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Unleashing Our Potential

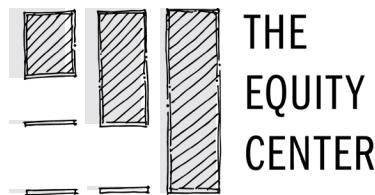


Orange Dot Report 6.0

**Family Self-Sufficiency in the Charlottesville Region:
Albemarle, Buckingham, Fluvanna, Greene, Louisa,
Nelson Counties & the City of Charlottesville, Virginia**

A COLLABORATION BETWEEN

NETWORK2WORK@PVCC & THE UVA EQUITY CENTER



Executive Summary

In the larger Charlottesville region, 14,990 families (22%) do not make enough money to meet their basic needs—housing, childcare, food, transportation, health care, miscellaneous expenses (clothing, telephone, household items), and taxes. Rising costs and inflation along with stagnant wages and undervalued labor has made it increasingly difficult for families to be self-sufficient.

To keep up with the rise in the cost of necessities, Orange Dot 6.0 has recalibrated how it determines the annual income required for families to meet their basic needs, using the Self-Sufficiency Standard. The Self-Sufficiency Standard is a project of the Center for Women's Welfare at the University of Washington's School of Social Work that defines the real cost of living for working families.

The Self-Sufficiency Standard varies by locality and family size. For the City of Charlottesville, and Albemarle, Fluvanna, Greene, and Nelson counties, the Self-Sufficiency Standard for an average family is an annual income of around \$60,000. For Louisa, this is roughly \$50,000, and for Buckingham, \$45,000. A detailed breakdown of these costs and wages are provided in this report.

While families facing economic insecurity live throughout our region, the likelihood that a family is struggling varies by race and by place. The struggle is not equally shared.

- 47% of Black families and 35% of Hispanic families do not earn enough to meet their basic needs, compared to 18% of white families.
- The percent of families struggling overall is highest in the City of Charlottesville at 27% and in Buckingham County, at 26%, and lowest in Albemarle County, at 18%.
- Every locality in our region has areas where over a quarter (25%) of families have less than family-sufficient incomes. The areas with the highest percent of struggling families are in the City of Charlottesville, where the highest is 65%, and in Albemarle County, where despite having the lowest percent overall, has areas where nearly half the families struggle to meet their basic needs.

For a comparison with past reports, there are an estimated 7,330 families (11%) earning below \$35,000 in the region. The Orange Dot Report 5.0 (2022) found 9,413 families (14%) in this same income range. As the population of the region has grown, the number of families earning under \$35k has decreased. We've made some progress as a community toward more economic mobility, but not nearly enough. The cost of living has steadily risen, making the \$35,000 threshold less representative of the income required to meet the basic needs of working families.

As noted, our community has seen progress since this work began in 2011, but there are still too many struggling families. For a region as prosperous as ours, we have the means to build programs and enact policy that helps more families become self-sufficient.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	i
Preface	2
Introduction	2
Defining Self-Sufficiency	4
Families Struggling in Our Region.....	5
Undervalued Labor.....	6
The Intersection with Race and Ethnicity	11
Additional Regional Measures.....	13
Locality Profiles	15
Albemarle County	16
Buckingham County	20
City of Charlottesville	23
Fluvanna County	26
Greene County.....	29
Louisa County.....	32
Nelson County	35
Credits	38
Appendix: Expenses and Self-Sufficiency Wages by Locality	39

Preface

The first Orange Dot Report was released in 2011, and it served both to describe the local income deficit—the gap between what families earn as income and what they need to be self-sufficient—and to develop strategies for creating pathways to self-sufficiency for families in the region. This initial effort launched the innovative Network2Work framework pioneered at Piedmont Virginia Community College, a process that brings together a Job-Seeker Network, an Employer Network, and a Provider Network to match job-seekers to family-sustaining jobs and careers and to connect them to community resources using neighborhood-based volunteers.

As Network2Work has grown, the Orange Dot Report has evolved and expanded, serving as a central resource and important update on the progress of the community. Initially focused on Charlottesville and Albemarle County in Orange Dot Report 2.0 (2015), the report encompassed the entire region (Albemarle, Buckingham, Charlottesville, Fluvanna, Greene, Louisa, and Nelson) in Orange Dot Report 3.0 (2018), Orange Dot Report 4.0 (2021), and Orange Dot Report 5.0 (2022).¹ Orange Dot Report 6.0 continues this evolution, incorporating new analysis and building on updated self-sufficiency standards. This report marks the second update completed in partnership between Network2Work@PVCC and The Equity Center at the University of Virginia. The collaboration and resulting analysis represent the continuation of our collective work toward a more equitable and fully thriving region.

Introduction

“When someone works for less pay than she can live on — when, for example, she goes hungry so that you can eat more cheaply and conveniently — then she has made a great sacrifice for you, she has made you a gift of some part of her abilities, her health, and her life. The ‘working poor,’ as they are approvingly termed, are in fact the major philanthropists of our society.”

- Barbara Ehrenreich, “Nickel and Dimed: On (Not) Getting By in America” (2001)

Recent years have brought our country’s and our community’s ongoing struggles and inequities into stark relief. The housing affordability crisis, inflation and the rising costs of groceries, and the frequency and volatility of climate events have created challenges for all of us. But low-income individuals, especially individuals of color, are suffering disproportionately, both physically and financially.

Despite working hard, too many families struggle to make ends meet, in part because their

¹ To find previous versions of the Orange Dot Report, go to <https://www.pvcc.edu/community-business/network2work/history-network2workpvcc-program>

labor is not valued, and we accept their sacrifice. Many people laboring in positions considered essential to our community do not earn enough to provide for their families. For example, the so-called “caring economy”—childcare workers, home health aides, teachers—provides enormous social value, but is not valued by the market. Changes in the labor market that have increased the number of underemployed part-time workers—those who want more hours or full-time work—add further strain.²

We all seek security and stability: to provide for ourselves and our families, to see our children thrive, to create community with others, to live with dignity. For families experiencing economic insecurity, all of this is jeopardized. When faced daily with financial struggles—to pay for housing, to repair the car that carries you to work, to access needed healthcare, to find and afford a safe environment for your children—it is difficult to be the parent you want to be, the worker you know you could be, or the person you were meant to be. We all deserve a chance to succeed and flourish, but we are not all yet given equal access to that chance. Toward that end, we must seek to build an equitable economy, one intentionally constructed to fulfill America’s promise of opportunity for all.

Our whole community benefits when the families have access to jobs that pay sufficient incomes. The many collective advantages include:

Children do better. Graduating from college continues to be the fastest route to economic security, yet economic insecurity limits access to higher education. As Robert Putnam’s work shows, “a family’s socioeconomic status [has] become even more important than test scores in predicting which eighth graders would graduate from college. High-scoring poor kids are now slightly less likely (29%) to get a college degree than low-scoring rich kids (30%).”³

Local businesses prosper. Employees are also consumers, and increased income among a region’s workers means more spending power, which is better for the economy, especially the local economy.

Taxpayers bear fewer costs. Given the chance, families want to provide for themselves. When they are able to do so, they require less support from others.

People live longer. According to the Centers for Disease Control, the biggest contributor to poor health is low socio-economic status. The Health Inequality Project estimates that a woman in the Charlottesville area in the lowest income quartile has a life expectancy of seven years less than a woman from the highest income quartile; among men in our region, the life expectancy gap is nearly ten years.⁴

The community thrives. A community thrives when its residents thrive. Residents thrive when their capacity as human beings is unleashed. And their capacity as human beings

² Lonnie Golden and Jaeseung Kim. 2020. The Involuntary Part-time Work and Underemployment Problem in the U.S. The Center for Law and Social Policy.

³ Putnam, R. (2015). Our Kids: The American Dream in Crisis. New York, NY: Simon & Schuster, 189-190.

⁴ Chetty R., Stepner M., Abraham S., Lin S., Scuderi B., Turner N., Bergeron A., and Cutler D., (2016). The Association Between Income and Life Expectancy in the United States, 2001-2014. JAMA 315:1750–1766. doi:10.1001/jama.2016.4226. Data: <https://healthinequality.org/data/>

can only be unleashed when their basic needs are met.

Knowing that we can only solve issues we can understand, we provide a snapshot of the families in our community who are struggling. What we have learned since this work began in 2011 is that there are too many struggling families in our community, but not too many to help.

Defining Self-Sufficiency

The goal of the Orange Dot Report is to provide an overview of the families in our region that struggle to afford the basic necessities. To determine what annual income is required for a family in our region to be considered self-sufficient, this year's report uses the Self-Sufficiency Standard, a project of the Center for Women's Welfare at the University of Washington's School of Social Work.⁵

The Self-Sufficiency Standard defines the income working families need to meet their basic necessities without public or private assistance. Basic minimum needs include: housing, child care, food, transportation, health care, miscellaneous expenses (clothing, telephone, household items), as well as the cost of taxes and the impact of tax credits. These expenses are calculated for each US county, taking into account family composition, ages of children, and geographic differences in costs. The values used in this report are specific to the cost of living in our region.⁶

The Standard has been used across the country by government entities, advocates, and service providers. Using this resource in the Orange Dot Report provides a reliable and well-researched measure for determining which families in our community struggle to meet their basic needs. The methods used by the Self-Sufficiency Standard are comparable to methods used in past Orange Dot Reports but include additional categories.⁷

The Self-Sufficiency Standard provides a breakdown of the real cost of all basic needs for over 700 different family compositions for each locality. Family compositions are described by the number of adults, infants, preschoolers, school age children, and teenagers in a family. For each locality in the greater Charlottesville area, we have provided a detailed table of the average costs, and the annual wage required to meet self-sufficiency based on the most common family compositions in this region. For tables of expenses and self-sufficient wages for specific family compositions (i.e. one adult, one infant and one school age child), please see the Appendix of this report.

⁵ For more on the Self-Sufficiency Standard project: <https://selfsufficiencystandard.org/>

⁶ Virginia data used in this report is available here: <https://selfsufficiencystandard.org/Virginia/>

⁷ Methodology for the Self-Sufficiency Standard: <https://selfsufficiencystandard.org/the-standard/methodology/>

Families Struggling in Our Region

There are 67,760 families living in the Charlottesville region, defined in this report as the City of Charlottesville and the surrounding counties of Albemarle, Buckingham, Fluvanna, Greene, Louisa, and Nelson.⁸ Of these, 14,990 families (22%) do not earn enough to provide for their family's basic needs.

The table below shows the estimated number of struggling families in each locality and the corresponding percent. The percent of families struggling overall is highest in the City of Charlottesville at 27% and in Buckingham County, at 26%, and lowest in Albemarle County, at 18%. Localities in our region vary in population, so that even though Albemarle has the lowest percent, it has the highest number of families struggling to meet their basic minimum needs, at over 5,000.

Table 1: Summary of Struggling Families in the Region

	Number of Struggling Families	Percent of Struggling Families
Albemarle County	5,010	18%
Buckingham County	1,030	26%
Charlottesville City	2,370	27%
Fluvanna County	1,580	21%
Greene County	1,310	23%
Louisa County	2,410	23%
Nelson County	1,280	33%
Total for Region	14,990	22%

Note: Values are approximate based on the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year estimates (2018-2022)

Working families in our community need to earn an annual income that meets the Self-Sufficiency Standard to meet the real cost of living in our region. The Self-Sufficiency Standard varies by locality. Housing is less expensive in Buckingham and Louisa. Childcare is more expensive in Albemarle and Charlottesville.

The above table shows the estimated number of struggling families that do not make an annual income that meets self-sufficiency as defined by the Self-Sufficiency Standard for each specific locality. For the City of Charlottesville, and Albemarle, Fluvanna, Greene, and Nelson counties, this is an annual income of around \$60,000 for an average family. For Louisa, the annual family income to meet basic needs is roughly \$50,000, and for Buckingham, this value is around \$45,000. A detailed breakdown of these costs and wages are provided in the Locality Profiles in this report.

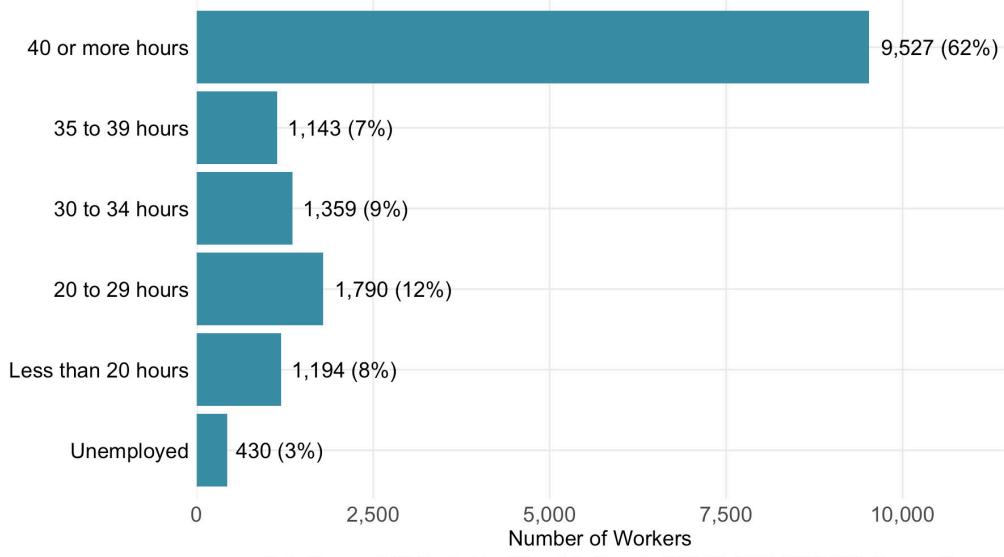
⁸ Family is defined as two or more people related by birth, marriage, or adoption and living in the same household.

Undervalued Labor

A majority (62%) of workers in struggling families are working at least 40 hours per week—the equivalent of a full-time job, as shown in the figure below. This deeper understanding about people in the workforce who are in families earning below the Self-Sufficiency Standard is drawn from the ACS Public Use Microdata Sample provided by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Thomas Jefferson Planning District.⁹

Those working fewer than full-time weekly hours can be a sign that workers are in jobs with lower wages, few to no health or retirement benefits, and less scheduling stability—and want less vulnerable, full-time jobs. Race and gender can define who has a higher chance of having an unstable job, with black women bearing the weight of vulnerable work.¹⁰

Weekly Hours Worked for Workers Earning Below the Self-Sufficiency Standard
Thomas Jefferson Planning District



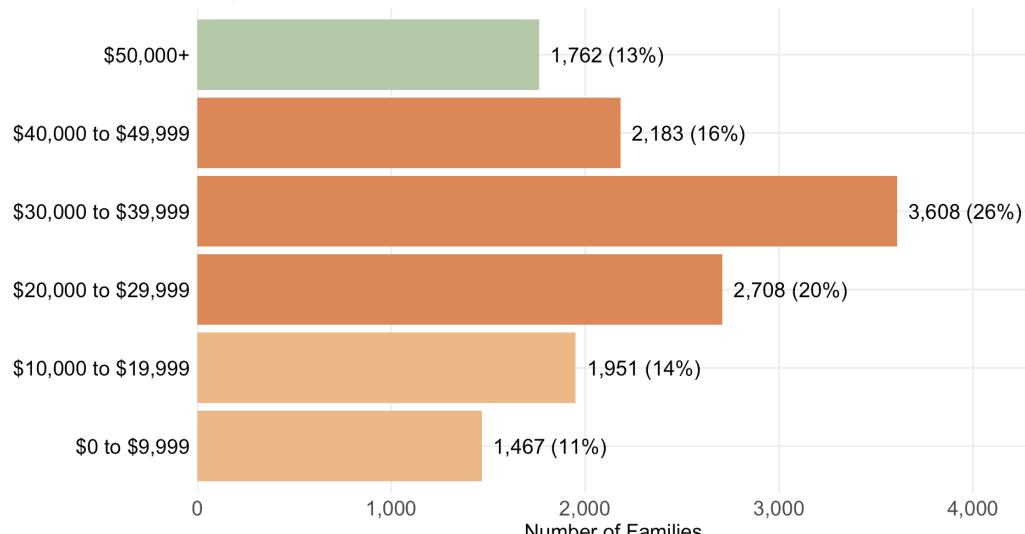
Data Source: ACS Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS), 2018-2022; U.S. Census Bureau.

We can also identify different categories of struggling families—those who are closer to self-sufficiency and who can more readily earn more with the right opportunities, and those whose earning potential is more limited—and different strategies are required to improve the lives of families within each.

⁹ The Thomas Jefferson Planning District includes City of Charlottesville, and Albemarle, Fluvanna, Greene, Louisa, and Nelson counties. Buckingham County is not included in the microdata sample.

¹⁰ See: https://www.urban.org/data-tools/black-women-precarious-gig-work?&utm_source=urban_ea&utm_campaign=unstable_work_black_women&utm_id=workforce&utm_content=general&engaged&utm_term=workforce; <https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/2023-09/Job-quality-and-race-and-gender-equity.pdf>

Annual Incomes for Families Earning Below the Self-Sufficiency Standard
Thomas Jefferson Planning District



Data Source: ACS Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS), 2018-2022; U.S. Census Bureau.

Families in our region generally need to earn between \$50,000 and \$60,000 annually to meet their basic needs. While some of the struggling families in our community appear to have limited earning capacity (those with incomes under \$20,000), most are working and earning income (\$20,000-\$49,999), just not enough to support their families. These are the families who are closer to self-sufficiency and who can more readily earn more with the right opportunities.

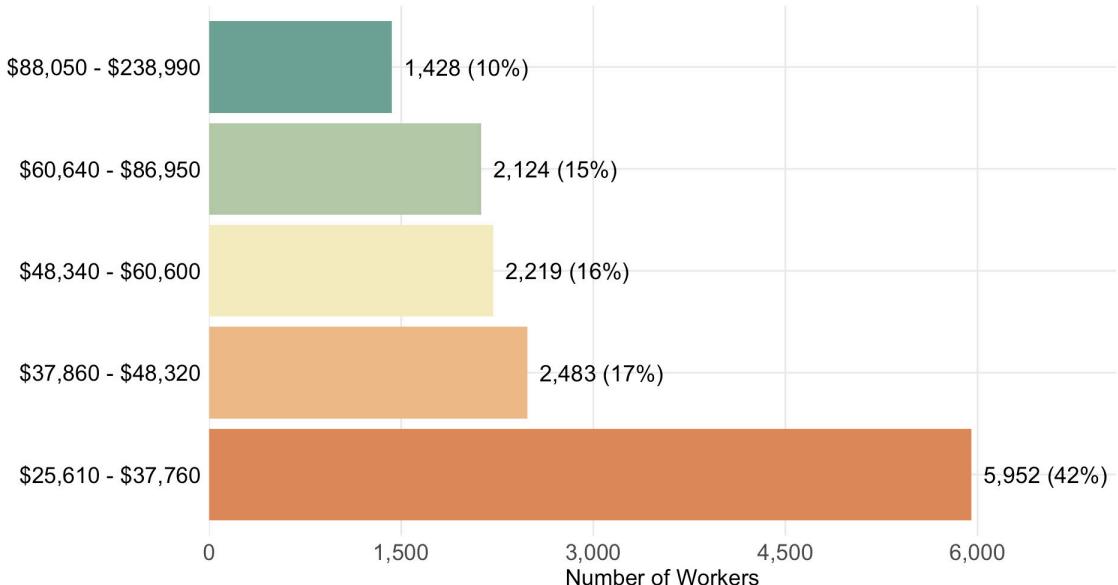
Some families are on fixed incomes or have otherwise reached a more constrained earning potential due to illness, disability, caregiving responsibilities, and other circumstances. These families are unlikely to see their incomes increase appreciably and require sustained subsidy to meet their basic needs. Their survival depends on the strength of the social safety net. But the vast majority of families, however, have the capacity to earn a family-sufficient income.

For most families, low-incomeness is not a constant, not an immutable condition that must be worked around, but a variable that must be changed. For a family experiencing economic struggle, the first question should be: What do they need to increase their income?

Most workers in struggling families are in low-waged employment. The figure below sorts occupations into those groups based on the median wages typically earned in the Charlottesville metro region based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment and Wage statistics.¹¹ A large portion (42%) of workers in struggling families are in the lowest paid occupations, those typically earning between \$25,610 and \$37,760 a year – making it difficult to impossible to meet the Self-Sufficiency Standard for single or two-parent households.

¹¹ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics; May 2023; <https://www.bls.gov/oes/tables.htm>

Annual Median Wage for Workers Earning Below the Self-Sufficiency Standard
Thomas Jefferson Planning District



Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics, 2023.

The myth of American meritocracy promotes the idea that those who work hard and play by the rules will get ahead. The flipside of that myth—if you haven’t gotten ahead, it must be because you don’t work hard enough or play by the rules—leads to negative beliefs about the poor in our society and, subsequently, to reduced support for resources and programs meant to reduce the burdens of poverty. Working hard, however, does not guarantee that individuals will get ahead. Take the formulas below:

$$\text{Hard Work} \times \text{High Wages} = \text{High Income}$$

$$\text{Hard Work} \times \text{Low Wages} = \text{Low Income}$$

The difference between these outcomes is not the hard work individuals put in, but the wages paid out. A full-time worker making Virginia’s minimum wage will have a gross income of \$24,000 per year.¹² To reduce the number of struggling families, therefore, requires an increase in their wages. We need a system that identifies low-income families who are working for a living but who are not valued and help them increase their value in the eyes of their employers.

To get ahead, those workers will need jobs and careers that pay enough to support their families. They need job that do not require them to sacrifice for our benefit by working for less pay than they can live on.

The table below provides information on the types of jobs and the corresponding wages that fall into different earning bands:

¹² Based on the 2024 minimum wage of \$12/hour. In 2025, the Virginia minimum wage will increase to \$12.41.

Table 2: Selection of Occupations by Annual Median Wage Earned in the Charlottesville Metro Area¹

Occupation	Annual Median Wage ²	Employment Rate ³	Occupation Group ⁴
Home Health and Personal Care Aides	\$26,720.00	16%	Healthcare Support
Childcare Workers	\$28,390.00	3%	Personal Care and Service
Cashiers	\$28,580.00	21%	Sales and Related
Fast Food and Counter Workers	\$29,190.00	24%	Food Preparation and Serving Related
Customer Service Representatives	\$36,710.00	13%	Office and Administrative Support
Emergency Medical Technicians	\$36,940.00	2%	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical
Nursing Assistants	\$37,400.00	15%	Healthcare Support
Healthcare Support Workers, All Other	\$37,900.00	2%	Healthcare Support
Construction Laborers	\$38,290.00	6%	Construction and Extraction
Medical Assistants	\$39,500.00	4%	Healthcare Support
Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity	\$41,120.00	3%	Transportation and Material Moving
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	\$44,210.00	10%	Installation, Maintenance, and Repair
Dental Assistants	\$45,640.00	2%	Healthcare Support
Bus Drivers, School	\$47,470.00	4%	Transportation and Material Moving
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	\$48,340.00	4%	Installation, Maintenance, and Repair
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	\$48,610.00	6%	Transportation and Material Moving
Carpenters	\$48,870.00	6%	Construction and Extraction
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	\$48,900.00	3%	Office and Administrative Support
Production, Planning, and Expediting Clerks	\$50,110.00	1%	Office and Administrative Support
Graphic Designers	\$51,920.00	2%	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	\$52,090.00	3%	Construction and Extraction
Medical Records Specialists	\$54,390.00	2%	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical
Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	\$56,190.00	4%	Protective Service
Clinical Laboratory Technologists and Technicians	\$56,380.00	2%	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical

Occupation	Annual Median Wage ²	Employment Rate ³	Occupation Group ⁴
Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers	\$56,480.00	3%	Installation, Maintenance, and Repair
Electricians	\$58,630.00	7%	Construction and Extraction
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	\$59,260.00	9%	Educational Instruction and Library
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	\$60,600.00	7%	Educational Instruction and Library
Computer User Support Specialists	\$60,700.00	4%	Computer and Mathematical
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	\$61,120.00	4%	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical
Surgical Technologists	\$62,880.00	1%	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical
Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technologists and Technicians	\$64,200.00	1%	Architecture and Engineering
Radiologic Technologists and Technicians	\$74,140.00	1%	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical
Accountants and Auditors	\$78,820.00	10%	Business and Financial Operations
Registered Nurses	\$81,510.00	28%	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical
Dental Hygienists	\$92,000.00	1%	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical
Construction Managers	\$101,490.00	2%	Management
General and Operations Managers	\$105,030.00	19%	Management
Nurse Practitioners	\$134,870.00	4%	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical

¹A full list of occupations and wages is available here: https://github.com/virginiaequalitycenter/orange-dot/blob/main/OrangeDot6_files/microdata/data/occupation_wages.csv

²The annual median wage is the boundary between the highest and lowest paid workers in a given occupation. Half of the workers in a given occupation earn more than the median wage, and half the workers earn less than the median wage.

³Employment rate is the number of jobs (employment) in the given occupation per 1,000 jobs in the Charlottesville Metro Area

⁴Major occupation groups defined by the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system, used by Federal statistical agencies to classify workers and jobs into occupational categories for the purpose of collecting, calculating, analyzing, or disseminating data.

Data Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics; May 2023; <https://www.bls.gov/oes/tables.htm>

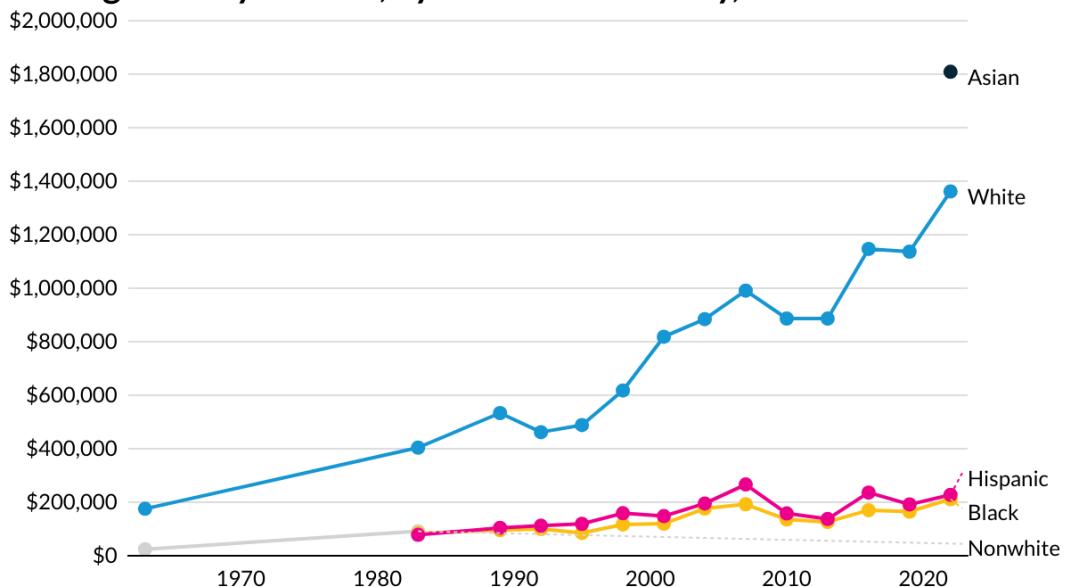
The Intersection with Race and Ethnicity

Too many families are struggling in our region, but these burdens are not equally shared. Wealth inequality is higher in the United States than in almost any other developed country.¹³

Racial wealth inequities reflect the long-standing effects of structural racism, not individual or group traits. Structural racism is defined by current and historic policies, programs, and institutional practices that make it easier for white families to accrue wealth compared to families of color, who face more barriers to wealth building.

This has generated a significant racial and ethnic wealth gap in our country. The graph below, provided by the Urban Institute, shows that these differences in family wealth by race and ethnicity are large and have grown larger over the past four decades.

Average Family Wealth, by Race and Ethnicity, 1963–2022



Source: Urban Institute calculations from the Survey of Financial Characteristics of Consumers 1962, the Survey of Changes in Family Finances 1963, and the Survey of Consumer Finances 1983–2022.

Notes: 2022 dollars. Until 1983, the surveys categorized all people of color as “nonwhite.” The Survey of Consumer Finances began disaggregating data for Black and Hispanic families starting in 1983 and for Asian families starting in 2022. We used inflation adjustment factors from *Changes in U.S. Family Finances from 2019 to 2022: Evidence from the Survey of Consumer Finances*. No comparable data are available between 1963 and 1983.

URBAN • INSTITUTE

From the Urban Institute:

In 1983, the average wealth of white families was about \$320,000 higher than the average wealth of Black families and Hispanic families. By 2022, white families’

¹³ OECD (2021), “Inequalities in household wealth and financial insecurity of households”, OECD Policy Insights on Well-being, Inclusion and Equal Opportunity, No. 2, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/b60226a0-en>.

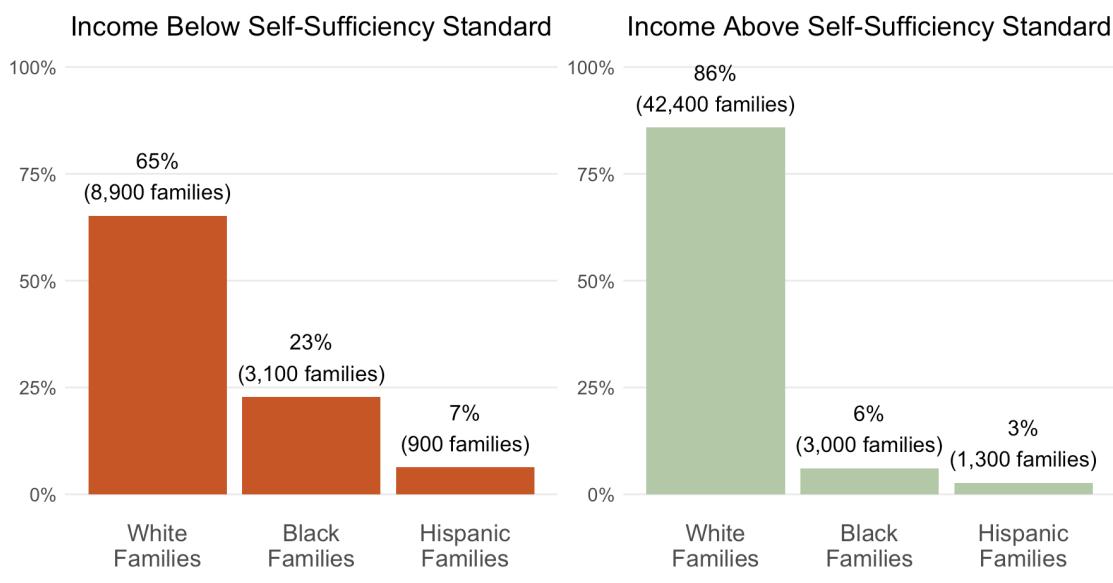
average wealth (\$1.4 million) was more than \$1 million higher than that of Black families (\$211,596) and Hispanic families (\$227,544). Put another way, white families had six times the average wealth of Black families and Hispanic families.¹⁴

This racial and ethnic wealth gap is clearly visible in our region. In the Thomas Jefferson Planning District, **47% of Black families and 35% of Hispanic families earn below the Self-Sufficiency Standard, compared to 18% of white families.** This is a difference of 29% and 17%, respectively. This means **there are nearly three times as many Black families and two times as many Hispanic families not earning a real living wage compared to white families.**

The figure below provides another way to look at this gap in earnings in our community. It shows that among families not earning enough to be self-sufficient, nearly a quarter (23%) are Black. Compare this to families making above the Self-Sufficiency Standard, where only 6% are Black families.

Race/Ethnicity of Families Earning Below and Above the Self-Sufficiency Standard

Thomas Jefferson Planning District



Note: Not all groups are included here.

Data Source: ACS Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS), 2018-2022; U.S. Census Bureau.

We need to be intentional about helping all families in our community who are struggling to achieve self-sufficient income but must be especially attentive to families of color who are struggling in our economy. We must consider new programs and policies through an equitable lens to ensure that solutions will benefit the families that need it most.

¹⁴ Urban Institute, “Nine Charts about Wealth Inequality in America.” April 25, 2024. <https://apps.urban.org/features/wealth-inequality-charts/>

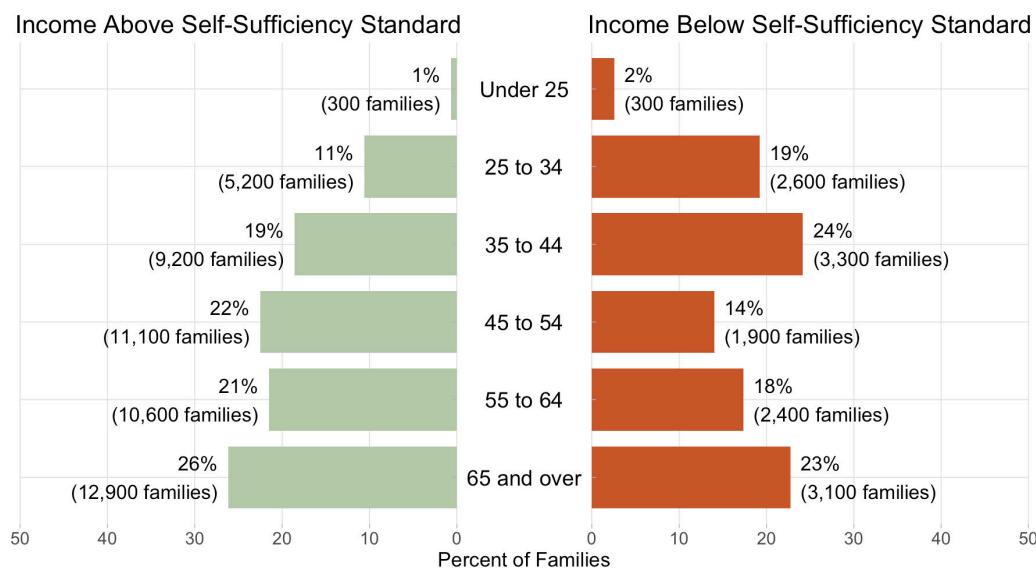
Additional Regional Measures

In addition to differences in race and ethnicity, there are other characteristics of families in our community who have a higher risk of experiencing economic hardship.

Age

The detailed ACS Public Use Microdata for our region show disparities related to age for families earning below and above the Self-Sufficiency Standard. The figure below shows that a majority of the families who do not earn enough income to meet their basic needs are younger families, whose heads of household are ages 25 to 44 years, and older families, ages 65 years and older. Of the families earning below the Self-Sufficiency Standard, nearly a quarter (24%) are between the ages of 35 and 44 years.

Age of Householder for Families Earning Below and Above the Self-Sufficiency Standard
Thomas Jefferson Planning District



Data Source: ACS Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS), 2018-2022; U.S. Census Bureau.

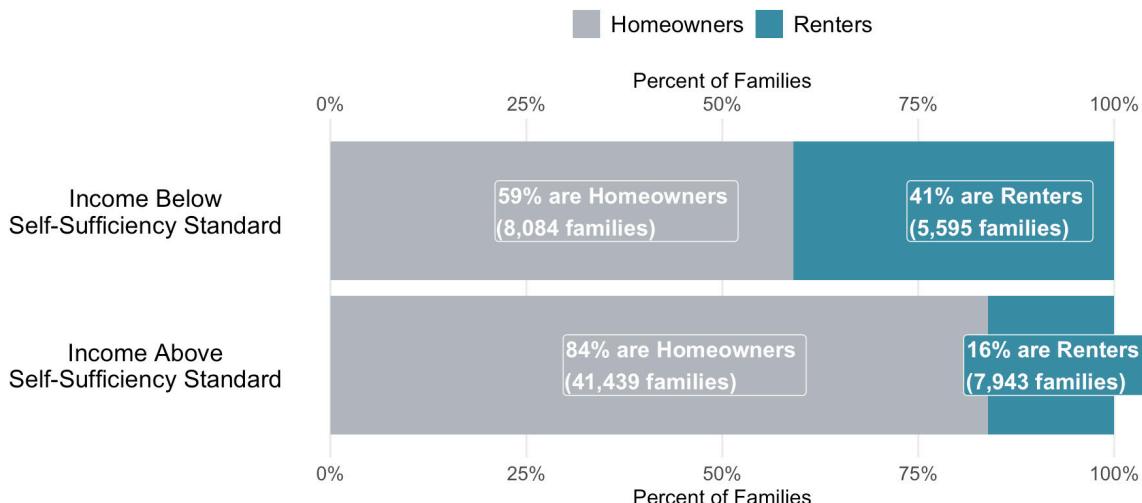
Housing

Of course, earning a living wage has a broad impact on the choices families make for their lives. Housing is a significant expense, and in our housing affordability crisis there can be limited options for those families who are not meeting self-sufficiency.

Below, we show the difference in homeowners and renters for families with incomes below and above the Self-Sufficiency Standard: 41% of families who do not earn enough to meet their basic needs rent their home, compared to 16% of those earning above. Earning an income that goes beyond meeting basic needs opens up more opportunities for stability—a large majority (84%) of families earning above the Self-Sufficiency Standard are homeowners.

Housing Status for Families Earning Below and Above the Self-Sufficiency Standard

Thomas Jefferson Planning District



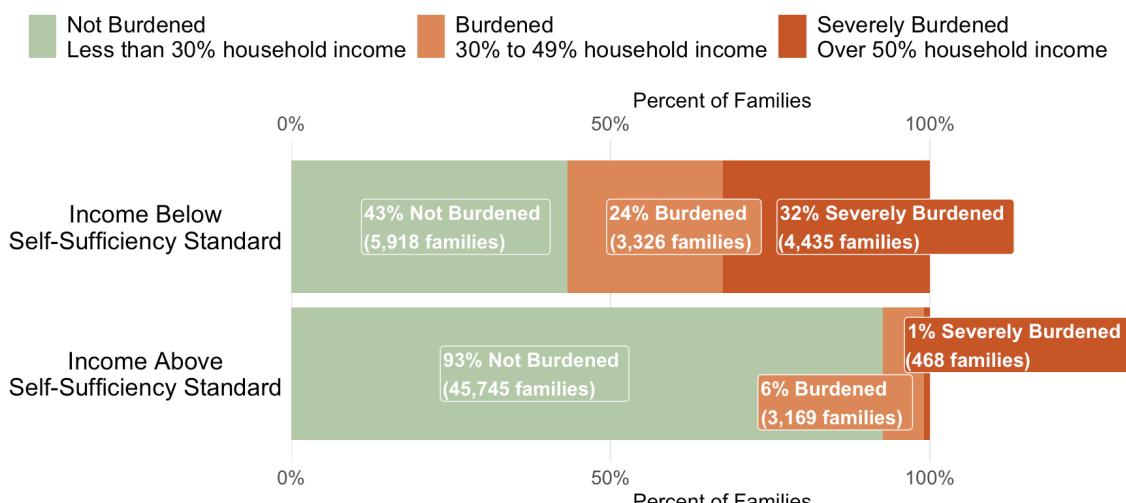
Data Source: ACS Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS), 2018-2022; U.S. Census Bureau.

However, both homeownership and renting come with expenses that need to be matched by an income to comfortably support them. Housing burden describes the percentage of a household's income that goes towards housing expenses. A family is considered burdened if 30% or more of their income goes towards these expenses, and severely burdened if housing expenses are over 50%.

The figure below shows that over half (56%) of families earning less than the Self-Sufficiency Standard are housing burdened, with 32% of those families being severely burdened. On the other side, 93% of self-sufficient families are not housing burdened, making an income that adequately meets these needs.

Housing Burden for Families Earning Below and Above the Self-Sufficiency Standard

Thomas Jefferson Planning District



Data Source: ACS Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS), 2018-2022; U.S. Census Bureau.

Locality Profiles

The following sections explore each locality separately, detailing the family income required to be self-sufficient in each of the localities that comprise the region. The expenses for basic needs and corresponding wages are provided by the Self-Sufficiency Standard, a project of the Center for Women's Welfare at the University of Washington. Basic minimum needs include: housing, child care, food, transportation, health care, miscellaneous expenses (clothing, telephone, household items), and taxes (minus federal and state tax credits).¹⁵

For each locality, we show how families are faring by race, and where populations are high enough, by ethnicity. These figures include measures of families earning above and below the locality's self-sufficiency wage, as well as those earning less than \$35,000, for comparison with previous versions of the Orange Dot Report.

The locality profiles also include maps, showing each locality in more detail using census tracts. Census tracts are areas determined by the U.S. Census Bureau to approximate neighborhoods; they are roughly equal in population and are bounded by major roads, rivers and railroad tracks.

The geographic variation in our region is evident across these census tracts. The City of Charlottesville is roughly 10 square miles and is relatively densely populated, compared to much of the surrounding counties. In comparison, Albemarle is 726 square miles, with both dense neighborhoods and sprawling rural ones. While there is variation across the communities that define the greater Charlottesville region, there is one constant: throughout the region there are hundreds of families who struggle every day to put a roof over their heads, food in their bellies, clothes on their backs and heat in their homes.

¹⁵ Because the Self-Sufficiency Standard is calculated for specific family compositions, we provide averages for each locality for expenses and self-sufficient wages based on the most common family types (one or two adults and one or two children). Detailed tables are provided in the appendix for specific family compositions.

Albemarle County

There are 27,330 families living in Albemarle County. Of these families, 5,010 (18%) do not earn enough to provide for their family's basic needs.

Albemarle County at a glance:

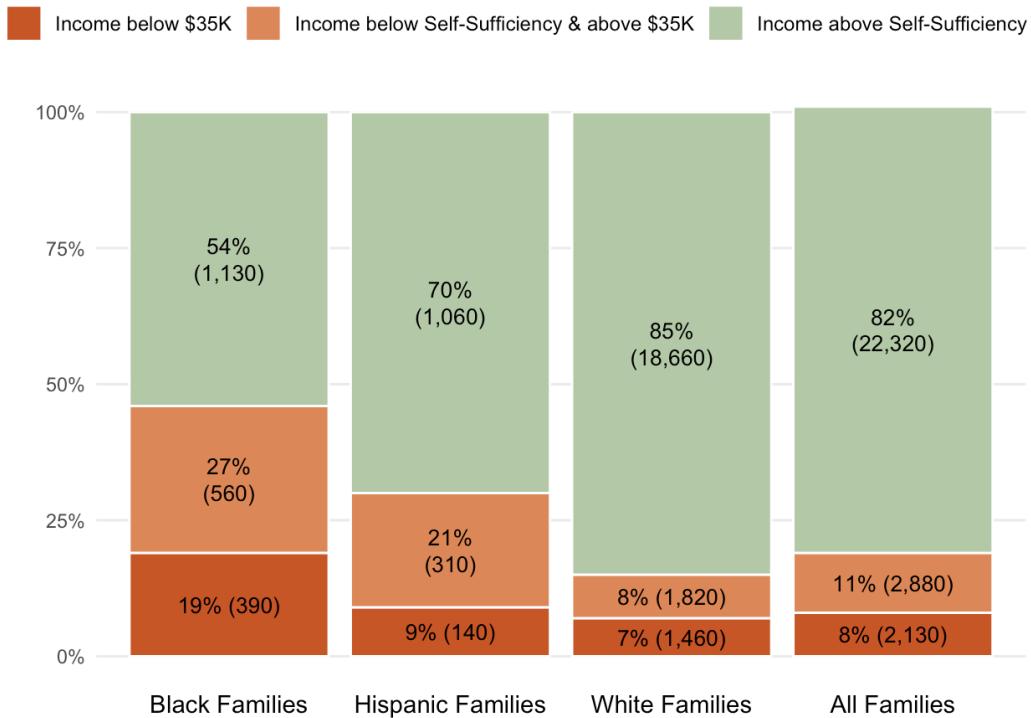
- The Self-Sufficiency Standard for an average family in Albemarle County is an annual income of \$63,321.53. This is the income working families need to meet their basic necessities. These include: housing, child care, food, transportation, health care, miscellaneous expenses (clothing, telephone, household items), and taxes (minus federal and state tax credits).
- Approximately 5,010 families, or 18% of families, in Albemarle County earn below the Self-Sufficiency Standard.
- The percent of Black families earning below the Self-Sufficiency Standard is 46%. The percent of Hispanic families earning below the Self-Sufficiency Standard is 30%. These are 31% and 15% higher than the percent of white families earning below the Self-Sufficiency Standard (15%).
- The median family income for Albemarle County is \$126,769. The tract with the lowest median family income is Oak Hill, Southwood at \$60,700. The tract with the highest median family income is Ivy at \$216,300.
- The tract with the highest percent of families with income below the Self-Sufficiency Standard is Hydraulic and Oak Hill, Southwood with 49% of families. The tract with the lowest percent of families earning below the Self-Sufficiency Standard is Hollymead with 4% of families. That is a difference of 45%.

Table 3: Average Expenses and Self-Sufficiency Wages for Families in Albemarle County

	Monthly	Annual
Housing Costs	\$1,261.29	\$15,135.48
Child Care Costs	\$1,041.73	\$12,500.76
Food Costs	\$719.86	\$8,638.32
Transportation Costs	\$413.34	\$4,960.08
Health Care Costs	\$723.81	\$8,685.72
Miscellaneous Costs	\$416.00	\$4,992.00
Taxes	\$1,038.95	\$12,467.40
Earned Income Tax Credit	-\$1.52	-\$18.24
Child Care Tax Credit	-\$70.00	-\$840.00
Child Tax Credit	-\$266.67	-\$3,200.04
Self Sufficiency Wage	\$5,276.79	\$63,321.53

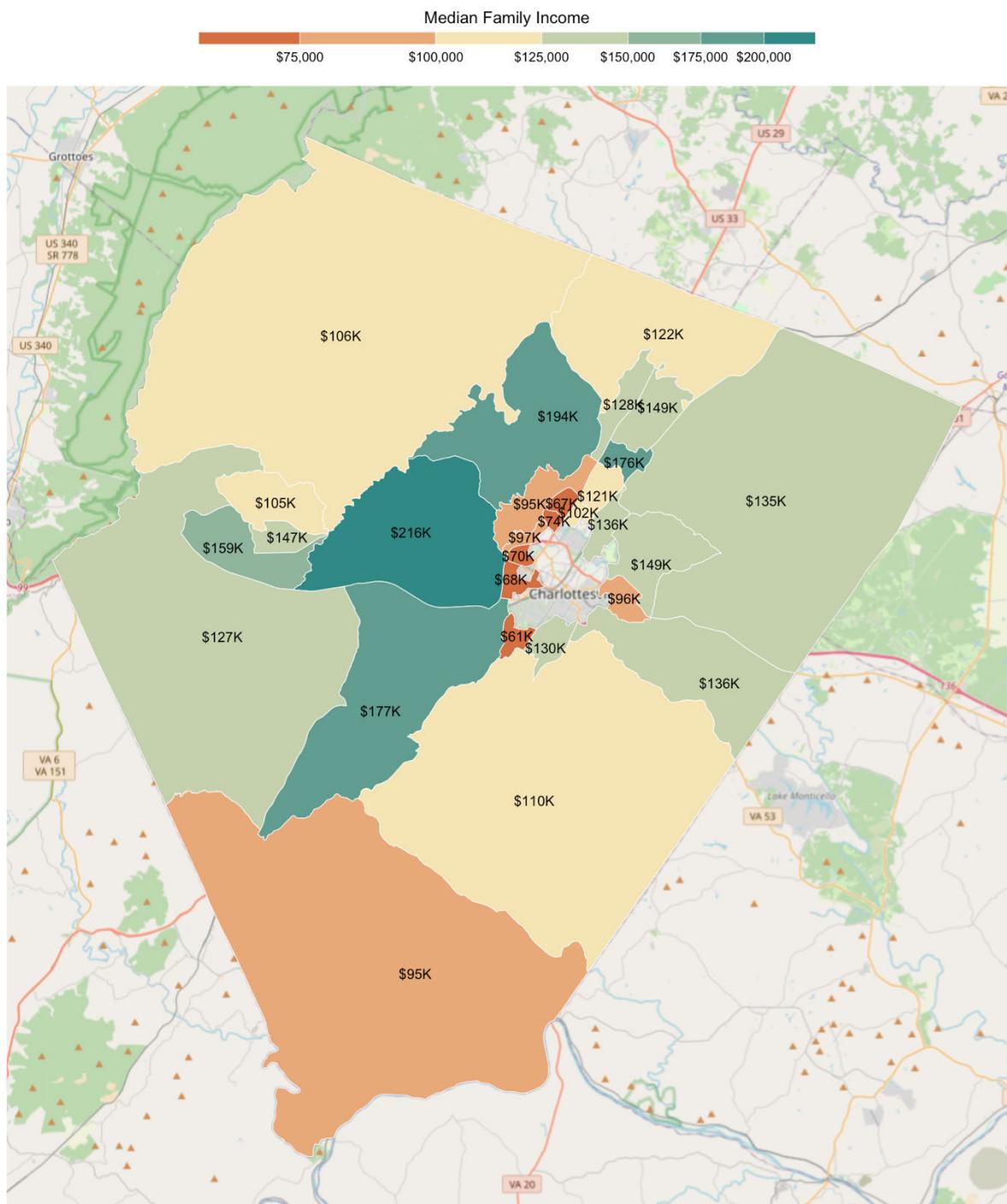
Data Source: The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Virginia, 2021; The Center for Women's Welfare, University of Washington

Families Earning Below and Above the Self-Sufficiency Standard
Albemarle County (Annual Self-Sufficiency Standard: \$60,000)

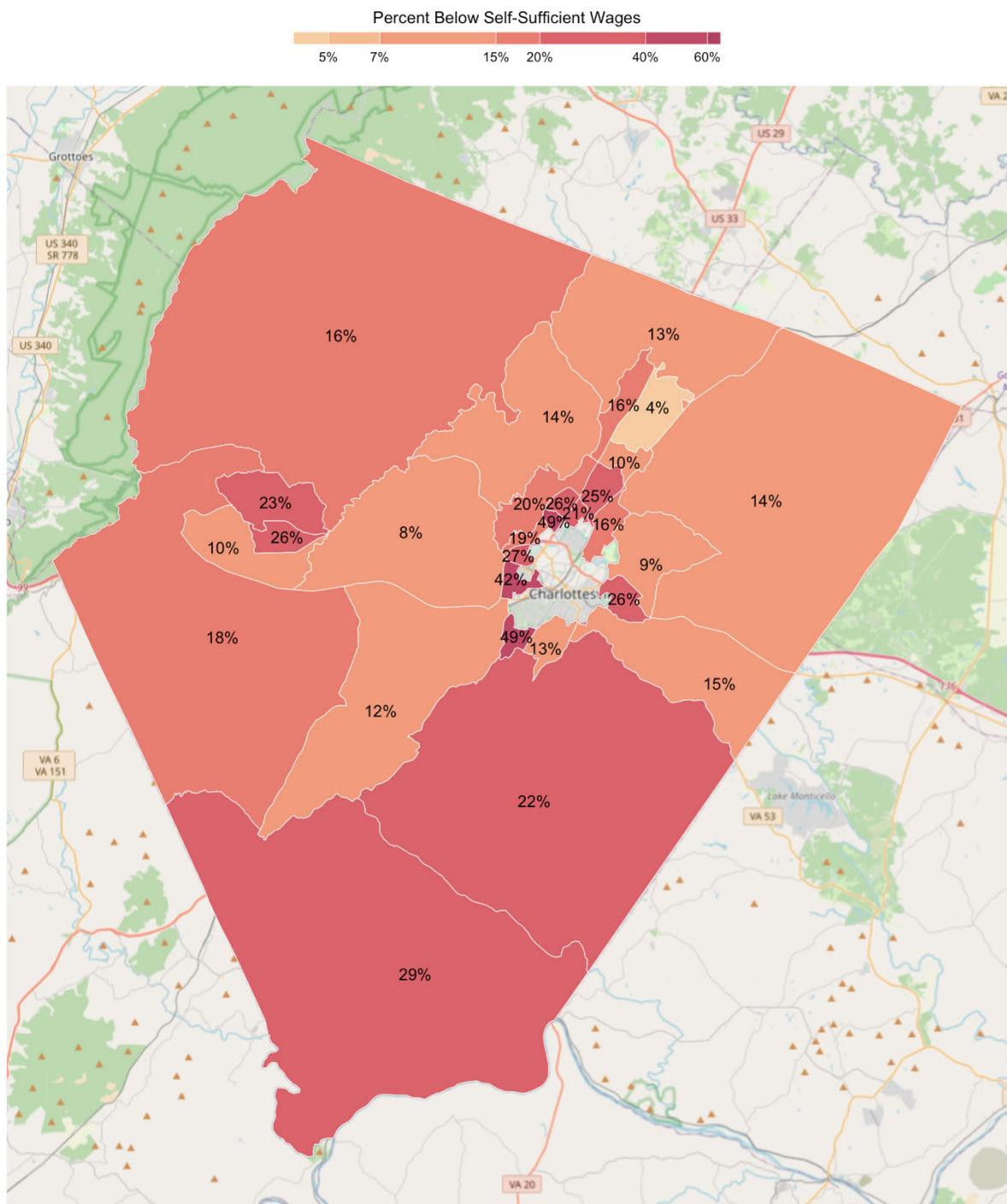


Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year estimates, 2018-2022

Median Family Income by Tract Albemarle County



Families with Income below Self-Sufficiency Albemarle County



Buckingham County

There are 3,980 families living in Buckingham County. Of these families, 1,030 (26%) do not earn enough to provide for their family's basic needs.

Buckingham County at a glance:

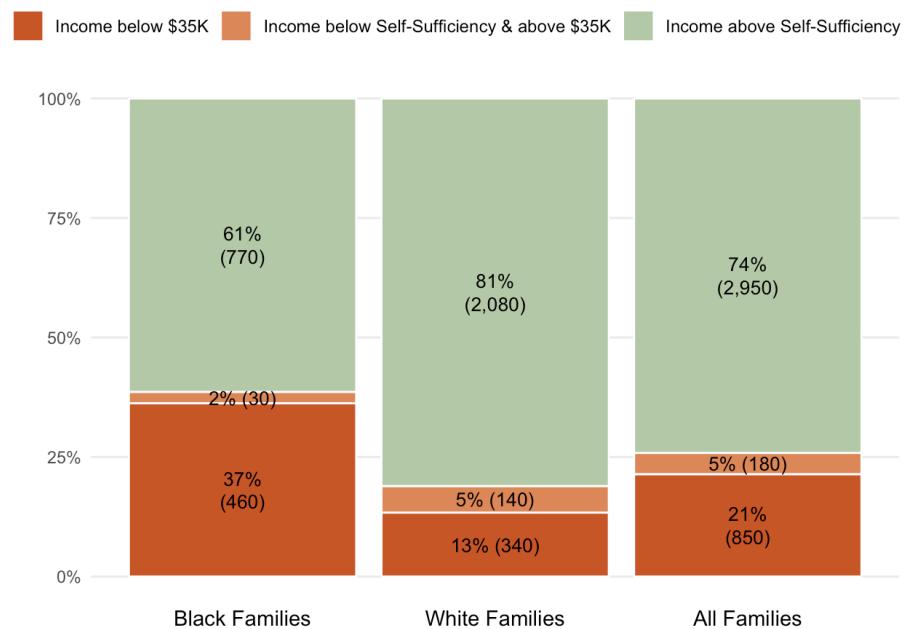
- The Self-Sufficiency Standard for an average family in Buckingham County is an annual income of \$44,475.07. This is the income working families need to meet their basic necessities. These include: housing, child care, food, transportation, health care, miscellaneous expenses (clothing, telephone, household items), and taxes (minus federal and state tax credits).
- Approximately 1,030 families, or 26% of families, in Buckingham County earn below the Self-Sufficiency Standard.
- The percent of Black families earning below the Self-Sufficiency Standard is 39%. This is 20% higher than the percent of white families earning below the Self-Sufficiency Standard (19%).
- The median family income for Buckingham County is \$76,351. The tract with the lowest median family income is James River at \$66,500. The tract with the highest median family income is Mount Rush at \$98,600.
- The tract with the highest percent of families with income below the Self-Sufficiency Standard is James River with 34% of families. The tract with the lowest percent of families earning below the Self-Sufficiency Standard is Mount Rush with 16% of families. That is a difference of 18%.

Table 4: Average Expenses and Self-Sufficiency Wages for Families in Buckingham County

	Monthly	Annual
Housing Costs	\$736.93	\$8,843.16
Child Care Costs	\$590.85	\$7,090.20
Food Costs	\$696.64	\$8,359.68
Transportation Costs	\$416.34	\$4,996.08
Health Care Costs	\$725.25	\$8,703.00
Miscellaneous Costs	\$316.60	\$3,799.20
Taxes	\$625.79	\$7,509.48
Earned Income Tax Credit	-\$69.28	-\$831.36
Child Care Tax Credit	-\$69.79	-\$837.48
Child Tax Credit	-\$263.07	-\$3,156.84
Self Sufficiency Wage	\$3,706.26	\$44,475.07

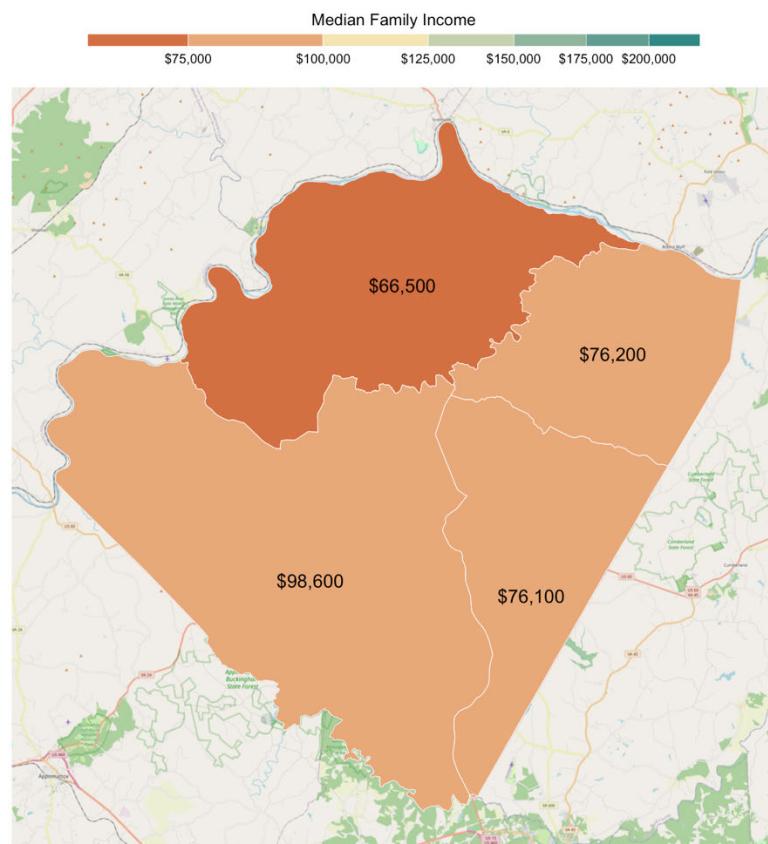
Data Source: The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Virginia, 2021; The Center for Women's Welfare, University of Washington

Families Earning Below and Above the Self-Sufficiency Standard
 Buckingham County (Annual Self-Sufficiency Standard: \$45,000)



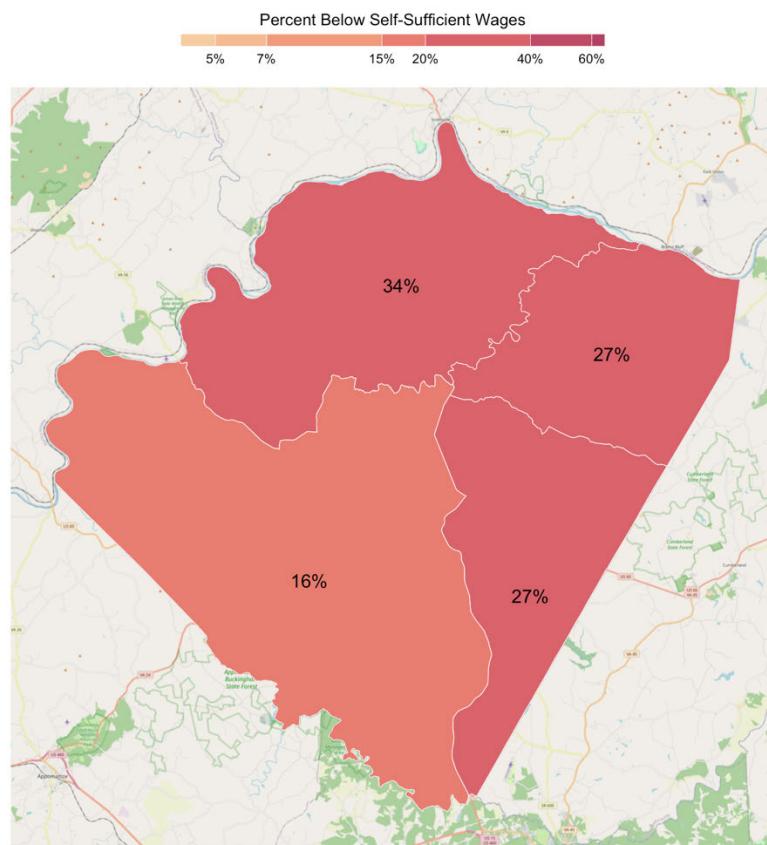
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year estimates, 2018-2022

Median Family Income by Tract
 Buckingham County



Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year estimates, 2018-2022

Families with Income below Self-Sufficiency
Buckingham County



City of Charlottesville

There are 8,800 families living in Charlottesville City. Of these families, 2,370 (27%) do not earn enough to provide for their family's basic needs.

Charlottesville City at a glance:

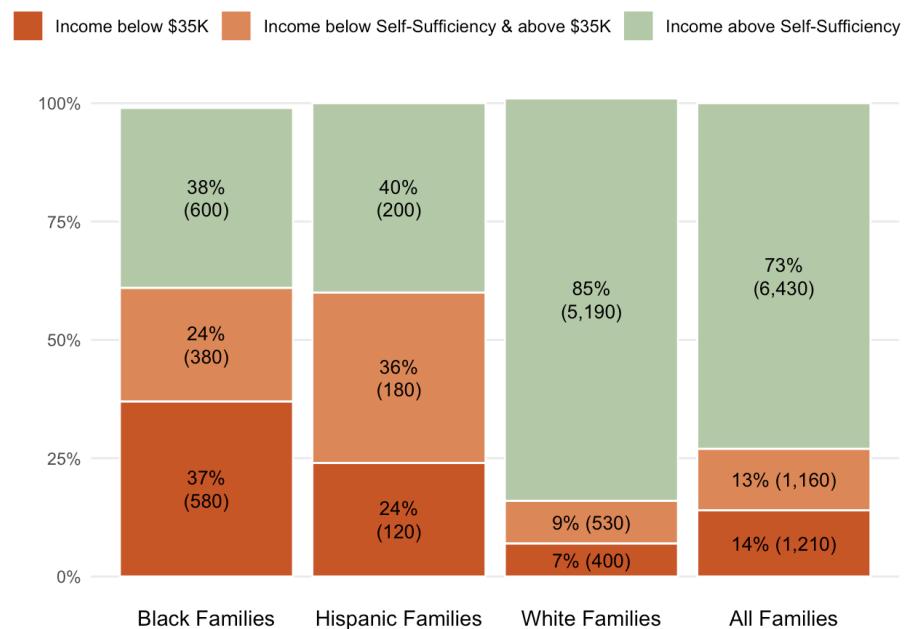
- The Self-Sufficiency Standard for an average family in Charlottesville City is an annual income of \$60,876.27. This is the income working families need to meet their basic necessities. These include: housing, child care, food, transportation, health care, miscellaneous expenses (clothing, telephone, household items), and taxes (minus federal and state tax credits).
- Approximately 2,370 families, or 27% of families, in Charlottesville City earn below the Self-Sufficiency Standard.
- The percent of Black families earning below the Self-Sufficiency Standard is 62%. The percent of Hispanic families earning below the Self-Sufficiency Standard is 60%. These are 47% and 45% higher than the percent of white families earning below the Self-Sufficiency Standard (15%).
- The median family income for Charlottesville City is \$105,994. The tract with the lowest median family income is Fifeville-Cherry Avenue at \$61,000. The tract with the highest median family income is Barracks-Rugby at \$222,400.
- The tract with the highest percent of families with income below the Self-Sufficiency Standard is 10th & Page-Venable with 65% of families. The tract with the lowest percent of families earning below the Self-Sufficiency Standard is Locust Grove with 4% of families. That is a difference of 61%.

Table 5: Average Expenses and Self-Sufficiency Wages for Families in Charlottesville City

	Monthly	Annual
Housing Costs	\$1,279.26	\$15,351.12
Child Care Costs	\$1,041.73	\$12,500.76
Food Costs	\$943.63	\$11,323.56
Transportation Costs	\$30.00	\$360.00
Health Care Costs	\$723.81	\$8,685.72
Miscellaneous Costs	\$401.84	\$4,822.08
Taxes	\$992.56	\$11,910.72
Earned Income Tax Credit	-\$3.14	-\$37.68
Child Care Tax Credit	-\$70.00	-\$840.00
Child Tax Credit	-\$266.67	-\$3,200.04
Self Sufficiency Wage	\$5,073.02	\$60,876.27

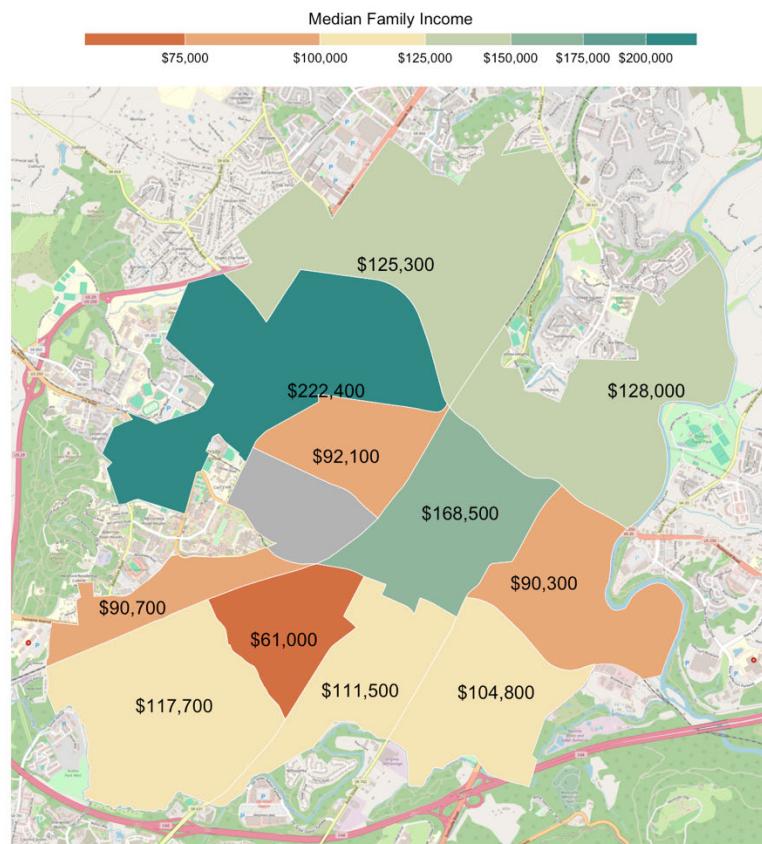
Data Source: The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Virginia, 2021; The Center for Women's Welfare, University of Washington

Families Earning Below and Above the Self-Sufficiency Standard
 Charlottesville City (Annual Self-Sufficiency Standard: \$60,000)



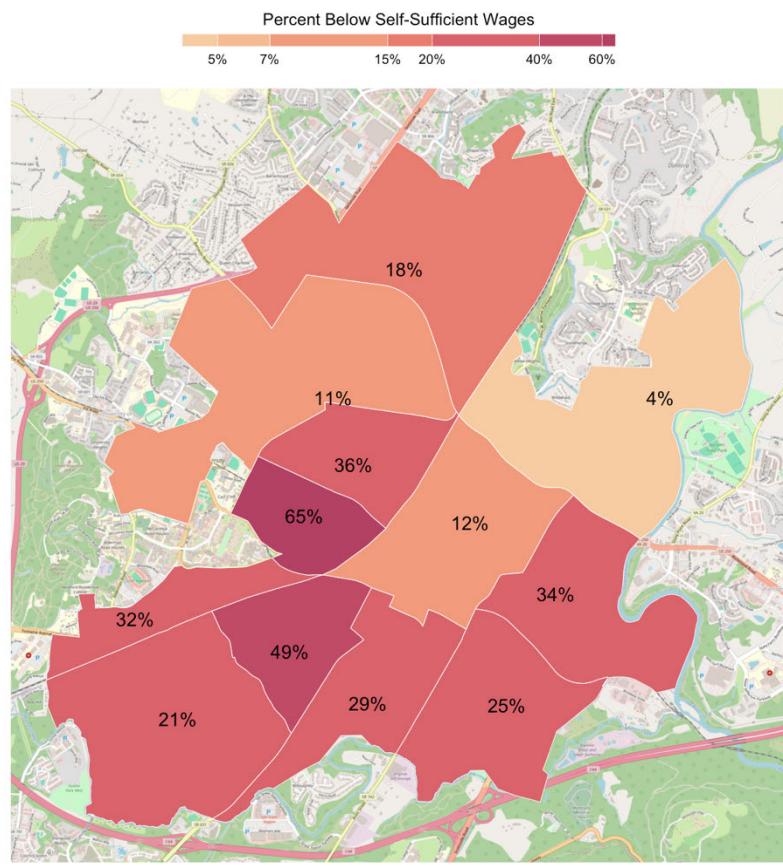
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year estimates, 2018-2022

Median Family Income by Tract
 Charlottesville City



Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year estimates, 2018-2022

Families with Income below Self-Sufficiency
Charlottesville City



Fluvanna County

There are 7,430 families living in Fluvanna County. Of these families, 1,580 (21%) do not earn enough to provide for their family's basic needs.

Fluvanna County at a glance:

- The Self-Sufficiency Standard for an average family in Fluvanna County is an annual income of \$59,819.1. This is the income working families need to meet their basic necessities. These include: housing, child care, food, transportation, health care, miscellaneous expenses (clothing, telephone, household items), and taxes (minus federal and state tax credits).
- Approximately 1,580 families, or 21% of families, in Fluvanna County earn below the Self-Sufficiency Standard.
- The percent of Black families earning below the Self-Sufficiency Standard is 31%. This is 12% higher than the percent of white families earning below the Self-Sufficiency Standard (19%).
- The median family income for Fluvanna County is \$102,060. The tract with the lowest median family income is Columbia/Fork Union at \$69,000. The tract with the highest median family income is Lake Monticello at \$112,400.
- The tract with the highest percent of families with income below the Self-Sufficiency Standard is Columbia/Fork Union with 37% of families. The tract with the lowest percent of families earning below the Self-Sufficiency Standard is Rivanna with 17% of families. That is a difference of 20%.

Table 6: Average Expenses and Self-Sufficiency Wages for Families in Fluvanna County

	Monthly	Annual
Housing Costs	\$1,333.76	\$16,005.12
Child Care Costs	\$726.94	\$8,723.28
Food Costs	\$759.97	\$9,119.64
Transportation Costs	\$416.34	\$4,996.08
Health Care Costs	\$723.81	\$8,685.72
Miscellaneous Costs	\$396.08	\$4,752.96
Taxes	\$963.75	\$11,565.00
Earned Income Tax Credit	\$0.00	\$0.00
Child Care Tax Credit	-\$69.06	-\$828.72
Child Tax Credit	-\$266.67	-\$3,200.04
Self Sufficiency Wage	\$4,984.92	\$59,819.10

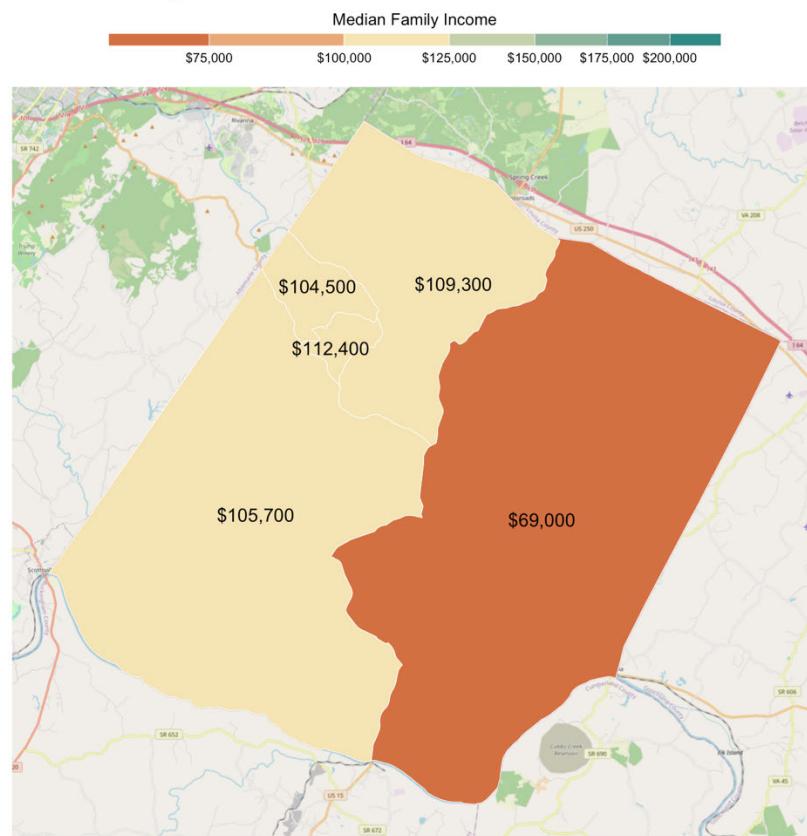
Data Source: The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Virginia, 2021; The Center for Women's Welfare, University of Washington

Families Earning Below and Above the Self-Sufficiency Standard
 Fluvanna County (Annual Self-Sufficiency Standard: \$60,000)



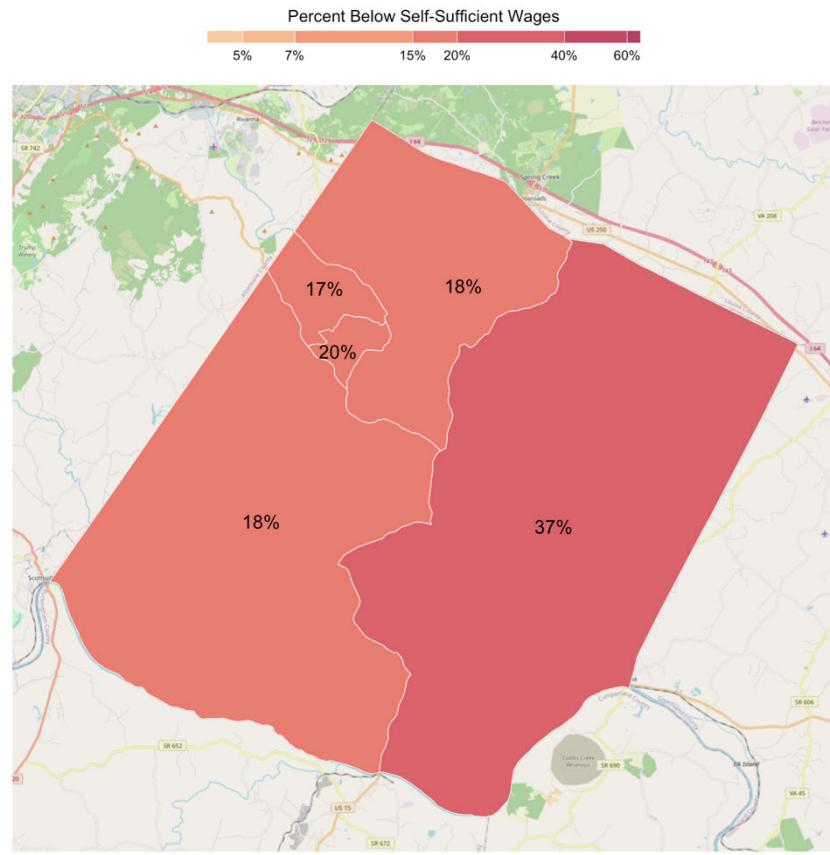
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year estimates, 2018-2022

Median Family Income by Tract
 Fluvanna County



Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year estimates, 2018-2022

Families with Income below Self-Sufficiency Fluvanna County



Greene County

There are 5,750 families living in Greene County. Of these families, 1,310 (23%) do not earn enough to provide for their family's basic needs.

Greene County at a glance:

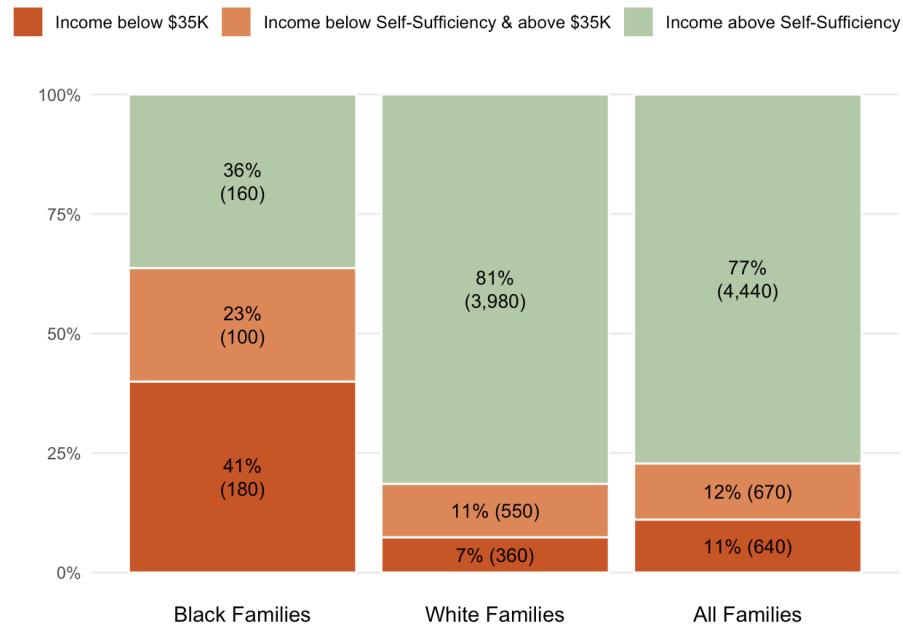
- The Self-Sufficiency Standard for an average family in Greene County is an annual income of \$55,744.55. This is the income working families need to meet their basic necessities. These include: housing, child care, food, transportation, health care, miscellaneous expenses (clothing, telephone, household items), and taxes (minus federal and state tax credits).
- Approximately 1,310 families, or 23% of families, in Greene County earn below the Self-Sufficiency Standard.
- The percent of Black families earning below the Self-Sufficiency Standard is 64%. This is 45% higher than the percent of white families earning below the Self-Sufficiency Standard (19%).
- The median family income for Greene County is \$91,135. The tract with the lowest median family income is Stanardsville at \$71,900. The tract with the highest median family income is Midway at \$117,700.
- The tract with the highest percent of families with income below the Self-Sufficiency Standard is Stanardsville with 37% of families. The tract with the lowest percent of families earning below the Self-Sufficiency Standard is Midway with 15% of families. That is a difference of 22%.

Table 7: Average Expenses and Self-Sufficiency Wages for Families in Greene County

	Monthly	Annual
Housing Costs	\$1,150.43	\$13,805.16
Child Care Costs	\$724.94	\$8,699.28
Food Costs	\$724.08	\$8,688.96
Transportation Costs	\$413.34	\$4,960.08
Health Care Costs	\$723.81	\$8,685.72
Miscellaneous Costs	\$373.66	\$4,483.92
Taxes	\$875.65	\$10,507.80
Earned Income Tax Credit	-\$4.81	-\$57.72
Child Care Tax Credit	-\$69.06	-\$828.72
Child Tax Credit	-\$266.67	-\$3,200.04
Self Sufficiency Wage	\$4,645.38	\$55,744.55

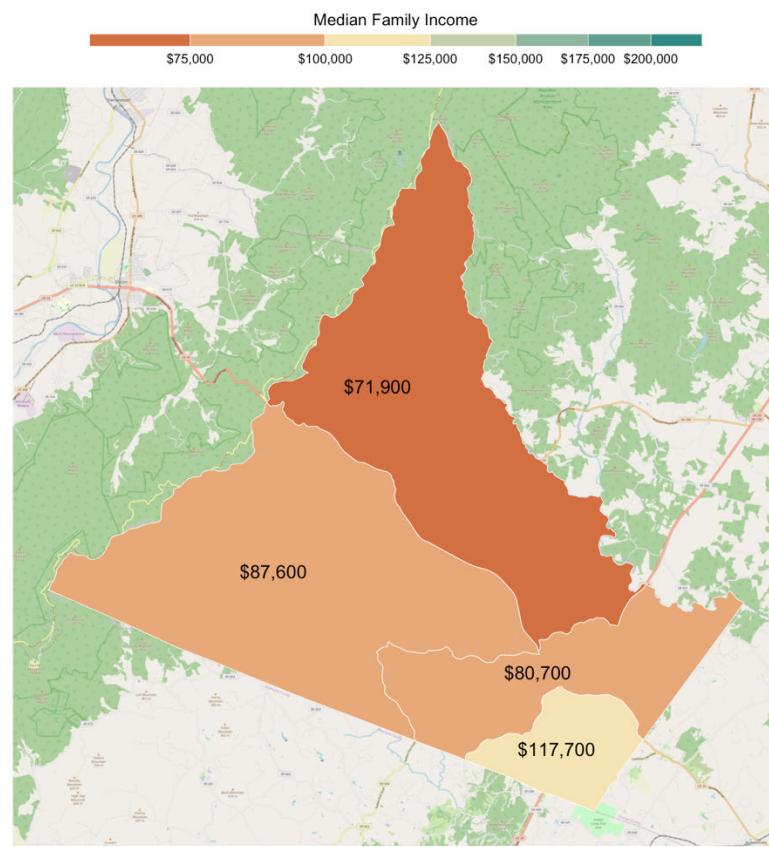
Data Source: The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Virginia, 2021; The Center for Women's Welfare, University of Washington

Families Earning Below and Above the Self-Sufficiency Standard
 Greene County (Annual Self-Sufficiency Standard: \$60,000)



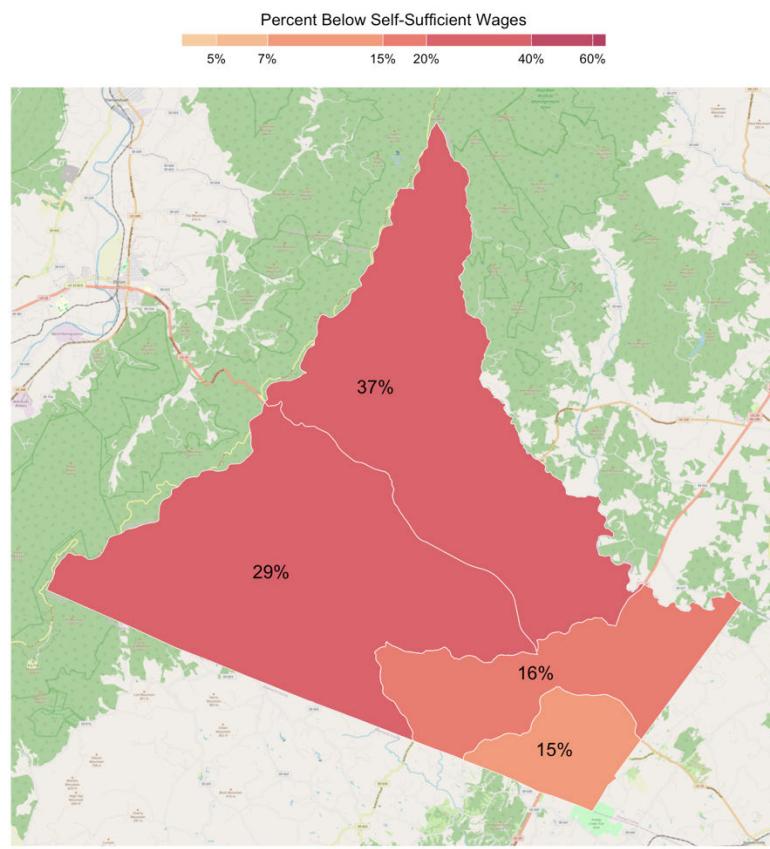
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year estimates, 2018-2022

Median Family Income by Tract
 Greene County



Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year estimates, 2018-2022

Families with Income below Self-Sufficiency
Greene County



Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year estimates, 2018-2022

Louisa County

There are 10,550 families living in Louisa County. Of these families, 2,410 (23%) do not earn enough to provide for their family's basic needs.

Louisa County at a glance:

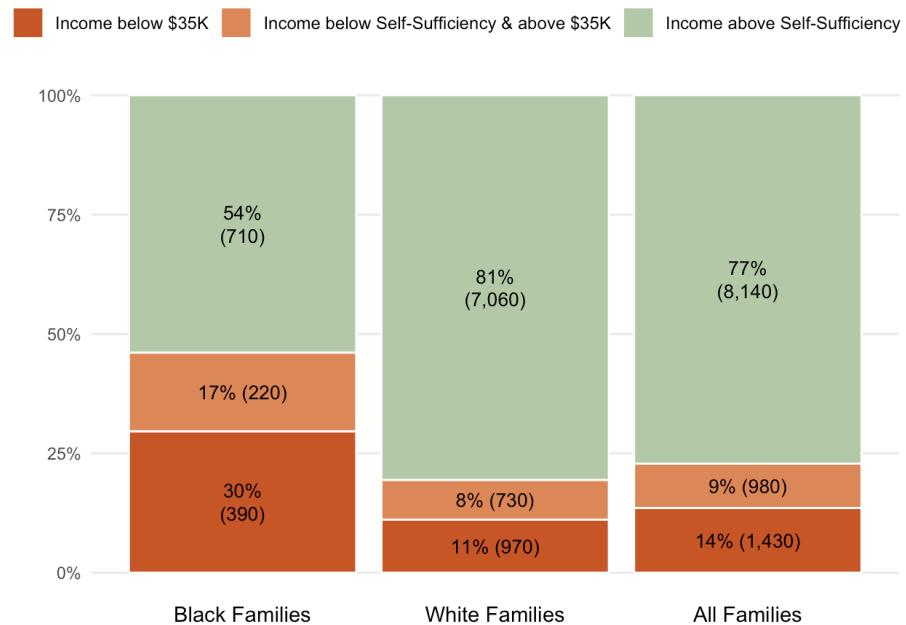
- The Self-Sufficiency Standard for an average family in Louisa County is an annual income of \$49,157.87. This is the income working families need to meet their basic necessities. These include: housing, child care, food, transportation, health care, miscellaneous expenses (clothing, telephone, household items), and taxes (minus federal and state tax credits).
- Approximately 2,410 families, or 23% of families, in Louisa County earn below the Self-Sufficiency Standard.
- The percent of Black families earning below the Self-Sufficiency Standard is 46%. This is 27% higher than the percent of white families earning below the Self-Sufficiency Standard (19%).
- The median family income for Louisa County is \$93,231. The tract with the lowest median family income is Ferncliff-Shannon Hill (Yanceyville) at \$70,200. The tract with the highest median family income is Bumpus-Mountain Road District-Buckner at \$126,700.
- The tract with the highest percent of families with income below the Self-Sufficiency Standard is Cuckoo District with 32% of families. The tract with the lowest percent of families earning below the Self-Sufficiency Standard is Zion Crossroads with 12% of families. That is a difference of 20%.

Table 8: Average Expenses and Self-Sufficiency Wages for Families in Louisa County

	Monthly	Annual
Housing Costs	\$903.53	\$10,842.36
Child Care Costs	\$724.94	\$8,699.28
Food Costs	\$681.86	\$8,182.32
Transportation Costs	\$416.34	\$4,996.08
Health Care Costs	\$670.22	\$8,042.64
Miscellaneous Costs	\$339.69	\$4,076.28
Taxes	\$729.66	\$8,755.92
Earned Income Tax Credit	-\$33.63	-\$403.56
Child Care Tax Credit	-\$69.52	-\$834.24
Child Tax Credit	-\$266.61	-\$3,199.32
Self Sufficiency Wage	\$4,096.49	\$49,157.87

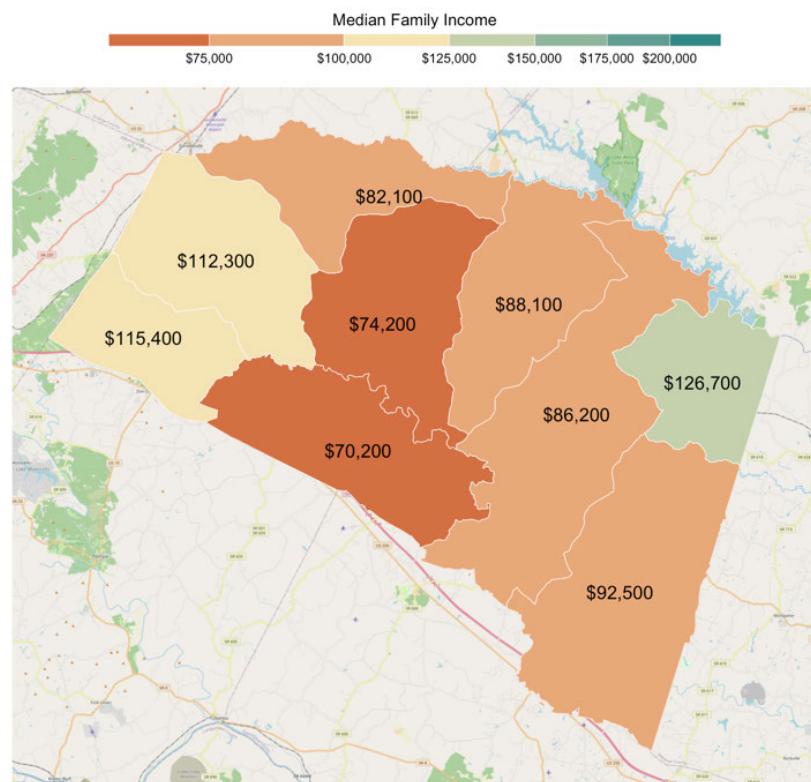
Data Source: The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Virginia, 2021; The Center for Women's Welfare, University of Washington

Families Earning Below and Above the Self-Sufficiency Standard
Louisa County (Annual Self-Sufficiency Standard: \$50,000)



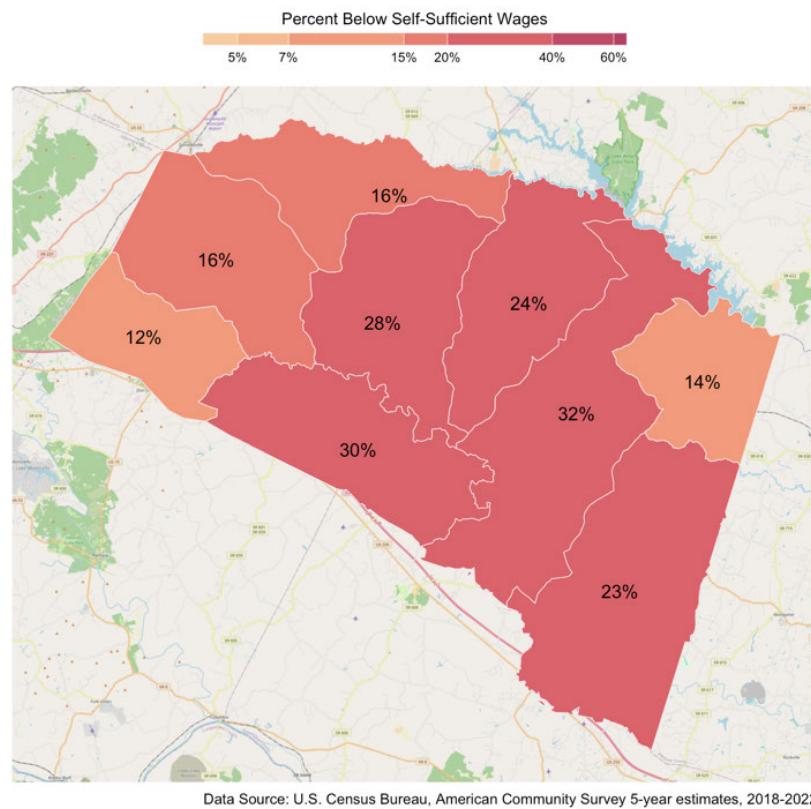
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year estimates, 2018-2022

Median Family Income by Tract
Louisa County



Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year estimates, 2018-2022

Families with Income below Self-Sufficiency Louisa County



Nelson County

There are 3,920 families living in Nelson County. Of these families, 1,280 (33%) do not earn enough to provide for their family's basic needs.

Nelson County at a glance:

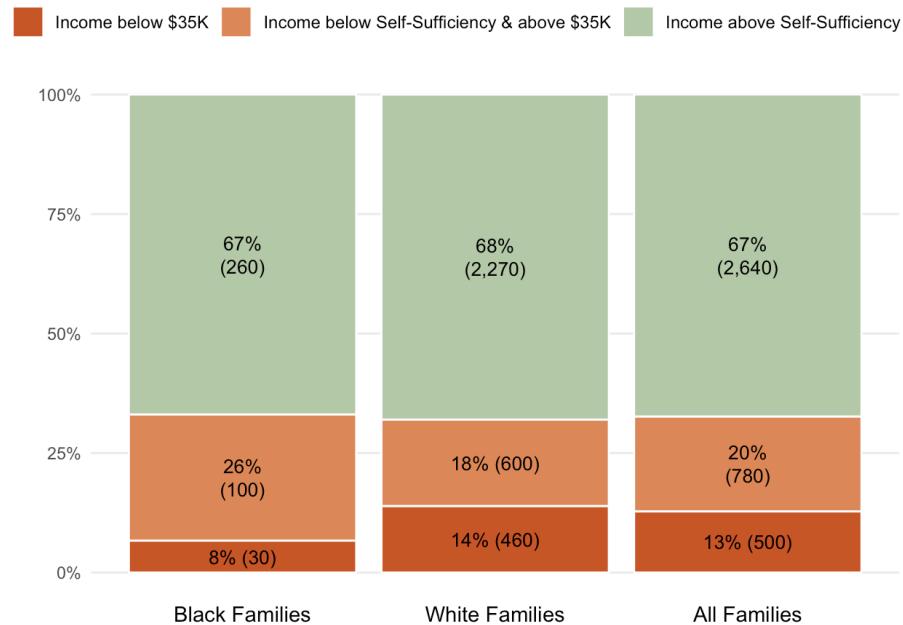
- The Self-Sufficiency Standard for an average family in Nelson County is an annual income of \$54,249.45. This is the income working families need to meet their basic necessities. These include: housing, child care, food, transportation, health care, miscellaneous expenses (clothing, telephone, household items), and taxes (minus federal and state tax credits).
- Approximately 1,280 families, or 33% of families, in Nelson County earn below the Self-Sufficiency Standard.
- The percent of Black families earning below the Self-Sufficiency Standard is 33%. This is 1% higher than the percent of white families earning below the Self-Sufficiency Standard (32%).
- The median family income for Nelson County is \$84,974. The tract with the lowest median family income is Wintergreen-Wingina at \$63,200. The tract with the highest median family income is Wintergreen-Rockfish Valley at \$137,600.
- The tract with the highest percent of families with income below the Self-Sufficiency Standard is Wintergreen-Wingina with 42% of families. The tract with the lowest percent of families earning below the Self-Sufficiency Standard is Wintergreen-Rockfish Valley with 19% of families. That is a difference of 23%.

Table 9: Average Expenses and Self-Sufficiency Wages for Families in Nelson County

	Monthly	Annual
Housing Costs	\$1,108.65	\$13,303.80
Child Care Costs	\$731.92	\$8,783.04
Food Costs	\$683.97	\$8,207.64
Transportation Costs	\$410.34	\$4,924.08
Health Care Costs	\$723.81	\$8,685.72
Miscellaneous Costs	\$365.87	\$4,390.44
Taxes	\$841.14	\$10,093.68
Earned Income Tax Credit	-\$8.94	-\$107.28
Child Care Tax Credit	-\$69.30	-\$831.60
Child Tax Credit	-\$266.67	-\$3,200.04
Self Sufficiency Wage	\$4,520.79	\$54,249.45

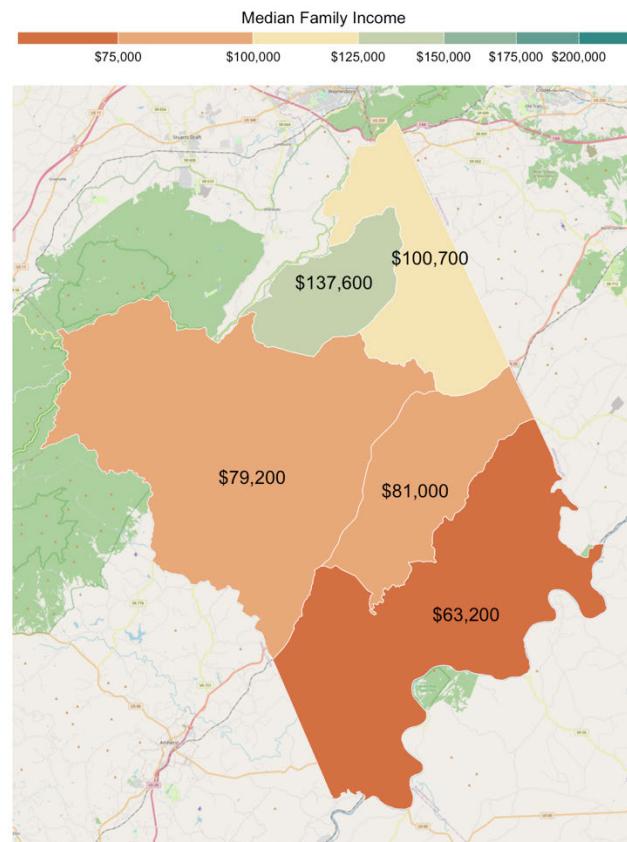
Data Source: The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Virginia, 2021; The Center for Women's Welfare, University of Washington

Families Earning Below and Above the Self-Sufficiency Standard
 Nelson County (Annual Self-Sufficiency Standard: \$60,000)



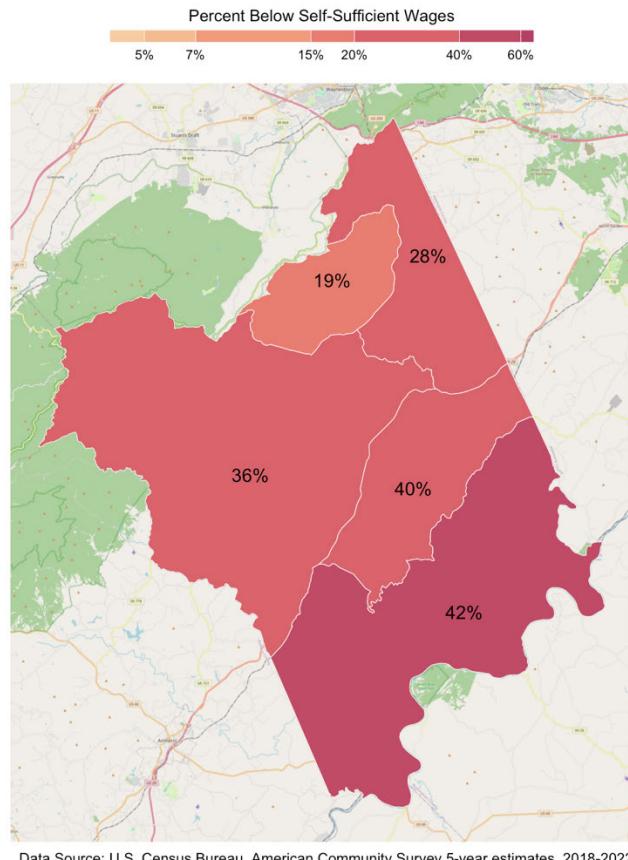
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year estimates, 2018-2022

Median Family Income by Tract
 Nelson County



Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year estimates, 2018-2022

Families with Income below Self-Sufficiency
Nelson County



Credits

This report was done in partnership between Network2Work@PVCC and the UVA Equity Center. The authors of this report are:

- Elizabeth Mitchell, Data Scientist for Equitable Analysis, The Equity Center, University of Virginia.
- Michele Claibourn, Director of Equitable Analysis, The Equity Center, University of Virginia and Assistant Professor, Batten School of Leadership and Public Policy, University of Virginia.
- Ridge Schuyler, Dean, Student Support & Community Partnerships, Piedmont Virginia Community College, originated the Orange Dot Report in 2011 and authored three prior updates (2015, 2018, 2021).

Project Repository

The work supporting the Orange Dot Report 6.0, including our data collection documentation and the corresponding data, is publicly available on GitHub at <https://github.com/virginiaequitycenter/orange-dot/tree/main>

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Appendix: Expenses and Self-Sufficiency Wages by Locality

Albemarle County: Expenses and Self-Sufficiency Wages by Family Composition

	1 adult, 1 teen	1 adult, 1 infant, 1 preschooler	1 adult, 1 preschooler, 1 school-age	1 adult, 2 school-age	2 adults, no children	2 adults, 1 infant	2 adults, 1 preschooler	2 adults, 1 infant, 1 preschooler	2 adults, 1 preschooler, 1 school-age	2 adults, 2 school-age	2 adults, 1 school-age, 2 teens
Monthly Costs & Deductions											
Housing Costs	1,273.90	1,273.90	1,273.90	1,273.90	1,084.81	1,273.90	1,273.90	1,273.90	1,273.90	1,273.90	1,584.98
Child Care Costs	0.00	1,989.10	1,570.60	1,230.44	0.00	1,033.72	955.38	1,989.10	1,570.60	1,230.44	615.22
Food Costs	552.99	579.65	667.25	747.49	555.30	688.63	695.99	813.86	897.29	973.71	1,195.77
Transportation Costs	277.46	285.91	285.91	285.91	535.70	544.15	544.15	544.15	544.15	544.15	544.15
Health Care Costs	702.39	689.30	700.10	722.28	715.21	744.75	733.37	762.90	773.70	795.88	877.10
Miscellaneous Costs	280.67	481.79	449.78	426.00	289.10	428.51	420.28	538.39	505.96	481.81	481.72
Taxes	680.90	1,330.10	1,195.57	1,107.42	615.08	1,053.23	1,022.01	1,378.26	1,257.15	1,167.41	1,111.80
Earned Income Tax Credit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Child Care Tax Credit	0.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	0.00	-50.00	-50.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00
Child Tax Credit	-166.67	-333.33	-333.33	-333.33	0.00	-166.67	-166.67	-333.33	-333.33	-333.33	-500.00
Self-Sufficiency Wage											
Hourly	20.46	35.21	32.44	30.46	10.78	15.77	15.42	19.51	18.15	17.14	16.51
Monthly	3,601.65	6,196.42	5,709.78	5,360.11	3,795.20	5,550.23	5,428.41	6,867.23	6,389.43	6,033.97	5,810.73
Annual	43,219.84	74,357.01	68,517.31	64,321.34	45,542.46	66,602.73	65,140.90	82,406.81	76,673.14	72,407.69	69,728.73

Data Source: The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Virginia, 2021; The Center for Women's Welfare, University of Washington;
<https://selfsufficiencystandard.org/Virginia/>

Buckingham County: Expenses and Self-Sufficiency Wages by Family Composition

	1 adult, 1 teen	1 adult, 1 infant, 1 preschooler	1 adult, 1 preschooler, 1 school-age	1 adult, 2 school-age	2 adults, no children	2 adults, 1 infant	2 adults, 1 preschooler	2 adults, 1 infant, 1 preschooler	2 adults, 1 preschooler, 1 school-age	2 adults, 2 school-age	2 adults, 1 school-age, 2 teens
Monthly Costs & Deductions											
Housing Costs	743.00	743.00	743.00	743.00	652.00	743.00	743.00	743.00	743.00	743.00	1,007.00
Child Care Costs	0.00	1,150.29	831.25	653.65	0.00	645.87	504.42	1,150.29	831.25	653.65	326.82
Food Costs	535.15	560.95	645.73	723.38	537.39	666.41	673.53	787.61	868.35	942.30	1,157.19
Transportation Costs	279.46	287.91	287.91	287.91	539.70	548.15	548.15	548.15	548.15	548.15	548.15
Health Care Costs	703.86	690.78	701.58	723.76	716.69	746.23	734.84	764.38	775.18	797.36	878.57
Miscellaneous Costs	226.15	343.29	320.95	313.17	244.58	334.97	320.40	399.34	376.59	368.45	391.77
Taxes	388.29	785.13	649.31	615.36	460.41	695.03	649.50	846.07	765.58	761.83	765.14
Earned Income Tax Credit	-152.94	0.00	-65.77	-98.98	0.00	0.00	-9.90	0.00	-3.73	-28.64	-73.48
Child Care Tax Credit	0.00	-100.00	-100.00	-105.00	0.00	-50.00	-50.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-65.37
Child Tax Credit	-166.67	-333.33	-333.33	-333.33	0.00	-166.67	-166.67	-333.33	-333.33	-333.33	-500.00
Self-Sufficiency Wage											
Hourly	14.52	23.45	20.91	20.02	8.95	11.83	11.21	13.65	12.70	12.37	12.60
Monthly	2,556.30	4,128.02	3,680.60	3,522.91	3,150.77	4,162.99	3,947.27	4,805.51	4,471.02	4,352.77	4,435.81
Annual	30,675.62	49,536.25	44,167.26	42,274.94	37,809.20	49,955.89	47,367.29	57,666.09	53,652.28	52,233.24	53,229.73

Data Source: The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Virginia, 2021; The Center for Women's Welfare, University of Washington;
<https://selfsufficiencystandard.org/Virginia/>

Charlottesville City: Expenses and Self-Sufficiency Wages by Family Composition

	1 adult, 1 teen	1 adult, 1 infant, 1 preschooler	1 adult, 1 preschooler, 1 school-age	1 adult, 2 school-age	2 adults, no children	2 adults, 1 infant	2 adults, 1 preschooler	2 adults, 1 infant, 1 preschooler	2 adults, 1 preschooler, 1 school-age	2 adults, 2 school-age	2 adults, 1 school-age, 2 teens
Monthly Costs & Deductions											
Housing Costs	1,292.42	1,292.42	1,292.42	1,292.42	1,095.02	1,292.42	1,292.42	1,292.42	1,292.42	1,292.42	1,607.11
Child Care Costs	0.00	1,989.10	1,570.60	1,230.44	0.00	1,033.72	955.38	1,989.10	1,570.60	1,230.44	615.22
Food Costs	724.89	759.83	874.66	979.85	727.91	902.69	912.33	1,066.85	1,176.22	1,276.39	1,567.47
Transportation Costs	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Health Care Costs	702.39	689.30	700.10	722.28	715.21	744.75	733.37	762.90	773.70	795.88	877.10
Miscellaneous Costs	273.97	475.06	445.78	424.50	257.81	401.36	393.35	515.13	485.29	463.51	470.69
Taxes	660.36	1,295.98	1,187.24	1,109.46	512.08	956.64	926.36	1,297.84	1,187.51	1,107.65	1,082.10
Earned Income Tax Credit	-1.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Child Care Tax Credit	0.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	0.00	-50.00	-50.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00
Child Tax Credit	-166.67	-333.33	-333.33	-333.33	0.00	-166.67	-166.67	-333.33	-333.33	-333.33	-500.00
Self-Sufficiency Wage											
Hourly	19.92	34.59	32.14	30.37	9.51	14.64	14.31	18.55	17.31	16.40	16.08
Monthly	3,506.20	6,088.36	5,657.47	5,345.61	3,348.04	5,154.90	5,036.54	6,530.91	6,092.40	5,772.95	5,659.69
Annual	42,074.45	73,060.26	67,889.63	64,147.32	40,176.47	61,858.76	60,438.52	78,370.86	73,108.86	69,275.45	67,916.23

Data Source: The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Virginia, 2021; The Center for Women's Welfare, University of Washington;
<https://selfsufficiencystandard.org/Virginia/>

Fluvanna County: Expenses and Self-Sufficiency Wages by Family Composition

	1 adult, 1 teen	1 adult, 1 infant, 1 preschooler	1 adult, 1 preschooler, 1 school-age	1 adult, 2 school-age	2 adults, no children	2 adults, 1 infant	2 adults, 1 preschooler	2 adults, 1 infant, 1 preschooler	2 adults, 1 preschooler, 1 school-age	2 adults, 2 school-age	2 adults, 1 school-age, 2 teens
Monthly Costs & Deductions											
Housing Costs	1,347.33	1,347.33	1,347.33	1,347.33	1,143.84	1,347.33	1,347.33	1,347.33	1,347.33	1,347.33	1,677.97
Child Care Costs	0.00	1,387.51	1,096.98	859.69	0.00	720.37	667.14	1,387.51	1,096.98	859.69	429.85
Food Costs	583.80	611.95	704.43	789.14	586.24	727.00	734.77	859.21	947.29	1,027.97	1,262.39
Transportation Costs	279.46	287.91	287.91	287.91	539.70	548.15	548.15	548.15	548.15	548.15	548.15
Health Care Costs	702.39	689.30	700.10	722.28	715.21	744.75	733.37	762.90	773.70	795.88	877.10
Miscellaneous Costs	291.30	432.40	413.68	400.64	298.50	408.76	403.07	490.51	471.35	457.90	479.55
Taxes	722.53	1,127.32	1,058.87	1,011.89	652.02	979.03	957.57	1,196.82	1,126.54	1,077.88	1,115.90
Earned Income Tax Credit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Child Care Tax Credit	0.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	0.00	-50.00	-50.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-85.97
Child Tax Credit	-166.67	-333.33	-333.33	-333.33	0.00	-166.67	-166.67	-333.33	-333.33	-333.33	-500.00
Self-Sufficiency Wage											
Hourly	21.36	30.97	29.41	28.33	11.18	14.94	14.70	17.50	16.70	16.14	16.49
Monthly	3,760.14	5,450.38	5,175.97	4,985.54	3,935.51	5,258.72	5,174.73	6,159.10	5,878.01	5,681.47	5,804.93
Annual	45,121.69	65,404.59	62,111.59	59,826.49	47,226.12	63,104.64	62,096.76	73,909.18	70,536.10	68,177.62	69,659.17

Data Source: The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Virginia, 2021; The Center for Women's Welfare, University of Washington;
<https://selfsufficiencystandard.org/Virginia/>

Greene County: Expenses and Self-Sufficiency Wages by Family Composition

	1 adult, 1 teen	1 adult, 1 infant, 1 preschooler	1 adult, 1 preschooler, 1 school-age	1 adult, 2 school-age	2 adults, no children	2 adults, 1 infant	2 adults, 1 preschooler	2 adults, 1 infant, 1 preschooler	2 adults, 1 preschooler, 1 school-age	2 adults, 2 school-age	2 adults, 1 school-age, 2 teens
Monthly Costs & Deductions											
Housing Costs	1,161.86	1,161.86	1,161.86	1,161.86	990.43	1,161.86	1,161.86	1,161.86	1,161.86	1,161.86	1,444.11
Child Care Costs	0.00	1,382.51	1,096.98	859.69	0.00	715.37	667.14	1,382.51	1,096.98	859.69	429.85
Food Costs	556.23	583.05	671.16	751.88	558.55	692.67	700.07	818.64	902.55	979.42	1,202.78
Transportation Costs	277.46	285.91	285.91	285.91	535.70	544.15	544.15	544.15	544.15	544.15	544.15
Health Care Costs	702.39	689.30	700.10	722.28	715.21	744.75	733.37	762.90	773.70	795.88	877.10
Miscellaneous Costs	269.79	410.26	391.60	378.16	279.99	385.88	380.66	467.01	447.92	434.10	449.80
Taxes	630.14	1,041.77	973.41	924.76	582.71	890.46	870.75	1,105.65	1,035.55	985.31	1,000.24
Earned Income Tax Credit	-15.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Child Care Tax Credit	0.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	0.00	-50.00	-50.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-85.97
Child Tax Credit	-166.67	-333.33	-333.33	-333.33	0.00	-166.67	-166.67	-333.33	-333.33	-333.33	-500.00
Self-Sufficiency Wage											
Hourly	19.41	29.10	27.54	26.43	10.41	13.97	13.75	16.50	15.71	15.13	15.23
Monthly	3,415.58	5,121.32	4,847.70	4,651.21	3,662.61	4,918.47	4,841.33	5,809.38	5,529.39	5,327.08	5,362.05
Annual	40,986.90	61,455.89	58,172.36	55,814.49	43,951.31	59,021.59	58,095.92	69,712.58	66,352.73	63,924.97	64,344.57

Data Source: The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Virginia, 2021; The Center for Women's Welfare, University of Washington;
<https://selfsufficiencystandard.org/Virginia/>

Louisa County: Expenses and Self-Sufficiency Wages by Family Composition

	1 adult, 1 teen	1 adult, 1 infant, 1 preschooler	1 adult, 1 preschooler, 1 school-age	1 adult, 2 school-age	2 adults, no children	2 adults, 1 infant	2 adults, 1 preschooler	2 adults, 1 infant, 1 preschooler	2 adults, 1 preschooler, 1 school-age	2 adults, 2 school-age	2 adults, 1 school-age, 2 teens
Monthly Costs & Deductions											
Housing Costs	911.00	911.00	911.00	911.00	799.00	911.00	911.00	911.00	911.00	911.00	1,238.00
Child Care Costs	0.00	1,382.51	1,096.98	859.69	0.00	715.37	667.14	1,382.51	1,096.98	859.69	429.85
Food Costs	523.80	549.05	632.03	708.03	525.99	652.28	659.25	770.90	849.93	922.31	1,132.65
Transportation Costs	279.46	287.91	287.91	287.91	539.70	548.15	548.15	548.15	548.15	548.15	548.15
Health Care Costs	647.43	634.35	645.15	667.33	660.26	689.79	678.41	707.95	718.75	740.93	822.14
Miscellaneous Costs	236.17	376.48	357.31	343.40	252.49	351.66	346.39	432.05	412.48	398.21	417.08
Taxes	436.13	911.55	841.06	790.45	487.23	758.35	738.46	970.49	898.36	846.25	872.86
Earned Income Tax Credit	-122.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Child Care Tax Credit	0.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	0.00	-50.00	-50.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-85.97
Child Tax Credit	-166.67	-333.33	-333.33	-333.33	0.00	-166.67	-166.67	-333.33	-333.33	-333.33	-500.00
Self-Sufficiency Wage											
Hourly	15.59	26.25	24.65	23.49	9.27	12.53	12.31	15.03	14.21	13.62	13.85
Monthly	2,744.44	4,619.52	4,338.10	4,134.48	3,264.67	4,409.93	4,332.14	5,289.72	5,002.31	4,793.21	4,874.76
Annual	32,933.32	55,434.20	52,057.23	49,613.77	39,176.01	52,919.20	51,985.68	63,476.60	60,027.76	57,518.48	58,497.09

Data Source: The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Virginia, 2021; The Center for Women's Welfare, University of Washington;
<https://selfsufficiencystandard.org/Virginia/>

Nelson County: Expenses and Self-Sufficiency Wages by Family Composition

	1 adult, 1 teen	1 adult, 1 infant, 1 preschooler	1 adult, 1 preschooler, 1 school-age	1 adult, 2 school-age	2 adults, no children	2 adults, 1 infant	2 adults, 1 preschooler	2 adults, 1 infant, 1 preschooler	2 adults, 1 preschooler, 1 school-age	2 adults, 2 school-age	2 adults, 1 school-age, 2 teens
Monthly Costs & Deductions											
Housing Costs	1,119.27	1,119.27	1,119.27	1,119.27	959.94	1,119.27	1,119.27	1,119.27	1,119.27	1,119.27	1,392.38
Child Care Costs	0.00	1,382.51	1,114.42	894.57	0.00	715.37	667.14	1,382.51	1,114.42	894.57	447.28
Food Costs	525.42	550.75	633.98	710.23	527.61	654.30	661.29	773.29	852.56	925.17	1,136.15
Transportation Costs	275.46	283.91	283.91	283.91	531.71	540.15	540.15	540.15	540.15	540.15	540.15
Health Care Costs	702.39	689.30	700.10	722.28	715.21	744.75	733.37	762.90	773.70	795.88	877.10
Miscellaneous Costs	262.25	402.57	385.17	373.03	273.45	377.38	372.12	457.81	440.01	427.50	439.31
Taxes	585.87	1,011.31	947.59	903.74	559.23	856.71	836.84	1,069.00	1,003.64	958.29	955.38
Earned Income Tax Credit	-39.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Child Care Tax Credit	0.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	0.00	-50.00	-50.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-89.46
Child Tax Credit	-166.67	-333.33	-333.33	-333.33	0.00	-166.67	-166.67	-333.33	-333.33	-333.33	-500.00
Self-Sufficiency Wage											
Hourly	18.55	28.44	27.00	25.99	10.13	13.61	13.39	16.11	15.37	14.85	14.77
Monthly	3,264.17	5,006.29	4,751.11	4,573.69	3,567.15	4,791.27	4,713.51	5,671.61	5,410.42	5,227.50	5,198.30
Annual	39,170.02	60,075.48	57,013.34	54,884.32	42,805.78	57,495.20	56,562.07	68,059.28	64,925.05	62,730.00	62,379.60

Data Source: The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Virginia, 2021; The Center for Women's Welfare, University of Washington;
<https://selfsufficiencystandard.org/Virginia/>