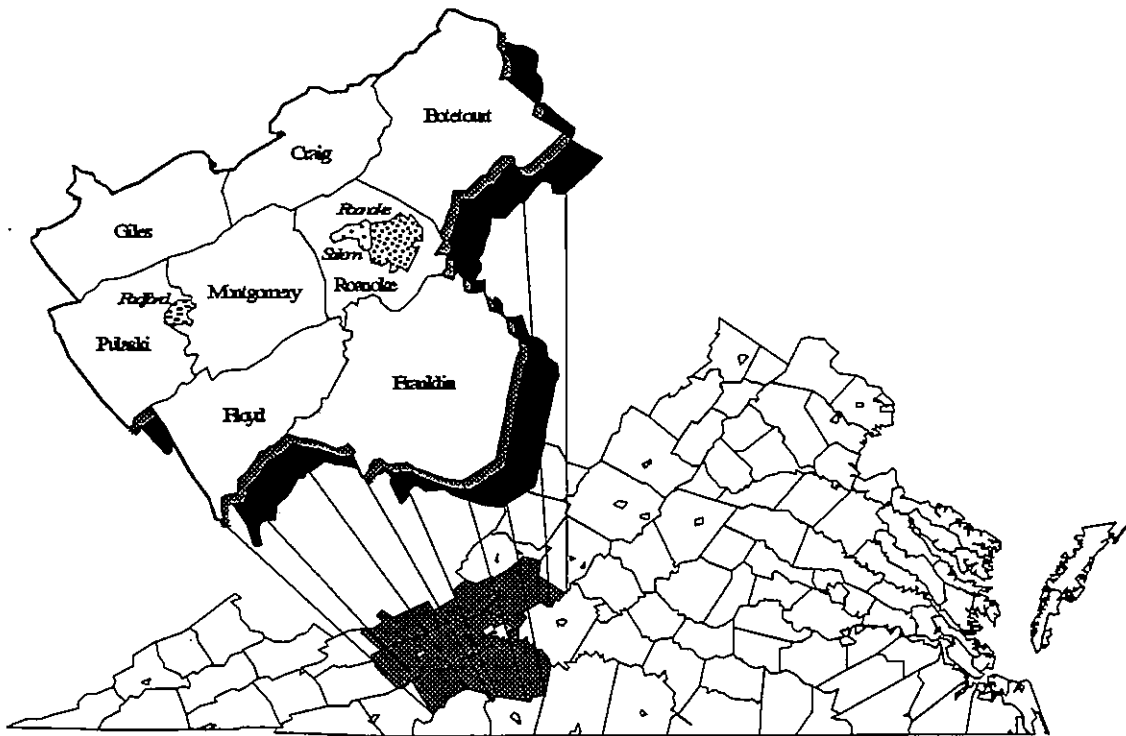


New Century Council

Region of Virginia

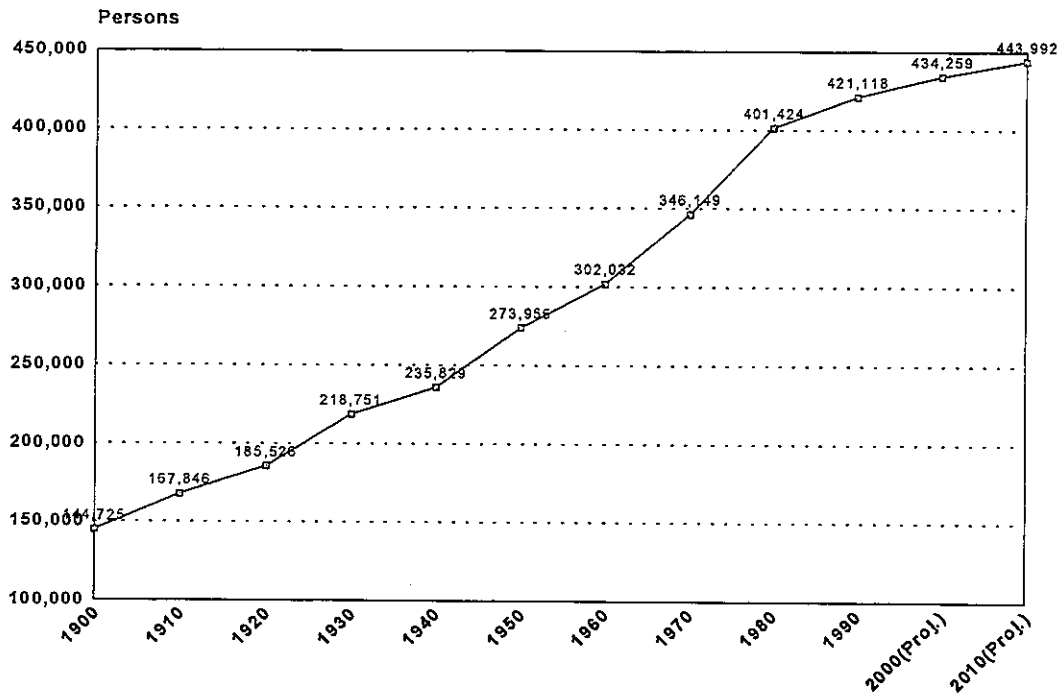


A Statistical Profile

Population

Census Counts (1900 - 1990) Projections (2000 - 2010)

New Century Council Region



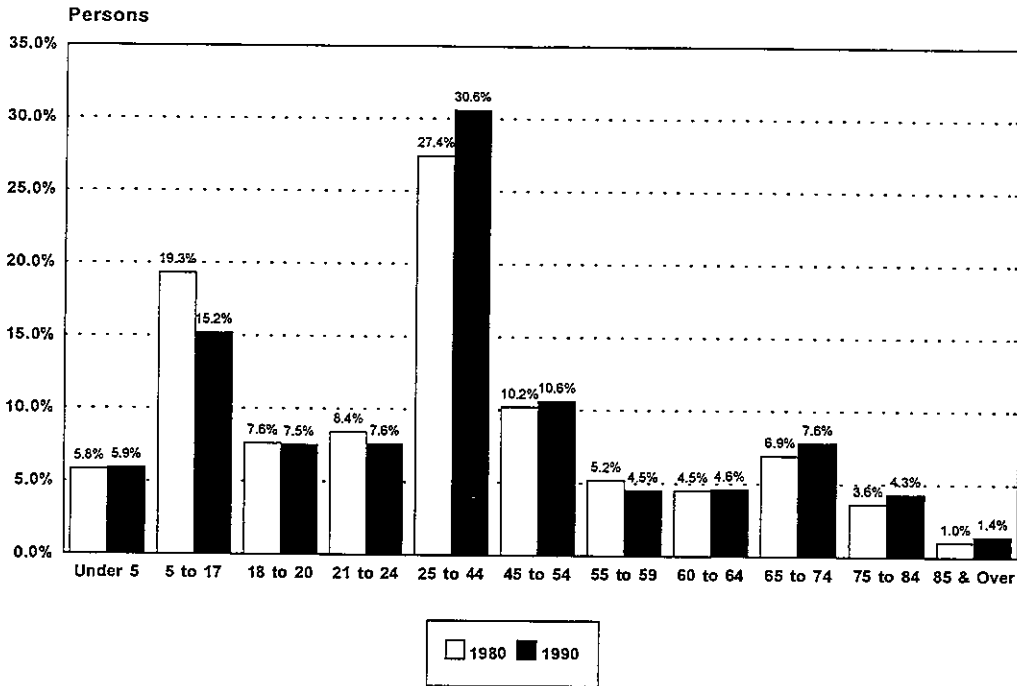
DATA SOURCES: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Census of the Population*. Washington, DC. 1901, 1911, 1921, 1931, 1941, 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991. Virginia Employment Commission, Economic Information Services Division. *Virginia Population Projections 2010*. Richmond, VA. 1993.

The number of residents living in the New Century Council Region increased by 4.91% or 19,694 residents during the decade of the 80s. Two cities, Roanoke and Salem, and two counties, Giles and Pulaski, lost population. The growth rate in the region was well below the state average of 15.76%. Only two localities, Montgomery County and the City of Radford, grew at a rate exceeding the state average -- 16.37% and 20.53% respectively.

The number of persons age 65 and over increased in every jurisdiction from 1980-1990 -- a regional increase of 23.66%. The median age for the region increased to 33.9 years in 1990 from a 1980 median age of 30.8 years. In both 1980 and 1990 the median age in the region was higher than the median age in the state -- 32.6 in 1990 and 29.8 in 1980.

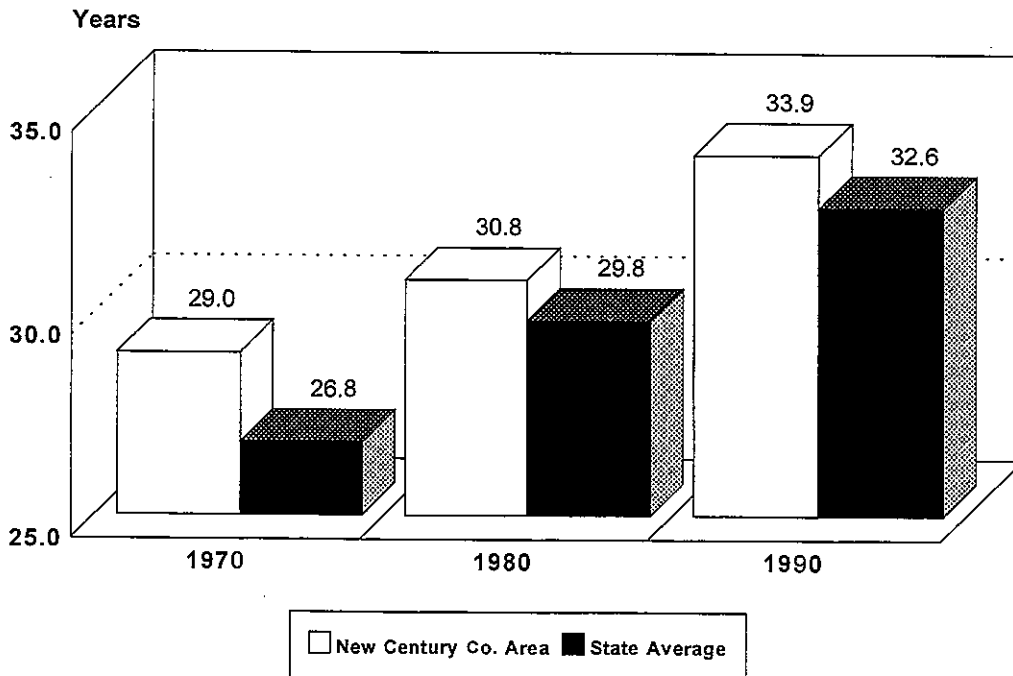
The age cohort of 5-17 years decreased by 17.53%. The corresponding decline in the end of year membership in public schools was 17.29%. Since 1988-1989, many of the localities have experienced an increase in the end of year memberships. The increases are most evident in the elementary grades (K-7) where regional totals show increases since the 1987-88 school year. Secondary enrollments (8-12) continue to decline reflecting state and national trends.

Age Distribution As Percentage of Population New Century Council Region



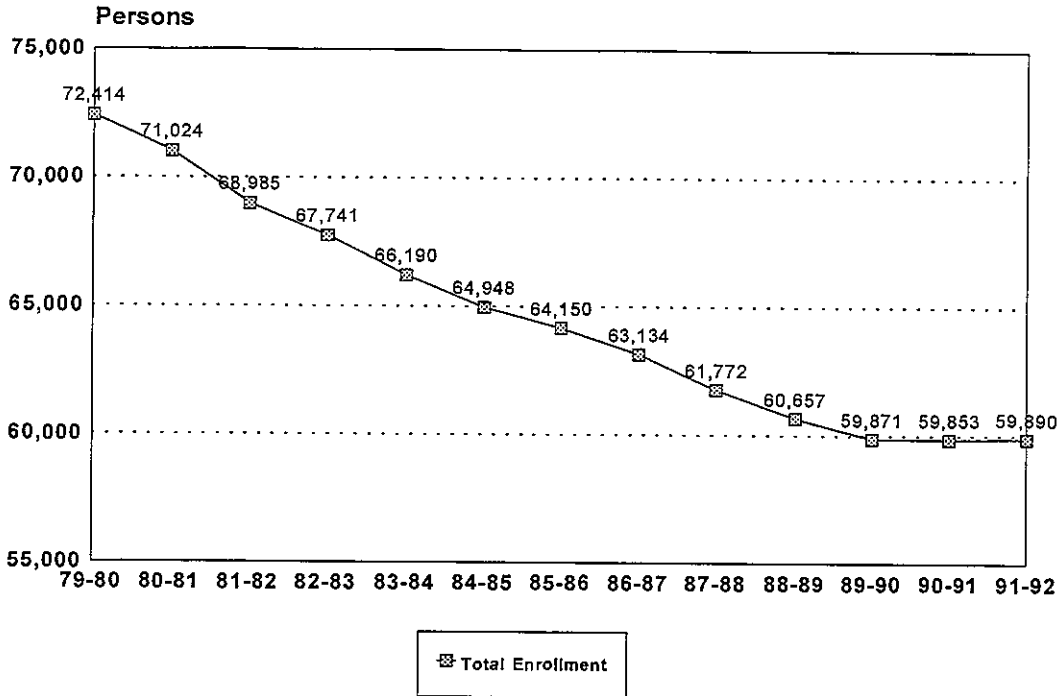
DATA SOURCES: U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. *Census of the Population*. Washington, DC. 1971, 1981, 1991.

Median Age 1970, 1980 and 1990 Census Years New Century Council Region



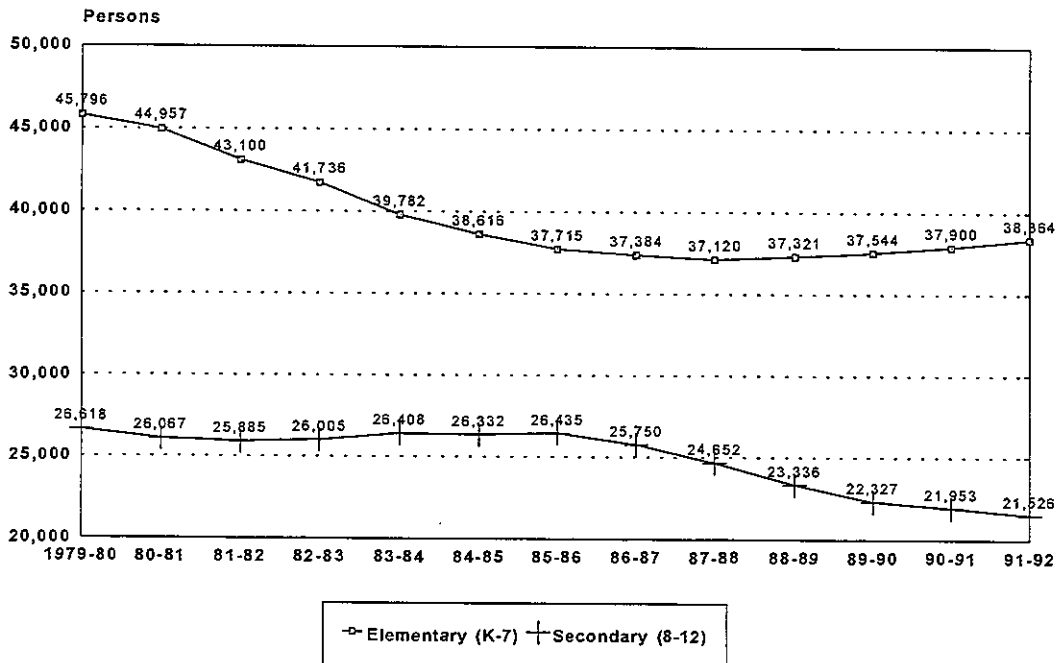
DATA SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. *Census of the Population*. Washington, DC. 1971, 1981, 1991.

End of Year Membership New Century Council Region



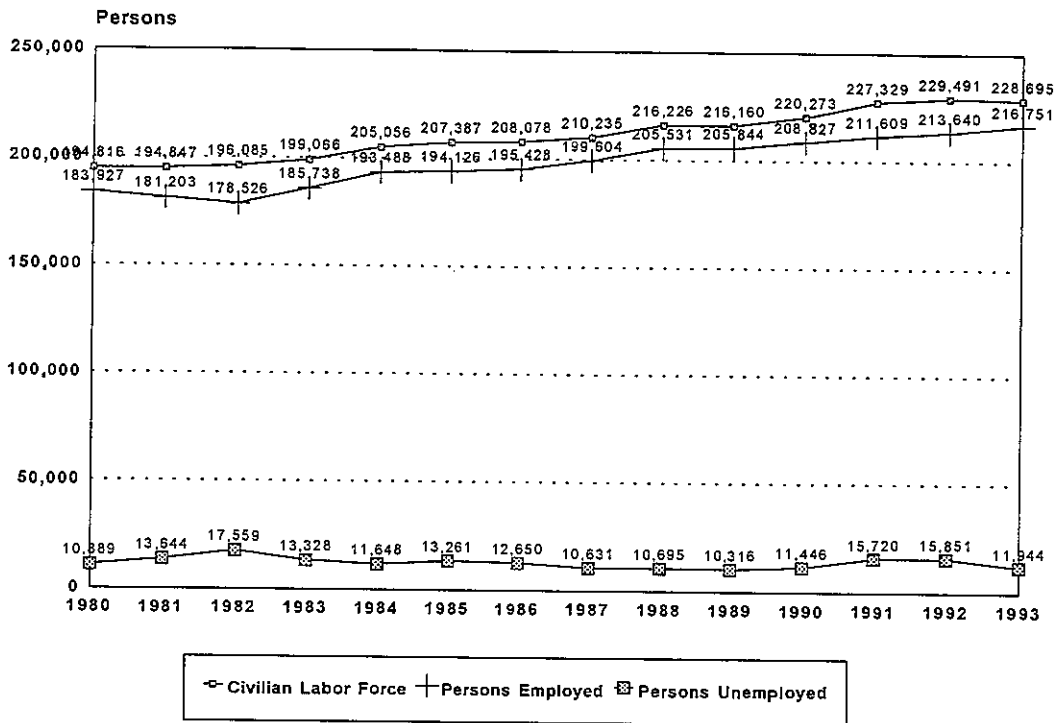
DATA SOURCES: Virginia Department of Education. *Facing Up 15 through 24, Statistical Data on Virginia's Public Schools*. Richmond, VA. 1981-90.
VA Department of Ed. 1989-90 - 1991-92 *Superintendent's Annual Report for VA*. Richmond, VA. 1991-93.

End of Year Membership by Grade Level New Century Council Region



DATA SOURCES: Virginia Department of Education. *Facing Up 15 through 24, Statistical Data on Virginia's Public Schools*. Richmond, VA. 1981-90.
VA Department of Ed. 1989-90 - 1991-92 *Superintendent's Annual Report for VA*. Richmond, VA. 1991-93.

Work Force New Century Council Region



DATA SOURCES: Virginia Employment Commission, Economic Information Services Division. Historical Report on Labor Force and Unemployment. Richmond, VA. 1981-1994.

The total number of persons employed was 183,927 in the third quarter of 1980 and 216,751 in the third quarter of 1992, an increase of 32,824 or 17.85%. One of the pronounced trends in the data is a decline in jobs in the manufacturing sector and increases in the service sector.

The number of persons employed in manufacturing in the third quarter in 1983 was 43,788 while the number in the third quarter 1993 was 39,981 -- a decrease of 3,807 jobs or a loss of 8.69% of the employment base in manufacturing.

Quarterly wages and salaries in 1983 in the regional economy attributed to manufacturing was \$188,343,081 or 32.40% of the total regional wage and salary base. (Wages and salaries are for one quarter only and are based on third quarter reports.) By 1993, quarterly wages and salaries for manufacturing had increased to \$263,603,627 representing only 25.07% of the regional wages -- a decrease of 7.33% of the total wage and salary base but an increase of 39.56% from the 1983 total wages and salary.

Quarterly regional employment in the service sector from 1983 to 1993 increased by 57.48% from 27,693 to 43,610 persons. Quarterly wages and salaries for the service sector accounted for 15.43% of the regional total in 1983 (\$89,706,720). (Based on third quarter reports) By 1993 service sector wages and salaries were \$219,269,823, or 20.85% of the regional total.

The shift from manufacturing employment to service employment is likely to continue -- a trend evident in the state and nation. The state percentage of employment in the manufacturing sector was 19.0% in 1983 and 14.1% in 1993. The regional percentages of this employment exceeded state percentages of 9.14% and 6.68%.

Employment and Wage Rates by Industry

Third Quarter 1983 and 1993

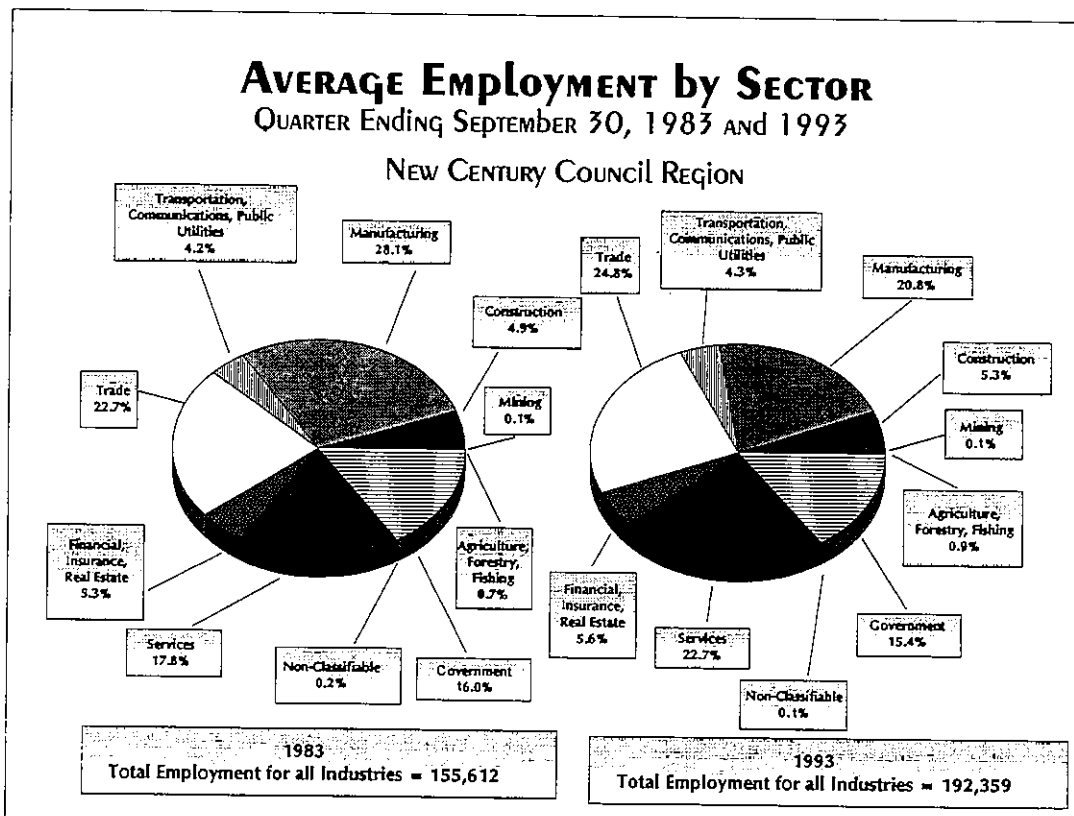
New Century Council Region

| SIC Categories | NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS | | | AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT | | | AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE | | |
|--|--------------------------|-------|----------|--------------------|-----------|----------|---------------------|------|----------|
| | 1983 | 1993 | % CHANGE | 1983 | 1993 | % CHANGE | 1983 | 1993 | % CHANGE |
| Total All Industries | 7,339 | 9,630 | 31.22% | 155,612 | 192,359 | 23.61% | 287 | 420 | 46.34% |
| Non-Agricultural ¹ | N/A | 9,416 | -- | N/A | 1,900,390 | -- | N/A | 422 | -- |
| Private Ownership | 6,853 | 9,197 | 34.20% | 130,672 | 162,704 | 24.51% | 282 | 407 | 44.33% |
| Non-Manufacturing ² | N/A | 8,675 | -- | N/A | 122,624 | -- | N/A | 374 | -- |
| Agriculture, Forestry, & Fishing | 94 | 209 | 122.34% | 1,114 | 1,683 | 51.08% | 185 | 273 | 47.57% |
| Mining | 8 | 8 | .00% | 90 | 279 | 210.00% | 368 | 516 | 40.22% |
| Construction | 809 | 1,214 | 50.06% | 7,669 | 10,199 | 32.99% | 272 | 400 | 47.06% |
| Total Manufacturing | 429 | 516 | 20.28% | 43,788 | 39,981 | (8.69%) | 331 | 507 | 53.17% |
| Manufacturing: Durable Goods | N/A | 312 | -- | N/A | 21,151 | -- | N/A | 531 | -- |
| Manufacturing: Nondurable Goods | N/A | 183 | -- | N/A | 16,077 | -- | N/A | 467 | -- |
| Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities | 254 | 384 | 51.18% | 6,496 | 8,255 | 27.08% | 416 | 572 | 37.50% |
| Trade | 2,389 | 2,877 | 20.43% | 35,396 | 47,616 | 34.52% | 224 | 295 | 31.70% |
| Wholesale Trade | 583 | 755 | 29.50% | 7,847 | 10,185 | 29.79% | 336 | 501 | 49.11% |
| Retail Trade | 1,818 | 2,122 | 16.72% | 27,549 | 37,430 | 35.87% | 192 | 239 | 24.48% |
| Financial, Insurance, and Real Estate | 589 | 739 | 25.47% | 8,191 | 10,865 | 32.65% | 294 | 510 | 73.47% |
| Services | 2,233 | 3,240 | 45.10% | 27,693 | 43,610 | 57.48% | 249 | 387 | 55.42% |
| Non-Classifiable | 28 | 9 | (67.86%) | 261 | 237 | (9.20%) | 201 | 345 | 71.64% |
| Government | 486 | 433 | (10.91%) | 24,935 | 29,617 | 18.78% | 317 | 495 | 56.15% |
| State Government | 134 | 153 | 14.18% | 8,676 | 12,224 | 40.89% | 361 | 508 | 40.72% |
| Local Government | 242 | 192 | (20.66%) | 12,161 | 13,324 | 9.56% | 244 | 408 | 67.21% |
| Federal Government | 84 | 88 | 4.76% | 3,699 | 4,067 | 9.95% | 457 | 743 | 62.58% |

¹ Non-Agricultural includes Government Agencies as well as private employers in all industries except Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.
² Non-Manufacturing includes only private employers in non-manufacturing industries.

NOTE: In those instances where there is suppressed data for the individual SIC category, these data have been included in the subtotals and total.

DATA SOURCE: Virginia Employment Commission, Economic Information Services Division. *Covered Employment and Wages in Virginia by 2-Digit SIC Industry, 3rd. Quarter 1983, 1993.* Richmond, VA. 1984, 1994.



Employment and Wage Rates by Industry Third Quarter 1983 and 1993 State of Virginia

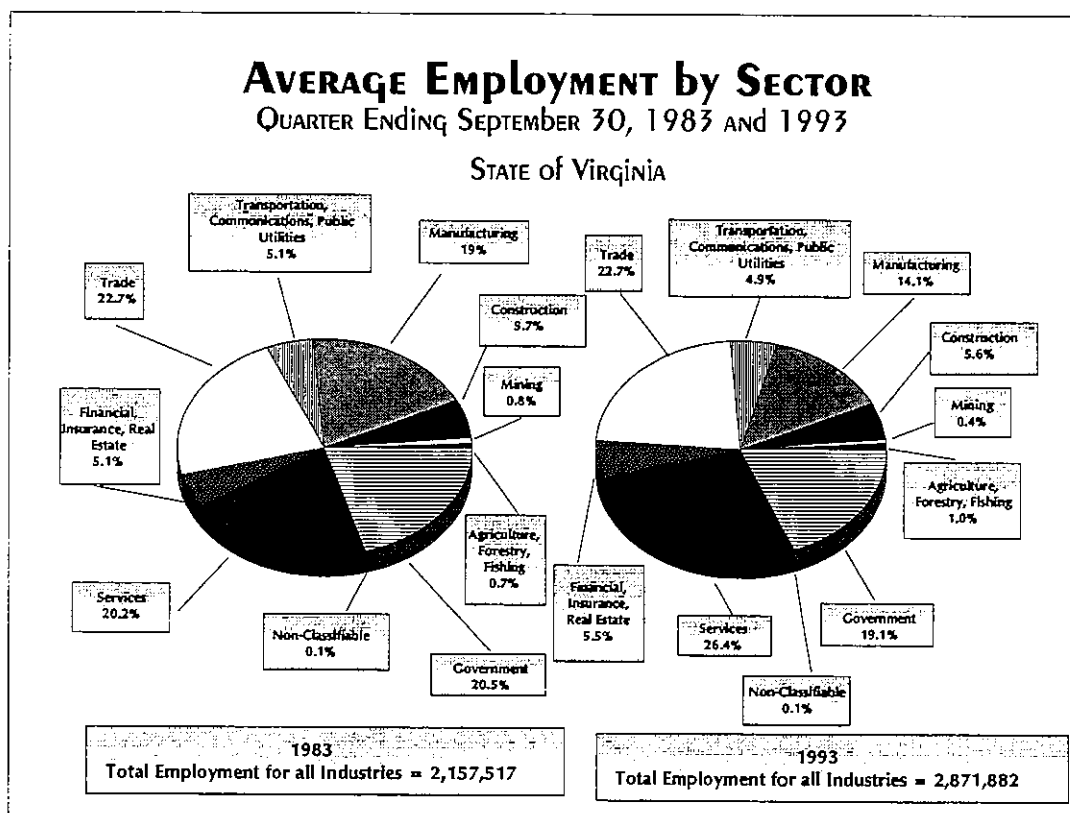
| SIC Categories | NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS | | | AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT | | | AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE | | |
|--|--------------------------|---------|----------|--------------------|-----------|----------|---------------------|------|----------|
| | 1983 | 1993 | % CHANGE | 1983 | 1993 | % CHANGE | 1983 | 1993 | % CHANGE |
| Total All Industries | 105,320 | 153,254 | 45.51% | 2,157,517 | 2,871,882 | 33.11% | 319 | 484 | 51.72% |
| Non-Agricultural ¹ | N/A | 150,032 | -- | N/A | 2,840,966 | -- | N/A | 486 | -- |
| Private Ownership ² | 100,142 | 148,466 | 48.26% | 1,714,758 | 2,322,817 | 35.46% | 305 | 466 | 52.79% |
| Non-Manufacturing ² | N/A | 139,581 | -- | N/A | 1,912,314 | -- | N/A | 450 | -- |
| Agriculture, Forestry, & Fishing | 1,559 | 3,188 | 104.49% | 14,615 | 29,336 | 100.73% | 199 | 294 | 47.74% |
| Mining | 696 | 412 | (40.80%) | 17,872 | 12,886 | (27.90%) | 485 | 653 | 34.64% |
| Construction | 12,904 | 19,357 | 50.01% | 123,630 | 160,116 | 29.51% | 315 | 461 | 46.35% |
| Total Manufacturing | 5,159 | 6,308 | 22.27% | 410,498 | 404,708 | (1.41%) | 354 | 544 | 53.67% |
| Manufacturing: Durable Goods | N/A | 3,631 | -- | N/A | 193,564 | -- | N/A | 567 | -- |
| Manufacturing: Nondurable Goods | N/A | 2,677 | -- | N/A | 211,144 | -- | N/A | 523 | -- |
| Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities | 3,968 | 5,963 | 50.28% | 109,627 | 141,417 | 29.00% | 452 | 640 | 41.59% |
| Trade | 32,304 | 41,077 | 27.16% | 489,084 | 652,473 | 33.41% | 239 | 342 | 43.10% |
| Wholesale Trade | 8,595 | 12,222 | 42.20% | 110,836 | 131,507 | 18.65% | 401 | 641 | 59.85% |
| Retail Trade | 23,709 | 28,855 | 21.70% | 378,248 | 520,965 | 37.73% | 191 | 266 | 39.27% |
| Financial, Insurance, and Real Estate Services | 8,570 | 11,831 | 38.05% | 110,581 | 156,858 | 41.85% | 319 | 588 | 84.33% |
| Non-Classifiable | 569 | 57,753 | 67.82% | 436,621 | 759,227 | 73.89% | 288 | 479 | 66.32% |
| Government | 5,178 | 2,577 | 352.90% | 2,228 | 5,795 | 160.10% | 232 | 401 | 72.84% |
| State Government | 1,727 | 4,788 | (7.53%) | 442,759 | 549,065 | 24.01% | 371 | 562 | 51.48% |
| Local Government | 1,727 | 1,860 | 7.70% | 99,659 | 126,966 | 27.40% | 316 | 477 | 50.95% |
| Federal Government | 2,348 | 1,756 | (25.21%) | 180,442 | 242,761 | 34.54% | 293 | 469 | 60.07% |
| Federal Government | 1,103 | 1,172 | 6.26% | 162,657 | 179,338 | 10.26% | 491 | 749 | 52.55% |

¹ Non-Agricultural includes Government Agencies as well as private employers in all industries except Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.

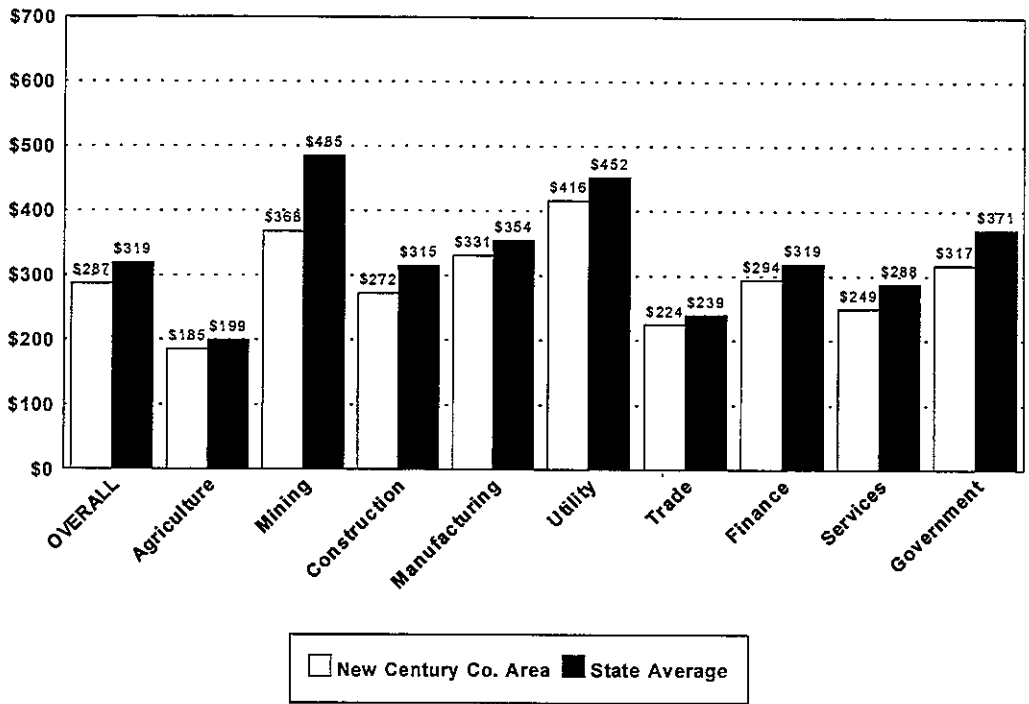
² Non-Manufacturing includes only private employers in non-manufacturing industries.

NOTE: In those instances where there is suppressed data for the individual SIC category, these data have been included in the subtotals and total.

DATA SOURCE: Virginia Employment Commission, Economic Information Services Division. *Covered Employment and Wages in Virginia by 2-Digit SIC Industry, 3rd. Quarter 1983, 1993.* Richmond, VA. 1984, 1994.

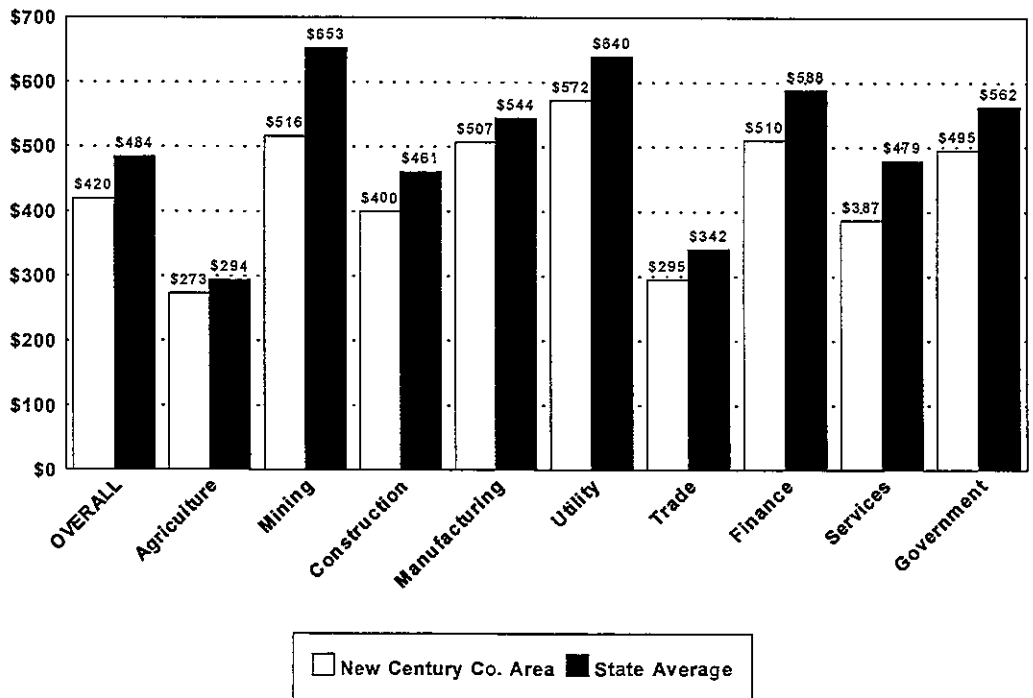


Average Weekly Wage by Standard Industrialized Classification for Quarter Ending September 30, 1983 New Century Council Region



DATA SOURCE: Virginia Employment Commission. Covered Employment & Wages in Virginia by 2-Digit SIC Industry. Richmond, VA.

Average Weekly Wage by Standard Industrialized Classification for Quarter Ending September 30, 1993 New Century Council Region



DATA SOURCE: Virginia Employment Commission. Covered Employment & Wages in Virginia by 2-Digit SIC Industry. Richmond, VA.

Economic Conditions

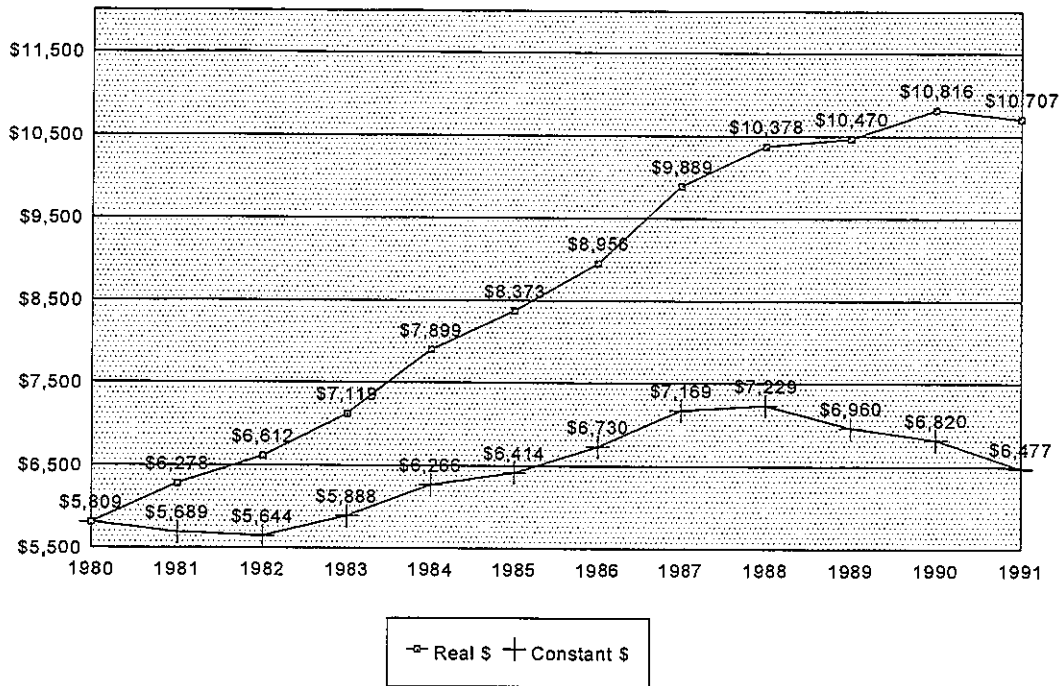
Measures of economic change and health provide a strong indication of the fiscal capacity of a region to invest in its future.

One indicator of economic health is adjusted gross income per capita. In 1980 the per capita income was \$5,809; by 1991 the per capita income had increased to \$10,707 (a slight decrease from the 1990 per capita of \$10,816). The increase in per capita income between 1980 and 1991 was 84.32%. However, the increase was only 11.50% when measured in constant dollars. The per capita adjusted gross income increased at a rate greater than inflation only in the middle part of the decade, 1982-1988.

Real Estate is one of the major revenue generating sources available to local jurisdictions. In general, it is a good measure of a locality's overall economic base and the relative wealth of its citizens. The fair market value of real estate increased from \$4.6 billion in 1980 to \$13.0 billion in 1992 -- 182.61% increase. In constant dollar terms the fair market value of real estate increased by 67.39% between 1980 and 1992 --from \$4.6 billion to \$7.7 billion. Except for percentage changes between tax years 1990 and 1991 and between 1991 and 1992, the fair market value of real estate increased at a rate below the state average.

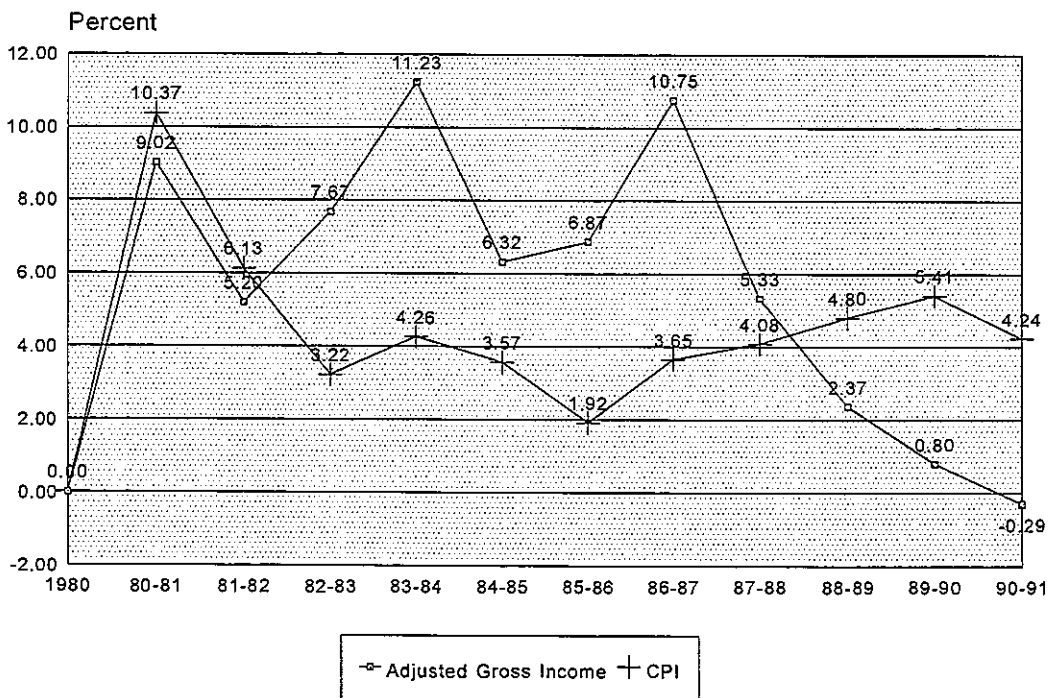
Taxable retail sales demonstrate how much revenue is being redistributed into the local economy via sales tax. Sales have increased steadily in the region from \$1.5 billion in 1980 to \$3.1 billion in 1993 -- an increase of 107.24%. The overall increase in constant dollars has been \$274 million -- an 18.19% increase. Retail sales by classification group provide a way to differentiate where changes have occurred within the retail sales category. For this region, greatest sales increases between 1986 and 1993 occurred in the apparel group and food group -- 117% and 53% respectively.

Adjusted Gross Income Per Capita New Century Council Region



DATA SOURCE: Virginia Department of Taxation Annual Report, Richmond, VA. 1982-1994.

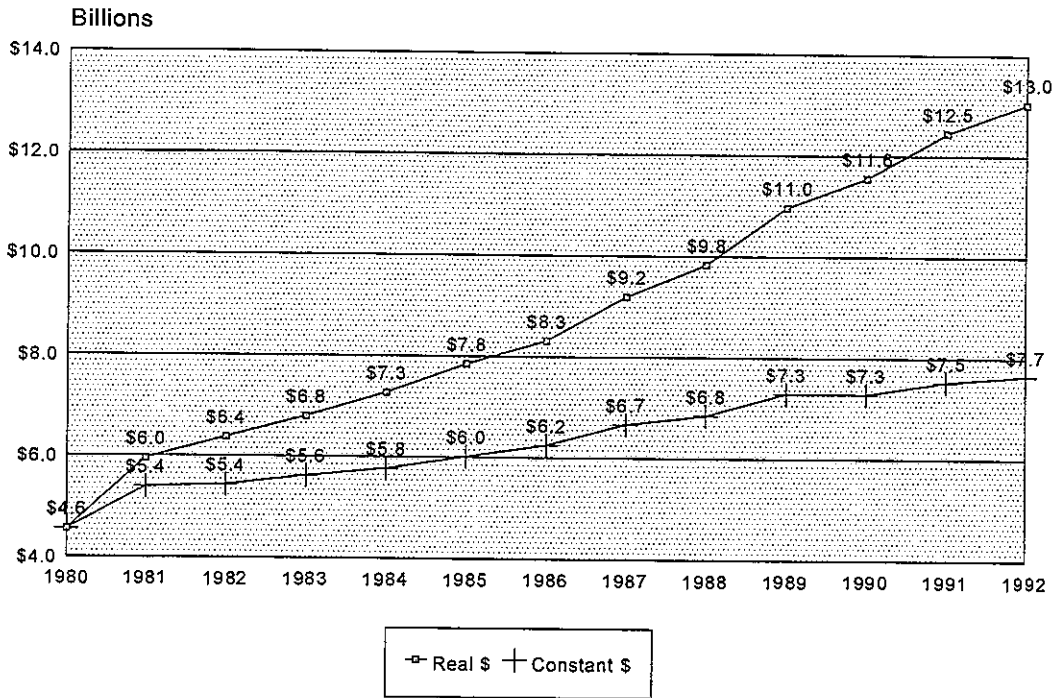
% Change: Adjusted Gross Income and CPI New Century Council Region



CPI = Consumer Price Index for all Urban Customers (1967=100)
 DATA SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Consumer Price Index. Washington, D.C. 1980-1991.
 Virginia Department of Taxation Annual Report, Richmond, VA. 1982-1994.

Fair Market Value of Real Estate

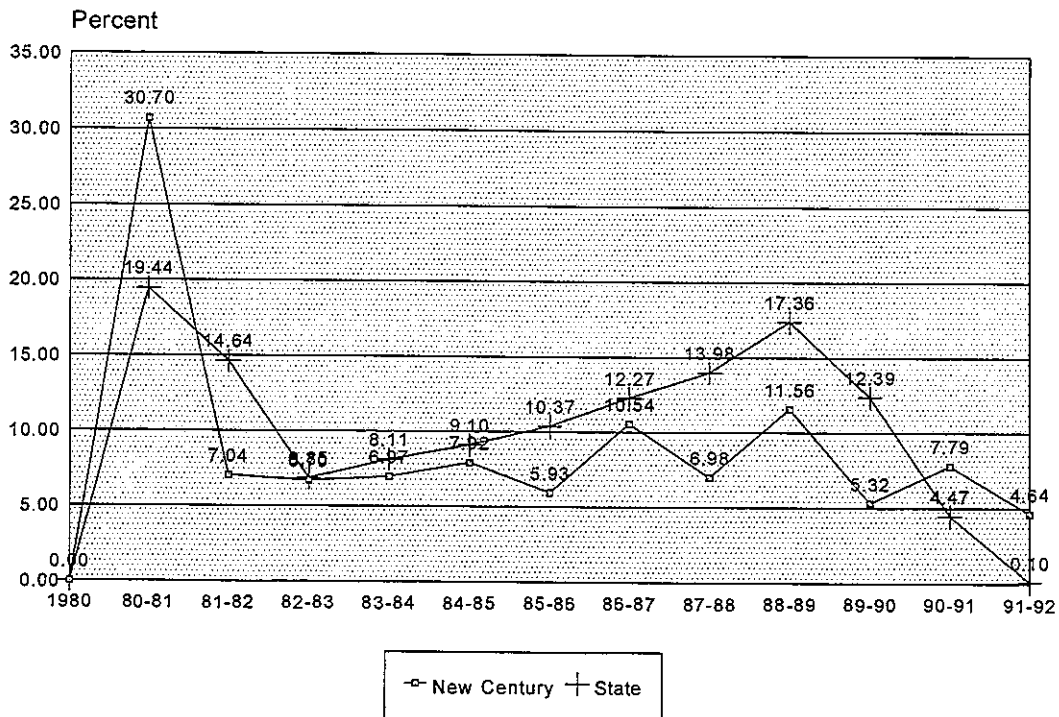
New Century Council Region



DATA SOURCE: Virginia Department of Taxation Annual Report, Richmond, VA. 1981-1994.

% Change: Total Fair Market Value of Real Estate

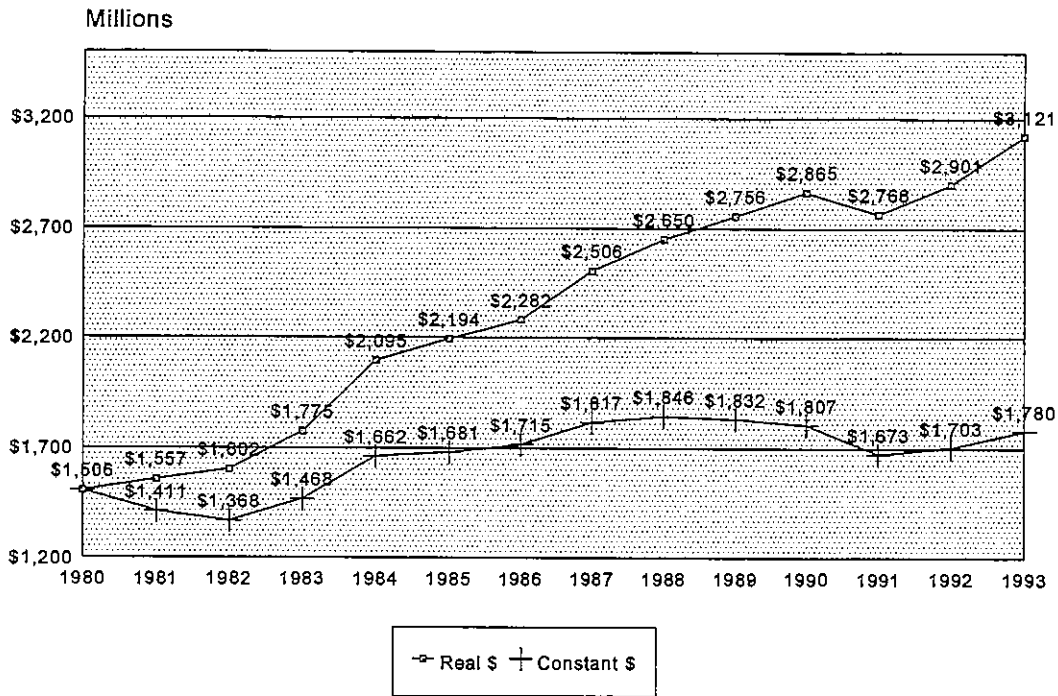
New Century Council Region



DATA SOURCE: Virginia Department of Taxation Annual Report, Richmond, VA. 1981-1994.

Annual Taxable Retail Sales

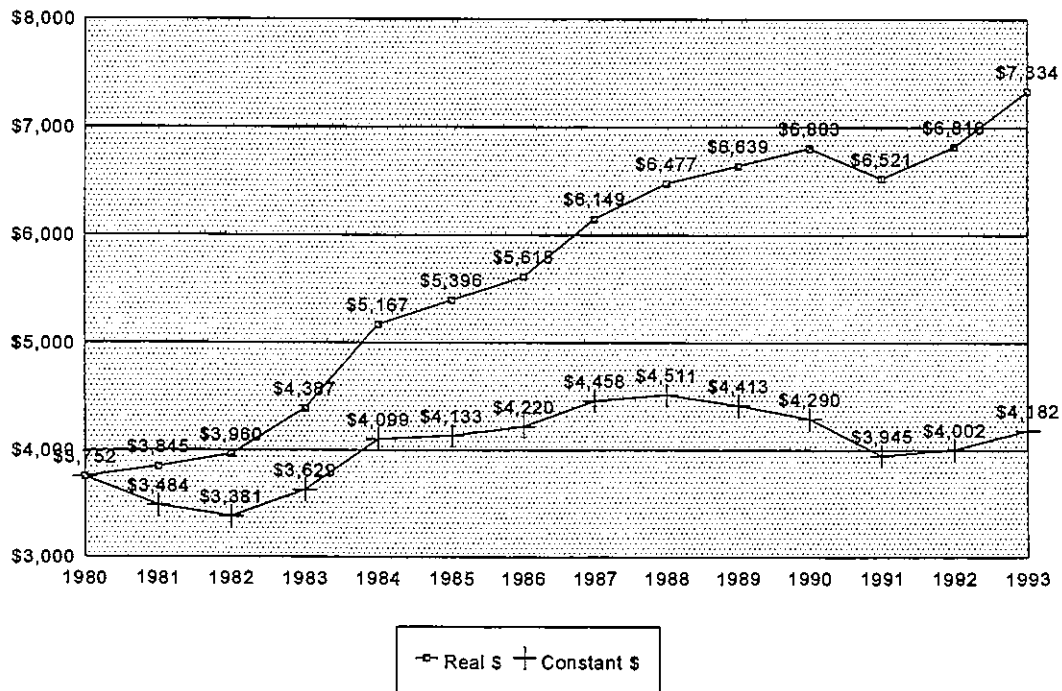
New Century Council Region



DATA SOURCE: Taxable Sales in Virginia Counties and Cities Annual Report. Richmond, VA. 1981-1994.

Annual Taxable Retail Sales Per Capita

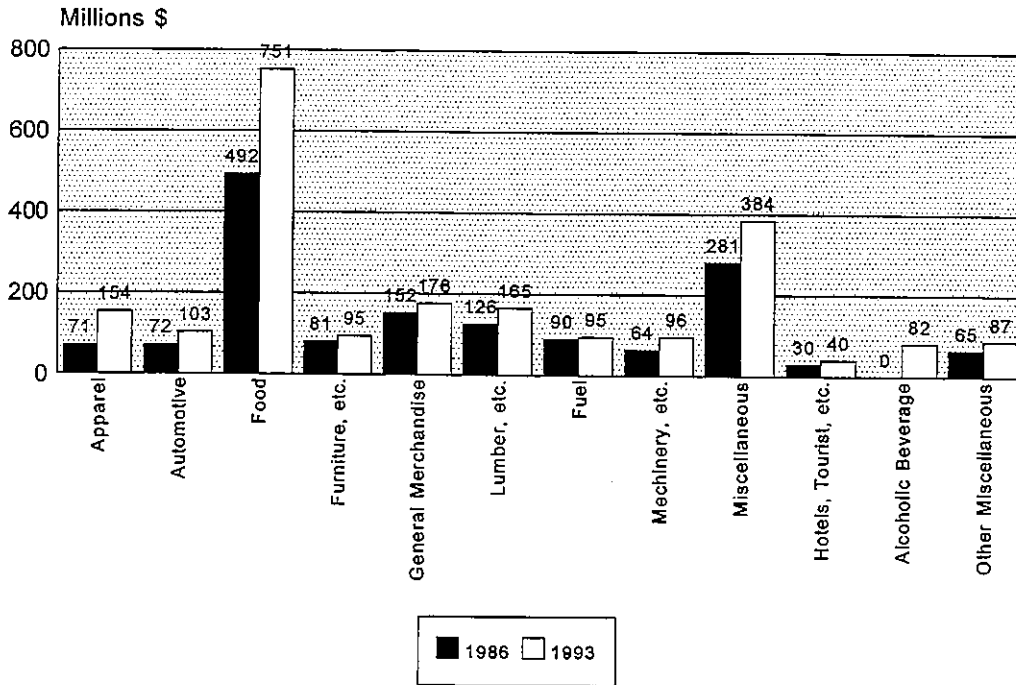
New Century Council Region



DATA SOURCE: Taxable Sales in Virginia Counties and Cities Annual Report. Richmond, VA. 1981-1994.

Taxable Sales by Business Classification Group

New Century Council Region



DATA SOURCE: Taxable Sales in Virginia Counties and Cities Annual Report, Richmond, VA, 1987,1994.

Virginia Retail Sales and Use Tax by Business Classification Group

New Century Council Region

| | Number of Registered Dealers | | % Change | Taxable Sales | | % Change |
|--|------------------------------|---------|----------|----------------|----------------|----------|
| | 1986 | 1993 | | 1986 | 1993 | |
| Apparel Group | 224 | 249 | 11.16% | 70,738,338 | 153,540,117 | 117.05% |
| Automotive Group | 728 | 700 | (3.85%) | 72,481,358 | 102,853,085 | 41.90% |
| Food Group | 1,317 | 1,311 | (.46%) | 492,345,865 | 751,431,256 | 52.62% |
| Furniture, Home Furnishings, and Equipment Group | 489 | 481 | (1.64%) | 80,808,557 | 95,213,491 | 17.83% |
| General Merchandise Group | 521 | 438 | (15.93%) | 151,676,200 | 176,195,724 | 16.17% |
| Lumber, Building Material, and Supply Group | 347 | 285 | (17.87%) | 125,558,105 | 164,767,668 | 31.23% |
| Fuel Group | 256 | 222 | (13.28%) | 89,885,581 | 94,790,591 | 5.46% |
| Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies Group | 468 | 425 | (9.19%) | 63,850,971 | 95,781,771 | 50.01% |
| Miscellaneous Group | 2,687 | 3,044 | 13.29% | 280,545,111 | 383,894,372 | 36.84% |
| Hotels, Motels, Tourist Camps, etc. | 79 | 109 | 37.97% | 30,148,826 | 40,348,923 | 33.83% |
| Alcoholic Beverage | -- | 237 | -- | -- | 81,567,517 | -- |
| Other Miscellaneous and Unidentifiable | 337 | 292 | (13.35%) | 64,943,179 | 86,836,812 | 33.71% |
| Regional Total | 7,453 | 7,793 | 4.56% | 1,522,982,091 | 2,227,221,327 | 46.24% |
| State Total | 131,172 | 137,663 | 4.95% | 33,004,617,440 | 46,705,684,485 | 41.51% |

DATA SOURCE: Virginia Department of Taxation. Taxable Sales in Virginia Counties and Cities Annual Report, Richmond, VA, 1987, 1994.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

Many of the decisions affecting the quality of life, public safety, education, infrastructure and economic development will be made by local governments within the region. Three cities, eight counties and sixteen towns provide a wide array of services and investments which will have an impact on the future.

Total local government revenues (counties and cities only) were \$261 million in 1980-81 and had increased to \$529 million in 1991-92 -- a change of 102.38%. Expenditures were \$236 million in 1980-81 and had increased to \$483 million in 1991-92 -- an increase of \$104.50%.

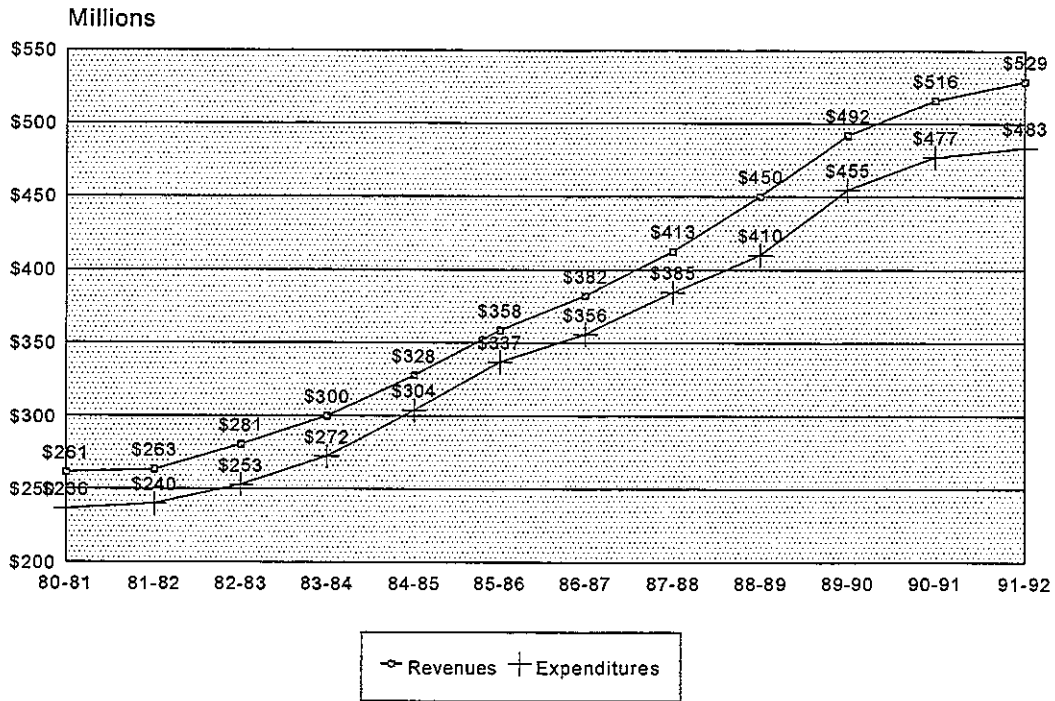
Local governments in the region derive 56.31% of their revenues from local sources -- the state average is 64.18% from local sources. State funds provide 37.44% of the total revenues within the region -- the state average is 29.83%. Federal funds account for 6.25% of the region's total revenues -- compared to a state average of 5.98%. For whatever the reasons, the region's local governments are more dependent on state aid and less on local sources of revenue than the state localities as a whole.

Among the local revenue sources, the real property tax accounts for 38.76% of the local revenues whereas the state average is 45.75% from real property taxes. Regional local governments use a variety of local source revenues to offset the lower real property percentages. The lower percentages of local revenues from real property taxes might be attributable to lower Fair Market Values or to suppressed property tax rates.

The largest category of maintenance and operation expenditures by local governments is for public education. Education accounted for 60.74% of expenditures within the region in fiscal year 1991-92 compared to 57.08% for the state. Most other categories of expenditure are similar to statewide patterns except for parks, recreation and cultural activities and for community development. In both categories the region is slightly below state patterns.

Comparison: Revenues and Expenditures

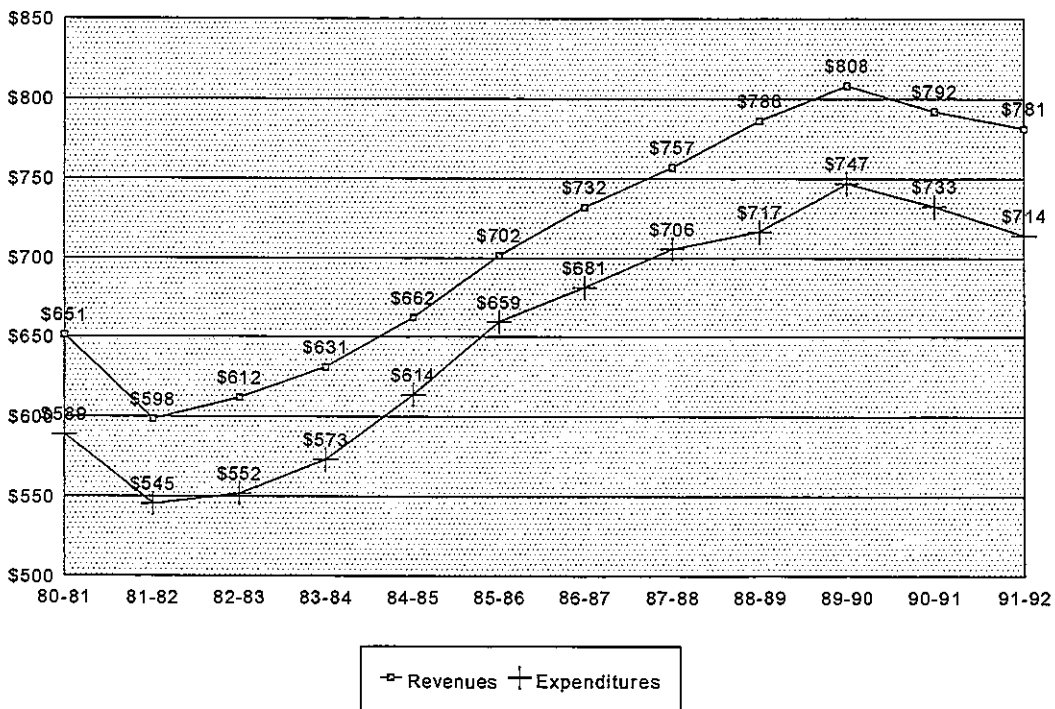
New Century Council Region



Revenues = Local, State, and Federal Funds
 Expenditures = funds allocated to Maintenance and Operation accounts and programs.
 DATA SOURCE: Comparative Report of Local Government Revenues and Expenditures. Richmond, VA. 1982-93

Comparison: Per Capita Revenues and Expenditures

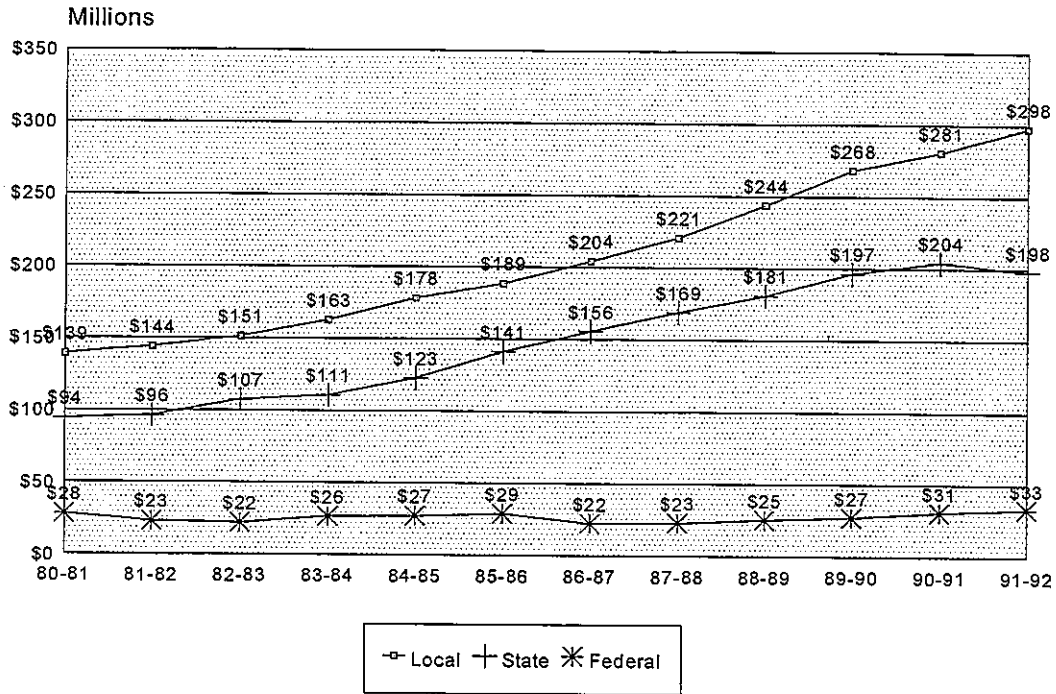
New Century Council Region



Revenues = Local, State, and Federal Funds
 Expenditures = funds allocated to Maintenance and Operation accounts and programs.
 DATA SOURCE: Comparative Report of Local Government Revenues and Expenditures. Richmond, VA. 1982-93

Intergovernmental Revenues by Source

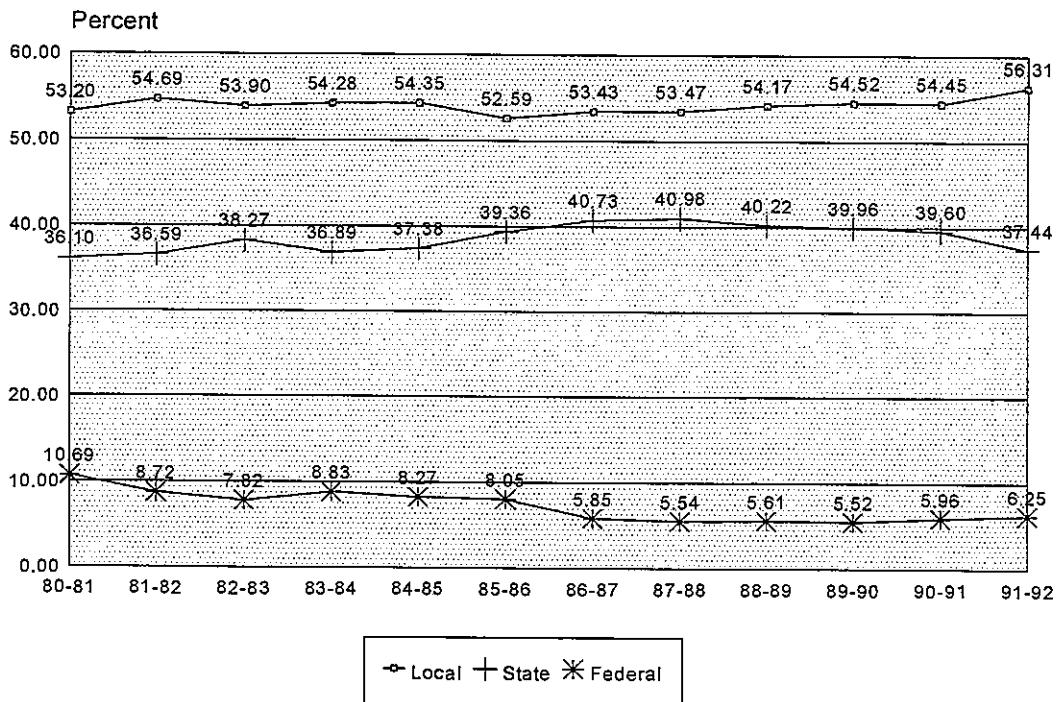
New Century Council Region



DATA SOURCE: Comparative Report of Local Government Revenues and Expenditures, Richmond, VA, 1982-93

Intergovernmental Revenues: Percent Contribution

New Century Council Region

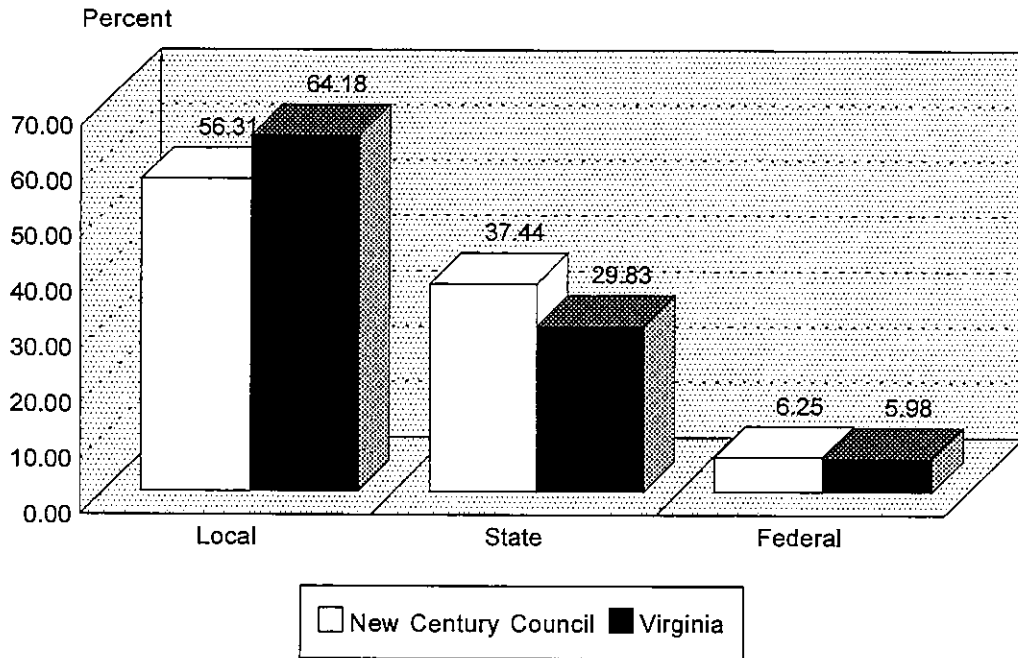


DATA SOURCE: Comparative Report of Local Government Revenues and Expenditures, Richmond, VA, 1982-93

Comparison: % Contribution of Revenue Sources

New Century Council Region and Virginia

Fiscal Year 1991-92

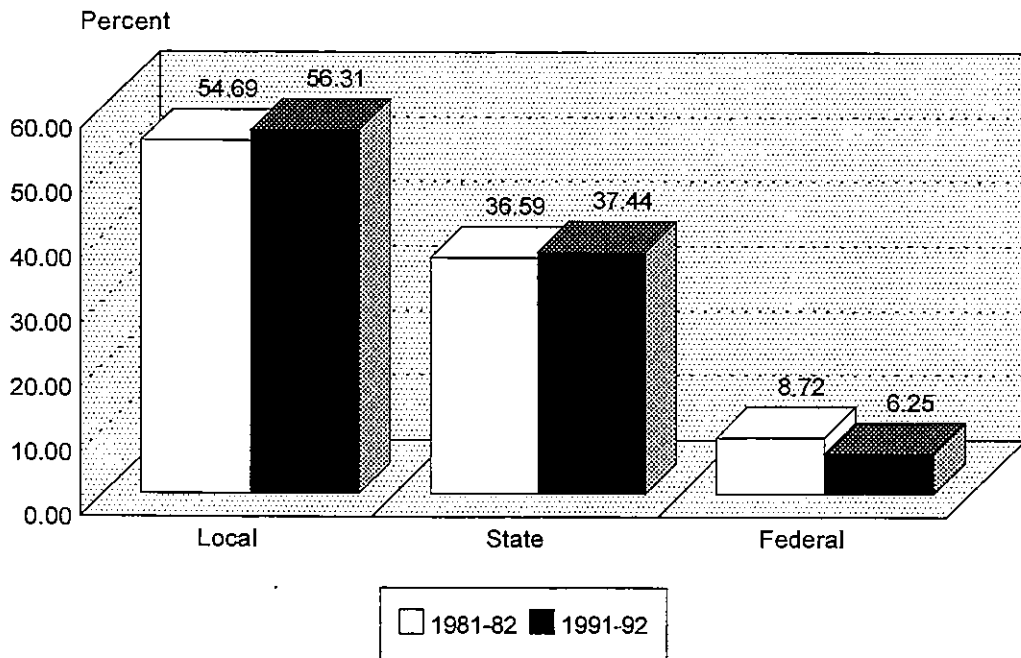


DATA SOURCE: Comparative Report of Local Government Revenues and Expenditures. Richmond, VA, 1993.

Comparison: % Contribution of Revenue Sources

New Century Council Region

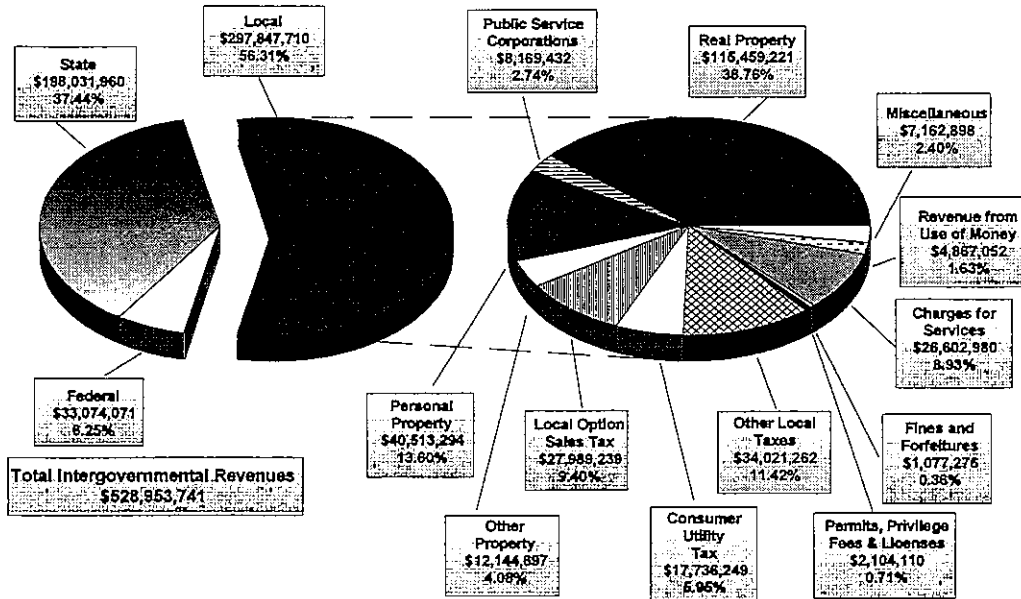
Fiscal Years 1981-82 and 1991-92



DATA SOURCE: Comparative Report of Local Government Revenues and Expenditures. Richmond, VA, 1993.

REVENUE DISTRIBUTION by CATEGORY

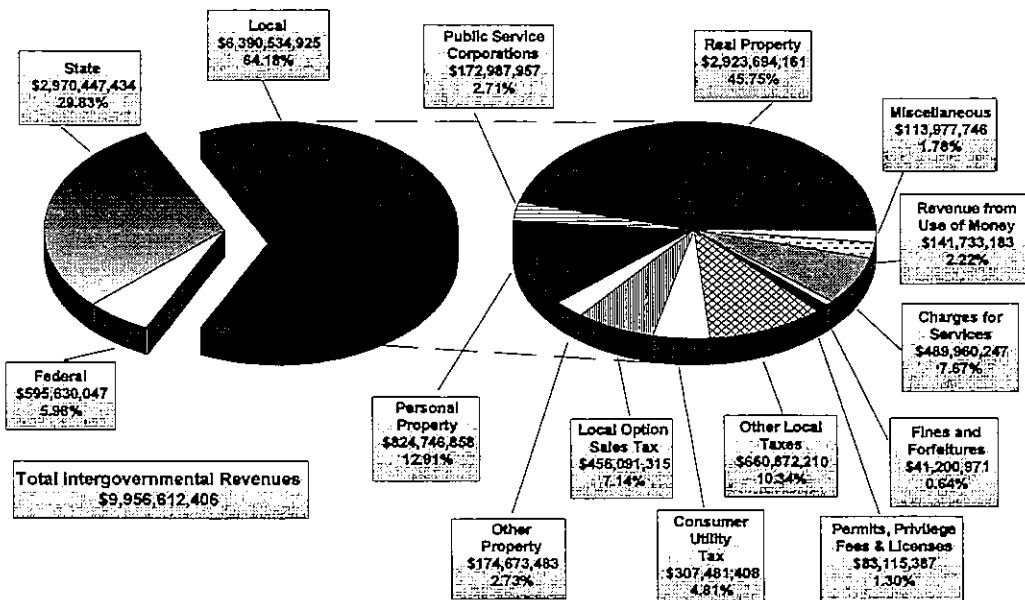
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1992
New Century Council Region



DATA SOURCE: Commonwealth of Virginia, Auditor of Public Accounts. Comparative Report of Local Government Revenues and Expenditures, Year Ended June 30, 1992. Richmond, VA, 1993.

REVENUE DISTRIBUTION by CATEGORY

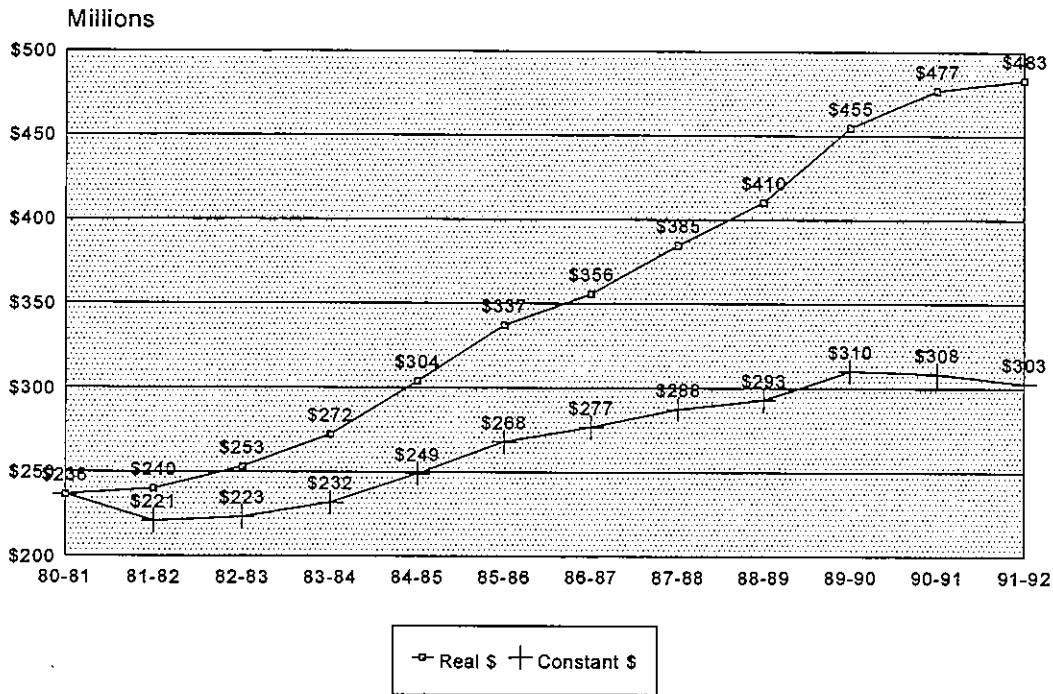
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1992
State of Virginia



DATA SOURCE: Commonwealth of Virginia, Auditor of Public Accounts. Comparative Report of Local Government Revenues and Expenditures, Year Ended June 30, 1992. Richmond, VA, 1993.

Maintenance and Operation Expenditures

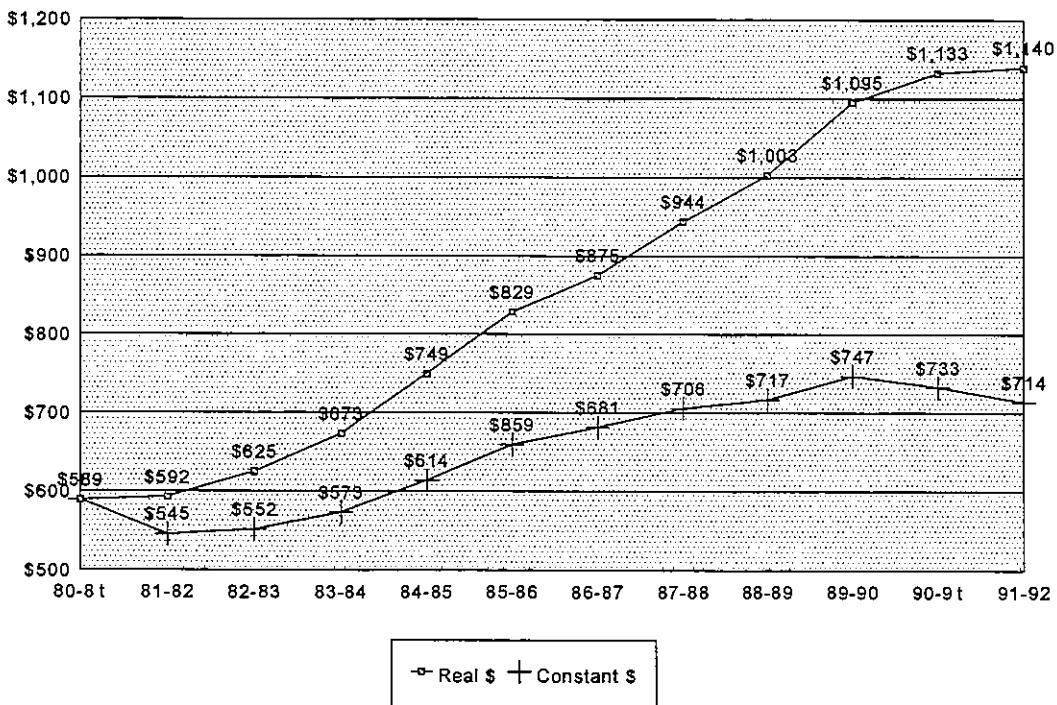
New Century Council Region



DATA SOURCE: Comparative Report of Local Government Revenues and Expenditures, Richmond, VA, 1982-83

Maintenance and Operation Expenditures Per Capita

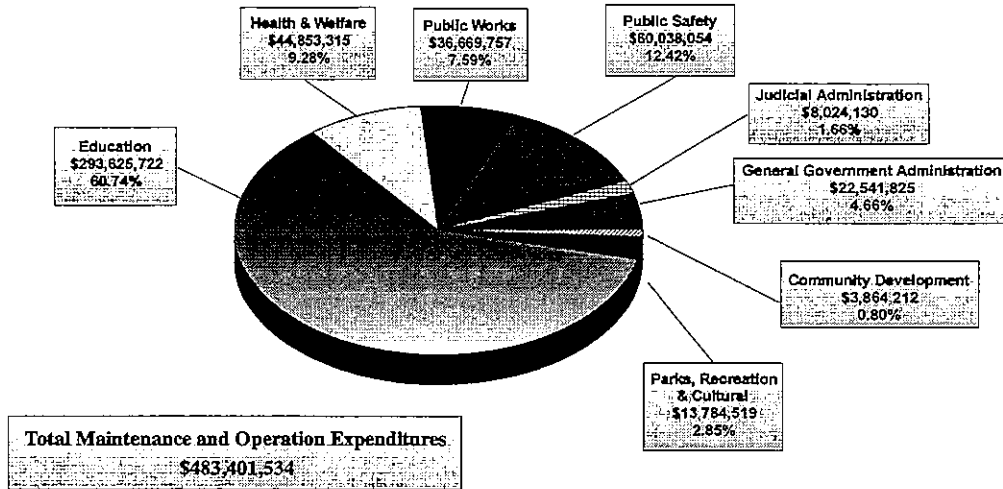
New Century Council Region



DATA SOURCE: Comparative Report of Local Government Revenues and Expenditures, Richmond, VA, 1982-83

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION EXPENDITURES

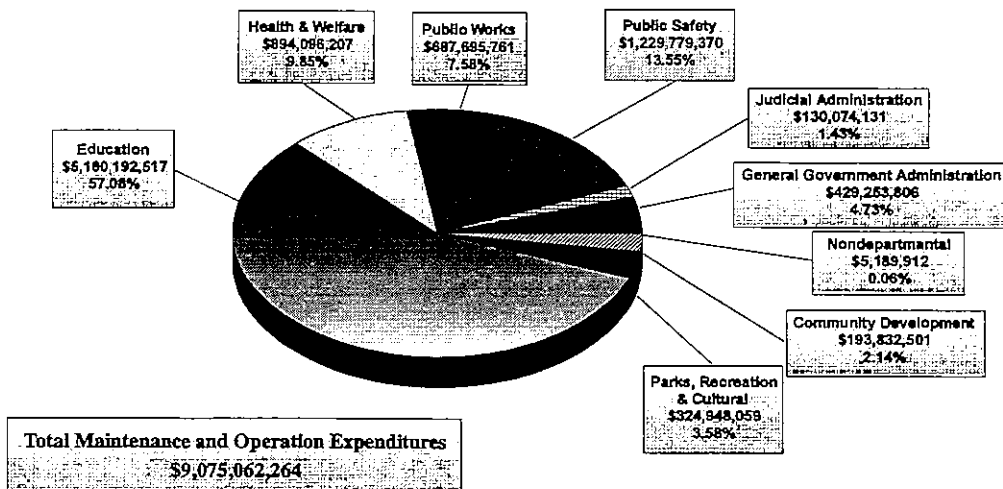
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1992
New Century Council Region



DATA SOURCE: Commonwealth of Virginia, Auditor of Public Accounts. Comparative Report of Local Government Revenues and Expenditures, Year Ended June 30, 1992. Richmond, VA, 1993.

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION EXPENDITURES

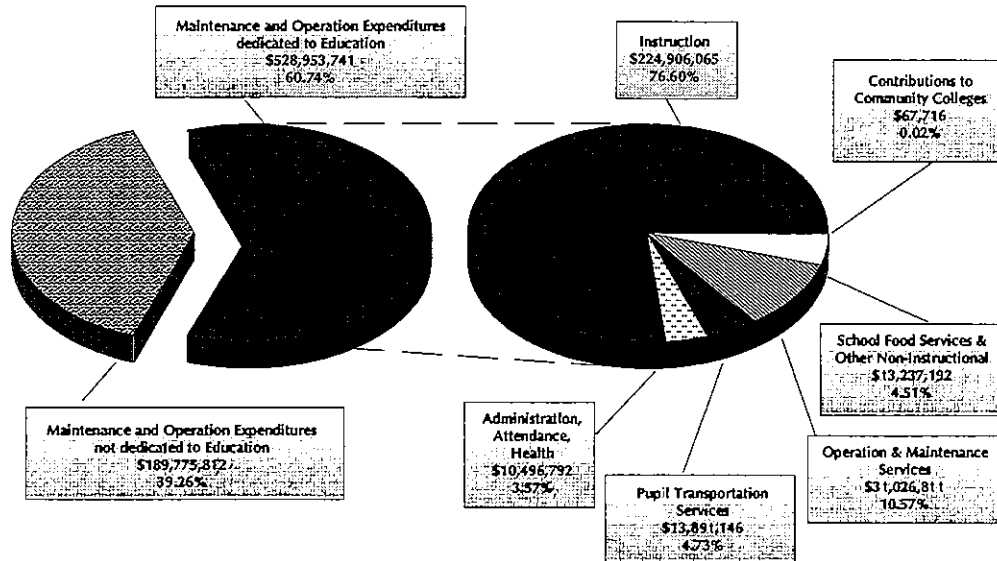
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1992
State of Virginia



DATA SOURCE: Commonwealth of Virginia, Auditor of Public Accounts. Comparative Report of Local Government Revenues and Expenditures, Year Ended June 30, 1992. Richmond, VA, 1993.

EDUCATION EXPENDITURE DISTRIBUTION

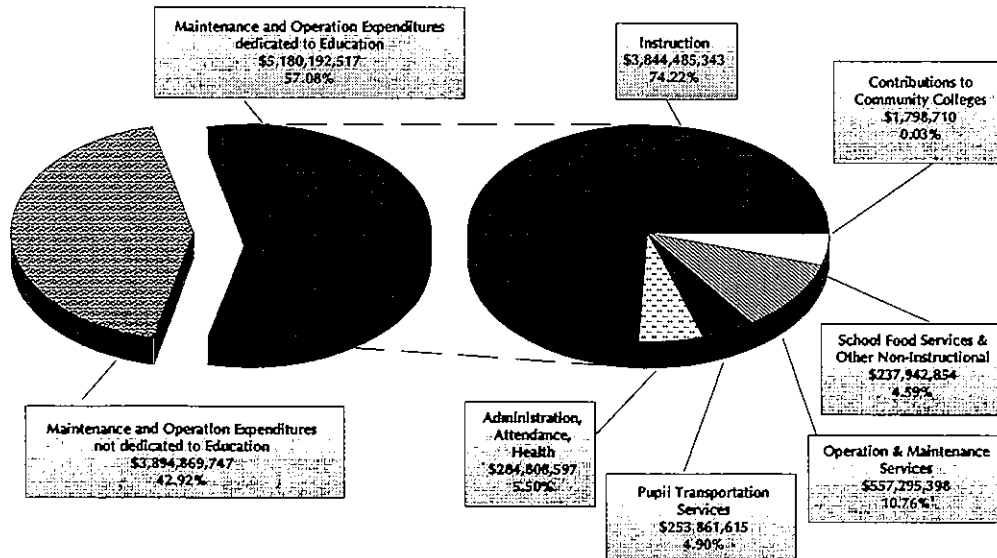
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1992
New Century Council Region



DATA SOURCE: Commonwealth of Virginia, Auditor of Public Accounts. Comparative Report of Local Government Revenues and Expenditures, Year Ended June 30, 1992. Richmond, VA, 1993.

EDUCATION EXPENDITURE DISTRIBUTION

Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1992
State of Virginia



DATA SOURCE: Commonwealth of Virginia, Auditor of Public Accounts. Comparative Report of Local Government Revenues and Expenditures, Year End of June 30, 1993. Richmond, VA, 1993.

Education

Since 1980, the percent of the population over age 25 who are high school graduates or higher has increased from 57.9% to 70.2% . For the state, this figure changed from 62.4% to 75.2% during the same decade.

The dropout rate in the New Century Council region has been consistently higher than the state, except for the 1990-91 school year when the dropout rate was reported to be 3.0% and that of the state was 3.4%.

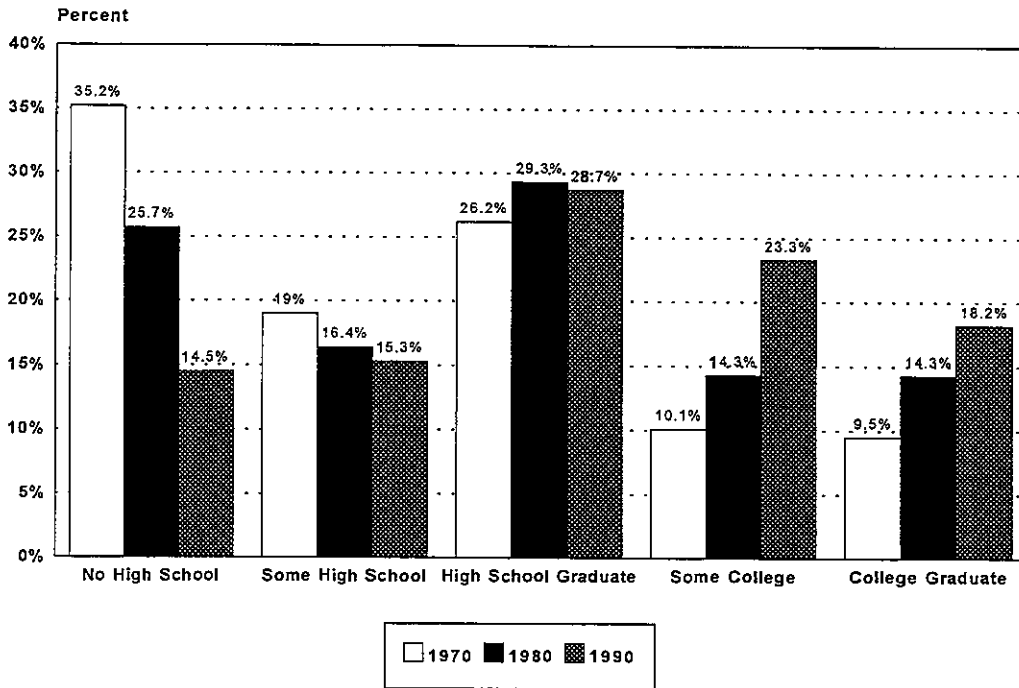
Since 1979-80, the percentage of students continuing education beyond high school has increased steadily. In 1991-92, 34.15% of the region's high school graduates attended two-year colleges, 37.53% attended four-year colleges, and 8.85% attended other post-high school educational programs.

Since 1980-81, per pupil expenditures for education in the region increased by 149.04% in the region compared to 136.73% for the state. In 1980-81, the total per pupil expenditure was \$1,919. By 1991-92, the total per pupil expenditure in the region had increased to \$4,779.

Expenditures for education in Virginia are derived from four sources -- local revenues, state revenues, state sales and use taxes, and federal funds. In 1991-92 , \$1,935 of the total per pupil expenditures came from state sources; \$2,071 came from local sources; \$468 came from sales and use taxes; and \$305 came from federal sources. The local source of revenues for expenditures for education increased by 165.45% from 1980-81 to 1991-92. By 1991-92 local money accounted for 51.0% of the total expenditures per pupil; state revenues represented 43.3% of the expenditure in the same year.

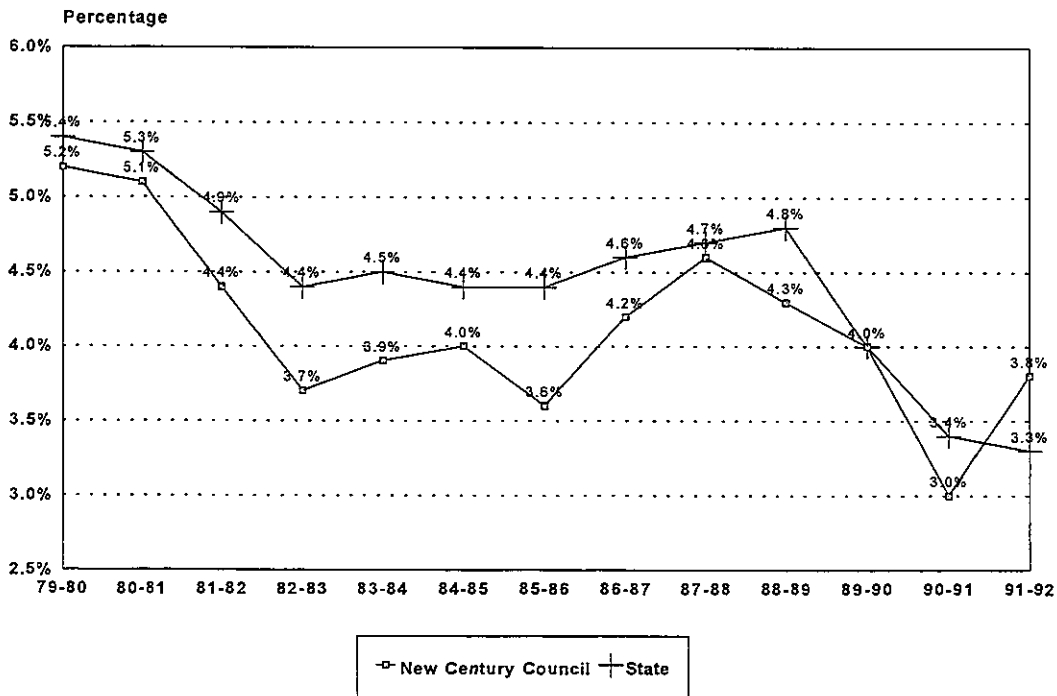
Average salaries for teachers in the region increased by 108.76% from 1980-81 to 1991-92. In 1980-81 the average salary was \$14,397 and increased to \$30,055 by 1991-92. The average teacher salary in the state increased by 104.94% from \$15,553 to \$31,875 during the same period. In constant dollars, the increase for the region was 30.82% -- increasing from \$14,397 to \$18,834.

Educational Attainment as Percentage of Population Over Age 25 New Century Council Region



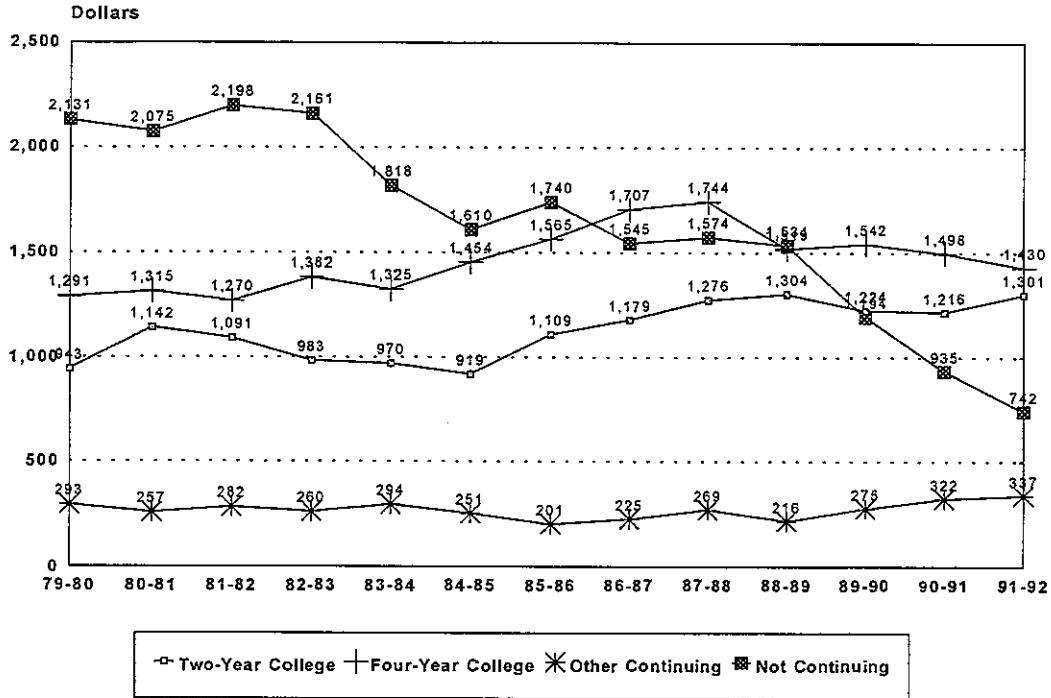
DATA SOURCES: U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. *Census of the Population*. Washington, DC. 1971, 1981, 1991.

Percent Dropouts New Century Council Region



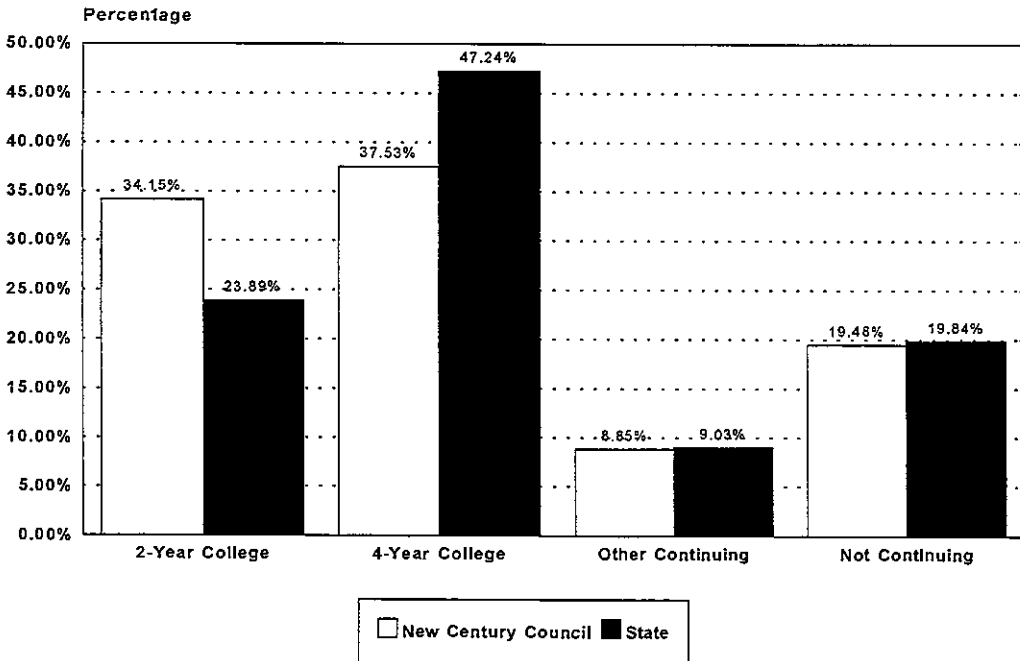
DATA SOURCES: Virginia Department of Education. *Facing Up 15 through 24, Statistical Data on VA's Public Schools*. Richmond, VA. 1981-1990.
VA Dept. of Education. *89-90 thru 91-92 Superintendent's Annual Report for VA*. Richmond, VA. 91-93.

Continuing Education Patterns New Century Council Region



DATA SOURCES: Virginia Department of Education. *Facing Up 15 through 24, Statistical Data on VA's Public Schools*. Richmond, VA. 1981-1990.
 VA Dept. of Education. *89-90 thru 91-92 Superintendent's Annual Report for VA*. Richmond, VA. 91-93.

Continuing Education Patterns for the Period Covering 1991-92 New Century Council Region

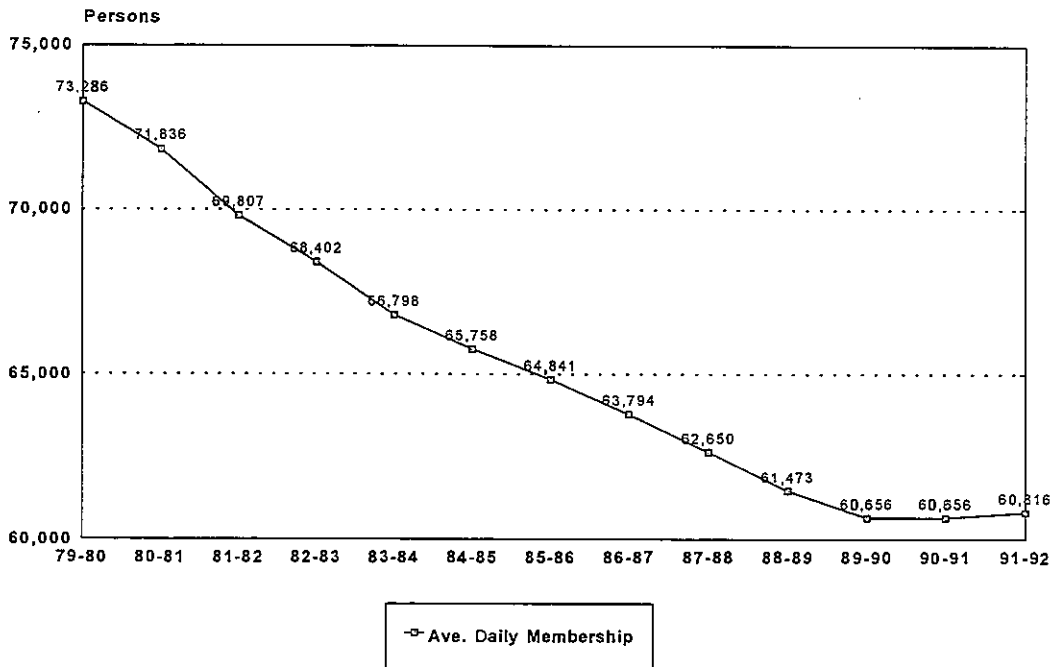


DATA SOURCES: Virginia Department of Education. *Facing Up 15 through 24, Statistical Data on VA's Public Schools*. Richmond, VA. 1981-1990.
 VA Dept. of Education. *89-90 thru 91-92 Superintendent's Annual Report for VA*. Richmond, VA. 91-93.

Average Daily Membership

for Determining Per Pupil Educational Expenditures

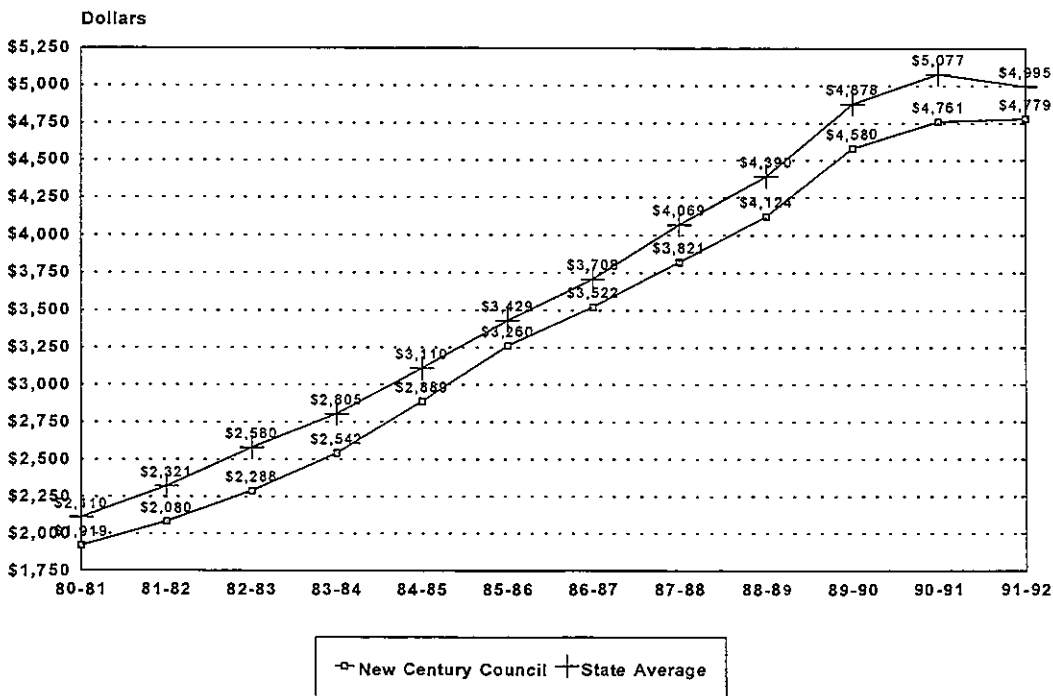
New Century Council Region



DATA SOURCES: Virginia Department of Education. *Facing Up 15 through 24, Statistical Data on Virginia's Public Schools*. Richmond, VA. 1981-90.
 VA Department of Ed. 1989-90 - 1991-92 *Superintendent's Annual Report for VA*. Richmond, VA. 1991-93.

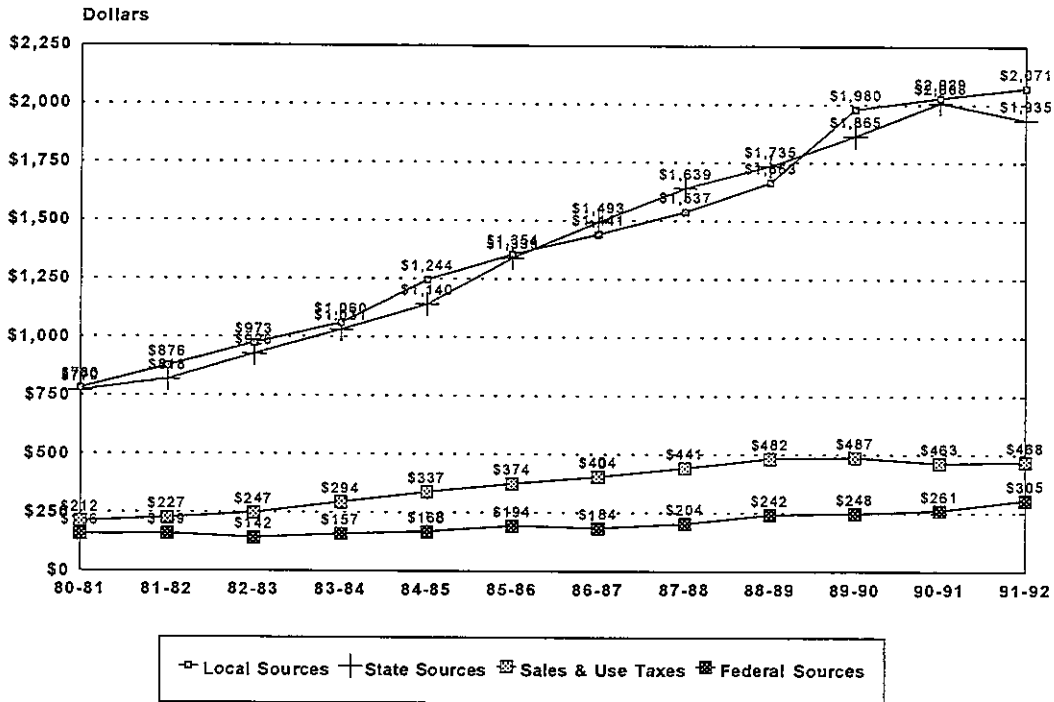
Total Per Pupil Expenditures

New Century Council Region



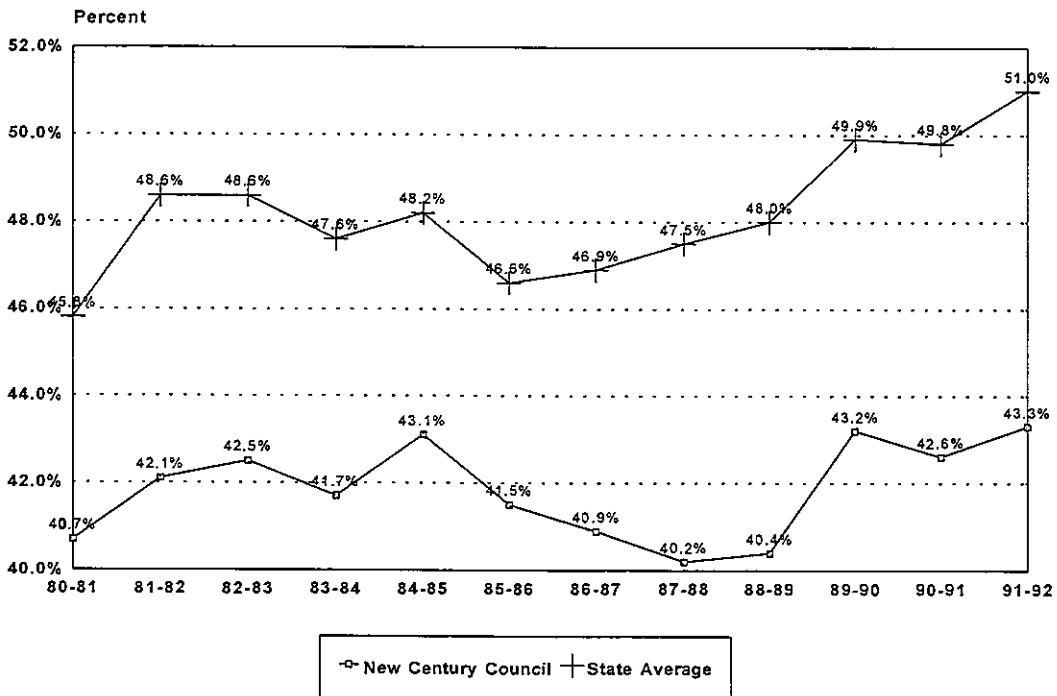
DATA SOURCES: Virginia Department of Education. *Facing Up 15 through 24, Statistical Data on VA's Public Schools*. Richmond, VA. 1981-1990.
 VA Dept. of Education. 89-90 thru 91-92 *Superintendent's Annual Report for VA*. Richmond, VA. 91-93.

Education- Per Pupil Expenditures by Funding Source New Century Council Region



DATA SOURCES: Virginia Department of Education. *Facing Up 15 through 24, Statistical Data on VA's Public Schools*. Richmond, VA. 1981-1990.
VA Dept. of Education. *89-90 thru 91-92 Superintendent's Annual Report for VA*. Richmond, VA. 91-93.

Local Per Pupil Expenditures as a Percentage of Total Per Pupil Expenditures

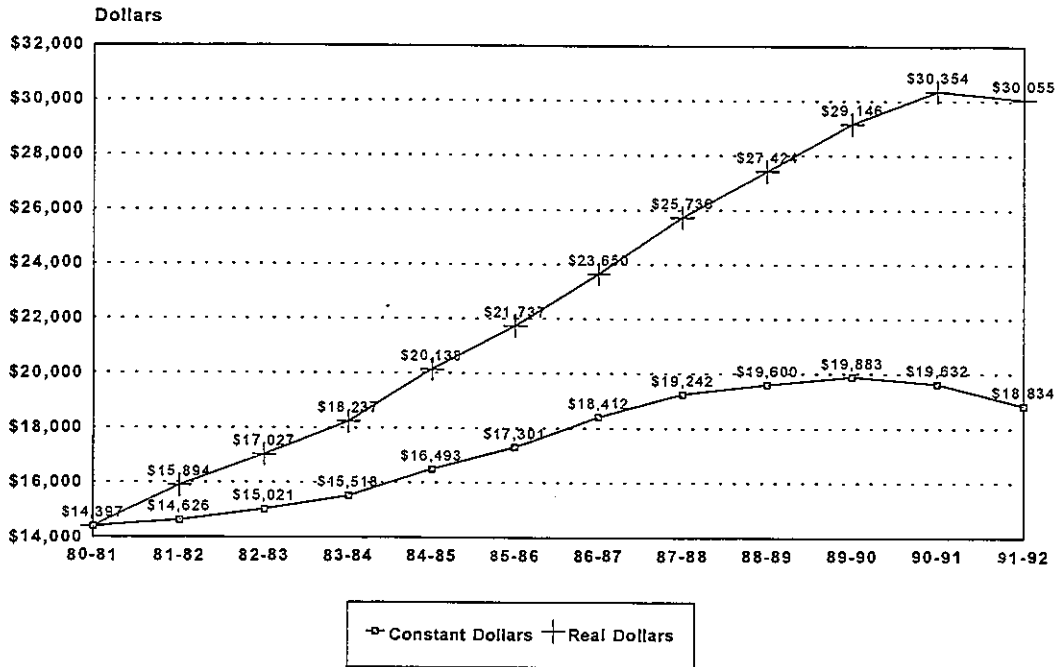


DATA SOURCES: Virginia Department of Education. *Facing Up 15 through 24, Statistical Data on VA's Public Schools*. Richmond, VA. 1981-1990.
VA Dept. of Education. *89-90 thru 91-92 Superintendent's Annual Report for VA*. Richmond, VA. 91-93.

Average Teacher Salary

Comparison: Real and Constant Dollars

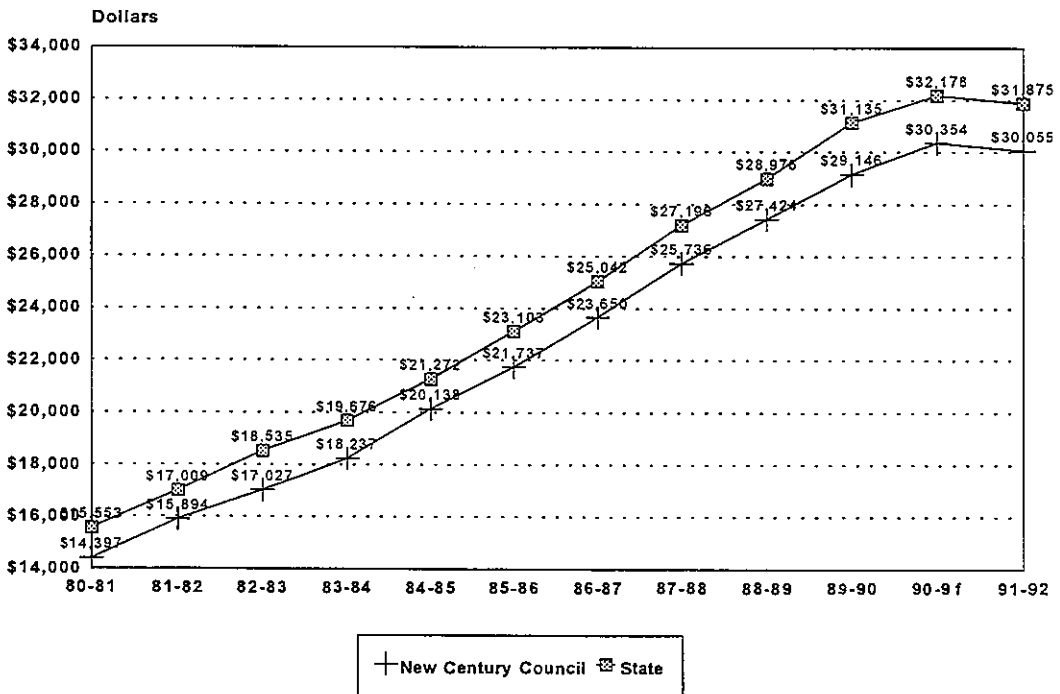
New Century Council Region



DATA SOURCES: Virginia Department of Education. *Facing Up 15 through 24, Statistical Data on VA's Public Schools*. Richmond, VA. 1981-1990.
 VA Dept. of Education. *89-90 thru 91-92 Superintendent's Annual Report for VA*. Richmond, VA. 91-93.

Average Teacher Salary

New Century Council Region



DATA SOURCES: Virginia Department of Education. *Facing Up 15 through 24, Statistical Data on VA's Public Schools*. Richmond, VA. 1981-1990.
 VA Dept. of Education. *89-90 thru 91-92 Superintendent's Annual Report for VA*. Richmond, VA. 91-93.

GLOSSARY

AGE DISTRIBUTION represents the number of persons in a particular age range in a locality and/or region.

ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME represents the total income in an area for all residents before any exemptions and/or deductions. **ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME PER CAPITA** is the amount of income per resident. As indicators, these are probably the best measures of general income level for a locality or region. It is also a good indicator of the buying power and wealth in a locality or region.

AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT FOR QUARTER is the average of the monthly employment levels for all enterprises (public and private). The monthly employment includes all persons who are scheduled to work or receive pay from an enterprise for the pay period which includes the 12th day of the month.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE is the amount of money paid to a worker for work during the week. Wages are calculated by taking the Quarterly Wage Payroll, dividing that by the Number of Employees, and dividing the resultant quotient by 13 (the number of weeks in a quarter).

CONSTANT DOLLAR VALUES are current dollars adjusted for inflation by using the Consumer Price Index. (1967 C.P.I. = 100)

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (C.P.I.) is the standard inflation index issued by the U.S. Department of Labor. (1967 = 100)

DROPOUTS are defined as pupils in grades 7 through 12 and unassigned pupils ages 12 and older who withdraw from school for reasons other than promotion, transfer, death, or graduation, and do not then enter another school during the school year, plus those students who are in attendance on the last day of the previous school year and fail to return to school by October 15 of the present school year. This definition has been in effect since 1988-89. The **DROPOUT RATE** is the percentage of pupils classified as dropouts in the total population of pupils in grades 7 through 12 and unassigned pupils ages 12 and older.

DEMOGRAPHIC data provides information relating to the characteristics of the population such as the number of people utilizing services, paying taxes, or seeking employment. This information can assist planners in developing accurate portraits of the resident population. Extreme changes in population, either growth or decline, can have a major impact upon the levels of services provided. Such changes can severely impact a locality's infrastructure needs, revenue-generating ability, and the quality and quantity of service. Accurate knowledge of population characteristics such as age serves as the foundation for a more detailed analysis of a locality or region.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS provide the decision-makers with valuable information concerning the economic condition of a locality or region. Indicators such as income, property values, and retail sales are essential for assessing the overall economic health of a locality. Each of the economic indicators addressed in this report are a major component of the tax base or fiscal structure of a locality. Fluctuations in the assessed valuations of taxable properties or in other economic indicators can have major consequences for the taxing policy, the revenue generating capacity, and the overall quality of life enjoyed by the citizens of a locality.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT refers to the level of formal education the residents of a locality or region have obtained. It can be used as a proxy variable to determine many things from the possible range of skills and problem-solving abilities of the work force to the rate of adult illiteracy in the locality or region.

END OF YEAR MEMBERSHIP is the number of students reported as members of a particular school division to the state Department of Education on the last day of school for a given school year.

EXPENDITURE data provide detailed information on expenditure level for Maintenance and Operation Programs; Capital Outlays; Gross Debt; and Enterprise Funds. The level of expenditures associated with each of these programs and projects document local government expenditures. The funding level associated with each of these categories is indicative of the relative value placed upon each of these governmental functions.

FAIR MARKET VALUE OF REAL ESTATE is the sum of the market price for all real property (buildings and land) in the locality. It is one of the major revenue-generating sources available to localities. Fair Market Value of Real Estate and Personal Property Values are the two primary indicators which provide a good measure of the overall economic base and the relative wealth within a locality.

GRADUATES CONTINUING EDUCATION includes all students who continue their education after graduating high school. It is divided into three categories: Two-Year Colleges which include those seeking associate and technical degrees at community and junior colleges; Four-Year Colleges which include those seeking undergraduate, graduate, and professional degrees at four-year colleges and universities; and Other Continuing Education includes those attending business, trade, or technical schools or participating in apprenticeship programs.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES refers to those students who have fulfilled the requirements (course work, required state standardized tests, etc.) for the completion of their high school education and have received their diploma. The data includes summer graduates.

LABOR FORCE is the total of all people who want to work, both those with jobs (Persons Employed) and those without jobs who are actively seeking jobs (Persons Unemployed). Persons who are not working and not seeking employment are not considered part of the Labor Force.

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION EXPENDITURES are allocated to nine categories based upon the state Uniform Financial Reporting Manual: General Government Administration; Judicial Administration; Public Safety; Public Works; Health and Welfare; Education; Parks, Recreation, and Cultural; Community Development; and Nondepartmental. Among these categories, expenditures for Education are the largest, accounting for more than 57 percent of all expenditures in Virginia. Education Expenditures are distributed into six functional activities: Instruction; Administration, Attendance, and Health; Pupil Transportation Services; Operation and Maintenance Services; School Food Services

and Other Non-Instructional; and Contributions to the Community Colleges.

MEDIAN AGE is the most common measure of age distribution of a locality or region. Median Age is the midpoint value in the range of ages within the population. Half the population is older than the median age and half the population is younger than the median age.

NUMBER OF REGISTERED DEALERS represents the number of retail trade businesses that are required to collect and report sales taxes within a locality.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS represents the number of distinct operating units of an enterprise within a locality. Different locations of the same unit are all counted as a single establishment (instead of separate establishments). NOTE: The formula for calculating this statistic is scheduled to change some time this year (1994). The new method will treat each location of an enterprise as a separate location.

PERSONAL PROPERTY VALUES are the sum of the assessments of all personal property (primarily vehicles and machinery) in a locality. Personal Property Taxes are a major revenue generating source available to local jurisdictions.

POPULATION GROWTH, PROJECTED POPULATION GROWTH, and POPULATION DENSITY combine to present a portrait of change in a locality. They provide information on how many people live in a locality, how a locality has developed, and insight into changes in the characteristics of a locality over time.

QUARTERLY PAYROLL is the total amount of salaries and wages paid to employees of enterprises (private and public) during a given three-month period. Third quarter data (July, August, and September) are used in this profile.

REAL DOLLAR VALUES are current dollars and are not adjusted to reflect the effect of inflation.

REVENUE data provide detailed information concerning revenue by source -- Federal, State, and Local. Understanding revenue sources is important because the changes at the state or federal level can have substantial impact on local tax policies. A

significant decline in external funding will require reductions in services or increases in taxes or both. Also, for most Virginia localities, any change in state aid for education would impact local taxes for education. **LOCAL REVENUES** are derived from twelve local revenue sources, including a broad category of miscellaneous. These revenues can be used to measure local capacity and local effort.

SIC INDUSTRY is an abbreviation for the Standard Industrial Code and is used to group similar types of enterprises into distinct categories for purposes of analyzing the data on employment, wages, payroll, establishments, and other data. The industries include:

Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing; Mining;
Construction; Manufacturing;
Transportation/Communication/Public Utilities;
Trade (Wholesale and Retail);
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate; Services;
Government (State, Local, and Federal) and Non-Classifiable. Definitions of each appear below.

- Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing includes Crop Production; Livestock Production; Agricultural Services; Forestry; and Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping.

- Mining includes Metal Mining; Bituminous Coal Mining; Oil and Gas Extraction; and Mining and Quarrying of Non-Metals.

- Construction includes General Building; Heavy Construction; and Special Trade Construction.

- Manufacturing includes both Durable Goods and Nondurable Goods. These include Food and Kindred Productions; Tobacco Manufacturers; Textiles and Mill Products; Apparel and Other Textiles; Lumber and Wood Products; Furniture and Fixtures; Paper and Allied Products; Printing and Publishing; Chemicals and Allied Products; Petroleum and Coal; Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics; Stone, Clay, and Glass; Primary Metal Industries; Fabricated Metals; Non-Electric Machinery; Electric and Electronic Equipment; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous.

- Transportation/Communication/Public Utility includes Local and Urban Transit; Trucking and Warehousing; Water Transportation; Air Transportation; Pipelines (except natural gas); Transportation Services; Communication; and Electricity, Gas, and Sanitation.

- Trade includes both Wholesale Trade and Retail Trade. Wholesale Trade is divided into

Durable Goods and Nondurable Goods. Retail Trade includes Building and Garden Materials; General Merchandise; Food Stores; Auto Dealers and Service Stations; Apparel and Accessory; Furniture and Home Furnishings; Eating and Drinking; and Miscellaneous Retail.

- Finance/Insurance/Real Estate includes Banking; Credit Agencies; Security and Commercial Brokerage and Associated Services; Insurance Carriers; Insurance Agents and Brokers; Real Estate; and Holding and Investment Firms.

- Services includes Hotels and Lodging; Personal Services; Business Services; Auto Repair and Garages; Miscellaneous Repair Services; Motion Pictures; Amusement and Recreation Services; Health Services; Legal Services; Educational Services; Social Services; Museum and Zoos; Membership Organizations; Engineering and Management; Private Households; and Miscellaneous Services.

- Government includes all three levels -- State, Local, and Federal.

- Non-Classifiable includes those enterprises which cannot be placed into any category.

TAXABLE RETAIL SALES PER CAPITA is a good indicator of the relative health of the retail trade industry in a locality. It portrays the size and volume of the retail trade industry and demonstrates how much revenue is being distributed into the local economy via the sales tax.

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