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## **AMERICAN HINDU COALITION (AHC) VIRGINIA CHAPTER RELEASES ELECTION 2021 EDUCATION POLICY PAPER**

**AHC-VA's, Elizabeth Schultz and Suparna Dutta, Author Key Insights  
on Virginia's K-12 Education**

**CHANTILLY, VIRGINIA – October 28, 2021** – Today, the American Hindu Coalition, Virginia Chapter (AHC-VA) released its Election 2021 “Education Policy Paper” (“Policy Paper”) for public dissemination. The Policy Paper has been prepared by Elizabeth Schultz and Suparna Dutta, who lead the AHC-VA Education Platform Committee.

AHC-VA is proud of this Committee’s innovative ideas, its prolific influence during the 2021 Virginia Gubernatorial campaign, and believes the Policy Paper plays a key role in Virginia regaining its status as among the best K-12 education in the nation.

Elizabeth Schultz has extensive experience in education and public policy. She served as U.S. Department of Education’s Deputy Director of the Office of Educational Technology and was twice-elected to serve on the Fairfax County School Board, one of the nation’s largest school systems. She is a former senior contracts and negotiation manager with 25+ years of experience in asset management, information technology, and global and K-12 education. She is the mother of four sons, who range from college graduate to middle school.

Suparna Dutta, leads the “Educators for Youngkin Coalition,” one of the key coalitions in Glenn Youngkin’s campaign governor in 2021. She is a founding member of the Coalition for T.J., in support of the nation’s top high school Thomas Jefferson High School of Science and Technology (TJHSST). She is an IT professional. She has a Bachelor’s in civil engineering from New Delhi, India and a Master’s degree from the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. Her eldest child graduated from Woodson High School in the class of 2021 and her younger child enrolled in private school in Fall 2021 after two years at TJHSST.

Ms. Schultz and Ms. Dutta originally prepared the Policy Paper in support of the Educators for Youngkin Coalition. The ideas represented in this paper have already provided significant momentum for the Youngkin Campaign as follows:

1. Expanded the Coalition’s outreach from educators to parents in every student demographic group statewide;
2. Developed programming and messaging that directly address concerns expressed by target parent communities; and
3. Connected programming and messaging to Get-Out-the-Vote efforts.



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## **VIRGINIA ELECTION 2021: EDUCATION POLICY PAPER**

**By: American Hindu Coalition, Education Platform Committee  
Elizabeth Schultz and Suparna Dutta, July 2021**

**Public Release: October 28, 2021**

### **WHY EDUCATION IS A WINNING ISSUE FOR ELECTION 2021**

Parents of over 1.2 million K-12 students in the Commonwealth of Virginia's 132 school districts are motivated voters when an election focuses on education.

Virginia parents are fed up with the Governor Northam Administration that has failed to get children back to school, dismantled merit-based admissions to the country's No. 1 high school, Thomas Jefferson High School for Science and Technology (TJHSST), and proposed deceleration of advanced academics and advanced math in the Commonwealth.

The Northam Administration has failed the Commonwealth's children and their parents in numerous ways: there is little or no accountability for School Districts that are failing to adequately educate students during the COVID closures; the delaying of school reopening with no proposed remedy for the learning lost during the COVID closure; Northam Administration's Secretary of Education holding secret meetings to undermine TJHSST admission policies; the proposing of dumbed down curriculum with the Virginia Math Pathways Initiative (VMPI); and the politicizing of school curriculum with extremist ideology.

The Virginia Department of Education (VDOE) announced it intends to implement the proposed VMPI. While the Northam Administration has denied the existence of this VDOE policy, the VMPI website includes articles on de-tracking math courses, continues to use ambiguous language and alludes to the unavailability of advanced math options prior to 11th grade. The Northam Administration has also denied the introduction of Critical Race Theory in the school curriculum. However, documents released in Loudoun County, for example, reveal that Critical Race Theory is integrated into the curriculum in that county's public school system.

The previous ideologically-driven McAuliffe Administration, which now hopes to succeed Northam, will lead to a continuation of these same failures.

Key messages that resonate with parents statewide, irrespective of demographics, are:

1. We will listen to parents.
2. We will not press the mute button on parents or impose one-minute limits to their comments.
3. We will remove politics and extremist ideology from the classroom.
4. We will offer parents in failing schools alternative choices in their children's education.
5. We will empower every child to achieve excellence in their K-12 education.



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## WHAT DO PARENTS WANT?

1. **Get students back to school:** Put the power back in the hands of parents by providing them with the information they need to make the best decisions for their own children.
  - a. Address the year of learning loss that has disproportionately impacted minority and special needs communities.
  - b. All students have suffered from a year of learning loss. Public schools must not only reopen in the fall but must also mitigate during the past year's learning loss in the upcoming school year. See report: <https://fee.org/articles/school-shutdowns-will-cost-students-a-staggering-amount-in-lifetime-earnings-new-mckinsey-analysis-shows/>
2. **Increase funding for, and commitment to deliver, disability support services in public schools:** Ensure students with disabilities receive all the services (such as IEP and section 504 programs), support, and procedural protections to which they are entitled – and ensure listening to parents and students.
3. **Make Virginia schools the best in the nation:** Put merit and excellence back in education. Restore the Commonwealth of Virginia to the leadership position it once held in education as a magnet for jobs, the economy, and technology innovation in the Commonwealth.
  - a. Restore the standards by which schools are measured to actual standards of excellence.
  - b. Increase the number of Academic-Year Governor's Schools such as:
    - i. Commit to a second or a third Thomas Jefferson High School for Science and Technology – it is a proven model (under merit-based admissions) that is duplicable and scalable for the benefit of students across the Commonwealth
    - ii. Establish a high school with an advanced CYBER program and coding boot camp – the protection of public and private industry, critical infrastructure, and national defense need a focus cyber-readiness by building a pipeline of students who are prepared to enter the high-paying cyber offense and defense jobs after high school graduation or in preparation for cyber-related college-level work
    - iii. Build a high school with a focus on the arts and humanities to expand opportunities at the highest levels for the Commonwealth's students who desire educational excellence in the fine and performing arts, as well as the humanities
  - c. Ensure all of Virginia's children can read, write, and understand math by third grade.
  - d. Improve school measurement metrics so that there is transparency in how each of our schools is doing and where help is most needed.
  - e. Equip our students to be the top performing students in the country.



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- f. Direct VDOE to preserve advanced math classes and expand the advanced math offerings, instead of holding back high-achievers
  - g. Encourage the use of advanced diplomas to reward high-achieving students.
- 6. Create more “Centers for Excellence” and more education options for high achiever students:**
- a. **More magnet schools:** Commit to a second or a third TJHSST. Thomas Jefferson High School for Science and Technology, a Virginia Governor’s School, is the No. 1 high school in America under its historical merit-based admissions approach. School capacity (or supply) for these “centers of excellence” have not kept pace with the demand driven by the population growth of school-aged children. The answer is to increase the number of Academic-Year Governor’s Schools (or “magnet” schools) such as:
    - i. Commit to a second or a third TJHSST
    - ii. Establish a high school with an advanced CYBER program and coding boot camp
    - iii. Build a high school with a focus on the arts and humanities
  - b. **Reward Excellence:** Ensure the ability to reward ambitious students with greater educational options:
    - i. High-performing students should have curriculum choices such as advanced math, science, arts, and humanities courses.
    - ii. Students who complete the most advanced courses offered in their high schools should be able to take college level courses and receive high school, as well as college, credit for them.
    - iii. Create a virtual TJHSST/Governor’s School experience for students who choose to learn from home.
    - iv. Create a State-level Education Governance Board comprised of individuals recognized nationally as STEM experts.
    - v. Build more Advanced Academic Program (AAP) centers, either virtually or in-person.
  - c. **Apprenticeships:** Increase pathways to work and life readiness for all students by standing up cyber security and other professional certifications, apprenticeships, practicums, and public-private partnerships with the business community to better serve students who are not necessarily college bound.
- 7. School Choice:** The promise of public education is that it offers a springboard toward attaining social and financial mobility. We support differentiated learning and rewarding teacher innovation to increase the likelihood that at-risk students have a better shot at the American Dream. Failing schools are obstacles for many children in achieving their dreams:
- a. Importantly, even in the highest income (such as Fairfax, Loudoun) counties, “low-income areas” exist.
  - b. Data from Florida shows that robust school choice (such as private or charter school options) have a positive impact on public school outcomes.



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See Report: [Effects of Scaling Up Private School Choice Programs on Public School Students | NBER](#)

- c. For a variety of reasons, parents may want to educate their children at home, in a learning pod or a school that better serves their students' needs. Parents should have both the freedom and the resources to educate their child in a way which best meets their child's needs.
8. **Remove extremist ideology from school curriculum:** Critical Race Theory is now an integrated part of the Loudoun County and numerous other school district's curricula. It is not "a right-wing conspiracy theory" as Terry McAuliffe alleges. For example, new documents show that Loudoun County spent \$34,000 on Critical Race Theory coaching. See Press Report: [Virginia district spent \\$34K on Critical Race Theory coaching for administrators, documents show | Fox News](#)
- a. Commit to stopping the politicization of education and the indoctrination of our children with Critical Race Theory or any other extremist ideology in their school curriculum.
  - b. Teach kids how to think, not what to think.
9. **State funding for Homeschoolers:** Support homeschoolers and expand online state-funded options for online curriculum and tutoring.

In all, every Virginia parent wants the very best education and opportunity possible for their child. The current data show that students are falling behind, test scores are stagnant or worse, parents are frustrated with local school boards and the administration of their school districts that are impeding or eliminating meritocracy, diminishing academic excellence, and failing to address learning loss and meet the needs of special education students. The voice of parents is vital in their own children's education and in crafting the best schools in the nation and should not be silenced, but rather respected and engaged.

It is imperative to prepare Virginia's 1.2 million K-12 students for work and life-readiness, as well as college, to establish the Commonwealth as the premier location for a well-educated workforce, drawing to the Commonwealth the best businesses and employers. This approach will greatly benefit not only the personal economy of each student graduating from our public K-12 classrooms but is the best pathway forward for growth and prosperity in Virginia.



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## **STUDENT MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS AND DEMOGRAPHICS**

The Commonwealth of Virginia has 132 school districts, with a Fall 2020 enrollment reported as 1,251,499 full time students and 1,257 part time students, for a total of 1,252,756 total students in grades K-12. Note Asian student population numbers highlighted below.

### **TOTAL POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS, K-12 PUBLIC STUDENTS**

Some important demographics breakdown as follows:

<b>All Students School Year 2020-2021</b>	<b>Full Time Count</b>	<b>Part Time Count</b>	<b>Total Count</b>
ALL Grades	1,251,499	1,257	1,252,756
Races			
<i>American Indian or Alaska Native</i>	3,283	1	3,284
<i>Asian</i>	93,168	70	93,240
<i>Black, not of Hispanic origin</i>	276,769	163	276,932
<i>Hispanic</i>	218,419	334	218,753
<i>Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander</i>	2,002	2	2,004
<i>Non-Hispanic, two or more races</i>	77,834	90	77,924
<i>Unknown - Race/Ethnicity Not Provided</i>	-	-	-
<i>White, not of Hispanic origin</i>	580,024	595	580,619
Disadvantaged			
Yes	512,004	505	512,509



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	No	739,495	752	740,247
Foster Care				
	Yes	2,826	2	2,828
	No	1,248,673	1,255	1,249,928
Homeless				
	Yes	7,382	7	7,389
	No	1,244,117	1,250	1,245,367
Migrant	No			
	Yes	180		180
	No	1,251,319	1,257	1,252,576
Military Connected				
	Yes	65,855	111	65,966
	No	1,186,790	1,146	1,186,790
English Learners				
	Yes	104,754	15	104,769
	No	1,091,267	1,238	1,092,505
Disability				
	Yes	167,544	349	167,893



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No	1,083,955	908	1,084,863
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### HOMESCHOOL & RELIGIOUS EXEMPTION STUDENTS

Virginia students who are homeschooled represent **4.76%** of the total public K-12 student population. Virginia students who are exempted under religious exemption from attending K-12 public education represent **0.47%** of the total public K-12 student population.

The data are as follows:

Virginia Department of Education Home-Schooled Students and Religious Exemptions 2020 - 2021	State Totals
Home Instruction K-5	35,138
Home Instruction 6-8	12,549
Home Instruction 9-12	11,429
Home Instruction Other	522
<b>Total Home Instruction</b>	<b>59,638</b>
Religious Exemptions K-5	1,963
Religious Exemptions 6-8	1,407
Religious Exemptions 9-12	1,974
Religious Exemptions Other	589
<b>Total Religious Exemptions</b>	<b>5,933</b>





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**SPECIAL EDUCATION DEMOGRAPHICS, K-12 STUDENTS**

Virginia’s special education students represent 13.4% of the total public K-12 student population. Further demographics are as follows:

<b>Special Education School Year 2020-2021</b>	<b>Total Count</b>
ALL	174,638
Races	
<i>American Indian or Alaska Native</i>	525
<i>Asian</i>	6,655
<i>Black, not of Hispanic origin</i>	45,123
<i>Hispanic</i>	29,378
<i>Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander</i>	241
<i>Non-Hispanic, two or more races</i>	10,356
<i>Unknown - Race/Ethnicity Not Provided</i>	-
<i>White, not of Hispanic origin</i>	82,360
Disadvantaged	
<i>Yes</i>	82,010
<i>No</i>	92,628
Migrant	



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	Yes	15
	No	174,623
English Learners		
	Yes	19,559
	No	-

**NAEP RESULTS - READING AND MATHEMATICS, NATION AND STATE**

The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) is known as the “nation’s report card.” Virginia’s consolidated NAEP results must be examined and compared to national averages to best understand and develop potential policy, strategy, and strategic goals.

Importantly, “academic gaps” have persisted - and have even worsened in many instances - under the McAuliffe and Northam Administrations.

**2019 READING - Grade 4 and Grade 8**

2019 Reading State Snapshot Report NAEP Reporting Groups	Percentage of students	Avg. score	Percentage BELOW NAEP Basic	Percentage at or above NAEP Basic	Percentage at or above NAEP Proficient	Percentage at or above NAEP Advanced
<b>GRADE 4 - NATION</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>219*</b>	<b>35*</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>9</b>
GRADE 4 - VIRGINIA	100	224	31	31	29	10
Race/Ethnicity						
<i>White</i>	49	231		78	46	12
<i>Black</i>	21	207		51	19	3
<i>Hispanic</i>	17	211		57	26	4



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<i>Asian</i>	7	244		86	63	25
<i>American Indian/Alaska Native</i>	#	‡		‡	‡	‡
<i>Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander</i>	#	‡		‡	‡	‡
<i>Two or more races</i>	6	228		73	44	10
Gender				.		.
<i>Male</i>	52	221		66	36	9
<i>Female</i>	48	227		72	41	11
National School Lunch Program				.		.
<i>Eligible</i>	41	208		52	20	3
<i>Not eligible</i>	57	236		81	52	15
<b>GRADE 8 - NATION</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4</b>
GRADE 8 - VIRGINIA	100	262	29	38	29	4
Race/Ethnicity				.		.
<i>White</i>	50	271		80	41	5
<i>Black</i>	22	243		52	15	1
<i>Hispanic</i>	15	247		59	22	1
<i>Asian</i>	7	286		89	59	14
<i>American Indian/Alaska Native</i>	#	‡		‡	‡	‡



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<i>Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander</i>	#	‡		‡	‡	‡
<i>Two or more races</i>	6	269		79	37	6
Gender				.		.
<i>Male</i>	51	253		63	26	2
<i>Female</i>	49	271		79	41	6
National School Lunch Program				.		.
<i>Eligible</i>	37	246		55	18	1
<i>Not eligible</i>	62	272		81	42	6

### 2019 MATHEMATICS - Grade 4 and Grade 8

2019 Mathematics State Snapshot Report NAEP Reporting Groups	Percentage of students	Avg. score	Percentage BELOW NAEP Basic	Percentage at or above NAEP Basic	Percentage at or above NAEP Proficient	Percentage at or above NAEP Advanced
<b>GRADE 4 - NATION</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>240*</b>	<b>20*</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>32*</b>	<b>9*</b>
GRADE 4 - VIRGINIA	100	247	13	39	36	12
Race/Ethnicity				.		
<i>White</i>	49	253		92	57	14
<i>Black</i>	21	232		76	26	2



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<i>Hispanic</i>	16	238		81	36	6
<i>Asian</i>	7	270		95	76	39
<i>American Indian/Alaska Native</i>	#	‡		‡	‡	‡
<i>Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander</i>	#	‡		‡	‡	‡
<i>Two or more races</i>	6	249		90	51	13
Gender				.		
<i>Male</i>	52	248		88	50	14
<i>Female</i>	48	245		86	46	10
National School Lunch Program				.		
<i>Eligible</i>	42	234		79	30	3
<i>Not eligible</i>	57	256		93	61	18
<b>GRADE 8 - NATION</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>281*</b>	<b>32*</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>23*</b>	<b>10</b>
GRADE 8 - VIRGINIA	100	287	25	37	27	11
Race/Ethnicity				.		.
<i>White</i>	50	294		82	46	14
<i>Black</i>	22	268		56	16	3
<i>Hispanic</i>	15	278		67	30	5
<i>Asian</i>	7	315		89	65	33



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<i>American Indian/Alaska Native</i>	#	‡		‡	‡	‡
<i>Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander</i>	#	‡		‡	‡	‡
<i>Two or more races</i>	5	293		83	41	12
Gender				.		.
<i>Male</i>	51	287		73	38	12
<i>Female</i>	49	288		76	38	10
National School Lunch Program				.		.
<i>Eligible</i>	37	270		59	19	3
<i>Not eligible</i>	62	298		84	49	16



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**COUNTY-LEVEL STUDENT MEMBERSHIP - MAGNITUDE IMPACT**

Virginia’s 132 school divisions are listed below in order based on their K-12 student population as a percentage of the Commonwealth’s total K-12 student population. It is important to understand the magnitude impact of potential policies and discussions vis a vis how they impact different jurisdictions’ voters. The parents in each locale need to be heard and their respective concerns understood.

Notably, the four largest school divisions comprise over one-third of all public K-12 students in Virginia, and the ten largest school divisions comprise over half of all students.

School Year	Division Number	Division Name	Full-Time Count (All Grades)	Part- Time Count (All Grades)	Total Count	Percentage of VA Total Students
2020-2021	29	Fairfax County	180,028	48	180,076	14.37%
2020-2021	75	Prince William County	89,551	26	89,577	7.15%
2020-2021	53	Loudoun County	81,066	253	81,319	6.49%
2020-2021	128	Virginia Beach City	65,612		65,612	5.24%
2020-2021	21	Chesterfield County	60,840	64	60,904	4.86%
2020-2021	43	Henrico County	50,191		50,191	4.01%
2020-2021	136	Chesapeake City	39,673		39,673	3.17%
2020-2021	89	Stafford County	29,372	23	29,395	2.35%
2020-2021	123	Richmond City	28,226		28,226	2.25%
2020-2021	118	Norfolk City	27,955		27,955	2.23%
2020-2021	117	Newport News City	27,113	5	27,118	2.16%
2020-2021	7	Arlington County	26,831	2	26,833	2.14%
2020-2021	88	Spotsylvania County	23,025	11	23,036	1.84%
2020-2021	112	Hampton City	19,223	2	19,225	1.53%



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2020-2021	42	Hanover County	16,519		16,519	1.32%
2020-2021	101	Alexandria City	15,775	70	15,845	1.26%
2020-2021	127	Suffolk City	13,869		13,869	1.11%
2020-2021	124	Roanoke City	13,853	1	13,854	1.11%
2020-2021	80	Roanoke County	13,690	2	13,692	1.09%
2020-2021	34	Frederick County	13,521		13,521	1.08%
2020-2021	2	Albemarle County	13,499	33	13,532	1.08%
2020-2021	121	Portsmouth City	13,395		13,395	1.07%
2020-2021	98	York County	12,330	162	12,492	1.00%
2020-2021	82	Rockingham County	11,336	18	11,354	0.91%
2020-2021	131	Williamsburg-James City County	10,986	166	11,152	0.89%
2020-2021	30	Fauquier County	10,288	4	10,292	0.82%
2020-2021	8	Augusta County	10,147	3	10,150	0.81%
2020-2021	60	Montgomery County	9,700	11	9,711	0.78%
2020-2021	10	Bedford County	9,173	2	9,175	0.73%
2020-2021	24	Culpeper County	8,254	2	8,256	0.66%
2020-2021	71	Pittsylvania County	8,213		8,213	0.66%
2020-2021	115	Lynchburg City	7,935	26	7,961	0.64%
2020-2021	16	Campbell County	7,787		7,787	0.62%
2020-2021	143	Manassas City	7,399	208	7,607	0.61%
2020-2021	44	Henry County	7,130		7,130	0.57%
2020-2021	94	Washington County	6,759	1	6,760	0.54%
2020-2021	33	Franklin County	6,533		6,533	0.52%





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2020-2021	113	Harrisonburg City	6,505	3	6,508	0.52%
2020-2021	74	Prince George County	6,099		6,099	0.49%
2020-2021	85	Shenandoah County	5,769		5,769	0.46%
2020-2021	96	Wise County	5,542		5,542	0.44%
2020-2021	108	Danville City	5,505		5,505	0.44%
2020-2021	92	Tazewell County	5,432		5,432	0.43%
2020-2021	46	Isle of Wight County	5,396		5,396	0.43%
2020-2021	93	Warren County	5,160		5,160	0.41%
2020-2021	36	Gloucester County	5,044		5,044	0.40%
2020-2021	54	Louisa County	4,984		4,984	0.40%
2020-2021	68	Orange County	4,904	3	4,907	0.39%
2020-2021	1	Accomack County	4,863	1	4,864	0.39%
2020-2021	41	Halifax County	4,690	1	4,691	0.37%
2020-2021	12	Botetourt County	4,431		4,431	0.35%
2020-2021	48	King George County	4,297		4,297	0.34%
2020-2021	132	Winchester City	4,268	1	4,269	0.34%
2020-2021	104	Charlottesville City	4,255	4	4,259	0.34%
2020-2021	114	Hopewell City	4,240	2	4,242	0.34%
2020-2021	27	Dinwiddie County	4,209		4,209	0.34%
2020-2021	72	Powhatan County	4,208	4	4,212	0.34%
2020-2021	17	Caroline County	4,131		4,131	0.33%
2020-2021	86	Smyth County	4,110		4,110	0.33%
2020-2021	58	Mecklenburg County	4,087	6	4,093	0.33%



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2020-2021	5	Amherst County	4,045		4,045	0.32%
2020-2021	120	Petersburg City	4,045		4,045	0.32%
2020-2021	77	Pulaski County	4,010		4,010	0.32%
2020-2021	97	Wythe County	3,857	1	3,858	0.31%
2020-2021	139	Salem City	3,828		3,828	0.31%
2020-2021	83	Russell County	3,552		3,552	0.28%
2020-2021	18	Carroll County	3,551	1	3,552	0.28%
2020-2021	110	Fredericksburg City	3,545		3,545	0.28%
2020-2021	84	Scott County	3,534	4	3,538	0.28%
2020-2021	144	Manassas Park City	3,500		3,500	0.28%
2020-2021	32	Fluvanna County	3,297		3,297	0.26%
2020-2021	69	Page County	3,209	4	3,213	0.26%
2020-2021	52	Lee County	3,048		3,048	0.24%
2020-2021	63	New Kent County	3,040		3,040	0.24%
2020-2021	39	Greene County	2,928		2,928	0.23%
2020-2021	130	Waynesboro City	2,913	1	2,914	0.23%
2020-2021	106	Colonial Heights City	2,784		2,784	0.22%
2020-2021	81	Rockbridge County	2,711		2,711	0.22%
2020-2021	87	Southampton County	2,610		2,610	0.21%
2020-2021	126	Staunton City	2,607		2,607	0.21%
2020-2021	37	Goochland County	2,581	1	2,582	0.21%
2020-2021	122	Radford City	2,520		2,520	0.20%
2020-2021	14	Buchanan County	2,516		2,516	0.20%



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2020-2021	70	Patrick County	2,516	1	2,517	0.20%
2020-2021	109	Falls Church City	2,500		2,500	0.20%
2020-2021	35	Giles County	2,298	2	2,300	0.18%
2020-2021	6	Appomattox County	2,272		2,272	0.18%
2020-2021	102	Bristol City	2,214		2,214	0.18%
2020-2021	40	Greensville County	2,137		2,137	0.17%
2020-2021	142	Poquoson City	2,069	21	2,090	0.17%
2020-2021	15	Buckingham County	2,009		2,009	0.16%
2020-2021	50	King William County	2,006	1	2,007	0.16%
2020-2021	26	Dickenson County	1,967		1,967	0.16%
2020-2021	3	Alleghany County	1,952		1,952	0.16%
2020-2021	73	Prince Edward County	1,947	2	1,949	0.16%
2020-2021	116	Martinsville City	1,881		1,881	0.15%
2020-2021	67	Nottoway County	1,878		1,878	0.15%
2020-2021	31	Floyd County	1,831	2	1,833	0.15%
2020-2021	22	Clarke County	1,741	4	1,745	0.14%
2020-2021	20	Charlotte County	1,726		1,726	0.14%
2020-2021	4	Amelia County	1,627		1,627	0.13%
2020-2021	56	Madison County	1,626	43	1,669	0.13%
2020-2021	55	Lunenburg County	1,622		1,622	0.13%
2020-2021	62	Nelson County	1,596		1,596	0.13%
2020-2021	95	Westmoreland County	1,548		1,548	0.12%
2020-2021	38	Grayson County	1,517		1,517	0.12%



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2020-2021	13	Brunswick County	1,451		1,451	0.12%
2020-2021	65	Northampton County	1,410		1,410	0.11%
2020-2021	111	Galax City	1,323		1,323	0.11%
2020-2021	79	Richmond County	1,306		1,306	0.10%
2020-2021	66	Northumberland County	1,228		1,228	0.10%
2020-2021	28	Essex County	1,224		1,224	0.10%
2020-2021	25	Cumberland County	1,223		1,223	0.10%
2020-2021	59	Middlesex County	1,166		1,166	0.09%
2020-2021	91	Sussex County	1,045		1,045	0.08%
2020-2021	135	Franklin City	1,028		1,028	0.08%
2020-2021	107	Covington City	1,016		1,016	0.08%
2020-2021	51	Lancaster County	1,014		1,014	0.08%
2020-2021	57	Mathews County	931	1	932	0.07%
2020-2021	103	Buena Vista City	916		916	0.07%
2020-2021	49	King and Queen County	875		875	0.07%
2020-2021	119	Norton City	861		861	0.07%
2020-2021	207	West Point	804		804	0.06%
2020-2021	78	Rappahannock County	766		766	0.06%
2020-2021	90	Surry County	679		679	0.05%
2020-2021	11	Bland County	670		670	0.05%
2020-2021	202	Colonial Beach	634		634	0.05%
2020-2021	19	Charles City County	576		576	0.05%
2020-2021	23	Craig County	546		546	0.04%



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2020-2021	9	Bath County	521		521	0.04%
2020-2021	137	Lexington City	465		465	0.04%
2020-2021	45	Highland County	184		184	0.01%
		<b>TOTAL - ALL DISTRICTS</b>	<b>1,251,499</b>	<b>1,257</b>	<b>1,252,756</b>	

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