

Number 8 | March 2015

Regional Analysis  
and Refinement:  
*Government Service  
Delivery Regions*

*issue* **insight**

Other reports in the Issue Insight series:

- Regional Analysis and Refinement (#1)
- The High Cost of Low Educational Attainment (#2)
- Survey of the Business Climate in Virginia (#3)
- Evolution of Virginia Performs (#4)
- Educational Attainment in Virginia (#5)
- Virginia Performs: A Regional Perspective (#6)
- Government Funding and Service Relationships (#7)

All Issue Insights are available on the Council on Virginia's Future website at [future.virginia.gov](http://future.virginia.gov).

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Dear Reader:

When the Council on Virginia's Future first developed Virginia's Scorecard at a Glance, we realized that we also needed to adopt or develop a regional model that would enable comparisons of outcomes across the state's diverse regions. The resulting regional assessment data could then be used to help facilitate discussion and promote strategies designed to improve those outcomes.

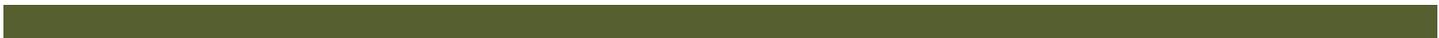
Our first analysis of existing regional models in use by various Virginia organizations -- and the new 8-region model the Council subsequently adopted -- is laid out in Issue Insight #1, which was first published in 2005.

As it has been nearly a decade since then, this Issue Insight #8 revisits that initial work to provide an updated overview of current regional models and discuss important differences among them.

**Jane N. Kusiak**

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Council on Virginia's Future



# Regional Analysis and Refinement: Government Service Delivery Regions

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## Regional Analysis and Refinement: *Government Service Delivery Regions*

### Introduction

The Council on Virginia's Future developed the Scorecard at a Glance to help monitor progress toward long-term objectives established for the Commonwealth. The Scorecard provides a snapshot of how Virginia is doing on 50 citizen-focused indicators in seven key areas. Each indicator assesses state and regional performance over time; provides an overview of the importance of the indicator and the state's role; and links to related state programs and performance measures.

In the process of developing the Scorecard and its analytic underpinnings, the Council needed to develop or adopt a regional model to accomplish the following:

- Enable comparisons of outcomes (e.g., high school graduation rates) reflected in the Council's performance indicators across Virginia's diverse regions.
- Facilitate the use of regional assessment data to further develop and implement strategies designed to improve outcomes.

The purpose of the system was analytic in nature, and the Council has used an eight-region system (Appendix A) for these purposes since 2005. The eight-region approach revised the Council's original seven-region system based on the recommendations presented in Issue Insight #1, *Regional Analysis and Refinement*. In addition, Issue Insight #7, *Government Funding and Service Relationships* highlighted some of the challenges to improving efficiency and effectiveness presented by multiple funding streams and varied regional service delivery alignments.

As it has been nearly a decade since the 2005 analysis was completed, this Issue Insight was developed to provide an updated overview of various existing regional arrangements and to discuss important differences.

### Discussion

There are several regional systems used by federal, state, and local government agencies in Virginia. These systems fall into two broad categories: service delivery and analysis. Service delivery regions are



also used for planning and analysis, but those systems with primarily an analytic purpose do not generally directly affect government services.<sup>1</sup> For instance, the Council’s regional system was designed to support assessment and analysis, not service delivery. Two other regional systems used for statistical and analytic purposes presented here are the Core Based Statistical Areas defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Economic Areas.

The discussion is organized around systems in the following categories: education and workforce development; health and welfare services; economic and community development; transportation; and other. Regional service maps are overlaid on the Council’s regions for the following services. (Appendix B presents a Virginia map with locality names included; Appendix C presents selected population tables.)

<b>Education and Workforce Development</b>	<b>Health and Welfare Services</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Virginia Community College System (VCCS)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Service Boards (CSBs)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Workforce Investment Areas (LWIAs)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Virginia Department of Health (VDH) Health Districts (HDs)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• K-12 Education (including special and other)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Virginia Department of Social Services (DSS) Local Social Service Offices</li> </ul>
<b>Economic and Community Development</b>	<b>Transportation</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional Economic Development Organizations (REDOs)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) Districts</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning District Commissions (PDCs)</li> </ul>	<b>Other</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• U.S. Census Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Department of Forestry</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bureau of Economic Analysis Economic Areas (EAs)</li> </ul>	

In addition, there are many regional approaches not covered here. Examples include transportation and transit systems; jails; water, sewer, and solid waste systems and services; tourism; libraries; and public safety (including the State Police), along with many ad hoc intergovernmental and other nongovernmental regional partnerships.

<sup>1</sup> However, a locality’s inclusion or exclusion from a Core Based Statistical Area can affect certain federal funding allocations.

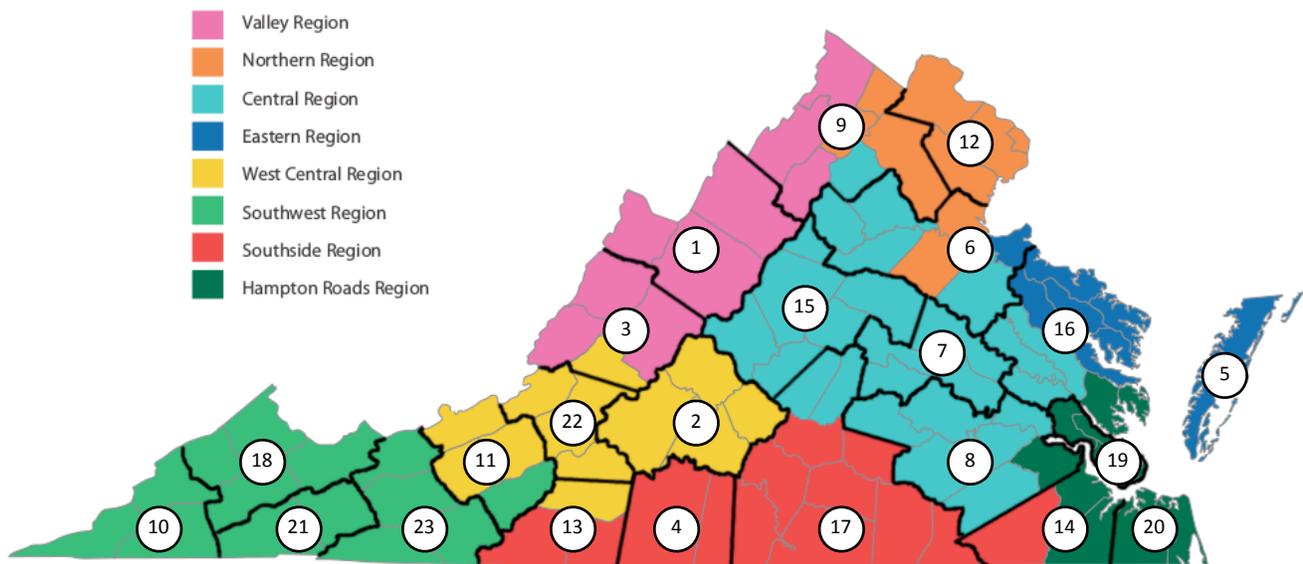


## Regional Models in Education and Workforce

### Community Colleges

There are 23 community colleges (CCs) providing workforce training, continuing education, and college credit courses at 40 campuses across the state. The college network, completed in 1972, was designed to provide easy access to postsecondary training for students and adult learners across the state. The VCCS coordinates Virginia’s workforce training efforts at the postsecondary level.

Community College Regions and the Council’s Eight Regions



1	Blue Ridge	9	Lord Fairfax	17	Southside
2	Central Virginia	10	Mountain Empire	18	Southwest
3	Dabney S. Lancaster	11	New River	19	Thomas Nelson
4	Danville	12	Northern Virginia	20	Tidewater
5	Eastern Shore	13	Patrick Henry	21	Virginia Highlands
6	Germanna	14	Paul D. Camp	22	Virginia Western
7	J. Sargeant Reynolds	15	Piedmont Virginia	23	Wytheville
8	John Tyler	16	Rappahannock		

Fourteen of the 23 college regions exist within a single Council region.<sup>2</sup> The closest alignments between VCCS regions and the Council regions are in the Southwest, Southside, and West Central regions, along with the southern sections of the Valley and Central regions. If we assign each CC to a region based on where the majority of its localities exist, there are 17 localities served by community colleges from “outside” the core Council region for that CC.

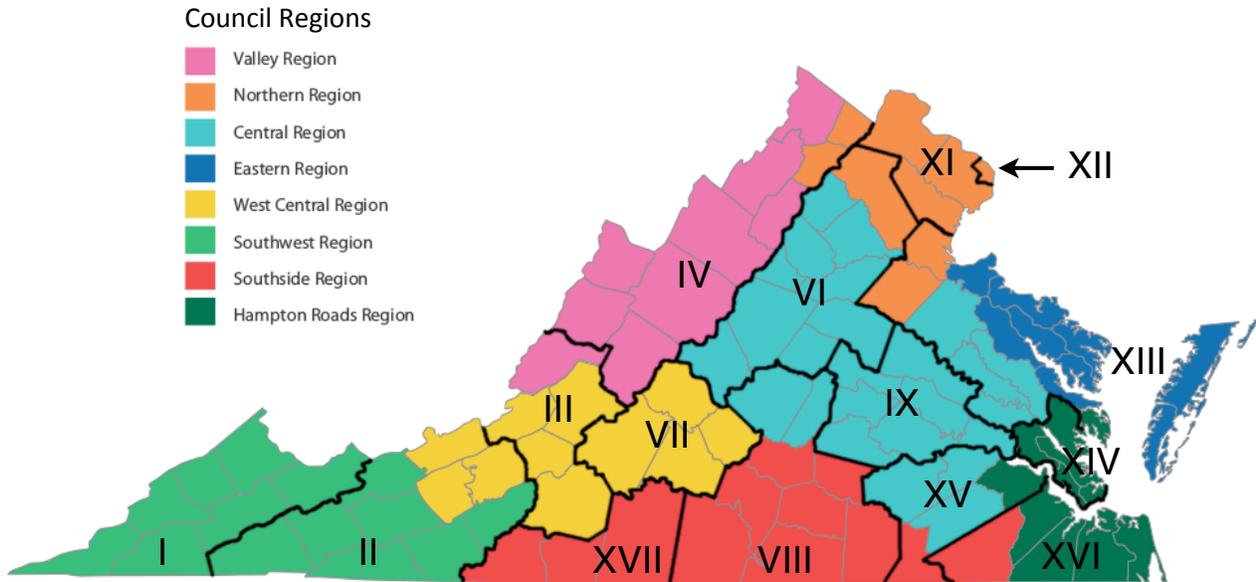
<sup>2</sup> This includes Virginia Western CC, which shares Franklin and Botetourt counties with other regions.



## Local Workforce Investment Areas (LWIAs)

The Local Workforce Investment Areas were created by the federal government in 1998 to provide a coordinated -- and chiefly federally funded -- one-stop program of workforce training targeting dislocated workers, the under-employed, and low-income youth. There are 15 LWIAs across Virginia.

### Local Workforce Investment Areas and the Council's Eight Regions



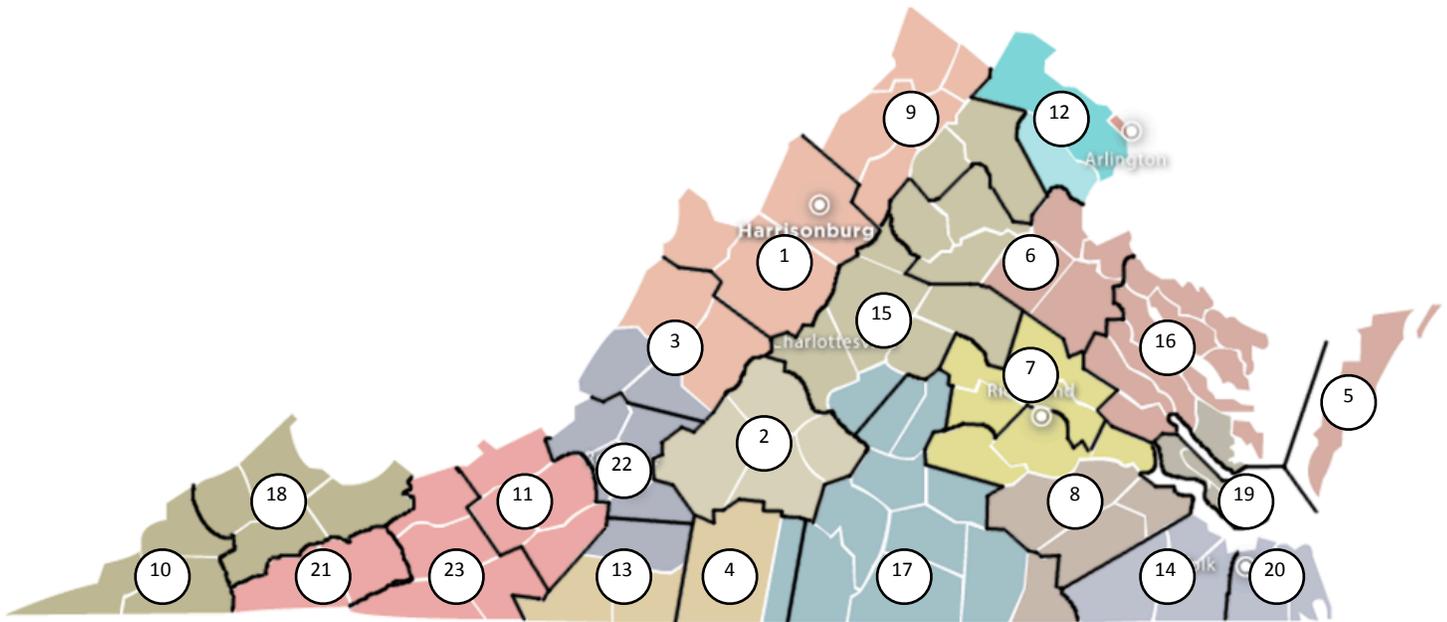
I	Southwest Virginia	VII	Region 2000 / Central Virginia	XIII	Bay Consortium
II	New River / Mount Rogers	VIII	South Central	XIV	Greater Peninsula
III	Western Virginia	IX	Capital Region Partnership	XV	Crater Area
IV	Shenandoah Valley	XI	Northern Virginia	XVI	Hampton Roads
VI	Piedmont Workforce Network	XII	Alexandria / Arlington	XVII	West Piedmont

The correspondence between the LWIAs and the Council regions varies across the state. Seven of the 15 LWIAs lie within a single Council region and the Eastern region lies entirely within the Bay Consortium's (XII) service area. The Shenandoah Valley LWIA (IV) corresponds well with the Valley region except for Alleghany/Covington in the south and Warren and Clarke counties in the north. The Crater (XV) and Bay Consortium (XIII) LWIAs serve localities from three Council regions, and six LWIAs (II, III, IV, VI, VII, VIII, and XVI) serve two Council regions.

Interestingly, as shown on the next page, there are also differences between the LWIAs and the community college territories.



## Local Workforce Investment Areas and Community College Regions



The shaded areas represent the LWIAs; the black lines outline community college service regions.

### ***K-12 Education***

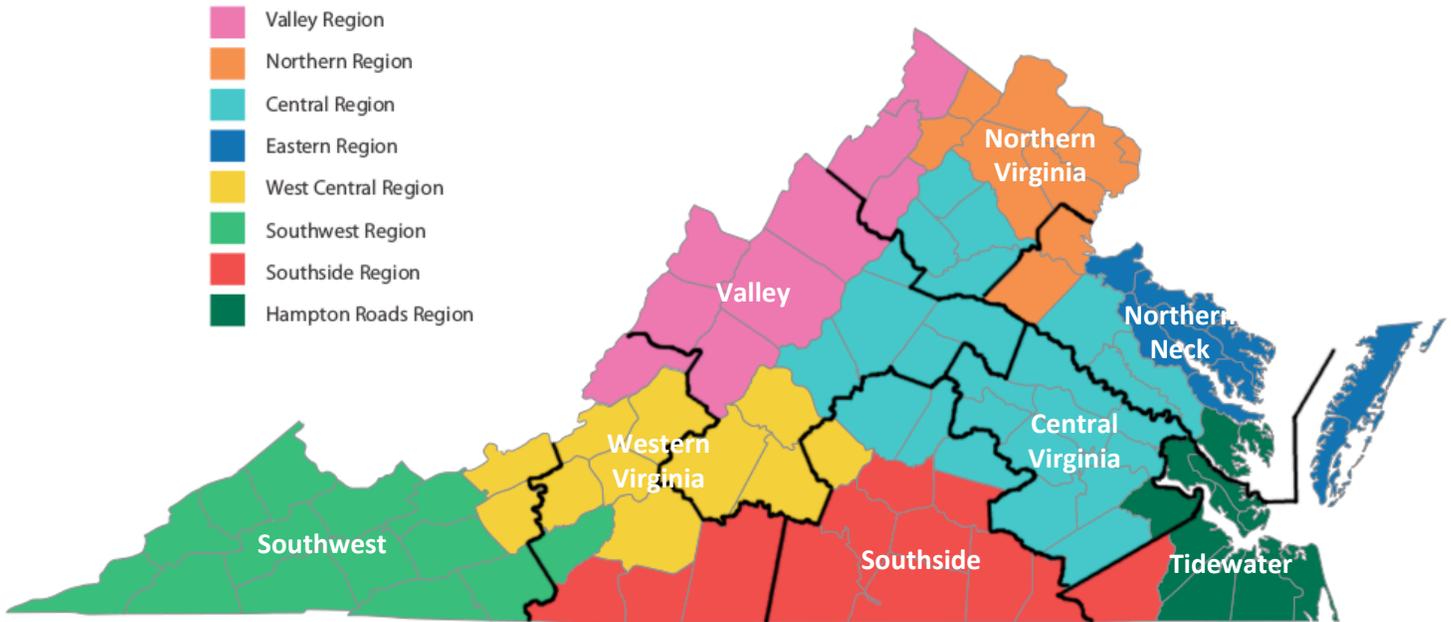
K-12 education is fundamentally a locality-by-locality service.<sup>3</sup> However, there are a range of services and activities carried out on a regional basis. For instance, the Department of Education (DOE) assigns each school division to one of eight Superintendent's Regions (see page 6). The regions are used to facilitate communication between the school divisions and the DOE Central Office, as well as to facilitate regional collaboration and planning. For instance, DOE uses the regions to:

- Help ensure balanced statewide representation on advisory boards (such as Teacher Evaluation and Learning, Special Education, Adult Education and Learning, Career and Technical Education, etc.).
- Develop regional plans for activities where collaboration is necessary (e.g., dealing with gifted children). In certain cases, performance data, such as credential attainment, is summarized by region.
- Provide training and technical assistance through regional seminars and workshops.
- Provide regional planning and technical assistance grants. For instance, in 2012 DOE provided grants for each region to develop collaborative plans and programs with region-specific higher education partners.

<sup>3</sup> However, James City County and Williamsburg have joined to form one school district.

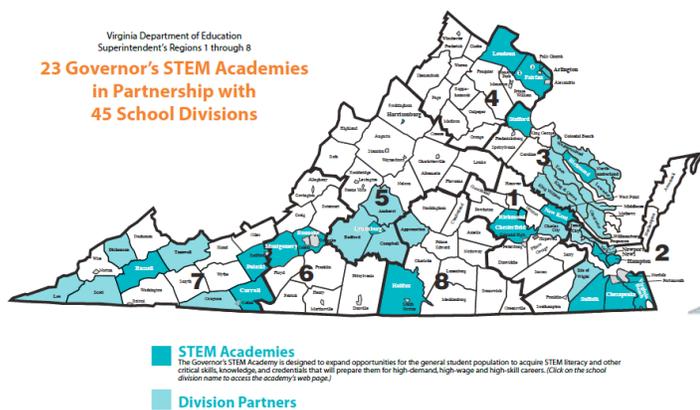


## VDOE Superintendent's Regions and the Council's Eight Regions

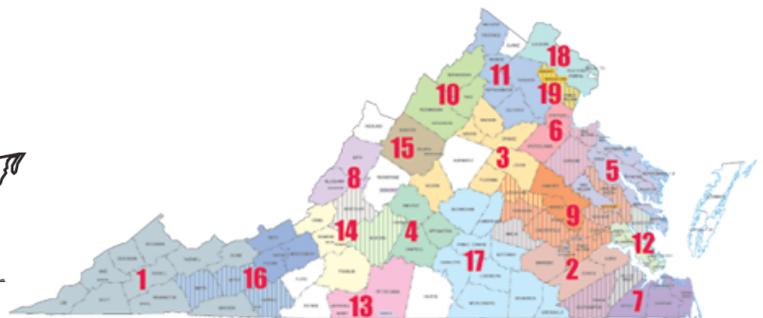


In general, the VDOE Superintendent's regions do not align well with the Council's eight regions. In addition, VDOE and the localities support a number of schools that accommodate students from a surrounding region. These include the Governor's Schools, Governor's STEM Academies, Governor's Health Sciences Academies, and Regional Career and Technical Education Centers. Many localities do not participate in the Governor's STEM Academies, and, while a smaller number do not participate in the Governor's Schools (localities in white), several participate in more than one school (localities with cross-hatching).

### Governor's STEM Academy Regions



### Governor's Schools Regions



For a list of Governor's Schools see the Department of Education website at [www.doe.virginia.gov](http://www.doe.virginia.gov)

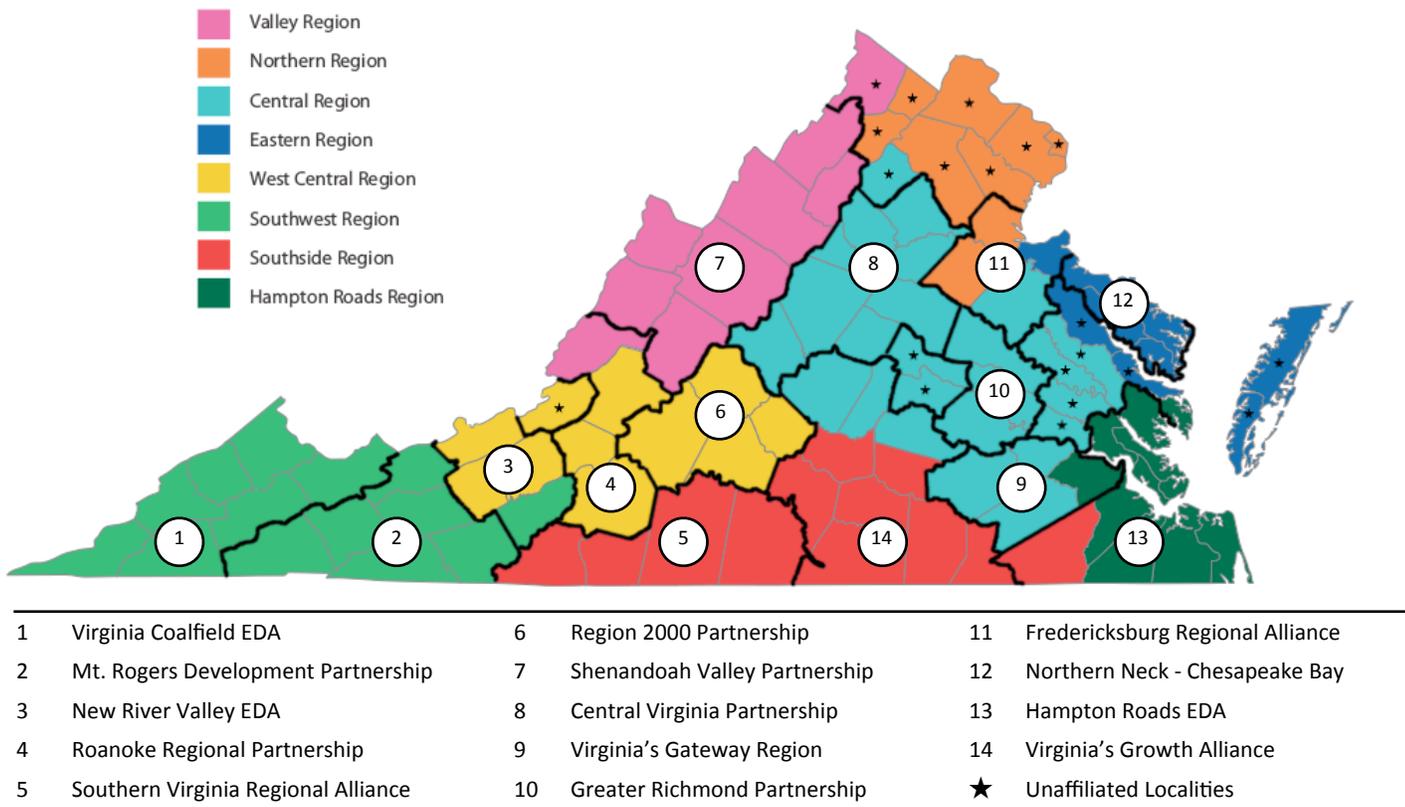


## Regional Models in Economic and Community Development

### *Regional Economic Development Marketing Organizations*

The Virginia Economic Development Partnership (VEDP) provided a listing of regional “Traditional Economic Development Marketing Organizations,” and the map below indicates their participating localities. Twenty-three localities, including three cities (counties are indicted by a small star), are unaffiliated with a regional organization while maintaining some level of economic development activity. Most localities also maintain their own economic development resources.

Regional Economic Development Organizations and the Council’s Eight Regions



Eight of the 14 marketing regions lie within a Council region (1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 12), while the rest include at least one locality from a “neighboring” region. The Fredericksburg Regional Alliance (11) includes localities from three regions.

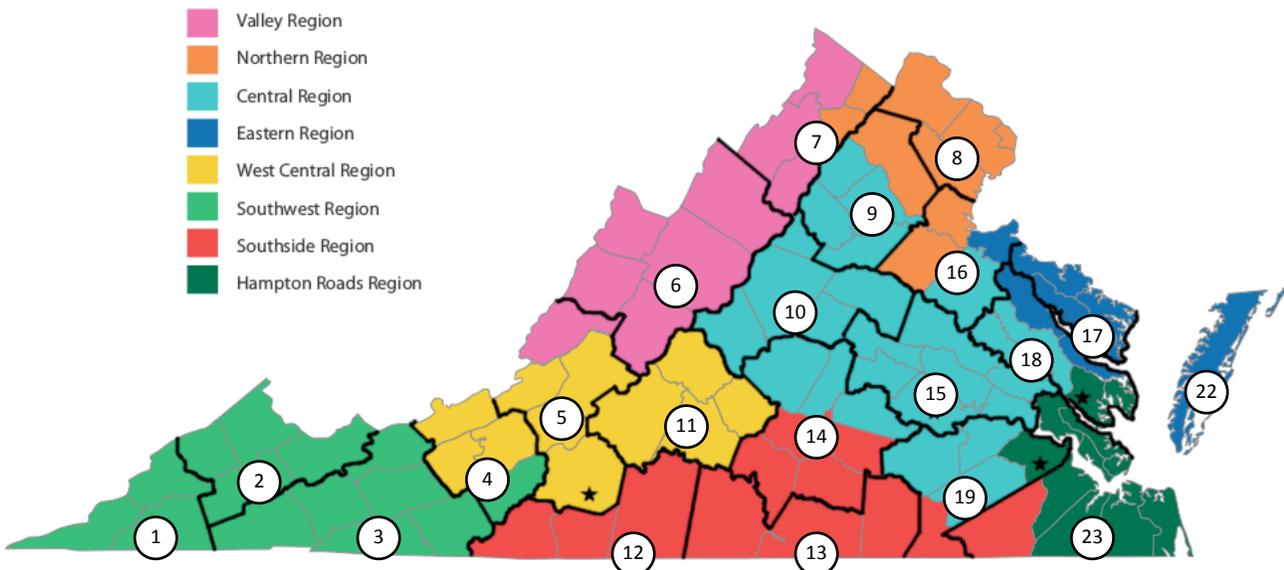
### *Planning District Commissions (PDCs)*

The state’s 21 PDCs were authorized by the 1968 Regional Cooperation Act in order to “encourage and facilitate local government cooperation and state-local cooperation in addressing on a regional basis problems of greater than local significance.” The PDCs provide a range of technical assistance and program services to local governments and the public.



Areas include regional planning, economic development, GIS and mapping services, tourism, energy, emergency management, and studies on issues of regional significance. Fifteen of the PDCs also administer the federally mandated Metropolitan Planning Organizations for regional transportation planning. The PDC regions are outlined in the following map.

### Planning District Commissions and the Council’s Eight Regions



1	LENOWISCO	8	Northern Virginia	15	Richmond Regional
2	Cumberland Plateau	9	Rappahannock-Rapidan	16	George Washington R. C.
3	Mount Rogers	10	Thomas Jefferson	17	Northern Neck
4	New River Valley	11	Region 2000	18	Middle Peninsula
5	Roanoke Valley - Alleghany R. C.	12	West Piedmont	19	Crater
6	Central Shenandoah	13	Southside	22	Accomack-Northampton
7	Northern Shenandoah Valley R. C.	14	Commonwealth R. C.	23	Hampton Roads

★ Franklin County also belongs to the West Piedmont PDC. Chesterfield also belongs to the Crater PDC. Surry and Gloucester Counties also belong to the Hampton Roads PDC.

### Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs)

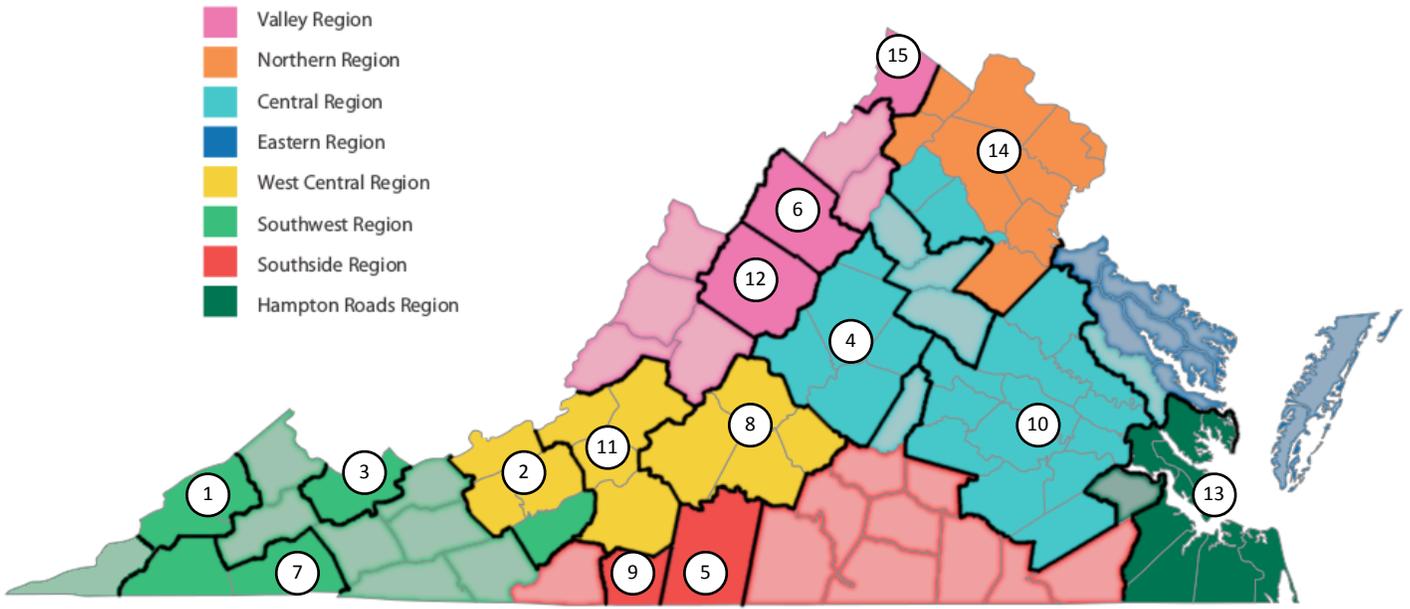
CBSAs are defined by the Office of Management and Budget and include both Metropolitan (MSA) and Micropolitan Statistical Areas (MiSA). These are used by the Census Bureau and other federal government agencies for statistical purposes.

- MSAs have at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more population, plus adjacent localities that have a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties.
- MiSAs have at least one urban cluster of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 population, plus adjacent localities with a high degree of socioeconomic integration.



A map of Virginia’s MSAs and MiSAs as of 2013 is presented below.

### Virginia’s Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas



1 Big Stone Gap MiSA	6 Harrisonburg MSA	11 Roanoke MSA
2 Blacksburg-Radford MSA	7 Kingsport-Bristol TN-VA MSA	12 Staunton MSA
3 Bluefield WV-VA MISA	8 Lynchburg MSA	13 Virginia Beach NC-VA MSA
4 Charlottesville MSA	9 Martinsville MiSA	14 Washington DC-VA-MD-WV MSA
5 Danville MiSA	10 Richmond MSA	15 Winchester VA-WV MSA

Note: The lightly shaded localities are not included in a metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area.

Except for Floyd, Rappahannock, and Culpeper counties, MSAs and MiSAs are contained within one Council region.

### ***Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) Economic Areas (EAs)***

The BEA economic areas define the relevant regional markets surrounding MSAs and MiSAs. BEA’s local area personal income accounts and its regional multiplier accounts both use the EAs to produce official estimates. According to the BEA, examples of other federal government uses include:

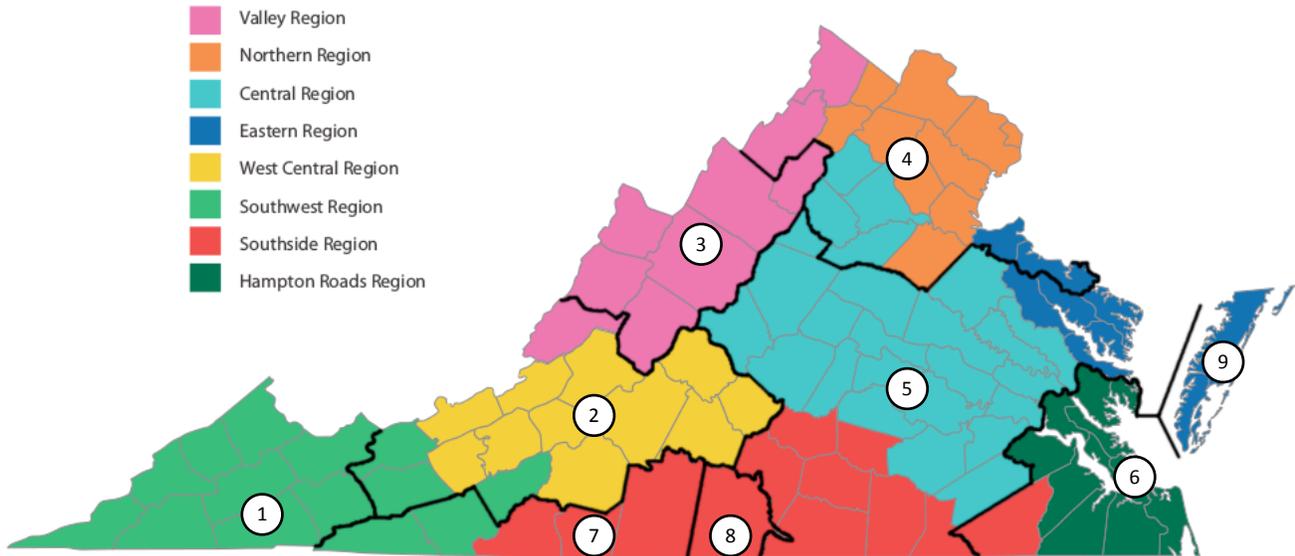
- defining national transportation analysis regions;
- assessing competition levels in markets for oil pipeline services; and
- defining mobile communication licensing markets.

In addition, the private sectors and regional councils of government and economic development agencies use the EAs for research and market analysis. The regional definitions of the Virginia EAs are the



ones used in the cluster mapping project funded by the Economic Development Administration and administered by Harvard’s Institute for Strategy and Competitiveness. See the map below.

### Economic Areas in Virginia as Defined by the Bureau of Economic Analysis



1	Johnson City-Bristol TN-VA	6	Hampton Roads VA-NC
2	Roanoke	7	Greensboro-South-central Virginia NC-VA
3	Harrisonburg	8	Halifax County (in Raleigh EA)
4	Northern Virginia DC-VA-MD-WV	9	Accomack-Northampton-Dover DE-VA
5	Richmond	10	Richmond MSA

Four EAs (1, 3, 8, and 9) fall within a single Council region. The Hampton Roads EA aligns well with the Council’s Hampton Roads region.

## Regional Models in Health and Welfare

### Social Services

The Virginia Department of Social Services partners with 119 locality-operated social service departments across the state. Most are single locality operations but the following cities and counties have combined their organizations: Chesterfield/Colonial Heights; Greenville/Emporia; Harrisonburg/Rockingham; Henry/Martinsville; Rockbridge/Buena Vista/Lexington; Augusta/Staunton/Waynesboro; and York/Poquoson.

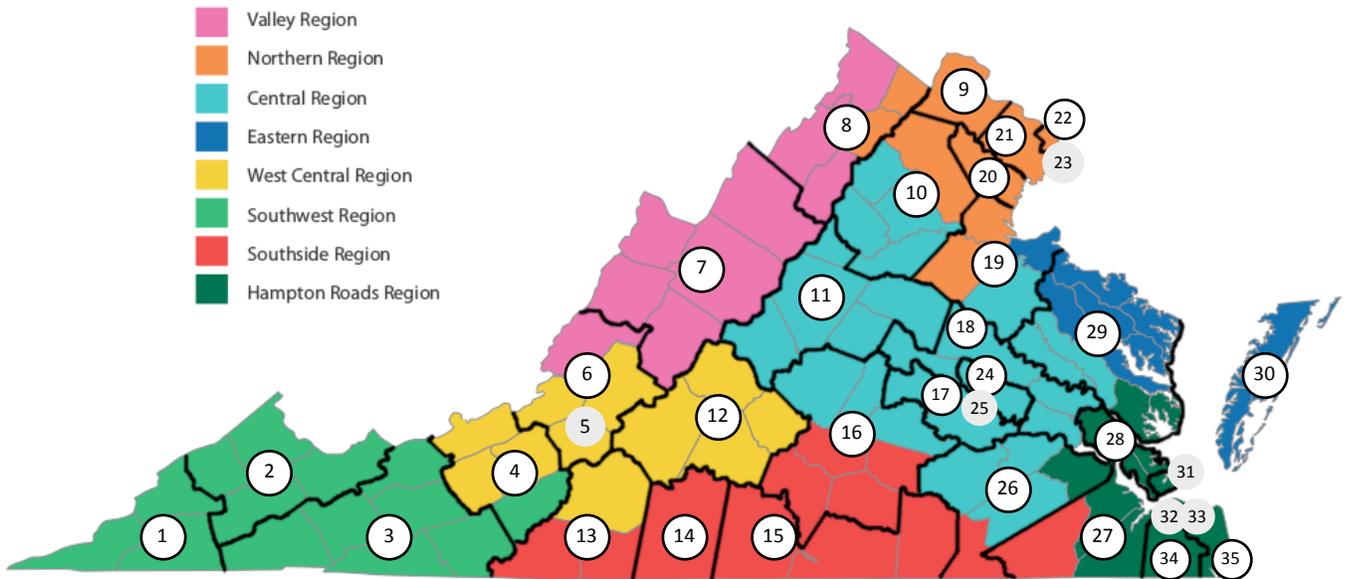
### Health Districts

The Virginia Department of Health (VDH) operates local health departments across the state (Arlington and Fairfax counties operate their own health departments. Most of these local health departments are



organized into districts to achieve management efficiencies. Eight cities are large enough to comprise their own health district (Alexandria, Chesapeake, Hampton, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, Roanoke, and Virginia Beach). The map below outlines current VDH health districts.

VDH Health Districts and the Council’s Eight Regions



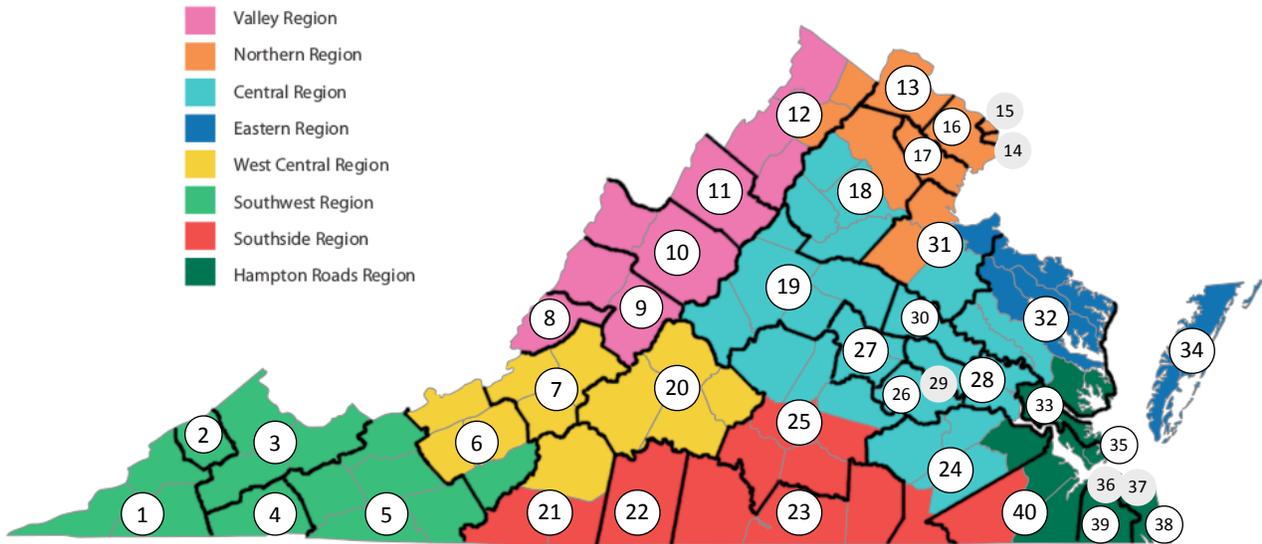
1	LENOWISCO	10	Rappahannock-Rapidan	19	Rappahannock	28	Peninsula
2	Cumberland Plateau	11	Thomas Jefferson	20	Prince William	29	Three Rivers
3	Mount Rogers	12	Central Virginia	21	Fairfax	30	Eastern Shore
4	New River	13	West Piedmont	22	Arlington	31	Hampton
5	Roanoke	14	Pittsylvania-Danville	23	Alexandria	32	Portsmouth
6	Alleghany	15	Southside	24	Henrico	33	Norfolk
7	Central Shenandoah	16	Piedmont	25	Richmond	34	Chesapeake
8	Lord Fairfax	17	Chesterfield	26	Crater	35	Virginia Beach
9	Lord Fairfax	18	Chickahominy	27	Western Tidewater		

### Community Service Boards

Community Service Boards (CSBs) are by statute the single points of entry into publicly funded mental health, developmental, and substance abuse services. Private providers are key partners and major resources in serving individuals with mental health or substance abuse disorders or intellectual disability. The Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services contracts with, funds, monitors, licenses, regulates, and provides leadership and guidance to all 40 CSBs. The following map outlines the CSB territories.



## Community Service Boards and the Council's Eight Regions



1 Planning District 1	11 Harrisonburg-Rockingham	21 Piedmont Regional	31 Rappahannock Area
2 Dickenson County	12 Nothwestern CSB	22 Danville-Pittsylvania	32 Middle Peninsula - Northern Neck
3 Cumberland Mountain	13 Loudon County	23 Southside	33 Colonial
4 Highlands	14 Alexandria	24 District 19	34 Eastern Shore
5 Mount Rogers	15 Arlington	25 Crossroads	35 Hampton-Newport News
6 New River Valley	16 Fairfax-Falls Church	26 Chesterfield	36 Portsmouth
7 Blue Ridge	17 Prince William	27 Goochland-Powhatan	37 Norfolk
8 Alleghany Highlands	18 Rappahannock-Rapidan	28 Henrico Area	38 Virginia Beach
9 Rockbridge	19 Region 10	29 Richmond	39 Chesapeake
10 Shenandoah Valley	20 Horizon	30 Hanover	40 Western Tidewater

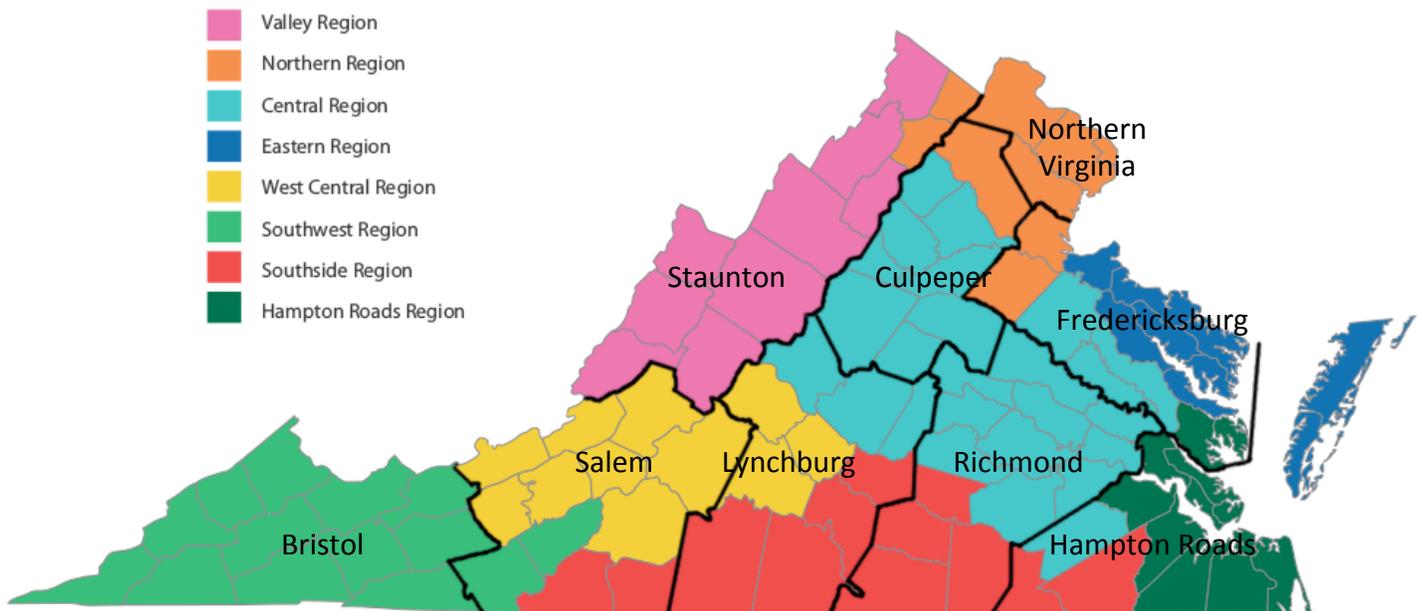
As CSB regions are smaller than Council regions, most fall within a specific region. However, as can be seen from the map, there are several exceptions including CSBs 6, 12, 18, 21, 24, 25, 31, 32, and 40.



## Regional Model in Transportation

The Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) divides the state into nine districts, each of which oversees maintenance and construction on state-maintained highways, bridges, and tunnels in its region. Arlington and Fairfax counties maintain their own roads, as do cities and many towns.

VDOT Districts and the Council's Eight Regions



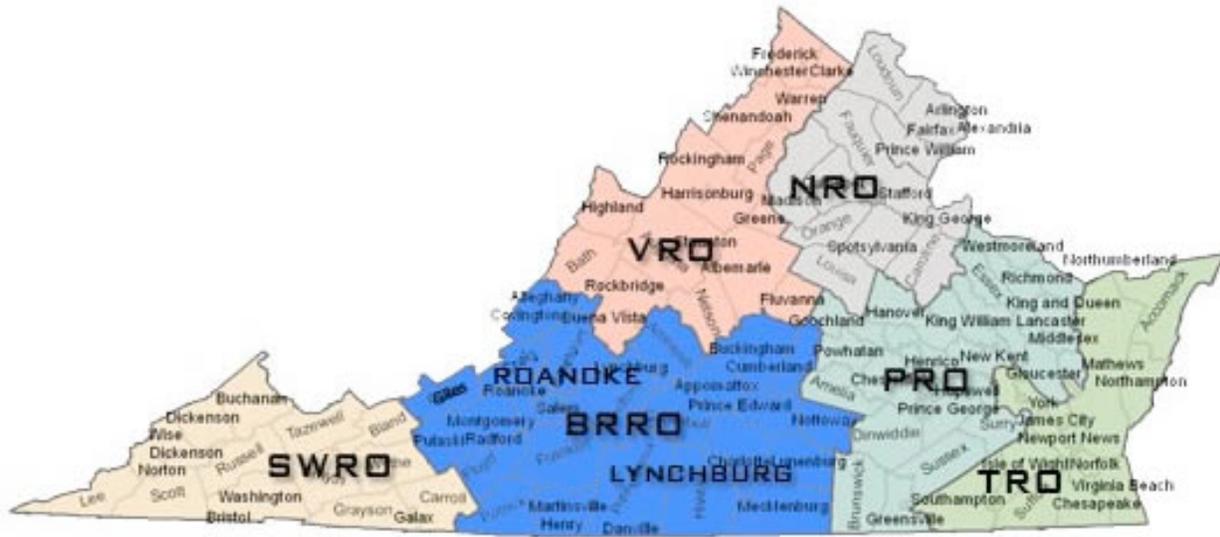
Except for the Bristol and Staunton districts, the VDOT districts do not align well with the Council's regions.

## Regional Models in Other Service Areas

The Department of Environmental Quality organizes the state into six major regions, each of which might be served by one or more offices providing air permitting and compliance inspections, water compliance inspections, solid and hazardous waste, water monitoring, pollution response, and enforcement. The six regions displayed in the map on the next page are the Blue Ridge (BRRO), Northern (NRO), Piedmont (PRO), Southwest (SWRO), Tidewater (TRO), and Valley (VRO) Regional Offices.

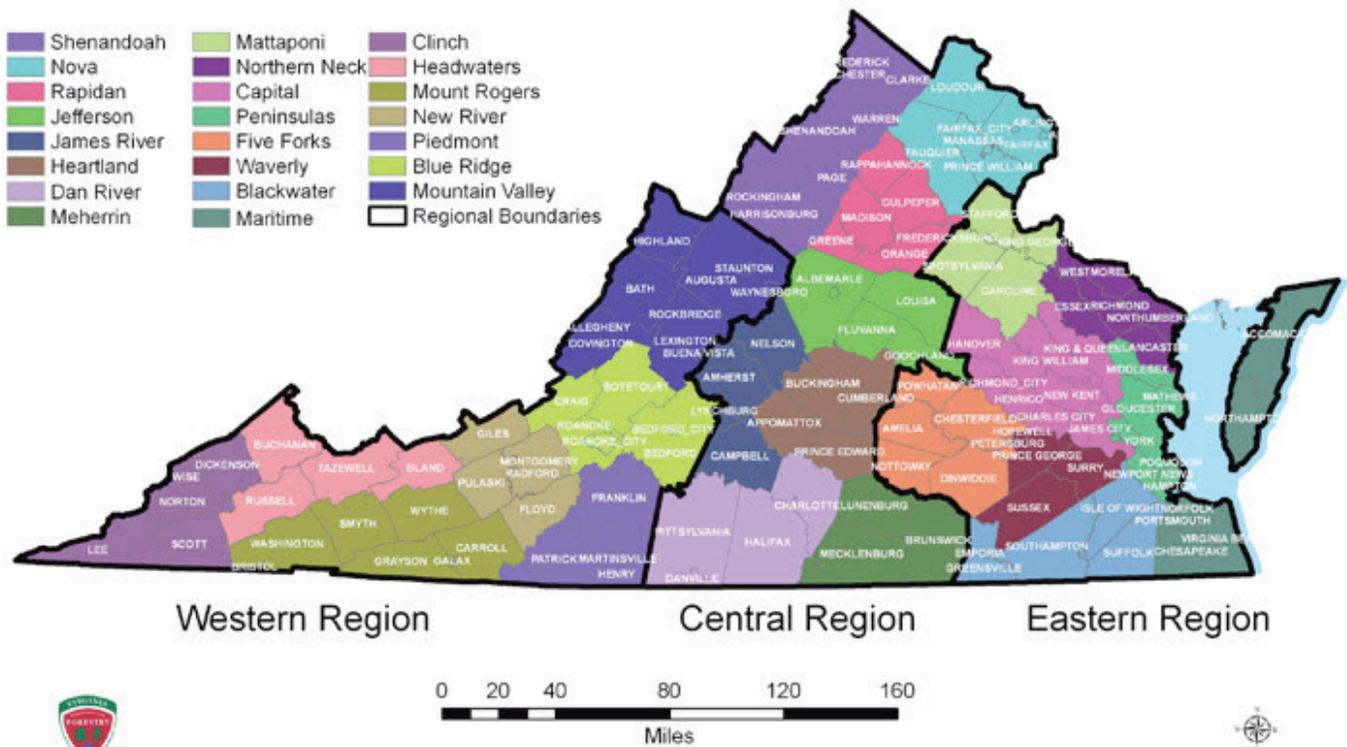


## Department of Environmental Quality Regions



The Virginia Department of Forestry (VDOF) recently shifted to a regionally-driven service structure. Each of the VDOF's 23 regions, organized within three major regions (see the map below) will be led by a senior forester to provide all-hazard response capabilities, fight wildfires, provide forest management assistance, and ensure timber harvest do not pollute waterways.

## VDOF Service Areas





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## Conclusion

This Issue Insight has highlighted the differences between the Council’s eight regions and several key government regional service systems. The degree of correlation varies but is never perfect. Examples of localities that seem to align with one or more “core” service regions include:

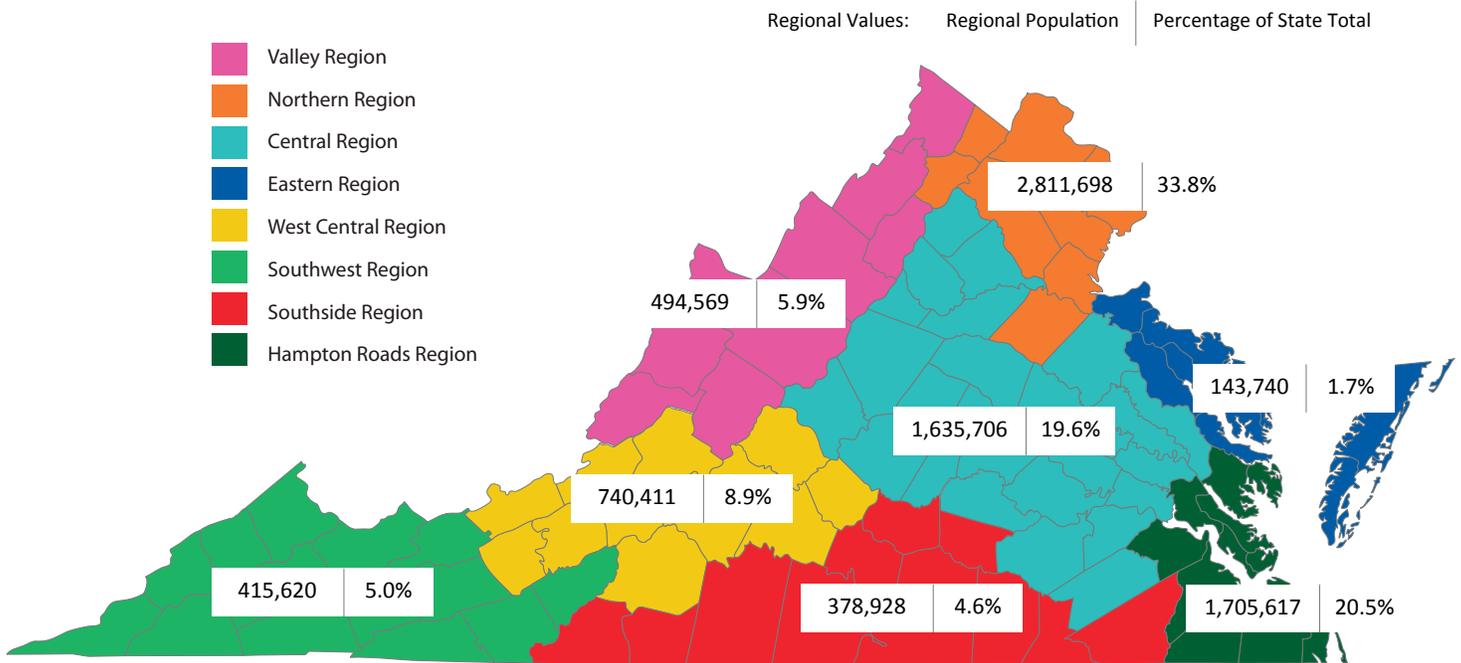
- Central: Amelia, Buckingham, Caroline, Culpeper, Cumberland, Madison, and Orange
- Eastern: Accomack, King George, and Northampton
- Hampton Roads: Gloucester, Mathews, and Surry
- Northern: Warren, Clark, and Fauquier
- Southside: Greensville and Southampton
- Southwest: Floyd
- Valley: Alleghany
- West Central: Botetourt and Franklin

In addition, it appears that the multiple service areas do not generally align with each other very well.



## Appendix A

### The Council's Eight Regions



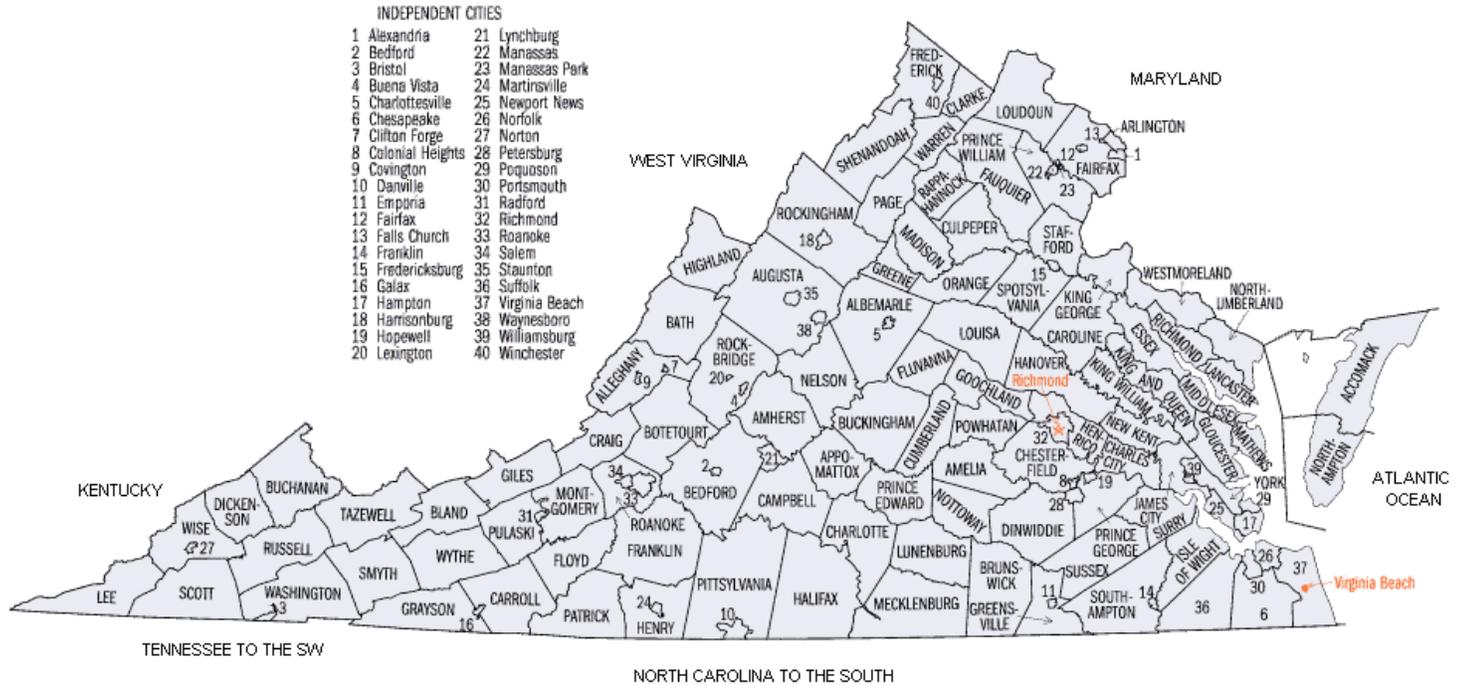
NOTE: 2014 population estimates provided by the Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service at the University of Virginia. Total 2014 state population: 8,326,289.

<b>Central</b>	Albemarle, Amelia, Buckingham, Caroline, Charles City, Charlottesville, Chesterfield, Colonial Heights, Culpeper, Cumberland, Dinwiddie, Fluvanna, Goochland, Greene, Hanover, Henrico, Hopewell, King & Queen, King William, Louisa, Madison, Nelson, New Kent, Orange, Petersburg, Powhatan, Prince George, Rappahannock, Richmond (city), Sussex
<b>Eastern</b>	Accomack, Essex, King George, Lancaster, Middlesex, Northampton, Northumberland, Richmond (county), Westmoreland
<b>Hampton Roads</b>	Chesapeake, Franklin, Gloucester, Hampton, Isle of Wight, James City, Mathews, Newport News, Norfolk, Poquoson, Portsmouth, Suffolk, Surry, Virginia Beach, Williamsburg, York
<b>Northern</b>	Alexandria, Arlington, Clarke, Fairfax (city and county), Falls Church, Fauquier, Fredericksburg, Loudoun, Manassas, Manassas Park, Prince William, Spotsylvania, Stafford, Warren
<b>Southside</b>	Brunswick, Charlotte, Danville, Emporia, Greensville, Halifax, Henry, Lunenburg, Martinsville, Mecklenburg, Nottoway, Patrick, Pittsylvania, Prince Edward, Southampton
<b>Southwest</b>	Bland, Bristol, Buchanan, Carroll, Dickenson, Floyd, Galax, Grayson, Lee, Norton, Russell, Scott, Smyth, Tazewell, Washington, Wise, Wythe
<b>Valley</b>	Alleghany, Augusta, Bath, Buena Vista, Covington, Frederick, Harrisonburg, Highland, Lexington, Page, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Shenandoah, Staunton, Waynesboro, Winchester
<b>West Central</b>	Amherst, Appomattox, Bedford, Botetourt, Campbell, Craig, Franklin, Giles, Lynchburg, Montgomery, Pulaski, Radford, Roanoke (city and county), Salem



## Appendix B

### Locality Map of Virginia



NOTE: Bedford City has reverted to town status and is no longer a city.



## Appendix C

### Selected Population Tables (Page 1 of 2)

Council on Virginia's Future		
Region	2014 Population	Percentage of State Total
Central	1,635,706	19.6%
Eastern	143,740	1.7%
Northern	2,811,698	33.8%
Southside	378,928	4.6%
Southwest	415,620	5.0%
Hampton Roads	1,705,617	20.5%
Valley	494,569	5.9%
West Central	740,411	8.9%
Virginia	8,326,289	100%

Core Based Statistical Areas		
Metropolitan Areas	2014 Population	Percentage of State Total
Blacksburg	178,237	2.2%
Bristol combined	95,888	1.2%
Charlottesville	218,705	2.8%
Harrisonburg	125,228	1.6%
Lynchburg	252,634	3.1%
Northern Virginia	2,677,141	34.4%
Richmond	1,208,101	15.0%
Roanoke	308,707	3.8%
Staunton	118,502	1.5%
Virginia Beach	1,641,078	20.3%
Winchester	104,508	1.3%
Total Metropolitan	6,928,729	87.1%
Micropolitan Areas	2014 Population	Percentage of State Total
Big Stone Gap	61,313	0.7%
Danville	106,561	1.3%
Martinsville	67,972	0.8%
Total Micropolitan	327,613	3.9%
Not Metropolitan or Micropolitan	836,449	10.1%
Virginia	8,326,289	100%

Local Workforce Investment Areas			
LWIA #	Name	2014 Population	Percentage of State Total
I	Southwest Virginia	205,980	2.5%
II	New River / Mt. Rogers	376,756	4.5%
III	Western Virginia	335,950	4.0%
IV	Shenandoah Valley	525,564	6.3%
VI	Piedmont	417,810	5.0%
VII	Region 2000	259,487	3.1%
VIII	South Central	177,428	2.1%
IX	Capital Region	1,034,762	12.4%
XI	Northern Virginia	2,013,737	24.2%
XII	Alexandria / Arlington	384,532	4.6%
XIII	Bay Consortium	518,719	6.2%
XIV	Greater Peninsula	524,944	6.3%
XV	Crater Area	174,761	2.1%
XVI	Hampton Roads	1,183,607	14.2%
XVII	West Piedmont	192,252	2.3%
	Virginia	8,326,289	100.0%



## Appendix C

### Selected Population Tables (Page 2 of 2)

Planning District Commissions			
PDC #	Name	2014 Population	Percentage of State Total
1	LENOWISCO	93,195	1.1%
2	Cumberland Plateau	112,785	1.4%
3	Mount Rogers	193,999	2.3%
4	New River Valley	182,757	2.2%
5	Roanoke Valley-Alleghany	279,157	3.4%
6	Central Shenandoah	296,169	3.6%
7	Northern Shenandoah Valley	229,395	2.8%
8	Northern Virginia	2,398,269	28.8%
9	Rappahannock-Rapidan	171,341	2.1%
10	Thomas Jefferson	246,469	3.0%
11	Region 2000	259,487	3.1%
12	West Piedmont	249,045	3.0%
13	Southside	85,465	1.0%
14	Commonwealth Regional Council	104,787	1.3%
15	Richmond Regional	1,042,102	12.5%
16	George Washington Regional Commission	347,246	4.2%
17	Northern Neck	50,775	0.6%
18	Middle Peninsula	91,682	1.1%
19	Crater	174,761	2.1%
22	Accomack-Northampton	46,077	0.6%
23	Hampton Roads	1,671,326	20.1%
	Virginia	8,326,289	100%

SOURCE: Population data are the July 2014 estimates provided by the Demographics Research Group at the Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service at UVa. The Council Region and LWIA tables were calculated using this data.

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