People inc.
Building Futures
Realizing Dreams™

2017 COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

People Incorporated of Virginia conducts an annual assessment to determine the needs and resources of the communities that it serves. This document presents the updated community assessment findings.

OUR MISSION:
TO PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED PEOPLE TO REACH THEIR GOALS IN ORDER TO ENHANCE THEIR LIVES, THEIR FAMILIES, AND THEIR COMMUNITIES.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

People Incorporated is the Community Action Agency serving 13 counties and 3 cities in Virginia. As part of its mandate, and in order to provide the best and most comprehensive anti-poverty services, the agency undertakes a major triennial Community Assessment, which is updated in each of the subsequent two years. The findings from this Assessment are used to inform the agency's selection and delivery of services in each community it serves. In addition, People Incorporated widely shares the Community Assessment across its communities, enabling many non-profits and local governments to utilize this comprehensive analysis of local needs and resources. This 2017 Assessment is the second update to the 2015 Triennial Assessment.

In fiscal year 2017, People Incorporated divided the Northern Piedmont Region into two distinct regions: Northern Piedmont and Greater Prince William. This Community Assessment contains a detailed analysis of each of the four regions in which People Incorporated is designated as the communities' Community Action Agency: Southwest Virginia, Northern Piedmont, Northern Shenandoah Valley, and Greater Prince William. These distinct regions share many common needs, particularly among low-income individuals and families, but there are significant differences as well, particularly in the depth of individual communities' needs across the common domains of their economies; poverty; employment; education; housing; health; substance abuse; children with disabilities; Head Start and other early childhood education, child care and family support services.

This assessment utilizes a wide variety of data sources: up-to-date statistical data from the U.S. Census, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and other similar sources; information gathered from other needs assessments done within the service area; multiple surveys; and client focus groups and key informant interviews. This combination of quantitative and qualitative information yields a rich harvest of actionable data on the needs and resources of the communities comprising People Incorporated's service area.

CONCLUSIONS

The Board of Directors of People Incorporated met in retreat March 17-19, 2017, studied the draft Community Assessment and came to the following key findings: housing, employment, economic development, education and health and dental care can be categorized as both causes and conditions of poverty, and continue to dominate the needs identified by individuals and data across the four service regions.

Quantitative data supports this qualitative finding; both federal and state-level data demonstrate:

- underemployment and lack of living wage employment opportunities;
- high to very high housing cost burdens;
- high percentages of children not ready for kindergarten;
- high poverty (including very high percentages of children eligible for free and reduced school meals);
- transportation issues; and
- mental health and substance abuse concerns.

KEY REGIONAL FINDINGS

Southwest Virginia

People Incorporated's Southwest Virginia (SWVA) service area—Buchanan, Dickenson, Russell, and Washington Counties and the City of Bristol—encompasses 1,895 square miles and is the most rural of all of the service areas. Buchanan County and the City of Bristol exhibit the highest poverty rates, while Buchanan and Dickenson Counties have the lowest income levels in this area, though the region overall exhibits some of the highest indicators of need in the Commonwealth of Virginia:

- Unemployment ranges from 4.5% to 9.5%, versus Virginia's 4.0%;
- Poverty is still high in this region; all poverty rates exceed state/national rates; median incomes remain well below those in the state of Virginia and U.S.
- Housing cost burdened households (paying more than 30% of their income for housing) range from 22% to 31% of the overall population;
- Children not ready for Kindergarten average continues at 17.6% of enrolling students;
- Buchanan County has had a 47% increase in drug/narcotics offenses in five years; and
- In the City of Bristol, the ratio of mental health providers to population is one per every 3,851 persons, a stark comparison to Virginia's average of 1 provider per every 680 persons, and the nationwide average of 1 provider to every 493 persons.

The Board of Directors has therefore prioritized the top four needs that the agency plans to address in this region as:

1. Underemployment and living wage opportunities;
2. Safe, affordable housing;
3. Early childhood education; and
4. Mental health and substance abuse assistance.

People Incorporated will address these needs through a wide variety of programs, services and advocacy, including: workforce training; business and economic development; housing services and development; child and family development services; research, referral and advocacy. The substance abuse epidemic has a substantial impact of the on all of these issues, and People Incorporated staff will work collaboratively with the departments and agencies directly addressing this problem.

Northern Shenandoah Valley

Clarke, Frederick, Page, Shenandoah, and Warren Counties are nestled between the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Massanutten Mountains in the Northern Shenandoah Valley (NSV) region of Virginia. While this area is geographically smaller than its Southwest Virginia counterpart, the population is higher, and continues to increase annually. Page, Shenandoah and Warren Counties continue to exhibit the highest poverty rates and lowest income levels in this area, but the region overall exhibits more economic diversity and indicators of need are closer to the averages across the Commonwealth of Virginia. Some of these community-specific indicators are:

- Page and Shenandoah Counties demonstrate poverty rates higher than state rates; Page, Shenandoah and Warren Counties exhibit lower median household incomes than the state;
- Housing cost burdened households range from 27.4% to 35% of the overall population which demonstrates a slight increase from the past year;
- The percentage of population with poor or fair health in the entire NSV region greatly exceeds state and national rates; for example, 31% of residents in Frederick county exhibit poor/fair health while the rate is only 13.5% in the state;
- While there are 13.3% of adults with poor dental health in the state, 44.1% of adults in Clarke have poor dental health and 33.6% in Frederick;
- In 2010, there were 965 arrests for adults and juveniles. By 2015, that had increased to 1,099, a 13.9% rise in the majority of Counties in the area; and

- In Page County, the ratio of mental health providers to population is one per every 3,975 persons, a striking comparison to Virginia's average of 1 provider per every 680 persons, and the nationwide average of 1 provider to every 493 persons.

The Board of Directors has therefore prioritized the top four needs that the agency plans to address in this region as:

1. Safe, affordable housing;
2. Underemployment and living wage opportunities;
3. Mental health and substance abuse assistance; and
4. Affordable health and dental services.

People Incorporated will address these needs through a wide variety of programs, services and advocacy, including: business and economic development; housing services and development; and research, referral and advocacy, particularly around the needs of health, dental and mental health and substance abuse. The substance abuse epidemic has a substantial impact of the on all of these issues, and People Incorporated staff will work collaboratively with the departments and agencies directly addressing this problem.

Northern Piedmont

The Counties of Culpeper, Fauquier, and Rappahannock comprise the Northern Piedmont area. This area extends over a relatively compact 1,292 square miles. While Fauquier and Culpeper are well developed and growing more so, Rappahannock's 266 square miles contain only 28 people per square mile and zoning laws limit development so strictly that population growth will be exceedingly limited. From 2020 to 2040, growth is projected to be only 5.75% while in Culpeper, the population is expected to grow 32.8% and, in Fauquier, growth is projected to be 25.52%. While the poverty rate for these counties are below state and national rates, the poverty rate is a less useful measure in this region than the Cost of Living Index; according to the Weldon Cooper Center at the University of Virginia, "percentages below the federal poverty line fail to present a full picture of households facing economic risks...does not reflect variation across the state and within communities ... [and] reports only one element of household economic security."

- Rappahannock has one of the highest rates of income inequality in the nation, at 33% compared to 25.3% in the U.S.;
- Housing cost burdened households range from 28% to 36.8% of the overall population, a slight decrease; however, 36.8% households in Culpeper County are cost burdened compared to 32% and 34.3% in the state and U.S.;
- The 2014 assessment by Culpeper Regional Hospital identified mental health issues as the area's primary concern.;
- Fauquier County Public Schools undertook a PRIDE Survey of students in 2015 to determine the extent of drug and alcohol use. Some results: >High number of youth report that they are depressed and having suicidal thoughts. >Large number of youth report mental health issues and substance use which makes them more at risk of harm to themselves or others.; and
- In the Foothills Forum study conducted in 2015, 49.2% of those who had an opinion on transportation said that transportation assistance is an important concern for the county.

The Board of Directors has therefore prioritized the top four needs that the agency plans to address in this region as:

1. Safe, affordable housing;
2. Underemployment & living wage opportunities;
3. Mental health and substance abuse assistance; and
4. Transportation.

People Incorporated will address these needs through a wide variety of programs, services and advocacy, including: housing services and development; business and economic development; and research, referral and advocacy. The substance abuse epidemic has a substantial impact of the on all of these issues, and People Incorporated staff will work collaboratively with the departments and agencies directly addressing this problem.

Greater Prince William

Prince William County and the Cities of Manassas and Manassas Park are the most urban of People Incorporated's service areas. This area extends over a relatively compact 349 square miles, but the population in this region is four times greater than the Southwest Virginia and Northern Piedmont regions, and twice the population of the Northern Shenandoah Valley. The population in this region also continues to experience the most growth of all service areas, increasing from 2013 to 2014 more than 2%, a three-year recurrence. The poverty rates in this region remain well below state and national levels; however, this is a less useful measure in this region than the Cost of Living Index; according to the Weldon Cooper Center at the University of Virginia, "percentages below the federal poverty line fail to present a full picture of households facing economic risks...does not reflect variation across the state and within communities ... [and] reports only one element of household economic security."

- City of Manassas exceeds the state rates for poverty within every category except for seniors 12.3% all ages, 17.2% ages 5-17, and 21.3% in children under 5;
- 57.3% and 60.0% of students in the City of Manassas and Manassas Park, respectively, qualify for free or reduced price lunch, both significantly exceeding Virginia's rate of 42%;
- Housing cost burdened households range from 32.69% to 38.64% of the overall population, compared to 32% an 34.3% in the state and U.S.;
- According to the Prince William Strategic Plan, the wait for the mental ill is 167 days for adults and 180 days for youth.;
- In the City of Manassas, the increase in adult drug/narcotics offenses increased 134% in five years.; and
- In the Prince William County Strategic Plan adopted in 2017, an established goal is to, "Increase use of trains, buses, van pools, slugging, telecommuting and other single occupancy vehicle alternatives to get to work."

The Board of Directors has therefore prioritized the top four needs that the agency plans to address in this region as:

1. Safe, affordable housing;
2. Feeding and nutritional needs;
3. Transportation;
4. Mental health and substance abuse assistance.

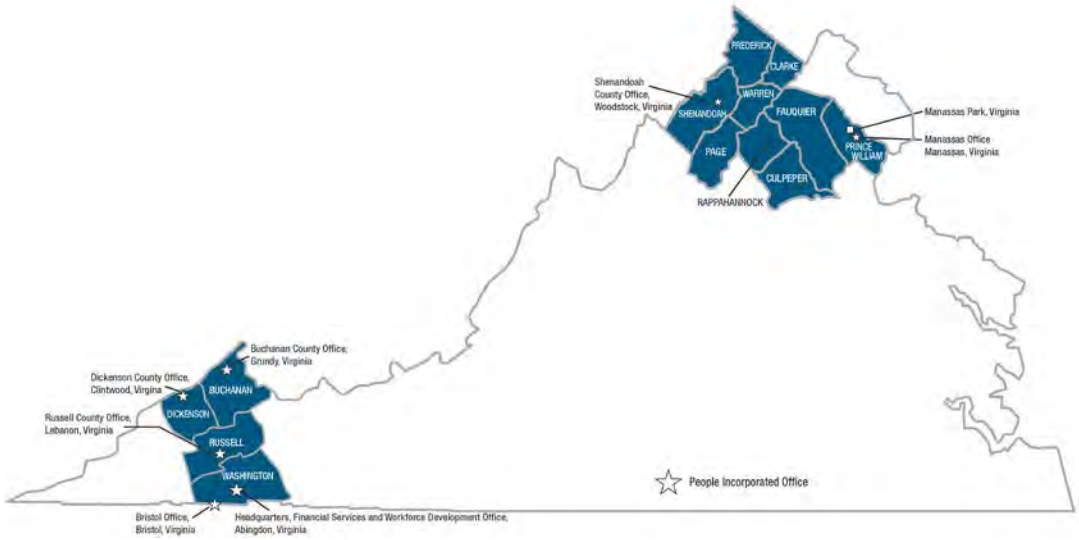
People Incorporated will address these needs through a wide variety of programs, services and advocacy, including: housing services and development; business and economic development; and research, referral and advocacy. The substance abuse epidemic has a substantial impact of the on all of these issues, and People Incorporated staff will work collaboratively with the departments and agencies directly addressing this problem.

As a Community Action Agency, People Incorporated is charged with fighting both the *causes* and the *conditions* of poverty. This Assessment contains significant information on both of these areas, broken out by region, along with a listing of other resources that address these needs in communities. People Incorporated is committed to providing opportunities for economically disadvantaged people to reach their goals in order to enhance their lives, their families and their communities.

OVERVIEW AND ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

People Incorporated of Virginia offers 27 programs and services in five component areas: Child and Family Development, Community Economic Development, Community Services, Housing, and Workforce Development. The agency serves 13 counties and three cities: Buchanan, Dickenson, Russell, and Washington Counties, and the City of Bristol in Southwest Virginia, and Clarke, Frederick, Page, Shenandoah and Warren Counties in the Northern Shenandoah Valley, and in the Northern Piedmont, Culpeper, Fauquier, Prince William, and Rappahannock Counties as well as the Cities of Manassas and Manassas Park. Headquartered in Abingdon, Virginia, People Incorporated operates five offices, seven Head Start/Early Head Start centers, one child care facility, a supportive housing facility, two domestic violence shelters and 802 affordable housing units, employing almost 240 local individuals and generating an economic impact of over $110.2 million in FY2016.

FIGURE 1: PEOPLE INCORPORATED OF VIRGINIA SERVICE AREA



This assessment utilizes a wide variety of data sources: up-to-date statistical data from U.S. Census, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and other similar sources; information gathered from other needs assessments done within the service area; surveys of community members and clients (N=255), Board members (N=22), partner agencies (N=13) and staff (N=90); 13 client focus groups and key informant interviews, including area Planning District Commissions, Offices of Social Services, Tourism and Small Business offices.

Much of the agency's success can be attributed to its ability to identify and respond to the needs of the communities that it serves. This community assessment will not only be used to determine Head Start and Early Head Start goals, but it will help the agency prioritize the needs of low-income populations within People Incorporated's service areas.

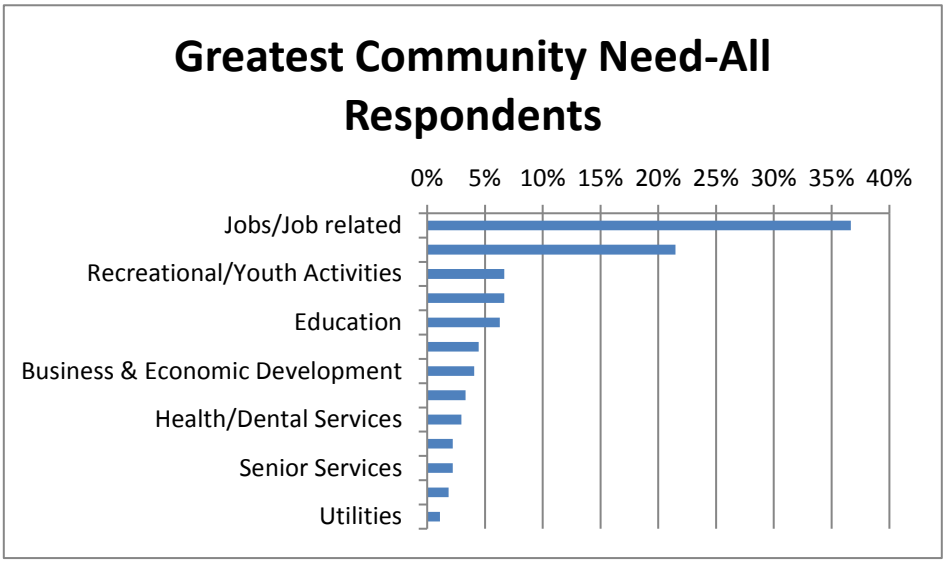
COMMUNITY INPUT

As noted in the Overview, People Incorporated of Virginia utilized a wide variety of data sources for this Assessment, including surveys in 2015 of community members and clients (N=255), Board members (N=22), partner agencies (N=13) and staff (N=90); 13 client focus groups and key informant interviews. For this 2017 Assessment, numerous meetings were held with partner agencies, particularly in the agency's newer service areas in the Northern Piedmont region, to assess both needs and resources in those communities. This information largely supported the statistical and demographic information, while highlighting critical needs at the local community level. The identified needs varied across the three regions served by the agency only insofar as the relative ranking of needs; the iteration of those needs was very similar. These needs identifications will be broken down by region in the following sections of this assessment.

SURVEY SUMMARY - ALL SERVICE AREAS

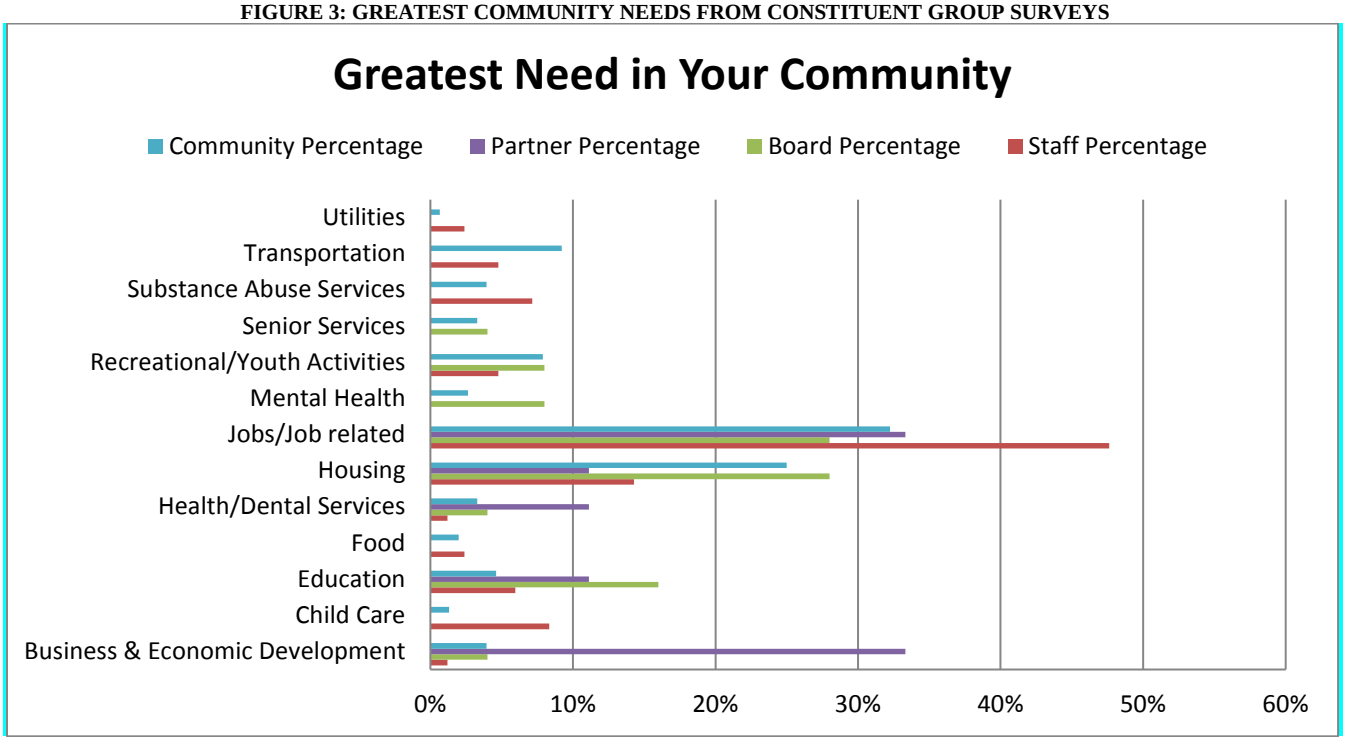
Focus groups and key informants reiterated the critical need for more and better-paying jobs in the communities, followed by the need for clean, safe and decent housing affordable for low-income people:

FIGURE 2: GREATEST COMMUNITY NEEDS FROM COMBINED CONSTITUENT GROUP SURVEYS



While affordable health and dental services were a mid-range priority overall, these services ranked third among families identifying their single highest need (please see figure 4). Partners ranked the need for business and economic development equal to the need for more and better jobs, clearly relating these two needs:

FIGURE 3: GREATEST COMMUNITY NEEDS FROM CONSTITUENT GROUP SURVEYS



Families echoed the overall priorities of need in their survey responses when asked about their individual family's greatest need, as shown in figure 4:

Client focus groups substantiated the survey findings; jobs and housing needs dominated the conversations. Focus groups also highlighted nuances of need in small geographic regions. In particular, client and community groups in Grundy identified the almost complete lack of dental services and child care, while people in the Glade-Marion areas articulated a need for services to address their need for safe drinking water in an area where individual water often comes from springs, rather than well or municipal water systems.

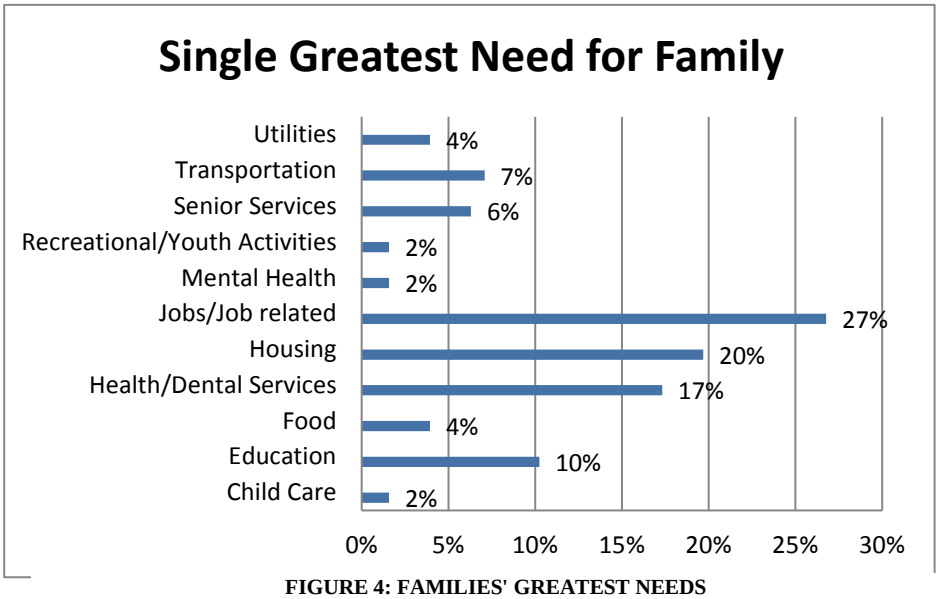


FIGURE 4: FAMILIES' GREATEST NEEDS

Board members of People Incorporated were also surveyed, and they identified the same key priorities, with education rising to the third most identified need, as shown in the Figure 5 below:

FIGURE 5: PEOPLE INCORPORATED BOARD MEMBER SURVEY RESULTS

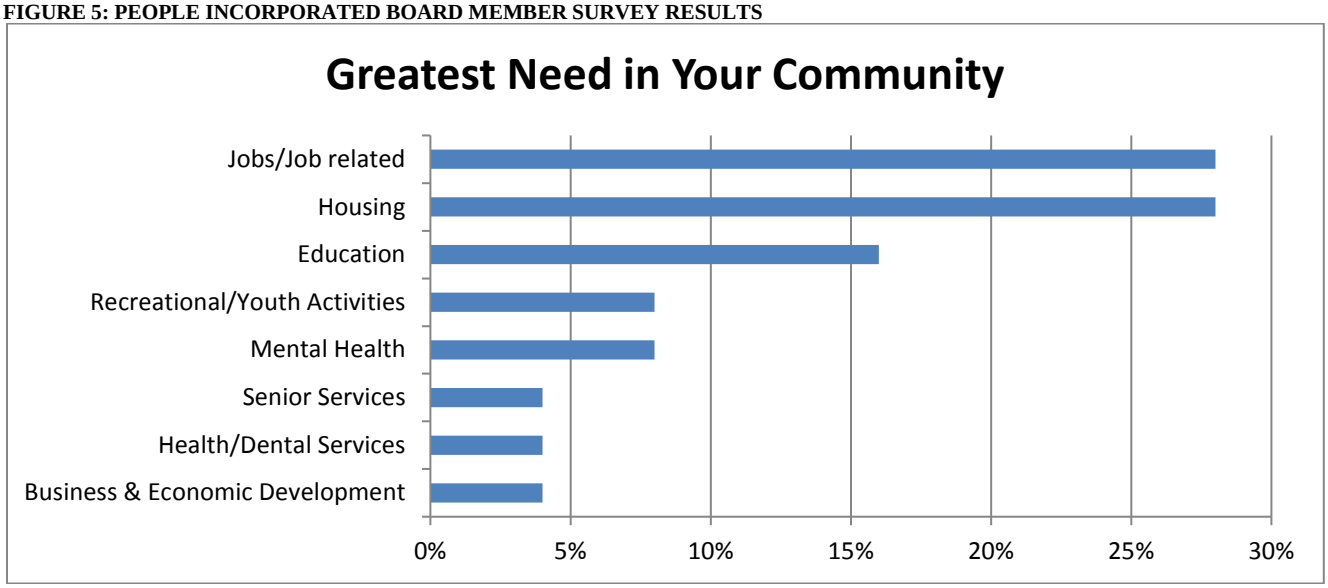
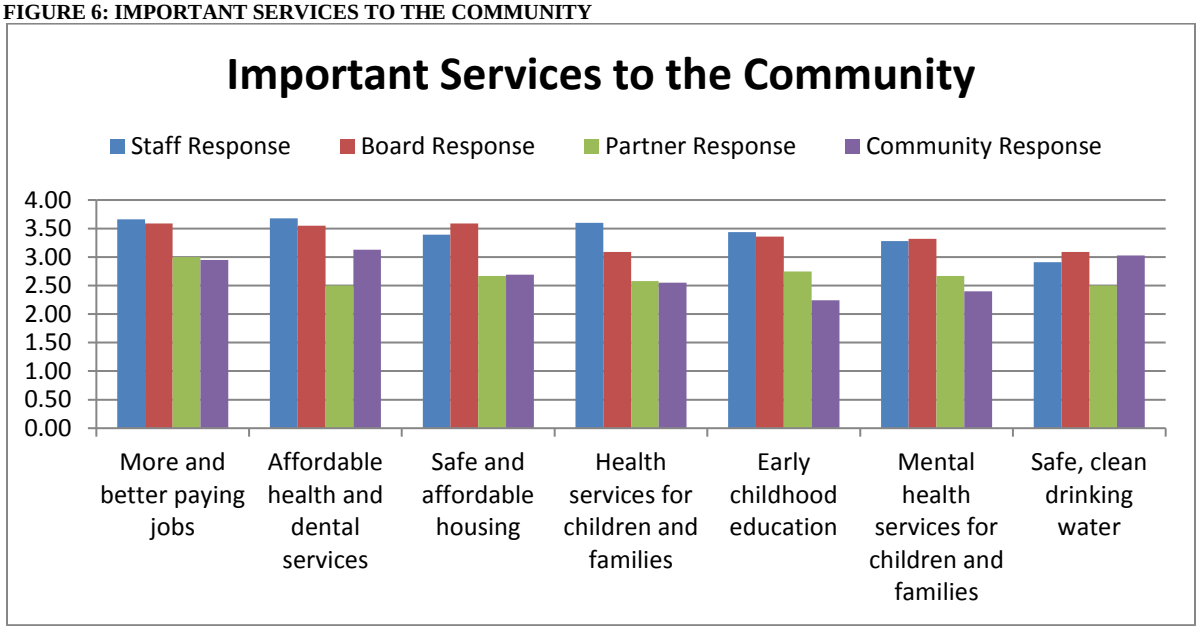


FIGURE 6: IMPORTANT SERVICES TO THE COMMUNITY



The surveys were designed to ask respondents to consider their needs, their communities' greatest need, and then asked to rank the importance of various services in their communities. Figure 6 below identifies the seven most important services to communities, as identified by each of the four constituent groups surveyed. These key needs reflect the same overall priorities that have been identified by other survey questions, by focus groups, and by key informants.

Focus groups were conducted in 2017 within each service area with the following needs mentioned most:

2017 Focus Groups Most Requested Needs			
Southwest Virginia	***Northern Shenandoah Valley***	***Northern Piedmont***	***Greater Prince William***
Drug addiction services	Access to living wage employment opportunities	Safe and affordable housing	More and better paying jobs
Transportation	Affordable health and dental services	More and better paying jobs	Safe and affordable housing
Childcare	Safe and affordable housing	Affordable health and dental services	Affordable health and dental services
		Mental health and substance abuse services	Mental health services for children and families

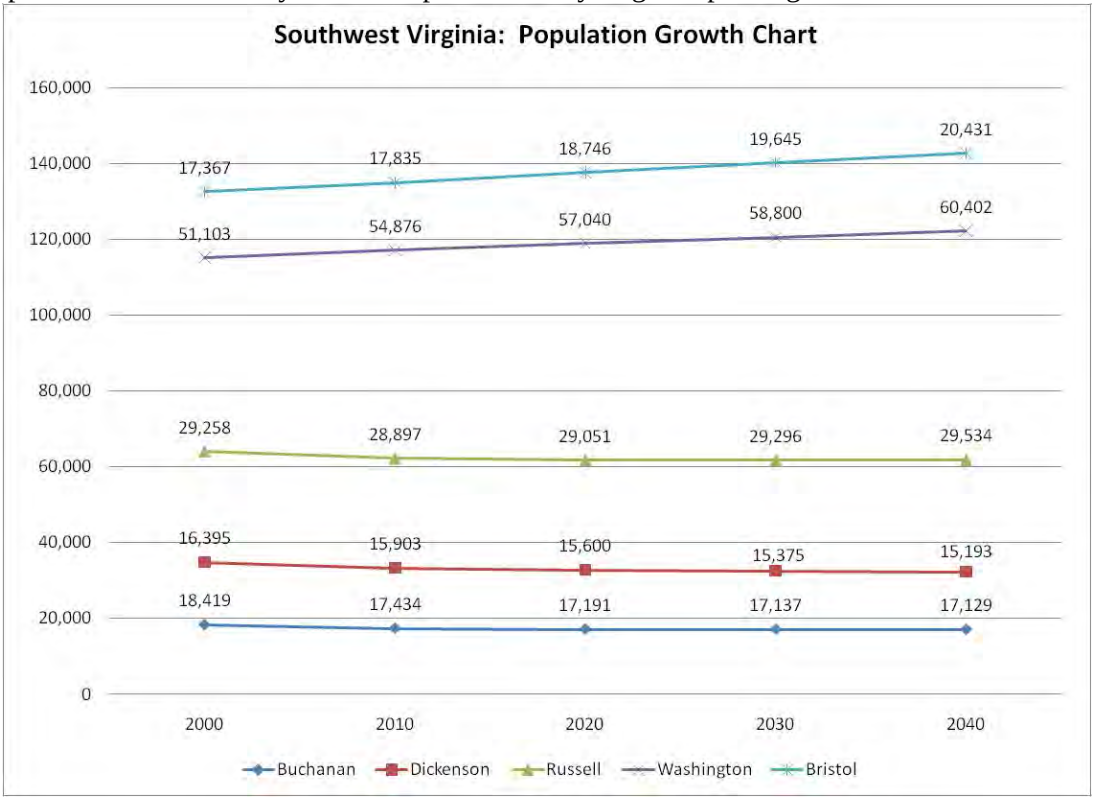
COMMUNITY PROFILES

SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA

People Incorporated's Southwest Virginia (SWVA) service area consists of Buchanan, Dickenson, Russell, and Washington Counties and the City of Bristol. It covers 1,811 square miles in the state's panhandle. It is one of the agency's most rural service areas.

Population

Approximately 139,480 individuals live in this region, the most rural of People Incorporated's service areas.[1] This region's population remains mainly white and predominately English speaking.[2]



[1] U.S. Census Bureau. 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Last retrieved February 2017 from http://www.census.gov.
[2] U.S. Census Bureau. 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Last retrieved February 2017 from http://www.census.gov.

Age

A community's needs and services are largely affected by the age of its population. As seen in the table below, the counties of Buchanan and Dickenson are expected to decline in population by 2040, while the City of Bristol, Russell, and Washington Counties will grow slightly. Anticipated trends in the growth of these populations are similar across the service area. Within each of the five localities in Southwest Virginia, the only age group to see consistent growth through 2040 is adults aged 65+. Buchanan and Dickenson will see growth through 2030, but decline by 2040 in all population groups. Bristol, Russell, and Washington will see an increase in school-age children and senior, but a decline in other age groups.

Southwest Virginia: Population Growth by Age

	Bristol			Buchanan			Dickenson			Russell			Washington		
	2020	2030	2040	2020	2030	2040	2020	2030	2040	2020	2030	2040	2020	2030	2040
< 5	1,035	1,081	1,116	895	830	801	732	673	669	1,327	1,341	1,344	2,543	2,589	2,681
5-9	1,001	1,067	1,090	1,016	966	908	763	728	700	1,379	1,380	1,401	2,799	2,869	2,964
10-14	1,172	1,106	1,166	1,304	1,123	1,092	1,003	878	833	1,743	1,544	1,601	3,293	3,132	3,245
15-19	1,146	1,112	1,196	1,183	1,096	1,093	948	827	815	1,669	1,499	1,539	3,484	3,302	3,443
20-24	1,111	1,333	1,269	1,059	1,098	993	692	748	676	1,490	1,601	1,455	2,979	3,236	3,131
25-64	9,347	9,382	9,821	12,643	11,442	11,266	8,015	7,381	7,273	15,252	14,334	14,344	29,415	28,674	29,384
65+	3,933	4,566	4,771	5,282	6,708	7,142	3,448	4,143	4,226	6,192	7,596	7,852	12,528	14,994	15,555
Total	**18,745**	**19,647**	**20,429**	**23,382**	**23,263**	**23,295**	**15,601**	**15,378**	**15,192**	**29,052**	**29,295**	**29,536**	**57,041**	**58,796**	**60,403**

Source: Virginia Employment Commission.

Race and Ethnicity

Each of the five localities in Southwest Virginia are predominantly white. The City of Bristol is the most ethnically diverse locality, with 90% of its population being White, 6% African American, and 1% Asian. The rest of the Southwest Virginia service area population ranges from 96% (Buchanan and Washington) to 98% (Dickenson) white. This has been consistent over the past several years in the SWVA areas. The next largest portion of the population is Black/African-American, represented by 1% in Dickenson and Russell, 1.5% in Washington, and 2.7% in Buchanan. In the region, only 1.1% of the population is Hispanic.

Ethnicity by Race

	Bristol		Buchanan		Dickenson		Russell		Washington	
	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
Total:	17,524		23,486		15,463		28,245		54,759	
Not Hispanic or Latino:	17,232	98.3%	23,412	99.7%	15,345	99.2%	27,925	98.9%	53,972	98.6%
White	15,550	90.2%	22,408	95.7%	15,157	98.8%	27,321	97.8%	52,341	97.0%
Black or African American	991	5.8%	623	2.7%	139	0.9%	293	1.0%	790	1.5%
American Indian/Alaska Native	105	0.6%	21	0.1%	0	0.0%	9	0.0%	26	0.0%
Asian	163	0.9%	114	0.5%	11	0.1%	41	0.1%	304	0.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Some other race	146	0.8%	42	0.2%	0	0.0%	11	0.0%	81	0.2%
Two or more races	277	1.6%	204	0.9%	38	0.2%	250	0.9%	430	0.8%
Hispanic or Latino:	292	1.7%	74	0.3%	118	0.8%	320	1.1%	787	1.4%
White	206	70.5%	39	52.7%	55	46.6%	138	43.1%	478	60.7%
Black or African American	5	1.7%	4	5.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	26	3.3%
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0.0%	4	5.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	21	2.7%
Asian	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	4.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Some other race	80	27.4%	22	29.7%	19	16.1%	159	49.7%	193	24.5%
Two or more races	1	0.3%	5	6.8%	39	33.1%	23	7.2%	69	8.8%

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Gender

Southwest Virginia: Population by Gender				
	Male	Percent Male	Female	Percent Female
Bristol	8,158	46.6%	9,366	53.4%
Buchanan	11,889	50.6%	11,597	49.4%
Dickenson	7,848	50.8%	7,615	49.2%
Russell	13,803	48.9%	14,442	51.1%
Washington	27,092	49.5%	27,667	50.5%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-15

As the table below demonstrates, Southwest Virginia is evenly divided between genders in each locality.

Economy

Southwest Virginia is predominantly rural and has an abundance of natural resources—coal, natural gas, timber, and mineral deposits—that have for decades collectively existed as the region's economic base. Coal mining has been particularly important to the regional economy, as this industry was the major employer and source of local revenue for decades. Coal mining remains the largest employment sector in the counties of Russell and Dickenson.

Industry

Southwest Virginia continues to exhibit some of the highest poverty and unemployment rates and the lowest household incomes and educational attainment levels in the Commonwealth of Virginia. The varied geography of Southwest Virginia presents diverse challenges and opportunities to economic development and service delivery. Rural economies have historically been dependent upon agriculture or manufacturing industries, with Southwest Virginia being particularly dependent on the coal mining industry. Additional impediments to economic development and progress in the regions include the lack of infrastructure and resources, population out-migration, and a discernible lack of assets and savings.

Employment and Wages by Industry										
	Bristol		Buchanan		Dickenson		Russell		Washington	
	Total Number	Average Weekly Wage	Total Number	Average Weekly Wage	Total Number	Average Weekly Wage	Total Number	Average Weekly Wage	Total Number	Average Weekly Wage
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	*	*	13	$479	16	$713	57	$481	157	$580
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	0	N/A	1028	$1,716	700	$1,311	303	$1,068	86	$1,583
Utilities	0	N/A	12	$1,967	0	N/A	*	*	84	$1,615
Construction	246	$945	376	$896	171	$784	373	$695	534	$649
Manufacturing	1,277	$1,090	168	$1,194	22	$736	364	$653	3,822	$770
Wholesale Trade	393	$871	126	$1,827	33	$977	48	$693	616	$900
Retail Trade	1,715	$430	723	$394	405	$422	835	$450	3,136	$448
Transportation and Warehousing	*	*	211	$697	125	$834	217	$534	1,038	$717
Information	207	$629	17	$605	12	$402	49	$812	143	$832
Finance and Insurance	299	$881	156	$562	64	$645	219	$720	385	$881
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	54	$455	24	$657	*	*	22	$444	163	$708
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	160	$830	249	$629	211	$573	594	$1,124	536	$893
Management of Companies and Enterprises	235	$2,348	74	$1,201	*	*	19	$1,019	526	$947
Administrative and Support and Waste Management	139	$456	329	$381	19	$582	385	$661	473	$568
Educational Services	69	$403	165	$855	0	N/A	16	$259	*	*

Health Care and Social Assistance	769	$633	705	$607	412	$437	1,059	$864	2,860	$749
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	23	$300	*	*	*	*	7	$209	287	$419
Accommodation and Food Services	1,787	$301	277	$258	186	$225	516	$232	1,724	$274
Other Services (except Public Administration)	377	$534	142	$491	53	$1,065	164	$841	457	$523
Government Total	1,550	$999	1,616	$762	1,001	$672	1,484	$917	3,343	$839
Federal Government	100	$1,209	63	$1,020	32	$897	63	$1,072	113	$1,120
State Government	277	$1,049	489	$679	77	$605	265	$1,054	803	$768
Local Government	1,173	$739	1,064	$586	892	$513	1,156	$624	2,427	$630
Unclassified	6	$321	26	$1,095	*	*	29	$375	31	$462
Total Employment	**9,609**		**6,455**		**3,446**		**6,819**		**20,821**	

* Non-disclosable data, as a result total exceeds the numbers identified.
Source: Virginia Employment Commission, Economic Information & Analytics,
Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), 1st Quarter (January, February, March) 2016.

Despite periods of progress, many of the regions and populations that are served by People Incorporated do not enjoy the same economic vitality and opportunities as the rest of the country. These disinvested regions continue to battle concentrated pockets of high poverty, low per capita income, low educational attainment, and geographic isolation–all factors that stifle economic development. As a result, personal income levels (and asset accumulation) throughout the target markets are lower than in most metropolitan areas; these lower incomes mean less market potential, less density of disposable income and fewer wealth-building opportunities.

Asset-based development continues to be an important economic development tool for Southwest Virginia. The region's scenic beauty, cultural heritage, and recreational opportunities have given rise to a growing tourism industry. Most localities engage in some form of tourism development; bed and breakfasts, wineries, multi-use trails, campgrounds, guided tours, and other tourism-related businesses flourish throughout the region. As can be seen in the table above, food services and retail are among the top employment sectors for many of the southwestern Virginia localities.

People Incorporated's service delivery approach continues to focus on identifying strategies and viable initiatives that incorporate each locality's strengths. This, in turn, helps create substantial and sustainable economic improvements throughout the service areas.

EMPLOYERS

The table below shows the largest employers in each of the jurisdictions within the service area. They are somewhat influenced by various levels of local government, but also include a good variety of private industry. Buchanan and Dickenson Counties are still largely influenced by the coal mining industry, but the City of Bristol, and Russell and Washington Counties, boast a more diverse variety of employers, from private corporations to educational institutions.

Largest Employers					
	Bristol	**Buchanan**	**Dickenson**	**Russell**	**Washington**
1	Electro Mechanical Corporation	Buchanan County School Board	Dickenson County School Board	Russell County School Board	Food City
2	City of Bristol	Keen Mountain Correctional Institute	Paramont Coal Company Virginia	Cingular Wireless	Washington County Schools
3	Bristol City Public Schools	Consol Buchanan Mining Co. LLC	Serco Inc.	Steel Fab	Mountain States Health Al
4	Highlands Community Services Board	Sykes Enterprises	County of Dickenson	Wal Mart	Bristol Compressors International
5	Snack Alliance Inc.	Rapoca Energy Company	Food City	CGI Federal Inc.	Utility Trailer Manufacturing
6	Food City	County of Buchanan	EnerVest Employee	Mountain States	Camac Corporation

			Services, LLC	Health Al	
7	UPS	Buchanan General Hospital	SW Virginia Regional Jail Authority	County of Russell	Wal Mart
8	Strongwell	Wal Mart	Heritage Hall	Northrup Grumman Corporation	Paramount Manufacturing
9	VDOT	Food City	Breaks Interstate Park	Food City	Emory and Henry College
10	Wal Mart	Buchanan Minerals LLC	Dickerson Russell Coal Company	CGI Technologies & Solutions Inc.	Washington County

Source: Virginia Employment Commission, February 2017

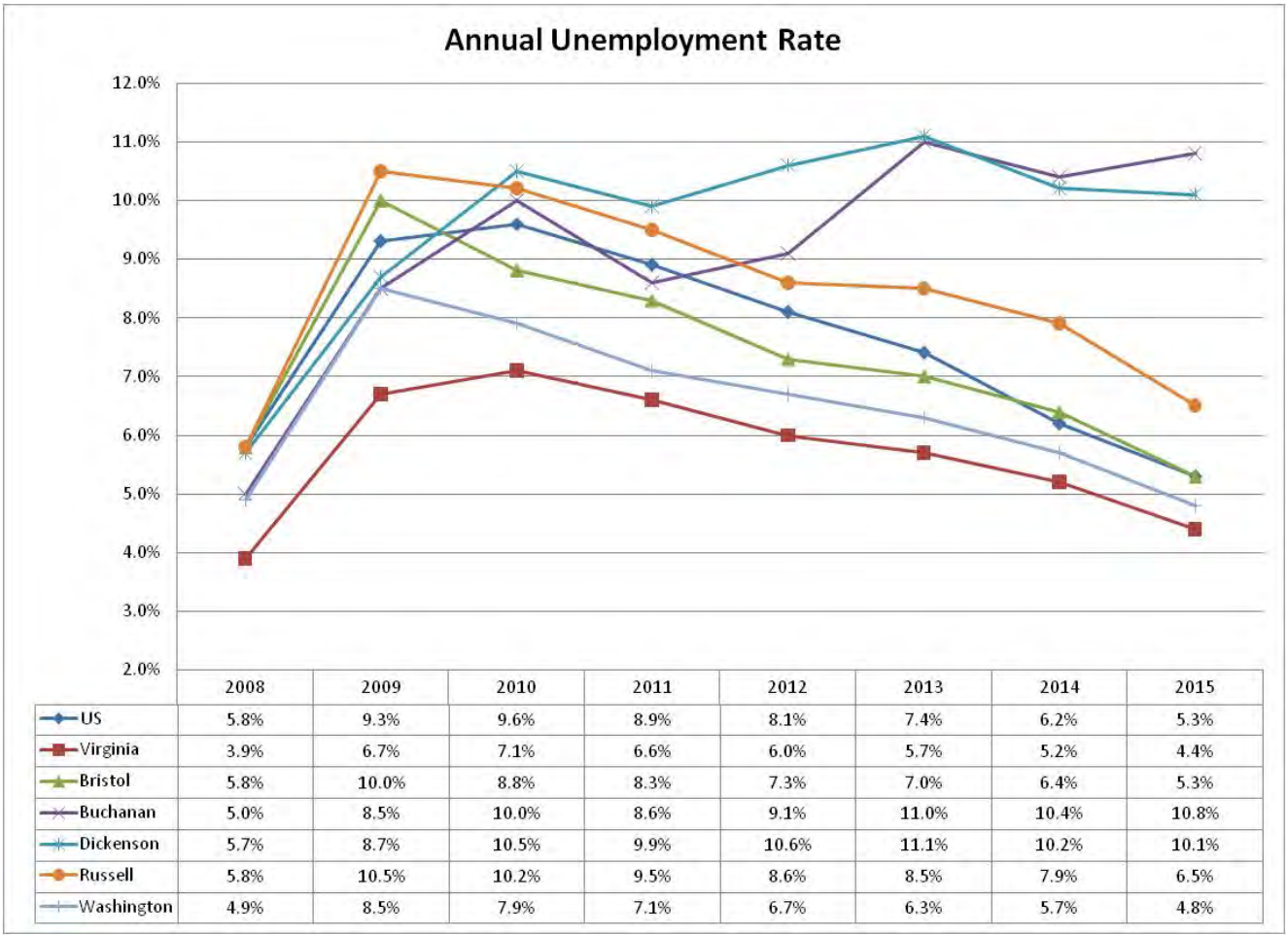
UNEMPLOYMENT

Buchanan and Dickenson Counties exhibit the highest poverty rates and lowest income levels in Southwest Virginia. Both of these counties have continually depended upon the coal mining industry as a major source of employment. The coalfields are typically more rural and mountainous than other Southwest Virginia localities and have limited access to primary highways. The high unemployment rates and dependency on mining and manufacturing employment continue to be a challenge to self-sufficiency and stability due to existing mine and plant downsizing.

The 2016 unemployment rate for the U.S. averaged 4.4% while the unemployment rate for Virginia was 4.0%. For another consecutive year, all of the counties in the SWVA service area exceed the state average of 4.0%. In comparison to the national rate of 4.4%, all areas exceed the rate. Buchanan and Dickenson Counties have double the unemployment rate for the state, as seen in the line chart below. This difference is, in part, due to the layoffs continuing for the main employer, coal mining, in these areas. People Incorporated offers Workforce Investment Act programs (dislocated, youth, and adult) that can assist with job placements.

Jurisdiction	Unemployment Rate Nov 2015	Unemployment Rate Nov 2016	% Change 2015 - 2016
US	4.8%	4.4%	-0.4%
Virginia	3.9%	4.0%	0.1%
Bristol	4.5%	5.4%	0.9%
Buchanan	10.2%	9.5%	-0.7%
Dickenson	10.0%	9.1%	-0.9%
Russell	5.9%	6.1%	0.2%
Washington	4.2%	4.5%	0.3%

Source: Virginia Employment Commission, January 2017



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
US	5.8%	9.3%	9.6%	8.9%	8.1%	7.4%	6.2%	5.3%
Virginia	3.9%	6.7%	7.1%	6.6%	6.0%	5.7%	5.2%	4.4%
Bristol	5.8%	10.0%	8.8%	8.3%	7.3%	7.0%	6.4%	5.3%
Buchanan	5.0%	8.5%	10.0%	8.6%	9.1%	11.0%	10.4%	10.8%
Dickenson	5.7%	8.7%	10.5%	9.9%	10.6%	11.1%	10.2%	10.1%
Russell	5.8%	10.5%	10.2%	9.5%	8.6%	8.5%	7.9%	6.5%
Washington	4.9%	8.5%	7.9%	7.1%	6.7%	6.3%	5.7%	4.8%

Transportation

In Southwest Virginia, the lack of reliable transportation influences access to employment, childcare, and other vital resources. Given its rural location, Southwest Virginia's public transportation is exclusive to the City of Bristol, and serves a restricted route with limited hours of access.

While the majority of people in the area drive alone to work, people in poverty must rely on carpooling, walking, bicycling, or public transportation. For example, 85% of those in poverty in Buchanan County walk to work regularly.

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK BY POVERTY STATUS										
	Bristol		Buchanan		Dickenson		Russell		Washington	
	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%
Drove alone:	**5,871**		**6,129**		**4,173**		**8,757**		**20,163**	
<100% of poverty	434	7.4%	477	7.8%	362	8.7%	502	5.7%	1,003	5.0%
150%+ of poverty	4,907	83.6%	5,290	86.3%	3,497	83.8%	7,639	87.2%	17,851	88.5%
Carpooled:	**584**		**586**		**454**		**805**		**2,117**	
<100% of poverty	104	17.8%	40	6.8%	56	12.3%	92	11.4%	226	10.7%
150%+ of poverty	433	74.1%	518	88.4%	357	78.6%	673	83.6%	1,772	83.7%
Public transportation:	**120**		**37**		**5**		**0**		**84**	
<100% of poverty	32	26.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	N/A	13	15.5%
150%+ of poverty	86	71.7%	37	100.0%	5	100.0%	0	N/A	61	72.6%
Walked:	**135**		**89**		**112**		**175**		**345**	
<100% of poverty	15	11.1%	0	0.0%	24	21.4%	12	6.9%	20	5.8%
150%+ of poverty	50	37.0%	76	85.4%	80	71.4%	83	47.4%	303	87.8%
Taxicab, motorcycle, bicycle, other:	**179**		**91**		**24**		**41**		**153**	
<100% of poverty	57	31.8%	0	0.0%	7	29.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
150%+ of poverty	75	41.9%	91	100.0%	17	70.8%	25	61.0%	112	73.2%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-15.

Poverty

Year after year, the Southwest Virginia service area has the highest poverty rates in People Incorporated's service area. As seen in the table below, all areas within the SWVA service area are above Virginia's poverty rates. In previous assessments, the counties of Buchanan and Russell and the City of Bristol have had double the poverty rates of Virginia, and this year is no exception. The City of Bristol has over double the percentage of children in poverty (ages 0-17) in comparison to Virginia. Approximately over 7,000 children under the age of 17 in the SWVA service area live in poverty.

Population in Poverty					
Report Area	Population in Poverty	Percent Population in Poverty	Percent Population with Income at or Below 50% FPL	Percent Population Under Age 18 in Poverty	Median Household Income
Bristol	3,496	20.40%	10.30%	32.10%	$33,616
Buchanan	5,841	26.10%	11.50%	40.90%	$29,678
Dickenson	3,225	21.40%	8.80%	32.40%	$33,106
Russell	5,777	20.70%	8.10%	26.40%	$34,768
Washington	6,845	12.80%	4.80%	17.10%	$42,458
Virginia	914,237	11.52%	5.26%	15.21%	$65,015
United States	47,755,608	15.59%	6.90%	21.90%	$53,889

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-15.

Housing

Finding affordable housing continues to be a problem for low-income people in all of People Incorporated's service areas. The service areas remain burdened by high market rent values and a lack of affordable land for new construction, which makes it difficult for low-income individuals to access decent housing. Further, much of the existing housing stock—including manufactured homes and rental properties—remains older and in substandard condition. People Incorporated continues to address this need through homeownership, new and replacement construction, owner-occupied rehabilitation, manufactured housing development, and developing affordable multi-family rental units. As evidenced in the table below, there is a clear need for affordable housing options.

Characteristics

People Incorporated's Southwest Virginia service area has an estimated 67,000 housing units—85% are occupied and 15% are vacant. Homeownership is above the national average except within the City of Bristol.

Selected Housing Characteristics					
Category	Bristol	Buchanan	Dickenson	Russell	Washington
Total housing units	8,841	11,489	7,525	13,428	25,704
Occupied units	7,718	9,442	6,205	11,045	22,673
% vacant	12.7%	17.8%	17.5%	17.7%	11.8%
Owner-Occupied	55.2%	78.9%	77.4%	78.0%	76.2%
Renter-Occupied	44.8%	21.1%	22.6%	22.0%	23.8%
Median house value	$114,500	$71,500	$74,100	$96,000	$130,200

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2011-2015

Age

The age of the housing stock has a direct bearing on not only the quality of the housing, but the suitability and adaptability of the housing. Within Southwest Virginia, the majority of both owner-occupied and renter-occupied housing units were built before 1990, resulting in a need for renovation and weatherization services within the area. Additionally, as this rural population ages, a need arises for suitable and accessible senior housing and one-level units.

Housing by Age and Tenure										
	Bristol		Buchanan		Dickenson		Russell		Washington	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Total:	**7,718**		**9,442**		**6,205**		**11,045**		**22,673**	
Owner occupied:	**4,257**	**55.16%**	**7,449**	**78.89%**	**4,805**	**77.44%**	**8,614**	**77.99%**	**17,273**	**76.18%**
2014 or later	0	0.00%	9	0.12%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	18	0.08%
2010 to 2013	0	0.00%	110	1.48%	37	0.77%	78	0.42%	300	1.30%
2000 to 2009	368	4.94%	791	10.62%	760	15.82%	1,317	7.05%	2,861	12.43%
1990 to 1999	221	2.97%	1,178	15.81%	786	16.36%	1,716	9.19%	3,358	14.59%
1980 to 1989	207	2.78%	1,021	13.71%	725	15.09%	1,134	6.07%	2,292	9.96%
1970 to 1979	903	12.12%	2,064	27.71%	1,074	22.35%	1,909	10.22%	3,078	13.38%
1960 to 1969	757	10.16%	699	9.38%	353	7.35%	785	4.20%	1,700	7.39%
1950 to 1959	800	10.74%	771	10.35%	410	8.53%	588	3.15%	1,417	6.16%
1940 to 1949	347	4.66%	407	5.46%	210	4.37%	437	2.34%	848	3.69%
1939 or earlier	654	8.78%	399	5.36%	450	9.37%	650	3.48%	1,401	6.09%
Renter occupied:	**3,461**	**44.84%**	**1,993**	**21.11%**	**1,400**	**22.56%**	**2,431**	**22.01%**	**5,400**	**23.82%**
2014 or later	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
2010 to 2013	12	0.60%	49	2.46%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	26	0.40%
2000 to 2009	306	15.35%	248	12.44%	93	6.64%	267	5.43%	775	12.02%
1990 to 1999	313	15.70%	272	13.65%	265	18.93%	365	7.42%	858	13.31%
1980 to 1989	358	17.96%	329	16.51%	195	13.93%	523	10.63%	1,105	17.15%
1970 to 1979	730	36.63%	425	21.32%	341	24.36%	443	9.00%	1,009	15.66%
1960 to 1969	453	22.73%	155	7.78%	129	9.21%	287	5.83%	516	8.01%
1950 to 1959	494	24.79%	147	7.38%	110	7.86%	233	4.73%	561	8.70%
1940 to 1949	327	16.41%	104	5.22%	102	7.29%	88	1.79%	133	2.06%
1939 or earlier	468	23.48%	264	13.25%	165	11.79%	225	4.57%	417	6.47%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-15

Many existing units are available for occupation, but are unsuitable because of structural issues. According to the 2015 American Community Survey, an estimated 358 housing units in Southwest Virginia did not have plumbing.

The highest rate is in Buchanan County where 1.2% of households, 113 total units, lack plumbing. In Washington County, there are an additional 108 units. Washington also has the largest number of units (115) without complete kitchen facilities.

Costs

Housing is one of the most basic human needs, but many families in Southwest Virginia are unable to attain stable housing because of its cost. "Housing cost burdened" describes households paying more than 30% of their income for housing.[3] Of the Southwest Virginia service area, Bristol has the highest percentage of housing cost-burdened households, with 31.03% of Bristol families affected.

Being unable to afford suitable housing can create other problems for families. Overcrowding occurs when families combine to share housing costs. Some families choose to live in inferior, cheaper units and hesitate to require landlords to make basic repairs for fear of triggering rent increases. Some families end up homeless when their limited income cannot keep up with monthly rent payments.

Housing Cost Characteristics						
	Total Households	Cost Burdened Households	Percent Cost Burdened	Cost Burdened Rental Households	Cost Burdened Owner Occupied Households (With Mortgage)	Cost Burdened Owner Occupied Households (With No Mortgage)
Bristol	7,718	2,395	31.03%	1,669	440	286
Buchanan	9,442	2,468	26.14%	920	842	706
Dickenson	6,205	1,400	22.56%	628	495	277
Russell	11,045	2,450	22.18%	958	1,060	432
Washington	22,673	5,363	23.65%	2,054	2,445	864

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-2015

Subsidized Housing

People Incorporated addresses the need for affordable housing in the Southwest Virginia service area through the programs listed below, including units available through Low Income Housing Tax Credits. Please note there may be overlap in the numbers given for USDA and LIHTC units because both programs are often used for one property, especially if it has been rehabilitated.

Subsidized Rental Units					
	Housing Choice Voucher Units*	Project-Based Section 8 Units*	Public Housing Authority Units*	LIHTC Units *	USDA**
Report Area	943	428	603	797	306
Buchanan	120	0	0	20	0
Dickenson	208	0	84	12	5
Russell	101	0	119	84	78
Washington	210	62	28	344	223
Bristol	304	366	372	337	0

* US Department of Housing and Urban Development. 2015;

** U.S. Department of Agriculture https://rdmfhrentals.sc.egov.usda.gov/RDMFHRentals/select_state.jsp

[3] Housing Virginia. Housing Cost Burden. Last retrieved March 2015 from http://www.housingvirginia.org.

Homelessness

During the local January 2017 Point in Time Count, 62 individuals were identified as being homeless or at risk of becoming homeless in the service area. This count only includes those that are literally homeless, as defined by HUD, on the night of the count.

People Incorporated offers rental assistance through the Virginia Homeless Solutions Program (VHSP) (previously three different programs: Homeless Prevention Program (HPP), Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-housing (HPRP), and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)). This program provides preventive and rapid re-housing assistance for low-income individuals and households. In FY16, these programs assisted 140 households throughout Southwest Virginia with obtaining and keeping housing. People Incorporated also offers a 12 unit Permanent Supportive Housing program, Kings Mountain, in Bristol, Virginia. Individuals must be chronically homeless and male. This facility assisted 14 men in FY16. The majority of People Incorporated's housing programs have waiting lists of families needing assistance. As of November 2016, Volunteers of America offers the Supportive Services for Veterans Families (SSVF) in Southwest Virginia, which provides the same services for homeless and at-risk of homelessness veterans.

Education

The need for furthering education beyond high school continues to increase. According to Georgetown University's *From Hard Times to Better Times*, college remains very much worth the cost in the post-recession economy for most students: unemployment rates declined for recent graduates in most majors[4]. People Incorporated continues to provide programs that address educational issues including Head Start/Early Head Start, Project Discovery, Improving Scholars, and Workforce Investment and Opportunity Act (WIOA) for adults and youth.

Educational Attainment

Within the SWVA rural service area, an average of 77% of the population has received a diploma, GED, or higher level of education.

Educational Attainment										
	Bristol		Buchanan		Dickenson		Russell		Washington	
	Population 18+	Population in Poverty	Population 18+	Population in Poverty	Population 18+	Population in Poverty	Population 18+	Population in Poverty	Population 18+	Population in Poverty
Less than 9th grade	15.8%	*	23.2%	*	19.3%	*	21.0%	*	16.7%	*
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	10.6%	30.8%	12.2%	29.9%	12.1%	24.3%	9.4%	31.1%	8.4%	25.0%
High school graduate (includes GED)	32.4%	19.2%	32.8%	18.8%	33.8%	18.8%	34.9%	20.7%	32.3%	11.5%
Some college or associate's degree	27.1%	12.3%	25.2%	18.6%	28.4%	16.5%	27.7%	13.3%	29.0%	8.8%
Bachelor's degree	14.1%	5.8%	6.6%	23.7%	6.3%	0.5%	7.1%	4.2%	13.6%	4.2%
Grad. Or Proffesional	6.2%	N/A	2.7%	N/A	3.9%	N/A	3.8%	N/A	7.8%	N/A

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2011-2015

* The numbers for Some High School include those with less than a high school education.

[4] Georgetown University. Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce. *From Hard Times to Better Times*. 2015.

Graduation Rates

The following table shows graduation status for students in the area for special populations. It is important to note that the high-risk populations, including the economically disadvantaged, homeless, and those with disabilities, still have a relatively low dropout and non-graduation rate compared to those who are receiving a diploma. According to the Virginia Department of Education, the dropout rate for the class of 2016 ranges from 1.5% in Washington County to 6.7% in Dickenson County.

Status of the Students in the 2015-2016 Cohort						
Type	Advanced Diplomas	Standard Diplomas	Other Diplomas	GED's	Dropouts	Other Non-Graduates
All Students						
State	**49,173**	**34,242**	**3,466**	**934**	**5,018**	**2,289**
Bristol	57	82	17	0	8	10
Buchanan	53	135	15	4	16	13
Dickenson	51	120	8	2	12	5
Russell	98	178	11	0	12	13
Washington	225	266	16	8	9	3
Students with Disabilities						
State	**946**	**5,312**	**3,465**	**109**	**1,064**	**129**
Bristol	1	9	17	0	2	0
Buchanan	0	12	15	0	3	5
Dickenson	0	17	8	0	5	0
Russell	0	32	11	0	3	0
Washington	1	57	16	0	2	0
Economically Disadvantaged						
State	**9,218**	**14,810**	**1,936**	**326**	**2,131**	**1,247**
Bristol	10	60	14	0	4	6
Buchanan	25	94	9	4	10	9
Dickenson	14	72	6	2	7	4
Russell	30	107	8	0	8	8
Washington	46	166	16	7	8	2

Source: Virginia Department of Education

Kindergarten Readiness

Entering school ready to learn is believed to have significant long-term impact in a child's education. With the exception of Washington County, each locality is significantly under-performing in this regard compared to state averages. The statewide average of students entering Kindergarten below reading readiness levels is 13.8%, but Buchanan County nearly doubles this rate with 23.6%. It is clear that supportive services such as the Head Start program are vital to the development and well-being of students in Southwest Virginia.

Students Entering Kindergarten Below Reading Readiness Levels					
Location	Data Type	2012 - 13	2013 - 14	2014 - 15	2015 - 16
Virginia	Number	10,445.00	10,095.00	9,978.00	10,623.00
	Percent	13.00%	12.50%	12.90%	13.80%
Bristol	Number	25	29	27	36
	Percent	14.30%	14.90%	15.30%	20.30%
Buchanan	Number	33	53	36	51
	Percent	15.30%	23.20%	16.70%	23.60%
Dickenson	Number	30	23	17	32
	Percent	17.80%	12.80%	10.10%	20.50%
Russell	Number	42	47	64	48
	Percent	13.00%	14.10%	21.10%	17.20%
Washington	Number	84	44	43	31

	Percent	14.70%	8.80%	8.30%	6.30%

Definitions: PALS-K is a measure of children's knowledge of several important literacy fundamentals: phonological awareness, alphabet recognition, concept of word, knowledge of letter sounds and spelling. PALS-K provides a direct means of matching literacy instruction to specific literacy needs and provides a means of identifying those children who are relatively behind in their acquisition of these fundamental literacy skills.

The data are PALS-K administered in the fall. The fall PALS-K helps to measure children's literacy concepts before they enter school.

Data Source: Virginia Department of Education via UVA Curry School Last updated: September 2016 http://pals.virginia.edu/index.html

Free Lunch

Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch				
	2013-2014	2014-15	2015-16	2016-2017
Bristol	64.6%	63.6%	74.3%	73.8%
Buchanan	67.8%	64.5%	68.9%	68.8%
Dickenson	56.4%	58.0%	56.4%	63.0%
Russell	56.8%	55.9%	56.3%	55.6%
Washington	46.1%	46.5%	47.6%	46.5%
Virginia	41.3%	42.0%	42.0%	41.9%

Source: Virginia Dept. of Education, Office of School Nutrition Programs

The percentage of students eligible for free or reduced lunch is another indicator of poverty and economic need in the community. Children eligible for free or reduced lunch typically have additional needs that impact learning, such as a lack of school supplies or appropriate clothing for school. Student eligibility for free and reduced lunch remains consistently high compared to Virginia's average of 41.9%, ranging from 46.5% in Washington County to 73.8% in the City of Bristol.

Persons with Disabilities

Providing for individuals with disabilities, particularly as they age, is a significant need. One of the greatest needs is appropriate housing. Individuals with ambulatory, self-care, and independent living difficulties require adaptable housing that can accommodate equipment such as wheelchairs and hospital beds as necessary. This is often difficult to accomplish in older homes such as those prevalent in the Southwest Virginia service area. In Dickenson County alone, 13.5% of citizens have an independent living difficulty, illustrating the need for appropriate supervised housing. According to a waitlist distributed by the Community Services Board, 304 individuals are waiting for disability services in Southwest Virginia. [5]

Disability Type by Age					
	Bristol	Buchanan	Dickenson	Russell	Washington
With a hearing difficulty	**6.2%**	**8.4%**	**6.8%**	**8.5%**	**5.4%**
Under 18 years	0.0%	0.3%	0.4%	0.8%	0.3%
18 to 64 years	3.3%	6.6%	3.8%	5.4%	2.8%
65 years and over	22.0%	22.2%	24.3%	27.8%	18.6%
With a vision difficulty	**3.1%**	**6.3%**	**4.3%**	**4.0%**	**3.9%**
Under 18 years	0.7%	1.7%	2.5%	0.8%	0.3%
18 to 64 years	1.5%	4.3%	3.8%	3.0%	3.6%
65 years and over	10.5%	17.5%	8.1%	11.2%	8.5%
With a cognitive difficulty	**8.7%**	**11.4%**	**11.8%**	**10.0%**	**7.5%**
Under 18 years	5.3%	3.3%	5.2%	7.2%	2.2%
18 to 64 years	7.4%	10.7%	12.6%	8.7%	7.7%
65 years and over	15.3%	19.3%	15.1%	16.7%	11.0%
With an ambulatory difficulty	**14.8%**	**16.8%**	**16.5%**	**14.1%**	**10.8%**
Under 18 years	0.0%	1.3%	1.1%	1.9%	0.1%
18 to 64 years	11.4%	14.6%	14.0%	12.3%	8.5%
65 years and over	37.6%	35.0%	38.5%	30.5%	25.7%
With a self-care difficulty	**5.5%**	**6.6%**	**5.2%**	**5.8%**	**4.0%**
Under 18 years	0.7%	1.0%	0.7%	3.2%	0.8%
18 to 64 years	4.2%	5.0%	4.1%	4.3%	3.3%

[5] District 19 Community Services Board Waitlist Summary. Published 2/13/17, last accessed 3/8/2017.

65 years and over	13.5%	15.8%	12.7%	12.9%	8.8%
With an independent living difficulty	**11.7%**	**12.3%**	**13.5%**	**10.2%**	**8.6%**
18 to 64 years	7.3%	9.2%	9.0%	7.4%	5.6%
65 years and over	25.0%	22.7%	29.0%	19.8%	18.2%

Source: US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2011-2015

Employment

Individuals with disabilities often live in poverty, unable to maintain full-time employment. In the area, an average of 43% of people with disabilities do not work and an additional 11% work part-time.

Work Experience by Disability Status: 18 to 64 Year-Olds										
	Bristol		Buchanan		Dickenson		Russell		Washington	
	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
Total:	10,371		14,097		9,167		17,408		32,962	
Worked full-time, year round:	4,699	45.3%	5,035	35.7%	3,602	39.3%	7,098	40.8%	16,364	49.6%
With a disability	212	4.5%	305	6.1%	186	5.2%	283	4.0%	973	5.9%
No disability	4,487	95.5%	4,730	93.9%	3,416	94.8%	6,815	96.0%	15,391	94.1%
Worked less than full-time, year round:	2,810	27.1%	2,544	18.0%	1,781	19.4%	3,552	20.4%	8,396	25.5%
With a disability	250	8.9%	215	8.5%	233	13.1%	453	12.8%	991	11.8%
No disability	2,560	91.1%	2,329	91.5%	1,548	86.9%	3,099	87.2%	7,405	88.2%
Did not work:	2,862	27.6%	6,518	46.2%	3,784	41.3%	6,758	38.8%	8,202	24.9%
With a disability	1,338	46.8%	2,624	40.3%	1,622	42.9%	2,860	42.3%	3,387	41.3%
No disability	1,524	53.2%	3,894	59.7%	2,162	57.1%	3,898	57.7%	4,815	58.7%

Source: US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2011-2015

Children with Disabilities

	Children with disabilities Pre-K through G12 SY 2015-16
Bristol	342
Buchanan	481
Dickenson	395
Russell	584
Washington	1,120
Total Area	2,922

Source: Virginia Dept. of Education Special Education Child Count

The table shows that, within the SWVA service area, 2,922 school age children are disabled in some way. In this region, Washington County has the highest number of children with disabilities in the service area, with 1,120 children. Having a child with a disability presents many challenges for families residing in this region. The rural nature of Southwest Virginia makes it difficult to access resources for children with disabilities.

Veterans

Southwest Virginia is home to veterans from all eras. As seen in the table below, veterans make up 7% of this service area's population, with the majority of these veterans having served in the Vietnam War era.

Veteran Characteristics										
	Bristol		Buchanan		Dickenson		Russell		Washington	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Veteran Population	1,180	8.5%	864	4.5%	882	7.2%	1,276	5.6%	4,387	9.9%
Median Income	24,199		25,348		24,234		24,787		32,656	
Income At or Below Poverty	68	5.8%	28	3.7%	135	15.5%	123	9.7%	270	6.2%
Employment Status										
Labor force participation rate		55.8%		38.7%		65.4%		56.5%		74.0%
Unemployment rate		11.2%		0.0%		10.1%		21.6%		9.7%
Period of Service										
Gulf War (9/2001 or later) veterans	70	5.9%	85	9.8%	140	15.9%	106	8.3%	255	5.8%
Gulf War (8/1990 to 8/2001) veterans	84	7.1%	95	11.0%	152	17.2%	115	9.0%	660	15.0%

Vietnam era veterans	432	36.6%	347	40.2%	256	29.0%	376	29.5%	1,622	37.0%
Korean War veterans	132	11.2%	147	17.0%	132	15.0%	104	8.2%	446	10.2%
World War II veterans	200	16.9%	72	8.3%	46	5.2%	165	12.9%	291	6.6%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-15.

The table below shows data from the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. The Disability Rating is assigned by the VA and dictates the level of benefits the veteran receives. The paperwork required to obtain this rating and begin receiving benefits is lengthy and complicated. As the table shows, sizeable portions of the veterans in the area have ratings of 50% or more.

There is also a large portion of younger veterans who often need a different set of services than older veterans. PTSD and other mental health issues as well as substance abuse are growing problems in the veteran population, all of which contribute to homelessness and joblessness. Younger veterans also need assistance in securing jobs and, potentially, additional education as they are not at retirement age. Accessing the benefits that will help them obtain the assistance they need to pursue these goals requires more paperwork and referrals to various agencies at both the state and federal level.

Veterans Receiving Benefits														
		Sex		Disability Rating					Age					
County	Total	Males	Females	0% to 20%	30% to 40%	50% to 60%	70% to 90%	100%	< 35	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Bristol	315	306	9	88	52	40	77	32	21	24	44	41	116	70
Buchanan	317	309	8	50	37	49	111	45	23	29	36	16	161	52
Dickenson	291	283	8	65	46	41	81	38	18	29	31	30	131	52
Russell	352	336	16	86	57	51	94	38	28	33	46	36	149	60
Washington	927	887	39	241	147	147	211	118	63	79	100	121	402	161

Source: U.S. Dept. of Veterans Affairs, All persons receiving compensation or pension benefits https://www.va.gov/vetdata/Report.asp

Nutrition

Nutrition affects an individual's ability to learn, to perform well on the job, and to maintain health, yet food insecurity and access to proper nutrition remains a prominent issue in Southwest Virginia. Although food insecurity is a smaller problem in Washington County than it is for the state as a whole, the percentage of people who are food insecure in Buchanan, Dickenson, and Russell Counties and the City of Bristol exceeds the state average.

Food Insecurity					
Report Area	Food Insecure Population, Total	Food Insecurity Rate	Percentage of Food Insecure Population Ineligible for Assistance	Child Food Insecurity Rate	Percentage of Food Insecure Children Ineligible for Assistance
Report Area	17,730	12.7%	12.0%	23.9%	15.0%
Buchanan	3,560	15.0%	8.0%	30.2%	8.0%
Dickenson	2,190	14.0%	8.0%	27.1%	14.0%
Russell	3,670	12.9%	9.0%	23.7%	9.0%
Washington	5,620	10.3%	20.0%	19.6%	24.0%
Bristol	2,690	15.3%	8.0%	26.4%	14.0%
Virginia	983,880	11.8%	33.0%	16.7%	35.0%
United States	47,448,890	14.9%	29.0%	23.5%	31.0%

Data Source: Feeding America. 2014.

Food Support Services

SNAP Households				
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Bristol	7127	6782	6497	6075
Buchanan	6,567	6,368	6,386	6,304
Dickenson	4,838	4,605	4,441	4,515
Russell	8,237	8,257	8,025	7,570
Washington	11,262	11,098	10,913	10,330

Source: VA Dept. of Social Service FY2016 Report

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), commonly known as food stamps, is the primary means of accessing food for most low-income households. Use of this resource has declined at the national, state, and local level over the past four years, likely because of programmatic changes and restrictions.

Obesity

Within Virginia, obesity among low-income, preschool-aged children reached 19% in 2008.[6] According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention[7], schools play a particularly critical role by establishing a safe and supportive environment with policies and practices that support healthy behaviors. Schools also provide opportunities for students to learn about and practice healthy eating and physical activity behaviors.

Adult Weight Concerns		
	Percent Adults Obese	Percent Adults Overweight
Report Area	30.30%	31.90%
Bristol	27.20%	21.80%
Buchanan	31.80%	39.10%
Dickenson	35.30%	21.20%
Russell	28.60%	27.90%
Washington	30.00%	36.70%
Virginia	27.00%	35.20%
United States	27.50%	35.80%

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2011-12.

Within Virginia, the cost of obesity is expected to be $6.7 billion annually in healthcare by 2018.[8] Factors contributing to obesity include physical activity and nutrition. Obesity is measured based on Body Mass Index (BMI). BMI is based on height and weight. This indicator is relevant because excess weight is a prevalent problem in the U.S.; it indicates an unhealthy lifestyle and puts individuals at risk for further health issues.

As shown in the table above, 30% of adults aged 20 and older in Southwest Virginia have a Body Mass Index (BMI) greater than 30.0 (obese) all localities exceeding Virginia's average. All localities but the City of Bristol exceed the national average. This demonstrates a continued need for community programming based on nutrition, exercise, and healthy lifestyles.

Health

Access to Healthcare

The number of primary care physicians per 100,000 patients is 29.7 for the City of Bristol and averages 47.3 for the report area, far better than Virginia's average of 75.3 physicians per 100,000 patients. The percent of the population without medical insurance is only slightly higher than the state average ranging from 16 to 18%. Similarly, the percent in frequent physical distress is only slightly higher than the state average ranging from 10 to 13%.

Despite what should be convenient access to healthcare, the rural nature of Southwest Virginia prevents many residents from readily accessing it. Transportation is a significant obstacle for lower income residents and seniors.

[6] National Institute for Children's Health Quality. Virginia State Fact Sheet. http://obesity.nichq.org/resources/obesity-factsheets

[7] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Childhood Obesity Facts. Last updated December 11, 2014. http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/obesity/facts.htm

[8] National Institute for Children's Health Quality. Virginia State Fact Sheet. http://obesity.nichq.org/resources/obesity-factsheets

Access to Healthcare						
	Primary Care Physicians, 2013*	Primary Care Physicians, Rate per 100,000 Pop.*	Dentists, 2013*	Dentists, Rate per 100,000 Pop.*	Percent in Frequent Physical Distress**	Percent Population Without Medical Insurance***
Report Area	66	47.3	43	30.8	N/Av	17%
Bristol	7	29.7	4	17	12%	18%
Buchanan	5	32.3	1	6.5	13%	17%
Dickenson	12	42.5	3	10.6	12%	17%
Russell	35	63.7	29	52.8	12%	16%
Washington	7	40.4	6	34.6	10%	17%
Virginia	6,216	75.3	5,127	62.1	11%	15%
United States	239,500	75.8	199,743	63.2	N/Av	16%

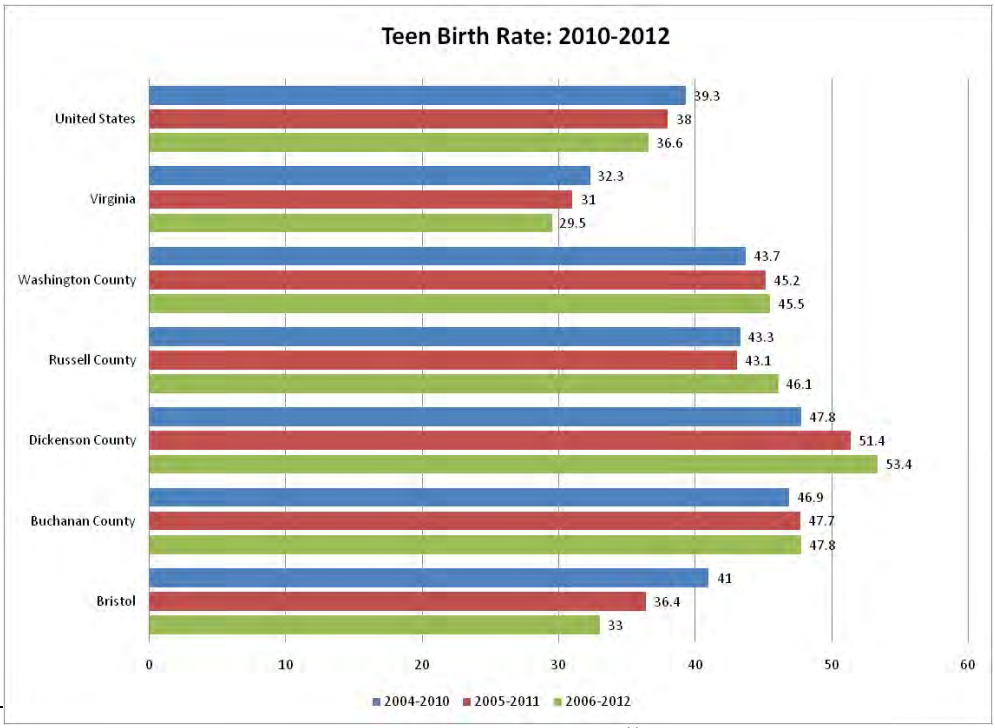
*Data Source: US Department of Health Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Area Health Resource File. 2013.
**Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014
***Data Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates. 2014. Source geography: County

A prominent need discussed through the focus groups conducted in 2017 within this service area was dental care. Many travel far for health care but struggle to find dental care that goes beyond extractions. People Incorporated offers a dental clinic exclusively for Washington County residents that are referred from the local Department of Social Services. Unfortunately, the only service offered is extractions.

According to County Health Rankings, Buchanan County is rated as one of the least healthy counties, 129th out of 133, in the state. Dickenson County did not fare much better at 122 out of 133. The healthiest county within the area is Washington County and is rated as 59th.[9] This is an improvement from the 82nd ranking in 2015.

Teen Birth Rates

The table below shows the rate of births to teenager 15-19 per 1,000 females of same population. High rates of teen pregnancy can indicate the prevalence of unsafe sexual activities and/or lack of sex education; it also provides us with a telling indicator of associated social, economic and health services that may be required.



As seen in the table below, teen pregnancy has declined in the United States, but has risen significantly in Dickenson County. With the exception of Bristol, all localities in Southwest Virginia demonstrate a rise in teen pregnancy since 2010.

[9] University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps. 2015. http://www.countyhealthrankings.org.

People Incorporated offers the Comprehensive Health Investment Project (CHIP) within our Southwest Virginia service areas. This program assists with the overall health and education of children by helping vulnerable families improve their self-sufficiency. This program served 170 children in FY16.

Infant Health

The table below provides the rate of deaths to infants less than one year of age per 1,000 births. High rates of infant mortality can indicate the existence of or lack of access to care, and maternal and child health and education. All of the areas have a rate exceeding the 2020 target of 6.0, and higher than the state average of 7.1.

Infant Health		
	Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1,000 Births) [1]	Low Weight Births, Percent of Total [2]
Report Area	9.7	8.7%
Buchanan	10	10.1%
Dickenson	10	8.5%
Russell	10.6	7.7%
Washington	8.5	8.7%
Bristol	10.2	9.1%
Virginia	7.1	8.3%
United States	6.5	8.2%
HP 2020 Target	<= 6.0	<= 7.8%

[1] US Department of Health Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Area Health Resource File. 2006-10
[2] US Department of Health Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2006-12.

Mental Health

Access to mental health services is a problem in all of People Incorporated's service areas. As seen in the table below, all localities in Southwest Virginia have an extremely limited number of mental health providers, especially as compared with population. In the City of Bristol, the ratio of mental health providers to population is one per every 3,851persons, a stark comparison to Virginia's average of 1 provider per every 680 persons, and the nationwide average of 1 provider to every 493 persons.

Mental Health Services						
	Number of Mental Health Providers	Ratio of Mental Health Providers to Population (1 Provider per x Persons)	Mental Health Care Provider Rate (Per 100,000 Population)	Mental Health Care Facilities**	Avg. Number of Poor Mental Health Days (2014)***	Percent in Frequent Mental Distress (2014)***
Report Area	121	1,143.4	87.4	1	no data	no data
Bristol	6	3,850.6	25.9	1	3.7	12%
Buchanan	5	3,061.8	32.6	0	3.8	12%
Dickenson	23	1,218.3	82	0	3.6	11%
Russell	73	749.7	133.3	0	3.7	11%
Washington	14	1,227.4	81.4	0	3.3	10%
Virginia	12,162	680	147	45	3.3	10%
United States	643,219	493	202.8	3,171	N/Av	N/Av

*Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. 2016.
**Source: US Department of Health Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Health Resources and Services Administration. April 2016.
***Source: www.countyhealthrankings.org/Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014 (Average reported in past 30 days.)

Substance Abuse

Southwest Virginia has long had a history of problems with substance abuse. In the last two decades, prescription drug abuse has become a serious problem that troubles many communities in the Appalachian region. According

to the Department of Justice's report *Prescription Drug Abuse in Southwest Virginia*, it is estimated that 6,000 prescription pills are seized by local law enforcement every two weeks in Southwest Virginia.[10] As shown below, Buchanan County has had a 47% increase in drug/narcotics offenses in five years.

Locality	Drug/Narcotics offenses 2010 Adults	Drug/Narcotics offenses 2010 Juvenile	Drug/Narcotics offenses 2015 Adults	Drug/Narcotics offenses 2015 Juvenile	Increase/ Decrease % Adult
Buchanan	91	2	134	3	47%
Dickenson	68	0	31	0	-54%
Russell	110	0	125	1	14%
Washington	198	4	197	8	-1%
Bristol	185	3	73	1	-61%

	Drug Overdose Mortality Rate
Bristol	> 20.0
Buchanan	> 20.0
Dickenson	> 20.0
Russell	> 20.0
Washington	16.1 - 18.0
Virginia	11.7

Source: National Center for Health Statistics-cdc.data.gov 2014 via www.countyhealthrankings.org

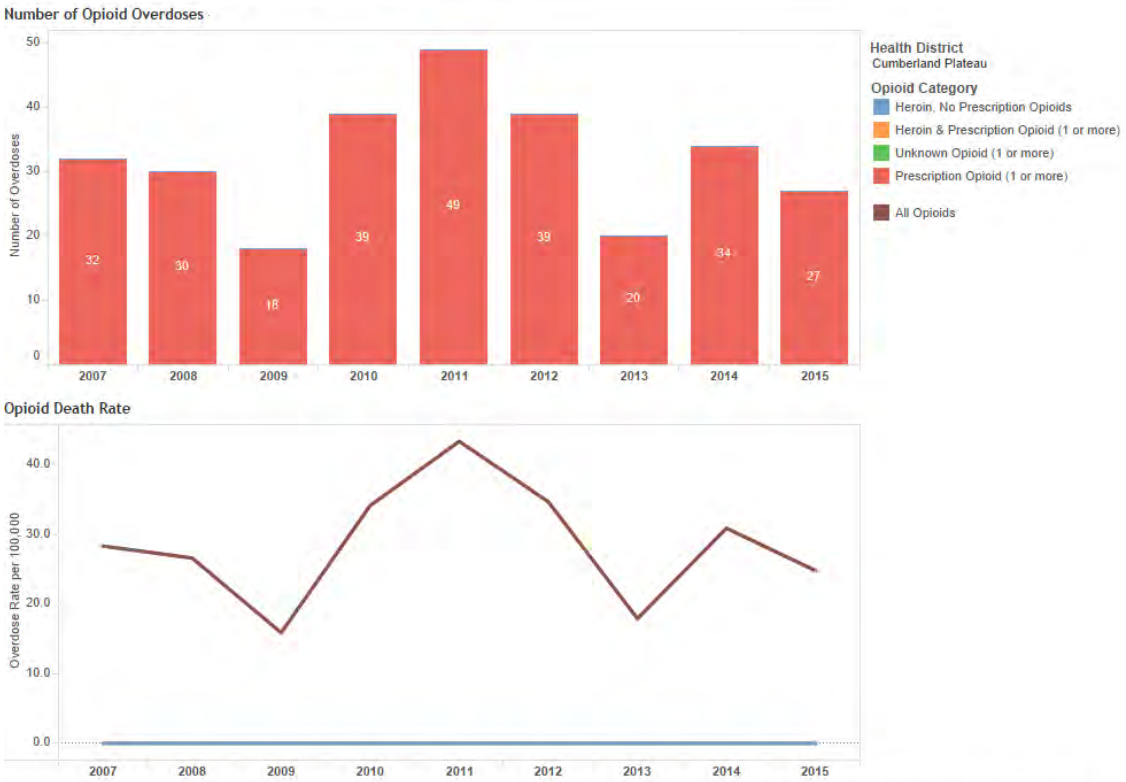
Data available from the Virginia State Police's annual *Crime in Virginia* publication shows that substance arrests have decreased in many of Southwest Virginia's localities between 2010 and 2015 with the largest decrease occurring in Dickenson County (54%). However, drug use and deaths resulting from overdose continue to be a problem. The mortality rate for each locality in Southwestern Virginia is well above the state average of 11.7.

Children who have a parent with a substance abuse problem may retain lasting behavioral, medical, emotion, educational and psychiatric consequences. Tragically, local authorities for the City of Bristol have reported an increase in incidents of child abuse.[11] It is imperative that parents and children receive early intervention and attention with substance abuse issues in order to prevent future poor family outcomes. To this end, People Incorporated offers Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) within the City of Bristol, Washington and Smyth Counties. This program assists abused and neglected children and helps them obtain safe, permanent homes. CASA participants are less likely to spend time in long-term foster care and less likely to reenter foster care. This program aided 98 children in the past year.

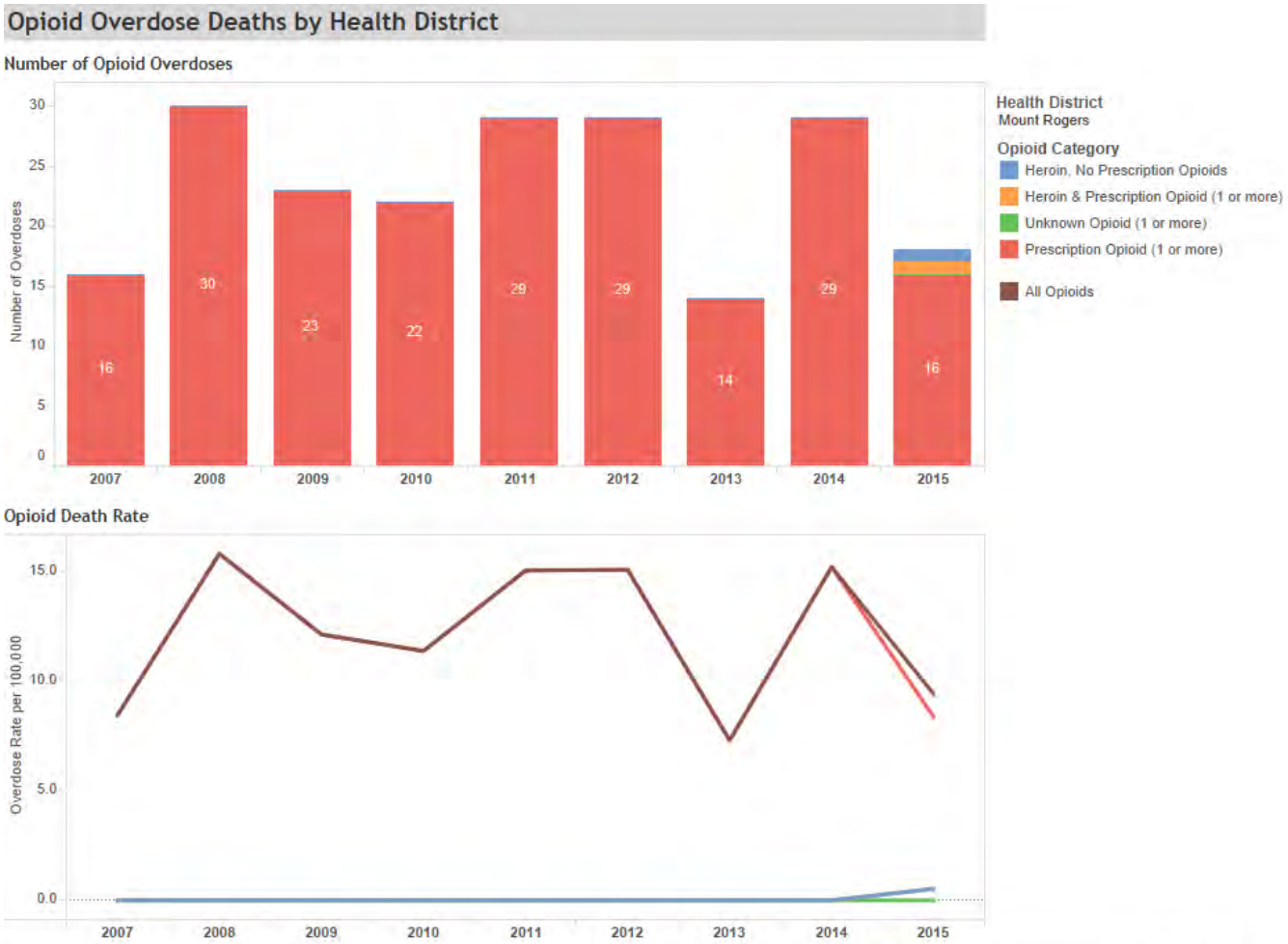
The tables below indicate that prescription drug abuse is the most common cause of overdose deaths in the Cumberland Plateau Health District, which encompasses the Southwest Virginia service area. While opioid overdose deaths spiked sharply in 2011, they appear to have reduced significantly as of 2015. Local focus groups held in Southwest Virginia report that prescription drug use in particular is one of the greatest problems in the community.

[10] *Prescription Drug Abuse in Southwest Virginia; Recommendations from the Summit* Published November 14, 2012. Last accessed 3/7/2017.
[11] "Bristol, Va. Records significant increase in child abuse cases." WCYB, Feb. 28, 2017. Last accessed March 7, 2017.

Opioid Overdose Deaths by Health District



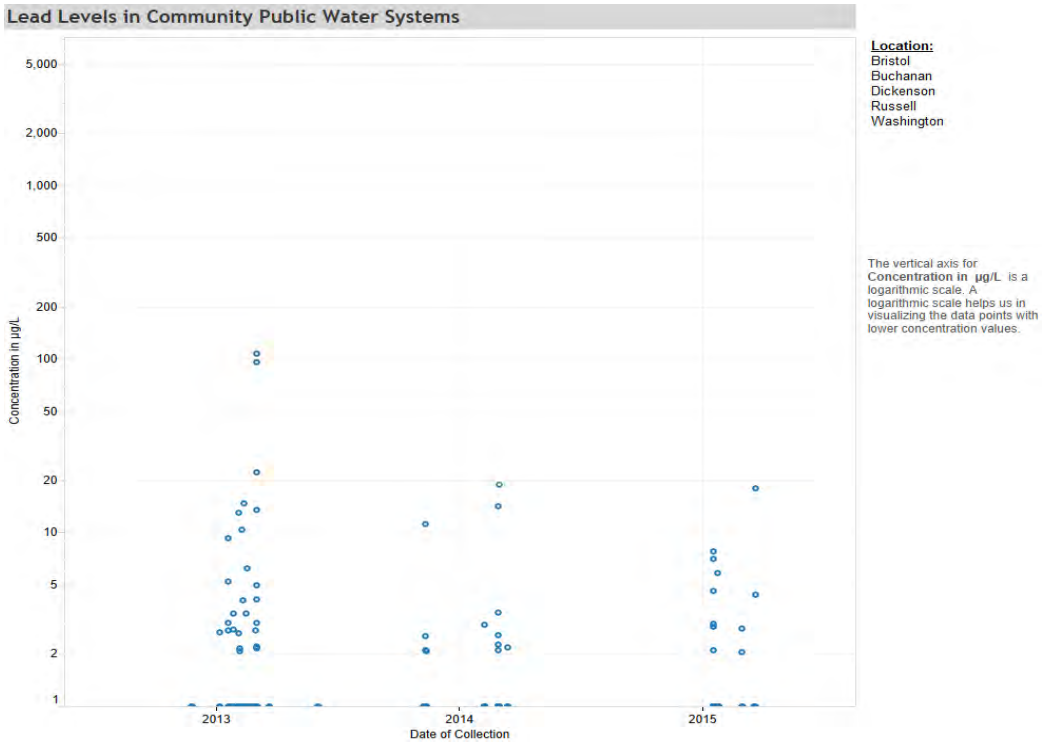
Note: *The total number of fatal fentanyl-related drug overdoses have sharply increased since 2012; which coincides with the increase in fatal heroin overdoses. Prior to 2013, most fentanyl-related deaths were due to illicit use of pharmaceutically produced fentanyl. However, in late 2013, early 2014, law enforcement investigations and toxicology testing demonstrated an increase in illicitly produced fentanyl. By 2016, most fatal fentanyl-related overdoses were due to illicitly produced fentanyl and not pharmaceutically produced fentanyl.*



Note: *The total number of fatal fentanyl-related drug overdoses have sharply increased since 2012; which coincides with the increase in fatal heroin overdoses. Prior to 2013, most fentanyl-related deaths were due to illicit use of pharmaceutically produced fentanyl. However, in late 2013, early 2014, law enforcement investigations and toxicology testing demonstrated an increase in illicitly produced fentanyl. By 2016, most fatal fentanyl-related overdoses were due to illicitly produced fentanyl and not pharmaceutically produced fentanyl.*

Water Safety

Although water safety is not a great concern in Southwest Virginia, lead levels in the water have decreased from 2013 to 2015.

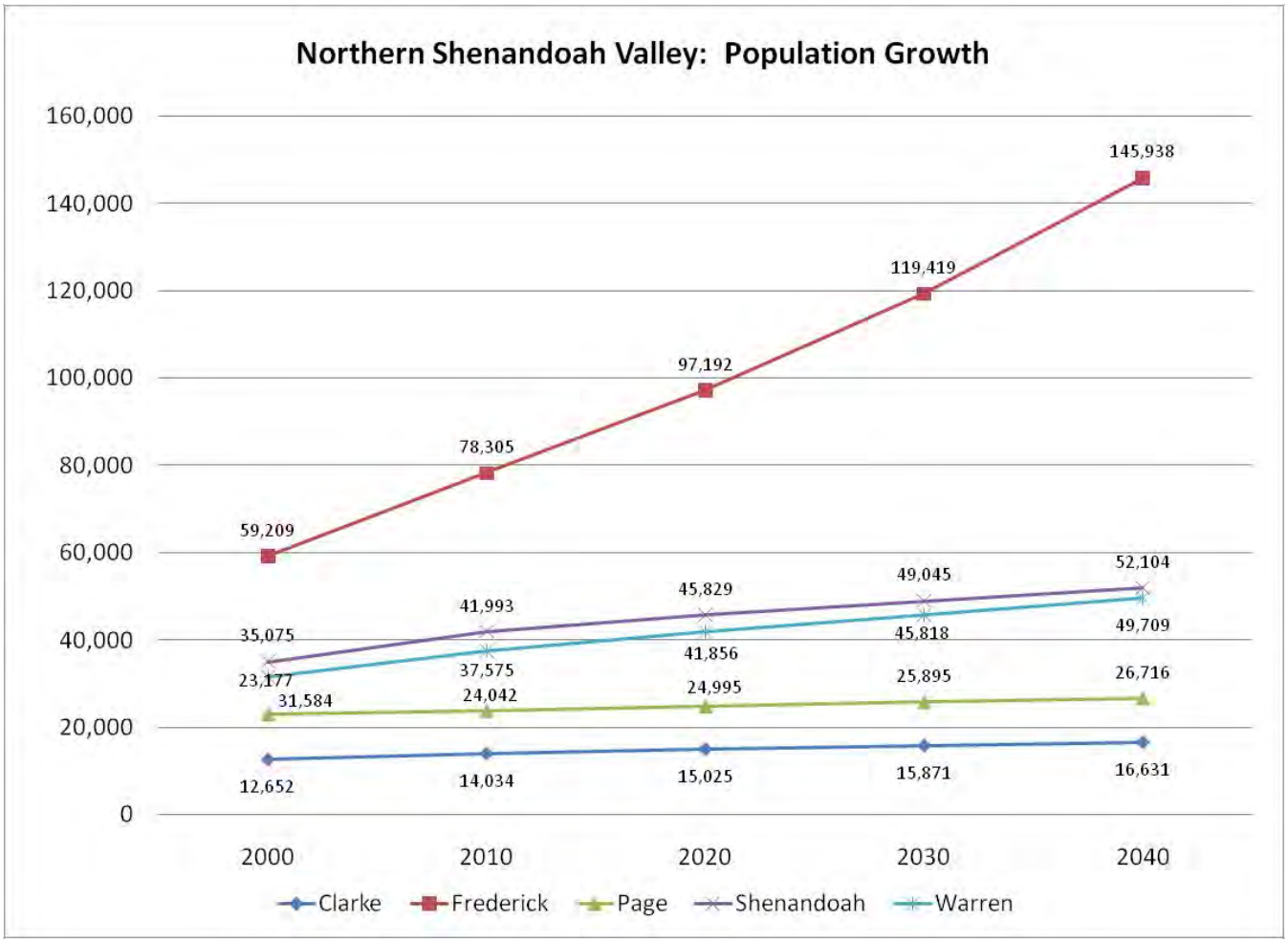


NORTHERN SHENANDOAH VALLEY

Clarke, Frederick, Page, Shenandoah, and Warren Counties are nestled between the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Massanutten Mountains in the Northern Shenandoah Valley (NSV) region of Virginia. Although this area is geographically smaller than its Southwest Virginia counterpart (1,623 square miles), the population is higher—approximately 200,000 people live in these five jurisdictions, a density of 122,82 people per square mile. Page County is the most rural with 77 people per square mile while Frederick County, which surrounds Winchester, is the most urbanized and dense at 194 people per square mile, followed by Warren County at 178 people per square mile.

Population

Frederick County is the fastest growing county within the region, expected to grow by 50% from 2020 to 2040, which far outpaces the state's average growth rate of 20%. This goes against the statewide patterns, which show the majority of growth occurring in the Northern Virginia metro area while rural counties will see minimal growth or decline. Page County shows minimal growth with only 7% growth during that time. The other three counties also fall below the state average although Warren will be just below at 19%. Shenandoah will see 14% growth followed by Clarke at 11%.



AGE

The age of the population plays a significant role in determining the needs and services of the community. Aging trends vary widely among the five jurisdictions although all will see the largest growth among seniors 65 and over.

Frederick and Warren, the fastest growing counties, will also see the most growth among the younger population, specifically school-age children. Infants and preschoolers will also see significant growth indicating a need for programs such as Early Head Start, new daycare programs, and other services. Page County will see almost no growth among teenagers and a minimal decline among those 25 to 64. The lack of employment opportunities and high poverty are leading causes of the decline.

Northern Shenandoah Valley: Population Growth by Age															
	Clarke			Frederick			Page			Shenandoah			Warren		
	2020	2030	2040	2020	2030	2040	2020	2030	2040	2020	2030	2040	2020	2030	2040
Under 5	677	740	771	5,741	7,176	8,582	1,221	1,267	1,302	2,412	2,594	2,769	2,518	2,826	3,004
5 to 9	791	890	966	6,337	8,005	9,723	1,370	1,419	1,470	2,515	2,774	2,962	2,598	2,900	3,182
10 to 14	1,012	938	1,035	6,911	7,987	10,076	1,515	1,433	1,511	3,038	2,947	3,244	2,765	2,856	3,231
15 to 19	875	828	940	6,382	7,379	9,408	1,510	1,430	1,506	2,656	2,664	2,965	2,658	2,793	3,142
20 to 24	650	688	643	4,886	6,001	7,000	1,227	1,321	1,269	2,170	2,526	2,473	2,357	2,514	2,616
25 to 64	7,897	7,462	7,797	51,766	60,495	73,864	12,903	12,548	12,796	23,233	23,428	24,914	22,464	23,154	25,104
65+	3,120	4,325	4,479	15,167	22,380	26,834	5,246	6,478	6,860	9,806	12,076	12,779	6,405	8,775	9,426
Total	**15,022**	**15,871**	**16,631**	**97,190**	**119,423**	**145,487**	**24,992**	**25,896**	**26,714**	**45,830**	**49,009**	**52,106**	**41,765**	**45,818**	**49,705**

Source: Virginia Employment Commission.

In interviews with residents of Valley Vista Apartments in Woodstock, Shenandaoh County, residents were concerned about the availability of services for children and youth in the community. Specifically, residents raised the issue of the lack of after school activities as well as the cost of the services that are available, particularly summer camps. In order to promote growth and future success, residents also advocated for job programs for teens with a goal of both keeping them occupied and helping them gain much-needed work experience. Residents wanted teens to learn the power of making and managing money.

Race and Ethnicity

The Northern Shenandoah Area is not racially or ethnically diverse as the following table shows. The vast majority of the population is non-Hispanic white.

Ethnicity by Race										
	Clarke		Frederick		Page		Shenandoah		Warren	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total:	14,299		81,340		23,843		42,724		38,481	
Not Hispanic or Latino:	**13,718**	**95.9%**	**75,463**	**92.8%**	**23,417**	**98.2%**	**39,838**	**93.2%**	**36,972**	**96.1%**
White	12,496	91.1%	69,273	91.8%	22,569	96.4%	38,050	95.5%	33,831	91.5%
Black or African American	784	5.7%	3,587	4.8%	381	1.6%	904	2.3%	1,530	4.1%
American Indian/Alaska Native	61	0.4%	129	0.2%	51	0.2%	22	0.1%	73	0.2%
Asian	124	0.9%	1,143	1.5%	123	0.5%	219	0.5%	401	1.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	52	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	0.0%
Some other race	0	0.0%	62	0.1%	92	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Two or more races	253	1.8%	1,217	1.6%	201	0.9%	643	1.6%	1,133	3.1%
Hispanic or Latino:	**581**	**4.1%**	**5,877**	**7.2%**	**426**	**1.8%**	**2,886**	**6.8%**	**1,509**	**3.9%**
White	192	33.0%	4,899	83.4%	233	54.7%	1,738	60.2%	1,100	72.9%
Black or African American	0	0.0%	29	0.5%	11	2.6%	111	3.8%	12	0.8%
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0.0%	5	0.1%	3	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Asian	15	2.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	4	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Some other race	338	58.2%	636	10.8%	44	10.3%	836	29.0%	201	13.3%
Two or more races	36	6.2%	304	5.2%	135	31.7%	201	7.0%	196	13.0%

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Gender

The population is somewhat evenly divided between male and female as the table shows.

Northern Shenandoah Valley: Population by Gender				
	Male	Percent Male	Female	Percent Female
Clarke	7,031	49.2%	7,268	50.8%
Frederick	40,404	49.7%	40,936	50.3%
Page	11,707	49.1%	12,136	50.9%
Shenandoah	20,725	48.5%	21,999	51.5%
Warren	19,278	50.1%	19,203	49.9%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-15

Economy

Because of its geographic location, the Northern Shenandoah Valley is a regional economic hub in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Two Interstates (I-81 and I-66) and several major roads connect Clarke, Frederick,

Page, Shenandoah, and Warren Counties to the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area, as well as other communities in the Shenandoah Valley and those in northern West Virginia.

The table below shows the cost of living as of 2015 for the area. Depending on the type of household and location, it ranges from an income of $332 to $1,356 per week. Childcare and transportation are major factors in the cost of living, typically more than housing.

Northern Shenandoah Valley Living Wage - Per Week													
Location	1 Adult	1 Adult 1 Child	1 Adult 2 Children	1 Adult 3 Children	2 Adults 1 Working	2 Adults 1 Working 1 Child	2 Adults 1 Working 2 Children	2 Adults 1 Working 3 Children	2 Adults 1 Working P-T 1 Child	2 Adults	2 Adults 1 Child	2 Adults 2 Children	2 Adults 3 Children
Clarke	$14.35	$26.99	$30.78	$38.20	$21.10	$25.56	$27.98	$32.37	$29.34	$10.55	$14.67	$16.66	$19.64
Frederick	$10.52	$22.82	$26.62	$32.74	$17.21	$21.40	$23.82	$26.91	$25.18	$8.61	$12.59	$14.58	$16.91
Page	$10.17	$21.73	$25.53	$30.78	$16.61	$20.31	$22.73	$24.95	$24.09	$8.30	$12.04	$14.03	$15.92
Shenandoah	$9.95	$22.80	$26.60	$32.72	$17.51	$21.38	$23.80	$26.89	$25.16	$8.75	$12.58	$14.57	$16.90
Warren	$11.17	$23.42	$27.21	$33.90	$17.54	$21.99	$24.41	$28.07	$25.77	$8.77	$12.88	$14.87	$17.49

Source: http://livingwage.mit.edu/

INDUSTRY

The table below shows the primary industries in the Northern Shenandoah Valley Area as well as the average weekly wage. When compared to the table above, it can reveal the opportunities for locals to earn a living wage. According to Virginia Employment Commission, a living wage for a household with children would require an adult earning $500 to $1,000 per week, depending on the number of income earners and children. There are 14 industries in Frederick County with average weekly wages over $750 per week, nine each in Clarke, Shenandoah, and Warren, but only five in Page. A large portion of the population, particularly in Warren and Frederick County, commutes to Northern Virginia where wages are higher, but it also increases transportation costs.

Northern Shenandoah Valley: Employment and Wages by Industry										
	Clarke		Frederick		Page		Shenandoah		Warren	
	Total Number	Average Weekly Wage	Total Number	Average Weekly Wage	Total Number	Average Weekly Wage	Total Number	Average Weekly Wage	Total Number	Average Weekly Wage
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	130	$646	245	$423	68	$547	85	$524	38	$577
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	*	*	110	$920	0	N/A	*	*	0	N/A
Utilities	0	N/A	72	$1,577	*	*	70	$1,052	107	$1,964
Construction	305	$701	2006	$771	245	$623	631	$649	471	$690
Manufacturing	616	$845	5,189	$1,155	669	$704	3,419	$644	1,044	$1,152
Wholesale Trade	158	$1,108	1,039	$962	44	$1,306	292	$818	65	$1,344
Retail Trade	243	$456	3,439	$555	727	$413	1,542	$430	1,548	$471
Transportation and Warehousing	40	$1,123	2,055	$756	53	$473	556	$948	990	$751
Information	23	$1,627	303	$841	26	$819	253	$1,270	76	$686
Finance and Insurance	90	$1,025	1,759	$1,170	139	$847	269	$850	215	$901
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	36	$483	165	$898	14	$514	93	$407	55	$471

Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	263	$1,749	866	$1,118	214	$677	227	$1,121	293	$751
Management of Companies and Enterprises	*	*	331	$1,257	*	*	*	*	61	$686
Administrative and Support and Waste Management	90	$398	1,432	$520	121	$466	398	$373	784	$744
Educational Services	269	$710	165	$348	0	N/A	94	$616	636	$478
Health Care and Social Assistance	333	$483	1,944	$543	588	$741	1,479	$606	1,585	$713
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	25	$371	286	$308	168	$452	209	$262	162	$213
Accommodation and Food Services	182	$321	2,090	$305	507	$246	1,276	$250	1,245	$283
Other Services (except Public Administration)	174	$733	628	$569	109	$472	470	$488	488	$535
Government Total	657	$856	5,274	$1,006	1,296	$808	2,072	$843	1967	$1,013
Federal Government	28	$1,079	944	$1,607	161	$1,111	127	$1,016	176	$1,601
State Government	69	$806	716	$628	76	$727	162	$842	121	$725
Local Government	560	$682	3,614	$783	1,059	$587	1,783	$672	1,670	$713
Unclassified	27	$710	35	$416	*	*	14	$451	17	$1,401
Total Employment	**3,661**		**29,433**		**4,988**		**13,449**		**11,847**	

* Non-disclosable data
Source: Virginia Employment Commission, Economic Information & Analytics,
Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), 1st Quarter (January, February, March) 2016.

Northern Shenandoah Valley economies are highly dependent upon manufacturing industries, thus many residents from both Frederick and Shenandoah counties are employed in this sector. Nearly 11,000 people are employed in manufacturing-related businesses as the table shows. As previously mentioned, economic development efforts often focus on industrial or manufacturing recruitment. While these sectors of employment play a significant role in sustaining the economic vitality of the region, small business growth and development is essential to local economies.

The Virginia counties of Clarke, Frederick, Page, Shenandoah and Warren have similar socioeconomic conditions to Southwest Virginia, illustrating high poverty, high unemployment, and struggling economies that are financially underserved and have limited access to capital. Additionally, these localities are subject to higher living costs due to their close proximity to the Washington metropolitan area. Compounding the above barriers to economic vitality, these localities are predominantly rural, which presents a different set of personal and community barriers to both individual and community self-sufficiency when compared to urban communities. These barriers include, but are not limited to, slow or stunted economic growth, geographic isolation, out-migration, lack of public transportation, small markets, and low educational attainment.

Frederick, Shenandoah and Warren Counties have the largest population working in retail, which shows that their greatest industry right now is tourism and cultivating the arts, taking advantage of the travelers from the Washington D.C. metro area coming to the Northern Shenandoah Valley for a short getaway into the mountains. The natural beauty and cultural heritage of the Northern Shenandoah Valley attracts thousands of visitors to the region each year. The region is rich with Civil War history and recreational opportunities, including numerous caverns and hiking/biking trails, the Blue Ridge Parkway, and Shenandoah National Park.

Tourism and asset-based development is clearly an important economic tool for both Southwest Virginia and the Northern Shenandoah Valley. The transition from industry-dependent economies and targeted industrial recruitment to a more creative, asset-based economy is producing tangible results as local economies become less dependent upon single industries.

EMPLOYERS

The major employers in the counties are a diverse array of industries, including private and public. Manufacturing, medical, and retail businesses make up a large portion of the local economy. In addition, Frederick County is home to Lord Fairfax Community College's main campus in Middleton and an office for the U.S. Department of Homeland Defense, which bring numerous high-paying jobs to the area.

Top 10 Employers					
	Clarke	Frederick	Page	Shenandoah	Warren
1	Berryville Graphics	Frederick County School Board	Page County School Board	Shenandoah County School Board	Warren County School Board
2	Clarke County School Board	Navy Federal Credit Union	DNC P&R at Shenandoah	George's Chicken	Valley Health System
3	Grafton School, Inc.	U.S. Dept. of Homeland Defense	County of Page	Iac Strasburg LLC	Family Dollar Services
4	Clarke County	County of Frederick	VF Jeanswear	Shentel Management Company	Dupont Performance Coatin LLC
5	Coral Graphic Services Inc.	H.P. Hood, Inc.	Valley Health System	Bowman Andros Products	Sysco Resources Services LLC
6	GGNSC Berryville LLC	Lord Fairfax Community College	Walmart	R.R. Donnelley and Sons Company	Walmart
7	Project Hope	Trex Company Inc.	Masonite Corp.	County of Shenandoah	County of Warren
8	American Woodmark Corporation	The Home Depot	Luray Caverns Coffee Shop	Valley Health System	Interbake Foods LLC
9	Bank of Clarke County	Axiom Staffing Group	Emco Enterprises	Walmart	Christendom College
10	The Red Gate Group Limited	Shockey Brothers, Inc.	U.S. National Park Service	New Market Poultry LLC	Jackson Furniture Company of Virginia

Source: Virginia Employment Commission

UNEMPLOYMENT

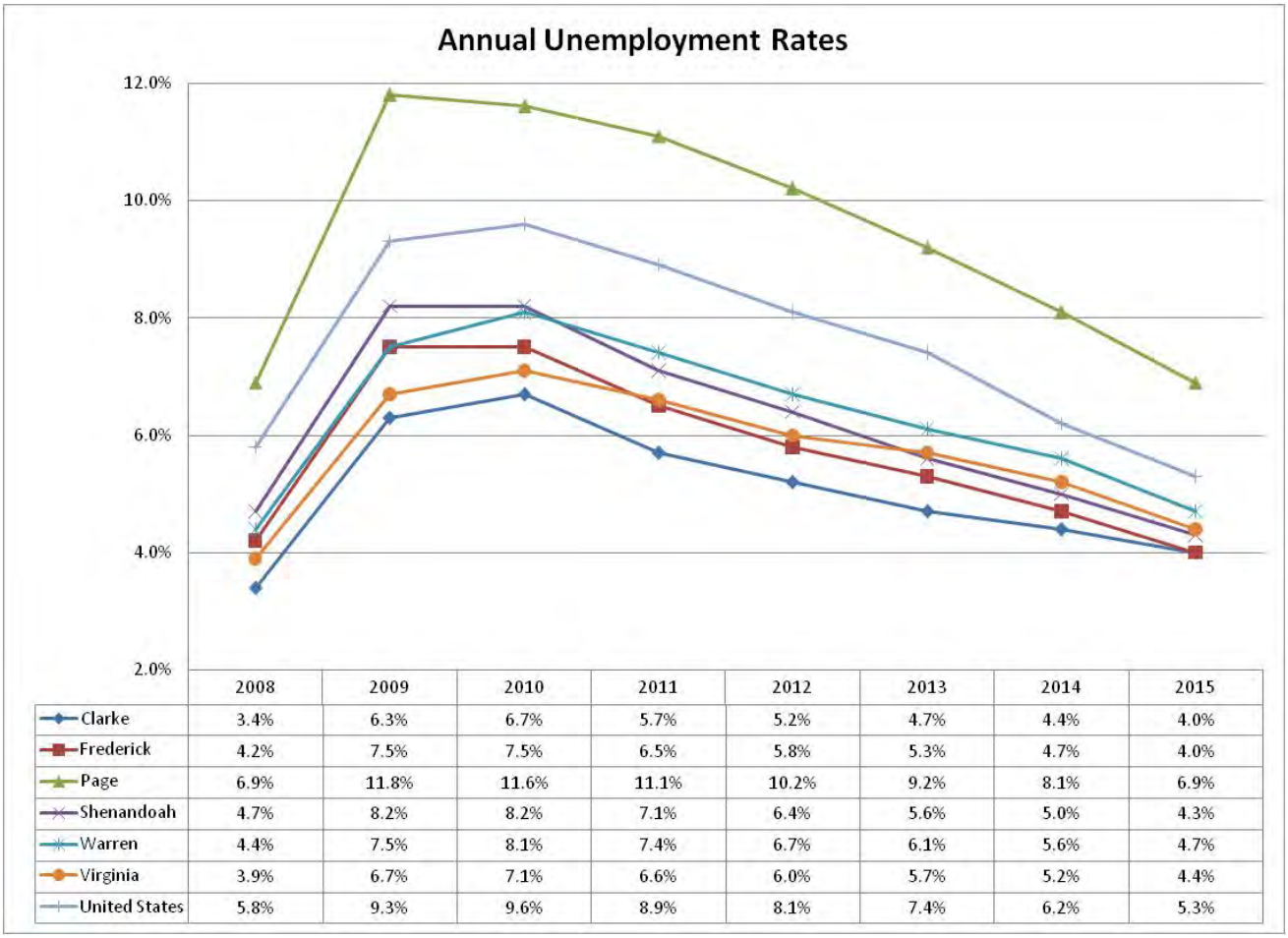
Jurisdiction	Unemployment Rate November 2015	Unemployment Rate November 2016	% Change 2015 - 2016
US	4.8%	4.4%	-0.4%
Virginia	3.9%	4.0%	0.1%
Clarke	3.3%	3.6%	0.3%
Frederick	3.4%	3.3%	-0.1%
Page	6.1%	5.4%	-0.7%
Shenandoah	3.7%	3.6%	-0.1%
Warren	4.1%	3.9%	-0.2%

Source: Virginia Employment Commission, January 2017

Throughout the United States, unemployment rates have declined. The 2015 unemployment rate for the U.S. in December 2015 was 4.8%, while the unemployment rate for Virginia was 3.9%.

Clarke County is the only county that has been able to sustain an unemployment rate below the state and national average throughout the recession and recovery. The rate is Page is consistently higher than all other locations.

This is illustrated on the chart below.



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Clarke	3.4%	6.3%	6.7%	5.7%	5.2%	4.7%	4.4%	4.0%
Frederick	4.2%	7.5%	7.5%	6.5%	5.8%	5.3%	4.7%	4.0%
Page	6.9%	11.8%	11.6%	11.1%	10.2%	9.2%	8.1%	6.9%
Shenandoah	4.7%	8.2%	8.2%	7.1%	6.4%	5.6%	5.0%	4.3%
Warren	4.4%	7.5%	8.1%	7.4%	6.7%	6.1%	5.6%	4.7%
Virginia	3.9%	6.7%	7.1%	6.6%	6.0%	5.7%	5.2%	4.4%
United States	5.8%	9.3%	9.6%	8.9%	8.1%	7.4%	6.2%	5.3%

Transportation

One factor that contributes to the difficulty of finding and maintaining employment, particularly for lower income workers, is transportation. Due to the rural nature of the area, it is nearly impossible to establish standard routes that will serve all of the needs. Commuter services are currently targeted for individuals travelling to Northern Virginia and Washington, DC, rather than within the local community. Lower income individuals are more likely to work within the local community according to social service providers because they do not have the resources to travel far distances, have trouble coordinating childcare, and do not need to travel far for the low-skill jobs for which they are qualified.

Means of Transportation to Work										
	Clarke		Frederick		Page		Shenandoah		Warren	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Drove alone:	5,524		33,283		7,934		16,177		13,655	
<100% of poverty	202	3.7%	788	2.4%	615	7.8%	749	4.6%	505	3.7%
150%+ of poverty	5,173	93.6%	31,014	93.2%	6,689	84.3%	14,485	89.5%	12,614	92.4%
Carpooled:	547		4,431		1,501		2,331		3,071	
<100% of poverty	92	16.8%	191	4.3%	149	9.9%	177	7.6%	235	7.7%
150%+ of poverty	425	77.7%	3,929	88.7%	1,211	80.7%	1,825	78.3%	2,710	88.2%
Public transportation:	13		77		47		54		28	
<100% of poverty	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.1%	5	9.3%	1	3.6%
150%+ of poverty	12	92.3%	50	64.9%	25	53.2%	49	90.7%	27	96.4%
Walked:	250		336		135		365		336	
<100% of poverty	41	16.4%	54	16.1%	13	9.6%	56	15.3%	91	27.1%
150%+ of poverty	197	78.8%	254	75.6%	122	90.4%	288	78.9%	209	62.2%
Taxicab, motorcycle, bicycle, other:	33		346		66		152		222	
<100% of poverty	29	87.9%	0	0.0%	9	13.6%	0	0.0%	64	28.8%
150%+ of poverty	4	12.1%	336	97.1%	47	71.2%	118	77.6%	148	66.7%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-15.

In Clarke County, annual transportation costs are estimated to be $16,867, or 19% of median household income.[12] The majority of the expense is from vehicle ownership costs. Costs are slightly less in neighboring Warren County at $16,146, or 18% of median household income. Both counties are part of the Washington DC MSA and have commuters travelling primarily into Northern Virginia. There are carpool and vanpool services available. Frederick County, which surrounds the City of Winchester, has an annual cost of $13,948, but it estimated to be 27% of median household income. Information is not available for Page and Shenandoah Counties.

Poverty

In the Northern Shenandoah Valley service area, 19,106 residents live in poverty. Frederick County has the lowest percentage of the population in poverty while Page County has the highest. Among children, Shenandoah County has rates slightly above Page County at 20.72%. Although this is well above the state average of 15.21%, it is still below the national average of 21.90%.

Population in Poverty					
Report Area	Population in Poverty	Percent Population in Poverty	Percent Population with Income at or Below 50% FPL	Percent Population Under Age 18 in Poverty	Median Household Income
Clarke	1,336	9.54%	4.58%	13.05%	$75,508
Frederick	4,641	5.86%	2.72%	6.05%	$68,719
Page	4,065	17.17%	7.78%	20.57%	$43,063
Shenandoah	5,382	12.80%	5.15%	20.72%	$47,936
Warren	3,682	9.85%	3.64%	11.23%	$60,560
Virginia	914,237	11.52%	5.26%	15.21%	$65,015
United States	47,755,608	15.59%	6.90%	21.90%	$53,889

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-2015.

The median household income in the area is above the national average in Warren, Frederick, and Clarke Counties. Frederick and Clarke are also above the state average. Clarke County has, by far, the highest median income in the service area at $75,508. Page and Shenandoah Counties are much lower at only $43,063 and $47,936 respectively.

[12] http://htaindex.cnt.org/fact-sheets/

Income Inequality

Income Inequality				
Report Area	National Ranking	Average Income of the Top 1%	Average Income of the Bottom 99%	Top-to-Bottom Ratio
Clarke	809	$985,377	$60,329	16.3
Frederick	2,538	$535,631	$53,165	10.1
Page	2,577	$308,568	$31,070	9.9
Shenandoah	2,078	$431,197	$37,691	11.4
Warren	2,844	$408,365	$46,994	8.7
Virginia	33/50	$987,607	$55,743	17.7
United States		$1,153,293	$45,567	25.3

Economic Policy Institute, 2013 www.epi.org/publication/income-inequality-in-the-us/#epi-toc-20

Income inequality is not a significant problem within the Northern Shenandoah Valley area. Among the counties, Clarke is the worst, ranking 809th nationally out of 3,084 jurisdictions.

Housing

Housing stability is the key to moving towards economic stability. Individuals and families need a solid base from which to pursue education and employment. However, housing costs often consume the largest portion of a household budget, limiting the ability to pay for other needs. Housing also heavily influences neighborhood stability based on its condition.

Characteristics

Selected Housing Characteristics					
Category	Clarke	Frederick	Page	Shenandoah	Warren
Total housing units	6,261	32,152	11,636	21,026	16,037
Occupied units	5,526	29,455	9,372	17,096	14,324
% vacant	11.7%	9.4%	19.5%	18.7%	10.68%
Owner-Occupied	75.9%	78.1%	70.4%	72.6%	74.80%
Renter-Occupied	24.1%	21.9%	29.6%	27.4%	25.20%
Median house value	$329,500	$225,300	$176,000	$198,900	$113,200

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2011-2015

The housing characteristics reveal significant differences in the five counties. Clarke County has the highest median home value, more than double that in Warren County. All of the counties have owner-occupied rates well above the state average of 66.2% or national average of 63.9%.

There is a large portion of vacant units in each of the counties, particularly in Page and Shenandoah Counties. In these counties, more than half of the vacant units are for seasonal use. In Warren County, 45% are seasonal. In Clarke and Frederick, 28% and 24% are seasonal respectively. The portion of units set aside for seasonal use limits the number of units available for rent or sale and can drive up prices. In addition, residents at Valley Vista reported that there is an increasing commuter population from the Washington, DC metro area moving to the area building larger homes and driving up local home prices.

Age

The age of the housing stock is important in that it is indicative of both the quality of the housing and the suitability and adaptability of the housing. Older homes are typically difficult to change to help seniors age in place by widening doors, creating more accessible bathrooms, and first-floor bedrooms. This generally applies to homes built prior to 1990. Frederick has the largest percentage of new homes with more than half of owner-occupied housing built since 1990, although the renter stock is older with only 43% of the stock built since 1990.

The renter housing stock is significantly older than the owner-occupied homes in all jurisdictions. The percentage of renter-occupied homes built prior to 1990 is highest in Warren County at 82% (compared 61% for homeowners) and lowest in Frederick County at 57%. More than 70% of the renter housing stock is pre-1990 in the remaining three counties with a good portion of it built before 1940. Among homeowners, the majority of the housing stock was created in the 1970s and 2000s.

Housing by Age and Tenure										
	Clarke		Frederick		Page		Shenandoah		Warren	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Total:	5,526		29,455		9,372		17,096		14,364	
Owner occupied:	4,195	75.91%	23,010	78.12%	6,596	70.38%	12,417	72.63%	11,020	76.72%
2014 or later	0	0.00%	14	0.06%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
2010 to 2013	32	0.76%	695	3.02%	53	0.80%	131	1.06%	192	1.74%
2000 to 2009	984	23.46%	6,208	26.98%	971	14.72%	2,628	21.16%	2,024	18.37%
1990 to 1999	484	11.54%	5,112	22.22%	1,028	15.59%	1,626	13.09%	2,126	19.29%
1980 to 1989	370	8.82%	3,860	16.78%	924	14.01%	1,640	13.21%	1,780	16.15%
1970 to 1979	943	22.48%	3,355	14.58%	1,220	18.50%	2,065	16.63%	1,578	14.32%
1960 to 1969	292	6.96%	1,508	6.55%	711	10.78%	964	7.76%	996	9.04%
1950 to 1959	349	8.32%	733	3.19%	445	6.75%	796	6.41%	981	8.90%
1940 to 1949	77	1.84%	335	1.46%	299	4.53%	547	4.41%	550	4.99%
1939 or earlier	664	15.83%	1,190	5.17%	945	14.33%	2,020	16.27%	793	7.20%
Renter occupied:	1,331	24.09%	6,445	21.88%	2,776	29.62%	4,679	27.37%	3,344	23.28%
2014 or later	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
2010 to 2013	21	1.58%	194	3.01%	14	0.50%	154	3.29%	25	0.75%
2000 to 2009	105	7.89%	1,085	16.83%	210	7.56%	707	15.11%	276	8.25%
1990 to 1999	220	16.53%	1,492	23.15%	486	17.51%	483	10.32%	308	9.21%
1980 to 1989	171	12.85%	937	14.54%	366	13.18%	730	15.60%	363	10.86%
1970 to 1979	322	24.19%	971	15.07%	587	21.15%	752	16.07%	484	14.47%
1960 to 1969	72	5.41%	494	7.66%	222	8.00%	307	6.56%	256	7.66%
1950 to 1959	59	4.43%	366	5.68%	220	7.93%	372	7.95%	544	16.27%
1940 to 1949	51	3.83%	346	5.37%	130	4.68%	212	4.53%	409	12.23%
1939 or earlier	310	23.29%	560	8.69%	541	19.49%	962	20.56%	679	20.31%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-15

In addition to age, quality of housing is determined by factors such as indoor plumbing and a complete kitchen. While this is an extreme measure of housing conditions, the fact that more than 388 units of housing in the region lack plumbing is alarming. Most of these are in Frederick (121) and Shenandoah (195). Among the other counties, Warren County did not identify any as of the last Census count, Clarke has 11, and Page had 61. There are also 570 units lacking a full kitchen, again, mostly in Frederick (274) and Shenandoah (223). Clarke and Page each had 30 while Warren had 13.

Costs

Housing is a one of the most basic human needs, yet stable housing is unattainable for many because of its cost. According to the Out of Reach 2016 Report[13] from The National Low Income Housing Coalition, the Northern Virginia region, which includes Clarke County, is the most expensive housing market in the Commonwealth where the housing wage to rent a two-bedroom unit is $31.20, an increase of 11% over 2015. This is based on an analysis of the cost to rent a unit at the Fair Market Rent, which is determined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Warren County has as a designated housing cost of $18.38. Frederick County is part of the Winchester metro area where the housing wage is $17.85. Among the other counties, Page County is the most affordable with a housing wage of $13.04 in Page followed by Shenandoah County at $15.08.

[13] http://nlihc.org/oor/virginia

Housing Cost Characteristics						
	Total Households	Cost Burdened Households	Percent Cost Burdened	Cost Burdened Rental Households	Cost Burdened Owner Occupied Households (With Mortgage)	Cost Burdened Owner Occupied Households (With No Mortgage)
Clarke	5,526	1,770	32.03%	600	985	185
Frederick	29,455	8,083	27.44%	2,656	4,509	918
Page	9,372	2,490	26.57%	1,103	938	449
Shenandoah	17,096	5,095	29.80%	2,205	2,288	602
Warren	14,364	5,045	35.12%	2,205	2,452	388

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-2015

Unaffordable housing leads to a multitude of problems. Overcrowding occurs when families combine to share housing costs. Other households live in inferior units because the rent is cheaper and are often afraid to require property owners to make basic repairs for fear of triggering rent increases. Residents at Valley Vista expressed concerned about safety of the communities in which affordable housing is located. In addition, others end up homeless when their limited incomes cannot keep up with monthly rent payments.

Subsidized Housing

The Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) and Housing Choice Voucher (formerly known as Section 8) are the two primary means of providing affordable housing in the communities. It should be noted that many of the units subsidized through programs at the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Development Office also have additional funding through the LIHTC. People Incorporated has two properties in Shenandoah County that were developed using tax credits.

Subsidized Rental Units				
	Housing Choice Voucher Units*	Project-Based Section 8 Units*	LIHTC Units*	USDA Units**
Report Area	382	297	1,604	458
Clarke	27	0	100	74
Frederick	56	47	430	149
Page	42	1	148	127
Shenandoah	167	148	539	100
Warren	90	101	387	8

* US Department of Housing and Urban Development. 2015;

** U.S. Department of Agriculture https://rdmfhrentals.sc.egov.usda.gov/RDMFHRentals/select_state.jsp

Homelessness

Homelessness continues to be an issue in all service areas and will remain so as long as housing affordability remains an issue. The Point in Time Count is a nationwide annual measurement of homelessness in communities. The Northern Shenandoah Valley Area is part of the Western Virginia Continuum of Care, which includes the territory from Winchester to Harrisonburg. During the 2016 Point in Time count, there were 199 households identified throughout the continuum's territory including 268 individuals. This is a slight increase from 2015 when there were 242 individuals in 189 households. In 2016, 54 of the individuals were children. Only seven adults were unsheltered.

Among the special populations HUD asks the continuum to identify, the following were found:

- 10 veterans,
- Three youth age 18 to 24 (all parents).
- 34 victims of domestic violence,
- 56 with mental illness issues,
- 30 with substance abuse issues, and

- 63 who qualify as being chronically homeless.

Education

The need for furthering education beyond high school continues to increase. According to Georgetown University's *From Hard Times to Better Times*, college remains very much worth the cost in the post-recession economy for most students: unemployment rates declined for recent graduates in most majors.[14] People Incorporated continues to provide programs that address educational issues including Head Start/Early Head Start, Project Discovery, Improving Scholars, and Workforce Investment and Opportunity Act (WIOA) for adults and youth. In the Northern Shenandoah Valley, there is no Early Head Start, but Head Start is offered by Skyline Community Action Partnership and Apple Country Head Start. Goodwill Industries provides services for youth under the Workforce Investment and Opportunity Act. There are no programs for youth such as Project Discovery or Improving Scholars. The lack of these services was identified by the residents at Valley Vista as a concern in the region.

Educational Attainment

The table below shows education for the area for the general population compared to those in poverty. It confirms that those in poverty have lower levels of education than the population at large.

Educational Attainment										
	Clark		Frederick		Page		Shenandoah		Warren	
	% 18+	% in Poverty	% 18+	% in Poverty	% 18+	% in Poverty	% 18+	% in Poverty	% 18+	% in Poverty
8th Grade or Less	14.0%	*	14.3%	*	17.6%	*	14.5%	*	14.6%	*
Some High School	7.6%	24.2%	8.5%	13.2%	12.5%	27.0%	9.3%	17.8%	9.0%	20.2%
High School/GED	30.0%	11.8%	30.8%	6.2%	40.6%	13.1%	38.4%	9.8%	35.0%	8.8%
Some College/Associate's Degree	30.4%	3.4%	29.2%	5.2%	21.7%	11.1%	26.5%	7.7%	28.6%	5.6%
Bachelor's Degree	18.0%	5.2%	17.2%	2.2%	7.6%	4.5%	11.3%	5.0%	12.7%	4.6%
Graduate/ Professional Degree	12.0%	N/A	9.6%	N/A	4.0%	N/A	6.1%	N/A	5.7%	N/A

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2011-2015

* The numbers for Some High School include those with less than a high school education.

Graduation Rates

The following table shows graduation status for students in the area for special populations. It is important to note that the high-risk populations including the economically disadvantaged, homeless, and those with disabilities, have only a small number of dropouts or other non-graduates.

Status of the Students in the 2015-2016 Cohort						
Type	Advanced Diplomas	Standard Diplomas	Other Diplomas	GED's	Dropouts	Other Non-Graduates
All Students						
State	**49,173**	**34,242**	**3,466**	**934**	**5,018**	**2,289**
Clarke	121	69	8	1	3	1
Frederick	537	359	34	6	29	30
Page	154	101	2	3	1	3
Shenandoah	233	188	26	1	13	11
Warren	234	167	18	0	18	15
Students with Disabilities						
State	**946**	**5,312**	**3,465**	**109**	**1,064**	**129**
Clarke	1	10	8	0	0	0

[14] Georgetown University. Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce. *From Hard Times to Better Times*. 2015.

Frederick	10	54	34	1	5	5
Page	1	22	2	1	1	1
Shenandoah	1	30	26	0	0	0
Warren	5	28	18	0	2	1
Economically Disadvantaged						
State	**9,218**	**14,810**	**1,936**	**326**	**2,131**	**1,247**
Clarke	9	14	4	0	2	0
Frederick	89	131	14	1	9	16
Page	43	64	0	3	0	3
Shenandoah	50	73	14	0	6	3
Warren	49	64	13	0	12	8
Homeless						
State	**197**	**623**	**115**	**11**	**163**	**85**
Frederick	2	8	2	0	1	2
Warren	49	64	13	0	12	8

Source: Virginia Department of Education

Kindergarten Readiness

Entering school ready to learn has become increasingly important in recent years, as it is believed to have long-term benefits in a child's education. The rates of college readiness tend to fluctuate from year-to-year so it is difficult to track steady growth. Much of this has more to do with the size of the class than actual local changes in preparation for kindergarten. This is especially true for locations such as Clarke with smaller populations. There have been no significant changes over time in access to Head Start or other preschool services that would affect kindergarten preparation.

Students Entering Kindergarten Below Reading Readiness Levels					
Location	**Data Type**	**2012 - 13**	**2013 - 14**	**2014 - 15**	**2015 - 16**
Virginia	Number	10,445.00	10,095.00	9,978.00	10,623.00
	Percent	13.00%	12.50%	12.90%	13.80%
Clarke	Number	19	13	*	*
	Percent	13.80%	9.90%	NA	7.60%
Frederick	Number	198	152	97	105
	Percent	20.50%	17.10%	10.40%	12.00%
Page	Number	36	40	50	28
	Percent	16.80%	17.60%	19.40%	12.70%
Shenandoah	Number	85	65	67	74
	Percent	18.40%	13.70%	15.50%	18.40%
Warren	Number	59	52	58	53
	Percent	13.40%	12.90%	15.80%	15.50%

Definitions: PALS-K is a measure of children's knowledge of several important literacy fundamentals: phonological awareness, alphabet recognition, concept of word, knowledge of letter sounds and spelling. PALS-K provides a direct means of matching literacy instruction to specific literacy needs and provides a means of identifying those children who are relatively behind in their acquisition of these fundamental literacy skills.
The data are PALS-K administered in the fall. The fall PALS-K helps to measure children's literacy concepts before they enter school.
Data Source: Virginia Department of Education via UVA Curry School Last updated: September 2016 http://pals.virginia.edu/index.html

Free Lunch

Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch				
	2013-2014	2014-15	2015-16	2016-2017
Clarke	20.1%	20.9%	21.3%	19.7%
Frederick	35.1%	33.9%	33.2%	32.6%
Page	51.7%	51.2%	52.5%	52.0%
Shenandoah	43.8%	43.1%	42.7%	42.5%
Warren	41.2%	41.2%	41.4%	41.3%
Virginia	41.3%	42.0%	42.0%	41.9%

Source: Virginia Dept. of Education, Office of School Nutrition Programs

The percentage of students eligible for free or reduced lunch is another indicator of poverty and economic need in the community. These children typically have other needs that make learning difficult as well such as a lack of school supplies or appropriate clothing for school. Student eligibility has remaining consistent across the state and within the service area over the past four years. It is significantly higher in Page County and lower in Clarke County. Frederick County is also lower than the state average while Shenandoah and Warren are in line with it.

Persons with Disabilities

Disability Type by Age					
	Clarke	Frederick	Page	Shenandoah	Warren
With a hearing difficulty	**3.5%**	**3.5%**	**5.6%**	**4.9%**	**3.8%**
Under 18 years	0.3%	0.6%	1.6%	0.9%	1.5%
18 to 64 years	1.8%	2.4%	2.9%	2.2%	2.1%
65 years and over	12.6%	13.1%	18.8%	17.8%	15.7%
With a vision difficulty	**1.0%**	**2.1%**	**3.5%**	**2.2%**	**2.8%**
Under 18 years	0.0%	1.1%	0.4%	0.8%	0.6%
18 to 64 years	0.6%	1.4%	2.4%	1.7%	2.4%
65 years and over	3.8%	6.4%	10.2%	5.0%	8.2%
With a cognitive difficulty	**4.4%**	**4.1%**	**7.6%**	**4.5%**	**4.8%**
Under 18 years	4.7%	3.0%	4.9%	2.1%	5.1%
18 to 64 years	3.2%	3.5%	6.7%	3.3%	4.4%
65 years and over	8.2%	8.1%	12.5%	10.1%	6.1%
With an ambulatory difficulty	**5.8%**	**6.7%**	**11.0%**	**7.6%**	**6.8%**
Under 18 years	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	1.0%
18 to 64 years	4.4%	5.2%	8.4%	5.1%	5.8%
65 years and over	15.0%	20.9%	28.0%	21.3%	18.8%
With a self-care difficulty	**2.9%**	**2.7%**	**4.9%**	**2.5%**	**2.7%**
Under 18 years	0.7%	0.8%	0.4%	0.1%	1.2%
18 to 64 years	2.4%	2.0%	3.5%	1.4%	2.0%
65 years and over	6.6%	8.2%	13.2%	8.0%	7.5%
With an independent living difficulty	**5.0%**	**5.0%**	**9.3%**	**5.7%**	**4.8%**
18 to 64 years	2.6%	3.0%	6.0%	2.8%	3.0%
65 years and over	12.9%	13.6%	19.5%	14.8%	12.9%

Source: US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2011-2015

Providing for individuals with disabilities as they age is an even greater problem. One of the highest priority needs is housing. Those with ambulatory, self-care, and independent living difficulties especially will need housing that can be adapted to accommodate equipment such as wheelchairs and hospital beds. This is often difficult to do in older homes such as those prevalent in the area.

There are limited resources to assist this population within the state. The services they require are often intensive. The Northwestern Community Services Board has 347 people waiting for services.[15]

Employment

Individuals with disabilities often live in poverty, unable to work or, at least, work full-time. In the area, an average of 54% of people with disabilities do not work and an additional 22% work only part-time. Page has the highest rate of people with a disability not working at 41%. Given that it also has the highest unemployment rate, this is not surprising.

Work Experience by Disability Status										
	Clarke		Frederick		Page		Shenandoah		Warren	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Total:	**8,451**		**49,266**		**14,248**		**25,112**		**24,034**	
Worked full-time, year round:	**4,785**	**56.62%**	**28,572**	**58.00%**	**6,644**	**46.63%**	**13,823**	**55.05%**	**12,774**	**53.15%**
With a disability	278	5.81%	1,276	4.47%	271	4.08%	551	3.99%	739	5.79%
No disability	4,507	94.19%	27,296	95.53%	6,373	95.92%	13,272	96.01%	12,035	94.21%
Worked less than full-time, year round:	**1,925**	**22.78%**	**12,760**	**25.90%**	**4,128**	**28.97%**	**6,517**	**25.95%**	**6,516**	**27.11%**

[15] Virginia Community Services Board via DisAbility Resource Center, 2/2017

With a disability	121	6.29%	1,280	10.03%	333	8.07%	639	9.81%	526	8.07%
No disability	1,804	93.71%	11,480	89.97%	3,795	91.93%	5,878	90.19%	5,990	91.93%
Did not work:	**1,741**	**20.60%**	**7,934**	**16.10%**	**3,476**	**24.40%**	**4,772**	**19.00%**	**4,744**	**19.74%**
With a disability	345	19.82%	2,308	29.09%	1,452	41.77%	1,336	28.00%	1,495	31.51%
No disability	1,396	80.18%	5,626	70.91%	2,024	58.23%	3,436	72.00%	3,249	68.49%

Source: US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2011-2015

Children with Disabilities

	Children with disabilities Pre-K through G12 SY 2015-16
Clarke	220
Frederick	1,625
Page	377
Shenandoah	723
Warren	685
Total Area	3,630

Source: Virginia Dept. of Education Special Education Child Count

Children with disabilities include both physical and intellectual disabilities. Intervention during school years can help individuals lead more productive lives later as they develop coping skills. The earlier they are identified, the greater assistance they can be offered.

Not surprisingly, the largest number of children with disabilities is in Frederick County, which has the largest population. What is surprising is that the second highest is Shenandoah County rather than Warren County, given that Warren County has the second largest population.

Veterans

National trends indicate that more veterans are moving to rural areas. Unfortunately, these areas tend to have limited services with few nonprofits offering programs specifically for veterans and Veterans Administrations facilities typically located great distances away. The Northern Shenandoah Valley is attractive, however, due to its proximity to the Veterans Affairs hospital in nearby Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Veteran Characteristics										
	Clarke		Frederick		Page		Shenandoah		Warren	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Veteran Population	1,430	12.7%	7,098	11.5%	1,795	9.5%	3,412	10.1%	3,493	11.8%
Median Income	50,355		48,538		N/Av		35,917		51,381	
Income At or Below Poverty	65	4.6%	235	3.3%	163	9.2%	195	5.7%	86	2.5%
Employment Status										
Labor force participation rate		80.0%		83.5%		74.1%		77.4%		82.8%
Unemployment rate		5.6%		7.1%		5.2%		6.5%		3.2%
Period of Service										
Gulf War (9/2001 or later) veterans	106	7.4%	896	12.6%	217	12.1%	498	14.6%	490	14.0%
Gulf War (8/1990 to 8/2001) veterans	257	18.0%	1,961	27.6%	193	10.8%	477	14.0%	810	23.2%
Vietnam era veterans	506	35.4%	2,303	32.4%	753	41.9%	1,371	40.2%	1,166	33.4%
Korean War veterans	140	9.8%	607	8.6%	229	12.8%	350	10.3%	437	12.5%
World War II veterans	54	3.8%	273	3.8%	108	6.0%	146	4.3%	138	4.0%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-15.

The table below shows data from the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. The Disability Rating is determined by the VA and controls the level of benefits the veteran receives. The paperwork required to obtain this rating and begin receiving benefits is lengthy and complicated.

Veterans Receiving Benefits														
		Sex		VA Disability Rating					Age					
County	Total	Males	Females	0% to 20%	30% to 40%	50% to 60%	70% to 90%	100%	< 35	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Clarke	209	194	15	69	43	39	25	22	13	19	26	41	78	32
Frederick	1,176	1,061	115	369	250	176	239	105	150	171	207	171	334	142

Page	287	268	19	60	60	37	69	38	28	21	40	36	120	42
Shenandoah	646	608	38	175	124	95	140	78	69	59	90	90	243	95
Warren	611	564	47	200	119	91	127	51	67	70	113	106	187	69

Source: U.S. Dept. of Veterans Affairs, All persons receiving compensation or pension benefits

There is also a large portion of younger veterans who often need a different set of services than older veterans. PTSD and other mental health issues as well as substance abuse are growing problems in the veteran population, all of which contribute to homelessness and joblessness. Younger veterans also need assistance in securing jobs and, potentially, additional education as they are not at retirement age. Accessing the benefits that will help them obtain the assistance they need to pursue these goals requires more paperwork and referrals to various agencies at both the state and federal level.

Nutrition

Nutrition influences an individual's ability to learn, to perform well on the job, and to maintain health, yet food insecurity and access to proper nutrition remains a problem in our community. Food insecurity is a smaller problem in the Northern Shenandoah Valley Area than it is for the state as a whole. The percentage of people in the region who are food insecure and ineligible for assistance is higher than in the state, with the exception of Page County, among the general population. However, for children, both Page and Shenandoah exceed the state average. For those who are food insecure and ineligible for assistance, generally due to not meeting income qualifications for benefits, the rate in Clarke County is startling at 57% for the general population and 71% for children.

Food Insecurity					
Report Area	Food Insecure Population, Total	Food Insecurity Rate	Percentage of Food Insecure Population Ineligible for Assistance	Child Food Insecurity Rate	Percentage of Food Insecure Children Ineligible for Assistance
Report Area	17,810	8.94%	26.00%	16.91%	31.00%
Clarke	1,160	8.13%	56.97%	12.41%	71.03%
Frederick	5,810	7.23%	29.01%	14.94%	38.01%
Page	3,120	13.05%	13.00%	22.54%	16.99%
Shenandoah	4,120	9.68%	16.99%	19.83%	20.00%
Warren	3,600	9.44%	32.01%	16.67%	33.02%
Virginia	983,880	11.80%	33.00%	16.70%	35.00%
United States	47,448,890	14.91%	29.00%	23.49%	31.00%

Data Source: Feeding America. 2014.

When the issue was discussed with residents at Valley Vista Apartments, one of People Incorporated's subsidized apartment communities in Shenandoah Valley, the concerns raised were about being able to access food pantries due to a lack of transportation. In addition, for those who were trying to purchase nutritious food at the grocery store, it was reported that it was simply too expensive, especially for fresh fruits and vegetables. Parents and students who participated also indicated that school lunches were insufficient to address hunger and nutrition needs due to their poor quality.

Food Support Services

SNAP Households				
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Clarke	600	561	473	431
Frederick	4,722	4,335	3,995	3,674
Page	2,488	2,463	2,344	2,192
Shenandoah	3,472	3,427	3,226	3,050
Warren	3,377	3,289	3,091	2,785

Source: VA Dept. of Social Service FY2016 Report

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), commonly known as food stamps, is the primary means of accessing food for most low-income households. Use of this resource has declined at the national, state, and local level over the past four years. Residents at Valley Vista said that current SNAP levels were sufficient for them,

but they were concerned about proposed cuts to SNAP benefits.

Obesity

Adult Weight Concerns		
	Percent Adults Obese	Percent Adults Overweight
Report Area	25.55%	31.00%
Clarke	24.90%	32.20%
Frederick	27.20%	27.20%
Page	29.60%	41.30%
Shenandoah	27.20%	38.30%
Warren	29.60%	24.90%
Virginia	27.10%	35.20%
United States	27.14%	35.80%

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2011-12.

Obesity is a growing problem in the United States. As shown in the table, 25.55% of adults aged 20 and older have a Body Mass Index (BMI) greater than 30.0 (obese) in this area. BMI is based on height and weight. This indicator is relevant because excess weight is a prevalent problem in the U.S.; it indicates an unhealthy lifestyle and puts individuals at risk for further health issues.

Health

Health care in the Northern Shenandoah Valley is a great concern. Despite the availability of service, there is still a large portion of the population not accessing them, having had not recent dental exam and having no primary care physical. There is also a large portion in poor or fair health, both general health and dental health. Clarke and Frederick are the most at risk even though they are wealthier and have the most convenient access.

Health Indicators				
	Percent Adults Without Any Regular Doctor	Percent of Population with Poor or Fair Health	Percent Adults with No Dental Exam	Percent Adults with Poor Dental Health
Report Area	21.80%	24.70%	28.20%	26.00%
Clarke	30.88%	28.60%	38.70%	44.10%
Frederick	17.28%	30.90%	36.10%	33.60%
Page	24.50%	29.40%	37.40%	28.50%
Shenandoah	16.33%	18.70%	25.40%	22.70%
Warren	30.21%	suppressed	0.00%	0.00%
Virginia	22.53%	13.50%	24.40%	13.30%
United States	22.07%	15.70%	30.20%	15.70%

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Additional data analysis by CARES.

In 2016, Valley Health System conducted a community health needs assessment for its hospitals in Winchester, Warren, Shenandoah, and Page as required for tax-exempt hospitals. As a result of the data analysis and public interviews, each report identified the priority health concerns in the specific service location.

In Winchester, which includes Clarke and Frederick Counties, the prioritized health needs were:[16]

1. Access to primary and preventive care
2. Mental and behavioral health
3. Physical activity, nutrition, and obesity-related chronic diseases
4. Substance abuse and tobacco smoking
5. Maternal and child health
6. Financial hardship and basic needs insecurity

In Warren, the prioritized health needs were:[17]

1. Physical activity, nutrition, and obesity-related chronic diseases
2. Access to primary and preventive care

[16] "Community Health Needs Assessment 2016" Prepared for Valley Health System Winchester Medical System, p. 7
[17] "Community Health Needs Assessment 2016" Prepared for Valley Health System Warren Memorial Hospital, p. 7

3. Financial hardship and basic needs insecurity
4. Mental and behavioral health
5. Substance abuse and tobacco smoking
6. Maternal and child health

In Shenandoah, the prioritized health needs were:[18]

1. Access to primary and preventive care
2. Physical activity, nutrition, and obesity-related chronic diseases
3. Financial hardship and basic needs insecurity
4. Mental and behavioral health
5. Substance abuse and tobacco smoking
6. Maternal and child health

In Page, the prioritized health needs were:[19]

1. Physical activity, nutrition, and obesity-related chronic diseases
2. Access to primary and preventive care
3. Financial hardship and basic needs insecurity
4. Mental and behavioral health
5. Substance abuse and tobacco smoking
6. Maternal and child health

Access to Healthcare

The region has one of the best ratios of physicians and dentists among People Incorporated's service areas thanks primarily to Valley Health, which has hospitals located in Page, Shenandoah, and Warren County in addition to Winchester. The percent of the population without medical insurance is also relatively low.

Access to Healthcare						
	Primary Care Physicians, 2013*	Primary Care Physicians, Rate per 100,000 Pop.*	Dentists, 2013*	Dentists, Rate per 100,000 Pop.*	Percent in Frequent Physical Distress**	Percent Population Without Medical Insurance***
Report Area	96	47.8	40	19.9	N/Av	17%
Clarke	7	48.8	5	34.8	9%	12%
Frederick	36	44.3	11	13.5	9%	17%
Page	11	46.2	4	16.8	11%	18%
Shenandoah	20	46.9	12	28.1	10%	17%
Warren	22	56.8	8	20.7	9%	17%
Virginia	6216	75.3	5,127	62.1	11%	15%

*Data Source: US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Area Health Resource File. 2013. Source geography: County
**Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014
***Data Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates. 2014. Source geography: County

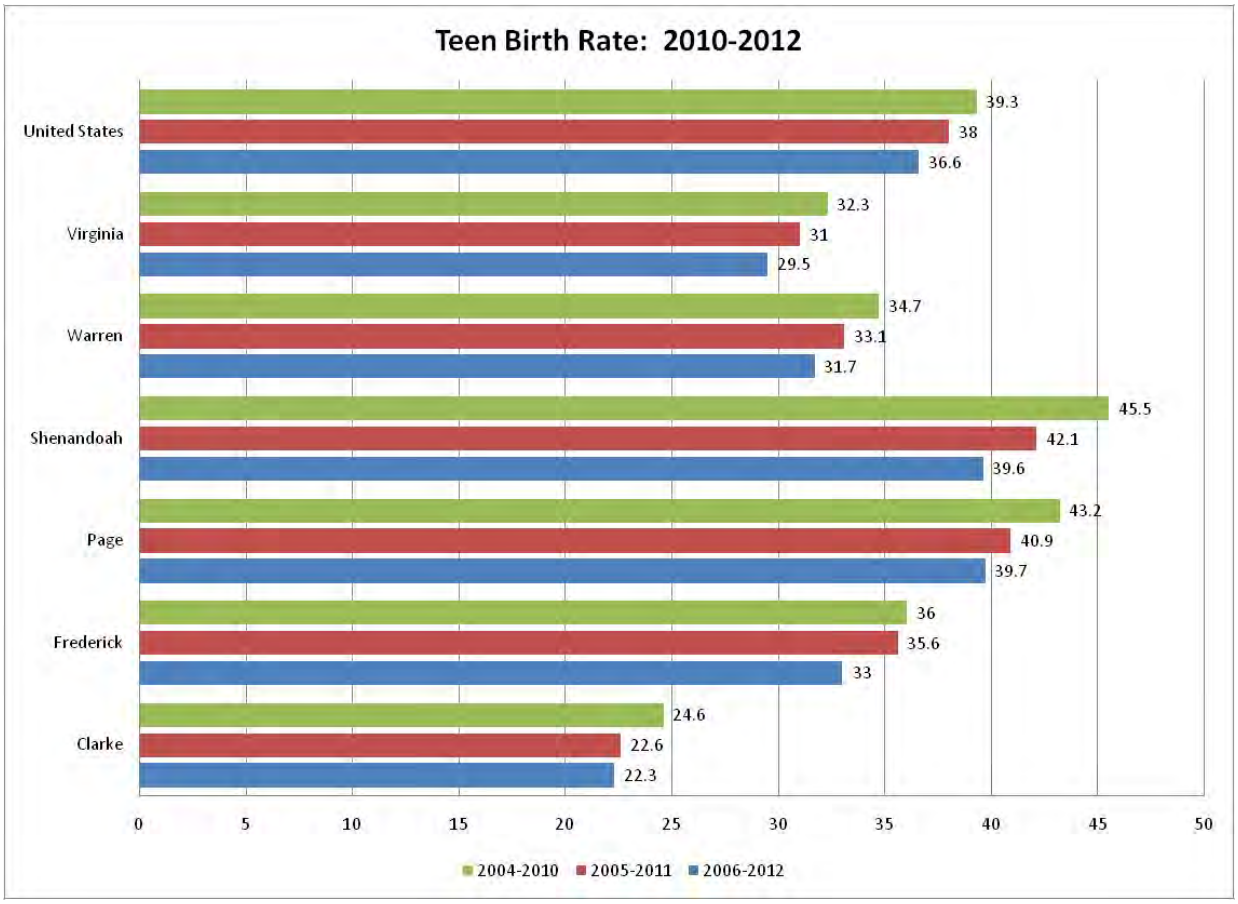
Despite the positive statistics regarding the availability of services, residents at Valley Vista Apartments reported that the reality of accessing services is much different. Qualification for the free clinic is too low, the hours at the clinic are too limited (available only one day a week), paperwork is complicated, and co-pays are expensive making even the free clinic too expensive. One specific problem is that qualifying for services is based on gross pay, but there is a significant difference between gross and net pay, which is what the residents actually have to use for their expenses.

[18] "Community Health Needs Assessment 2016" Prepared for Valley Health System Shenandoah Memorial Hospital, p. 7
[19] "Community Health Needs Assessment 2016" Prepared for Valley Health System Page Memorial Hospital, p. 7

The assessment conducted by Valley Health also indicated that access to healthcare is an issue.[20] One reason for this is transportation. Lack of insurance was another issue. In Page County, interviewees "indicated that low income, affordable housing, and poverty were the top issues believed to contribute to poor health status and access to care difficulties."[21]

Teen Birth Rates

The table below shows the rate of births to teenager 15-19 per 1,000 females of same population. High rates of teen pregnancy can indicate the prevalence of unsafe sexual activities and/or lack of sex education; it also provides us with a telling indicator of associated social, economic and health services that may be required. Teenage pregnancy exceeds the state rate of 29.5 in four of the five counties. Teenage pregnancy rates per 1,000 teens ranges from 22.3 in Clarke County to 39.7 in Page County. The good news is that pregnancy rates have declined over the past three years.



Data Source: US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2006-12.

Infant Health

The table below provides the rate of deaths to infants less than one year of age per 1,000 births. High rates of infant mortality can indicate the existence of or lack of access to care and maternal and child health and education. The numbers in red indicate a higher than 2020 target of 6.0%. Only Clarke and Page Counties do not meet the

[20] "Community Health Needs Assessment 2016" Prepared for Valley Health System Winchester Medical System, p. 8
[21] "Community Health Needs Assessment 2016" Prepared for Valley Health System Page Memorial Hospital, p. 7

2020 Target of 6.0. All of the counties have low birth weight rates below the state average and below the 2020 target of 7.8%.

Infant Health		
	Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1,000 Births) [1]	Low Weight Births, Percent of Total [2]
Report Area	5.2	6.9%
Clarke	8.7	7.3%
Frederick	5.2	6.8%
Page	8.1	5.9%
Shenandoah	4.0	7.4%
Warren	4.1	6.9%
Virginia	7.1	8.3%
United States	6.5	8.2%
HP 2020 Target	<= 6.0	<= 7.8%

[1] US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Area Health Resource File. 2006-10
[2] US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2006-12.

Mental Health

Access to mental health services is a problem in all of People Incorporated's service areas. There is a particular lack of services for youth. In Page County, the ratio of mental health providers to population is one per every 3,975 persons, a striking comparison to Virginia's average of 1 provider per every 680 persons, and the nationwide average of 1 provider to every 493 persons.

Mental Health Services						
Report Area	Number of Mental Health Providers	Ratio of Mental Health Providers to Population (1 Provider per x Persons)	Mental Health Care Provider Rate (Per 100,000 Population)	Mental Health Care Facilities**	Avg. Number of Poor Mental Health Days (2014)***	Percent in Frequent Mental Distress (2014)***
Report Area	104	1948.7	51.3	no data	no data	no data
Clarke	8	1802.8	55.4	0	3.0	9.0%
Frederick	34	2423.1	41.2	0	3.0	9.0%
Page	6	3974.6	25.1	0	3.5	11.0%
Shenandoah	21	2048.8	48.8	0	3.2	10.0%
Warren	35	1114	89.7	0	3.1	9.0%
Virginia	12,162	680	147	45	3.3	10.0%
United States	643,219	493	202.8	3,171	N/Av	N/Av

*Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. 2016. Source geography: County
**Source: US Dept. of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Health Resources and Services Administration. April 2016.
***Source: www.countyhealthrankings.org/Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014 (Average reported in past 30 days.)

In the Valley Health assessment for Page County, "Mental and behavioral health was the second most frequently mentioned health status issue by key informants. Interviewees generally reported that the community's mental health needs have grown, while the mental health service capacity has not."[22] Access to services for children was a specific concern. These concerns were repeated in each of the hospital's service areas.

Substance Abuse

The data below on drug offenses does not reveal an accurate picture of the current climate with drugs in the Northern Shenandoah Valley Area. Like most communities across the country, particularly rural areas, opiate use is on the rise. The location in the I-81 corridor facilitates the drug trade in the area.

[22] Community Health Needs Assessment 2016" Prepared for Valley Health System Page Memorial Hospital, p. 10

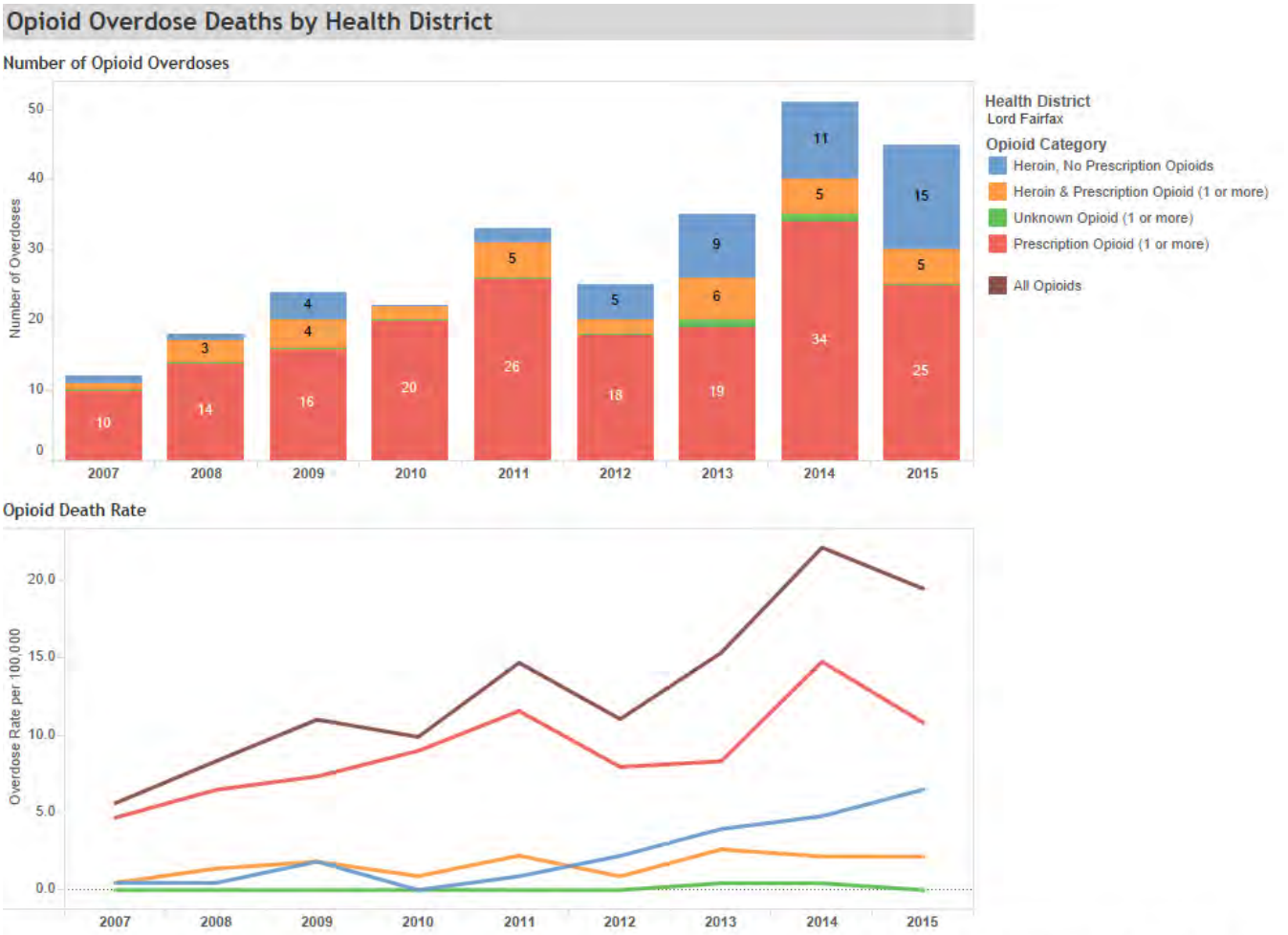
In its 2014-2017 Needs Update, the United Way of the Northern Shenandoah Valley listed that some of the concerns of the community are the crime and substance abuse rates, especially in the area's youth. Reviewing the NSV's sharp increase in the number of arrests related to drug and narcotics offenses, there is a great deal of evidence backing up these concerns. In 2010, there were 965 arrests for adults and juveniles. By 2015, that had increased to 1,099, a 13.9% rise, although Shenandoah and Clarke saw a decrease in adult arrests.

Locality	Drug/Narcotics offenses 2010 Adults	Drug/Narcotics offenses 2010 Juvenile	Drug/Narcotics offenses 2015 Adults	Drug/Narcotics offenses 2015 Juvenile	Increase/ Decrease % Adult
Clarke	44	4	43	7	-2%
Frederick	250	23	396	11	58%
Page	64	5	82	5	28%
Shenandoah	301	20	235	29	-22%
Warren	245	9	290	1	18%

Source: Virginia State Police. Crime in Virginia 2015. Crime in Virginia 2010. http://www.vsp.state.va.us/

	Drug Overdose Mortality Rate
Clarke	10.1 - 12.0
Frederick	12.1 - 14.0
Page	18.1 - 20.0
Shenandoah	10.1 - 12.0
Warren	14.1 - 16.0
Virginia	11.7

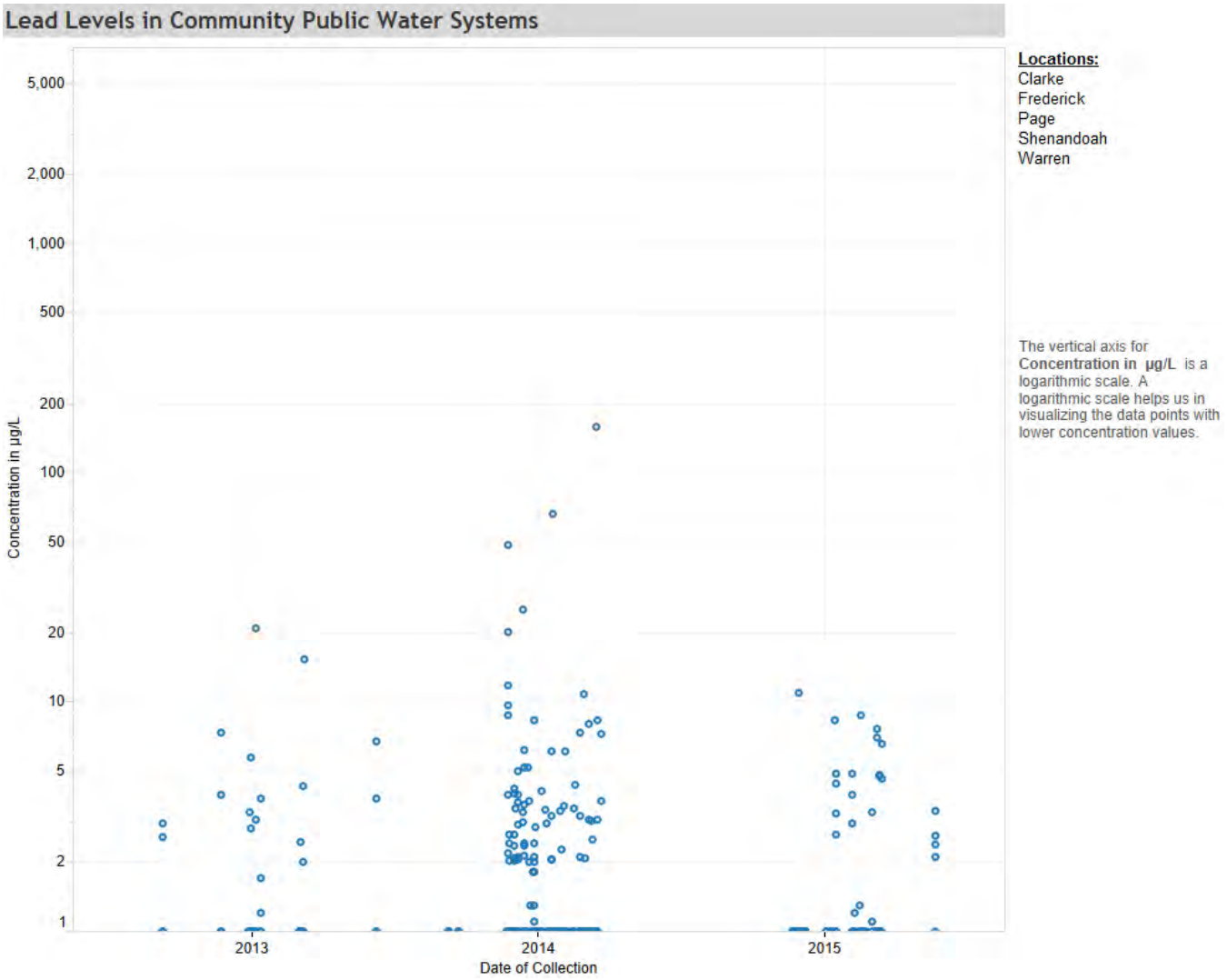
Source: National Center for Health Statistics-cdc.data.gov 2014
via www.countyhealthrankings.org



Note: *The total number of fatal fentanyl-related drug overdoses have sharply increased since 2012; which coincides with the increase in fatal heroin overdoses. Prior to 2013, most fentanyl-related deaths were due to illicit use of pharmaceutically produced fentanyl. However, in late 2013, early 2014, law enforcement investigations and toxicology testing demonstrated an increase in illicitly produced fentanyl. By 2016, most fatal fentanyl-related overdoses were due to illicitly produced fentanyl and not pharmaceutically produced fentanyl.*

Water Safety

Water safety was not a significant concern raised during interviews in the area. The issue was raised that the fire department does not purge the hydrants often enough. Lead levels have declined in the local water supply, which indicates improvements in the health and safety in quality.



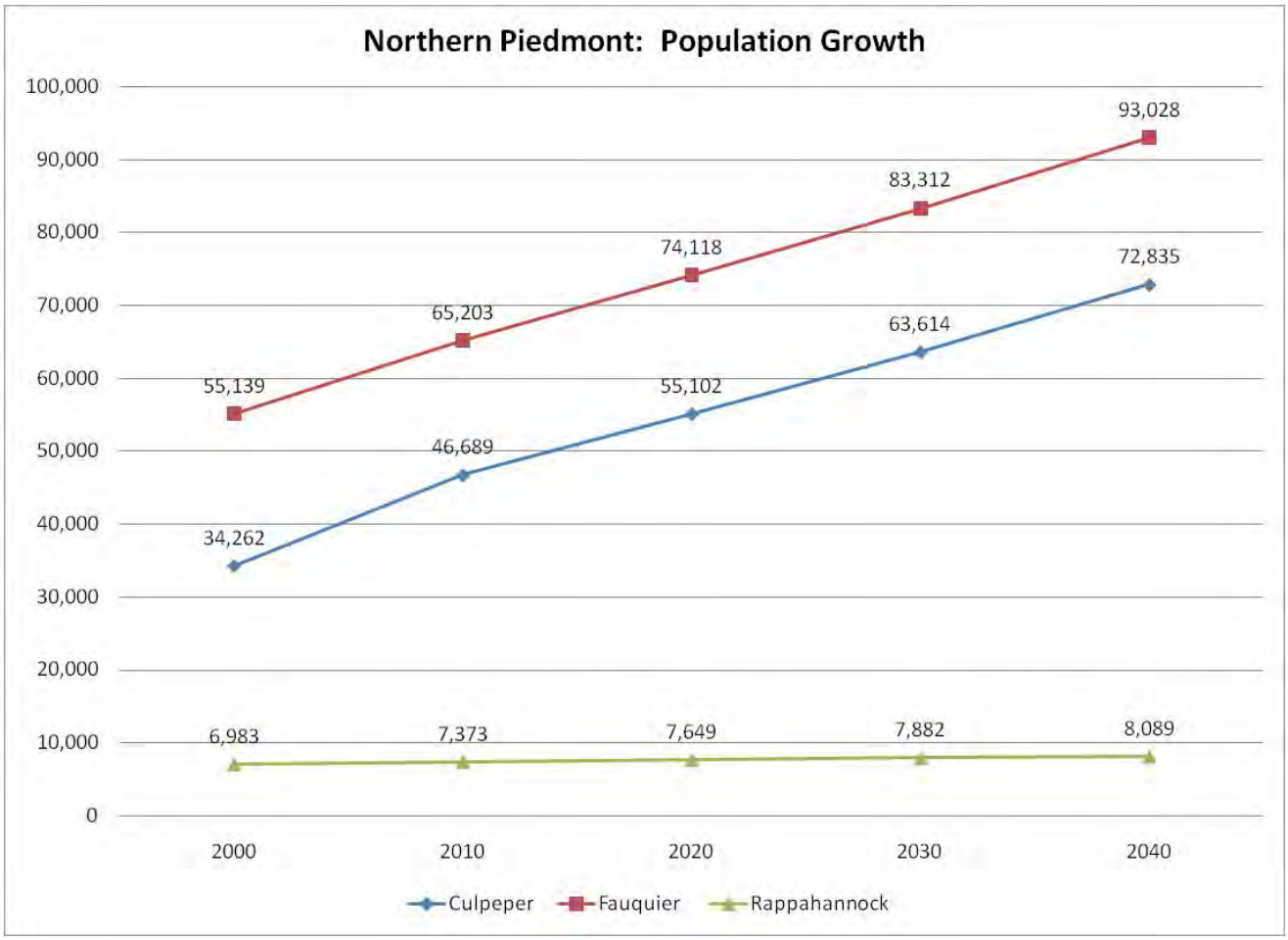
NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGION

The Northern Piedmont Region includes the Counties of Culpeper, Fauquier, and Rappahannock. Fauquier and Rappahannock are considered part of the Washington DC metropolitan area with Rappahannock as the most recent addition. This service area covers 1,293 square miles.

Population

While Fauquier and Culpeper are well developed and growing more so, Rappahannock's 266 square miles contain only 28 people per square mile and zoning laws limit development so strictly that population growth will be exceedingly limited. The Weldon Cooper Center at University of Virginia reports a decline in the county's population from 2010 to 2015 from 7,381 to 7,308.[23] From 2020 to 2040, growth is projected to be only 5.75%. In Culpeper, the population will grow 32.18%. In Fauquier, growth is projected to be 25.51%.

[23] McCaslin, John. "Rappahannock County's population remains below 2010's level, new study funds," The Rappahannock News, February 13, 2017. http://rappnews.com/2017/02/13/rappahannock-countys-population-remains-below-2010s-level-new-study-finds/



Source: Virginia Employment Commission, January 2017

The Weldon Cooper Center study reports that population growth in Virginia is at its lowest level since the 1920s, but the Northern Virginia region is continuing to see growth thanks in part to its younger population. Fauquier County has recently approved 351 new homes with another 52 homes proposed. Culpeper has approved 93 single-family homes in Clevenger's Corner. Rappahannock County has only approved 52 single-family building permits in the past three years.

In 2015, the Foothills Forum conducted a study of Rappahannock County residents related to opinions, needs, and priorities. The results were reported in March 2016.[24] Of the 1,117 responses, 275 individuals reported that they expected to be living outside the county within the next few years. The primary reasons cited were job opportunities, the high cost of living, desire to live in a more convenient location, inability to maintain their home, and health needs.

Age

The age of the population plays a significant role in determining the needs and services of the community. Aging trends vary widely among the three jurisdictions, although all will see the greatest increase among those 65 and over. In Culpeper, that population will grow by 63% between 2020 and 2040 while Fauquier will see 60%

[24] Guterbock, Dr. Thomas M.; Dr. Kathryn F. Wood; Matthew Braswell; and Victoria Turner. "Foothills Forum Rappahannock County Survey Report of Results." Center for Survey Research at University of Virginia. March 2016

growth. In Rappahannock, where population growth is minimal and the population is already elderly, there will still be a growth of 19% so that those 65 and over account for 29% of the county's population by 2040.

Northern Piedmont Area: Population Growth by Age									
	Culpeper			Fauquier			Rappahannock		
	2020	2030	2040	2020	2030	2040	2020	2030	2040
Under 5	3,396	3,944	4,545	4,067	4,660	5,124	321	337	339
5 to 9	3,586	4,238	4,916	4,544	5,321	5,932	351	368	382
10 to 14	4,118	4,239	4,945	5,137	5,503	6,363	427	428	460
15 to 19	3,846	3,948	4,686	5,054	5,030	5,942	412	386	414
20 to 24	3,008	3,700	3,825	3,506	3,615	3,908	298	279	286
25 to 64	28,900	31,779	36,459	39,078	40,787	45,368	3,858	3,696	3,847
65+	8,249	11,766	13,459	12,730	18,397	20,391	1,979	2,389	2,359
Total	**55,103**	**63,614**	**72,835**	**74,116**	**83,313**	**93,028**	**7,646**	**7,883**	**8,087**

Source: Virginia Employment Commission.

The age of the population plays a significant role in determining the needs and services of the community. Aging trends vary widely among the three jurisdictions, although all will see the greatest increase among those 65 and over. In Culpeper, that population will grow by 63% between 2020 and 2040 while Fauquier will see 60% growth. In Rappahannock, where population growth is minimal and the population is already elderly, there will still be a growth of 19% so that those 65 and over account for 29% of the county's population by 2040.

Culpeper and Fauquier Counties will also see rapid growth among children, particularly those under 10. By 2040, 26% of the population of Culpeper and 25% of the population of Fauquier will be school age. In Rappahannock County, only 20% will fall into this age group. Young adults 20 to 24 will decline due to a lack of jobs and housing opportunities. The largest segment of the population, adults 25 to 64, will also remain stagnant. While the county will not need to be confronted with questions about education infrastructure as Culpeper and Fauquier will, Rappahannock will lack a young population to address the needs of the elderly or provide support services.

Race and Ethnicity

The Northern Piedmont Area is not racially or ethnically diverse as the following table shows. The vast majority of the population is non-Hispanic white.

Ethnicity by Race						
	Culpeper		Fauquier		Rappahannock	
	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
Total:	48,424		67,463		7,431	
Not Hispanic or Latino:	44,057	91.0%	62,752	93.0%	7,180	96.6%
White	34,628	78.6%	54,741	87.2%	6,648	92.6%
Black or African American	6,719	15.3%	4,989	8.0%	311	4.3%
American Indian/Alaska Native	139	0.3%	73	0.1%	10	0.1%
Asian	695	1.6%	825	1.3%	60	0.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	55	0.1%	19	0.0%	0	0.0%
Some other race	95	0.2%	160	0.3%	0	0.0%
Two or more races	1,726	3.9%	1,945	3.1%	151	2.1%
Hispanic or Latino:	4,367	9.0%	4,711	7.0%	251	3.4%
White	2,790	63.9%	4,140	87.9%	217	86.5%
Black or African American	230	5.3%	10	0.2%	0	0.0%
American Indian/Alaska Native	64	1.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Asian	0	0.0%	27	0.6%	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Some other race	885	20.3%	346	7.3%	23	9.2%
Two or more races	398	9.1%	188	4.0%	11	4.4%

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

GENDER

Northern Piedmont: Population by Gender				
	Male	Percent Male	Female	Percent Female
Culpeper	24,398	50.4%	24,026	49.6%
Fauquier	33,341	49.4%	34,122	50.6%
Rappahannock	3,681	49.5%	3,750	50.5%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-15

The population is relatively evenly divided between male and female as the table shows.

Economy

Despite the distance, the Northern Piedmont Area is still part of the Northern Virginia region and experiences the economic impact, both good and bad. The positive aspects include economic growth and low unemployment. However, it also means a higher cost of living. The table below shows the cost of living as of 2015 for the area. Depending on the type of household and location, it ranges from an income of $361 to $1,528 per week.

Northern Piedmont Area Living Age - Per Week													
Location	1 Adult	1 Adult 1 Child	1 Adult 2 Children	1 Adult 3 Children	2 Adults 1 Working	2 Adults 1 Working 1 Child	2 Adults 1 Working 2 Children	2 Adults 1 Working 3 Children	2 Adults 1 Working P-T 1 Child	2 Adults	2 Adults 1 Child	2 Adults 2 Children	2 Adults 3 Children
Culpeper	$10.51	$23.83	$27.63	$34.84	$18.03	$22.41	$24.83	$29.01	$26.19	$9.02	$13.09	$15.08	$17.95
Fauquier	$14.35	$26.99	$30.78	$38.20	$21.10	$25.56	$27.98	$32.37	$29.34	$10.55	$14.67	$16.66	$19.64
Rappahannock	$12.30	$24.37	$28.16	$35.59	$18.89	$22.94	$25.36	$29.76	$26.72	$9.45	$13.36	$15.35	$18.33

Source: http://livingwage.mit.edu/

INDUSTRY

The table below shows the primary industries in the Northern Piedmont Area as well as the average weekly wage. When compared to the table above, it can reveal the opportunities for locals to earn a living wage. According to the Virginia Employment Commission, a living wage for a household with children would require an adult earning more than $900 per week, although two-parent households can earn an average of $640 per week. There are 11 industries in Culpeper with average weekly wages over $900 per week and13 in Fauquier, but only three in Rappahannock.

Employment by Industry						
	Culpeper		Fauquier		Rappahannock	
	Total Number	Average Weekly Wage	Total Number	Average Weekly Wage	Total Number	Average Weekly Wage
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	193	$ 626	388	$ 762	46	$ 558
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	54	$ 1,067	62	$ 1,335	0	N/A
Utilities	*	*	102	$ 1,704	0	N/A
Construction	999	$ 874	2,264	$ 940	138	$ 845
Manufacturing	1,123	$ 1,058	947	$ 811	95	$ 412
Wholesale Trade	355	$ 1,051	451	$ 1,289	14	$ 999
Retail Trade	2,382	$ 531	3,069	$ 618	142	$ 458
Transportation and Warehousing	220	$ 921	222	$ 955	*	*
Information	360	$ 1,679	127	$ 1,609	*	*
Finance and Insurance	199	$ 1,052	498	$ 1,533	16	$ 747
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	207	$ 576	257	$ 1,150	12	$ 495
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	760	$ 972	1,758	$ 1,585	70	$ 1,113
Management of Companies and Enterprises	33	$ 1,527	176	$ 1,297	*	*
Administrative and Support and Waste Management	601	$ 564	530	$ 694	52	$ 711
Educational Services	67	$ 369	441	$ 637	83	$ 542
Health Care and Social Assistance	2,353	$ 785	2,612	$ 791	64	$ 477
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	251	$ 248	363	$ 423	*	*
Accommodation and Food Services	1,344	$ 306	2,433	$ 345	264	$ 468
Other Services (except Public Administration)	658	$ 627	1,138	$ 703	66	$ 487
Government Total	3,300	$ 943	4,288	$ 1,315	324	$ 849
Federal Government	214	$ 1,203	595	$ 2,454	15	$ 970
State Government	742	$ 906	392	$ 766	31	$ 845
Local Government	2,344	$ 720	3,301	$ 725	278	$ 732
Unclassified	14	$ 625	95	$ 1,170	*	*
Total Employment	**15,570**		**22,221**		**1,558**	

* Non-disclosable data, as a result total exceeds the numbers identified.
Source: Virginia Employment Commission, Economic Information & Analytics,
Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), 1st Quarter (January, February, March) 2016.

In Rappahannock County, the accommodation and food service industry is the second largest employer. This is primarily due to the Inn at Little Washington, one of the longest-running five star restaurants in the world. It generates significant tourism for the county. In 2015, tourism generated more than $21 million dollars in local expenditures, over $3.5 million in payroll, and more than $538,000 in local tax receipts. Not all of the payroll dollars stay in the county, however, because the high cost of living means low-wage employees in the industry cannot afford to live where they work. In Fauquier County in 2015, tourism generated more than $168 million in expenditures and $2.8 million in local taxes. Culpeper received $38 million in expenditures and $874,000 in tax receipts from tourism.

The Cost of Living index is another indicator of the difficulties faced by residents in meeting living costs with local wages. The national average is 100.[25] For Fauquier County, it is slightly above average at 102. Culpeper is similar at 101. In Rappahannock, the index is 85.69, which would indicate an affordable lifestyle. However, as will be discussed later, the income disparity in the county makes the county unaffordable for many residents.

[25] http://www.city-data.com/

Employers

The table below shows the largest employers in each of the jurisdictions within the service area. They are heavily influenced by local government and healthcare.

Largest Employers			
	Culpeper	Fauquier	Rappahannock
1	Culpeper County School Board	Fauquier County School Board	Rappahannock County School Board
2	Culpeper Memorial Hospital	Fauquier Health System	The Inn at Little Washington
3	County of Culpeper	County of Fauquier	Level 3 Communications LLC
4	Walmart	U.S. Dept. of Transportation	County of Rappahannock
5	Coffeewood Correctional Center	Walmart	Wakefield Country Day School
6	Communications Corporation of America	Food Lion	Sperryville Corner Store
7	Rappahannock Rapidan Services Board	Town of Warrenton	Griffin Tavern
8	Temporary Plus	Airlie Foundation	Rappahannock Cellars
9	S.W.I.F.T.	Smith Midland Corporation	Kinetic Electrical Service Inc.
10	Cintas Corporation	The Home Depot	Flint Hill Public House

Source: Virginia Employment Commission

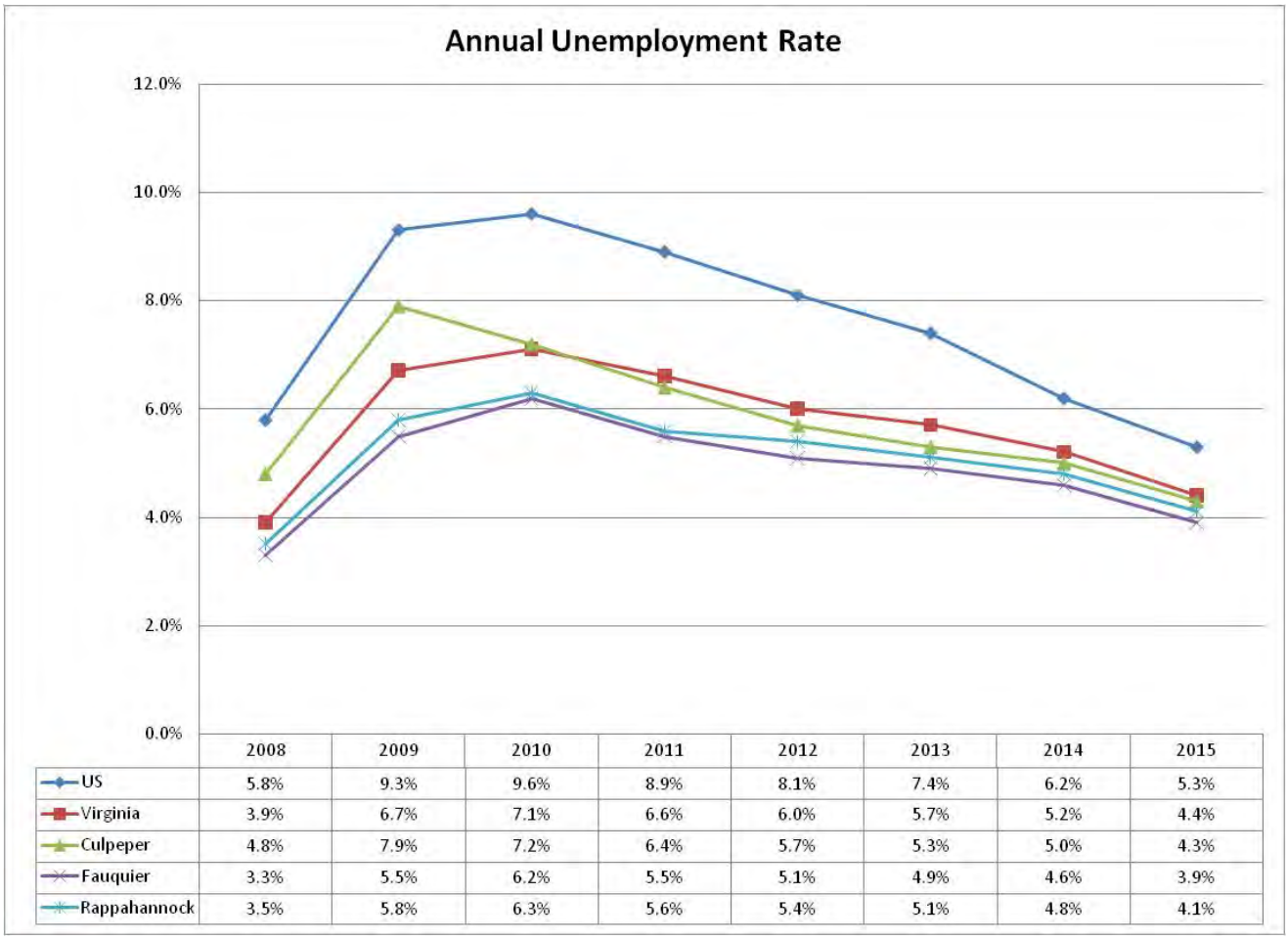
Unemployment

Throughout the United States, unemployment rates have been decreasing. The 2016 unemployment rate for the U.S. in November 2016 was 4.4%, while the unemployment rate for Virginia was 4%.

Jurisdiction	Unemployment Rate Nov 2015	Unemployment Rate Nov 2016	% Change 2015 - 2016
US	4.80%	4.40%	-0.40%
Virginia	3.90%	4.00%	0.10%
Culpeper	3.60%	3.70%	0.10%
Fauquier	3.40%	3.40%	0.00%
Rappahannock	3.40%	3.40%	0.00%

Source: Virginia Employment Commission, January 2017

With the strong economy in Northern Virginia, the Northern Piedmont area has been able to maintain a relatively low unemployment rate. Since 2009, all three counties have had rates below the state and national average as shown on the table on the following page.



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
US	5.8%	9.3%	9.6%	8.9%	8.1%	7.4%	6.2%	5.3%
Virginia	3.9%	6.7%	7.1%	6.6%	6.0%	5.7%	5.2%	4.4%
Culpeper	4.8%	7.9%	7.2%	6.4%	5.7%	5.3%	5.0%	4.3%
Fauquier	3.3%	5.5%	6.2%	5.5%	5.1%	4.9%	4.6%	3.9%
Rappahannock	3.5%	5.8%	6.3%	5.6%	5.4%	5.1%	4.8%	4.1%

Despite the low unemployment rates, access to more and better paying jobs continues to be a priority concern for low-income residents in this service area. There are multiple factors that impact this, such as a criminal record. Another is difficulty applying for jobs online, both accessing the applications and completing the application. In addition, the jobs that are available are not necessarily easily accessible as many of them are in neighboring counties and cities. There was also a consistent request for access to additional educational opportunities for youth and adults.

Transportation

One factor that contributes to the difficulty of finding and maintaining employment, particularly for lower income workers, is transportation. Due to the rural nature of the area, it is nearly impossible to establish standard routes that will serve all of the needs. Commuter services are currently targeted for individuals travelling to Northern Virginia and Washington, DC, rather than within the local community. Lower income individuals are more likely to work within the local community according to social service providers because they do not have the resources to travel far distances, have trouble coordinating childcare, and do not need to travel far for the low-skill jobs for which they are qualified. The regional transportation consortium, the Foothills Area Mobility System, is actively looking for solutions to the problem.

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK BY POVERTY STATUS						
	Culpeper		Fauquier		Rappahannock	
	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%
Drove alone:	**17,654**		**26,703**		**2,466**	
<100% of poverty	667	3.8%	356	1.3%	139	5.6%
150%+ of poverty	16,029	90.8%	25,345	94.9%	2,236	90.7%
Carpooled:	**1,969**		**3,365**		**473**	
<100% of poverty	74	3.8%	112	3.3%	50	10.6%
150%+ of poverty	1,746	88.7%	3,147	93.5%	379	80.1%
Public transportation:	**250**		**476**		**59**	
<100% of poverty	86	34.4%	12	2.5%	2	3.4%
150%+ of poverty	164	65.6%	436	91.6%	57	96.6%
Walked:	**391**		**553**		**98**	
<100% of poverty	39	10.0%	74	13.4%	0	0.0%
150%+ of poverty	345	88.2%	414	74.9%	96	98.0%
Taxicab, motorcycle, bicycle, other:	**217**		**315**		**25**	
<100% of poverty	35	16.1%	22	7.0%	0	0.0%
150%+ of poverty	138	63.6%	270	85.7%	25	100.0%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-15.

While the majority of people in the area drive alone to work, people in poverty are more likely to rely on alternative means of travel. The most popular is carpooling. Over 10% of the population in poverty in Rappahannock County carpool. With a standard trolley route, 10% of people in poverty in the county are able to get to work using this means. In Fauquier County, 13% of the poverty population is able to walk.

The only transportation available in Rappahannock County is volunteer services, primarily for seniors and for medical services. In 2015, the Foothills Forum conducted a study of county residents related to opinions, needs, and priorities. The results were reported in March 2016.[26] In it, 49.2% of those who had an opinion on transportation said that transportation assistance is an important concern for the county.

Poverty

Poverty in the Northern Piedmont Area, while not the highest of People Incorporated's service areas, is surprisingly high in Rappahannock County, which is generally considered a wealthy county. Rappahannock County has the highest poverty rate in the area with a poverty rate for children higher than the state average.

Population in Poverty					
Report Area	Population in Poverty	Percent Population in Poverty	Percent Population with Income at or Below 50% FPL	Percent Population Under Age 18 in Poverty	Median Household Income
Culpeper	4,320	9.30%	2.70%	10.70%	$65,235
Fauquier	3,762	5.60%	2.60%	6.70%	$92,078
Rappahannock	733	9.90%	4.30%	16.30%	$59,753
Virginia	914,237	11.52%	5.26%	15.21%	$65,015
United States	47,755,608	15.59%	6.90%	21.90%	$53,889

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-15.

[26] Guterbock, Dr. Thomas M.; Dr. Kathryn F. Wood; Matthew Braswell; and Victoria Turner. "Foothills Forum Rappahannock County Survey Report of Results." Center for Survey Research at University of Virginia. March 2016

Income Inequality

Income Inequality				
Report Area	National Ranking	Average Income of the Top 1%	Average Income of the Bottom 99%	Top-to-Bottom Ratio
Culpeper	2,750	$489,603	$52,281	9.2
Fauquier	857	$1,263,127	$78,969	16.0
Rappahannock	64	$1,681,602	$51,027	33.0
Virginia	33/50	$987,607	$55,743	17.7
United States		$1,153,293	$45,567	25.3

Economic Policy Institute, 2013 www.epi.org/publication/income-inequality-in-the-us/#epi-toc-20

In addition to relatively high poverty rates, Rappahannock County also has one of the highest rates of income inequality in the nation. Among the 3,084 counties and cities nationwide, Rappahannock County is ranked 64th while Fauquier County is 857th and Culpeper is 2,750th. Local residents have cited the income inequality in both Rappahannock and Fauquier Counties as a problem for low-income residents as it drives up local costs.

Housing

Housing stability is the key to moving towards economic stability. Individuals and families need a solid base from which to pursue education and employment. However, housing costs often consume the largest portion of a household budget, limiting the ability to pay for other needs. Housing also heavily influences neighborhood stability based on its condition.

Characteristics

Selected Housing Characteristics			
Category	Culpeper	Fauquier	Rappahannock
Total housing units	17,989	26,052	3,936
Occupied units	16,515	23,595	3,273
% vacant	8.2%	9.4%	16.8%
Renter-Occupied	27.2%	20.9%	23.9%
Median house value	$251,600	$357,200	$367,000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2011-2015

The housing characteristics reveal significant differences in the three counties. Culpeper County has the largest percentage of renters with more than a quarter of the housing, 27.2%, renter-occupied. Culpeper County also has the lowest home value, more than $100,000 less than Fauquier County.

Rappahannock County has a large percentage of vacant units, due in part to a large seasonal housing stock. Seasonal housing units account for the majority of vacant housing in all three counties. The second highest portion of vacant units is for rent. None of the units in Rappahannock, according to the Census, is for rent, reflecting the tight rental market in the county.

The high cost of purchasing a house, particularly in Fauquier and Rappahannock Counties, make the likelihood of growing the homeowner population from within the localities difficult. The participants in the People Incorporated forums indicated that, in addition to price and income, barriers to homeownership include poor credit, financial management, and the knowledge of how to purchase a home.

Age

The age of the housing stock is important in that it is indicative of both the quality of the housing and the suitability and adaptability of the housing. Older homes are typically difficult to change to help seniors age in place by widening doors, creating more accessible bathrooms, and first-floor bedrooms. This generally applies to homes built prior to 1990. Culpeper has the largest percentage of new homes with more than half of owner-occupied housing built since 1990, although the renter stock is older with only 35% of the stock built since 1990. In Fauquier County, 40% of owners and 28% of renters live in newer homes. However, in Rappahannock, the housing stock is much older, primarily due to the difficulty of obtaining permits to build more housing. Only 35% of homeowners live in more modern housing, built since 1990. Renters face a much older housing stock with none in housing built this decade. More than 85% live in housing built prior to 1990. The majority, 38%, were built before 1940.

Housing by Age and Tenure						
	Culpeper		Fauquier		Rappahannock	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Total:	16,515		23,595		3,273	
Owner occupied:	12,023	72.80%	18,674	79.14%	2,492	76.14%
2014 or later	36	0.30%	17	0.09%	0	0.00%
2010 to 2013	204	1.70%	327	1.75%	54	2.17%
2000 to 2009	3,908	32.50%	4,381	23.46%	340	13.64%
1990 to 1999	2,271	18.89%	2,900	15.53%	476	19.10%
1980 to 1989	1,811	15.06%	4,737	25.37%	388	15.57%
1970 to 1979	1,370	11.39%	2,850	15.26%	284	11.40%
1960 to 1969	899	7.48%	990	5.30%	239	9.59%
1950 to 1959	713	5.93%	853	4.57%	100	4.01%
1940 to 1949	194	1.61%	294	1.57%	122	4.90%
1939 or earlier	617	5.13%	1,325	7.10%	489	19.62%
Renter occupied:	4,492	27.20%	4,921	20.86%	781	23.86%
2014 or later	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
2010 to 2013	29	0.65%	64	1.30%	0	0.00%
2000 to 2009	813	18.10%	543	11.03%	33	4.23%
1990 to 1999	732	16.30%	780	15.85%	73	9.35%
1980 to 1989	776	17.28%	804	16.34%	140	17.93%
1970 to 1979	694	15.45%	828	16.83%	63	8.07%
1960 to 1969	390	8.68%	436	8.86%	74	9.48%
1950 to 1959	284	6.32%	513	10.42%	38	4.87%
1940 to 1949	287	6.39%	171	3.47%	65	8.32%
1939 or earlier	487	10.84%	782	15.89%	295	37.77%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-15

In addition to age, quality of housing is determined by factors such as indoor plumbing and a complete kitchen. While this is an extreme measure of housing conditions, more than 100 units of housing in the region lack plumbing, including 91 in Culpeper, 29 in Fauquier, and 21 in Rappahannock. There are also more than 200 units lacking a full kitchen: 79 in Culpeper and 165 in Fauquier.[27]

Participants in People Incorporated's public forums repeatedly stressed the age and quality of housing as a concern in the community. This was specifically true for renters who face rent increases if property owners make repairs to their units. In Rappahannock, many members of the community, including those surveyed as well as Mimi Forbes, the Director of the Food Pantry, has expressed a concern that many units are likely not habitable. This applies to many owner-occupied units as well, particularly those owned by seniors. Recently, a group of volunteers in Rappahannock, working through the Department of Social Services, has begun to evaluate homes with the goal of providing home repair services. Reports from Kees Duthil, the project coordinator, are that some of the homes have significant health and safety issues.

Costs

Housing is a one of the most basic human needs, yet stable housing is unattainable for many because of its cost. According to the Out of Reach 2016 Report[28] from The National Low Income Housing Coalition, the Northern Virginia region, which includes Fauquier County, is the most expensive housing market in the Commonwealth where the housing wage to rent a two-bedroom unit is $31.20, an increase of 11% over 2015. This is based on an analysis of the cost to rent a unit at the Fair Market Rent, which is determined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. In Culpeper, the wage is $18.60. In Rappahannock, it is $20.12. Statewide, the wage is $22.44. Virginia is the 11th most expensive state for housing costs according to the report.

27 US Census Bureau, American Community Service, 2011-15. Last Accessed March 2017.

28 http://nlihc.org/oor/virginia

Housing Cost Characteristics						
	Total Households	Cost Burdened Households	Percent Cost Burdened	Cost Burdened Rental Households	Cost Burdened Owner Occupied Households (With Mortgage)	Cost Burdened Owner Occupied Households (With No Mortgage)
Report Area	43,383	13,629	31.42%	4,333	8,234	1,062
Culpeper	16,515	6,075	36.78%	2,152	3,578	345
Fauquier	23,595	6,614	28.03%	1,901	4,123	590
Rappahannock	3,273	940	28.72%	280	533	127
Virginia	3,106,895	992,738	32.00%	469,812	453,227	69,699
United States	118,208,250	40,509,856	34.30%	20,011,828	16,687,628	3,810,400

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-2015

The individuals we surveyed indicated that safe and affordable do not always go together with housing. This is a common problem as people choose price over quality and/or location. Unaffordable housing leads to a multitude of problems. Overcrowding occurs when families combine to share housing costs. Other households live in inferior units because the rent is cheaper and are often afraid to require landlords to make basic repairs for fear of triggering rent increases. In addition, others end up homeless when their limited incomes cannot keep up with monthly rent payments.

Housing affordability was identified as a priority concern by participants in both of the small group forums held in the area, in Fauquier and Rappahannock Counties. This is also reinforced by the survey from the Foothills Forum in Rappahannock County[29] where 60.9% of respondents who had an opinion identified housing affordability as a concern and 49.2% of respondents identified housing availability as a concern. Due to the laws of supply and demand, a lack of availability leads to a rise in costs. Not surprisingly, those with incomes below $50,000 had a higher rate of concern than higher income households. It was less of a concern for residents who have lived in the county for less than 20 years. Younger residents, those 18 to 34 were more likely to consider affordability a problem than those of any other age group. The same demographic trends apply to concerns over housing availability as well.

Subsidized Housing

The Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) and Housing Choice Voucher (formerly known as Section 8) are the two primary means of providing affordable housing in the communities. The subsidized rental stock generally reflects the availability of rental housing in the area, particularly multifamily rental housing. It should be noted that many of the units subsidized through programs at the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Development Office also have additional funding through the LIHTC.

Subsidized Rental Units						
	Housing Choice Voucher Units*	Project-Based Section 8 Units*	Section 202 Units (Supportive Housing for the Elderly)*	Section 811 Units (Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities)*	LIHTC Units*	USDA**
Report Area	352	189	23	10	1,108	136
Culpeper	193	121	23	5	579	105
Fauquier	154	68	0	5	529	31
Rappahannock	5	0	0	0	0	0

* US Department of Housing and Urban Development. 2015;
** U.S. Department of Agriculture https://rdmfhrentals.sc.egov.usda.gov/RDMFHRentals/select_state.jsp

Culpeper's Affordable Housing Needs Assessment (June 2013), the need for affordable housing, particularly for those in the lowest income bracket ($0 - $27,770), is very evident. Data comprised in both of these publications

[29] Guterbock, Dr. Thomas M.; Dr. Kathryn F. Wood; Matthew Braswell; and Victoria Turner. "Foothills Forum Rappahannock County Survey Report of Results." Center for Survey Research at University of Virginia. March 2016

confirms there is a large gap in affordable housing for these populations, who are typically the most at-risk populations in these localities.

In July 2016, Housing Virginia hosted a meeting in Warrenton on the topic of meeting rural housing needs.[30] During the meeting, they presented the results of a survey of 41 rural housing providers across the state who prioritized the programs and services most needed to address local problems. The five most important needs were:

1. Rehabilitating substandard housing
2. Shortage of affordable rental housing
3. Home accessibility aging in place
4. Ending homelessness
5. Access to services (transportation, etc.)

The limited availability of funding was the primary reason cited for not being able to fulfill these needs. Increasing demand for rental housing was cited as the most significant trend affecting needs.

Locally, participants identified[31] quality affordable and senior housing as the most pressing concern, exacerbated by the aging housing stock. New houses and rehabbing houses to allow for gaining in place are an important part of this solution. An increase in multi-generational households is changing the structure of the type of housing needed. The changing desires from Baby Boomers and Millenials for smaller houses, which are not readily available in the area, is also affecting the housing market.

Homelessness

Homelessness continues to be an issue in all service areas and will remain so as long as housing affordability remains an issue. The Point in Time Count is a nationwide annual measurement of homelessness in communities. In the Foothills Housing Network (part of Balance of State Coca which includes Orange and Madison Counties), homelessness has declined over the past three years from 159 in 2014 to 143 in 2015 and 113 in 2016.

In FY2016, the Network served 294 households, including 122 households with children. This includes 733 individuals. Of these, eight were veterans, 93 were victims of domestic violence, 16 were elderly, and 317 were children.

Education

Education is a key indicator of future success with higher levels of education generally correlated to higher incomes.

Educational Attainment

The table below shows education for the area for the general population compared to those in poverty. It confirms that those in poverty have lower levels of education than the population at large.

Educational Attainment						
	Culpeper		Fauquier		Rappahannock	
	Population 18+	Population in Poverty	Population 18+	Population in Poverty	Population 18+	Population in Poverty
Less than 9th grade	15.8%	*	13.5%	*	19.3%	*
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	9.8%	17.9%	5.8%	13.8%	12.1%	18.0%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	34.2%	9.3%	30.0%	7.1%	33.8%	8.0%
Some college or associate's degree	27.0%	5.5%	31.0%	4.8%	28.4%	9.7%

[30] Housing Virginia. "Meeting Housing Needs in Rural Virginia: Trends, Gaps, Needs, Solutions." Presented July 28, 2016.
[31] "The State of Rural Housing in Virginia a Rural Network Forum Discussion Questions." July 26, 2016. Sponsored by Housing Virginia and Greater Piedmont Area Association of Realtors.

Bachelor's degree	13.2%	3.5%	19.7%	2.2%	6.3%	2.1%
Graduate or professional degree	6.0%	N/A	11.8%	N/A	3.9%	N/A

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2011-2015
* The numbers for Some High School include those with less than a high school education.

Graduation Rates

Status of the Students in the 2015-2016 Cohort						
	Advanced Diplomas	Standard Diplomas	Other Diplomas	GED's	Dropouts	Other Non-Graduates
All Students						
State	**49,173**	**34,242**	**3,466**	**934**	**5,018**	**2,289**
Culpeper	286	227	22	3	24	17
Fauquier	521	364	33	14	21	12
Rappahannock	24	31	2	4	1	3
Students with Disabilities						
State	**946**	**5,312**	**3,465**	**109**	**1,064**	**129**
Culpeper	2	20	22	0	2	0
Fauquier	5	70	33	1	4	0
Rappahannock	0	6	2	2	1	0
Economically Disadvantaged						
State	**9,218**	**14,810**	**1,936**	**326**	**2,131**	**1,247**
Culpeper	50	96	13	3	19	8
Fauquier	55	88	8	8	9	4
Rappahannock	0	8	1	2	0	0
Homeless						
State	**197**	**623**	**115**	**11**	**163**	**85**
Fauquier	1	7	0	1	1	0

Source: Virginia Department of Education

The following shows graduation status for students in the area for special populations. It is important to note that the high-risk populations including the economically disadvantaged, homeless, and those with disabilities, still have a relatively low dropout and non-graduation rate compared to those who are receiving a diploma.

Kindergarten Readiness

Entering school ready to learn has become increasingly important in recent years, as it is believed to have long-term benefits in a child's education. Culpeper has made gains in this area since the 2012-2013 school year. Results in Fauquier continue to fluctuate while the limited number of students in Rappahannock County make it difficult to track progress.

Students Entering Kindergarten Below Reading Readiness Levels					
Location	Data Type	2012 - 13	2013 - 14	2014 - 15	2015 - 16
Virginia	Number	10,445.00	10,095.00	9,978.00	10,623.00
	Percent	13.00%	12.50%	12.90%	13.80%
Culpeper	Number	103	83	75	66
	Percent	15.80%	13.20%	12.80%	11.40%
Fauquier	Number	112	137	117	129
	Percent	15.10%	18.30%	16.20%	18.20%
Rappahannock	Number	24	17	*	*
	Percent	38.70%	22.70%	N/A	10.70%

Definitions: PALS-K is a measure of children's knowledge of several important literacy fundamentals: phonological awareness, alphabet recognition, concept of word, knowledge of letter sounds and spelling. PALS-K provides a direct means of matching literacy instruction to specific literacy needs and provides a means of identifying those children who are relatively behind in their acquisition of these fundamental literacy skills.
The data are PALS-K administered in the fall. The fall PALS-K helps to measure children's literacy concepts before they enter school.
Data Source: Virginia Department of Education via UVA Curry School Last updated: September 2016 http://pals.virginia.edu/index.html
* indicates that data was suppressed when there are less than 10 students for FERPA privacy.

Early childhood education was identified as a concern in Fauquier County. Participants expressed a concern over the cost and quality of the available services. Many families send their children to home-based daycare providers rather than licensed preschool providers due to convenience and cost. The lack of Early Head Start and limited number of Head Start positions available make it difficult for low-income families to access quality care. The public school system is working to address this concern through their Virginia Preschool Initiative (VPI) program. The school system will add one new classroom to its program next year.

Free Lunch

Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch				
	2013-2014	2014-15	2015-16	2016-2017
Culpeper	44.7%	40.9%	45.4%	44.7%
Fauquier	24.5%	24.4%	24.5%	24.7%
Rappahannock	41.3%	32.9%	29.6%	30.5%
Virginia	41.3%	42.0%	42.0%	41.9%

Source: Virginia Dept. of Education, Office of School Nutrition Programs

The percentage of students eligible for free or reduced lunch is another indicator of poverty and economic need in the community. These children typically have other needs that make learning difficult as well such as a lack of school supplies or appropriate clothing for school. Student eligibility has remaining consistent across the state and within the service area over the past four years. It is significantly higher in Culpeper than Fauquier or Rappahannock, but only slightly above the state average of 41.9%.

Persons with Disabilities

Disability Type by Age			
	Culpeper	Fauquier	Rappahannock
With a hearing difficulty	**2.8%**	**3.1%**	**4.3%**
Under 18 years	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
18 to 64 years	2.1%	2.0%	1.7%
65 years and over	11.4%	12.3%	14.3%
With a vision difficulty	**1.8%**	**2.0%**	**1.6%**
Under 18 years	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%
18 to 64 years	1.5%	1.9%	0.5%
65 years and over	6.7%	5.1%	5.9%
With a cognitive difficulty	**3.5%**	**3.4%**	**3.3%**
Under 18 years	1.4%	2.4%	3.8%
18 to 64 years	3.3%	3.0%	3.4%
65 years and over	7.6%	6.2%	2.8%
With an ambulatory difficulty	**5.7%**	**5.7%**	**6.7%**
Under 18 years	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%
18 to 64 years	3.8%	4.0%	3.9%
65 years and over	21.6%	19.1%	18.1%
With a self-care difficulty	**1.8%**	**2.4%**	**2.5%**
Under 18 years	0.4%	1.1%	0.0%
18 to 64 years	1.0%	1.4%	2.1%
65 years and over	7.3%	8.0%	5.0%
With an independent living difficulty	**5.0%**	**4.7%**	**4.3%**
18 to 64 years	3.0%	2.4%	2.5%
65 years and over	13.8%	14.3%	8.9%

Source: US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2011-2015

Providing for individuals with disabilities as they age is an even greater problem. One of the highest priority concerns for adults is housing. Those with ambulatory, self-care, and independent living difficulties especially will need housing that can be adapted to accommodate equipment such as wheelchairs and hospital beds. This is often difficult to do in older homes such as those prevalent in the area.

There are limited resources to assist this population within the state. The services they require are often intensive. The Rappahannock-Rapidan Community Services Board has 275 people waiting for services out of 11,189 in Virginia.[32]

[32] Virginia Community Services Board via DisAbility Resource Center, 2/2017

Employment

Individuals with disabilities often live in poverty, unable to work or, at least, work full-time. In the area, an average of 52% of people with disabilities do not work and an additional 23% work only part-time. Culpeper has the highest rate of people with a disability not working at 29%.

Work Experience by Disability Status						
	Culpeper		Fauquier		Rappahannock	
	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
Total:	28,133		40,941		4,364	
Worked full-time, year round:	15,388	54.7%	23,505	57.4%	2,271	52.0%
With a disability	470	3.1%	1,031	4.4%	110	4.8%
No disability	14,918	96.9%	22,474	95.6%	2,161	95.2%
Worked less than full-time, year round:	7,360	26.2%	10,415	25.4%	1,170	26.8%
With a disability	573	7.8%	860	8.3%	52	4.4%
No disability	6,787	92.2%	9,555	91.7%	1,118	95.6%
Did not work:	5,385	19.1%	7,021	17.1%	923	21.2%
With a disability	1,552	28.8%	1,657	23.6%	202	21.9%
No disability	3,833	71.2%	5,364	76.4%	721	78.1%

Source: US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2011-2015

Children with Disabilities

Jurisdiction	Children with disabilities Pre-K through G12 SY 2015-16
Culpeper	792
Fauquier	1,491
Rappahannock	98
Total Area	2,381

Source: Virginia Dept. of Education Special Education Child Count

Children with disabilities include both physical and intellectual disabilities. Intervention during school years can help individuals lead more productive lives later as they develop coping skills. The earlier they are identified, the greater assistance they can be offered.

Veterans

Veteran Characteristics						
	Culpeper		Fauquier		Rappahannock	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Veteran Population	3,954	11.0%	6,127	12.0%	780	12.9%
Median Income	51,119		68,201		48,922	
Income At or Below Poverty	154	4.0%	187	3.1%	13	1.7%
Employment Status						
Labor force participation rate		80.3%		89.3%		76.1%
Unemployment rate		3.8%		2.7%		0.0%
Period of Service						
Gulf War (9/2001 or later) veterans	665	16.8%	1,077	17.6%	54	6.9%
Gulf War (8/1990 to 8/2001) veterans	1,030	26.0%	1,674	27.3%	171	21.9%
Vietnam era veterans	1,363	34.5%	2,161	35.3%	380	48.7%
Korean War veterans	433	11.0%	484	7.9%	75	9.6%
World War II veterans	153	3.9%	227	3.7%	17	2.2%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-15.

Northern Piedmont has a relatively high veteran population, even more than Manassas and Manassas Park and slightly below Prince William County where local military installations create a natural draw for veterans. National trends, however, indicate that more veterans are moving to rural areas. Unfortunately, these areas tend to have limited services with few nonprofits offering programs specifically for veterans and Veterans Administrations facilities typically located great distances away.

The table below shows data from the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. The Disability Rating is assigned by the VA and controls the level of benefits the veteran receives. The paperwork required to obtain this rating and begin receiving benefits is lengthy and complicated. As the table shows, a good portion of the veterans in the area have ratings of 50% or more.

Veterans Receiving Benefits														
		Sex		Disability Rating					Age					
County	Total	Males	Females	0%-20%	30%-40%	50%-60%	70%-90%	100%	< 35	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Culpeper	2,769	2,391	378	723	576	482	672	273	294	467	808	531	483	185
Fauquier	986	887	99	299	214	171	199	85	109	129	245	190	219	95
Rappahannock	91	85	6	28	17	16	18	9	6	13	10	13	33	16

Source: U.S. Dept. of Veterans Affairs, All persons receiving compensation or pension benefits

There is also a large portion of younger veterans who often need a different set of services than older veterans. PTSD and other mental health issues as well as substance abuse are growing problems in the veteran population, all of which contribute to homelessness and joblessness. Younger veterans also need assistance in securing jobs and, potentially, additional education as they are not at retirement age. Accessing the benefits that will help them obtain the assistance they need to pursue these goals requires more paperwork and referrals to various agencies at both the state and federal level.

Recognizing the unmet needs among the veteran population in the Commonwealth, the state has undertaken an initiative to develop Virginia Veterans Care Centers throughout the state with the newest one to be built in Vint Hill in Fauquier County. There are currently two such centers in the state, one in Roanoke and one in Richmond. In addition to the one in Vint Hill, a second one has been authorized for Virginia Beach.

The facility in Vint Hill will have 120 beds with the opportunity to double the capacity in the future. It is projected to employ 130 to 160 people. It will be a residential facility, not providing outpatient care. The facility will have several different pods addressing needs such as dementia, PTS (no longer called PTSD), and Traumatic Brain Injury.

Nutrition

Nutrition influences an individual's ability to learn, to perform well on the job, and to maintain health, yet food insecurity and access to proper nutrition remains a problem in our community. Although food insecurity is a smaller problem in the Northern Piedmont Area than it is for the state as a whole, the average percentage of people in the region who are food insecure and ineligible for assistance is higher than in the state. This applies to the general population as well as children. The food insecurity rate for children in Rappahannock County is higher than the state average; more than double that of the general population in the county.

Food Insecurity					
Report Area	Food Insecure Population, Total	Food Insecurity Rate	Percentage of Food Insecure Population Ineligible for Assistance	Child Food Insecurity Rate	Percentage of Food Insecure Children Ineligible for Assistance
Report Area	9,800	8.0%	38.0%	14.4%	40.0%
Culpeper	4,720	9.9%	36.0%	15.9%	35.0%
Fauquier	4,420	6.6%	41.0%	12.9%	45.0%
Rappahannock	660	8.9%	30.0%	19.1%	37.0%
Virginia	983,880	11.8%	33.0%	16.7%	35.0%
United States	47,448,890	14.9%	29.0%	23.5%	31.0%

Data Source: Feeding America. 2014.

Food Support Services

SNAP Households				
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Culpeper	9,095	8,632	8,433	7,733
Fauquier	7,049	6,570	6,091	5,516
Rappahannock	797	750	670	607

Source: VA Dept. of Social Service FY2016 Report

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), commonly known as food stamps, is the primary means of accessing food for most low-income households. Use of this resource has declined at the national, state, and local level over the past four years.

One of the concerns raised during public forums was access to nutritious food. One problem cited was that even a small increase in income leads to a total loss of SNAP benefits. Participants indicated that this hindered increasing incomes. Other concerns were the ability to purchase fresh fruits and vegetables. For those that qualify, many food pantries do offer these, but they are limited.

Obesity

Adult Weight Concerns		
	Obese Adults	Overweight Adults
Report Area	27.40%	39.70%
Culpeper	31.30%	26.60%
Fauquier	24.80%	51.70%
Rappahannock	26.80%	N/Av
Virginia	27.10%	35.20%
United States	27.14%	35.80%

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2011-12.

Obesity is a growing problem in the United States. Please see the table below for adults who are considered obese in the Northern Piedmont region. BMI is based on height and weight. This indicator is relevant because excess weight is a prevalent problem in the U.S.; it indicates an unhealthy lifestyle and puts individuals at risk for further health issues.

As shown in the table, 27.40% of adults aged 20 and older have a Body Mass Index (BMI) greater than 30.0 (obese) in this area. Fauquier and Rappahannock have rates below the state and national average while Culpeper is significantly higher at 31.30%. However, when considering adults who are simply overweight, but not designated as obese, Culpeper is below the state and national average while Fauquier is well above at 51.70%. There is insufficient data for Rappahannock County.

Adult Obesity and Child Obesity also rank among the highest of identified community health concerns in the areas served by the Fauquier Health Foundation according to the Community Health Needs Assessment[33] prepared for Fauquier Health and Fauquier Health Foundation by Community Health Solutions in May 2014. The areas included in this report are the Counties of Fauquier and Rappahannock. Other top identified community health concerns include substance abuse, diabetes and mental health issues. Top health needs gaps in this area, also identified by this report, include behavioral health services, aging services, health insurance coverage, early intervention services for children, and homelessness.

Health

Access to healthcare as well as healthcare affordability are ongoing concerns in the Northern Piedmont region where population growth is outpacing expansion of medical services. Rappahannock County has only two doctors and one nurse practitioner within the county. There are no dentists or mental health practitioners. Most of the residents must go outside the county for services. Culpeper and Fauquier have a much wider array of services; however, there are still limited resources for mental health issues, particularly for children and adolescents. This includes those that are publicly provided or privately available.

[33] A Community Health Needs Assessment Prepared for Fauquier Health and Fauquier Health Foundation by Community Health Solutions, May 2014.

Health Indicators				
Report Area	Percent Adults Without Any Regular Doctor	Percent of Population with Poor or Fair Health	Percent Adults with No Dental Exam	Percent Adults with Poor Dental Health
Report Area	15.80%	13.60%	23.70%	13.40%
Culpeper	13.83%	14.90%	30.30%	19.40%
Fauquier	17.54%	12.60%	22.00%	10.70%
Rappahannock	N/Av	N/Av	0.00%	0.00%
Virginia	22.53%	13.50%	24.40%	13.30%
United States	22.07%	15.70%	30.20%	15.70%

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Additional data analysis by CARES.

Access to Healthcare

The region has a shortage of physicians and dentists, a concern raised by many people during interviews within the community. The high cost of medical insurance, even for those who have access to it through their employer was also cited as a concern. For those that do have it, the rates are so high that it makes it difficult to pay for access to healthcare on top of health insurance rates.

Access to Healthcare						
	Primary Care Physicians, 2013*	Primary Care Physicians, Rate per 100,000 Pop.*	Dentists, 2013*	Dentists, Rate per 100,000 Pop.*	Percent in Frequent Physical Distress**	Percent Population Without Medical Insurance***
Report Area	59	47.9	58	47.1	N/Av	14%
Culpeper	22	45.4	20	41.2	10%	16%
Fauquier	34	50.6	36	53.6	9%	13%
Rappahannock	3	40.1	2	26.7	9%	18%
Virginia	6,216	75.3	5,127	62.1	11%	15%
United States	239,500	75.8	199,743	63.2	N/Av	16%

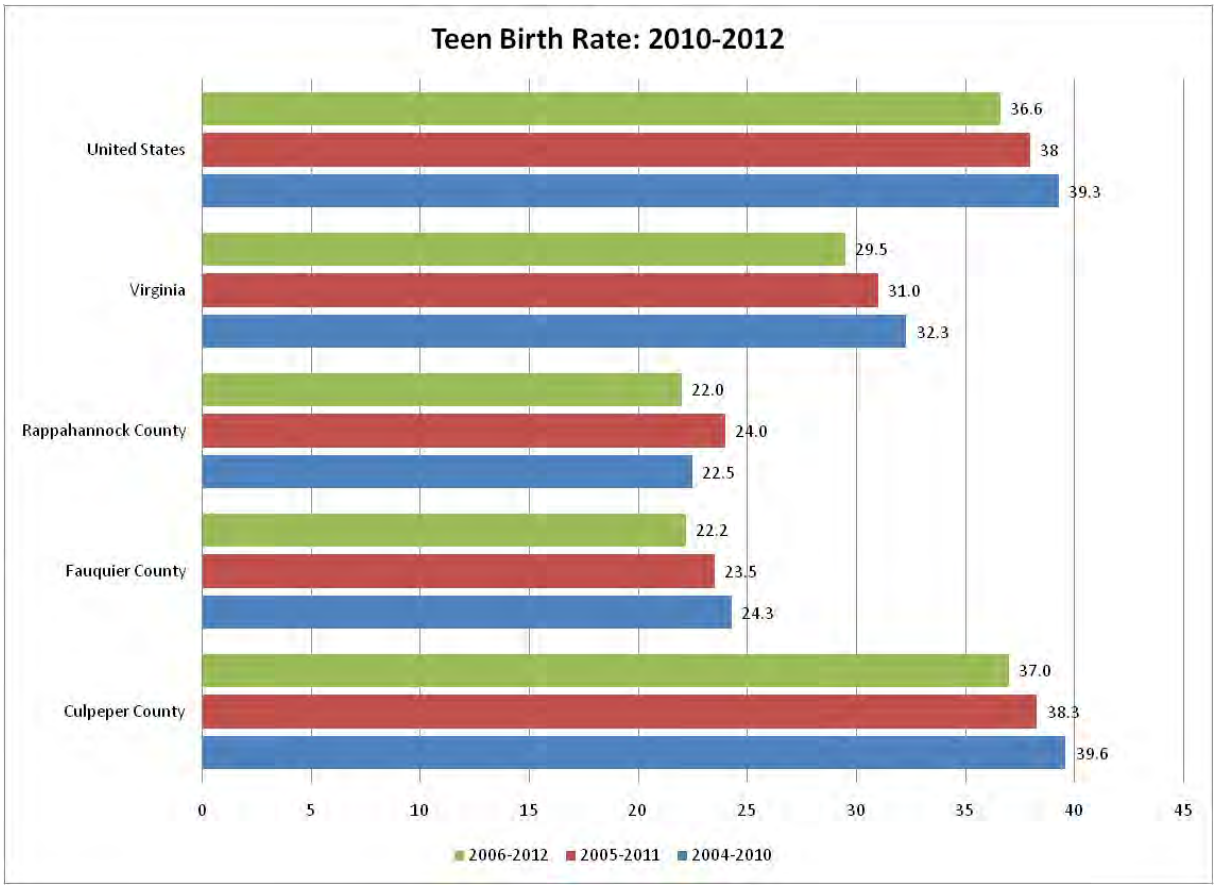
*Data Source: US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Area Health Resource File. 2013.
**Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014
***Data Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates. 2014. Source geography: County

The concern over access to healthcare services is further supported by the 2014 community health needs assessment from Culpeper Regional Hospital.[34] It identified the supply of primary doctors as the second most important concern related to access followed by affordability of healthcare and health insurance, transportation, care for undocumented immigrants, and a general lack of providers. Dental health, including a lack of providers and understanding the importance of preventive care, was identified as the fourth most important concern in the assessment.

Teen Birth Rates

The table below shows the rate of births to teenager 15-19 per 1,000 females of same population. High rates of teen pregnancy can indicate the prevalence of unsafe sexual activities and/or lack of sex education; it also provides us with a telling indicator of associated social, economic and health services that may be required.

[34] Professional Research Consultants. "2014 PRC Community Health Needs Assessment Report." Sponsored by Culpeper Regional Hospital. 2014. P. 14



Data Source: US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2006-12.

Infant Health

The table below provides the rate of deaths to infants less than one year of age per 1,000 births. High rates of infant mortality can indicate the existence of or lack of access to care and maternal and child health and education. The numbers in red indicate a higher than 2020 target of 6.0%. This applies only to Culpeper County, where the rate is 7.1, the same as the state average. For low birth weight, Culpeper is below the state average at 8.0%.

Infant Health		
	Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1,000 Births) [1]	Low Weight Births, Percent of Total [2]
Report Area	6.2	7.1%
Culpeper	7.1	8.0%
Fauquier	5.8	6.5%
Rappahannock	5.6	5.6%
Virginia	7.1	8.3%
United States	6.5	8.2%
HP 2020 Target	<= 6.0	<= 7.8%

[1] US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Area Health Resource File. 2006-10

[2] US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2006-12.

A telling community indicator that provides some insight and a potential risk factor into the community health needs identified in the Community Health Needs Assessment for the Counties of Fauquier and Rappahannock is

that there is a higher rate of births without early prenatal care than the state of Virginia; and in 2012, the study region had 925 pregnancies.[35]

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention,[36] low birthweight (babies weigh in less than 5.5 pounds) can lead to long-term health problems as well as delays in motor and social development, although there is some contention over whether birth weight is a cause or an indicator. Risk factors for low birth weight include activities associated with a lack of prenatal care and general poor health choices such as smoking, drinking alcohol, and a lack of weight gain as well as a mother who is younger than 15 or older than 35, and socioeconomic factors such as low income, low education level, stress, domestic violence, or being unmarried. Identifying whether low birth weight is a cause or an indicator can determine the way to address the problem (i.e. prenatal care or infant and preschool services); however, knowing those at risk for having low birth weight babies helps to, at least identify the target population for programs.

Mental Health

Access to mental health services is a problem in all of People Incorporated's service areas. There is a particular lack of services for youth.

Mental Health Services						
	Number of Mental Health Providers	Ratio of Mental Health Providers to Population (1 Provider per x Persons)	Mental Health Care Provider Rate (Per 100,000 Population)	Mental Health Care Facilities**	Avg. Number of Poor Mental Health Days (2014)***	Percent in Frequent Mental Distress (2014)***
Report Area	120	1,039.8	96.1	1	no data	no data
Culpeper	66	744.9	134.2	1	3.1	9%
Fauquier	49	1,392.8	71.8	0	3.0	9%
Rappahannock	5	1,472.1	67.9	0	3.2	9%
Virginia	12,162	680	147	45	3.3	10%
United States	643,219	493	202.8	3,171	N/Av	N/Av

*University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. 2016. Source geography: County
**US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Health Resources and Services Administration. April 2016.
***www.countyhealthrankings.org/Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014 (Average reported in past 30 days.)

The Community Health Needs Assessment[37] for Fauquier and Rappahannock identified depression and mental health generally as the second and third priority concerns in the 2014 report. It was identified as the most significant gap in services, including services for mental health, substance abuse, and intellectual disabilities. The 2014 assessment by Culpeper Regional Hospital also identified mental health issues as the area's primary concern.[38] This included a lack of resources, suicide, and co-occurring substance abuse problems. Interviewees expressed a particular concern about adolescents in the community.

Due to the growing concern related to mental health in the community the Fauquier County Mental Health Association, Rappahannock-Rapidan Community Services, and Piedmont Dispute Resolution Center convened a group of interested parties in April 2014 to discuss issues. They released a report following the meeting, "All Walks of Life: A Fauquier County Community Dialogue on Mental Health" that identified the primary concerns, action steps, and activities resulting from the discussions. Among the mental health challenges identified in the community are stigma, timely access to care, emergency access to care, the impact on the criminal justice system, and the growing problem of substance abuse.

[35] A Community Health Needs Assessment Prepared for Fauquier Health and Fauquier Health Foundation by Community Health Solutions, May 2014.
[36] https://ephtracking.cdc.gov/showRbLBWGrowthRetardationEnv
[37] Ibid.
[38] Professional Research Consultants. "2014 PRC Community Health Needs Assessment Report." Sponsored by Culpeper Regional Hospital. 2014. P. 14

Substance Abuse

The data below on drug offenses does not reveal an accurate picture of the current climate with drugs in the Northern Piedmont area. Like most communities across the country, particularly rural areas, opiate use is on the rise.

Locality	Drug/Narcotics offenses 2010 Adults	Drug/Narcotics offenses 2010 Juvenile	Drug/Narcotics offenses 2015 Adults	Drug/Narcotics offenses 2015 Juvenile	Increase/ Decrease % Adult
Culpeper	226	20	292	11	29%
Fauquier	364	21	256	9	-30%
Rappahannock	28	1	32	3	14%

Source: Virginia State Police. Crime in Virginia 2015. Crime in Virginia 2010. http://www.vsp.state.va.us/

In Fauquier and Rappahannock Counties, a consortium of organizations has banded together in the Youth and Family Initiative for a Healthy Community to create an action plan for addressing the growing problem of mental health and substance abuse issues in the area. Their action plans lays out the following goals:

1. Decrease stigma and increase early identification of youth at risk of mental health problems or addiction through comprehensive awareness campaign.
2. Implement Evidence based Prevention Programs.
3. Increase availability of and access to treatment services.
4. Support parents in dealing with mental health and substance use issues.
5. Assist in addressing the Opioid Epidemic in our area.
6. Putting it all together: Develop wellness/resource/information and referral center.

Fauquier County Public Schools undertook a PRIDE Survey of students in 2015 to determine the extent of drug and alcohol use. This helped inform the Health Community Initiative as well as other efforts in the county. Key findings from the survey were:

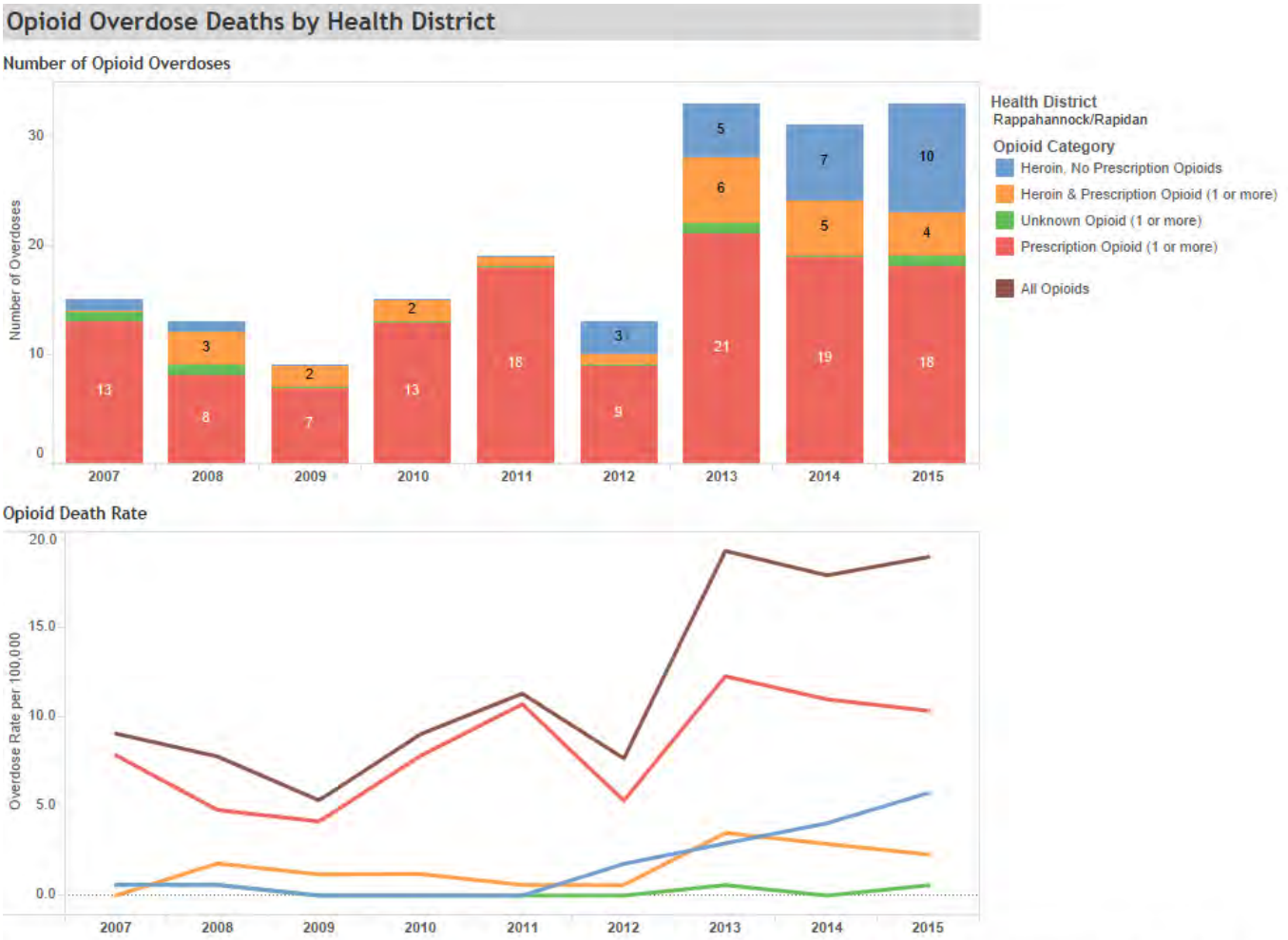
- Drug use is down, but the age of first use is significantly younger than in past years.
- Youth understand that cigarettes and alcohol are harmful to their health and, as a result, their usage has declined. Marijuana and prescription drug use have increased.
- Significant number of youth (approximately 400) are at high risk of addiction in Fauquier County.
- Most drug use occurs in homes.
- High number of youth report that they are depressed and having suicidal thoughts.
- Large number of youth report mental health issues and substance use which makes them more at risk of harm to themselves or others.

	Drug Overdose Mortality Rate
Culpeper	12.1-14.0
Fauquier	14.1-16.0
Rappahannock	16.1-18.0
Virginia	11.7

Source: National Center for Health Statistics-cdc.data.gov 2014 via www.countyhealthrankings.org

A focus group convened for the Culpeper Health Foundation Community Health Needs Assessment Report identified tobacco use and heroin addiction as two of the top four concerns for youth in the area.[39] The table below reveals a more accurate picture of the drug problem in Northern Piedmont. The drug overdose rate is far higher than the state average, particularly in Rappahannock County, although the low population skews that number.

[39] *Ibid* p. 195

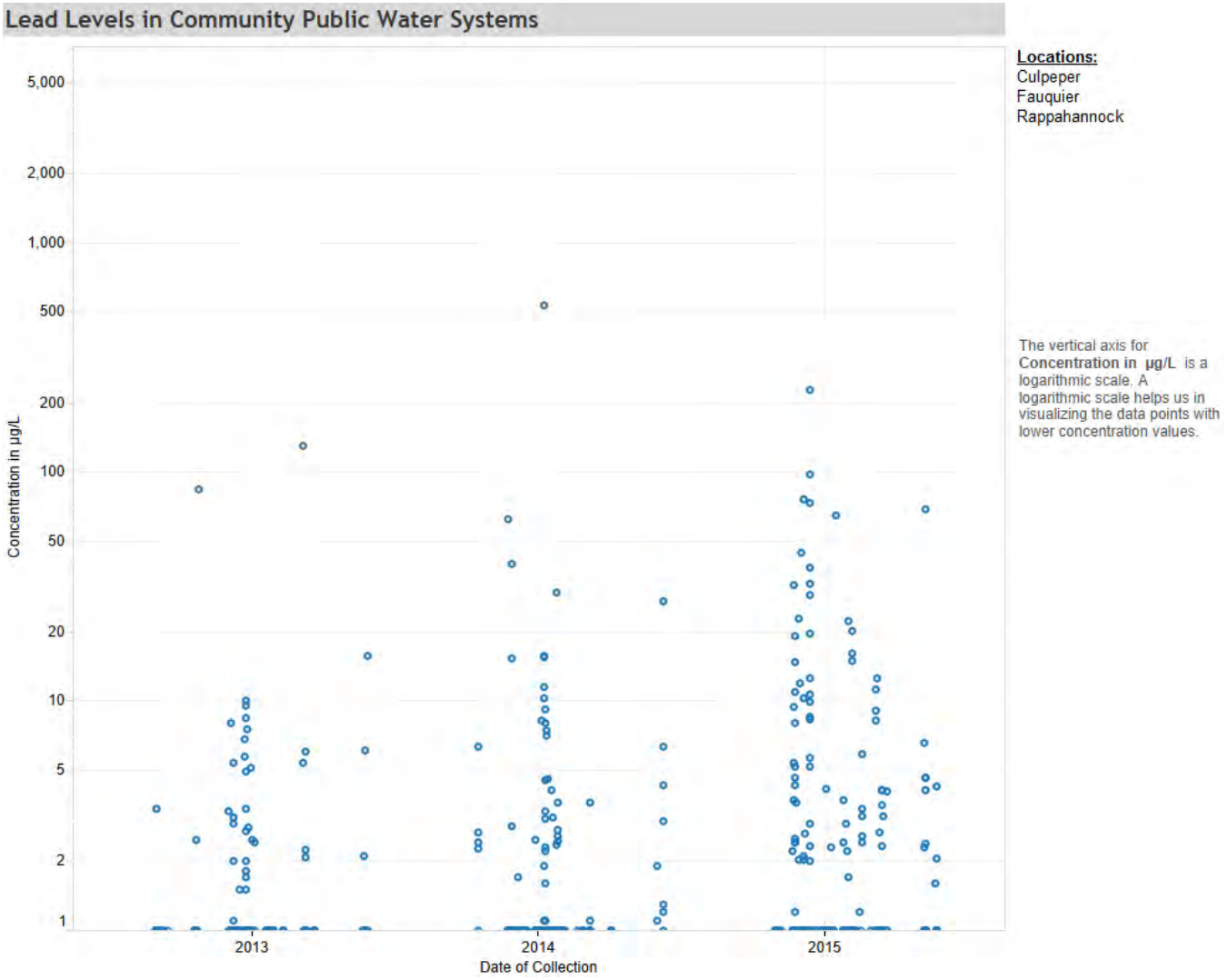


Note: *The total number of fatal fentanyl-related drug overdoses have sharply increased since 2012; which coincides with the increase in fatal heroin overdoses. Prior to 2013, most fentanyl-related deaths were due to illicit use of pharmaceutically produced fentanyl. However, in late 2013, early 2014, law enforcement investigations and toxicology testing demonstrated an increase in illicitly produced fentanyl. By 2016, most fatal fentanyl-related overdoses were due to illicitly produced fentanyl and not pharmaceutically produced fentanyl.*

Participants in the public forums indicated that the lack of access to services was a significant problem. Again, they stressed the need for services for teens. The cost of the limited services available was also cited.

WATER SAFETY

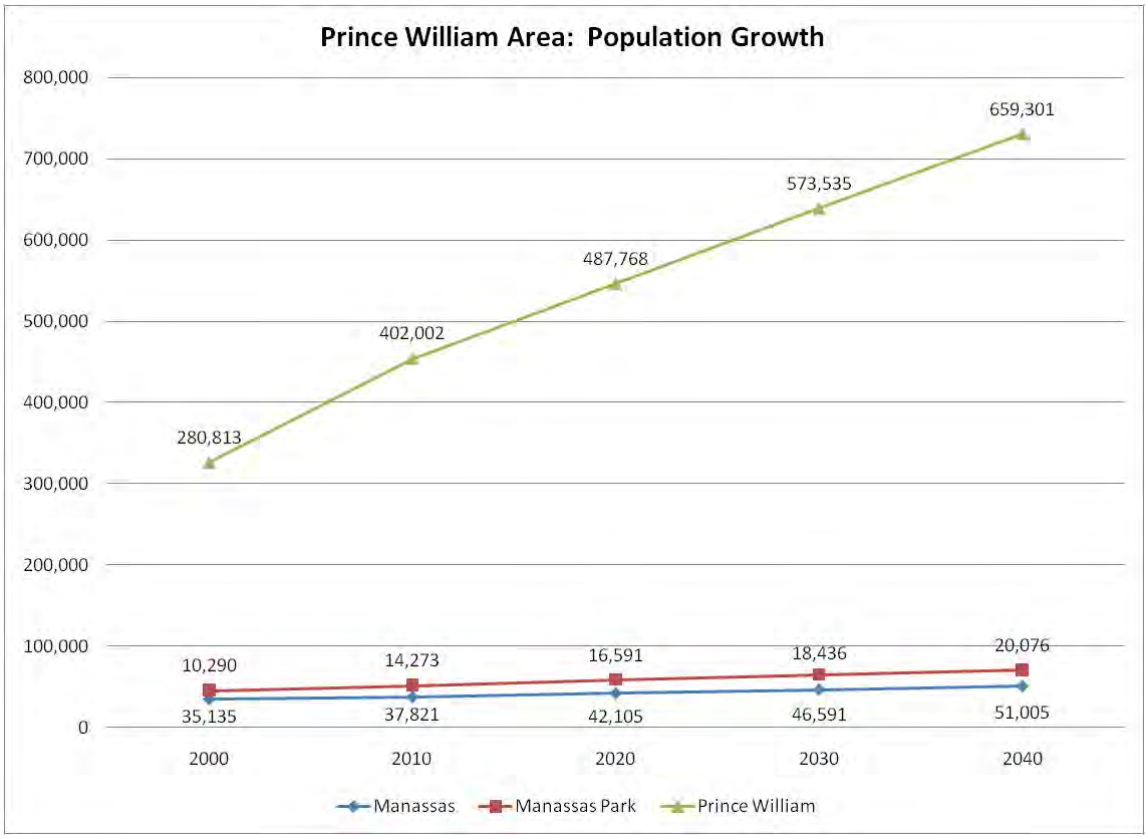
Water safety was not a significant concern raised during interviews in the area. Comments were made about the quality of the drinking water in Bealeton in Fauquier County. However, lead levels have been on the rise in the local water supply.



GREATER PRINCE WILLIAM REGION

The Greater Prince William Area includes Prince William County, as well as the cities of Manassas and Manassas Park. All of these areas are within the Northern Virginia area and part of the Washington DC MSA. This is the most urban of People Incorporated's territories with 1,388 people per square mile in the 349 square miles of territory. The cities are more densely developed with parts of Prince William County still undeveloped and maintaining the last visages of its once rural character.

Manassas and Manassas Park are already well developed leaving little room for additional population growth and, therefore, are expected to increase at a much smaller pace of only 21% from 2020 to 2040. Prince William County, however, still has much land to develop and/or redevelop to increase density. As a result, the population is expected to increase by 35% from 2020 to 2040.



Source: Virginia Employment Commission, January 2017

AGE

The age of the population plays a significant role in determining the needs and services of the community. An analysis of the 2010 Census by the Northern Virginia Regional Commission[40] shows that Prince William, Manassas, and Manassas Park ranked 15th, 18th, and 22nd respectively out of 22 jurisdictions within the Northern Virginia region for Baby Boomer population (at the time, those aged 45 to 64). All of the areas had a population less than the average for Virginia and the Northern Virginia Region. For Millenials, those 20 to 34, Manassas Park, Manassas, and Prince William were 5th, 6th, and 9th respectively out of 22.

Among youth 19 and under, the area has consistently had the largest population in Northern Virginia since 1980 when this age group represented 41.8% of Manassas Park. Although the age group has steadily declined over the decades, these three jurisdictions, along with Loudon County, represent the largest under 19 population in Northern Virginia with nearly a third of the population in this age group as of 2015.[41]

[40] Northern Virginia Regional Commission, "Selected Demographic Trends of Neighboring Northern Virginia Jurisdictions – Population, Racial & Ethnic Diversity, Age Distribution, Households & Families; and, Education & Income," September 2016.

[41] US Census Bureau, Virginia Employment Commission

Greater Prince William Area: Population Growth by Age									
	Manassas			Manassas Park			Prince William		
	2020	2030	2040	2020	2030	2040	2020	2030	2040
Under 5	3,392	3,779	4,123	1,462	1,604	1,720	37,724	44,412	51,074
5 to 9	3,204	3,577	3,951	1,312	1,443	1,552	37,182	43,990	50,853
10 to 14	3,068	3,264	3,635	1,178	1,301	1,409	38,457	42,760	49,521
15 to 19	2,842	3,100	3,458	1,012	1,126	1,223	34,390	37,911	44,121
20 to 24	3,142	3,393	3,607	1,047	1,211	1,321	30,273	36,315	39,720
25 to 64	22,220	23,649	25,981	9,500	10,264	11,081	260,470	294,550	336,316
65+	4,236	5,828	6,247	1,082	1,488	1,773	49,274	73,598	87,698
Total	**42,104**	**46,590**	**51,002**	**16,593**	**18,437**	**20,079**	**487,770**	**573,536**	**659,303**

Source: Virginia Employment Commission.

Future trends in the aging of the population are similar across the three jurisdictions within the Greater Prince William Area relative to the total population growth expected. Those aged 65 and over will grow the fastest. In Prince William County, the population will nearly double between 2020 and 2040 with a 78% increase.

This aging population is offset by the strong growth in children. Young children most often represent the natural growth of a local population, as opposed to those who immigrate or relocate to the area. The under five population will grow 18% in Manassas Park, 22% in Manassas, and 35% in Prince William.
Those 5 to 19 will double, growing by 98% in Prince William County in the 20-year period. In Manassas, school-age children will grow 63%. In Manassas Park, the growth rate will be 59%. All of this will stress the school infrastructure and create demand for youth services and programs.

America's Promise Alliance named Prince William County as one of the 100 Best Communities for Young People for three years in a row due, in large part, to the County's many resources for the population.[42] However, challenges remain in meeting the needs of youth in the community. These include:[43]

- The lack of transportation services to pick up and return children means access to programs and services is limited.
- Youth programs depend on adult volunteers to develop and manage activities and to be coaches, advisors, mentors, teachers, tutors, counselors, scout leaders, etc.
- Physical space for youth activities is insufficient too few to meet the demands ranging from sports fields and courts to meeting locations.
- Developing and sustaining youth activities and services is costly. Grant proceeds are limited along with the time needed to complete complex grants by agencies/organizations with limited resources.

Race and Ethnicity

In addition to being young, the Greater Prince William Area is racially and ethnically diverse, much of it from an immigrant population. Approximately 20 to 25% of the population is black, 20 to 25% is Hispanic, and 8 to 15% is Asian among the various jurisdictions. The table below breaks down race by ethnicity, differentiating between Hispanic and Non-Hispanic.

Ethnicity by Race						
	Manassas		Manassas Park		Prince William	
	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
Total:	40,743		15,625		437,271	
Not Hispanic or Latino:	27,340	67.1%	10,127	64.8%	343,362	78.5%
White	18,181	66.5%	6,021	59.5%	202,330	58.9%
Black or African American	5,497	20.1%	1,883	18.6%	86,180	25.1%
American Indian/Alaska Native	13	0.0%	36	0.4%	1,200	0.3%

[42] Greater Prince William Community Needs Assessment 2015, p. 30.
[43] *Ibid*, p. 32.

Asian	2,136	7.8%	1,486	14.7%	33,790	9.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	48	0.2%	0	0.0%	364	0.1%
Some other race	106	0.4%	83	0.8%	1,299	0.4%
Two or more races	1,359	5.0%	618	6.1%	18,199	5.3%
Hispanic or Latino:	13,403	32.9%	5,498	35.2%	93,909	21.5%
White	10,923	81.5%	4,202	76.4%	66,368	70.7%
Black or African American	312	2.3%	52	0.9%	3,311	3.5%
American Indian/Alaska Native	125	0.9%	15	0.3%	342	0.4%
Asian	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	203	0.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	47	0.1%
Some other race	1,703	12.7%	863	15.7%	18,780	20.0%
Two or more races	340	2.5%	366	6.7%	4,858	5.2%

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

The foreign-born population in Northern Virginia is growing rapidly, which is fueling population growth even as job growth in the region is slowing domestic migration trends. The report from the Northern Virginia Regional Commission identifies El Salvador as the primary country from which immigrants come by a wide margin, based on data from the American Community Survey for 2010-2014.

Gender

The following table shows population by gender for the three areas. It is evenly divided in each locality.

Prince William Area: Population by Gender				
	Male	Percent Male	Female	Percent Female
Manassas	20,314	49.9%	20,429	50.1%
Manassas Park	8,219	52.6%	7,406	47.4%
Prince William	217,901	49.8%	219,370	50.2%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-15

Economy

The Greater Prince William Area exhibits socioeconomic barriers representative of urban areas because it is part of the Northern Virginia region where there are higher costs of living, but its local job base is insufficient to meet those costs. The table below shows the cost of living as of 2015 for the area. Depending on the type of household, it ranges from an income of $422 to $1,295 per week.

Greater Prince William Area Living Wage Per Adult Per Week											
1 Adult	1 Adult 1 Child	1 Adult 2 Children	1 Adult 3 Children	2 Adults 1 Working	2 Adults 1 Working 1 Child	2 Adults 1 Working 2 Children	2 Adults 1 Working 3 Children	2 Adults 1 Working Part Time 1 Child	2 Adults	2 Adults 1 Child	2 Adults 2 Children	2 Adults 3 Children
$574	$1,080	$1,231	$1,528	$844	$1,022	$1,119	$1,295	$1,174	$422	$587	$666	$786

Source: http://livingwage.mit.edu/

Industry

The table below shows the primary industries in the Greater Prince William Area as well as the average weekly wage. When compared to the table above, it can reveal the opportunities for locals to earn a living wage. Given the high percentage of children in the area, a living wage for most households would be adults earning more than $1,000 per week. There are 11 such industries in Manassas, five in Manassas Park, and 10 in Prince William. Unfortunately, these are not the largest industries except for the various levels of government. Federal government jobs are currently declining.

	Manassas		Manassas Park		Prince William	
	Total Number	Avg Weekly Wage	Total Number	Avg Weekly Wage	Total Number	Avg Weekly Wage
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	0	N/A	0	N/A	83	$ 790
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	*	*	0	N/A	95	$ 1,379
Utilities	0	N/A	0	N/A	353	$ 1,736
Construction	1,927	$ 1,080	959	$ 949	13,400	$ 1,020
Manufacturing	2,078	$ 1,771	163	$ 694	2,010	$ 1,120
Wholesale Trade	391	$ 1,331	189	$ 1,266	2,884	$ 1,104
Retail Trade	2,139	$ 756	187	$ 1,130	22,186	$ 533
Transportation and Warehousing	292	$ 993	*	*	2,101	$ 940
Information	79	$ 1,378	13	$ 820	1,087	$ 1,424
Finance and Insurance	375	$ 1,218	18	$ 633	2,199	$ 1,404
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	292	$ 963	64	$ 678	1,640	$ 932
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	3,074	$ 2,048	123	$ 1,177	9090	$ 1,628
Management of Companies and Enterprises	148	$ 1,228	*	*	683	$ 1,607
Administrative and Support and Waste Management	1,747	$ 676	338	$ 614	7,015	$ 692
Educational Services	307	$ 519	*	*	1,743	$ 603
Health Care and Social Assistance	3,832	$ 1,027	46	$ 744	11,458	$ 827
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	218	$ 235	27	$ 371	3,062	$ 332
Accommodation and Food Services	2,007	$ 340	80	$ 386	14,133	$ 336
Other Services (except Public Administration)	867	$ 869	162	$ 732	4,400	$ 620
Government Total	2,845	$ 1,233	768	$ 1,479	27,531	$ 1,076
Federal Government	662	$ 1,705	12	$ 2,240	6,443	$ 1,460
State Government	277	$ 931	0	N/A	2,149	$ 787
Local Government	1,906	$ 1,063	756	$ 718	18,939	$ 982
Unclassified	36	$ 579	*	*	375	$ 787
Total Employment	**22,685**		**3,209**		**127,529**	

* Non-disclosable data Source: Virginia Employment Commission, Economic Information & Analytics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 1Q16.

The Cost of Living index is another indicator of the difficulties faced by residents in meeting living costs with local wages. The national average is 100. In Manassas, the Index is 132.5. In Manassas Park, it is 132.6. In Gainesville, which is in western Prince William County, the index is 133.6.

Employers

The table below shows the largest employers in each of the jurisdictions within the service area. They are heavily influenced by various levels of government, but also include a good variety of private industry. Lockheed Martin is known for being a good partner in the community, providing support for many initiatives related to education and local support.

Largest Employers			
	Manassas	Manassas Park	Prince William
1	Micron Technology	Manassas Park City School Board	Prince William County School Board
2	Prince William Hospital	City of Manassas Park	County of Prince William
3	City of Manassas School Board	Atlas Plumbing LLC	U.S. Department of Defense
4	Lockheed Martin	Labor Ready Mid-Atlantic	Walmart
5	City of Manassas	C.W. Strittmatter, Inc.	Morale Welfare and Recreation
6	Personnel Staffing Group LLC	QMT Associates	Sentara Healthcare
7	American Residential	Tita Erosion Control	Northern Virginia Community College
8	FBI	Alban Masonry LLC	Wegmans Store #7
9	Digital Management	James River Equipment	Target Corp
10	American Disposal Service, Inc.	So Deep	New Horizon Security Services

Source: Virginia Employment Commission

Although these large employers are important to sustaining the local economy, the county's strategic plan for 2017-2020, the county has identified small businesses as key to the county's future.[44] They have set a goal of increasing annual growth of jobs from small businesses, which is a priority for People Incorporated facilitated by the agency's Workforce Development programs.

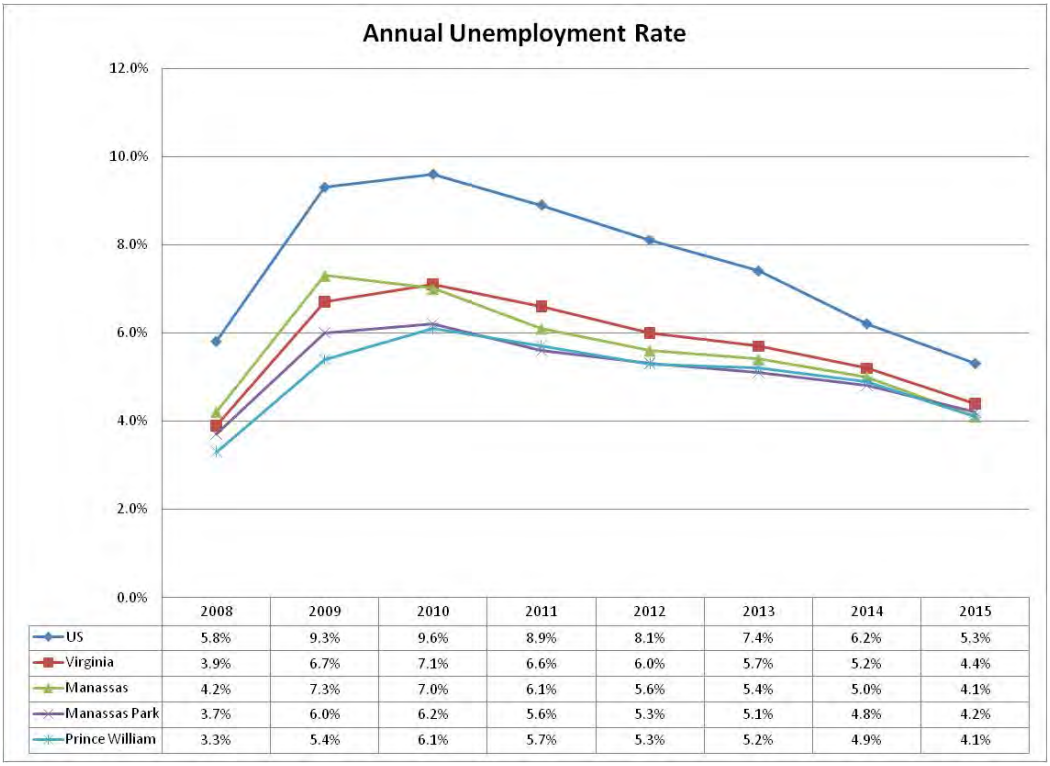
UNEMPLOYMENT

Throughout the United States, unemployment rates have declined. The 2016 unemployment rate for the U.S. in December 2016 was 4.5%, while the unemployment rate for Virginia was 3.8%.

	Unemployment Rate Dec 2015	Unemployment Rate Dec 2016	% Change 2015 - 2016
US	4.80%	4.50%	-0.40%
Virginia	3.90%	3.80%	0.10%
Manassas	3.50%	3.30%	-0.20%
Manassas Park	3.60%	3.30%	-0.30%
Prince William	3.50%	3.40%	-0.10%

Source: Virginia Employment Commission, February 2017

With the strong economy in Northern Virginia, the unemployment rate in the Greater Piedmont Area has remained below these averages. This has been the trend since 2010 as shown on the table below.



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
US	5.8%	9.3%	9.6%	8.9%	8.1%	7.4%	6.2%	5.3%
Virginia	3.9%	6.7%	7.1%	6.6%	6.0%	5.7%	5.2%	4.4%
Manassas	4.2%	7.3%	7.0%	6.1%	5.6%	5.4%	5.0%	4.1%
Manassas Park	3.7%	6.0%	6.2%	5.6%	5.3%	5.1%	4.8%	4.2%
Prince William	3.3%	5.4%	6.1%	5.7%	5.3%	5.2%	4.9%	4.1%

Despite the low unemployment rates, jobs are not necessarily easily accessible as many of them are in neighboring counties and cities. Respondents consistently report that jobs, particularly those with living wages, are a top priority need. Adult education opportunities and public transportation are proposed solutions to this problem.

Transportation

[44] Prince William County Office of Executive Management Strategic Plan Team, Prince William County Strategic Plan 2017-2020, p. 5

One factor that contributes to the difficulty of finding and maintaining employment, particularly for lower income workers, is transportation. The Greater Piedmont Area is the one service area with an extensive public transportation network, including access to the Virginia Railway Express system that provides access to Northern Virginia and Washington, D.C. Additionally, the Potomac and Rappahannock Transportation Commission operates both a commuter and local bus system. This system is facing funding cites. As a result, there have been increases in rates over the past few years and changes in routes.

While the majority of people in the area drive alone to work, people in poverty are more likely to rely on alternative means of travel. The most popular is carpooling. Manassas Park has a large portion (27%) of individuals in poverty commuting via taxicab, motorcycle, bicycle, or other means. Public transportation is only used by people in poverty in the county, but is used by higher income households in all three jurisdictions. The following table shows details on means of transportation to work as reported by the American Community Survey 2011-2015.

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK BY POVERTY STATUS						
	Manassas		Manassas Park		Prince William	
	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%
Drove alone:	**16,351**		**5,643**		**166,727**	
<100% of poverty	631	3.9%	75	1.3%	4,965	3.0%
150%+ of poverty	15,211	93.0%	5,222	92.5%	156,478	93.9%
Carpooled:	**2,505**		**1,250**		**30,570**	
<100% of poverty	289	11.5%	29	2.3%	1,331	4.4%
150%+ of poverty	1,829	73.0%	980	78.4%	27,909	91.3%
Public transportation:	**907**		**499**		**13,006**	
<100% of poverty	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	457	3.5%
150%+ of poverty	906	99.9%	499	100.0%	12,375	95.1%
Walked:	**326**		**74**		**2,854**	
<100% of poverty	76	23.3%	0	0.0%	398	13.9%
150%+ of poverty	250	76.7%	55	74.3%	2,351	82.4%
Taxicab, motorcycle, bicycle, other:	**276**		**203**		**2,768**	
<100% of poverty	31	11.2%	38	18.7%	244	8.8%
150%+ of poverty	245	88.8%	165	81.3%	2,306	83.3%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-15.

Prince William County recognizes the need to improve public transportation options for residents. In the Strategic Plan adopted in 2017, an established goal is to, "Increase use of trains, buses, van pools, slugging, telecommuting and other single occupancy vehicle alternatives to get to work."[45] Among the specific strategies to do this are increasing use of carpools and vanpools as well as the use of public transportation options available through OmniRide, OmniLink, and VRE. The goal of these efforts is to decrease traffic congestion in order to make the county a more attractive place to do business.

Poverty

The Greater Piedmont Area has the lowest percentage of people living in poverty among People Incorporated's four service areas. However, the large population means this is the area with the most people in need. The large number of people vying for a limited number of resources stretches the capacity of the service organizations and the dollars available for assistance.

Population in Poverty

[45] Prince William County Office of Executive Management Strategic Plan Team, Prince William County Strategic Plan 2017-2020, p. 7

	Population in Poverty	Percent Population in Poverty	Percent Population with Income at or Below 50% FPL	Percent Population Under Age 18 in Poverty	Median Household Income
Manassas	3,945	9.70%	3.70%	14.00%	$71,215
Manassas Park	1,232	7.90%	3.40%	10.10%	$73,460
Prince William	28,739	6.70%	2.60%	9.80%	$98,514
Virginia	914,237	11.52%	5.26%	15.21%	$65,015
United States	47,755,608	15.59%	6.90%	21.90%	$53,889

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-15.

The high growth rate in the area also stresses the available service systems. Although the strongest growth is not occurring among lower income households, it does drive up housing costs, which increases the cost of living. This means that funds for programs such as those for homeless services do not stretch as far.

Income Inequality

Income Inequality				
	National Ranking	Average Income of the Top 1%	Average Income of the Bottom 99%	Top-to-Bottom Ratio
Manassas	3,035	$458,224	$66,785	6.9
Manassas Park	3,063	$320,851	$60,653	5.3
Prince William	3,028	$554,532	$78,605	7.1
Virginia	33/50	$987,607	$55,743	17.7
United States		$1,153,293	$45,567	25.3

Data Source: Economic Policy Institute, 2013 (http://www.epi.org/publication/income-inequality-in-the-us/#epi-toc-20)

Prince William County ranks 14th nationally among the 3,143 jurisdictions for highest median income as of 2014. Manassas Park is 115th while Manassas is 134th.[46] Despite the high incomes, the area has some of the lowest rates of income inequality in the state and the nation in 2013. Among the 3,084 counties and cities nationwide, Prince William, Manassas, and Manassas Park rank 3,028, 3,035, and 3,063 respectively. Manassas Park is in the bottom 25 of jurisdictions for income inequality nationally.

Housing

Housing stability is the key to moving towards economic stability. Individuals and families need a solid base from which to pursue education and employment. However, housing costs often consume the largest portion of a household budget, limiting the ability to pay for other needs. Housing also heavily influences neighborhood stability based on its condition.

Characteristics

Despite being considered one, nearly interchangeable community, the median home value is the clearest evidence that Prince William County, Manassas, and Manassas Park are distinct locations. The amount a homebuyer is willing to pay to live in a place is the greatest indicator of the benefits and opportunities present there. Prince William County has a median house value 34% higher than Manassas Park and 20% higher than Manassas.

Selected Housing Characteristics			
Category	Manassas	Manassas Park	Prince William
Total housing units	13,284	4,895	142,786
Occupied units	12,433	4,723	136,794
% vacant	6.4%	3.5%	4.2%
Owner-Occupied	64.2%	68.7%	71.5%
Renter-Occupied	35.8%	31.3%	28.5%

[46] Northern Virginia Regional Commission, "Selected Demographic Trends of Neighboring Northern Virginia Jurisdictions – Population, Racial & Ethnic Diversity, Age Distribution, Households & Families; and, Education & Income," September 2016.

Median house value	$276,700	$248,300	$333,100

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2011-2015

The occupancy of the housing stock also shows diversity among the communities with more than a third of Manassas housing renter-occupied while only 28.5% of Prince William County is. There is also a higher vacancy rate in Manassas at 6.4%, nearly 3% higher than Manassas Park.

Age

The age of the housing stock indicates both the quality of the housing and the suitability and potential for adaptability of the housing. Older homes are typically difficult to change to help seniors age in place by widening doors, creating more accessible bathrooms, and first-floor bedrooms. Manassas has a large portion of historic housing with 73% of housing built prior to 1990, a good deal of it before 1930. Prince William County has the most modern housing stock with less than 48% of owner-occupied housing built before 1990. Renter-occupied housing tends to be slightly older with more than 53% built prior to 1990. In Manassas Park, renter housing is newer, likely due to new apartment communities being constructed. While nearly 54% of the owner-occupied housing stock was built prior to 1990 (most of it in the 1950s), less than 38% of the renter stock was built prior to 1990. Most of it was built in the 2000s.

Housing by Age and Tenure						
	Manassas		Manassas Park		Prince William	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Total:	12,433		4,723		136,794	
Owner occupied:	7,988	64.25%	3,246	68.73%	97,744	71.45%
2014 or later	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	144	0.15%
2010 to 2013	153	1.92%	20	0.62%	2,953	3.02%
2000 to 2009	625	7.82%	553	17.04%	31,151	31.87%
1990 to 1999	1,382	17.30%	925	28.50%	17,268	17.67%
1980 to 1989	3,043	38.09%	386	11.89%	18,523	18.95%
1970 to 1979	1,420	17.78%	171	5.27%	15,696	16.06%
1960 to 1969	782	9.79%	333	10.26%	7,352	7.52%
1950 to 1959	254	3.18%	824	25.39%	2,691	2.75%
1940 to 1949	98	1.23%	25	0.77%	928	0.95%
1939 or earlier	231	2.89%	9	0.28%	1,038	1.06%
Renter occupied:	4,445	35.75%	1,477	31.27%	39,050	28.55%
2014 or later	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	155	0.40%
2010 to 2013	89	2.00%	11	0.74%	942	2.41%
2000 to 2009	350	7.87%	674	45.63%	9,146	23.42%
1990 to 1999	741	16.67%	237	16.05%	7,826	20.04%
1980 to 1989	1,458	32.80%	80	5.42%	8,570	21.95%
1970 to 1979	650	14.62%	122	8.26%	6,594	16.89%
1960 to 1969	748	16.83%	97	6.57%	3,152	8.07%
1950 to 1959	209	4.70%	256	17.33%	1,448	3.71%
1940 to 1949	15	0.34%	0	0.00%	527	1.35%
1939 or earlier	185	4.16%	0	0.00%	690	1.77%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-15

In addition to age, quality of housing is determined by factors such as indoor plumbing and a complete kitchen. While this measures extreme housing unsuitability, the fact that more than 600 units of housing in the region lack indoor plumbing, including 488 in Prince William County, 116 in Manassas, and 10 in Manassas Park. There are also nearly 1,000 units lacking a full kitchen: 817 in Prince William County, 147 in Manassas, and five in Manassas Park.

Costs

Housing costs in the Prince William area react to pressure from the Washington, DC metro area, which is one of the most expensive housing markets in the country. Within the DC metro area, Prince William had the second highest rate of growth for housing costs between 2000 and 2015, rising 143%, second only to Loudon County.[47]

Despite having the lowest median housing cost, Manassas Park has the highest percentage of cost burdened households while Prince William, with the highest median house cost and lowest percentage of rental housing, has the lowest percentage of cost burdened households. In Manassas, renters are the majority of the cost-burdened households.

Housing Cost Characteristics						
	Total Households	Cost Burdened Households	Percent Cost Burdened	Cost Burdened Rental Households	Cost Burdened Owner Occupied Households (With Mortgage)	Cost Burdened Owner Occupied Households (With No Mortgage)
Manassas	12,433	4,599	36.99%	2,519	1,803	277
Manassas Park	4,723	1,825	38.64%	748	996	81
Prince William	136,794	44,712	32.69%	18,920	24,521	1,271

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-2015

According to the Out of Reach 2016 Report[48] from The National Low Income Housing Coalition, the Northern Virginia region, which includes Manassas, Manassas Park, Prince William County, and Fauquier County, is the most expensive housing market in the Commonwealth where the housing wage to rent a two-bedroom unit is $31.20, an increase of 11% over 2015. This is based on an analysis of the cost to rent a unit at the Fair Market Rent as determined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The mean renter wage in the county is only $11.80 meaning a worker would need 172 hours to afford a two-bedroom unit. Statewide, the wage is $22.44. Virginia is the 11th most expensive state for housing costs according to the report.

Unaffordable housing leads to a multitude of problems. Overcrowding occurs when families combine to share housing costs. Other households live in inferior units because the rent is cheaper and are often afraid to require property owners to make basic repairs for fear of triggering rent increases. In addition, others end up homeless when their limited incomes cannot keep up with monthly rent payments.

Subsidized Housing

The Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) and Housing Choice Voucher (formerly known as Section 8) are the two primary means of providing affordable housing in the communities. Although Prince William County has the lowest percentage of rental housing in the area, it has a significant portion of subsidized rental units, including all of the Project-Based Section 8 units.

Subsidized Rental Units					
	Housing Choice Voucher Units	Project-Based Section 8 Units	Section 202 Units (Supportive Housing for the Elderly)	Section 811 Units (Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities)	LIHTC Units
Report Area	2,358	387	77	35	5,639
Prince William	2,034	387	0	20	4,854
Manassas	243	0	0	0	637
Manassas Park	81	0	77	15	148
Virginia	51,392	29,281	2,336	677	92,829
United States	2,447,016	1,231,377	123,980	34,299	2,784,155

Data Source: US Department of Housing and Urban Development. 2015

[47] http://www.handhousing.org/outlook-for-meeting-housing-needs-in-the-national-capital-area-in-2017-action-items-for-local-jurisdictions/
[48] http://nlihc.org/oor/virginia

The Summary for the Greater Prince William Community Needs Assessment 2013 states: "There is really only one priority for housing – regardless of economic status, housing opportunities must be available. Affordable rental housing opportunities are lacking in the GPWA for extremely low-income households, the elderly and those with disabling conditions. Housing units other than single family detached or townhomes must be considered."[49] All of the jurisdictions remain reticent about the development of new subsidized units, however. The Prince William County Strategic Plan for 2017-2020 did not address affordable housing development even though it did determine to reduce homelessness and the lack of affordable housing is the biggest obstacle to that.

Homelessness

As long as housing affordability is an issue, homelessness will be an issue in all service areas. The Point in Time Count is a nationwide annual measurement of homelessness in communities. However, many homeless people are not counted because they may have had a place (bed) to stay in the day of the count, but were homeless at other times during the year. "Experts believe that the realistic number any place in the United States is actually *at least* 2.5 times the number identified in a Point in Time count. Many homeless do not wish to be identified; others may be working, hospitalized or unavailable."[50]

In 2016, there were 251 households representing 400 individuals identified as homeless in the Point in Time Count. This included 121 in emergency shelter, 45 in transitional housing, and 85 unsheltered. Among the special populations identified in the count, there were 61 veterans, 11 youth aged 18-24, 45 with mental illness, 61 victims of domestic violence, and 135 children.

Homeless services in the county are provided by numerous organizations operating under the umbrella of the Prince William Area Continuum of Care, which receives funding from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development. Funding from both agencies has declined in recent years. One result of these decreases is that Barn, one of the local providers, will no longer receive funds from HUD or DHCD to provide transitional housing. Instead, it will convert the units that previously provided free housing for up to 12 families will be repurposed for a fee-based program, still prioritized for women and children, with rents of $500 to $700 per month. Barn will maintain its Rapid Re-housing services.

Education

Education is a key indicator of future success. Higher levels of education generally correlate to higher incomes.

Educational Attainment

The table below shows education for the area for the general population compared to those in poverty. It confirms that those in poverty have lower levels of education than the population at large.

Educational Attainment						
	Manassas		Manassas Park		Prince William	
	Population 18+	Population in Poverty	Population 18+	Population in Poverty	Population 18+	Population in Poverty
Less than 9th grade	22.1%	*	20.0%	*	16.8%	*
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	8.9%	16.0%	9.0%	19.7%	6.4%	14.8%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	25.1%	10.2%	27.3%	6.0%	23.5%	6.7%
Some college or associate's degree	28.1%	5.7%	26.7%	5.3%	31.3%	4.9%
Bachelor's degree	15.8%	2.3%	16.9%	3.0%	21.9%	2.0%
Graduate or professional degree	9.4%	N/A	7.7%	N/A	13.8%	N/A

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2011-2015 * The numbers for Some High School include those with less than a high school education.

[49] Greater Prince William Community Needs Assessment 2013. Coalition for Human Services. www.pwchs.org

[50] Ibid.

Graduation Rates

The following table shows graduation status for students in the area for special populations. It is important to note that the high-risk populations including the economically disadvantaged, homeless, and those with disabilities, still have a relatively low dropout and non-graduation rate compared to those who are receiving a diploma.

Status of the Students in the 2015-2016 Cohort						
Type	Advanced Diplomas	Standard Diplomas	Other Diplomas	GED's	Dropouts	Other Non-Graduates
All Students						
State	**49,173**	**34,242**	**3,466**	**934**	**5,018**	**2,289**
Manassas	233	196	14	9	48	55
Manassas Park	105	89	8	2	25	5
Prince William	2,949	2,549	193	43	348	121
Students with Disabilities						
State	**946**	**5,312**	**3,465**	**109**	**1,064**	**129**
Manassas	9	30	14	0	5	4
Manassas Park	1	14	8	0	1	0
Prince William	39	317	193	5	50	0
Economically Disadvantaged						
State	**9,218**	**14,810**	**1,936**	**326**	**2,131**	**1,247**
Manassas	57	89	8	2	11	22
Manassas Park	37	42	6	0	14	5
Prince William	599	1,009	111	11	164	56
Homeless						
State	**197**	**623**	**115**	**11**	**163**	**85**
Prince William	7	10	3	0	4	3

Source: Virginia Department of Education

The Prince William County Strategic Plan[51] calls for not only increasing graduation rates for students, but also improvements in testing store, increases in students receiving dual enrollment credit, workforce development activity, and vocational education. These efforts will require partnerships with Northern Virginia Community College and local businesses.

Kindergarten Readiness

Entering school ready to learn has become increasingly important in recent years, as it is believed to have long-term benefits in a child's education. This is an area of concern within the Greater Piedmont Area with all jurisdictions under-performing compared to the state average. However, Manassas has the largest problem with nearly a third of its kindergarteners entering school lacking the skills necessary to begin learning at the same level as their peers. The city also has the highest percentage of children under five living in poverty, 18%.

[51] Prince William County Office of Executive Management Strategic Plan Team, Prince William County Strategic Plan 2017-2020, p. 13

Students Entering Kindergarten Below Reading Readiness Levels					
Location	Data Type	2012 - 13	2013 - 14	2014 - 15	2015 - 16
Virginia	Number	10,445.00	10,095.00	9,978.00	10,623.00
	Percent	13.00%	12.50%	12.90%	13.80%
Manassas	Number	209	177	182	171
	Percent	33.80%	28.80%	29.60%	30.80%
Manassas Park	Number	52	58	42	43
	Percent	19.50%	21.30%	14.80%	17.50%
Prince William	Number	936	954	901	993
	Percent	14.80%	15.70%	14.60%	16.30%

Definitions: PALS-K is a measure of children's knowledge of several important literacy fundamentals: phonological awareness, alphabet recognition, concept of word, knowledge of letter sounds and spelling. PALS-K provides a direct means of matching literacy instruction to specific literacy needs and provides a means of identifying those children who are relatively behind in their acquisition of these fundamental literacy skills.

The data are PALS-K administered in the fall. The fall PALS-K helps to measure children's literacy concepts before they enter school.

Data Source: Virginia Department of Education via UVA Curry School Last updated: September 2016 http://pals.virginia.edu/index.html

Free Lunch

Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch				
	2013-2014	2014-15	2015-16	2016-2017
Manassas	58.9%	57.4%	59.3%	57.3%
Manassas Park	58.0%	61.2%	58.3%	60.0%
Prince William	39.0%	40.5%	40.1%	40.2%
Virginia	41.3%	42.0%	42.0%	41.9%

Source: Virginia Dept. of Education, Office of School Nutrition Programs

The percentage of students eligible for free or reduced lunch is another indicator of poverty and economic need in the community. These children typically have other needs that make learning difficult as well such as a lack of school supplies or appropriate clothing for school. Student eligibility has remained fairly consistent across the state and within the service area over the past four years. It is significantly higher in Manassas Park, nearly 20 points higher than the state average.

Persons with Disabilities

Providing for individuals with disabilities as they age is an even greater problem. One of the highest priority concerns for adults is housing. Those with ambulatory, self-care, and independent living difficulties especially will need housing that can be adapted to accommodate equipment such as wheelchairs and hospital beds. This is often difficult to do in older homes such as those prevalent in the area.

"As of January 30, 2015 there were 498 people with disabilities waiting for a rental assistance voucher (Section 8) according to the Prince William Office of Housing and Community Development. Prince William Disability Services Board (DSB) continues to identify this area as a major concern."[52] The Prince William Community Services Board has 523 people waiting for services out of 11,189 in Virginia.[53]

[52] Greater Prince William Community Needs Assessment 2015, p. 20.
[53] Virginia Community Services Board via DisAbility Resource Center, 2/2017

Disability Type by Age			
	Manassas	Manassas Park	Prince William
With a hearing difficulty	**2.0%**	**1.6%**	**1.8%**
Under 18 years	0.1%	0.0%	0.7%
18 to 64 years	1.2%	1.5%	1.4%
65 years and over	14.4%	9.3%	9.5%
With a vision difficulty	**1.6%**	**1.1%**	**1.1%**
Under 18 years	0.8%	0.0%	0.7%
18 to 64 years	1.6%	1.3%	0.9%
65 years and over	4.1%	3.6%	4.4%
With a cognitive difficulty	**3.8%**	**2.9%**	**2.8%**
Under 18 years	2.3%	3.8%	2.7%
18 to 64 years	3.4%	2.7%	2.2%
65 years and over	10.6%	3.1%	7.8%
With an ambulatory difficulty	**3.7%**	**4.6%**	**3.8%**
Under 18 years	0.2%	0.2%	0.9%
18 to 64 years	3.0%	4.1%	2.8%
65 years and over	17.5%	22.2%	20.0%
With a self-care difficulty	**1.4%**	**1.9%**	**1.5%**
Under 18 years	0.0%	2.1%	1.2%
18 to 64 years	1.3%	1.6%	1.0%
65 years and over	5.7%	4.2%	6.6%
With an independent living difficulty	**3.7%**	**5.1%**	**3.2%**
18 to 64 years	2.3%	3.5%	2.0%
65 years and over	14.4%	20.1%	13.1%

Source: US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2011-2015

Assisting individuals with disabilities is a priority for Prince William County as identified in the 2017-2020 Strategic Plan.[54] Concerned about the loss of services from the state's closing of facilities, the goal is to increase access to waivers and lessen the burden for at-home caregivers. The Plan specifically notes than many caregivers are elderly and, therefore, might not be able to provide assistance long-term.

Employment

Individuals with disabilities often live in poverty, unable to work or, at least, work full-time. In the area, an average of 44% of people with disabilities do not work and an additional 12% work only part-time.

Work Experience by Disability Status						
	Manassas		Manassas Park		Prince William	
	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
Total:	26,337		10,233		271,919	
Worked full-time, year round:	15,638	59.4%	5,848	57.1%	164,537	60.5%
With a disability	712	4.6%	372	6.4%	5,346	3.2%
No disability	14,926	95.4%	5,476	93.6%	159,191	96.8%
Worked less than full-time, year round:	6,204	23.6%	2,280	22.3%	63,228	23.3%
With a disability	450	7.3%	111	4.9%	3,577	5.7%
No disability	5,754	92.7%	2,169	95.1%	59,651	94.3%
Did not work:	4,495	17.1%	2,105	20.6%	44,154	16.2%
With a disability	757	16.8%	340	16.2%	7,306	16.5%
No disability	3,738	83.2%	1,765	83.8%	36,848	83.5%

Source: US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2011-2015

[54] Prince William County Office of Executive Management Strategic Plan Team, Prince William County Strategic Plan 2017-2020, p. 9

Children with Disabilities

Jurisdiction	Children with disabilities Pre-K through G12 SY 2015-16
Manassas	1,002
Manassas Park	391
Prince William	10,257
Total Area	11,650

Source: Virginia Dept. of Education Special Education Child Count

According to the Greater Prince William Community Needs Assessment 2015, local resources are becoming scarcer even as the need for support services for this population grows. Still, the area has been able to maintain success with its Early Intervention (EI) services for children provided through Prince William Community Services. In FY14, 58% of the children who completed EI services did not require Special Education preschool services with the three local school divisions once enrolled in school. "The number of children receiving service coordination has increased by 32% since 2009, while the number of children receiving therapy and education services for the same time period has increased by 47%. The program has a wait list for therapy and education services at times during the year with spring and summer being the busiest times."[55]

Veterans

As the home to the Marine Base at Quantico and part of the Washington, DC metropolitan area, which is home to numerous military installations, Prince William County has a large population of both active duty military personnel and veterans. Fortunately, in the veteran-friendly environment, most tend to thrive more so than in other areas where they have fewer support services. They have a lower unemployment rate and higher labor force participation rate than People Incorporated's other service areas. Their poverty is generally lower as well, which is consistent with the location's lower rate of poverty. Veterans in the area also have a median income well above that of the general population. In Prince William County, the median income for a veteran worker is $44,412. In Manassas, it is $32,599.

Veteran Characteristics						
	Manassas		Manassas Park		Prince William	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Veteran Population	2,367	8.0%	930	8.2%	41,117	13.3%
Median Income	49,609		N/Av		83,016	
Income At or Below Poverty	104	4.4%	21	2.3%	651	1.6%
Employment Status						
Labor force participation rate		83.9%		86.6%		88.8%
Unemployment rate		5.0%		2.1%		2.7%
Period of Service						
Gulf War (9/2001 or later) veterans	481	20.3%	330	35.5%	14,216	34.6%
Gulf War (8/1990 to 8/2001) veterans	817	34.5%	375	40.3%	19,733	48.0%
Vietnam era veterans	1,025	43.3%	270	29.0%	10,342	25.2%
Korean War veterans	148	6.3%	36	3.9%	1,541	3.7%
World War II veterans	55	2.3%	0	0.0%	723	1.8%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-15.

The table below shows data from the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. The Disability Rating is assigned by the VA and determines the level of benefits the veteran receives. The paperwork required to obtain this rating and begin receiving benefits is lengthy and complicated. As the table shows, a good portion of the veterans in the area have ratings of 50% or more indicating a need for a significant amount of support.

[55] Greater Prince William Community Needs Assessment 2015, p. 19.

Veterans Receiving Benefits														
		Sex		Disability Rating					Age					
County	Total	Males	Females	0% to 20%	30% to 40%	50% to 60%	70% to 90%	100%	< 35	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Manassas	518	437	81	148	110	80	118	53	77	84	131	108	80	39
Manassas Park	250	207	43	69	55	50	56	20	36	40	64	60	37	15
Prince William	13,721	10,946	2,775	3,526	2,822	2,426	3,660	1,193	1,367	2,359	4,323	3,274	1,712	686

Source: U.S. Dept. of Veterans Affairs, All persons receiving compensation or pension benefits

There is also a large portion of younger veterans who often need a different set of services than older veterans. PTS and other mental health issues as well as substance abuse are growing problems in the veteran population, all of which contribute to homelessness and joblessness. Younger veterans also need assistance in securing jobs and, potentially, additional education since they are not at retirement age. Accessing the benefits that will help them obtain the assistance they need to pursue these goals requires more paperwork and referrals to various agencies at both the state and federal level.

Nutrition

Nutrition influences an individual's ability to learn, to perform well on the job, and to maintain health. Unfortunately, food insecurity and access to proper nutrition remain a problem in the community. Although food insecurity is a smaller problem in the Prince William Area than it is for the state as a whole, the percentage of people in Manassas who are food insecure and ineligible for assistance is higher than in the state.

Food Insecurity					
Report Area	Food Insecure Population, Total	Food Insecurity Rate	Percentage of Food Insecure Population Ineligible for Assistance	Child Food Insecurity Rate	Percentage of Food Insecure Children Ineligible for Assistance
Report Area	32,460	6.9%	37.0%	12.3%	42.0%
Manassas	28,650	6.9%	40.0%	12.0%	44.0%
Manassas Park	2,880	7.3%	19.0%	15.4%	27.0%
Prince William	930	6.2%	15.1%	13.1%	32.0%
Virginia	983,880	11.8%	33.0%	16.7%	35.0%
United States	47,448,890	14.9%	29.0%	23.5%	31.0%

Data Source: Feeding America. 2014.

Food Support Services

SNAP Households				
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Manassas	7,916	7,805	7,708	7,115
Manassas Park	2,342	2,230	2,253	2,196
Prince William	49,868	48,805	48,580	46,428

Source: VA Dept. of Social Service FY2016 Report

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), commonly known as food stamps, is the primary means of accessing food for most low-income households. Use of this resource has declined at the national, state, and local level over the past four years.

Obesity

Within Virginia, the cost of obesity is expected to be $6.7 billion annually in healthcare by 2018.[56] Factors contributing to obesity include physical activity and nutrition. Obesity is measured based on Body Mass Index (BMI). BMI is based on height and weight. This indicator is relevant because excess weight is a prevalent problem in the U.S. It indicates an unhealthy lifestyle and puts individuals at risk for further health issues.

[56] National Institute for Children's Health Quality. Virginia State Fact Sheet. Last retrieved February 2016 from http://obesity.nichq.org/resources/obesity-factsheets

Adult Weight Concerns		
	2012 Percent Adults with BMI > 30.0 (Obese)	Percent Adults Overweight
Report Area	25.60%	39.30%
Manassas	25.20%	39.90%
Manassas Park	28.40%	20.40%
Prince William	28.30%	N/Av
Virginia	27.10%	35.20%
United States	27.14%	35.80%

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2011-12.

As shown in the table below, 25.6% of adults aged 20 and older are considered obese with a Body Mass Index (BMI) greater than 30.0 in this area with Manassas Park and Prince William County bring above average compared to both Virginia and the nation.

One of the factors contributing to obesity is the lack of physical exercise. In the area, more than 80% of adults and adolescents do not meet the guidelines for both aerobic and muscle-strengthening activities according to research from the Greater Healthcare Coalition of Greater Prince William.[57] The built environment affects physical activity. This includes access to sidewalks, bike lanes, trails, and parks. Inactivity is highest for women and for those in the southern portion of Prince William County. Age and chronic disease also have an impact.

Health

Healthcare services were identified as an area of concern during interviews with clients in Prince William County. The varied reasons included access and cost, including the cost of health insurance.

Community resources were also sought for input on local needs. Among these was the 2016 Greater Prince William Community Health Assessment developed by The Community Healthcare Coalition of Greater Prince William (CHCGPW).[58] After extensive research and interviews, the three priority areas of public health needs identified in the report were:

- Substance Use/Abuse and Mental Health Conditions
- Obesity, Access to Healthy Foods, and Physical Activity
- Access to Healthcare (included dental care)

In updating these concerns from 2013 for 2015 based on a survey of local citizens, the cost of healthcare remained the top concern. Drug abuse moved from fourth to second while obesity moved down from second to third. Availability of healthcare was added to the list at seventh place.

Health Concerns

The Community Needs Assessment for the Greater Prince William County Area[59] cites a 2013 community-wide survey of health concerns that ranked the top 10 public health topics for residents in the county as well as Manassas and Manassas Park. These were cost of healthcare, obesity, access to healthy foods, drug abuse, aging issues, mental health issues, dental care, alcohol abuse, lack of exercise, child abuse/neglect, and distracted driving. In Prince William County specifically, the top two concerns remained the same, but aging issues were ranked as the third priority and healthy foods and mental health tied for fourth place. Drug use was the top priority in Manassas Park. Among other distinctive differences, gang involvement and family planning ranked ninth and tenth in Manassas.

[57] Greater Healthcare Coalition of Greater Prince William, "Great Prince William Area Community Health Assessment," 2016.
[58] The CHCGPW is a partnership between George Mason University, the Greater Prince William Community Health Center, Kaiser Permanente, Novant UVA Health System, Potomac Health Foundation, Prince William Area Free Clinic, Prince William Health District, and Sentara Healthcare System.
[59] An Assessment of Community Needs for Prince William County and the Cities of Manassas and Manassas Park For the years 2015 and 2016, p. 5.

Health Indicators				
Report Area	Percent Adults Without Any Regular Doctor	Percent of Population with Poor or Fair Health	Percent Adults with No Dental Exam	Percent Adults with Poor Dental Health
Report Area	21.30%	14.30%	15.30%	6.40%
Manassas	20.74%	14.30%	17.30%	7.30%
Manassas Park	31.86%	N/Av	0.00%	0.00%
Prince William	N/Av	N/Av	0.00%	0.00%
Virginia	22.53%	13.50%	24.40%	13.30%
United States	22.07%	15.70%	30.20%	15.70%

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Additional data analysis by CARES.

Access to Healthcare

Prince William is the only area in People Incorporated's service area for which there is no shortage of any type of medical professionals according to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services data analysis. However, the region's own assessment reveals otherwise. Although there are more resources available within the county and for residents of Manassas and Manassas Park as well, the rapidly growing population and increased demand have overwhelmed the system. Prince William County Community Services, the public agency primarily responsible for outpatient mental health and substance abuse treatment for those with low incomes and/or who have no health insurance has a lengthy waiting list for services, far exceeding their capacity and funding.

Access to Healthcare						
	Primary Care Physicians, 2013*	Primary Care Physicians, Rate per 100,000 Pop.*	Dentists, 2013*	Dentists, Rate per 100,000 Pop.*	Percent in Frequent Physical Distress**	Percent Population Without Medical Insurance***
Report Area	234	47.1	256	51.6	N/Av	16%
Manassas	187	42.6	206	47	10%	15%
Manassas Park	47	112.7	50	119.9	10%	24%
Prince William	0	0	0	0	9%	25%
Virginia	6,216	75.3	5,127	62.1	11%	15%
United States	239,500	75.8	199,743	63.2	N/Av	16%

*Data Source: US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Area Health Resource File. 2013.
**Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014
***Data Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates. 2014. Source geography: County

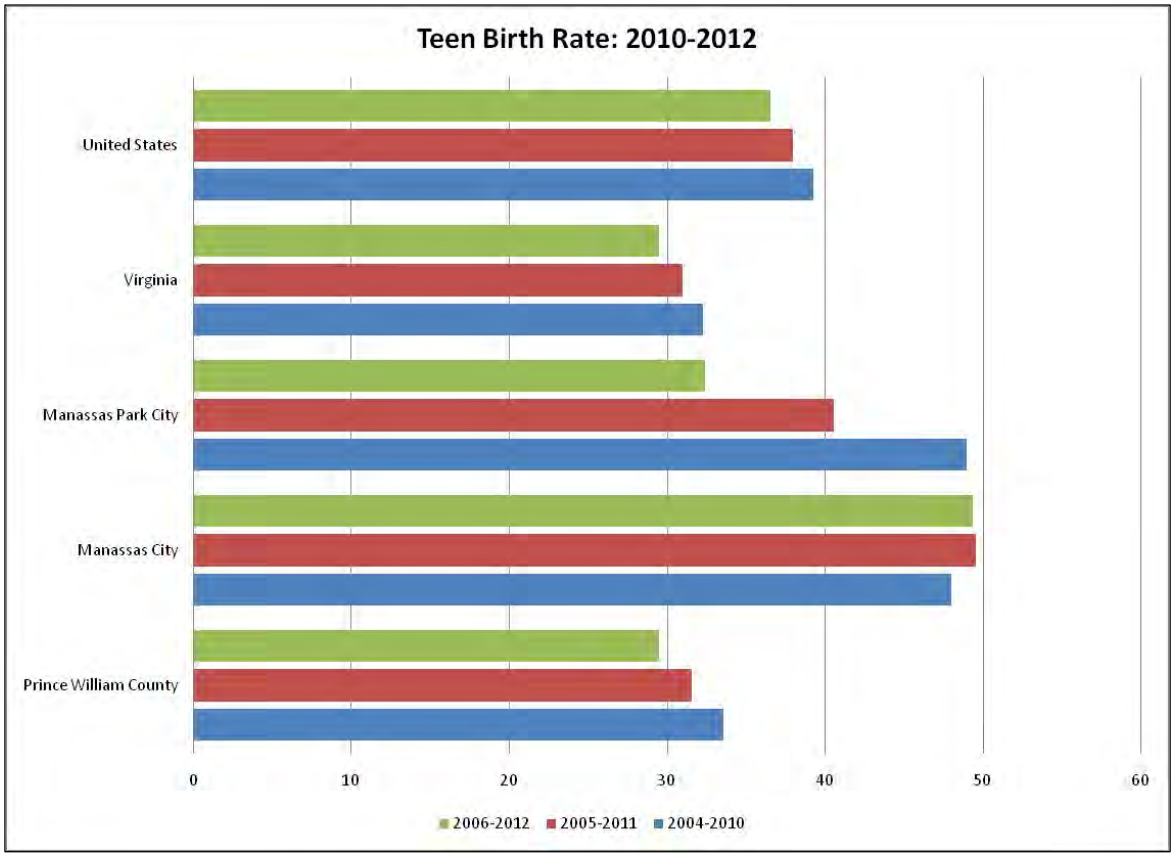
The Greater Prince William Area Community Health Assessment details many changes in access to healthcare over the past few years since the 2013 report was complete.[60] These changes affect dental and general healthcare. As of FY15, the state cut funding for dental services through the Prince William Health District (PWHD). Prince William County provided local funding for dental care for children, but discontinued it in FY17 due to a decrease in demand. Healthcare access has increased through several avenues:

- Greater Prince William Community Health Center, a Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC), now has three locations.
- Access to the Prince William Area Free Clinic has increased since its operating hours have increased from one night a week locations in Manassas and Woodbridge to five days a week in Woodbridge.
- A new bridge healthcare clinic opened in the Manassas Park Community Center. Mason and Partners Clinic (MAP Clinic) is a walk-in clinic that provides both primary and pediatric care and helps clients find permanent healthcare homes.
- Clinic provides primary and pediatric care for walk ins

[60] Greater Healthcare Coalition of Greater Prince William, "Great Prince William Area Community Health Assessment," 2016.

Teen Birth Rates

The table below shows the rate of births to teenager 15-19 per 1,000 females of same population. High rates of teen pregnancy can indicate the prevalence of unsafe sexual activities and/or lack of sex education; it also provides us with a telling indicator of associated social, economic and health services that may be required.



Data Source: US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2006-12. Source geography: County

Infant Health

The table below provides the rate of deaths to infants less than one year of age per 1,000 births. High rates of infant mortality can indicate the existence of or lack of access to care and maternal and child health and education. All of the areas have a rate just above the 2020 target of 6.0%, but well below the state average of 7.1

Infant Health		
	Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1,000 Births) [1]	Low Weight Births, Percent of Total [2]
Report Area	6.1	7.3%
Manassas	6.1	7.4%
Manassas Park	6.3	7.0%
Prince William	6.8	6.6%
Virginia	7.1	8.3%
United States	6.5	8.2%
HP 2020 Target	<= 6.0	<= 7.8%

[1] US Dept. of Health & Human Services (HHS), Health Resources and Services Administration, Area Health Resource File. 2006-10

[2] HHS, Health Indicators Warehouse. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2006-12.

Mental Health

Access to mental health services is a problem in all of People Incorporated's service areas. In Prince William County, the Strategic Plan for 2017-2020 has identified increasing access to these services as a goal.[61] There is a lengthy wait list for access to services for mentally ill people. According to the Prince William Strategic Plan, it is 167 days for adults and 180 days for youth.

Mental Health Services						
	Number of Mental Health Providers	Ratio of Mental Health Providers to Population (1 Provider per x Persons)	Mental Health Care Provider Rate (Per 100,000 Population)	Mental Health Care Facilities**	Avg. Number of Poor Mental Health Days (2014)***	Percent in Frequent Mental Distress (2014)***
Report Area	571	855	116.9	1	no data	no data
Manassas	444	1004.7	99.5	1	3.1	9%
Manassas Park	127	331.3	301.8	0	3.1	9%
Prince William	0	no data	no data	0	2.7	9%
Virginia	12,162	680	147	45	3.3	10%
United States	643,219	493	202.8	3,171	N/Av	N/Av

*University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. 2016. Source geography: County
** US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Health Resources and Services Administration. April 2016.
*** www.countyhealthrankings.org/Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014 (Average reported in past 30 days.)

Substance Abuse

While the increase in drug/narcotics defenses for juveniles and adults in Manassas Park and Prince William were minimal, there was a significant increase in Manassas where arrests more than doubled.

Locality	Drug/Narcotics offenses 2010 Adults	Drug/Narcotics offenses 2010 Juvenile	Drug/Narcotics offenses 2015 Adults	Drug/Narcotics offenses 2015 Juvenile	Increase/ Decrease % Adult
Manassas	93	16	218	18	134%
Manassas Park	86	1	87	14	1%
Prince William	1,620	205	1,728	210	7%

Source: Virginia State Police. Crime in Virginia 2015. Crime in Virginia 2010. http://www.vsp.state.va.us/

Children that have a parent with a substance abuse problem may retain lasting behavioral, medical, emotion, educational and psychiatric consequences. It is imperative that parents and children receive early intervention and attention with substance abuse issues in order to prevent future poor family outcomes.

	Drug Overdose Mortality Rate
Manassas	8.1-10.0
Manassas Park	8.1-10.0
Prince William	6.1-8.0
Virginia	11.7

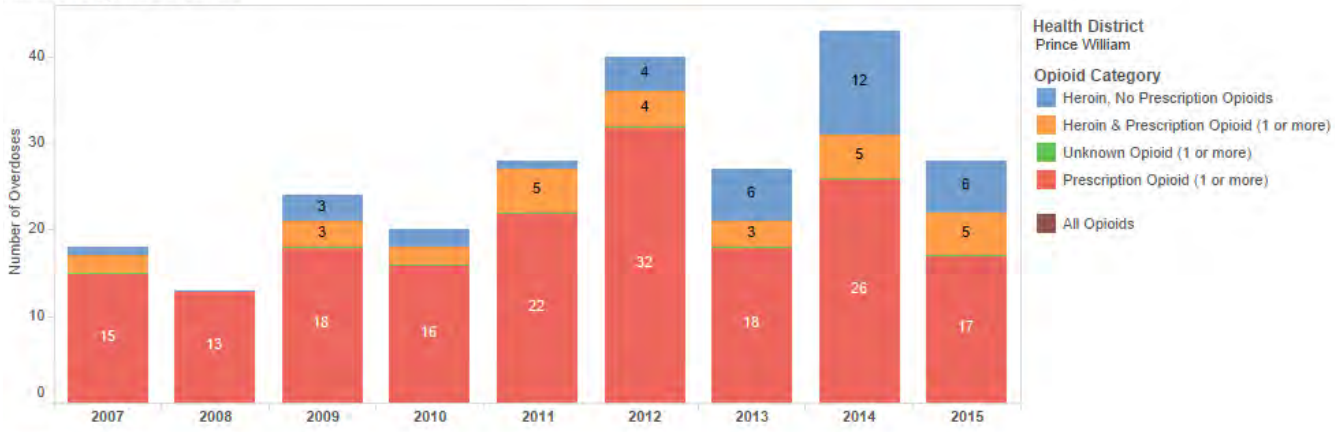
Source: National Center for Health Statistics-cdc.data.gov 2014 via www.countyhealthrankings.org

Prince William County has set opiate abuse as one of its priorities for its 2017-2020 Strategic Plan.[62] The outcomes call for lowering both emergency room visits and fatalities due to overdoses.

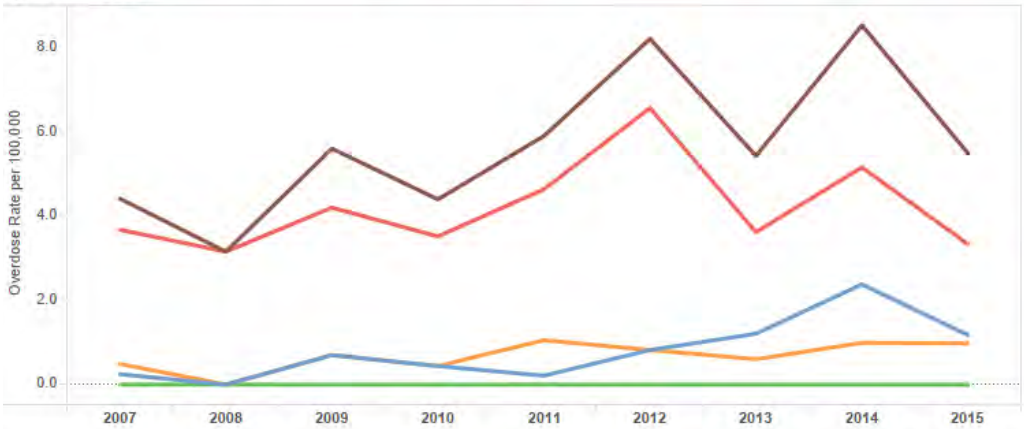
[61] Prince William County Office of Executive Management Strategic Plan Team, Prince William County Strategic Plan 2017-2020, p. 9
[62] Prince William County Office of Executive Management Strategic Plan Team, Prince William County Strategic Plan 2017-2020, p. 9

Opioid Overdose Deaths by Health District

Number of Opioid Overdoses



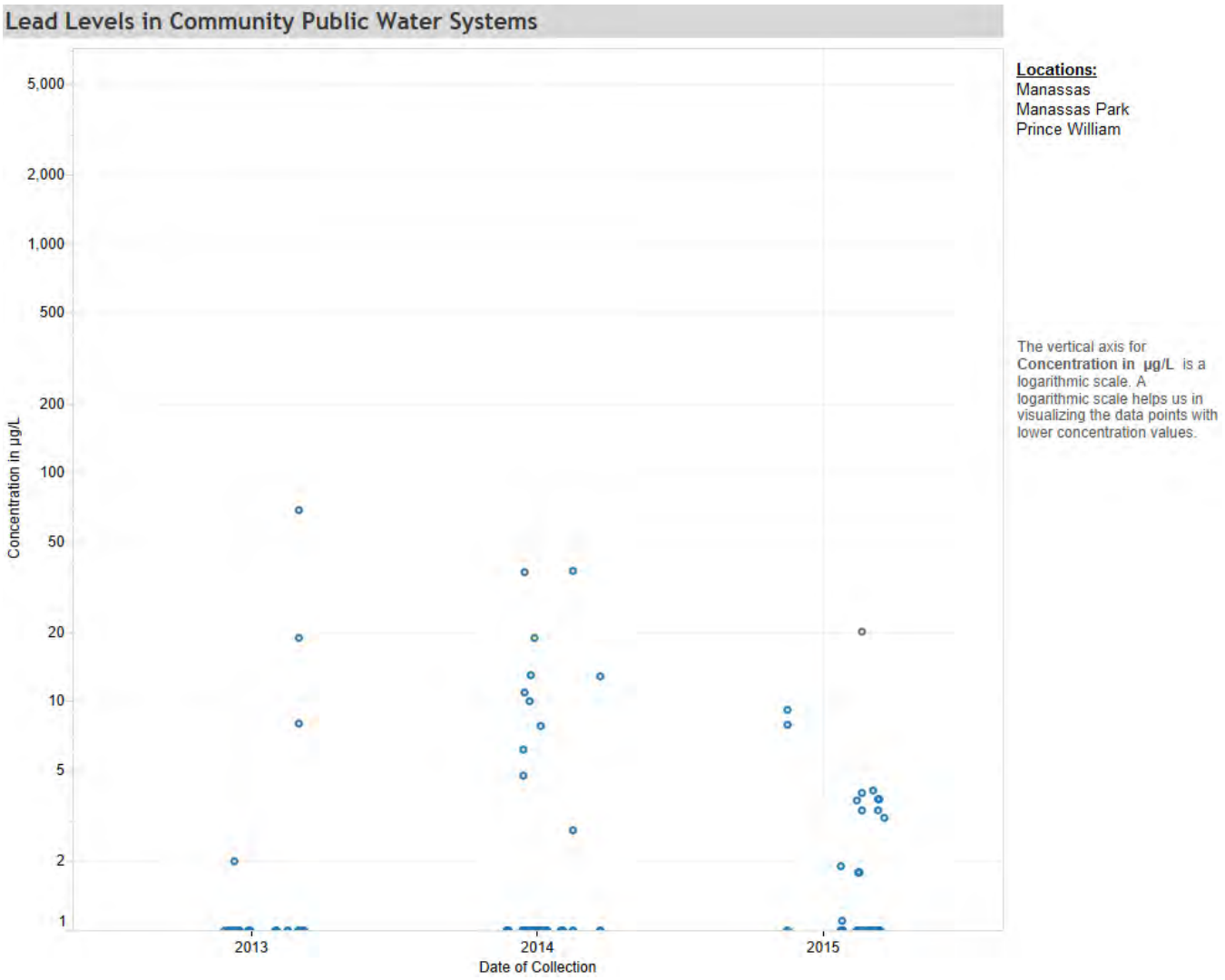
Opioid Death Rate



Note: *The total number of fatal fentanyl-related drug overdoses have sharply increased since 2012; which coincides with the increase in fatal heroin overdoses. Prior to 2013, most fentanyl-related deaths were due to illicit use of pharmaceutically produced fentanyl. However, in late 2013, early 2014, law enforcement investigations and toxicology testing demonstrated an increase in illicitly produced fentanyl. By 2016, most fatal fentanyl-related overdoses were due to illicitly produced fentanyl and not pharmaceutically produced fentanyl.*

Water Safety

Water safety is a low priority in Prince William, more so than the more rural areas People Incorporated services. Lead levels in the water have decreased from 2013 to 2015.



HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START CHILDREN

Please note that People Incorporated does not provide Head Start or Early Head Start Services in its Northern Shenandoah Valley, Northern Piedmont or Greater Prince William County service areas—Skyline CAP operates the Head Start program in Page, Shenandoah, and Warren Counties and Apple Country Head Start operates the program in Frederick and Clarke Counties. The Early Head Start program is currently not available in Clarke, Frederick, Page, Shenandoah, and Warren Counties. Skyline CAP also operates the Head Start program for Rappahannock County in the Northern Piedmont Region (no EHS provided), Fauquier Community Action Committee Inc. operates the Head Start program for Fauquier County (no EHS provided), Prince William County Public Schools operates Head Start in Prince William County and City of Manassas; Northern Virginia Family Services (NVFS) operates Early Head Start in the City of Manassas, and Culpeper Human Services operates Head Start and child care within Culpeper County. People Incorporated also does not provide Head Start in Buchanan County (Buchanan County Government) or Dickenson County (Kid Central), only Early Head Start.

ESTIMATE OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

As one of the Head Start and Early Head Start grantees and a child care provider in Southwest Virginia, People Incorporated understands that the number of children aged 5 years and younger living in the service area is an important factor in the agency's ability to maintain funded enrollment and services for low-income children and their families. People Incorporated provides Early Head Start and or Head Start in all of the SWVA localities.

Southwest Virginia (SWVA)

Head Start enrollment nationwide has declined from its peak in 2002, and many grantees have reported difficulty maintaining full enrollment on a local level. People Incorporated has not been immune to these difficulties.

The following chart gives historical and projected figures for children under the age of 5. The number of children aged 0-5 living in the Southwest service area is projected to decrease by 3% in the next five years (2015-2020). While the City of Bristol shows a marked increase in its population of children under 5 with a projected increase of 14%, Buchanan County is expected to demonstrate the largest decrease in child population at 13%. Dickenson and Russell Counties following close behind with decreases at 12% and 10%, relatively. Washington County's child population is essentially unchanged. Continued significant population loss in the 0-5 age group has the potential to negatively affect the Head Start and childcare programs operated by the agency.

Population under 5 in SWVA					
Jurisdiction	Children under 5 2000	Children Under 5 2015	Children Under 5 2020	Projected Growth Under 5, 2015-2020	Children Under 6 In Poverty 2015 estimate
Buchanan	1,114	1,033	895	-13%	42%
Dickenson	875	835	732	-12%	46%
Russell	1,549	1,467	1,327	-10%	27%
Washington	2,725	2,519	2,543	1%	21%
Bristol	1,099	911	1035	14%	40%
Total	**7,362**	**6,765**	**6,532**	**-3%**	**31%**

Source: Virginia Employment Commission, US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2011-2015

Eligible Head Start and Early Head Start include not only economically disadvantaged children but children with disabilities as well. In the chart below, the number of pre-k students with disabilities (Head Start eligible) remains relatively consistent the past few years.

Pre-K Students with Disabilities in SWVA			
	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Bristol	0	27	10
Buchanan	10	0	15
Dickinson	16	19	23
Russell	40	19	30
Washington	72	72	69
Total	154	137	147

Source: Virginia Dept. of Education

The number of children on waiting lists for Head Start and Early Head Start services within People Incorporated's SWVA service area currently totals 70 children. The greatest number of wait-listed children is from the following Head Starts: Bristol Head Start and Benhams Head Start in the City of Bristol have 21 children waiting, Glade Spring in Washington County has nine children waiting, and Fox Meadows Head Start in Russell County and Abingdon Head Start each has one child waiting. Within People Incorporated's center-based Early Head Start programs, 38 children are currently wait-listed. Waitlists fluctuate throughout the school year due to the changing needs of families, which influences the turnover rate for enrolled children. The overall Head Start program generally sees a turnover rate of approximately 15% and the Early Head Start program averages a turnover rate of approximately 34%. In addition to changing needs of families, enrollment is also affected when Early Head Start children transition into open slots within a local Head Start program.

During the 2015-2016 school year, the combined Head Start and Early Head Start programs served over 500 children. Funded enrollment for Head Start is 295. Early Head Start is 109. The approved program is a five-year birth to five program that allows more flexibility to address the needs of the communities served and address enrollment issues the programs experienced in the past. During Head Start's annual Self-Assessment in the spring of 2016, changing enrollment needs among Head Start and Early Head Start children were identified; there were too many Head Start slots and too few Early Head Start slots to accommodate enrollment. Effective December 1, 2015, People Incorporated was approved to convert 44 Head Start slots (17 in Damascus, 17 in Hayters Gap, and 10 Head Start home-based in Washington County) to 18 Early Head Start slots (8 in Bristol and 10 in Washington County home-based. This resulted in a reduction in the total number of program slots. People Incorporated currently serves 251 Head Start children and 127 Early Head Start children for a total of 378. Because Early Head Start is a full year program and Head Start is only a partial year, the costs are not equivalent justifying the overall reduction in total children served. This conversion is the result of area canvassing activities that are documented in the self-assessment document to help better meet the needs of families in the City of Bristol and Washington County.

Given the socioeconomic characteristics of the proposed service areas, a substantial number of additional children and families living in Southwest Virginia, the Northern Shenandoah Valley, the Northern Piedmont and the Greater Prince William County regions would likely be eligible for the Early Head Start and Head Start program. Further, the total number of teen pregnancies (1001)[63] in Southwest Virginia, the Northern Shenandoah Valley, the Northern Piedmont and Greater Prince William county regions suggest that a significant number of infants and toddlers, as well as their families, could benefit from an expansion of Early Head Start services.

[63] US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System 2006-2012. Accessed via Community Commons.org (https://assessment.communitycommons.org/CHNA/report?page=2&id=211&reporttype=libraryCHNA); last retrieved March 2017.

Estimated Head Start Eligible Children in SWVA						
	A	B	C	D	E	
	Population 3 to 5 HS age eligible	Population under 18 disabled	Population 3 to 5 estimated to be disabled (A*B)	% of enrolled children eligible for free/reduced lunch (2015-2016)	Population under 3 up to 5 estimated to be income-eligible for HS (A*D)	Children in SWVA eligible for Head Start program (C+E)
Buchanan	413	3.33%	14	68.80%	284	298
Dickenson	334	6.05%	20	63.00%	210	230
Russell	587	6.43%	38	55.60%	326	364
Washington	1008	2.35%	24	46.50%	469	493
Bristol	364	4.69%	17	73.80%	269	286
Totals	**2,706**		**113**		**1,558**	**1,671**

The population estimate for eligible Head Start children (aged 3-5) is derived from taking a percentage (40%) of the population age 0 to 5 (2015) in the localities. Birth rate for the past five years has been taken into consideration for these estimates and has been found to not have changed significantly over the past five years. When the population is multiplied by the percentage of children who are eligible for free or reduced lunch, there are 1,558 children that are Head Start Eligible. By taking the population estimate and multiplying by the percentage of population under 18, we find that an estimated 113 of Head Start Eligible children have some disability. Combining these calculations, there are 1,671 Head Start eligible children in the SWVA area.

Estimate of EHS children in SWVA						
	A	B	C	D	E	
	Population under 3 – EHS age eligible	Population under 18 disabled	Population under 3 estimated to be disabled (A*B)	% of enrolled children eligible for free/reduced lunch (2015-2016)	Population under 3 estimated to be income-eligible for EHS (A*D)	Children in SWVA eligible for Early Head Start program (C+E)
Buchanan	620	3.33%	21	68.80%	426	447
Dickenson	501	6.05%	30	63.00%	316	346
Russell	880	6.43%	57	55.60%	489	546
Washington	1511	2.35%	36	46.50%	703	739
Bristol	547	4.69%	26	73.80%	403	429
Totals	**4,059**		**170**		**2,337**	**2,507**

Using the same methodology as for Head Start, there are approximately 2,507 EHS-eligible children in the Southwest Virginia region. There are approximately 2,337 children income-eligible and an additional 170 that are estimated to be disabled.

Northern Shenandoah Valley (NSV)

Eligible Head Start and Early Head Start include not only economically disadvantaged children but disabled as well. In the chart below, we can see that the number of disabled pre-k students (Head Start eligible) has increased by 19% in the last three years, which could have a direct effect on the number of necessary Head Start slots needed.

Pre-K Students with Disabilities in NSV			
	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Clarke	11	12	11
Frederick	49	51	68
Page	38	35	46
Shenandoah	53	54	51
Warren	28	29	37

Total	179	181	213

Source: Virginia Dept. of Education

The following chart gives historical and projected figures for children under the age of five. The number of children aged 0-5 living in the Northern Shenandoah Valley service area is projected to increase by 9% in the next five years (2015-2020). While Clarke County shows a marked decrease in its projected population, Frederick County is expected to demonstrate the largest increase in child population at 18%, followed by Warren at 13%. Page and Shenandoah Counties child population is essentially unchanged.

Population Under 5 in NSV					
	Children under 5 2000	Children under 5 2015	Children under 5 2020	Projected Growth Under 5, 2015-2020	Children Under 6 In Poverty 2015 estimate
Clarke	736	786	677	-14%	24%
Frederick	4970	4880	5741	18%	8%
Page	1,316	1,216	1,221	0%	32%
Shenandoah	2,475	2,393	2,412	1%	19%
Warren	2,424	2232	2518	13%	11%
Total	**11,921**	**11,507**	**12,569**	**9%**	**14%**

Source: Virginia Employment Commission, US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2011-2015

Estimate of Head Start Eligible Children in NSV						
	A	B	C	D	E	
	Population 3 to 5 HS age eligible	Population under 18 disabled	Population 3 to 5 estimated to be disabled (A*B)	% of enrolled children eligible for free/reduced lunch (2015-2016)	Population under 3 up to 5 estimated to be income-eligible for HS (A*D)	Children in NSV eligible for Head Start program (C+E)
Clarke	314	4.23%	13	19.70%	62	75
Frederick	1,952	3.68%	72	32.60%	363	708
Page	486	1.99%	10	52.00%	253	263
Shenandoah	957	3.79%	36	42.50%	407	443
Warren	893	5.62%	50	41.30%	369	419
Totals	**4,602**		**181**		**1,727**	**1,908**

The population estimate for eligible Head Start children (aged 3-5) is derived from taking a percentage (40%) of the population age 0 to 5 (2015) in the localities. Birth rate for the past five years has been taken into consideration for these estimates and has been found to not have changed significantly over the past five years. When the population is multiplied by the percentage of children who are eligible for free or reduced lunch, there are 1,727 children that are Head Start Eligible. By taking the population estimate and multiplying by the percentage of population under 18, an estimated 181 of Head Start Eligible children have some disability. Combining these calculations, there are 1,908 Head Start eligible children in the NSV area.

Estimate of Early Head Start Eligible Children in NSV						
	A	B	C	D	E	
	Population under 3 – EHS age eligible	Population under 18 disabled	Population under 3 estimated to be disabled (A*B)	% of enrolled children eligible for free/reduced lunch (2015-2016)	Population under 3 estimated to be income-eligible for EHS (A*D)	Children in NSV eligible for Early Head Start program (C+E)
Clarke	472	4.23%	20	19.7%	93	113
Frederick	2928	3.68%	108	32.6%	955	1063
Page	730	1.99%	15	52.0%	380	395

Shenandoah	1436	3.79%	54	42.5%	610	664
Warren	1339	5.62%	75	41.3%	553	628
Totals	**6,905**		**272**		**2,591**	**2,863**

Using the same methodology as for Head Start, there is a large population of EHS-eligible children, projections totaling 2,863, in the Northern Shenandoah Valley region to support Early Head Start programs in these areas that are currently unavailable. There are approximately 2,591 children income-eligible and an additional 272 that are estimated to be disabled.

Northern Piedmont (NPR)

Eligible Head Start and Early Head Start include not only economically disadvantaged children but disabled as well. In the chart below, the number of disabled pre-k students (Head Start eligible) remains relatively consistent the past few years even though it sustained a slight drop of 10% in 2014-2015.

Pre-K Students with Disabilities in NPR			
	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Culpeper	81	65	67
Fauquier	68	78	84
Rappahannock	0	0	0
Total	159	143	151

Source: Virginia Dept. of Education

The following chart gives historical and projected figures for children under the age of five. The number of children aged 0-5 living in the Northern Piedmont service area is projected to increase by 5% in the next five years (2015-2020). While the County of Culpeper shows a marked increase in its population of children under five with a projected increase of 8%, the County of Rappahannock is expected to demonstrate the largest decrease in child population at 10%, while Fauquier County projects a small increase of 4%. Continued significant population loss in the 0-5 age group has the potential to negatively affect the Head Start and childcare programs operated in the region.

Population under 5 in NPR					
	Children under 5 2000	Children under 5 2015	Children under 5 2020	Projected Growth Under 5, 2015-2020	Children Under 6 In Poverty 2015 estimate
Culpeper	3,274	3,148	3,396	8%	15%
Fauquier	3814	3913	4067	4%	10%
Rappahannock	329	357	321	-10%	16%
Total	**7,417**	**7,418**	**7,784**	**5%**	**12%**

Source: Virginia Employment Commission, US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2011-2015

Estimate of Head Start Eligible children in NPR						
	A	B	C	D	E	
	Population 3 to 5 HS age eligible	Population under 18 disabled	Population 3 to 5 estimated to be disabled (A*B)	% of enrolled children eligible for free/reduced lunch (2015-2016)	Population under 3 up to 5 estimated to be income-eligible for HS (A*D)	Children in NPR eligible for Head Start program (C+E)
Culpeper	1,259	1.27%	16	44.70%	563	579
Fauquier	1,565	2.60%	41	24.70%	387	428
Rappahannock	143	2.78%	4	30.50%	44	48
Totals	**2,967**		**61**		**994**	**1,055**

The population estimate for eligible Head Start children (aged 3-5) is derived from taking a percentage (40%) of the population age 0 to 5 (2015) in the localities. Birth rate for the past five years has been taken into consideration for these estimates and has been found to not have changed significantly over the past five years. When the population is multiplied by the percentage of children who are eligible for free or reduced lunch, there are 994 children that are Head Start Eligible. By taking the population estimate and multiplying by the percentage of population under 18, an estimated 61 of Head Start Eligible children have some disability. Combining these calculations, there are 1,055 Head Start eligible children in the NPR area.

Estimate of Early Head Start children in NPR						
	A	B	C	D	E	
	Population under 3 – EHS age eligible	Population under 18 disabled	Population under 3 estimated to be disabled (A*B)	% of enrolled children eligible for free/reduced lunch (2015-2016)	Population under 3 estimated to be income-eligible for EHS (A*D)	Children in NPR eligible for Early Head Start program (C+E)
Culpeper	1889	1.27%	24	44.7%	844	868
Fauquier	2348	2.60%	61	24.7%	580	641
Rappahannock	214	2.78%	6	30.5%	65	71
Totals	**4,451**		**91**		**1,489**	**1,580**

Using the same methodology as for Head Start, there is a large population of EHS-eligible children, projections totaling 1,580, in the Northern Piedmont Region to support Early Head Start programs in these areas where it is currently unavailable. There are approximately 1,489 children income-eligible and an additional 91that are estimated to be disabled. Early Head Start is only offered in Culpeper. Within the remaining counties, there is a total need of 645 EHS children who are not served by this program.

The Northern Shenandoah Valley, the Northern Piedmont, and the Greater Prince William County regions already have Head Start programs and grantees in place. Many of the counties in the People Incorporated's service area do not have access to an Early Head Start/ECE program; this can be addressed with regional community partners.

Greater Prince William (GPW)

Eligible Head Start and Early Head Start include not only economically disadvantaged children but disabled as well. In the chart below, we can see that the number of disabled pre-k students (Head Start eligible) remains relatively consistent the past few years.

Pre-K Students with Disabilities in GPW			
	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Prince William County	735	728	742
Manassas	52	50	48
Manassas Park	13	0	12
Total	800	778	802

Source: Virginia Dept. of Education

The following chart gives historical and projected figures for children under the age of five. The number of children aged 0-5 living in the Greater Prince William County service area is projected to increase by 9% in the next five years (2015-2020). While the City of Manassas Park shows a marked increase in its population of children under five with a projected increase of 22%, the City of Manassas shows much slower growth at 2%. Continued significant population loss in the 0-5 age group has the potential to negatively affect the Head Start and childcare programs operated by the agency.

Population Under 5 in GPW

	Children under 5 2010	Children under 5 2015	Children under 5 2020	Projected Growth Under 5, 2015-2020	Children Under 6 In Poverty 2015 estimate
	3,194	3,341	3,392	2%	18%
Manassas Park	1294	1203	1462	22%	11%
Prince William	33,223	34,544	37,724	9%	10%
Total	**37,711**	**39,088**	**42,578**	**9%**	**11%**

Source: Virginia Employment Commission, US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2011-2015

Estimate of Head Start Eligible Children in GPW						
	A	B	C	D	E	
	Population 3 to 5 HS age eligible	Population under 18 disabled	Population 3 to 5 estimated to be disabled (A*B)	% of enrolled children eligible for free/reduced lunch (2015-2016)	Population under 3 up to 5 estimated to be income-eligible for HS (A*D)	Children in PWA eligible for Head Start program (C+E)
Manassas	1,336	2.39%	32	57.30%	766	798
Manassas Park	481	2.73%	13	60.00%	289	302
Prince William	13,818	2.80%	387	40.20%	5,555	5,942
Totals	**15,635**		**432**		**6,610**	**7,042**

The population estimate for eligible Head Start children (aged 3-5) is derived from taking a percentage (40%) of the population age 0 to 5 (2015) in the localities. Birth rate for the past five years has been taken into consideration for these estimates and has been found to not have changed significantly over the past five years. When the population is multiplied by the percentage of children who are eligible for free or reduced lunch, there are 6,610 children that are Head Start Eligible. By taking the population estimate and multiplying by the percentage of population under 18, an estimated 432 of Head Start Eligible children have some disability. Combining these calculations, there are 7,042 Head Start eligible children in the GPW area.

Estimate of Early Head Start Eligible Children in GPW						
	A	B	C	D	E	
	Population under 3 – EHS age eligible	Population under 18 disabled	Population under 3 estimated to be disabled (A*B)	% of enrolled children eligible for free/reduced lunch (2015-2016)	Population under 3 estimated to be income-eligible for EHS (A*D)	Children in GPW eligible for Early Head Start program (C+E)
Manassas	2005	2.39%	48	57.3%	1149	1197
Manassas Park	722	2.73%	20	60.0%	433	453
Prince William	20726	2.80%	580	40.2%	8332	8912
Totals	**23,453**		**648**		**9,914**	**10,562**

Using the same methodology as for Head Start, there is a large population of EHS-eligible children, projections totaling 1,580, in the Northern Piedmont Region to support Early Head Start programs in these areas where it is currently unavailable. There are approximately 9,914 children income-eligible and an additional 648 that are estimated to be disabled, totaling 10,562 Early Head Start children in GPW. Both Head Start and Early Head Start are offered throughout the Greater Prince William Area, and it appears that there is sufficient Licensed Day Care Capacity to sustain both Head Start and Early Head Start programs.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION, CHILD CARE, AND FAMILY SUPPORT SERVICES

The availability, quality and affordability of Early Childhood Education and childcare are a cause for concern for families nationwide. The ability of families to find and maintain employment or to access educational and training opportunities largely depends on their access to Early Childhood Education (ECE) /childcare that is responsive to their needs. In short, parents must have access to a dependable source of care to pursue those opportunities that best allow them to provide for themselves and their children, including full-time employment and pursuing higher education. Unfortunately, the market in People Incorporated's service area is largely unable to address the ECE/ childcare needs of low-income working families.

The Virginia Department of Social Services, which is used in the next sections to determine existing childcare capacity, is the licensing agent for day care centers, and all licensed day care centers must meet standards promulgated by the Child Day Care Council. These standards are designed to ensure that licensed childcare providers provide safe, nurturing, and healthy environments for the children in their care.

SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA

Fee-for-service childcare centers are common in Washington County and the City of Bristol, although many low-income parents are unable to afford them without subsidy. People Incorporated offers Early Head Start services with wrap-around, full day, and fee-for-service childcare/Early Childhood Education (ECE) in Dickenson County at the Dickenson Child Care Center. Childcare fees at this center are subsidized with department of social services Child Care Development Block Grant (CCDBG) vouchers, which help low-income parents have access to quality childcare.

Head Start Enrollment - SWVA						
	Total Enrollment	3-Year-Olds*	4-Year-Olds*	Children with Disabilities	Homeless Children	Children in Foster Care
People Incorporated Head Start	295	249	102	54	11	12
Buchanan Head Start**	155	106	69	20	4	5

* Participants typically exceeds enrollment due to students turnover.
Source: Head Start Program Service Reports 2015-2016
**Operated by Buchanan County

Early Head Start Enrollment - SWVA									
	Total Enrollment	Pregnant Women	<1 Year Old	1-Year-Old	2-Year-Old	3-Year-Old	Children with Disabilities	Homeless Children	Children in Foster Care
People Incorporated Head Start	109	4	43	54	57	23	24	5	23

* Participants typically exceeds enrollment due to students turnover.
Source: Head Start Program Service Reports 2015-2016

The Virginia Department of Social Services lists the licensed childcare centers and pre-Kindergarten classrooms in People Incorporated's Southwest Virginia service area. The dominant sources of ECE in the service area are Head Start/Early Head Start centers operated by People Incorporated and neighboring grantees, while the pre-K programs are offered by the local school systems. People Incorporated does not currently operate any Head Start or Early Head Start centers in the Northern Shenandoah Valley, the Northern Piedmont region, or the Greater Prince William region but the agency is, by far, the largest and most developed ECE /childcare provider in Southwest Virginia. [64]

[64] Skyline CAP operates the Head Start program for Page, Rappahannock, Shenandoah, and Warren Counties; Apple Country Head Start operates the Head Start program in Frederick and Clarke Counties; Fauquier Community Action Committee Inc. operates the Head Start program in Fauquier County; and Northern Virginia Family Services (NVFS) operates Head Start and Early Head Start programs in Prince William County, the City of Manassas and the City of Manassas Park.

The pre-K/ECE programs offered by local school systems serve the greatest number of children eligible for the Head Start program in the service area. The pre-K/ECE programs target "at-risk" four-year-old children, are free to qualified families, and are widely dispersed throughout the service area. People Incorporated has become accustomed to decreases in the number of four-year old children enrolled in Head Start each year due to the recent expansions of the local pre-K programs. The agency works closely with all school systems in our service area to identify, recruit, and enroll children who are eligible for Head Start and Early Head Start services to ensure that all children of at-risk families receive services. Continued collaboration will improve communication between the competing sources of childcare/ECE for low-income and at-risk children, and enable the greatest number of children to be served.

The following table, derived from the Virginia Department of Social Services website which provides Licensed Day Care Facilities, identifies all of the programs within the area that are licensed to provide educational services and daycare to students from birth through five years of age in the Southwest Virginia region.

Locality	Facility	Total Capacity	Ages Served
Buchanan County			
	Buchanan County Early Head Start - HB	20	Prenatal - 3 years
	Buchanan Head Start #1	25	3 years - 5 years 11 months
	Buchanan Head Start #2	25	3 years - 5 years 11 months
	Council Head Start Center	25	3 years - 5 years 11 months
	Garden Head Start Center	25	3 years - 5 years 11 months
	Hurley Head Start Center #1	25	3 years - 5 years 11 months
	Hurley Head Start Center #2	25	3 years - 5 years 11 months
	Riverview Head Start	24	3 years - 5 years 11 months
	Whitewood Head Start Center	25	3 years - 5 years 11 months
	Public Elementary Pre-K Providers (5)*	100	Pre-K
	Total	**319**	
Dickenson County			
	Clintwood Head Start Center	40	2 years 6 months - 5 years 11 months
	Dickenson Co. Child Care Center	44	2 years - 12 years 11 months
	Dickenson Co. Early Head Start - HB	12	prenatal - 3 years
	Haysi Head Start Center	36	2 years 6 months - 5 years 11 months
	Public Elementary Pre-K Providers (3)*	86	Pre-K
	Total	**218**	
Russell County			
	Bright Beginnings Child Care	34	Birth – 12 years 11 months
	Carolyn Stevens	12	birth - 12 years 11 months
	Castlewood Head Start	10	3 years - 5 years
	Darla Martin	12	birth - 12 years 11 months
	Fox Meadows Head Start Center	17	3 years - 5 years
	Givens Child Development Center	17	3 years - 5 years
	Green Valley Baptist Church	50	3 years - 5 years 11 months
	Lebanon Presbyterian Church	20	2 years 6 months - 5 years 11 months
	Rejoice Ministries	20	3 years - 5 years 11 months
	Russell County Early Head Start	10	Prenatal - 3 years
	Suzanne Potts	12	birth - 12 years 11 months
	Swords Creek Head Start Center	17	3 years - 5 years
	Public Elementary Pre-K Providers (4)*	216	Pre-K
	Total	**447**	
Washington County			
	Abingdon Head Start	54	3 years - 5 years
	Victory Children's Center	105	1 month - 12 years 11 months

	Abingdon Church of Christ	75	2 years - 5 years 11 months
	Abingdon Early Head Start	20	8 months - 3 years
	Abingdon United Pentecostal	50	1 month - 12 years 11 months
	Benhams Head Start Center	48	3 years - 5 years 11 months
	Boys & Girls Club – Abingdon Unit	100	5 years – 12 years 11 months
	Cornerstone Christian Academy	10	4 years - 5 years 11 months
	First Christian Church of Abingdon	50	1 year - 12 years 11 months
	Glade Spring Head Start	34	3 years – 5 years 11 months
	Hayter's Gap Head Start Center	17	3 years - 5 years 11 months
	HELP at Greendale Elementary	25	5 years – 12 years 11 months
	HELP at Meadowview Elementary	25	5 years – 12 years 11 months
	HELP at Valley Institute	25	5 years – 12 years 11 months
	High Point Elementary	50	4 years – 12 years 11 months
	Kiddie Care College	77	1 year 10 months - 12 years 11 months
	Kids Are Special Christian Day Care	45	2 years - 12 years 11 months
	Mary Thomas	12	birth - 12 years 11 months
	Miss Amy's Child Care	61	1 year 10 months - 7 years 11 months
	Pleasant View United Methodist	22	2 years 6 months - 5 years 11 months
	Sinking Springs Presbyterian	61	birth - 6 years 11 months
	St John's Lutheran Church	48	2 years 6 months - 5 years 11 months
	Sullins Academy Preschool/Children's Center	50	2 years 6 months- 12 years 11 months
	Teresa Taylor	12	birth - 12 years 11 months
	Trigg Street Church of God	50	1 month - 12 years 11 months
	Valerie Taylor	12	birth - 12 years 11 months
	Washington County Early Head Start - hb	8	Prenatal - 3 years
	Woodland Hills Christian Church	55	1 years 6 months - 12 years 11 months
	Public Elementary Pre-K Providers (7)*	229	Pre-K
	Total	**1,430**	
City of Bristol			
	Antioch Baptist Church	58	1 month - 12 years 11 months
	APPLE Academy of Central Presbyterian Church	100	1 month - 12 years 11 months
	Boys & Girls Club – Bristol Unit	250	5 years – 12 years 11 months
	Bristol Early Head Start - ctr and hb	22	6 weeks - 3 years
	Bristol Head Start	54	3 years - 5years
	Childcare Network #123	99	1 month - 12 years 11 months
	Covenant Fellowship Church	96	birth - 12 years 11 months
	Creative Learning Center	120	2 years 6 months - 5 years 11 months
	Girls Inc. of Bristol	149	5 years – 12 years 11 months
	Melissa Chapman	12	1 year 8 months - 12 years 11 months
	North Bristol Baptist Church	65	1 year - 12 years 11 months
	Nurtury Development Child Care and Pre-School	50	Birth - 12 years 11 months
	St. Anne Catholic School	72	2 years 6 months - 5 years 11 months
	State Street United Methodist	90	1 month - 5 years 11 months
	Public Elementary Pre-K Providers (4)*	105	Pre-K
	Total	**1,342**	
	TOTAL NUMBER OF ECE /CCare SLOTS	**3,756**	

*Actual enrollment per VDOE, schools-totals-grade (2016-2017)

These centers have the capacity to serve a total of 440 infants and toddlers (under age 3) while there are approximately 4,059 children age-eligible for EHS/ECE programs (based on an estimate that 3/5 of the population under five are 3 years and younger). Birth rate for the past five years has been taken into consideration for these estimates and has been found to have no significant impact on these estimates.

ECE and Child Care Capacity Estimate in SWVA						
	Pop under 5 (2015) [1]	Children in Poverty [2]	Licensed Child Day Care Facilities [3]	Licensed Child Day Care Capacity [4]	Licensed Child Care Facilities Serving EHS-age Children [5]	Licensed Child Day Care Capacity to serve EHS-age Children [6]
Buchanan	1,033	434	14	319	1	20
Dickenson	835	384	7	218	2	28
Russell	1,467	396	16	447	5	24
Washington	2,519	529	35	1,430	15	190
Bristol	911	364	18	1,342	9	178
Totals	**6,765**	**2,107**	**90**	**3,756**	**32**	**440**

[1] U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2011-2015, Last Retrieved February 2017.
[2] U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2011-2015 for children under 6 in poverty multiples by Children Under 5, Last Retrieved February 2017.
[3] Virginia Department of Social Services. Licensed Child Day Care. Last retrieved February 2016 from http://www.dss.virginia.gov.
[4] Ibid.
[5] An EHS-age child is defined as an infant or toddler age three-years-old or younger.
[6] These numbers are estimates assuming an even distribution of children among the various age levels served by the facility.

From these statistics, there are an estimated 3,009 children aged 3 and under 5 who may not have access to affordable child care.

People Incorporated operates a licensed fee-for-service child care center recognized as a 4-star Virginia Quality center in Dickenson County. In 2016, a wait list had to be created for families eligible for the Virginia Department of Social Services Child Care Subsidy due to increased demand and reduced subsidy funding. With the changing economy of Dickenson County from high paying coal jobs to lower paying industries, this trend of reduced subsidy and increased demand is expected to continue and will be detrimental to the ability to meet the needs of working low-income families who may be forced to choose between work and leaving their children in lower quality unlicensed child care situations.

NORTHERN SHENANDOAH VALLEY

Head Start programs are currently provided to Clarke and Frederick Counties through Apple Country Head Start and to Page, Shenandoah and Warren Counties by Skyline Community Action Program. There are currently no Early Head Start programs available for these counties.

Head Start Enrollment: Northern Shenandoah						
	Total Enrollment	3-Year-Olds*	4-Year-Olds*	Children with Disabilities	Homeless Children	Children in Foster Care
Apple Country Head Start (Clarke and Frederick)**	81	28	63	8	6	4
Skyline CAP Head Start (Shenandoah, Page, Warren)***	126	64	80	25	11	2

* Participants, typically exceeds enrollment due to students turnover.
** Apple Country also serves Winchester. The numbers have been adjusted based on the total number of centers to reflect only those within the two counties within the People Inc. service area.
*** Skyline CAP also serves Madison and Greene Counties. The numbers have been adjusted based on the total number of classrooms in each county to reflect only those within the four counties within the People Inc. service area.

The following table, derived from the Virginia Department of Social Services website which provides Licensed Day Care Facilities, identifies all of the programs within the area that are licensed to provide educational services and daycare to students from birth through five years of age in the Northern Shenandoah Valley region.

Locality	Facility	Total Capacity	Ages Served
Clarke County			
	Apple Country Head Start	18	3- 5 yrs 11 mos
	Heritage Child Development Center	110	1 mos - 12 yrs 11 mos
	Keystone Baptist Church	30	3 yrs - 5 yrs 11 mos
	Life in the Word Church of Jesus Christ	66	1 yr 3 mos - 12 yrs 11 mos
	Loudoun P&R - Bluemont	80	2 yrs - 12 yrs 11 mos
	Loudoun Parks and Rec	80	2 yrs - 12 yrs 11 mos
	Ms Violah Lee	12	1 mos - 12 yrs 11 mos
	Powhatan School	20	3 yrs 10 mos - 12 yrs 11 mos
	Village Montessori School at Bluemont	48	2 yrs - 11 yrs 11 mos
	Wee Angels Weekday Programs for Children	90	1 mos - 7 yrs 11 mos
	(Public) D. G Cooley Pre-K*	22	Pre-K
	Total	**576**	
Frederick County			
	Abundant Life Church	225	birth - 10 yrs 11 mos
	Apple Country Head Start - Poux Ctr	36	3 yrs - 5 yrs 11 mos
	Apple Country Head Start - Senseny Rd	54	3 yrs - 5 yrs 11 mos
	Busy Beez Daycare	44	1 mos - 12 yrs 11 mos
	Children of America - Stephens City	213	1 mos - 12 yrs 11 mos
	Church of Christ at Mt. View	135	2 mos - 10 yrs 11 mos
	Eukarya Family Center	85	2 mos - 12 yrs 11 mos
	Gisella Quevedo	12	1 mos - 12 yrs 11 mos
	Greenway Spirit and Word Fellowship	64	2 yrs 6 mos - 10 yrs 11 mos
	Growing Patch	46	1 mos - 5 yrs 11 mos
	Judy Tingle	12	2 mos - 2 yrs 11 mos
	Legacy Christian Fellowship	15	4 yrs - 4 yrs 11 mos
	Life Church Daycare	55	2 mos - 12 yrs 11 mos
	Lighthouse Baptist Church	158	2 mos - 5 yrs 11 mos
	Macedonia United Methodist Church	34	3 yrs - 5 yrs 11 mos
	Ms Caroline Watson	12	1 mos - 12 yrs 11 mos
	Rebecca Glasgow	12	1 mos -2 yrs 11 mos
	Redland United Methodist Church	107	2 mos - 12 yrs 11 mos
	Sharon's Centre for Education of Young Children - Senseny Rd	320	1 yr 4 mos - 12 yrs 11 mos
	Sharon's Centre for the Education of Young children - Stephens City	88	1 yr 4 mos - 12 yrs 11 mos
	Shenandoah University Child Care Ctr	75	birth - 12 yrs 11 mos
	Shenandoah Valley Baptist Church	10	2 yrs - 5 yrs 11 mos
	Stephs City United Methodist Church	40	3 yrs - 5 yrs 11 mos
	Super Smarticles Think Tank	25	3 yrs 6 mos - 9 yrs 11 mos
	Tot Spot	50	birth - 11 yrs 11 mos
	Winchester Grace Brethren Church*	27	Pre-K
	Winchester Montessori	125	1 yr 4 mos - 12 yrs 11 mos
	Public Elementary Pre_K (11)*	72	Pre-K
	Total	**2151**	
Page County			
	Donna Pettit	12	birth - 12 yrs 11 mos
	Gwendolyn Phelps	12	1 mos - 12 yrs 11 mos
	Leakes Chapel Church of Brethren	25	3 yrs - 4 yrs 11 mos
	Luray United Methodist Church Preschool	36	4 yrs - 5 yrs 11 mos
	Mable Frye	12	1 mos - 12 yrs 11 mos
	Mt. Carmel Christian Academy Preschool	52	3 yrs - 12 yrs 11 mos

	Skyline CAP - Grove Hill#	36	3 yrs - 5 yrs 11 mos
	St. Mark Lutheran Church	55	2 yrs 6 mos - 12 yrs 11 mos
	Weezies Wonderful World	40	1 yr 4 mos - 12 yrs 11 mos
	Public Elementary Pre-K (5)*	126	Pre-K
	Total	**406**	
Shenandoah County			
	Amy Lutz	12	1 mos - 5 yrs 11 mos
	Antioch Church of Brethren	30	3 yrs - 5 yrs 11 mos
	Bizee Bees Preschool	20	2 yrs 6 mos - 6 yrs 11 mos
	Christine Richards	12	2 yrs - 12 yrs 11 mos
	Deborah Plaugher	12	2 yrs - 12 yrs 11 mos
	Faith Lutheran Church	20	2 yrs 6 mos - 5 yrs 11 mos
	Grasshopper Green Preschool	30	3 yrs - 5 yrs 11 mos
	Mary Franklin	12	birth - 12 yrs 11 mos
	Master's Touch Church/Beg Child Care Ctr	49	2 mos - 12 yrs 11 mos
	Mt. Calvary Lutheran Church	48	1 mos - 11 yrs 11 mos
	Polliwog Place - Strasburg	108	1 mos - 10 yrs 11 mos
	Pollywog Place - Woodstock	95	1 mos - 5 yrs 11 mos
	Reformation Lutheran Church	22	3 yrs - 5 yrs 11 mos
	Shenandoah Valley Adventist Elementary School	41	3 yrs - 5 yrs 11 mos
	Skyline CAP - HS- Emmanuel Lutheran Church#	33	3 yrs - 5 yrs 11 mos
	St. Paul Lutheran Church	263	2 mos - 5 yrs 11 mos
	Valley Baptist Church Daycare	100	2 mos - 12 yrs 11 mos
	Woodstock Presbyterian Church	25	3 yrs - 5 yrs 11 mos
	Woodstock United Methodist Church	136	2 mos - 11 yrs 11 mos
	Public Elementary Pre-K (3)*	145	Pre-K
	Total	**1213**	
Warren County			
	Angel's Corner Day Care - Braxton Rd	100	birth - 12 yrs 11 mos
	Angel's Corner Day Care - Commerce Ave	99	birth - 12 yrs 11 mos
	Apple Dumpling Day Care	140	birth - 12 yrs 11 mos
	Dawn Sullivan	5	1 mos - 12 yrs 11 mos
	Dynamic Life Ministries	320	2 yrs - 9 yrs 11 mos
	First Baptist Church/Teresa C Nethers	81	2 mos - 12 yrs 11 mos
	Front Royal First Church of the Nazarene	54	3 yrs - 12 yrs 11 mos
	Front Royal United Methodist Church	117	2 mos - 5 yrs 11 mos
	Little Rugratz Daycare	50	1 yrs 4 mos - 12 yrs 11 mos
	Meadowland Learning Ctr	125	birth - 12 yrs 11 mos
	Mt. Laurel Montessori School	140	1 yr 4 mos - 12 yrs 11 mos
	New Hope Bible Church	65	1 mos - 5 yrs 11 mos
	Riverton United Methodist Church	60	3 yrs - 5 yrs 11 mos
	Skyline CAP - Warren County Head Start#	38	3 yrs - 5 yrs 11 mos
	Public Elementary Pre-K (3)*	76	Pre-K
	Total	**1470**	
	TOTAL NUMBER OF ECE /CCare SLOTS	**5,816**	

*Actual enrollment per VDOE, schools-totals-grade (2016-2017)

Only 52 childcare centers in the Northern Shenandoah Valley service area are licensed to provide services for children between the ages of birth and three years old (see Table 38 below). These centers have the capacity to serve a total of 1,221 infants and toddlers (under age 3) while there are approximately 7,153 children age-eligible for EHS/ECE programs (based on an estimate that 3/5 of the population under five are 3 years and younger).

ECE and Child Care Capacity Estimate in NSV						
	Pop under 5 (2015) [1]	Children in Poverty [2]	Licensed Child Day Care Facilities [3]	Licensed Child Day Care Capacity [4]	Licensed Child Care Facilities Serving EHS-age Children [5]	Licensed Child Day Care Capacity to serve EHS-age Children [6]
Clarke	736	177	11	576	7	111
Frederick	4,970	398	38	2,151	19	445
Page	1,316	421	14	406	4	15
Shenandoah	2,475	470	22	1,213	11	342
Warren	2,424	267	17	1,470	11	308
Totals	**11,921**	**1,732**	**102**	**5,816**	**52**	**1,221**

[1] U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2011-2015, Last Retrieved February 2017.
[2] U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2011-2015 for children under 6 in poverty multiples by Children Under 5, Last Retrieved February 2017.
[3] Virginia Department of Social Services. Licensed Child Day Care. Last retrieved February 2016 from http://www.dss.virginia.gov.
[4] Ibid.
[5] An EHS-age child is defined as an infant or toddler age three-years-old or younger.
[6] These numbers are estimates assuming an even distribution of children among the various age levels served by the facility.

From these statistics, there are approximately 6,105 Head Start age-eligible children (aged 3-5) who may not have access to affordable child care.

NORTHERN PIEDMONT

Head Start programs are provided to Rappahannock County through Skyline Community Action Program and to Culpeper County through Culpeper Human Services; Fauquier Community Action Committee Inc. currently operates Head Start in Fauquier County. No Early Head Start is available at this time in Rappahannock or Fauquier Counties.

Head Start Enrollment: Northern Piedmont						
	Total Enrollment	3-Year-Olds*	4-Year-Olds*	Children with Disabilities	Homeless Children	Children in Foster Care
Culpeper Head Start**	128	36	110	16	0	7
Fauquier Community Action Head Start	139	55	99	15	4	4
Skyline CAP Head Start (Rappahannock)***	18	9	11	4	0	1

* Participants, typically exceeds enrollment due to students turnover.
** Culpeper implemented an Early Head Start program, but data from that program is not yet available.
*** Skyline CAP also serves Madison and Greene Counties. The numbers have been adjusted based on the total number of classrooms in each county to reflect only those within the four counties within the People Inc. service area.
Source: Head Start Program Service Reports

The following table, derived from the Virginia Department of Social Services website which provides Licensed Day Care Facilities, identifies all of the programs within the area that are licensed to provide educational services and daycare to students from birth through five years of age in the Northern Piedmont region.

Locality	Facility	Total Capacity	Ages Served
Culpeper County			
	Culpeper Assembly of God Church	68	2 years 6 months - 5 years 11 months
	Culpeper Baptist Church	83	2 years 6 months - 12 years 11 months
	Culpeper County Child Care	35	18 months – 5 years
	Culpeper Human Services Head Start	208	1 month - 5 years 11 months
	Culpeper Montessori Children's Community	28	2 years 6 months - 6 years 11 months
	Culpeper United Methodist Church	30	3 years - 5 years 11 months
	Epiphany Catholic School/Precious Blood Catholic Church	82	3 years - 12 years 11 months
	Faith Wampler	12	1 months - 10 years 11 months
	Fresh Wind Outreach Ministries	10	1 year - 5 years 11 months
	Hazel River Assembly of God/Hazel River Kids Care	45	2 years - 12 years 11 months
	Jennifer Corbin	12	Birth - 12 years 11 months
	New Life Baptist Church	50	1 month - 5 years 11 months
	Rainbow Child Care Center - Culpeper	191	Birth - 12 years 11 months
	Rita Bastela	12	Birth - 12 years 11 months
	Elementary Pre-K Providers (7)*	153	Pre-K
	Total	**1019**	
Fauquier County			
	Amy Cave	12	Birth - 5 years 11 months
	Amy Resserman	12	1 month - 12 years 11 months
	Boxwood School	15	3 years - 8 years 11 months
	Central Head Start Center	103	3 years - 5 years 11 months
	Children of America - Bealeton	174	1 month - 12 years 11 months
	Children of America - Warrenton	209	1 month - 12 years 11 months
	Diane Kaloustien	12	2 years - 12 years 11 months
	Episcopal Church of Leeds Parish	18	3 years - 5 years 11 months
	Erin Beauchamp	12	Birth - 12 years 11 months
	Evelyn Santiago	12	Birth - 12 years 11 months
	Fauquier CAC Head Start - H. M. Pearson	18	3 years - 5 years 11 months
	Fresta Valley Christian School	30	3 years - 5 years 11 months
	Gloria Fulcher	12	1 month - 5 years 11 months
	Highland School	275	2 years - 12 years 11 months
	Jack and Jill Childcare Center of Warrenton	87	2 years - 12 years 11 months
	Katherine Van der Rest	12	birth - 10 years 11 months
	Lois Atkins Head Start Center	36	3 years - 5 years 11 months
	Maplewood Child Care Center	80	1 year 4 months - 6 years 11 months
	Marshall United Methodist Church	40	3 years - 5 years 11 months
	Meadowbrook Child Development Ctr	70	1 month - 12 years 11 months
	Middleburg Montessori School	38	1 year 4 months - 6 years 11 months
	Midland Church of the Brethren	28	3 years - 6 years 11 months
	Miss Linnie Dale's Preschool	60	1 year 4 months - 6 years 11 months
	Mountainside Montessori School	102	1 year 6 months - 12 years 11 months
	Piedmont Child Care Center	87	1 month - 12 years 11 months
	Remington United Methodist Church	30	2 years 6 months - 5 years 11 months
	Shelia Martin	12	1 month - 12 years 11 months
	Southern Fauquier Child Development Center	50	2 years - 12 years 11 months
	St. James Episcopal Church	130	2 years 6 months - 9 years 11 months
	St. John the Evangelist Church	70	2 years 5 months - 5 years 11 months
	St. Stephen's Episcopal Church	50	2 years 6 months - 5 years 11 months
	True Deliverance Church of God	22	2 years 6 months - 12 years 11 months
	Wakefield School	125	3 years - 12 years 11 months

	Walnut Grove Academy	150	Birth - 12 years 11 months
	Walnut Grove CDC #3	60	Birth - 5 years 11 months
	Walnut Grove Child Care Center #4	82	Birth - 12 years 11 months
	Warrenton Baptist Church	100	2 years - 12 years 11 months
	Warrenton Church of Christ	40	2 years - 5 years 11 months
	Warrenton Presbyterian Church	45	2 years - 5 years 11 months
	Warrenton United Methodist Church	138	6 months - 5 years 11 months
	Public Elementary Pre-K Providers (11)*	122	Pre-K
	Total	**2990**	
Rappahannock County			
	Baby Bear Preschool	12	Birth - 12 years 11 months
	Child Care & Learning Center	90	Birth - 12 years 11 months
	Hearthstone School	12	3 years - 6 years 11 months
	Skyline CAP Head Start - Rappahannock#	17	3 years - 5 years 11 months
	Wakefield Country Day School, Inc.	50	3 years - 6 years 11 months
	Public Elementary Pre-K Providers (1)*	20	Pre-K
	Total	**201**	
	TOTAL NUMBER OF ECE /CCare SLOTS	**4,210**	

*Actual enrollment per VDOE, schools-totals-grade (2016-2017)

ECE and Child Care Capacity Estimate in NPR						
	Pop under 5 (2015) [1]	Children in Poverty [2]	Licensed Child Day Care Facilities [3]	Licensed Child Day Care Capacity [4]	Licensed Child Care Facilities Serving EHS-age Children [5]	Licensed Child Day Care Capacity to serve EHS-age Children [6]
Culpeper	3,148	472	21	1019	9	234
Fauquier	3,913	391	51	2990	27	494
Rappahannock	357	57	6	201	2	20
Totals	**7,418**	**921**	**78**	**4210**	**38**	**748**

[1] U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2011-2015, Last Retrieved February 2017.
[2] U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2011-2015 for children under 6 in poverty multiples by Children Under 5, Last Retrieved February 2017.
[3] Virginia Department of Social Services. Licensed Child Day Care. Last retrieved February 2016 from http://www.dss.virginia.gov.
[4] Ibid.
[5] An EHS-age child is defined as an infant or toddler age three-years-old or younger.
[6] These numbers are estimates assuming an even distribution of children among the various age levels served by the facility.

Since EHS-age children are defined as an infant or toddler aged three years or younger, it can be estimated that 3/5 of the population of children five and under are EHS-age eligible. Thus, it can be estimated that 4,451 children are EHS-age eligible in Fauquier and Rappahannock Counties while there are currently only 748 child care slots available for this age group in these localities.

The Northern Shenandoah Valley, the Northern Piedmont, and the Greater Prince William County regions already have Head Start programs and grantees in place. Many of the counties in People Incorporated's service area do not have access to an Early Head Start/ECE program; this can be addressed with regional community partners.

GREATER PRINCE WILLIAM

Prince William County Public Schools provide Head Start services in Prince William County, the City of Manassas and the City of Manassas Park. Northern Virginia Family Services (NVFS) provides Early Head Start in Manassas.

Head Start Enrollment: Prince William Area						
	Total Enrollment	3-Year-Olds*	4-Year-Olds*	Children with Disabilities	Homeless Children	Children in Foster Care
Prince William County Public Schools**	397	4	422	55	22	0

** This includes Prince William County, Manassas, and Manassas Park.
Source: Head Start Program Service Reports 2015-2016

The following table, derived from the Virginia Department of Social Services website which provides Licensed Day Care Facilities, identifies all of the programs within the area that are licensed to provide educational services and daycare to students from birth through five years of age in the Greater Prince William County region.

Locality	Facility	Total Capacity	Ages Served
Manassas			
	All Saints School	90	4 years - 12 years 11 months
	Alpha-Bet Preschool	50	3 years - 5 years 11 months
	Carousel Child Development Center	150	Birth - 12 years 11 months
	Childtime Learning Center 1052	214	1 month - 12 years 11 months
	Deborah Croteau	5	Birth - 12 years 11 months
	Freedom Aquatic and Fitness Center Preschool/Summer Camp	200	3 years - 12 years 11 months
	Georgetown South EHS CDC	40	1 month - 3 years 11 months
	Grace Children's Learning Center	200	1 month - 6 years 11 months
	La Petite Academy	160	1 month - 12 years 11 months
	Learning Tree Academy	100	1 month - 12 years 11 months
	Manassas Baptist Church	117	2 years 6 months - 5 years 11 months
	Merit School of Manassas	341	Birth - 12 years 11 months
	Merit School of Old Town	142	Birth - 12 years 11 months
	Minnieland Academy AT Technology	130	Birth - 12 years 11 months
	Minnieland Academy at Wellington	300	Birth - 12 years 11 months
	Robert Day Child Care Center	25	Birth - 12 years 11 months
	SERVE Early Head Start Development Center	16	Birth - 3.0 years 11.0 months
	Seven Oaks Academy, Inc.	200	Birth - 12 years 11 months
	St. Thomas United Methodist Church	150	1 month - 5 years 11 months
	Venus Childcare & Learning Center	148	1 month - 12 years 11 months
	Vicki McBride	5	1 month - 12 yrs 11 mos
	Public Elementary Pre-K Providers (5)	273	Pre-K
	Total	**2966**	
Manassas Park			
	123abc Little Learners' Academy	90	Birth - 12 years 11 months
	Costello Park Preschool and Preschool Camp Program	150	3 years - 5 years 11 months
	Harpreet Nakai	5	2 months - 11 yrs 11 months
	The Compass School of Manassas	248	1 month - 12 years 11 months
	The Merit School of Manassas Park	233	Birth - 12 years 11 months
	Veronia Payne	12	Birth - 12 years 11 months
	Cougar Elementary Pre-K	88	Pre-K
	Total	**826**	
Prince William County			
	4 R's Preschool	26	3 years - 5 years 11 months

Above & Beyond Child Care	40	1 month - 5 years 11 months
BADR Community Center of Dumfries	15	1 month - 12 years 11 months
Ben Lomond Community Center	56	3 years - 5 years 11 months
Bethel Evangelical Lutheran Church	58	2 years 6 months - 5 years 11 months
Bethlehem Lutheran Church	45	2 years 6 months - 5 years 11 months
Bristow Montessori School	193	1 month - 12 years 11 months
Cardinal Montessori School	198	3 years - 12 years 11 months
Caterpillar Clubhouse	212	1 month - 12 years 11 months
Chesterbrook Academy	147	1 month - 12 years 11 months
Chesterbrook Academy #809 Gainesville	150	1 month - 12 years 11 months
Chesterbrook Academy #819	153	1 month - 12 years 11 months
Children of America - Manassas	154	1 month - 12 years 11 months
Children of America Prince William	226	1 month - 12 years 11 months
Children of America- Manassas Bull Run	241	1 month - 12 years 11 months
Children of America-Woodbridge	239	Birth - 12 years 11 months
Chinn Aquatics and Fitness Center	45	2 years 6 months - 5 years 11 months
Christ Chapel Assembly of God	360	3 months - 12 years 11 months
Church On The Move	150	1 month - 12 years 11 months
Church of the Word	75	2 years 6 months - 5 years 11 months
Clairmont School & Child Care Center	116	1 month - 12 years 11 months
Cloverdale School	112	2 years - 8 years 11 months
Creme de la Creme	300	1 month - 12 years 11 months
Dale City Baptist Church	110	2 years 6 months - 5 years 11 months
Dale City Christian Church	225	1 month - 10 years 11 months
Daytime Playtime Enrichment Center LLC	104	2 years - 10 years 11 months
Discovery Learning Center	140	2 years 6 months - 12 years 11 months
Ebenezer Baptist Church	65	1 month - 12 years 11 months
Ebenezer Presbyterian Church	55	6 months - 5 years 11 months
Emmanuel Baptist Church	57	3 years - 12 years 11 months
Epiphany Lutheran Church	55	3 years - 6 years 11 months
Evangel Baptist Church	70	3 years - 12 years 11 months
First Baptist Church of Woodbridge	208	Birth - 10 years 11 months
First Church of the Nazarene	126	1 month - 12 years 11 months
First United Presbyterian Church of Dale City	85	2 years 6 months - 5 years 11 months
Freedom Fellowship Church	30	2 years 6 months - 5 years 11 months
Garden School	38	3 years - 12 years 11 months
Good Shepherd Lutheran Church	30	2 years 6 months - 5 years 11 months
Good Shepherd United Methodist Church	64	3 years - 5 years 11 months
Grace Christian Church	65	2 years - 12 years 11 months
Greater Mount Calvary Christian Church	120	1 month - 12 years 11 months
Greenwich Presbyterian Church	18	3 years - 5 years 11 months
Haymarket Baptist Church	127	2 years 6 months - 5 years 11 months
Holy Family Catholic School	140	2 years 6 months - 12 years 11 months
Hope Aglow Empowerment Church	75	1 month - 12 years 11 months
ImagiNation Learning Center	117	1 month - 11 years 11 months
Joseph Storehouse Ministries	165	4 years - 12 years 11 months
Joseph Storehouse Ministries	79	2 years - 12 years 11 months
Joseph Storehouse Ministries	79	Birth - 4 years 11 months
Kiddie Academy of Gainesville	182	1 month - 12 years 11 months
KinderCare Learning Center #1808	150	1 month - 12 years 11 months
KinderCare Learning Center #301044	99	1 month - 12 years 11 months
KinderCare Learning Center #301616	180	1 month - 12 years 11 months
KinderCare Learning Center at Braemar	140	1 month - 12 years 11 months

KinderCare Learning Center at Lake Ridge	136	1 month - 12 years 11 months
KinderCare Learning Center at Sudley Manor	120	1 month - 12 years 11 months
Kindercare Learning Center #1107	140	1 month - 12 years 11 months
La Petite Academy - Dumfries	154	1 month - 12 years 11 months
Lake Manassas Academy	240	Birth - 12 years 11 months
Lake Ridge Baptist Church	106	2 years 6 months - 5 years 11 months
Lake Ridge Creative Preschool	62	3 years - 12 years 11 months
Linton Hall Preschool and Extended Day Program	116	2 years 6 months - 12 years 11 months
Little Lambs	71	1 month - 12 years 11 months
Little Rocketeers Child Care	59	Birth - 12 years 11 months
Manassas Presbyterian Church	176	1 year 6 months - 5 years 11 months
Minnieland Academy At Montclair	160	Birth - 12 years 11 months
Minnieland Academy At Ashland	203	1 month - 12 years 11 months
Minnieland Academy At Braemar	190	Birth - 12 years 11 months
Minnieland Academy At Bristow	211	Birth - 12 years 11 months
Minnieland Academy At Cardinal	155	1 month - 12 years 11 months
Minnieland Academy At Cloverdale	244	Birth - 12 years 11 months
Minnieland Academy At Dominion Valley	200	Birth - 12 years 11 months
Minnieland Academy At Gainesville	164	Birth - 12 years 11 months
Minnieland Academy At Heritage Hunt	210	Birth - 12 years 11 months
Minnieland Academy At Rippon	108	Birth - 12 years 11 months
Minnieland Academy At The Glen	313	Birth - 12 years 11 months
Minnieland Academy at Dale City	105	2 years 6 months - 12 years 11 months
Minnieland Academy at Heathcote	187	Birth - 12 years 11 months
Minnieland Academy at Occoquan	260	Birth - 12 years 11 months
Montessori of Gainesville - Casa dei Bambini	133	1 year 6 months - 12 years 11 months
Muriel Humphrey Child Care Center	75	1 month - 12 years 11 months
Nikki's Christian Daycare Center	150	1 month - 12 years 11 months
Nikki's Christian Daycare Pams Place	56	1 year 4 months - 12 years 11 months
Noah's Ark Christian Preschool	75	1 month - 12 years 11 months
Nokesville Church of the Brethren	45	3 years - 12 years 11 months
Old Bridge United Methodist Church	50	2 years - 5 years 11 months
Paty-Kake Preschool and Childcare Center	105	2 years - 12 years 11 months
Primrose School of Bristow	184	1 month - 12 years 11 months
Prince William Academy	200	1 month - 12 years 11 months
Proverbs Place Child Care & Learning Center	90	1 year - 9 years 11 months
Rainbow Station At Haymarket	326	Birth - 12 years 11 months
Rising Stars Daycare	35	1 month - 6 years 11 months
Riverview Baptist Church	120	1 month - 12 years 11 months
STEM Tot Academy, LLC	79	1 month - 12 years 11 months
Seven Oaks Academy II	130	Birth - 12 years 11 months
Sharron Baucom Dale City Recreation Center	124	1 month - 12 years 11 months
St. Clare EDP-St. Francis of Assisi School	150	3 years - 12 years 11 months
St. Matthew's Lutheran Church	120	3 years - 5 years 11 months
St. Paul United Methodist Church	70	2 years 11 months - 5 years 11 months
St. Paul's Anglican Church	80	2 years - 9 years 11 months
St. Paul's Anglican Church	134	3 years - 5 years 11 months
Star Bethlehem Missionary Baptist Church	40	1 month - 3 years 11 months
Star Bethlehem Missionary Baptist Church	90	3 years - 12 years 11 months
The Children's Center of Manassas, LLC	144	1 month - 12 years 11 months
The Galaxy School	120	1 month - 12 years 11 months
The Goddard School	136	1 month - 12 years 11 months
The Goddard School	138	1 month - 12 years 11 months

The Learning Experience	167	1 month - 12 years 11 months
The Learning Experience	166	1 month - 10 years 11 months
The Life Church VA	121	1 month - 11 years 11 months
The Little Gym of Gainesville	30	3 years - 8 years 11 months
The Merit School of Prince William	136	2 years 6 months - 12 years 11 months
Veterans Park	24	3 years - 5 years 11 months
Victory Christian Preschool & Academy	150	1 month - 12 years 11 months
Willowcreek Academy	140	1 month - 12 years 11 months
Winwood Children's Center IV	200	1 month - 10 years 11 months
Renaissance Montessori	75	1 year - 7 years 11 months
St. Michael's Anglican Church - Fayette	137	2 years - 5 years 11 months
St. Michael's Anglican Church - Sparks	26	3 years - 9 years 11 months
Goddard School	166	1 month - 6 years 11 months
Wonderful Virginia Academy, LLC	141	1 month - 12 years 11 months
Woodbridge Play-Care	48	1 year 4 months - 12 years 11 months
Word Performance Church	60	Birth - 12 years 11 months
Licensed Family/Home Daycares (129)	1481	various
Public Elementary Pre-K Providers (62)*	1677	Pre-K
Total	**18743**	
TOTAL NUMBER OF ECE /CCare SLOTS	**22,535**	

*Actual enrollment per VDOE, schools-totals-grade (2016-2017)

ECE and Child Care Capacity Estimate in GPW						
	Pop under 5 (2015) [1]	Children in Poverty [2]	Licensed Child Day Care Facilities [3]	Licensed Child Day Care Capacity [4]	Licensed Child Care Facilities Serving EHS-age Children [5]	Licensed Child Day Care Capacity to serve EHS-age Children [6]
Manassas	3,194	575	26	2,966	17	1,237
Manassas Park	1,294	142	7	826	5	294
Prince William	33,223	3,322	313	18,743	219	6,861
Totals	**37,711**	**4,040**	**346**	**22,535**	**241**	**8,392**

[1] U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2011-2015, Retrieved 2/2017.
[2] U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2011-2015 for children under 6 in poverty multiples by Children Under 5, Retrieved 2/2017.
[3] Virginia Department of Social Services. Licensed Child Day Care. Last retrieved February 2016 from http://www.dss.virginia.gov.
[4] Ibid.
[5] An EHS-age child is defined as an infant or toddler age three-years-old or younger.
[6] These numbers are estimates assuming an even distribution of children among the various age levels served by the facility.

Since EHS-age children are defined as an infant or toddler aged three years or younger, it can be estimated that 3/5 of the population of children five and under are EHS-age eligible. Thus, it can be estimated that 22,627 children are EHS-age eligible in Prince William County and the cities of Manassas and Manassas Park while there are currently only 8,392 child care slots available for this age group in these localities.

The Northern Shenandoah Valley, the Northern Piedmont, and the Greater Prince William County regions already have Head Start programs and grantees in place. Many of the counties in People Incorporated's service area do not have access to an Early Head Start/ECE program; this can be addressed with regional community partners.

OTHER AVAILABLE RESOURCES IN AGENCY SERVICE AREAS

DEPARTMENT(S) OF SOCIAL SERVICES

A local division of the Virginia Department of Social Services serves each locality in the service area. Qualified families can receive some or all of the following services through their local department of social services: auxiliary grants to rest home residents; counseling services; child care; emergency assistance; companion services; Medicaid; fuel assistance; Virginia Initiative for Employment not Welfare (VIEW); surplus commodities; foster care; adoption services; Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP); Women, Infants, and Children (WIC); Family Access to Medical Insurance Security (FAMIS); Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and general relief.

HEALTH DEPARTMENTS

A local branch of the Virginia Department of Health serves each locality. The county health departments strive to protect and promote community health through the provision of free and low-cost health services. The health department is a primary source of health care for much of the Head Start and Early Head Start population. Each local health department offers some or all of the following services: well baby care; breast and cervical cancer early detection programs; children's specialty services; dental clinic; diabetes control project; family planning clinic; general medical clinic (for adults); HIV/AIDS education; health education activities; immunizations for children age 0-5; injury prevention; prenatal clinic; sanitation services; well child clinic; and the women, infant and children program (WIC).

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDERS

Head Start and Early Head Start families are generally eligible to obtain needed mental health services through state funded Community Services Boards (CSB). Even for the population that does not have children, services will not be denied due to a family's inability to pay. The CSBs utilize sliding fee cost scales to provide services for individuals with emotional, family, or daily living problems and alcohol or drug abuse. Community Service Boards are the single point of entry for the Virginia public mental health system. They generally provide comprehensive services addressing mental health, intellectual disability, substance abuse and treatment, consultations, counseling services, and referrals for families living throughout each area they serve, and accept Medicaid and private insurance as payment for services. Unfortunately, the CSBs are generally understaffed and people have to wait many months for their initial appointments, leading to increased hospitalizations and suicides.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICE PROVIDERS

According to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHA), a division of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services there are several substance abuse treatment providers that serve the Southwest Virginia region including Highlands Community Services, Frontier Health, Comprehensive Community Services, and Cumberland Mountain Community Services Board Substance Abuse Program. In the Shenandoah Valley region, there is the Northwestern Community Services Board Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, Winchester Addiction Services PLC, Council on Alcoholism Lord Fairfax Community Inc., Bridging the Gaps, Inc., and Potomac Highlands Guild to provide substance abuse services to residents. Within the Northern Piedmont service area, Rappahannock Area Community Services Board and Fauquier Hospital provide substance abuse treatment. In the Greater Prince William Area mental health providers include, but are not limited to Region Ten Community Services Board, Family Focus Counseling Service PC, and Inova Healthcare.

These providers offer a variety of services including inpatient and outpatient treatment for long- and short-term treatment, holistic approaches, therapy, as well as day treatment.

COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCIES

People Incorporated is the designated Community Action Agency for the five jurisdictions that comprise the agency's Southwest Virginia Head Start and Early Head Start service area. As previously mentioned, Skyline CAP is the community action agency that provides the Head Start program for Page, Shenandoah, Warren, and Rappahannock Counties; Fauquier Community Action Committee Inc. provides Head Start for Fauquier County; Prince William County Public Schools provides Head Start services for Prince William County and Manassas; Northern Virginia Family Services provides Early Head Start for City of Manassas; Culpeper Human Services provides Head Start in Culpeper County; and Apple Country Head Start serves children and families in Frederick and Clarke Counties.

People Incorporated offers child and family services, workforce development, housing, community economic development, and other community service programs. Children and families served in the Head Start and Early Head Start program have full access to the variety of other services offered by People Incorporated (subject to eligibility criteria). People Incorporated is the leading advocate for children and families in the service area, and has a long history of providing economically disadvantaged people with opportunities to improve their lives, their families and their communities.