

# 2017

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Goochland County  
**Community Action Program  
Needs Assessment**

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**Prepared by:**

Knowledge Advisory Group  
4108 E. Parham Road  
Richmond, Virginia 23228  
(804) 564-6969



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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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The Goochland Community Action Program has been working to fight poverty and build self-sufficiency in Goochland County since 2009. Its purpose is to receive funds to support community action activities and other appropriate measures designed to identify and deal with the causes of poverty. Goochland County residents are predominantly Caucasian (78.8%) and over half (51%) are female, while 49% are male. Further, over one-fourth of the County population is age 60 or above. In an effort to ensure that the Community Action Program is supporting the needs of Goochland County's individuals and families, a community needs assessment was conducted to facilitate proactive, internally driven improvement of services to all clients and stakeholders.

The areas of need and the perceptions of their relative importance were assessed through a review of objective secondary data, the Goochland County Community Action Program Residents Survey, the Goochland County Community Action Program Partners Survey, the Goochland Community Church Leaders Survey, and a focus group of community partners. Participants were asked to identify the most important challenges within the community, specifically challenges that fell within one of the seven primary areas assessed: 1) Housing, 2) Health/Healthcare, 3) Jobs/Employment, 4) Transportation, 5) Nutrition, 6) Use of Income, and 7) Adult Education. The following offers a snapshot of perceptions of challenges facing the residents of Goochland County.

## Key Findings

The following prioritized needs were identified based on results from the needs assessment:

- Housing
- Health/Healthcare
- Jobs/Employment

In the Goochland County Residents Survey, the most commonly cited areas of concern were housing, health/healthcare, and jobs/employment, with at least one-third of all respondents indicating they faced challenges in these areas. Transportation, nutrition, use of income, and adult education were also assessed, but less than one-third of the respondents reported having challenges in these areas. It is important to note that the majority of respondents, however, did not report having challenges among any of the seven areas that were being assessed.

In the Community Action Program Partner Survey, the issues that presented the biggest challenges to respondents' clients were aligned with the resident responses. Jobs/employment, housing, and health/healthcare were reported to be the areas with the biggest challenges for clients. Similarly, community partners reported that jobs/employment, housing, and transportation services were the three areas that had the greatest gaps within the community. Health/healthcare was the only area of need that was reported to be one of the greatest challenges faced by clients and residents, yet was not identified as one of the areas with the greatest gaps.

The most commonly cited challenges among Goochland residents, as reported by church leaders were health/ healthcare, jobs/employment, use of income, and housing, with at least one-third of respondents citing these areas as concerns. A small percentage of Church Leader Survey respondents also reported challenges with transportation (11%) and nutrition (11%).

Finally, the focus group findings aligned with the survey results, with participants citing challenges with healthcare services, finding affordable housing, and lack of transportation. Focus group participants further reported challenges with jobs and adult education, indicating that residents need to go outside of Goochland County in order to find employment and education opportunities.

### INCOME-RELATED BARRIERS

One primary theme was dominant across all of the assessed areas of need—lack of income. The lack of income reported by the residents and community partners impacts challenges with housing, healthcare, employment, transportation, nutrition, and education. For 2017, the Federal poverty guideline is an annual income of \$24,600 for a family of four. The majority of the Residents Survey respondents (64%) indicated an income of less than \$25,000, with another 13% earning between \$25,000 - \$49,999. The following table shows the primary reasons for challenges across all seven areas assessed, as reported by both residents and community partners. Lack of income, or other cost-related reasons, is reported as at least one of the top three biggest challenges for each area (see Table 1). Survey respondents commonly reported challenges with the ability to afford specific things that would improve their standard of living, such as rent or house payments, ongoing home costs, car payments, other transportation costs, food costs, the cost of tuition, and the cost of prescriptions or medical appointments.

Table 1: Common Themes

	RESIDENTS	COMMUNITY PARTNERS
HOUSING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ability to pay rent/house payments</li> <li>2. Cost of utilities/other ongoing home costs</li> <li>3. Cost of repairs needed to the home</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Not enough affordable/suitable housing</li> <li>2. Ability to pay rent/house payments</li> <li>3. Cost of repairs need to the home</li> </ol>
HEALTHCARE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Not enough income to pay for medical appts.</li> <li>2. Not enough dental services</li> <li>3. Not enough income for medical emergencies</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Not enough income to pay for prescriptions</li> <li>2. No/limited health insurance coverage</li> <li>3. Cannot find resources for mental health</li> </ol>
EMPLOYMENT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Looking for employment but cannot find a job</li> <li>2. Not enough skills to obtain a job</li> <li>3. Cost of transportation</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Not enough skills to obtain a job</li> <li>2. Cost of transportation</li> <li>3. Long commute to jobs</li> </ol>
TRANSPORTATION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cost of buying/down payment on a car</li> <li>2. Ongoing cost of owning a car</li> <li>3. No public transportation</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No public transportation</li> <li>2. Cost of buying/down payment on car</li> <li>3. Ongoing cost of owning a car</li> </ol>
NUTRITION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Not enough income to purchase food</li> <li>2. SNAP benefits run out before the end of month</li> <li>3. Not eligible for SNAP</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Not enough income to purchase food</li> <li>2. SNAP benefits run out before end of month</li> <li>3. Not eligible for SNAP</li> </ol>
EDUCATION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No/limited computer access at home</li> <li>2. Not enough money to pay tuition</li> <li>3. No high school diploma</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Need vocational job training opportunities</li> <li>2. Location of classes are not convenient</li> <li>3. No high school diploma</li> </ol>

\*\*\* Cost-related challenges are bolded

## LACK OF AWARENESS OF COUNTY RESOURCES

Another theme that emerged in this assessment was the lack of awareness of services available in Goochland County. Results from the analysis of the Residents Survey shows that many respondents have little to no awareness regarding some of the services available.

Residents were asked to rate their level of awareness with six specific community programs, specifically 1) Head Start/Virginia Preschool Initiative/Title 1 early childhood programs, 2) Meals on Wheels meal delivery program for seniors, 3) Senior job opportunities through Senior Connections, 4) food voucher program, 5) Legal Aid, and 6) Love and Logic parenting classes. Over 75% of respondents reported being 'not at all aware' or only 'slightly aware' of the senior job opportunities through Senior Connections, Legal Aid, and the Love and Logic parenting classes, and over half reported being 'not at all aware' or only 'slightly aware' of the Head Start program, Meals on Wheels, and the food vouchers program.

Further, community partners were asked to rate the level of awareness they had regarding the same six community resources/services. While community partners were more aware of these services than the residents, the majority of respondents reported being 'not at all aware' or only 'slightly aware' of the food voucher program and the legal aid services. Nearly half (45%) reported having little to no awareness of senior job opportunities through Senior Connections, and approximately one-third of respondents reported little to no awareness of the Head Start program, Meals on Wheels, and the Love and Logic parenting classes.

Church leaders were also asked to rate their level of awareness for several Goochland County services, including Child Protective Services, Foster Care Services, Adoption Services, Adult Protective Services, Adult Services, and Child Day Care Services. Over half of all respondents reported that they were either 'not at all aware' or only 'slightly aware' of each of these services, with over 75% reporting little to no awareness of adoption services and child day care services. Church leaders were further asked to rate their level of awareness of other community resources, including 1) emergency services for food, etc., 2) Medicaid, 3) SNAP/food stamps, 4) TANF, 5) training programs for Certified Medical Assistants, 6) training programs for commercial driving licenses, and 7) auxiliary grants for Assisted Living Facilities. Over half of all respondents were not at all aware with grants for Assisted Living Facilities (78%), training for Commercial Driving Licenses (67%), and training program for Certified Medical Assistants (56%), and over one-third were not at all aware of TANF (44%), SNAP (33%), and Medicaid services (33%). Very few respondents reported being even moderately or extremely aware of most of these resources.

## Recommendations

Goochland County has a number of community assets, including social service resources, health department services, free clinic and family services, engaged school districts, various local churches, and numerous non-profit organizations dedicated to improving the health and social situations of residents throughout the county. While the resources currently available to the Community Action Program are quite limited, the needs in the Goochland County are far-reaching and systemic in many respects. The collaboration of these agencies and support services will be a key factor when addressing the needs of residents.

As a result of this assessment, it is recommended that the Goochland County Community Action Program takes steps as capacity and resources allow to develop, implement, monitor, and evaluate both ongoing and new initiatives that address the prioritized needs of Goochland County. Building on

existing community partnerships and plans, specific work plans should be developed for each priority area identified, and include metrics in order to measure progress.

## HOUSING

Some reported challenges associated with housing include: ability to pay rent/house payments, cost of utilities and other ongoing home costs, cost of repairs needed to the home, and lack of affordable or suitable housing.

- Increase awareness of available community resources that provide homeowner assistance, such as minor home repairs, energy efficiency services, assistance with utilities costs, etc.
- Continue to partner with local agencies that assist residents with housing searches, financial assistance for rent and house payments, budgeting and wise spending, etc.
- Ensure that residents are aware of services that may be available to them through videos, websites, social media, and printed materials, such as brochures and newsletters.

## HEALTH/HEALTHCARE

Some reported challenges associated with health/healthcare include: costs of physician visits, cost of prescriptions, lack of transportation to medical appointments, and cannot find needed dental care services.

- Ensuring access to affordable basic health care services, particularly to individuals without the financial means to seek medical treatment. Improve access to health services for the underinsured or uninsured residents by helping to reduce out-of-pocket costs associated with screenings and treatment.
- Healthcare facilities should actively involve community members, organizations, and agencies in their effort to ensure all residents have access to affordable healthcare services. Collaboration among providers and community partners expands Goochland County's capacity to address health needs through shared resources, combined skills, and creates a stronger foundation to coordinate efforts for improved community health.
- Providing basic health monitoring training and required screening or monitoring devices (i.e., blood pressure cuffs, stethoscope, glucose tests, etc.) to area churches. Designated church members could be trained to monitor the basic health needs of the congregation, particularly for at-risk members of the church including elderly populations or uninsured/underinsured individuals. Designated church members could be trained to monitor the health status of some individuals who may not otherwise be able to seek medical care.
- Provide community outreach programs that educate residents on specific health-related topics, such as the prevention of diseases, the importance of a primary care provider, health screenings, healthy living habits, etc.
- Enhance resident awareness of healthcare resources through videos, websites, social media, and printed materials, such as brochures and newsletters. Continue to communicate available resources to all community agencies and partners to spread awareness countywide.
- Perform a Physician Needs Assessment to order to identify the specific physician needs of the community, thereby allowing healthcare services to prioritize the most needed gaps.
- Continue working with various Goochland County agencies that provide transportation services for medical appointments, such as the Goochland Free Clinic & Family Services, Senior Connections, and Logisticare.

## JOBS/EMPLOYMENT

Some reported challenges associated with jobs/employment include: lack of available jobs, not enough skills to obtain a job, cost of transportation, and low-paying jobs or jobs with no benefits.

- Education and opportunities for residents seeking employment, but may not have the skills, transportation, or knowledge of available resources.
- Provide computer access/internet connection throughout public agencies in Goochland. Given the lack of widespread internet services, some residents may not have the ability to access internet services from home. Ensure that computers are available for use at public agencies, such as the library, churches, social service agencies, etc.
- Ensure widespread advertising of Senior Connections job assistance opportunities. This is a needed resource, yet survey respondents are not familiar with the services available to them.
- Partner with J. Sargent Reynolds Community College to provide job assistance, resume tips, interview skills, vocational job opportunities, etc.

Income and budget management resources should also be provided and advertised throughout Goochland County. Residents would benefit from money management training, possibly in partnership with local banks, in order to better assist with meeting their basic needs. Specific focus should be spent on how to manage money for individuals with very limited income, in order to ensure they are able to prioritize needs, spend wisely, and build savings.

Finally, it is recommended that Goochland County implement education initiatives in order to ensure residents have access to, and knowledge of, all of the services and resources available to them. One method to consider would be to develop a centralized community resource directory, to be distributed to physician offices, hospital registration areas, health clinics, and other venues with to ensure community-wide awareness of available resources. The Chamber of Commerce Resource Guide is published annually and distributes 5,000 copies each year. Still, residents, community partners, and church leaders who participated in the survey report a lack of awareness of available community resources. Focus group participants identified the following methods to disseminate community resource information:

- Word of mouth
- Phone calls
- Weekly 'Gazette' local newspaper
- Outreach/partnerships
- Health Fairs
- Community Events
- Social media pages (i.e., Goochland Mom's & Senior Connections Facebook pages)
- Library - Community Information Board
- Schools
- Senior Navigator website
- Social Services website
- Chamber of Commerce
- Annual Golf Tournament (Scholarships for STEM)

# ABOUT GOOCHLAND COUNTY

## Service Area and Population

The Goochland County Community Action Program serves the residents of Goochland County, Virginia. Located in central Virginia, Goochland County's land area spans 281 square miles and is bordered by the following seven counties: Chesterfield, Henrico, Hanover, Louisa, Powhatan, Fluvanna, and Cumberland.<sup>1</sup> The population in Goochland County has increased by almost 28.8% between 2000 and 2010 Census.<sup>2</sup> The 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Population estimate is 27,721. Tables 2-4 provide population estimates by race, Hispanic or Latino origin, age, and sex.



The vast majority of people within the service area are Caucasian (78.8%), slightly higher than the Virginia average of 69%. The percentage of African American individuals in Goochland County (17.8%) is very similar to the percentage of African Americans statewide (19.2%), while the Asian population makes up only 1.3% of Goochland County and 6.0% of Virginia. The percentage of individuals of Hispanic or Latino origin is also smaller in Goochland County (2.3%) when compared to Virginia (see Table 2).

Table 2: Population by Race and Hispanic/Latino Origin

Population by Race				
Race	Goochland County		Virginia	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
One race	21,361	98.3%	7,988,463	96.8%
White	17,113	78.8%	5,695,147	69.0%
Black or African American	3,869	17.8%	1,589,345	19.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	41	0.2%	22,570	0.3%
Asian	288	1.3%	492,973	6.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	5,304	0.1%
Some other race	50	0.2%	183,124	2.2%
Two or more races	360	1.7%	268,167	3.2%
Population by Hispanic or Latino Origin				
Not Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	21,222	97.7%	7,547,474	91.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	499	2.3%	709,156	8.6%
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>21,721</b>	-	<b>8,256,630</b>	-

Note. Adapted from American Community Survey Data Tables on American FactFinder. (2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates). Retrieved from <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/data/data-tables-and-tools/american-factfinder/>.

<sup>1</sup> Maptecnic. Retrieved from <https://www.maptechnica.com/county-map/Goochland/VA/51075>.

<sup>2</sup> W. VirginiaLMI.com – Community Profiles. Retrieved February 6, 2017 from <https://data.virginialmi.com/gsipub/index.asp?docid=342>, Original Source Data: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 & 2010 Census.

The population of Goochland County consists of a higher percentage of older individuals, with 26.5% age 60 or above, compared to the state average of only 19.1% of individuals in this age group. However, the population of Goochland County is very similar to the state of Virginia in terms of gender breakdown, with both areas consisting of approximately 49% male and 51% female populations (see Tables 3 & 4).

Table 3: Population by Age

Population by Age				
Age Range	Goochland County		Virginia	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Under 5 years	852	3.9%	512,278	6.2%
5 to 9 years	1,092	5.0%	521,304	6.3%
10 to 14 years	1,453	6.7%	517,763	6.3%
15 to 19 years	1,271	5.9%	547,283	6.6%
20 to 24 years	932	4.3%	591,629	7.2%
25 to 34 years	1,832	8.4%	1,154,074	14.0%
35 to 44 years	2,643	12.2%	1,095,010	13.3%
45 to 54 years	3,881	17.9%	1,190,345	14.4%
55 to 59 years	1,978	9.1%	546,173	6.6%
60 to 64 years	1,764	8.1%	479,110	5.8%
65 to 74 years	2,617	12.0%	645,504	7.8%
75 to 84 years	1,049	4.8%	320,443	3.9%
85 years and over	357	1.6%	135,714	1.6%
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>21,721</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,256,630</b>	<b>-</b>

Note. Adapted from American Community Survey Data Tables on American FactFinder. (2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates). Retrieved from <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/data/data-tables-and-tools/american-factfinder/>.

Table 4: Population by Sex

Population by Sex				
Sex	Goochland County		Virginia	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Male	10,736	49.4%	4,060,948	49.2%
Female	10,985	50.6%	4,195,682	50.8%
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>21,721</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>8,256,630</b>	<b>--</b>

Note. Adapted from American Community Survey Data Tables on American FactFinder. (2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates). Retrieved from <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/data/data-tables-and-tools/american-factfinder/>.

## LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH

An estimated 94.7% (19,769) of the county’s population 5 years and over speak *only English* at home while 5.3% (1,100) speak *a language other than English*. Of those that speak *a language other than English*, 345 (31.4%) speak *English less than “very well.”* Data for the population 18 years and over indicates similar estimates with 4.9% (848) speaking *a language other than English*. Of the 286 that indicated speaking Spanish, 93 (32.5%) speak *English less than “very well”*. Only 18.9% of individuals speaking *a language other than Spanish* speak *English less than “very well”*. Table 5 provides specific estimates for the languages other than English that are spoken for ages 5 years and over.

Table 5: Languages other than English (Ages 5 years and over)

Languages other than English (Ages 5 years and Over)					
Other than English Languages (Population 5 years and over)	Goochland County Estimates (Total = 1,100)	Speak English "very well"		Speak English less than "very well"	
		Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Spanish	429	250	58.3%	179	41.7%
Other Indo-European languages	433	361	83.4%	72	16.6%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	129	72	55.8%	57	44.2%
Other languages	109	72	66.1%	37	33.9%

Note. Adapted from American Community Survey Data Tables on American FactFinder. (2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates). Retrieved from <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/data/data-tables-and-tools/american-factfinder/>.

# METHODOLOGY & PROCESS

The Goochland County Community Action Program conducted a community-wide needs assessment to better understand ways to support residents and to inform community partners of their strategic planning efforts.

## Description of Major Data Sources

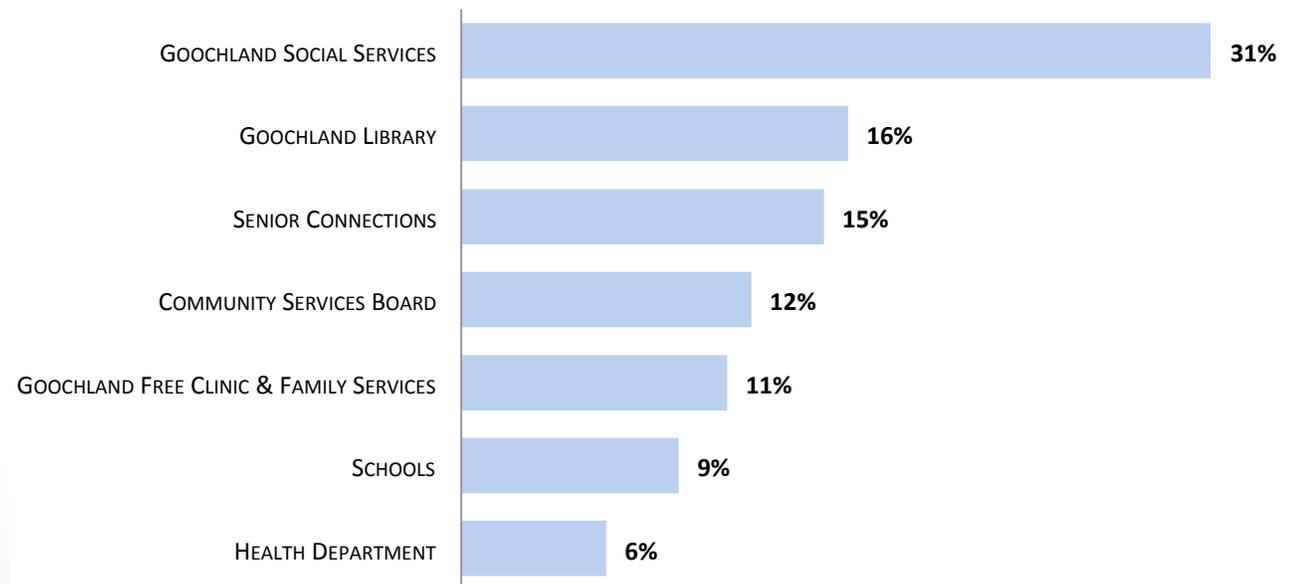
The Community Action Program needs assessment for Goochland County was completed using five connected methodologies: analysis of objective secondary data, a survey of the adult population of Goochland County, a survey of partner agencies working in the county, and a focus group to delve further into the topics assessed.

## Residents Survey

The Goochland County Community Action Program Residents Survey consisted of 27 questions covering seven community needs. The survey was designed to gather information regarding housing, jobs/employment, health, adult education, transportation, nutrition, and use of income. Survey participants completed a total of 145 surveys across seven different community partners or distribution points. Survey respondents were primary residents of Goochland County (94%), with only 4% of respondents who were not county residents and 2% who provided no response.

Of the completed surveys, 31% were completed through Social Services, 16% were completed through the Goochland Library, 15% were completed through Senior Connections, 12% were completed through the Community Services Board, 11% were completed through Goochland Free Clinic & Family Services, 9% were completed through schools, and 6% were completed through the Health Department (see Figure 1).

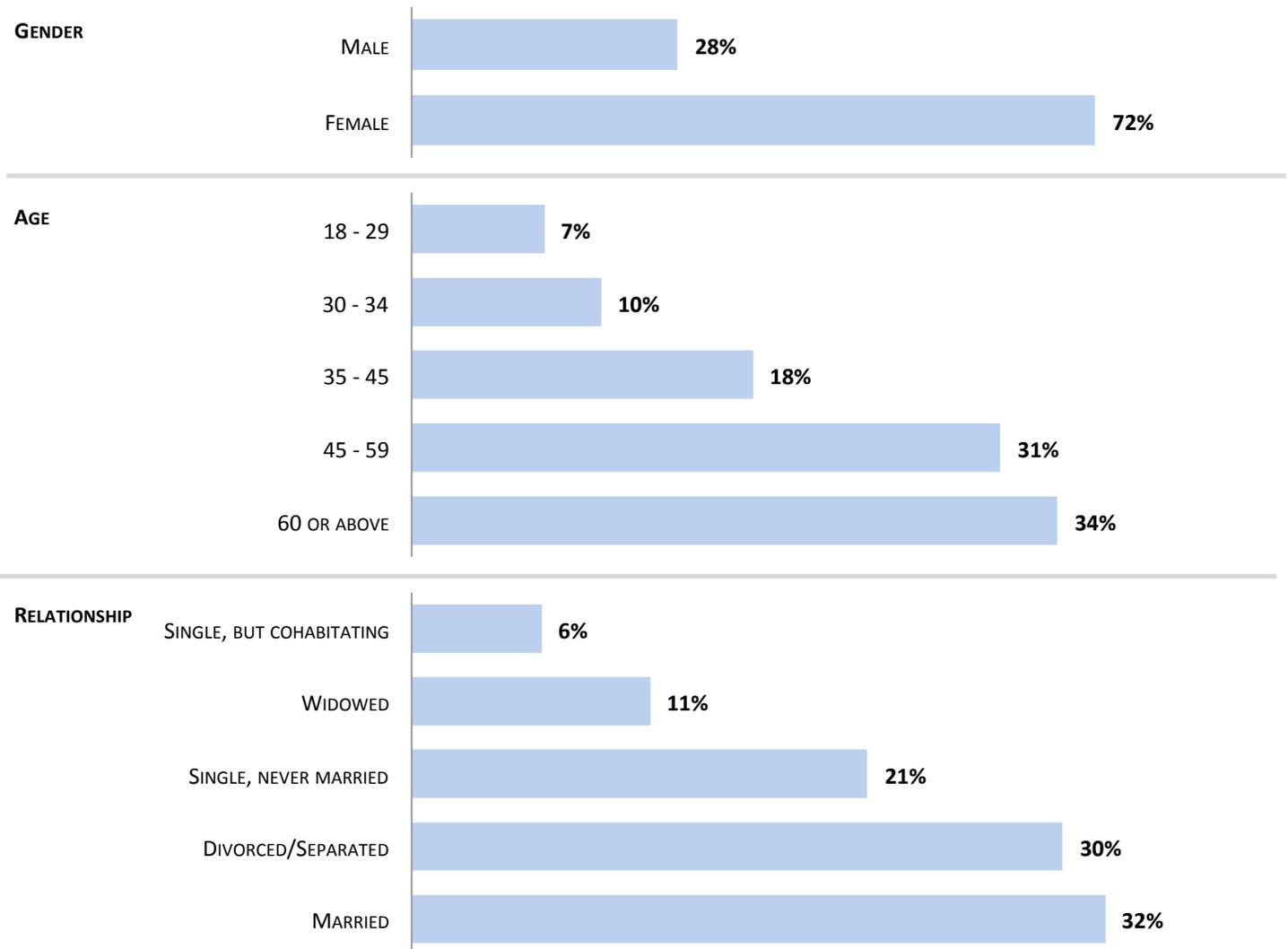
Figure 1: Survey Responses by Distribution Points (Community Partners)



## DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

As shown below, 72% of the survey respondents were female and 28% were male. The respondents were primarily middle aged and older adults, with about 65% of individuals over the age of 45 years old. Only 7% of the respondents were between the ages of 18 - 29 years old, 10% were between the ages of 30 - 34 years old, and 18% were between the ages of 35 - 45 years old. Nearly one-third of respondents were married, followed closely by 30% of respondents who were divorced or separated. Slightly over one-fourth of respondents were single, 11% were widowed, and 6% were single but cohabitating with a significant other (see Figure 2).

Figure 2: Demographic Characteristics



## Community Partners Survey

The Goochland County Community Action Program Residents Survey consisted of 22 questions covering seven community needs. The survey was designed to gather information regarding housing, jobs/employment, health, adult education, transportation, nutrition, and use of income. Survey participants completed a total of 11 electronic surveys across several organizations, including:

- Goochland Family YMCA
- Randolph Elementary School
- Goochland Powhatan Community Services
- Goochland Free Clinic and Family Services
- Senior Connections
- Health Department
- Court Services Unit.

Approximately half of the respondents (45%) reported that the majority of their services were based on client income, while the remaining 55% reported that the majority of their services were not based on the client income.

Community partners were asked to list the primary resources/services their organization currently provides to Goochland County residents. Services included case management, information and referral services, community health/wellness services (including sports), foster care services, mental health and substance abuse services, preschool and education services, parenting classes, food programs, services for individuals with disabilities, home repair services, and domestic violence/sexual assault services.

## Church Leaders Survey

The Goochland County Community Action Program Residents Survey consisted of 8 questions awareness of services and resources available, as well as the types of services and resources needed by the congregation most. Survey participants completed a total of 9 electronic surveys across at least five different churches, including the Chief Cornerstone Baptist Church, the Divine Revelation Baptist Church, St. Francis Episcopal Church, Jerusalem Baptist Church, and Victory Christian Church. Three other respondents did not provide church information.

## Focus Group

A focus group was held at the Goochland County Library on February 7, 2017. The focus group included a total of 17 individuals representing several agencies in Goochland County. The purpose of the focus group was to gain perspective from community partner's regarding the following issues:

- Areas with the largest gaps between primary needs and available services
- Their clients' level of knowledge or understanding of the resources offered in the community
- Their clients' knowledge of how to advocate for their family/self in seeking services from community organizations

## Community Profile

Objective secondary data was assembled using American FactFinder, specifically from the American Community Survey Data Tables. Information was collected on a variety of topics, including the Goochland County Service Area and Population, Economic data, Housing data, Transportation data, Education and Computer Availability, Health data, and Nutrition data.

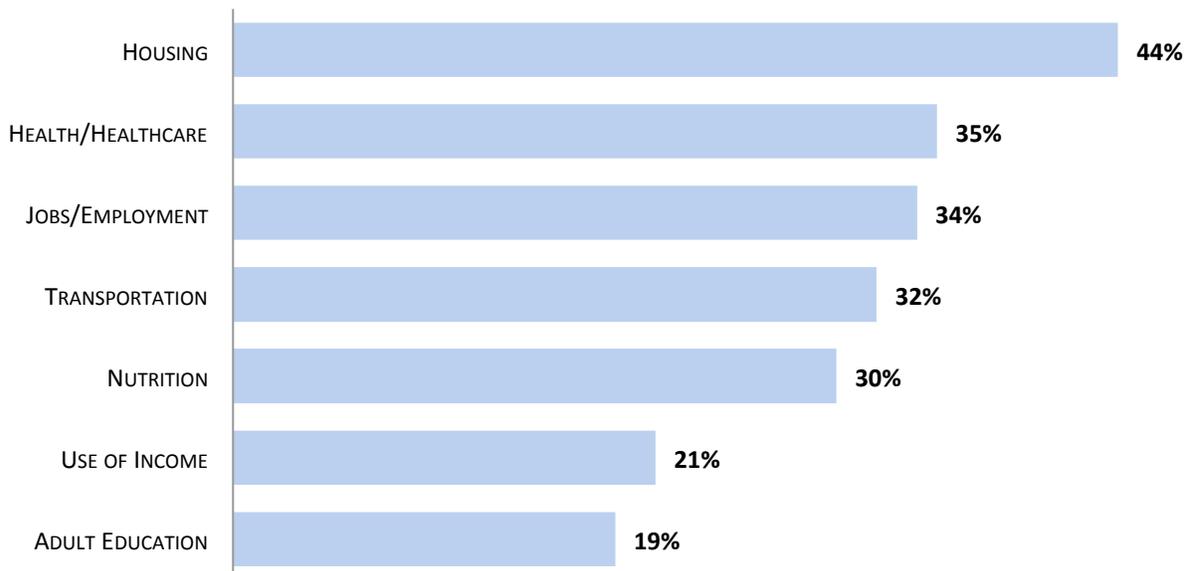
# GOOCHLAND CAP RESIDENTS SURVEY

In an effort to better understand how to support Goochland County residents, survey respondents were asked about challenges or barriers related to:

1. Housing
2. Jobs/Employment
3. Health/Healthcare
4. Adult Education
5. Transportation
6. Nutrition
7. Use of Income

Participants were asked to indicate which of these areas poses a challenge for themselves or their families. Of the seven areas assessed in the survey, housing challenges were reported most frequently by survey respondents (44%), followed by health/healthcare challenges (35%), jobs/employment (34%), transportation (32%), nutrition (30%), use of income (21%), and lastly, challenges with adult education (19%). It is important to note that, for each of the areas assessed, the majority of respondents reported the area did not pose a challenge for them or their families (see Figure 3).

Figure 3: Areas of Concern by Percentage of Respondents



## Housing

Finding affordable and suitable housing, regardless of rental or home ownership, is an ongoing struggle for many individuals and families. Resident survey respondents were asked several questions regarding their current housing situation, including their housing status (own home versus rent), the number of people who live in the household, the type of housing in which they live, whether housing presented challenges for the family and if so, to indicate the three most important reasons why.

Approximately 44% of survey respondents own their home, while 24% rent their home. Nearly one-fifth (19%) of individuals live with family members or friends and 4% reported some 'other' living situation. The remaining 11% did not provide a response to this question (see Figure 4).

Approximately one-fourth of survey respondents (28%) have two people living in the household, with another 20% of respondents who live alone. Twenty percent of respondents report three people living in the house, 14% report four people living in the house, and 18% report five or more people currently living in the house.

Figure 4: Housing Status of Residents Survey Respondents

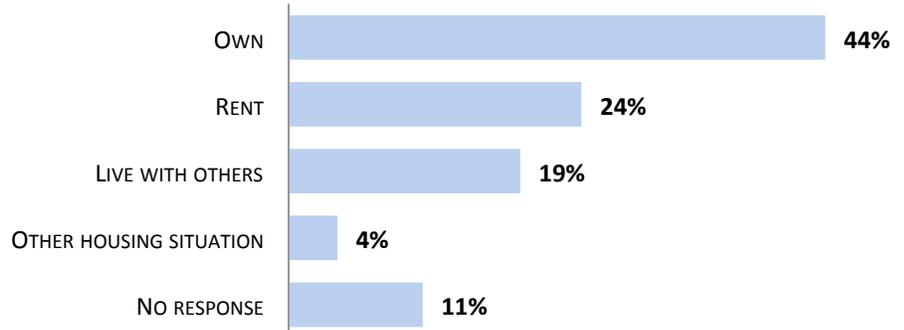


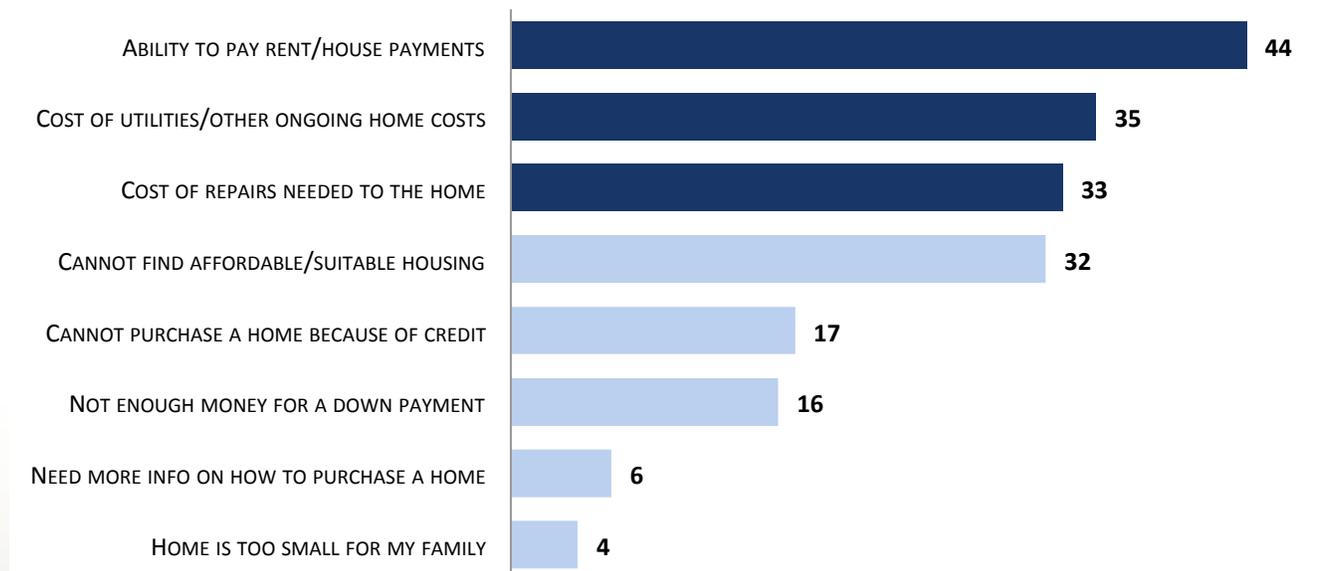
Table 6: Type of Housing of Residents Survey Respondents

TYPE OF HOUSING	Count (N = 142)	Response Percent
Single-family house	102	71.83%
Mobile home	25	17.61%
Other housing	8	5.63%
Apartment	3	2.11%
No current housing	3	2.11%
Duplex	1	0.70%

Resident survey respondents were further asked to select the type of housing in which they currently live, a single-family house, mobile home, apartment, duplex, no current housing, or other housing type. The majority of respondents live in a single-family house (72%), followed by 18% who live in a mobile home, 2% who live in an apartment, 2% who do not currently have housing, and 1% who live in a duplex. Another 6% reported ‘other’ housing type (see Table 6).

A total of 44% of residents survey respondents indicated that housing was a challenge. Those individuals were then asked to indicate the three most important reasons why housing was a challenge for them and their family (see Figure 5). Of those responses, the most frequently cited challenge, reported a total of 44 times, was ‘Ability to pay rent/house payments’, followed by ‘Cost of utilities/other ongoing home costs’ (35 times), and ‘Cost of repairs needed to the home’ (33 times).

Figure 5: Reasons why Housing is a Challenge, by Resident



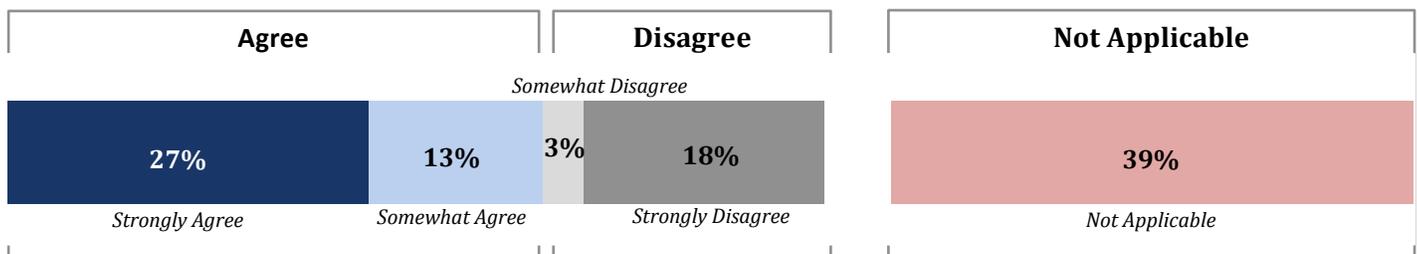
Other challenges identified by residents included: ‘Cannot purchase a home because of credit’, ‘Not enough money for a down payment’, ‘Need more information on how to purchase a home’, and ‘home is too small for my family’.

## Health/Healthcare

Residents survey respondents were asked several questions regarding health and healthcare, including levels of agreement pertaining to the cost of healthcare premiums and/or copays preventing them from seeking medical care, whether health/healthcare presented challenges for the family and if so, to indicate the three most important reasons why.

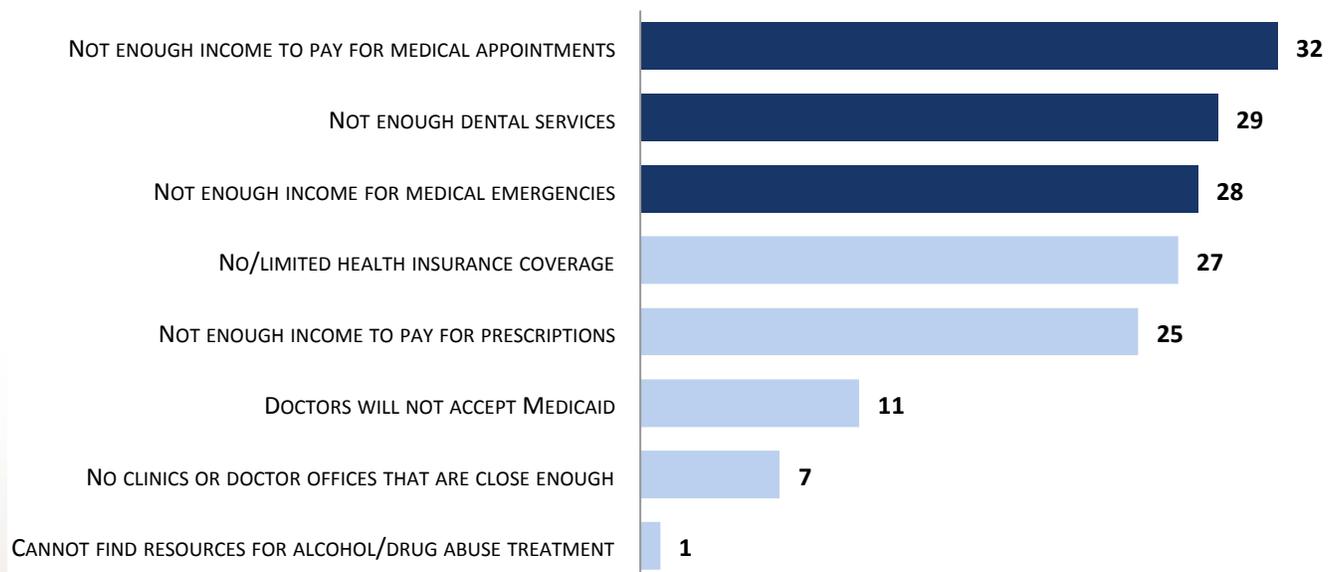
Resident survey respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement, ranging from Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree, when asked: “The cost of healthcare premiums and/or copays prevents me from seeking medical care for myself or family members.” Nearly 40% of respondents indicated ‘Not applicable’ in response to this question. Yet another 40% of respondents agreed with this statement to some extent (either somewhat or strongly agreed), while 21% disagreed to some extent (see Figure 6).

Figure 6: Level of Agreement – Health/Healthcare



Approximately one-third (35%) of residents survey respondents reported that health or healthcare was a challenge. Those individuals were then asked to indicate the three most important reasons why health/healthcare was a challenge for them and their family (see Figure 7). Of those respondents, the most frequently cited challenge, reported a total of 32 times, was ‘Not enough income to pay for medical appointments’, followed closely by ‘Not enough dental services’ (29 times), and ‘Not enough income for medical emergencies’ (28 times).

Figure 7: Reasons why Health/Healthcare is a Challenge, by Resident



Other challenges to health/healthcare include: ‘No/limited health insurance coverage’ (27 times), ‘Not enough income to pay for prescriptions’ (25 times), ‘Doctors will not accept Medicaid’ (11 times), ‘No clinics or doctor offices that are close enough’ (7 times), and ‘Cannot find resources for alcohol/drug abuse treatment’ (1 time).

## Jobs/Employment

Resident survey respondents were asked several questions regarding employment, including current employment status, location of employer (located in Goochland County or not), knowledge of what jobs are available in Goochland County and the surrounding areas, level of awareness pertaining to senior job opportunities through Senior Connections, whether jobs/employment presented challenges for the family and if so, to indicate the three most important reasons why.

Twenty percent of survey respondents reported being disabled, and not able to work and another 19% were retired. Nearly one-third of respondents (30%) were employed at some level, yet only 13% reported working full-time, 1% were self-employed or a contractor, and 15% were working part-time, or less than 30 hours per week. One-fourth of respondents (25%) were not employed, with 17% currently looking for work, and the remaining 8% not currently looking for work due to health conditions, age or student status, receiving social security, or currently a homemaker (see Figure 8).

Figure 8: Current Employment Status

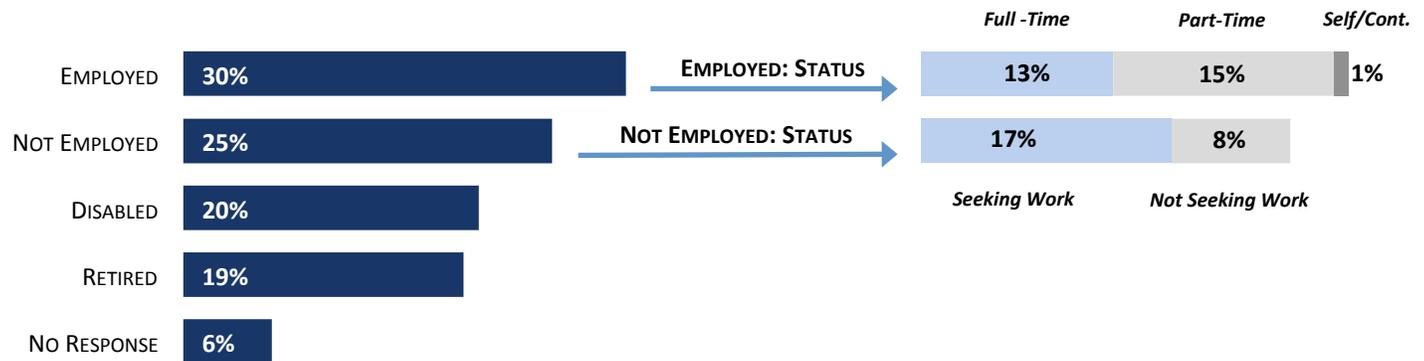
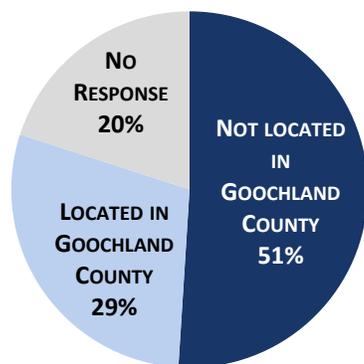


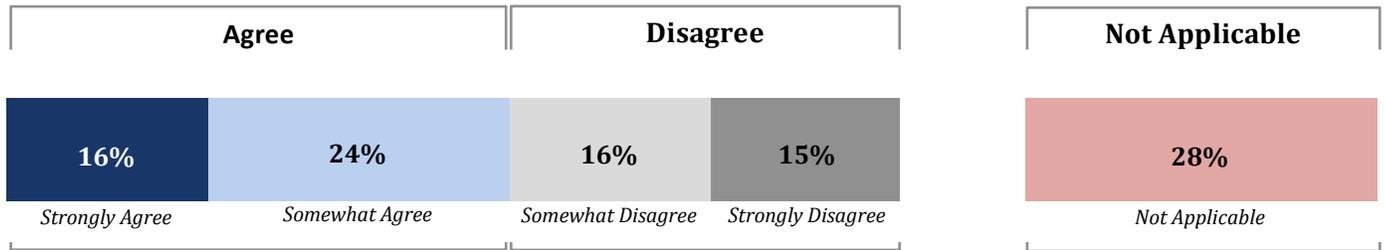
Figure 9: Location of Employer



If employed, respondents were further asked to indicate if their employer was located in Goochland County. Of the 41 responses, the majority of individuals were employed outside of Goochland County (51%, or 21). Twelve respondents (29%) indicated their employers were located in Goochland County, and 8 respondents (20%) did not provide a response.

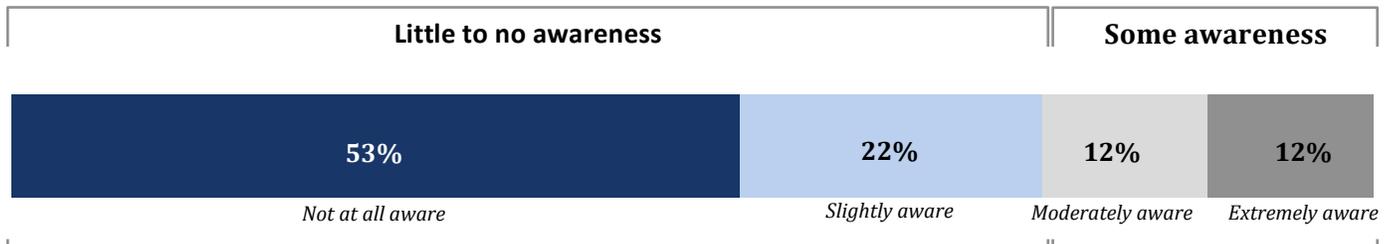
Survey respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement, ranging from Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree, when asked: “I know what jobs are available in Goochland and the surrounding areas.” While over one-fourth of respondents indicated ‘Not applicable’, 40% of respondents agreed with this statement to some extent (either somewhat agreed or strongly agreed), while the remaining 31% disagreed to some extent (see Figure 10).

Figure 10: Level of Agreement – Jobs/Employment



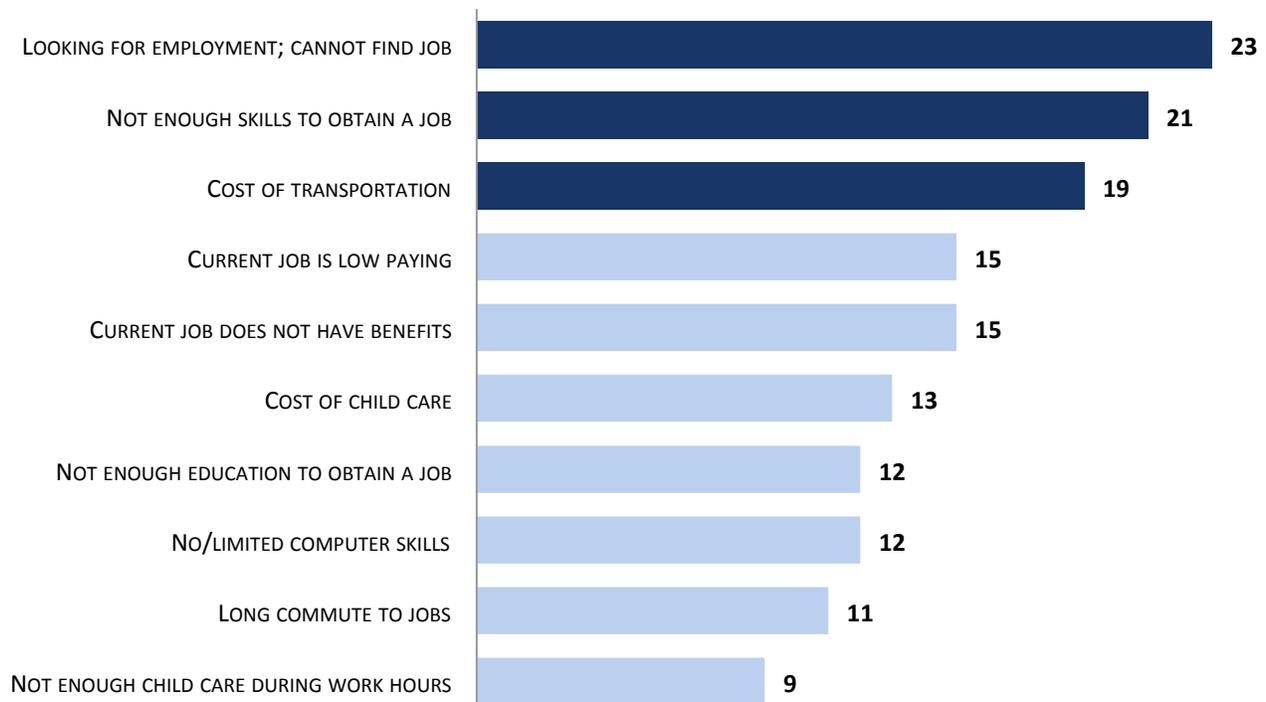
When asked to rate their level of awareness for Goochland County resources/services, specifically senior job opportunities through Senior Connections, the majority of respondents (53%) were *'Not at all aware'* of this resource, and another 22% were only *'Slightly aware'* of this resource. Twelve percent reported being *'Moderately aware'* and another 12% reported being *'Extremely aware'* of this resource.

Figure 11: Level of Awareness – Jobs/Employment Resources



Approximately one-third (34%) of survey respondents reported that employment was a challenge. Those individuals were then asked to indicate the three most important reasons why jobs/employment was a challenge for them and their family (see Figure 12). Of those responses, the most frequently cited challenge, reported a total of 23 times, was *'Looking for employment; cannot find job'*, followed by *'Not enough skills to obtain a job'* (21 times), and *'Cost of transportation'* (19 times).

Figure 12: Job/Employment Challenges



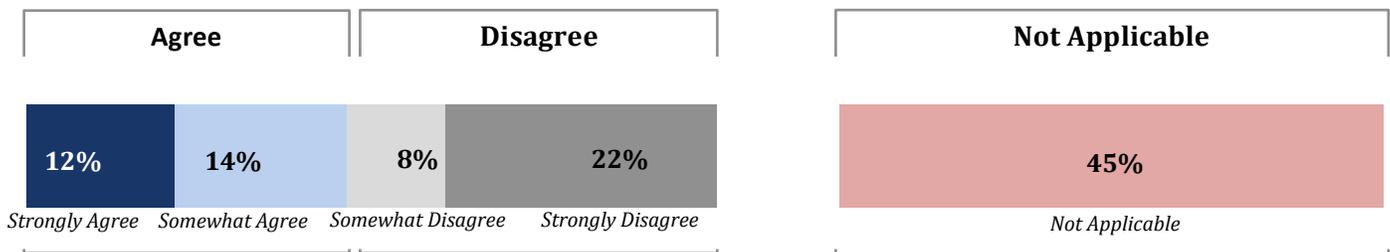
Other challenges to jobs/employment included: ‘*Current job is low paying*’ (15 times), ‘*Current job does not have benefits*’ (15 times), ‘*Cost of child care*’ (13 times), ‘*Not enough education to obtain a job*’ (12 times), ‘*No/limited computer skills*’ (12 times), ‘*Long commute to jobs*’ (11 times), and ‘*Not enough child care during work hours*’ (9 times).

## Transportation

Survey respondents were asked several questions regarding transportation, including level of agreement pertaining to transportation being a barrier to accepting employment, level of agreement pertaining to having reliable transportation for daily household activities, whether transportation presented challenges for the family and if so, to indicate the three most important reasons why.

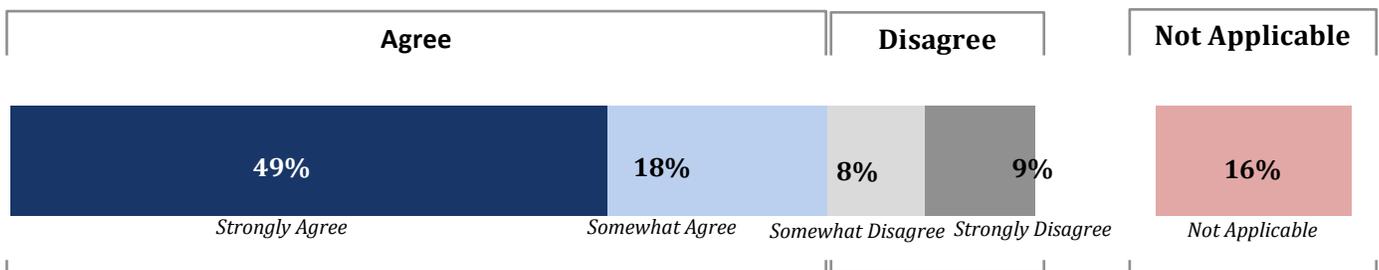
Resident survey respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement, ranging from Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree, when asked: “*Transportation has been a barrier to accepting employment*” and “*I have reliable transportation to daily household activities (e.g., grocery store).*” When asked if transportation has been a barrier to accepting employment, nearly half (45% of respondents indicated ‘*Not applicable*’, while 25% of respondents agreed with this statement to some extent (either somewhat agreed or strongly agreed), while the remaining 30% disagreed to some extent (see Figure 13).

Figure 13: Level of Agreement – Transportation has been a barrier to accepting employment



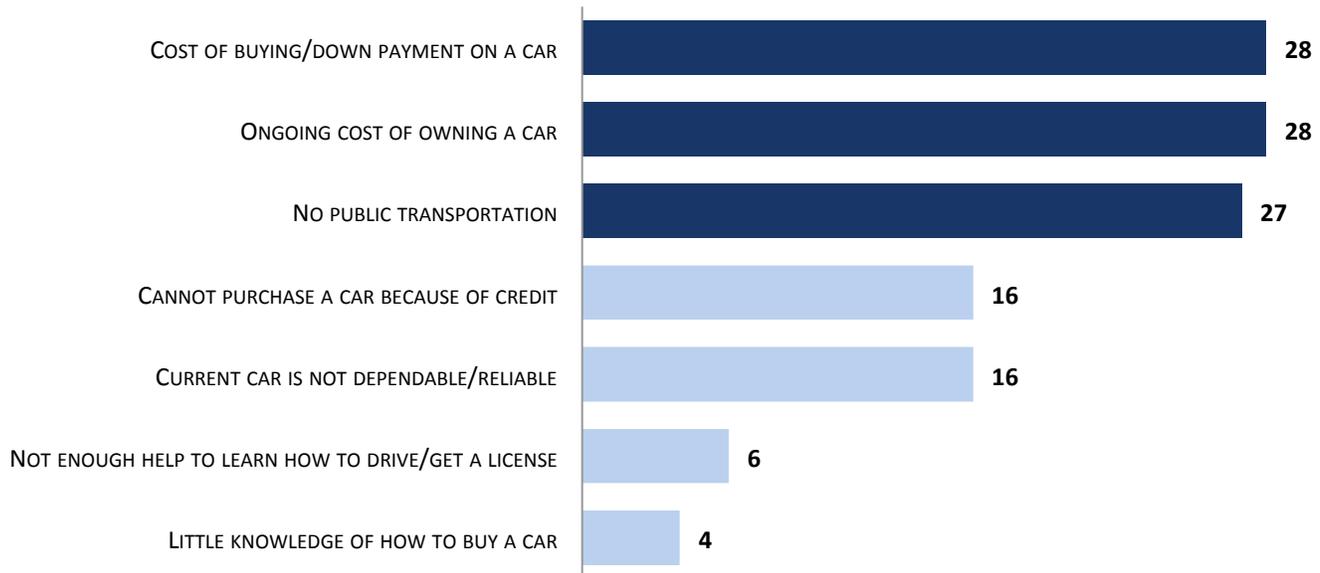
When asked if they have reliable transportation to daily household activities, only 16% of respondents indicated ‘*Not applicable*’. Nearly half (49%) of respondents strongly agreed with this statement and another 18% somewhat agreed. Less than one-fifth (17%) of respondents disagreed with this statement to some extent (see Figure 14).

Figure 14: Level of Agreement – Reliable transportation to daily household activities



Approximately one-third (32%) of survey respondents reported that transportation was a challenge. Those individuals were then asked to indicate the three most important reasons why transportation was a challenge for them and their family. Of those responses, the most frequently cited challenge, reported a total of 28 times, was ‘*Cost of buying/down payment on a car*’, followed by ‘*Ongoing cost of owning a car (e.g., gas, maintenance, reports)*’ (28 times), and ‘*No public transportation*’ (27 times). Figure 15 below displays these results.

Figure 15: Transportation Challenges



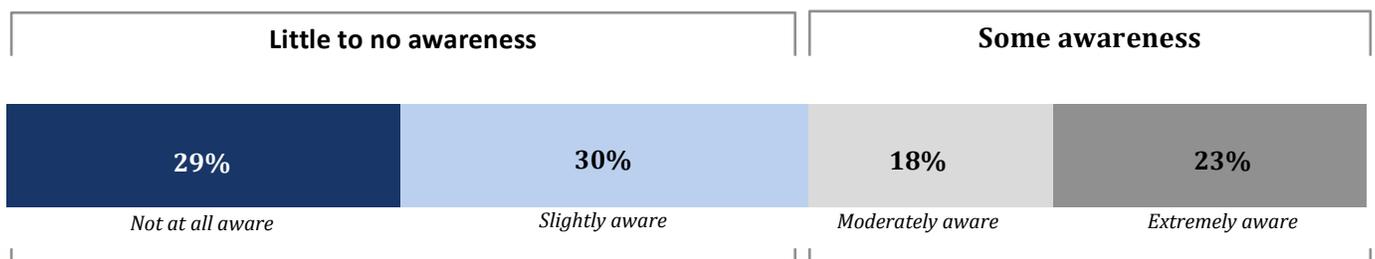
Other challenges to transportation included: ‘Cannot purchase a car because of my credit rating’ (16 times), ‘Current car is not dependable/reliable’ (16 times), ‘Not enough help available to learn how to drive/get a license’ (6 times), and ‘Little knowledge of how to buy a car’ (4 times).

## Nutrition

Survey respondents were asked several questions regarding nutrition, including level of awareness with Meals on Wheels meal delivery program for seniors, level of awareness with the food voucher program, whether nutrition presented challenges for the family and if so, to indicate the three most important reasons why.

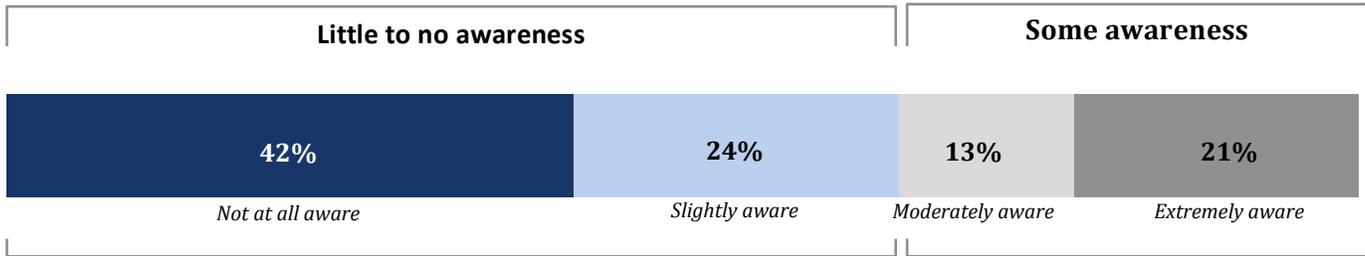
When residents were asked to rate their level of awareness for Goochland County resources/services, specifically the Meals on Wheels meal delivery program for seniors, 29% were ‘Not at all aware’ of this resource, and another 30% were only ‘Slightly aware’ of this resource. Eighteen percent reported being ‘Moderately aware’ and another 23% reported being ‘Extremely aware’ of this specific resource (see Figure 16).

Figure 16: Level of Awareness – Nutrition-Related Resources: Meals on Wheels



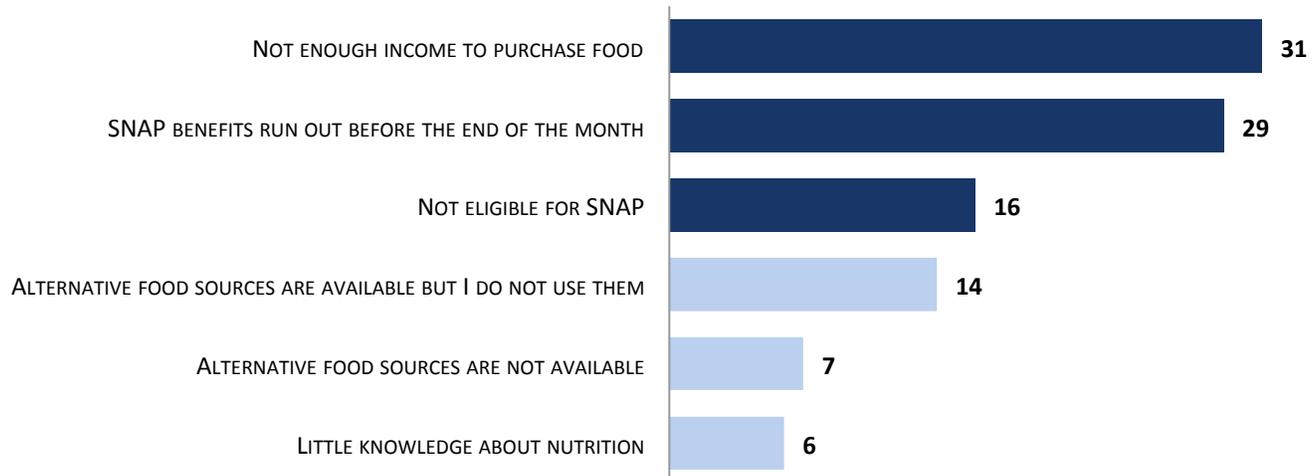
When asked to rate their level of awareness for Goochland County’s food voucher program, 42% were ‘Not at all aware’ of this resource, and another 24% were only ‘Slightly aware’ of this resource. Thirteen percent reported being ‘Moderately aware’ and another 21% reported being ‘Extremely aware’ of this specific resource (see Figure 17).

Figure 17: Level of Awareness – Nutrition-Related Resources: Food Voucher Program



Thirty percent of residents survey reported that nutrition was a challenge for them. Those individuals were then asked to indicate the three most important reasons why nutrition was a challenged for them and their family (see Figure 18). Of those responses, the most frequently cited challenge, reported a total of 31 times, was *‘Not enough income to purchase food’*, followed by *‘SNAP benefits run out before the end of the month’* (29 times), and *‘Not eligible for SNAP’* (16 times).

Figure 18: Nutrition Challenges



Other challenges to nutrition included: *‘Alternative food sources are available but I do not use them’* (14 times), *‘Alternative food sources are not available (e.g., food pantries)’* (7 times), and *‘Little knowledge about nutrition’* (6 times).

## Use of Income

Survey respondents were asked several questions regarding use of income, including average household income, whether the use of income presented challenges for the family and if so, to indicate the three most important reasons why.

In terms of income, the majority of survey respondents (64%) indicated an income less than \$25,000, followed by 13% with an income between \$25,000 - \$49,999, 12% with an income between \$50,000 - \$99,999, 7% with an income between \$100,000 - \$199,999, and only 2% with an income higher than \$200,000.

Approximately one-fifth (21%) of survey respondents reported that use of income was a challenge for them. Those individuals were then asked to indicate the three most important reasons why use of income was a challenge for them and their family. Of those responses, the most frequently cited challenge, reported a total of 26 times, was *‘Difficulty with managing expenses’*, followed by *‘Little*

knowledge of how to create a budget’ (17 times), ‘Little knowledge about how to save money (14 times), and lastly, ‘Little knowledge of how to complete taxes’ (7 times). No other challenge areas were indicated (see Figure 19).

Figure 19: Use of Income Challenges

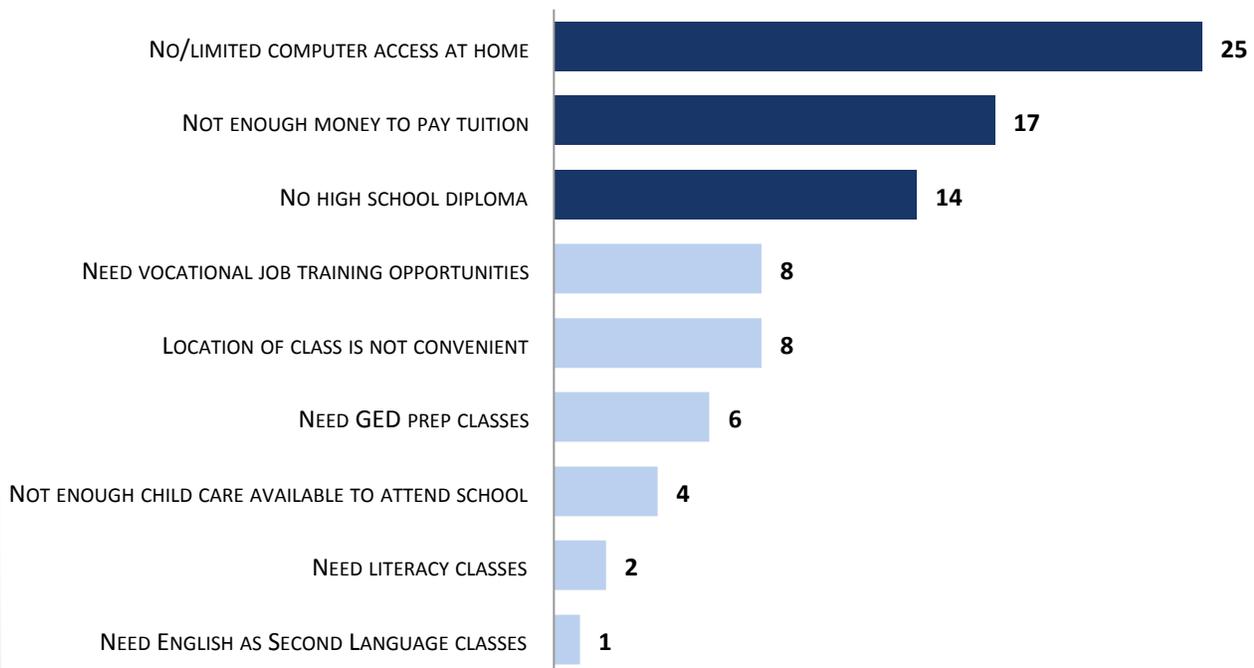


## Adult Education

Residents survey respondents were asked several questions regarding adult education, including whether adult education presented challenges for the family and if so, to indicate the three most important reasons why.

Less than one-fifth (19%) of survey respondents reported that adult education was a challenge. Those individuals were then asked to indicate the three most important reasons why adult education was a challenge for them and their family (see Figure 20). Of those responses, the most frequently cited challenge was ‘No/limited computer access at home’ (25) followed by ‘Not enough money to pay tuition’ (17), and ‘No high school diploma’ (14).

Figure 20: Adult Education Challenges, by Residents



Other challenges to adult education included: ‘Need vocational job training opportunities’ (8), ‘Location of class is not convenient’ (8), ‘Need GED prep classes’ (6), ‘Not enough child care available so that I/family can attend school’ (4), ‘Need literacy classes’ (2), and ‘Need English as Second Language (ESL) classes’ (1).

## Level of Awareness and Other Needs

Survey respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement, ranging from Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree, when asked the following statements (see Table 7). When asked if they knew what jobs are available in Goochland and the surrounding areas, 40% of residents agreed with this statement, 31% disagreed, and 28% responded not applicable. About one-fourth of residents (26%) agreed that transportation has been a barrier to accepting employment, while 30% disagreed and 45% responded not applicable. The majority of residents (67%) agreed when asked if they had reliable transportation to daily household activities, 17% disagreed, and 16% responded not applicable. Three-quarters of the respondents (76%) responded not applicable when asked about having affordable quality day care, while 13% disagreed and 10% agreed with this statement. Finally, when asked if the cost of healthcare premiums/copays prevent residents from seeking medical care, 40% agreed with this statement, 21% disagreed, and 39% responded not applicable.

Table 7: Residents Level of Agreement

STATEMENT	Strongly Agree		Somewhat Agree		Somewhat Disagree		Strongly Disagree		NA	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
I know what jobs are available in Goochland and the surrounding areas	16.41%	(21)	24.22%	(31)	16.41%	(21)	14.84%	(19)	28.13%	(36)
Transportation has been a barrier to accepting employment	12.00%	(15)	13.60%	(17)	8.00%	(10)	21.60%	(27)	44.80%	(56)
I have reliable transportation to daily household activities (e.g. grocery store)	49.17%	(59)	18.33%	(22)	7.50%	(9)	9.17%	(11)	15.83%	(19)
I have affordable quality daycare for my children	5.13%	(6)	5.13%	(6)	2.56%	(3)	11.11%	(13)	76.07%	(89)
The cost of healthcare premiums and/or copays prevents me from seeking medical care for myself or family	27.42%	(34)	12.90%	(16)	3.23%	(4)	17.74%	(22)	38.71%	(48)

Survey respondents were asked to rate their level of awareness for various Goochland County resources/services, listed below (see Table 8). The majority of respondents reported that they were either ‘not at all aware’ or only ‘slightly aware’ with all of the resources/services listed, further suggesting that Goochland County should take steps to ensure programs and services are known throughout the community. Over three-quarters of the residents (78%) reported they had little to no awareness of the parenting classes; 75% reported having little to no awareness of the senior job opportunities offered through Senior Connections; 74% reporting having little to no awareness of Legal Aid services; 66% reported having little to no awareness of the food voucher program; 59% reported little to no awareness of Meals on Wheels; and 58% reported little to no awareness of the Head Start/Virginia Preschool Initiative/Title 1 early childhood programs.

**Table 8: Level of Awareness with Resources/Services**

	<b>Not at all aware</b>		<b>Slightly aware</b>		<b>Moderately aware</b>		<b>Extremely aware</b>	
	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>
Head Start/Virginia Preschool Initiative/Title 1 early childhood programs	<b>39.47%</b>	<b>(45)</b>	<b>19.30%</b>	<b>(22)</b>	<b>13.16%</b>	<b>(15)</b>	<b>28.07%</b>	<b>(32)</b>
Meals on Wheels meal delivery program for seniors	<b>29.17%</b>	<b>(35)</b>	<b>30.00%</b>	<b>(36)</b>	<b>18.33%</b>	<b>(22)</b>	<b>22.50%</b>	<b>(27)</b>
Senior job opportunities through Senior Connections	<b>53.10%</b>	<b>(60)</b>	<b>22.12%</b>	<b>(25)</b>	<b>12.39%</b>	<b>(14)</b>	<b>12.39%</b>	<b>(14)</b>
Food voucher program	<b>42.37%</b>	<b>(50)</b>	<b>23.73%</b>	<b>(28)</b>	<b>12.71%</b>	<b>(15)</b>	<b>21.19%</b>	<b>(25)</b>
Legal Aid	<b>50.43%</b>	<b>(58)</b>	<b>24.35%</b>	<b>(28)</b>	<b>11.30%</b>	<b>(13)</b>	<b>13.91%</b>	<b>(16)</b>
Love and Logic parenting class	<b>61.95%</b>	<b>(70)</b>	<b>15.93%</b>	<b>(18)</b>	<b>8.85%</b>	<b>(10)</b>	<b>13.27%</b>	<b>(15)</b>

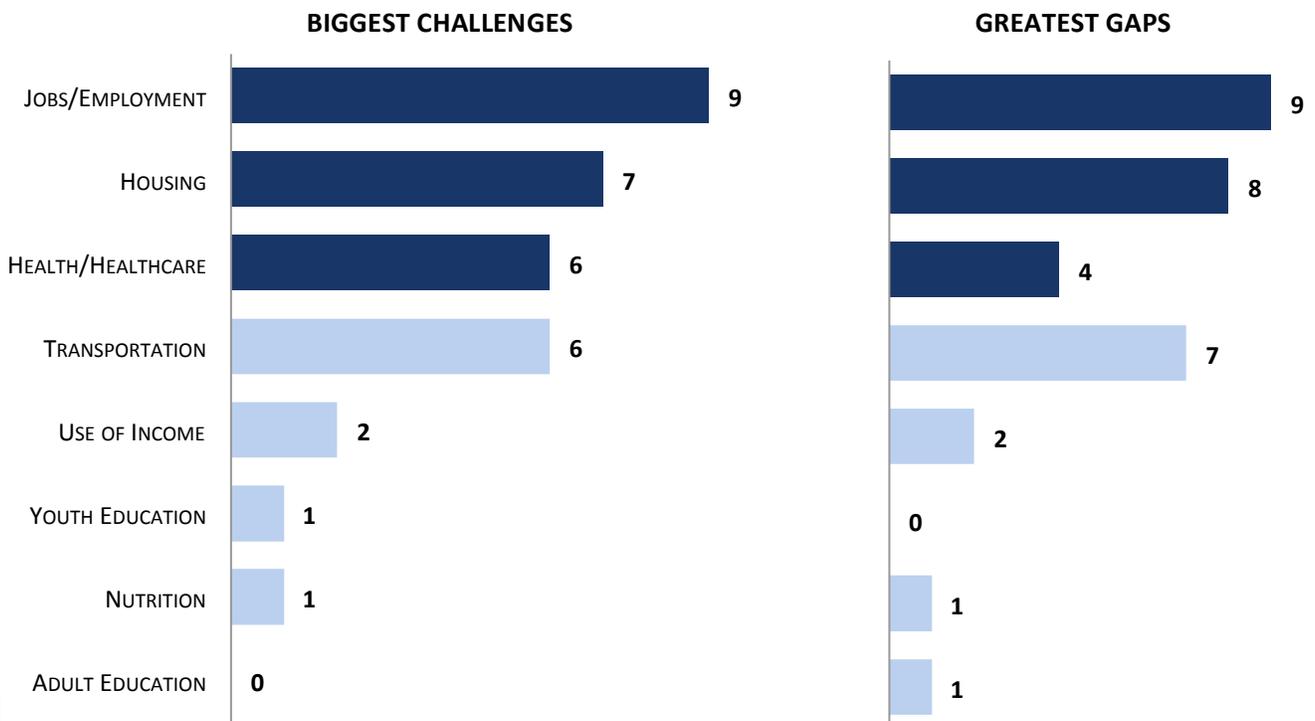
# GOOCHLAND CAP PARTNERS SURVEY

The Goochland CAP Partners Survey was completed by a total of 11 individuals who provided their opinions regarding the needs of the community. Community partners were asked to respond to various questions regarding the following areas:

1. Housing
2. Jobs/Employment
3. Health/Healthcare
4. Adult Education
5. Transportation
6. Nutrition
7. Use of Income

Community partners were further asked to select which of these areas they felt presented the biggest challenges for their clients and families, as well as which areas they felt had the greatest gaps compared to the needs they see in Goochland County. The top two areas identified as having the greatest gaps in the community, as well as posed the biggest challenges for clients and families were jobs/employment and housing needs (see Figure 21). Six respondents identified health and healthcare as a challenge, yet only 4 felt that there were gaps in the community. The remaining areas were very similar between areas that presented challenges and areas that had the greatest gaps in the community.

Figure 21: Biggest Challenges and Greatest Gaps, by Community Partners

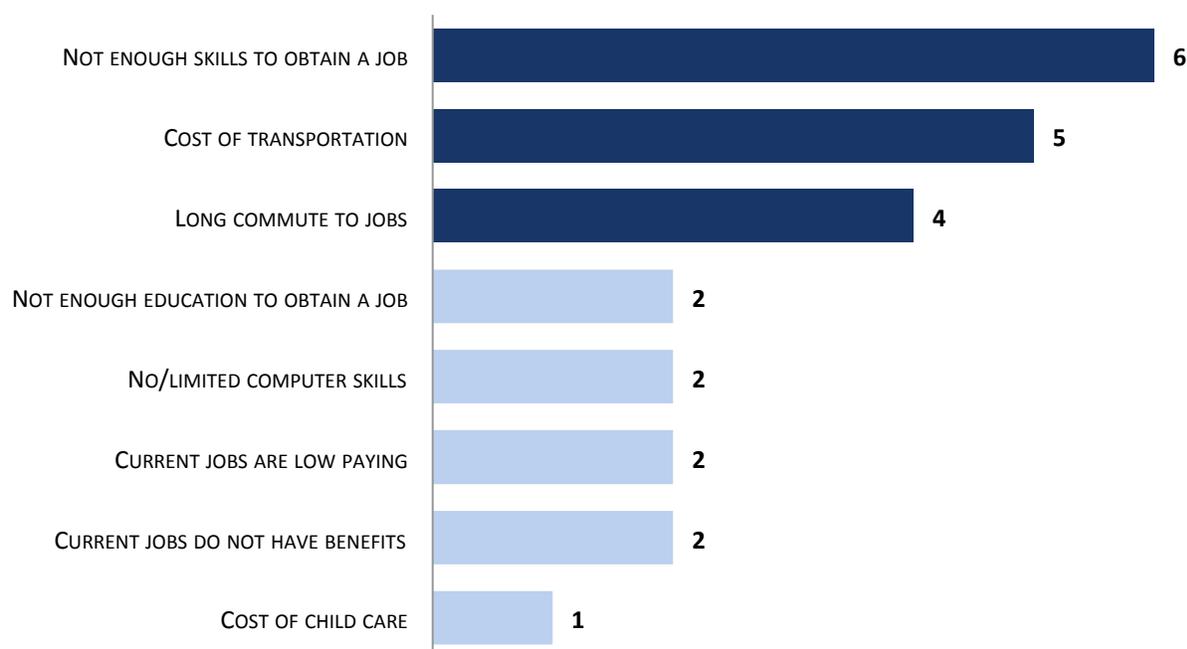


## Jobs/Employment

Community partners reported that jobs/employment was the biggest challenge for their clients and families (73%). Respondents were further asked to select the three most important reasons why they felt this area was a challenge. Of those responses, the most frequently cited challenge, reported a total of 6 times, was *'Not enough skills to obtain a job'*, followed by *'Cost of transportation'* (5 times), and *'Long commute to job'* (4 times). *'Not enough education to obtain a job'*, *'No/limited computer skills'*, *'current jobs are low paying'*, and *'current jobs do not have benefits'* were each selected a total of 2 times, and the *'cost of child care'* was selected one time (see Figure 22).

The primary reason why residents survey respondents reported having challenges with jobs/employment was *'Looking for employment but cannot find a job'*. Interestingly, no community partners selected this option as a reason why jobs/employment presented a challenge.

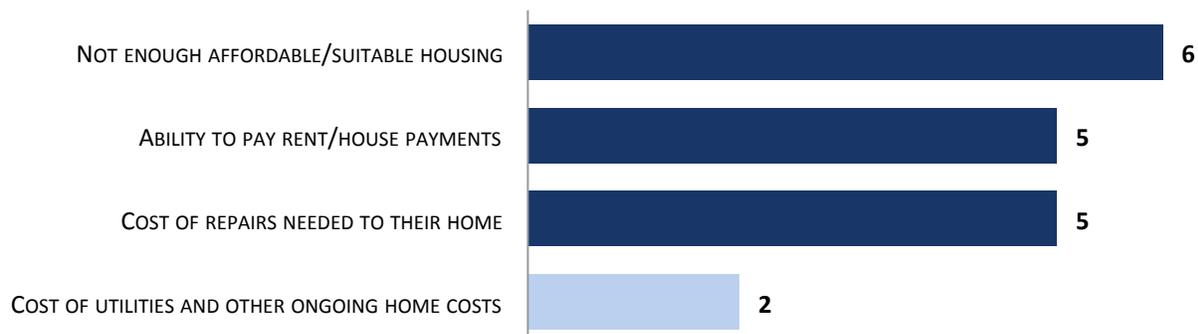
Figure 22: Primary Reasons why Jobs/Employment is a Challenge, by Community Partners



## Housing

A total of 64% of community partners reported that housing was a challenge for their clients/families. Respondents identified a total of four primary reasons why they felt housing was a challenge, including *'Not enough affordable/suitable housing available'* (6 times), *'ability to pay rent/house payments'* (5 times), *'cost of repairs needed to their homes'* (5 times), and *'cost of utilities and other ongoing home costs'* (2 times). While the most frequently selected reason focused on a gap within the community (not enough affordable or suitable housing available), the remaining reasons identified focused on the costs associated with home ownership (see Figure 23).

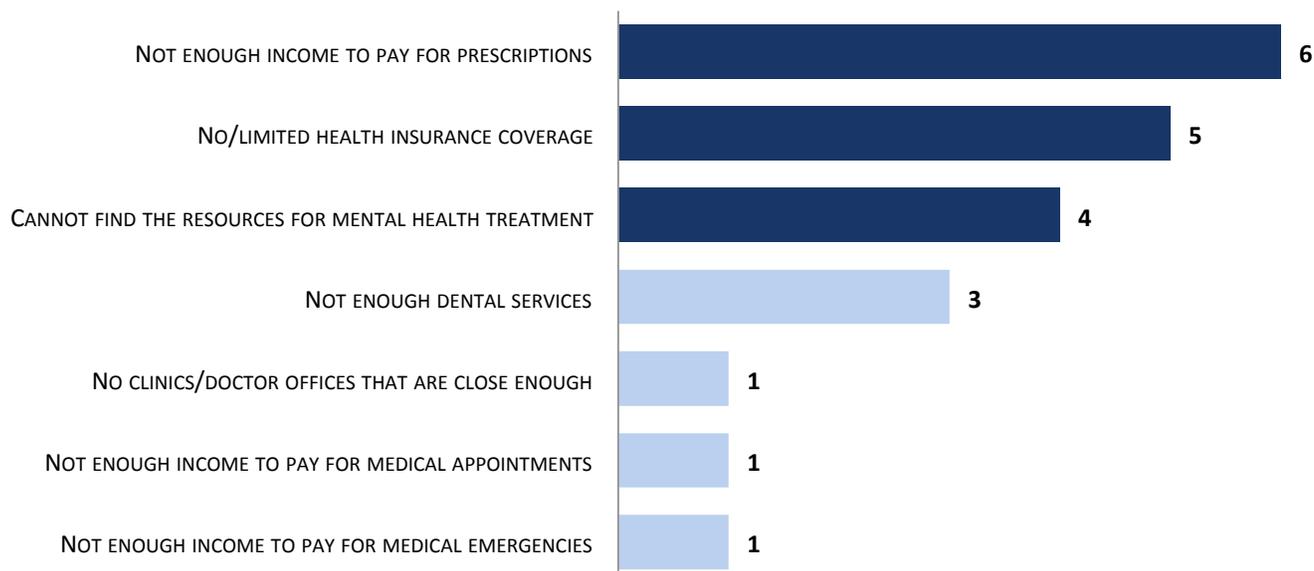
Figure 23: Primary Reasons why Housing is a Challenge, by Community Partners



## Health/Healthcare

Over half (55%) of community partners felt that health and healthcare was a challenge for their clients and families. When asked to identify the most important reasons why this presented a challenge, the most frequent response was ‘not enough income to pay for prescriptions’ (6 times), followed by ‘no/limited health insurance coverage’ (5 times), ‘cannot find the resources for mental health treatment’ (4 times), ‘not enough dental services’ (3 times), ‘no clinics or doctor offices that are close enough’ (1 time), ‘not enough income to pay for medical appointments’ (1 time), and ‘not enough income for medical emergencies’ (1 time). Two of the three top reasons why residents reported challenges with healthcare were related to lack of income (not enough income for medical appointments and not enough income for medical emergencies), rather than lack of services. However, these were the two least selected reasons for healthcare challenges reported by community partners (see Figure 24).

Figure 24: Primary Reasons why Health/Healthcare is a Challenge, by Community Partners

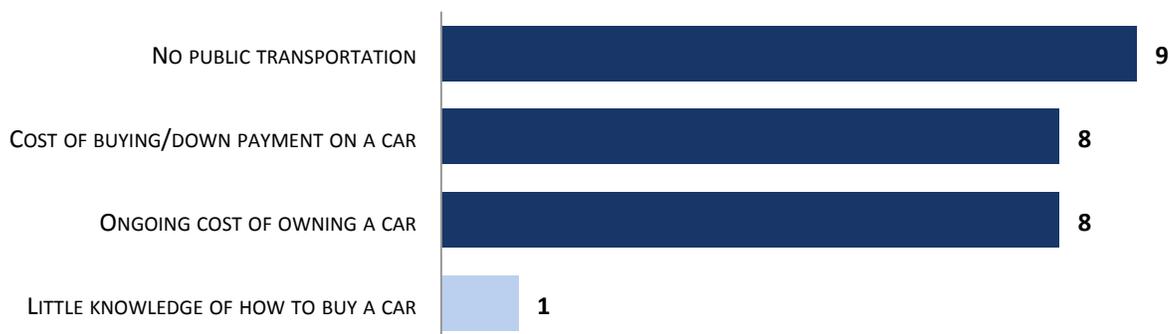


## Transportation

The majority of community partners (82%) reported that transportation was a challenge. Respondents were asked to indicate the most important reasons why they felt transportation was a challenge for their clients. Responses were aligned with those of the residents, with community partners identifying the primary challenges with transportation as ‘no public transportation’ (9 times), ‘cost of buying/down

payment on a car’ (8 times), ‘ongoing cost of owning a car’ (8 times), and ‘little knowledge of how to buy a car’ (1 time). These results are shown in Figure 25.

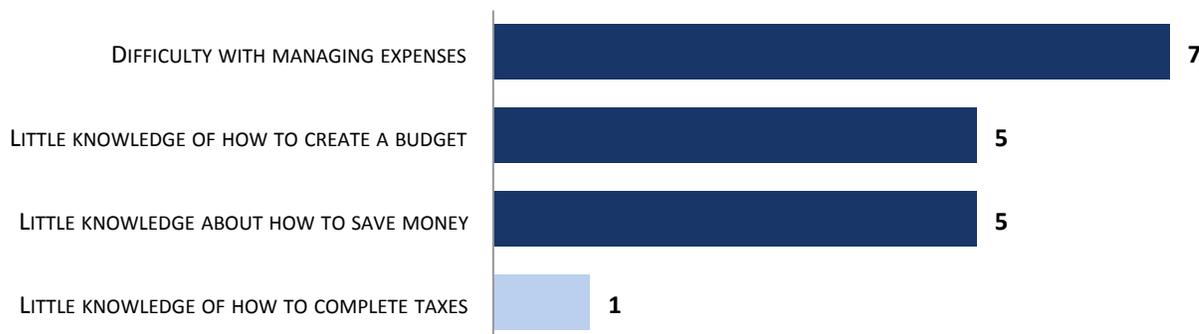
Figure 25: Primary Reasons why Transportation is a Challenge, by Community Partners



## Use of Income

Over half (64%) of community partners reported that the use of income was a challenge for their clients/families. When asked to indicate the most important reasons why this was a challenge, the most frequent response by community partners was ‘difficulty with managing expenses’ (7 times), followed by ‘little knowledge of how to create a budget’ (5 times), ‘little knowledge about how to save money’ (5 times), and ‘little knowledge of how to complete taxes’ (1 time). See Figure 26 below.

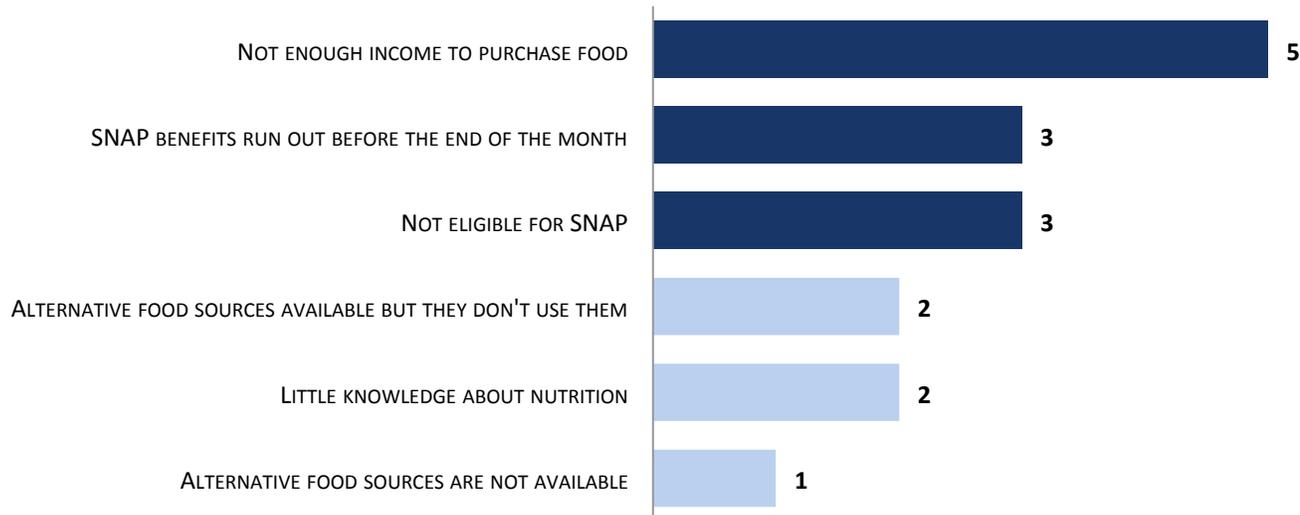
Figure 26: Primary Reasons why Use of Income is a Challenge, by Community Partners



## Nutrition

Approximately half of respondents (55%) felt that nutrition was a challenge for their clients. Community partners were also asked to indicate the most important reasons why they felt nutrition was a challenge. Responses were nearly identical with those of the residents, with community partners reporting the primary reasons for challenges in this area as ‘not enough income to purchase food’ (5 times), ‘SNAP benefits run out before the end of the month’ (3 times), ‘Not eligible for SNAP’ (3 times), ‘alternative food sources are available but they do not use them’ (2 times), ‘little knowledge about nutrition’ (2 times), and ‘alternative food sources are not available’ (1 time). The results are shown in Figure 27 below.

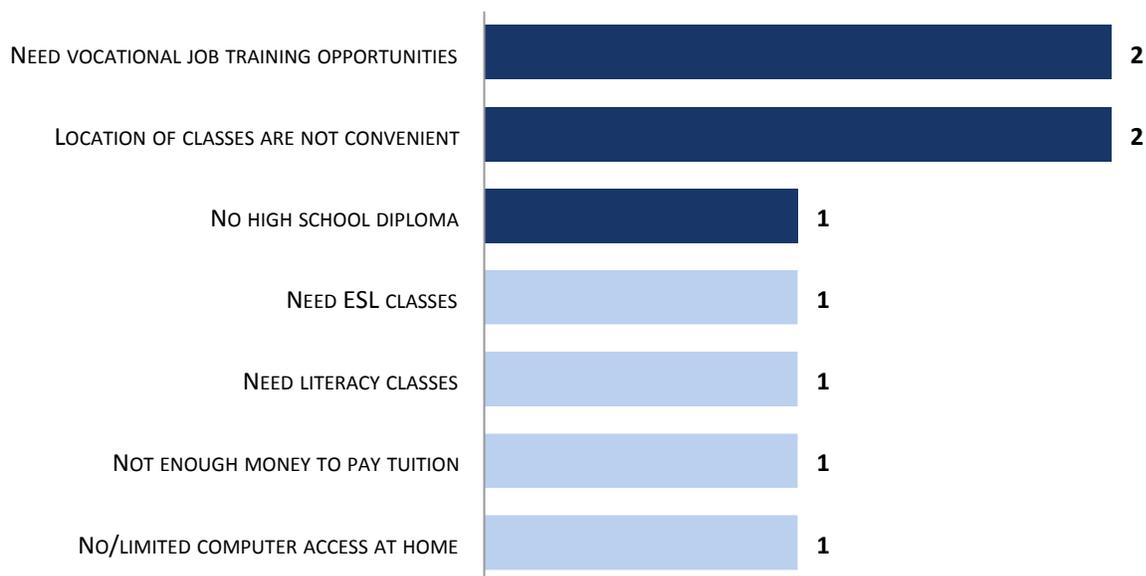
Figure 27: Primary Reasons why Nutrition is a Challenge, by Community Partners



## Adult Education

Only about a quarter of respondents (27%) felt that adult education was a challenge for their clients. When asked to indicate the primary reasons why this was a challenge for their clients, responses from community partners differed from resident responses. Interestingly, the challenge most frequently reported by residents, that is the lack of computer access at home, was reported the least by community partners (see Figure 28). Community partners reported the primary reasons for challenges in this area as ‘need vocational job training opportunities’ (2 times), ‘location of classes are not convenient’ (2 times), ‘no high school diploma’ (1 time), ‘need ESL classes’ (1 time), ‘need literacy classes’ (1 time), ‘not enough money to pay tuition’ (1 time), and ‘no/limited computer access at home’ (1 time).

Figure 28: Primary Reasons why Adult Education is a Challenge, by Community Partners



## Level of Awareness and Other Needs

Survey respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement, ranging from Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree, when asked the following statements (see Table 9). When asked if their clients knew what jobs are available in Goochland and the surrounding areas, 82% of residents agreed with this statement and 18% disagreed. Over three-quarters (83%) agreed that transportation has been a barrier to accepting employment for clients, while only 9% disagreed and 9% responded not applicable. The majority of community partners (82%) disagreed when asked if their clients had reliable transportation to daily household activities and only 18% agreed. Nearly three-quarters of the respondents (73%) disagreed somewhat and 9% strongly disagreed when asked if their clients have affordable, quality daycare, with only 9% who somewhat agreed with this statement and 9% who responded not applicable.

Table 9: Community Partners Level of Agreement

STATEMENT	Strongly Agree		Somewhat Agree		Somewhat Disagree		Strongly Disagree		NA	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
The clients we serve are informed about the jobs available in the Goochland area	9.09%	(1)	72.73%	(8)	18.18%	(2)	0.00%	(0)	0.00%	(0)
Transportation has been a barrier to accepted employment for our clients	54.55%	(6)	28.27%	(3)	0.00%	(0)	9.09%	(1)	9.09%	(1)
The clients we serve have reliable transportation to daily household activities	0.00%	(0)	18.18%	(2)	81.82%	(9)	0.00%	(0)	0.00%	(0)
The majority of clients we serve have affordable, quality daycare, if needed	0.00%	(0)	9.09%	(1)	72.73%	(8)	9.09%	(1)	9.09%	(1)

Community partners were asked to rate their level of awareness for various Goochland County resources/services, listed below (see Table 10). Overall, community partners were more aware of county services than resident respondents. Still, about half of the respondents reported that they were either 'not at all aware' or only 'slightly aware' with Legal Aid services (64%), the food voucher program (55%), and senior job opportunities offered through Senior Connections (45%). The majority of respondents were either moderately or extremely aware of the Love and Logic parenting classes (63%), Meals on Wheels (63%), and the Head Start programs (63%).

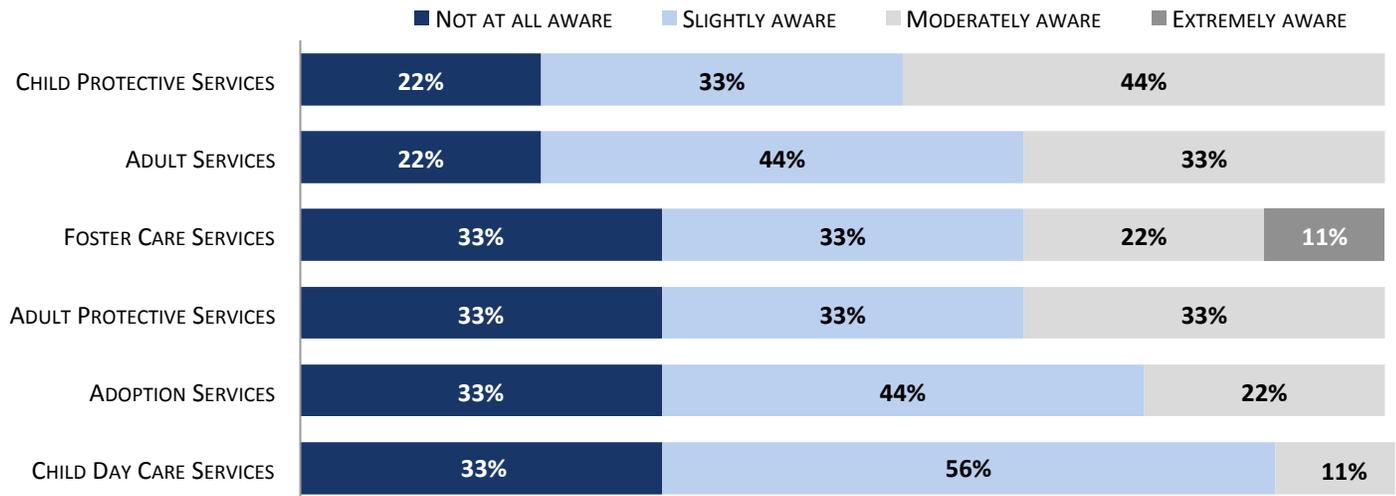
Table 10: Level of Awareness with Resources/Services

	Not at all aware		Slightly aware		Moderately aware		Extremely aware	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Head Start/Virginia Preschool Initiative/Title 1 early childhood programs	0.00%	(0)	36.36%	(4)	18.18%	(2)	45.45%	(5)
Meals on Wheels meal delivery program for seniors	9.09%	(1)	27.27%	(3)	45.45%	(5)	18.18%	(2)
Senior job opportunities through Senior Connections	9.09%	(1)	36.36%	(4)	36.36%	(4)	18.18%	(2)
Food voucher program	0.00%	(0)	54.55%	(6)	27.27%	(3)	18.18%	(2)
Legal Aid	0.00%	(0)	63.64%	(7)	36.36%	(4)	0.00%	(0)
Love and Logic parenting class	18.18%	(2)	18.18%	(2)	18.18%	(2)	45.45%	(5)

# GOOCHLAND COMMUNITY CHURCH LEADERS SURVEY

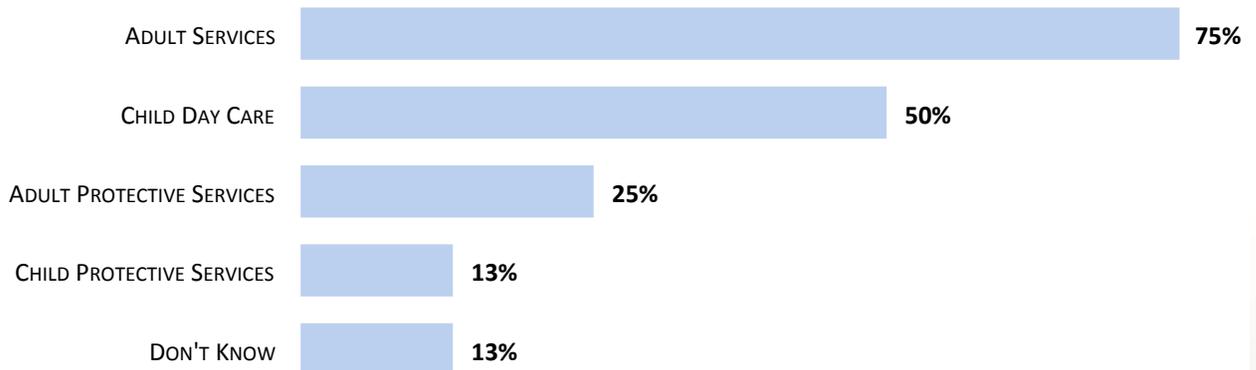
Church leader survey respondents were asked to rate their level of awareness for several Goochland County resources/services, including Child Protective Services, Foster Care Services, Adoption Services (for children in foster care), Adult Protective Services, Adult Services, and Child Day Care Services. About one-third (33%) of all respondents were not at all aware with Foster Care, Adoption, Child Day Care, and Adult Protective Services, and nearly one-fourth (22%) of respondents were not aware of Adult Services and Child Protective Services. At least one-third of survey respondents were at least slightly aware of all six resources/services, with a higher percentage reporting awareness of Adult and Adoption Services, and over half (56%) reporting awareness of Child Day Care Services (see Figure 29).

Figure 29: Awareness of Community Resources, by Church Leaders



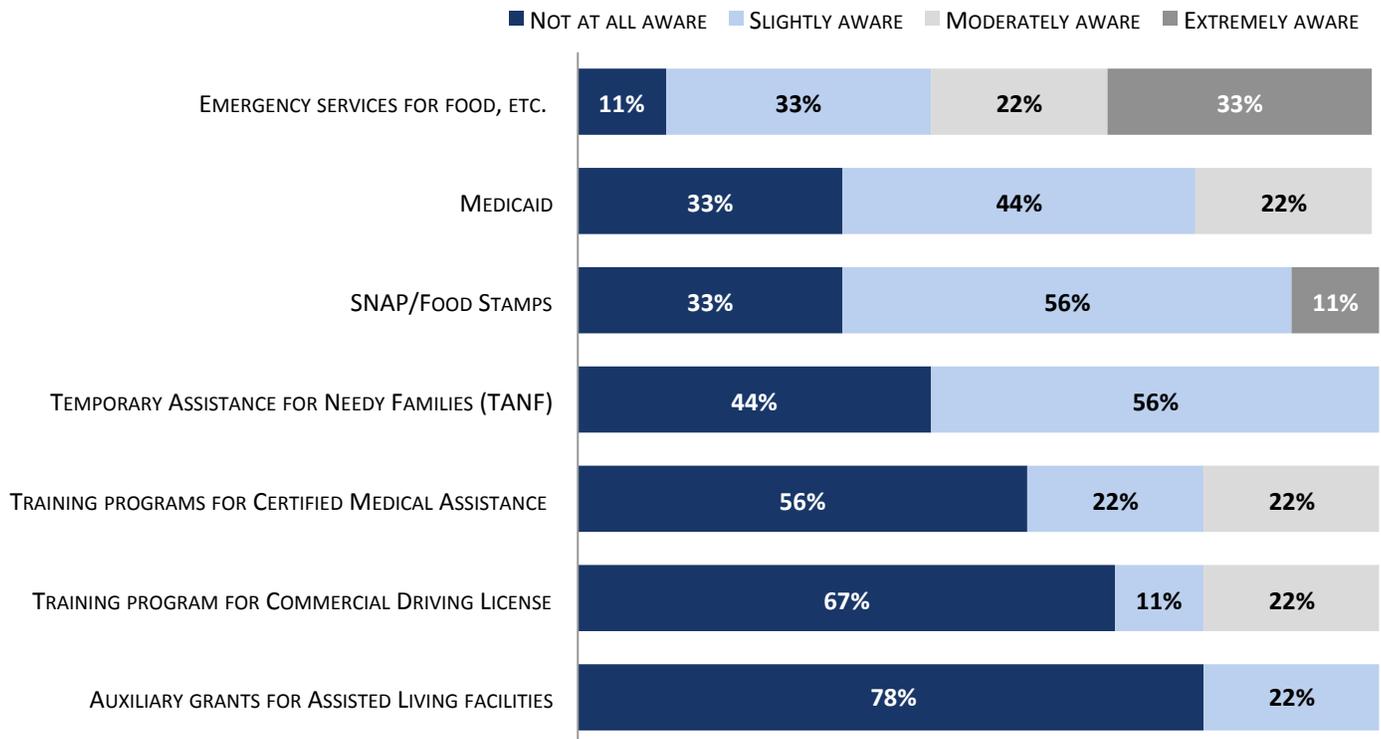
Respondents were also asked which community resources or services members of the congregation would need the most. Seventy-five percent reported the congregation needs Adult Services, followed by Child Day Care (50%), Adult Protective Services (25%), and Child Protective Services (13%). Another 13% of respondents reported that they did not know which services were most needed by the congregation.

Figure 30: Most Needed Community Services, by Church Leader



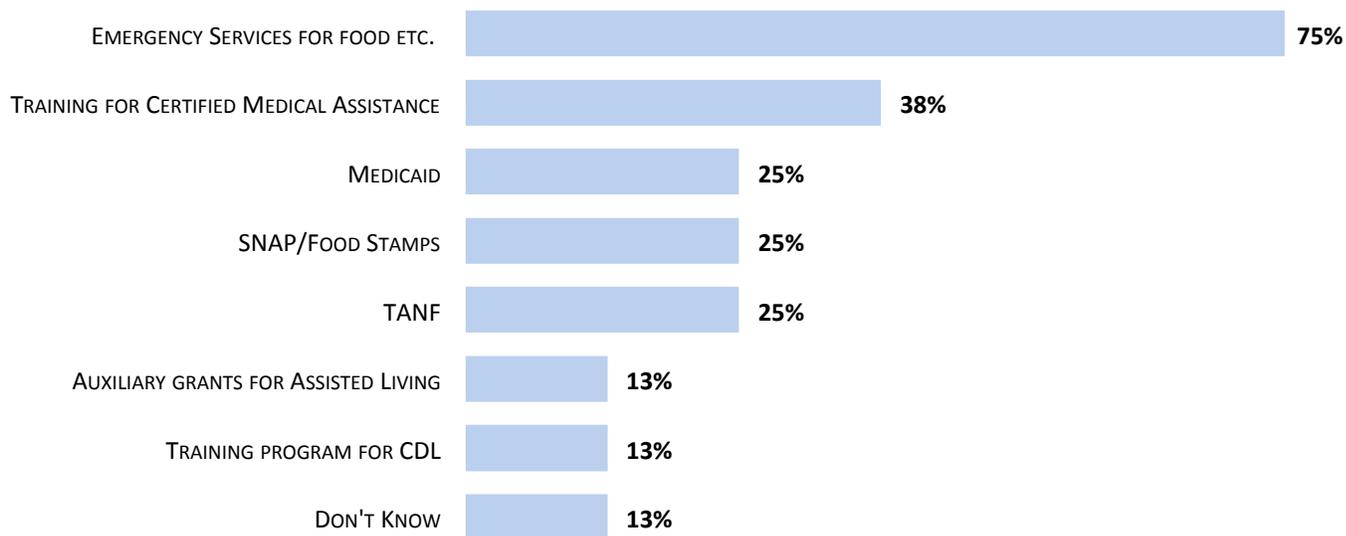
Church leader survey respondents were also asked to rate their level of awareness for several additional Goochland County resources/services, including emergency services for food, Medicaid, SNAP/Food Stamps, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), training programs for Certified Medical Assistance, training programs for Commercial Driving Licenses, and auxiliary grants for Assisted Living Facilities. Over half of all respondents were not at all aware with grants for Assisted Living Facilities (78%), training for Commercial Driving Licenses (67%), and training programs for Certified Medical Assistants (56%), and over one-third were not at all aware of TANF (44%), SNAP (33%), and Medicaid services (33%). Very few respondents reported being even moderately or extremely aware of most of these services. Approximately 55% reported being moderately or extremely aware of emergency services for food, etc., and another 22% reported being moderately aware of Medicaid services, training programs for Certified Medical Assistants, and training programs for CDL's. Only 11% of respondents were extremely aware of SNAP services (see Figure 31).

Figure 31: Awareness of Community Services, by Church Leaders



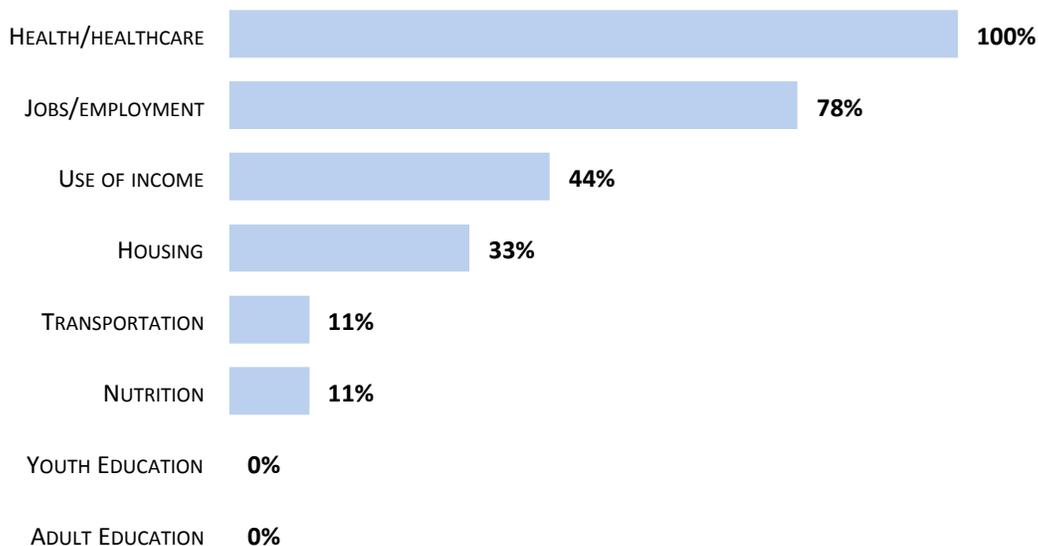
Again, respondents were asked which community resources or services members of the congregation would need the most. Seventy-five percent reported emergency services for food, followed by training for Certified Medical Assistants (38%), Medicaid (25%), SNAP (25%), TANF (25%), grants for Assisted Living Facilities (13%), training programs for CDL's (13%), and 13% reported they didn't know (see Figure 32).

Figure 32: Most Needed Community Services, by Church Leader



Finally, respondents were asked to select three areas that they felt presented the biggest challenge for their congregation (see Figure 33). All respondents selected health/healthcare (100%) as one of the biggest challenges, followed by jobs/employment (78%) use of income (44%), housing (33%), and nutrition (11%). No respondents reported that education was one of the biggest challenges.

Figure 33: Biggest Challenges, by Church Leader



# GOOCHLAND CAP FOCUS GROUP

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In 2017, the Community Action Agency conducted a countywide needs assessment that included a survey of residents and focus group interviews with service providers in Goochland County. The purpose of these activities was to assess the needs of underserved residents and the barriers they face to accessing services in Goochland County.

## Goochland County Community Partners

Community partners included representatives from Goochland Free Clinic & Family Services (GFCFS), Goochland Library, Senior Connections, Goochland CASA, 211 Virginia, Virginia Navigator/Goochland County Local Government Partner, Goochland County Government, VCCW, Goochland OCS, Goochland Social Services, Goochland Health Department, and the Goochland Chamber of Commerce.

Focus group participants generated the following priorities, based on their own experience and focus group discussions.

### Caregivers/Support Services for:

- Seniors
- Children with disabilities
- Families

### Services for Individuals 18-25 years old:

- Increase recreational activities to enhance community engagement
- Provide additional employment or adult education opportunities
- Provide affordable and suitable housing

### Transportation

- Critical issue is getting clients to services; provide information to residents on agencies that offer transportation services

### Internet Service

- Very limited service; county is trying to attract more service providers
- Lack of internet connection or computer access at home provides additional struggles for residents seeking to improve their education or employment options

# GOOCHLAND COMMUNITY PROFILE

## Economic

Economic information includes community data related to income and employment.

The median household income for Goochland County is \$86,257, which is above both Virginia and the United States median household income estimates.

Median Household Income In Dollars	
State and County	Median Household Income
United States	\$55,775
Virginia	\$66,263
Goochland County	\$86,257

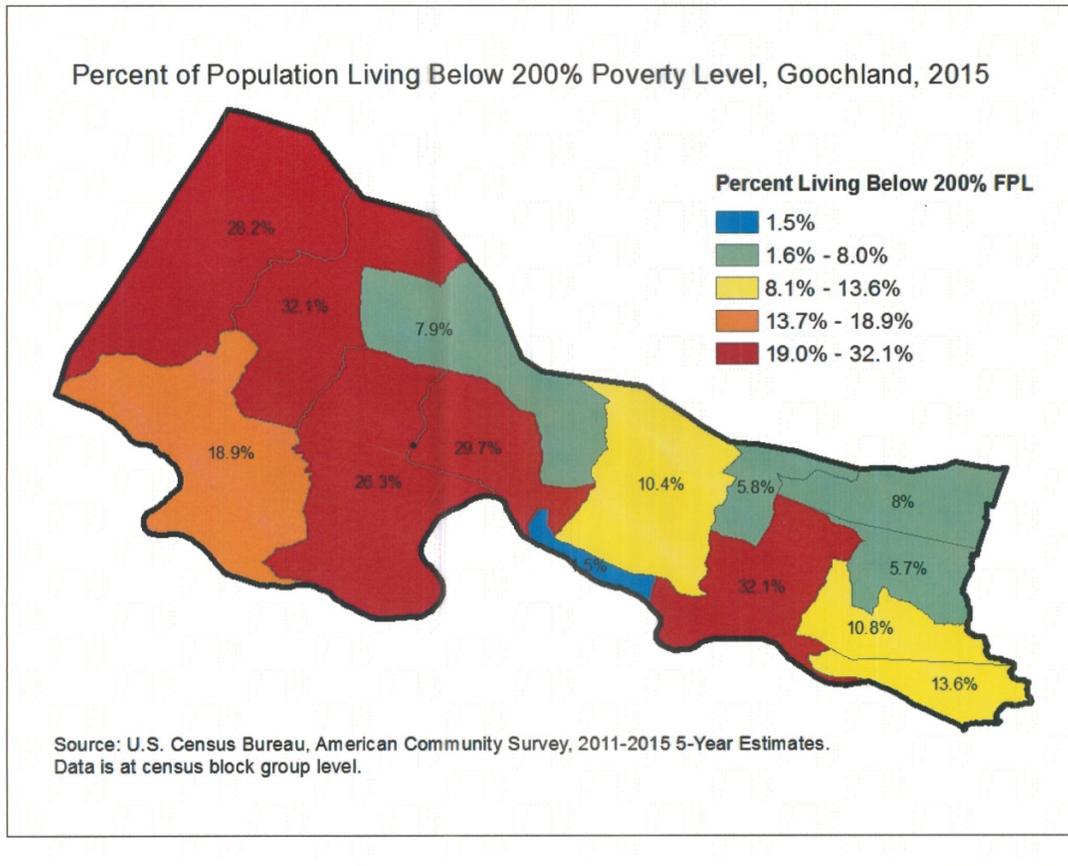
Note. Adapted from Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates: 2015 - census.gov. Retrieved from <http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/data/index.html>.

The poverty rate for all ages in Goochland County is 7.4% which is also below the poverty rates for Virginia and the United States. The poverty rate for children ages 5 -17, 8.6%, is slightly higher than the rate for all ages in Goochland County.

Poverty						
State and County	All Ages		Ages 5-17		Under Age 5	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States	46,153,077	14.7%	10,245,028	19.5%	4,448,221	22.8%
Virginia	914,226	11.2%	186,603	14.0%	82,761	16.4%
Goochland County	1,580	7.4%	275	8.6%	NA	NA

Note. Adapted from Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates: 2015 - census.gov. Retrieved from <http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/data/index.html>.

Eligibility for many of the services/resources in Goochland County is based on resident's income and determined by the Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG). Community services supported by the Community Action Program are limited to residents with an income at or below the 200% poverty level. Figure 1 displays the percent of population living below 200% poverty level within Goochland County.



Percent of Population Living Below 200% Poverty Level.

Goochland County residents can apply for income-based benefit programs through the Goochland County Department of Social Services. The table below provides information on the number of individuals and households served through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Program (TANF) and Medicaid, a medical assistance program.

<b>SNAP, TANF and Medicaid Benefit Programs - Goochland County</b>				
State of Virginia Fiscal Year	SNAP Individuals Served <i>(Households Served)</i>	TANF Individuals Served <i>(Households Served)</i>	Medicaid Individuals Served <i>(Households Served)</i>	Received SNAP, TANF and/or Medicaid) Individuals Served
2010	1,734 <i>(794)</i>	222 <i>(81)</i>	1,710 <i>(1,101)</i>	2,415
2011	1,946 <i>(902)</i>	265 <i>(94)</i>	1,846 <i>(1,166)</i>	2,642
2012	1,931 <i>(918)</i>	230 <i>(79)</i>	1,847 <i>(1,154)</i>	2,624
2013	1,969 <i>(950)</i>	178 <i>(66)</i>	1,930 <i>(1,186)</i>	2,686
2014	1,959 <i>(942)</i>	121 <i>(47)</i>	1,965 <i>(1,211)</i>	2,733
2015	1,859 <i>(884)</i>	127 <i>(49)</i>	2,153 <i>(1,310)</i>	2,847

Unemployment rates have steadily remained just below state averages for the past 10 years except for 2010. The following table provides annual unemployment rates from 2006 to 2015, followed by Table 12 that provides monthly unemployment rates for 2016.

Table 11: Unemployment Rates from 2006 to 2015

Unemployment Rates from 2006 to 2015				
Year	Goochland County		Virginia	
	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
2006	269	2.5%	123,008	3.1%
2007	266	2.4%	122,748	3.0%
2008	379	3.3%	163,015	3.9%
2009	740	6.5%	275,655	6.7%
2010	750	7.2%	297,272	7.1%
2011	658	6.3%	277,476	6.6%
2012	573	5.6%	255,362	6.0%
2013	533	5.1%	241,247	5.7%
2014	505	4.8%	221,706	5.2%
2015	438	4.1%	188,562	4.4%

Note. Adapted from W. VirginiaLMI.com – Labor Market Information. Retrieved February 6, 2017, from <https://data.virginialmi.com/>, Economic Information & Analytics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

Table 12: Monthly Unemployment Rates for 2016

Monthly Unemployment Rates for 2016				
Month	Goochland County		Virginia	
	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
January	423	3.9%	183,221	4.4%
February	417	3.9%	178,753	4.2%
March	405	3.8%	176,030	4.2%
April	322	3.0%	144,686	3.4%
May	355	3.3%	152,222	3.6%
June	383	3.6%	167,968	4.0%
July	392	3.6%	170,964	4.0%
August	389	3.6%	172,701	4.1%
September	406	3.8%	169,396	4.0%
October	419	3.9%	172,991	4.1%
November	403	3.7%	168,079	4.0%
December	373	3.5%	161,017	3.8%

Note. Adapted from W. VirginiaLMI.com – Labor Market Information. Retrieved February 6, 2017, from <https://data.virginialmi.com/>, Economic Information & Analytics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

The following table provides information on the number of employees that live and work in Goochland County as well as the number of employees that commute in and out of the county. The majority of employees that work in Goochland live outside of the county.

Table 13: Inflow/Outflow Job Counts

Inflow/Outflow Job Counts	
Employed and Live in Goochland County	1,481
Employed in Goochland County, Live Outside	14,275
Live in Goochland County, Employed Outside	7,780

Note. OnTheMap. (2014). Retrieved from <http://onthemap.ces.census.gov/>.

Table 14 displays the methods that residence of Goochland county use to commute to work. Public transportation includes any mode of travel, with the exception of taxicab, that is associated with the areas transit agency. Other means of transportation may include motorcycle, bicycle, boat, scooter, etc. The mean travel time to work is 30.4 minutes.

Table 14: Commute to Work

Commuting to Work		
Workers 16 years and over	Estimate	Percent
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	8,665	84.60%
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	790	7.70%
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	43	0.40%
Walked	45	0.40%
Other means	112	1.10%
Worked at home	587	5.70%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,242</b>	<b>-</b>

Note: Adapted from American Community Survey Data Tables on American FactFinder. (2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates). Retrieved from <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/data/data-tables-and-tools/american-factfinder/>.

The following figures list the number of employees by industry and the number of government employees reported for Goochland County in the second quarter of 2016.

Figure 34: Employment by Industry

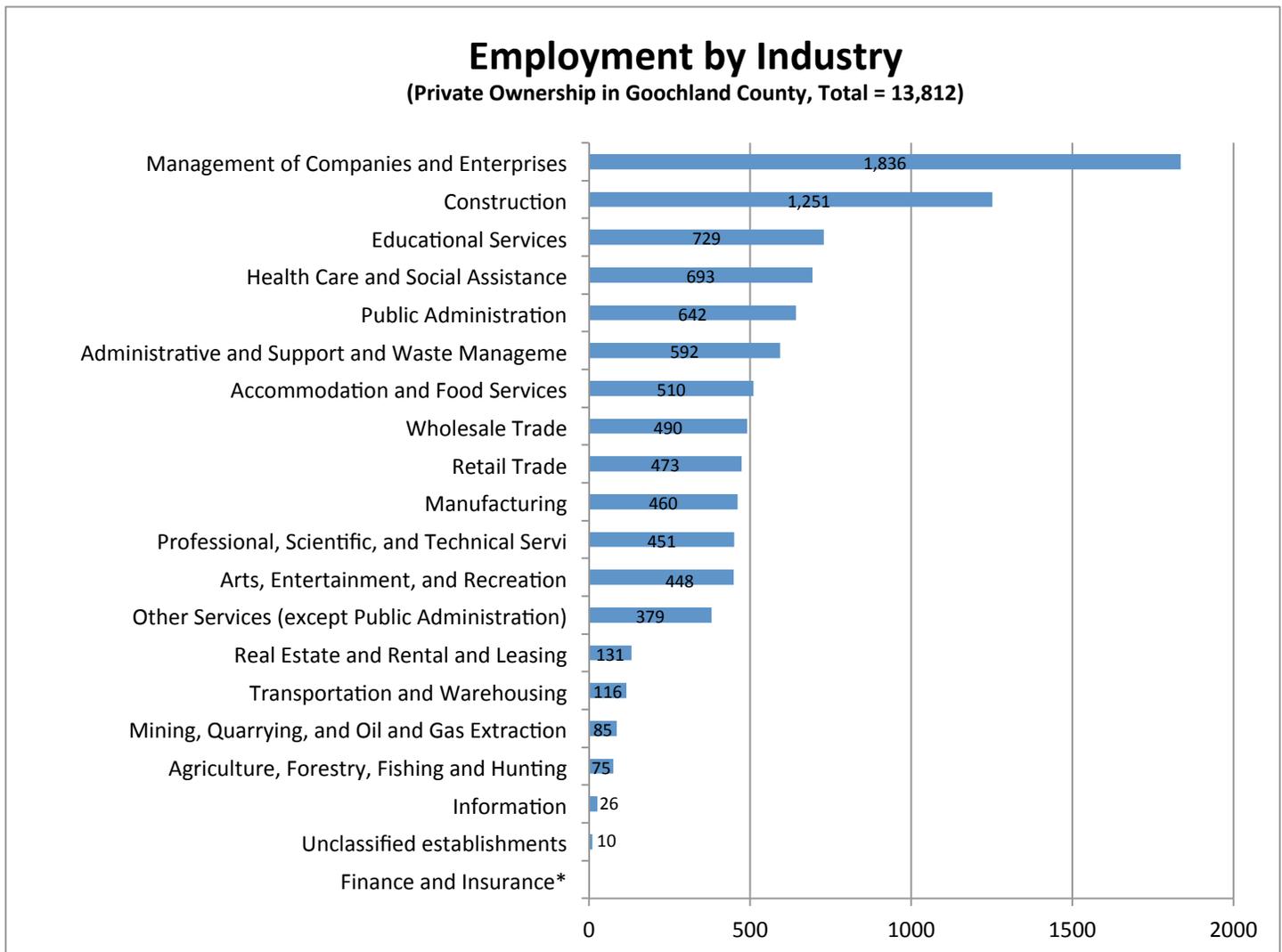


Figure: Employment by Industry, Note: Asterisk (\*) indicates non-disclosable data. Adapted from W. VirginiaLMI.com – Labor Market Information. Retrieved February 6, 2017, from <https://data.virginialmi.com/>, Economic Information & Analytics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), 2nd Quarter (April, May, June) 2016.

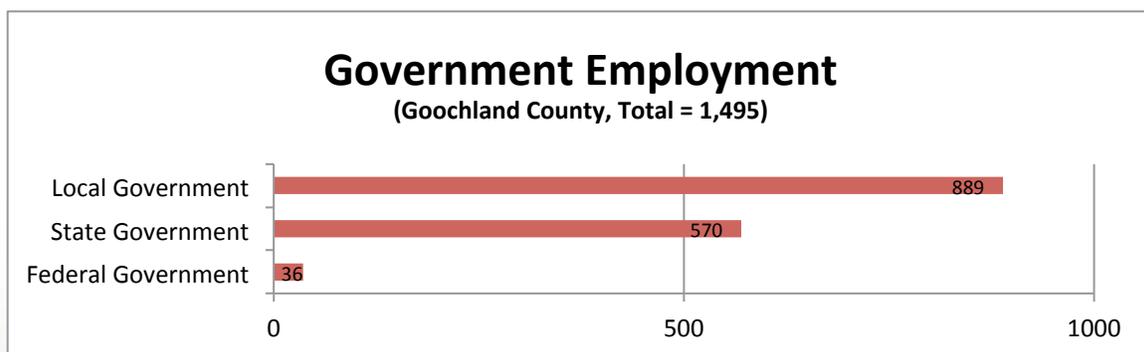


Figure 3: Government Employment, Adapted from W. VirginiaLMI.com – Labor Market Information. Retrieved February 6, 2017, from <https://data.virginialmi.com/>, Economic Information & Analytics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), 2nd Quarter (April, May, June) 2016.

The following figures list the average weekly wage for employees by industry and the average weekly wage of government employees reported for Goochland County in the second quarter of 2016.

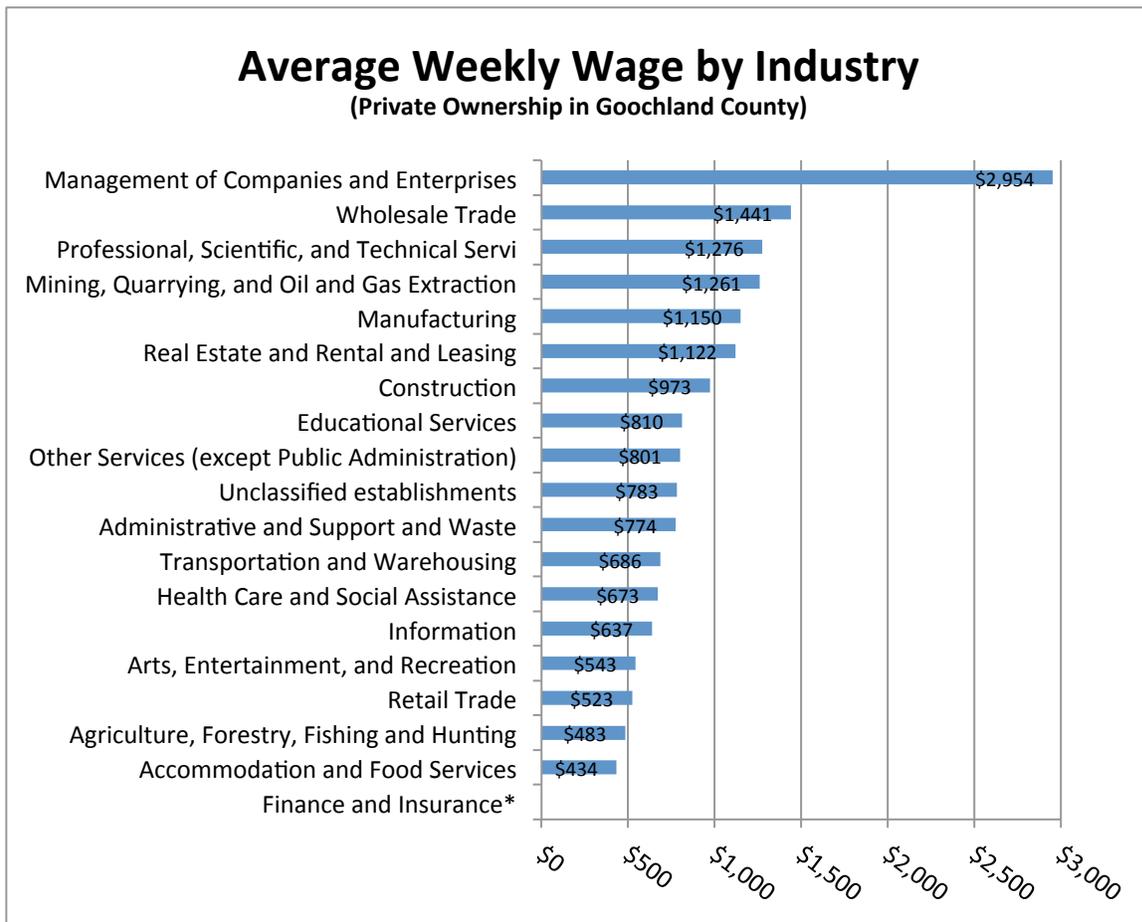


Figure 4: Average Weekly Range by Industry, Note: Asterisk (\*) indicates non-disclosable data. Adapted from W. VirginiaLMI.com – Labor Market Information. Retrieved February 6, 2017, from <https://data.virginialmi.com/>, Economic Information & Analytics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), 2nd Quarter (April, May, June) 2016.

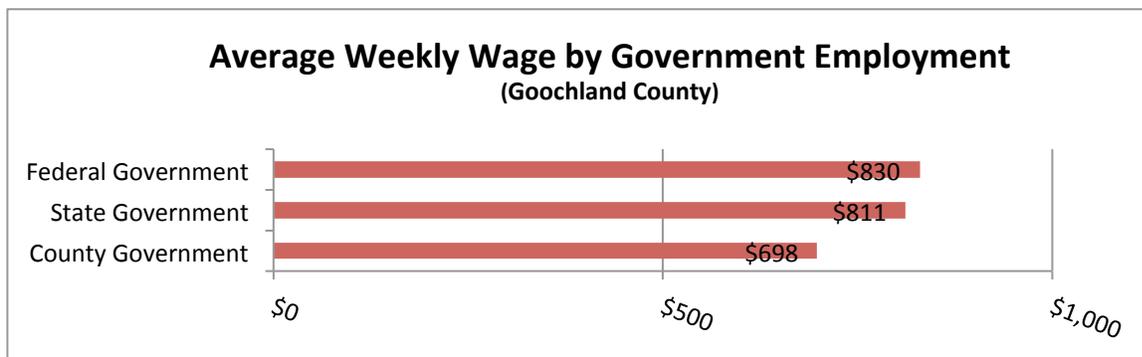


Figure 5: Average Weekly Range by Government Employment, Adapted from W. VirginiaLMI.com – Labor Market Information. Retrieved February 6, 2017, from <https://data.virginialmi.com/>, Economic Information & Analytics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), 2nd Quarter (April, May, June) 2016.

## Housing

The percentage of occupied versus vacant housing units in Goochland County remained steady between 2010 and 2015. Of the 8,148 estimated occupied housing units in 2015, 87% (7,088) are owner occupied, while 13% (1,060) are renter occupied. Table 15 displays a housing inventory by tenure and shows the limited number of vacant housing units available for sale and rent.

Table 15: Housing Inventory by Tenure in Goochland County

Housing Inventory by Tenure in Goochland County		
Housing Description	2015 ACS	2010 Census
<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>8,807</b>	<b>8,618</b>
Occupied	8,148	7,998
% Occupied	92.5%	92.8%
Owners	7,088	7,023
% Owners	87.0%	87.8%
Renters	1,060	975
% Renters	13.0%	12.2%
<b>Total Vacant</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>620</b>
% Vacant	7.5%	7.2%
Available for Sale	74	146
Available for Rent	7	58
Other Vacant	578	416

Note: Adapted from Data Access and Dissemination Systems (DADS). American FactFinder–Community Facts (2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates and 2010 Census). Retrieved from [https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/community\\_facts.xhtml](https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/community_facts.xhtml).

Table 16 displays the housing values of owner-occupied units in Goochland County. The median value of owner-occupied units is \$318,400.<sup>3</sup>

Table 16: Housing Values of Owner-Occupied Housing Units in Goochland County

Housing Values of Owner-occupied Housing Units Goochland County		
Value	Estimate	Percent
Less than \$50,000	309	4.40%
\$50,000 to \$99,999	135	1.90%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	708	10.00%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	840	11.90%
\$200,000 to \$299,999	1,373	19.40%
\$300,000 to \$499,999	1,743	24.60%
\$500,000 to \$999,999	1,536	21.70%
\$1,000,000 or more	444	6.30%
<b>Owner-occupied Housing Units</b>	<b>7,088</b>	-

Note: Adapted from American Community Survey Data Tables on American FactFinder. (2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates). Retrieved from <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/data/data-tables-and-tools/american-factfinder/>.

<sup>3</sup> American Community Survey Data Tables on American FactFinder. (2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates). Retrieved from <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/data/data-tables-and-tools/american-factfinder/>.

Households with housing costs that are more than 30% of reported household income are considered burdened. Table 17 indicates the number and percentage of households with a housing cost burden for 2009-2014.

Table 17: Housing Cost Burden by Year

Housing Cost Burden by Year				
Year	Goochland County		Virginia	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2009	1,676	25.4%	999,762	34.7%
2010	2,062	27.1%	1,033,284	35.8%
2011	2,404	31.2%	1,030,073	35.4%
2012	2,354	29.3%	996,331	32.8%
2013	2,240	27.3%	958,994	31.4%
2014	2,085	25.4%	973,757	31.6%

Note. Adapted from Housing Virginia Sourcebook. Retrieved February 6, 2017, from <http://www.housingvirginia.org/sourcebook/housing-quick-facts/>.

Table 18 shows the number and percent of households with a housing cost burden by income. There is a higher percentage of cost burden households in the lower income categories. The percent of cost burdened owners in the \$20,000 - \$34,999 category is much higher for Goochland County, 62%, as compared to Virginia, 48.6%.

Table 18: Housing Cost Burden by Income, 2014

Housing Cost Burden by Income, 2014								
Household Income	Goochland County				Virginia			
	Cost Burdened Owners		Cost Burdened Renters		Cost Burdened Owners		Cost Burdened Renters	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than \$20,000	315	67.6%	195	100.0%	115,586	72.3%	194,875	89.2%
\$20,000 - \$34,999	327	62.0%	169	90.4%	95,616	48.6%	148,833	81.4%
\$35,000 - \$49,999	214	34.0%	58	48.3%	78,951	36.9%	81,615	54.5%
\$50,000 - \$74,999	319	26.7%	0	0.0%	94,933	27.1%	55,165	31.0%
\$75,000 or more	488	11.2%	0	0.0%	90,400	8.3%	17,783	6.8%
All Incomes	1,663	23.1%	422	41.5%	475,486	23.6%	498,271	46.6%

Note. Adapted from Housing Virginia Sourcebook. Retrieved February 6, 2017, from <http://www.housingvirginia.org/sourcebook/housing-quick-facts/>.

## Transportation

The table below lists the number of vehicles available per occupied housing unit in Goochland County.

Table 19: Vehicles Available (Goochland County)

Vehicles Available (Goochland County)		
Vehicles Available	Estimate	Percent
No vehicles available	148	1.80%
1 vehicle available	1,358	16.70%
2 vehicles available	3,284	40.30%
3 or more vehicles available	3,358	41.20%
<i>Occupied Housing Units</i>	8,148	-

Note: Adapted from American Community Survey Data Tables on American FactFinder. (2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates). Retrieved from <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/data/data-tables-and-tools/american-factfinder/>.

## Education

The education section provides community data related to both Adult Education (post high school) and youth education (pre-school through high school). The following table displays the education attainment of adults' ages 25 years or over. Ninety percent of these adults are high school graduates or have a high school graduate equivalency. Approximately 37% have attained a bachelor's degree or higher.

Table 20: Educational Attainment (Population 25 years and over)

Educational Attainment (Population 25 years and Over)				
Education Level	Goochland County		Virginia	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Less than 9th grade	511	3.20%	265,432	4.80%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,101	6.80%	383,502	6.90%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	4,331	26.90%	1,381,751	24.80%
Some college, no degree	2,920	18.10%	1,109,861	19.90%
Associate's degree	1,236	7.70%	403,610	7.30%
Bachelor's degree	3,924	24.30%	1,167,357	21.00%
Graduate or professional degree	2,098	13.00%	854,860	15.40%
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,121</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,566,373</b>	

Note: Adapted from American Community Survey Data Tables on American FactFinder. (2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates). Retrieved from <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/data/data-tables-and-tools/american-factfinder/>.

Table 21 shows the educational attainment of adults' ages 18 to 24. Almost 80% of this age group has attained a high school diploma or equivalency and 14.7% have attained a bachelor's degree or higher.

Table 21: Educational Attainment (Population 18 – 24 years)

Educational Attainment (Population 18-24 Years)				
Education Level	Goochland County		Virginia	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Less than high school graduate	258	19.20%	90,470	11.00%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	281	20.90%	251,354	30.40%

Some college or associate's degree	607	45.20%	384,635	46.60%
Bachelor's degree or higher	198	14.70%	99,130	12.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,344</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>825,589</b>	

Note: Adapted from American Community Survey Data Tables on American FactFinder. (2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates).

Retrieved from <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/data/data-tables-and-tools/american-factfinder/>.

Approximately 55% (173) of Gochland County's 3 and 4 year old population is enrolled in school. Table 24 shows that this percentage is slightly higher than the overall percentage of Virginia's 3-4 year old population.

Table 22: 3 to 4 Year Olds Enrolled in School

3 to 4 Year Olds Enrolled in School		
State and County	Estimate	Percent
Virginia	100,477	47.9%
Gochland County	173	54.7%

Note: Adapted from American Community Survey Data Tables on American FactFinder. (2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates).

Retrieved from <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/data/data-tables-and-tools/american-factfinder/>.

Table 23 displays the on-time high school graduate rates for Gochland County and Virginia. The rates are a percentage of students who earned a diploma within four years of entering high school for the first time. The percentage of on-time graduates in Gochland County continues to be higher than the overall rate for Virginia.

Table 23: On-Time High School Graduation

On-Time High School Graduation (% of freshman who graduate in four years)		
Year	Gochland County	Virginia
	Percent	Percent
2012	90.9%	88.0%
2013	90.1%	89.2%
2014	94.6%	89.9%
2015	94.1%	90.5%
2016	97.1%	91.3%

Note. Adapted from Kids Count Data. Retrieved February 6, 2017, from <http://www.vakids.org/kids-count-dataVirginia>.

Table 24 provides estimates on the presence of a computer and the type of Internet subscription in the home. An estimated 622 (7.5%) of households in Gochland County do not have a computer in the home.

Table 24: Presence of a Computer and Type of Internet Subscription in the Household

Presence of a Computer and Type of Internet Subscription in Household		
Computer Availability	Gochland County	Virginia
	Estimate	Estimate
Has a computer:	7,693	2,741,793
With dial-up Internet subscription alone	33	16,665
With a broadband Internet subscription	6,442	2,428,723
Without an Internet subscription	1,218	296,405
No computer	622	365,102
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>8,315</b>	<b>3,106,895</b>

Note: Adapted from American Community Survey Data Tables on American FactFinder. (2015 ACS 1-Year Estimates).

Retrieved from <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/data/data-tables-and-tools/american-factfinder/>.

According to the Opportunity Index, Goochland County received a 4 on a scale from 1 to 5 with five representing the most comprehensive Internet coverage.<sup>4</sup>This indicates that greater than 600 and as many as 800 households per 1,000 have high speed internet access in Goochland County.

## Health

The following health section provides data on access to care, insurance coverage, birth statistics and other health related information.

Table 25 provides information on the ratio of the population to providers for Goochland County and Virginia. The ratio of individuals to primary care physicians is better for Goochland County than Virginia with one Primary Care Physician for every 1,200 residents. But data indicates that the access to dentist and mental health providers is much more limited in Goochland County as compared to Virginia.<sup>5</sup>

Table 25: Access to Care

Access to Care		
Provider Type	Goochland County	Virginia
	Ratio to Population	Ratio to Population
Primary Care Physicians	1,200:1	1,330:1
Dentists	3,130:1	1,570:1
Mental Health Providers	1,370:1	680:1

Note. County Health Rankings. Retrieved February 6, 2017, from <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/>.

When viewing all income levels, the percentage of the uninsured population under age 65 has been consistently lower than the percentage across Virginia. In 2014, 1,102 (6.6%) of the population in Goochland County did not have insurance. Table 26 displays the number and percentage of uninsured individuals from 2010 to 2014.

Table 26: Uninsured – All Income Levels (Under the Age of 65)

Uninsured - All Income Levels (Under the Age of 65)				
Year	Goochland County		Virginia	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2010	1,751	10.3%	1,009,466	14.8%
2011	1,608	9.6%	979,509	14.3%
2012	1,458	8.8%	981,173	14.2%
2013	1,206	7.3%	971,264	14.0%
2014	1,102	6.6%	863,567	12.4%

Note. Adapted from Small Area Health Insurance Estimates: 2015 - census.gov. Retrieved from <http://www.census.gov/did/www/sahie/>.

<sup>4</sup> Opportunity Index. Retrieved February 6, 2017 from <http://opportunityindex.org>.

<sup>5</sup> County Health Rankings. Retrieved February 6, 2017, from <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/>. Original source data: Primary Care Physicians: Area Health Resource File/American Medical Association (2013); Dentists: Area Health Resource File/National Provider Identification file (2014); Medical Health Providers: CMS, National Provider Identification File (2015).

When focusing on individuals at or below the 200% Federal Poverty Level (FPL), the percentage of uninsured population under the age of 65 in Goochland County was higher than Virginia between 2010 and 2012 but became lower in 2013 and 2014 (see Table 27).

Table 27: Uninsured - <=200% FPL (Under the Age of 65)

Uninsured - <=200% FPL (Under the Age of 65)				
Year	Goochland County		Virginia	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2010	796	36.2%	546,403	29.5%
2011	782	34.7%	540,862	28.3%
2012	690	31.2%	539,501	28.0%
2013	586	26.4%	519,256	26.9%
2014	545	23.2%	463,850	24.4%

Note. Small Area Health Insurance Estimates: 2015 - census.gov. Retrieved from <http://www.census.gov/did/www/sahie/>.

The percentage of the uninsured population under age 19 at 200% below Federal Poverty Level decreased between 2010 and 2014 but remained higher than the overall Virginia percentage (Table 28).

Table 28: Uninsured - <=200% FPL (Under the Age of 19)

Uninsured - <=200% FPL (Under the Age of 19)				
Year	Goochland County		Virginia	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2010	140	19.1%	73,337	11.2%
2011	126	17.0%	69,276	10.3%
2012	103	14.0%	65,267	9.7%
2013	93	13.2%	57,827	8.6%
2014	94	11.9%	62,032	9.3%

Note. Adapted from Small Area Health Insurance Estimates: 2015 - census.gov. Retrieved from <http://www.census.gov/did/www/sahie/>.

The following table indicates the total number of individuals and households receiving Medicaid.

Table 29: Clients and Households Receiving Medicaid in Goochland County

Clients and Households Receiving Medicaid Goochland County		
State of Virginia Fiscal Year	Individuals Served	Households Served
2010	1,710	1,101
2011	1,846	1,166
2012	1,847	1,154
2013	1,930	1,186
2014	1,965	1,211
2015	2,153	1,310

Note. Adapted from Local Department of Social Services Profile Report, SFY 2015 (p. 3, Rep.). VDSS Office of Research and Planning. Benefit Programs, ADAPT (Data Warehouse, Client Cross-Program Locality Yearly Analysis). Medicaid count excludes enrollees from state mental hospitals.

Table 30 displays the number and percent of low weight live births for Goochland County and Virginia between 2010 and 2014. Except for 2010, Goochland County has had a lower percentage of low births compared to Virginia.

Table 30: Low Birth Rates and Very Low Birth Rates

Low Birth Rates and Very Low Birth Rates								
Year	Goochland County				Virginia			
	Low weight live births under 2,500 grams		Very low weight live births under 1,500 gram		Low weight live births under 2,500 grams		Very low weight live births under 1,500 gram	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2010	17	9.8%	4	2.3%	8,487	8.2%	1,627	1.6%
2011	8	5.3%	0	0.0%	8,204	8.0%	1,632	1.6%
2012	5	3.0%	2	1.2%	8,391	8.2%	1,648	1.6%
2013	7	4.5%	0	0.0%	8,178	8.0%	1,586	1.6%
2014	7	3.8%	0	0.0%	8,078	7.9%	1,563	1.5%

Note. Adapted from Virginia Department of Health, Health Statistics. Retrieved from <http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/HealthStats/stats.htm>.

There was an increase in the number of non-marital births in 2014 for Goochland County, 58 (31.4%), as compared to the four previous years in which the percentage ranged from 21.8% to 24.9% (Table 31).

Table 31: Non-Marital Births

Non-Marital Births				
Year	Goochland County		Virginia	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2010	43	24.9%	36,532	35.5%
2011	36	23.8%	36,390	35.5%
2012	36	21.8%	36,271	35.3%
2013	37	23.6%	35,289	34.6%
2014	58	31.4%	34,995	34.0%

Note. Adapted from Virginia Department of Health, Health Statistics. Retrieved from <http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/HealthStats/stats.htm>.

Table 32 displays the teen birth rate per 1,000 by age group for Goochland County and Virginia from 2010 to 2014. The rate across all age groups is lower for Goochland County than Virginia for all years displayed.

Table 32: Teen Birth Rate per 1,000 by Age Group

Teen Birth Rate Per 1,000 by Age Group (Data Type: Rate)						
Year	Goochland County			Virginia		
	< 15 Years	15-17 Years	18-19 Years	< 15 Years	15-17 Years	18-19 Years
2010	0.0	2.7	38.5	0.3	12.5	47.8
2011	1.5	0.0	15.4	0.2	11.1	42.7
2012	0.0	7.4	5.6	0.3	10.2	39.9
2013	0.0	7.3	21.1	0.1	8.0	36.4
2014	0.0	2.5	25.0	0.2	7.7	33.0

Note. Adapted from Virginia Department of Health, Health Statistics. Retrieved from <http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/HealthStats/stats.htm>.

In 2013, the age adjusted estimated percentage of adults with diabetes in Goochland County was 9.0% and 9.1% across Virginia.<sup>6</sup> The percentage of diabetic Medicare enrollees ages 65-76 that receive HBA1C monitoring in Goochland County was 89% and 87% across Virginia.<sup>7</sup> Twenty-five percent of adults in Goochland County reported a Body Mass Index (BMI) greater than or equal to 30 to while 27% report a BMI greater than or equal to 30 across Virginia.<sup>8</sup>

The table below provides data on the prevalence of HIV in Goochland County and Virginia.

Table 33: HIV Prevalence

HIV Prevalence - All transmission ages 13 years and over		
State and County	Rate <sup>9</sup>	Cases
Virginia	311.3	21,740
Goochland County	323.9	62

Note. County Health Rankings. Retrieved February 6, 2017, from <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/>.  
Original source data: National HIV Surveillance System, 2014.

The Rural Substance Abuse Awareness Coalition (RSAAC) conducted a needs assessment in 2016 for both Goochland and Powhatan Counties as part of its pre-planning efforts to design and implement programs to address substance abuse within its service area. The report highlighted four key themes that emerged from community member’s feedback.<sup>10</sup>

1. Strong protective factors exist within the community, such as strong families, faith communities, and community cohesion.
2. There is rising awareness and concern about substance abuse with gaps in knowledge about prevention and treatment.
3. The communities and populations within them are changing and evolving in ways that are both welcome and concerning.
4. There are gaps in community services and resources.

The 2016 RSAAC Needs Assessment Report also provides specific information related to the use of alcohol, tobacco, opiates/prescription drugs and marijuana in Goochland County.

## Nutrition

This section provides community data related to nutrition in Goochland County. The following table displays the number of individuals and households receiving benefits through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) between 2010 and 2015.

<sup>6</sup> Center for Disease Control (CDC) Diabetes Interactive Atlas. 2013. Retrieved February 6, 2017, from <https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/atlas/countydata/atlas.html>. The percentage of US adults who reported ever being told by a health professional that they had diabetes was estimated using data from CDC’s Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).

<sup>7</sup> County Health Rankings. Retrieved February 6, 2017, from <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/>. Original source data: Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, 2013.

<sup>8</sup> County Health Rankings. Retrieved February 6, 2017, from <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/>. Original source data: CDC Diabetes Interactive Atlas, 2012.

<sup>9</sup> Each rate was calculated by dividing the total number of cases (or deaths or prevalence) for the calendar year by the size of the population for that calendar year and then multiplying the number by 100,000.

<sup>10</sup> Needs Assessment 2016. Rural Substance Abuse Awareness Coalition (p. 6-7).

Table 34: Individuals and Household Receiving SNAP in Goochland County

Individuals and Households Receiving SNAP in Goochland County		
State of Virginia Fiscal Year	Individuals Served	Households Served
2010	1,734	794
2011	1,946	902
2012	1,931	918
2013	1,969	950
2014	1,959	942
2015	1,859	884

Note. Adapted from Local Department of Social Services Profile Report, SFY 2015 (p. 3, Rep.). VDSS Office of Research and Planning. Benefit Programs, ADAPT (Data Warehouse, Client Cross-Program Locality Yearly Analysis).

The following table provides data on food insecurities in Goochland County and Virginia. The Feeding America website explains that “food insecurity refers to USDA’s measure of lack of access, at times, to enough food for an active, healthy life for all household members and limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate foods.”<sup>11</sup> Although only 8.3% of Goochland County residents are considered food insecure individuals, the Map the Meal Gap data estimates that 30% of individuals in Goochland County are likely income eligible for federal nutrition assistance.

Table 35: Food Insecure Individuals

Food Insecure Individuals		
State and County	Percent	Number
Virginia	11.8%	983,880
Goochland County	8.3%	1,790

Note. Adapted from Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap, 2014. Retrieved from [http://www.feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/our-research/map-the-meal-gap/2014/VA\\_AllCounties\\_CDs\\_MMG\\_2014.pdf](http://www.feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/our-research/map-the-meal-gap/2014/VA_AllCounties_CDs_MMG_2014.pdf).

<sup>11</sup> Feeding America. Map the Meal Gap, 2014. Retrieved from [http://www.feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/our-research/map-the-meal-gap/2014/VA\\_AllCounties\\_CDs\\_MMG\\_2014.pdf](http://www.feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/our-research/map-the-meal-gap/2014/VA_AllCounties_CDs_MMG_2014.pdf).

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