



2016 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 134)	2010: 17 2015: 25 2016: 27	2010: 64 2015: 77 2016: 63	2010: 86 2015: 76 2016: 74	2010: 117 2015: 127 2016: 118	2010: 130 2015: 131 2016: 133	2010: 23 2015: 28 2016: 42	2010: 107 2015: 109 2016: 119	N/A	N/A	
Robert Wood Johnson Fdn. County Health Factors Ranking (of 134)	2010: 14 2015: 16 2016: 16	2010: 35 2015: 37 2016: 37	2010: 101 2015: 98 2016: 90	2010: 128 2015: 131 2016: 128	2010: 132 2015: 133 2016: 134	2010: 66 2015: 76 2016: 77	2010: 111 2015: 121 2016: 130	N/A	N/A	
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	2003: 6.8 2013: 6.6 2014: 5.3	2003: 9.9 2013: 6.5 2014: 3.8	2003: N/A 2013: 4.8 2014: 11.1	2003: 11.8 2013: 18.3 2014: 8.2	2003: 14.7 2013: 6.9 2014: 8.7	2003: 2.6 2013: 6.5 2014: 11.1	2003: 8.8 N/A N/A	2003: 7.6 2013: 6.2 2014: 5.7	2003: 6.9 2013: 6.0 2014: 5.8	
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)	2008: 10.2 2013: 15.3 2014: 14.4	2008: 22.5 2013: 5.7 2014: 22.6	2008: 7.7 2013: 3.6 2014: 14.4	2008: 4.3 2013: 27.1 2014: 18.0	2008: 18.2 2013: 9.2 2014: 15.3	2008: 19.4 2013: 13.4 2014: 18.8	2008: 8.2 2013: 16.9 2014: 8.5	2008: 12.1 2013: 12.7 2014: 13.2	2003: 10.9 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% 2014: 12.2% 2015: 12.1%	2003: 26.0% 2014: 17.7% 2015: 21.3%	2003: 25.1% 2014: 21.7% 2015: 23.9%	2003: 31.1% 2014: 22.1% 2015: 22.7%	2003: 33.9% 2014: 14.8% 2015: 12.2%	2003: 23.9% 2014: 19.7% 2015: 22.3%	2003: 30.6% 2014: 17.6% 2015: 16.7%	2003: 21.4% 2014: 12.9% 2015: 13.8%	N/A	
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	2013: 75.8% 2015: 80.4% 2016: 81.9%	2013: 80.4% 2015: 80.4% 2016: 75.3%	2013: 65.5% 2015: 81.6% 2016: 76.8%	2013: 62.8% 2015: 57.8% 2016: 58.9%	2013: 55.6% 2015: 62.8% 2016: 64.5%	2013: 80.6% 2015: 82.5% 2016: 85.6%	2013: 67.8% 2015: 75.3% 2016: 80.2%	2013: 72.0% 2015: 75.4% 2016: 75.6%	N/A	
H.S. On-Time Graduation Rates	2008: 84.7% 2015: 90.9% 2016: 90.9%	2008: 72.7% 2015: 89.7% 2016: 93.0%	2008: 68.4% 2015: 81.4% 2016: 87.0%	2008: 58.3% 2015: 81.9% 2016: 85.1%	2008: 58.2% 2015: 70.9% 2016: 84.2%	2008: 78.0% 2015: 85.1% 2016: 88.3%	2008: 73.2% 2015: 89.2% 2016: 89.8%	2008: 82.1% 2015: 90.5% 2016: 91.3%	2008: 74.4% 2015: 83.2% 2016: N/A	
Associate's Degree	2000: 6.6% 2014: 7.8% 2015: 7.9%	2000: 6.1% 2014: 6.5% 2015: 8.1%	2000: 4.1% 2014: 7.6% 2015: 7.3%	2000: 4.1% 2014: 7.1% 2015: 7.0%	2000: 4.6% 2014: 5.2% 2015: 5.0%	2000: 7.1% 2014: 8.5% 2015: 8.7%	2000: 3.5% 2014: 3.2% 2015: 3.3%	2000: 5.6% 2014: 7.1% 2015: 7.3%	2000: 6.3% 2014: 7.9% 2015: 8.1%	
Bachelor's Degree & Higher	2000: 32.6% 2014: 36.6% 2015: 36.9%	2000: 18.9% 2014: 19.6% 2015: 21.7%	2000: 11.0% 2014: 13.7% 2015: 15.3%	2000: 10.2% 2014: 10.9% 2015: 12.3%	2000: 14.8% 2014: 14.9% 2015: 15.9%	2000: 18.4% 2014: 18.5% 2015: 21.3%	2000: 10.0% 2014: 9.0% 2015: 9.6%	2000: 29.5% 2014: 35.8% 2015: 36.3%	2000: 24.4% 2014: 29.3% 2015: 29.8%	

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* Comparison between oldest year and most recent year available
Created 02/17





2016 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 2014: \$32,942 2015: \$33,220	2010: \$26,115 2014: \$28,282 2015: \$27,572	2010: \$23,423 2014: \$23,766 2015: \$23,395	2010: \$19,148 2014: \$21,041 2015: \$20,700	2010: \$19,142 2014: \$18,535 2015: \$19,149	2010: \$25,769 2014: \$24,521 2015: \$24,785	2010: \$16,735 2014: \$14,316 2015: \$15,143	2010: \$33,958 2014: \$33,958 2015: \$34,152	2010: \$28,555 2014: \$28,155 2015: \$28,930	
Median Household Income	2003: \$61,907 2014: \$72,972 2015: \$75,107	2003: \$43,765 2014: \$52,355 2015: \$45,283	2003: \$42,123 2014: \$52,288 2015: \$52,694	2003: \$32,845 2014: \$40,122 2015: \$37,193	2003: \$28,558 2014: \$32,749 2015: \$31,645	2003: \$49,503 2014: \$61,792 2015: \$63,320	2003: \$30,302 2014: \$37,748 2015: \$39,900	2003: \$50,028 2014: \$64,923 2015: \$66,263	2003: \$43,318 2014: \$53,657 2015: \$55,775	
Percent Below Poverty Level	2003: 6.7% 2014: 8.3% 2015: 6.9%	2003: 7.4% 2014: 11.5% 2015: 10.6%	2003: 10.4% 2014: 12.1% 2015: 12.4%	2003: 16.4% 2014: 19.5% 2015: 20.6%	2003: 18.6% 2014: 25.8% 2015: 28.4%	2003: 9.2% 2014: 10.5% 2015: 9.9%	2003: 17.2% 2014: 23.9% 2015: 22.1%	2003: 10.0% 2014: 11.8% 2015: 11.2%	2003: 12.5% 2014: 15.5% 2015: 14.7%	
Percent of Children Below Poverty Level (under age 18)	2003: 8.8% 2014: 11.2% 2015: 9.5%	2003: 11.0% 2014: 18.7% 2015: 16.7%	2003: 15.1% 2014: 17.7% 2015: 17.5%	2003: 26.0% 2014: 31.3% 2015: 33.7%	2003: 28.3% 2014: 37.5% 2015: 43.0%	2003: 11.5% 2014: 13.0% 2015: 12.3%	2003: 22.6% 2014: 30.5% 2015: 29.0%	2003: 13.6% 2014: 15.9% 2015: 15.0%	2003: 17.6% 2014: 21.7% 2015: 20.7%	
Housing Cost Burden Rate	2009: 29.0% 2014: 29.6% 2015: 28.7%	2009: 28.0% 2014: 28.3% 2015: 31.7%	2009: 25.4% 2014: 26.1% 2015: 26.2%	2009: 32.0% 2014: 36.2% 2015: 35.4%	2009: 36.0% 2014: 41.7% 2015: 43.6%	2009: 20.9% 2014: 28.4% 2015: 29.6%	2009: 32.0% 2014: 28.4% 2015: 27.1%	2009: 33.1% 2014: 32.6% 2015: 32.0%	2009: 35.5% 2014: 34.9% 2015: 33.9%	
Unemployment Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	2003: 3.5% 2014: 5.1% 2015: 4.3%	2003: 4.5% 2014: 5.8% 2015: 4.7%	2003: 4.1% 2014: 6.4% 2015: 5.3%	2003: 6.3% 2014: 9.0% 2015: 7.5%	2003: 8.6% 2014: 10.7% 2015: 9.0%	2003: 4.2% 2014: 6.3% 2015: 5.3%	2003: 6.9% 2014: 7.8% 2015: 6.8%	2003: 4.1% 2014: 5.2% 2015: 4.4%	2003: 6.0% 2014: 6.2% 2015: 5.3%	

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Annual Service Area Report Card Summary 2016

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 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.

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

Health

- In 2016, Dinwiddie and Hopewell improved on both the RWJF County Health Outcomes Ranking and the Health Factors Ranking as compared to 2015. Colonial Heights improved on the RWJF County Health Outcomes Ranking, and its Health Factors Ranking remained the same. Overall, the majority of the service area continued to have lower rankings compared to 2010 for both of these indicators. Petersburg still had the lowest Health Factors Ranking in the state and the second lowest Health Outcomes Ranking.
- Teen pregnancy rate data indicate that all seven localities have improved, with each having lower rates in 2014 as compared to 2003. Chesterfield, Dinwiddie and Prince George rates were lower than the state rate in the same year.
- Infant mortality rates were lower in most localities as compared to 2003.
- As an indicator of mental health disorders, suicide rates were higher in Chesterfield, Dinwiddie, Hopewell and Prince George as compared to 2003.

Education

- Kindergarten readiness scores have improved across the service area as compared to 2003.
- Third grade reading proficiency improved in five of the seven localities as compared to 2013. Chesterfield, Dinwiddie, Prince George and Sussex each had higher rates than the state. The reading proficiency rate in Colonial Heights declined below both its 2015 and 2013 rates. While Hopewell improved from 2015, it remains below the 2013 rate and the state rate.
- On-time graduation rates improved across the service area between 2015 and 2016, with the Petersburg rate increasing from 70.9% to 84.2%. The rate in Colonial Heights (93.0%) was also higher than that of the state (91.3%).
- The percent of adults with associate's degrees has increased for most of the service area when compared to the year 2000. However, between 2015 and 2016, the percentage declined in Dinwiddie, Hopewell and Petersburg. For 2016, Chesterfield, Colonial Heights and Prince George each had a higher percentage of adults with associate's degrees than the state of Virginia. Prince George also had a higher percentage (8.7%) than the nation (8.1%) in 2015.
- While improved over the year 2000, the percentage of individuals with a bachelor's degree and higher continues to be significantly below that of the state and nation in six localities. For example, Virginia's percentage of individuals with a bachelor's degree and higher (36.3%) is more than three times higher than that of Sussex (9.6%). Only Chesterfield surpassed the Virginia and United States percentages in 2015.

SocioEconomics

- Per capita income dropped in Colonial Heights, Dinwiddie and Hopewell in 2015. Only Chesterfield had a per capita income higher than the national level for that year. Most localities in the service area trail significantly behind the state and national income levels for per capita and median household income levels, with Sussex and Petersburg having the lowest for each indicator in 2015.
- The percent of people in poverty and the percent of children in poverty continue to be higher than 2003 across the service area. Percentages for both indicators improved in Chesterfield, Colonial Heights, Prince George and Sussex in 2015. Dinwiddie saw a slight decrease in the percentage of children in poverty and a slight increase in the percentage of people in poverty in 2015. The percent of children in poverty in Petersburg rose by 5.5% and the city's rate remains more than double that of the state. Chesterfield and Prince George continue to have lower rates than Virginia and the United States for both poverty indicators.
- Housing cost burden rates in the service area remain higher compared to 2009 for all localities except Chesterfield and Sussex. In 2015, with the exception of Hopewell and Petersburg, most of the service area had housing cost burden rates that were lower than the nation and state.
- Unemployment had decreased in every locality since 2014 but remains higher than the 2003 levels, except for Sussex. While only Chesterfield had an unemployment rate below the state rate, the rates in Chesterfield, Colonial Heights, Dinwiddie and Prince George were either lower or equal to the national rate.

Additional Notes

- The 2016 report card was created 2/8/17.
- 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.
- Data collection can have lag times leading to variations in the timeliness of data available from public sources. The most current data available on infant mortality rates, teen pregnancy rates, and suicide rates is for 2014. Updated figures were also not available for the national high school graduation rates or annual unemployment rates.
- RWJF health rankings included an additional locality in 2016, increasing the total number of localities (cities and counties) that were ranked from 133 to 134. A rank of 1 is considered the “healthiest” in the state, while a rank of 134 is the “unhealthiest” in the state. RWJF health rankings are only available by county/city. Comparable state and national data is not available.
- The Virginia Department of Health (VDH) Office of Information Management and Health Statistics directly provided infant mortality rate, teen pregnancy rate, and suicide rate data for 2014 as the 2014 data had not yet posted to the Virginia Division of Health Statistics website.
- The infant mortality and suicide rates reported are based on a small number of infant deaths and suicides and therefore rates can fluctuate widely from year to year. These rates are considered statistically unstable and should be viewed with caution.
- Yearly city/county profile summaries are no longer updated on the Virginia Division of Health Statistics website per VDH. Moving forward, suicide rate data will be drawn from the Virginia Health Statistics Annual Reports. These reports are only available from 2008.
- Virginia’s Phonological Awareness Literacy Screening for Kindergarten (PALS-K) rate is unique to the Commonwealth. Therefore, comparable national figures are not available. Comparable national data also was not available for the teen pregnancy rate and third-grade reading proficiency.
- Third-grade reading proficiency scores are shown from 2013, when the Virginia Department of Education implemented a more rigorous SOL test.
- 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

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, 134 counties and cities are ranked. A rank of 1 is considered the “healthiest”, while a rank of 134 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, 134 counties and cities are ranked. A rank of 1 is considered the “healthiest,” while a rank of 134 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. Infant mortality rates were obtained from the [Virginia Division of Health Statistics](#) for 2003 and 2013. Data for 2014 was provided by the Virginia Department of Health Office of Information Management and 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. Data was obtained from the [Virginia Division of Health Statistics](#) for 2003 and 2013. Data for 2014 was provided by the Virginia Department of Health Office of Information Management and Health Statistics.
- **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](#) for 2008 and 2013. Data for 2014 was provided by the Virginia Department of Health Office of Information Management and 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 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 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. 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](#).