

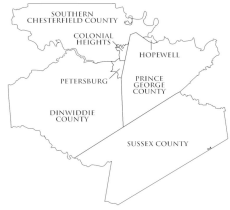
2018 Service Area Report Card

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 2017: 25 2018: 30	2010: 64 2017: 64 2018: 93	2010: 86 2017: 85 2018: 84	2010: 117 2017: 123 2018: 126	2010: 130 2017: 132 2018: 133	2010: 23 2017: 43 2018: 32	2010: 107 2017: 99 2018: 97	N/A	N/A	
Robert Wood Johnson Fdn. County Health Factors Ranking (of 133)	2010: 14 2017: 18 2018: 15	2010: 35 2017: 46 2018: 57	2010: 101 2017: 90 2018: 104	2010: 128 2017: 129 2018: 128	2010: 132 2017: 133 2018: 133	2010: 66 2017: 75 2018: 77	2010: 111 2017: 126 2018: 123	N/A	N/A	
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	2003: 6.8 2015: 4.7 2016: 7.0	2003: 9.9 2015: 10.0 2016: 16.1	2003: N/A 2015: 9.9 2016: 13.1	2003: 11.8 2015: 11.4 2016: 21.1	2003: 14.7 2015: 7.3 2016: 22.1	2003: 2.6 2015: 5.6 2016: 7.5	2003: 8.8 2015: 11.1 N/A	2003: 7.6 2015: 5.9 2016: 5.8	2003: 6.9 2015: 5.9 2016: 5.9	
Teen Pregnancy Rate (per 1,000)	2003: 16.9 2015: 9.5 2016: 9.3	2003: 55.7 2015: 22.2 2016: 13.8	2003: 25.3 2015: 11.9 2016: 17.0	2003: 61.6 2015: 30.9 2016: 19.6	2003: 87.1 2015: 46.7 2016: 35.9	2003: 21.3 2015: 7.4 2016: 12.0	2003: 41.9 2015: 20.5 2016: 21.0	2003: 27.4 2015: 12.0 2016: 10.8	N/A	
Suicide Rate (per 100,000)	2008: 10.2 2015: 10.4 2016: 15.3	2008: 22.5 2015: 22.4 2016: 28.1	2008: 7.7 2015: 39.5 2016: 10.7	2008: 4.3 2015: 26.8 2016: 8.8	2008: 18.2 2015: 6.2 2016: 25.1	2008: 19.4 2015: 23.8 2016: 18.5	2008: 8.2 2015: 8.5 2016: 8.7	2008: 12.1 2015: 13.1 2016: 13.5	2003: 10.9 2015: 13.8 2016: 13.9	
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% 2016: 13.0% 2017: 14.0%	2003: 26.0% 2016: 17.0% 2017: 14.0%	2003: 25.1% 2016: 19.0% 2017: 21.0%	2003: 31.1% 2016: 27.0% 2017: 20.0%	2003: 33.9% 2016: 14.0% 2017: 16.0%	2003: 23.9% 2016: 25.0% 2017: 27.0%	2003: 30.6% 2016: 21.0% 2017: 15.0%	2003: 21.4% 2016: 14.6% 2017: 16.0%	N/A	
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	2013: 75.8% 2017: 80.2% 2018: 76%	2013: 80.4% 2017: 70.9% 2018: 72%	2013: 65.5% 2017: 78.4% 2018: 74%	2013: 62.8% 2017: 67.6% 2018: 62%	2013: 55.6% 2017: 63.8% 2018: 60%	2013: 80.6% 2017: 84.8% 2018: 81%	2013: 67.8% 2017: 76.8% 2018: 68%	2013: 72.0% 2017: 74.6% 2018: 72%	N/A	
H.S. On-Time Graduation Rates	2008: 84.7% 2017: 90.2% 2018: 90.9%	2008: 72.7% 2017: 96.0% 2018: 91.5%	2008: 68.4% 2017: 89.3% 2018: 87.7%	2008: 58.3% 2017: 85.2% 2018: 90.9%	2008: 58.2% 2017: 80.4% 2018: 83.0%	2008: 78.0% 2017: 91.7% 2018: 90.9%	2008: 73.2% 2017: 89.8% 2018: 89.1%	2008: 82.1% 2017: 91.1% 2018: 91.6%	N/A	
Associate's Degree	2000: 6.6% 2016: 8.1% 2017: 8.5%	2000: 6.1% 2016: 8.9% 2017: 8.9%	2000: 4.1% 2016: 7.3% 2017: 7.6%	2000: 4.1% 2016: 7.7% 2017: 8.1%	2000: 4.6% 2016: 5.4% 2017: 5.4%	2000: 7.1% 2016: 9.0% 2017: 8.9%	2000: 3.5% 2016: 3.4% 2017: 3.7%	2000: 5.6% 2016: 7.4% 2017: 7.5%	2000: 6.3% 2016: 8.2% 2017: 8.3%	
Bachelor's Degree & Higher	2000: 32.6% 2016: 37.7% 2017: 38.4%	2000: 18.9% 2016: 21.9% 2017: 23.6%	2000: 11.0% 2016: 16.9% 2017: 16.6%	2000: 10.2% 2016: 14.4% 2017: 15.1%	2000: 14.8% 2016: 16.6% 2017: 17.5%	2000: 18.4% 2016: 22.1% 2017: 23.0%	2000: 10.0% 2016: 11.3% 2017: 11.7%	2000: 29.5% 2016: 36.9% 2017: 37.6%	2000: 24.4% 2016: 30.3% 2017: 30.9%	

Better Worse Inconclusive

* Comparison between oldest year and most recent year available. A service area trend is identified as "better" if the majority (four of seven) of localities improved on that indicator.
Created 02/19





2018 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 2016: \$33,848 2017: \$35,370	2010: \$26,115 2016: \$27,209 2017: \$27,608	2010: \$23,423 2016: \$24,001 2017: \$25,981	2010: \$19,148 2016: \$21,827 2017: \$22,668	2010: \$19,142 2016: \$20,464 2017: \$21,992	2010: \$25,769 2016: \$26,721 2017: \$27,970	2010: \$16,735 2016: \$16,653 2017: \$15,882	2010: \$33,958 2016: \$34,967 2017: \$36,268	2010: \$28,555 2016: \$29,829 2017: \$31,177	
Median Household Income	2003: \$61,907 2016: \$76,260 2017: \$80,573	2003: \$43,765 2016: \$52,673 2017: \$53,769	2003: \$42,123 2016: \$54,805 2017: \$57,284	2003: \$32,845 2016: \$40,126 2017: \$40,209	2003: \$28,558 2016: \$34,238 2017: \$36,038	2003: \$49,503 2016: \$66,775 2017: \$68,884	2003: \$30,302 2016: \$41,790 2017: \$41,594	2003: \$50,028 2016: \$68,127 2017: \$71,518	2003: \$43,318 2016: \$57,617 2017: \$60,336	
Percent Below Poverty Level	2003: 6.7% 2016: 7.0% 2017: 6.7%	2003: 7.4% 2016: 10.4% 2017: 9.8%	2003: 10.4% 2016: 13.0% 2017: 10.1%	2003: 16.4% 2016: 20.7% 2017: 19.9%	2003: 18.6% 2016: 25.2% 2017: 21.8%	2003: 9.2% 2016: 9.5% 2017: 10.7%	2003: 17.2% 2016: 23.1% 2017: 22.4%	2003: 10.0% 2016: 11.0% 2017: 10.7%	2003: 12.5% 2016: 14.0% 2017: 13.4%	
Percent of Children Below Poverty Level (under age 18)	2003: 8.8% 2016: 9.3% 2017: 8.7%	2003: 11.0% 2016: 17.0% 2017: 16.4%	2003: 15.1% 2016: 18.4% 2017: 16.0%	2003: 26.0% 2016: 31.0% 2017: 32.5%	2003: 28.3% 2016: 36.7% 2017: 34.5%	2003: 11.5% 2016: 11.6% 2017: 12.7%	2003: 22.6% 2016: 30.2% 2017: 29.3%	2003: 13.6% 2016: 14.3% 2017: 14.0%	2003: 17.6% 2016: 19.5% 2017: 18.4%	
Housing Cost Burden Rate	2009: 29.0% 2016: 27.4% 2017: 26.4%	2009: 28.0% 2016: 33.7% 2017: 34.8%	2009: 25.4% 2016: 27.5% 2017: 26.8%	2009: 32.0% 2016: 33.7% 2017: 32.4%	2009: 36.0% 2016: 44.1% 2017: 45.0%	2009: 20.9% 2016: 28.3% 2017: 30.2%	2009: 32.0% 2016: 28.8% 2017: 26.0%	2009: 33.1% 2016: 31.2% 2017: 30.4%	2009: 35.5% 2016: 32.9% 2017: 32.0%	
Annual Unemployment Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	2003: 3.5% 2016: 3.9% 2017: 3.6%	2003: 4.5% 2016: 4.5% 2017: 4.1%	2003: 4.1% 2016: 4.9% 2017: 4.5%	2003: 6.3% 2016: 6.6% 2017: 6.1%	2003: 8.6% 2016: 7.9% 2017: 7.3%	2003: 4.2% 2016: 4.9% 2017: 4.4%	2003: 6.9% 2016: 6.3% 2017: 5.9%	2003: 4.1% 2016: 4.1% 2017: 3.8%	2003: 6.0% 2016: 4.9% 2017: 4.4%	

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Annual Service Area Report Card Summary 2018

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 conditions 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 is 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.

The report card shows three years of data for each indicator. Since The Cameron Foundation was founded in 2003, data from that year is used as a baseline for comparison whenever possible. Some indicators do not have data available from 2003, such as the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF) County Health Rankings, which did not begin until 2010. The second and third years of data shown are the two most recent years for which data is available for each indicator. This can vary due to lag times in available data from public sources.

Noteworthy Trends by Category

Multiple years of data are included on the report card to allow the user to see trends within the service area. Trends for each indicator can be identified in multiple ways, such as by comparing data across years within a locality, across multiple localities, or by comparing localities to the state or national data. Below are noteworthy trends within each category of indicators.

Health

- In 2018, Prince George rose 11 spots in the RWJF County Health Outcomes Ranking as compared to 2017. Colonial Heights fell 29 spots in the Health Outcomes Ranking and 11 spots in the Health Factors Ranking. As the newly released *Cameron Foundation Health Needs Assessment* highlights in the *Forces of Change: Colonial Heights* section, there are several key forces that may impact the health of the Colonial Heights community. Such

forces include the growing number of low-income families and children under stress that require increased community supports such as housing, transportation, quality employment, dental and behavioral health, and the growing opioid epidemic. Overall, the majority of the service area continues to have lower rankings compared to 2010 for both of these indicators. Petersburg still holds both the lowest Health Factors Ranking and the lowest Health Outcomes Ranking in the state.

- Infant mortality rates were higher across the service area in 2016 as compared to 2003. In 2016, the infant mortality rate in each locality was higher than the state and national rates, and the rates in Petersburg (22.1) and Hopewell (21.1) were more than three times higher than the state (5.8) and national (5.9) rates for that year. Teen pregnancy rate data indicates that all seven localities have improved compared to their 2003 rates. Dinwiddie, Prince George and Sussex saw an uptick in teen pregnancy in 2016 compared to 2015, while the rates in Hopewell and Petersburg improved by more than 10 points each. Only Chesterfield's teen pregnancy rate (9.3) was lower in 2016 than that of the state (10.8).
- Suicide rates were higher in Chesterfield, Colonial Heights, Dinwiddie, Hopewell, Petersburg and Sussex in 2016 as compared to 2008. In 2016, Colonial Heights had the highest suicide rate, while the rates in Hopewell and Sussex were lower than the state and national rates. The state and national rates also have continued to increase since 2008. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, suicide rates have been rising in nearly every state and the widespread nature of the increase suggests that it is a national problem hitting most communities. The American Psychological Association has called for suicide prevention to be a public health priority.

Education

- According to kindergarten readiness scores, fewer children were ready for kindergarten in 2017 as compared to 2016 in Chesterfield, Dinwiddie, Petersburg and Prince George. However, scores were better across the majority of the service area as compared to 2003. The PALS-K scores in Chesterfield, Colonial Heights and Sussex were also better than the statewide score in 2017.
- Third grade reading proficiency declined in 2018 as compared to 2017 for all localities except Colonial Heights. Chesterfield, Dinwiddie, and Prince George each had higher reading proficiency than the state in 2018. The reading proficiency in Dinwiddie and Petersburg remained higher than 2013, while it decreased in Colonial Heights and Hopewell. It is unclear if reading proficiency changed in Chesterfield, Prince George and Sussex as compared to 2013 given a change in how scores are presented by the Department of Education. See Additional Notes section.
- On-time graduation rates improved in Chesterfield, Hopewell and Petersburg from 2017 to 2018. The rate in Colonial Heights declined from 96% in 2017 to 91.5% in 2018. Rates remain higher across the service area in 2018 as compared to 2008. However, all seven localities had a lower on-time graduation rate in 2018 as compared to the state.
- The percent of adults with an associate's degree has increased for the majority of the service area when compared to both the years 2000 and 2016. Chesterfield, Colonial Heights,

Dinwiddie, Hopewell and Prince George each had a higher percentage of adults with an associate's degree than the state of Virginia in 2017. Chesterfield (8.5%), Colonial Heights (8.9%) and Prince George (8.9%) also had a higher percentage than that of the nation (8.3%) in 2017.

- While improved over both the years 2000 and 2016 for each locality, the percentage of individuals with a bachelor's degree and higher continues to be significantly below that of the state and nation in all localities except Chesterfield. In 2017, Virginia's percentage of individuals with a bachelor's degree and higher (37.6%) was more than double that of Dinwiddie (16.6%), Hopewell (15.1%) and Petersburg (17.5%) and was more than triple the percentage in Sussex (11.7%).

Socioeconomic

- During 2017, the per capita income in Sussex (\$15,882) dropped to less than half the state per capita income level of \$36,268. Sussex was also the only locality in the service area that fell below its 2010 per capita income level in 2017. Hopewell and Petersburg had the lowest median household income in the service area that year. Most localities continue to trail significantly behind the state and national per capita and median household income levels except for Chesterfield and Prince George.
- The percent of people in poverty and the percent of children in poverty remain higher across the service area compared to 2003. Most localities improved on both indicators in 2017 as compared to 2016. Hopewell and Prince George saw an increase in the percent of children in poverty during 2017. The percent of children in poverty in Hopewell (32.5%), Petersburg (34.5%) and Sussex (29.3%) each remains more than double that of the state (14.0%). Chesterfield, Colonial Heights and Dinwiddie had lower percentages than the United States for both poverty indicators in 2017.
- Housing cost burden rates in the service area remain higher compared to 2009 for five localities in the service area. Housing cost burden rates increased in 2017 compared to 2016 in Colonial Heights, Petersburg and Prince George. In 2017, the rates in Chesterfield, Dinwiddie, Prince George and Sussex were lower than that of both the nation and the state. Petersburg's housing cost burden rate (45%) remains the highest in the service area.
- Unemployment has decreased in every locality since 2016, but remains higher than the 2003 levels in Chesterfield, Dinwiddie and Prince George. While only Chesterfield had an unemployment rate below the state rate, the rates in Chesterfield, Colonial Heights and Prince George were either lower or equal to the national rate in 2017. Petersburg's unemployment rate (7.3%) remains the highest in the service area and nearly double that of the state (3.8%).

Additional Notes

- The 2017 report card was created 2/12/19. Data collection can have lag times leading to variations in the timeliness of data available from public sources. Some indicators do not change significantly from year-to-year, or even in a three- to five-year range, because interventions can take time to have an impact on data.

- RWJF health rankings includes 133 localities. A rank of 1 is considered the “healthiest” in the state. RWJF health rankings are only available by county/city. Comparable state and national data are not available.
- The Virginia Department of Education grade reading proficiency data is now rounded and presented as two-digit percentages instead of three digits. Data on the service area report card will be shown as two digits beginning in 2018.
- National Public High School Graduation rates are reported by the National Center for Education Statistic using the Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate measurement, which is not comparable to the Virginia Department of Education’s Virginia Cohort Reports. Therefore, the national rate is not included on the Service Area Report Card. Comparable national data also was not available for the teen pregnancy rate and third-grade reading proficiency.
- Per capita income and median household income data are adjusted for inflation.
- Unemployment data for prior years reflects adjustments made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) after the end of each year. The annually adjusted estimates are based on updated population data from the U.S. Census Bureau, any revisions in the other data sources, and model re-estimation. See the BLS [Technical Note](#) for more details.

Indicators and Source Information

Health

- **Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF) County Health Outcomes Ranking:** [Health outcomes](#) in the RWJF County Health Rankings represent how healthy a locality 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 localities in the nation and rank them within states. Within Virginia, 133 counties and cities are ranked in 2017. A rank of 1 is considered the “healthiest,” while a rank of 133 is the “unhealthiest.” The data was retrieved from <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/>.
- **Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF) County Health Factors Ranking:** [Health factors](#) in the RWJF County Health Rankings represent what influences the health of a locality. 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. The County Health Rankings measure the health of nearly all localities in the nation and rank them within states. Within Virginia, 133 counties and cities are ranked in 2017. A rank of 1 is considered the “healthiest,” while a rank of 133 is the “unhealthiest.” The data was retrieved from <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/>.

- **Infant Mortality Rate:** Infant mortality is defined as death of a child between birth and one year of age. The statistics are presented as a rate of deaths per 1,000 live births. The infant mortality rates reported are based on a small number of infant deaths and therefore rates can fluctuate widely from year to year. These rates are considered statistically unstable and should be viewed with caution. Local and state infant mortality rates were obtained from the [Virginia Division of Health Statistics](#). The national rates were obtained from 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. Teen pregnancy rates were obtained from the [Virginia Division of Health Statistics](#).
- **Suicide Rate:** The suicide rate is defined as the number of deaths by suicide per 100,000. The suicide rates reported are based on a small number of suicides and therefore rates can fluctuate widely from year to year. These rates are considered statistically unstable and should be viewed with caution. State and local data was obtained from the [Virginia Division of Health Statistics](#) for 2008. The data for 2015 and 2016 was provided by the Virginia Department of Health Office of Information Management. 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:** Virginia's Phonological Awareness Literacy Screening for Kindergarten (PALS-K) below readiness rate is defined as the percent of kindergarteners whose scores for the PALS-K were below kindergarten readiness levels. The test is a measure of children's knowledge of several important literacy fundamentals. The PALS-K rate is unique to the Commonwealth and therefore comparable national figures are not available. 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 Standards of Learning (SOL) examination. Third-grade reading proficiency scores are shown from 2013, when the Virginia Department of Education implemented a more rigorous SOL test. Data was obtained from the [Virginia Department of Education](#).
- **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 Virginia Department of Education's [Virginia Cohort Reports](#).
- **Associate's Degree:** This indicator is defined as the percentage of the population 25 years and over that has obtained an associate's degree. Baseline data was obtained from the 2000 U.S. Census and, in subsequent years, from the 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. Baseline data was obtained from the 2000 U.S. Census and, in subsequent years, from the 5-Year American Community Surveys as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau’s [American FactFinder](#).

Socioeconomic

- **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](mailto:bcramer@camfound.org) (bcramer@camfound.org).