



# 2015 Service Area Report Card

HEALTH	Chesterfield (All)	Colonial Heights	Dinwiddie	Hopewell	Petersburg	Prince George	Sussex	State	National	Service Area Trend*
Robert Wood Johnson Fdn. County Health Outcomes Ranking (of 133)	2010: 17 2014: 16 2015: 25	2010: 64 2014: 73 2015: 77	2010: 86 2014: 88 2015: 76	2010: 117 2014: 128 2015: 127	2010: 130 2014: 133 2015: 131	2010: 23 2014: 14 2015: 28	2010: 107 2014: 118 2015: 109	N/A	N/A	
Robert Wood Johnson Fdn. County Health Factors Ranking (of 133)	2010: 14 2014: 14 2015: 16	2010: 35 2014: 42 2015: 37	2010: 101 2014: 90 2015: 98	2010: 128 2014: 132 2015: 131	2010: 132 2014: 133 2015: 133	2010: 66 2014: 77 2015: 76	2010: 111 2014: 122 2015: 121	N/A	N/A	
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	2003: 6.8 2012: 6.5 2013: 6.6	2003: 9.9 2012: N/A 2013: 6.5	2003: N/A 2012: 19.4 2013: 4.8	2003: 11.8 2012: 10.9 2013: 18.3	2003: 14.7 2012: 6.5 2013: 6.9	2003: 2.6 2012: 8.7 2013: 6.5	2003: 8.8 2012: 9.9 N/A	2003: 7.6 2012: 6.3 2013: 6.2	2003: 6.9 2012: 6.0 2013: 6.0	
Teen Pregnancy Rate** (per 1,000)	2003: 16.9 2013: 10.1 2014: 10.4	2003: 55.7 2013: 22.4 2014: 21.5	2003: 25.3 2013: 12.6 2014: 9.7	2003: 61.6 2013: 41.1 2014: 36.0	2003: 87.1 2013: 73.8 2014: 49.7	2003: 21.3 2013: 10.3 2014: 8.2	2003: 41.9 2013: 34.7 2014: 19.1	2003: 27.4 2013: 14.4 2014: 12.8	N/A	
Suicide Rate*** (per 100,000)	2003: 10.8 2013: 14.3 2014: 15.0	2003: 5.8 2013: 24.2 2014: 6.6	2003: 24.1 2013: 6.6 2014: 2.5	2003: 13.4 2013: 12.1 2014: 30.1	2003: 3.0 2013: 20.3 2014: 7.9	2003: 17.5 2013: 11.3 2014: 12.9	2003: 25.1 2013: 7.4 2014: 16.7	2003: 10.8 2013: 12.5 2014: 12.2	2003: 10.6 2013: 13.0 2014: 13.4	
EDUCATION	Chesterfield (All)	Colonial Heights	Dinwiddie	Hopewell	Petersburg	Prince George	Sussex	State	National	Service Area Trend
PALS-K Scores Below Readiness (Kindergarten - Fall)	2003: 19.7% 2013: 11.9% 2014: 12.2%	2003: 26.0% 2013: 12.3% 2014: 17.7%	2003: 25.1% 2013: 19.2% 2014: 21.7%	2003: 31.1% 2013: 15.3% 2014: 22.1%	2003: 33.9% 2013: 11.3% 2014: 14.8%	2003: 23.9% 2013: 20.2% 2014: 19.7%	2003: 30.6% 2013: N/A 2014: 17.6%	2003: 21.4% 2013: 12.5% 2014: 12.9%	N/A	
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	2013: 75.8% 2014: 72.5% 2015: 80.4%	2013: 80.4% 2014: 73.4% 2015: 80.4%	2013: 65.5% 2014: 72.6% 2015: 81.6%	2013: 62.8% 2014: 45.1% 2015: 57.8%	2013: 55.6% 2014: 56.5% 2015: 62.8%	2013: 80.6% 2014: 75.8% 2015: 82.5%	2013: 67.8% 2014: 49.3% 2015: 75.3%	2013: 72.0% 2014: 69.0% 2015: 75.4%	N/A	
H.S. On-Time Graduation Rates	2008: 84.7% 2014: 91.4% 2015: 90.9%	2008: 72.7% 2014: 94.8% 2015: 89.7%	2008: 68.4% 2014: 81.1% 2015: 81.4%	2008: 58.3% 2014: 79.5% 2015: 81.9%	2008: 58.2% 2014: 82.6% 2015: 70.9%	2008: 78.0% 2014: 87.7% 2015: 85.1%	2008: 73.2% 2014: 84.5% 2015: 89.2%	2008: 82.1% 2014: 89.9% 2015: 90.5%	2008: 74.4% 2014: 82.0% 2015: N/A	
Associate's Degree***	2000: 6.6% 2013: 7.4% 2014: 7.8%	2000: 6.1% 2013: 6.1% 2014: 6.5%	2000: 4.1% 2013: 6.8% 2014: 7.6%	2000: 4.1% 2013: 6.5% 2014: 7.1%	2000: 4.6% 2013: 4.8% 2014: 5.2%	2000: 7.1% 2013: 8.6% 2014: 8.5%	2000: 3.5% 2013: 4.1% 2014: 3.2%	2000: 5.6% 2013: 7.0% 2014: 7.1%	2000: 6.3% 2013: 7.8% 2014: 7.9%	
Bachelor's Degree & Higher	2000: 32.6% 2013: 36.3% 2014: 36.6%	2000: 18.9% 2013: 20.5% 2014: 19.6%	2000: 11.0% 2013: 12.8% 2014: 13.7%	2000: 10.2% 2013: 10.2% 2014: 10.9%	2000: 14.8% 2013: 14.9% 2014: 14.9%	2000: 18.4% 2013: 17.9% 2014: 18.5%	2000: 10.0% 2013: 10.3% 2014: 9.0%	2000: 29.5% 2013: 35.2% 2014: 35.8%	2000: 24.4% 2013: 28.8% 2014: 29.3%	

\* Comparison between oldest year and most recent year available

\*\* Preliminary results for 2014

\*\*\* New indicator

Created 02/16

Better Worse Inconclusive





# 2015 Service Area Report Card

SocioEconomic	Chesterfield (All)	Colonial Heights	Dinwiddie	Hopewell	Petersburg	Prince George	Sussex	State	National	Service Area Trend*
Per Capita Income**	2010: \$31,711 2013: \$32,572 <b>2014: \$32,942</b>	2010: \$26,115 2013: \$27,610 <b>2014: \$28,282</b>	2010: \$23,423 2013: \$23,781 <b>2014: \$23,766</b>	2010: \$19,148 2013: \$20,388 <b>2014: \$21,041</b>	2010: \$19,142 2013: \$18,936 <b>2014: \$18,535</b>	2010: \$25,769 2013: \$24,434 <b>2014: \$24,521</b>	2010: \$16,735 2013: \$16,546 <b>2014: \$14,316</b>	2010: \$33,958 2013: \$33,326 <b>2014: \$33,493</b>	2010: \$28,555 2013: \$28,051 <b>2014: \$28,155</b>	
Median Household Income	2003: \$61,907 2013: \$67,454 <b>2014: \$72,972</b>	2003: \$43,765 2013: \$49,715 <b>2014: \$52,355</b>	2003: \$42,123 2013: \$51,864 <b>2014: \$52,288</b>	2003: \$32,845 2013: \$39,440 <b>2014: \$40,122</b>	2003: \$28,558 2013: \$32,623 <b>2014: \$32,749</b>	2003: \$49,503 2013: \$65,625 <b>2014: \$61,792</b>	2003: \$30,302 2013: \$38,948 <b>2014: \$37,748</b>	2003: \$50,028 2013: \$62,745 <b>2014: \$64,923</b>	2003: \$43,318 2013: \$52,250 <b>2014: \$53,657</b>	
Percent Below Poverty Level	2003: 6.7% 2013: 8.0% <b>2014: 8.3%</b>	2003: 7.4% 2013: 10.8% <b>2014: 11.5%</b>	2003: 10.4% 2013: 14.5% <b>2014: 12.1%</b>	2003: 16.4% 2013: 22.6% <b>2014: 19.5%</b>	2003: 18.6% 2013: 28.1% <b>2014: 25.8%</b>	2003: 9.2% 2013: 12.9% <b>2014: 10.5%</b>	2003: 17.2% 2013: 24.0% <b>2014: 23.9%</b>	2003: 10.0% 2013: 11.7% <b>2014: 11.8%</b>	2003: 12.5% 2013: 15.8% <b>2014: 15.5%</b>	
Percent of Children Below Poverty Level (age 18 and under)	2003: 8.8% 2013: 10.8% <b>2014: 11.2%</b>	2003: 11.0% 2013: 17.2% <b>2014: 18.7%</b>	2003: 15.1% 2013: 20.2% <b>2014: 17.7%</b>	2003: 26.0% 2013: 34.3% <b>2014: 31.3%</b>	2003: 28.3% 2013: 46.9% <b>2014: 37.5%</b>	2003: 11.5% 2013: 14.8% <b>2014: 13.0%</b>	2003: 22.6% 2013: 30.4% <b>2014: 30.5%</b>	2003: 13.6% 2013: 15.7% <b>2014: 15.9%</b>	2003: 17.6% 2013: 22.2% <b>2014: 21.7%</b>	
Housing Cost Burden Rate**	2009: 29.0% 2013: 28.0% <b>2014: 29.6%</b>	2009: 28.0% 2013: 28.0% <b>2014: 28.3%</b>	2009: 25.4% 2013: 27.2% <b>2014: 26.1%</b>	2009: 32.0% 2013: 36.2% <b>2014: 36.2%</b>	2009: 36.0% 2013: 39.9% <b>2014: 41.7%</b>	2009: 20.9% 2013: 25.5% <b>2014: 28.4%</b>	2009: 32.0% 2013: 24.0% <b>2014: 28.4%</b>	2009: 33.1% 2013: 33.4% <b>2014: 32.6%</b>	2009: 35.5% 2013: 35.5% <b>2014: 34.9%</b>	
Unemployment Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	2003: 3.5% 2013: 5.6% <b>2014: 5.1%</b>	2003: 4.5% 2013: 6.5% <b>2014: 5.7%</b>	2003: 4.1% 2013: 7.3% <b>2014: 6.4%</b>	2003: 6.3% 2013: 9.5% <b>2014: 8.7%</b>	2003: 8.6% 2013: 11.6% <b>2014: 10.6%</b>	2003: 4.2% 2013: 6.9% <b>2014: 6.2%</b>	2003: 6.9% 2013: 9.0% <b>2014: 7.4%</b>	2003: 4.1% 2013: 5.7% <b>2014: 5.2%</b>	2003: 5.4% 2013: 6.5% <b>2014: 5.4%</b>	

Better Worse Inconclusive

\* Comparison between oldest year and most recent year

\*\* New data source: American Community Survey

Created 02/16





# Annual Service Area Report Card Summary 2015

## **Introduction**

The Cameron Foundation strives to transform the Tri-Cities and surrounding counties into a healthy, vibrant and economically vital region by strategically leveraging resources for community impact. In keeping with this mission, the Foundation created the Annual Service Area Report Card.

This report card keeps community issues at the forefront, establishes a baseline for the region, and shows how the region compares to trends in both Virginia and the nation. The data is drawn solely from outside and objective independent sources and government agencies.

The report card will be revisited annually and tracks 16 indicators in three separate categories, including health, education and socio-economics. A definition of each indicator is included at the end of this summary.

## **Noteworthy Trends**

- In 2015, Dinwiddie improved on both the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF) County Health Outcomes Ranking and the Health Factors Ranking. Overall, the service area continued to have lower rankings compared to 2010 for both of these indicators, and Petersburg still had the lowest Health Factors ranking in the state.
- Preliminary results of the teen pregnancy rate data indicate that all seven localities have improved, with each having lower rates in 2014 as compared to 2003. The rates in Chesterfield, Dinwiddie and Prince George also were lower than the state rate.
- Suicide rates (a new indicator) were higher in Chesterfield, Colonial Heights, Hopewell and Petersburg as compared to 2003. In 2014, the rates in Colonial Heights, Dinwiddie and Petersburg were lower than the state and national rates. Hopewell had the highest suicide rate for 2014 at 30.1%, which was more than double the state and national rates.
- Third grade reading proficiency improved in five of the seven localities as compared to 2013. Chesterfield, Colonial Heights, Dinwiddie and Prince George each had higher rates than the state. While Hopewell improved from 2014, it still remains below the 2013 rate and below the state rate.

- On-time graduation rates fell in five of the seven localities between 2014 and 2015, with Petersburg dropping by 11.7%. Hopewell and Sussex continue to improve, with the rate in Sussex (89.2%) being close to the state rate of 90.5%.
- With the exception of Sussex, the rate of associate's degrees (a new indicator) has risen across the service area. Chesterfield, Dinwiddie and Prince George each had higher rates than the Virginia rate, and Hopewell's rate was equal to Virginia's. The rate in Prince George also is higher than the national rate.
- The rate of individuals with a bachelor's degree and higher has risen slightly across the service area since 2000, except for Sussex, which decreased slightly. However, six localities have rates that are significantly lower than the state and national rates. For example, the state rate of 35.8% is more than three times the rate in Hopewell (10.9%).
- Per capita income has decreased in Petersburg, Prince George and Sussex since 2010 according to the 5-Year American Community Survey. Only Chesterfield and Colonial Heights had per capita incomes higher than the national level. Most localities in the service area trailed significantly behind the state and national income levels for per capita income and median household income, with Petersburg and Sussex having the lowest for each.
- Both the percent of people in poverty and percent of children in poverty continued to be higher than 2003 across the service area. The percentages in Dinwiddie, Hopewell, Petersburg, Prince George and Sussex decreased from 2013. The percent of children in poverty in Petersburg dropped by nearly 10% from 2013, but remains double the state rate. Chesterfield, Colonial Heights and Prince George have rates that are lower than the state and national percentages for both poverty indicators.
- Most of the service area has housing cost burden rates that are lower than the national and state rates. Only Hopewell and Petersburg had higher rates than the state. The rates in the service area are higher when compared to 2009 for all localities except Sussex.
- Unemployment had decreased in every locality since 2013 but remains higher than the 2003 levels. Except for Chesterfield, the rates in all localities of the service area remained above that of the state and the national rates.

### **Additional Notes**

- The 2015 report card was created 2/5/16.
- The Cameron Foundation was founded in 2003. Therefore, 2003 is used as the baseline for comparison when that data is available.
- Some indicators do not change significantly from year-to-year, or even in a three- to five-year range.

- Updated figures were not available for infant mortality, PALS-K scores below readiness, national high school graduation rates, or unemployment at the time that the 2015 report card was created.
- Comparable national data was not available for the teen pregnancy rate and third-grade reading proficiency.
- RWJF rankings are only available by county/city. Comparable state and national data is not available. Virginia's PALS-K rate is unique to the Commonwealth. Therefore, comparable national figures are not available.
- Third-grade reading proficiency scores are shown from 2013 when the Virginia Department of Education implemented a more rigorous SOL test.
- The behavioral health discharge rate indicator was replaced by suicide rate. The suicide rate is an important proxy for the prevalence of mental health disorders in a locality.
- Associate's degree was added as an indicator under Education.
- The higher education attainment (4 year) indicator was replaced by bachelor degree and higher to more adequately reflect higher educational attainment in the service area.
- A different data source, the 5-Year American Community Survey, was used for per capita income and housing cost burden rate.
- Per capita income and median household income data are adjusted for inflation.

## **Indicators**

### **Health**

- **Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF) County Health Outcomes Ranking:** [Health outcomes](#) in the RWJF County Health Rankings represent how healthy a county is. Two types of health outcomes are measured, including how long people live (length of life) and how healthy people feel while alive (quality of life). The [County Health Rankings](#) measure the health of nearly all counties in the nation and rank them within states. Within Virginia, 133 counties and cities are ranked. The data was retrieved from <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/>.

- **Robert Wood Johnson Foundation County Health Factors Ranking:** [Health factors](#) in the RWJF County Health Rankings represent what influences the health of a county. It measures four types of health factors: health behaviors, clinical care, social and economic, and physical environment factors. The healthy behaviors factor includes alcohol and drug use, diet and exercise, sexual activity and tobacco use. The clinical care factor includes access to care and quality of care. The social and economic factors include community safety, education, employment, family and social support, and income. The physical environment factor includes air and water quality and housing and transit. Within Virginia, 133 counties and cities are ranked. The data was retrieved from <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/>.
- **Infant Mortality Rate:** Infant mortality is defined as death of a child in the first year after birth. The statistics are presented as a rate of deaths per 1,000 live births. Infant mortality rates were obtained from the [Virginia Division of Health Statistics](#) and the [National Center for Health Statistics](#).
- **Teen Pregnancy Rate:** Teen pregnancy is defined as the teenage pregnancies per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years. Data was obtained from the [Virginia Division of Health Statistics](#). The 2014 preliminary rates were provided by the Crater Health Department.
- **Suicide Rate:** The suicide rate is defined as the number of deaths by suicide per 100,000. State and local data was obtained from the [Virginia Division of Health Statistics](#). The national rates were obtained from the CDC's Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System's [Fatal Injury Reports](#).

## Education

- **PALS-K Below Readiness Rate:** The PALS-K below readiness rate is defined as the percent of kindergarteners whose scores for the Phonological Awareness Literacy Screening for Kindergarten children (PALS-K) were below kindergarten readiness levels. The test is a measure of children's knowledge of several important literacy fundamentals. The rates were obtained from the [Kids Count Data Center](#).
- **Third Grade Reading Proficiency:** Third-grade reading proficiency is determined by the percentage of passing scores on the Standard of Learning examination (SOL). This data was obtained from the [Virginia Department of Education's customized assessment data tool](#).
- **High School On-Time Graduation Rates:** Using a cohort design, the data provides the percentage of students who complete the graduation requirements set forth by Virginia's Department of Education (DOE) within four years of entering high school for the first time. Percentages are based on longitudinal student-level data and account for student mobility and retention and promotion patterns. Rates were obtained from the [DOE Virginia Cohort Reports](#).
- **Associates Degree:** This indicator is defined as the percentage of the population 25 years and over that has obtained an associate's degree. Data was obtained from the 2000 U.S. Census and 5-Year American Community Surveys as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau's [American FactFinder](#).

- **Bachelor's Degree & Higher:** Higher educational attainment is defined as achieving at least a bachelor's degree for those over 25 years of age. Data was obtained from the 2000 U.S. Census and 5-Year American Community Surveys as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau's [American FactFinder](#).

### Socio-Economics

- **Per Capita Income:** Per capita income is calculated by the total income of all people 15 years old and over divided by the total population of a given area. It only includes amounts reported separately for wage or salary before taxes or other deductions. Data was obtained from the 5-Year American Community Surveys as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau's [American FactFinder](#).
- **Median Household Income:** Median income is the amount which divides the income distribution into two equal groups, half having income above that amount, and half having income below that amount. This measure accounts for multiple incomes in a household. This data was obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau's [Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates](#) (SAIPE).
- **Percent (of Population) Below Poverty Level:** This indicator measures the percentage of the population below the poverty threshold. Poverty status is determined by comparing pre-tax cash income against an official threshold that is set at three times the cost of a minimum food diet in 1963, updated annually for inflation using the Consumer Price Index, and adjusted for family size, composition and age of householder. The percent of the population below the poverty line was ascertained from the U.S. Census Bureau's [Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates](#) (SAIPE).
- **Percent of Children in Poverty:** This indicator is defined as the percent of children under age 18 living in poverty. This data was obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau's [Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates](#) (SAIPE).
- **Housing Cost Burden Rate:** The housing cost burden rate is defined as the percent of households with a housing cost burden. A household is considered cost burdened if it is paying more than 30% of its household income for housing. Per federal guidelines, for housing to be affordable, a household should not have to spend more than 30% of its annual income on shelter. Data was obtained from the 5-Year American Community Surveys as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau's [American FactFinder](#).
- **Unemployment Rate:** The unemployment rate is defined as the percent of the civilian labor force, age 16 and older, that is unemployed but actively seeking work. The data was obtained from the [U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Database](#).

A more detailed description of the indicators is available on the [2014 Report Card](#).

If you think the information in this report is incorrect or incomplete, we hope you will point us to the right information at an independent and verifiable source on the web. Comments and suggestions are always welcome. Please send your ideas to Program Officer [Brandy Cramer](#).