

STATEMENT OF ANTICIPATED MINORITY IMPACT

The current redistricting plan includes five Senate districts in which African-Americans constitute a majority of the total and voting age populations. Table 5.1 lists these districts and presents information relating to demographic changes in the districts between 2000 and 2010 and the effect of Chapter 1 on the minority total and voting age percentages in these districts. Chapter 1 complies with the requirements of Section 5 of the United States Voting Rights Act by retaining the five districts as majority minority districts with minority total and voting age population percentages roughly comparable to those of the districts at the time they were enacted.

Minority Population Trends

Virginia's African-American population increased from 1,390,293 to 1,551,399 between 2000 and 2010, a growth rate of 11.6 percent and a percentage change from 19.6 percent to 19.4 percent of the total population. Under the 2010 Census option of identifying oneself by more than one race, the total number who identified as African-American only or as African-American and some other combination was 1,653,563 or 20.7 percent of the total population. (The data used by the General Assembly in redistricting allocated those who included White as part of their multiple race identity to the minority race group. The data used in the following analysis are based on this allocation.)

The African-American population grew at a slower rate than the overall state average (11.6 percent compared to 13 percent). The attached analysis by the Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service of the University of Virginia succinctly summarizes the patterns of growth of the African-American population throughout the decade. Briefly, the distribution of African-Americans in Virginia has been relatively constant during the last decade, with the African-American population being concentrated in the eastern half of the state. However, in the case of Virginia's five majority African-American districts, all of the districts experienced growth rates below the state average for African-American population over the decade, and in one case an actual decline in African-American population.

These patterns are reflected in the statistics for the current Senate districts and had implications for drawing the new districts. As Table 5.1 demonstrates, below average growth left four of the five majority minority districts significantly below ideal district size and well outside the judicially recognized population deviation tolerances and the tolerances adopted by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. Only District 9 grew at a sufficient rate (12 percent total population; 11.2 percent African-American population) to stay within the judicially recognized population deviation tolerances and the tolerances adopted by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Like in 2000, the most dramatic change in Virginia's demographic base, mirroring national patterns, was the increase in Hispanic population. The Hispanic population increased from 4.7 percent of the state population in 2000 to 7.9 percent in 2010,

representing a gain of over 302,285 people and a growth rate of 91.7 percent. While virtually every locality showed some growth in Hispanic population, the majority of that population is concentrated in Northern Virginia. Over one-quarter of the total Hispanic population is in Fairfax County, and the adjoining localities also show significant percentages of Hispanic people.

Four current Senate districts (Districts 29, 30, 35, and 36) contain more than 20 percent Hispanic population (including District 30 with a population of 19.7 percent), all of which are located in Northern Virginia. No current Senate districts contain more than 30 percent Hispanic population. Chapter 1 contains three Senate districts (Districts 29, 35, and 36) with more than 20 percent Hispanic population, all of which are located in Northern Virginia. The Hispanic population increased significantly in Districts 29 and 35, declined slightly in District 36, and decreased to 16.1 percent in District 30. No Senate districts in Chapter 1 contain more than 30 percent Hispanic population.

Asians make up 5.5 percent of Virginia's population, up from 3.7 percent, and increasing from 261,025 to 439,890 between 2000 and 2010 at a growth rate of 68.5 percent. The Asian population is most heavily concentrated in Northern Virginia. The population tends to be fairly evenly distributed throughout the region rather than concentrated, however. Four current Senate districts (Districts 31, 32, 35, and 39) contain more than 10 percent Asian population and three districts (Districts 33, 34, and 37) contain more than 20 percent (including District 34 with a population of 19.9 percent), all of which are located in Northern Virginia.

Chapter 1 contains five Senate districts (Districts 13, 31, 32, 35, and 39) with more than 10 percent Asian population and three districts (Districts 33, 34, and 37) with more than 20 percent Asian population, all of which are located in Northern Virginia.

Majority African-American Districts

The current Senate plan contains five districts with majority African-American total and voting age populations (see Table 5.1). Chapter 1 retains five majority minority districts in Virginia. As Table 5.1 shows, each of the five districts established in the current plan grew at a rate below the state average of 13 percent. The result is that four of the five districts are, by 2000 Census numbers, significantly outside the judicially recognized population deviation tolerances and the tolerances adopted by the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee. These four districts range from -7.8 percent to -12.6 percent below ideal. Only one district (District 9) is actually above the population deviation standards by 2000 Census numbers. The total population deficit for the five districts equaled 79,874 or 39.9 percent of an ideal Senate district.

The 2010 Census populations of the five current districts reflect the fact that the population deficits resulted in smaller African-American population percentages in Districts 5, 9, 16, and 18 than was the case under the 2000 population counts for the districts. District 2 was the exception having a 58.5 percent African-American

population under the 2000 Census a 61.1 percent African-American population under the 2010 Census.

Chapter 1 maintains a majority minority population in the districts and, with the exception of District 9, adds territory to the districts to bring the population to within the plus-or-minus two percent deviation tolerance approved by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. Table 5.3 shows the additions to and subtractions from the five districts.

The resulting population statistics shown in Table 5.1 balance the need to add territory so as to meet equal population requirements and the non-retrogression requirements of Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act. Other factors came into play in the shaping of these districts including compactness, preserving whole localities, precincts, and communities of interest, incumbency, and political considerations. However, as Table 5.3 shows, adjustments to the five districts in Chapter 1 were necessary to address reductions from the total and voting age population figures in these districts.

Under the Chapter 1 plan, none of the seats are open and none of the current incumbents representing these districts have been paired with any other incumbent.

African-American Influence Districts

After Virginia received final preclearance for its redistricting plan in 2001, one Senate district (District 15) included 30 percent or more African-American total population and one (District 6) included 25 percent or more African-American total population. These districts are adjacent to majority minority districts. Table 5.2 summarizes data for these districts.

The 2010 Census data reveal that demographic trends over the decade dropped the African-American population in District 15, although it remained above the 30 percent mark. In addition, African-American population increased in District 6 and also increased in Districts 1, 11, 13, and 36, putting all five district at or above 25 percent African-American total population. All of these districts, with the exception of District 36, are adjacent to majority minority districts. In all, the 2010 Census data thus placed six current districts in the 25 percent or over African-American total population category, with one district containing more than 30 percent.

Chapter 1 likewise contains six districts with 25 percent of more African-American total population. Table 5.2 summarizes data for these districts. District 1 increases to 32.5 percent while District 15 drops to 28.7 percent. Districts 6 and 36 remain as 25 percent or more total minority population districts. District 20, a Southside district, increased from 12.5 percent to 29 percent as the district was necessarily expanded to add needed population. District 22, a new district in Central Virginia, is also at 25 percent or more total minority population.

Of the districts under the current plan, current District 13 is eliminated due to population loss in the Tidewater region and moved to Northern Virginia and current District 11 drops from 26.9 percent to 21.5 percent total minority population as portions of the district were added to District 16, a majority minority districts, to offset population loss in that district.

Alternative Plans

In addition to Chapter 1, three alternative plans were presented to the General Assembly.

The first alternative plan, Senate Bill 5001/House Bill 5001, was introduced by Senator Janet D. Howell. Senate Bill 5001 was ultimately combined with House Bill 5001 which passed the General Assembly but was vetoed by Governor Robert McDonnell on April 15, 2011. Tables 5.1 and 5.2 include the relevant information with regard to the anticipated impact of this plan. Briefly, as passed the General Assembly, this plan, like Chapter 1, retained the five districts with a majority African-American total population. Although the configurations of the districts were different, there is little difference between the total and voting age African-American populations in Senate Bill 5001/House Bill 5001 and Chapter 1. The total and voting age minority populations are identical in two districts, increase in one district, and decrease in two. Overall, the plan's district percentages for the total and voting age minority populations are on average less than 0.1 percent more than those in Chapter 1.

Senate Bill 5001/House Bill 5001 contains two districts with African-American populations of 30 percent or more and six districts with African-American populations of 25 percent or more compared with one 30-plus district and five 25-plus districts in Chapter 1. The two plans feature some similar districts with minimal differences in percentages between them. Table 5.2 shows the districts that are over 25 percent minority in Senate Bill 5001/House Bill 5001 in relation to Chapter 1.

The second alternative plan, Senate Bill 5002, was introduced by Senator John C. Miller. The districts in Senate Bill 5002 were drawn by students at the College of William and Mary and was one of the winning plans in the Virginia College and University Redistricting Competition. Tables 5.1 and 5.2 include the relevant information with regard to the anticipated impact of this plan. Briefly, Senate Bill 5002, like Chapter 1, retained the five districts with a majority African-American total population, although the configurations of the districts were different. Of the five districts, as compared to Chapter 1, the total and voting age African-American populations increased in two districts and decreased in the other three, with the voting age population in District 18 falling to below 50 percent. Overall, the plan's district percentages for the total and voting age minority populations are on average 0.4 percent less than those in Chapter 1.

Senate Bill 5002 contains three districts with African-American populations of 30 percent or more and one district with African-American populations of 25 percent or more compared with one 30-plus district and five 25-plus districts in Chapter 1. Table 5.2 shows the districts that are over 25 percent minority in Senate Bill 5002 in relation to Chapter 1.

The third alternative plan is the floor substitute for House Bill 5001 that was offered by Senator John C. Watkins. Tables 5.1 and 5.2 include the relevant information with regard to the anticipated impact of this plan. Briefly, the floor substitute, like Chapter 1, retained the five districts with a majority African-American total population, although the configurations of the districts were different. As compared to Chapter 1, this plan has the effect of concentrating African-American voters in these five districts to a much greater degree, increasing the total and voting age African-American populations in all five districts. The plan's district percentages for the total and voting age minority populations never goes lower than 55 percent and the plan's district percentages for the total and voting age minority populations are on average 3.8 percent more than those in Chapter 1.

The floor substitute contains one district with African-American populations of 30 percent or more and two districts with African-American populations of 25 percent or more compared with one 30-plus district and five 25-plus districts in Chapter 1. Table 5.2 shows the districts that are over 25 percent minority in this plan in relation to Chapter 1.

No alternative plans were proposed by the NAACP, the ACLU, or any other group purporting to represent the interests of minority voters. Four of the All five incumbent Democratic minority Senators representing the majority minority districts voted affirmatively for the passage of House Bill 5005/Chapter 1 as amended to include the Senate plan; Senator Locke did not vote on final passage. Additionally, all House members of the Legislative Black Caucus voted affirmatively for the passage of House Bill 5005/Chapter 1 after it was amended to include the Senate plan and was referred back to the House, with the exception of Delegate Jeion A. Ward, who voted against the bill; Delegate Roslyn C. Tyler, who was not present but who voted against House Bill 5005 as it left the House; and Delegates Roslyn R. Dance and Luke E. Torian, who did not vote on final passage but who voted for House Bill 5005 as it left the House.

Attachment 5-Senate -- Table 5.1

Comparison Table: Senate of Virginia Majority Minority Districts

Current District	Current District 2000 TPOP	Current District 2000 TPOP Black Percent	Current District 2000 VAP Black Percent	Current District 2010 TPOP	Current District 2010 Actual Deviation	Current District 2010 Percent Deviation	Current District 2010 TPOP Black Percent	Current District 2010 VAP Black Percent	CH.1 District TPOP Black Percent	CH. 1 District VAP Black Percent	SB/HB 5001 TPOP Black Percent	SB/HB 5001 VAP Black Percent	HB 5001 Sub. TPOP Black Percent	HB 5001 Sub. VAP Black Percent	SB 5002 TPOP Black Percent	SB 5002 VAP Black Percent
2	174,234	58.5	55.8	177,071	- 22,955	- 11.5	61.1	58.9	53.1	51.2	53.1	51.2			56.3	53.5
4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					59.8	57.7		
5	176,665	59.9	55.9	182,068	- 17,958	- 9.0	59.3	56.1	56.3	53.6	56.3	53.6	58.7	55.4	54.5	51.3
7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					57.9	55.2		
9	180,492	59.2	55.0	201,994	1,968	1.0	58.8	54.9	54.2	50.8	55.8	52.0			58.3	54.0
10	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					59.9	56.1		
11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					57.7	56.1		
16	174,203	59.0	55.9	184,330	- 15,696	- 7.8	56.1	54.5	54.9	53.1	54.1	52.5			52.1	50.1
18	174,137	60.6	58.5	174,793	- 25,233	- 12.6	60.0	58.3	55.4	53.5	55.0	53.1			52.0	49.9

*Current District 2 compares most directly with District 7 in House Bill 5001 Sub.
 *Current District 9 compares most directly with District 10 in House Bill 5001 Sub.
 *Current District 16 compares most directly with District 11 in House Bill 5001 Sub.
 *Current District 18 compares most directly with District 4 in House Bill 5001 Sub.

Attachment 5-Senate -- Table 5.2

Comparison Table: Senate of Virginia Influence Districts (30+ percent African-American TPOP)

Current District	Current District 2000 TPOP	Current District 2000 TPOP Black Percent	Current District 2000 VAP Black Percent	Current District 2010 TPOP	Current District 2010 Actual Deviation	Current District 2010 Percent Deviation	Current District 2010 TPOP Black Percent	Current District 2010 VAP Black Percent	CH. 1 District TPOP Black Percent	CH. 1 District VAP Black Percent	SB/HB 5001 TPOP Black Percent	SB/HB 5001 VAP Black Percent	HB 5001 Sub. TPOP Black Percent	HB 5001 Sub. VAP Black Percent	SB 5002 TPOP Black Percent	SB 5002 VAP Black Percent
1	174,289	22.1	20.2	170,275	- 29,751	- 14.9	25.0	22.9	32.5	29.7	32.5	29.8	*	*	*	*
6	173,602	27.7	25.2	171,625	- 28,401	- 14.2	26.9	25.2	28.1	26.3	28.1	26.3	*	*	*	*
7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	29.0	26.4	*	*	*	*
8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	31.9	29.2	*25.6	24.0	*	*
11	173,903	21.1	19.6	209,648	9,622	4.8	26.9	25.4	*	*	*25.8	*25.1	*	*	*31.4	*30.4
13	173,500	25.7	24.4	197,229	- 2,797	- 1.4	28.4	26.7	*	*	*	*	*32.6	*31.7	*31.5	*28.8
15	179,195	33.8	32.2	191,067	- 8,959	- 4.5	31.3	30.1	28.7	28.3	*27.4	*26.1	*	*	*	*
19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*36.8	*35.2
20	180,264	12.9	11.9	177,184	- 22,842	- 11.4	12.5	11.8	29.0	27.4	29.0	27.4	*27.5	*26.2		
22	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	26.7	25.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
36	179,636	22.8	20.7	219,048	19,022	9.5	25.8	24.5	25.4	24.2	25.3	24.0	*	*	27.4	25.9

*Current District 36 compares most directly with District 20 in House Bill 5001 Sub.

*Current District 15 compares most directly with District 13 in House Bill 5001 Sub.

*Current District 13 compares most directly with District 8 in House Bill 5001 Sub.

*Ch. 1 District 22 is comprised of parts of current Districts 10, 12, 15, 17, and 23.

*SB/HB 5001 District 7 is comprised of parts of current Districts 5, 6, 7, 8, and 14.

*SB/HB 5001 District 8 is comprised of parts of current Districts 9, 10, 11, 12, and 16.

*SB/HB 5001 District 11 is comprised of parts of current Districts 11, 13, 15, 16, and 18.

*SB/HB 5001 District 15 is comprised of parts of current Districts 15, 19, and 23.

*SB 5002 District 11 is comprised of parts of current Districts 11, 13, 16, and 18.

*SB 5002 District 13 is comprised of parts of current Districts 1, 2, 3, and 13.

*SB 5002 District 19 is comprised of parts of current Districts 15, 18, and 19.

Attachment 5-Senate -- Table 5.3

Senate of Virginia Majority Minority District Changes

District 2 -- Additions:	more of Hampton	+ 9,030
	York County (part)	+ 26,867
Subtractions:	part of Newport News	- 1,609
	part of Portsmouth	- 3
	remainder of Suffolk	<u>- 11,163</u>
		200,193
District 5 -- Additions:	more of Chesapeake	+ 68,123
Subtractions:	part of Norfolk	- 29,709
	remainder of Virginia Beach	<u>- 19,731</u>
		200,751
District 9 -- Additions:	Hanover County (part)	+ 11,710
	more of Henrico County	+ 8,484
Subtractions:	part of Richmond	<u>- 23,245</u>
		198,943
District 16 -- Additions:	remainder of Hopewell	+ 16,720
	more of Chesterfield County	+ 24,185
	more of Prince George County	+ 2,152
Subtractions:	part of Dinwiddie County	- 15,366
	part of Richmond	<u>- 11,180</u>
		200,841
District 18 -- Additions:	more of Isle of Wight County	+ 8,494
	more of Southampton County	+ 3,205
	Surry County (part)	+ 7,058
	more of Franklin City	+ 1,411
	more of Portsmouth	+ 24,538

Attachment 5-Senate

	more of Suffolk	+ 25,232
Subtractions:	Nottoway County	- 15,853
	part of Brunswick County	- 7,489
	remainder of Lunenburg County	- 2,501
	part of Chesapeake	<u>- 18,954</u>
		199,934

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA



SENATE

Redistricting Facts

What is redistricting?

Redistricting is the process of drawing new electoral district boundaries. After the federal government conducts the every-ten-year census to count the U.S. population, district boundaries for the state legislatures and the U.S. House of Representatives are changed to reflect population changes within the state. Redistricting also unfolds at the local level as localities redraw the political boundaries for county supervisors, city and town councils, school boards, and other elected bodies.

What is reapportionment?

Reapportionment also occurs every 10 years and it is the process by which congressional seats are reallocated among the 50 states based on population. Currently, Virginia has 11 seats in the U.S. House of Representatives. Population estimates indicate that Virginia will continue to have 11 seats after reapportionment.

Who is responsible for redistricting in Virginia?

The Constitution of Virginia gives the General Assembly responsibility for redistricting congressional and legislative districts. Any redistricting plan takes the form of a bill. Like any other piece of legislation in the General Assembly, it may be introduced by any member in either the Senate of Virginia or the House of Delegates, it must be passed by both chambers, and it must be signed by the Governor to become law. Both the Senate and House have a Committee on Privileges and Elections which has jurisdiction over redistricting and other voting-related legislation.

What factors are considered by the General Assembly when crafting a redistricting plan?

United States Constitution

The U.S. Constitution, as interpreted by federal courts, requires that congressional districts have virtually equal population to implement the "one person, one vote" principle. When they were drawn in 2001, the current congressional districts in Virginia varied by only 38 persons — a statistical deviation of 0.00% from the mathematical ideal population (the ideal population is simply the total population of Virginia divided by the number of districts).

Constitution of Virginia

The Constitution of Virginia, as well as the U.S. Constitution, requires that districts provide representation in proportion to population, although courts have not applied this rule as strictly to state legislative districts as they have to congressional districts. In 2001, legislative districts were drawn within a range of -2% to +2%, an overall range of about 4% from the mathematical ideal.

The Virginia Constitution further requires that every electoral district be "contiguous and compact."

Voting Rights Act of 1965

The federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 imposes other requirements on redistricting to prohibit the adoption of a plan that would have the effect of denying or abridging the right to vote for racial and

language minorities. Since Virginia is a covered jurisdiction, its redistricting plan must be precleared by the U.S. Department of Justice to ensure that it does not reduce the opportunity of minorities to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice.

Other Criteria

The respective Committees on Privileges and Elections in the Virginia House of Delegates and the Senate of Virginia expect to adopt criteria that set forth these and additional factors for consideration. In 2001, other factors included the adoption of only single-member districts and the preservations of communities of interest.

What is the timeline for redistricting in 2011?

The precise timetable for redistricting in 2011 is unknown at this time, but the new districts must be ready in advance of the November 2011 elections for the General Assembly. In 2001, the General Assembly adjourned its Regular Session without acting on redistricting, but convened a special session on the date of adjournment and recessed until April. After receiving census data in early March and conducting public hearings during late March and April, the General Assembly passed legislative redistricting plans that were signed by the Governor in late April and submitted to the U.S. Department of Justice for preclearance, which was granted in July. Congressional redistricting plans were passed by the General Assembly in July and granted preclearance in October. After delayed primaries in August, statewide and legislative elections took place on time in November 2001.

Sample Redistricting Timeline

The 2011 timeline for redistricting is uncertain at this time. However, the following guide is based on statutory deadlines and Virginia's experience in 2001. Again, the guide below has not been approved.

April 1, 2010— Census Day

Fourth Quarter, 2010—Census Bureau releases geographic data, including the areas (Census Blocks, Tracts, Cities and Counties) by which Census data will be tabulated.

December 31, 2010—Census Bureau reports official population of each state to the President for reapportionment (how many seats each state will have in the U.S. House of Representatives)

First Quarter, 2011—Census Bureau provides Virginia with detailed population data tabulated for each Census Block.

Second Quarter, 2011—General Assembly meets to pass House of Delegates and Senate of Virginia redistricting plans.

—Plans submitted to U.S. Department of Justice for preclearance under the Voting Rights Act

Third Quarter, 2011—General Assembly meets to pass congressional redistricting plan.

—Plans receive Voting Rights Act clearance and become effective.

—Primary elections held for Virginia House of Delegates and Senate of Virginia

November 8, 2011—General Election for House of Delegates and Senate of Virginia

November 6, 2012—General Election for U.S. House of Representatives

How can I get more information on redistricting in Virginia?

For more on redistricting in Virginia, including hearing dates, information on the submission of written comments, and population data as it becomes available, please visit <http://dlsGIS.state.va.us/>.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA



SENATE

Memorandum

To: Citizens of the Commonwealth and other interested individuals and organizations

From: The Honorable Janet D. Howell
Chairman, Committee on Privileges and Elections
Senate of Virginia

Date: October 25, 2010

Re: Redistricting--Submission of Written Comments

The Redistricting Subcommittee of the Senate of Virginia Committee on Privileges and Elections has scheduled a series of four public hearings throughout the Commonwealth to take place in October, November, and December of this year.

These hearings are designed to promote and facilitate the participation of the public in the redistricting process. Members of the public are encouraged to attend these public hearings and may register in advance to speak by contacting Hobie Lehman, Senate Committee Operations, at the address below.

Persons who are unable to attend the public hearings, but who wish to submit their written comments to the Subcommittee may send them via email, fax, or mail to:

**Hobie Lehman
Senate Committee Operations
Senate of Virginia
State Capitol
P.O. Box 396
Richmond, Virginia 23218**

**Email: hlehman@senate.virginia.gov
Fax: (804) 698-7672
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VIRGINIA'S REGIONS

Introduction to Virginia's Regions

8 Regional Profiles

- Central Virginia
- Eastern Virginia
- Hampton Roads
- Northern Virginia
- Richmond Region
- Southside Virginia
- Southwest Virginia
- Valley Region

List of Localities by Region

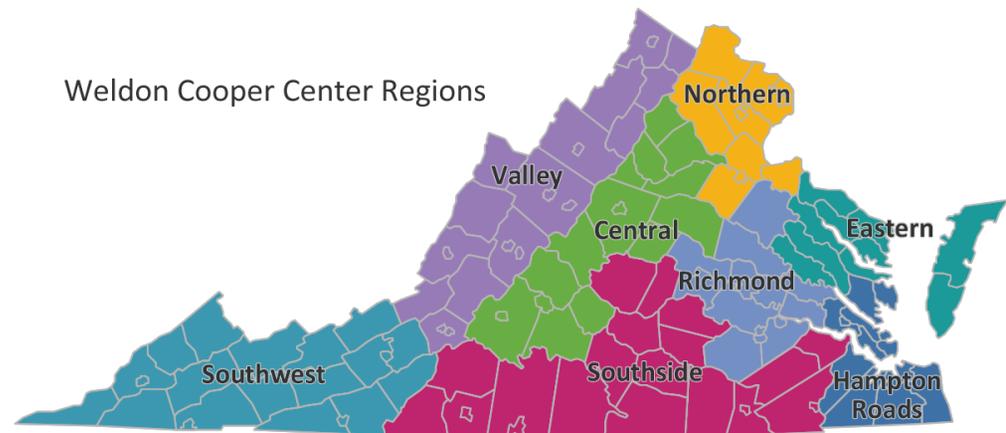


Introduction to Virginia's Regions

To provide a more accurate picture of how Virginia is changing, demographers at the University of Virginia's Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service have defined eight regional profiles based on the 2010 Census and American Community Survey data. The profiles include information on population size and change over the past 10 years; age, race, and ethnicity of the population; educational attainment; income and poverty; and labor force participation and employment.

"Understanding Virginia's regional differences is important in designing and providing programs and services to address the varying needs of Virginians across the commonwealth," said Qian Cai, director of the Cooper Center's Demographics & Workforce group. "Statewide statistics are driven by trends in Northern Virginia and obscure the realities of other parts of the state. For example, eight localities in Southside Virginia lost population in the last ten years, while Northern Virginia experienced a 24% growth rate. Five percent of households in Northern Virginia fall below the poverty line in contrast to nineteen percent in Southwest Virginia."

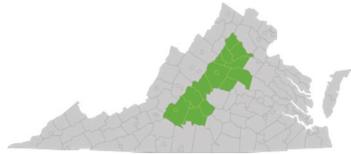
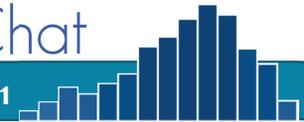
Nearly one-third of Virginia's population lives in Northern Virginia, while the bulk of the commonwealth's land mass is in Southside, Southwest and the Valley regions. As a result, population density ranges from a low of 56 persons per square mile in Southside to a high of 918 persons per square mile in Northern Virginia.



In addition, American Community Survey data allow annual updating of the socioeconomic characteristics of each region, which often demonstrate dramatic differences.

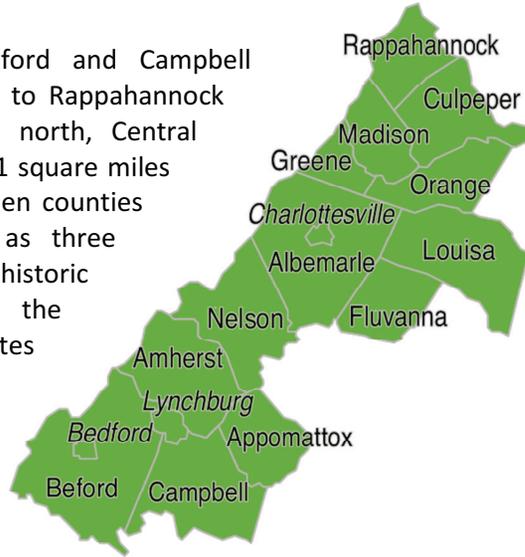
"For example, one of the characteristics we examined was educational attainment," said Rebecca Tippet, author of the regions study. "While Virginia has a higher percentage of adults with a bachelor's degree or more education than the national average, this is actually because of high educational attainment in the Richmond and Northern Virginia regions. The remaining six regions are below the national average."

Using data reflecting shared economic conditions, such as cost of living, and commonly accepted geographical boundaries, the Cooper Center's eight regions are the Valley, Southwest, Southside, Central, Northern, Richmond, Eastern and Hampton Roads.



Stretching from Bedford and Campbell counties in the south to Rappahannock and Culpeper in the north, Central Virginia occupies 5,581 square miles

in the center of the state. Its three cities and thirteen counties include farms, wineries, and breweries, as well as three presidential estates. In addition to state parks and historic battlefields, Thomas Jefferson's Monticello and the University of Virginia are UNESCO World Heritage sites that regularly attract many visitors.



Population Trends, 2000-2010

2010 Census for Central Virginia

Total Population	588,197
Growth Rate	15.8%
Population Density (persons/square mile)	105

Central Virginia was one of the fastest growing regions in the state over the last decade, second only to Northern Virginia. Between 2000 and 2010, the

region gained more than 80,000 persons. This growth accounted for 9% of the state's total population growth since 2000.

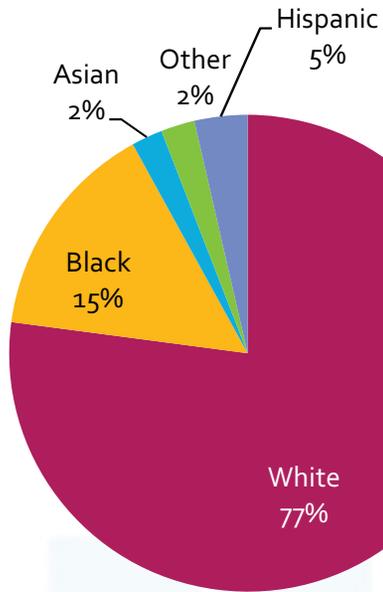
Population Growth

In Central Virginia, 15 of 16 localities saw population gains over the last decade.

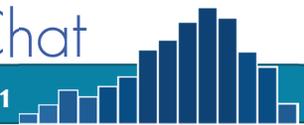
- Migration generated more than four-fifths of population growth in the region.
 - All localities had more in-migration than out-migration.
- Four localities—Albemarle, Fluvanna, Louisa, and Orange—grew by nearly 30% or more between 2000 and 2010.
- Lynchburg, Culpeper, and Albemarle each grew by more than 10,000 persons.
- One locality, Bedford City, experienced population loss, although this loss was small: 77 persons, or 1.2% of the population.

Race and Ethnicity in Central Virginia

Although Central Virginia's white and black populations grew over the past decade, Asian and Hispanic populations grew faster, increasing overall regional diversity.

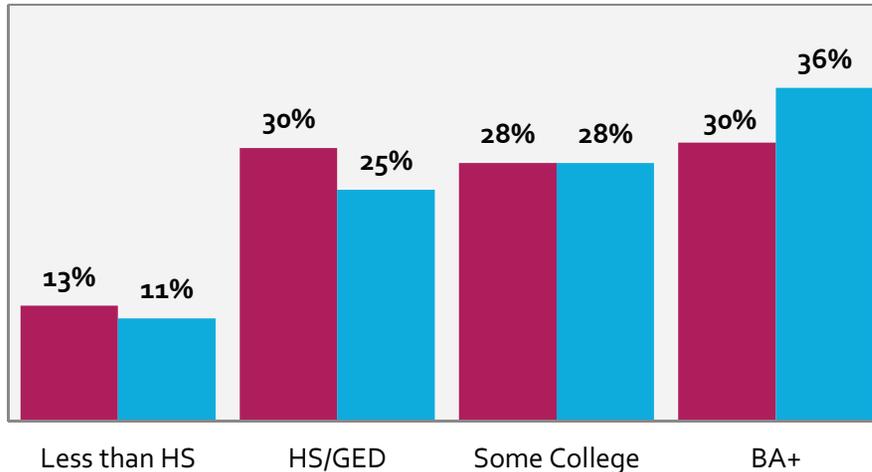


- Between 2000 and 2010, Hispanic and Asian populations grew in all localities.
- Culpeper has the highest concentration of Hispanics in the region (9% of its population). Its Hispanic population also grew the fastest since 2000, increasing by 3,300 persons or 385%.
- Charlottesville has the highest concentration of Asians in the region (6%), while its neighboring county, Albemarle, had a 2,300 person increase in its Asian population, the largest numerical increase in the region.



Educational Attainment, Adults 25-64

■ Central Virginia ■ Virginia



Educational attainment among Central Virginia’s working age population (adults ages 25-64) differs only slightly from educational attainment at the state level. Compared to the state, Central Virginia has

- A higher proportion of adults with only a high school diploma or GED.
- A lower proportion of adults with a bachelor’s degree or higher.

Labor Force Participation

Labor force statistics for Central Virginia show

- **Unemployment was 6.7% in 2009**, lower than the unemployment rate for Virginia (7.5%) and the national average (9.7%). This is the second lowest unemployment rate of Virginia’s eight regions.
 - **Albemarle** had the lowest unemployment rate (5.1%) while **Bedford City** had the highest (9.3%).
- Among all eight Virginia regions, **this region has the highest proportion of workers (26%) employed in social services industries.**

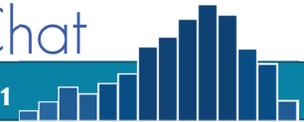
Income and Poverty

- Nearly a quarter of Central Virginia’s households earn less than \$25,000 per year.
- Twelve percent of households fall below the poverty line, more than the statewide poverty rate of 10%.
- Seven percent of households receive food stamps.

In addition, **25% of Central Virginia households do not have adequate income** to meet their regular expenditures, such as housing, food, and transportation, without help from government programs, family and friends, or local organizations.

Sources: Data on population trends and race/ethnicity are from the 2000 and 2010 Census. Data on 2009 unemployment rate are from Bureau of Labor Statistics Local Area Unemployment statistics. Data on income adequacy are from a Cooper Center study. All other data are from the 2007-2009 American Community Survey from the U.S. Census Bureau.

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Located in the middle of Virginia's Atlantic coast, the Eastern region's ten counties occupy 2,386 square miles and include the counties of the Northern Neck, Chesapeake Bay, and Eastern Shore. The region is rich in history and scenic attractions. With large stretches of shoreline on the Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, Eastern Virginia's many beaches and state parks attract both visitors and retirees.



Population Trends, 2000-2010

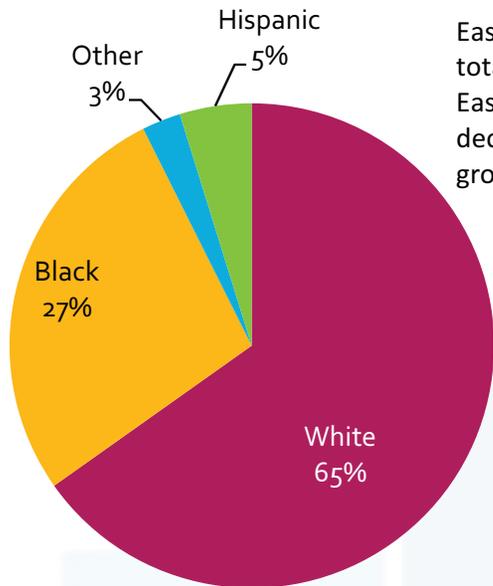
2010 Census for Eastern Virginia	
Total Population	140,972
Growth Rate	0.4%
Population Density (persons/square mile)	59

Eastern Virginia is one of the least densely populated areas in the state, second only to Southside Virginia. The Eastern region contains 6% of

Virginia's land mass and has the smallest population of any region, less than 2% of the state's total population. The region experienced negligible growth between 2000 and 2010, gaining only 500 persons.

Race and Ethnicity in Eastern Virginia

Eastern Virginia's white population comprised 65% of its total population between 2000 and 2010. While the Eastern region lost 11% of its black population in the past decade, Hispanic and Asian populations saw significant growth:

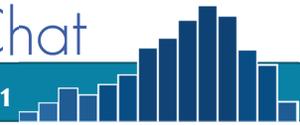


- Between 2000 and 2010, the Hispanic population grew in all localities.
- While the Asian population grew in all localities except King and Queen, Asians remain less than 1% of the population in Eastern Virginia.
- Accomack had the highest concentration of Hispanics: 9% of its population.

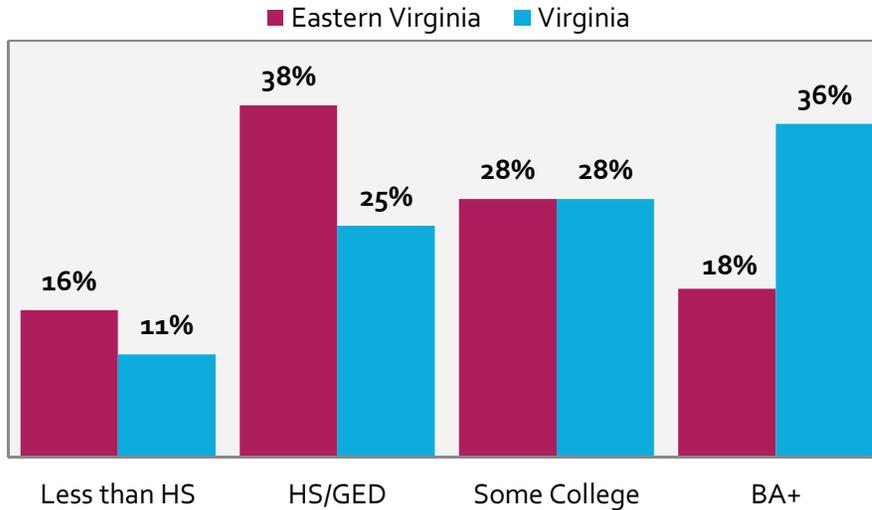
Experiencing Natural Decrease

Nationwide, 1 in 4 counties have had more deaths than births in the last decade, a phenomenon called natural decrease. **In Eastern Virginia, 7 of its 10 localities experienced natural decrease.**

- Through migration, many localities continued to grow in spite of experiencing more deaths than births.
- Three localities—Accomack, Lancaster, and Northampton—experienced population loss.
- King William was the only locality in Eastern Virginia to experience both more births than deaths and relatively high levels of migration. These fueled its 21% growth in population.



Educational Attainment, Adults 25-64



Educational attainment among Eastern Virginia’s working age population (adults ages 25-64), differs from the distribution of educational attainment at the state level. Compared to the state, Eastern Virginia has

- A higher percentage of adults who did not complete high school.
- A lower percentage of adults with a bachelor’s degree or higher. Of the eight regions, Eastern Virginia has the second lowest percentage of adults with a college degree.

Labor Force Participation

Labor force statistics for Eastern Virginia show

- **Unemployment was 7.5% in 2009**, equal to Virginia’s unemployment rate (7.5%) and less than the national average (9.7%).
 - **Accomack** had the lowest unemployment rate (6.6%) while **Lancaster** had the highest (9.5%).
- A larger proportion of persons are employed in agriculture (4%) and construction (12%) industries in Eastern Virginia than in the state and at the national level.

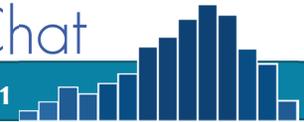
Income and Poverty

- More than a quarter of Eastern Virginia’s households earn less than \$25,000 per year.
- Twelve percent of households fall below the poverty line in Eastern Virginia, higher than the statewide poverty rate of 10%.
- Eight percent of households receive food stamps.

Twenty-six percent of Eastern Virginia households do not have adequate income to meet their regular expenditures, such as housing, food, and transportation, without help from government programs, family and friends, or local organizations.

Sources: Data on population trends and race/ethnicity are from the 2000 and 2010 Census. Data on 2009 unemployment rate are from Bureau of Labor Statistics Local Area Unemployment statistics. Data on income adequacy are from a Cooper Center study. All other data are from the 2007-2009 American Community Survey from the U.S. Census Bureau.

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Hampton Roads occupies 2,089 square miles in the southeastern corner of the state. All but two of its fourteen localities have long stretches of waterfront property. With Virginia Beach to the far southeast and Gloucester and Mathews to the north, the nine cities and five counties in Hampton Roads are situated around the nation's third largest port. With the world's largest naval base, Norfolk Naval Station, and other military bases, Hampton Roads is home to a large number of military personnel.



Population Trends, 2000-2010

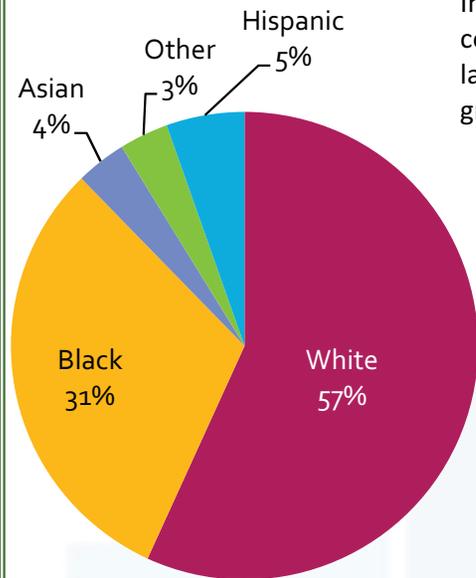
2010 Census for Hampton Roads

Total Population	1,641,078
Growth Rate	5.7%
Population Density (persons/square mile)	786

Hampton Roads is one of the most densely populated areas in the state, second only to Northern Virginia. Covering only 5% of the state's land mass, the smallest of any region, Hampton Roads has more than one-fifth of Virginia's population. The region experienced moderate growth between 2000 and 2010, gaining nearly 90,000 persons. This growth accounts for 10% of Virginia's total population growth since 2000.

Race and Ethnicity in Hampton Roads

In Hampton Roads, 31% of the population is black, compared to 19% statewide. While less diverse than other large urban areas, the 2010 Census data show signs of growing Hispanic and Asian communities:

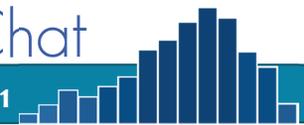


- Between 2000 and 2010, the Asian and the Hispanic populations grew in all localities.
- In Virginia Beach, the Asian population grew by nearly 6,000 and the Hispanic population grew by more than 11,000.
- Newport News has the largest concentration of Hispanics in the region: 7% of its population.
- In Isle of Wight and Suffolk the Asian population increased by more than 170%.
- James City had the largest proportional increase in Hispanic population in the region (270% growth).

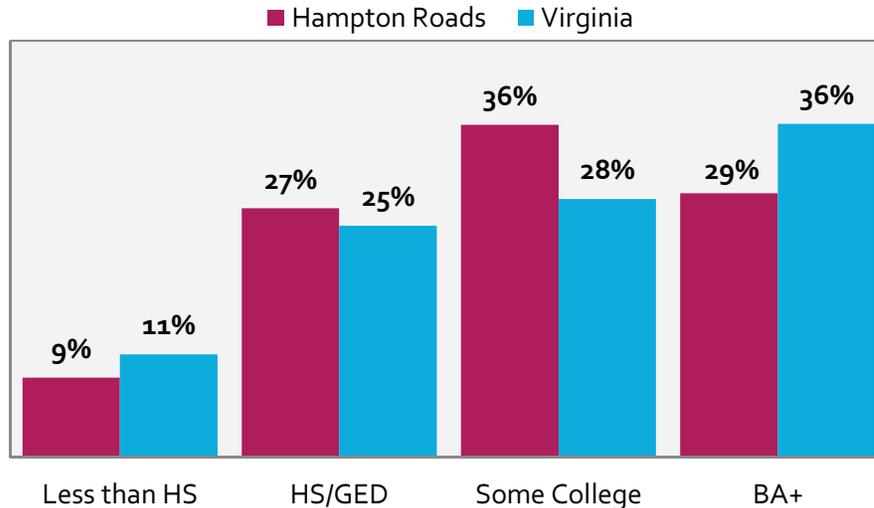
Net Outward Migration

Hampton Roads had nearly 115,000 more births than deaths in the last decade. The region lost 25,000 persons due to net outward migration, meaning that more people moved out of the region than into it.

- Five localities—Hampton, Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Virginia Beach—lost more than 10,000 persons between 2000 and 2010 due to out-migration.
 - Large numbers of births offset out-migration losses in most of these localities.
- Mathews, Hampton, and Portsmouth were the only localities to lose population since 2000.
- James City and Suffolk experienced large population growth, more than 30%, primarily driven by migration.



Educational Attainment, Adults 25-64



Educational attainment among Hampton Roads' working age population (adults ages 25-64), is not significantly different from the distribution of educational attainment at the state level. Compared to the state, Hampton Roads has

- A higher percentage of adults who have completed some college.
- A lower percentage of adults with a bachelor's degree or higher.

Labor Force Participation

Labor force statistics for Hampton Roads show

- **Unemployment was 6.8% in 2009**, lower than both Virginia's unemployment rate (7.5%) and the national average (9.7%).
 - **Poquoson** had the lowest unemployment rate (5.1%) while **Williamsburg** had the highest (14.8%).
- **Six percent of adults 25-64 are in the Armed Forces**, a much higher proportion than statewide (2%) and nationwide (less than 1%).

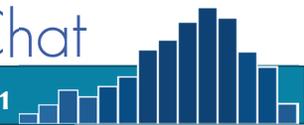
Income and Poverty

- While Hampton Roads has been identified nationally as one of the best regions for high-paying jobs, median household income varies substantially across localities.
 - Williamsburg and Norfolk have the lowest median household income: less than \$42,000.
 - Poquoson City has the highest: \$85,000.
- Ten percent of households fall below the poverty line in Hampton Roads, equal to the statewide poverty rate (10%).
- Seven percent of households receive food stamps.

In contrast, **29% of Hampton Roads households do not have adequate income** to meet their regular expenditures, such as housing, food, and transportation, without help from government programs, family and friends, or local organizations. This is driven by the higher costs of living in the Hampton Roads region; its housing costs are second most expensive in the state after Northern Virginia.

Sources: Data on population trends and race/ethnicity are from the 2000 and 2010 Census. Data on 2009 unemployment rate are from Bureau of Labor Statistics Local Area Unemployment statistics. Data on income adequacy are from a Cooper Center study. All other data are from the 2007-2009 American Community Survey from the U.S. Census Bureau (median income is from 2005-2009 ACS).

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Lying southwest of the District of Columbia, and sharing borders with West Virginia and Maryland, Northern Virginia occupies 2,826 square miles at the northern point of Virginia. With Loudoun as its northernmost point and Spotsylvania and King George to the south, it is bordered on the east by the Potomac River. Northern Virginia's densely populated six cities and eight counties are home to many businesses, federal agencies, and military training facilities, in addition to a large number of historic attractions.



Population Trends, 2000-2010

2010 Census for Northern VA	
Total Population	2,595,054
Growth Rate	24.2%
Population Density (persons/square mile)	918

Northern Virginia has less than 10% of the state's land mass, but one-third of the total state population. The region continued to experience tremendous growth in the last decade, gaining a total of more than half a million people. This growth accounts for more than half of Virginia's total population growth since 2000.

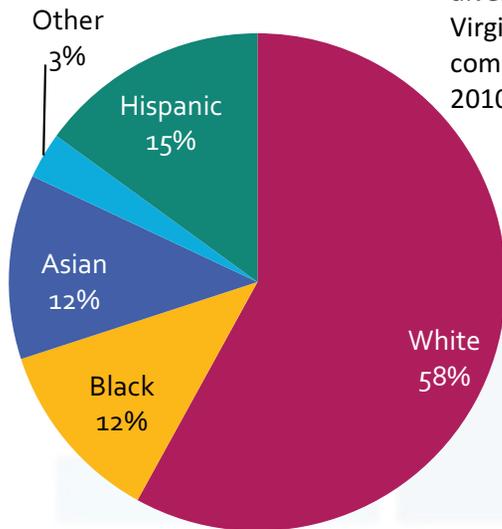
A Population Boom

Births and migration fueled population growth in Northern Virginia. **Statewide, nearly 6 in every 10 births took place in Northern Virginia.**

- Fifty-three percent of Northern Virginia's growth over the past decade came from more births than deaths, while 47% was from migration into the region.
- Three geographically small areas—Alexandria, Fairfax City, and Manassas—experienced net out-migration since 2000.
- Fairfax City was the slowest growing locality in the region, gaining 5% in population.
- Loudoun was the fastest growing locality in the region and in the state, nearly doubling its population (84% growth rate).

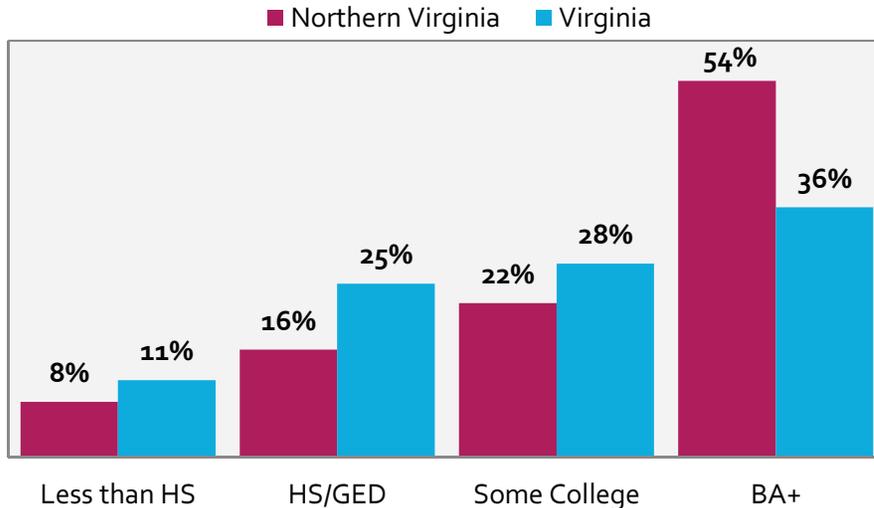
Race and Ethnicity in Northern Virginia

Northern Virginia has the greatest racial and ethnic diversity of all of Virginia's eight regions. In Northern Virginia, 15% of the population is Hispanic and 12% is Asian compared to 8% and 5%, respectively, statewide. The 2010 Census data show increasing diversity:



- Between 2000 and 2010, the Hispanic population grew by 80%. In many localities, such as Loudoun and Spotsylvania, the Hispanic population more than doubled.
- Northern Virginia's Asian population increased by almost 75% over the last decade.
- Fairfax County gained more than 60,000 Hispanics and more than 60,000 Asians since 2000, the largest numerical increase of both in any locality in the state.

Educational Attainment, Adults 25-64



Educational attainment among Northern Virginia’s working age population (adults ages 25-64) is very different from the other seven regions. Compared to Virginia as a whole, Northern Virginia has

- A lower percentage of adults without a high school diploma.
- A higher percentage of adults with a bachelor’s degree or higher.

Labor Force Participation

Labor force statistics in Northern Virginia further show

- Eighty-three percent of workers are employed in high-paying management, business, financial, and professional occupations.
- **Unemployment was 4.9% in 2009**, a rate much lower than Virginia’s unemployment rate (7.5%) and the national average (9.7%).
 - **Arlington** had the lowest unemployment rate (4.2%) while **Fredericksburg** had the highest (9.1%).

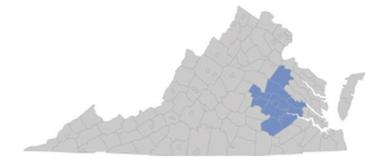
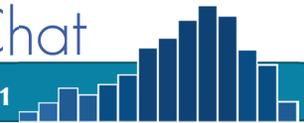
Income and Poverty

- Nearly half of Northern Virginia’s households earn more than \$100,000 per year.
- Five percent of households fall below the poverty line in Northern Virginia, compared to 10% of the state as a whole.
- Fewer than 3% of households receive food stamps.

In contrast, **24% of Northern Virginia households do not have adequate income** to meet their regular expenditures, such as housing, food, and transportation, without help from government programs, family and friends, or local organizations. This is due to high costs of living in Northern Virginia, particularly for housing.

Sources: Data on population trends and race/ethnicity are from the 2000 and 2010 Census. Data on 2009 unemployment rate are from Bureau of Labor Statistics Local Area Unemployment statistics. Data on income adequacy are from a Cooper Center study. All other data are from the 2007-2009 American Community Survey from the U.S. Census Bureau.

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Stretching from Prince George and Dinwiddie counties in the south to Caroline County in the north, the Richmond region's four cities and ten counties cover 3,478 square miles in east central Virginia. With the state capital and a large stretch of the I-95 corridor, the Richmond region has several Fortune 500 corporations and many government offices. This region is home to one of Virginia's largest public universities, Virginia Commonwealth University in Richmond, as well as two historically black universities: Virginia State University in Petersburg and Virginia Union in Richmond.



Population Trends, 2000-2010

2010 Census for Richmond

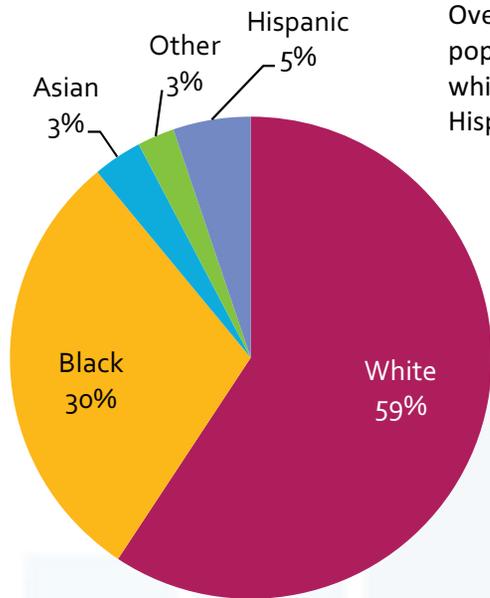
Total Population	1,167,389
Growth Rate	14.6%
Population Density (persons/square mile)	336

One of three major urban centers in the state, the Richmond region has nearly 15% of the state's total population. The region experienced

substantial growth since 2000, growing at a faster rate than all but the Central and Northern Virginia regions. Between 2000 and 2010, the Richmond region gained nearly 150,000 persons; this growth accounts for 16% of Virginia's total population growth since 2000.

Race and Ethnicity in the Richmond Region

Over the last decade, the Richmond region's white population declined from 64% of total population to 59%, while the region's Asian population nearly doubled and the Hispanic population grew by almost 160%.

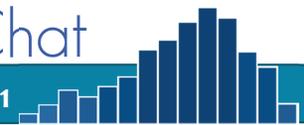


- Between 2000 and 2010, the Hispanic population more than doubled in all but two localities.
- Henrico had the largest population proportion Asian in the region: 7%.
- Chesterfield had the largest concentration of Hispanics in the region: 7%.
- Caroline had the fastest growing Hispanic population (225%), while Charles City County had the fastest growing Asian population (243%).

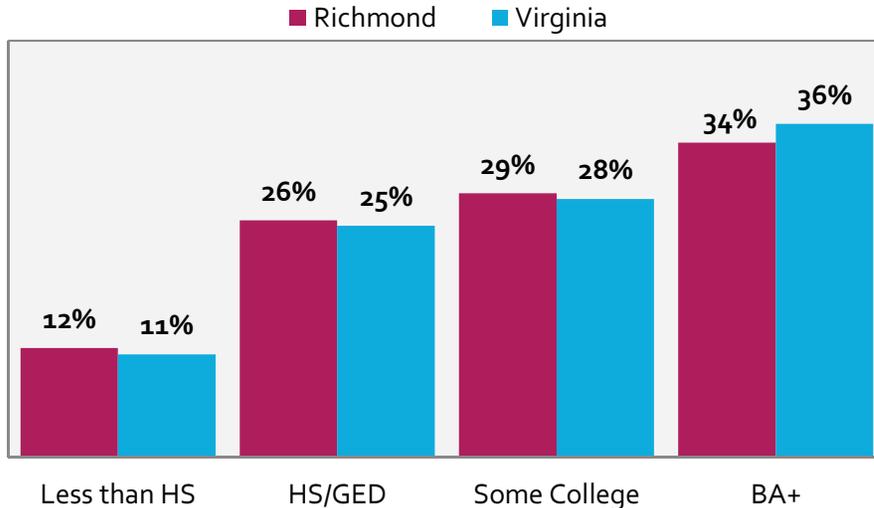
A Growing Population

All localities except Petersburg experienced population growth between 2000 and 2010.

- One-third of this growth came from births, while two-thirds was from migration.
- Henrico and Chesterfield had the largest absolute population changes since 2000, growing by 45,000 and 56,000, respectively.
- Of the region's 14 localities, New Kent had the highest growth rate: 37%. Migration generated 90% of this growth.



Educational Attainment, Adults 25-64



Educational attainment among the Richmond region’s working age population (adults ages 25-64) mirrors the distribution of educational attainment at the state level. Compared to the other seven regions, Richmond has

- The third lowest percentage of adults without a high school diploma, slightly higher than the Northern Virginia and Hampton Roads.
- The second highest percentage of adults with a bachelor’s degree or higher. Of the eight regions, only Northern Virginia has a higher proportion of adults with a college degree.

Labor Force Participation

Labor force statistics for the Richmond region show

- **Unemployment was 7.5% in 2009**, equal to Virginia’s unemployment rate (7.5%) and less than the national average (9.7%).
 - **Powhatan** had the lowest unemployment rate (6.1%) while **Petersburg** had the highest (13.2%).
- Finance, insurance, and real estate industries employ 10% of the labor force in the Richmond region, a much larger percentage than are employed in these industries at the state and national levels.

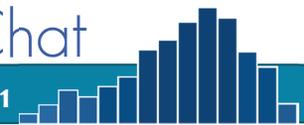
Income and Poverty

- Median household income varies substantially across localities in this region.
 - Petersburg City has the lowest median household income: less than \$36,000.
 - Hanover County has the highest household income: nearly \$77,000.
- Eleven percent of households fall below the poverty line in the Richmond region, higher than the statewide poverty rate of 10%.
- Seven percent of households receive food stamps.

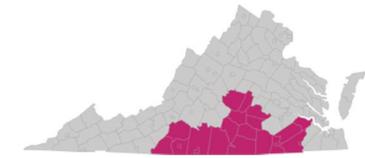
In addition, **28% of households in the Richmond region do not have adequate income** to meet their regular expenditures, such as housing, food, and transportation, without help from government programs, family and friends, or local organizations. While not quite as expensive as Northern Virginia, Richmond (like Hampton Roads) has significantly higher costs of living compared to other regions.

Sources: Data on population trends and race/ethnicity are from the 2000 and 2010 Census. Data on 2009 unemployment rate are from Bureau of Labor Statistics Local Area Unemployment statistics. Data on income adequacy are from a Cooper Center study. All other data are from the 2007-2009 American Community Survey from the U.S. Census Bureau.

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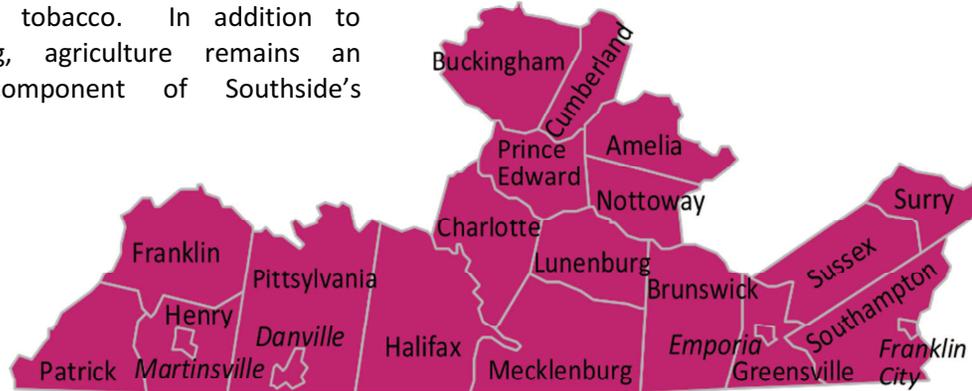


Demographics & Workforce Group



Sharing a long border with North Carolina, Southside Virginia occupies 9,082 square miles. Patrick and Franklin counties are the westernmost points, Buckingham and Cumberland the northernmost, and Southampton and Surry the easternmost. Historically, its four cities and eighteen counties were major

producers of tobacco. In addition to manufacturing, agriculture remains an important component of Southside's economy.



Population Trends, 2000-2010

2010 Census for Southside

Total Population	504,660
Growth Rate	1.4%
Population Density (persons/square mile)	56

Southside has more than one-fifth of Virginia's land mass, but only 6% of its total population. The region barely grew between 2000 and 2010, gaining only 7,000 persons. This growth accounts for less than 1% of the state's total population growth since 2000.

Experiencing Natural Decrease

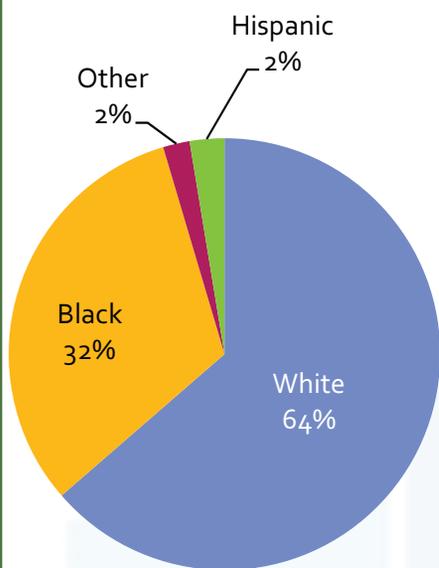
Nationwide, 1 in 4 counties have had more deaths than births in the last decade, a phenomenon called natural decrease. **In Southside Virginia, 15 of its 22 localities experienced natural decrease.**

- As a region, Southside had 3,510 more deaths than births in the last decade.
- Of the eight localities that experienced population loss, Danville had the largest losses.
- Through migration, many localities continued to grow in spite of having more deaths than births.
- Fueled primarily by migration, Franklin and Prince Edward counties grew by nearly 19%.

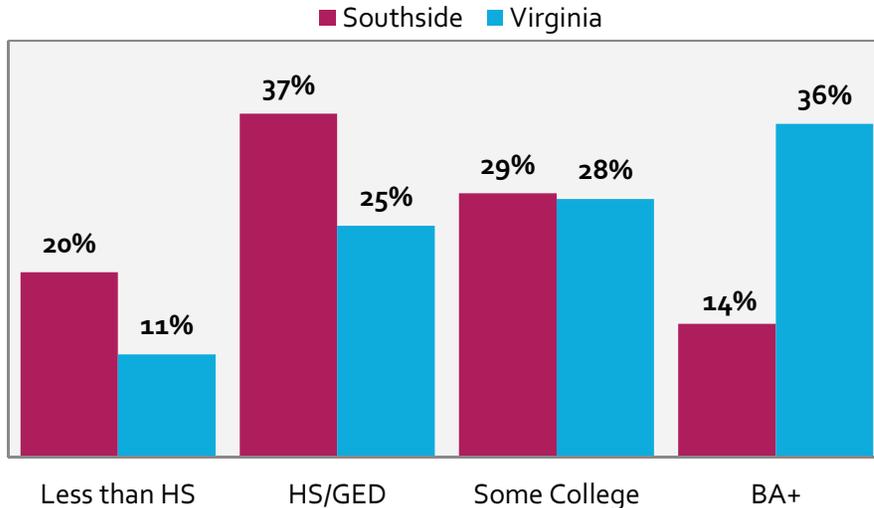
Race and Ethnicity in Southside Virginia

In Southside, 32% of the population is black compared to 19% statewide. While the changes are numerically small, the 2010 Census data show signs of growing Hispanic and Asian communities:

- Between 2000 and 2010, the Hispanic population grew in all localities.
- Franklin County had the largest numerical increase in Hispanic population (850 people), while Amelia had the largest percentage growth in Hispanic population (218%).
- Mecklenburg had the largest numerical increase in Asian population (120 people).



Educational Attainment, Adults 25-64



Educational attainment among Southside’s working age population (adults ages 25-64) differs significantly from patterns at the state level. Compared to the other seven regions, Southside has

- The highest percentage of adults without a high school diploma.
- The lowest percentage of adults with a bachelor’s degree or higher.

Labor Force Participation

Labor force statistics in Southside Virginia show

- **Thirty-one percent of adults 25-64 are out of the labor force**, meaning they are not working or looking for work. This is much higher than state (20%) and national (22%) levels of out-of-labor force adults.
- **Unemployment was 10.8% in 2009**, higher than Virginia’s unemployment rate (7.5%) and the national rate (9.7%).
 - **Cumberland** had the lowest unemployment rate (7.2%) while **Martinsville** had the highest (20.1%).

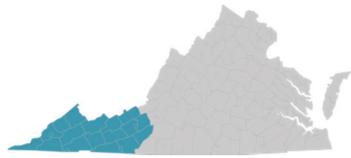
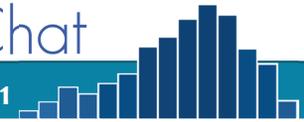
Income and Poverty

- More than 36% of Southside’s households earn less than \$25,000 per year.
- Seventeen percent of households fall below the poverty line in Southside, compared to 10% statewide.
- Thirteen percent of households receive food stamps.

Thirty-two percent of Southside households do not have adequate income to meet their regular expenditures, such as housing, food, and transportation, without help from government programs, family and friends, or local organizations.

Sources: Data on population trends and race/ethnicity are from the 2000 and 2010 Census. Data on 2009 unemployment rate are from Bureau of Labor Statistics Local Area Unemployment statistics. Data on income adequacy are from a Cooper Center study. All other data are from the 2007-2009 American Community Survey from the U.S. Census Bureau.

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Sharing borders with West Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina, Southwest Virginia occupies 7,451 square miles at the far western edge of Virginia. With Lee as the westernmost point and Montgomery and Floyd in the east, its four cities and seventeen counties include many national forests and nearly a quarter of Virginia's state parks.



Population Trends, 2000-2010

2010 Census for Southwest	
Total Population	579,982
Growth Rate	2.7%
Population Density (persons/square mile)	78

Southwest has nearly one-fifth of Virginia's land mass but only 7% of its total population. The region grew very little between 2000 and 2010, gaining only 16,000 persons. This growth accounts for less than 2% of Virginia's total population growth since 2000.

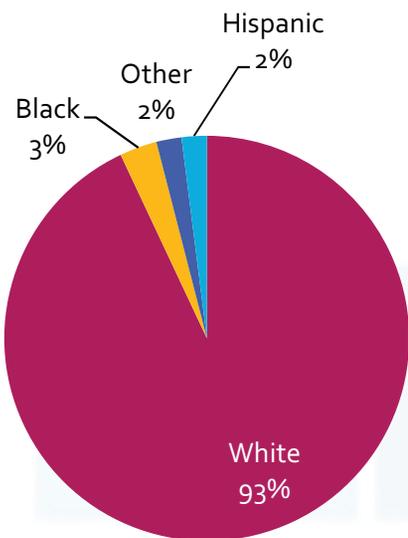
Experiencing Natural Decrease

Nationwide, 1 in 4 counties have had more deaths than births in the last decade, a phenomenon known as natural decrease. **In Southwest, 17 of its 21 localities experienced natural decrease.**

- As a region, Southwest Virginia had 3,500 more deaths than births in the last decade.
- Floyd, Montgomery, Radford, and Wise were the only localities with more births than deaths for 2000 to 2010.
- Through migration, some localities continued to grow in spite of having more deaths than births.
- Eight localities experienced population loss.

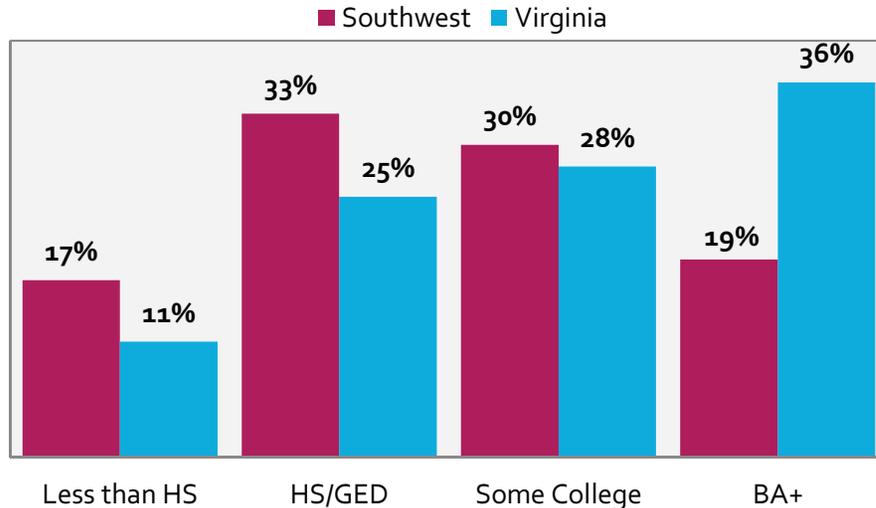
Race and Ethnicity in Southwest Virginia

Southwest Virginia has the least racial and ethnic diversity of all of Virginia's eight regions. In Southwest, 93% of the population is white compared to 65% statewide. The 2010 Census data show signs of growing diversity:



- Between 2000 and 2010, the total Hispanic population grew in all localities except Buchanan County.
- Galax City has one of the highest concentrations of Hispanics in the state: 14% of its population.
- Montgomery County's Asian population grew by nearly 1,800 people in the last decade.

Educational Attainment, Adults 25-64



Educational attainment among Southwest’s working age population (adults ages 25-64) is distinct from patterns at the state level. Compared to Virginia as a whole, Southwest has

- A higher percentage of adults without a high school diploma.
- A lower percentage of adults with a bachelor’s degree or higher.

Labor Force Participation

Labor force statistics in Southwest Virginia show

- **Thirty-two percent of adults 25-64 are out of the labor force**, meaning they are not working or looking for work. This is much higher than statewide (20%) and national (22%) levels of out-of-labor force adults.
- **Unemployment was 8.8% in 2009**, higher than Virginia’s unemployment rate (7.5%) but lower than the national average (9.7%).
 - **Norton** had the lowest unemployment rate (6.6%) while **Smyth** had the highest (11.4%).

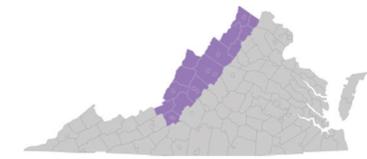
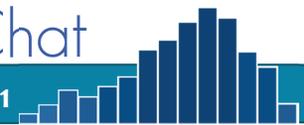
Income and Poverty

- More than one-third of Southwest Virginia’s households earn less than \$25,000 per year.
- Nineteen percent of households fall below the poverty line in Southwest Virginia, compared to 10% statewide.
- Fourteen percent of households receive food stamps.

Thirty-two percent of Southwest Virginia households do not have adequate income to meet their regular expenditures, such as housing, food, and transportation, without help from government programs, family and friends, or local organizations.

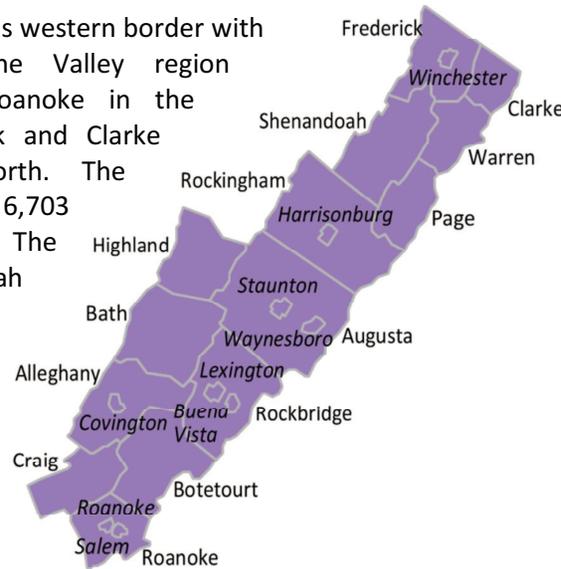
Sources: Data on population trends and race/ethnicity are from the 2000 and 2010 Census. Data on 2009 unemployment rate are from Bureau of Labor Statistics Local Area Unemployment statistics. Data on income adequacy are from a Cooper Center study. All other data are from the 2007-2009 American Community Survey from the U.S. Census Bureau.

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Located on Virginia's western border with West Virginia, the Valley region stretches from Roanoke in the south to Frederick and Clarke counties in the north. The

region's nine cities and fourteen counties cover 6,703 square miles, much of it rural and mountainous. The region includes large portions of the Shenandoah Valley; Shenandoah National Park and the Appalachian Trail are destinations for many outdoor enthusiasts.



Population Trends, 2000-2010

2010 Census for Valley

Total Population	783,692
Growth Rate	10.6%
Population Density (persons/square mile)	117

As a region, the Valley grew less over the past decade than the state as a whole (11% vs. 13%). The Valley region gained 75,000

persons between 2000 and 2010. This growth accounts for 8% of Virginia's total population growth.

Population Growth

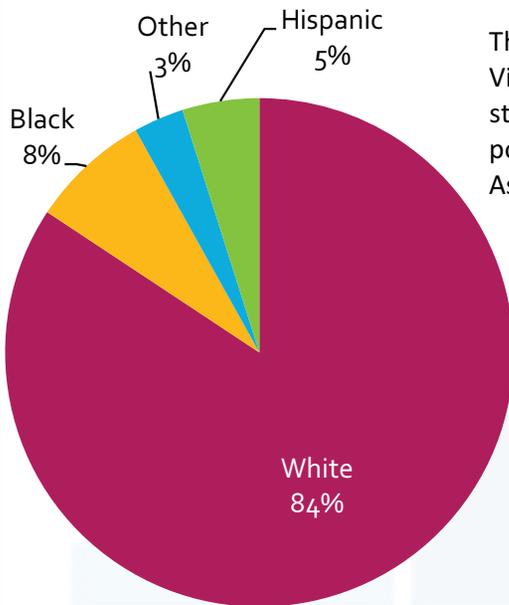
Eighteen of the Valley's 23 localities had population increases over the past decade.

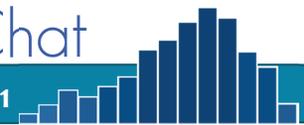
- Migration fueled the majority of this growth (80%).
- Frederick had the largest absolute growth, gaining 19,000 persons, and the highest growth rate: 32%.
 - With greater than 15% growth, Warren, Shenandoah, and Harrisonburg all grew faster than the state's total population.
- Highland, the least populous locality in the state, had the highest percent population loss in the Valley region. Since 2000, Highland County lost more than 200 persons, an 8% reduction.

Race and Ethnicity in the Valley Region

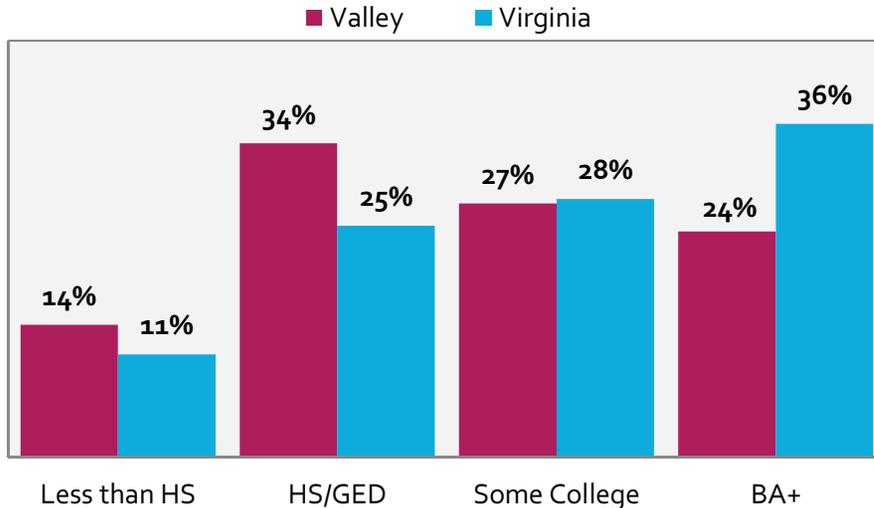
The Valley region is one of the least diverse regions in Virginia; its population is 84% white compared to 65% statewide. Like the state, the Valley's white and black populations grew very little over the past decade while Asian and Hispanic populations grew more rapidly.

- Between 2000 and 2010, the Hispanic population increased in all localities; the Asian population increased in all but three.
- Frederick, Harrisonburg, and Roanoke City each gained 4,000 Hispanics.
- Harrisonburg has one of the highest concentrations of Hispanics in the state: 16% of its population.
- Roanoke County had the largest increase in Asian population in the region, gaining more than 1,000.





Educational Attainment, Adults 25-64



Educational attainment among the Valley’s working age population (adults ages 25-64) differs from educational attainment at the state level. The Valley region has

- A higher percentage of adults who only completed high school, compared to the state.
- The second highest percentage of adults with only a high school diploma or GED among Virginia’s eight regions.
- A lower percentage of adults with a bachelor’s degree or higher, compared to the state.

Labor Force Participation

Labor force statistics for Valley show

- **Unemployment was 7.2% in 2009**, lower than Virginia’s unemployment rate (7.5%) and the national average (9.7%).
 - **Rockingham** had the lowest unemployment rate (5.8%) while **Page** had the highest (11.9%).
- **Fifty-one percent of workers commute less than 20 minutes to work** in the Valley, the highest percentage of short commute times for all eight regions.

Income and Poverty

- Nearly a quarter of the Valley’s households earn less than \$25,000 per year.
- Twelve percent of households fall below the poverty line in the Valley, higher than the statewide poverty rate of 10%.
- Seven percent of households receive food stamps.

In addition, **27% of Valley region households do not have adequate income** to meet their regular expenditures, such as housing, food, and transportation, without help from government programs, family and friends, or local organizations.

Sources: Data on population trends and race/ethnicity are from the 2000 and 2010 Census. Data on 2009 unemployment rate are from Bureau of Labor Statistics Local Area Unemployment statistics. Data on income adequacy are from a Cooper Center study. All other data are from the 2007-2009 American Community Survey from the U.S. Census Bureau.

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Cities and Counties by Region

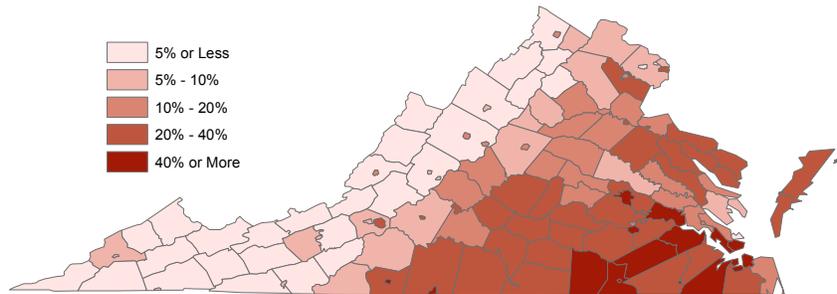
Central		Eastern		Hampton Roads		Northern	
<i>Cities</i>	<i>Counties</i>	<i>Cities</i>	<i>Counties</i>	<i>Cities</i>	<i>Counties</i>	<i>Cities</i>	<i>Counties</i>
Bedford	Albemarle	Accomack	Chesapeake	Gloucester	Alexandria	Arlington	
Charlottesville	Amherst	Essex	Hampton	Isle of Wight	Fairfax	Fairfax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

2010 Census Brief: Spotlight on Virginia’s African American Population

February 22 – The United States Census Bureau recently released local level 2010 Census population counts, including data on race. This brief provides a snapshot of Virginia’s black and African American population on April 1, 2010:

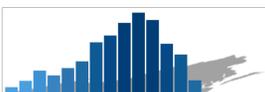
- Black/African American remains the largest minority group in Virginia. More than 1.5 million Virginia residents reported themselves to be black or African American, accounting for nearly 20 percent of the total population.
- The distribution of the black population across the commonwealth has been relatively stable over the past three decades. Blacks are concentrated in the Eastern half of the state while the Valley and Southwest regions have much smaller black populations.
- Norfolk and Richmond have the largest black populations (exceeding 100,000), while Petersburg city has the largest percentage of blacks (79 percent). Richmond lost nearly 10,000 (or 8.6 percent) of its black population between 2000 and 2010, the largest decrease in the commonwealth.

Percent of Population That Is Black or African American, April 1, 2010



Top Five Localities with the Largest Number of Black Residents		Top Five Localities with the Largest Percentage of Black Residents	
Norfolk City	104,672	Petersburg City	79.1%
Richmond City	103,342	Emporia City	62.5%
Fairfax County	99,218	Greensville County	59.8%
Henrico	90,669	Sussex County	58.1%
Virginia Beach City	85,935	Brunswick County	57.3%

This is one of a series of Census Briefs prepared by the Demographics & Workforce Group of the University of Virginia’s Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service. For more information and related data tables, visit our website at www.coopercenter.org/demographics.



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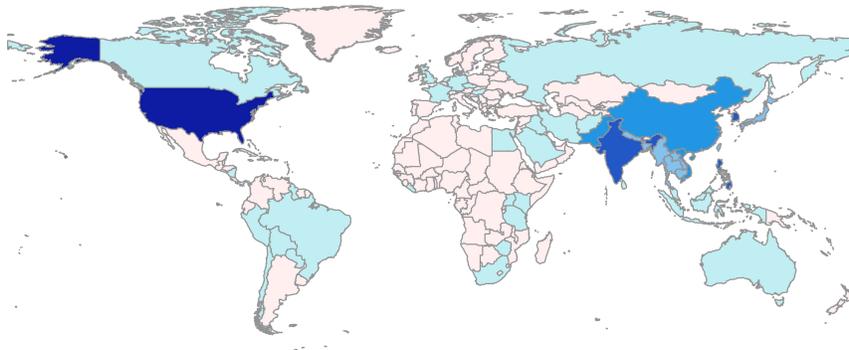
U.Va. Assesses 2010 Census Data on Virginia's Asian Population

March 2, 2011 — The latest census brief from the University of Virginia's Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service highlights census data on people of Asian origin living in Virginia.

The center continues its efforts to make 2010 U.S. Census results, released last month, more accessible and user-friendly.

- As of April 1, 2010, almost 440,000 Virginia residents were Asian, accounting for 5.5 percent of the total population. This constitutes a 69 percent increase since 2000.
- Nine out of every 10 Asians lived in Virginia's three major metropolitan areas: Northern Virginia (71 percent), Hampton Roads (13 percent) and Richmond (9 percent). High concentrations of Asians were also found in college and university communities such as Charlottesville, Williamsburg, Harrisonburg and Lynchburg cities and York, Montgomery, Albemarle and Roanoke counties.
- More than two-thirds of Virginia's Asians were U.S. citizens: 28 percent were native citizens; 40 percent were born outside of the U.S. and naturalized; and 32 percent were foreign-born non-citizens.
- The top five birth countries of Virginia's foreign-born Asians were India, Korea, Philippines, Vietnam and China.

Birthplaces of Virginia's Asian Population, April 1, 2010



Localities with the Largest Number of Asian Residents		Localities with the Largest Percentage of Asian Residents	
Fairfax Co.	189,661	Fairfax Co.	17.5%
Loudoun	46,033	Fairfax city	15.2%
Prince William	30,317	Loudoun	14.7%
Virginia Beach	26,769	Arlington	9.6%
Henrico	20,052	Falls Church	9.4%

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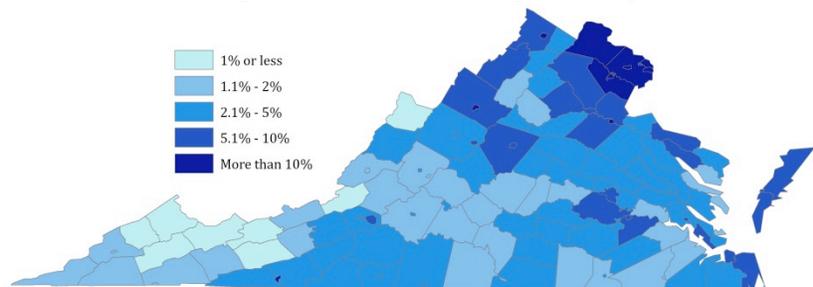
U.Va. Assesses 2010 Census Data on Virginia's Hispanic Population

February 16, 2011 — Continuing efforts to make 2010 U.S. Census data more accessible and user-friendly, demographers at the University of Virginia's Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service have assessed the data on recently released local-level 2010 population counts, including data on people of Hispanic origin living in Virginia.

Here are highlights of Virginia's Hispanic population as of April 1, 2010:

- More than 630,000 Virginia residents were of Hispanic origin, accounting for nearly 8 percent of the total population. This constitutes a 92 percent increase since 2000.
- Sixty-two percent of the commonwealth's Hispanics live in Northern Virginia. At the same time, areas such as Culpeper, James City and Orange counties and Suffolk city, which had few Hispanics in 2000, now have sizable Hispanic populations.
- Fifty-three percent of Hispanics in Virginia are native citizens. Thirteen percent of Hispanics were born abroad and became naturalized citizens of the U.S.; and 34 percent of Hispanics are foreign-born non-citizens.
- Most of Virginia's foreign-born Hispanics were born in El Salvador, Mexico, Peru, Bolivia and Guatemala.

Percent of Population That Is Hispanic, April 1, 2010



Localities with the Largest Number of Hispanic Residents		Localities with the Largest Percentage of Hispanic Residents	
Fairfax Co.	168,482	Manassas Park city	32.5%
Prince William Co.	81,460	Manassas city	31.4%
Loudoun Co.	38,576	Prince William Co.	20.3%
Arlington Co.	31,382	Alexandria city	16.1%
Virginia Beach city	28,987	Fairfax city	15.8%

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U.Va. Assesses 2010 Census Data on Virginia's Multi-Racial Population

March 9, 2011 — Continuing their efforts to make 2010 U.S. Census data more accessible and user-friendly, demographers at the University of Virginia's Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service have assessed the data on recently released local-level 2010 population counts, including data on people of two or more races living in Virginia.

"The 2010 Census data reflects increasing diversity in the country, and in Virginia," said Qian Cai, director of the Cooper Center's Demographics & Workforce group. "This year, with redistricting under way in Virginia, current information on racial and ethnic heritage is of particular importance for insuring fairness in defining districts."

Here are highlights of Virginia's multi-race population as of April 1, 2010:

- More than 233,000 Virginia residents, or 2.9 percent of the population, reported that they belong to two or more of the six race categories counted in the federal census: white; black or African-American; American Indian and Alaska native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander; or some other race. (Note: People of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Hispanic ethnicity is reported in response to a different census question.)
- This is an increase from the 2000 census – the first year in which people could identify themselves as multi-racial – when 2 percent of the population reported that they belonged to two or more races.
- Most multi-racial Virginians reported belonging to just two races; only about 19,000 people reported belonging to three or more. Of the biracial Virginians, 29 percent reported being white and black; 28 percent white and Asian; and the remainder other combinations of the six race categories.
- Multi-racial Virginians tend to live in metropolitan areas, particularly Northern Virginia and Hampton Roads. Manassas Park has the highest percentage of multi-racial residents at 5.4 percent.

Localities with the Largest Number of Multi-Race Residents		Localities with the Largest Percentage of Multi-Race Residents	
Fairfax County	43,915	Manassas Park city	5.4%
Prince William	20,500	Prince William County	5.1%
Virginia Beach	17,656	Manassas City	4.3%
Loudoun County	12,575	Newport News	4.3%
Norfolk	8,825	Fairfax County	4.1%

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