

INCOME

**Promoting Financial Stability
and Independence**



Appendix C



APPENDIX C - TABLE OF CONTENTS

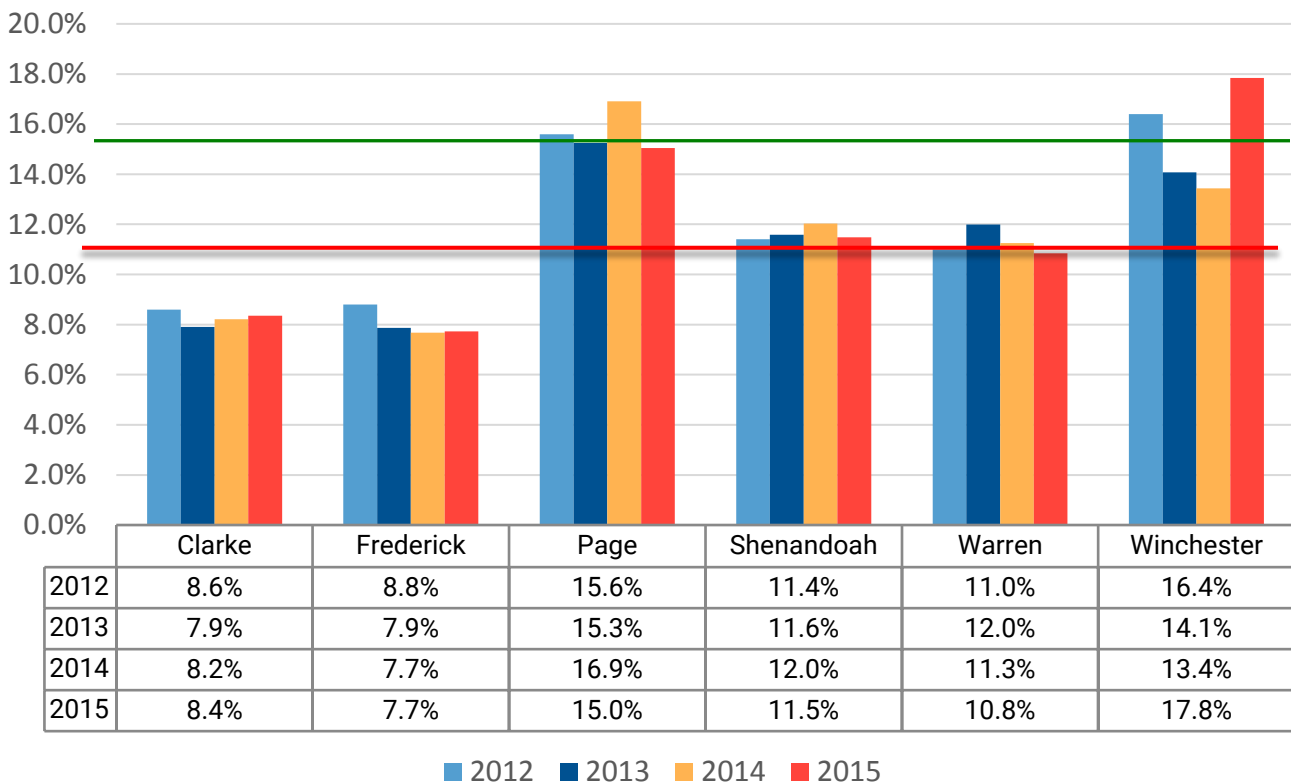
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FINANCIAL STABILITY

People in Poverty

The Page County and Winchester are experiencing the highest poverty percentages of all the jurisdictions; with both exceeding the Virginia average. Shenandoah County slightly exceeds the Virginia average. Currently, Clarke, Frederick and Warren County are all under the Virginia average.

Figure 3.1: Poverty Status – Four Year Comparison¹



The red line represents the Virginia 2015 poverty estimate of 11.2% and the green line represents the US Average of 15.5%.

Notes:

Following the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB's) Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in poverty. If the total income for a family or unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family (and every individual in it) or unrelated individual is considered in poverty.

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) Program. Source data is the American Community Survey, Virginia Department of Social Services, Locality Profile.

Federal Poverty Guidelines

The federal poverty level (FPL) is the set minimum amount of gross income that a family needs for food, clothing, transportation, shelter, and other necessities. In the United States, this level is determined by the Department of Health and Human Services. FPL varies according to family size. The number is adjusted for inflation and reported annually in the form of poverty guidelines. Public assistance programs, such as Medicaid in the U.S., define eligibility income limits as some percentage of FPL.²

Figure 3.2 provides us a guideline for programs which address serving people at a certain percentage of the poverty. These income levels provide us with an idea of which populations are being served and which might be underserved.

Figure 3.2: Federal Poverty Guidelines³

Household Size	100%	133%	150%	200%	250%	300%	400%
1	\$11,880	\$15,800	\$17,820	\$23,760	\$29,700	\$35,640	\$47,520
2	16,020	21,307	24,030	32,040	40,050	48,060	64,080
3	20,160	26,813	30,240	40,320	50,400	60,480	80,640
4	24,300	32,319	36,450	48,600	60,750	72,900	97,200
5	28,440	37,825	42,660	56,880	71,100	85,320	113,760
6	32,580	43,331	48,870	65,160	81,450	97,740	130,320
7	36,730	48,851	55,095	73,460	91,825	110,190	146,920
8	40,890	54,384	61,335	81,780	102,225	122,670	163,560

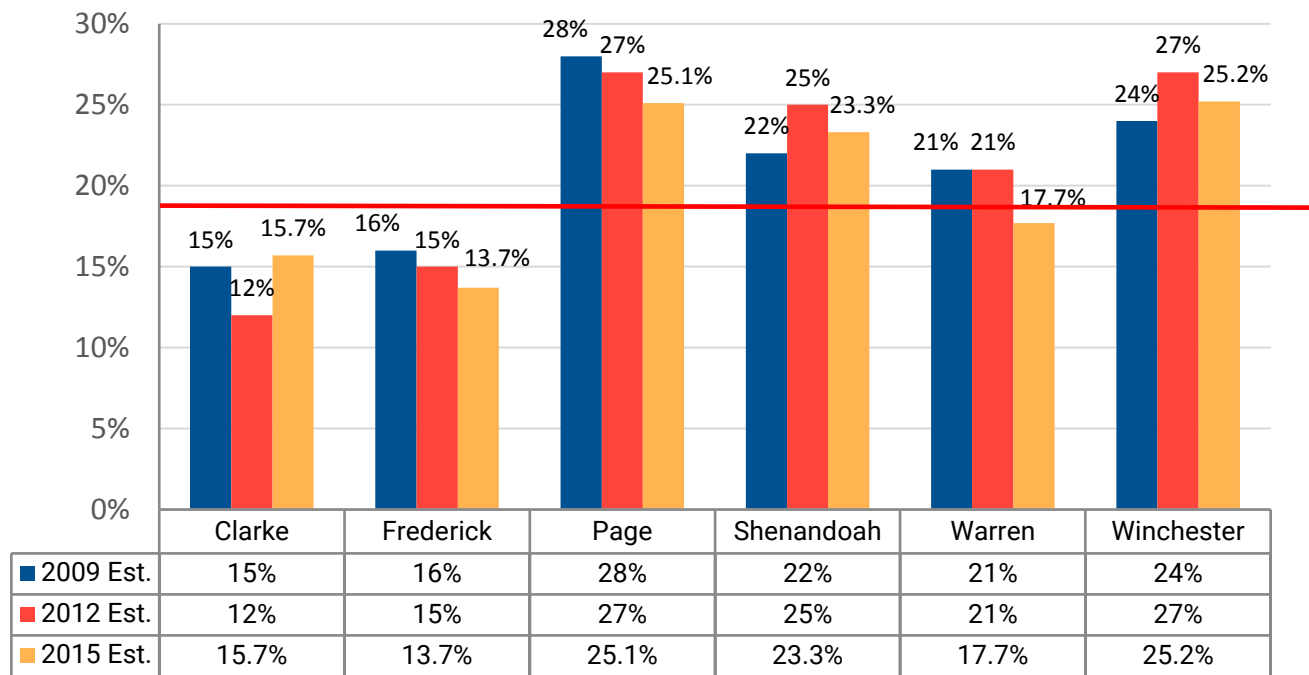
² Federal Poverty Level - FPL <http://www.investopedia.com/terms/f/fpl.asp#ixzz4XqynoxH6>

³ Families USA, Federal Poverty Guidelines, 2016. <http://familiesusa.org/product/federal-poverty-guidelines>

Families Earning Less than \$25,000 per Year

The American Community survey supplements US Census Bureau data with five year estimates of family household income. Frederick County, Page County and Warren County have seen declining percentages of families earning less than \$25,000. Shenandoah County and Winchester saw an increase in 2012, then a decrease in 2015, but overall the percentage has increased since 2009. Page County, Shenandoah County and Winchester all exceed the Virginia average of 18.2%.

Figure 3.3: Family Households Earning Less than \$25,000⁴



The red line indicates the State of Virginia average for 2015, which was 18.2%.

⁴ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-09, 2008-12 and 2011-2015 American Community Survey multi-year estimates.

Self-Sufficiency Standards

The Self-Sufficiency Standard measures how much income is needed for a family of a certain composition in a given place to adequately meet their basic needs—without public or private assistance.⁵

The Self-Sufficiency Standard calculates a family-sustaining wage that does not require choosing between basic necessities such as child care, nutritional food, adequate housing, or health care. On the other hand, the standard only covers immediate, day-to-day necessities, excluding longer-term needs such as retirement savings or college tuition, purchases of major items such as a car, emergency expenses, or extras such as gifts, video rentals, or after school activities.

The Self Sufficiency Standards represented for the jurisdictions in this report are only a sample representation of each of the Self-Sufficiency Standards set by the state of Virginia.

These Self-Sufficiency Standards help provide us a benchmark in which we can evaluate the data in this report. For example, in the Education section of this report, we reported that the average cost for an infant in childcare is \$872 per month. If you look at the self-sufficiency standards for each of the jurisdictions, without a subsidy none of the family budgets would be sufficient enough to afford the average cost of child care. This is also the case when we look at what is affordable for housing. These standards can help us determine where families might be struggling to meet basic needs.

⁵ Methodological Appendix, Virginia 2006: Assumptions and Sources

Clarke County Self-Sufficiency Standards

Figure 3.4: Clarke County Self-Sufficiency Standards⁶

				Adult +				2 Adults +
			Adult +	Infant			2 Adults +	Infant
		Adult +	Infant	Preschooler		2 Adults +	Infant	Preschooler
Monthly Costs	Adult	Infant	Preschooler	School-age	2 Adults	Infant	Preschooler	School-age
Housing	\$884	\$1,048	\$1,048	\$1,403	\$884	\$1,048	\$1,048	\$1,403
Child Care	\$0	\$686	\$1,340	\$1,767	\$0	\$686	\$1,340	\$1,767
Food	\$261	\$386	\$517	\$699	\$514	\$631	\$743	\$901
Transportation	\$299	\$307	\$307	\$307	\$571	\$579	\$579	\$579
Health Care	\$153	\$468	\$479	\$502	\$512	\$527	\$537	\$561
Miscellaneous	\$160	\$290	\$369	\$468	\$248	\$347	\$425	\$521
Taxes	\$380	\$700	\$886	\$1,195	\$477	\$737	\$915	\$1,206
Earned Income Tax Credit (-)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Child Care Tax Credit (-)	\$0	(\$50)	(\$100)	(\$100)	\$0	(\$50)	(\$100)	(\$100)
Child Tax Credit (-)	\$0	(\$83)	(\$167)	(\$250)	\$0	(\$83)	(\$167)	(\$250)
Self-Sufficiency Wage (Hourly)	\$12.14	\$21.32	\$26.59	\$34.04	\$9.11 per adult	\$12.56 per adult	\$15.11 per adult	\$18.72 per adult
Monthly	\$2,136	\$3,752	\$4,680	\$5,991	\$3,207	\$4,422	\$5,320	\$6,589
Annual	\$25,633	\$45,023	\$56,158	\$71,890	\$38,484	\$53,068	\$63,842	\$79,066
Emergency Savings Fund (Monthly Contribution)	\$82	\$151	\$194	\$245	\$130	\$182	\$224	\$279

⁶ Center for Women's Welfare, University of Washington, Self-Sufficiency Standard for Virginia, 2012

Frederick County Self Sufficiency Standards

Figure 3.5: Frederick County Self Sufficiency Standards⁷

				Adult +				2 Adults +
			Adult +	Infant			2 Adults +	Infant
		Adult +	Infant	Preschooler		2 Adults +	Infant	Preschooler
Monthly Costs	Adult	Infant	Preschooler	School-age	2 Adults	Infant	Preschooler	School-age
Housing	\$768	\$995	\$995	\$1,353	\$768	\$637	\$637	\$813
Child Care	\$0	\$674	\$1,270	\$1,714	\$0	\$560	\$1,063	\$1,401
Food	\$255	\$377	\$505	\$683	\$503	\$572	\$673	\$817
Transportation	\$273	\$281	\$281	\$281	\$523	\$531	\$531	\$531
Health Care	\$153	\$468	\$479	\$502	\$512	\$565	\$576	\$599
Miscellaneous	\$145	\$280	\$353	\$453	\$231	\$287	\$348	\$416
Taxes	\$320	\$659	\$821	\$1,129	\$417	\$495	\$604	\$782
Earned Income Tax Credit (-)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Child Care Tax Credit (-)	\$0	(\$50)	(\$100)	(\$100)	\$0	(\$53)	(\$100)	(\$100)
Child Tax Credit (-)	\$0	(\$83)	(\$167)	(\$250)	\$0	(\$83)	(\$167)	(\$250)
Self Sufficiency Wage (Hourly)	\$10.87	\$20.46	\$25.21	\$32.76	\$8.39 per adult	\$9.98 per adult	\$11.83 per adult	\$14.23 per adult
Monthly	\$1,914	\$3,601	\$4,437	\$5,765	\$2,954	\$3,511	\$4,166	\$5,010
Annual	\$22,967	\$43,208	\$53,244	\$69,182	\$35,448	\$42,136	\$49,986	\$60,124
Emergency Savings Fund (Monthly Contribution)	\$75	\$146	\$186	\$238	\$121	\$153	\$187	\$223

⁷ Center for Women's Welfare, University of Washington, Self-Sufficiency Standard for Virginia, 2012

Page County Self Sufficiency Standards

Figure 3.6: Page County Self Sufficiency Standards⁸

				Adult +				2 Adults +
			Adult +	Infant			2 Adults +	Infant
		Adult +	Infant	Preschooler		2 Adults +	Infant	Preschooler
Monthly Costs	Adult	Infant	Preschooler	School-age	2 Adults	Infant	Preschooler	School-age
Housing	\$579	\$699	\$699	\$871	\$579	\$699	\$699	\$871
Child Care	\$0	\$570	\$1,121	\$1,476	\$0	\$570	\$1,121	\$1,476
Food	\$236	\$350	\$469	\$633	\$466	\$572	\$673	\$817
Transportation	\$273	\$281	\$281	\$281	\$523	\$531	\$531	\$531
Health Care	\$145	\$436	\$447	\$470	\$481	\$495	\$505	\$529
Miscellaneous	\$123	\$234	\$302	\$373	\$205	\$287	\$353	\$422
Taxes	\$235	\$446	\$614	\$806	\$341	\$495	\$625	\$807
Earned Income Tax Credit (-)	\$0	(\$39)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Child Care Tax Credit (-)	\$0	(\$63)	(\$100)	(\$100)	\$0	(\$53)	(\$100)	(\$100)
Child Tax Credit (-)	\$0	(\$83)	(\$167)	(\$250)	\$0	(\$83)	(\$167)	(\$250)
Self-Sufficiency Wage (Hourly)	\$9.04	\$16.08	\$20.83	\$25.91	\$7.37 per adult	\$9.98 per adult	\$12.05 per adult	\$14.50 per adult
Monthly	\$1,591	\$2,831	\$3,666	\$4,560	\$2,594	\$3,514	\$4,241	\$5,104
Annual	\$19,098	\$33,966	\$43,992	\$54,725	\$31,132	\$42,162	\$50,895	\$61,247
Emergency Savings Fund (Monthly Contribution)	\$64	\$125	\$161	\$199	\$108	\$153	\$189	\$226

⁸ Center for Women's Welfare, University of Washington, Self-Sufficiency Standard for Virginia, 2012

Shenandoah County Self Sufficiency Standards

Figure 3.7: Shenandoah County Self Sufficiency Standards⁹

				Adult +				2 Adults +
			Adult +	Infant			2 Adults +	Infant
		Adult +	Infant	Preschooler		2 Adults+	Infant	Preschooler
Monthly Costs	Adult	Infant	Preschooler	School-age	2 Adults	Infant	Preschooler	School-age
Housing	\$632	\$761	\$761	\$1,036	\$632	\$761	\$761	\$1,036
Child Care	\$0	\$553	\$1,082	\$1,408	\$0	\$553	\$1,082	\$1,408
Food	\$261	\$386	\$517	\$699	\$514	\$631	\$743	\$901
Transportation	\$273	\$281	\$281	\$281	\$523	\$531	\$531	\$531
Health Care	\$145	\$436	\$447	\$470	\$481	\$495	\$505	\$529
Miscellaneous	\$131	\$242	\$309	\$389	\$215	\$297	\$362	\$441
Taxes	\$266	\$497	\$644	\$873	\$372	\$538	\$664	\$883
Earned Income Tax Credit (-)	\$0	(\$12)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Child Care Tax Credit (-)	\$0	(\$60)	(\$100)	(\$100)	\$0	(\$50)	(\$100)	(\$100)
Child Tax Credit (-)	\$0	(\$83)	(\$167)	(\$250)	\$0	(\$83)	(\$167)	(\$250)
Self-Sufficiency Wage (Hourly)	\$9.70	\$17.05	\$21.45	\$27.31	\$7.77 per adult	\$10.44 per adult	\$12.45 per adult	\$15.28 per adult
Monthly	\$1,707	\$3,001	\$3,775	\$4,807	\$2,737	\$3,673	\$4,383	\$5,379
Annual	\$20,487	\$36,007	\$45,300	\$57,680	\$32,839	\$44,079	\$52,592	\$64,551
Emergency Savings Fund (Monthly Contribution)	\$68	\$128	\$164	\$1207	\$113	\$158	\$194	\$235

⁹ Center for Women's Welfare, University of Washington, Self-Sufficiency Standard for Virginia, 2012

Warren County Self-Sufficiency Standards

Figure 3.8: Warren County Self-Sufficiency Standards¹⁰

				Adult +				2 Adults +
			Adult +	Infant			2 Adults +	Infant
		Adult +	Infant	Preschooler		2 Adults+	Infant	Preschooler
Monthly Costs	Adult	Infant	Preschooler	School-age	2 Adults	Infant	Preschooler	School-age
Housing	\$666	\$886	\$886	\$1,258	\$666	\$886	\$886	\$1,258
Child Care	\$0	\$571	\$1,139	\$1,475	\$0	\$571	\$1,139	\$1,475
Food	\$261	\$386	\$517	\$699	\$514	\$631	\$743	\$901
Transportation	\$273	\$281	\$281	\$281	\$523	\$531	\$531	\$531
Health Care	\$153	\$468	\$479	\$502	\$512	\$527	\$537	\$561
Miscellaneous	\$135	\$259	\$330	\$422	\$222	\$315	\$384	\$473
Taxes	\$282	\$577	\$730	\$1,002	\$391	\$607	\$750	\$1,012
Earned Income Tax Credit (-)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Child Care Tax Credit (-)	\$0	(\$55)	(\$100)	(\$100)	\$0	(\$50)	(\$100)	(\$100)
Child Tax Credit (-)	\$0	(\$83)	(\$167)	(\$250)	\$0	(\$83)	(\$167)	(\$250)
Self-Sufficiency Wage (Hourly)	\$10.05	\$18.69	\$23.27	\$30.05	\$8.03 per adult	\$11.18 per adult	\$13.36 per adult	\$16.65 per adult
Monthly	\$1,769	\$3,290	\$4,096	\$5,289	\$2,828	\$3,934	\$4,704	\$5,861
Annual	\$21,231	\$39,475	\$49,153	\$63,463	\$33,938	\$47,209	\$56,445	\$70,334
Emergency Savings Fund (Monthly Contribution)	\$70	\$136	\$175	\$222	\$116	\$166	\$204	\$251

¹⁰ Center for Women's Welfare, University of Washington, Self-Sufficiency Standard for Virginia, 2012

City of Winchester Self Sufficiency Standard

Figure 3.9: City of Winchester Self Sufficiency Standard¹¹

				Adult +				2 Adults +
			Adult +	Infant			2 Adults +	Infant
		Adult +	Infant	Preschooler		2 Adults+	Infant	Preschooler
Monthly Costs	Adult	Infant	Preschooler	School-age	2 Adults	Infant	Preschooler	School-age
Housing	\$647	\$838	\$838	\$1,140	\$647	\$838	\$838	\$1,140
Child Care	\$0	\$674	\$1,270	\$1,714	\$0	\$674	\$1,270	\$1,714
Food	\$255	\$377	\$505	\$683	\$503	\$617	\$726	\$881
Transportation	\$273	\$281	\$281	\$281	\$523	\$531	\$531	\$531
Health Care	\$153	\$468	\$479	\$502	\$512	\$527	\$537	\$561
Miscellaneous	\$133	\$264	\$337	\$432	\$219	\$319	\$390	\$483
Taxes	\$272	\$595	\$758	\$1,043	\$382	\$623	\$776	\$1,051
Earned Income Tax Credit (-)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Child Care Tax Credit (-)	\$0	(\$55)	(\$100)	(\$100)	\$0	(\$50)	(\$100)	(\$100)
Child Tax Credit (-)	\$0	(\$83)	(\$167)	(\$250)	\$0	(\$83)	(\$167)	(\$250)
Self-Sufficiency Wage (Hourly)	\$9.84	\$19.08	\$23.87	\$30.94	\$7.91 per adult	\$11.35 per adult	\$13.64 per adult	\$17.07 per adult
Monthly	\$1,732	\$3,358	\$4,201	\$5,445	\$2,785	\$3,994	\$4,801	\$6,010
Annual	\$20,785	\$40,300	\$50,418	\$65,338	\$33,423	\$47,931	\$57,615	\$72,124
Emergency Savings Fund (Monthly Contribution)	\$69	\$138	\$178	\$227	\$115	\$168	\$207	\$255

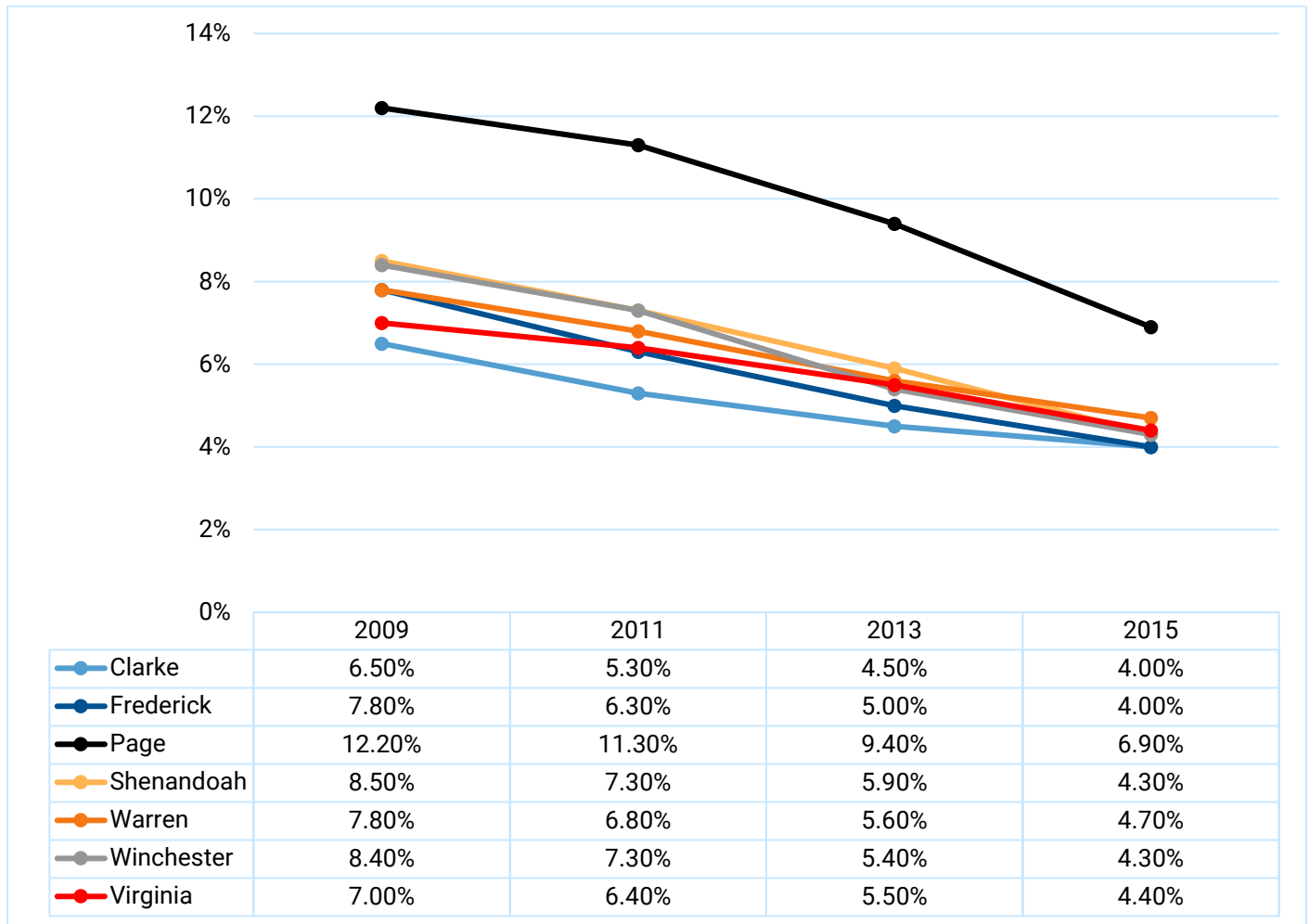
¹¹ Center for Women's Welfare, University of Washington, Self-Sufficiency Standard for Virginia, 2012

EMPLOYMENT

Unemployment Rates

A comparison of unemployment rates from the Virginia Employment Commission show that unemployment was at a six year high in 2009 but has been steadily decreasing since then. Since 2009, all jurisdictions are experiencing the lowest unemployment rates since 2009. Page County has the highest unemployment in the region at 6.9%.

Figure 3.10: Unemployment 2009-2015¹²

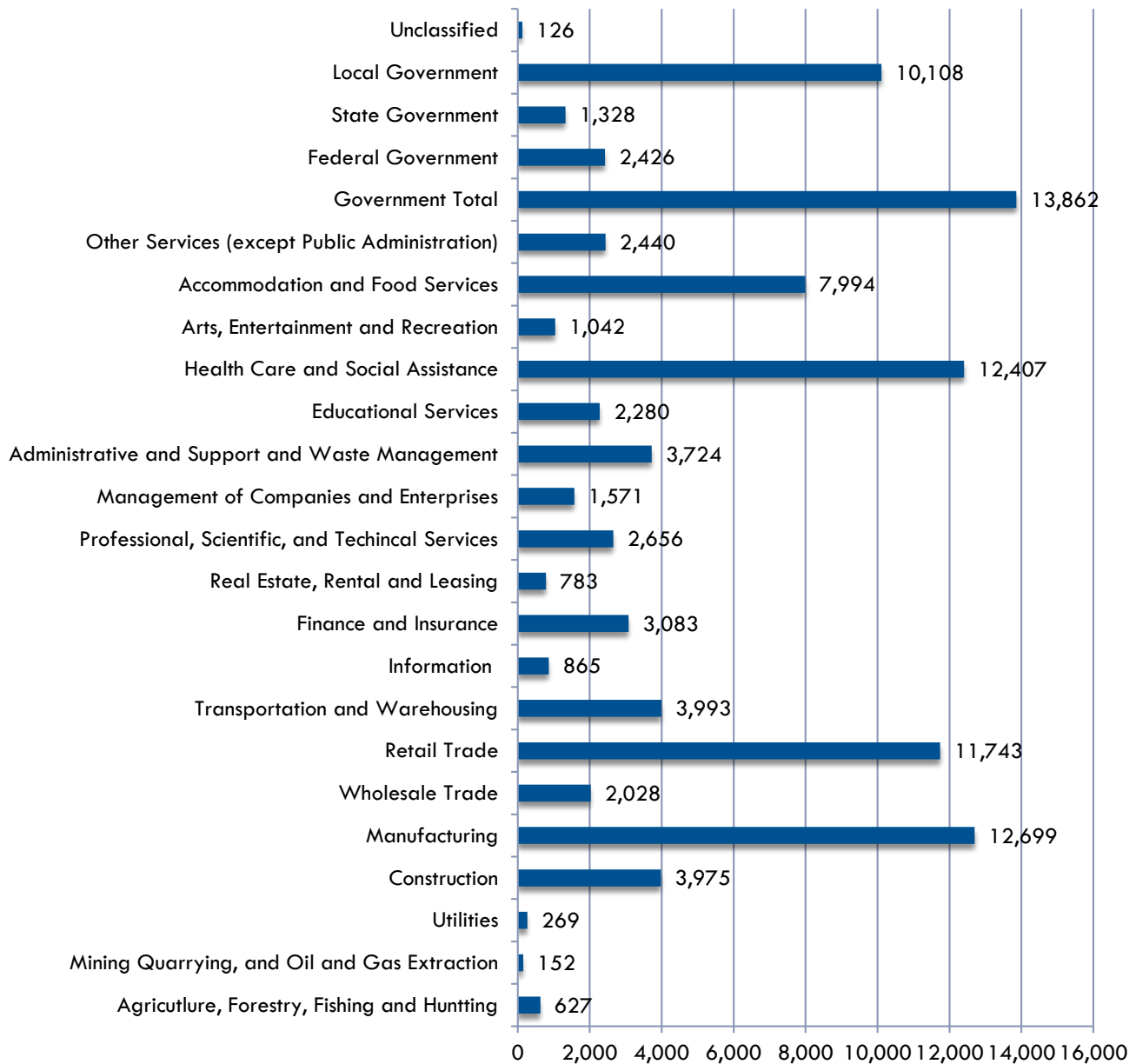


¹² Virginia Employment Commission - Labor Force and Employment and Unemployment (LAUS) data. Unemployment rates are computed on a calendar year basis. Rates are not seasonally-adjusted, Virginia Department of Social Services, Locality Data.

Employment by Industry

According to information provided by the Virginia Employment Commission, the Northern Shenandoah Valley is highly dependent on the following industries: government jobs, manufacturing, health care/social assistance and retail trade.

Figure 3.11: Employment by Industry¹³

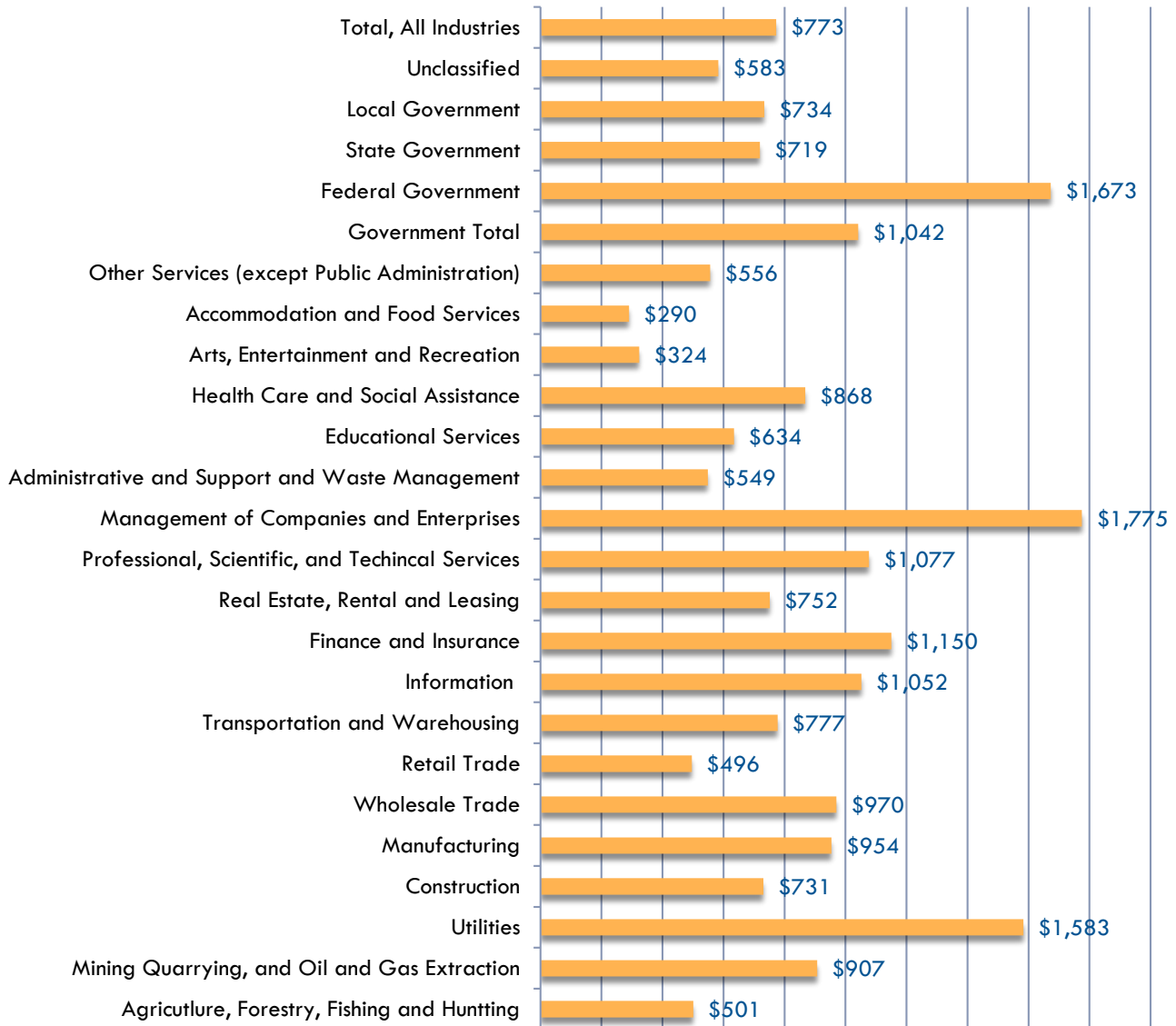


¹³ Virginia Employment Commission, Economic Information & Analytics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), 2nd Quarter (April, May, June) 2016.

Average Weekly Wage by Industry

The Virginia Employment Commission compiles data that represents what the average weekly wage is by industry. Management of companies, scientific and technical services have the highest weekly wages, followed by Federal government and utilities. The average weekly wage across all private industry sectors in the Shenandoah Valley Workforce Development Area was \$737 in the second quarter of 2016.¹⁴

Figure 3.12: Average Weekly Wage by Industry¹⁵



¹⁴ SVWDA State of the Workforce Report – 2017, Prepared by Magnum Economics

¹⁵ Virginia Employment Commission, Economic Information & Analytics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), 2nd Quarter (April, May, June) 2016.

A summary of the Shenandoah Valley Workforce Development State of the Workforce reports indicates that the SVWDA has enjoyed steadily rising employment over the last five years. Total employment increased by 11,972 jobs between the second quarter of 2011 and the second quarter of 2016, or 5.8 percent.

The largest increases in private sector employment over this period occurred in the Health Care and Social Assistance (up 2,513 jobs), Transportation and Warehousing (up 2,217 jobs), and Accommodation and Food Services (up 1,889 jobs) sectors. SVWDA remains heavily dependent on Manufacturing. Manufacturing is the region's largest employment sector. It accounted for 31,718 private sector jobs in the second quarter of 2016 and was the region's 5th highest paying employment sector.

SVWDA's Transportation and Warehousing sector is high growth industry in terms of both employment and wages.

SVWDA faces potential gaps in its pipeline of trained workers. There are potential shortfalls of trained workers in the following occupations: Nursing Assistants; Teacher Assistants; Industrial Machinery Mechanics; Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses; Medical Assistants; Electricians; Child Care Workers; First-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades and Extraction; Dental Assistants; and Real Estate Sales Agents.¹⁶

¹⁶ SVWDA State of the Workforce Report – 2017, Prepared by Magnum Economics

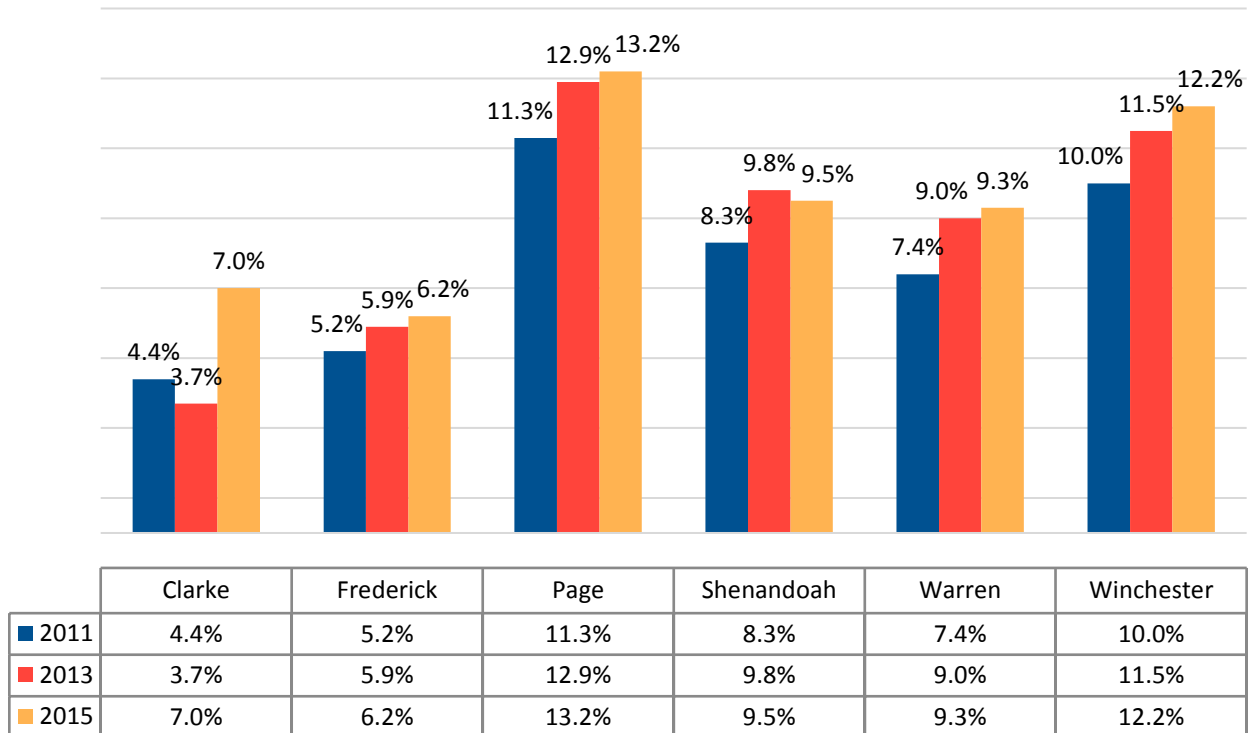
FOOD INSECURITY

Supplemental Nutrition Assistant Program (SNAP)

SNAP can be used like cash to buy eligible food items from authorized retailers. Authorized retailers will display either the Quest logo or a picture of a Virginia EBT card. A SNAP account is established for eligible households and automatic deposits are made into the account each month. To access the account, recipients will also receive an EBT Card, which will debit the account each time eligible food items are purchased. A secret Personal Identification Number (PIN) is required to use the card.¹⁷

SNAP benefit participation has increased from 2013 to 2015 in all the jurisdictions except Shenandoah County. Data collected from the U.S. Census for 2015 were from the Food Stamps/Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) data and data prior to 2015 was from Food Stamps. The Food Stamp/SNAP program underwent changes prior to 2015, so it's possible that these changes had an effect on the data.

Figure 3.15: SNAP Benefits¹⁸



SNAP eligibility income limits can be found at;

http://www.dss.virginia.gov/files/division/bp/fs/intro_page/income_limits/snap_hh_size102015.pdf

¹⁷ Virginia Department of Social Services, SNAP, 2016, <http://www.dss.virginia.gov/benefit/snap.cgi>

¹⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, FOOD STAMPS/SNAP 2007-2011, 2009-2013 and FOOD STAMPS/Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) 2011-2015, American Community Survey multi-year estimates. Retrieved 2/6/17

Additional SNAP Statistics

Data by the Census Bureau reveals some interesting data about households who receive SNAP benefits. For most jurisdictions, one third of those receiving SNAP have one or more people in the house who are 60 years and over. In Clarke County, almost half of all households receiving SNAP have one or more people in the house that are 60 years and over. In every jurisdiction, households are reporting that there are children under 18 in the household. In most cases, almost half of all households had been at or above the poverty level in the past 12 months. In Clarke County, 40.2% of households who are receiving SNAP reported having 2 or more people in the household working in the past 12 months.

Figure 3.16: Household SNAP Statistics¹⁹

	Clarke	Frederick	Page	Shenandoah	Warren	Winchester
Percent households receiving food stamps/SNAP	7%	6.2%	13.2%	9.5%	9.3%	12.2%
With one or more people in the household 60 years and over	49.1%	34.1%	28.5%	25.7%	30.8%	34.4%
With children under 18 years	45.5%	56.3%	49%	54.3%	53.8%	52.4%
At or above poverty level in the past 12 months	48.1%	57.4%	46.6%	50.6%	59.4%	51.4%
2 or more workers in past 12 months	40.2%	25.5%	18.1%	36.8%	36.1%	31.2%

¹⁹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey multi-year estimates. Retrieved 2/6/17

Food Insecurity by County

According to Feeding America, food insecurity refers to USDA's measure of lack of access to enough food for an active, healthy life for all household members and limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate foods. Food insecure households are not necessarily food insecure all the time. Food insecurity may reflect a household's need to make trade-offs between important basic needs such as housing or medical bills, and purchasing nutritionally-adequate foods.

Poverty and hunger in America often go hand in hand, but poverty is not the ultimate determinant of food insecurity. People living above the poverty line are often at risk of hunger as well. According to Feeding America, research demonstrates that unemployment, rather than poverty, is a better predictor of food insecurity among people living in the United States.²⁰

Data provided by Feeding America shows that Page County and the City of Winchester had the highest percentage of food insecure people with 13% and 12.5% respectively. More alarming, is the number of food insecure individuals who do not qualify for benefits. 49% of food insecure individuals in Clarke County will not be eligible for benefits, 35% in Warren County and 33% in Frederick County.

Figure 3.17: County Food Insecurity Data²¹

	Clarke County	Frederick County	Winchester	Shenandoah County	Warren County	Page County
# Food Insecure	1,160	5,810	3,390	4,120	3,600	3,120
% Food Insecure	8.2%	7.2%	12.5%	9.7%	9.5%	13%
% Above Eligibility (185% poverty)	49%	33%	13%	13%	35%	15%
130%-185% Poverty	1%	21%	20%	24%	18%	19%
Qualify SNAP Threshold (130% Poverty)	50%	47%	67%	63%	47%	66%
Avg cost meal	\$3.19	\$2.88	\$3.11	\$2.99	\$3.22	\$2.91
Additional money needed to meet Food Insecurity Needs	\$653,000	\$2,957,000	\$1,859,000	\$2,175,000	\$2,049,000	\$1,601,000

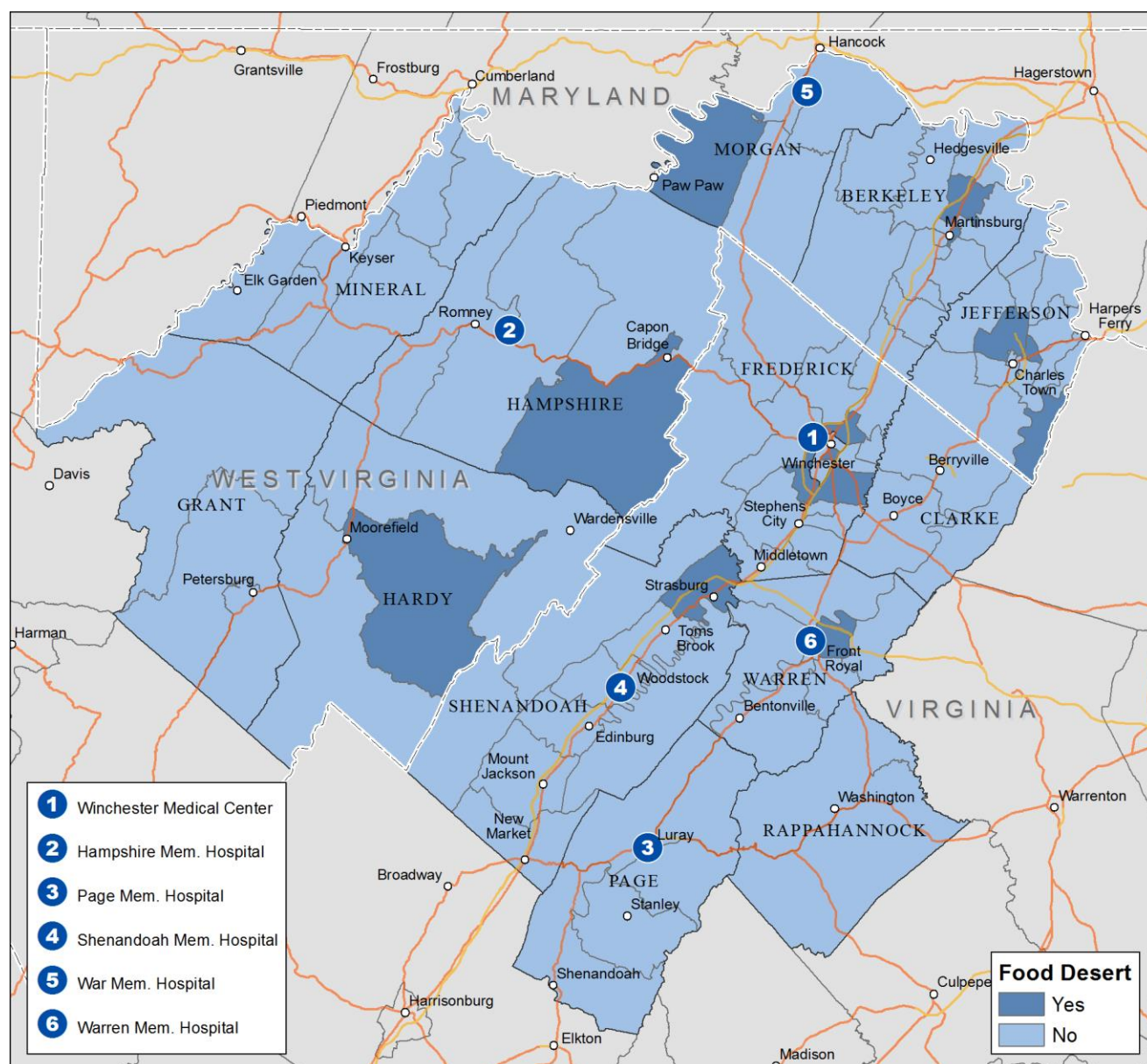
²⁰ Feeding America, Poverty and Hunger in America, <http://www.feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/impact-of-hunger/hunger-and-poverty/>

²¹ Feeding America 2014 - <http://map.feedingamerica.org/>

Food Deserts

The U.S Department of Agriculture’s Economic Research Service estimates the number of people in each census tract that live in a “food desert”. A food desert is defined as a low-income area more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store in urban areas, and more than 10 miles from a supermarket or grocery store in rural areas. According to the map generated by Valley Health, there are census tracts that are identified as food deserts in Frederick County, Shenandoah County, Warren County and the City of Winchester.

Figure 3.18: Map of Food Deserts²²



²² Valley Health System, Community Health Needs Assessment, 2016, page A-80, Exhibit 43.

HOUSING

Housing Wage and Housing Cost

Figure 3.19 details the hourly wage that would be needed to afford a 2 bedroom apartment at the fiscal year fair market rent (the table has been adjusted to reflect the 2017 FMR). In order to afford a two bedroom apartment at fair market value you would need to be earning \$33.57 per hour in Clarke County, an average of \$19.00 per hour in Frederick County, Warren County and Winchester, \$15.23 in Shenandoah County and \$12.77 in Page County. At minimum wage, a two bedroom at fair market value would not be affordable in any of the jurisdictions. At the mean renter wage (see footnote for how the calculation is done), which is higher than minimum wage, there are still no jurisdictions in which a two bedroom would be an affordable option.

By way of comparison, the hourly wage for a first-year teacher in Winchester averages \$16.82, a licensed nurse averages \$14.47 and a fast food manager averages \$12.50.²³

Even more alarming than the statistics given in Figure 3.19 was that when the Fair Market Rent for a two bedroom apartment was adjusted to represent 2017 statistics, the FMR jumped 11.7% from 2016 to 2017 in Frederick County and Winchester.²⁴

²³ Winchester Comprehensive Plan, 2011, Chapter Seven - Housing

²⁴ Office of Policy Development and Research (PD&R), U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Fair Market Rents 2017, <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/fmr.html>

Figure 3.19: Housing Affordability

	Clarke County	Frederick County	Page County	Shenandoah County	Warren County	Winchester
Hourly Wage ²⁵ to afford 2BR ²⁶ FMR ²⁷	\$33.57	\$19.94	\$12.77	\$15.23	\$18.98	\$19.94
2 BR FMR	\$1,746	\$1,037	\$664	\$792	\$987	\$1,037
Comparison 2016 FMR to 2017 FMR	+7.6%	+11.7%	-2.1%	+1%	+3.2%	+11.7%
Annual Income needed to afford 2BR FMR	\$69,840	\$41,480	\$26,560	\$31,680	\$39,480	\$41,480
Minimum Wage	\$7.25	\$7.25	\$7.25	\$7.25	\$7.25	\$7.25
Rent Afforded at Minimum Wage	\$377	\$377	\$377	\$377	\$377	\$377
Work Hours at Minimum Wage to afford at minimum wage ²⁸	172	98	72	83	101	98
Estimated Mean Renter Wage ²⁹	\$11.09	\$13.46	\$9.25	\$9.74	\$11.34	\$15.00
Rent afforded at Mean Renter Wage ³⁰	\$577	\$700	\$481	\$506	\$590	\$780
Work Hours at Mean Renter Wage	113	53	56	62	65	48

²⁵ The hourly wage a renter needs to earn in order to afford a rental unit at the Fair Market Rent for a particular unit size. To be affordable, the cost of rent and utilities must not exceed 30% of household income.

²⁶ BR= Bedroom

²⁷ FMR = Fiscal Year 2017 Fair Market Rent (HUD, 2017)

²⁸ The number of hours a renter earning the minimum wage must work per week to afford a rental unit at the Fair Market Rent for a particular unit size.

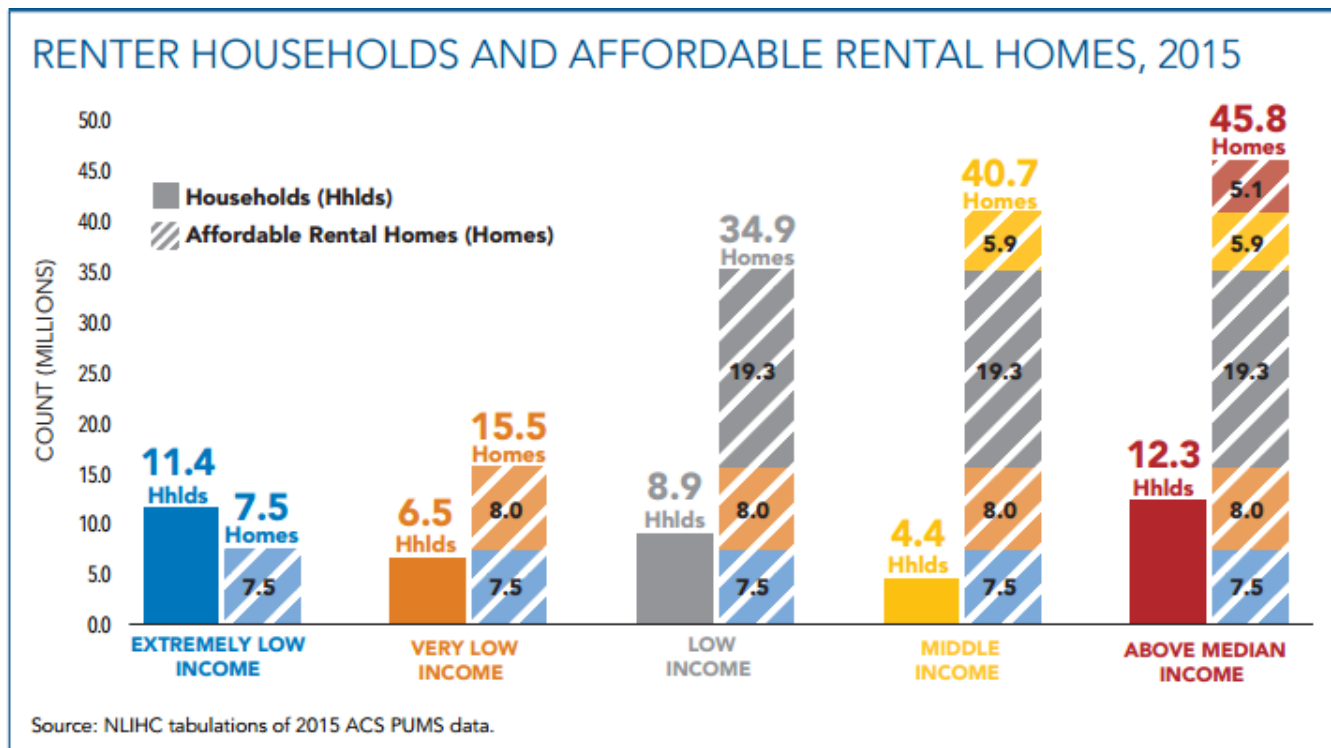
²⁹ The estimated mean (average) wage earned by renters, Average weekly wages from the 2013 Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages divided by 40 (hours per work week). This overall wage is adjusted by the national ratio of renter to total household income reported in the 2009-2013 ACS and projected forward to April 1, 2015 using Consumer Price Index adjustment factors.

³⁰ The amount that a renter holding a job paying the mean renter wage can afford to spend in monthly rent.

Affordable Housing Availability

According to the National Low Income Housing Coalitions Gap Report, more than 11.4 million extremely low income renter households in the U.S, whose income is no greater than 30% of their area median income (AMI) or the poverty guideline, face a shortage of 7.4 million affordable and available rental homes. Higher income households are free to occupy rental homes in the private market that are affordable to lower income households. Nationally, only 35 affordable homes are available for every 100 extremely low income (ELI) renter households. A shortage exists in every state and major metropolitan area.³¹

Figure 3.20: NATIONAL LOW INCOME HOUSING COALITION | THE GAP: THE AFFORDABLE HOUSING GAP ANALYSIS 2017³²



³¹ National Low Income Housing Coalition, *The Gap: A Shortage of Affordable Homes*, 2017, http://nlihc.org/sites/default/files/Gap-Report_2017.pdf

³² Ibid

Figure 3.21, sourced from Affordable Housing Online, provides a complete database of Federal housing assistance and exhaustive affordable housing data for each state, county and city in America. They provide information on individual apartment communities which receive Federal housing funding. They aggregate all government housing databases, update data daily and never charge apartment managers to put their properties on our platform.

Figure 3.21: Affordable Housing Availability³³

	Clarke	Frederick	City of Winchester	Shenandoah County	Warren County	Page
Population	N/A	78,305	26,203	41,993	14,440	24,042
Households	N/A	28,864	10,607	17,076	5,561	9,746
Low Income Housing Apartment Complexes	N/A	4	11	17	4	6
Subsidized Apartments for Rent	N/A	136	624	872	309	308
HUD (income based) Apartments	N/A	48	80	199	190	34
Project-Based Section Subsidized Apartments	N/A	0	80	113	144	0
Other Low Income Apartments (no rental assistance, but considered to be affordable)	N/A	130	303	628	355	304

³³ Affordable Housing Online, retrieved 3/20/17, <https://affordablehousingonline.com/>

Cost Burden & Housing Quality

Figure 3.22 provides some of the key data as it relates to relevant housing data, vacancy rates, owner vs. renter occupied units, and cost burden. Historically low vacancy rates are driving up rent prices. National rental vacancy rates dipped to 7.6% in 2014, its lowest point in nearly 20 years.³⁴ Frederick County, Warren County and Winchester have the lowest vacancy rates for the region. Low vacancy rates could indicate that affordable housing may be more difficult to find, especially given the data from Figure 3.20.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines a household as “housing cost burdened” if they pay 30% or more of their income on housing costs. According to Figure 3.22, three of the six localities (Clarke County, Shenandoah County and Winchester) have 50% or more of renters who are considered cost burdened, meaning that half of renters are spending 30% or more of their income on housing, leaving less for other areas of their budget. All jurisdictions had a high percentage of cost burdened renters. In the Northern Shenandoah Valley, the percent increase in total housing cost burdened households from 2010 to 2014 rose 81%.³⁵ Families who pay more than 30% of their income for housing may have difficulty affording necessities such as food, clothing, transportation and medical care. Nationwide, an estimated 12 million renter and homeowner households now pay more than 50% of their annual incomes for housing.³⁶

Nationally, there has been record growth in the rental market. As homeownership rates fall, the demand for rental housing has increased significantly. According to the Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University, the share of US Households that rent rose to a 20-year high of 35.5% in 2014. According to the table below, the City of Winchester is well above the US national record high with 52% of households’ identifying as renters.³⁷ Many cost burdened individuals opt to rent instead of purchase due to high cost burden.

Critical home repairs emerged as one of the top needs and gaps in service based on the housing cost burden. Homeowners who are cost burdened may already have a hard time paying their mortgage, if home repairs come up, many do not have the available funds to make those repairs. Local non-profits who had provided assistance to these families are no longer operating and have created a gap in needs. Lack of providers, strict regulations, lack of funding for home repairs have made it difficult to provide those services, leaving many families without assistance.

The number of rural cost burdened households increased 32% faster than those in urban areas since 2000. The number of rural seniors with a mortgage burden increased 125% in the same time period. One in ten rural families live in manufactured homes.³⁸

³⁴ Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University, The State of the Nation’s Housing, 2015

³⁵ 2014 American Community Survey, 5 year estimates; 200 U.S Census SF3 data.

³⁶ U.S Department of Housing and Urban Development, Housing Affordability, https://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/affordablehousing/, retrieved 2/7/17

³⁷ Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University, The State of the Nation’s Housing, 2015

³⁸ Housing Virginia, Meeting Housing Needs in Rural Virginia: Trends, Gaps, Needs, Solutions, November 2016.

Figure 3.22: Census Housing Statistics³⁹

Category	Clarke County	Frederick County	Page County	Shenandoah County	Warren County	Winchester	Virginia
Total Housing Units	6,259	31,877	11,620	20,987	16,037	11,913	3,403,241
Occupied Units	89.8%	91.6%	82%	82.2%	89.3%	89.8%	89.4%
% Vacant	10.2%	8.4%	18%	17.8%	10.7%	10.2%	10.6%
% built before 1990	66.3%	52.5%	71.9%	69.8%	66.4%	78.5%	66.8%
Owner-Occupied	76.1%	77.7%	71%	71.8%	74.8%	47.7%	66.7%
Renter-Occupied	23.9%	22.3%	29%	28.2%	25.2%	52.3%	33.3%
Lacking complete plumbing and/or kitchen	38	345	86	278	114	160	31,770
Median House Value	\$337,700	\$223,300	\$178,100	\$201,200	\$210,900	\$219,700	\$243,500
Median Household Income	\$75,508	\$68,719	\$43,063	\$47,936	\$60,560	\$44,731	\$64,792
Per Capita Income	\$38,590	\$30,764	\$22,083	\$24,947	\$29,160	\$26,624	\$33,958
Housing Cost Burden Renters⁴⁰	51.8%	45%	45.5%	51.9%	48.4%	54.7%	49.7%
Housing Cost Burden Owners⁴¹	32.3%	27.6%	29.4%	30.8%	30.6%	25%	30.2%

Housing Virginia published a study in November of 2016 that studied affordable housing in the rural regions. In a survey of rural housing and service providers, the top needs were identified as; rehabilitation of substandard housing, shortage of affordable rentals and home accessibility modifications for aging in place. The top gaps were identified as; lack of affordable financing, poor infrastructure (public transit, water/sewer, etc.) and limited capacity of service providers. The top trends showed an increasing demand for rental housing, flat/declining income and a growing senior population.⁴²

³⁹ U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2010-2014.

⁴⁰ U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2011-2015, Selected Housing Characteristics, Gross Rent as a percentage of household income.

⁴¹ U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2011-2015, Selected Housing Characteristics, Percentage of Household Income, Housing Units with a mortgage.

⁴² Housing Virginia, Meeting Housing Needs in Rural Virginia: Trends, Gaps, Needs, Solutions, November 2016.

HOMELESSNESS

Point-in-Time (PIT) Homeless Count

The Point-in-Time (PIT) count is a count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons on a single night in January.

Figure 3.23 shows the comparison for our region (Clarke, Frederick, Page, Shenandoah, Warren and Winchester). The number of unsheltered homeless rose 260%. Overall the number of people that were considered homeless (sheltered and unsheltered) rose 28%. The survey that was administered for the 2017 Point-in-Time was a much better executed survey and could be a reason we see such a large increase in the number of homeless counted by the survey.

Figure 3.23: Point in Time Comparison County Chart by Year, 2014-2017⁴³

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Percentage Change 2016-2017*
Number of Homeless Adults in Shelters/Transitional Beds	87	85	98	113	15%
Number of Homeless Children in Shelters	26	14	17	22	29%
Number of Unsheltered Homeless Adults	7	8	5	18	260%
Total Persons	120	107	120	153	28%
Winchester Unemployment Rate for December	4.7%	4.2%	3.9%	4.2%	9%
Number of Adults Completing Homeless Survey	54	65	60	111	85%

Figure 3.24: Area County/City Schools Homeless Data**

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Percentage Change 2016-2017*
Clarke County Public Schools	N/A	N/A	9	9	0%
Frederick County Public Schools	N/A	125	96	125	30%
Page County Public Schools	N/A	N/A	41	54	32%
Shenandoah County Public School	N/A	30	35	33	-6%
Warren County Public Schools	N/A	30	39	49	26%
Winchester Public Schools	N/A	160	179	193	8%

⁴³ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, HUD 2017 Continuum of Care, Point-in-Time Count, CoC VA516, January 2017

*Percent change rounded to nearest whole number

**School homeless student counts include populations not included as homeless during the Point-in-Time Count (doubled up families, self-paid hotels). Numbers may vary from the Education section based on the date the information was pulled.

Figure 3.25 provides us a comparison within the region. Excluding the Harrisonburg/Rockingham area which is not included in our study, Winchester/Frederick had the highest number of homeless individuals with 114.

Figure 3.25: Point in Time Homeless Count Outcomes by County, January 25th, 2017

	Harrisonburg/ Rockingham County	Winchester/ Frederick County	Front Royal/ Warren County	Woodstock/ Shenandoah	Luray/ Page County	Berryville/ Clarke County	Total Persons
Number of Homeless Adults in Shelters/Transitional Beds	99	87	12	10	4	0	212
Number of Homeless Children in Shelters	27	14	0	5	3	0	49
Number of Unsheltered Homeless Adults	1	13	4	1	0	0	19
Total Persons	127	114	16	16	7	0	280
Chronically Homeless*	8	38	0	0	0	0	46
Homeless Veterans	3	4	1	2	0	0	10

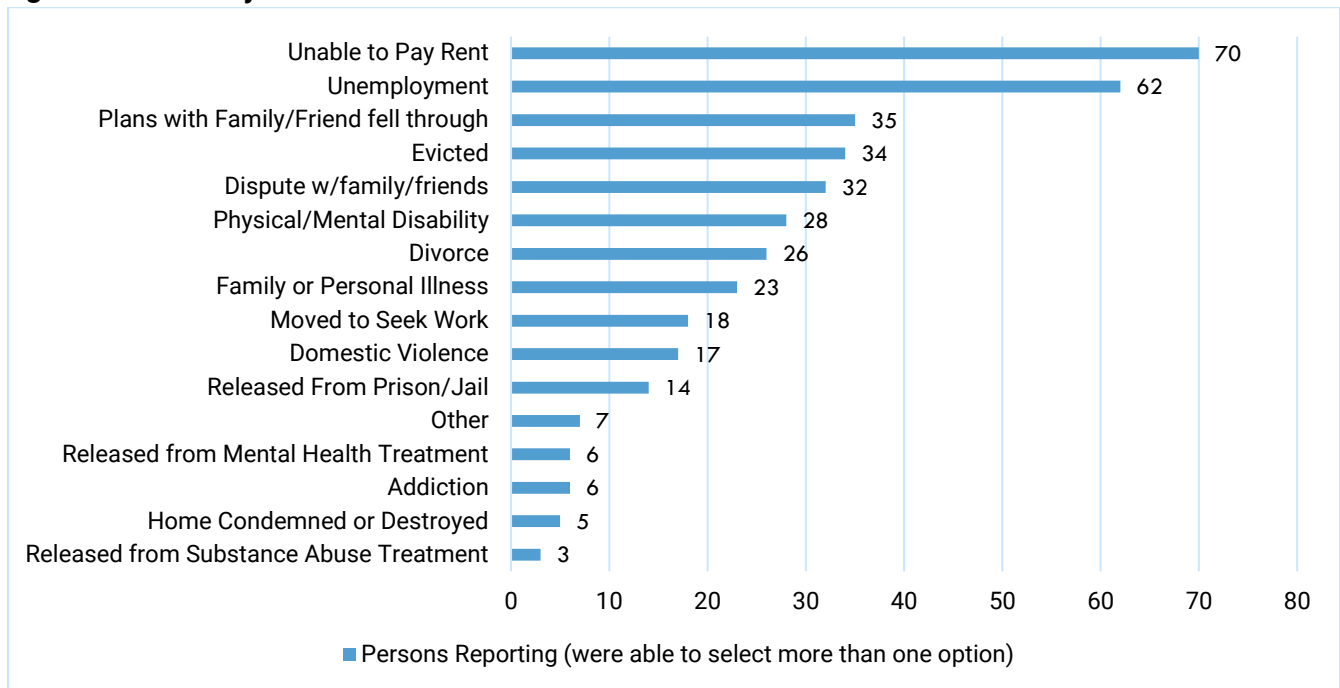
*To be considered chronically homeless, a person must have a disability and have been living in a place not meant for human habitation, in an emergency shelter, or a safe haven for the last 12 months continuously or on at least four occasions in the last three years where those occasions cumulatively total at least 12 months.

Housing Needs and Vulnerability Survey

Every year during HUD's Point in Time count of homeless persons, the local Continuum of Care (CoC) asks participants in shelters and unsheltered locations to tell us about their homeless experience. The information is used by agencies and local government to identify needs and problems within the homeless community. The health questions are used to support agencies that provide healthcare and outreach to vulnerable populations within our communities.⁴⁴

The survey results indicate that the top two reasons survey respondents felt attributed to their homelessness were that they were unable to pay rent and that they were unemployed.

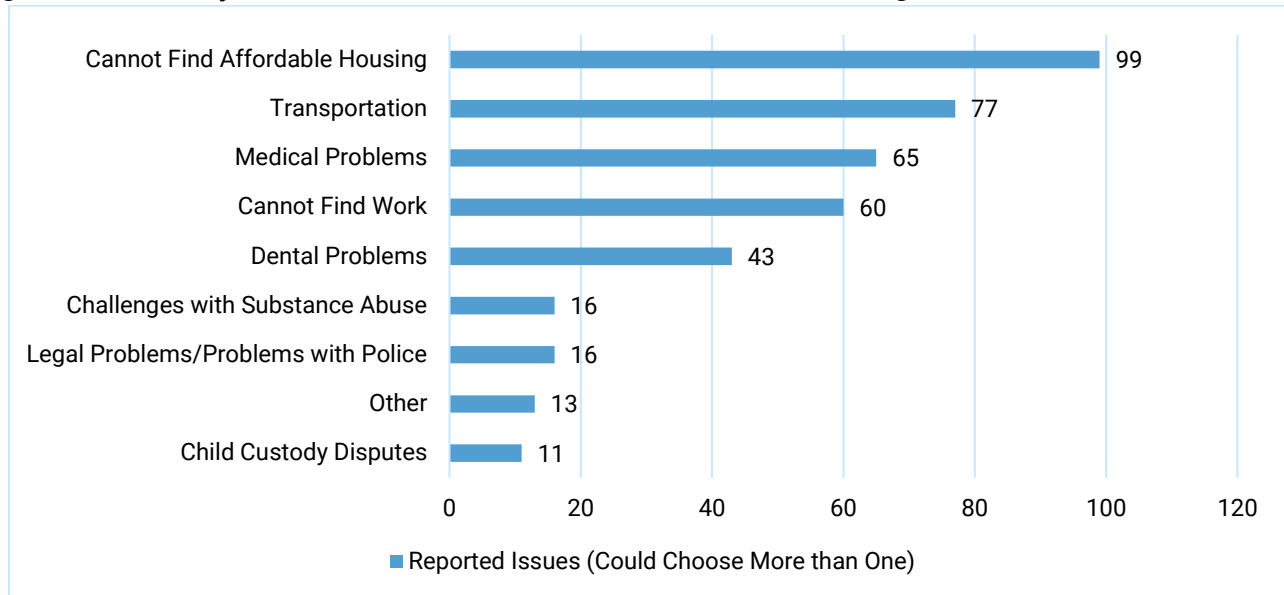
Figure 3.26: Survey Results – Reasons for Homelessness



⁴⁴ 2016 Housing Needs and Vulnerability Survey, Homeless Population survey results from January 27th, 2016, Frederick County/Winchester City, Rockingham County/Harrisonburg City and the Counties of Warren, Clarke, Page, and Shenandoah.

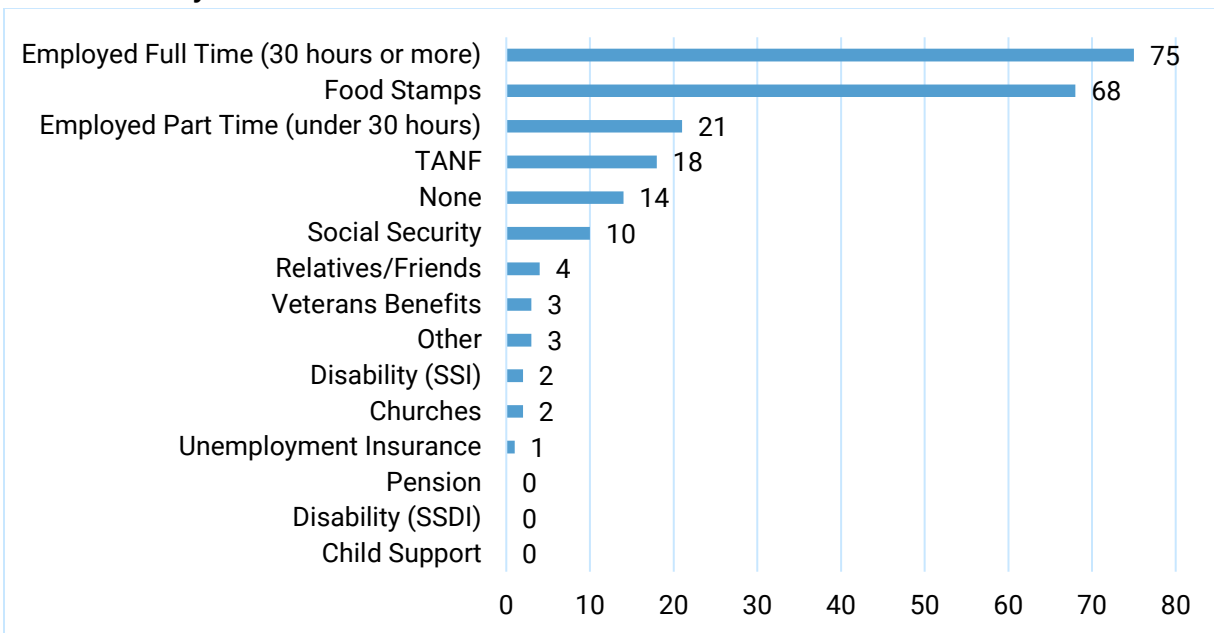
Survey respondents identified that affordable housing was an issue that interfered with the ability to secure stable housing. Transportation, medical problems and not being able to find work were the next top issues.

Figure 3.27: Survey Results – Issues that Interfere with Stable Housing



Survey respondents identified that employment and food stamps were among the top sources of household/personal finances. 45% of homeless adults surveyed were employed. Barriers to employment were identified as: transportation, job opportunities, job training/skills and childcare.

Figure 3.28: Survey Results – Financial Resources



Homeless Survey

Administered 1/25/2017, in conjunction with the 2017 Point in Time count in Winchester, VA, the homeless survey was a one page interview administer survey.⁴⁵ A total of 85 surveys were collected and analyzed. A summary of the findings are presented below.

73% of survey respondents were male and 27% were female. The average age of females was 45 years old. The age range was 19-78 years old. The average age of age of males was 48 years old. The age range was 25-75 years old.

In order to better understand homelessness in the area the following questions were asked:

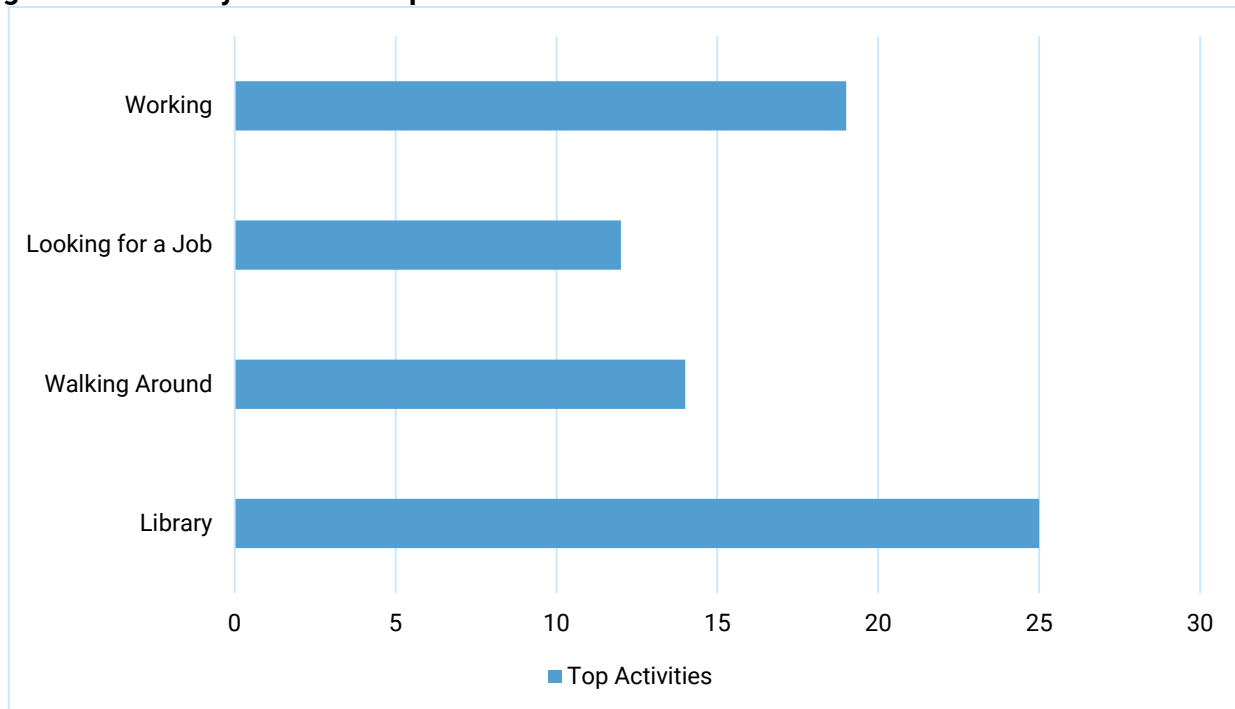
- How long have you been in the area?
- Did you become homeless while living in the area?

Responses: Length of time in the area ranged from 1 week to 60 years. 65% said they became homeless while living in the area.

Survey respondents answered that in the past week, 62% said they felt sad or hopeless.

Interviewees were asked about how they spend time during the day. The following includes the top activities mentioned. Like in the previous survey, many homeless individuals work or look for a job during the day.

Figure 3.29: Survey Results – Top Activities



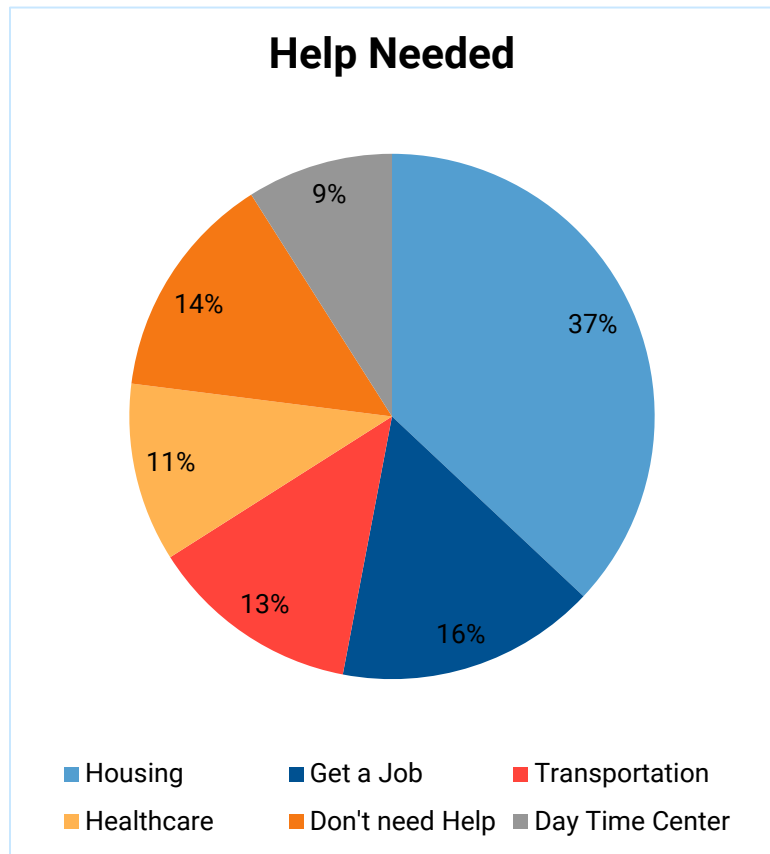
⁴⁵ Regional Addendum to the 2017 PiT Count (Winchester, Frederick County, and Clarke County)

Figure 3.30: Survey Results – Help Needed

Survey respondents were asked how they could be helped and these were the top answers:

Other mentions included:

Getting help with getting my ID, help with getting my birth certificate, getting the word out about homelessness, women's care and showers.



2-1-1 Virginia Call Reports

2-1-1 is an easy to remember phone number connecting people with free information on available community services. A trained professional listens to the callers' situation and suggests sources of help using one of the largest databases of health and human services in Virginia. 2-1-1 VIRGINIA provides access to services in our community and statewide. All referrals are confidential and individuals can search for these same services on this 2-1-1 VIRGINIA Web site.⁴⁶ A call center report for 2016 for the PD07 (Figure 3.31) – Northern Shenandoah Valley tracked over 1,000 calls from our community. The top identified needs were: utility assistance, housing and healthcare.

Figure 3.31: Virginia 2-1-1 Call Report⁴⁷

Need	Number of Identified Needs	Number of Referrals
Utility Assistance	353	772
Housing	275	575
Healthcare	168	257
Income Support/Assistance	80	101
Individual, Family & Community	64	83
Legal, Consumer, and Public Safety	50	62
Food/Meals	41	95
Mental Health/Addictions	37	59
Transportation	27	36
Information Services	25	26
Clothing/Personal/Household Needs	20	36
Government/Economic Services	17	21
Employment	13	20
Education	11	14
Volunteers/Donations	3	8
Disaster Services	2	6
Arts/Culture/Recreation	1	1
Unspecified	0	0
Total	1,187	2,172

⁴⁶ 2-1-1 VIRGINIA, a service of the Virginia Department of Social Services provided in partnership with the Council of Community Services, The Planning Council, the United Way of Central Virginia, and the United Way of Greater Richmond & Petersburg. <https://211.getcare.com/consumer/about.php>

⁴⁷ 211 GetCare, Caller Needs Summary, 1/1/16-1/23/17, PD07 – Northern Shenandoah Valley

SENIOR NEEDS

Shenandoah Area Agency on Aging – Major Services Provided

The following table was provided to us by Shenandoah Area Agency on Aging (SAAA). It documents the major services provided by the organization from October 1st, 2015 to September 30th, 2016 by locality.

Figure 3.32: Services Provided by Shenandoah Area Agency on Aging⁴⁸

Jurisdiction	Active Living Centers Cong. Meals** & People	Meals on Wheels/ People***	In –Home-Hours/People	Information and Referral Contacts & People	Insurance Counseling Contacts*	Transportation Trips/People Active Living Centers	WellTran Trips/People (General and Medical) Transportation	Dementia Respite Hours/People
Clarke	3,671 (14%) 74	4,484 (8%) 49	187 (3%) 8	902 (6%) 84	33 (7%)	1,688 (8%) 17	1,285 (12%) 42	1,735 (33%) 4
Frederick	6,966 (27%) 99	13,129 (24%) 118	1,213 (19%) 35	3,815 (27%) 280	129 (29%)	4,376 (20%) 44	2,634 (25%) 190	430 (8%) 2
Page	1,896 (7%) 35	10,295 (19%) 85	1,190 (18%) 27	2,638 (19%) 173	48 (11%)	723 (3%) 8	1,564 (14%) 114	
Shenandoah	5,528 (20%) 92	15,176 (28%) 113	2,061 (32%) 42	3,304 (24%) 296	83 (18%)	5,480 (25%) 44	1,362 (13%) 130	3,080 (59%) 8
Warren	3,864 (14%) 61	6,356 (12%) 51	1,328 (20%) 32	2,358 (17%) 183	98 (22%)	2,724 (12%) 28	2,168 (19%) 162	
Winchester	5,224 (19%) 55	5,048 (9%) 43	562 (9%) 16	1,886 (13%) 149	61 (13%)	6,884 (31%) 36	1,775 (17%) 97	
Total	27,109 (100%) 416	54,488 (100%) 459	6,541 (100%) 160	13,669 (100%) 1,165	452 (100%)	21,875 (100%) 177	10,788 (100%) 735	5,245 (100%) 14
Same Month Previous Yr.	27,307 (100%) 439	55,115 (100%) 572	6,109 (100%) 186	11,146 (100%) 993	747 (100%)	21,815 (100%) 190	10,448 (100%) 527	5,565 (100%) 20
Difference	-198 (-0.7%)	-627 (-1.1%)	+432 (+7.0%)	+2,523 (+23%)	-295 (-39%)	+60 (+0.3%)	+340 (+3.2%)	-320 (-5.7%)

*Insurance Counseling & Medicare Part D. The fiscal year began 4/1/2016 and ends 3/31/2017.

⁴⁸ Shenandoah Area Agency on Aging, Major Services by Jurisdiction, October 1, 2015 – September 30, 2016.

Figure 3.33: Services Provided by Shenandoah Area Agency on Aging⁴⁹

Jurisdiction	Case Management Individuals Served	Chronic Disease Self- Management Workshops****/Participants	Ombudsman Complaints Nursing Homes Assist. Living	Adult Day Care
Clarke	44 (9%)		39 (22%)	502 (49%) 1
Frederick	118 (24%)	199 (90%) 32	33 (24%)	320 (31%) 1
Page	87 (18%)		1 (1%)	
Shenandoah	116 (23%)	34 (9%) 5	31 (20%)	
Warren	83 (17%)	2(1%) 1	43 (23%)	
Winchester	47 (9%)	11 () 11	14 (11%)	210 (20%) 1
Total	485 (100%)	361 (100%) 85	161 (100%)	1,032 (100%) 3
Same Month Previous Yr.	n/a	Not offered	42	Not offered
Difference	+485 (+100%)	+361 (100%)	+119 (+84%)	+1,032 (100%)

SAAA also reports a growing waitlist for services. 134 clients have requested services, but for whom there are not enough funds to serve. Services would include meals on wheels, personal care and homemaker. Although the list changes daily, at the time the data was requested the waitlist had: 40 waiting in Frederick, 12 waiting in Page, 29 waiting in Shenandoah, 26 waiting in Warren, 27 waiting in Winchester.

Trends and gaps identified by Shenandoah Area Agency on Aging include: an increase in requests for financial assistance with cost of hearing aids, the need for quality guardians for persons who have money and do not qualify for public guardianship, an increase in the waiting lists for services, including, meals, personal care and homemaker services and an increase in requests most for housing assistance.

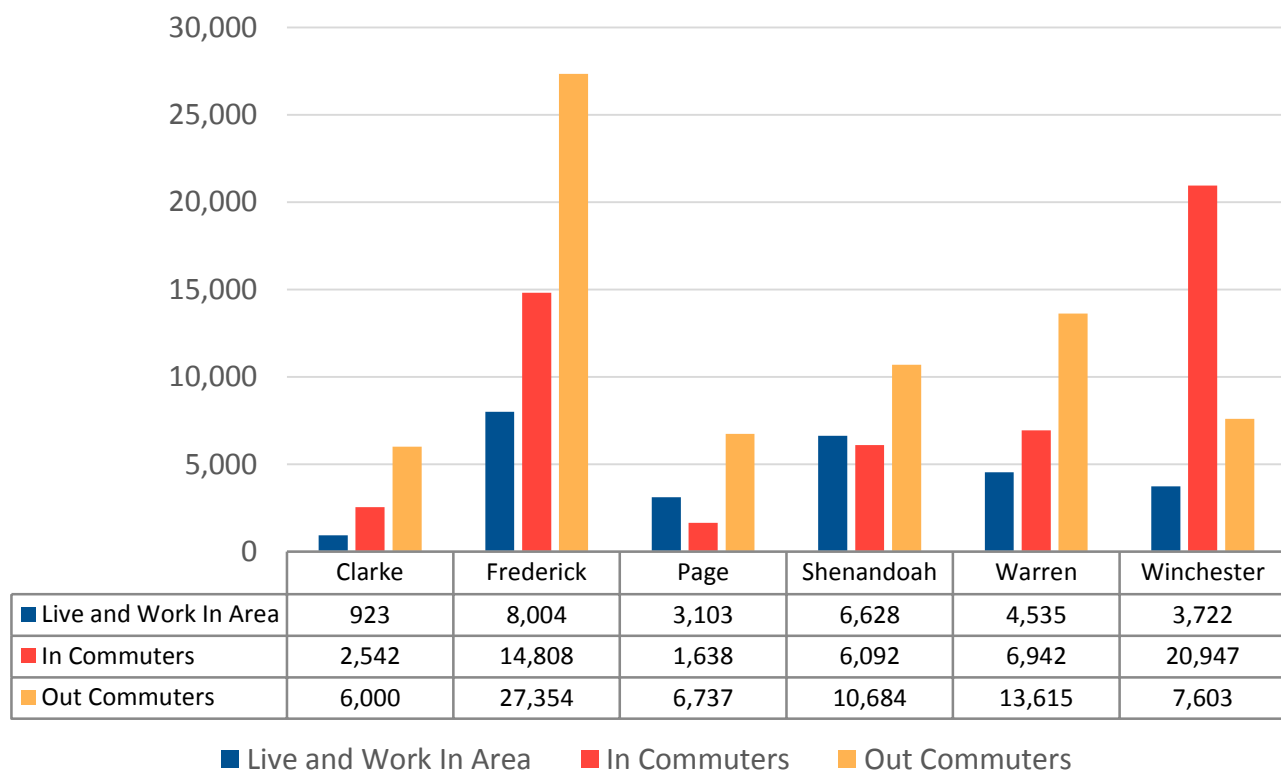
⁴⁹ Shenandoah Area Agency on Aging, Major Services by Jurisdiction, October 1, 2015 – September 30, 2016.

TRANSPORTATION

Commuting Patterns

OnTheMap, a web-based mapping and reporting application, shows where workers are employed and where they live. Clarke, Frederick and Warren County all had the lowest number of people that lived and worked in the area as compared to in-commuters and out-commuters. They all also were the counties where out-commuters were the largest numbers in comparison to the others. Winchester was the only jurisdiction where there were more in-commuters than out-commuters and those that lived and worked in the area. Page and Shenandoah County both had more people that lived and worked in the area than people that were in-commuters, but still had more out-commuters than people that lived and worked within the community.

Figure 3.34: Inflow/Outflow Job Counts⁵⁰



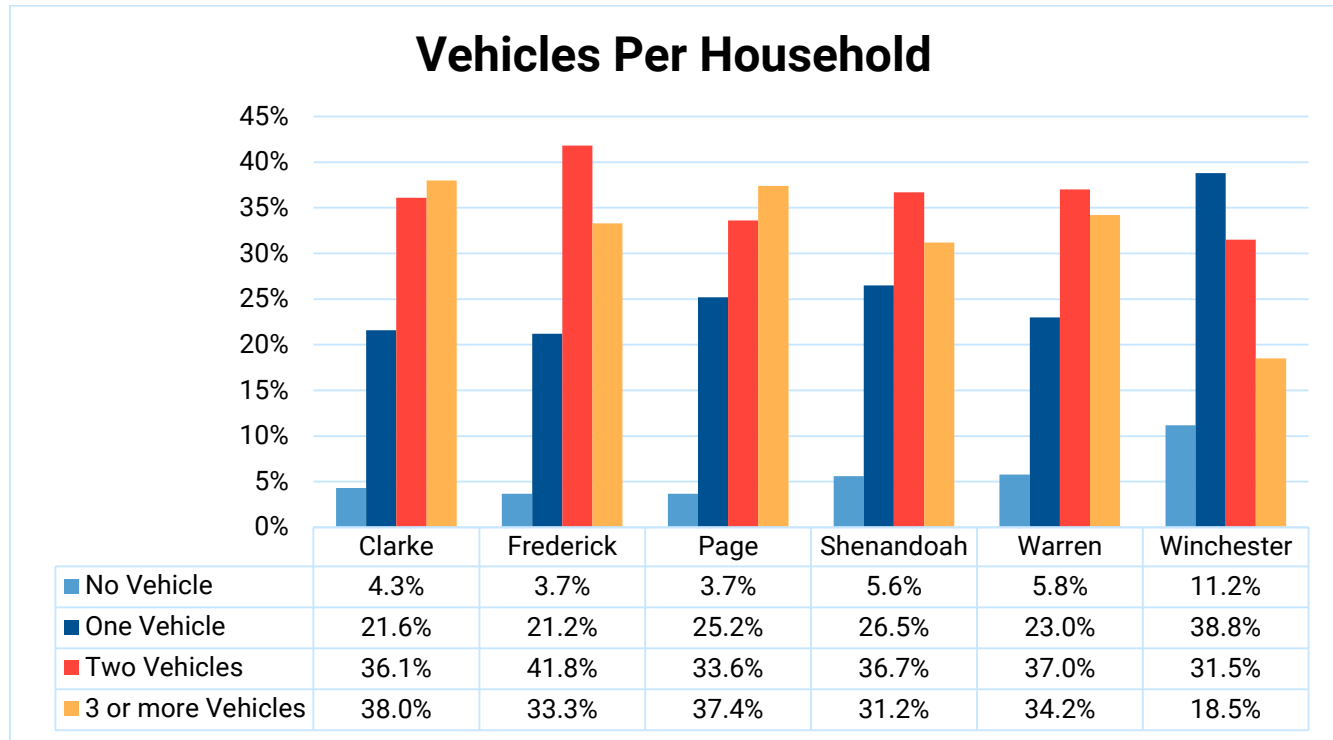
When looking at the region as a whole, 55,300 people live and work in the region, 49,569 commute outside of the region and 28,728 people commute into the region. Based on this data, about half of the region's population commutes outside the area for work.

⁵⁰ U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics, 2014

Vehicles Available

The graph represents U.S. Census Bureau data on the number vehicles per household. Winchester has the highest percentage of households who have no vehicle with 11.2%. It is also the only jurisdiction that has more one vehicle households than two vehicles and three or more. The more rural areas have more households with either one vehicle or more than one vehicle.

Figure 3.35: Vehicle per Household⁵¹

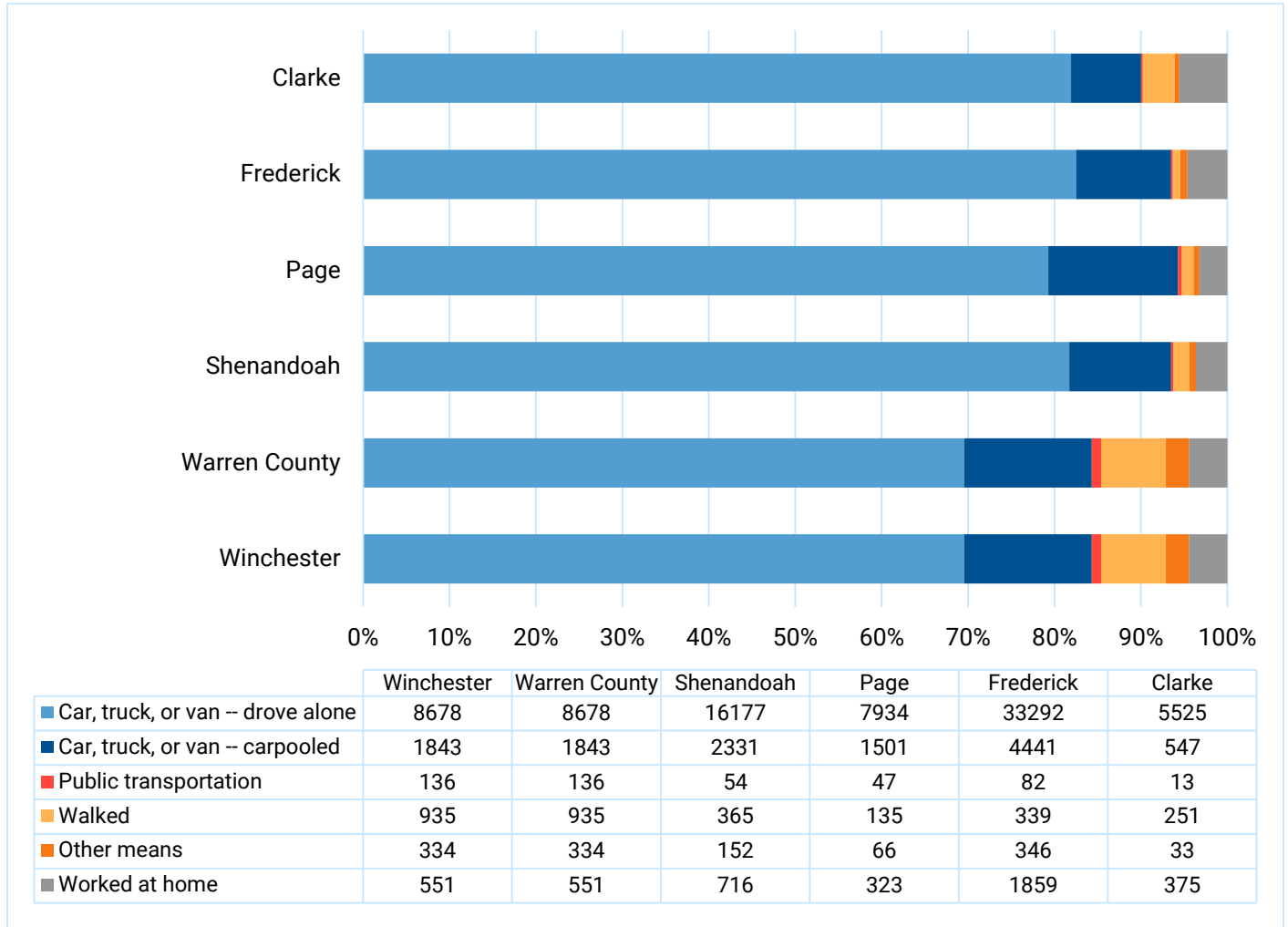


⁵¹ U.S. Census Bureau, Vehicles Available, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Methods of Transportation:

Based on U.S. Census data, a majority of the region uses a car, truck or van and drives alone to work. Across every jurisdiction public transportation was the least used form of transportation to work, even in comparison to walking and working from home.

Figure 3.36: Methods of Transportation to Work⁵²



The mean travel time to work was the most for Clarke County at 34.3 minutes and the least for Warren County and Winchester at 22.7 minutes.⁵³

	Clarke County	Frederick County	Page County	Shenandoah County	Warren County	Winchester
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	34.3	30.1	32.8	30.6	22.7	22.7

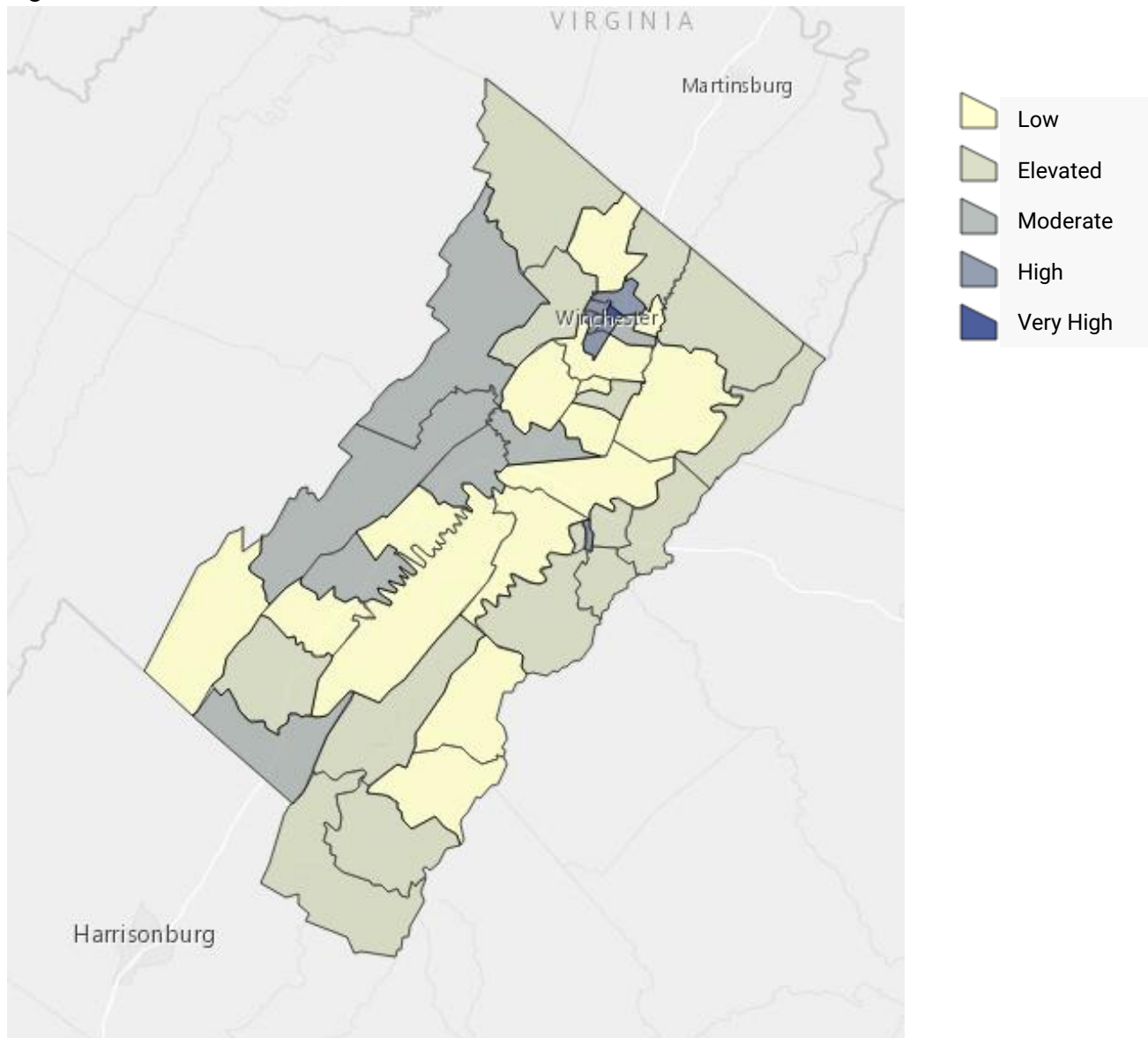
⁵² U.S. Census Bureau, Vehicles Available, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

⁵³ U.S. Census Bureau, Vehicles Available, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Auto-less Households

High and very high concentrations of auto less households exist in Winchester, Western Frederick County, Front Royal, Strasburg, Toms Brook, Woodstock, New Market and Northern Page County.

Figure 3.37: Auto-less Households⁵⁴

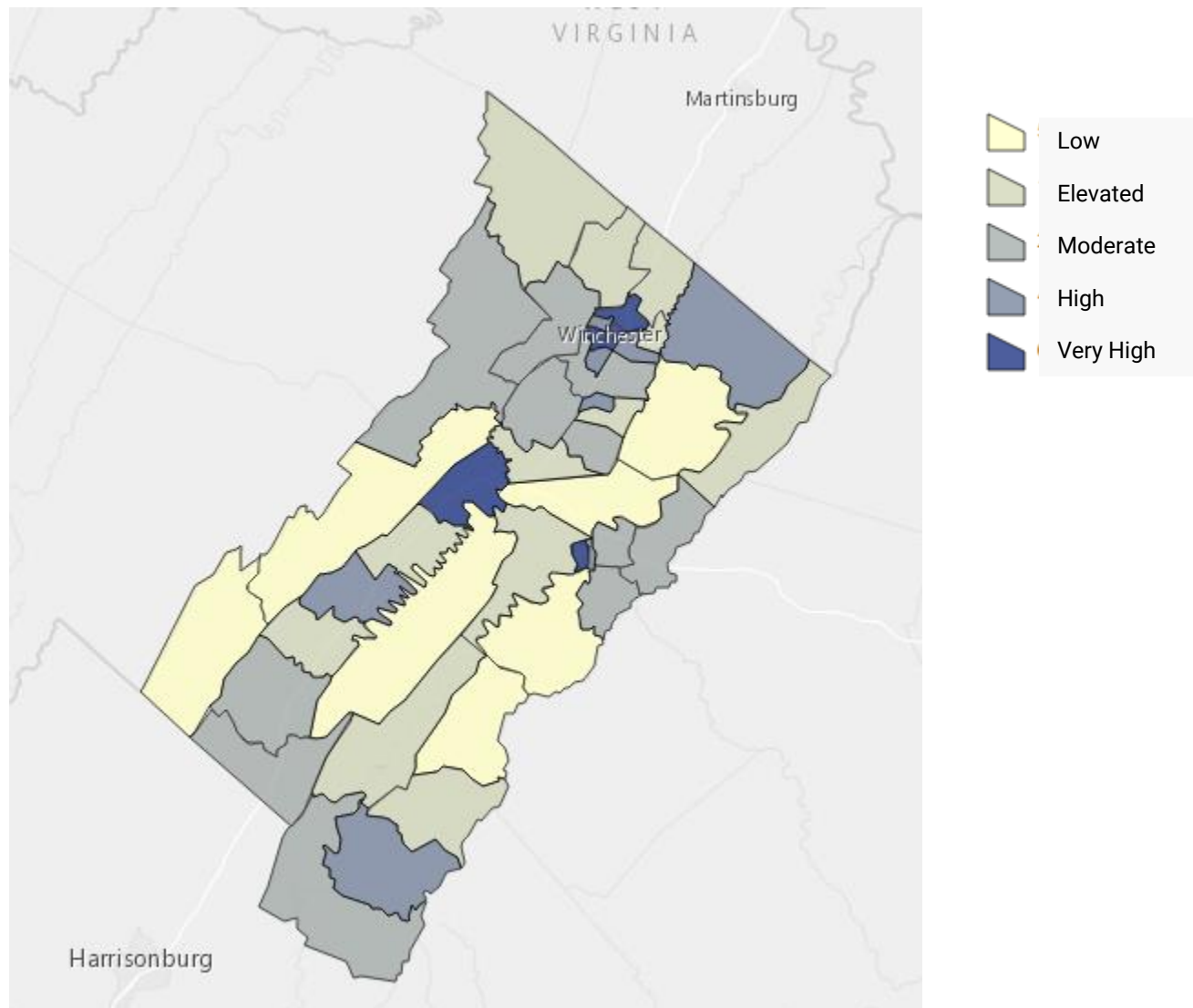


⁵⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder, Means of Transportation to work by Vehicles, 2001-2015, by Census Tract. Retrieved 2/8/17

One Vehicle Households

The map below displays the concentration of families who are classified as one vehicle households. Concentration of one vehicle households are found in and around Winchester, Stephens City, Strasburg, Front Royal, Woodstock and New Market.

Figure 3.38: One Vehicle Households⁵⁵



⁵⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder, Means of Transportation to work by Vehicles, 2001-2015, by Census Tract. Retrieved 2/8/17

Transit Dependence Index

The transit dependence index provides an aggregate measure of transit need that is based on the Census data including poverty density, auto less households, senior populations, youth populations and below poverty populations. In an analysis of the Transit Dependence Index included in a recent feasibility study for transit service by the KFH Group, high and very high concentrations of transit needs are located in Winchester, Stephens City, Berryville, Front Royal and the Edinburg/Woodstock area.⁵⁶

⁵⁶ KFH Group, Inc., Lord Fairfax Community College Transit Feasibility Study, Prepared for Winchester Frederick Metropolitan Planning Organization and Lord Fairfax Community College, February 2016.