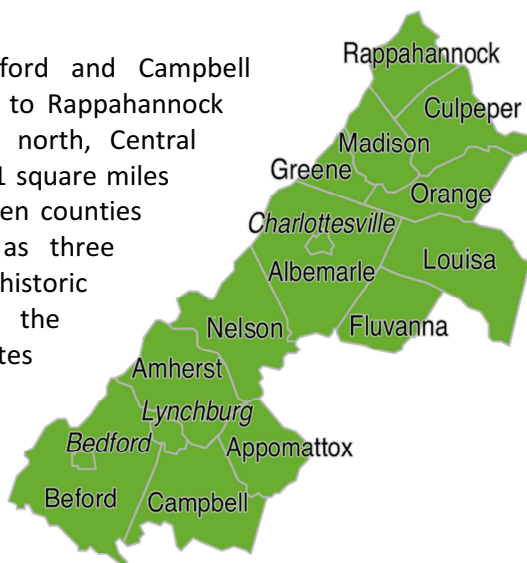


Stretching from Bedford and Campbell counties in the south to Rappahannock and Culpeper in the north, Central Virginia occupies 5,581 square miles

in the center of the state. Its three cities and thirteen counties include farms, wineries, and breweries, as well as three presidential estates. In addition to state parks and historic battlefields, Thomas Jefferson's Monticello and the University of Virginia are UNESCO World Heritage sites that regularly attract many visitors.



### Population Trends, 2000-2010

#### 2010 Census for Central Virginia

|                         |         |
|-------------------------|---------|
| <b>Total Population</b> | 588,197 |
|-------------------------|---------|

|                    |       |
|--------------------|-------|
| <b>Growth Rate</b> | 15.8% |
|--------------------|-------|

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| <b>Population Density</b><br>(persons/square mile) | 105 |
|--|-----|

Central Virginia was one of the fastest growing regions in the state over the last decade, second only to Northern Virginia. Between 2000 and 2010, the

region gained more than 80,000 persons. This growth accounted for 9% of the state's total population growth since 2000.

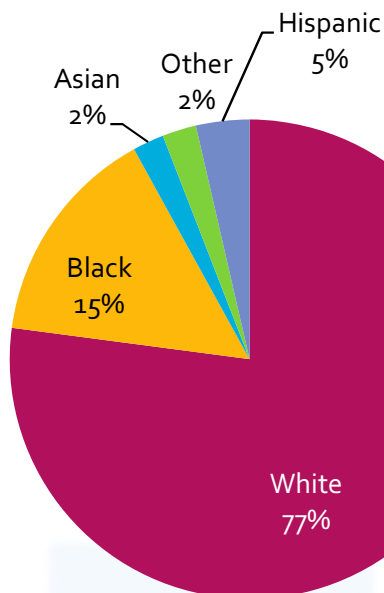
### Population Growth

In Central Virginia, 15 of 16 localities saw population gains over the last decade.

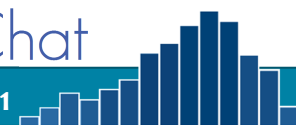
- Migration generated more than four-fifths of population growth in the region.
  - All localities had more in-migration than out-migration.
- Four localities—Albemarle, Fluvanna, Louisa, and Orange—grew by nearly 30% or more between 2000 and 2010.
- Lynchburg, Culpeper, and Albemarle each grew by more than 10,000 persons.
- One locality, Bedford City, experienced population loss, although this loss was small: 77 persons, or 1.2% of the population.

### Race and Ethnicity in Central Virginia

Although Central Virginia's white and black populations grew over the past decade, Asian and Hispanic populations grew faster, increasing overall regional diversity.

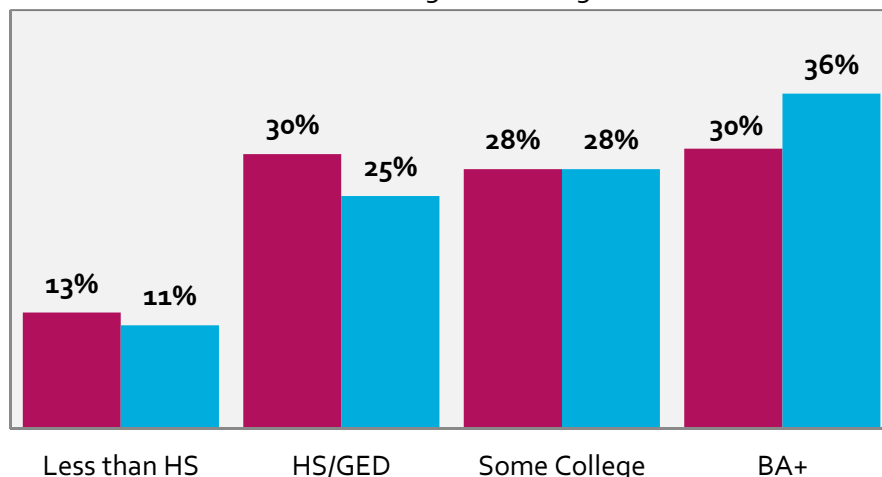


- Between 2000 and 2010, Hispanic and Asian populations grew in all localities.
- Culpeper has the highest concentration of Hispanics in the region (9% of its population). Its Hispanic population also grew the fastest since 2000, increasing by 3,300 persons or 385%.
- Charlottesville has the highest concentration of Asians in the region (6%), while its neighboring county, Albemarle, had a 2,300 person increase in its Asian population, the largest numerical increase in the region.



### Educational Attainment, Adults 25-64

■ Central Virginia ■ Virginia



Educational attainment among Central Virginia's working age population (adults ages 25-64) differs only slightly from educational attainment at the state level. Compared to the state, Central Virginia has

- A higher proportion of adults with only a high school diploma or GED.
- A lower proportion of adults with a bachelor's degree or higher.

### Labor Force Participation

Labor force statistics for Central Virginia show

- **Unemployment was 6.7% in 2009**, lower than the unemployment rate for Virginia (7.5%) and the national average (9.7%). This is the second lowest unemployment rate of Virginia's eight regions.
  - **Albemarle** had the lowest unemployment rate (5.1%) while **Bedford City** had the highest (9.3%).
- Among all eight Virginia regions, **this region has the highest proportion of workers (26%) employed in social services industries.**

### Income and Poverty

- Nearly a quarter of Central Virginia's households earn less than \$25,000 per year.
- Twelve percent of households fall below the poverty line, more than the statewide poverty rate of 10%.
- Seven percent of households receive food stamps.

In addition, **25% of Central Virginia households do not have adequate income** to meet their regular expenditures, such as housing, food, and transportation, without help from government programs, family and friends, or local organizations.

*Sources: Data on population trends and race/ethnicity are from the 2000 and 2010 Census. Data on 2009 unemployment rate are from Bureau of Labor Statistics Local Area Unemployment statistics. Data on income adequacy are from a Cooper Center study. All other data are from the 2007-2009 American Community Survey from the U.S. Census Bureau.*

For more information, please contact  
Rebecca Tippet

[rebecca.tippett@virginia.edu](mailto:rebecca.tippett@virginia.edu) or (434) 982-5861