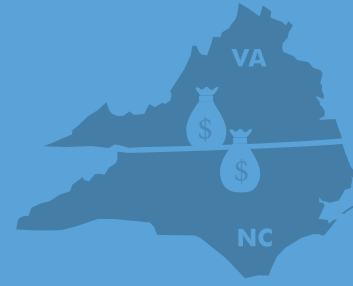
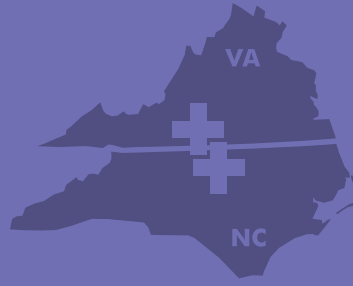


education

health

demographics

socioeconomic



danville va | pittsylvania county va | caswell county nc

2 0 1 4

regional report card

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danville, virginia

Education	Danville VA	Trend	Wilson NC	Owensboro KY	Virginia
PALS Pass Rate (Kindergarten Fall)	2009: 75.0% 2013: 82.8%	👍	N/A	N/A	2009: 86.1% 2013: 87.5%
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	2012: 81.0% 2013: 61.0%	👎	2012: 65.4% 2013: 40.3%	2012: 41.6% 2013: 47.3%	2012: 85.5% 2013: 72.1%
8th Grade Math Proficiency	2012: 52.0% 2013: 60.0%	👍	2012: 89.5% 2013: 20.4%	2012: 38.6% 2013: 46.6%	2012: 60.1% 2013: 61.7%
H.S. Dropout	2010: 11.5% 2012: 8.9%	👍	2010: 3.8% 2012: 2.8%	2010: 1.0% 2012: 0.6%	2010: 2.1% 2012: 1.9%
1 Year Certificate Completion	2013: 116	—	N/A	N/A	N/A
Associates	2000: 4.8% 2012: 9.1%	👍	2000: 5.1% 2012: 8.1%	2000: 5.3% 2012: 7.6%	2000: 5.6% 2012: 6.9%
Bachelors & Higher	2000: 13.9% 2012: 16.5%	👍	2000: 19.2% 2012: 23.5%	2000: 17.8% 2012: 18.4%	2000: 29.5% 2012: 34.7%

Health	Danville VA	Trend	Wilson NC	Owensboro KY	Virginia
Adult Obesity	2010: 28.0% 2014: 33.0%	👎	2010: 31.0% 2014: 35.0%	2010: 29.0% 2014: 30.0%	2010: 25.0% 2014: 28.0%
Adult Smoking	2010: 27.0% 2014: 24.0%	👍	2010: 21.0% 2014: 12.0%	2010: 27.0% 2014: 24.0%	2010: 20.0% 2014: 18.0%
Teen Birth Rate (Per 1,000)	2010: 68 2014: 61	👍	2010: 69 2014: 60	2010: 53 2014: 53	2010: 37 2014: 31
Uninsured Rate	2014: 17.0%	—	2014: 20.0%	2014: 15.0%	2014: 14.0%
Diabetes Rate	2014: 12.0%	—	2014: 14.0%	2014: 11.0%	2014: 10.0%
Preventable Hospital Stays (Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees)	2010: 73 2014: 69	👍	2010: 76 2014: 66	2010: 74 2014: 67	2010: 68 2014: 59
Physical Inactivity	2014: 32.0%	—	2014: 31.0%	2014: 27.0%	2014: 23.0%

Trend Legend	👍 Better	👎 Worse	— Inconclusive
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Socioeconomic	Danville VA	Trend	Wilson NC	Owensboro KY	Virginia
Median Household Income	2000: \$37,163 2007: \$33,880 2012: \$31,609	👎	2000: \$43,061 2007: \$38,168 2012: \$37,788	2000: \$44,025 2007: \$38,547 2012: \$39,128	2000: \$64,592 2007: \$68,467 2012: \$66,061
Unemployment Rate	2011: 13.4% 2014: 10.6%	👍	2011: 13.1% 2014: 9.7%	2011: 8.2% 2014: 6.0%	2011: 6.7% 2014: 5.9%
Percent at Poverty Level	2000: 20.0% 2007: 24.0% 2012: 26.1%	👎	2000: 21.6% 2007: 24.3% 2012: 26.0%	2000: 15.9% 2007: 20.7% 2012: 18.9%	2000: 9.6% 2007: 9.9% 2012: 11.1%
Percent of Children in Poverty	2010: 37.0% 2014: 41.0%	👎	2010: 25.0% 2012: 37.0%	2010: 23.0% 2014: 23.0%	2010: 13.0% 2014: 16.0%
Violent Crime Rate (Per 100,000)	2010: 472 2014: 392	👍	2010: 312.1 2012: 284.7	2010: 205.9 2012: 216.4	2010: 278 2014: 212
Children In Single Parent Household	2014: 58.0%	—	2014: 44.0%	2014: 34.0%	2014: 30.0%
Homeowner Rate	2000: 58.0% 2007: 55.6% 2012: 54.2%	👎	2000: 50.8% 2007: 51.2% 2012: 49.5%	2000: 60.4% 2007: 58.4% 2012: 59.9%	2000: 68.1% 2007: 69.5% 2012: 67.8%

Demographics	Danville VA	Trend	Wilson NC	Owensboro KY	Virginia
Total Population	2014: 42,996		2012: 49,086	2012: 58,106	2014: 8,185,867
Age 18 or Under	2014: 22.0%		2012: 25.7%	2012: 23.9%	2014: 23.0%
Age 18–64 (Workforce)	2014: 59.0%		2012: 60.2%	2012: 60.6%	2014: 64.0%
Age 65+	2014: 19.0%		2012: 14.1%	2012: 15.5%	2014: 13.0%

Executive Summary

- Growth in educational attainment at all (post-secondary) levels
- Income levels decreased significantly (even after accounting for recession)
- Poverty, children in poverty rates remain high

pittsylvania county, virginia

Education	Pittsylvania County VA	Trend	Stanly NC	Kershaw SC	Virginia
PALS Pass Rate (Kindergarten Fall)	2009: 84.1% 2013: 84.4%	—	N/A	N/A	2009: 86.1% 2013: 87.5%
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	2012: 86.0% 2013: 72.2%	👎	2012: 69.9% 2013: 46.2%	2012: 80.0% 2013: 84.7%	2012: 85.5% 2013: 72.1%
8th Grade Math Proficiency	2012: 51.0% 2013: 52.3%	—	2012: 94.5% 2013: 37.9%	2012: 70.0% 2013: 71.4%	2012: 60.1% 2013: 61.7%
H.S. Dropout	2010: 1.1% 2012: 1.5%	—	2010: 2.9% 2012: 2.3%	2010: 3.6% 2012: 2.5%	2010: 2.1% 2012: 1.9%
1 Year Certificate Completion	2013: 116	—	N/A	N/A	N/A
Associates	2000: 5.8% 2012: 8.5%	👍	2000: 7.0% 2012: 9.1%	2000: 5.7% 2012: 8.9%	2000: 5.6% 2012: 6.9%
Bachelors & Higher	2000: 9.3% 2012: 13.9%	👍	2000: 12.7% 2012: 15.8%	2000: 16.3% 2012: 18.6%	2000: 29.5% 2012: 34.7%

Health	Pittsylvania County VA	Trend	Stanly NC	Kershaw SC	Virginia
Adult Obesity	2010: 30.0% 2014: 31.0%	—	2010: 27.0% 2014: 27.0%	2010: 30.0% 2014: 31.0%	2010: 25.0% 2014: 28.0%
Adult Smoking	2010: 28.0% 2014: 23.0%	👍	2010: 27.0% 2014: 25.0%	2010: 30.0% 2014: 22.0%	2010: 20.0% 2014: 18.0%
Teen Birth Rate (Per 1,000)	2010: 44 2014: 34	👍	2010: 55 2014: 50	2010: 67 2014: 56	2010: 37 2014: 31
Uninsured Rate	2014: 17.0%	—	2014: 18.0%	2014: 20.0%	2014: 14.0%
Diabetes Rate	2014: 13.0%	—	2014: 12.0%	2014: 12.0%	2014: 10.0%
Preventable Hospital Stays (Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees)	2010: 62 2014: 66	👎	2010: 65 2014: 64	2010: 88 2014: 76	2010: 68 2014: 59
Physical Inactivity	2014: 29.0%	—	2014: 31.0%	2014: 28.0%	2014: 23.0%

Trend Legend 👍 Better 👎 Worse — Inconclusive

Socioeconomic	Pittsylvania County VA	Trend	Stanly NC	Kershaw SC	Virginia
Median Household Income	2000: \$48,565 2007: \$43,446 2012: \$43,239	👎	2000: \$50,975 2007: \$46,374 2012: \$42,589	2000: \$53,609 2007: \$49,271 2012: \$42,838	2000: \$64,592 2007: \$68,467 2012: \$66,061
Unemployment Rate	2011: 10.6% 2014: 7.3%	👍	2011: 11.7% 2014: 9.6%	2011: 11.0% 2014: 8.4%	2011: 6.7% 2014: 5.9%
Percent at Poverty Level	2000: 28.5% 2007: 31.3% 2012: 28.7%	—	2000: 23.1% 2007: 26.7% 2012: 16.4%	2000: 26.7% 2007: 28.5% 2012: 18.7%	2000: 9.6% 2007: 9.9% 2012: 11.1%
Percent of Children in Poverty	2010: 17.0% 2014: 21.0%	👎	2010: 19.0% 2014: 25.0%	2010: 21.0% 2014: 25.0%	2010: 13.0% 2014: 16.0%
Violent Crime Rate (Per 100,000)	2010: 102 2014: 90	👍	2012: 307 2014: 229	2010: 510 2012: 498	2010: 278 2014: 212
Children In Single Parent Household	2014: 31.0%	—	2014: 32.0%	2014: 33.0%	2014: 30.0%
Homeowner Rate	2000: 80.1% 2007: 79.7% 2012: 79.8%	—	2000: 76.3% 2007: 76.0% 2012: 74.2%	2000: 82.0% 2007: 79.4% 2012: 76.3%	2000: 68.1% 2007: 69.5% 2012: 67.8%

Demographics	Pittsylvania County VA	Trend	Stanly NC	Kershaw SC	Virginia
Total Population	2014: 62,807		2014: 60,576	2014: 62,343	2014: 8,185,867
Age 18 or Under	2014: 20.0%		2014: 22.0%	2014: 24.0%	2014: 23.0%
Age 18–64 (Workforce)	2014: 61.0%		2014: 62.0%	2014: 61.0%	2014: 64.0%
Age 65+	2014: 19.0%		2014: 16.0%	2014: 15.0%	2014: 13.0%

Executive Summary

- Poverty rate has remained constant since 2000 despite falling incomes
- Almost 1 in 3 adults is obese

caswell county, north carolina

Education	Caswell County NC	Trend	Barnwell SC	Rockbridge VA	North Carolina
PALS Pass Rate (Kindergarten Fall)	N/A	—	N/A	2010: 79.2% 2014: 83.3%	N/A
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	2012: 63.8% 2013: 40.2%	👎	2012: 66.0% 2013: 68.4%	2012: 84.0% 2013: 67.0%	2012: 68.8% 2013: 45.2%
8th Grade Math Proficiency	2012: 71.4% 2013: 12.9%	👎	2012: 51.3% 2013: 53.8%	2012: 73.0% 2013: 54.0%	2012: 85.2% 2013: 34.2%
H.S. Dropout	2010: 2.7% 2012: 2.5%	—	2010: 2.8% 2012: 2.5%	2010: 0.7% 2012: 1.5%	2010: 2.6% 2012: 2.0%
1 Year Certificate Completion	2013: 217	—	N/A	N/A	N/A
Associates	2000: 6.8% 2012: 7.8%	👍	2000: 4.8% 2012: 7.9%	2000: 4.4% 2012: 5.3%	2012: 6.8%
Bachelors & Higher	2000: 8.3% 2012: 9.6%	👍	2000: 11.6% 2012: 12.2%	2000: 18.7% 2012: 22.6%	2012: 26.8%

Health	Caswell County NC	Trend	Barnwell SC	Rockbridge VA	North Carolina
Adult Obesity	2010: 30.0% 2014: 33.0%	👎	2010: 36.0% 2014: 37.0%	2010: 28.0% 2014: 28.0%	2010: 28.0% 2014: 29.0%
Adult Smoking	2010: 35.0% 2014: 36.0%	👎	2010: 27.0% 2014: 21.0%	2010: 17.0% 2014: 18.0%	2010: 24.0% 2014: 20.0%
Teen Birth Rate (Per 1,000)	2010: 40 2014: 38	—	2010: 71 2014: 57	2010: 41 2014: 44	2010: 52 2014: 44
Uninsured Rate	2014: 18.0%	—	2014: 17.0%	2014: 17.0%	2014: 19.0%
Diabetes Rate	2014: 14.0%	—	2014: 14.0%	2014: 13.0%	2014: 11.0%
Preventable Hospital Stays (Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees)	2010: 70 2014: 76	👎	2010: 108 2014: 105	2010: 48 2014: 57	2010: 68 2014: 60
Physical Inactivity	2014: 28.0%	—	2014: 32.0%	2014: 30.0%	2014: 25.0%

Trend Legend	👍 Better	👎 Worse	— Inconclusive
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Socioeconomic	Caswell County NC	Trend	Barnwell SC	Rockbridge VA	North Carolina
Median Household Income	2000: \$48,379 2007: \$42,045 2012: \$39,776	👎	2000: \$39,499 2007: \$41,108 2012: \$37,041	2000: \$57,090 2007: \$47,384 2012: \$57,081	2000: \$64,132 2007: \$51,348 2012: \$48,220
Unemployment Rate	2011: 12.6% 2014: 9.7%	👍	2011: 17.5% 2014: 14.6%	2011: 6.7% 2014: 5.9%	2011: 10.6% 2014: 9.5%
Percent at Poverty Level	2000: 14.4% 2007: 17.4% 2012: 20.7%	👎	2000: 20.9% 2007: 17.7% 2012: 28.7%	2000: 9.6% 2007: 11.7% 2012: 12.0%	2000: 24.2% 2007: 26.4% 2012: 29.1%
Percent of Children in Poverty	2010: 23.0% 2014: 31.0%	👎	2010: 29.0% 2014: 40.0%	2010: 13.0% 2014: 18.0%	2010: 16.0% 2014: 26.0%
Violent Crime Rate (Per 100,000)	2013: 211 2014: 214	—	2010: 791 2014: 817	2010: 81 2012: 84	2012: 448 2014: 372
Children In Single Parent Household	2014: 44.0%	—	2014: 48.0%	2014: 19.0%	2014: 36.0%
Homeowner Rate	2000: 79.4% 2007: 77.9% 2012: 74.1%	👎	2000: 75.5% 2007: 75.4% 2012: 74.3%	2000: 77.6% 2007: 74.1% 2012: 72.8%	2000: 88.9% 2007: 85.9% 2012: 85.3%

Demographics	Caswell County NC	Trend	Barnwell SC	Rockbridge VA	North Carolina
Total Population	2014: 23,217		2014: 22,212	2014: 22,394	2014: 9,752,073
Age 18 or Under	2014: 19.0%		2014: 25.0%	2014: 19.0%	2014: 23.0%
Age 18–64 (Workforce)	2014: 63.0%		2014: 60.0%	2014: 58.0%	2014: 62.0%
Age 65+	2014: 18.0%		2014: 15.0%	2014: 23.0%	2014: 14.0%

Executive Summary

- 36% of adults smoke and this figure has been on the rise
- Median household income dropped almost \$9,000 (in real terms) since 2000
- 44% of children live in a single-parent household

2014 Regional Report Card Supporting Document

Introduction

Welcome to the 2014 Regional Report Card (Report) supporting document. This brief document is designed to provide background information on the new 2014 Report. This document will communicate the philosophy behind the Report's major changes including formatting, comparable and model communities, data categories, and statistical measurement. Furthermore, this document will explain data inconsistencies that one will need to understand in order to utilize this report properly.

Purpose

The philosophy behind updating the Report was a simple one: use the report to spark a different and more significant conversation within the community. The world has drastically changed since the Dan River Region's heyday. Not too long ago, Danville, Pittsylvania County, and Caswell County used to compete with each other for workers, residents, consumers, etc. Global market changes, including new trade patterns and a widespread recession, have made this model outdated. Now, this region competes with other similar regions across the nation, as well as foreign competitors, for workers and resources.

The Report was designed with this new pattern in mind. Each entity (locale with its own body of government) within the region is given its own separate page. To understand where each entity stands, it is broken down next to a comparable and model community (which will be explained in more detail below), as well as state figures. This gives the user an idea of where the region stands in comparison to other similar communities and the state average. Leaders in the region can now be equipped with a larger viewpoint that will give them better insights for future policy decisions.

Another concern identified centered on the included data categories. Past report cards tended to be symptom-focused. For instance, statistics on strokes, heart disease, and cancer mortality rates are symptoms of a community's underlying health. While this data is by no means unimportant, the research and redesign team found it more relevant to demonstrate those underlying conditions that tend to contribute to such characteristics. Therefore, careful consideration was used in crafting categories and metrics that would shed more light on several major problems afflicting the region.

New Features

As mentioned above, the Report features numerous new features that will help assist the user in assessing the region's strengths and weaknesses compared to other communities and the nation. These features are explained in more detail below.

1. Different Report Versions

The Report features two main versions: a hard copy and a digital version available online at www.drfonline.org. The primary upgrade will be featured on the online version. It will be identical to the hard copy; however, each individual statistic will be hyperlinked to the source where it was found. This allows the user to easily access the primary sources from the research.

2. Comparable and Model Communities

The new Report features data sets for two other communities alongside the metrics for each entity within the Dan River Region. These will help the user understand where each entity succeeds and falls short compared to other communities in the nation. Policy makers, community and regional leaders, and concerned citizens can all see where the positives areas are and can easily identify the areas that require work. For both comparable and model communities, the team selected cities and counties in the southeastern U.S. to avoid any crucial differences in regional characteristics.

a. Comparable Communities

These are communities considered to be on an even playing field for each entity within the Dan River Region (the Region). Wilson, NC was selected for Danville; Stanly County, NC was selected for Pittsylvania County; and Barnwell County, SC was selected for Caswell County. To find these communities, the team looked for ones with nearly identical population, median household income, and geographical qualities, as well as similar historical backgrounds. For example, Barnwell County is 83 percent rural, which matches up nicely with Caswell's 99 percent rural quality. In addition, Barnwell borders the Savannah River, an important water source that plays a similar role to the Dan River. Similar qualities to Danville and Pittsylvania County were also found within the City of Wilson and Stanly County. These comparable communities will help illustrate the Region's comparative strengths and weaknesses as compared to very similar areas in the country.

b. Model Communities

Model communities were selected as areas where the different entities within the Region can strive towards. Therefore, they were selected using different guidelines than the comparable locations. While population and median household income are not identical, they are at levels that make comparisons still relevant. Also taken into account was community infrastructure (such as transportation and educational opportunities) geographical and historical similarities, and statistical outcomes that tended to be better on average than those found in the Region. With these guidelines in mind, Owensboro, KY was selected for Danville; Kershaw County, SC for Pittsylvania County; and Rockbridge County, VA for Caswell County.

Owensboro illustrates the purpose of identifying and using model communities. Like Danville, Owensboro was founded as a river town on the Ohio River and has a strong history of agriculture and manufacturing. In addition, transportation and educational infrastructure matched up very well. Also, Owensboro stuck out significantly because

they are making serious investments in areas that Danville is starting to invest in. For example, they have undertaken a massive downtown revitalization effort, putting \$270 million in private and public funds into the area. They also have invested heavily in the arts, making their city a cultural hub and national travel destination. As Danville looks to make similar moves, Owensboro can provide important insights.

3. Category and Metric Changes

The layout of the Report is similar to previous versions, with a few changes. The Stability and Vitality categories from the older model were combined to form a new Socio-economic category. Also, Civic Capacity was replaced with an Executive Summary, which gives several short bullet points describing the most noteworthy trends for each locale.

Sticking to the goal of illustrating the underlying causes of issues within the Region, some metrics were replaced with more revealing ones while others were chosen to remain on the Report. The metrics, along with their definitions, are listed below.

Education

- **PALS-K Pass Rate:** the pass rate (as a percentage) for the Phonological Awareness Literacy Screening for Kindergarten (PALS-K) children. The PALS-K assessment measures literacy skills before matriculation into kindergarten. The rates identify the percentage of students who were identified as not needing assistance upon matriculation, because these students were adequately prepared to enter the public school system.
- **Third Grade Reading Proficiency:** third-grade reading proficiency is determined by the percentage of passing scores on the state examination in Reading. In Virginia, the state examination is the Standard of Learning examination (SOL). In North Carolina, the state examination is the End-of-Grade Test (EOG). Because examinations differ by state, a direct comparison should not be made between scores from different states.
- **Eighth Grade Mathematics Proficiency:** eighth-grade math proficiency is determined by the percentage of passing scores on the state examination in Mathematics. In Virginia, the state examination is SOL. In North Carolina, the state examination is the EOG. Because examinations differ by state, a direct comparison should not be made between scores from different states.
- **High School Dropout Rate:** the percentage of 16- through 24-year-olds who are not enrolled in school and have not earned a high school credential (either a diploma or an equivalency credential such as a General Educational Development [GED] certificate).
- **Number of 1 Year Certificates:** the raw number (not a percentage) of graduates from Danville Community College (which serves Danville and Pittsylvania County) and Piedmont Community College (which serves Caswell County) who received certificates in a 1 year program.
- **Associate's Degree:** the percentage of the population 25 years and over that has obtained an Associate's Degree.

- Bachelor's Degree and Graduate School: the percentage of the population 25 years and over that has obtained a bachelor's degree plus the percentage of the population 25 years and over that has obtained a graduate or professional degree.

Health

- Adult Obesity Rate: the percentage of adults that report a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 or higher.
- Adult Smoking Rate: the percentage of adults that report smoking at least one hundred cigarettes and are current smokers.
- Teen Birth Rate: teen (ages 15-19) birth rate per 1,000 female population.
- Uninsured Rate: the percent of the population under age 65 without health insurance.
- Diabetes Rate: percent of adults aged 20 and above with diagnosed diabetes.
- Preventable Hospital Stays: hospitalization rate for ambulatory-care sensitive conditions per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.
- Physical Inactivity: percent of adults aged 20 and over reporting no leisure-time physical activity.

Socio-economic

- Median Household Income: median income is the amount that divides the income distribution into two equal groups, half having income above that amount, and half having income below that amount. Household income is often the combination of two income earners pooling the resources and should therefore not be confused with an individual's earnings. Values have been adjusted for inflation to reflect amounts in 2014 dollars.
- Unemployment Rate: the percent of the civilian labor force, age 16 and older, that is unemployed but seeking work.
- Percent (of Population) Below Poverty Level: the poverty level is an official threshold adjusted for inflation using consumer price index. This metric represents the percentage of the population below the poverty level.
- Percent of Children in Poverty: the percent of children under age 18 in poverty. Poverty is defined by the poverty level.
- Violent Crime Rate: Violent crime is represented as an annual rate per 100,000 population. Violent crimes are defined as offenses that involve face-to-face confrontation between the victim and the perpetrator, including homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
- Children in Single-Parent Household: the percent of all children in family households that live in a household headed by a single parent (male or female head of household with no spouse present).
- Homeownership Rate: computed by dividing the number of owner-occupied housing units by the number of occupied housing units or households.

4. Trend Analysis

One of the secondary goals of the Report is to allow the user to see trends within the Region. While compiling multi-year data, the team realized that using the same years for every metric was not a good model to proceed with. Some indicators do not change significantly from year-to-year, or even in a three to five year range. For example, barring some kind of economic meltdown, median household income does not change significantly over a 1-year period. Therefore, with other indicators that share the same characteristic, we expanded the range of years to allow for a better comparison. Once again using median household income as an example, having a range from 2000 to 2012 allows the user to see the changes in the Region including the new millennium and the before, during and after picture of the Great Recession.

5. Data Inconsistencies

Below are explanations for the inconsistencies that arrived during the research process:

- Danville is unique in the fact that it is an independent city containing its own body of government and collection of statistical data, separate from Pittsylvania County which surrounds the city. Since Owensboro and Wilson are not independent cities, some of their statistics could only be collected at the county level. All health statistics for both cities are taken from the counties they are incorporated in. Also, data from the county is used for the children in poverty and children in single parent housing metrics as well.
- One problem encountered was in regards to median household income. The statistics showed that median household income has steadily risen since 2000. While this looks good at first glance, it is misleading. How could it be that household incomes rose during a period of recession and regional economic hardship? The answer is inflation. Inflation is a general rise in the price of goods. While a \$20 bill always has the same face value, it can purchase less of a good or service when prices rise. Prices did rise over the measured period, but the readily available statistics did not account for this inflation. Therefore, by adjusting the original values for the effect of inflation, the strength of the dollar for each year of data was equalized. In other words, the income levels (in dollars) for each year are expressed in 2014 dollars. This shows the true income picture over the twelve year span listed on the Report.
- Virginia's PALS-K rate is also unique to the Commonwealth. Therefore, similar statistics for the comparable and model communities, as well as national figures, are not available. The national figures also lack a statistic for third grade reading proficiency.
- In North Carolina, from 2008-09 through 2011-12, results for Reading and Math for grades 3-8 contain retests. Beginning in 2012-13, assessments are aligned to college- and career- readiness and there are no retests. This explains the sharp decline in third-grade reading and eighth-grade math proficiencies from the 2011-12 school year to the 2012-13 school year in North Carolina.
- The number of one-year certificates awarded each year is specifically tied to Danville Community College for the Danville and Pittsylvania County pages and Piedmont Community College for Caswell County. This statistic was included to show the health of the technical programs at both community colleges. Comparable statistics are not available.