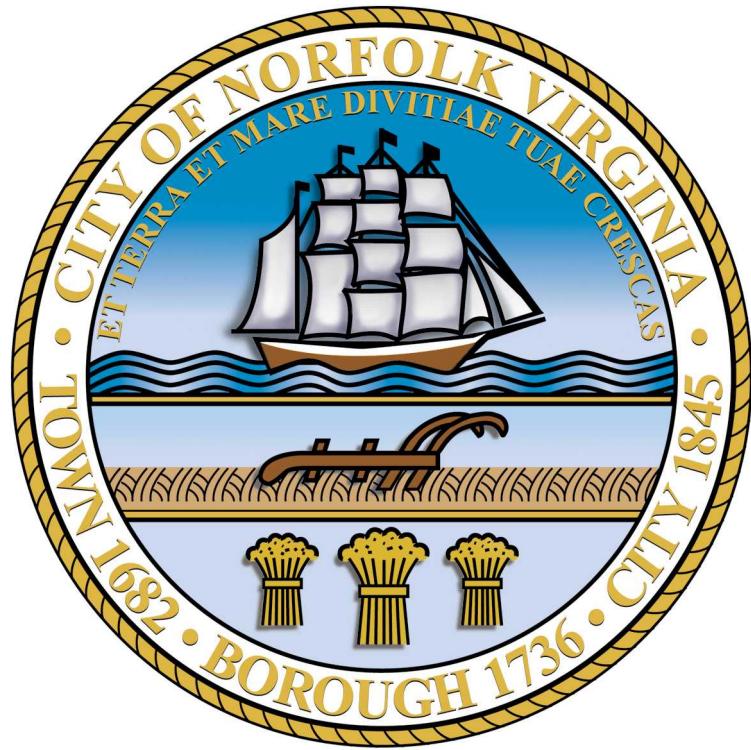

Norfolk Statistical Information



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NORFOLK STATISTICAL INFORMATION

FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Norfolk is an independent, full service city with sole local government taxing power within its boundaries. It derives its governing authority from a charter originally adopted by the General Assembly of Virginia in 1918, which authorizes a Council-Manager form of government. The members are elected to office under a ward-based system with two members elected from citywide superwards. Beginning July 1, 2006, as a result of a charter change approved by the Virginia General Assembly, Norfolk swore in the first Mayor elected at large. Prior to that time, the Mayor was appointed by the City Council. Among the city officials currently appointed by the City Council is the City Manager, who serves as the administrative head of the municipal government. The City Manager carries out the city's policies, directs business procedures, and appoints and has the power to remove the heads of departments and other employees of the city except those otherwise specifically covered by statutory provisions. The City Council also appoints certain boards, commissions, and authorities of the city.

The city provides a full range of services including: police protection; fire and paramedical services; mental health and social services; planning and zoning management; neighborhood preservation and code enforcement; environmental storm water management; local street maintenance; traffic control; design and construction of city buildings and infrastructure; parks and cemeteries operations and maintenance; recreation and library services; solid waste disposal and recycling; general administrative services; water and wastewater utilities; and construction and operation of parking facilities. The city budget allocates state and federal pass-through funds for education, public health, and other programs.

GEOGRAPHY

Norfolk lies at the mouth of the James and Elizabeth Rivers and the Chesapeake Bay, and is adjacent to the Atlantic Ocean and to the cities of Virginia Beach, Portsmouth and Chesapeake. It has seven miles of Chesapeake Bay beachfront and a total of 144 miles of shoreline along the lakes, rivers, and bay.

COMMUNITY PROFILE

The City of Norfolk was established as a town in 1682, then as a borough in 1736, and it was incorporated as a city in 1845. Norfolk is a city of approximately 246,000 residents and more than 100 diverse neighborhoods. It is the cultural, educational, business and medical center of Hampton Roads that hosts the region's international airport and one of the busiest international ports on the east coast of the United States.¹

1. All figures cited are the most recent available as of May 2018.

The city is home to the world's largest naval complex with headquarters for U.S. Fleet Forces Command, NATO Allied Command Transformation, and other major naval commands. According to information released by the U.S. Navy in November of 2017, the Navy's direct economic impact to the region in FY 2016 was \$12.3 billion, an increase of approximately \$1.56 billion from FY 2015. Total annual payroll (military, civilian, and contractor) increased from \$8.9 billion to \$10.1 billion. Additionally, procurement expenditures increased nearly \$420 million from approximately \$1.67 billion in FY 2015 to \$2.09 billion in FY 2016. 82,174 active duty Navy military personnel were assigned to Hampton Roads bases in 2016; approximately 67 percent were assigned to Naval Station Norfolk. There were approximately 35,970 Navy civilian employees in Hampton Roads, of whom 41 percent were located in Norfolk in FY 2016.¹ The military presence provides a highly qualified pool of veterans for local businesses.

The city also serves as a gateway between world commerce centers and the industrial heartland of the United States. With one of the world's largest natural deep-water harbors and a temperate climate, the city hosts the Norfolk International Terminals (NIT), one of the largest general cargo ports on the east coast. The Port's container volume for the fiscal year that ended June 30, 2017 was 2,762,406 TEUs (twenty-foot equivalent container units), an increase of 7.3 percent increase from FY 2016.² According to the latest economic impact study (2014) by William and Mary's Raymond A. Mason School of Business, Port-related business is linked to over 374,000 jobs in Virginia, \$60.0 billion in annual revenues, \$17.5 billion in payroll compensation, and \$1.4 billion in local tax revenues.³

Economic development initiatives are focused on the attraction, expansion and retention of businesses playing to the city's strengths, which include maritime, higher education, medical and research facilities, neighborhood and community revitalization and commercial corridor development. Under the city's plan to promote the highest and best use for scarce land, real property assessed values increased 108 percent since 2003 (from \$9,356,760 in 2003 to \$19,443,889 in 2017).

The city continues to undergo a successful renewal including new office, retail, entertainment and hotel construction downtown, new residential development along the rivers and bay front and revitalization projects in many of its neighborhoods. Norfolk is home to Virginia's first and only light rail system and the Commonwealth's only cruise terminal. Recently completed construction projects include a downtown hotel and conference center, a new outlet mall, and a revitalized Waterside District entertainment complex.

CITY FACTS

Total square miles: 66; Total square miles of land: 54

Population estimate (Weldon Cooper Center, 2017): 246,256

Median household income (American Community Survey, 2015 5-year estimate): \$44,480

Average sales price of homes sold (2017): \$216,916

Median sales price of homes sold (2017): \$195,500

Total residential homes sold (2017): 3,075

Percentage of non-taxable property (2017): 37%

1. Navy Region Mid-Atlantic Public Affairs Office, "The Navy in Hampton Roads: A Statistical Report for Fiscal Year 2016." Released November 17, 2017. Available at [https://www.cnic.navy.mil/content/dam/cnic/cnrma/pdfs/economic_impact/economic_impact_\(FY2016\).pdf](https://www.cnic.navy.mil/content/dam/cnic/cnrma/pdfs/economic_impact/economic_impact_(FY2016).pdf)

2. Calculated from Port of Virginia statistics available at <http://www.portofvirginia.com/about/port-stats/>

3. Available at <http://www.portofvirginia.com/pdfs/POV%20Econ%20Impact%20Study%202014.pdf>

CITY FACTS CONTINUED

Public schools:

- Pre-schools: 3
- Pre-kindergarten/Elementary schools (PreK-2): 2
- Elementary schools (K-5): 27
- Elementary/Middle schools (K-8): 4
- Middle schools: 7
- High schools: 5
- Special Purpose Schools: 4

Public institutions of higher education:

- Old Dominion University
- Norfolk State University
- Tidewater Community College

Private institutions of higher education:

- Eastern Virginia Medical School (public-private)
- Virginia Wesleyan College

Parks:

- Two festival parks (specially designated parks which are permitted, can support festivals, and comply with ABC Board regulations)
- Seven community parks (10 acres in size or larger which support a variety of both active and passive activities)
- 38 neighborhood active parks (typically 10 acres or less that provide some type of recreational component for active play)
- 30 neighborhood passive parks (typically 10 acres or less with no active play component or equipment)
- 12 dog parks

Number of community and recreation centers: 26

Public pools: four indoor, three outdoor

Libraries: one main library, two anchor branches, 10 branches, and one bookmobile

Seven major venues for public performances

Home to the only cruise ship terminal in Virginia

Established the first light rail system in Virginia, which runs a total length of 7.4 miles and has a total of 11 stations with four park-and-ride lots

ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

ASSESSED VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY

Table 1: Assessed Valuations of Taxable Property 2003-2017 (In thousands)

| Year | Real Property | Personal Property | Other Property | Total Taxable Assessed Value |
|------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| 2003 | \$9,356,760 | \$1,311,951 | \$271,046 | \$10,939,757 |
| 2004 | \$10,029,639 | \$1,503,713 | \$281,578 | \$11,814,930 |
| 2005 | \$10,960,812 | \$1,569,991 | \$305,154 | \$12,835,957 |
| 2006 | \$12,691,527 | \$1,655,021 | \$316,863 | \$14,663,411 |
| 2007 | \$15,607,512 | \$1,687,318 | \$324,387 | \$17,619,217 |
| 2008 | \$18,401,851 | \$1,983,503 | \$193,287 | \$20,578,641 |
| 2009 | \$19,397,795 | \$1,676,811 | \$233,703 | \$21,308,309 |
| 2010 | \$19,940,273 | \$1,610,680 | \$226,801 | \$21,777,754 |
| 2011 | \$19,320,642 | \$1,832,276 | \$230,756 | \$21,383,647 |
| 2012 | \$18,676,729 | \$1,613,797 | \$238,497 | \$20,529,023 |
| 2013 | \$18,319,947 | \$1,532,337 | \$241,023 | \$20,093,307 |
| 2014 | \$18,421,412 | \$1,512,332 | \$258,302 | \$20,192,046 |
| 2015 | \$18,734,201 | \$1,902,442 | \$255,710 | \$20,892,353 |
| 2016 | \$19,106,737 | \$1,952,955 | \$277,301 | \$21,336,996 |
| 2017 | \$19,433,889 | \$2,219,662 | \$265,149 | \$21,918,700 |

Source: City of Norfolk 2017 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR)

ASSESSED PROPERTY VALUE CHANGE

Table 2: Proposed Assessed Value Change From 7/1/17 to 7/1/18 by Property Class

| Property Class | July 1, 2017 | Estimated Values July 1, 2018 | \$ Difference | % Change |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Residential | \$11,042,003,200 | 11,262,424,400 | 220,421,200 | 2.0% |
| Residential Condos | \$1,042,642,800 | 1,039,154,200 | -3,488,600 | -0.3% |
| Apartments | \$2,002,486,000 | 2,125,778,400 | 123,292,400 | 6.2% |
| Commercial | \$3,926,750,900 | 4,025,530,500 | 98,779,600 | 2.5% |
| Industrial/Manufacturing | \$604,981,000 | 624,788,400 | 19,807,400 | 3.3% |
| Vacant Land | \$308,059,200 | 314,466,700 | 6,407,500 | 2.1% |
| Total | \$18,926,923,100 | 19,392,142,600 | 465,219,500 | 2.5% |

Source: Office of the Real Estate Assessor

* Real Estate Assessor estimate of values by property class for July 1, 2018. The estimate reflects the values from the annual reassessment and FY 2017 assessments through the third quarter.

PRINCIPAL TAXPAYERS

Table 3: Principal Property Taxpayers in 2017

| Rank | Taxpayer | Real Property Taxable Assessed Value | Percent of Total Assessed Value |
|------|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | MacArthur Shopping Center | \$222,285,500 | 1.14% |
| 2 | ODU Real Estate Foundation | \$127,226,400 | 0.65% |
| 3 | Norfolk Southern | \$82,733,700 | 0.43% |
| 4 | SLNWC Office Company LLC | \$75,311,300 | 0.39% |
| 5 | Marriott (Norfolk Hotel Associates LLC) | \$72,595,400 | 0.37% |
| 6 | Military Circle LLC | \$63,786,600 | 0.33% |
| 7 | Dominion Enterprises | \$61,618,200 | 0.32% |
| 8 | Dominion Tower LP | \$57,691,600 | 0.30% |
| 9 | NWM Hotel LLC | \$57,067,200 | 0.29% |
| 10 | The Next on 39th LLC | \$51,464,500 | 0.26% |

Source: City of Norfolk 2017 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR)

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS

Table 4: 25 Largest Employers as of Third Quarter in FY 2017

1. U.S. Department of Defense
2. Sentara Healthcare
3. Norfolk Public Schools
4. City of Norfolk
5. Old Dominion University
6. Children's Hospital of the King's Daughters
7. Eastern Virginia Medical School
8. Portfolio Recovery Association
9. Norfolk State University
10. Norfolk State University
11. Bon Secours DePaul Medical Center
12. Wal Mart
13. U.S. Navy Exchange
14. Sentara Health Management
15. Postal Service
16. Norshipco
17. S.O.S Security, LLC
18. U.S. Department of Homeland Defense
19. CMA CGM America
20. Tidewater Community College
21. Virginia International Terminal
22. Colonnas Shipyard
23. ODU Research Foundation
24. Top Guard Inc
25. Maersk Line Limited

Source: Virginia Employment Commission, Virginia Community Profiles, Norfolk City, updated March 2018

Table 5: Employers by Size of Establishment

| Number of Employees | Norfolk | Virginia |
|----------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 0 to 4 | 2,912 | 163,580 |
| 5 to 9 | 958 | 38,603 |
| 10 to 19 | 839 | 28,468 |
| 20 to 49 | 682 | 21,189 |
| 50 to 99 | 212 | 7,478 |
| 100 to 249 | 133 | 3,915 |
| 250 to 499 | 33 | 1,090 |
| 500 to 999 | 15 | 375 |
| 1000 and over | 16 | 240 |

Source: Virginia Employment Commission, Virginia Community Profiles, Norfolk City, updated March 2018

Table 6: Top 10 Places Workers are Commuting From

| Area of Virginia | Workers |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| Virginia Beach | 35,277 |
| Chesapeake | 18,840 |
| Portsmouth | 6,679 |
| Suffolk | 4,735 |
| Hampton | 4,491 |
| Newport News | 3,803 |
| Fairfax County | 1,241 |
| Isle of Wight County | 1,192 |
| Chesterfield County | 1,022 |
| York County | 1,018 |

Source: Virginia Employment Commission, Virginia Community Profiles, Norfolk City, updated March 2018

POPULATION AND AGE

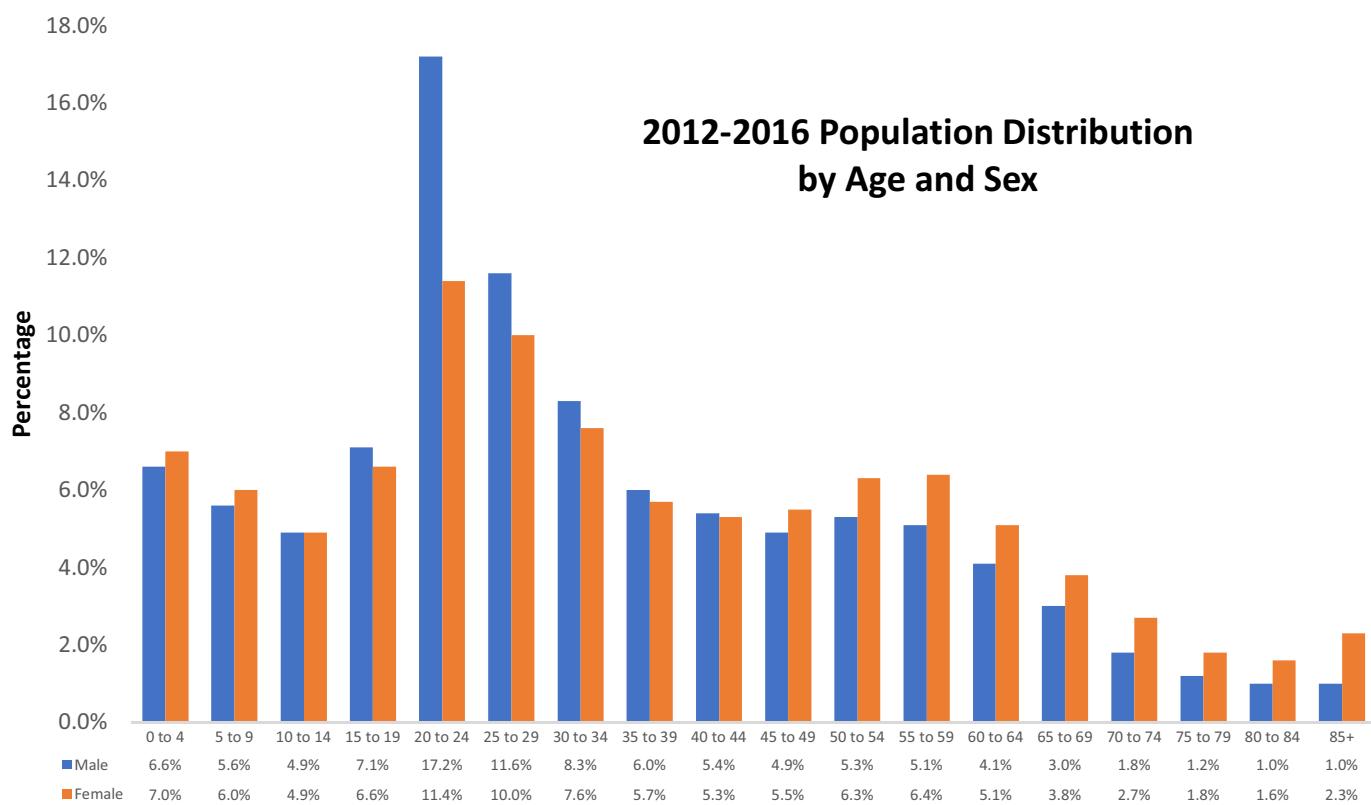
As shown in Table 7, the population of the city increased by 8,400 persons according to the 2010 decennial census, reversing four decades of population decline. Norfolk is the second most populous city in Virginia.

Table 7: Population Trend Comparison, 1960-2010

| Year | City of Norfolk | | Commonwealth of Virginia | | United States | |
|------|-----------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|---------------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| 1960 | 305,872 | -- | 3,966,949 | -- | 179,323,175 | -- |
| 1970 | 307,951 | 0.7% | 4,648,494 | 17.2% | 203,211,926 | 13.3% |
| 1980 | 266,979 | -13.3% | 5,346,818 | 15.0% | 226,545,805 | 11.5% |
| 1990 | 261,229 | -2.2% | 6,187,358 | 15.7% | 248,709,873 | 9.8% |
| 2000 | 234,403 | -10.3% | 7,078,515 | 14.4% | 281,421,906 | 13.2% |
| 2010 | 242,803 | 3.6% | 8,001,024 | 13.0% | 308,745,538 | 9.7% |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Decennial Census

Table 8: Population Distribution by Age and Sex



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey estimates

STUDENT POPULATION**Table 9: Norfolk Public Schools Student Population, 1996-2017**

| School Year | Average Daily Membership (March 31) | Change | Percent Change |
|--------------------|--|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1996-1997 | 35,677 | 618 | 1.8% |
| 1997-1998 | 35,923 | 246 | 0.7% |
| 1998-1999 | 35,709 | -214 | -0.6% |
| 1999-2000 | 35,326 | -383 | -1.1% |
| 2000-2001 | 35,000 | -326 | -0.9% |
| 2001-2002 | 34,408 | -592 | -1.7% |
| 2002-2003 | 34,089 | -319 | -0.9% |
| 2003-2004 | 34,030 | -59 | -0.2% |
| 2004-2005 | 33,708 | -322 | -0.9% |
| 2005-2006 | 33,472 | -236 | -0.7% |
| 2006-2007 | 32,929 | -543 | -1.6% |
| 2007-2008 | 32,213 | -716 | -2.2% |
| 2008-2009 | 31,639 | -574 | -1.8% |
| 2009-2010 | 31,176 | -463 | -1.5% |
| 2010-2011 | 31,020 | -156 | -0.5% |
| 2011-2012 | 30,498 | -522 | -1.7% |
| 2012-2013 | 30,260 | -238 | -0.8% |
| 2013-2014 | 29,859 | -401 | -1.3% |
| 2014-2015 | 29,724 | -135 | -0.5% |
| 2015-2016 | 29,606 | -118 | -0.4% |
| 2016-2017 | 28,925 | -681 | -2.3% |

Source: Norfolk Public Schools; Virginia Department of Education

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Table 10: Educational Attainment

| | Total | Male | Female |
|---|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| Population 18 to 24 years | 45,650 | 27,760 | 17,890 |
| Less than high school graduate | 6.5% | 5.8% | 7.4% |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 33.9% | 36.6% | 29.8% |
| Some college or associates degree | 54.3% | 54.0% | 54.8% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 5.3% | 3.6% | 7.9% |
| Population 25 years and over | 150,374 | 75,069 | 75,305 |
| Less than 9 th grade | 3.7% | 3.5% | 3.9% |
| 9 th to 12 th grade, no diploma | 8.8% | 8.5% | 9.1% |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 26.5% | 27.6% | 25.4% |
| Some college, no degree | 26.1% | 26.9% | 25.4% |
| Associates degree | 8.3% | 7.4% | 9.2% |
| Bachelor's degree | 16.0% | 15.2% | 16.8% |
| Graduate or professional degree | 10.6% | 10.9% | 10.3% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey

INCOME

Table 11: Per Capita Personal Income Comparisons, 2007-2016

| Year | Norfolk | VA-NC MSA | Virginia | United States |
|-------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 2007 | \$35,940 | \$39,401 | \$44,554 | \$39,821 |
| 2008 | \$36,040 | \$40,639 | \$45,707 | \$41,082 |
| 2009 | \$34,237 | \$39,907 | \$44,232 | \$39,376 |
| 2010 | \$34,503 | \$40,627 | \$45,340 | \$40,277 |
| 2011 | \$35,341 | \$42,227 | \$47,548 | \$42,461 |
| 2012 | \$36,302 | \$43,494 | \$49,302 | \$44,282 |
| 2013 | \$36,066 | \$43,253 | \$48,490 | \$44,493 |
| 2014 | \$37,010 | \$44,607 | \$50,157 | \$46,494 |
| 2015 | \$38,271 | \$46,521 | \$52,184 | \$48,451 |
| 2016 | \$38,484 | \$47,019 | \$52,957 | \$49,246 |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

Note: 2007-2015 numbers updated at time of November 2017 data release, may not match previously cited figures.

Table 12: Household Income 2014-2016

| Subject | City of Norfolk | | | Commonwealth of Virginia | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2016 Estimate | 2015 Estimate | 2014 Estimate | 2016 Estimate | 2015 Estimate | 2014 Estimate |
| INCOME AND BENEFITS | | | | | | |
| Total households | 87,910 | 87,819 | 87,760 | 3,120,692 | 3,106,895 | 3,083,820 |
| Less than \$10,000 | 9.5% | 11.2% | 11.5% | 5.6% | 5.8% | 5.9% |
| \$10,000 to \$14,999 | 6.1% | 5.5% | 6.5% | 3.9% | 3.8% | 4.3% |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 11.6% | 10.9% | 11.7% | 7.8% | 8.1% | 8.3% |
| \$25,000 to \$34,999 | 11.7% | 11.0% | 11.7% | 8.0% | 8.3% | 8.2% |
| \$35,000 to \$49,999 | 14.7% | 15.2% | 15.2% | 11.8% | 12.0% | 12.0% |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 18.9% | 19.5% | 17.0% | 17.0% | 17.4% | 17.4% |
| \$75,000 to \$99,999 | 10.1% | 9.8% | 10.9% | 12.8% | 12.8% | 12.9% |
| \$100,000 to \$149,999 | 9.8% | 9.3% | 9.8% | 16.2% | 16.0% | 15.9% |
| \$150,000 to \$199,999 | 4.4% | 4.2% | 2.7% | 7.6% | 7.4% | 6.9% |
| \$200,000 or more | 3.1% | 3.3% | 3.0% | 9.3% | 8.4% | 8.1% |
| Median household income | \$46,467 | \$45,996 | \$43,186 | \$68,114 | \$66,262 | \$64,902 |

Source: 2014-2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION AVAILABILITY**Table 13: New Construction and Property Values, 2003-2017**

| Fiscal Year | Residential Construction | | | Non-Residential Construction | |
|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Building Permits | Number of Units | Estimated Value (in thousands) | Building Permits | Estimated Value (in thousands) |
| 2003 | 286 | 597 | 61,582 | 41 | 32,262 |
| 2004 | 506 | 766 | 83,525 | 71 | 14,658 |
| 2005 | 560 | 1,191 | 204,391 | 80 | 80,316 |
| 2006 | 531 | 1,058 | 133,053 | 60 | 165,989 |
| 2007 | 389 | 491 | 68,476 | 55 | 81,396 |
| 2008 | 277 | 815 | 101,212 | 35 | 102,714 |
| 2009 | 209 | 535 | 35,878 | 38 | 138,131 |
| 2010 | 191 | 621 | 58,729 | 35 | 104,922 |
| 2011 | 221 | 479 | 37,298 | 27 | 40,073 |
| 2012 | 268 | 371 | 39,360 | 26 | 116,401 |
| 2013 | 384 | 822 | 63,728 | 28 | 105,635 |
| 2014 | 432 | 1,393 | 93,072 | 33 | 37,575 |
| 2015 | 399 | 729 | 59,018 | 36 | 233,824 |
| 2016 | 384 | 881 | 74,377 | 20 | 91,171 |
| 2017 | 459 | 1,193 | 68,571 | 25 | 82,443 |

Source: City of Norfolk Department of City Planning

UNEMPLOYMENT

Table 14: Unemployment Rate Comparisons, 2008-2017

| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| City of Norfolk | 5.3 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 7.6 | 6.9 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 4.7 |
| Hampton Roads MSA | 4.2 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.2 |
| Commonwealth of Virginia | 3.9 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 3.8 |
| United States | 5.8 | 9.3 | 9.6 | 8.9 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 6.2 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 4.4 |

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey and Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) series

Note: Not seasonally adjusted; figures represent annual averages. 2017 averages are preliminary estimates.

WAGES

Table 15: Distribution of Average Hourly Wage in Virginia, Top 20 Counties/Cities

| Rank | Area Name | Total Average Employment | *Average Hourly Wage | Average Weekly Wage | *Average Annual Wage |
|-----------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Goochland County | 16,380 | \$44.58 | \$1,783 | \$92,716 |
| 2 | Arlington County | 177,088 | \$41.05 | \$1,642 | \$85,384 |
| 3 | Fairfax County | 598,578 | \$38.50 | \$1,540 | \$80,080 |
| 4 | Alexandria City | 93,572 | \$35.95 | \$1,438 | \$74,776 |
| 5 | Surry County | 2,349 | \$34.93 | \$1,397 | \$72,644 |
| 6 | King George County | 11,315 | \$33.75 | \$1,350 | \$70,200 |
| 7 | Falls Church City | 12,109 | \$32.50 | \$1,300 | \$67,600 |
| 8 | Loudoun County | 165,089 | \$29.48 | \$1,179 | \$61,308 |
| 9 | Manassas City | 22,402 | \$29.25 | \$1,170 | \$60,840 |
| 10 | Richmond City | 154,086 | \$27.83 | \$1,113 | \$57,876 |
| 11 | Charlottesville City | 39,260 | \$26.63 | \$1,065 | \$55,380 |
| 12 | Prince George County | 14,883 | \$25.83 | \$1,033 | \$53,716 |
| 13 | Hopewell City | 7,694 | \$25.53 | \$1,021 | \$53,092 |
| 14 | Albemarle County | 55,857 | \$25.53 | \$1,021 | \$53,092 |
| 15 | Fairfax City | 19,133 | \$25.28 | \$1,011 | \$52,572 |
| 16 | Newport News City | 97,641 | \$24.83 | \$993 | \$51,636 |
| 17 | Norfolk City | 141,049 | \$24.75 | \$990 | \$51,480 |
| 18 | Portsmouth City | 42,733 | \$24.35 | \$974 | \$50,648 |
| 19 | Rappahannock County | 1,568 | \$24.15 | \$966 | \$50,232 |
| 20 | Henrico County | 193,494 | \$24.00 | \$960 | \$49,920 |

* Assumes a 40-hour week worked the year round.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 3rd Quarter 2017

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