

Focus Areas for Children and Families in the Charlottesville/Albemarle Area
Phase I: Understanding Service Needs

Presented by
The Charlottesville/Albemarle Commission on Children and Families
Outcome Measurement Work Group
Update: August 2006

Background

The Charlottesville/Albemarle Commission on Children and Families (CCF) is composed of 22 citizen, community agency, local government, education, and university leaders working to improve outcomes for local children and families. CCF serves as an advisor to local government, a coordinator of services, an information source, and a catalyst for initiatives that respond to the identified needs of children and their families, including the elderly.

The Commission charged its Outcome Measurement Work Group to guide the funding of “effective and efficient programs that are responsive to identified community needs” and to “review data presented by CCF’s Stepping Stones and... Needs Assessment to prioritize community strengths, needs, service gaps, and to recommend funding priorities.” As the *first phase* of understanding, available data was compiled about the service needs of children and families in the City of Charlottesville and Albemarle County. These data are organized by Focus Areas requiring attention in order to promote a healthy community for children and families.

Research Process/Methods

The CCF staff, University of Virginia student interns, and the workgroup originally analyzed the available data in February 2004 regarding the service needs of local children and families; this work is periodically updated as new local data become available. Also presented are Areas for Additional Study, which reflect important areas, but for which the specific degree of local need is yet to be determined. Data supporting the inclusion of the areas for additional study also are listed in Appendix A. The Discussion of the findings and considerations for effective and responsive programming are presented.

☼ indicates newly available or updated data, new to this August 2006 report. Please note that the data has been re-arranged since the March 2004 update such that data is organized by locality. Additionally, State and National data has been included, when available, as a comparison to the local data. Also, as the newest data were analyzed, some of the Focus Areas and Areas for Additional Study were changed based on the emergence of available data.

This report is considered an *evolving document*: while the workgroup attempted to be comprehensive in data collection, there may be data that were inadvertently overlooked and data collection projects currently underway that are not included here. CCF and its Outcome Measurement workgroup invites local programs, citizens, and researchers to submit data to the Commission that will promote understanding of the needs of local children and families. The Commission is committed to continuing to examine potential changes in the landscape of the needs of children and families.

Scope of this Document

The data presented in this document primarily relate to child and family services; more time and resources could be drawn for a more comprehensive assessment of all human services. This document does not reflect community strengths, or the extent to which effective programming may already address these needs in Charlottesville/Albemarle.

These data may be used by local programs, citizens, and researchers to better understand the needs of local children and families in order to direct programming, advocacy, and research, as well as to augment funding applications aimed at improving local conditions.

Please direct questions and concerns to Maryfrances Porter, Ph.D., Planner for CCF at (434) 872-4546.

Focus Areas

1) In order to support **Strong, Stable, and Healthy Families and Communities**, programming should further:

a) Ensure Affordable and Accessible Health Care for adults and children

Affordable medical and dental care continues to be one of the larger areas of unmet need in the Charlottesville/Albemarle community, has been rated by Charlottesville and Albemarle residents as a top priority (especially dental care). Health care costs likely are disproportionately a problem for the working poor and minority populations, as focus groups have suggested that the poorest residents may also be the most likely to put off obtaining health care until health problems are quite serious. More specific outcome indicators regarding health, especially adult health (as most children are insured), are needed to more fully assess the extent of the unmet need.

b) Reduce Family Violence by specifically reducing:

(1) Domestic Violence

Locally, domestic violence is a prominent factor in the lives of the most disadvantaged populations (e.g., children in need of extensive services, adjudicated youth, and Charlottesville's homeless populations). While the arrest rates for domestic assault have been going down most clearly in the City (less so in the County) over the last 5 years, there are not specific outcome indicators regarding the impact of domestic violence on adults or children that would assess the extent of the unmet need.

(2) Child Abuse and Neglect

Locally, child abuse and neglect is a prominent factor in the lives of the most disadvantaged populations (e.g., children in need of extensive services, and adjudicated youth), the number of abuse/neglect investigations/assessments have been decreasing slightly in the City and increasing slightly in the County over the last 5 years, while the number of foster care cases in the City have been rising over the last 3 years (but going down in the County). Many Charlottesville residents were dissatisfied with efforts to protect children in 2000.

c) Enhance Support to Parents/Adults by specifically reducing:

(1) Stresses of Parents and the Working Poor

The majority of the poor populations in Charlottesville/Albemarle are working poor (and many are likely single parent, female headed households). 45% of Charlottesville children and 23% of Albemarle children live under 200% of the poverty level (\$40,000/year for a family of four). While, generally, reliance on entitlements are down over the last 5 years, the number of children receiving free/reduced lunch has been fairly consistent, and the number of children in poverty is down in the last couple of years (both in the City and County). As detailed in other Focus Areas, achieving a living wage, affordable medical care, housing, transportation, and childcare are key issues for the working poor. While there has been a small increase in the number of childcare spaces available in Charlottesville over the last 3 years, the number has decreased in Albemarle. Wealth also is not distributed evenly among Charlottesville neighborhoods in 2001, with Belmont, Fifeville, Jackson Via/Fry's Spring, Ridge Street, Meadows, and Tenth & Page neighborhoods using the most social services public assistance and/or free or reduce lunch. Most poverty in Albemarle (2005) is concentrated in the Urban Ring, Esmont, Scottsville, and Northwest Albemarle. In 2003, local residents (especially lower income households) expressed unmet needs to talk to someone about finances, worries and concerns, the stressed of raising a family, an illness or death, or an emotional/psychological problem.

(2) Adult Substance Abuse

Help with substance abuse for adults was identified as an area with large unmet need in Charlottesville/Albemarle, and a majority of Charlottesville residents expressed dissatisfaction with the reduction of illegal drug use among adults. Parental/adult substance abuse is a prominent factor in the lives of the most disadvantaged populations (e.g., children in need of extensive services, adjudicated youth, and Charlottesville's homeless populations) and may be increasing. Specific outcome indicators regarding

the need of adults and the consequence for their children are needed to fully assess the extent of the unmet need.

- d) Promote *Prosperous and Healthy Neighborhoods and Communities* by further improving conditions and resources specially related to:

(1) Racial and Socioeconomic Issues

There are many indicators of disparity between local racial/ethnic groups, as well as between those with financial resources and those who are economically disadvantaged. Substantial overlaps between race/ethnicity and economic status are evident. African American and Hispanic children score consistently lower on SOL's than Caucasian children, and economically disadvantaged children score lower than non-economically disadvantaged children. This achievement gap between these groups of children is lessening incrementally as all scores rise. African American and Hispanic children in Albemarle are quite under-represented in Advanced/Honors courses (analogous data is not available for Charlottesville), while African American youth are over represented in the juvenile justice system. Non-whites were more likely to be less satisfied with the County's efforts to "provide learning opportunities for all." Economically, Caucasians in the City and the County have a higher median income, more often have access to a vehicle, and less often spend more than 30% of their income on rent, when compared with local African American families.

(2) Housing Costs/Maintenance

Residents of both Charlottesville and Albemarle have expressed being dissatisfied with available housing options including ownership and rental costs, diversification, maintenance and upkeep, and landlord responsibility. In 2004, a little more than half surveyed County residents reported being unsatisfied with the County's promoting of affordable places to live; in 2000, three-quarters of Charlottesville residents said making more housing affordable was very important. The wage needed to afford a 2 bedroom dwelling in 2005 was \$14.31 in Charlottesville/Albemarle. 4% of homeless individuals in Charlottesville had dependant children in 2006 (although this may be an anomaly as the rate is substantially down from an average of 23% over the three preceding years.) While housing costs are generally rising, some of the poorest neighborhoods in Charlottesville are not enjoying similar increases in assessed housing value.

(3) Job Opportunities, Training & Adult Education

Nearly half of the residents of Charlottesville were dissatisfied with opportunities for higher paid employment, and many residents noted that literacy and vocational training was very much needed, while the clear majority of County residents reported being satisfied with education as preparation for the workforce and adult learning opportunities. About 15% of local residents over the age of 18 do not have a high school diploma (or the equivalent), and (over the last 4 years) an average of about 40% of homeless individuals report being employed. 20% of Albemarle residents and 45% of Charlottesville residents fall below 200% of poverty. The majority of the poor in Charlottesville/Albemarle are working poor.

(4) Community Safety

Community safety is a high priority for both Charlottesville and Albemarle residents, although residents are more concerned about safety in the City, as County resident reported feeling overwhelmingly safe. Many neighborhoods in Charlottesville have identified crime, and/or policing/community involvement as a key issue, and 54% of Charlottesville residents feel unsafe in the West Main Street area at night (details regarding perceptions of safety in Albemarle are not available). While the number of juvenile delinquency judgments are down, the number of juvenile arrest for violent crime in Charlottesville/Albemarle are up (adult crime rates for Charlottesville/Albemarle are not currently available).

(5) Public Transportation

Residents of Charlottesville and Albemarle noted the high cost and/or lack of reliable transportation as an area of concern, even though there are nearly twice as many CTS rides in the last 5 years as in the 4 years previous; JAUNT ridership has not increased. In Albemarle, nearly 60% of residents were satisfied with public transportation in 2002, but only about 45% were satisfied in 2004; both years, public transportation was at the top of Albemarle residents list of services with which they were dissatisfied. Comparatively, only 26% of Charlottesville residents were dissatisfied with public transportation in 2000; however, there are substantial differences in satisfaction between neighborhoods.

2) In order to support the development of **Healthy Children and Adolescents**, programming should further:

a) Improve and extend affordable resources for Early Childhood Development

The average number of daycare spaces has been increasing slightly, in both Charlottesville and Albemarle, over the last 4 years. However, nearly 50% of people surveyed in 2003 by CCF expressed a need for preschool services, and lower income families reported not considering placing children in preschool due to the high cost. The average number of children who need early reading intervention also has similarly been declining; however, the number of County children enrolling in Head Start, Bright Starts, and Charlottesville Preschool has been increasing (the numbers have been decreasing in the City). In recent years, rates of low birth weight babies are down and prenatal care is up in Charlottesville and Albemarle (and generally commensurate with or better than Commonwealth and National rates), although the number of infant deaths in Charlottesville has been rising.

b) Improve Student Performance

Providing quality public education ranks first with both Charlottesville and Albemarle residents as a community goal (in 2000 and 2002, respectively), and 85% of Albemarle residents were satisfied with the provision of education in 2004. On average, SOL scores in the City and County are rising, although pass rates do appear to be impacted by economic advantage. Additionally, poor academic performance and learning disabilities are prominent factors in the lives of the most troubled populations (e.g., children in need of extensive services, and adjudicated youth). Nonetheless, both Charlottesville and Albemarle are seeing increases (over the last few years) in the number of students enrolled in advanced placement courses, the number of students graduating, and the number of students planning to attend college.

c) Improve Special Education

Special education services are a prominent factor in the lives of some of the most disadvantaged populations (e.g., children in need of extensive services, autistic children), and half of residents of Charlottesville identified services for children with disabilities as a needed resource. Both in Charlottesville and Albemarle, students with disabilities score lower on SOLs than students on the whole, and their scores are not rising as consistently as other populations. The number of special education students is rising in the City, but relatively stable in the County. The number of children identified as needing early intervention in reading is down both in the City and County.

d) Extend opportunities for/access to Productive Activities/Job Training, especially for Non-Caucasian and/or Disadvantaged Youth

The majority of residents in Charlottesville reported programming and job training for youth was “very much needed,” and the majority of Albemarle residents rated providing recreation programs for youth as a “very important” community goal. Children from lower income families are as much as ½ as likely to participate in sports/recreation, arts or music class, or volunteering as children from higher income families. A majority of Charlottesville/Albemarle residents rated youth development programs/recreation programs as very important. The poorest neighborhoods in Charlottesville cited work, after school, and/or recreation opportunities for youth as a key issue. Albemarle youth reported that late school dismissal and lengthy bus rides as a barrier to participating in after school activities. There especially appears to be a lack of before school and late evening programming in general, and Albemarle students participating in less programming (on average) than Charlottesville students.

e) Enhance prevention and interventions for Youth Substance Abuse

Help with substance abuse for children was the second most often identified unmet need in Charlottesville/Albemarle, and Charlottesville residents were most dissatisfaction with the reduction of illegal drug use among youths (analogous data are not available for Albemarle). While alcohol arrests and instances of possessing drugs/alcohol in school are down in the City, they are rising in the County in recent years; high school students in Albemarle (2001) reported using alcohol and marijuana at higher rates than the national average. Substance use is a prominent factor in the lives of the most troubled populations (e.g., children in need of extensive services and adjudicated youth).

f) Enhance prevention and interventions for Behavior Problems/Delinquency

Charlottesville residents rated keeping children away from crime as the most needed community resource in 2000. The largest numbers of juveniles being arrested in Charlottesville/Albemarle in 2005 were aged 16 and 17. Youth are most often going to intake in the City for status offenses or contempt of court, and in the County for larceny. There was a drop in delinquency cases over the last several years in both the City and County; similarly, juvenile arrests for violent crime have been dropping in the City (although remaining stable and lower in the County). In school, there are fewer acts of violence and fewer weapons being brought to school in the City and County (there are bigger drops in the City), but the number of school suspensions is up.

g) Enhance effective interventions for Serious Mental Illness/Emotional Disturbance/Multiple Diagnoses

Mental health problems (including behavior problems) are primary concerns for the most troubled populations (e.g., children in need of extensive services and adjudicated youth). The number of Comprehensive Services Act cases continues to rise in Charlottesville and Albemarle. Albemarle students reported making more serious suicide attempts than the national average, while students in Charlottesville reported suicidal thoughts commensurate with national averages. Psychiatric diagnoses and medications are prevalent in the lives of the most troubled populations (e.g., children in need of extensive services and children involved in juvenile justice).

h) Increase Availability of Local Foster Care Homes and Community Based Crisis/Stabilization/Assessment Facilities

Families from the most troubled populations (e.g., the working poor, children in need of extensive services, and adjudicated youth) have high levels of family turbulence and likely have difficulty identifying and meeting the basic and/or psychological needs of their children. Many more children are placed in foster care in Charlottesville (and that number has been rising over several years) than Albemarle. CCF workgroups have identified a local shortage of a cost-effective, secure facility to provide a continuum of emergency, short-term, and long-term crisis care, as well as a shortage of quality foster homes and adequate in-home and wrap-around services. Please also see Target Areas: Affordable Health Care, Stresses of Single Parents and the Working Poor, Parenting Challenging Children, Youth Substance Use, Behavior Problems/Delinquency, and Serious Mental Illness.

Areas for Additional Study

In order to continue to understand the needs of children and families in Charlottesville/Albemarle, the following areas should be studied further:

1) The Needs of the Elderly

A majority of Charlottesville residents reported that expanding services for the elderly is a very important City goal, and most Albemarle residents reported being satisfied with services to the elderly. In the County, 19% of residents aged 75-75 and 21% aged 75 or over live below 200% of the poverty rate. In 1999, there were at least 216 Charlottesville grandparents and 498 Albemarle grandparents living with and primarily responsible for their grandchildren. It is clear that the number of elderly will increase dramatically by 2035. There continues to be a lack of local data regarding the specific needs of the elderly population.

2) The precise needs of residents with Limited English Proficiency

Students with limited proficiency in English (LEP) do score as highly on SOLs as other students, and there are fluctuations in their scores over the last several years. Over the last 4 years, the number of LEP students has increased substantially in both Charlottesville and Albemarle. Foreign-born residents are also more likely to live below the poverty level than native-born residents. There continues to be a lack of local data regarding the specific needs of the LEP population.

3) The impact of Adult Crime and the Adult Criminal Justice System on the Focus Areas

The impact of adult crime and adult incarceration rates on the children and families is currently unknown in Charlottesville and Albemarle. Adult crime and incarceration is likely related to many Focus Areas, especially child abuse, youth crime, foster care and stresses of single parenting, as well as affordable housing, substance abuse, and job training/adult education. However, there continues to be a lack of local data regarding the specific needs of this population and how adult crime impacts local children.

Discussion

Phase I of the Focus Areas project identifies areas of need for children and families in Charlottesville/Albemarle and consolidates the many sources of current data available about those needs. Although data driven funding priorities cannot be established without an understanding of the extent of and efficacy of current service provision to children and families in the City and County, empirical research supports strengthening children's environment as a preventative strategy for reducing future need. Conceptualizing needs in a hierarchical pyramid, such that basic physical (including health and housing) and safety (including public and domestic) needs are at the base of the pyramid, and are addressed prior to higher order needs (including relationship and psychological needs), can help ensure strong environments that naturally promote healthy growth in children; if communities are safe and parents are healthy, the needs of children will naturally decrease, (Bronfenbrenner, U. (1979). Toward an experimental ecology of human development. *American Psychologist*, 32, 513-531). However, there will always be a need for crisis intervention and intensive services for the most afflicted and vulnerable populations (e.g., people who just lost their jobs, children with multiple problems, etc.), as well as for higher order needs, such that resources must be shared with programs providing those types of services.

Data summary

- I. Data from this document reveal that there are two populations with particularly high levels of need: (1) the Working poor (according to the 2000 Census, 20% of Albemarle residents and 45% of Charlottesville residents fall below 200% of the federal poverty line), and (2) Children needing intensive services (e.g., children in need of extensive services, children involved in the juvenile justice system, and children needing local foster care/residential services). The needs of other populations should not be overlooked, as other populations also have high levels of need, and may impact (or may be impacted by), the needs of these two populations. Additionally, there may be populations with high need that have not been assessed due to a lack of local data.
- II. There is the most data supporting the following Focus Areas as having particularly high levels of need: Stresses of Parents and the Working Poor, Racial/Socioeconomic Issues, Substance abuse treatment for adults and children, and Productive Activities/Job Training for Youth, and likely growing needs for those with Limited English Proficiency. Nonetheless, other Focus Areas are significantly important, may directly impact these Areas with particularly high need, there may be areas of particularly high need that have not been assessed, and/or there may be a lack of pertinent data which would reveal a significant area of need.

Effective and Responsive Programming

- III. Effective and responsive local programming uses Outcome Based Models to understand and document the effectiveness of existing programming/services, and whenever available, uses Documented Proven Methods to guide program improvements. The City and the County may consider establishing community-wide critical outcome indicators that may be used to promote outcome-based program evaluation and benchmark the collective efforts to reduce the level of need in the communities.
- IV. Across all Areas, programs could Increase their Service Impact by evaluating and addressing clients' potential difficulties accessing services, including those that may be due to location of service site and/or transportation to service site or other reasons (such as times programs are offered, cultural issues, public knowledge of the program, cost of services, psychological/perceived barriers, etc.). In other words, an Area with high levels of need may not be assumed to be a result of lack of service programming.
- V. Service provision in the Charlottesville/Albemarle area could be improved if there were a mechanism in place for timely coordination of Information Sharing and Data Collection between service providers, especially for families needing multiple services. The local logistics of information sharing and data collection across service providers/programs should be explored.
- VI. Service use may be facilitated and existing community strengths and assets may be enhanced if we ensure effective Information Dissemination and Communication about existing services using innovative channels, such as increasing the involvement of health care providers and neighborhood leaders. Identifying and opening communication with neighborhood leaders will also capitalize on the natural, human resources already existing in the community.

Appendix A
Documented Data Supporting Inclusion of Focus Areas

Strong, Stable, and Healthy Families and Communities

Strengthening families and building stable, healthy communities are vital to the well being of children.

Affordable Health and Dental Care

CHARLOTTESVILLE DATA

- ☀ The 2006 survey of homeless in Charlottesville revealed 31% had unmet needs for dental care (33% in 2005, 23% in 2004).[1]
- ☀ The 2006 survey of homeless in Charlottesville revealed 22% had unmet needs for medical care (36% in 2005, 29% in 2004). According to the report in 2003, 61% of Charlottesville homeless individuals reported needing to see a doctor since they became homeless, while 44% of homeless individuals reported that they had been unable to see a doctor while homeless.[1]
- ☀ From a small 2005 survey of elderly and disabled individuals living in public housing, two of the top three needs identified was “physical health (clinics, emergency/physician services, etc.)” and “information on assistive equipment (grippers, scooters, etc).”[2]
- ☀ On average, 7.84% of live births in Charlottesville had low birth weight between 2001-2003, compared with an average of 8.9% between 1995-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: The low birth weight rate for the State in 2004 was 8.4%.[4]
 - Latest National Data: The low birth weight rate for the Nation in 2003 was 7.9%.[4]
- ☀ On average, there were 13.87 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in Charlottesville between 2001-2003, compared with an average of 11.15 between 1995-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: The infant death rate for the State in 2004 was 7.4 per 1,000 live births.[4]
 - Latest National Data: The infant death rate for the Nation in 2003 was 6.85 per 1,000 live births.[4]
- ☀ On average between 2001-2003, 77.9% of pregnant females in Charlottesville began prenatal care in the first 13 weeks of pregnancy (as a percentage of live births), compared to 77.5% on average between 1997-2000, and 81.7% between 1993-1996.[3]
 - Latest State Data: 85% of pregnant females in the State began prenatal care in the first 13 weeks of pregnancy in 2003.[3]
 - Latest National Data: 84.1% of pregnant females in the Nation began prenatal care in the first 13 weeks of pregnancy in 2003.[5]
- ☀ Data from an ongoing study of a group of students in a Charlottesville middle school reveals that 16.6% were at risk for being overweight and 22.5% were overweight in 2005. This is compared to 17.2% being at risk in 2004; 18.1% being at risk in 2003; 20% being at risk in 2002, and 18.5% being at risk in 2001. This is also compared to 22.9% being overweight in 2004; 24.1% being overweight in 2003; 23.2% being overweight in 2002; and 24.4% being overweight in 2001. Another study of 6 Charlottesville schools, shows 22.1% of 3rd graders being at risk for being overweight and 20.5% being overweight in 2001-2002 (this number is fairly constant with data from the Fall of 1996).[6]
 - Latest State Data: 30% of children aged 10-17 were overweight in 2003.[5]
 - Latest National Data: 31% of children aged 10-17 were overweight in 2003.[5]
- In 2000, 74.1% of the residents of Charlottesville in a community survey rated expanding affordable health care services as a “Very Important” goal for a comprehensive City plan. The South Central and North Regions rated this 2nd and 3rd of all City goals (with 88.0% and 78.4%), respectively.[7]
- In 2000, affordable family medical care was rated 3rd in “Needed Community Resources” by residents of Charlottesville (rated by “Very Much Needed” by 50.3% of respondents). The largest percentage of residents reporting this were from the South Central and South Regions (63.48% and 65.93%, respectively).[7]

ALBEMARLE DATA

- ☀ In 2005, the Albemarle Department of Social Services reported that 4,527 individuals were receiving Medicaid, compared to 4,491 in 2004, 4,307 in 2003, 4,198 in 2002, and 3,645 in 2001.[8]
- ☀ Data from a study of 14 Albemarle elementary schools shows that, in 2002-2003, 18% of 3rd graders are at risk for being overweight (compared to 19.3% in 2001-2002 and 15.8% in 1996), and 21% were overweight (compared to 14.8% in 2001-2001, and 14.6% in 1996).[6]

- Latest State Data: 30% of children aged 10-17 were overweight in 2003.[5]
- Latest National Data: 31% of children aged 10-17 were overweight in 2003.[5]
- ☀ On average, 6.72% of live births in Albemarle had low birth weight between 2001-2003, compared to an average of 6.4 between 1995-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: The low birth weight rate for the State in 2004 was 8.4%.[4]
 - Latest National Data: The low birth weight rate for the Nation in 2003 was 7.9%.[4]
- ☀ On average, there were 5.39 per 1,000 infant deaths in Albemarle between 2001-2003, compared with an average of 3.42 between 1995-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: The infant death rate for the State in 2004 was 7.4 per 1,000 live births.[4]
 - Latest National Data: The infant death rate for the Nation in 2003 was 6.85 per 1,000 live births.[4]
- ☀ On average between 2001-2003, 81.8% of pregnant females in Albemarle began prenatal care in the first 13 weeks of pregnancy (as a percentage of live births), compared to 82.8% on average between 1997-2000, and 88.5% between 1993-1996.[3]
 - Latest State Data: 85% of pregnant females in the State began prenatal care in the first 13 weeks of pregnancy in 2003.[3]
 - Latest National Data: 84.1% of pregnant females in the Nation began prenatal care in the first 13 weeks of pregnancy in 2003.[5]
- 58.7% of the residents of Albemarle rated providing support for affordable health care as a “Very Important” goal for a strategic County plan in 2002.[9]

CHARLOTTESVILLE/ALBEMARLE AND/OR AREA DATA

- ☀ As of July 2006, since opening in September 2005, the Community Children’s Dental Center has seen 1,208 children (2,313 appointments), approximately 70% of which are children from the Charlottesville/Albemarle communities with Medicaid/FAMIS.[10]
- ☀ In 2005, the Charlottesville Free Clinic estimates that there are 10,000 people in the Charlottesville/Albemarle area that qualify for their services (i.e., employed but uninsured).[11]
- ☀ As of December 2005, there is an estimated 0.01% of uninsured children, aged 0-17, in Charlottesville/Albemarle.[12]
 - Latest State Data: As of 2005, it is estimated that 9% of children in the Commonwealth are uninsured. As of 2005, it is estimated that 15% of adults in the Commonwealth are uninsured.[12]
 - Latest National Data: As of 2003, 11% of individuals over the age of 16 are uninsured.[5]
- ☀ The 2005 MACAA Community Needs Assessment found that Dental Care ranks first among the top ten needs or concerns of their clients (endorsed by 44%, down from 51.14% in 2002).[13]
- ☀ The 2005 MACAA Community Needs Assessment found that Health Insurance ranks 4th among the top ten needs or concerns of their clients (endorsed by 27.55; this was not one of the top 10 need expressed by clients in the 2002 Needs Assessment).[13]
- ☀ On average, the number of calls to the regional Poison Control Center between 2001-2005 was 14.83 per 1,000 individuals for the Charlottesville/Albemarle communities, compared with an average of 11.28 between 1997-2000.[3]
- Extrapolated data from the CCF 2003 Needs Assessment reveals that up to 1,600 Charlottesville/Albemarle individuals likely had unmet needs for dental care in the previous year (this unmet need was 12 times more likely if the individual was from a lower income household). Up to 688 individuals likely had unmet needs for medical care in the previous year (this was 3 times more likely if the individual was from a non-Caucasian household). Up to 688 individuals likely had unmet needs for prescription drugs in the previous year (this was 3 times more likely if the individual was from a unmarried household).[14]
- 24.8% of CCF 2003 Needs Assessment respondents stated that they would like more information about health and healthy growth.[14]

Family Violence

Domestic Violence

CHARLOTTESVILLE DATA

- ☀ The 2006 survey of homeless in Charlottesville revealed 4% were homeless due to “domestic abuse” (16% in 2005, 18% in 2003); in 2006 6% cited “abuse” as the reason for their homelessness (8% in 2005).[1]
- ☀ The 2006 survey of homeless in Charlottesville revealed 17% victims of domestic violence (18% in 2005, 14% in 2004).[1]
- ☀ There were 1,683 domestic violence service calls and 175 domestic assault arrests in the City in FY 2005, including both adults and juveniles.[15]
 - Latest State Data: There were 57,188 spousal abuse petitions file in Virginia in 2003 (there were 61,960 in 2002; 68,400 in 2001; 65,894 in 2000; 67,956 in 1999).[16]
- ☀ On average, 5.55 of per 1,000 in Charlottesville were arrested for domestic assault between 2001-2005, compared with an average of 7.37 between 1997-2000.[3]

ALBEMARLE DATA

- ☀ There were 1,629 domestic violence service calls and 335 domestic assault arrests in the County in FY 2005, including both adults and juveniles.[15]
 - Latest State Data: There were 57,188 spousal abuse petitions file in Virginia in 2003 (there were 61,960 in 2002; 68,400 in 2001; 65,894 in 2000; 67,956 in 1999).[16]
- ☀ On average, 2.46 of per 1,000 in Albemarle were arrested for domestic assault between 2001-2005, compared with an average of 2.75 between 1998-2000.[3]

CHARLOTTESVILLE/ALBEMARLE AND/OR AREA DATA

- ☀ 31% of a sample of juveniles placed on probation in Charlottesville/Albemarle between 1997-2000 have been exposed to adult domestic violence in their families; however, the percentage of juvenile offenders who were exposed to adult domestic violence in their families decreased from 43% in 1997 to 18% in 2000.[3]
- A study conducted by the Curry School of Education during the 1998-1999 school year found that 7 of the 10 children who had experienced domestic abuse who were entered in the Bright Stars program did not show statistically significant growth in any of the developmental areas.[3]

Child Abuse/Neglect

CHARLOTTESVILLE DATA

- ☀ On average, the number of child abuse/neglect investigations and/or assessments was 35.9 per 1,000 children in Charlottesville between 2001-2005, compared with an average of 38.0 between 1998-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: On average, the number of child abuse/neglect investigations and/or assessments was 17.34 per 1,000 children in Virginia between 2001-2005, compared with an average of 17.19 between 1998-2000.[17]
 - Latest National Data: There were 25.72 child abuse/neglect investigations and/or assessments, per 1,000 children, in the US in 2004.[18]
- ☀ According to the 2004 CCF CSA Cost Containment report, the number of cases in foster care in Charlottesville has been rising since 2000: 302 cases in 2000, 250 cases in 2001, 357 cases in 2002, and 380 cases in 2003.[19]
- ☀ According to the 2004 CCF CSA Cost Containment report, the average number of CSA cases per 1,000 youth (ages 10-19), between 2001-2002, in Charlottesville is 80.9, compared with an average of 53.47 between 1995-2000.[19]
- 37.2% of the residents of Charlottesville expressed dissatisfaction with the City’s protection of children from abuse or neglect in home; residents of the South Central Region expressed the most dissatisfaction in this area (46.1% were dissatisfied) in 2000.[7]
- 44.1% of the residents of Charlottesville reported that protecting children from abuse at home was a “Very Much Needed” community resource; at 66.65%, the South Central Region had the highest percentage of residents who thought protecting children was “Very Much Needed” in 2000.[7]

ALBEMARLE DATA

- ☀ On average, the number of child abuse/neglect investigations and/or assessments was 18.78 per 1,000 children in Albemarle between 2001-2004, compared with an average of 17.97 between 1998-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: On average, the number of child abuse/neglect investigations and/or assessments was 17.34 per 1,000 children in Virginia between 2001-2005, compared with an average of 17.19 between 1998-2000.[17]
 - Latest National Data: There were 25.72 child abuse/neglect investigations and/or assessments in the US in 2004.[18]
- ☀ According to the 2004 CCF CSA Cost Containment report, the number of cases in foster care in Albemarle has been declining since 2000: 250 cases in 2000, 246 cases in 2001, 225 cases in 2002, and 195 cases in 2003.[19]
- ☀ According to the 2004 CCF CSA Cost Containment report, the average number of CSA cases per 1,000 youth (ages 10-19), between 2001-2002, in Albemarle is 26.6, compared with an average of 15.85 between 1995-2000.[19]

CHARLOTTESVILLE/ALBEMARLE AND/OR AREA DATA

- ☀ 25% of a sample of juveniles placed on probation in Charlottesville/Albemarle between 1997-2000 were victims of abuse or neglect.[20]
- One of the three services provided most often prior to residential treatment to a sample of Children in Need of Extensive Services (July 2000) was Child Protective Services.[21]

Support to Parents/Adults*Stresses of Parents and the Working Poor*

CHARLOTTESVILLE DATA

- ☀ The unemployment rate in Charlottesville was 4.7% as of July 2006. (Virginia Employment Commission, Economic Information Services Division. Updated 07/27/06.[22]
 - Latest State Data: The unemployment rate in Virginia was 3.3% as of July 2006.[22]
 - Latest National Data: The unemployment rate in US was 5.0% as of July 2006.[22]
- ☀ On average between 2001-2005, the percentage of Charlottesville students approved for the free and reduced-cost meal program in the public schools was 46%, compared to 48% on average between 1996-2000 and 45% on average between 1992-1995.[3]
 - Latest State Data: On average between 2001-2005, the percentage of Virginia students approved for the free and reduced-cost meal program in the public schools was 32%, compared to 28% on average between 1996-2000 and 29% on average between 1992-1995.[3]
 - Latest National Data: On average between 2001-2005, the percentage of US students approved for the free and reduced-cost meal program in the public schools was 58.28%, compared to 57.4% on average between 1996-2000 and 55.05% on average between 1992-1995.[23]
- ☀ On average between 2001-2005, the number of Charlottesville children participating in the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) Program (per 1,000 children aged 0-17) was 77.34, compared to 112 on average between 1997-2000, and 188 on average between 1993-1996.[3]
 - Latest State Data: On average between 2001-2005, the number of Virginia children participating in the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) Program (per 1,000 children aged 0-17) was 29.03, compared to 47.09 on average between 1996-2000.[17]
 - Latest National Data: 58.29 families, per 1,000 US families, participated in the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) Program in 2002.[24]
- ☀ On average between 2001-2005, the number of Charlottesville food stamp cases (per 1,000 residents) was 83.21, compared to 135.78 on average between 1997-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: On average between 2001-2005, the number of Virginia food stamp cases (per 1,000 residents) was 41.81, compared to 40.05 on average between 1997-2000.[17]
 - Latest National Data: On average between 2001-2005, the number of US food stamp cases (per 1,000 residents) was 76.19, compared to 69.31 on average between 1997-2000.[25]
- ☀ On average between 2001-2005, the number of divorces in Charlottesville (per 1,000 people) was 2.92, compared to 4.07, on average, between 1997-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: On average between 2001-2005, the number of divorces in Virginia (per 1,000 people) was 5.14, compared to 6.95, on average, between 1999-2000.[3]
 - Latest National Data: The divorce rate for the US was 3.6 per 1,000 residents in 2005.[26]

- ☀ The average number of day care spaces, per 1,000 children aged 0 to 5, was 1,006.67 in Charlottesville between 2001-2004, compared to 959, on average, between 1999-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: The average number of day care spaces, per 1,000 children aged 0 to 5, was 253 in Virginia between 2001-2004, compared to 250, on average, between 1999-2000.[3]
 - Latest National Data: There were 21.25 child care spaces, per 1,000 children aged 0 to 5, in the US in 2004.[27]
- ☀ On average between 2001-2004, the number of Charlottesville residents participating in the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Program (per 1,000 residents) was 15.38, compared to 17.16 on average between 1997-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: On average between 2001-2005, the number of US residents participating in the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Program (per 1,000 residents) was 18.49.[28]
 - Latest National Data: On average between 2001-2004, the number of US residents participating in the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Program (per 1,000 residents) was 26.95, compared to 26.01 on average between 1997-2000.[29]
- ☀ The percentage of Charlottesville students living with both parents was, on average, 41.88% between 2001-2004, compared with an average of 44.2% between 1997-2000.[3]
- ☀ In 2004, there were 644 children receiving child care subsidies in Charlottesville, compared to 628 in 2003 and 644 in 2002.[30]
- ☀ The per capita income has increased \$5,049 in Charlottesville between 1995 and 2003; however, when controlled for inflation (to 1993 levels) the increase is \$812.[3]
 - Latest State Data: The per capita income for Virginia has increased \$9,466 between 1995 and 2003; however, when controlled for inflation (to 1993 levels) the increase is \$4,782.[3]
 - Latest National Data: The per capital income for the US has increased \$7,167 between 1989 and 1999; however, when controlled for inflation (to 1989 levels) the increase was \$1,375.[31]
- ☀ The average percentage between 2001-2003 of Charlottesville children living in poverty (ages 0-17) was 20%, compared to 23.8% on average between 1995-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: The average percentage between 2001-2003 of Virginia children living in poverty (ages 0-17) was 12.67%. [30]
 - Latest National Data: The average percentage between 2001-2003 of US children living in poverty (ages 0-17) was 17.67%. [30]
- ☀ 45% of children in Charlottesville in 2000 live below 200% of the poverty level.[31]
 - Latest State Data: 31% of children in Virginia live below 200% of the poverty level.[31]
 - Latest National Data: 38% of children in the US live below 200% of the poverty level.[31]
- In 2001, Fifeville, Ridge Street, Meadows, and Tenth and Page all had a high number of social services public assistance cases and a high percentage of students who qualified for free or reduced lunch. In addition, Belmont has a high number of social services public assistance cases and Jackson Via a high percentage of students who qualify for free or reduced lunch.[32]
- ☀ According to the 2000 Census, the median family income in Charlottesville was \$45,100 (\$54,434 for Caucasian families and \$26,799 for African American families).[31]
 - Latest State Data: According to the 2000 Census, the median family income in Virginia was \$54,169.[31]
 - Latest National Data: According to the 2000 Census, the median family income in the US was \$50,046.[31]
- ☀ According to the 2000 Census, 5% of Charlottesville families have no wife present (in 32% of those families, the male householder is unemployed or not in the labor force); 28% of Charlottesville families have no husband present (in 34% of those families, the female householder is unemployed or not in the labor force).[31]
- ☀ According to the 2000 Census, 21% of Charlottesville population (over the age of 25) has a high school diploma or the equivalent, 15% has some college, 3% have an associated degree, 19% have an undergraduate degree, and 21% have an advanced degree.[31]
 - Latest State Data: According to the 2000 Census, 26% of Virginia's population (over the age of 25) has a high school diploma or the equivalent, 20% has some college, 6% have an associated degree, 18% have an undergraduate degree, and 12% have an advanced degree.[31]
 - Latest National Data: According to the 2000 Census, 29% of the US population (over the age of 25) has a high school diploma or the equivalent, 15% has some college, 6% have an associated degree, 16% have an undergraduate degree, and 9% have an advanced degree.[31]

- ☀ According to the 2000 US Census, there were 7,626 families in Charlottesville in 2000, compared to 8,403 in 1990 (family is defined as “a group of two or more people (one of whom is the householder) related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such people (including sub-family members) are considered as members of one family”).[31]
 - Latest State Data: According to the 2000 Census, there were 887,406 families in Virginia.[31]
 - Latest National Data: According to the 2000 Census, there were 34,819,260 families in the US.[31]
- According to the 2000 Census, 45% of Charlottesville residents fall below 200% of the federal poverty line. Also, only 119 Charlottesville families reported having no employed adults with at least one adult seeking work. Most of the poor in the Charlottesville community are working poor.[31]
 - Latest State Data: According to the 2000 Census, 25% of Virginia residents live below 200% of the federal poverty line.[31]
 - Latest National Data: According to the 2000 Census, 30% of US residents live below 200% of the federal poverty line.[31]
- In 2000, 61.6% of the residents of Charlottesville reported that emphasizing self-sufficiency programs for adults was a “Very Important” goal for a comprehensive City plan; 75% of the residents of the South Central Region responded this way.[7]
- In 2000, 71.8% of the residents of Charlottesville reported that improving affordable child care services was a “Very Important” goal for a comprehensive City plan; 82.3% of the residents from the South Central Region and 79.7% of the residents from the South Region responded this way.[7]
- Among key issues identified by residents of Charlottesville neighborhoods at the 2000 neighborhood meetings for the Comprehensive Neighborhood Plan was lack of affordable pre-school and/or day care (Neighborhood citing this as a key issue: Fry’s Spring).[33]

ALBEMARLE DATA

- ☀ The unemployment rate in Albemarle was 2.3% as of July 2006.[22]
 - Latest State Data: The unemployment rate in Virginia was 3.3% as of July 2006.[22]
 - Latest National Data: The unemployment rate in US was 5.0% as of July 2006.[22]
- ☀ On average between 2001-2005, the number of divorces in Albemarle (per 1,000 people) was 2.35, compared to 2.95, on average, between 1997-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: On average between 2001-2005, the number of divorces in Virginia (per 1,000 people) was 5.14, compared to 6.95, on average, between 1999-2000.[3]
 - Latest National Data: The divorce rate for the US was 3.6 per 1,000 residents in 2005.[26]
- ☀ On average between 2001-2005, the percentage of Albemarle students approved for the free and reduced-cost meal program in the public schools was 18%, compared to 19% on average between 1996-2000 and 19% on average between 1992-1995.[3]
 - Latest State Data: On average between 2001-2005, the percentage of Virginia students approved for the free and reduced-cost meal program in the public schools was 32%, compared to 28% on average between 1996-2000 and 29% on average between 1992-1995.[3]
 - Latest National Data: On average between 2001-2005, the percentage of US students approved for the free and reduced-cost meal program in the public schools was 58.28%, compared to 57.4% on average between 1996-2000 and 55.05% on average between 1992-1995.[23]
- ☀ On average between 2001-2005, the number of Albemarle children participating in the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) Program (per 1,000 children aged 0-17) was 9.62, compared to 14 on average between 1997-2000, and 30 on average between 1993-1996.[3]
 - Latest State Data: On average between 2001-2005, the number of Virginia children participating in the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) Program (per 1,000 children aged 0-17) was 29.03, compared to 47.09 on average between 1996-2000.[17]
 - Latest National Data: 58.29 families, per 1,000 US families, participated in the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) Program in 2002.[24]
- ☀ On average between 2001-2005, the number of Albemarle food stamp cases (per 1,000 residents) was 27.12, compared to 26.58 on average between 1997-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: On average between 2001-2005, the number of Virginia food stamp cases (per 1,000 residents) was 41.81, compared to 40.05 on average between 1997-2000.[17]

- Latest National Data: On average between 2001-2005, the number of US food stamp cases (per 1,000 residents) was 76.19, compared to 69.31 on average between 1997-2000.[25]
- ☀ As reported in 2004-05 by the County Schools, economically disadvantaged students were 62% proficient in English and 67% proficient in Mathematics (the required percent proficient for English is 65% and 63% for Math).[34]
- ☀ As reported in 2004-05 by the County Schools, 16.20% of economically disadvantaged students are in Practical courses, 42.70% in Standard courses, 32.80% in Advanced courses, and 8.17% in Honors courses. (For comparison, Caucasian students, in general, are represented as follows: 4.62% Practical courses, 22.07% in Standard courses, 29.47% in Advanced courses, and 43.82% in Honors courses.)[34]
- ☀ According to the Albemarle Citizen Survey of 2004, 78.0% of respondents were “Very” (35%) or “Somewhat” (43%) satisfied with the County’s services to disadvantaged children and families.[9]
- ☀ According to the Albemarle Citizen Survey of 2004, 18.3% of respondents were “Very Aware” and 40.1 were “Somewhat Aware” of services provided by the County Department of Social Services.[9]
- ☀ In 2004, there were 409 children receiving child care subsidies in Albemarle, compared to 311 in each of the two preceding years.[30]
- ☀ The average number of day care spaces, per 1,000 children aged 0 to 11, was 96.67 in Albemarle between 2001-2004, compared to 117, on average, between 1999-2000.[3]
- ☀ The average percentage between 2001-2003 of Albemarle children living in poverty (ages 0-17) was 8.13%, compared to 10.2% on average between 1995-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: The average percentage between 2001-2003 of Virginia children living in poverty (ages 0-17) was 12.67%. [30]
 - Latest National Data: The average percentage between 2001-2003 of US children living in poverty (ages 0-17) was 17.67%.[30]
- ☀ 23% of children in Albemarle in 2000 live below 200% of the poverty level.[31]
 - Latest State Data: 31% of children in Virginia live below 200% of the poverty level.[31]
 - Latest National Data: 38% of children in the US live below 200% of the poverty level.[31]
- ☀ According to Virginia’s low-income residents survey in 2002, 32% of low-income residents report being employed, 53% say they are unemployed and not looking for work, and 15% are employed and looking for work.[35]
- ☀ According to Virginia’s low-income residents survey in 2002, nearly two-thirds (64%) of low-income households consist of one to four members, including spouses, partners, children, siblings, and relatives.[35]
- In 2002, 45.8% of the residents of Albemarle reported that supporting affordable child care was a “Very Important” goal for a strategic County plan.[9]
- ☀ According to the 2000 US Census, there were 21,069 families in Albemarle in 2000, compared to 17,102 in 1990 (family is defined as “a group of two or more people (one of whom is the householder) related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such people (including sub-family members) are considered as members of one family”).[31]
 - Latest State Data: According to the 2000 Census, there were 887,406 families in Virginia.[31]
 - Latest National Data: According to the 2000 Census, there were 34,819,260 families in the US.[31]
- ☀ According to the 2000 Census, the median family income in Albemarle was \$63,407 (\$66,140 for Caucasian families and \$40,243 for African American families).[31]
 - Latest State Data: According to the 2000 Census, the median family income in Virginia was \$54,169.[31]
 - Latest National Data: According to the 2000 Census, the median family income in the US was \$50,046.[31]
- ☀ According to the 2000 Census, 4% of Albemarle families have no wife present (in 26% of those families, the male householder is unemployed or not in the labor force); 13% of Albemarle families have no husband present (in 27% of those families, the female householder is unemployed or not in the labor force).[31]
- ☀ According to the 2000 Census, 18% of Albemarle population (over the age of 18) has a high school diploma or the equivalent, 17% has some college, 5% have an associated degree, 24% have an undergraduate degree, and 21% have an advanced degree.[31]
 - Latest State Data: According to the 2000 Census, 26% of Virginia’s population (over the age of 25) has a high school diploma or the equivalent, 20% has some college, 6% have an associated degree, 18% have an undergraduate degree, and 12% have an advanced degree.[31]

- Latest National Data: According to the 2000 Census, 29% of the US population (over the age of 25) has a high school diploma or the equivalent, 15% has some college, 6% have an associated degree, 16% have an undergraduate degree, and 9% have an advanced degree.[31]
- According to the 2000 Census, 20% of Albemarle residents fall below 200% of the federal poverty line. Also, only 190 Albemarle families reported having no employed adults with at least one adult seeking work. Most of the poor in the Albemarle community are working poor.[31]
 - Latest State Data: According to the 2000 Census, 25% of Virginia residents live below 200% of the federal poverty line.[31]
 - Latest National Data: According to the 2000 Census, 30% of US residents live below 200% of the federal poverty line.[31]

CHARLOTTESVILLE/ALBEMARLE AND/OR AREA DATA

- ☼ The 2005 MACAA Community Needs Assessment found that “affordable housing” and “having trouble paying bills” ranks second and third among the top ten needs or concerns of their clients (endorsed by 35.5% and 31.1%, respectively). In the 2002 Needs Assessment, 44.89% of MACAA clients reported an unmet need for “affordable housing,” and 34.09% reported an unmet need for “budgeting.”[13]
- ☼ The 2005 MACAA Community Needs Assessment found that 25% of their clients reported difficult “achieving a ‘living wage’ level of income.” In the 2002 Needs Assessment, 43.18% of MACAA clients reported an unmet need for “achieving a ‘living wage’ level of income.”[13]
- ☼ One of the top ten needs or concerns expressed by MACAA’s clients in 2005 was the “finding appropriate childcare” (endorsed by 22.6%), compared with 42.61% expressing a need for affordable childcare in 2002.[13]
- ☼ In a 2005 report, 70% of a sample of juveniles placed on probation in 1997 and 2000 experienced some type of major life transition (severe abuse, sexual assault/abuse, disruptive parental separation, homelessness/abandoned, natural death of someone close, violent death of someone close, parent/child illness); the percentage of juveniles who experienced major life disorganization dropped from a four year high of 63% in 1999 to a four year low of 38% in 2000, but those experiencing a major life transition increased to 85% in 2000 (a low of 53% occurred in 1999).[36]
- The CCF 2003 Needs Assessment found that the among highest numbers of Charlottesville/Albemarle residents with unmet needs in the prior year were in the areas of needing to talk to someone about household finances (data extrapolation estimated up to 2,226 people to have this unmet need), needing to talk to someone about worries and concerns (estimated to be up to 1,566 people), needing to talk to someone about the stresses of raising a family (estimated to be up to 1,289 people), needing to talk to someone about a serious illness or death (estimated to be up to 764 people), and needing to talk with someone about an emotional or psychological issue (estimated to be up to 306 people) – all of which disproportionately affected lower income households.[14]
- In 2003, CCF focus groups of lower income families noted that they do not consider placing their children in pre-school programs due to the high costs.[14]
- On July, 15, 2003, there were 409 men and 55 women being held in the Albemarle-Charlottesville Regional Jail (including 25 Federal inmates).[37] Although the number of inmates who are parents are unknown, according to the OAR FY04 City/County Application for Funding, 77 inmates were in parenting classes at the local jail in 2002.
- A report in 2001 indicated that an estimated 67% of uninsured adults (age 21+) work full-time, and another 10% work part-time.[38]
- ☼ 35% of the juvenile offenders in the 1997-2000 Risk and Need Study had a parent and/or sibling on probation or in jail.[20]

Adult Substance Use

CHARLOTTESVILLE DATA

- ☼ The Drug Court admitted 26 Charlottesville residents in FY 06; there were 26 Charlottesville clients still in the system from the previous year.[39]
- ☼ The Family Treatment Court had 12 referrals (families including 18 children) between July 2005 and June 2006; 6 of those referrals (families including 13 children) entered the program.[40]
- ☼ There were 188 DUI’s in Charlottesville in FY06.[41]
 - Latest State Data: There were 7,779 arrests for driving under the influence in Virginia in 2005. [42]
 - Latest National Data: There were 1,371,919 arrests for driving under the influence in the US in 2005.[43]

- ☀ Between January and December, 2004, the State Police report that a total of 483 arrests were made for drug/narcotic offenses. Another 14 were made at the University of Virginia during this same time period.[44]
 - Latest State Data: There were 26,954 arrests made for drug abuse violations in Virginia in 2005.[43]
 - Latest National Data: There were 1,846,351 arrests made for drug abuse violations in the US in 2005.[43]
- In 2003, 9% of Charlottesville homeless people surveyed reported that substance abuse was a cause of their current homelessness.[1]
- The 2003 Capstone Report documented that addiction drives the majority of crime in any community, and that Charlottesville has a higher than average rate of violent crime per capita (although lower than average rate of property crime). This report also documented that the most drug arrests occur in Charlottesville Districts 3, 6, and 8 (accounting for 21%, 15%, and 17% of all arrests, respectively).[45]
- The 2003 Capstone Report documented that Charlottesville's per-capita crime rates are below average for all crime (.05 per-capita), but above the median for violent crime (.008 per-capita).[45]
- Among key issues identified by residents of Charlottesville neighborhoods at the 2000 neighborhood meetings for the Comprehensive Neighborhood Plan was substance abuse (Neighborhoods citing this as a key issue: 10th and Page, The Meadows, Starr Hill).[33]
- In 2000, 52.7% of the residents of Charlottesville were dissatisfied with the reduction of illegal drug use among adults (second only to dissatisfaction with the reduction of illegal drug use among children). Additionally, 44.1% of residents stated that community resources to prevent substance/alcohol abuse were "Very Much Needed" – the 1st and 2nd highest percentages of these responses were from Citizen in the South Central Region (66.89%) and South Region (59.10%).[7]

ALBEMARLE DATA

- ☀ The Drug Court admitted 16 Albemarle residents in FY 06; there were 14 Albemarle clients still in the system from the previous year.[39]
- ☀ There were 193 DUI's in Albemarle in FY06.[41]
 - Latest State Data: There were 7,779 arrests for driving under the influence in Virginia in 2005.[42]
 - Latest National Data: There were 1,371,919 arrests for driving under the influence in the US in 2005.[43]
- ☀ Between January and December, 2004, the State Police report that a total of 282 arrests were made for drug/narcotic offenses.[44]
 - Latest State Data: There were 26,954 arrests made for drug abuse violations in Virginia in 2005.[43]
 - Latest National Data: There were 1,846,351 arrests made for drug abuse violations in the US in 2005.[43]

CHARLOTTESVILLE/ALBEMARLE AND/OR AREA DATA

- ☀ In a 2005 report, 47% of a sample of juveniles placed on probation in 1997 and 2000 had parents with a history of drug or alcohol abuse; the percentage of juvenile offenders whose parents had a history of drug/alcohol abuse increased from a low of 44% in 1999 to a high of 53% in 2000.[36]
- The 2003 CCF Needs Assessment data revealed that up to 2,933 Charlottesville/Albemarle adults likely had a need to talk with someone about tobacco, alcohol, or drugs during the previous year. Of this number, about 31% had this need go unmet, which was the largest percentage of unmet need of all survey questions. Lower income families expressed having this unmet need 4 times as much as higher income families.[14]
- Based on data reported on in 2000, one of the two most common family characteristics of a sample of Children in Need of Extensive Services was substance abuse by parent(s).[21]

Prosperous and Healthy Neighborhoods and Communities

Racial and Socioeconomic Issues

CHARLOTTESVILLE DATA

- ☀ In 2005-2006, 72% of all Charlottesville students passed SOLs in English. 59% of African American students passed in English (52% in 2004-2005, 50% in 2003-2004). 75% of Hispanic students passed in English (71% in 2004-2005, 73% in 2003-2004). 87% of Caucasian students passed in English (87% in 2004-2005, 85% in 2003-2004).[46]
 - Latest State Data: 84% of students in Virginia passed English SOLs in 2005-2006, 73% of African American students passed, 76% of Hispanic students passed, and 89% of Caucasian students passed.[47]
- ☀ In 2005-2006, 72% of all Charlottesville students passed SOLs in English. 58% of economically disadvantaged students passed in English (50% in 2004-2005, 51% in 2003-2004).[46]
 - Latest State Data: 84% of students in Virginia passed English SOLs in 2005-2006, and 73% of economically disadvantaged students passed.[47]
- ☀ In 2005-2006, 65% of all Charlottesville students passed SOLs in Mathematics. 47% of African American students passed in Mathematics (49% in 2004-2005, 44% in 2003-2004). 69% of Hispanic students passed in Mathematics (85% in 2004-2005, 62% in 2003-2004). 84% of Caucasian students passed in Mathematics (83% in 2004-2005, 83% in 2003-2004).[46]
 - Latest State Data: 76% of students in Virginia passed Math SOLs in 2005-2006, 62% of African American students passed, 66% of Hispanic students passed, and 81% of Caucasian students passed.[47]
- ☀ In 2005-2006, 65% of all Charlottesville students passed SOLs in Mathematics. 46% of economically disadvantaged students passed in Mathematics (50% in 2004-2005, 48% in 2003-2004).[46]
 - Latest State Data: 76% of students in Virginia passed Math SOLs in 2005-2006, and 62% of economically disadvantaged students passed.[47]
- ☀ As of the 2006 Annual Plan, there was a waiting list for public housing in Charlottesville of 1,096 individuals (905 families with children, 90 elderly, 810 non-Caucasian, 303 Caucasian).[48]
- ☀ As of the 2006 Annual Plan, there was a waiting list for Section 8 housing in Charlottesville of 312 individuals (229 families with children, 68 elderly, 250 non-Caucasian, 64 Caucasian).[48]
- ☀ Focus groups held in 2005 by the Forum Planning Committee, noted that local efforts to assist children on the lower end of the achievement gap were sporadic, under funded or discontinued, despite a wealth of resources.[49]
- ☀ In FY 2005, juveniles at Intake in Charlottesville were most likely to be black (62.7%), 16 or 17 years old (28.7%), and male (76.5%).[50]
 - Latest State Data: In FY 2005, juveniles at Intake in Virginia were most likely to be white (47.0%; 45.5% black), 14 to 17 years old (81.4%), and male (68.9%). However, the juveniles in Corrections were more likely to be black (66.7%, white 27.1%), 15 to 17 (81.5%) and male (90.1%).[51]
- ☀ According to a 2005 study, the percentage of African American of juvenile offenders from Charlottesville (from a sample collected from 1997-2000) was higher than the population of African American youth (63% of juvenile offenders versus 50% of public school students).[36]
- ☀ According to the 2000 Census, the median family income in Charlottesville was \$45,100 (\$54,434 for Caucasian families and \$26,799 for African American families).[31]
 - Latest State Data: According to the 2000 Census, the median family income in Virginia was \$54,169.[31]
 - Latest National Data: According to the 2000 Census, the median family income in the US was \$50,046.[31]
- ☀ According to the 2000 Census, in Charlottesville, 9% of Caucasian headed households had no vehicle available; 32% of African American headed households had no vehicle available.[31]
 - Latest State Data: According to the 2000 Census, 5% of Virginian households had no vehicle available.[31]
 - Latest National Data: According to the 2000 Census, 6% of US households had no vehicle available.[31]
- ☀ According to the 2000 Census, 51% of Caucasian households of Charlottesville pay 30% or more of their gross income in rent; 47% of African American households of Charlottesville pay 30% or more of their gross income in rent; 61% of the Hispanic households of Charlottesville pay 30% or more of their gross income in rent.[31]

- Latest State Data: According to the 2000 Census, 34% of Caucasian households, 41% of African American households, and 36% of Hispanic households spend more than 30% of their gross income on rent in Virginia.[31]
- Latest National Data: According to the 2000 Census, 37% of Caucasian households, 45% of African American households, and 43% of Hispanic households spend more than 30% of their gross income on rent in the US.[31]
- In 2002, Jackson-Via and Clark Elementary Schools in Charlottesville have the highest free lunch rates (60.4% and 77.6%, respectively) and the lowest English SOL pass rates (54.39% and 52.38%, respectively); Venable Elementary School has the lowest free lunch rate (23.3%) and the highest English SOL pass rate (80.0%).[52]
- In 2001, there were 6 neighborhoods where more than 60% of public school students failed the math SOL: Belmont, Jackson Via, Ridge Street, Starr Hill, Tenth and Page.[32]

ALBEMARLE DATA

- ☀ In 2005-2006, 89% of all Albemarle students passed SOLs in English. 73% of African American students passed in English (63% in 2004-2005, 61% in 2003-2004). 82% of Hispanic students passed in English (68% in 2004-2005, 76% in 2003-2004). 92% of Caucasian students passed in English (90% in 2004-2005, 87% in 2003-2004).[53]
 - Latest State Data: 84% of students in Virginia passed English SOLs in 2005-2006, 73% of African American students passed, 76% of Hispanic students passed, and 89% of Caucasian students passed.[47]
- ☀ In 2005-2006, 89% of all Albemarle students passed SOLs in English. 73% of economically disadvantaged students passed in English (62% in 2004-2005, 57% in 2003-2004).[53]
 - Latest State Data: 84% of students in Virginia passed English SOLs in 2005-2006, and 73% of economically disadvantaged students passed.[47]
- ☀ In 2005-2006, 82% of all Albemarle students passed SOLs in Mathematics. 56% of African American students passed in Mathematics (62% in 2004-2005, 63% in 2003-2004). 68% of Hispanic students passed in Mathematics (72% in 2004-2005, 79% in 2003-2004). 86% of Caucasian students passed in Mathematics (90% in 2004-2005, 88% in 2003-2004).[53]
 - Latest State Data: 76% of students in Virginia passed Math SOLs in 2005-2006, 62% of African American students passed, 66% of Hispanic students passed, and 81% of Caucasian students passed.[47]
- ☀ In 2005-2006, 82% of all Albemarle students passed SOLs in Mathematics. 59% of economically disadvantaged students passed in Mathematics (67% in 2004-2005, 66% in 2003-2004).[53]
 - Latest State Data: 76% of students in Virginia passed Math SOLs in 2005-2006, and 62% of economically disadvantaged students passed.[47]
- ☀ In 2004-2005, across Albemarle County Schools, students were 13.7% African American, 77.7% White, 0.13% Native American, 3.86% Asian, and 4.17% Hispanic.[34]
- ☀ According to focus groups and a phone polls in 2004-05, the overall satisfaction rating for the quality of education in the County schools was 85%, with 95% of students' parents satisfied with the quality of education their children were receiving. Those who have lived in the County the longest and non-whites then to be less satisfied with the County's effort to provide learning opportunities for all.[34]
- ☀ According to a 2005 study, the percentage of African American of juvenile offenders from Albemarle (from a sample collected from 1997-2000) was higher than the population of African American youth (24% of juvenile offenders versus 13% of public school students).[36]
- ☀ In FY 2005, juveniles at Intake in Albemarle were most like to be white (63.2%), 16 or 17 years old (45%), and male (64.7%).[50]
 - Latest State Data: In FY 2005, juveniles at Intake in Virginia were most likely to be white (47.0%; 45.5% black), 14 to 17 years old (81.4%), and male (68.9%). However, the juveniles in Corrections were more likely to be black (66.7%, white 27.1%), 15 to 17 (81.5%) and male (90.1%).[51]
- ☀ During the 2004-2005 school year, 73.29% of White Albemarle high school students, 82.5% of Asian students, 48.2% of African American students, and 58.10% of Hispanic students were in Advanced and/or Honors classes (this is not necessarily a non-duplicated number).[34]
- ☀ There were 313 firms owned by African Americans in Albemarle County in 2002.[54]

- ☀ According to the 2000 Census, the median family income in Albemarle was \$63,407 (\$66,140 for Caucasian families and \$40,243 for African American families).[31]
 - Latest State Data: According to the 2000 Census, the median family income in Virginia was \$54,169.[31]
 - Latest National Data: According to the 2000 Census, the median family income in the US was \$50,046.[31]
- ☀ According to the 2000 Census, in Albemarle, 4% of Caucasian headed households had no vehicle available; 11% of African American headed households had no vehicle available.[31]
 - Latest State Data: According to the 2000 Census, 5% of Virginian households had no vehicle available.[31]
 - Latest National Data: According to the 2000 Census, 6% of US households had no vehicle available.[31]
- ☀ According to the 2000 Census, 41% of the Caucasian households of Albemarle pay 30% or more of their gross income in rent; 43% of the African American households of Albemarle pay 30% or more of their gross income in rent; 36% of the Hispanic households of Albemarle pay 30% or more of their gross income in rent.[31]
 - Latest State Data: According to the 2000 Census, 34% of Caucasian households, 41% of African American households, and 36% of Hispanic households spend more than 30% of their gross income on rent in Virginia.[31]
 - Latest National Data: According to the 2000 Census, 37% of Caucasian households, 45% of African American households, and 43% of Hispanic households spend more than 30% of their gross income on rent in the US.[31]

CHARLOTTESVILLE/ALBEMARLE AND/OR AREA DATA

- ☀ According to a 2005 study, the percentage of a sample of juvenile offenders (collected from 1997-2000) put on probation, who were African American went down from 52% in 1997 to 43% in 2000; the percentage who were Caucasian went up from 48% in 1997 to 54% in 2000.[36]
- ☀ In a 2004 report based on focus groups with local youth, one third of the student questionnaire indicated that the financial cost of activities was a barrier to participation for themselves or their peers (including tuition and gear/special materials).[55]
- ☀ In a 2004 report based on focus groups with local youth, some students reported that they or their peers do not participate in activities because they feel that the activities are dominated by a particular race or class. Some were viewed as being primarily African American or Caucasian in focus, and students of different races reported feeling uncomfortable in these settings. Some African American males stated that they believed that they were deliberately excluded from some placed because of their appearance. Other students reported that certain activities were available only to affluent students (participation in private sports/clubs was perceived as giving those students an additional advantage).[55]
- ☀ According to the Albemarle Citizen Survey of 2004, 88.8% of respondents were “Very” or “Somewhat” satisfied with the high quality education to people of all cultural and ethnic backgrounds.[9]

Housing Costs/Maintenance

CHARLOTTESVILLE DATA

- ☀ The 2006 survey of homeless in Charlottesville revealed 163 sheltered individuals and 10 unsheltered adults/0 unsheltered children. These numbers can be compared to 154 sheltered/14 unsheltered adults/7 unsheltered children in 2005; 129 sheltered/25 unsheltered adults/8 unsheltered children in 2004; 125 sheltered/12 unsheltered adults/7 unsheltered children in 2004.[1]
- ☀ The 2006 survey of homeless in Charlottesville revealed 69% could not find affordable house (40% in 2005, 55% in 2004).[1]
- ☀ The 2006 survey of homeless in Charlottesville revealed 127 Charlottesville students were “doubled up,” i.e., living as guests in someone else’s home. There were 76 such children counted in 2005.[1]
- ☀ The 2006 survey of homeless in Charlottesville revealed 38% of homeless considered Charlottesville their hometown.[1]
- ☀ The 2006 survey of homeless in Charlottesville revealed 23% were homeless due to eviction (28% in 2005; 22% in 2003), 8% were so due to discharge from a hospital, jail, or treatment center (13% in 2005), and 13% were so because of a rent increase or their home was sold (14% in 2005).[1]

- ☀ The 2006 survey of homeless in Charlottesville revealed 69% could not find affordable house (40% in 2005, 55% in 2004).[1]
- ☀ The 2006 survey of homeless in Charlottesville revealed 12% had an unmet need for emergency shelter or transitional housing (18% in 2005, 47% in 2004).[1]
- ☀ The 2006 survey of homeless in Charlottesville revealed 4% were homeless with dependant children (21% in 2005, 26% in 2004, 23% in 2003). In 2003, 35% of homeless individuals were involved in the day-to-day care of their children.[1]
- ☀ As of the 2006 Annual Plan, there was a waiting list for public housing in Charlottesville of 1,096 individuals (905 families with children, 90 elderly, 810 non-Caucasian, 303 Caucasian).[48]
- ☀ As of the 2006 Annual Plan, there was a waiting list for Section 8 housing in Charlottesville of 312 individuals (229 families with children, 68 elderly, 250 non-Caucasian, 64 Caucasian).[48]
- ☀ The HUD 2006, public housing survey revealed increased satisfaction among residents in communication with management over three years (63% in 2006, 59% in 2005, 57% in 2004), as well as some satisfaction with maintenance and repairs (87% in 2006, 67% in 2005, 79% in 2004), and services (87% in 2006, 73% in 2005, 87% in 2004). Residents reported the following satisfaction with neighborhood appearance: 61% in 2006, 51% in 2005, 59% in 2004; and with safety: 67% in 2006, 62% in 2005, 65% in 2004.[56]
- ☀ On average between 2001-2005, the number of subsidized housing units in Charlottesville (per 1,000 residents living in poverty) was 82.55, compared to 88.97 on average between 1998-2000.[3]
- ☀ The median sales price for a home in Charlottesville in 2005 (according to CAAR) was \$247,428, up from \$220,000 in 2004.[57]
 - Latest National Data: The median sales price for a home in the US in July 2006 was \$225,000.[58]
- In 2001, Fifeville, Ridge Street, Rose Hill, and Tenth and Page all had a high percentages of properties with low increases in assessed value and housing which was poorly maintained. In addition, Barracks Road, Jackson Via, Meadows, and Starr Hill all had a high percentage of properties that had a low increase in assessed value.[32]
- In 2000, making housing more affordable was rated by 74.5% as a “Very Important” goal for a comprehensive City plan by the residents of Charlottesville as a goal for the City; residents of the South Central Region had the highest percentage of “Very Important” responses (84.9%).[7]
- In 2000, 36.1% of the residents of Charlottesville were dissatisfied with adequate housing opportunities in the City. This dissatisfaction was most pronounced in the South Central Region, where 46.5% of residents were dissatisfied.[7]
- In 2000, the residents of Charlottesville ranked maintaining rental properties and increasing homeowners among the neighborhood 1st and 2nd among Important Neighborhood Improvements. 49.96% of the residents rated maintaining rental properties as “Very Important,” and 44.20% of the residents rated increasing homeowners as “Very Important.” Both these issues were rated most highly by residents of the South Central and South Regions.[7]
- In 2000, 56.6% of the residents of Charlottesville reported that rent in their neighborhood was too high (residents from the East Region reported this most often, followed by the West and South Central Regions, 61.8%, 58.1%, and 57.9%, respectively).[7]
- In 2000, 63.5% of the residents of Charlottesville reported that the cost of buying a home was too high (residents from the East Region reported this most often, followed by the West and North Regions, 70.3%, 69.1 %, and 65.8%, respectively).[7]
- Among key issues identified by residents of Charlottesville neighborhoods at the 2000 neighborhood meetings for the Comprehensive Neighborhood Plan was housing/rental upkeep, increasing home ownership or single family ownership, and/or increasing land lord accountability (Neighborhoods citing this as a key issue: 10th and Page, Belmont, Fifeville, Fry’s Spring, JPA, North Downtown, Ridge Street, Rose Hill, Starr Hill, Woolen Mills).[33]
- According to the 2000 Census, 40.8% of all housing in Charlottesville is owner occupied and 59.1% is renter occupied.[31]
 - Latest State Data: According to the 2000 Census, 68% of Virginia housing is owner occupied and 32% is renter occupied.[31]
 - Latest National Data: According to the 2000 Census, 66% of US housing is owner occupied and 34% is renter occupied.[31]

- ☀ According to the 2000 Census, 51% of Charlottesville households spend more than 30% of their gross household income on rent.[31]
 - Latest State Data: According to the 2000 Census, 37% of Virginia households spend more than 30% of their gross household income on rent.[31]
 - Latest National Data: According to the 2000 Census, 40% of US households spend more than 30% of their gross household income on rent.[31]

ALBEMARLE DATA

- ☀ The 2006 survey of homeless in Charlottesville revealed 139 Albemarle students were “doubled up,” i.e., living as guests in someone else’s home, 25 who were unsheltered or inadequately sheltered, 5 living in hotel/motels, and 15 with unknown shelter status.[1]
- ☀ On average between 2001-2005, the number of subsidized housing units in Albemarle (per 1,000 residents living in poverty) was 87.60, compared to 76 on average between 1998-2000.[3]
- ☀ According to the Albemarle’s 2005 real estate assessment, 64% of homes in the County are valued about \$200,000. Using \$192,000 as the maximum affordability for a family of four earning 80% of the area median income, less than one-third of existing housing units would be affordable.[59]
- ☀ The median sales price for a home in Albemarle in 2005 was \$285,000, up from \$265,000 in 2004.[57]
 - Latest National Data: The median sales price for a home in the US in July 2006 was \$225,000.[58]
- ☀ Monitoring of certificates of occupancy issued to rental housing developments indicate that while there are over 800 rental units that are new to the Albemarle area market, there were no new affordable family rental units constructed in 2005. Based on a survey of over 6000 rental units in the County (November 2004), there were no units that were affordable to those earning less than 30% of the area median income.[59]
- ☀ The average number of rental assistance vouchers under lease in FY04-05 in Albemarle was 390.[59]
- ☀ The County Office of Housing assisted 18 families (between May and December 2005) to securing below-market-rate financing and making a down payment.[59]
- ☀ According to the Albemarle Citizen Survey of 2004, 48.1% of respondents were “Very” (11.8%) or “Somewhat” (36.3%) satisfied with The County’s goal of promoting the development of affordable places to live. In 2002, 50.1% of the residents of Albemarle rated encouraging affordable housing for low and moderate income people as “Very Important” when rating goals for the strategic plan of the County. In 2002, 22.5% of the residents of Albemarle were dissatisfied with efforts to support adequate housing.[9]
- ☀ According to the Albemarle Citizen Survey of 2004, 56.5% of respondents were “Very” (14.5%) or “Somewhat” (42.0%) satisfied with the County’s efforts to support adequate housing; this represents a significant decrease in the percentage of satisfied residents from 2002 (77.6% “Very” or “Somewhat” satisfied in 2002).[9]
- ☀ The median price for a home in Albemarle in 2004 was \$266,125. (Albemarle County Department of Social Services Advisory Board, FY 2005 Annual Report to the Albemarle County Board of Supervisors)
- In 2002, 83.4% of the residents of Albemarle were ‘somewhat’ or ‘strongly’ in favor of encouraging a greater variety and mix of housing types and price levels in the county’s development areas.[9]
- According to the 2000 Census, 65.9% of all housing in Albemarle County is owner occupied and 34.1% is renter occupied. From 1980 to 2000, owner occupied housing increased from 60.4% to 65.9% and renter occupied housing decreased from 39.6% to 34.1%.[31]
 - Latest State Data: According to the 2000 Census, 68% of Virginia housing is owner occupied and 32% is renter occupied.[31]
 - Latest National Data: According to the 2000 Census, 66% of US housing is owner occupied and 34% is renter occupied.[31]
- ☀ According to the 2000 Census, 41% of Albemarle households spend more than 30% of their gross household income on rent.[31]
 - Latest State Data: According to the 2000 Census, 37% of Virginia households spend more than 30% of their gross household income on rent.[31]
 - Latest National Data: According to the 2000 Census, 40% of US households spend more than 30% of their gross household income on rent.[31]
- ☀ Based on 2000 Census data, household earning 30% or less of the area median income face the greatest shortage of affordable housing, with 87% of these households not living in affordable housing.[8]
- ☀ In 1999, the median gross rent in Albemarle was \$712/month.[8]

CHARLOTTESVILLE/ALBEMARLE AND/OR AREA DATA

- ☼ The 2005 MACAA Community Needs Assessment found that the second most pressing need is for assistance with “affordable housing,” 35.5% of their clients needed assistance with this; 44.89% said they needed help with “affordable housing” in 2002.[13]
- ☼ The following data were compiled as part of the 2005 MACAA Needs Assessment with data collected from the Universal Living Wage (www.universallivingwage.org):[13]
 - 2005 Fair Market Rents in Charlottesville/Albemarle: 0 bedrooms: \$520, 1 bedroom \$629, 2 bedrooms \$744, 3 bedrooms \$962, four bedrooms \$1063
 - A minimum wage worker in the City of Charlottesville/Albemarle must work 144 hours/week to afford a two-bedroom apartment at the area’s Fair Market Rent. The hourly income needed to afford Fair Market Rent is: \$10/hr for 0 bedrooms, \$12.10 for 1 bedroom, \$14.31 for 2 bedrooms, \$18.50 for three bedrooms, \$20.44 for 4 bedrooms.
 - The changes in Fair Market Rents from FY 04 to FY 05 in Charlottesville/Albemarle are as follows: +6.6% for 2 bedrooms, +3.7% for 3 bedrooms, +2.2% for 4 bedrooms.
- ☼ In a 2005 report, 70% of a sample of juveniles placed on probation in 1997 and 2000 experienced some type of major life transition (severe abuse, sexual assault/abuse, disruptive parental separation, homelessness/abandoned, natural death of someone close, violent death of someone close, parent/child illness); the percentage of juveniles who experienced major life disorganization dropped from a four year high of 63% in 1999 to a four year low of 38% in 2000, but those experiencing a major life transition increased to 85% in 2000 (a low of 53% occurred in 1999).[36]
- Extrapolated data from the CCF 2003 Needs Assessment revealed that up to 810 Charlottesville/Albemarle families with children likely had an unmet need for emergency home repairs in the previous year (this unmet need is twice as likely for non-Caucasian households), up to 292 likely had an unmet need for emergency help paying utility bills in the prior year, and up to 210 likely had an unmet need for emergency help paying rent in the prior year.[14]

Job Opportunities, Training & Adult Education

CHARLOTTESVILLE DATA

- ☼ The 2006 survey of homeless in Charlottesville revealed 39% of homeless individuals were currently employed (37% in 2005, 41% in 2004, 36% in 2003); 59% worked full or part time within the last 30 days (57% in 2005, 51% in 2003).[1]
- ☼ The 2006 survey of homeless in Charlottesville revealed 29% were homeless due to unemployment (23% in 2005, 33% in 2003).[1]
- ☼ The 2006 survey of homeless in Charlottesville revealed 24% of homeless individuals reported they could not find work (24% in 2005, 38% in 2004).[1]
- ☼ The 2006 survey of homeless in Charlottesville revealed 10% of homeless individuals expressed an unmet need for job training or job placement (24% in 2005, 22% in 2004). Of the Charlottesville homeless individuals surveyed in 2003, 13% reported that job training was a much needed service which they could not get.[1]
- ☼ The 2006 survey of homeless in Charlottesville revealed 73% with a high school diploma or equivalent (62% in 2005, 67% in 2004, 76% in 2003), and 22% with a college degree (12% in 2005 and 2004, 7% in 2003).[1]
- ☼ The unemployment rate in Charlottesville was 4.7% as of July 2006.[22]
 - Latest State Data: The unemployment rate in Virginia was 3.3% as of July 2006.[60]
 - Latest National Data: The unemployment rate in the US was 5.0% as of July 2006.[60]
- ☼ In the last five years, the overall number of jobs has risen; however, the number of jobs decreased between 2001 and 2003 (with the largest decrease of 5.2% occurring between 2002 and 2003), then started to increase between 2003 and 2005. The number of jobs increased by 1.1% between 2004 and 2005.[22]
- The inflation-adjusted average weekly wage in Charlottesville has increased by 4.6% between 2000 and 2004.[22]
- ☼ According to the 2000 Census, 21% of Charlottesville population (over the age of 25) has a high school diploma or the equivalent, 15% has some college, 3% have an associated degree, 19% have an undergraduate degree, and 21% have an advanced degree.[31]
 - Latest State Data: According to the 2000 Census, 26% of Virginia’s population (over the age of 25) has a high school diploma or the equivalent, 20% has some college, 6% have an associated degree, 18% have an undergraduate degree, and 12% have an advanced degree.[31]
 - Latest National Data: According to the 2000 Census, 29% of the US population (over the age of 25) has a high school diploma or the equivalent, 15% has some college, 6% have an associated degree, 16% have an undergraduate degree, and 9% have an advanced degree.[31]

- In 2000, 62.6% of the residents of Charlottesville rated bringing higher paying jobs to the area a “Very Important” goal for a comprehensive City plan. This was most often rated “Very Important” by residents of the South Central (73.3%) and the South (65.2%) Regions.[7]
- In 2000, 56.8% of the residents of Charlottesville were satisfied with opportunities for higher paid employment. The least satisfied were the residents of the South Central Region (45.2%).[7]
- In 2000, 40.4% of the residents of Charlottesville rated educating adults in literacy as a “Very Much Needed” community resource (rated most often by residents of the South Central Region, 65.23%).[7]
- In 2000, 35.8% of the residents of Charlottesville rated adult education and vocational training as a “Very Much Needed” community resource (rated most often by residents of the South Central Region, 55.25%).[7]
- In 2000, 61.6% of the residents of Charlottesville reported that emphasizing self-sufficiency programs for adults was a “Very Important” goal for a comprehensive City plan; 75% of the residents of the South Central Region responded this way.[7]
- Among key issues identified by residents of Charlottesville neighborhoods at the 2000 neighborhood meetings for the Comprehensive Neighborhood Plan was job opportunities and/or training (Neighborhood citing this as a key issue: 10th and Page).[33]
- According to the 2000 Census, 45% of Charlottesville residents fall below 200% of the federal poverty line. Also, only 119 Charlottesville families reported having no employed adults with at least one adult seeking work. Most of the poor in the Charlottesville community are working poor.[31]
 - Latest State Data: According to the 2000 Census, 25% of Virginia residents fall below 200% of the federal poverty line.[31]
 - Latest National Data: According to the 2000 Census, 30% of US residents fall below 200% of the federal poverty line.[31]

ALBEMARLE DATA

- ☀ The unemployment rate in Albemarle was 2.3% as of July 2006.[61]
 - Latest State Data: The unemployment rate in Virginia was 3.3% as of July 2006.[60]
 - Latest National Data: The unemployment rate in the US was 5.0% as of July 2006.[60]
- ☀ In the last five years, the overall number of jobs has risen every year with largest rise increase of 6.1% occurring between 2002-03 (with the exception of 2001, where there was not an increase from the previous year). Although Albemarle lost 643 manufacturing jobs between 2001 and 2005, the County did gain jobs in the following sectors: state government (2,923), health care (890), and professional/technical services (770). The largest local employer is the state government (UVA and the Medical Center) with 25% of local jobs. These data are a count of the number of jobs in Albemarle, not the number of employed residents.[61]
- The inflation-adjusted average weekly wage in Albemarle has increased by 5.9% between 2000 and 2005.[61]
- ☀ According to the Albemarle Citizen Survey of 2004, 88.1% of respondents were “Very” (34.2%) or “Somewhat” (53.9%) satisfied with the use of education to prepare people for the workforce.[9]
- ☀ According to the Albemarle Citizen Survey of 2004, 87.5% of respondents were “Very” (40.2%) or “Somewhat” (47.3%) satisfied with learning opportunities for adults in the County.[9]
- ☀ According to the 2000 Census, 18% of Albemarle population (over the age of 18) has a high school diploma or the equivalent, 17% has some college, 5% have an associated degree, 24% have an undergraduate degree, and 21% have an advanced degree.[31]
 - Latest State Data: According to the 2000 Census, 26% of Virginia’s population (over the age of 25) has a high school diploma or the equivalent, 20% has some college, 6% have an associated degree, 18% have an undergraduate degree, and 12% have an advanced degree.[31]
 - Latest National Data: According to the 2000 Census, 29% of the US population (over the age of 25) has a high school diploma or the equivalent, 15% has some college, 6% have an associated degree, 16% have an undergraduate degree, and 9% have an advanced degree.[31]
- According to the 2000 Census, 20% of Albemarle residents fall below 200% of the federal poverty line. Also, only 190 Albemarle families reported having no employed adults with at least one adult seeking work. Most of the poor in the Albemarle community are working poor.[31]
 - Latest State Data: According to the 2000 Census, 25% of Virginia residents fall below 200% of the federal poverty line.[31]
 - Latest National Data: According to the 2000 Census, 30% of US residents fall below 200% of the federal poverty line.[31]

CHARLOTTESVILLE/ALBEMARLE AND/OR AREA DATA

- ☼ The 2005 MACAA Community Needs Assessment found that, as one of their clients' top 10 needs, 24.5% of their clients needed assistance with "job search strategies;" this was not one of the top ten needs in 2002.[13]
- ☼ The 2005 MACAA Community Needs Assessment found that, as one of their clients' top 10 needs, 23.7% of their clients needed assistance with "GED." 32.95% of the respondents to the MACAA 2002 Community Needs Assessment survey of clients reported that getting a GED was a concern.[13]
- ☼ The 2005 MACAA Community Needs Assessment found that, as one of their clients' top 10 needs, 22.6% of their clients needed assistance with "resume writing;" this was not listed as one of the top ten needs for 2002.[13]
- According to the CCF 2003 Needs Assessment, 75% of lower income households in Charlottesville/Albemarle had at least one adult who worked full-time in the previous year.[14]
- According to the CCF 2003 Needs Assessment, approximately 163 Charlottesville/Albemarle residents over the age of 15 in Charlottesville/Albemarle are likely to have had an unmet need for help with GED preparation in the previous year.[14]
- According to the CCF 2003 Needs Assessment, approximately 109 Charlottesville/Albemarle residents over the age of 15 are likely to have had an unmet need for assistance with applications and financial aid for further education or post-high school training in the previous year.[14]
- 32% of a sample of juvenile offenders (collected 1997-1999) were from families on public assistance.[20]
- 43.18% of the respondents to the MACAA 2002 Community Needs Assessment survey of clients reported that achieving a "living wage" was a concern.[13]
- 33.52% of the respondents to the MACAA 2002 Community Needs Assessment survey of clients reported that adult education was a concern.[13]

Community Safety

CHARLOTTESVILLE DATA

- ☼ The HUD 2006, public housing survey revealed the following satisfaction with neighborhood safety: 67% in 2006, 62% in 2005, 65% in 2004.[56]
- ☼ According to a 2003 report by the Charlottesville Redevelopment and Housing Authority, of a small sample of young people living in public housing in the City, 94% of respondents felt safe at home and 78% felt safe in their neighborhood.[62]
- A report in 2003 stated that Charlottesville's per-capita crime rates are below average for all crime (.05 per-capita), but above the median for violent crime (.008 per-capita) compared to a sample of other comparable cities.[45]
- Making neighborhoods and streets safer ranked second as a comprehensive City plan goal in 2000 and was rated as "Very Important" by 81.1% of the residents of Charlottesville. This was rated most often by the residents from the South Central (87.4%) and the South (88.3) Regions.[7]
- In 2000, residents from the South Central Region reported feeling unsafe during the day (10.2%) and during the night (38.3%).[7]
- In 2000, the residents of Charlottesville reported feeling the most unsafe in the West Main Street area (day: 8.1%, night: 53.5%).[7]
- In 2000, residents of the South Central and South Regions of Charlottesville reported crime as the most important neighborhood problem (27.7% and 24.3%, respectively), and as one of the most important neighborhood problems (43.0% and 47.4%, respectively). The West Region also reported crime as one of the most important neighborhood problems (40.5%).[7]
- In 2000, residents of Charlottesville reported keeping kids away from crime as the most needed community resource (55.4% responding "Very Much Needed"). Responding this way the most and second most often, respectively, were 80.46% of the residents from the South Central Region and 69.34% of residents from the South Region responded.[7]
- Among key issues identified by residents of Charlottesville neighborhoods at the 2000 neighborhood meetings for the Comprehensive Neighborhood Plan were safety, crime, and/or policing/community involvement (Neighborhoods citing this as a key issue: 10th and Page, Barracks-Rugby, Belmont, Fifeville, Fry's Spring, The Meadows, North Downtown, Ridge Street, Venable).[33]

ALBEMARLE DATA

- ☀ According to the Albemarle Citizen Survey of 2004, 94.0% of respondents were “Very” (43.3%) or “Somewhat” (50.7%) satisfied the County’s efforts to make the County a safe and healthy community.[9]
- ☀ According to the Albemarle Citizen Survey of 2004, 92.6% of respondents were “Very” (41.4%) or “Somewhat” (51.2%) satisfied with safety in business areas.[9]
- ☀ According to the Albemarle Citizen Survey of 2004, 92.4% of respondents were “Very” (52.7%) or “Somewhat” (39.7%) satisfied with protection provided by police.[9]
- ☀ According to the Albemarle Citizen Survey of 2004, 91.3% of respondents were “Very” (55.7%) or “Somewhat” (35.6%) satisfied with safety at or near their residence.[9]
- In 2002, 78.4% of the residents of Albemarle rated providing police service as a “Very Important” goal for a strategic County plan.[9]

Public Transportation

CHARLOTTESVILLE DATA

- ☀ In 2005, the Charlottesville Transit Service (CTS) fares were 75 cents one way, 35 cents for senior citizens over 65, free for children under 5. There is also a free trolley service operating between downtown Charlottesville and UVA. Monthly costs for JAUNT, which operates demand-response routes, ranges from \$80.00 to \$120.00 per month.[13]
- ☀ There were, on average, 10.20 CTS riders (per Charlottesville resident) between 2001-2005, compared to 5.96, on average, between 1997-2000.[3]
- ☀ There were, on average, 3.6 JAUNT passengers per Charlottesville resident between 2001-2005, compared to 3.34, on average, between 1997-2000.[3]
- ☀ From a small 2005 survey of elderly and disabled individuals living in public housing, one of the top three needs identified was “transportation (public, medical or disabled transit, etc.)”[2]
- 66% of Charlottesville homeless individuals surveyed in 2003 reported using the bus as a primary means of transportation.[1]
- ☀ According to the 2000 Census, in Charlottesville, 7% of households had no vehicle available.[31]
 - Latest State Data: 5% of the households in Virginia do not have access to a vehicle.[31]
 - Latest National Data: 6% of the households in the US do not have access to a vehicle.[31]
- In 2000, 47.2% of the residents of Charlottesville reported that providing better public transportation was a “Very Important” goal for a comprehensive City plan: 58.8% of the residents were from the East Region, 50.4% of the residents were from the South Central Region, 46.0% of the residents were from the West Region, and 44.5% of the residents were from the South Region.[7]
- In 2000, 26% of the residents of Charlottesville were dissatisfied with the provision of adequate public transportation, 39.4% of the residents were from the East Region, 28.8% of the residents were from the West Region, and 27% of the residents were from the North Region.[7]
- In 2000, 70.4% of the residents from the East Region, 70.6% of the residents from the North Region, 76.6% of the residents from the West Region, 85.2% of the residents from the South Central Region, and 87.4% of the residents from the South Region of Charlottesville agreed that there was satisfactory bus service.[7]
- Among key issues identified by residents of Charlottesville neighborhoods at the 2000 neighborhood meetings for the Comprehensive Neighborhood Plan were improving and/or access to ground transportation, public transportation, and/or alternative transportation (Neighborhoods citing this as a key issue: Barracks-Rugby, Fifeville, Greerbriar, Locust Grove, The Meadows, Rose Hill, Venable).[33]

ALBEMARLE DATA

- ☀ There were, on average, 0.97 JAUNT passengers per Albemarle resident between 2001-2005, compared to 0.91, on average, between 1997-2000.[3]
- ☀ According to the Albemarle Citizen Survey of 2004, 45.7% of respondents were “Very” (17.7%) or “Somewhat” (28%) satisfied with the ease of getting around by public transportation (residents were most dissatisfied with this service among all services presented in 2004 and 2002; this also represents a significant decrease in the percentage of residents who were satisfied in 2002 – 58.8% were “Very” or “Somewhat” satisfied in 2002).[9]
- In 2002, 41.3% of the residents of Albemarle rated providing good public transportation a “Very Important” goal for a strategic County plan.[9]
- ☀ According to the 2000 Census, in Albemarle, 6% of households had no vehicle available.[31]

- Latest State Data: 5% of the households in Virginia do not have access to a vehicle.[31]
- Latest National Data: 6% of the households in the US do not have access to a vehicle.[31]

CHARLOTTESVILLE/ALBEMARLE AND/OR AREA DATA

- ☀ The 2005 MACAA Community Needs Assessment found that, as one of their clients' top 10 needs, 23.7% of their clients needed assistance with "need auto or major auto repairs." The 2nd of the top ten needs or concerns expressed by MACAA's clients in 2002 was a need for a car or major car repairs (endorsed by 47.16%).[13]
- In 2000, The CCF Workgroup for Children Needing Extensive Services identified the high cost of transporting children to and from services as a problem.[63]
- The Thomas Jefferson Planning District has data regarding commuter statistics, but it is based on the 1990 Census and the 1996 Traffic Reduction Survey. The 1996 Traffic Reduction Survey indicated that 65% of those surveyed traveled to work by car (alone or carpool), 7% used public transit, and 9% walked or biked. 34% wanted a bus closer to home, 63-82% said that taking the bus was pleasant, 70-82% said that buses were on time, and 61-64% said that route and schedule information was easy to find.[64]

Healthy Children and Adolescents

Physically and mentally healthy children and adolescents are the cornerstone of vital, prosperous communities.

Early Childhood Development

CHARLOTTESVILLE DATA

- ☀ As reported by the City Schools in 2005-2006, 165 students attend preschool in the division.[26]
- ☀ According to MACAA's 2005 report, they project for Charlottesville Head Start: 82 eligible 4-year-olds, and 74 eligible 3-year-olds, 60 to be served by Head Start, and an unserved population of 96.[13]
- ☀ The number of Charlottesville 3 and 4-year-olds enrolled in Head Start, Bright Stars, and Charlottesville City Schools' Preschool (per 1,000 3 to 4-year olds) was, on average, 84.41 between 2001-2005, compared to 103.04, on average, between 1996-2000.[3]
- ☀ The average number of day care spaces, per 1,000 children aged 0 to 11, was 1,006.67 in Charlottesville between 2001-2004, compared to 959, on average, between 1999-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: The average number of day care spaces, per 1,000 children aged 0 to 5, was 253 in Virginia between 2001-2004, compared to 250, on average, between 1999-2000.[3]
 - Latest National Data: There were 21.25 child care spaces, per 1,000 children aged 0 to 5, in the US in 2004.[27]
- ☀ The average percentage of children entering Kindergarten in Charlottesville between 2001-2003, who were identified for intervention services on the Early Intervention Reading Initiative, was 28.70%, compared to 33.07%, on average, between 1998-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: 19.7% of Virginia children entering Kindergarten in 2005 were identified for intervention services on the Early Intervention Reading Initiative.[30]
- ☀ On average between 2001-2003, 77.9% of pregnant females in Charlottesville began prenatal care in the first 13 weeks of pregnancy (as a percentage of live births), compared to 77.5% on average between 1997-2000, and 81.7% between 1993-1996.[3]
 - Latest State Data: 85% of pregnant females in the State began prenatal care in the first 13 weeks of pregnancy in 2003.[3]
 - Latest National Data: 84.1% of pregnant females in the Nation began prenatal care in the first 13 weeks of pregnancy in 2003.[5]
- ☀ On average, 7.84% of live births in Charlottesville had low birth weight between 2001-2003, compared with an average of 8.9% between 1995-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: The low birth weight rate for the State in 2004 was 8.4%. [4]
 - Latest National Data: The low birth weight rate for the Nation in 2003 was 7.9%. [4]
- ☀ Data from an ongoing study of a group of students in a Charlottesville middle students reveals that 16.6% were at risk for being overweight and 22.5% were overweight in 2005. This is compared to 17.2% being at risk in 2004; 18.1% being at risk in 2003; 20% being at risk in 2002, and 18.5% being at risk in 2001. This is also compared to 22.9% being overweight in 2004; 24.1% being overweight in 2003; 23.2% being overweight in 2002; and 24.4 being overweight in 2001. Another study of 6 Charlottesville schools, shows 22.1% of 3rd graders being at risk for being overweight and 20.5% being overweight in 2001-2002 (this number is fairly constant with data from the Fall of 1996).[6]

- Latest State Data: 30% of children aged 10-17 were overweight in 2003.[5]
- Latest National Data: 31% of children aged 10-17 were overweight in 2003.[5]
- In 2000, 71.8% of the residents of Charlottesville reported that improving affordable child care services was a “Very Important” goal for a comprehensive City plan; 82.3% of the residents from the South Central Region and 79.7% of the residents from the South Region responded this way.[7]
- Among key issues identified by residents of Charlottesville neighborhoods at the 2000 neighborhood meetings for the Comprehensive Neighborhood Plan was lack of affordable pre-school and/or day care (Neighborhood citing this as a key issue: Fry’s Spring).[33]

ALBEMARLE DATA

- ☼ According to MACAA’s 2005 report, they project for Albemarle Head Start: 61 eligible 4-year-olds, and 61 eligible 3-year-olds, 75 to be served by Head Start, and an unserved population of 52.[13]
- ☼ The number of Albemarle 3 and 4-year-olds enrolled in Head Start, Bright Stars, and Charlottesville City Schools’ Preschool (per 1,000 3 to 4-year olds) was, on average, 34.95 between 2001-2005, compared to 28.86, on average, between 1996-2000.[3]
- ☼ The average number of day care spaces, per 1,000 children aged 0 to 11, was 96.67 in Albemarle between 2001-2004, compared to 117, on average, between 1999-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: The average number of day care spaces, per 1,000 children aged 0 to 5, was 253 in Virginia between 2001-2004, compared to 250, on average, between 1999-2000.[3]
 - Latest National Data: There were 21.25 child care spaces, per 1,000 children aged 0 to 5, in the US in 2004.[27]
- ☼ Data from a study of 14 Albemarle elementary schools shows that, in 2002-2003, 18% of 3rd graders are at risk for being overweight (compared to 19.3% in 2001-2002 and 15.8% in 1996), and 21% were overweight (compared to 14.8% in 2001-2001, and 14.6% in 1996).[6]
 - Latest State Data: 30% of children aged 10-17 were overweight in 2003.[5]
 - Latest National Data: 31% of children aged 10-17 were overweight in 2003.[5]
- ☼ The average percentage of children entering Kindergarten in Albemarle between 2001-2004, who were identified for intervention services on the Early Intervention Reading Initiative, was 14.43%, compared to 20.60%, on average, between 1998-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: 19.7% of Virginia children entering Kindergarten in 2005 were identified for intervention services on the Early Intervention Reading Initiative.[30]
- ☼ On average between 2001-2003, 81.8% of pregnant females in Albemarle began prenatal care in the first 13 weeks of pregnancy (as a percentage of live births), compared to 82.8% on average between 1997-2000, and 88.5% between 1993-1996.[3]
 - Latest State Data: 85% of pregnant females in the State began prenatal care in the first 13 weeks of pregnancy in 2003.[3]
 - Latest National Data: 84.1% of pregnant females in the Nation began prenatal care in the first 13 weeks of pregnancy in 2003.[5]
- ☼ On average, 6.72% of lives births in Albemarle had low birth weight between 2001-2003, compared to an average of 6.4 between 1995-2000. [3]
 - Latest State Data: The low birth weight rate for the State in 2004 was 8.4%.[4]
 - Latest National Data: The low birth weight rate for the Nation in 2003 was 7.9%.[4]
- In 2002, 45.8% of the residents of Albemarle reported that supporting affordable child care was a “Very Important” goal for a strategic County plan.[9]

CHARLOTTESVILLE/ALBEMARLE AND/OR AREA DATA

- 49.2% of people surveyed in the 2003 CCF Needs Assessment expressed a need for preschool services for a child between the ages of 3 and 6.[65]
- According to the 2003 CCF Needs Assessment, 37.3% of people surveyed expressed a need for childcare for a child between 1 and 6, 29.2% expressed a need for infant care under the age of one, 16.6% expressed a need for childcare outside daytime hours, and 11.1% expressed a need for childcare before or after school in the previous year.[65]
- According to the 2003 CCF Needs Assessment focus groups of lower income families, they do not consider placing their children in preschool programs due to the high costs.[65]

- According to the 2003 CCF Needs Assessment, 24.8% of survey respondents stated that they would like more information about health and healthy growth.[65]
- One of the top ten needs or concerns expressed by MACAA's clients in 2002 was the cost/funding of childcare (endorsed by 42.61%).[13]

Student Performance

CHARLOTTESVILLE DATA

- ☀ In 2005-2006, 13.19% of Charlottesville students were enrolled in advanced placement courses (10.78% in 2004-2005, 11.55% in 2003-2004).[46]
- ☀ In 2005-2006, 43.38% of Charlottesville seniors earned an advanced diploma (55.32% in 2004-2005, 51.9% in 2003-2004).[46]
- ☀ The average percentage of Charlottesville children (aged 5-19) who attended public school between 2001-2004 was 66.43%, compared to an average of 69.43% between 1997-2000.[3]
- ☀ The average percentage of students graduating from Charlottesville High School (as a percentage of that class' 9th grade class) was 74.1% between 2001-2005, compared to 67.6% on average between 1997-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: The average percentage of students graduating from Virginia public high schools (as a percentage of those classes' 9th grade classes) was 77.2% between 2001-2005, compared to 76.2% on average between 1997-2000.[3]
- ☀ The average percentage of Charlottesville students who dropped out of school (as a percentage of the average daily membership for grades 7-12) was 2.03% between 2001-2005, compared to an average of 2.39% between 1997-2000.[3]
- ☀ 72.3% of Charlottesville graduating students planned to attend a 2 or 4 year college program, on average, between 2001-2005, compared to 78.5% of Charlottesville students, on average, between 1998-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: 71.5% of Virginia graduating students planned to attend a 2 or 4 year college program, on average, between 2001-2005, compared to 72.5% of Virginia students, on average, between 1998-2000.[3]
- ☀ 65.23% of Charlottesville 3rd graders passed the Standards of Learning test in English, on average, between 2001-2005; compared to 46.40% in 1998-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: 84% of Virginia 3rd graders passed the Standards of Learning test in English in 2005-2006.[47]
- ☀ 72.90% of Charlottesville 3rd graders passed the Standards of Learning test in History/Social Studies, on average, between 2001-2005; compared to 46.0% in 1998-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: 91% of Virginia 3rd graders passed the Standards of Learning test in History/Social Studies in 2005-2006.[47]
- ☀ 74.71% of Charlottesville 3rd graders passed the Standards of Learning test in Mathematics, on average, between 2001-2005; compared to 51.0% in 1998-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: 90% of Virginia 3rd graders passed the Standards of Learning test in Mathematics in 2005-2006.[47]
- ☀ 74.18% of Charlottesville 3rd graders passed the Standards of Learning test in Science, on average, between 2001-2005; compared to 55.2% in 1998-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: 90% of Virginia 3rd graders passed the Standards of Learning test in Science in 2005-2006.[47]
- ☀ 67% of Charlottesville 5th graders passed the Standards of Learning test in English, on average, between 2001-2005; compared to 44.8% in 1998-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: 87% of Virginia 5th graders passed the Standards of Learning test in English in 2005-2006.[47]
- ☀ 67.35% of Charlottesville 5th graders passed the Standards of Learning test in History/Social Studies, on average, between 2001-2005; compared to 23.9% in 1998-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: 85% of Virginia 5th graders passed the Standards of Learning test in History/Social Studies in 2005-2006.[47]
- ☀ 53.8% of Charlottesville 5th graders passed the Standards of Learning test in Mathematics, on average, between 2001-2005; compared to 27.1% in 1998-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: 83% of Virginia 5th graders passed the Standards of Learning test in Mathematics in 2005-2006.[47]

- ☀ 64.01% of Charlottesville 5th graders passed the Standards of Learning test in Science, on average, between 2001-2005; compared to 46.3% in 1998-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: 85% of Virginia 5th graders passed the Standards of Learning test in Science in 2005-2006.[47]
- ☀ 52% of Charlottesville 8th graders passed the Standards of Learning test in English, on average, between 2001-2005; compared to 48.6% in 1998-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: 78% of Virginia 8th graders passed the Standards of Learning test in English in 2005-2006.[47]
- ☀ 59.06% of Charlottesville 8th graders passed the Standards of Learning test in History/Social Studies, on average, between 2001-2005; compared to 26.9% in 1998-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: 81% of Virginia 8th graders passed the Standards of Learning test in History/Social Studies in 2005-2006.[47]
- ☀ 46.06% of Charlottesville 8th graders passed the Standards of Learning test in Mathematics, on average, between 2001-2005; compared to 45.8% in 1998-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: 76% of Virginia 8th graders passed the Standards of Learning test in Mathematics in 2005-2006. [47]
- ☀ 69.41% of Charlottesville 8th graders passed the Standards of Learning test in Science, on average, between 2001-2005; compared to 64.7% in 1998-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: 87% of Virginia 8th graders passed the Standards of Learning test in Science in 2005-2006.[47]
- ☀ On average between 2001-2004, there were 109.66 instructional personal per 1,000 Charlottesville public school students, compared to an average of 99.77 between 1998-2000 and an average of 91.69 between 1995-1997.[3]
 - Latest State Data: There were 12.9 students to every 1 teacher in Virginia in 2004-2005 (or 77.5 teachers per 1,000 public school students).[66]
 - Latest National Data: There were 16.4 students to every 1 teacher in the US in 2005 (or 60.98 teachers per 1,000 public school students).[67]
- ☀ 17.7% of Charlottesville students were enrolled in Special Education classes, on average, between 2001-2004, compared to 16.8% of Charlottesville students, on average, between 1998-2000.[3]
- ☀ The average percentage (between 2001-2004) of Charlottesville students entering and then withdrawing from school during the same school year (“mobility”) was 13.70%, compared to 13.45% on average between 1997-2000.[3]
- ☀ According to a 2003 report by the Charlottesville Redevelopment and Housing Authority, of a small sample of young people living in public housing in the City, 50% of respondents reported they spend less than an hour/day on homework, 44% reported that they needed tutoring in math, and 57% reported they would like CRHA to offer on-site tutoring.[62]
- ☀ In 2003, Charlottesville 4th graders scored in the 52nd percentile on the Stanford 9 Achievement Test, 9th Edition (national norm is the 50th percentile).[3]
- ☀ In 2003, Charlottesville 6th graders scored in the 58th percentile on the Stanford 9 Achievement Test, 9th Edition (national norm is the 50th percentile).[3]
- ☀ In 2003, Charlottesville 9th graders scored in the 50th percentile on the Stanford 9 Achievement Test, 9th Edition (national norm is the 50th percentile).[3]
- In 2002, Jackson-Via and Clark Elementary Schools in Charlottesville have the highest free lunch rates (60.4% and 77.6%, respectively) and the lowest English SOL pass rates (54.39% and 52.38%, respectively); Venable Elementary School has the lowest free lunch rate (23.3%) and the highest English SOL pass rate (80.0%).[52]
- In 2001, there were 6 Charlottesville neighborhoods where more than 60% of public school students failed the math SOL: Belmont, Jackson Via, Ridge Street, Starr Hill, Tenth and Page.[32]
- In 2001, there were 3 neighborhoods with less than 5% of the students identified for the City’s QUEST program for gifted students Fifeville, Jackson Via, and Tenth and Page.[32]
- ☀ According to the 2000 Census, 18% of Charlottesville population (over the age of 18) has a high school diploma or the equivalent, 37% has some college, 2% have an associated degree, 16% have an undergraduate degree, and 13% have an advanced degree.[31]
- In 2000, improving the quality of education in schools ranked first and was rated as a “Very Important” goal for a comprehensive City plan by 86.0% of the residents of Charlottesville. This rating was given most often by residents of the South Central Region (91.4%).[7]

- Among key issues identified by residents of Charlottesville neighborhoods at the 2000 neighborhood meetings for the Comprehensive Neighborhood Plan were improving and/or preserving neighborhood schools and/or educational opportunities (Neighborhoods citing this as a key issue: 10th and Page, Belmont, Greenbrier, Lewis Mountain).[33]

ALBEMARLE DATA

- ☀ The percentage of Albemarle high school graduates taking one or more college level course in 2004-2005 was 60%.[34]
- ☀ The number of Albemarle students, grade 9-12, taking at least one Advanced Placement test in 2004-2005 was 19.6% (compared to 15.6% the previous year).[34]
- ☀ The percentage of Albemarle students earning an Advanced Studies Diploma in 2004-2005 was 65.0% (compared to 58.3% the previous year).[34]
- ☀ According to focus groups and a phone poll in 2004-2005, the overall satisfaction rating for the quality of education in the County schools was 85%, with 95% of students' parents satisfied with the quality of education their children were receiving. Those who have lived in the County the longest and non-whites then to be less satisfied with the County's effort to provide learning opportunities for all.[34]
- ☀ The average percentage of students graduating from Albemarle public high schools (as a percentage of those classes' 9th grade classes) was 81.0% between 2001-2005, compared to 78.3% on average between 1997-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: The average percentage of students graduating from Virginia public high schools (as a percentage of those classes' 9th grade classes) was 77.2% between 2001-2005, compared to 76.2% on average between 1997-2000.[3]
- ☀ The average percentage of Albemarle students who dropped out of school (as a percentage of the average daily membership for grades 7-12) was 1.20% between 2001-2005, compared to an average of 1.99% between 1997-2000.[3]
- ☀ 81.7% of Albemarle graduating students planned to attend a 2 or 4 year college program, on average, between 2001-2005, compared to 79.8% of Albemarle students, on average, between 1998-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: 71.5% of Virginia graduating students planned to attend a 2 or 4 year college program, on average, between 2001-2005, compared to 72.5% of Virginia students, on average, between 1998-2000.[3]
- ☀ 76.19% of Albemarle 3rd graders passed the Standards of Learning test in English, on average, between 2001-2005; compared to 64.13% in 1998-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: 84% of Virginia 3rd graders passed the Standards of Learning test in English in 2005-2006.[47]
- ☀ 81.24% of Albemarle 3rd graders passed the Standards of Learning test in History/Social Studies, on average, between 2001-2005; compared to 62.6% in 1998-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: 91% of Virginia 3rd graders passed the Standards of Learning test in History/Social Studies in 2005-2006.[47]
- ☀ 83.99% of Albemarle 3rd graders passed the Standards of Learning test in Mathematics, on average, between 2001-2005; compared to 70.0% in 1998-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: 90% of Virginia 3rd graders passed the Standards of Learning test in Mathematics in 2005-2006.[47]
- ☀ 85.23% of Albemarle 3rd graders passed the Standards of Learning test in Science, on average, between 2001-2005; compared to 74.9% in 1998-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: 90% of Virginia 3rd graders passed the Standards of Learning test in Science in 2005-2006.[47]
- ☀ 86% of Albemarle 5th graders passed the Standards of Learning test in English, on average, between 2001-2005; compared to 74.8% in 1998-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: 87% of Virginia 5th graders passed the Standards of Learning test in English in 2005-2006.[47]
- ☀ 81.50% of Albemarle 5th graders passed the Standards of Learning test in History/Social Studies, on average, between 2001-2005; compared to 52.4% in 1998-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: 85% of Virginia 5th graders passed the Standards of Learning test in History/Social Studies in 2005-2006.[47]

- ☀ 78.13% of Albemarle 5th graders passed the Standards of Learning test in Mathematics, on average, between 2001-2005; compared to 57.6% in 1998-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: 83% of Virginia 5th graders passed the Standards of Learning test in Mathematics in 2005-2006.[47]
- ☀ 85.14% of Albemarle 5th graders passed the Standards of Learning test in Science, on average, between 2001-2005; compared to 72.2% in 1998-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: 85% of Virginia 5th graders passed the Standards of Learning test in Science in 2005-2006.[47]
- ☀ 79% of Albemarle 8th graders passed the Standards of Learning test in English, on average, between 2001-2005; compared to 71% in 1998-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: 78% of Virginia 8th graders passed the Standards of Learning test in English in 2005-2006.[47]
- ☀ 86.55% of Albemarle 8th graders passed the Standards of Learning test in History/Social Studies, on average, between 2001-2005; compared to 49.2% in 1998-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: 81% of Virginia 8th graders passed the Standards of Learning test in History/Social Studies in 2005-2006.[47]
- ☀ 78.76% of Albemarle 8th graders passed the Standards of Learning test in Mathematics, on average, between 2001-2005; compared to 63.8% in 1998-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: 76% of Virginia 8th graders passed the Standards of Learning test in Mathematics in 2005-2006.[47]
- ☀ 88.02% of Albemarle 8th graders passed the Standards of Learning test in Science, on average, between 2001-2005; compared to 79.8% in 1998-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: 87% of Virginia 8th graders passed the Standards of Learning test in Science in 2005-2006.[47]
- ☀ The average percentage of Albemarle children (aged 5-19) who attended public school between 2001-2004 was 71.16%, compared to an average of 68.85% between 1997-2000.[3]
- ☀ 16.2% of Albemarle students were enrolled in Special Education classes, on average, between 2001-2004, compared to 16.1% of Albemarle students, on average, between 1998-2000.[3]
- ☀ On average between 2001-2004, there were 86.86 instructional personal per 1,000 Albemarle public school students, compared to an average of 81.8 between 1998-2000 and an average of 77.16 between 1995-1997.[3]
 - Latest State Data: There were 12.9 students to every 1 teacher in Virginia in 2004-2005 (or 77.5 teachers per 1,000 public school students).[66]
 - Latest National Data: There were 16.4 students to every 1 teacher in the US in 2005 (or 60.98 teachers per 1,000 public school students).[67]
- ☀ The average percentage (between 2001-2004) of Albemarle students entering and then withdrawing from school during the same school year (“mobility”) was 12.54%, compared to 15.73% on average between 1997-2000.[3]
- ☀ According to the Albemarle Citizen Survey of 2004, 93% of respondents were “Very” (42.3%) or “Somewhat” (50.7%) satisfied with the creating of learning opportunities for all ages.[9]
- ☀ According to the Albemarle Citizen Survey of 2004, 88.8% of respondents were “Very” (47.1%) or “Somewhat” (41.7%) satisfied with the high quality education to people of all cultural and ethnic backgrounds.[9]
- ☀ According to the Albemarle Citizen Survey of 2004, 85.0% of respondents were “Very” (45.9%) or “Somewhat” (39.1%) satisfied with the provision of quality education to school children.[9]
- ☀ In 2003, Albemarle 4th graders scored in the 69th percentile on the Stanford 9 Achievement Test, 9th Edition (national norm is the 50th percentile).[3]
- ☀ In 2003, Albemarle 6th graders scored in the 74th percentile on the Stanford 9 Achievement Test, 9th Edition (national norm is the 50th percentile).[3]
- ☀ In 2003, Albemarle 9th graders scored in the 64th percentile on the Stanford 9 Achievement Test, 9th Edition (national norm is the 50th percentile).[3]
- In 2002, Yancey, Crozet, Agnor-Hunt, Red Hill, Scottsdale, and Stone-Robinson Elementary Schools and Walton Middle School in Albemarle had English SOL pass rates below 75%.[68]
- As of 2002, there continued to be a need for alternative education for students who are disruptive to Albemarle middle and high schools.[68]
- In 2002, providing good public education ranked first with the residents of Albemarle as a strategic goal for the local government. 89.9% rated it as “Very Important.”[9]

- In 2002, 16.3% of the residents of Albemarle were dissatisfied with the provision of quality education to school children.[9]
- ☀ According to the 2000 Census, 18% of Albemarle population (over the age of 18) has a high school diploma or the equivalent, 17% has some college, 5% have an associated degree, 24% have an undergraduate degree, and 21% have an advanced degree.[31]

CHARLOTTESVILLE/ALBEMARLE AND/OR AREA DATA

- ☀ In a 2005 report, 54% of a sample of juveniles placed on probation in 1997 and 2000 had 15 or more unexcused absences; the percentage of juvenile offenders who were truant dropped from 73% in 1997 to 35% in 2000.[36]
- ☀ In a 2005 report, 36% of a sample of juveniles placed on probation in 1997 and 2000 received special education services.[36]
- According to the CCF 2003 Needs Assessment, data extrapolated to real population numbers indicated that up to 111 children likely had an unmet need for help with reading and writing in the previous year.[65]
- According to the CCF 2003 Needs Assessment, data extrapolated to real population numbers indicated that up to 91 children were identified as likely to have had an unmet need for help improving score on Standards of Learning Tests in the previous year.[65]
- Between 1997-1999, 32% of juvenile offenders studied were working below age appropriate grade level.[20]
- As reported in 2000, one of the top three behavioral problem for Children in Need of Extensive Services was the category Seriously Emotionally Disturbed (SED), and one of the three services most often provided prior to residential placement was SED/LD (Learning Disabled) school services.[21]

Special Education

CHARLOTTESVILLE DATA

- ☀ In 2005-2006, 72% of all Charlottesville students passed SOLs in English. 51% of students with disabilities passed in English (34% in 2004-2005, 39% in 2003-2004).[46]
 - Latest State Data: 84% of Virginia students passed SOLs in English in 2005-2006, and 73% of students with disabilities passed.[47]
- ☀ In 2005-2006, 65% of all Charlottesville students passed SOLs in Mathematics. 35% of students with disabilities passed in Mathematics (30% in 2004-2005, 36% in 2003-2004).[46]
 - Latest State Data: 76% of Virginia students passed SOLs in Mathematics in 2005-2006, and 53% of students with disabilities passed.[47]
- ☀ According to MACAA's 2005 report, they project for Charlottesville Head Start: 82 eligible 4-year-olds, and 74 eligible 3-year-olds, 60 to be served by Head Start, and an unserved population of 96.[13]
- ☀ The number of Charlottesville 3 and 4-year-olds enrolled in Head Start, Bright Stars, and Charlottesville City Schools' Preschool (per 1,000 3 to 4-year olds) was, on average, 84.41 between 2001-2005, compared to 103.04, on average, between 1996-2000.[3]
- ☀ The number of unduplicated CSA cases in Charlottesville has been, on average, 15.75 per 1,000 youth (aged 10-19) between 2001-2005, compared with 53.44 per 1,000 youth (aged 10-19) between 1995-2000.[3]
- ☀ 17.7% of Charlottesville students were enrolled in Special Education classes, on average, between 2001-2004, compared to 16.8% of Charlottesville students, on average, between 1998-2000.[3]
- ☀ The average percentage of Charlottesville children (aged 5-19) who attended public school between 2001-2004 was 66.43%, compared to an average of 69.43% between 1997-2000.[3]
- ☀ The average percentage of children entering Kindergarten in Charlottesville between 2001-2003, who were identified for intervention services on the Early Intervention Reading Initiative, was 28.70%, compared to 33.07%, on average, between 1998-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: 19.7% of Virginia children entering Kindergarten in 2005 were identified for intervention services on the Early Intervention Reading Initiative.[30]
- In 2001, there were 3 neighborhoods with less than 5% of the students identified for the City's QUEST program for gifted students Fifeville, Jackson Via, and Tenth and Page.[32]
- The number of autistic children in local schools and autistic children receiving CSA funding has increased. In Charlottesville, 16 students are identified with autism, and in Albemarle, the number with autism increased from 18 in 1997 and 98 to 70 in 2001.[69]

- In 2000, 49.3% of the residents of Charlottesville identified needed community resources for children with disabilities; residents responding most often this way came from the South Central region (71.78%) and the South region (56.80).[7]
- In 2000, improving the quality of education in schools ranked first and was rated as a “Very Important” goal for a comprehensive City plan by 86.0% of the residents of Charlottesville. This rating was given most often by residents of the South Central Region (91.4%).[7]

ALBEMARLE DATA

- ☀ In 2005-2006, 89% of all Albemarle students passed SOLs in English. 73% of students with disabilities passed in English (64% in 2004-2005, 60% in 2003-2004).[53]
 - Latest State Data: 84% of Virginia students passed SOLs in English in 2005-2006, and 73% of students with disabilities passed.[47]
- ☀ In 2005-2006, 82% of all Albemarle students passed SOLs in Mathematics. 60% of students with disabilities passed in Mathematics (63% in 2004-2005, 65% in 2003-2004).[53]
 - Latest State Data: 76% of Virginia students passed SOLs in Mathematics in 2005-2006, and 53% of students with disabilities passed.[47]
- ☀ The number of Albemarle 3 and 4-year-olds enrolled in Head Start, Bright Stars, and Charlottesville City Schools’ Preschool (per 1,000 3 to 4-year olds) was, on average, 34.95 between 2001-2005, compared to 28.86, on average, between 1996-2000.[3]
- ☀ The number of unduplicated CSA cases in Albemarle has been, on average, 22.35 per 1,000 youth (aged 10-19) between 2001-2005, compared with 15.86 per 1,000 youth (aged 10-19) between 1995-2000.[3]
- ☀ During the 2004-2005 school year, 35.69% of special education Albemarle high school students were in Advanced and/or Honors classes (this is not necessarily a non-duplicated number).[34]
- ☀ According to MACAA’s 2005 report, they project for Albemarle Head Start: 61 eligible 4-year-olds, and 61 eligible 3-year-olds, 75 to be served by Head Start, and an unserved population of 52.[13]
- ☀ The average percentage of children entering Kindergarten in Albemarle between 2001-2004, who were identified for intervention services on the Early Intervention Reading Initiative, was 14.43%, compared to 20.60%, on average, between 1998-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: 19.7% of Virginia children entering Kindergarten in 2005 were identified for intervention services on the Early Intervention Reading Initiative.[30]
- ☀ The average percentage of Albemarle children (aged 5-19) who attended public school between 2001-2004 was 71.16%, compared to an average of 68.85% between 1997-2000.[3]
- ☀ 16.2% of Albemarle students were enrolled in Special Education classes, on average, between 2001-2004, compared to 16.1% of Albemarle students, on average, between 1998-2000.[3]
- In 2002, providing good public education ranked first with the residents of Albemarle as a strategic goal for the local government. 89.9% rated it as “Very Important.”[9]
- In 2002, 16.3% of the residents of Albemarle were dissatisfied with the provision of quality education to school children.[9]
- According to a 2002 report by the schools, there continues to be a need for alternative education for students who are disruptive to Albemarle middle and high schools.[68]
- The number of autistic children in local schools and autistic children receiving CSA funding has increased. In Albemarle, the number with autism increased from 18 in 1997 and 98 to 70 in 2001.[69]

CHARLOTTESVILLE/ALBEMARLE AND/OR AREA DATA

- ☀ In a 2005 report, 36% of a sample of juveniles placed on probation in 1997 and 2000 received special education services.[36]
- According to the CCF 2003 Needs Assessment, data extrapolated to real population numbers indicated that up to 111 children likely had an unmet need for help with reading and writing in the previous year.[65]
- According to the CCF 2003 Needs Assessment, data extrapolated to real population numbers indicated that up to 91 children were identified as likely to have had an unmet need for help improving score on Standards of Learning Tests in the previous year.[65]
- In a 2000 report, one of the top three behavioral problems for Children in Need of Extensive Services was Seriously Emotionally Disturbed (SED), and one of the three services most often provided prior to residential placement was SED/LD (Learning Disabled) school services.[21]

Productive Activities/Job Training, especially for Non-Caucasian and/or Disadvantaged Youth

CHARLOTTESVILLE DATA

- ☀ in 2005-2006, 3 Charlottesville students earned an industry certifications.[46]
- ☀ According to the City Schools in 2005-2006, more than 50 courses in Career and Technical Education are offered through the City School Division, including the Albemarle Technical Education Center.[26]
- ☀ The average percentage of Charlottesville public school students enrolled in after school programming was 9.49% between 2001-2005, compared to 9%, on average, between 1998-2000.[3]
- ☀ The average number of Charlottesville public school students enrolled in fine arts programming (per 100 students) was 90.40 between 2001-2005, compared to 100.37 on average, between 1998-2000.[3]
- ☀ The average number of Charlottesville public school (grades 9-12) students (per 100) participating in Virginia High School League sports, drama, and forensics programming was 69.52 between 2001-2005, compared to 71.67 on average, between 1998-2000.[3]
- ☀ The average number of Charlottesville youth (aged 0-17) participating in Parks and Recreation Programming (per 100) was 149.55 between 2001-2003, compared to 103.5 on average, between 1997-2000.[3]
- ☀ According to a 2003 report by the Charlottesville Redevelopment and Housing Authority, of a small sample of young people living in public housing in the City, 69% of respondents reported that they would like CHRA to offer programs in sports, art, music, or science.[62]
- As of 2002, public school students in Albemarle are enrolled in Fine Arts Classes, Extracurricular/Sports Activities, and Parks/Recreation Programs at a lower rate than public school students in Charlottesville: Fine Arts – 47.2 per 100 students in Albemarle, 106 per 100 in Charlottesville; Extracurricular/Sports Activities – 25.6 per 100 in Albemarle, 78.3 per 100 in Charlottesville; Parks/Recreation Programs – 67 per 100 in Albemarle, 141 per 100 in Charlottesville.[3, 70] [Note: The number of enrolled students may be more than 100% because some students were involved in more than one program.]
- In 2002-2003, a higher percentage of Charlottesville middle and high school students used marijuana on weekends than any other time. Marijuana was used second most often after school or on weeknights.[71]
- In 2000, residents of Charlottesville reported keeping kids away from crime as the most needed community resource (55.4% responding “Very Much Needed”). Responding this way the most and second most often, respectively, were 80.46% of the residents from the South Central Region and 69.34% of residents from the South Region responded.[7]
- In 2000, 73% of the residents of Charlottesville rated emphasizing development programs for youth as a “Very Important” goal for a comprehensive City plan. The residents of the South Central Region rated this as “Very Important” most often at 85.8%.[7]
- In 2000, 27.9% of the residents of Charlottesville were dissatisfied with the provision of recreation programs for youths. The most dissatisfied residents were from the South Central Region with 41% dissatisfied.[7]
- In 2000, the residents of Charlottesville rated the following as “Very Much Needed” community resources: 55.4% to keep kids away from crime (ranked 1st overall), 48.0% after school programs, 45.9% recreational programs for youth, 45.7% employment programs for youth (ranked 5th, 6th, and 7th overall, respectively). These areas were all most highly endorsed by residents of the South Central and Central Regions.[7]
- Among key issues identified by residents of Charlottesville neighborhoods at the 2000 neighborhood meetings for the Comprehensive Neighborhood Plan were work, after school, and/or recreation opportunities, programs, and activities for youth (Neighborhoods citing this as a key issue: 10th and Page, Fifeville).[33]

ALBEMARLE DATA

- ☀ in 2005-2006, 35 Albemarle students earned an industry certifications.[53]
- ☀ The average percentage of Albemarle public school students enrolled in after school programming was 12.65% between 2001-2005, compared to 19%, on average, between 1998-2000.[3]
- ☀ The average number of Albemarle public school students enrolled in fine arts programming (per 100 students) was 53.90 between 2001-2005, compared to 50.68 on average, between 1997-2000.[3]
- ☀ The average number of Albemarle public school (grades 9-12) students (per 100) participating in Virginia High School League sports, drama, and forensics programming was 64.01 between 2001-2005, compared to 32.57 on average, between 1998-2000.[3]
- ☀ The average number of Albemarle youth (aged 0-17) participating in Parks and Recreation Programming (per 100) was 64.93 between 2001-2004, compared to 69.75 on average, between 1997-2000.[3]

- As of 2002, public school students in Albemarle are enrolled in Fine Arts Classes, Extracurricular/Sports Activities, and Parks/Recreation Programs at a lower rate than public school students in Charlottesville: Fine Arts – 47.2 per 100 students in Albemarle, 106 per 100 in Charlottesville; Extracurricular/Sports Activities – 25.6 per 100 in Albemarle, 78.3 per 100 in Charlottesville; Parks/Recreation Programs – 67 per 100 in Albemarle, 141 per 100 in Charlottesville.[3, 70] [Note: The number of enrolled students may be more than 100% because some students were involved in more than one program.]
- ☀ In a 2004 report based on focus groups with local youth, some County students report that the dismissal time of 4:00 and lengthy bus rides made it impossible for them to participate in after-school activities.[55]
- ☀ According to the Albemarle Citizen Survey of 2004, 88.1% of respondents were “Very” (34.2%) or “Somewhat” (53.9%) satisfied with the use of education to prepare people for the workforce.[9]
- In 2002, the out of school programs survey noted that there is a lack of before school and late evening programming, that Albemarle elementary schools receive the least amount of programs, multiple organizations may be serving the same students and the level of coordination is unknown, few programs are able to detail the numbers and demographics of their participants, few organizations include parental involvement as a central aspect of the programs, and the majority of programs do not have a specific focus.[72]
- In 2002, 58.2% of the residents of Albemarle rated providing recreational programs for youth as a “Very Important” goal, and 55.6% rated emphasizing programs for troubled youth as a “Very Important” goal for a strategic County plan.[9]

CHARLOTTESVILLE/ALBEMARLE AND/OR AREA DATA

- ☀ In a 2004 report based on focus groups with local youth, they reported the following reasons for not participating in after-school activities: 36% care for siblings, 55% transportation, 34% cost, 30% don’t feel they belong, 44% nothing interesting to do, 25% parents don’t allow, 51% no friends there, 45% don’t know anyone.[55]
- ☀ In a 2004 report based on focus groups with local youth, one third of the student questionnaire indicated that the financial cost of activities was a barrier to participation for themselves or their peers (including tuition and gear/special materials).[55]
- ☀ In a 2004 report based on focus groups with local youth, the majority (69%) of students indicated participation in one or more after-school activities, with sports being the most frequently cited activity (basketball 24%, soccer 15%, music 14%, church 10%, baseball 10%, school clubs 9%, football 9%, academic enrichment 7%, track 7%, lacrosse 6%, cheerleading 5%, volleyball 5%, dance 5%, drama 5%, student leadership 5%, community service 4%, service learning 4%).[55]
- ☀ In a 2004 report based on focus groups with local youth, students reported doing the following if they were not participating in after-school activities: sleeping, eating, swimming, talking on the phone, homework, time with friends, watching TV, playing video games, computer, shopping, “partying,” drinking; on weekends they reported going to Fashion Square Mall, friends’ houses, parks, churches, gyms, the Downtown Mall, night clubs.[55]
- ☀ In a 2004 report based on focus groups with local youth, students reported wishing for opportunities to do the following: video production, photography, computer skills, cooking, dance, martial arts, girls football, dirt bikes, rock climbing, snow skiing; youth frequently mentioned wishing there was a teen club to go to on the weekends.[55]
- ☀ In a 2004 report based on focus groups with local youth, most students worked or wanted to work in the summer, but found it difficult to find employers willing to hire students under the age of sixteen, even with worker’s permits.[55]
- In 2003, the most common type of mentoring desired by Charlottesville/Albemarle parents surveyed is school/homework help, followed by mentoring in peer relationships/making friends, and recreational activities. (The majority Charlottesville/Albemarle parents surveyed reported that they preferred mentors interact with children in the afternoon and evenings as opposed to mornings, that the gender of the mentor did not matter, that they could contribute financially to mentoring, and that they could provide transportation to mentoring.)(49)
- The CCF 2003 Needs Assessment revealed that children in lower income households were between ¼ and ½ as likely as children in households with incomes above \$30,000 to participate in sports/recreation, arts or music classes, or volunteering in the prior year.[65]
- In 2002, a sample of 20 organizations that provide out of school services to youth in the Charlottesville/Albemarle area provide services ranging from academic tutoring, to arts and recreation, to mentoring and life skills. Fourteen of the organizations were able to report on the free or reduced lunch status of participants: 43% of the organizations had ≥75% of participants eligible and 29% of the organizations had 50%-74% eligible.[72]

- In 2002, the out of school programs survey noted that there is a lack of before school and late evening programming, that Albemarle elementary schools receive the least amount of programs, multiple organizations may be serving the same students and the level of coordination is unknown, few programs are able to detail the numbers and demographics of their participants, few organizations include parental involvement as a central aspect of the programs, and the majority of programs do not have a specific focus.[72]
- ☀ 33% of a sample of juveniles placed on probation in 1997 and 2000 were involved in positive extracurricular activities; involvement in positive activity increased from 28% in 1997 to 47% in 2000. (Locally, between 63% and 90% of students participate in extracurricular sports and/or fine arts activities.)[36]

Youth Substance Abuse

CHARLOTTESVILLE DATA

- ☀ The number of alcohol related arrests for youth under the age of 21 in Charlottesville has been, on average, 2.07 per 1,000 youth between 2001-2005, compared with 4.96 per 1,000 youth between 1997-2000.[3]
- ☀ The number of acts of Charlottesville students possessing drugs/alcohol in school (per 1000 students) was, on average between 2001-2004, 2.18, compared to 2.3, on average, between 1994-2000.[3]
- ☀ According to a 2003 report by the Charlottesville Redevelopment and Housing Authority, of a small sample of young people living in public housing in the City, 20% of youth who smoke cigarettes, smoke daily (14% nationally), 53% reported drinking alcohol in the last 30 days (47% nationally), 32.3% reported ever using marijuana (42.4% nationally), 1.4% reported ever using cocaine (9.4% nationally), and 7% reported huffing (4.7% nationally).[62]
- In 2002-2003 17.4% of Buford Middle School students reported drinking beer, 17.1% reported drinking wine coolers, and 10.6% reported drinking liquor compared to 22.5%, 25.7%, 15.4%, respectively, of middle school students nation-wide in 2001-2002.[71]
- In 2002-2003 46.9% of Charlottesville High School students reported drinking beer, 40.3% reported drinking wine coolers, and 45.5% reported drinking liquor compared to 50.3%, 48.8%, 46.1%, respectively, of high school students nation-wide in 2001-2002.[71]
- In 2002-2003 9.4% of Buford Middle School students and 42.5% of Charlottesville High School students reported using marijuana compared to 8.3% and 29.4% of middle and high school students, respectively, nation-wide.[71]
- In 2002-2003, 21.9% of Charlottesville 10th graders, 34.0% of 11th graders, and 43.9% of 12th graders reported drinking beer at a friend's house, a higher percentage than at home, at school, in cars, or in other locations. A similar pattern of use of wine coolers, liquor, and marijuana is also evident.[71]
- In 2002-2003, a higher percentage of Charlottesville middle and high school students used marijuana on weekends than any other time. Marijuana was used second most often after school or on weeknights.[71]
- Charlottesville juveniles were arrested for drug/narcotic violations at an increasing rate from 1999 to 2001 (27 arrests in 1999, 35 arrests in 2000, 45 arrests in 2001).[73]
- In 2000, 58.7% of the residents of Charlottesville reported being dissatisfied with the reduction of illegal drug use among youths (this was the area with which residents were most dissatisfied).[7]
- In 2000, 55.4% of the residents of Charlottesville reported keeping kids away from crime was a "Very Much Needed" community resource; this was most prominent for the residents of the South Central Region, where 80.46% responded this way.[7]
- In 2000, 44.1% of the residents of Charlottesville reported preventing substance/alcohol abuse was a "Very Much Needed" community resource; this was most prominent for the residents of the South Central Region, where 66.89% responded this way.[7]
- Among key issues identified by residents of Charlottesville neighborhoods at the 2000 neighborhood meetings for the Comprehensive Neighborhood Plan was substance abuse (Neighborhoods citing this as a key issue: 10th and Page, The Meadows, Starr Hill).[33]

ALBEMARLE DATA

- ☀ The number of alcohol related arrests for youth under the age of 21 in Albemarle has been, on average, 10.38 per 1,000 youth between 2001-2005, compared with 4.07 per 1,000 youth between 1997-2000.[3]
- ☀ The number of acts of Albemarle students possessing drugs/alcohol in school (per 1000 students) was, on average between 2001-2004, 5.90, compared to 4.3, on average, between 1994-2000.[3]
- In 2002, 55.6% of the residents of Albemarle rated emphasizing programs for troubled youth as a "Very Important" goal for a strategic County plan.[9]

- Data from the 2001 Albemarle Youth Risk Behavior Survey indicates that compared to the national average of 23.9% of high school students using marijuana within the last 30 days, 30% of Albemarle High School students reported having done so. Compared to the national average of 4.2% having used cocaine within the last 30 days, 7.9% of Albemarle High School students reported having done so.[74]
- In 2001, 8.5% of Albemarle High School students reported having used alcohol at school and 8.6% reported using marijuana at school compared to the national averages of 4.9% and 5.4%, respectively.[74]
- In 2001, 44% of Albemarle High School students reported having been offered drugs at school, compared to the national average of 28.4%.[74]
- In 2001, 40.8% of sexually active Albemarle High School students and 32.1% of sexually active Albemarle Middle School students reported having used drugs or alcohol the last time they had sex, compared to the national average of 25.6%.[74]

CHARLOTTESVILLE/ALBEMARLE AND/OR AREA DATA

- ☀ In a 2005 report, 47% of a sample of juveniles placed on probation in 1997 and 2000 had parents with a history of drug or alcohol abuse; the percentage of juvenile offenders whose parents had a history of drug/alcohol abuse increased from a low of 44% in 1999 to a high of 53% in 2000.[36]
- ☀ In a 2005 report, 44% of a sample of juveniles placed on probation in 1997 and 2000 had a documented history of serious drug or alcohol abuse; the percentage of juvenile offenders exhibiting substance abuse problems decreased to a low of 31% in 1999 and then increased to 47% in 2000.[36]
- The second most often unmet need identified by households in the 2003 CCF Needs Assessment was a child needing to talk with someone about tobacco, alcohol or drugs in the prior year.[65]
- In a 2000 report, social workers and teachers report that drug and alcohol abuse is a problem for most of the Children in Need of Extensive Services.[21]

Behavior Problems/Delinquency

CHARLOTTESVILLE DATA

- ☀ In FY 2005, the most common juvenile offense category in Charlottesville at Intake was Status Offense (16.2%) or Contempt of Court (14.3%), in Probation was Assault (27.4%), in Pre-dispositional Detention was Larceny (18%) or Contempt of Court (17.0%), and in Commitment was Larceny (29.2%).[50]
 - Latest State Data: In FY 2005, the most common juvenile offense category in Virginia at Intake was Assault (14.8%), Larceny (13.4%), and Status Offenses (12.6%); in Probation was Assault (21.9%) and Larceny (18.3%); in Pre-dispositional Detention was Assault (17%), Probation Violation (12.6%), and Larceny (12.4%); and in Commitment was Larceny (19.8%) and Assault (13.3%).[51]
- ☀ There were 281 total juvenile probation cases and 52 total parole cases in Charlottesville in FY 2005.[15]
 - Latest State Data: There were 7,539 total juvenile probation cases and 706 total parole cases in Charlottesville in FY 2005.[51]
- ☀ In FY 2005, juveniles at Intake in Charlottesville were most likely to be black (62.7%), 16 or 17 years old (28.7%), and male (76.5%).[50]
 - Latest State Data: In FY 2005, juveniles at Intake in Virginia were most likely to be white (47.0%; 45.5% black), 14 to 17 years old (81.4%), and male (68.9%).[51]
- ☀ There were 1,183 total juvenile court intakes in Charlottesville in FY 2005; 56% for domestic relations cases (custody/domestic relations and protective orders), 21% were delinquent cases, and 4% were diverted from the court. There was a 30% drop in the number of delinquent cases compared to FY 2004.[15]
- ☀ There were 1,683 domestic violence service calls and 175 domestic assault arrests in the City in FY 2005, including both adults and juveniles.[15]
- ☀ The number of CHINS petitions filed in Charlottesville by school authorities or parents alleging that juveniles are in need of services/supervision (e.g., chronic truants/runaways) has been, on average, 53.78 per 1,000 youth between 2001-2005, compared with 58.85 per 1,000 youth between 1997-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: There were 12,600 CHINS complaints in Virginia in 2005; 12,544 in 2004; and 12,525 in 2003.[51]

- ☀ The number of delinquency judgments in Charlottesville (there is duplication of juveniles in this number) has been, on average, 195.34 per 1,000 youth between 2001-2005, compared with 267.67 per 1,000 youth between 1998-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: The number of delinquency judgments in Virginia (there is duplication of juveniles in this number) has been, on average, 96.06 per 1,000 youth between 2001-2005, compared with 124.3 per 1,000 youth between 1998-2000.[3]
- ☀ The number of arrests of juveniles for violent crime in Charlottesville has been, on average (note: there are 2 year reporting periods over which incidents are averaged – the following number is an average of that average), 6.83 per 1,000 youth (aged 12-17) between 1999-2005 (however, the rates have been dropping for the last 4 reporting periods and was 3.42 for 2003-2005), compared with 6.90 per 1,000 youth (aged 10-19) between 1995-2000.[3]
- ☀ The number of pregnancies to females under the age of 18 in Charlottesville has been, on average, 54.21 per 1,000 youth (aged 15-17) between 2001-2005, compared with 71.22 per 1,000 youth (aged 15-17) between 1997-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: The number of pregnancies to females under the age of 18 in Virginia has been, on average, 26.73 per 1,000 youth (aged 15-17) between 2001-2005, compared with 41.29 per 1,000 youth (aged 15-17) between 1997-2000.[3]
- ☀ The number of births to females under the age of 18 in Charlottesville has been, on average, 26.2 per 1,000 youth (aged 15-17) between 2001-2005 (with a high of 41 in 2002, and a low of 17.73 in 2004), compared with 49.2 per 1,000 youth (aged 15-17) between 1997-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: The number of births to females under the age of 18 in Virginia has been, on average, 17.3 per 1,000 youth (aged 15-17) between 2001-2005, compared with 26.55 per 1,000 youth (aged 15-17) between 1997-2000.[3]
 - Latest National Data: The number of births to females under the age of 18 in the US was 22 per 1,000 youth (aged 15 to 17) in 2003; 23 per 1,000 in 2002; 25 per 1,000 in 2001; 27 per 1,000 in 2000; and 28 per 1,000 in 1999.[75]
- ☀ According to a 2005 study, the percentage of a sample of juvenile offenders (collected from 1997-2000) who were on probation, who lived in the City went down up 45% in 1997 to 55% in 2000. (38)
- ☀ The number of acts of physical violence by individual Charlottesville students against students/staff (per 1000 students) was 67.12, on average between 2001-2004, compared to 96.43, on average, between 1998-2000.[3]
- ☀ The number of school suspensions of Charlottesville students (per 1000 students) was 266.25, on average between 2001-2004, compared to 208.9, on average, between 1997-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: The number of school suspensions (short and long term) of Virginia students in 2004-2005 was 170.81 (per 1,000 students).[76]
- ☀ The number of acts of Charlottesville students reported to possess a weapon at school (per 1000 students) was 1.07, on average between 2001-2004, compared to 5.0, on average, between 1998-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: The number of violations involving weapons at school in Virginia (per 1,000 students) was 2.49 in 2004-2005.[76]
- ☀ The State and City Police made a total of 186 arrests of Charlottesville juveniles in 2004.[44]
- ☀ According to a 2003 report by the Charlottesville Redevelopment and Housing Authority, of a small sample of young people living in public housing in the City, 26.7% reported being threatened or injured with a weapon at school in the last 12 months (8.9% nationally), 50.7% reported being in a fight in the last 12 months (33% nationally), 41% reported drinking alcohol/using drugs at last intercourse (25.6% nationally), 68% reported using a condom at last intercourse (57.9% nationally), and 18% reported being pregnant/getting someone pregnant (4.7% nationally).[62]
- In 2002-2003, 37.7% of Charlottesville middle and high school students reported threatening to hurt a student by hitting, slapping, or kicking (37.4% reported this nation-wide).[71]
- In 2002-2003, 39.6% of Charlottesville middle and high school students reported that another student threatened to hurt them by hitting, slapping, or kicking (39.5% reported this nation-wide); 18.9% reported having been hurt by a student who hit, slapped, or kicked them (22.0% reported this nation-wide).[71]
- In 2002-2003, 12.6% of Charlottesville middle and high school students reported participating in gang activity.[71]
- In 2000, 55.4% of the residents of Charlottesville reported that keeping children away from crime is a community resource that is “Very Much Needed.” This was the highest ranked needed resource overall. 80.46% of residents from the South Central Region and 69.34% of the residents from the South Region responded this way.[7]

- Among key issues identified by residents of Charlottesville neighborhoods at the 2000 neighborhood meetings for the Comprehensive Neighborhood Plan were safety, crime, and/or policing/community involvement (Neighborhoods citing this as a key issue: 10th and Page, Barracks-Rugby, Belmont, Fifeville, Fry's Spring, The Meadows, North Downtown, Ridge Street, Venable).[33]
- There were 203 juvenile arrests in Charlottesville/Albemarle for Part I offenses in 1997, 153 in 1998, 149 in 1999, and 207 in 2000. There were 409 juvenile arrests in Charlottesville/Albemarle for Part II offenses in 1997, 385 in 1998, 304 in 1999, and 368 in 2000. There were 4 juvenile arrests for status offenses in 1997, 23 in 1998, 22 in 1999, and 62 in 2000.[77]
- There were a total of 1289 juvenile court intakes for Charlottesville/Albemarle in 1997, 1224 in 1998, and 1207 in 2000.[77]
- The juvenile population (aged 10-17) has increased approximately 61% between 1990 and 2000.[77]
- Among the sample of juvenile probationers, there were 349 detention admissions in Charlottesville/Albemarle in 1997, 372 in 1998, and 322 in 1999 (average number of days in detention in 1999 was 18). The majority (70%) of detention admissions were for violations of court-related requirements.[77]

ALBEMARLE DATA

- ☼ In FY 2005, the most common juvenile offense category in Albemarle at Intake was Larceny (23.4%), in Probation was Larceny (24.1%), in Pre-dispositional Detention was Probation Violation (18.4%) or Contempt of Court (17.1%), and in Commitment was Contempt of Court (44.4%).[50]
 - Latest State Data: In FY 2005, the most common juvenile offense category in Virginia at Intake was Assault (14.8%), Larceny (13.4%), and Status Offenses (12.6%); in Probation was Assault (21.9%) and Larceny (18.3%); in Pre-dispositional Detention was Assault (17%), Probation Violation (12.6%), and Larceny (12.4%); and in Commitment was Larceny (19.8%) and Assault (13.3%).[51]
- ☼ There were 199 total juvenile probation cases and 29 total parole cases in Albemarle in FY 2005.[15]
- ☼ In FY 2005, juveniles at Intake in Albemarle were most like to be white (63.2%), 16 or 17 years old (45%), and male (64.7%).[50]
 - Latest State Data: In FY 2005, juveniles at Intake in Virginia were most likely to be white (47.0%; 45.5% black), 14 to 17 years old (81.4%), and male (68.9%).[51]
- ☼ There were 1,515 total juvenile court intakes in Albemarle in FY 2005; 60% for domestic relations cases (custody/domestic relations and protective orders), 22% were delinquent cases, and 6% were diverted from the court. There was a 31% drop in the number of delinquent cases compared to FY 2004.[15]
- ☼ There were 1,629 domestic violence service calls and 335 domestic assault arrests in the County in FY 2005, including both adults and juveniles.[15]
- ☼ The number of CHINS petitions filed in Albemarle by school authorities or parents alleging that juveniles are in need of services/supervision (e.g., chronic truants/runaways) has been, on average, 12.45 per 1,000 youth between 2001-2005, compared with 21.93 per 1,000 youth between 1997-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: There were 12,600 CHINS complaints in Virginia in 2005; 12,544 in 2004; and 12,525 in 2003.[51]
- ☼ The number of delinquency judgments in Albemarle (there is duplication of juveniles in this number) has been, on average, 66.36 per 1,000 youth between 2001-2005, compared with 85.8 per 1,000 youth between 1998-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: The number of delinquency judgments in Virginia (there is duplication of juveniles in this number) has been, on average, 96.06 per 1,000 youth between 2001-2005, compared with 124.3 per 1,000 youth between 1998-2000.[3]
- ☼ The number of pregnancies to females under the age of 18 in Albemarle has been, on average, 13.70 per 1,000 youth (aged 15-17) between 2001-2005, compared with 25.01 per 1,000 youth (aged 15-17) between 1997-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: The number of pregnancies to females under the age of 18 in Virginia has been, on average, 26.73 per 1,000 youth (aged 15-17) between 2001-2005, compared with 41.29 per 1,000 youth (aged 15-17) between 1997-2000.[3]
- ☼ The number of births to females under the age of 18 in Albemarle has been, on average, 11.1 per 1,000 youth (aged 15-17) between 2001-2005, compared with 19.34 per 1,000 youth (aged 15-17) between 1997-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: The number of births to females under the age of 18 in Virginia has been, on average, 17.3 per 1,000 youth (aged 15-17) between 2001-2005, compared with 26.55 per 1,000 youth (aged 15-17) between 1997-2000.[3]

- Latest National Data: The number of births to females under the age of 18 in the US was 22 per 1,000 youth (aged 15 to 17) in 2003; 23 per 1,000 in 2002; 25 per 1,000 in 2001; 27 per 1,000 in 2000; and 28 per 1,000 in 1999.[75]
- ☀ The number of arrests of juveniles for violent crime in Albemarle has been, on average (note: there are 2 year reporting periods over which incidents are averaged – the following number is an average of that average), 1.30 per 1,000 youth (aged 12-17) between 1999-2005, compared with 1.1 per 1,000 youth (aged 10-19) between 1995-2000.[3]
- ☀ According to a 2005 study, the percentage of a sample of juvenile offenders (collected from 1997-2000) who were on probation, who lived in the County went down from 55% in 1997 to 45% in 2000.[36]
- ☀ The number of acts of physical violence by individual Albemarle students against students/staff (per 1000 students) was 21.62, on average between 2001-2004, compared to 21.63, on average, between 1998-2000.[3]
- ☀ The number of acts of Albemarle students reported to possess a weapon at school (per 1000 students) was 1.68, on average between 2001-2004, compared to 2.6, on average, between 1998-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: The number of violations involving weapons at school in Virginia (per 1,000 students) was 2.49 in 2004-2005.[76]
- ☀ The number of school suspensions of Albemarle students (per 1000 students) was 132.35, on average between 2001-2004, compared to 90.15, on average, between 1997-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: The number of school suspensions (short and long term) of Virginia students in 2004-2005 was 170.81 (per 1,000 students).[76]
- ☀ The State and County Police made a total of 339 arrests of Albemarle juveniles in 2004.[44]
- According to a 2002 report, there continues to be a need for alternative education for students who are disruptive to Albemarle middle and high schools.[68]
- There were petitions for Children in Need of Services/Supervision for 11.9 per 1,000 youth ages 10-17 in Albemarle in 2002 (these numbers are down from 14.9 per 1,000 in Albemarle in 2001).[3]
- In 2002, 55.6% of the residents of Albemarle reported that emphasizing programs for troubled youth is a “Very Important” goal for a strategic County plan.[9]
- In 2001, 9.8% of Albemarle High School students reported carrying a weapon to school (national average is 6.4%); whereas 10.2% of Albemarle High School students reported being threatened with a weapon at school (national average is 8.9%).[74]
- In 2001, 19.3% of Albemarle Middle School students reported being in a fight at school (national average for high school is 12.5%). 6.6% of Middle School students and 6.3% of High School students reported being in a fight with injuries (national average for high school is 4%).[74]

CHARLOTTESVILLE/ALBEMARLE AND/OR AREA DATA

- ☀ The number of reported cases of sexually transmitted diseases to youth between the ages of 10-19 in Charlottesville/Albemarle has been, on average, 10.45 per 1,000 youth between 2001-2005, compared with 11.97 per 1,000 youth between 1998-2000.[3]
 - Latest State Data: The number of reported cases of sexually transmitted diseases to youth between the ages of 10-19 in Virginia has been, on average, 10.92 per 1,000 youth between 2001-2005, compared with 7.93 per 1,000 youth between 1998-2000.[3]
- ☀ 33% of a sample of juveniles placed on probation in 1997 and 2000 reported having a peer group consisting primarily of delinquent youth.[36]
- ☀ 36% of a sample of juveniles placed on probation in 1997 and 2000 were reported by their parents to chronically violate curfew.[36]
- ☀ 54% of a sample of juveniles placed on probation in 1997 and 2000 had 15 or more unexcused absences; the percentage of juvenile offenders who were truant dropped from 73% in 1997 to 35% in 2000.[36]
- ☀ 70% of a sample of juveniles placed on probation in 1997 and 2000 experienced some type of major life transition (severe abuse, sexual assault/abuse, disruptive parental separation, homelessness/abandoned, natural death of someone close, violent death of someone close, parent/child illness); the percentage of juveniles who experienced major life disorganization dropped from a four year high of 63% in 1999 to a four year low of 38% in 2000, but those experiencing a major life transition increased to 85% in 2000 (a low of 53% occurred in 1999).[36]
- ☀ 35% of a sample of juveniles placed on probation in 1997 and 2000 had 15 were described as incorrigible by their parents.[36]
- The majority of juvenile arrests in Charlottesville between 1997 and 2000 occurred in the downtown mall area.[36]

- In a 2000 report, the CCF Workgroup for Children Needing Extensive Services identified a local need for an improved local system of services for transitioning a child back to the community.[63]
- In a 2000 report, the CCF Workgroup for Children Needing Extensive Services identified a local need for adequate in-home and wrap-around services.[63]
- In 2000, the largest numbers of juveniles being arrested in Charlottesville/Albemarle were aged 17 (217 arrests), 16 (179 arrests), and 15 (179 arrests).[36]
- The majority of arrests for Part I offenses in Charlottesville/Albemarle between 1997 and 2000 were for Larceny.[36]
- The majority of Charlottesville/Albemarle juvenile detention admissions between 1997 and 1998 were the result of Violation of Juvenile Court Orders and Juvenile Probation/Parole Order violations.[36]

Serious Mental Illness/Emotional Disturbance/Multiple Diagnoses

CHARLOTTESVILLE DATA

- ☼ The number of unduplicated CSA cases in Charlottesville has been, on average, 15.75 per 1,000 youth (aged 10-19) between 2001-2005, compared with 53.44 per 1,000 youth (aged 10-19) between 1995-2000.[3]
- ☼ According to a 2003 report by the Charlottesville Redevelopment and Housing Authority, of a small sample of young people living in public housing in the City, 15.5% reported feeling substantially sad/hopeless in the last 12 months (28.3% nationally), 5.6% made a suicide plan in the last 12 months (14.8% nationally), 1.4% attempted suicide in the last 12 months (8.8% nationally), and 1.4% reported vomiting/laxative use to lose weight in the last 30 days (5.4% nationally).[62]
- In 2002-2003, 6.6% of Charlottesville middle and high school students reported thinking “often” or “a lot” about suicide (6.5% reported this nation-wide).[71]
- There were 74.6 Comprehensive Services Act youth per 1,000 youth aged 10-19 in Charlottesville in 2002 (this is up from 69.9 per 1,000 in Charlottesville in 2000, and down from 87.2 per 1,000 in Charlottesville in 2001).[3]
- In 2000, 38.7% of the residents of Charlottesville rated counseling and mental health for youth as a “Very Much Needed” community resource; 55.91% of the residents from the South Central Region and 50.52% of the residents from the South Region responded this way.[7]

ALBEMARLE DATA

- ☼ The number of unduplicated CSA cases in Albemarle has been, on average, 22.35 per 1,000 youth (aged 10-19) between 2001-2005, compared with 15.86 per 1,000 youth (aged 10-19) between 1995-2000.[3]
- There were 23.6 Comprehensive Services Act youth per 1,000 youth aged 10-19 in Albemarle in 2002 (this is up from 20.2 per 1,000 in Albemarle in 2000, and down from 29.6 in Albemarle in 2001).[3]
- In 2002, 55.6% of the residents of Albemarle rated emphasizing programs for troubled youth as a “Very Important” goal for a strategic County plan.[9]
- In 2001, 11.8% of Albemarle Middle School students and 16.2% of High School students reporting making a suicide attempt (national average for high school is 8.8%); 5.5% of Albemarle Middle School students and 6.4% of High School students reported that their attempt required medical attention (national average for high school is 2.2%).[74]

CHARLOTTESVILLE/ALBEMARLE AND/OR AREA DATA

- ☼ In a 2005 report, 52% of a sample of juveniles placed on probation in 1997 and 2000 had a mental health diagnosis and/or were taking psychotropic medications.[36]
- According to a 2000 report, major depression/depressive disorders, Oppositional Defiant Disorder, Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder, suicidal and assaultive behaviors, as well as being identified as Seriously Emotionally Disturbed were the most common characteristics of Children in Need of Extensive Services.[21]
- According to a 2000 report, one of the three services most often provided for Children in Need of Extensive Services prior to residential placement was school services for being Seriously Emotionally Disturbed.[21]
- According to a 2000 report, identified services need to return a Child in Need of Extensive Services to the community from a residential treatment center, or to keep the child in the community were: high levels of supervision, 24 hours/day, seven days/week, to prevent runaway, delinquent behaviors, and to control aggression; 24-hour crisis intervention; medical monitoring including appropriate use of psychiatric medication; and treatment for sexually offensive behavior.[21]

- According to a 2000 report,, the CCF Workgroup for Children Needing Extensive Services identified a local need for an improved local system of services for transitioning a child back to the community.[63]
- 17% of a sample of juveniles placed on probation between 1997 and 1999 were identified as Seriously Emotionally Disturbed by the school system.[20]

Local Foster Care Homes and Community Based Crisis/Stabilization/Assessment Facilities

CHARLOTTESVILLE DATA

- ☀ The number of unduplicated CSA cases in Charlottesville has been, on average, 15.75 per 1,000 youth (aged 10-19) between 2001-2005, compared with 53.44 per 1,000 youth (aged 10-19) between 1995-2000.[3]
- ☀ On average, the number of child abuse/neglect investigations and/or assessments was 35.9 per 1,000 children in Charlottesville between 2001-2005, compared with an average of 38.0 between 1998-2000.[3]
- ☀ According to the 2004 CCF CSA Cost Containment report, the number of cases in foster care in Charlottesville has been rising since 2000: 302 cases in 2000, 250 cases in 2001, 357 cases in 2002, and 380 cases in 2003.[19]
- ☀ On average between 2001-2005, the number of children in foster care in Charlottesville (per 1,000 children aged 0 to 17) was 36.80, compared to 28.9, on average, between 1997-2000.[3]
- ☀ The City Department of Social Services provided foster care prevention programming (assessment and intervention) to 138 children in 66 families in 2005.[78]
- ☀ According to the 2004 CCF CSA Cost Containment report, the average number of CSA cases per 1,000 youth (ages 10-19), between 2001-2002, in Charlottesville is 80.9, compared with an average of 53.47 between 1995-2000.[19]
- 21% of Charlottesville homeless individuals surveyed in 2003 reported that they were in a homeless shelter or foster care before age 18.[1]
- There were 74.6 Comprehensive Services Act youth per 1,000 youth aged 10-19 in Charlottesville in 2002 (this is up from 69.9 per 1,000 in 2000, and down from 87.2 per 1,000 in 2001).[3]
- According to a 2000 report, most Charlottesville placements of Children in Need of Extensive Services for the three-year period studied were in therapeutic foster homes (likely a result of the Charlottesville children being 11-15).[21]

ALBEMARLE DATA

- ☀ In 2005, the Albemarle Department of Social Services reported that there were 32 new foster care cases requiring special placement, compared to 28 in 2004, 24 in 2003, 32 in 2002, and 28 in 2001.[8]
- ☀ On average between 2001-2005, the number of children in foster care in Albemarle (per 1,000 children aged 0 to 17) was 8.26, compared to 9.43, on average, between 1997-2000.[3]
- ☀ The number of unduplicated CSA cases in Albemarle has been, on average, 22.35 per 1,000 youth (aged 10-19) between 2001-2005, compared with 15.86 per 1,000 youth (aged 10-19) between 1995-2000.[3]
- ☀ On average, the number of child abuse/neglect investigations and/or assessments was 18.78 per 1,000 children in Albemarle between 2001-2004, compared with an average of 17.97 between 1998-2000.[3]
- ☀ According to the 2004 CCF CSA Cost Containment report, the number of cases in foster care in Albemarle has been declining since 2000: 250 cases in 2000, 246 cases in 2001, 225 cases in 2002, and 195 cases in 2003.[19]
- ☀ According to the 2004 CCF CSA Cost Containment report, the average number of CSA cases per 1,000 youth (ages 10-19), between 2001-2002, in Albemarle is 26.6, compared with an average of 15.85 between 1995-2000.[19]
- There were 23.6 Comprehensive Services Act youth per 1,000 youth aged 10-19 in Albemarle in 2002 (this is up from 20.2 per 1,000 in 2000, and down from 29.6 in 2001).[3]
- According to a 2000 report, most Albemarle placements of Children in Need of Extensive Services for the three-year period studied were in foster homes (likely a result of most of the Albemarle children being at least 16 years old).[21]

CHARLOTTESVILLE/ALBEMARLE AND/OR AREA DATA

- ☀ In a 2005 report, 70% of a sample of juveniles placed on probation in 1997 and 2000 experienced some type of major life transition (severe abuse, sexual assault/abuse, disruptive parental separation, homelessness/abandoned, natural death of someone close, violent death of someone close, parent/child illness); the percentage of juveniles who experienced major life disorganization dropped from a four year high of 63% in 1999 to a four year low of

38% in 2000, but those experiencing a major life transition increased to 85% in 2000 (a low of 53% occurred in 1999).[36]

- The 2003 CCF Needs Assessment was used to estimate that up to 15% of children from lower income or unmarried household in Charlottesville/Albemarle were reported to be exposed to family changes that may have contributed to an unstable environment in the previous year, such as domestic violence or changes in household composition; up to 8% of children in general were reported to be exposed to these factors.[65]
- According to the 2003 CCF Needs Assessment, some Charlottesville/Albemarle families may not be aware of their children's needs for services for mental health and/or substance use, as households surveyed reported that their children experienced less emotional stress than children in other studies.[65]
- From data reported on in 2000, one of the top three problems faced by a sample of Children in Need of Extensive Services in Charlottesville/Albemarle was "dysfunctional/chaotic families." [21]
- 56% of the children studied for the Children in Need of Extensive Services CCF Work Group Report in 2000 did not have a family willing/able to cooperate with services and willing/able to provide the high degree of structure required.[21]
- Identified services needed in 2000 to return a Child in Need of Extensive Services to the community from a residential treatment center, or to keep the child in the community were: highly structured settings with clear behavioral expectations and external controls for enforcing expectations and controlling aggression, and high levels of supervision, 24 hours/day, seven days/week, to prevent runaway and delinquent behaviors.[21]
- The study of Children Needing Extensive Services in 2000 identified a local need for adequate in-home and wrap-around services, in addition to a shortage of respite care services and a lack of regulation of respite care providers.[63]
- The 10 vendors who have received the largest amount of payments under the Comprehensive Services Act were identified; between 1997 and 2002, their costs increased between 15-165%.[69]
- In a 2000 report, the CCF Workgroup for Children Needing Extensive Services identified a local need for an assessment/diagnostic center and a cost-effective secure facility to provide a continuum of emergency, short-term, and long-term crisis services.[63]
- In a 2000 report, the CCF Workgroup for Children Needing Extensive Services identified a local shortage of quality foster homes.[63]
- In a 2000 report, the CCF Workgroup for Children Needing Extensive Services identified a local need for adequate in-home and wrap-around services.[63]
- In a 2000 report, the CCF Workgroup for Children Needing Extensive Services identified a local need for better insurance coverage for children needing crisis services and a lack of local funds to cover these costs.[63]
- 7% of a sample of juveniles placed on probation in 1997 and 1999 were homeless or abandoned.[20]

Areas for Additional Study

The following are important needs, but the specific nature of unmet need is yet to be determined.

Needs of the Elderly

CHARLOTTESVILLE DATA

- ☼ As of the 2006 Annual Plan, there was a waiting list for public housing in Charlottesville of 1,096 individuals (905 families with children, 90 elderly, 810 non-Caucasian, 303 Caucasian).[48]
- ☼ As of the 2006 Annual Plan, there was a waiting list for Section 8 housing in Charlottesville of 312 individuals (229 families with children, 68 elderly, 250 non-Caucasian, 64 Caucasian).[48]
- ☼ The City Department of Social Services conducted 296 adult protective services investigations in 2005 (248 in 2004, 251 in 2003, 268 in 2002, 235 in 2001, 241 in 2000). They provided post-investigation services to 175 cases in 2005 (204 in 2004, 221 in 2003, 131 in 2002, 116 in 2001, 121 in 2000).[48]
- According to a report in 2004, there are in excess of 5,200 individuals, aged 62 or greater in Charlottesville; in the Thomas Jefferson Planning District, there are 2,161 residents in nursing homes or assisted care facilities.[79]
- ☼ According to the 2000 Census, there are 216 Charlottesville grandparents living with their own grandchildren, who are responsible for those children.[31]
- Among key issues identified by residents of Charlottesville neighborhoods at the 2000 neighborhood meetings for the Comprehensive Neighborhood Plan was services for the elderly (Neighborhoods citing this as a key issue: 10th and Page, Rose Hill).[33]

- In 2000, 70.8% of the residents of Charlottesville reported that expanding services for the elderly was a “Very Important” goal for a comprehensive City plan; 87.6% of the residents from the South Central Region, 74.7% of the Residents from the East Region, and 73.8% of the residents from the South Region responded this way.[7]
- In 2000, 44.6% of the residents of Charlottesville reported that services for the elderly were “Very Much Needed” community resources; 66.31% of the residents from the South Central Region and 59.10% of the residents from the South Region responded this way.[7]

ALBEMARLE DATA

- ☀ According to County Social Services in their 2005 report, 19% (or 974 of 5211) of the elderly population (age 65-75) and 21% (or 840 of 3975) aged 75 and over live below 200% of the poverty rate.[8]
- ☀ According to County Social Services in their 2005 report, 4% (or 190 of 5211) of the elderly population (age 65-75) and 6% (or 240 of 3975) aged 75 and over live below 100% of the poverty rate.[8]
- ☀ In 2005, the Albemarle Department of Social Services reported that there were 31 people over the age of 59 receiving companion services, compared to 38 in 2004, 42 in 2003, 58 in 2002, and 48 in 2001.[8]
- ☀ According to the Albemarle Citizen Survey of 2004, 83.7% of respondents were “Very” (33.0%) or “Somewhat” (50.7%) satisfied with the County’s provision of programs to help the County’s elderly population.[9]
- In 2002, 45.8% of the residents of Albemarle reported that supporting services for the elderly was a “Very Important” goal for the strategic County plan.[9]
- In 2002, 5% of the population of Albemarle age 65+ lived in poverty.[80]
- ☀ According to the 2000 Census, there are 498 Albemarle grandparents living with their own grandchildren, who are responsible for those children.[31]

CHARLOTTESVILLE/ALBEMARLE AND/OR AREA DATA

- In 2002, 2% of the population age 55+ in the Thomas Jefferson Planning District (or 3,530 people) depended on others for assistance with personal care (including bathing, dressing, preparing meals, and eating).[80]
- 93% of the Jefferson Area Board for Ageing clients have a moderate to high risk for poor nutrition.[80]

Limited English Proficiency

CHARLOTTESVILLE DATA

- ☀ In 2005-2006, 72% of all Charlottesville students passed SOLs in English. 58% of students with limited English proficiency passed in English (53% in 2004-2005, 69% in 2003-2004).[46]
- ☀ In 2005-2006, 65% of all Charlottesville students passed SOLs in Mathematics. 53% of students with limited English proficiency passed in Mathematics (61% in 2004-2005, 66% in 2003-2004).[46]
- ☀ On average, between 2001-2005, 4.4% of the Charlottesville population has limited English proficiency, compared to 1.7%, on average, between 1998-2000.[3]
- ☀ In 2004-2005, Charlottesville had 250 students classified as English speakers of other languages (out of a total enrollment of 4,391). These numbers represent a 555% increase over the years.[81]
- ☀ As reported in 2005, foreign-born residents of Charlottesville are more like to live below the poverty level than native-born residents, and to face financial difficulties.[81]
- ☀ According to the 2000 Census, Hispanic individuals in Charlottesville are more prevalent in the \$10,000 - \$19,000 income bracket than any other racial/ethnic population; this is also the bracket in which most Hispanic individuals fall.[31]

ALBEMARLE DATA

- ☀ In 2005-2006, 89% of all Albemarle students passed SOLs in English. 72% of students with limited English proficiency passed in English (69% in 2004-2005, 76% in 2003-2004).[53]
- ☀ In 2005-2006, 82% of all Albemarle students passed SOLs in Mathematics. 75% of students with limited English proficiency passed in Mathematics (80% in 2004-2005, 81% in 2003-2004).[53]
- ☀ On average, between 2001-2005, 5.5% of the Albemarle population has limited English proficiency, compared to 3.7%, on average, between 1998-2000.[3]
- ☀ During the 2004-2005 school year, 57.16% of limited English proficiency Albemarle high school students were in Advanced and/or Honors classes (this is not necessarily a non-duplicated number).[34]

CHARLOTTESVILLE/ALBEMARLE AND/OR AREA DATA

- ☼ As of 2005, approximately 11% of the Charlottesville/Albemarle population is foreign-born.[81]

Adult Crime and the Adult Criminal Justice System

CHARLOTTESVILLE DATA

- ☼ The State and City Police responded to 10,341.77 incidents per 100,000 Charlottesville residents in 2004.[44]
- ☼ The State and City Police made 3,323 arrests of Charlottesville adults in 2004.[44]

ALBEMARLE DATA

- ☼ The State and County Police responded to 4,085 incidents (or 4,495 incidents per 100,000 Albemarle residents) in 2004.[44]
- ☼ The State and County Police made 2,485 arrests of Albemarle adults in 2004.[44]

Appendix B Sources of Data

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