

**An Assessment of
Regional Well Being:
Third Edition**

2008

**Prepared for
United Way of Central Virginia**

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Executive Summary

The annual Assessment of Regional Well Being is an effort to provide the United Way of Central Virginia and other community partners empirical information to be used as a basis for decisions on community need. The primary underlying premise of this process is that assessment of need should be based on the best empirical or hard data available and not on opinions or political influences. By identifying, collecting, and organizing the best data available, the “big picture” of the well being of the citizens of Central Virginia can be produced. By repeating the process each year, changes and trends may be identified and addressed.

The First Edition of An Assessment of Regional Well Being was guided by United Way of America’s State of Caring Index. This model identifies 37 empirical measures of community well being that fall within the six Community Impact Areas. The Second Edition of An Assessment of Regional Well Being identified 40 empirical measures of community well being that fall within the Community Impact Areas. This Edition identifies approximately 80 empirical measures of community well being. The shortcomings of this report included indicators for which data are not available for Central Virginia and its cities and counties and indicators that are only useful in very large metropolitan areas.

In addition to gathering and making available empirical data from each of the Community Impact Areas, four workshops were convened between July and December 2008 to review the data. Invitees to the workshops included nonprofit agency personnel, public agency staff, and community leaders.

This Third Edition of An Assessment of Regional Well Being was built on the experience and lessons learned from the First and Second Editions. Indicators for which data are not available in Central Virginia have been dropped and indicators believed to be keys to getting the “big picture” have been added.

In the report that follows the data on key indicators in each of the Central Virginia Community Impact Areas will be presented and analyzed. This will be followed by a summary

of trends, highlights, and low lights and a sketch of the big picture. Below is a summary of the key 2008 findings organized by community impact areas.

Successful Children and Youth

- Based upon info released from the Virginia Department of Education, the percentage of adults who complete high school after entering the 9th grade was approximately 77% in Central Virginia. This is similar to Virginia's average.
- Per pupil school expenditures in all regional school divisions were below the state average.
- African America students in Central Virginia lag behind Caucasian students in English, Math, and Science Standards of Learning Exams. Hispanic students are at or above the state's average.
- With the exception of Lynchburg City, truancy and severe incidents of discipline in the schools occur less often in Central Virginia than in the state as a whole.

Strengthening Families and Individuals

- With the exception of Bedford County, all areas in Central Virginia have a lower median household income than the state's average.
- With the exception of Bedford County, all areas in Central Virginia have more people living below the poverty line than the state's average.
- From 2006 to 2007, Amherst County, Bedford County, and Lynchburg City have experienced an increase in residents living below the poverty line.
- The majority of those residents living below the poverty line in Amherst County and Appomattox County do not receive welfare.

Healthy and Independent Living Throughout Life

- With the exception of Bedford County, all of the areas in Central Virginia have a higher percentage of uninsured individuals than the state's average.
- Central Virginia has experienced a black infant mortality rate two times the rate of white infant mortality.
- Teen (age 15-17) pregnancy in Bedford City and Lynchburg exceeds the state's average.
- Males in Central Virginia experience more serious illnesses when compared to the males within the state as a whole.
- Consistent with the United States and the State of Virginia, Central Virginia continues to experience an increase in those ages 65+.

People in Crisis Receiving Help

- During 2007, with the exception of Bedford County, rates of violence have increased in Central Virginia and decreased at the state level.
- Serious Psychological Disorders in Central Virginia continue to go untreated for those between the ages of 18 to 25.
- In Central Virginia, there continues to be a need for drug, alcohol, and mental health treatment.
- Neglect continues to be an issue with those ages 65+ living in Central Virginia.

Table of Contents

	Page
Executive Summary	1
I. Introduction.....	6
II. Community Impact Areas	8
A. Successful Children and Youth	8
School Drop Outs	8
Public School Expenditures	11
Pupil/Teacher Ratio	12
Standards of Learning (SOLs).....	13
Public School Attendance.....	19
Truancy.....	21
School Crime	21
Child Day Care Capacity	22
UW Funding	22
B. Strengthening Families and Individuals.....	27
Median Household Income	27
Poverty	28
Median Age.....	29
Unemployment	30
Homeownership.....	30
Adults Receiving TANF	31
Hispanic Population	33
UW Funding	33
C. Healthy and Independent Living Throughout Life	37
Health Insurance	37
Infant Mortality.....	38
Teen Pregnancy	38
Serious Illnesses.....	40

Cancer Deaths	41
Suicides	42
Female Headed Households	43
Low Birth Weight Babies.....	44
Population Age 65+	45
Population Age 85+	46
UW Funding	47
D. People in Crisis Receiving Help	51
Violent Crime	51
Property Crime.....	52
Child Abuse and Neglect	52
Alcohol Use	53
Drug Use	55
Arrests for Drugs/Narcotics	56
Serious Psychological Disorders	57
Homeless	57
Adult Protective Services	59
Adult Abuse	59
UW Funding	60
III. Summary: Trends, Highlights, and Lowlights	64

I. Introduction

Producing the First Edition of An Assessment of Regional Well Being was a learning process for all involved. The Assessment was initiated by United Way of Central Virginia staff and volunteers as a means to empirically identify trends and changes in the Central Virginia population that are or could be addressed with United Way funds. Every year the United Way decision-makers struggle with the allocation of funds. The needs and requests always exceed the money available. Which agencies should get an increase? Which agencies, if any, should get a decrease? Are there agencies that are not currently funded that should be funded? Are there specific problems or segments of the population that are not being adequately addressed? These are just a few of the questions decision-makers must attempt to answer.

The desire of these decision-makers has always been to make well-informed decisions. To equip themselves with as much reliable information as possible and use it as a basis for the decisions made, information is gathered from many sources. Sources include, but have not been limited to, United Way staff meetings with agency directors, formal reports from funded agencies, and annual assessments of funded agencies by United Way volunteer committees. While these sources are important, they do not provide the decision-makers with an overall assessment of issues, problems, or trends in Central Virginia. They do not provide a systematic assessment of the “big picture” and how it changes from year to year. To provide the “big picture” United Way of Central Virginia has employed a number of strategies over the years. These strategies have included citizen sample surveys, interviews with business and civic leaders, and interviews with key individuals who work in the service areas. For a number of reasons none of the strategies alone have proven satisfactory.

The process that results in an annual Assessment of Regional Well Being is the latest effort to produce the assessment needed by decision-makers. The primary, underlying premise of this process is that the assessment should be based on the best empirical or hard data available and not on opinions. By identifying, collecting, and organizing the best hard data available, the “big picture” of the well being of the citizens of Central Virginia can be produced. For clarity, Central Virginia is comprised of Amherst County, Appomattox County, Bedford City, Bedford County, Campbell County, and the City of Lynchburg. By repeating the process each year changes and trends can be identified and addressed.

The First Edition of An Assessment of Regional Well Being was guided by United Way of America's State of Caring Index. This model identifies 37 empirical measures of community well being that fall within the six Community Impact Areas. The model calls for gathering the needed data on each of the thirty-seven indicators and using a complicated formula to combine the measures into a single score of statewide well being. While the State of Caring Index process provided a good starting place, it did not work satisfactorily in Central Virginia. The shortcomings included indicators for which data are not available for Central Virginia and its cities and counties, and indicators that are only useful in very large metropolitan areas. In addition, the State of Caring Index did not include some measures of community well being that are key in places like Central Virginia.

This Second Edition of An Assessment of Regional Well Being was built on the experience and lessons learned from the First Edition. Indicators for which data are not available in Central Virginia have been dropped and indicators believed to be keys to getting the "big picture" have been added. Challenges remain. Data on some key indicators are simply not available. For example, good data on mental health is unavailable. Two of the six Community Impact Areas used by United Way of America were dropped from the 2007 process ---- Voluntarism/Charity/Civic Engagement and Natural Environment. They were dropped because they have not been areas traditionally funded by United Way of Central Virginia. However, dropping them from the Assessment does not mean they are of no interest. Rather, it was recognized that the issues within these areas fall across all the community impact areas and need to be considered in the context of every problem and service aimed at the problem.

This Third Edition of An Assessment of Regional Well Being was built on the experience and lessons learned from the First and Second Editions. The four Community Impact Area for this report are: (1) Successful Children and Youth; (2) Strengthening Families and Individuals; (3) Healthy and Independent Living Throughout Life; and (4) People in Crisis Receiving Help. The data in this report are organized around the four Community Impact Areas.

In the report that follows the information on key indicators in each of the Central Virginia Community Impact Areas will be presented and analyzed. This will be followed by a summary of trends, highlights, and low lights and a sketch of the "big picture".

II. Community Impact Areas

For many years United Way of Central Virginia (UWCV) has divided the community, and its needs and programs, into “Community Impact Areas” (CIA). The four CIA are: (1) Successful Children and Youth; (2) Strengthening Families and Individuals; (3) Healthy and Independent Living Throughout Life; and, (4) People in Crisis Receiving Help. The data in this report are organized around the four Community Impact Areas.

A. Successful Children and Youth

The programs in this community impact area are intended to create opportunities for children and youth to develop into productive, healthy adults. The Outcome Goal: Every child should be provided a healthy, safe environment and the opportunity to develop to his or her full potential.

Many of the empirical indicators of the success of children and youth fall in the area of educational opportunities and school achievement. Key indicators and current data are presented below. Other important areas for successful children and youth are health, economic well being, family stability, and safety. These will be presented under other Community Impact Areas.

A1a. Percentage of Teens Who Dropped Out of School.*

<u>Region</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2000-01</u>
Amherst County	1.55	1.24	0.18	2.48
Appomattox County	1.91	1.50	1.53	1.62
Bedford City/County	1.21	1.26	1.11	1.34
Campbell County	1.50	1.82	1.29	1.76
Lynchburg City	4.88	2.68	5.68	0.91
VIRGINIA	1.86	1.89	1.86	2.46

*Virginia Department of Education

The annual dropout percentage is the number of students who leave school divided by the total enrollment in grades 7-12 in September of each year. The percentage of teens that drop out of school is an indicator of family, school, and community conditions. In addition, drop out rates are often associated with rates of delinquency, rates of crime, unemployment, and poverty. As displayed, over the last three years, Lynchburg has experienced the highest percentage of teens that dropped out of school within the Central Virginia area. In addition, Lynchburg has far exceeded the state's dropout average within the last three years.

A1b. Percentage of Teens Who Dropped Out of School (White Only).*

<u>Region</u>	<u>2006-07</u>		<u>2005-06</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Amherst County	23	1.47	18	1.16
Appomattox County	14	1.92	11	1.51
Bedford City/County	51	1.10	49	1.06
Campbell County	36	1.09	56	1.69
Lynchburg City	20	1.05	27	1.42
VIRGINIA	4,499	1.33	4,580	1.34

*Virginia Department of Education

In considering the percentage of white teens that dropped out of school over the last two years, Appomattox County experienced the highest percentage within Central Virginia and has surpassed the state's average for the last two years.

A1c. Percentage of Teens Who Dropped Out of School in Virginia (Black vs White).*

<u>Race</u>	<u>2006-07</u>		<u>2005-06</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Black	4,065	2.69	3,998	2.65
White	4,499	1.33	4,580	1.34

*Virginia Department of Education

In considering the percentage of black teens that dropped out of school over the last two years in Virginia, black students were twice as likely to drop out of school than white students.

Although the percentage of Hispanic teens that dropped out of school was not available at the city/county level, according to the Virginia Department of Education, 3.8% of Hispanic teens dropped out of school during 2006-07 and 4.3% of Hispanic teens dropped out of school during 2005-06. This percentage was higher than percentages of both black and white teens during the same years.

A1d. Percentage of Teens Who Dropped Out of School (Male Vs Female).*

<u>Region</u>	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>	
	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2005-06</u>
Amherst County	1.72	1.73	1.37	0.79^
Appomattox County	2.32	-	1.79^	-
Bedford City/County	1.64	1.62	0.75	0.87
Campbell County	1.73	2.45	1.26	1.14
Lynchburg City	2.44	3.29	1.68	2.11
VIRGINIA	2.15	2.21	1.55	1.55

*Virginia Department of Education

^Estimate based upon Virginia/Central Virginia trends.

In considering the percentage of male and female teens that dropped out of school for the last two years and the information available, males consistently experienced a higher percentage of teen drop outs. As literature suggests, males who fail to complete high school are more likely to become involved in delinquent activities and criminal action; thus, many of these male drop-out become clients of the criminal justice system with problems of unemployment, poverty, and substance abuse. As displayed, Lynchburg reported higher percentages of both male and female drop outs that any of the other reported regions.

A2. Percentage of Adults Who Have Completed High School after Entering 9th Grade. *

<u>Region</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2000</u>
Amherst County	77.9	90.4	80.8	86.0
Appomattox County	70.2	68.9	67.0	74.9
Bedford City/County	87.6	86.4	82.1	83.1
Campbell County	81.1	76.5	77.3	74.9
Lynchburg City	71.1	57.8	63.3	69.7
VIRGINIA	76.8	76.3	76.7	77.6

*Virginia Department of Education

Among the citizens of Central Virginia in 2007, the percentage of adults with a high school education or more ranges from 70 to 88. Consistently, Amherst County and Bedford have experienced percentages of adults who have completed high school higher than those of the state's average with Bedford continuing to demonstrate more success in high school completion than the other areas. Lynchburg continues to produce a smaller percentage of high school graduates than the other areas and lower than the state's average. Low measures in this area often indicate problems with adult literacy, employment, health care, and dependency on welfare.

A3. Public School Expenditures (\$) Per Pupil. *

<u>Region</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2000-01</u>
Amherst County	8,976	8,474	7,873	6,910
Appomattox County	8,659	7,945	7,636	6,669
Bedford City/County	8,355	7,864	7,255	6,559
Campbell County	8,506	8,048	7,549	7,023
Lynchburg City	10,154	9,240	8,602	7,374
VIRGINIA	10,584	9,755	9,202	7,647

*Virginia Department of Education

The public school expenditures per pupil are often viewed as a measure of quality within the school system. No school system in Central Virginia spends as much as the state's average.

As long standing patterns display, Lynchburg spends the most per student and Bedford spends the least.

A4a. Pupil/Teacher Ratios in Public Elementary (Grades K-7).*

<u>Region</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2003-04</u>
Amherst County	11.9	12.5	12.3	12.7
Appomattox County	12.5	12.8	12.1	12.1
Bedford City/County	14.4	14.3	15.0	15.8
Campbell County	17.0	17.9	18.2	18.5
Lynchburg City	11.0	11.1	10.5	10.6
VIRGINIA	12.5	12.6	12.7	13.1

*Virginia Department of Education

Another widely accepted measure of quality education is the ratio between students and teachers. Educational literature suggests that the lower the ratio of students per teacher, the better the quality. In considering the pupil/teacher ratio for grades K through 7, Bedford and Campbell County have the highest ratios between students and teachers. In addition, when considering the pupil/teacher ratio, Lynchburg City has the lowest for grades K through 7; thus, providing for the possibility that young students in Lynchburg receive the most individualized help from their teachers.

A4b. Pupil/Teacher Ratios in Secondary Schools (Grades 8-12).*

<u>Region</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2003-04</u>
Amherst County	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.3
Appomattox County	10.2	10.4	10.2	10.2
Bedford City/County	10.2	9.9	10.1	10.5
Campbell County	8.3	8.3	8.2	7.9
Lynchburg City	10.8	11.0	11.4	11.9
VIRGINIA	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.2

*Virginia Department of Education

In considering the pupil/teacher ratio for grades 8 through 12 for 2006-07, all of the areas report a pupil/teacher ratio lower than the state's average with Campbell county consistently experiencing the lowest ratio and Lynchburg the highest for grades 8 to 12. These results are the opposite of the previous data for grades K through 7.

A5a. Standards of Learning (SOLs) in English: Percentage Passing (Total).*

<u>Region</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2005-06</u>
Amherst County	83	83	83
Appomattox County	92	91	83
Bedford City/County	87	84	84
Campbell County	87	85	83
Lynchburg City	83	84	84
VIRGINIA	84	85	84

*Virginia Department of Education

The Standards of Learning (SOLs) exam scores are increasingly becoming the measures of success for schools in Virginia. A review of the English SOLs reveals several interesting facts. Specifically, for the last two years, Appomattox County is the only school system that continually rates better than the state's average SOLs in English while Amherst County and Lynchburg continually fall below the state's average.

A5b. Standards of Learning (SOLs) in English: Percentage Passing (White Only).*

<u>Region</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2005-06</u>
Amherst County	88	86	87
Appomattox County	95	94	88
Bedford City/County	88	85	86
Campbell County	90	86	85
Lynchburg City	94	94	94
VIRGINIA	89	90	89

*Virginia Department of Education

In considering English SOL passing percentages for only white students, Amherst County and Bedford consistently report passing rates below the state’s average. In addition, Lynchburg City’s white students consistently rank higher than the state’s average for white students.

A5c. Standards of Learning (SOLs) in English: Percentage Passing (Black Only).*

<u>Region</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2005-06</u>
Amherst County	71	74	72
Appomattox County	85	84	72
Bedford City/County	73	70	65
Campbell County	77	77	72
Lynchburg City	73	76	76
VIRGINIA	73	76	73

*Virginia Department of Education

In considering English SOL passing percentages for only black students, Amherst County and Bedford reported below or equivalent passing percentages to the state’s average. During the last two years, Appomattox County was the only area well above the state’s percentage passing for black students. These last two tables display the disparity in English SOL success between black and white students.

A5d. Standards of Learning (SOLs) in English: Percentage Passing (Hispanic Only).*

<u>Region</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2005-06</u>
Amherst County	89	86	84
Bedford City/County	86	84	84
Campbell County	82	78	88
Lynchburg City	84	89	89
VIRGINIA	76	72	76

*Virginia Department of Education

With the exception of Appomattox County, which did not provide information on their Hispanic students and SOLs, consistently the data indicate that Hispanics in Central Virginia did

better than the state's average. As non-whites are generally less likely to pass the SOLs than whites, these results may indicate a concentrated effort or dedication to education by the families of the Hispanic students.

A6a. Standards of Learning (SOLs) in Math: Percentage Passing (Total).*

<u>Region</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2005-06</u>
Amherst County	79	77	75
Appomattox County	87	84	77
Bedford City/County	82	78	76
Campbell County	83	79	75
Lynchburg City	79	76	72
VIRGINIA	84	80	76

*Virginia Department of Education

A review of the Math SOL passing percentages for the last three years indicate that, with the exception of Appomattox County, students in the Central Virginia Region were less likely to pass their Math SOLs than other students within the state. Students in Lynchburg were the least likely in the region to pass the Math SOLs.

A6b. Standards of Learning (SOLs) in Math: Percentage Passing (White Only).*

<u>Region</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2005-06</u>
Amherst County	85	81	78
Appomattox County	90	88	82
Bedford City/County	83	80	78
Campbell County	85	82	77
Lynchburg City	91	89	85
VIRGINIA	88	85	81

*Virginia Department of Education

In considering the Math SOL passing percentages for only white students, Appomattox County and Lynchburg were consistently higher than the state's average. In addition, Amherst

County and Campbell County white students were consistently less likely than the other white students in the state to pass their Math SOLs.

A6c. Standards of Learning (SOLs) in Math: Percentage Passing (Black Only).*

<u>Region</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2005-06</u>
Amherst County	68	64	66
Appomattox County	80	75	65
Bedford City/County	69	62	56
Campbell County	71	65	65
Lynchburg City	69	65	59
VIRGINIA	73	68	62

*Virginia Department of Education

In considering the Math SOL passing percentages for only black students, Appomattox County consistently experienced passing percentages above the state’s average. In addition, over the last three years, Bedford and Lynchburg City experienced lower passing percentages on Math SOLs than the state’s average; thus, reinforcing the concept of test disparity for black and white students.

A6d. Standards of Learning (SOLs) in Math: Percentage Passing (Hispanic Only).*

<u>Region</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2005-06</u>
Amherst County	87	85	92
Bedford City/County	80	78	77
Campbell County	85	75	76
Lynchburg City	80	79	79
VIRGINIA	75	71	66

*Virginia Department of Education

As was the case with the passing percentages in English, available Math SOL passing percentages for Hispanic students indicated that Hispanics in Central Virginia did better than the state’s average.

A7a. Standards of Learning (SOLs) in Science: Percentage Passing (Total).*

<u>Region</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2005-06</u>
Amherst County	91	89	85
Appomattox County	90	92	88
Bedford City/County	89	88	89
Campbell County	90	88	86
Lynchburg City	87	86	84
VIRGINIA	88	88	85

*Virginia Department of Education

A review of the Science SOL passing percentages for the last three years indicate that Appomattox County consistently experiences a passing percentage above the state's average and the areas of Amherst County, Bedford, and Campbell County experience passing percentages equal to or above the state's average. Lynchburg City consistently experienced Science SOL passing percentages slightly below the state's average.

A7b. Standards of Learning (SOLs) in Science: Percentage Passing (White Only).*

<u>Region</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2005-06</u>
Amherst County	94	93	89
Appomattox County	94	97	92
Bedford City/County	91	90	91
Campbell County	92	91	89
Lynchburg City	96	96	95
VIRGINIA	94	93	91

*Virginia Department of Education

In considering the Science SOL passing percentages for only white students for the last three years, Lynchburg was consistently above the state's average whereas Bedford and Campbell County was slightly below the state's average in Science SOL passing percentages.

A7c. Standards of Learning (SOLs) in Science: Percentage Passing (Black Only).*

<u>Region</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2005-06</u>
Amherst County	82	79	74
Appomattox County	79	80	78
Bedford City/County	72	69	68
Campbell County	79	79	75
Lynchburg City	78	76	73
VIRGINIA	79	77	73

*Virginia Department of Education

In considering the Science SOL passing percentages for only black student for the last three years, Bedford was consistently below the state's average while Amherst County and Appomattox County were consistently above the state's average.

A7d. Standards of Learning (SOLs) in Science: Percentage Passing (Hispanic Only).*

<u>Region</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2005-06</u>
Amherst County	100	96	92
Bedford City/County	84	82	85
Campbell County	86	85	87
Lynchburg City	88	93	93
VIRGINIA	78	78	74

*Virginia Department of Education

As was the case with the passing percentages in English and Math, available Science SOL passing percentages for Hispanic students indicated that Hispanic students in Central Virginia did better than the state's average.

A8a. Public School Attendance Percentages (Total).*

<u>Region</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2005-06</u>
Amherst County	95	95	95
Appomattox County	94	94	94
Bedford City/County	96	95	95
Campbell County	95	95	95
Lynchburg City	94	94	95
VIRGINIA	95	94	95

*Virginia Department of Education

As displayed, 94 to 96% of the children in Central Virginia attend public school. This is consistent with the state's average percent attendance and, although the US Census suggests an increase in the number of home-schooled students, the percentage of public school attendance in Central Virginia has essentially remained unchanged.

A8b. Public School Attendance Percentages (White Only).*

<u>Region</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2005-06</u>
Amherst County	97	95	95
Appomattox County	94	94	94
Bedford City/County	95	95	95
Campbell County	95	95	94
Lynchburg City	96	95	95
VIRGINIA	95	95	95

*Virginia Department of Education

In considering only the white students in Central Virginia during the last three years, 94 to 97% attend public school. This is consistent with state averages.

A8c. Public School Attendance Percentages (Black Only).*

<u>Region</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2005-06</u>
Amherst County	97	96	95
Appomattox County	95	94	94
Bedford City/County	96	95	95
Campbell County	95	95	95
Lynchburg City	95	94	95
VIRGINIA	95	95	95

*Virginia Department of Education

In considering only the black students in Central Virginia during the last three years, 94 to 97% attend public school. This is consistent with state averages.

A8d. Public School Attendance Percentages (Hispanic Only).*

<u>Region</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2005-06</u>
Amherst County	97	96	95
Appomattox County	95	91	95
Bedford City/County	95	95	95
Campbell County	95	94	94
Lynchburg City	95	94	95
VIRGINIA	95	95	95

*Virginia Department of Education

During the last three years, with the exception of 2006-07 in Appomattox County, Hispanic students in Central Virginia attend public school at percentages comparable to the overall state's average attendance. However, it should be noted that although percentages are stable, there is expected to be an increase in the overall number of Hispanic students attending public schools in Virginia.

A9. Truancy per 100 Students.*

<u>Region</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2004-05</u>
Amherst County	8.2	4.7	9.9
Appomattox County	5.5	6.8	6.0
Bedford City/County	2.4	4.9	5.1
Campbell County	2.3	1.5	1.7
Lynchburg City	13.6	10.3	11.7

*Virginia Department of Education – Students with Scheduled Conferences after Six Accumulated Absences during the Academic Year.

Truancy is defined as six or more unexcused absences within an academic year. In comparing truancy rates (per 100 students), Lynchburg far exceeds the other areas of Central Virginia in terms of their students not attending school. These statistics signal possible problems with crime, adult literacy, unemployment, and poverty.

A10. Discipline, Crime and Violence Incidents per 100 Students.*

<u>Region</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2004-05</u>
Amherst County	23.1	28.8	29.4	22.3
Appomattox County	18.7	25.3	23.9	24.8
Bedford City/County	15.0	17.4	13.0	12.9
Campbell County	23.1	24.1	18.8	17.9
Lynchburg City	44.8	55.6	39.1	45.8
VIRGINIA	26.6	30.2	23.8	24.0

* Virginia Department of Education – Incidents include those involving alcohol, drugs, and firearms.

In considering incidents of discipline, crime, and violence within the schools, Lynchburg surpasses the state's average and all other areas in Central Virginia in incidents per 100 students. As with truancy, incidents of discipline, crime, and violence often signal possible problems with crime, unemployment, and poverty.

A11. Child Day Care Capacity and Ranking in Virginia. *

Region	2007	2006	2005
Amherst County	29%/33 rd	25%/47 th	24%/49 th
Appomattox County	18%/77 th	17%/77 th	17%/75 th
Bedford City/County	11%/107 th	11%/105 th	11%/108 th
Campbell County	27%/41 st	26%/44 th	26%/39 th
Lynchburg City	38%/19 th	35%/21 st	35%/20 th
VIRGINIA	26%	26%	25%

*Virginia Kids Count 2008. The data include only licensed facilities and religious facilities exempt from license requirements.

Day care capacity is defined as the number of day care slots per 100 children ages 0 to 2. The higher the percentage, the proportionately more slots available. The higher the number of slots, the higher the area is ranked. These data include all facilities licensed by the Virginia Department of Social Services. In most of Central Virginia, day care capacity has remained the same. Consistently, Bedford County has the highest capacity and highest rank within the region. However, with financial increases in child day care sought at the state level, it will be interesting to review this information in the next few years as birthrates are increasing for the Hispanic population; thus, more Hispanic children will be in child care facilities within Central Virginia.

Successful Children and Youth: United Way Supported Agencies and Programs

United Way of Central Virginia is currently funding 18 programs within 12 agencies that fall within the community solution area of Successful Children and Youth. These are programs that create opportunities for our children and youth to develop into productive, healthy adults. In 2006-07 United Way spent \$674,667 or 34% of its total budget in this service area. In 2007-08 the amount spent \$683,940 or 33% of the total budget. In 2008-09, United Way spent \$747,975

or 35% of its total budget in this service area. Below is a listing of the currently funded agencies and programs, the allocated funds for 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09, and the percentage change of funding within the last year if any.

Alliance for Families and Children

Partners in Prevention: To bring about a reduction in the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs, as well as a reduction in youth violence and out-of-wedlock pregnancies through educational information, parenting programs, substance abuse treatment programs, training and awareness events such as Red Ribbon Week. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$29,000; 2007-08: \$30,000; and, 2006-07: \$26,077. This indicates an approximate decrease in UW funding of 3% in the last year.

Youth Works: To help reach employment and educational goals through programs that focus on instilling academic and technical skills through tutoring and special work training. During 2008-09, United Way funding for this program was \$28,000.

Teen Parent: To help information and skills to teen parents and pregnant teens through home visits, support groups, and transportation services. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$59,000; 2007-08: \$59,000; and, 2006-07: \$59,000.

American Red Cross

Historic Virginia Chapter Safe Haven Youth Services: To assist young people by providing tutor time Monday – Friday, other activities such as Family night, health and safety training, meals, and drug education. Serves mainly at-risk youth ages 5-16 at Raintree Facility (housing development). United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$5,000; 2007-08: \$5,000; and, 2006-07: \$5,042.

Boy Scouts

Scout Reach: Provides scouting for at risk, low income youth in urban and rural settings. Challenges include locating and training positive role models for leadership, finding funding for uniforms, activities and summer camp programs, providing transportation for youth to attend meetings. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$40,000; 2007-08: \$40,000; and, 2006-07: \$59,519.

YMCA of Central Virginia

Child Day Care: A year round state licensed program serving infants thorough 18 years of age. The Center provides daycare/preschool, before & after school, extended day, delayed openings, early dismissal, all day fun days, inclement weather and summer child care. It also provides scholarships/financial aid to families who qualify. Approximately 40% of families receive financial aid. Provides USDA approved snack in morning and afternoon. Success By 6 certified. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$82,000; 2007-08: \$68,000; and, 2006-07: \$66,047. This indicates an approximate increase in UW funding of 21% in the last year.

Mary Bethune Academy

Child Care/Nutrition: Affordable day care for children ages 2 to 5. A significant number come from single parent households primarily headed by mother. The program has curriculum in place as well as activities and outings outside classroom. It provides breakfast and lunch as well as snack. A 15 passenger vehicle is available to transport inner city children. Bethune asks for funding for child care and nutrition. The program is Success By 6 certified. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$145,000; 2007-08: \$150,000; and, 2006-07: \$149,290. This indicates an approximate decrease in UW funding of 3% in the last year.

Bedford YMCA

Child Care: The largest childcare provider in Bedford County. The program provides before and after school during school year on school sites and all day childcare in the summer months at the YMCA and various schools. It serves youth ages 5-12. Money needed to provide financial assistance. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$28,775; 2007-08: \$28,775; and, 2006-07: \$24,649.

Preschool: Serves ages 2 1/2 – 5. It is a 6:30 a.m.-6:00 p.m. program and employs the High Reach Learning curriculum. Children are in swim program 2 days a week, music program 1 day a week, field trips. Financial aid is given to families that qualify. It is Success By 6 certified. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$10,000; 2007-08: \$7,500; and, 2006-07: \$10,083. This indicates an approximate increase in UW funding of 33% in the last year.

Camp Child: Serves children with learning disabilities through a summer program at James River Day School in Lynchburg. Through individualized educational plans, instructors work

with students to improve educational and social skills. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$19,000; 2007-08: \$17,500; and, 2006-07: \$17,500. This indicates an approximate increase in UW funding of 9% in the last year.

Salvation Army

Noah's Ark: Serves infants to 5 years from 6:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Offers before and after school supervision when school is not in session including holidays, bad weather days and other school closings. The program accepts children with developmental delays as well as physical, emotional and behavioral challenges. There is a waiting list for infant through 2 years. Breakfast, lunch and snacks are provided. Success By 6 certified. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$45,000; 2007-08: \$45,000; and, 2006-07: \$40,839.

Youth Development: Serves youth in grades 1-12. Weekly structured programs that are age and gender specific. Activities provided to develop physical, mental and social skills. Young people earn badges. The program includes a summer day camp for children ages 6-12. Summer day camp is an 8-10 week program and includes swimming, skating, crafts and character building lessons and experiences. Also includes a residential camp at no expense to the child. Salvation Army sent 32 to various residential camps in 2004. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$20,000; 2007-08: \$20,000; and, 2006-07: \$41,876.

Big Brothers/Big Sisters

Community Based: Pairs adult role model with at-risk children ages 6-18. Initial eligibility for boys is 6-12 and girls 6-14. Once matched the child is able to remain in program to age 18 or completion of high school. The program provides one on one adult attention towards improving academic, personal and social competencies of each child. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$102,000; 2007-08: \$102,000; and, 2006-07: \$103,442.

Site Based: This program places an adult volunteer with a child ages 6-12 for an hour a week. It works with child on school grounds. The goal of the program is moderate improvements in academic performance, attitude towards school, behavior, self esteem and relationships with others. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$21,800; 2007-08: \$20,000; and, 2006-07: \$15,125. This indicates an approximate increase in UW funding of 9% in the last year.

CASA

CASA: Abused and neglected children are placed in a safe, permanent home in an expedient manner. Each child is monitored to see that court orders are followed and that child remains physically and emotionally safe. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$62,000; 2007-08: \$60,265; and, 2006-07: \$59,539. This indicates an approximate increase in UW funding of 2.9% in the last year.

LynCAG

Head Start: Pre-school program located at 12 sites. The program addresses educational, social, emotional, nutritional, psychological and health needs of children and families. All students are assessed and independent development plans are developed. Parents are encouraged to participate in activities. The program enrolls four hundred and fifty-three 3 and 4 year old children. A minimum of 10% of children are disabled. Ninety percent of the children must be from low-income families. Students are enrolled through an application process. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$31,000; 2007-08: \$31,000; and, 2006-07: \$29,634.

YWCA

Youth Development: At risk teen girls at Heritage, E C Glass and 1 at Jefferson Forest. Education oriented mentoring program. Focus includes completion of high school, planning for future education or vocation, esteem building, job training, job placement, personal and social development, drug abuse prevention, life skills and decision making. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$10,400; 2007-08: \$10,400; and, 2006-07: \$10,083.

Piedmont Community Impact Organization

Camp Philadelphia: Summer community outreach program to provide at-risk and disadvantaged youth tools to become well rounded and productive citizens. Program operates for six weeks for youth ages 6-15 years. Youth participate in recreational, social and cultural activities with positive role models as one to one mentors. Well balanced meals and snack are provided. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$10,000; 2007-08: \$4,076; and, 2006-07: \$5,956. This indicates an approximate increase in UW funding of 150% in the last year.

B. Strengthening Families and Individuals

The programs in this community impact area are intended to develop skills for family and individual stability. The Outcome Goal: Families and individuals are to have access to services that enable them to live independently and self-sufficiently.

Many of the empirical indicators of the strong families and individuals fall in the area of economic and employment characteristics. Key indicators and current data are presented in tables below.

B1a. Central Virginia Median Household Income.*

<u>Region</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Amherst County	43,890	41,994	40,673	38,891
Appomattox County	41,089	40,022 [^]	39,199	38,080
Bedford City	32,984 [^]	32,561 [^]	32,143	31,754
Bedford County	53,823	49,801	49,812	48,518
Campbell County	43,641	41,879 [^]	40,230	40,054
Lynchburg City	36,802 [^]	36,010	35,213	32,997
VIRGINIA	59,575	56,277	54,207	51,103
UNITED STATES	50,233	48,451	46,326	44,334

*Source: US Census

[^]Estimates based upon growth trends

Bedford County continues to lead the region in median household income and Bedford City continues to experience the lowest median household income in the region. Central Virginia falls below the state's average median household income for every year examined. As literature suggests, regions with low median household incomes often experience poverty, crime, and limited healthcare.

B1b. Percentage Increase in Median Household Income.

<u>Region</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2005-06</u>
Amherst County	4.5	3.2
Appomattox County	2.7	2.1
Bedford City	1.3	1.3
Bedford County	8.1	0.0
Campbell County	4.2	4.1
Lynchburg City	2.2	2.2
VIRGINIA	5.9	3.8
UNITED STATES	3.7	4.6

In considering the average of the last two years of median household income, only Bedford County has experienced growth beyond the state's average and beyond the U.S. average. Bedford City, Campbell County, and Lynchburg are consistent in income changes. The remaining regions within Central Virginia have experienced increases in median household income less than the state's average which may place those in Central Virginia at risk for those negative outcomes associated with poverty.

B2a. Percentage of Population Living Below Poverty Level.*

<u>Region</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Amherst County	12.2	11.8	12.0	11.2
Appomattox County	12.6	13.3	12.1	11.8
Bedford City	17.0	17.4	20.3	15.1
Bedford County	8.9	7.9	7.8	7.7
Campbell County	11.6	11.8	11.2	11.1
Lynchburg City	19.4	19.1	19.2	17.8
VIRGINIA	9.9	9.6	10.0	9.5
UNITED STATES	13.0	13.3	13.3	12.7

* Source: US Census – Poverty Level Defined as under \$10,590 per year.

The region's cities continue to have the largest proportions of its citizens living in poverty. Specifically, nearly 20% of the residents in Bedford City and Lynchburg live below the poverty line. Only Bedford County continually experiences fewer residents living below the poverty line than the state's average; however, the percentage of those in Bedford County living at or below the poverty continues to increase.

B2b. Percentage of Population Under the Age of 18 Living Below Poverty Level.*

<u>Region</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Amherst County	16.1	16.0	16.3
Appomattox County	18.0	17.9	17.6
Bedford City	23.6	24.1	27.3
Bedford County	10.8	9.7	10.1
Campbell County	15.3	15.3	15.4
Lynchburg City	27.7	25.2	25.4

* Source: US Census – Poverty Level Defined as under \$10,590 per year.

In considering the children in Central Virginia living below the poverty line, approximately one-fourth of those under the age of 18 living in Bedford City and Lynchburg live in poverty. As literature suggests, children in poverty are more likely to suffer from medical neglect, mental health neglect, and nutritional neglect.

B3. 2007 Median Age for Residents within Central Virginia.*

Amherst County	37.8
Appomattox County	39.6
Bedford City	40.3
Bedford County	40.1
Campbell County	38.8
Lynchburg City	37.6

*Weldon Cooper Center – UVA, 2007

As displayed, the median age for residents within Central Virginia is between 37 and 40 with Bedford City and Bedford County experiencing an older population when compared to the residents within Amherst County and Lynchburg.

B4. Percentage of Adults Unemployed.*

<u>Region</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Amherst County	3.4	3.2	4.1	4.5
Appomattox County	3.8	3.6	4.6	4.5
Bedford City	4.1	3.8	4.3	4.5
Bedford County	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.8
Campbell County	3.4	3.2	3.9	4.3
Lynchburg City	3.8	3.6	4.5	5.0
VIRGINIA	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.7
UNITED STATES	4.6	4.6	5.1	5.5

*Source: Virginia Employment Commission

In considering adult unemployment in Central Virginia, the cities of Bedford and Lynchburg have continued to experience unemployment rates higher than the state’s average with only Bedford County experiencing less unemployment than the state as a whole. As literature suggests, with unemployment comes poverty, lack of medical care, and crime.

B5a. Percentage of Homeownership.*

<u>Region</u>	<u>2005-07[^]</u>	<u>2000</u>
Amherst County	76.1	78.1
Appomattox County	78.7	81.8
Bedford City	60.1	60.3
Bedford County	82.2	86.6
Campbell County	74.9	77.3
Lynchburg City	59.4	58.5
VIRGINIA	69.7	68.1
UNITED STATES	67.3	66.2

*Source: US Census – 2005-07(^3 Year Estimate)

Based upon the available information, homeownership in Central Virginia is better than the state's average for the counties but not the cities. However, it is estimated that, for the most part, homeownership has decreased over the last few years.

B5b. Virginia Personal Bankruptcies per 1000 Residents.*

<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2010 (Estimate)^</u>
1.5	3.0	5.0	5.8	7.7

*Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond

^ Estimate based upon growth trends.

Personal bankruptcies are often used as indicators of economic health. Within Virginia, personal bankruptcies have increased and are expected to increase for the next few years as the economy continues on its downward trend.

B6a. Percentage of Allocations to Adults Receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) within Central Virginia.*

<u>Region</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2000</u>
Amherst County	6.8	8.6	8.5	8.5
Appomattox County	7.1	6.5	6.8	9.0
Bedford County	16.7	15.2	14.9	17.2
Campbell County	23.8	24.9	23.7	20.4
Lynchburg City	45.5	44.8	46.1	45.0

*Source: US Census and Virginia Department of Social Services.

In considering the allocations of TANF within the Central Virginia area over the last few years, approximately 45% of the allocations go to adults living in Lynchburg, less than 20% of the allocations going to the adults living in Amherst and Appomattox counties.

B6b. Percentage of Adults Receiving TANF.*

<u>Region</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Amherst County	3.8	3.6	4.7
Appomattox County	7.3	6.1	7.8
Bedford City/County	4.6	5.0	4.5
Campbell County	6.7	6.2	6.9
Lynchburg City	7.3	8.0	8.3

*Source: US Census and Virginia Department of Social Services.

As displayed on Table B2a, approximately 10 to 20% of the adults within the cities/counties of Central Virginia are living in poverty. As displayed, the percentage of adults receiving TANF in 2007 range from 4 to 7%. Therefore, many of the poor adults living within Central Virginia are not receiving TANF benefits.

B6c. Percentage of Female-Headed Households with Children Receiving TANF.*

<u>Region</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Amherst County	9.8	9.4	12.4
Appomattox County	25.0	21.0	26.5
Bedford City/County	16.0	16.0	15.0
Campbell County	20.0	18.0	20.6
Lynchburg City	20.0	22.0	22.5

*Source: US Census and Virginia Department of Social Services.

As displayed on Table B2b, approximately 10 to 30% of those under the age of 18 within the cities/counties of Central Virginia are living in poverty. As displayed, the percentage of adults receiving TANF in 2007 range from 10 to 25%. Therefore, many of the poor children within Central Virginia are not receiving TANF benefits.

B7. Hispanic Population Percentage within Central Virginia.*

<u>Region</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2000</u>
Amherst County	1.4	1.2	1.0
Appomattox County	0.8	0.7	0.5
Bedford County	1.0	0.9	0.7
Campbell County	1.2	1.1	0.8
Lynchburg City	1.9	2.0	1.3
VIRGINIA	6.3	6.3	4.7

*Source: US Census

Between 1990 and 2007 the Virginia Hispanic population has increased approximately 300% with each area in Central Virginia experiencing an increase in Hispanics since 2000. The largest proportion of Hispanics from 2000 to 2007 resides in Lynchburg and the smallest proportion resides in Appomattox County.

Strengthening Families and Individuals: United Way Supported Agencies and Programs

United Way of Central Virginia is currently funding 13 programs within seven agencies that fall within the community solution area of Strengthening Families and Individuals. These are programs that create opportunities for our families and adults to better themselves within Central Virginia. In 2006-07 United Way spent \$446,034 or 22% of its total budget in this service area. In 2007-08 the amount spent \$475,549 or 23% of the total budget. In 2008-09, the United Way spent \$472,456 or 22% of its total budget in this service area. Below is a listing of the currently funded agencies and programs, the allocated funds for 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09, and the percentage change of funding within the last year if any.

Alliance for Families and Children

Ways to Work: A micro loan program for small loans for purchase or repair of automobile or other needs related to maintaining or improving employment. Loans are distributed from a restricted loan pool. Restricted loan pool serves as a monetary backing against possibility of defaulted loans. Funds can be used to purchase used car (up to \$4,000), car repair (up to \$750), Mortgage & child care costs related to employment (up to \$850), Housing & other related needs (up to \$500), medical and dental care (\$500). The program provides financial counseling, financial literacy, debt management, credit improvement, budgeting and basic money & banking education. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$20,000; 2007-08: \$16,000; and, 2006-07: \$16,000. This indicates an approximate increase in UW funding of 25% in the last year.

Child Care Resource Center: Trains childcare providers & addresses childcare issues so parents can receive quality referrals. Coordinates trainings and Quality Childcare Standards for Success By 6. Also, provides parents with a list of childcare providers that will best meet the needs of the parents and their children. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$50,000; 2007-08: \$46,250; and, 2006-07: \$30,000. This indicates an approximate increase in UW funding of 8% in the last year.

Healthy Families: A family support program to help first time parents get families off to healthy start. The program employs the home visiting model of intervention. Service period 3-5 years. Clients recruited through health departments, Va. Baptist Hospital and private providers. 16-item risk indicator screening worksheet is provided for families during pregnancy or immediately after birth of first child. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$52,500; 2007-08: \$47,700; and, 2006-07: \$52,500. This indicates an approximate increase in UW funding of 10% in the last year.

Individual and Family Counseling: This program provides affordable face-to-face counseling to individuals and families. Also provides crisis intervention with a 24 hour pager. See need for more intensive services and began a pilot to offer home based counseling services. Typically a client can be seen within two weeks of initial phone call. The program works with Medicaid recipients. It is the only counseling program on the bus line that accepts sliding scale for those who are not severely mentally ill. It offers prevention courses for families experiencing

divorce, custody and/or visitation disputes. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$100,000; 2007-08: \$100,000; and, 2006-07: \$100,000.

Child Abuse Prevention: Provides educational parenting courses at varying lengths and intensity levels. It employs professionally designed curriculum. Educate parents on appropriate, positive parenting practices. ABC Nurturing Program designed specifically for parents and their children who are preparing to enter kindergarten. Parents learn nurturing skills and ways to encourage child's success through positive communication and life skills. Fatherhood Program allows fathers the opportunity to learn more about being involved with children and to learn positive parenting practices. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$30,223; 2007-08: \$30,223; and, 2006-07: \$27,500.

Lynchburg Community Action Group

Virginia Cares: Provides pre-release and post-release services to parolees and their families as a measure against further criminal involvement and recidivism. It is a unique program dealing with the multiple problems of the ex-prisoner, the correctional system and the community. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$10,000; 2007-08: \$8,500; and, 2006-07: \$8,240. This indicates an approximate increase in UW funding of 18% in the last year.

Center for Employment Training: Provides job training for individuals unemployed adults within the community. Attention to interviewing and the application process is also included. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$11,786 and 2007-08: \$11,786.

Mental Health Association

Education Program: Offers a wide range of services to the community to increase recognition of the signs and symptoms of mental illness in an effort to promote mental health and wellness while decreasing the occurrence and stigma of mental illness. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$46,000; 2007-08: \$53,000; and, 2006-07: \$53,000. This indicates an approximate decrease in UW funding of 13% in the last year.

Virginia Legal Aid

Housing Improvement: Program helps low-income people to receive legal counseling, avoid homelessness and improve housing conditions. Attorneys use building codes, landlord/tenant laws, and consumer protection laws to prevent unjust evictions and foreclosures,

and force the repair of hazardous conditions. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$49,574; 2007-08: \$49,594; and, 2006-07: \$49,594.

New Land Jobs

Employment Services: Include assessment/orientation, referrals, resume preparation, prior employment verification, interview skill building, job search assistance, job readiness training, job counseling/placement and retention. Computer training courses are also offered. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$50,200; 2007-08: \$58,079; and, 2006-07: \$53,000. This indicates an approximate decrease in UW funding of 14% in the last year.

YWCA

Residential Housing: Provides permanent housing to women. Open to single women over age of 18. Must work or have some form of income. Rent is \$55 per week or \$238 a month. Residents have an average income of \$781. Rent is just over government recommended amount of 30% of income spent on housing. Provide 24 hour on site staff and resident advisors. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$25,200; 2007-08: \$25,000; and, 2006-07: \$26,000.

Transitional Housing: Provides housing for women between a shelter and permanent housing. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$20,947; 2007-08: \$22,840; and, 2006-07: \$20,000. This indicates an approximate decrease in UW funding of 8% in the last year.

Altavista/Campbell County Habitat for Humanity

Housing: Provides safe, decent affordable housing for a minimum of 2-4 families per year. Works with families to ensure their continuing ability to successfully maintain their homes and care for themselves and their families. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$6,000; 2007-08: \$6,062; and, 2006-07: \$7,336.

C. Healthy and Independent Living Throughout Life

The programs in this community impact area are intended to provide access to quality, affordable health care and to prevent the early institutionalization of older adults and citizens with disabilities and/or mental illnesses. The Outcome Goals: Families and individuals will have access to health and mental health education and to preventive and primary care and senior adults and persons with disabilities will have access to services that help them live as independently as possible as secure, active, contributing members of society.

Many of the empirical indicators of the healthy and independent living throughout life fall in the area of physical and mental health. Key indicators and current data are presented in tables below.

C1a. Estimated Number and Percentage of Residents in 2000 with Health Insurance.*

<u>Region</u>	<u>Insured</u>	<u>Uninsured</u>	<u>% Uninsured</u>
Amherst County	26,913	3,570	11.7
Appomattox County	12,114	1,614	11.8
Bedford City	5,182	673	11.5
Bedford County	55,707	5,229	8.6
Campbell County	45,033	5,623	11.1
Lynchburg City	50,917	7,774	13.3

*Source: US Census and Virginia Department of Medical Assistance.

Approximately 11% of Virginia's population is uninsured. As displayed, Lynchburg is above the state's average whereas Bedford County is below the average. As research suggests, more individuals will become uninsured as jobs are lost through declines in economic conditions; thus, it is suggested that more of the residents in Central Virginia will not have health insurance. Without health insurance, many will not seek pre-natal care, cancer screenings, or annual check up; hence, the population is more at risk for health-related illnesses and deaths.

C2a. Infant Mortality Rates per 1,000 Live Births.*

	<u>2004-07</u>	<u>2003-1999</u>	<u>1998-95</u>	<u>1994-90</u>	<u>1979-75</u>
Central Virginia	7.9	6.5	8.6	9.5	15.9

*Source: Virginia Department of Health.

The infant mortality rate is the number of deaths per 1,000 live births during the first year of life. With the exception of the last few years, infant mortality has declined over the last 30 years. However, during 2004, an increase in infant mortality began to emerge and this increase has continued through 2007.

C2b. Rates of Central Virginia's Infant Mortality by Race.*

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Total	8.0	8.9	8.2	6.8	8.0
White	6.0	5.4	4.9	4.1	5.6
Black	15.7	21.7	18.1	17.5	13.7

*Source: Virginia Department of Health.

Within Central Virginia, the rates of infant mortality are race-related. Specifically, throughout the last five years in Central Virginia, infant mortality rates for black infants were anywhere from 2 to 4 times the rates of white infant mortality rates.

C3a. Total Rates of Teen Pregnancy per 1,000 Teenaged Girls.*

<u>Region</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Amherst County	11	17	21	18
Appomattox County	18	25	27	10
Bedford City	34	19	20	66
Bedford County	9	8	11	9
Campbell County	17	15	19	16
Lynchburg City	34	36	37	29
VIRGINIA	17	17	16	18

*Source: Virginia Department of Health.

Over the years, with the exception of Bedford County, the rates of teen pregnancy for the majority of the areas have been at or above the state's average. Specifically during 2007, the cities of Bedford and Lynchburg had rates of teen pregnancy twice the state's average.

C3b. Rates of Teen Pregnancy per 1,000 Teenaged Girls (Age 15-17).*

<u>Region</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Amherst County	15.6	21.7	20.0
Appomattox County	24.5	28.6	27.2
Bedford City	50.8	18.5	29.4
Bedford County	13.0	11.4	15.7
Campbell County	25.9	24.9	23.9
Lynchburg City	44.1	52.8	52.5
VIRGINIA	25.0	25.3	25.2

*Source: Virginia Department of Health.

The rates of pregnancy for teens age 15 to 17 in Virginia are higher than the rates for all teens. The same is true for rates in Central Virginia. From 2005 to 2007, Bedford City and Lynchburg experienced rates of teen (age 15 to 17) pregnancy at approximately two times the state's average. Often associated with teen pregnancy of girls age 15 to 17 is low literacy, the risk of not completing high school, unemployment, and poverty.

C3c. Rates of Teen Pregnancy per 1,000 Teenaged Girls (Age 18-19).*

<u>Region</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Amherst County	62.9	47.6	50.1
Appomattox County	111.9	132.9	104.9
Bedford City	220.0	312.5	302.3
Bedford County	77.5	85.3	66.1
Campbell County	95.2	90.0	116.5
Lynchburg City	54.0	55.9	55.7
VIRGINIA	90.3	91.6	92.1

*Source: Virginia Department of Health.

In considering the pregnancy rates for those teens age 18 to 19, Appomattox County and Bedford City consistently surpass the state's average. On the other hand, Amherst County, Bedford County, and Lynchburg are consistently below the state's average in pregnancies for teens age 18 to 19.

C4. Rates of Teen Pregnancy per 1,000 Teenaged Girls by Race.*

<u>Region</u>	<u>2007</u>		<u>2006</u>		<u>2005</u>	
	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>
Amherst County	21.3	28.0	15.6	33.5	19.2	25.0
Appomattox County	14.7	57.6	25.6	44.7	17.2	47.6
Bedford City	39.6	89.1	65.2	29.7	55.8	42.1
Bedford County	15.1	36.4	15.9	33.6	13.8	43.2
Campbell County	20.1	45.5	21.9	37.6	24.9	37.0
Lynchburg City	18.5	78.6	21.6	72.4	21.2	70.7
VIRGINIA	21.0	44.1	21.4	43.9	20.7	42.4

*Source: Virginia Department of Health.

In reviewing teen pregnancy by race of the mother, the state and Central Virginia experience rates of black teen pregnancy at least twice as often as white teen pregnancy. From 2005 to 2007, Lynchburg City has experienced black teen pregnancy at over three times the rate of white teen pregnancy.

C5a. Rates per 100,000 of Serious Illnesses in Virginia.*

<u>Illness</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Heart Disease	182.6	182.2	186.7	185.7
Malignant Neoplasms	181.4	179.9	182.7	174.3
Cerebrovascular Disease	42.9	46.0	48.0	49.3
Lower Respiratory Disease	37.5	35.1	38.3	35.5
Pneumonia/Influenza	16.4	16.7	19.3	18.8
Diabetes	19.6	21.3	21.6	20.8

*Source: Virginia Department of Health.

From 2004 to 2007, the rates of serious illness per 100,000 residents in Virginia continue to indicate that heart disease and malignant neoplasms are the most often experienced.

C5b. Rates per 100,000 of Serious Illness in Central Virginia.*

<u>Illness</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Heart Disease	193.3	246.3	213.2	245.1
Malignant Neoplasms	188.9	236.7	218.6	209.0
Cerebrovascular Disease	43.8	65.1	70.5	76.1
Lower Respiratory Disease	38.8	46.3	52.8	46.4
Pneumonia/Influenza	12.8	20.0	17.3	24.5
Diabetes	18.0	25.9	22.4	31.0

*Source: Virginia Department of Health.

When compared to Table C5a for the years of 2004 to 2007, residents in Central Virginia have been consistently more likely to experience the illnesses related to heart disease, malignant neoplasms, cerebrovascular disease, and lower respiratory disease. However, during 2007, residents in Central Virginia were less likely to experience diseases related to pneumonia/influenza and diabetes.

C5c. Rates of Cancer Deaths by Sex for Whites per 100,000.*

<u>Cancer</u>	<u>Central Virginia (2005)</u>		<u>Virginia (2005)</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Lung	103.2	49.0	67.6	51.4
Prostate	23.9	-	18.5	-
Breast	-	30.6	-	28.7
Cervical	-	3.1	-	2.2
Colorectal	23.9	14.3	17.5	14.7

*Source: Virginia Department of Health.

In reviewing deaths in 2005 by cancer, white males in Central Virginia were more likely to die from lung cancer, prostate cancer, and colorectal cancer than. White females in Central

Virginia were more likely to die from breast and cervical cancer when compared to all females in Virginia.

C5d. Rates of Cancer Deaths by Sex for Blacks per 100,000.*

<u>Cancer</u>	<u>Central Virginia (2005)</u>		<u>Virginia (2005)</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Lung	106.5	17.2	64.3	31.7
Prostate	43.6	-	26.6	-
Breast	-	8.6	-	32.1
Cervical	-	4.3	-	1.9
Colorectal	33.9	12.9	18.8	19.1

*Source: Virginia Department of Health.

As consistent with 2005 deaths of white males in Central Virginia, black males were more likely to die from lung cancer, prostate cancer, and colorectal cancer when compared to the state's average. However, black females in Central Virginia were less likely to die from breast cancer.

In comparing black cancer deaths to white cancer deaths in Central Virginia, for the most part, black males were more at risk than white males for death by cancer and black females were less at risk than white females for death by cancer.

C6. Number and Rates of Suicides per 100,000 people.*

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
<u>Central Virginia:</u>					
Number	22	28	33	23	22
Rate	8.4	11.7	13.9	9.9	9.5
<u>Virginia:</u>					
Number	872	869	860	805	797
Rate	11.1	11.4	11.4	10.8	10.8

*Source: Virginia Department of Health.

From 2005 to 2006, the rates of suicide in Central Virginia were higher than the state's average; however, in 2007, Central Virginia experienced few deaths by suicide.

C7. Female Headed Households (FHH) with Children in 2000.*

<u>Region</u>	<u>Total Households</u>	<u>FHH Households</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Amherst County	11,941	839	7.0
Appomattox County	5,322	331	6.2
Bedford City	2,519	274	10.9
Bedford County	23,838	988	4.1
Campbell County	20,639	1,327	6.4
Lynchburg City	25,477	2,466	9.7
VIRGINIA	2,699,173	186,591	6.9

*Source: US Census.

Research suggests that areas with a high proportion of female-headed households usually experience high levels of unemployment, poverty, and welfare dependency. As displayed, Bedford City and Lynchburg experience a higher percentage of female-headed households than the other areas in Central Virginia and the state's average.

C8. Women Receiving First Trimester Care.*

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
<u>Central Virginia:</u>				
Number	2,528	2,379	2,415	2,341
Percent	88.4	88.2	89.7	93.0
<u>Virginia:</u>				
Number	90,225	88,867	88,409	88,054
Percent	83.2	83.5	84.6	84.8

*Source: Virginia Department of Health

In the state of Virginia, approximately 84% of women receive first trimester care. As displayed, women in Central Virginia were more likely to receive first trimester care during their pregnancy than women in the state as a whole. However, in 2007 and 2006, fewer women in Central Virginia received first trimester care than in 2005 and 2004. It will be interesting to note the impact on first trimester care as the economy continues to decline.

C9. Number and Percentage of Low Birth-Weight Births.*

<u>Region</u>	<u>2007</u>		<u>2006</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Amherst County	20	6.1	30	9.3
Appomattox County	21	12.8	24	14.7
Bedford City	4	6.3	7	10.3
Bedford County	51	8.0	60	9.0
Campbell County	44	8.0	45	8.7
Lynchburg City	103	9.2	90	9.3
CENTRAL VIRGINIA	243	8.5	256	9.5
VIRGINIA	9,344	8.6	8,883	8.3

*Source: Virginia Department of Health.

From 2006 to 2007, all of the regions in Central Virginia experienced a decrease in the percentage of low birth-weight births. This does not reflect the change for the state as a whole as the percentage of low birth-weight babies for the state increased. The most noted improvements were in the areas of Amherst County, Appomattox County, and Bedford City.

C10a. Virginia's Population (Age 65+).*

		<u>2006</u>	
<u>Region</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total Age 65+</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Amherst County	32,239	4,714	14.6
Appomattox County	14,128	2,213	15.7
Bedford City	6,249	1,159	18.5
Bedford County	66,507	8,693	13.1
Campbell County	52,667	7,873	14.9
Lynchburg City	67,720	10,799	15.9
CENTRAL VIRGINIA	239,510	34,451	14.4
VIRGINIA	7,642,884	863,646^	11.3

		<u>2000</u>	
<u>Region</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total Age 65+</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Amherst County	31,894	4,714	14.8
Appomattox County	13,705	2,025	14.8
Bedford City	6,299	1,422	22.6
Bedford County	60,371	7,738	12.8
Campbell County	51,078	7,879	15.4
Lynchburg City	65,269	10,760	16.5
CENTRAL VIRGINIA	228,616	34,538	15.1
VIRGINIA	7,078,515	792,333	11.2

*Source: US Census.

^ Estimate based upon growth trends.

As displayed, from 2000 to 2006, the percentage of the population age 65+ in Central Virginia has decreased slightly; however, it should be noted that Virginia's population age 65+ has increased slightly during the same period.

C10b. Virginia's Population (Age 85+).*

		<u>2006</u>	
<u>Region</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total Age 85+</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Amherst County	32,239	426	1.3
Appomattox County	14,128	199	1.4
Bedford City	6,249	194	3.1
Bedford County	66,507	689	1.0
Campbell County	52,667	658	1.2
Lynchburg City	67,720	1,451	2.1
CENTRAL VIRGINIA	239,510	3,617	1.5
VIRGINIA	7,642,884	99,357 [^]	1.3

		<u>2000</u>	
<u>Region</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total Age 85+</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Amherst County	31,894	426	1.3
Appomattox County	13,705	218	1.6
Bedford City	6,299	244	3.9
Bedford County	60,371	683	1.1
Campbell County	51,078	609	1.2
Lynchburg City	65,269	1,768	2.7
CENTRAL VIRGINIA	228,616	3,948	1.7
VIRGINIA	7,078,515	87,291	1.2

*Source: US Census.

[^] Estimate based upon growth trends.

As displayed, from 2000 to 2006, the percentage of the population age 85+ in Central Virginia has decreased; however, it should be noted that Virginia's population age 85+ has increased during the same period.

C11. Central Virginia's Aging Populations: Projections to 2030.*

	<u>2030</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2010</u>
<u>Total</u>	273,522	258,139	243,276
65+	57,705	49,195	37,980
85+	6,956	5,735	5,265

*Source: Virginia Employment Commission.

Estimates of growth indicate an increase in the number of Central Virginia's aging population as Virginia's population is expected to increase by at least 1% every two years. In terms of the those individuals age 65+, the United States expects an increase of over 25% between 2010 and 2020. With this change in the America population, we expect more required funding to support healthcare and independent living; however, one unexpected result may be the need for greater capacities of childcare in that the 2000 US Census reported 45% of grandparents are the primary care givers (for more than 5 years of continued care) for their grandchildren.

Healthy and Independent Living Throughout Life: United Way Supported Agencies and Programs

United Way of Central Virginia is currently funding 12 programs within eight agencies that fall within the community solution area of Healthy and Independent Living Throughout Life. These programs create opportunities for our families to better themselves and their life quality within Central Virginia. In 2006-07 United Way spent \$467,644 or 22% of its total budget in this service area. In 2007-08 the amount spent \$464,559 or 23% of the total budget. In 2008-09, United Way spent \$455,963 or 23% of its total budget in this service area. Below is a listing of the currently funded agencies and programs, the allocated funds for 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09, and the percentage change of funding within the last year if any.

Adult Care Center

Adult Care: This program provides quality day care services to health impaired or disabled adults. Services include personal care, health monitoring, medication administration, exercise, music, crafts, reminiscence, and pet therapy. There are active intergenerational programs with preschools, schools, colleges, etc. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$55,000; 2007-08: \$55,000; and, 2006-07: \$55,000.

Area Agency on Aging

Congregate Meals: This program provides meals to persons 60 years of age and older and to their spouse and/or disabled dependents regardless of age. It provides daytime support, nutritionally balanced meal, activities, exercise, health education, nutrition, socialization, health screenings and life management education. Participants must be independent in activities of daily living or be accompanied by someone who can assist them. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$11,747; 2007-08: \$11,450; and, 2006-07: \$4,000.

Medical Access/Transportation: This program provides access through free or low cost transportation to affordable health care for low income elderly and disabled individuals. Transportation is also provided to the grocery store, social service, drug store and other necessary appointments. These are door-to-door services that mean agency staff will enter home and help client to vehicle and help them into doctor's office and sometimes stay during the appointment if needed. No other provider does this service. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$50,053; 2007-08: \$38,053; and, 2006-07: \$29,500. This indicates an approximate increase in UW funding of 32% in the last year.

Meals on Wheels

Meal Delivery is provided to frail elderly and younger disabled shut-ins by providing them with a balanced, nutritious meal (lunch) five days a week. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$49,500; 2007-08: \$49,500; and, 2006-07: \$49,000.

American Red Cross – Historic Virginia Chapter

Blood Services: This program informs, promotes and recruits volunteers to fulfill the local area need for blood and blood product donation. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$31,059; 2007-08: \$31,059; and, 2006-07: \$31,059.

Free Clinic

Medical: Comprehensive primary and chronic medical care is offered to adult patients between the ages of 18-65. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$41,785; 2007-08: \$41,784; and, 2006-07: \$42,562.

Pharmacy: Services are available to adult patients between 18-65 years of age. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$40,000; 2007-08: \$40,000; and, 2006-07: \$42,562.

Dental: Basic dental services are offered to adult patients between the ages of 18-65. Patients can also be referred for specialty services. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$34,000; 2007-08: \$34,000; and, 2006-07: \$26,539.

Mental Health

Support Services: The services include mental health screenings, individual screening, consultation and referral and a conflict resolution program. Seminars, in-service trainings and resource information are also available. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$27,500; 2007-08: \$10,500; and, 2006-07: \$8,000. This indicates an approximate increase in UW funding of 160% in the last year.

The Arc

Camp Meadowlark: The program is four-week summer day camp program serving children and adults throughout the Central Virginia area who are not served through traditional camp programs because of mental and physical disabilities. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$25,000; 2007-08: \$25,000; and, 2006-07: \$25,000.

Day Support Services: Provides persons with disabilities individual and group activities to develop social and personal skills necessary for participants to live successfully in the community. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$78,000; 2007-08: \$78,000; and, 2006-07: \$75,000.

LSI – Lynchburg Sheltered Industries

Sheltered Employment: The program provides long-term employment to people with disabilities. For a few people this may be the training they need to enable them to live and work in the community. However, for most referrals LSI becomes their employer for the remainder of

their working life. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$24,000; 2007-08: \$24,000; and, 2006-07: \$24,000.

Sheltered Workshop of Altavista

Sheltered Employment: This program provides employment and training for challenged people. Each consumer has an individualized service plan with emphasis on skills that will help them function more independently and age appropriately whether they are able to assume their place in competitive employment, be involved in extended sheltered employment or remain in pre-vocational training. There was no United Way (UW) funding for this program in 2008-09; however, in 2007-08, Sheltered Employment received \$5,095 from UW and in 2006-07 received \$5,404 from UW.

D. People in Crisis Receiving Help

The programs in this community impact area are intended to provide access to emergency services, programs that stabilize the physical and mental safety of citizens, and programs that provide for the basic needs of families and individuals in crisis. The Outcome Goals: Meet the basic needs of individuals and families experiencing hunger, emergency financial challenges, disasters, abuse and other crisis situations. Key indicators and current data are presented in tables below.

D1. Rates of Violent Crime in Central Virginia.*

<u>Region</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2003</u>
Amherst County	164.4	125.9	76.4
Appomattox County	127.7	56.7	64.9
Bedford City	164.2	332.3	444.2
Bedford County	86.1	95.8	78.2
Campbell County	160.3	144.5	145.5
Lynchburg City	482.9	394.7	411.1
VIRGINIA	269.7	283.4	275.8

*Crime in Virginia 2007, 2005, 2003

The violent crime rate is the number of reported violent crimes per 100,000 people in the population. With the exception of Bedford City and Lynchburg City, the areas of Central Virginia have experienced lower rates of violence than the state as a whole and Central Virginia is a relatively safe place to live. However, with the exception of Bedford, statistics show a general increase in violence over the years. As suggested in literature, areas experiencing violence are often likely to experience property crimes and residents with substance abuse problems.

D2. Rates of Property Crime in Central Virginia.*

<u>Region</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2003</u>
Amherst County	1553.8	1189.2	1125.4
Appomattox County	922.0	857.3	1045.4
Bedford City	2167.1	2579.5	3474.0
Bedford County	1133.3	1145.1	1113.9
Campbell County	1740.3	1622.6	1174.2
Lynchburg City	3462.9	3643.6	3670.7
VIRGINIA	2466.4	2640.3	2704.1

*Crime in Virginia 2007, 2005, 2003

The property crime rate is the number of reported property crimes per 100,000 people in the population. Although property crime rates for the state have decreased over the years, this is not the case for some of the areas in Central Virginia. Specifically, Amherst County and Campbell County have experienced an increase in their rates of property crime. As literature suggests, an increase in property crime is an early indicator of poor economic conditions.

D3.a Rates of Reported Child Abuse and Neglect.*

<u>Region</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2005-06</u>
Amherst County	1.8	2.3
Appomattox County	4.6	6.9
Bedford City	2.9	8.6
Bedford County	2.7	4.2
Campbell County	6.6	11.8
Lynchburg City	7.7	7.5
VIRGINIA	3.4	3.9

*Virginia Department of Social Services

The rate of child abuse and neglect is the number reported per 100,000 people in the population. The most recent rates of child abuse and neglect indicate that Appomattox County, Campbell County, and Lynchburg City experience higher rates than the state's average.

D3b. Arrest Rates of Runaways 2006-2007.*

<u>Region</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Amherst County	0.0	0.0
Appomattox County	0.0	0.0
Bedford City	0.0	0.0
Bedford County	22.6	46.1
Campbell County	4.2	2.1
Lynchburg City	76.0	65.4

*Crime in Virginia 2007, 2006

The runaway arrest rate is the number of arrests for runaways per 100,000 people in the population. Although it is acknowledged that some law enforcement jurisdictions may not enforce laws prohibiting running away, information on Bedford County and Lynchburg indicate quite a few cases of runaways within the area. As literature suggests, runaway data are often related with rates of child abuse and neglect.

D4a. Estimated Percentage of Regional and State Populations Using Alcohol in the Past Month by Age. *

	<u>12-17</u>	<u>18-25</u>	<u>26+</u>
Region 3 ^	17.5	60.7	42.3
Virginia	16.6	62.6	52.6

*The National Survey of Drugs and Health 2002, 2003, 2004, US Department of Health and Human Services.

^All areas in Southwest Virginia.

In Central Virginia, approximately 1 out of 5 individuals age 12 to 17 reports drinking as compared to 61% of those age 18 to 25 and 42% of those age 26+. When compared to the state as a whole, these data indicate less of a problem in Central Virginia for those over the age of 17 and more of a problem for those under the age of 18.

D4b. Estimated Percentage of Regional and State Populations Engaged in Binge Drinking (5+ Drinks) in the Past Month by Age. *

	<u>12-17</u>	<u>18-25</u>	<u>26+</u>
Region 3 ^	12.3	45.7	18.6
Virginia	10.2	42.0	19.4

*The National Survey of Drugs and Health 2002, 2003, 2004, US Department of Health and Human Services.

^All areas in Southwest Virginia.

In Central Virginia, approximately 1 out of 8 individuals age 12 to 17 reports binge drinking as compared to 46% of those age 18 to 25 and 19% of those age 26+. When compared to the state as a whole, these data indicate less of a problem in Central Virginia for those over the age of 25 and more of a problem for those under the age of 26.

D4c. Estimated Percentage of Regional and State Populations Experiencing Alcohol Dependency or Abuse in the Past Year by Age. *

	<u>12-17</u>	<u>18-25</u>	<u>26+</u>
Region 3 ^	6.9	20.8	5.5
Virginia	5.7	17.8	6.0

*The National Survey of Drugs and Health 2002, 2003, 2004, US Department of Health and Human Services.

^All areas in Southwest Virginia.

In Central Virginia, approximately 1 out of 13 individuals age 12 to 17 reports experiencing alcohol dependency or abuse in past year as compared to 21% of those age 18 to 25 and 6% of those age 26+. When compared to the state as a whole, these data indicate less of a problem in Central Virginia for those over the age of 17 and more of a problem for those under the age of 18.

D4d. Estimated Percentage of Regional and State Populations in Need of But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Dependency in the Past Year by Age. *

	<u>12-17</u>	<u>18-25</u>	<u>26+</u>
Region 3 ^	6.5	19.2	5.2
Virginia	5.4	17.1	5.6

*The National Survey of Drugs and Health 2002, 2003, 2004, US Department of Health and Human Services.

^All areas in Southwest Virginia.

In Central Virginia, approximately 1 out of 13 individuals age 12 to 17 reports the need for alcohol dependency treatment in past year as compared to 19% of those age 18 to 25 and 5% of those age 26+. When compared to the state as a whole, these data indicate less of a problem in Central Virginia for those over the age of 17 and more of a problem for those under the age of 18.

D5a. Estimated Percentage of Regional and State Populations Experiencing Illicit Drug Dependency or Abuse in the Past Year by Age. *

	<u>12-17</u>	<u>18-25</u>	<u>26+</u>
Region 3 ^	5.2	9.4	1.7
Virginia	5.2	8.4	1.8

*The National Survey of Drugs and Health 2002, 2003, 2004, US Department of Health and Human Services.

^All areas in Southwest Virginia.

Individuals in Central Virginia are comparable with individuals in the state as a whole in that approximately 5% of individuals age 12 to 17 reports experiencing illicit drug dependency or abuse in past year as compared to 9% of those age 18 to 25 and 2% of those age 26+.

D5b. Estimated Percentage of Regional and State Populations in Need of But Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Dependency in the Past Year by Age. *

	<u>12-17</u>	<u>18-25</u>	<u>26+</u>
Region 3 ^	4.9	8.3	1.4
Virginia	4.9	7.6	1.4

*The National Survey of Drugs and Health 2002, 2003, 2004, US Department of Health and Human Services.

^All areas in Southwest Virginia.

In Central Virginia as is similar to the state as a whole, approximately 1 out of 20 individuals age 12 to 17 reports the need for illicit drug dependency treatment but not receiving treatment in past year as compared to 8% of those age 18 to 25 and 1% of those age 26+.

D5c. Arrest Rates of Drugs/Narcotics 2006-2007.*

<u>Region</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Amherst County	218.2	362.4
Appomattox County	199.4	141.8
Bedford City	1423.7	2479.1
Bedford County	185.1	178.4
Campbell County	139.0	147.7
Lynchburg City	1122.8	1154.5

*Crime in Virginia 2007, 2006

The drug/narcotics arrest rate is the number of arrests for drugs and/or narcotics per 100,000 people in the population. As displayed, the cities of Bedford and Lynchburg experience over five times the number of arrests for drugs and/or narcotics than the other areas of Central Virginia. As literature suggests, environments of drugs are often linked with poverty, hopelessness, and other forms of crime.

D6. Serious Psychological Disorders in the Past Year Among Virginia Adults by Percentages of the Population.*

<u>Year</u>	<u>All Adults</u>	<u>Age 18-25</u>	<u>Age 26+</u>
2005-06	10.6	19.9	9.1
2004-05	10.8	20.9	9.1
2003-04	8.8	13.4	8.1
2002-03	8.1	12.5	8.4
2001-02	8.2	12.3	8.4
2000-01	7.6	11.4	7.0

Note: A serious psychological disorder is defined as a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that results in an impairment that substantially interferes with one or more major life activities.

*Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Services, US Department of Health and Human Services.

As displayed, the percentage of adults with serious psychological disorders has increased in the state of Virginia. There is no reason to feel this conclusion is different in Central Virginia. The most dramatic change in the increase in those individuals age 18 to 25. As literature suggests, mental illness is often related to unemployment, family problems, homelessness, and suicide.

D7a. Homeless Population within Central Virginia (2004-2006).*

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Homeless Individuals	224	146	156
Homeless Families with Children	27	14	25

*Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development.

The measuring of homeless was accomplished through a point-in-time methodology; thus, representing what many of us may consider, a ‘typical day’. These data suggests that on any day in Central Virginia, there are approximately 175 homeless individuals and

approximately 22 homeless families. As literature suggests, homelessness is often an outcome of unemployment, poverty, and mental illness.

D7b. Subpopulation of the Homeless in Central Virginia.*^

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Chronically Homeless	59(20.4%)	39(20.3%)	27(12.0%)
Severely Mentally Ill	93(32.2%)	6(3.1%)	28(12.4%)
Chronic Substance Abuser	76(26.3%)	63(32.8%)	62(27.6%)
Veterans	6(2.1%)	11(5.7%)	21(9.3%)
Victims of Domestic Violence	24(8.3%)	20(10.4%)	28(12.4%)
Under the Age of 18	105(36.3%)	50(26.0%)	7(3.1%)

*Virginia Department of Housing in Central Virginia.

^Some individuals may be in more than one category.

When examining the homeless individuals within Central Virginia from 2004 to 2006, many had problems with mental illness and substance abuse. In addition, many were chronically homeless and many were children or teens.

D7c. Arrest Rates for Loitering/Vagrancy in 2006 and 2007.*

<u>Region</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Amherst County	0.0	0.0
Appomattox County	0.0	0.0
Bedford City	98.2	49.3
Bedford County	0.0	0.0
Campbell County	0.0	0.0
Lynchburg City	2.9	13.1

*Crime in Virginia 2007, 2006

The loitering/vagrancy arrest rate is the number of arrests per 100,000 people in the population. Although it is acknowledged that some law enforcement jurisdictions may not

enforce laws prohibiting loitering and/or vagrancy, many homeless individuals enter the criminal justice system through these offenses.

D8a. Adult Protective Services, 2008 Substantiated Cases.*

<u>Region</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent Population</u>
		<u>Age 65+^</u>
Amherst County	122	2.6
Appomattox County	15	0.7
Bedford City/County	205	2.1
Campbell County	137	1.7
Lynchburg City	401	3.6

*Virginia Department of Social Services

^Estimation Based upon 2000 and 2006 Populations

As displayed the number of substantiated cases of adult abuse affected anywhere from 1 to 4% of the elderly population with Lynchburg City experiencing the highest proportion of cases and Appomattox County the lowest.

D8b. Percentage Types of Adult Abuse in Central Virginia.*

<u>Abuse</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Self Neglect	57	57
Neglect	19	22
Financial Exploitation	8	6
Physical Abuse	7	8
Mental Abuse	6	5
Other Exploitation	2	1
Sexual Abuse	1	1

*Virginia Department of Social Services.

Consistently, self neglect and neglect have been the most common types of substantiated adult abuse cases in Central Virginia. However, during the last year there has been a slight

increase in cases of financial exploitation. As economic conditions continue on a downward trend, it is expected that the financial exploitation of adults (especially aging adults) will increase.

D8c. Arrest Rates for Fraud in 2006 and 2007.*

<u>Region</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Amherst County	26.1	30.2
Appomattox County	0.0	28.4
Bedford City	229.1	114.9
Bedford County	27.1	18.4
Campbell County	42.1	78.0
Lynchburg City	114.7	88.7

*Crime in Virginia 2007, 2006

The arrest rate for fraud is the number of arrests per 100,000 people in the population. Although it is acknowledged that some law enforcement jurisdictions may not strictly enforce laws prohibiting fraud, many older individuals are victims of financial exploitation (fraud) either by family members or strangers. Although not displayed, it must be acknowledged that in the cities of Bedford and Lynchburg, 3 to 5% of the fraud cases resulted in the arrest of a juvenile (person under the age of 18).

People in Crisis Receiving Help: United Way Supported Agencies and Programs

United Way of Central Virginia is currently funding 11 programs within seven agencies that fall within the community solution area of People in Crisis Receiving Help. These programs create short-term assistance for individuals living within Central Virginia. In 2006-07 United Way spent \$446,079 or 21% of its total budget in this service area. In 2007-08 the amount spent

\$423,167 or 21% of the total budget. In 2008-09, United Way spent \$431,032 or 21% of its total budget in this service area. Below is a listing of the currently funded agencies and programs, the allocated funds for 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09, and the percentage change of funding within the last year if any.

American Red Cross – Historic Virginia Chapter

Disaster Relief: Provides immediate assistance to the victims of disaster. Training and educational materials are provided to the community at large. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$60,000; 2007-08: \$58,424; and, 2006-07: \$55,924. This indicates an approximate increase in UW funding of 3% in the last year.

Bedford Christian Ministries

Financial Aid: Provides financial aid that helps pay rent, mortgage payment and emergency stays in hotel; assistance with electric bills and medical assistance. Also provides fuel assistance. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$20,000; 2007-08: \$20,000; and, 2006-07: \$21,250.

Salvation Army

Family Services: Allows individuals and families to maintain housing with all utilities and meet their basic need for food and clothing. Assistance includes food for the hungry, clothing, plus rental and utility payments. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$40,000; 2007-08: \$39,000; and, 2006-07: \$39,000. This indicates an approximate increase in UW funding of 2.6% in the last year.

Emergency Shelter: Provides short-term temporary housing and food to homeless men, women and children. The staff works individually with the clients to offer resources and referrals. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$47,000; 2007-08: \$45,000; and, 2006-07: \$45,000. This indicates an approximate increase in UW funding of 4% in the last year.

Hope House: Provides economically disadvantaged and/or homeless families with temporary shelter and food. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$20,000; 2007-08: \$20,000; and, 2006-07: \$20,000.

LynCAG

Hand Up Lodge: Provides shelter for individuals and families. Maximum capacity is for 28 individuals. Referrals are accepted but not required. Persons may stay at shelter for 60 days. Action plan developed for each client; assesses family and individual needs, defines Hand-Up Lodge guidelines, sets goals and objectives and outlines responsibilities. All are required to leave shelter every day for job search or active employment. Will accept individuals in substance abuse recovery but remain in recovery during stay. All except minor children are required to take action to secure permanent housing. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$15,600; 2007-08: \$15,600; and, 2006-07: \$14,000.

Housing Services: Supports income-eligible families in resolving emergency or hazardous conditions related to their homes. The goal is to eliminate substandard living conditions, maintaining safe, affordable housing and avoiding eviction/foreclosure due to crisis. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$24,400; 2007-08: \$24,400; and, 2006-07: \$24,000.

YWCA

Family Violence Prevention Shelter: Provides emergency shelter, a 32 bed facility to house women and children in crisis. A 24/7 full-service facility offering shelter, food and clothing for domestic violence victims for up to 30 days. Each client has a case worker, attends on-site support groups and has availability to court advocacy. Parenting classes are required and a 24-hour hotline is in service. The program offers Violence Intervention Program, batter's intervention groups providing professional counseling and education to known batterers. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$142,773; 2007-08: \$141,760; and, 2006-07: \$141,000. This indicates an approximate increase in UW funding of 1% in the last year.

Crisis Line

Crisis Line: This program provides immediate telephone intervention for people in acute emotional distress and may be a danger to themselves or others. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$18,645; 2007-08: \$18,000; and, 2006-07: \$18,000. This indicates an approximate increase in UW funding of 3.6% in the last year.

Sexual Assault Response Program (SARP): This program works collaboratively with local organization to provide assistance to victims of sexual abuse and assault. Various victim services are available to promote healing and recovery. SARP also provides violence prevention

programs to middle and high school aged youth and other high-risk populations. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$20,661; 2007-08: \$20,000; and, 2006-07: \$17,000. This indicates an approximate increase in UW funding of 3% in the last year.

DAWN

Financial Aid: This is an emergency assistance program that provides financial aid to assist with food, electric bills, fuel, rent and medications. Food assistance is given more than other assistance. Client must have cut-off notice for electric assistance and an eviction notice for rent assistance. United Way (UW) funding for this program is as follows: 2008-09: \$13,000; 2007-08: \$7,647; and, 2006-07: \$9,253. This indicates an approximate increase in UW funding of 70% in the last year.

III. Summary: Trends, Highlights, and Lowlights

The annual Assessment of Regional Well Being is an effort to provide United Way of Central Virginia and other community partners empirical information to be used as a basis for decisions on community need. The primary underlying premise of this process is that assessment of need should be based on the best empirical or hard data available and not on opinions or political influences. By identifying, collecting, and organizing the best data available, the “big picture” of the well being of the citizens of Central Virginia can be produced. By repeating the process each year, changes and trends may be identified and addressed.

This Third Edition of An Assessment of Regional Well Being identifies approximately 80 empirical measures of community well being and was built on the experience and lessons learned from the First and Second Editions. In this edition, indicators for which data are not available in Central Virginia have been dropped and indicators believed to be keys to getting the “big picture” have been added. The following is a summary of these results.

Successful Children and Youth

- Over the last three years, Lynchburg City has experienced the highest percentage of teens that dropped out of school with black males identified as the population at greatest risk.
- When considering expenditures per pupil, no school system in Central Virginia spends as much as the state’s average.
- For the last two years, Appomattox County is the only school system in Central Virginia that continually rates better than English, Math, and Science SOLs than the state’s average.
- Year after year, 94-96% of the children in Central Virginia attend public school.

- In considering truancy rates (per 100 students) and incidents of school violence, Lynchburg City far exceeds the other areas of Central Virginia with higher rates of truancy and higher rates of school violence.
- Bedford County has the highest day care capacity and highest rank within the region.

Strengthening Families and Individuals

- Bedford County continues to lead the region in median household income and Bedford City continues to experience the lowest median household income in the region.
- Nearly 20% of the residents in Bedford City and Lynchburg City live below the poverty line and approximately one-fourth of those under the age of 18 living in Bedford City and Lynchburg City live in poverty.
- The median age for residents within Central Virginia is between 37 and 40 with Bedford City and Bedford County currently experiencing a slightly older population.
- In considering adult unemployment in Central Virginia, the cities of Bedford and Lynchburg have continued to experience unemployment rates higher than the state's average with only Bedford County experiencing less unemployment than the state as a whole.
- Approximately 10 to 20% of the adults within the cities/counties of Central Virginia are living in poverty. However, many of the adult poor are not receiving TANF benefits.
- Between 1990 and 2007 the Virginia Hispanic population has increased approximately 300% with each area in Central Virginia experiencing an increase in Hispanics since 2000. The largest proportion of Hispanics from 2000 to 2007 resides in Lynchburg and the smallest proportion resides in Appomattox County.

Healthy and Independent Living Throughout Life

- Approximately 11% of Virginia's population is uninsured with greater than 11% of the population in Lynchburg City living without insurance
- Throughout the last five years in Central Virginia, infant mortality rates for black infants were 2 to 4 times the rates of white infant mortality rates.
- During 2007, the cities of Bedford and Lynchburg experienced rates of teen pregnancy at twice the state's average.
- Males in Central Virginia were more likely to die from lung cancer, prostate cancer, and colorectal cancer than males in the state as a whole.
- Bedford City and Lynchburg City have experienced higher rates of female-headed households than the state's average.
- Estimates suggests a growing number of Central Virginia's aging population as Virginia's age 65+ population is expected to increase by at least 1% every two years.

People in Crisis Receiving Help

- With the exception of Bedford City and Lynchburg City, the areas of Central Virginia have experience lower rates of violence than the state as a whole and Central Virginia is a relatively safe place to live. However, Amherst County and Campbell County have experienced an increase in their rates of property crime.
- The most recent rates of child abuse and neglect indicate that Appomattox County, Campbell County, and Lynchburg City experience higher rates than the state's average.
- The percentage of adults with serious psychological disorders has increased in the state of Virginia.

- When examining the homeless individuals within Central Virginia from 2004 to 2006, many had problems with mental illness and substance abuse. In addition, many were chronically homeless and many were children or teens.
- The number of substantiated cases of adult abuse in Central Virginia affected anywhere from 1 to 4% of the elderly population with Lynchburg City experiencing the highest proportion of cases and Appomattox County the lowest.