Virginia’s Regions

- Central
- Eastern
- Hampton Roads
- Northern
- Richmond
- Southside
- Southwest
- Valley
Introduction to Virginia’s Regions

The natural geography of Virginia divides into distinct regions, ranging from the valleys and mountains in the western part of the state to the Tidewater and Chesapeake Bay in the east. While each region includes a diversity of peoples and a range of economic conditions, some patterns predominate by region, making socioeconomic and demographic characteristics—as well as geographic features—worthy of note.

The Demographics Research Group first identified eight regions of the Commonwealth in 2011 based on proximity and geography (such as boundaries shaped by natural features including mountains, rivers, and other bodies of water), as well as distinct inter-regional variations including regional history, demographic characteristics, and shared socioeconomic conditions. While some localities within each region resemble localities in nearby regions, each region as a whole has a distinct profile within the Commonwealth.

While data can neither capture the natural beauty of Virginia nor reflect the characteristics of her citizens, we hope these profiles provide compass points of information for newcomers to the Commonwealth, as well as a useful framework for those of us who call Virginia home.

The regional profiles presented here incorporate the most recent available data necessary for this report, including information on population size and trends, age distribution, racial and ethnic composition, educational attainment, employment, income and poverty status, and health insurance coverage. Data sources include the 2008-2012 American Community Survey, the Census Bureau Age and Race Estimates, and the Weldon Cooper Center Population Estimates.
Regional Profile: Central

Stretching along Route 29, from Culpeper in the north to Lynchburg in the south, Central Virginia occupies much of Virginia’s Piedmont between the Blue Ridge Mountains in the west and the Tidewater in the east. Both Charlottesville and Lynchburg have major universities, which are the region’s two largest employers. Outside of these two cities and their suburbs, Central Virginia is a mostly rural region, and has attracted a considerable number of retirees during the past decade.

Population Trends, 2010-2013

Central Virginia has been one of the fastest-growing regions in the state since 2010, just behind Northern Virginia and Richmond in growth rate. Between 2010 and 2013, the region gained more than 16,000 residents. Over one-half of Central Virginia’s growth was concentrated in Albemarle, Charlottesville, and Lynchburg, though every locality in the region also grew during the period. Migration contributed three-quarters of the region’s growth.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2013 Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Growth since 2010</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Race and Ethnicity*

More than three-quarters (77%) of the population of Central Virginia is White, a larger percentage than the state (64%).

* Hispanic is an ethnicity which also includes a race category (White, Black, Asian, Other).
REGIONAL PROFILE: CENTRAL

Education

Among adults (ages 25-64) in Central Virginia, educational attainment at the high school and bachelor's degree levels differs from the state.

- Compared to the state, Central Virginia has a lower proportion of adults with a bachelor's degree, and a higher proportion of those for whom a high school diploma is the highest level of education.
- Across localities, Charlottesville-Albemarle has the highest educational levels, with more than 50% of the population having a bachelor's degree.

Employment

Central Virginia has a labor force participation rate of 77%, and an unemployment rate of 5.1% among 25-64-year-olds.

- The rate of labor force participation is greatest for Greene (81%), and lowest for Rappahannock (73%).
- Both Greene and Albemarle have the lowest unemployment rates at 3.1%, while Orange has the highest at 8.4%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(25-64 years)</th>
<th>Central</th>
<th>Virginia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labor Force Participation</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Income and Poverty

Median income in Central Virginia is $54,231, which is below the state median income of $63,636. Residents of Fluvanna earn the highest household median income ($71,181), and residents of Bedford city earn the lowest ($35,863).

13.2% of the population in the region falls below the poverty line, greater than the statewide rate of 11%. Among localities, the poverty rates range from 6.7% to 27.3%.

Data Sources: Data on population trends are from the Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service. Age and race/ethnicity are from 2012 Census Estimates. All other data are from the 2008-2012 American Community Survey from the U.S. Census Bureau.

For more information please contact: Shonel Sen at shonel.sen@virginia.edu or (434) 982-5861

Health Insurance

- 11.7% of Central Virginians do not have health insurance, a lower rate of uninsured than statewide (12.3%).
- In Central Virginia, as in the state overall, 10.5% of the population receives health care benefits from Medicaid.
Eastern Virginia is divided by the Chesapeake Bay into three parts: the Eastern Shore, Northern Neck, and Middle Peninsula. Because the Chesapeake Bay isolates each part of the region, Eastern Virginia is the most rural area of the state, having no cities, and the smallest population among Virginia’s regions. The Chesapeake Bay and the rural landscape of Eastern Virginia, however, attract many part- and full-time residents, particularly retirees. Eight out of the ten counties in Eastern Virginia gained population as a result of people moving in since 2010.

Population Trends, 2010-2013

Eastern Virginia grew slightly between 2010 and 2013, adding just over 1,000 residents, with most of the growth concentrated in the Richmond Metro Area commuter counties. Because of the region’s large older population, Eastern Virginia had close to 1,000 more deaths than births since 2010. As a result, all of the region’s growth came from in-migration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2013 Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth since 2010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compared to Virginia, the population in the Eastern region tends to be older. With almost one-third of its residents above the age of 60, it is one of the state’s oldest regions. Eastern Virginia has a median age of 47—which is the highest among the regions—far exceeding the median age of 37.6 years estimated for Virginia.

Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0-17</th>
<th>18-29</th>
<th>30-39</th>
<th>40-49</th>
<th>50-59</th>
<th>60+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Race and Ethnicity*

More than one-quarter (27%) of the population in Eastern Virginia is Black, compared to 19% statewide. Very few Asians live in this region.

* Hispanic is an ethnicity which also includes a race category (White, Black, Asian, Other).
REGIONAL PROFILE: EASTERN

Education

Among adults (ages 25-64) in Eastern Virginia, educational attainment at the high school and bachelor’s (BA) degree levels differs from the state. The high school diploma is most common as the highest education level in this region.

- The Eastern region has only one-half as many adults with a bachelor’s degree as Virginia.
- Although still below statewide levels, Middlesex leads the region in educational attainment with 30% of its population having a BA degree.

Employment

Eastern Virginia has a labor force participation rate of 75%, and an unemployment rate of 6.4% among 25-64-year-olds.

- The labor force participation rate is greatest for King William (80.4%), and lowest for Richmond County (58%).
- The unemployment rate is lowest for King and Queen at 3%, and highest for Northampton at 10.2%.

Health Insurance

- More residents in Eastern Virginia (15.2%) do not have health insurance than statewide (12.3%).
- 12.9% of the population receives health care benefits from Medicaid, above the state participation rate at 10.5%.

Income and Poverty

Median income in the Eastern region is $47,485, well below the state median income of $63,636. Residents of King William earn the highest household median income ($63,151), and residents of Northampton earn the lowest ($34,304).

13.8% of the population in the region falls below the poverty line, greater than the statewide rate of 11%. Among localities, the poverty rates range from 7.8% to 22.4%.

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Hampton Roads is named for the large waterway at the mouth of the James River that divides the region and provides it with a deep-water port. More than two-thirds of the region’s population lives south of the James River, where most of the region’s ports, shipyards, and military facilities are located. Hampton Roads occupies the southern end of Virginia’s Urban Crescent, which stretches through the Richmond Metro Area to Northern Virginia.

### Regional Profile: Hampton Roads

The Hampton Roads population increased more slowly than the state as a whole between 2010 and 2013. All but two of the region’s localities grew during the period, with all urban localities growing through more births than deaths, despite most having more people moving out than in. The fastest growing localities on the western side of Hampton Roads gained most of their population from migration.

#### Population Trends, 2010-2013

The Hampton Roads population increased more slowly than the state as a whole between 2010 and 2013. All but two of the region’s localities grew during the period, with all urban localities growing through more births than deaths, despite most having more people moving out than in. The fastest growing localities on the western side of Hampton Roads gained most of their population from migration.

#### Age

The population in Hampton Roads tends to be younger than Virginia as a whole, with a larger share of the 18-29 age cohort. 56% of the population is under 40, making it one of the state’s youngest regions. The median age in Hampton Roads (35) is lower than the state (37.6), and also the lowest among the regions.

#### Race and Ethnicity*

Within Hampton Roads, 31% of the population is Black, compared to the statewide share of 19%.

* Hispanic is an ethnicity which also includes a race category (White, Black, Asian, Other).
REGIONAL PROFILE: HAMPTON ROADS

Education

Among adults (ages 25-64) in Hampton Roads, educational attainment at the college level differs notably from the state.

- Compared to the state, Hampton Roads has more adults who attended some college, but fewer bachelor’s degree recipients.
- Among localities, educational accomplishment is highest for Williamsburg, with 48% of the population having a bachelor’s degree.

Employment

Hampton Roads has a labor force participation rate of 81%, and an unemployment rate of 6.2% among 25-64-year-olds.

- Newport News has the highest labor force participation rate (83%), while Mathews has the lowest (75%).
- Poquoson has the lowest unemployment rate in the region (2.1%), and Norfolk has the highest (9.1%).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(25-64 years)</th>
<th>Hampton Roads</th>
<th>Virginia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labor Force Participation</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Health Insurance

- 11.4% of Hampton Roads residents do not have health insurance, compared to the state (12.3%).
- 11.2% of the population receives health care benefits from Medicaid, slightly higher than the rate statewide (10.5%).

Income and Poverty

Median income in Hampton Roads is $60,275, which is slightly below the state median income of $63,636. Residents of Poquoson earn the highest household median income ($85,033), and residents of Norfolk earn the lowest ($44,164).

11.4% of the population in the region falls below the poverty line, slightly higher than the statewide rate of 11%. Among localities, the poverty rates range from 4.1% to 18.4%.

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Occupying most of Virginia adjacent to the Washington Metro Area, Northern Virginia is home to nearly one-half of the metro area’s population. The many federal facilities and corporate headquarters located in the region have attracted a large, young workforce, fueling the region’s rapid growth during the past few decades. With a number of major highways and transit systems, Northern Virginia is well connected to the rest of the Commonwealth, and to other parts of the Washington Metro Area.

Population Trends, 2010-2013

Northern Virginia has both the largest population among Virginia’s regions, and the fastest growth rate between 2010 and 2013. Nearly three-fifths of Virginia’s population growth since 2010 occurred in Northern Virginia. During this period, every locality in the region gained population from both more people moving in than out, and more births than deaths. The region’s fastest-growing localities since 2010 include Arlington, Loudoun, and the independent cities.

Regional Profile: Northern

Age

Northern Virginia’s age distribution exceeds the state overall in the prime working ages of 30-49, and of those under age 18. This young age distribution results in a median age in the Northern Virginia region of 36 years, which is lower than the 37.6 years estimated for Virginia.

Race and Ethnicity*

Northern Virginia is the most diverse region in racial and ethnic composition. 12% of its population are Asian, and 16% are Hispanic.

* Hispanic is an ethnicity which also includes a race category (White, Black, Asian, Other).
**Regional Profile: Northern Virginia**

**Education**

Among adults (ages 25-64) in Northern Virginia, educational attainment is much higher than all other regions.

- More than one-half (54%) of Northern Virginians have a bachelor's degree.
- Across localities, Falls Church has the highest educational level, with nearly 77% having at least a bachelor's degree.

![Educational Attainment Chart]

**Employment**

Northern Virginia’s labor force participation rate of 85% among 25-64-year-olds, is the highest across the regions. The unemployment rate (4.2%) is lower than all other regions.

- Manassas Park has the highest labor force participation rate (88.5%), while King George has the lowest (81%).
- Unemployment is lowest for Manassas Park at 2.3%, but highest for Fredericksburg at 8.4%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(25-64 years)</th>
<th>Northern</th>
<th>Virginia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labor Force Participation</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Health Insurance**

- 11.4% of Northern Virginia residents do not have health insurance, compared to the state (12.3%).
- 6.2% of the population receives health care benefits from Medicaid, fewer than the statewide rate (10.5%).

**Income and Poverty**

Median income in Northern Virginia is $102,499, which is significantly greater than the state median income of $63,636. Residents of Falls Church earn the highest household median income ($122,844), and residents of Fredericksburg earn the lowest ($45,951).

Only 6% of the Northern Virginia population falls below the poverty line, much lower than the state at 11%. Among localities, the poverty rates range from 3.5% to 17.2%.

**Data Sources:** Data on population trends are from the Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service. Age and race/ethnicity are from 2012 Census Estimates. All other data are from the 2008-2012 American Community Survey from the U.S. Census Bureau.

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Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service
www.coopercenter.org/demographics

June 2014
At the center of the Richmond region is the urban area that stretches between Petersburg and Richmond city. Eighty percent of the region’s population lives in Chesterfield, Hanover, or Henrico counties and Richmond city, where most state agencies and a number of corporate headquarters are located. Smaller localities within the region are home to many who commute into the central urban area. Because Virginia’s capital is located in Richmond, many of the state’s major highways radiate out from the region, connecting it to the rest of the state.

Population Trends, 2010-2013

Richmond was the second (after Northern Virginia) fastest-growing region in the state since 2010. Chesterfield, Henrico, and Richmond city all grew faster than the region as a whole, accounting for more than four-fifths of the region’s total growth. Only two of the region’s localities declined in population during this period. In-migration and more births than deaths contributed equally to regional growth.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2013 Population</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,200,599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth since 2010</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The age distribution for the Richmond area bears a close resemblance to that of the state overall. The median age of 37.8 years in the Richmond region nearly equals the 37.6 years for Virginia.

Race and Ethnicity*

30% of the Richmond region is Black, compared to the statewide share of 19%.

* Hispanic is an ethnicity which also includes a race category (White, Black, Asian, Other).
**Regional Profile: Richmond**

**Education**

Educational attainment for adults (ages 25-64) in the Richmond area mirrors state levels.

- 35% have a bachelor's degree or more, while 11% have not completed high school.
- Across localities, educational accomplishment is highest for Henrico, where 42% have a bachelor's degree.

**Employment**

Among 25-64-year-olds, Richmond has a labor force participation rate of 80%, and an unemployment rate of 6.4%.

- Hanover and Henrico both have the highest labor force participation rate (83.4%), while Prince George has the lowest (64%).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(25-64 years)</th>
<th>Richmond</th>
<th>Virginia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labor Force Participation</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Colonial Heights has the lowest unemployment rate at 4%, while Hopewell has the highest at 15.4%.

**Income and Poverty**

Median income in the Richmond region is $60,426, which is slightly below the state median income of $63,636. Residents of Goochland earn the highest household median income ($82,683), and residents of Petersburg earn the lowest ($35,126).

11.9% of the population in the region falls below the poverty line, slightly higher than the statewide rate of 11%. Among localities, the poverty rates range from 4.5% to 26.7%.

**Health Insurance**

- 12.4% of Richmond’s population does not have health insurance, comparable to the state (12.3%).
- 11.2% of the population receives health care benefits from Medicaid, slightly higher than the state at 10.5%.

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$60,426

Median Household Income
Regional Profile: Southside

Southside is the largest region in Virginia, occupying the southern portion of Virginia’s Piedmont between the Blue Ridge Mountains to the west and the Tidewater to the east. Over one-half the region’s population lives west of Halifax County, most near Danville and Martinsville, where many of the region’s factories are located. Outside of these two cities, much of Southside is rural, with the lowest population density among Virginia’s regions. Major highways in Southside connect it with the large metro areas to its north, east and south.

Age

The age distribution for Southside is distinctly older when compared to the state. More than one-quarter of its residents are 60 or older. The median age in Southside is 44 years, exceeding the 37.6 years estimated for Virginia.

Population Trends, 2010-2013

Southside was the only region in Virginia to experience population decline between 2010 and 2013. Though two-thirds of Southside localities had more people move in than out, only three localities had more births than deaths. The ten localities that gained population during the period were located on the edges of the region, closest to neighboring metro areas, while every locality between Martinsville and Emporia declined.

Race and Ethnicity*

Southside has the highest proportion of Blacks (32%) among the regions. Asians and Hispanics account for a very small fraction of the region’s total population.

* Hispanic is an ethnicity which also includes a race category (White, Black, Asian, Other).
Regional Profile: Southside

Education

Among adults (ages 25-64) in Southside, educational attainment differs significantly from the state.

- Most of the Southside population has a high school diploma, or some college. Only 15% have a bachelor’s degree.
- Prince Edward has the highest educational level in the region, with 22% of its population having a bachelor’s degree.

Employment

Southside has a labor force participation rate among 25-64-year-olds of 68%, and an unemployment rate of 8.7%—highest among all the regions.

- Labor force participation is greatest for Surry (78%), but lowest in Greensville (44%).
- Unemployment is lowest in Southampton at 5.4%, but highest for Emporia at 16.2%.

Income and Poverty

Median income in Southside is $37,892, which is substantially below the state median income of $63,636. Residents of Surry earn the highest household median income ($52,955) and residents of Martinsville earn the lowest ($28,840).

18.9% of the population in Southside falls below the poverty line, greater than the statewide rate of 11%. Among localities, the poverty rates range from 9% to 33%.

Health Insurance

- 15.8% of Southside residents do not have health insurance, compared to the state (12.3%).
- 18.8% of the population receives health care benefits from Medicaid, much higher than the state participation rate at 10.5%.

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Southwest Virginia occupies the westernmost portion of Virginia, bordering four other states. Nearly one-half of the region’s population lives in localities along Interstate 81, which stretches between Radford and Bristol, through the southern part of Virginia’s Great Valley. Most of the region’s land area is occupied by the Blue Ridge Mountains to the east and the Cumberland Mountains to the west. Virginia’s seven coal-producing counties are located in the western part of the region.

Between 2010 and 2013, Southwest Virginia’s overall population increased slightly. Most of the region’s growth was concentrated along Interstate 81, while the largest declines in population were located in the western coalfield counties. Though the majority of localities declined in population during the period, most localities had more people move in than out. In every locality that declined, there were more deaths than births.

**Population Trends, 2010-2013**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2013 Population</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>580,542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth since 2010</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Southwest Virginia is older than Virginia as a whole. Nearly one-quarter of the region’s residents are ages 60 or older. Southwest Virginia’s median age is 40.3, which is higher than the 37.6 years estimated for Virginia.

Southwest Virginia has the highest proportion of Whites (93%) among the regions. Asians and Hispanics account for a very small fraction of its population.

*Hispanic is an ethnicity which also includes a race category (White, Black, Asian, Other).*
**Regional Profile: Southwest**

**Education**

Among adults (ages 25-64) in Southwest Virginia, educational attainment is generally lower than the state overall.

- Compared to the state, Southwest has a lower proportion of adults with a bachelor’s degree.
- Across localities, educational accomplishment is highest for Montgomery, where 44% of the population has a bachelor’s degree.

**Employment**

Southwest Virginia has a labor force participation rate among 26-64-year-olds of 67%—lowest among the regions—and an unemployment rate of 6.6%.

- The rate of labor force participation is greatest for Montgomery (81%), and lowest for Buchanan (48%).
- Norton has the lowest unemployment rate at 3.4%, whereas Bristol has the highest at 11%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(25-64 years)</th>
<th>Southwest</th>
<th>Virginia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labor Force Participation</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Health Insurance**

- 13.4% of Southwest residents do not have health insurance, compared to the state (12.3%).
- 17.1% of the population receives health care benefits from Medicaid, much higher than the state participation rate at 10.5%.

**Income and Poverty**

The median income for Southwest Virginia, at $37,663, is lowest among the regions, significantly below the state median income of $63,636. Residents of Giles earn the highest household median income ($45,231), and residents of Galax earn the lowest ($24,059).

19.8% of population in the region falls below the poverty line, higher than the statewide rate of 11%. Among the localities, the poverty rates range from 12.4% to 35.2%.

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REGIONAL PROFILE: VALLEY

Located along Virginia’s western border, the Valley region occupies much of Virginia’s Great Valley, which runs north to south between the Allegheny Mountains to the west and the Blue Ridge Mountains to the east. The mountainous counties in the western part of the Valley are some of the least populated in the state. Most of the region’s population lives in small- and medium-sized cities located along Interstate 81, which runs down the Valley between Roanoke and Winchester.

Population Trends, 2010-2013

The Valley Region has grown at a slower rate than Virginia since 2010. Between 2010 and 2013, the region gained just under 16,000 residents. Nearly three-quarters of the Valley’s growth was concentrated in its three largest urban areas: Harrisonburg, Roanoke, and Winchester. Migration contributed to more than four-fifths of the Valley’s growth, while over one-half of the region’s localities had more deaths than births.

Age

The Valley region is older than Virginia as a whole, with residents ages 60 and older making up 22% of the population. The Valley has a median age of 41, greater than the 37.6 years estimated for all of Virginia.

Race and Ethnicity*

84% of Valley residents are White, a much larger share than the statewide at 64%.

* Hispanic is an ethnicity which also includes a race category (White, Black, Asian, Other).
REGIONAL PROFILE: VALLEY

Education

Among adults (ages 25-64) in the Valley, educational attainment is generally below state levels.

- Compared to Virginia, the Valley region has fewer adults with a bachelor's degree, but more with a high school education.
- With 56% of its population having at least a bachelor’s degree, Lexington leads the region in educational attainment.

Employment

The Valley region has a labor force participation rate among 25-64-year olds of 78%, and an unemployment rate of 5%.

- Bath has the highest labor force participation rate (86%), while Covington has the lowest (70%).
- Unemployment within the region is lowest for Highland at 2%, and highest for Page at 8.5%.

Income and Poverty

Median income in the Valley is $51,480, which is below the state median income of $63,636. Residents of Clarke earn the highest household median income ($80,186), and residents of Buena Vista earn the lowest ($35,921).

13.2% of the population in the region falls below the poverty line, greater than the statewide rate of 11%. Among localities, the poverty rates range from 6.2% to 35%.

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Health Insurance

- 12.6% of Valley residents do not have health insurance, compared to the state (12.3%).
- 11.1% of the population receives health care benefits from Medicaid, slightly higher than the state participation rate at 10.5%.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cities and Counties by Region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Central</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cities</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlottesville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynchburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appomattox</td>
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<tr>
<td>Campbell</td>
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<tr>
<td>Culpeper</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fluvanna</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greene</td>
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