

# DEMOGRAPHICS



Appendix A



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## APPENDIX A – TABLE OF CONTENTS

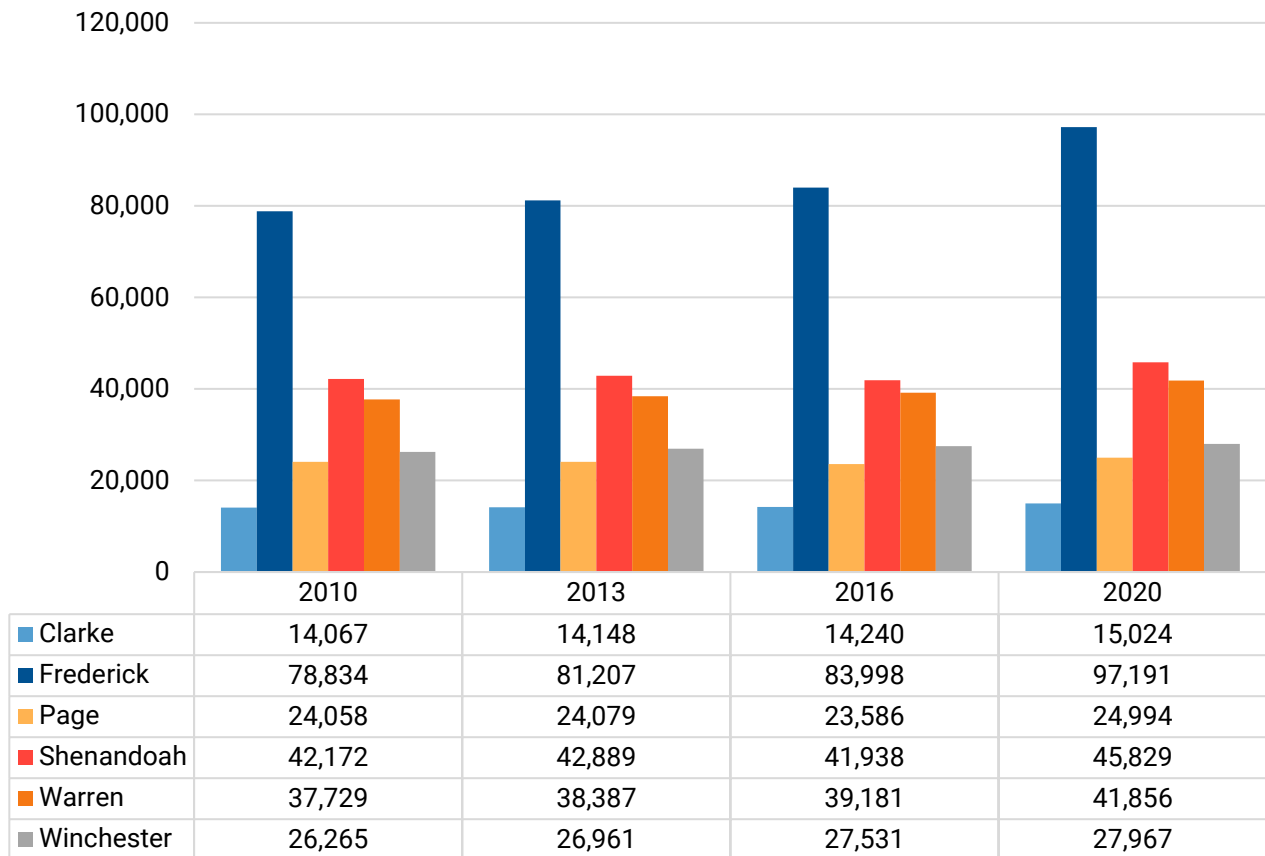
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## POPULATION DATA

### Populations Estimated 2010-2020

Each year, demographers at the Weldon Cooper Center develop and release the official population estimates for Virginia and its counties and independent cities to illuminate population counts between decennial censuses. These estimates provide the best approximation of the population count on July 1st of the prior year. Population estimates are an important tool used by a variety of state agencies in their planning processes.

**Figure 1.1: Populations Estimated 2010-2020<sup>1</sup>**

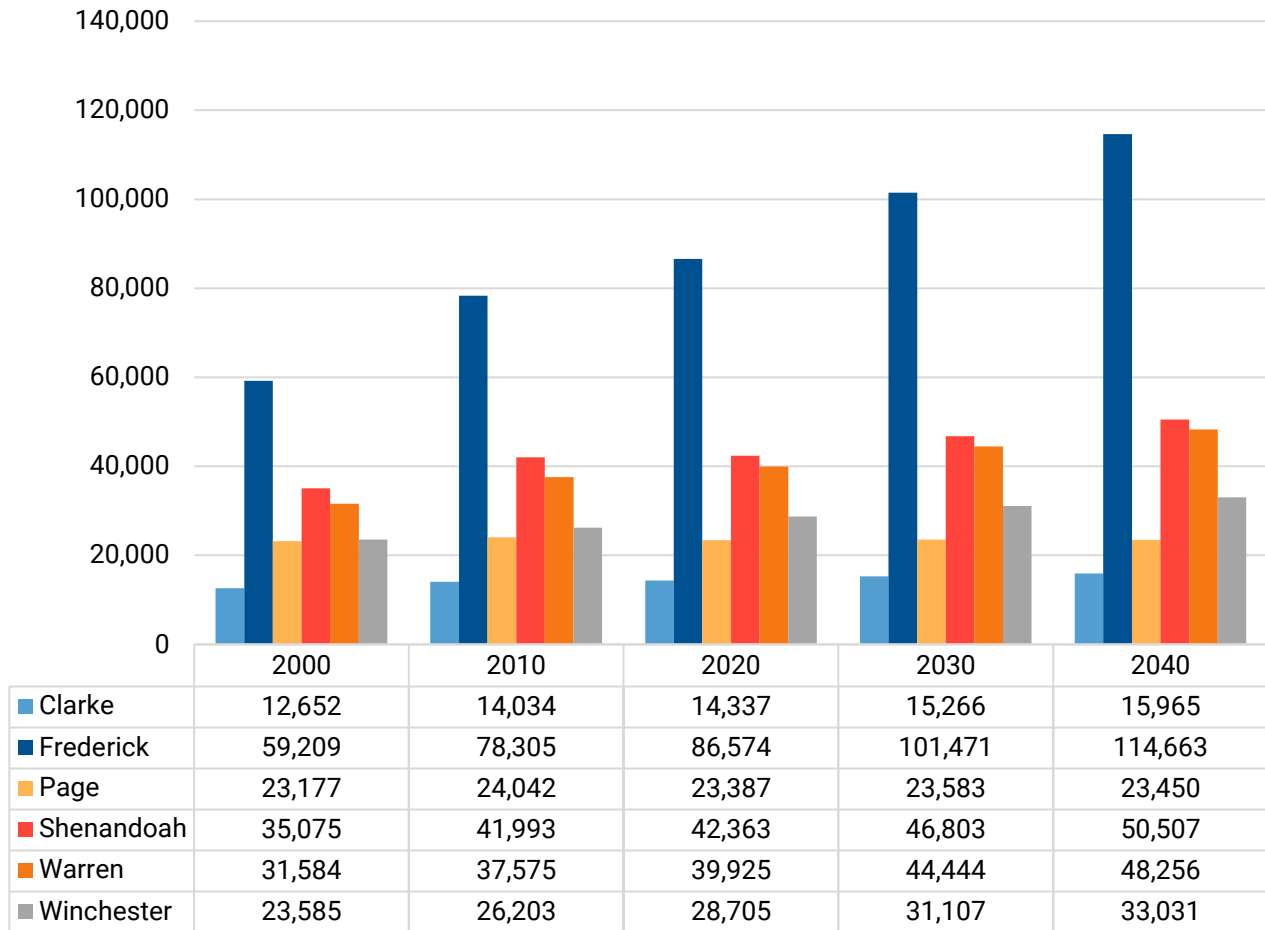


<sup>1</sup> Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service - Annual Population Estimates, released 1/30/17

## Population - Projections through 2040

Population projections identify the expected future size of the population (and selected subgroups). Projections are used to plan needed services, apply for grants, and justify public and private investments.

**Figure 1.2: Population –Projections through 2040<sup>2</sup>**

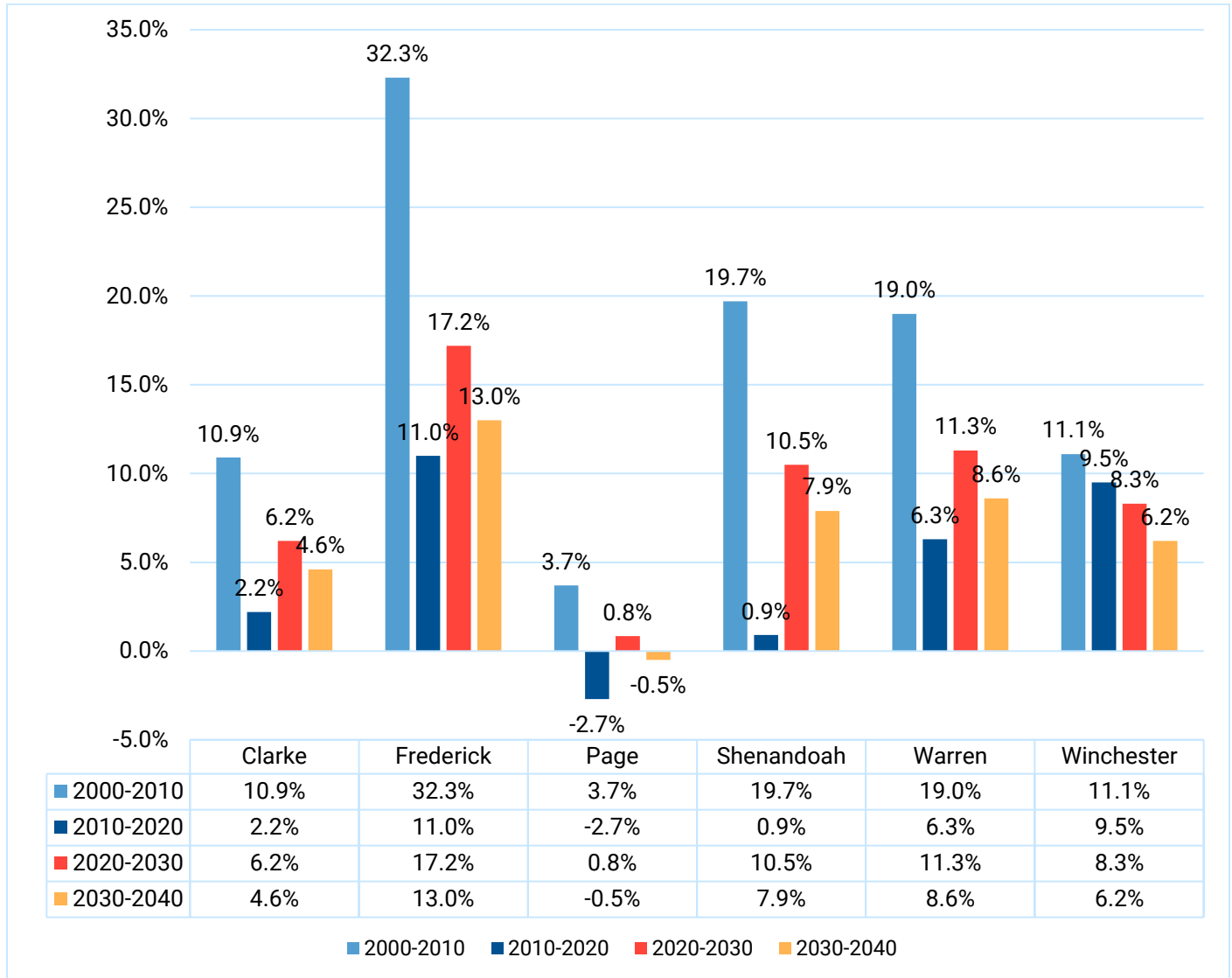


<sup>2</sup> Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service – Population Projections through 2040, released 1/30/17

## Population Changes

All jurisdictions saw a significant population increase from 2000-2010. Compared to the growth from 2000-2010, the population increase has slowed down for all jurisdictions since 2010. Frederick County saw the largest population growth from 2010-2016, growing 7.3%. Winchester had the next largest growth from 2010-2016, growing 5.1%; followed by Warren County, which grew 4.3%. Clarke County saw a much smaller growth over 2010-2016, growing 1.5%. Page and Shenandoah County both saw slight population declines in that time period, Page County shrinking 1.9%, and Shenandoah County a slight .1%.

Figure 1.3: Population Changes<sup>3</sup>



<sup>3</sup> 2010 Census, Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service – 2016 Annual Population Estimates, released 1/30/17

According to the population projections, Frederick County will see the largest percentage of growth through 2040.<sup>4</sup> Although, most of the jurisdictions listed above will continue to see population increases over the next 24 years, the population is growing at a slower rate than the period from 2000-2010 and slower than predictions from a few years ago.

Though slow population growth and out-migration are new demographic trends in Virginia, most states north of Virginia have been experiencing both trends for years. In recent decades, Virginia's population growth easily out-paced its northern neighbors, growing at rates similar to Georgia and the Carolinas. But since 2010, Virginia's population growth has become more like Maryland and Delaware, increasing at a slower rate with many residents moving south to states with warmer climates, lower costs of living, and faster growing economies. Outside of Virginia's largest metro areas, the slowdown in population growth has increasingly turned into population decline, with 45 mostly rural Virginia counties declining in population since 2010. Fewer people, particularly families, have been moving into rural Virginia communities in recent years, which has contributed to slow growth. An aging population has also resulted in more deaths in rural communities and there have been fewer births. Since 2011, Virginia has had more deaths than births outside of its three largest metro areas. On the longer term, an aging population will likely further slow population growth across Virginia. In the past eight years alone, the difference between the number of births and deaths in Virginia has shrunk by a quarter or by 12,000 individuals.<sup>5</sup>

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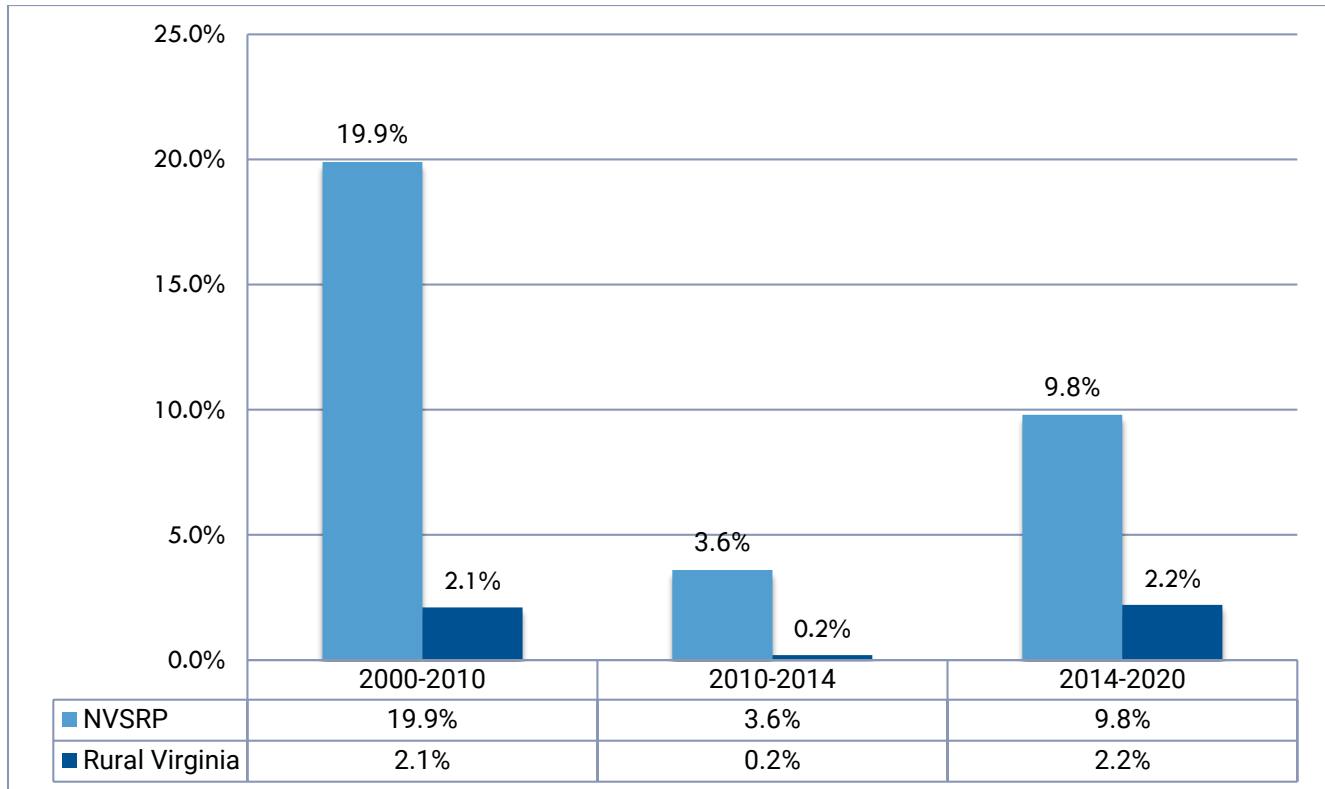
<sup>4</sup> Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service – Population Projections through 2040, released 1/30/17

<sup>5</sup> StatChat, Virginia's population is growing at its slowest pace since the 1920s, By [Hamilton Lombard](#) On January 30, 2017, <http://statchatva.org/2017/01/30/virginias-population-is-growing-at-its-slowest-pace-since-the-1920s/>

## Rural Population Change

Overall, the region has increased in population from 2000-2010 by 19.9% in comparison to other rural Virginia areas, which had a 2.1% increase. From 2010-2014 the region had a 3.6% population increase whereas rural Virginia had a .2% increase. The population projections for the region for 2014-2020 predict that the region will increase 9.8% in population in comparison to the rest of rural Virginia, which is predicted to increase 2.2%. Although population growth appears to be slowing considerably, the growth in the Northern Shenandoah Valley region is still well above the rest of rural Virginia.

**Figure 1.4: Rural Population Change<sup>6</sup>**

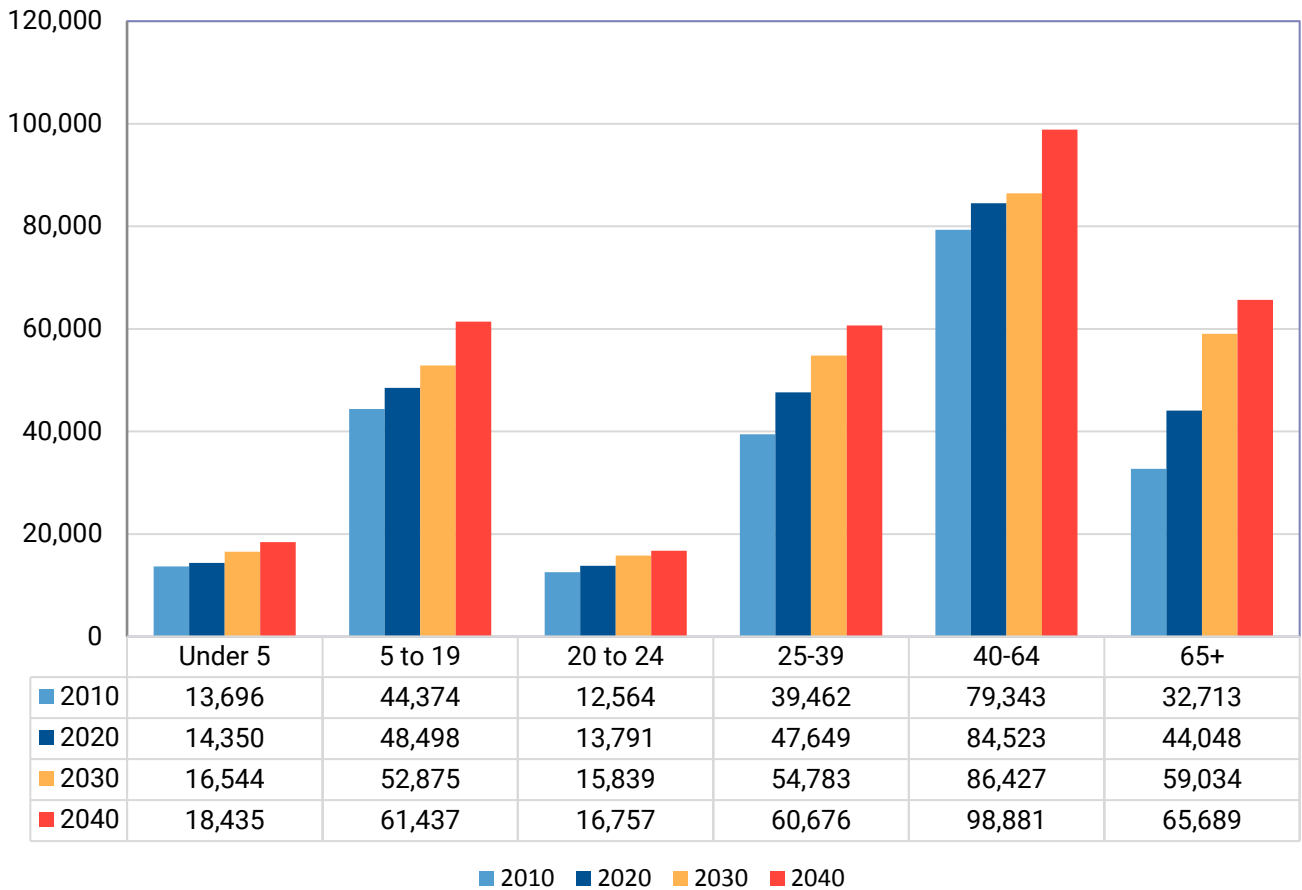


<sup>6</sup> 2000 & 2010 Census, 2014 Population Estimates and 2020 Population Projection by Demographic Research Group. Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service. University of Virginia

## Age Group Projections

Age group population projections are detailed below. The 40-64 age demographic is the largest age group of the regions. The 65+ population appears to be the fastest growing age demographic in the region (see next page).

**Figure 1.5: Age Group Projections 2010-2040<sup>7</sup>**



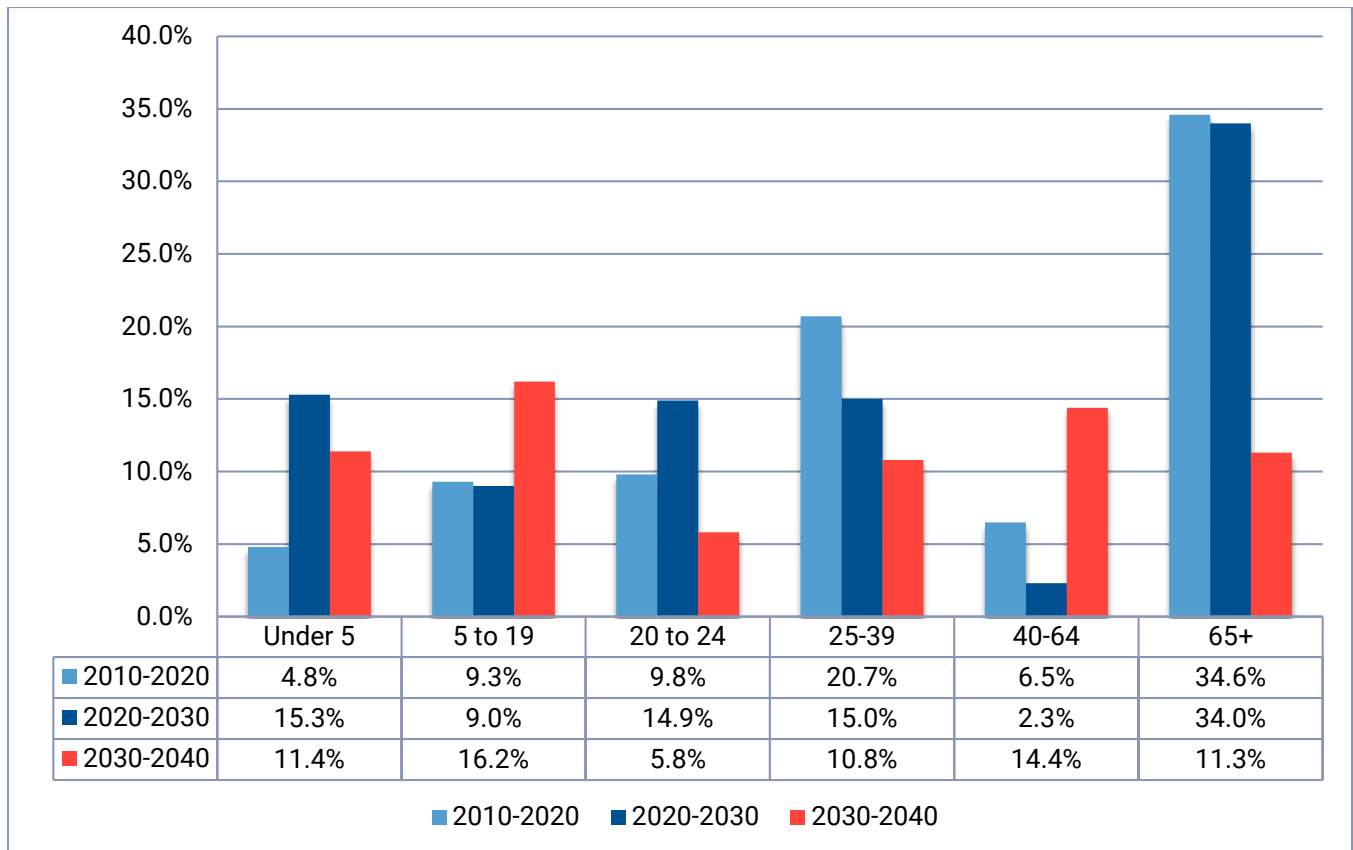
<sup>7</sup> Virginia Employment Commission - Virginia Community Profile for the Northern Shenandoah Valley RC, 10/08/16 update



## Age Group Percentages

Population projections by age for 2010-2020 for the Northern Shenandoah Valley region, show that the 65+ age demographic will be the largest growing population demographic, followed by 25-39 year olds. In 2020-2030, the 65+ is predicted to continue to be the largest growing age group in our region, the next largest age group growth will be under the age of 5. The range of years from 2030-2040 are a little more uncertain, but based on the data, all age groups will see about the same amount of growth, with the exception of 20 to 24 year olds who will grow at a slightly slower pace.

**Figure 1.6 Age Group Projections Percentage of Population 2010-2040<sup>8</sup>**



<sup>8</sup> Virginia Employment Commission - Virginia Community Profile for the Northern Shenandoah Valley RC, 10/08/16 update

## Senior Population

Frederick County had the largest growth in senior population from 2010-2016 with 7.3%. Page County and Shenandoah County had a small decrease in the senior population. In Clarke County, Page County and Shenandoah County the senior population (60+) makes up 27% of the population.

**Figure 1.7: Senior Population 2016, Change since 2010<sup>9</sup>**

Jurisdiction	2016 Population	Increase/decrease Since 2010	Change Since 2010
Clarke	14,240	+206	+1.5%
Frederick	83,998	+5,693	+7.3%
Page	23,586	-456	-1.9%
Shenandoah	41,938	-55	-0.5%
Warren	39,181	+1,606	+4.3%
Winchester	27,531	+1,328	+5.3%

**Figure 1.8: Senior Population, Population over 60, Percentage of Jurisdiction<sup>10</sup>**

Jurisdiction	2015 Population 60+	Men/Women	60+ as a % of Total Jurisdiction
Clarke	3,793	1,808 / 1,985	27%
Frederick	17,901	8,399 / 9,502	21%
Page	6,474	3,052 / 3,422	27%
Shenandoah	11,474	5,051 / 6,423	27%
Warren	8,387	3,954 / 4,433	11%
Winchester	5,741	2,571 / 3,170	21%

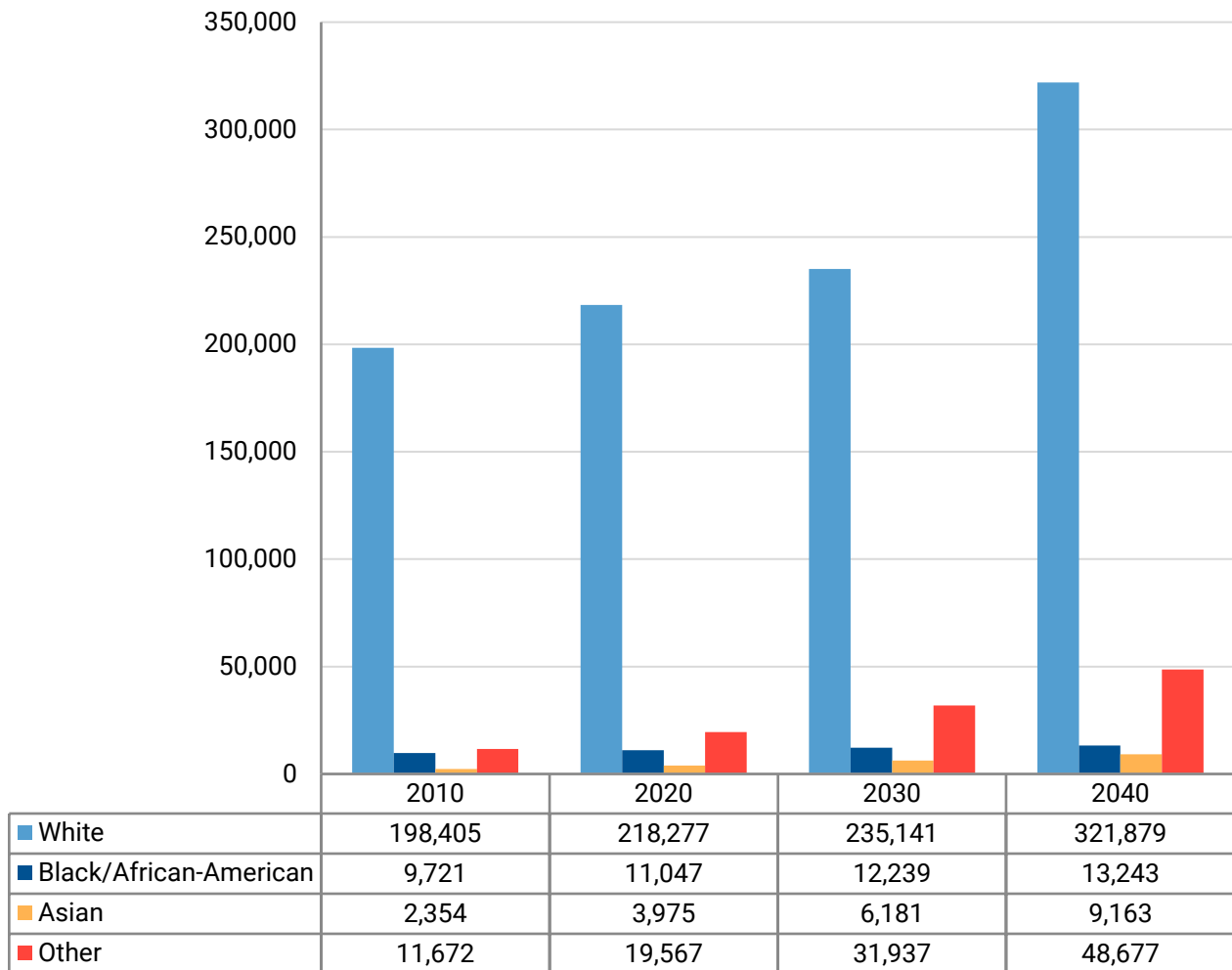
<sup>9</sup> Weldon Cooper, Shenandoah Area Agency on Aging

<sup>10</sup> Weldon Cooper, Shenandoah Area Agency on Aging

## Race/Ethnicity Projections

The race/ethnicity projections below show that the regions white/Caucasian demographic will remain the predominant demographic in the area. Despite this, the region is predicted to become slightly more diverse. In 2010, race/ethnicity other than white Caucasian was 12%. In 2020, race/ethnicity other than Caucasian is predicted to be 15.8%, in 2030 it is predicted to be 21.4% and in 2040, it is predicted to be 22%.

Figure 1.9: Race/Ethnicity Projections<sup>11</sup>

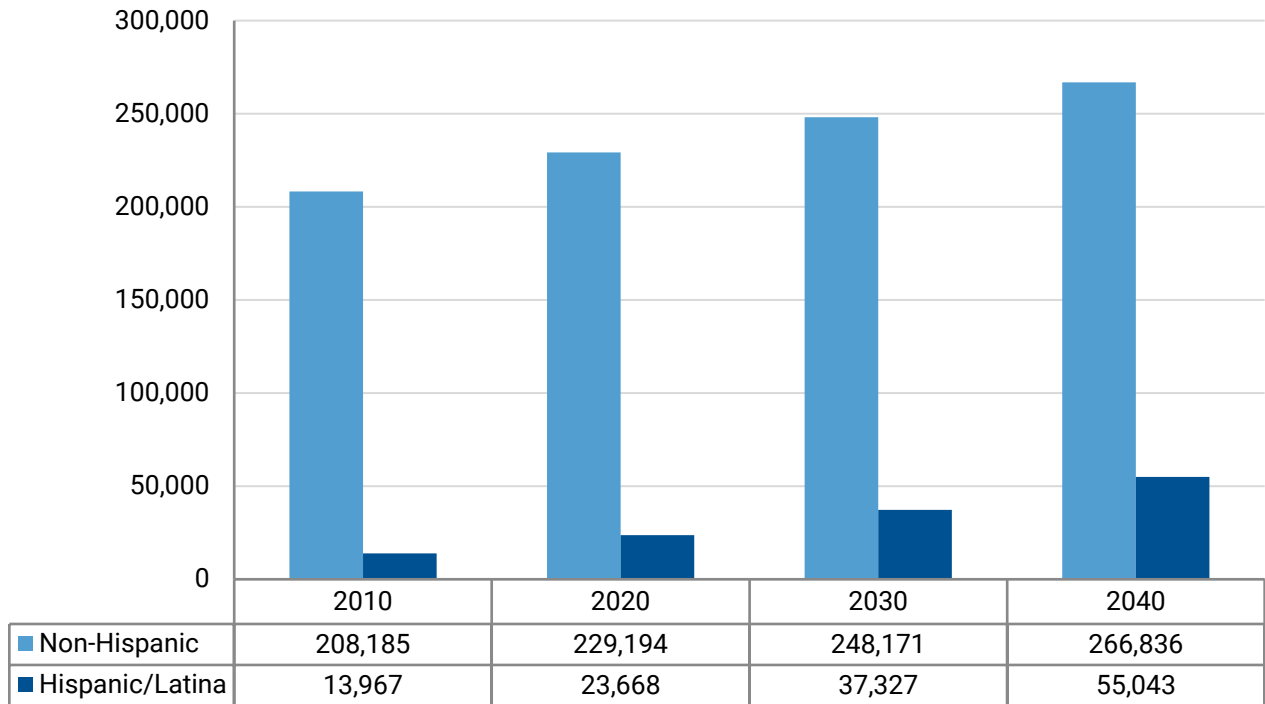


<sup>11</sup> Virginia Employment Commission - Virginia Community Profile for the Northern Shenandoah Valley RC, 10/08/16 update

## Hispanic Origin Projections

Hispanic origin trends closely resemble the trends mentioned on the previous page for race/ethnicity. Although the non-Hispanic demographic is predicted to remain predominant, the diversity (% of Hispanic to non-Hispanic) is predicted to increase over time. In 2010, the Hispanic population was 6.7%, in 2020 it's expected to rise to 10%, in 2030 it's expected to rise to 15% and in 2040 the Hispanic demographic could represent 20% of the total population.

**Figure 1.10: Hispanic Origin Projections<sup>12</sup>**

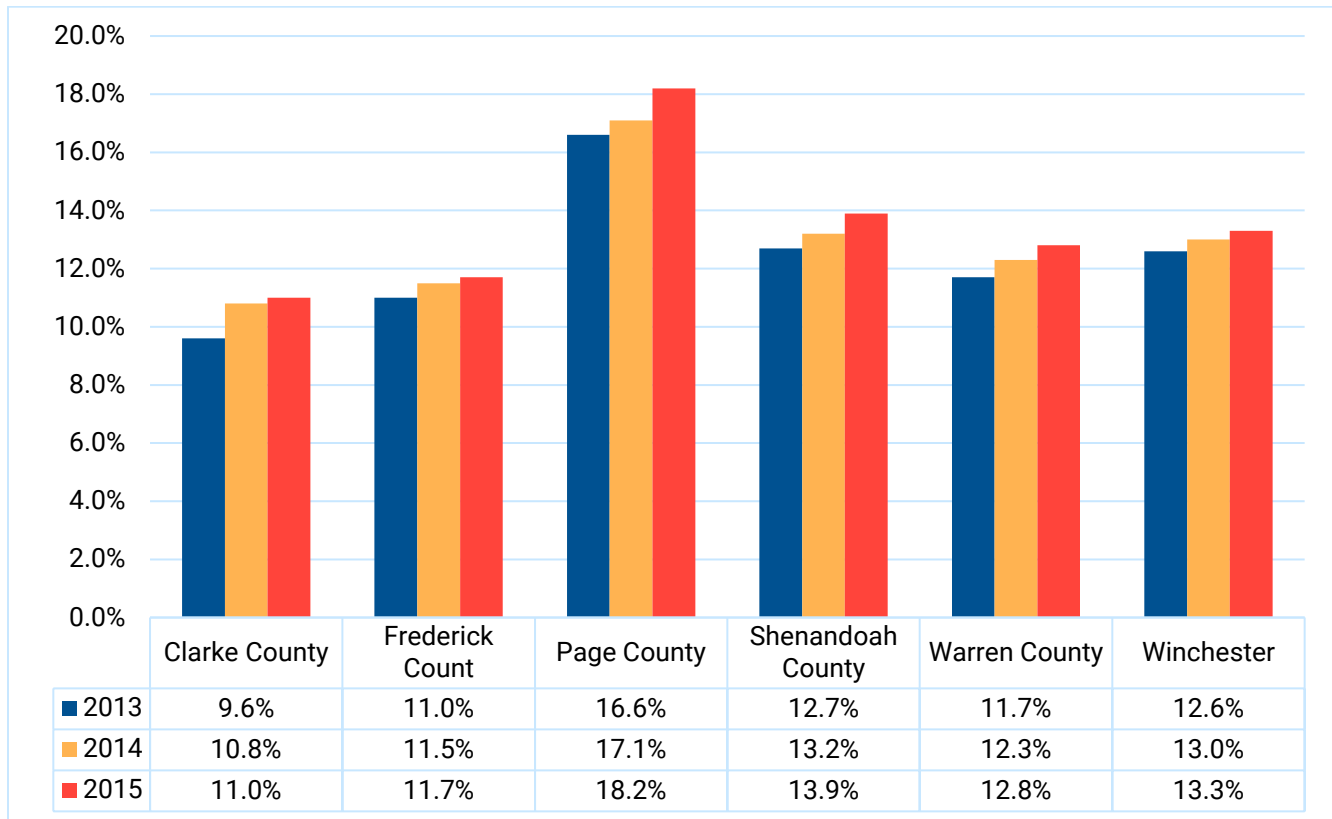


<sup>12</sup> Virginia Employment Commission - Virginia Community Profile for the Northern Shenandoah Valley RC, 10/08/16 update

## Disabilities

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the table 1.11 details the percentage of the population with a disability. The percentage of people with a disability has increased each year slightly from 2013 to 2015 in each of the six jurisdictions. Page County has the highest percentage of people with a disability at 18.2% (almost one in five people).

**Figure 1.11: Percentage of the Population with a Disability<sup>13</sup>**



### Definitions:

Under the conceptual framework of disability described by the Institute of Medicine (IOM) and the International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health (ICF), disability is defined as the product of interactions among individuals’ bodies; their physical, emotional, and mental health; and the physical and social environment in which they live, work, or play. Because of the multitude of possible functional limitations that may present as disabilities, and in the absence of information on external factors that influence disability, surveys like the ACS are limited to capturing difficulty with only

<sup>13</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, “Disability Characteristics”, 2011-2015, 2010-2014 and 2009-2013.

selected activities. As such, people identified by the ACS as having a disability are, in fact, those who exhibit difficulty with specific functions and may, in the absence of accommodation, have a disability.<sup>14</sup>

## COMMUNITY PROFILES

The amount of data contained in this report can be overwhelming and each community has its unique characteristics. The opportunity index is utilized in order to provide some context to each community and their change over time as well as a snapshot of the data.

### Opportunity Index

The Opportunity Index is designed to provide a snapshot of what opportunity looks like at the state and county levels. The Index focuses on the conditions present in different communities and is designed to help local communities connect economic, academic, civic and other factors that support increased opportunity and economic mobility.<sup>15</sup>

The Opportunity Index is made up of a set of indicators grouped into three broad dimensions, Jobs and Local Economy, Education and Community Health and Civic Life. The county Index includes 14 indicators. The full methodology and definition of each data category can be found at <http://opportunityindex.org/methods-sources/>

Each score is out of a possible score of 100. The opportunity index ranks states and counties are given a grade based on their opportunity index score. Virginia ranked 17<sup>th</sup> out of all the states for opportunity. County grades are not included in this report, but can be found on the opportunity index website.

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<sup>14</sup> American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey 2015 Subject Definitions, page 58-59, [https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech\\_docs/subject\\_definitions/2015\\_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf](https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2015_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf)

<sup>15</sup> Opportunity Index, Measure of America and Opportunity Nation, 2016, <http://opportunityindex.org/#4.00/40.00/-97.00/>

## Clarke County

	Opportunity Score	Economy Score	Education Score	Community Score
<b>2016</b>	53.9	59.6	57.7	44.3
<b>2011</b>	57.5	63.4	61.0	43.0

<b>Economy</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2011</b>
Unemployment	2.9%	4.9%
Median Household Income	\$69,548	\$69,903
Poverty (% of population below poverty line)	9.5%	5.7%
80/20 Ratio (Ratio of households at the 80 <sup>th</sup> percentile to that of the 20 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	4.8	3.8
Banking Institutions (commercial banks, saving institutions, and credit unions per 10,000 residents)	3.5	3.6
Households spending less than 30% of household income on housing costs (%)	69.9%	72.2%
High-Speed Internet (% of households at state/national level, scale of 1-5 at county level)	3.0	

<b>Education</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2011</b>
Preschool (% ages 3 and 4 in school)	n/a	n/a
On-Time High School Graduation (% of freshmen who graduate in four years)	87%	95%
Associate Degree or Higher (% of adults 25 and older)	40.1%	33.5%

<b>Community Health &amp; Civic Life</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2011</b>
Violent Crime (per 100,000)	121.9	171.4
Youth Not In School and not Working (% ages 16-24)	n/a	7.1%
You not in school and not working (total ages 16-24)	450	n/a
Medical Doctors (per 100,000 populations)	117.9	128.4
Grocery Stores and Produce Vendors (per 10,000 population)	0.7	2.1

## Frederick County

	Opportunity Score	Economy Score	Education Score	Community Score
<b>2016</b>	53.9	67.1	53.5	41.3
<b>2011</b>	46.1	59.1	41.1	37.4

<b>Economy</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2011</b>
Unemployment	2.9%	5.6%
Median Household Income	\$63,295	\$63,319
Poverty (% of population below poverty line)	5.9%	9.0%
80/20 Ratio (Ratio of households at the 80 <sup>th</sup> percentile to that of the 20 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	3.8	3.6
Banking Institutions (commercial banks, saving institutions, and credit unions per 10,000 residents)	3.5	3.2
Households spending less than 30% of household income on housing costs (%)	70.2%	67.4%
High-Speed Internet (% of households at state/national level, scale of 1-5 at county level)	4.0	3.0

<b>Education</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2011</b>
Preschool (% ages 3 and 4 in school)	45.7%	39%
On-Time High School Graduation (% of freshmen who graduate in four years)	n/a	75%
Associate Degree or Higher (% of adults 25 and older)	35.6%	29.9%

<b>Community Health &amp; Civic Life</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2011</b>
Violent Crime (per 100,000)	112.6	160.5
Youth Not In School and not Working (% ages 16-24)	12.2%	15.4%
You not in school and not working (total ages 16-24)	1,055	1,190
Medical Doctors (per 100,000 populations)	129.9	136.8
Grocery Stores and Produce Vendors (per 10,000 population)	1.7	1.3



## Page County

	Opportunity Score	Economy Score	Education Score	Community Score
<b>2016</b>	49.2	52.4	51.1	44.0
<b>2011</b>	47.9	53.9	40.6	36.5

<b>Economy</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2011</b>
Unemployment	4.8%	9.8%
Median Household Income	\$39,664	\$43,058
Poverty (% of population below poverty line)	17.2%	13.0%
80/20 Ratio (Ratio of households at the 80 <sup>th</sup> percentile to that of the 20 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	4.4	3.8
Banking Institutions (commercial banks, saving institutions, and credit unions per 10,000 residents)	5.5	5.4
Households spending less than 30% of household income on housing costs (%)	68.4%	73.8%
High-Speed Internet (% of households at state/national level, scale of 1-5 at county level)	3.0	3.0

<b>Education</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2011</b>
Preschool (% ages 3 and 4 in school)	n/a	58.1%
On-Time High School Graduation (% of freshmen who graduate in four years)	92%	75%
Associate Degree or Higher (% of adults 25 and older)	17.0%	14.5%

<b>Community Health &amp; Civic Life</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2011</b>
Violent Crime (per 100,000)	103.3	148.0
Youth Not In School and not Working (% ages 16-24)	n/a	7.6%
You not in school and not working (total ages 16-24)	n/a	465
Medical Doctors (per 100,000 populations)	58.7	66.5
Grocery Stores and Produce Vendors (per 10,000 population)	2.1	2.5

## Shenandoah County

	Opportunity Score	Economy Score	Education Score	Community Score
<b>2016</b>	49.6	63.3	39.9	45.4
<b>2011</b>	48.1	62.2	36.9	43.6

<b>Economy</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2011</b>
Unemployment	3.0%	6.7%
Median Household Income	\$44,152	\$51,269
Poverty (% of population below poverty line)	12.8%	8.4%
80/20 Ratio (Ratio of households at the 80 <sup>th</sup> percentile to that of the 20 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	4.0	4.1
Banking Institutions (commercial banks, saving institutions, and credit unions per 10,000 residents)	4.7	5.3
Households spending less than 30% of household income on housing costs (%)	78.4%	70.4%
High-Speed Internet (% of households at state/national level, scale of 1-5 at county level)	4.0	4.0

<b>Education</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2011</b>
Preschool (% ages 3 and 4 in school)	36.3%	25.1%
On-Time High School Graduation (% of freshmen who graduate in four years)	77%	80%
Associate Degree or Higher (% of adults 25 and older)	26.0%	22.4%

<b>Community Health &amp; Civic Life</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2011</b>
Violent Crime (per 100,000)	94.3	147.6
Youth Not In School and not Working (% ages 16-24)	11.5%	15.4%
You not in school and not working (total ages 16-24)	450	n/a
Medical Doctors (per 100,000 populations)	79.0	86.2
Grocery Stores and Produce Vendors (per 10,000 population)	2.1	2.6

## Warren County

	Opportunity Score	Economy Score	Education Score	Community Score
<b>2016</b>	50.1	64.7	49.6	<b>36.0</b>
<b>2011</b>	49.5	60.9	42.3	37.2

<b>Economy</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2011</b>
Unemployment	3.4%	6.2%
Median Household Income	\$55,780	\$60,614
Poverty (% of population below poverty line)	9.9%	11.2%
80/20 Ratio (Ratio of households at the 80 <sup>th</sup> percentile to that of the 20 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	4.4	4.4
Banking Institutions (commercial banks, saving institutions, and credit unions per 10,000 residents)	4.9	5.1
Households spending less than 30% of household income on housing costs (%)	73.5%	67.6%
High-Speed Internet (% of households at state/national level, scale of 1-5 at county level)	4.0	4.0

<b>Education</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2011</b>
Preschool (% ages 3 and 4 in school)	38.8%	35%
On-Time High School Graduation (% of freshmen who graduate in four years)	88%	80%
Associate Degree or Higher (% of adults 25 and older)	27.6%	27.1%

<b>Community Health &amp; Civic Life</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2011</b>
Violent Crime (per 100,000)	102.0	137.9
Youth Not In School and not Working (% ages 16-24)	18.1%	7.1%
You not in school and not working (total ages 16-24)	775	n/a
Medical Doctors (per 100,000 populations)	107.7	80.6
Grocery Stores and Produce Vendors (per 10,000 population)	2.0	1.1

## Winchester, Virginia

	Opportunity Score	Economy Score	Education Score	Community Score
<b>2016</b>	62.2	61.6	57	<b>67.9</b>
<b>2011</b>	56.4	56.2	46.3	69.3

<b>Economy</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2011</b>
Unemployment	3.3%	7.2%
Median Household Income	\$41,200	\$45,446
Poverty (% of population below poverty line)	15.6%	14.6%
80/20 Ratio (Ratio of households at the 80 <sup>th</sup> percentile to that of the 20 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	4.9	4.1
Banking Institutions (commercial banks, saving institutions, and credit unions per 10,000 residents)	11.6	17.3
Households spending less than 30% of household income on housing costs (%)	59.0%	65.2%
High-Speed Internet (% of households at state/national level, scale of 1-5 at county level)	4.0	2.0

<b>Education</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2011</b>
Preschool (% ages 3 and 4 in school)	n/a	n/a
On-Time High School Graduation (% of freshmen who graduate in four years)	89%	75%
Associate Degree or Higher (% of adults 25 and older)	35.3%	33.8%

<b>Community Health &amp; Civic Life</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2011</b>
Violent Crime (per 100,000)	226.1	388.3
Youth Not In School and not Working (% ages 16-24)	n/a	15.4%
You not in school and not working (total ages 16-24)	n/a	n/a
Medical Doctors (per 100,000 populations)	860.5	848.8
Grocery Stores and Produce Vendors (per 10,000 population)	2.3	4.3

## Other Demographics

1. Language Projections – individuals who speak English less than very well (5 yrs.+) is included in the Education section on page 11, (Figure 2.8).
2. People in Poverty- located in the Income/Financial Stability section on page 2, (Figure 3.1).
3. Family households earning < \$25,000- located in the Income/Financial Stability section on page 94, (Figure 3.3).
4. Children in Poverty- located in the Education section on page 6, (Frame 2.4).