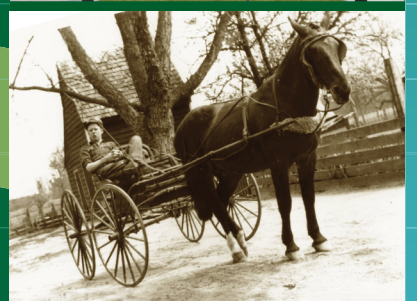


County Profile & Statistical Digest

FISCAL YEAR 2015-2016



Local Roots, Global Reach

ISLE OF WIGHT
COUNTY, VIRGINIA

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The County Profile and Statistical Digest is a compilation of demographic, economic, educational, social, and other statistics and indicators about Isle of Wight County. Throughout the report data from other jurisdictions is presented to provide context and benchmark how Isle of Wight compares with other communities, as well as state and national averages. Where possible, data is provided for multiple years over a 3 to 10 year period. The overall purpose and intent of this report is to provide relevant data that County officials can use as a starting point to facilitate strategic plans, programs, and initiatives to further improve the quality of life of Isle of Wight citizens.

1.0 County Government

- The County has a general fund budget of \$70.4M. The total budget for all 13 operating funds is \$162.6M.
- Local taxes comprise 81% of all general fund revenue and consist of general property taxes (real estate and personal property) and other local taxes (bank stock, business license, communications sales, consumer utility, consumption, lodging, meals, motor vehicle license, recordation and sales).
- The real estate tax is the largest source of County revenue accounting for over 50% of general fund revenue. Personal Property tax revenue is the second largest source of County revenue or approximately 19% of general fund revenue.
- Isle of Wight's real estate tax rate of \$.85 per \$100 of assessed value is higher than most counties in the region, but below the average for Hampton Roads cities (\$1.07). Approximately \$.15 of the County's real estate tax rate is attributable to the general fund subsidy provided to the public utilities fund which is in its infancy and not yet self-sustaining.
- The State of Virginia caps the amount of tax levy for meals tax at 4% for counties. No such cap exists for cities and towns.
- The County received approval from the General Assembly to levy a 5% tax on lodging beginning in FY 2015-2016. In previous years, the County was limited to a 2% lodging tax levy per State Code.
- Tax exempt parcels represent approximately 10% of the total assessed value of all real estate in Isle of Wight.
- 486 property owners are enrolled in the County's tax relief for the elderly and disabled program. The County exempted \$333,660 in real estate taxes in 2014. This represents more than a 100% increase in tax exemption over the last eight years.
- 83 property owners are participating in the tax relief for Disabled Veterans Program mandated by the State of Virginia. The County exempted \$194,613 in 2014 which represents over a 100% increase since the program's inception over four years ago.
- The County spent \$2,604 per citizen on government services in FY 2013-2014, third lowest among localities surveyed in this report.
- Isle of Wight has a AA bond rating, but an above average debt per capita in comparison to other similarly rated localities in Virginia.
- The County has a very low number of full-time employees compared to other localities at 6.9 per 1,000 citizens.



2.0 Demographics

- Isle of Wight has a population of 36,172 residents. The population has increased 11.8% over the last 10 years, fourth fastest in Hampton Roads.
- The County is comprised of 71.7% White, 24.1% African American, and 1% Asian residents. 2.1% of County residents are Hispanic.
- The County's median age continues to increase and is currently estimated 44.2 years, which is higher than the state (37.5) and national (37.3) averages, and among the highest in the region.
- 86.1% of County residents have graduated high school, which is in line with the national average of 86%, but below the state average of 88%. 25.8% of County residents have a college degree or higher, which is below the state (35%) and national (29%) averages.
- There are approximately 13,560 households in the County of which 81% are owner occupied and 19% renters. The median value of owner occupied housing units is \$249,600, which has increased considerably since 2000 when the median value was \$129,300.
- The County's per capita income is \$45,759 which is below the state average (\$48,838), but higher than the national average (\$43,735).
- The County's median household income is \$63,942 which is slightly higher than the state (\$63,907) and national (\$53,046) averages.
- Approximately 76% of County residents commute out to other localities in the region for employment.

3.0 Local Economy

- 5.2% of County residents are unemployed which is slightly above the state average (5.0%), but lower than the national average (5.5%).
- The top employment sectors by industry in the County include manufacturing (32%), retail trade (10%), accommodation and food services (9%), and health care and social assistance (9%).
- Employment sectors with the greatest job growth over the last 10 years include wholesale trade (165%), professional, scientific and technical services (113%), and administrative, support, and waste management (62%). Employment declines have occurred in the following sectors: management of companies and enterprises (-55%), manufacturing (-47%), and arts, entertainment and recreation (-47%).
- The number and value of commercial and residential building permits issued by the County declined following the recession and housing crisis. The number and value of new residential permits have increased in the last 3 years. New commercial permits, however, have continued to decline with the exception of 2013.
- The overall taxable value of real estate is comprised of 72% residential, 15% commercial/industrial, and 13% agricultural parcels. Commercial/industrial parcels have increased slightly over the last 10 years as an overall percentage of assessed value, while agricultural property has decreased slightly.
- Foreclosures were up slightly in FY 2015, but continue to decline as a percentage of total sales (5%) in the County.
- Lodging (29%), retail (27%), and tourism (34%) expenditures have continued to grow over the last 10 years.



4.0 Education

- School enrollment has increased 6% in the last 10 years to 5,579 students for the fall of the 2014-2015 school year.
- Isle of Wight spent approximately \$9,667 per student in the 2013-2014 school year which ranked in the bottom of the localities sampled as part of this report and lower than the state average (\$11,242) for all school divisions.
- The County's ability to pay for public education, as calculated by the State composite index, has generally increased in recent years.
- The County spent 69% more than the required local effort for public education, as determined by the State, during the 2013-2014 school year which was below the state average (84%).
- 89% of Isle of Wight Schools attained full accreditation for the 2014-2015 school year compared to 78% statewide. Hardy elementary school received partial accreditation based on English test results on the Standards of Learning (SOL) test.
- Isle of Wight students continued to perform well on the SOL tests in 2014-2015 ranking 32nd or better out of 132 school divisions across the state in all subject matter areas.
- Isle of Wight Public Schools had a graduation rate of 91.6% for the 2014-2015 school year which is higher than the state average (90.5%) and in the top tier of localities sampled as part of this report.
- The dropout rate has significantly declined in the last 5 years to 2.5% in 2014-2015, lower than the state average of 5.2% and second lowest among the localities sampled as part of this report.

5.0 Public Safety

- Isle of Wight spends approximately \$122 per citizen for law enforcement which falls in the middle tier for counties, but below localities with police departments, sampled as part of this report.
- The County has approximately 1.8 deputies per 1,000 citizens and roughly 1 deputy per 6.8 miles which is in the middle tier of the localities sampled as part of this report.
- The Sheriff's Office received 41,371 calls for service in 2014. The top calls for service were patrol checks, civil/criminal paper service, traffic stops, business checks, and citizen assistance.
- The County fell in the bottom tier of localities sampled for its crime rate in 2014 at 3,095 incidents per 100,000.
- The County spent \$100 per citizen on fire and rescue services in FY 2014 and is averaging over 4,000 calls for fire and emergency medical services per year.

6.0 Health & Welfare

- 12% of county residents live in poverty, which is higher than the previous year (10.5%), and above the state (11.3%) and below the national (15.4%) average.
- 3,789 residents are receiving food stamp assistance from the Isle of Wight Department of Social Services. The number of residents receiving food stamp assistance has increased 55% in the last 10 years, which is consistent with other localities in the region.
- The County's birth rate has declined from 10.5 to 8.8 births per 1,000 citizens in the last 10 years and below the region (13.5) and state (12.3) average.



- Low weight births account for 4.5% of all babies born in Isle of Wight which is below the region (8.8%) and state (8.0%) averages.
- Teen pregnancy has declined significantly over the last 10 years. The County's teen pregnancy rate of 12.8 per 1,000 is higher than the previous year (9.9), but lower continues to remain lower than the region (19.3) and state (14.4) averages.
- The County's death rate is 9.3 per 1,000, lower than the region (7.6) and state (7.5) averages.
- The top causes of death in the County include cancer, heart diseases, chronic lower respiratory diseases, unintentional injury, and cerebrovascular disease.

7.0 Parks and Recreation

- Carrollton Nike Park was the most heavily used park at 47,252 visitors followed by Heritage Park (25,160), and Camptown Park (14,536).
- Over 29,000 people attended the County Fair in 2015.

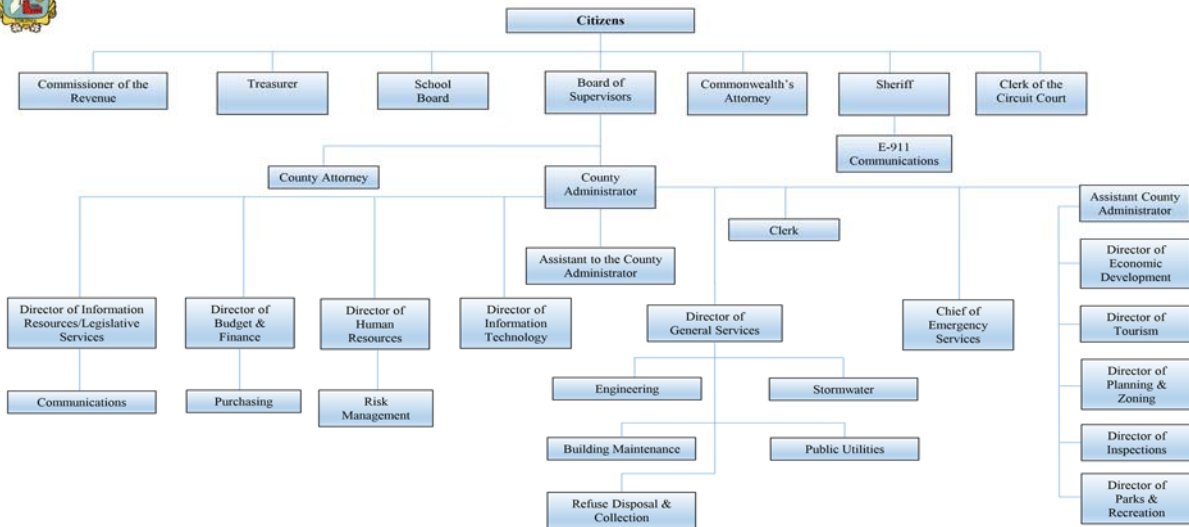


1.0 County Government

The County of Isle of Wight is comprised of an elected governing body, the Board of Supervisors, which consists of five members representing each of the County’s five magisterial districts including Carrsville, Hardy, Newport, Smithfield, and Windsor. The Board of Supervisors are elected to four-year terms of office. At the first meeting of the calendar year, the Board of Supervisors selects a Chairman and Vice-Chairman to preside over the Board.

The Board of Supervisors sets priorities, establishes policies, and represents the needs and interests of the citizens of Isle of Wight County. The Board of Supervisors appoints a County Administrator to manage the day-to-day operations of county government, recommend and implement policies, and oversee county operating departments. Additionally a County Attorney is appointed to provide the Board of Supervisors, operating departments, and county boards, commissions, and agencies with legal representation and advice.

In addition to the Board of Supervisors, the county government is comprised of five constitutional officers elected by the County’s citizens including the Clerk of the Circuit Court, Commonwealth Attorney, Commissioner of the Revenue, Treasurer, and Sheriff.



1.1 Operating and Capital Budget

The County’s annual operating and capital budget process begins in January and concludes after the final adoption of the budget by the Board of Supervisors, prior to June 30th in accordance with state law. The County’s fiscal year begins on July 1st and ends June 30th. The adopted budget must be balanced with estimated revenues equal to estimated expenditures.

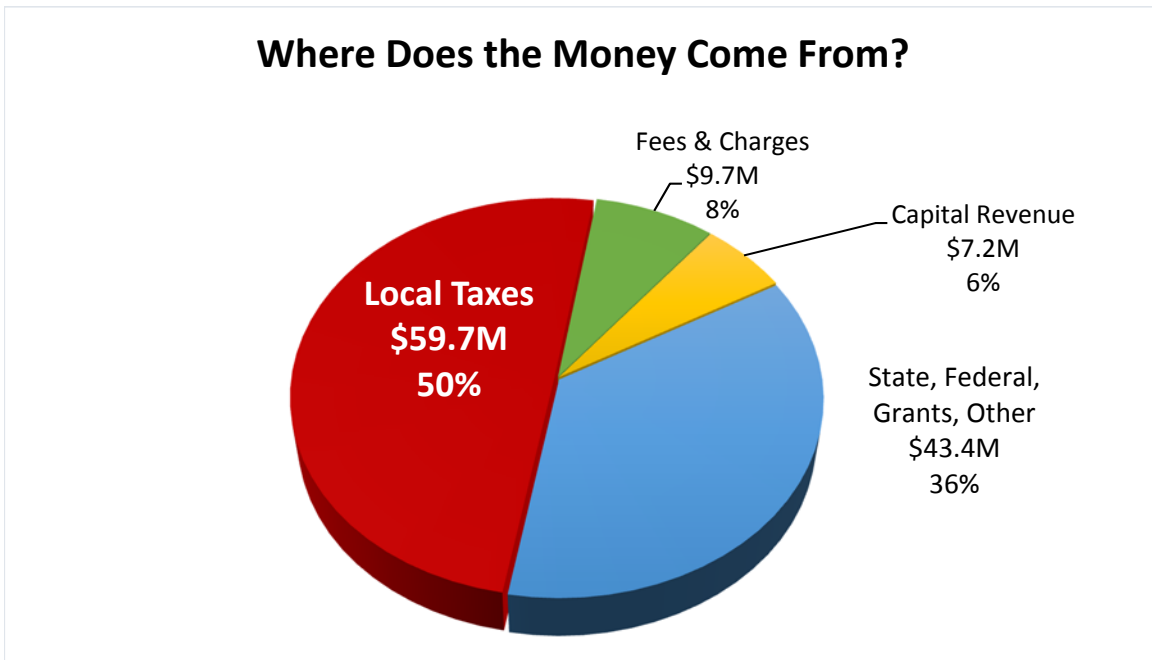


The adopted Fiscal Year 2015-2016 Operating and Capital Budget is comprised of 13 funds totaling \$162.6M. The General Fund budget, the primary operating fund of the County, which contains funding for most general government operations and services, is budgeted at \$70.4M.

FY 2015-2016 OPERATING AND CAPITAL BUDGET

General Fund	\$ 70,388,605
Capital Projects Fund	8,506,000
Debt Service Fund	7,082,711
Grants Fund	199,314
Emergency 911 Fund	1,344,507
County Fair Fund	399,337
Social Services Fund	3,294,316
Comprehensive Services Act Fund	495,535
Technology Services Fund	999,120
Risk Management Fund	539,931
Public Utility Fund	9,511,375
Stormwater Fund	<u>1,707,208</u>
	104,467,959
School Operating Fund	<u>58,154,535</u>
	\$162,622,494

County revenue sources include local taxes (50%), fees and charges (8%), capital revenue (6%), and state/federal/other (36%) funding.



Source: FY 2015-2016 Operating and Capital Budget, Isle of Wight County

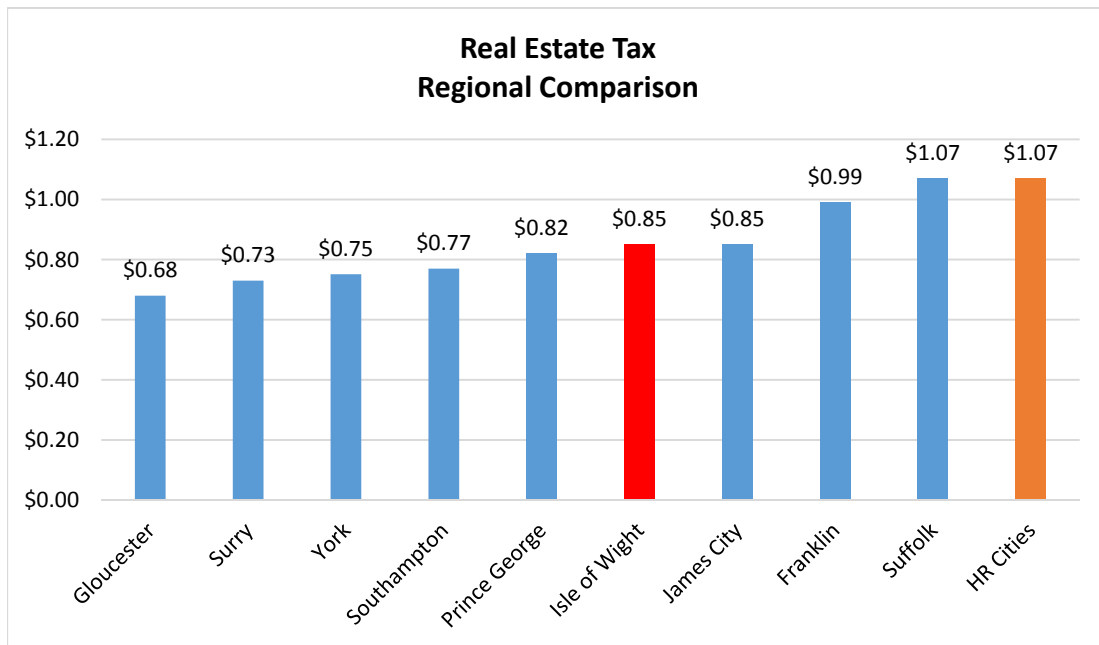


1.2 Tax Rates

Local taxes comprise 81% of general fund revenue and consist of general property taxes (real estate and personal property) and other local taxes (bank stock, business license, communications sales, consumer utility, consumption, lodging, meals, motor vehicle license, recordation and sales and use). The County does not receive any meals or lodging tax revenue generated within the boundaries of the towns of Smithfield and Windsor.

1.2.1 Real Estate Tax

Real estate tax revenue is the largest source of funding for the County accounting for 50% of general fund revenue. Isle of Wight’s real estate tax rate is \$.85 per \$100 of assessed value which is higher than other counties in the region, but is significantly lower than the average tax rate of cities in Hampton Roads.

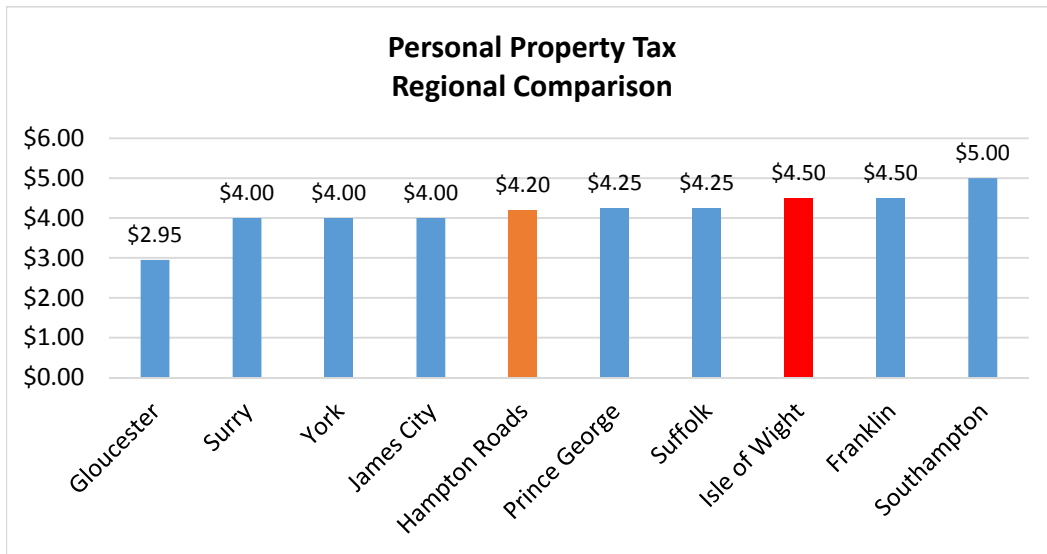


Source: FY 16 Adopted Operating Budgets, Cities and Counties
Hampton Roads Planning District Cities/Counties and Prince George County

Approximately \$.15 of the County’s real estate tax rate is attributable to water utility operations, which are subsidized by the County’s general fund. Absent the required operational funding for public utilities, Isle of Wight’s real estate tax rate would be among the lowest in the region.

1.2.2 Personal Property Tax

Personal Property tax revenue is the second largest source of County revenue comprising approximately 19% of general fund revenue. Personal Property taxes are levied on boats and airplanes, business equipment, machinery and tools, mobile homes, and vehicles. The County’s personal property tax rate is \$4.50 per \$100 of assessed value. Isle of Wight’s personal property tax rate is slightly higher than other localities sampled in this report including the average of all cities and counties in Hampton Roads.



Source: FY 16 Adopted Operating Budgets
Hampton Roads Planning District Cities/Counties and Prince George County

1.2.3 Meals Tax

Meals tax revenue accounts for approximately \$344,000 or less than 1% of all general fund revenue. Counties in Virginia are restricted by state law from levying the meals tax within the limits of incorporated towns. Additionally, state law caps the meals tax rate at 4% for counties. No such restriction is imposed on cities and towns in Virginia.

Meals Tax	
Isle of Wight	4.0%
Gloucester	4.0%
Prince George	4.0%
Southampton	4.0%
Windsor	5.0%
Smithfield	6.0%
Franklin	6.5%
Suffolk	6.5%

Source: FY 16 Adopted Operating Budgets
Hampton Roads Planning District Cities/Counties and Prince George County

1.2.4 Lodging Tax

The lodging tax is a flat percentage imposed on the charge for the occupancy of any room or space in hotels, motels, boarding houses, travel campgrounds, and other facilities providing lodging for less than 30 days. The tax applies to rooms intended or suitable for dwelling and sleeping. Isle of Wight levies a 5%



lodging tax. State law restricts the maximum lodging tax rate that counties can levy at 2% with the exception that some counties have received special permission to levy a higher rate. Isle of Wight received special permission from the General Assembly in 2015 to levy a 5% lodging tax rate. The County must use the portion of the tax collections exceeding 2% for tourism related expenses. Counties are also restricted in their authority to levy the lodging tax within the limits of an incorporated town. Cities and towns are granted the authority to levy the lodging tax under general taxing powers of their charters and are not restricted with regard to the amount of tax that can be levied.

Lodging Tax

Southampton	2%
Gloucester	4%
Smithfield	5%
Prince George	5%
Isle of Wight	5%
James City County	5% + \$2 per night
York	5% + \$2 per night
Franklin	8.0%
Suffolk	8.0% + \$1 per night

Source: FY 16 Adopted Operating Budgets
Hampton Roads Planning District Cities/Counties/Towns and Prince George County

1.3 Tax Exemption Programs

The County offers a number of tax exemption programs for qualifying taxpayers and property owners including the tax relief for the elderly and disabled program; veterans tax relief; special assessments for real estate devoted to agricultural, horticultural, or forestry use; and qualifying rehabilitated commercial/industrial or residential properties. Additionally, the Code of Virginia provides localities with the authority to exempt real or personal property for nonprofit organizations that use such property for religious, charitable, patriotic, historical, benevolent, cultural, public park, or playground purposes. Also some nonprofit organizations and entities are exempted by the Commonwealth of Virginia by classification or designation such as property owned by local, regional, state, and federal government entities, cemeteries, churches, and museums.

There are currently 814 land parcels totaling \$452.8.4M in value exempted from the real estate tax in Isle of Wight. Tax exempt real estate represents nearly 10% of the total assessed value of all taxable real estate in the County.



Tax Exempt Real Estate			
	<u>Total Parcels</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent of Assessed Value</u>
Federal	7	\$ 723,500	0.02%
State	34	\$ 10,328,600	0.23%
Local	348	\$ 97,594,000	2.15%
Religious	243	\$ 72,900,500	1.60%
Charitable	21	\$ 3,053,200	0.07%
Educational	37	\$ 110,921,200	2.44%
Other	77	\$ 12,802,500	0.28%
SCC Taxed	<u>47</u>	<u>\$ 144,460,028</u>	<u>3.18%</u>
	814	\$ 452,783,528	9.97%

Source: Isle of Wight County, Commissioner of the Revenue

Tax Relief for the Elderly and Disabled Program

The Commissioner of the Revenue’s Office administers the County’s tax relief for the elderly and disabled program. Real estate tax exemption is provided for qualified property owners or partial owners. In order to qualify for the program a property owner must hold title of the property for which exemption is claimed is held or partially held on December 31st of the preceding tax year, be at least 65 years of age or permanently and totally disabled, have a total combined income no more than \$43,800 (not counting the first \$6,500 of each relative, other than a spouse of the owner(s) who is living in the dwelling, and have a net combined financial worth of \$183,400 or less including equitable interests as of December 31 of the preceding calendar year of the owners and the spouse of any owner excluding the value of the dwelling and the land not exceeding one acre upon which it is situated. If the property owner(s) meet the aforementioned criteria they are eligible for exemption from real estate taxes as follows:

Range of Income	Exemption
\$0 - \$25,400	100% up to a maximum of \$1,000
\$25,401 - \$31,600	75% up to a maximum of \$1,000
\$31,601 - \$37,600	50% up to a maximum of \$1,000
\$37,601 - \$43,800	25% up to a maximum of \$1,000
\$43,801 and above	0%

Currently there are 486 property owners participating in the tax relief for the elderly and disabled program with a total value of real estate of \$56.6M. In FY 2014, \$333,660 in real estate taxes were exempted through the program. The number program participants dropped 10% in FY 2014 after having increased



year over year from FY 2007 to FY 2013. The total amount of real estate tax relief also decreased slightly in FY 2014.

	<u>Participants</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Tax Exemption</u>
2007	424	\$31,597,469	\$164,307
2008	444	\$38,201,440	\$198,647
2009	433	\$37,880,317	\$196,978
2010	431	\$36,677,546	\$190,723
2011	439	\$37,115,508	\$241,251
2012	509	\$44,141,937	\$286,923
2013	543	\$46,427,511	\$338,921
2014	486	\$56,565,854	\$333,660

Source: Isle of Wight County, Commissioner of the Revenue

Disabled Veterans Tax Relief Program

In 2010, the Virginia General Assembly enacted legislation providing for a state referendum regarding the provision of real estate tax exemption for disabled veterans. The referendum was approved by voters and the program was effectuated in January 2011. The legislation requires localities to fully exempt qualifying disabled veterans from real estate taxes. The tax exemption applies to the principal residential dwelling and up to 10 acres of land. The tax exemption extends to surviving spouses that do not remarry and continue to occupy the property as the principal place of residence.

In FY 2014, there were 83 property owners receiving real estate tax exemption through the Disabled Veterans Tax Relief Program in Isle of Wight County with a total property value of \$22.6M. The number of program participants has increased 93% since the inception of the program. The annual tax exemption has increased over 100% in the last four years.

	<u>Participants</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Tax Exemption</u>
2011	43	\$13,406,400	\$87,142
2012	62	\$18,485,367	\$120,155
2013	64	\$18,616,800	\$106,695
2014	83	\$22,616,800	\$194,613

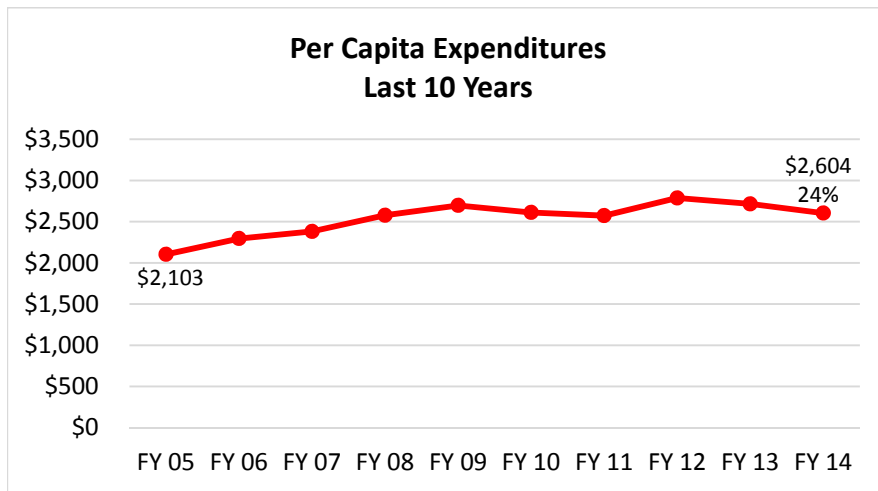
Source: Isle of Wight County, Commissioner of the Revenue



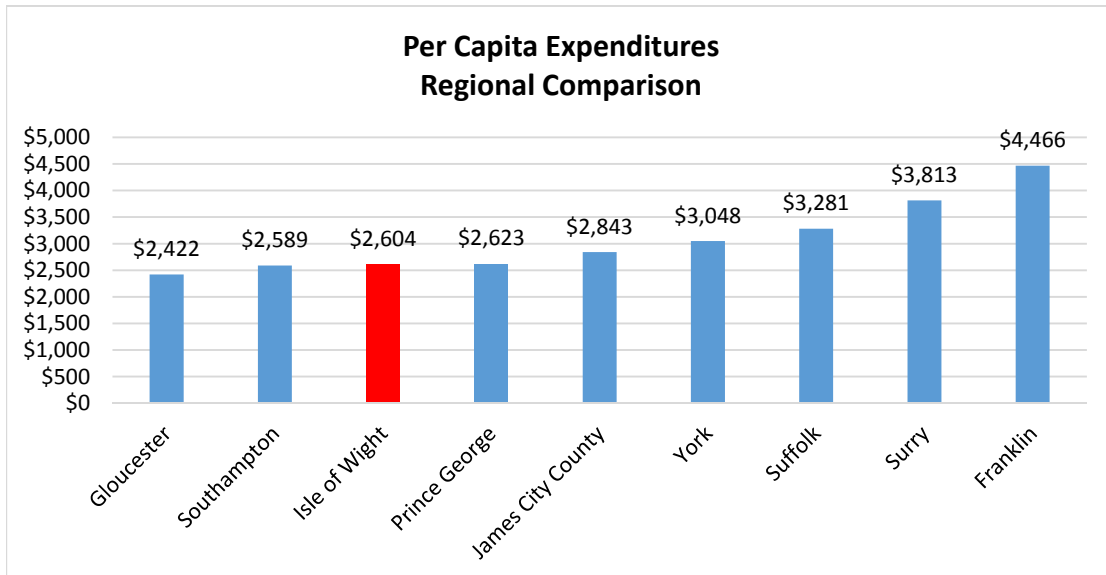
1.4 Per Capita Expenditures

The Auditor of Public Accounts for the Commonwealth of Virginia prepares an annual report of local government expenditures. While no one locality is alike, and each has its own needs and issues, a comparison of per capita expenditures can provide some measure of the average cost of providing government services to citizens. Per capita expenditures are calculated by taking the total cost of operational expenditures divided by the total number of citizens.

Isle of Wight spends approximately \$2,604 per citizen to deliver the full range of local government services to its citizens. The cost per capita has increased 24% over the last 10 years. In comparison to other localities sampled as part of this report, Isle of Wight has the third lowest per capita expenditures.



Source: Auditor of Public Accounts, Commonwealth of Virginia



Source: Auditor of Public Accounts, Commonwealth of Virginia



1.5 Debt Profile

The County issues general obligation and revenue bonds to finance major capital improvement needs including the acquisition of land and buildings, construction and renovation of public facilities and infrastructure, and large equipment purchases. The cost of issuing long-term debt or the interest rate paid for bonds that are issued is determined by the competitive nature of the financial markets and the County’s credit rating. Essentially, governments with higher credit ratings are able to secure lower interest rates on borrowing which can result in millions of dollars saved over the average 20 to 30 year repayment period for general obligation and revenue bonds.

The County receives a credit rating from the following bond rating agencies: Standard & Poor’s, Moody’s, and Fitch Ratings. The highest credit rating that can be received by a governmental entity is Triple A (AAA or Aaa). Only a handful of localities in Virginia have attained Triple A status. Isle of Wight’s credit rating is currently AA or Aa2, a notch below the coveted Triple A status.

Isle of Wight County Bond Ratings	
Standard & Poor's	AA
Moody's	Aa
Fitch	AA
Source: Standard & Poor's Moody's Fitch Ratings	

The bond rating agencies analyze a number of factors in developing a credit rating including, but not limited to, structurally balanced financial plans/budgets, stability and strength of the management team; overall debt load; local and regional economic measures such as per capita income and median household income levels, the size of the local tax base, and economic growth, diversification, and employment growth/stability; fund balance/reserve levels; and pension liabilities. The County’s AA/Aa bond rating was reaffirmed by all three rating agencies in July 2014.

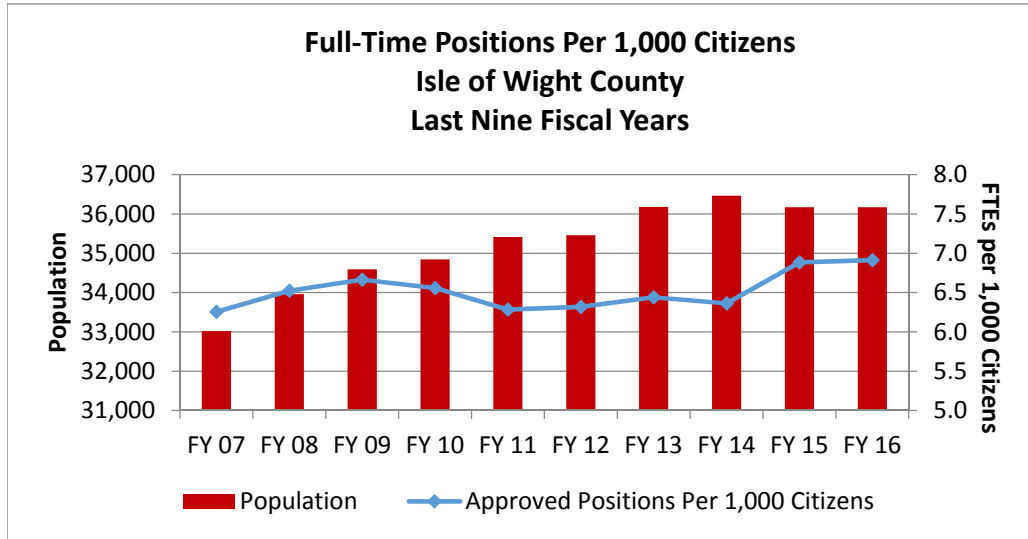
The County currently has \$221.2M in total bonded debt (principal and interest) including general fund, school fund, and public utility fund related debt. Isle of Wight has a moderately high debt profile according to bond rating agencies and has among the highest debt per capita among other AA rated municipalities in Virginia.

1.6 Size of County Government

As with per capita spending, the number of employees that it takes to deliver services to citizens can vary widely. State mandates, citizen demand and expectations, affordability, and local issues and needs all influence the size of local governments. Notwithstanding these and other factors, the number of employees per 1,000 citizens is a measure that is commonly used for comparative purposes.

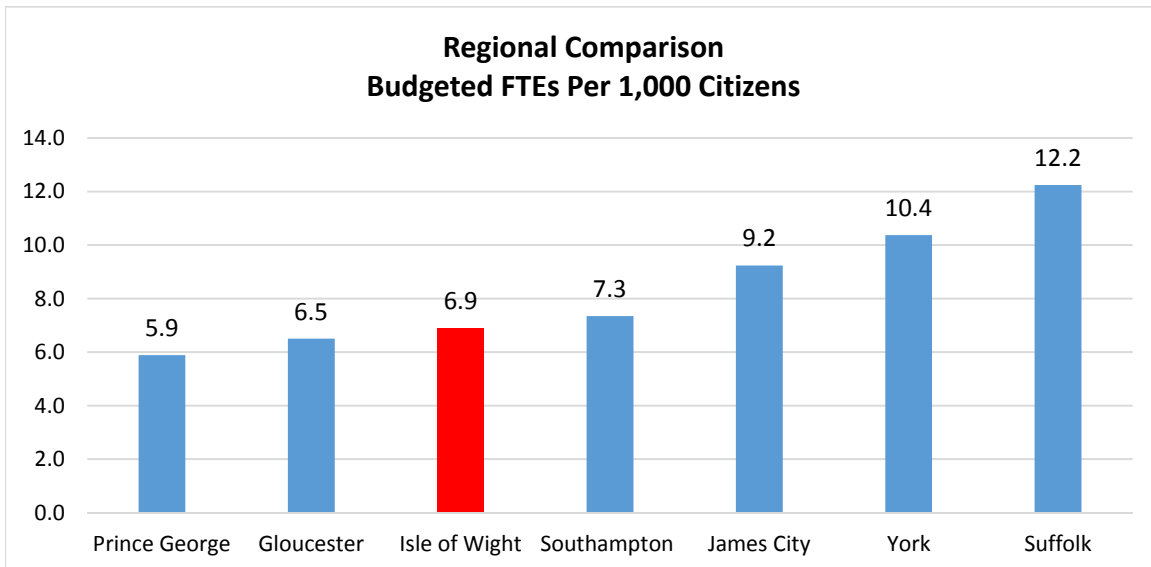


The adopted FY 2015-2016 Operating and Capital Budget provides for 250 full-time positions or 6.9 full-time employees per 1,000 citizens in Isle of Wight. The number of full-time positions per 1,000 citizens has remained relatively flat over the last nine years ranging from 6.3 in FY 2007 to 6.9 in FY 2016.



Source: Isle of Wight County, Operating and Capital Budgets, FY 2007 to FY 2016

In comparison to other localities that were sampled, Isle of Wight has the third lowest number of employees per 1,000 citizens. The chart below illustrates the relative size of the localities sampled ranging from a low of 5.9 in Prince George to a high of 12.2 per 1,000 in Suffolk.



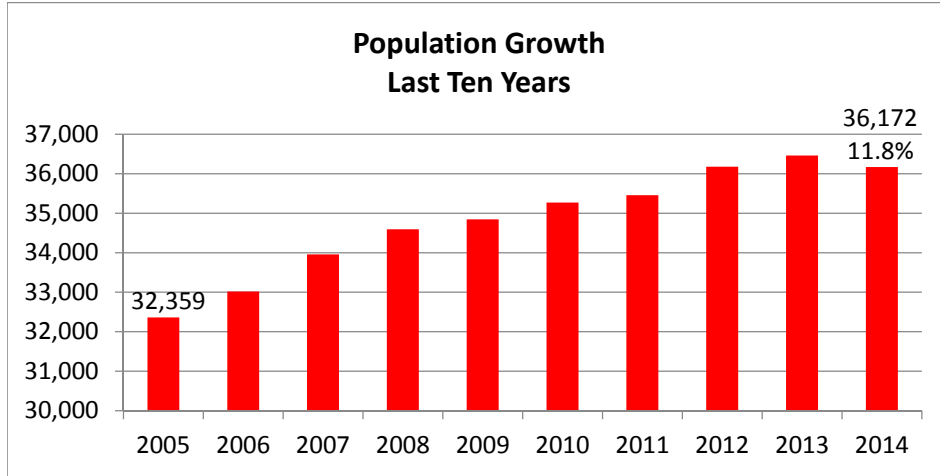
Source: FY 16 Operating Budgets of Localities Sampled in Chart Above



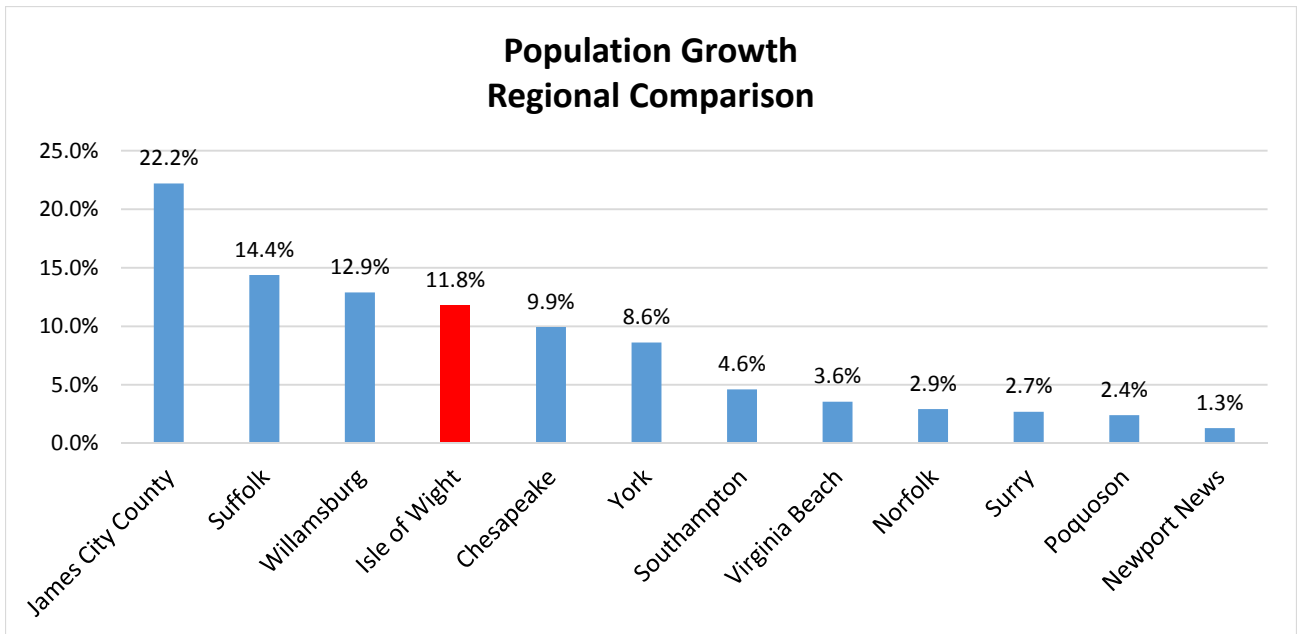
2.0 Demographics

2.1 Population

The population of Isle of Wight is 36,172. Over the last 10 years, Isle of Wight’s population has increased 11.8%. Isle of Wight is the fourth fastest growing locality in the region behind only James City County, Suffolk, and Williamsburg.



Source: Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service



Source: Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service



Isle of Wight is poised to continue growing well into the future with its abundance of land and close proximity to regional employment and commercial centers. The County’s population is projected to increase 7% to 24%, by the year 2040, depending on the source. The Weldon Cooper Center, which provides population projections for all Virginia localities, estimates the County’s population will increase 7% to 44,922 residents. Using Isle of Wight’s historic population growth trend, the County’s population would increase to nearly 18% or 57,656 residents. The Hampton Roads Planning District Commission (HRPDC), which factors regional growth patterns and planned growth areas into its regional population estimates, projects the County’s population will increase nearly 24% to 62,800 residents.

Source	2010	2040	Percent Growth per Decade
Weldon Cooper	35,270	44,922	7.0%
Historic Trend	35,270	57,656	17.8%
HRPDC	35,270	62,800	23.7%

Source: Isle of Wight Department of Planning & Zoning
 Hampton Roads Planning District Commission (HRPDC)
 Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service

2.2 Race

Isle of Wight is comprised of 71.7% White and 24.1% African American, 1.0% Asian, and 3.2% Other Races. Approximately 2.1% of county residents are Hispanic. Since 2000, the County’s racial composition has remained relatively constant with a slight increase in Asian, White, and Other Races and slight decrease in African American residents as an overall percentage of County residents. Residents of Hispanic origin increased approximately 1.2% during this time period.



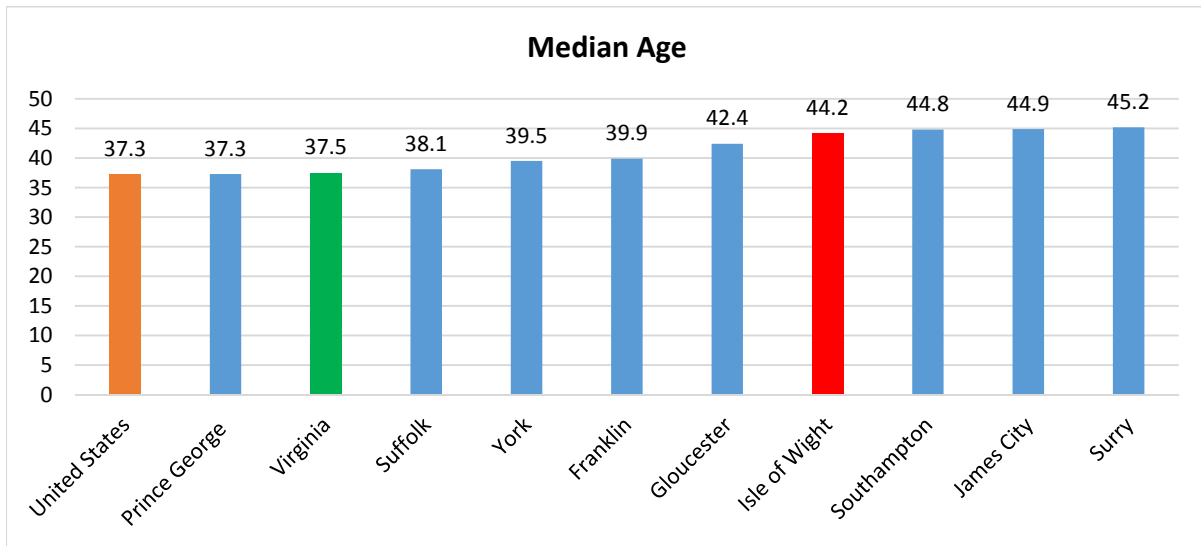
Race

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2013</u>
White	71.1%	71.7%
African American	27.1%	24.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.3%	0.1%
Asian	0.3%	1.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.0%
Some Other Race	0.2%	0.9%
Two or more Races	1.0%	2.2%
Hispanic	0.9%	2.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

2.3 Median Age

Isle of Wight’s median age is 44.2, higher than the state (37.5) and national (37.3) median ages. The County has one of the highest median ages in the region.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Since 2000, Isle of Wight’s median age has increased 5.3 years or 14%. In comparison, the median age of the state and nation increased by 2.0 years or 5%/6%, respectively. Based on current population projections, the percentage of residents over the age of 55 will increase from 29% to 41% of the County’s population by the year 2030. Conversely, the percentage of residents under the age of 34 will decrease from 39% to 35% of the County’s population. Residents who are 35 to 54 years of age will see the most dramatic decline from 32% to 24% of the County’s population.



Median Age 2000 - 2013

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>*Percent Change</u>
Franklin	39.9	40.7	39.9	0%
Virginia	35.7	37.5	37.5	5%
United States	35.3	37.2	37.3	6%
Suffolk	36.0	37.9	38.1	6%
York	36.5	39.4	39.5	8%
James City County	40.8	44.9	45.1	11%
Gloucester	38.0	42.6	42.4	12%
Isle of Wight	38.9	43.8	44.2	14%
Surry	39.4	45.0	45.2	15%
Southampton	38.6	44.3	44.8	16%
Prince George	32.1	38.0	37.3	16%

*Percent Change: 2000 to 2013
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Isle of Wight

Population Projections 2010 - 2040

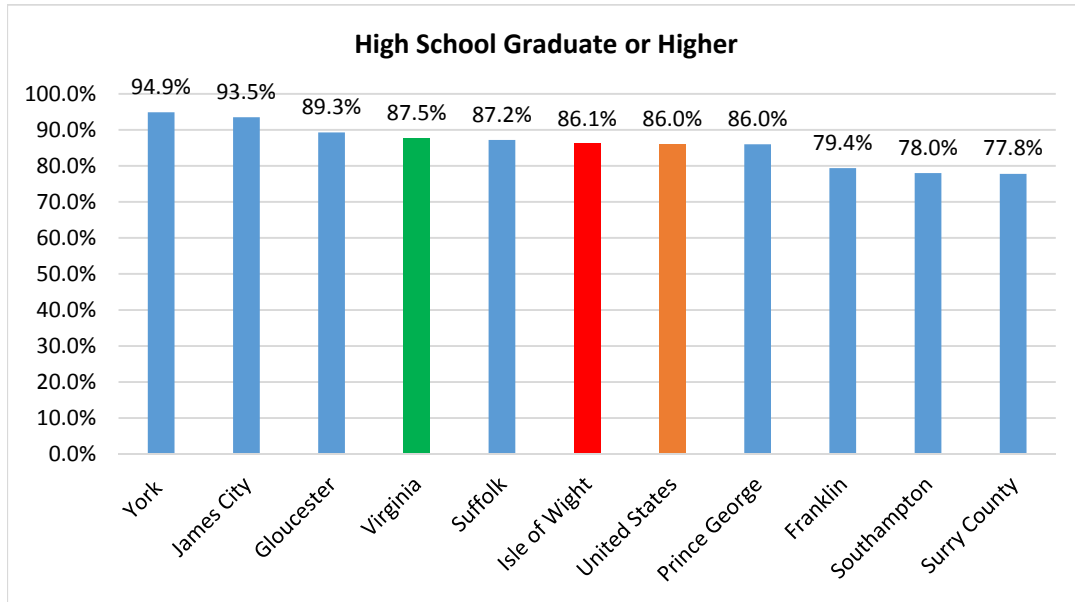
	<u>2010</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>2030</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>2040</u>	<u>%</u>
0 to 14 years	6,444	18%	6,306	16%	6,698	16%	7,223	16%
15 to 34 years	7,307	21%	8,034	21%	8,075	19%	8,413	19%
35 to 54 years	11,173	32%	9,553	25%	10,182	24%	11,704	26%
55 and over	10,346	29%	14,937	38%	16,992	41%	17,585	39%
	35,270	100%	38,830	100%	41,947	100%	44,925	100%

Source: Virginia Employment Commission



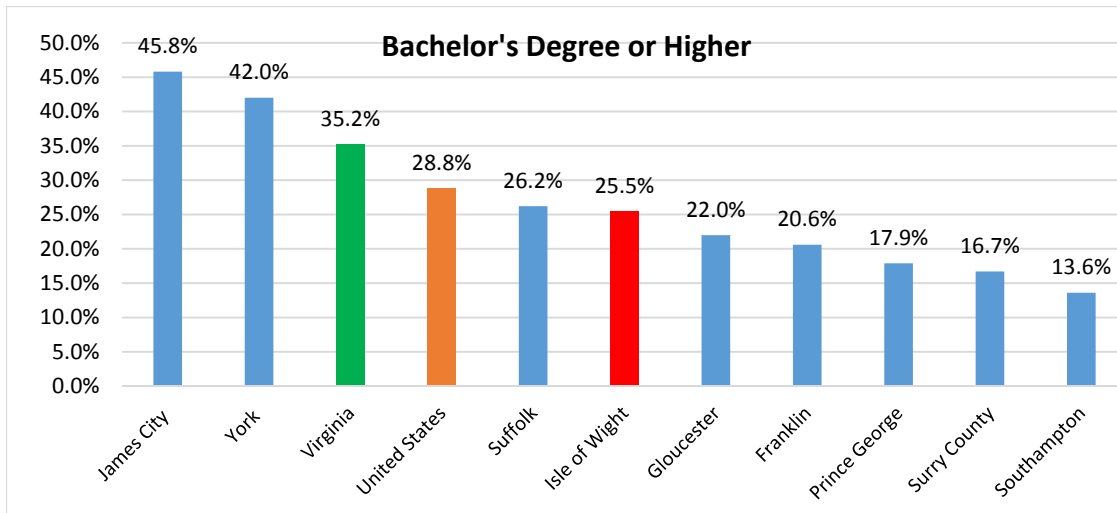
2.4 Educational Attainment

Roughly 86% of County residents are high school graduates. In comparison to the localities sampled in this report, Isle of Wight falls in the middle tier for the percentage of residents that are high school graduates.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Nearly 26% of County residents have a college degree, which is below the state (35%) and national (29%) average.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau



Since 2000, Isle of Wight has made significant gains in educational attainment levels. The percentage of residents that are high school graduates has increased 9.9%, higher than the state (6%) and national average (5.6%) increases, and third highest among the localities sampled in this report. The percentage of residents that are college graduates increased 8%, higher than the state (5.7%) and national (4.4%) average increases, and second highest among the comparison group.

High School Graduate or Higher

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Southampton	63.2%	78.0%	14.8%
Suffolk	76.8%	87.2%	10.4%
Isle of Wight	76.2%	86.1%	9.9%
Gloucester	81.7%	89.3%	7.6%
Surry County	70.4%	77.8%	7.4%
Virginia	81.5%	87.5%	6.0%
United States	80.4%	86.0%	5.6%
James City County	89.3%	93.5%	4.2%
York	91.7%	94.9%	3.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Bachelor's Degree or Higher

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Suffolk	17.3%	26.2%	8.9%
Isle of Wight	17.5%	25.5%	8.0%
Virginia	29.5%	35.2%	5.7%
York	37.4%	42.0%	4.6%
United States	24.4%	28.8%	4.4%
Gloucester	17.6%	22.0%	4.4%
James City County	41.5%	45.8%	4.3%
Surry County	12.8%	16.7%	3.9%
Southampton	11.7%	13.6%	1.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau



2.5 Housing and Household Characteristics

Isle of Wight has approximately 13,560 households with an average household size of 2.59 persons per household. The number of households in the County has increased 17% since 2000. However, the average household size has actually decreased slightly from 2.61 to 2.59 persons per household. Approximately 81% of residents own homes in the County while 19% are renters. The percentage of home owners and renters has remained steady over the last twelve years. The median value of owner occupied housing units in the County has increased considerably from \$129,300 in 2000 to \$249,600 in 2013.

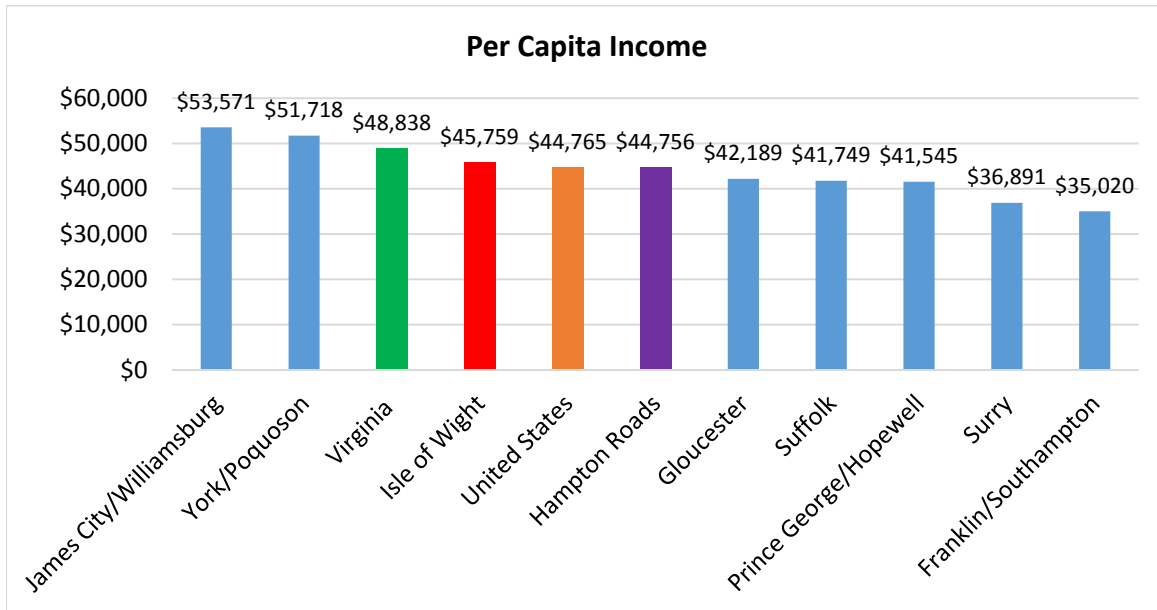
Housing and Household Characteristics

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2013</u>
Number of Households	11,319	13,560
Average Household Size	2.61	2.59
Percent of Housing Units Owner Occupied	81%	81%
Percent of Housing Units Renter Occupied	19%	19%
Median Value of Owner Occupied Units	\$129,300	\$249,600

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

2.6 Per Capita Income

Per capita income is a measure of community wealth that is expressed in terms of annual individual income. Isle of Wight's per capita income is \$45,759, which is between the state (\$48,838) and national average (\$44,765). Isle of Wight is among the top tier of the localities sampled as part of this report and higher than the regional average (\$44,756).

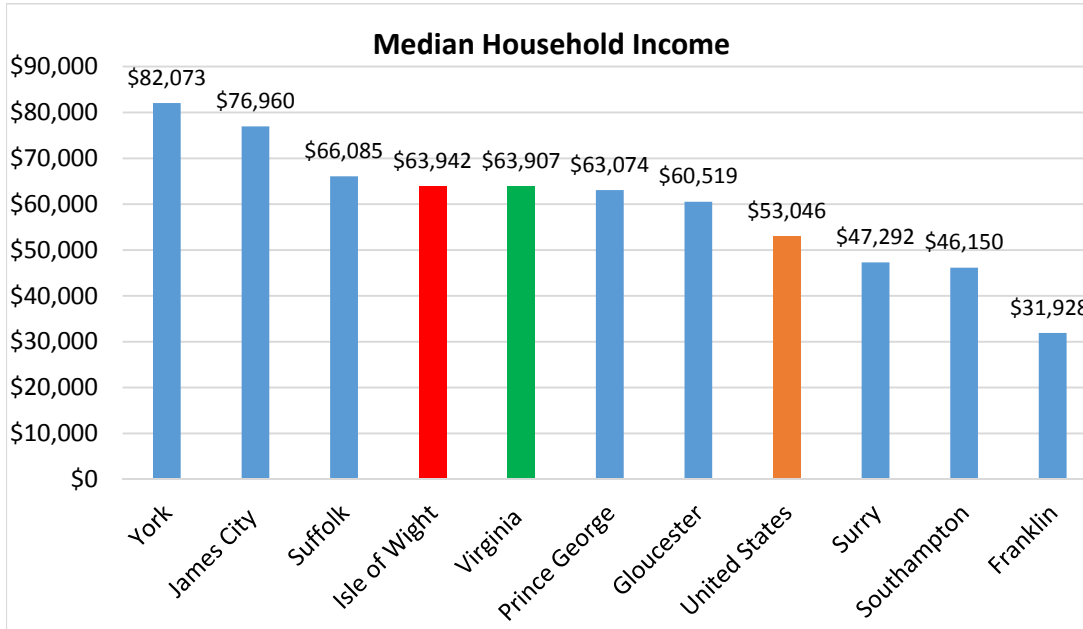


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American FactFinder



2.7 Median Household Income

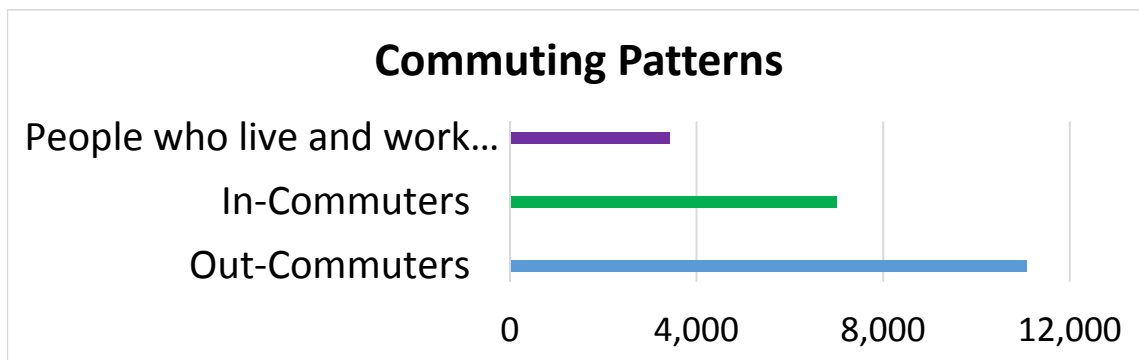
Median household income is another indicator of community wealth which refers to the income of all residents 18 years or older in a household. Isle of Wight’s median household income of \$63,942 is higher than the state (\$63,907) and national (\$53,046) average, and is in the top tier of localities sampled as part of this report.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American FactFinder

2.8 Commuting Patterns

Approximately 76% or 11,080 of Isle of Wight residents commute to work outside of the County, while 24% or 3,433 residents live and work in the County. Over 7,000 people commute into Isle of Wight for employment. The top destinations that Isle of Wight residents are commuting to for work include Newport News, Suffolk, Norfolk, Hampton, Chesapeake, and Virginia Beach. People commuting to Isle of Wight for work live mainly in Suffolk, Newport News, Portsmouth, Southampton, and Chesapeake.



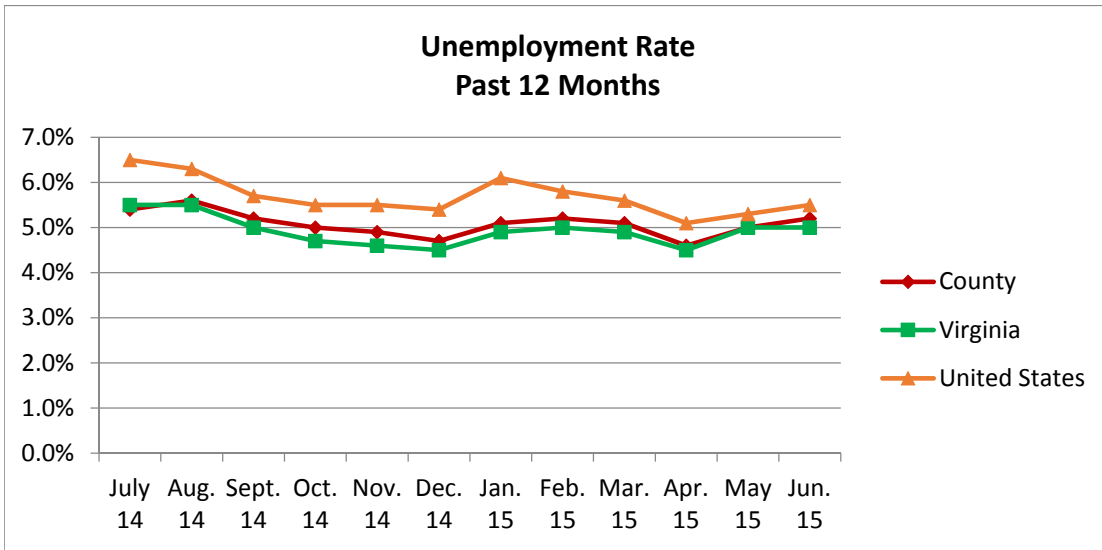
Source: Virginia Employment Commission



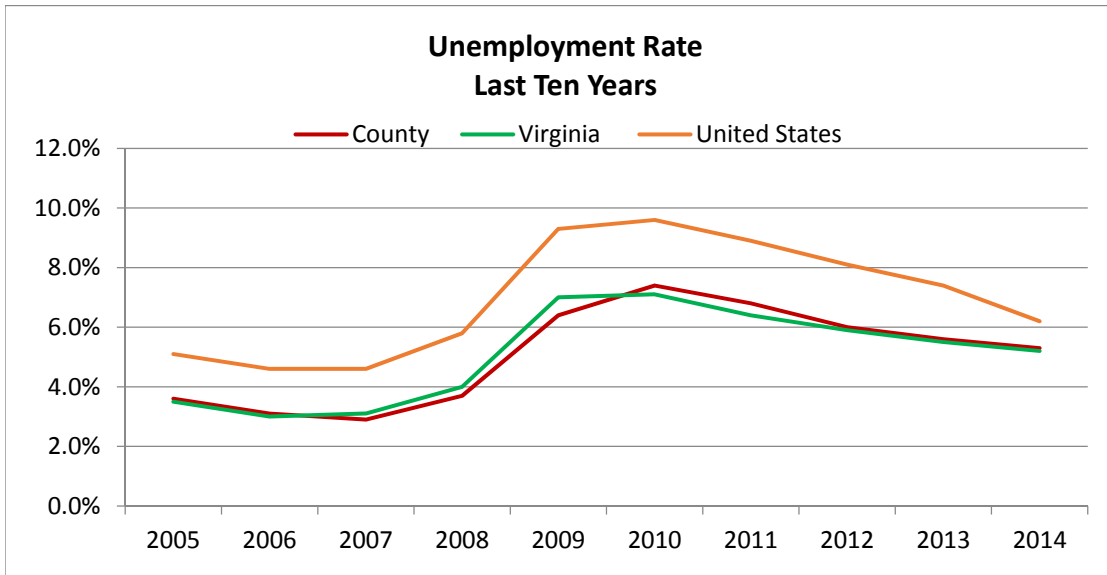
3.0 Local Economy

3.1 Unemployment Rate

The County’s unemployment rate is currently 5.2%, slightly above the state (5.0%), and below the national (5.5%) rates. Historically, Isle of Wight’s unemployment rate has followed state and national trends.



Source: Virginia Employment Commission



Source: Virginia Employment Commission



3.2 Employment Base

Isle of Wight’s employment base is diversifying due largely to the closure of the International Paper Plant in 2009. In the fourth quarter of 2005, manufacturing jobs comprised 52% of employment in the County compared to 32% in 2014. However, manufacturing remains the largest employment sector in the County.

Employment by Industry (2005 – 2014)

	<u>2005</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Total</u>
Manufacturing	5,561	52%	2,952	32%
Retail Trade	925	9%	924	10%
Accommodation and Food Services	677	6%	801	9%
Health Care and Social Assistance	604	6%	824	9%
Wholesale Trade	250	2%	663	7%
Transportation and Warehousing	393	4%	628	7%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management	266	2%	431	5%
Construction	568	5%	394	4%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	329	3%	363	4%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	181	2%	385	4%
Finance and Insurance	202	2%	207	2%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	160	1%	238	3%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	387	4%	175	2%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	123	1%	84	1%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	109	1%	58	1%
Information	<u>43</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>0%</u>
	10,778	100%	9,151	100%

Source: Va. Employment Commission, Qtr. Census Employment and Wages, 4th Qtr. 2005/2014
Excludes Government/Public Administration and Utilities

In terms of employment sectors that have experienced job growth or loss over the last 10 years, wholesale trade (165%), professional, scientific, and technical services (113%), administrative, support, and waste management (62%), and transportation and warehousing (60%) have experienced the greatest percentage increase in employment. The following employment sectors, however, have experienced declines in employment: management of companies and enterprises (-55%), manufacturing (-47%), arts, entertainment and recreation (-47%), information (-44%), real estate, rental and leasing (-32%), and construction (-31%). Retail trade jobs have remained about the same. Overall, Isle of Wight’s local economy has fewer jobs than it did 10 years ago and has not fully rebounded from the closure of the International Paper Plant.



Employment Growth/Loss - 2005-2014

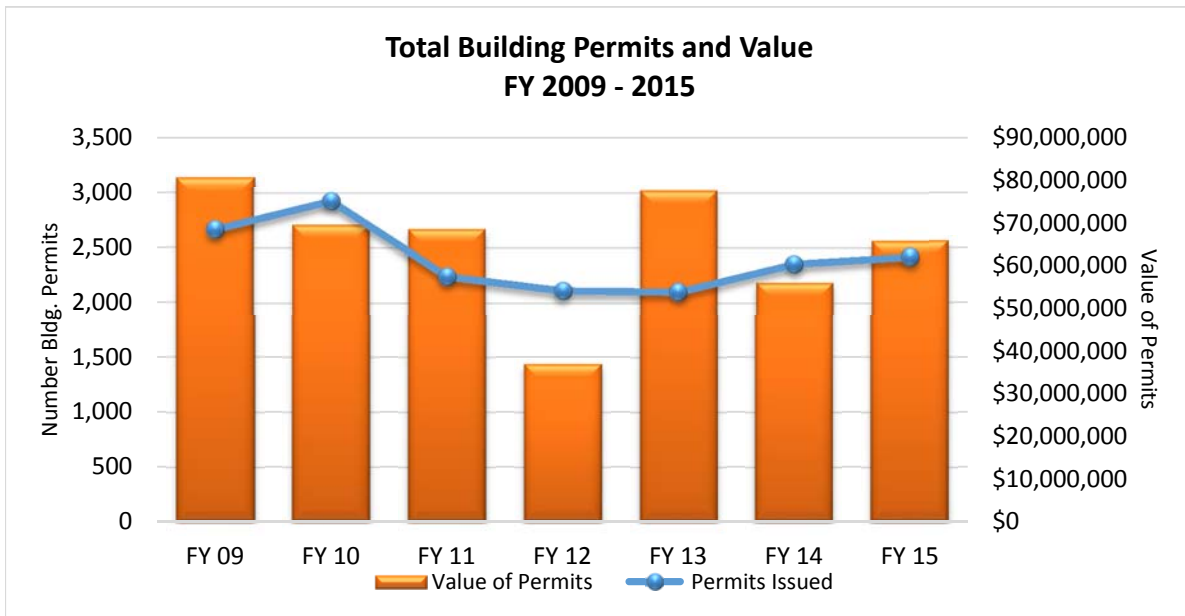
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2014</u>	Percent Change
Wholesale Trade	250	663	165.2%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	181	385	112.7%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management	266	431	62.0%
Transportation and Warehousing	393	628	59.8%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	160	238	48.8%
Health Care and Social Assistance	604	824	36.4%
Accommodation and Food Services	677	801	18.3%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	329	363	10.3%
Finance and Insurance	202	207	2.5%
Retail Trade	925	924	-0.1%
Construction	568	394	-30.6%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	123	84	-31.7%
Information	43	24	-44.2%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	109	58	-46.8%
Manufacturing	5,561	2,952	-46.9%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	<u>387</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>-54.8%</u>
	10,778	9,151	-15.1%

Source: Virginia Employment Commission, Qtr. Census Employment and Wages, 4th Qtr. 2005/2014
 Excludes Government/Public Administration and Utilities



3.3 Commercial and Residential Development Activity

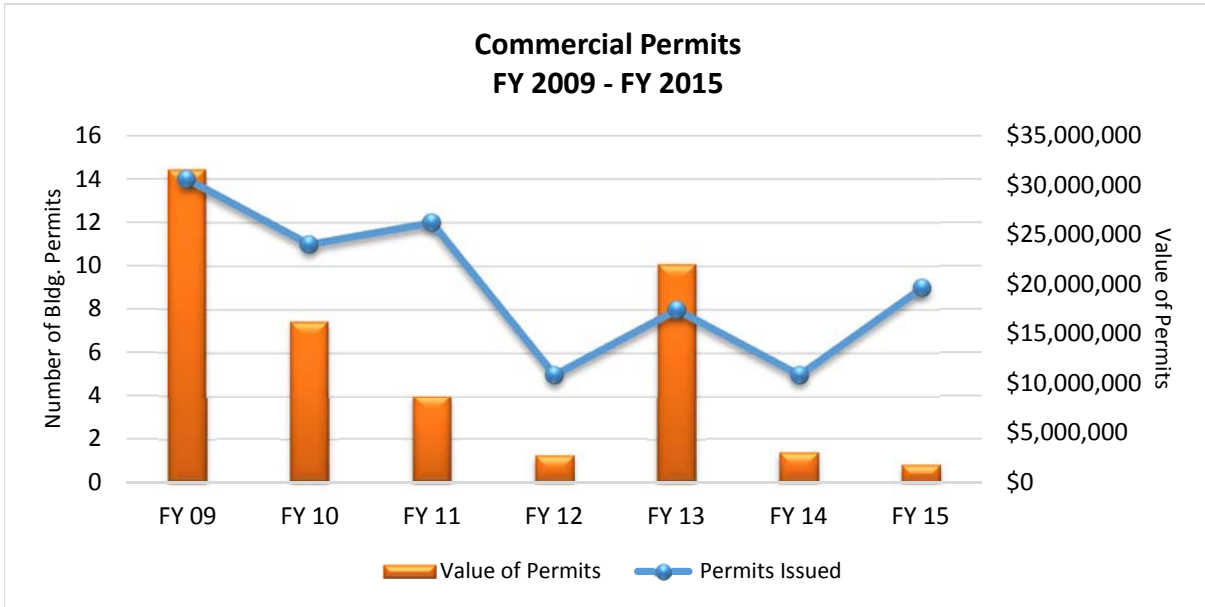
Not unlike most localities across the region, state, and country, commercial and residential development activity in Isle of Wight has been significantly impacted by the economic recession and housing crisis. With the end of the recession, the total number and value of permits issued has picked up over the last few years. In fiscal year 2015, a total of 2,421 permits were issued for a total value of \$65.9M.



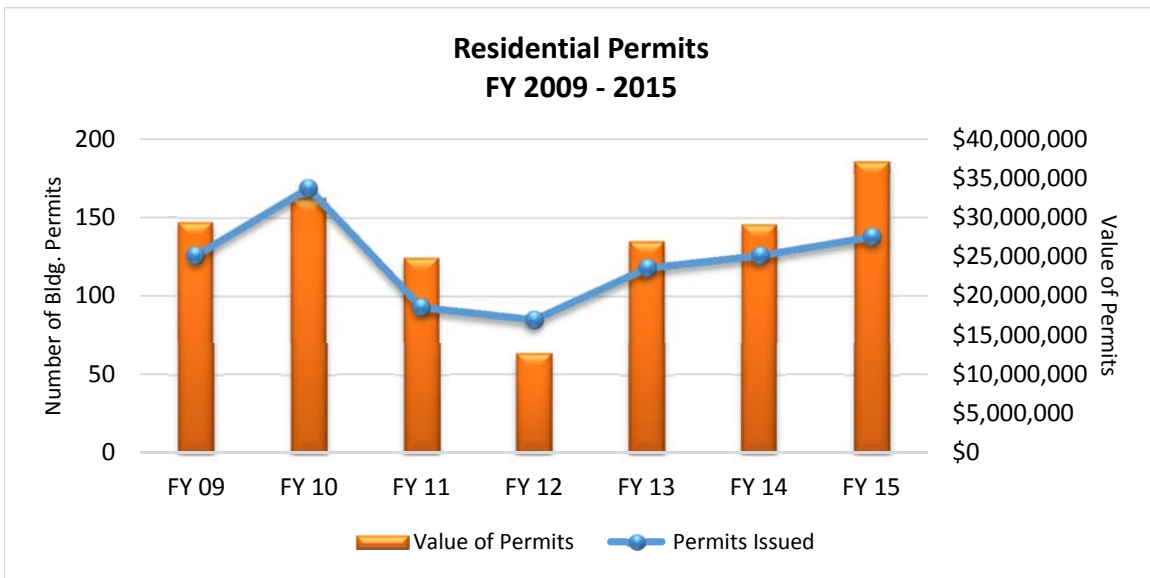
Source: Isle of Wight Department of Inspections

New residential permits have increased steadily since fiscal year 2012. In fiscal year 2015, the number and value of new residential permits increased 10% and 27%, respectively, over the last year. The County issued 138 new residential permits for a total value of \$37.1M.

The number and value of new commercial development permits; however, has not rebounded like the residential sector. The number of commercial permits issued did increase from 2014 to 2015, but the value of the permits issued fell to \$1.8M.



Source: Isle of Wight Department of Inspections

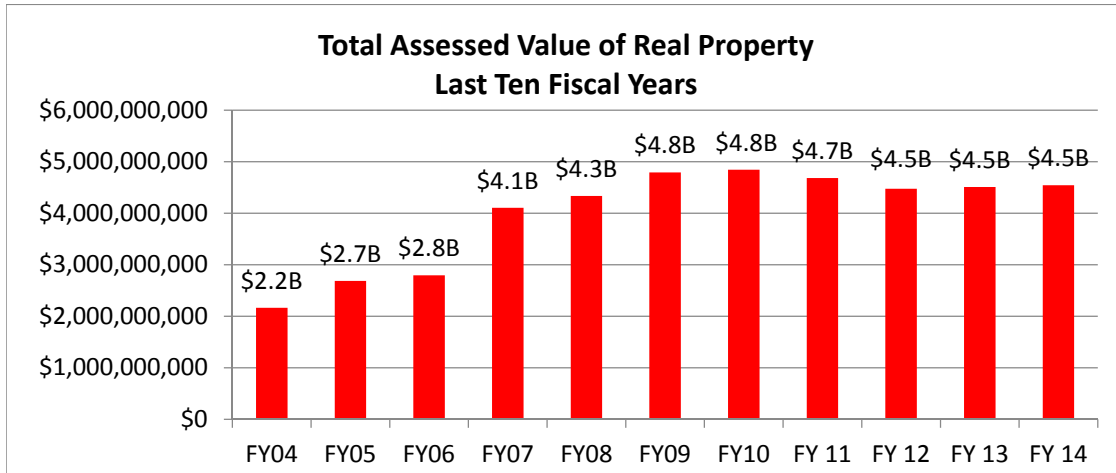


Source: Isle of Wight Department of Inspections



3.4 Real Estate and Housing

The total taxable assessed value of real estate in Isle of Wight County is approximately \$4.5B. The value of real estate has increased from \$2.7B in fiscal year 2005 to \$4.5B in fiscal year 2014. Real estate reached a peak value of \$4.8B in fiscal year 2010 before declining to the present \$4.5B following the national economic recession.



Source: FY 14 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

As a percentage of overall taxable value of real estate, Isle of Wight is comprised of 72% residential, 15% commercial/industrial, and 13% agricultural parcels. Over the last 10 years, commercial/industrial parcels increased 2%, while agricultural parcels have declined 2%, as a percentage of the County’s overall taxable value. Residential parcels have remained constant at 72%.

Real Property As Percentage of Assessed Value

	<u>FY 05</u>	<u>FY 14</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Residential	72%	72%	0%
Commercial/Industrial	13%	15%	2%
Agricultural	15%	13%	-2%

Source: Commissioner of the Revenue’s Office

Regionally and nationally, distressed sales continue to make up a large segment of available properties despite an overall decrease in foreclosures in the last few years. The number of foreclosures in Isle of Wight peaked in 2010 at 95 or 9% of total sales. The number of foreclosures has declined in recent years, although a slight increase was experienced in fiscal year 2015. However, as a percentage of total sales, the downward trend continued in fiscal year 2015 to 5% of total sales.



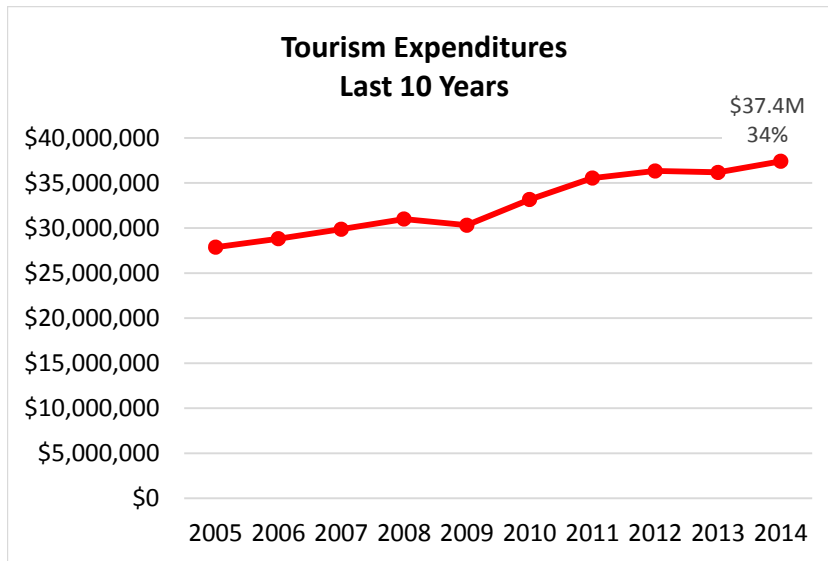
Foreclosures

	Number of Foreclosures	Total Sales	Percent of Total Sales
FY 07	28	1,400	2%
FY 08	62	1,240	5%
FY 09	71	1,183	6%
FY 10	95	1,056	9%
FY 11	81	1,157	7%
FY 12	84	1,200	7%
FY 13	86	1,433	6%
FY 14	58	967	6%
FY 15	64	1,342	5%

Source: Commissioner of the Revenue's Office

3.5 Tourism

Isle of Wight is a destination for tourists from all over the world who come to the County to enjoy its agriculture, open spaces, and scenery, history, and to attend special events and festivals. The tourism industry accounts for 374 jobs in the County, which represents a 6% increase over the last 7 years. In 2014, tourism related expenditures reached \$37.4M, a 34% increase over the last 10 years.

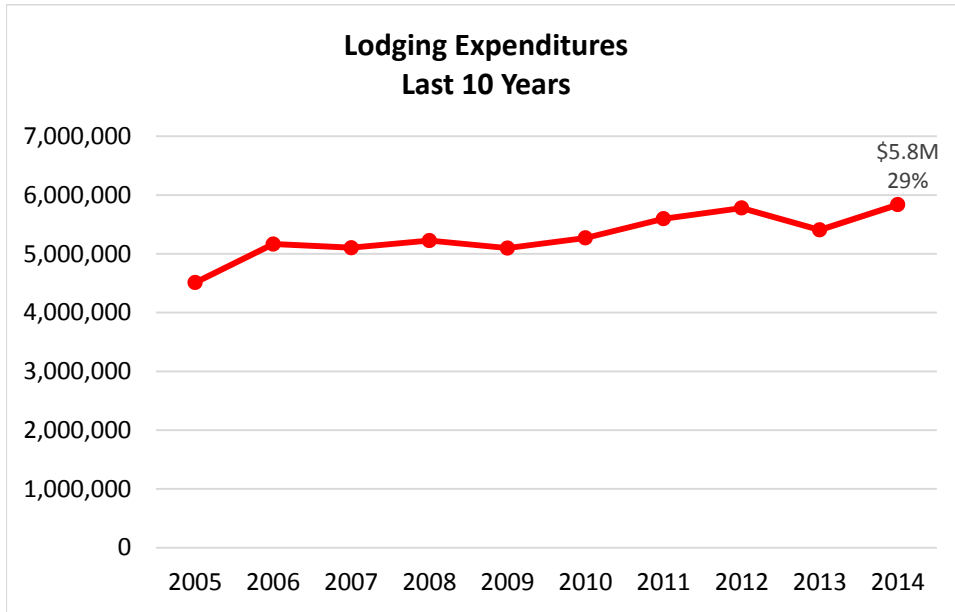


Source: Virginia Tourism Corporation



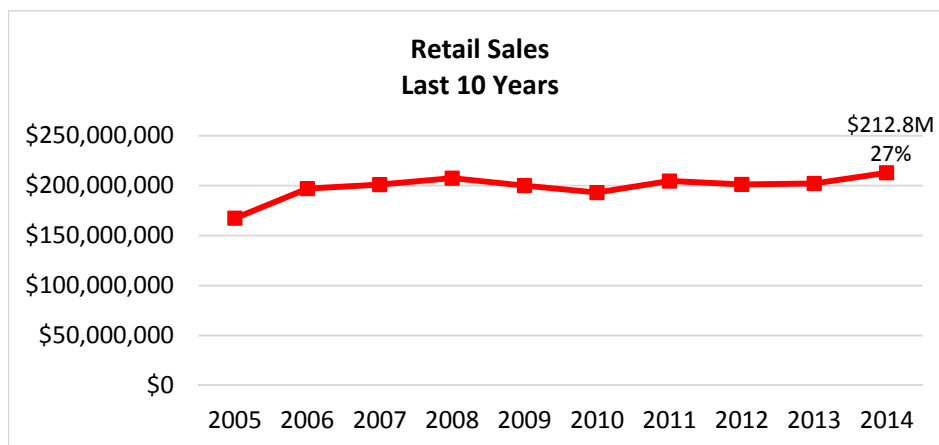
3.6 Lodging and Retail Sales

Lodging and retail sales have gradually increased in Isle of Wight over the last 10 years. Lodging expenditures have increased 9% over the last 10 years from \$4.5M to \$5.8M. However, the majority of lodging tax revenue is received by the Town of Smithfield, which is home to a majority of the lodging establishments in the County.



Source: Virginia Department of Taxation

Retail sales also continue to increase as the County adds new households and commercial development. Retail sales increased 27% over the last 10 years from \$167.4M to \$212.8M. In comparison to other localities, Isle of Wight falls in the middle of the region in terms of retail sales growth over the last 10 years and ahead of the region average of 16%.



Source: Virginia Department of Taxation



Regional Retail Sales Growth Last 10 Years

	Percent Change
Suffolk	43%
Poquoson	42%
James City County	38%
Franklin	37%
Portsmouth	32%
York County	31%
Isle of Wight County	27%
Hampton	25%
Va. Beach	23%
Williamsburg	20%
Southampton County	19%
Chesapeake	19%
Newport News	16%
Hampton Roads	16%
Gloucester	13%
Norfolk	7%

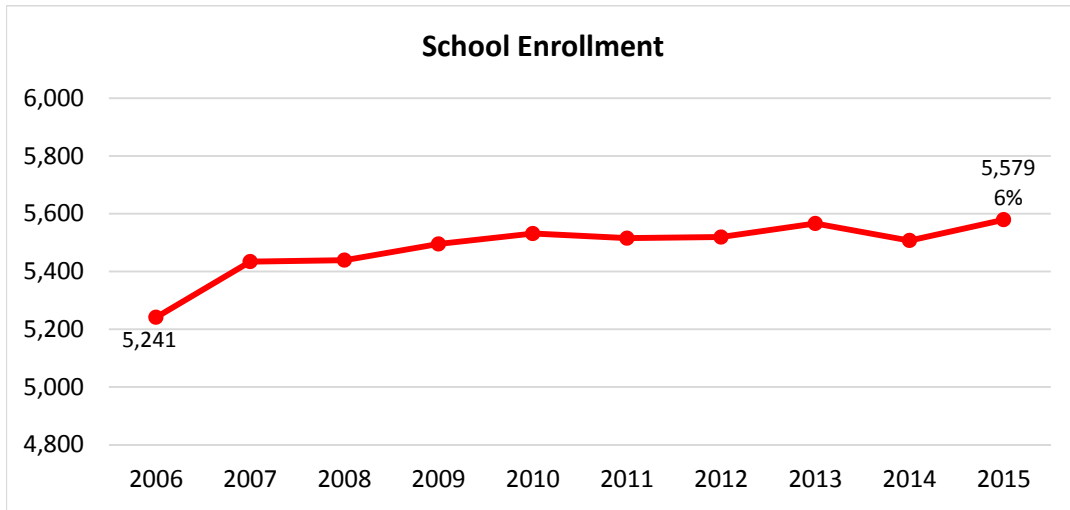
Source: Virginia Department of Taxation



4.0 Education

4.1 School Enrollment

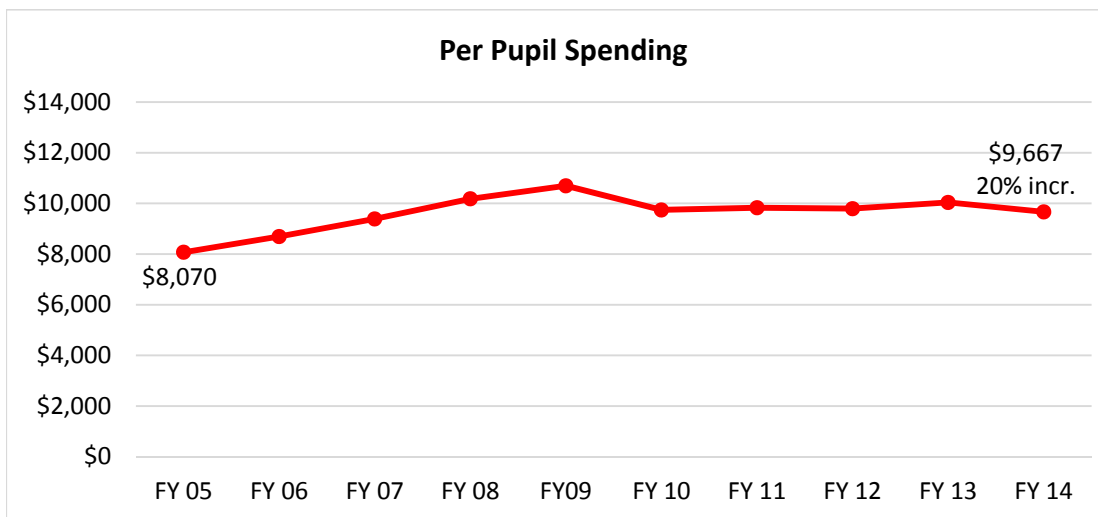
Isle of Wight has five elementary schools, two middle schools, and two high schools. Fall student enrollment was calculated at 5,579 for the 2014-2015 school year including Pre K through Grade 12. Student enrollment has increased 7% over the last 10 years.



Source: Virginia Department of Education

4.2 Per Pupil Spending

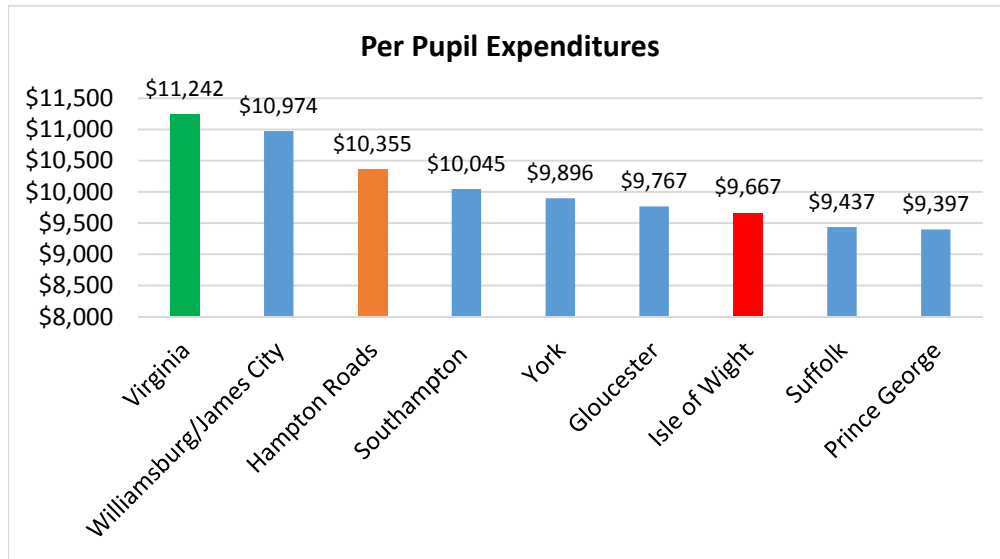
Isle of Wight Public Schools receives operational assistance from local, state, federal, and other sources. Per pupil expenditures was approximately \$9,667 for the 2013-2014 school year.



Source: Virginia Department of Education



Per pupil spending has increased 20% over the last 10 years. In comparison to other localities sampled as part of this report, Isle of Wight falls in the bottom tier and below the state average (\$11,242).



Source: Virginia Department of Education

4.3 Composite Index (Ability to Pay)

Funding for local school divisions in the Commonwealth of Virginia is largely determined by the composite index of local ability to pay. The composite index is a funding formula that uses real property value, adjusted gross income, and taxable retail sales to determine an overall fiscal index that is applied to determine a locality’s ability to pay for public education. The goal of the funding formula is to equitably divide funding requirements based on a localities’ ability to pay. The average for all of the localities in Virginia equals 45 percent, while the state provides for 55% toward the cost of funding for education. The composite index is recalculated every two years by the state.

Isle of Wight’s composite index is currently 0.4195 for the 2014 – 2016 biennium, down slightly from the 2012-2014 biennium. Overall, the County’s composite index has increased over the last several years, indicating the County has a greater ability to pay for public education.

Composite Index

2006-2008	0.3753
2008-2010	0.3697
2010-2012	0.3926
2012-2014	0.4258
2014-2016	0.4195

Source: Virginia Department of Education



In comparison to other localities sampled as part of this report, Isle of Wight has a relatively high composite index.

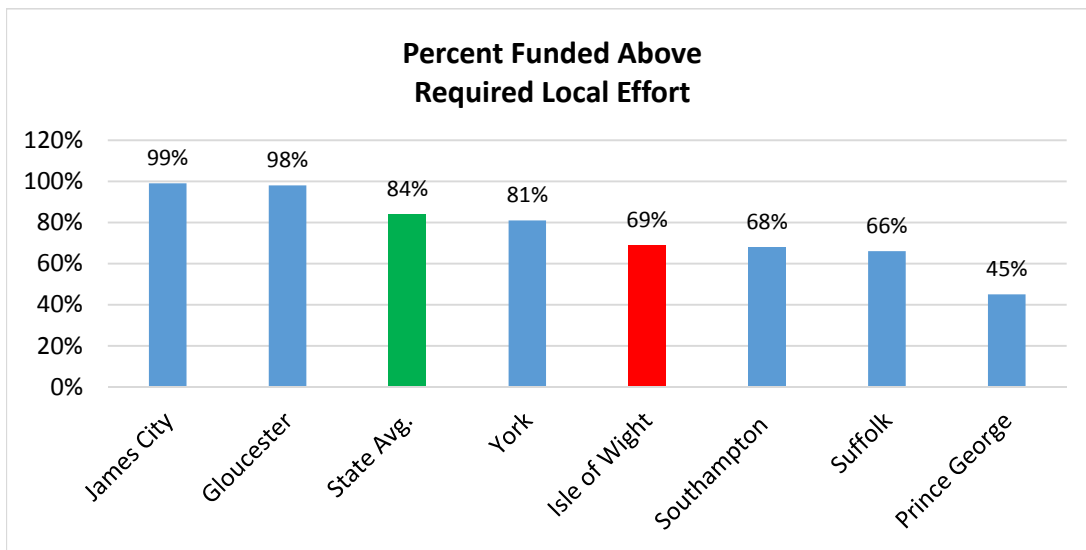
	<u>Composite Index</u>	<u>Per Pupil Spending</u>
Isle of Wight	0.4195	\$9,667
York	0.4026	\$9,896
Gloucester	0.3661	\$9,767
Suffolk	0.3490	\$9,437
Southampton	0.2878	\$10,045
Prince George	0.2430	\$9,397

Source: Virginia Department of Education

4.4 Required Local Effort

The funding required by the Commonwealth of Virginia to support the Standards of Quality (SOQ) education expenditures is split on a 55% state and 45% local basis as determined by the composite index. The required local effort or the share that localities pay for education is a minimum threshold. It does not cover all of the costs associated with the provision of public education. As a result, localities in Virginia provide funding above and beyond the required local effort.

In 2013-2014, localities in Virginia provided funding above and beyond the required local effort ranging from a low of 9% (Tazewell) and high of 221% (Sussex). The average actual local support in excess of the required level for fiscal year 2014 was approximately 84%. The County funded the Isle of Wight School Division at 69% more than the required local effort in fiscal year 2014.



Source: Virginia Department of Education



4.5 Accreditation

School accreditation ratings reflect student achievement on the Standards of Learning (SOL) assessments and other tests in English, history/social science, mathematics and science. Ratings are based on student achievement on SOL tests taken during the previous academic year and may also reflect a three-year average of achievement.

Elementary and middle schools are fully accredited if students achieve all of the following pass rates:

- English – 75 percent or higher
- Mathematics – 70 percent or higher
- Science – 70 percent or higher
- History – 70 percent or higher

High schools are fully accredited if:

- Students achieve pass rates of 75 percent or higher in English and 70 percent or higher in mathematics, science and history and
- Attain an 85 or greater point value on the graduation and completion index.

All of Isle of Wight County Schools were accredited based on performance on the SOL’s in the 2014-2015 school year. Hardy Elementary School was partially accredited as it did not meet the required benchmark for English. Eight out of nine or 89% of Isle of Wight schools attained full accreditation compared to 78% statewide.

4.6 Standards of Learning (SOL) Test Scores

Isle of Wight County students have consistently performed well on the SOL tests over the last three years. Overall results for the 2014-2015 school year indicate that the Isle of Wight school division ranked in the top 32 or better out of 132 school divisions for all subject matter areas including reading, writing, social science, math, and science.

SOL Test Scores, 2014-2015 School Year

	<u>Score</u>	<u>State Rank</u>
Reading	82	T30
Writing	80	T23
Social Science	90	T16
Math	85	T18
Science	85	T32

Source: Virginia Department of Education



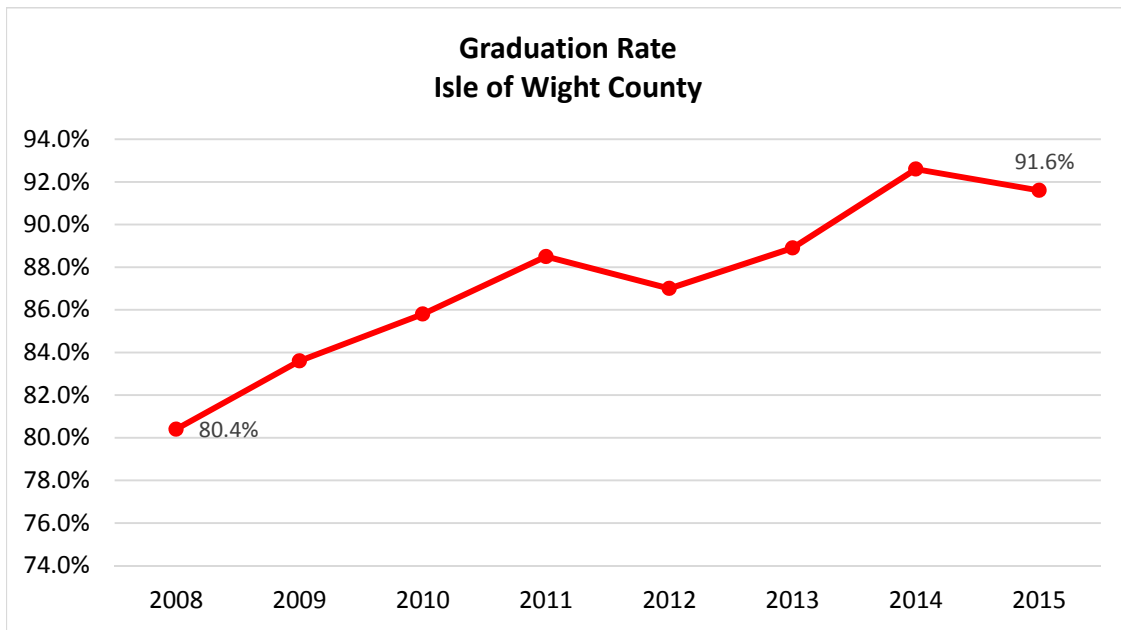
SOL Test Scores - 2013 - 2015

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>
Reading	79	80	82
Writing	78	76	80
Social Science	87	87	90
Math	73	78	85
Science	85	86	85

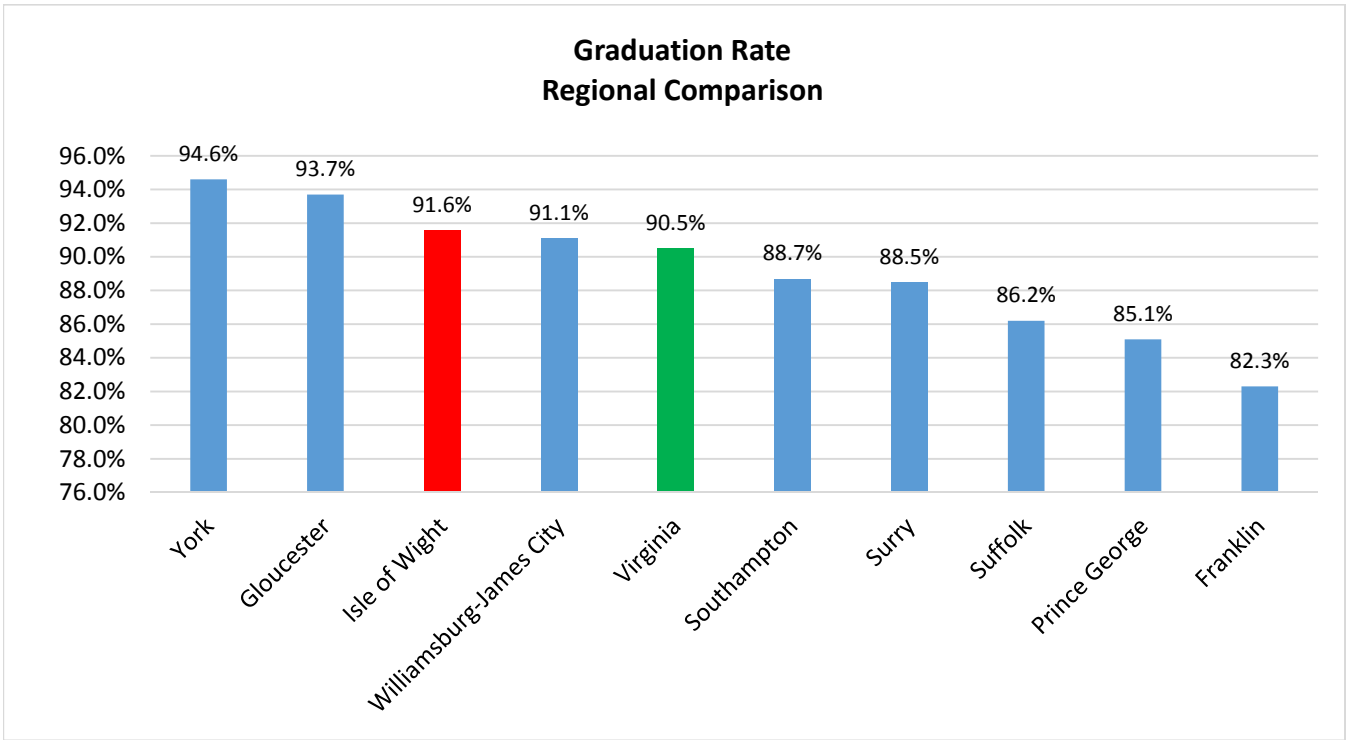
Source: Virginia Department of Education

4.7 High School Graduation Rate

Isle of Wight’s graduation rate was 91.6% for the class of 2015. This is down slightly from the previous year (92.6%), but still higher than the state average of 90.5%. Isle of Wight ranked in the top tier compared to other school divisions sampled as part of this report. The graduation rate has increased from 80.4% in 2008 when the state first introduced the cohort graduation rate to 91.6% in 2015.



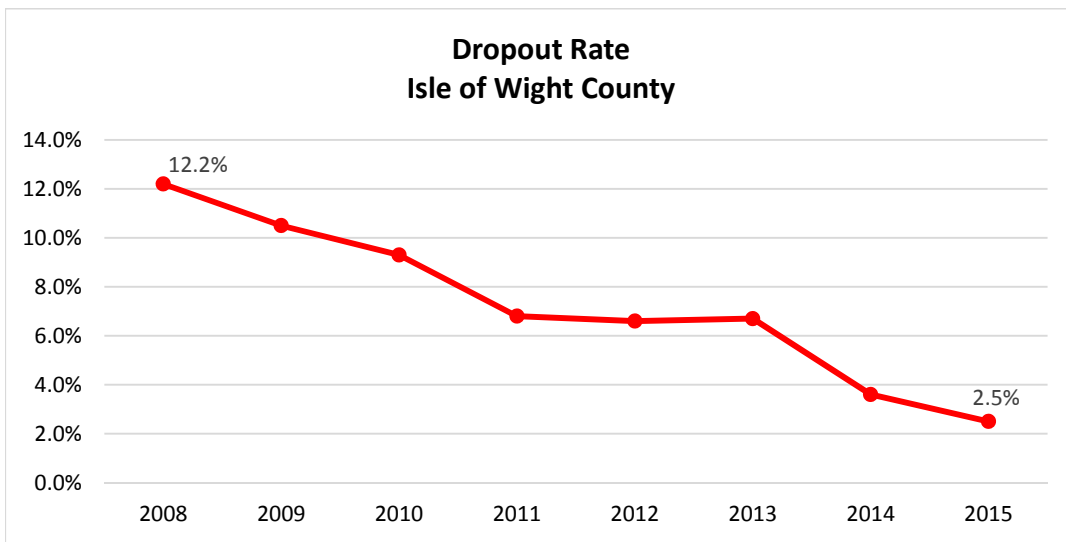
Source: Virginia Department of Education



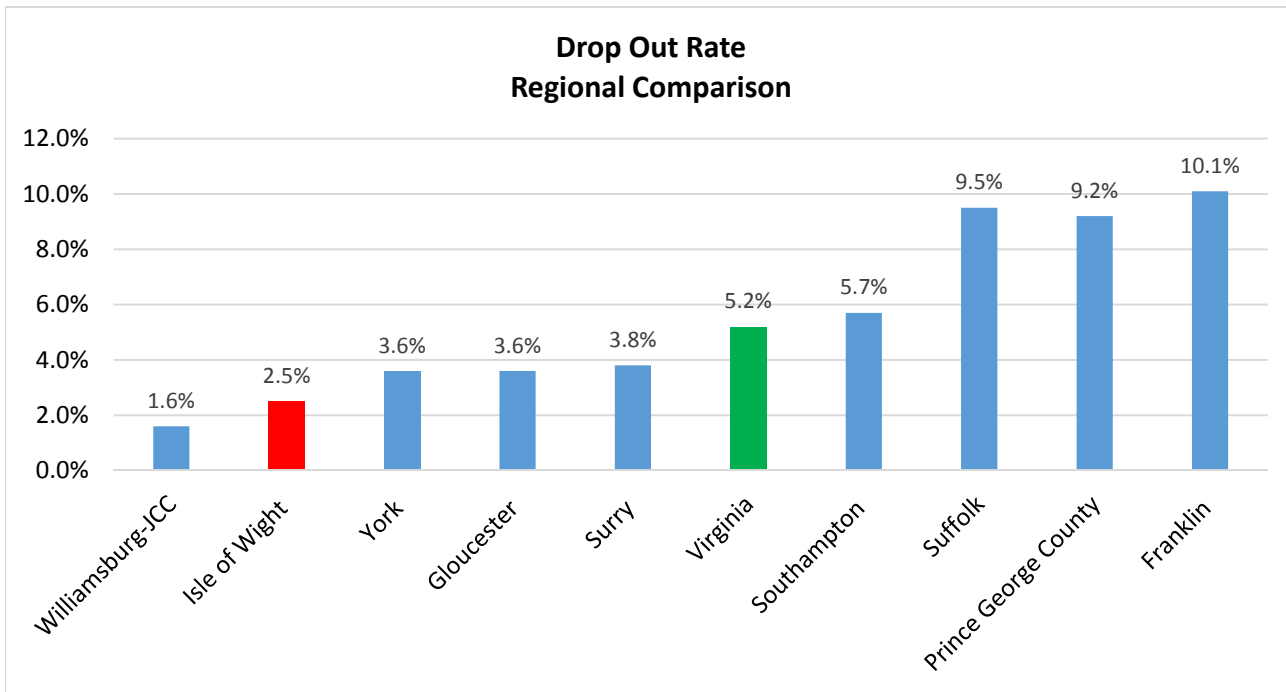
Source: Virginia Department of Graduation

4.8 Dropout Rate

Isle of Wight’s dropout rate for the 2014-2015 school year was 2.5%, slightly less than the previous year (3.6%), and below the state average (5.2%). Isle of Wight’s dropout rate is among the lowest of the localities sampled as part of this report.



Source: Virginia Department of Education



Source: Virginia Department of Education

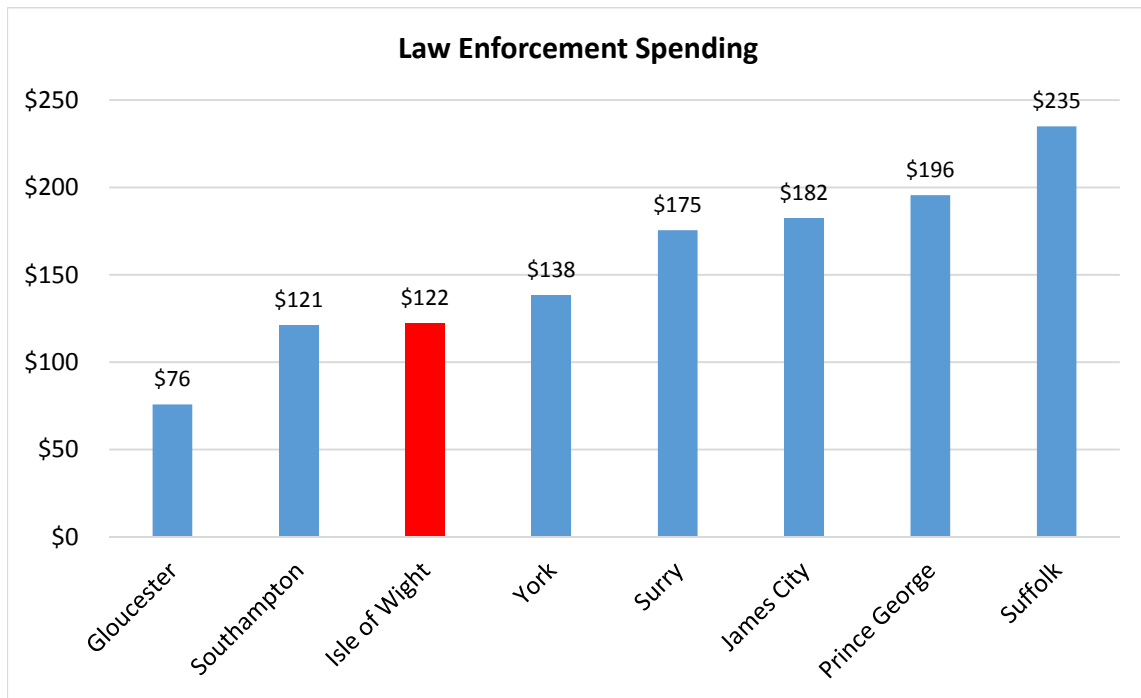


5.0 Public Safety

5.1 Law Enforcement

The Isle of Wight Sheriff’s Office is the chief law enforcement agency in the County. The Sheriff’s Office investigates all criminal activity, responds to calls for service, patrols the County’s highways, transports prisoners, serves civil process papers and criminal warrants, maintains court security, and dispatches E-911 calls received for sheriff services. The Sheriff’s Office has an annual operating budget of \$3.9M, not including the animal control division and emergency 911 division which it oversees but receives operating funds through separate cost centers.

In fiscal year 2014, the County spent approximately \$122 per citizen on law enforcement services placing Isle of Wight third lowest in law enforcement spending compared to other localities sampled as part of this report.



The Sheriff’s Office is comprised of 45 sworn deputies including deputies, investigators, and command staff and 3 administrative personnel. The Department is responsible for patrolling 316 land miles which equates to approximately one deputy for every 6.8 square miles. In comparison to other counties in the region, Isle of Wight falls in the middle tier. York County (1.0) has the highest number of deputies per square mile, while Surry (19.9) has the lowest.

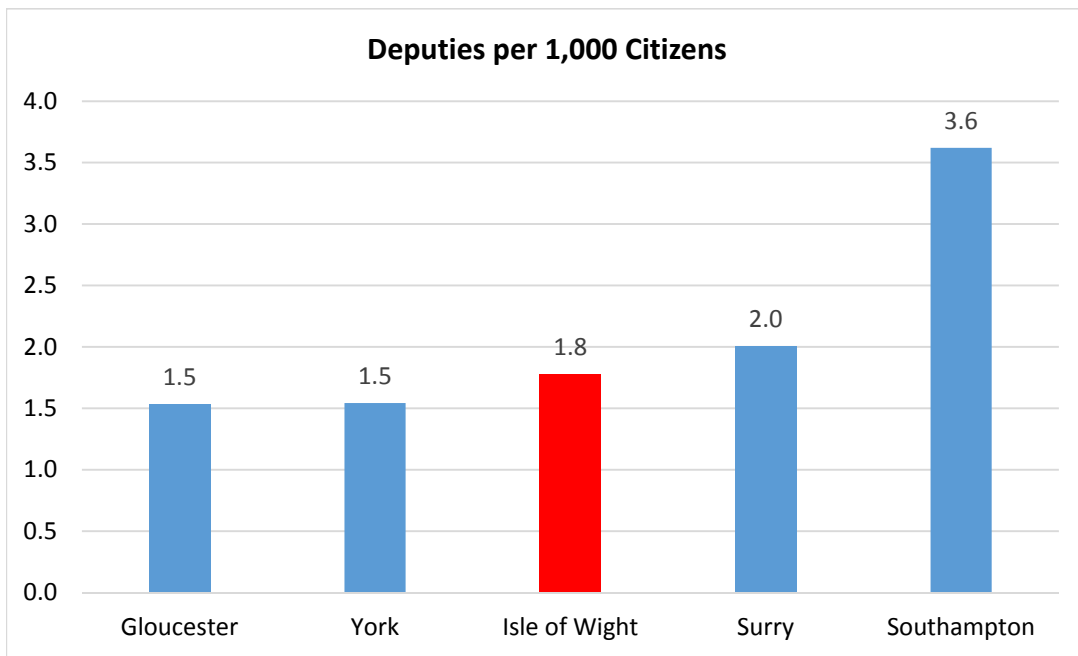


Deputies per Square Mile

York	1.0
Gloucester	3.8
Isle of Wight	6.8
New Kent	7.2
Southampton	8.8
Surry	19.9

Source: Sheriffs' Departments
U.S. Census Bureau

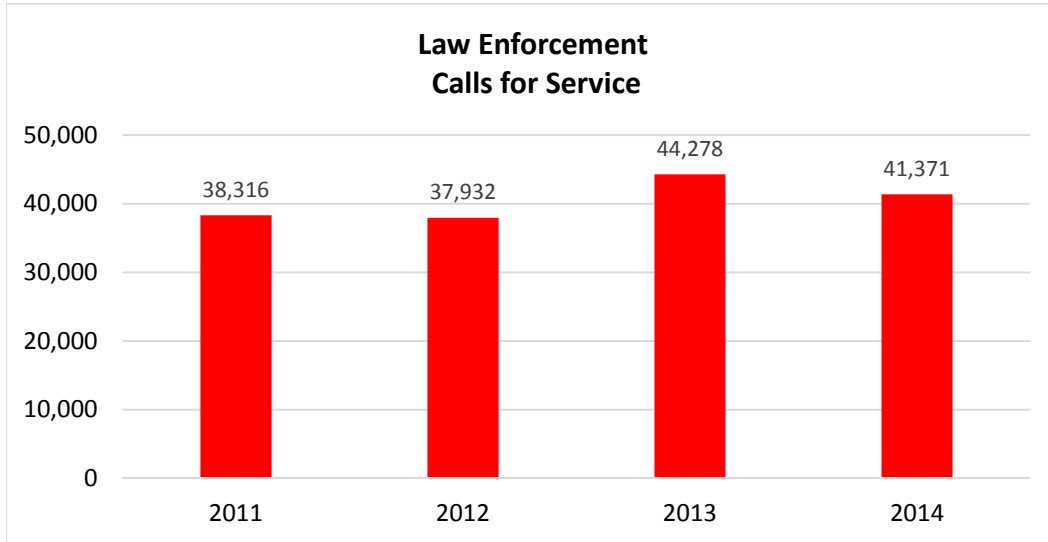
Isle of Wight has approximately 1.8 deputies per 1,000 citizens consistent with other counties sampled as part of this report.



Source: Sheriffs' Departments
U.S. Census Bureau



The Sheriff’s Office received 41,371 calls for service in 2014. Call volumes decreased in 2014, but remain higher than past years.



Source: Isle of Wight Sheriff’s Office

The top calls for service accounted for approximately 79% of all calls for service in 2014. As illustrated in the chart below, a majority of the top calls for service have been self-initiated, proactive responses by the Sheriff’s Office.

**Top Calls for Service
2014**

Patrol Check	14,510
Civil Paper	5,747
Traffic Stop	4,554
Citizen Assist	1,569
Business Check	1,537
Animal Complaint	1,318
Paper Service	1,019
Suspicious Person/Vehicle/Activity	890
Prisoner Transport	872
School Check	826

Source: Isle of Wight Sheriff’s Department



The total number of crime incidents reported in Isle of Wight has generally decreased over the last 5 years. In 2014, a total of 1,285 incidents or 3,551 incidents per 100,000 were reported. The top 5 incidents reported in Isle of Wight over the last five years include larceny (2,014), simple assault (1,628), destruction of property (1,279), drug offenses (572), and burglary (403).

Isle of Wight County

	Incident Rate per 100,000
2009	4,817
2010	4,514
2011	3,898
2012	4,022
2013	3,360
2014	3,551

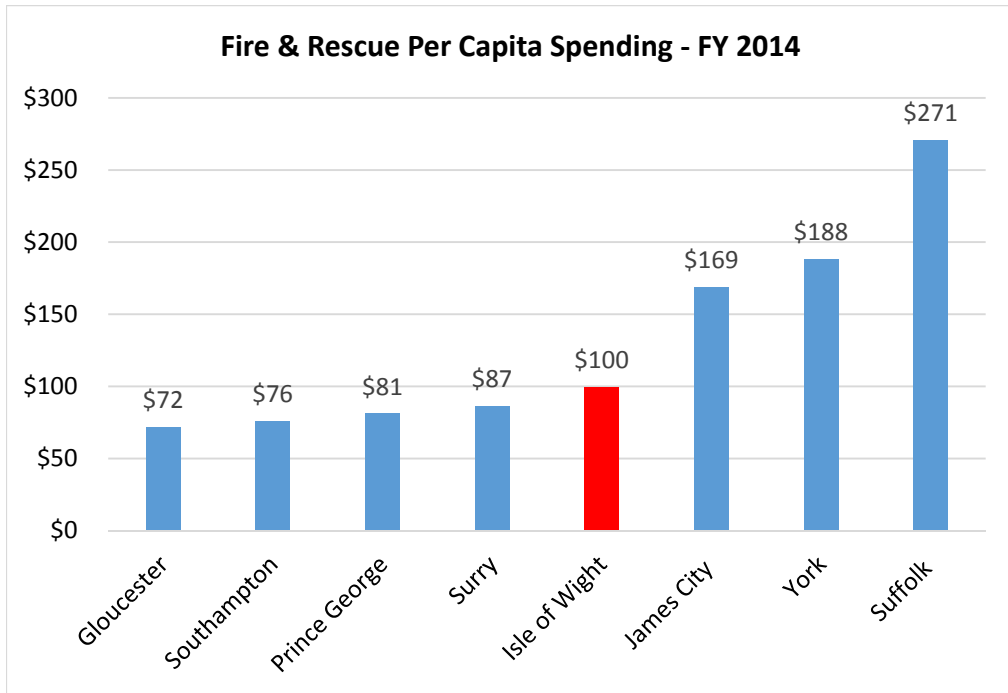
Source: Isle of Wight Sheriff's Office



5.2 Fire and Rescue

Isle of Wight County is served by a Department of Emergency Services and seven volunteer fire and rescue departments including the Carrollton Volunteer Fire Department, Carrsville Volunteer Fire Department, Isle of Wight Rescue Squad, Rushmere Volunteer Fire Department, Smithfield Volunteer Fire Department, Windsor Volunteer Fire Department, and Windsor Volunteer Rescue Squad. The Department of Emergency Services is comprised of a chief of emergency services, 18 full-time firefighters and medics, an emergency management coordinator, and three administrative personnel. The Department provides full-time and part-time staffing in addition to the volunteer fire and rescue departments serving the County. The Department of Emergency Services has an operating budget of \$4.3M. The County partners with the volunteer fire and rescue departments and provides operational support in the form of contributions. The volunteer departments are also funded by donations, fundraisers, and grants acquired by these respective departments.

Isle of Wight spent approximately \$100 per citizen in fiscal year 2014 on fire and rescue services which falls in the middle tier of the cities and counties sampled as part of this report. However, it should be noted that James City, York, and Suffolk have significant career-based fire and rescue departments, which cost more to operate than a community with combined career and volunteer fire and rescue departments.



Source: Auditor of Public Accounts of Virginia

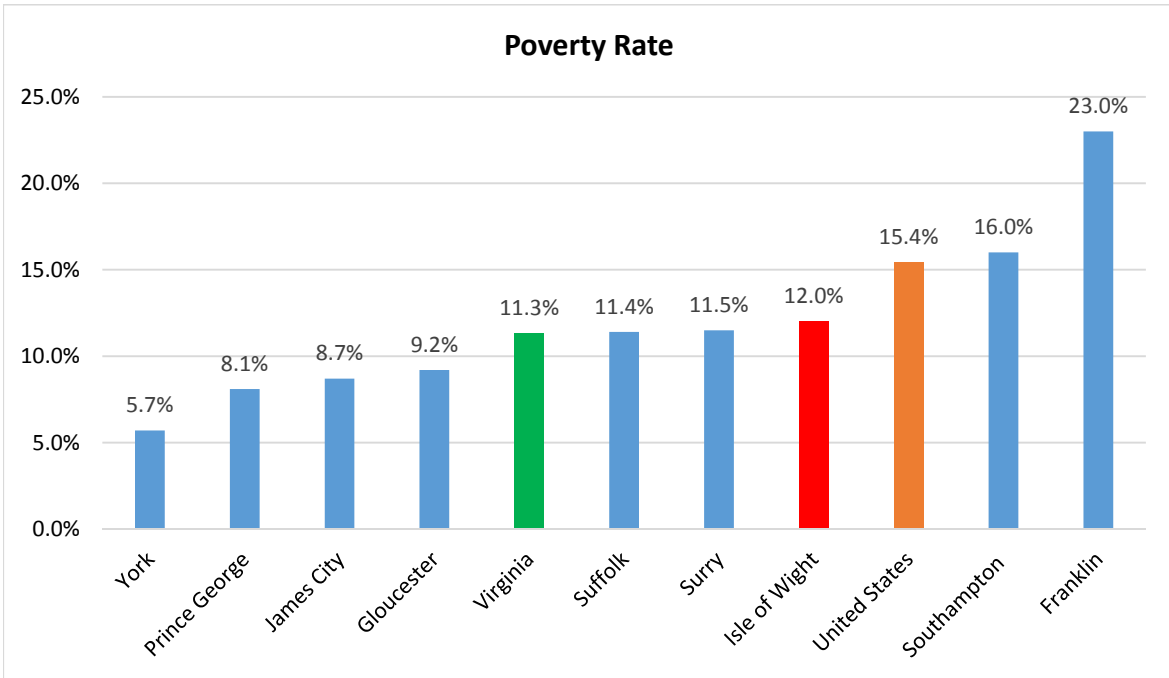
The County is averaging over 4,000 fire and emergency medical service calls annually.



6.0 Health & Welfare

6.1 Poverty

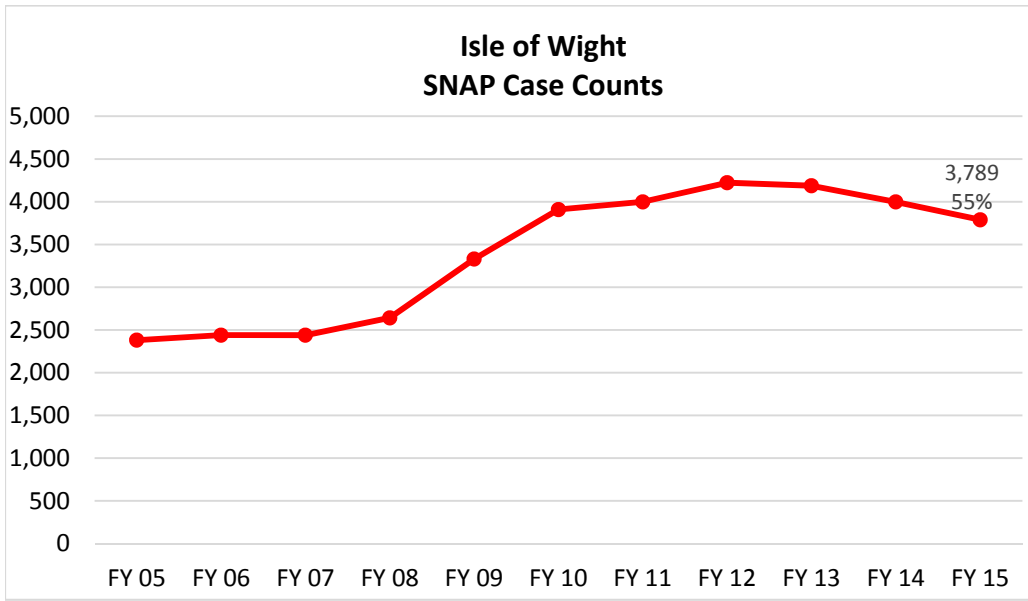
Approximately 12% of Isle of Wight citizens are living in poverty, up from 10.5% in the previous year. The County’s poverty rate is higher than the state average (11.3%) and below the national average (15.4%). In comparison to other localities sampled as part of this report, Isle of Wight falls in the middle tier.



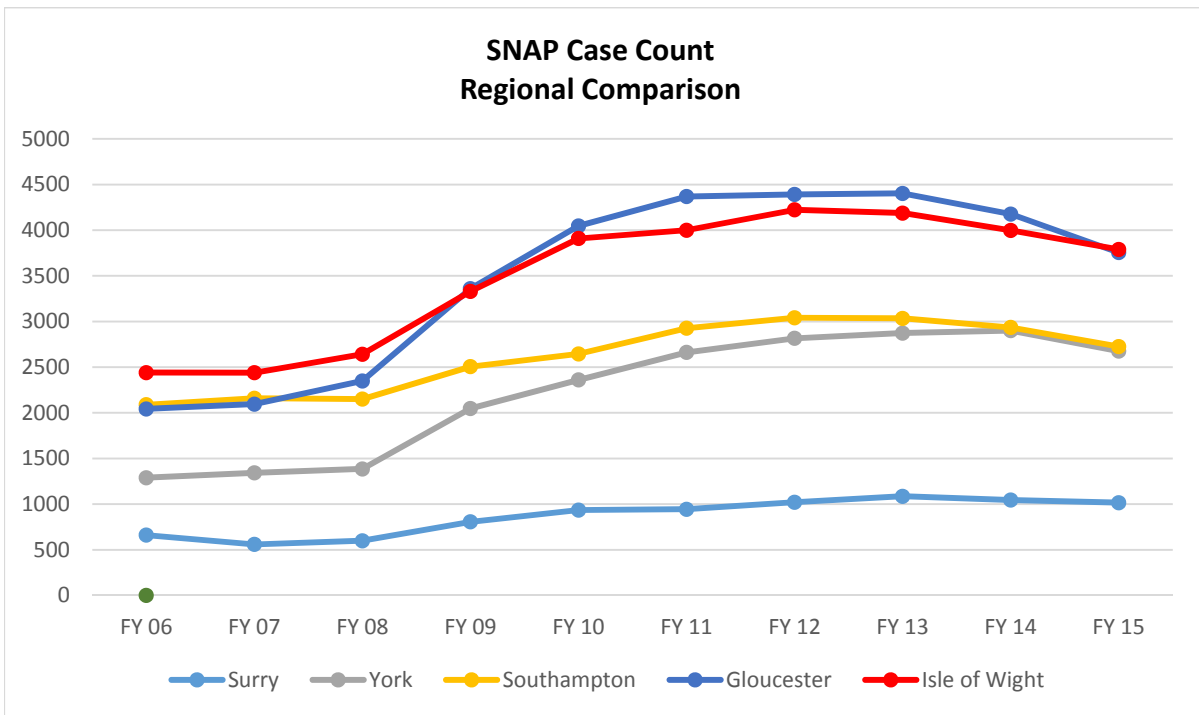
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American FactFinder

6.2 Food Stamps

The Isle of Wight Department of Social Services administers the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Program, formerly known as the federal food stamp program. An evaluation of point-in-time count information reveals that the number of citizens in Isle of Wight who are receiving food stamp assistance has increased 55% to over 3,700 persons over the last 10 years. However, since 2012, the number of persons receive assistance has started to decline.



Source: Isle of Wight Department of Social Services

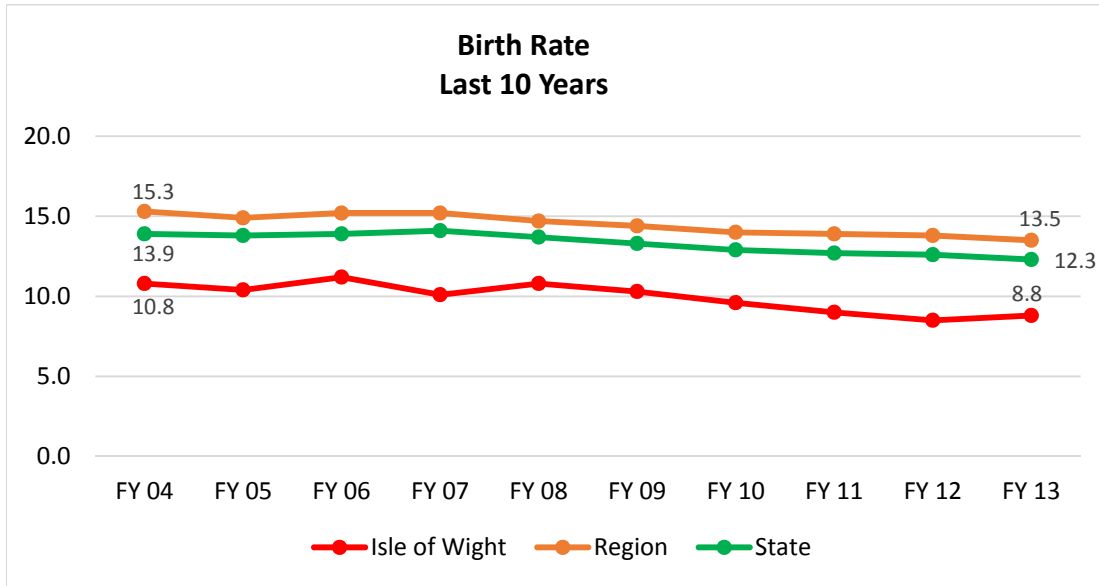


Source: Isle of Wight Department of Social Services



6.3 Birth Rate

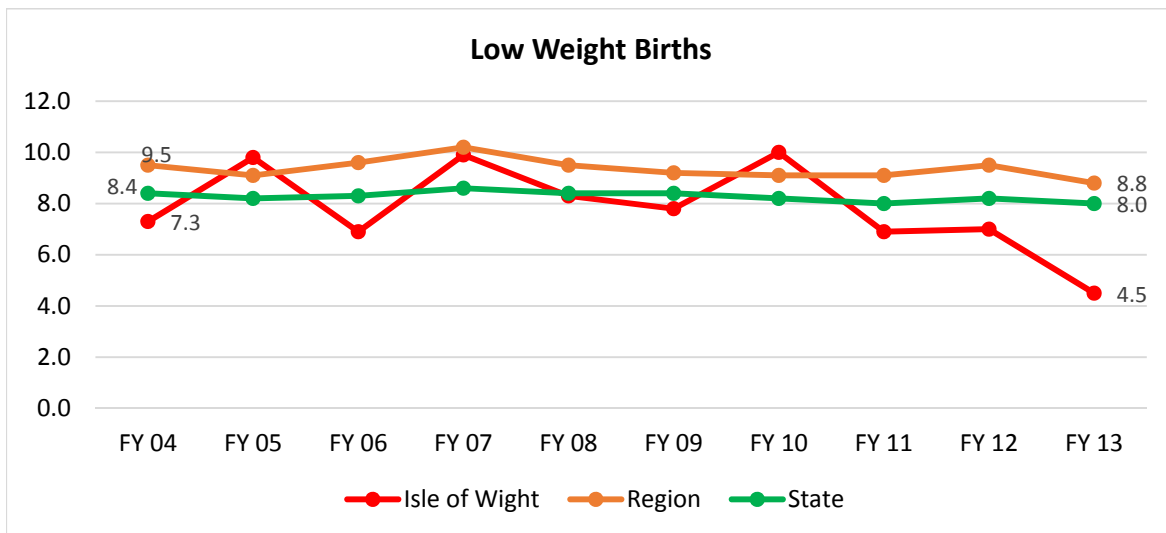
Isle of Wight has a birth rate of 8.8 per 1,000 population which is below the region (13.5) and state (12.3) averages. The County's birth rate has declined over the last 10 years from 10.8 in 2004 to 8.8 per 1,000 in 2013. The region has also experienced a similar decline in birth rate over the last 10 years.



Source: Virginia Department of Health

6.4 Low Weight Births

Approximately 4.5% of all babies born in Isle of Wight in 2013 were considered low weight births, babies weighing 5 lbs 8 ounces or less. The percentage of low weight births in Isle of Wight were lower than the



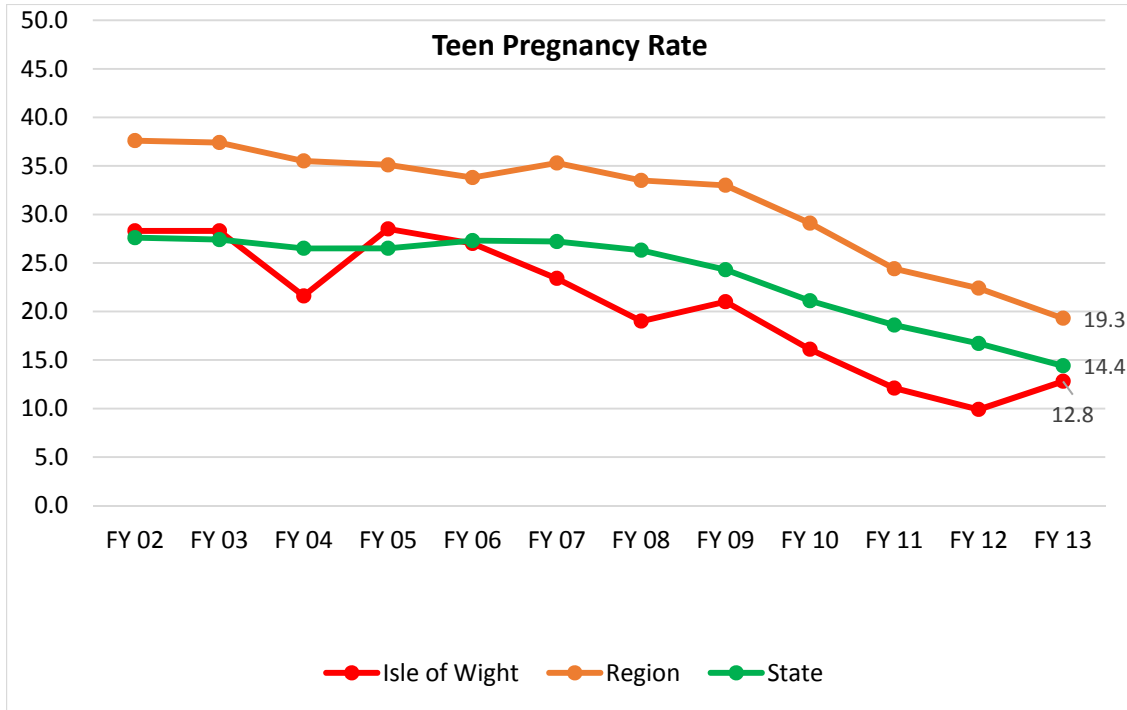
Source: Virginia Department of Health



region (8.8%) and state (8.0%) averages. The percentage of low weight births in Isle of Wight has varied over the last 10 years.

6.5 Teen Pregnancy

Isle of Wight’s teen pregnancy rate was 12.8 per 1,000 in 2013, up from 9.9 per 1,000 the previous year. The County’s teen pregnancy rate, however, remains lower than the region (19.3) and state (14.4) averages. Teen pregnancy rates in Isle of Wight, the region, and the state have declined significantly over the last 10 years. In 2002, the teen pregnancy rate was 28.3 per 1,000 in Isle of Wight County.



6.6 Death Rate

Isle of Wight’s death rate was 9.3 per 1,000 in 2013, higher than the region (7.6) and state (7.5) averages.



Death Rate

	<u>Isle of Wight</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>State</u>
FY 04	9.9	7.4	7.5
FY 05	7.5	7.4	7.6
FY 06	9.2	7.4	7.5
FY 07	8.5	7.6	7.5
FY 08	8.5	7.4	7.6
FY 09	8.7	7.5	7.4
FY 10	9.2	7.4	7.4
FY 11	8.2	8.6	7.4
FY 12	8.6	8.7	7.2
FY 13	9.3	7.6	7.5

Source: Virginia Department of Health

The top causes of death in Isle of Wight in 2013 were cancer, heart disease, chronic lower respiratory diseases, unintentional injury, and cerebrovascular diseases.

**Top Causes of Death
Isle of Wight County
2013**

Cancer	89
Heart Diseases	79
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	19
Unintentional Injury	11
Cerebrovascular	11
Diabetes	9
Nephritis and Nephrosis	9
Alzheimer's Disease	6
Influenza and Pneumonia	6
Chronic Liver Disease	6
Septicemia	6
Suicide	3

Source: Virginia Department of Health



7.0 Parks and Recreation

7.1 Facility Usage

The Department of Parks and Recreation provides recreational facilities, maintains parks and open space, and implements programs, youth and adult sports, classes and special events for all County residents. The Department oversees 8 major parks and recreation facilities throughout the County.

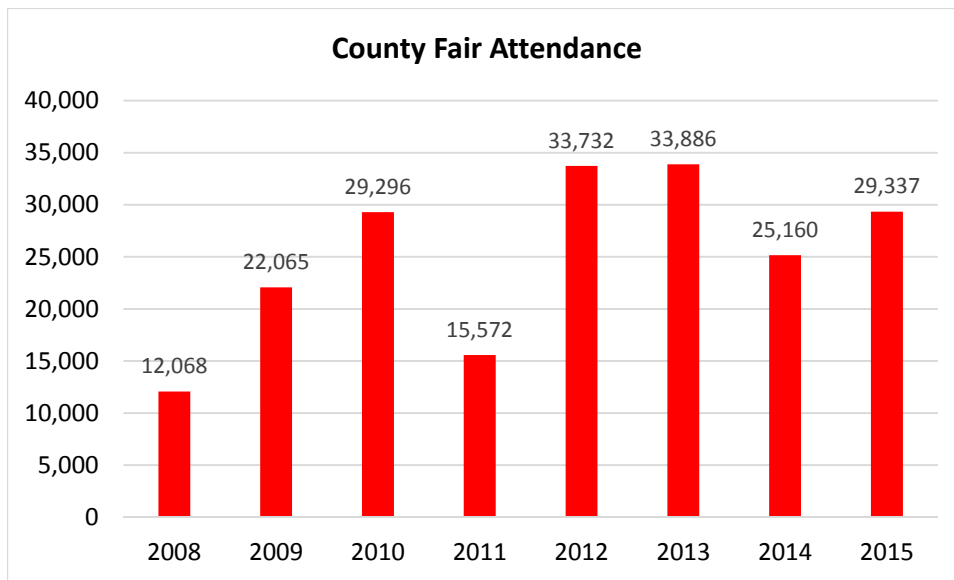
**Park and Facility Utilization
FY 2015**

Carrollton Nike Park	47,252
Heritage Park	25,160
Camptown Park	14,536
Fort Boykins	657
Tyler's Beach	1,381
Jones Creek	545
Riverview Park	641
Fort Huger	43

Source: Isle of Wight Department of Parks and Recreation

7.2 County Fair

The Isle of Wight County Fair is held annually in September at Heritage Park off of Route 258 near the Town of Windsor. The Fair provides for a number of activities and events for adults, children, and families. The Fair is attended by thousands of County residents and visitors each year.



Source: Isle of Wight Department of Parks and Recreation

*2011 and 2014 attendance impacted by significant rain



Local Roots,
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