REPORT OF THE

SCHOOL DIVISION CRITERIA STUDY COMMISSION

To

THE GOVERNOR

And

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA

Senate Document No. 5

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
Department of Purchases and Supply
Richmond
1972

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* Senator Hutcheson, deceased, February 14, 1972.

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Report of the

School Division Criteria Study Commission

to

The Governor and The General Assembly of Virginia

Richmond, Virginia
December 26, 1972

TO: THE HONORABLE LINWOOD HOLTON, *Governor of Virginia*
and
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA

I. INTRODUCTION

The School Division Criteria Study Commission was created by Senate Joint Resolution NO. 11 of the 1971 Session of the General Assembly. That resolution is as follows:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 11

To create the School Division Criteria Study Commission.

Whereas, Section 5 (a) of Article VIII of the Constitution of Virginia, ratified on November third, nineteen hundred seventy, directs the Board of Education to divide the Commonwealth into school divisions, subject to such criteria and conditions as the General Assembly may prescribe; and

Whereas, it is highly appropriate and advisable that careful and extensive study be given to the matter of setting such criteria and conditions; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Delegates concurring, That there is hereby created a commission, to be known as the School Division Criteria Study Commission, to study and determine reasonable conditions and criteria which should be set by the General Assembly for use by the Board of Education in dividing the State into school divisions, to the end that the size and composition of such school divisions will, in compliance with the Constitution, promote the realization of quality education for the school children of the Commonwealth.

The Commission shall be composed of fifteen members: five to be appointed from the membership of the Education Committee of the House of Delegates by the chairman thereof; five to be appointed from the Education Committee of the Senate by the chairman thereof; and five to be appointed by the Governor from the Commonwealth at large, two of whom shall be members of the Board of Education. Members of the Commission shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be paid for their necessary expenses for which, and for such secretarial and other assistances as the Commission may require, there is hereby appropriated from the contingent fund of the General Assembly a sum sufficient, estimated at five thousand dollars. All agencies of the Commonwealth shall assist the Commission in its study. The Commission shall conclude its study and make its report to the Governor and the General Assembly no later than December one, nineteen hundred seventy-two.

Senator Hunter B. Andrews of Hampton was elected Chairman of the Commission. George J. Kostel of Clifton Forge, then a member of the House of Delegates, was elected Vice-Chairman. Other members of the Commission * are Senator H. Dunlop Dawbarn of Waynesboro; B. W. Frazier of Gate City, member of the Board of Education; Delegate Ray L. Garland of Roanoke; Senator Frederick T. Gray of Chesterfield; Hilary H. Jones, Jr., of Norfolk, member of the Board of Education; Delegate W. L. Lemmon of Marion; Senator Paul W. Manns of Bowling Green; Senator Willard J. Moody of Portsmouth; Delegate Samuel E. Pope of Drewryville; Ray E. Reid of Arlington, former Superintendent of Arlington County Schools; Delegate O. Beverley Roller of Weyers Cave; and Henry I. Willett of Richmond, Consultant to the President of Virginia Commonwealth University and former Superintendent of the Richmond City Schools.

The Division of Statutory Research and Drafting and the Virginia Advisory Legislative Council made staff and facilities available to carry out this study; they assigned the necessary employees to assist the members and the study group at all times.

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* Senator J. C. Hutcheson of Lawrenceville was a member of the Commission. Upon his death, Senator Gray, formerly a member of the House of Delegates and originally a member of the Commission from that Body, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

In order to hear the views of interested citizens and organizations, the Commission held three public hearings around the State, in Abingdon on October 9, 1972, in Charlottesville on October 10, 1972 and in Williamsburg on November 13, 1972. Representatives of the following school divisions spoke at these hearings: Buena Vista, Cape Charles, Chesterfield, Clarke, Colonial Beach, Essex, Falls Church, Halifax, Henrico, King George, King William, Lancaster, Middlesex, New Kent, Northampton, Northumberland, Richmond County, Roanoke County, South Boston and Wise. The Commission gathered and studied data on the existing school divisions of the State and examined criteria for school divisions recommended by experts in the field. The implications of the possible decisions in the various school finance and school merger cases were considered and discussed.

The Commission's directive was "to study and determine reasonable conditions and criteria which should be set by the General Assembly for use by the Board of Education in dividing the State into school divisions, to the end that the size and composition of such school divisions will, in compliance with the Constitution, promote the realization of quality education for the school children of the Commonwealth." It is not yet possible to evaluate the impact of the *Serrano vs. Priest* and *Rodriguez vs. San Antonio* class action suits and of the Richmond consolidation case on the organizational patterns of public education, nor is it yet possible to evaluate progress toward achievement of the "Standards of Quality and Objectives for Public Schools in Virginia, 1972-74" because these new requirements became effective July 1, 1972, and implementation is just beginning. Therefore, this report deals with three factors considered by educators to be important considerations in determining the minimum size at which a local school administrative unit is capable of providing a quality educational program. Another factor which is dealt with concerns the feasibility of consolidation or reorganization and involves the climate of public opinion and political considerations. Implications for Virginia conclude this report.

II. GENERAL SIZE AND FEASIBILITY FACTORS

The strengthening of Virginia's public education program through the consolidation of small schools was begun in 1918 as one of several reform measures of State Superintendent of Public Instruction Harris H. Hart. During World War II and the postwar years, school consolidation was accelerated because of material and manpower shortages. By 1957, the number of Virginia high schools with fewer than seven teachers had been reduced from 340 in 1940 and 173 in 1950 to 39.[1]

The trend toward fewer schools and larger enrollment per school has been accompanied by a national movement toward the consolidation or reorganization of local school administrative units for the purpose of forming units which can provide comprehensive educational programs, efficient administration, and adequate supervision. In 1947-48, there were 94,926 local school divisions [2] and during the period of 1966 to 1970, the national total of local school administrative units was reduced from 23,464 to 17,995 (23%). In 1970, the number of divisions per state ranged from 1 (Hawaii) to 1,665 (Nebraska).[3] There is strong evidence to indicate that the number of individual

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[1] EDUCATION IN THE STATES: HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND OUTLOOK, National Education Association, 1969, p. 1296.

[2] Local school administrative units are referred to generally as divisions in Virginia whereas generally throughout the country the word district is used.

[3] STATISTICS IN PUBLIC EDUCATION, National Center for Educational Statistics, U. S. Office of Education, 1971, pp. 12-13.

administrative school units in the United States is continuing to decrease. Some educators indicate that the number will drop to 10,000 and a few go so far as to predict a figure as low as 5,000.

As a result of the large number of consolidations, an extensive background of literature concerning guidelines for establishing optimally-sized local school administrative units has been created. The following sections discuss consensus opinions in four critical areas: (1) the desired educational program and its relationship to the number of pupils in a school district, (2) available financial resources, (3) the geography of the area under consideration in relation to transportation and population density, and (4) a subjective decision regarding the feasibility of reorganization in terms of the climate of opinion and general attitudes of the people involved.

(1) Educational Program

The literature shows that a small school division is unable to provide a comprehensive articulated educational program, K-12, with adequate opportunities for special, vocational, and continuing education.[4] There is no uniform agreement among even so-called experts concerning the accepted optimum size of a school or school division. However, there are general ranges within which most educators tend to agree. A summary of the present thinking is given in *Public School Administration* by Grieder, Pierce and Jordan.

> Thirty or forty years ago a total enrollment of two thousand pupils in Grades 1-12 was quite acceptable; tens of thousands of districts did not have that many. Since 1934, however, when Howard Dawson published his pioneer study, *Satisfactory Local School Units*, the acceptable minimum has risen continuously. In 1950, five thousand was widely used as a standard; by 1960 the figures had changed to 10,000 to 15,000; in the mid-1960's the Illinois Task Force cited earlier recommended 25,000 to 30,000; and Benson suggested 60,000 to 70,000.
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> In the judgment of the authors, when school district enrollment passes the 50,000 mark, administrative and instructional problems become unwieldy and their complexity increases faster than enrollment.[5]

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[4] Charles F. Faber summarizes individual reports in his article, "The Size of a School District" (PHI DELTA KAPPAN, 1966, pp. 33-35), including the following items. *The Forty-Fourth Year Book* (Part II, "Structural Reorganization," 1945, p. 304) of the National Society for the Study of Education states that "The significance of the inadequate local school unit as a retarding factor in limiting educational progress has probably never been fully appreciated." The Committee for the White House Conference on Education (1956, pp. 14-22) reported that the shortage of well-qualified teachers is most keenly felt by small districts where teaching loads tend to be heavier and equipment is less satisfactory than in larger, better-organized districts. A study reported by the National Conference of Professors of Educational Administration *(Problems and Issues in School Finance*, Columbia University, 1952, p. 73) revealed that very small districts frequently lack adequate lay and professional leadership and that an inverse relationship exists between enrollment and cost per pupil. C. F. Faber ("Measuring School District Quality," *American School Board Journal*, October 1964, pp. 12-13) assessed 35 school districts on the basis of 15 measures of quality and found a high relationship between quality and enrollment.

[5] Calvin Grieder, Truman M. Pierce and K. Forbis Jordan, *Public School Administration*, (New York: The Ronald Press Company, 1969), pp. 19-22.

In determining the size of the local school division, it is important to look at the distribution of the pupil population in determining the size of individual schools. For example, at the elementary school level, the minimum figure that most educators agree on is 150 to 175 pupils in grades one through six with about 25 to 30 pupils per grade. Most educators would prefer to have at least two sections of each grade and three or four would be considered better. Maximum enrollment of some 600 to 700 pupils is considered ideal for an elementary school. Applying this formula at the primary level, grades one through 4, the enrollment would be approximately 400 pupils. At the junior high and middle school level, the suggested range extends from 500 to a maximum of 1,200, and for the senior high schools the suggested range is from about 600 to 2,000.

While even the smallest of high schools provides instruction in English, mathematics, science, and social studies, the program is quite limited in many schools. The programs in most small schools are not substantially expanded beyond the minimum requirements established by the State Board of Education for graduation. Courses in art, music, industrial arts, vocational education, etc., are seldom offered in schools which enroll fewer than 500 pupils. The offerings in many areas do not increase significantly until enrollment reaches 1,000.[6]

Conant has suggested that a minimum of no fewer than 100 students in the graduating class is needed in order to offer an adequate program, implying an administrative unit of from 1,500 to 2,000 pupils.[7] Faber states that "although an enrollment of about 2,000 might be sufficient for the offering of a good instructional program, most authorities regard it as being much too small to enable a district to provide the full range of needed educational services.[8] " A study of administrative and supervisory services and cost per pupil led Dawson to suggest an optimum size of 9,800 to 12,000 pupils and 280 teaching units.[9] Although Cook said that 46 teachers is an absolute minimum, she implied that this would be an inefficient, undesirable arrangement, preferring a district of 10,000 to 12,000 pupils, which would enable more efficient use of supervisory personnel, librarians, nurses, *et cetera.*[10]

The literature does not deal as extensively with a maximum size desirable for school divisions. Swanson finds a strong positive relationship between population and quality up to 20,000, a leveling off and a gradual decline in quality as population went above 50,000.[11] Because very large school administrative units—those containing a total pupil population in excess of 100,000—are often beset by lack of public support, Mort and Reusser suggest that natural communities be identified within the large city and that these areas be established as independent districts in order to decentralize the

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[6] The Division of Education Research and Statistics, Virginia Department of Education, surveyed school size and the relationship between size and course offerings in Virginia and the South in 1967-68.

[7] James B. Conant, THE AMERICAN HIGH SCHOOL TODAY, 1959, p. 77.

[8] Faber (1966), *op cit.*

[9] Howard A. Dawson, SATISFACTORY LOCAL SCHOOL UNITS, Field Study No. 7, George Peabody College for Teachers, 1934.

[10] Katherine M. Cook (ed.), REORGANIZATION OF SCHOOL UNITS, U. S. Office of Education, Bulletin No. 15, 1936.

[11] Arthur D. Swanson, "Relations Between Community Size and School Quality," Institute of Administrative Research, RESEARCH BULLETIN, October, 1961, pp. 1-3.

system and increase citizen interest, participation, and control.[12] Bell and Green describe the division of Chicago into 16 sub-districts, each serving about 20,000 pupils, in an effort to bring the democratic and personal advantages of the smaller school system to the teachers and pupils of a large city.[13] Michael E. Hickey has reduced the sizable literature concerning enrollment recommendations to a table presented as Appendix 1 at the end of this report.

(2) Financial Resources

It is difficult to establish a minimum expenditure necessary to provide the desired quality educational program. The outcome of class action suits presently under appeal *(Serrano vs. Priest, Rodriguez vs. San Antonio)* may require extensive changes in the funding patterns for public education. Any functional discussion of this aspect of school district organization should be based on the results of these important cases. We will have more to say on the subject of finances under the Implications for Virginia. Appendix 2 shows the pattern of state support among the different states.

(3) Geography

The transportation of students for long distances in rural areas or for long periods of time through metropolitan areas or mountainous terrain is an important limitation in the reorganization of school divisions. Travel for supervisory, administrative, and maintenance personnel should also be considered.

School facilities should be centrally located with respect to unit population. Present recommendations of the Virginia Department of Education's Division of Pupil Transportation indicate that 29 miles per one way pupil trip is a maximum distance feasible. At a standard rate of 3 minutes per mile, a trip of 29 miles is roughly one and one-half hours long. In areas where population is quite scattered, or where a natural geographical barrier makes centralization difficult, some states are using intermediate administrative units within a division which permit economies while limiting long or dangerous travel.

The generally accepted standards related to pupil transportation suggest that the maximum walking distance for elementary school children is generally set at 1/2 to 3/4 of a mile one way; for junior high school students, 1 1/2 miles; and for senior high school students, 2 miles. These figures, of course, could be greatly affected by road and traffic conditions in terms of safety and feasibility. Where transportation is furnished, the maximum time for travel for elementary pupils one way is generally considered to be 45 minutes and for secondary pupils one hour. Local conditions have to be given consideration in applying these criteria.

(4) Feasibility

A subjective judgment concerning the feasibility of the consolidation or reorganization plan must be made by administrative and planning personnel in order to ensure effective implementation. There is often a considerable amount of opposition to change in administrative units. There are a number of reasons for opposition, including the following listed by M. E. Hickey:

1. General antipathy toward change.

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[12] Paul R. Mort and Walter C. Reusser, PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE, Second Edition, 1951, pp. 92-93.

[13] John W. Bell and Arthur S. Green, "Why Not Vertical Administration?", AMERICAN SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL, December, 1957, pp. 25-26.

2. Misunderstanding, or lack of understanding of the purpose of the reorganization.
3. Fear that reorganization will result in centralization of government control.
4. Feelings that the organization of school districts is a matter of local concern—despite the fact that a large portion of funds are provided by the State.[14]

In surveying Wisconsin superintendents regarding redistricting, T. J. Jensen found the major problems to be (a) educating the general public, (b) transporting students, (c) fear of losing local representation, (d) changing taxes, and (e) concerns over new building needs.[15]

III. IMPLICATIONS FOR VIRGINIA

Available data pertaining to the foregoing discussion of factors influencing the determination of school division size are presented summarily in the following sections.

(1) Educational Program

Virginia is in the initial stages of implementing the "Standards of Quality and Objectives for Public Schools, 1972-74," passed into law by the 1972 General Assembly. These standards and objectives are expected to have great influence in shaping the development of Virginia's educational program. The scope of the proposed programs would seem to suggest that some reorganization should be considered.

Appendix 3 shows the ranking of school divisions in Virginia by size. It will be noted that only one school system extends an enrollment beyond the usual 50,000 to 75,000 pupil range that is suggested by most authorities. This school division is Fairfax County with over 140,000 pupils. Some educators would agree that a school system with this many pupils would need to be divided into sub-administrative units, which Fairfax County has done. Other school divisions that exceed 50,000 pupils, depending to some extent on geography, might wish to consider the advantages of a sub-district plan.

The major problem that still exists in Virginia is the number of very small divisions (52) with a pupil population of less than 3,000. Another possible problem exists with those 57 school divisions in the range of 3,001 to 10,000 pupils. These figures suggest the magnitude of the consolidation problem that faces Virginia if each school division in the State is to have enough pupils to provide a reasonably effective and comprehensive program at a reasonable cost. If the most generally accepted figure of 10,000 pupils were accepted as a desirable goal, this would mean that 109 local school divisions would be affected. And even if we accept a figure of 3,000 as an intermediate goal, the magnitude of the problem is still very great.

Appendix 4 shows the number of public secondary, elementary, and combined schools in 1970-71 according to average daily membership (ADM) and number of teaching positions.

Appendix 5 shows the number of school divisions with respect to student enrollment and number of teaching positions referred to in the first section of this report.

Appendix 6 shows the number and percentage of high school graduates

[14] Hickey, *op cit.*, pp. 12-13.

[15] T. J. Jensen, "Public Opinion Factors in School District Reorganization," unpublished doctoral thesis, University of Wisconsin, 1952.

and high school graduates continuing their formal education in the counties and cities.

(2) Financial Resources

A total of $747,473,338 was spent for the operation of public schools in Virginia during the 1970-71 school year. The sources of these funds were as follows:

Local	$406,989,400	(54%)
State	252,251,071	(34%)
Federal	88,232,867	(12%)
	$747,473,338	

The average cost per pupil in average daily attendance (ADA) for the State during 1970-71 was $784, compared with a national average of $868. In 1970 Virginia ranked 29th among the states in the average cost per pupil in ADA.

Appendix 7 shows a ranking of states by cost per pupil.

Appendix 8 shows the comparable figures for the individual school divisions in Virginia and Appendix 9 gives the estimated true value of locally taxed property in the counties and cities in 1970. Careful consideration should be given to this exhibit for it dramatically emphasizes one of the problems facing Virginia in providing anywhere near equal educational opportunities for all of its pupils insofar as such opportunities are related to financial resources and expenditures. For example, the total cost per pupil in average daily attendance for 1970-71 ranges from a low of $516 to a high of $1318. Just as dramatic is the range of local expenditures per pupil in average daily attendance which ranges from a low of $153 to a high of $1001.

(3) Geography

Geography, population density, and natural barriers are important considerations in determining boundary lines for specific school divisions. It is difficult to suggest specific distances that are acceptable and which would apply with equal validity throughout the State. For example, extraordinary conditions exist in Highland and Bath counties where the combined total school enrollment in 1970-71 was 1,777 and the total land area was 1,743 square miles. Health factors may be a consideration in the time and distance that young children travel by bus.

Appendix 10 shows pupil transportation figures for Virginia by division for 1970-71.

Appendix 11 gives the ranking of Virginia among the states by percent of expenditure spent for transportation and the average cost of transportation per pupil.

Improved road conditions have tended to remove one of the barriers to effective consolidation.

(4) Feasibility

The criteria dealing with division size as it relates to the number of pupils, the financial resources, and geography with proper consideration to population density, distances, and natural barriers as well as the factors that were reviewed under this heading earlier in this report (pp. 6, 7) need to be considered and applied specifically to Virginia's school divisions. The Commission recognizes that due consideration should be given to community attitudes that influence political considerations.

Political realities in Virginia bear specifically on the feasibility factor as applied here. The cities of Virginia are independent of surrounding or adjacent counties. School division boundary lines are coterminous with the political boundary lines of local governments. School budgets in many localities represent by far the major total local expenditure. Finally, school boards in Virginia are not fiscally independent.

Appendix 12 shows the indebtedness of the counties and cities in Virginia.

Virginia has not had the great proliferation of administrative units that reached into the thousands as was true of so ne states. However, as the figures indicate, we have a serious problem of local division size that must be approached with both boldness and discretion.

IV. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The School Division Criteria Study Commission has reviewed the literature and practices that relate to its study. On the basis of these findings, the Commission has identified four broad areas generally recognized as being worthy of consideration out of which specific criteria will have to be developed. These four broad areas include:

1. Educational Program which has a direct relationship to the number of pupils in a given school division
2. Financial Resources
3. Geography
4. Feasibility

However, the court cases pending in the areas of school merger and school finance may have serious implications for this study which cannot now be definitely determined. Furthermore, the Department of Education is now collecting from each locality data related to meeting the standards of quality and the data will not be available until sometime next year. The availability of this data is extremely important to this study in view of the constitutional objective that the school divisions be of such area and population "as will promote the realization of the prescribed standards of quality."

For these reasons the members of the Commission are of the opinion that specific criteria and conditions for use by the Board of Education in dividing the State into school divisions cannot be determined at this time. The Commission recommends that it be continued for another two years in order to complete its study and to formulate specific conditions and criteria for Virginia. A resolution to continue the study is included in Appendix 13.

There are advantages which may result from this extension. Localities will have time to assess their own needs and problems and hopefully to seek means of meeting the standards of quality. The Department of Education may use this time to educate the people of Virginia to the fact that the standards of quality and the possibility of school consolidations are aimed solely at providing quality education for their children. The Commission urges the localities and the Department of Education to implement these suggestions.

Respectfully submitted,

Hunter B. Andrews, *Chairman*

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Henry I. Willett

* CONCURRING STATEMENT OF FREDERICK T. GRAY AND PAUL W. MANNS

We concur in this report and point out that it is indeed only a report of study results and not a recommendation for legislative action. We would add the comment that we regard public acceptance as absolutely essential to the success of any program of consolidation. No other public program is more sensitive than that which affects school age children. Pride in local schools and the desire for proximity of facilities are very real factors in the public support of education. The Commission's study has indicated the apparent advantage of combining some small districts. To convert these "paper" advantages into "actual" advantages will, in our judgment, demand that the school patrons be persuaded that their children will in fact benefit from such action. As evidence of the magnitude of that task it is significant to note that no person appeared at any public hearings to speak in favor of consolidation. We would emphasize the penultimate sentence of the report—not only "may" the Department of Education use the time to educate the people of Virginia—if the program is to become a reality it "must" do so.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Criterion	Optimum Size	Source
Community control	50,000 total population	Havighurst (1968)
Community control	7,000-8,000 pupils	Havighurst (1968)
General quality	10,000 pupils (min.)	State of California
General quality	28,000 pupils	Swanson (1962)
General quality	50,000 pupils	Benson (1965)
General quality	1,500 pupils (min.)	Conant (1969)
General quality	10,000 pupils	Packard (1963)
General quality	25,000 pupils	Comm. for Economic Development (1960)
Quality/economy	10,000-20,000 pupils	Faber (1966)
Quality/economy	5,000 pupils (min.)	Fitzwater (1938)
Quality/economy	5,000-6,000 pupils (min.)	McClure
Quality/economy	12,000 pupils	Dawson (1948)
Effectiveness	10,000 pupils	Nat. Comm. on School District Reorg. (1948)
Cost/pupil	50,000 pupils	Hanson (1962)
Tax effort required	12,000 pupils	Vincent (1966)
Special staffing	25,000 pupils	Vincent (1966)
Net current expenditure	50,000 pupils	Vincent (1966)
Elementary school unit	500 pupils (max.)	NEA DEP (1954)
Secondary school unit	700-1,000 pupils	White House Conf. on Education
Administrative decentralization	300,000-500,000 total pop.	Havighurst (1968)
Administrative decentralization	20,000 pupils	Passow (1967)
Administrative decentralization	12,000-40,000 pupils	Bundy (1967)
Administrative district	20,000-50,000 pupils	IAR, Columbia Univ. (1961)
Administrative district	15,000-20,000 pupils	Peabody Coll. (1965)
Administrative district	10,000-12,000 pupils	AASA (1959)
Special Services:		
Adult education	20,000 (min.)	Great Plains School District Organization Project (1968)
Business administration	35,000-50,000 pupils	
Electronic Data Processing	100,000 pupils	
Special education	20,000 pupils	

Source: Michael E. Hickey, "Optimum School District Size," ERIC Clearinghouse on Educational Administration, University of Oregon, December, 1969, p. 30.

Appendix 2

109—PER-CAPITA STATE AND LOCAL EXPENDITURES FOR LOCAL SCHOOLS (INCLUDING CAPITAL OUTLAY), 1969-70

*1. Alaska	$292.20	25. Pennsylvania	182.04
2. Minnesota	241.90	26. Colorado	181.56
3. Delaware	237.52	27. Nebraska	179.14
4. New York	235.49	28. North Dakota	174.18
5. Washington	228.78	29. Florida	171.74
6. Wyoming	221.36	30. Massachusetts	168.16
7. Maryland	220.52	31. Missouri	167.44
8. Hawaii	217.90	32. Virginia	167.18
9. Michigan	216.56	33. Ohio	162.49
10. Iowa	215.09	34. Vermont	160.62
11. New Mexico	207.01	35. Georgia	158.90
12. Nevada	206.48	36. Idaho	156.48
13. California	206.16	37. Texas	156.06
14. South Dakota	203.64	38. South Carolina	155.94
15. Oregon	203.33	39. Maine	151.29
16. Connecticut	203.26	40. West Virginia	148.98
17. Arizona	195.96	41. Rhode Island	148.30
18. Utah	194.22	42. Louisiana	146.80
19. Kansas	188.41	43. New Hampshire	145.31
20. Wisconsin	188.17	44. North Carolina	142.87
21. Montana	188.04	45. Oklahoma	142.01
22. New Jersey	185.62	46. Kentucky	138.33
UNITED STATES	184.35	47. Tennessee	136.13
		48. Mississippi	127.28
23. Indiana	182.49	49. Alabama	124.28
24. Illinois	182.36	50. Arkansas	121.44

Census, *Governmental Finances in 1969-70,* p. 46.

* Reduce 30% to make purchasing power comparable to figures for other areas of the United States.

Source: National Education Association, "Ranking of the States," p. 62

Appendix 3

Ranking of School Divisions by Size Within Four Categories,
With Number of High Schools and Graduates
1971-72

Categories: Small (1-3,000 students)
Medium (3,001-10,000 students)
Optimum (10,001-25,000 students)
Large (25,001 or more students)

Small Systems	Enrollment[1]	No. of High Schools[2]	No. of Graduates[2]
Amelia	1,895	1	95
Appomatox	2,418	1	129
Bath	1,203	1	60
Bland	1,108	2	60
Buckingham	2,734	1	131
Buena Vista	1,561	1	84
Cape Charles	389	1	24
Charles City	1,890	1	79
Clarke	1,987	1	112
Clifton Forge	1,199	1	76
Colonial Beach	538	1	38
Covington	2,306	1	127
Craig	815	1	44
Cumberland	1,720	1	60
Essex	1,876	1	100

1. Source: "Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction," 1971-72.
2. Source: Ibid, Table 5.

Small Systems continued

Small Systems	Enrollment	No. of High Schools	No. of Graduates
Floyd	2,209	1	150
Fluvanna	2,134	1	101
Falls Church	2,028	1	158
Franklin City	2,267	1	136
Fredericksburg	2,903	1	214
Fries	516	1	57
Galax	1,612	1	130
Goochland	2,611	1	77
Grayson	2,564	2	93
Greene	1,376	1	69
Harrisonburg	2,601	1	167
Highland	543	1	40
King George	2,197	1	104
King and Queen	1,128	1	48
King William	1,416	1	67
Lancaster	2,034	1	130
Lexington	1,211	1	186
Lunenburg	2,806	1	149
Madison	2,170	1	96
Mathews	1,456	1	96

Small Systems	Enrollment	No. of High Schools	No. of Graduates
Middlesex	1,465	1	99
Nelson	2,926	1	153
New Kent	1,523	1	74
Northumberland	2,056	1	144
Norton	1,306	1	60
Poquoson	1,532	1	78
Powhatan	1,625	1	69
Prince Edward	1,962	1	90
Radford	2,246	1	128
Rappahannock	1,257	1	46
Richmond County	1,601	1	79
Saltville*	894	1	59
South Boston	1,716	(Included in Halifax County)**	
Suffolk	2,142	1	116
Surry	1,349	1	47
Westmoreland	2,610	1	140
West Point	748	1	49

Total small districts: 52

***While Saltville remains a school division it is operating now under an agreement with Smyth County which gives it the advantages of moving into a "Medium Systems" category.**

****South Boston and Halifax County operate a joint high school.**

Medium Systems

Medium Systems	Enrollment	No. of High Schools	No. of Graduates
Accomack	6,362	6	385
Albemarle	8,918	1	435
Alleghany	3,239	1	169
Amherst	5,443	1	247
Bedford*	8,276*	2*	493*
Botetourt	4,708	2	221
Bristol	3,468	1	179
Brunswick	3,592	1	187
Buchanan	9,883	5	420
Caroline	3,745	2	171
Carroll	5,423	1	301
Charlotte	3,025	1	146
Charlottesville	7,388	1	377
Colonial Heights	4,053	1	245
Culpeper	4,799	1	227
Dickinson	4,672	3	285
Dinwiddie	5,888	1	280
Fauquier	7,196	1	365
Franklin	7,029	1	358
Frederick	7,086	1	354

*Includes Bedford City. Bedford City pays tuition for its students to attend Bedford County Schools.

Medium Systems continued

Medium Systems	Enrollment	No. of High Schools	No. of Graduates
Giles	4,121	2	245
Gloucester	3,414	1	165
Greensville *	3,790*	1*	244*
Halifax	7,684	1**	485**
Hopewell	5,758	1	314
Isle of Wight	4,781	2	228
Lee	5,181	6	242
Louisa	3,944	1	148
Martinsville	4,646	1	289
Mecklenburg	6,828	2	327
Montgomery	8,682	4	471
Nansemond	9,698	3	431
Northampton	3,227	1	159
Nottoway	3,205	1	166
Orange	3,728	1	184
Page	3,868	2	177
Petersburg	8,447	1	394
Patrick	3,598	1	198
Prince George	6,595	1	302
Pulaski	7,365	2	392

*Includes Emporia. Emporia pays tuition for Emporia students to attend Greensville schools.
**Includes South Boston. South Boston and Halifax operate a joint high school.

Medium Systems continued

Medium Systems	Enrollment	No. of High Schools	No. of Graduates
Rockbridge	4,090	2	149
Russell	6,646	4	345
Scott	5,695	3	380
Shenandoah	5,340	3	305
Smyth	6,477	3	324
Southampton	4,316	1	191
Spotsylvania	4,847	1	283
Stafford	6,834	1	283
Sussex	3,066	1	175
Staunton	4,742	1	273
Warren	3,800	1	176
Waynesboro	4,399	1	246
Williamsburg*	4,821*	1*	244*
Winchester	3,598	1	183
Wise	9,759	6	492
Wythe	5,186	3	326
York	8,905	1	429

Total medium districts: 57

*Includes James City County which is consolidated with Williamsburg.

Optimally-Sized Systems

Optimally-Sized Systems	Enrollment	No. of High Schools	No. of Graduates
Alexandria	17,943	1	838
Arlington	24,903	3	1,552
Augusta	10,945	5	631
Campbell	11,350	4	630
Danville	10,029	1	558
Hanover	10,129	2	585
Henry	13,430	5	617
Loudoun	10,887	3	473
Lynchburg	11,623	1	643
Pittsylvania	15,390	4	764
Roanoke City	19,149	4	1,014
Roanoke County*	24,581*	5*	1,255*
Rockingham	11,210	4	594
Tazewell	11,174	4	673
Washington**	10,586**	4**	526**

Total optimally-sized districts: 15

*Includes Salem. Salem pays tuition for Salem students to attend Roanoke County schools.

**Abingdon is now a part of the Washington County system.

Large Systems

Large Systems	Enrollment	No. of High Schools	No. of Graduates
Chesapeake	26,719	5	1,437
Chesterfield	25,125	6	1,446
Fairfax*	143,556*	19*	9,008*
Hampton	35,003	4	1,737
Henrico	35,495	6	2,223
Newport News	33,248	4	1,682
Norfolk	53,166	5	2,390
Portsmouth	26,861	4	1,286
Prince William	35,196	5	1,446
Richmond City	47,047	7	2,100
Virginia Beach	50,309	6	2,543

Total Large Districts: 11

*Includes Fairfax City, Fairfax City pays tuition for city students to attend Fairfax County schools.

Appendix 4

—NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO AVERAGE DAILY MEMBERSHIP AND NUMBER OF TEACHING POSITIONS—1970-1971

Average Daily Membership	1-9 Tchrs.	10-19 Tchrs.	20-29 Tchrs.	30-39 Tchrs.	40-49 Tchrs.	50-59 Tchrs.	60-69 Tchrs.	70-79 Tchrs.	80-89 Tchrs.	90-99 Tchrs.	100 or More Tchrs.	Total
1-99	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
100-199	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
200-299	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
300-599	.....	9	45	17	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
600-899	.....	.....	1	36	29	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76
900-1199	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	24	4	1	1	.....	1	41
1200-1499	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	12	8	11	4	.....	38
1500-1799	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	11	7	5	26
1800-2099	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	10	17
2100-2399	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11
2400 or more	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Total	2	16	49	54	42	37	17	11	24	17	31	300

TABLE 57B—NUMBER OF COMBINED SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO AVERAGE DAILY MEMBERSHIP AND NUMBER OF TEACHING POSITIONS—1970-1971

Average Daily Membership	One Tchr.	Two Tchrs.	Three Tchrs.	Four Tchrs.	5-9 Tchrs.	10-19 Tchrs.	20-29 Tchrs.	30-39 Tchrs.	40-49 Tchrs.	50 or More Tchrs.	Total
1-49	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
50-99	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
100-149	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
150-199	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
200-299	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
300-399	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	8	1	.....	.....	16
400-599	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	18	13	2	.....	34
600-799	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	18	6	2	28
800-999	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	18	12	31
1000-1999	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	25	28
1200 or more	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	36
Total	1	.....	.....	1	8	13	28	33	29	75	188

TABLE 57C—NUMBER OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO AVERAGE DAILY MEMBERSHIP AND NUMBER OF TEACHING POSITIONS—1970-1971

Average Daily Membership	One Tchr.	Two Tchrs.	Three Tchrs.	Four Tchrs.	5-9 Tchrs.	10-19 Tchrs.	20-29 Tchrs.	30-39 Tchrs.	40-49 Tchrs.	50 or More Tchrs.	Total
1-24	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
25-49	.....	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
50-99	.....	3	19	16	12	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
100-149	.....	.....	2	14	36	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
150-199	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	71
200-299	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	128	3	.....	.....	.....	188
300-399	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	183	8	.....	.....	.....	192
400-599	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	227	7	.....	.....	361
600-799	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	193	53	.....	.....	246
800-999	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	76	4	1	90
1000-1199	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	1	25
1200-1399	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7
1400 or more	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Total	1	7	22	31	168	456	440	148	20	7	1300

Source: "Annual Report of the Superintendent," Virginia Department o. Education, 1970-71, p. 306.

Appendix 5

Summary of Virginia School Districts with Respect to Student Enrollment and Teacher Positions

	Total
Districts not having 1,600 enrollment	18
Districts employing less than 46 teachers	6
Districts enrolling between 1,600-3,000	36
Districts employing between 47-100 teachers	37
Districts enrolling between 1,600-9,799	84
Districts employing between 47-200 teachers	64
Districts enrolling between 9,800-12,000	10
Districts employing 201-300 teachers	20
Districts enrolling more than 12,000	18
Districts employing more than 300 teachers	46

Source: "Facing Up: 1970-71," Virginia Department of Education, 1972, pp. 31-35.

Appendix 6

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES AND HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES CONTINUING FORMAL EDUCATION

	Number of First Graders Enrolled		Number of High School Graduates		Graduates Expressed as a Percent of the First Grade 12 Years Earlier‡		Number and Percent of High School Graduates Going to College				Number and Percent of High School Graduates Continuing Education in Other Than College			
	1950-51	1959-60	1961-62*	1970-71	1962	1971	1962		1971		1962		1971	
	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)				(5)			
COUNTIES														
Accomack	787	732	270	353	34%	48%	80	30%	88	25%	24	9%	56	16%
Albemarle	615	719	261	435	42	61	105	40	218	50	18	7	33	8
Alleghany [1]	559	308	7	176	1	57	1	14	80	46	0	0	11	6
Amelia	287	244	87	73	30	30	19	22	15	21	4	5	19	26
Amherst	498	497	167	248	34	50	46	28	125	50	19	11	8	3
Appomattox	280	216	97	109	35	50	19	20	46	42	18	19	5	5
Arlington	2,606	1,975	1,496	1,664	57	84	1,111	74	1,204	72	114	8	73	4
Augusta	880	915	391	595	44	65	92	24	224	38	119	30	61	10
Bath	129	99	59	62	46	63	18	31	21	34	12	20	2	3
Bedford	796	771	289	457	36	59	70	24	160	35	24	8	34	7
Bland	156	129	62	74	40	57	6	10	24	32	2	3	3	4
Botetourt	432	392	144	241	33	61	45	31	97	40	22	15	34	14
Brunswick	809	652	178	192	22	29	65	37	88	46	9	5	8	4
Buchanan	1,505	1,280	304	343	20	27	66	22	141	41	17	6	27	8
Buckingham	463	333	123	132	27	40	17	14	46	35	6	5	15	11
Campbell	859	853	294	566	34	66	96	33	275	49	21	7	57	10
Caroline	422	367	140	175	33	48	26	19	61	35	13	9	16	9
Carroll	786	529	154	270	20	51	37	24	113	42	17	11	21	8
Charles City	202	190	47	83	23	44	7	15	27	33	2	4	12	15
Charlotte	492	413	141	167	29	40	32	22	52	31	11	7	26	16
Chesterfield	921	1,805	566	1,242	61	69	229	40	639	51	38	6	80	6
Clarke	164	175	69	87	42	50	20	29	34	39	3	4	11	13
Craig	73	70	18	40	25	57	5	28	16	40	0	0	4	10
Culpeper	399	431	159	201	40	47	48	30	82	41	5	3	9	5
Cumberland	322	259	66	57	20	22	16	24	14	25	2	3	3	5
Dickenson	914	638	255	226	28	35	50	20	63	28	13	5	19	8
Dinwiddie	585	553	148	243	25	44	42	28	110	45	9	6	44	18
Essex	266	215	20	90	8	42	7	35	55	61	0	0	18	20
Fairfax [2]	2,340	6,065	2,750	8,560	118	141	1,708	62	6,367	74	165	26	240	3
Fauquier	376	703	154	292	41	42	39	25	122	42	13	8	15	5
Floyd	270	232	105	135	39	58	19	18	47	35	14	13	34	25

	Number of First Graders Enrolled		Number of High School Graduates		Graduates Expressed as a Percent of the First Grade 12 Years Earlier‡		Number and Percent of High School Graduates Going to College				Number and Percent of High School Graduates Continuing Education in Other Than College			
	1950-51	1959-60	1961-62*	1970-71	1962	1971	1962		1971		1962		1971	
	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)				(5)			
COUNTIES—CONTINUED														
Fluvanna	188	211	52	87	28%	41%	15	29%	24	28%	10	19%	14	16%
Franklin	700	687	189	352	27	51	55	29	149	42	8	4	26	7
Frederick	469	553	171	365	36	66	40	23	156	43	1	1	19	5
Giles	533	440	271	266	51	60	51	19	126	47	16	6	27	10
Gloucester	256	272	116	149	45	55	27	23	59	40	23	20	22	15
Goochland	325	307	56	98	17	32	12	21	29	30	2	4	6	6
Grayson[3]	817	482	110	159	13	33	19	17	53	33	11	10	19	12
Greene	193	125	37	55	19	44	18	49	13	24	4	11	3	6
Greensville	645	533	130	199	20	37	24	18	43	22	16	12	7	4
Halifax[4]	1,738	1,287	382	495	22	38	106	28	192	39	27	7	51	10
Hanover	578	703	248	483	43	69	84	34	194	40	16	6	69	14
Henrico	1,182	2,553	1,045	2,114	88	83	542	52	1,117	53	68	7	160	8
Henry	913	1,060	370	638	41	60	109	29	276	43	18	5	73	11
Highland	71	65	33	42	46	65	7	21	9	21	4	12	6	14
Isle of Wight	521	539	172	213	33	40	60	35	86	40	21	12	30	14
James City[5]	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
King George	232	133	66	99	28	74	28	42	49	50	1	2	4	4
King and Queen	204	152	88	51	43	34	13	15	11	22	3	3	1	2
King William	242	207	91	118	38	57	36	40	58	49	6	7	12	10
Lancaster	247	251	82	111	33	44	22	27	51	46	10	12	20	18
Lee	1,511	792	257	248	17	31	64	25	93	38	21	8	35	14
Loudoun	664	651	194	491	29	75	49	25	235	48	15	7	31	6
Louisa	423	413	103	154	24	37	23	22	44	29	4	4	16	10
Lunenburg	465	326	136	147	29	45	30	22	46	31	21	15	12	8
Madison	237	214	44	87	19	41	14	32	38	44	1	2	1	1
Mathews	139	150	61	69	44	46	15	25	36	52	5	8	6	9
Mecklenburg	1,266	1,022	362	374	29	37	93	26	166	44	33	9	69	18
Middlesex	213	175	86	80	40	46	24	28	38	48	9	10	4	5
Montgomery	694	660	333	473	48	72	108	32	235	50	13	4	59	13
Nansemond	1,019	1,150	213	520	21	45	37	41	254	49	14	7	36	7
Nelson	436	357	110	144	25	40	27	25	50	35	9	0	7	5
New Kent	120	144	46	77	38	53	15	33	21	27	6	13	21	27
Northampton	504	467	172	207	34	44	61	35	64	31	15	9	17	8

	Number of First Graders Enrolled		Number of High School Graduates		Graduates Expressed as a Percent of the First Grade 12 Years Earlier‡		Number and Percent of High School Graduates Going to College				Number and Percent of High School Graduates Continuing Education in Other Than College			
	1950-51	1959-60	1961-62*	1970-71	1962	1971	1962		1971		1962		1971	
	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)				(5)			
COUNTIES—CONTINUED														
Northumberland	265	220	95	133	36%	60%	23	24%	61	46%	3	3%	23	17%
Nottoway	544	402	140	154	26	38	52	37	52	34	16	11	22	14
Orange	328	338	83	153	25	45	25	30	80	52	17	20	14	9
Page	388	373	129	149	33	40	27	21	48	32	7	5	12	8
Patrick	491	375	152	176	31	47	28	18	65	37	15	10	13	7
Pittsylvania	2,585	1,792	608	801	24	45	153	25	291	36	39	6	141	18
Powhatan	141	131	54	65	38	50	16	30	18	28	5	9	1	2
Prince Edward	469	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	29	38	...	...	0	0
Prince George	400	450	131	261	33	58	42	32	136	52	0	0	55	21
Prince William	482	1,212	281	1,229	58	101	88	31	532	43	16	6	49	4
Pulaski	853	717	325	389	38	54	108	33	209	54	38	12	19	5
Rappahannock	177	131	38	40	21	31	9	24	14	35	2	5	0	0
Richmond	118	158	63	82	53	52	8	13	34	42	5	8	4	5
Roanoke	895	1,434	538	1,130	60	79	245	46	733	65	37	7	63	6
Rockbridge[6]	545	574	187	170	34	30	64	34	69	41	29	16	11	7
Rockingham	800	907	321	544	40	60	91	28	214	39	43	13	68	13
Russell	1,002	806	277	297	28	29	79	29	124	42	25	9	20	7
Scott	1,243	744	286	328	23	44	53	19	97	30	22	8	26	8
Shenandoah	456	440	219	290	48	66	57	26	122	42	23	11	47	16
Smyth	692	605	189	390	27	64	47	25	220	56	21	11	38	10
Southampton[7]	1,150	991	220	173	19	17	90	41	88	51	9	4	20	12
Spotsylvania	339	410	102	192	30	47	25	25	76	40	4	4	8	4
Stafford	247	379	117	296	47	78	17	15	142	48	7	6	7	2
Surry	248	214	61	53	25	25	23	38	19	36	3	5	1	2
Sussex	534	424	135	134	25	32	52	39	49	37	7	5	26	19
Tazewell	1,345	1,311	89	644	7	49	15	17	315	49	10	11	82	13
Warren	329	347	93	213	28	61	35	38	93	44	4	4	25	12
Washington	1,171	987	100	530	9	54	36	36	255	48	25	25	65	12
Westmoreland	207	362	116	153	56	42	31	27	53	35	7	6	7	5
Wise[8]	2,000	1,386	435	481	22	35	126	29	185	39	14	3	61	13
Wythe	568	588	245	308	43	52	70	29	156	51	16	7	30	10
York	278	527	216	537	78	102	88	41	288	54	10	5	60	11
COUNTY TOTALS	59,564	59,576	20,892	37,325	35%	63%	7,674	27%	19,536	52%	1,635	8%	2,899	8%

	Number of First Graders Enrolled		Number of High School Graduates		Graduates Expressed as a Percent of the First Grade 12 Years Earlier‡		Number and Percent of High School Graduates Going to College				Number and Percent of High School Graduates Continuing Education in Other Than College			
	1950-51	1959-60	1961-62*	1970-71	1962	1971	1962		1971		1962		1971	
	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)				(5)			
CITIES														
Alexandria	865	1,301	675	873	78%	67%	357	53%	580	66%	43	6%	35	4%
Bedford	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bristol	367	391	188	200	51	51	74	39	101	51	14	7	16	8
Buena Vista	129	142	45	90	35	63	10	22	41	46	1	2	7	8
Charlottsville	399	474	108	349	27	74	64	59	134	38	2	2	4	1
Chesapeake[9]	3,197	3,055	821	1,463	26	48	341	42	737	50	41	5	124	9
Clifton Forge	107	105	54	75	50	71	23	43	41	55	6	11	10	13
Colonial Heights	122	216	93	245	76	113	40	43	134	55	6	6	11	5
Covington[10]	...	261	52	111	..	43	26	50	61	55	5	10	10	9
Danville	642	1,070	369	477	57	45	174	47	255	54	15	4	91	19
Fairfax[11]	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Falls Church	186	176	115	148	62	84	86	75	112	76	7	6	4	3
Franklin[12]	...	...	...	118	..	..	..	..	75	64	..	..	8	7
Fredericksburg	162	255	101	171	62	67	57	56	111	65	7	7	11	6
Galax[13]	...	120	129	126	..	105	35	27	68	54	23	18	14	11
Hampton[14]	1,246	1,833	769	1,667	62	91	465	60	889	53	44	6	124	7
Harrisonburg	171	243	83	140	49	58	48	58	102	73	5	6	14	10
Hopewell	265	434	180	281	68	65	47	26	174	62	12	7	23	8
Lexington[15]	...	...	...	136	..	..	..	..	73	54	..	..	12	9
Lynchburg	857	1,059	427	576	50	54	243	57	391	68	15	4	18	3
Martinsville	354	454	211	270	60	59	104	49	146	54	5	2	12	4
Newport News[16]	1,640	2,522	1,086	1,713	66	68	412	38	923	54	89	8	224	13
Norfolk	4,002	6,239	1,971	2,415	49	39	874	44	1,225	51	27	1	344	14
Norton[17]	..	162	58	78	.	48	19	33	45	58	3	5	11	14
Petersburg	823	1,006	324	423	39	42	150	46	210	50	5	2	36	9
Portsmouth	1,892	1,795	809	1,249	43	70	410	51	806	65	38	5	156	13
Radford	194	189	86	130	44	69	57	66	66	51	5	6	25	19
Richmond	3,216	3,547	1,508	2,027	47	57	736	49	1,072	53	58	4	157	8
Roanoke	1,646	2,130	790	1,237	48	58	386	49	608	49	78	10	184	15
Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Boston[18]	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Staunton	235	419	148	287	63	69	95	64	175	61	18	12	31	11
Suffolk	231	259	132	139	57	54	76	58	92	66	9	7	6	4

	Number of First Graders Enrolled		Number of High School Graduates		Graduates Expressed as a Percent of the First Grade 12 Years Earlier‡		Number and Percent of High School Graduates Going to College				Number and Percent of High School Graduates Continuing Education in Other Than College			
	1950-51	1959-60	1961-62*	1970-71	1962	1971	1962		1971		1962		1971	
	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)				(5)			
CITIES—CONTINUED														
Virginia Beach[18]	987	2,128	653	2,252	66%	106%	368	56%	1,146	51%	68	10%	373	17%
Waynesboro	222	356	150	225	68	63	77	51	132	59	7	5	25	11
Williamsburg[20]	154	310	157	242	102	78	71	45	116	48	19	12	15	6
Winchester	292	344	126	197	43	57	59	47	105	53	0	0	11	6
TOTAL CITIES	24,603	32,995	12,418	20,130	50%	61%	5,984	42%	10,946	54%	675	5%	2,146	11%
STATE TOTALS	84,161	91,983	33,310	57,455†	40%	62%	13,658	41%	30,482	53%	2,310	7%	5,045	9%

* The number of graduates in some counties and cities appears to be unusually low when compared with the number of first graders in 1950-51. In many cases this may be due to such factors as a declining population and the inauguration of the twelve-year school system when for one year the number of graduates included only transfer and repeat students.

‡Where figures show departure from the expected, the high percentages may be due to factors such as rapidly increasing population, annexations, and the formulation and elimination of school systems. Low percentages may be caused by such factors as loss of students by annexation, a declining population, and the inauguration of the twelve-year school system when for one year the number of graduates included only transfer and repeat students.

†This total does not include the following high schools: Department for the Blind of the Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind and the Virginia State School, nor does the total include 2,217 summer school graduates from Virginia's public high schools.

[1] First-grade enrollment for 1950-51 includes Covington City which became a city effective March 12, 1954.

[2] First-grade enrollments for 1950-51 and 1959-60 include the Town of Fairfax. Graduates for 1961- 62 and 1970-71 include Fairfax City which became a city effective July 1, 1961.

[3] First-grade enrollment for 1950-51 includes the former Town of Galax which became a city effective November 20, 1953.

[4] Data include the former Town of South Boston which became a city effective July 1, 1959.

[5] See Williamsburg City for data on Division of James City County and Williamsburg City.

[6] First-grade enrollments for 1950-51 and 1959-60 and graduates for 1961-62 include former Town of Lexington which became a city effective January 1, 1966.

[7] First-grade enrollments for 1950-51 and 1959-60 and graduates for 1961-62 include former Town of Franklin which became a city on December 22, 1961.

[8] First-grade enrollment for 1950-51 includes Town of Norton which became a city effective January 1, 1954.

[9] First-grade enrollments for 1950-51 and 1959-60 and graduates for 1961-62 include Norfolk County and South Norfolk City. This county and this city became Chesapeake City effective January 1, 1963.

[10] First-grade enrollments for 1950-51 and 1959-60 are included in Alleghany County (Covington City effective March 12, 1954.)

[11] Data included with Fairfax County. (Pupils attend Fairfax County schools under a contractual agreement.)

[12] First-grade enrollments for 1950-51—1959-60 and graduates for 1961-62 are included in Southampton County.

[13] First-grade enrollment for 1950-51 is included in Grayson County. (Galax City effective November 30, 1953.)

[14] First-grade enrollment for 1950-51 includes Elizabeth City County. Elizabeth City County and Hampton City merged July 1, 1952.

[15] First-grade enrollments for 1950-51 and 1959-60 and graduates for 1961-62 are included in Rockbridge County. (Lexington City effective January 1, 1966.)

[16] First-grade enrollment for 1950-51 includes Warwick County. Warwick County and City of Newport News merged July 1, 1958, to become the City of Newport News.

[17] First-grade enrollment for 1950-51 is included in Wise County. (Norton City effective January 1, 1954.)

[18] Data included in Halifax County. (South Boston City effective July 1, 1959.)

[19] First-grade enrollments for 1950-51 and 1959-60 and graduates for 1961-62 include Princess Anne County. Princess Anne County and the City of Virginia Beach merged as the City of Virginia Beach effective January 1, 1963.

[20] Data includes James City County and the City of Williamsburg.

Sour "Facing Up," State Departm f Education, 1971, pp. 40-

Appendix 7

110- ESTIMATED CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS PER PUPIL IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE, 1970-71 (REVISED)

*1.	Alaska	$1,401
2.	New York	1,381
3.	New Jersey	1,163
4.	Connecticut	1,116
5.	Vermont	1,100
6.	Michigan	1,031
7.	Delaware	1,029
8.	Hawaii	979
9.	Illinois	978
10.	Maryland	976
11.	Wisconsin	973
12.	Pennsylvania	969
13.	Rhode Island	960
14.	Oregon	934
15.	Iowa	922
16.	Wyoming	900
17.	Massachusetts	882
18.	Minnesota	878
	UNITED STATES	868
19.	Montana	858
20.	Arizona	843
21.	Washington	828
22.	Colorado	819
	Florida	819
24.	Nevada	808
25.	Kansas	804
26.	Indiana	797
	Louisiana	797
28.	Ohio	793
*29.	Virginia	784
30.	New Hampshire	781
31.	Maine	767
32.	Missouri	759
33.	New Mexico	735
34.	South Dakota	718
35.	North Dakota	711
36.	Georgia	680
37.	Idaho	678
38.	Nebraska	676
	West Virginia	676
40.	Texas	674
41.	North Carolina	657
	Utah	657
43.	South Carolina	654
44.	Kentucky	625
45.	Tennessee	623
46.	Oklahoma	607
47.	Mississippi	603
48.	Arkansas	578
49.	Alabama	523
	California	NA

NEA, *Estimates of School Statistics, 1971-72*, p. 36.

*Reduce 30% to make purchasing power comparable to figures for other areas of the United States.

111 - CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS PER PUPIL IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE AS PERCENT OF NATIONAL AVERAGE 1970-71 (REVISED)

1.	Alaska	161.4
2.	New York	159.1
3.	New Jersey	134.0
4.	Connecticut	128.6
5.	Vermont	126.7
6.	Michigan	118.8
7.	Delaware	118.5
8.	Hawaii	112.8
9.	Illinois	112.7
10.	Maryland	112.4
11.	Wisconsin	112.1
12.	Pennsylvania	111.6
13.	Rhode Island	110.6
14.	Oregon	107.6
15.	Iowa	106.2
16.	Wyoming	103.7
17.	Massachusetts	101.6
18.	Minnesota	101.2
	UNITED STATES	100.0
19.	Montana	98.8
20.	Arizona	97.1
21.	Washington	95.4
22.	Colorado	94.4
	Florida	94.4
24.	Nevada	93.1
25.	Kansas	92.6
26.	Indiana	91.8
	Louisiana	91.8
28.	Ohio	91.4
*29.	Virginia	90.3
30.	New Hampshire	90.0
31.	Maine	88.4
32.	Missouri	87.4
33.	New Mexico	84.7
34.	South Dakota	82.7
35.	North Dakota	81.9
36.	Georgia	78.3
37.	Idaho	78.1
38.	Nebraska	77.9
	West Virginia	77.9
40.	Texas	77.6
41.	North Carolina	75.7
	Utah	75.7
43.	South Carolina	75.3
44.	Kentucky	72.0
45.	Tennessee	71.8
46.	Oklahoma	69.9
47.	Mississippi	69.5
48.	Arkansas	66.6
49.	Alabama	60.3
	California	NA

NEA, *Estimates of School Statistics, 1971-72*, p. 36.

Virginia was ranked 31 in 1968-69.

Source: National Education Association, "RAnking of the States," p.62.

Appendix 8

BASIC INFORMATION CONCERNING LOCAL DIVISIONS
(Based on 1968 True Values *Real Estate and Public* Service Corporations and 1970-71 Expenditures)

1	2	3	4		5	6		7		8	
COUNTIES	A.D.A.* 1970-71	True Values of Locally Taxed Property (1968) Real Estate and Public Service Corporations	Wealth per Child Based on Values of Real Estate & Public Service Corps. Col. 3 ÷ Col. 2	Rank	Local Expenditures (Operation)†	Equivalent True Tax Rate Col. 5 ÷ Col. 3	Rank	Total Cost Per Child in A.D.A. Regular Day School Only	Rank	Local Expenditures Per Pupil in A.D.A. Regular Day School Only	Rank
Accomack	5,626	$ 133,793,000	$23,781	58	$ 1,609,686	$1.20	30	$ 649	43	$ 283	48
Albemarle	7,849	315,106,000	40,146	12	3,390,495	1.08	54	699	17	432	6
Alleghany	2,964	68,537,000	23,123	65	831,147	1.21	27	540	91	268	59
Amelia	1,615	45,428,000	28,129	40	436,087	.96	74	699	17	255	65
Amherst	4,809	100,469,000	20,892	74	1,188,012	1.18	37	539	92	233	77
Appomattox	2,097	54,906,000	26,183	47	668,723	1.22	23	656	41	303	37
Arlington	22,843	1,886,770,000	82,597	1	23,650,837	1.25	20	1,318	1	1,001	1
Augusta	9,822	259,177,000	26,387	45	2,885,883	1.11	49	588	72	288	47
Bath	1,101	33,108,000	30,071	32	397,877	1.20	30	647	44	369	17
Bedford	7,418	199,447,000	26,887	41	2,265,986	1.14	43	588	72	299	39
Bland	1,014	19,425,000	19,157	88	246,595	1.27	17	667	34	236	74
Botetourt	4,120	121,960,000	29,602	33	1,265,325	1.04	62	599	67	299	39
Brunswick	3,257	87,267,000	26,794	42	1,011,407	1.16	40	704	14	291	44
Buchanan	8,823	185,312,000	21,003	71	2,273,386	1.23	21	620	59	257	63
Buckingham	2,415	69,910,000	28,948	36	798,461	1.14	43	644	47	278	51
Campbell	9,882	212,405,000	21,494	68	2,585,809	1.22	23	566	79	256	64
Caroline	3,249	85,170,000	26,214	46	759,775	.89	83	587	74	233	77
Carroll	4,875	94,969,000	19,481	85	903,672	.95	76	600	65	168	94
Charles City	1,740	32,252,000	18,536	89	368,005	1.14	43	561	80	197	90
Charlotte	2,793	64,588,000	23,125	64	751,299	1.16	40	668	31	253	66
Chesterfield	22,878	542,258,000	23,702	59	9,385,974	1.73	3	647	44	407	10
Clarke	1,692	82,942,000	49,020	3	671,913	.81	90	667	34	387	14
Craig	725	14,538,000	20,052	82	219,776	1.51	6	746	6	273	54
Culpeper	4,101	154,057,000	37,566	16	1,436,571	.93	79	604	64	341	23
Cumberland	1,412	37,473,000	26,539	44	381,819	1.02	67	619	60	234	76
Dickenson	4,228	132,639,000	31,372	24	1,252,270	.94	78	696	20	280	50
Dinwiddie	5,036	96,645,000	19,191	87	1,431,364	1.48	9	657	40	263	61

*A.D.A. for purpose of determining per pupil costs.
†Total operation including Regular Day School, Summer Schools and Adult Education.

: Virginia rtment of Education, "Facing Up tatistical Data on Virginia's Pub hools," 1 pp. 50-54.

1	2	3	4		5	6		7		8	
COUNTIES	A.D.A.* 1970-71	True Values of Locally Taxed Property (1968) Real Estate and Public Service Corporations	Wealth per Child Based on Values of Real Estate & Public Service Corps. Col. 3 ÷ Col. 2	Rank	Local Expenditures (Operation)†	Equivalent True Tax Rate Col. 5 ÷ Col. 3	Rank	Total Cost Per Child in A.D.A. Regular Day School Only	Rank	Local Expenditures Per Pupil in A.D.A. Regular Day School Only	Rank
Essex	1,668	$ 51,562,000	$30,912	28	$ 614,205	$1.19	34	$659	39	$356	19
Fairfax	124,309	3,768,219,000	30,335	30	72,186,388	1.92	2	890	2	563	2
Fauquier	6,132	309,903,000	50,539	2	2,533,171	.82	89	668	31	407	10
Floyd	1,996	42,247,000	21,166	70	480,804	1.14	43	599	67	239	73
Fluvanna	1,834	85,331,000	46,527	4	730,174	.86	87	675	26	390	13
Franklin	6,193	124,066,000	20,033	83	1,339,962	1.08	54	555	84	205	85
Frederick	6,865	139,610,000	20,336	78	2,051,500	1.47	10	556	83	294	41
Giles	3,673	126,032,000	34,313	17	1,512,781	1.20	30	719	11	419	7
Gloucester	2,854	96,250,000	33,725	18	982,818	1.02	67	627	55	329	29
Goochland	2,286	100,303,000	43,877	7	961,158	.96	74	700	16	408	9
Grayson	2,862	57,813,000	20,200	80	610,433	1.06	58	552	85	203	88
Greene	1,193	24,302,000	20,370	77	290,307	1.19	34	551	86	204	87
Greensville	3,341	84,262,000	25,221	53	892,232	1.06	58	666	36	229	79
Halifax	6,933	138,143,00	19,925	84	2,056,577	1.49	8	674	28	269	58
Hanover	8,640	226,156,000	26,175	48	2,445,221	1.08	54	543	89	278	51
Henrico	31,982	9[illegible]134,000	31,241	27	15,049,943	1.51	6	712	12	462	5
Henry	12,115	245,487,000	20,263	79	2,693,667	1.10	51	523	95	214	81
Highland	528	21,888,000	41,455	10	214,118	.98	71	736	7	415	8
Isle of Wight	4,277	143,737,000	33,607	21	1,277,908	.89	83	600	65	289	45
James City	See Williamsburg City										
King George	1,942	49,240,000	25,355	52	571,940	1.16	40	631	51	294	41
King & Queen	976	31,536,000	32,311	22	324,590	1.03	64	720	9	335	26
King William	1,235	37,782,000	30,593	29	409,820	1.08	54	679	23	333	28
Lancaster	1,869	76,510,000	40,936	11	677,677	.89	83	631	51	359	18
Lee	4,530	72,548,000	16,015	94	993,756	1.37	13	800	4	267	60
Loudoun	9,199	395,996,000	43,048	9	4,790,079	1.21	27	721	8	491	3
Louisa	3,266	83,016,000	25,418	51	660,073	.80	91	549	87	198	89
Lunenburg	2,506	53,166,000	21,215	69	699,224	1.32	15	684	22	270	56
Madison	1,936	48,263,000	24,929	56	670,235	1.39	11	633	50	324	32
Mathews	1,271	42,773,000	33,653	20	362,693	.85	88	621	58	283	48
Mecklenburg	6,340	132,988,000	20,976	72	1,625,795	1.22	23	666	36	253	66
Middlesex	1,297	49,967,000	38,525	15	520,707	1.04	62	697	19	385	16

1	2	3	4		5	6		7		8	
COUNTIES	A.D.A.* 1970-71	True Values of Locally Taxed Property (1968) Real Estate and Public Service Corporations	Wealth per Child Based on Values of Real Estate & Public Service Corps. Col. 3 ÷ Col. 2	Rank	Local Expenditures (Operation)†	Equivalent True Tax Rate Col. 5 ÷ Col. 3	Rank	Total Cost Per Child in A.D.A. Regular Day School Only	Rank	Local Expenditures Per Pupil in A.D.A. Regular Day School Only	Rank
Montgomery	7,710	$ 189,133,000	$24,531	57	$ 1,912,805	$1.01	69	$ 575	78	$ 244	71
Nansemond	8,381	154,744,000	18,464	90	2,073,654	1.34	14	638	49	235	75
Nelson	2,698	63,026,000	23,360	61	966,231	1.53	5	703	15	339	24
New Kent	1,236	38,774,000	31,371	25	406,261	1.05	60	706	13	320	33
Northampton	2,787	70,270,000	25,213	54	762,755	1.09	53	644	47	270	56
Northumberland	1,931	58,270,000	30,176	31	662,580	1.14	43	663	38	327	30
Nottoway	2,858	66,869,000	23,397	60	923,140	1.38	12	720	9	306	35
Orange	3,195	124,684,000	39,025	14	1,279,197	1.03	64	678	25	386	15
Page	3,395	97,502,000	28,719	38	1,023,054	1.05	60	594	71	292	43
Patrick	3,232	75,131,000	23,246	62	691,314	.92	80	539	92	207	84
Pittsylvania	13,981	292,101,000	20,893	73	3,241,806	1.11	49	606	63	214	81
Powhatan	1,349	45,488,000	33,720	19	544,196	1.20	30	780	5	396	12
Prince Edward	1,673	67,133,000	40,127	13	518,247	.77	94	670	30	300	38
Prince George	5,258	102,355,000	19,467	86	1,128,587	1.10	51	671	29	213	83
Prince William	28,834	667,257,000	23,141	63	14,665,114	2.20	1	810	3	485	4
Pulaski	6,483	133,525,000	20,596	76	1,182,367	.89	83	533	94	179	93
Rappahannock	1,104	50,416,000	45,667	6	403,498	.80	91	583	75	354	20
Richmond	1,490	38,997,000	26,172	49	478,805	1.23	21	679	23	339	24
Roanoke	20,270	445,988,000	22,002	66	6,925,641	1.55	4	631	51	334	27
Rockbridge	3,734	99,776,000	26,721	43	1,282,962	1.29	16	645	46	350	21
Rockingham	10,242	257,114,000	25,104	55	2,567,652	1.00	70	546	88	245	70
Russell	5,994	190,721,000	31,819	23	1,840,997	.97	73	617	61	304	36
Scott	5,204	91,339,000	17,552	91	1,080,125	1.18	37	631	51	184	91
Shenandoah	4,810	150,784,000	31,348	26	1,372,714	.91	82	558	81	277	53
Smyth	6,180	101,676,000	16,452	92	1,208,038	1.19	34	543	89	180	92
Southampton	4,101	116,835,000	28,489	39	1,141,026	.98	71	675	26	273	54
Spotsylvania	4,096	118,902,000	29,029	35	1,222,030	1.03	64	597	69	289	45
Stafford	5,802	119,596,000	20,613	75	1,501,953	1.26	18	582	76	249	68
Surry	1,173	54,029,000	46,061	5	409,147	.76	95	609	62	326	31
Sussex	2,690	77,843,000	28,938	37	739,523	.95	76	654	42	261	62
Tazewell	9,986	163,700,000	16,393	93	2,070,214	1.26	18	582	76	205	85
Warren	3,297	143,220,000	43,439	8	1,152,728	.80	91	557	82	342	22

1	2	3	4		5	6		7		8	
COUNTIES	A.D.A.* 1970-71	True Values of Locally Taxed Property (1968) Real Estate and Public Service Corporations	Wealth per Child Based on Values of Real Estate & Public Service Corps. Col. 3 ÷ Col. 2	Rank	Local Expenditures (Operation)†	Equivalent True Tax Rate Col. 5 ÷ Col. 3	Rank	Total Cost Per Child in A.D.A. Regular Day School Only	Rank	Local Expenditures Per Pupil in A.D.A. Regular Day School Only	Rank
Washington	8,315	$ 167,601,000	$20,156	81	$ 2,028,168	$1.21	27	$ 625	56	$ 240	72
Westmoreland	2,277	66,994,000	29,422	34	747,882	1.12	48	691	21	313	34
Wise	8,707	116,470,000	13,377	95	1,415,673	1.22	23	596	70	153	95
Wythe	4,758	102,542,000	21,551	67	1,203,524	1.17	39	622	57	249	68
York	7,709	196,248,000	25,457	50	1,809,830	.92	80	668	31	227	80
TOTAL COUNTIES	631,372	$18,105,834,000	$28,677		$248,881,548	$1.37		$ 712		$ 394	
TOWNS											
Abingdon	925	$ 25,714,000	$27,799	4	$ 316,905	$1.23	5	$ 611	3	$ 333	4
Cape Charles	345	6,511,000	18,872	6	94,461	1.45	2	557	5	274	6
Colonial Beach	484	16,585,000	34,267	2	216,175	1.30	4	738	1	446	2
Fries	509	3,872,000	7,607	7	174,259	4.50	1	516	7	333	4
Poquoson	1,302	28,968,000	22,249	5	313,507	1.08	7	551	6	240	7
Saltville	846	28,094,000	33,208	3	335,244	1.19	6	583	4	392	3
West Point	699	26,265,000	37,575	1	353,013	1.34	3	712	2	497	1
TOTAL TOWNS	5,110	$ 136,009,000	$26,616		$ 1,803,564	$1.33		$ 604		$ 353	
CITIES											
Alexandria	15,752	$ 1,062,670,000	$67,463	2	$ 12,225,234	$1.15	30	$1,072	2	$ 758	2
Bedford	See Bedford County										
Bristol	3,047	73,787,000	24,216	26	832,577	1.13	31	647	25	270	31
Buena Vista	1,406	29,453,000	20,948	31	410,697	1.39	17	596	33	285	30
Charlottesville	6,542	281,888,000	43,089	4	3,890,001	1.38	21	822	6	592	4
Chesapeake	23,056	486,387,000	21,096	30	6,185,413	1.27	26	611	31	263	33
Clifton Forge	1,131	31,246,000	27,627	19	447,915	1.43	14	636	27	363	23
Colonial Heights	3,463	79,553,000	22,972	28	857,817	1.08	33	538	35	244	34
Covington	2,085	60,948,000	29,232	16	844,728	1.39	17	646	26	395	17
Danville	9,037	230,817,000	25,541	22	3,285,333	1.42	16	627	28	338	27
Emporia	See Greensville County										

1	2	3	4		5	6		7		8	
COUNTIES	A.D.A.* 1970-71	True Values of Locally Taxed Property (1968) Real Estate and Public Service Corporations	Wealth per Child Based on Values of Real Estate & Public Service Corps. Col. 3 ÷ Col. 2	Rank	Local Expenditures (Operation)†	Equivalent True Tax Rate Col. 5 ÷ Col. 3	Rank	Total Cost Per Child in A.D.A. Regular Day School Only	Rank	Local Expenditures Per Pupil in A.D.A. Regular Day School Only	Rank
Fairfax	5,542	$ 195,519,000	$35,280	9	$ 3,872,127	$1.98	1	$ 944	3	$ 699	3
Falls Church	1,834	127,977,000	69,780	1	1,723,393	1.35	23	1,273	1	941	1
Franklin	2,095	37,311,000	17,810	33	731,130	1.96	2	671	23	358	24
Fredericksburg	2,531	99,187,000	39,189	7	1,338,188	1.35	23	745	13	484	9
Galax	1,431	40,094,000	28,018	18	502,033	1.25	28	618	29	345	25
Hampton	29,772	577,751,000	19,406	32	9,122,444	1.58	8	665	24	303	28
Harrisonburg	2,474	99,258,000	40,120	6	1,382,549	1.39	17	796	9	556	6
Hopewell	5,091	128,666,000	25,273	24	1,835,617	1.43	14	683	21	370	22
Lexington	1,079	36,208,000	33,557	11	524,740	1.45	13	749	12	469	10
Lynchburg	10,720	302,728,000	28,240	17	5,584,905	1.84	3	809	7	510	8
Martinsville	4,174	137,757,000	33,004	12	1,732,734	1.26	27	694	18	406	16
Newport News	28,977	757,195,000	26,131	21	11,651,191	1.54	10	730	14	393	18
Norfolk	49,297	1,325,084,000	26,880	20	19,716,272	1.49	11	783	10	380	20
Norton	1,179	19,431,000	16,481	34	82,148	.42	35	602	32	196	35
Petersburg	7,472	175,682,000	23,512	27	3,070,725	1.75	6	807	8	392	19
Portsmouth	24,395	409,878,000	16,802	35	7,400,949	1.81	4	681	22	301	29
Radford	2,026	51,657,000	25,497	23	704,331	1.36	22	685	20	344	26
Richmond	45,320	1,572,180,000	34,691	10	26,761,278	1.70	7	866	4	562	5
Roanoke	17,190	521,652,000	30,346	15	9,295,548	1.78	5	830	5	525	7
Salem	....	.....	.....		.....	....		....		....	
South Boston	1,477	36,886,000	24,974	25	578,978	1.57	9	709	17	373	21
Staunton	4,255	132,060,000	31,036	14	1,951,441	1.48	12	711	16	441	12
Suffolk	1,872	69,792,000	37,282	8	827,859	1.19	29	720	15	426	14
Virginia Beach	42,338	896,693,000	21,179	29	11,691,984	1.30	25	613	30	270	31
Waynesboro	3,863	125,871,000	32,584	13	1,743,961	1.39	17	692	19	430	13
Williamsburg*	4,096	179,311,000	43,777	3	1,955,101	1.09	32	778	11	455	11
Winchester	3,729	149,791,000	40,169	5	1,542,947	1.03	34	567	34	413	15
TOTAL CITIES	369,748	$10,542,368,000	$28,512		$156,304,288	$1.48		$ 745		$ 423	
GRAND TOTAL	1,006,230 [1]	$28,784,211,000 [2]	$28,606		$406,989,400	$1.41		$ 724		$ 404	

*Includes James City County.

1. 1971-72 A.D.A. - 996,168.
2. 1970 True Values $35,415,722,000.

Appendix 9

June 15, 1971

Estimated True (Full) Value of Locally Taxed Property in the Several Counties and Cities of Virginia - 1970
(Real Estate and Public Service Corporation)

1	2	3	4
County	Real Estate	Public Service Corporations	Total
Accomack	$ 153,515,000	$ 18,210,000	$ 171,725,000
Albemarle	344,189,000	45,516,000	389,705,000
Alleghany	64,030,000	12,071,000	76,101,000
Amelia	49,742,000	4,556,000	54,298,000
Amherst	106,129,000	18,714,000	124,843,000
Appomattox	54,287,000	20,664,000	74,951,000
Arlington	2,058,809,000	180,916,000	2,239,725,000
Augusta	268,930,000	34,973,000	303,903,000
Bath	39,807,000	4,334,000	44,141,000
Bedford	179,720,000	46,312,000	226,032,000
Bland	22,277,000	2,426,000	24,703,000
Botetourt	108,135,000	25,612,000	133,747,000
Brunswick	80,377,000	12,556,000	92,933,000
Buchanan	202,516,000	18,803,000	221,319,000
Buckingham	71,838,000	27,300,000	99,138,000
Campbell	206,545,000	39,707,000	246,252,000
Caroline	98,805,000	14,707,000	113,512,000
Carroll	88,057,000	11,605,000	99,662,000
Charles City	32,229,000	5,293,000	37,522,000
Charlotte	63,610,000	12,514,000	76,124,000
Chesterfield	577,788,000	183,534,000	761,322,000
Clarke	76,510,000	8,305,000	84,815,000
Craig	18,068,000	3,075,000	21,143,000
Culpeper	163,845,000	21,683,000	185,528,000
Cumberland	33,170,000	11,727,000	44,897,000
Dickenson	93,715,000	15,940,000	109,655,000
Dinwiddie	92,509,000	22,015,000	114,524,000
Essex	65,310,000	3,157,000	68,467,000
Fairfax	4,832,010,000	259,359,000	5,091,369,000
Fauquier	316,291,000	34,300,000	350,591,000
Floyd	42,305,000	4,612,000	46,917,000
Fluvanna	48,407,000	51,648,000	100,055,000
Franklin	138,469,000	15,179,000	153,648,000
Frederick	187,292,000	17,117,000	204,409,000
Giles	84,190,000	52,211,000	136,401,000
Gloucester	121,259,000	6,100,000	127,359,000
Goochland	97,822,000	13,258,000	111,080,000
Grayson	56,898,000	5,341,000	62,239,000
Greene	25,829,000	4,170,000	29,999,000
Greensville	79,875,000	11,280,000	91,155,000
Halifax	138,992,000	20,526,000	159,518,000
Hanover	287,922,000	28,948,000	316,870,000
Henrico	1,107,382,000	70,317,000	1,177,699,000
Henry	237,317,000	20,126,000	257,443,000
Highland	22,904,000	871,000	23,775,000

Source: Virginia Department of Taxation

1	2	3	4
Isle of Wight	$ 132,409,000	$ 19,502,000	$ 151,911,000
James City	95,732,000	11,257,000	106,989,000
King George	56,957,000	4,791,000	61,748,000
King & Queen	47,918,000	2,838,000	50,756,000
King William	45,639,000	8,400,000	54,039,000
Lancaster	91,077,000	3,982,000	95,059,000
Lee	71,776,000	13,455,000	85,231,000
Loudoun	528,053,000	67,049,000	595,102,000
Louisa	97,966,000	19,905,000	117,871,000
Lunenburg	62,376,000	8,071,000q	70,447,000
Madison	77,675,000	4,554,000	82,229,000
Mathews	60,674,000	2,981,000	63,655,000
Mecklenburg	136,909,000	22,711,000	159,620,000
Middlesex	51,565,000	3,886,000	55,451,000
Montgomery	201,631,000	24,367,000	225,998,000
Nansemond	188,776,000	22,183,000	210,959,000
Nelson	66,571,000	12,083,000	78,654,000
New Kent	49,539,000	6,124,000	55,663,000
Northampton	61,320,000	10,728,000	72,048,000
Northumberland	82,284,000	3,827,000	86,111,000
Nottoway	64,625,000	12,581,000	77,206,000
Orange	137,090,000	34,507,000	171,597,000
Page	100,315,000	11,059,000	111,374,000
Patrick	85,475,000	5,511,000	90,986,000
Pittsylvania	260,690,000	71,592,000	332,282,000
Powhatan	56,156,000	5,416,000	61,572,000
Prince Edward	74,998,000	12,539,000	87,537,000
Prince George	102,517,000	16,199,000	118,716,000
Prince William	795,954,000	128,336,000	924,290,000
Pulaski	111,154,000	23,329,000	134,483,000
Rappahannock	64,834,000	2,846,000	67,680,000
Richmond	47,646,000	6,490,000	54,136,000
Roanoke	621,286,000	43,988,000	665,274,000
Rockbridge	101,053,000	19,367,000	120,420,000
Rockingham	290,137,000	23,710,000	313,847,000
Russell	97,091,000	97,624,000	194,715,000
Scott	91,014,000	17,095,000	108,109,000
Shenandoah	162,909,000	21,813,000	184,722,000
Smyth	102,441,000	18,268,000	120,709,000
Southampton	129,691,000	11,837,000	141,528,000
Spotsylvania	131,441,000	11,156,000	142,597,000
Stafford	166,452,000	13,620,000	180,072,000
Surry	47,798,000	69,191,000	116,989,000
Sussex	66,414,000	12,272,000	78,686,000
Tazewell	149,831,000	19,456,000	169,287,000
Warren	127,028,000	18,646,000	145,674,000
Washington	192,683,000	19,891,000	212,574,000
Westmoreland	88,902,000	5,907,000	94,809,000
Wise	119,590,000	19,850,000	139,440,000
Wythe	97,714,000	15,373,000	113,087,000
York	173,970,000	47,929,000	221,899,000
Total Counties	$20,305,372,000	$ 2,551,680,000	$22,857,052,000

Town	2	3	4
Cape Charles	$ 4,284,000	$ 2,202,000	$ 6,486,000
Colonial Beach	18,190,000	862,000	19,052,000
Fries	2,495,000	238,000	2,733,000
Poquoson	33,704,000	1,382,000	35,086,000
Saltville	25,990,000	2,570,000	28,560,000
West Point	33,270,000	1,522,000	34,792,000
Total Towns	$ 117,933,000	$ 8,776,000	$ 126,709,000
City			
Alexandria	$ 1,032,578,000	$ 150,785,000	$ 1,183,363,000
Bedford	See Bedford County		
Bristol	78,013,000	3,574,000	81,587,000
Buena Vista	32,174,000	2,854,000	35,028,000
Charlottesville	294,663,000	25,471,000	320,134,000
Chesapeake	511,387,000	125,417,000	636,804,000
Clifton Forge	23,923,000	7,146,000	31,069,000
Colonial Heights	88,024,000	5,157,000	93,181,000
Covington	58,535,000	6,535,000	65,070,000
Danville	233,042,000	14,399,000	247,441,000
Emporia	See Greensville County		
Fairfax	See Fairfax County		
Falls Church	141,862,000	5,674,000	147,536,000
Franklin	36,945,000	2,519,000	39,464,000
Fredericksburg	105,251,000	12,190,000	117,441,000
Galax	38,467,000	3,631,000	42,098,000
Hampton	613,034,000	45,332,000	658,366,000
Harrisonburg	97,892,000	7,324,000	105,216,000
Hopewell	132,961,000	14,435,000	147,396,000
Lexington	37,029,000	3,648,000	40,677,000
Lynchburg	321,052,000	35,361,000	356,413,000
Martinsville	141,703,000	9,020,000	150,723,000
Newport News	835,295,000	84,299,000	919,594,000
Norfolk	1,452,754,000	174,483,000	1,627,237,000
Norton	15,392,000	6,250,000	21,642,000
Petersburg	169,154,000	21,891,000	191,045,000
Portsmouth	449,920,000	38,319,000	488,239,000
Radford	55,118,000	6,252,000	61,370,000
Richmond	1,652,300,000	186,329,000	1,838,629,000
Roanoke	492,727,000	79,272,000	571,999,000
Salem	See Roanoke County		
South Boston	37,050,000	3,849,000	40,899,000
Staunton	133,841,000	12,082,000	145,923,000
Suffolk	69,285,000	6,811,000	76,096,000
Virginia Beach	1,467,710,000	63,552,000	1,531,262,000
Waynesboro	124,325,000	8,954,000	133,279,000
Williamsburg	97,927,000	7,283,000	105,210,000
Winchester	169,343,000	11,187,000	180,530,000
Total Cities	$11,240,676,000	$ 1,191,285,000	$12,431,961,000
Total State	$31,663,981,000	$ 3,751,741,000	$35,415,722,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
COUNTIES	Average Daily Attendance of Transported Pupils			Total Number of Buses Operated	Total Miles Pupils Transported on Regular Route	Number of Days Buses Operated	Number of Drivers			
							Adult		Student	
	Elementary	Secondary	Total				M	F	M	F
Accomack										
Publicly-owned	3,333	1,706	5,039	77	522,720	180	29	48	....	....
Albemarle										
Publicly-owned	4,859	2,544	7,403	117	911,340	180	62	35	20	....
Alleghany										
Publicly-owned	1,666	1,074	2,740	31	263,776	180	31	.....	....	....
Amelia										
Publicly-owned	1,041	553	1,594	25	207,540	180	10	9	6	....
Amherst										
Publicly-owned	3,048	1,495	4,543	63	622,764	180	35	28	....	....
Appomattox										
Publicly-owned	1,230	694	1,924	33	262,764	180	21	9	3	....
Arlington										
Publicly-owned	3,946	5,586	9,532	77	455,365	186	54	23	....	....
Augusta										
Publicly-owned	3,534	6,038	9,572	111	885,780	180	33	20	58	....
Bath										
Publicly-owned	721	346	1,067	20	163,743	180	19	.....	1	....
Bedford										
Publicly-owned	4,388	2,788	7,176	100	984,114	180	25	61	14	....
Bland										
Publicly-owned	563	359	922	19	122,670	180	19	.....	....	....
Botetourt										
Publicly-owned	2,435	1,398	3,833	48	367,234	180	31	14	3	....
Brunswick										
Publicly-owned	2,005	1,136	3,141	63	735,876	180	40	15	7	....
Buchanan										
Publicly-owned	5,703	2,551	8,254	87	543,060	180	67	16	4	....
Buckingham										
Publicly-owned	1,592	812	2,404	42	454,392	180	19	13	10	....
Campbell										
Publicly-owned	5,837	3,276	9,113	110	733,500	180	32	62	16	....
Caroline										
Publicly-owned	2,093	1,032	3,125	48	361,476	180	12	36	....	....
Carroll										
Publicly-owned	2,914	1,691	4,605	73	713,340	180	64	.....	9	....
Charles City										
Publicly-owned	1,014	561	1,575	22	178,668	180	5	17	....	....
Contract	125	8	133	2	15,120	180	2	.....	....	....
Total	1,139	569	1,708	24	193,788	180	7	17	....	....
Charlotte										
Publicly-owned	1,663	906	2,569	46	399,510	180	35	11	....	....

Columns 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, and 16 are totals. Columns 9, 10, 11, and 12 are averages.

Source: Virginia Department of Education, "Superintendent's Annual Report, 1970-71," pp. 112-128.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Average Number Pupils Per Bus	Average Miles Per Bus Per Day	Cost Per Pupil Per Year	Cost Per Mile	Total Cost of Operation Less Gas Tax Refund	Cost of Replacement	Capital Outlay	Total of Columns 13, 14, and 15
65	38	$ 43 90	$ .424	$ 221,533 87	$ 58,741 00	$ 15,704 90	$ 295,979 77
63	43	51 27	.417	379,573 11	42,315 28	40,694 43	462,582 85
89	48	42 18	.430	115,573 68	14,946 15	.....	130,519 83
64	46	46 95	.300	74,343 75	39 00	8,482 04	83,364 79
72	55	49 73	.363	225,922 82	38,456 94	.....	264,379 76
53	44	47 96	.351	92,271 29	11,854 08	.....	104,125 97
124	32	61 15	1.280	582,867 20	96,104 00	.....	678,971 20
86	44	30 43	.329	291,267 16	63,826 18	7,698 57	362,791 91
53	45	54 34	.354	57,983 86	726 95	15,145 62	73,856 43
72	55	33 25	.242	238,606 61	53,540 36	.....	292,146 97
49	36	49 54	.372	45,673 46	6,865 00	.....	52,538 46
80	45	37 41	.370	143,384 05	21,502 26	7,021 71	171,908 02
51	66	61 38	.262	192,799 51	62,993 85	.....	255,793 36
95	35	25 62	.389	211,480 70	59,307 43	16,635 71	287,423 93
57	60	46 70	.247	112,262 27	24,280 76	.....	136,543 03
83	37	29 31	.364	267,060 29	163,415 43	66,215 05	496,690 77
65	42	41 96	.363	131,116 58	35,232 35	.....	166,348 93
63	54	40 44	.261	180,211 44	.....	.....	180,211 44
72	45	38 16	.336	60,097 01	11,462 90	.....	71,559 91
66	42	43 65	.384	5,895 00	.....	.....	5,895 00
71	45	38 58	.340	65,902 01	11,462 90	.....	77,364 91
50	48	54 85	.353	140,916 56	.....	.....	140,916 56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
COUNTIES	Average Daily Attendance of Transported Pupils			Total Number of Buses Operated	Total Miles Pupils Transported on Regular Route	Number of Days Buses Operated	Number of Drivers			
							Adult		Student	
	Elementary	Second	Total				M	F	M	F
Chesterfield										
Publicly-owned	13,165	6,738	19,903	192	1,282,716	180	17	175	....	....
Clarke										
Publicly-owned	935	504	1,439	14	124,740	180	9	3	2	....
Craig										
Publicly-owned	442	208	650	11	114,403	180	10	1	....	....
Culpeper										
Publicly-owned	2,486	1,064	3,550	44	339,552	180	16	20	8	....
Cumberland										
Publicly-owned	925	451	1,376	25	270,612	180	14	5	6	....
Dickenson										
Publicly-owned	2,364	1,425	3,789	50	403,740	180	50	.....	....	....
Dinwiddie										
Publicly-owned	3,359	1,693	4,052	86	718,380	180	10	64	2	1
Essex										
Publicly-owned	1,078	480	1,558	27	302,022	180	8	17	2	....
Fairfax										
Publicly-owned	42,129	39,458	81,587	647	5,871,072	184	78	534	34	1
Fauquier										
Publicly-owned	3,823	1,821	5,644	81	609,876	180	24	53	4	....
Floyd										
Publicly-owned	1,195	749	1,944	34	285,750	180	18	11	5	....
Fluvanna										
Publicly-owned	1,220	591	1,811	27	211,572	180	27	.....	....	....
Franklin										
Publicly-owned	3,923	2,038	5,961	88	742,680	180	59	17	12	....
Frederick										
Publicly-owned	4,582	2,103	6,685	52	470,304	180	33	17	2	....
Contract	62	.....	62	1	17,820	180	1	.....	....	....
Total	4,644	2,103	6,747	53	488,124	180	34	17	2	....
Giles										
Publicly-owned	2,080	1,324	3,404	38	252,072	180	23	3	12	....
Gloucester										
Publicly-owned	1,787	731	2,518	37	338,580	180	2	35	....	....
Goochland										
Publicly-owned	1,502	703	2,205	36	333,000	180	14	20	2	....
Grayson										
Publicly-owned	1,732	1,042	2,774	51	352,709	181	40	4	7	....
Greene										
Publicly-owned	785	332	1,117	15	131,220	180	9	3	3	....
Greensville										
Publicly-owned	2,022	1,194	3,216	29	377,388	180	13	16	....	....
Halifax										
Publicly-owned	4,130	3,143	7,273	116	918,324	180	44	28	39	5

Columns 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, and 16 are totals. Columns 9, 10, 11, and 12 are averages.

TRANSPORTATION—CONTINUED

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Average Number Pupils Per Bus	Average Miles Per Bus Per Day	Cost Per Pupil Per Year	Cost Per Mile	Total Cost of Operation Less Gas Tax Refund	Cost of Replacement	Capital Outlay	Total of Columns 13, 14, and 15
104	37	$ 28 89	$ .448	$ 575,044 60	.....	.....	$ 575,044 60
103	50	34 77	.401	50,029 50	$ 7,770 53	$ 7,779 53	65,588 56
59	58	59 54	.338	38,698 16	11,892 56	.....	50,590 72
81	43	30 41	.318	107,959 91	6,617 00	9,925 50	124,502 41
55	60	47 30	.240	65,087 00	13,259 96	.....	78,346 96
76	45	47 03	.447	180,471 78	39,876 20	6,880 64	227,228 62
58	46	44 10	.304	216,387 52	53,200 40	.....	271,083 02
58	62	57 29	.206	89,254 52	7,429 00	.....	96,680 52
126	49	31 35	.436	2,557,440 54	103,204 75	184,215 11	2,901,020 40
70	42	41 23	.381	232,712 55	37,066 12	6,850 00	277,228 67
57	47	62 49	.435	121,493 12	32,604 12	.....	154,097 24
67	44	44 43	.380	80,456 89	15,025 92	.....	95,482 81
70	50	36 54	.305	226,269 37	8,269 75	.....	234,539 12
129	50	27 67	.393	184,967 58	19,760 94	16,446 63	221,175 15
62	99	73 77	.256	4,574 00	.....	.....	4,574 00
127	51	28 09	.338	189,541 58	19,760 94	16,446 63	225,749 15
90	37	34 04	.459	115,780 88	24,815 26	.....	140,596 14
98	51	44 90	.334	113,219 55	14,258 74	7,129 37	134,607 66
61	51	48 48	.321	106,593 00	29,194 16	.....	136,087 16
54	38	46 93	.369	130,171 76	38,798 70	.....	168,970 46
74	49	39 21	.334	43,792 25	8,133 21	.....	51,925 46
111	72	35 67	.304	115,049 36	22,773 75	.....	137,823 11
63	44	48 34	.383	351,587 35	58,552 93	.....	410,140 28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
COUNTIES	Average Daily Attendance of Transported Pupils			Total Number of Buses Operated	Total Miles Pupils Transported on Regular Route	Number of Days Buses Operated	Number of Drivers			
							Adult		Student	
	Elementary	Secondary	Total				M	F	M	F
Hanover										
Publicly-owned	5,094	2,859	7,953	86	728,280	180	8	75	2	1
Henrico										
Publicly-owned	12,542	10,155	22,697	211	1,254,379	180	32	177	2	....
Henry										
Publicly-owned	7,389	3,607	10,996	125	1,043,136	180	63	62	....	....
Contract	61	.....	61	1	7,632	180	1	.....	....	....
Total	7,450	3,607	11,057	126	1,050,768	180	64	62	....	....
Highland										
Publicly-owned	308	197	505	10	94,536	180	9	.....	1	....
Isle of Wight										
Publicly-owned	2,672	1,266	3,938	64	453,726	180	13	51	....	....
James City										
Publicly-owned	2,635	1,327	3,962	51	374,580	180	11	43	....	....
King George										
Publicly-owned	1,145	640	1,785	26	199,980	180	5	20	1	....
King and Queen										
Publicly-owned	660	312	972	20	223,200	180	3	16	1	....
King William										
Publicly-owned	823	383	1,206	23	210,960	180	4	19	....	....
Lancaster										
Publicly-owned	1,085	582	1,667	29	246,384	180	5	24	....	....
Contract	48	.....	48	1	5,112	180	1	.....	....	....
Total	1,133	582	1,715	30	251,496	180	6	24	....	....
Lee										
Publicly-owned	2,399	1,447	3,846	51	398,538	180	50	.....	1	....
Contract	53	27	80	3	35,784	180	3	.....	....	....
Total	2,452	1,474	3,926	54	434,322	180	53	.....	1	....
Loudoun										
Publicly-owned	4,386	2,752	7,138	102	613,296	180	13	76	12	1
Louisa										
Publicly-owned	2,146	1,049	3,195	48	554,660	180	15	19	13	1
Lunenburg										
Publicly-owned	1,534	816	2,350	39	362,520	180	26	13	....	....
Madison										
Publicly-owned	1,292	543	1,835	27	224,028	180	18	8	1	....
Mathews										
Publicly-owned	840	369	1,209	19	151,380	180	4	15	....	....
Mecklenburg										
Publicly-owned	3,517	2,302	5,819	95	848,880	180	40	35	20	....
Middlesex										
Publicly-owned	796	453	1,249	21	172,134	180	1	20	....	....
Montgomery										
Publicly-owned	4,331	2,169	6,500	60	418,752	180	56	4	....	....

Columns 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, and 16 are totals. Columns 9, 10, 11, and 12 are averages.

TRANSPORTATION—CONTINUED

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Average Number Pupils Per Bus	Average Miles Per Bus Per Day	Cost Per Pupil Per Year	Cost Per Mile	Total Cost of Operation Less Gas Tax Refund	Cost of Replacement	Capital Outlay	Total of Columns 13, 14, and 15
92	47	$ 32 68	$ .357	$ 259,876 01	$ 22,343 01	$ 12,593 21	$ 294,817 23
108	33	30 00	.543	630,962 78	122,339 40	69,475 79	872,777 97
88	40	36 27	.382	398,876 84	.....	.....	398,876 84
61	42	51 59	.412	3,147 00	.....	.....	3,147 00
88	46	36 36	.383	402,023 84	.....	.....	402,023 84
51	53	53 56	.286	27,047 69	6,864 35	.....	33,912 04
62	39	41 52	.360	163,509 35	29,954 83	8,434 48	201,898 66
78	41	36 09	.382	143,005 69	7,006 68	7,006 68	157,019 05
69	43	44 62	.398	79,642 77	21,249 66	.....	100,892 43
49	62	67 01	.294	65,724 72	11,819 50	.....	77,544 22
52	51	54 05	.314	66,277 26	11,944 50	.....	78,221 76
57	47	42 41	.287	76,700 87	15,472 18	3,321 00	89,494 05
48	28	59 37	.558	2,850 00	.....	.....	2,850 00
57	47	42 89	.292	73,550 87	15,472 18	3,321 00	92,344 05
75	43	41 67	.402	160,272 77	35,553 10	6,000 00	201,825 87
27	66	221 58	.495	17,726 85	.....	.....	17,726 85
73	45	45 34	.410	177,999 62	35,553 10	6,000 00	219,552 72
70	33	53 54	.623	382,194 92	57,000 00	35,374 27	475,469 19
67	64	39 72	.229	126,916 30	50,718 57	.....	177,634 87
60	52	47 51	.308	111,648 68	21,808 00	6,512 00	139,968 68
68	40	49 78	.408	91,345 88	17,545 00	.....	108,890 88
64	44	38 50	.307	43,541 64	15,008 37	.....	61,550 01
61	50	44 24	.303	257,416 69	36,020 82	.....	293,437 51
59	45	50 66	.433	74,520 87	7,161 93	.....	81,682 80
108	39	30 60	.475	198,907 20	39,639 58	13,734 06	252,280 84

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
COUNTIES	Average Daily Attendance of Transported Pupils			Total Number of Buses Operated	Total Miles Pupils Transported on Regular Route	Number of Days Buses Operated	Number of Drivers			
							Adult		Student	
	Elementary	Secondary	Total				M	F	M	F
Nansemond										
Publicly-owned	4,391	2,364	6,755	78	738,000	180	16	62	....	....
Nelson										
Publicly-owned	1,732	955	2,687	51	507,780	180	23	22	....	6
New Kent										
Publicly-owned	771	458	1,229	25	243,360	180	2	20	3	....
Northampton										
Publicly-owned	1,697	1,090	2,787	36	301,140	180	29	7	....	....
Northumberland										
Publicly-owned	1,116	666	1,782	38	308,520	180	4	34	....	....
Nottoway										
Publicly-owned	1,373	880	2,253	34	234,918	180	15	19	....	....
Orange										
Publicly-owned	1,722	897	2,619	37	310,860	180	23	9	5	....
Page										
Publicly-owned	1,997	1,005	3,002	31	195,354	180	12	16	3	....
Patrick										
Publicly-owned	2,008	1,090	3,098	50	435,160	180	47	3	....	....
Pittsylvania										
Publicly-owned	8,241	4,865	13,106	201	1,814,706	180	85	62	54	....
Powhatan										
Publicly-owned	886	432	1,318	23	172,620	180	8	15	....	....
Prince Edward										
Publicly-owned	929	545	1,474	24	258,480	180	12	.....	12	....
Prince George										
Publicly-owned	3,450	1,781	5,231	80	776,520	180	20	50	10	....
Prince William										
Publicly-owned	13,167	7,261	20,428	173	1,454,618	185	7	166	4	....
Pulaski										
Publicly-owned	3,113	1,635	4,748	80	318,772	181	35	2	13	....
Rappahannock										
Publicly-owned	700	334	1,094	18	151,740	180	14	.....	4	....
Richmond										
Publicly-owned	9.8	494	1,422	22	176,742	180	2	13	7	....
Roanoke										
Publicly-owned	11,599	6,734	18,333	138	1,128,780	180	52	80	....	....
Rockbridge										
Publicly-owned	1,778	1,041	2,819	41	324,678	181	29	12	....	....
Contract	531	294	825	9	77,848	181	9	.....	....	....
Total	2,309	1,335	3,644	50	402,526	181	38	12	....	....

Columns 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, and 16 are totals. Columns 9, 10, 11, and 12 are averages.

TRANSPORTATION—CONTINUED

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Average Number Pupils Per Bus	Average Miles Per Bus Per Day	Cost Per Pupil Per Year	Cost Per Mile	Total Cost of Operation Less Gas Tax Refund	Cost of Replacement	Capital Outlay	Total of Columns 13, 14, and 15
87	53	$ 32 84	$ .300	$ 221,803 29	$ 69,227 50	.....	$ 291,030 79
53	55	74 36	.393	199,893 00	50,639 36	.....	250,443 26
49	54	59 51	.301	73,135 25	21,811 35	$ 700 00	95,646 60
77	45	33 08	.306	92,167 59	6,815 75	18,648 25	117,551 59
47	45	53 05	.310	95,610 32	12,264 00	.....	107,874 32
66	38	35 01	.336	78,876 54	18,557 00	.....	97,433 54
71	49	39 56	.324	103,697 16	30,166 35	.....	133,763 51
99	35	28 71	.450	87,910 40	12,577 76	.....	100,488 16
92	48	40 82	.333	145,055 57	39,119 87	.....	184,175 14
65	60	40 30	.291	528,179 27	66,620 40	29,393 75	624,193 42
57	42	46 34	.354	61,071 33	14,858 03	.....	75,929 36
61	59	46 32	.264	68,280 98	14,677 00	7,612 00	90,569 98
65	54	46 34	.312	242,496 08	.....	67,990 07	310,386 15
118	45	34 93	.490	713,482 09	28,482 50	181,370 90	923,336 09
95	35	27 04	.403	129,391 85	20,371 07	23,080 59	171,843 51
61	47	49 06	.358	54,323 80	13,033 09	.....	67,356 89
65	45	36 17	.290	51,423 45	15,909 30	.....	67,332 75
133	46	25 52	.414	467,823 22	41,193 37	56,691 85	565,705 44
99	44	44 43	.380	125,385 24	.....	22,258 50	147,643 74
92	43	43 59	.462	35,960 89	.....	.....	35,960 89
73	44	44 28	.401	161,316 13	.....	22,258 50	183,694 63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
COUNTIES	Average Daily Attendance of Transported Pupils			Total Number of Buses Operated	Total Miles Pupils Transported on Regular Route	Number of Days Buses Operated	Number of Drivers			
							Adult		Student	
	Elementary	Secondary	Total				M	F	M	F
Rockingham										
Publicly-owned.....	5,941	3,474	9,415	111	762,090	180	79	32	....	....
Russell										
Publicly-owned.....	3,617	1,903	5,520	65	492,120	180	65	.....	....	....
Scott										
Publicly-owned.....	2,928	1,784	4,712	64	612,720	180	62	.....	1	....
Shenandoah										
Publicly-owned.....	2,826	1,601	4,427	53	422,400	180	28	23	2	....
Smyth										
Publicly-owned.....	3,822	2,123	5,945	42	325,819	180	42	.....	....	....
Southampton										
Publicly-owned.....	2,657	1,059	3,716	74	686,502	180	12	54	8	....
Spotsylvania										
Publicly-owned.....	2,659	1,355	4,014	51	507,523	180	2	36	13	....
Stafford										
Publicly-owned.....	3,539	1,775	5,314	51	411,588	180	6	36	8	1
Surry										
Publicly-owned.....	790	335	1,125	18	182,088	180	3	11	4	....
Sussex										
Publicly-owned.....	1,627	851	2,478	39	491,940	180	10	29	....	....
Tazewell										
Publicly-owned.....	5,566	3,138	8,704	79	556,146	180	62	5	12	....
Warren										
Publicly-owned.....	1,859	960	2,819	25	174,222	180	16	9	....	....
Washington										
Publicly-owned.....	5,177	2,736	7,913	78	693,008	180	73	5	....	....
Westmoreland										
Publicly-owned.....	1,522	714	2,236	40	351,036	180	4	36	....	....
Wise										
Publicly-owned.....	4,480	2,490	6,970	67	509,153	181	65	.....	2	....
Wythe										
Publicly-owned.....	2,518	1,521	4,039	42	304,848	180	39	3	....	....
York										
Publicly-owned.....	4,537	2,713	7,250	92	781,836	182	5	37	....	....
Total Counties...	323,440	202,914	526,360	6,176	51,226,422	.....	2,571	3,080	510	17

Columns 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, and 16 are totals. Columns 9, 10, 11, and 12 are averages.

TRANSPORTATION—CONTINUED

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Average Number Pupils Per Bus	Average Miles Per Bus Per Day	Cost Per Pupil Per Year	Cost Per Mile	Total Cost of Operation Less Gas Tax Refund	Cost of Replacement	Capital Outlay	Total of Columns 13, 14, and 15
85	38	$ 34 71	$ .429	$ 326,836 21	$ 42,097 79	$ 18,072 32	$ 387,006 32
85	42	39 19	.440	216,334 39	26,580 00	.....	242,914 39
73	53	45 50	.350	214,421 18	48,915 87	.....	263,337 05
83	44	34 02	.357	150,626 34	28,350 00	.....	178,976 34
142	43	20 04	.376	122,693 80	36,081 53	14,463 67	173,239 00
50	52	44 35	.240	164,812 75	17,525 25	.....	182,338 00
78	55	42 14	.333	169,147 04	27,008 31	6,745 78	202,901 13
104	45	26 37	.341	140,145 72	.....	.....	140,145 72
63	56	39 84	.246	44,825 04	14,650 54	.....	59,475 58
64	70	48 45	.244	120,053 97	.....	22,842 00	142,895 97
110	39	29 20	.457	254,192 09	32,373 83	.....	286,565 92
113	39	23 67	.383	66,741 73	8,914 76	14,640 79	90,297 23
101	49	33 78	.385	267,275 80	50,511 37	.....	317,787 23
56	49	49 56	.316	110,814 57	21,396 00	.....	132,210 57
104	42	26 55	.363	185,050 62	38,134 00	17,880 30	241,071 52
96	40	32 36	.429	130,706 72	24,837 70	.....	155,544 42
79	47	36 45	.338	264,260 57	.....	42,947 14	307,207 71
85	46	36 93	.379	$ 19,439,354 60	$ 2,803,012 25	$ 1,124,514 24	$ 23,366,881 09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
TOWNS	Average Daily Attendance of Transported Pupils			Total Number of Buses Operated	Total Miles Pupils Transported on Regular Route	Number of Days Buses Operated	Number of Drivers			
							Adult		Student	
	Elementary	Secondary	Total				M	F	M	F
Abingdon										
Publicly-owned	490	252	742	3	18,432	180	3	.....	....	....
Colonial Beach										
Publicly-owned	183	107	290	2	12,240	180	2	.....	....	....
Poquoson										
Publicly-owned	751	541	1,292	16	93,705	182	.....	16	....	....
West Point										
Publicly-owned	308	180	488	4	18,720	180	.....	4	....	....
Total Towns	1,732	1,080	2,812	25	143,157	.....	5	20	....	....

Columns 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, and 16 are totals. Columns 9, 10, 11, and 12 are averages.

TRANSPORTATION—CONTINUED

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Average Number Pupils Per Bus	Average Miles Per Bus Per Day	Cost Per Pupil Per Year	Cost Per Mile	Total Cost of Operation Less Gas Tax Refund	Cost of Replacement	Capital Outlay	Total of Columns 13, 14, and 15
247	34	$ 18 26	$ .734	$ 13,545 83	.....	.....	$ 13,545 83
145	34	14 02	.346	4,241 21	.....	$ 7,281 19	11,522 40
81	32	26 87	.370	34,720 54	.....	.....	34,720 54
122	26	20 58	.537	10,045 44	$ 5,909 75	.....	15,955 19
112	32	$ 22 25	$ .437	$ 62,553 02	$ 5,909 75	$ 7,281 19	$ 75,743 96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
CITIES	Average Daily Attendance of Transported Pupils			Total Number of Buses Operated	Total Miles Pupils Transported on Regular Route	Number of Days Buses Operated	Number of Drivers			
							Adult		Student	
	Elementary	Secondary	Total				M	F	M	F
Alexandria										
Publicly-owned	1,357	.....	1,357	11	81,036	180	8	3	....	....
Chesapeake										
Publicly-owned	11,819	6,206	18,025	148	995,292	180	.....	148	....	....
Covington										
Publicly-owned	526	298	824	2	17,479	180	2	.....	....	....
Falls Church										
Publicly-owned	293	.....	293	3	10,998	183	3	.....	....	....
Franklin										
Publicly-owned	1,094	418	1,512	15	96,120	180	.....	15	....	....
Fredericksburg										
Contract	647	.....	647	5	18,360	180	1	4	....	....
Galax										
Publicly-owned	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
Hamilton										
Publicly-owned	6,371	91	6,462	63	351,909	183	.....	68	....	....
Newport News										
Publicly-owned	13,208	9,379	22,587	227	1,370,532	181	1	226	....	....
Norton										
Publicly-owned	427	169	596	3	19,854	180	3	.....	....	....
Portsmouth										
Publicly-owned	1,726	870	2,596	24	124,734	180	2	22	....	....
Richmond										
Publicly-owned	3,660	1,756	5,416	67	374,580	180	4	63	....	....
Roanoke										
Publicly-owned	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
Virginia Beach										
Publicly-owned	24,000	13,869	37,869	273	1,770,180	181	7	204	2	....
Total Cities	65,128	33,056	98,184	846	5,231,074	.....	31	813	2	....
Total State	300,306	237,050	627,356	7,047	56,000,053	.....	2,607	3,913	512	17
Including Replacement	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....

Columns 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, and 16 are totals. Columns 9, 10, 11, and 12 are averages.

TRANSPORTATION—CONTINUED

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Average Number Pupils Per Bus	Average Miles Per Bus Per Day	Cost Per Pupil Per Year	Cost Per Mile	Total Cost of Operation Less Gas Tax Refund	Cost of Replacement	Capital Outlay	Total of Columns 13, 14, and 15
123	41	$ 42 12	$ .705	$ 57,156 81	$ 15,146 00	.....	$ 72,302 81
122	37	23 87	.433	430,299 89	38,925 00	$ 90,825 00	560,049 89
412	49	14 25	.672	11,747 83	.....	.....	11,747 83
98	20	64 12	1.708	18,787 22	.....	.....	18,787 22
101	36	20 47	.322	30,950 04	11,370 20	.....	42,320 84
129	20	44 05	1.552	28,500 00	.....	.....	28,500 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,080 00	6,080 00
95	28	31 43	.578	203,125 50	21,569 04	12,434 08	237,130 12
100	33	28 10	.464	636,155 94	77,165 88	35,075 40	748,397 22
198	36	8 18	.240	4,877 01	.....	7,500 00	12,377 01
108	29	44 01	.916	114,240 89	.....	.....	114,240 89
81	31	44 43	.643	240,687 66	5,639 20	419,943 12	666,269 98
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,069 70	6,069 70
139	36	20 95	.448	793,393 17	47,675 02	27,554 90	868,533 09
116	34	$ 26 17	$ .491	$ 2,569,832 56	$ 217,496 94	$ 606,083 10	$ 3,393,412 60
89	45	$ 35 18	$ .390	$ 22,071,710 18	$ 3,026,418 94	$ 1,737,878 53	$ 26,836,037 65
.....	.....	$ 40 01	$ .443	.....	.....	.....	.....

COUNTIES	Number Pupils Transported	Cost
Franklin	8	$ 990 60
Rockingham	63	13,981 75
Total Counties	71	$ 14,971 75
CITIES		
Alexandria	538	$ 42,310 42
Buena Vista	...	1,896 40
Charlottesville	...	18,905 50
Colonial Heights	...	1,649 50
Harrisonburg	...	1,367 95
Hopewell	...	28,766 60
Lynchburg	...	24,225 71
Martinsville	...	6,997 80
Richmond	2,617	93,681 50
Roanoke	...	137,392 94
Staunton	...	3,288 10
Waynesboro	...	4,500 00
Winchester	...	92 50
Total Cities	3,155	$ 365,074 32
Total State	3,226	$ 380,046 07

—PAYMENTS TO PARENTS IN LIEU OF PROVIDING BUS TRANSPORTATION SERVICE

COUNTIES	Number Pupils Transported	Cost
Accomack	...	$ 314 64
Bedford	2	79 50
Botetourt	3	1,193 40
Buchanan	102	13,798 50
Campbell	6	360 00
Caroline	...	420 00
Carroll	2	1,064 34
Craig	2	600 00
Dinwiddie	3	518 94
Franklin	8	644 50
Giles	1	87 00
Grayson	2	135 00
Greene	2	1,000 00
Henrico	...	11,263 49
Henry	7	812 84
Lee	21	1,410 00
Loudoun	6	439 62
Madison	1	180 00
Mecklenburg	4	429 38
Montgomery	2	261 97
Nansemond	2	100 00
Northampton	8	895 80
Page	6	1,530 00
Pulaski	7	1,223 16
Rappahannock	3	106 20
Smyth	7	755 00
Warren	17	544 60
Wise	7	459 00
Total Counties	231	$ 40,566 28
TOWNS		
Poquoson	...	$ 375 00
Total Towns	...	$ 375 00
CITIES		
Charlottesville	...	$ 10,062 50
Chesapeake	3	203 35
Norfolk	138	20,122 00
Staunton	...	3,754 00
Virginia Beach	1	375 00
Total Cities	142	$ 34,516 85
Total State	373	$ 75,458 13

—PAYMENT OF MONEY TO OTHER SCHOOL DIVISIONS FOR TRANSPORTATION

COUNTIES	Number Pupils Transported	Cost
Campbell to Appomattox County	16	$ 683 68
Isle of Wight to Chesapeake City	4	576 00
Total Counties	20	$ 1,259 68
TOWNS		
Cape Charles to Northampton County	...	$ 658 50
Total Towns	...	$ 658 50
CITIES		
Waynesboro to Augusta County	...	$ 3,766 00
Total Cities	...	$ 3,766 00
Total State	20	$ 5,684 18

121.–AVERAGE COST OF TRANSPORTATION PER PUPIL TRANSPORTED, 1969-70

1.	Montana	$147
*2.	Alaska	132
3.	North Dakota	129
4.	Nebraska	117
5.	Rhode Island	104
6.	South Dakota	102
7.	Wyoming	101
8.	Hawaii	90
9.	Kansas	87
10.	Wisconsin	83
11.	Iowa	80
12.	New Jersey	75
13.	New Mexico	70
	New York	70
15.	Colorado	66
	Delaware	66
	Vermont	66
	Washington	66
19.	Maryland	64
20.	Illinois	61
	Massachusetts	61
	Oklahoma	61
23.	Maine	60
	Nevada	60
25.	Louisiana	59
	West Virginia	59
27.	Indiana	56
	New Hampshire	56
29.	Idaho	55
	Minnesota	55
31.	Pennsylvania	53
32.	Missouri	52
	UNITED STATES	52
33.	Oregon	51
34.	Connecticut	49
35.	Michigan	45
36.	Utah	42
37.	Florida	41
	Georgia	41
	Kentucky	41
40.	Mississippi	40
41.	Arkansas	38
42.	Ohio	37
	Tennessee	37
44.	Texas	35
45.	Alabama	34
46.	Virginia	32
47.	South Carolina	25
48.	North Carolina	23
49.	California	22
50.	Arizona	17

School Bus Fleet, December 1971/January 1972, p. 40.

*Reduce 30% to make purchasing power comparable to figures for other areas of the United States.

120.–PUPIL TRANSPORTATION EXPENDITURE AS PERCENT OF CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 1969-70

1.	North Dakota	8.2
2.	West Virginia	6.4
3.	Rhode Island	6.3
4.	Louisiana	5.9
5.	Maine	5.7
6.	Montana	5.6
7.	Wisconsin	5.4
8.	New Hampshire	4.9
9.	Idaho	4.8
10.	Missouri	4.7
11.	New Mexico	4.6
	South Dakota	4.6
13.	Mississippi	4.5
14.	Kentucky	4.4
15.	Delaware	4.3
	Kansas	4.3
17.	Iowa	4.2
18.	Alaska	4.1
	Indiana	4.1
	Maryland	4.1
	Washington	4.1
22.	Vermont	4.0
23.	Arkansas	3.9
	Georgia	3.9
	Oklahoma	3.9
	Wyoming	3.9
27.	Alabama	3.8
28.	Massachusetts	3.7
	Pennsylvania	3.7
30.	Minnesota	3.4
	Nebraska	3.4
	Tennessee	3.4
33.	Nevada	3.2
	Oregon	3.2
35.	New Jersey	3.1
	UNITED STATES	3.0
36.	Colorado	2.9
37.	Virginia	2.8
38.	Connecticut	2.7
	New York	2.7
	Ohio	2.7
41.	South Carolina	2.5
42.	Illinois	2.3
43.	North Carolina	2.2
	Utah	2.2
45.	Michigan	2.1
46.	Hawaii	1.9
47.	Florida	1.8
48.	Texas	1.4
49.	Arizona	0.8
50.	California	0.7

NEA, *Estimates of School Statistics, 1970-71*, p. 36.

School Bus Fleet, December 1971/January 1972, p. 40.

Source: National Education Association, "Rankings of the States, 1972," pp. 65-66.

Appendix 12

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF COUNTY DEBT

At June 30, 1970

No.	NAME OF COUNTY	Purposes for Which Incurred						Total
		General Government		Road	School			
		Bonds	Temporary	Bonds	Bonds	Literary	Temporary	
1	Accomack	$ 680,000.00				$ 1,026,200.00		$ 1,706,200.00
2	Albemarle	25,000.00			$ 2,870,000.00	1,625,030.00	$ 700,000.00	5,220,030.00
3	Alleghany	725,000.00			1,425,000.00	634,375.00		2,784,375.00
4	Amelia	215,000.00				137,900.00		352,900.00
5	Amherst	800,000.00			2,372,512.00	699,520.00		3,962,032.00
6	Appomattox					524,200.00		524,200.00
7	Arlington	30,535,000.00		$ 13,865,000.00	30,065,000.00	25,525.00		74,487,525.00
8	Augusta	910,950.14			5,465,000.00	1,042,000.00		7,417,950.14
9	Bath				380,000.00	442,400.00		822,400.00
10	Bedford				3,988,000.00	1,785,760.00		5,753,760.00
11	Bland				40,000.00	276,200.00		316,200.00
12	Botetourt				1,275,000.00	605,170.00		1,880,170.00
13	Brunswick				754,000.00	375,800.00		1,129,800.00
14	Buchanan				600,000.00	2,436,450.00		3,036,450.00
15	Buckingham					908,950.00		908,950.00
16	Campbell				1,960,000.00	1,064,650.00		3,024,650.00
17	Caroline				220,000.00	869,075.00		1,089,075.00
18	Carroll				1,400,000.00	1,575,098.00		2,975,098.00
19	Charles City					570,750.00		570,750.00
20	Charlotte				200,000.00	328,200.00	186,993.18	715,193.18
21	Chesterfield	23,780,000.00			34,015,000.00	51,700.00		57,846,700.00
22	Clarke					941,665.00		941,665.00
23	Craig					835,500.00		835,500.00
24	Culpeper				3,520,000.00	316,850.00		3,836,850.00
25	Cumberland		$ 15,500.00			586,500.00		602,000.00
26	Dickenson				5,000.00	1,220,600.00		1,225,600.00
27	Dinwiddie				1,125,000.00	1,179,287.00		2,304,287.00
28	Essex				1,170,000.00	280,000.00		1,450,000.00
29	Fairfax	84,965,000.00	6,810,000.00		116,265,000.00	651,485.00	9,645,000.00	218,336,485.00
30	Fauquier				5,060,000.00	630,500.00		5,690,500.00
31	Floyd				270,000.00	421,800.00		691,800.00
32	Fluvanna					568,380.00		568,380.00
33	Franklin				1,175,000.00	1,636,820.00		2,811,820.00
34	Frederick				2,525,000.00	924,600.00		3,449,600.00
35	Giles				1,320,000.00	794,725.00		2,114,725.00
36	Gloucester	420,000.00	40,000.00		420,000.00	1,144,250.00		2,024,250.00
37	Goochland				270,000.00	1,512,945.00		1,782,945.00
38	Grayson					893,730.00		893,730.00
39	Greene					476,950.00		476,950.00
40	Greensville				180,000.00	672,200.00		852,200.00
41	Halifax				1,400,000.00	1,254,525.00		2,654,525.00
42	Hanover	600,000.00			3,494,000.00	1,370,925.00		5,464,925.00
43	Henrico	14,882,000.00		4,500,000.00	35,090,000.00	51,250.00		55,523,250.00
44	Henry				5,050,000.00	1,695,750.00	196,650.00	6,942,400.00
45	Highland					211,500.00		211,500.00
46	Isle of Wight				1,200,000.00	554,400.00		1,754,400.00
47	James City	1,785,000.00	180,000.00		1,800,000.00			3,765,000.00
48	King and Queen				5,000.00	398,000.00		403,000.00
49	King George	600,000.00	58,000.00		1,080,000.00	1,090,050.00		2,828,050.00
50	King William					1,238,870.00		1,238,870.00
51	Lancaster					501,225.00		501,225.00
52	Lee		40,000.00		258,000.00	539,925.00	3,050.50	841,005.50
53	Loudoun				11,835,000.00	1,445,740.00		13,280,740.00
54	Louisa					882,430.00		882,430.00
55	Lunenburg				675,000.00	461,440.00		1,136,440.00
56	Madison					927,320.00		927,320.00
57	Mathews	45,000.00			450,000.00	208,558.00		603,558.00
58	Mecklenburg	15,000.00			535,000.00	1,494,700.00		2,044,700.00
59	Middlesex				480,000.00	65,000.00		545,000.00
60	Montgomery				4,565,000.00	32,100.00		4,597,100.00
61	Nansemond				3,250,000.00	854,000.00		4,104,000.00
62	Nelson	138,780.00				567,000.00		705,780.00
63	New Kent				250,000.00	468,175.00		718,175.00
64	Northampton				385,000.00	40,000.00		425,000.00
65	Northumberland				180,000.00	548,600.00		728,600.00
66	Nottoway					1,106,600.00		1,106,600.00
67	Orange		50,000.00		500,000.00	2,477,210.00		3,027,210.00
68	Page				575,000.00	53,100.00	32,000.00	660,100.00
69	Patrick				1,850,000.00	584,300.00		2,434,300.00
70	Pittsylvania				4,835,000.00	5,000.00		4,840,000.00
71	Powhatan					66,000.00	140,000.00	206,000.00
72	Prince Edward					75,200.00		75,200.00
73	Prince George				1,320,000.00	320,000.00		1,640,000.00
74	Prince William	17,816,000.00			23,971,000.00	654,259.00		42,441,259.00
75	Pulaski				4,000.00	353,650.00		357,650.00
76	Rappahannock					956,700.00		956,700.00
77	Richmond				220,000.00	571,600.00		791,600.00
78	Roanoke	1,800,000.00			17,710,000.00	2,150,475.00		21,760,475.00
79	Rockbridge				480,000.00	1,949,820.00		2,429,820.00
80	Rockingham	85,000.00			1,990,000.00	933,625.00		3,008,625.00
81	Russell				1,643,000.00	1,281,670.00		2,924,670.00
82	Scott				1,575,000.00	612,550.00		2,187,550.00
83	Shenandoah				250,000.00	549,000.00		799,000.00
84	Smyth				1,325,000.00	1,661,100.00		2,986,100.00
85	Southampton				760,000.00	693,500.00		1,453,500.00
86	Spotsylvania	1,260,000.00			1,775,000.00	1,374,130.00		4,409,130.00
87	Stafford	4,660,000.00			2,705,000.00	1,820,200.00		9,185,200.00
88	Surry					239,100.00		239,100.00
89	Sussex					200,000.00		200,000.00
90	Tazewell				2,406,000.00	304,500.00		2,710,500.00
91	Warren					674,815.00		674,815.00
92	Washington				1,850,000.00	3,297,350.00	20,000.00	5,207,350.00
93	Westmoreland		65,000.00		700,000.00	962,400.00		1,727,400.00
94	Wise			1,500.00	464,000.00	2,228,400.00		2,693,900.00
95	Wythe	950,000.00			474,000.00	1,766,375.00		3,190,375.00
96	York	505,000.00	650,000.00		3,610,000.00	895,625.00	200,000.00	5,860,625.00
	Totals	$188,267,730.14	$ 7,908,500.00	$ 18,366,500.00	$366,738,512.00	$ 80,500,567.00	$ 11,123,723.68	$672,925,532.82

Source: "Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts on Comparative Cost of County Government, Year Ended June 30, 1970," p. 26.

CLASSIFIED STA[illegible]T OF CITY DEBT

At June 30, 1970

NAME OF CITY	PURPOSES FOR WHICH INCURRED								Total
	General			School			Public Service Enterprise		
	Bonds and Bond Issue Anticipation Loans	Long-Term Notes and Contracts	Temporary Loans	Bonds and Bond Issue Anticipation Loans	Literary Fund Loans	Long-Term Notes and Contracts	Bonds and Bond Issue Anticipation Loans	Long-Term Notes and Contracts	
Alexandria	$ 24,842,589			$ 17,972,283					$ 42,814,872
Bedford	1,455,000	$ 207,500							1,662,500
Bristol	504,000						$ 2,057,000		2,561,000
Buena Vista	701,000	75,000		347,000	$ 19,550	$ 11,500	250,000		1,404,050
Charlottesville	330,000			3,149,840	51,293		2,570,000		6,101,133
Chesapeake	6,839,000			12,160,000	2,906,390		4,884,000	$ 1,500,000	28,289,390
Clifton Forge	191,000			40,000			745,000		976,000
Colonial Heights	3,054,000		$ 600,000	200,000	700,000		145,000		4,699,000
Covington	240,000			970,000	139,100		905,000		2,254,100
Danville	7,088,600	230,225		8,505,000			7,721,400		23,545,225
Emporia			75,000				128,000		203,000
Fairfax	1,903,000			5,390,000			6,272,000		13,565,000
Falls Church	1,455,062	135,340		1,769,938			1,479,000	226,283	5,065,623
Franklin	975,000	34,788		1,830,000		19,980	145,000	35,000	3,039,768
Fredericksburg	5,215,000	68,820		70,000	41,313	49,000	345,000		5,789,133
Galax				11,860	549,565				561,425
Hampton	45,751,000			1,583,000	324,800	3,534			47,662,334
Harrisonburg	1,190,000	202,141		2,328,500	172,200		1,860,000		5,752,841
Hopewell	620,000	700,000		2,050,000	821,000				4,191,000
Lexington		126,000			492,652			41,750	660,402
Lynchburg	4,260,627			5,385,000	83,280		6,070,000		15,798,907
Martinsville	1,700,000	12,678		2,980,000	845,600		1,971,000		7,509,278
Newport News	20,971,482			22,567,518	98,000		9,890,000		53,527,000
Norfolk	96,593,000			2,911,557	23,564		10,300,000		109,828,121
Norton			50,012	20,000			431,000		501,012
Petersburg	8,700,000		1,500,000				825,000		11,025,000
Portsmouth	42,395,772	2,664,641	4,025,000	1,325,000	493,960		8,652,000	600,000	60,156,373
Radford				495,000	688,025		609,000		1,792,025
Richmond	97,131,710			27,513,049			29,848,142		154,492,901
Roanoke	4,055,514	179,011	3,500,000	7,289,486	150,750	70,200	3,456,000		18,700,961
Salem	3,260,000						3,870,000		7,130,000
South Boston	130,000			20,300	353,812		810,000		1,314,112
Staunton	2,950,000	87,750		125,000			100,000		3,262,750
Suffolk	1,086,570			548,430			325,000		1,960,000
Virginia Beach	24,795,000			28,979,000	465,200		1,070,000		55,309,200
Waynesboro	1,232,000	5,000		2,069,000			448,000		3,754,000
Williamsburg	400,000			554,830			1,225,000		2,179,830
Winchester					1,034,350		1,350,000		2,384,350
Totals	$ 412,015,926	$ 4,728,894	$ 9,750,012	$ 161,160,591	$ 10,454,404	$ 154,214	$ 110,756,542	$ 2,403,033	$ 711,423,616

Source: "Report of Auditor of Public Accounts on Comparative Cost of City Government, Year Ended June 30, 1970," p. 25.

Appendix 13

Senate Joint Resolution No. _____

To continue the School Division Criteria Study Commission.

Whereas, the School Division Criteria Study Commission, created by Senate Joint Resolution No. 11 at the 1971 Session of the General Assembly, was directed to "determine reasonable conditions and criteria which should be set by the General Assembly for use by the Board of Education in dividing the State into school divisions"; and

Whereas, the impending decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the fields of school mergers in metropolitan areas and of school finance may have great effect on school organizations; and

Whereas, the criteria and conditions must be designed to promote the ability of school divisions to attain the prescribed standards of quality education and, until the ability or inability of the present school divisions to meet these standards and the characteristics of school divisions which can meet the standards are known, reasonable conditions and criteria cannot be prescribed; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of Virginia, the House of Delegates concurring, That the School Division Criteria Study Commission is hereby continued. The Commission shall complete its study and recommend criteria and conditions for use by the Board of Education when it divides the State into school divisions which, in accordance with the Constitution of Virginia, are "of such geographical area and school age population as will promote the realization of the prescribed standards of quality."

The Commission shall consist of fifteen members. Five shall be appointed from the membership of the Education Committee of the House of Delegates by the Chairman thereof; five shall be appointed from the Education and Health Committee of the Senate by the Chairman thereof; and five members shall be appointed by the Governor from the State at large, two of whom shall be members of the Board of Education. Members of the Commission shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be paid for their necessary expenses for which, and for such secretarial and other assistance as the Commission may require, there is hereby appropriated from the contingent fund of the General Assembly a sum sufficient, estimated at five thousand dollars. All agencies of the Commonwealth shall assist the Commission in its study. The Commission shall conclude its study and make its report to the Governor and the General Assembly no later than December one, nineteen hundred seventy-four.