Rural K-12 Virginia Public Schools

This profile shows the most recent data available from the 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 school years and highlights demographics, staffing, and funding for rural K-12 public schools in Virginia.

Students

Enrollment growth between 2008-2009 to 2021-2022 has gone down by 11.5%.

Here are additional characteristics of students that go to Virginia public schools, over time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>State</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School-age children living in poverty</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>English learners</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eligible for IDEA services</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eligible for free or reduced-price lunch</td>
<td>53.9%</td>
<td>45.6%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Staffing

Compared to 2008-2009, staff per student has increased in Rural K-12 Virginia Public Schools.

In 2020-2021, there were:
- 2,574 fewer teachers and instructors
- 1,125 fewer support staff
- 99 fewer school counselors and librarians
- 337 fewer teacher aides
- 54 fewer principals and assistant principals

That’s 4,190 fewer staff overall, compared to 33,379 fewer students.

Funding

In Virginia public schools, state direct aid per student has decreased by 4.6%, adjusted for inflation, since 2008-2009.

From 2008-09 to 2020-21, the state’s share of total funding has decreased. Local governments have taken on a smaller share of funding.

Rural Virginia localities invested 65.0% above what is required in the state’s primary funding formula.

Note: Based on U.S. Census Bureau classifications. Areas with more than 50% of the population living in rural areas are classified as rural.

Sources: Virginia Department of Education, U.S. Census Bureau