General Statement:

The Hampton Roads Community Action Program (HRCAP) conducts a need assessment annually to determine conditions through surveying those individuals who live in the community and also by analyzing data from other sources (US Census Bureau). The agency then takes the data gathered from the surveys and other sources to align its programs and strategic plan and ensure the effective and efficient use of resources. HRCAP is revising its Community Needs Assessment methodology in order to meet and exceed CSBG Organizational Standards in assessing the conditions in the community. This revised process will include expanding the number and location of residents receiving our survey; conducting community forums and other events to elicit greater qualitative responses to the questions of need in the community; conducting key-informant surveys of agency staff and the staff of other organizations/agencies in the community to expand the perspective on the needs of the community, resources available and the efficacy of agency programs; and expanding and deepening the analysis of data gathered to better determine the conditions and causes of poverty in the communities we serve. This revision of our Community Needs Assessment Process will enable the agency to deliver a more comprehensive Community Needs Assessment Report to the HRCAP Board of Directors in March of 2018.

Period of Survey:

September of 2015 through February of 2016 (6 months)

Method of Conducting Survey:

Needs Assessment Surveys for the initial sample of respondents were distributed in 2015 and 2016 to agency clients and local residents at several points of contact (Clark Center, Head Start and Children’s Services interviews, Fair Housing monthly meetings, Conns Gym, etc). Supplemental Survey Conducted in late 2016 and early 2017.

Statistics:

Statistical tables are available.

Survey Instrument:

The current Needs Assessment Survey was redesigned for 2015 to improve the quality of responses.
Main Survey Results:

The sampling of 384 agency clients and community residents conducted between September of 2015 and February of 2016 has yielded the following results:

1. **What city/county do you live in?** Over seventy-one (71.51) percent answered Newport News, 22.38 percent answered Hampton, and 6.11 percent listed another location (Poquoson, Yorktown, etc.).

2. **Check any of the following that are needs for you or your family** (results show percentage of respondents who indicated need. Top five needs in **Bold Underlined,** Top Need in **Red Bold Underlined,** Top needs met by agency in **Bold Green.**):

   **37.68% - Medical Healthcare**
   **49.28% - Dental Healthcare**
   **30.43% - Vision Healthcare**
   24.64% - Prescriptions
   6.88% - Mental Healthcare
   1.45% - Hospice
   15.94% - Clothing
   19.20% - Food
   18.12% - Job Transportation
   10.14% - Medical Transportation
   **29.35% - Housing**
   6.16% - Disability Assistance
   15.94% - Housing Loans
   11.32% - Housing Repairs
   **40.94% - Employment**
   22.10% - Education
   **21.38% - Childcare**
   11.23% - Legal Services
   27.54% - Utilities
   5.80% - Counseling
   3.62% - Domestic Violence Services
   15.22% - Income Tax Preparation
   5.07% - Senior Service

3. **List any additional needs you or your family have that were not listed above:**
   Respondents provided a few new answers including: Credit counseling/household budgeting, help with rent, tutoring, transportation to classes, business planning, and financial literacy classes.

4. **How Many Children do you have living in your household?** Average of 2.52.

5. **Are you a single parent?** Yes – 41.87 percent. No – 24.77 percent. Not Applicable – 33.36 percent

6. **What are your barriers to childcare services?** (Check All That Apply)

   **63.98% - No Barriers**
   **26.44% - Cost**
   8.81% - Hours Not Sufficient
   5.36% - Children Have Special Needs
   8.05% - Location of Childcare Providers
   9.96% - No Transportation
   1.92% - Not Enough Childcare Providers
   6.90% - Quality of Childcare Providers

7. **How many household members do NOT currently have health insurance?** Fifty-four (54) respondents replied one (1). Twenty-six (26) respondents replied two (2). Eight (8) respondents replied three (3). Six (6) respondents replied four (4). No respondents replied five, six or seven and two replied eight (8) or more. 290 did not respond.
8. Of those with NO health insurance, how many are under 18? Thirty (30). Over 65? Twenty-four (24).

9. What are your barriers to healthcare? (Check All That Apply)

- 48.44% - No Barriers
- 34.26% - Cost
- 26.99% - No Insurance
- 7.96% - No Transportation to Doctor

10. Were you able to receive dental care in the last year?
   49.35% - YES  50.65 % - NO

11. Why did you not receive dental care in the last year? (Check All That Apply)

- 70.88% - No Insurance
- 50.55% - Cost
- 9.89% - My Choice
- 6.04% - Fear

12. What is your Employment Status?

- 37.03% - Full-time
- 12.03% - Full-time with benefits
- 4.75% - Retired
- 17.41% - Part-time

13. Does your job provide benefits?  
   12.35% - YES  42.09% - NO  45.56% - Not Applicable

14. What are your barriers to employment? (Check All That Apply)

- 40.22% - No Barriers
- 10.51% - No Jobs in My Field
- 14.13% - No Transportation
- 26.09% - Pay Too Low To Support Family

15. Do you have reliable Transportation?  
   75.93% - YES  24.07% - NO

16. What are your barriers to reliable transportation? (Check All That Apply)

- 51.12% - No Barriers
- 27.99% - No Car/Can’t Afford Car
- 2.99% - No Public Transportation
- 25% - Price of Gas

17. Are your housing conditions adequate?  
   82.95% - YES  17.05% - NO
18. Which of the Following best describes your current housing?

4.24% - Home You Own  
9.09% - Home With Mortgage  
23.53% - Unsubsidized Rental Unit  
47.08% - Subsidized Rental Unit/Public Housing  
13.64% - With Family/Friends  
0.00% - Shelter  
2.42% - Homeless

19. What are your major housing concerns? (Check all that apply)

24.16% - Rent too high  
13.09% - House needs major repairs  
34.23% - Utilities too high  
16.78% - Can’t afford house payments

20. Check if you HAVE a:

44.69% - Phone  
83.13% - Cell Phone  
43.13% - Computer  
45% - Internet Access

21. Have you ever received services from the Hampton Roads Community Action Program (Office of Human Affairs)?

23.36% - YES  
76.64% - NO

22. Demographic Data:

<p>| Gender: | 18.37% - Male  | 81.63% - Female |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Number in Household</th>
<th>Household Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt;20 – 3.44%</td>
<td>Single – 59.69%</td>
<td>Black/African American – 84.91%</td>
<td>1 – 19.30%</td>
<td>No Income – 11.19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24 – 15.00%</td>
<td>Married – 21.54%</td>
<td>White/Caucasian – 8.81%</td>
<td>2 – 18.04%</td>
<td>Less than $6,000 – 24.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-39 – 41.25%</td>
<td>Divorced – 10.46%</td>
<td>Hispanic – 0.94%</td>
<td>5 – 27.22%</td>
<td>$6,000 to 10,000 – 10.51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-59 – 32.19%</td>
<td>Widowed – 1.23%</td>
<td>Asian – 0.63%</td>
<td>4 – 19.62%</td>
<td>$10,001 to $17,000 – 11.19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-64 – 4.38%</td>
<td>Separated – 7.08%</td>
<td>American Indian – 1.57%</td>
<td>5 – 10.76%</td>
<td>$17,001 to $25,000 – 13.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-79 – 3.44%</td>
<td></td>
<td>Alaska Native – 0%</td>
<td>6 – 2.22%</td>
<td>$25,001 to $35,000 – 15.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 80 0.31%</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bi-Racial/Multi-Racial – 3.14%</td>
<td>7 – 2.22%</td>
<td>$35,001 to $45,000 – 6.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8+ – 0.63%</td>
<td>Over $45,000 – 7.12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
24. *Check The Highest Level of Education You Have Completed.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Education</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Some Grade School Some</td>
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<tr>
<td>Completed Grade School</td>
<td>3.13%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Some High School</td>
<td>15.31%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Completed High School/GED</strong></td>
<td><strong>32.50%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Technical School</td>
<td>7.19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed Technical School</td>
<td>13.44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some College</td>
<td>21.88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed College/Associate Degree</td>
<td>9.69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed College/Bachelor Degree</td>
<td>5.94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master’s Degree</td>
<td>5.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctorate Degree</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Supplemental Survey Results

What is the zip code of your home address? (49 responses)

Check any of the following that would be beneficial for you or your family: (49 responses)
Please list any additional programs/services you or your family would find beneficial that were not listed above:
(2 responses)

Help with court fines

How many children do you have LIVING IN your household? (If none respond 0)
(49 responses)

Are you a single parent?
(49 responses)

Yes 28 (57.1%)
No 12 (24.5%)
Not Applicable 9 (18.4%)

What are your barriers to childcare services? (check all that apply)
(49 responses)

- No barriers 10 (20.4%)
- Cost 14 (28.6%)
- Hours not suitable 3 (6.1%)
- Children having other needs 2 (4.1%)
- Location of childcare 3 (6.1%)
- No transport/infrastructure 4 (8.2%)
- Not enough childcare places 1 (2%)
- Quality of childcare 2 (4.1%)
- Not Applicable 23 (46.9%)
How many household members do NOT currently have health insurance? (Including Medicare, Medicaid, CHIP, Private Insurance) (49 responses)

- 1: 13 (26.5%)
- 2: 5 (10.2%)
- Not Applicable: 30 (61.2%)
- 3: 0 (0%)
- 4: 1 (2%)
- 5: 0 (0%)
- 6: 0 (0%)
- 7: 0 (0%)
- 8 or more: 0 (0%)

Of those with NO health insurance, how many are under 18? (49 responses)

- Not Applicable: 30 (61.2%)
- 1: 7 (14.3%)
- 2: 4 (8.2%)
- 3: 1 (2.1%)
- 4: 0 (0%)
- 5: 0 (0%)
- 6: 0 (0%)
- 7: 0 (0%)
- 8 or more: 0 (0%)

Of those with NO health insurance, how many are over 65? (49 responses)

- Not Applicable: 30 (61.2%)
- 1: 4 (8.2%)
- 2: 1 (2.1%)
- 3: 0 (0%)
- 4: 0 (0%)
- 5: 0 (0%)
- 6: 0 (0%)
- 7: 0 (0%)
- 8 or more: 0 (0%)
What are your barriers to health care? (check all that apply) (49 responses)

- No barriers: 25 (51%)
- Cost: 18 (36.7%)
- No insurance: 9 (18.4%)
- No transport: 3 (6.1%)
- No doctor in the area: 0 (0%)
- No childcare: 1 (2%)

Were you able to receive dental care in the last year? (49 responses)

- Yes: 61.2%
- No: 38.8%

Why did you not receive dental care in the last year? (Check all that apply) (49 responses)

- No insurance: 25 (51%)
- Cost: 17 (34.7%)
- My choice: 2 (4.1%)
- Fear: 0 (0%)
- No transport: 2 (4.1%)
- No childcare: 0 (0%)
- Not Applicable: 18 (36.7%)
What is your employment status? (49 responses)

- Full-time: 34.7%
- Part-time: 14.3%
- Unemployed/job searching: 14.3%
- Unemployed/not searching: 14.3%
- Retired: 30.6%

Does your job provide benefits? (49 responses)

- Yes: 42.9%
- No: 18.4%
- Not Applicable: 38.8%

What are your barriers to employment? (check all that apply) (49 responses)

- No barriers: 20 (40.8%)
- No jobs in m...: 1 (2%)
- No transport...: 6 (12.2%)
- Pay too low t...: 12 (24.5%)
- No childcare...: 7 (14.3%)
- Physical dis...: 8 (16.3%)
- Lack of traini...: 4 (8.2%)
- Mental disab...: 4 (8.2%)
Do you have reliable transportation? (49 responses)

- Yes: 71.4%
- No: 28.6%

What are your barriers to reliable transportation? (check all that apply) (49 responses)

- No barriers: 29 (59.2%)
- No car/can't drive: 10 (20.4%)
- No public transportation: 3 (6.1%)
- Price of gas: 8 (16.3%)
- No private transportation: 3 (6.1%)
- No bus route: 2 (4.1%)
- No bus route: 3 (6.1%)

Are your housing conditions adequate and safe? (49 responses)

- Yes: 77.6%
- No: 22.4%
Which of the following best describes your current housing? (49 responses)

- Home you own: 20.4%
- Home with mortgage: 28.6%
- Unsubsidized Rental Unit: 22.4%
- Subsidized Rental Unit/Public Housing: 8.2%
- With family/friends: 20.4%
- Shelter: 0%
- Homeless: 0%

What are your major housing concerns? (check all that apply) (49 responses)

- Rent too high: 15 (30.6%)
- House requirements: 14 (28.6%)
- Utilities too high: 16 (32.7%)
- Can’t afford repairs: 12 (24.5%)
- Can’t find house: 9 (18.4%)
- No concern: 17 (34.7%)

Check if you HAVE a: (49 responses)

- Phone: 11 (22.4%)
- Cell phone: 45 (91.8%)
- Computer: 13 (26.5%)
- Internet access: 16 (32.7%)
Have you ever received services from HRCAP (or the Office of Human Affairs)?
(49 responses)

Supplemental Survey Demographic Data

Gender (49 responses)
- Male: 20.4%
- Female: 79.6%

Age (49 responses)
- Under 20: 40.8%
- 20-24: 10.2%
- 25-39: 36.7%
- 40-49: 6.1%
- 50-64: 1.0%
- 65-79: 1.0%
- Over 80: 1.0%

Marital Status (49 responses)
- Single: 30.6%
- Married: 18.4%
- Divorced: 9.2%
- Widowed: 9.2%
- Separated: 0.0%

Race/Ethnicity (49 responses)
- Black/African American: 2.0%
- White/Caucasian: 34.7%
- Hispanic: 18.4%
- Asian: 0.0%
- American Indian: 0.0%
- Alaska Native: 0.0%
- Bi-Racial/Multi-Racial: 0.0%

Number in Household (49 responses)
- 1: 18.4%
- 2: 18.4%
- 3: 16.3%
- 4: 14.3%
- 5: 14.3%
- 6: 14.3%
- 7: 14.3%
- 8 or more: 32.7%

Household Income (49 responses)
- Less than $5,000: 16.3%
- $6,000 to $10,000: 18.4%
- $10,001 to $17,000: 14.9%
- $17,001 to $25,000: 14.9%
- $25,001 to $35,000: 24.5%
- $35,001 to $45,000: 14.3%
- Over $45,000: 14.3%
- No income: 10.2%
Selected Census Data:

Newport News: Based on US Census Bureau 2010 Census data, the population of the City of Newport News was 180,719.

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES: American Community Survey (ACS) Estimates for 2011-2015 indicate that there were 69,073 households in Newport News city and that the average household size was 2.49 people. Families made up 61.9 percent of the households in the city. This figure includes both married-couple families (38.4 percent) and single parent families (23.5 percent). Nonfamily households made up 38.1 percent of all households. Most of the nonfamily households were people living alone, but some were composed of people living in households in which no one was related to the householder. The chart below based on ACS data for 2007-2009, shows similar results, indicating that there has been no significant shift in the composition of household type in the city in the last decade.

The Types of Households in Newport News city, Virginia in 2007-2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Household</th>
<th>Percent of Households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Married-couple families</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other families</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People living alone</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other nonfamily households</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2009

EDUCATION: Estimates for 2011-2015 show that 89 percent of Newport News residents 25 years and older had at least graduated from high school and 24 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher. Eleven percent had not completed either high school or elementary school. The average annual total school enrollment in Newport News was 51,135 in 2011-2015. Preschool enrollment was 3,407, kindergarten 2,805, elementary 18,278 and high school enrollment was 8,650. College or graduate school enrollment was 17,995.

INCOME: For 2011-2015 the annual median income of households in Newport News city was $50,077. Over eighty (80.7) percent of the households received earnings and 21.5 percent received retirement income other than Social Security (25.8 percent of the households also received Social Security). The mean income from Social Security was $16,561. These income sources are not mutually exclusive; that is, some households received income from more than one source.

POVERTY AND PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS: During the 2011-2015 ACS time frame, 15.7 percent of Newport News residents were in poverty. Over 23 percent (23.8%) of related children under 18 were living below the poverty level, compared with 7.7 percent of people 65 years old and over. Over 12.7 percent of all
families and 29.9 percent of families with a female householder and no husband present had incomes below the poverty level. The chart below, based on ACS data for 2007-2009, indicates that there has been a slight increase in poverty rates in the city in the last decade, except among those 65 and older, which has declined 1.3 percentage points.

![Poverty Rates in Newport News city, Virginia in 2007-2009](chart.png)

In Newport News during the 2011-2015 time frame, an estimated 2,154 households received cash public assistance (most likely in the form of TANF) and 10,636 received SNAP/food stamp benefits.

HOUSING COSTS: For the 2011-2015 time frame, the median monthly housing costs for mortgaged owners was $1,446, for non-mortgaged owners was $505, and for renters was $964. Thirty-four (34.5) percent of home owners with mortgages, 13.1 percent of home owners without mortgages, and 52.6 percent of renters in Newport News spent 30 percent or more of household income on housing.

Hampton: Based on US Census Bureau 2010 Census data, the population of the City of Hampton was 137,436.

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES: In 2011-2015 there were 51,699 households in Hampton city. The average household size was 2.56 people. Families made up 62.1 percent of the households in Hampton city. This figure includes both married-couple families (39.7 percent) and single parent families (22.5 percent). Nonfamily households made up 37.9 percent of all households in Hampton city. Most of the nonfamily households were people living alone, but some were composed of people living in households in which no one was related to the householder. The chart below, based on ACS data for 2007-2009, shows similar results, indicating that there have been no significant changes in the composition of household type in the city.
EDUCATION: In 2011-2015, 89.9 percent of people 25 years and over had at least graduated from high school and 23.2 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher. Slightly more than ten percent had not completed either high school or elementary school. The average annual total school enrollment in Hampton city was 38,449 for 2011-2015. Preschool enrollment was 2,426, kindergarten 1,666, elementary 12,968 and high school enrollment was 6,657. College or graduate school enrollment was 14,732.

INCOME: The median income of households in Hampton city was $49,190. Just under eighty percent (78.2%) of the households received earnings and 26.3 percent received retirement income other than Social Security. Over Twenty-eight (28.7%) percent of the households received Social Security. The mean income from Social Security was $16,393. These income sources are not mutually exclusive; that is, some households received income from more than one source.

POVERTY AND PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS: During the 2011-2015 ACS time frame, 15.3 percent of people were in poverty. Over 23.9 percent of related children under 18 were below the poverty level, compared with 7.9 percent of people 65 years old and over. Twelve percent of all families and 29.7 percent of families with a female householder and no husband present had incomes below the poverty level. The chart below, based on ACS data for 2007-2009, shows similar results, indicating that there has been no significant shift in poverty rates in the city during the last decade.
In Hampton during the 2011-2015 time frame, an estimated 1,697 households received cash public assistance (most likely in the form of TANF) and 6,975 received SNAP/food stamp benefits.

HOUSING COSTS: The median monthly housing costs for mortgaged owners was $1,448, non-mortgaged owners $469, and renters $1,009. Just over thirty-six percent (36.3%) of owners with mortgages, 14.4 percent of owners without mortgages, and 60.5 percent of renters in Hampton city spent 30 percent or more of their household income on housing.

Children in Poverty

The following chart shows five year data on the number and percent of children living in poverty in cities where HRCAP provides Head Start and Early Head Start services. In four out of the five cities, child poverty rates have been over 20 percent for each of the last five years.

Children (Ages 0-17) Living In Poverty
Year(s): 5 selected | Data Type: All
Data Provided by: Voices for Virginia's Children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chesapeake</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>7,653</td>
<td>8,034</td>
<td>7,060</td>
<td>7,915</td>
<td>7,831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hampton</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>7,163</td>
<td>7,560</td>
<td>6,544</td>
<td>6,323</td>
<td>6,804</td>
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<td>Percent</td>
<td>23.7%</td>
<td>25.3%</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
<td>21.6%</td>
<td>23.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Newport News</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>9,700</td>
<td>10,744</td>
<td>11,435</td>
<td>10,904</td>
<td>10,750</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>22.7%</td>
<td>25.3%</td>
<td>27.1%</td>
<td>25.8%</td>
<td>25.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfolk</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>13,951</td>
<td>13,799</td>
<td>16,150</td>
<td>15,559</td>
<td>14,267</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>28.0%</td>
<td>27.6%</td>
<td>33.0%</td>
<td>31.7%</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portsmouth</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>6,231</td>
<td>6,818</td>
<td>7,318</td>
<td>6,214</td>
<td>6,738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>28.1%</td>
<td>30.4%</td>
<td>33.2%</td>
<td>28.3%</td>
<td>30.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Children of every race and ethnic group face hardship across Virginia. One in four White children live in families that struggle to meet basic needs. For Black and Hispanic/Latino children, one in two live in families that struggle to meet basic needs. Over time, a variety of federal, state, and local policy choices have had disproportionate impacts on families living in certain regions or belonging to certain racial and ethnic groups. Those effects are still felt today. To improve economic opportunity, we must recognize children have different starting points, which may require different policy solutions.

EVERY CHILD IN VIRGINIA SHOULD HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO THRIVE

A multi-pronged policy platform is needed to improve the economic opportunity of Virginia’s children.

- Access to Affordable Healthcare
- High-Quality Early Learning Opportunities
- Two-Generation Supports
- Support in Schools
- Support for Children in Foster Care
- Continued Transformation of the Juvenile Justice System

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED CHILDREN IN VIRGINIA

1 in 3 children are economically disadvantaged

1 IN 3 CHILDREN ARE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

Children of every race and ethnic group face hardship across Virginia. One in four White children live in families that struggle to meet basic needs. For Black and Hispanic/Latino children, one in two live in families that struggle to meet basic needs. Over time, a variety of federal, state, and local policy choices have had disproportionate impacts on families living in certain regions or belonging to certain racial and ethnic groups. Those effects are still felt today. To improve economic opportunity, we must recognize children have different starting points, which may require different policy solutions.

IN THE HAMPTON ROADS REGION

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Number of Children</th>
<th>Percentage of Total Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-14%</td>
<td>148,912</td>
<td>148,912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-30%</td>
<td>148,912</td>
<td>148,912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-44%</td>
<td>148,912</td>
<td>148,912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-59%</td>
<td>148,912</td>
<td>148,912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-75%</td>
<td>148,912</td>
<td>148,912</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Children living below 200% of poverty level are economically disadvantaged and live in families that struggle to meet basic needs: Food, Housing, Utilities, Child Care and Transportation

2 IN 5 children are economically disadvantaged

IN THE HAMPTON ROADS REGION

THAT'S 148,912 children who are economically disadvantaged

ENOUGH TO FILL 2,978 SCHOOL BUSES

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED CHILDREN IN THE HAMPTON ROADS REGION

Children living below 200% of poverty level are economically disadvantaged and live in families that struggle to meet basic needs: Food, Housing, Utilities, Child Care and Transportation

1-14% | 148,912 | 148,912
15-30% | 148,912 | 148,912
31-44% | 148,912 | 148,912
45-59% | 148,912 | 148,912
60-75% | 148,912 | 148,912

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THAT'S 2 IN 5 children are economically disadvantaged

ENOUGH TO FILL 2,978 SCHOOL BUSES
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locale</th>
<th>Total Population Under 18</th>
<th>Number of Children in Poverty (Below 100% FPL*)</th>
<th>Percentage of Children in Poverty</th>
<th>Number of Children Economically Disadvantaged (Below 200% FPL*)</th>
<th>Percentage of Children Economically Disadvantaged</th>
<th>Pass Rate of Third Graders on SOL Reading Test</th>
<th>On-Time High School Graduation Rate</th>
<th>Low-Income Children w/o Health Insurance (Below 200% FPL*)</th>
<th>Births to Mothers with Less Than 12th Grade Education</th>
<th>Rate of Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chesapeake</td>
<td>56,957</td>
<td>8,243</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>17,202</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>1,387</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gloucester</td>
<td>7,677</td>
<td>647</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>2,376</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hampton</td>
<td>30,258</td>
<td>7,152</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>14,922</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>994</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isle of Wight</td>
<td>7,682</td>
<td>1,496</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>2,634</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James City</td>
<td>14,644</td>
<td>1,529</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>3,783</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathews</td>
<td>1,512</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newport News</td>
<td>42,782</td>
<td>10,075</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>21,324</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>1,457</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfolk</td>
<td>49,893</td>
<td>14,874</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>28,330</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>1,786</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poquoson</td>
<td>2,765</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portsmouth</td>
<td>22,626</td>
<td>6,663</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>11,999</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suffolk</td>
<td>21,791</td>
<td>3,835</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>8,196</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia Beach</td>
<td>103,435</td>
<td>12,674</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>33,145</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>3,150</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williamsburg</td>
<td>1,601</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>York</td>
<td>16,374</td>
<td>1,325</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>3,503</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Total</td>
<td>379,997</td>
<td>69,114</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>148,912</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11,596</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Total</td>
<td>1,864,668</td>
<td>280,144</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>621,843</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>62,032</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*FPL stands for Federal Poverty Level. The federal poverty definition consists of a series of thresholds based on family size and composition. In 2015, a 200% poverty threshold for a family of two adults and two children was $48,500.

We champion public policies that improve the lives of Virginia's children.

Voices is the home to the KIDS COUNT Data Center, which is generously funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

701 East Franklin Street, Suite 807
Richmond, Virginia 23219
804.649.0184 • info@vakids.org

To learn more or get involved, visit www.vakids.org.

Sources:
Virginia Employment Commission Data

The following chart shows unemployment trends in the city of Newport News for 2016. Although the rate has remained just above or equal to the national unemployment level for much of the year, it has remained above state levels throughout.

Newport News Unemployment Rate February 2016 to February 2017

Source: Virginia Employment Commission

The following chart shows unemployment trends in the city of Hampton for the 2016. As national unemployment rates stabilized at under 6 percent for most of 2016, Hampton rates remained above both national and state levels for the entire year.

Hampton Unemployment Rate February 2016 to February 2017

Source: Virginia Employment Commission
**Head Start:**

The Hampton Roads Community Action Program’s largest component, the Head Start Program, conducts an in-depth community assessment every three years. Updated annually with an addendum, this assessment provides information that will be analyzed by the Head Start Management Team, HRCAP Board of Directors and Head Start Policy Council to determine future plans and changes in the Program that will be reflected in the training plans, continuous quality improvement plans, and other programmatic plans that guide Head Start.

The Head Start assessment obtained the following results from parent surveys, Family Partnership Agreements and parent interviews:

**Family Strengths:**

- Extended family support
- Children’s school success
- Head of household working and attending school
- Access to computers and internet

**Family Needs:**

- Day Care/Full Day services
- Training and career opportunities
- Affordable housing/homeownership
- Education: GED, College, English as a Second Language
- Financial assistance
- Affordable health care
- Transportation
- Single parent support
- To live in a safe healthy environment
- Effective parenting skills
- Positive male role models

The Head Start assessment obtained the following results from institutions serving young children and families (Department of Social Services, Healthy Start and Institute for Family Centered Services):

**Family Strengths:**

- Accesses community resources
- Realization of the importance of education
- Maintaining households (3 or more children) below poverty levels while working and attending classes
- Extended family support
- Computer skills and access
- Comprehensive and continuous prenatal care
**Family Needs:**
- Affordable housing
- Financial assistance
- Day care
- Job skills/training
- Safe living environment for the family
- Transportation
- Affordable health care
- Parenting techniques
- Understanding child development and age-appropriate immunizations
- Problem solving skills
- Family planning services
- Crisis Intervention

Based on opinions from both sides (parents of Preschool Children and the Institutions/Organizations that serve them), we can conclude for the most part, that Head Start/Early Head Start families and these institutions are experiencing the same challenges and successes.
Analysis of Survey Results and Data:

The results of this survey show that there is still great need in this area for services and programs offered by the Hampton Roads Community Action Program. Some of the changes in income range of survey respondents for these initial results may simply reflect the small size of the respondent sample. The number of individuals reporting income levels below $6,000 increased to 35.42 percent in 2009, 31.72 percent in 2010 and 42.15 percent in 2011. That percentage dropped to 32.78 in 2012, possibly due to the rebounding of the economy. The 9.89 percent figure for the 2013 survey is due to the small sample size, and the fact that a majority of respondents were those in attendance at the VHDA First Time Home Buyers Class. Individuals planning to purchase housing generally have higher incomes. The 2015 figure of 35.94 percent seems more in line with historic trends for residents taking the survey. The next highest income level ($6,000 to $10,000) dropped from an average of 20 percent for 2005 and 2006 to 8.33 percent for 2009, 9.37 percent for 2010, 7.62 percent for 2011, 6.35 percent in 2012, to 10.51 percent in 2015, suggesting that many in the community continue living on even more severely reduced incomes than they were in previous years. These employment numbers may reflect an increase in the number of unemployed or underemployed people who take our survey, but it also certainly points to fluctuations in the local economy and the need for more employment opportunities for the people struggling to make ends meet in the lower income neighborhoods on the peninsula.

Changes to the survey instrument in 2010 make a straight forward comparison to answers from previous year’s surveys more challenging. A broader range of question revealed a need for Dental Healthcare (cited as a need by 51.41 percent of respondents in 2013, 49.32 percent in 2014, and 49.28 percent in 2015) that pre 2009 needs assessment instruments did not measure. The need for Dental Healthcare has remained fairly high over the last 4 years, and although HRCAP does not provide healthcare services, we can refer clients to organizations and agencies that can meet their dental needs. Medical and vision care were also noted by respondents on these newer surveys. Other needs cited were traditionally noted by HRCAP’s previous needs assessments and include employment, housing, childcare and utility assistance.

There does not seem to be many barriers to receiving assistance for most of the people surveyed. The most common barriers noted were an inability to afford fees associated with some programs, a lack of qualification on the part of the respondent and a lack of knowledge as where to receive assistance. Cost was also cited as the main barrier to childcare services, health care services and dental care services. Lack of insurance remains a major barrier to health and dental care.

Over 32 percent of respondents indicated that they were unemployed and searching for work. Another 8.86 percent are unemployed and not looking for work, for at total unemployment rate (among respondents) of 41.14. This number in line with information collected in previous surveys (the 2011 and 2012 survey results of 37.88 and 46.15 percent respectively). Data from previous years demonstrates the persistence of the local economic difficulties and the chronic employment problems faced by people living in the low-income neighborhoods served by HRCAP. The larger sample of local residents
in the 2014 survey provided a much clearer picture of the economic situation in our community. Barriers to employment cited included low pay, lack of training and lack of transportation.

On the issue of Housing, just over 13 percent of respondents indicated that they owned their own home (or were paying on a mortgage). Additionally, 71 percent of respondents indicated that they live in a rental unit, 13 percent live with family or friends and 3 percent are homeless. The major housing concerns for respondents included high utility costs, high rent and a lack of homes in their price range.

Survey data collected to date indicates that conditions continue to be challenging for the low-income residents served by the Hampton Roads Community Action Program, and that the agency remains an important bulwark against the crushing effects of poverty in the community.