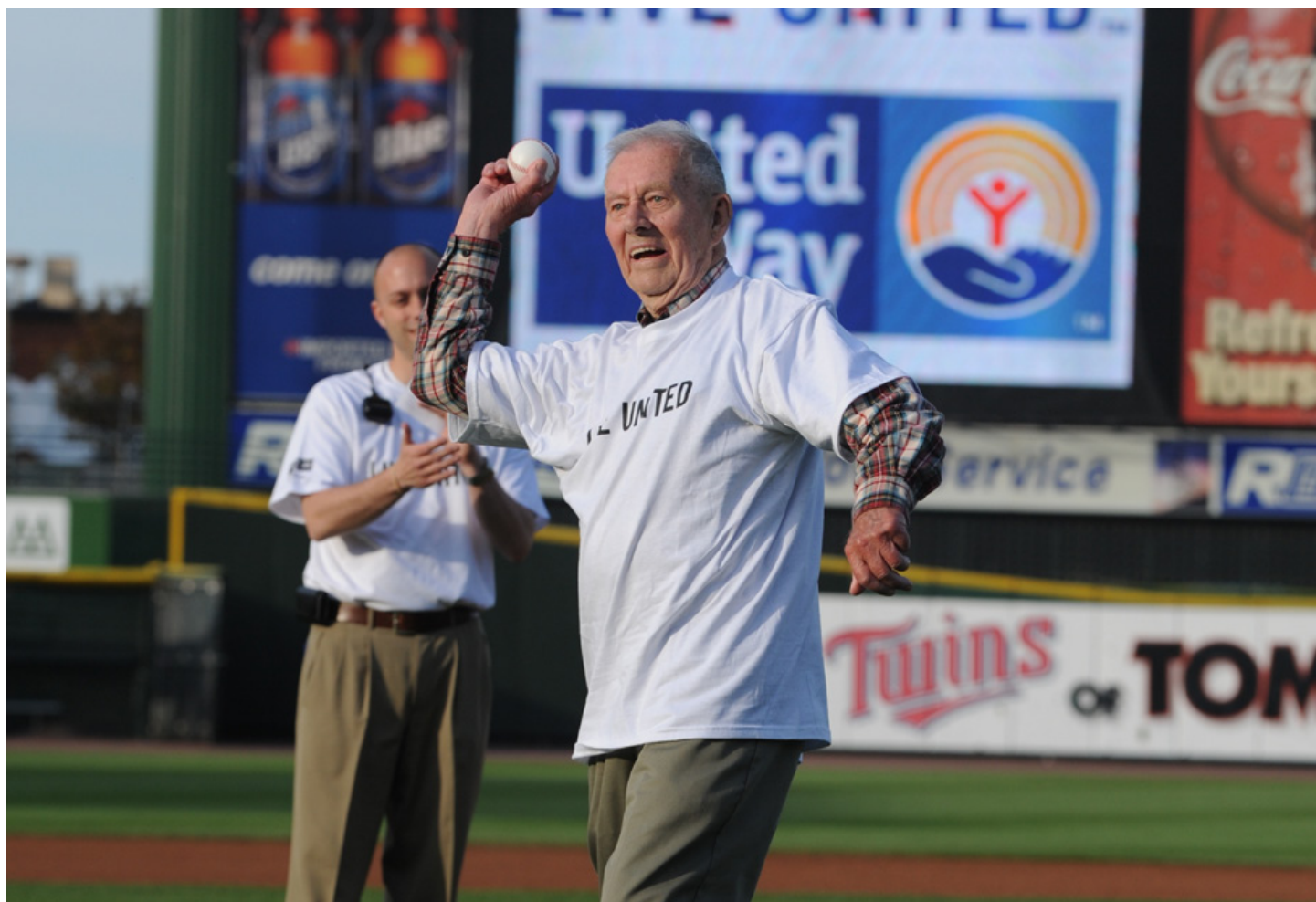| Locality	2000	2006-2010	2011-2015
Charles City	25.6%	39.4%	46.5%
Chesterfield	33.9%	47.7%	48.4%
Colonial Heights	36.7%	40.1%	51.0%
Dinwiddie	39.9%	38.3%	41.5%
Goochland	35.3%	45.7%	43.1%
Hanover	34.6%	43.7%	44.6%
Henrico	30.0%	48.8%	47.4%
New Kent	35.4%	48.2%	35.4%
Petersburg	39.3%	52.4%	60.9%
Powhatan	40.6%	47.6%	39.7%
Richmond	43.8%	56.7%	56.2%
Region	**38.5%**	**51.0%**	**51.0%**
Virginia	**36.7%**	**48.0%**	**49.8%**

Did you know? In our region, half of renters and 1 out of 4 home owners pay more than 30% of their income on housing.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, 2006–2010, 2011–2015.

Older adults and persons with disabilities must be emotionally and physically healthy, financially secure and socially connected.

Table of Contents

♥ Connected and Healthy Older Adults

When we support the health and wellness of adults and older adults, we ensure that our community is a healthy place to grow and age for all residents.

As the total number of older adults in our region continues to increase in the years ahead, we must work together to provide supportive tools and resources, including access to affordable medical services as well as education and services that promote healthy aging and lifelong wellness.

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. The data provided also outline the changing demographics of older adults within the Richmond region.

About Our Work

- United Way is actively working to help understand the health status of adults and older adults in our region. By supporting home health and community based programs and services that serve under and uninsured residents, we can help make our community a healthier place to live. United Way also gathers and interprets data to understand the changing needs of our community. Partnering with VCU, United Way is currently conducting a Social Isolation Risk Index project to identify risk factors for social isolation within our community. Using this data, interventions and strategies will be put in place to decrease and prevent the risk of social isolation for many older adults.

- Understanding that systemic changes are a necessary component to improve community conditions, United Way works in direct partnership with Senior Connections, the local capital area agency on aging. This partnership provides a platform for addressing and sustaining systemic changes that impact older adults. United Way also supports the local AgeWave coalition and No Wrong Door system to help connect services and resources accessed by our older adult population.

Fast Facts

In the Greater Richmond and Petersburg region, there are

MORE THAN 42,000

older adults living alone.

This increases their risk of experiencing adverse health outcomes and social isolation. Supporting strategies and interventions that promote healthy aging and build social connection in older adults is imperative. Older adults who experience isolation are at greater risk for depression, cognitive decline and premature death. Daily life factors such as living in poverty, lack of transportation, living alone or living with a disability can increase social isolation by limiting mobility, ability to care for one's self or ability to access needed services. With support, isolation can be eliminated and enhance the quality of life, allowing individuals to age well and live independently.

Older adults living below 200% of poverty:

35,137

THAT'S

1 IN 4
older adults

living below 200% of poverty.

Although the percentage of older adults with incomes below 200% of poverty thresholds decreased to 24.4% from 2011 to 2015, the number of older adults below 200% of poverty thresholds increased by nearly 5,000 to reach a record high of 35,137 older adults. As the older adult population grows, increased needs can often be overlooked when only considering percentage changes.
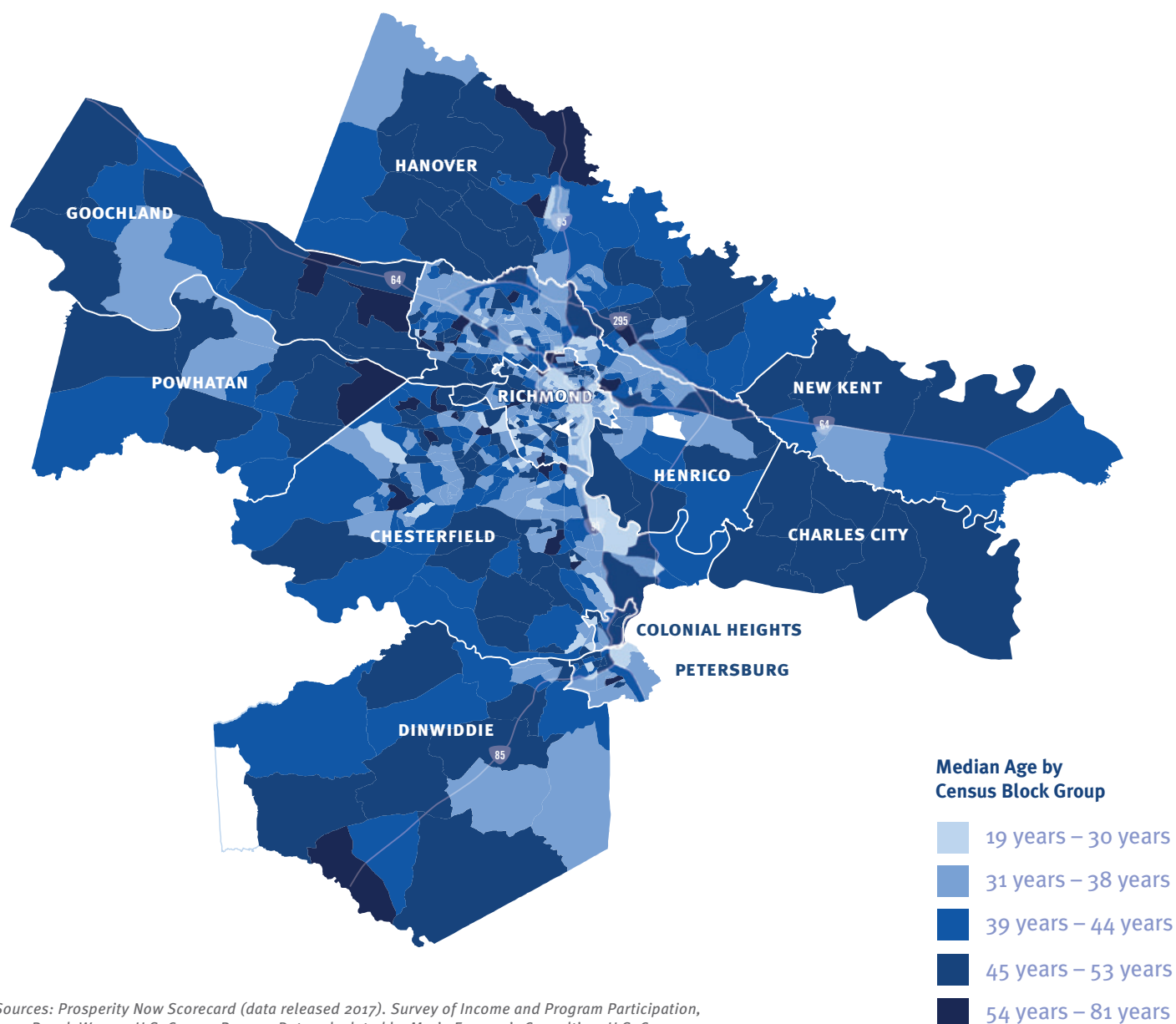
From 2010 to 2015, the number and percent of adults (ages 18 to 64) without health insurance decreased by more than 5 percentage points and 33,702 people.

Inadequate financial resources coupled with being uninsured or under-insured can make health care inaccessible, which results in poorer health outcomes for our residents. **13% of adults in the region self-reported that they were experiencing poor or fair health.**

Median Age by Census Block Group

Did you know? Older adults are the fastest growing age segment of the U.S. population. As the baby boomer generation enters retirement 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 older will outnumber school-age children.

Median Age by Census Block Group

- 19 years – 30 years
- 31 years – 38 years
- 39 years – 44 years
- 45 years – 53 years
- 54 years – 81 years

Sources: Prosperity Now Scorecard (data released 2017). Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2014 Panel, Wave 1, U.S. Census Bureau. Data calculated by Marin Economic Consulting. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, 2006–2010, 2011–2015.

KEY INDICATOR:

Older Adults (65+) 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.

Did you know?

In our region, 1 in 14 older adults ages 65 and over has incomes below the poverty thresholds (10,412 older adults) and 1 in 4 older adults has incomes below 200% of the poverty thresholds (35,137).

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

Locality	2000	2006-2010	2011-2015
Charles City	18.5% (171)	11.9% (133)	9.5% (137)
Chesterfield	3.4% (690)	4.4% (1,311)	3.8% (1,508)
Colonial Heights	4.2% (124)	6.1% (196)	8.2% (276)
Dinwiddie	12.6% (371)	11.7% (418)	13.3% (583)
Goochland	8.1% (163)	7.3% (218)	5.1% (205)
Hanover	5.8% (516)	7.3% (873)	4.5% (666)
Henrico	4.5% (1,340)	5.6% (1,879)	6.2% (2,521)
New Kent	7.0% (91)	6.1% (120)	4.7% (127)
Petersburg	15.8% (807)	11.4% (523)	15.8% (735)
Powhatan	8.6% (160)	7.0% (212)	6.5% (272)
Richmond	15.8% (4,038)	16.1% (3,563)	14.4% (3,382)
Region	8.3% (8,471)	8.0% (9,446)	7.2% (10,412)
Virginia	9.5% (71,545)	8.4% (76,058)	7.6% (81,207)

2016 Older Adult (65+) Poverty Thresholds

Percent of Poverty Thresholds	1 Person	2 People
100%	$11,511	$14,522
200%	$23,022	$29,044

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, 2006–2010, 2011–2015.
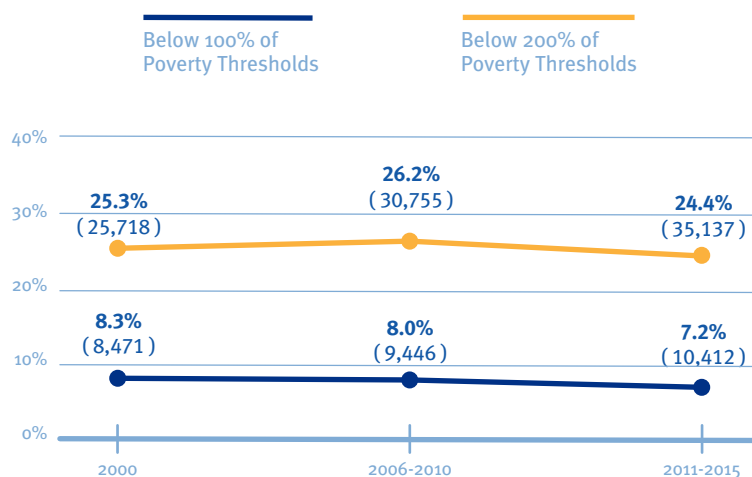
Older Adults Living Below 200% of Poverty Thresholds

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 incomes below 200% of poverty thresholds (or twice the poverty thresholds).

**Percent and Number of Older Adults (65+)
Living Below Poverty Thresholds**
United Way Region

— Below 100% of Poverty Thresholds   — Below 200% of Poverty Thresholds

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

Locality	2000	2006-2010	2011-2015
Charles City	**41.3%** (381)	**35.0%** (393)	**33.3%** (479)
Chesterfield	**14.6%** (2,923)	**19.8%** (5,858)	**16.9%** (6,694)
Colonial Heights	**14.8%** (434)	**23.0%** (745)	**26.3%** (887)
Dinwiddie	**34.0%** (1,004)	**35.3%** (1,263)	**35.5%** (1,553)
Goochland	**25.3%** (506)	**26.5%** (794)	**19.7%** (784)
Hanover	**20.4%** (1,820)	**22.3%** (2,681)	**23.0%** (9,550)
Henrico	**20.5%** (6,144)	**21.1%** (7,031)	**23.0%** (9,550)
New Kent	**31.5%** (412)	**30.1%** (589)	**17.7%** (479)
Petersburg	**38.0%** (1,937)	**36.9%** (1,692)	**47.5%** (2,211)
Powhatan	**22.8%** (426)	**22.5%** (682)	**18.3%** (762)
Richmond	**38.1%** (9,731)	**40.8%** (9,027)	**37.7%** (8,860)
Region	**25.3%** (25,718)	**26.2%** (30,755)	**24.4%** (35,137)
Virginia	**28.9%** (217,549)	**27.9%** (251,818)	**25.8%** (277,479)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, 2006 – 2010, 2011 – 2015.

Premature Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate

Why is this important?

Premature age-adjusted mortality measures the number of deaths among residents under the age of 75 per 100,000 population. It is a general measure of population health. Understanding premature mortality rates across localities and investigating the underlying causes of high rates of premature death can provide insight into the strategies and interventions needed to improve the health of people in our community.
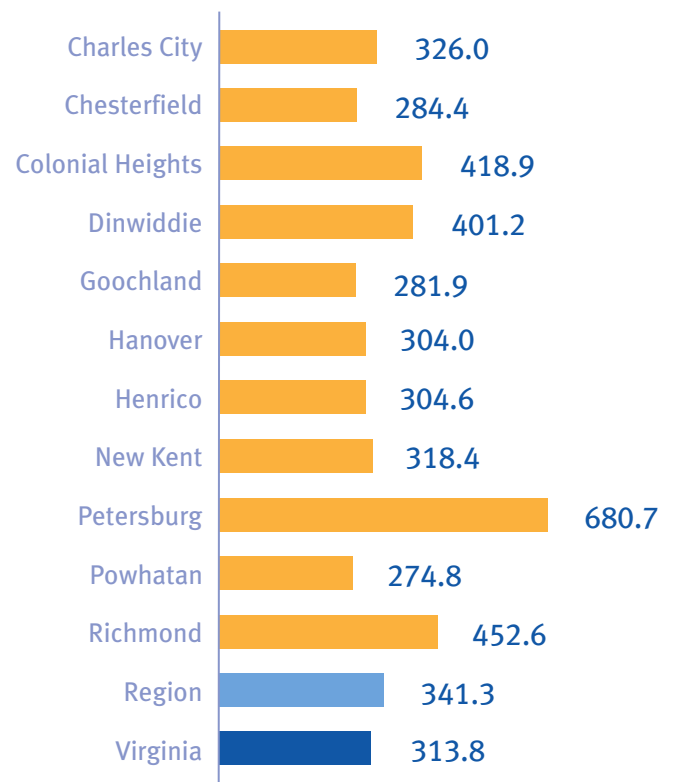
Premature Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates
(per 100,000 population)

Locality	2010-2012	2013-2015
Charles City	461.2	326.0
Chesterfield	283.2	284.4
Colonial Heights	369.5	418.9
Dinwiddie	400.9	401.2
Goochland	265.2	281.9
Hanover	291.1	304.0
Henrico	298.9	304.6
New Kent	312.6	318.4
Petersburg	589.7	680.7
Powhatan	267.2	274.8
Richmond	498.8	452.6
Region	343.9	341.3
Virginia	317.6	313.8

Premature Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates
(per 100,000 population)
2013-2015

Locality	Rate
Charles City	326.0
Chesterfield	284.4
Colonial Heights	418.9
Dinwiddie	401.2
Goochland	281.9
Hanover	304.0
Henrico	304.6
New Kent	318.4
Petersburg	680.7
Powhatan	274.8
Richmond	452.6
Region	341.3
Virginia	313.8

Source: County Health Rankings (www.countyhealthrankings.org), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, WONDER mortality data.

Adults in Poor or Fair Health

Why is this important?

According to the County Health Rankings, this measure is self-reported from adults who answered the question "In general, would you say that your health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?"

Research shows that as we age, the risk of experiencing adverse health outcomes increases.

As the data in this report show, the population of older adults in our community is growing. Understanding adults in poor or fair health will help ensure that services and resources are available to help address the health needs of adults in our region and promote healthy aging.

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

Locality	2014	2015
Charles City	18.3%	17.5%
Chesterfield	13.1%	11.9%
Colonial Heights	13.7%	13.9%
Dinwiddie	15.6%	16.6%
Goochland	11.6%	11.4%
Hanover	10.9%	10.4%
Henrico	13.6%	13.1%
New Kent	11.5%	11.5%
Petersburg	25.8%	24.2%
Powhatan	10.9%	10.6%
Richmond	18.7%	18.2%
Richmond MSA	14.1%	13.0%
Virginia	16.5%	14.6%

Percent of Adults Reporting Fair or Poor Health (ages 18+)
2015

Locality	Percent
Charles City	17.5%
Chesterfield	11.9%
Colonial Heights	13.9%
Dinwiddie	16.6%
Goochland	11.4%
Hanover	10.4%
Henrico	13.1%
New Kent	11.5%
Petersburg	24.2%
Powhatan	10.6%
Richmond City	18.2%
Richmond MSA	13.0%
Virginia	14.6%
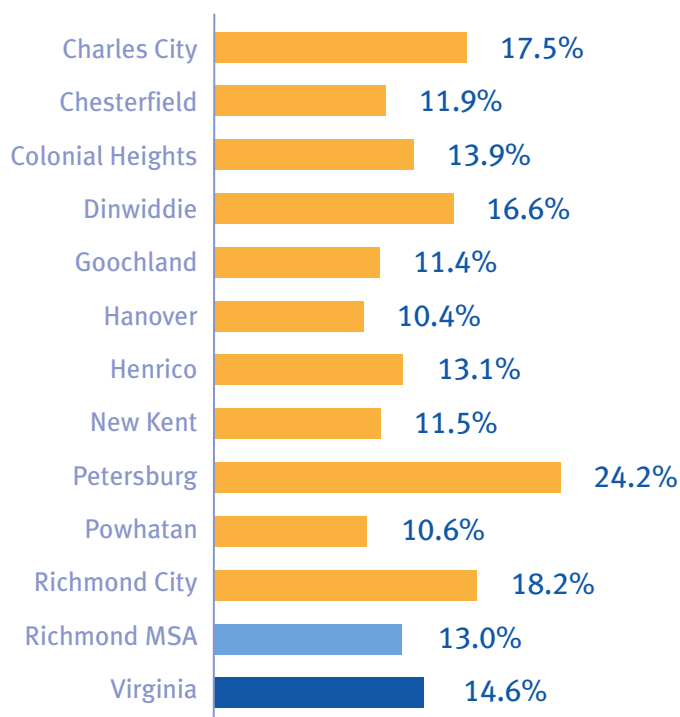
Did you know? **13%** of adults (ages 18+) in our region **rate their health as fair or poor.**

Source: County Health Rankings (www.countyhealthrankings.org), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Data are age-adjusted.

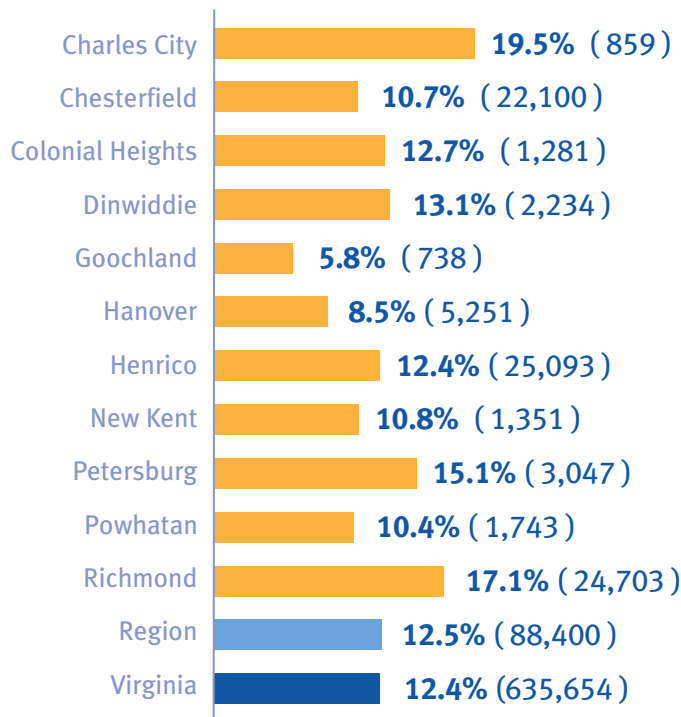# Health Insurance Coverage

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 and Number of Adults (ages 18-64) without Health Insurance

| Locality	2010	2013	2015
Charles City	24.1% (1,153)	23.0% (1,052)	19.5% (859)
Chesterfield	16.3% (32,085)	15.2% (30,804)	10.7% (22,100)
Colonial Heights	19.2% (1,935)	17.2% (1,737)	12.7% (1,281)
Dinwiddie	20.1% (3,490)	17.4% (3,045)	13.1% (2,234)
Goochland	11.6% (1,476)	8.2% (1,023)	5.8% (738)
Hanover	11.4% (6,841)	12.2% (7,413)	8.5% (5,251)
Henrico	17.6% (34,203)	17.2% (34,341)	12.4% (25,093)
New Kent	15.2% (1,779)	15.0% (1,810)	10.8% (1,351)
Petersburg	23.0% (4,819)	20.5% (4,256)	15.1% (3,047)
Powhatan	16.0% (2,555)	15.5% (2,546)	10.4% (1,743)
Richmond	23.6% (31,766)	24.3% (34,327)	17.1% (24,703)
Region	18.0% (122,102)	17.5% (122,354)	12.5% (88,400)
Virginia	17.8% (889,641)	17.1% (871,098)	12.4% (635,654)

Percent (and Number) of Adults (ages 18-64) without Health Insurance
2015

Percent (and Number) of Adults (ages 18-64) without Health Insurance
United Way Region
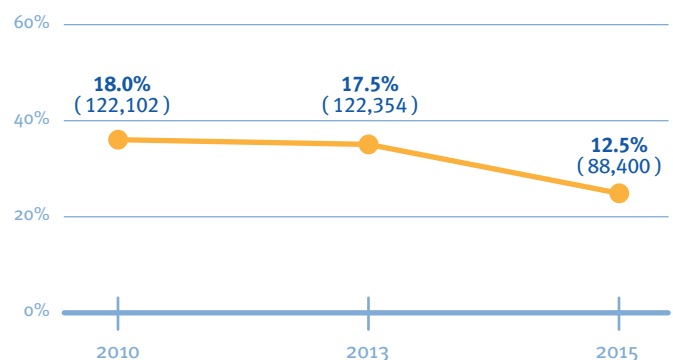
Did you know?

From 2010 to 2015, the number and percent of adults (ages 18 to 64) without health insurance decreased by more than 5 percentage points and 33,702 fewer people were uninsured.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2010, 2013, 2015.

Social Isolation - Older Adults (65+) 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.

Older Adults (65+) Who are Living Alone

Locality	2000	2006-2010	2011-2015
Charles City	23.2% (214)	22.0% (267)	29.0% (417)
Chesterfield	21.4% (4,484)	23.5% (7,713)	24.5% (9,798)
Colonial Heights	26.0% (820)	32.5% (1,112)	32.4% (1,112)
Dinwiddie	25.9% (777)	23.1% (883)	21.4% (947)
Goochland	19.8% (410)	18.0% (584)	15.3% (616)
Hanover	23.8% (2,193)	22.8% (2,992)	22.2% (3,350)
Henrico	28.0% (9,163)	30.8% (11,664)	31.8% (13,540)
New Kent	22.2% (290)	18.6% (413)	24.1% (661)
Petersburg	33.0% (1,742)	33.6% (1,631)	33.1% (1,629)
Powhatan	18.0% (337)	16.9% (577)	18.3% (764)
Richmond	37.8% (10,008)	36.8% (8,315)	39.9% (9,687)
Region	28.4% (30,438)	28.1% (36,151)	28.9% (42,521)
Virginia	27.6% (218,320)	26.7% (260,682)	26.1% (287,060)

Older Adults (65+) Who are Living Alone
2011-2015

- Charles City 29.0% (417)
- Chesterfield 24.5% (9,798)
- Colonial Heights 32.4% (1,112)
- Dinwiddie 21.4% (947)
- Goochland 15.3% (616)
- Hanover 22.2% (3,350)
- Henrico 31.8% (13,540)
- New Kent 24.1% (661)
- Petersburg 33.1% (1,629)
- Powhatan 18.3% (764)
- Richmond 39.9% (9,687)
- Region 28.9% (42,521)
- Virginia 26.1% (287,060)
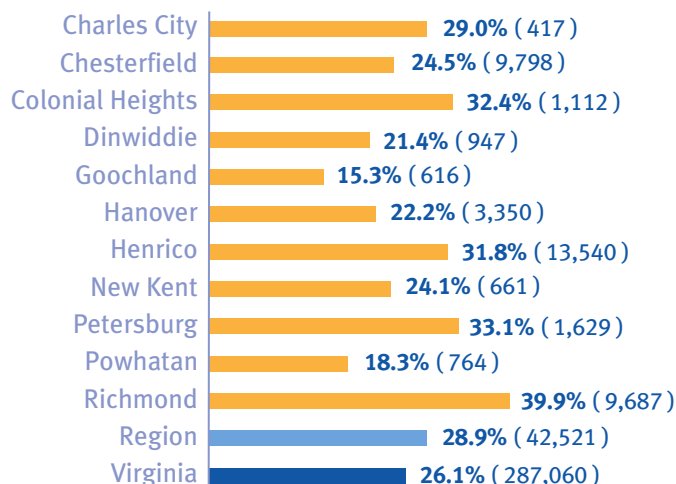
Older Adults (65+) Who are Living Alone
Region

28.4% (30,438) — 2000; 28.1% (36,151) — 2006-2010; 28.9% (42,521) — 2011-2015
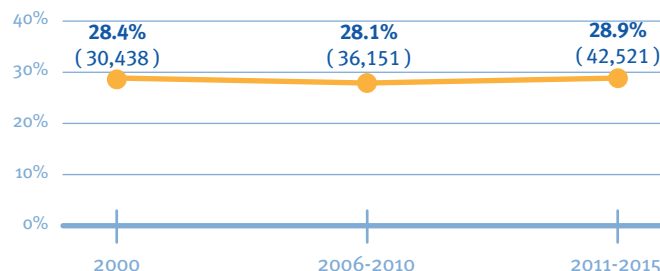
Did you know?

In our region, more than 1 in 4 older adults (ages 65 and over) live alone. That's 42,521 older adults who may be at risk for social isolation.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, 2006 – 2010, 2011 – 2015.

United Way of Greater
Richmond & Petersburg