



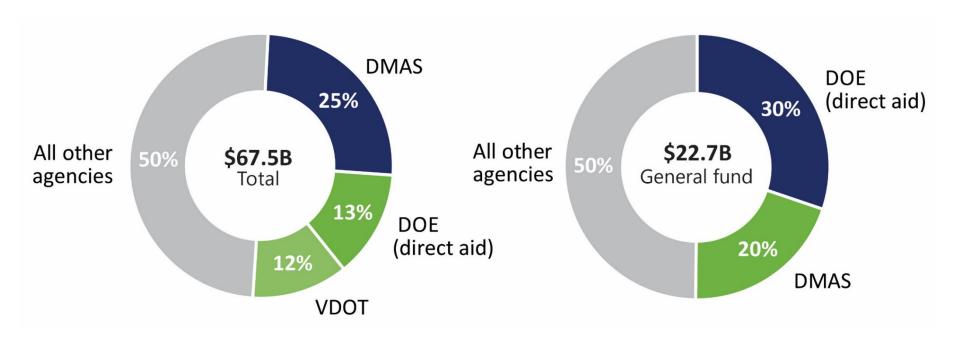


### State Spending: 2021 Update

#### **Study mandate**

- JLARC to annually review state spending for previous 10 fiscal years (FY12-FY21)
  - Identify largest & fastest-growing agencies and programs
  - Identify causes of expenditure growth

# A small number of agencies received half of appropriations, total and general fund (FY21)



Total = general and non-general funds.

# Operating budget increased in total, general, and non-general funds (FY12-FY21)

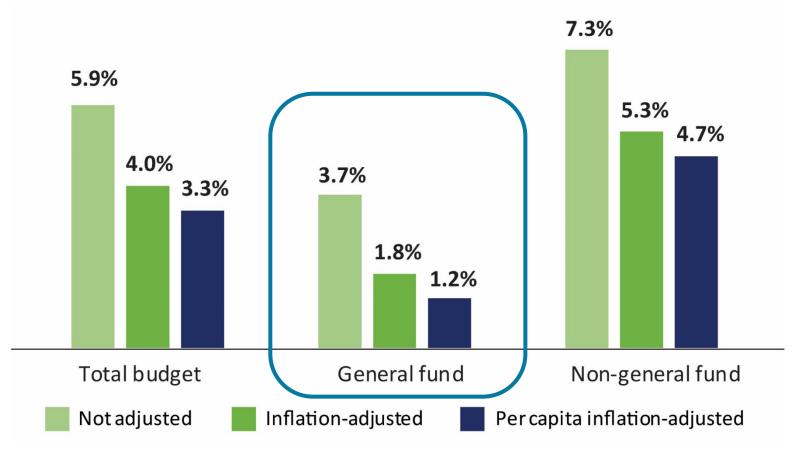


Not adjusted for inflation.

#### Many factors affect budget growth

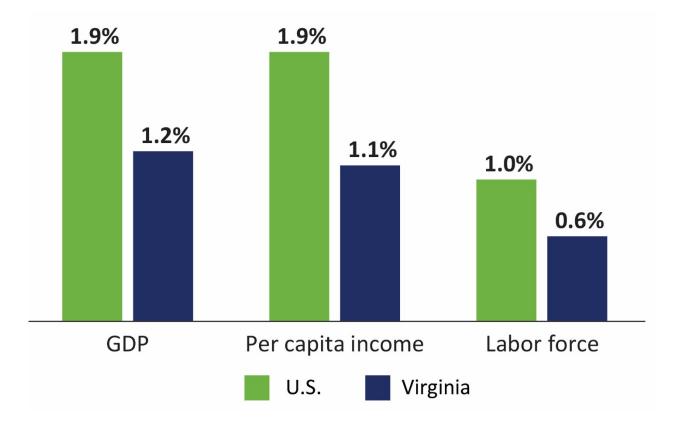
- Changes in Virginia's population and economy
- Changes in program enrollment and costs
- Trends in general fund and non-general fund revenue collections
- Policy decisions to initiate or change state government programs and activities

# General fund budget grew an average of 1% per year, adjusted for inflation and population growth



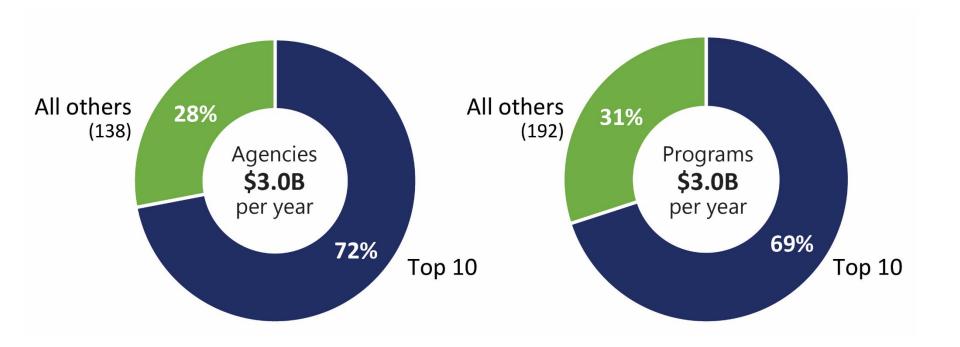
FY12-FY21.

# Virginia economy grew slower than the nation's, which contributed to lower general fund growth



Average annual growth FY12-FY21. GDP and per capita income are adjusted for inflation. GDP is through the first quarter of FY21; income and labor force are through the second quarter.

# Majority of total budget growth was concentrated in 10 agencies and programs



Total budget growth per year on average (FY12-FY21), not adjusted for inflation.

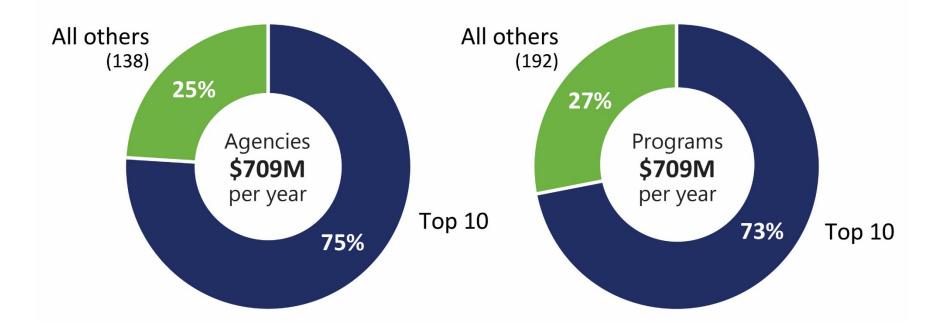
# Total appropriations (FY12–FY21) 10 agencies with highest growth amount

Agency	Avg annual growth Avg ann amount (\$M) growth r		% of total growth
1 DMAS	\$1,073	10%	36%
2 VDOT	353	6	12
3 DOE (direct aid)	280	4	9
4 UVA	170	6	6
5 Va Tech	63 5		2
6 DRPT	54	54 11	
7 GMU	51	51 6	
8 VCU	45 4		1
9 ABC	41	6	1
10 DOC	41	3	1
Total, top 10	\$2,171	7%	72%

# Total appropriations (FY12–FY21) 10 programs with highest growth amount

	Program	Avg annual growth amount (\$M)	Avg annual growth rate	% of total growth
1	Medicaid program services	\$1,037	10%	34%
2	State education assistance programs	250	4	8
3	Higher ed: Education & general services	208	5	7
4	Highway construction programs	141	7	5
5	State health services	107	5	4
6	Fin. assist. to localities (transportation)	83	16	3
7	Fin. assistance to localities (general)	80	24	3
8	Highway system maint. & operations	69	4	2
9	Higher ed: Fin. assist. for E&G services	63	4	2
10	Higher ed: Auxiliary enterprises	57	4	2
	Total, top 10	\$2,093	6%	69%

# Most general fund budget growth was concentrated in 10 agencies and programs



General fund budget growth per year on average (FY12-FY21), not adjusted for inflation.

# General fund appropriations (FY12-FY21) 10 agencies with highest growth amount

Agency	Avg annual growth amount (\$M)	Avg annual growth rate	% of total growth
1 DOE (Direct aid)	\$218	4%	31%
2 DMAS	131	4	18
3 DBHDS	45	6	6
4 DOC	42	4	6
5 Treasury Board	27	4	4
6 DHCD	18	20	2
7 VCCS	14	3	2
8 Compensation Board	13	2	2
9 VSP	12	5	2
10 DCR	10	26	1
Total, Top 10	\$531	4%	75%

# General fund appropriations (FY12-FY21) 10 programs with highest growth amount

Program	Avg annual growth amount (\$M)	Avg annual growth rate	% of total growth
1 State education assistance programs	\$215	4%	30%
2 Medicaid program services	123	3	17
3 Higher ed: Education & general services	68 5		10
4 Bond & loan retirement & redemption	28	4	4
5 Financial assistance for health services	17	5	2
6 State health services	15	8	2
7 Higher ed: student financial services	14	4 5	
8 Admin & support: public safety	y 14 8		2
9 Fin. assist. sheriff's offices & reg. jails	10	2	1
10 Pre-trial, trial, & appellate processes	10	3	1
Total, Top 10	\$514	4%	73%

# Non-general funds were responsible for majority of total budget growth (FY12-FY21)

Non-general fund category	Avg annual growth amount (\$M)	Avg annual growth rate	% of total growth
Federal Trust	\$948	10%	31%
Commonwealth Transportation	397	8	13
Higher Education Operating	334	334 4	
Dedicated Special Revenue	312	312 20	
Internal Service	236		8
Enterprise	136	9	5
Debt Service	12	4	<1
Special	(2)	<0	<0
Trust and Agency	(66)	6) <0	
Non-general funds	\$2,307	7%	77%
General fund	\$709	4%	23%

# Examples of non-general fund revenues collected and appropriated through state budget process

- Federal funding for Medicaid and K-12 education
- College tuition payments made by students and parents
- Revenues from motor vehicle and gasoline taxes
- Child support payments
- State employee payments for health insurance
- Hunting and fishing license fees

# Non-general fund appropriations (FY12-FY21) 10 agencies with highest growth amount

	Agency	Avg annual growth amount (\$M)	Avg annual growth rate	% of total growth
1	DMAS	\$942	14%	41%
2	VDOT	368	7	16
3	UVA	165	6	7
4	DOE (direct aid)	61	4	3
5	Va Tech	56	6	2
6	DRPT	54	11	2
7	GMU	43	6	2
8	ABC	41	6	2
9	VCU	36	4	2
10	DSS	33	2	1
	Total, top 10	\$1,800	8%	78%

# Some agencies had large percentage increases in appropriations (FY12-FY21)

- General fund: budgets of 22 agencies grew faster than overall general fund
  - ELECT budget increased 363% (\$30M), but < 1% of total general fund increase
- Non-general fund: budgets of 9 agencies grew faster than overall non-general fund
  - Treasury budget increased 290% (\$31M), but <1% of total non-general fund increase
- Most are small and did not have large increases

See pages 16–19 of the report for list of agencies.

# Two agencies had declines in general fund appropriations (FY12–FY20)

- VDOT (-100%): general fund infusions in FY11 and FY12 that have not recurred; general funds for debt service replaced with non-general funds
- SBSD (-72%): two agencies merged to create SBSD, and a grant program transferred to VEDP
- General fund growth lower than inflation (18.6%) for 9 agencies

See page 19 of the report for list of agencies.

#### **Key findings**

- Virginia's budget grew 6% per year, on average, between FY12 and FY21
- Adjusted for inflation and population (per year, on average)
  - Total budget grew 3.3%
  - Non-general funds grew 4.7%
  - General fund grew 1.2%
- Budget growth was concentrated in a few agencies (such as DMAS) & program areas (such as education, health care, and transportation)

#### **JLARC** staff for this report

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