

# Stepping Stones



An Annual Report  
on the Well-Being of  
Children and Families  
in the Charlottesville/  
Albemarle Community  
by the Charlottesville/  
Albemarle Commission  
on Children and  
Families

FEBRUARY 2012

© 2012 Charlottesville/Albemarle Commission on Children and Families. All information contained within the report may be used freely, provided a copy of the publication in which it is used is forwarded to the address below and the source of the information is cited. All information is believed to be accurate as of the publication date. Comments should be directed to Gretchen Ellis, Director, Charlottesville/Albemarle Commission on Children and Families, 1600 5th Street Extended, Suite C, Charlottesville, VA 22902. 434-872-4545. Visit us on the Web at [www.ccfinfo.org](http://www.ccfinfo.org).

# Stepping Stones

## Table of Contents

Introduction . . . . .	6
Data on Charlottesville and Albemarle	
Academic Achievement . . . . .	10
1.1 Special Education Enrollment	
1.2 Post-Secondary Education	
1.3 Grade 3 Standards of Learning Tests	
1.4 Grade 5 Standards of Learning Tests	
1.5 Grade 8 Standards of Learning Tests	
Community Characteristics . . . . .	16
2.6 Riders of Public Buses	
2.7 Voter Registration	
2.8 Students with Limited English Proficiency	
Community Health . . . . .	19
3.9 Estimated Uninsured	
3.10 Adults who Currently Smoke	
3.11 Adult Obesity	
3.12 Diabetes Prevalence	
3.13 Total Deaths	
3.14 Cancer Deaths	
3.15 Injuries: Unintentional and Alcohol Related	
Community Involvement . . . . .	24
4.16 After School Program Participation	
4.17 Enrollment in Fine Arts Classes	
4.18 Extracurricular and Sports Programs	

---

Conduct in Community . . . . .	27
5.19 Underage Alcohol Arrests	
5.20 Children in Need of Services/Supervision Petitions	
5.21 Delinquency Judgements	
5.22 Comprehensive Services Act Cases	
5.23 Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crime	
Discipline in School . . . . .	32
6.24 School Reports of Physical Violence	
6.25 Possession of Drugs/Alcohol in Public School	
6.26 Weapons Possession in Public School	
6.27 Public School Suspensions	
Early Childhood Education . . . . .	36
7.28 Enrollment in Publicly Subsidized Preschool Programs	
7.29 Kindergarten Reading Readiness Tests	
Family Characteristics . . . . .	38
8.30 Divorces Processed in Circuit Court	
8.31 Students Living with Both Parents	
8.32 Number of Families	
8.33 Children in Foster Care	
Family & Community Safety . . . . .	42
9.34 Arrests for Domestic Assault	
9.35 Child Abuse/Neglect Investigations/Assessments	
Financial Assistance Program Participation . . . . .	44
10.36 Children Receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families	
10.37 Subsidized Housing	
10.38 Free and Reduced Meal Program	
10.39 Women, Infants, and Children Program Participation	
10.40 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation	
Financial Status . . . . .	48
11.41 Average Per Capita Personal Income	
11.42 Children in Poverty	

---

Infant & Early Childhood Health . . . . .	50
12.43 Prenatal Care in First Trimester	
12.44 Infant Deaths	
12.45 Low Birth Weight Babies	
12.46 Births to Mothers with Less Than a 12th Grade Education	
School Characteristics . . . . .	54
13.47 Community Mobility	
13.48 Instructional Personnel Positions	
School Participation . . . . .	56
14.49 School Attendance Rate	
14.50 High School Graduation Rate	
Youth Health . . . . .	58
15.51 Teen Pregnancies	
15.52 Births to Teens	
15.53 Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Youth	
15.54 Childhood Overweight	
Contacts . . . . .	61
Citations . . . . .	64
Commission Members . . . . .	66

# Introduction

We are pleased to issue the twelfth annual edition of *Stepping Stones: An Annual Report on the Well-Being of Children and Families*.

## **About this Report**

*Stepping Stones* was created to chart the health of children and their families in the City of Charlottesville and Albemarle County. Dr. Michael Dickens, a former citizen member of the Charlottesville/Albemarle Commission on Children and Families (CCF) conceived this book as a tool for helping respond to CCF's charge to document and raise awareness of community needs, make recommendations to the localities for the investment and evaluation of local resources, and facilitate coordinated strategies in response to the pressing needs of children and their families.

Beginning in 2000, *Stepping Stones* was one of the first steps CCF members used to take the pulse of the community's health. Now, twelve years later, *Stepping Stones* includes data on 50 indicators chosen to measure child and family well-being. *Stepping Stones* is intended to provide accurate data, stimulate community dialogue and action regarding regional trends in the Charlottesville/Albemarle community. You are encouraged to contact CCF at 434-872-4548 or [www.ccfinfo.org](http://www.ccfinfo.org) to send specific questions or comments to CCF members.

## **Method**

Each chapter introduction provides an overview of how the particular set of data impacts child and family well-being, identifies trends and graphs are presented illustrating the data. Data presented was collected from local and state organizations. Statistical analyses were conducted to identify trends on graphs with at least twelve years of data for Charlottesville/Albemarle. Because of the nature of these data, very stringent criteria were used for determining whether the trends are statistically significant. When the data could not be statistically analyzed, or if the trends were not statistically significant, the data were visually inspected for emerging trends. Emerging trends are defined as at least five years of consistently increasing or decreasing data.

When the data could not be statistically analyzed, or if the trends were not statistically significant, the data was visually inspected for emerging trends. Emerging trends are defined as at least five years of consistently increasing or decreasing data.

## Highlights

In the 2011 version of Stepping Stones, there is sufficient longitudinal data to identify statistically significant and emerging trends in several areas of child and family well-being, as noted below.

### Academic Achievement:

- ▼ The percentage of Special Education Enrollment has significantly decreased in Albemarle County since 2003.
- ▲ The percentage of Grade 3 students who pass English, Math, History, and Science Standards of Learning tests have significantly increased in Albemarle County and City of Charlottesville since 2001.
- ▲ The percentage of Grade 5 students who pass English, Math, History, and Science Standards of Learning tests have significantly increased in Albemarle County and City of Charlottesville since 2001.
- ▲ The percentage of Grade 8 students who pass English and Math Standards of Learning tests have significantly increased in Albemarle County and City of Charlottesville since 2001.

### Community Characteristics:

- ▲ The percentage of adults registered to vote has significantly increased in Albemarle County and the City of Charlottesville since 2001, although there was a slight decrease in Albemarle County in 2006 and 2007 and a slight decrease in the City of Charlottesville for 2009 and 2010.
- ▲ The percentage of public school students with Limited English Proficiency who received services has significantly increased in Albemarle County and the City of Charlottesville since 2001.

### Conduct in Community:

- ▼ The ratio of petitions for children in need of services/supervision has significantly decreased in Albemarle County since 2001.
- ▼ Delinquency judgments of youth ages 10-17 have significantly decreased in Albemarle County and the City of Charlottesville since 2001.

### Discipline in School:

- ▲ Incidents of drug/alcohol possession in public schools have significantly increased in the City of Charlottesville since 1999.
- ▼ Incidents of weapon possession in public schools have significantly decreased in Albemarle County since 2008.

**Early Childhood Education:**

▼ Children identified for Reading Intervention Services has significantly decreased in Albemarle County and the City of Charlottesville since 2001.

**Family Characteristics:**

▼ The ratio of divorces has significantly decreased in the City of Charlottesville since 2001.

**Financial Assistance Program Participation:**

▲ The ratio of students approved for free/reduced meals has significantly increased in Albemarle County and the City of Charlottesville since 2000.

**Financial Status:**

▲ While there has been a significant increase in the average per capita income in the Charlottesville Metropolitan Area, after adjusting for inflation, the increase has become less pronounced in recent years and in fact decreased in 2010, but is still significant.

**Infant & Early Childhood Health:**

▼ The percentage of pregnant females that receive prenatal care in the first trimester has significantly decreased in Albemarle County and the City of Charlottesville since 2000.

▲ The percentage of low weight births has significantly increased in Albemarle County since 2001.

**Youth Health:**

▼ The rate of pregnancies among females aged 15-17 have significantly decreased in Albemarle County and the City of Charlottesville since 2000.

▼ Births to teens have significantly decreased in Albemarle County and the City of Charlottesville since 2000.

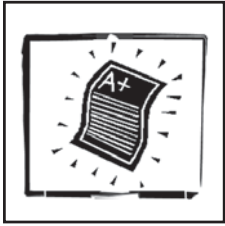


---

## **Acknowledgements**

CCF is very grateful to three University of Virginia students for their assistance with this report. Master's of Public Health graduate student, J. Bridget V. Long, gathered the data and conducted statistical analyses. Undergraduate intern, Kristen Jenkins, formatted the report and provided additional research. Undergraduate intern, Kristen Fisher, provided additional research and proofread the report. Thank you to all three. CCF gratefully acknowledges the assistance of over 50 individuals and organizations that provided data for this report. Their names and contact information are listed at the end of this report.

Gretchen Ellis  
Director



# Academic Achievement

These fourteen graphs represent achievement on standardized state tests for children in local public schools, as well as the number of children enrolled in special education programs and students' post-secondary educational plans. Special education students are youth with conditions that require provision of additional support services to be successful at school.

According to the Education Commission of the States:

"High school graduates earn higher salaries, so are less likely to depend on public assistance, to have health problems, or to engage in criminal activity. A higher level of education typically means better employment prospects and increased personal satisfaction."<sup>1</sup>

College View also emphasizes the importance of postsecondary education for students:

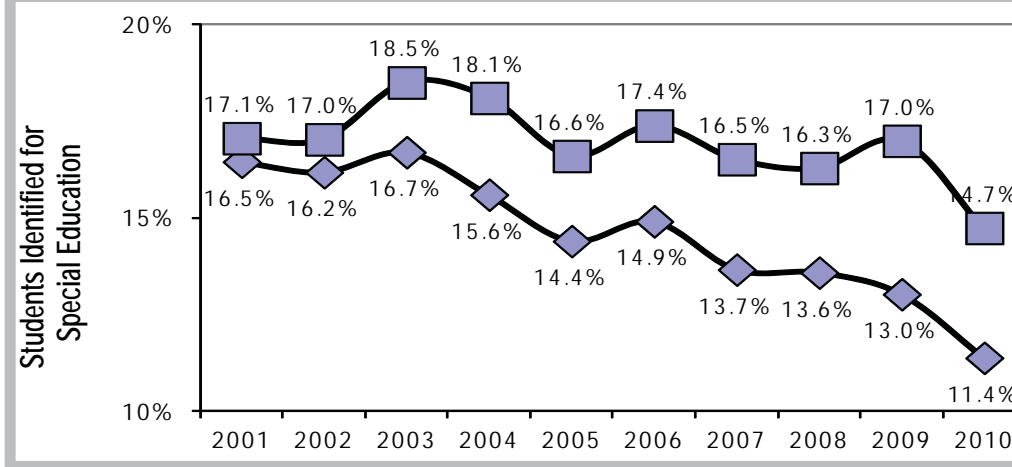
"When students experience a post secondary education, they have the opportunity to read books and listen to the lectures of top experts in their fields. This stimulation encourages students to think, ask questions, and explore new ideas, which allows for additional growth and development and provides college graduates with an edge in the job market over those who have not experienced a higher education."<sup>2</sup>

**TRENDS**

- ▼ The percentage of Special Education Enrollment has significantly decreased in Albemarle County since 2003.
- ▲ The percentage of Grade 3 students who pass English, Math, History, and Science Standards of Learning tests have significantly increased in Albemarle County and City of Charlottesville since 2001.
- ▲ The percentage of Grade 5 students who pass English, Math, History, and Science Standards of Learning tests have significantly increased in Albemarle County and City of Charlottesville since 2001.
- ▲ The percentage of Grade 8 students who pass English and Math Standards of Learning tests have significantly increased in Albemarle County and City of Charlottesville since 2001.

1.1 Special Education Enrollment

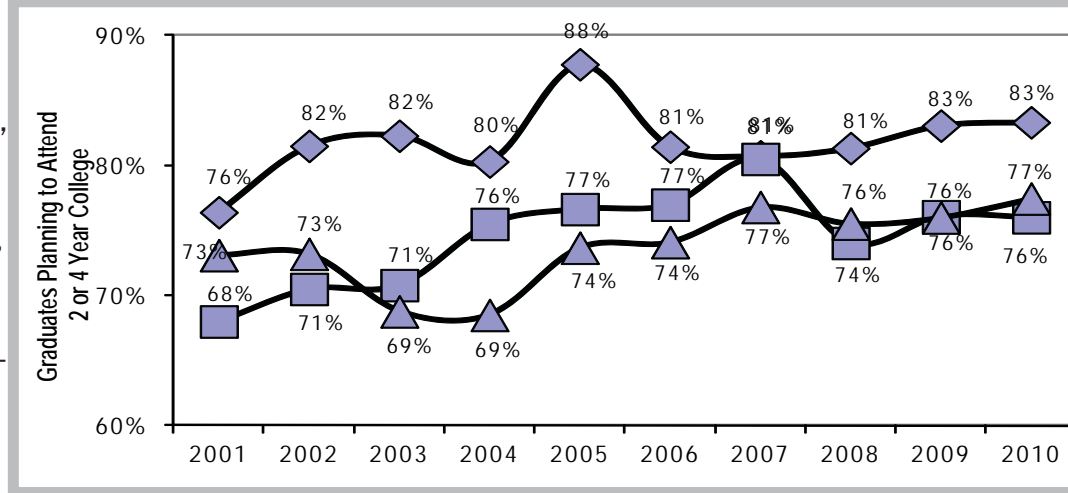
The number of students identified as eligible for special education services, divided by the average daily membership, represented as a percentage.



Source: Virginia Department of Education

1.2 Post-Secondary Education

The number of high school graduates from Charlottesville, Albemarle, and Virginia, who report that they plan to enroll in a two-or four-year college, divided by the number of graduating students, represented as a percentage.



Source: Virginia Department of Education

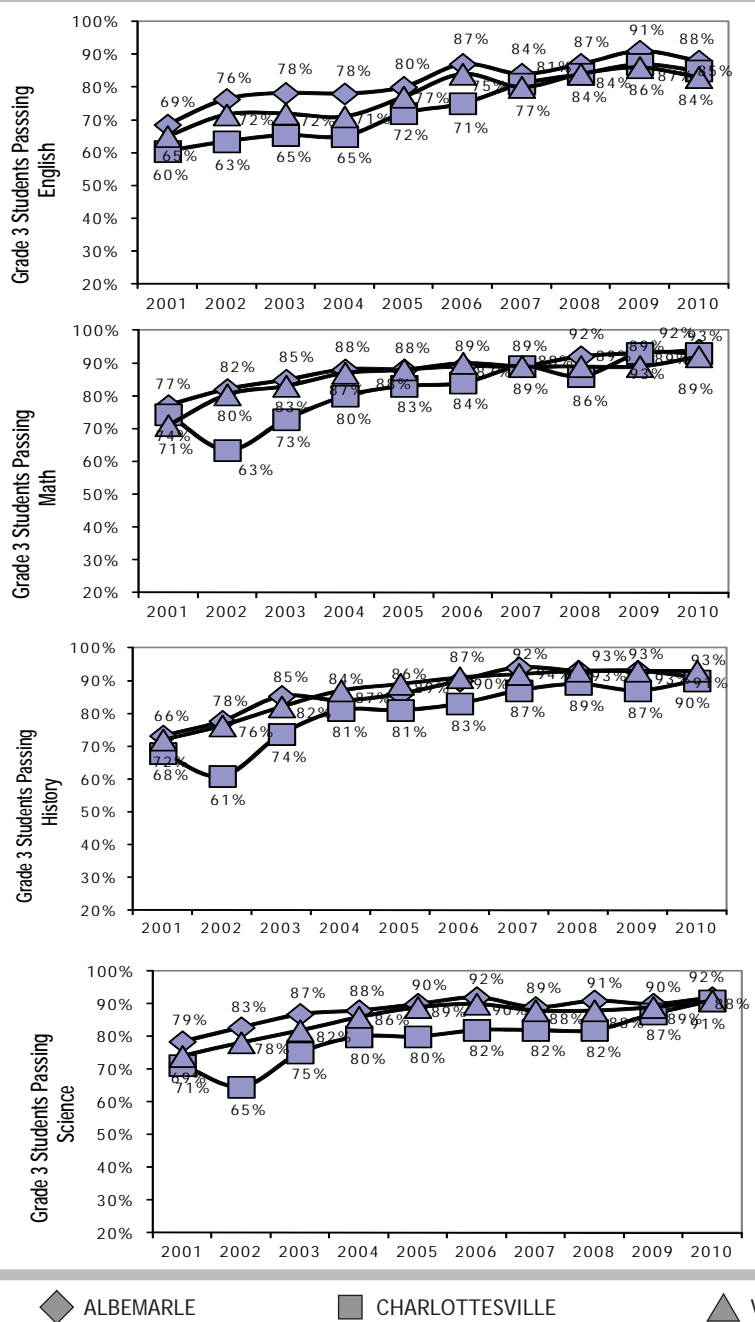
◆ ALBEMARLE

■ CHARLOTTESVILLE

▲ VIRGINIA

● CHARLOTTESVILLE/ALBEMARLE

1.3 a-d Grade 3 Standards of Learning Tests



a

In 1998, the Virginia Board of Education adopted Standards of Learning (SOL) in core subject areas, including English, Math, History/Social Studies, and Science. Passing scores for the SOL tests are set by the state Board of Education.

b

The numbers reported reflect the percentage of students in Charlottesville, Albemarle, and Virginia who passed each SOL area in the third grade.

Source: Virginia Department of Education

c

d

◆ ALBEMARLE    ■ CHARLOTTESVILLE    ▲ VIRGINIA    ● CHARLOTTESVILLE/ALBEMARLE

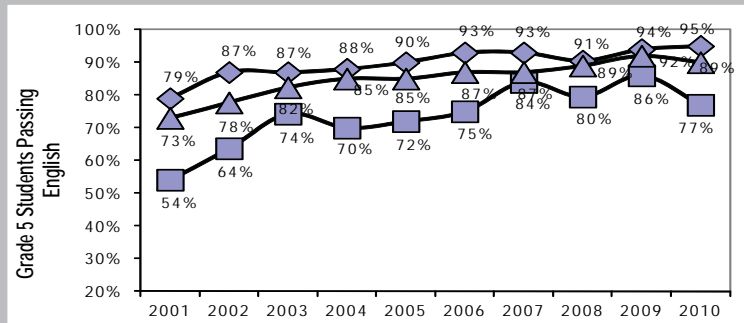
1.4 a-d Grade 5 Standards of Learning Tests

In 1998, the Virginia Board of Education adopted Standards of Learning (SOL) in core subject areas, including English, Math, History/Social Studies, and Science. Passing scores for the SOL tests are set by the state Board of Education.

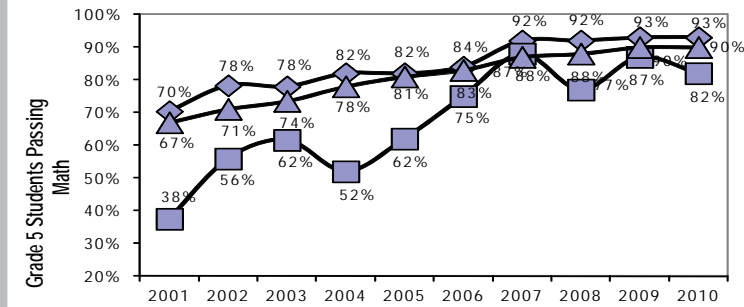
The numbers reported reflect the percentage of students in Charlottesville, Albemarle, and Virginia who passed each SOL area in the fifth grade. The SOL test for History was not administered in Charlottesville in 2002 and in both localities in 2007 and 2008 (alternative tests were administered).

Source: Virginia Department of Education

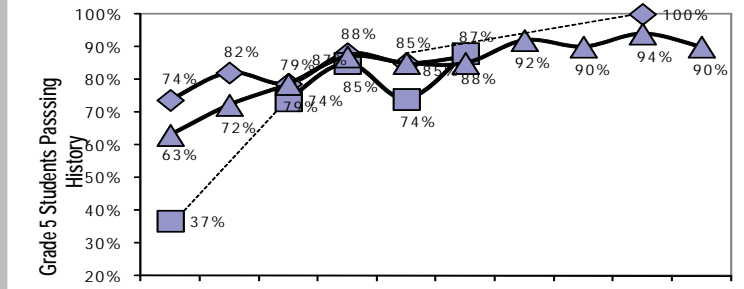
a



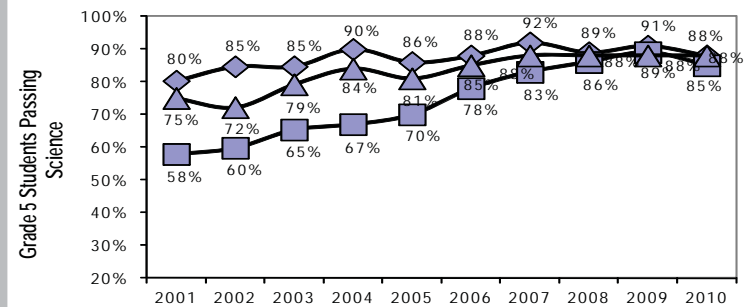
b



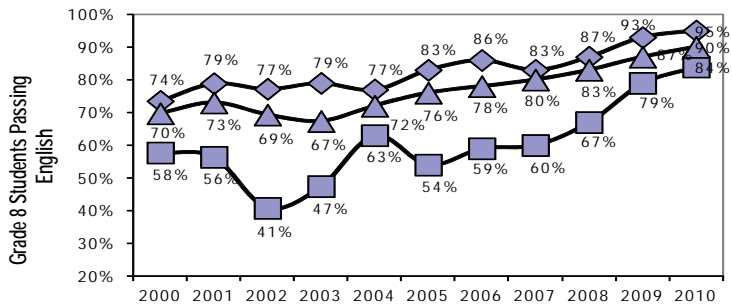
c



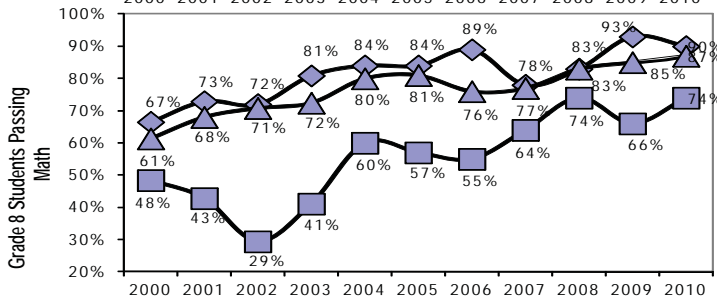
d



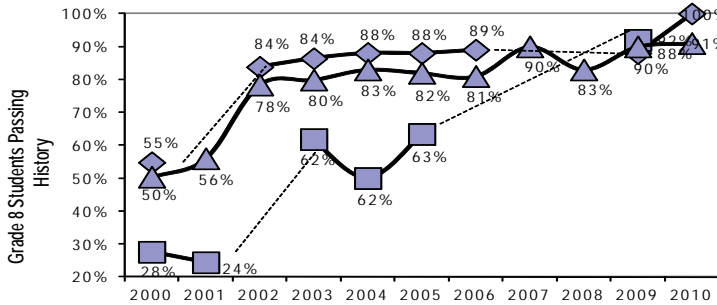
1.5 a-d Grade 8 Standards of Learning Tests



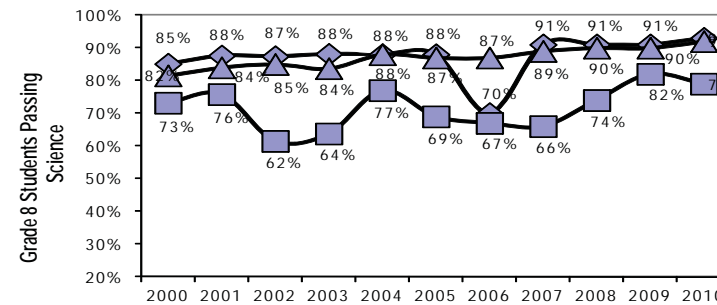
a



b



c



d



In 1998, the Virginia Board of Education adopted Standards of Learning (SOL) in core subject areas, including English, Math, History/Social Studies, and Science. Passing scores for the SOL tests are set by the state Board of Education.

The numbers reported reflect the percentage of students in Charlottesville, Albemarle, and Virginia who passed each SOL area in the eighth grade. The SOL test for History was not administered in the County in 2001, in the City in 2002 and in either localities in 2007 and 2008 (alternative tests were administered).

Source: Virginia Department of Education



# Community Characteristics

These three graphs present information about the nature of the local community. The graphs provide one means of measuring civic participation of residents and also highlight the extent to which selected public resources are available and utilized by local residents.

According to the Office of Community Development:

"Active community participation is key to building an empowered community and it is critical to community success. Studies show that communities with high rates of participation apply for—and receive—more funding than communities with less participation. In addition, participating communities achieve greater citizen satisfaction with their community."<sup>3</sup>

According to Mass Vote, people who vote are associated with a host of positive civic, health and social factors:

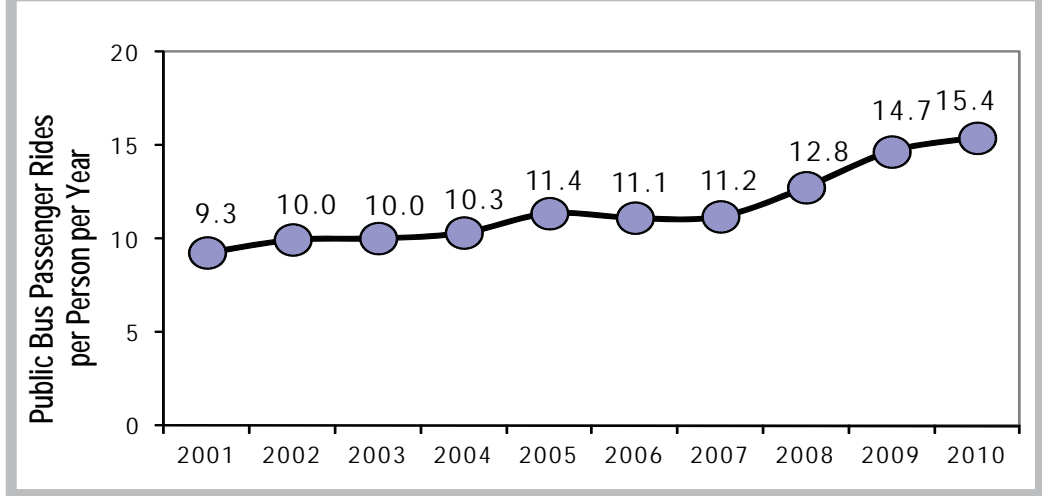
"Voters are known to be more engaged in other activities like volunteering or contacting their election official. They are more informed about local affairs and a contributor to their neighborhood's "social capital." Voters live in communities where there is more trust and people have contact with their neighbors. They are more concerned about their communities and peers and have a greater sense of their ability to impact the world around them."<sup>4</sup>

## **TRENDS**

- ▲ The percentage of adults registered to vote has significantly increased in Albemarle County and the City of Charlottesville since 2001, although there was a slight decrease in Albemarle County in 2006 and 2007 and a slight decrease in the City of Charlottesville for 2009 and 2010.
- ▲ The percentage of public school students with Limited English Proficiency who received services has significantly increased in Albemarle County and the City of Charlottesville since 2001.



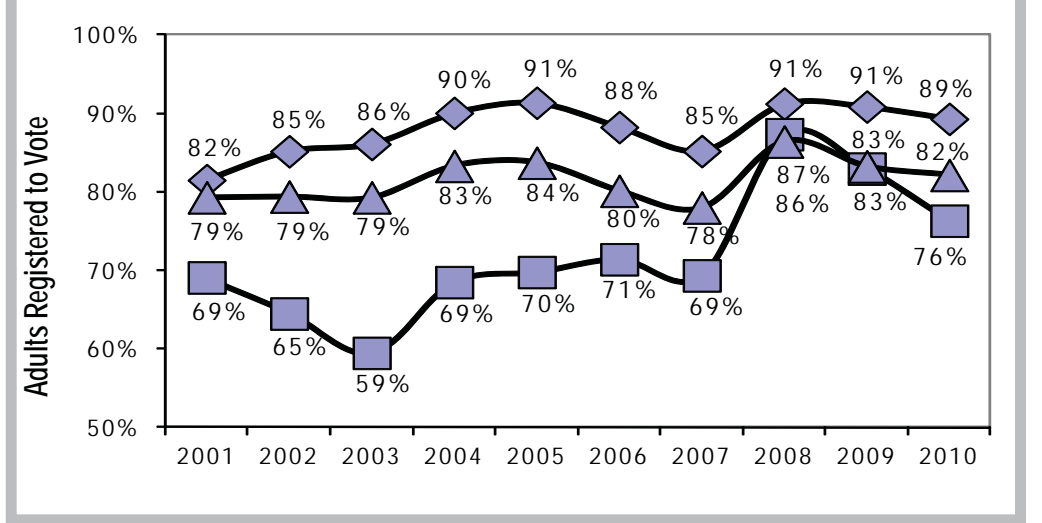
2.6 Riders of Public Buses



The total number of passenger rides on public buses during each fiscal year, divided by the combined population for Charlottesville/Albemarle.

Source: Charlottesville Transit Service

2.7 Voter Registration

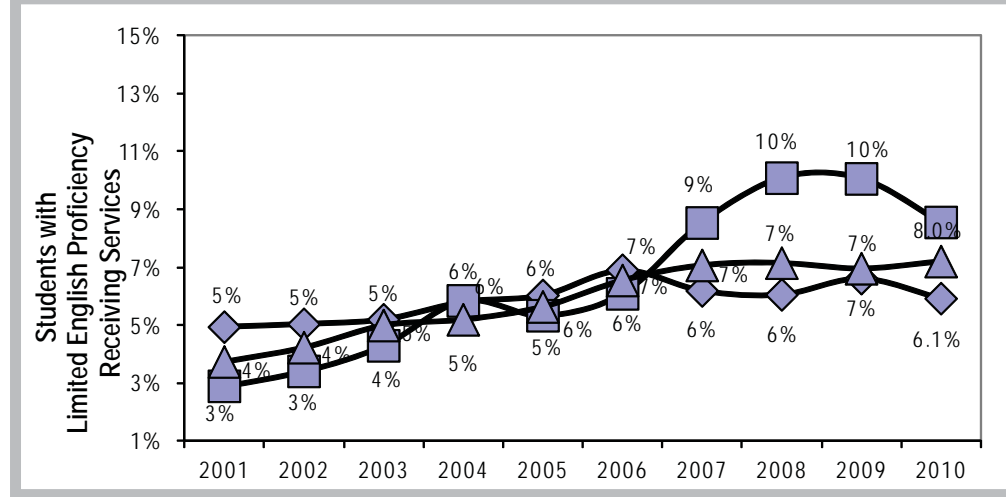


The number of adult residents registered to vote in each locality, represented as a percentage of the adult population. This number may be slightly deflated because some adult residents are not eligible to vote.

Sources: Virginia State Board of Elections

2.8 Students with Limited English Proficiency

The number of students who receive educational services to address limited English proficiency divided by the number of students enrolled in the public school system.



Source: Virginia Department of Education



# Community Health

Charlottesville and Albemarle offer a variety of health care resources that enhance the quality of one's health. These nine graphs represent indicators of the community's quality of life and how well the community supports health and well-being.

Center for Disease Control and Prevention reports that:

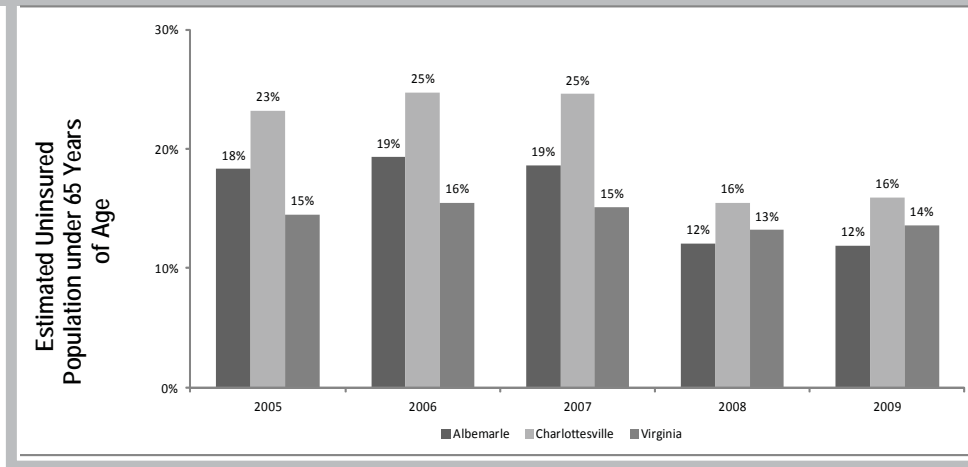
"Obesity in adults has increased by 60% within the past twenty years and obesity in children has tripled in the past thirty years. A staggering 33% of American adults are obese and obesity-related deaths have climbed to more than 300,000 a year, second only to tobacco-related deaths."<sup>5</sup>

According to Alcohol Problems and Solutions:

"Every single injury and death caused by drunk driving is totally preventable. Although the proportion of crashes that are alcohol-related has dropped dramatically in recent decades, there are still far too many such preventable accidents. Unfortunately, in spite of great progress, alcohol-impaired driving remains a serious national problem that tragically effects many victims annually. "<sup>6</sup>

3.9 Estimated Uninsured

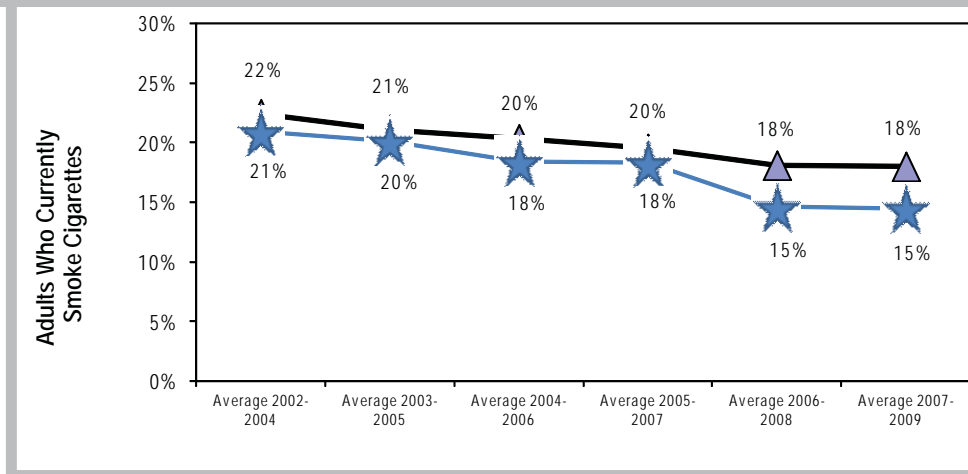
The estimated percentage of residents under 65 years of age who are not covered by health insurance.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates

3.10 Adults who Currently Smoke

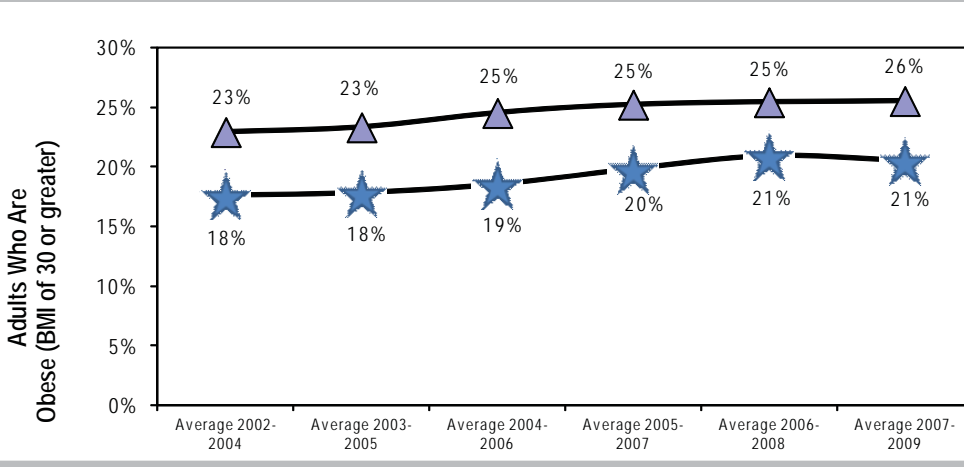
The percentage of adults who report smoking cigarettes when asked in a CDC telephone survey.



Source: Virginia Department of Health, Office of Family Health Services, Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.



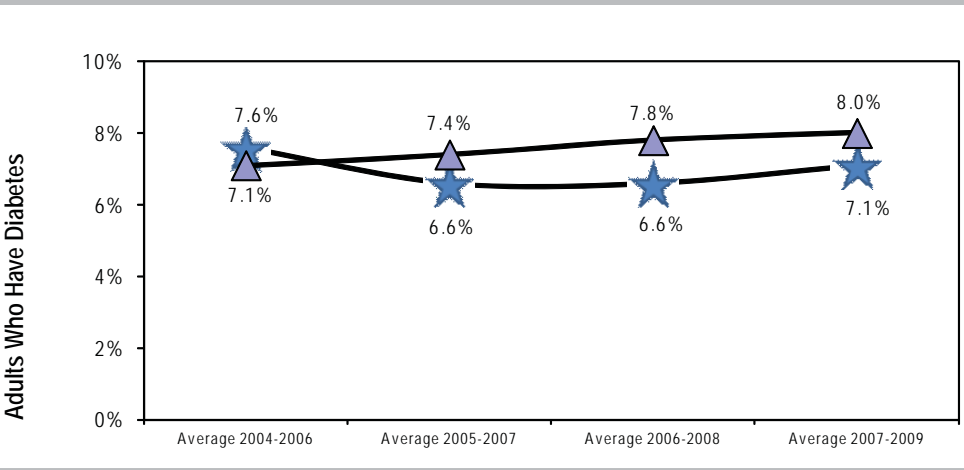
3.11 Adult Obesity



The age-adjusted percent of adults who are obese by self-reported height and weight. Prevalence estimated by defining obesity as having a BMI greater than 30.

Source: Virginia Department of Health, Office of Family Health Services, Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

3.12 Diabetes Prevalence



The age-adjusted percent of adults, ages 20 and older, who report having been diagnosed with diabetes. Age adjustment is a statistical process that allows comparisons among communities with different age distributions.

Source: Virginia Department of Health, Office of Family Health Services, Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

★ THOMAS JEFFERSON HEALTH DISTRICT

▲ VIRGINIA

◆ ALBEMARLE

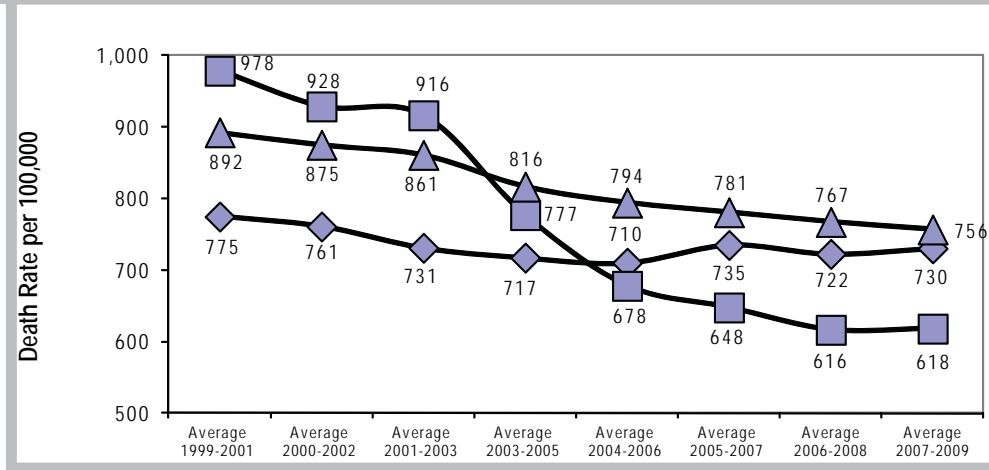
■ CHARLOTTESVILLE

▲ VIRGINIA

● CHARLOTTESVILLE/ALBEMARLE

3.13 Total Deaths

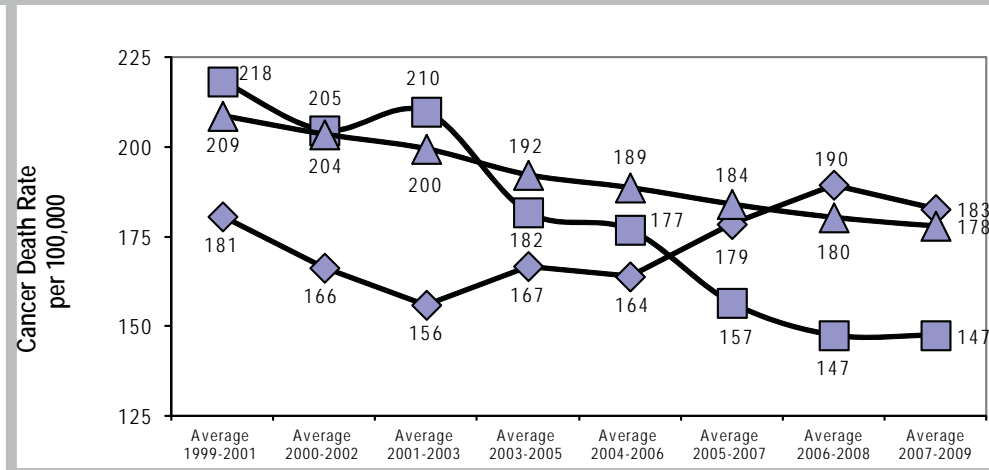
The age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 residents. Age adjustment is a statistical process that allows comparisons among communities with different age distributions



Source: Virginia Department of Health

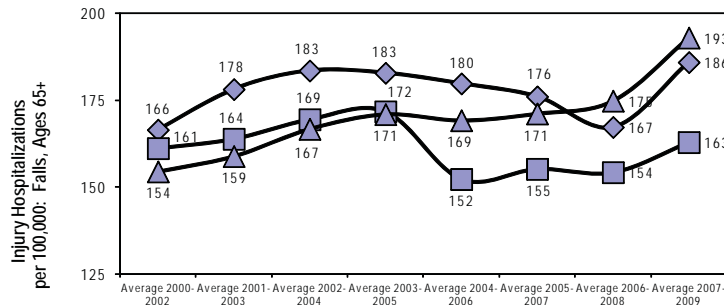
3.14 Cancer Deaths

The age adjusted cancer death rate per 100,000 residents. Age adjustment is a statistical process that allows comparisons among communities with different age distributions.

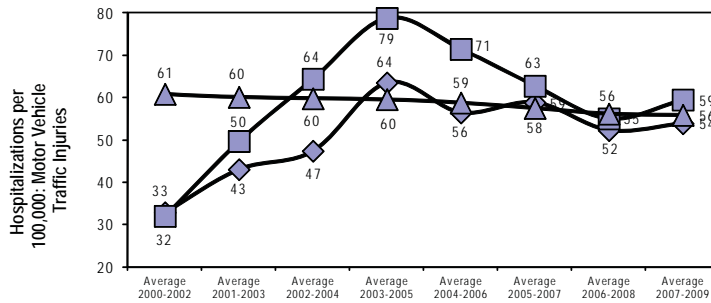


Source: Virginia Department of Health

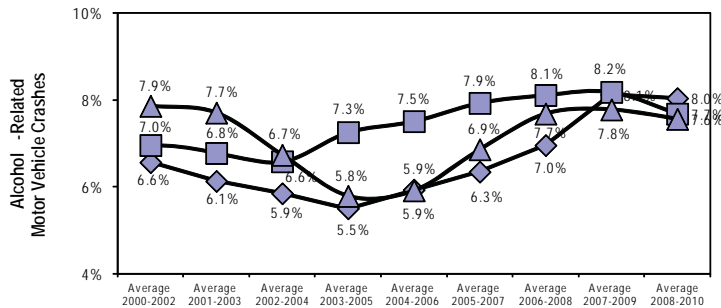
3.15 a-d Injuries: Unintentional and Alcohol Related



Source: Virginia Department of Health & Virginia Online Injury Reorting System



Source: Virginia Department of Health & Virginia Online Injury Reorting System



Source: Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles, Virginia Traffic Crash Facts

a

Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations: Falls

The age-adjusted rate of unintentional injuries due to falls among people age 65 and older. Age adjustment is a statistical process that allows comparisons among communities with different age distributions.

b

Hospitalizations: Motor Vehicle Traffic Injuries

The age-adjusted rate of hospitalizations due to motor vehicle traffic injuries. Age adjustment is a statistical process that allow commparisons among communjities with differet age distributions.

c

Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crashes

The percentage of motor vehicle crashes in which alcohol was involved, by place of occurrence.



# Community Involvement

Charlottesville and Albemarle County offer a variety of community resources that enhance the quality of family life and enrich young people's learning and recreational experiences. These three graphs represent indicators of positive activities and behaviors that are likely to enhance children's well-being.

Child Trends reports that:

"Researchers find that children and adolescents who spend their time in several out-of school-time (OST) activities fare better developmentally than do their peers who are not involved at all or who participate in just one activity. Participation in a variety of OST activities is thought to promote positive development through providing children and adolescents a fuller range of growth-related opportunities, more chances to build supportive relationships with a variety of adults and peers, and opportunities to contribute to the well-being of the community."<sup>7</sup>

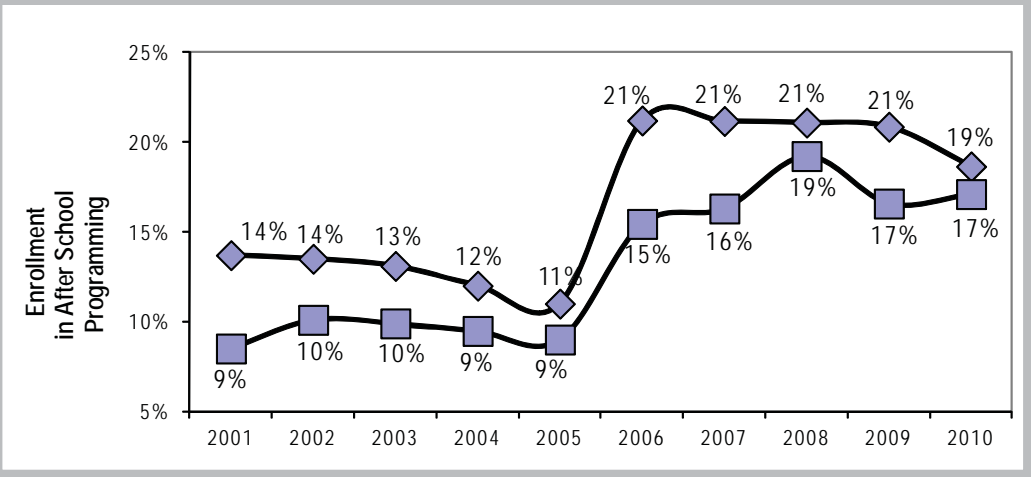
Furthermore:

"Engagement in more than one activity is thought to help buffer children/adolescents against negative experiences in other important contexts of their lives , for example, a classroom."<sup>8</sup>



4.16 After School Program Participation

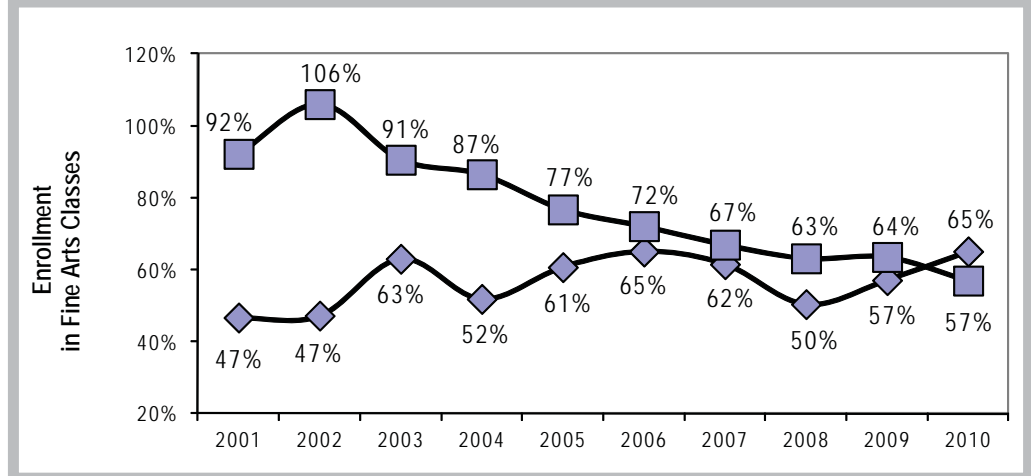
The number of public school students enrolled in the local public school systems' after-school enrichment/childcare programs, represented as a percentage of all students in grades K-6. This number does not include students involved in other school sponsored after-school sports, activities or clubs.



Sources: Virginia Department of Education

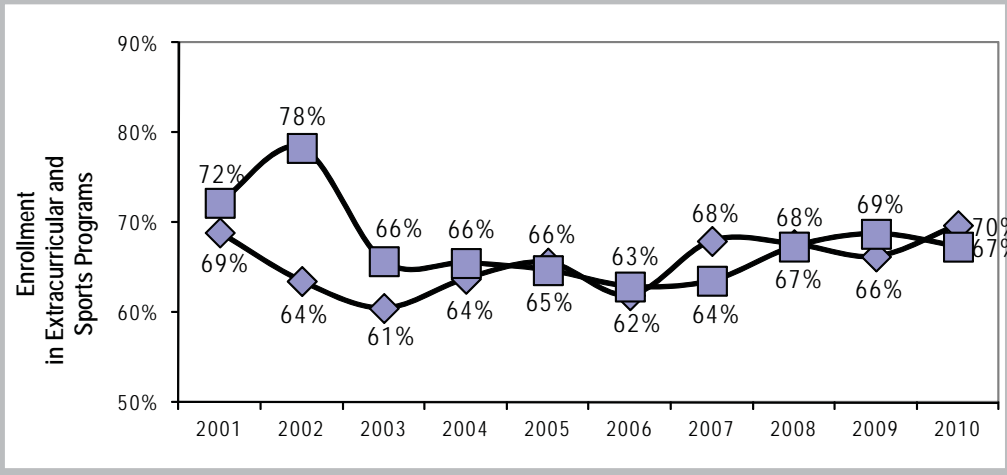
4.17 Enrollment in Fine Arts Classes

The number of public school students in grades 9-12 enrolled in fine arts classes, represented as a percentage. This number represents class enrollment and not individuals. One student may be counted several times if enrolled in more than one art class; therefore the ratio is inflated.



Sources: Charlottesville and Albemarle Public Schools

4.18 Enrollment in Extracurricular and Sports Programs



Source: Virginia High School League, Inc.

The number of public school students in grades 9-12, who participate in Virginia High School League sports, drama, and forensics programs, represented as a percentage. One student may be counted several times if enrolled in more than one activity; therefore the ratio is inflated. However, the number does not include students who participate in non-school sponsored sports programs.



# Conduct in Community

These five graphs present data about negative and risky behaviors and the subsequent results for young people, their families, and the community – ranging from alcohol use to violent criminal behavior.

According to the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism:

“Underage drinking poses a high risk to both the individual and society. For example, the rate of alcohol-related traffic crashes is greater for drivers ages 16 to 20 than for drivers age 21 and older. Adolescents also are more vulnerable to alcohol-induced brain damage, which could contribute to poor performance at school or work. In addition, youthful drinking is associated with an increased likelihood of developing alcohol abuse or dependence later in life.”<sup>9</sup>

Delinquency judgments report that the number of convictions entered in the local juvenile and domestic relations court for any offense that would be a crime if committed by an adult.

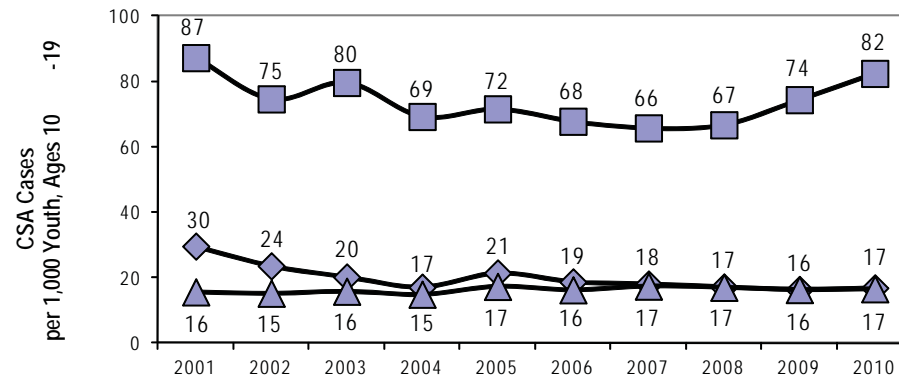
The number of Comprehensive Services Act (CSA) cases is an indicator of the number of local children who receive public intervention and funding to improve their living situations or to be placed in safe and supportive environments. The graph represents children in foster care or in therapeutic educational programs, as well as children involved in social services, juvenile justice, and/or mental health systems, who require specialized services.

**TRENDS**

- ▼ The ratio of petitions for children in need of services/supervision has significantly decreased in Albemarle County since 2001.
- ▼ Delinquency judgments of youth ages 10-17 have significantly decreased in Albemarle County and the City of Charlottesville since 2001.

5.19 Underage Alcohol Arrests

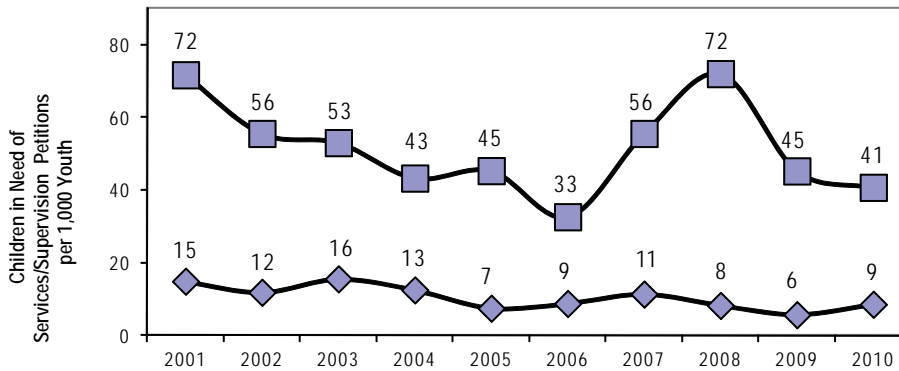
The number of alcohol related offenses for persons under the age of 20 for the calendar year, divided by the population estimate per 1,000 youth, ages 10-19. Youth age 20 are excluded in these calculations. This results in an underestimation.



Sources: Charlottesville and Albemarle Police Departments

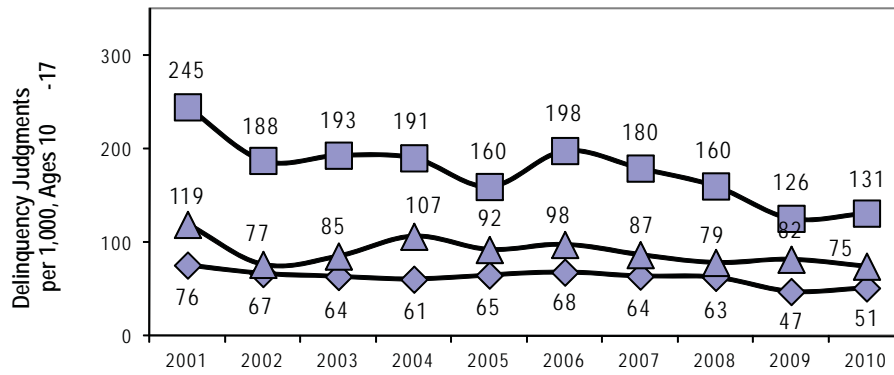
5.20 Children in Need of Services/Supervision Petitions

The number of petitions filed by school authorities or parents alleging juveniles are Children in Need of Services/Supervision (chronic truants/runaways), divided by the population estimate per 1,000 youth, ages 10-17. These petitions often result in court-ordered services or sanctions for these youth.



Source: Virginia's Judicial System

5.21 Delinquency Judgements

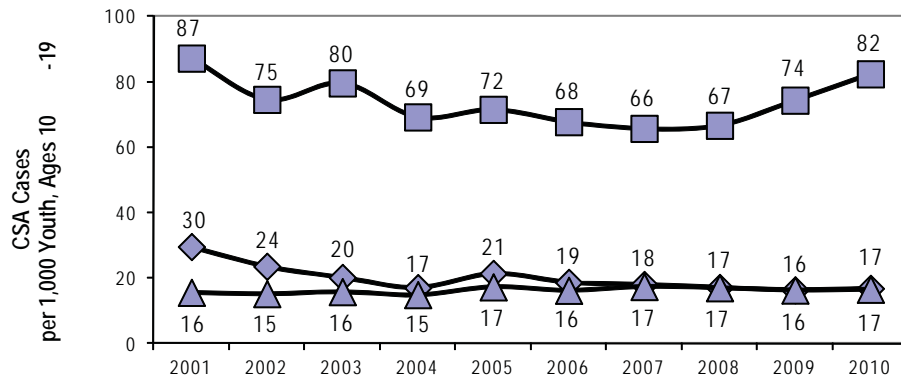


The number of juvenile delinquency judgments, divided by the population estimate per 1,000 youth. One juvenile may have multiple judgments in a year, resulting in an overestimation. Research indicates that each juvenile on probation has an average of over three judgments. The locality reflects the place where the offense occurred,

and not the place of residence for the youth.

Source: Virginia's Judicial System

5.22 Comprehensive Services Act Cases



The total number of unduplicated CSA cases in each locality for the fiscal year, divided by the population estimate per 1,000 youth, ages 10-19. This number may be slightly inflated since a small percentage of youth served under CSA are younger than 10 and may be up to age 22.

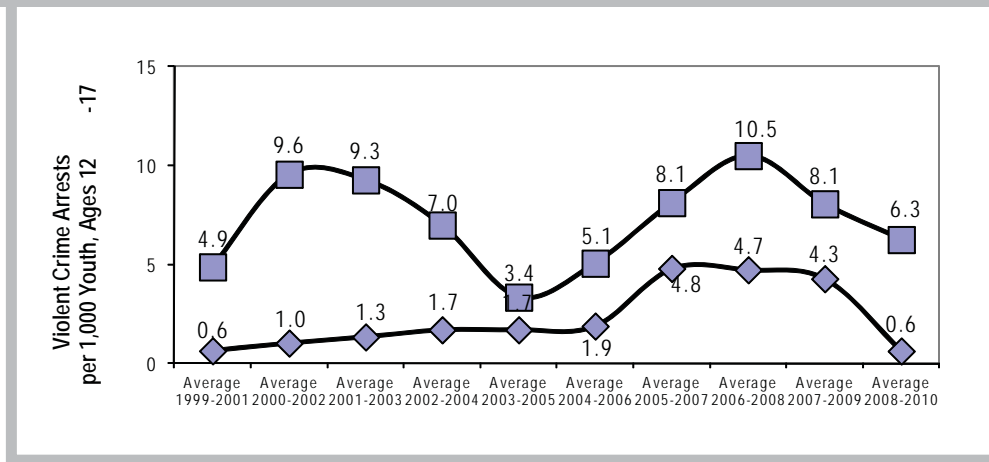
Source: The Office of Comprehensive Services

CSA is a combined state and local fund which is

used to purchase residential and non-residential services for children who are in foster care and/or have serious emotional problems.

5.23 Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes

The total number of arrests for murder, rape, armed robbery, and aggravated assault during the calendar year, divided by the population estimate per 1,000 youth ages 12-17.



Sources: Charlottesville and Albemarle Police Departments



# Discipline in School

These four graphs indicate a range of risk-taking and dangerous behaviors in public schools that can have serious negative consequences for the community and the educational process: violence, drug and alcohol possession, weapons possession, and school suspensions.

According to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention:

"Truancy, or unexcused absence from school, has been linked to serious delinquent activity in youth and to significant negative behavior and characteristics in adults. As a risk factor for delinquent behavior in youth, truancy has been found to be related to substance abuse, gang activity, and involvement in criminal activities such as burglary, auto theft, and vandalism."<sup>10</sup>

The American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry reports that:

"Bullying is a common experience for many children and adolescents. Surveys indicate that as many as half of all children are bullied at some time during their school years, and at least 10% are bullied on a regular basis."<sup>11</sup>

Furthermore:

"Children who are bullied experience real suffering that can interfere with their social and emotional development, as well as their school performance. Some victims of bullying have even attempted suicide rather than continue to endure such harassment and punishment."<sup>12</sup>

When a safe learning environment is lacking, students tend to struggle in school and teachers have more problems adequately educating their students. A safe school can foster the opportunity for both students and teachers to develop their academic talents.

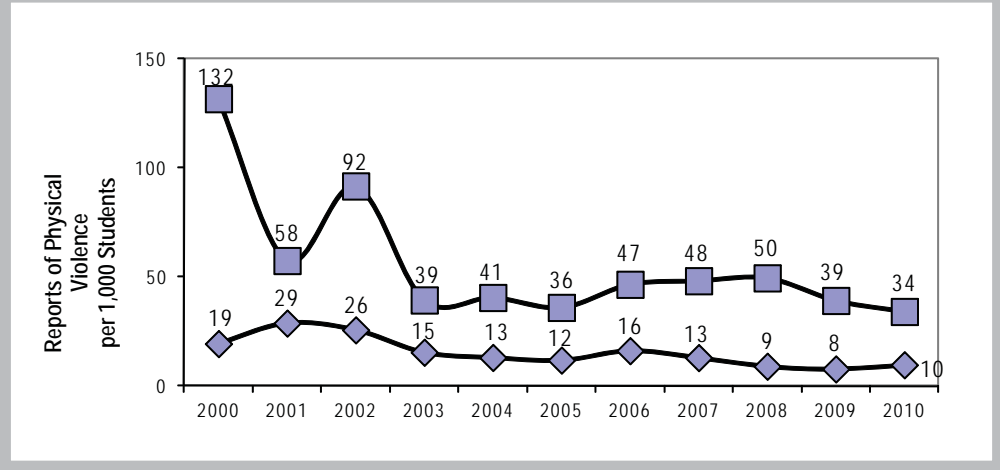


---

**Trends**

- ▼ Incidents of drug/alcohol possession in public schools have significantly increased in the City of Charlottesville since 1999.
- ▼ Incidents of weapon possession in public schools have significantly decreased in Albemarle County since 2000.

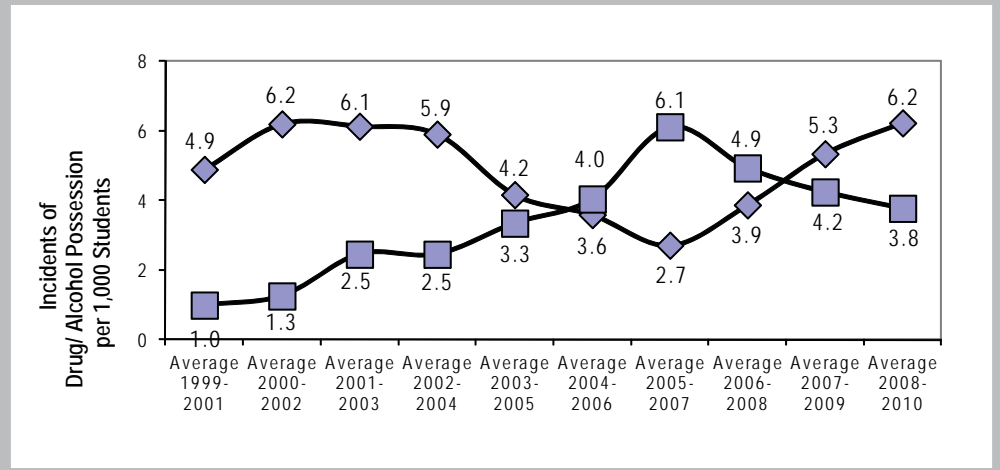
6.24 School Reports of Physical Violence



The number of acts of physical violence by students against students and staff, divided by the number of students, per 1,000.

Sources: Virginia Department of Education

6.25 Possession of Drugs/Alcohol in Public School

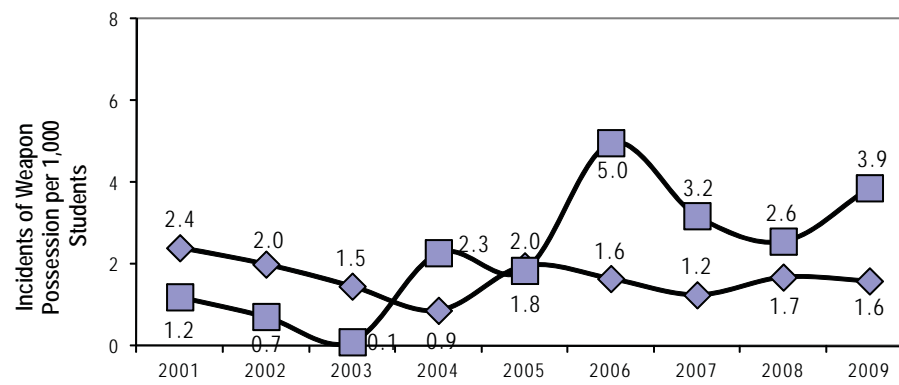


The incidences of drug/alcohol possession in the public schools, divided by the number of students, per 1,000. Drug/alcohol possession is defined as location of alcohol, mood-altering drugs, illegal drugs, illegally possessed or used prescription drugs, synthetic drugs, or anabolic steroids on a students person or within the scope of the student's control (for example, locker, bag, or car).

Sources: Virginia Department of Education

6.26 Weapons Possession in Public School

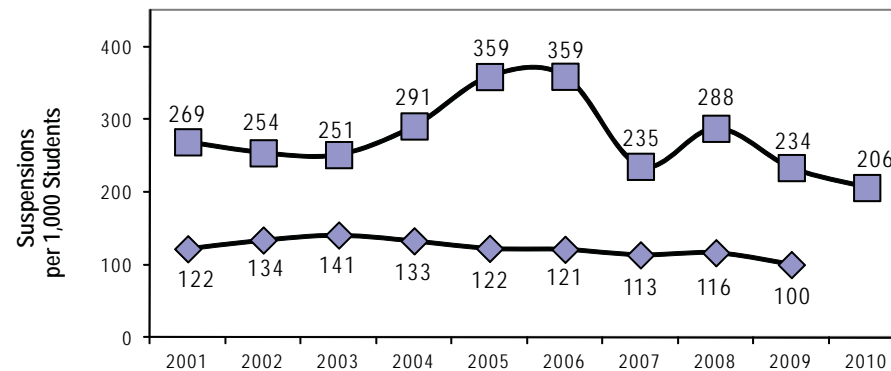
The number of reports of weapon possession violations, divided by the number of students, per 1,000. Weapons possession includes incidences where students are found to have weapons (such as knives or guns) on their person or within their control.



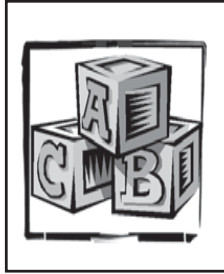
Sources: Virginia Department of Education

6.27 Public School Suspensions

The number of long- and short-term suspensions divided by the number of students, per 1,000. These figures reflect suspensions, not students. One student may be suspended several times.



Sources: Charlottesville and Albemarle Public Schools



# Early Childhood Education

The first graph represents the participation of children who are exposed to potentially beneficial early childhood education. The second graph, on reading readiness, demonstrates the level of young people entering local public school systems qualifying for early intervention and additional support services in order to improve their readiness for enrollment in school. In light of recent research linking early educational intervention with higher scores on mental, reading, and math tests, reading readiness may be linked to a lack of adequate early education experiences for children, ages 0-6, before they enter Kindergarten. Participation in high-quality early childhood education programs can provide children with skills and enrichment that improve the likelihood they will be successful in school.

The National League of Cities describes the benefits early childhood education has for both children and the society as a whole:

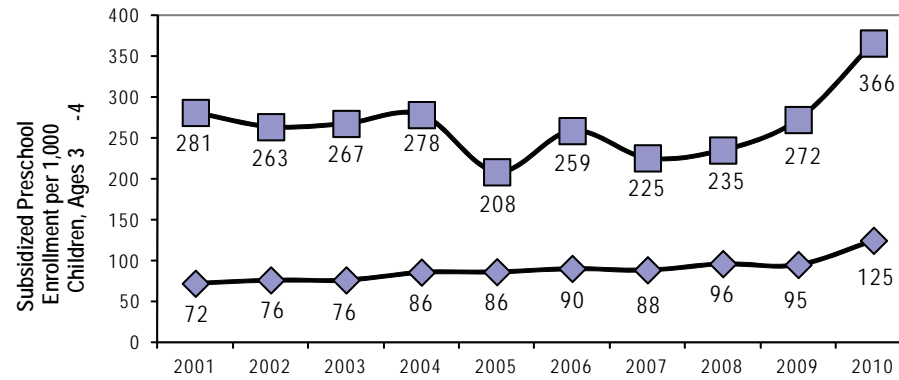
“Quality early learning experiences for young children pay dividends well into the future in the form of reduced crime, improved school and employment success, and stronger families. Some studies have suggested that every \$1 invested in early childhood may yield up to \$7 in long-term benefits to society. By improving access to high-quality child care and early education, cities can ensure that every child enters school ready to learn, which, in the long run, may serve to reduce educational and economic disparities, and strengthen their city's future workforce.”<sup>13</sup>

## **TRENDS**

▼ Children identified for Reading Intervention Services has significantly decreased in Albemarle County and the City of Charlottesville since 2001.

7.28 Enrollment in Publicly Subsidized Preschool Programs

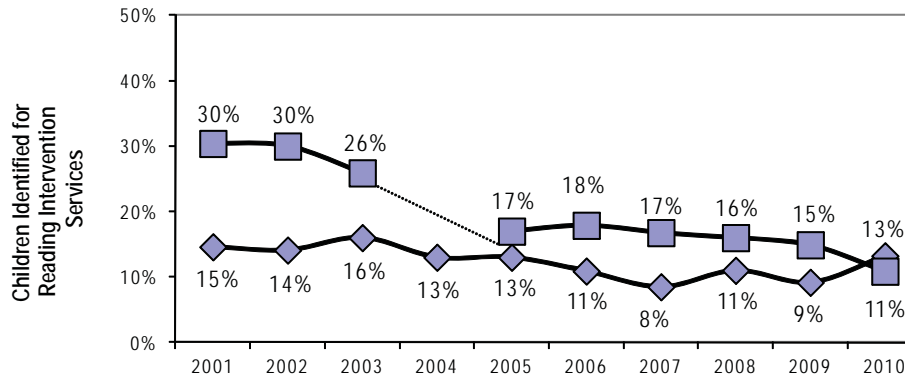
The number of children enrolled in Head Start, Bright Stars, and Charlottesville City Schools' Pre-Schools, per 1,000 children, ages 3 and 4.



Sources: Monticello Area Community Action Agency, Albemarle County Bright Stars, Charlottesville City Schools

7.29 Kindergarten Reading Readiness Tests

The number of children entering kindergarten that were identified for intervention services on the Early Intervention Reading Initiative, shown as a percentage of all children screened. Note: Charlottesville City Schools did not use this screening instrument in 2004.



Source: Kids Count, Annie E. Casey Foundation



# Family Characteristics

These four graphs present characteristics of local families, describing the number of families, the number of children living with both parents, local divorce rates and local foster care rates.

According to the Center of Law and Social Policy:

"Before they reach adulthood, nearly four out of 10 children will experience the divorce of their parents, and roughly one million children experience their parents' divorce every year. Research shows that, on average, children of divorced parents are disadvantaged compared to children of married-parent families in the area of educational achievement, and they are more than twice as likely to have serious social, emotional, or psychological problems as children of intact families—25 percent versus 10 percent." <sup>14</sup>

The American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry notes:

"In situations of abuse and neglect, children may be removed from their parents' home by a child welfare agency and placed in foster care. Over 500,000 children in the U.S. currently reside in some form of foster care. Placements in foster care have dramatically increased over the past 10 years." <sup>15</sup>

Furthermore:

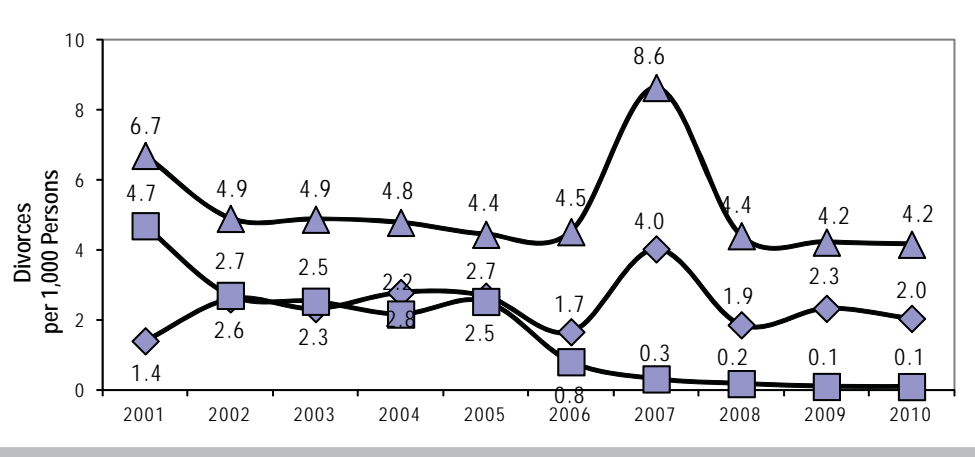
"Being removed from their home and placed in foster care is a difficult and stressful experience for any child. Many of these children have suffered some form of serious abuse or neglect and, as a result of this, about 30% of children in foster care have severe emotional, behavioral, or developmental problems." <sup>16</sup>

---

**TRENDS**

- ▼ The ratio of divorces has significantly decreased in the City of Charlottesville since 2001.

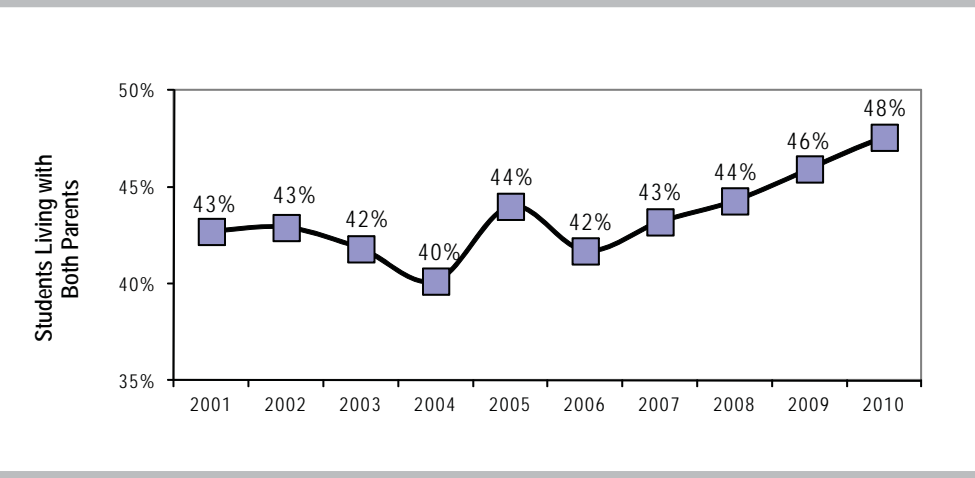
8.30 Divorces Processed in Circuit Court



The number of divorces, per 1,000 persons, granted by the Charlottesville and Albemarle Circuit Courts during the calendar year.

Source: Supreme Court of Virginia

8.31 Students Living with Both Parents



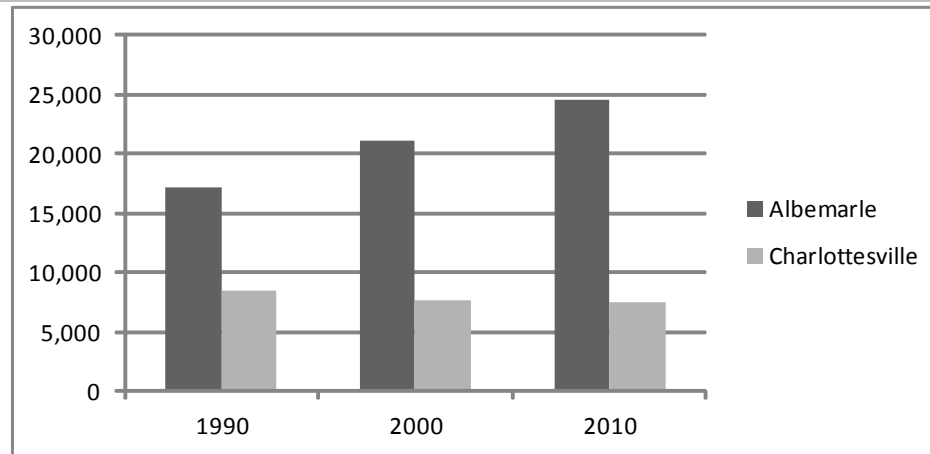
The number of students living with both parents, represented as a percentage. This data is available only for the City of Charlottesville.

Source: Charlottesville City Schools



8.32 Number of Families

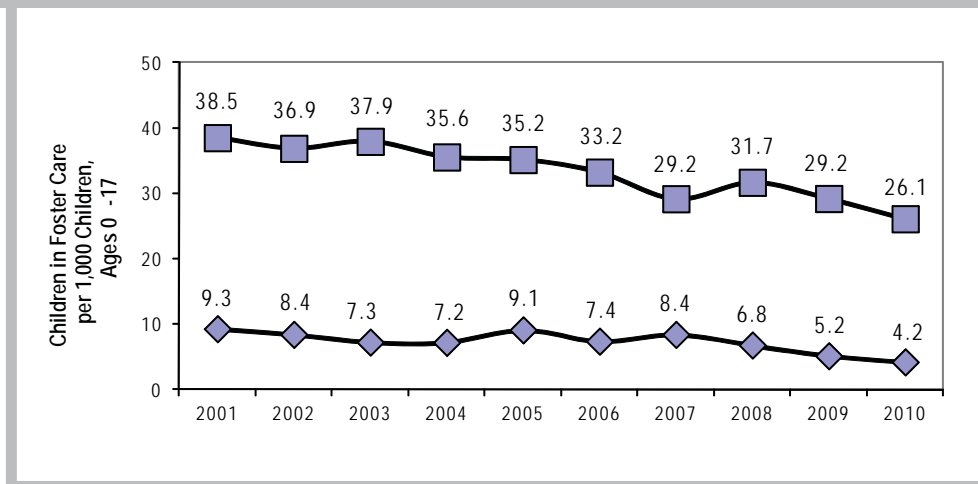
Family is defined by the Census bureau as “a group of two or more people (one of whom is the householder) related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such people (including sub-family members) are considered as members of one family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulation. Not all households contain families since a household may be comprised of a group of unrelated persons or a person living alone.



Source: U.S. Census

8.33 Children in Foster Care

The unduplicated total number of children placed in foster care with local departments of social services, per 1,000 children aged 0-17. A child may be placed in foster care by the court as a result of a child abuse, neglect, abandonment, or delinquency finding, or through parental entrustment for the purpose of placement or adoption.



Source: Charlottesville and Albemarle Departments of Social Services.



# Family & Community Safety

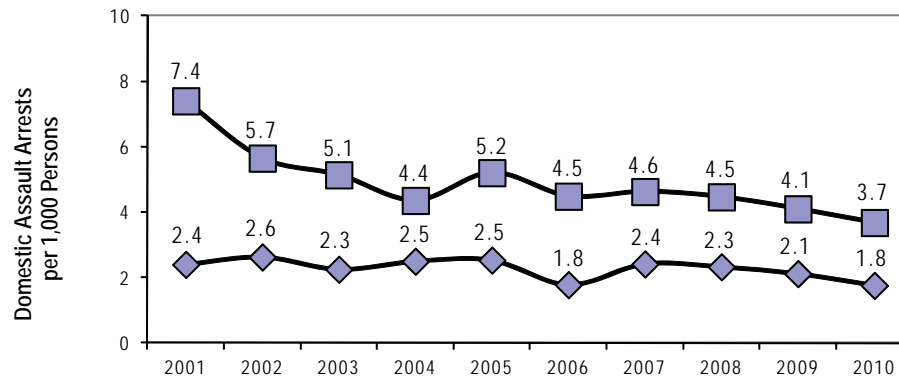
These two graphs present information about the health and safety of children in their homes and community. Exposure to trauma or violence—such as child abuse or domestic violence—has both an immediate and long-term negative impact on children’s social, cognitive, and psychological functioning.

According to the American Family Physician journal:

"Witnessing domestic violence can lead children to develop an array of age-dependent negative effects. These children are at greater risk for internalized behaviors such as anxiety and depression, and for externalized behaviors such as fighting, bullying, lying, or cheating. They also are more disobedient at home and at school, and are more likely to have social competence problems, such as poor school performance and difficulty in relationships with others. Child witnesses may also display inappropriate attitudes about violence as a means of resolving conflict and indicate a greater willingness to use violence themselves."<sup>17</sup>

9.34 Arrests for Domestic Assault

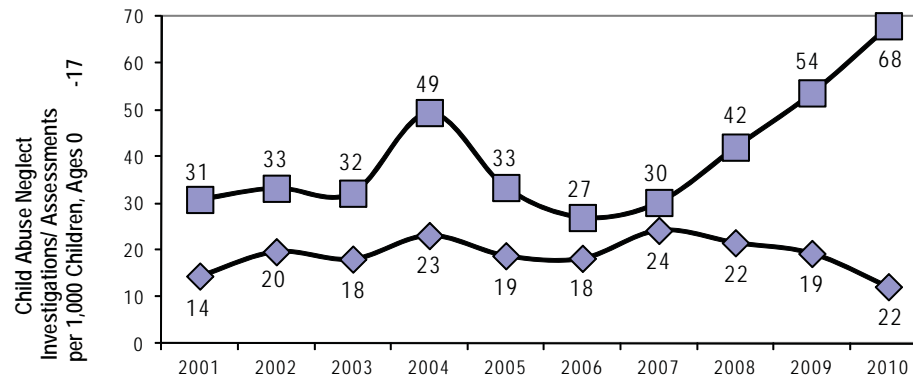
The number of arrests for domestic assault during the calendar year, per 1,000 residents.



Sources: Charlottesville and Albemarle Police Departments

9.35 Child Abuse/Neglect Investigations/Assessments

The number of investigations and/or assessments made by the local Departments of Social Services in response to allegations of child abuse or neglect, per 1,000 children. This number does not fully account for the number of children as a case may represent several children in a family.



Sources: Charlottesville and Albemarle Departments of Social Services

This chart reflects the number of referrals received, not the number of founded abuse and neglect cases, which typically is much lower. Because Albemarle County and the City of Charlottesville Departments of Social Services used different methods of determining founded abuse and neglect cases prior to 2002, rates of founded complaints are not a meaningful comparison.



# Financial Assistance Program Participation

These five graphs represent the rate at which local residents access public assistance programs, and the availability of such resources, including free and reduced school meals, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), subsidized housing, and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly known as Food Stamps.

According to SNAP to Health :

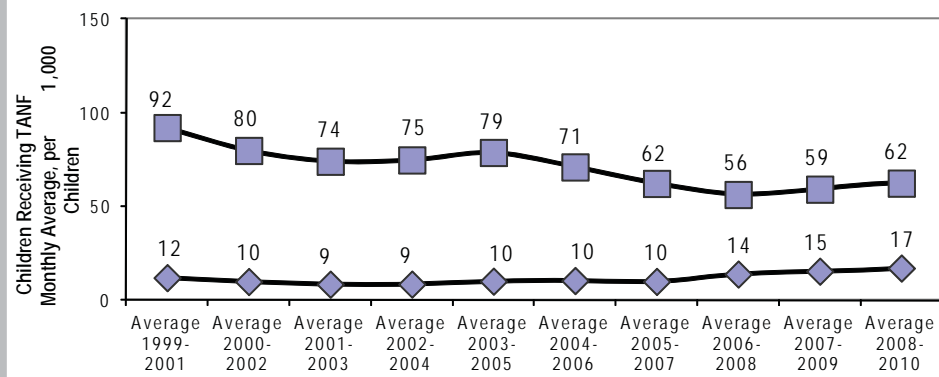
"SNAP benefits are distributed to participants in the program; but the real benefits are the contributions SNAP makes to society as a whole. SNAP has been called "the cornerstone of the nation's nutrition safety net" (LANDERS), and is one of the most important programs in place to prevent hunger and food insecurity in the United States. The program has also been shown to be an economic boon for the nation, increasing consumer spending in supermarkets and grocery stores across the nation."<sup>18</sup>

## **Trends**

▲ The ratio of students approved for free/reduced meals has significantly increased in Albemarle County and the City of Charlottesville since 2000.

10.36 Children Receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families

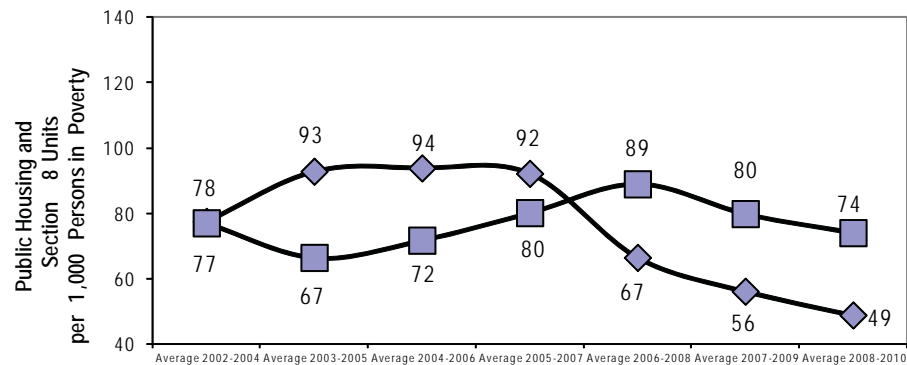
The monthly average number of children receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) during the fiscal year, divided by the population of children, per 1,000, ages 0-17. Virginia enacted a comprehensive welfare reform initiative in 1998 aimed at reducing the number of TANF recipients and increasing their participation in the workforce. The length of time for eligibility has decreased.



Sources: Charlottesville and Albemarle Departments of Social Services

10.37 Subsidized Housing

The number of subsidized housing units, divided by the estimated population, per 1,000, of persons living in poverty. For Charlottesville, this number includes public housing units as well as Section 8 housing units available. For Albemarle, this reflects Section 8 housing only, as the County does not have public housing. This ratio is significantly deflated since a housing unit can house up to 7-8 people.



Sources: Charlottesville and Albemarle Housing Authorities

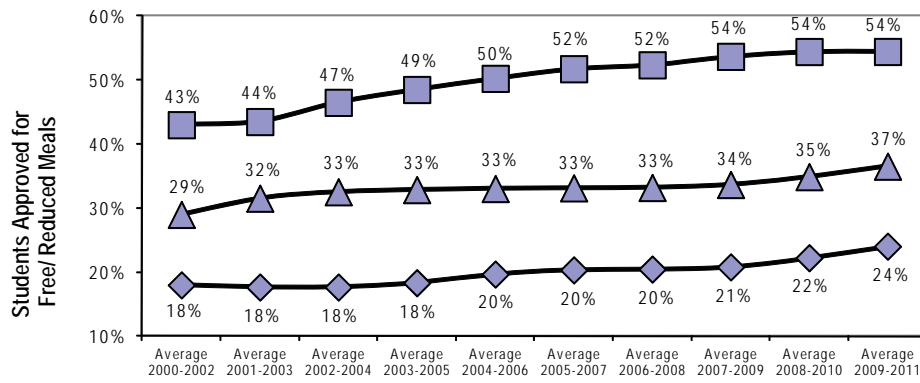
◆ ALBEMARLE

■ CHARLOTTESVILLE

▲ VIRGINIA

● CHARLOTTESVILLE/ALBEMARLE

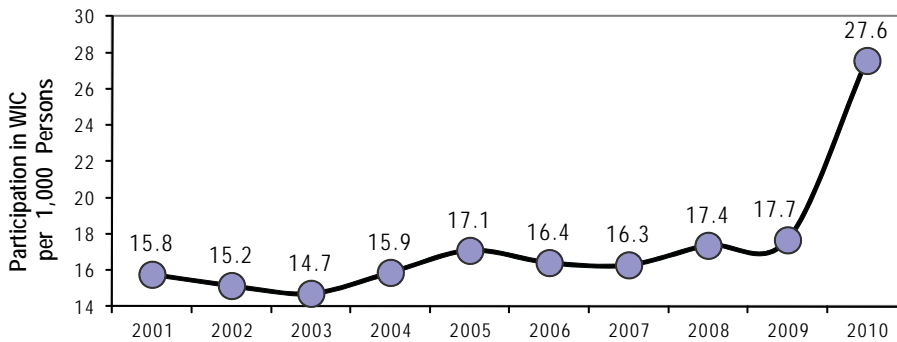
10.38 Free and Reduced Meal Program



The number of students who applied, and were found eligible, for the free and reduced-cost meal program in the public schools as a percentage of the average daily membership.

Source: Virginia Department of Education

10.39 Women, Infants, and Children Program Participation

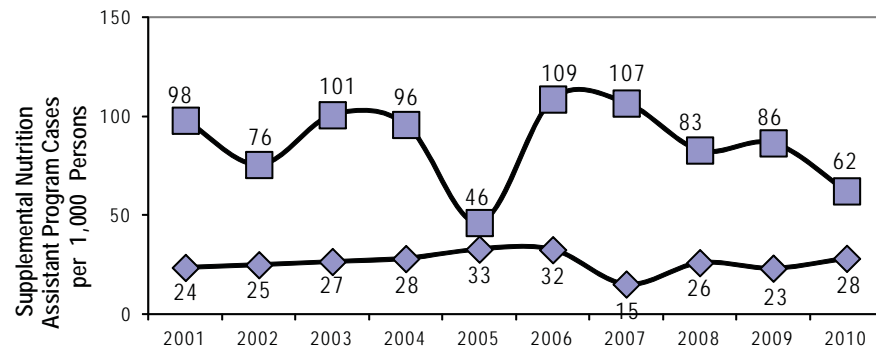


The average number of unduplicated persons participating in the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) nutritional program each month in Charlottesville and Albemarle combined, per 1,000 persons, for the calendar year.

Source: Charlottesville/Albemarle Health Department

10.40 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation

The number of SNAP (formerly food stamp) cases for the fiscal year, per 1,000 persons. This percentage is deflated since a case may represent several persons.



Sources: Charlottesville and Albemarle Departments of Social Services



# Financial Status

These two graphs describe the economic status of children and families in Charlottesville and Albemarle.

The National Center for Children in Poverty describes the immediate and long term consequences for children growing up in a low-income household:

"Economic hardship and other types of deprivation can have profound effects on children's development and their prospects for the future — and therefore on the nation as a whole. Low family income can impede children's cognitive development and their ability to learn. It can contribute to behavioral, social, and emotional problems. And it can cause and exacerbate poor child health as well. The children at greatest risk are those who experience economic hardship when they are young and children who experience severe and chronic hardship."<sup>19</sup>

Furthermore:

"The negative effects of low income on young children are troubling in their own right, but they are also cause for concern because they are associated with difficulties later in life — dropping out of school, poor adolescent and adult health, and poor employment outcomes."<sup>20</sup>

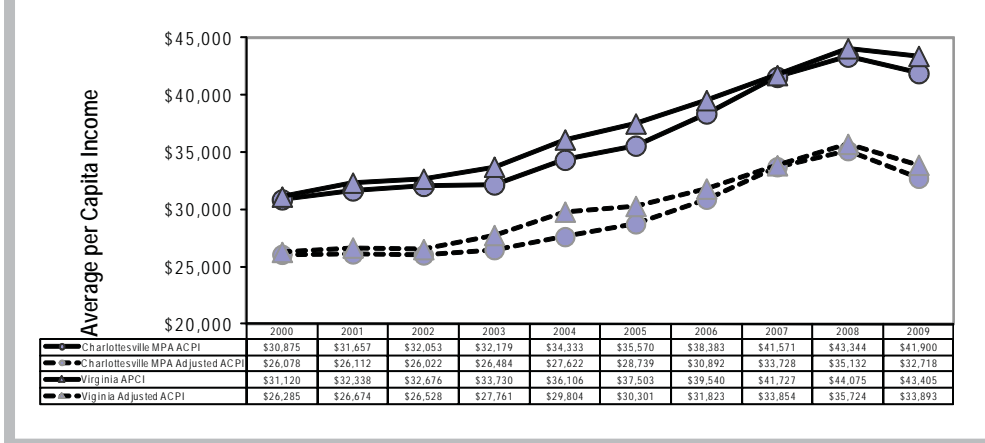
## **TRENDS**

▲ While there has been a significant increase in the average per capita income in the Charlottesville Metropolitan Area, after adjusting for inflation, the increase has become less pronounced in recent years and in fact decreased in 2010, but is still significant.



11.41 Average Per Capita Personal Income

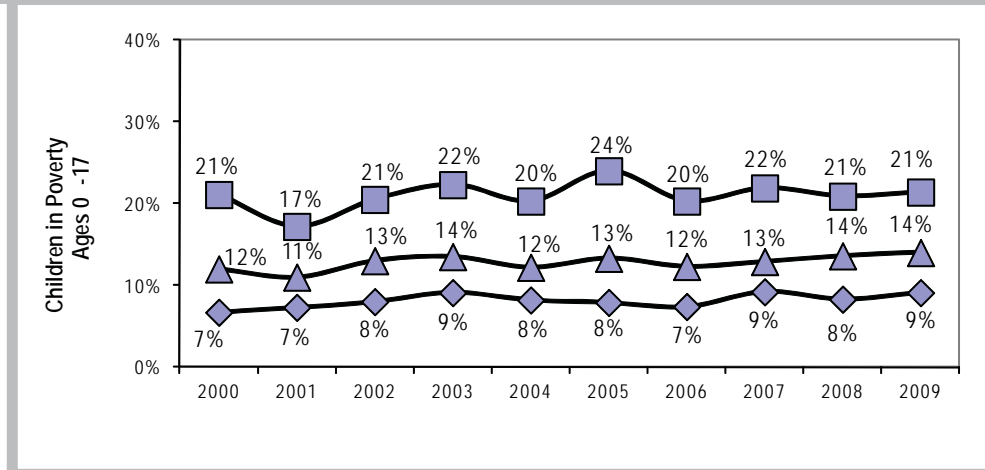
The average per capita personal income (ACPI) adjusted for inflation to 1996 levels. Average per capita personal income has increased by over \$12,500 locally since 1999; however, when controlled for inflation, the increase is about \$8,500.



Sources: University of Virginia Weldon Cooper Center and the Online Inflation Calculator ([www.westegg.com](http://www.westegg.com))

11.42 Children in Poverty

The estimated percentage of persons in poverty under the age of 18.



Source: United States Census Small Area Poverty Estimator.



# Infant & Early Childhood Health

A child's health is vital to his or her well-being and optimal development. The prospects of having a healthy child are greatly enhanced when a mother takes appropriate health precautions during her pregnancy and receives prenatal care.

The Commissioner's Prenatal Care Task Force notes that:

"Prenatal care helps ensure the health of the new mom and her baby and also reduces negative outcomes such as maternal death rates, miscarriages, birth defects, low birth weight and other preventable infant problems. Access to prenatal care is extremely important; yet many factors delay the initiation of early prenatal care, including unintended pregnancies, lack of awareness of a pregnancy and lack of insurance. Mothers most likely to benefit from early prenatal care because of higher risk of poor birth outcomes – such as teens, minorities, unmarried mothers and mothers with less education - remain less likely to receive early prenatal care."<sup>21</sup>

According to The National Conference of State Legislatures:

"About one in 12 infants (8.1 percent) is born at low or very low birthweight. At birth, these babies face increased risk of respiratory distress, bleeding in the brain, heart and intestinal problems. Lasting health problems can include cerebral palsy, mental retardation, vision and hearing loss, social-emotional problems and learning difficulties. The rates of preterm births have steadily increased during the past decade."<sup>22</sup>

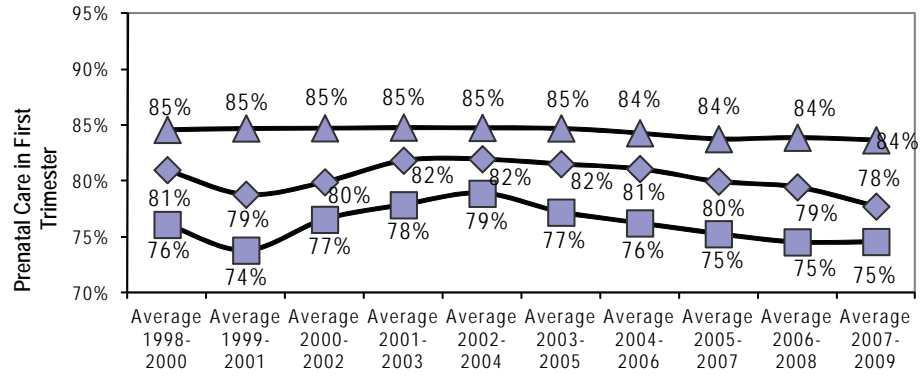
**TRENDS**

▼ The percentage of pregnant females that receive prenatal care in the first trimester has significantly decreased in Albemarle County and the City of Charlottesville since 2000.

▲ The percentage of low weight births has significantly increased in Albemarle County since 2001.

12.43 Prenatal Care in First Trimester

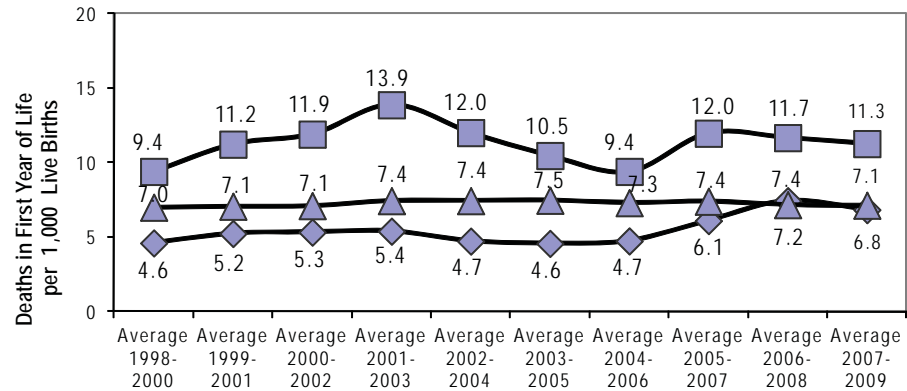
The percentage of pregnant females who began prenatal care in the first 13 weeks of pregnancy



Source: Kids Count, Annie E. Casey Foundation

12.44 Infant Deaths

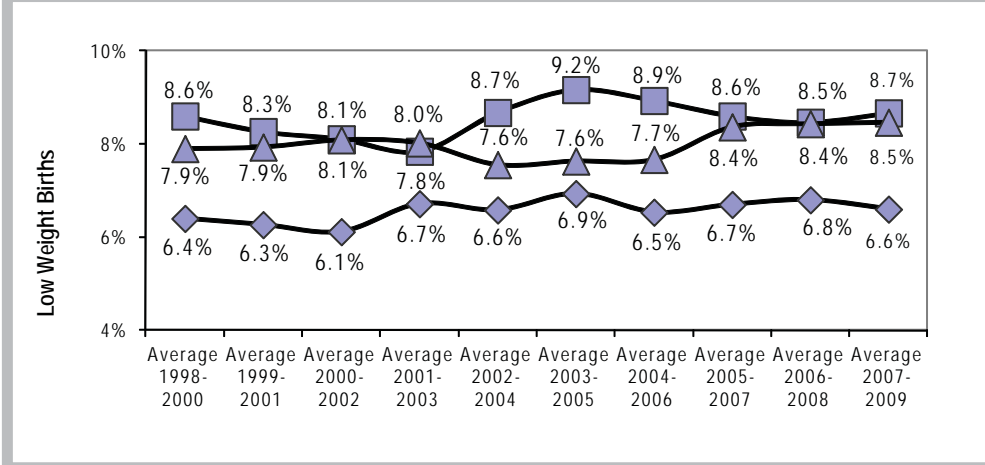
The number of deaths in infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births.



Source: Virginia Department of Health

12.45 Low Birth Weight Babies

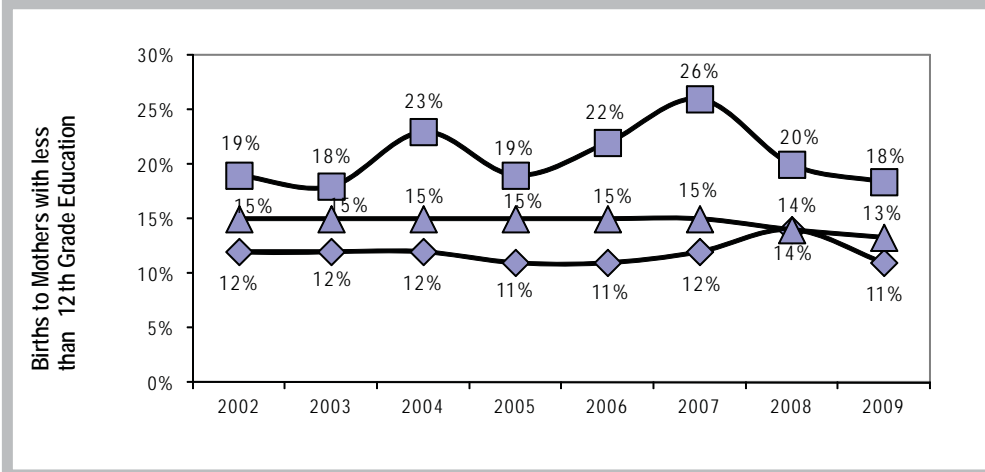
The percentage of low-weight births (<2,500 grams/approximately 5.5 pounds).



Source: Virginia Department of Health

12.46 Births to Mothers with less than a 12th Grade Education

The percentage of births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education.



Source: Kids Count, Annie E. Casey Foundation



# School Characteristics

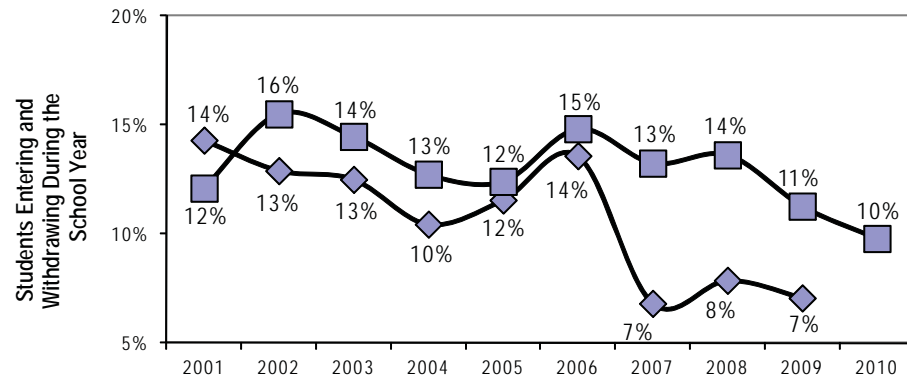
These two graphs present basic characteristics of the public schools and the choices of the families that have access to them in the City and the County. Community mobility is considered an important factor in students' social and academic success. Class size has been recognized as a factor in student success, and is indicated by the ratio of instructional personnel positions in the public schools.

According to Education Week:

"Research indicates that frequent school changes have a cumulative effect on students' achievement that can place them as much as a year behind their peers. The potential impact of mobility on students' education is significant. Students who move often between schools may experience a range of problems such as, lower achievement levels due to discontinuity of curriculum between schools, behavioral problems, difficulty developing peer relationships, and a greater risk for dropping out."<sup>23</sup>

13.47 Community Mobility

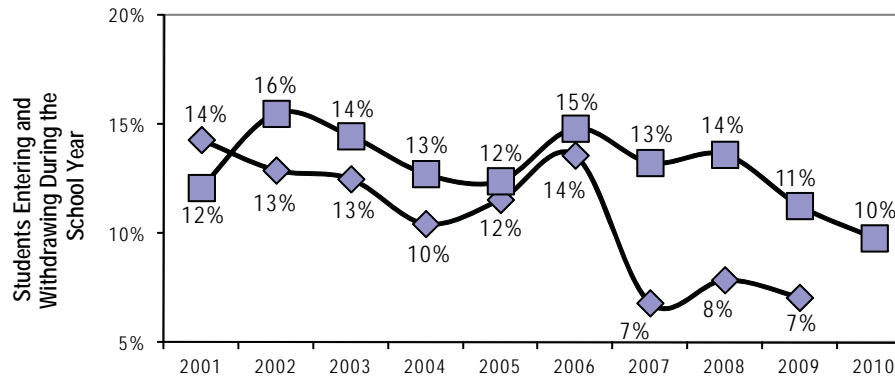
The number of students entering the school district after the beginning of the school year, plus the number of students withdrawing from the school district during the school year, as a percentage of the average daily membership.



Sources: Charlottesville and Albemarle Public Schools

13.48 Instructional Personnel Positions

The number of instructional positions at the end of the school year, per 1,000 students. Instructional personnel include teachers, librarians, guidance counselors, principals and assistant principals.



Sources: Charlottesville and Albemarle Public Schools



# School Participation

These two graphs present basic information about students' participation in public school. The rate at which students attend and graduate from school is an indication of the community's success in preparing young people for future education, employment, and civic life.

According to DoSomething.org:

"On average, dropouts are more likely to be unemployed than high school graduates and to earn less money when they eventually secure work. Employed dropouts in a variety of studies reported working at unskilled jobs or at low-paying service occupations offering little opportunity for upward mobility."<sup>24</sup>

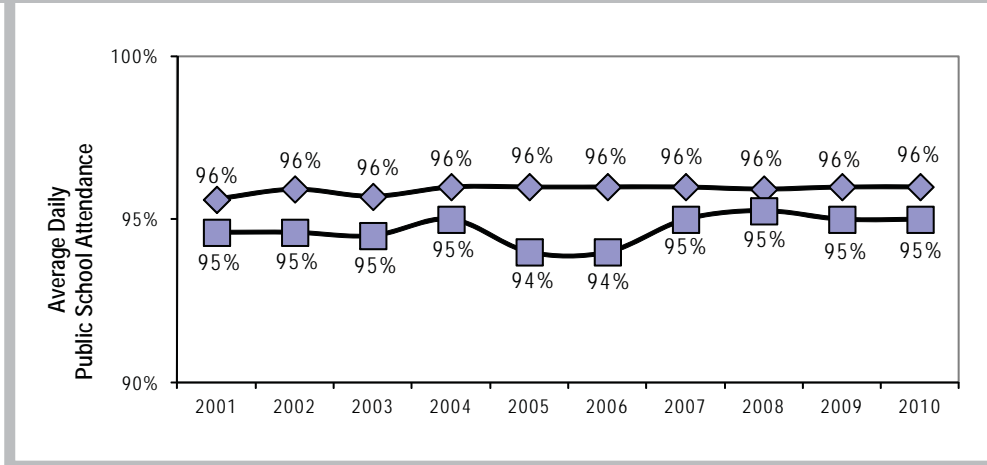
Furthermore:

"Graduates themselves, on average, will earn higher wages and enjoy more comfortable and secure lifestyles. They live longer, are less likely to be teen parents, and are less likely to commit crimes, rely on government health care, or use other public services such as food stamps or housing assistance. "<sup>25</sup>



14.49 School Attendance Rate

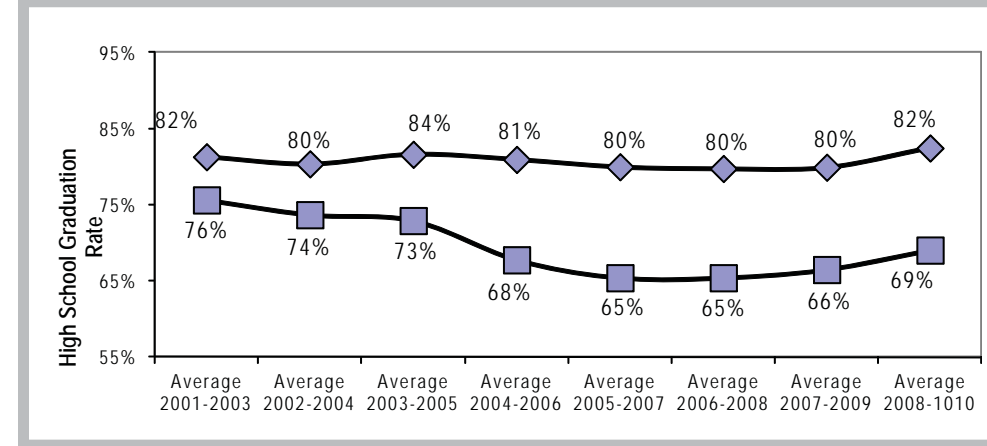
The average daily attendance for the public school system, divided by the average daily membership, shown as a percentage.



Source: Virginia Department of Education

14.50 High School Graduation Rate

The total number of students who graduated as a percentage of that class' 9th grade fall enrollment. These percentages do not capture students who entered or left the school system during that period, or who graduated earlier or later.



Source: Virginia Department of Education



# Youth Health

These four graphs present data about negative and risky behaviors and the subsequent results for young people, their families, and the community - ranging from childhood obesity, to teen pregnancy, to sexually transmitted diseases.

According to the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry:

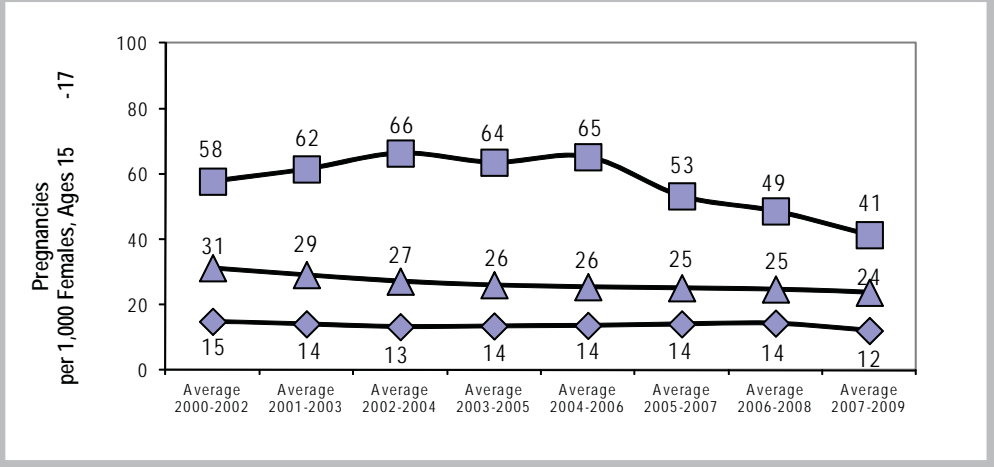
"The problem of childhood obesity in the United States has grown considerably in recent years. Between 16 and 33 percent of children and adolescents are obese. Obesity is among the easiest medical conditions to recognize but most difficult to treat. Unhealthy weight gain due to poor diet and lack of exercise is responsible for over 300,000 deaths each year. The annual cost to society for obesity is estimated at nearly \$100 billion. Overweight children are much more likely to become overweight adults unless they adopt and maintain healthier patterns of eating and exercise."<sup>26</sup>

## **Trends**

- ▼ The rate of pregnancies among females aged 15-17 have significantly decreased in Albemarle County and the City of Charlottesville since 2000.
- ▼ Births to teens have significantly decreased in Albemarle County and the City of Charlottesville since 2000.

15.51 Pregnancies to Teens

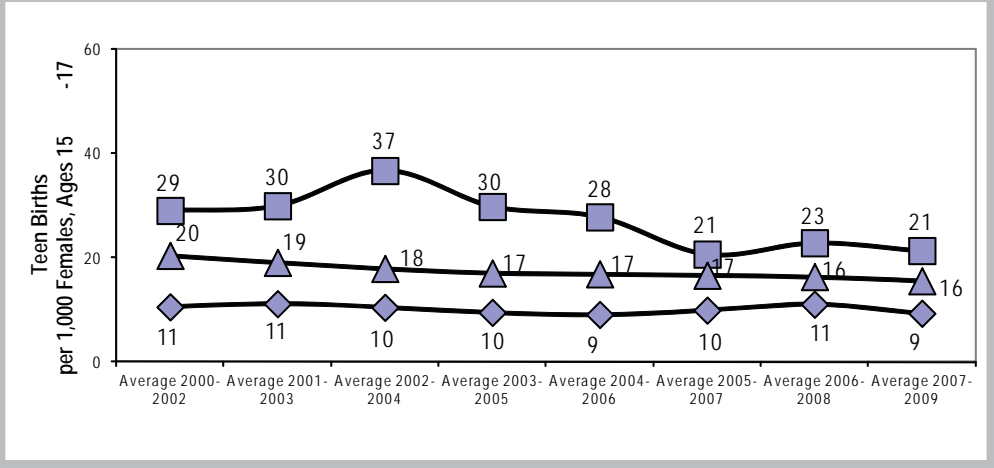
The rate of pregnancies reported among females ages 15-17, presented as a three-year rolling average.



Source: Virginia Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics

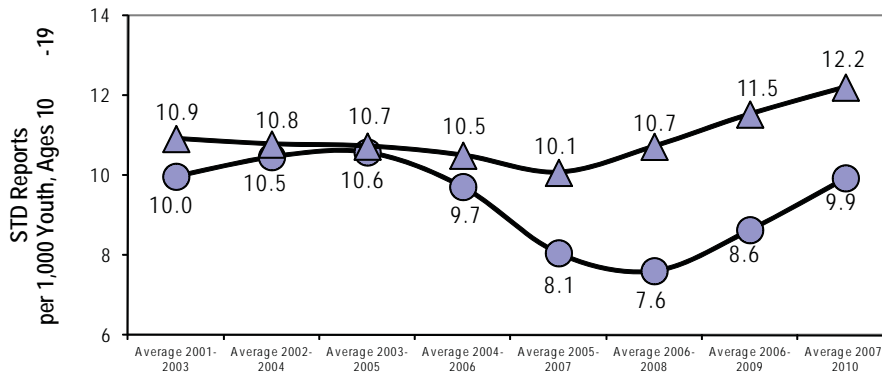
15.52 Teen Births

The rate of live births to females ages 15-17, presented as a three-year rolling average.



Source: Virginia Department of Health, Virginia Health Statistics

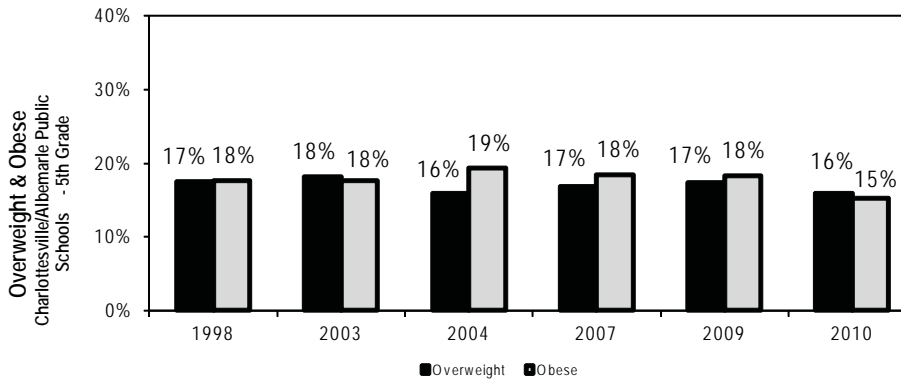
15.53 Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Youth



The number of reported cases of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (HIV/AIDS, Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Chlamydia) for 10-19 year old youth, divided by the population estimate per 1,000 youth, ages 10-19.

Source: Virginia Department of Health

15.54 Childhood Overweight



The percentage of public school fifth graders who are overweight or obese as defined by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Source: Community Obesity Task Force, Thomas Jefferson Health District

# Contacts

## Academic Achievement

### 1.1 Special Education Enrollment

Virginia Department of Education  
[www.doe.virginia.gov/special\\_ed/reports/plans\\_stats/child\\_count/index.shtml](http://www.doe.virginia.gov/special_ed/reports/plans_stats/child_count/index.shtml)

### 1.2 Post-Secondary Education

Virginia Department of Education  
[www.doe.virginia.gov/statistics\\_reports/graduation\\_completion/hs\\_grads\\_completers/index.shtml](http://www.doe.virginia.gov/statistics_reports/graduation_completion/hs_grads_completers/index.shtml)

### 1.3-5 Standards of Learning Tests

Virginia Department of Education  
<https://p1pe.doe.virginia.gov/reportcard/>

## Community Characteristics

### 2.6 Riders of Public Buses

Ms. Janice Woodson  
 Charlottesville Transit Service  
 1545 Avon Street Extended  
 Charlottesville, VA 22902  
 434-970-3350

### 2.7 Voter Registration

Sheri Iachetta  
 Charlottesville Registrar of Voters  
 PO Box 911  
 Charlottesville, VA 22902  
 434-970-3250  
[www.charlottesville.org/vote](http://www.charlottesville.org/vote)

Richard J. Washburn  
 Albemarle Registrar of Voters  
 1600 5th Street Extended  
 Charlottesville, VA 22902

### 2.8 Students with Limited English Proficiency

Virginia Department of Education  
[www.doe.virginia.gov/statistics\\_reports/enrollment/index.shtml](http://www.doe.virginia.gov/statistics_reports/enrollment/index.shtml)

## Community Health

### 3.9 Estimated Uninsured

U.S. Census Bureau  
[www.census.gov/did/www/sahie/index.html](http://www.census.gov/did/www/sahie/index.html)

### 3.10 Adults Who Currently Smoke

Virginia Department of Health  
 BRFSS

### 3.11 Adult Obesity

*See Contact under 3.10*

### 3.12 Diabetes Prevalence

*See Contact under 3.10*

### 3.13 Total Deaths

Virginia Department of Health  
[www.vdh.virginia.gov/healthstats/](http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/healthstats/)

### 3.14 Cancer Deaths

*See Contact under 3.13*

### 3.15a-c Injuries: Unintentional & Alcohol Related

Virginia Department of Health & CODES  
 Database & Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles

[www.vahealth.org/injury/voirs/index.htm](http://www.vahealth.org/injury/voirs/index.htm)

[www.vacodes.org/reports\\_research.asp#](http://www.vacodes.org/reports_research.asp#)

## Community Involvement

### 4.16 After School Program Participation

Charlottesville High School  
 1400 Melbourne Road  
 Charlottesville, VA 22901  
 434-245-2501

Mr. Kelvin Reid  
 Albemarle Public Schools  
 907 Henry Avenue  
 Charlottesville, VA 22902

### 4.17 Enrollment in Fine Arts Classes

Jeff Suling  
 Charlottesville High School  
 1400 Melbourne Road  
 Charlottesville, VA 22901

Cindi Wells  
 Albemarle Public Schools  
 401 McIntire Rd  
 Charlottesville, VA 22902  
 434-249-9503

### 4.18 Enrollment in Extracurricular and Sports Programs

Virginia High School League, Inc.  
 1642 State Farm Boulevard  
 Charlottesville, VA 22911

## Conduct in Community

### 5.19 Underage Alcohol Arrests

Kristin O'Connell  
Crime Analyst  
PO Box 911  
Charlottesville Police Department  
434-970-3274

Lt. David Shifflett  
Albemarle County Police Department  
1600 5th Street Extended  
Charlottesville, Virginia 22902  
434-972-4045

### 5.20 Children in Need of Services/ Supervision Petitions

Supreme Court State of the Judiciary Report  
[www.courts.state.va.us](http://www.courts.state.va.us)

### 5.21 Delinquency Judgements

*See Contact under 5.20*

### 5.22 Comprehensive Services Act Cases

Virginia Office of Comprehensive Services

### 5.23 Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes

*See Contact under 5.19*

## Discipline in School

### 6.24 School Reports of Physical Violence

Virginia Department of Education  
[www.doe.virginia.gov/statistics\\_reports/school\\_climate.index.shtml](http://www.doe.virginia.gov/statistics_reports/school_climate.index.shtml)

### 6.25 Possession of Drugs/Alcohol in Public School

*See Contact under 1.3-5*

### 6.26 Weapons Possession in Public School

*See Contact under 6.24*

### 6.27 Public School Suspensions

Charlottesville City Schools  
1562 Dairy Road  
Charlottesville, VA 22902

Albemarle Public Schools  
401 McIntire Rd  
Charlottesville, VA 22902

## Early Childhood Education

### 7.28 Enrollment in Publicly Subsidized Preschool Programs

Monticello Area Community Action Agency  
1025 Park Street  
Charlottesville, VA 22902

Ann Dublirer, Preschool Program Coordinator  
Charlottesville City Schools  
416 13th Street NW  
Charlottesville, VA 22903

Charity Haines  
Albemarle County Department of Social Services  
1600 5th Street  
Charlottesville, VA 22902  
434-972-4010

### 7.29 Kindergarten Reading Readiness Tests

Kids Count, Annie E. Casey Foundation  
<http://datacenter.kidscount.org>

## Family Characteristics

### 8.30 Divorces Processed in Circuit Court

Supreme Court of Virginia  
[www.courts.state.va.us](http://www.courts.state.va.us)

### 8.31 Students Living with Both Parent

*See Contact under 6.27*

### 8.32 Number of Families

U.S. Census  
[www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)

### 8.33 Children in Foster Care

Albemarle County Department of Social Services  
1600 5th Street Extended  
Charlottesville, VA 22902  
434-972-4010

Charlottesville Department of Social Services  
PO Box 911  
Charlottesville, VA 22902  
434-970-3400

## Family & Community Safety

**9.34 Arrests for Domestic Assault**  
*See Contact under 5.19*

**9.35 Child Abuse/Neglect Investigations/Assessments**  
*See Contact under 8.33*

## Financial Assistance Program Participation

**10.36 Children Receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families**  
*See Contact under 8.33*

**10.37 Subsidized Housing**

Charlottesville Redevelopment and Housing Authority  
PO Box 911  
Charlottesville, VA 22902

Raymond Hammond  
Albemarle Housing Authority  
1600 5th Street Extended  
Charlottesville, VA 22902

**10.38 Free and Reduced Meal Program**

Virginia Department of Education  
[www.doe.virginia.gov/support/food\\_service\\_nutrition/statistics/index.shtml](http://www.doe.virginia.gov/support/food_service_nutrition/statistics/index.shtml)

**10.39 Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Program Participation**

Barbara Yager, WIC & Nutrition Supervisor  
Thomas Jefferson Health District  
1138 Rose Hill Drive  
Charlottesville, VA 22903

**10.40 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Participation**  
*See Contact under 8.33*

## Financial Status

**11.41 Average Per Capita Personal Income**

University of Virginia Weldon Cooper Center  
[www.virginia.edu/coopercenter/vastatistics](http://www.virginia.edu/coopercenter/vastatistics)

**11.42 Children in Poverty**

United States Census Small Area Poverty Estimator  
[www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/index.html](http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/index.html)

## Infant & Early Childhood Health

**12.43 Prenatal Care in First Trimester**

Virginia Health Statistics from the Center for Health Statistics  
[www.vdh.virginia.gov/healthstats/](http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/healthstats/)

**12.44 Infant Deaths**  
*See Contact under 12.43*

**12.45 Low Birth Weight Babies**  
*See Contact under 12.43*

**12.46 Births to Mothers with less than a 12 Grade Education**  
*See Contact under 7.29*

## School Characteristics

**13.47 Community Mobility**  
*See Contact under 6.27*

**13.48 Instructional Personnel Positions**

*See Contact under 6.27*

## School Participation

**14.49 School Attendance Rate**  
*See Contact under 6.27*

**14.50 High School Graduation Rate**  
*See Contact under 6.27*

## Youth Health

**15.51 Teen Pregnancies**

Virginia Health Statistics from the Center for Health Statistics  
[www.vdh.state.va.us/stats/Stats.htm](http://www.vdh.state.va.us/stats/Stats.htm)

**15.52 Births to Teens**  
*See Contact under 15.51*

**15.53 Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Youth**

Health Informatics & Integrated Surveillance Systems  
Division of Disease Prevention  
Virginia Department of Health  
109 Governor Street  
Richmond, VA 23218  
804-864-8042

**15.54 Childhood Overweight**  
*See Contact under 15.51*

## Citations

1. *The Importance of a High School Diploma, Math and Reading Help*, 2011. Available online: <http://mathan-dreadinghelp.org/articles>.
2. *Importance of College Education*, College View, 2011. Available online: <http://www.collegeview.com/articles>
3. *How People Power Brings Sustainable Benefits to Communities*, Office of Community Development, 2000. Available online: <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/ezec/Pubs/commparticrept.pdf>
4. *The Importance of Voting, Mass Vote*, 2011. Available online: <http://massvote.org>
5. *Obesity in America*, Down to Earth, 2011; Available online: <http://www.downtoearth.org/health/nutrition/obesity-america>
6. *Alcohol Problems and Solutions*, 2011. Available online: <http://www2.potsdam.edu/hansondj/DrinkingAndDriving.html>
7. *Ways to Promote the Positive Development of Children and Youth*, Child Trends, 2008. Available online: [http://www.childtrends.org/Files/Child\\_Trends-2008\\_02\\_27\\_PositiveYouthDev.pdf](http://www.childtrends.org/Files/Child_Trends-2008_02_27_PositiveYouthDev.pdf)
8. *Ways to Promote the Positive Development of Children and Youth*, Child Trends, 2008. Available online: [http://www.childtrends.org/Files/Child\\_Trends-2008\\_02\\_27\\_PositiveYouthDev.pdf](http://www.childtrends.org/Files/Child_Trends-2008_02_27_PositiveYouthDev.pdf)
9. *Underage Drinking: A Major Public Challenge*, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 2003. Available online: <http://pubs.niaaa.nih.gov/publications/aa59.htm>
10. *Truancy Reduction: Keeping Kids in School*, Juvenile Justice Bulletin, 2001. Available online: <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/188947.pdf>
11. *Bullying*, American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 2011. Available online: [http://www.aacap.org/cs/root/facts\\_for\\_families/bullying](http://www.aacap.org/cs/root/facts_for_families/bullying)
12. *Bullying*, American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 2011. Available online: [http://www.aacap.org/cs/root/facts\\_for\\_families/bullying](http://www.aacap.org/cs/root/facts_for_families/bullying)
13. *Early Childhood*, National League of Cities, 2010. Available online: <http://www.nlc.org/find-city-solutions/iyef/early-childhood>
14. *Are Married Parents Really Better for Children?*, Center for Law and Social Policy, 2003. Available online: [http://www.clasp.org/admin/site/publications\\_states/files/0086.pdf](http://www.clasp.org/admin/site/publications_states/files/0086.pdf)
15. *Foster Care*, The American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 2005. Available online: [http://www.aacap.org/cs/root/facts\\_for\\_families/foster\\_care](http://www.aacap.org/cs/root/facts_for_families/foster_care)
16. *Foster Care*, The American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 2005. Available online: [http://www.aacap.org/cs/root/facts\\_for\\_families/foster\\_care](http://www.aacap.org/cs/root/facts_for_families/foster_care)
17. *Witnessing Domestic Violence: The Effect on Children*, American Family Physician, 2002. Available Online: <http://www.aafp.org/afp/2002/1201/p2052.html>



## Citations (Continued)

18. SNAP, SNAP to Health, 2012. Available Online: <http://www.snaptohealth.org/about/>

19. *Ten Important Questions About Child Poverty and Family Economic Hardship*, National Center for Children in Poverty, 2010. Available online: <http://www.nccp.org/faq.html#question7>

20. *Ten Important Questions About Child Poverty and Family Economic Hardship*, National Center for Children in Poverty, 2010. Available online: <http://www.nccp.org/faq.html#question7>

21. Commissioner's Prenatal Care Task Force, New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services, 2008. Available online: [http://www.state.nj.us/health/fhs/documents/task\\_force\\_report.pdf](http://www.state.nj.us/health/fhs/documents/task_force_report.pdf)

22. The Cost of Low Birthweight Babies, National Conference of State Legislatures, 2011. Available online: <http://www.ncsl.org/issues-research/health/low-birthweight-babies.aspx>

23. Student Mobility, Education Week, 2004. Available online: <http://www.edweek.org/ew/issues/student-mobility/>

24. *Background on High School Dropouts*, DoSomething.org, 2012. Available online: <http://www.dosomething.org/tipsandtools/background-high-school-dropouts>

25. The Cost of Dropping Out of School, Middle Earth, 2009. Available online: <http://middleearthnj.wordpress.com/2009/11/18/the-cost-of-dropping-out-of-school/>

26. Obesity in Children and Teens, American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 2001. Available online: [http://www.aacap.org/cs/root/facts\\_for\\_families/obesity\\_in\\_children\\_and\\_teens](http://www.aacap.org/cs/root/facts_for_families/obesity_in_children_and_teens)

# Commission Members

## 2012

**Rosa Atkins**  
Charlottesville City Schools

**Leslie Beauregard**  
City of Charlottesville

**Colette Blount**  
Charlottesville School Board

**Jackie Bright**  
Charlottesville Citizen Representative

**Jacki Bryant**  
Private Provider Representative

**Martha Carroll**  
16th District Court Service Unit

**Ralph Chester**  
Albemarle Citizen Representative

**Bryan Elliott**  
Albemarle County

**Robert Johnson**  
Region Ten Community Services Board

**Diana Kuknyo**  
Charlottesville Department of Social Services

**Amy Laufer**  
Albemarle Citizen Representative

**Carolyn Lawlor**  
Albemarle Citizen Representative

**Edith "Winx" Lawrence**  
University of Virginia

**Tim Longo**  
Charlottesville Police Department

**Pam Moran**  
Albemarle County Schools

**Lilian Peake**  
Thomas Jefferson Health District

**Kathy Ralston**  
Albemarle Department of Social Services

**Cathy Train**  
United Way-Thomas Jefferson Area

**Maurice Walker**  
Charlottesville Citizen Representative

**Paul Wisman**  
Charlottesville Citizen Representative

### Staff

**Gretchen Ellis**  
Director

Charlottesville/ Albemarle  
Commission on Children and  
Families

1600 5th Street Extended  
Charlottesville, VA 22902

ph: 434.872.4545  
fax: 434.872.4573

[www.ccfinfo.org](http://www.ccfinfo.org)