

UNITED WAY ALICE[®] PROJECT

LIVE UNITED[®]

ALICE IN SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA

SEPTEMBER 2017



United Way of
Southwest Virginia



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INTRODUCTION

With the cost of living in Southwest Virginia higher than what most people earn, many families in the region have income above the Federal Poverty Level, but not high enough to afford a basic household budget that includes housing, child care, food, transportation, and health care.

Traditional measures of economic hardship hide the reality that 46 percent of households in Southwest Virginia struggle to support themselves – well above the statewide average of 39 percent. None of the economic measures traditionally used to calculate the financial status of Virginia’s households, such as the Federal Poverty Level, consider both income and the actual cost of living in each county. Because of this, they cannot fully capture the number of households facing economic hardship across Virginia’s 95 counties and 38 independent cities.

United Way identifies households that earn above the Federal Poverty Level but not enough to make ends meet as **ALICE** – an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed. ALICE households live in every county and independent city in Virginia – urban, suburban, and rural – and they include women and men, young and old, of all races and ethnicities.

The United Way *ALICE Project* provides a framework, language, and tools to measure and understand the struggles of the growing number of households in our communities that do not earn enough to afford basic necessities. A collaborative project of the United Ways of Virginia, this research initiative presents new tools that can stimulate meaningful discussion, attract new partners, and ultimately inform strategies that create positive change across the state.

This addendum to the United Way ALICE Report focuses on the 21 counties and independent cities of Southwest Virginia and how they compare to the rest of the state. This area is also organized by Commissions (Figure 1).

Figure 1.
Southwest Virginia Commissions

Commission	Counties and Independent Cities	Total Households
Cumberland Plateau Planning District Commission	Buchanan, Dickenson, Russell, Tazewell	44,524
LENOWISCO Planning District Commission	Lee, Norton, Scott, Wise	35,861
Mount Rogers Planning District Commission	Bland, Bristol, Carroll, Galax, Grayson, Smyth, Washington, Wythe	79,967
New River Valley Regional Commission	Floyd, Giles, Montgomery, Pulaski, Radford	70,568

Source: Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development, 2017, and the American Community Survey, 2015

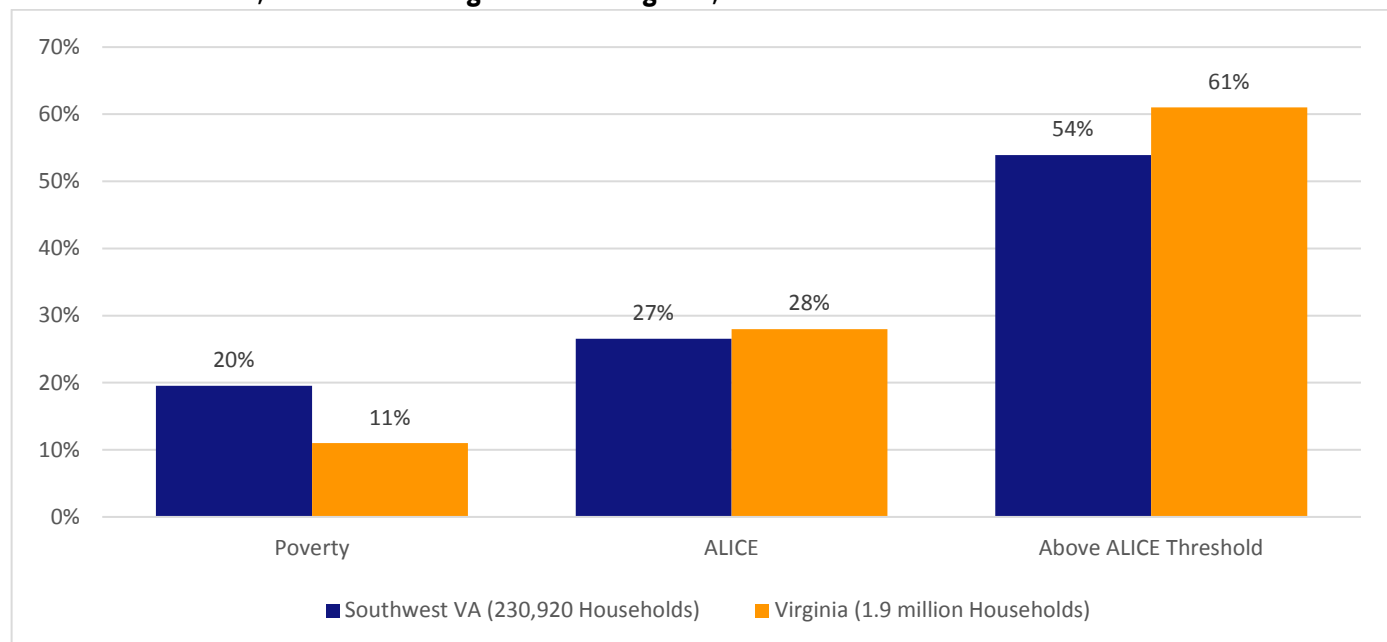
WHO IS ALICE?

Out of Southwest Virginia’s 230,920 households reporting income in 2015, 19 percent had income below the Federal Poverty Level and another 27 percent had income above the Federal Poverty Level but below the ALICE Threshold, a new basic standard for financial hardship. The Threshold is derived from the Household Survival Budget, a bare-minimum budget based on the cost of the five household basics – housing, child care, food, transportation, and health care – in each county in Southwest Virginia. In total, 106,372 households in the region (46 percent) have income below the ALICE Threshold.

ALICE households vary in location, size, and makeup; there is no typical configuration. They live in cities, in suburbs, and in rural areas. There are young and old ALICE households, those with children, and those with a family member who has a disability. They vary in educational level attained, as well as in race and ethnicity.

While the population of Southwest Virginia makes up only 12 percent of the state’s households, they are more likely to be in poverty (19 percent versus the state average of 11 percent) and almost as likely to be ALICE (27 percent and 28 percent, respectively) (Figure 2).

Figure 2.
Household Income, Southwest Virginia and Virginia, 2015

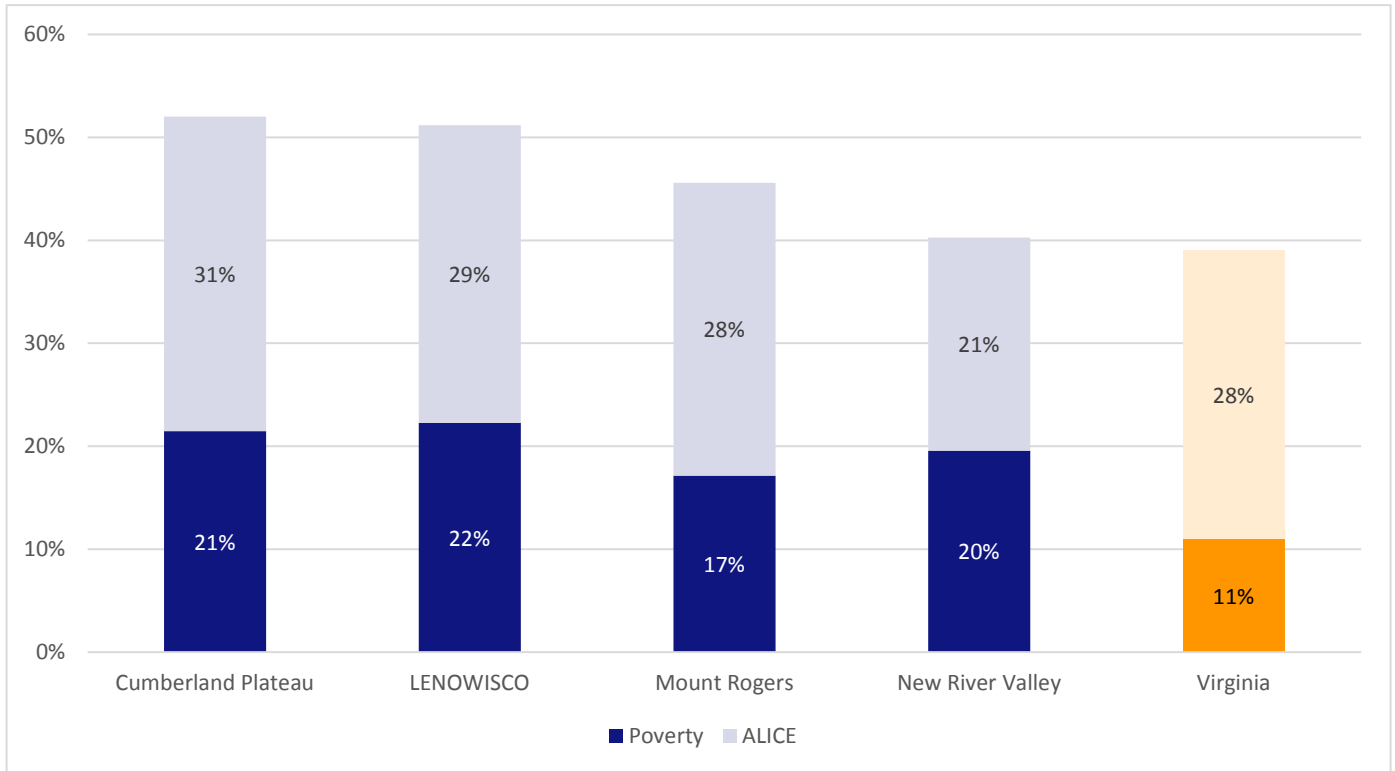


Source: American Community Survey, 2015, and the ALICE Threshold, 2015

This section reviews three demographic areas in which Southwest Virginia’s ALICE households stand out from the rest of the state: geography, age, and household type.

Within Southwest Virginia, there is also variation among Commissions in their percent of ALICE households, but all Commissions have financial hardship levels above the state average (Figure 3). The percent of households with income below the ALICE Threshold ranges from 41 percent in New River Valley to 52 percent in Cumberland Plateau.

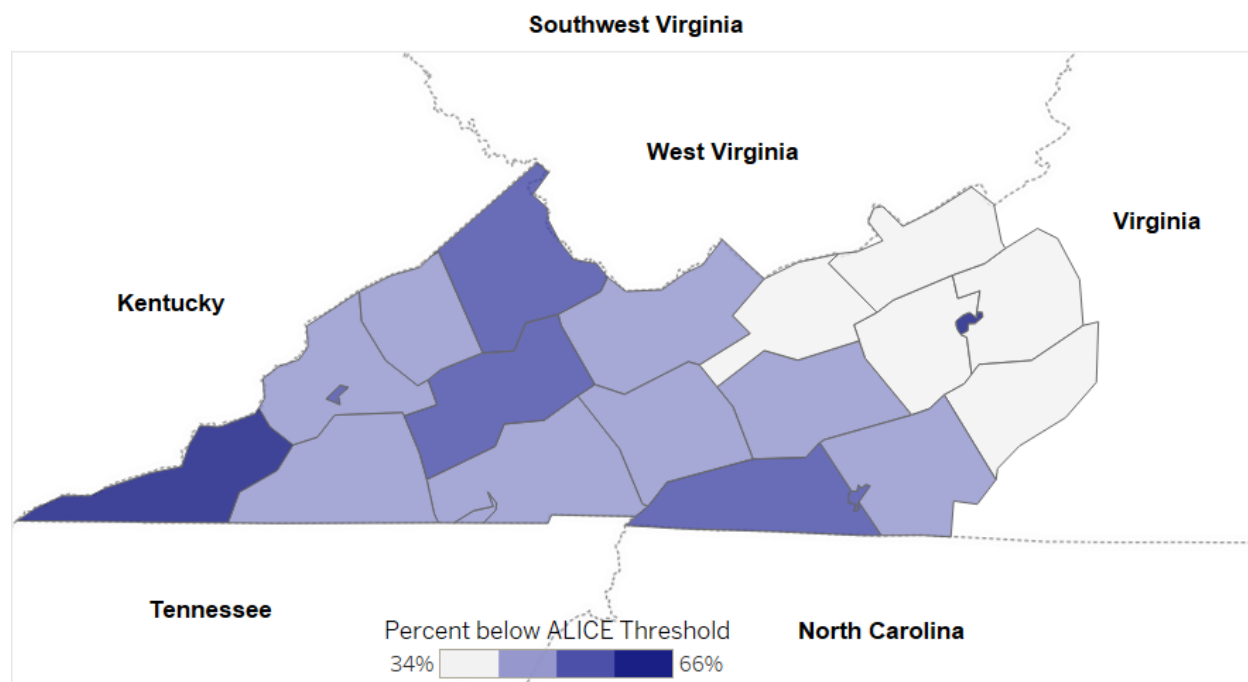
Figure 3.
Household Income by Commission, Southwest Virginia and Virginia, 2015



Source: American Community Survey, 2015, and the ALICE Threshold, 2015

There is also wide variation among Southwest Virginia’s counties, independent cities, and towns in terms of the percentage of households earning below the ALICE Threshold (BAT) (Figure 4). For counties, the percent of households with income below the ALICE Threshold ranges from 34 percent in Giles County to 66 percent in Radford City. For towns in the region, the percent of households with income below the ALICE Threshold ranges from 15 percent in Belspring to 87 percent in Parrott.

Figure 4.
Percent of Households with Income Below the ALICE Threshold, Counties and Independent Cities, Southwest Virginia, 2015



Source: American Community Survey, 2015, and the ALICE Threshold, 2015

Age

As in the rest of the state, there are ALICE households in every age bracket in Southwest Virginia. The youngest age group, households headed by someone under the age of 25 years, are the smallest numerically, but the most likely to be in poverty. The percent of under-25 households in poverty ranges from 37 percent in Cumberland Plateau to 73 percent in New River Valley, compared to the statewide average of 39 percent. As households get older, they are less likely to be in poverty. The households most likely to be ALICE are seniors (65 years and older), who range from 29 percent in New River Valley to 43 percent in Cumberland Plateau, compared to the statewide average of 41 percent.

Significant numbers of those in their prime earning years in Southwest Virginia still have income below the ALICE Threshold, and the proportion remains above the state average. For households headed by someone 25 to 44 years old, 39 percent across the state and 42 percent in Southwest Virginia have income below the ALICE Threshold, while for households headed by someone 45 to 64 years old, the state rate is 34 percent compared to 41 percent in Southwest Virginia.

Household Type

While ALICE households come in all sizes and demographic configurations, two of the most common ALICE household types are seniors and households with children – not surprising given higher health care costs for seniors and child care costs for families with children.

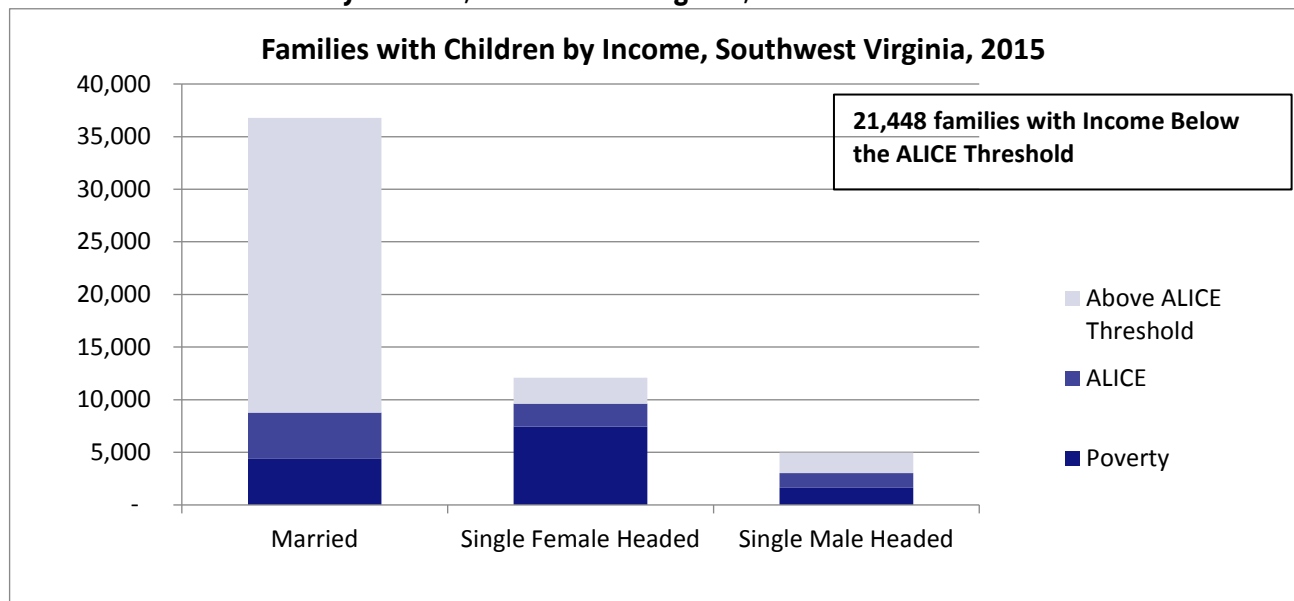
In a reflection of changing family structures across the country, seniors account for 28 percent of households in Southwest Virginia (above the state average of 24 percent), families with children account for 25 percent (just below the state average of 27 percent), and “other” households account for 47 percent (near the state average of 49 percent). Other households include families with at least two members related by birth, marriage, or adoption, but with no children under the age of 18; single adults younger than 65; or people who share a housing unit with non-relatives.

Families with Children

Families with children are an especially vulnerable demographic. Of Southwest Virginia’s 58,838 families with children, 40 percent (21,448 families) have income below the ALICE Threshold, above the state average of 37 percent. As in the rest of the state, most families with children under 18 in Southwest Virginia have married adults (68 percent), yet even with two income earners, 24 percent of these families have income below the ALICE Threshold.

Single-parent families are even more likely to be in poverty or to be ALICE. In Southwest Virginia, 80 percent of single female-headed families with children had income below the ALICE Threshold (close to the state average of 79 percent), as did 61 percent of single male-headed families (just above the state average of 64 percent) (Figure 5).

Figure 5.
Families with Children by Income, Southwest Virginia, 2015



Source: American Community Survey, 2015, and the ALICE Threshold, 2015

WHAT DOES IT COST TO LIVE IN SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA?

The Household Survival Budget, the bare minimum required to live and work in the modern economy, includes the costs of the five basic household necessities: housing, child care, food, transportation, and health care. Because the cost of living varies not only between states but within them, the Household Survival Budget is calculated for each county in the states included in the *ALICE Project*.

The cost of living in Southwest Virginia is 19 percent lower than in the rest of the state, driven primarily by lower costs for housing and child care. Figure 6 shows the average Household Survival Budget for the 21 counties and independent cities that make up Southwest Virginia and for the state as a whole. In most Southwest Virginia counties, the cost of housing is 28 percent less than in the state overall, and child care costs 32 percent less. The average cost of transportation by car (\$644) in Southwest Virginia is several times greater than the cost of public transport (\$172 per month, which is primarily available in Washington D.C. metro area). Food and health care costs are similar across the state; taxes and the budget's 10 percent miscellaneous category increase as the rest of the budget increases.

Figure 6.
Household Survival Budget, Southwest Virginia vs. Virginia, 2015

HOUSEHOLD SURVIVAL BUDGET – FAMILY (2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER)			
	Southwest Virginia Average	Virginia Average	Percent Difference
Monthly Costs			
Housing	\$643	\$897	-28%
Child Care	\$817	\$1,204	-32%
Food	\$561	\$561	0%
Transportation	\$644	\$630	2%
Health Care	\$634	\$653	-3%
Miscellaneous	\$373	\$463	-19%
Taxes	\$430	\$681	-37%
Monthly Total	\$4,102	\$5,089	-19%
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$49,224	\$61,068	-19%
Hourly Wage	\$24.61	\$30.53	-19%

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), 2015; U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), 2015; Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), 2015; Internal Revenue Service (IRS), 2015; Virginia Department of Taxation, 2015; and Virginia Department of Social Services, 2015

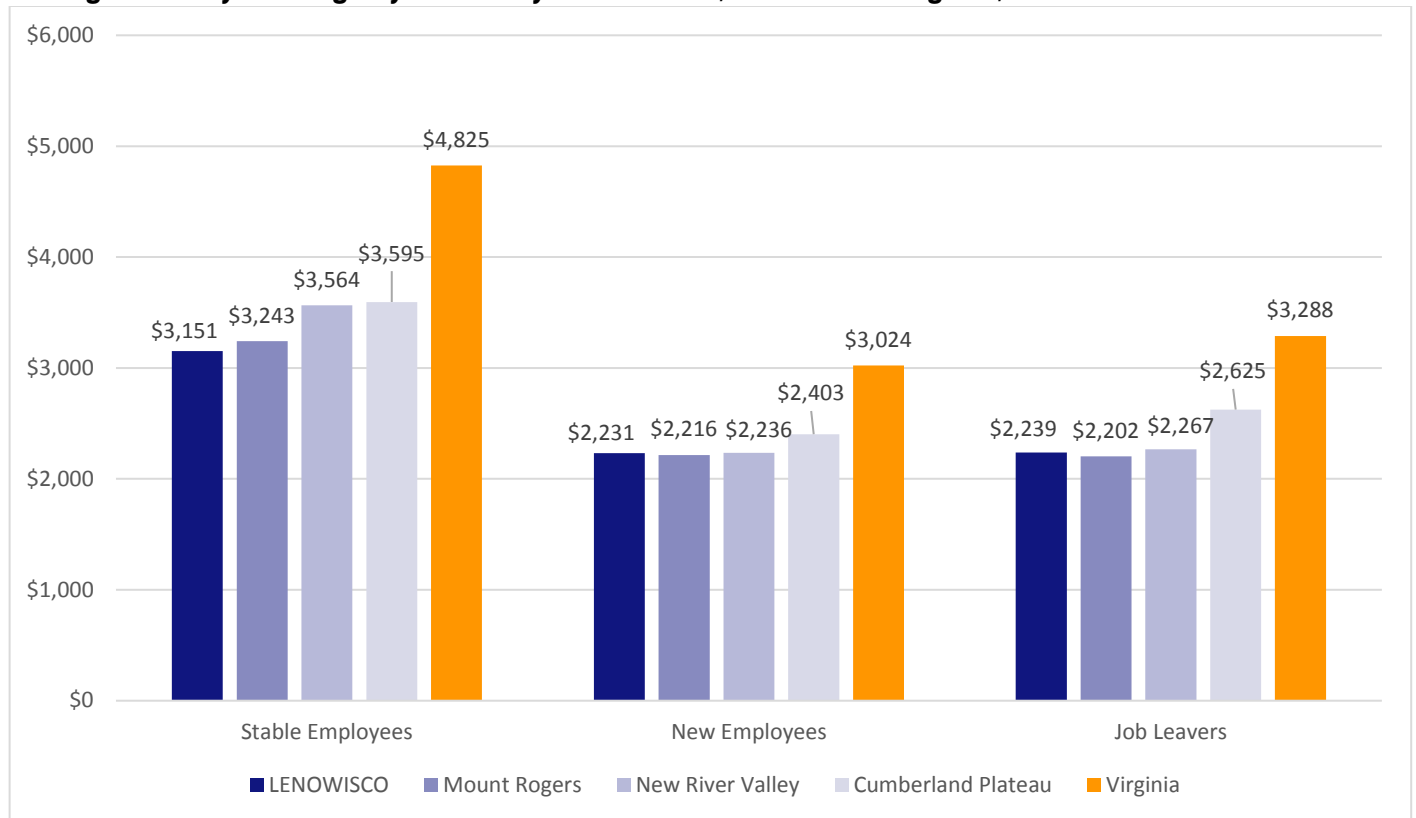
JOB IN SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA

The unemployment rate in Southwest Virginia has been higher than the state average since before the Great Recession started in 2007. That gap has increased since 2011, when rates started to fall in other parts of the state but remained higher in the Southwest region. In 2015, the unemployment rate was 7.6 percent in Southwest Virginia compared to the state average of 4.5 percent (Virginia Employment Commission, 2017).

The corner of Virginia that comprises the LENOWISCO, Cumberland Plateau, and Mount Rogers Planning District Commissions and the New River Valley Regional Commission represents a small portion of the state of Virginia's economy – less than 6 percent of the state's employment and less than 4 percent of the state's payroll. Wages are approximately 40 percent lower than the state average. Average monthly earnings of employees with stable jobs (those who worked with the same firm throughout the quarter) ranged from \$3,151 in LENOWISCO Planning District Commission to \$3,595 in Cumberland Plateau Planning District Commission, both well below the state average of \$4,825. Across the state, wages for those newly hired (full-quarter employees who were new hires with a firm in the previous quarter) as well as those leaving jobs (those separating from full-quarter status at an establishment) are significantly lower, and they remain even lower in Southwest Virginia (Figure 7).

Figure 7.

Average Monthly Earnings by Tenure by Commission, Southwest Virginia, 2015



Source: U.S. Census, Quarterly Workforce Indicators, LED Extraction Tool, 2015

Compounding some of the income challenges in Southwest Virginia is the dominance of small businesses. Firms with fewer than 50 employees account for almost half (48 percent) of jobs in the region, compared to 39 percent statewide. Small businesses have greater employment fluctuations because they are more vulnerable to changes in demand, price of materials, and transportation, as well as to external disruptions such as a cyberattack or natural disaster. Many small businesses have few resources to pay their employees well and even fewer to provide benefits or maintain employees in lean times. Conversely, large firms provide more stable employment and are more likely to offer health benefits. Yet in Southwest Virginia, establishments with more than 500 employees account for only 9 percent of jobs in the region compared to the state average of 23 percent, and they are primarily retail firms providing largely low-wage retail jobs, followed by hospitals, schools, and local government (U.S. Small Business Administration, 2016; Virginia Employment Commission, 2017).

In terms of sectors, the economic make-up of Southwest Virginia has changed significantly over the last three decades, with a steady decline in manufacturing, mining, and agriculture. Employment in these industries has plateaued at a new normal of lower activity and employment, and in some cases greater mechanization. Jobs in Southwest Virginia are now concentrated in state and local government, followed by the health care and social assistance sectors and retail trade. The region has also seen expansion in new areas of recreation and tourism, with a 50 percent increase in total travel expenditures for the region from 2004 to 2014, but this sector still accounts for less than 5 percent of the region's employment. Unlike in other parts of the state, there is not a large trade, transportation and utilities sector in Southwest Virginia, nor professional or business services, which generally have higher-paying jobs. In addition, there are few federal government jobs in the region (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2015; Morgan, 2013; Virginia Employment Commission, 2017).

FUTURE TRENDS

Looking forward, trends that are impacting the rest of the state are also impacting Southwest Virginia:

An Aging Population

The aging population is especially pronounced in Southwest Virginia, which has the state's highest percent of the population over the age of 65 (18 percent compared to 13 percent statewide). With the decline in manufacturing and mining, many younger workers have moved to areas with more employment opportunities. Today, Southwest Virginia is one of the least mobile regions in the state due to the lack of migration or immigration. Only 4 percent of all foreign-born citizens in the state live in Southwest Virginia, compared to 68 percent in Northern Virginia (Bearinger, 2014; Juday, 2017; Virginia Department of Health, 2017).

Jobs

Southwest Virginia has already experienced much of the economic change that is hitting the rest of the state and the country. This includes mechanization of both the coal extraction process and manufacturing, which has reduced the numbers of available jobs over the last 20 years. At the same time, there has been growth in smaller, more nimble companies, with the associated job insecurity and unstable schedules that often accompany them. But the region could also benefit from new technology, including greater access to online education opportunities and new job opportunities.

OVERCOMING BARRIERS

Since the cost of household basics is already low in Southwest Virginia, especially by comparison with the rest of the state, the biggest barriers to financial stability are related to jobs. There are three primary steps that the region can take to overcome these barriers and allow working households to better support themselves:

- **Improve job opportunities.** This seemingly simple solution – to increase the wages of current low-paying jobs – has complex consequences. The increased cost of doing business is either passed on to the consumer, who in many cases is also ALICE, or absorbed by the business, resulting in fewer resources to invest in growth – or, in some cases, in a reduction in staff. However, if ALICE families have more income, they can spend more and utilize less assistance. Increased consumer activity provides benefits to businesses that can offset increased costs in production (Knowledge@Wharton, 2013; Congressional Budget Office, 2014; Wolfson, 2014).

Focusing on medium- and high-skilled jobs in both the public and private sectors would make a big difference. This is an enormous undertaking involving a wide range of stakeholders, but it will become even more important as technology increasingly replaces many low-wage jobs. The preponderance of small businesses makes it difficult to build an industry concentration. But technology can also be used to build linkages through increased education and training for workers, as well as between companies so they can advocate for infrastructure and policies that will attract new workers to ensure skill needs are met (Luis, 2009; Frey & Osborne, 2013).

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- **Adjust to fast-paced job change.** New gig-focused job opportunities help many ALICE households fill short-term gaps in standard employment, and some provide more lucrative opportunities than exist in the traditional employment market. While part-time and contract work have been part of the Virginia economy for decades, these jobs are growing rapidly, pushing economists and policymakers into uncharted territory. With the shift to contract work, the burden of economic risk is increasingly falling on workers, including retraining and securing benefits such as health insurance and disability insurance. Since any period of unemployment is a financial hardship for ALICE families, new safety measures that keep workers from sliding into financial distress during periods of transition would be useful (Friedman, 2016; Donovan, Bradley, & Shimabukuro, 2016; Watson, Frohlich, & Johnston, 2014).
 - **Recognize changing demographics.** With the aging population and the need to attract younger workers – domestic and international – the Southwest Virginia housing market will need to adapt to preferences for smaller, lower-cost housing that is close to community services. In addition, changes may be needed in the legal system, health care, education, and jobs to make groups new to the region, such as foreign-born residents, feel welcome (Sturtevant, Winter 2011-12; Stilwell, 2015; Mishel, Bivens, Gould, & Shierholz, 2012; Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), 2015; Goldrick-Rab, Kelchen, & Houle, 2014).

KEY FACTS AND ALICE STATISTICS FOR SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA MUNICIPALITIES

Knowing the extent of local variation is an important aspect of understanding the challenges facing households earning below the ALICE Threshold in Southwest Virginia. Key data and ALICE statistics for the region's municipalities are presented here in alphabetical order by Commission, then by county or independent city. The Gini coefficient shows income inequality in each municipality, varying from 0 (perfect equality) to 100 percent (perfect inequality, when one person has all the income).

Source: American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2015

Town	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Gini Coefficient	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: % Owner Over 30%	Housing Burden: % Renter Over 30%
Cumberland Plateau Planning District Commission										
Bluefield, Tazewell County	5,350	2,211	15%	27%	58%	0.53	5.0%	87%	17%	40%
Castlewood, Russell County	1,875	738	29%	37%	34%	0.42	12.4%	87%	19%	67%
Cedar Bluff, Tazewell County	1,148	526	20%	38%	42%	0.44	6.8%	84%	21%	47%
Claypool Hill, Tazewell County	1,625	674	9%	32%	59%	0.41	4.2%	93%	24%	25%
Clinchco, Dickenson County	336	130	51%	18%	31%	0.49	12.2%	89%	25%	72%
Clintwood, Dickenson County	1,423	588	18%	27%	55%	0.41	6.7%	93%	11%	56%
Dante, Russell County	632	201	25%	37%	38%	0.45	0.0%	99%	21%	100%
Gratton, Tazewell County	920	361	16%	24%	60%	0.70	14.8%	93%	18%	51%
Grundy, Buchanan County	891	319	21%	28%	51%	0.47	5.0%	94%	12%	55%
Honaker, Russell County	1,576	570	28%	29%	43%	0.42	12.7%	89%	29%	53%
Lebanon, Russell County	3,388	1,352	31%	20%	49%	0.54	4.3%	84%	15%	58%
Pocahontas, Tazewell County	365	171	36%	31%	33%	0.47	18.3%	80%	12%	37%
Raven, Tazewell County	2,018	934	31%	51%	18%	0.40	2.3%	68%	22%	39%
Richlands, Tazewell County	5,630	2,439	22%	34%	44%	0.47	6.8%	85%	26%	46%
Springville, Tazewell County	1,647	622	27%	35%	38%	0.40	9.5%	87%	10%	42%
Tazewell, Tazewell County	4,522	1,862	21%	31%	48%	0.52	7.7%	93%	22%	43%
Vansant, Buchanan County	389	221	24%	56%	20%	0.38	39.0%	77%	23%	55%

Town	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Gini Coefficient	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: % Owner Over 30%	Housing Burden: % Renter Over 30%
LENOWISCO Planning District Commission										
Appalachia, Wise County	1,871	731	34%	18%	48%	0.45	24.9%	80%	16%	48%
Big Stone Gap, Wise County	5,508	1,704	28%	18%	54%	0.44	9.9%	90%	23%	46%
Coeburn, Wise County	2,377	861	34%	28%	38%	0.51	18.7%	88%	12%	51%
Dryden, Lee County	1,268	501	16%	44%	40%	0.37	6.7%	89%	16%	23%
Dungannon, Scott County	443	163	34%	35%	31%	0.56	17.2%	85%	29%	35%
Ewing, Lee County	280	118	40%	19%	41%	0.50	0.0%	93%	25%	56%
Gate City, Scott County	2,370	950	21%	30%	49%	0.49	12.4%	85%	23%	44%
Jonesville, Lee County	1,263	554	27%	35%	38%	0.48	8.3%	85%	22%	49%
Keokee, Lee County	286	166	54%	20%	26%	0.48	22.4%	71%	0%	90%
Nickelsville, Scott County	430	164	23%	21%	56%	0.40	9.6%	91%	13%	51%
Norton, Norton City	4,007	1,783	29%	25%	46%	0.49	11.1%	89%	25%	41%
Pennington Gap, Lee County	1,804	748	34%	39%	27%	0.43	14.1%	83%	12%	44%
Pound, Wise County	948	372	16%	38%	46%	0.38	15.0%	88%	27%	32%
Riverview, Wise County	504	262	21%	36%	43%	0.35	0.0%	80%	20%	30%
Rose Hill, Lee County	878	340	31%	40%	29%	0.51	8.0%	81%	31%	52%
St. Paul, Wise County	1,080	436	22%	21%	57%	0.44	4.8%	91%	13%	35%
Weber City, Scott County	1,389	619	22%	31%	47%	0.44	16.1%	86%	26%	30%
Wise, Wise County	3,185	1,410	19%	18%	63%	0.56	8.6%	87%	7%	30%

Town	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Gini Coefficient	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: % Owner Over 30%	Housing Burden: % Renter Over 30%
Mount Rogers Planning District Commission										
Abingdon, Washington County	8,143	3,784	19%	27%	54%	0.47	5.6%	89%	20%	35%
Adwolf, Smyth County	1,418	564	12%	18%	70%	0.35	7.0%	85%	21%	30%
Atkins, Smyth County	1,009	437	20%	44%	36%	0.43	10.8%	83%	31%	43%
Bland, Bland County	588	292	31%	12%	57%	0.39	26.1%	74%	12%	54%
Bristol, Bristol City	17,524	7,718	20%	25%	55%	0.47	10.7%	85%	17%	48%
Cana, Carroll County	1,310	574	21%	27%	52%	0.46	6.7%	89%	19%	35%
Chilhowie, Smyth County	1,839	665	17%	18%	65%	0.37	11.5%	84%	26%	32%
Damascus, Washington County	759	371	16%	58%	26%	0.41	11.5%	84%	18%	59%
Emory, Washington County	1,189	187	21%	3%	76%	0.43	10.4%	99%	10%	84%
Fort Chiswell, Wythe County	1,024	408	6%	22%	72%	0.34	10.2%	67%	13%	17%
Fries, Grayson County	513	254	26%	29%	45%	0.39	12.1%	91%	27%	35%
Galax, Galax City	6,876	2,961	25%	30%	45%	0.53	6.4%	86%	19%	29%
Glade Spring, Washington County	1,575	594	13%	31%	56%	0.38	10.0%	86%	24%	15%
Hillsville, Carroll County	2,701	1,333	20%	41%	39%	0.44	4.0%	92%	23%	39%
Independence, Grayson County	1,211	587	35%	30%	35%	0.50	8.0%	91%	32%	46%
Ivanhoe, Wythe County	379	184	23%	55%	22%	0.43	0.0%	88%	29%	100%
Marion, Smyth County	5,919	2,518	25%	26%	49%	0.50	4.7%	85%	12%	43%
Max Meadows, Wythe County	221	157	9%	91%	0%	0.23	0.0%	100%	35%	0%
McMullin, Smyth County	329	180	5%	52%	43%	0.37	0.0%	92%	34%	100%
Meadowview, Washington County	1,090	461	16%	29%	55%	0.41	8.0%	74%	15%	34%
Rural Retreat, Wythe County	1,559	610	7%	30%	63%	0.37	6.4%	93%	14%	28%
Saltville, Smyth County	2,343	917	27%	33%	40%	0.52	9.0%	87%	23%	24%
Seven Mile Ford, Smyth County	696	314	20%	39%	41%	0.50	15.1%	74%	21%	74%
Sugar Grove, Smyth County	549	280	17%	39%	44%	0.41	13.1%	96%	4%	45%
Woodlawn, Carroll County	2,266	929	12%	33%	55%	0.42	2.6%	89%	27%	42%
Wytheville, Wythe County	8,154	3,928	22%	31%	47%	0.47	11.1%	87%	23%	52%

Town	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Gini Coefficient	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: % Owner Over 30%	Housing Burden: % Renter Over 30%
New River Valley Regional Commission										
Belspring, Pulaski County	201	100	0%	15%	85%	0.26	0.0%	100%	0%	0%
Belview, Montgomery County	1,236	363	17%	32%	51%	0.27	3.3%	82%	0%	11%
Blacksburg, Montgomery County	43,530	13,525	41%	14%	45%	0.59	7.5%	93%	14%	61%
Christiansburg, Montgomery County	21,623	9,287	11%	24%	65%	0.44	3.9%	93%	21%	41%
Draper, Pulaski County	291	128	10%	39%	51%	0.46	12.4%	81%	38%	NA
Dublin, Pulaski County	2,665	863	15%	39%	46%	0.41	14.8%	90%	26%	31%
Elliston, Montgomery County	1,210	308	5%	42%	53%	0.30	0.0%	82%	31%	76%
Fairlawn, Pulaski County	2,402	1,092	13%	25%	62%	0.42	11.1%	95%	11%	60%
Floyd, Floyd County	558	256	20%	21%	59%	0.50	1.6%	83%	17%	47%
Lafayette, Montgomery County	450	224	40%	23%	37%	0.35	22.8%	82%	9%	77%
Merrimac, Montgomery County	1,890	985	27%	36%	37%	0.54	9.8%	92%	23%	51%
Narrows, Giles County	2,166	961	14%	22%	64%	0.35	2.1%	86%	25%	28%
New River, Pulaski County	497	153	0%	17%	83%	0.35	25.6%	99%	5%	NA
Parrott, Pulaski County	528	242	66%	21%	13%	0.44	0.0%	83%	34%	78%
Pearisburg, Giles County	2,727	1,209	9%	19%	72%	0.46	3.6%	93%	14%	30%
Pembroke, Giles County	1,328	556	19%	26%	55%	0.43	8.8%	84%	22%	42%
Plum Creek, Montgomery County	1,646	743	19%	37%	44%	0.34	4.5%	78%	17%	80%
Prices Fork, Montgomery County	1,407	444	3%	16%	81%	0.30	1.4%	91%	38%	23%
Pulaski, Pulaski County	8,958	3,888	22%	28%	50%	0.46	8.6%	82%	17%	40%
Radford, Radford City	17,057	5,477	37%	29%	34%	0.53	8.8%	91%	22%	57%
Rich Creek, Giles County	797	299	21%	27%	52%	0.53	6.7%	84%	16%	61%
Riner, Montgomery County	713	291	15%	12%	73%	0.34	2.4%	94%	31%	23%
Shawsville, Montgomery County	1,274	517	30%	24%	46%	0.36	1.2%	84%	31%	50%

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