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ABSTRACT

This Kids Count data book details statewide trends in the well-being of Virginia's children. The statistical portrait is based on indicators of child well-being in five areas: healthy births, adolescent well-being, health and safety, education, and economic security. Specific indicators examined are: (1) births to single women; (2) early prenatal care; (3) infant mortality; (4) low birth-weight babies; (5) births to teenage girls; (6) intake involving juvenile delinquency; (7) juveniles arrested for violent crimes; (8) teen violent deaths; (9) child abuse and neglect; (10) child deaths; (11) children in foster care; (12) child day care capacity; (13) high school dropouts in grades 9-12; (14) students eligible for special education services; (15) students promoted in grades K-3; (16) children in families receiving TANF; (17) per capita income and median income; (18) students approved for free or reduced price school lunch; and (19) unemployment. Following an essay on assessing school readiness, the data book presents data for 1995 and 2001, by county, for each of the indicators. The data book concludes with 53 endnotes and a list of data sources. (HTH)

2003 Virginia KIDS COUNT Data Book

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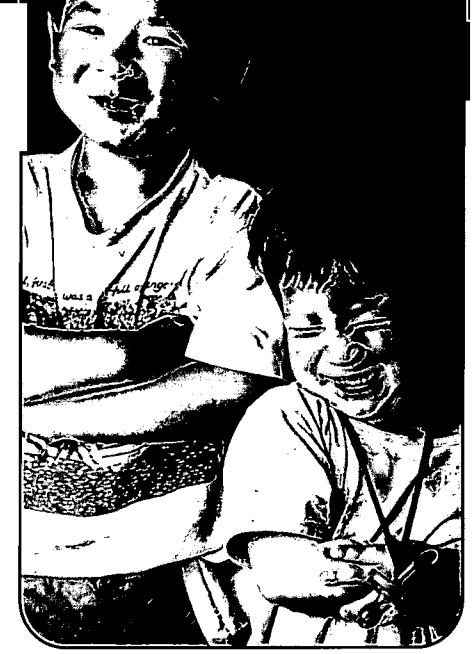
Indicators of **Child** Well-Being

2003 VIRGINIA KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK

The Annie E. Casey Foundation
Voices for Virginia's Children

ISSN 1543-1339

TABLE OF CONTENTS



WHAT IS VIRGINIA KIDS COUNT?

Virginia KIDS COUNT is a product of Voices for Virginia's Children, formerly the Action Alliance for Virginia's Children and Youth. Sponsored by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Virginia KIDS COUNT is part of a broad national effort to measure the well-being of children at the state and local levels, and use that information to shape efforts to improve the lives of children.

Nonprofit and non-partisan, Voices for Virginia's Children is a persistent voice of reason in advocating for better lives and futures for children. The Commonwealth's only statewide multi-issue organization for children and youth, Voices for Virginia's Children promotes sound, far-reaching, data-based program and policy solutions, focusing on early care and education, health care, and violence prevention.

In order to be included in the 2003 Virginia KIDS COUNT Data Book, data must be reliable, consistently tracked, objective, easily understood, and represent an important measure of child well-being. Data that are adequately tracked, reported, and distributed elsewhere are not included in the 2003 Virginia KIDS COUNT Data Book. In addition, rich data from the 2000 Decennial Census are included sporadically throughout the 2003 Virginia KIDS COUNT Data Book.

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HOW TO USE DATA IN THIS BOOK

Each of the 19 indicators has a page of data and a description page. Data sources are located with the indicators. Endnotes can be found in the back of the book, as well as sources for additional research.

For each child indicator in this publication we report a number, and when appropriate, a rate. The rates are either per 100 (percent), per 1,000 children, or per 100,000 children. Rates are calculated in the following manner:

$$\frac{\text{(number of occurrences)} * \text{(base rate of 100 or 1,000 or 100,000)}}{\text{population}}$$

Example: $\frac{7{,}816 \text{ low birth weight babies} * 100}{98{,}531 \text{ live births}} = 7.9$

7.9 percent of babies born in Virginia were of low birth-weight.

Remember the following when using data:

- Beware of small numbers. Rates based on small numbers may be unreliable, unstable, and misleading. A small change in a raw number of occurrences may produce a large change in the calculated rate. For this reason, we have not calculated rates based on occurrences of fewer than ten, shown as "N/C", or left blank.
- Rates have been calculated, when possible, in order to compare different localities or the same locality over time. The rate takes into account different population sizes.
- Remember that the numbers only tell part of the story. Thorough investigative research is needed to determine whether a rate change is positive or negative. For example, a small number of founded cases of child abuse and neglect may seem like a positive indicator of child well-being. However, child abuse may in fact occur at a high rate, but it is not being reported.
- Some numbers are "composite indicators." For example, infant mortality rates consist of deaths from many different causes. Research to determine the exact cause of a rate change would be necessary before conclusions could be reached or policy decisions made.
- "N/A" indicates locality data were unavailable.
- Data for some localities are replicated for other localities. For example, education data are not available separately for Fairfax City and Fairfax County; thus, the same numbers are shown for both localities, as indicated in the Data Notes on each page.

NEW FEATURES

This year we have included an essay on the indicators of school readiness.

The 2003 Virginia KIDS COUNT Data Book is available free on the Internet. Hard copies of the publication can be purchased for $15.

The Virginia State Library is generously distributing the 2003 Virginia KIDS COUNT Data Book to the state's 350 public libraries. Thus, every Virginian will have free access to data on the Commonwealth's children.

Indicator categories have been altered slightly. The new categories are: Healthy Births, Adolescent Well-Being, Health and Safety, Education, and Economic Security. Many indicators could fall under more than one category.

Virginia locality data is now available on the National KIDS COUNT web site! This interactive site, which can be accessed at www.aecf.org/kidscount/cliks/, enables users to create maps, charts and rankings for state data. Each state voluntarily maintains and reports its own state data.

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formerly the Action Alliance for Virginia's Children & Youth

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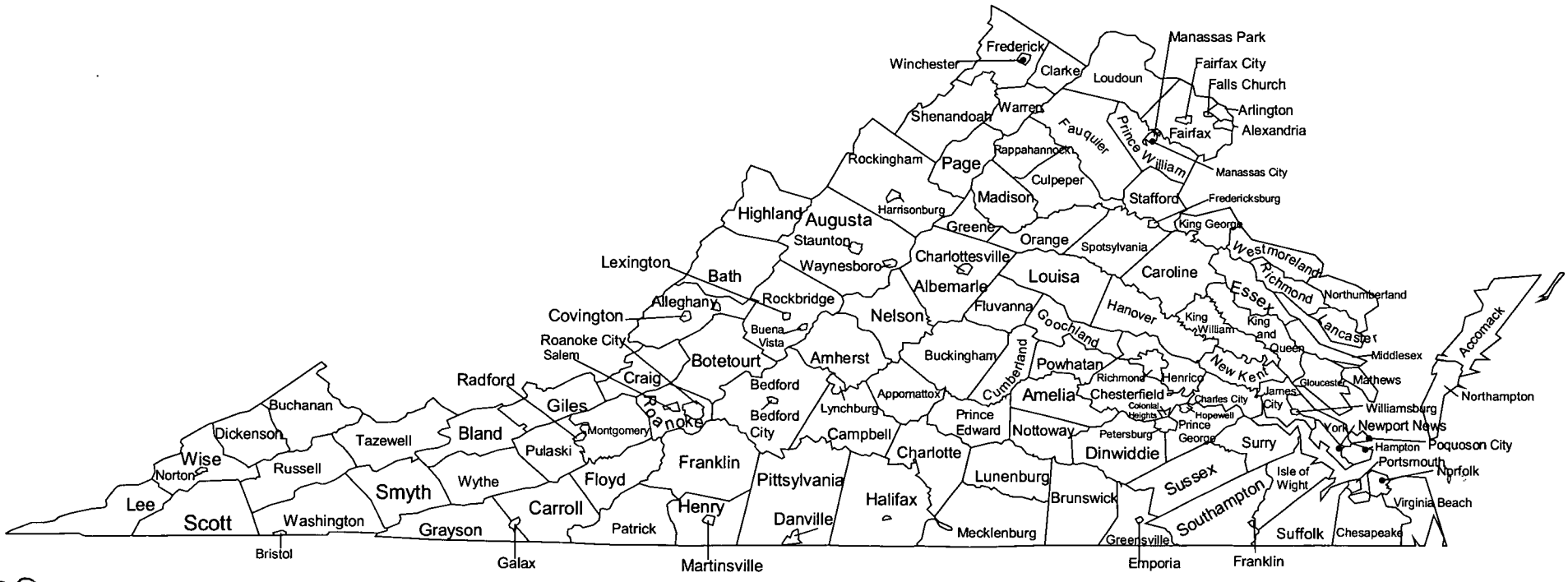
VIRGINIA LOCALITIES



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Wise
Wythe
York

Assessing School Readiness: TOO IMPORTANT A CHALLENGE TO DUCK

A child's entry into formal schooling is a critical passage. Despite intensive and expensive intervention during the primary grades, most of those children who enter school significantly behind their peers, never catch up. Researchers have found that as many as 80% of the children who enter school significantly behind their peers encounter negative outcomes such as failing the third grade reading test, disruptive behavior in school, dropping out of school, and involvement in criminal activity or teen pregnancy.

The growing accountability movement in education policy focuses attention on school readiness. "All children should read at grade level by third grade," is the current mantra, popular with both political parties, from the local to national levels. The focus is sound. It recognizes that being an able reader is essential to success in the learning tasks beyond third grade. Failing to read at a functional level by third grade is a major red flag for poor long-term outcomes. In Virginia, performance on the third grade reading Standard of Learning test is the measure of that reading ability. As surely as third grade reading is a harbinger of later educational and life success, research increasingly supports the finding that school readiness strongly affects reading ability at third grade.

In 2002, Virginia joined 16 other states in the School Readiness Indicators Initiative, funded by The Ford Foundation, the Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation, and the David and Lucile Packard Foundation. The challenge of the initiative is stated as follows:

"Too many children enter kindergarten with physical, social, emotional, and cognitive limitations that could have been minimized or eliminated through early attention to child and family needs. Ongoing research confirms that children's readiness for school is multi-faceted, encompassing the whole range of physical, social, emotional, and cognitive skills that children need to thrive. Top-notch school readiness systems at the state and local level are necessary to sustain current investments in the most effective programs for children and to make the case for increased investments to improve outcomes for young children and their families.

School Readiness Indicators: Making Progress for Young Children is a multi-state initiative that will use child well-being indicators to build a change agenda in states and local communities in order to improve school readiness and ensure early school success."

Developing appropriate indicators of school readiness is a complex challenge. Even the most basic question, "How many Virginia children are entering school healthy and ready to learn?" cannot currently be answered in the Commonwealth.

Most of the local school districts (130) use the PALS test (Phonological Awareness Literacy Screening) developed at the University of Virginia. The test purports to measure only one narrow aspect of school readiness, a child's phonological skills. This skill set includes recognizing beginning letter sounds and rhymes, an important but limited part of pre-literacy skills. Pre-literacy skills are only one part of school readiness. Nevertheless, the PALS tests indicate that between one-third to one-fourth of children entering public schools in Virginia are so far behind their peers in these skills that they have a significant problem.

As part of national surveys, some Virginia kindergarten teachers were asked to report their evaluation of how many children in their classrooms were ready for kindergarten tasks. Nationally, teachers reported that only slightly more than half of their students were ready. Reading level at third grade is a proximal indicator of school readiness four years earlier. Performance on third grade Standards of Learning tests vary widely across the Commonwealth. In some schools, 70-80% of the children fail the test; in many other schools, the same percentage pass the tests. Another proximal indicator is the number of children who repeat a grade in the primary years. Though varying in part by the philosophy and the general ability level of the cohort group within schools, over 10,000 Virginia children each year repeat a

grade in kindergarten through grade three.

There is not agreement on what constitutes school readiness. In 2003, the Virginia Department of Education released voluntary guidelines for providers of early childhood education to list the basic skills and knowledge four year olds should have to be ready for kindergarten. There is no test or measure to accompany the standards.

Finding appropriate measures of school readiness, and then indicators of child well-being from birth to age five which relate to those measures, is complex and interwoven with important philosophical and value-laden issues.

Finding appropriate measures of school readiness, and then indicators of child well-being from birth to age five which relate to those measures, is complex and interwoven with important philosophical and value-laden issues. Especially at the national level, the current emphasis is almost exclusively on pre-literacy skills as measured at the child-level. Many experts in the field consider that approach too narrow and against best practices in assessing young children.

The National Education Goals 2000 Project had as Goal 1 "Every child should enter school healthy and ready to learn." They identified five areas of development, or domains, that must be considered. The five domains are:

- Social and emotional development
- Physical development and health
- Language development
- Cognition and general knowledge
- Approaches to learning

Healthy development in each domain contributes in essential ways to a child's readiness for school. No one domain, or subset of domains, can adequately act as a surrogate for the others. Appropriate measures of school readiness must capture information across all the domains.

Similarly, a child-only approach is too narrow. A child's readiness for school is certainly affected by child-specific developmental milestones, such as the ability to carry on a conversation with peers, to share toys, or to recognize letters of the alphabet. But the child's readiness for school is also greatly affected by family and community factors, as well as even broader measures of the adequacy of systems that are designed to serve the child and family. For example, family income level or mother's educational level are important indicators. At the community level, violent crime rate or accessibility of a well-equipped children's library are considered to affect children's school readiness. Cooperation and communication across various state agencies serving young children and their families are indicators at the infrastructure level.

Developing indicators that capture children's development across the five domains as well as the impact from the individual child through the family, community, and infrastructure level requires careful analysis and prioritizing. Too much data becomes unwieldy and loses its communicative power. Too narrow a scope (like the over-emphasis on pre-literacy alone) can direct public policy to ineffectual and naive public policy remedies.

There are other challenges to identifying appropriate early childhood indicators:

1. As this KIDS COUNT report indicates, there is relatively little data available on children after birth until they enter kindergarten. Many are not part of any public program. We know very little about what is happening with most children from birth to age five.

2. Assessments of very young children are fraught with reliability and validity problems. Children change so rapidly and are highly susceptible to testing conditions. The most accurate assessments involve multiple observers of children's behavior in a natural setting over multiple times, but that kind of assessment is expensive.
3. Many early childhood professionals resist efforts to adopt a "results" approach. For example, current federal efforts to require testing of children's knowledge and skills in Head Start are meeting strong resistance. Best practices in early childhood education emphasize the process of learning, learning through play, and hands-on experiential learning. A measure that seeks to test specific knowledge is philosophically in conflict with most early learning pedagogical values.
4. The issue is further compounded by data privacy issues and questions of how the information will be used. While a birth certificate is a rich data source, there is no coordinated system for tracking (even anonymously) the birth information of a child and connecting it with immunization records, for example. Others fear that school personnel would use individual child data to inappropriately diagnose or track children.

While not insurmountable, these challenges to developing appropriate indicators of school readiness require extensive work and thought.

Sharon L. Kagan, the senior associate of the Bush Center in Child Development and Social Policy at Yale University, has proposed an organizational structure for cutting through debates over nomenclature and usage to "achieve clarity about what we wish to know." She argues that there are "four distinct buckets of results that are germane to children's readiness. Each bucket is discernible and knowable, each demands its own data elements and approaches to data collection, and each evokes its own assessment processes and considerations. The buckets, though independent and distinct, can and should be used with one another, depending on the defined purposes of the data collection. Together, the buckets form a continuum, with one end representing the data items most directly related to children's performance and the other end representing the data items most remote from child performance but related to systemic performance. In concert the buckets represent an organized way of approaching what should be assessed."

Bucket One: *What children know and can do.* This information must be gathered by observing children directly, over time from more than one data source, capturing information on each of the five domains.

Bucket Two: *Child and family conditions.* This bucket is based on the premise that children's health and the conditions in which they live directly affect what they know and can do. The information can be gathered from reviews of documents such as health records, interviews with family members and service providers, and conversations with children and their families. The information from individual children and families would be aggregated and reported as prevalences and percentages. This would include such information as prevalence of children with low birthweights, prevalence of children who live in poverty, and prevalence of children who are abused or whose television viewing is monitored.

Bucket Three: *Service provision and access.* Not just a tally of raw services, this bucket captures actual access to services (sometimes services among key populations). Data for this bucket usually come from record reviews and institutional databases. Examples include prevalence of children with health insurance, prevalence of parents who have access to parenting classes, prevalence of children with special needs who have access to child care. This bucket also includes assessment of ready schools.

Bucket Four: *Systems capacity.* Kagan describes this more difficult bucket,

"Rather than focusing on the efficacy of service provision and access as in bucket three, bucket four suggests that attention be paid to the way services are linked and function as a system. This bucket assumes that service quality and efficiency are related to the quality and quantity of services, which, in turn, are related to children's readiness. Far less well-developed than the other buckets, bucket four includes examinations of service redundancies, omissions, capacities, and efficiencies. Data for this bucket are collected in the aggregate and typically involve the integration of information across agencies and service providers."

Kagan's structuring of important data around school readiness into buckets brings helpful clarity. She underscores that "data from all four buckets are important, but more important is the match between the purpose of the data collection and the data to be collected." She suggests four purposes for assessing children's readiness:

- Individual child screening and placement in programs, schools, and classes;
- Improvement of classroom pedagogy and program practice;
- Inspiration of community awareness and activism on behalf of children; and
- Local, state, or national accountability.

Kagan argues that both the buckets and the purposes of data collection form a continuum, from those most relevant to individual children to those most relevant to governments. She comments, "If one is interested in the inspiration of community awareness and activism or on accountability, then a focus on all the buckets is appropriate, with perhaps greater emphasis on buckets two, three, and four."

In terms of the challenges of identifying school readiness indicators, Kagan's analysis provides a scholarly basis for some needed pragmatic decisions. The hardest and most expensive data to collect—and the biggest reach for Virginia today—are the data in bucket one. Individual assessment of very young children face other difficulties, as stated earlier.

Currently Virginia (complemented by federal sources) collects a variety of data for buckets two (child and family conditions) and three (service provision and access). That provides a meaningful place to start with the goal of closing gaps in data and moving toward a more comprehensive picture. The challenging fiscal condition of state government, as well as Virginia's historic fiscal conservatism, will require that any major new policy initiatives—such as a serious commitment to developing a comprehensive early learning system in the Commonwealth—pay serious attention to the systems capacity questions of efficiency, infrastructure, and accountability, in bucket four.

As policymakers and advocates increasingly insist on answers to why a sizeable percentage of Virginia's children are being left behind even in the early years of formal schooling, they must pay more attention to the crucial early years of learning. Despite serious challenges collecting and using data to fill in gaps of knowledge about the early years and the families and communities that must support our youngest children, the work of Kagan and other advisors to the School Readiness Indicators Initiative shows that there are ways to capture meaningful, sound indicators of school readiness.

Virginia has historically focused on two sectors of education, K-12 and the much-respected higher educational system. Increasingly, we know that education is a three-legged stool. When the Commonwealth supports early learning with the same vigor as the other educational sectors, the currently wobbly education "stool" will gain the stability to boost many more of Virginia's young people into successful, opportunity-filled lives.

Secretary of Health and Human Resources, Jane Woods, is the leader of Virginia's School Readiness Indicators team. Voices for Virginia's Children serves as team coordinator, facilitating the work and coordinating input from various state agencies, key legislators, and nonprofit leaders. By the end of 2003 the team expects to publish the first data on Virginia's School Readiness Indicators, with policy recommendations to improve those indicators by 2004.

healthy births

BIRTHS TO SINGLE MOTHERS

These data reflect births by women who were not married to the child's father at the time of the birth, and had not been married to him at any time during the preceding ten months. Rates reflect the number of single women per 100 live births. More than 30% of births in Virginia in 2001 were to single women. This rate was only a slight increase from the 1995 rate of 29.3.

The percent of births to unmarried women has grown over time as married women have fewer children and the number of unmarried women grows.[1]

Children in single parent families have fewer economic and human resources than children in two-parent families.[2] The median income for a single female-headed household with children under the age of 18 in Virginia was $21,602 in 1999.[3] Half of the single, female-headed households earned less than $21,602 in 1999; half earned more.

Furthermore, children living in single-parent families are more likely than their counterparts to "drop out of school, to give birth out of wedlock, to divorce or separate, and to be dependent on welfare." [4]

Loudoun County, with about 10% of total births to unmarried women, had the lowest rate of any Virginia locality in 2001. Petersburg City had the highest rate, with over 70% of the births to unwed women.

Data Source:	Data are from the Virginia Department of Health, Virginia Center for Health Statistics. Online at http://www.vdh.state.va.us/stats/Stats.htm
Data Note:	Clifton Forge City (which reverted to town status) numbers are combined with those of Alleghany County.
Rate Calculation:	(number of women who were unmarried at the time of birth in 1995 *100) / (total number of live births, 1995) (number of women who were unmarried at the time of birth in 2001*100) / (total number of live births, 2001)

More than 30% of births in Virginia in 2001 were to **single** women.

Births to Single Mothers (percent single per 100 live births)

Locality	1995 Number	1995 Rate	2001 Number	2001 Rate
Virginia	26,961	29.3	29,922	30.4
Accomack	195	53.0	218	49.0
Albemarle	154	18.0	254	26.2
Alexandria	576	31.3	693	28.6
Alleghany	63	31.0	65	33.3
Amelia	48	33.8	51	34.5
Amherst	108	31.8	112	34.4
Appomattox	56	37.1	50	35.7
Arlington	651	24.6	603	21.4
Augusta	148	21.4	164	24.7
Bath	5	N/C	6	N/C
Bedford City	25	37.3	61	41.5
Bedford County	138	21.4	97	17.5
Bland	10	16.7	9	N/C
Botetourt	58	20.1	46	18.2
Bristol	58	28.6	71	36.6
Brunswick	109	61.2	116	60.7
Buchanan	70	23.9	75	30.2
Buckingham	53	39.6	56	44.4
Buena Vista	23	31.1	31	37.8
Campbell	171	28.7	201	34.4
Caroline	104	34.9	114	41.5
Carroll	60	19.5	61	22.3
Charles City	29	38.2	39	59.1
Charlotte	57	45.6	60	38.0
Charlottesville	192	39.6	186	37.7
Chesapeake	741	27.0	894	32.6
Chesterfield	745	23.1	818	24.5
Clarke	28	21.1	24	19.8
Colonial Heights	62	33.2	83	39.2
Covington	41	38.7	26	33.3
Craig	10	18.5	16	26.2
Culpeper	137	33.3	163	34.5
Cumberland	34	33.7	49	45.8
Danville	328	50.9	334	56.7
Dickenson	43	24.7	31	22.8
Dinwiddie	84	33.2	90	39.6
Emporia	52	61.9	49	61.3
Essex	39	39.8	54	49.1
Fairfax City	38	14.0	38	14.4
Fairfax County	2,170	16.6	2,474	16.7
Falls Church	10	10.4	11	12.5
Fauquier	141	22.0	163	23.1
Floyd	26	16.8	24	17.4
Fluvanna	55	27.4	54	23.8
Franklin City	45	41.7	62	48.4
Franklin County	125	26.4	168	30.4
Frederick	176	25.1	179	25.8
Fredericksburg	211	45.3	164	46.6
Galax	33	37.1	54	49.1
Giles	52	26.9	53	26.0
Gloucester	111	28.0	130	32.6
Goochland	38	21.5	37	18.5
Grayson	33	19.4	35	22.7
Greene	60	29.6	70	28.5
Greensville	48	49.5	68	60.2
Halifax	174	39.6	179	42.4
Hampton	834	38.1	834	43.3
Hanover	151	15.9	164	15.0
Harrisonburg	133	36.1	170	34.6
Henrico	889	26.0	956	26.7
Henry	227	36.9	245	39.9
Highland	4	N/C	6	N/C
Hopewell	168	47.9	177	49.9
Isle of Wight	91	28.7	137	40.5
James City	134	29.7	118	23.5
King and Queen	41	41.8	27	39.1
King George	73	29.6	77	35.3
King William	42	26.8	54	30.2
Lancaster	54	50.5	52	47.3
Lee	74	32.9	60	25.0
Lexington	24	33.3	19	36.5
Loudoun	272	12.1	392	10.2
Louisa	87	27.9	133	41.4
Lunenburg	72	55.0	53	45.7
Lynchburg	366	43.4	379	45.4
Madison	41	32.5	43	32.3
Manassas	173	27.2	202	29.8
Manassas Park	38	24.7	48	23.1
Martinsville	91	50.3	101	50.0
Mathews	20	23.8	19	28.8
Mecklenburg	161	42.7	197	55.3
Middlesex	24	37.5	31	40.8
Montgomery	166	20.7	158	20.2
Nelson	36	30.8	48	31.0
New Kent	30	20.7	32	23.4
Newport News	1,212	37.1	1,407	44.1
Norfolk	2,027	46.6	2,026	50.5
Northampton	82	59.9	102	54.3
Northumberland	52	48.6	60	48.4
Norton	22	42.3	13	33.3
Nottoway	82	46.3	79	48.5
Orange	116	39.6	109	36.1
Page	73	31.7	102	37.2
Patrick	50	27.6	48	30.0
Petersburg	400	72.1	393	70.8
Pittsylvania	193	33.1	223	31.9
Poquoson	16	16.0	15	17.9
Portsmouth	929	52.7	852	53.8
Powhatan	40	17.6	40	14.8
Prince Edward	116	51.3	94	40.5
Prince George	87	23.5	83	21.9
Prince William	897	21.9	1,336	24.4
Pulaski	129	32.0	115	31.2
Radford	32	29.4	37	27.4
Rappahannock	14	19.4	16	20.3
Richmond City	1,787	61.9	1,899	60.6
Richmond County	33	44.6	38	49.4
Roanoke City	646	42.3	565	44.3
Roanoke County	91	14.4	291	29.0
Rockbridge	38	21.8	44	23.2
Rockingham	206	23.6	209	24.4
Russell	79	24.8	76	23.8
Salem	70	25.5	68	27.9
Scott	45	22.8	52	24.0
Shenandoah	118	31.2	150	32.7
Smyth	103	29.3	92	25.8
Southampton	49	28.7	84	40.6
Spotsylvania	220	20.8	394	26.8
Stafford	199	17.9	349	24.5
Staunton	82	37.8	88	37.0
Suffolk	362	43.0	370	38.8
Surry	32	49.2	42	54.5
Sussex	63	53.4	61	54.5
Tazewell	135	24.6	113	25.3
Virginia Beach	1,587	23.8	1,808	29.3
Warren	121	28.9	142	33.4
Washington	80	17.5	126	23.3
Waynesboro	110	45.1	109	40.2
Westmoreland	65	36.9	94	51.1
Williamsburg	31	27.9	29	30.2
Winchester	131	43.0	143	38.3
Wise	156	30.6	153	30.4
Wythe	73	27.0	84	26.7
York	113	20.6	134	21.3

EARLY PRENATAL CARE

Data in the table reflect the number and the percent of women who seek prenatal care in the first thirteen weeks of their pregnancy. Locality refers to the mother's reported place of residence. Rates represent the number of women seeking early care per 100 live births.

Women who receive early prenatal care are less likely to have babies with health problems. Doctors or health care providers who see women early in their pregnancy can educate and possibly prevent medical and behavioral risk factors that may lead to difficulties in a woman's pregnancy. Risk factors include diabetes, anemia, smoking, drug use, and inadequate nutrition.[5] Furthermore, the March of Dimes[6] reports that women who do not seek early prenatal care are more likely than women who do seek care to have low birth-weight babies.

Typically, mothers who fail to obtain early prenatal care either lack access to health care providers or are apathetic towards their unborn baby. Women who conscientiously obtain early prenatal care are more likely to provide a safe and healthy environment for their baby once it is born. Women in large cities are less likely than their counterparts in the suburbs or rural areas to have access to health care.[7]

The number of women seeking prenatal care in Virginia has risen. About 85% of women in the Commonwealth sought early prenatal care in 2001, compared to about 82% in 1995. Less than 70% of women in the following localities received early prenatal care in 2001: Alexandria City, Brunswick County, Danville City, Emporia City, Greensville County, Martinsville City, and Northampton County. Over 95% of women in the following localities received early prenatal care in 2001: Appomattox City, Botetourt County, Craig County, Poquoson City, Roanoke City, and Roanoke County.

Data Source: Data are from the Virginia Department of Health, Virginia Center for Health Statistics. Online at http://www.vdh.state.va.us/stats/Stats.htm

Data Note: Numbers for Halifax County and South Boston City are combined. Clifton Forge City and Alleghany County numbers are combined.

Rate Calculation: (number of women receiving prenatal care in the first 13 weeks of pregnancy in 1995 *100) / (total number of live births in 1995)
(number of women receiving prenatal care in the first 13 weeks of pregnancy 2001 * 100) / (total number of live births in 2001

nen who receive early prenatal care

are less likely to have babies with health problems.

Early Prenatal Care (percent receiving care per 100 live births)

Locality	1995 Number	1995 Rate	2001 Number	2001 Rate
Virginia	75,666	82.4	83,619	84.9
Accomack	230	62.5	330	74.2
Albemarle	770	90.1	784	81.0
Alexandria	1,292	70.1	1,629	67.2
Alleghany	183	90.1	170	87.2
Amelia	122	85.9	123	83.1
Amherst	299	87.9	308	94.5
Appomattox	129	85.4	134	95.7
Arlington	1,824	68.9	2,084	74.1
Augusta	615	88.7	547	82.3
Bath	34	81.0	36	87.8
Bedford City	57	85.1	127	86.4
Bedford County	566	87.6	525	94.6
Bland	48	80.0	52	88.1
Botetourt	269	93.4	247	97.6
Bristol	163	80.3	143	73.7
Brunswick	106	59.6	132	69.1
Buchanan	223	76.1	207	83.5
Buckingham	111	82.8	99	78.6
Buena Vista	57	77.0	67	81.7
Campbell	523	87.9	555	94.9
Caroline	253	84.9	247	89.8
Carroll	264	86.0	233	85.0
Charles City	66	86.8	58	87.9
Charlotte	91	72.8	126	79.7
Charlottesville	403	83.1	370	74.9
Chesapeake	2,375	86.5	2,415	88.1
Chesterfield	2,947	91.5	3,015	90.4
Clarke	116	87.2	110	90.9
Colonial Heights	153	81.8	194	91.5
Covington	88	83.0	69	88.5
Craig	45	83.3	61	100.0
Culpeper	331	80.3	397	84.1
Cumberland	84	83.2	94	87.9
Danville	508	78.9	409	69.4
Dickenson	142	81.6	123	90.4
Dinwiddie	211	83.4	201	88.5
Emporia	53	63.1	51	63.8
Essex	87	88.8	96	87.3
Fairfax City	224	82.7	226	85.9
Fairfax County	10,625	81.4	12,556	84.8
Falls Church	83	86.5	78	88.6
Fauquier	572	89.1	640	90.7
Floyd	135	87.1	123	89.1
Fluvanna	184	91.5	185	81.5
Franklin City	79	73.1	108	84.4
Franklin County	393	83.1	508	92.0
Frederick	624	88.9	651	93.7
Fredericksburg	373	80.0	321	91.2
Galax	74	83.1	82	74.5
Giles	138	71.5	170	83.3
Gloucester	329	83.1	372	93.2
Goochland	165	93.2	187	93.5
Grayson	150	88.2	129	83.8
Greene	179	88.2	205	83.3
Greensville	65	67.0	71	62.8
Halifax	291	66.3	316	74.9
Hampton	1,713	78.3	1,556	80.7
Hanover	899	94.9	1,021	93.6
Harrisonburg	310	84.2	359	73.1
Henrico	3,125	91.4	3,156	88.3
Henry	473	76.8	459	74.8
Highland	18	100.0	17	85.0
Hopewell	285	81.2	290	81.7
Isle of Wight	282	89.0	294	87.0
James City	373	82.7	492	98.0
King and Queen	71	72.4	59	85.5
King George	198	80.2	201	92.2
King William	133	84.7	161	89.9
Lancaster	81	75.7	80	72.7
Lee	185	82.2	178	74.2
Lexington	57	79.2	43	82.7
Loudoun	2,016	90.0	3,567	92.5
Louisa	270	86.5	264	82.2
Lunenburg	98	74.8	99	85.3
Lynchburg	705	83.6	766	91.8
Madison	102	81.0	110	82.7
Manassas	576	90.7	587	86.6
Manassas Park	145	94.2	184	88.5
Martinsville	124	68.5	138	68.3
Mathews	78	92.9	62	93.9
Mecklenburg	263	69.8	284	79.8
Middlesex	53	82.8	65	85.5
Montgomery	681	84.8	699	89.4
Nelson	90	76.9	127	81.9
New Kent	128	88.3	126	92.0
Newport News	2,647	80.9	2,699	84.5
Norfolk	3,117	71.7	3,170	79.0
Northampton	112	81.8	124	66.0
Northumberland	83	77.6	92	74.2
Norton	43	82.7	32	82.1
Nottoway	139	78.5	141	86.5
Orange	244	83.3	249	82.5
Page	196	85.2	232	84.7
Patrick	147	81.2	129	80.6
Petersburg	403	72.6	442	79.6
Pittsylvania	500	85.8	596	85.3
Poquoson	89	89.0	82	97.6
Portsmouth	1,301	73.8	1,220	77.0
Powhatan	210	92.5	254	94.1
Prince Edward	193	85.4	205	88.4
Prince George	307	83.0	352	92.9
Prince William	3,290	80.3	4,552	83.3
Pulaski	344	85.4	313	84.8
Radford	90	82.6	116	85.9
Rappahannock	60	83.3	73	92.4
Richmond City	2,258	78.2	2,347	74.9
Richmond County	54	73.0	59	76.6
Roanoke City	1,348	88.3	1,249	97.9
Roanoke County	579	91.9	990	98.8
Rockbridge	144	82.8	160	84.2
Rockingham	742	85.0	697	81.4
Russell	278	87.4	281	88.1
Salem	255	93.1	239	98.0
Scott	154	78.2	167	77.0
Shenandoah	303	80.2	380	82.8
Smyth	317	90.3	317	89.0
Southampton	138	80.7	177	85.5
Spotsylvania	934	88.4	1,360	92.4
Stafford	949	85.3	1,277	89.6
Staunton	173	79.7	178	74.8
Suffolk	691	82.2	813	85.3
Surry	54	83.1	63	81.8
Sussex	91	77.1	88	78.6
Tazewell	421	76.7	373	83.4
Virginia Beach	5,594	83.9	5,480	88.8
Warren	365	87.1	367	86.4
Washington	409	89.7	485	89.6
Waynesboro	202	82.8	202	74.5
Westmoreland	135	76.7	142	77.2
Williamsburg	84	75.7	90	93.8
Winchester	260	85.2	337	90.3
Wise	437	85.9	419	83.1
Wythe	240	88.9	281	89.2
York	489	89.1	588	93.6

healthy births

INFANT MORTALITY

Infant mortality reflects the number of children who die before their first birthday in each locality. Since the number of deaths in each locality is usually less than 10, raw numbers are provided, but rates are only calculated for incidences over 10. For a full explanation of the problems with small numbers see the section entitled "How to use data in this book." Rates represent the number of deaths per 1,000 live births.

Children are most fragile in their first 12 months of life. Poor social and environmental conditions strongly impact an infant's overall health and ultimate survival. The infant mortality rate is an excellent measure of a community's overall social health. The infant mortality rate has dropped in Virginia from 7.7 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1995 to 7.4 deaths per 1,000 births in 2001.

Infant mortality has declined steadily in the United States and in Virginia. Despite improvements in our infant mortality rate we still have higher rates than 27 other industrialized countries, according to the National Center for Health Statistics.[8]

Complex factors play a role in our community's infant mortality rate. African Americans suffer from higher infant mortality rates than white Americans. The differences between African American infant mortality rates and white infant mortality rates persist at various levels of prenatal care, maternal age, education, and marital status.[8,5]

Poor children are more likely to suffer from health problems and infant mortality than average or high-income children. Poor families may lack access to neonatal intensive care.[9]

It is important to remember that infant mortality is only one indicator of child safety and well-being. The Virginia Department of Health Center for Injury and Violence Prevention publishes a comprehensive report on injury-related deaths and hospitalizations that occur in Virginia. The report can be found on the Internet at http://www.vahealth.org/civp/datacivp.htm.

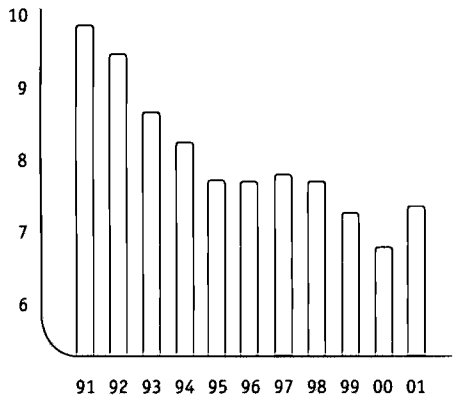
Data Source: Data are from the Virginia Department of Health, Virginia Center for Health Statistics. Online at http://www.vdh.state.va.us/stats/Stats.htm

Data Note: Numbers for Halifax County and South Boston City are combined. Clifton Forge City and Alleghany County numbers are combined.

Rate Calculation: (number of infants who died in their first year of life, 1995 *1000) / (total number of live births, 1995)
(number of infants who died in their first year of life, 2001*1000) / (total number of live births, 2001)

17

Infant Mortality Rate in Virginia
(deaths per 1,000 live births)



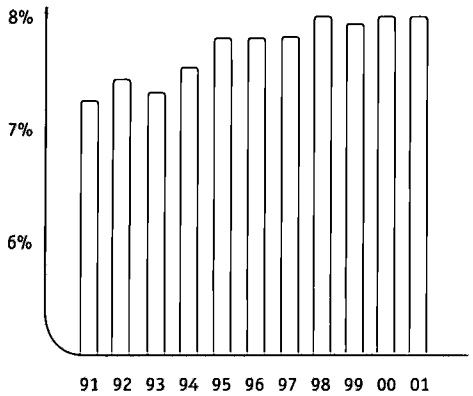
dren are most **fragile** in their first 12 months of life.

Infant Mortality (rates represent number of deaths per 1,000 live births, blank rates not calculated due to small numbers)

Locality	1995 Number	1995 Rate	2001 Number	2001 Rate
Virginia	711	7.7	730	7.4
Accomack	1		7	
Albemarle	1		4	
Alexandria	13	7.1	14	5.8
Alleghany	3		0	
Amelia	1		0	
Amherst	2		0	
Appomattox	2		0	
Arlington	17	6.4	13	4.6
Augusta	4		6	
Bath	0		0	
Bedford City	0		0	
Bedford County	4		3	
Bland	0		0	
Botetourt	1		3	
Bristol	3		0	
Brunswick	4		0	
Buchanan	2		4	
Buckingham	0		0	
Buena Vista	0		0	
Campbell	9		3	
Caroline	7		3	
Carroll	1		2	
Charles City	0		2	
Charlotte	1		0	
Charlottesville	8		8	
Chesapeake	25	9.1	33	12.0
Chesterfield	12	3.7	18	5.4
Clarke	1		0	
Colonial Heights	0		1	
Covington	1		1	
Craig	0		1	
Culpeper	3		0	
Cumberland	0		0	
Danville	11	17.1	9	
Dickenson	1		0	
Dinwiddie	2		2	
Emporia	1		2	
Essex	1		0	
Fairfax City	3		5	
Fairfax County	62	4.7	67	4.5
Falls Church	1		0	
Fauquier	3		1	
Floyd	0		1	
Fluvanna	0		1	
Franklin City	0		3	
Franklin County	2		4	
Frederick	4		6	
Fredericksburg	1		2	
Galax	1		1	
Giles	4		2	
Gloucester	5		4	
Goochland	1		2	
Grayson	1		1	
Greene	1		1	
Greensville	1		1	
Halifax	3		2	
Hampton	21	9.6	27	14.0
Hanover	2		7	
Harrisonburg	2		5	
Henrico	29	8.5	27	7.6
Henry	5		3	
Highland	0		0	
Hopewell	3		1	
Isle of Wight	1		2	
James City	7		2	
King and Queen	1		1	
King George	0		0	
King William	1		1	
Lancaster	1		0	
Lee	0		1	
Lexington	0		0	
Loudoun	9		12	3.1
Louisa	2		3	
Lunenburg	2		1	
Lynchburg	13	15.4	7	
Madison	0		2	
Manassas	1		3	
Manassas Park	3		0	
Martinsville	0		1	
Mathews	1		1	
Mecklenburg	4		3	
Middlesex	0		0	
Montgomery	2		5	
Nelson	0		1	
New Kent	2		0	
Newport News	47	14.4	35	11.0
Norfolk	60	13.8	45	11.2
Northampton	2		2	
Northumberland	1		2	
Norton	1		0	
Nottoway	1		0	
Orange	3		0	
Page	2		2	
Patrick	0		0	
Petersburg	15	27.0	7	
Pittsylvania	2		3	
Poquoson	0		0	
Portsmouth	21	11.9	28	17.7
Powhatan	0		4	
Prince Edward	3		4	
Prince George	1		4	
Prince William	27	6.6	38	7.0
Pulaski	7		2	
Radford	1		1	
Rappahannock	0		1	
Richmond City	44	15.3	58	18.5
Richmond County	1		1	
Roanoke City	10	6.4	16	12.5
Roanoke County	3		3	
Rockbridge	0		2	
Rockingham	5		7	
Russell	4		0	
Salem	1		3	
Scott	1		3	
Shenandoah	0		3	
Smyth	3		1	
Southampton	2		0	
Spotsylvania	7		10	6.8
Stafford	7		6	
Staunton	1		2	
Suffolk	11	13.1	8	
Surry	1		0	
Sussex	1		1	
Tazewell	4		2	
Virginia Beach	43	6.4	44	7.1
Warren	1		3	
Washington	3		5	
Waynesboro	1		1	
Westmoreland	1		5	
Williamsburg	0		1	
Winchester	3		0	
Wise	3		3	
Wythe	0		1	
York	9		4	

Low birth-weight babies are at risk for developing health problems and even death in their first year of life.

Percent of Low Birth Weight Babies in Virginia



healthy births

LOW BIRTH-WEIGHT BABIES

A baby is classified as low birth-weight if she or he is born weighing less than 2,500 grams (about 5.5 pounds). Data are reported by place of mother's residence, not place of birth. Data in the table depict the number of low birth-weight babies in Virginia localities. Rates reflect the number of low birth-weight babies per 100 live births.

Low birth-weight babies are at risk for developing health problems and even death in their first year of life. Low birth-weight babies may face the following challenges: learning disorders, behavior problems, mental retardation, vision and hearing impairments, breathing problems, bleeding in the brain, heart problems, temperature regulation difficulties, intestinal problems and other developmental disabilities.[10,11] According to the National KIDS COUNT, two-thirds of all the infants who died in the United States in 1999 weighed 5.5 pounds or less at birth. In addition, low birth-weight babies have 24 times the risk of dying in their first year than do normal birth-weight babies.[12]

Although trends vary among localities, Virginia is experiencing an increase in the incidence of low birth-weight babies. The rise in the rate of low birth-weight babies is due to many factors including: an increase in multiple births, an increase in the use of fertility enhancements, older women giving birth, teenagers giving birth, and cigarette smoking during pregnancy. Furthermore, complex disparities exist among races and ethnicities. Even when economic status differences have been taken into account, African American women still have a higher incidence of low birth-weight babies than do white or Hispanic women.[13,14]

Low birth-weight baby rates vary significantly by locality, from a high average in southern Virginia in 2001 of 12.7% (Dinwiddie City, Sussex County, Emporia City, Greensville County, Brunswick County, Franklin City, and Southampton County), to a low average in the northern Virginia area of 5.7 % (Prince William County, Fairfax City, Fairfax County, Arlington City, Falls Church City, Manassas City, and Manassas Park).

Data Source:	Data are from the Virginia Department of Health, Virginia Center for Health Statistics. Online at http://www.vdh.state.va.us/stats/Stats.htm
Data Note:	Numbers for Halifax County and South Boston City are combined. Clifton Forge City and Alleghany County are combined.
Rate Calculation:	(number of babies born with low birth weights 1995 *100) / (total number of live births 1995) (number of babies born with low birth weights 2001 *100) / (total number of live births 2001)

Virginia is experiencing an **increase** in the incidence of low birth-weight babies.

Low Birth-Weight Babies (rate per 100 live births)

Locality	1995 Number	1995 Rate	2001 Number	2001 Rate
Virginia	7,088	7.7	7,816	7.9
Accomack	33	9.0	54	12.1
Albemarle	61	7.1	67	6.9
Alexandria	123	6.7	181	7.5
Alleghany	15	7.4	10	5.1
Amelia	17	12.0	16	10.8
Amherst	19	5.6	26	8.0
Appomattox	12	7.9	9	N/C
Arlington	152	5.7	162	5.8
Augusta	49	7.1	48	7.2
Bath	4	N/C	1	N/C
Bedford City	2	N/C	7	N/C
Bedford County	47	7.3	47	8.5
Bland	3	N/C	4	N/C
Botetourt	21	7.3	7	N/C
Bristol	14	6.9	11	5.7
Brunswick	29	16.3	24	12.6
Buchanan	23	7.8	25	10.1
Buckingham	12	9.0	14	11.1
Buena Vista	2	N/C	5	N/C
Campbell	35	5.9	41	7.0
Caroline	22	7.4	21	7.6
Carroll	27	8.8	24	8.8
Charles City	8	N/C	9	N/C
Charlotte	12	9.6	14	8.9
Charlottesville	51	10.5	38	7.7
Chesapeake	191	7.0	230	8.4
Chesterfield	201	6.2	260	7.8
Clarke	17	12.8	12	9.9
Colonial Heights	13	7.0	19	9.0
Covington	9	N/C	3	N/C
Craig	3	N/C	5	N/C
Culpeper	33	8.0	34	7.2
Cumberland	7	N/C	11	10.3
Danville	91	14.1	65	11.0
Dickenson	11	6.3	15	11.0
Dinwiddie	23	9.1	22	9.7
Emporia	15	17.9	11	13.8
Essex	11	11.2	12	10.9
Fairfax City	18	6.6	15	5.7
Fairfax County	771	5.9	981	6.6
Falls Church	8	N/C	4	N/C
Fauquier	36	5.6	46	6.5
Floyd	6	N/C	12	8.7
Fluvanna	18	9.0	6	N/C
Franklin City	9	N/C	13	10.2
Franklin County	40	8.5	42	7.6
Frederick	44	6.3	45	6.5
Fredericksburg	44	9.4	25	7.1
Galax	8	N/C	10	9.1
Giles	16	8.3	16	7.8
Gloucester	35	8.8	23	5.8
Goochland	15	8.5	16	8.0
Grayson	10	5.9	8	N/C
Greene	12	5.9	12	4.9
Greensville	12	12.4	22	19.5
Halifax	44	10.0	30	7.1
Hampton	186	8.5	192	10.0
Hanover	90	9.5	76	7.0
Harrisonburg	30	8.2	38	7.7
Henrico	308	9.0	328	9.2
Henry	68	11.0	48	7.8
Highland	3	N/C	0	N/C
Hopewell	26	7.4	39	11.0
Isle of Wight	21	6.6	39	11.5
James City	20	4.4	31	6.2
King and Queen	8	N/C	7	N/C
King George	16	6.5	19	8.7
King William	8	N/C	19	10.6
Lancaster	12	11.2	4	N/C
Lee	17	7.6	29	12.1
Lexington	4	N/C	3	N/C
Loudoun	128	5.7	228	5.9
Louisa	31	9.9	26	8.1
Lunenburg	11	8.4	17	14.7
Lynchburg	73	8.7	65	7.8
Madison	8	N/C	12	9.0
Manassas	29	4.6	40	5.9
Manassas Park	14	9.1	10	4.8
Martinsville	16	8.8	13	6.4
Mathews	4	N/C	5	N/C
Mecklenburg	24	6.4	43	12.1
Middlesex	2	N/C	6	N/C
Montgomery	60	7.5	53	6.8
Nelson	5	N/C	13	8.4
New Kent	13	9.0	13	9.5
Newport News	298	9.1	306	9.6
Norfolk	450	10.3	410	10.2
Northampton	10	7.3	20	10.6
Northumberland	10	9.3	20	16.1
Norton	6	N/C	6	N/C
Nottoway	22	12.4	19	11.7
Orange	18	6.1	20	6.6
Page	17	7.4	22	8.0
Patrick	16	8.8	12	7.5
Petersburg	74	13.3	69	12.4
Pittsylvania	50	8.6	52	7.4
Poquoson	3	N/C	3	N/C
Portsmouth	205	11.6	169	10.7
Powhatan	21	9.3	14	5.2
Prince Edward	28	12.4	30	12.9
Prince George	30	8.1	36	9.5
Prince William	243	5.9	362	6.6
Pulaski	44	10.9	39	10.6
Radford	6	N/C	6	N/C
Rappahannock	10	13.9	7	N/C
Richmond City	394	13.7	384	12.3
Richmond County	12	16.2	12	15.6
Roanoke City	128	8.4	102	8.0
Roanoke County	32	5.1	80	8.0
Rockbridge	16	9.2	10	5.3
Rockingham	51	5.8	66	7.7
Russell	32	10.1	27	8.5
Salem	22	8.0	30	12.3
Scott	16	8.1	15	6.9
Shenandoah	25	6.6	40	8.7
Smyth	25	7.1	33	9.3
Southampton	16	9.4	25	12.1
Spotsylvania	62	5.9	82	5.6
Stafford	69	6.2	102	7.2
Staunton	14	6.5	20	8.4
Suffolk	78	9.3	106	11.1
Surry	4	N/C	8	N/C
Sussex	5	N/C	13	11.6
Tazewell	46	8.4	38	8.5
Virginia Beach	481	7.2	447	7.2
Warren	23	5.5	18	4.2
Washington	24	5.3	38	7.0
Waynesboro	27	11.1	22	8.1
Westmoreland	17	9.7	19	10.3
Williamsburg	5	N/C	11	11.5
Winchester	13	4.3	36	9.7
Wise	40	7.9	30	6.0
Wythe	14	5.2	36	11.4
York	37	6.7	37	5.9

BIRTHS TO TEENAGE GIRLS

These data show the total number of live births to females, ages 15-17, in Virginia localities. Rates reflect the number of girls, ages 15-17, giving birth per 1,000 girls ages 15-17.

Negative outcomes are associated with teen births for both the mother and the child. Teen moms frequently delay or cease their educational attainment. Teens without an education are more likely than their counterparts to be poor. Furthermore, roughly 80% of teen mothers eventually receive welfare.[15] Children of teen mothers have a high probability of receiving late or no prenatal care, being born with a low birth-weight, dying in their first year of life, and suffering from abuse. Children with young parents are 10 times more likely to suffer from poverty than their cohorts. In addition, children of teen parents are less likely to have a "solid foundation, including proper nutrition, health care, cognitive and social stimulation, and old fashioned nurturing — in short, the things all kids need to get off to a good start," according to a KIDS COUNT special report on teen sex.[16]

Society has a vested interest in preventing teen births if we want to break the cycle of poverty and have a healthy population of children and teenagers. In Virginia, the teen birth rate dropped from 30.6 births per 1,000 girls in 1995 to 21 births per 1,000 girls in 2001.

Teenagers who give birth to a second child are even more likely to suffer negative outcomes. Of the births to women under age 20 in Virginia in 2000, 19% were repeat births.[17]

The U.S. teen birth rate remains the highest among developed countries. According to the latest data available, the rate is lowest in Japan at about 4 births per 1,000 women and is below 10 per 1,000 in a number of countries, including: Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland.[18]

Data Source: Data are from the Virginia Department of Health, Virginia Center for Health Statistics. Online at http://www.vdh.state.va.us/stats/Stats.htm. Population data from the U.S. Census: 2001 populations were not available at the time of publication.

Data Note: Clifton Forge numbers are combined with those of Alleghany County.

Rate Calculation: (number of teen births in 1995, ages 15-17 *1000) / (number of female teens, ages 15-17 in 1995)
(number of teen births in 2001, ages 15-17 *1000) / (number of female teens, ages 15-17 in 2000)

dren with young parents are 10 times more likely to suffer from poverty.

Births to Teenage Girls (rates represent number of girls 15-17 giving birth per 1,000 population)

Locality	1995 Number	1995 Rate	2001 Number	2001 Rate
Virginia	3818	30.6	2,906	21.0
Accomack	31	49.6	20	27.9
Albemarle	22	18.3	17	10.9
Alexandria	52	41.1	33	23.4
Alleghany	4	N/C	8	N/C
Amelia	4	N/C	9	N/C
Amherst	19	29.6	10	15.7
Appomattox	9	N/C	6	N/C
Arlington	65	34.3	35	16.7
Augusta	26	22.2	21	15.9
Bath	1	N/C	1	N/C
Bedford City	3	N/C	3	N/C
Bedford County	24	23.0	12	10.1
Bland	2	N/C	4	N/C
Botetourt	8	N/C	8	N/C
Bristol	10	33.4	3	N/C
Brunswick	10	29.7	16	46.8
Buchanan	18	22.5	13	22.3
Buckingham	4	N/C	11	35.1
Buena Vista	5	N/C	4	N/C
Campbell	32	30.2	21	20.9
Caroline	12	26.6	15	32.5
Carroll	20	35.1	9	N/C
Charles City	3	N/C	4	N/C
Charlotte	8	N/C	7	N/C
Charlottesville	28	61.8	10	19.2
Chesapeake	128	31.6	122	25.4
Chesterfield	94	16.9	74	11.5
Clarke	6	N/C	4	N/C
Colonial Heights	12	37.4	8	N/C
Covington	11	81.5	4	N/C
Craig	3	N/C	2	N/C
Culpeper	34	57.0	17	24.0
Cumberland	4	N/C	7	N/C
Danville	40	N/A	45	47.9
Dickenson	10	22.0	1	N/C
Dinwiddie	12	24.1	15	33.1
Emporia	8	N/C	6	N/C
Essex	6	N/C	2	N/C
Fairfax City	4	N/C	2	N/C
Fairfax County	193	11.1	193	10.0
Falls Church	2	N/C	0	N/C
Fauquier	16	16.4	22	17.4
Floyd	8	N/C	4	N/C
Fluvanna	4	N/C	2	N/C
Franklin City	4	N/C	4	N/C
Franklin County	13	15.1	14	15.9
Frederick	29	28.3	20	16.1
Fredericksburg	28	103.7	9	N/C
Galax	7	N/C	8	N/C
Giles	15	44.9	2	N/C
Gloucester	15	21.9	10	12.4
Goochland	2	N/C	5	N/C
Grayson	8	N/C	6	N/C
Greene	8	N/C	10	37.3
Greensville	9	N/C	3	N/C
Halifax	19	22.8	19	25.8
Hampton	109	41.5	76	25.9
Hanover	18	12.7	12	6.5
Harrisonburg	17	42.1	16	32.8
Henrico	97	22.9	78	15.9
Henry	29	26.3	35	32.1
Highland	0	N/C	0	N/C
Hopewell	23	53.2	23	51.6
Isle of Wight	10	18.9	5	N/C
James City	21	27.3	9	N/C
King and Queen	8	N/C	0	N/C
King George	10	31.0	8	N/C
King William	4	N/C	2	N/C
Lancaster	8	N/C	8	N/C
Lee	16	27.3	5	N/C
Lexington	5	N/C	3	N/C
Loudoun	29	12.9	23	7.5
Louisa	20	42.1	14	27.0
Lunenburg	12	50.8	2	N/C
Lynchburg	49	41.7	46	39.3
Madison	11	48.9	8	N/C
Manassas	25	46.1	21	29.5
Manassas Park	7	N/C	5	N/C
Martinsville	20	67.1	12	38.3
Mathews	3	N/C	2	N/C
Mecklenburg	19	30.3	18	29.1
Middlesex	4	N/C	2	N/C
Montgomer	28	25.1	16	13.8
Nelson	5	N/C	5	N/C
New Kent	2	N/C	4	N/C
Newport News	165	47.8	124	34.3
Norfolk	282	79.2	182	44.9
Northampto	21	79.5	12	45.3
Northumberland	4	N/C	4	N/C
Norton	6	N/C	2	N/C
Nottoway	14	49.3	11	35.4
Orange	17	39.1	6	N/C
Page	21	47.1	14	31.0
Patrick	16	43.2	6	N/C
Petersburg	47	75.2	61	87.9
Pittsylvania	26	22.6	32	24.0
Poquoson	2	N/C	0	N/C
Portsmouth	160	78.1	87	41.6
Powhatan	6	N/C	4	N/C
Prince Edward	12	33.3	8	N/C
Prince George	15	28.0	8	N/C
Prince William	124	23.0	132	20.4
Pulaski	17	22.5	18	30.7
Radford	10	56.2	5	N/C
Rappahannock	1	N/C	3	N/C
Richmond City	241	81.6	185	58.5
Richmond County	5	N/C	5	N/C
Roanoke City	86	52.4	65	42.7
Roanoke County	11	6.4	29	17.1
Rockbridge	6	N/C	5	N/C
Rockingham	35	31.5	31	23.4
Russell	17	24.4	12	20.3
Salem	8	N/C	4	N/C
Scott	12	22.8	16	38.4
Shenandoah	14	25.5	17	25.8
Smyth	27	34.7	16	27.2
Southampton	4	N/C	7	N/C
Spotsylvania	38	22.9	39	18.8
Stafford	29	16.7	31	13.2
Staunton	14	27.3	6	N/C
Suffolk	73	58.2	38	27.2
Surry	5	N/C	5	N/C
Sussex	11	52.9	4	N/C
Tazewell	43	38.4	16	18.4
Virginia Beach	232	28.1	132	14.3
Warren	23	43.9	12	19.3
Washington	20	20.1	17	18.5
Waynesboro	18	60.0	17	51.7
Westmoreland	14	49.5	15	45.2
Williamsburg	5	N/C	3	N/C
Winchester	9	N/C	24	55.9
Wise	33	34.5	20	23.6
Wythe	19	36.1	10	18.1
York	16	12.2	8	N/C

Profile of Youth in Virginia's Correctional Facilities:

- 75% have at least one diagnosable mental disorder.
- 50% have moderate to severe disabilities.
- 70% are four or more years behind their same age peers in reading.
- 78% are five or more years behind in writing.
- 82% are four or more years behind in math.
- 24% have ADHD.
- 47% have a history of use of psychotropic drugs.
- 30% have had prior psychiatric hospitalizations.
- 42% receive special education services.

—Virginia Juvenile Justice Summit on Children and Youth with Disabilities

adolescent well-being

INTAKE INVOLVING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Intake involving juvenile delinquency reflects the total number of cases referred to intake (meant to divert youth from formal court actions) in a Court Service Unit for an alleged delinquency complaint. Juveniles are children ages 12-17. The cases may be unfounded, diverted, or petitioned to court by the Court Service Intake Staff. Rates reflect number of cases per 1,000 juveniles.

As noted in the Profile of Youth in Virginia's Correctional, about 75% of incarcerated juvenile delinquents have a mental illness.[19]

The intake rate for juvenile delinquency declined in Virginia from 88.7 intake cases per 1,000 juveniles in 1995 to 71.4 intake cases per 1,000 juveniles in 2001.

The Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice, Fiscal 1999 Statistics, reports that the highest percentage of juvenile correctional center committing offenses in 1999 included assault (10.1%), larceny (19.7%), and parole violations (23.8%). The largest percent of intake complaints were related to custody (36.7%). The cost per capita for juvenile housing and education was $58,092 in 1999.

The Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice, Fiscal 1999 Statistics, reports that intake was 39% Black, 50% White, and 11% Other. Sixty-three percent of the intakes were male, and 37% were female. Although 1.4% of new probation cases were for youth ages 10 and under in 1999, the majority of cases (78.9%) were for youth ages 15-17.

Data Source:	Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice, Population data are from the US Bureau of the Census.
Data Note:	Delinquent Intake Cases are all intake cases with either Felony, Misdemeanor 1 or Misdemeanor 2 - 4 intake complaints. No data were available for Fairfax City or Fairfax County.
Rate Calculation:	(number of intake cases for juveniles of all ages, 1995 *1000) / (population of juveniles 1995, ages 12-17) (number of intake cases for juveniles, ages 12-17, 2001 *1000) / (population of juveniles 2000, ages 12-17)

About 75% of incarcerated juvenile delinquents have a mental illness.

Intake Involving Juvenile Delinquency (rates are number of cases per 1,000 juveniles)

Locality	1995 Number	1995 Rate	2001 Number	2001 Rate
Virginia	45,942	88.7	41,326	71.4
Accomack	231	87.5	168	52.6
Albemarle	239	47.5	375	55.4
Alexandria	728	142.2	668	120.1
Alleghany	101	71.8	133	96.4
Amelia	58	67.3	50	47.9
Amherst	244	98.8	135	50.2
Appomattox	64	55.5	115	95.8
Arlington	1,701	220.4	523	58.7
Augusta	109	22.3	278	49.5
Bath	14	38.7	24	61.5
Bedford City	N/A	N/A	71	158.8
Bedford County	489	112.8	439	86.6
Bland	10	17.3	19	37.2
Botetourt	132	57.0	211	79.3
Bristol	242	187.9	172	145.6
Brunswick	63	45.5	28	20.3
Buchanan	91	27.7	69	30.5
Buckingham	54	50.3	92	69.0
Buena Vista	31	56.5	63	135.5
Campbell	281	65.5	321	74.7
Caroline	102	56.2	143	75.9
Carroll	117	50.2	113	55.3
Charles City	28	52.2	25	45.2
Charlotte	74	64.7	56	51.2
Charlottesville	239	123.2	389	184.7
Chesapeake	1,545	89.9	1,497	75.4
Chesterfield	3,462	150.7	3,025	114.2
Clarke	75	85.0	46	44.8
Colonial Heights	337	257.6	415	297.3
Covington	62	120.6	83	198.6
Craig	22	57.4	21	50.2
Culpeper	140	54.0	270	88.6
Cumberland	46	64.6	60	82.8
Danville	651	N/A	568	145.8
Dickenson	112	60.3	144	105.8
Dinwiddie	127	62.2	169	81.7
Emporia	127	263.5	159	323.8
Essex	109	145.1	81	99.3
Fairfax City	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fairfax County	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Falls Church	81	141.1	99	110.4
Fauquier	234	55.8	219	41.7
Floyd	38	36.1	41	38.5
Fluvanna	41	32.0	105	71.6
Franklin City	46	63.4	62	78.1
Franklin County	279	81.1	354	96.5
Frederick	150	33.7	185	34.9
Fredericksburg	374	328.4	333	339.8
Galax	104	229.1	91	175.7
Giles	44	32.5	58	45.7
Gloucester	199	68.4	178	52.1
Goochland	47	43.1	66	51.9
Grayson	48	33.5	58	47.9
Greene	29	27.6	107	82.6
Greensville	50	57.1	61	72.2
Halifax	239	70.5	167	56.5
Hampton	1,322	124.7	1,140	95.7
Hanover	346	56.1	468	56.9
Harrisonburg	270	164.7	194	97.7
Henrico	2,322	133.7	1,516	73.9
Henry	249	54.3	349	75.4
Highland	0	N/A	10	48.1
Hopewell	288	152.5	473	248.4
Isle of Wight	148	64.0	162	59.8
James City	307	99.1	422	105.0
King and Queen	19	34.4	34	61.6
King George	151	106.0	159	102.8
King William	63	56.6	93	78.3
Lancaster	91	117.3	65	77.1
Lee	172	70.4	126	65.7
Lexington	44	129.0	40	139.4
Loudoun	660	70.9	891	66.6
Louisa	98	50.0	115	51.8
Lunenburg	101	99.3	110	101.6
Lynchburg	700	151.4	706	146.4
Madison	61	60.9	26	23.0
Manassas	98	40.3	242	76.1
Manassas Park	33	51.4	52	57.5
Martinsville	272	229.1	194	157.1
Mathews	39	57.9	54	76.4
Mecklenburg	229	87.1	186	74.8
Middlesex	20	32.3	28	37.9
Montgomery	379	83.2	369	76.8
Nelson	34	32.2	63	52.8
New Kent	48	49.2	83	66.3
Newport News	2,074	146.9	1,205	78.5
Norfolk	2,426	163.8	1,893	111.1
Northampton	58	54.7	91	79.9
Northumberland	75	104.5	42	49.3
Norton	22	56.0	27	92.5
Nottoway	108	91.2	94	73.7
Orange	58	30.3	154	72.6
Page	14	62.9	102	53.5
Patrick	39	25.6	49	33.6
Petersburg	559	219.4	453	159.6
Pittsylvania	239	49.1	249	47.5
Poquoson	36	29.8	68	54.2
Portsmouth	1,156	136.3	807	95.6
Powhatan	152	88.1	87	45.8
Prince Edward	131	96.2	105	74.0
Prince George	192	82.7	208	71.5
Prince William	2,064	91.3	1,958	71.6
Pulaski	157	54.6	196	80.6
Radford	45	59.6	89	125.9
Rappahannock	48	93.2	19	32.9
Richmond City	1,546	133.4	1,999	152.3
Richmond County	62	114.2	45	68.1
Roanoke City	799	121.7	1,146	179.0
Roanoke County	698	103.3	708	101.2
Rockbridge	119	81.0	168	98.0
Rockingham	238	47.8	221	38.7
Russel	82	29.2	74	32.2
Salem	291	177.9	250	132.9
Scott	138	68.5	89	52.0
Shenandoah	151	64.1	209	77.6
Smyth	258	88.8	280	115.0
Southampton	55	36.8	36	24.8
Spotsylvania	916	127.5	701	77.3
Stafford	447	57.7	937	94.9
Staunton	212	120.5	219	130.4
Suffolk	684	133.5	357	60.8
Surry	24	41.7	25	39.3
Sussex	54	63.2	41	47.8
Tazewell	289	60.6	205	59.3
Virginia Beach	4,382	122.9	2,053	52.7
Warren	109	50.0	111	41.3
Washington	277	68.9	230	60.5
Waynesboro	97	69.7	216	142.7
Westmoreland	109	86.0	103	72.3
Williamsburg	85	192.7	72	179.6
Winchester	193	132.9	214	129.3
Wise	216	53.1	299	90.5
Wythe	101	45.3	328	152.8
York	247	44.1	322	52.9

JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR VIOLENT CRIMES

Violent crime offenses include murder, non-negligent manslaughter, aggravated assault, forcible sex offenses, and robbery. All violent crimes involve force or threat of force.[20] Rates are only calculated for localities with 10 or more arrests; rates reflect arrests per 1,000 juveniles.

Violent crime is alarming for society and devastating for individual adolescents. Despite the prevalence of juveniles depicted in the media as violent criminals, Virginia has small juvenile violent crime rates. In fact, 28 localities had no juveniles arrested for violent crimes in 2001. The following localities had more than 50 adolescents arrested for violent crimes in 2001: Chesterfield County, Henrico County, Newport News City, Prince William County, Richmond City, and Virginia Beach City.

Most research points to prevention as the best method of deterring juvenile violent crime. Since adolescents are most likely to commit crimes after school when they are unsupervised, localities with community recreation centers experience less crime than other localities.[21]

Many adolescents who commit violent crimes have serious behavioral or mental health problems. The National Institute of Mental Health reports that children with untreated emotional and cognitive disorders are at risk for school failure and dropping out, violence, and risky behaviors, including the risk of HIV transmission.[22] Drug abuse, suicide, and criminal activity also result from untreated disorders.[23]

Limitations exist within this data set. First, these data are for arrests; the actual number of convictions may be lower. Second, trends in arrests may be a result of changes in policies within local law enforcement agencies. Finally, one arrest may represent multiple crimes; or, a juvenile may be arrested for more than one crime in a year.[24]

Data Source: Crime in Virginia 2001, Uniform Crime Reporting Section, Division of State Police Online at: http://www.vsp.state.va.us/crimestatistics.htm; Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau. The most recent data are from 2000. 2001 numbers will be released August, 2003. Arrests of juveniles on college or university campuses, federal property, or other locations not classified as a city or county are not included in this indicator.

Data Note: Juveniles ages 10-17 were used to be inclusive, yet realistic. Rates for previous VA KIDS COUNT years were children of all ages. Numbers for 1995 have been recalculated for this book.

Rate Calculation: (number of juveniles who are arrested for a violent crime, 1995 *1000) / (number of juveniles, age 10-17, in the locality, 1995)
(number of juveniles who are arrested for a violent crime, 2001 *1000) / (number of juveniles, age 10-17, in the locality, 2000)

st research points to prevention as the best method of deterring juvenile violent crime.

Juveniles Arrested for Violent Crime (rates are number arrested per 1,000 teens, blank rates not calculated due to small numbers)

Locality	1995 Number	1995 Rate	2001 Number	2001 Rate
Virginia	1,923	2.8	1,186	1.5
Accomack	3		8	
Albemarle	9		5	
Alexandria	46	6.8	29	3.8
Alleghany	0		2	
Amelia	0		0	
Amherst	3		1	
Appomattox	0		2	
Arlington	60	5.8	32	2.6
Augusta	1		4	
Bath	0		1	
Bedford City	2		8	
Bedford County	0		6	
Bland	0		0	
Botetourt	1		6	
Bristol	9		5	
Brunswick	0		1	
Buchanan	7		1	
Buckingham	2		5	
Buena Vista	0		2	
Campbell	1		4	
Caroline	6		3	
Carroll	1		6	
Charles City	0		0	
Charlotte	0		1	
Charlottesville	14	5.2	9	
Chesapeake	59	2.5	0	
Chesterfield	78	2.5	143	4.1
Clarke	0		1	
Colonial Heights	5		5	
Covington	1		0	
Craig	0		0	
Culpeper	5		3	
Cumberland	0		2	
Danville	16	N/A	1	
Dickenson	0		3	
Dinwiddie	3		5	
Emporia	11	16.7	15	22.4
Essex	1		0	
Fairfax City	3		0	
Fairfax County	100	1.1	6	
Falls Church	1		1	
Fauquier	7		7	
Floyd	0		0	
Fluvanna	0		6	
Franklin City	2		2	
Franklin County	3		3	
Frederick	6		11	1.5
Fredericksburg	3		3	
Galax	1		0	
Giles	1		3	
Gloucester	3		5	
Goochland	1		0	
Grayson	3		0	
Greene	4		3	
Greensville	0		0	
Halifax	1		5	
Hampton	80	5.6	27	1.7
Hanover	9		24	2.2
Harrisonburg	2		9	
Henrico	72	3.1	61	2.2
Henry	12	2.0	16	2.6
Highland	0		0	
Hopewell	25	9.9	9	
Isle of Wight	5		3	
James City	5		8	
King and Queen	0		0	
King George	1		7	
King William	1		2	
Lancaster	2		0	
Lee	1		0	
Lexington	1		0	
Loudoun	25	2.0	23	1.2
Louisa	0		0	
Lunenburg	1		8	
Lynchburg	38	6.1	9	
Madison	1		2	
Manassas	12	3.6	5	
Manassas Park	1		1	
Martinsville	6		13	7.9
Mathews	2		0	
Mecklenburg	10	2.9	5	
Middlesex	1		1	
Montgomery	5		11	1.7
Nelson	1		0	
New Kent	0		4	
Newport News	173	9.0	111	5.3
Norfolk	171	8.3	29	1.2
Northampton	5		5	
Northumberland	0		0	
Norton	2		2	
Nottoway	6		0	
Orange	4		7	
Page	2		1	
Patrick	0		0	
Petersburg	24	6.9	8	
Pittsylvania	1		5	
Poquoson	0		2	
Portsmouth	71	6.2	19	1.7
Powhatan	0		3	
Prince Edward	1		1	
Prince George	2		4	
Prince William	93	3.0	70	1.9
Pulaski	1		5	
Radford	1		0	
Rappahannock	0		1	
Richmond City	194	12.3	74	4.1
Richmond County	1		1	
Roanoke City	46	5.3	0	
Roanoke County	7		4	
Rockbridge	2		4	
Rockingham	1		3	
Russell	2		0	
Salem	2		1	
Scott	1		2	
Shenandoah	0		8	
Smyth	2		7	
Southampton	2		0	
Spotsylvania	7		13	1.1
Stafford	11	1.1	9	
Staunton	0		11	5.0
Suffolk	15	2.2	1	
Surry	3		4	
Sussex	10	8.9	3	
Tazewell	2		5	
Virginia Beach	44	0.9	90	1.7
Warren	6		2	
Washington	5		2	
Waynesboro	143	78.4	8	
Westmoreland	3		1	
Williamsburg	4		8	
Winchester	10	5.1	9	
Wise	4		2	
Wythe	0		3	
York	3		15	1.8

According to the Virginia Department of Health, Virginia's adolescent (ages 15-19) suicide rate is at least 6% higher than the national rate.

adolescent well-being

TEEN VIOLENT DEATH

Teen Violent Death reflects the number of deaths among 15- to 17-year-olds from suicide, homicide, accidents, motor vehicle crashes, and legal intervention. Locality refers to the teen's place of residence. Since the numbers of teen violent deaths are so small, rates are not reported unless the number of incidents is 10 or greater. Death rates are deaths per 100,000 teens.

The teen violent death rate decreased in Virginia from 48 deaths per 100,000 children in 1995 to 38 deaths per 100,000 children in 2001.

National KIDS COUNT 2002 reported that in the United States, the rate of accidents, homicides, and suicides declined between 1990 and 1994, and the number of teen deaths due to homicides increased. However, between 1994 and 1999, the number of teen homicides in the U.S. declined.

According to the Virginia Department of Health, Virginia's adolescent (ages 15-19) suicide rate is at least 6% higher than the national rate. Roughly 30 million dollars is spent in Virginia to treat self-inflicted injuries for all age groups. Firearms are the most common method for suicide. Furthermore, whites are twice as likely as African Americans to commit suicide.[25]

Virginia's Center for Injury and Violence Prevention reports that traffic accidents caused 55.9% of the injury deaths for adolescents ages 15-19 in 2000 in Virginia. Furthermore, 21.7% of injury deaths for ages 15-19 were the result of firearm use. The majority of adolescent injury deaths can be prevented; 68.1% were unintentional. Homicide accounted for 13.4% of injury deaths and suicide accounted for 18.1% of injury deaths in 2000.

Adolescent injury data are just as important as death data in assessing the safety level of a community. Hospitalizations due to injuries for people of all ages in Virginia cost almost $600 million in 2000. Children ages 15-19 were most likely to be hospitalized due to a motor vehicle accident, followed by poisoning in 2000. At least 60% of the injury hospitalizations were unintentional, and could have been prevented.[26]

Data Source: Data are from the Virginia Department of Health, Virginia Center for Health Statistics. Online at http://www.vdh.state.va.us/stats/Stats.htm Population data are from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.
Data Note: Clifton Forge numbers are combined with those of Alleghany County.
Rate Calculation: (number of teen violent deaths in 1995, ages 15-17 *100,000) / (population of teens 15-17 in 1995)
(number of teen violent deaths in 2001, ages 15-17 *100,000) / (population of teens ages 15-17 in 2000)

majority of adolescent injury deaths can be prevented.

Teen Violent Deaths (rates are number of deaths per 100,000, blank rates not calculated due to small numbers)

Locality	1995 Number	1995 Rate	2001 Number	2001 Rate
Virginia	124	48.3	109	38.2
Accomack	1		3	
Albemarle	2		1	
Alexandria	1		0	
Alleghany	1		0	
Amelia	0		0	
Amherst	0		2	
Appomattox	1		0	
Arlington	0		1	
Augusta	3		1	
Bath	0		0	
Bedford City	0		1	
Bedford County	3		2	
Bland	0		0	
Botetourt	1		2	
Bristol	1		0	
Brunswick	1		0	
Buchanan	2		1	
Buckingham	0		0	
Buena Vista	0		0	
Campbell	0		1	
Caroline	0		1	
Carroll	0		0	
Charles City	0		0	
Charlotte	1		1	
Charlottesville	3		0	
Chesapeake	4		2	
Chesterfield	6		3	
Clarke	0		1	
Colonial Heights	0		0	
Covington	0		0	
Craig	0		0	
Culpeper	1		1	
Cumberland	1		0	
Danville	1		3	
Dickenson	0		0	
Dinwiddie	0		2	
Emporia	0		0	
Essex	0		0	
Fairfax City	0		0	
Fairfax County	7		5	
Falls Church	0		0	
Fauquier	0		3	
Floyd	3		0	
Fluvanna	0		0	
Franklin City	0		1	
Franklin County	0		0	
Frederick	1		1	
Fredericksburg	1		0	
Galax	0		0	
Giles	2		0	
Gloucester	2		2	
Goochland	0		0	
Grayson	0		0	
Greene	1		0	
Greensville	0		0	
Halifax	0		0	
Hampton	2		0	
Hanover	0		3	
Harrisonburg	0		0	
Henrico	3		4	
Henry	2		1	
Highland	0		0	
Hopewell	1		0	
Isle of Wight	1		0	
James City	0		0	
King and Queen	0		1	
King George	0		0	
King William	0		1	
Lancaster	0		0	
Lee	0		1	
Lexington	0		0	
Loudoun	1		2	
Louisa	2		2	
Lunenburg	0		0	
Lynchburg	1		1	
Madison	0		0	
Manassas	0		1	
Manassas Park	0		0	
Martinsville	1		0	
Mathews	0		0	
Mecklenburg	3		0	
Middlesex	0		0	
Montgomery	0		2	
Nelson	0		1	
New Kent	1		1	
Newport News	1		1	
Norfolk	8		5	
Northampton	0		0	
Northumberland	0		0	
Norton	0		0	
Nottoway	0		1	
Orange	1		1	
Page	0		0	
Patrick	0		0	
Petersburg	0		0	
Pittsylvania	0		2	
Poquoson	0		0	
Portsmouth	3		1	
Powhatan	0		0	
Prince Edward	0		0	
Prince George	1		1	
Prince William	7		3	
Pulaski	0		1	
Radford	1		0	
Rappahannock	0		0	
Richmond City	7		4	
Richmond County	0		0	
Roanoke City	1		2	
Roanoke County	0		2	
Rockbridge	0		0	
Rockingham	3		1	
Russell	1		3	
Salem	2		0	
Scott	1		0	
Shenandoah	1		0	
Smyth	2		1	
Southampton	0		0	
Spotsylvania	1		4	
Stafford	3		0	
Staunton	2		0	
Suffolk	1		2	
Surry	0		0	
Sussex	0		1	
Tazewell	1		1	
Virginia Beach	5		4	
Warren	0		0	
Washington	0		1	
Waynesboro	0		1	
Westmoreland	1		2	
Williamsburg	0		0	
Winchester	0		0	
Wise	0		0	
Wythe	1		1	
York	0		1	

Under the law,
an abused or neglected child is any child under 18 whose parent or any other person responsible for the care of the child:

- causes, or threatens to cause, a physical or mental injury except for an accident.
- fails to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter, medical care, or caring support.
- abandons the child.
- fails to provide the kind of supervision necessary for a child's age or level of development.
- commits, or allows to be committed, any illegal sexual act involving the child — including incest, rape, fondling, indecent exposure, prostitution — or allows the child to be used in any sexually explicit visual material.

—Prevent Child Abuse Virginia

health & safety

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

The child abuse or neglect rates reflect the duplicated number of children whose abuse or neglect has been founded (or substantiated) after an investigation by the local Department of Social Services following the receipt of a report. The rates reflect the number of founded cases of abuse or neglect in each locality per 1,000 children ages 0-17 in each locality. The Virginia Department of Social Services is working diligently to report the unduplicated number. These data do not include child abuse or neglect that goes unreported.

The majority of child abuse and neglect incidents are not isolated occurrences. More often, child abuse and neglect represent a pattern of behavior inflicted over a long period of time. Child abuse and neglect permeate every social and economic level of our society.[27]

Child abuse occurs for many different reasons. Care givers who experienced abuse as a child may continue the pattern of abuse. Stress from poverty, employment, unemployment, or daily life are often precursors for abuse. Furthermore, young or inexperienced parents may resort to abuse. [28]

A study by McLean Hospital in 2000[29] linked child maltreatment to four permanent brain function and structure changes. Children who experience maltreatment may respond to the environment with more aggression, self-destructive behavior, depression, dramatic mood shifts, and an impaired memory.

The majority of abused or neglected children in the United States are between ages 0 and 3. Young children are most at risk for death. Furthermore, African American children are twice as likely to be abused as white children.[30]

Locality rate changes are not due to the Differential Response System (DRS), which was implemented in May of 2002. Complaints now receive one of two responses: investigation or assessment. A press release from the Department of Social Services reports that "a child abuse and neglect investigation generally will be conducted when there are immediate child safety concerns and/or potential criminal charges against the alleged perpetrator. A child safety/family assessment generally will be conducted when there are no immediate safety concerns but the family is in need of services to better care for their children."[31]

Data Source:	Data are from the Virginia Department of Social Services. Online at http://www.dss.state.va.us/family/cpsfacts.html Population data are from the U.S. Census.
Data Note:	Numbers Clifton Forge City and Alleghany County are combined.
Rate Calculation:	(number of founded cases of child abuse or neglect, 1995 *1000) / (population of children ages 0-17, 1995) (number of founded cases of child abuse or neglect, 2001 *1000) / (population of children ages 0-17, 2000)

d abuse occurs for many different reasons.

Founded Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect (rates are number of founded cases per 1,000 children)

Locality	1995 Number	1995 Rate	2001 Number	2001 Rate
Virginia	11990	7.5	8,993	5.2
Accomack	64	8.4	53	5.7
Albemarle	113	6.8	13	0.7
Alexandria	225	12.6	125	5.8
Alleghany	11	2.9	27	7.0
Amelia	10	4.0	10	3.5
Amherst	33	4.8	26	3.5
Appomattox	10	3.2	32	9.5
Arlington	181	6.5	211	6.8
Augusta	50	3.5	39	2.5
Bath	13	12.6	2	N/C
Bedford City	19	14.4	19	13.9
Bedford County	67	5.2	86	5.9
Bland	12	8.1	19	14.2
Botetourt	3	N/C	5	N/C
Bristol	31	8.2	122	34.6
Brunswick	32	8.3	10	2.7
Buchanan	105	13.1	40	6.9
Buckingham	18	5.8	17	4.9
Buena Vista	12	8.4	10	7.0
Campbell	38	3.2	56	4.6
Caroline	22	4.0	24	4.4
Carroll	24	4.0	25	4.1
Charles City	5	N/C	7	N/C
Charlotte	15	5.0	31	10.2
Charlottesville	87	12.6	77	11.3
Chesapeake	346	6.4	203	3.5
Chesterfield	246	3.5	389	5.3
Clarke	24	8.7	8	N/C
Colonial Heights	9	N/C	21	5.5
Covington	5	N/C	16	11.8
Craig	8	N/C	19	15.8
Culpeper	26	3.2	25	2.8
Cumberland	6	N/C	8	N/C
Danville	100	N/A	119	10.6
Dickenson	20	4.2	0	N/C
Dinwiddie	9	N/C	18	3.1
Emporia	7	N/C	0	N/C
Essex	14	6.5	0	N/C
Fairfax City	844	213.7	17	3.8
Fairfax County	844	3.9	630	2.6
Falls Church	844	474.4	2	N/C
Fauquier	22	1.6	33	2.2
Floyd	30	10.4	26	8.4
Fluvanna	9	N/C	23	4.9
Franklin City	3	N/C	0	N/C
Franklin County	15	1.5	32	3.0
Frederick	77	5.5	29	1.9
Fredericksburg	59	15.2	67	19.5
Galax	7	N/C	10	6.4
Giles	55	15.5	61	16.6
Gloucester	69	7.7	41	4.5
Goochland	28	8.3	5	N/C
Grayson	50	13.9	40	11.4
Greene	21	6.1	32	7.7
Greensville	9	N/C	8	N/C
Halifax	85	9.4	98	11.2
Hampton	181	5.2	216	6.1
Hanover	60	3.2	56	2.4
Harrisonburg	27	5.0	130	20.8
Henrico	249	4.6	255	3.9
Henry	85	6.6	29	2.2
Highland	4	N/C	1	N/C
Hopewell	119	19.9	130	21.8
Isle of Wight	27	3.8	30	4.0
James City	178	18.3	87	7.8
King and Queen	6	N/C	0	N/C
King George	4	N/C	17	3.6
King William	24	7.4	16	4.7
Lancaster	13	5.8	0	N/C
Lee	18	2.8	57	10.6
Lexington	6	N/C	0	N/C
Loudoun	82	2.6	38	0.8
Louisa	13	2.2	15	2.4
Lunenburg	8	N/C	0	N/C
Lynchburg	272	18.7	181	12.5
Madison	5	N/C	12	4.0
Manassas	69	7.6	33	3.2
Manassas Park	11	4.9	18	5.6
Martinsville	54	15.7	19	5.5
Mathews	15	8.4	17	9.3
Mecklenburg	31	4.4	33	4.7
Middlesex	3	N/C	1	N/C
Montgomery	56	4.0	90	6.3
Nelson	4	N/C	2	N/C
New Kent	14	4.9	17	5.1
Newport News	429	8.6	340	6.9
Norfolk	703	12.5	470	8.3
Northampton	6	N/C	17	5.6
Northumberland	11	5.0	15	6.6
Norton	4	N/C	5	N/C
Nottoway	6	N/C	8	N/C
Orange	21	3.7	38	6.4
Page	21	4.0	60	11.3
Patrick	43	11.0	26	6.2
Petersburg	79	9.2	42	5.0
Pittsylvania	94	7.0	105	7.4
Poquoson	23	7.4	3	N/C
Portsmouth	365	13.3	112	4.3
Powhatan	6	N/C	15	2.8
Prince Edward	12	3.1	29	7.3
Prince George	38	5.1	23	2.8
Prince William	242	3.3	245	2.9
Pulaski	129	17.2	143	19.8
Radford	3	N/C	24	11.7
Rappahannock	4	N/C	1	N/C
Richmond City	696	17.5	391	9.1
Richmond County	4	N/C	4	N/C
Roanoke City	208	9.9	126	5.9
Roanoke County	65	3.6	94	4.8
Rockbridge	10	2.4	19	4.1
Rockingham	60	4.0	135	8.1
Russell	86	11.8	40	6.2
Salem	65	13.9	2	N/C
Scott	36	7.1	29	6.0
Shenandoah	47	6.4	31	4.0
Smyth	40	5.3	68	9.5
Southampton	6	N/C	27	6.8
Spotsylvania	50	2.2	65	2.4
Stafford	74	3.1	131	4.5
Staunton	48	9.7	42	8.9
Suffolk	47	3.1	52	2.9
Surry	5	N/C	4	N/C
Sussex	32	13.0	10	4.1
Tazewell	75	6.3	56	5.9
Virginia Beach	912	7.5	968	8.3
Warren	27	3.7	96	11.9
Washington	28	2.6	66	6.2
Waynesboro	57	13.3	24	5.1
Westmoreland	22	5.7	7	N/C
Williamsburg	7	N/C	13	11.3
Winchester	38	8.0	33	6.5
Wise	103	9.8	97	10.5
Wythe	77	12.7	51	8.5
York	97	6.2	25	1.5

CHILD DEATHS

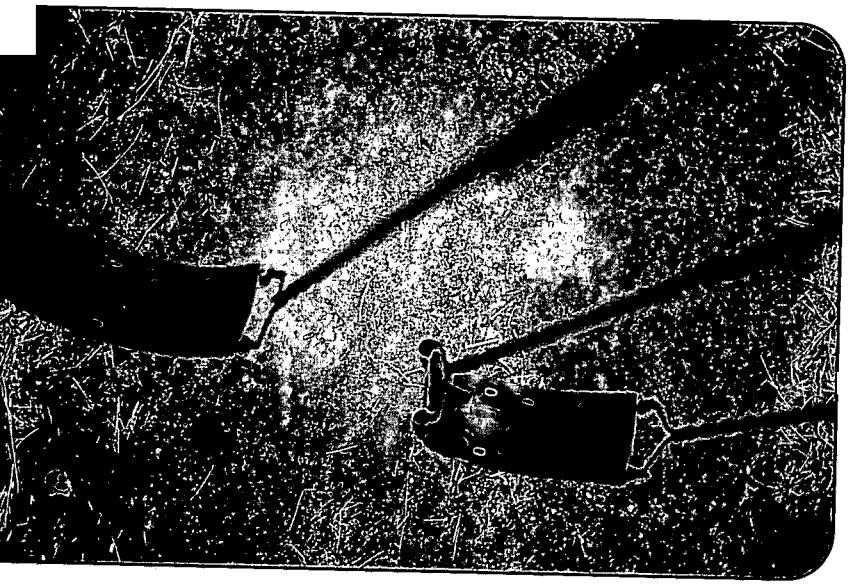
These data reflect the number of deaths for children ages 1 to 14, regardless of the cause. Locality refers to the child's place of residence. Rates are only calculated for occurrences of 10 or more. Rates are per 100,000 children.

The child death rate has declined in Virginia from 24.7 child deaths per 100,000 children in 1995 to 16.9 child deaths per 100,000 children in 2001. The child death rate for the United States has also declined, due to advances in medical care and increased motor vehicle safety.[32]

Since the majority of child deaths in Virginia are due to unintentional injuries (71.6% in 2000), parents and society have the ability to prevent many untimely child deaths. Motor vehicles were the leading cause of injury deaths (55.9%) for children ages 5-14 in 2000 in Virginia. Furthermore, firearms caused 21.6% of the injury deaths for this age group.[33]

In the early 1990s the United States had a higher child death rate due to injury than over 22 other wealthy countries.

Data Source:	Virginia Department of Health, Virginia Center for Health Statistics. Online at http://www.vdh.state.va.us/stats/Stats.htm Population data are from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.
Data Note:	Clifton Forge numbers are combined with those of Alleghany County.
Rate Calculation:	(number of child deaths, 1995 *100,000) / (population of children ages 1-14, 1995) (number of child deaths, 2001 *100,000) / (population of children ages 1-14, 2000)



ents and society have the ability to prevent many untimely child deaths.

Child Deaths (rates are deaths per 100,000 children, blank rates not calculated due to small numbers)

Locality	1995 Number	1995 Rate	2001 Number	2001 Rate
Virginia	310	24.7	230	16.9
Accomack	3		5	
Albemarle	1		2	
Alexandria	3		3	
Alleghany	1		0	
Amelia	0		0	
Amherst	1		1	
Appomattox	0		0	
Arlington	6		2	
Augusta	1		3	
Bath	1		1	
Bedford City	0		1	
Bedford County	4		1	
Bland	0		1	
Botetourt	4		1	
Bristol	1		2	
Brunswick	1		2	
Buchanan	2		0	
Buckingham	0		1	
Buena Vista	0		1	
Campbell	4		2	
Caroline	0		1	
Carroll	3		0	
Charles City	0		0	
Charlotte	2		1	
Charlottesville	3		0	
Chesapeake	7		8	
Chesterfield	16	29.0	8	
Clarke	1		0	
Colonial Heights	1		0	
Covington	0		0	
Craig	0		0	
Culpeper	1		0	
Cumberland	1		0	
Danville	4		1	
Dickenson	0		0	
Dinwiddie	0		1	
Emporia	1		0	
Essex	1		3	
Fairfax City	1		0	
Fairfax County	33	19.8	13	6.7
Falls Church	0		0	
Fauquier	3		1	
Floyd	0		3	
Fluvanna	0		0	
Franklin City	1		1	
Franklin County	2		2	
Frederick	3		6	
Fredericksburg	2		1	
Galax	0		0	
Giles	1		0	
Gloucester	2		1	
Goochland	0		0	
Grayson	1		1	
Greene	1		0	
Greensville	0		0	
Halifax	1		3	
Hampton	7		6	
Hanover	1		2	
Harrisonburg	0		1	
Henrico	8		7	
Henry	2		5	
Highland	0		0	
Hopewell	3		1	
Isle of Wight	2		0	
James City	2		2	
King and Queen	0		0	
King George	1		0	
King William	0		0	
Lancaster	1		0	
Lee	2		2	
Lexington	2		0	
Loudoun	5		5	
Louisa	1		0	
Lunenburg	0		1	
Lynchburg	1		3	
Madison	0		0	
Manassas	2		0	
Manassas Park	1		1	
Martinsville	2		0	
Mathews	0		0	
Mecklenburg	3		0	
Middlesex	0		1	
Montgomery	1		1	
Nelson	0		0	
New Kent	0		0	
Newport News	10	25.1	13	33.2
Norfolk	20	44.3	15	33.6
Northampton	0		1	
Northumberland	0		0	
Norton	0		0	
Nottoway	4		2	
Orange	0		0	
Page	1		0	
Patrick	0		1	
Petersburg	3		1	
Pittsylvania	4		3	
Poquoson	0		0	
Portsmouth	7		5	
Powhatan	1		1	
Prince Edward	1		0	
Prince George	4		1	
Prince William	13	22.2	6	
Pulaski	1		2	
Radford	0		0	
Rappahannock	1		0	
Richmond City	10	32.0	8	
Richmond County	0		0	
Roanoke City	5		3	
Roanoke County	6		2	
Rockbridge	0		1	
Rockingham	3		0	
Russell	1		1	
Salem	0		1	
Scott	0		0	
Shenandoah	0		3	
Smyth	1		2	
Southampton	0		2	
Spotsylvania	3		3	
Stafford	4		0	
Staunton	2		4	
Suffolk	5		4	
Surry	1		0	
Sussex	0		0	
Tazewell	1		0	
Virginia Beach	17	17.6	16	17.4
Warren	2		1	
Washington	0		2	
Waynesboro	0		0	
Westmoreland	2		0	
Williamsburg	0		0	
Winchester	2		0	
Wise	2		3	
Wythe	1		0	
York	0		1	

CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE

These data include children on runaway status, those in a trial-home placement, those living in their own homes, and those children in out-of-home placements. A child is placed in foster care when authorities determine that his or her family cannot provide a minimally safe environment. Rates reflect the number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 0-19 in a locality.

Although the foster care rates fluctuated among localities from 1995 to 2001, Virginia state rates remained relatively stable. The state rate rose from 3.8 in 1995 to 3.9 in 2001.

Both federal and state laws discourage removal of children from their families unless it is necessary to ensure the child's safety. Out-of-home placement in foster care is an extreme step taken only when a child is in immediate danger or when attempts to help the family provide a safe environment have failed.

According to the Virginia Department of Social Services[35], the primary reason children are placed in foster care — either a foster home or a residential setting — is the presence of abuse or neglect. This indicator is a gauge for extreme family dysfunction and how well-equipped a community is to attend to the needs of extremely vulnerable children.

A recent policy paper by the National Center for Children in Poverty reported that almost one third of all children in foster care are under age five. Twenty percent of foster children are infants. Young children are more likely than older children to remain in foster care and are most at risk for unhealthy development. Four in ten foster children were born with a low birth-weight or premature. Some of the negative health problems suffered by these vulnerable children include: chronic health diseases, elevated lead blood-levels, asthma, dental decay, language delays, and speech disorders.[36]

Data Source: Data are from the Virginia Department of Health, Virginia Center for Health Statistics. Online at http://www.dss.state.va.us/family/fostercare_children.html Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Data Note: Clifton Forge numbers are combined with those of Alleghany County.

Rate Calculation: (number of children in foster care in 1995, ages 0-19 *1000) / (population ages 0-19 in 1995)
(number of children in foster care in 2001, ages 0-19 *1000) / population ages 0-19 in 2000)

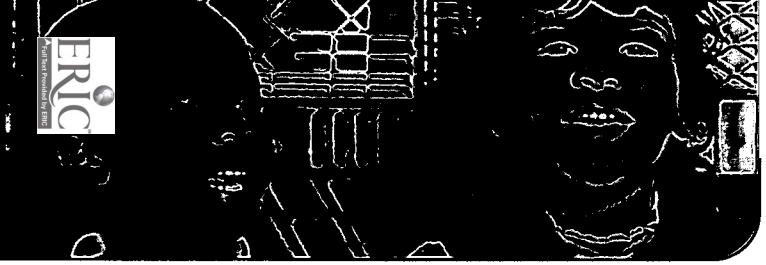
"Children who have spent part of their childhood in foster care are more likely than other children to suffer adverse outcomes such as dropping out of school, teen pregnancy, homelessness, or incarceration."

—National Center for Children in Poverty

Almost one third of all children in foster care are under age five.

Children in Foster Care (rates are number of children in foster care per 1,000 children)

Locality	1995 Number	1995 Rate	2001 Number	2001 Rate
Virginia	6,839	3.8	7,596	3.9
Accomack	19	2.3	42	4.1
Albemarle	56	2.6	120	5.7
Alexandria	136	7.0	145	6.2
Alleghany	4	N/C	24	5.7
Amelia	2	N/C	3	N/C
Amherst	25	3.2	26	3.0
Appomattox	0	N/C	3	N/C
Arlington	171	5.6	164	4.8
Augusta	19	1.2	56	3.3
Bath	1	N/C	5	N/C
Bedford City	12	8.4	22	14.6
Bedford County	25	1.8	126	8.1
Bland	4	N/C	10	6.8
Botetourt	4	N/C	18	2.3
Bristol	31	7.3	34	8.6
Brunswick	3	N/C	6	N/C
Buchanan	35	4.0	75	11.6
Buckingham	2	N/C	13	3.4
Buena Vista	7	N/C	7	N/C
Campbell	35	2.7	55	4.1
Caroline	11	1.8	8	N/C
Carroll	32	4.8	13	1.9
Charles City	3	N/C	1	N/C
Charlotte	26	7.9	6	N/C
Charlottesville	90	10.8	196	16.6
Chesapeake	187	3.2	169	2.7
Chesterfield	96	1.3	129	1.6
Clarke	9	N/C	13	4.1
Colonial Heights	5	N/C	2	N/C
Covington	14	8.4	8	N/C
Craig	1	N/C	3	N/C
Culpeper	22	2.5	42	4.4
Cumberland	8	N/C	7	N/C
Danville	88	N/A	44	3.5
Dickenson	63	12.2	52	12.6
Dinwiddie	16	2.5	12	1.9
Emporia	6	N/C	8	N/C
Essex	7	N/C	9	N/C
Fairfax City	N/A	N/A	5	N/C
Fairfax County	699	3.0	487	1.8
Falls Church	N/A	N/A	3	N/C
Fauquier	24	1.6	26	1.6
Floyd	2	N/C	9	N/C
Fluvanna	4	N/C	19	3.7
Franklin City	14	5.9	4	N/C
Franklin County	38	3.4	71	6.0
Frederick	36	2.4	43	2.5
Fredericksburg	37	7.1	53	10.5
Galax	6	N/C	6	N/C
Giles	18	4.6	6	N/C
Gloucester	27	2.8	23	2.3
Goochland	5	N/C	21	5.5
Grayson	11	2.8	26	6.8
Greene	6	N/C	20	4.4
Greensville	6	N/C	11	4.8
Halifax	21	2.1	67	7.0
Hampton	178	4.5	257	6.3
Hanover	23	1.1	37	1.4
Harrisonburg	42	4.5	53	4.5
Henrico	95	1.6	133	1.9
Henry	24	1.7	40	2.8
Highland	1	N/C	2	N/C
Hopewell	35	5.4	66	10.1
Isle of Wight	20	2.6	23	2.8
James City	9	N/C	41	3.4
King and Queen	5	N/C	7	N/C
King George	4	N/C	10	2.0
King William	4	N/C	5	N/C
Lancaster	8	N/C	6	N/C
Lee	40	5.8	106	17.9
Lexington	0	N/C	0	N/C
Loudoun	40	1.2	42	0.8
Louisa	8	N/C	16	2.4
Lunenburg	8	N/C	5	N/C
Lynchburg	143	8.1	155	8.7
Madison	3	N/C	6	N/C
Manassas	12	1.2	28	2.5
Manassas Park	23	9.5	17	5.0
Martinsville	12	3.2	22	5.8
Mathews	5	N/C	8	N/C
Mecklenburg	21	2.7	30	3.9
Middlesex	4	N/C	8	N/C
Montgomery	34	1.6	35	1.6
Nelson	13	3.8	4	N/C
New Kent	9	N/C	6	N/C
Newport News	404	7.5	502	9.1
Norfolk	444	6.7	438	6.5
Northampton	17	4.8	25	7.4
Northumberland	4	N/C	11	4.4
Norton	4	N/C	19	20.0
Nottoway	15	4.1	12	3.1
Orange	11	1.8	28	4.3
Page	8	N/C	32	5.4
Patrick	9	N/C	9	N/C
Petersburg	107	11.4	106	11.3
Pittsylvania	26	1.8	19	1.2
Poquoson	0	N/C	3	N/C
Portsmouth	182	6.1	217	7.5
Powhatan	7	N/C	5	N/C
Prince Edward	7	N/C	7	N/C
Prince George	16	1.9	22	2.2
Prince William	149	1.9	129	1.4
Pulaski	35	4.2	44	5.5
Radford	4	N/C	12	2.7
Rappahannock	15	8.7	15	8.8
Richmond City	864	18.8	667	13.1
Richmond County	3	N/C	7	N/C
Roanoke City	303	13.1	283	12.1
Roanoke County	29	1.5	51	2.4
Rockbridge	14	3.0	11	2.2
Rockingham	80	4.8	56	3.0
Russell	34	4.3	31	4.3
Salem	29	5.1	8	N/C
Scott	43	7.7	30	5.6
Shenandoah	18	2.2	27	3.1
Smyth	41	4.9	27	3.4
Southampton	12	2.6	5	N/C
Spotsylvania	48	2.0	58	2.0
Stafford	116	4.5	84	2.7
Staunton	52	9.1	55	10.0
Suffolk	121	7.3	99	5.2
Surry	5	N/C	3	N/C
Sussex	5	N/C	8	N/C
Tazewell	46	3.5	102	9.5
Virginia Beach	172	1.3	266	2.1
Warren	31	3.9	42	4.8
Washington	24	2.0	33	2.7
Waynesboro	25	5.3	31	6.1
Westmoreland	6	N/C	13	3.1
Williamsburg	3	N/C	10	3.2
Winchester	79	14.6	66	10.9
Wise	105	9.0	87	8.2
Wythe	28	4.2	19	2.9
York	16	0.9	18	1.0



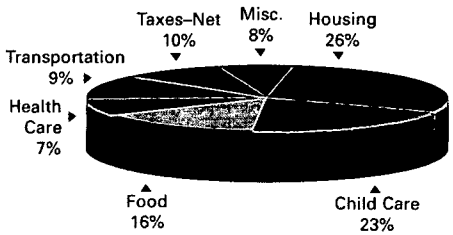
Quality Child Care
has been defined as:

- Nurturing, responsive and developmentally appropriate care and education;
- Consistent, educated, trained and professionally compensated early childhood education teachers;
- A safe and stimulating environment; and
- Age-appropriate staff-child ratios and group sizes.

—Southern Regional Task Force on Child Care, October 2002

Percentage of Income Needed
to Meet Basic Needs,

2002, Self-Sufficiency Standard for 1 Adult, 1 Schoolage Child and 1 Preschooler, City of Norfolk, VA



education
CHILD DAY CARE CAPACITY

These data represent the total capacity in four categories of child care regulated by the Virginia Department of Social Services: licensed child day centers, licensed family day homes, church-exempt facilities (which are not licensed), and licensed short-term day care providers. The rates represent child care slots per 1,000 children ages 0-11. These data do not include unlicensed and unregulated child care by strangers or relatives.

Twelve million children ages 0-6, or 61%, were in child care in the U.S. in 2001. Children are in different child care settings depending on their age. Children ages 0-2 are more likely to be in a home care situation. Children ages 3 and older are more likely to be in center-based care.[37]

Child care cost often prohibits families from seeking the best care available for their children. The average cost of child care for infants or toddlers in Virginia is more than the average cost for one year's tuition at Virginia's four-year colleges and universities. A family in the City of Norfolk will spend 23% of their budget on child care.[38] Finally, child care teachers typically face low wages and high turnover.

Child care slots have increased in Virginia from 186 per 1,000 children in 1995 to 248 per 1,000 children in 2001. Some localities in the table reflect rates higher than 1,000 slots per 1,000 children. Children from neighboring localities fill the "extra" slots. For example, Williamsburg shows 2,133 child care slots for every 1,000 children. It is probable that children from James City County and York County fill the "extra" Williamsburg slots since they have 108 and 195 slots per 1,000 children respectively.

Data Source:	Data are from the Virginia Department of Social Services.
Data Note:	Clifton Forge numbers are combined with those of Alleghany County.
Rate Calculation:	(child care slots in 1995 *1000) / (population of children ages 0-11, 1995) (child care slots in 2001 *1000) / (population of children ages 0-11, 2000)

Id care cost often prohibits families from seeking the best care available for their children.

Child Day Care Capacity (rates are number of slots per 1,000 children)

Locality	1995 Number	1995 Rate	2001 Number	2001 Rate
Virginia	201,098	186	287,534	248
Accomack	925	185	998	163
Albemarle	1,207	103	1,028	80
Alexandria	3,823	301	5,342	334
Alleghany	193	79	73	29
Amelia	207	127	215	116
Amherst	562	127	935	195
Appomattox	271	135	357	164
Arlington	5,753	287	5,335	239
Augusta	698	74	1,137	114
Bath	155	232	162	241
Bedford City	115	127	403	440
Bedford County	803	95	1,145	121
Bland	44	49	88	107
Botetourt	410	105	474	106
Bristol	893	360	842	358
Brunswick	238	97	392	164
Buchanan	180	38	192	55
Buckingham	65	32	153	71
Buena Vista	84	96	122	127
Campbell	1,246	163	1,729	218
Caroline	354	96	516	144
Carroll	286	77	450	109
Charles City	0	N/C	142	145
Charlotte	136	74	141	73
Charlottesville	3,047	611	4,564	965
Chesapeake	5,365	147	8,743	234
Chesterfield	9,070	193	12,858	274
Clarke	173	93	481	249
Colonial Heights	778	353	940	389
Covington	76	76	129	138
Craig	0	0	108	138
Culpeper	1,214	218	2,119	367
Cumberland	70	53	112	74
Danville	1,384	N/A	2,273	308
Dickenson	157	55	142	63
Dinwiddie	192	52	268	70
Emporia	152	152	214	229
Essex	282	201	404	274
Fairfax City	3,062	1,148	2,712	913
Fairfax County	31,062	216	44,805	270
Falls Church	1,464	1,215	1,844	1,203
Fauquier	1,292	138	2,548	267
Floyd	70	38	99	49
Fluvanna	271	97	429	132
Franklin City	311	209	306	234
Franklin County	625	99	858	126
Frederick	1,114	118	1,335	130
Fredericksburg	752	274	1,684	688
Galax	442	459	653	620
Giles	272	123	238	99
Gloucester	960	158	1,101	193
Goochland	407	178	762	329
Grayson	112	52	192	84
Greene	265	111	489	170
Greensville	130	96	40	32
Halifax	421	75	592	102
Hampton	4,760	198	6,469	274
Hanover	4,345	353	5,271	348
Harrisonburg	534	144	1,066	251
Henrico	10,881	294	15,167	343
Henry	1,514	182	1,253	151
Highland	0	N/C	7	24
Hopewell	760	185	838	206
Isle of Wight	746	153	1,007	208
James City	338	51	774	108
King and Queen	76	73	125	131
King George	201	64	462	148
King William	323	151	259	115
Lancaster	78	53	42	31
Lee	301	77	357	103
Lexington	211	403	248	530
Loudoun	3,695	167	8,967	241
Louisa	114	30	301	75
Lunenburg	140	77	70	41
Lynchburg	3,163	320	4,098	425
Madison	177	86	378	201
Manassas	2,271	343	1,266	176
Manassas Park	146	90	735	322
Martinsville	701	310	846	377
Mathews	76	68	90	80
Mecklenburg	269	60	342	76
Middlesex	122	97	193	165
Montgomery	2,212	235	3,106	326
Nelson	223	105	311	160
New Kent	123	65	312	148
Newport News	6,445	180	7,680	225
Norfolk	7,209	174	9,219	234
Northampton	306	138	526	276
Northumberland	143	95	196	137
Norton	217	322	165	296
Nottoway	126	58	252	109
Orange	452	118	822	214
Page	20	6	196	57
Patrick	105	44	204	74
Petersburg	1,133	189	2,157	382
Pittsylvania	440	51	872	97
Poquoson	375	197	456	247
Portsmouth	2,842	150	3,770	216
Powhatan	355	130	784	226
Prince Edward	325	127	463	180
Prince George	327	63	409	76
Prince William	8,143	159	16,441	283
Pulaski	539	116	597	124
Radford	434	307	620	462
Rappahannock	115	107	197	201
Richmond City	9,189	327	14,453	481
Richmond County	0	N/C	73	76
Roanoke City	3,980	274	6,761	449
Roanoke County	2,583	231	2,785	223
Rockbridge	70	25	271	93
Rockingham	514	51	834	76
Russell	381	85	427	104
Salem	1,592	521	1,679	512
Scott	272	90	298	96
Shenandoah	345	70	695	136
Smyth	521	112	664	141
Southampton	255	97	173	69
Spotsylvania	1,213	79	2,982	165
Stafford	2,081	127	3,915	203
Staunton	1,140	355	1,243	408
Suffolk	1,056	103	1,897	160
Surry	45	40	140	129
Sussex	117	73	166	104
Tazewell	419	59	648	106
Virginia Beach	15,966	187	19,774	254
Warren	794	157	1,434	266
Washington	594	89	1,007	148
Waynesboro	558	193	1,062	337
Westmoreland	349	135	679	280
Williamsburg	1,308	1,633	1,593	2,133
Winchester	1,720	525	2,081	602
Wise	303	47	427	72
Wythe	275	71	563	145
York	1,267	125	2,011	195

education

HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS IN GRADES 9-12

Dropout rates in Virginia have decreased from a rate of 5% (5 in 100 children) in 1995 to 2.9% in 2001. The following counties had dropout rates under 1.5% in 2001: Albemarle County (1.2%), Halifax County (1.4%), Hanover County (0.7%), Harrisonburg City (0.9%), Loudoun County (1.1%), Manassas City (1.3%), Martinsville City (1.4%), Orange County (1.4%), Roanoke County (1.1%), Scott County (1.4%), Smyth County (.8%), Virginia Beach City (1.2%), Westmoreland County (1.4%), and York County (1.1%).

Teens who drop out of school will suffer financially. Finding stable well-paying employment is difficult without a high school degree. As you can see from the illustration on the unemployment indicator page, individuals with less than a high school education earn less than individuals with more education and are more likely to be unemployed. The median income for females with less than a high school education ($16,469) was 40% less than females who had graduated from high school ($23,061). Males with a bachelor's degree ($52,985) had a median income roughly 130% greater than males with less than a high school degree ($22,589).[40]

Data Source: Data are from the Virginia Department of Education, Online at www.pen.k12.va.us/

Data Note: Data Note: Numbers for Colonial Beach are included with Westmoreland County. West Point numbers are included with King William County. Data for the following locations, which were originally combined, are shown for both locations: Bedford City and Bedford County, Fairfax City and Fairfax County, Emporia City and Greensville County, and Williamsburg and James City County.

Rate Calculation: (number of public school students, grades 9-12, who dropped out in 2001 *100) / (public school enrollment for grades 9-12 in 2001)

Number Calculation: (public school enrollment for grades 9-12 in 1995) *(dropout rate 1995) / 100 = number of dropouts

Virginia Department of Education

describes a dropout as an individual who:

- Was enrolled in school at some time during the previous school year and was not enrolled on October 1 of the current school year, or
- Was not enrolled on October 1 of the previous school year although expected to be in membership; and
- Has not graduated from high school or completed a state- or district-approved educational program; and
- Does not meet any of the following exclusionary conditions: transfer to another public school district, private school, or state- or district-approved education program; temporary school-recognized absence due to suspension or illness; death.[39]

...ns who drop out of school will suffer financially.

High School Dropouts, Grades 9-12 (rates are per 100 students)

Locality	1995 Number	1995 Rate	2001 Number	2001 Rate
Virginia	14,590	5	9,633	2.9
Accomack	125	8	75	4.8
Albemarle	118	4	46	1.2
Alexandria	244	10	99	3.5
Alleghany	38	4	36	4.2
Amelia	20	4	19	3.7
Amherst	55	4	35	2.5
Appomattox	26	4	38	5.3
Arlington	229	5	157	3.0
Augusta	95	3	96	2.9
Bath	6	N/C	2	N/C
Bedford City	56	2	57	1.8
Bedford County	56	2	57	1.8
Bland	6	N/C	4	N/C
Botetourt	53	4	43	2.8
Bristol	46	6	31	4.4
Brunswick	44	6	49	7.4
Buchanan	90	5	59	5.1
Buckingham	35	6	58	8.1
Buena Vista	12	4	23	7.1
Campbell	96	4	41	1.6
Caroline	57	6	89	7.9
Carroll	23	2	30	3.0
Charles City	10	3	13	4.4
Charlotte	24	4	16	2.5
Charlottesville	45	5	31	2.9
Chesapeake	474	5	320	2.8
Chesterfield	683	5	685	4.3
Clarke	22	4	12	1.9
Colonial Heights	33	4	39	4.7
Covington	5	N/C	10	3.4
Craig	14	7	1	N/C
Culpeper	79	6	104	6.2
Cumberland	16	5	17	5.2
Danville	166	8	122	5.3
Dickenson	54	5	28	3.4
Dinwiddie	92	9	51	4.3
Emporia	30	4	16	2.0
Essex	14	3	16	3.1
Fairfax City	1,196	3	1,266	2.6
Fairfax County	1,196	3	1,266	2.6
Falls Church	4	N/C	2	N/C
Fauquier	139	6	89	3.0
Floyd	18	3	16	2.7
Fluvanna	38	5	28	3.1
Franklin City	27	5	24	6.2
Franklin County	136	7	88	4.3
Frederick	183	7	95	3.1
Fredericksburg	22	4	12	2.0
Galax	13	4	6	N/C
Giles	32	4	15	2.1
Gloucester	93	5	48	2.4
Goochland	18	4	12	2.2
Grayson	26	4	10	1.6
Greene	36	6	35	4.7
Greensville	30	4	16	2.0
Halifax	194	10	24	1.4
Hampton	385	6	246	3.7
Hanover	39	1	35	0.7
Harrisonburg	37	4	10	0.9
Henrico	477	5	274	2.3
Henry	151	6	0	N/C
Highland	5	N/C	83	81.4
Hopewell	74	7	100	9.4
Isle of Wight	12	1	57	3.8
James City	75	4	40	1.5
King and Queen	24	3	2	N/C
King George	7	N/C	20	2.0
King William	12	2	7	N/C
Lancaster	10	2	14	2.9
Lee	13	1	63	5.6
Lexington	0	N/C	0	N/C
Loudoun	152	3	95	1.1
Louisa	84	8	37	2.9
Lunenburg	37	6	32	5.4
Lynchburg	108	4	89	3.2
Madison	30	5	18	2.8
Manassas	28	2	23	1.3
Manassas Park	10	3	11	2.0
Martinsville	27	4	12	1.4
Mathews	23	6	10	2.4
Mecklenburg	119	9	36	2.5
Middlesex	15	4	22	5.7
Montgomery	170	7	105	3.8
Nelson	40	6	8	N/C
New Kent	17	3	12	1.6
Newport News	527	7	273	3.0
Norfolk	909	12	384	4.5
Northampton	44	6	48	7.0
Northumberland	44	10	23	4.8
Norton	12	5	10	4.7
Nottoway	41	6	37	5.1
Orange	73	7	17	1.4
Page	29	3	38	3.6
Patrick	43	6	19	2.4
Petersburg	81	6	109	7.5
Pittsylvania	162	6	87	3.1
Poquoson	24	3	9	N/C
Portsmouth	41	1	139	3.3
Powhatan	27	4	26	2.6
Prince Edward	41	6	37	4.9
Prince George	43	3	53	3.1
Prince William	646	5	649	3.9
Pulaski	61	4	41	2.7
Radford	13	3	13	2.6
Rappahannock	9	N/C	4	N/C
Richmond City	455	8	204	3.1
Richmond County	8	N/C	6	N/C
Roanoke City	250	8	196	6.2
Roanoke County	78	2	49	1.1
Rockbridge	43	4	33	3.1
Rockingham	149	5	91	2.8
Russell	62	4	30	2.5
Salem	35	3	26	2.0
Scott	50	4	16	1.4
Shenandoah	94	6	43	2.6
Smyth	16	1	12	0.8
Southampton	39	5	26	3.1
Spotsylvania	216	5	132	2.2
Stafford	184	4	165	2.5
Staunton	31	4	32	3.9
Suffolk	78	3	99	3.1
Surry	14	4	4	N/C
Sussex	19	5	31	8.2
Tazewell	132	5	69	3.3
Virginia Beach	1,638	8	265	1.2
Warren	111	9	40	2.7
Washington	94	4	53	2.4
Waynesboro	37	5	12	1.5
Westmoreland	14	2	11	1.4
Williamsburg	75	4	40	1.5
Winchester	54	6	36	3.7
Wise	127	5	59	2.8
Wythe	65	5	35	2.6
York	62	2	43	1.1

Photo courtesy of Special Olympics Virginia, Molly McClure

education

STUDENTS ELIGIBLE FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION SERVICES

Special education eligibility include the following disabilities: mental retardation, severe disability, hearing impairments, speech or language impairments, visual impairments, emotional disturbance, orthopedic impairments, other health impairments, specific learning disabilities, deaf-blindness, multiple disabilities, autism, traumatic brain injured, and developmental delay. Rates reflect number of eligible students per 1,000.[41]

Special education placements reflect both children with serious disabilities and those with mild learning and behavioral problems who cannot be accommodated by a non-specialized educational program.

The rate of children eligible for special education services has risen in Virginia from 120 children per 1,000 eligible for services in 1995 to 133 children per 1,000 eligible for services in 2001. Eligibility requirements have changed since 1995, enabling more students to become eligible for special education services. The increase in rate is also due to an increase in the number of parents requesting evaluation for their child. Finally, teachers and parents are placing a large emphasis on early intervention.[42]

A recent summit on juvenile justice and children with disabilities reported that a high percentage of children in Correctional Facilities suffer from various diagnosed and undiagnosed disabilities. Furthermore, many of these children may not be eligible for services under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. As you can see from the insert on page 20, Intake Involving Juvenile Delinquency, roughly 75% of children in correctional facilities have at least one diagnosable mental disorder.[43]

Data Source:	Data are from the Virginia Department of Education, Online at: www.pen.k12.va.us/
Data Note:	Numbers for Colonial Beach are included with Westmoreland County. West Point numbers are included with King William County. Data are replicated for the following locations: Bedford City and Bedford County, Fairfax City and Fairfax County, Emporia City and Greensville County, and Williamsburg and James City County. Data for 2001 are for public school children ages 5-17. 1995 special education data are for children ages 6-18.
Rate Calculation:	(number of students eligible for special education services 1995 *1000) / (public school enrollment in 1995, grades K-12) (number of students eligible for special education services, 2001 *1000) / (public school enrollment in 2001, grades K-12)

Teachers and parents are placing a large emphasis on early intervention.

Students Eligible for Special Education Services (rates are number eligible per 1,000 students)

Locality	1995 Number	1995 Rate	2001 Number	2001 Rate
Virginia	126,184	120.5	151,113	133.2
Accomack	456	83.9	556	105.3
Albemarle	1,669	153.1	1,801	148.7
Alexandria	1,452	149.0	1,720	155.3
Alleghany	412	137.5	455	154.5
Amelia	247	142.9	257	149.7
Amherst	513	108.9	504	109.9
Appomattox	221	95.5	342	146.1
Arlington	2,613	152.6	2,863	154.7
Augusta	1,211	114.6	1,417	132.5
Bath	96	110.6	118	147.1
Bedford City	916	92.3	1,238	117.0
Bedford County	916	92.3	1,238	117.0
Bland	149	151.0	154	173.6
Botetourt	740	167.7	820	173.9
Bristol	339	138.4	388	164.8
Brunswick	239	93.7	268	112.7
Buchanan	641	124.4	685	177.4
Buckingham	311	143.1	341	151.2
Buena Vista	116	115.4	164	146.3
Campbell	849	102.7	909	104.7
Caroline	434	119.9	393	106.4
Carroll	635	159.9	750	187.8
Charles City	139	135.7	144	155.7
Charlotte	278	132.1	271	122.4
Charlottesville	718	178.6	706	170.7
Chesapeake	3,954	116.1	5,745	151.2
Chesterfield	6,487	133.1	7,377	140.7
Clarke	181	98.0	177	88.9
Colonial Heights	327	119.7	374	135.6
Covington	166	180.2	175	185.2
Craig	86	121.8	88	124.8
Culpeper	624	122.0	610	105.6
Cumberland	139	120.2	205	156.1
Danville	723	92.3	878	116.3
Dickenson	344	109.5	378	143.0
Dinwiddie	431	118.3	519	120.6
Emporia	322	123.1	375	141.3
Essex	271	183.9	284	177.5
Fairfax City	16,730	125.4	19,820	124.8
Fairfax County	16,730	125.4	19,820	124.8
Falls Church	186	127.3	279	159.6
Fauquier	1,254	149.5	1,254	130.3
Floyd	267	144.6	338	167.5
Fluvanna	333	129.1	424	135.0
Franklin City	247	138.0	249	184.3
Franklin County	900	133.9	1,137	161.5
Frederick	971	103.9	1,456	135.8
Fredericksburg	253	118.2	304	133.2
Galax	89	72.6	124	97.3
Giles	265	103.1	301	119.9
Gloucester	680	103.9	667	104.6
Goochland	352	192.3	311	157.4
Grayson	269	119.9	273	121.5
Greene	489	214.1	479	181.8
Greensville	322	123.1	375	141.3
Halifax	960	151.8	1,068	178.0
Hampton	1,891	82.4	2,763	119.8
Hanover	1,439	102.8	2,173	126.4
Harrisonburg	495	140.4	579	150.6
Henrico	3,809	107.1	5,313	126.5
Henry	1,232	140.3	1,475	171.6
Highland	48	127.3	44	141.9
Hopewell	581	149.1	654	165.3
Isle of Wight	483	104.8	580	116.7
James City	670	92.9	880	104.7
King and Queen	140	50.9	195	208.3
King George	411	475.1	487	159.7
King William	300	133.9	404	153.5
Lancaster	193	119.1	162	111.0
Lee	523	124.3	763	201.8
Lexington	89	183.1	79	172.5
Loudoun	1,988	101.9	3,555	104.3
Louisa	440	113.4	472	113.4
Lunenburg	313	151.6	301	167.9
Lynchburg	1,167	123.6	1,221	135.3
Madison	251	130.1	304	162.9
Manassas	659	116.6	708	110.6
Manassas Park	265	171.0	280	131.9
Martinsville	406	150.6	427	159.6
Mathews	166	131.7	213	164.5
Mecklenburg	514	110.2	639	132.1
Middlesex	162	120.4	230	174.6
Montgomery	1,110	124.2	1,119	122.7
Nelson	208	101.0	304	149.2
New Kent	334	158.4	385	162.6
Newport News	3,060	102.7	3,655	115.6
Norfolk	3,917	116.8	4,383	124.6
Northampton	183	75.3	235	109.8
Northumberland	187	121.3	191	125.7
Norton	101	127.5	95	130.9
Nottoway	439	178.3	466	191.3
Orange	405	108.1	542	136.6
Page	400	114.6	386	109.4
Patrick	311	120.4	430	162.8
Petersburg	608	103.7	679	118.7
Pittsylvania	875	96.4	1,114	122.8
Poquoson	195	80.1	241	97.1
Portsmouth	2,311	136.6	2,009	123.7
Powhatan	320	116.5	512	140.9
Prince Edward	322	125.6	445	167.2
Prince George	510	96.6	580	98.8
Prince William	5,552	119.4	6,193	108.3
Pulaski	606	118.7	861	173.6
Radford	221	146.7	205	131.3
Rappahannock	145	143.7	152	146.0
Richmond City	3,022	120.4	3,987	155.4
Richmond County	95	72.5	103	82.3
Roanoke City	2,005	153.3	2,199	167.4
Roanoke County	2,164	167.4	2,116	152.0
Rockbridge	376	118.2	458	152.2
Rockingham	1,043	102.4	1,285	119.8
Russell	650	138.1	595	142.8
Salem	457	119.2	474	117.6
Scott	454	117.5	577	158.7
Shenandoah	600	114.8	702	126.1
Smyth	682	130.7	759	148.5
Southampton	320	116.4	412	148.5
Spotsylvania	1,704	112.8	2,719	135.5
Stafford	1,655	101.6	2,224	99.8
Staunton	397	136.4	423	155.6
Suffolk	1,202	125.1	1,311	111.5
Surry	126	99.9	156	133.4
Sussex	174	118.8	196	139.5
Tazewell	891	112.8	1,044	149.4
Virginia Beach	8,523	113.2	8,952	117.9
Warren	532	116.2	660	132.1
Washington	831	111.4	816	113.8
Waynesboro	254	84.8	305	102.6
Westmoreland	302	110.6	247	96.6
Williamsburg	670	92.9	880	248.8
Winchester	537	168.0	613	89.5
Wise	825	105.4	930	110.6
Wythe	507	117.0	479	110.9
York	685	64.0	1,058	88.6

education

STUDENTS PROMOTED IN GRADES K-3

Data for this indicator represent the number and percent of children who were promoted in grades K-3. Rates are per 100 students.

Not being promoted to the next grade, or repeating a grade, may suggest a child has started school with insufficient preparation. Once a child is left behind, it is often difficult for him or her to catch up. Children's early school experiences are associated with later educational and employment success. Furthermore, children who are not promoted with their peers may suffer from low self-esteem.

According to Youth Matters, an initiative of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce, children who read successfully at an early age will do better in school, will be less likely to require special education, and will be more likely to obtain their high school diploma. Furthermore, links exist between poor early reading skills and juvenile delinquency.[44]

Children at risk for poor reading performance include poor children, children who do not speak English well, children attending substandard elementary schools, children with non-reading parents, and children with cognitive, hearing or language difficulties.[45]

Some Virginia localities report 100% promotion rate. Both the enrollment numbers and the number of students promoted are collected at different points in time. Some students may transfer into the school system and some may transfer out of the school system.

Data Source: Promotion and Enrollment data are from the Virginia Department of Education, Online at www.pen.k12.va.us/

Data Note: Data Note: Numbers for Colonial Beach are included with Westmoreland County. West Point numbers are included with King William County. Data for the following locations, which were originally combined, are shown for both locations: Bedford City and Bedford County, Fairfax City and Fairfax County, Emporia City and Greensville County, and Williamsburg and James City County.

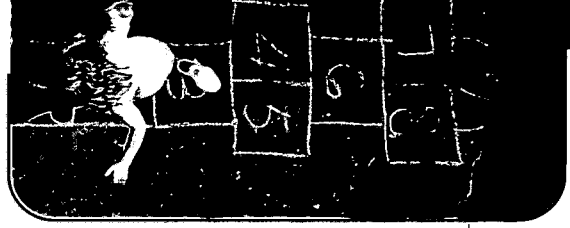
Number Calculation: (percent of public school students, grades K-3, promoted in 1995) (public school enrollment for grades K-3 in 1995) / 100 = number of students promoted

Rate Calculation: (number of public school students, grades K-3, promoted in 2001) *100 / (public school enrollment for grades K-3 in 2001)

Children's early school experiences are associated with later educational and employment success.

Students Promoted in Grades K-3 (rates are per 100 students)

Locality	1995 Number	1995 Rate	2001 Number	2001 Rate
Virginia	333,189	97	338,352	97
Accomack	1,712	94	1,410	92
Albemarle	3,604	99	3,479	98
Alexandria	3,507	96	3,826	92
Alleghany	889	98	954	97
Amelia	497	96	507	100
Amherst	1,436	99	1,336	99
Appomattox	704	99	683	95
Arlington	5,979	98	6,195	98
Augusta	3,123	98	3,018	98
Bath	252	91	225	97
Bedford City	3,155	98	3,038	98
Bedford County	3,155	98	3,038	98
Bland	264	92	263	100
Botetourt	1,335	97	1,300	95
Bristol	756	96	707	97
Brunswick	759	94	730	89
Buchanan	1,329	97	1,069	91
Buckingham	710	96	583	94
Buena Vista	326	96	330	91
Campbell	2,609	97	2,586	97
Caroline	1,102	97	1,082	99
Carroll	1,214	98	1,193	96
Charles City	252	95	280	100
Charlotte	644	93	648	92
Charlottesville	1,463	96	1,385	96
Chesapeake	10,620	98	10,417	98
Chesterfield	15,328	97	15,021	97
Clarke	549	98	601	100
Colonial Heights	816	96	809	100
Covington	283	96	275	95
Craig	221	94	215	97
Culpeper	1,649	98	1,739	100
Cumberland	380	96	397	98
Danville	2,593	98	2,174	96
Dickenson	821	99	749	99
Dinwiddie	1,258	96	1,277	99
Emporia	896	97	725	96
Essex	417	95	375	88
Fairfax City	41,713	99	46,797	99
Fairfax County	41,713	99	46,797	99
Falls Church	470	99	504	100
Fauquier	2,788	97	2,659	98
Floyd	532	96	618	100
Fluvanna	828	100	947	99
Franklin City	516	92	384	96
Franklin County	2,098	97	2,059	98
Frederick	2,956	98	3,104	98
Fredericksburg	742	95	729	95
Galax	394	96	435	98
Giles	806	99	729	98
Gloucester	1,968	99	1,766	97
Goochland	606	92	548	92
Grayson	723	98	673	95
Greene	754	99	761	100
Greensville	896	97	725	96
Halifax	1,902	96	1,845	97
Hampton	7,166	96	6,438	93
Hanover	4,496	98	5,129	98
Harrisonburg	1,104	99	1,207	99
Henrico	11,591	97	12,851	98
Henry	2,785	97	2,408	95
Highland	105	99	N/A	N/A
Hopewell	1,237	96	1,195	89
Isle of Wight	1,457	98	1,418	94
James City	2,419	98	2,475	100
King and Queen	871	99	284	96
King George	295	100	900	100
King William	731	98	797	100
Lancaster	428	95	384	98
Lee	1,261	97	1,045	94
Lexington	193	97	189	99
Loudoun	6,905	100	11,890	100
Louisa	1,185	98	1,211	100
Lunenburg	597	96	465	95
Lynchburg	3,005	99	2,548	95
Madison	551	100	495	99
Manassas	1,937	97	1,979	96
Manassas Park	567	100	732	100
Martinsville	883	96	739	94
Mathews	342	95	355	98
Mecklenburg	1,472	95	1,320	93
Middlesex	406	96	323	96
Montgomery	2,814	98	2,685	98
Nelson	554	98	548	98
New Kent	646	97	664	99
Newport News	10,116	96	9,254	94
Norfolk	11,882	94	10,954	88
Northampton	700	95	551	95
Northumberland	423	96	402	95
Norton	202	92	235	97
Nottoway	745	98	693	99
Orange	1,164	99	1,184	98
Page	1,032	96	1,049	96
Patrick	754	93	784	97
Petersburg	2,124	96	1,617	93
Pittsylvania	2,625	95	2,423	93
Poquoson	680	100	630	99
Portsmouth	5,675	92	4,980	90
Powhatan	942	99	1,152	97
Prince Edward	815	91	752	95
Prince George	1,658	95	1,631	98
Prince William	14,747	99	17,216	98
Pulaski	1,580	99	1,531	100
Radford	475	98	437	98
Rappahannock	320	98	274	100
Richmond City	9,073	95	8,207	93
Richmond County	384	99	321	94
Roanoke City	4,693	96	4,215	94
Roanoke County	3,857	98	4,026	100
Rockbridge	850	95	790	94
Rockingham	3,174	98	3,195	99
Russell	1,262	94	1,193	91
Salem	1,132	97	1,064	93
Scott	1,087	96	1,067	98
Shenandoah	1,632	99	1,629	98
Smyth	1,576	98	1,466	96
Southampton	931	97	738	96
Spotsylvania	4,630	98	6,004	99
Stafford	5,054	99	6,711	100
Staunton	877	97	775	97
Suffolk	2,933	89	3,488	92
Surry	379	96	312	90
Sussex	492	95	404	99
Tazewell	2,174	99	2,100	97
Virginia Beach	23,920	97	21,372	96
Warren	1,524	99	1,502	100
Washington	2,205	97	2,013	97
Waynesboro	990	97	945	99
Westmoreland	871	98	694	97
Williamsburg	2,419	98	2,475	100
Winchester	1,058	96	1,097	95
Wise	2,154	99	1,989	96
Wythe	1,271	98	1,241	97
York	3,195	99	3,212	99



Self-Sufficiency is defined as having an income sufficient to meet basic needs, housing, food, rent, child care, transportation and taxes, without private or public support.

A single parent with an infant and a preschooler would need to earn $16.34 per hour in Richmond City and $23.50 per hour in Fairfax County in order to be self-sufficient. The Self-Sufficiency Standard calculates the costs of basic needs in each Virginia locality for various family types. The Self-Sufficiency Standard can be downloaded at www.vakids.org.

Data Source:	Data are from the Virginia Department of Health, Virginia Center for Health Statistics. Online at http://www.vdh.state.va.us/stats/Stats.htm Population data from the US Census.
Data Note:	Clifton Forge numbers are combined with those of Alleghany County. Greensville raw numbers are shown for Emporia. Fairfax City and Falls Church City numbers are not available. Bedford County numbers are replicated for Bedford City.
Rate Calculation:	(number of children receiving AFDC in 1995, ages 0-17 *1000) / (population of children ages 0-17 in 1995) (number of children receiving TANF in 2001, ages 0-17 *1000) / (population of children ages 0-17 in 2000)

economic security

CHILDREN RECEIVING TANF

These data reflect the monthly averages of Virginians ages 0-17 who are receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families, a federally mandated block grant cash assistance program. TANF is the cash benefit program that replaced the AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) program on February 1, 1997. http://www.dol.gov/ Rates are per 1,000 children.

Virginia began its welfare reform efforts in 1995, before federal welfare reform legislation. The Virginia Independence Program (VIP) changed welfare eligibility requirements, strongly emphasizing work through the VIEW work program. Under VIEW provisions, able-bodied parents are required to work and eligibility for cash assistance is limited to a total of 24 months. Families are eligible for an additional 12 months of assistance with child care, transportation and medical care, although some of these benefits may be threatened in the Commonwealth's current budget situation.[46, 47]

Welfare reform has resulted in many fewer children receiving cash assistance; the statewide rate fell from 81 children per thousand in 1995 to 28 per thousand in 2001. There remains wide variability among localities.

It is important to look beyond the declining welfare rolls to the economic well-being of the families who leave welfare. A recent study of Virginia's welfare-to-work program interviewed families who had left the TANF rolls 18 months before and found that many were still struggling for self-sufficiency. While 90% had worked at some point since their cases had closed 18 months before, only 66% were working at the time of the follow up interviews. Importantly, the study found that 82% of those working at the time of the interviews worked at least 30 hours or more a week for an average wage of $7.10 per hour.[48] While this average wage marks an increase in income, it is not enough to make a family with children self-sufficient.

The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Virginia measures the amount of income families need in order to survive without public or private assistance. Income calculations in the Self-Sufficiency Standard vary by locality and by family composition. Basic needs include food, health care, transportation, child care, rent, and taxes. Learn more about the Self-Sufficiency Standard for Virginia at www.vakids.org.

Realizing that many families moving off welfare are not able to support children adequately is important because child poverty is closely linked to a number of undesirable outcomes in such areas as health, education, emotional welfare, and delinquency.[49]

Welfare reform has resulted in many fewer children receiving cash assistance.

Children Receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (rates are per 1,000 children)

Locality	1995 Number	1995 Rate	2001 Number	2001 Rate
Virginia	130,410	81.4	47,885	27.5
Accomack	917	120.1	280	30.0
Albemarle	475	28.4	151	7.7
Alexandria	2,806	157.4	821	38.1
Alleghany	274	71.4	136	35.8
Amelia	117	47.0	54	18.7
Amherst	325	47.1	121	16.2
Appomattox	222	70.3	112	33.0
Arlington	2,376	85.5	578	18.5
Augusta	452	31.6	174	11.2
Bath	33	32.1	8	7.3
Bedford City	583	442.3	N/A	N/A
Bedford County	583	45.6	249	17.2
Bland	51	34.4	28	21.0
Botetourt	99	15.9	34	4.8
Bristol	364	96.7	279	79.1
Brunswick	485	126.4	192	51.0
Buchanan	981	122.6	461	79.8
Buckingham	370	119.0	156	44.5
Buena Vista	105	73.5	30	20.8
Campbel	562	47.0	264	21.6
Caroline	392	71.4	170	31.0
Carroll	366	60.6	144	23.3
Charles City	134	83.9	24	15.7
Charlotte	196	65.6	75	24.7
Charlottesville	1,494	215.7	498	72.8
Chesapeake	4,066	75.7	1,802	31.5
Chesterfield	2,389	34.2	850	11.6
Clarke	62	22.6	34	11.5
Colonial Heights	107	30.5	62	16.2
Covington	160	105.9	58	42.7
Craig	34	31.1	1	N/C
Culpeper	412	50.5	173	19.6
Cumberland	192	94.5	74	33.4
Danville	1,676	N/A	848	75.2
Dickenson	539	114.0	251	69.4
Dinwiddie	405	70.5	186	31.5
Emporia	540	364.6	167	117.2
Essex	180	83.7	75	32.7
Fairfax City	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fairfax County	7,710	35.9	1,680	6.8
Falls Church	N/A	N/A	0	N/A
Fauquier	394	29.0	145	9.8
Floyd	128	44.5	45	14.5
Fluvanna	111	27.3	32	6.7
Franklin City	364	164.5	146	69.5
Franklin County	394	40.5	282	26.8
Frederick	253	18.2	51	3.3
Fredericksburg	531	136.6	191	55.8
Galax	176	124.2	93	59.1
Giles	154	43.3	56	15.2
Gloucester	428	47.5	144	15.8
Goochland	151	44.7	32	9.0
Grayson	154	42.9	89	25.6
Greene	132	38.5	40	9.5
Greensville	540	241.9	167	79.5
Halifax	764	84.5	402	46.0
Hampton	5,144	148.7	1,880	53.0
Hanover	353	19.1	134	5.7
Harrisonburg	554	103.5	181	29.0
Henrico	3,326	61.1	1,296	20.0
Henry	793	61.4	299	23.1
Highland	13	23.9	2	N/C
Hopewell	1,133	189.2	390	65.4
Isle of Wight	464	64.5	207	27.5
James City	399	40.9	130	11.6
King and Queen	110	69.1	35	23.2
King George	218	47.8	51	11.0
King William	129	39.7	48	13.9
Lancaster	228	101.0	87	39.9
Lee	954	150.6	452	84.2
Lexington	45	52.1	14	19.1
Loudoun	582	18.5	239	4.7
Louisa	351	60.6	110	17.5
Lunenburg	175	61.6	58	20.6
Lynchburg	2,039	140.5	704	48.7
Madison	109	35.5	35	11.4
Manassas	461	51.0	191	18.4
Manassas Park	174	77.1	46	14.3
Martinsville	540	156.7	227	65.2
Mathews	107	59.9	26	14.1
Mecklenburg	292	41.2	186	26.6
Middlesex	174	92.9	49	25.4
Montgomery	942	67.4	379	26.4
Nelson	180	56.7	33	10.6
New Kent	103	35.8	42	12.3
Newport News	7,695	154.1	2,586	52.2
Norfolk	12,821	227.6	3,972	70.5
Northampton	589	179.5	138	45.4
Northumberland	164	74.0	45	19.6
Norton	195	182.8	104	122.4
Nottoway	451	133.7	130	36.0
Orange	249	43.4	128	21.6
Page	181	34.1	78	14.7
Patrick	237	60.7	141	33.4
Petersburg	2,381	278.8	793	93.4
Pittsylvania	719	53.2	286	20.1
Poquoson	397	127.6	N/A	N/A
Portsmouth	6,002	218.7	2,177	84.2
Powhatan	95	21.3	29	5.3
Prince Edward	386	98.4	126	31.6
Prince George	265	35.4	119	14.3
Prince William	3,406	46.2	1,863	21.8
Pulaski	562	74.8	208	28.7
Radford	207	95.5	76	37.0
Rappahannock	37	23.3	11	7.1
Richmond City	14,348	361.3	5,184	120.1
Richmond County	140	83.3	30	18.4
Roanoke City	3,322	157.3	1,491	69.5
Roanoke County	461	25.7	240	12.3
Rockbridge	194	45.6	56	12.1
Rockingham	303	20.1	156	9.3
Russell	654	90.0	464	72.2
Salem	461	98.2	N/A	N/A
Scott	421	83.4	219	45.2
Shenandoah	227	31.0	76	9.8
Smyth	445	58.8	212	29.7
Southampton	360	87.2	137	34.4
Spotsylvania	396	17.6	294	10.8
Stafford	465	19.3	222	7.6
Staunton	427	85.8	185	39.2
Suffolk	1,968	128.4	775	43.7
Surry	156	92.4	61	35.2
Sussex	372	151.0	133	54.2
Tazewell	1,153	97.4	554	57.9
Virginia Beach	5,775	47.8	1,911	16.3
Warren	412	56.9	145	18.0
Washington	365	34.2	170	16.1
Waynesboro	490	114.5	207	44.4
Westmoreland	419	108.6	146	38.0
Williamsburg	105	84.5	34	29.5
Winchester	324	68.5	123	24.0
Wise	1,537	146.2	734	79.4
Wyth	397	65.3	194	32.2
York	397	25.2	153	9.3

PER CAPITA INCOME AND MEDIAN INCOME

This measure of income is calculated as the personal income of the residents of a given area divided by the resident population of the area. In computing per capita personal income for States and counties, the Bureau of Economic Analysis uses the Census Bureau's annual midyear population estimates. Except for the college student and other seasonal populations, which are measured on April 1, the population for all years is estimated on July 1.

Median income from the 2000 Census for all families with children and the median income for female-headed households with children are also included in the table. Median income figures ignore the effects of extreme high and low values. Researchers reporting income data typically display median income data since it provides an estimate of the average family. Median income is the dollar amount that divides the income distribution into two equal groups–half with income above the median and half with income below the median.

Median family income is used by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development as a standard to assess a family's need for housing assistance. Families with incomes below 50% of the median are most likely to receive assistance.

Half of all families with children under 18 in Virginia earned more than $54,169 in 1999; half of the families earned less. Half of female–headed households with children earned less than $21,602.

Numbers in the table can be compared to Self-Sufficiency Standard wages for Virginia in order to assess the number of families who are struggling to make ends meet. The Self-Sufficiency Standard calculates the cost of living in each Virginia locality based on basic needs (food, transportation, housing, child care, health care, and taxes), geography, and family size. Although a single woman with two children could theoretically live on an income of $21,602 in Washington County, Virginia, that same family would need to earn $46,185 to live in Fairfax County, Virginia.[50]

The rise in median income for families in the late 1990s was primarily due to parents working more hours and to the increase in maternal employment. The typical family increased its work hours by more than seven weeks annually since 1989.[51]

The typical family increased its work hours by more than seven weeks annually since 1989.

Data Source: Per Capita Income is from US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis http://www.bea.gov Median income from the 2000 Census.

Data Note: Per Capita Income: The personal income of an area is defined as the income received by, or on behalf of, all the residents of the area. It consists of the income received by persons from all sources—that is, from participation in production, from both government and business transfer payments, and from government interest (which is treated like a transfer payment). Persons consist of individuals, nonprofit institutions that serve individuals, private noninsured welfare funds, and private trust funds. The last three are referred to as "quasi-individuals." Personal income is calculated as the sum of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments, rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment, personal dividend income, personal interest income, and transfer payments to persons, less personal contributions for social insurance. The latest data are from 2000. 2001 estimates will be released mid 2003. Median family income can be found at www.census.gov

Families with incomes **below** 50% of the median are **most** likely to receive assistance.

Per Capita Income, Median Income for All Families with Children, Median Income for Female-Headed Households with Children

Locality	PCI 2000	All Families Median 2000	Female Median 2000
Virginia	31,120	54,169	21,602
Accomack	17,818	32,251	15,512
Albemarle	33,680	61,890	28,542
Alexandria	49,395	50,673	25,261
Alleghany	22,624	46,531	13,667
Amelia	20,334	48,268	23,092
Amherst	18,766	43,712	15,808
Appomattox	20,411	40,977	20,962
Arlington	49,508	66,918	30,293
Augusta	24,184	50,208	22,681
Bath	24,447	37,295	16,944
Bedford City	26,637	27,171	11,065
Bedford County	26,637	49,724	19,380
Bland	17,082	43,233	30,417
Botetourt	25,709	55,614	24,444
Bristol	22,877	32,821	13,480
Brunswick	16,700	37,950	16,921
Buchanan	20,023	27,465	9,219
Buckingham	17,004	34,309	17,723
Buena Vista	21,860	36,915	18,125
Campbell	24,178	41,050	18,181
Caroline	23,788	42,666	24,470
Carroll	19,174	36,338	14,329
Charles City	22,763	46,359	19,125
Charlotte	18,827	38,772	14,730
Charlottesville	33,680	36,901	16,606
Chesapeake	26,529	54,955	22,530
Chesterfield	33,343	63,752	29,165
Clarke	34,110	58,844	34,688
Colonial Heights	27,358	50,287	26,713
Covington	22,624	28,750	18,145
Craig	21,278	40,625	16,667
Culpeper	28,055	50,765	20,648
Cumberland	18,099	38,209	17,569
Danville	21,028	29,957	15,063
Dickenson	17,131	27,619	12,450
Dinwiddie	27,358	45,735	20,564
Emporia	19,085	34,402	17,241
Essex	21,699	44,318	17,411
Fairfax City	51,227	75,027	33,594
Fairfax County	51,227	86,859	39,762
Falls Church	51,227	92,799	42,115
Fauquier	38,408	67,385	30,343
Floyd	17,870	35,579	15,197
Fluvanna	22,252	48,390	25,326
Franklin City	23,712	33,786	9,661
Franklin County	20,579	42,324	18,153
Frederick	27,170	53,825	24,420
Fredericksburg	29,474	35,950	18,750
Galax	19,174	41,563	14,896
Giles	20,441	42,407	17,542
Gloucester	24,270	47,473	19,306
Goochland	38,967	63,992	29,750
Grayson	16,941	31,290	16,600
Greene	19,488	48,681	21,343
Greensville	19,085	36,832	20,703
Halifax	19,422	38,133	17,593
Hampton	21,364	40,564	19,345
Hanover	30,015	66,293	28,779
Harrisonburg	22,082	41,650	20,152
Henrico	33,286	57,736	26,223
Henry	21,154	37,975	19,446
Highland	23,110	38,438	21,000
Hopewell	22,555	31,077	17,011
Isle of Wight	27,853	51,336	19,705
James City	36,746	59,656	24,453
King and Queen	23,750	45,485	18,250
King George	29,935	54,171	24,036
King William	24,803	52,925	28,875
Lancaster	30,541	33,306	17,560
Lee	17,458	28,878	9,648
Lexington	21,860	65,125	33,571
Loudoun	40,290	87,434	40,596
Louisa	24,320	42,119	20,500
Lunenburg	16,604	32,008	17,900
Lynchburg	24,178	35,538	17,452
Madison	22,620	42,094	21,136
Manassas	29,967	67,560	33,191
Manassas Park	29,967	56,588	28,173
Martinsville	21,154	31,250	18,542
Mathews	27,710	49,674	21,080
Mecklenburg	20,644	34,065	17,767
Middlesex	25,315	35,625	17,607
Montgomery	19,576	45,091	18,378
Nelson	21,283	40,838	25,582
New Kent	26,442	61,151	25,714
Newport News	22,849	36,480	16,378
Norfolk	22,383	30,578	15,247
Northampton	21,049	32,122	14,479
Northumberland	23,763	39,789	17,118
Norton	19,254	24,271	10,750
Nottoway	20,259	36,894	17,663
Orange	23,808	42,775	20,967
Page	20,315	38,292	18,218
Patrick	18,473	34,718	15,048
Petersburg	27,358	26,014	17,904
Pittsylvania	21,028	41,468	16,838
Poquoson	28,927	65,152	30,625
Portsmouth	21,558	33,218	17,238
Powhatan	23,748	55,842	25,682
Prince Edward	16,705	41,021	12,188
Prince George	22,555	51,546	24,321
Prince William	29,967	66,345	33,499
Pulaski	21,646	41,918	14,946
Radford	19,576	46,338	19,154
Rappahannock	30,876	50,250	21,771
Richmond City	31,279	28,714	16,735
Richmond County	18,678	44,783	16,065
Roanoke City	26,948	33,113	16,665
Roanoke County	32,053	59,134	29,961
Rockbridge	21,860	41,623	21,944
Rockingham	22,082	46,460	21,667
Russell	17,909	31,148	15,423
Salem	32,053	46,689	20,436
Scott	17,049	33,238	14,020
Shenandoah	23,079	43,638	19,458
Smyth	20,188	35,649	15,833
Southampton	23,712	41,081	16,231
Spotsylvania	29,474	61,647	28,333
Stafford	26,879	69,804	33,032
Staunton	24,184	39,592	19,355
Suffolk	25,282	45,384	16,514
Surry	19,086	38,015	17,135
Sussex	19,909	34,545	15,885
Tazewell	20,052	33,946	16,397
Virginia Beach	30,445	48,971	24,722
Warren	26,319	49,776	22,196
Washington	22,877	38,323	16,684
Waynesboro	24,184	31,710	14,754
Westmoreland	22,685	37,955	15,740
Williamsburg	36,746	43,611	11,794
Winchester	27,170	39,052	21,087
Wise	19,254	32,332	10,744
Wythe	20,385	40,032	16,797
York	28,927	62,623	29,462

economic security

STUDENTS APPROVED FOR FREE OR REDUCED PRICE SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

These data reflect the number of students in grades K-12 who were approved for reduced price or free school lunches. Rates are per 100 students. These data can be used as a rough estimate of the percent of poor children in each locality.

According to the Virginia Department of Education, "the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) is a federally assisted meal program, which provides nutritionally balanced, low-cost or free lunches to school aged children. The NSLP is administered at the Federal level by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The Virginia Department of Education School Nutrition Programs administers the NSLP at the State level, which operates the program through agreements with local school districts. School divisions participating in the NSLP get cash subsidies and donated commodities from the U.S. Department of agriculture for each meal they serve. The lunches must meet Federal requirements, and they must offer free or reduced-price lunches to eligible children. Lunch menus must provide one third of the daily recommended levels for protein, calcium, iron, Vitamin A, Vitamin C and calories." [52]

Free and Reduced Price Eligibility data for the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) is provided for all Virginia public school divisions that participate in the lunch program. Some Virginia public schools (i.e., high schools) do not participate in the lunch program and therefore do not report any Free and Reduced Price Eligibility data. School Division Fall Membership Report numbers do not correlate with SNP Lunch Program Membership data. School Nutrition Program (SNP) NSLP Membership and Free/Reduced Price Eligibility data reported from the SNP Electronic Claim database is used for all federal and state government eligibility data reports.[53]

Data Source:	Virginia Department of Education http://www.pen.k12.va.us/VDOE/Finance/Nutrition/index.html
Data Note:	Clifton Forge numbers are combined with those of Alleghany County. Numbers for Colonial Beach are included with Westmoreland County. West Point numbers are included with King William County. Data for the following locations, which were originally combined, are shown for both locations: Bedford City and Bedford County, Fairfax City and Fairfax County, and Emporia City and Greensville County, and Williamsburg + James City County. Data from 2001 are from the 2001-2002 school year, October 2001.
Rate Calculation:	(number of students approved for free or reduced price school lunches in 1995 * 100) / (student enrolled in K-12 in 1995) (number of students approved for free or reduced price school lunches in 2001 * 100) / (student enrolled in K-12 in 2001)

These data can be used as a rough estimate of the percent of poor children in each locality.

Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Price School Lunch (rates are per 100)

Locality	1995 Number	1995 Rate	2001 Number	2001 Rate
Virginia	324,676	31	345,595	31
Accomack	3,151	58	3,204	61
Albemarle	1,962	18	2,399	20
Alexandria	4,970	51	5,461	49
Alleghany	959	32	895	30
Amelia	674	39	561	33
Amherst	1,130	24	1,426	31
Appomattox	740	32	758	32
Arlington	6,505	38	7,190	41
Augusta	2,008	19	2,556	23
Bath	260	30	228	28
Bedford City	2,383	24	2,784	26
Bedford County	2,383	24	2,784	26
Bland	286	29	281	32
Botetourt	574	13	600	13
Bristol	1,004	41	1,034	42
Brunswick	1,761	69	1,560	62
Buchanan	2,936	57	2,733	70
Buckingham	1,087	50	1,208	52
Buena Vista	332	33	353	32
Campbell	2,150	26	2,644	30
Caroline	1,267	35	1,431	39
Carroll	1,390	35	1,810	46
Charles City	440	43	436	47
Charlotte	1,031	49	1,090	48
Charlottesville	2,010	50	2,195	49
Chesapeake	8,855	26	9,025	24
Chesterfield	6,825	14	6,851	18
Clarke	332	18	270	14
Colonial Heights	437	16	386	20
Covington	322	35	335	36
Craig	233	33	156	22
Culpeper	1,892	37	1,461	32
Cumberland	786	68	799	58
Danville	3,602	46	4,453	60
Dickenson	1,790	57	1,554	57
Dinwiddie	1,275	35	1,434	32
Emporia	1,517	58	1,470	55
Essex	649	44	698	44
Fairfax City	22,675	17	30,888	21
Fairfax County	22,675	17	30,888	21
Falls Church	190	13	131	7
Fauquier	1,678	20	1,442	15
Floyd	498	27	666	33
Fluvanna	567	22	563	18
Franklin City	877	49	1,034	73
Franklin County	2,017	30	2,542	36
Frederick	1,496	16	1,687	16
Fredericksburg	1,006	47	1,184	47
Galax	429	35	575	44
Giles	797	31	730	29
Gloucester	1,243	19	1,104	25
Goochland	403	22	380	19
Grayson	965	43	1,087	47
Greene	594	26	585	22
Greensville	1,517	58	1,470	55
Halifax	2,656	42	3,202	52
Hampton	8,487	37	9,016	38
Hanover	1,680	12	1,340	11
Harrisonburg	1,586	45	1,696	43
Henrico	9,249	26	7,299	25
Henry	2,546	29	3,194	37
Highland	117	31	100	31
Hopewell	1,988	51	2,347	56
Isle of Wight	1,566	34	1,601	32
James City	1,515	21	1,460	24
King and Queen	1,844	67	566	60
King George	208	24	670	22
King William	717	32	582	21
Lancaster	745	46	757	50
Lee	2,482	59	2,345	62
Lexington	126	26	75	16
Loudoun	1,952	10	3,148	10
Louisa	1,630	42	1,339	32
Lunenburg	1,198	58	1,121	57
Lynchburg	3,399	36	4,091	44
Madison	444	23	407	21
Manassas	1,018	18	1,097	18
Manassas Park	465	30	609	28
Martinsville	1,078	40	1,312	48
Mathews	328	26	318	24
Mecklenburg	2,053	44	2,515	51
Middlesex	457	34	397	29
Montgomery	2,949	33	2,586	28
Nelson	680	33	726	35
New Kent	380	18	301	13
Newport News	13,106	44	15,411	50
Norfolk	21,131	63	22,822	58
Northampton	1,433	59	1,446	67
Northumberland	740	48	690	45
Norton	309	39	345	47
Nottoway	1,280	52	1,333	51
Orange	1,124	30	1,128	28
Page	1,082	31	1,220	34
Patrick	749	29	1,059	40
Petersburg	3,987	68	4,119	70
Pittsylvania	3,086	34	3,167	35
Poquoson	122	5	109	4
Portsmouth	9,985	59	9,322	55
Powhatan	549	20	449	12
Prince Edward	1,410	55	1,586	61
Prince George	1,426	27	1,404	30
Prince William	8,834	19	13,007	21
Pulaski	1,583	31	1,704	34
Radford	301	20	345	22
Rappahannock	192	19	160	15
Richmond City	16,070	64	17,505	64
Richmond County	446	34	416	33
Roanoke City	6,407	49	7,784	56
Roanoke County	1,163	9	1,682	12
Rockbridge	827	26	870	29
Rockingham	2,139	21	2,708	25
Russell	1,883	40	1,948	47
Salem	652	17	671	17
Scott	1,661	43	1,670	46
Shenandoah	1,045	20	1,304	23
Smyth	1,774	34	2,131	42
Southampton	1,319	48	1,193	42
Spotsylvania	2,266	15	3,297	16
Stafford	2,117	13	3,009	13
Staunton	1,135	39	1,095	38
Suffolk	4,803	50	5,023	41
Surry	656	52	609	51
Sussex	1,099	75	948	67
Tazewell\	2,845	36	3,232	46
Virginia Beach	21,090	28	19,175	26
Warren	824	18	1,015	20
Washington	2,462	33	2,692	37
Waynesboro	1,049	35	1,192	39
Westmoreland	1,502	55	1,298	51
Williamsburg	1,515	21	1,460	24
Winchester	1,119	35	1,321	36
Wise	2,896	37	3,202	45
Wythe	1,387	32	1,584	37
York	1,606	15	1,651	15

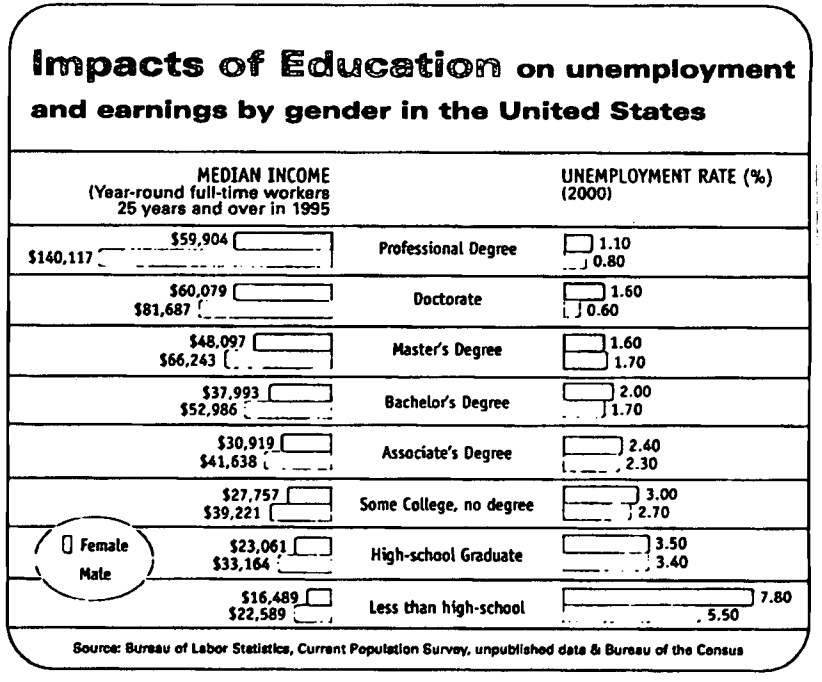
economic security

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

The table on the facing page shows unemployment for Virginia localities in 1998, 1999, 2000, and 2001. Four years of data are used to show the trend in unemployment. Due to dynamic forces in the economy, comparisons between unemployment in 1995 and 2001 would not present a complete picture. According to researchers at the Economic Policy Institute, the full employment rate for the U.S. economy was higher in 2001 than it was in the early 1990s.

The well-being of children cannot be understood without evaluating the conditions of the families in which they live. As shown on the graph, unemployment is higher for persons with less education.

In times of economic distress, low-income families suffer the most. A greater proportion of their income goes to buy the necessities: child care, food, shelter, transportation, health care, and taxes.



Data Source: Data are from the Virginia Employment Commission. Online at http://www.vec.state.va.us/lbrmkt/lausc/labor.
Data Note: Clifton Forge numbers are combined with those of Alleghany County.

In times of economic distress, low-income families suffer the most.

Unemployment 1998-2001

Locality	1998	1999	2000	2001
Virginia	2.9	2.8	2.2	3.5
Accomack	6.6	6.4	4.2	4.3
Albemarle	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.8
Alexandria	2.3	2.3	1.5	2.8
Alleghany	5.1	5.9	3.1	3.8
Amelia	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.8
Amherst	2.3	1.8	1.6	3.8
Appomattox	4.1	4.0	3.2	6.7
Arlington	1.7	1.6	1.1	2.3
Augusta	2.2	2.4	1.7	2.8
Bath	6.2	4.7	3.3	4.6
Bedford City	2.6	2.1	1.7	3.5
Bedford County	2.3	2.0	1.6	3.5
Bland	4.3	4.5	5.9	5.9
Botetourt	2.4	1.8	1.2	2.4
Bristol	4.5	3.7	2.8	4.0
Brunswick	4.3	4.1	3.1	5.3
Buchanan	14.3	14.0	8.7	7.7
Buckingham	5.2	4.2	3.1	2.6
Buena Vista	2.7	2.6	1.8	3.3
Campbell	2.8	2.2	2.2	5.0
Caroline	5.0	3.3	2.2	3.1
Carroll	5.5	6.9	5.9	10.9
Charles City	3.2	2.8	2.5	6.1
Charlotte	3.7	3.1	3.1	4.2
Charlottesville	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.6
Chesapeake	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.9
Chesterfield	2.1	1.9	1.5	2.5
Clarke	1.9	1.5	1.1	1.8
Colonial Heights	2.8	2.5	2.3	3.5
Covington	5.7	7.5	4.5	5.4
Craig	7.0	4.2	2.6	3.3
Culpeper	2.1	2.0	1.4	2.1
Cumberland	2.9	2.0	1.8	2.3
Danville	6.0	6.6	5.2	8.6
Dickenson	16.0	12.5	8.6	16.9
Dinwiddie	2.6	2.5	1.9	2.9
Emporia	4.2	4.7	3.3	4.4
Essex	5.6	4.6	4.0	4.6
Fairfax City	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.7
Fairfax County	1.6	1.6	1.2	2.3
Falls Church	2.2	1.3	1.1	2.6
Fauquier	1.8	1.5	1.0	1.7
Floyd	3.0	4.4	4.7	4.5
Fluvanna	1.5	1.1	1.5	2.1
Franklin City	3.9	4.5	3.3	4.5
Franklin County	2.8	4.1	3.6	4.7
Frederick	2.6	2.1	1.6	2.6
Fredericksburg	3.6	3.0	2.3	4.0
Galax	3.3	4.5	4.6	8.3
Giles	7.5	6.2	5.1	6.9
Gloucester	2.5	2.3	1.7	2.4
Goochland	2.1	1.7	1.3	2.2
Grayson	5.5	5.7	7.2	10.6
Greene	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.0
Greensville	3.7	3.0	2.6	3.6
Halifax	7.3	6.3	6.5	9.3
Hampton	3.7	4.0	2.9	3.8
Hanover	1.8	1.5	1.2	2.4
Harrisonburg	1.4	1.3	1.1	2.0
Henrico	2.1	2.0	1.6	3.3
Henry	3.9	6.4	7.4	8.6
Highland	3.4	2.6	2.9	2.3
Hopewell	4.3	4.2	3.0	5.4
Isle of Wight	3.1	2.7	2.2	2.8
James City	2.0	2.0	1.5	2.1
King and Queen	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.9
King George	2.5	1.9	1.5	1.8
King William	3.1	2.4	2.0	3.7
Lancaster	10.4	9.6	7.8	7.8
Lee	8.0	9.0	4.9	5.5
Lexington	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.6
Loudoun	1.3	1.1	0.9	2.9
Louisa	4.7	3.5	3.1	4.5
Lunenburg	6.0	4.8	4.8	6.1
Lynchburg	2.7	2.2	2.1	4.5
Madison	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.8
Manassas	1.9	1.6	1.2	3.3
Manassas Park	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.5
Martinsville	5.4	10.0	12.1	11.1
Mathews	2.6	2.2	1.7	2.7
Mecklenburg	4.5	5.4	3.8	7.2
Middlesex	2.1	2.1	1.3	1.7
Montgomery	1.9	1.8	1.8	3.1
Nelson	2.9	2.2	2.3	3.5
New Kent	2.6	2.0	1.6	3.4
Newport News	4.0	4.0	2.8	4.1
Norfolk	5.3	5.2	4.2	5.7
Northampton	5.4	4.5	2.9	4.0
Northumberland	8.8	7.7	6.5	6.8
Norton	7.2	7.6	5.4	5.1
Nottoway	3.7	2.8	2.6	3.7
Orange	2.7	2.5	2.2	3.0
Page	4.9	4.0	2.5	3.3
Patrick	4.3	5.5	5.0	8.5
Petersburg	5.8	5.3	3.7	6.4
Pittsylvania	5.2	5.9	4.3	8.4
Poquoson	2.2	2.2	1.7	2.3
Portsmouth	5.4	5.0	4.2	5.4
Powhatan	1.8	1.6	1.3	2.1
Prince Edward	4.7	3.6	2.8	3.9
Prince George	3.1	2.9	2.2	3.4
Prince William	2.0	1.9	1.5	2.4
Pulaski	4.0	4.4	6.1	10.1
Radford	2.7	2.8	2.9	4.6
Rappahannock	2.9	2.0	1.3	1.6
Richmond City	3.9	3.5	2.9	5.0
Richmond County	4.8	4.5	4.4	3.5
Roanoke City	2.9	2.6	2.2	3.6
Roanoke County	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.9
Rockbridge	2.2	2.1	1.7	2.7
Rockingham	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.9
Russell	9.2	8.3	6.2	7.3
Salem	2.4	1.6	1.2	2.4
Scott	7.8	6.6	4.0	4.9
Shenandoah	2.7	2.8	1.3	2.1
Smyth	5.5	6.1	5.8	8.8
Southampton	3.1	3.3	2.5	2.6
Spotsylvania	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.7
Stafford	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.7
Staunton	2.4	2.3	1.8	2.5
Suffolk	3.8	3.5	2.6	3.5
Surry	7.9	7.8	5.6	5.4
Sussex	4.0	3.0	2.8	4.0
Tazewell	8.6	7.1	5.4	4.4
Virginia Beach	2.8	2.7	2.2	3.0
Warren	2.9	2.7	1.9	2.8
Washington	5.1	4.6	3.8	5.9
Waynesboro	2.9	2.9	2.6	4.1
Westmoreland	5.5	5.2	4.7	5.1
Williamsburg	5.5	5.8	4.5	6.0
Winchester	3.0	2.5	1.8	3.0
Wise	10.3	9.2	5.9	5.6
Wythe	4.3	4.1	5.8	9.7
York	2.0	2.0	1.6	2.2

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- Department of Juvenile Justice, Steve Pullen, intake involving juvenile delinquency
- Department of Social Services, Sara Coxon, foster care; Margaret Vance, child day care capacity; Molly Carpenter, founded cases of child abuse and neglect, Tom Steinhauser, TANF
- US Bureau of the Census, Marie Pees, www.census.gov population data and median income data
- Virginia Department of Health, Calvin Reynolds: prenatal care, low birth-weight babies, infant mortality, child deaths, teen violent deaths, teen births, births to single mothers
- Virginia Employment Commission, http://www.vec.state.va.us, unemployment
- Virginia State Police, http://www.vsp.state.va.us/, juvenile violent crime

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- Census 2000. www.census.org
- Child Trends www.childtrendsdatabank.org - trends and research on over 70 key indicators of child and youth well-being
- Healthy Virginia Communities www.vdh.state.va.us/commish/healthy/index.htm A VDH Report on Year 2000 Health Status and Risk Reduction Indicators for the Commonwealth of Virginia and Health Districts.
- National Center for Health Statistics www.cdc.gov/nchs/
- National KIDS COUNT www.aecf.org/kidscount
- Prevent Child Abuse Virginia www.preventchildabuseva.org/child abuse
- Project Hope www.wm.edu/education/HOPE/homeless.php homeless project at William and Mary
- Report on the Health of Children in Hampton Roads www.pediatricresearch.org

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