



2019 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 2018: 30 2019: 29	2010: 64 2018: 93 2019: 98	2010: 86 2018: 84 2019: 78	2010: 117 2018: 126 2019: 127	2010: 130 2018: 133 2019: 133	2010: 23 2018: 32 2019: 28	2010: 107 2018: 97 2019: 105	N/A	N/A	
Robert Wood Johnson Fdn. County Health Factors Ranking (of 133)	2010: 14 2018: 15 2019: 17	2010: 35 2018: 57 2019: 55	2010: 101 2018: 104 2019: 96	2010: 128 2018: 128 2019: 130	2010: 132 2018: 133 2019: 133	2010: 66 2018: 77 2019: 64	2010: 111 2018: 123 2019: 125	N/A	N/A	
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	2003: 6.8 2017: 4.7 2018: 7.0	2003: 9.9 2017: 10.8 2018: 3.5	2003: N/A 2017: 5.2 2018: 14.1	2003: 11.8 2017: 2.8 2018: 11.8	2003: 14.7 2017: 15.5 2018: 5.5	2003: 2.6 2017: 3.0 2018: 5.6	2003: 8.8 2017: 10.9 2018: 14.1	2003: 7.6 2017: 5.3 2018: 5.6	2003: 6.9 2017: 5.8 2018: N/A	
Teen Pregnancy Rate (per 1,000)	2003: 16.9 2017: 6.6 2018: 7.8	2003: 55.7 2017: 14.7 2018: 18.8	2003: 25.3 2017: 10.6 2018: 3.5	2003: 61.6 2017: 26.1 2018: 25.5	2003: 87.1 2017: 36.2 2018: 43.7	2003: 21.3 2017: 7.3 2018: 9.6	2003: 41.9 2017: 23.6 2018: 10.5	2003: 27.4 2017: 10.2 2018: 9.8	N/A	
Suicide Rate (per 100,000)	2008: 10.2 2016: 15.3 2017: 14.8	2008: 22.5 2016: 28.1 2017: 28.0	2008: 7.7 2016: 10.7 2017: 21.3	2008: 4.3 2016: 8.8 2017: 17.7	2008: 18.2 2016: 25.1 2017: 6.3	2008: 19.4 2016: 18.5 2017: 15.9	2008: 8.2 2016: 8.7 2017: 17.6	2008: 12.1 2016: 13.5 2017: 13.3	2008: 11.9 2016: 13.9 2017: 14.5	
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% 2017: 14.0% 2018: 15.0%	2003: 26.0% 2017: 14.0% 2018: 16.0%	2003: 25.1% 2017: 21.0% 2018: 23.0%	2003: 31.1% 2017: 20.0% 2018: 26.0%	2003: 33.9% 2017: 16.0% 2018: 16.0%	2003: 23.9% 2017: 27.0% 2018: 23.0%	2003: 30.6% 2017: 15.0% 2018: 13.0%	2003: 21.4% 2017: 16.0% 2018: 17.0%	N/A	
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	2013: 75.8% 2018: 76% 2019: 73%	2013: 80.4% 2018: 72% 2019: 74%	2013: 65.5% 2018: 74% 2019: 71%	2013: 62.8% 2018: 62% 2019: 61%	2013: 55.6% 2018: 60% 2019: 50%	2013: 80.6% 2018: 81% 2019: 80%	2013: 67.8% 2018: 68% 2019: 73%	2013: 72.0% 2018: 72% 2019: 71%	N/A	
H.S. On-Time Graduation Rates	2008: 84.7% 2018: 90.9% 2019: 90.6%	2008: 72.7% 2018: 91.5% 2019: 94.0%	2008: 68.4% 2018: 87.7% 2019: 85.8%	2008: 58.3% 2018: 90.9% 2019: 85.6%	2008: 58.2% 2018: 83.0% 2019: 84.0%	2008: 78.0% 2018: 90.9% 2019: 92.2%	2008: 73.2% 2018: 89.1% 2019: 82.1%	2008: 82.1% 2018: 91.6% 2019: 91.5%	N/A	
Associate's Degree	2000: 6.6% 2017: 8.5% 2018: 8.2%	2000: 6.1% 2017: 8.9% 2018: 9.5%	2000: 4.1% 2017: 7.6% 2018: 9.0%	2000: 4.1% 2017: 8.1% 2018: 7.7%	2000: 4.6% 2017: 5.4% 2018: 5.4%	2000: 7.1% 2017: 8.9% 2018: 9.4%	2000: 3.5% 2017: 3.7% 2018: 5.4%	2000: 5.6% 2017: 7.5% 2018: 7.6%	2000: 6.3% 2017: 8.3% 2018: 8.4%	
Bachelor's Degree & Higher	2000: 32.6% 2017: 38.4% 2018: 39.9%	2000: 18.9% 2017: 23.6% 2018: 23.2%	2000: 11.0% 2017: 16.6% 2018: 17.2%	2000: 10.2% 2017: 15.1% 2018: 13.5%	2000: 14.8% 2017: 17.5% 2018: 18.0%	2000: 18.4% 2017: 23.0% 2018: 24.0%	2000: 10.0% 2017: 11.7% 2018: 12.6%	2000: 29.5% 2017: 37.6% 2018: 38.2%	2000: 24.4% 2017: 30.9% 2018: 31.5%	

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 02/20





2019 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 2017: \$35,370 2018: \$36,641	2010: \$26,115 2017: \$27,608 2018: \$27,579	2010: \$23,423 2017: \$25,981 2018: \$27,106	2010: \$19,148 2017: \$22,668 2018: \$22,038	2010: \$19,142 2017: \$21,992 2018: \$22,356	2010: \$25,769 2017: \$27,970 2018: \$28,873	2010: \$16,735 2017: \$15,882 2018: \$18,363	2010: \$33,958 2017: \$36,268 2018: \$37,763	2010: \$28,555 2017: \$31,177 2018: \$32,621	
Median Household Income	2003: \$61,907 2017: \$80,573 2018: \$80,734	2003: \$43,765 2017: \$53,769 2018: \$56,800	2003: \$42,123 2017: \$57,284 2018: \$57,257	2003: \$32,845 2017: \$40,209 2018: \$42,568	2003: \$28,558 2017: \$36,038 2018: \$37,049	2003: \$49,503 2017: \$68,884 2018: \$68,133	2003: \$30,302 2017: \$41,594 2018: \$43,031	2003: \$50,028 2017: \$71,518 2018: \$72,600	2003: \$43,318 2017: \$60,336 2018: \$61,937	
Percent Below Poverty Level	2003: 6.7% 2017: 6.7% 2018: 7.6%	2003: 7.4% 2017: 9.8% 2018: 10.0%	2003: 10.4% 2017: 10.1% 2018: 12.5%	2003: 16.4% 2017: 19.9% 2018: 19.7%	2003: 18.6% 2017: 21.8% 2018: 24.1%	2003: 9.2% 2017: 10.7% 2018: 8.9%	2003: 17.2% 2017: 22.4% 2018: 22.9%	2003: 10.0% 2017: 10.7% 2018: 10.7%	2003: 12.5% 2017: 13.4% 2018: 13.1%	
Percent of Children Below Poverty Level (under age 18)	2003: 8.8% 2017: 8.7% 2018: 9.9%	2003: 11.0% 2017: 16.4% 2018: 17.4%	2003: 15.1% 2017: 16.0% 2018: 17.8%	2003: 26.0% 2017: 32.5% 2018: 30.9%	2003: 28.3% 2017: 34.5% 2018: 38.9%	2003: 11.5% 2017: 12.7% 2018: 11.3%	2003: 22.6% 2017: 29.3% 2018: 29.6%	2003: 13.6% 2017: 14.0% 2018: 13.8%	2003: 17.6% 2017: 18.4% 2018: 18.0%	
Housing Cost Burden Rate	2009: 29.0% 2017: 26.4% 2018: 25.7%	2009: 28.0% 2017: 34.8% 2018: 34.9%	2009: 25.4% 2017: 26.8% 2018: 27.1%	2009: 32.0% 2017: 32.4% 2018: 34.8%	2009: 36.0% 2017: 45.0% 2018: 45.8%	2009: 20.9% 2017: 30.2% 2018: 30.3%	2009: 32.0% 2017: 26.0% 2018: 30.6%	2009: 33.1% 2017: 30.4% 2018: 29.8%	2009: 35.5% 2017: 32.0% 2018: 31.6%	
Annual Unemployment Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	2003: 3.5% 2017: 3.6% 2018: 2.9%	2003: 4.5% 2017: 4.1% 2018: 3.3%	2003: 4.1% 2017: 4.5% 2018: 3.5%	2003: 6.3% 2017: 6.1% 2018: 4.8%	2003: 8.6% 2017: 7.3% 2018: 6.1%	2003: 4.2% 2017: 4.4% 2018: 3.6%	2003: 6.9% 2017: 5.9% 2018: 4.9%	2003: 4.1% 2017: 3.8% 2018: 3.0%	2003: 6.0% 2017: 4.4% 2018: 3.9%	
Food Insecurity Rate	2009: 10.4% 2016: 8.7% 2017: 8.6%	2009: 11.6% 2016: 11.5% 2017: 11.4%	2009: 14.3% 2016: 13.8% 2017: 13.1%	2009: 23.4% 2016: 18.6% 2017: 18.5%	2009: 19.5% 2016: 27.5% 2017: 25.9%	2009: 11.6% 2016: 11.9% 2017: 12.3%	2009: 19.7% 2016: 19.5% 2017: 18.2%	2009: 11.8% 2016: 10.6% 2017: 10.2%	2009: 16.6% 2016: 12.9% 2017: 12.5%	
Violent Crime Rate (per 100,000)	2011: 227 2018: 128 2019: 136	2011: 229 2018: 242 2019: 290	2011: 213 2018: 225 2019: 70	2011: 867 2018: 441 2019: 245	2011: 1,607 2018: 588 2019: 714	2011: 138 2018: 106 2019: 111	2011: 307 2018: 131 2019: 103	N/A	N/A	

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Annual Service Area Report Card Summary 2019

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 18 indicators in three separate categories, including health, education and socio-economics. A definition of each indicator is included at the end of this summary. Two new indicators, Food Insecurity Rate and Violent Crime Rate, have been added this year.

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

- The RWJF County Health Rankings measure the health of nearly all localities in the nation and rank them within each state from “healthiest” to “unhealthiest.” A rise in a locality’s ranking indicates that it has become “healthier.” In 2019, Dinwiddie’s rankings improved as

it rose six spots in the RWJF County Health Outcomes Ranking and rose eight spots in the Health Factors Ranking. Sussex County fell eight spots in the Health Outcomes ranking and fell two spots in the Health Factors Ranking. Overall, the majority of the Cameron service area has not improved on health outcome or health factor rankings when compared to the rankings from 2010. Petersburg continues to hold both the lowest Health Factors Ranking and the lowest Health Outcomes Ranking in the state.

- The infant mortality rates in Petersburg and Colonial Heights improved in 2018. There were more infant deaths in Chesterfield, Prince George and Sussex in 2018 as compared to 2017. In Hopewell, the infant mortality rate remained the same from 2017 to 2018. Only Colonial Heights had a lower rate of infant mortality (3.5) than the state rate (5.6) in 2018.
- The teen pregnancy rates for all seven localities continue to be better (dropped) in 2018 when compared to the rates for each locality in 2003. Four localities (Chesterfield, Colonial Heights, Petersburg and Prince George) saw an increase in teen pregnancy rates from 2017 to 2018. Teen pregnancy rates in Dinwiddie, Hopewell and Sussex improved during that time. Dinwiddie has the lowest rate of teen pregnancy in the service area. Chesterfield (7.8), Dinwiddie (3.5) and Prince George (9.6) each had a lower teen pregnancy rate than the state rate (9.8) in 2018.
- Suicide rates were higher for most of the service area in 2017 as compared to 2008 except for Petersburg and Prince George. In 2017, Colonial Heights had the highest suicide rate (28.0) for the service area while the rate in Petersburg (6.3) improved by over 18 points, making it the lowest rate in the service area. Petersburg's rate also was lower than the state (13.3) and national (14.5) suicide rates for that year. Although the state rate declined slightly in 2017, the national rate of suicides continues to climb. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has reported a 40% rate increase in suicides in the United States over the last two decades, suggesting a national problem hitting most communities.

Education

- The Phonological Awareness Literacy Screening for Kindergarten (PALS-K) assessment results reflect how well-prepared children come to school in terms of literacy fundamentals. When comparing the 2018 percentage for each locality to its 2003 percentage, Chesterfield, Colonial Heights, Dinwiddie and Hopewell each had lower percentages of kindergarteners whose scores are below kindergarten readiness levels. The 2018 percentages in Chesterfield, Colonial Heights, Petersburg and Sussex were also better than the state percentage for 2018.
- Third grade reading proficiency declined between 2018 and 2019 for all localities except Colonial Heights and Sussex. The majority of the service area had a lower percentage of third graders that were reading proficient in 2019 when compared to 2013 (except Dinwiddie and Sussex). Chesterfield, Colonial Heights, Prince George and Sussex each had higher percentages of third grade reading proficiency than the state in 2018.
- On-time graduation rates improved in Colonial Heights, Petersburg and Prince George from 2018 to 2019. Rates remain higher across the service area in 2019 as compared to 2008. Sussex had the lowest rate on-time graduation rate in the service area, with its rate dropping

from 89.1% in 2018 to 82.1% in 2019. The rates in Colonial Heights (94.0%) and Prince George (92.2%) surpassed the state rate of 91.5% during 2019.

- The percent of adults with an associate's degree increased for the majority of the service area in 2018 when compared to both the years 2000 and 2017. Chesterfield, Colonial Heights, Dinwiddie, Hopewell and Prince George each had a higher percentage of adults with an associate's degree than the state in 2018. Colonial Heights (9.5%), Dinwiddie (9.0%) and Prince George (9.4%) also had a higher percentage than that of the nation (8.4%) in 2018.
- The percentage of individuals with a bachelor's degree and higher continues to be significantly below that of the state and nation for all localities in the service area except Chesterfield. The percentages in Colonial Heights and Hopewell dropped slightly from 2017 to 2018, while the remainder of the service area improved on the indicator during that time. In 2018, Virginia's percentage of individuals with a bachelor's degree and higher (38.2%) remained more than double that of Dinwiddie (17.2%), Hopewell (13.5%) and Petersburg (18.0%) and more than triple the percentage in Sussex (12.6%).

Socioeconomic

- Income per capita is a measurement of the income earned per person in an area. Per capita income increased in five localities from 2017 to 2018, though it declined slightly in Colonial Heights and Hopewell. Per capita income in Sussex (\$18,363) remained less than half the state per capita income level of \$37,763 in 2018. Median income is the amount which divides the income distribution into two equal groups, half of people having income above that amount, and half having income below that amount. Median household income increased across the service area in 2018 except for in Dinwiddie and Prince George. Most localities continue to trail significantly behind the state and national per capita and median household income levels. Only Chesterfield had per capita and median incomes higher than the national level.
- In Prince George, both the percent of people in poverty and the percent of children in poverty decreased from 2017 to 2018. The percent of people in poverty remains higher across the service area compared to 2003, except for Prince George. The percent of children in poverty in Hopewell (30.9%), Petersburg (38.9%) and Sussex (29.6%) each remains more than double that of the state (13.8%). Chesterfield, Colonial Heights and Prince George had lower percentages than the United States for both poverty indicators in 2018.
- Cost-burdened families are those who pay more than 30 percent of their income for housing. During 2018, the housing cost burden rate increased for all localities in the service area except Chesterfield. The rate in Sussex increased the most (over four percent) and nearly half of households in Petersburg (45.8%) were considered housing cost burdened that year. Only Chesterfield and Dinwiddie had housing cost burden rates lower than the state rate in 2018, while four localities (Chesterfield, Dinwiddie, Prince George and Sussex) had rates that were better than the national rate that year.
- Unemployment rates decreased in every locality from 2017 to 2018. The 2018 unemployment rates also fell below the 2003 levels across the service area. While only

Chesterfield had an unemployment rate below the state rate in 2018, the rates in Chesterfield, Colonial Heights, Dinwiddie and Prince George were lower than the national rate in 2018. Petersburg's unemployment rate (6.1%) remains the highest in the service area and is double that of the state (3.0%).

- While the rates of food insecurity improved for most of the service area in 2017 (the most recent data available), food insecurity rates in Petersburg and Prince George have not improved as compared to 2009. During 2017, Hopewell, Petersburg and Sussex had the highest rates of food insecurity in the service area. The food insecurity rate in Petersburg (25.9%) was more than double that of the state (10.2%) and national (12.5%) rates for 2017.
- According to the 2019 RWJF County Health Rankings, violent crime improved in nearly every locality when compared to the 2011 rankings, except for Colonial Heights. Dinwiddie, Hopewell and Sussex each had lower crime rates in the 2019 rankings as compared to the 2018 rankings. Petersburg maintains the highest crime rate in the service area. The RWJF County Health Rankings measure uses three years of combined violent crime data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program for its calculation. For example, the 2011 County Health Rankings violent crime rate uses FBI UCR data from 2006-2008. Violent crimes are defined as offenses that involve face-to-face confrontation between a victim and a perpetrator, including homicide, rape, robbery and aggravated assault. Crimes are counted in the police precinct where they occur.

Additional Notes

- The 2019 report card was created 2/11/20. 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 third grade reading proficiency data is now rounded and presented as two-digit percentages instead of three digits. Data on the service area report is shown with two digits starting in 2018.
- National Public High School Graduation rates are reported by the National Center for Education Statistics 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 PALS-K scores, 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.
- The Food Insecurity Rate and Violent Crime Rate are new indicators on the Service Area Report Card.
- Feeding America released its inaugural *Map the Meal Gap* report in 2011, which provided food insecurity data from 2009. Food insecurity rate data continues to be delayed. For example, the 2019 report provides data from 2017.
- RWJF County Health Rankings website combines violent crime rate data over three years for each locality. Comparable state and national data were not available.

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 at a particular point in time. 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 2019. 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 2019. 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 2016 and 2017 was provided by the Virginia Department of Health Office of Information Management. The national rates were obtained from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention'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. The graduating class of 2008 is the first high school cohort for which there are four years of longitudinal data. 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 data.census.gov platform](#).
- **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 data.census.gov platform](https://data.census.gov).

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 [U.S. Census Bureau's data.census.gov platform](https://data.census.gov).
- **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](#).
- **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](#).
- **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](#).
- **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 data.census.gov platform](https://data.census.gov).
- **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](#).
- **Food Insecurity Rate:** Food insecurity refers to USDA's measure of lack of access, at times, to enough food for an active, healthy life for all household members and limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate foods. Food insecurity may reflect a household's need to make trade-offs between important basic needs, such as housing or medical bills, and purchasing nutritionally adequate foods. The data was obtained from the [Feeding America Map the Meal Gap website](#). To accurately estimate the number of people who may be food insecure in every U.S. county, Map the Meal Gap uses publicly available state and local data from the U.S. Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics on factors that research has

shown to contribute to food insecurity. These variables are used to generate estimated food insecurity rates for individuals and children at the county level.

- **Violent Crime Rate:** This indicator is calculated by dividing the total number of violent crimes by the total county population covered by agencies which reported crimes. The violent crime rates were obtained from the [Robert Wood Johnson Foundation \(RWJF\) County Health Rankings website](#). The RWJF County Health Rankings measure uses three years of combined violent crime data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program for its calculation. For example, the 2011 County Health Rankings violent crime rate uses FBI UCR data from 2006-2008. Violent crimes are defined as offenses that involve face-to-face confrontation between a victim and a perpetrator, including homicide, rape, robbery and aggravated assault. Crimes are counted in the police precinct where they occur.

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 \(bcramer@camfound.org\)](#).