

**Report on the Comparative
Revenue Capacity, Revenue Effort,
and Fiscal Stress
of Virginia's Counties and Cities
2001/2002**



**Commission on Local Government
Commonwealth of Virginia**

April 2004

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of the
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This report, which constitutes the sixteenth in an annual series of analyses published by the Commission on Local Government, examines the comparative fiscal condition of Virginia's counties and cities. The Commission's reports are a continuance, with certain modifications, of research initially undertaken by the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission to analyze the relative fiscal burdens borne by the Commonwealth's localities.

REVENUE CAPACITY PER CAPITA

In measuring revenue capacity at the county and city levels, the Commission on Local Government has employed the Representative Tax System (RTS) methodology, whose early development can be traced from the U.S. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations to the University of Virginia and, in turn, to the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission. With regard to a selected time frame, the RTS approach isolates five resource bases that capture, directly or indirectly, aspects of private-sector affluence which local governments can tap in financing their programmatic objectives. As applied to any given jurisdiction, the computational procedure rests centrally upon the multiplication of each resource-base indicator (e.g., real property true valuation or adjusted gross income) by the associated statewide average rate of return--i.e., the revenue yield to all county and city governments per unit of the stipulated resource. Once the full set of jurisdictional wealth dimensions has been covered by this weighting operation, the five resulting arithmetic products are added to generate a cumulative measure of local capacity, the magnitude of which is then divided by the population total for

the designated county or city. The latter calculation produces a statistic gauging, in per capita terms, the collections which the target jurisdiction would realize from taxes, service charges, regulatory licenses, fines, forfeitures, and various other extractive mechanisms (i.e., potential revenue) if local public officials established resource-base levies at statewide average values.¹

REVENUE CAPACITY PER CAPITA, 2001/2002²

Over the course of 2001/2002, the statewide average level³ of revenue

¹An extended discussion of capacity measurement can be found in the Technical Appendix of this document.

²The capacity, effort, and stress index computations generated by the Commission have been derived from various baseline indicators, some of which are linked to time dimensions other than the fiscal year. Consequently, it would be inappropriate to treat 2001/2002 (or each of the earlier periods covered in our analysis) as if the designated interval fully coincided with the standard time period denoting the fiscal year.

³Many of the tabular exhibits attached to the present report display statistics for two measures of central tendency--the mean and the median. In relation to a numerically scaled variable, the mean (or average) represents the sum of the scores for all cases (localities in the present instance) divided by the total number of cases. The median denotes the midpoint of the data distribution when its constituent values are hierarchically ordered and, accordingly, partitions the case scores into two groups of equal size. Although the mean is a more familiar statistical tool than the median, the latter measure may be analytically preferable with respect to an ordered data series containing a relatively small number of extreme scores in one direction or the other. In this regard the Commission notes that the median exhibits less sensitivity than the mean to the statistical pulling effect of such "outliers." See Hubert M. Blalock, Jr., **Social Statistics**, rev. 2d ed. (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1979), pp. 66-68; Chava Frankfort-Nachmias and David Nachmias, **Research Methods in the Social Sciences**, 6th ed. (New York: Worth Publishers, 2000), pp. 332-33; and Marija J. Norusis, **SPSS 8.0 Guide to Data Analysis** (Upper Saddle River, N.J.: Prentice Hall, 1998), p. 64.

capacity per capita (see Table 1.1) was \$1,230.59 among the 95 counties and 39 independent cities of Virginia.⁴ During this period, however, the two jurisdictional classes diverged somewhat in their mean-score profiles, with the average revenue-generating potential of counties (\$1,243.40 per capita) slightly exceeding that of cities (\$1,199.41 per resident). Throughout 2001/2002, as indicated by Table 1.2, local capacity scores were distributed over a broad continuum reaching from the Bath County figure (\$4,399.85 per capita) to the Lee County value (\$606.27 per capita). Thus, on the dimension of fiscal ability, the strongest jurisdiction in the Commonwealth surpassed the weakest locality in 2001/2002 by a margin of 7.26 to 1. Based on those extreme values, it would appear that a pronounced degree of variation distinguished the counties and cities of Virginia with respect to their revenue-raising potential. Yet, when the 134 fiscal capacity scores are arranged according to magnitude, it can be seen that in 2001/2002 the per capita values defining the middle segment of the data series [i.e., the statistics between \$891.88 (the first quartile) and \$1,353.91 (the third quartile)] extended across an interval that spanned only 12.2% of the distance separating the minimum and maximum scores for the Commonwealth at large.⁵ In this respect, the jurisdictional capacity scores

⁴Clifton Forge, which was an independent city through the 2000/2001 time frame, reverted to the status of a town within Alleghany County on July 1, 2001. In the present report, consequently, it has been treated as a subdivision of the latter entity relative to the data for 2001/2002.

⁵As the measure of dispersion for case scores representing the middle component of any hierarchically organized data series, the interquartile range, an indicator reflecting the difference between the first and third quartile statistics (labeled, in order, Q1 and Q3), has been used. (See Blalock, **Social Statistics**, p. 71; and Nachmias and Nachmias, **Research Methods in the Social Sciences**, p. 337.) Given a set of 134 unique

manifested appreciably less differentiation than might be gathered from the overall width of the statewide continuum.

In terms of regional variation in local revenue capacity, Table 1.5 discloses that the counties and cities of Northern Virginia attained the highest average fiscal ability level (\$2,202.43 per capita) in the Commonwealth during 2001/2002.⁶ These jurisdictions, on average, materially outpaced localities within the Richmond and Northern Piedmont regions, the sections of the State ranking second and third (with mean per capita scores of \$1,530.34 and \$1,465.52, respectively) in revenue-generating potential. Among the principal geographic divisions of the

jurisdictional values, the first and third quartile figures denote, respectively, the levels below which 24.6 percent and 75.4 percent of the case scores are positioned in terms of magnitude. With regard to a numerically scaled set of fiscal ability statistics, the Commission observes that the subgroup delimited by Q1 and Q3 encompasses the per capita values whose associated rank scores extend from 34 (relatively low capacity) through 101 (relatively high capacity). This sector of the distribution, then, accounts for slightly over half (N=68) of the county and city statistics.

⁶In analyzing geographic diversity with respect to revenue capacity per capita, revenue effort, and fiscal stress, the Commission has divided the State into nine regions: Southwest Virginia (Planning Districts 1, 2, and 3), the Southern Piedmont-Valley Industrial Zone (Planning Districts 4, 5, 11, and 12), the Northern Valley (Planning Districts 6 and 7), Northern Virginia (Planning District 8), the Northern Piedmont (Planning Districts 9, 10, and 16), Southside (Planning Districts 13, 14, and 19), Richmond (Planning District 15), the Chesapeake Fringe (Planning Districts 17, 18, and 22), and Tidewater (Planning District 23). It should be noted that the latter region subsumes the two groups of localities which formerly comprised Planning Districts 20 and 21. These planning districts were merged under the rubric of the Hampton Roads Planning District on July 1, 1990. [For a detailed discussion of the regional breakdown employed by the Commission (as displayed in Tables 1.5, 3.5, and 6.6), see James W. Fonseca, "The Geography of Virginia," **The University of Virginia News Letter** (Charlottesville: Institute of Government, 1981), vol. 57, no. 11.]

Commonwealth, Southwest Virginia yielded the lowest jurisdictional capacity average (\$852.18 per capita) in 2001/2002.⁷ The aggregate mean statistic for the counties and cities of this region, as well as the averages for localities in Southside (\$987.40 per capita) and the Southern Piedmont-Valley Industrial Zone (\$989.33 per capita), covered a measurement range extending from 55.1% to 61.3% below the average score registered by the jurisdictions constituting Northern Virginia. Indeed, the typical locality in the Northern Virginia region displayed a revenue-raising potential at least 1.43 times greater than that of the average jurisdiction in any other section of the Commonwealth over 2001/2002.

Apart from the regional distinctions in the data, local capacity scores, as previously noted, varied to some extent along jurisdictional class lines in 2001/2002. During that period (see Table 1.1), the county revenue capacity average exceeded the corresponding municipal statistic by \$43.99 per capita, a variance of 3.7%. Over the same time period, according to Table 1.2, 53.7% (N=51) of Virginia's counties, but only 41.0% (N=16) of the cities statewide, recorded fiscal ability levels greater than the Commonwealth median value of \$1,097.66, the statistic dividing the upper and lower halves of the numerically scaled capacity distribution. Jurisdictional class differences in revenue-generating potential can also be found in Tables 1.3 and 1.4, which compare fiscal capabilities with respect to 52 pairs of adjacent cities and counties. Throughout 2001/2002, as these exhibits reveal, counties manifested higher levels of capacity than

⁷As indicated by Table 1.5, however, the median value relative to jurisdictions in Southside (\$816.37) was distinctly weaker than that of the localities comprising Southwest Virginia (\$842.96).

their neighboring cities across 32, or 61.5%, of the cases. In each of 15 instances, the revenue-raising potential of the county surpassed that of the contiguous city by at least 25%, with the differential being greater than 50% in six cases. To the extent that cities surpassed their adjoining counties in revenue capacity, the margin of variance reached the 25% threshold in nine cases, two of which yielded interjurisdictional cleavages exceeding 50%. In sum, the statistical data establish that the counties of Virginia displayed, as a rule, stronger fiscal ability than the State's cities during 2001/2002. However, the full body of evidence fails to disclose a pattern of sharp jurisdictional class differentiation in terms of revenue capacity during that fiscal period.

CHANGE IN REVENUE CAPACITY PER CAPITA, 1997/1998-2001/2002⁸

As documented in Table 2.1, the overall average per capita level of jurisdictional revenue capacity climbed from \$1,129.69 to \$1,230.59 between 1997/1998 and 2001/2002. During that time span, the typical Virginia locality experienced growth in its revenue-raising potential at a mean periodic rate of 1.99%; and, by the close of 2001/2002, counties and cities throughout the Commonwealth, on the average, were 8.24% stronger relative to their 1997/1998 fiscal ability thresholds. Significantly, over the same interval, state and local governments nationwide faced an average rise

⁸The following discussion is based upon data covering 95 counties and 39 independent cities. To ensure measurement standardization over time, the Commission's staff has excluded Clifton Forge as a discrete observational unit for analytic purposes.

of 12.41% in the prices charged for goods and services purchased.⁹ Thus, from 1997/1998 through 2001/2002 the revenue-generating potential of Virginia's counties and cities tended to expand at a pace distinctly slower than the rate of inflation confronting public-sector economies across the nation.¹⁰

According to Tables 2.3¹¹ and 2.4, nearly three out of every ten localities (N=39) exhibited continuously increasing levels of revenue capacity in per capita terms between 1997/1998 and 2001/2002. With respect to that interval, 61 of the remaining jurisdictions recorded fiscal ability growth in three of the four measurement periods. On a per capita basis, then, 74.6% of the Commonwealth's localities sustained capacity expansion during most, if not all, of the time span in question. Yet the statistical evidence also indicates that 71 counties and 24 cities witnessed reductions

⁹The cited statistic has been derived from quarterly price index values published in U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), **Survey of Current Business**, 84 (February, 2004), Table 3, p. 171.

¹⁰The Commission notes, however, that the Virginia context may not have been a simple microcosm of the nation in general relative to the cost pressures faced by state and local governments after 1997/1998. Therefore, caution should be exercised in the application of BEA data to specific localities throughout the Commonwealth.

¹¹Regarding the 1997/1998-2000/2001 time frame, the capacity profiles of five jurisdictions differ somewhat from the pertinent statistical series in Table 2.3 of Commission on Local Government, **Report on the Comparative Revenue Capacity, Revenue Effort, and Fiscal Stress of Virginia's Counties and Cities: 2000/2001**. For various measurement periods, the per capita scores in Table 2.3 have been revised on the basis of (1) modified real property valuation totals covering Roanoke County and Fairfax City and (2) updated population figures relative to Halifax County, Rockingham County, and Newport News City. The applicable data sources are cited in the Technical Appendix, footnotes 4 and 10.

in their revenue-generating potential at one stage or another across the periods under consideration.¹² Indeed, 34 localities manifested declining fiscal ability in multiple periods following 1997/1998. As Tables 2.3 and 2.4 show, several of these jurisdictions (Brunswick County, Wise County, and Martinsville City) experienced three successive instances of diminishing revenue capacity per capita over the time frame covered by the present report. In sum, even though the fiscal ability of the average county or city increased throughout the 1997/1998-2001/2002 interval (see Table 2.1),¹³ the per capita magnitude of revenue-raising potential periodically declined for 70.9% of all localities during that measurement span.

As Table 2.5 discloses, no jurisdiction recorded average revenue capacity growth equal to, or greater than, 10% from 1997/1998 through 2001/2002.¹⁴ Yet, the per capita level of fiscal ability increased at an average rate of 8.89% in Manassas Park City across the same time dimension. The data further reveal that significant capacity expansion, averaging at least 5%, was manifested by nine other localities--Loudoun

¹²While per capita diminutions occurred with greatest frequency (N=68) during 1999/2000, the instances of negative change were quite prominent, too, across 1998/1999 (N=27), 2000/2001 (N=18), and 2001/2002 (N=22). In addition, between 12.7% and 17.2% of Virginia's localities exhibited weak levels of capacity growth (i.e., relative increases below 1%) over the periods following 1997/1998.

¹³Table 2.2 indicates that the median value for counties, while rising in three fiscal periods after 1997/1998, diminished slightly across 1999/2000.

¹⁴According to Table 2.4, revenue capacity increases of 10% or higher characterized four localities during 2001/2002, but double-digit margins of capacity expansion typified only two jurisdictions in any given period between 1998/1999 and 2000/2001.

County (7.28%), Highland County (6.51%), Arlington County (6.08%), Clarke County (5.93%), Alexandria City (5.41%), Fredericksburg City (5.28%), Williamsburg City (5.26%), Charlottesville City (5.21%), and Fairfax City (5.01%).¹⁵ Along with the top-ranked jurisdiction, these entities stood in marked contrast to the 24 counties and 13 cities which recorded, on the average, slight relative gains (i.e., increases below 1% each period) or even diminutions in their revenue-raising potential.¹⁶ According to Table 2.5, patterns of negative capacity "growth" (as denoted by local mean scores) materialized in Prince Edward County (-.02%), Danville City (-.17%), Bedford City (-.27%), King and Queen County (-.31%), Henry County (-.40%), Wise County (-.43%), Surry County (-.51%), Bath County (-.54%), Brunswick County (-1.09%), Emporia City (-1.32%), Martinsville City (-1.48%), Alleghany County (-1.64%), and Sussex County (-3.08%).¹⁷

¹⁵It is noteworthy that the unit costs of public-sector goods and services increased at an average periodic rate of only 2.97% across state and local governments nationwide over the 1997/1998-2001/2002 interval. See the **Survey of Current Business**, as cited in footnote 9, for the price index values underlying this statistic.

¹⁶The ten high-growth localities were distributed across Northern Virginia (N=5), the Northern Valley (N=2), the Northern Piedmont (N=2), and Tidewater (N=1). As Table 2.5 indicates, the Northern Virginia localities (Manassas Park City, Loudoun County, Arlington County, Alexandria City, and Fairfax City) were joined in the top 25% of the statewide measurement scale by their four regional neighbors: Fairfax County (4.82%), Falls Church City (4.13%), Prince William County (4.00%), and Manassas City (3.38%). Additionally, the regions bordering Northern Virginia (i.e., the Northern Valley and the Northern Piedmont) contributed a total of 11 cases to the highest quarter of the data continuum.

¹⁷These jurisdictions fell within the following regions of the Commonwealth: the Southern Piedmont-Valley Industrial Zone (N=5), Southside (N=5), Southwest Virginia (N=1), the Northern Valley (N=1), and the Chesapeake Fringe (N=1). It should be noted that three of the five regions (the Southern Piedmont-Valley Industrial Zone, Southside, and

REVENUE EFFORT

The concept of revenue effort focuses on the degree to which county and city governments actually utilize the revenue-generating potential of their respective jurisdictions through the employment of locally controlled funding devices, such as taxes, service charges, and regulatory license fees.¹⁸ With respect to a particular locality, the revenue effort dimension operationally assumes the form of an extraction/capacity ratio, a statistical mechanism in which the sum of jurisdictional revenues across all "own-source" funding categories is divided by the aggregate fiscal ability of the given county or city.¹⁹ Through this indicator the receipts which a specified locality derives from its various private-sector resource bases are gauged in relation to the yield that the jurisdiction could anticipate if local revenue-raising simply reflected the average rates of return for the Commonwealth at large.

Southwest Virginia) accounted for 63.6% (N=21) of all localities defining the lowest quarter of the numerically scaled distribution.

¹⁸The Commission's approach to revenue effort is explored at greater length in the Technical Appendix of this report.

¹⁹It should be noted that the personal property tax reimbursement program serves as a conduit for the distribution of non-categorical state aid to Virginia's localities. By definition, this intergovernmental revenue is not germane to the indigenous fiscal effort of the recipient counties and cities. (See Auditor of Public Accounts, **Comparative Report of Local Government Revenues and Expenditures**, Year Ended June 30, 2002, p. 166.)

REVENUE EFFORT, 2001/2002

In 2001/2002, as Table 3.1 shows, the statewide mean level of jurisdictional revenue effort was .9586. Thus, the typical Virginia locality realized "own-source" collections amounting to nearly 96% of indigenous fiscal capacity across the designated time frame. It should be observed, however, that the average degree of revenue effort for cities (1.3594) markedly exceeded the comparable statistic for the Commonwealth overall. A corollary point of still greater importance is that the municipal revenue effort average in 2001/2002 surpassed the corresponding county figure (.7941) by a margin of 71.2%.

During the 2001/2002 fiscal period, the most striking example of city-county variation involved the two localities whose respective revenue effort scores marked the maximum and minimum values statewide. In that instance (see Table 3.2), the Emporia City statistic (1.8842) was 3.5 times greater than the score of Lancaster County (.5383). Therefore, the extremities of the revenue effort continuum indicate significant diversity in the fiscal exertion of the 134 counties and cities of Virginia. Considerable dispersion in jurisdictional revenue effort values is also revealed by an examination of the case scores defining the "middle half" of the numerically ordered data series. In 2001/2002 these statistics ranged between 1.1809 (the third quartile) and .7318 (the first quartile) on the statewide measurement scale.²⁰ Thus, the "middle half" of the data continuum

²⁰In the context of this report, the revenue effort scores forming the middle sector of an ordered series are ranked from 101 (relatively low effort) through 34 (relatively high effort).

accounted for 33.4% of the total scope of interlocal variation in fiscal effort.²¹ Accordingly, county and city revenue effort values, unlike the set of jurisdictional revenue capacity scores, manifested significant divergence with respect to both the mid-range spread and the end points of the full data series.

In terms of regional variation, Table 3.5 reveals that during 2001/2002 the strongest average level of fiscal effort in the Commonwealth (1.2341) was exhibited by localities constituting the Tidewater area. The data also indicate that the counties and cities of this region utilized their revenue capacity, on the average, at rates 16.9% and 26.1% higher, respectively, than the mean scores (1.0557 and .9784) associated with jurisdictions in Northern Virginia and Southside, the areas placing second and third in regional effort. Even greater disparities, then, separated the Tidewater section of the Commonwealth from the six remaining regions, five of which recorded local mean values below the jurisdictional average for the State at large (.9586).²² Indeed, the score for the Chesapeake Fringe, whose localities registered the weakest revenue effort average in the State (.7598),

²¹The first and third quartiles represent the statistical limits of a sub-scale which actually encompassed 50.7% (N=68) of all jurisdictional scores. See footnote 5.

²²Along with their counterparts in each of the three leading regions, the localities of the Southern Piedmont-Valley Industrial Zone generated a mean score surpassing the statewide average. In median statistical terms (see Table 3.5), only the jurisdictions of Tidewater and Northern Virginia yielded central-tendency measures exceeding the aggregate value for the Commonwealth (.8479).

lagged 38.4% behind the corresponding statistic for the Tidewater area.

Whatever the regional dimensions of local effort, cities generally employed their own-source revenue capacity in the 2001/2002 period to a strikingly greater extent than counties. Across the State overall, as Table 3.1 establishes, the average level of revenue effort among municipalities during the period in question exceeded that for counties by a substantial margin (greater than \$0.56 for every dollar of potential revenue). As additional evidence of this pattern, Table 3.2 reveals that 76.9% (N=30) of the cities in Virginia, but only 3.2% (N=3) of the counties statewide, posted revenue effort statistics falling within the highest sector of the numerically graduated distribution (encompassing local scores from 1.1920 to 1.8842). Further, while every municipality in Virginia exhibited a revenue effort value surpassing the overall median statistic for the Commonwealth (.8479) during 2001/2002, 70.5% (N=67) of the 95 counties failed to exceed that benchmark level. Accordingly, the bottom half of the data continuum, with values ranging from .8448 to .5383, was defined entirely in terms of county effort scores.

With respect to the issue of jurisdictional class differences, perhaps the most impressive evidence can be found in Tables 3.3 and 3.4, which offer comparative data relative to 52 sets of contiguous cities and counties. Throughout 2001/2002, as both exhibits indicate, municipalities surpassed their adjoining counties on the dimension of fiscal effort in 51 (or 98.1%) of the jurisdictional pairings under analysis. Moreover, for each of 34 cases, the revenue effort level of the city was at least 50% greater than that of its neighboring county, and in three of these instances the margin separating

the contiguous localities exceeded 100%. As for the one situation in which a county surpassed its adjacent city, this case did not produce a revenue effort difference as large as 5%. An examination of the statistical data for adjoining localities confirms the earlier observation that cities realized, in general, decidedly higher receipts per dollar of potential revenue than counties during 2001/2002. Significantly, according to Table 3.9, this pronounced disparity in the revenue effort of the two jurisdictional classes even materialized across sub-groups of localities that assumed operating and capital obligations of equivalent scope, as gauged by a functional performance index²³ resting upon county and city expenditure data.²⁴

²³The performance index scores underlying our analysis rest upon a methodology adapted from the work of several researchers affiliated with the Project on Urban Fiscal Strain at the University of Chicago. See Terry Nichols Clark, Lorna C. Ferguson, and Robert Y. Shapiro, "Functional Performance Analysis: A New Approach to the Study of Municipal Expenditures and Debt," **Political Methodology**, vol. 8 (Fall, 1982), pp. 87-123; and Clark and Ferguson, **City Money: Political Processes, Fiscal Strain, and Retrenchment** (New York: Columbia University Press, 1983), pp. 46-52, 314-319. For analytic purposes the 2001/2002 index distribution generated by the Commission's staff has been numerically ordered and grouped into four categories on the basis of the first quartile, median, and third quartile values. It should be noted that, in calculating county and city functional performance statistics relative to a particular fiscal year, the staff of the Commission draws upon jurisdictional spending data tied to 29 operating categories and 4 capital dimensions covered in Exhibits C, C-1 through C-8, and E of the pertinent annual volume of the **Comparative Report of Local Government Revenues and Expenditures**. For the designated accounting period, every locality is assigned a score of 1 or 0 with regard to each potential spending area as a means of denoting whether the jurisdiction actually registered net positive outlays in support of the stipulated function during the budgetary year. On any given performance dimension, the locality receives a value of 0 only if it (a) made no disbursements bearing upon the functional category in question or (b) recorded expenditures whose gross level was equaled or exceeded by cost recoveries (i.e., income from the sale of goods and/or services) associated with the specified field of responsibility. The baseline jurisdictional score, whether 1 or 0, relating to the designated operating or capital dimension is

CHANGE IN REVENUE EFFORT, 1997/1998-2001/2002²⁵

During the interval between the end of 1997/1998 and the close of 2000/2001, the average revenue effort of Virginia's 134 counties and cities (see Table 4.1) increased continuously from .9080 to .9707. Yet the statewide average fell to .9586 across 2001/2002, primarily as a result of diminished fiscal effort among 64 of the 95 counties.²⁶ With respect to the growth profiles of Virginia's localities, Tables 4.3²⁷ and 4.4 disclose that only

then multiplied by the mean level of spending per resident undertaken by all counties and cities which reported net positive outlays in the given area of budgetary activity. The resulting arithmetic product, when added to the sum of the corresponding values for the 32 other performance categories, yields a weighted measure of the range of functional burdens carried by the target jurisdiction during the fiscal year under review. With respect to Table 3.9, the sharp effort differences along jurisdictional class lines substantially reflect the greater volume and/or unit costs of the goods and services typically delivered by municipal governments in 2001/2002.

²⁴It should also be observed that cities generated, in the main, distinctly greater levels of fiscal effort during 2001/2002 than counties with matching geographic and population characteristics (see Tables 3.5 through 3.8). Although a modest variance in average effort (.1436) distinguished the two jurisdictional classes within Northern Virginia, notable mean-score differences (from .2074 to .8150) were evident between cities and counties relative to the various other territorial and demographic groupings covered by the previously cited tables.

²⁵See footnote 8.

²⁶As Table 4.1 indicates, county governments registered a decline of 2.23 cents in their mean level of tax and non-tax collections per dollar of revenue capacity over the latest measurement period.

²⁷The 2000/2001 effort scores of Roanoke County and Fairfax City, as documented by the specified exhibit, differ slightly from the chronologically relevant statistics displayed in Table 4.3 of **Report on the Comparative Revenue Capacity, Revenue Effort, and Fiscal Stress of Virginia's Counties and Cities: 2000/2001**. On this point it should be observed that the extraction/capacity ratios of the two localities have been recalculated for

9.0% of all jurisdictions (i.e., eight counties and four cities) recorded rising levels of revenue effort over the full time span covered by this report. As for the remaining jurisdictions, between 26.9% and 61.2% yielded declining effort scores in any given measurement period after 1997/1998.²⁸ The evidence also reveals that 58 counties and 15 cities, or 54.5% of the Commonwealth's localities, posted diminished collections per dollar of revenue capacity during two or more of the periods under review. Further, Tables 4.3 and 4.4 indicate that several of these jurisdictions (i.e., Amelia County, Fairfax County, Fauquier County, and Alexandria City) registered consecutively decreasing effort scores throughout the 1997/1998-2001/2002 interval. Thus, while local fiscal effort climbed on a statewide average basis across three of the four periods surveyed, 61.1% of all counties and 38.5% of the Commonwealth's cities experienced reductions in the degree of capacity utilization during multiple stages of the overall time frame.

To the extent that Virginia's local governments displayed rising levels of revenue effort following 1997/1998, the highest average growth rates (i.e., increases of at least 5%) were recorded, as shown in Table 4.5, by Mecklenburg County (10.44%), Craig County (8.33%), Cumberland County (8.19%), King and Queen County (7.57%), Norton City (6.64%), Wythe County (6.31%), Buckingham County (5.83%), Emporia City (5.70%),

the period in question to capture the effects of amended real estate valuation data. See footnote 11 above.

²⁸Typically, the revenue effort statistic of a county or city decreases when the locality's own-source revenues fail to keep pace with the rate of growth in its fiscal capacity.

Grayson County (5.59%), Patrick County (5.38%), and Dickenson County (5.21%).²⁹ More significantly, 41 counties and 13 cities (or 40.3% of the localities statewide) posted mean rates of change in fiscal effort at magnitudes lower than 1% during the time frame under consideration.³⁰ According to Table 4.5, 27 of these jurisdictions manifested, on the average, negative "growth" in capacity utilization between 1997/1998 and 2001/2002.³¹ With regard to the latter jurisdictions, the most notable patterns of relative decline (as gauged by mean scores below -2%) emerged in Isle of Wight County (-2.11%), Suffolk City (-2.28%), Lee County (-2.73%), Highland County (-3.06%), Charles City County (-3.26%), Northampton County (-4.03%), Lunenburg County (-4.38%), Amelia County (-5.43%), and Fauquier County (-5.82%).

²⁹The leading jurisdictions of the State were located in Southwest Virginia (N=4), Southside (N=4), the Southern Piedmont-Valley Industrial Zone (N=2), and the Chesapeake Fringe (N=1). It should be noted that the three "southern-tier" regions encompassed 69.7% (N=23) of the localities in the top 25% of the numerically ordered data series.

³⁰Across the nine localities of Northern Virginia, only Manassas City (with an average growth rate of 4.82%) reached or exceeded the 1% level.

³¹The following regional breakdown characterized the 20 counties and 7 cities exhibiting negative levels of average "growth" during that time span: Northern Virginia (N=6), the Northern Piedmont (N=5), Tidewater (N=5), the Northern Valley (N=4), Southwest Virginia (N=2), Southside (N=2), the Richmond area (N=2), and the Chesapeake Fringe (N=1).

FISCAL STRESS

The measurement of fiscal stress, as implemented by the Commission, entails the construction of a three-variable index founded upon chronologically equivalent indicators linked to the most current observation period for which relevant statistics can be obtained across all counties and cities.³² More precisely, the stress index utilizes jurisdictional measures denoting (1) the level of revenue capacity per capita during a specified fiscal period (currently 2001/2002), (2) the degree of revenue effort over the same time span, and (3) the magnitude of median adjusted gross income for individuals and married couples in the pertinent calendar year (presently 2001). With respect to each of these factors, any given county or city is assigned a relative stress score establishing the distance, in standard deviation units, of the specified locality's raw score from the mean of the overall data distribution.³³ The foregoing "transformation" procedure ensures the imposition of a common statistical gauge upon the several constituent dimensions of the index. Under the computational technique employed by the Commission, the three relative stress values associated with a particular jurisdiction are added to produce an integrated expression of its fiscal strain during the selected measurement period (in the current instance, 2001/2002). The higher the magnitude of this summary statistic, the greater the fiscal stress experienced by the specified county or city. It

³²The Technical Appendix of this report contains a detailed description of the methodology underlying the fiscal stress index.

³³As computed for a specified variable (e.g., revenue capacity per capita), the standard deviation measures the dispersion of all local scores relative to the statewide jurisdictional average. See the Technical Appendix, footnote 21.

should be noted that the composite index score, though not an absolute indicator of financial hardship at the local level, identifies the standing of the designated jurisdiction in relation to every other county or city throughout Virginia.

FISCAL STRESS, 2001/2002

At the aggregate level of data analysis (see Table 6.1), the average index value for cities (172.88) in 2001/2002 was distinctly greater than the jurisdictional average for the Commonwealth as a whole (165.00) and markedly exceeded the equivalent county figure (161.76). With regard to specific local scores, Table 6.3 discloses that the 134 numerically ordered stress computations covered a range of 58.66 points, with the Emporia City and Loudoun County statistics (188.71 and 130.05, respectively) constituting the maximum and minimum values statewide. Over the 2001/2002 time span, the most fiscally distressed locality in Virginia, then, surpassed the least financially strained jurisdiction on the composite index by a margin of 45.1%. Whatever the significance of such disparity, Table 6.3 reveals that the county and city scores comprising the "middle half" of the measurement continuum, as delineated by the first and third quartile values,³⁴ occupied an interval representing 22.0% of the total index scale.³⁵ Thus, the intermediate segment of the data series exhibited a modest degree of variation relative to the full scope of dispersion in local stress scores across Virginia.

³⁴These benchmark statistics were, in order, 159.36 and 172.26.

³⁵See footnote 21.

During 2001/2002 the average degree of jurisdictional stress, as shown in Table 6.6, varied somewhat over the nine regions of the Commonwealth. Localities in Southwest Virginia, recording an overall fiscal stress value of 172.14, displayed the highest average level of fiscal hardship throughout the period under review. The jurisdictions in the Southside and Tidewater areas, with mean index values of 170.48 and 169.87, respectively, ranked second and third on the data continuum. Across every other region of Virginia (except the Southern Piedmont-Valley Industrial Zone), the average jurisdictional stress score in 2001/2002 fell below that of the State as a whole (165.00). Over this period the lowest degree of fiscal stress in the Commonwealth was experienced, on average, by the counties and cities of Northern Virginia, with a regional statistic (146.56) trailing that of localities in Southwest Virginia by a margin of 14.9%.

Throughout the State, as indicated above, the pressures inducing local fiscal stress registered with unequal force upon cities and counties in 2001/2002. According to Table 6.1, the average stress score relative to Virginia's municipalities surpassed the corresponding value for the Commonwealth's counties by 11.12 index points, or by 6.9%. The data (see Tables 6.6 through 6.9) also reveal that the average city endured greater fiscal stress than the typical county regardless of its geographic location, population level, or demographic growth rate. Moreover, according to Table 6.3, 84.6% (N=33) of all municipalities in 2001/2002 generated stress scores exceeding the statewide average. In contrast, 58.9% (N=56) of the 95 counties recorded stress measures below the average value for the Commonwealth overall. In addition, it should be noted that the top and

bottom ranges of the fiscal stress continuum during 2001/2002 exhibited clear differences in terms of jurisdictional class composition. With respect to the 21 localities at the "high" end of the data series, 90.5% (N=19) were cities. Among the 18 "low stress" jurisdictions, counties defined 83.3% (N=15) of the total.

Further evidence of jurisdictional class disparity can be found in Tables 6.4 and 6.5, which present comparative data covering 52 pairs of adjoining cities and counties. Over the 2001/2002 time frame, as these exhibits show, municipalities exceeded their contiguous counties on the summary measure of fiscal stress in 94.2% (N=49) of the cases analyzed. A review of the matched jurisdictions establishes that city index scores were at least one-tenth higher than the corresponding county values in 18 instances. The degree of interlocal disparity, according to Table 6.5, varied between 15% and 19% for five of the latter pairings. Significantly, the margin of difference was less than 5% for each of the cases in which the fiscal stress level of a county surpassed that of its neighboring municipality. In sum, it is clear from the statistical evidence that fiscal pressures typically burdened cities to a greater extent than counties in 2001/2002.

TECHNICAL APPENDIX

REVIEW OF METHODOLOGY AND DATA ELEMENTS

Revenue Capacity

The measure of revenue capacity employed in the current report is founded upon the Representative Tax System (RTS) methodology originally developed by the U. S. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations¹ and subsequently refined by researchers at the University of Virginia² and staff members of the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission.³ In operational terms, revenue capacity, as derived from this Virginia-adapted RTS methodology, assumes the form of an additive expression combining several arithmetic products, each of which entails the multiplication of a particular jurisdictional resource-base indicator by a statistical constant denoting the total revenue yield to all county and city governments per unit of the designated resource. Treated in this fashion, revenue capacity gauges the degree of jurisdictional affluence and, at one and the same time, indicates the collections that a locality could anticipate from taxes, service charges, regulatory licenses, privilege fees, and various other governmental instruments (i.e., potential revenue) if the jurisdiction imposed levies on its resource bases at statewide average rates of extraction. In the calculation of fiscal capacity values relative to the counties and independent cities of Virginia, the methodology centers on four specific revenue devices (i.e., the real property tax, the public service corporation property tax, the motor vehicle license tax, and the local-option sales tax) as well as a residual dimension encompassing all other instruments for the generation of own-source revenues. The jurisdictional wealth bases to which these five extractive "mechanisms" apply

¹Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, **Measuring the Fiscal Capacity and Effort of State and Local Areas**, Report M-58 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971).

²John L. Knapp and Philip J. Grossman, **Virginia Issues: State Aid to Local Governments** (Charlottesville: Institute of Government and Tayloe Murphy Institute, University of Virginia, 1979), pp. 18-19.

³Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission, **State Mandates on Local Governments and Local Financial Resources**, pp. 69-70; and Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission, **Local Fiscal Stress and State Aid**, pp. 11-15.

are, respectively, the total true valuation of real estate, the aggregate true valuation of public service corporation property,⁴ the adjusted number of registered motor vehicles,⁵ the aggregate value of taxable retail sales,⁶ and the

⁴The concept of "true value" refers to the full-market worth of locally taxed real estate or public service corporation property in a particular jurisdiction. With regard to each of the designated property classes, the true valuation statistics supporting the fiscal ability computations in this report can be found in Department of Taxation, **Virginia Assessment/Sales Ratio Study**, Table 4, 1997-2000 and 2001 (draft document). It should be noted that the report for tax year 2000 was initially released in August, 2002. However, that document contained erroneous data relative to the total true valuation of real estate in Roanoke County and Fairfax City. For the correct jurisdictional amounts, see the amended version of the report issued by the Department of Taxation during March, 2003.

⁵With respect to the motor vehicle license tax, the Department of Motor Vehicles has supplied unpublished county and city registration totals linked to a June 30th reference date for each year between 1998 and 2002. These jurisdictional figures have been adjusted (i.e., reduced) by the Commission's staff only in relation to counties which (1) impose motor vehicle license taxes and (2) contain towns that levy their own license charges, provided that such localities (a) operate independent school divisions and/or (b) maintain rates of taxation equal to, or exceeding, county fees. Section 46.2-752 of the Code of Virginia prohibits counties from collecting license taxes on vehicles owned by the residents of those towns. Thus, in regard to any affected county, the Commission's staff has employed as the relevant resource-base statistic for a particular fiscal period the difference between that locality's official registration total and the estimated number of town motor vehicles outside the reach of county license tax authority. Because the Department of Motor Vehicles does not furnish comprehensive vehicular counts for towns, data estimates have been utilized.

In estimating the number of motor vehicles owned by the inhabitants of a particular town on June 30th of a specified year, the Commission's staff multiplies the countywide registration total as of that date by a town/county vehicular ratio founded upon the latest available U.S. Census data pertaining to the commutation practices of Virginia residents. Across the 1997/1998-1999/2000 computational rounds, every baseline automotive ratio, while linked to the 1990 Census, was modified annually for use as an allocative mechanism through a series of weighting factors denoting the percentage change in the associated town/county general population ratio over the years following 1990. With the release of commutation data from the 2000 Census, the Commission's staff developed a new set of motor vehicle ratios in support of the fiscal ability computations for 2000/2001. As applied to the vehicular

total adjusted gross income of the resident population.⁷ For each fiscal period in the 1997/1998-2001/2002 series, the Commission's staff has calculated the

estimation exercise covering 2001/2002, each of these relational statistics has been adjusted on the basis of the "growth" rate, whether positive or negative, in the pertinent town/county general population ratio from April 1, 2000 (the Census enumeration date) through June 30, 2002 (the target date for gauging the number of motor vehicles at the town level).

⁶In relation to the local-option sales tax, the statewide average yield rate of one percent is, in fact, the level at which all counties and cities derive revenues from the taxable sales of various retail establishments. Accordingly, in computing the capacity of a given jurisdiction for a specified fiscal period, the Commission's staff has employed total sales tax revenues received by that entity over the course of the designated time span instead of using the product of the statewide average yield rate multiplied by the value of taxable retail sales pertaining to the selected jurisdiction during the target period.

⁷In the calculation of the fiscal ability of a particular county or city, the total adjusted gross income (AGI) of jurisdictional residents functions as a surrogate for the specific resource bases to which the "other" revenue instruments of the local government are applied. Derived from State income tax returns, the adjusted gross income statistics relative to a given locality, while encompassing numerous dimensions of income, exclude most Social Security benefits and various other transfer payments, investment income retained by life insurance carriers and private uninsured pension funds, non-cash imputed income, tax-free interest and dividends, and the income received by "non-resident" military personnel stationed in Virginia. Moreover, the jurisdictional adjusted gross income figures do not reflect the income of residents who are exempt from the filing of State tax returns. For the adjusted gross income data supporting the Commission's tabular calculations, see the following Department of Taxation sources--"1997 Virginia Adjusted Gross Income: AGI Excluding Nonresident AGI" (unpublished table), October 15, 1999; "1998 Virginia Adjusted Gross Income: AGI Excluding Nonresident AGI" (unpublished table), October 2, 2000; "1999 Virginia Adjusted Gross Income: AGI Excluding Nonresident AGI" (unpublished table), November 5, 2001; "2000 Virginia Adjusted Gross Income and Number of Returns: AGI Excluding Nonresident AGI" (unpublished table), November 26, 2002; and "2001 Virginia Adjusted Gross Income and Number of Returns: AGI Excluding Nonresident AGI" (unpublished table), October 24, 2003. The local adjusted gross income figures underlying the Commission's revenue capacity computations differ from the jurisdictional totals displayed by the Department of Taxation in the volumes of its **Annual Report** for FY1999-2002 and FY2003 (draft document). The latter sets of statistics, unlike the former, take account of the Virginia income declared by out-of-state taxpayers. In the main, however, such

per capita revenue-raising potential of every locality⁸ through (1) the multiplication of its resource-base levels on the five target dimensions⁹ by the

nonresident AGI is irrelevant to the gauging of jurisdictional capacity within the Commonwealth.

⁸An illustration of the computational method appears in Exhibit A.

⁹Until the 1999/2000 measurement round, the Commission's staff annually employed county and city vehicular totals as proxy resource-base indicators in determining local fiscal ability with respect to the personal property tax. Before the State's implementation of the "car tax" reimbursement program during 1998, however, jurisdictional receipts from personal property were tied, in part, to a broad range of non-vehicular assets (for example, aircraft, recreational boats, mobile homes, generating equipment, computer hardware, research and development property, and farm machinery and livestock). As reported by the Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service at the University of Virginia, these taxable objects yielded, on the average, 30% and 23% of the personal property collections realized by cities and counties, respectively, across FY1995. [See John L. Knapp, **1995 Tax Rates: Virginia's Cities, Counties, and Selected Towns** (Charlottesville: Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service, University of Virginia, 1995), p. 90.] With the increasing significance of intergovernmental payments under the Personal Property Tax Relief Act, non-vehicular assets accounted for markedly rising fractions of the aggregate "own-source" personal property receipts of Virginia's localities over the FY2000-2002 time span. Because of the accompanying decline in the percentage of tax revenue generated by the motor vehicle population, total adjusted gross income (as described in footnote 7) currently represents a more viable indicator of local resource-base strength relative to tangible personal property. Accordingly, the Commission's staff has utilized adjusted gross income statistics rather than vehicular registration figures in calculating the revenue-raising potential associated with the taxation of such property at the county and city levels during the 1999/2000-2001/2002 interval. Given the fact that measurement standardization is a prerequisite for time-series analysis, the same computational approach has been extended to the production of jurisdictional capacity scores covering 1997/1998 and 1998/1999. For each of the latter time dimensions, the per capita values displayed in Table 2.3 of the present report are strongly correlated with the fiscal ability statistics emanating from the Commission's previous methodology. (See Table 2.3 of **Report on the Comparative Revenue Capacity, Revenue Effort, and Fiscal Stress of Virginia's Counties and Cities: 1998/99**.) Across the two measurement periods, the coefficient of linear association varies slightly from .9903 to .9893. [A discussion of bivariate correlation analysis can be found in Alan Agresti and Barbara Finlay, **Statistical Methods for the**

relevant statewide average yield rates, (2) the summation of the resulting products, and (3) the division of the computed total by the jurisdictional population.¹⁰

Revenue Effort

The concept of revenue effort, as defined by the Commission on Local Government, denotes the extent to which a particular county or city converts its revenue-generating potential into actual collections through the imposition of taxes and such other funding instruments as service charges, regulatory license fees, and fines. From a measurement perspective the construct assumes the form of an extraction/capacity ratio indicating the performance of any specified jurisdiction in mobilizing private-sector resources for the support of public activities. In regard to any given locality, the computation of revenue effort begins with the summation, for a designated fiscal period, of jurisdictional proceeds from (a) four discrete tax categories (i.e., the real estate, public service corporation property,¹¹ motor vehicle license,¹² and local-option

Social Sciences, 3d ed. (Upper Saddle River, N.J.: Prentice Hall, 1997), pp. 318-26.]

¹⁰The 1997-2001 population divisors used by the Commission's staff have been derived from Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service, University of Virginia, "Revised 1991-99 Population Estimates" (electronic dataset including corrected 2000 population counts), December 9, 2003; and "2003 Provisional, 2002 & 2001 Final Estimates" (electronic dataset), February 2, 2004.

¹¹Across ten annual surveys of fiscal stress in Virginia (ending with the issuance of the 1995/1996 report), the Commission's staff utilized county and city levies to estimate the "current-year" tax proceeds of local governments from real estate, personal property, and public service corporation property. For any given measurement period, these jurisdictional billing statistics represented highly compelling indicators which captured the expected tax yields of direct relevance to that time frame and, significantly, did not reflect delinquent payments covering resource-base obligations from antecedent periods. During the 1996/1997 computational round, however, the staff of the Commission established, through the detailed examination of longitudinal data, that local levies typically manifest greater vulnerability to serious recordation and reporting errors than the actual tax receipts of counties and cities. Indeed, the State Auditor's revenue compilations across the various localities, even if contaminated with delinquent amounts, tend to be somewhat more reliable as bases for empirical inquiry relative to the jurisdictional billing figures issued by the Department of Taxation. Accordingly, in generating fiscal capacity and effort scores with respect to 2001/2002 (as well as the 1996/1997-2000/2001 interval), the Commission's staff has drawn upon the audited revenues of

sales¹³ dimensions) and (b) the amalgam of all other locally controlled revenue sources (including the tangible personal property tax).¹⁴ The resulting total is

county and city governments rather than their anticipated current-year collections from the major property tax instruments. The data covering the five most recent measurement periods can be found in Auditor of Public Accounts, **Comparative Report of Local Government Revenues and Expenditures**, Exhibit B, FY1997-2002; and **City of Franklin, Virginia, Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1999** (hereinafter cited as **City of Franklin, Financial Report, FY1999**), Schedule 1.

With respect to the real property tax, it should be noted that the local true valuation figures issued annually in the **Virginia Assessment/Sales Ratio Study**, while pertaining to the calendar year for most counties and cities, rest upon a fiscal-year schedule in a limited number of jurisdictional instances. Across the latter cases, the most current valuation figures available in the context of a particular stress measurement round are linked to the twelve-month interval immediately preceding the latest fiscal year for which county and city revenue breakdowns can be obtained from the State Auditor's office. Addressing each period over the 1997/1998-2001/2002 time frame, the Commission's staff has resolved the chronological synchronization issue relative to such localities by gauging the real estate dimension of fiscal effort through the employment of tax collection statistics published in the **Comparative Report of Local Government Revenues and Expenditures** during the year prior to the issuance of the temporally germane volume of the **Virginia Assessment/Sales Ratio Study**. Among the localities with true valuation profiles tied to the calendar year, the interjurisdictional roster of tax payment deadlines is such that the "best-fitting" revenue period at the time of a given index-building exercise corresponds to the most recent fiscal year covered by the State Auditor's annual report.

¹²With respect to the motor vehicle license tax, the Commission's staff has employed the official collection figures of the various local governments, as displayed in Exhibit B-2 of **Comparative Report of Local Government Revenues and Expenditures**, FY1998-2002; and Schedule 1 of **City of Franklin, Financial Report, FY1999**.

¹³The sales tax figures used in the calculation of local capacity and effort statistics have been drawn from **Comparative Report of Local Government Revenues and Expenditures**, Exhibit B-2, FY1998-2002; and **City of Franklin, Financial Report, FY1999**, Schedule 1.

¹⁴"Other" local-source revenues, as defined in footnote D of Exhibit A, have been computed for each county and city relative to fiscal years 1998-2002. The jurisdictional calculations rest upon data contained in transmittal

then divided by the aggregate level of jurisdictional revenue capacity for the specified period.¹⁵ Always greater than zero and positive in direction, the ratio score yielded by this computational procedure may exceed a value of one if a locality utilizes its various resource bases at rates of extraction surpassing statewide average levels. An example of the foregoing circumstance can be found in the most current ratio statistic for King and Queen County. In 2001/2002 the effort level of that jurisdiction was 1.2083.¹⁶ The cumulative receipts generated by the locality represented, in other words, 120.83% of its theoretical revenue capacity. One may state, alternatively, that King and Queen County collected nearly \$1.21 for every dollar that it would have realized if each jurisdictional resource base had simply been tapped at the relevant statewide average yield rate. With respect to the dimension of revenue effort, it should be noted that the Commission's staff has calculated city and county scores for each of the periods extending from 1997/1998 through 2001/2002.

The Composite Fiscal Stress Index

In its data analyses covering the 1985/1986-1987/1988 interval, the Commission approached the construction of the fiscal stress index through the locality-by-locality summation of jurisdictional values (ranging from 1 to 8 on each component dimension) across relative stress indicators of (1) base-period

forms filed with the Auditor of Public Accounts by the various localities; Exhibits B and B-2 of the pertinent annual issues of **Comparative Report of Local Government Revenues and Expenditures**; and Exhibit D-2 and Schedule 1 of **City of Franklin, Financial Report, FY1999**. Within the State Auditor's taxonomic framework, "miscellaneous" local revenue includes payments in lieu of taxes by enterprise activities, certain compensatory collections generated through the settlement of city-county annexation issues, and funds transferred across community lines under general revenue-sharing agreements. [See Auditor of Public Accounts, **Uniform Financial Reporting Manual** (revised January, 2004), p. 3-16.] The preceding elements, though, have not been incorporated into the Commission's FY1998-2002 indicators of "other" indigenous receipts. This classificatory approach is founded upon national criteria for the delineation of own-source general revenues at the county and city levels. See, for example, U.S. Department of Commerce, **Government Finances: 1999-2000** (Washington, D.C.: Governments Division, U.S. Census Bureau, 2003), Appendix A, pp. 5, 6, 10, and 13; and John L. Mikesell, **Fiscal Administration: Analysis and Applications for the Public Sector**, 6th ed. (Belmont, CA: Wadsworth Publishers, 2003), pp. 633 and 637.

¹⁵See the illustrative calculation in Exhibit B.

¹⁶See Table 3.2.

revenue capacity per capita, (2) change in revenue capacity per capita from the base period to a selected update period, (3) base-period revenue effort, (4) variation in revenue effort between the base period and the specified update period, and (5) "resident income" [a sub-index comprising weighted measures of (a) the decennial poverty rate as computed by the U.S. Census Bureau, (b) change in median family adjusted gross income (i.e., adjusted gross income for married couples) between the stipulated base and update years, and (c) median family adjusted gross income during the latter year.]¹⁷ With the issuance of the 1988/1989 stress update report, however, the fiscal stress methodology was significantly modified. As outlined below, the amended index-building procedure, while reducing the array of component dimensions to a more efficient set of baseline factors, yields an increased degree of statistical precision relative to the level of quantitative refinement attainable under the original methodology.¹⁸

In its revised form the composite index is a three-variable instrument resting upon temporally equivalent indicators that cover the most recent accounting interval for which pertinent data values are available with respect to all counties and cities. The process of index construction, as redefined, begins with jurisdictional measures denoting (1) the level of revenue capacity per capita over a designated fiscal period (currently 2001/2002), (2) the degree of revenue effort throughout the same time span, and (3) the magnitude of median adjusted gross income among all residents--individuals as well as married couples--filing State tax returns for the associated calendar year¹⁹

¹⁷This procedure is fully examined in Commission on Local Government, **Report on the Comparative Revenue Capacity, Revenue Effort, and Fiscal Stress of Virginia's Counties and Cities: 1987/88** (August, 1990), Appendix B, pp. 6-8.

¹⁸By way of illustration, the measurement approach taken in the current report greatly reduces the potential for tied jurisdictional scores on the composite index of fiscal stress. Indeed, only one case of statistical convergence (involving the overall stress values for Essex County and Shenandoah County) can be found in the 2001/2002 index distribution (see Tables 6.2 and 6.3). Significantly, however, this apparent instance of complete overlap stems solely from the rounding of the composite stress scores to two-digit accuracy. At the level of three-digit precision, the 2001/2002 index values for Essex and Shenandoah equal 162.384 and 162.375, respectively.

¹⁹The inclusive adjusted gross income variable has displaced the resident income measures utilized in the Commission's 1985/1986-1987/1988 computations. The surrogate indicator, which captures annually revised data, is preferable in chronological terms to the decennial poverty rate distribution as an instrument for the gauging of fiscal stress. A further advantage of the

(presently 2001).²⁰ From each of these raw-score variables, the Commission's staff derives the corresponding z-score distribution.²¹ Characterized by a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1, the latter statistical series is computed to ensure measurement equivalence across the several index dimensions. Next, two sets of derivative values (i.e., the jurisdictional z-scores linked to revenue capacity per capita and median adjusted gross income) are successively multiplied by -1 in order to create distributions manifesting directional consistency with the local z-score series calculated from the baseline measure of revenue effort.²² Following this adjustment the Commission's staff transforms every z-score distribution (i.e., relative stress variable) into a congruent measure with a mean of 55 and a standard deviation of 5 for the purpose of eliminating negative numbers from the array of jurisdictional values.²³ At the succeeding stage of the computational exercise, a fiscal stress total is generated with respect to any given locality through the addition of its converted z-scores (or relative stress values) on the capacity, effort, and

substitutive variable is that it covers, unlike median family adjusted gross income, income declarations from the complete universe of State tax returns filed by jurisdictional residents.

²⁰The median statistics shown in Table 5 of this report have been drawn from Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service, University of Virginia, "Local Area AGI: All Returns, 2001" (electronic dataset), January 16, 2004.

²¹In relation to a numerically scaled raw-score variable, as indicated earlier, the mean (or average) represents the sum of the values across all cases (i.e., counties and cities) divided by the total number of cases. The magnitude of the standard deviation relative to the specified indicator is the square root of a ratio whose numerator constitutes the sum of the squared raw-score differences from the mean and whose denominator equals the aggregate number of cases under consideration (i.e., 134). Given the mean and standard deviation statistics for a particular raw-score variable, the z-score of any designated county or city can be obtained through (1) the subtraction of the mean from that locality's raw score and (2) the division of the resulting variance by the standard deviation. (See Blalock, **Social Statistics**, pp. 56-59, 78-80, and 96-98; and Nachmias and Nachmias, **Research Methods in the Social Sciences**, pp. 331-35, 339-41, and 345-47.)

²²In each of the aligned distributions, the larger z-scores indicate relatively high stress, and the smaller values denote comparatively low stress.

²³It should be emphasized that the conversion procedure does not alter the relative position and distance of any specified jurisdiction in regard to each of the other localities. The transformed z-score series, then, preserves the shape of the original distribution.

adjusted gross income dimensions.²⁴ Once a set of composite index scores has been developed in this manner for all counties and cities, the entire distribution of computed values is numerically ordered and divided into a series of stress classes--low, below average, above average, and high--defined with reference to the statewide mean and standard deviation statistics. Through the use of the methodology just outlined, the Commission's staff has produced jurisdictional index scores and classifications pertaining to 2001/2002.²⁵ The present set of composite stress values, though not indicative of the fiscal strain endured by counties and cities in absolute terms, serves to identify the standing of the various localities relative to one another during the specified time frame.

²⁴For an illustration of the index construction technique, see Exhibit C.

²⁵Under the Commission's classificatory system, each locality is designated as "low" if its composite index score falls more than one standard deviation below the mean, as "below average" if the index score lies between the mean and one standard deviation below the mean, as "above average" if the index score occupies a position between the mean and one standard deviation above the mean, or as "high" if the index score exceeds the mean by more than one standard deviation. With respect to the 2001/2002 distribution of index scores, the following threshold values represent the cutting points for the delineation of the several stress categories: 153.98 (one standard deviation below the mean), 165.00 (the mean), and 176.02 (one standard deviation above the mean).

ILLUSTRATIVE COMPUTATIONS: WYTHE COUNTY

Exhibits A-C

Exhibit A

Computation of Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2001/2002
Wythe County: An Example

Potential Revenues from:		Statewide Average Yield Rate		Resource-Base Indicator		Amount
Real Property Tax (PR1)	=	\$0.00876 ^A	X	\$1,376,166,985 (Real Estate True Valuation)	=	\$12,055,222.79
Public Service Corporation Property Tax (PR2)	=	\$0.00832 ^A	X	\$106,236,050 (PSC Property True Valuation)	=	\$883,883.94
Motor Vehicle License Tax (PR3)	=	\$20.25 ^B	X	27,963 (Adjusted Number of Motor Vehicles)	=	\$566,250.75
Local-Option Sales Tax (PR4)	=	-----		-----	=	\$2,518,801.00 ^C
Other Local-Source Instruments (PR5)	=	\$0.03017 ^D	X	\$336,848,388 (Adjusted Gross Income)	=	\$10,162,715.87
Revenue Capacity Per Capita =		PR1+PR2+PR3+PR4+PR5		\$26,186,874		
		-----	=	-----	=	\$945.37
		Population		27,700		

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Exhibit A

Notes

- A. The statewide average yield rate for each of two revenue sources--the real property tax and the PSC property tax--is defined as the quotient of (a) total county and city receipts pertaining to the specified funding instrument divided by (b) the cumulative true valuation of relevant taxable property across the Commonwealth.
- B. Regarding the motor vehicle license tax, the Commission has defined the yield per resource-base unit as the ratio of (a) total county and city revenues from pertinent charges to (b) the statewide adjusted number of vehicular registrations.
- C. The cited statistic reflects the **actual** receipts of Wythe County from the local-option sales tax. Given the uniform rate at which this funding instrument is imposed throughout Virginia, the Wythe County figure simultaneously denotes the revenue-generating **potential** of that locality relative to the sales tax.
- D. In relation to "other" local-source funding instruments, the average rate of return is the quotient of (a) aggregate county and city collections from such "other" extractive mechanisms divided by (b) the statewide level of adjusted gross income. (It should be emphasized that the indigenous revenues of any given jurisdiction, as identified by this report, exclude payments in lieu of taxes from governmental enterprise activities, compensation pursuant to the settlement of city-county annexation cases, and fiscal assistance transmitted under general revenue-sharing programs of an interlocal nature. With these elements falling outside the aggregate measure of own-source receipts, the Commission has arithmetically defined each locality's "other" revenues as the variance between the total indigenous collections of that entity and the sum of its yield from the real property tax, the public service corporation property tax, the motor vehicle license tax, the local-option sales tax, and penalty and interest charges associated with all property tax dimensions. The latter payments have been omitted from the "other" local-source revenues total since these amounts, while representing current-year receipts, are traceable to tax-base obligations initially incurred during earlier fiscal periods.)

Exhibit B

Computation of Revenue Effort, 2001/2002
Wythe County: An Example

Actual Revenues from:		Amount
Real Property Tax (E1)	=	\$6,713,199.00
Public Service Corporation Property Tax (E2)	=	\$589,299.00
Motor Vehicle License Tax (E3)	=	\$346,477.00
Local-Option Sales Tax (E4)	=	\$2,518,801.00
Other Local-Source Instruments (E5)	=	\$14,460,419.00

$$\text{Revenue Effort} = \frac{\text{E1+E2+E3+E4+E5}}{\text{Revenue Capacity}} = \frac{\$24,628,195}{\$26,186,874} = 0.9405$$

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Exhibit C

Computation of the Fiscal Stress Index, 2001/2002
Wythe County: An Example

Fiscal Stress Indicator	Raw Score	Relative Stress Score
Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2001/2002	\$945.37	57.62 (S1)
Revenue Effort, 2001/2002	0.9405	54.71 (S2)
Median Adjusted Gross Income (All State Tax Returns), 2001	\$21,098	58.58 (S3)

Composite Fiscal Stress Index Score = S1+S2+S3 = 57.62+54.71+58.58 = 170.91

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

**REVENUE CAPACITY PER CAPITA,
2001/2002**

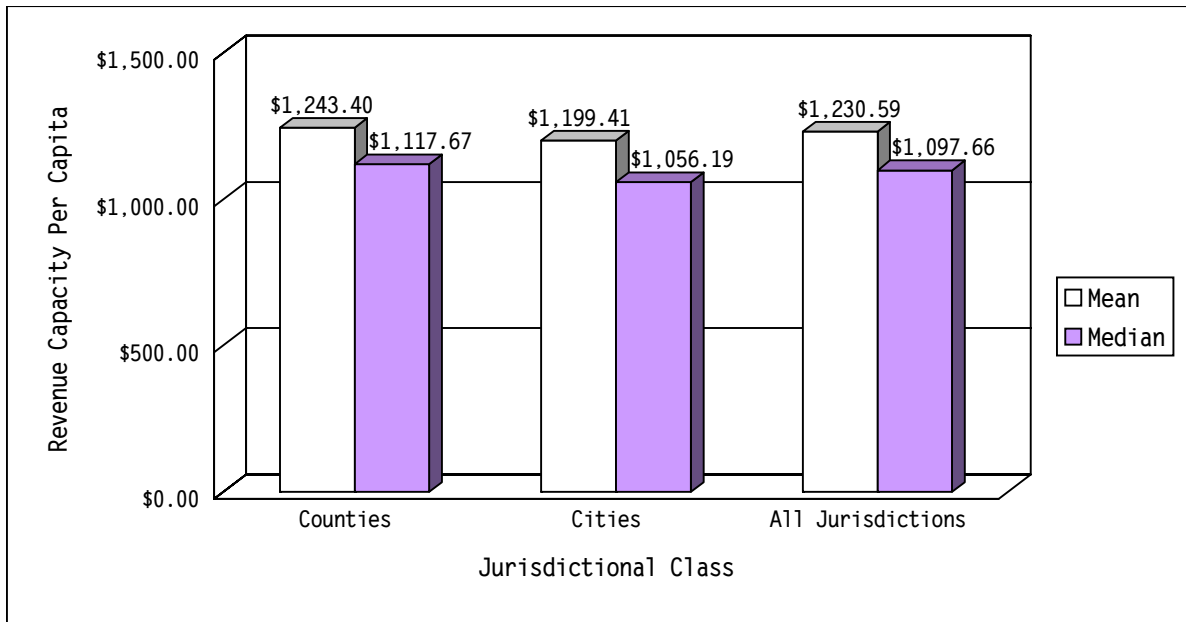
Tables 1.1-1.8/Chart 1

Table 1.1
 Descriptive Statistics
 for
 Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2001/2002
 by
 Jurisdictional Class

	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2001/2002			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	95	70.9%	\$1,243.40	\$1,117.67
Cities	39	29.1%	\$1,199.41	\$1,056.19
All Jurisdictions	134	100.0%	\$1,230.59	\$1,097.66

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Chart 1
Mean and Median Levels of Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2001/2002
by
Jurisdictional Class



Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 1.2

Revenue Capacity Per Capita by Locality, 2001/2002

Rank Scores Relative Stress Scores
 1=Lowest Capacity 60.74=Highest Stress
 134=Highest Capacity 25.87=Lowest Stress

Locality	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2001/2002	Rank Score	Relative Stress Score
Accomack County	\$812.31	19.0	58.84
Albemarle County	\$1,780.86	122.0	49.94
Alleghany County/1	\$944.40	44.0	57.63
Amelia County	\$1,106.54	69.0	56.14
Amherst County	\$891.94	34.0	58.11
Appomattox County	\$955.62	49.0	57.53
Arlington County	\$2,698.83	131.0	41.51
Augusta County	\$1,143.08	77.0	55.80
Bath County	\$4,399.85	134.0	25.87
Bedford County	\$1,224.98	84.0	55.05
Bland County	\$808.29	18.0	58.88
Botetourt County	\$1,305.55	95.0	54.31
Brunswick County	\$724.10	7.0	59.65
Buchanan County	\$857.27	30.0	58.43
Buckingham County	\$773.36	13.0	59.20
Campbell County	\$946.79	47.0	57.61
Caroline County	\$1,056.37	63.0	56.60
Carroll County	\$866.16	31.0	58.35
Charles City County	\$1,227.93	86.0	55.02
Charlotte County	\$816.37	22.0	58.81
Chesterfield County	\$1,413.59	105.0	53.32
Clarke County	\$1,758.30	120.0	50.15
Craig County	\$1,012.63	57.0	57.00
Culpeper County	\$1,274.90	89.0	54.59
Cumberland County	\$921.18	40.0	57.84
Dickenson County	\$832.47	24.0	58.66
Dinwiddie County	\$1,006.01	56.0	57.06
Essex County	\$1,300.77	94.0	54.36
Fairfax County	\$2,406.78	127.0	44.19
Fauquier County	\$2,084.07	124.0	47.16
Floyd County	\$994.75	54.0	57.17
Fluvanna County	\$1,120.51	72.0	56.01
Franklin County	\$1,196.54	82.0	55.31
Frederick County	\$1,311.86	96.0	54.25
Giles County	\$913.37	39.0	57.92
Gloucester County	\$1,117.67	71.0	56.04
Goochland County	\$2,496.94	129.0	43.36
Grayson County	\$853.45	29.0	58.47
Greene County	\$1,106.18	68.0	56.14
Greensville County	\$678.33	3.0	60.08
Halifax County	\$1,081.72	65.0	56.37
Hanover County	\$1,666.77	115.0	50.99
Henrico County	\$1,547.12	111.0	52.09

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 1.2

Revenue Capacity Per Capita by Locality, 2001/2002

Rank Scores Relative Stress Scores
 1=Lowest Capacity 60.74=Highest Stress
 134=Highest Capacity 25.87=Lowest Stress

Locality	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2001/2002	Rank Score	Relative Stress Score
Henry County	\$841.62	25.0	58.57
Highland County	\$1,692.35	116.0	50.76
Isle of Wight County	\$1,227.30	85.0	55.03
James City County	\$1,875.49	123.0	49.07
King and Queen County	\$1,016.59	59.0	56.97
King George County	\$1,318.79	98.0	54.19
King William County	\$1,184.64	80.0	55.42
Lancaster County	\$1,748.07	119.0	50.24
Lee County	\$606.27	1.0	60.74
Loudoun County	\$2,523.85	130.0	43.11
Louisa County	\$1,769.11	121.0	50.05
Lunenburg County	\$775.36	14.0	59.18
Madison County	\$1,285.57	92.0	54.49
Mathews County	\$1,352.64	101.0	53.88
Mecklenburg County	\$944.87	45.0	57.63
Middlesex County	\$1,555.74	112.0	52.01
Montgomery County	\$910.58	38.0	57.94
Nelson County	\$1,400.59	104.0	53.44
New Kent County	\$1,442.10	107.0	53.06
Northampton County	\$1,142.99	76.0	55.81
Northumberland County	\$1,579.50	114.0	51.79
Nottoway County	\$745.77	10.0	59.46
Orange County	\$1,283.55	91.0	54.51
Page County	\$950.56	48.0	57.57
Patrick County	\$845.59	28.0	58.54
Pittsylvania County	\$844.47	27.0	58.55
Powhatan County	\$1,250.78	88.0	54.81
Prince Edward County	\$785.78	15.0	59.09
Prince George County	\$891.69	33.0	58.11
Prince William County	\$1,480.07	109.0	52.71
Pulaski County	\$901.29	35.0	58.03
Rappahannock County	\$2,146.83	125.0	46.58
Richmond County	\$1,040.70	61.0	56.75
Roanoke County	\$1,276.18	90.0	54.58
Rockbridge County	\$1,299.13	93.0	54.37
Rockingham County	\$1,131.99	73.0	55.91
Russell County	\$752.72	12.0	59.39
Scott County	\$685.81	4.0	60.01
Shenandoah County	\$1,147.32	78.0	55.77
Smyth County	\$734.03	8.0	59.56
Southampton County	\$902.13	36.0	58.02
Spotsylvania County	\$1,363.66	103.0	53.78
Stafford County	\$1,341.50	100.0	53.98

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 1.2

Revenue Capacity Per Capita by Locality, 2001/2002

Locality	Rank Scores		Relative Stress Scores	
	1=Lowest Capacity 134=Highest Capacity		60.74=Highest Stress 25.87=Lowest Stress	
	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2001/2002	Rank Score	Relative Stress Score	
Surry County	\$2,831.97	132.0	40.28	
Sussex County	\$746.76	11.0	59.45	
Tazewell County	\$821.20	23.0	58.76	
Warren County	\$1,188.38	81.0	55.39	
Washington County	\$1,016.15	58.0	56.97	
Westmoreland County	\$1,116.46	70.0	56.05	
Wise County	\$666.45	2.0	60.18	
Wythe County	\$945.37	46.0	57.62	
York County	\$1,357.71	102.0	53.83	
Alexandria City	\$2,380.12	126.0	44.44	
Bedford City	\$933.56	43.0	57.73	
Bristol City	\$961.31	50.0	57.47	
Buena Vista City	\$813.23	20.0	58.84	
Charlottesville City	\$1,413.89	106.0	53.32	
Chesapeake City	\$1,140.35	74.0	55.83	
Clifton Forge City/1	-----	----	-----	
Colonial Heights City	\$1,445.67	108.0	53.02	
Covington City	\$962.45	51.0	57.46	
Danville City	\$841.77	26.0	58.57	
Emporia City	\$923.97	41.0	57.82	
Fairfax City	\$2,482.84	128.0	43.49	
Falls Church City	\$3,053.12	133.0	38.25	
Franklin City	\$976.85	52.0	57.33	
Fredericksburg City	\$1,701.91	117.0	50.67	
Galax City	\$1,085.15	66.0	56.34	
Hampton City	\$805.61	17.0	58.91	
Harrisonburg City	\$996.93	55.0	57.15	
Hopewell City	\$815.97	21.0	58.81	
Lexington City	\$924.15	42.0	57.82	
Lynchburg City	\$1,089.14	67.0	56.30	
Manassas City	\$1,484.17	110.0	52.67	
Manassas Park City	\$1,312.13	97.0	54.25	
Martinsville City	\$909.90	37.0	57.95	
Newport News City	\$880.63	32.0	58.22	
Norfolk City	\$790.58	16.0	59.04	
Norton City	\$1,142.82	75.0	55.81	
Petersburg City	\$745.25	9.0	59.46	
Poquoson City	\$1,335.64	99.0	54.03	
Portsmouth City	\$698.79	6.0	59.89	
Radford City	\$697.96	5.0	59.89	
Richmond City	\$1,197.48	83.0	55.30	
Roanoke City	\$1,065.51	64.0	56.52	
Salem City	\$1,237.44	87.0	54.94	

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 1.2

Revenue Capacity Per Capita by Locality, 2001/2002

Rank Scores
 1=Lowest Capacity
 134=Highest Capacity

Relative Stress Scores
 60.74=Highest Stress
 25.87=Lowest Stress

Locality	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2001/2002	Rank Score	Relative Stress Score
Staunton City	\$991.12	53.0	57.20
Suffolk City	\$1,056.19	62.0	56.60
Virginia Beach City	\$1,157.40	79.0	55.67
Waynesboro City	\$1,030.71	60.0	56.84
Williamsburg City	\$1,731.41	118.0	50.40
Winchester City	\$1,563.77	113.0	51.94

1

Clifton Forge City reverted to the status of a subordinate town on July 1, 2001. Accordingly, with respect to the 2001/2002 interval, all baseline data for this jurisdiction are reflected in the capacity profile relative to Alleghany County.

Table 1.3

Revenue Capacity Per Capita
of
Adjacent Cities and Counties, 2001/2002

City	County	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2001/2002	
		City Value	County Value
Alexandria City	Arlington County	\$2,380.12	\$2,698.83
	Fairfax County	\$2,380.12	\$2,406.78
Bedford City	Bedford County	\$933.56	\$1,224.98
Bristol City	Washington County	\$961.31	\$1,016.15
Buena Vista City	Rockbridge County	\$813.23	\$1,299.13
Charlottesville City	Albemarle County	\$1,413.89	\$1,780.86
Chesapeake City	-----	\$1,140.35	-----
Colonial Heights City	Chesterfield County	\$1,445.67	\$1,413.59
	Prince George County	\$1,445.67	\$891.69
Covington City	Alleghany County	\$962.45	\$944.40
Danville City	Pittsylvania County	\$841.77	\$844.47
Emporia City	Greensville County	\$923.97	\$678.33
Fairfax City	Fairfax County	\$2,482.84	\$2,406.78
Falls Church City	Arlington County	\$3,053.12	\$2,698.83
	Fairfax County	\$3,053.12	\$2,406.78
Franklin City	Isle of Wight County	\$976.85	\$1,227.30
	Southampton County	\$976.85	\$902.13
Fredericksburg City	Spotsylvania County	\$1,701.91	\$1,363.66
	Stafford County	\$1,701.91	\$1,341.50
Galax City	Carroll County	\$1,085.15	\$866.16
	Grayson County	\$1,085.15	\$853.45
Hampton City	York County	\$805.61	\$1,357.71
Harrisonburg City	Rockingham County	\$996.93	\$1,131.99
Hopewell City	Chesterfield County	\$815.97	\$1,413.59
	Prince George County	\$815.97	\$891.69
Lexington City	Rockbridge County	\$924.15	\$1,299.13
Lynchburg City	Amherst County	\$1,089.14	\$891.94
	Bedford County	\$1,089.14	\$1,224.98
	Campbell County	\$1,089.14	\$946.79
Manassas City	Prince William County	\$1,484.17	\$1,480.07
Manassas Park City	Prince William County	\$1,312.13	\$1,480.07
Martinsville City	Henry County	\$909.90	\$841.62
Newport News City	Isle of Wight County	\$880.63	\$1,227.30
	James City County	\$880.63	\$1,875.49
	York County	\$880.63	\$1,357.71
Norfolk City	-----	\$790.58	-----
Norton City	Wise County	\$1,142.82	\$666.45
Petersburg City	Chesterfield County	\$745.25	\$1,413.59
	Dinwiddie County	\$745.25	\$1,006.01
	Prince George County	\$745.25	\$891.69
Poquoson City	York County	\$1,335.64	\$1,357.71
Portsmouth City	-----	\$698.79	-----
Radford City	Montgomery County	\$697.96	\$910.58

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 1.3

Revenue Capacity Per Capita
of
Adjacent Cities and Counties, 2001/2002

City	County	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2001/2002	
		City Value	County Value
Radford City	Pulaski County	\$697.96	\$901.29
Richmond City	Chesterfield County	\$1,197.48	\$1,413.59
	Henrico County	\$1,197.48	\$1,547.12
Roanoke City	Roanoke County	\$1,065.51	\$1,276.18
Salem City	Roanoke County	\$1,237.44	\$1,276.18
Staunton City	Augusta County	\$991.12	\$1,143.08
Suffolk City	Isle of Wight County	\$1,056.19	\$1,227.30
	Southampton County	\$1,056.19	\$902.13
Virginia Beach City	-----	\$1,157.40	-----
Waynesboro City	Augusta County	\$1,030.71	\$1,143.08
Williamsburg City	James City County	\$1,731.41	\$1,875.49
	York County	\$1,731.41	\$1,357.71
Winchester City	Frederick County	\$1,563.77	\$1,311.86

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 1.4
Ratio Scores
for
Adjacent Cities and Counties
on
Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2001/2002

City	County	City/County Revenue Capacity Per Capita Ratio, 2001/2002
Alexandria City	Arlington County	0.88
	Fairfax County	0.99
Bedford City	Bedford County	0.76
Bristol City	Washington County	0.95
Buena Vista City	Rockbridge County	0.63
Charlottesville City	Albemarle County	0.79
Chesapeake City	-----	----
Colonial Heights City	Chesterfield County	1.02
	Prince George County	1.62
Covington City	Alleghany County	1.02
Danville City	Pittsylvania County	0.997
Emporia City	Greensville County	1.36
Fairfax City	Fairfax County	1.03
Falls Church City	Arlington County	1.13
	Fairfax County	1.27
Franklin City	Isle of Wight County	0.80
	Southampton County	1.08
Fredericksburg City	Spotsylvania County	1.25
	Stafford County	1.27
Galax City	Carroll County	1.25
	Grayson County	1.27
Hampton City	York County	0.59
Harrisonburg City	Rockingham County	0.88
Hopewell City	Chesterfield County	0.58
	Prince George County	0.92
Lexington City	Rockbridge County	0.71
Lynchburg City	Amherst County	1.22
	Bedford County	0.89
	Campbell County	1.15
Manassas City	Prince William County	1.003
Manassas Park City	Prince William County	0.89
Martinsville City	Henry County	1.08
Newport News City	Isle of Wight County	0.72
	James City County	0.47
	York County	0.65
Norfolk City	-----	----
Norton City	Wise County	1.71
Petersburg City	Chesterfield County	0.53
	Dinwiddie County	0.74
	Prince George County	0.84
Poquoson City	York County	0.98
Portsmouth City	-----	----
Radford City	Montgomery County	0.77

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 1.4
 Ratio Scores
 for
 Adjacent Cities and Counties
 on
 Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2001/2002

City	County	City/County Revenue Capacity Per Capita Ratio, 2001/2002
Radford City	Pulaski County	0.77
Richmond City	Chesterfield County	0.85
	Henrico County	0.77
Roanoke City	Roanoke County	0.83
Salem City	Roanoke County	0.97
Staunton City	Augusta County	0.87
Suffolk City	Isle of Wight County	0.86
	Southampton County	1.17
Virginia Beach City	-----	----
Waynesboro City	Augusta County	0.90
Williamsburg City	James City County	0.92
	York County	1.28
Winchester City	Frederick County	1.19

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 1.5
Descriptive Statistics
for
Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2001/2002
by
Region and Jurisdictional Class

	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2001/2002			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Region				
Southwest Virginia (PD's 1, 2, 3)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	13	9.7%	\$803.51	\$821.20
Cities	3	2.2%	\$1,063.09	\$1,085.15
Sub-Group Summary	16	11.9%	\$852.18	\$842.96
Southern Piedmont-Valley Industrial Zone (PD's 4, 5, 11, 12)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	16	11.9%	\$1,000.39	\$945.60
Cities	8	6.0%	\$967.22	\$948.01
Sub-Group Summary	24	17.9%	\$989.33	\$945.60
Northern Valley (PD's 6, 7)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	10	7.5%	\$1,602.28	\$1,243.76
Cities	6	4.5%	\$1,053.32	\$994.03
Sub-Group Summary	16	11.9%	\$1,396.42	\$1,145.20
Northern Virginia (PD 8)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$2,277.38	\$2,465.32
Cities	5	3.7%	\$2,142.48	\$2,380.12
Sub-Group Summary	9	6.7%	\$2,202.43	\$2,406.78
Northern Piedmont (PD's 9, 10, 16)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	14	10.4%	\$1,452.32	\$1,330.15
Cities	2	1.5%	\$1,557.90	\$1,557.90
Sub-Group Summary	16	11.9%	\$1,465.52	\$1,352.58

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

(continued)

Table 1.5
 Descriptive Statistics
 for
 Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2001/2002
 by
 Region and Jurisdictional Class

	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2001/2002			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Southside (PD's 13, 14, 19)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	15	11.2%	\$988.65	\$816.37
Cities	4	3.0%	\$982.71	\$869.97
Sub-Group Summary	19	14.2%	\$987.40	\$816.37
Richmond (PD 15)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	7	5.2%	\$1,577.89	\$1,442.10
Cities	1	.7%	\$1,197.48	\$1,197.48
Sub-Group Summary	8	6.0%	\$1,530.34	\$1,427.84
Chesapeake Fringe (PD's 17, 18, 22)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	12	9.0%	\$1,247.34	\$1,163.81
Sub-Group Summary	12	9.0%	\$1,247.34	\$1,163.81
Tidewater (PD 23)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$1,340.66	\$1,292.51
Cities	10	7.5%	\$1,057.34	\$1,016.52
Sub-Group Summary	14	10.4%	\$1,138.29	\$1,098.27
All Jurisdictions	134	100.0%	\$1,230.59	\$1,097.66

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 1.6
 Descriptive Statistics
 for
 Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2001/2002
 by
 Planning District
 and
 Jurisdictional Class

	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2001/2002			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Planning District LENOWISCO (PD 1)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	3	2.2%	\$652.84	\$666.45
Cities	1	.7%	\$1,142.82	\$1,142.82
Sub-Group Summary	4	3.0%	\$775.34	\$676.13
Cumberland Plateau (PD 2)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$815.92	\$826.83
Sub-Group Summary	4	3.0%	\$815.92	\$826.83
Mount Rogers (PD 3)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	6	4.5%	\$870.58	\$859.80
Cities	2	1.5%	\$1,023.23	\$1,023.23
Sub-Group Summary	8	6.0%	\$908.74	\$905.77
New River Valley (PD 4)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$930.00	\$911.98
Cities	1	.7%	\$697.96	\$697.96
Sub-Group Summary	5	3.7%	\$883.59	\$910.58
Roanoke Valley-Alleghany (PD 5)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$1,134.69	\$1,144.40
Cities	3	2.2%	\$1,088.47	\$1,065.51
Sub-Group Summary	7	5.2%	\$1,114.88	\$1,065.51

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

(continued)

Table 1.6
 Descriptive Statistics
 for
 Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2001/2002
 by
 Planning District
 and
 Jurisdictional Class

	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2001/2002			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Central Shenandoah (PD 6)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	5	3.7%	\$1,933.28	\$1,299.13
Cities	5	3.7%	\$951.23	\$991.12
Sub-Group Summary	10	7.5%	\$1,442.25	\$1,081.35
Northern Shenandoah Valley (PD 7)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	5	3.7%	\$1,271.28	\$1,188.38
Cities	1	.7%	\$1,563.77	\$1,563.77
Sub-Group Summary	6	4.5%	\$1,320.03	\$1,250.12
Northern Virginia (PD 8)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$2,277.38	\$2,465.32
Cities	5	3.7%	\$2,142.48	\$2,380.12
Sub-Group Summary	9	6.7%	\$2,202.43	\$2,406.78
Rappahannock-Rapidan (PD 9)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	5	3.7%	\$1,614.98	\$1,285.57
Sub-Group Summary	5	3.7%	\$1,614.98	\$1,285.57
Thomas Jefferson (PD 10)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	5	3.7%	\$1,435.45	\$1,400.59
Cities	1	.7%	\$1,413.89	\$1,413.89
Sub-Group Summary	6	4.5%	\$1,431.86	\$1,407.24

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

(continued)

Table 1.6
 Descriptive Statistics
 for
 Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2001/2002
 by
 Planning District
 and
 Jurisdictional Class

	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2001/2002			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Region 2000 (PD 11)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$1,004.83	\$951.21
Cities	2	1.5%	\$1,011.35	\$1,011.35
Sub-Group Summary	6	4.5%	\$1,007.01	\$951.21
West Piedmont (PD 12)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$932.05	\$845.03
Cities	2	1.5%	\$875.84	\$875.84
Sub-Group Summary	6	4.5%	\$913.31	\$845.03
Southside (PD 13)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	3	2.2%	\$916.90	\$944.87
Sub-Group Summary	3	2.2%	\$916.90	\$944.87
Piedmont (PD 14)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	7	5.2%	\$846.34	\$785.78
Sub-Group Summary	7	5.2%	\$846.34	\$785.78
Richmond Regional (PD 15)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	7	5.2%	\$1,577.89	\$1,442.10
Cities	1	.7%	\$1,197.48	\$1,197.48
Sub-Group Summary	8	6.0%	\$1,530.34	\$1,427.84

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

(continued)

Table 1.6
 Descriptive Statistics
 for
 Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2001/2002
 by
 Planning District
 and
 Jurisdictional Class

	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2001/2002			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
RADCO (PD 16)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$1,270.08	\$1,330.15
Cities	1	.7%	\$1,701.91	\$1,701.91
Sub-Group Summary	5	3.7%	\$1,356.45	\$1,341.50
Northern Neck (PD 17)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$1,371.18	\$1,347.98
Sub-Group Summary	4	3.0%	\$1,371.18	\$1,347.98
Middle Peninsula (PD 18)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	6	4.5%	\$1,254.67	\$1,242.70
Sub-Group Summary	6	4.5%	\$1,254.67	\$1,242.70
Crater (PD 19)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	5	3.7%	\$1,230.95	\$891.69
Cities	4	3.0%	\$982.71	\$869.97
Sub-Group Summary	9	6.7%	\$1,120.62	\$891.69
Accomack-Northampton (PD 22)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	2	1.5%	\$977.65	\$977.65
Sub-Group Summary	2	1.5%	\$977.65	\$977.65

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

(continued)

Table 1.6
 Descriptive Statistics
 for
 Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2001/2002
 by
 Planning District
 and
 Jurisdictional Class

	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2001/2002			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Hampton Roads (PD 23)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$1,340.66	\$1,292.51
Cities	10	7.5%	\$1,057.34	\$1,016.52
Sub-Group Summary	14	10.4%	\$1,138.29	\$1,098.27
All Jurisdictions	134	100.0%	\$1,230.59	\$1,097.66

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 1.7
 Descriptive Statistics
 for
 Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2001/2002
 by
 Population, 2001
 and
 Jurisdictional Class

	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2001/2002			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Population, 2001 100,000 or higher				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	6	4.5%	\$2,011.71	\$1,976.95
Cities	7	5.2%	\$1,193.17	\$1,140.35
Sub-Group Summary	13	9.7%	\$1,570.96	\$1,413.59
25,000 to 99,999				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	39	29.1%	\$1,148.59	\$1,131.99
Cities	9	6.7%	\$1,043.52	\$1,056.19
Sub-Group Summary	48	35.8%	\$1,128.89	\$1,085.43
10,000 to 24,999				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	39	29.1%	\$1,097.60	\$1,006.01
Cities	15	11.2%	\$1,418.06	\$1,312.13
Sub-Group Summary	54	40.3%	\$1,186.61	\$1,081.27
9,999 or lower				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	11	8.2%	\$1,677.36	\$1,227.93
Cities	8	6.0%	\$970.27	\$948.01
Sub-Group Summary	19	14.2%	\$1,379.64	\$1,016.59
All Jurisdictions	134	100.0%	\$1,230.59	\$1,097.66

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 1.8
 Descriptive Statistics
 for
 Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2001/2002
 by
 Percentage Change in Population, 1997-2001
 and
 Jurisdictional Class

	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2001/2002			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Pct. Change in Population, 1997-2001 10.00% or higher				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	11	8.2%	\$1,401.82	\$1,341.50
Cities	2	1.5%	\$1,184.16	\$1,184.16
Sub-Group Summary	13	9.7%	\$1,368.33	\$1,312.13
5.00% to 9.99%				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	26	19.4%	\$1,398.29	\$1,297.71
Cities	8	6.0%	\$1,770.22	\$1,647.59
Sub-Group Summary	34	25.4%	\$1,485.80	\$1,315.33
0.01% to 4.99%				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	45	33.6%	\$1,193.77	\$955.62
Cities	11	8.2%	\$1,059.51	\$991.12
Sub-Group Summary	56	41.8%	\$1,167.40	\$973.37
No change or decline				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	13	9.7%	\$971.34	\$832.47
Cities	18	13.4%	\$1,032.90	\$969.65
Sub-Group Summary	31	23.1%	\$1,007.08	\$924.15
All Jurisdictions	134	100.0%	\$1,230.59	\$1,097.66

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

**CHANGE IN REVENUE CAPACITY PER CAPITA,
1997/1998-2001/2002**

Tables 2.1-2.5/Charts 2.1-2.2

Table 2.1
Mean Level
of
Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 1997/1998-2001/2002
by
Jurisdictional Class

	Fiscal Period				
	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002
Jurisdictional Class					
Counties	\$1,145.48	\$1,165.95	\$1,171.67	\$1,210.70	\$1,243.40
Cities	\$1,091.23	\$1,119.55	\$1,132.71	\$1,173.85	\$1,199.41
All Jurisdictions	\$1,129.69	\$1,152.45	\$1,160.33	\$1,199.98	\$1,230.59

Table 2.2
Median Level
of
Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 1997/1998-2001/2002
by
Jurisdictional Class

	Fiscal Period				
	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002
Jurisdictional Class					
Counties	\$1,038.93	\$1,050.18	\$1,048.87	\$1,077.72	\$1,117.67
Cities	\$975.08	\$1,014.09	\$1,017.35	\$1,041.13	\$1,056.19
All Jurisdictions	\$1,012.75	\$1,026.91	\$1,029.75	\$1,065.38	\$1,097.66

The mean and median statistics across the 1997/1998-2000/2001 interval are based upon the capacity scores for 95 counties and 39 independent cities (excluding Clifton Forge). The computations relative to 2001/2002 take cognizance of the latter jurisdiction as a subordinate town within Allegheny County.

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Chart 2.1
 Mean Level of Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 1997/1998-2001/2002
 by
 Jurisdictional Class

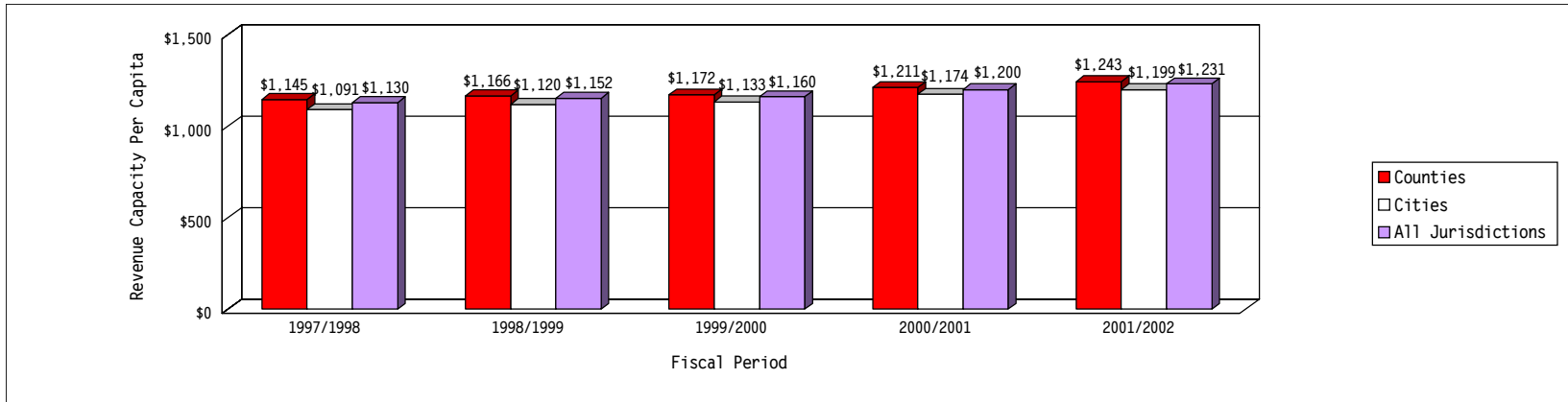
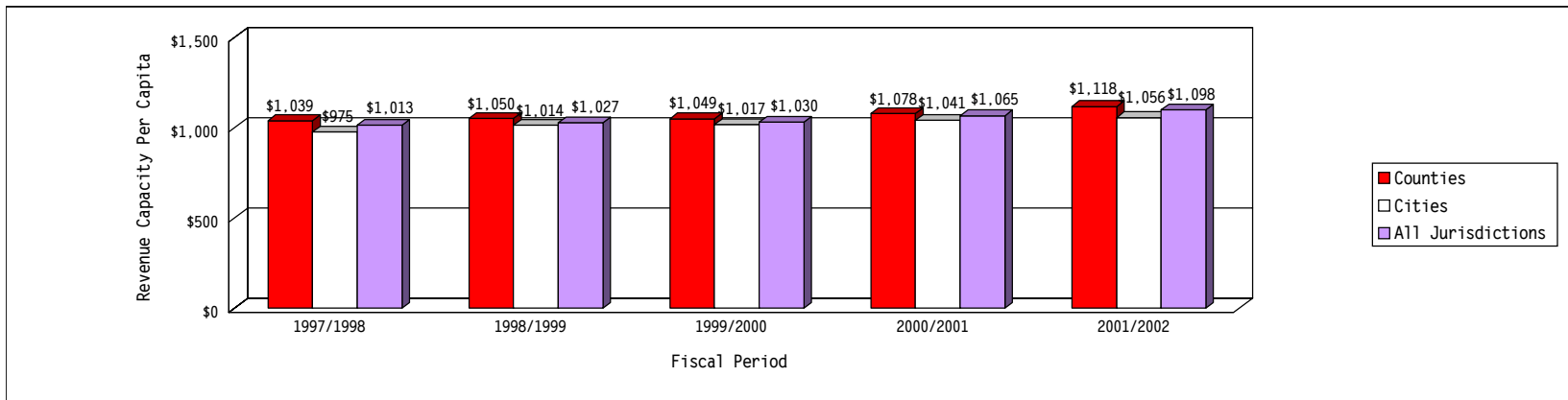


Chart 2.2
 Median Level of Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 1997/1998-2001/2002
 by
 Jurisdictional Class



Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 2.3

Revenue Capacity Per Capita by Locality, 1997/1998-2001/2002

Locality	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 1997/1998		Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 1998/1999		Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 1999/2000		Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2000/2001		Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2001/2002	
	Per Capita	Rank Score	Per Capita	Rank Score	Per Capita	Rank Score	Per Capita	Rank Score	Per Capita	Rank Score
Accomack County	\$785.38	24.0	\$781.15	21.0	\$778.79	22.0	\$794.60	23.0	\$812.31	19.0
Albemarle County	\$1,666.64	122.0	\$1,681.01	122.0	\$1,708.11	122.0	\$1,811.59	123.0	\$1,780.86	122.0
Alleghany County/1	\$1,011.97	68.0	\$1,008.79	64.0	\$1,017.59	67.0	\$1,025.14	61.0	\$944.40	44.0
Amelia County	\$1,008.40	67.0	\$1,025.81	68.0	\$1,017.27	64.0	\$1,057.90	67.0	\$1,106.54	69.0
Amherst County	\$861.40	38.0	\$869.70	35.0	\$856.20	34.0	\$877.01	35.0	\$891.94	34.0
Appomattox County	\$926.40	51.0	\$903.96	42.0	\$912.15	45.0	\$969.94	54.0	\$955.62	49.0
Arlington County	\$2,132.60	132.0	\$2,250.01	132.0	\$2,355.20	132.0	\$2,562.44	132.0	\$2,698.83	131.0
Augusta County	\$1,072.25	79.0	\$1,098.30	79.0	\$1,094.24	78.0	\$1,126.42	76.0	\$1,143.08	77.0
Bath County	\$4,500.00	135.0	\$4,390.33	135.0	\$4,272.07	135.0	\$4,353.77	135.0	\$4,399.85	134.0
Bedford County	\$1,160.72	94.0	\$1,196.85	93.0	\$1,200.58	91.0	\$1,208.65	90.0	\$1,224.98	84.0
Bland County	\$740.38	16.0	\$786.10	22.0	\$817.25	28.0	\$819.56	27.0	\$808.29	18.0
Botetourt County	\$1,181.49	96.0	\$1,251.71	101.0	\$1,242.52	100.0	\$1,269.95	98.0	\$1,305.55	95.0
Brunswick County	\$757.43	19.0	\$749.18	17.0	\$712.04	13.0	\$711.57	10.0	\$724.10	7.0
Buchanan County	\$747.10	17.0	\$711.02	11.0	\$709.03	12.0	\$737.81	15.0	\$857.27	30.0
Buckingham County	\$715.19	10.0	\$721.94	12.0	\$747.11	16.0	\$745.38	16.0	\$773.36	13.0
Campbell County	\$909.25	47.0	\$916.61	45.0	\$898.02	42.0	\$896.66	37.0	\$946.79	47.0
Caroline County	\$956.58	56.0	\$979.63	58.0	\$975.74	58.0	\$1,005.48	59.0	\$1,056.37	63.0
Carroll County	\$757.86	20.0	\$800.88	26.0	\$834.34	30.0	\$845.82	30.0	\$866.16	31.0
Charles City County	\$1,134.98	89.0	\$1,151.05	88.0	\$1,193.93	90.0	\$1,147.43	83.0	\$1,227.93	86.0
Charlotte County	\$777.70	22.0	\$748.98	16.0	\$750.08	18.0	\$795.99	24.0	\$816.37	22.0
Chesterfield County	\$1,344.38	112.0	\$1,348.75	108.0	\$1,343.00	107.0	\$1,394.30	107.0	\$1,413.59	105.0
Clarke County	\$1,398.11	115.0	\$1,505.14	118.0	\$1,555.06	118.0	\$1,703.58	121.0	\$1,758.30	120.0
Craig County	\$917.46	50.0	\$932.18	49.0	\$949.60	52.0	\$993.16	58.0	\$1,012.63	57.0
Culpeper County	\$1,120.81	88.0	\$1,152.87	89.0	\$1,154.98	87.0	\$1,216.11	91.0	\$1,274.90	89.0
Cumberland County	\$882.51	40.0	\$877.70	36.0	\$890.97	39.0	\$900.21	40.0	\$921.18	40.0
Dickenson County	\$715.22	11.0	\$722.45	13.0	\$792.89	26.0	\$749.31	17.0	\$832.47	24.0
Dinwiddie County	\$909.60	48.0	\$938.13	50.0	\$922.69	46.0	\$982.44	56.0	\$1,006.01	56.0
Essex County	\$1,222.86	101.0	\$1,243.57	100.0	\$1,216.89	95.0	\$1,241.15	95.0	\$1,300.77	94.0
Fairfax County	\$1,994.86	128.0	\$2,100.20	129.0	\$2,261.16	131.0	\$2,359.60	129.0	\$2,406.78	127.0
Fauquier County	\$1,830.29	125.0	\$1,809.95	124.0	\$1,838.09	125.0	\$2,012.42	125.0	\$2,084.07	124.0
Floyd County	\$913.20	49.0	\$968.78	55.0	\$953.80	54.0	\$976.22	55.0	\$994.75	54.0
Fluvanna County	\$1,098.22	86.0	\$1,090.01	77.0	\$1,077.89	75.0	\$1,128.10	77.0	\$1,120.51	72.0
Franklin County	\$1,067.32	78.0	\$1,115.63	83.0	\$1,113.89	83.0	\$1,151.37	84.0	\$1,196.54	82.0
Frederick County	\$1,187.86	97.0	\$1,216.35	95.0	\$1,220.55	96.0	\$1,224.38	93.0	\$1,311.86	96.0
Giles County	\$883.36	41.0	\$910.59	43.0	\$901.60	43.0	\$911.83	42.0	\$913.37	39.0
Gloucester County	\$1,049.70	76.0	\$1,050.18	72.0	\$1,048.87	71.0	\$1,083.44	72.0	\$1,117.67	71.0
Goochland County	\$2,060.03	130.0	\$2,189.84	131.0	\$2,236.77	130.0	\$2,355.78	128.0	\$2,496.94	129.0
Grayson County	\$752.02	18.0	\$753.38	18.0	\$790.43	25.0	\$851.21	31.0	\$853.45	29.0
Greene County	\$1,013.52	69.0	\$1,022.20	67.0	\$1,008.78	61.0	\$1,063.39	68.0	\$1,106.18	68.0
Greensville County	\$653.32	2.0	\$646.95	2.0	\$600.24	2.0	\$641.46	3.0	\$678.33	3.0
Halifax County	\$1,049.26	75.0	\$1,080.81	75.0	\$1,063.32	74.0	\$1,073.88	70.0	\$1,081.72	65.0
Hanover County	\$1,487.71	120.0	\$1,533.34	120.0	\$1,596.50	120.0	\$1,581.40	118.0	\$1,666.77	115.0
Henrico County	\$1,433.73	117.0	\$1,506.20	119.0	\$1,514.20	117.0	\$1,551.24	116.0	\$1,547.12	111.0
Henry County	\$855.56	35.0	\$858.09	33.0	\$856.82	35.0	\$837.08	28.0	\$841.62	25.0
Highland County	\$1,325.69	110.0	\$1,460.57	115.0	\$1,648.03	121.0	\$1,576.10	117.0	\$1,692.35	116.0
Isle of Wight County	\$1,096.87	84.0	\$1,129.33	87.0	\$1,103.41	80.0	\$1,134.87	81.0	\$1,227.30	85.0
James City County	\$1,775.72	124.0	\$1,852.74	125.0	\$1,816.44	124.0	\$1,909.45	124.0	\$1,875.49	123.0

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 2.3

Revenue Capacity Per Capita by Locality, 1997/1998-2001/2002

Locality	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 1997/1998		Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 1998/1999		Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 1999/2000		Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2000/2001		Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2001/2002	
	Per Capita	Rank Score	Per Capita	Rank Score	Per Capita	Rank Score	Per Capita	Rank Score	Per Capita	Rank Score
King and Queen County	\$1,030.75	71.0	\$1,004.81	62.0	\$1,013.17	63.0	\$1,046.14	64.0	\$1,016.59	59.0
King George County	\$1,111.03	87.0	\$1,155.06	90.0	\$1,160.09	88.0	\$1,189.87	87.0	\$1,318.79	98.0
King William County	\$1,136.82	90.0	\$1,127.80	86.0	\$1,126.70	85.0	\$1,177.25	85.0	\$1,184.64	80.0
Lancaster County	\$1,580.25	121.0	\$1,582.45	121.0	\$1,571.55	119.0	\$1,680.68	120.0	\$1,748.07	119.0
Lee County	\$563.33	1.0	\$587.10	1.0	\$568.23	1.0	\$612.92	1.0	\$606.27	1.0
Loudoun County	\$1,912.69	126.0	\$1,980.22	127.0	\$2,202.82	129.0	\$2,480.18	131.0	\$2,523.85	130.0
Louisa County	\$1,737.58	123.0	\$1,736.29	123.0	\$1,730.52	123.0	\$1,760.62	122.0	\$1,769.11	121.0
Lunenburg County	\$655.28	3.0	\$672.57	4.0	\$675.85	6.0	\$710.15	9.0	\$775.36	14.0
Madison County	\$1,086.17	81.0	\$1,112.82	82.0	\$1,169.04	89.0	\$1,208.32	89.0	\$1,285.57	92.0
Mathews County	\$1,252.67	103.0	\$1,260.58	102.0	\$1,285.15	103.0	\$1,391.35	106.0	\$1,352.64	101.0
Mecklenburg County	\$899.06	45.0	\$929.66	47.0	\$937.87	51.0	\$935.86	45.0	\$944.87	45.0
Middlesex County	\$1,466.92	119.0	\$1,482.88	117.0	\$1,481.16	115.0	\$1,532.04	113.0	\$1,555.74	112.0
Montgomery County	\$808.77	29.0	\$835.44	29.0	\$846.03	32.0	\$878.59	36.0	\$910.58	38.0
Nelson County	\$1,315.48	109.0	\$1,350.23	109.0	\$1,328.37	106.0	\$1,377.16	105.0	\$1,400.59	104.0
New Kent County	\$1,299.33	107.0	\$1,363.72	110.0	\$1,347.23	110.0	\$1,424.49	110.0	\$1,442.10	107.0
Northampton County	\$954.47	55.0	\$1,005.22	63.0	\$1,023.13	68.0	\$1,084.15	73.0	\$1,142.99	76.0
Northumberland County	\$1,462.18	118.0	\$1,477.42	116.0	\$1,464.92	112.0	\$1,548.17	114.0	\$1,579.50	114.0
Nottoway County	\$717.37	12.0	\$707.65	10.0	\$706.05	10.0	\$722.16	12.0	\$745.77	10.0
Orange County	\$1,177.73	95.0	\$1,180.87	91.0	\$1,209.54	93.0	\$1,222.21	92.0	\$1,283.55	91.0
Page County	\$858.49	37.0	\$866.25	34.0	\$860.09	36.0	\$898.35	39.0	\$950.56	48.0
Patrick County	\$774.00	21.0	\$817.56	28.0	\$761.59	19.0	\$770.54	18.0	\$845.59	28.0
Pittsylvania County	\$798.49	28.0	\$835.55	30.0	\$827.21	29.0	\$841.42	29.0	\$844.47	27.0
Powhatan County	\$1,145.75	92.0	\$1,200.89	94.0	\$1,204.66	92.0	\$1,247.11	96.0	\$1,250.78	88.0
Prince Edward County	\$786.57	25.0	\$786.81	23.0	\$782.51	23.0	\$784.87	21.0	\$785.78	15.0
Prince George County	\$829.61	31.0	\$885.42	37.0	\$868.25	37.0	\$862.55	33.0	\$891.69	33.0
Prince William County	\$1,266.69	104.0	\$1,280.16	104.0	\$1,305.50	104.0	\$1,402.12	108.0	\$1,480.07	109.0
Pulaski County	\$858.16	36.0	\$886.66	39.0	\$894.26	41.0	\$912.57	43.0	\$901.29	35.0
Rappahannock County	\$2,096.46	131.0	\$1,938.93	126.0	\$2,038.10	126.0	\$2,108.47	126.0	\$2,146.83	125.0
Richmond County	\$974.91	62.0	\$981.98	59.0	\$957.86	56.0	\$1,028.93	62.0	\$1,040.70	61.0
Roanoke County	\$1,273.93	105.0	\$1,281.03	105.0	\$1,278.75	102.0	\$1,297.04	101.0	\$1,276.18	90.0
Rockbridge County	\$1,098.09	85.0	\$1,123.03	84.0	\$1,140.23	86.0	\$1,188.13	86.0	\$1,299.13	93.0
Rockingham County	\$1,036.78	72.0	\$1,062.05	73.0	\$1,061.15	73.0	\$1,077.72	71.0	\$1,131.99	73.0
Russell County	\$734.58	15.0	\$767.83	20.0	\$727.86	14.0	\$737.74	14.0	\$752.72	12.0
Scott County	\$668.35	4.0	\$676.24	5.0	\$680.35	7.0	\$684.99	6.0	\$685.81	4.0
Shenandoah County	\$1,073.36	80.0	\$1,074.91	74.0	\$1,086.14	77.0	\$1,128.46	78.0	\$1,147.32	78.0
Smyth County	\$729.43	13.0	\$737.84	14.0	\$730.54	15.0	\$719.30	11.0	\$734.03	8.0
Southampton County	\$892.48	42.0	\$911.65	44.0	\$882.42	38.0	\$897.31	38.0	\$902.13	36.0
Spotsylvania County	\$1,209.40	100.0	\$1,224.90	96.0	\$1,248.98	101.0	\$1,341.34	103.0	\$1,363.66	103.0
Stafford County	\$1,208.27	99.0	\$1,236.52	98.0	\$1,232.50	99.0	\$1,279.93	100.0	\$1,341.50	100.0
Surry County	\$2,891.17	134.0	\$2,879.59	134.0	\$2,830.91	134.0	\$2,882.39	133.0	\$2,831.97	132.0
Sussex County	\$867.21	39.0	\$886.17	38.0	\$702.60	9.0	\$722.91	13.0	\$746.76	11.0
Tazewell County	\$796.11	26.0	\$805.38	27.0	\$793.04	27.0	\$801.65	25.0	\$821.20	23.0
Warren County	\$1,063.76	77.0	\$1,082.33	76.0	\$1,084.98	76.0	\$1,118.76	74.0	\$1,188.38	81.0
Washington County	\$956.70	57.0	\$973.33	56.0	\$969.46	57.0	\$963.33	53.0	\$1,016.15	58.0
Westmoreland County	\$1,038.93	73.0	\$1,043.48	71.0	\$1,042.61	70.0	\$1,046.48	65.0	\$1,116.46	70.0
Wise County	\$681.10	6.0	\$677.59	6.0	\$642.17	3.0	\$621.30	2.0	\$666.45	2.0
Wythe County	\$905.77	46.0	\$926.14	46.0	\$910.43	44.0	\$959.04	50.0	\$945.37	46.0

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 2.3

Revenue Capacity Per Capita by Locality, 1997/1998-2001/2002

Locality	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 1997/1998		Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 1998/1999		Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 1999/2000		Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2000/2001		Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2001/2002	
	Per Capita	Rank	Per Capita	Rank	Per Capita	Rank	Per Capita	Rank	Per Capita	Rank
York County	\$1,295.38	106.0	\$1,323.98	106.0	\$1,347.17	109.0	\$1,343.05	104.0	\$1,357.71	102.0
Alexandria City	\$1,930.05	127.0	\$2,066.79	128.0	\$2,143.59	127.0	\$2,330.74	127.0	\$2,380.12	126.0
Bedford City	\$944.30	53.0	\$941.70	51.0	\$957.04	55.0	\$958.82	49.0	\$933.56	43.0
Bristol City	\$898.92	44.0	\$930.95	48.0	\$952.49	53.0	\$959.17	51.0	\$961.31	50.0
Buena Vista City	\$796.42	27.0	\$748.47	15.0	\$775.23	20.0	\$775.93	19.0	\$813.23	20.0
Charlottesville City	\$1,156.77	93.0	\$1,277.08	103.0	\$1,319.10	105.0	\$1,330.22	102.0	\$1,413.89	106.0
Chesapeake City	\$1,095.18	83.0	\$1,106.72	80.0	\$1,101.92	79.0	\$1,121.61	75.0	\$1,140.35	74.0
Clifton Forge City/1	\$689.77	7.0	\$705.09	8.0	\$672.28	4.0	\$665.25	4.0	-----	----
Colonial Heights City	\$1,326.99	111.0	\$1,365.80	111.0	\$1,370.51	111.0	\$1,411.77	109.0	\$1,445.67	108.0
Covington City	\$894.05	43.0	\$892.82	40.0	\$929.20	48.0	\$919.69	44.0	\$962.45	51.0
Danville City	\$848.32	34.0	\$854.69	32.0	\$839.40	31.0	\$865.83	34.0	\$841.77	26.0
Emporia City	\$975.08	63.0	\$957.09	52.0	\$937.45	50.0	\$954.70	47.0	\$923.97	41.0
Fairfax City	\$2,044.48	129.0	\$2,112.25	130.0	\$2,191.91	128.0	\$2,397.06	130.0	\$2,482.84	128.0
Falls Church City	\$2,601.67	133.0	\$2,640.40	133.0	\$2,776.74	133.0	\$3,017.10	134.0	\$3,053.12	133.0
Franklin City	\$952.20	54.0	\$986.77	60.0	\$1,017.35	65.5	\$958.05	48.0	\$976.85	52.0
Fredericksburg City	\$1,385.57	113.0	\$1,458.32	114.0	\$1,509.92	116.0	\$1,613.33	119.0	\$1,701.91	117.0
Galax City	\$967.29	59.0	\$1,039.71	70.0	\$1,106.98	82.0	\$1,128.81	79.0	\$1,085.15	66.0
Hampton City	\$781.54	23.0	\$790.69	24.0	\$778.02	21.0	\$779.76	20.0	\$805.61	17.0
Harrisonburg City	\$967.31	60.0	\$975.77	57.0	\$976.07	59.0	\$986.04	57.0	\$996.93	55.0
Hopewell City	\$816.08	30.0	\$793.95	25.0	\$789.12	24.0	\$812.42	26.0	\$815.97	21.0
Lexington City	\$848.18	33.0	\$894.20	41.0	\$891.78	40.0	\$949.30	46.0	\$924.15	42.0
Lynchburg City	\$985.03	64.0	\$1,015.98	66.0	\$1,017.35	65.5	\$1,067.37	69.0	\$1,089.14	67.0
Manassas City	\$1,300.31	108.0	\$1,333.08	107.0	\$1,346.51	108.0	\$1,424.54	111.0	\$1,484.17	110.0
Manassas Park City	\$934.68	52.0	\$987.36	61.0	\$1,053.59	72.0	\$1,196.00	88.0	\$1,312.13	97.0
Martinsville City	\$966.30	58.0	\$962.46	53.0	\$927.17	47.0	\$908.19	41.0	\$909.90	37.0
Newport News City	\$843.85	32.0	\$849.63	31.0	\$847.34	33.0	\$853.26	32.0	\$880.63	32.0
Norfolk City	\$734.50	14.0	\$757.91	19.0	\$748.88	17.0	\$793.53	22.0	\$790.58	16.0
Norton City	\$1,043.54	74.0	\$1,107.02	81.0	\$1,114.38	84.0	\$1,130.70	80.0	\$1,142.82	75.0
Petersburg City	\$706.75	9.0	\$696.87	7.0	\$697.99	8.0	\$701.73	7.0	\$745.25	9.0
Poquoson City	\$1,225.35	102.0	\$1,236.67	99.0	\$1,224.62	98.0	\$1,271.78	99.0	\$1,335.64	99.0
Portsmouth City	\$668.87	5.0	\$671.59	3.0	\$672.73	5.0	\$676.22	5.0	\$698.79	6.0
Radford City	\$692.47	8.0	\$705.65	9.0	\$707.62	11.0	\$702.20	8.0	\$697.96	5.0
Richmond City	\$1,141.47	91.0	\$1,193.13	92.0	\$1,211.16	94.0	\$1,252.36	97.0	\$1,197.48	83.0
Roanoke City	\$993.72	65.0	\$1,091.65	78.0	\$1,036.38	69.0	\$1,055.35	66.0	\$1,065.51	64.0
Salem City	\$1,199.02	98.0	\$1,226.50	97.0	\$1,220.98	97.0	\$1,232.90	94.0	\$1,237.44	87.0
Staunton City	\$973.55	61.0	\$964.56	54.0	\$933.73	49.0	\$963.12	52.0	\$991.12	53.0
Suffolk City	\$994.50	66.0	\$1,014.09	65.0	\$991.49	60.0	\$1,041.13	63.0	\$1,056.19	62.0
Virginia Beach City	\$1,094.88	82.0	\$1,124.76	85.0	\$1,105.35	81.0	\$1,140.65	82.0	\$1,157.40	79.0
Waynesboro City	\$1,025.86	70.0	\$1,028.00	69.0	\$1,010.16	62.0	\$1,021.51	60.0	\$1,030.71	60.0
Williamsburg City	\$1,414.21	116.0	\$1,438.84	113.0	\$1,467.29	113.0	\$1,550.70	115.0	\$1,731.41	118.0
Winchester City	\$1,388.79	114.0	\$1,422.34	112.0	\$1,477.11	114.0	\$1,526.35	112.0	\$1,563.77	113.0

1

Clifton Forge City assumed the status of a subordinate town on July 1, 2001. Accordingly, with respect to the 2001/2002 time span, all baseline data for this jurisdiction are reflected in the capacity profile relative to Alleghany County.

2

The rank score of a given locality may vary from 1 (lowest capacity) to 135 (highest capacity).

3

Because of the Clifton Forge reversion, the lowest and highest capacity values in the statewide distribution are ranked 1 and 134, respectively.

Table 2.4

Rates of Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita by Locality, 1997/1998-2001/2002

Locality	Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita from 1997/1998 to 1998/1999		Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita from 1998/1999 to 1999/2000		Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita from 1999/2000 to 2000/2001		Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita from 2000/2001 to 2001/2002	
	2	Rank	2	Rank	2	Rank	3	Rank
	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score
Accomack County	-0.54%	18.5	-0.30%	57.0	2.03%	59.0	2.23%	71.0
Albemarle County	0.86%	44.5	1.61%	99.0	6.06%	114.0	-1.70%	12.0
Alleghany County/1	-0.31%	23.0	0.87%	89.0	0.74%	33.0	-7.88%	1.0
Amelia County	1.73%	65.0	-0.83%	43.0	3.99%	92.0	4.60%	97.0
Amherst County	0.96%	50.0	-1.55%	31.5	2.43%	64.0	1.70%	57.5
Appomattox County	-2.42%	8.0	0.91%	91.0	6.34%	116.0	-1.48%	14.0
Arlington County	5.51%	120.0	4.68%	125.0	8.80%	130.0	5.32%	107.0
Augusta County	2.43%	82.0	-0.37%	54.0	2.94%	69.0	1.48%	52.0
Bath County	-2.44%	7.0	-2.69%	13.0	1.91%	56.0	1.06%	41.0
Bedford County	3.11%	95.0	0.31%	78.5	0.67%	29.0	1.35%	48.0
Bland County	6.17%	127.0	3.96%	121.0	0.28%	23.0	-1.38%	16.0
Botetourt County	5.94%	124.0	-0.73%	44.0	2.21%	61.0	2.80%	79.0
Brunswick County	-1.09%	13.0	-4.96%	7.0	-0.07%	19.0	1.76%	59.5
Buchanan County	-4.83%	3.0	-0.28%	58.0	4.06%	93.0	16.19%	134.0
Buckingham County	0.94%	49.0	3.49%	114.0	-0.23%	16.0	3.75%	92.0
Campbell County	0.81%	43.0	-2.03%	19.0	-0.15%	18.0	5.59%	113.0
Caroline County	2.41%	80.0	-0.40%	52.5	3.05%	72.0	5.06%	106.0
Carroll County	5.68%	123.0	4.18%	124.0	1.38%	45.0	2.40%	74.0
Charles City County	1.42%	61.0	3.72%	117.5	-3.89%	4.0	7.02%	122.0
Charlotte County	-3.69%	4.0	0.15%	72.0	6.12%	115.0	2.56%	78.0
Chesterfield County	0.33%	35.0	-0.43%	50.5	3.82%	87.0	1.38%	49.0
Clarke County	7.66%	132.0	3.32%	113.0	9.55%	133.0	3.21%	82.5
Craig County	1.60%	63.0	1.87%	103.0	4.59%	98.0	1.96%	63.5
Culpeper County	2.86%	89.0	0.18%	75.0	5.29%	104.0	4.83%	102.0
Cumberland County	-0.54%	18.5	1.51%	95.5	1.04%	38.0	2.33%	72.0
Dickenson County	1.01%	51.0	9.75%	133.0	-5.50%	2.0	11.10%	132.0
Dinwiddie County	3.14%	96.5	-1.65%	27.0	6.48%	118.0	2.40%	74.0
Essex County	1.69%	64.0	-2.15%	17.0	1.99%	58.0	4.80%	99.0
Fairfax County	5.28%	117.0	7.66%	132.0	4.35%	95.0	2.00%	65.0
Fauquier County	-1.11%	12.0	1.55%	98.0	9.48%	132.0	3.56%	89.0
Floyd County	6.09%	126.0	-1.55%	31.5	2.35%	63.0	1.90%	62.0
Fluvanna County	-0.75%	17.0	-1.11%	37.0	4.66%	99.0	-0.67%	19.0
Franklin County	4.53%	110.0	-0.16%	63.0	3.36%	80.5	3.92%	93.0
Frederick County	2.40%	79.0	0.35%	81.0	0.31%	25.0	7.14%	123.0
Giles County	3.08%	94.0	-0.99%	39.5	1.13%	42.0	0.17%	25.0
Gloucester County	0.05%	28.0	-0.12%	65.5	3.30%	78.0	3.16%	81.0
Goochland County	6.30%	128.0	2.14%	108.0	5.32%	105.0	5.99%	116.0
Grayson County	0.18%	31.0	4.92%	126.0	7.69%	125.0	0.26%	28.0
Greene County	0.86%	44.5	-1.31%	34.0	5.41%	107.0	4.02%	95.0
Greensville County	-0.97%	14.0	-7.22%	2.0	6.87%	120.0	5.75%	114.0
Halifax County	3.01%	92.0	-1.62%	28.5	0.99%	36.0	0.73%	37.0

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 2.4

Rates of Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita by Locality, 1997/1998-2001/2002

Locality	Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita from 1997/1998 to 1998/1999		Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita from 1998/1999 to 1999/2000		Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita from 1999/2000 to 2000/2001		Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita from 2000/2001 to 2001/2002	
	2	Rank	2	Rank	2	Rank	3	Rank
	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score
Hanover County	3.07%	93.0	4.12%	123.0	-0.95%	11.0	5.40%	108.0
Henrico County	5.05%	115.0	0.53%	84.0	2.45%	65.0	-0.27%	22.0
Henry County	0.29%	34.0	-0.15%	64.0	-2.30%	6.0	0.54%	34.5
Highland County	10.17%	134.0	12.84%	135.0	-4.36%	3.0	7.38%	125.0
Isle of Wight County	2.96%	91.0	-2.29%	15.0	2.85%	67.0	8.14%	126.0
James City County	4.34%	108.0	-1.96%	20.0	5.12%	103.0	-1.78%	10.0
King and Queen County	-2.52%	6.0	0.83%	87.0	3.25%	77.0	-2.83%	5.0
King George County	3.96%	106.0	0.44%	82.0	2.57%	66.0	10.83%	131.0
King William County	-0.79%	16.0	-0.10%	67.0	4.49%	97.0	0.63%	36.0
Lancaster County	0.14%	29.5	-0.69%	46.0	6.94%	121.0	4.01%	94.0
Lee County	4.22%	107.0	-3.21%	10.5	7.86%	126.0	-1.08%	18.0
Loudoun County	3.53%	103.0	11.24%	134.0	12.59%	134.0	1.76%	59.5
Louisa County	-0.07%	26.0	-0.33%	55.5	1.74%	51.0	0.48%	33.0
Lunenburg County	2.64%	86.5	0.49%	83.0	5.07%	102.0	9.18%	127.0
Madison County	2.45%	84.0	5.05%	127.0	3.36%	80.5	6.39%	120.0
Mathews County	0.63%	39.0	1.95%	104.0	8.26%	127.0	-2.78%	6.5
Mecklenburg County	3.40%	102.0	0.88%	90.0	-0.21%	17.0	0.96%	39.5
Middlesex County	1.09%	55.0	-0.12%	65.5	3.44%	83.0	1.55%	53.0
Montgomery County	3.30%	99.0	1.27%	94.0	3.85%	89.0	3.64%	91.0
Nelson County	2.64%	86.5	-1.62%	28.5	3.67%	86.0	1.70%	57.5
New Kent County	4.96%	114.0	-1.21%	35.0	5.73%	110.0	1.24%	47.0
Northampton County	5.32%	118.0	1.78%	102.0	5.96%	112.5	5.43%	109.0
Northumberland County	1.04%	52.0	-0.85%	42.0	5.68%	108.5	2.02%	66.0
Nottoway County	-1.35%	11.0	-0.23%	61.0	2.28%	62.0	3.27%	84.0
Orange County	0.27%	33.0	2.43%	110.0	1.05%	39.0	5.02%	103.5
Page County	0.90%	47.0	-0.71%	45.0	4.45%	96.0	5.81%	115.0
Patrick County	5.63%	121.0	-6.85%	3.0	1.17%	43.0	9.74%	130.0
Pittsylvania County	4.64%	112.0	-1.00%	38.0	1.72%	50.0	0.36%	30.0
Powhatan County	4.81%	113.0	0.31%	78.5	3.52%	85.0	0.29%	29.0
Prince Edward County	-0.03%	27.0	-0.48%	48.0	0.30%	24.0	0.12%	23.5
Prince George County	6.73%	129.0	-1.94%	21.0	-0.66%	13.0	3.38%	88.0
Prince William County	1.06%	54.0	1.98%	106.5	7.40%	123.0	5.56%	112.0
Pulaski County	3.32%	100.5	0.86%	88.0	2.05%	60.0	-1.24%	17.0
Rappahannock County	-7.51%	1.0	5.11%	128.0	3.45%	84.0	1.82%	61.0
Richmond County	0.72%	41.0	-2.46%	14.0	7.42%	124.0	1.14%	45.0
Roanoke County	0.56%	38.0	-0.18%	62.0	1.43%	46.0	-1.61%	13.0
Rockbridge County	2.27%	76.0	1.53%	97.0	4.20%	94.0	9.34%	128.0
Rockingham County	2.44%	83.0	-0.08%	68.5	1.56%	48.0	5.04%	105.0
Russell County	4.53%	110.0	-5.21%	5.0	1.36%	44.0	2.03%	67.0
Scott County	1.18%	59.0	0.61%	85.0	0.68%	30.0	0.12%	23.5
Shenandoah County	0.14%	29.5	1.04%	93.0	3.90%	91.0	1.67%	55.5

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 2.4

Rates of Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita by Locality, 1997/1998-2001/2002

Locality	Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita from 1997/1998 to 1998/1999		Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita from 1998/1999 to 1999/2000		Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita from 1999/2000 to 2000/2001		Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita from 2000/2001 to 2001/2002	
	2	Rank	2	Rank	2	Rank	3	Rank
	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score
Smyth County	1.15%	56.0	-0.99%	39.5	-1.54%	8.0	2.05%	69.0
Southampton County	2.15%	71.0	-3.21%	10.5	1.69%	49.0	0.54%	34.5
Spotsylvania County	1.28%	60.0	1.97%	105.0	7.39%	122.0	1.66%	54.0
Stafford County	2.34%	78.0	-0.33%	55.5	3.85%	89.0	4.81%	100.5
Surry County	-0.40%	21.5	-1.69%	26.0	1.82%	53.0	-1.75%	11.0
Sussex County	2.19%	72.0	-20.72%	1.0	2.89%	68.0	3.30%	85.0
Tazewell County	1.16%	57.0	-1.53%	33.0	1.09%	40.0	2.44%	76.0
Warren County	1.75%	68.0	0.24%	76.0	3.11%	73.0	6.22%	118.0
Washington County	1.74%	66.5	-0.40%	52.5	-0.63%	14.0	5.48%	110.0
Westmoreland County	0.44%	37.0	-0.08%	68.5	0.37%	26.0	6.69%	121.0
Wise County	-0.52%	20.0	-5.23%	4.0	-3.25%	5.0	7.27%	124.0
Wythe County	2.25%	75.0	-1.70%	25.0	5.34%	106.0	-1.43%	15.0
York County	2.21%	73.0	1.75%	101.0	-0.31%	15.0	1.09%	43.0
Alexandria City	7.08%	130.0	3.72%	117.5	8.73%	129.0	2.12%	70.0
Bedford City	-0.28%	24.0	1.63%	100.0	0.19%	21.0	-2.63%	9.0
Bristol City	3.56%	104.0	2.31%	109.0	0.70%	31.5	0.22%	27.0
Buena Vista City	-6.02%	2.0	3.58%	116.0	0.09%	20.0	4.81%	100.5
Charlottesville City	10.40%	135.0	3.29%	112.0	0.84%	34.0	6.29%	119.0
Chesapeake City	1.05%	53.0	-0.43%	50.5	1.79%	52.0	1.67%	55.5
Clifton Forge City/1	2.22%	74.0	-4.65%	8.0	-1.05%	9.0	-----	----
Colonial Heights City	2.92%	90.0	0.34%	80.0	3.01%	71.0	2.40%	74.0
Covington City	-0.14%	25.0	4.07%	122.0	-1.02%	10.0	4.65%	98.0
Danville City	0.75%	42.0	-1.79%	22.0	3.15%	74.5	-2.78%	6.5
Emporia City	-1.84%	9.0	-2.05%	18.0	1.84%	55.0	-3.22%	4.0
Fairfax City	3.32%	100.5	3.77%	119.0	9.36%	131.0	3.58%	90.0
Falls Church City	1.49%	62.0	5.16%	129.0	8.66%	128.0	1.19%	46.0
Franklin City	3.63%	105.0	3.10%	111.0	-5.83%	1.0	1.96%	63.5
Fredericksburg City	5.25%	116.0	3.54%	115.0	6.85%	119.0	5.49%	111.0
Galax City	7.49%	131.0	6.47%	130.0	1.97%	57.0	-3.87%	3.0
Hampton City	1.17%	58.0	-1.60%	30.0	0.22%	22.0	3.31%	86.0
Harrisonburg City	0.88%	46.0	0.03%	70.0	1.02%	37.0	1.10%	44.0
Hopewell City	-2.71%	5.0	-0.61%	47.0	2.95%	70.0	0.44%	32.0
Lexington City	5.43%	119.0	-0.27%	59.5	6.45%	117.0	-2.65%	8.0
Lynchburg City	3.14%	96.5	0.13%	71.0	4.92%	100.0	2.04%	68.0
Manassas City	2.52%	85.0	1.01%	92.0	5.79%	111.0	4.19%	96.0
Manassas Park City	5.64%	122.0	6.71%	131.0	13.52%	135.0	9.71%	129.0
Martinsville City	-0.40%	21.5	-3.67%	9.0	-2.05%	7.0	0.19%	26.0
Newport News City	0.69%	40.0	-0.27%	59.5	0.70%	31.5	3.21%	82.5
Norfolk City	3.19%	98.0	-1.19%	36.0	5.96%	112.5	-0.37%	21.0
Norton City	6.08%	125.0	0.66%	86.0	1.46%	47.0	1.07%	42.0
Petersburg City	-1.40%	10.0	0.16%	73.0	0.54%	28.0	6.20%	117.0

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 2.4

Rates of Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita by Locality, 1997/1998-2001/2002

Locality	Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita from 1997/1998 to 1998/1999		Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita from 1998/1999 to 1999/2000		Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita from 1999/2000 to 2000/2001		Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita from 2000/2001 to 2001/2002	
	Rank Score	2	Rank Score	2	Rank Score	2	Rank Score	3
Poquoson City	48.0	0.92%	41.0	-0.97%	89.0	3.85%	103.5	5.02%
Portsmouth City	36.0	0.41%	74.0	0.17%	27.0	0.52%	87.0	3.34%
Radford City	69.0	1.90%	77.0	0.28%	12.0	-0.77%	20.0	-0.60%
Richmond City	110.0	4.53%	95.5	1.51%	82.0	3.40%	2.0	-4.38%
Roanoke City	133.0	9.85%	6.0	-5.06%	54.0	1.83%	39.5	0.96%
Salem City	77.0	2.29%	49.0	-0.45%	35.0	0.98%	31.0	0.37%
Staunton City	15.0	-0.92%	12.0	-3.20%	74.5	3.15%	80.0	2.91%
Suffolk City	70.0	1.97%	16.0	-2.23%	101.0	5.01%	50.0	1.45%
Virginia Beach City	88.0	2.73%	24.0	-1.73%	76.0	3.19%	51.0	1.47%
Waynesboro City	32.0	0.21%	23.0	-1.74%	41.0	1.12%	38.0	0.90%
Williamsburg City	66.5	1.74%	106.5	1.98%	108.5	5.68%	133.0	11.65%
Winchester City	81.0	2.42%	120.0	3.85%	79.0	3.33%	77.0	2.45%

1

The Alleghany County profile relative to the 2000/2001-2001/2002 interval captures the fiscal ability implications of Clifton Forge's city-to-town reversion across the latter period.

2

The rank score of a particular locality may vary from 1 (weakest change in capacity) to 135 (strongest change in capacity).

3

As a result of Clifton Forge's redefined municipal status, the weakest and strongest rates of change in the cross-jurisdictional distribution carry respective rankings of 1 and 134.

Table 2.5

Average Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita by Locality, 1997/1998-2001/2002

Rank Scores
 1=Weakest Average Change in Capacity
 134=Strongest Average Change in Capacity

Locality	Average Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 1997/1998-2001/2002	Rank Score
Accomack County	0.85%	34.5
Albemarle County	1.71%	66.5
Alleghany County/1	-1.64%	2.0
Amelia County	2.37%	89.0
Amherst County	0.89%	36.0
Appomattox County	0.84%	33.0
Arlington County	6.08%	131.0
Augusta County	1.62%	63.0
Bath County	-0.54%	6.0
Bedford County	1.36%	52.0
Bland County	2.26%	87.0
Botetourt County	2.55%	93.5
Brunswick County	-1.09%	5.0
Buchanan County	3.79%	114.0
Buckingham County	1.99%	76.0
Campbell County	1.06%	39.5
Caroline County	2.53%	92.0
Carroll County	3.41%	113.0
Charles City County	2.07%	78.0
Charlotte County	1.28%	50.5
Chesterfield County	1.28%	50.5
Clarke County	5.93%	130.0
Craig County	2.51%	91.0
Culpeper County	3.29%	110.0
Cumberland County	1.08%	41.5
Dickenson County	4.09%	116.0
Dinwiddie County	2.59%	96.0
Essex County	1.59%	60.5
Fairfax County	4.82%	123.0
Fauquier County	3.37%	111.0
Floyd County	2.20%	81.0
Fluvanna County	0.53%	22.0
Franklin County	2.91%	103.0
Frederick County	2.55%	93.5
Giles County	0.85%	34.5
Gloucester County	1.59%	60.5
Goochland County	4.94%	124.0
Grayson County	3.26%	109.0
Greene County	2.25%	86.0

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 2.5

Average Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita by Locality, 1997/1998-2001/2002

Rank Scores
 1=Weakest Average Change in Capacity
 134=Strongest Average Change in Capacity

Locality	Average Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 1997/1998-2001/2002	Rank Score
Greenville County	1.11%	43.5
Halifax County	0.78%	29.5
Hanover County	2.91%	103.0
Henrico County	1.94%	73.0
Henry County	-0.40%	9.0
Highland County	6.51%	132.0
Isle of Wight County	2.91%	103.0
James City County	1.43%	55.5
King and Queen County	-0.31%	10.0
King George County	4.45%	121.0
King William County	1.06%	39.5
Lancaster County	2.60%	97.0
Lee County	1.95%	74.0
Loudoun County	7.28%	133.0
Louisa County	0.45%	20.0
Lunenburg County	4.35%	120.0
Madison County	4.31%	118.0
Mathews County	2.02%	77.0
Mecklenburg County	1.26%	48.5
Middlesex County	1.49%	57.0
Montgomery County	3.01%	105.5
Nelson County	1.60%	62.0
New Kent County	2.68%	100.0
Northampton County	4.62%	122.0
Northumberland County	1.98%	75.0
Nottoway County	0.99%	37.0
Orange County	2.19%	80.0
Page County	2.61%	98.0
Patrick County	2.42%	90.0
Pittsylvania County	1.43%	55.5
Powhatan County	2.24%	84.0
Prince Edward County	-0.02%	13.0
Prince George County	1.88%	69.0
Prince William County	4.00%	115.0
Pulaski County	1.25%	47.0
Rappahannock County	0.72%	26.5
Richmond County	1.71%	66.5
Roanoke County	0.05%	15.0
Rockbridge County	4.34%	119.0

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 2.5

Average Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita by Locality, 1997/1998-2001/2002

Rank Scores
 1=Weakest Average Change in Capacity
 134=Strongest Average Change in Capacity

Locality	Average Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 1997/1998-2001/2002	Rank Score
Rockingham County	2.24%	84.0
Russell County	0.68%	25.0
Scott County	0.65%	24.0
Shenandoah County	1.69%	64.0
Smyth County	0.17%	17.0
Southampton County	0.29%	19.0
Spotsylvania County	3.08%	108.0
Stafford County	2.67%	99.0
Surry County	-0.51%	7.0
Sussex County	-3.08%	1.0
Tazewell County	0.79%	31.0
Warren County	2.83%	101.0
Washington County	1.55%	58.5
Westmoreland County	1.85%	68.0
Wise County	-0.43%	8.0
Wythe County	1.12%	45.0
York County	1.19%	46.0
Alexandria City	5.41%	129.0
Bedford City	-0.27%	11.0
Bristol City	1.70%	65.0
Buena Vista City	0.61%	23.0
Charlottesville City	5.21%	126.0
Chesapeake City	1.02%	38.0
Clifton Forge City/1	-----	----
Colonial Heights City	2.17%	79.0
Covington City	1.89%	70.0
Danville City	-0.17%	12.0
Emporia City	-1.32%	4.0
Fairfax City	5.01%	125.0
Falls Church City	4.13%	117.0
Franklin City	0.72%	26.5
Fredericksburg City	5.28%	128.0
Galax City	3.02%	107.0
Hampton City	0.78%	29.5
Harrisonburg City	0.76%	28.0
Hopewell City	0.02%	14.0
Lexington City	2.24%	84.0
Lynchburg City	2.56%	95.0
Manassas City	3.38%	112.0

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 2.5

Average Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita by Locality, 1997/1998-2001/2002

Rank Scores
 1=Weakest Average Change in Capacity
 134=Strongest Average Change in Capacity

Locality	Average Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 1997/1998-2001/2002	Rank Score
Manassas Park City	8.89%	134.0
Martinsville City	-1.48%	3.0
Newport News City	1.08%	41.5
Norfolk City	1.90%	71.5
Norton City	2.32%	88.0
Petersburg City	1.38%	53.0
Poquoson City	2.21%	82.0
Portsmouth City	1.11%	43.5
Radford City	0.20%	18.0
Richmond City	1.26%	48.5
Roanoke City	1.90%	71.5
Salem City	0.80%	32.0
Staunton City	0.48%	21.0
Suffolk City	1.55%	58.5
Virginia Beach City	1.42%	54.0
Waynesboro City	0.12%	16.0
Williamsburg City	5.26%	127.0
Winchester City	3.01%	105.5

1

The statistical profile for Alleghany County reflects the impact of Clifton Forge City's reversion to town status on July 1, 2001. Given the municipal reclassification of the latter locality, a separate average has not been computed for this jurisdiction with respect to the 1997/1998-2001/2002 time frame.

**REVENUE EFFORT,
2001/2002**

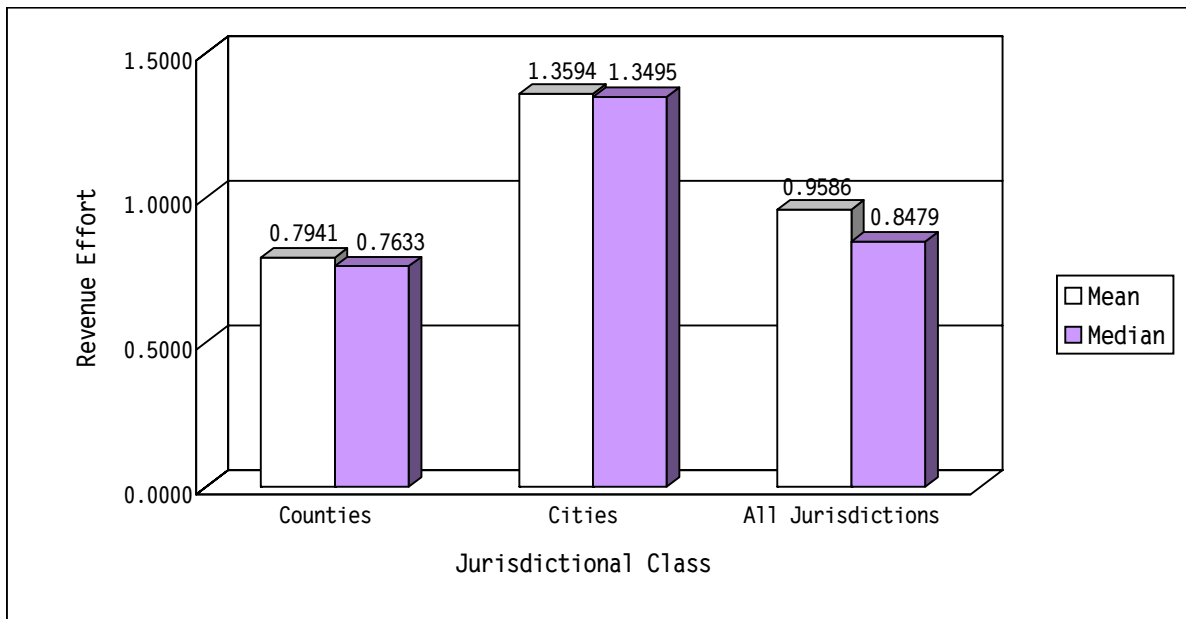
Tables 3.1-3.9/Chart 3

Table 3.1
 Descriptive Statistics
 for
 Revenue Effort, 2001/2002
 by
 Jurisdictional Class

	Revenue Effort, 2001/2002			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	95	70.9%	.7941	.7633
Cities	39	29.1%	1.3594	1.3495
All Jurisdictions	134	100.0%	.9586	.8479

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Chart 3
Mean and Median Levels of Revenue Effort, 2001/2002
by
Jurisdictional Class



Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 3.2

Revenue Effort by Locality, 2001/2002

Locality	Rank Scores	Relative Stress Scores	
	1=Highest Effort 134=Lowest Effort	Rank	Stress Score
		69.85=Highest Stress	48.26=Lowest Stress
	Revenue Effort, 2001/2002	Rank Score	Relative Stress Score
Accomack County	0.7894	76.0	52.28
Albemarle County	0.7461	97.0	51.59
Alleghany County/1	1.2381	28.0	59.48
Amelia County	0.6778	117.0	50.49
Amherst County	0.7667	84.0	51.92
Appomattox County	0.6632	121.0	50.26
Arlington County	1.0008	48.0	55.68
Augusta County	0.7095	106.0	51.00
Bath County	0.5516	131.0	48.47
Bedford County	0.7054	107.0	50.94
Bland County	0.7049	108.0	50.93
Botetourt County	0.7009	111.0	50.86
Brunswick County	0.7619	88.0	51.84
Buchanan County	1.1470	35.0	58.02
Buckingham County	0.7462	96.0	51.59
Campbell County	0.7494	94.0	51.64
Caroline County	0.8241	70.0	52.84
Carroll County	0.7751	79.0	52.06
Charles City County	1.0282	44.0	56.12
Charlotte County	0.8035	73.0	52.51
Chesterfield County	0.9139	56.0	54.28
Clarke County	0.6623	122.0	50.25
Craig County	0.7633	86.0	51.87
Culpeper County	0.8004	74.0	52.46
Cumberland County	0.8672	65.0	53.53
Dickenson County	1.0916	40.0	57.13
Dinwiddie County	0.8539	66.0	53.32
Essex County	0.6849	113.0	50.61
Fairfax County	0.9295	54.0	54.53
Fauquier County	0.7536	93.0	51.71
Floyd County	0.6414	126.0	49.91
Fluvanna County	0.6582	124.0	50.18
Franklin County	0.5809	129.0	48.94
Frederick County	0.8510	67.0	53.27
Giles County	0.7708	83.0	51.99
Gloucester County	0.8842	62.0	53.81
Goochland County	0.5505	132.0	48.45
Grayson County	0.7340	99.0	51.40
Greene County	0.8065	72.0	52.56
Greensville County	1.1772	34.0	58.51
Halifax County	0.5452	133.0	48.37
Hanover County	0.7325	100.0	51.37
Henrico County	0.9036	59.0	54.12
Henry County	0.7951	75.0	52.38

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 3.2

Revenue Effort by Locality, 2001/2002

Locality	Rank Scores	Relative Stress Scores	
	1=Highest Effort 134=Lowest Effort	Rank	Stress Score
		69.85=Highest Stress 48.26=Lowest Stress	
	Revenue Effort, 2001/2002	Rank Score	Relative Stress Score
Highland County	0.5865	128.0	49.03
Isle of Wight County	0.8715	64.0	53.60
James City County	0.9137	57.0	54.28
King and Queen County	1.2083	32.0	59.01
King George County	1.0062	47.0	55.76
King William County	0.7299	102.0	51.33
Lancaster County	0.5383	134.0	48.26
Lee County	0.6714	119.0	50.39
Loudoun County	0.8981	60.0	54.03
Louisa County	0.6861	112.0	50.63
Lunenburg County	0.6840	114.0	50.59
Madison County	0.7115	105.0	51.03
Mathews County	0.7467	95.0	51.60
Mecklenburg County	0.7591	90.0	51.80
Middlesex County	0.6729	118.0	50.42
Montgomery County	0.6681	120.0	50.34
Nelson County	0.7324	101.0	51.37
New Kent County	0.7040	109.0	50.91
Northampton County	0.7567	91.0	51.76
Northumberland County	0.6497	125.0	50.04
Nottoway County	0.7647	85.0	51.89
Orange County	0.7709	82.0	51.99
Page County	0.7411	98.0	51.51
Patrick County	0.6825	116.0	50.57
Pittsylvania County	0.5962	127.0	49.19
Powhatan County	0.7125	104.0	51.05
Prince Edward County	0.7605	89.0	51.82
Prince George County	0.8448	68.0	53.17
Prince William County	1.0752	42.0	56.87
Pulaski County	0.8951	61.0	53.98
Rappahannock County	0.5542	130.0	48.51
Richmond County	0.7540	92.0	51.72
Roanoke County	0.9472	51.0	54.82
Rockbridge County	0.7709	81.0	51.99
Rockingham County	0.7737	80.0	52.03
Russell County	0.7633	87.0	51.87
Scott County	0.6835	115.0	50.59
Shenandoah County	0.7226	103.0	51.21
Smyth County	0.8382	69.0	53.07
Southampton County	0.7806	77.0	52.14
Spotsylvania County	0.9048	58.0	54.14
Stafford County	0.9903	49.0	55.51
Surry County	0.8817	63.0	53.77
Sussex County	1.1920	33.0	58.74

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 3.2

Revenue Effort by Locality, 2001/2002

	Rank Scores 1=Highest Effort 134=Lowest Effort	Relative Stress Scores 69.85=Highest Stress 48.26=Lowest Stress	
Locality	Revenue Effort, 2001/2002	Rank Score	Relative Stress Score
Tazewell County	0.7755	78.0	52.06
Warren County	0.8160	71.0	52.71
Washington County	0.6606	123.0	50.22
Westmoreland County	0.7025	110.0	50.89
Wise County	0.9388	53.0	54.68
Wythe County	0.9405	52.0	54.71
York County	0.9662	50.0	55.12
Alexandria City	1.0225	45.0	56.02
Bedford City	1.2242	29.0	59.26
Bristol City	1.6187	5.0	65.59
Buena Vista City	1.3007	22.0	60.49
Charlottesville City	1.3311	21.0	60.98
Chesapeake City	1.2621	25.0	59.87
Clifton Forge City/1	-----	----	-----
Colonial Heights City	1.2951	23.0	60.40
Covington City	1.8542	2.0	69.37
Danville City	1.2199	30.0	59.19
Emporia City	1.8842	1.0	69.85
Fairfax City	1.0895	41.0	57.10
Falls Church City	1.0745	43.0	56.86
Franklin City	1.4696	14.0	63.20
Fredericksburg City	1.3690	18.0	61.58
Galax City	1.3671	19.0	61.55
Hampton City	1.5081	10.0	63.82
Harrisonburg City	1.1284	37.0	57.72
Hopewell City	1.6004	7.0	65.30
Lexington City	1.3495	20.0	61.27
Lynchburg City	1.4907	11.0	63.54
Manassas City	1.2648	24.0	59.91
Manassas Park City	1.1462	36.0	58.01
Martinsville City	1.3785	16.0	61.74
Newport News City	1.5835	8.0	65.03
Norfolk City	1.7634	3.0	67.91
Norton City	1.5600	9.0	64.65
Petersburg City	1.4905	12.0	63.53
Poquoson City	0.9254	55.0	54.47
Portsmouth City	1.6519	4.0	66.12
Radford City	1.0211	46.0	56.00
Richmond City	1.6072	6.0	65.41
Roanoke City	1.4720	13.0	63.24
Salem City	1.3695	17.0	61.59
Staunton City	1.2393	27.0	59.50
Suffolk City	1.1090	39.0	57.41
Virginia Beach City	1.2179	31.0	59.16

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 3.2

Revenue Effort by Locality, 2001/2002

Rank Scores		Relative Stress Scores	
1=Highest Effort		69.85=Highest Stress	
134=Lowest Effort		48.26=Lowest Stress	
Locality	Revenue Effort, 2001/2002	Rank Score	Relative Stress Score
Waynesboro City	1.3853	15.0	61.85
Williamsburg City	1.2551	26.0	59.76
Winchester City	1.1173	38.0	57.55

1

Clifton Forge City reverted to the status of a subordinate town on July 1, 2001. Accordingly, with respect to the 2001/2002 interval, all baseline data for this jurisdiction are reflected in the effort profile relative to Alleghany County.

Table 3.3

Revenue Effort
of
Adjacent Cities and Counties, 2001/2002

City	County	Revenue Effort, 2001/2002	
		City Value	County Value
Alexandria City	Arlington County	1.0225	1.0008
	Fairfax County	1.0225	0.9295
Bedford City	Bedford County	1.2242	0.7054
Bristol City	Washington County	1.6187	0.6606
Buena Vista City	Rockbridge County	1.3007	0.7709
Charlottesville City	Albemarle County	1.3311	0.7461
Chesapeake City	-----	1.2621	-----
Colonial Heights City	Chesterfield County	1.2951	0.9139
	Prince George County	1.2951	0.8448
Covington City	Alleghany County	1.8542	1.2381
Danville City	Pittsylvania County	1.2199	0.5962
Emporia City	Greensville County	1.8842	1.1772
Fairfax City	Fairfax County	1.0895	0.9295
Falls Church City	Arlington County	1.0745	1.0008
	Fairfax County	1.0745	0.9295
Franklin City	Isle of Wight County	1.4696	0.8715
	Southampton County	1.4696	0.7806
Fredericksburg City	Spotsylvania County	1.3690	0.9048
	Stafford County	1.3690	0.9903
Galax City	Carroll County	1.3671	0.7751
	Grayson County	1.3671	0.7340
Hampton City	York County	1.5081	0.9662
Harrisonburg City	Rockingham County	1.1284	0.7737
Hopewell City	Chesterfield County	1.6004	0.9139
	Prince George County	1.6004	0.8448
Lexington City	Rockbridge County	1.3495	0.7709
Lynchburg City	Amherst County	1.4907	0.7667
	Bedford County	1.4907	0.7054
	Campbell County	1.4907	0.7494
Manassas City	Prince William County	1.2648	1.0752
Manassas Park City	Prince William County	1.1462	1.0752
Martinsville City	Henry County	1.3785	0.7951
Newport News City	Isle of Wight County	1.5835	0.8715
	James City County	1.5835	0.9137
	York County	1.5835	0.9662
Norfolk City	-----	1.7634	-----
Norton City	Wise County	1.5600	0.9388
Petersburg City	Chesterfield County	1.4905	0.9139
	Dinwiddie County	1.4905	0.8539
	Prince George County	1.4905	0.8448
Poquoson City	York County	0.9254	0.9662
Portsmouth City	-----	1.6519	-----
Radford City	Montgomery County	1.0211	0.6681

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 3.3
 Revenue Effort
 of
 Adjacent Cities and Counties, 2001/2002

City	County	Revenue Effort, 2001/2002	
		City Value	County Value
Radford City	Pulaski County	1.0211	0.8951
Richmond City	Chesterfield County	1.6072	0.9139
	Henrico County	1.6072	0.9036
Roanoke City	Roanoke County	1.4720	0.9472
Salem City	Roanoke County	1.3695	0.9472
Staunton City	Augusta County	1.2393	0.7095
Suffolk City	Isle of Wight County	1.1090	0.8715
	Southampton County	1.1090	0.7806
Virginia Beach City	-----	1.2179	-----
Waynesboro City	Augusta County	1.3853	0.7095
Williamsburg City	James City County	1.2551	0.9137
	York County	1.2551	0.9662
Winchester City	Frederick County	1.1173	0.8510

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 3.4

Ratio Scores
for
Adjacent Cities and Counties
on
Revenue Effort, 2001/2002

City	County	City/County Revenue Effort Ratio, 2001/2002
Alexandria City	Arlington County	1.02
	Fairfax County	1.10
Bedford City	Bedford County	1.74
Bristol City	Washington County	2.45
Buena Vista City	Rockbridge County	1.69
Charlottesville City	Albemarle County	1.78
Chesapeake City	-----	----
Colonial Heights City	Chesterfield County	1.42
	Prince George County	1.53
Covington City	Alleghany County	1.50
Danville City	Pittsylvania County	2.05
Emporia City	Greensville County	1.60
Fairfax City	Fairfax County	1.17
Falls Church City	Arlington County	1.07
	Fairfax County	1.16
Franklin City	Isle of Wight County	1.69
	Southampton County	1.88
Fredericksburg City	Spotsylvania County	1.51
	Stafford County	1.38
Galax City	Carroll County	1.76
	Grayson County	1.86
Hampton City	York County	1.56
Harrisonburg City	Rockingham County	1.46
Hopewell City	Chesterfield County	1.75
	Prince George County	1.89
Lexington City	Rockbridge County	1.75
Lynchburg City	Amherst County	1.94
	Bedford County	2.11
	Campbell County	1.99
Manassas City	Prince William County	1.18
Manassas Park City	Prince William County	1.07
Martinsville City	Henry County	1.73
Newport News City	Isle of Wight County	1.82
	James City County	1.73
	York County	1.64
Norfolk City	-----	----
Norton City	Wise County	1.66
Petersburg City	Chesterfield County	1.63
	Dinwiddie County	1.75
	Prince George County	1.76
Poquoson City	York County	0.96
Portsmouth City	-----	----
Radford City	Montgomery County	1.53

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 3.4

Ratio Scores
for
Adjacent Cities and Counties
on
Revenue Effort, 2001/2002

City	County	City/County Revenue Effort Ratio, 2001/2002
Radford City	Pulaski County	1.14
Richmond City	Chesterfield County	1.76
	Henrico County	1.78
Roanoke City	Roanoke County	1.55
Salem City	Roanoke County	1.45
Staunton City	Augusta County	1.75
Suffolk City	Isle of Wight County	1.27
	Southampton County	1.42
Virginia Beach City	-----	----
Waynesboro City	Augusta County	1.95
Williamsburg City	James City County	1.37
	York County	1.30
Winchester City	Frederick County	1.31

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 3.5
Descriptive Statistics
for
Revenue Effort, 2001/2002
by
Region and Jurisdictional Class

	Revenue Effort, 2001/2002			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Region				
Southwest Virginia (PD's 1, 2, 3)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	13	9.7%	.8250	.7751
Cities	3	2.2%	1.5153	1.5600
Sub-Group Summary	16	11.9%	.9544	.8068
Southern Piedmont-Valley Industrial Zone (PD's 4, 5, 11, 12)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	16	11.9%	.7603	.7274
Cities	8	6.0%	1.3788	1.3740
Sub-Group Summary	24	17.9%	.9664	.7829
Northern Valley (PD's 6, 7)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	10	7.5%	.7185	.7319
Cities	6	4.5%	1.2534	1.2700
Sub-Group Summary	16	11.9%	.9191	.7949
Northern Virginia (PD 8)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	.9759	.9652
Cities	5	3.7%	1.1195	1.0895
Sub-Group Summary	9	6.7%	1.0557	1.0745
Northern Piedmont (PD's 9, 10, 16)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	14	10.4%	.7818	.7622
Cities	2	1.5%	1.3500	1.3500
Sub-Group Summary	16	11.9%	.8528	.7857

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

(continued)

Table 3.5
 Descriptive Statistics
 for
 Revenue Effort, 2001/2002
 by
 Region and Jurisdictional Class

	Revenue Effort, 2001/2002			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Southside (PD's 13, 14, 19)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	15	11.2%	.8213	.7647
Cities	4	3.0%	1.5675	1.5454
Sub-Group Summary	19	14.2%	.9784	.8448
Richmond (PD 15)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	7	5.2%	.7922	.7325
Cities	1	.7%	1.6072	1.6072
Sub-Group Summary	8	6.0%	.8940	.8180
Chesapeake Fringe (PD's 17, 18, 22)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	12	9.0%	.7598	.7383
Sub-Group Summary	12	9.0%	.7598	.7383
Tidewater (PD 23)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	.8830	.8926
Cities	10	7.5%	1.3746	1.3659
Sub-Group Summary	14	10.4%	1.2341	1.2365
All Jurisdictions	134	100.0%	.9586	.8479

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 3.6
 Descriptive Statistics
 for
 Revenue Effort, 2001/2002
 by
 Planning District
 and
 Jurisdictional Class

	Revenue Effort, 2001/2002			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Planning District LENOWISCO (PD 1)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	3	2.2%	.7646	.6835
Cities	1	.7%	1.5600	1.5600
Sub-Group Summary	4	3.0%	.9634	.8112
Cumberland Plateau (PD 2)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	.9444	.9336
Sub-Group Summary	4	3.0%	.9444	.9336
Mount Rogers (PD 3)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	6	4.5%	.7755	.7546
Cities	2	1.5%	1.4929	1.4929
Sub-Group Summary	8	6.0%	.9549	.8067
New River Valley (PD 4)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	.7438	.7194
Cities	1	.7%	1.0211	1.0211
Sub-Group Summary	5	3.7%	.7993	.7708
Roanoke Valley-Alleghany (PD 5)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	.9124	.8553
Cities	3	2.2%	1.5652	1.4720
Sub-Group Summary	7	5.2%	1.1922	1.2381

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

(continued)

Table 3.6
 Descriptive Statistics
 for
 Revenue Effort, 2001/2002
 by
 Planning District
 and
 Jurisdictional Class

	Revenue Effort, 2001/2002			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Central Shenandoah (PD 6)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	5	3.7%	.6785	.7095
Cities	5	3.7%	1.2806	1.3007
Sub-Group Summary	10	7.5%	.9795	.9511
Northern Shenandoah Valley (PD 7)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	5	3.7%	.7586	.7411
Cities	1	.7%	1.1173	1.1173
Sub-Group Summary	6	4.5%	.8184	.7786
Northern Virginia (PD 8)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	.9759	.9652
Cities	5	3.7%	1.1195	1.0895
Sub-Group Summary	9	6.7%	1.0557	1.0745
Rappahannock-Rapidan (PD 9)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	5	3.7%	.7181	.7536
Sub-Group Summary	5	3.7%	.7181	.7536
Thomas Jefferson (PD 10)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	5	3.7%	.7258	.7324
Cities	1	.7%	1.3311	1.3311
Sub-Group Summary	6	4.5%	.8267	.7392

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

(continued)

Table 3.6
 Descriptive Statistics
 for
 Revenue Effort, 2001/2002
 by
 Planning District
 and
 Jurisdictional Class

	Revenue Effort, 2001/2002			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Region 2000 (PD 11)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	.7212	.7274
Cities	2	1.5%	1.3575	1.3575
Sub-Group Summary	6	4.5%	.9333	.7581
West Piedmont (PD 12)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	.6637	.6394
Cities	2	1.5%	1.2992	1.2992
Sub-Group Summary	6	4.5%	.8755	.7388
Southside (PD 13)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	3	2.2%	.6888	.7591
Sub-Group Summary	3	2.2%	.6888	.7591
Piedmont (PD 14)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	7	5.2%	.7577	.7605
Sub-Group Summary	7	5.2%	.7577	.7605
Richmond Regional (PD 15)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	7	5.2%	.7922	.7325
Cities	1	.7%	1.6072	1.6072
Sub-Group Summary	8	6.0%	.8940	.8180

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

(continued)

Table 3.6
 Descriptive Statistics
 for
 Revenue Effort, 2001/2002
 by
 Planning District
 and
 Jurisdictional Class

	Revenue Effort, 2001/2002			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
RADCO (PD 16)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	.9313	.9475
Cities	1	.7%	1.3690	1.3690
Sub-Group Summary	5	3.7%	1.0189	.9903
Northern Neck (PD 17)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	.6611	.6761
Sub-Group Summary	4	3.0%	.6611	.6761
Middle Peninsula (PD 18)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	6	4.5%	.8212	.7383
Sub-Group Summary	6	4.5%	.8212	.7383
Crater (PD 19)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	5	3.7%	.9899	.8817
Cities	4	3.0%	1.5675	1.5454
Sub-Group Summary	9	6.7%	1.2466	1.1920
Accomack-Northampton (PD 22)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	2	1.5%	.7730	.7730
Sub-Group Summary	2	1.5%	.7730	.7730

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

(continued)

Table 3.6
 Descriptive Statistics
 for
 Revenue Effort, 2001/2002
 by
 Planning District
 and
 Jurisdictional Class

	Revenue Effort, 2001/2002			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Hampton Roads (PD 23)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	.8830	.8926
Cities	10	7.5%	1.3746	1.3659
Sub-Group Summary	14	10.4%	1.2341	1.2365
All Jurisdictions	134	100.0%	.9586	.8479

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 3.7
 Descriptive Statistics
 for
 Revenue Effort, 2001/2002
 by
 Population, 2001
 and
 Jurisdictional Class

	Revenue Effort, 2001/2002			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Population, 2001 100,000 or higher				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	6	4.5%	.9535	.9217
Cities	7	5.2%	1.4235	1.5081
Sub-Group Summary	13	9.7%	1.2066	1.0752
25,000 to 99,999				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	39	29.1%	.7968	.7751
Cities	9	6.7%	1.3509	1.3311
Sub-Group Summary	48	35.8%	.9007	.8082
10,000 to 24,999				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	39	29.1%	.7691	.7324
Cities	15	11.2%	1.2590	1.2551
Sub-Group Summary	54	40.3%	.9052	.7677
9,999 or lower				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	11	8.2%	.7861	.7540
Cities	8	6.0%	1.5012	1.4184
Sub-Group Summary	19	14.2%	1.0872	1.0282
All Jurisdictions	134	100.0%	.9586	.8479

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 3.8
 Descriptive Statistics
 for
 Revenue Effort, 2001/2002
 by
 Percentage Change in Population, 1997-2001
 and
 Jurisdictional Class

	Revenue Effort, 2001/2002			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Pct. Change in Population, 1997-2001 10.00% or higher				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	11	8.2%	.9202	.9048
Cities	2	1.5%	1.1276	1.1276
Sub-Group Summary	13	9.7%	.9521	.9137
5.00% to 9.99%				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	26	19.4%	.7751	.7578
Cities	8	6.0%	1.1563	1.1229
Sub-Group Summary	34	25.4%	.8648	.8082
0.01% to 4.99%				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	45	33.6%	.7855	.7633
Cities	11	8.2%	1.3259	1.2648
Sub-Group Summary	56	41.8%	.8916	.7723
No change or decline				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	13	9.7%	.7552	.7049
Cities	18	13.4%	1.4959	1.4813
Sub-Group Summary	31	23.1%	1.1853	1.3495
All Jurisdictions	134	100.0%	.9586	.8479

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 3.9
 Descriptive Statistics
 for
 Revenue Effort, 2001/2002
 by
 Functional Performance Index, 2001/2002
 and
 Jurisdictional Class

	Revenue Effort, 2001/2002			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Performance Index, 2001/2002 \$2,340.02 to \$2,404.27				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	23	17.2%	.8810	.8842
Cities	20	14.9%	1.3621	1.3320
Sub-Group Summary	43	32.1%	1.1048	1.0752
\$2,329.81 to \$2,340.01				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	17	12.7%	.7832	.7467
Cities	7	5.2%	1.3398	1.3695
Sub-Group Summary	24	17.9%	.9455	.8345
\$2,262.56 to \$2,329.80				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	31	23.1%	.7523	.7536
Cities	4	3.0%	1.2767	1.3251
Sub-Group Summary	35	26.1%	.8122	.7708
\$2,058.12 to \$2,262.55				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	24	17.9%	.7725	.7566
Cities	8	6.0%	1.4113	1.3623
Sub-Group Summary	32	23.9%	.9322	.7692
All Jurisdictions	134	100.0%	.9586	.8479

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

**CHANGE IN REVENUE EFFORT,
1997/1998-2001/2002**

Tables 4.1-4.5/Charts 4.1-4.2

Table 4.1
Mean Level
of
Revenue Effort, 1997/1998-2001/2002
by
Jurisdictional Class

	Fiscal Period				
	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002
Jurisdictional Class					
Counties	.7576	.7846	.7976	.8164	.7941
Cities	1.2742	1.3078	1.3442	1.3466	1.3594
All Jurisdictions	.9080	.9369	.9567	.9707	.9586

Table 4.2
Median Level
of
Revenue Effort, 1997/1998-2001/2002
by
Jurisdictional Class

	Fiscal Period				
	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002
Jurisdictional Class					
Counties	.7337	.7673	.7868	.7827	.7633
Cities	1.2490	1.3018	1.3163	1.3380	1.3495
All Jurisdictions	.8043	.8279	.8480	.8595	.8479

The mean and median statistics across the 1997/1998-2000/2001 interval are based upon the effort scores for 95 counties and 39 independent cities (excluding Clifton Forge). The computations relative to 2001/2002 take cognizance of the latter jurisdiction as a subordinate town within Allegheny County.

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Chart 4.1
 Mean Level of Revenue Effort, 1997/1998-2001/2002
 by
 Jurisdictional Class

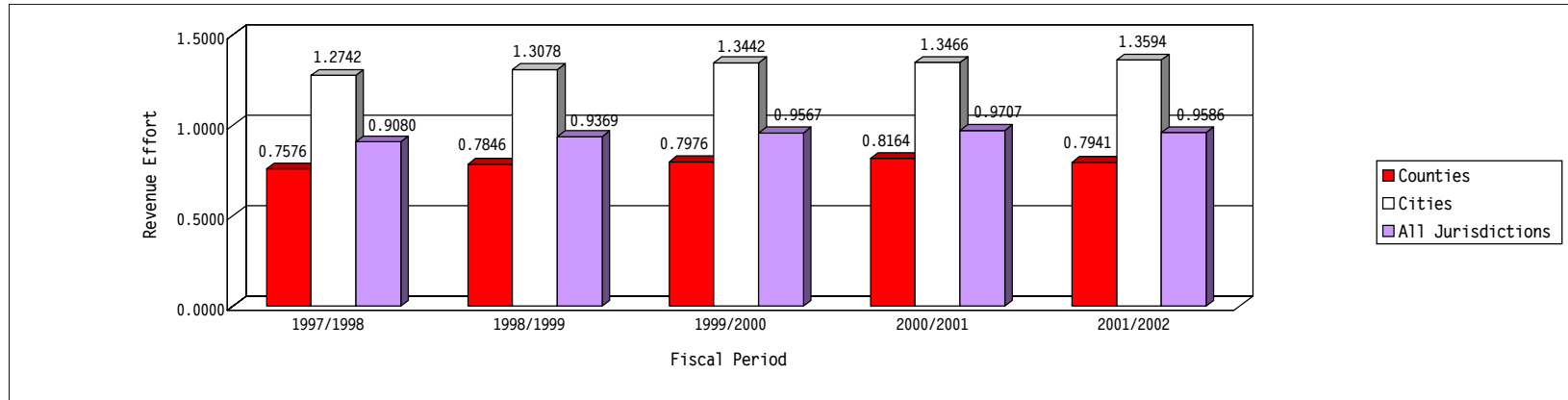
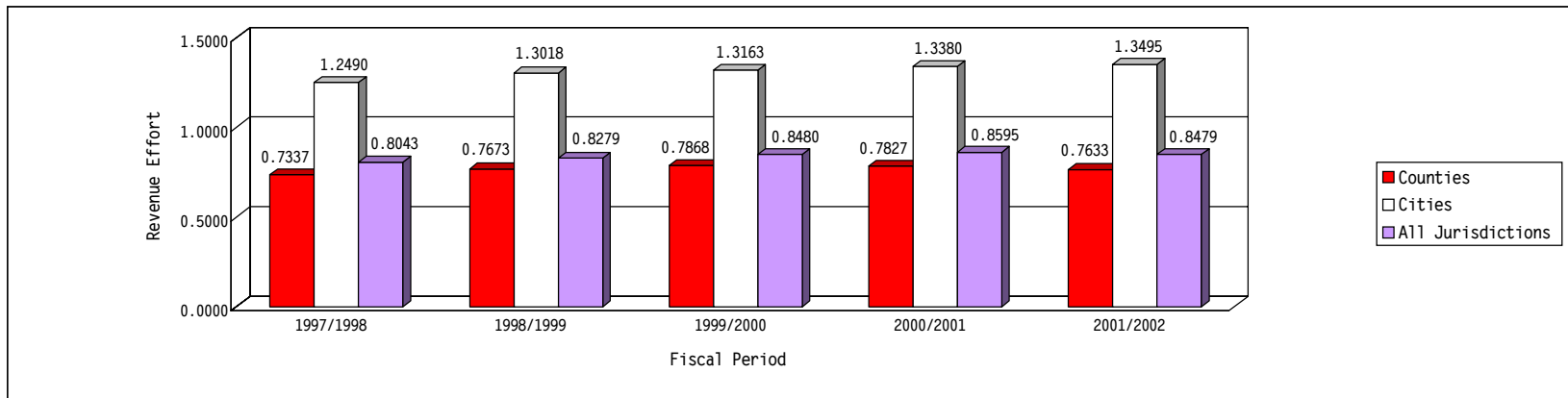


Chart 4.2
 Median Level of Revenue Effort, 1997/1998-2001/2002
 by
 Jurisdictional Class



Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 4.3

Revenue Effort by Locality, 1997/1998-2001/2002

Locality	Revenue Effort, 1997/1998	Rank	Revenue Effort, 1998/1999	Rank	Revenue Effort, 1999/2000	Rank	Revenue Effort, 2000/2001	Rank	Revenue Effort, 2001/2002	Rank
Accomack County	0.7895	72.0	0.8023	75.0	0.8024	82.0	0.7995	83.0	0.7894	76.0
Albemarle County	0.7018	94.0	0.7248	96.0	0.7399	94.0	0.7052	111.0	0.7461	97.0
Alleghany County/1	1.1718	30.0	1.2660	26.0	1.2840	27.0	1.4592	12.0	1.2381	28.0
Amelia County	0.8500	64.0	0.8252	69.0	0.7278	97.0	0.7117	108.0	0.6778	117.0
Amherst County	0.6754	101.0	0.7057	100.0	0.7056	104.0	0.8183	78.0	0.7667	84.0
Appomattox County	0.6243	117.0	0.6018	125.0	0.6275	122.0	0.6716	120.5	0.6632	121.0
Arlington County	0.9940	48.0	0.9822	49.0	0.9852	48.0	0.9656	51.0	1.0008	48.0
Augusta County	0.6744	102.0	0.6803	108.0	0.6825	111.0	0.7020	112.0	0.7095	106.0
Bath County	0.5095	134.0	0.4556	135.0	0.5567	133.0	0.5895	131.0	0.5516	131.0
Bedford County	0.6171	119.5	0.6512	116.0	0.6631	116.0	0.7158	106.0	0.7054	107.0
Bland County	0.6167	121.0	0.7351	93.0	0.6503	119.0	0.6874	116.0	0.7049	108.0
Botetourt County	0.6633	107.0	0.7054	101.0	0.6933	107.0	0.7068	110.0	0.7009	111.0
Brunswick County	0.7134	92.0	0.7850	84.0	0.7796	90.0	0.8082	81.0	0.7619	88.0
Buchanan County	1.2584	21.0	1.3046	21.0	1.3481	21.0	1.5269	9.0	1.1470	35.0
Buckingham County	0.6002	122.0	0.6384	118.0	0.6215	124.0	0.7261	101.0	0.7462	96.0
Campbell County	0.7156	90.0	0.7071	99.0	0.7268	98.0	0.7766	90.0	0.7494	94.0
Caroline County	0.7994	70.0	0.7994	78.0	0.8341	72.0	0.8274	76.0	0.8241	70.0
Carroll County	0.6938	96.0	0.7594	90.0	0.7906	87.0	0.7549	94.5	0.7751	79.0
Charles City County	1.2142	29.0	1.2160	32.0	1.1153	41.0	1.2798	29.0	1.0282	44.0
Charlotte County	0.8049	68.0	0.8409	66.0	0.8474	70.0	0.8500	71.0	0.8035	73.0
Chesterfield County	0.8881	59.0	0.9031	58.0	0.9333	55.0	0.9175	56.0	0.9139	56.0
Clarke County	0.6883	98.0	0.6855	107.0	0.6927	108.0	0.6613	123.0	0.6623	122.0
Craig County	0.5756	125.0	0.6629	113.0	0.7168	102.0	0.6131	129.0	0.7633	86.5
Culpeper County	0.7897	71.0	0.8215	70.0	0.8479	69.0	0.8342	74.0	0.8004	74.0
Cumberland County	0.6487	111.0	0.7808	86.0	0.7482	93.0	0.8974	61.0	0.8672	65.0
Dickenson County	0.9063	56.0	0.9266	52.0	0.9811	50.0	1.1777	37.0	1.0916	40.0
Dinwiddie County	0.7821	74.0	0.8016	76.0	0.8214	77.0	0.8665	66.0	0.8539	66.0
Essex County	0.6610	109.0	0.6865	106.0	0.8290	74.0	0.7163	105.0	0.6849	113.0
Fairfax County	0.9969	46.0	0.9894	47.0	0.9347	54.0	0.9319	55.0	0.9295	54.0
Fauquier County	0.9649	49.0	0.8211	71.0	0.7974	85.0	0.7539	96.0	0.7536	93.0
Floyd County	0.6355	115.0	0.6144	122.0	0.6370	121.0	0.6447	125.0	0.6414	126.0
Fluvanna County	0.6906	97.0	0.7042	104.0	0.6949	106.0	0.6884	115.0	0.6582	124.0
Franklin County	0.5571	130.0	0.5705	128.0	0.5755	129.0	0.6135	128.0	0.5809	129.0
Frederick County	0.9144	55.0	0.9037	57.0	0.9285	59.0	0.9588	53.0	0.8510	67.0
Giles County	0.7503	82.0	0.7342	94.0	0.8065	81.0	0.7871	86.0	0.7708	83.0
Gloucester County	0.8326	66.0	0.8795	61.0	0.8693	64.0	0.9055	59.0	0.8842	62.0
Goochland County	0.5160	132.0	0.6053	124.0	0.5854	126.0	0.5829	132.0	0.5505	132.0
Grayson County	0.5967	123.0	0.7022	105.0	0.6809	113.0	0.7227	103.0	0.7340	99.0
Greene County	0.7565	80.0	0.8501	65.0	0.8746	63.0	0.8557	69.0	0.8065	72.0
Greensville County	1.0495	42.0	1.2328	29.5	1.4518	11.0	1.2998	27.5	1.1772	34.0
Halifax County	0.5036	135.0	0.4980	134.0	0.5054	135.0	0.5495	134.0	0.5452	133.0
Hanover County	0.7322	89.0	0.7323	95.0	0.7173	101.0	0.7827	88.0	0.7325	100.0
Henrico County	0.8845	60.0	0.8871	60.0	0.8942	62.0	0.9153	57.0	0.9036	59.0
Henry County	0.6615	108.0	0.7364	92.0	0.7236	99.0	0.7527	97.0	0.7951	75.0
Highland County	0.6731	104.0	0.5943	126.0	0.5612	131.0	0.6176	127.0	0.5865	128.0
Isle of Wight County	0.9519	50.0	0.9553	50.0	0.9829	49.0	0.9346	54.0	0.8715	64.0
James City County	0.8835	61.0	0.8757	62.0	0.9299	58.0	0.8895	63.0	0.9137	57.0
King and Queen County	0.9147	54.0	1.0662	45.0	1.2211	33.0	1.1591	38.0	1.2083	32.0
King George County	1.0104	45.0	1.1629	36.0	1.1403	39.0	1.0859	44.0	1.0062	47.0

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 4.3

Revenue Effort by Locality, 1997/1998-2001/2002

Locality	Revenue Effort, 1997/1998	Rank	Revenue Effort, 1998/1999	Rank	Revenue Effort, 1999/2000	Rank	Revenue Effort, 2000/2001	Rank	Revenue Effort, 2001/2002	Rank
King William County	0.6455	113.0	0.6764	110.0	0.6923	109.0	0.7198	104.0	0.7299	102.0
Lancaster County	0.5368	131.0	0.5503	132.0	0.5359	134.0	0.5242	135.0	0.5383	134.0
Lee County	0.7602	78.5	0.6411	117.0	0.6738	114.0	0.6753	119.0	0.6714	119.0
Loudoun County	0.9215	52.0	0.8988	59.0	0.8482	68.0	0.8667	65.0	0.8981	60.0
Louisa County	0.7144	91.0	0.7049	103.0	0.7371	95.0	0.6840	118.0	0.6861	112.0
Lunenburg County	0.8234	67.0	0.7926	80.0	0.8145	79.0	0.7802	89.0	0.6840	114.0
Madison County	0.6346	116.0	0.6549	115.0	0.6217	123.0	0.7132	107.0	0.7115	105.0
Mathews County	0.6806	100.0	0.7091	98.0	0.7711	91.0	0.7256	102.0	0.7467	95.0
Mecklenburg County	0.5118	133.0	0.5384	133.0	0.5786	128.0	0.6716	120.5	0.7591	90.0
Middlesex County	0.6171	119.5	0.6355	119.0	0.6561	117.0	0.6581	124.0	0.6729	118.0
Montgomery County	0.6560	110.0	0.6630	112.0	0.6534	118.0	0.6939	114.0	0.6681	120.0
Nelson County	0.7541	81.0	0.7483	91.0	0.9442	53.0	0.7677	92.0	0.7324	101.0
New Kent County	0.7418	83.0	0.7053	102.0	0.7106	103.0	0.7093	109.0	0.7040	109.0
Northampton County	0.8962	58.0	0.8097	73.0	0.8291	73.0	0.8122	79.0	0.7567	91.0
Northumberland County	0.5659	128.0	0.5874	127.0	0.5831	127.0	0.6365	126.0	0.6497	125.0
Nottoway County	0.7106	93.0	0.8007	77.0	0.7823	89.0	0.7832	87.0	0.7647	85.0
Orange County	0.6735	103.0	0.7197	97.0	0.7506	92.0	0.7549	94.5	0.7709	81.5
Page County	0.6686	105.0	0.6112	123.0	0.6952	105.0	0.8098	80.0	0.7411	98.0
Patrick County	0.5642	129.0	0.5652	131.0	0.6813	112.0	0.7381	100.0	0.6825	116.0
Pittsylvania County	0.5690	127.0	0.5663	130.0	0.5703	130.0	0.5904	130.0	0.5962	127.0
Powhatan County	0.6196	118.0	0.6624	114.0	0.6645	115.0	0.8633	68.0	0.7125	104.0
Prince Edward County	0.7371	86.0	0.7663	89.0	0.7979	84.0	0.7897	85.0	0.7605	89.0
Prince George County	0.7684	75.0	0.7728	87.0	0.8552	66.0	0.8361	73.0	0.8448	68.0
Prince William County	1.1247	37.0	1.1310	38.0	1.1450	37.0	1.1269	42.0	1.0752	42.0
Pulaski County	0.7602	78.5	0.7851	82.5	0.8076	80.0	0.8061	82.0	0.8951	61.0
Rappahannock County	0.5701	126.0	0.6248	121.0	0.5569	132.0	0.5611	133.0	0.5542	130.0
Richmond County	0.6812	99.0	0.8306	68.0	0.8390	71.0	0.7744	91.0	0.7540	92.0
Roanoke County	0.9168	53.0	0.9040	56.0	0.9231	60.0	0.9013	60.0	0.9472	51.0
Rockbridge County	0.8037	69.0	0.8399	67.0	0.8288	75.0	0.8658	67.0	0.7709	81.5
Rockingham County	0.7619	76.5	0.8161	72.0	0.8539	67.0	0.8545	70.0	0.7737	80.0
Russell County	0.7395	84.0	0.6795	109.0	0.7328	96.0	0.7484	98.0	0.7633	86.5
Scott County	0.5804	124.0	0.5691	129.0	0.5971	125.0	0.6871	117.0	0.6835	115.0
Shenandoah County	0.6976	95.0	0.9259	53.0	0.7222	100.0	0.6955	113.0	0.7226	103.0
Smyth County	0.7848	73.0	0.8040	74.0	0.8177	78.0	0.8459	72.0	0.8382	69.0
Southampton County	0.7619	76.5	0.7878	81.0	0.7868	88.0	0.8237	77.0	0.7806	77.0
Spotsylvania County	0.8680	62.0	0.9085	55.0	0.9329	56.0	0.9114	58.0	0.9048	58.0
Stafford County	0.9035	57.0	0.9170	54.0	0.9881	47.0	1.0239	48.0	0.9903	49.0
Surry County	0.7389	85.0	0.7673	88.0	0.7907	86.0	0.7990	84.0	0.8817	63.0
Sussex County	1.1389	34.0	1.4211	10.0	1.0335	46.0	1.2475	33.0	1.1920	33.0
Tazewell County	0.6473	112.0	0.6673	111.0	0.6847	110.0	0.7578	93.0	0.7755	78.0
Warren County	0.7337	88.0	0.7975	79.0	0.8001	83.0	0.8313	75.0	0.8160	71.0
Washington County	0.6448	114.0	0.6293	120.0	0.6481	120.0	0.6634	122.0	0.6606	123.0
Westmoreland County	0.6642	106.0	0.7851	82.5	0.8225	76.0	0.7421	99.0	0.7025	110.0
Wise County	0.8467	65.0	0.8670	64.0	0.9306	57.0	1.0385	46.0	0.9388	53.0
Wythe County	0.7367	87.0	0.7838	85.0	0.8570	65.0	0.8936	62.0	0.9405	52.0
York County	0.9960	47.0	0.9448	51.0	0.9660	52.0	0.9593	52.0	0.9662	50.0
Alexandria City	1.0945	38.0	1.0894	43.0	1.0742	43.0	1.0316	47.0	1.0225	45.0
Bedford City	1.1671	31.0	1.1615	37.0	1.2571	30.0	1.2250	34.0	1.2242	29.0
Bristol City	1.3721	12.0	1.4676	8.0	1.5398	7.0	1.6225	5.0	1.6187	5.0

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 4.3

Revenue Effort by Locality, 1997/1998-2001/2002

Locality	Revenue Effort, 1997/1998	Rank 2	Revenue Effort, 1998/1999	Rank 2	Revenue Effort, 1999/2000	Rank 2	Revenue Effort, 2000/2001	Rank 2	Revenue Effort, 2001/2002	Rank 3
Buena Vista City	1.2416	23.0	1.3454	18.0	1.3107	25.0	1.3354	24.0	1.3007	22.0
Charlottesville City	1.3740	11.0	1.3018	23.0	1.3163	23.0	1.3742	19.0	1.3311	21.0
Chesapeake City	1.2175	28.0	1.2345	28.0	1.2667	28.0	1.2605	31.0	1.2621	25.0
Clifton Forge City/1	1.2829	18.0	1.3704	16.0	1.3494	20.0	1.4125	16.0	-----	----
Colonial Heights City	1.2184	27.0	1.2416	27.0	1.2591	29.0	1.2998	27.5	1.2951	23.0
Covington City	1.6164	3.0	1.7903	1.0	1.8625	1.0	1.8721	1.0	1.8542	2.0
Danville City	1.0131	44.0	1.1006	40.0	1.1402	40.0	1.1919	36.0	1.2199	30.0
Emporia City	1.5123	6.0	1.6760	3.0	1.7833	3.0	1.8370	2.0	1.8842	1.0
Fairfax City	1.1604	32.0	1.1727	35.0	1.1674	35.0	1.1399	39.0	1.0895	41.0
Falls Church City	1.0532	40.0	1.0890	44.0	1.0630	44.0	1.0161	49.0	1.0745	43.0
Franklin City	1.2699	20.0	1.3777	15.0	1.2464	31.0	1.3086	26.0	1.4696	14.0
Fredericksburg City	1.3126	16.0	1.4137	13.0	1.4499	12.0	1.3993	17.0	1.3690	18.0
Galax City	1.3288	15.0	1.3675	17.0	1.3785	17.0	1.3380	23.0	1.3671	19.0
Hampton City	1.4708	7.0	1.5160	7.0	1.4919	8.0	1.5000	10.0	1.5081	10.0
Harrisonburg City	1.0459	43.0	1.0971	42.0	1.1437	38.0	1.1371	40.0	1.1284	37.0
Hopewell City	1.5308	4.0	1.6565	4.0	1.7967	2.0	1.6928	4.0	1.6004	7.0
Lexington City	1.1290	36.0	1.2170	31.0	1.3132	24.0	1.3601	20.0	1.3495	20.0
Lynchburg City	1.4140	9.0	1.4504	9.0	1.4909	9.0	1.5366	8.0	1.4907	11.0
Manassas City	1.0527	41.0	1.1961	33.0	1.1991	34.0	1.2186	35.0	1.2648	24.0
Manassas Park City	1.2490	22.0	1.3258	20.0	1.3628	18.0	1.3105	25.0	1.1462	36.0
Martinsville City	1.2262	25.0	1.2982	24.0	1.3392	22.0	1.4343	15.0	1.3785	16.0
Newport News City	1.6575	2.0	1.5377	6.0	1.5770	6.0	1.5512	7.0	1.5835	8.0
Norfolk City	1.7068	1.0	1.6897	2.0	1.7796	4.0	1.7492	3.0	1.7634	3.0
Norton City	1.2261	26.0	1.2328	29.5	1.2906	26.0	1.2648	30.0	1.5600	9.0
Petersburg City	1.3717	13.0	1.4202	11.0	1.4267	13.0	1.4465	13.0	1.4905	12.0
Poquoson City	0.8559	63.0	0.8693	63.0	0.9085	61.0	0.8702	64.0	0.9254	55.0
Portsmouth City	1.5278	5.0	1.5380	5.0	1.6206	5.0	1.6068	6.0	1.6519	4.0
Radford City	0.9396	51.0	0.9849	48.0	0.9723	51.0	1.0060	50.0	1.0211	46.0
Richmond City	1.4507	8.0	1.4163	12.0	1.4609	10.0	1.4968	11.0	1.6072	6.0
Roanoke City	1.3870	10.0	1.3038	22.0	1.4172	14.0	1.4404	14.0	1.4720	13.0
Salem City	1.2774	19.0	1.2672	25.0	1.3624	19.0	1.3414	21.0	1.3695	17.0
Staunton City	1.1524	33.0	1.1771	34.0	1.2418	32.0	1.2505	32.0	1.2393	27.0
Suffolk City	1.2319	24.0	1.0438	46.0	1.0475	45.0	1.0656	45.0	1.1090	39.0
Virginia Beach City	1.1308	35.0	1.1095	39.0	1.1621	36.0	1.1298	41.0	1.2179	31.0
Waynesboro City	1.3482	14.0	1.3839	14.0	1.3930	16.0	1.3399	22.0	1.3853	15.0
Williamsburg City	1.3024	17.0	1.3440	19.0	1.4009	15.0	1.3944	18.0	1.2551	26.0
Winchester City	1.0570	39.0	1.0975	41.0	1.1114	42.0	1.1228	43.0	1.1173	38.0

1

Clifton Forge City assumed the status of a subordinate town on July 1, 2001. Accordingly, with respect to the 2001/2002 time span, all baseline data for this jurisdiction are reflected in the effort profile relative to Alleghany County.

2

The rank score of a given locality may vary from 1 (highest effort) to 135 (lowest effort).

3

Because of the Clifton Forge reversion, the highest and lowest effort values in the statewide distribution are ranked 1 and 134, respectively.

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 4.4

Rates of Change in Revenue Effort by Locality, 1997/1998-2001/2002

Locality	Percentage Change in Revenue Effort from 1997/1998 to 1998/1999		Percentage Change in Revenue Effort from 1998/1999 to 1999/2000		Percentage Change in Revenue Effort from 1999/2000 to 2000/2001		Percentage Change in Revenue Effort from 2000/2001 to 2001/2002	
		2		2		2		3
	Rank Score	Rank Score	Rank Score	Rank Score	Rank Score	Rank Score	Rank Score	Rank Score
Accomack County	1.62%	81.0	0.02%	98.0	-0.37%	81.0	-1.27%	78.0
Albemarle County	3.27%	61.5	2.08%	73.0	-4.69%	122.0	5.80%	10.0
Alleghany County/1	8.04%	27.0	1.42%	77.5	13.65%	12.0	-15.15%	131.0
Amelia County	-2.93%	119.0	-11.80%	133.0	-2.21%	102.0	-4.77%	104.0
Amherst County	4.49%	48.0	-0.02%	99.0	15.96%	8.0	-6.30%	114.0
Appomattox County	-3.61%	121.0	4.29%	39.0	7.03%	23.0	-1.26%	77.0
Arlington County	-1.18%	109.5	0.30%	96.0	-1.99%	97.0	3.65%	19.0
Augusta County	0.87%	87.0	0.33%	93.0	2.85%	53.0	1.07%	44.0
Bath County	-10.58%	131.0	22.19%	2.0	5.89%	28.0	-6.42%	115.5
Bedford County	5.52%	41.0	1.83%	74.0	7.94%	21.0	-1.45%	80.5
Bland County	19.20%	5.0	-11.53%	132.0	5.70%	29.0	2.54%	30.0
Botetourt County	6.34%	37.0	-1.71%	112.0	1.94%	59.0	-0.84%	71.0
Brunswick County	10.04%	19.0	-0.69%	102.0	3.67%	43.0	-5.73%	112.0
Buchanan County	3.67%	57.0	3.34%	47.5	13.26%	13.0	-24.88%	134.0
Buckingham County	6.38%	36.0	-2.66%	120.0	16.84%	5.0	2.76%	25.0
Campbell County	-1.18%	109.5	2.78%	60.0	6.86%	24.0	-3.51%	93.0
Caroline County	0.01%	96.5	4.34%	37.0	-0.81%	87.0	-0.39%	59.0
Carroll County	9.45%	21.0	4.11%	43.0	-4.52%	120.0	2.68%	28.0
Charles City County	0.15%	95.0	-8.28%	129.0	14.75%	10.0	-19.66%	133.0
Charlotte County	4.48%	49.0	0.77%	87.0	0.31%	73.0	-5.47%	110.0
Chesterfield County	1.70%	80.0	3.34%	47.5	-1.69%	95.0	-0.40%	60.0
Clarke County	-0.41%	98.0	1.05%	82.0	-4.53%	121.0	0.14%	51.0
Craig County	15.16%	11.0	8.13%	15.0	-14.47%	134.0	24.51%	1.0
Culpeper County	4.02%	51.0	3.21%	50.0	-1.62%	93.0	-4.05%	97.0
Cumberland County	20.36%	4.0	-4.18%	124.0	19.94%	4.0	-3.36%	92.0
Dickenson County	2.25%	76.0	5.88%	24.0	20.04%	3.0	-7.31%	119.0
Dinwiddie County	2.49%	72.0	2.47%	68.0	5.49%	30.0	-1.45%	80.5
Essex County	3.86%	53.0	20.76%	3.0	-13.60%	133.0	-4.37%	98.0
Fairfax County	-0.75%	102.0	-5.53%	126.0	-0.30%	80.0	-0.26%	57.0
Fauquier County	-14.90%	133.0	-2.89%	121.0	-5.46%	126.0	-0.04%	53.0
Floyd County	-3.31%	120.0	3.68%	45.0	1.21%	65.0	-0.52%	63.5
Fluvanna County	1.97%	78.0	-1.32%	106.0	-0.94%	89.0	-4.39%	99.0
Franklin County	2.40%	74.5	0.89%	84.0	6.61%	25.0	-5.31%	107.0
Frederick County	-1.17%	108.0	2.75%	62.0	3.26%	49.0	-11.24%	128.0
Giles County	-2.15%	115.0	9.85%	9.0	-2.41%	107.0	-2.08%	83.0
Gloucester County	5.64%	40.0	-1.16%	104.0	4.16%	39.0	-2.36%	85.0
Goochland County	17.32%	9.0	-3.28%	123.0	-0.44%	82.0	-5.55%	111.0
Grayson County	17.68%	7.0	-3.03%	122.0	6.14%	27.0	1.56%	41.0
Greene County	12.37%	15.0	2.88%	56.0	-2.16%	100.0	-5.74%	113.0
Greensville County	17.46%	8.0	17.76%	5.0	-10.47%	132.0	-9.43%	123.0
Halifax County	-1.11%	107.0	1.50%	76.0	8.72%	19.0	-0.78%	69.0
Hanover County	0.01%	96.5	-2.04%	115.0	9.11%	18.0	-6.42%	115.5

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 4.4

Rates of Change in Revenue Effort by Locality, 1997/1998-2001/2002

Locality	Percentage Change in Revenue Effort from 1997/1998 to 1998/1999		Percentage Change in Revenue Effort from 1998/1999 to 1999/2000		Percentage Change in Revenue Effort from 1999/2000 to 2000/2001		Percentage Change in Revenue Effort from 2000/2001 to 2001/2002	
	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3
	Rank Score	Rank Score	Rank Score	Rank Score	Rank Score	Rank Score	Rank Score	Rank Score
Henrico County	0.30%	93.0	0.80%	85.5	2.37%	55.0	-1.29%	79.0
Henry County	11.32%	16.0	-1.73%	113.0	4.01%	40.0	5.63%	12.0
Highland County	-11.71%	132.0	-5.56%	127.0	10.04%	16.0	-5.03%	105.0
Isle of Wight County	0.35%	92.0	2.89%	55.0	-4.91%	124.0	-6.75%	117.0
James City County	-0.88%	105.0	6.19%	23.0	-4.35%	118.0	2.73%	26.0
King and Queen County	16.57%	10.0	14.52%	6.0	-5.08%	125.0	4.25%	15.0
King George County	15.08%	12.0	-1.94%	114.0	-4.77%	123.0	-7.34%	120.0
King William County	4.78%	45.0	2.35%	70.0	3.97%	41.0	1.41%	43.0
Lancaster County	2.52%	71.0	-2.62%	119.0	-2.18%	101.0	2.70%	27.0
Lee County	-15.67%	135.0	5.10%	28.0	0.22%	75.0	-0.57%	65.0
Loudoun County	-2.47%	118.0	-5.62%	128.0	2.18%	57.0	3.62%	20.0
Louisa County	-1.34%	111.0	4.57%	35.0	-7.21%	129.0	0.31%	50.0
Lunenburg County	-3.74%	122.0	2.77%	61.0	-4.22%	117.0	-12.32%	129.0
Madison County	3.19%	64.0	-5.07%	125.0	14.72%	11.0	-0.24%	56.0
Mathews County	4.19%	50.0	8.75%	11.0	-5.90%	128.0	2.90%	23.0
Mecklenburg County	5.19%	42.0	7.48%	20.0	16.07%	7.0	13.03%	3.0
Middlesex County	2.99%	67.0	3.25%	49.0	0.29%	74.0	2.25%	33.0
Montgomery County	1.07%	85.0	-1.45%	109.0	6.21%	26.0	-3.72%	95.0
Nelson County	-0.77%	103.0	26.19%	1.0	-18.69%	135.0	-4.60%	103.0
New Kent County	-4.92%	123.0	0.76%	88.0	-0.18%	78.0	-0.76%	67.5
Northampton County	-9.65%	130.0	2.40%	69.0	-2.03%	99.0	-6.84%	118.0
Northumberland County	3.81%	56.0	-0.74%	103.0	9.16%	17.0	2.08%	38.5
Nottoway County	12.67%	14.0	-2.30%	116.0	0.12%	76.0	-2.37%	86.0
Orange County	6.87%	33.0	4.30%	38.0	0.57%	70.0	2.12%	36.0
Page County	-8.59%	129.0	13.74%	7.0	16.50%	6.0	-8.48%	122.0
Patrick County	0.17%	94.0	20.55%	4.0	8.34%	20.0	-7.53%	121.0
Pittsylvania County	-0.47%	99.5	0.70%	89.0	3.52%	46.0	0.99%	46.0
Powhatan County	6.91%	32.0	0.31%	95.0	29.92%	1.0	-17.47%	132.0
Prince Edward County	3.96%	52.0	4.12%	42.0	-1.02%	90.0	-3.70%	94.0
Prince George County	0.57%	89.0	10.67%	8.0	-2.24%	103.0	1.04%	45.0
Prince William County	0.56%	90.0	1.24%	80.0	-1.59%	92.0	-4.59%	102.0
Pulaski County	3.27%	61.5	2.86%	57.0	-0.19%	79.0	11.04%	5.0
Rappahannock County	9.59%	20.0	-10.87%	131.0	0.75%	68.0	-1.24%	76.0
Richmond County	21.93%	3.0	1.01%	83.0	-7.69%	130.0	-2.64%	88.0
Roanoke County	-1.40%	112.0	2.11%	72.0	-2.36%	105.5	5.09%	14.0
Rockbridge County	4.50%	47.0	-1.33%	107.0	4.46%	36.0	-10.96%	127.0
Rockingham County	7.12%	30.0	4.63%	34.0	0.06%	77.0	-9.46%	124.0
Russell County	-8.11%	128.0	7.84%	17.0	2.13%	58.0	2.00%	40.0
Scott County	-1.95%	114.0	4.92%	29.5	15.08%	9.0	-0.52%	63.5
Shenandoah County	32.72%	1.0	-22.00%	134.0	-3.70%	112.0	3.90%	17.0
Smyth County	2.44%	73.0	1.70%	75.0	3.45%	48.0	-0.91%	74.0
Southampton County	3.41%	59.0	-0.13%	100.0	4.70%	33.0	-5.24%	106.0

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 4.4

Rates of Change in Revenue Effort by Locality, 1997/1998-2001/2002

Locality	Percentage Change in Revenue Effort from 1997/1998 to 1998/1999		Percentage Change in Revenue Effort from 1998/1999 to 1999/2000		Percentage Change in Revenue Effort from 1999/2000 to 2000/2001		Percentage Change in Revenue Effort from 2000/2001 to 2001/2002	
		2		2		2		3
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Spotsylvania County	4.66%	46.0	2.69%	63.0	-2.31%	104.0	-0.72%	66.0
Stafford County	1.49%	83.0	7.76%	18.0	3.62%	44.0	-3.28%	91.0
Surry County	3.83%	54.5	3.06%	53.0	1.04%	66.0	10.36%	6.0
Sussex County	24.78%	2.0	-27.28%	135.0	20.71%	2.0	-4.44%	101.0
Tazewell County	3.08%	65.0	2.61%	64.0	10.68%	15.0	2.33%	32.0
Warren County	8.70%	22.0	0.32%	94.0	3.89%	42.0	-1.84%	82.0
Washington County	-2.40%	117.0	2.99%	54.0	2.35%	56.0	-0.42%	61.0
Westmoreland County	18.21%	6.0	4.75%	31.0	-9.76%	131.0	-5.34%	108.0
Wise County	2.40%	74.5	7.33%	21.0	11.60%	14.0	-9.61%	125.0
Wythe County	6.39%	35.0	9.34%	10.0	4.26%	38.0	5.25%	13.0
York County	-5.14%	124.0	2.25%	71.0	-0.70%	86.0	0.72%	48.0
Alexandria City	-0.47%	99.5	-1.39%	108.0	-3.97%	115.0	-0.88%	72.0
Bedford City	-0.48%	101.0	8.23%	14.0	-2.56%	108.0	-0.06%	54.0
Bristol City	6.97%	31.0	4.92%	29.5	5.37%	31.0	-0.23%	55.0
Buena Vista City	8.37%	25.0	-2.58%	118.0	1.88%	60.0	-2.60%	87.0
Charlottesville City	-5.26%	125.0	1.11%	81.0	4.40%	37.0	-3.14%	90.0
Chesapeake City	1.40%	84.0	2.60%	65.0	-0.49%	84.0	0.13%	52.0
Clifton Forge City/1	6.82%	34.0	-1.53%	110.0	4.67%	34.0	-----	-----
Colonial Heights City	1.90%	79.0	1.42%	77.5	3.23%	50.0	-0.37%	58.0
Covington City	10.76%	18.0	4.03%	44.0	0.52%	72.0	-0.95%	75.0
Danville City	8.63%	23.0	3.60%	46.0	4.54%	35.0	2.35%	31.0
Emporia City	10.83%	17.0	6.40%	22.0	3.01%	52.0	2.57%	29.0
Fairfax City	1.06%	86.0	-0.45%	101.0	-2.36%	105.5	-4.42%	100.0
Falls Church City	3.40%	60.0	-2.38%	117.0	-4.42%	119.0	5.75%	11.0
Franklin City	8.49%	24.0	-9.53%	130.0	4.99%	32.0	12.31%	4.0
Fredericksburg City	7.71%	29.0	2.55%	66.5	-3.49%	111.0	-2.17%	84.0
Galax City	2.91%	68.0	0.80%	85.5	-2.94%	110.0	2.18%	35.0
Hampton City	3.07%	66.0	-1.59%	111.0	0.54%	71.0	0.54%	49.0
Harrisonburg City	4.90%	43.0	4.25%	40.0	-0.58%	85.0	-0.76%	67.5
Hopewell City	8.21%	26.0	8.47%	13.0	-5.78%	127.0	-5.46%	109.0
Lexington City	7.79%	28.0	7.90%	16.0	3.57%	45.0	-0.79%	70.0
Lynchburg City	2.57%	70.0	2.79%	58.5	3.07%	51.0	-2.98%	89.0
Manassas City	13.62%	13.0	0.25%	97.0	1.63%	62.5	3.79%	18.0
Manassas Park City	6.15%	38.0	2.79%	58.5	-3.84%	114.0	-12.53%	130.0
Martinsville City	5.87%	39.0	3.16%	51.0	7.10%	22.0	-3.89%	96.0
Newport News City	-7.23%	127.0	2.55%	66.5	-1.63%	94.0	2.08%	38.5
Norfolk City	-1.00%	106.0	5.32%	27.0	-1.71%	96.0	0.81%	47.0
Norton City	0.55%	91.0	4.69%	33.0	-2.00%	98.0	23.34%	2.0
Petersburg City	3.54%	58.0	0.45%	91.0	1.39%	64.0	3.04%	22.0
Poquoson City	1.57%	82.0	4.51%	36.0	-4.21%	116.0	6.34%	9.0
Portsmouth City	0.67%	88.0	5.37%	26.0	-0.85%	88.0	2.80%	24.0
Radford City	4.82%	44.0	-1.28%	105.0	3.47%	47.0	1.50%	42.0

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 4.4

Rates of Change in Revenue Effort by Locality, 1997/1998-2001/2002

Locality	Percentage Change in Revenue Effort from 1997/1998 to 1998/1999		Percentage Change in Revenue Effort from 1998/1999 to 1999/2000		Percentage Change in Revenue Effort from 1999/2000 to 2000/2001		Percentage Change in Revenue Effort from 2000/2001 to 2001/2002	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Richmond City	116.0	116.0	52.0	52.0	54.0	54.0	8.0	8.0
Roanoke City	126.0	126.0	12.0	12.0	62.5	62.5	34.0	34.0
Salem City	104.0	104.0	19.0	19.0	91.0	91.0	37.0	37.0
Staunton City	77.0	77.0	25.0	25.0	69.0	69.0	73.0	73.0
Suffolk City	134.0	134.0	92.0	92.0	61.0	61.0	16.0	16.0
Virginia Beach City	113.0	113.0	32.0	32.0	109.0	109.0	7.0	7.0
Waynesboro City	69.0	69.0	90.0	90.0	113.0	113.0	21.0	21.0
Williamsburg City	63.0	63.0	41.0	41.0	83.0	83.0	126.0	126.0
Winchester City	54.5	54.5	79.0	79.0	67.0	67.0	62.0	62.0

1

The Alleghany County profile relative to the 2000/2001-2001/2002 interval captures the fiscal effort implications of Clifton Forge's city-to-town reversion across the latter period.

2

The rank score of a particular locality may vary from 1 (strongest change in effort) to 135 (weakest change in effort).

3

As a result of Clifton Forge's redefined municipal status, the strongest and weakest rates of change in the cross-jurisdictional distribution carry respective rankings of 1 and 134.

Table 4.5

Average Percentage Change in Revenue Effort by Locality, 1997/1998-2001/2002

Rank Scores
 1=Strongest Average Change in Effort
 134=Weakest Average Change in Effort

Locality	Average Percentage Change in Revenue Effort, 1997/1998-2001/2002	Rank Score
Accomack County	0.001%	107.0
Albemarle County	1.62%	65.0
Alleghany County/1	1.99%	54.0
Amelia County	-5.43%	133.0
Amherst County	3.53%	27.0
Appomattox County	1.61%	66.0
Arlington County	0.20%	103.0
Augusta County	1.28%	73.5
Bath County	2.77%	38.5
Bedford County	3.46%	28.5
Bland County	3.98%	23.0
Botetourt County	1.43%	69.0
Brunswick County	1.83%	60.0
Buchanan County	-1.15%	118.0
Buckingham County	5.83%	7.0
Campbell County	1.24%	76.0
Caroline County	0.79%	88.0
Carroll County	2.93%	36.5
Charles City County	-3.26%	130.0
Charlotte County	0.02%	106.0
Chesterfield County	0.74%	89.5
Clarke County	-0.94%	115.0
Craig County	8.33%	2.0
Culpeper County	0.39%	100.0
Cumberland County	8.19%	3.0
Dickenson County	5.21%	11.0
Dinwiddie County	2.25%	45.0
Essex County	1.66%	63.0
Fairfax County	-1.71%	124.0
Fauquier County	-5.82%	134.0
Floyd County	0.26%	101.5
Fluvanna County	-1.17%	119.0
Franklin County	1.14%	79.0
Frederick County	-1.60%	122.0
Giles County	0.80%	87.0
Gloucester County	1.57%	67.0
Goochland County	2.01%	52.0
Grayson County	5.59%	9.0
Greene County	1.84%	59.0
Greensville County	3.83%	24.0

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 4.5

Average Percentage Change in Revenue Effort by Locality, 1997/1998-2001/2002

Rank Scores
 1=Strongest Average Change in Effort
 134=Weakest Average Change in Effort

Locality	Average Percentage Change in Revenue Effort, 1997/1998-2001/2002	Rank Score
Halifax County	2.08%	49.0
Hanover County	0.17%	104.0
Henrico County	0.54%	97.0
Henry County	4.81%	14.0
Highland County	-3.06%	129.0
Isle of Wight County	-2.11%	126.0
James City County	0.92%	82.0
King and Queen County	7.57%	4.0
King George County	0.26%	101.5
King William County	3.13%	34.0
Lancaster County	0.11%	105.0
Lee County	-2.73%	128.0
Loudoun County	-0.57%	109.0
Louisa County	-0.92%	114.0
Lunenburg County	-4.38%	132.0
Madison County	3.15%	32.5
Mathews County	2.48%	43.0
Mecklenburg County	10.44%	1.0
Middlesex County	2.20%	46.0
Montgomery County	0.53%	98.5
Nelson County	0.53%	98.5
New Kent County	-1.28%	120.0
Northampton County	-4.03%	131.0
Northumberland County	3.57%	26.0
Nottoway County	2.03%	51.0
Orange County	3.46%	28.5
Page County	3.29%	31.0
Patrick County	5.38%	10.0
Pittsylvania County	1.19%	77.0
Powhatan County	4.92%	12.0
Prince Edward County	0.84%	86.0
Prince George County	2.51%	42.0
Prince William County	-1.09%	117.0
Pulaski County	4.25%	20.5
Rappahannock County	-0.44%	108.0
Richmond County	3.15%	32.5
Roanoke County	0.86%	84.0
Rockbridge County	-0.83%	113.0
Rockingham County	0.59%	95.5
Russell County	0.96%	81.0

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 4.5

Average Percentage Change in Revenue Effort by Locality, 1997/1998-2001/2002

Rank Scores
 1=Strongest Average Change in Effort
 134=Weakest Average Change in Effort

Locality	Average Percentage Change in Revenue Effort, 1997/1998-2001/2002	Rank Score
Scott County	4.38%	19.0
Shenandoah County	2.73%	40.0
Smyth County	1.67%	62.0
Southampton County	0.68%	92.0
Spotsylvania County	1.08%	80.0
Stafford County	2.40%	44.0
Surry County	4.57%	18.0
Sussex County	3.44%	30.0
Tazewell County	4.68%	16.0
Warren County	2.77%	38.5
Washington County	0.63%	94.0
Westmoreland County	1.97%	55.5
Wise County	2.93%	36.5
Wythe County	6.31%	6.0
York County	-0.72%	110.5
Alexandria City	-1.68%	123.0
Bedford City	1.28%	73.5
Bristol City	4.25%	20.5
Buena Vista City	1.27%	75.0
Charlottesville City	-0.72%	110.5
Chesapeake City	0.91%	83.0
Clifton Forge City/1	-----	----
Colonial Heights City	1.55%	68.0
Covington City	3.59%	25.0
Danville City	4.78%	15.0
Emporia City	5.70%	8.0
Fairfax City	-1.54%	121.0
Falls Church City	0.59%	95.5
Franklin City	4.06%	22.0
Fredericksburg City	1.15%	78.0
Galax City	0.74%	89.5
Hampton City	0.64%	93.0
Harrisonburg City	1.95%	57.0
Hopewell City	1.36%	71.5
Lexington City	4.62%	17.0
Lynchburg City	1.36%	71.5
Manassas City	4.82%	13.0
Manassas Park City	-1.86%	125.0
Martinsville City	3.06%	35.0
Newport News City	-1.06%	116.0

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 4.5

Average Percentage Change in Revenue Effort by Locality, 1997/1998-2001/2002

Rank Scores
 1=Strongest Average Change in Effort
 134=Weakest Average Change in Effort

Locality	Average Percentage Change in Revenue Effort, 1997/1998-2001/2002	Rank Score
Norfolk City	0.85%	85.0
Norton City	6.64%	5.0
Petersburg City	2.11%	48.0
Poquoson City	2.05%	50.0
Portsmouth City	2.00%	53.0
Radford City	2.13%	47.0
Richmond City	2.65%	41.0
Roanoke City	1.63%	64.0
Salem City	1.82%	61.0
Staunton City	1.86%	58.0
Suffolk City	-2.28%	127.0
Virginia Beach City	1.97%	55.5
Waynesboro City	0.72%	91.0
Williamsburg City	-0.76%	112.0
Winchester City	1.41%	70.0

1

The statistical profile for Alleghany County reflects the impact of Clifton Forge City's reversion to town status on July 1, 2001. Given the municipal reclassification of the latter locality, a separate average has not been computed for this jurisdiction with respect to the 1997/1998-2001/2002 time frame.

**MEDIAN ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME,
2001**

Table 5

Table 5

Median Adjusted Gross Income on All State Tax Returns by Locality, 2001

	Rank Scores 1=Lowest Income 134=Highest Income	Relative Stress Scores 61.30=Highest Stress 32.90=Lowest Stress		
Locality	Median Adjusted Gross Income, 2001	Rank Score	Relative Stress Score	
Accomack County	\$17,489	2.0	61.10	
Albemarle County	\$34,636	114.0	49.14	
Alleghany County/1	\$25,557	81.0	55.47	
Amelia County	\$26,070	86.0	55.12	
Amherst County	\$25,083	78.0	55.80	
Appomattox County	\$22,871	59.0	57.35	
Arlington County	\$40,735	129.0	44.89	
Augusta County	\$28,551	97.0	53.39	
Bath County	\$22,373	49.0	57.69	
Bedford County	\$29,975	101.0	52.39	
Bland County	\$25,171	79.0	55.74	
Botetourt County	\$32,266	109.0	50.79	
Brunswick County	\$19,854	16.0	59.45	
Buchanan County	\$20,434	24.0	59.05	
Buckingham County	\$22,099	47.0	57.88	
Campbell County	\$25,600	82.0	55.44	
Caroline County	\$25,920	84.0	55.22	
Carroll County	\$20,899	30.5	58.72	
Charles City County	\$26,628	89.0	54.73	
Charlotte County	\$19,706	15.0	59.55	
Chesterfield County	\$37,850	123.0	46.90	
Clarke County	\$33,660	113.0	49.82	
Craig County	\$26,022	85.0	55.15	
Culpeper County	\$29,469	98.0	52.75	
Cumberland County	\$22,261	48.0	57.77	
Dickenson County	\$20,000	19.0	59.35	
Dinwiddie County	\$27,316	93.0	54.25	
Essex County	\$22,765	55.0	57.42	
Fairfax County	\$46,406	133.0	40.93	
Fauquier County	\$41,130	130.0	44.61	
Floyd County	\$24,015	71.0	56.55	
Fluvanna County	\$31,857	108.0	51.08	
Franklin County	\$23,875	69.0	56.65	
Frederick County	\$31,445	106.0	51.37	
Giles County	\$23,809	67.0	56.69	
Gloucester County	\$27,376	94.0	54.20	
Goochland County	\$37,360	121.0	47.24	
Grayson County	\$20,045	21.5	59.32	
Greene County	\$31,005	104.0	51.67	
Greensville County	\$20,943	33.0	58.69	
Halifax County	\$20,729	27.0	58.84	
Hanover County	\$39,611	127.0	45.67	

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 5

Median Adjusted Gross Income on All State Tax Returns by Locality, 2001

Locality	Rank Scores		Relative Stress Scores	
	1=Lowest Income 134=Highest Income		61.30=Highest Stress 32.90=Lowest Stress	
	Median Adjusted Gross Income, 2001	Rank Score	Relative Stress Score	
Henrico County	\$32,906	111.0	50.35	
Henry County	\$19,883	18.0	59.43	
Highland County	\$19,509	14.0	59.69	
Isle of Wight County	\$30,512	102.0	52.02	
James City County	\$33,278	112.0	50.09	
King and Queen County	\$23,582	65.0	56.85	
King George County	\$34,848	115.0	48.99	
King William County	\$32,883	110.0	50.36	
Lancaster County	\$20,793	28.0	58.80	
Lee County	\$18,403	8.0	60.46	
Loudoun County	\$57,925	134.0	32.90	
Louisa County	\$28,277	96.0	53.58	
Lunenburg County	\$18,924	11.0	60.10	
Madison County	\$26,612	88.0	54.74	
Mathews County	\$24,930	76.0	55.91	
Mecklenburg County	\$19,113	13.0	59.97	
Middlesex County	\$23,955	70.0	56.59	
Montgomery County	\$23,362	62.0	57.00	
Nelson County	\$24,717	74.0	56.06	
New Kent County	\$37,346	120.0	47.25	
Northampton County	\$17,205	1.0	61.30	
Northumberland County	\$20,958	34.0	58.68	
Nottoway County	\$20,006	20.0	59.34	
Orange County	\$27,088	91.0	54.41	
Page County	\$22,762	54.0	57.42	
Patrick County	\$21,593	42.0	58.24	
Pittsylvania County	\$22,829	58.0	57.38	
Powhatan County	\$38,993	126.0	46.10	
Prince Edward County	\$20,045	21.5	59.32	
Prince George County	\$31,328	105.0	51.45	
Prince William County	\$40,613	128.0	44.97	
Pulaski County	\$23,440	64.0	56.95	
Rappahannock County	\$30,985	103.0	51.69	
Richmond County	\$20,862	29.0	58.75	
Roanoke County	\$31,471	107.0	51.35	
Rockbridge County	\$24,416	73.0	56.27	
Rockingham County	\$26,782	90.0	54.62	
Russell County	\$20,925	32.0	58.70	
Scott County	\$22,668	52.0	57.49	
Shenandoah County	\$25,667	83.0	55.40	
Smyth County	\$20,313	23.0	59.13	
Southampton County	\$24,962	77.0	55.89	

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 5

Median Adjusted Gross Income on All State Tax Returns by Locality, 2001

Locality	Rank Scores		Relative Stress Scores	
	1=Lowest Income 134=Highest Income		61.30=Highest Stress 32.90=Lowest Stress	
	Median Adjusted Gross Income, 2001	Rank Score	Relative Stress Score	
Spotsylvania County	\$37,098	119.0	47.43	
Stafford County	\$42,128	131.0	43.92	
Surry County	\$23,823	68.0	56.68	
Sussex County	\$21,214	40.0	58.50	
Tazewell County	\$21,262	41.0	58.47	
Warren County	\$29,720	99.0	52.57	
Washington County	\$23,390	63.0	56.98	
Westmoreland County	\$21,170	38.0	58.53	
Wise County	\$21,952	46.0	57.99	
Wythe County	\$21,098	36.0	58.58	
York County	\$36,138	116.0	48.09	
Alexandria City	\$38,023	124.0	46.78	
Bedford City	\$19,002	12.0	60.04	
Bristol City	\$21,114	37.0	58.57	
Buena Vista City	\$22,778	56.0	57.41	
Charlottesville City	\$21,831	45.0	58.07	
Chesapeake City	\$29,826	100.0	52.50	
Clifton Forge City/1	-----	----	-----	
Colonial Heights City	\$27,199	92.0	54.33	
Covington City	\$20,671	26.0	58.88	
Danville City	\$18,341	6.0	60.51	
Emporia City	\$17,578	3.0	61.04	
Fairfax City	\$38,855	125.0	46.20	
Falls Church City	\$43,497	132.0	42.96	
Franklin City	\$19,876	17.0	59.43	
Fredericksburg City	\$25,483	80.0	55.52	
Galax City	\$18,359	7.0	60.49	
Hampton City	\$24,163	72.0	56.45	
Harrisonburg City	\$20,899	30.5	58.72	
Hopewell City	\$21,746	44.0	58.13	
Lexington City	\$23,761	66.0	56.73	
Lynchburg City	\$21,715	43.0	58.15	
Manassas City	\$36,399	117.0	47.91	
Manassas Park City	\$36,441	118.0	47.88	
Martinsville City	\$18,159	4.0	60.63	
Newport News City	\$22,619	50.0	57.52	
Norfolk City	\$18,812	10.0	60.18	
Norton City	\$18,172	5.0	60.62	
Petersburg City	\$18,757	9.0	60.21	
Poquoson City	\$37,662	122.0	47.03	
Portsmouth City	\$20,574	25.0	58.95	
Radford City	\$21,187	39.0	58.52	

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 5

Median Adjusted Gross Income on All State Tax Returns by Locality, 2001

Locality	Rank Scores		Relative Stress Scores	
	1=Lowest Income 134=Highest Income		61.30=Highest Stress 32.90=Lowest Stress	
	Median Adjusted Gross Income, 2001	Rank Score	Relative Stress Score	
Richmond City	\$22,686	53.0	57.48	
Roanoke City	\$21,083	35.0	58.59	
Salem City	\$24,829	75.0	55.98	
Staunton City	\$23,025	60.0	57.24	
Suffolk City	\$26,436	87.0	54.86	
Virginia Beach City	\$27,881	95.0	53.85	
Waynesboro City	\$23,136	61.0	57.16	
Williamsburg City	\$22,626	51.0	57.52	
Winchester City	\$22,824	57.0	57.38	

1

With respect to 2001, Alleghany County's statistical profile reflects any income data for Clifton Forge, which reverted to the status of a subordinate town on July 1st of that year.

**COMPOSITE FISCAL STRESS INDEX,
2001/2002**

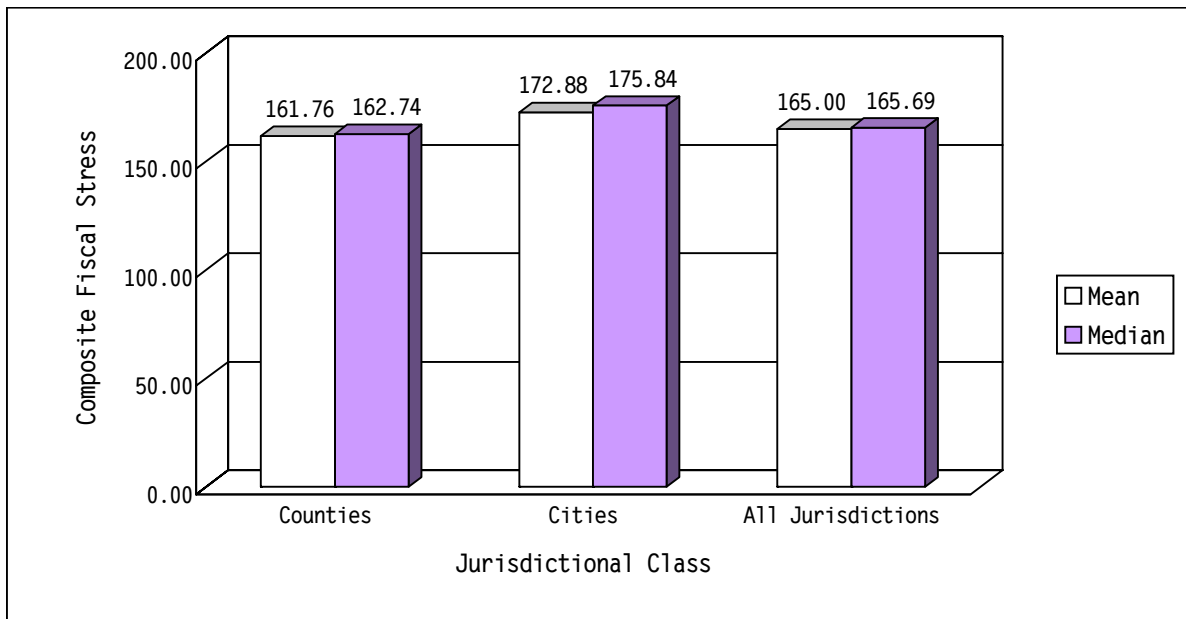
Tables 6.1-6.9/Chart 6

Table 6.1
 Descriptive Statistics
 for
 Composite Fiscal Stress Index, 2001/2002
 by
 Jurisdictional Class

	Fiscal Stress Index, 2001/2002			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	95	70.9%	161.76	162.74
Cities	39	29.1%	172.88	175.84
All Jurisdictions	134	100.0%	165.00	165.69

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Chart 6
Mean and Median Levels of Composite Fiscal Stress, 2001/2002
by
Jurisdictional Class



Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 6.2

Composite Fiscal Stress Index Scores by Locality, 2001/2002

Rank Scores
 1=Highest Stress
 134=Lowest Stress

Locality	CLG Fiscal Stress Index Score, 2001/2002	Rank Score
Accomack County	172.23	34.0
Albemarle County	150.68	122.0
Alleghany County/1	172.59	31.0
Amelia County	161.75	86.0
Amherst County	165.84	67.0
Appomattox County	165.13	71.0
Arlington County	142.07	129.0
Augusta County	160.19	98.0
Bath County	132.04	133.0
Bedford County	158.38	105.0
Bland County	165.55	68.0
Botetourt County	155.97	111.0
Brunswick County	170.95	37.0
Buchanan County	175.50	24.0
Buckingham County	168.68	54.0
Campbell County	164.69	73.0
Caroline County	164.66	74.0
Carroll County	169.13	49.0
Charles City County	165.87	66.0
Charlotte County	170.87	39.0
Chesterfield County	154.50	115.0
Clarke County	150.22	123.0
Craig County	164.02	78.0
Culpeper County	159.80	100.0
Cumberland County	169.15	48.0
Dickenson County	175.14	25.0
Dinwiddie County	164.63	75.0
Essex County	162.38	84.5
Fairfax County	139.66	130.0
Fauquier County	143.48	128.0
Floyd County	163.63	79.0
Fluvanna County	157.27	107.0
Franklin County	160.90	89.0
Frederick County	158.89	104.0
Giles County	166.59	63.0
Gloucester County	164.05	77.0
Goochland County	139.06	131.0
Grayson County	169.18	47.0
Greene County	160.38	96.0
Greensville County	177.27	18.0
Halifax County	163.58	80.0
Hanover County	148.04	124.0
Henrico County	156.56	110.0

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 6.2

Composite Fiscal Stress Index Scores by Locality, 2001/2002

Rank Scores
 1=Highest Stress
 134=Lowest Stress

Locality	CLG	Rank Score
	Fiscal Stress Index Score, 2001/2002	
Henry County	170.38	41.0
Highland County	159.48	101.0
Isle of Wight County	160.65	93.0
James City County	153.44	117.0
King and Queen County	172.82	30.0
King George County	158.95	103.0
King William County	157.12	108.0
Lancaster County	157.30	106.0
Lee County	171.59	36.0
Loudoun County	130.05	134.0
Louisa County	154.25	116.0
Lunenburg County	169.88	44.0
Madison County	160.27	97.0
Mathews County	161.39	87.0
Mecklenburg County	169.39	45.0
Middlesex County	159.02	102.0
Montgomery County	165.28	70.0
Nelson County	160.87	90.0
New Kent County	151.22	120.0
Northampton County	168.86	52.0
Northumberland County	160.52	94.0
Nottoway County	170.69	40.0
Orange County	160.91	88.0
Page County	166.51	64.0
Patrick County	167.35	60.0
Pittsylvania County	165.11	72.0
Powhatan County	151.97	119.0
Prince Edward County	170.23	42.0
Prince George County	162.74	81.0
Prince William County	154.55	114.0
Pulaski County	168.96	50.0
Rappahannock County	146.78	127.0
Richmond County	167.21	61.0
Roanoke County	160.75	91.0
Rockbridge County	162.63	82.0
Rockingham County	162.56	83.0
Russell County	169.96	43.0
Scott County	168.08	56.0
Shenandoah County	162.38	84.5
Smyth County	171.76	35.0
Southampton County	166.05	65.0
Spotsylvania County	155.34	113.0
Stafford County	153.41	118.0

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 6.2

Composite Fiscal Stress Index Scores by Locality, 2001/2002

Rank Scores
 1=Highest Stress
 134=Lowest Stress

Locality	CLG Fiscal Stress Index Score, 2001/2002	Rank Score
Surry County	150.73	121.0
Sussex County	176.69	21.0
Tazewell County	169.29	46.0
Warren County	160.67	92.0
Washington County	164.17	76.0
Westmoreland County	165.47	69.0
Wise County	172.85	29.0
Wythe County	170.91	38.0
York County	157.05	109.0
Alexandria City	147.24	125.0
Bedford City	177.04	19.0
Bristol City	181.64	7.0
Buena Vista City	176.73	20.0
Charlottesville City	172.36	33.0
Chesapeake City	168.20	55.0
Clifton Forge City/1	-----	----
Colonial Heights City	167.75	58.0
Covington City	185.71	3.0
Danville City	178.27	15.0
Emporia City	188.71	1.0
Fairfax City	146.79	126.0
Falls Church City	138.07	132.0
Franklin City	179.96	11.0
Fredericksburg City	167.78	57.0
Galax City	178.38	13.0
Hampton City	179.17	12.0
Harrisonburg City	173.59	28.0
Hopewell City	182.24	6.0
Lexington City	175.81	23.0
Lynchburg City	177.99	17.0
Manassas City	160.49	95.0
Manassas Park City	160.14	99.0
Martinsville City	180.32	10.0
Newport News City	180.76	9.0
Norfolk City	187.13	2.0
Norton City	181.08	8.0
Petersburg City	183.21	5.0
Poquoson City	155.53	112.0
Portsmouth City	184.96	4.0
Radford City	174.42	26.0
Richmond City	178.18	16.0
Roanoke City	178.35	14.0
Salem City	172.51	32.0

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 6.2

Composite Fiscal Stress Index Scores by Locality, 2001/2002

Rank Scores
 1=Highest Stress
 134=Lowest Stress

Locality	CLG Fiscal Stress Index Score, 2001/2002	Rank Score
Staunton City	173.94	27.0
Suffolk City	168.88	51.0
Virginia Beach City	168.69	53.0
Waynesboro City	175.84	22.0
Williamsburg City	167.67	59.0
Winchester City	166.86	62.0

1

Clifton Forge City reverted to the status of a subordinate town on July 1, 2001. Accordingly, with respect to the 2001/2002 interval, all baseline data for this jurisdiction are reflected in the stress profile relative to Alleghany County.

Table 6.3

Composite Fiscal Stress Index Scores and Classifications by Locality, 2001/2002

Locality	CLG Fiscal Stress Index Score, 2001/2002	CLG Fiscal Stress Classification, 2001/2002
Emporia City	188.71	High Stress
Norfolk City	187.13	High Stress
Covington City	185.71	High Stress
Portsmouth City	184.96	High Stress
Petersburg City	183.21	High Stress
Hopewell City	182.24	High Stress
Bristol City	181.64	High Stress
Norton City	181.08	High Stress
Newport News City	180.76	High Stress
Martinsville City	180.32	High Stress
Franklin City	179.96	High Stress
Hampton City	179.17	High Stress
Galax City	178.38	High Stress
Roanoke City	178.35	High Stress
Danville City	178.27	High Stress
Richmond City	178.18	High Stress
Lynchburg City	177.99	High Stress
Greensville County	177.27	High Stress
Bedford City	177.04	High Stress
Buena Vista City	176.73	High Stress
Sussex County	176.69	High Stress
Waynesboro City	175.84	Above Average Stress
Lexington City	175.81	Above Average Stress
Buchanan County	175.50	Above Average Stress
Dickenson County	175.14	Above Average Stress
Radford City	174.42	Above Average Stress
Staunton City	173.94	Above Average Stress
Harrisonburg City	173.59	Above Average Stress
Wise County	172.85	Above Average Stress
King and Queen County	172.82	Above Average Stress
Alleghany County/1	172.59	Above Average Stress
Salem City	172.51	Above Average Stress
Charlottesville City	172.36	Above Average Stress
Accomack County	172.23	Above Average Stress
Smyth County	171.76	Above Average Stress
Lee County	171.59	Above Average Stress
Brunswick County	170.95	Above Average Stress
Wythe County	170.91	Above Average Stress
Charlotte County	170.87	Above Average Stress
Nottoway County	170.69	Above Average Stress
Henry County	170.38	Above Average Stress
Prince Edward County	170.23	Above Average Stress
Russell County	169.96	Above Average Stress
Lunenburg County	169.88	Above Average Stress
Mecklenburg County	169.39	Above Average Stress
Tazewell County	169.29	Above Average Stress
Grayson County	169.18	Above Average Stress

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 6.3

Composite Fiscal Stress Index Scores and Classifications by Locality, 2001/2002

Locality	CLG Fiscal Stress Index Score, 2001/2002	CLG Fiscal Stress Classification, 2001/2002
Cumberland County	169.15	Above Average Stress
Carroll County	169.13	Above Average Stress
Pulaski County	168.96	Above Average Stress
Suffolk City	168.88	Above Average Stress
Northampton County	168.86	Above Average Stress
Virginia Beach City	168.69	Above Average Stress
Buckingham County	168.68	Above Average Stress
Chesapeake City	168.20	Above Average Stress
Scott County	168.08	Above Average Stress
Fredericksburg City	167.78	Above Average Stress
Colonial Heights City	167.75	Above Average Stress
Williamsburg City	167.67	Above Average Stress
Patrick County	167.35	Above Average Stress
Richmond County	167.21	Above Average Stress
Winchester City	166.86	Above Average Stress
Giles County	166.59	Above Average Stress
Page County	166.51	Above Average Stress
Southampton County	166.05	Above Average Stress
Charles City County	165.87	Above Average Stress
Amherst County	165.84	Above Average Stress
Bland County	165.55	Above Average Stress
Westmoreland County	165.47	Above Average Stress
Montgomery County	165.28	Above Average Stress
Appomattox County	165.13	Above Average Stress
Pittsylvania County	165.11	Above Average Stress
Campbell County	164.69	Below Average Stress
Caroline County	164.66	Below Average Stress
Dinwiddie County	164.63	Below Average Stress
Washington County	164.17	Below Average Stress
Gloucester County	164.05	Below Average Stress
Craig County	164.02	Below Average Stress
Floyd County	163.63	Below Average Stress
Halifax County	163.58	Below Average Stress
Prince George County	162.74	Below Average Stress
Rockbridge County	162.63	Below Average Stress
Rockingham County	162.56	Below Average Stress
Essex County	162.38	Below Average Stress
Shenandoah County	162.38	Below Average Stress
Amelia County	161.75	Below Average Stress
Mathews County	161.39	Below Average Stress
Orange County	160.91	Below Average Stress
Franklin County	160.90	Below Average Stress
Nelson County	160.87	Below Average Stress
Roanoke County	160.75	Below Average Stress
Warren County	160.67	Below Average Stress
Isle of Wight County	160.65	Below Average Stress
Northumberland County	160.52	Below Average Stress

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 6.3

Composite Fiscal Stress Index Scores and Classifications by Locality, 2001/2002

Locality	CLG	CLG
	Fiscal Stress Index Score, 2001/2002	Fiscal Stress Classification, 2001/2002
Manassas City	160.49	Below Average Stress
Greene County	160.38	Below Average Stress
Madison County	160.27	Below Average Stress
Augusta County	160.19	Below Average Stress
Manassas Park City	160.14	Below Average Stress
Culpeper County	159.80	Below Average Stress
Highland County	159.48	Below Average Stress
Middlesex County	159.02	Below Average Stress
King George County	158.95	Below Average Stress
Frederick County	158.89	Below Average Stress
Bedford County	158.38	Below Average Stress
Lancaster County	157.30	Below Average Stress
Fluvanna County	157.27	Below Average Stress
King William County	157.12	Below Average Stress
York County	157.05	Below Average Stress
Henrico County	156.56	Below Average Stress
Botetourt County	155.97	Below Average Stress
Poquoson City	155.53	Below Average Stress
Spotsylvania County	155.34	Below Average Stress
Prince William County	154.55	Below Average Stress
Chesterfield County	154.50	Below Average Stress
Louisa County	154.25	Below Average Stress
James City County	153.44	Low Stress
Stafford County	153.41	Low Stress
Powhatan County	151.97	Low Stress
New Kent County	151.22	Low Stress
Surry County	150.73	Low Stress
Albemarle County	150.68	Low Stress
Clarke County	150.22	Low Stress
Hanover County	148.04	Low Stress
Alexandria City	147.24	Low Stress
Fairfax City	146.79	Low Stress
Rappahannock County	146.78	Low Stress
Fauquier County	143.48	Low Stress
Arlington County	142.07	Low Stress
Fairfax County	139.66	Low Stress
Goochland County	139.06	Low Stress
Falls Church City	138.07	Low Stress
Bath County	132.04	Low Stress
Loudoun County	130.05	Low Stress
Clifton Forge City/1	-----	-----

1

Clifton Forge City reverted to the status of a subordinate town on July 1, 2001. Accordingly, with respect to the 2001/2002 time span, all baseline data for this jurisdiction are reflected in the stress profile relative to Alleghany County.

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 6.4

Composite Fiscal Stress Index Scores
of
Adjacent Cities and Counties, 2001/2002

City	County	CLG	
		City Value	County Value
		Fiscal Stress Index Score, 2001/2002	
Alexandria City	Arlington County	147.24	142.07
	Fairfax County	147.24	139.66
Bedford City	Bedford County	177.04	158.38
Bristol City	Washington County	181.64	164.17
Buena Vista City	Rockbridge County	176.73	162.63
Charlottesville City	Albemarle County	172.36	150.68
Chesapeake City	-----	168.20	-----
Colonial Heights City	Chesterfield County	167.75	154.50
	Prince George County	167.75	162.74
Covington City	Alleghany County	185.71	172.59
Danville City	Pittsylvania County	178.27	165.11
Emporia City	Greensville County	188.71	177.27
Fairfax City	Fairfax County	146.79	139.66
Falls Church City	Arlington County	138.07	142.07
	Fairfax County	138.07	139.66
Franklin City	Isle of Wight County	179.96	160.65
	Southampton County	179.96	166.05
Fredericksburg City	Spotsylvania County	167.78	155.34
	Stafford County	167.78	153.41
Galax City	Carroll County	178.38	169.13
	Grayson County	178.38	169.18
Hampton City	York County	179.17	157.05
Harrisonburg City	Rockingham County	173.59	162.56
Hopewell City	Chesterfield County	182.24	154.50
	Prince George County	182.24	162.74
Lexington City	Rockbridge County	175.81	162.63
Lynchburg City	Amherst County	177.99	165.84
	Bedford County	177.99	158.38
	Campbell County	177.99	164.69
Manassas City	Prince William County	160.49	154.55
Manassas Park City	Prince William County	160.14	154.55
Martinsville City	Henry County	180.32	170.38
Newport News City	Isle of Wight County	180.76	160.65
	James City County	180.76	153.44
	York County	180.76	157.05
Norfolk City	-----	187.13	-----
Norton City	Wise County	181.08	172.85
Petersburg City	Chesterfield County	183.21	154.50
	Dinwiddie County	183.21	164.63
	Prince George County	183.21	162.74
Poquoson City	York County	155.53	157.05
Portsmouth City	-----	184.96	-----
Radford City	Montgomery County	174.42	165.28

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 6.4

Composite Fiscal Stress Index Scores
of
Adjacent Cities and Counties, 2001/2002

City	County	CLG	
		City Value	County Value
Radford City	Pulaski County	174.42	168.96
Richmond City	Chesterfield County	178.18	154.50
	Henrico County	178.18	156.56
Roanoke City	Roanoke County	178.35	160.75
Salem City	Roanoke County	172.51	160.75
Staunton City	Augusta County	173.94	160.19
Suffolk City	Isle of Wight County	168.88	160.65
	Southampton County	168.88	166.05
Virginia Beach City	-----	168.69	-----
Waynesboro City	Augusta County	175.84	160.19
Williamsburg City	James City County	167.67	153.44
	York County	167.67	157.05
Winchester City	Frederick County	166.86	158.89

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 6.5

Ratio Scores
for
Adjacent Cities and Counties
on the
CLG Composite Fiscal Stress Index, 2001/2002

City	County	City/County Fiscal Stress Index Ratio, 2001/2002
Alexandria City	Arlington County	1.04
	Fairfax County	1.05
Bedford City	Bedford County	1.12
Bristol City	Washington County	1.11
Buena Vista City	Rockbridge County	1.09
Charlottesville City	Albemarle County	1.14
Chesapeake City	-----	----
Colonial Heights City	Chesterfield County	1.09
	Prince George County	1.03
Covington City	Alleghany County	1.08
Danville City	Pittsylvania County	1.08
Emporia City	Greensville County	1.06
Fairfax City	Fairfax County	1.05
Falls Church City	Arlington County	0.97
	Fairfax County	0.99
Franklin City	Isle of Wight County	1.12
	Southampton County	1.08
Fredericksburg City	Spotsylvania County	1.08
	Stafford County	1.09
Galax City	Carroll County	1.05
	Grayson County	1.05
Hampton City	York County	1.14
Harrisonburg City	Rockingham County	1.07
Hopewell City	Chesterfield County	1.18
	Prince George County	1.12
Lexington City	Rockbridge County	1.08
Lynchburg City	Amherst County	1.07
	Bedford County	1.12
	Campbell County	1.08
Manassas City	Prince William County	1.04
Manassas Park City	Prince William County	1.04
Martinsville City	Henry County	1.06
Newport News City	Isle of Wight County	1.13
	James City County	1.18
	York County	1.15
Norfolk City	-----	----
Norton City	Wise County	1.05
Petersburg City	Chesterfield County	1.19
	Dinwiddie County	1.11
	Prince George County	1.13
Poquoson City	York County	0.99
Portsmouth City	-----	----
Radford City	Montgomery County	1.06

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 6.5

Ratio Scores
for
Adjacent Cities and Counties
on the
CLG Composite Fiscal Stress Index, 2001/2002

City	County	City/County Fiscal Stress Index Ratio, 2001/2002
Radford City	Pulaski County	1.03
Richmond City	Chesterfield County	1.15
	Henrico County	1.14
Roanoke City	Roanoke County	1.11
Salem City	Roanoke County	1.07
Staunton City	Augusta County	1.09
Suffolk City	Isle of Wight County	1.05
	Southampton County	1.02
Virginia Beach City	-----	----
Waynesboro City	Augusta County	1.10
Williamsburg City	James City County	1.09
	York County	1.07
Winchester City	Frederick County	1.05

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 6.6
 Descriptive Statistics
 for
 Composite Fiscal Stress Index, 2001/2002
 by
 Region and Jurisdictional Class

	Fiscal Stress Index, 2001/2002			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Region				
Southwest Virginia (PD's 1, 2, 3)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	13	9.7%	170.24	169.96
Cities	3	2.2%	180.37	181.08
Sub-Group Summary	16	11.9%	172.14	171.25
Southern Piedmont-Valley Industrial Zone (PD's 4, 5, 11, 12)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	16	11.9%	164.72	165.12
Cities	8	6.0%	178.08	178.13
Sub-Group Summary	24	17.9%	169.17	166.97
Northern Valley (PD's 6, 7)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	10	7.5%	157.56	160.43
Cities	6	4.5%	173.80	174.88
Sub-Group Summary	16	11.9%	163.65	162.59
Northern Virginia (PD 8)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	141.58	140.87
Cities	5	3.7%	150.55	147.24
Sub-Group Summary	9	6.7%	146.56	146.79
Northern Piedmont (PD's 9, 10, 16)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	14	10.4%	156.22	158.11
Cities	2	1.5%	170.07	170.07
Sub-Group Summary	16	11.9%	157.95	159.37

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

(continued)

Table 6.6
 Descriptive Statistics
 for
 Composite Fiscal Stress Index, 2001/2002
 by
 Region and Jurisdictional Class

	Fiscal Stress Index, 2001/2002			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Southside (PD's 13, 14, 19)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	15	11.2%	167.81	169.39
Cities	4	3.0%	180.48	182.72
Sub-Group Summary	19	14.2%	170.48	169.88
Richmond (PD 15)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	7	5.2%	152.46	151.97
Cities	1	.7%	178.18	178.18
Sub-Group Summary	8	6.0%	155.67	153.24
Chesapeake Fringe (PD's 17, 18, 22)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	12	9.0%	164.03	163.22
Sub-Group Summary	12	9.0%	164.03	163.22
Tidewater (PD 23)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	159.30	158.85
Cities	10	7.5%	174.09	174.02
Sub-Group Summary	14	10.4%	169.87	168.44
All Jurisdictions	134	100.0%	165.00	165.69

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 6.7
 Descriptive Statistics
 for
 Composite Fiscal Stress Index, 2001/2002
 by
 Planning District
 and
 Jurisdictional Class

	Fiscal Stress Index, 2001/2002			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Planning District LENOWISCO (PD 1)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	3	2.2%	170.84	171.59
Cities	1	.7%	181.08	181.08
Sub-Group Summary	4	3.0%	173.40	172.22
Cumberland Plateau (PD 2)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	172.47	172.55
Sub-Group Summary	4	3.0%	172.47	172.55
Mount Rogers (PD 3)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	6	4.5%	168.45	169.15
Cities	2	1.5%	180.01	180.01
Sub-Group Summary	8	6.0%	171.34	170.05
New River Valley (PD 4)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	166.12	165.94
Cities	1	.7%	174.42	174.42
Sub-Group Summary	5	3.7%	167.78	166.59
Roanoke Valley-Alleghany (PD 5)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	163.33	162.38
Cities	3	2.2%	178.86	178.35
Sub-Group Summary	7	5.2%	169.98	172.51

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

(continued)

Table 6.7
 Descriptive Statistics
 for
 Composite Fiscal Stress Index, 2001/2002
 by
 Planning District
 and
 Jurisdictional Class

	Fiscal Stress Index, 2001/2002			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Central Shenandoah (PD 6)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	5	3.7%	155.38	160.19
Cities	5	3.7%	175.19	175.81
Sub-Group Summary	10	7.5%	165.28	168.11
Northern Shenandoah Valley (PD 7)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	5	3.7%	159.73	160.67
Cities	1	.7%	166.86	166.86
Sub-Group Summary	6	4.5%	160.92	161.52
Northern Virginia (PD 8)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	141.58	140.87
Cities	5	3.7%	150.55	147.24
Sub-Group Summary	9	6.7%	146.56	146.79
Rappahannock-Rapidan (PD 9)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	5	3.7%	154.25	159.80
Sub-Group Summary	5	3.7%	154.25	159.80
Thomas Jefferson (PD 10)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	5	3.7%	156.69	157.27
Cities	1	.7%	172.36	172.36
Sub-Group Summary	6	4.5%	159.30	158.82

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

(continued)

Table 6.7
 Descriptive Statistics
 for
 Composite Fiscal Stress Index, 2001/2002
 by
 Planning District
 and
 Jurisdictional Class

	Fiscal Stress Index, 2001/2002			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Region 2000 (PD 11)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	163.51	164.91
Cities	2	1.5%	177.51	177.51
Sub-Group Summary	6	4.5%	168.18	165.49
West Piedmont (PD 12)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	165.93	166.23
Cities	2	1.5%	179.29	179.29
Sub-Group Summary	6	4.5%	170.39	168.86
Southside (PD 13)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	3	2.2%	167.97	169.39
Sub-Group Summary	3	2.2%	167.97	169.39
Piedmont (PD 14)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	7	5.2%	168.75	169.88
Sub-Group Summary	7	5.2%	168.75	169.88
Richmond Regional (PD 15)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	7	5.2%	152.46	151.97
Cities	1	.7%	178.18	178.18
Sub-Group Summary	8	6.0%	155.67	153.24

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

(continued)

Table 6.7
 Descriptive Statistics
 for
 Composite Fiscal Stress Index, 2001/2002
 by
 Planning District
 and
 Jurisdictional Class

	Fiscal Stress Index, 2001/2002			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
RADCO (PD 16)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	158.09	157.14
Cities	1	.7%	167.78	167.78
Sub-Group Summary	5	3.7%	160.03	158.95
Northern Neck (PD 17)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	162.62	162.99
Sub-Group Summary	4	3.0%	162.62	162.99
Middle Peninsula (PD 18)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	6	4.5%	162.80	161.89
Sub-Group Summary	6	4.5%	162.80	161.89
Crater (PD 19)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	5	3.7%	166.41	164.63
Cities	4	3.0%	180.48	182.72
Sub-Group Summary	9	6.7%	172.66	176.69
Accomack-Northampton (PD 22)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	2	1.5%	170.55	170.55
Sub-Group Summary	2	1.5%	170.55	170.55

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

(continued)

Table 6.7
 Descriptive Statistics
 for
 Composite Fiscal Stress Index, 2001/2002
 by
 Planning District
 and
 Jurisdictional Class

	Fiscal Stress Index, 2001/2002			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Hampton Roads (PD 23)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	159.30	158.85
Cities	10	7.5%	174.09	174.02
Sub-Group Summary	14	10.4%	169.87	168.44
All Jurisdictions	134	100.0%	165.00	165.69

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 6.8
 Descriptive Statistics
 for
 Composite Fiscal Stress Index, 2001/2002
 by
 Population, 2001
 and
 Jurisdictional Class

	Fiscal Stress Index, 2001/2002			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Population, 2001 100,000 or higher				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	6	4.5%	146.23	148.29
Cities	7	5.2%	172.77	178.18
Sub-Group Summary	13	9.7%	160.52	156.56
25,000 to 99,999				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	39	29.1%	162.40	162.56
Cities	9	6.7%	175.34	177.99
Sub-Group Summary	48	35.8%	164.83	164.11
10,000 to 24,999				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	39	29.1%	164.14	165.13
Cities	15	11.2%	167.43	167.78
Sub-Group Summary	54	40.3%	165.06	166.55
9,999 or lower				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	11	8.2%	159.55	164.02
Cities	8	6.0%	180.43	179.17
Sub-Group Summary	19	14.2%	168.34	169.15
All Jurisdictions	134	100.0%	165.00	165.69

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 6.9
 Descriptive Statistics
 for
 Composite Fiscal Stress Index, 2001/2002
 by
 Percentage Change in Population, 1997-2001
 and
 Jurisdictional Class

	Fiscal Stress Index, 2001/2002			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Pct. Change in Population, 1997-2001 10.00% or higher				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	11	8.2%	155.79	154.55
Cities	2	1.5%	164.51	164.51
Sub-Group Summary	13	9.7%	157.13	155.34
5.00% to 9.99%				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	26	19.4%	157.76	158.98
Cities	8	6.0%	160.65	167.27
Sub-Group Summary	34	25.4%	158.44	159.41
0.01% to 4.99%				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	45	33.6%	163.69	165.28
Cities	11	8.2%	173.36	174.42
Sub-Group Summary	56	41.8%	165.59	165.96
No change or decline				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	13	9.7%	168.18	169.29
Cities	18	13.4%	178.96	179.17
Sub-Group Summary	31	23.1%	174.44	175.50
All Jurisdictions	134	100.0%	165.00	165.69

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

**COUNTIES AND CITIES
BY
SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Tables 7.1-7.2

Table 7.1

Counties and Cities
by
Population, 2001
[Descending-Order Distribution]

Demographic Class	Population, 2001	Locality
100,000 or higher	990,500	Fairfax County
	426,800	Virginia Beach City
	298,300	Prince William County
	267,400	Henrico County
	264,600	Chesterfield County
	234,000	Norfolk City
	202,500	Chesapeake City
	195,600	Richmond City
	192,100	Arlington County
	190,500	Loudoun County
	179,500	Newport News City
	145,600	Hampton City
	133,400	Alexandria City
	25,000 to 99,999	98,900
98,000		Stafford County
97,500		Spotsylvania County
95,000		Roanoke City
89,200		Hanover County
86,800		Roanoke County
85,800		Albemarle County
84,300		Montgomery County
68,700		Rockingham County
67,300		Suffolk City
65,800		Augusta County
65,400		Lynchburg City
62,000		Pittsylvania County
61,200		Frederick County
61,000		Bedford County
57,700		York County
57,400		Fauquier County
57,100		Henry County
51,100		Washington County
50,700		Campbell County
50,200		James City County
48,100		Franklin County
47,600		Danville City
43,600		Tazewell County
41,600		Wise County
41,300		Harrisonburg City
39,800		Charlottesville City
38,700		Accomack County
37,000	Halifax County	
36,400	Manassas City	
36,100	Shenandoah County	
35,200	Culpeper County	

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 7.1

Counties and Cities
by
Population, 2001
[Descending-Order Distribution]

Demographic Class	Population, 2001	Locality
25,000 to 99,999	35,000	Pulaski County
	34,900	Gloucester County
	33,500	Prince George County
	33,200	Smyth County
	32,700	Petersburg City
	32,400	Mecklenburg County
	32,200	Warren County
	31,800	Amherst County
	30,500	Botetourt County
	30,100	Isle of Wight County
	29,600	Russell County
	29,400	Carroll County
	27,700	Wythe County
	26,600	Orange County
	26,500	Louisa County
	26,300	Buchanan County
	10,000 to 24,999	24,900
24,600		Dinwiddie County
24,100		Winchester City
23,500		Staunton City
23,400		Lee County
23,300		Page County
23,200		Powhatan County
23,200		Scott County
22,400		Hopewell City
22,300		Fairfax City
22,200		Caroline County
21,400		Fluvanna County
20,800		Rockbridge County
20,000		Prince Edward County
19,800		Fredericksburg City
19,500		Waynesboro City
19,300		Patrick County
18,300		Brunswick County
17,800		Southampton County
17,500		Bristol City
17,200		Goochland County
17,000		King George County
16,900		Grayson County
16,900	Colonial Heights City	
16,700	Westmoreland County	
16,600	Alleghany County	
16,500	Giles County	
16,000	Dickenson County	
15,900	Radford City	

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 7.1

Counties and Cities
by
Population, 2001
[Descending-Order Distribution]

Demographic Class	Population, 2001	Locality	
10,000 to 24,999	15,800	Greene County	
	15,700	Nottoway County	
	15,600	Buckingham County	
	15,300	Martinsville City	
	14,400	Nelson County	
	14,100	Floyd County	
	13,800	New Kent County	
	13,700	Appomattox County	
	13,500	King William County	
	13,100	Lunenburg County	
	13,000	Clarke County	
	12,900	Northampton County	
	12,700	Madison County	
	12,600	Charlotte County	
	12,500	Northumberland County	
	12,400	Williamsburg City	
	12,300	Sussex County	
	11,700	Greensville County	
	11,500	Amelia County	
	11,500	Poquoson City	
	11,400	Lancaster County	
	11,200	Manassas Park City	
	10,900	Falls Church City	
	10,000	Essex County	
	10,000	Middlesex County	
	9,999 or lower	9,300	Mathews County
		9,000	Cumberland County
9,000		Richmond County	
8,200		Franklin City	
7,000		Charles City County	
7,000		Rappahannock County	
7,000		Lexington City	
6,900		Bland County	
6,800		Surry County	
6,800		Galax City	
6,700		King and Queen County	
6,300		Bedford City	
6,300		Buena Vista City	
6,300		Covington City	
5,600		Emporia City	
5,100		Craig County	
5,000		Bath County	
3,900	Norton City		
2,500	Highland County		

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 7.2

Counties and Cities
by
Percentage Change in Population, 1997-2001
[Descending-Order Distribution]

Demographic Class	Percentage Change in Population, 1997-2001	Locality
10.00% or higher	35.97%	Loudoun County
	25.76%	Alleghany County
	21.78%	Sussex County
	21.59%	Fluvanna County
	19.93%	Spotsylvania County
	16.67%	Manassas Park City
	16.25%	Stafford County
	14.82%	Prince William County
	14.49%	Greene County
	13.83%	James City County
	12.54%	Suffolk City
	11.92%	Hanover County
	11.54%	Powhatan County
	5.00% to 9.99%	9.96%
9.55%		Harrisonburg City
9.48%		Frederick County
9.38%		Rappahannock County
9.00%		Falls Church City
8.63%		Alexandria City
8.51%		Fauquier County
8.31%		Culpeper County
8.28%		Brunswick County
7.69%		Orange County
7.14%		King William County
6.98%		Albemarle County
6.65%		Chesterfield County
6.56%		Fairfax County
6.48%		Amelia County
6.36%		Chesapeake City
6.32%		Accomack County
6.27%		Warren County
6.26%		York County
6.19%		Fairfax City
6.15%		New Kent County
5.94%		Henrico County
5.90%		Bedford County
5.59%		King George County
5.48%		Franklin County
5.26%		Middlesex County
5.25%	Shenandoah County	
5.24%	Isle of Wight County	
5.24%	Winchester City	

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 7.2

Counties and Cities
by
Percentage Change in Population, 1997-2001
[Descending-Order Distribution]

Demographic Class	Percentage Change in Population, 1997-2001	Locality
5.00% to 9.99%	5.22%	Floyd County
	5.08%	Roanoke County
	5.08%	Williamsburg City
	5.04%	Northumberland County
	5.00%	Buena Vista City
0.01% to 4.99%	4.90%	Manassas City
	4.71%	Prince Edward County
	4.65%	Cumberland County
	4.65%	Richmond County
	4.59%	Montgomery County
	4.48%	Charles City County
	4.45%	Botetourt County
	4.28%	Waynesboro City
	4.13%	Charlotte County
	3.93%	Rockingham County
	3.92%	Radford City
	3.72%	Prince George County
	3.70%	Emporia City
	3.60%	Nelson County
	3.56%	Gloucester County
	3.48%	Wise County
	3.44%	Washington County
	3.28%	Bedford City
	3.09%	Essex County
	2.93%	Dinwiddie County
	2.82%	Pittsylvania County
	2.67%	Arlington County
	2.59%	Wythe County
	2.49%	Augusta County
	2.42%	Grayson County
	2.42%	Madison County
	2.38%	Goochland County
2.36%	Clarke County	
2.30%	Caroline County	
2.21%	Mecklenburg County	
2.04%	Bath County	
2.00%	Craig County	
1.96%	Buckingham County	
1.92%	Amherst County	
1.89%	Virginia Beach City	
1.77%	Poquoson City	
1.52%	King and Queen County	

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 7.2

Counties and Cities
by
Percentage Change in Population, 1997-2001
[Descending-Order Distribution]

Demographic Class	Percentage Change in Population, 1997-2001	Locality
0.01% to 4.99%	1.49%	Surry County
	1.48%	Appomattox County
	1.46%	Rockbridge County
	1.36%	Newport News City
	1.30%	Page County
	1.29%	Staunton City
	1.29%	Nottoway County
	1.23%	Giles County
	1.21%	Westmoreland County
	1.14%	Southampton County
	1.09%	Mathews County
	1.05%	Patrick County
	1.03%	Carroll County
	1.02%	Russell County
	1.02%	Charlottesville City
	.86%	Pulaski County
	.86%	Greensville County
	.60%	Campbell County
	.48%	Hampton City
	No change or decline	.00%
.00%		Scott County
.00%		Colonial Heights City
.00%		Lancaster County
.00%		Lexington City
.00%		Bland County
-.40%		Salem City
-.76%		Lunenburg County
-.80%		Halifax County
-.88%		Hopewell City
-1.06%		Norfolk City
-1.13%		Bristol City
-1.21%		Lynchburg City
-1.21%		Henry County
-1.41%		Richmond City
-1.45%		Galax City
-1.53%		Northampton County
-1.76%		Roanoke City
-2.09%		Lee County
-2.47%		Portsmouth City
-2.50%	Norton City	
-2.55%	Martinsville City	
-3.08%	Covington City	

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 7.2

Counties and Cities
by
Percentage Change in Population, 1997-2001
[Descending-Order Distribution]

Demographic Class	Percentage Change in Population, 1997-2001	Locality
No change or decline	-3.85%	Highland County
	-3.88%	Fredericksburg City
	-4.42%	Danville City
	-4.60%	Tazewell County
	-4.66%	Petersburg City
	-5.33%	Dickenson County
	-6.82%	Franklin City
	-7.39%	Buchanan County

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government