

State of the County Report

Surry County, Virginia

Financial Condition • Schools • Households • Public Safety • Infrastructure

Report Date: October 9th, 2026

Purpose: This report provides a high-level overview of the state of Surry County, supported by granular data and comparative views drawn from reliable, publicly available sources. It brings together financial, demographic, education, public-safety, infrastructure, economic-development, property, and civic-participation indicators to show current conditions, multiyear trends, and geographic differences, including precinct-level detail where available. The report highlights positive findings and areas of concern so county leaders, residents, and community stakeholders can make informed decisions and identify needs and priorities.

Overall State of the County

Financial Condition: Improving – Across FY2021 to FY2025, debt fell 26.1%, General Fund balance rose 42.2%, and net liquidity improved from negative $7.45M to positive $6.95M. FY2023-FY2025 debt service was $2.29M, $2.28M, and $2.45M.

Household Economy: Mixed – From 2023 to 2025, covered employment rose 3.7%, average annual pay rose 19.8%, and establishments fell 5.4%. Across 2022 to 2024, real GDP fell 8.5% while personal income rose 10.3%.

Public Education: Mixed – Full accreditation and a 96% on-time graduation rate. From the 2023–2024 through 2025–2026 school years, reading pass rates declined 7 points and mathematics declined 2 points, while writing improved by 6 points. Across the reported subjects, Surry's pass rates averaged 1.45 points above the corresponding state averages. However, the data shows significant attendance, safety, and disciplinary concerns: chronic absenteeism increased 50.7%, school-safety events increased 59.7%, in-school suspensions increased 141.8%, and out-of-school suspensions increased 47%.

Public Safety: Mixed – Crime reported across 12 VSP categories was 91 in 2025, a +18.2% year-over-year increase in 2025 and +24.7% since 2023. Automobile crashes and fatalities have decreased from 2023 (100/2) to 2025 (96/0).

Infrastructure: Mixed – Available state records indicate generally serviceable transportation infrastructure, including a pavement condition index of 79.3 and no bridges or culverts rated poor. However, 14.1% of lane miles are classified as poor or very poor. Public records also provide limited information on water systems, permits, broadband availability, and dam safety. A complete assessment is not yet possible because publicly available records do not include comprehensive condition data for county-owned assets or complete project schedules, milestones, and completion status.

Civic Participation: Election Dependent – Registered voters equaled 86.6%, 86.7%, 89.5%, and 87.2% of total population from 2022 through 2025; November-general turnout was 58.5%, 60.4%, 76.2%, and 62.5%. Precinct participation varied materially in 2025.



Figure 1 Surry County metrics at a glance

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Executive Assessment

Surry County enters FY2026 with a stronger financial position, stable population, fully accredited schools, and generally serviceable state-maintained infrastructure. However, the County's overall condition remains mixed. Educational performance, absenteeism, disciplinary incidents, reported crime, economic output, and incomplete capital-project reporting require sustained attention. Available public records support a positive assessment of financial stability but do not yet support the same level of confidence in operational performance or long-term capital readiness.

The County's strongest improvement is financial. From FY2021 to FY2025, audited debt declined 26.1%, the General Fund balance increased 42.2%, and net liquidity improved from negative $7.45 million to positive $6.95 million. Audited debt service increased 7.1% from FY2023 to FY2025 but declined as a share of noncapital expenditures from 7.74% to 7.33%. These measures indicate improved balance-sheet capacity, although they do not fully address cash timing, restricted resources, recurring-revenue sufficiency, reserve-policy compliance, or unfunded capital needs.

Community and economic indicators are less conclusive. Population increased 0.7% from the 2020 estimate, poverty was 11.7%, and median household income reached $78,041. Covered employment increased 3.7% from 2023 to 2025 and average annual pay increased 19.8%. However, the number of establishments declined 5.4%, and real gross domestic product fell 8.5% from 2022 to 2024, indicating that higher wages and employment have not yet translated into broad-based economic expansion.

Recommendation

The County's immediate priority should be to preserve its financial gains while improving measurable outcomes and public accountability. This includes addressing school attendance and discipline, monitoring crime trends, linking economic-development activity to employment and tax-base results, and publishing project-level capital information showing approved budgets, actual spending, schedules, milestones, and completion status. Reliable public data provides a strong high-level view of the County, but more granular county-owned assets, service-delivery, emergency-response, reserve-policy, and capital-project records are needed for a complete assessment.

Population and Household Economy

The Census Bureau estimates 6,603 residents in 2025, 0.7% above the April 2020 estimates base. That recent gain contrasts with a 455-resident decline from 7,058 in 2010 to 6,603 in 2025, a 6.4% decrease. Surry is older than many Virginia communities: 28.9% of residents are age 65 or older, compared with 16.9% under age 18. This age structure affects workforce availability, school enrollment, emergency response, transportation, and demand for health and senior services.

Metric	Current value	Period
Population	6,603	2025 estimate
Population change	+0.7%	2020 estimate base to 2025
Age 65 and older	28.9%	2025 estimate
Median household income	$78,041	2020 to 2024
Poverty	11.7%	2025 estimate
Median owner-occupied home value	$238,800	2020 to 2024
Owner occupied housing rate	79.5%	2020 to 2024
Mean travel time to work	41.8 minutes	2020 to 2024
Employer establishments	87	2023
Employer employment	1,467	2023

The combination of high homeownership, a relatively long commute, and an older population suggests that household stability and access are as important as growth alone. Federal employment, GDP, and commuting datasets show that economic activity is substantial but concentrated and interconnected with the wider region.

Positive Finding: The 2025 population estimate was 6,603, 0.7% above the 2020 estimate base, while homeownership was 79.5% and median household income was $78,041.

Area of Concern: Population remained 6.4% below 2010, 28.9% of residents were age 65 or older, and the 41.8-minute mean commute points to continuing workforce and service-access pressures.

Economic Development and Workforce

Public economic datasets show a small, high-wage covered job base with substantial regional commuting and output volatility. From 2023 to 2025, QCEW employment rose from 2,125 to 2,203, average annual pay rose from $90,595 to $108,578, and establishments fell from 148 to 140. From 2022 to 2024, real GDP fell from $1.26 billion to $1.15 billion while personal income rose from $347.2 million to $383.0 million. These public series describe county conditions but do not prove the results of a specific incentive or development project.

Indicator	2023	2024	2025	Span change
Covered employment	2,125	2,173	2,203	+3.7%
Average annual pay	$90,595	$99,138	$108,578	+19.8%
Establishments	148	148	140	-5.4%
Current-dollar GDP	$1.67B	$1.70B	$1.49B	-11.3%
Real GDP	$1.26B	$1.29B	$1.15B	-8.5%
Personal income	$347.2M	$365.5M	$383.0M	+10.3%

Positive Finding: Covered employment rose 3.7% and average annual pay rose 19.8% from 2023 to 2025; personal income rose 10.3% from 2022 to 2024.

Area of Concern: Employer establishments fell 5.4% from 2023 to 2025 and real GDP fell 8.5% from 2022 to 2024; project-level jobs, wage, investment, and tax-base outcomes remain unverified.

Financial Condition

The FY2025 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report received an unmodified audit opinion. On June 30, 2025, total primary-government debt was $18.98 million, and General Fund balance was $25.93 million. Net liquidity was negative $7.45 million in FY2021, negative $4.57 million in FY2022, negative $1.72 million in FY2023, positive $0.45 million in FY2024, and positive $6.95 million in FY2025.

Fiscal year	Total debt	General Fund balance	Unassigned balance	Net liquidity (GF less debt)
2021	$25.68M	$18.23M	$10.10M	-$7.45M
2022	$23.96M	$19.39M	$7.08M	-$4.57M
2023	$22.19M	$20.47M	$10.70M	-$1.72M
2024	$20.40M	$20.86M	$10.72M	+$0.45M
2025	$18.98M	$25.93M	$14.51M	+$6.95M

Fiscal year	Principal	Interest and charges	Total debt service	% of noncapital expenditures
2023	$1.565M	$0.721M	$2.286M	7.74%
2024	$1.610M	$0.668M	$2.278M	6.49%
2025	$1.831M	$0.616M	$2.447M	7.33%

Total audited debt service increased 7.1% from FY2023 to FY2025, driven by principal amortization, while interest and fiscal charges fell 14.5%. The ACFR's FY2026 contractual principal-and-interest schedule totals about $2.41 million, 1.6% below FY2025 actual debt service. The schedule is contractual debt service, not a full forecast of future borrowing or capital needs.

The FY2025 General Fund balance was $25.93 million: $14.51 million unassigned, $11.30 million assigned, and $0.12 million restricted. General Fund balance exceeded total primary-government debt by $6.95 million. The unassigned balance equaled 5.9 times FY2025 debt service. These measures indicate improved balance-sheet capacity but do not establish that assigned funds are available for operating shocks.

Positive Finding: Primary-government debt fell 26.1% from FY2021 to FY2025, General Fund balance rose 42.2%, and net liquidity improved from negative $7.45 million to positive $6.95 million.

Area of Concern: Audited debt service increased 7.1% from FY2023 to FY2025, and the public record does not reconcile adopted debt-service appropriations, contractual maturities, reserve-policy calculations, covenants, or capital commitments.

Property Taxes and Households

Surry's 2025 nominal real-estate rate is $0.71 per $100 of assessed value. Among Virginia's 95 counties, the rate ranks 68th from lowest to highest. That rank is not a complete measure of burden because assessments, relief programs, exemptions, personal-property taxes, town levies, utility charges, and fees differ.

County	Rate per $100	Median home value	Estimated annual tax	Estimated share of income
Isle of Wight	$0.73	$356,500	$2,602	2.73%
Prince George	$0.82	$293,400	$2,406	2.83%
Surry	$0.71	$238,800	$1,695	2.17%
Sussex	$0.53	$183,800	$974	1.53%

The comparison uses each county's 2025 nominal rate and the 2020 to 2024 Census median owner-occupied home value. It estimates county real-estate tax at the median home value and divides that estimate by median household income. It excludes town and special-district levies, tax relief, exemptions, delinquency, and property-specific assessments. Within this limited peer set, Surry's estimated ratio is below Isle of Wight and Prince George but above Sussex.

Positive Finding: Surry's estimated county real-estate tax burden at the median home value was 2.17% of median household income, below Isle of Wight's 2.73% and Prince George's 2.83% in this limited peer comparison.

Area of Concern: The estimate excludes personal-property taxes, town and special-district levies, utility charges, fees, relief, exemptions, and delinquency, so it is not a complete household tax-burden measure.

Public Schools

Virginia's School Quality Profiles list Surry Elementary, Luther P Jackson Middle, and Surry County High as fully accredited for 2025 to 2026. Surry County High is rated Distinguished; the elementary and middle schools meet expectations. The division enrolled 700 students. In the table, academic pass-rate cells show Surry first and Virginia in parentheses; enrollment, absenteeism, and suspension entries are Surry counts.

Measure	2023 to 2024 Surry (VA)	2024 to 2025 Surry (VA)	2025 to 2026 Surry (VA)	Three year change
Reading pass rate	78% (73%)	74% (74%)	71% (74%)	-7 points
Mathematics pass rate	75% (71%)	76% (72%)	73% (73%)	-2 points
Writing pass rate	70% (76%)	85% (76%)	76% (76%)	+6 points
Enrollment	694	694	700	+6 students

Positive Finding: All three schools were fully accredited for 2025 to 2026, and the 2026 cohort posted a 96% on-time graduation rate, with 42 of 44 students graduating.

Area of Concern: Behaviors classified as a safety concern increased by 83 events, or 59.7%, from 2024 to 2025 to 2025 to 2026. In-school suspensions for 2025 to 2026 increased by 141.8%. Out-of-school suspensions for 2025 to 2026 increased 47%. VDOE reports students receiving each response; response categories should not be summed or treated as unique students across categories.

The division reported $19,763 in local support, $4,826 in state support, and $1,608 in federal support per pupil for 2024 to 2025.

Public Safety

Virginia State Police's public records report 73 crimes in 2023, 77 in 2024, and 91 in 2025 across the same 12 published categories: four violent-crime categories, four property-crime categories, and four society-crime categories. That is a +18.2% year-over-year increase from 2024 to 2025 and a +24.7% increase across the three-year span. The corresponding population-based rates were 1,110.3, 1,170.4, and 1,378.2 crimes per 100,000 residents. A single incident may contain multiple crimes, so these are crime counts rather than incident counts.

Indicator	2023	2024	2025	Three-year direction
All reported crime	73	77	91	+24.7%
Reported violent crime	8	4	9	+12.5%
Traffic crashes	100	106	96	-4.0%
Traffic fatalities	2	2	0	2 to 0 (-100%)
Traffic injuries	38	31	38	No net change

2025 combined total includes 9 violent crimes of aggravated assault and rape; 66 property crimes of burglary, larceny or theft, fraud, and motor-vehicle theft; and 16 society crimes of drug offenses, weapon-law violations, pornography or obscene materials, and animal cruelty. The combined measure uses the same category set in every year.

Virginia DMV reported 100 crashes, 2 fatalities, and 38 injuries in 2023; 106 crashes, 2 fatalities, and 31 injuries in 2024; and 96 crashes, no fatalities, and 38 injuries in 2025. Across the three-year span, crashes fell by 4, or 4.0%, from 100 to 96; fatalities fell by 2, or 100%, from 2 to 0; and injuries returned to 38 after falling to 31 in 2024. The 2025 profile included two alcohol-related, 13 speed-related, and three unrestrained crashes; those factor counts are presented as a current profile, not a trend.

Positive Finding: Traffic crashes fell 4.0% from 100 in 2023 to 96 in 2025, and traffic fatalities fell from two to zero.

Area of Concern: Reported crime increased 18.2% from 2024 to 2025 and 24.7% from 2023 to 2025.

Voter Registration and Election Participation

Official election records show that the share of eligible voters with active registrations increased from 96.5% in 2022 to 97.6% in 2025. Active registrations increased from 5,474 to 5,617, while the eligible-voter base increased from 5,670 to 5,757. This represents a 1% improvement in the active-registration rate.

Election participation varies by election type. Turnout increased from 58.5% in the 2022 federal midterm to 62.5% in the 2025 statewide and local election, with a 76.2% peak during the 2024 presidential election. Because the elections involved different offices and levels of voter interest, turnout should be evaluated within its election context.

November general	Eligible voters	Active registered voters	Active-registration rate	Ballots cast
2022	5,670	5,474	96.5%	3,315
2023	5,683	5,493	96.7%	3,434
2024	5,862	5,673	96.8%	4,465
2025	5,757	5,617	97.6%	3,600

Precinct results for 2023 through 2025 are reported in Appendix A. The lowest 2025 turnout rate was Spring Grove at 55.7%; the highest was Claremont at 66.9%. Those differences should be interpreted alongside precinct size, age structure, ballot access, and election mix rather than treated as evidence of administrative performance by themselves.

Positive Finding: Registered voters equaled at least 86.6% of total population in each year from 2022 through 2025; 2025 turnout was 62.5%, four percentage points above 2022.

Area of Concern: 2025 precinct turnout ranged from 55.7% in Spring Grove to 66.9% in Claremont, while early-voting access, rejected ballots, wait times, and vote-method allocation remain incomplete for cross-precinct analysis.

Infrastructure and Capital Projects

The FY2025 audited capital-project schedule reports $3.33 million in actual spending against a $20.16 million final budget. The $16.83 million difference is budget authority less reported expenditure, not a project-completion measure. Public budget records now identify several underlying projects, but they do not publish a reconciled project ledger with actual-to-date spending, encumbrances, percent complete, change orders, and forecast completion.

Program	Final budget	FY2025 actual	Budget less actual
Technology upgrades	$51,000	$50,466	$534
Fleet vehicles	$145,075	$248,830	-$103,755
Lighting and security	$175,000	$578,762	-$403,762
County capital projects	$18,714,367	$2,072,341	$16,642,026
Accounting system	$365,233	$382,913	-$17,680
School capital projects	$11,716	$0	$11,716
Total	$20,164,157	$3,333,312	$16,830,845

The audited narrative reports continued Tyler Munis ERP implementation; completion of solid-waste convenience-site paving; HVAC and roof investments; acquisition of a Dendron Volunteer Fire Department mini-pumper; and court and county-building security systems. The FY2027 proposed budget adds project-level published amounts for six FY2025 projects and nine FY2026 projects.

The revised FY2026 adopted budget includes a $1.18 million Capital Improvement Program fund and an $879,848 Revenue Stabilization Fund. A later county budget document reports $9.95 million in cash-funded capital projects since 2020, proposes an unassigned $794,208 FY2027 capital allocation, and reports $1.10 million in Congressional funding secured for water-infrastructure improvements. The FY2027 amount is proposed, not adopted.

FY	Project or program	Amount	Evidence status
2025	Security access-control system	$560,416	Cash-funded
2025	Paving solid-waste sites	$393,300	Cash-funded
2025	HRSD sewer-line extension	$320,000	Cash-funded
2026	Paving and resealing	$313,838	FY2026 project
2026	Surry fire-station refurbishment	$116,000	FY2026 project
2026	School sidewalk repair	$82,950	FY2026 project
2027	Capital Improvement Program allocation	$794,208	Unassigned
—	Water-infrastructure improvements	$1,100,000	Federal-funded

Positive Finding: Public budget records identify six FY2025 projects, nine FY2026 projects, a $1.18 million Capital Improvement Program fund, and $1.10 million in reported federal water-infrastructure funding.

Area of Concern: FY2025 actual capital spending was $3.33 million against a $20.16 million final budget, but the $16.83 million difference cannot be interpreted as project delay without actual-to-date spending, encumbrances, completion percentages, change orders, and forecasts.

Property and Infrastructure Data

The workbook contains 6,610 parcel records for 2025 with $1.478 billion in assessed land and building value, plus mapped parcel centroids and precinct assignments. Public VDOT data add 588.7 lane miles with a lane-mile weighted Critical Condition Index of 79.3; 14.1% were poor or very poor. Of 88 inventoried bridges and culverts, 17 were good, 71 fair, and none poor. VDH lists 22 active public waterworks, all using groundwater. EPA ECHO flags one active drinking-water system with a current violation and none as a serious violator; five effective or administratively continued Clean Water Act permits showed no identified current noncompliance. Census data show 80.0% of households had a broadband subscription. DCR lists eight regulated dams, including five with unknown hazard class and six without a published condition rating; those unknowns are evidence gaps, not findings of unsafe condition.

Infrastructure indicator	Public value	Period	Evidence note
Pavement inventory / weighted CCI	588.7 lane mi / 79.3	2026	14.1% poor or very poor
Bridges and culverts	88	2026	17 good; 71 fair; 0 poor
Active public waterworks	22	June 2026	All listed as groundwater
Drinking-water current violations	1 system	2026 query	0 serious violators in ECHO
Current CWA permits	5	2026 query	0 identified current noncompliance
Broadband subscription	80.0%	2020 to 2024	Adoption, not availability
Regulated dams	8	2026	2 satisfactory; 6 not rated

Positive Finding: VDOT data show a 79.3 weighted pavement CCI and no poor-rated bridges or culverts; 80.0% of households had broadband subscriptions, and no current serious drinking-water violator was identified.

Area of Concern: 14.1% of lane miles were poor or very poor, one drinking-water system had a current violation, six of eight regulated dams lacked a published condition rating, and county-owned asset condition remains unreported.

Appendix A - Precinct Data

Precinct details are shown where the workbook or official election files support a defensible allocation. Crime, traffic, labor, GDP, tourism, agriculture, VDOT condition, water compliance, and capital-project records are countywide and are not assigned to voting precincts.

A1. Population Estimates by Precinct

Precinct	2022	2023	2024	2022-2024 change
Surry	1,354	1,328	1,480	+9.3%
Bacons Castle	929	844	809	-12.9%
Dendron	1,012	1,241	1,416	+39.9%
Carsley	1,546	1,452	1,223	-20.9%
Claremont	1,330	1,134	1,210	-9.0%
Spring Grove	375	553	411	+9.6%
County total	6,546	6,552	6,549	+0.0%

These are workbook precinct estimates produced by allocating population data to precinct geography. They are useful for planning comparisons but are not official Census precinct counts; boundary and allocation effects may explain part of the movement.

A2. Voter Eligibility, Registration, and Participation by Precinct

Precinct	2023 eligible / active / turnout	2024 eligible / active / turnout	2025 eligible / active / turnout	2025 registration / turnout
Surry	1,206 / 1,160 / 735	1,255 / 1,213 / 967	1,219 / 1,177 / 777	96.6% / 63.7%
Bacons Castle	1,122 / 1,087 / 667	1,156 / 1,119 / 881	1,133 / 1,111 / 695	98.1% / 61.3%
Dendron	1,139 / 1,083 / 675	1,177 / 1,131 / 899	1,151 / 1,126 / 721	97.8% / 62.6%
Carsley	1,157 / 1,116 / 689	1,196 / 1,163 / 918	1,192 / 1,166 / 738	97.8% / 61.9%
Claremont	678 / 664 / 449	698 / 685 / 545	694 / 681 / 464	98.1% / 66.9%
Spring Grove	381 / 363 / 219	380 / 362 / 255	368 / 356 / 205	96.7% / 55.7%
County total	**5,683 / 5,493 / 3,434**	**5,862 / 5,673 / 4,465**	**5,757 / 5,617 / 3,600**	

In 2025, active-registration rates ranged from 96.6% in Surry to 98.1% in Bacons Castle and Claremont. Turnout ranged from 55.7% in Spring Grove to 66.9% in Claremont. The countywide active-registration rate improved to 97.6%, while turnout reached 62.5%.

A3. 2025 Assessed Property Profile by Precinct

Precinct	Mapped parcels	Assessed value	Share of mapped value
Surry	1,393	$366.14M	24.9%
Bacons Castle	1,035	$282.72M	19.2%
Dendron	1,274	$210.12M	14.3%
Carsley	1,437	$326.39M	22.2%
Claremont	1,160	$225.12M	15.3%
Spring Grove	281	$60.71M	4.1%
Mapped total	6,580	$1.471B	100.0%

The precinct property profile is a 2025 snapshot, not a time trend. It covers 6,580 of 6,610 parcel records with a matched precinct; unmatched records are excluded from the precinct shares.

Sources

Public Records

- Surry County FY2025 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report https://www.surrycountyva.gov/Archive/ViewFile/Item/114 Audited debt, fund balance, capital spending, FY2016-FY2025 governmental-fund debt service, debt-service ratios, and the contractual principal-and-interest schedule
- **Surry County FY2026 Adopted Operating Budget and Capital Improvement Plan** https://www.surrycountyva.gov/Archive/ViewFile/Item/110 Adopted budget, reserve policy, CIP, and stabilization funding
- **U S Census Bureau QuickFacts** https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/surrycountyvirginia/IPE120223 Population, households, housing, income, poverty, and business statistics
- **Virginia School Quality Profiles** https://schoolquality.virginia.gov/divisions/surry-county-public-schools Accreditation, assessments, enrollment, attendance, graduation, finance, and school environment
- **Virginia Department of Taxation Local Tax Rates** https://www.tax.virginia.gov/local-tax-rates 2025 real-estate tax rates for all Virginia counties
- Virginia State Police Crime Insight dashboards https://va.beyond2020.com/va_tops Violent, property, and society dashboard crime counts. The combined report measure sums the same 12 published categories for 2023-2025; one incident may contain multiple crimes.
- Virginia DMV Traffic Crash Facts 2025 https://www.dmv.virginia.gov/sites/default/files/documents/VA-traffic-crash-2025.pdf County crashes, fatalities, injuries, alcohol, speed, and restraint factors
- Surry County Public Safety Radio System https://www.surrycountyva.gov/DocumentCenter/View/1556/Press-Release-for-Radio-Communication-system Radio-system implementation and stated 98% coverage
- **Surry County Reassessment and Parcel Data** https://www.surrycountyva.gov/DocumentCenter/View/1869 2025 parcel-level assessed values used in the Power BI source workbook
- **Surry County FY2027 Proposed Operating Budget and Capital Improvement Plan** https://www.surrycountyva.gov/DocumentCenter/View/2134/MR-Budget-Proposed-FY27 Published project amounts, cumulative cash-funded capital, proposed FY2027 CIP, and reported water-infrastructure funding
- **U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics QCEW 2025 Annual Averages** https://data.bls.gov/cew/data/api/2025/a/area/51181.csv Covered establishments, employment, wages, and annual pay
- **U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis CAGDP1 and CAINC1** https://apps.bea.gov/regional/downloadzip.htm County GDP, personal income, and per capita personal income
- **U.S. Census Bureau LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics** https://lehd.ces.census.gov/data/ Resident workers, county jobs, and commuting flows
- **USDA 2022 Census of Agriculture County Profile** https://data.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2022/Online_Resources/County_Profiles/Virginia/cp51181.pdf Farms, acreage, agricultural sales, and net cash farm income
- **Virginia Tourism Corporation 2025 Locality Impacts** https://vatc.org/research/economic-impact/ Visitor spending, employment, labor income, and tax effects
- **Virginia Department of Transportation public GIS services** https://www.vdot.virginia.gov/doing-business/technical-guidance-and-support/gis/ Pavement condition and bridge and culvert inventory
- **Virginia Department of Health Waterworks Listing and EPA ECHO** https://www.vdh.virginia.gov/drinking-water/ Active water systems and public compliance indicators
- **Virginia DCR Dam Safety Inventory** https://www.dcr.virginia.gov/dam-safety-and-floodplains/ds-dam-safety Regulated-dam hazard and inspection fields
- **Virginia Department of Elections official turnout records** https://www.elections.virginia.gov/resultsreports/election-results/ November-general registration, ballots cast, turnout, vote method, and precinct results

Data Model

Anansi Analytics, LLC collected, standardized, reconciled, and loaded these records into the analytical model used by Power BI. The workbook is therefore an integration and calculation layer—not the original source of the data. The analytical file was last updated October 29, 2026. Trend findings use at least three annual observations; single-year measures are identified as profiles, condition snapshots, or budget-accountability measures. Derived calculations and planning estimates are labeled separately from values reported directly by the source agencies.

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