2020 Community Needs Assessment Report
Adopted by the Thrive Virginia Board of Directors June 17, 2020

This Community Needs Assessment Report addresses the service areas of Caroline County, Charles City County, Hanover County, King George County, King and Queen County, King William County, New Kent County, Spotsylvania County, Stafford County, and the City of Fredericksburg.
Introduction

Thrive Virginia is a 501c3 non-profit that was founded in 1970 as part of the Economic Opportunity Act to fight poverty. For the past fifty years, Thrive Virginia has supported the well-being of families to ensure that all area residents can reach their full potential and contribute to their communities. By maximizing the well-being of all, Thrive Virginia helps our communities thrive.

Thrive Virginia employs a whole-family approach which identifies the risk factors that undermine a family’s overall well-being; we then work with families to solve problems, access resources, and sharpen existing skills. Thrive Virginia focuses on early childhood development, access to post-secondary education opportunities, economic asset growth, optimal health and well-being, and social capital.

Poverty in the United States is far-reaching and damaging. Evidence has shown that the neighborhoods we live in shape our health, our prosperity, and our children’s educational success. As one of 1,100 Community Action Agencies within the National Community Action Network, Thrive Virginia continues to be responsive to critical community challenges and ever-changing needs.

The 2020 Community Needs Assessment Report is one tool in helping our organization respond to these challenges and ever-changing needs. Community indicators are critical components of any effort to understand how our communities are progressing in particular areas. In this report, you will find quantitative and qualitative data for Thrive Virginia’s footprint.

Four components make up the quantitative data section of the report: basic needs, health and well-being, education and employment, and financial well-being. By zeroing in on these specific areas and the data behind them, Thrive Virginia can address systemic problems to provide everyone with a clear path to success.

Thrive Virginia’s tripartite Board of Directors is comprised of sixteen volunteers from three categories: elected officials, private industry, and persons with experience living in poverty. Our directors care for our service area because it is their home.

On behalf of Thrive Virginia’s Board of Directors, we would like to thank the numerous community partners who assisted in this community needs assessment process.

Caroline County Department of Social Services
Caroline County Library
Central Rappahannock Regional Library - Salem Church Branch
Charles City County Civic League
Charles City County Department of Social Services
Charles City County Public Library
Charles City Regional Health Services
Charles City Public Schools
Chickahominy Health District
Cornerstone Support Services
Emmaus Baptist Church
Fredericksburg Regional Food Bank
Gilfield Baptist Church
Hanover County Department of Social Services
Henrico Area Mental Health & Developmental Services
King & Queen County Department of Social Services
King George County Department of Social Services
King William County Department of Social Services
L. E. Smoot Memorial Library
Lebanon Baptist Church
Little Elm Baptist Church
New Kent County Department of Social Services
Pamunkey Regional Library
Parrish Hill Baptist Church
Rappahannock Area Community Services Board
Rappahannock Health District
Rappahannock Community College
Stafford County Department of Social Services
Virginia Affordable Housing Management Corporation
Virginia Workforce Center
West Point Christian Church
Thrive Virginia
Our Vision, Mission, and Core Values

Our Vision:
Community residents are empowered to reach their full potential.

Our Mission:
We collaborate with community-based partners to create pathways to self-sufficiency for individuals and families within our diverse service area.

Beliefs, Values, and Guiding Principles:
We treat everyone with dignity and respect.

We are committed to serving and advocating for families and individuals in need.

We work with community partners and collaborators to strengthen families and other support systems for all populations who need our services. We promote self-determination and access to economic opportunity.

We conduct our business with strong ethical values. These values include honesty, respect, trust, responsibility, fairness, and cultural competency.
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Thrive Virginia’s Service Area
Community Profile

Thrive Virginia’s footprint covers approximately 2,000 square miles and is home to 509,050 individuals. Forty percent of our service area is considered rural, according to the United States Census.

Demographics:

Notable demographic characteristics for the Thrive Virginia service area consist of the following:

- In general, Thrive Virginia’s service area has more households with a high income and fewer families with a low household income than Virginia and the United States.
- Persons aged 45 to 54 make up the most significant percentage of Thrive Virginia’s service area at fifteen percent.
- Racial demographics are as follows:
  - 74% White
  - 16% Black or African American
  - 2% Asian
  - 4% Two or More Race
  - 3% Other
- Seven percent of the population is Hispanic or Latino.
- Twenty percent of households are single-parent households.
- Ten percent of the population is disabled.
- Fourteen percent of the population are veterans.

Thrive Virginia’s service area is more rural and less urban than the Virginia and United States averages. Three counties in the service area are considered 100% rural: Charles City, King and Queen, and New Kent.

Age and race rates are very similar to that of Virginia and the United States. The service area has an overall lower percentage of Hispanic or Latino residents than the Virginia or United States averages.

The City of Fredericksburg has the highest percentage of single-parent households, while New Kent and Hanover have the lowest. The Thrive Virginia service area has a lower rate of single-parent families than Virginia or the United States.

Charles City has the highest rate of disability, while Stafford has the lowest. The Thrive Virginia service area has a slightly lower rate of disability than Virginia or the United States.

Stafford has the highest rate of veterans at almost 20%. The Thrive Virginia service area has an overall higher rate of veterans than Virginia or the United States.

Poverty Trends:

Notable poverty-related characteristics for the Thrive Virginia service area consist of the following:

- 34,762 people live in poverty.
- 12,818 children live in poverty.
- An estimated 1,527 people are homeless.
- 40,724 people are food insecure.
- 30,902 students are eligible for the Free and Reduced Lunch Program.
• 5,855 people do not have access to a vehicle, and only 5,634 people use public transportation. The City of Fredericksburg and King and Queen County have the highest rates of poverty, while Stafford County has the lowest.

King and Queen County has the highest child poverty rate with more than one in three children living in poverty. The City of Fredericksburg has the highest rate of food insecurity, while Hanover, Stafford, and New Kent have the lowest.

The City of Fredericksburg has the highest rate of students eligible for the Free and Reduced Lunch Program. The Thrive Virginia service area has an overall lower eligibility rate than Virginia as a whole.

Most rural communities have little, if any, reliable and affordable access to public transportation. This lack of transportation has implications for employment opportunities as well as access to grocery stores and healthcare. Individuals living in the Thrive Virginia service area are half as likely to use public transportation for their commute as other Virginians.

King and Queen County experiences a greater need than the Virginia average across eight of the ten poverty indicators, while Caroline, Charles City, and the City of Fredericksburg experience a greater need than Virginia across seven of the ten poverty indicators.

Economic Trends:

Economic Asset Poverty identifies households that do not have sufficient net worth to live above the Federal Poverty Level for three months if they lost their source of income. This measure of net worth includes both savings and assets, such as a home, car, or business. Households in asset poverty are economically vulnerable and frequently impacted by unexpected costs such as a health emergency, car trouble, or lapse in employment.

Within Thrive Virginia’s service area, the City of Fredericksburg has the most significant percentage of residents living in asset poverty at 29%. King and Queen has the highest rate of residents living below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level.

Cost-burdened households spend more than 30% of their income on housing costs. Families that must pay such a large portion of their income on housing often have a hard time affording necessities such as healthcare and food. Further, these households are more vulnerable to falling behind in housing payments in the case of an emergency which could lead to eviction or repossession of their home.

Twenty-seven percent or 47,623 households within Thrive Virginia’s service area are considered cost-burdened families. The service area has eviction rates well over the United States rate but lower than the Virginia rate.

Unemployment levels influenced by outside factors such as international and national economic trends also serve as an indicator of the economic strength of a community. Within Thrive Virginia’s service area, Caroline, Charles City, the City of Fredericksburg, and Spotsylvania all experience higher unemployment rates than Virginia.
See the Quantitative Section of this Report for more detailed data.

Key Findings

Within Thrive Virginia’s service area, data revealed the following top needs for each of the components within the quantitative section of the report.

**Basic Needs:** Public Transportation

**Health and Well-Being:** Primary Care Physician Access

**Education and Employment:** Higher Education Attainment

**Financial Well-Being:** Unbanked

It is essential to look at the root causes for each of these indicators and work with key stakeholders and community leaders to discover strategies to address these needs. As a community action agency, part of Thrive Virginia’s role is to facilitate discussions with community partners and present recommendations that address critical needs.

**Public Transportation:**

A lower population density in rural areas often leads to lower ridership for fixed transit routes and a smaller tax base to fund maintenance and repair of transportation systems. The lack of investment in infrastructure in rural communities, coupled with the increasing use of rural roads over time, has also affected transportation safety.

When addressing the transportation issue, it is important to remember that rural communities frequently face challenges related to fragmentation and duplication of services among different programs. Coordination of services is critical, as is an efficient use of limited resources.

**Primary Care Physician Access:**

Experts from the Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC) agree that the physician shortage is worsening because of population growth and longer life expectancy.

The AAMC has gathered recommendations from various experts to address this challenge. These recommendations include:

- An increase in nurse practitioners and physician assistants
- A mapping tool that highlights areas of need so that medical students can decide where to begin their careers.
- Expanding VISA access to doctors who choose to stay in the United States and work in medically underserved areas.

The AAMC notes that the industry will need to be agile in its approach to solving this problem.

**Higher Education Attainment:**

Achievement gaps are caused by multiple, varied, and interconnected factors. When education data is disaggregated, a consistent pattern emerges: race, culture, ethnicity, language, and economic status continue to be powerful predictors of school success. Students who differ from the mainstream
population (white, middle-class, and English speaking) are most vulnerable to being underserved by our nation’s schools.

In areas where the racially diverse, poor, and other marginalized students are successful, the focus has been on the core elements of quality schooling. These core elements include leaders who are collaborative, courageous, and visionary; teachers who are skilled, passionate, and culturally competent; and students who are challenged, engaged, and culturally affirmed.

Unbanked:

According to a 2015 Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) survey, people are unbanked for various reasons including:

- Insufficient funds to open or maintain an account.
- Concerns about privacy and trust.
- High and unpredictable banking fees.
- ID, credit, or former bank account problems.
- Inadequate products or services provided by banks.
- Inconvenient locations or hours of local branches.

The same study provided several ways to improve access to mainstream bank accounts. They include:

- Developing products and services for households with unstable incomes.
- Offering more ways to use smartphones for banking.
- Providing more multi-functional ATMs.
- Placing more bank outlets in grocery and other retail stores.
- Bringing privately held savings into the banking system.

Comprehensive Plans

Each locality within Thrive Virginia’s service area has a comprehensive plan, a document which guides its community development over a certain period of time. These plans contain specific goals and strategies to encourage the development of the economy, infrastructure, and resources within the community. What follows are only a few highlights about how local governments are seeking to meet the top needs identified by Thrive Virginia; however, each locality’s most recent comprehensive plan is publicly available on its official website and contains far more detail on priorities and efforts.

Caroline County lists responsible economic development as one of the key goals in its 2030 Comprehensive Plan. As part of this effort, they have sought to partner with local schools such as the University of Mary Washington and Germanna Community College, as well as local businesses, to develop a highly-educated base of residents to meet employment needs within the county.

Charles City County identifies transportation as a key community need in encouraging both quality-of-life improvements and economic development within the county. Their plan involves developing a diverse set of transportation options within the county, potentially including ride-sharing options, a public transit system such as a bus route, and improved pathways for biking and walking.

Hanover County lists several quality-of-life priorities in its comprehensive plan. One of these priorities is to improve the health status of individuals within the county, especially those who are at-risk or who
have special needs. Life-long learning is also a listed priority, with suggestions to ensure diverse and high-quality opportunities for education and career development within the county.

**King and Queen County** identifies transportation as a key area where development would encourage both economic growth and improved quality-of-life for residents. One proposed measure is the development of a business center, which could both serve as a hub for public transit stops and carpooling, and could provide telework space for residents without home internet access.

**King George County** lists education as one of its major areas for development. The comprehensive plan suggests fostering partnerships with regional institutes of higher learning, such as Rappahannock Community College and the University of Mary Washington, to strengthen their local satellite sites. This would allow residents to seek higher education while remaining in the county.

**King William County** includes the development of social welfare and health services as a key part of its plan. Specifically, the comprehensive plan proposes to work with community groups and local nonprofits to improve access to healthcare. The ultimate goal is to create a strong base of local healthcare providers and to ensure that residents have easy access to pharmacies and clinics.

**New Kent County** lists the development of a realistic mass transit system as a key priority. Possible options include the development of a bus service (with stops within the county, Richmond, and Williamsburg) and local ride-sharing options, as well as improved infrastructure for and awareness of Bay Transit’s services. The plan also suggests improving pedestrian access within the county.

**Stafford County** identifies a strong and diverse range of transportation options, both for people and for products, as a key community need. The county’s proposed role is to offer incentives to encourage proposals to improve the transportation infrastructure; possible ideas would be better commuter parking and ride-share options, as well as mass transit such as bus or rail systems.

**Spotsylvania County** includes the improvement of transportation infrastructure as a key part of their plan. Specifically, they would like to manage congestion within the county by encouraging carpooling and improving already-existing bus services. In addition, Spotsylvania lists safety measures for pedestrians and cyclists, and accessibility for the elderly and those with disabilities, as priorities.

**The City of Fredericksburg** lists improved transportation infrastructure as a strategy for economic progress and neighborhood improvement. The plan notes that transportation should be safe and effective and that residents should have access to multiple options. Transportation should be accessible within both commercial areas and neighborhoods, especially those targeted at elderly or disabled persons.
Methodology

The methodology for the 2020 Community Needs Assessment Report consisted of collecting both quantitative and qualitative data.

The quantitative data can be found on pages 10 to 71. The data is sorted into population demographics and four major components that help shape human development: basic needs, health and well-being, education and employment, and financial well-being. Data reported in the four component areas was collected through various federal, state, and university documents and evaluated for its relevancy to this report. It is important to note that the best data currently available was used for each indicator. While much of the data is very recent, some indicators required the use of data that is several years old at the time of this report. Population demographic data was collected using the United States Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates 2013-2017, and Decennial Census 2010.

The qualitative data was collected through a community needs survey which can be found at www.thriveva.org. Please see pages 77 to 85. The survey asked participants to answer a series of questions related to demographic data, housing, transportation, finances, employment, education, nutrition and health, children, emotional support, and relationship safety. The purpose of the survey was to help Thrive Virginia better understand the resources and needs of individuals and families residing in our service area. Over 1,000 surveys were distributed to more than 40 sites. The survey was also available online and promoted through various media methods and multiple community partners. The survey concluded in April 2020. Two hundred twenty-seven surveys were collected.

In April 2020, survey data was analyzed, and the top emerging needs were determined using the Nominal Group Process. The 2020 Community Needs Assessment Report is available on Thrive Virginia’s website, and hard copies were sent to elected officials serving in the agency’s footprint as well as to key community stakeholders.

This report is a useful tool for Thrive Virginia’s future strategic planning process.
Quantitative Data Overview

The compiled quantitative data for Thrive Virginia’s service area is organized into five sections: Demographics, Basic Needs, Health and Well-being, Education and Employment, and Financial Wellness. Indicators were selected by the Strategic Planning Committee to measure and understand how our communities are progressing in particular areas.

Sources for this data can be found on page 71. The sources are highly credible and were the most current at the time of publication.

**Demographics**

An overview of Thrive Virginia’s demographics can be found in the Community Profile on page 4 of the report.

**Basic Needs**

Many area residents who lack steady income, stable housing, or access to healthy food are faced with challenges to everyday living. These residents live on the edge of financial disaster, where a sudden job loss or health crisis could be devasting.

Thrive Virginia assists these community members through our Emergency Financial Assistance Program, our Homelessness Prevention Program, and by supporting local feeding programs.

**Health and Well-being:**

Health has been defined as a state of physical, mental, and spiritual well-being, and is a key determinant of one’s quality of life and functional abilities. A certain level of health is essential for individuals to succeed in all stages of life, and community health is essential for community success as well.

Thrive Virginia assists service area residents with their health and well-being through our Healthy Families Program and our Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Advocacy and Prevention Program.

**Education and Employment:**

Without a stable job and sustainable income, area residents struggle to maintain financial stability and provide a safe and healthy living environment for their families.

Thrive Virginia assists service area residents with becoming college-ready and obtaining employment through our Project Discovery Program.

**Financial Wellness:**

Decisions regarding money can limit or expand opportunities in life. Setting financial goals and making good monetary decisions are key to improving financial security.

Thrive Virginia assists service area residents with achieving financial wellness through our Housing/Financial Counseling program. A HUD-certified counselor works one-on-one with customers and provides group education classes that cover important financial well-being topics.
Population Density

Population density is measured in persons per square mile of land. Population densities at either extreme come with their challenges for a community; too high of a density can indicate overcrowding, while individuals living in very low-density areas may have to travel far to access basic services.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Land Area</th>
<th>Pop. Per Square Mile</th>
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<tr>
<td>Caroline County</td>
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<td>Charles City County</td>
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<td>King George County</td>
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</table>

Sources: US Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates 2013-17; US Census Bureau, Decennial Census 2010

Key Findings

Fredericksburg has the highest population density, while Charles City has the lowest. Thrive Virginia’s service area has a population density higher than the United States average, but lower than Virginia’s.
Demographics

Urban and Rural

Urban areas are determined by measuring development levels and population density. All areas that are not urban are classified as rural. The lack of development in rural areas often makes it more difficult for residents to access resources.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1.2: Urban and Rural Population</th>
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<td>Total Population</td>
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<td>King &amp; Queen County</td>
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<td>United States</td>
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</table>

Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census 2010

Key Findings

Three counties in the Thrive Virginia service area are 100% rural: Charles City, King & Queen, and New Kent. The City of Fredericksburg is the most urban at more than 98%. Thrive Virginia’s service area is more rural and less urban than the Virginia or United States averages.
### Demographics

#### Table 1.3: Total Households by Annual Income

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| Source: US Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates 2013-17

#### Key Findings

In general, the Thrive Virginia service area has more households with a high household income and fewer households with a low household income than Virginia or the United States.
Demographics

### Table 1.4: Total Population by Age

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<th>County</th>
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<th>15 to 17</th>
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Source: US Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates 2013-17

**Key Findings**
The age distribution of Thrive Virginia’s service area is very similar to that of Virginia and the United States.
## Population by Race

### Table 1.5: Total Population by Race

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**Source:** US Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates 2013-17

### Key Findings

The race distribution of Thrive Virginia’s service area is very similar to that of Virginia and the United States.
Demographics

Ethnicity

Ethnically Latino or Hispanic individuals are of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin. Ethnicity is a separate category from race; people who are Hispanic or Latino may be of any race.

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Source: US Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates 2013-17

King William has the lowest rate of Hispanic ethnicity at less than 1%, while Stafford and Fredericksburg have the highest at over 10%. The Thrive Virginia service area has an overall lower percentage of Hispanic residents than the Virginia or United States average.
**Single-Parent Households**

Single-parent households are typically less financially stable than two-parent households, and all members of the household are at risk for poorer health outcomes. Single parents and their children face higher rates of mental illness, smoking, excessive drinking, and early mortality.

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*Source: US Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates 2013-17*

**Key Findings**

Fredericksburg has the highest percentage of single-parent households, while New Kent and Hanover have the lowest. Thrive Virginia’s service area has a lower percentage of single-parent households than Virginia or the United States.
Demographics

Disability

Individuals with disabilities are a uniquely vulnerable population. They often require targeted healthcare services and can face higher rates of social isolation. Further, high rates of disability in a community can be indicative of larger issues like environmental dangers, the presence of hazardous industries, or inadequate access to healthcare.

Table 1.8: Disability Status

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<td><strong>12.6</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates 2013-17

Key Findings

Charles City has the highest rate of disability, while Stafford has the lowest. Thrive Virginia’s service area has a slightly lower rate of disability than Virginia or the United States.
Veterans

Veterans and their families often have more needs than the rest of the population. Veterans may return home from war with physical disabilities or mental illnesses such as PTSD. They also face higher rates of drug addiction, alcohol abuse, and homelessness. Furthermore, veterans in some areas face a shortage of healthcare providers trained in treating their unique conditions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1.9: Veteran Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Population 18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caroline County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles City County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fredericksburg City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King &amp; Queen County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King George County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King William County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Kent County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotsylvania County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TVA Service Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates 2013-17

Stafford has the highest rate of Veterans at almost 20%, while Hanover, Fredericksburg, and King William have the lowest at under 10%. Thrive Virginia’s service area has an overall higher rate of Veterans than Virginia or the United States.
Basic Needs

Poverty

The Federal Poverty Level indicates how much income a household requires to sustain a basic standard of living; households with an income below this level are in poverty. Federal Poverty Level guidelines are used to determine access to many benefits and assistance programs such as SNAP, CHIP, and Medicaid. Individuals living in poverty often have trouble meeting their basic needs such as housing and healthcare.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Below Poverty Level</th>
<th>% Below Poverty Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Caroline County</strong></td>
<td>27713</td>
<td>3300</td>
<td>11.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Charles City County</strong></td>
<td>6994</td>
<td>923</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fredericksburg City</strong></td>
<td>25588</td>
<td>4169</td>
<td>16.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hanover County</strong></td>
<td>101303</td>
<td>5832</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>King &amp; Queen County</strong></td>
<td>7052</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>King George County</strong></td>
<td>25348</td>
<td>1449</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>King William County</strong></td>
<td>16258</td>
<td>1775</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>New Kent County</strong></td>
<td>19899</td>
<td>1017</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spotsylvania County</strong></td>
<td>129250</td>
<td>10296</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stafford County</strong></td>
<td>137222</td>
<td>6517</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TVA Service Area</strong></td>
<td>496627</td>
<td>36378</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Virginia</strong></td>
<td>8116130</td>
<td>906838</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>United States</strong></td>
<td>313048563</td>
<td>45650345</td>
<td>14.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** US Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates 2013-17

**Key Findings**

Fredericksburg and King & Queen have the highest rates of poverty, while Stafford has the lowest. The Thrive Virginia’s service area poverty rate is precisely half that of the United States average.
Child Poverty

Poverty is particularly challenging for families with children due to the high cost of childcare, education, clothing, and regular health check-ups. Living in poverty can affect children’s educational outcomes and health throughout childhood and beyond.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Population Under 18</th>
<th>Below Poverty Level</th>
<th>% Below Poverty Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caroline County</td>
<td>6770</td>
<td>1337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles City County</td>
<td>1103</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fredericksburg City</td>
<td>5795</td>
<td>1159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover County</td>
<td>23090</td>
<td>1927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King &amp; Queen County</td>
<td>1349</td>
<td>476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King George County</td>
<td>6551</td>
<td>536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King William County</td>
<td>3785</td>
<td>938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Kent County</td>
<td>4143</td>
<td>297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotsylvania County</td>
<td>32581</td>
<td>3518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford County</td>
<td>36912</td>
<td>2360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TVA Service Area</strong></td>
<td>122079</td>
<td>12803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Virginia</strong></td>
<td>1838741</td>
<td>273962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>United States</strong></td>
<td>72430017</td>
<td>14710485</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates 2013-17

King & Queen has the highest child poverty rate, with more than one in three children living in poverty. Stafford has the lowest rate. Thrive Virginia’s service area has a child poverty rate only half that of the United States average; however, one in ten children in the service area is still living in poverty.
Basic Needs

Homelessness

The U.S Department of Housing and Urban Development measures homelessness through point-in-time counts conducted by local Continuums of Care. Because each Continuum covers multiple counties, the data below is not an exact reflection of the Thrive Virginia service area, but the best estimate. Unsheltered homeless persons often face health and safety challenges and have more difficulty accessing resources.

### Table 2.3: Homelessness and Shelter Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Homeless Persons</th>
<th>Unsheltered</th>
<th>% Unsheltered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>VA-500</strong>: Richmond/Henrico, Chesterfield, Hanover Counties</td>
<td>609</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>17.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VA-514</strong>: Fredericksburg/Spotsylvania, Stafford Counties</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>18.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VA-521</strong>: Virginia Balance of State</td>
<td>718</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>22.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TVA Service Area (estimated)</strong></td>
<td>1527</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>19.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Virginia</strong></td>
<td>5975</td>
<td>915</td>
<td>15.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>United States</strong></td>
<td>552830</td>
<td>194467</td>
<td>35.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** US HUD, Continuums of Care Program, Point-In-Time Count 2018

According to this estimated measure, Thrive Virginia’s service area has a lower rate of unsheltered homeless persons than the United States, but a higher rate than Virginia.
Food Insecurity

Families who are food insecure are unable to provide enough healthy, nutritious food for the household consistently. Feeding America’s measure of food insecurity takes into account levels of poverty, which may force families to choose between food and other necessities, as well as the cost of obtaining nutritious foods.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Food Insecure</th>
<th>% Food Insecure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caroline County</td>
<td>29889</td>
<td>3380</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles City County</td>
<td>7022</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fredericksburg City</td>
<td>28135</td>
<td>4200</td>
<td>14.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover County</td>
<td>103218</td>
<td>6810</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King &amp; Queen County</td>
<td>7052</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King George County</td>
<td>25564</td>
<td>2070</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King William County</td>
<td>16329</td>
<td>1530</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Kent County</td>
<td>20523</td>
<td>1420</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotsylvania County</td>
<td>130159</td>
<td>10010</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford County</td>
<td>141159</td>
<td>8820</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TVA Service Area</strong></td>
<td><strong>509050</strong></td>
<td><strong>40080</strong></td>
<td><strong>7.9</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Virginia</strong></td>
<td><strong>8470020</strong></td>
<td><strong>863390</strong></td>
<td><strong>10.2</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>United States</strong></td>
<td><strong>321004407</strong></td>
<td><strong>400440000</strong></td>
<td><strong>12.5</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap 2017

Fredericksburg has the highest rate of food insecurity, while Hanover, Stafford, and New Kent have the lowest. Thrive Virginia’s service area has a lower rate of food insecurity than both Virginia and the United States.
Basic Needs

Food Access

The USDA’s measure of food access recognizes two major factors: the distance to the closest supermarket or grocery store, and access to transportation within a community. Families who live in low-access areas, or food deserts, often depend on unhealthy sources such as fast-food restaurants and convenience stores. Typically, this food is heavily processed and nutritionally imbalanced, leading to an increased risk of health issues.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Low Access</th>
<th>% Low Access</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caroline County</td>
<td>28545</td>
<td>1369</td>
<td>4.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles City County</td>
<td>7256</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>2.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fredericksburg City</td>
<td>24286</td>
<td>2115</td>
<td>8.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover County</td>
<td>99863</td>
<td>21763</td>
<td>21.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King &amp; Queen County</td>
<td>6945</td>
<td>537</td>
<td>7.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King William County</td>
<td>15935</td>
<td>1742</td>
<td>10.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Kent County</td>
<td>18429</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotsylvania County</td>
<td>122397</td>
<td>28676</td>
<td>23.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford County</td>
<td>128961</td>
<td>33223</td>
<td>25.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TVA Service Area</strong></td>
<td><strong>452617</strong></td>
<td><strong>89592</strong></td>
<td><strong>19.79</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Stafford has the highest rate of low food access, with almost one-quarter of the population having low food access. 0% of the population in New Kent is classified as having low food access.
SNAP Participation

SNAP, or the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, is sometimes colloquially known as food stamps. This program provides families with monthly funds that can be used to purchase most types of food. It typically excludes restricted substances like alcohol and tobacco as well as prepared foods.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Households</th>
<th>Receiving SNAP</th>
<th>% Receiving SNAP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caroline County</td>
<td>10815</td>
<td>1246</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles City County</td>
<td>2899</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fredericksburg City</td>
<td>10419</td>
<td>1506</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover County</td>
<td>38208</td>
<td>1668</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King &amp; Queen County</td>
<td>2811</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King George County</td>
<td>8972</td>
<td>802</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King William County</td>
<td>6079</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Kent County</td>
<td>7555</td>
<td>576</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotsylvania County</td>
<td>43279</td>
<td>3164</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford County</td>
<td>45345</td>
<td>2038</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TVA Service Area</strong></td>
<td><strong>176382</strong></td>
<td><strong>11978</strong></td>
<td><strong>6.8</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Virginia</strong></td>
<td><strong>3105636</strong></td>
<td><strong>282296</strong></td>
<td><strong>9.1</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>United States</strong></td>
<td><strong>118825921</strong></td>
<td><strong>15029498</strong></td>
<td><strong>12.6</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: US Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates 2013-17*

Fredericksburg has the highest SNAP participation rate, while Hanover and Stafford have the lowest. The Thrive Virginia service area has an overall lower rate of SNAP participation than both Virginia and the United States.
Basic Needs

Free and Reduced Lunch Program

The National School Lunch Program provides meals to students during the school day. Students from low-income families are eligible for reduced-price and free meals so they receive at least one nutritious meal each school day. In addition to suffering negative health consequences, food insecure students have poorer academic outcomes and more behavioral challenges in school.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Students</th>
<th>Eligible</th>
<th>% Eligible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caroline County Public Schools</td>
<td>4230</td>
<td>2174</td>
<td>51.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles City County Public Schools</td>
<td>717</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>54.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fredericksburg City Public Schools</td>
<td>3737</td>
<td>2489</td>
<td>66.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover County Public Schools</td>
<td>18180</td>
<td>3804</td>
<td>20.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King &amp; Queen County Public Schools</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>64.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King George County Public Schools</td>
<td>4327</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>34.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King William County Public Schools</td>
<td>2219</td>
<td>677</td>
<td>30.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Kent County Public Schools</td>
<td>3325</td>
<td>810</td>
<td>24.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotsylvania County Public Schools</td>
<td>23560</td>
<td>9161</td>
<td>38.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford County Public Schools</td>
<td>29132</td>
<td>9023</td>
<td>30.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Point Public Schools</td>
<td>813</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>31.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TVA Service Area</strong></td>
<td><strong>90890</strong></td>
<td><strong>30706</strong></td>
<td><strong>33.78</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Virginia</strong></td>
<td><strong>1288216</strong></td>
<td><strong>579104</strong></td>
<td><strong>44.95</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: VA DOE, Office of School Nutrition Programs, National School Lunch Program Reduced Price Eligibility 2018-19

Key Findings

Fredericksburg has the highest rate of students eligible for reduced lunches, with roughly 2/3 of students eligible. Hanover has the lowest rate. Thrive Virginia’s service area has an overall lower eligibility rate than Virginia as a whole.
## Motor Vehicle Access

Access to a motor vehicle is a basic necessity for many individuals, especially those living in rural areas where there is limited access to public transportation. The lack of a reliable vehicle can make it challenging to undertake even the most basic tasks such as grocery shopping or commuting to work.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2.8: Households with No Motor Vehicle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caroline County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles City County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fredericksburg City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King &amp; Queen County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King George County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King William County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Kent County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotsylvania County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TVA Service Area</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Virginia</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>United States</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates 2013-17

Fredericksburg has the highest percentage of households without a motor vehicle, while Stafford has the lowest. The Thrive Virginia service area has an overall lower rate of households with no motor vehicle than the Virginia or United States average.
Basic Needs

Public Transportation Access

When public transportation is accessible and well-designed, it comes with myriad benefits; it is often less expensive than driving, in addition to being more environmentally friendly. However, most rural communities have little, if any, reliable and affordable access to public transportation. Access to public transit has implications for employment opportunities, as well as access to necessities such as grocery stores and healthcare.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Workers 16+</th>
<th>Using Public Trans.</th>
<th>% Using Public Trans.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caroline County</td>
<td>14541</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>0.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles City County</td>
<td>3282</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fredericksburg City</td>
<td>14543</td>
<td>642</td>
<td>4.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover County</td>
<td>53617</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King &amp; Queen County</td>
<td>3109</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King George County</td>
<td>12599</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>1.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King William County</td>
<td>8205</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>0.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Kent County</td>
<td>10149</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotsylvania County</td>
<td>63812</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>2.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford County</td>
<td>70925</td>
<td>2930</td>
<td>4.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TVA Service Area</td>
<td>254782</td>
<td>5634</td>
<td>2.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>4115810</td>
<td>182233</td>
<td>4.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>148432042</td>
<td>7607907</td>
<td>5.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates 2013-17

Key Findings

Fredericksburg and Stafford residents have the highest rate of access to public transportation, while New Kent has the lowest. Those living in Thrive Virginia’s service area are only half as likely as Virginia residents to use public transit for their commute.
Basic Needs

Commute Length

Workers with extended commutes often face higher stress and poorer health outcomes. Commuters have less time to spend with family members, exercise, prepare healthy meals, and engage in leisure activities. Further, extended commutes have a negative impact on the environment and can be indicative of a lack of available, desirable jobs in a community.

Table 2.10: Workers with Work Commute 30 Minutes or More

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Workers 16+</th>
<th>Long Commute</th>
<th>% Long Commute</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caroline County</td>
<td>14121</td>
<td>7899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles City County</td>
<td>3178</td>
<td>1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fredericksburg City</td>
<td>13442</td>
<td>4536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover County</td>
<td>49929</td>
<td>18299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King &amp; Queen County</td>
<td>2932</td>
<td>1690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King George County</td>
<td>12106</td>
<td>6286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King William County</td>
<td>7890</td>
<td>5495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Kent County</td>
<td>9591</td>
<td>5935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotsylvania County</td>
<td>60979</td>
<td>31321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford County</td>
<td>66865</td>
<td>39351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TVA Service Area</strong></td>
<td><strong>241033</strong></td>
<td><strong>122805</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Virginia</strong></td>
<td><strong>3918322</strong></td>
<td><strong>1622882</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>United States</strong></td>
<td><strong>141404632</strong></td>
<td><strong>53023804</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates 2013-17

Fredericksburg and Hanover have the lowest percentages of workers with a commute longer than 30 minutes; in the rest of the Thrive Virginia service area, over half of the workers have a long commute. King William has the highest rate, with nearly 70% of workers commuting over 30 minutes.
Basic Needs

Violent Crime

Violent crimes involve force or threat of force. Virginia State Police includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter, aggravated assault, forcible sex offenses, and robbery in the category of violent crime. Violent crime rates offer one measure of how safe a community is for its residents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2.11: Violent Crime Arrests across Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caroline County Sheriff Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles City County Sheriff's Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fredericksburg Police Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover County Sheriff's Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King &amp; Queen County Sheriff's Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King George County Sheriff Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King William Sheriff Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Kent Sheriff's Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotsylvania County Sheriff's Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford County Sheriff's Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Point Police Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TVA Service Area</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Virginia</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: VA Dept of State Police, Crime in Virginia Report 2018

West Point and King William have the lowest violent crime rates, while Fredericksburg and King & Queen have the highest. The overall Thrive Virginia service area violent crime rate is slightly lower than the Virginia average.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Caroline</th>
<th>Charles City</th>
<th>Fredericksburg</th>
<th>Hanover</th>
<th>King &amp; Queen</th>
<th>King George</th>
<th>King William</th>
<th>New Kent</th>
<th>Spotsylvania</th>
<th>Stafford</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pop. Poverty†</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Poverty†</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Insecure†</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Food Access*‡</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNAP†</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free/Reduced Lunch†</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle†</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Transportation†</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commute Time†</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent Crime‡</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Indicates that TVA Service Area totals were used for comparison due to Virginia totals being unavailable
† Indicates data given as a percentage of the population
‡ Indicates data given as a ratio to population

= Locality with a lesser need than the Virginia average
= Locality with a similar need to the Virginia average
= Locality with a greater need than the Virginia average
= Data unavailable for this locality
Health and Well-being

Healthcare Coverage

Uninsured individuals often have much poorer health outcomes than those who are insured. They are less likely to receive preventative care and to seek attention when an illness or injury initially occurs, leaving them more likely to suffer serious health problems. Further, any serious medical issue can result in high costs for the uninsured; these costs put many people in medical debt, damaging their long-term financial security and stability, and jeopardizing access to future care.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3.1: Population with No Health Insurance Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caroline County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles City County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fredericksburg City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King &amp; Queen County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King George County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King William County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Kent County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotsylvania County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TVA Service Area</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Virginia</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>United States</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: US Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates 2013-17*

Key Findings

King & Queen has the highest rate of uninsured residents, while Hanover and New Kent have the lowest. The Thrive Virginia service area has a lower rate of uninsured residents than both Virginia and the United States.
Hospitalizations

Hospital discharge rates measure how many people are hospitalized for serious health concerns. Discharge rates include all patients who are hospitalized for at least one night, including those who pass away, but typically do not include patients who are discharged the same day. This rate can be used to measure the health of a population but can also indicate how accessible hospitals are to a community.

Table 3.2: Hospital Discharge Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Hospital Discharges</th>
<th>Discharges per 1,000 Pop.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Caroline County</strong></td>
<td>29704</td>
<td>3638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Charles City County</strong></td>
<td>7253</td>
<td>895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fredericksburg City</strong></td>
<td>27025</td>
<td>3490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hanover County</strong></td>
<td>105210</td>
<td>10145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>King &amp; Queen County</strong></td>
<td>7156</td>
<td>892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>King George County</strong></td>
<td>24724</td>
<td>2501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>King William County</strong></td>
<td>16333</td>
<td>1763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>New Kent County</strong></td>
<td>20895</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spotsylvania County</strong></td>
<td>129668</td>
<td>14384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stafford County</strong></td>
<td>141915</td>
<td>12430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TVA Service Area</strong></td>
<td><strong>509883</strong></td>
<td><strong>52134</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Virginia</strong></td>
<td><strong>8411808</strong></td>
<td><strong>801561</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: William and Mary, Schroeder Center, Inpatient Hospital Utilization Data Analysis 2016

Key Findings

Fredericksburg has the highest hospital discharge rate, while Stafford has the lowest. The Thrive Virginia service area has a higher rate of hospital discharges than Virginia.
Health and Well-being

Teenage Pregnancy

Teen mothers are less likely to receive adequate prenatal care and more likely to face complications and negative outcomes during birth. Furthermore, teen mothers typically attain lower levels of education, are more likely to experience poverty, and often face health issues such as obesity and depression throughout their lives.

| Table 3.3: Teenage Birth Rate |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Total Female Population Ages 10 to 19 | Teenage Pregnancies | Teenage Pregnancies per 1,000 Females Ages 10 to 19 |
| Caroline County 1739 | 25 | 14.4 |
| Charles City County 296 | 4 | 13.5 |
| Fredericksburg City 2253 | 38 | 16.9 |
| Hanover County 7152 | 35 | 4.9 |
| King & Queen County 340 | 5 | 14.7 |
| King George County 1815 | 18 | 9.9 |
| King William County 1004 | 8 | 8.0 |
| New Kent County 1195 | 7 | 5.9 |
| Spotsylvania County 9322 | 74 | 7.9 |
| Stafford County 10968 | 70 | 6.4 |
| TVA Service Area 36084 | 284 | 7.9 |
| Virginia 522266 | 5306 | 10.2 |

Source: VA Dept of Health, Division of Health Statistics, Statistical Reports 2017

Fredericksburg has the highest teenage birth rate, while Hanover has the lowest. Thrive Virginia’s service area has a lower teenage birth rate than Virginia as a whole.
Health and Well-being

Prenatal Care

Women who receive prenatal care during the first trimester tend to have healthier pregnancies. This early access to care allows for an early assessment of any risk factors for pregnancy. Further, it allows for earlier conversations around parental education which encourages healthy pregnancy behaviors and healthy parenting after the birth.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3.4: Parents Receiving Prenatal Care in the First Trimester</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Births</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caroline County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles City County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fredericksburg City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King &amp; Queen County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King George County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King William County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Kent County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotsylvania County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TVA Service Area</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Virginia</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** VA Dept of Health, Division of Health Statistics, Virginia Health Statistics Annual Report 2016

Key Findings

Charles City has the highest access to prenatal care, while Fredericksburg has the lowest. The Thrive Virginia service area has a higher rate of mothers receiving prenatal care in the first trimester than Virginia.
Health and Well-being

**Birth Weight**

The Virginia Department of Health defines low birth weight as under 2500 grams and very low weight as under 1500 grams. Children born at a low weight have higher mortality rates and a higher likelihood of developmental and health issues throughout their lives; those born at a very low weight are also more likely to suffer from chronic health conditions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Total Live Births</th>
<th>Low Weight</th>
<th>Very Low Weight</th>
<th>% Low Weight</th>
<th>% Very Low Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caroline County</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7.65</td>
<td>1.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles City County</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fredericksburg City</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7.84</td>
<td>1.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover County</td>
<td>941</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6.91</td>
<td>1.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King &amp; Queen County</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9.68</td>
<td>1.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King George County</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7.34</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King William County</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.59</td>
<td>1.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Kent County</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9.82</td>
<td>2.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotsylvania County</td>
<td>1494</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>6.69</td>
<td>1.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford County</td>
<td>1732</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6.52</td>
<td>1.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TVA Service Area</strong></td>
<td><strong>5746</strong></td>
<td><strong>401</strong></td>
<td><strong>86</strong></td>
<td><strong>6.98</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.50</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Virginia</strong></td>
<td><strong>99655</strong></td>
<td><strong>8351</strong></td>
<td><strong>1538</strong></td>
<td><strong>8.38</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.54</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** VA Dept of Health, Division of Health Statistics, Statistical Reports 2017

**Key Findings**

Charles City has the highest rate of low weight and very low weight births; one in ten births is classified as very low weight. King William has the lowest rate of low and very low weight births. Thrive Virginia’s service area has an overall lower rate of low weight and very low weight births than the Virginia average.
Infant Mortality

Infant mortality rates are an indicator of infant health; this rate tends to be linked to prenatal care and education, as well as both maternal and child health. Infant mortality tends to be particularly high in vulnerable populations, such as low-income and racial minority families.

Table 3.6: Infant Mortality Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Live Births</th>
<th>Infant Deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per 1,000 Live Births</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caroline County</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles City County</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fredericksburg City</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover County</td>
<td>941</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King &amp; Queen County</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King George County</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King William County</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Kent County</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotsylvania County</td>
<td>1494</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford County</td>
<td>1732</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TVA Service Area</strong></td>
<td><strong>5746</strong></td>
<td><strong>34</strong></td>
<td><strong>5.9</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Virginia</strong></td>
<td><strong>99655</strong></td>
<td><strong>524</strong></td>
<td><strong>5.3</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: VA Dept of Health, Division of Health Statistics, Statistical Reports 2017

Caroline has the lowest infant mortality rate, with no infant deaths recorded in 2017. Charles City has the highest infant mortality rate. Thrive Virginia’s service area has a slightly higher infant mortality rate than Virginia.
Health and Well-being

Mortality

Mortality is a measure of the overall health in a community or region; variation in mortality rates can be linked to a range of factors, such as the age make-up of a population, access to healthcare, environmental risks, or income levels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3.7: Mortality Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caroline County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles City County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fredericksburg City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King &amp; Queen County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King George County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King William County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Kent County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotsylvania County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TVA Service Area</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Virginia</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: VA Dept of Health, Division of Health Statistics, Statistical Reports 2017

Key Findings

Charles City has the highest mortality rate, while Stafford has the lowest. The Thrive Virginia service area has a slightly lower mortality rate than Virginia.
Cardiovascular Disease Mortality

Cardiovascular disease is often linked to a variety of lifestyle and health factors. It is more common among individuals who (a) are obese, (b) have diabetes or high cholesterol, (c) lack access to healthy foods and exercise opportunities, and (d) smoke or drink excessively. Many of these risk factors are preventable with sufficient access to healthcare and basic needs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Deaths from CVD</th>
<th>CVD Deaths per 100,000 Pop.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caroline County</td>
<td>30178</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles City County</td>
<td>7071</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fredericksburg City</td>
<td>28297</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover County</td>
<td>104392</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King &amp; Queen County</td>
<td>7159</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King George County</td>
<td>25984</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King William County</td>
<td>16334</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Kent County</td>
<td>21147</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotsylvania County</td>
<td>132010</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford County</td>
<td>144361</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TVA Service Area</strong></td>
<td><strong>516933</strong></td>
<td><strong>771</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Virginia</strong></td>
<td><strong>8411808</strong></td>
<td><strong>13777</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Key Findings

King & Queen has the highest rate of deaths from heart disease, while Fredericksburg has the lowest. Thrive Virginia’s service area has a lower rate of heart disease deaths than Virginia.
Health and Well-being

Suicide Death Mortality

Suicide mortality is one indicator of mental health in a population. Suicide deaths are one example of ‘deaths of despair’—deaths associated with the mental health challenges that stem from long-term poverty and a lack of opportunity. Further, low access to mental health care and the stigma associated with mental illnesses mean that depression and suicidal thoughts often go unrecognized, unacknowledged, and untreated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Deaths from Suicide</th>
<th>Suicide Deaths per 100,000 Pop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caroline County</td>
<td>30178</td>
<td>23.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fredericksburg City</td>
<td>28297</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover County</td>
<td>104392</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King &amp; Queen County</td>
<td>7159</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King George County</td>
<td>25984</td>
<td>26.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King William County</td>
<td>16334</td>
<td>30.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Kent County</td>
<td>21147</td>
<td>23.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotsylvania County</td>
<td>132010</td>
<td>19.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford County</td>
<td>144361</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TVA Service Area</strong></td>
<td><strong>509862</strong></td>
<td><strong>15.5</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Virginia</strong></td>
<td><strong>8411808</strong></td>
<td><strong>13.5</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Key Findings**

King William has the highest suicide death rate, while Fredericksburg has the lowest. Thrive Virginia’s service area has a slightly higher suicide death rate than the Virginia average.
Opioid Overdose Mortality

The opioid crisis is a significant concern across the country right now. The ‘deaths from opioid overdose’ category only includes immediate deaths from opioid toxicity; this number does not take into account the deadly effects of long-term opioid abuse, accidents tied to opioids, and other deaths that ultimately stem from the crisis. Further, drug overdoses are an example of ‘deaths of despair’—deaths that arise from the mental health challenges associated with long-term poverty and lack of opportunity.

Table 3.10: Opioid Overdose Death Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deaths from Opioid Overdose</th>
<th>Opioid Deaths per 100,000 Pop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caroline County</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles City</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fredericksburg City</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover County</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King &amp; Queen County</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King George County</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King William County</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Kent County</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotsylvania County</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford County</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Virginia</strong></td>
<td><strong>1215</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: VA Dept of Health, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Fatal Drug Overdose Report 2018

Fredericksburg has the highest opioid overdose death rate at over 51 deaths per 100,000 residents, while Stafford has the lowest at 11.3 deaths per 100,000 residents.
Health and Well-being

Adult Obesity

Obesity is a risk factor for many serious health problems, including cardiovascular disease and diabetes. High rates of obesity can be indicative of broader health issues in a community, such as lack of access to healthy foods and spaces for physical activity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age-adjusted Adults 20+ with Obesity</th>
<th>% with Obesity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caroline County</td>
<td>9250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles City County</td>
<td>1981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fredericksburg City</td>
<td>6558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover County</td>
<td>24074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King &amp; Queen County</td>
<td>2943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King George County</td>
<td>5639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King William County</td>
<td>3442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Kent County</td>
<td>5373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotsylvania County</td>
<td>30767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford County</td>
<td>35255</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Key Findings

King & Queen has the highest adult obesity rate at over 50%, while King William and King George have the lowest at under 30%.
Health and Well-being

Adult Diabetes

Diabetes prevalence is linked to environmental factors such as quality of diet and physical activity. Nutritious food and recreational opportunities are often less accessible to vulnerable populations such as low-income families. Those living in food deserts, working more than 40 hours a week, or living in unsafe neighborhoods often have fewer opportunities to eat healthy foods or pursue exercise; all of these factors can lead to a higher prevalence of diabetes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table: 3.12: Age-Adjusted Diabetes Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age-adjusted Adults 20+ with Diabetes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caroline County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles City County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fredericksburg City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King &amp; Queen County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King George County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King William County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Kent County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotsylvania County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford County</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


King William and Charles City have the highest adult diabetes rates, while New Kent and Stafford have the lowest.
Health and Well-being

Primary Care Access

Individuals living in regions with an insufficient number of primary care providers often experience poorer health outcomes. A higher rate of primary care providers is correlated with higher rates of routine check-ups and preventative care. Individuals who regularly see a primary provider often have lower overall healthcare costs since issues are identified and treated before they reach a crisis point.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Primary Care Physicians</th>
<th>PCPs Per 100,000 Pop.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caroline County</td>
<td>30461</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles City County</td>
<td>7004</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fredericksburg City</td>
<td>28360</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover County</td>
<td>105923</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King &amp; Queen County</td>
<td>7003</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King George County</td>
<td>26337</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King William County</td>
<td>16708</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Kent County</td>
<td>21682</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotsylvania County</td>
<td>133033</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford County</td>
<td>146649</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TVA Service Area</strong></td>
<td><strong>523160</strong></td>
<td><strong>264</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Virginia</strong></td>
<td><strong>8470020</strong></td>
<td><strong>6423</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: University of Wisconsin, Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings 2019*

Fredericksburg has the highest concentration of primary care physicians, while Caroline and Charles City have the lowest. The Thrive Virginia service area has less access to primary care providers than Virginia on average.
Dental Care Access

A lack of primary dental care can often lead to serious health problems and costly medical bills. Individuals living in regions with an insufficient number of dentists are more likely to experience infection and tooth loss which can be prevented by regular cleanings and check-ups.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Dentists</th>
<th>Dentists Per 100,000 Pop.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caroline County</td>
<td>30461</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles City County</td>
<td>7004</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fredericksburg City</td>
<td>28360</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover County</td>
<td>105923</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King George County</td>
<td>26337</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King William County</td>
<td>16708</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Kent County</td>
<td>21682</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotsylvania County</td>
<td>133033</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford County</td>
<td>146649</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TVA Service Area</strong></td>
<td><strong>516157</strong></td>
<td><strong>265</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Virginia</strong></td>
<td><strong>8470020</strong></td>
<td><strong>5749</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: University of Wisconsin, Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings 2019

Key Findings

Fredericksburg has the highest concentration of dentists, while Caroline and New Kent have the lowest. The Thrive Virginia service area has less overall access to dentists than Virginia’s average.
Health and Well-being

Mental Health Care Access

A lack of community mental health providers can leave clients with long wait times for an appointment or lengthy travel times to see a doctor. Treatment for mental health problems often requires frequent appointments, making the scarcity of providers even more burdensome.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Mental Health Providers</th>
<th>MHPs Per 100,000 Pop.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caroline County</td>
<td>30461</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles City County</td>
<td>7004</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fredericksburg City</td>
<td>28360</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover County</td>
<td>105923</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King George County</td>
<td>26337</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King William County</td>
<td>16708</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Kent County</td>
<td>21682</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotsylvania County</td>
<td>133033</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford County</td>
<td>146649</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TVA Service Area</td>
<td>516157</td>
<td>554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>8470020</td>
<td>13494</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: University of Wisconsin, Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings 2019

Key Findings

Fredericksburg has the highest concentration of mental health care providers, while Charles City has the lowest. Thrive Virginia’s service area has overall lower access to mental healthcare providers than Virginia.
Child Abuse and Neglect

Virginia Child Protective Services defines a valid referral as any alleged report that simply meets the definition of child abuse and neglect; some of these referrals will not result in a full investigation. Children who experience abuse and neglect may face developmental issues and are left with long-lasting physical, mental, and emotional traumas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Population Under 18</th>
<th>Valid Referrals</th>
<th>Valid Referrals per 1,000 Pop.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caroline County</td>
<td>6892</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>16.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles City County</td>
<td>1131</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>25.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fredericksburg City</td>
<td>5850</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>34.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover County</td>
<td>23409</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>6.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King &amp; Queen County</td>
<td>1349</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>46.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King George County</td>
<td>6594</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>23.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King William County</td>
<td>3803</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>14.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Kent County</td>
<td>4250</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>21.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotsylvania County</td>
<td>33157</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>16.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford County</td>
<td>37546</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>15.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TVA Service Area</strong></td>
<td><strong>123981</strong></td>
<td><strong>1974</strong></td>
<td><strong>15.92</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: VA DSS, Child Protective Services, 2017-18; US Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates 2013-17

Key Findings

King & Queen has the highest rate of valid referrals for child abuse, at over three times the Thrive Virginia service area average. Hanover has the lowest rate.
Health and Well-being

**Adult Abuse and Neglect**

Adult Protective Services handles reports of abuse, neglect, and exploitation of disabled adults and the elderly. According to the Virginia Department of Social Services, many cases of abuse of the disabled and elderly go unreported because this population tends to be socially isolated. People with disabilities are more likely to experience physical and sexual abuse both in childhood and as adults. In contrast, elderly adults are often vulnerable to neglect and financial exploitation by their caregivers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Population 18+</th>
<th>APS Reports</th>
<th>Reports per 1,000 Pop.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caroline County</td>
<td>22997</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>4.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles City County</td>
<td>5891</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fredericksburg City</td>
<td>22285</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>6.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover County</td>
<td>79809</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>3.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King &amp; Queen County</td>
<td>5703</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>3.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King George County</td>
<td>18970</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King William County</td>
<td>12526</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>2.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Kent County</td>
<td>16273</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>2.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotsylvania County</td>
<td>97002</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>3.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford County</td>
<td>103613</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>1.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TVA Service Area</strong></td>
<td><strong>385069</strong></td>
<td><strong>1167</strong></td>
<td><strong>3.03</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Virginia</strong></td>
<td><strong>6499678</strong></td>
<td><strong>31436</strong></td>
<td><strong>4.84</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Sources: VA DARS, Adult Protective Services, Annual Report 2017-18*

**Key Findings**

King George has the lowest rate of APS reports, while Fredericksburg has the highest. Thrive Virginia’s service area has an overall lower rate of APS reports than the Virginia average.
Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Indicators

Domestic and sexual violence often have lasting effects on physical, mental, and emotional well-being. Also, survivors of these types of violence often face social stigma and situational instability. Hotlines provide a vital venue for survivors to seek help, while services like counseling and court accompaniment can assist them in processing trauma associated with violence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3.18: DV/SA Services and Engagement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caroline County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles City County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fredericksburg City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King &amp; Queen County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King George County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King William County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Kent County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotsylvania County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TVA Service Area</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total clients receiving services</th>
<th>Reporting missed time from work and/or loss of income</th>
<th>Requesting protective orders</th>
<th>Court accompaniments</th>
<th>Counseling sessions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caroline County</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles City County</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fredericksburg City</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover County</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King &amp; Queen County</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King George County</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King William County</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Kent County</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotsylvania County</td>
<td>629</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford County</td>
<td>609</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Point</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TVA Service Area</strong></td>
<td><strong>2522</strong></td>
<td><strong>1220</strong></td>
<td><strong>311</strong></td>
<td><strong>1259</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: VADATA, FY19
### Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Shelter Access

Shelters are a vital resource for ensuring that survivors have a safe place to go when leaving a violent or abusive situation. However, these shelters often require significant resources to maintain their services, and there may not always be sufficient space for everyone who could benefit. The number of requests when shelters are full provides one measure of the level of need for new or expanded shelters in our service area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>People in emergency shelter</th>
<th>Total nights of shelter provided</th>
<th>Total requests when shelter full</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caroline County</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>593</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles City County</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fredericksburg City</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>1351</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover County</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King &amp; Queen County</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King George County</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>749</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King William County</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Kent County</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotsylvania County</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>2956</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford County</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>3039</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Point</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TVA Service Area</strong></td>
<td><strong>327</strong></td>
<td><strong>9861</strong></td>
<td><strong>17</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Many counties in our service area do not have a designated shelter for survivors of domestic or sexual violence. In these counties, alternative housing such as hotel rooms are often offered in emergencies; as such, there would be no recorded requests when a shelter is full. The lack of requests does not indicate a lack of need, but rather a different type of need.*

**Key Findings**

Hanover County has the most requests when shelters are full. However, many counties in the Thrive Virginia service area do not report any requests when shelters are full.

**Sources:** VAData, FY19
Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Emergency Financial Assistance

Lack of adequate financial resources can be a significant obstacle to leaving a domestic violence situation, so financial assistance is a vital part of domestic violence programs. The term ‘basic needs assistance’ includes rent, utilities, and groceries. By making these resources available, programs can increase the chances that survivors will leave abusive relationships permanently.

Table 3.20: Emergency Financial Assistance*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total clients receiving services</th>
<th>Total receiving emergency transportation assistance</th>
<th>Total receiving basic needs assistance</th>
<th>% Receiving Emergency Transportation and/or Basic Needs Assistance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charles City County</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>35</td>
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<tr>
<td>King &amp; Queen County</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>King William County</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Kent County</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Point</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>25.83</td>
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<tr>
<td>TVA Service Area</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>32.92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Due to variation in reporting methods, this table reflects only clients served by Project Hope at Thrive Virginia, not the entire base of VADeata participants.

Sources: VADeata, FY19

Key Findings

King & Queen has the highest percentage of clients receiving these types of financial assistance, while New Kent and West Point have the lowest.
## Health and Well-being

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Caroline</th>
<th>Charles City</th>
<th>Fredericksburg</th>
<th>Hanover</th>
<th>King &amp; Queen</th>
<th>King George</th>
<th>King William</th>
<th>New Kent</th>
<th>Spotsylvania</th>
<th>Stafford</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Uninsured†</strong></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td><strong>Hospital‡</strong></td>
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<td>123</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>96</td>
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<td>101</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Teen Births‡</strong></td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>87</td>
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<td>85</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Low Birth Weight‡</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Infant Mortality‡</strong></td>
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<td>40</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td><strong>CVD Deaths‡</strong></td>
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<td>92</td>
<td>202</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PCP Access‡</strong></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td>71</td>
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<td><strong>Dentist Access‡</strong></td>
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<td><strong>MHP Access‡</strong></td>
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<td>136</td>
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<td><em><em>Child Abuse</em>†</em>*</td>
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<td>23</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Adult Abuse‡</strong></td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* Indicates that TVA Service Area totals were used for comparison due to Virginia totals being unavailable
† Indicates data given as a percentage of the population
‡ Indicates data given as a ratio to population

= Locality with a lesser need than the Virginia average
= Locality with a similar need to the Virginia average
= Locality with a greater need than the Virginia average
= Data unavailable for this locality
## Table 4.1: Educational Attainment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Less than HS Diploma</th>
<th>HS Diploma or Equivalent</th>
<th>Some College, No Degree</th>
<th>Associate's Degree</th>
<th>Bachelor's Degree</th>
<th>Graduate or Professional Degree</th>
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</thead>
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<td>17767</td>
<td>8999</td>
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<td>Virginia</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>% Less than HS Diploma</th>
<th>% HS Diploma or Equivalent</th>
<th>% Some College, No Degree</th>
<th>% Associate's Degree</th>
<th>% Bachelor's Degree</th>
<th>% Graduate or Professional Degree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>36.9</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>13.5</td>
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<td>20.5</td>
<td>8.2</td>
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<td>11.3</td>
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<td>5.2</td>
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<td>7.5</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>10.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spotsylvania County</td>
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<td>7.5</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>11.4</td>
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<tr>
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<td>8.9</td>
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<td>21.9</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>12.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>16.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates 2013-17

**Key Findings**

Thrive Virginia's service area has average educational attainment levels similar to those of Virginia and the United States as a whole.
Education and Employment

High School Graduation

High school graduates typically have increased financial well-being throughout their lives; a diploma allows for extended employment opportunities and education options which lead to lower poverty rates for graduates. Further, this heightened financial stability contributes to better average health outcomes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Cohort</th>
<th>% On-Time Graduation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caroline County Public Schools</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles City County Public Schools</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fredericksburg City Public Schools</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover County Public Schools</td>
<td>1484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King &amp; Queen County Public Schools</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King George County Public Schools</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King William County Public Schools</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Kent County Public Schools</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotsylvania County Public Schools</td>
<td>1915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford County Public Schools</td>
<td>2377</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Point Public Schools</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>98413</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: VA DOE, Virginia Cohort Reports Class of 2019

Key Findings
Charles City has a 100% on-time graduation rate as of 2019. Fredericksburg has the lowest on-time graduation rate at under 85%. However, every locality aside from Fredericksburg and New Kent have on-time graduation rates above the Virginia average of 91.5%. 
High School Dropout

Students who do not complete high school typically have less stability in their employment and lower levels of financial success. Many jobs list a high school diploma as a minimum requirement, and a diploma is necessary for pursuing most forms of higher education. Also, the lack of financial stability associated with dropping out of high school often leads to poorer health outcomes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Cohort</th>
<th>% Dropouts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caroline County Public Schools</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles City County Public Schools</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fredericksburg City Public Schools</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover County Public Schools</td>
<td>1484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King &amp; Queen County Public Schools</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King George County Public Schools</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King William County Public Schools</td>
<td>173</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Kent County Public Schools</td>
<td>241</td>
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<td>Spotsylvania County Public Schools</td>
<td>1915</td>
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<td>Stafford County Public Schools</td>
<td>2377</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Point Public Schools</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>98413</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: VA DOE, Virginia Cohort Reports Class of 2019

Fredericksburg has the highest high school drop-out rate at over 10%; however, it is the only locality in the Thrive Virginia service area with a higher drop-out rate than the Virginia average of 5.6%. Charles City and King & Queen both have a 0% drop-out rate for their Class of 2019 cohort.
Education and Employment

**FAFSA Completion**

The FAFSA, or the Free Application for Federal Student Aid, is a standardized application that determines a student’s eligibility for federal student aid programs. Students who complete the FAFSA are more likely to enroll in higher education since financial aid makes college more affordable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Cohort</th>
<th>FAFSA Completed</th>
<th>% FAFSA Completed</th>
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<tbody>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles City County Public Schools</td>
<td>42</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fredericksburg City Public Schools</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>136</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hanover County Public Schools</td>
<td>1484</td>
<td>913</td>
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<tr>
<td>King &amp; Queen County Public Schools</td>
<td>34</td>
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<td>King William County Public Schools</td>
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<td>Stafford County Public Schools</td>
<td>2377</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Point Public Schools</td>
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<td><strong>TVA Service Area</strong></td>
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</table>

Sources: US DOE, Office of Federal Student Aid, FAFSA Application Volume Reports 2019-20; VA DOE, Virginia Cohort Reports Class of 2019

**Key Findings**

King & Queen has the highest FAFSA completion rate, while Caroline has the lowest. On average, more than half of the students in Thrive Virginia’s service area complete the FAFSA.
Higher Education Enrollment

The higher education enrollment indicator shows how many students in the most recent graduating class are enrolled in any institute of higher learning within 16 months of their high school graduation. Individuals who attend college have greater career stability and better health outcomes than those who do not.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Students</th>
<th>Enrolled</th>
<th>% Enrolled</th>
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<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles City County Public Schools</td>
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<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fredericksburg City Public Schools</td>
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<td>123</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hanover County Public Schools</td>
<td>1406</td>
<td>991</td>
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<tr>
<td>King &amp; Queen County Public Schools</td>
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<td>King George County Public Schools</td>
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<tr>
<td>King William County Public Schools</td>
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<td>70</td>
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<td>New Kent County Public Schools</td>
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</table>

Source: VA DOE, State Fiscal Stabilization Fund Indicator Report 2018 Cohort

Hanover and West Point have the highest rate of higher education enrollment, while King & Queen has the lowest, with only one-third of graduates enrolled within 16 months of graduation. The Thrive Virginia’s service area has a slightly lower rate of higher education enrollment than Virginia.
Education and Employment

**Chronic Absenteeism**

In Virginia, a student who receives a court referral after seven unexcused absences is considered truant. Students with excessive absences often struggle to keep up with their studies and fail to graduate on time. Absenteeism can be indicative of struggles in many areas of a student’s life.

<table>
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<th>Table 4.6: Truancy Rate</th>
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<tbody>
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<td><strong>Total Students</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Truancy</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>% Truant</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Caroline County Public Schools</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fredericksburg City Public Schools</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hanover County Public Schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King &amp; Queen County Public Schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King George County Public Schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King William County Public Schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Kent County Public Schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotsylvania County Public Schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford County Public Schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Point Public Schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TVA Service Area</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Virginia</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1290513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sources:** VA DOE, Fall Membership Reports 2018-19; VA DOE, School Climate Reports 2018-19

**Key Findings**

Spotsylvania has the highest absenteeism rate, while West Point and New Kent have the lowest. Thrive Virginia’s service area has an overall lower absenteeism rate than the Virginia average.
Student Discipline

Student suspensions and expulsions are associated with problems in and out of school. Students who experience these disciplinary outcomes display more behavioral issues and academic struggles than other students. Students who are suspended or expelled are also less likely to complete high school.

### Table 4.7: Suspension and Expulsion Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expulsions</th>
<th>Long-Term Suspensions</th>
<th>Short-Term Suspensions</th>
<th>% Students Suspended or Expelled*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caroline County Public Schools</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>&lt;</td>
<td>317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles City County Public Schools</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>&lt;</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fredericksburg City Public Schools</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover County Public Schools</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>&lt;</td>
<td>506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King George County Public Schools</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>&lt;</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King William County Public Schools</td>
<td>&lt;</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King &amp; Queen County Public Schools</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Kent County Public Schools</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>&lt;</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotsylvania County Public Schools</td>
<td>&lt;</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>1063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford County Public Schools</td>
<td>&lt;</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>1774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Point Public Schools</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TVA Service Area</strong>*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>4730</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

< Indicates suppressed results for identity protection
*Results exclude data that have been suppressed for identity protection


According to this estimated measure, Fredericksburg has the highest student discipline rate, while Hanover has the lowest. On average, about 1 in 20 students in the Thrive Virginia’s service area is suspended or expelled yearly.
Education and Employment

Juvenile Crime

The Juvenile Crime indicator includes Group A arrests which are the most severe offenses. Group A crimes include arson, assault, bribery, burglary, counterfeiting, destruction of property, drug offenses, embezzlement, extortion, fraud, gambling, homicide, kidnapping, larceny, motor vehicle theft, pornography, prostitution, robbery, sex offenses, and weapon law violations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 4.8: Juvenile Crime Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caroline County Sheriff Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles City County Sheriff's Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fredericksburg Police Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover County Sheriff's Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King &amp; Queen County Sheriff's Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King George County Sheriff Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King William Sheriff Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Kent Sheriff's Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotsylvania County Sheriff's Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford County Sheriff's Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Point Police Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TVA Service Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: VA Dept of State Police, Crime in Virginia Report 2018

Key Findings

West Point has the lowest juvenile crime rate, with no juvenile arrests made in 2018. Hanover has the highest rate. Thrive Virginia’s service area has an overall lower juvenile crime rate than Virginia.
Labor Market Participation

Labor market participation measures how many working-age adults are actually employed, whereas the unemployment rate only measures the number of adults *actively seeking* jobs (not the number of adults without employment).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 4.9: Labor Market Participation Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Population 25 to 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Labor Force Participation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caroline County</td>
<td>15803</td>
<td>78.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles City County</td>
<td>3872</td>
<td>75.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fredericksburg City</td>
<td>13774</td>
<td>84.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover County</td>
<td>54048</td>
<td>84.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King &amp; Queen County</td>
<td>3642</td>
<td>76.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King George County</td>
<td>13696</td>
<td>81.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King William County</td>
<td>8887</td>
<td>83.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Kent County</td>
<td>11498</td>
<td>79.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotsylvania County</td>
<td>69175</td>
<td>80.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford County</td>
<td>76298</td>
<td>80.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Virginia</em></td>
<td>4492898</td>
<td>79.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>United States</em></td>
<td>168539255</td>
<td>77.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: US Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates 2013-17*

**Key Findings**

Fredericksburg and Hanover have the highest labor market participation rate. Charles City and King & Queen have the lowest; however, every other locality in the Thrive Virginia’s service area has a higher labor market participation rate than the United States average.
## Education and Employment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Caroline</th>
<th>Charles City</th>
<th>Fredericksburg</th>
<th>Hanover</th>
<th>King &amp; Queen</th>
<th>King George</th>
<th>King William</th>
<th>New Kent</th>
<th>Spotsylvania</th>
<th>Stafford</th>
<th>West Point</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Graduation†</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drop Out†</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAFSA††</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher Ed†</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absenteeism†</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspensions and Expulsions‡</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Crime‡</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor Market†</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Indicates that TVA Service Area totals were used for comparison due to Virginia totals being unavailable.
† Indicates data given as a percentage of the population.
‡ Indicates data given as a ratio to population.
Low-Income

The Federal Poverty Level establishes a base poverty line; however, individuals living above 100% of the Federal Poverty Level (but below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level) can still be economically vulnerable because an incident such as a sudden health problem, temporary unemployment, or automobile accident could be financially devastating. They can also face challenges in accessing resources, as many aid programs use the Federal Poverty Level as their criteria, thus limiting the assistance available to this vulnerable population.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th># Living Below 200% of Poverty</th>
<th>% Living Below 200% of Poverty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caroline County</td>
<td>27713</td>
<td>7941</td>
<td>28.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles City County</td>
<td>6994</td>
<td>2169</td>
<td>31.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fredericksburg City</td>
<td>25588</td>
<td>7627</td>
<td>29.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover County</td>
<td>101303</td>
<td>14847</td>
<td>14.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King &amp; Queen County</td>
<td>7052</td>
<td>2933</td>
<td>41.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King George County</td>
<td>25348</td>
<td>4959</td>
<td>19.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King William County</td>
<td>16258</td>
<td>3788</td>
<td>23.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Kent County</td>
<td>19899</td>
<td>2328</td>
<td>11.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotsylvania County</td>
<td>129250</td>
<td>26742</td>
<td>20.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford County</td>
<td>137222</td>
<td>20992</td>
<td>15.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TVA Service Area</td>
<td>496627</td>
<td>94326</td>
<td>18.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>8116130</td>
<td>2111589</td>
<td>26.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>313048563</td>
<td>102523670</td>
<td>32.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates 2013-17

King & Queen has the highest rate of residents living below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level, while New Kent has the lowest. The Thrive Virginia service area has a lower rate of residents living below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level than Virginia or the United States.
Financial Well-being

Low-Income Children

Children are especially vulnerable to the effects of poverty; those in low-income households are more likely to struggle academically and to face health issues throughout childhood and into their adult lives. Further, families with children are often more economically vulnerable due to the high cost of childcare, education, and healthcare.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 5.2: Children Living Below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Population Under 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caroline County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles City County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fredericksburg City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King &amp; Queen County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King George County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King William County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Kent County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotsylvania County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TVA Service Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates 2013-17

Key Findings

King & Queen has the highest rate of economically vulnerable children, with almost ¾ of children living below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level. Thrive Virginia’s service area has lower rates of children living below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level than Virginia or the United States; however, over one in four children in the region falls below this poverty level.
Asset Poverty

Asset poverty identifies households that do not have sufficient net worth to live above the Federal Poverty Level for three months if they lost a source of income. This measure of net worth includes both savings and assets, such as a home, car, or business. Households in asset poverty are economically vulnerable and could be heavily impacted by unexpected costs such as a health emergency, car repair, or lapse in employment.

Fredericksburg and Charles City have the highest rates of asset poverty, while West Point has the lowest.
Financial Well-being

Cost-Burdened Households

Cost-burdened households spend more than 30% of their income on housing costs. Families who must pay such a large portion of their income on housing have a harder time affording necessities such as healthcare and food. Further, these households are more vulnerable to falling behind in housing payments in the case of an emergency which could lead to eviction or repossession of their home.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Households</th>
<th>Cost-burdened</th>
<th>% Cost-burdened</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caroline County</td>
<td>10815</td>
<td>2874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles City County</td>
<td>2899</td>
<td>776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fredericksburg City</td>
<td>10419</td>
<td>3991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover County</td>
<td>38208</td>
<td>8370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King &amp; Queen County</td>
<td>2811</td>
<td>577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King George County</td>
<td>8972</td>
<td>2348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King William County</td>
<td>6079</td>
<td>1412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Kent County</td>
<td>7555</td>
<td>1627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotsylvania County</td>
<td>43279</td>
<td>12542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford County</td>
<td>45345</td>
<td>12228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TVA Service Area</td>
<td>176382</td>
<td>46745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>3105636</td>
<td>942435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>118825921</td>
<td>38077292</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates 2013-17

Key Findings

Fredericksburg has the highest rate of cost-burdened households, while New Kent, Hanover, and King & Queen have the lowest rates. The Thrive Virginia service area has a lower rate of cost-burdened families than both Virginia and the United States.
Evictions

In addition to the immediate loss of housing, eviction can have significant long-term effects on households. Housing insecurity causes instability in schooling and employment; possessions are often lost or thrown away while individuals search for new housing, and the court record that comes with eviction makes it harder to find new housing. Further, eviction can have a negative impact on social connections as families are forced out of their communities and can contribute to poor mental health.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Renter Households</th>
<th>Evictions</th>
<th>Evictions per 100 Renter Homes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caroline County</td>
<td>2304</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>4.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles City County</td>
<td>561</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fredericksburg City</td>
<td>7221</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>3.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover County</td>
<td>7294</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>2.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King &amp; Queen County</td>
<td>656</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>3.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King George County</td>
<td>2064</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>4.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King William County</td>
<td>1189</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>3.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Kent County</td>
<td>988</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>2.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotsylvania County</td>
<td>9792</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>5.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford County</td>
<td>10796</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>4.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Point</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TVA Service Area</td>
<td>43267</td>
<td>1858</td>
<td>4.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>1012175</td>
<td>51821</td>
<td>5.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>38372860</td>
<td>898479</td>
<td>2.34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Princeton University, The Eviction Lab 2016

Spotsylvania has the highest rate of evictions. Charles City, Hanover, and West Point have the lowest eviction rates. The Thrive Virginia service area has eviction rates above the United States average but below the Virginia average.
Financial Well-being

Underbanked and Unbanked Households

Unbanked households have neither a savings account nor a checking account. In contrast, underbanked households do have a checking and/or savings account, but still have to use alternative services such as payday loans and money orders to meet their financial needs. It is more challenging to save money without a bank account; further, unbanked and underbanked households often have to pay significant fees for routine actions like cashing a paycheck.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Households</th>
<th>% Underbanked</th>
<th>% Unbanked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caroline County</td>
<td>10815</td>
<td>18.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles City County</td>
<td>2899</td>
<td>20.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fredericksburg City</td>
<td>10419</td>
<td>18.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover County</td>
<td>38208</td>
<td>13.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King &amp; Queen County</td>
<td>2811</td>
<td>23.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King George County</td>
<td>8972</td>
<td>21.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King William County</td>
<td>6079</td>
<td>16.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Kent County</td>
<td>7555</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotsylvania County</td>
<td>43279</td>
<td>16.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford County</td>
<td>45345</td>
<td>17.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Point</td>
<td>1318</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>20.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Prosperity Now Scorecard, Financial Assets, and Income, Local Outcome Reports 2017

Key Findings

King & Queen and Fredericksburg have the highest rate of underbanked and unbanked households, respectively. West Point has the lowest rate of both unbanked and underbanked households.
Unemployment levels are heavily influenced by outside factors such as international and national economic trends; however, they also serve as an indication of the economic strength of a community. Higher unemployment often means less access to desirable jobs, while lower unemployment suggests the presence of thriving industries.

### Table 5.7: Unemployment Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Labor Force</th>
<th>Unemployed</th>
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**Key Findings**

Unemployment rates are relatively stable across Thrive Virginia's service area, and the Thrive Virginia service area rate is identical to the Virginia average.
### Financial Well-being

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Caroline</th>
<th>Charles City</th>
<th>Fredericksburg</th>
<th>Hanover</th>
<th>King &amp; Queen</th>
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<td>31</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>21</td>
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<td>75</td>
<td>27</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>21</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
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<td>20</td>
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<td>21</td>
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<td><strong>Eviction</strong>‡</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td><strong>Unbanked</strong>†</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Unemployment</strong>†</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† Indicates data given as a percentage of the population
‡ Indicates data given as a ratio to population

- Green = Locality with a lesser need than the Virginia average
- Yellow = Locality with a similar need to the Virginia average
- Red = Locality with a greater need than the Virginia average
- Grey = Data unavailable for this locality
Quantitative Data Sources

- College of William and Mary, Schroeder Center for Health Policy, Inpatient Hospital Utilization in the Commonwealth of Virginia Data Analysis 2016
- Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap 2017
- Princeton University, The Eviction Lab 2016
- Prosperity Now Scorecard, Financial Assets and Income 2017
- United States Census Bureau, American Communities Survey 5-Year Estimates 2013-17
- United States Census Bureau, Decennial Census 2010
- United States Department of Education, Office of Federal Student Aid, FAFSA Application Volume Reports 2019-20
- United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Continuum of Care Program, Point-In-Time Count 2018
- The University of Wisconsin, Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings 2019
- Virginia Department of Aging and Rehabilitative Services, Adult Protective Services, Annual Report 2017-18
- Virginia Department of Education, Fall Membership Reports 2018-19
- Virginia Department of Education, Office of School Nutrition Programs, National School Lunch Program Free and Reduced-Price Eligibility Reports 2018-19
- Virginia Department of Education, School Climate Reports 2018-19
- Virginia Department of Education, State Fiscal Stabilization Fund Indicator Report 2018 Cohort
- Virginia Department of Education, Virginia Cohort Reports Class of 2019
- Virginia Department of Health, Division of Health Statistics, Statistical Reports 2017
- Virginia Department of Health, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Fatal Drug Overdose Report 2018
- Virginia Department of Social Services, Child Protective Services 2017-18
- Virginia Department of State Police, Crime in Virginia Report 2018
- Virginia Sexual and Domestic Action Alliance, VADATA, the Fiscal Year 2019 Reports
Copy of Survey Tool

By completing this survey, you will help Quin Rivers understand the resources and needs of individuals and families in our service area. You will be asked questions about education, employment, housing, healthcare, and other basic needs. This survey will take approximately 10-15 minutes. There is no risk in participating and no penalty for choosing not to participate.

Section 1: Demographic Information

1. Please select where you live:
   ___ Caroline County  ___ King & Queen County  ___ Spotsylvania County
   ___ Charles City County  ___ King George County  ___ Stafford County
   ___ City of Fredericksburg  ___ King William County  ___ Town of West Point
   ___ Hanover County  ___ New Kent County  ___ Other (please specify):

2. Please select your age group:
   ___ 18-24  ___ 25-34  ___ 35-44  ___ 45-54  ___ 55-64  ___ 65-84  ___ 85+

3. Please select your race/ethnicity:
   ___ White  ___ Hispanic  ___ Asian  ___ Multiple
   ___ Black  ___ Latino  ___ Native American  ___ Other

4. Please select your gender:
   ___ Male  ___ Female  ___ Non-binary  ___ Other (please specify):

5. Please select your sexual orientation:
   ___ Straight/heterosexual  ___ Lesbian  ___ Pansexual  ___ Other (please specify):
   ___ Gay  ___ Bisexual  ___ Asexual

6. Please select your marital status:
   ___ Married  ___ Separated  ___ Living with partner  ___ Other (please specify):
   ___ Single  ___ Divorced  ___ Widowed

7. Please select your annual household income:
   ___ Less than $12,490  ___ $12,490-$16,909  ___ $16,910-$21,329
   ___ $21,330-$25,749  ___ $25,750-$30,169  ___ $30,170-$34,589
   ___ $34,590-$39,009  ___ $39,010-$43,429  ___ $43,430 or More

8. Please select the number of people in your household:
   ___ 1  ___ 2  ___ 3  ___ 4  ___ 5  ___ 6  ___ 7  ___ 8  ___ 9+

Section 2: Housing and Transportation

1. What is your housing status?
   ___ Own  ___ Group home/halfway house  ___ Other (please specify):
   ___ Rent  ___ Assisted living/nursing care
   ___ Homeless  ___ Staying with friends/family

2. Would your access to housing be improved by any of the following? (Check all that apply.)
   ___ Utility assistance  ___ Medical accommodations  ___ General repairs
   ___ Neighborhood safety  ___ Mortgage or rent assistance  ___ None
   ___ Home/renter insurance  ___ Furniture or household goods  ___ Other (please specify):

3. Do you have reliable telephone and internet access?
   ___ Yes, both  ___ Only internet  ___ Only phone  ___ No, neither
4. Where do you typically access the internet? (Check all that apply.)

- Home
- Work
- School
- Friend or family member’s home
- Library
- I do not have internet access

5. Would your access to transportation be improved by any of the following? (Check all that apply.)

- Gas assistance
- Personal vehicle access
- Auto insurance
- Public transportation access
- Auto repairs
- Vehicle inspection/registration
- Child safety seat(s)
- Disability accessible transportation

6. Have you ever lost a job or been unable to accept a job because of transportation issues?
   - Yes
   - No

Section 3: Finances

1. What types of income do you receive? (Check all that apply.)

- TANF
- SSI/SSDI
- Child support
- Student grants/loans
- Employer wages
- Pension or retirement
- Unemployment benefits
- None
- Other (please specify): ___________________________

2. Do you or a household member receive any of these types of assistance? (Check all that apply.)

- CHIP
- TANF
- Medicaid/Medicare
- SNAP
- WIC
- Housing (Section 8)
- None of the above
- Other (please specify): ___________________________

3. What monthly bills do you have? (Check all that apply.)

- Child support
- Television
- Food
- Car/transportation
- Credit cards
- Gasoline
- Loans
- Mortgage/rent
- Child care
- Internet
- Utilities
- None
- Insurance
- Medical
- Phone
- Other (please specify): ___________________________

4. How would you describe the amount of debt your household currently has?
   - No debt
   - Acceptable amount of debt
   - A bit too much debt
   - Far too much debt

5. Would any of the following improve your household finances? (Check all that apply.)

- Budgeting assistance
- Creating a bank account
- Paying off past-due bills
- Improving credit score
- Accessing benefits
- Achieving a living wage*
- None
- Other (please specify): ___________________________

* A “living wage” means you don’t need help from social services or government programs.

Section 4: Employment and Education

1. What is your employment status?

- Full-time
- Part-time
- Retired
- Seasonal/temporary
- Not employed

2. If you are not employed, are you currently looking for work?

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable

3. If you are not employed, what is the primary reason? (Check all that apply.)

- Drug/alcohol problem
- Lack transportation
- Fleeing domestic or sexual abuse
- LGBTQ+ discrimination
- Language barrier
- Do not want to work
- Mental health problem
- Disability
- Not applicable
- Criminal Background
- Lack childcare
- Other (please specify): ___________________________
Financial Well-being

4. Would any of the following improve your employment options? (Check all that apply)
   __Career/job training   __Interview training   __Other (please specify): _____________
   __Job search strategies  __Resume-writing training __None

5. What is your highest level of education?
   __I didn’t attend school   __Associate’s degree   __Master’s degree
   __Some high school or less __Trade school       __Professional certification
   __High school diploma or GED __Bachelor’s degree __Doctoral degree

6. Would your family benefit from any of the following educational services? (Check all that apply.)
   __Schoolwork assistance   __Technology skills   __GED classes
   __English language classes __Reading assistance __None
   __Special needs education __Tuition assistance __Other (please specify): _____________

Section 5: Nutrition and Health

1. Which resources are needed to improve nutrition in your area? (Check all that apply.)
   __Transportation to grocers   __Nutrition education   __Nutrition does not need improved
   __Food pantries/assistance __SNAP/access to SNAP __Other (please specify): _____________
   __Healthy food access __Money for food

2. Which resources are needed to improve health care in your area? (Check all that apply.)
   __Doctors accepting Medicaid   __Clinics or specialists __Health care does not need improved
   __Hospital/emergency rooms __Money for care __Other (please specify): _____________
   __Transportation to doctors __Insurance coverage

3. Do you have health insurance or other health care coverage, such as Medicaid?
   __Yes   __No

4. Where do you go for health care? (Check all that apply.)
   __Physician’s office   __Urgent care clinic   __I do not receive health care
   __Free clinic __Emergency room __Other (please specify): _____________

5. If you choose not to receive healthcare, what is the primary reason? (Check all that apply.)
   __Fear of doctors/health issues __Cultural/religious beliefs __Not applicable
   __Unsure how to find doctors __Language barriers __Other (please specify): _____________

6. Would your health be improved by access to any of the following? (Check all that apply.)
   __Maternity care   __Disability care   __Medical equipment/prosthesis
   __Pediatric care   __Dental care   __Substance abuse treatment
   __Mental health care __Hearing care   __None of the above
   __Prescription medication __Eye/vision care __Other (please specify): _____________

Section 6: Children*

*If you are not the parent or guardian of a child under 18, please skip to Section 7.

1. What types of childcare services do you currently use? (Check all that apply.)
   __Care by parent in your home   __School-based care __Other (please specify): _____________
   __Care in a home by relative   __Daycare center
   __Care in a home by non-relative __None of the above
2. What type of child care do you need? (Check all that apply.)
   - [ ] Full time care
   - [ ] Evening care
   - [ ] Extended care (12+ hours)
   - [ ] After-school care
   - [ ] Sick child care
   - [ ] None of the above
   - [ ] Drop-in care
   - [ ] Overnight care
   - [ ] Other (please specify): ____________________________

3. Would any of the following improve your access to childcare? (Check all that apply.)
   - [ ] Care for special needs
   - [ ] Affordable care
   - [ ] Other (please specify): ____________________________
   - [ ] Transportation to/from care
   - [ ] Quality care
   - [ ] None of the above

Section 7: Support and Relationship Safety

For questions 1-12, indicate how often each type of support is available to you.

Indicate how often you have access to someone who:

1. Understands your problems.
   - [ ] Never
   - [ ] Sometimes
   - [ ] Often
   - [ ] Most of the time
   - [ ] Always

2. Shows you love and affection.
   - [ ] Never
   - [ ] Sometimes
   - [ ] Often
   - [ ] Most of the time
   - [ ] Always

   - [ ] Never
   - [ ] Sometimes
   - [ ] Often
   - [ ] Most of the time
   - [ ] Always

4. Makes you feel valued.
   - [ ] Never
   - [ ] Sometimes
   - [ ] Often
   - [ ] Most of the time
   - [ ] Always

Indicate how often you have access to someone you can:

5. Count on when you need to talk.
   - [ ] Never
   - [ ] Sometimes
   - [ ] Often
   - [ ] Most of the time
   - [ ] Always

6. Share your most private worries and fears with.
   - [ ] Never
   - [ ] Sometimes
   - [ ] Often
   - [ ] Most of the time
   - [ ] Always

7. Have a good time with.
   - [ ] Never
   - [ ] Sometimes
   - [ ] Often
   - [ ] Most of the time
   - [ ] Always

8. Do fun things with when you are upset.
   - [ ] Never
   - [ ] Sometimes
   - [ ] Often
   - [ ] Most of the time
   - [ ] Always

Imagine you are ill, injured, or otherwise unable to care for yourself. Indicate how often you have access to someone who would:

9. Help you if you were confined to bed.
   - [ ] Never
   - [ ] Sometimes
   - [ ] Often
   - [ ] Most of the time
   - [ ] Always

10. Take you to the doctor.
    - [ ] Never
    - [ ] Sometimes
    - [ ] Often
    - [ ] Most of the time
    - [ ] Always

11. Prepare your meals.
    - [ ] Never
    - [ ] Sometimes
    - [ ] Often
    - [ ] Most of the time
    - [ ] Always

12. Help with daily chores.
    - [ ] Never
    - [ ] Sometimes
    - [ ] Often
    - [ ] Most of the time
    - [ ] Always
Financial Well-being

For questions 13-18, if you have a romantic partner, indicate how often each of the following statements is true.

13. I feel safe in my home.
   _Never   _Sometimes   _Often   _Most of the time   _Always   _Not applicable

14. I feel comfortable being alone with my partner.
   _Never   _Sometimes   _Often   _Most of the time   _Always   _Not applicable

15. My partner allows me to have a voice in household decisions.
   _Never   _Sometimes   _Often   _Most of the time   _Always   _Not applicable

16. My partner gives me space to do things I enjoy.
   _Never   _Sometimes   _Often   _Most of the time   _Always   _Not applicable

17. My partner is willing to adapt to my needs and expectations.
   _Never   _Sometimes   _Often   _Most of the time   _Always   _Not applicable

18. My partner builds me up and supports me.
   _Never   _Sometimes   _Often   _Most of the time   _Always   _Not applicable

Section 8: Evaluation

1. If you would like to draw our attention to any community issues which have not been addressed in this survey, please do so here.

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

2. Do you know how to access community organizations which can provide assistance if you need help?
   _Yes      _No      _Unsure

3. How did you receive this survey?
   _Email    _Round-Table. If so, where? ______________   _Agency. If so, where? ______________
   _Facebook   _Community Event. If so, where? ______________   _Other (please specify): ______________

4. If you would be interested in participating in a round-table to further discuss these issues, please provide your information below. Note—this information will NOT be used to link your identity to your responses above. It will only be used for contact about future round-table events.
   Name: ________________________________
   Email Address: ________________________________
   Phone Number: ________________________________
   Preferred form of contact: _Call _Text _Email

Thank you for completing this survey!

If you have questions about this survey, Quin Rivers can be reached by phone at (804) 966-8786.
Qualitative Survey Data

Top 5 Identified Needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Healthy Food Access</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Too Much Debt</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Care</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye/Vision Care</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Pantries/Assistance</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Healthy Food Access is the highest identified need at 44%, followed by Too Much Debt at 43%. Dental Care and Eye/Vision Care are tied at 42% each, and Food Pantries/Assistance is the lowest at 40%.
Financial Well-being

Top Needs by County or Region

Northern Region
(Caroline, Fredericksburg, King George, Spotsylvania, and Stafford)

- Mortgage/Rent Assistance
- Too Much Debt
- Dental Care
- Improving Credit Score
- Achieving a Living Wage

Charles City

- Food Pantries/Assistance
- Too Much Debt
- Paying Past-Due Bills
- Dental Care
- Budgeting Assistance
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hanover</th>
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<tr>
<td>Dental Care</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>35%</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health Care</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>33%</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctors Accepting Medicaid</td>
<td>33%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Insurance Coverage</td>
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<table>
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<th>King &amp; Queen</th>
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<td>Internet Access</td>
<td>50%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nutrition Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>Doctors Accepting Medicaid</td>
<td>40%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Healthy Food Money for Care</td>
<td>40%</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Insurance Coverage</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Transportation is a major challenge in rural counties. The lack of public transportation makes owning a personal vehicle, which can be costly, a necessity. In addition, there are few housing options, and the available rental properties are often high-cost and poorly maintained. As indicated by the selected quotes from survey participants and the most-selected needs listed below, basic housing and transportation are inaccessible for many low-income individuals. Internet access is also severely limited because many rural communities simply don’t have providers. This lack of internet service can adversely affect many areas of life, from a child’s ability to keep up with schoolwork to an adult’s ability to effectively search for jobs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internet Access</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortgage/Rent Assistance</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Housing Repairs</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Assistance</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utility Assistance</td>
<td>15%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Internet Access</td>
<td>10%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mortgage/Rent Assistance</td>
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<td>General Housing Repairs</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Assistance</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utility Assistance</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For many families living in poverty, household finances are a perpetual game of catch-up. As indicated below, the burden of excessive debts and finding assistance in paying off bills are the two most-raised financial concerns from the survey. The third, improving credit score, is related since credit is negatively affected by missed payments, and poor credit can make it challenging to secure resources in the future. Further, as indicated by the quotes above, many families also struggle to access resources. Public benefits are often challenging to obtain and may impose eligibility requirements that do not reflect the realities of struggling families.

```
“Change the income criteria so that financially struggling working individuals can get help while working. Offer computer ... [and] budgeting classes publicly for FREE.”

“... [As an additional issue to draw attention to] all the restrictions that are placed on the programs to qualify for.”
```
Unsurprisingly, tuition assistance is the highest identified need for employment and education. Many entry-level jobs require a bachelor’s degree, but the cost of education is often prohibitive, especially for low-income families. Also, many younger parents are still managing their own educational debt which limits their options to assist their children. Every other identified need is related to employment—specifically, accessing the skills and strategies to gain employment.

Unemployment data from this section warrants a closer look. Nearly a quarter of the participants are not employed. Disability was the primary cause of unemployment, with 37% of unemployed respondents indicating it as the reason they do not work. The next most-common factor in unemployment was limited access to childcare (28%), followed by mental health problems and a lack of transportation (both 26%).
Financial Well-being

**Nutrition & Health**

“Please help gain people access to health care.”

“Mental Health is a huge issue that needs to be addressed.”

“[We need] Meal-Planning Assistance, Diabetes Education/Diet & Nutritional Planning, + Access (via transportation) to a gym and/or extracurricular and/or recreational activities.”

Over 40% of participants identified access to healthy food as the most important need in the Nutrition and Health category. Access to dental and vision care also scored high.

![Nutrition and Health Chart](chart.png)
Childcare

While childcare impacts less of the population than the other topics explored in this survey, it is still a major concern for many living in the Thrive Virginia service area. Childcare costs are often astronomical—in many places, childcare can cost as much as rent, a price that makes it entirely unaffordable for many low-income families. These high costs are especially challenging for parents who work in industries such as service or food, where unpredictable hours are not always limited to the 9-5 workday, as evidenced by the survey results.
Financial Well-being

A Message from the Executive Director

As we celebrate our 50th Anniversary, we reflect on transformations that have occurred during the last half-century. We continue to be responsive to critical community challenges and develop approaches, strategies, and partnerships to address these ever-changing needs.

As we embark on our next 50 years, we are enthusiastic about our bright future and igniting prosperity in our communities. We are implementing a Whole Family Approach to address family-level needs and create partnerships with other organizations to shore up gaps in services. We continue to work diligently and with passion for creating more pathways that will help our customers move from “crisis to thrive.”

On the following pages, you will find information about Thrive Virginia's Customer Satisfaction record, Customer Service Data, and Agency Accomplishments. I hope this information helps you get to know Thrive Virginia a little better.

Together with Thrive Virginia's Board of Directors, I am pleased to share this comprehensive needs assessment report. We would also like to thank the many volunteers who helped to complete the report and to those who completed the Community Needs Survey.

Sincerely,

Lisa Gibson, MPA
Executive Director

Committee Leadership:
Dr. Napoleon Peoples, Chairman
Lynn Vogel, Vice-Chairman

Committee Members:
Reverend Vance Jones, Member, Thrive Virginia Board of Directors
Lisa Gibson, Staff, Executive Director
Gillian Barney, Staff, Associate Executive Director
Debbie Tomlinson, Staff, Grants Manager
Faith Brooks, Staff, Economic Services Manager
Angela Crawley, Staff, Early Childhood Education Manager
Chris Napier, Staff, Health and Education Manager
Kelsey Barnes, Staff, Senior Advocacy Coordinator
Alejandro Prince, Staff, Education Coordinator
Elizabeth Holt, Director, Charles City County Department of Social Services
Jon Martz, Director, New Kent County Department of Social Services
Betty Dougherty, Director, King and Queen County Department of Social Services
Melissa South, Community Services Board
Anne Danforth, Chickahominy Health District
Brooke Rossheim, M.D. & M.P.H., Director, Rappahannock Health District

*Special thanks to Sasha Bronder, AmeriCorps VISTA
Customer Service Data

The following customer service data covers the period of July 1, 2018 – March 31, 2020. This report does not contain the fourth-quarter data for FY19 due to the Community Assessment Report completion deadline of July 1, 2020.

We hope this data gives the reader an idea of who our customers are and how we provide services that achieve optimal outcomes.

In FY19, Thrive Virginia worked with 728 households and 1,460 individuals.

Some of the outcomes that our customers achieved include:

- 263 individuals improved their mental and behavioral health and well-being.
- 95 individuals improved their skills related to the adult role of parents/caregivers.
- 73 individuals were able to meet their basic needs.
- 50 children were ready for kindergarten.
- 44 adults obtained employment (up to a living wage).
- 9 individuals avoided eviction.
Customer Satisfaction Data

Each quarter, Thrive Virginia conducts customer satisfaction surveys; the results of this survey help us serve our customers better. The data below was collected from July 1, 2019, to March 31, 2020. This report did not contain fourth-quarter data for FY19 due to the Community Assessment Report completion deadline of July 1, 2020. It is important to note only customers who received direct services within a quarter received a survey.

During the period, 545 surveys were distributed and 38 were returned.

78% of respondents were very satisfied with how they were treated by the staff.

72% of respondents were very satisfied that they handle their daily challenges better because of the services they received.

77% of respondents were very satisfied with the level of services they received.

Anecdotally, one customer stated, “My advocate is the most amazing person, and what y’all have done has changed my life! She is very knowledgeable, kind, and patient. She was essential in my process.”
Agency Accomplishment

FY19

Outcomes and Results
The agency acquired and implemented empowOR, our new customer data system.

Improving Service and Systems
Four new staffing positions were added including Systems Administrator, part-time Grants Manager, part-time Human Resources Manager, and part-time Intake Specialist.

Striving for the Highest Standard
Thrive Virginia met 100% of Organizational Standards set forth by the Virginia Office of Volunteerism and Community Services as part of the Community Services Block Grant.

Healthy Generations
Thrive Virginia collaborated with Rappahannock Area Agency on Aging to provide economic opportunities to seniors through the Older Workers Employment Program.

AmeriCorps VISTA
For the third year in a row, Thrive Virginia was proud to be an approved AmeriCorps VISTA site.

Building Capacity
The newly formed Fund Development Committee developed a three-year Fund Development Plan designed to ensure the agency is well-positioned financially.

A Bright Future
The agency hosted three interns from Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU) to work with survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault.

Continuing Education
Staff and Board member training opportunities significantly increased in FY19; over 642 training hours were completed.

Making a Difference
Thrive Virginia’s volunteers contributed 2,610 hours of service for a total financial, in-kind contribution of $63,005.
Conclusion

The origins of the comprehensive Community Needs Assessment go back to President Lyndon B. Johnson and the “War on Poverty.” Every three years, following their own schedules, more than 1,000 Community Action Agencies (CAA’s), tasked by the federal government to serve as the anti-poverty agency in their local areas, conduct comprehensive Community Needs Assessments (CNA’s) to investigate the causes and effects of poverty in their communities.

To connect the dots unto the present day, the National Community Action Partnership explains the role of more than 1,000 Community Action Agencies across the country:

“The Community Action Agency’s assessment is unique within its community and state. It offers a focus on local conditions, analyzing the economic opportunities and barriers for all residents who are at risk of remaining or becoming economically insecure. It identifies existing and potential resources to expand opportunities. It prepares the CAA leadership to plan a multi-year strategy. For most CAAs, the comprehensive assessment will mean a change. It will require thinking about needs and resources in a more comprehensive framework. It will mean connecting the closely-related causes of poverty by collecting more data. It cannot be achieved by a survey of CAA customers’ satisfaction with the services they now receive, or by asking customers what services they need. It cannot be achieved by only updating economic and social data that are part of the CAA statistical profile. These approaches only assess a narrow “market,” not a whole “community.”

In 1994, the federal government introduced its management and accountability practice, known as Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA). The 1994 amendment to the CSBG Act “specifically mentioned a requirement for CSBG-eligible entities to provide outcome measures to measure success in promoting three areas:”

- Self-sufficiency,
- Family stability, and
- Community revitalization.

ROMA consolidated the original six national goals into three:

- Individuals and families with low income are stable and achieve economic security;
- Communities, where people with low incomes live, are healthy and offer economic opportunity;
- People with low incomes are engaged and active in building opportunities in communities.
Why We Conduct Needs Assessments

- To assess gaps in services and identify resources to address needs
- To support organizational strategic planning.
- To support the need for funding.
- To determine if a particular program is needed.
- To develop program priorities.
- To assist with program evaluation.
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The Results Oriented Management and Accountability Cycle

The ROMA cycle involves particular core activities for eligible entities.

Assessment
Community Needs and resources, agency data

Evaluation
Analyze data, compare with benchmarks

Planning
Use agency mission statement and assessment data to identify results and strategies

Achievement of Results
Observe and report progress

Implementation
Services and strategies produce results

This Community Needs Assessment will be used by Thrive Virginia’s leadership to complete planning, implementation, observation of results, and evaluation.
This update to the Thrive Virginia Community Needs Assessment was completed in June 2020 in response to the COVID-19 global pandemic.

Background

This Community Assessment Update is in response to a global health pandemic that has not only affected every community in the United States but has also led to the most significant economic disruption since the Great Depression. This assessment is an initial effort to capture some of the emerging needs in the community as well as to forecast how those needs may evolve over the coming weeks and months.

Because of the urgent and widespread needs affecting all sectors of the community, this Community Assessment update is intended to provide some initial information to describe the scope of this crisis on our community and to support the many different responses that will be required to address emerging, evolving needs. It is likely that as needs evolve, some of those needs will not be captured in this update and therefore some necessary community responses may not connect to the needs identified in this document.

The community assessed in this document, related to the below information, is defined as the following:

The Counties of Caroline, Charles City, Hanover, King George, King and Queen, King William, New Kent, Spotsylvania, Stafford, the City of Fredericksburg, and the Town of West Point.

The needs assessed will inform services to those affected by the crisis. It is significant to note that Congressional action will permit FY20 and special supplemental CSBG funding to serve families at or below 200% of the federal poverty level (as defined by the US Census Bureau).

The following table illustrates how the 200% eligibility standard will expand the number of local residents eligible for services:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th># below 125% (CSBG standard)</th>
<th># below 200% (updated CARES standard)</th>
<th>Additional # eligible to be served (# below 200% - # below 125%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population in Service Area</td>
<td>46,966</td>
<td>94,326</td>
<td>47,360</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Specific programs or strategies will target the demographic groups most affected. Given persons of color are being disproportionately affected by both the health crisis and by the resulting economic disruption, an equity lens must be used to view current and emergent needs related to this crisis.

I. National, State and Local public health crisis

State and local health authorities responded to the outbreak by placing restrictions on travel, business and recreation that have had a number of impacts on the community.
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As a result of this unprecedented public health crisis, Thrive Virginia is updating its Community Assessment because there is currently a significant impact on the community, and a number of short-, intermediate- and longer-term impacts are expected.

II. Immediate impacts on the community

The immediate impacts of COVID-19 have been felt across all sectors of society. In particular, some of the greatest impacts relevant to the Community Action Network have been in the areas of health, education, employment, human services provision, and community resources. In this community, areas of highest vulnerability are in those communities with high population density, high uninsured rates and a high proportion of older residents.

Nationwide, early data suggest that the following groups have experienced disproportionately higher rates of infection and/or complications/death as a result the COVID-19 pandemic:

- Males
- Individuals 65+ years old
- People of color, particularly African Americans and Native Americans
- People with underlying health conditions (especially, lung disease, asthma, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, kidney disease, liver disease, severe obesity, and individuals with immunocompromised conditions)

The following outlines some of the critical areas of impact to the local community thus far:

- Health impacts:
  - Individuals over 65, especially those with underlying health conditions have been shown to be at particular risk for severe health implications from COVID-19. Those in congregate settings (e.g. nursing homes) are a particular concern in this community.
    - [X] This applies to this community
    - [ ] This does NOT apply to this community
  - Community health resources will be stretched thin as resources devoted to those sick with COVID-19 will limit resources available to others. Limited Intensive Care and other hospital services in this community would mean others NOT directly affected by COVID might lack access to care.
    - [X] This applies to this community
    - [ ] This does NOT apply to this community
  - Behavioral health resources will need to be available in new and increased ways to deal with the many different stressors/traumas caused by the pandemic, especially its impact over an extended time period. Issues such as domestic violence, elder abuse, child abuse, drug abuse, suicide and other indicators of behavioral health issues are a particular concern in this community.
    - [X ] This applies to this community
    - [ ] This does NOT apply to this community
  - Nutrition for school-aged children previously accessing free/reduced breakfast, lunch, and snacks is impacted as many are now removed from that food source due to school closures.
    - [X ] This applies to this community
    - [ ] This does NOT apply to this community

- Employment impacts:
  - Employment impacts of the pandemic have been immediate and profound. Anecdotal information as well as early data about unemployment claims from March and April confirm a significant
emerging need in the area of employment.¹ Local indicators show that national patterns of unemployment are being seen in this community.

- [ X] This applies to this community
- [ ] This does NOT apply to this community

- Individuals in the health care field are at high-risk of exposure to COVID-19 and are under tremendous stress due to additional work hours and challenging work conditions. In particular many of those workers with close, frequent contact with vulnerable individuals are lower-wage individuals.²
  - [ X] This applies to this community
- [ ] This does NOT apply to this community

- Individuals in the educational field – especially teachers and assistants in Head Start and Early Head Start as well as other early childhood care settings – are working remotely due to school shutdowns. Lower-wage workers in these fields are more vulnerable to layoffs and/or may lack the technology resources in their home to work remotely.³
  - [ X] This applies to this community
  - [ ] This does NOT apply to this community

- Individuals in many sectors of the economy – but particularly the service sector, the retail sectors, gig economy, and others most affected by quarantine policies – are currently experiencing sudden and unexpected unemployment. Some are unaware of resources available to them and their families as they are experiencing unemployment for the first time.⁴
  - [ X] This applies to this community
  - [ ] This does NOT apply to this community

- **Educational impacts:**
  - Closings of public schools in the Community Assessment area are having an immediate impact on children’s education. Children with less access to resources (broadband internet, computers/tablets, technology expertise, language barriers, etc.) are most at-risk for suffering learning loss during a potentially protracted period of school closure.
    - [ X] This applies to this community
    - [ ] This does NOT apply to this community

  - Caregivers of school-age children must secure day care arrangements for their children or sacrifice employment to care for their children. These same caregivers are also expected to be primary teachers for their children during the period of the closure. Parents with limited resources face numerous challenges as a result of this situation and educational outcomes for their children will be affected.⁵
    - [ X] This applies to this community
    - [ ] This does NOT apply to this community

- **Impacts on human services provision:**

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² https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6915e6.htm?s_cid=mm6915e6_x
³ https://www.npr.org/2020/04/11/830856140/teaching-without-schools-grief-then-a-free-for-all
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- Services to vulnerable populations are being curtailed or drastically changed. Some service providers are not operating, leaving gaps in services to the community. Other service providers have had to alter their service provision in significant ways, leaving some family needs unmet. Finally, for those service providers continuing to operate, the changed circumstances have required significant, immediate adaptations that will require additional resources to support over a longer period of time:
  - [X ] This applies to this community
  - [ ] This does NOT apply to this community

- Community resource impacts:
  - The impacts of COVID-19 on community resources are numerous and include a reduction in the availability of resources (access to group activities, commercial services), a scarcity of some resources (health care, food and emergency supplies) and/or needs for resources that have not previously been required in this community in any significant capacity.
    - [X ] This applies to this community
    - [ ] This does NOT apply to this community
  - The broad impacts of COVID-19 on this community have created an even more urgent need for coordination and collaboration of resources among the public sector, the public health sector, first responders, educators, the business community, the faith community and many others. Thrive Virginia plays an important role convening organizations, people and resources to support families.
    - [X ] This applies to this community
    - [ ] This does NOT apply to this community

III. Anticipated near- and long-term impacts

The needs above are already established through initial data and anecdotal reports from customers, staff, board members and community stakeholders. Based on these already-observed events, it is likely that there will be near-term (1-3 months) and longer-term (greater than 3 months) impacts that require immediate planning. A partial, but not complete, list of the anticipated impacts include:

- **Prolonged service disruptions:** The disruptions in service delivery to customers are expected to continue for a substantial time. This is likely to lead to ancillary challenges for customers that may become long-term issues. For example, learning loss\(^6\) and domestic violence/child abuse\(^7\) have become larger problems due to service disruptions.
  - [X ] This applies to this community
  - [ ] This does NOT apply to this community

- **Exacerbated housing issues:** Due to the immediate economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, renters face one or more months where they may lack the funds to pay rent; homeowners with a mortgage may miss mortgage payments.
  - [X ] This applies to this community
  - [ ] This does NOT apply to this community

- **Prolonged employment issues:** Sudden layoffs and other employment disruptions are being addressed by emergency response measures; however, it is anticipated that long-term recovery efforts will be required to help customers reconnect to the workforce, particularly those for whom employment assistance has not previously been required.\(^8\)

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\(^7\) [https://www.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/social-distancing-domestic-violence.pdf](https://www.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/social-distancing-domestic-violence.pdf)

• **Prolonged agency capacity issues:** Policies limiting in-person staff/customer interactions may be in place for an extended period of time and agencies will need to maintain remote work and remote customer-interaction infrastructure to be responsive to these needs in a more sustainable capacity.
  - [X] This applies to this community
  - [ ] This does NOT apply to this community

• **Prolonged community resource/coordination issues:** The short-term community coordination needs cited in this Assessment are presumed to continue into the long-term. Current conditions may persist for an extended period; recovery efforts will require coordination; ongoing community preparedness to guard against a future outbreak will also require ongoing convening and new community readiness strategies based on what is shown to be effective during the current crisis.⁹
  - [X] This applies to this community
  - [ ] This does NOT apply to this community

### IV. Addressing Equity Implications

Though immediate data may not yet be easily obtained regarding the demographics of those most impacted by the COVID-19 epidemic, previous Community Assessments, as well as countless government and academic studies have established that structural racism, xenophobia, sexism, stigmatization and othering persist – and are often exacerbated – in times of crisis. Community Action recognizes the obligation to ensure that the barriers of structural race, gender, and other inequities are addressed during this time of crisis and beyond. Therefore, it is with this lens that communities are invited to use the equity lens and the question, “why”, to understand the specific needs of the diverse populations served.

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