
People Inc.

Community Needs Assessment 2024



Produced by People Incorporated of Virginia staff and approved by People Incorporated of Virginia Board of Directors on September 18th 2024.

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Introduction

People Inc. serves as the designated Community Action Agency for thirteen counties and three cities across Virginia working toward the mission of *providing opportunities for economically disadvantaged people to reach their goals in order to enhance their lives, their families, and their communities.*

People Inc. was founded in 1964 in the rural Appalachian community of Hayter’s Gap, Virginia by a local elementary school principal and a country store owner to provide education, recreation, and daycare to community residents. The organization was chartered as one of the nation’s first Community Action Agencies, designed to improve the lives of low-income people and communities. Today, what began as a small community-based organization has grown into a multi-million-dollar nonprofit serving over 7,000 individuals a year.¹

The needs assessment process and contents of this report reflect the Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) system, as well as requirements outlined in the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Organizational Standards.

Methodology

Client and Community Survey

The most important stakeholder group for the community needs assessment is individual members of the community, particularly low-income community members. The community member survey included detailed questions, designed to gather both quantitative and qualitative input on the top needs facing both respondents’ families and the communities they live in. The survey was emailed directly to all current and former clients for whom People Inc. had a valid email address. The survey link was also shared on social media channels and distributed by partners. Responses were collected from October-December 2023. Finally, survey responses were incentivized by offering a chance to win a \$100 giftcard. Valid responses were received from 555 community members.

Partner Survey

Collecting input from others who serve the community is a valuable strategy for developing a comprehensive picture of current needs. A short survey was emailed directly to partner organizations in People Inc.’s communities. A total of 69 partners completed the survey.

Focus Groups

To better understand the complex of needs and experiences of families facing challenges, People Inc. also conducted 7 focus groups with partners and community members in January and February 2024.

Secondary Data

Primary data collected by People Inc. is supplemented throughout the report with publicly available secondary data from the US Census Bureau, Virginia Department of Education, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and many other sources. These data, along with reports and assessments completed by other community organizations and governmental sources, support our understanding of how local needs fit into larger trends, and offer a comparison to state and national issues. All secondary sources are cited throughout the report.

¹ Details on those served by People Inc. and services provided can be found in the appendices.



Executive Summary

People Inc. works to address the causes and conditions of poverty, primarily serving thirteen counties and three cities in the Southwest Virginia, Northern Piedmont, Northern Shenandoah Valley, and Greater Prince William regions of Virginia. As part of its mandate as a community action agency, People Inc. undertakes a comprehensive triennial community needs assessment. The findings from this assessment are used to inform the agency's program and service priorities. Additionally, People Inc. hopes the information in this report can also be used throughout Virginia by other non-profits and local governments to best serve the most disadvantaged members of our communities.

Drawing from a wide variety of data sources, including surveys, focus groups, and secondary data, the staff and board of People Inc. identified the following as the top community needs:

1. Lack of Affordable Housing
2. Homelessness
3. Quality jobs
4. Mental health and substance abuse

The areas served by People Inc. are geographically, economically, and socially diverse. While many needs are similar across regions, their presentations and possible solutions vary. This report breaks out data into the four regions served by People Inc. People Inc. will also produce region specific reports that dive deeper into locality level trends that will be released following this report.

Overview of People Inc. Regions

The communities served by People Inc. comprise four distinct regions. These regions are geographically, socially, and economically diverse. As a result, the needs and strengths of each region are diverse.

Throughout this report, descriptions will focus on the following regions:

Greater Prince William

- Prince William County
- Manassas City
- Manassas Park City

Northern Piedmont

- Culpeper County
- Fauquier County
- Rappahannock County

Northern Shenandoah Valley

- Clarke County
- Frederick County
- Page County
- Shenandoah County
- Warren County
- Winchester City

Southwest Virginia

- Bristol City
- Buchanan County
- Dickenson County
- Russell County
- Washington County

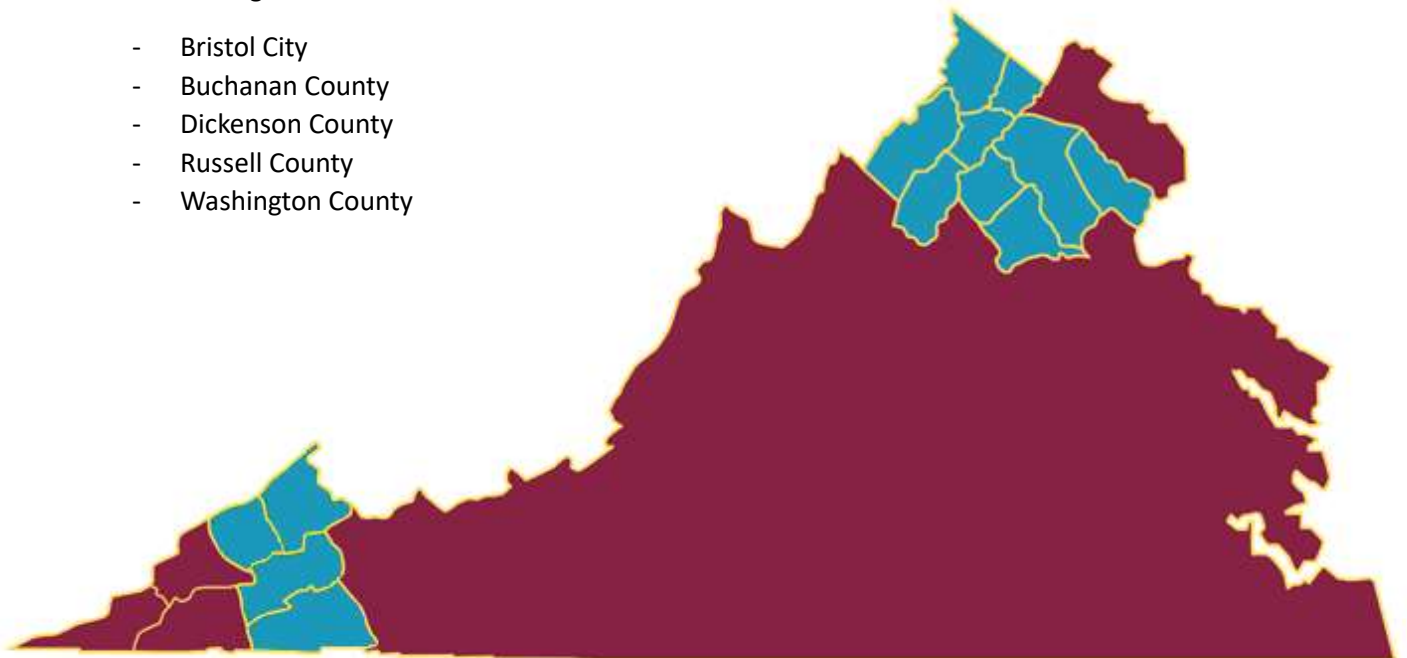
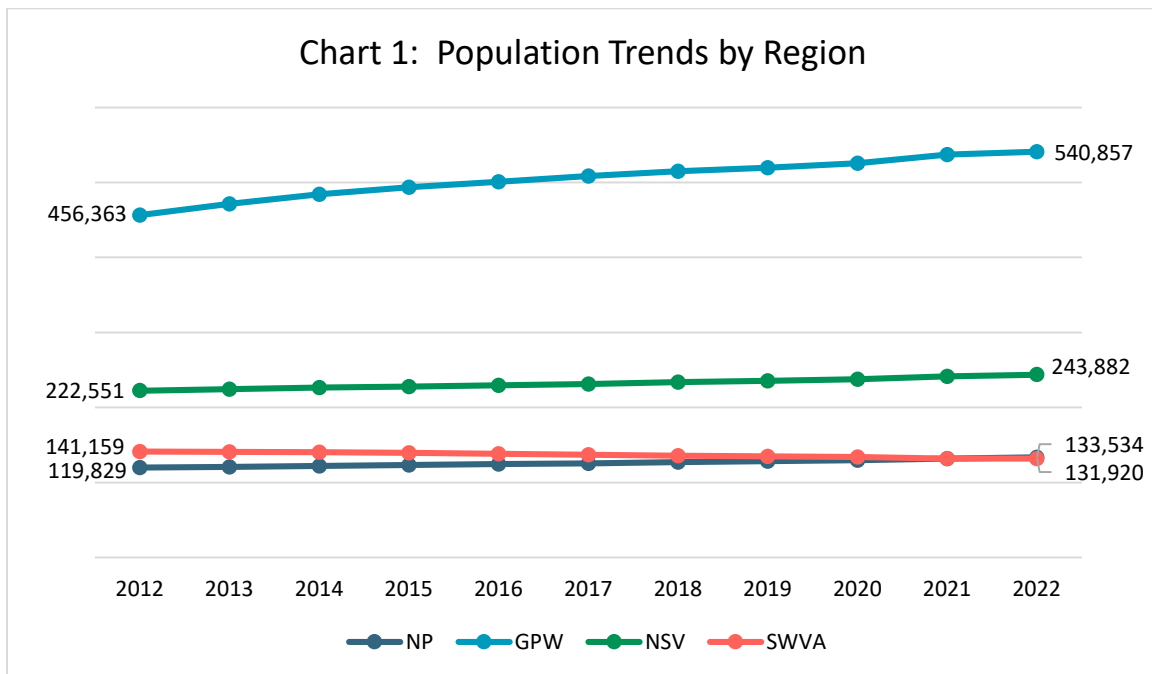


Table 1. Regional Description Overview

	Total Population ²	Land Area (Square miles)	Population Density (persons per square mile)
Greater Prince William	540,857	348.81	1,551
Northern Piedmont	133,534	1,292.91	103
Northern Shenandoah Valley	243,882	1,622.79	150
Southwest Virginia	131,920	1,881.09	70

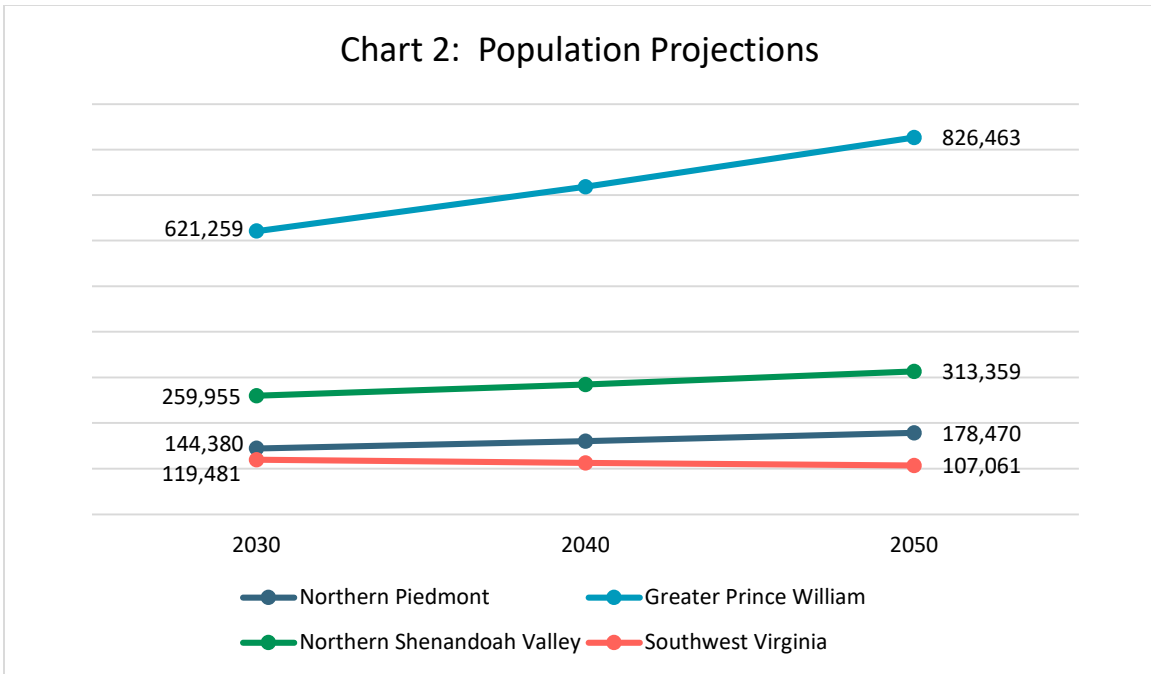
Demographic Profile

Over the last ten years, populations have generally grown in all of the regions served by People Inc., except for Southwest Virginia, where the population has dropped by about 10,000.



Population projections from the UVA Weldon Cooper Center estimates that the trends of the past decade will continue. While the Northern Piedmont and Northern Shenandoah Valley regions are projected to see continued moderate growth, the Greater Prince William region is projected to grow by 33% from 2030 to 2050. Over the next twenty years, the Southwest Virginia population is expected to steadily decline.

² US Census Bureau. American Community Survey: 2022 5-Year Estimates. Table DP05.



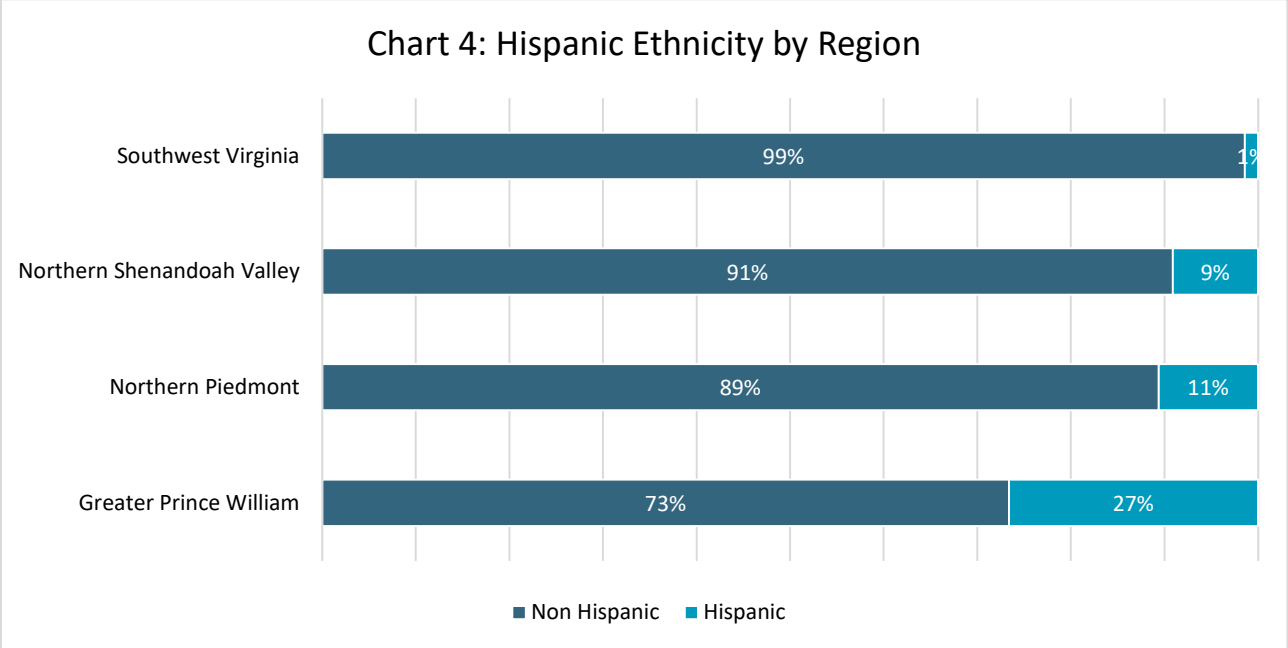
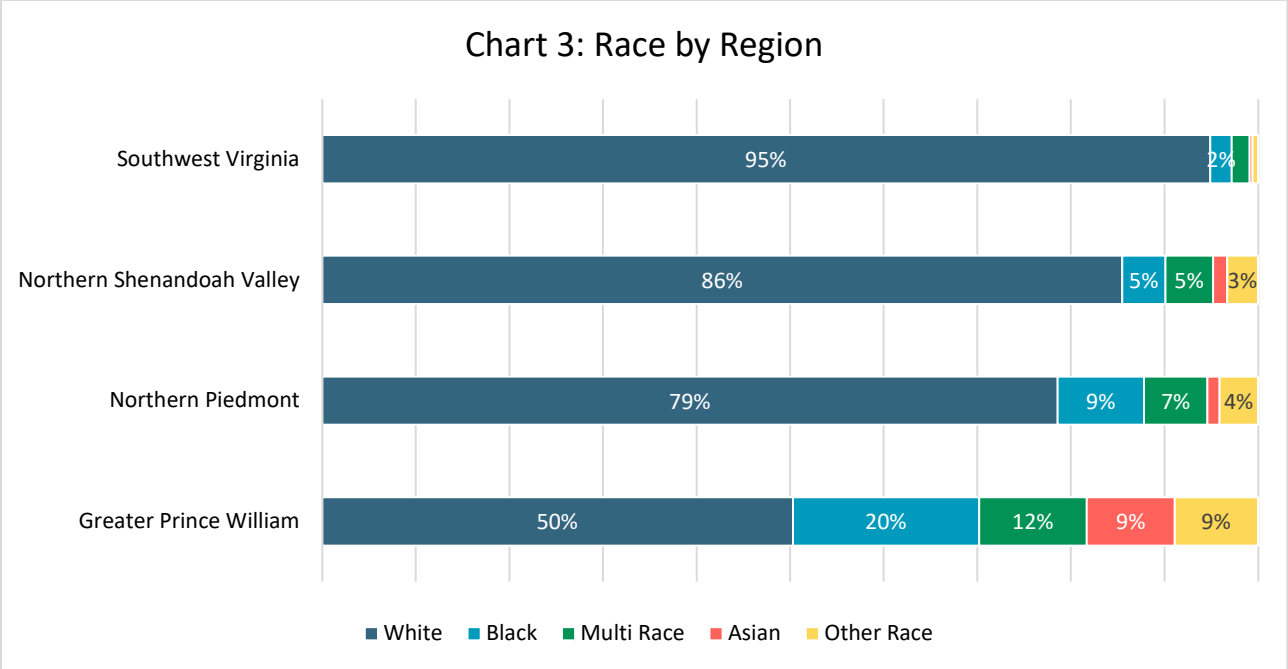
Even as the population grows, the median age in each region continues to increase, following the statewide trend of an aging population as birth rates decrease.

Table 2. Sex and Age³

	Median Age (average)	Population Over 65		Population Under 18		% Female
		#	%	#	%	
Greater Prince William	35.6	56,682	10.5%	143,526	26.5%	49.6%
Northern Piedmont	43.4	22,761	17.0%	31,242	23.4%	50.0%
Northern Shenandoah Valley	42.6	45,987	18.9%	53,044	21.7%	50.0%
Southwest Virginia	46.0	30,721	23.4%	23,551	17.9%	49.9%

Each of the regions served by People Inc. varies greatly in racial and ethnic composition. The Greater Prince William region is the most diverse, with 50% of the population identifying as white. Southwest Virginia is the least racially and ethnically diverse with only 5% of the population belonging to a minority racial group, and 1.4% Hispanic.

³ US Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 2022 5-Year Estimates. Table S0101.



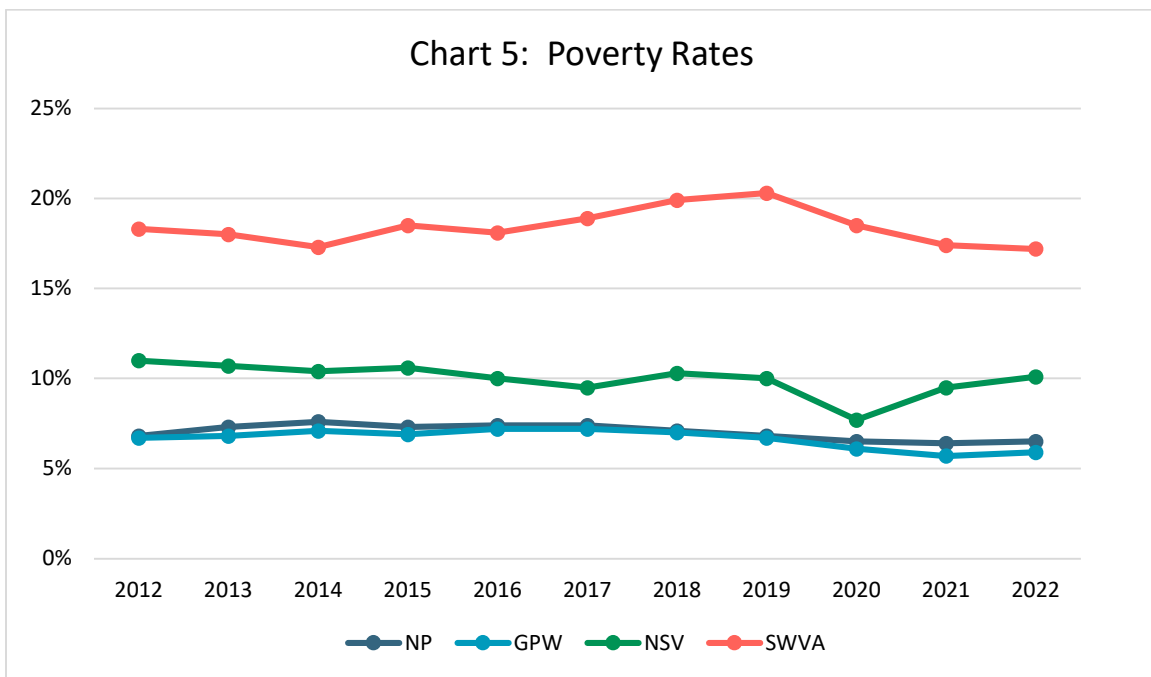
Many of the residents in communities served by People Inc. were born outside of the US, and often speak a language other than English in their home. Like race and ethnicity, the largest population of foreign born individuals and non-English speakers is in the Greater Prince William region. The diversity of this urban community reflects that of many neighboring regions that are also suburbs of the Washington DC metro area. As we move to more rural communities, individuals are less likely to be foreign born and more likely to speak only English.

Table 3. National Origin and Language⁴

	Foreign born Individuals		Language Spoken at Home				
	#	%	English Only	Spanish	Other European	Asian Languages	Other Languages
Greater Prince William	142,949	26.4%	63.3%	21.3%	6.4%	4.3%	4.7%
Northern Piedmont	10,361	7.8%	89.2%	8.0%	1.5%	0.6%	0.6%
Northern Shenandoah Valley	15,972	6.5%	90.1%	7.5%	1.4%	0.7%	0.3%
Southwest Virginia	1,378	1.1%	97.9%	1.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%

Income and Poverty

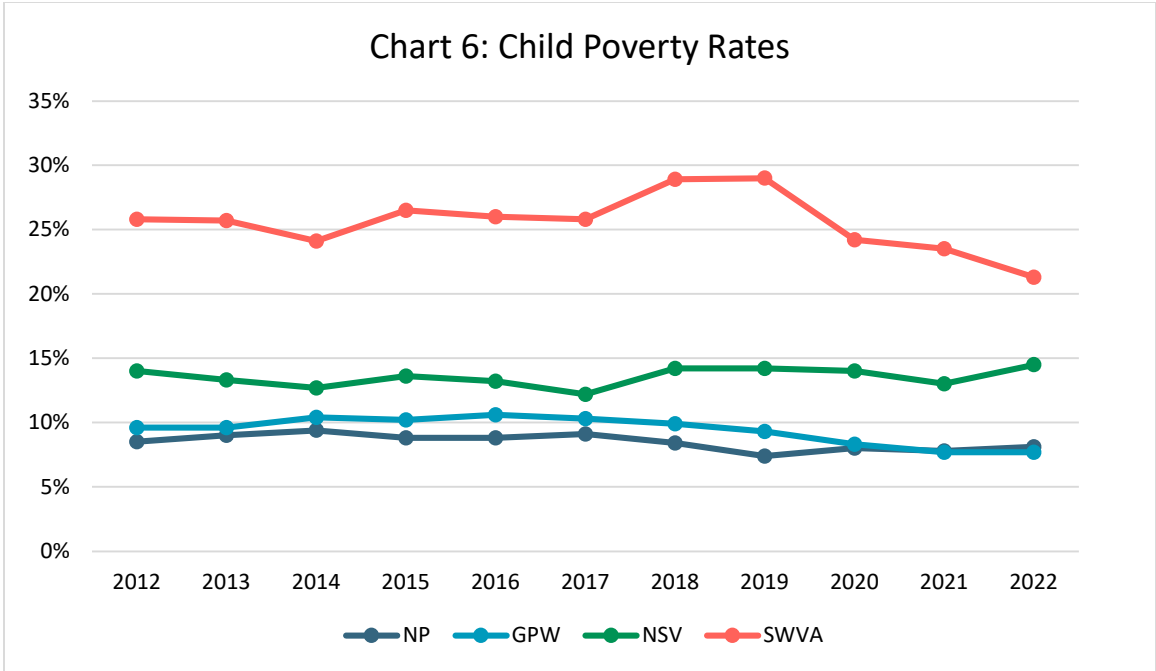
As a community action agency, People Inc. is tasked with addressing the causes and conditions of poverty in the communities we serve. Our communities have seen large economic fluctuations in the last five years. From skyrocketing unemployment at the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, to record high inflation and increased housing costs, the rapid changes have affected all of our communities.



Southwest Virginia has historically seen higher poverty rates than People Inc.’s other regions, followed by the Northern Shenandoah Valley. All regions saw a small bump in poverty rates leading up to the COVID-19 pandemic, though these rates have dropped in the recent two years, and, for all regions, poverty rates are lower than they were a decade ago. ⁵

⁴ US Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 2022 5-Year Estimates. Table S1601.

⁵ US Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 2022 5- Year Estimates. Table S1701.



Patterns of child poverty rates vary greatly by region. In Southwest Virginia and the Greater Prince William regions, rates have dropped steadily in recent years. However, rates in the Northern Piedmont and Northern Shenandoah Valley regions have seen small changes year to year, with no large fluctuations.

Poverty rates also vary greatly by race and sex, highlighting the income inequality in our regions.

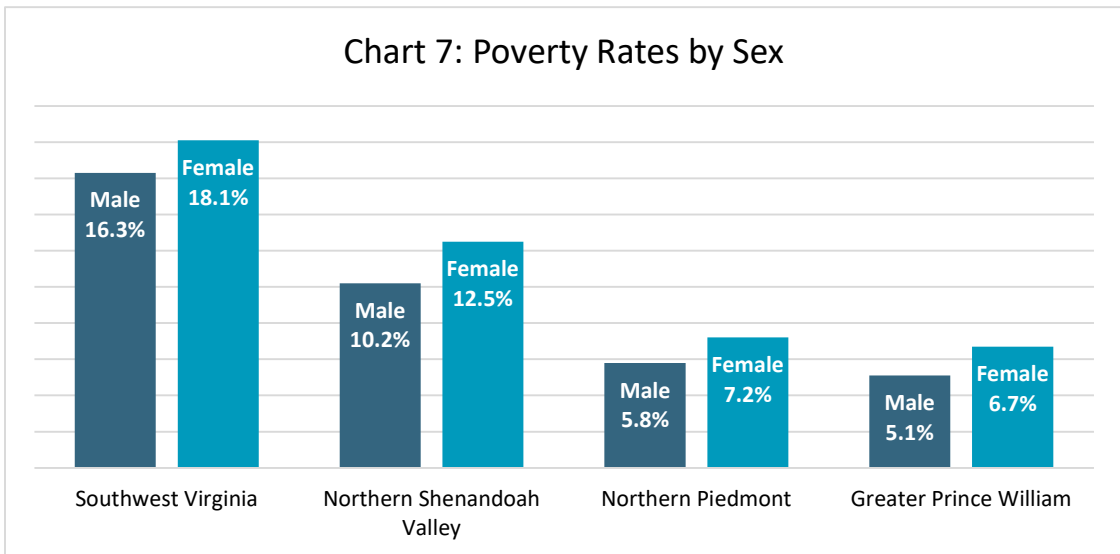
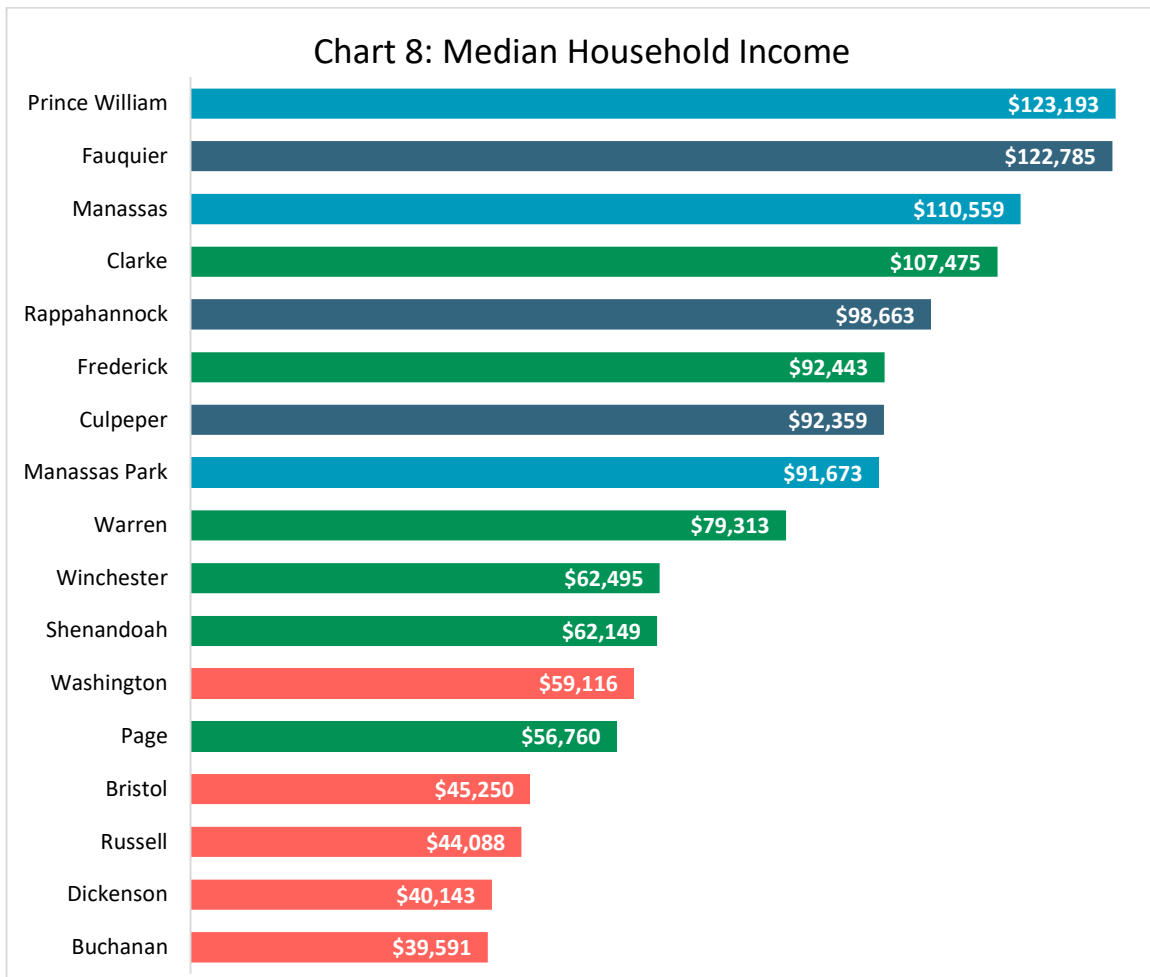


Table 4. Poverty Rates by Race and Ethnicity⁶

	Poverty Rate							
	White Alone	Black Alone	Native Alone	Asian Alone	Pacific Islander Alone	Other Race	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
Greater Prince William	4.8%	5.6%	11.3%	6.3%	2.3%	14.7%	4.9%	10.6%
Northern Piedmont	6.2%	5.6%	7.1%	5.2%	2.8%	16.5%	6.7%	14.6%
Northern Shenandoah Valley	10.2%	21.6%	19.3%	18.6%	0.0%	26.0%	15.2%	23.2%
Southwest Virginia	17.1%	18.3%	49.2%	10.8%	1.3%	7.5%	27.2%	30.6%

Median household income also follows similar trends. The highest income communities are in the Greater Prince William and Northern Piedmont regions, where poverty rates are also lowest. Southwest Virginia localities are the lowest income of all those served by People Inc., save Page County in the Northern Shenandoah Valley.

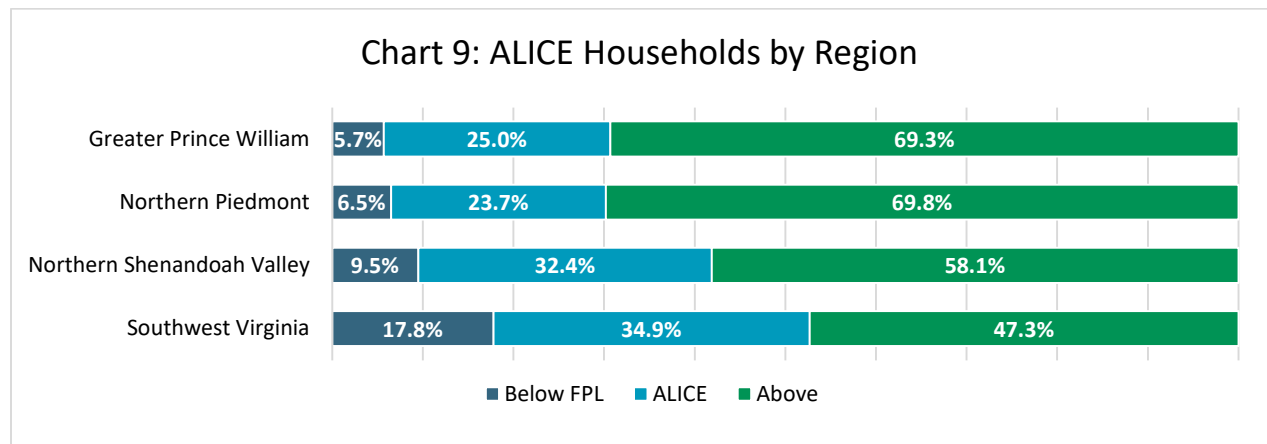


⁶ US Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 2022 5-Year Estimates. Table S1701.

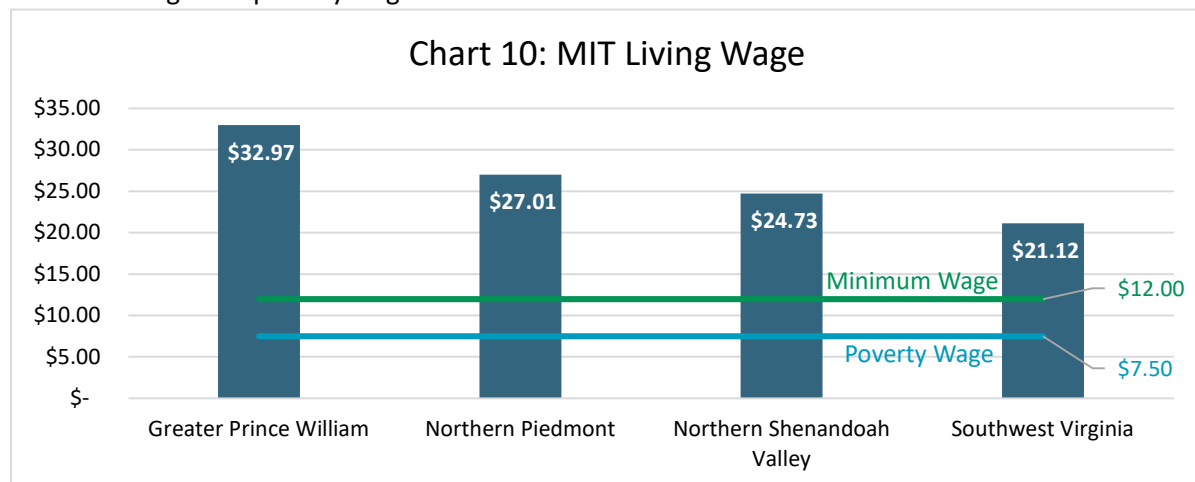
⁷ US Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 2022 5-year estimates. Table B25119.

While the federal poverty level is essential in determining eligibility for many federal and state assistance programs, it greatly underestimates the population that struggles financially. Multiple supplemental measures give us a better understanding of those in our communities who are most vulnerable.

The United Way has adopted the ALICE model – asset limited, income constrained, employed. ALICE households live above the federal poverty guidelines, but still struggle to make ends meet. ALICE families have income from employment, but still don’t have enough income to cover all their expenses.⁸ ALICE households are often ineligible for certain assistance programs, but their income cannot cover the true cost of supporting their family. Across all regions, at least 1/3, and up to more than half, of all households are struggling economically.



The MIT Living Wage Index provides another alternative reference point for economic insecurity, looking at the actual wages required to afford the basic needs of a family, no more. It illustrates the bare minimum needed to cover things like housing, groceries, and utilities, but no vacations, meals out, car repair, or any savings. While the living wage varies greatly, the chart below shows the living wage in each region needed for a family of four with two children and two working adults, and compares it to the minimum wage and poverty wage.⁹



⁸ 2021 Virginia County Data – UnitedforALICE.org

⁹ 2024 MIT Living Wage Calculator. Feb 14, 2024 Data.



HOUSING

Housing needs remain a top concern for all regions. Forty-eight percent of the responses on our community member survey to the question “In your opinion, what is the greatest need facing your community?” were related to housing issues. Respondents said things like:

“Affordable housing as well as more shelters for the homeless.”

- Southwest Virginia Community Member

“Affordable housing for our seniors along with one level living”

- Northern Shenandoah Valley Community Member

“Increased rent and stagnant wages”

- Northern Piedmont Community Member

Among community organizations who responded to our partner survey, 64% listed a housing related issue as the greatest need. They said things like:

“Affordable housing without barriers”

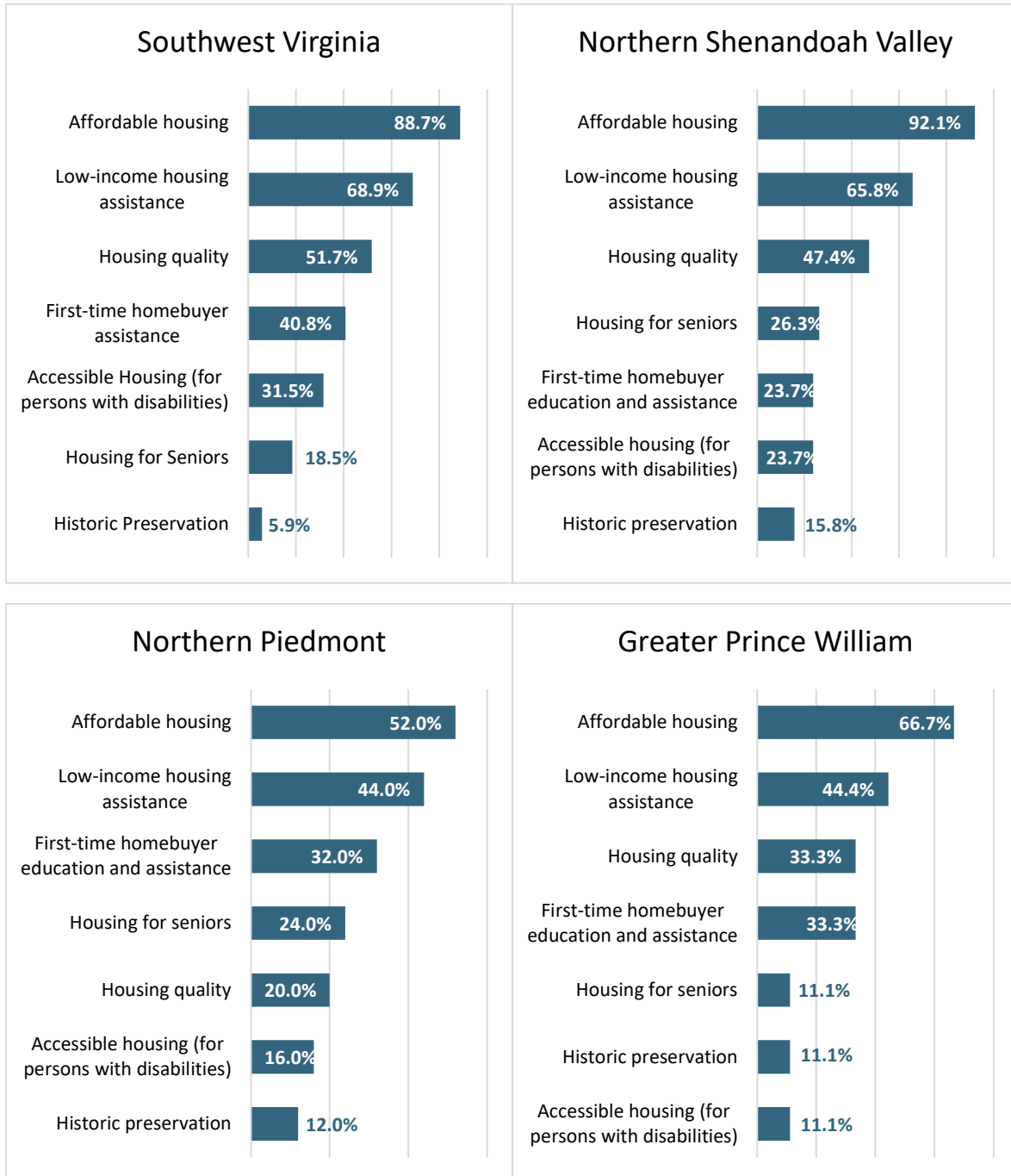
- Northern Shenandoah Valley Partner

“Homelessness, Affordable housing stock”

- Southwest Virginia Partner

When asked to select from among housing issues that are most important in their community, survey respondents selected the following:

Chart 11. Top housing-related needs by region



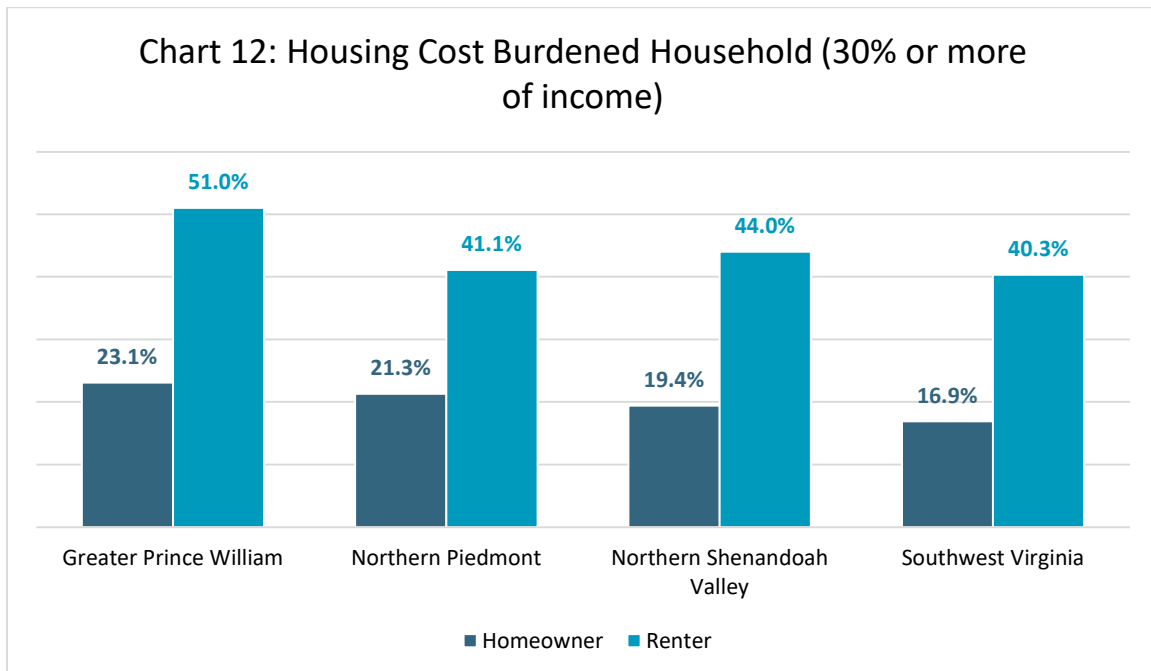
Affordable Housing

In the community member survey, when asked to select the housing issues that were most important in their community, the highest ranked issue (with 88% of respondents selecting it) was affordable housing. Across all regions, and from both partner organizations and community members, the need for affordable housing is preeminent. In the words of one community member from the Northern Piedmont region, “The price of rent has increased substantially. [Town] has lost all affordable rent. I spend over 50% of my single income on rent.”

The issue of affordability came up in every community and affects both homeowners and renters. Affordable housing has been a top need in our communities for decades, and remains a priority for the Virginia General Assembly. In 2020, Housing Bill 854 was approved, commissioning a statewide study on affordable housing. The study highlights the importance of affordable housing across the commonwealth, provides evidence of need, and proposes possible solutions to begin addressing the need.

In People Inc.’s community member survey, 40% of respondents indicated that their housing is too expensive. However, renters are more likely to think their housing is too expensive at 47%, and homeowners at 26%.

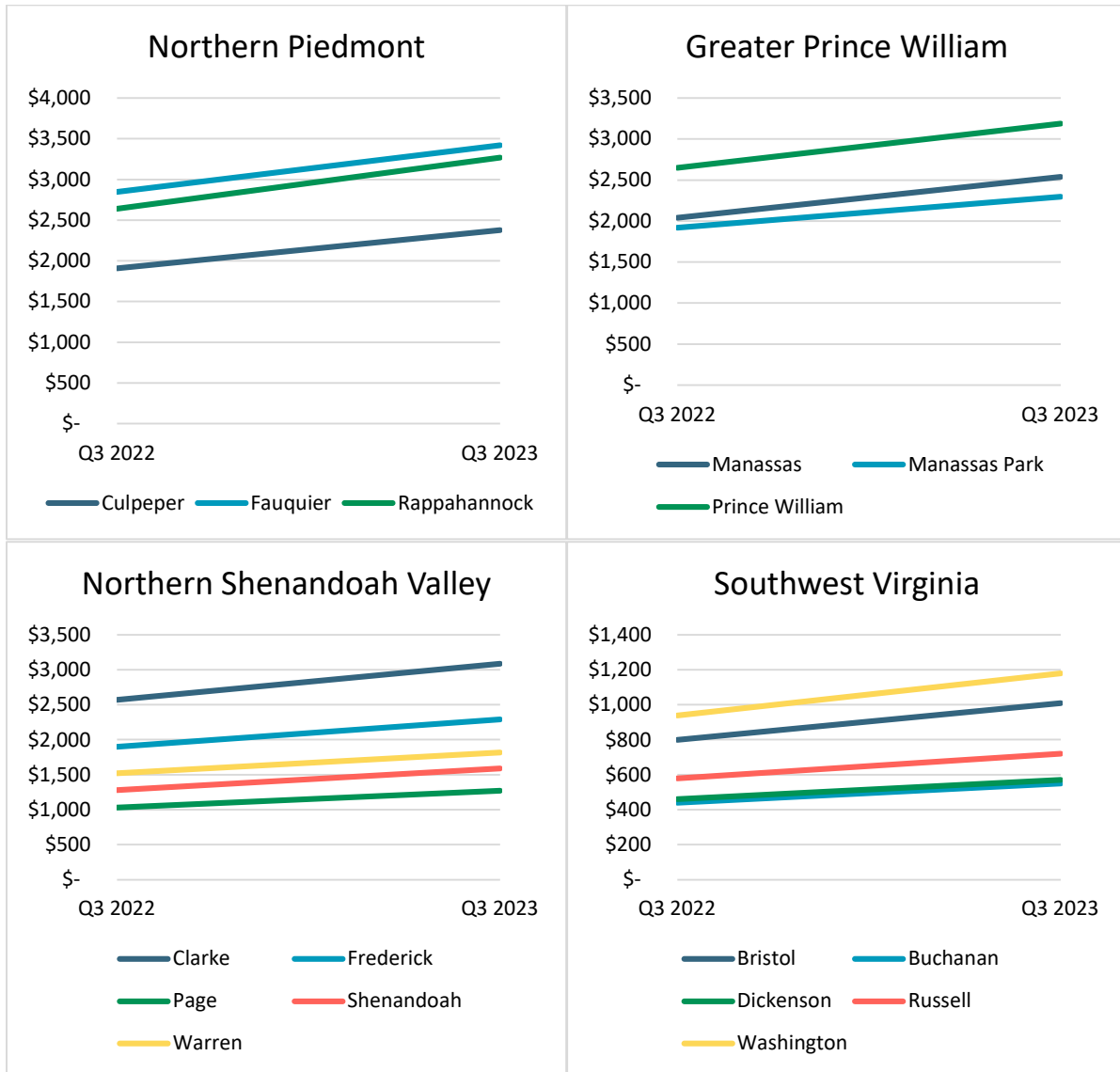
In the communities served by People Inc., 46% of rental households and 21% of homeowner households are housing cost burdened, spending more than 30% of their income on housing costs. Cost-burdened households have to spend so much of their income on housing, that it leaves much less to spend on other necessities like healthcare or food.¹⁰



¹⁰ US Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 2022 5-Year Estimates. Table DP04.

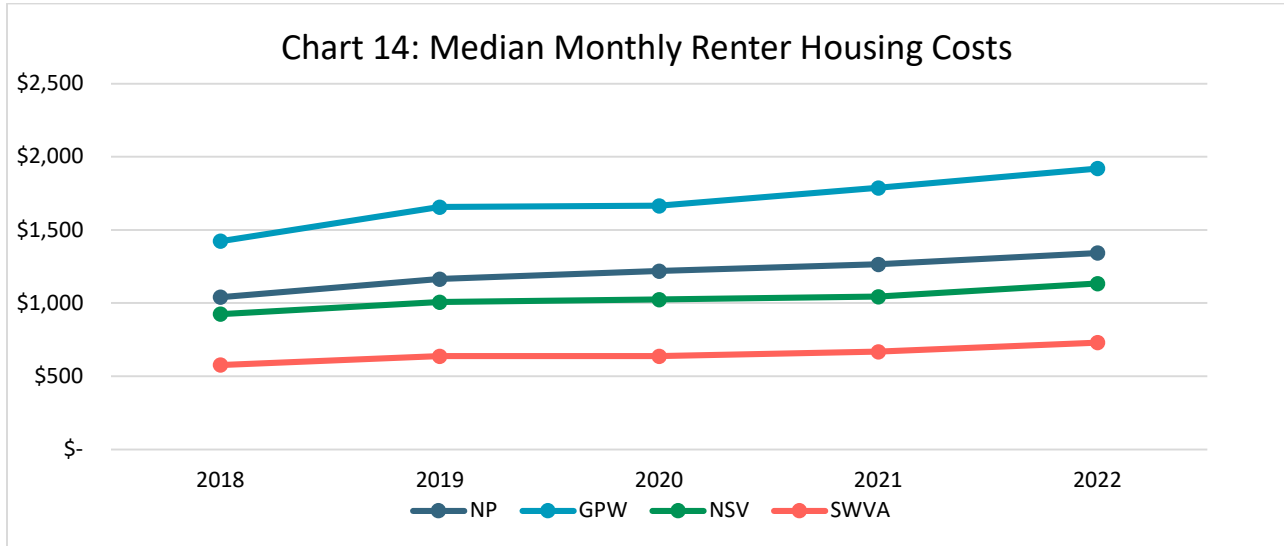
While the lack of affordable housing for all income levels has long been a need in People Inc.'s communities, the rapid increase in recent years has placed renewed focus on this need. For homeowners, the median monthly mortgage cost has increased by 23% from 2022 to 2023 across the counties served by People Inc., with the smallest increase being 19.7% in Page County and the largest 26.3% in Bristol.¹¹

Chart 13. Median Monthly Mortgage Cost



¹¹ National Association of Realtors. www.nar.realtor/research-and-statistics

The median monthly renter housing costs have also increased considerably in recent years. Similar to mortgage costs, the median monthly housing cost for renters increased an average of 21.3% from 2018 to 2022.¹²



With rising housing costs, families increasingly rely on housing assistance to cover costs. During the COVID-19 pandemic, rent and mortgage relief were available through state programs to offset costs for those affected by reduced income or employment. The Virginia Mortgage Relief program closed to new applicants in October 2023, after assisting more than 10,000 households across the commonwealth.¹³ This program helped millions of homeowners get current on payments, but many households are still struggling and assistance is no longer available. Similarly, the Virginia Rent Relief program had fully exhausted funds by October of 2022. This assistance ended shortly after the COVID-19 related eviction moratorium expired in July 2022.¹⁴ Rent and mortgage costs continued to rise dramatically as assistance programs ended, leaving many households unable to afford housing.

A key factor impacting affordability for households is the lack of housing availability, particularly for renters and for low and middle-income households. In focus groups partners noted that affordable housing has always been a need for low-income families, but is becoming increasingly inaccessible for median income households, those who are often working professionals but early career or blue collar workers. One partner stated, “there’s a compression across our housing market. We need housing at every level because people are buying down.” When housing that has been historically affordable for the lowest income is now the only affordable option for higher income residents, households are pushed out, leaving no affordable options for the lowest income. The National Low-Income Housing Coalition estimates a shortage of 183,843 rental homes affordable and available to extremely low-income households in Virginia.¹⁵

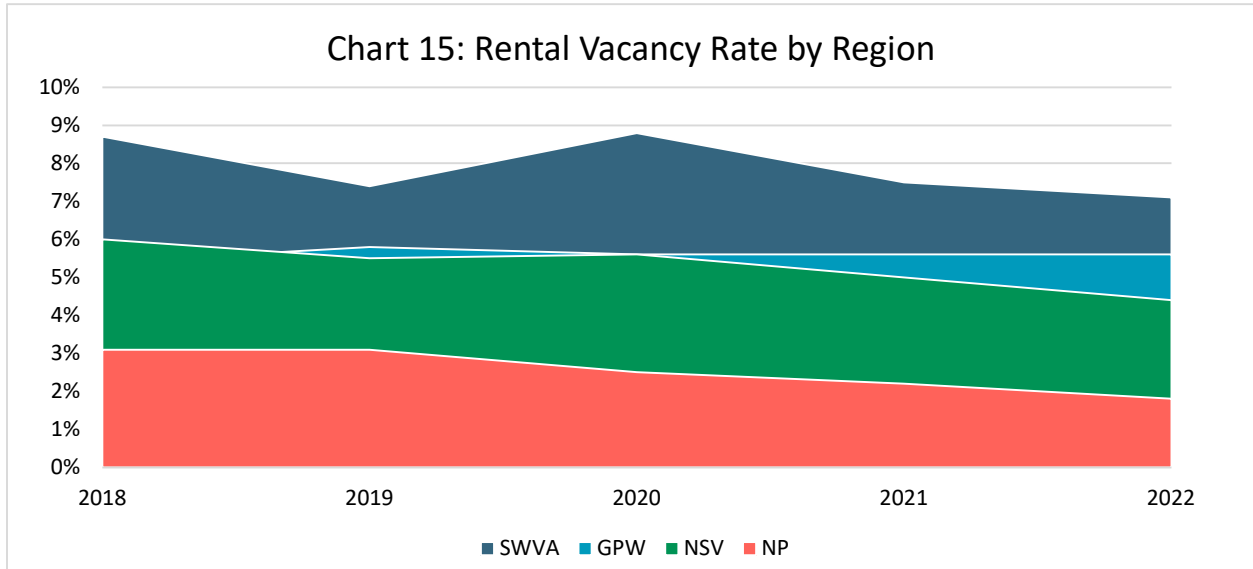
¹² US Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 2022 5-Year Averages Table DP04. Average for region.

¹³ <https://www.potomaclocal.com/2023/08/03/virginia-mortgage-relief-program-to-close-applications/>

¹⁴ <https://www.dhcd.virginia.gov/rrp>

¹⁵ <https://nlihc.org/housing-needs-by-state/virginia>. Data based on 2022 ACS PUMS Data.

The chart below displays the regional vacancy rate by region, though there is variation within each region. As of 2022, Culpeper, Fauquier, Rappahannock, Manassas, Clarke, Frederick, Page, Shenandoah, and Warren all have rental vacancies below 5%, when a healthy rate for a community is closer to 10%.¹⁶None of People Inc.’s region’s reach a healthy vacancy rate.



According to the Virginia Housing Alliance, Virginia has an estimated shortage of 300,000 affordable rental homes. Limited rental unit supply, especially in high growth areas like the Northern Piedmont, Shenandoah Valley, and Greater Prince William regions, continue to tighten markets and drive up rents.¹⁷

In January 2022, Virginia Housing and the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development presented a report to the General Assembly outlining the diverse housing needs in the Commonwealth. This study, commissioned by House Bill 854, supports many of the same needs voiced during focus groups held by People Inc. for this needs assessment.¹⁸

Particular to affordability, the report shares the following key findings:

- From 2016-2021, the average price of a single family home increased by 30%
- Starter homes, those affordable to households at 80% AMI, are in increasingly smaller supply
- Over half of Virginia’s publicly supported rental apartments rely on Low-Income Housing Tax Credits, which, without intervention, could lose affordability restrictions by 2040
- Tens of thousands of eligible Virginians are on waiting lists for Housing Choice Vouchers

¹⁶ US Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 2022 5-Year Estimates. Table DP04.

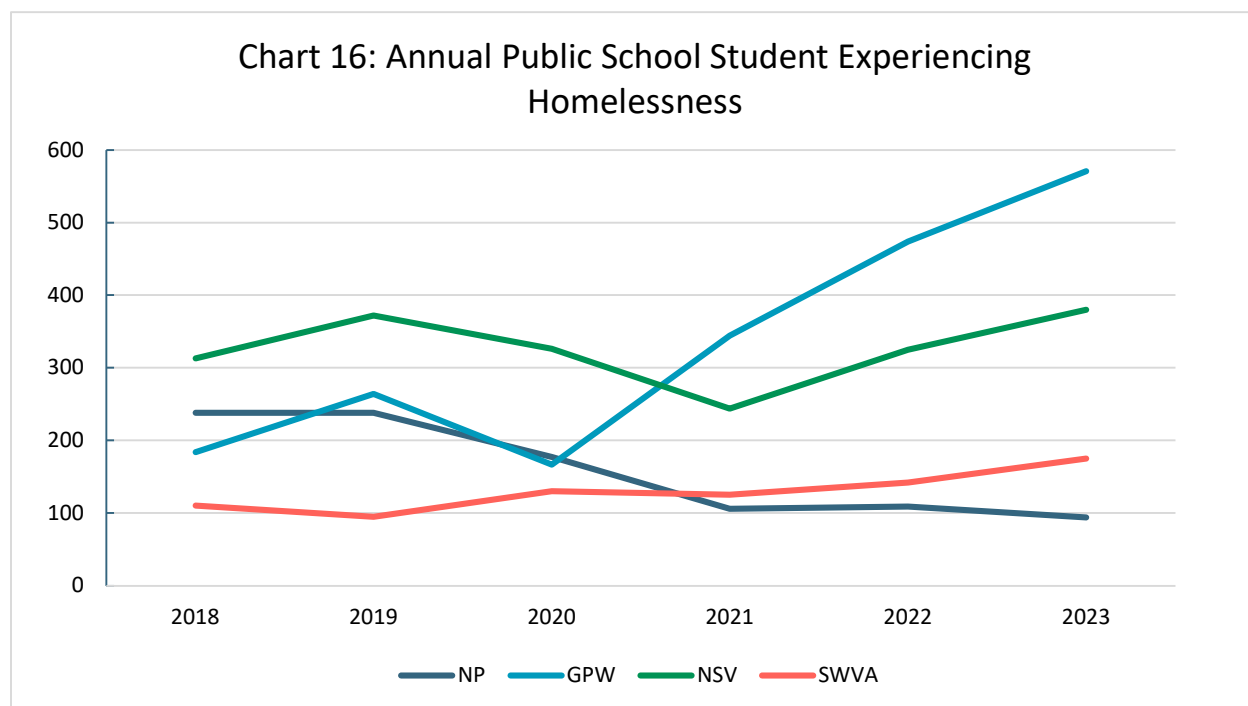
¹⁷ Virginia Housing Alliance. 2023 Virginia Housing Landscape. <https://vahousingalliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2023-VA-Housing-Landscape.-Final.pdf>

¹⁸ Virginia Housing and Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development. January 2022. “HB854 Statewide Housing Study: Current Efforts, Future Needs, New Strategies.” <https://dmz1.dhcd.virginia.gov/HB854/pdf/hb854-full-report-print.pdf>

Closely related to the overall issue of housing affordability, 65% of community members who responded to our survey indicated that low-income housing assistance is the most important housing in their community. A variety of assistance programs exist, but they fall short of meeting the need. In People Inc.’s communities, vouchers, including Housing Choice Vouchers, meet an important need. As noted above in the HB854 Report, many eligible households are unable to get a voucher because of long waitlists. Additionally, many communities are facing a shortage of rental units that will accept vouchers.

Homelessness

When asked about the greatest need facing their community, many survey respondents indicated homelessness. While homelessness has long been an issue in many of People Inc.’s community, the overall prevalence and salience has greatly increased in recent years. According to the 2023 HUD Annual Homelessness Report to Congress, the number of people experiencing homelessness increased by 12% from 2022 to 2023, with the Point-in-time-Count being at its highest level since 2007. While rates of homelessness remained fairly steady during the years of pandemic funding and protections (2020-2022), the expiration of these resources is evident in the dramatic increase in 2023. While Virginia did not see as drastic an increase (up 4% from 2022 to 2023), it saw the reversal of an almost 20-year downward trend in homelessness in the state.¹⁹

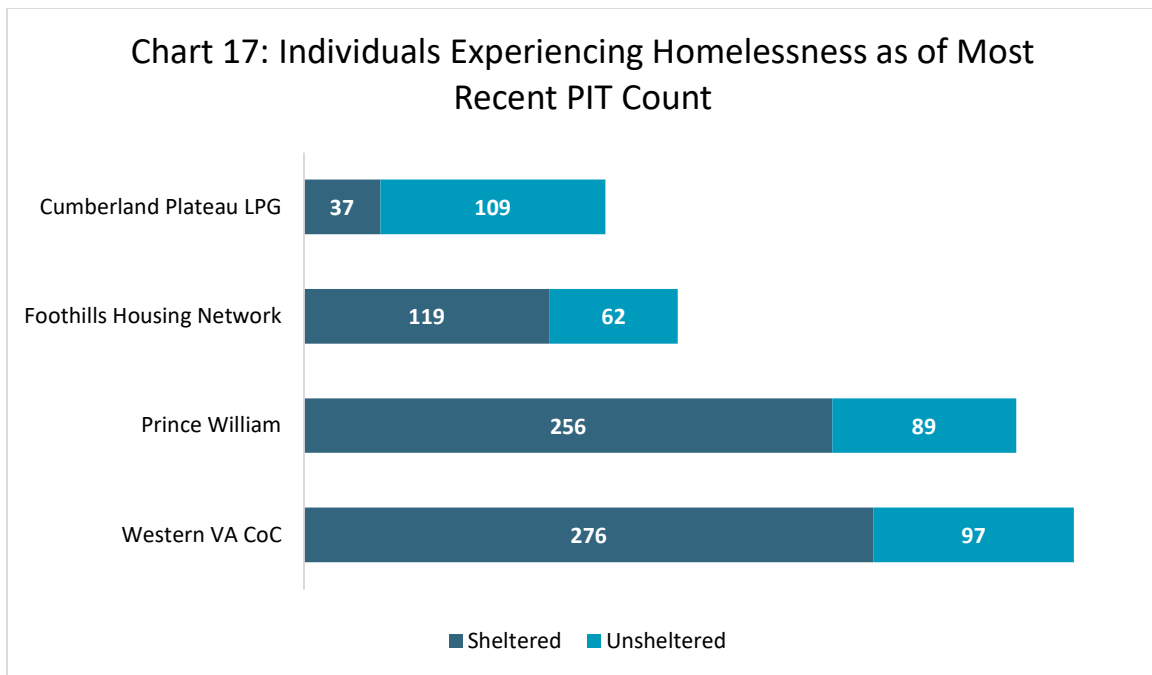


Each school district in Virginia keeps record of the students they serve each year who have experienced homelessness. As seen in the chart above, schools in the greater Prince William and Northern Shenandoah Valley regions have since a large increase in the number of students experiencing homelessness in recent years, and Southwest Virginia has also seen a steady upward trend. Children who experience homelessness face a greater incidence of social and academic issues when compared to their

¹⁹ US Department of Housing and Urban Development. December 2023. “The 2023 Annual Homelessness Assessment Report to Congress, Part 1.”

peers.²⁰ While families with children comprise less than a third of those experiencing homelessness, this population increased by 16% in the US from 2022 to 2023.

Virginia’s Continuums of Care (CoC) conduct the annual PIT Count each January, and numbers below show the results for each of the CoCs included in People Inc.’s service area. The chart below shows the number of individuals experiencing homelessness for each PIT Count area.²¹



In the chart above, there is a noticeable difference in the proportion of sheltered vs. unsheltered individuals for each region, with the more rural Local Planning Group organizations showing a larger proportion of unsheltered individuals. Emergency shelters and other homeless assistance services are often concentrated in more urban areas where homelessness is more visible. The PIT Count reports for multiple regions also noted a recent uptick in unsheltered homelessness.

²⁰ National Center for Homeless Education. 2023. “Educating Children and Youth Experiencing Homelessness: Summary of Research 2015-2022.”

²¹ Western Virginia CoC. April 2024. 2024 PIT Count Summary.
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments. May 2024. “Homelessness in Metropolitan Washington: Results and Analysis from the Annual Point-in-Time Count of Persons Experiencing Homelessness.”
Cumberland Plateau Local Planning Group. 2023 PIT Summary.

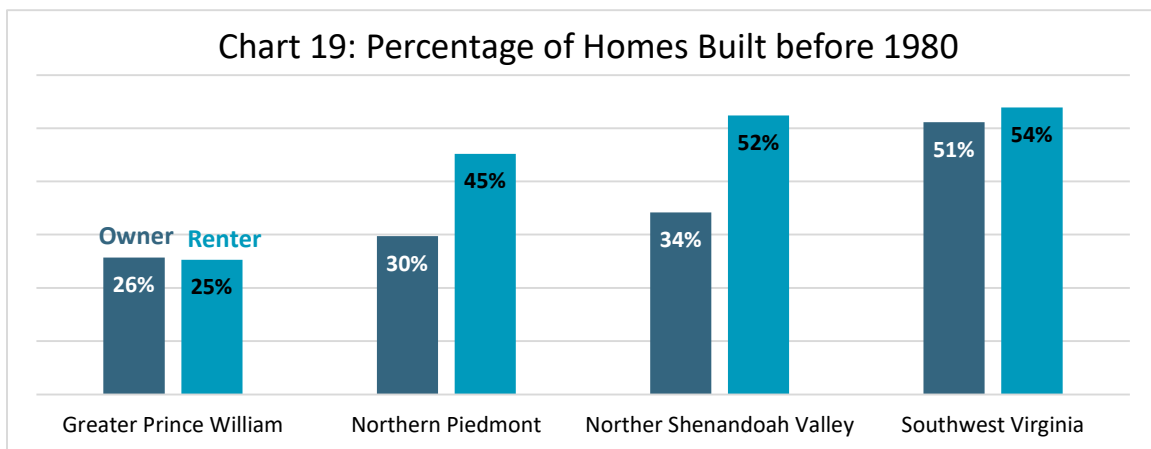
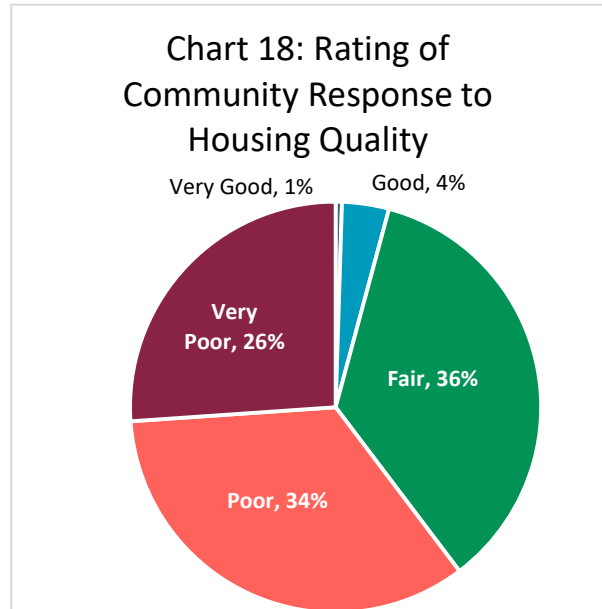
Housing Quality

While affordability in general is the greatest housing need in People Inc.’s communities, partners and community members also raise the issue of housing quality, noting that the limited affordable housing that is available is often of poor quality. Additionally, focus group participating parents from the Head Start Center in Winchester reported that the condition of rental housing in the area is very poor, and few resources exist to support the repair of these homes.

When asked how their community was doing at addressing housing quality issues, over half of survey respondents said either poor or very poor. Furthermore, 15.3% of survey respondents indicated that in the past year, they’ve dealt with housing that was unsafe because of poor condition.

Poor housing quality can have long-term implications for health, particularly for children and older adults. According to the US Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, poor housing quality can “contribute to negative health outcomes, including chronic disease and injury.”²² Specific

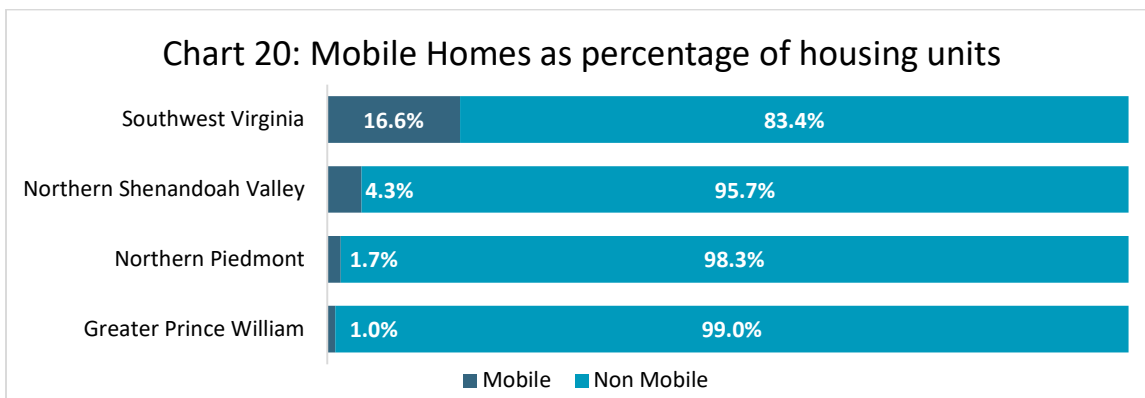
housing quality issues that have large impacts include lead exposure, mold, exposure to extreme heat and cold, structural conditions, and many other factors. Many of these risk factors are more present in older homes. In People Inc.’s communities, renters are more likely to be in homes built before 1980.²³



²² US Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. Literature summary, “Quality of Housing.” Retrieved May 7, 2024. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/priority-areas/social-determinants-health/literature-summaries/quality-housing#:~:text=Cold%20indoor%20conditions%20have%20been,conditions%2C%20as%20well%20as%20depression.&text=Additionally%2C%20water%20leaks%20are%20associated,asthma%2C%20coughing%2C%20and%20wheezing.>

²³ US Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 2022 5-Year estimates. Table S2504.

In People Inc.'s more rural communities, a large proportion of occupied housing units are mobile homes, which come with their own quality challenges. Over 10% of occupied housing units in Page County are mobile homes, and over 30% in Buchanan County. According to the HB854 study, manufactured homes, particularly those that are older, have some of the worst quality and least energy efficiency in the state. While mobile and manufactured homes do provide an affordable option for low-income households, these quality issues need to be addressed to keep housing safe and healthy.

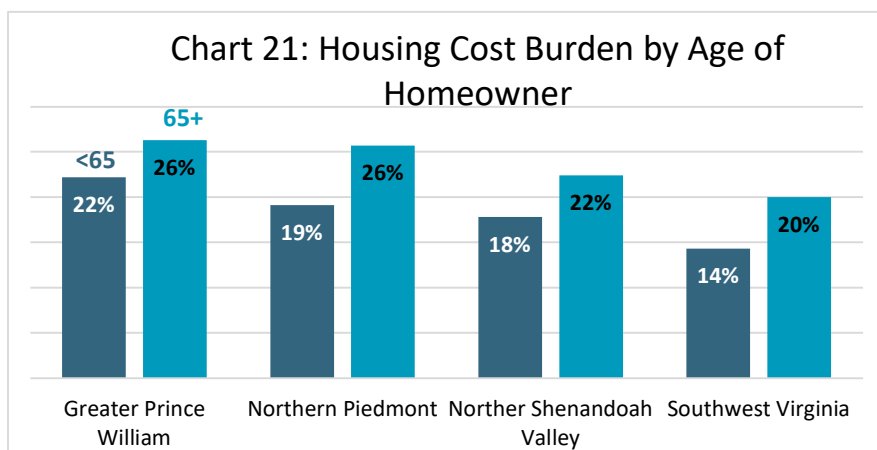


In focus groups, partners who serve People Inc.'s communities surfaced the need for affordable or no-cost home repair to keep housing safe and livable for low-income households. According to the 2021 American Housing Survey, four out of every hundred homes in Virginia is either moderately or severely inadequate according to HUD standards for housing quality.²⁴ This need is especially essential for owners who may not have the finances available to cover high-cost repairs like roofs and heating systems.

Housing for Vulnerable Groups

Community member survey respondents specifically called out a need for improved housing for vulnerable groups in our communities, including seniors and those with disabilities. Survey respondents note that many seniors have limited income and finding affordable, quality housing that meets their needs is difficult.

As noted in the regional overview, the population over 65 is increasing across the state. The graph below displays that, across each region served by People Inc., homeowners over 65 are more likely to be housing cost burdened (spend more than 30% of their monthly income) than their younger counterparts.²⁵



²⁴ US Census Bureau. American Housing Survey. 2021 Virginia Housing Quality – All Occupied Housing Units.

²⁵ US Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 2022 5-year estimates. Table B25093.

Key Takeaways for Housing:

- Limited housing supply has rapidly driven up housing costs
- Affordable housing is at top of mind for community members and partners alike
- Many households, particularly renter households, spend more than 30% of their income on housing
- Levels of homelessness have increased since the end of COVID-era protections and program
- Community members are concerned about the impact of substandard housing for vulnerable households

People Inc.'s response to housing needs:

- *Multi-family Affordable Housing:* People Inc. responds directly to the lack of affordable rental housing in communities by creating new affordable apartments through new construction and rehabilitation. People Inc. currently owns and manages over 1,100 units of affordable housing across Virginia and Northeast Tennessee.
- *Homelessness Response:* People Inc. participates in the Continuum of Care (CoC) in each community we serve, working with many partners to prevent and respond quickly to homelessness. In some communities, we provide direct intervention through prevention, rapid rehousing, and permanent supportive housing.
- *Weatherization and Weatherization Deferral Program:* People Inc. addresses housing quality issues that effect energy costs by improving the energy efficiency of homes for low-income households. This program can also sometimes make significant repairs to improve overall quality when needed to meet basic weatherization eligibility requirements.



EMPLOYMENT

The third most pressing need that surfaced in People Inc.'s communities is quality jobs. With the rising cost of living, individuals need jobs that work for their families. Survey respondents specifically called out the need for jobs with good wages, benefits, hours that are in line with childcare options, and that are close to their homes.

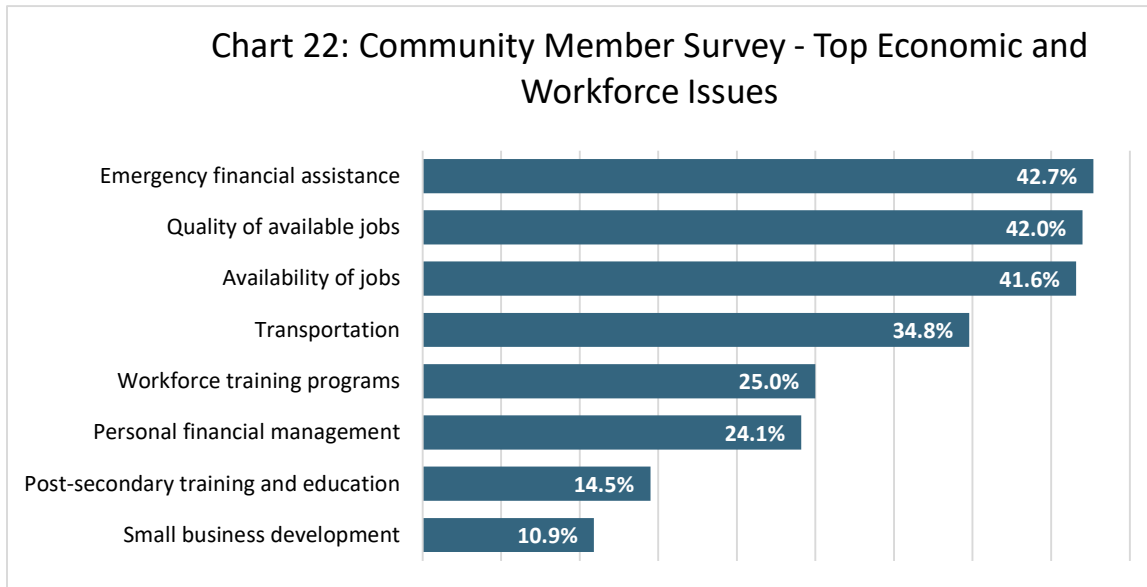
“Employment. Higher paying jobs that don’t require a 1.5-2 hour drive each way.”

- Southwest Virginia Community Member

“Economic. My paycheck is NOT increasing to meet these big increases that keep happening”

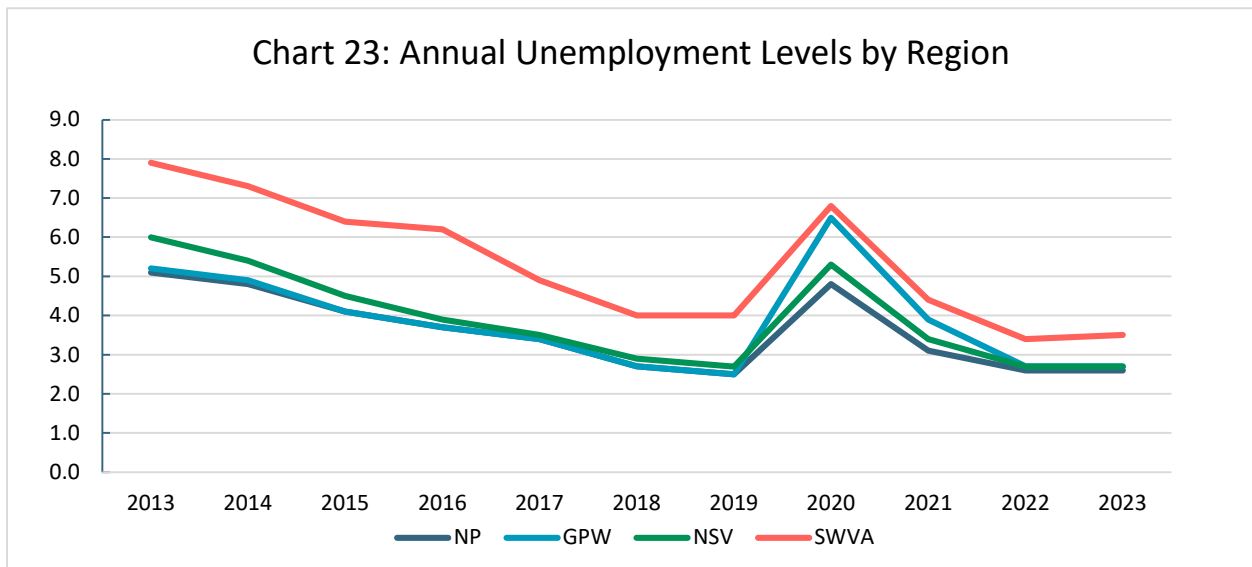
- Northern Shenandoah Valley Community Member

When asked to select economic and workforce issues that are most important in their community, 42% of respondents selected the quality of available jobs and 41.6% of respondents selected the availability of jobs.



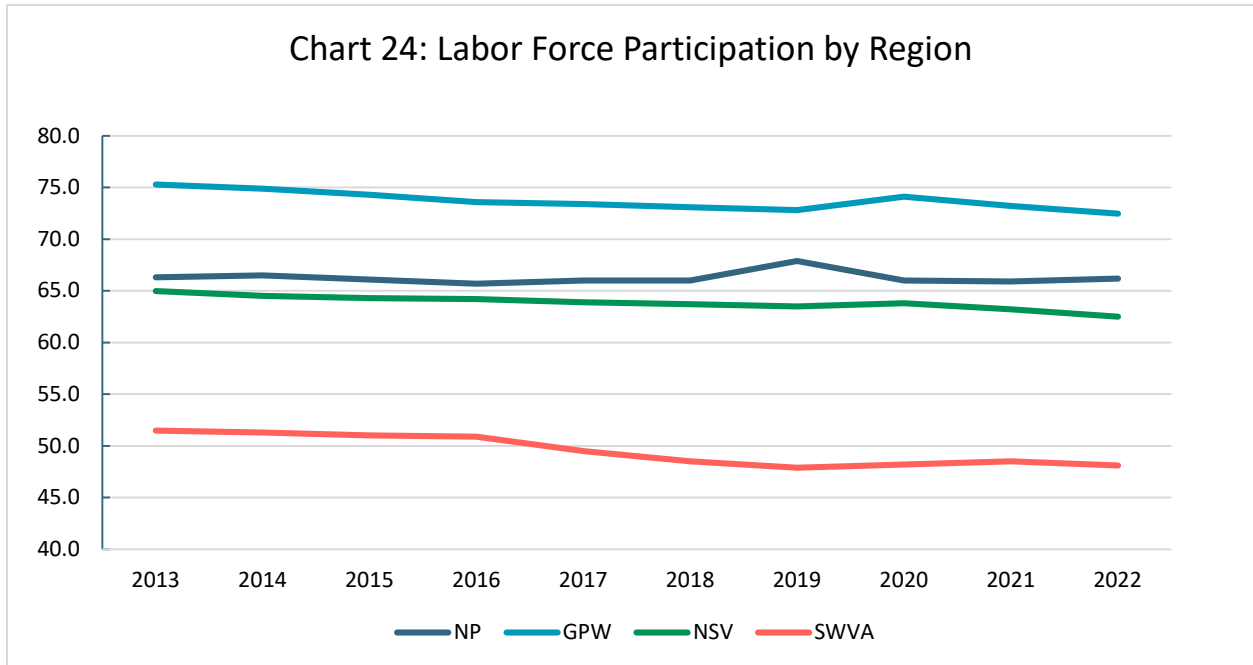
Employment Trends

After spiking during 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 Pandemic, the unemployment rate across People Inc.'s service area remains the lowest it's been in over a decade.²⁶



²⁶ Bureau of Labor Statistics. Local Area Unemployment Statistics. Retrieved from the Virginia Department of Workforce Development and Advancement.

The rapid economic changes of the last five years have had a significant impact on the communities we serve. One of the driving factors on the reduced unemployment rate has been the large number of individuals leaving the labor force. In each region, the level of labor force participation is lower than it was a decade ago. This trend is particularly impactful in the more rural regions of the Northern Shenandoah and Southwest Virginia where much smaller proportions of the age-appropriate population is participating the workforce and where population declines are already leading to a smaller possible workforce. By 2022, less than 50% of adults sixteen and older were participating in the labor force in Southwest Virginia.²⁷

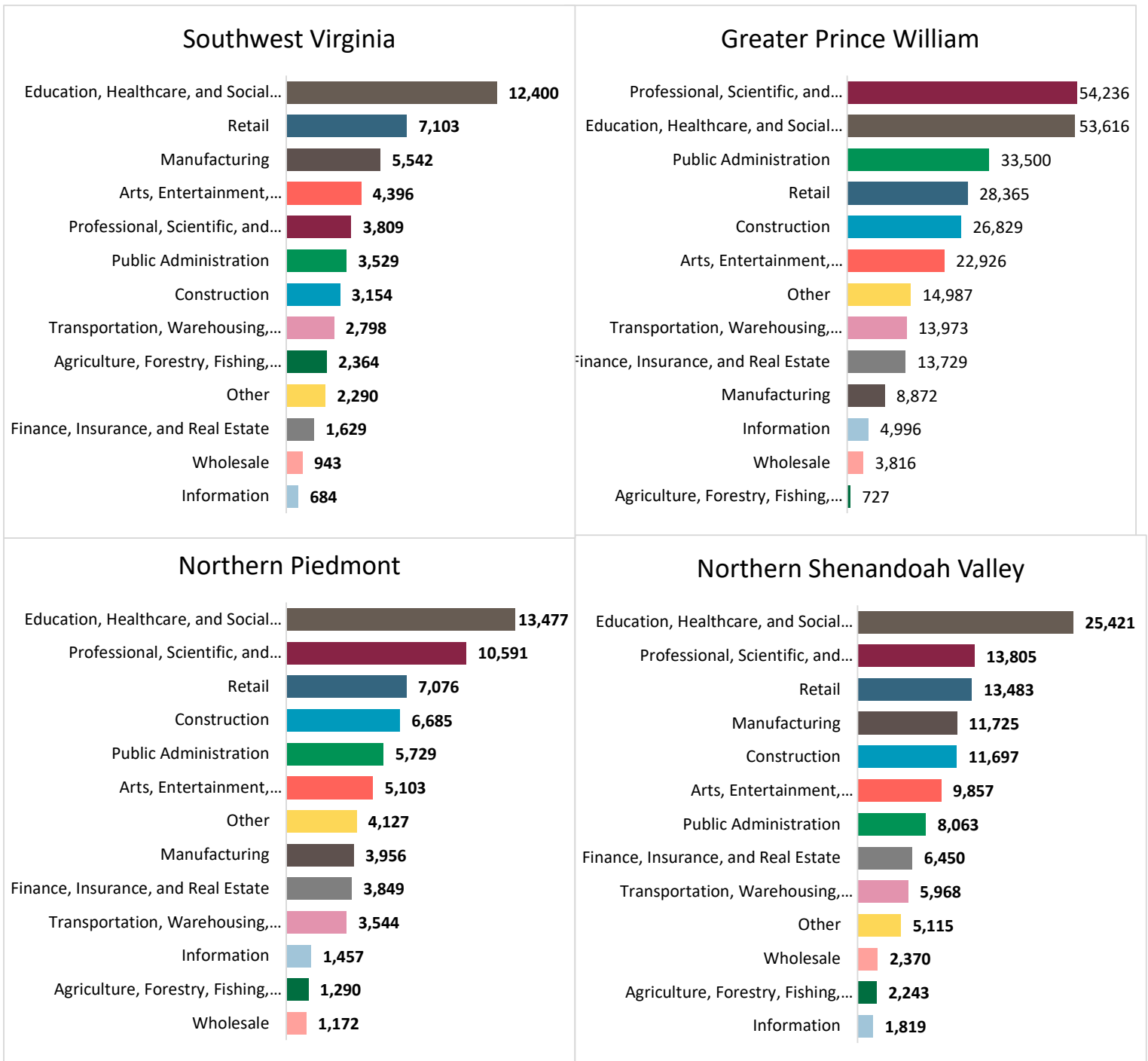


People Inc.’s regions also vary in their primary industries. The largest industries and types of employers often drive the quality of work available to residents of that community. Wages are often higher in regions where professional and construction industry groups are top employers, and lower in communities where retail and food service employers are the largest groups. The following graphs display employment levels by industry for all major industry groups in each region.

Across all four regions, the Education, Healthcare, and Social Assistance sector is one of the largest employers, being the largest by a significant margin in the Northern Shenandoah Valley and Southwest regions. Retail also holds a key spot in each community, and these thousands of jobs are often the lowest quality for community members.

²⁷ US Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 2022 5-Year Estimates. Table S2301.

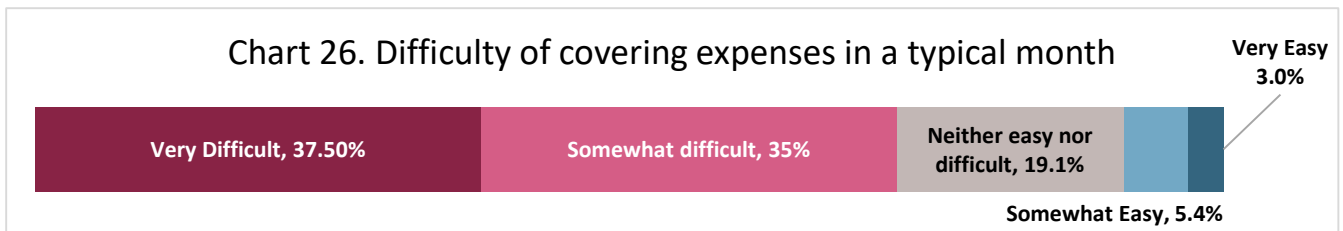
Chart 25. Employment by Industry



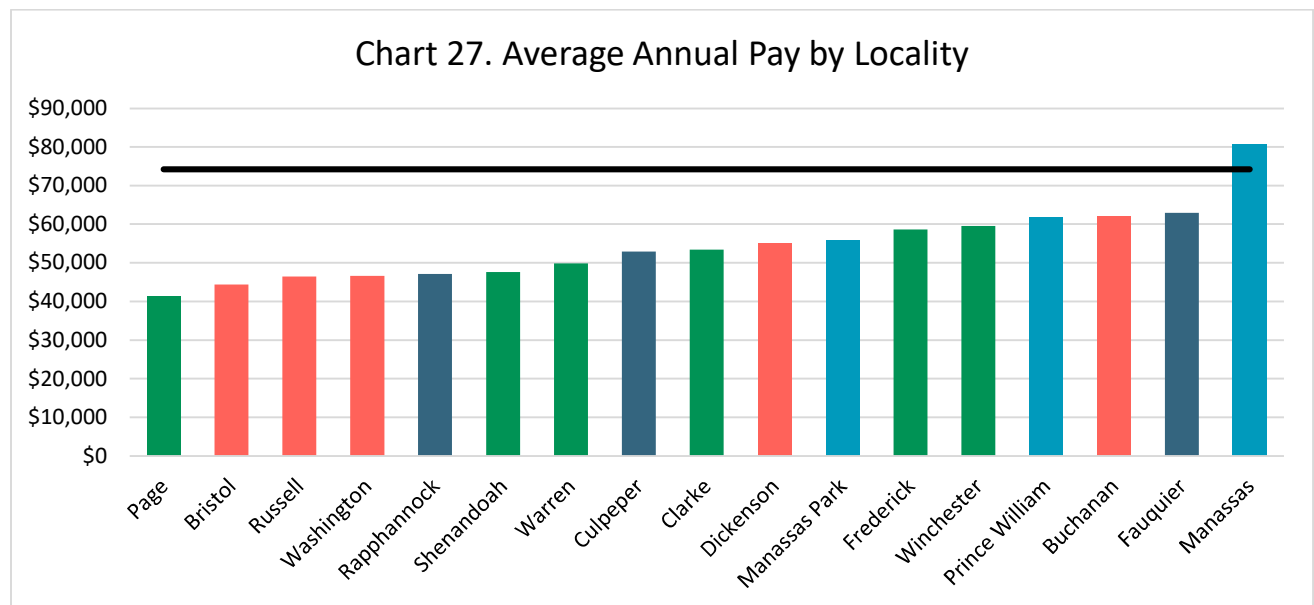
Quality Jobs

When asked to select the top economic and workforce issues facing their communities, 42% of respondents to our community member survey indicated that the quality of available jobs was a top need. When asked to rate how well their community was doing on addressing the issue of quality jobs, 58% rated their community as poor or very poor.

Job quality consists of many different factors, but one of the key components is pay. Almost three-fourths of the respondents to the community member survey said that it's either very or somewhat difficult to cover their expenses in a typical month. Having a job that provides enough income for living expenses remains a challenge for many residents in our communities.



In 2023, the average annual pay for a worker in People Inc.'s service area was \$59,060, with substantial variation across localities, and Manassas being the only locality with annual pay higher than the state average.²⁸

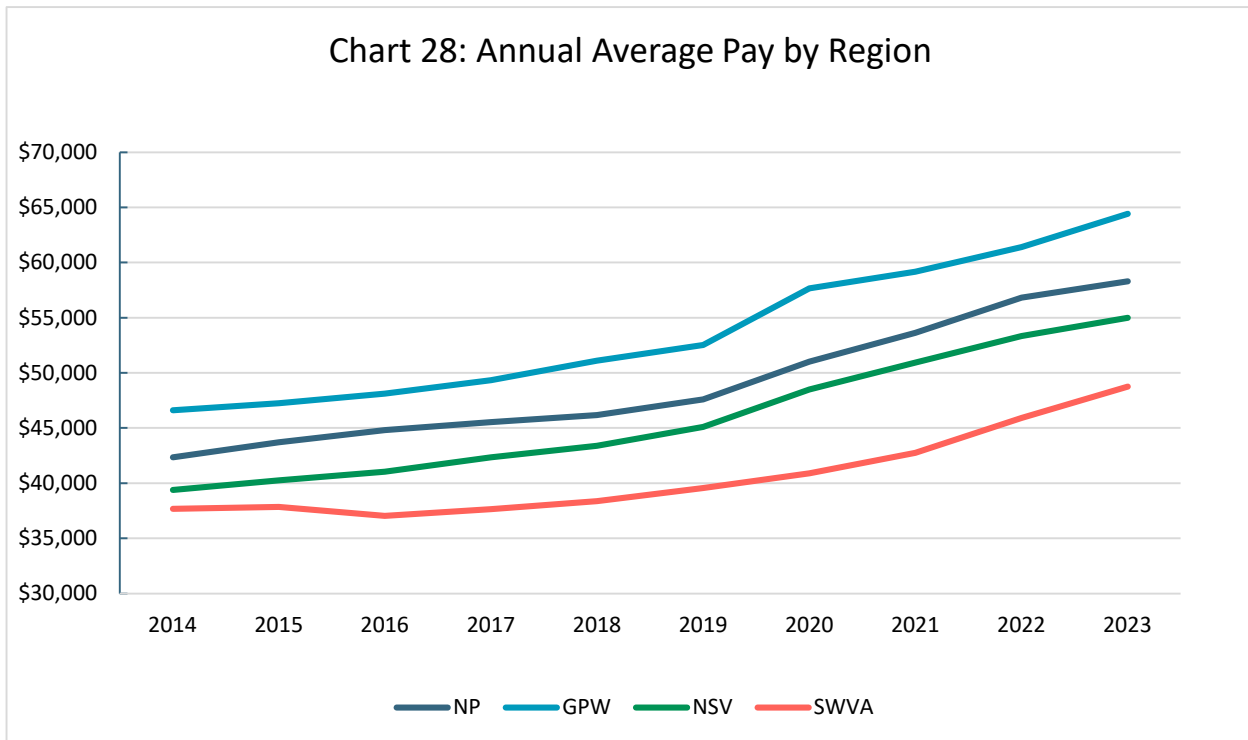


²⁸ Bureau of Labor Statistics. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. County High-Level NAICS data files.

Community organizations that responded to the partner survey also highlighted the need for higher paying jobs when asked about the factors that contribute to the top needs in their communities. Here are some of their responses:

- “Not enough living wage jobs.”
- “Unemployment and low employment. Low income for workers who are employed.”
- “Right now, economic factors seem to be the driving force behind the problems these families face.”

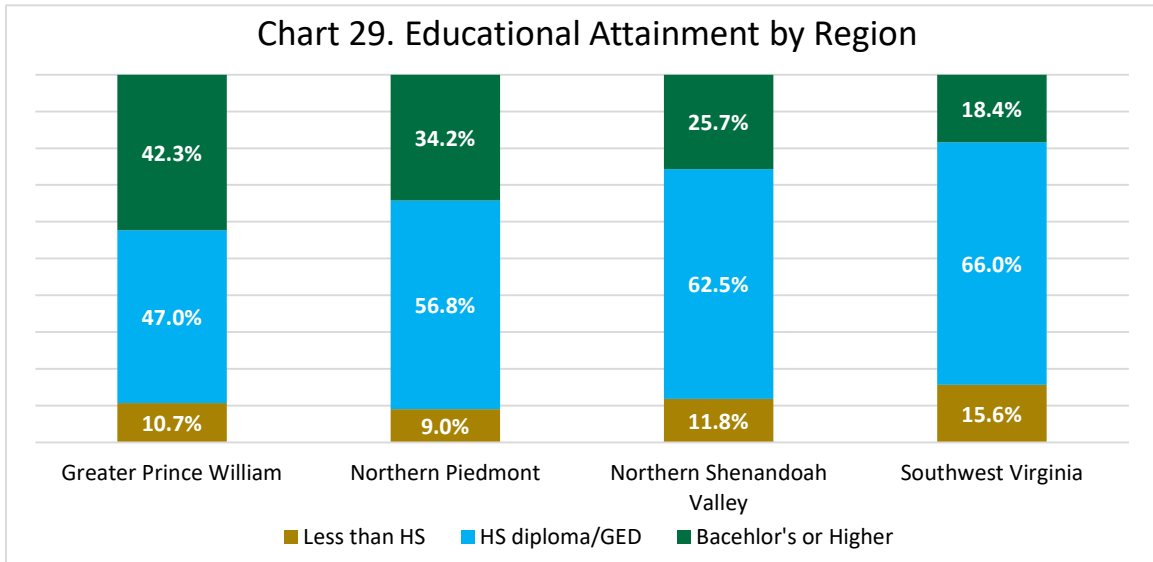
While the minimum wage in Virginia is now at \$12/hour, and annual wages from employment continue to increase, many families still remain unable to afford basic needs with their earnings.



While wages have gone up and are keeping up with inflation on average across the nation, quality, high wage jobs remain inaccessible for many of the lower-income, lower-education members of the community. Wages vary greatly by education levels across all communities served by People Inc. Those with a high school diploma or GED have 36% more in annual earnings compared to those with no high school diploma. Income increases even more with a four-year degree. Across People Inc.’s localities, those with a bachelor’s degree make an average of 53% more annually than those with only a high school diploma or GED.²⁹

²⁹ US Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 2022 5-Year Estimates. Table S1501.

Increasing opportunities for education may be a viable strategy for increasing wages for a portion of community members, but quality jobs that are accessible from the start also play an important role.



Just over one-third of adults over age 25 in People Inc.’s communities have a bachelor’s degree. This means that many of the highest wage jobs are only accessible to a small portion of the population. High quality, accessible employment is needed for a large majority of the population, particularly in regions like Southwest Virginia and the Northern Shenandoah Valley where almost three-quarters of the population does not have a four-year degree.

Higher wage jobs are also often more likely to have other attributes of quality like predictable schedules and employer sponsored benefits. A recent study by Pew shows that higher income workers are more likely to have access to employer benefits like paid time off, health insurance and retirement than their lower wage peers.³⁰

Many of People Inc.’s communities are rural, and respondents to the community survey and focus group participants both highlighted the need for good jobs that are within these communities and don’t

Table 5. Household Vehicle Ownership³¹

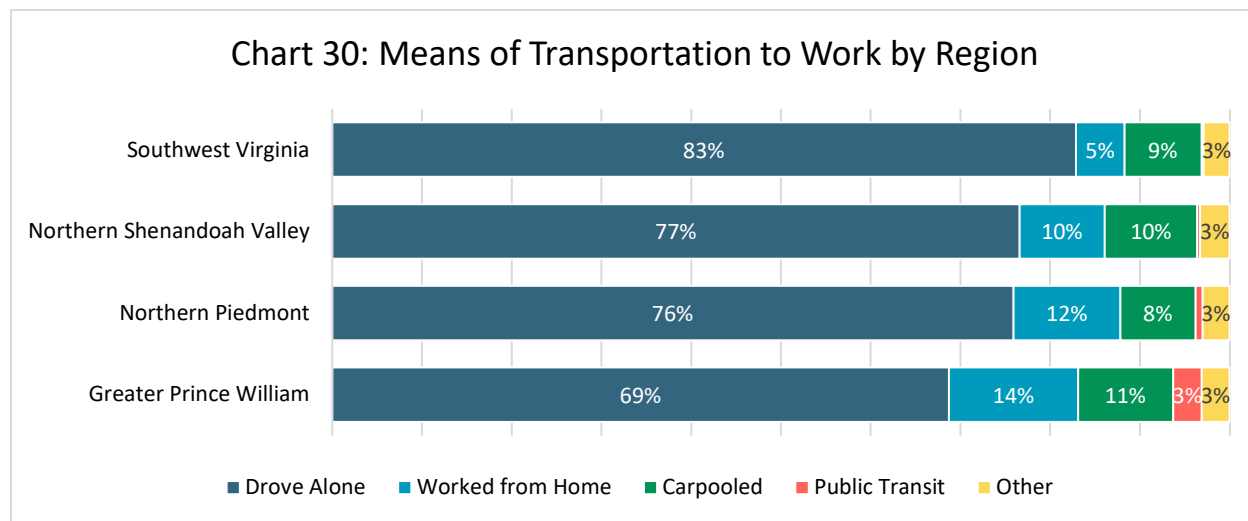
	# of households with no vehicle	% of households with no vehicle
Greater Prince William	4,341	2.5%
Northern Piedmont	1,464	3.1%
Northern Shenandoah Valley	4,791	5.2%
Southwest Virginia	3,172	6.0%
Virginia	199,566	6.1%

require significant transportation investment. Over a quarter of community survey respondents indicated that they have reliable transportation either none or just some of the time. Without reliable transportation, getting to work can be a significant barrier for community members.

³⁰ Horowitz, Juliana and Kim Parker. Pew Research Center. March 2023. “How Americans View Their Jobs.”

³¹ US Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 2022 5-Year Estimates. Table B08201.

Across People Inc.’s service area, over 10,000 households have no vehicle available. In a focus group centered on Northern Piedmont and Greater Prince William needs, partners discussed that existing public transportation systems fail to meet the demand in the community. Schedules and routes are limited, which means these resources do not always align with worker schedules and needs. In the Northern Shenandoah Valley, partners discussed that more robust transportation systems are limited to places like Winchester, and residents of surrounding counties don’t have a way to tie into that system.



The increase in working from home has somewhat reduced the need for work transportation in recent years, but the vast majority of employees still drive alone to work. Reliable vehicles are absolutely essential for these over 375,000 workers to remain employed and earn income for their families.

Key Takeaways for Employment:

- While unemployment remains low, newer jobs tend to be low-paying retail and hospitality positions
- Income rises with increased education, and large sections of the population lack a high school diploma or higher education
- Access to reliable transportation remains a barrier to employment

People Inc.’s response to employment needs:

- *Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA)*: People Inc. helps community members build skills and access training to pursue high demand careers.
- *Virginia Community Action Reentry System (VACARES)*: People Inc. supports individuals exiting state correctional facilities to find employment and reintegrate successfully.
- *Project Discovery*: High school students receive academic support, goal-oriented workshops, and information on financial aid and college admissions, preparing low-income and first-generation students to be successful in their post-secondary pursuits.



HEALTH

Community members highlighted many aspects of health when asked about the greatest needs facing their community. In the forefront were mental health and substance abuse, with low-income community members noting the lack of access and need for support. Additionally, food security was a prominent need, with survey respondents noting the increased cost of groceries. Many of the other needs described in this report are also important social determinants of health, impacting the wellbeing of families in our regions in many varied ways.

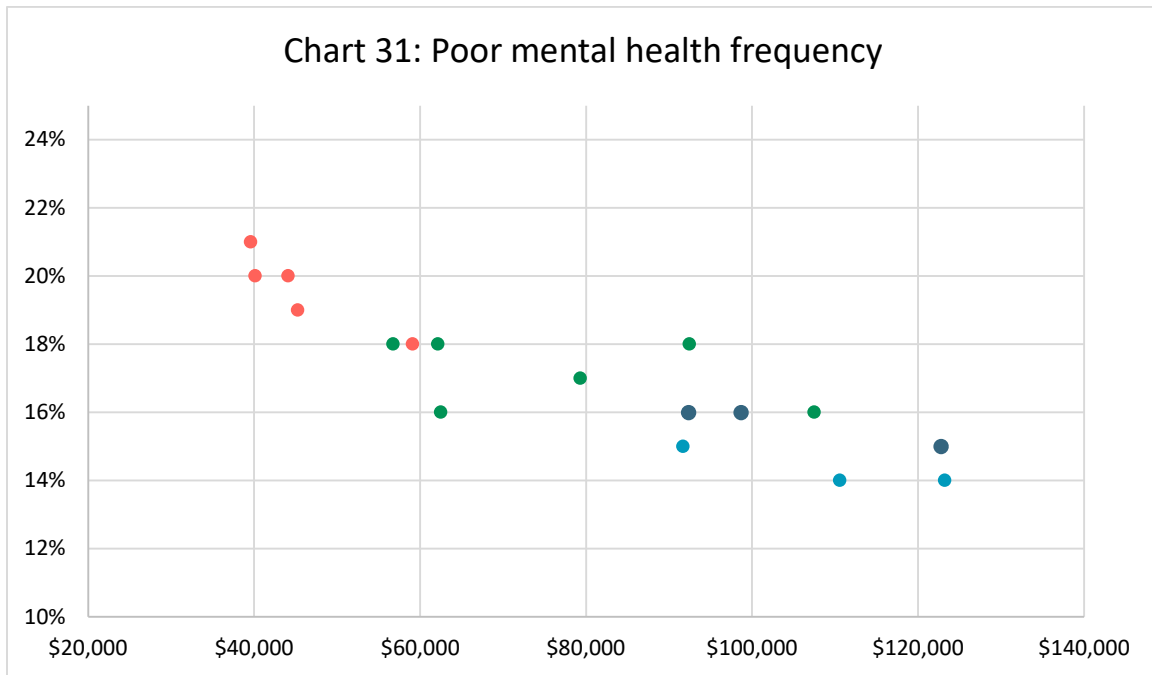
Mental Health and Substance Abuse

When asked to select the top health issues facing their community, the top two issues selected by survey respondents were mental health (50.7%) and substance abuse (49.8%). Partners from multiple regions also listed mental health when asked about the greatest need facing the communities they work in, specifically noting the insufficient services available for mental health treatment. Community members noted that there is a need for an increased number and type of services including drug courts, drug abuse prevention for youth, and in-school mental health services.

Adults in People Inc.'s service area experience poor mental health at a rate higher than the state overall, with 16% of the adult population reporting at least two weeks of poor mental health within the last month.³² Poor mental health is also more common in the localities that face poorer metrics on social determinants of health like income, employment, and housing quality. In the graph below, each dot

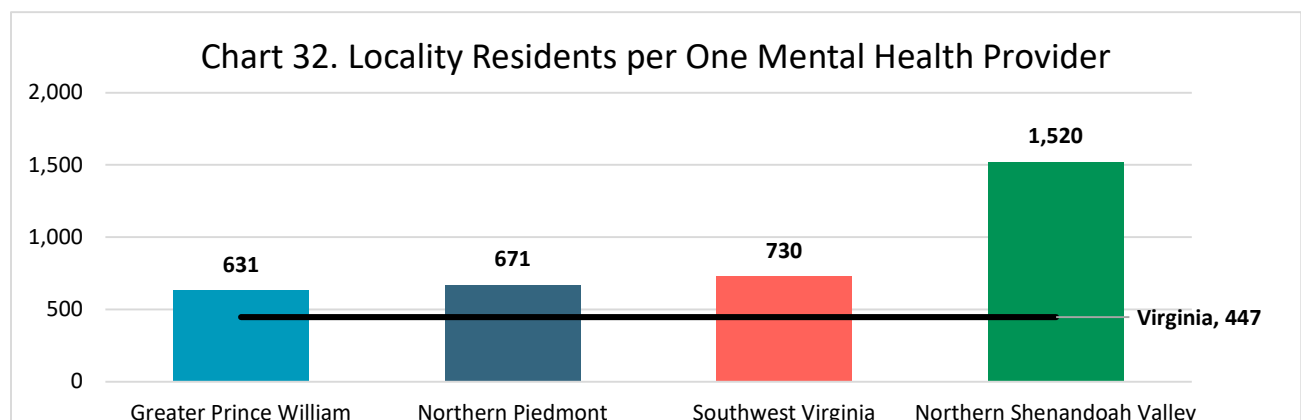
³² Frequency of Mental Distress. 2021 data from Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Retrieved from Count Health Rankings and Roadmaps.

represents a locality served by People Inc. As median annual income rises, the percentage of the adult population facing frequency poor mental health decreases.



Recent research from Gallup has highlighted the economic impact of poor mental health for employees. A 2022 study found that employees with poor mental health miss four times as much work as their mentally well counterparts. For low-wage workers who might not have access to paid leave or sick time, missing work because of poor mental health can mean less income for their family, further exacerbating potential mental health stressors.³³

While the need for mental health services may be higher for lower-income households, every locality served by People Inc. has a shortage of mental health providers when compared to the state overall.³⁴

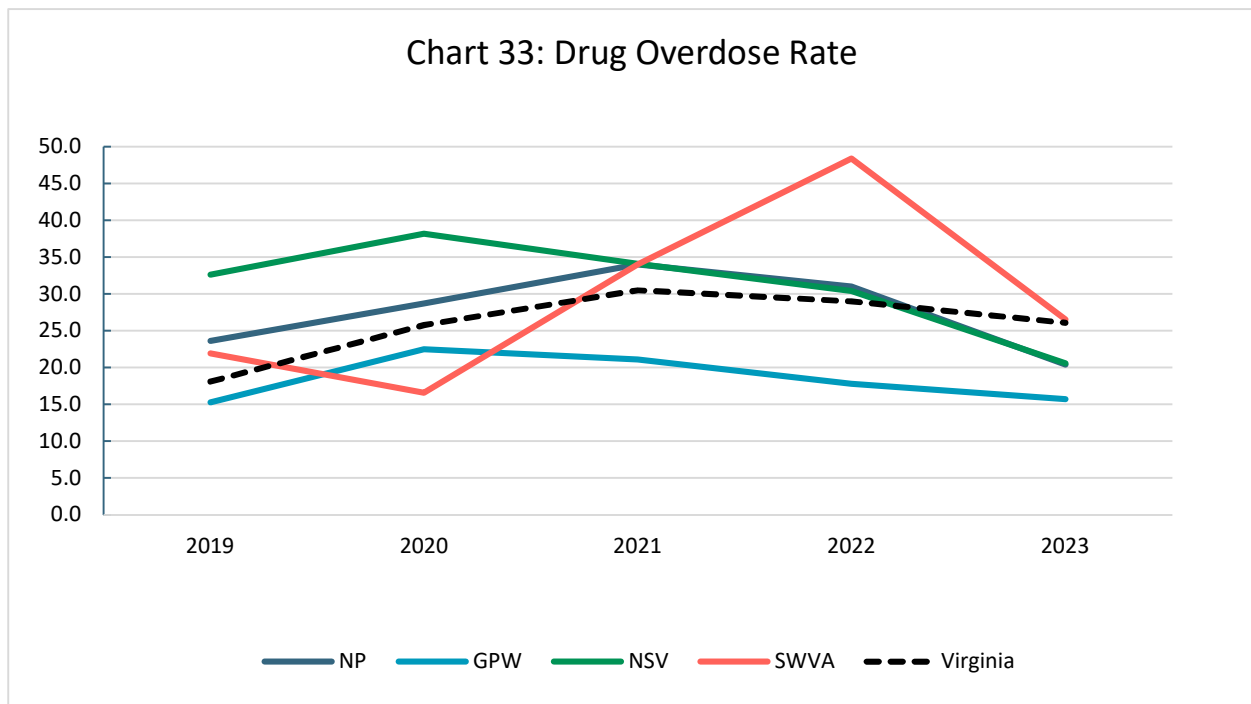


³³ Witters, Dan and Sangeeta Agrawal. 2022. Gallup. “The economic cost of poor employee mental health.”

³⁴ County Health Rankings and Roadmaps. NPI Registry. 2021 data.

In focus groups, partners from the Northern Piedmont region shared that the local capacity to serve those needing in-patient mental health care is very limited, and residents are forced to drive a significant distance to find care. Northern Shenandoah Valley partners also expressed the need for greater availability of psychiatric care, which is functionally non-available in smaller communities. For low-income families, Medicaid is the most common type of insurance and is only accepted at a few mental health facilities, which are already overwhelmed with patient load.

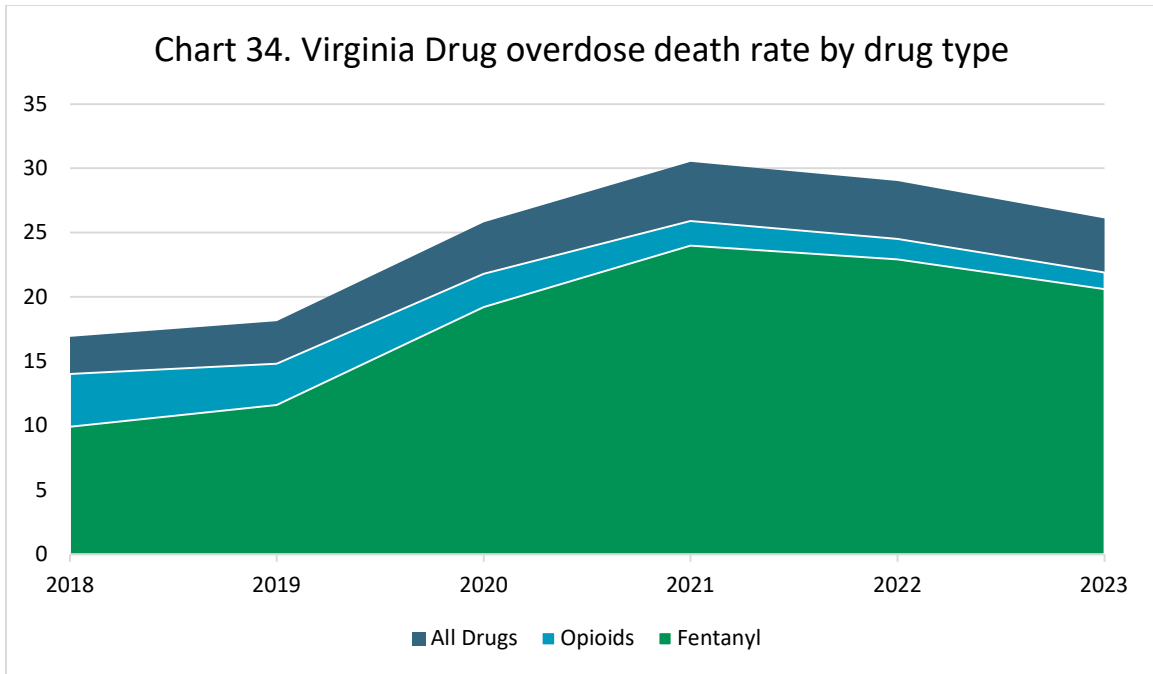
Community members, particularly those in Southwest Virginia, also expressed concern and need around services to prevent and address substance abuse issues. While overdose death rates in Virginia have remained fairly steady after rising from 2019 to 2021, rates for People Inc.'s region vary, with most following a similar trajectory as Virginia, though at different levels.³⁵



Opioids still remain the most prominent contributor to drug overdose deaths, accounting for 84% of drug overdose deaths in Virginia in 2023. Community members called out the impact of fentanyl in particular in their survey responses on need in their community. As seen in the graph below, fentanyl has comprised an increasingly large proportion of drug overdose deaths.³⁶

³⁵ National Center for Health Statistics. Retrieved from Virginia Department of Health

³⁶ National Center for Health Statistics. Retrieved from Virginia Department of Health



Healthcare Access and Affordability

The data above highlights the limited availability of mental health providers in People Inc.’s footprint, but community members also face difficulty finding providers for primary care, dental, and specialty care. In our community member survey, only 6.6% of respondents said their community is doing well or very well with the availability and affordability of dental care and 18.6% with the availability of healthcare. Participants in a Head Start parent focus group in Winchester commented on the lack of dental providers, and that those who are in the area are at capacity and not accepting new patients. The table below displays the overall ratio of population to provider for each region, highlighting the need for more healthcare professionals in almost every community.

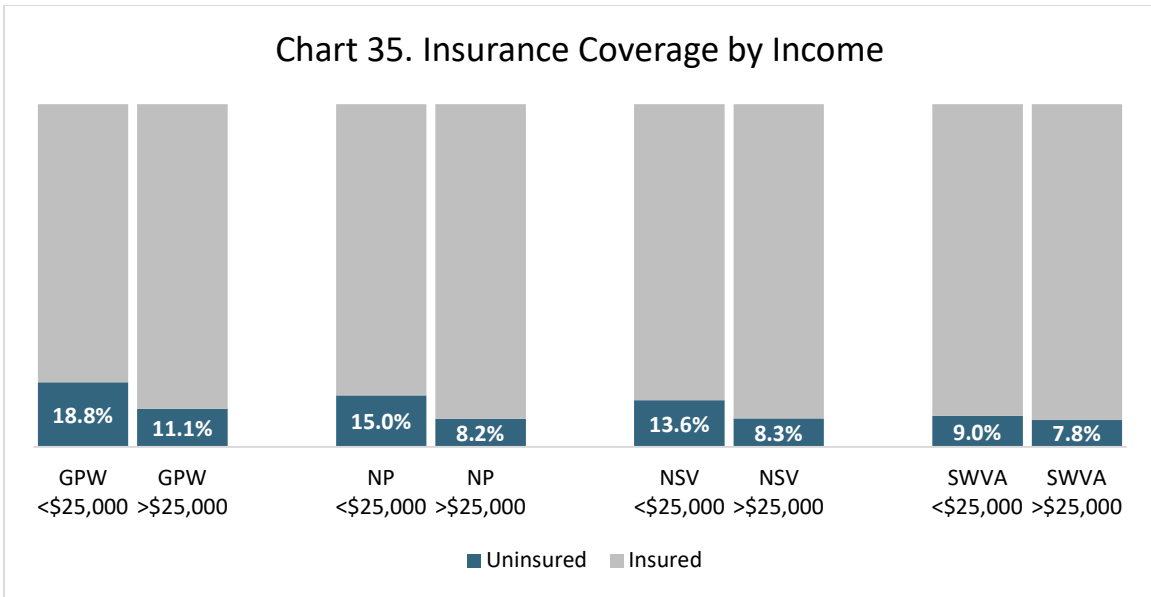
Table 6. Health Provider Coverage³⁷

	# residents per primary care provider	# of residents per dentist
Greater Prince William	2,225	1,548
Northern Piedmont	2,360	2,210
Northern Shenandoah Valley	2,493	4,735
Southwest Virginia	1,975	2,546
Virginia	1,324	1,351

Finding a provider can be even more difficult when limited by options covered by insurance, or that might offer care to those without health insurance. In each region, those with incomes below \$25,000 were less likely to have insurance, despite recent Medicaid expansion in the commonwealth. Across People Inc.’s area, 10% of adults and 7% of children, over 700,000 people, go without health insurance.³⁸

³⁷ County Health Rankings and Roadmaps. NPI Registry and American Medical Association.

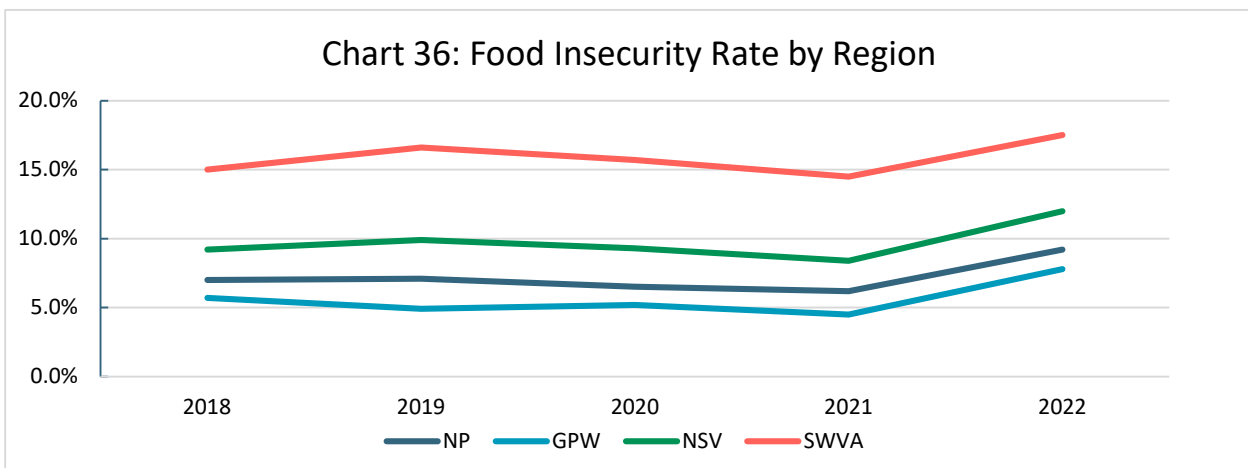
³⁸ US Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 2022 5-year estimates. Table S2701.



Affordable healthcare resources like free clinics are essential services for these low-income individuals without health insurance to help cover expensive medical costs.

Food Security

In People Inc.'s community member survey, over half (56%) of respondents with incomes below \$35,000 per year say that they have skipped meals in the last week because they couldn't afford food. Feeding America, a nationwide hunger relief organization, reports that 10.2% of individuals in People Inc.'s service area lack access to enough food for a healthy lifestyle. The level of food insecurity jumped substantially in 2022 when compared with the immediately previous years, supporting feedback from partners during focus groups where they mentioned that local food banks and food distribution programs have been serving more families in the past year, mostly families that had previously not needed to access these programs.³⁹

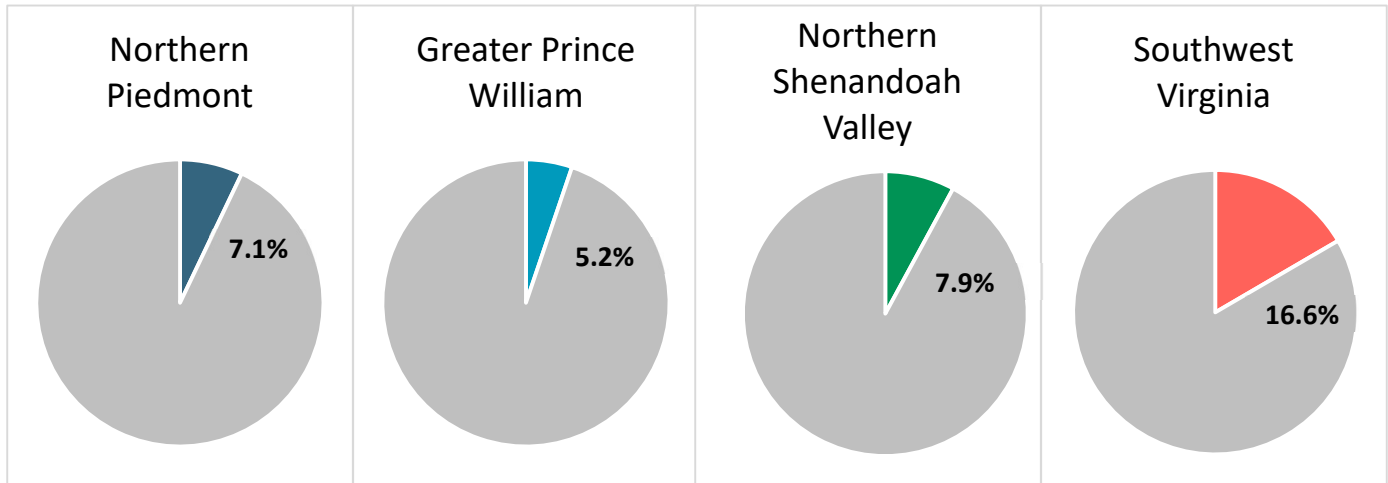


³⁹ Feeding America. Map the Meal Gap.

Food insecurity rates had decreased during the primary years of the COVID-19 pandemic, but have risen by 48% in People Inc.'s service area from 2021 to 2022.

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides an essential support to help families access the food they need. Over 330,000 households in People Inc.'s service area receive this benefit.

Chart 37. Households receiving SNAP



Even with supports like food banks and SNAP, community members noted that healthy food remains difficult to find and afford. Sometimes, the only food store accessible without transportation is a dollar store or convenience store that doesn't offer fruits and vegetables.

People Inc.'s response to health needs:

- *Comprehensive Health Investment Project (CHIP):* CHIP provides parent education and health-focused home visits to Medicaid-eligible families with young children and pregnant women.
- *Head Start and Early Head Start:* Center and home-based programs options promote early childhood education, as well as health and nutrition services, ensure children are ready for school.

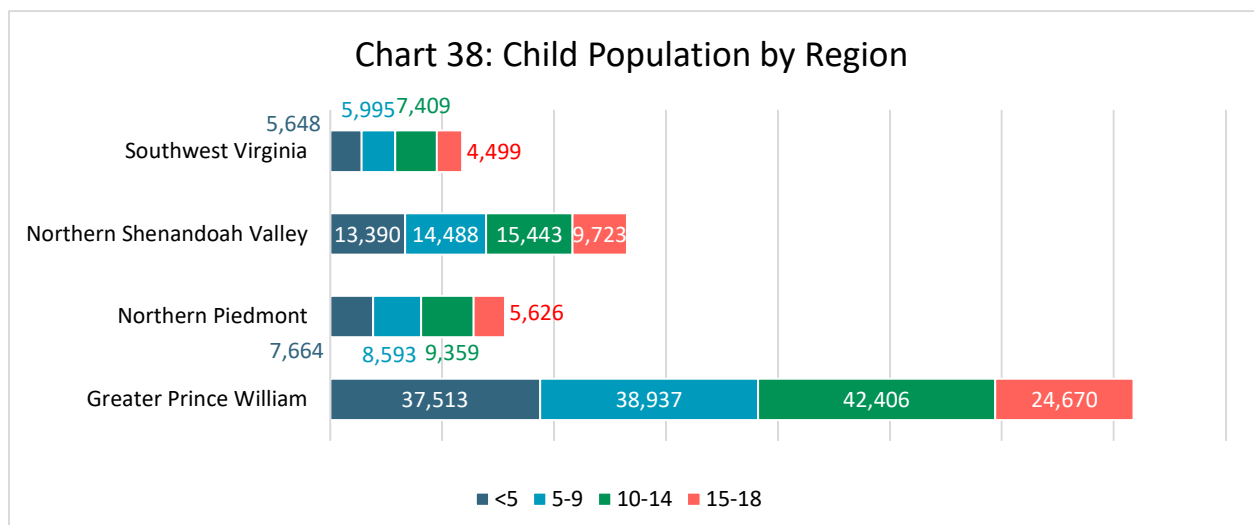


CHILDREN AND YOUTH

In many of People Inc.'s communities, residents and stakeholders are concerned about the opportunities offered to children and youth. These range from early childhood education for the youngest to affordable recreation for teens. Community members want their community to have the support needed to build a strong future.

Childcare and Early Childhood Education

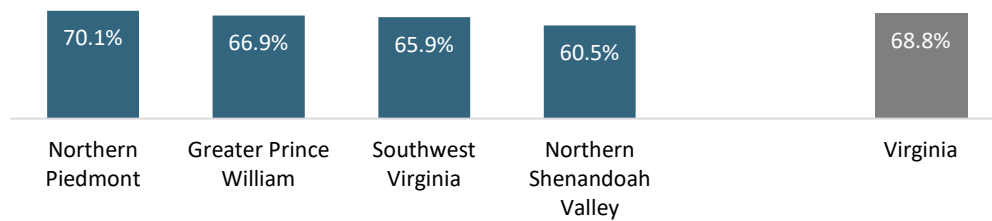
In the community member survey, almost half (48.3%) of respondents selected childcare as the most important child and family issue facing their community. In focus groups, community partner highlighted that the need for childcare and early childhood programs encompasses having enough providers, ensuring the options are high quality, and having programs that are affordable for families at all income levels.



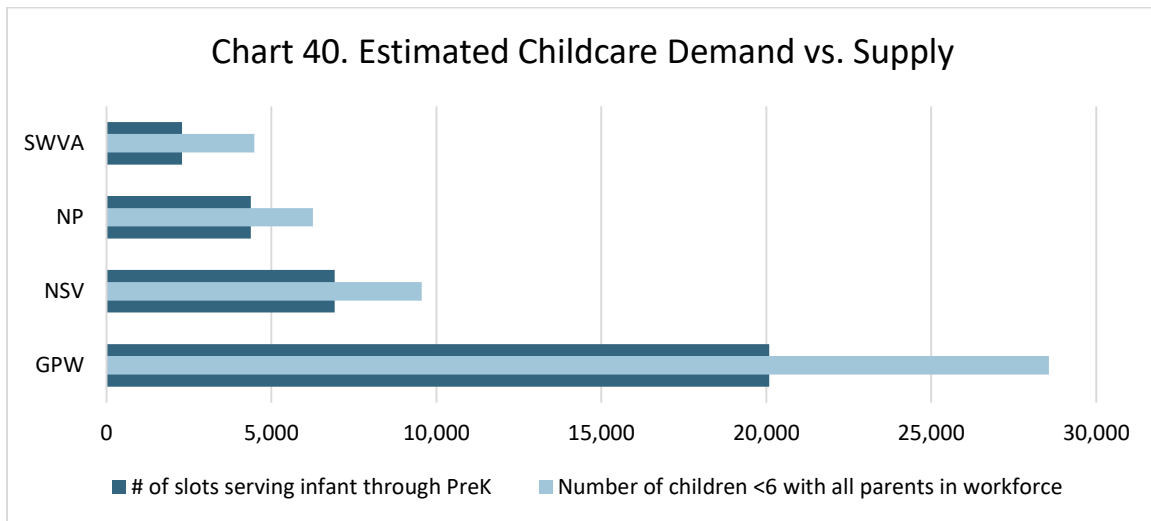
Over half of community member survey respondents with children indicated that, at some point, they have quit or lost a job because they did not have the childcare they needed. Over 64,000 children under five live in People Inc.'s service area, and another 142,000 are elementary and middle school aged who might also need after school care.⁴⁰

The majority of children under six in all regions are a part of families where all adults work, ranging from 60.5% in the Northern Shenandoah Valley to 70.1% in the Northern Piedmont. The proportion of young children with all parents in the labor force has continued to grow over time, increasing the need for childcare.⁴¹

Chart 39. Proportion of Children Under 6 with all Parents in the Labor Force



The charts below show the number of childcare slots available for children Pre-K aged and younger compared to the population of children in the same age group with all parents working. In each region, the number of children potentially needing childcare greatly outnumbers the supply.



Many areas of the communities served by People Inc. are classified as *childcare deserts*, census tracts having more than 50 children under the age of five and no childcare or at least three times more age-eligible children than licensed childcare slots. The deserts served by People Inc. are often in more rural and outlying communities, underlining that childcare resources are often clustered in population centers that might be difficult to reach for families with transportation barriers.

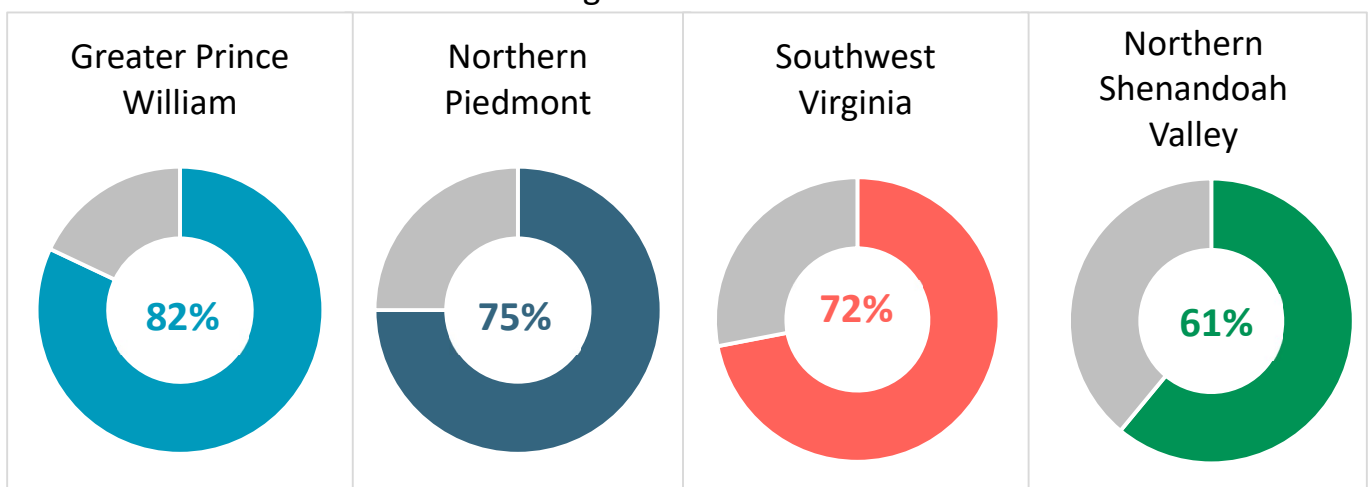
⁴⁰ US Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 2022 5-Year estimates. Table S0101.

⁴¹ US Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 2022 5-Year estimates. Table B23008.

Parents of young children that participated in focus groups underlined the lack of options, noting that they end up taking whatever option they can find with an opening, even if they are unhappy with the quality of the available option. Parents also lamented the need to get on waiting lists many months before they need care, and that the only providers who offer long hours are those in-home providers who are less likely to be licensed.

The graph below shows the proportion of providers registered with the Virginia Department of Social Services that are licensed.⁴² While the vast majority of registered providers are licensed, many religious exempt and home based providers remain unlicensed. Partners shared sentiments that licensing is a valuable way to ensure safety for children, but that the process and standards for licensing in Virginia can be prohibitive for many providers that would like to become licensed.

Chart 41. Percent of Registered Providers that are Licensed



Partners, particularly those in the Northern Shenandoah Valley and Northern Piedmont regions, commented on challenges that existing providers face with even maintaining current capacity due to workforce challenges. Providers are facing difficulty recruiting and retaining qualified employees, requiring classroom closures when staff need to miss for any reason. In 2023, Virginia’s Joint Legislative Review Committee conducted a survey of childcare providers across the state. Almost half of the provider respondents indicated they’d have substantial difficulty recruiting or hiring staff, supporting the feedback from People Inc. partners. The survey also showed that providers in the Piedmont and Western regions, which encompass eleven of the counties served by People Inc., were more likely to report difficulty with recruiting and retaining staff.⁴³

⁴² Virginia Department of Social Services. Childcare Facility Search. Retrieved February 2024.

⁴³ Virginia Joint Legislative and Review Committee. 2023. Virginia’s Self-Sufficiency Programs and the Availability and Affordability of Child Care.

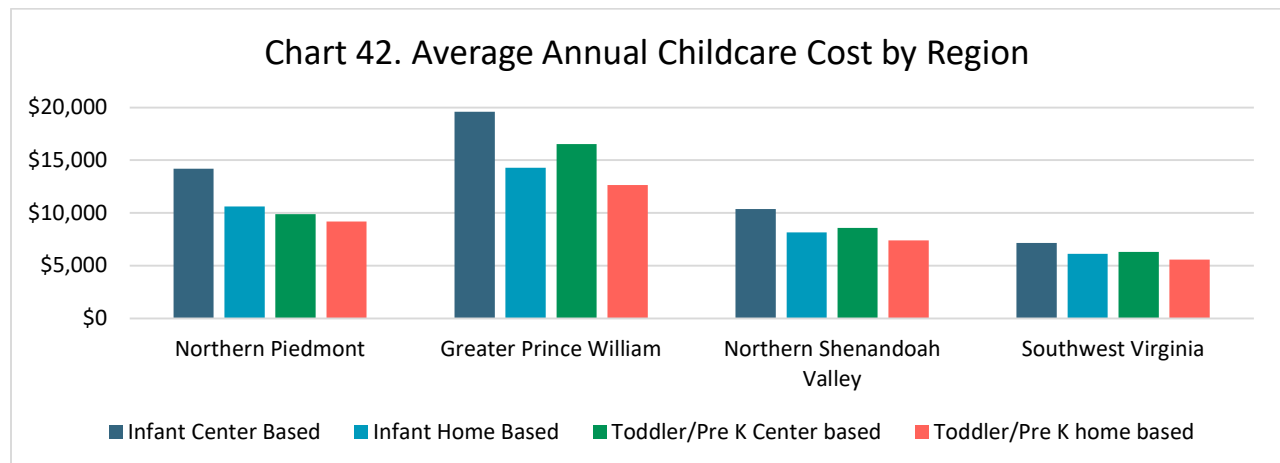
Parents also mentioned inadequate childcare options for children with learning difficulties or disabilities. Furthermore, only 7.7% of respondents to the community member survey said their community was doing good or very good with disability services.

Table 7. Children disability status by type⁴⁴

	% of children with a hearing difficulty	% of children with a vision difficulty	% of children with a cognitive difficulty	% of children with an ambulatory difficulty	% of children with a self-care difficulty
Greater Prince William	0.2%	0.6%	3.3%	0.6%	1.2%
Northern Piedmont	0.5%	0.8%	4.6%	0.4%	2.1%
Northern Shenandoah Valley	0.4%	0.7%	4.6%	0.6%	1.1%
Southwest Virginia	0.9%	2.5%	8.0%	0.5%	1.1%
Virginia	0.5%	0.7%	4.6%	0.6%	1.2%

In addition to availability and quality issues, affordability is also a challenge. A recent report by Virginia’s Joint Legislative and Review Committee shows that Virginia families spend between \$100 and \$440 per week per child on childcare. Rates vary substantially based on age of child and location, with care for younger children and for those living in Northern Virginia being more expensive. Most full-time childcare options end up costing over 20% of the median household income with one adult. This is significantly above the 7% of income that the federal government deems affordable.⁴⁵

Data from the National Database of Childcare Prices, produced by the Department of Labor, shows the average cost of childcare for each county in Virginia based on age group and care type (center or home). These data estimate that costs in People Inc.’s service area range from a low of \$5,509 annually for home-based care for preschool and toddler aged children in Southwest Virginia, to a high of \$22,340 for center-based infant care in Manassas Park.⁴⁶

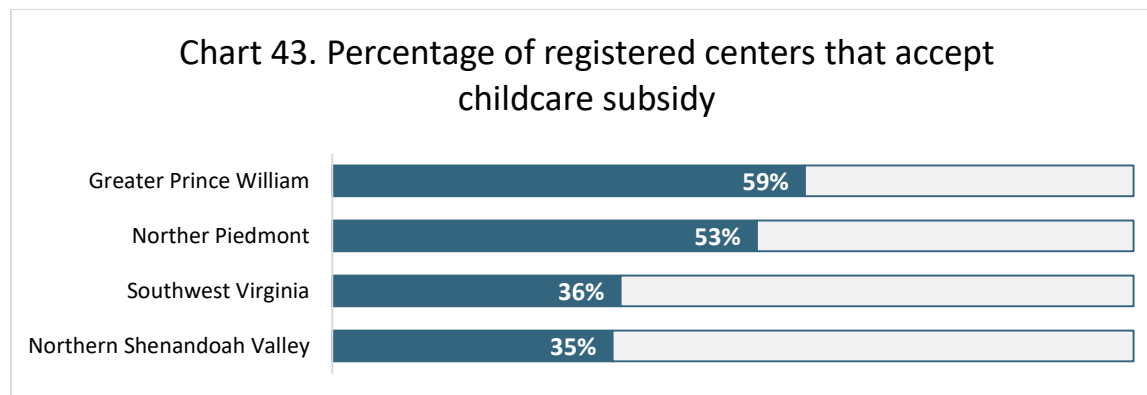


⁴⁴ US Census Bureau. American Community Survey 2022 5-year Estimates. Table S1810.

⁴⁵ Virginia Joint Legislative and Review Committee. 2023. Virginia’s Self-Sufficiency Programs and the Availability and Affordability of Child Care.

⁴⁶ US Department of Labor. National Database of Childcare Price. 2016-2018, costs estimated for 2023 dollars.

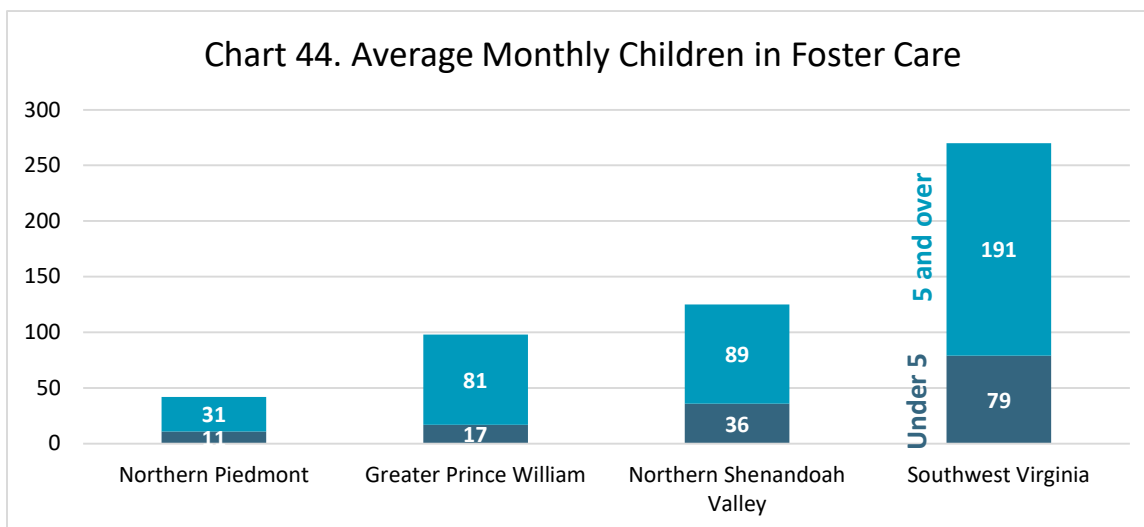
One of Virginia’s key methods of reducing the burdensome cost of childcare is the subsidy program overseen by the Virginia Department of Education and administered by the Virginia Department of Social Services. While this program provides much needed help, many childcare providers do not accept subsidy, making it useless to some parents.



Support for Youth

Respondents to the community member survey from multiple regions shared concerns for children and youth in their communities when asked about the greatest need. These responses ranged from help for parents to ensuring that safe, positive outlets are available for youth outside of school. Focus group input supports these concerns, with parents from the Northern Shenandoah Valley sharing that many options like sports or other activities are often unaffordable, there’s insufficient transportation to get to these activities, and not all activities offer interpretation services needed for non-English speaking families.

Partners and community survey respondents both emphasized the need for supports for children in the foster care system and the families that care for them. In 2023, over 500 children were in foster care in People Inc.’s communities, with most living in Southwest Virginia and the Northern Shenandoah Valley.⁴⁷



⁴⁷ Virginia Department of Social Services. Foster Care Monthly Demographic Report. <https://www.dss.virginia.gov/geninfo/reports/children/fc.cgi>

At the state level, the Virginia Commission on Youth, as directed by the General Assembly, completed a study in 2023 to better understand needs and gaps in the foster care system. Out of this study, the Commission issued 19 recommendations focused on improving the workforce system for those working in foster care, improving access to higher education for children who age out of foster care, increasing supports for foster families, increasing treatment options for substance abuse to prevent the need to remove children, and make changes to the system of supports for informal kinship care.⁴⁸ These recommendations underline how larger issues like education, employment, and substance abuse have an outsized impact on families involved in the foster care system.

Much of the feedback around the need for positive activities and experiences for youth in our communities arose from discussions around youth mental health. According to Mental Health America, a nationwide nonprofit working to advance mental health and well-being, Virginia is ranked 48th in the US when it comes to the prevalence of mental health issues and levels of access to care for youth.⁴⁹

The Virginia Service Foundation (Serve Virginia) is in the process of launching a new Youth Mental Health Corps to address this issue head-on. This program will engage AmeriCorps members to serve youth in schools, out-of-school time programs, and in youth serving organizations to offer mental health supports in communities with limited access.⁵⁰

People Inc.’s response to the needs of children and youth:

- *Head Start and Early Head Start:* Center and home-based program options provide early childhood education so that children are prepared for kindergarten both academically and socially-emotionally.
- *Dickenson County Childcare:* People Inc. operates the only licensed childcare center in Dickenson County, meeting an important community need.
- *Youth Workforce Development:* People Inc. offers opportunities for youth to build work readiness skills, explore career fields, and access training and employment.
- *Project Discovery:* High school students are prepared for success in post-secondary pathways by building leadership skills and exploring educational opportunities.

⁴⁸ Virginia Commission on Youth. 2023. “Report to the Governor and Virginia General Assembly: Improving Virginia’s Foster Care System.”

⁴⁹ Mental Health America. State of Mental Health in America. Youth Ranking 2023. <https://mhanational.org/issues/2023/mental-health-america-youth-data>

⁵⁰ Serve Virginia. Retrieved August 2024. <https://servevirginia.org/mental-health/>



Conclusion

Over the last three years, the economic and social fabric has changed substantially across the communities served by People Inc., yet issues like affordable housing, mental health, and childcare remain top concerns for residents and the many community-based organizations that serve them. The top four needs of **Affordable Housing, Homelessness, Quality Jobs, and Mental Health and Substance Abuse** are explored individually within this report, but it's also important to highlight the interconnectedness of these needs, along with the others highlighted in this report. In-depth conversations with local government officials, staff, social service organizations, and low-income community members underscored how a lack of quality job availability can mean less income, which heightens the need for affordable housing, which pushes some families into homelessness, further exacerbating mental health issues.

Making a meaningful impact on the top issues is a daunting task, and People Inc. hopes that this report can help our agency and our communities focus our energy and efforts on the areas of greatest need, knowing that we'll make the biggest difference by working collectively. As People Inc. celebrates our 60th anniversary and begins the implementation of a new strategic roadmap, our mission remains as vital as ever:

...To provide opportunities for economically disadvantaged people to reach their goals in order to enhance their lives, their families, and their communities.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Population trends by county

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Greater Prince William	540,857	536,901	525,420	519,583	514,629	508,259	500,606	493,369	484,200	471,110	456,363
Manassas	42,620	42,596	41,038	41,174	41,457	41,379	41,149	40,473	40,436	39,317	37,943
Manassas Park	17,123	17,081	17,548	16,986	16,423	16,117	15,827	15,625	14,992	15,125	14,409
Prince William	481,114	477,224	466,834	461,423	456,749	450,763	443,630	437,271	428,772	416,668	404,011
Northern Piedmont	133,534	131,837	129,648	128,207	126,897	125,560	124,393	123,318	122,082	120,793	119,829
Culpeper	52,822	52,021	51,935	51,101	50,450	49,795	48,952	48,424	47,910	47,330	46,894
Fauquier	73,290	72,416	70,353	69,728	69,115	68,406	68,025	67,463	66,726	66,015	65,495
Rappahannock	7,422	7,400	7,360	7,378	7,332	7,359	7,416	7,431	7,446	7,448	7,440
Northern Shenandoah Valley	243,882	241,420	237,655	235,239	233,550	231,170	229,400	227,855	226,273	224,312	222,551
Clarke	14,882	14,726	14,498	14,423	14,365	14,331	14,307	14,299	14,273	14,191	14,143
Frederick	92,007	90,287	88,054	86,415	85,153	83,784	82,321	81,340	80,377	79,453	78,397
Page	23,753	23,734	23,862	23,788	23,749	23,694	23,759	23,843	23,905	23,975	24,038
Shenandoah	44,337	44,037	43,441	43,224	43,045	42,854	42,857	42,724	42,545	42,270	42,076
Warren	40,800	40,442	39,888	39,492	39,449	38,991	38,807	38,481	38,142	37,836	37,567
Winchester	28,103	28,194	27,912	27,897	27,789	27,516	27,349	27,168	27,031	26,587	26,330
Southwest Virginia	131,920	131,796	133,899	134,668	135,755	137,051	138,337	139,477	140,167	140,832	141,159
Bristol	17,036	16,996	17,059	16,912	16,843	17,077	17,340	17,524	17,595	17,713	17,747
Buchanan	20,246	20,615	21,374	21,788	22,138	22,611	23,158	23,486	23,683	23,920	24,071
Dickenson	14,890	14,256	14,524	14,756	14,960	15,181	15,304	15,463	15,612	15,749	15,877
Russell	25,763	25,932	26,937	27,141	27,408	27,725	27,973	28,245	28,444	28,646	28,773
Washington	53,985	53,997	54,005	54,071	54,406	54,457	54,562	54,759	54,833	54,804	54,691

US Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 2022 5-Year Estimates. Table DP05

Appendix 2: Race by County

	White Alone		Black Alone		American Indian or Alaska Native Alone		Asian Alone		Pacific Islander Alone		Other Race alone		Two or More Races	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Greater Prince William	272,071	50.3%	107,773	19.9%	3,449	0.6%	51,052	9.4%	487	0.1%	43,819	8.1%	62,206	11.5%
Manassas	22,653	53.2%	5,708	13.4%	235	0.6%	2,554	6.0%	11	0.0%	3,766	8.8%	7,693	18.1%
Manassas Park	7,774	45.4%	2,514	14.7%	548	3.2%	1,890	11.0%	0	0%	2,400	14.0%	1,997	11.7%
Prince William	241,664	50.2%	99,551	20.7%	2,666	0.6%	46,608	9.7%	476	0.1%	37,653	7.8%	52,516	10.9%
Northern Piedmont	105,024	78.6%	12,241	9.2%	357	0.3%	1,715	1.3%	81	0.1%	5,038	3.8%	9,078	6.8%
Culpeper	37,713	71.4%	7,070	13.4%	168	0.3%	381	0.7%	60	0.1%	3,576	6.8%	3,854	7.3%
Fauquier	60,832	83.0%	4,844	6.6%	171	0.2%	1,318	1.8%	21	0.0%	1,127	1.5%	4,977	6.8%
Rappahannock	6,479	87.3%	327	4.4%	18	0.2%	16	0.2%	0	0.0%	335	4.5%	247	3.3%
Northern Shenandoah Valley	208,637	85.5%	11,199	4.6%	635	0.3%	3,730	1.5%	101	0.0%	7,245	3.0%	12,335	5.1%
Clarke	13,120	88.2%	680	4.6%	44	0.3%	184	1.2%	0	0.0%	360	2.4%	494	3.3%
Frederick	79,098	86.0%	3,902	4.2%	344	0.4%	1,794	1.9%	90	0.1%	2,769	3.0%	4,010	4.4%
Page	22,077	92.9%	423	1.8%	29	0.1%	79	0.3%	0	0.0%	258	1.1%	887	3.7%
Shenandoah	39,293	88.6%	1,216	2.7%	61	0.1%	538	1.2%	11	0.0%	714	1.6%	2,504	5.6%
Warren	34,568	84.7%	2,185	5.4%	76	0.2%	546	1.3%	0	0.0%	1,397	3.4%	2,028	5.0%
Winchester	20,481	72.9%	2,793	9.9%	81	0.3%	589	2.1%	0	0.0%	1,747	6.2%	2,412	8.6%
Southwest Virginia	124,471	94.9%	2,989	2.3%	131	0.1%	396	0.3%	78	0.1%	532	0.4%	2,522	1.9%
Bristol	14,892	87.4%	1,066	6.3%	0	0.0%	50	0.3%	1	0.0%	170	1.0%	857	5.0%
Buchanan	19,571	96.7%	373	1.8%	0	0.0%	10	0.0%	0	0.0%	54	0.3%	238	1.2%
Dickenson	13,769	97.7%	102	0.7%	26	0.2%	50	0.4%	0	0.0%	11	0.1%	131	0.9%
Russell	24,849	96.5%	520	2.0%	57	0.2%	10	0.0%	77	0.3%	8	0.0%	242	0.9%
Washington	51,390	95.2%	928	1.7%	48	0.1%	276	0.5%	0	0.0%	289	0.5%	1,054	2.0%
Virginia	5,473,610	63.5%	1,630,355	18.9%	23,728	0.3%	591,088	6.9%	6,185	0.1%	303,247	3.5%	596,298	6.9%

US Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 2022 5-Year Estimates. Table DP05

Appendix 3: Nativity and Ethnicity by County

	Hispanic or Latino		US Born		Foreign Born	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Greater Prince William	143,827	26.6%	397,908	73.6%	142,949	26.4%
Manassas	16,527	38.8%	30,083	70.6%	12,537	29.4%
Manassas Park	7,175	41.9%	10,865	63.5%	6,258	36.5%
Prince William	120,125	25.0%	356,960	74.2%	124,154	25.8%
Northern Piedmont	14,088	10.6%	123,173	92.2%	10,361	7.8%
Culpeper	6,546	12.4%	48,553	91.9%	4,269	8.1%
Fauquier	7,224	9.9%	67,590	92.2%	5,700	7.8%
Rappahannock	318	4.3%	7,030	94.7%	392	5.3%
Northern Shenandoah Valley	22,249	9.1%	227,910	93.5%	15,972	6.5%
Clarke	985	6.6%	14,169	95.2%	713	4.8%
Frederick	9,317	10.1%	85,144	92.5%	6,863	7.5%
Page	562	2.4%	23,234	97.8%	519	2.2%
Shenandoah	3,550	8.0%	42,294	95.4%	2,043	4.6%
Warren	2,581	6.3%	38,387	94.1%	2,413	5.9%
Winchester	5,254	18.7%	24,682	87.8%	3,421	12.2%
Southwest Virginia	1,842	1.4%	129,741	98.9%	1,378	1.1%
Bristol	445	2.6%	16,830	98.8%	206	1.2%
Buchanan	193	1.0%	20,092	99.2%	154	0.8%
Dickenson	148	1.1%	14,050	99.7%	39	0.3%
Russell	178	0.7%	25,617	99.4%	146	0.6%
Washington	878	1.6%	53,152	98.5%	833	1.5%
Virginia	865,015	10.0%	7,534,906	87.4%	167,239	16.4%

US Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 2022 5-Year Estimates. Table DP05

Appendix 4: Population by Age Group

	Under 5	5-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Median Age
Greater Prince William	37,513	120,163	70,188	77,963	78,749	71,747	46,972	26,419	11,143	
Manassas	3,289	9,070	5,901	5,956	6,042	5,741	3,764	1,876	981	35.1
Manassas Park	1,177	3,513	2,456	3,120	2,168	2,009	1,384	890	406	35.8
Prince William	33,047	107,580	61,831	68,887	70,539	63,997	41,824	23,653	9,756	35.8
Northern Piedmont	7,664	27,238	13,936	16,837	16,335	19,530	16,908	10,074	5,012	
Culpeper	3,265	11,211	5,730	6,544	6,875	6,919	6,449	3,895	1,934	39.5
Fauquier	4,103	14,821	7,568	9,488	8,698	11,393	9,312	5,173	2,734	40.8
Rappahannock	296	1,206	638	805	762	1,218	1,147	1,006	344	50.0
Northern Shenandoah Valley	13,390	45,828	27,658	30,380	28,495	34,318	32,816	20,359	10,638	
Clarke	532	1,065	1,340	1,394	1,792	2,633	2,102	1,658	732	48.4
Frederick	5,254	5,741	10,478	11,697	11,415	12,269	12,083	7,609	3,620	40.6
Page	1,206	1,358	2,519	3,017	2,524	3,632	3,642	2,026	1,203	45.3
Shenandoah	2,511	2,808	4,608	5,214	4,876	6,273	6,221	4,246	2,420	43.6
Warren	2,233	2,391	4,879	5,396	4,745	5,975	5,774	2,684	1,538	40.9
Winchester	1,654	6,010	3,834	3,662	3,143	3,545	2,994	2,136	1,125	36.6
Southwest Virginia	5,648	7,492	14,340	14,572	16,160	18,880	20,140	13,815	6,668	
Bristol	867	1,069	1,932	1,975	2,042	2,254	2,218	1,718	1,081	43.7
Buchanan	837	1,012	2,161	2,271	2,684	3,079	3,215	2,016	1,038	47.6
Dickenson	649	766	1,483	1,645	1,733	2,052	1,935	1,509	745	45.5
Russell	1,184	1,357	2,880	2,763	3,187	3,986	4,145	2,456	1,162	46.6
Washington	2,111	3,288	5,884	5,918	6,514	7,509	8,627	6,116	2,642	46.8

US Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 2022 5-Year Estimates. Table S0101.

Appendix 5: Population Projections by Age Group

	0-19			20-39			40-59			60-79			80+		
	2030	2040	2050	2030	2040	2050	2030	2040	2050	2030	2040	2050	2030	2040	2050
Greater Prince William	156,259	157,741	158,739	178,905	199,803	218,946	153,808	177,100	219,924	97,208	106,708	112,605	19,286	30,168	39,523
Manassas	11,220	11,055	10,836	14,197	14,630	15,402	11,249	11,917	13,304	7,191	7,253	7,543	1,524	2,365	2,728
Manassas Park	5,329	5,246	5,125	6,942	7,633	8,142	4,554	5,153	6,785	2,673	3,156	3,212	437	688	1,015
Prince William	139,710	141,440	142,778	157,766	177,540	195,402	138,005	160,030	199,835	87,377	96,299	101,850	17,325	27,115	35,780
Northern Piedmont	28,337	29,399	30,559	32,901	35,197	39,332	35,431	42,135	48,288	32,320	31,271	32,613	7,301	9,949	12,524
Culpeper	12,530	12,830	13,129	13,747	15,629	17,752	14,007	16,285	18,992	12,148	12,595	13,589	2,694	3,680	5,301
Fauquier	14,919	15,651	16,473	17,859	18,411	20,335	19,790	23,933	27,262	17,839	16,665	17,103	3,949	5,436	6,347
Rappahannock	888	918	957	1,295	1,157	1,245	1,634	1,917	2,034	2,333	2,011	1,921	658	833	876
Northern Shenandoah Valley															
Clarke	2,302	2,393	2,499	3,051	2,936	3,109	3,636	4,295	4,911	4,352	3,875	3,682	1,046	1,432	1,659
Frederick	20,690	21,223	21,817	24,557	27,113	30,745	24,258	29,132	34,303	22,967	23,240	24,408	5,877	8,329	10,192
Page	3,410	3,466	3,531	4,816	4,714	4,706	5,343	5,397	5,768	6,527	6,071	5,611	1,535	1,928	2,173
Shenandoah	8,532	8,589	8,650	10,039	10,985	12,055	10,437	11,868	13,458	11,574	11,035	11,176	4,059	3,792	4,243
Warren	8,504	8,530	8,608	10,497	10,902	12,014	10,464	12,379	13,983	9,763	9,283	9,639	2,021	2,824	3,235
Winchester	7,188	7,878	8,405	7,537	8,993	9,649	6,719	7,094	7,616	5,679	5,552	5,973			
Southwest Virginia	15,784	16,178	16,566	25,309	24,209	23,081	29,104	26,852	26,428	32,318	28,342	25,536	8,284	9,776	9,438
Bristol	2,775	2,746	2,720	3,707	3,805	3,860	4,003	3,846	3,721	3,863	3,579	3,561	1,086	1,186	1,168
Buchanan	1,512	1,567	1,603	3,314	2,640	1,934	4,171	3,148	2,398	4,749	3,542	2,491	1,134	1,214	981
Dickenson	1,488	1,566	1,630	2,393	2,166	1,939	3,093	2,658	2,395	3,315	2,825	2,479	827	950	868
Russell	2,789	2,833	2,874	4,411	4,115	3,673	5,405	4,427	4,017	6,373	5,335	4,421	1,532	1,868	1,721
Washington	7,220	7,466	7,739	11,484	11,483	11,675	12,432	12,773	13,897	14,018	13,061	12,584	3,705	4,558	4,700

Demographics Research Group of Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service. August 2023 Projections

Appendix 6: Sex by County

	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Greater Prince William	272,773	50.4%	268,084	49.6%
Manassas	21,632	50.8%	20,988	49.2%
Manassas Park	8,685	50.7%	8,438	49.3%
Prince William	242,456	50.4%	238,658	49.6%
Northern Piedmont	66,739	50.0%	66,795	50.0%
Culpeper	26,404	50.0%	26,418	50.0%
Fauquier	36,589	49.9%	36,701	50.1%
Rappahannock	3,746	50.5%	3,676	49.5%
Northern Shenandoah Valley	121,970	50.0%	121,912	50.0%
Clarke	7,353	49.4%	7,529	50.6%
Frederick	46,279	50.3%	45,728	49.7%
Page	11,987	50.5%	11,766	49.5%
Shenandoah	21,907	49.4%	22,430	50.6%
Warren	20,570	50.4%	20,230	49.6%
Winchester	13,874	49.4%	14,229	50.6%
Southwest Virginia	65,712	50.1%	65,407	49.9%
Bristol	8,213	48.2%	8,823	51.8%
Buchanan	10,504	51.9%	9,742	48.1%
Dickenson	7,165	50.9%	6,924	49.1%
Russell	12,869	50.0%	12,894	50.0%
Washington	26,961	49.9%	27,024	50.1%
Virginia	4,268,775	49.5%	4,355,736	50.5%

US Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 2022 5-Year Estimates. Table DP05.

Appendix 7: Language spoken at home by county

	English Only		Spanish		Other European		Asian Languages		Other Languages	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Greater Prince William	318,653	63.3%	107,217	21.3%	31,970	6.4%	21,621	4.3%	23,883	4.7%
Manassas	22,691	57.7%	13,241	33.7%	1,322	3.4%	1,464	3.7%	613	1.6%
Manassas Park	7,666	48.1%	5,655	35.5%	1,574	9.9%	865	5.4%	186	1.2%
Prince William	288,296	64.3%	88,321	19.7%	29,074	6.5%	19,292	4.3%	23,084	5.2%
Northern Piedmont	112,270	89.2%	10,092	8.0%	1,940	1.5%	816	0.6%	752	0.6%
Culpeper	43,491	87.8%	4,648	9.4%	677	1.4%	223	0.4%	518	1.0%
Fauquier	61,931	89.5%	5,240	7.6%	1,216	1.8%	573	0.8%	227	0.3%
Rappahannock	6,848	96.1%	204	2.9%	47	0.7%	20	0.3%	7	0.1%
Northern Shenandoah Valley	207,696	90.1%	17,217	7.5%	3,298	1.4%	1,578	0.7%	703	0.3%
Clarke	13,291	92.6%	644	4.5%	284	2.0%	131	0.9%	0	0.0%
Frederick	77,252	89.0%	7,538	8.7%	1,050	1.2%	762	0.9%	151	0.2%
Page	21,852	96.9%	465	2.1%	54	0.2%	67	0.3%	109	0.5%
Shenandoah	37,986	90.8%	2,802	6.7%	561	1.3%	242	0.6%	235	0.6%
Warren	36,087	93.6%	1,640	4.3%	547	1.4%	233	0.6%	60	0.2%
Winchester	21,228	80.3%	4,128	15.6%	802	3.0%	143	0.5%	148	0.6%
Southwest Virginia	122,855	97.9%	1,574	1.3%	559	0.4%	195	0.2%	288	0.2%
Bristol	15,732	97.3%	299	1.8%	74	0.5%	3	0.0%	61	0.4%
Buchanan	18,997	97.9%	251	1.3%	68	0.4%	15	0.1%	78	0.4%
Dickenson	13,384	99.6%	13	0.1%	43	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Russell	24,307	98.9%	122	0.5%	103	0.4%	34	0.1%	13	0.1%
Washington	50,435	97.2%	889	1.7%	271	0.5%	143	0.3%	136	0.3%
Virginia	6,775,305	83.3%	605,710	7.4%	297,894	3.7%	308,470	3.8%	142,984	1.8%

US Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 2022 5-Year Estimates. Table S1601

Appendix 8: Veterans Characteristics by County

Veteran Population by Period of Service

	Total Veteran Population		Gulf War (2001 or later)		Gulf War (1990-2001)		Vietnam Era		Korean Era		WWII Era	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Greater Prince William	45,852	11.7%	20,284	44.2%	20,927	45.6%	9,470	20.7%	1,234	2.7%	123	0.3%
Manassas	2,315	7.4%	791	34.2%	923	39.9%	535	23.1%	116	5.0%	10	0.4%
Manassas Park	1,165	9.0%	474	40.7%	482	41.4%	109	9.4%	58	5.0%	0	0.0%
Prince William	43,372	12.2%	19,019	44.9%	19,522	46.1%	8,826	20.8%	1,060	2.5%	113	0.3%
Northern Piedmont	10,414	10.2%	3,124	30.0%	3,501	33.6%	3,289	31.6%	472	4.5%	322	3.1%
Culpeper	3,906	9.8%	964	24.7%	1,080	27.6%	1,353	34.6%	192	4.9%	242	6.2%
Fauquier	5,865	10.4%	2,041	34.8%	2,269	38.7%	1,622	27.7%	230	3.9%	48	0.8%
Rappahannock	643	10.6%	119	18.5%	152	23.6%	314	48.8%	50	7.8%	32	5.0%
Northern Shenandoah Valley	17,258	9.1%	3,925	22.7%	4,412	25.6%	5,954	34.5%	777	4.5%	183	1.1%
Clarke	1,280	10.7%	296	23.1%	248	19.4%	479	37.4%	73	5.7%	12	0.9%
Frederick	6,716	9.5%	1,548	23.0%	1,886	28.1%	2,170	32.3%	183	2.7%	1	0.0%
Page	1,642	8.6%	206	12.5%	454	27.6%	713	43.4%	104	6.3%	25	1.5%
Shenandoah	3,411	9.8%	681	20.0%	809	23.7%	1,410	41.3%	265	7.8%	114	3.3%
Warren	2,893	9.1%	701	24.2%	738	25.5%	806	27.9%	95	3.3%	19	0.7%
Winchester	1,316	6.1%	493	37.5%	277	21.0%	376	28.6%	57	4.3%	12	0.9%
Southwest Virginia	7,755	7.2%	1,450	18.7%	1,510	19.5%	3,060	39.5%	533	6.9%	229	3.0%
Bristol	1,003	7.4%	145	14.5%	238	23.7%	432	43.1%	92	9.2%	29	2.9%
Buchanan	969	5.8%	241	24.9%	217	22.4%	279	28.8%	123	12.7%	12	1.2%
Dickenson	689	6.1%	96	13.9%	190	27.6%	241	35.0%	43	6.2%	9	1.3%
Russell	1,291	6.1%	258	20.0%	242	18.7%	426	33.0%	44	3.4%	95	7.4%
Washington	3,803	8.5%	710	18.7%	623	16.4%	1,682	44.2%	231	6.1%	84	2.2%
Virginia	654,068	9.9%	233,625	35.7%	233,379	35.7%	182,868	28.0%	25,676	3.9%	7,621	1.2%

US Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 2022 5-Year Estimates. Table S2101

Appendix 9: Poverty by sex and age

	Total Population below federal poverty level		Children (<18) below federal poverty level		Older Adults (>65) below federal poverty level		Females below federal poverty level		Males below federal poverty level	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Greater Prince William	31,645	5.9%	10,859	7.7%	2,990	5.3%	17,804	6.7%	13,841	5.1%
Manassas	2,014	4.7%	669	6.0%	356	7.8%	1,174	5.6%	840	3.9%
Manassas Park	863	5.1%	373	9.1%	33	2.0%	318	3.8%	545	6.3%
Prince William	28,768	6.0%	9,817	7.8%	2,601	5.2%	16,312	6.9%	12,456	5.2%
Northern Piedmont	8,558	6.5%	2,476	8.1%	1,216	5.4%	4,761	7.2%	3,797	5.8%
Culpeper	3,752	7.3%	1,054	8.4%	500	6.0%	2,160	8.2%	1,592	6.4%
Fauquier	4,241	5.8%	1,263	7.5%	678	5.6%	2,237	6.2%	2,004	5.5%
Rappahannock	565	7.6%	159	12.1%	38	1.9%	364	10.0%	201	5.4%
Northern Shenandoah Valley	24,078	11.3%	7,545	16.4%	2,882	6.4%	13,231	12.5%	10,847	10.2%
Clarke	789	5.4%	158	5.7%	148	4.8%	421	5.6%	368	5.1%
Frederick	6,114	6.8%	1,850	9.1%	876	5.3%	3,295	7.3%	2,819	6.2%
Page	2,361	10.0%	411	8.7%	424	8.6%	1,278	11.0%	1,083	9.1%
Shenandoah	5,504	12.6%	1,825	19.7%	720	7.7%	3,481	15.8%	2,023	9.3%
Warren	4,771	12.0%	1,817	20.8%	368	5.6%	2,534	12.8%	2,237	11.1%
Winchester	4,539	16.8%	1,484	24.3%	346	7.8%	2,222	16.3%	2,317	17.4%
Southwest Virginia	22,008	17.2%	4,962	21.3%	3,866	12.8%	11,653	18.1%	10,355	16.3%
Bristol	2,840	17.0%	758	22.5%	441	11.2%	1,55	17.9%	1,288	15.9%
Buchanan	4,878	25.3%	1,260	38.1%	595	13.3%	2,313	24.3%	2,565	26.2%
Dickenson	3,062	22.5%	786	28.9%	536	17.1%	1,738	25.7%	1,324	19.3%
Russell	4,925	19.3%	806	17.3%	954	16.6%	2,523	19.7%	2,402	18.9%
Washington	6,303	12.0%	1,352	14.7%	1,340	10.4%	3,527	13.3%	2,776	10.7%
Virginia	836,686	10.0%	236,926	12.8%	108,047	8.0%	470,897	11.1%	365,789	8.9%

US Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 2022 5-Year Estimates. Table S1701

Appendix 10: Poverty by race

	White Alone		Black Alone		American Indian or Alaska Native Alone		Asian Alone		Pacific Islander Alone		Other Race alone		Two or More Races	
	# below FPL	% below FPL	# below FPL	% below FPL	# below FPL	% below FPL	# below FPL	% below FPL	# below FPL	% below FPL	# below FPL	% below FPL	# below FPL	% below FPL
Greater Prince William	12,986	4.8%	5,915	5.6%	24	7.1%	3,187	6.3%	11	2.3%	6,125	14.7%	3,033	4.9%
Manassas	882	3.9%	305	5.4%	0	0.0%	99	3.9%	11	100.0%	297	7.9%	420	5.5%
Manassas Park	182	2.4%	18	0.7%	273	49.8%	23	1.2%	0	0.0%	198	8.3%	169	8.5%
Prince William	11,922	5.0%	5,592	5.7%	115	4.4%	3,065	6.6%	0	0.0%	5,630	15.0%	2,444	4.7%
Northern Piedmont	6,378	6.2%	658	5.6%	24	7.1%	88	5.2%	8	2.8%	807	16.5%	595	6.7%
Culpeper	2,468	6.7%	339	5.1%	14	9.1%	16	4.4%	8	13.3%	585	17.0%	322	8.8%
Fauquier	3,502	5.8%	171	3.6%	1	0.6%	72	5.5%	0	0.0%	222	19.7%	273	5.5%
Rappahannock	408	6.3%	148	45.3%	9	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Northern Shenandoah Valley	18,799	10.2%	1,692	21.6%	106	19.3%	580	18.6%	0	0.0%	1,428	26.0%	1,473	15.2%
Clarke	673	5.2%	68	11.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	15	4.2%	33	6.7%
Frederick	4,655	6.0%	368	10.4%	96	28.2%	93	5.2%	0	0.0%	401	14.5%	501	13.1%
Page	2,285	10.4%	20	5.2%	0	0.0%	35	44.3%	0	0.0%	12	4.7%	9	1.0%
Shenandoah	4,653	12.0%	353	30.0%	10	16.4%	115	21.4%	0	0.0%	228	31.9%	145	5.8%
Warren	3,858	11.4%	332	15.6%	0	0.0%	257	48.1%	0	0.0%	200	14.3%	124	6.3%
Winchester	2,675	13.7%	551	20.6%	0	0.0%	80	13.8%	0	0.0%	572	33.5%	661	28.3%
Southwest Virginia	20,847	17.1%	383	18.3%	63	49.2%	40	10.8%	1	1.3%	36	7.5%	638	27.2%
Bristol	2,472	16.8%	50	5.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	25	15.2%	292	34.4%
Buchanan	4,765	25.1%	64	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	3.9%	47	29.6%
Dickenson	2,928	21.9%	4	7.7%	21	80.8%	28	56.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	81	66.4%
Russell	4,655	18.9%	115	25.5%	37	68.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	118	50.6%
Washington	6,027	12.0%	150	27.5%	5	10.4%	12	4.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	100	10.2%
Virginia	426,027	8.0%	257,710	16.5%	2,626	11.7%	40,342	7.0%	581	9.9%	50,094	16.8%	59,306	10.2%

US Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 2022 5-Year Estimates. Table S1701

Appendix 11: Poverty Trends by County (% of population below FPL)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Greater Prince William	5.9%	5.7%	6.1%	6.7%	7.0%	7.2%	7.2%	6.9%	7.1%	7.3%	6.8%
Manassas	4.7%	5.6%	7.0%	8.0%	6.8%	8.8%	8.7%	9.7%	12.3%	11.7%	12.7%
Manassas Park	5.1%	4.4%	5.0%	6.4%	8.6%	10.3%	8.7%	7.9%	9.3%	7.0%	5.4%
Prince William	6.0%	5.8%	6.1%	6.6%	9.7%	7.0%	7.0%	6.7%	6.5%	6.3%	6.2%
Northern Piedmont	6.5%	6.4%	6.5%	6.8%	7.1%	7.4%	7.4%	7.3%	7.6%	7.3%	6.8%
Culpeper	7.3%	7.2%	7.8%	7.8%	8.2%	8.9%	9.2%	9.3%	9.7%	9.1%	8.4%
Fauquier	5.8%	5.9%	5.5%	5.8%	6.1%	6.2%	6.0%	5.6%	5.8%	5.6%	5.3%
Rappahannock	7.6%	6.1%	7.7%	8.8%	8.9%	8.9%	9.2%	9.9%	10.7%	10.8%	10.6%
Northern Shenandoah Valley	10.1%	9.5%	7.7%	10.0%	10.3%	9.5%	10.0%	10.6%	10.4%	10.7%	11.0%
Clarke	5.4%	5.8%	6.0%	7.6%	10.0%	10.4%	11.3%	11.1%	9.5%	6.7%	7.9%
Frederick	6.8%	6.7%	5.8%	6.2%	6.2%	5.6%	5.9%	6.5%	5.9%	7.1%	7.3%
Page	10.0%	12.3%	13.4%	15.1%	18.3%	17.0%	16.0%	16.4%	17.2%	15.1%	14.8%
Shenandoah	12.6%	11.4%	12.2%	11.5%	10.8%	10.3%	10.6%	12.2%	12.8%	11.7%	12.2%
Warren	12.0%	10.9%	10.8%	9.9%	10.4%	9.8%	10.4%	9.8%	9.9%	9.3%	9.8%
Winchester	16.8%	13.3%	15.3%	16.3%	15.0%	12.5%	14.6%	16.0%	15.6%	20.1%	20.4%
Southwest Virginia	17.2%	17.4%	18.5%	20.3%	19.9%	18.9%	18.1%	18.5%	17.3%	18.0%	18.3%
Bristol	17.0%	17.7%	22.1%	22.6%	22.7%	21.3%	20.6%	20.4%	19.6%	21.0%	22.4%
Buchanan	25.3%	25.2%	24.9%	28.4%	27.7%	26.5%	23.9%	26.1%	24.0%	25.9%	25.0%
Dickenson	22.5%	21.2%	23.4%	25.7%	24.3%	23.0%	21.5%	21.4%	20.2%	20.9%	20.4%
Russell	19.3%	18.5%	18.2%	21.1%	19.5%	17.6%	17.0%	20.7%	18.7%	19.3%	20.4%
Washington	12.0%	12.7%	13.5%	14.6%	15.0%	14.6%	14.3%	12.8%	12.3%	12.1%	12.4%
Virginia	10.0%	9.9%	10.0%	10.6%	10.9%	11.2%	11.4%	11.5%	11.5%	11.3%	11.1%

US Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 2022 5-Year Estimates. Table S1701

Appendix 12: Child Poverty Trends by County (% of children below FPL)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Greater Prince William	7.7%	7.7%	8.3%	9.3%	9.9%	10.3%	10.6%	10.2%	10.4%	9.6%	9.6%
Manassas	6.0%	8.8%	11.0%	11.5%	9.5%	13.9%	13.2%	14.0%	19.0%	17.6%	19.4%
Manassas Park	9.1%	8.1%	7.7%	9.9%	12.0%	16.5%	12.8%	10.1%	12.2%	8.8%	5.9%
Prince William	7.8%	7.6%	8.1%	9.0%	14.6%	9.8%	10.3%	9.8%	9.6%	8.9%	8.8%
Northern Piedmont	8.1%	7.8%	8.0%	7.4%	8.4%	9.1%	8.8%	8.8%	9.4%	9.0%	8.5%
Culpeper	8.4%	8.5%	9.9%	7.6%	8.3%	10.3%	9.9%	10.7%	11.5%	12.0%	10.6%
Fauquier	7.5%	7.5%	6.6%	7.2%	8.3%	8.1%	7.3%	6.7%	7.1%	5.9%	6.2%
Rappahannock	12.1%	5.5%	7.9%	8.3%	10.5%	9.3%	12.3%	16.3%	17.1%	19.0%	17.8%
Northern Shenandoah Valley	14.5%	13.0%	14.0%	14.2%	14.2%	12.2%	13.2%	13.6%	12.7%	13.3%	14.0%
Clarke	5.7%	5.2%	7.4%	10.5%	18.5%	19.0%	19.5%	17.0%	13.0%	4.7%	7.5%
Frederick	9.1%	8.2%	6.7%	7.7%	7.1%	5.6%	6.5%	7.8%	6.0%	9.0%	9.2%
Page	8.7%	14.4%	18.3%	22.7%	27.9%	24.6%	21.3%	20.6%	20.6%	17.3%	20.5%
Shenandoah	19.7%	17.6%	17.9%	15.8%	13.8%	11.5%	14.8%	19.4%	20.7%	17.8%	19.0%
Warren	20.8%	18.5%	18.3%	15.5%	14.6%	14.0%	14.7%	11.3%	11.2%	9.9%	10.1%
Winchester	24.3%	16.6%	25.3%	25.5%	23.4%	18.8%	20.0%	19.5%	17.8%	26.8%	26.1%
Southwest Virginia	21.3%	23.5%	24.2%	29.0%	28.9%	25.8%	26.0%	26.5%	24.1%	25.7%	25.8%
Bristol	22.5%	26.7%	37.7%	37.8%	38.4%	36.1%	37.0%	32.1%	31.4%	34.8%	33.8%
Buchanan	38.1%	43.7%	37.3%	42.5%	42.0%	42.1%	34.4%	40.9%	41.9%	44.5%	42.1%
Dickenson	28.9%	28.7%	29.6%	36.9%	34.6%	33.1%	31.4%	32.4%	27.5%	32.1%	32.7%
Russell	17.3%	16.9%	15.2%	22.9%	22.3%	23.0%	21.4%	26.4%	22.8%	23.1%	23.7%
Washington	14.7%	17.0%	17.7%	21.3%	22.3%	20.6%	19.3%	17.1%	14.5%	14.5%	15.3%
Virginia	12.8%	13.0%	13.1	13.9%	14.5%	14.9%	15.1%	15.2%	15.2%	14.9%	14.6%

US Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 2022 5-Year Estimates. Table S1701

Appendix 13: ALICE Households by County

	Households in Poverty		ALICE Households		Households Struggling (ALICE + poverty)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Greater Prince William	9,930	5.7%	43,343	25.0%	53,273	30.7%
Manassas	766	5.6%	4,180	30.8%	4,946	36.5%
Manassas Park	98	1.9%	2,014	39.1%	2,112	41.0%
Prince William	9,066	5.9%	37,149	24.0%	46,215	29.9%
Northern Piedmont	2,982	6.5%	10,883	23.7%	13,865	30.2%
Culpeper	1,313	7.4%	4,124	23.3%	5,437	30.7%
Fauquier	1,511	5.9%	6,042	23.7%	7,553	29.7%
Rappahannock	158	5.7%	717	25.9%	875	31.6%
Northern Shenandoah Valley	8,591	9.5%	29,365	32.4%	37,956	41.9%
Clarke	307	5.4%	1,956	34.4%	2,263	39.8%
Frederick	2,124	6.5%	10,855	33.2%	12,979	39.7%
Page	1,210	12.9%	2,968	31.7%	4,178	44.7%
Shenandoah	2,011	11.5%	5,084	29.1%	7,095	40.6%
Warren	1,549	10.8%	4,494	31.3%	6,043	42.0%
Winchester	1,390	12.6%	4,008	36.4%	5,398	49.0%
Southwest Virginia	9,335	17.8%	18,320	34.9%	27,655	52.6%
Bristol	1,303	17.7%	2,536	34.5%	3,839	52.3%
Buchanan	1,826	24.5%	3,172	42.6%	4,998	67.2%
Dickenson	1,359	24.4%	2,166	38.9%	3,525	63.3%
Russell	2,017	19.5%	3,722	35.9%	5,739	55.4%
Washington	2,830	13.0%	6,724	30.8%	9,554	43.7%
Virginia		10.0%		28.0%		38.0%

UnitedforALICE.org; United Way 2021 Data

Appendix 14: Median Income by housing status

	Median Household Income	Median Household Income (renters)	Median Household Income (homeowners)
Greater Prince William			
Manassas	\$110,559	\$72,887	\$126,545
Manassas Park	\$91,673	\$62,741	\$114,321
Prince William	\$123,193	\$76,906	\$144,217
Northern Piedmont			
Culpeper	\$92,359	\$56,250	\$107,390
Fauquier	\$122,785	\$74,837	\$141,079
Rappahannock	\$98,663	\$57,045	\$104,974
Northern Shenandoah Valley			
Clarke	\$107,475	\$45,477	\$123,281
Frederick	\$92,443	\$62,882	\$104,705
Page	\$56,760	\$41,229	\$64,857
Shenandoah	\$62,149	\$44,620	\$71,315
Warren	\$79,313	\$54,388	\$93,350
Winchester	\$62,495	\$52,568	\$96,586
Southwest Virginia			
Bristol	\$42,250	\$31,104	\$57,836
Buchanan	\$39,591	\$21,186	\$43,895
Dickenson	\$40,143	\$19,537	\$48,283
Russell	\$44,088	\$27,364	\$53,944
Washington	\$59,116	\$40,457	\$67,798
Virginia	\$87,249	\$56,186	\$107,589

US Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 2022 5-Year Estimates. Table B25119.

Appendix 15: MIT Living Wage by Family Type

	1 Adult	1 Adult, 1 Child	1 Adult, 2 Children	1 Adult, 3 Children	2 Adults (1 working)	2 Adults (1 working), 1 Child	2 Adults (1 working), 2 Children	2 Adults (1 working), 3 Children	2 Adults	2 Adults, 1 Child	2 Adults, 2 Children	2 Adults, 3 Children
Greater Prince William	\$27.50	\$46.93	\$61.68	\$80.09	\$35.21	\$41.55	\$46.23	\$49.85	\$17.54	\$25.60	\$32.97	\$39.43
Manassas	\$26.28	\$44.36	\$57.95	\$74.90	\$33.87	\$39.99	\$44.57	\$47.90	\$16.87	\$24.35	\$31.06	\$36.85
Manassas Park	\$28.63	\$49.94	\$66.35	\$86.76	\$36.33	\$42.84	\$47.51	\$51.38	\$18.10	\$26.99	\$35.28	\$42.69
Prince William	\$27.60	\$46.49	\$60.73	\$78.62	\$35.42	\$41.83	\$46.60	\$50.28	\$17.64	\$25.45	\$32.56	\$38.75
Northern Piedmont	\$23.75	\$38.63	\$48.89	\$63.54	\$31.51	\$37.88	\$42.75	\$45.12	\$15.69	\$21.72	\$27.01	\$31.27
Culpeper	\$22.32	\$37.64	\$47.67	\$61.41	\$29.91	\$36.86	\$41.66	\$44.20	\$14.89	\$21.18	\$26.40	\$30.21
Fauquier	\$25.43	\$40.16	\$50.53	\$66.49	\$33.29	\$39.53	\$44.44	\$47.27	\$16.57	\$22.51	\$27.79	\$32.76
Rappahannock	\$23.50	\$38.08	\$48.48	\$62.72	\$31.33	\$37.24	\$42.14	\$43.90	\$15.60	\$21.47	\$26.83	\$30.84
Northern Shenandoah Valley	\$21.18	\$35.64	\$44.35	\$57.45	\$29.06	\$35.27	\$39.82	\$42.21	\$14.46	\$20.01	\$24.73	\$28.35
Clarke	\$23.82	\$37.85	\$47.46	\$61.55	\$31.47	\$37.42	\$42.20	\$44.49	\$15.67	\$21.27	\$26.29	\$30.26
Frederick	\$22.46	\$38.43	\$47.89	\$61.23	\$30.92	\$37.83	\$42.48	\$45.20	\$15.39	\$21.48	\$26.43	\$30.14
Page	\$19.23	\$32.50	\$40.75	\$52.83	\$26.84	\$31.86	\$36.20	\$37.96	\$13.35	\$18.31	\$22.92	\$26.15
Shenandoah	\$19.50	\$33.49	\$41.09	\$54.29	\$27.41	\$33.71	\$38.13	\$40.70	\$13.64	\$18.85	\$23.13	\$26.86
Warren	\$21.68	\$35.74	\$44.38	\$57.55	\$29.27	\$36.08	\$40.87	\$43.47	\$14.57	\$20.23	\$24.88	\$28.43
Winchester	\$20.36	\$35.81	\$44.55	\$57.25	\$28.45	\$34.73	\$39.03	\$41.45	\$14.16	\$19.93	\$24.71	\$28.27
Southwest Virginia	\$18.42	\$30.54	\$37.25	\$47.63	\$25.67	\$31.15	\$35.39	\$37.03	\$12.77	\$17.25	\$21.12	\$23.76
Bristol	\$17.78	\$30.17	\$36.84	\$47.05	\$25.20	\$30.60	\$34.77	\$36.68	\$12.54	\$17.02	\$20.88	\$23.53
Buchanan	\$18.36	\$30.11	\$36.62	\$46.92	\$25.39	\$30.73	\$34.89	\$36.58	\$12.63	\$16.99	\$20.76	\$23.39
Dickenson	\$18.49	\$30.31	\$36.92	\$46.72	\$25.65	\$31.05	\$35.29	\$36.51	\$12.76	\$17.14	\$20.96	\$23.35
Russell	\$18.60	\$30.49	\$37.11	\$47.25	\$25.71	\$31.23	\$35.47	\$36.93	\$12.79	\$17.24	\$21.05	\$23.56
Washington	\$18.85	\$31.60	\$38.76	\$50.21	\$26.41	\$32.14	\$36.53	\$38.47	\$13.14	\$17.88	\$21.95	\$24.99
Virginia	\$24.03	\$40.43	\$51.81	\$67.96	\$31.66	\$37.65	\$42.21	\$45.69	\$15.76	\$22.33	\$28.27	\$33.56

2024 MIT Living Wage Calculator. Retrieved Feb. 14, 2024. 2024 Data. Regional amounts are averages of counties.

Appendix 16: Housing Cost Burden by County (spending more than 30% income on housing)

	Renter Occupied		Owner Occupied		Total	
	# Housing Cost Burdened	% Housing Cost Burdened	# Housing Cost Burdened	% Housing Cost Burdened	# Housing Cost Burdened	% Housing Cost Burdened
Greater Prince William	21,934	51.0%	29,147	23.1%	51,081	30.2%
Manassas	1,765	50.9%	2,408	23.5%	4,173	30.5%
Manassas Park	1,195	63.7%	923	28.1%	2,118	41.0%
Prince William	18,974	50.4%	25,816	22.9%	44,790	29.8%
Northern Piedmont	4,157	41.1%	7,584	21.3%	11,741	25.7%
Culpeper	1,994	45.8%	2,853	21.2%	4,847	27.3%
Fauquier	1,936	37.7%	4,390	21.8%	6,326	25.0%
Rappahannock	227	36.1%	341	16.3%	568	20.9%
Northern Shenandoah Valley	10,442	44.0%	12,751	19.4%	23,193	25.9%
Clarke	645	60.6%	734	16.8%	1,379	25.3%
Frederick	2,742	40.4%	4,148	16.1%	6,890	21.1%
Page	947	45.6%	1,471	22.0%	2,418	27.6%
Shenandoah	1,520	35.5%	3,019	23.7%	4,539	26.7%
Warren	1,511	41.8%	2,499	22.4%	4,010	27.1%
Winchester	3,077	52.2%	880	17.9%	3,957	36.6%
Southwest Virginia	4,347	40.3%	6,572	16.9%	10,919	22.0%
Bristol	993	39.7%	958	21.1%	1,951	27.7%
Buchanan	534	59.3%	1,195	19.7%	1,729	24.8%
Dickenson	504	63.1%	651	15.5%	1,155	23.2%
Russell	821	43.0%	1,052	13.7%	1,873	19.5%
Washington	1,495	31.9%	2,716	16.5%	4,211	20.0%
Virginia	486,265	51.5%	441,409	20.3%	927,674	29.8%

US Census Bureau. American Community Survey 2022 5-Year Estimates. Table DP04.

Appendix 17: Median Monthly Mortgage Cost

	Monthly Mortgage Q3 2023	Monthly Mortgage Q3 2022	Percentage Increase
Greater Prince William			
Manassas	\$2,450	\$2,040	20.1%
Manassas Park	\$2,300	\$1,920	19.8%
Prince William	\$3,190	\$2,650	20.4%
Northern Piedmont			
Culpeper	\$2,380	\$1,910	24.6%
Fauquier	\$3,420	\$2,850	20.0%
Rappahannock	\$3,270	\$2,640	23.9%
Northern Shenandoah Valley			
Clarke	\$3,090	\$2,570	20.2%
Frederick	\$2,290	\$1,900	20.5%
Page	\$1,270	\$1,030	23.3%
Shenandoah	\$1,590	\$1,280	24.2%
Warren	\$1,820	\$1,520	19.7%
Southwest Virginia			
Bristol	\$1,010	\$800	26.3%
Buchanan	\$550	\$440	25.0%
Dickenson	\$570	\$460	23.9%
Russell	\$720	\$580	24.1%
Washington	\$1,180	\$940	25.5%

National Association of Realtors

Appendix 18: Median Monthly Housing Cost for Renters

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Greater Prince William					
Manassas	\$1,784	\$1,641	\$1,549	\$1,528	\$1,328
Manassas Park	\$2,073	\$1,916	\$1,709	\$1,732	\$1,469
Prince William	\$1,907	\$1,806	\$1,738	\$1,713	\$1,477
Northern Piedmont					
Culpeper	\$1,383	\$1,290	\$1,201	\$1,160	\$1,021
Fauquier	\$1,468	\$1,412	\$1,353	\$1,281	\$1,138
Rappahannock	\$1,179	\$1,097	\$1,107	\$1,055	\$966
Northern Shenandoah Valley					
Clarke	\$1,260	\$1,186	\$1,258	\$1,151	\$1,022
Frederick	\$1,347	\$1,182	\$1,119	\$1,125	\$1,084
Page	\$845	\$797	\$746	\$790	\$695
Shenandoah	\$950	\$904	\$878	\$900	\$782
Warren	\$1,175	\$1,067	\$1,051	\$1,020	\$960
Winchester	\$1,230	\$1,125	\$1,096	\$1,054	\$1,011
Southwest Virginia					
Bristol	\$784	\$737	\$712	\$687	\$623
Buchanan	\$728	\$661	\$608	\$617	\$596
Dickenson	\$680	\$615	\$579	\$592	\$517
Russell	\$668	\$587	\$564	\$582	\$531
Washington	\$796	\$737	\$724	\$716	\$626
Virginia	\$1,440	\$1,326	\$1,257	\$1,234	\$1,087

US Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 20225-Year Estimates. Table DP04.

Appendix 19: Rental Vacancy Rates by County

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Greater Prince William	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.8%	5.4%	4.9%	4.1%	3.7%	4.1%	4.9%	5.5%
Manassas	4.4%	4.3%	5.6%	4.6%	4.0%	4.0%	5.6%	5.2%	5.7%	7.0%	6.9%
Manassas Park	5.1%	3.0%	3.5%	1.0%	1.6%	1.9%	1.9%	0.0%	3.1%	3.6%	5.2%
Prince William	5.7%	5.9%	5.7%	6.2%	5.7%	5.1%	4.0%	3.7%	4.0%	4.7%	5.4%
Northern Piedmont	1.8%	2.2%	2.5%	3.1%	3.1%	2.4%	2.3%	2.7%	4.4%	5.7%	7.2%
Culpeper	3.2%	3.0%	3.7%	4.4%	2.6%	0.9%	1.2%	1.3%	2.9%	5.5%	7.9%
Fauquier	0.8%	1.5%	1.0%	1.3%	3.1%	3.2%	3.2%	4.4%	6.4%	6.8%	7.6%
Rappahannock	0.0%	2.6%	7.6%	7.7%	6.9%	6.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Northern Shenandoah Valley	4.4%	5.0%	5.6%	5.5%	6.0%	6.5%	6.7%	6.1%	6.6%	6.2%	6.4%
Clarke	0.7%	0.6%	2.8%	5.5%	7.4%	9.7%	9.2%	7.9%	8.1%	8.4%	7.9%
Frederick	4.7%	4.7%	5.7%	4.7%	4.3%	4.4%	4.7%	2.8%	3.2%	3.3%	4.5%
Page	4.2%	3.9%	3.9%	3.6%	4.7%	4.9%	7.7%	8.2%	9.0%	6.9%	6.6%
Shenandoah	3.6%	4.7%	3.9%	3.5%	4.1%	5.3%	5.1%	6.0%	6.2%	4.8%	6.1%
Warren	3.5%	6.5%	7.5%	8.8%	13.3%	12.2%	9.4%	8.7%	7.5%	4.9%	4.5%
Winchester	6.1%	7.3%	7.1%	6.8%	5.9%	6.9%	7.5%	7.1%	8.7%	11.0%	9.8%
Southwest Virginia	7.1%	7.5%	8.8%	7.4%	8.7%	9.1%	8.7%	7.3%	7.4%	8.1%	6.2%
Bristol	9.7%	8.9%	8.7%	7.0%	10.1%	11.1%	9.8%	7.0%	8.0%	7.8%	5.0%
Buchanan	7.0%	13.0%	18.5%	17.8%	20.6%	21.6%	18.5%	13.0%	14.2%	11.4%	7.6%
Dickenson	9.5%	7.4%	9.2%	9.7%	10.2%	10.8%	11.2%	10.0%	9.1%	8.1%	6.0%
Russell	6.4%	7.0%	8.6%	9.6%	11.0%	10.8%	12.9%	12.4%	10.2%	10.2%	8.9%
Washington	5.6%	5.6%	5.9%	2.5%	2.3%	2.5%	2.5%	3.0%	3.6%	6.5%	5.4%
Virginia	4.9%	5.2%	5.4%	5.4%	5.6%	5.8%	5.7%	6.1%	6.4%	6.7%	6.8%

US Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 2022 5-Year Estimates. Table DP04.

Appendix 20: Public school students experiencing homelessness

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Greater Prince William	571	474	344	167	264	184
Manassas	35	31	23	20	38	39
Manassas Park	11	10	*	*	14	13
Prince William	525	433	321	147	212	132
Northern Piedmont	94	109	106	177	238	238
Culpeper	47	53	30	46	51	36
Fauquier	47	56	76	131	187	202
Rappahannock	*	*	*	*	*	*
Northern Shenandoah Valley	380	325	244	326	372	313
Clarke	13	17	*	*	*	*
Frederick	156	130	117	127	126	104
Page	43	35	20	45	44	55
Shenandoah	29	32	18	27	51	32
Warren	32	36	28	23	33	34
Winchester	107	75	61	104	118	88
Southwest Virginia	175	142	125	130	95	110
Bristol	79	101	81	66	30	71
Buchanan	0	0	*	0	0	0
Dickenson	16	*	0	0	*	0
Russell	18	11	*	*	*	*
Washington	62	30	44	64	65	39
Virginia	10,212	8,974	7,988	7,382	10,216	10,034

* indicates withheld data by VDOE

Virginia Department of Education. Fall enrollment reports.

Appendix 21: Date of Home Construction by Occupant Type

	Owner-Occupied					Renter Occupied				
	% <1959	% 1960-1979	% 1980-2000	% >2000	Total Renter Occupied Units	% <1959	% 1960-1979	% 1980-2000	% >2000	Total Renter Owner Units
Greater Prince William	4.4%	21.3%	36.0%	38.2%	126,705	6.0%	19.3%	39.5%	35.2%	44,972
Manassas	6.6%	26.9%	49.7%	16.8%	10,236	7.0%	25.1%	46.1%	21.7%	3,604
Manassas Park	22.2%	13.8%	38.5%	25.5%	3,311	6.0%	6.3%	13.5%	74.1%	1,910
Prince William	3.7%	21.0%	34.7%	40.5%	113,158	5.9%	19.4%	40.2%	34.6%	39,458
Northern Piedmont	11.9%	17.8%	34.6%	35.7%	35,768	24.8%	20.4%	35.0%	19.8%	11,254
Culpeper	10.5%	17.6%	28.4%	43.4%	13,505	18.1%	22.4%	35.5%	23.9%	4,683
Fauquier	11.9%	18.2%	37.6%	32.3%	20,158	28.0%	18.4%	36.9%	16.8%	5,853
Rappahannock	20.5%	14.8%	45.8%	18.9%	2,105	42.5%	24.0%	16.6%	17.0%	718
Northern Shenandoah Valley	16.7%	17.5%	28.7%	32.3%	61,114	24.6%	27.8%	42.1%	19.9%	20,165
Clarke	24.3%	19.5%	27.7%	28.6%	4,376	37.5%	21.0%	33.4%	8.1%	1,062
Frederick	7.5%	15.0%	34.4%	43.1%	25,973	9.2%	18.9%	41.3%	30.7%	7,561
Page	33.0%	25.8%	23.9%	17.3%	6,700	35.6%	20.1%	32.4%	11.9%	2,651
Shenandoah	23.1%	23.6%	27.2%	26.0%	12,765	33.4%	23.3%	26.4%	17.0%	2,950
Warren	17.8%	22.5%	34.7%	25.0%	11,300	32.0%	24.8%	31.1%	12.1%	2,008
Winchester	32.3%	29.2%	15.9%	22.7%	4,929	46.6%	20.7%	25.8%	6.9%	6,288
Southwest Virginia	21.4%	29.7%	30.5%	18.4%	39,354	24.6%	27.8%	42.1%	19.9%	13,433
Bristol	38.3%	32.6%	17.6%	11.5%	4,596	41.7%	29.4%	21.7%	7.2%	2,703
Buchanan	18.6%	29.9%	34.0%	17.5%	6,117	18.0%	36.7%	28.8%	16.4%	1,377
Dickenson	22.7%	25.1%	31.3%	20.9%	4,281	16.1%	29.6%	43.4%	10.9%	1,262
Russell	18.6%	29.6%	32.1%	19.7%	7,812	23.8%	34.0%	33.5%	8.6%	2,626
Washington	18.7%	30.0%	31.9%	19.3%	16,548	18.9%	26.3%	36.8%	18.1%	5,465
Virginia	6.1%	37.2%	33.0%	23.8%	2,278,062	20.3%	25.4%	29.8%	28.2%	1,063,334

US Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 2022 5-Year Estimates. Table S2504.

Appendix 22: Mobile Homes by County

	# of Housing Units	# of Mobile Homes	% of Housing Units that are Mobile Homes
Greater Prince William	171,677	1,744	1.0%
Manassas	13,840	141	1.0%
Manassas Park	5,221	0	0.0%
Prince William	152,616	1,603	1.1%
Northern Piedmont	47,022	820	1.7%
Culpeper	18,188	279	1.5%
Fauquier	26,011	511	2.0%
Rappahannock	2,823	30	1.1%
Northern Shenandoah Valley	92,496	3,993	4.3%
Clarke	5,617	42	0.7%
Frederick	33,534	2,063	6.2%
Page	9,351	986	10.5%
Shenandoah	17,542	688	3.9%
Warren	15,235	214	1.4%
Winchester	11,217	0	0.0%
Southwest Virginia	52,787	8,749	16.6%
Bristol	7,299	58	0.8%
Buchanan	7,494	2,312	30.9%
Dickenson	5,543	1,645	29.7%
Russell	10,438	2,044	19.6%
Washington	22,013	2,690	12.2%
Virginia	3,289,776	128,022	3.9%

US Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 2022 5-Year Estimates. Table S2504.

Appendix 23: Housing Cost Burden by Age of Householder

	Owner Aged 15-64		Owner Aged 65+	
	# Housing Cost Burdened	% Housing Cost Burdened	# Housing Cost Burdened	% Housing Cost Burdened
Greater Prince William	22,416	22.2%	6,731	26.3%
Manassas	1,738	21.4%	670	31.5%
Manassas Park	703	25.5%	220	40.0%
Prince William	19,975	22.1%	5,841	25.5%
Northern Piedmont	4,615	19.1%	2,969	25.7%
Culpeper	1,933	20.9%	920	21.5%
Fauquier	2,506	18.1%	1,884	29.9%
Rappahannock	176	15.9%	165	16.5%
Northern Shenandoah Valley	7,829	17.8%	4,940	22.4%
Clarke	365	12.1%	399	29.1%
Frederick	2,482	13.8%	1,666	20.9%
Page	796	20.2%	675	24.4%
Shenandoah	1,836	22.8%	1,183	25.1%
Warren	1,765	22.1%	734	22.2%
Winchester	585	19.3%	283	14.9%
Southwest Virginia	3,219	14.3%	3,353	20.0%
Bristol	399	15.2%	559	28.3%
Buchanan	695	20.7%	500	18.1%
Dickenson	374	15.0%	277	15.4%
Russell	504	11.1%	548	16.8%
Washington	1,247	13.1%	1,469	21.0%
Virginia	280,455	18.6%	441,409	20.3%

US Census Bureau. American Community Survey 2022 5-Year Estimates. Table B25093.

Appendix 24: Annual Unemployment Rate by County

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Greater Prince William	2.7%	2.7%	3.9%	6.5%	2.5%	2.7%	3.4%	3.7%	4.1%	4.9%	5.2%
Manassas	2.5%	2.6%	3.9%	6.5%	2.5%	2.7%	3.4%	3.6%	4.2%	5.0%	5.4%
Manassas Park	2.6%	2.5%	3.8%	6.8%	2.5%	2.7%	3.3%	3.7%	4.2%	4.8%	5.1%
Prince William	2.7%	2.7%	4.0%	6.5%	2.5%	2.8%	3.4%	3.7%	4.1%	4.9%	5.2%
Northern Piedmont	2.6%	2.6%	3.1%	4.8%	2.5%	2.7%	3.4%	3.7%	4.1%	4.8%	5.1%
Culpeper	2.8%	2.8%	3.2%	5.0%	2.6%	2.9%	3.6%	3.9%	4.3%	5.0%	5.4%
Fauquier	2.5%	2.6%	3.0%	4.7%	2.4%	2.6%	3.3%	3.5%	3.9%	4.6%	4.9%
Rappahannock	2.6%	2.5%	2.9%	4.5%	2.5%	2.8%	3.5%	3.6%	4.2%	4.8%	5.1%
Northern Shenandoah Valley	2.7%	2.7%	3.4%	5.3%	2.7%	2.9%	3.5%	3.9%	4.5%	5.4%	6.0%
Clarke	2.5%	2.5%	3.1%	4.5%	2.5%	2.9%	3.4%	3.6%	4.0%	4.4%	4.7%
Frederick	2.5%	2.4%	2.9%	4.6%	2.4%	2.6%	3.2%	3.5%	4.0%	4.7%	5.3%
Page	3.5%	3.4%	4.6%	7.3%	3.8%	4.2%	5.1%	5.6%	6.9%	8.1%	9.2%
Shenandoah	2.7%	2.8%	3.6%	5.3%	2.5%	2.8%	3.4%	3.8%	4.3%	5.0%	5.6%
Warren	2.9%	2.9%	3.5%	5.8%	2.8%	3.1%	3.7%	4.1%	4.8%	5.6%	6.1%
Winchester	2.8%	2.7%	3.5%	5.8%	2.8%	3.0%	3.6%	4.0%	4.4%	5.1%	5.8%
Southwest Virginia	3.5%	3.4%	4.4%	6.8%	4.0%	4.0%	4.9%	6.2%	6.4%	7.3%	7.9%
Bristol	3.7%	3.4%	4.7%	7.7%	3.8%	3.7%	4.5%	5.1%	5.4%	6.4%	7.0%
Buchanan	4.4%	4.7%	6.7%	9.5%	5.6%	5.5%	7.1%	10.8%	10.8%	10.5%	11.0%
Dickenson	4.4%	4.4%	5.3%	8.2%	4.9%	5.2%	6.8%	10.0%	10.1%	10.2%	11.2%
Russell	3.6%	3.6%	4.3%	6.6%	4.2%	4.3%	5.2%	6.5%	6.6%	7.9%	8.5%
Washington	2.9%	2.9%	3.6%	5.8%	3.3%	3.4%	4.1%	4.6%	4.8%	5.8%	6.4%
Virginia	2.9%	2.9%	3.9%	6.2%	2.8%	3.0%	3.7%	4.1%	4.5%	5.2%	5.7%

Local Area Unemployment Statistics. Annual. www.virginiaworks.com/local-area-unemployment-statistics-la-us.

Appendix 25: Labor Force Participation Rate by County

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Greater Prince William	72.5%	73.2%	74.1%	72.8%	73.1%	73.4%	73.6%	74.3%	74.9%	75.3%
Manassas	72.7%	74.3%	73.3%	73.5%	74.6%	75.2%	74.5%	75.6%	75.1%	73.9%
Manassas Park	76.7%	77.9%	77.9%	75.0%	73.2%	72.5%	71.9%	71.8%	72.5%	74.6%
Prince William	72.3%	72.9%	72.9%	72.7%	73.0%	73.3%	73.5%	74.3%	74.9%	75.4%
Northern Piedmont	66.2%	65.9%	66.0%	67.9%	66.0%	65.7%	66.1%	66.1%	66.5%	66.3%
Culpeper	64.7%	65.5%	64.0%	64.8%	65.4%	64.6%	64.3%	63.9%	64.4%	63.5%
Fauquier	67.7%	66.9%	66.8%	67.4%	67.3%	67.2%	68.3%	68.5%	68.9%	69.0%
Rappahannock	61.6%	59.6%	61.3%	60.0%	58.4%	59.2%	58.0%	58.7%	58.4%	60.9%
Northern Shenandoah Valley	62.5%	63.2%	63.8%	63.5%	63.7%	63.9%	64.2%	64.3%	64.5%	65.0%
Clarke	61.7%	62.0%	61.8%	63.7%	63.2%	62.3%	63.0%	62.7%	64.6%	66.2%
Frederick	64.1%	63.7%	63.7%	64.6%	65.8%	66.9%	68.0%	67.6%	67.4%	67.4%
Page	58.9%	59.2%	59.8%	59.7%	59.3%	59.3%	58.9%	58.3%	58.4%	58.9%
Shenandoah	59.9%	60.5%	61.2%	61.1%	61.6%	61.5%	61.4%	61.8%	61.2%	61.8%
Warren	63.5%	63.7%	63.7%	64.7%	63.8%	63.9%	64.2%	65.7%	67.0%	67.9%
Winchester	63.8%	68.9%	66.6%	65.4%	64.3%	63.9%	62.3%	63.3%	63.6%	64.0%
Southwest Virginia	48.1%	48.5%	48.2%	47.9%	48.5%	49.5%	50.9%	51.0%	51.3%	51.5%
Bristol	55.7%	58.0%	58.7%	54.2%	55.6%	55.7%	58.8%	57.5%	57.1%	55.9%
Buchanan	36.7%	37.6%	37.0%	37.6%	37.3%	38.3%	38.7%	40.1%	41.0%	40.8%
Dickenson	39.6%	37.7%	38.7%	37.5%	38.1%	39.1%	42.9%	43.6%	42.7%	43.5%
Russell	43.4%	44.0%	44.2%	43.9%	44.6%	47.2%	48.8%	47.5%	48.3%	49.2%
Washington	54.4%	54.7%	54.1%	55.0%	55.8%	56.3%	57.1%	57.6%	58.0%	58.3%
Virginia	65.7%	65.9%	65.8%	65.9%	65.9%	66.1%	66.2%	66.3%	66.4%	66.7%

US Census Bureau. American Community Survey, 2022 5-Year Estimates. Table S2301

Appendix 26: Employment by Industry

	Agri., forestry, and mining	Construction	Manu- facturing	Whole sale Trade	Retail	Transport Warehousing and Utilities	Information	Finance and insurance and Real Estate	Professional, scientific, management, and administrative	Education, healthcare, and social assistance	Arts Entertainment Recreation Accom. and Food Service	Public Admin.	Other	Total
Greater Prince William	727	26,829	8,872	3,816	28,365	13,973	4,996	13,729	54,236	53,616	22,926	33,500	14,987	280,572
Manassas	12	3,148	1,013	257	1,909	1,215	240	1,014	4,392	4,397	1,730	2,190	1,382	22,899
Manassas Park	49	1,478	373	227	1,034	519	20	287	1,994	1,522	793	1,064	604	9,964
Prince William	666	22,203	7,486	3,332	25,422	12,239	4,736	12,428	47,850	47,697	20,403	30,246	13,001	247,709
Northern Piedmont	1,290	6,685	3,956	1,172	7,076	3,544	1,457	3,849	10,591	13,477	5,103	5,729	4,127	68,056
Culpeper	344	2,576	1,955	486	2,796	1,237	428	1,334	3,054	5,659	2,249	1,865	1,811	25,794
Fauquier	885	3,516	1,814	686	3,964	2,217	877	2,293	7,019	7,138	2,650	3,617	2,013	38,689
Rappahannock	61	593	187	0	316	90	152	222	518	680	204	247	303	3,573
Northern Shenandoah Valley	2,243	11,697	11,725	2,370	13,483	5,968	1,819	6,450	13,805	25,421	9,857	8,063	5,115	118,016
Clarke	257	835	316	137	907	237	203	263	1,136	1,518	630	693	264	7,396
Frederick	612	4,169	4,431	1,117	4,712	2,567	736	2,678	5,715	9,829	3,268	3,310	1,744	44,888
Page	204	1,267	1,611	79	1,301	485	123	523	547	2,367	1,223	650	574	10,954
Shenandoah	793	1,989	2,703	346	2,490	1,218	293	734	1,907	4,068	1,883	1,242	1,004	20,670
Warren	126	2,515	1,000	420	2,344	1,008	268	1,197	2,722	4,029	1,585	1,282	1,093	19,589
Winchester	251	922	1,664	271	1,729	453	196	1,055	1,778	3,610	1,268	886	436	14,519
Southwest Virginia	2,364	3,154	5,542	943	7,103	2,798	684	1,629	3,809	12,400	4,396	3,529	2,290	50,641
Bristol	59	355	1,053	124	933	499	77	235	754	1,512	1,036	393	400	7,430
Buchanan	823	262	401	73	939	311	146	300	265	1,375	253	562	280	5,990
Dickenson	425	254	81	48	520	258	61	35	501	1,261	296	569	163	4,472
Russell	559	526	952	25	1,284	624	178	188	699	2,056	642	628	420	8,781
Washington	498	1,757	3,055	673	3,427	1,106	222	871	1,590	6,196	2,169	1,377	1,027	23,968

US Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 2022 5-Year Estimates. Table B24050.

Appendix 27: Average Annual Pay

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Greater Prince William	\$64,430	\$61,379	\$59,150	\$57,639	\$52,510	\$51,110	\$49,340	\$48,124	\$47,246	\$46,608
Manassas	\$80,689	\$77,124	\$74,661	\$72,274	\$66,053	\$62,624	\$62,611	\$60,037	\$59,895	\$59,781
Manassas Park	\$55,943	\$52,917	\$53,184	\$52,526	\$49,208	\$48,975	\$46,017	\$45,298	\$44,422	\$48,871
Prince William	\$61,808	\$58,846	\$56,567	\$55,173	\$50,244	\$49,200	\$47,111	\$46,064	\$44,966	\$44,019
Northern Piedmont	\$58,310	\$56,801	\$53,616	\$51,014	\$47,593	\$46,166	\$45,548	\$44,810	\$43,703	\$42,354
Culpeper	\$52,918	\$51,430	\$49,151	\$46,574	\$44,059	\$42,530	\$41,575	\$40,969	\$39,504	\$38,813
Fauquier	\$62,941	\$61,606	\$57,622	\$54,907	\$50,697	\$49,260	\$47,785	\$47,026	\$46,076	\$44,590
Rappahannock	\$47,102	\$44,208	\$42,638	\$40,559	\$38,930	\$38,053	\$54,124	\$51,765	\$53,597	\$47,500
Northern Shenandoah Valley	\$55,014	\$53,340	\$50,919	\$48,486	\$45,106	\$43,379	\$42,339	\$41,045	\$40,269	\$39,406
Clarke	\$53,413	\$50,069	\$47,732	\$45,393	\$43,918	\$44,293	\$43,468	\$42,695	\$43,376	\$41,034
Frederick	\$58,680	\$57,336	\$54,156	\$51,111	\$47,568	\$45,507	\$44,037	\$42,346	\$41,659	\$40,166
Page	\$41,303	\$39,801	\$38,223	\$36,325	\$33,803	\$32,814	\$31,490	\$30,460	\$29,463	\$28,388
Shenandoah	\$47,654	\$45,649	\$43,877	\$41,388	\$38,787	\$37,569	\$36,375	\$34,848	\$33,550	\$32,169
Warren	\$49,884	\$48,307	\$45,718	\$43,408	\$40,806	\$39,580	\$38,175	\$37,322	\$37,136	\$38,415
Winchester	\$59,564	\$57,769	\$56,151	\$54,472	\$50,206	\$47,995	\$47,715	\$46,793	\$45,824	\$45,207
Southwest Virginia	\$48,775	\$45,902	\$42,761	\$40,898	\$39,562	\$38,367	\$37,659	\$37,066	\$37,861	\$37,372
Bristol	\$44,445	\$41,804	\$40,033	\$38,035	\$35,717	\$35,574	\$35,307	\$36,812	\$36,758	\$33,412
Buchanan	\$62,024	\$55,230	\$50,802	\$48,570	\$50,193	\$45,713	\$43,601	\$41,384	\$44,712	\$46,343
Dickenson	\$54,972	\$52,486	\$44,889	\$41,756	\$40,472	\$39,763	\$38,552	\$37,177	\$38,849	\$38,763
Russell	\$46,473	\$45,074	\$42,943	\$41,982	\$41,038	\$39,991	\$39,507	\$38,253	\$37,700	\$35,867
Washington	\$46,644	\$44,293	\$41,230	\$39,386	\$37,228	\$36,491	\$36,045	\$35,405	\$35,966	\$36,310
Virginia	\$74,255	\$71,134	\$67,990	\$65,159	\$60,200	\$58,239	\$56,503	\$54,836	\$54,276	\$52,929

Bureau of Labor Statistics. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. NAICS-based data files. County high-level.

Appendix 28: Median Annual Earning by Educational Attainment

	Less than HS	HS Diploma or GED	Some College or Associates	Bachelor's	Graduate or Professional Degree
Greater Prince William					
Manassas	\$42,597	\$47,583	\$57,402	\$68,395	\$93,606
Manassas Park	\$41,161	\$54,698	\$52,004	\$91,580	\$106,667
Prince William	\$34,264	\$42,333	\$56,579	\$80,710	\$104,290
Northern Piedmont					
Culpeper	\$34,400	\$43,158	\$51,376	\$63,023	\$71,683
Fauquier	\$31,175	\$46,779	\$61,152	\$92,446	\$85,970
Rappahannock	\$42,176	\$46,086	\$56,688	\$63,850	\$74,345
Northern Shenandoah Valley					
Clarke	\$27,826	\$48,163	\$61,950	\$56,202	\$87,232
Frederick	\$34,755	\$46,431	\$51,385	\$69,738	\$73,065
Page	\$23,750	\$36,371	\$40,188	\$48,505	\$65,256
Shenandoah	\$27,262	\$41,216	\$37,937	\$50,640	\$68,750
Warren	\$29,716	\$40,110	\$50,600	\$71,618	\$76,833
Winchester	\$42,289	\$37,462	\$44,623	\$47,630	\$88,156
Southwest Virginia					
Bristol	\$17,596	\$36,429	\$35,991	\$59,970	\$62,188
Buchanan	\$24,745	\$36,720	\$34,071	\$67,661	\$39,608
Dickenson	-	\$35,556	\$38,411	\$50,943	\$86,250
Russell	\$26,875	\$33,097	\$40,632	\$46,898	\$65,000
Washington	\$31,543	\$36,509	\$35,700	\$55,246	\$63,902
Virginia	\$30,436	\$39,730	\$45,135	\$73,893	\$96,914

US Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 2022 5-Year Estimates. Table S1501.

Appendix 29: Educational Attainment

	Less than 9 th Grade	9-12 th Grade, No Diploma	High School Graduate	Some College	Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate or Professional Degree
Greater Prince William	6.1%	4.6%	21.0%	18.1%	7.8%	25.1%	17.3%
Manassas	7.9%	6.2%	29.0%	15.2%	7.1%	22.0%	12.6%
Manassas Park	12.5%	7.4%	31.6%	16.7%	6.8%	17.1%	8.0%
Prince William	5.7%	4.4%	19.9%	18.4%	7.9%	25.7%	18.0%
Northern Piedmont	3.2%	5.7%	28.4%	20.7%	7.7%	21.2%	13.0%
Culpeper	3.6%	7.0%	34.0%	19.4%	9.1%	17.6%	9.3%
Fauquier	2.9%	4.8%	24.3%	21.6%	6.9%	24.1%	15.3%
Rappahannock	3.6%	5.8%	29.8%	19.8%	7.2%	18.5%	15.3%
Northern Shenandoah Valley	4.3%	7.5%	34.4%	20.6%	7.5%	15.4%	10.3%
Clarke	1.8%	4.5%	29.5%	21.6%	8.2%	22.2%	12.3%
Frederick	4.3%	7.1%	31.2%	20.9%	7.5%	17.0%	12.0%
Page	5.9%	11.7%	45.5%	16.6%	5.6%	8.2%	6.5%
Shenandoah	3.9%	7.5%	40.4%	18.7%	8.7%	12.2%	8.5%
Warren	3.9%	7.2%	34.4%	24.4%	7.6%	14.8%	7.7%
Winchester	5.5%	7.5%	27.8%	20.3%	6.7%	18.9%	13.3%
Southwest Virginia	6.1%	9.5%	37.1%	19.6%	9.3%	11.5%	6.9%
Bristol	2.6%	11.1%	30.6%	24.7%	8.1%	11.8%	11.0%
Buchanan	10.2%	15.5%	39.4%	16.9%	7.0%	5.5%	5.4%
Dickenson	7.2%	11.5%	39.3%	21.2%	9.4%	9.3%	2.1%
Russell	8.7%	8.4%	40.8%	19.2%	10.4%	8.6%	4.0%
Washington	4.1%	6.6%	35.8%	18.9%	10.0%	15.7%	8.8%
Virginia	3.6%	5.3%	23.9%	18.5%	7.8%	23.1%	17.9%

US Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 2022 5-Year Estimates. Table S1501.

Appendix 30: Household Vehicle Ownership

	# with no vehicle	% with no vehicle
Greater Prince William	4,341	2.5%
Manassas	510	3.7%
Manassas Park	248	4.8%
Prince William	3,583	2.3%
Northern Piedmont	1,464	3.1%
Culpeper	614	3.4%
Fauquier	805	3.1%
Rappahannock	45	1.6%
Northern Shenandoah Valley	4,791	5.2%
Clarke	110	2.0%
Frederick	1,207	3.6%
Page	651	7.0%
Shenandoah	873	5.0%
Warren	833	5.5%
Winchester	1,117	10.0%
Southwest Virginia	3,172	6.0%
Bristol	751	10.3%
Buchanan	368	4.9%
Dickenson	391	7.1%
Russell	690	6.6%
Washington	972	4.4%
Virginia	199,566	6.1%

US Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 2022 5-Year Estimates. Table B08201.

Appendix 31: Means of Transportation to Work

	Drove Alone		Carpooled		Public Transit		Worked from Home		Walked		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Greater Prince William	194,212	68.8%	29,776	10.6%	8,977	3.2%	40,519	14.4%	3,433	1.2%	5,285	1.9%
Manassas	16,320	72.3%	2,437	10.8%	628	2.8%	2,315	10.2%	450	2.0%	438	1.9%
Manassas Park	6,933	71.1%	1,026	10.5%	858	8.8%	775	7.9%	63	0.6%	101	1.0%
Prince William	170,959	68.4%	26,313	10.5%	7,491	3.0%	37,429	15.0%	2,920	1.2%	4,746	1.9%
Northern Piedmont	50,923	76.0%	5,620	8.4%	545	0.8%	7,949	11.9%	1,242	1.9%	708	1.1%
Culpeper	19,639	77.3%	2,748	10.8%	160	0.6%	2,025	8.0%	587	2.3%	263	1.0%
Fauquier	28,808	75.6%	2,623	6.9%	333	0.9%	5,396	14.2%	526	1.4%	411	1.1%
Rappahannock	2,476	71.4%	249	7.2%	52	1.5%	528	15.2%	129	3.7%	34	1.0%
Northern Shenandoah Valley	89,296	76.6%	12,015	10.3%	394	0.3%	11,033	9.5%	2,303	2.0%	1,501	1.3%
Clarke	5,531	74.5%	464	6.3%	24	0.3%	1,077	14.5%	140	1.9%	185	2.5%
Frederick	35,478	79.7%	3,783	8.5%	114	0.3%	4,123	9.3%	515	1.2%	488	1.1%
Page	8,296	77.7%	1,610	15.1%	34	0.3%	565	5.3%	80	0.7%	96	0.9%
Shenandoah	15,786	77.4%	2,363	11.6%	29	0.1%	1,512	7.4%	423	2.1%	274	1.3%
Warren	13,969	72.6%	2,321	12.1%	15	0.1%	2,088	10.9%	596	3.1%	255	1.3%
Winchester	10,236	71.5%	1,474	10.3%	178	1.2%	1,668	11.7%	549	3.8%	203	1.4%
Southwest Virginia	41,031	82.7%	4,271	8.6%	117	0.2%	2,694	5.4%	1,026	2.1%	388	0.8%
Bristol	5,670	77.8%	480	6.6%	26	0.4%	744	10.2%	294	4.0%	72	1.0%
Buchanan	5,000	86.1%	405	7.0%	48	0.8%	149	2.6%	97	1.7%	106	1.8%
Dickenson	3,778	85.0%	419	9.4%	28	0.6%	126	2.8%	8	0.2%	85	1.9%
Russell	6,714	78.7%	1,213	14.2%	2	0.0%	296	3.5%	201	2.4%	11	1.2%
Washington	19,869	84.4%	1,754	7.4%	13	0.1%	1,379	5.9%	426	1.8%	114	0.5%
Virginia	3,043,612	70.9%	356,964	8.3%	127,841	3.0%	599,127	14.0%	90,057	2.1%	73,009	1.7%

US Census Bureau. American Community Survey 2022 5-Year Estimates. Table DP03.

Appendix 32: Mental Health Indicators

	Severe Depression Risk*		Suicidal Ideation*		Mental Distress**	
	# of individuals with severe depression	Rate per 100k	# of individuals with frequent suicidal ideation	Rate per 100k	# of adults reporting poor mental health	% reporting poor mental health
Greater Prince William					53,770	14%
Manassas	19	38.0	25	50.01	4,237	14%
Manassas Park	*	*	*	*	1,865	15%
Prince William	129	26.8	141	29.3	47,668	14%
Northern Piedmont					15,237	15%
Culpeper	14	28.2	21	42.3	6,135	16%
Fauquier	21	29.7	18	25.5	8,155	15%
Rappahannock	*	*	*	*	947	16%
Northern Shenandoah Valley					30,904	17%
Clarke	5	30.6	6	36.7	1,864	16%
Frederick	37	41.4	34	38.1	11,067	16%
Page	5	21.2	*	*	3,340	18%
Shenandoah	10	22.3	13	29.0	6,094	18%
Warren	12	29.9	12	29.9	5,268	17%
Winchester	11	37.9	17	48.2	3,270	16%
Southwest Virginia					20,083	19%
Bristol	10	63	11	69.3	2,512	19%
Buchanan	9	41.7	9	41.5	3,457	21%
Dickenson	*	*	5	35.9	2,220	20%
Russell	7	28.4	6	24.3	4,116	20%
Washington	22	40.4	13	23.9	7,778	18%

*Mental Health Association of America. Data from 2023 PHQ-9.

** County Health Rankings and Roadmaps. 2021 BRFSS.

Appendix 33: Health Providers

	Mental Health Providers (2022)		Primary Care Providers (2020)		Dentists (2021)	
	# of providers	Residents per provider	# of providers	Residents per provider	# of providers	Residents per provider
Greater Prince William	863	631	240	2,225	352	1,548
Manassas	152	281	39	1,048	52	821
Manassas Park	*	N/A	*	N/A	*	N/A
Prince William	71	681	201	2,366	300	1,615
Northern Piedmont	201	671	56	2,360	61	2,210
Culpeper	112	479	19	2,819	20	2,680
Fauquier	81	911	34	2,099	39	1,893
Rappahannock	8	926	3	2,420	2	3,704
Northern Shenandoah Valley	162	1,520	97	2,493	52	4,735
Clarke	9	1,653	5	2,924	5	2,976
Frederick	73	1,284	45	2,025	13	7,209
Page	12	1,984	6	3,989	4	5,952
Shenandoah	25	1,790	19	2,311	15	2,983
Warren	43	952	22	1,840	15	2,728
Winchester	208	135	70	396	60	469
Southwest Virginia	178	730	67	1,975	51	2,546
Bristol	16	1,066	10	1,733	6	2,842
Buchanan	9	2,202	5	4,123	4	4,954
Dickenson	12	1,149	3	4,693	1	13,787
Russell	23	1,111	7	3,807	3	8,517
Washington	118	455	42	1,278	37	1,450
Virginia	19,342	447	1,324	6,486	6,399	1,351

County Health Ranking and Roadmaps. NPI Registry (Dentist, Mental Health); American Medical Association (PCP)

Appendix 34: Drug overdose death rates (drug overdose deaths per 100,000 population)

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Greater Prince William	15.7	17.8	21.1	22.5	15.3
Manassas	34.3	34.3	48.9	26.9	31.6
Manassas Park	22.2	22.2	22.2	5.6	11.4
Prince William	14.5	16.2	18.7	22.7	14.0
Northern Piedmont	20.4	31.0	34.0	28.7	23.6
Culpeper	26.1	33.6	41.1	35.5	22.8
Fauquier	15.4	26.6	28.0	15.4	25.3
Rappahannock	27.5	55.1	41.3	110.2	13.6
Northern Shenandoah Valley	20.6	30.4	34.1	38.2	32.6
Clarke	13.7	34.2	54.7	0	34.2
Frederick	13.2	17.6	20.9	29.6	16.8
Page	33.4	20.9	41.8	37.6	25.1
Shenandoah	13.7	27.3	20.5	18.2	32.1
Warren	22.2	44.5	44.5	54.4	44.8
Winchester	25.3	32.5	32.5	57.8	39.2
Southwest Virginia	26.5	48.4	34.0	16.6	21.9
Bristol	11.5	40.4	34.6	23.1	23.9
Buchanan	34.0	106.7	43.7	19.4	28.6
Dickenson	49.7	92.3	49.7	49.7	48.9
Russell	37.5	18.8	15.0	15.0	11.3
Washington	16.8	31.7	35.4	5.6	16.7
Virginia	26.1	29.0	30.5	25.8	18.1

National Center for Health Statistics. Compiled by Virginia Department of Health.

Appendix 35: Drug overdose death rates in Virginia by drug type

	2023		2022		2021		2020		2019		2018	
	# of deaths	Rate per 100,000 population	# of deaths	Rate per 100,000 population	# of deaths	Rate per 100,000 population	# of deaths	Rate per 100,000 population	# of deaths	Rate per 100,000 population	# of deaths	Rate per 100,000 population
All drugs	2,238	26.1	2,490	29.0	2,622	30.5	2,216	25.8	1,546	18.1	1,442	16.9
Any opioid	1,879	21.9	2,102	24.5	2,225	25.9	1,875	21.8	1,266	14.8	1,190	14.0
Fentanyl or other synthetic opioids	1,772	20.6	1,967	22.9	2,059	24.0	1,652	19.2	992	11.6	847	9.9

National Center for Health Statistics. Compiled by Virginia Department of Health.

Appendix 36: Insurance Coverage

	Total Population		Children		Low Income (<\$25,000)		Income >\$25,000	
	# Uninsured	% Uninsured	# Uninsured	% Uninsured	# Uninsured	% Uninsured	# Uninsured	% Uninsured
Greater Prince William	60,871	11.4%	11,166	7.4%	3,867	18.8%	56,934	11.1%
Manassas	8,380	19.7%	1,916	16.0%	233	17.3%	8,146	19.8%
Manassas Park	3,281	19.2%	662	15.0%	28	7.4%	3,253	19.4%
Prince William	49,210	10.4%	8,588	6.4%	3,606	19.1%	45,535	10.0%
Northern Piedmont	11,277	8.6%	2,543	7.7%	994	15.0%	10,245	8.2%
Culpeper	4,821	9.4%	1,134	8.3%	470	16.2%	4,341	9.0%
Fauquier	5,636	7.7%	1,226	6.9%	493	15.5%	5,120	7.3%
Rappahannock	820	11.1%	183	13.1%	31	5.7%	784	11.4%
Northern Shenandoah Valley	21,088	8.8%	3,319	5.9%	2,830	13.6%	18,126	8.3%
Clarke	873	6.0%	70	2.3%	76	10.1%	791	5.7%
Frederick	7,205	8.0%	1,170	5.3%	913	17.6%	6,265	7.4%
Page	2,545	10.8%	255	5.2%	516	19.9%	2,021	9.7%
Shenandoah	2,825	6.4%	299	3.0%	445	8.2%	2,347	6.1%
Warren	4,316	10.7%	872	9.4%	355	9.0%	3,903	10.8%
Winchester	3,324	12.0%	653	9.3%	525	18.2%	2,799	11.7%
Southwest Virginia	10,298	8.0%	1,186	4.7%	2,116	9.0%	8,140	7.8%
Bristol	2,300	13.7%	239	6.6%	388	12.6%	1,912	14.0%
Buchanan	1,391	7.2%	123	3.5%	604	11.4%	787	5.6%
Dickenson	806	5.9%	85	2.9%	178	5.2%	625	6.1%
Russell	1,540	6.0%	305	6.2%	277	5.6%	1,261	6.2%
Washington	4,261	8.0%	434	4.3%	669	10.0%	3,555	7.8%
Virginia	623,631	7.4%	93,557	4.7%	83,755	11.2%	616,339	8.2%

US Census Bureau. American Community Survey 2022 5-Year Estimates. Table S2701.

Appendix 37: Food Insecurity - % of population experiencing food insecurity

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Greater Prince William	7.8%	4.5%	5.2%	4.9%	5.7%
Manassas	8.0%	4.7%	5.4%	5.5%	6.0%
Manassas Park	9.2%	4.7%	5.6%	5.0%	6.8%
Prince William	7.7%	4.5%	5.2%	4.8%	5.6%
Northern Piedmont	9.2%	6.2%	6.5%	7.1%	7.0%
Culpeper	9.8%	6.6%	7.3%	7.7%	7.8%
Fauquier	8.7%	5.8%	5.8%	6.4%	6.2%
Rappahannock	10.6%	7.3%	8.1%	9.9%	9.2%
Northern Shenandoah Valley	12.0%	8.4%	9.3%	9.9%	9.2%
Clarke	9.7%	7.1%	7.0%	8.1%	8.3%
Frederick	9.8%	6.7%	6.6%	7.5%	7.0%
Page	13.9%	11.9%	13.1%	14.1%	13.9%
Shenandoah	13.6%	10.2%	10.9%	11.0%	9.7%
Warren	12.5%	8.9%	9.7%	9.6%	9.1%
Winchester	15.6%	11.2%	12.6%	13.1%	11.7%
Southwest Virginia	17.5%	14.5%	15.7%	16.6%	15.0%
Bristol	16.6%	14.3%	17.5%	17.7%	16.6%
Buchanan	21.7%	18.8%	19.6%	20.3%	18.4%
Dickenson	21.2%	17.7%	19.0%	19.5%	17.2%
Russell	19.3%	15.5%	16.1%	17.3%	15.2%
Washington	14.5%	11.7%	12.5%	13.6%	12.5%
Virginia	11.1%	8.1%	7.7%	9.4%	9.9%

Feeding America. Map the Meal Gap.

Appendix 38: Households Receiving SNAP

	2022		2021		2020		2019		2018	
Greater Prince William	8,982	5.2%	8,476	5.0%	8,428	5.2%	8,109	5.1%	8,951	5.7%
Manassas	894	6.5%	1,042	7.7%	1,188	9.1%	1,222	9.5%	1,210	9.5%
Manassas Park	648	12.4%	504	9.8%	402	8.7%	291	6.3%	350	7.4%
Prince William	7,440	4.9%	6,930	4.6%	6,838	4.7%	6,596	4.6%	7,391	5.3%
Northern Piedmont	3,324	7.1%	2,896	6.3%	2,789	6.2%	2,813	6.3%	2,783	6.3%
Culpeper	1,777	9.8%	1,559	8.8%	1,657	9.5%	1,707	10.0%	1,612	9.5%
Fauquier	1,318	5.1%	1,154	4.5%	982	4.0%	957	3.9%	1,027	4.2%
Rappahannock	229	8.1%	183	6.6%	150	5.3%	149	5.1%	144	4.8%
Northern Shenandoah Valley	7,633	7.9%	6,818	7.5%	6,521	7.2%	7,182	8.1%	7,168	8.1%
Clarke	145	2.6%	139	2.4%	152	2.7%	263	4.7%	237	4.2%
Frederick	1,849	5.5%	1,591	4.9%	1,316	4.1%	1,394	4.4%	1,387	4.5%
Page	1,027	11.0%	1,052	11.2%	1,035	11.0%	1,180	12.7%	1,289	13.8%
Shenandoah	1,777	10.1%	1,683	9.6%	1,831	10.4%	1,920	11.0%	1,793	10.4%
Warren	1,594	10.5%	1,238	8.2%	1,263	8.6%	1,341	9.2%	1,432	10.0%
Winchester	1,241	11.1%	1,115	10.1%	924	8.7%	1,084	10.3%	1,030	9.8%
Southwest Virginia	8,737	16.6%	8,085	15.4%	8,443	15.5%	8,788	16.0%	9,095	16.4%
Bristol	1,443	19.8%	1,324	18.0%	1,418	19.0%	1,416	19.3%	1,569	21.2%
Buchanan	1,582	21.1%	1,417	19.0%	1,641	19.8%	1,689	19.7%	1,765	19.9%
Dickenson	1,346	24.3%	1,204	21.6%	1,221	21.3%	1,242	21.5%	1,290	22.1%
Russell	1,837	17.6%	1,620	15.6%	1,504	13.7%	1,615	14.9%	1,809	16.5%
Washington	2,529	11.5%	2,520	11.5%	2,659	12.0%	2,826	12.7%	2,662	11.9%
Virginia		9.8%		8.0%		7.9%		8.2%		8.7%

US Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 2022 5-Year estimates. Table S2201.

Appendix 39: Children under 6 with all parents in the labor force

	# children under 6 in two parent HH with both in labor force	# children under 6 in single father HH (in labor force)	# children under 6 in single mother HH (in labor force)	Total # children under 6 with all parents in labor force	% children under 6 with all parents in labor force
Greater Prince William	19,327	2,500	6,736	28,563	66.9%
Manassas	1,785	243	547	2,575	68.7%
Manassas Park	414	21	381	816	68.6%
Prince William	17,128	2,236	5,808	25,172	66.7%
Northern Piedmont	4,006	511	1,740	6,257	70.1%
Culpeper	1,422	276	1,060	2,758	71.0%
Fauquier	2,526	226	614	3,366	71.0%
Rappahannock	58	9	66	133	45.1%
Northern Shenandoah Valley	5,584	1,271	2,701	9,556	60.5%
Clarke	250	53	77	380	61.5%
Frederick	2,487	376	912	3,775	63.5%
Page	658	28	123	809	57.0%
Shenandoah	862	330	890	2,082	70.3%
Warren	583	277	311	1,171	40.7%
Winchester	744	207	388	1,339	67.6%
Southwest Virginia	2,757	508	1,217	4,482	65.9%
Bristol	249	16	373	638	74.4%
Buchanan	177	66	172	415	43.3%
Dickenson	178	71	57	306	43.5%
Russell	442	287	123	852	60.6%
Washington	1,711	68	492	2,271	79.0%
Virginia	253,693	34,871	103,494	392,058	68.8%

US Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 2022 5-Year Estimates. Table B23008.

Appendix 40: Childcare Statistics

	Licensed		Serves 5 and under		Full Time		Religious Exempt		Newborn	Accept Subsidies	Full Time Accept Subsidies	TOTAL	
	Centers	Slots	Centers	Slots	Centers	Slots	Centers	Slots	Centers	Centers	Centers	Centers	Slots
Greater Prince William	306	23,056	280	20,087	274	19,067	37	3,283	214	221	147	373	26,319
Manassas	25	3,527	21	3,047	21	3,184	0	0	16	21	16	27	3,531
Manassas Park	5	861	5	861	4	786	0	0	3	3	2	5	861
Prince William	276	18,668	254	16,179	249	15,097	37	3,283	195	197	129	341	21,927
Northern Piedmont	80	7,135	61	4,380	48	3,827	18	1,211	29	42	21	80	7,135
Culpeper	17	2,432	15	1,499	13	1,303	4	326	10	17	9	23	2,749
Fauquier	38	3,242	41	2,622	34	2,357	14	885	17	22	11	52	4,127
Rappahannock	5	259	5	259	1	167	0	0	2	3	1	5	259
Northern Shenandoah Valley	62	4,566	91	6,914	77	6,330	33	2,807	52	36	31	102	7,397
Clarke	7	357	8	334	7	322	1	40	4	1	1	9	409
Frederick	13	1,084	23	2,229	22	2,193	10	1,145	16	4	4	23	2,229
Page	5	222	9	340	5	222	3	106	3	3	3	9	340
Shenandoah	12	483	22	1,244	19	1,174	11	773	9	11	7	27	1,256
Warren	8	698	11	887	10	837	4	264	6	6	6	12	962
Winchester	17	1,722	18	1,880	14	1,582	4	479	14	11	10	22	2,201
Southwest Virginia	42	2,432	51	2,292	29	1,377	15	587	20	21	13	58	3,019
Bristol	10	942	11	769	9	559	4	285	8	8	4	15	1,227
Buchanan	7	172	8	196	0	0	1	24	0	0	0	8	196
Dickenson	3	124	3	124	3	124	0	0	1	1	1	3	124
Russell	6	240	9	305	6	183	3	65	4	4	3	9	305
Washington	16	954	20	898	11	511	7	213	7	8	5	23	1,167

Virginia Department of Social Services. Child Daycare Search. Data retrieved February 2024.

Appendix 41: Disability status by age (% of pop with disability)

	All Disability		Hearing Difficulty		Vision Difficulty		Cognitive Difficulty		Ambulatory Difficulty		Self-Care Difficulty		Independent Living Difficulty
	All Ages	Under 18	All Ages	Under 18	All Ages	Under 18	All Ages	Under 18	All Ages	Under 18	All Ages	Under 18	All Ages
Greater Prince William	8.3%	3.2%	2.1%	0.2%	1.6%	0.6%	3.2%	3.3%	3.7%	0.6%	1.6%	1.2%	2.7%
Manassas	8.6%	4.1%	2.6%	1.3%	1.5%	1.2%	3.8%	4.4%	4.5%	1.8%	2.7%	3.3%	4.1%
Manassas Park	11.6%	3.0%	1.8%	0.5%	4.3%	0.0%	3.8%	3.5%	4.5%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	4.1%
Prince William	8.2%	3.1%	2.1%	0.1%	1.5%	0.6%	3.4%	3.2%	3.9%	0.5%	1.7%	1.0%	3.7%
Northern Piedmont	10.9%	4.3%	3.3%	0.5%	0.8%	0.8%	4.2%	4.6%	4.8%	0.4%	1.9%	2.1%	3.3%
Culpeper	12.5%	4.3%	3.6%	0.5%	1.1%	1.1%	4.7%	5.2%	5.8%	0.6%	2.3%	3.0%	5.9%
Fauquier	9.6%	4.2%	2.7%	0.5%	1.2%	0.7%	4.3%	4.4%	4.6%	0.3%	1.8%	1.3%	3.3%
Rappahannock	13.7%	5.9%	6.6%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	3.6%	2.7%	5.1%	0.0%	2.0%	5.0%	4.0%
Northern Shenandoah Valley	14.3%	4.9%	4.1%	0.4%	2.6%	0.7%	5.7%	4.6%	7.1%	0.6%	2.7%	1.1%	6.6%
Clarke	13.6%	4.5%	4.8%	0.9%	2.6%	1.0%	6.0%	4.5%	6.4%	0.0%	2.6%	0.1%	6.7%
Frederick	11.6%	3.4%	3.4%	0.2%	2.2%	0.5%	4.5%	3.1%	6.5%	0.3%	2.4%	0.5%	5.6%
Page	20.0%	7.0%	5.1%	0.8%	3.3%	0.7%	8.3%	7.4%	11.6%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	10.1%
Shenandoah	16.8%	6.5%	4.6%	0.4%	2.7%	0.6%	7.0%	8.2%	9.2%	2.0%	3.9%	2.2%	7.8%
Warren	14.4%	6.9%	4.1%	0.4%	2.9%	1.4%	6.2%	8.4%	6.8%	0.8%	2.5%	1.1%	6.0%
Winchester	14.6%	3.2%	4.2%	0.3%	3.2%	0.3%	7.2%	0.3%	6.2%	0.0%	1.7%	1.2%	6.0%
Southwest Virginia	27.3%	8.7%	9.2%	0.9%	8.8%	2.5%	11.0%	8.0%	14.8%	0.5%	4.9%	1.1%	13.5%
Bristol	21.6%	7.8%	5.1%	0.0%	4.9%	1.1%	9.6%	10.4%	12.0%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	8.5%
Buchanan	33.7%	13.9%	12.0%	0.3%	13.2%	2.6%	13.3%	13.8%	18.4%	2.0%	4.6%	0.5%	20.0%
Dickenson	36.4%	15.1%	12.5%	2.0%	13.7%	6.9%	14.9%	12.5%	21.7%	0.8%	6.2%	1.1%	18.1%
Russell	31.7%	5.5%	11.3%	0.0%	13.1%	0.7%	12.8%	5.0%	17.8%	0.2%	5.4%	2.0%	14.8%
Washington	22.3%	6.9%	7.7%	1.7%	5.2%	2.5%	8.8%	5.2%	11.2%	0.3%	4.4%	1.3%	13.5%

US Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 2022 5-Year Estimates. Table S1810.

Appendix 42: Estimated Annual Childcare Cost

	Infant Center Based	Infant Home Based	Toddler/ PreK Center Based	Toddler/ PreK Home Based
Greater Prince William (avg.)	\$19,586	\$14,282	\$16,526	\$12,649
Manassas	\$17,138	\$15,302	\$14,996	\$13,465
Manassas Park	\$22,340	\$15,302	\$18,974	\$13,465
Prince William	\$19,280	\$12,241	\$15,608	\$11,017
Northern Piedmont (avg.)	\$14,179	\$10,609	\$9,895	\$9,181
Culpeper	\$11,629	\$9,793	\$9,793	\$8,875
Fauquier	\$18,362	\$12,241	\$9,793	\$9,793
Rappahannock	\$12,547	\$9,793	\$10,099	\$8,875
Northern Shenandoah Valley (avg.)	\$10,354	\$8,161	\$8,569	\$7,396
Clarke	\$11,629	\$8,263	\$9,181	\$7,651
Frederick	\$11,629	\$8,875	\$9,181	\$7,651
Page	\$9,487	\$7,651	\$8,659	\$7,651
Shenandoah	\$8,569	\$7,651	\$7,345	\$6,121
Warren	\$9,181	\$7,651	\$7,957	\$7,651
Winchester	\$11,629	\$8,875	\$9,181	\$7,651
Southwest Virginia (avg.)	\$7,161	\$6,121	\$6,305	\$5,570
Bristol	\$7,651	\$6,121	\$6,427	\$5,509
Buchanan	\$7,039	\$6,121	\$6,121	\$6,121
Dickenson	\$7,039	\$6,121	\$6,121	\$5,509
Russell	\$7,039	\$6,121	\$6,121	\$5,509
Washington	\$7,039	\$6,121	\$6,733	\$5,509

US Department of Labor. National Database of Childcare Price. 2016-2018, costs estimated for 2023 dollars.

Appendix 43: Average monthly children in foster care

	Under 5	Ages 5-18	Total
Greater Prince William	20	97	117
Manassas	2	10	12
Manassas Park	5	10	15
Prince William	13	77	90
Northern Piedmont	13		
Culpeper	3	15	18
Fauquier	10	19	29
Rappahannock	0	4	4
Northern Shenandoah Valley	62	130	192
Clarke	3	2	5
Frederick	14	33	47
Page	8	31	39
Shenandoah	6	20	26
Warren	14	19	33
Winchester	17	25	42
Southwest Virginia	95	229	324
Bristol	14	34	48
Buchanan	20	60	80
Dickenson	9	16	25
Russell	25	46	71
Washington	27	74	101

Virginia Department of Social Services. Foster Care Monthly Demographic Report. 2023.

Appendix 44: FY24 People Inc. Individual Client Demographics

		%
Sex	Male	41.8%
	Female	51.9%
	Unknown	6.3%
Age	0-5	9.3%
	6-13	8.8%
	14-17	5.6%
	18-24	9.7%
	25-44	31.7%
	45-54	12.4%
	55-59	5.9%
	60-64	5.8%
	65-74	7.1%
	75+	3.7%
Ethnicity	Hispanic	4.1%
	Non-Hispanic	78.9%
	Unknown	17.0%
Race	American Indian or Alaska Native	0.2%
	Asian	0.3%
	Black or African American	10.8%
	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.2%
	White	74.4%
	Multi-race	0.8%
	Other	1.9%
	Unknown	11.4%
Education Level (25+)	Grades 0-8	3.6%
	Grades 9-12 (non graduate)	10.5%
	High school graduate	24.3%
	GED/Equivalency	18.6%
	Some post-secondary (non graduate)	10.9%
	Associate's or Bachelor's	6.0%
	Graduate of other post-secondary	0.8%
	Unknown	25.3%

Appendix 45: FY24 People Inc. Household Client Demographics

		%
Household Type	Single person	42.3%
	Two Adults (no children)	9.3%
	Single parent female	14.5%
	Single parent male	2.1%
	Two parent household	9.1%
	Non-related adults with children	0.2%
	Multigenerational household	5.4%
	Other	4.1%
	Unknown	13.0%
Household Size	Single person	57.7%
	Two	17.4%
	Three	12.2%
	Four	7.3%
	Five	2.9%
	Six or more	2.4%
	Unknown	0.1%
Housing Status	Own	10.9%
	Rent	54.0%
	Other permanent housing	3.6%
	Homeless	4.6%
	Other	13.7%
	Unknown	13.2%
Income as percent of poverty	Up to 50%	21.8%
	51%-75%	17.1%
	76%-100%	19.3%
	101%-125%	10.6%
	126%-150%	6.2%
	151%-175%	5.4%
	176%-200%	3.1%
	201%-250%	4.3%
	Over 250%	5.7%
	Unknown	6.5%

Appendix 46: FY24 People Inc. Services and outcomes

Affordable Housing	Unique Individuals Served	1,528
	Unique Households Served	1,019
	Occupancy Rate	92.4%
Court Appointed Special Advocates	Children completing the program	15
	Children served	18
	Number of volunteers	10
	Volunteer hours donated	334
	% of court recommendations approved	100%
Community Economic Development	Jobs created and/or maintained	89
	T/TA Hours provided to borrowers	4,992
	Number of loans closed	111
	Dollar amount of loans closed	\$1,946,980
CHIP	Number of families served	120
	Number of home visits	2,528
	Percentage of households receiving scheduled immunizations	100%
DCCC	Number of children served	41
Domestic Violence	Number of individuals moving on to permanent housing	41
	Number of community outreach presentations	276
	Number of individuals sheltered	243
	Number of individuals counseled	585
Head Start/ Early Head Start	Number of children who meet/exceed development expectations for school readiness	343
	Number of children showing improvement in their developmental domains	355
	Number of home visits	3,162
	Number of health screenings	3,623
Homeless Services	Number of households avoiding homelessness	34
	Number of households exiting homelessness	35
	Number of individuals served	145
	Number of households served	83

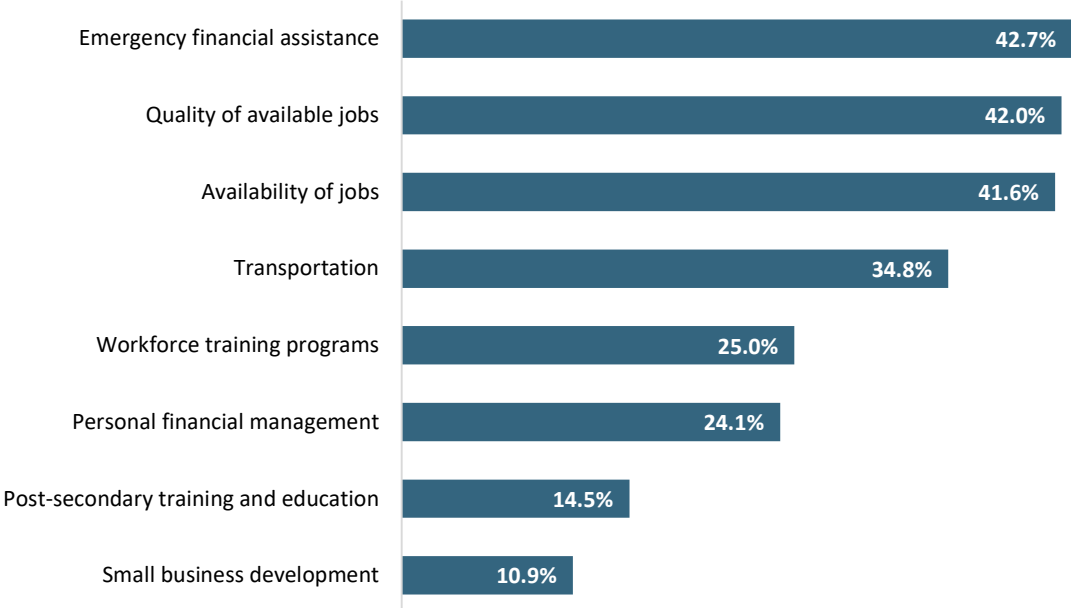
Housing Choice Voucher	Number of vouchers	154
	Number of households served	219
	Number of individuals served	381
Housing Counseling	Number of households avoiding foreclosure	3
	Number of households with improved credit score	33
	Number of households receiving counseling	161
	Number of households receiving downpayment assistance	9
	Number of households completing an action plan	148
Project Discovery	Number of seniors enrolled in college	19
	Number of individuals served	115
	Number of students attending workshops (duplicated)	1,187
	Number of FAFSA completed	8
Permanent Supportive Housing	Number of individuals who obtained safe, affordable housing	47
	Number of households served	41
	Number of case management hours	679
TANF Workforce	Number of individuals obtained a credential	15
	Number of individuals obtained employment	31
	Number of individuals obtained reliable transportation	24
	Number of individuals served	143
VACARES	Number of individuals with no recidivating event for six months	72
	Number of individuals obtained employment	75
	Enrollment	636
Wx	Number of homes weatherized	37
	Number of individuals served	65
Whole Family	Number of families improving in at least one life scale assessment domain	11
	Number of families served	12
	Number of coaching hours	309
WIOA	Number of individuals who obtained employment	111
	Number of individuals who obtained a credential or degree	140
	Number of individuals served	455

Appendix 47: Community Member Survey Results

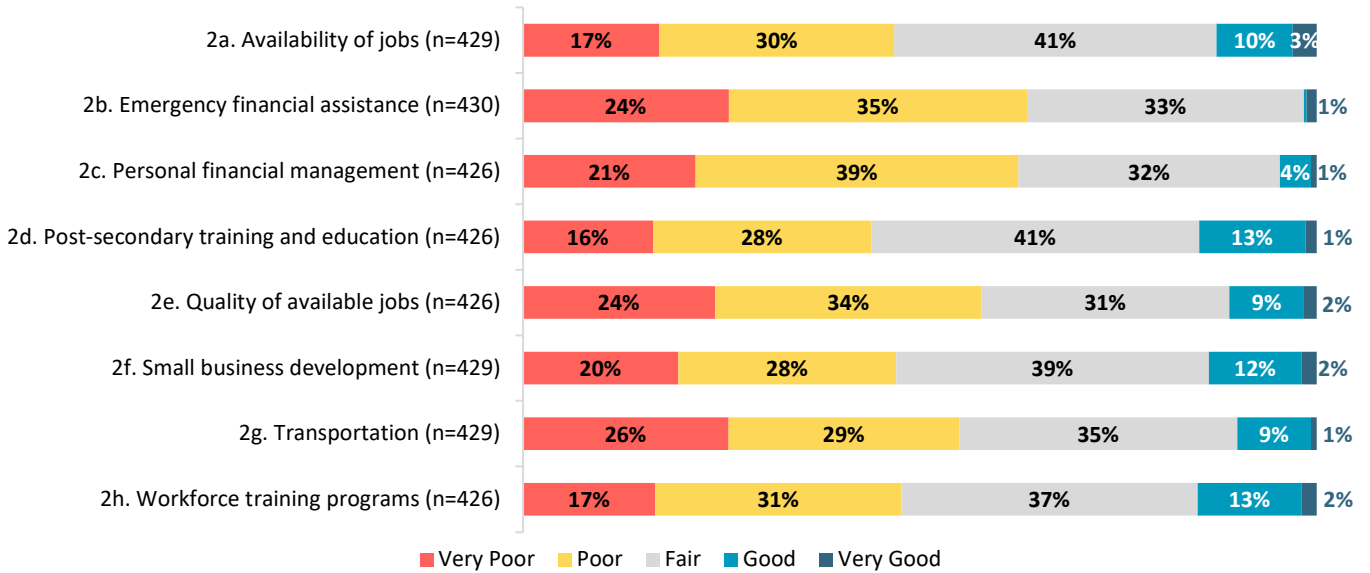
People Inc. received 554 responses to the community member survey. The following charts and graphs display the overall results for each closed-ended survey question.

Economic and Workforce Issues

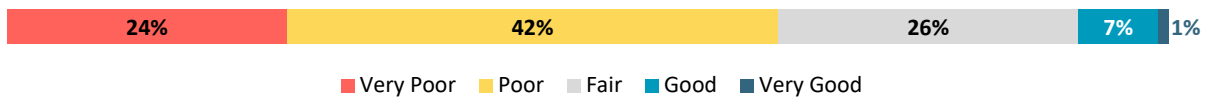
- 1. Please select the three economic and workforce issues that you feel are most important in your community. (please select only three) (n=560)



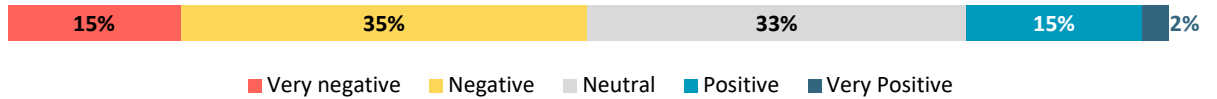
2. Now, tell us how you think the community is doing at addressing each of these issues.



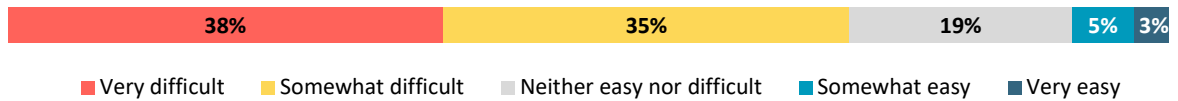
3. How well do you think the overall economy is doing? (n=429)



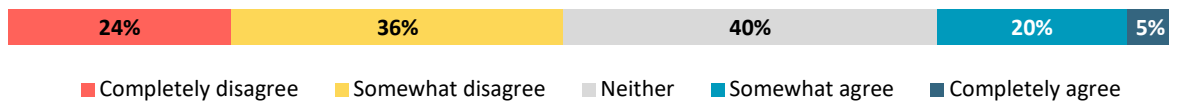
4. How do you feel about the financial future of your family? (n=429)



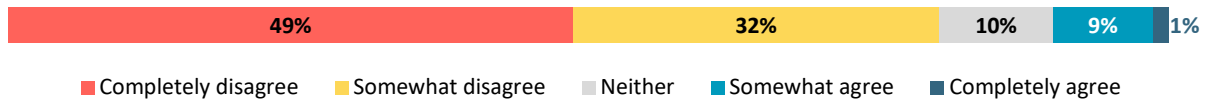
5. In a typical month, how difficult is it for you to cover your expenses? (n=429)



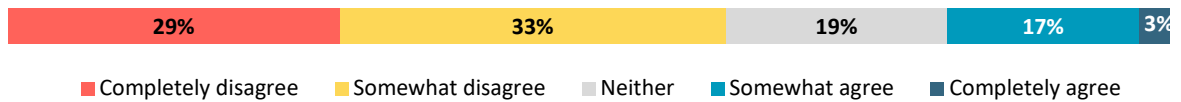
6. There are a variety of jobs available in my community. (n=421)



7. There are enough good paying jobs in my community. (n=419)



8. There are opportunities in my community for increasing my job skills. (n=419)

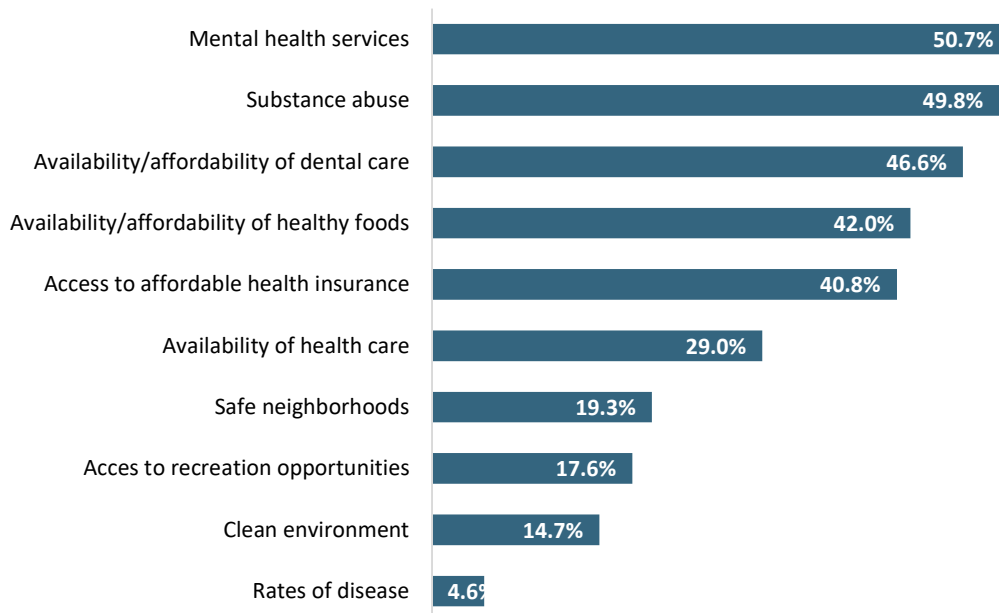


9. How often do you have reliable transportation to get to the places you want to go? (n=420)

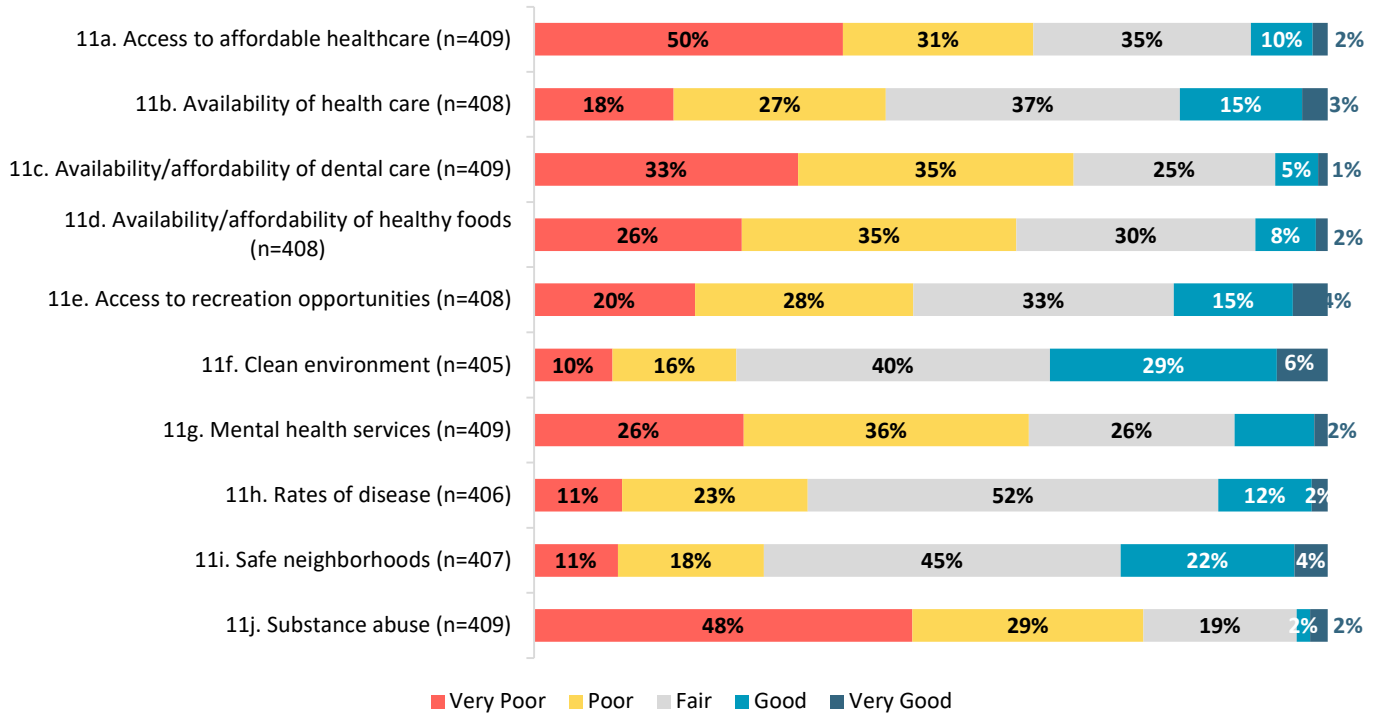


Health Issues

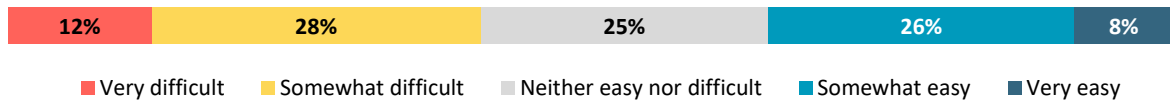
10. Please select the three health issues that you feel are most important in your community. (please select only three) (n=414)



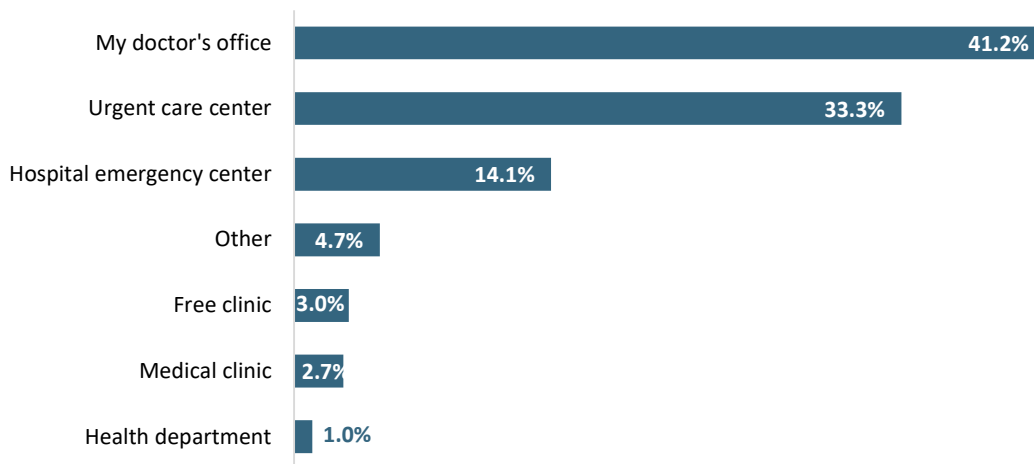
11. Now, tell us how you think the community is doing at addressing each of these issues.



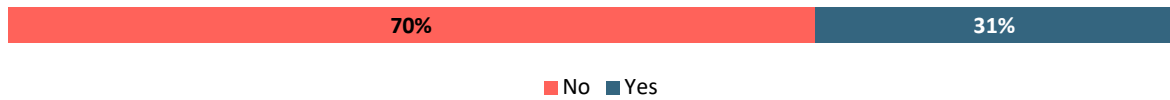
12. When you need healthcare, how easy is it for you to access it in the community? (n=403)



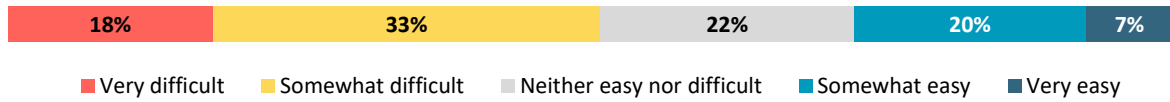
13. When you feel sick enough to require medical attention, where do you most often go for healthcare?



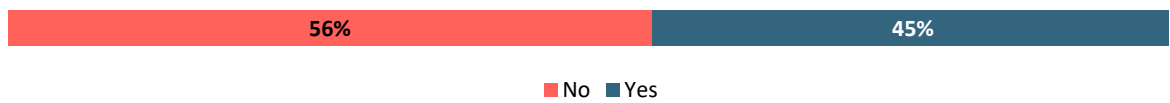
14. Is your family directly impacted by substance abuse? (n=403)



15. How easy is it for you to access healthy food for you and your family? (n=402)

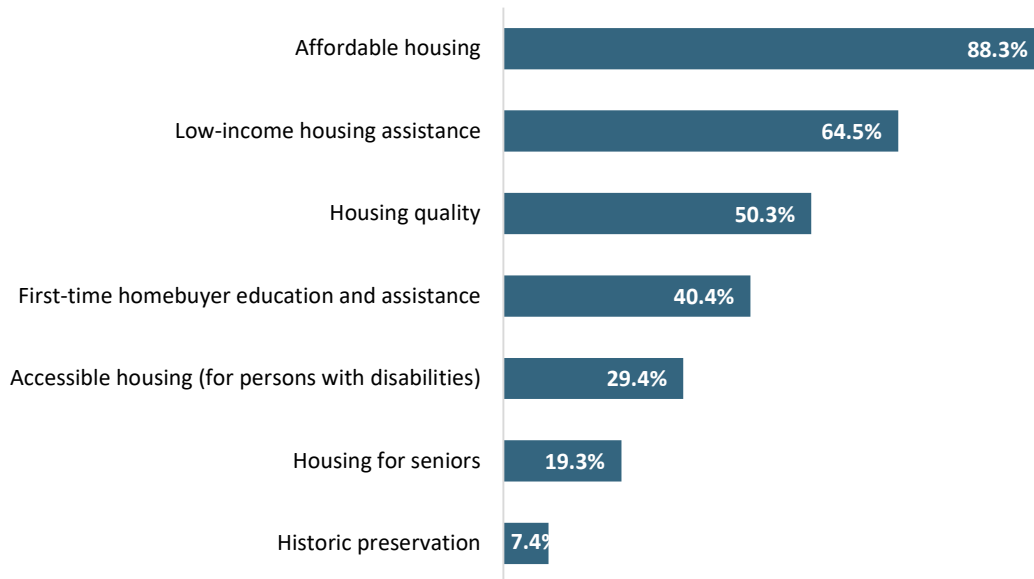


16. In the last week, have you skipped meals because you couldn't afford food? (n=403)

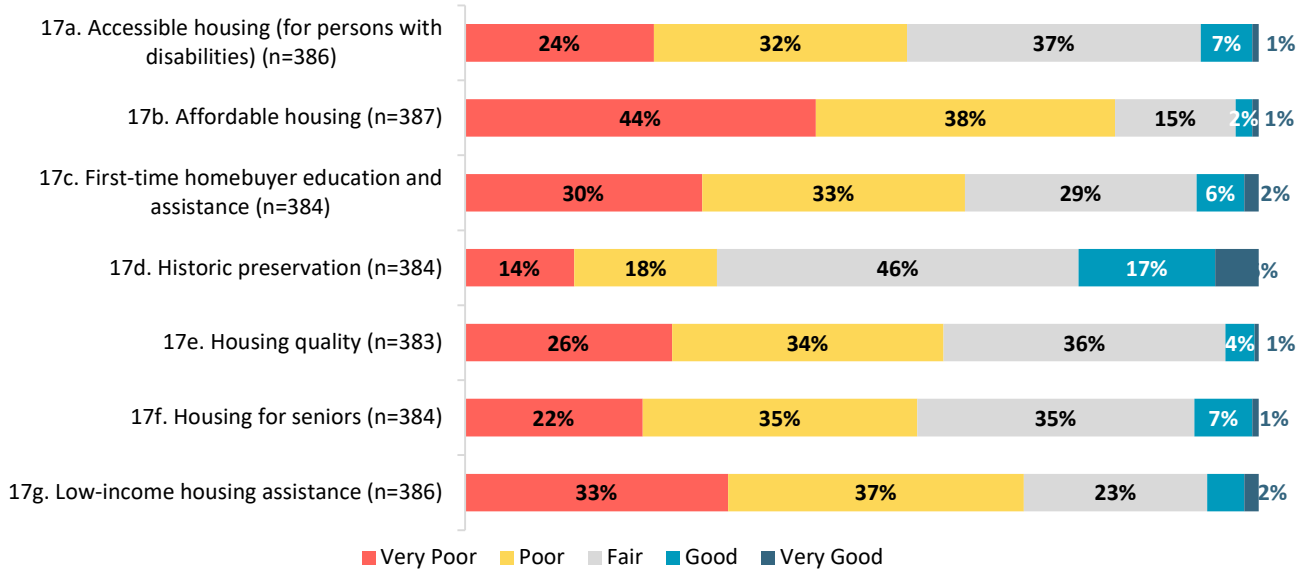


Housing Issues

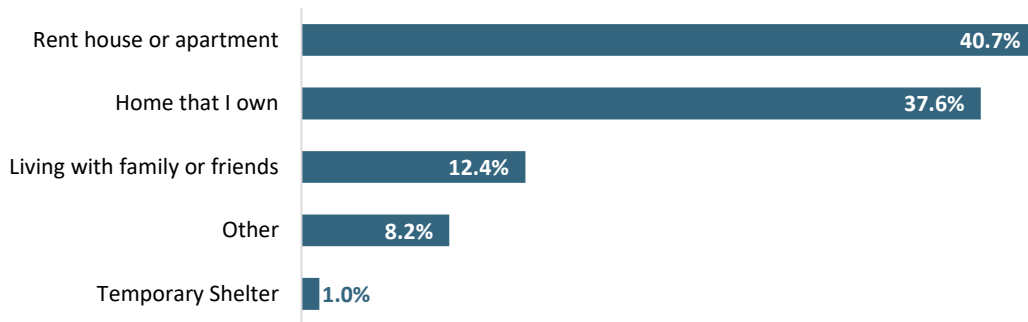
1. Please select the three housing issues that you feel are most important in your community. (please select only three) (n=394)



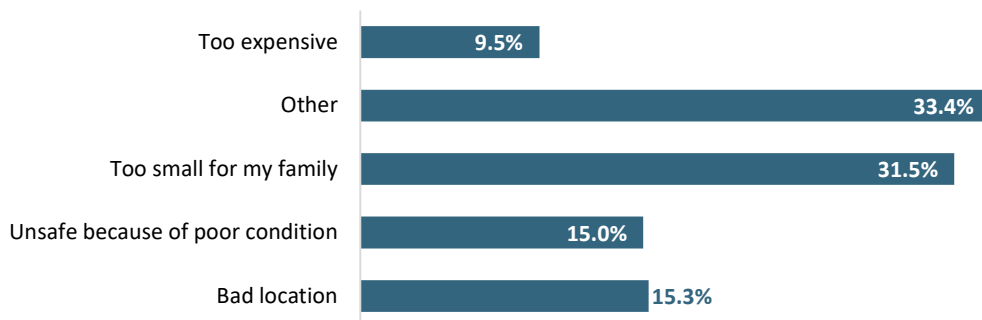
17. Now, tell us how you think the community is doing at addressing each of these issues.



18. What is your current living situation (n=388)?

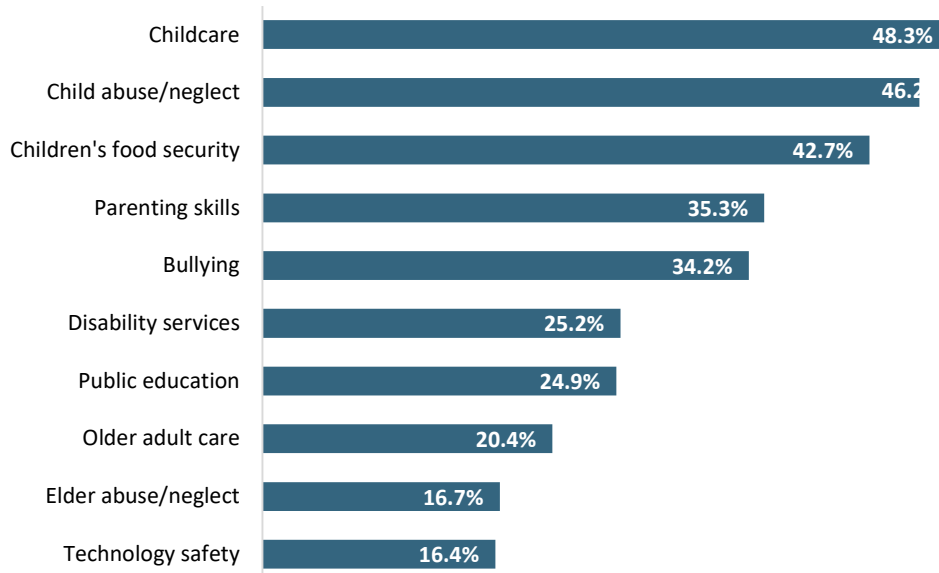


19. Do you have any of the following issues with your current housing (n=314)?

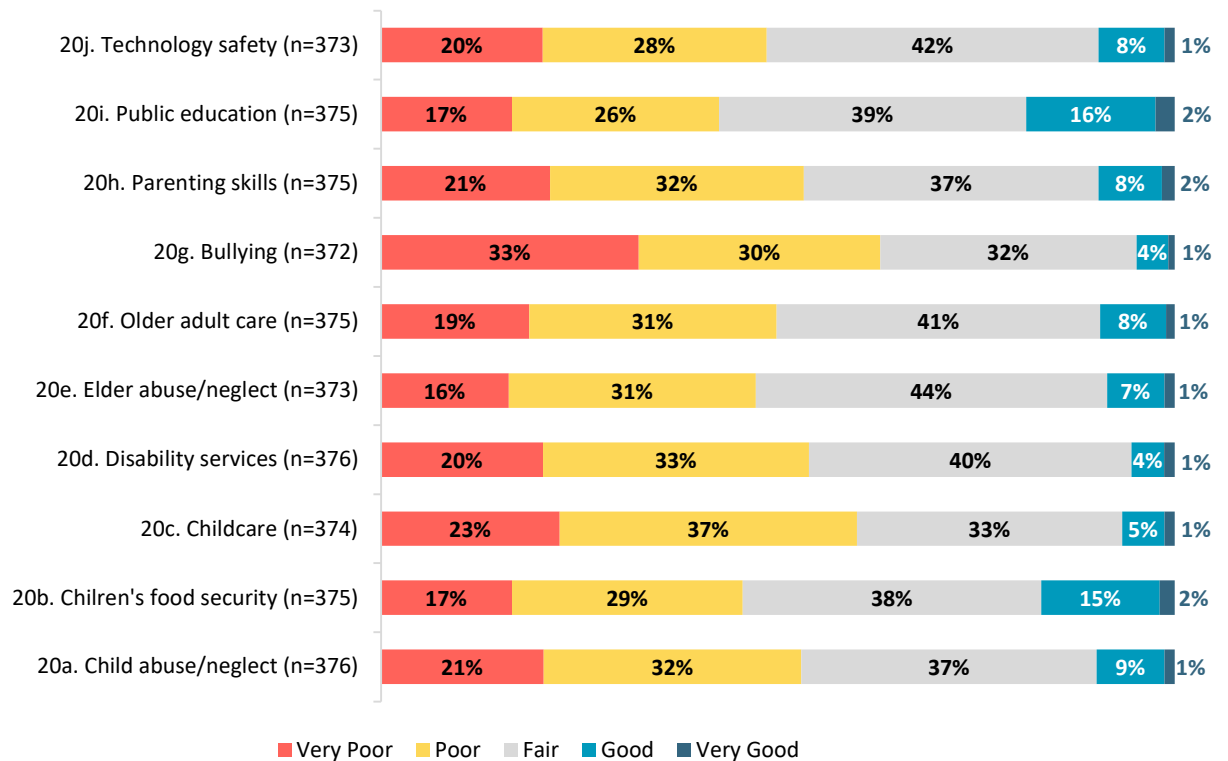


Child & Family Issues

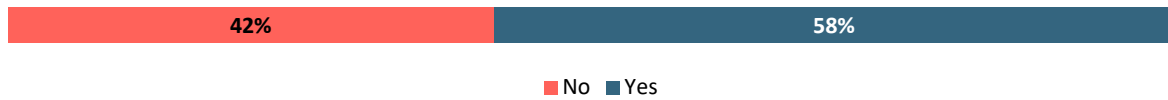
1. Please select the three housing and family issues that you feel are most important in your community. (please select only three) (n=377)



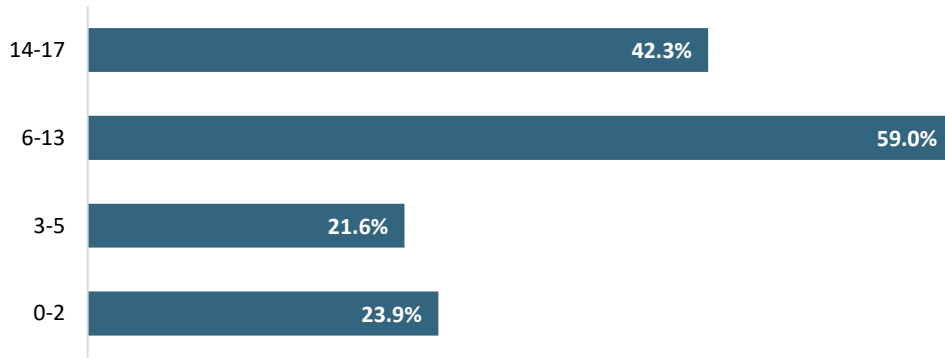
20. Now, tell us how you think the community is doing at addressing each of these issues.



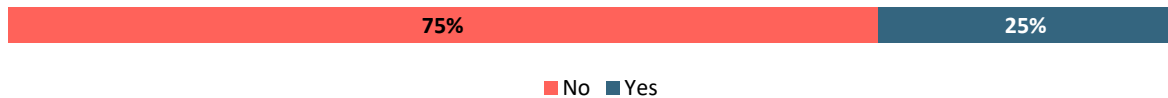
21. Do any children under 18 live in your household? (n=382)



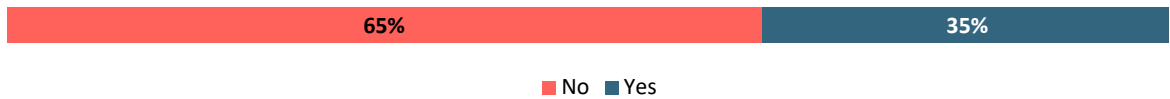
22. In which of the following age groups do the children in your household fall (n=388)?



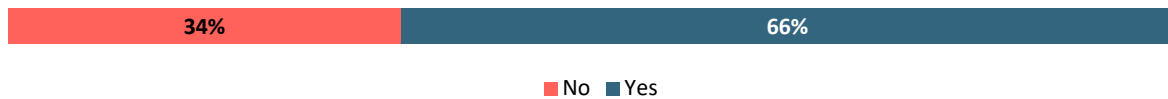
23. Do any of your children have a disability? (n=223)



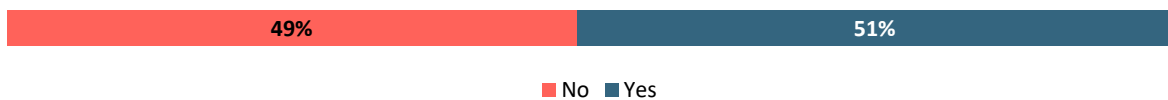
24. Have any of your children been diagnosed with mental illness or emotional/behavioral conditions? (n=223)



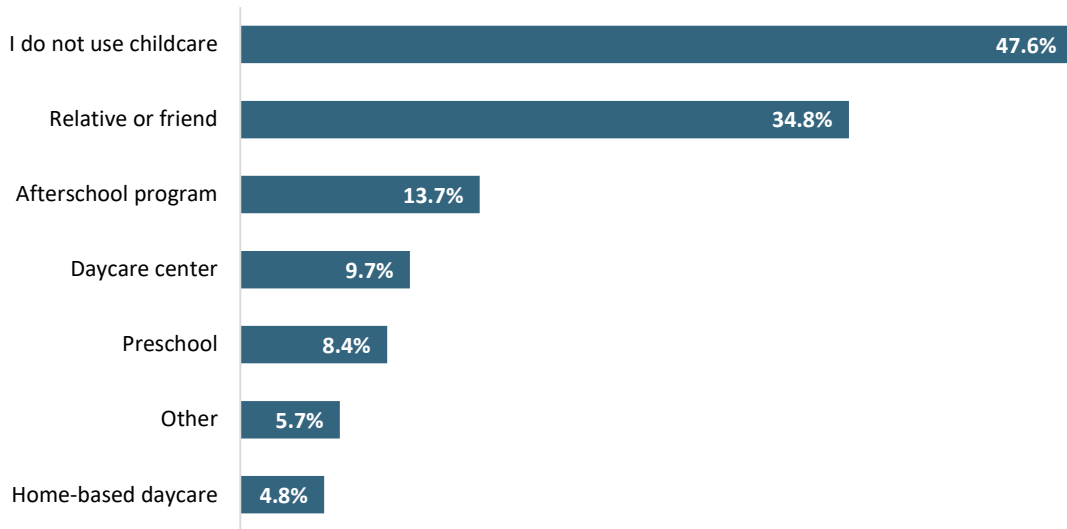
25. Are you satisfied with the education your child/children are receiving? (n=221)



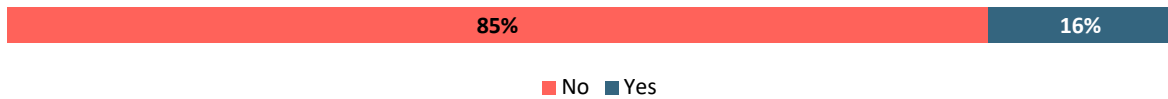
26. Have you ever quit or lost a job because you did not have the childcare you needed? (n=222)



27. Which of the following options do you use for your child/children (n=227)?



28. Are you the caregiver for an adult? (n=381)



29. How would you rate the support you receive in the community as a caregiver of older adults?

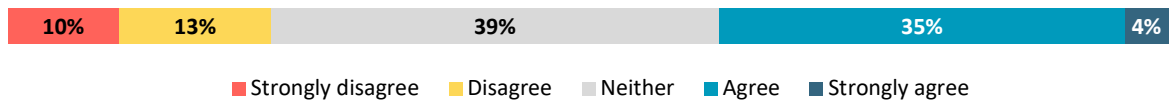


Overall Community

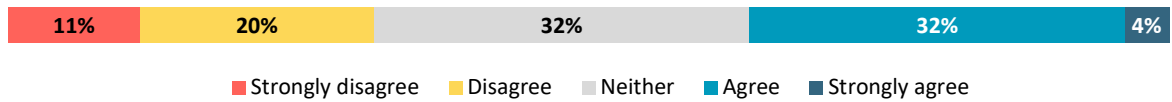
30. I am satisfied with the quality of life in this community. (n=368)



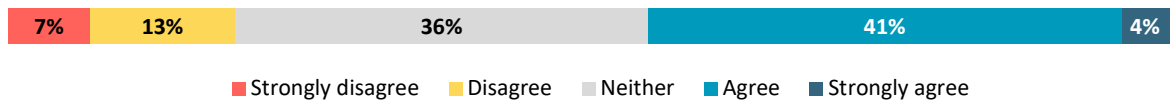
31. This community is a good place to raise children. (n=366)



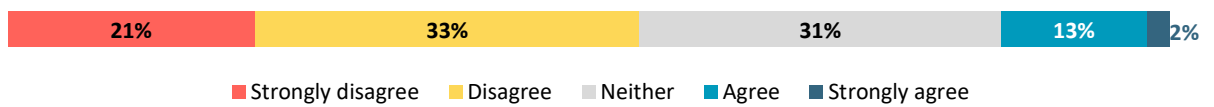
32. This community is a good place to retire. (n=368)



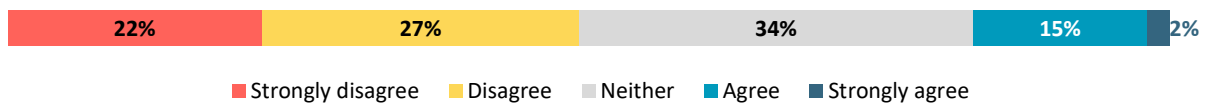
33. This community is a safe place to live. (n=368)



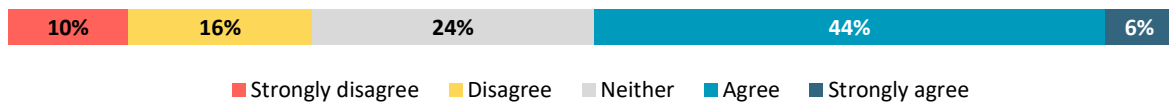
34. There is economic opportunity in the community. (n=366)



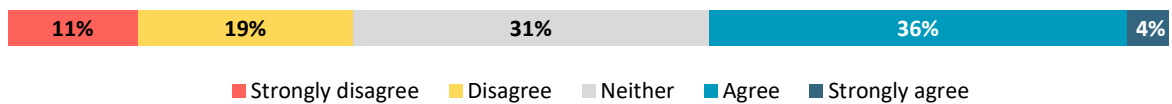
35. There are networks of support for families during times of need. (n=366)



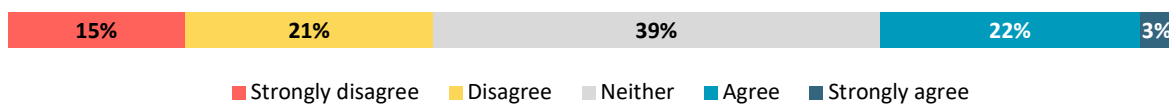
36. This community has adequate goods and services (grocery stores, banks, etc.) (n=366)



37. The public utilities in the community (water, sewer, broadband, etc.) are sufficient. (n=366)

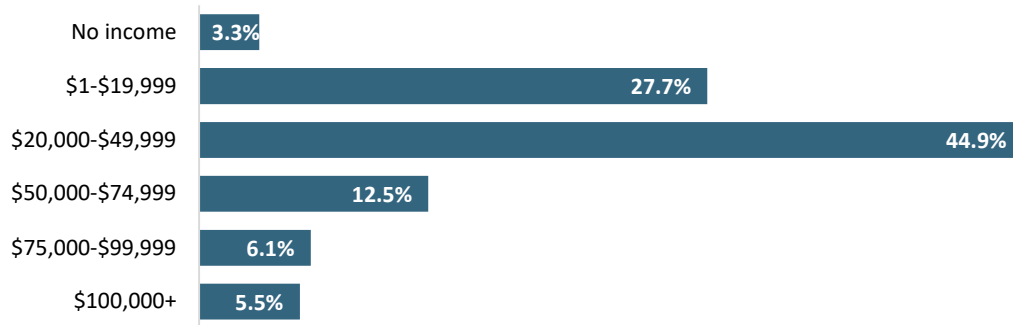


38. I feel positive about the future of this community. (n=366)

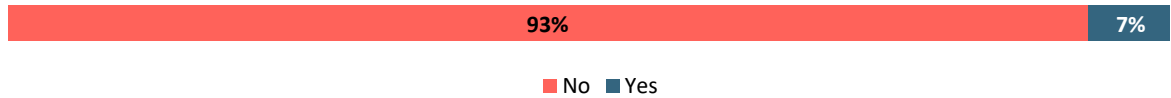


Respondent Demographics

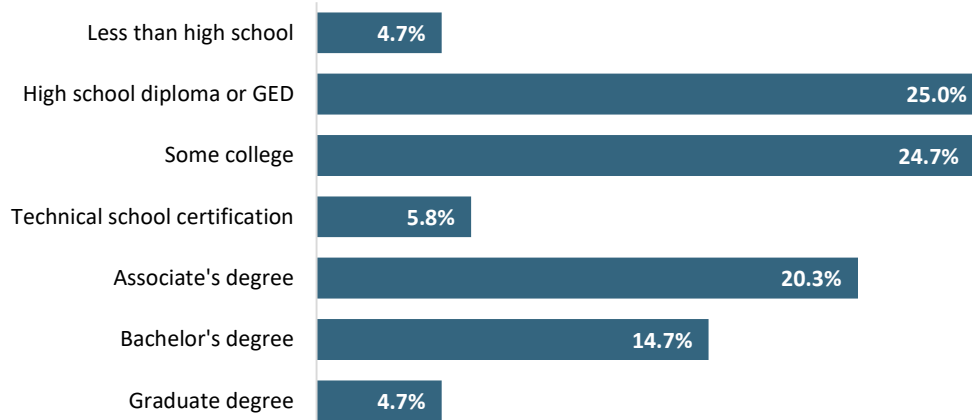
39. What was your household's income last year before taxes? (n=361)



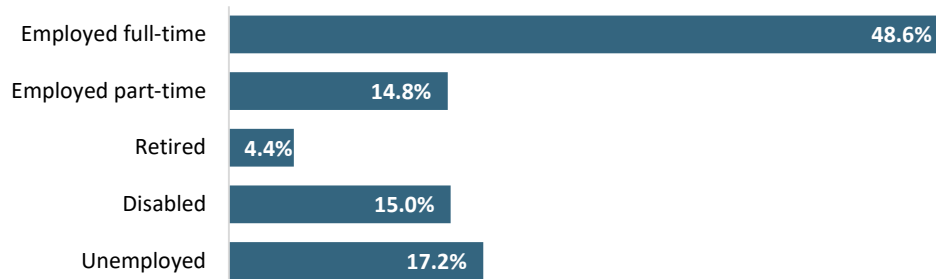
40. Is anyone in your household a veteran or active duty? (n=359)



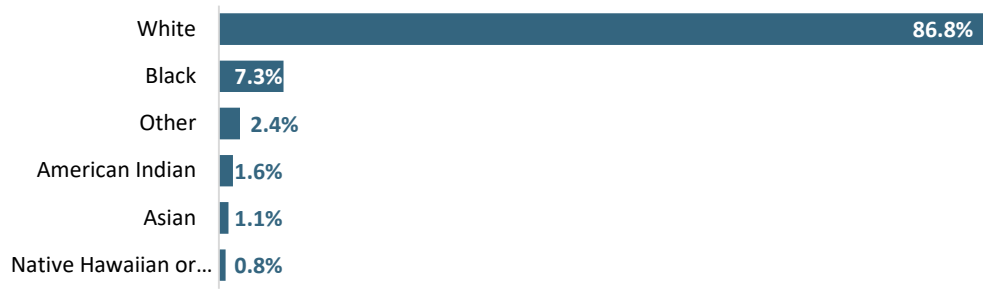
41. What is your highest level of education? (n=360)



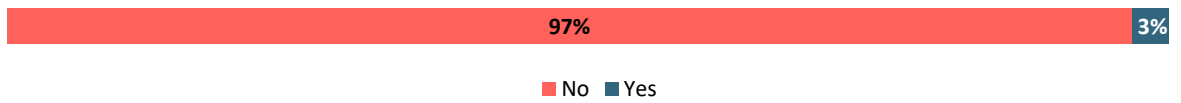
42. What is your employment status? (n=366)



43. Which of the following best describes your racial identity? (n=370)



44. Do you identify as Hispanic/Latino? (n=357)

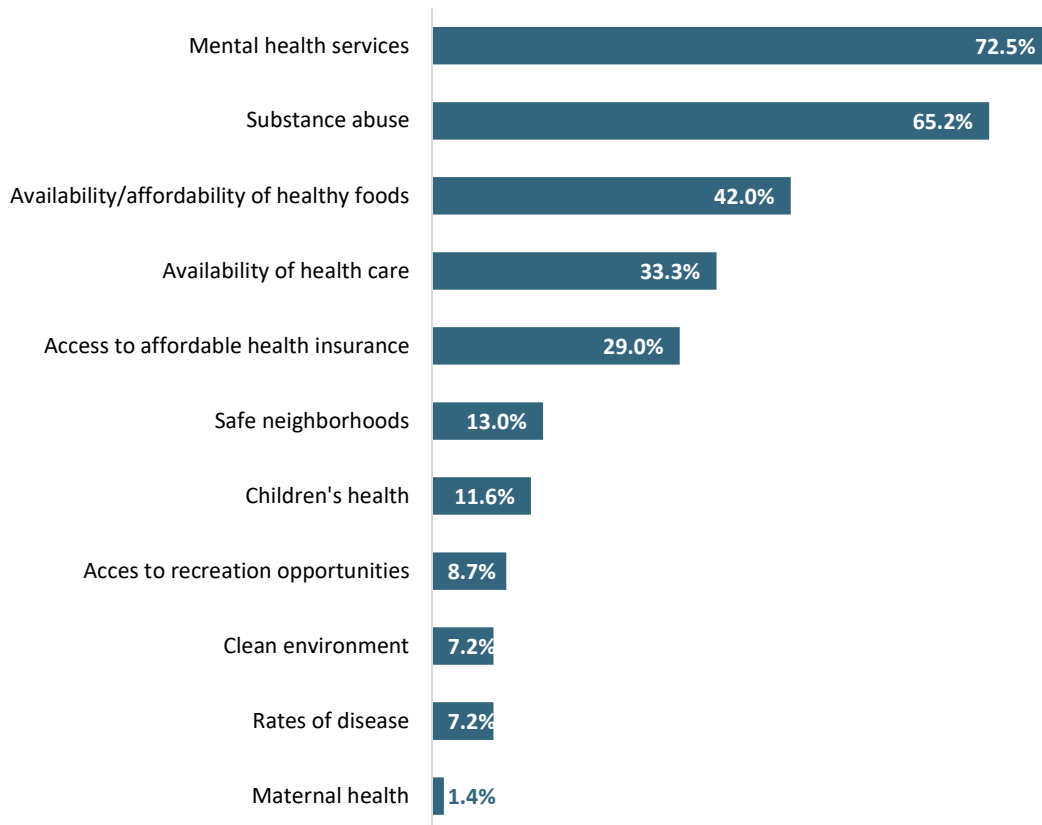


Appendix 44: Partner Survey Results

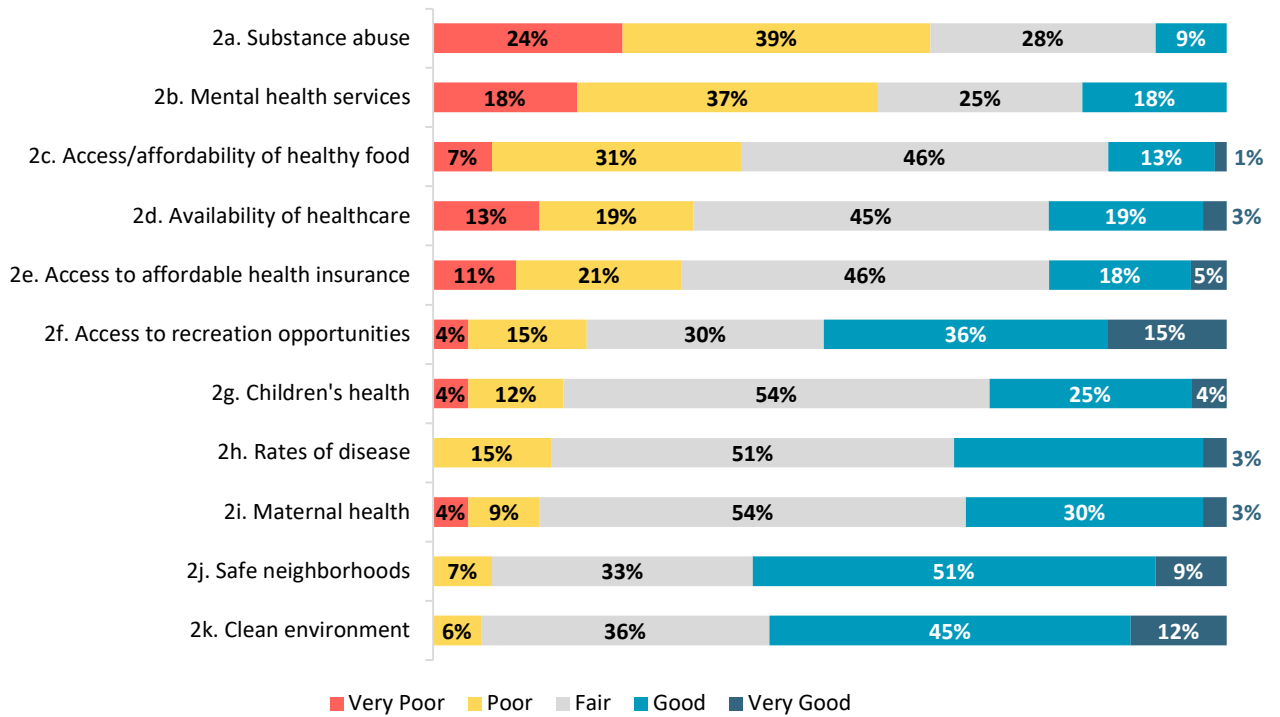
People Inc. received 69 responses to the partner survey. The following charts and graphs display the overall results for each closed-ended survey question.

Health Issues

1. Please select the three health issues that you feel are most important in your community. (please select only three) (n=67)

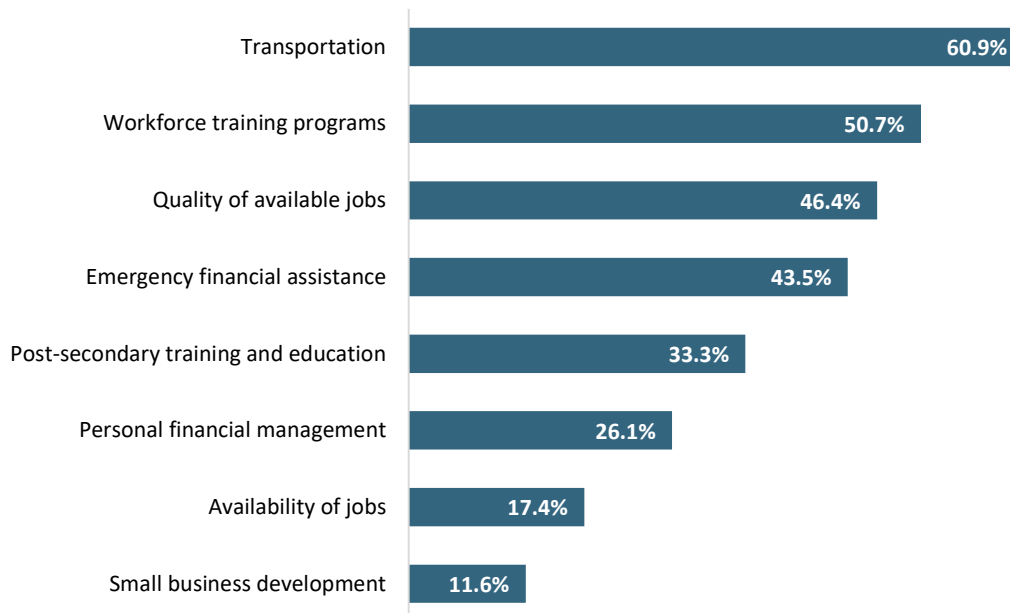


2. Now, tell us how you think the community is doing at addressing each of these issues. (n=67)

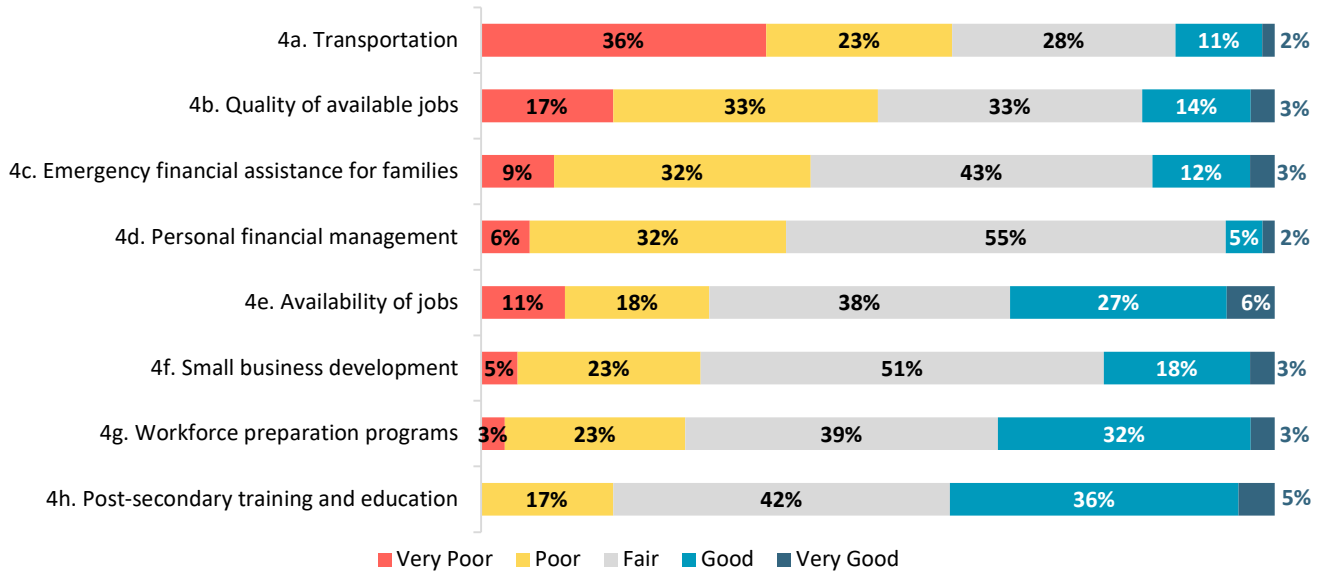


Economic and Workforce Issues

3. Please select the three economic and workforce issues that you feel are most important in your community. (please select only three) (n=67)

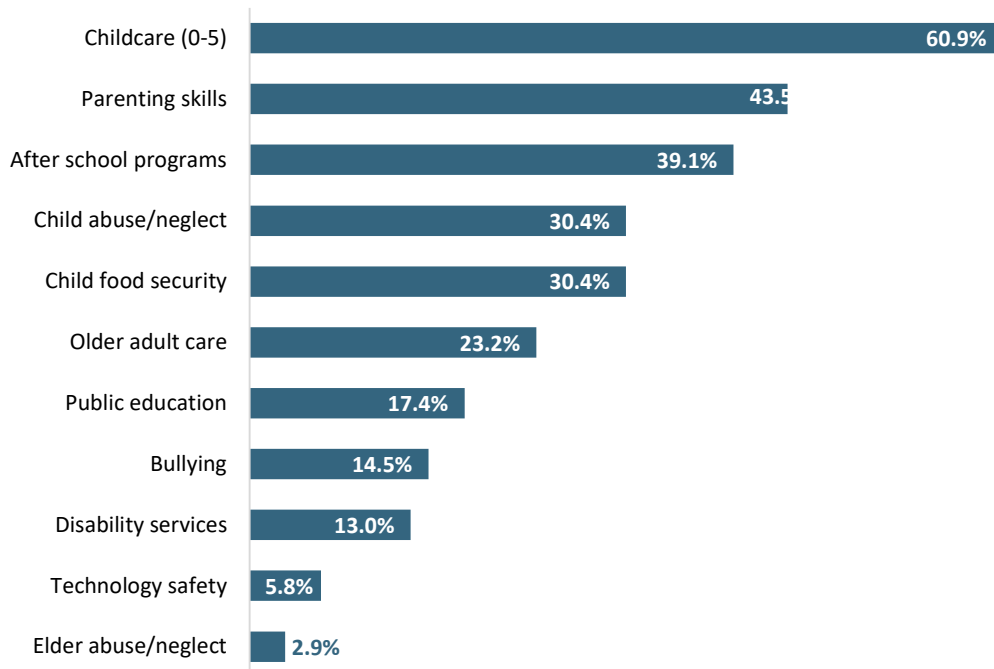


4. Now, tell us how you think the community is doing at addressing each of these issues. (n=66)

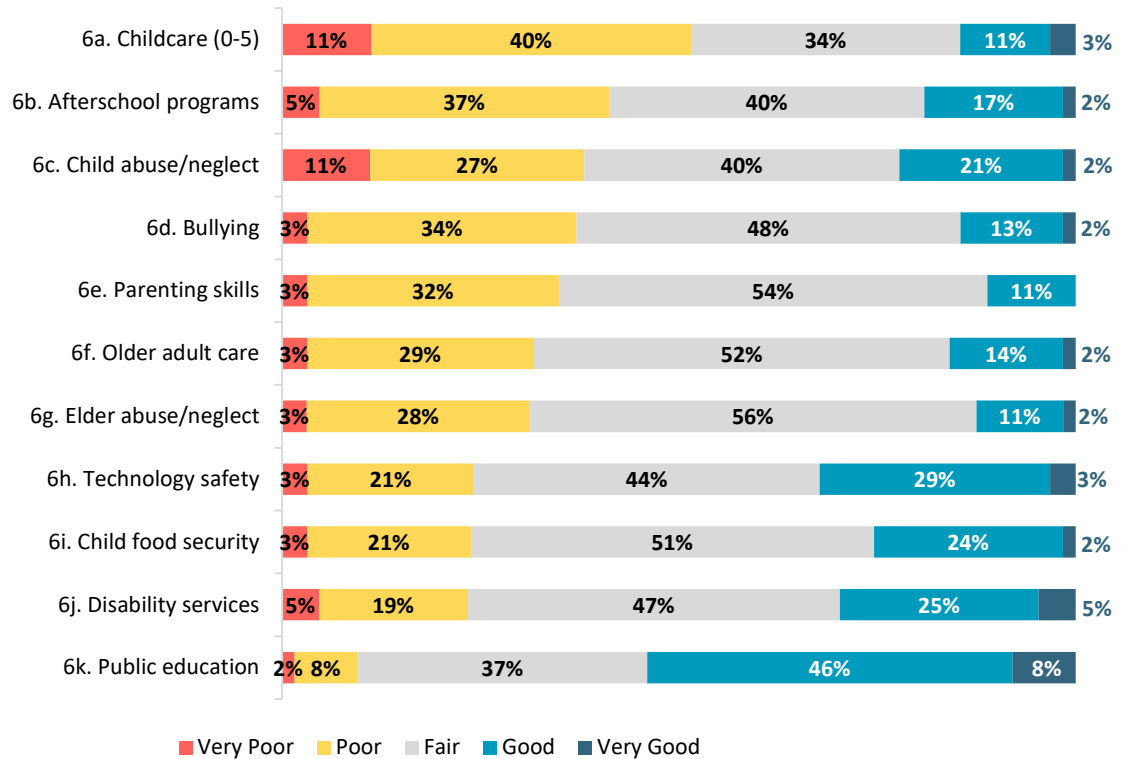


Child & Family Issues

5. Please select the three child and family issues that you feel are most important in your community. (please select only three) (n=65)

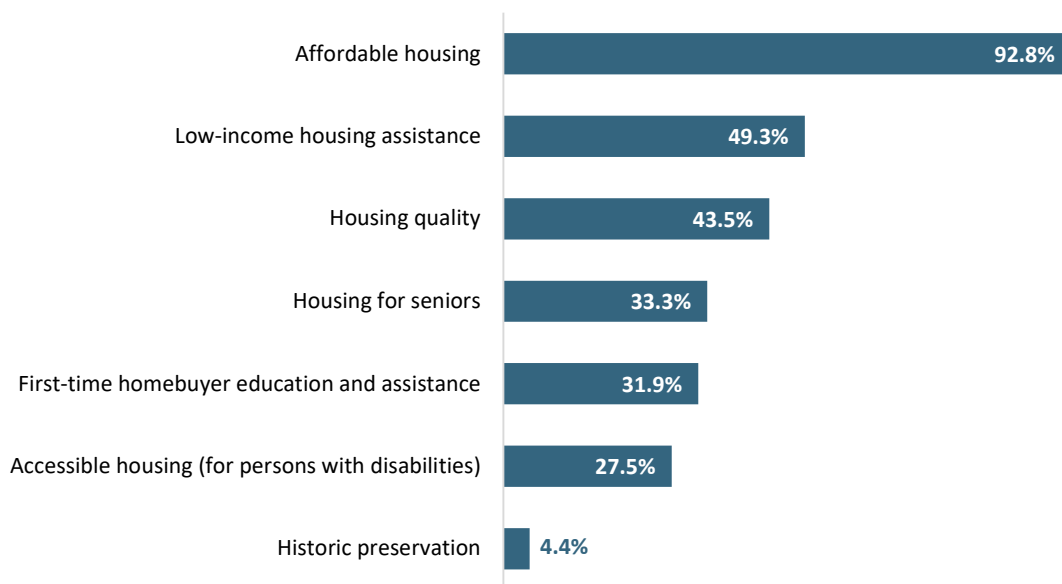


6. Now, tell us how you think the community is doing at addressing each of these issues. (n=63)



Housing Issues

7. Please select the three housing issues that you feel are most important in your community. (please select only three) (n=65)



8. Now, tell us how you think the community is doing at addressing each of these issues.

