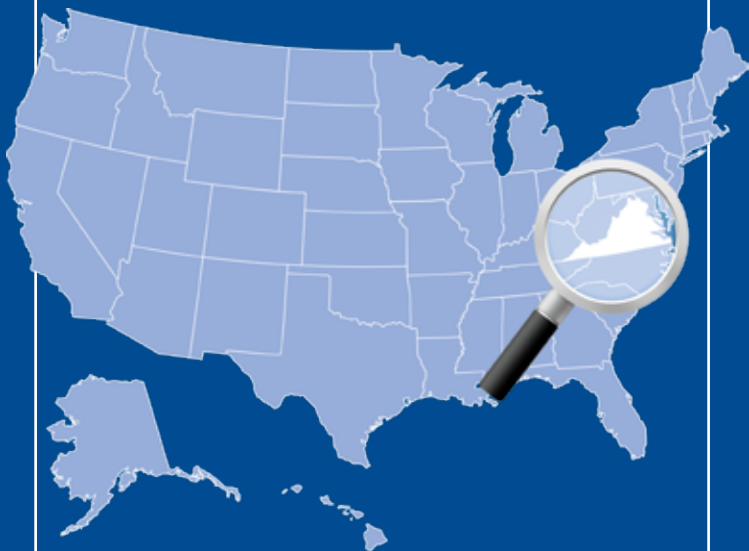


VIRGINIA

COMPARED TO THE OTHER STATES

NATIONAL RANKINGS ON TAXES, BUDGETARY
COMPONENTS, AND OTHER INDICATORS



2012 Edition

Prepared by Staff of

JLARC

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What's New in the 2012 Edition

Since the first (2004) edition of this publication, which included 24 measures, new measures have been added periodically to provide additional benchmarks against which Virginia can be compared to the other states. This year's edition introduces additional measures of the costs associated with higher education and public safety: Table 32 shows the rate of growth in average annual in-state tuition and fees at public four-year institutions over the last five years, and Table 35 shows state corrections expenditures per state-responsible offender.

Effects of the Recession on State and Local Government Budgets

Most of the data shown in this edition are for calendar or fiscal year (FY) 2009 or 2010. This period coincides with the end of the national recession that began in December 2007 and the influx of federal funds made available by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

Despite federal assistance, state and local governments across the nation faced significant financial stress in 2009—the U.S. Census Bureau noted that, compared to 2008, revenues declined 22.1%, expenditures increased 4.6%, and indebtedness increased 5.1%. Over the same period, taxes collected (the primary source of revenue for governments) declined 4.5%. As shown in the Virginia Summary on the next two pages and the tables that follow, Virginia's state and local government budgets generally followed these national trends with the exception of a modest increase in local taxes collected.

Other Indicators of a State's Condition

States can also be measured against indicators of the well-being of their citizens and the quality of public services they receive. The Virginia Summary and the tables that follow show measures of health insurance coverage, infant mortality, and spending on Medicaid and benefit programs, public education, roads, and corrections.

A Note on the Rankings

Two states having the same value in the tables are given the same ranking. However, values are displayed only to a certain decimal place, so states may appear to have the same value in the table but have different rankings because their actual values are different.

VIRGINIA SUMMARY (2012 EDITION)

TABLE	MEASURE	TREND (vs. 2011 ed.)	RANK
1 Population	8,096,604	▲	12
2 Percent Change in Population	12.5%	▼	16
3 Per Capita Personal Income	\$44,376	▼	8
4 Unemployment	6.9%	▲	43
5 Percentage of Population in Poverty	11.1%	▲	44
6 Per Capita State and Local Revenue	\$5,929	▼	41
7 State and Local Revenue as Percentage of Personal Income	13.7%	▼	49
8 Per Capita State Revenue	\$3,309	▼	35
9 Per Capita Local Revenue	\$4,028	▼	29
10 Individual Income Tax as Percentage of Total State & Local Tax Revenue	29.2%	▼	7
11 Per Capita State & Local Taxes	\$3,970	▼	22
12 State and Local Taxes as Percentage of Personal Income	9.2%	▼	43
13 Per Capita Local Taxes	\$1,874	▲	13
14 Per Capita State Taxes	\$2,095	▼	34
15 Per Capita Federal Grants	\$1,528	▼	48
16 Per Capita Federal Expenditures	\$17,008	▼	2
17 Per Capita State Expenditures	\$5,096	▲	32
18 Total State Spending Growth Rate	22%	▼	21
19 Per Capita General Fund Expenditures	\$1,873	▼	26
20 General Fund Expenditures as Percentage of Personal Income	4.2%	▼	38
21 Per Capita State & Local Debt Outstanding	\$7,446	▲	27
22 Bond Ratings	AAA	▷	1

TABLE	MEASURE	TREND (vs. 2011 ed.)	RANK
23 Per Capita Total Medicaid Expenditures	\$729	▲	47
24 Public Welfare Expenditures as Percentage of Total State Expenditures	17.0%	▼	43
25 Percentage of Population Under 65 Years Covered by Health Insurance	84.3%	▼	25
26 Infant Mortality Rate	6.9	▼	25
27 State & Local Per-Pupil Funding	\$11,405	▲	17
28 State Per-Pupil Funding	\$5,115	▲	35
29 Average Salary of Public Schoolteachers	\$48,385	▲	28
30 Percentage of Persons 25 Years and Older With High School Education	86.5%	▷	31
31 Average Annual In-State Tuition & Fees at Public 4-Year Institutions	\$9,618	▲	12
32 Average Annual In-State Tuition & Fees at Public 4-Year Institutions Growth Rate	46.7%	n.a.	12
33 State Motor Fuel Excise Taxes	17.5¢	▷	37
34 Per Capita Road Expenditures	\$430	▼	38
35 State Corrections Expenditures Per Offender	\$12,461	n.a.	10
36 State Government FTEs Per 100 Persons	1.6	▷	28

KEY

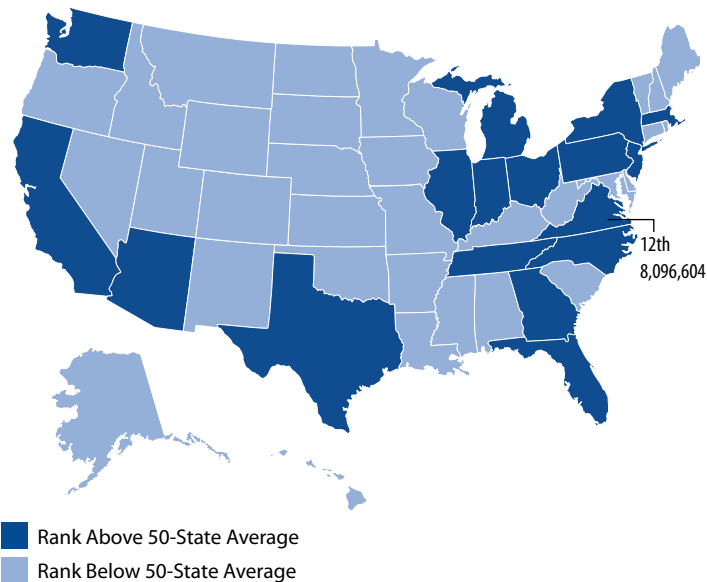
▲ Increased

▼ Decreased

▷ Unchanged

n.a. New Measure in 2012

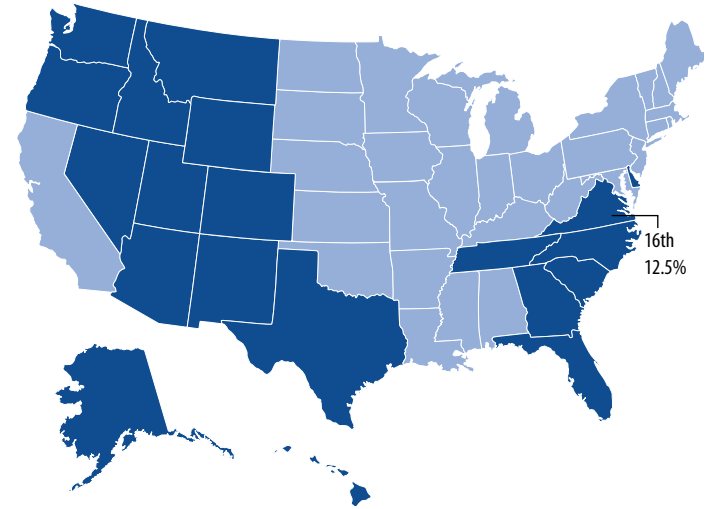
1	California	37,691,912
2	Texas	25,674,681
3	New York	19,465,197
4	Florida	19,057,542
5	Illinois	12,869,257
6	Pennsylvania	12,742,886
7	Ohio	11,544,951
8	Michigan	9,876,187
9	Georgia	9,815,210
10	North Carolina	9,656,401
11	New Jersey	8,821,155
12	Virginia	8,096,604
13	Washington	6,830,038
14	Massachusetts	6,587,536
15	Indiana	6,516,922
16	Arizona	6,482,505
17	Tennessee	6,403,353
50-State Average		6,219,478
18	Missouri	6,010,688
19	Maryland	5,828,289
20	Wisconsin	5,711,767
21	Minnesota	5,344,861
22	Colorado	5,116,796
23	Alabama	4,802,740
24	South Carolina	4,679,230
25	Louisiana	4,574,836
26	Kentucky	4,369,356
27	Oregon	3,871,859
28	Oklahoma	3,791,508
29	Connecticut	3,580,709
30	Iowa	3,062,309
31	Mississippi	2,978,512
32	Arkansas	2,937,979
33	Kansas	2,871,238
34	Utah	2,817,222
35	Nevada	2,723,322
36	New Mexico	2,082,224
37	West Virginia	1,855,364
38	Nebraska	1,842,641
39	Idaho	1,584,985
40	Hawaii	1,374,810
41	Maine	1,328,188
42	New Hampshire	1,318,194
43	Rhode Island	1,051,302
44	Montana	998,199
45	Delaware	907,135
46	South Dakota	824,082
47	Alaska	722,718
48	North Dakota	683,932
49	Vermont	626,431
50	Wyoming	568,158



FAST FACTS

- Virginia's estimated population of 8,096,604 people in 2011 represents a 1.2% increase from the state's actual population reported by the 2010 Census.
- The 50-state average population increased by 0.9% between 2010 and 2011.
- State rankings for population were the same in 2011 as in 2010.

	<i>in %</i>
1 Nevada	29.8
2 Utah	23.4
3 Arizona	22.9
4 Texas	20.4
5 Idaho	20.1
6 North Carolina	17.6
7 Georgia	17.2
8 Florida	16.5
9 Colorado	15.6
10 South Carolina	15.1
11 Wyoming	14.9
12 Washington	14.1
13 Alaska	14.0
14 Delaware	14.0
15 New Mexico	13.7
16 Virginia	12.5
17 Hawaii	12.1
18 Oregon	11.6
19 Tennessee	11.3
20 Montana	10.1
50-State Average	9.5
21 Oklahoma	9.4
22 California	9.3
23 Arkansas	9.2
24 South Dakota	8.7
25 Maryland	8.4
26 Alabama	7.5
27 Kentucky	7.4
28 Minnesota	7.3
29 Nebraska	7.1
30 North Dakota	7.0
31 Missouri	6.6
32 Indiana	6.4
33 Kansas	6.3
34 Wisconsin	5.6
35 New Hampshire	5.0
36 Iowa	4.4
37 Mississippi	4.4
38 Connecticut	4.3
39 New Jersey	3.9
40 Pennsylvania	3.6
41 Maine	3.3
42 Illinois	3.0
43 West Virginia	3.0
44 Massachusetts	3.0
45 Vermont	2.3
46 Louisiana	2.2
47 New York	2.0
48 Ohio	1.4
49 Rhode Island	-0.6
50 Michigan	-1.2



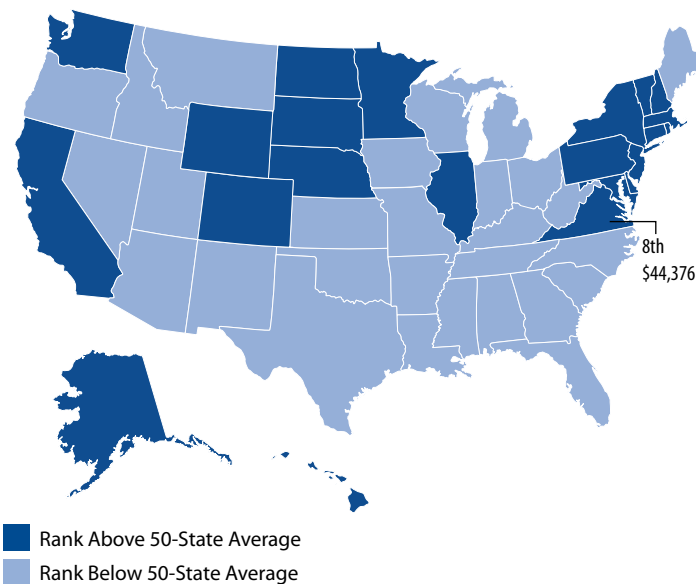
■ Rank Above 50-State Average
 ■ Rank Below 50-State Average

FAST FACTS

- Virginia's estimated population was 8,096,604 in 2011, compared to 7,198,362 in 2001, a 12.5% increase.
- The U.S. population grew 9.3% in the last decade, to 311,591,917 in 2011.
- For Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, percent change and total population were both above the 50-state average. For other states, such as Maryland and West Virginia, both measures were below the 50-state average.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (Sept 2011 for updated 2001 population and Dec 2011 for 2011 estimated population).

	<i>in \$</i>
1 Connecticut	54,923
2 Massachusetts	51,377
3 New Jersey	51,224
4 Maryland	49,176
5 New York	48,486
6 Wyoming	44,927
7 Alaska	44,439
8 Virginia	44,376
9 New Hampshire	43,596
10 Minnesota	42,901
11 North Dakota	42,885
12 Washington	42,696
13 California	42,688
14 Colorado	42,393
15 Rhode Island	42,108
16 Illinois	42,098
17 Hawaii	41,763
18 Pennsylvania	40,622
19 Vermont	40,112
20 Nebraska	39,762
21 Delaware	39,745
22 South Dakota	39,704
50-State Average	39,112
23 Kansas	39,088
24 Florida	38,307
25 Wisconsin	38,204
26 Iowa	38,128
27 Texas	37,873
28 Louisiana	37,109
29 Missouri	37,010
30 Nevada	36,974
31 Maine	36,695
32 Oregon	36,502
33 Ohio	36,179
34 Oklahoma	35,494
35 Montana	35,120
36 North Carolina	35,073
37 Tennessee	35,014
38 Georgia	34,890
39 Arizona	34,671
40 Michigan	34,670
41 Indiana	34,078
42 Alabama	33,555
43 New Mexico	33,478
44 Arkansas	32,742
45 Utah	32,621
46 South Carolina	32,537
47 Kentucky	32,427
48 Idaho	32,065
49 West Virginia	32,016
50 Mississippi	31,074



FAST FACTS

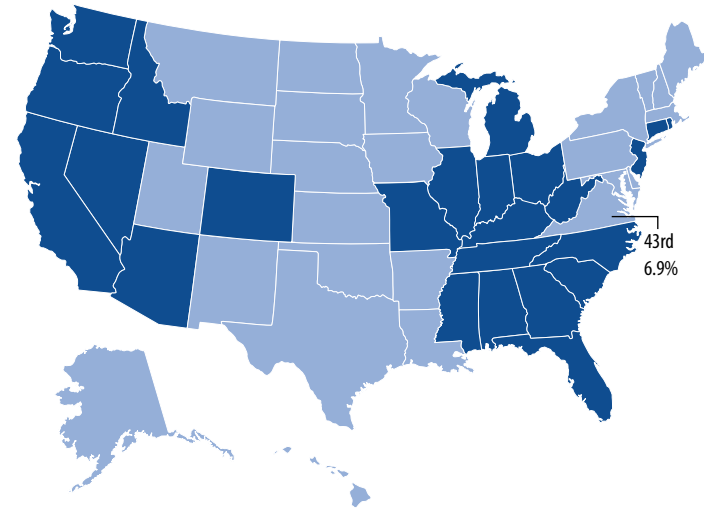
- Virginia's per capita personal income increased by \$247 between 2009 and 2010, a 0.6% increase. Its rank for this measure dropped one position.
- Per capita personal income increased for 40 states in 2010 compared to 2009, with an average increase over all states of \$408, a 1.1% increase.

Definitions

Personal income is the income a person receives from net earnings (wages, salaries, and other labor income); property (personal dividend, interest, and rental income); and transfer payments such as Social Security and unemployment benefits. Personal income is measured before the deduction of personal income taxes and other personal taxes.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau data from the 2010 Census (Sept 2011); U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (Sept 2011).

	<i>in %</i>
1 Nevada	14.9
2 Michigan	12.5
3 California	12.4
4 Rhode Island	11.6
5 Florida	11.5
6 South Carolina	11.2
7 Oregon	10.8
8 North Carolina	10.6
9 Kentucky	10.5
10 Mississippi	10.4
11 Illinois	10.3
12 Georgia	10.2
12 Indiana	10.2
14 Ohio	10.1
15 Arizona	10.0
16 Tennessee	9.7
17 Missouri	9.6
17 Washington	9.6
19 Alabama	9.5
19 New Jersey	9.5
21 Idaho	9.3
22 Connecticut	9.1
22 West Virginia	9.1
24 Colorado	8.9
50-State Average	8.8
25 Pennsylvania	8.7
26 New York	8.6
27 Delaware	8.5
27 Massachusetts	8.5
29 New Mexico	8.4
30 Wisconsin	8.3
31 Texas	8.2
32 Alaska	8.0
33 Arkansas	7.9
33 Maine	7.9
35 Utah	7.7
36 Louisiana	7.5
36 Maryland	7.5
38 Minnesota	7.3
39 Montana	7.2
40 Oklahoma	7.1
41 Kansas	7.0
41 Wyoming	7.0
43 Virginia	6.9
44 Hawaii	6.6
45 Vermont	6.2
46 Iowa	6.1
46 New Hampshire	6.1
48 South Dakota	4.8
49 Nebraska	4.7
50 North Dakota	3.9



■ Rank Above 50-State Average
 ■ Rank Below 50-State Average

FAST FACTS

- Virginia's 6.9% annual unemployment rate for 2010 was 0.2 percentage point higher than in 2009. Most states experienced increases in their annual unemployment rate compared to 2009, with Nevada leading with a 3.1% increase.
- The 2010 U.S. unemployment rate (as opposed to the 50-state average) was 9.6%, up 0.3 percentage point from 2009.
- Virginia's average monthly employment in 2010 was 3,628,000, a decrease of 13,600 employees from the average monthly employment in 2009.
- Virginia's latest available monthly unemployment rate was 6.2 % in November 2011. (Monthly data are preliminary.)

Definitions

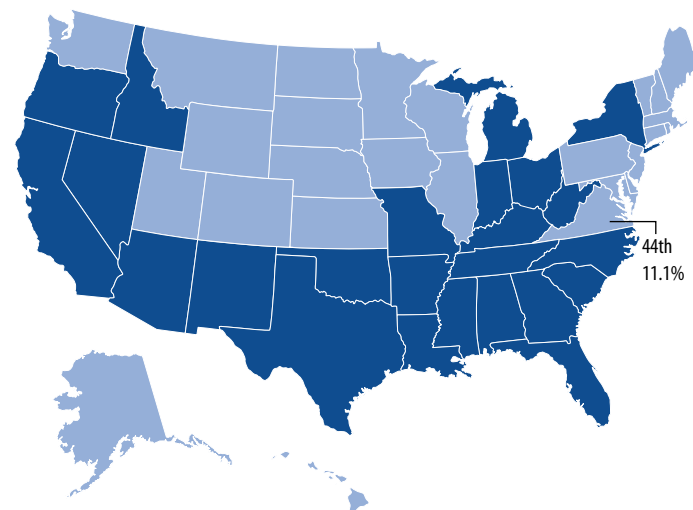
The unemployment rate is the percentage of people 16 years or older who do not have a job but are available and have looked for work in the past four weeks. The unemployed are workers expecting to be recalled to a job from which they were laid off, or waiting to start a new job within 30 days, but not those who are unemployed and available but who are not currently looking for work (although they have looked for work within the last 12 months).

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (Feb 2011 for annual rate; Dec 2011 for monthly rate).

5

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION LIVING IN POVERTY IN PAST 12 MONTHS (2010)

	<i>in %</i>
1 Mississippi	22.4
2 New Mexico	20.4
3 Alabama	19.0
3 Kentucky	19.0
5 Arkansas	18.8
6 Louisiana	18.7
7 South Carolina	18.2
8 West Virginia	18.1
9 Georgia	17.9
9 Texas	17.9
11 Tennessee	17.7
12 North Carolina	17.5
13 Arizona	17.4
14 Oklahoma	16.9
15 Michigan	16.8
16 Florida	16.5
17 California	15.8
17 Ohio	15.8
17 Oregon	15.8
20 Idaho	15.7
21 Indiana	15.3
21 Missouri	15.3
23 Nevada	14.9
23 New York	14.9
50-State Average	14.7
25 Montana	14.6
26 South Dakota	14.4
27 Rhode Island	14.0
28 Illinois	13.8
29 Kansas	13.6
30 Colorado	13.4
30 Pennsylvania	13.4
30 Washington	13.4
33 Utah	13.2
33 Wisconsin	13.2
35 North Dakota	13.0
36 Maine	12.9
36 Nebraska	12.9
38 Vermont	12.7
39 Iowa	12.6
40 Delaware	11.8
41 Minnesota	11.6
42 Massachusetts	11.4
43 Wyoming	11.2
44 Virginia	11.1
45 Hawaii	10.7
46 New Jersey	10.3
47 Connecticut	10.1
48 Alaska	9.9
48 Maryland	9.9
50 New Hampshire	8.3



■ Rank Above 50-State Average
 ■ Rank Below 50-State Average

FAST FACTS

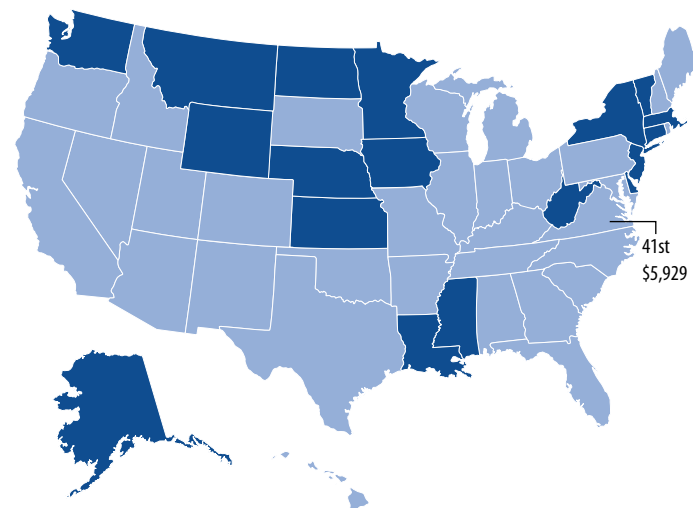
- There were 861,969 Virginians living in poverty in 2010, a 7.4% increase over 2009. Virginia's rank for this measure improved (went down) from 42nd in 2009 to 44th in 2010.
- The U.S. Census Bureau estimated that 46.2 million Americans were living in poverty in 2010, up from 43.6 million in 2009.

Definitions

The 2010 poverty threshold, as defined by the Census Bureau, was \$22,113 for a family of four including two children. This threshold is updated annually for changes in prices.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Surveys for 2009 and 2010.

	<i>in \$</i>
1 Alaska	16,784
2 Wyoming	13,260
3 New York	9,097
4 North Dakota	9,019
5 Connecticut	8,881
6 Vermont	8,779
7 Nebraska	8,752
8 New Jersey	8,499
9 Massachusetts	8,449
10 Delaware	8,339
11 Louisiana	8,196
12 West Virginia	7,627
13 Washington	7,575
14 Iowa	7,448
15 Minnesota	7,338
16 Mississippi	7,290
17 Kansas	7,262
18 Montana	7,216
50-State Average	7,206
19 Maine	7,188
20 Indiana	7,152
21 Hawaii	7,092
22 Rhode Island	7,084
23 South Carolina	7,048
24 Alabama	6,958
25 Oklahoma	6,901
26 New Hampshire	6,893
27 Michigan	6,766
28 New Mexico	6,744
29 Maryland	6,689
30 Arizona	6,659
31 Georgia	6,597
32 Kentucky	6,518
33 Tennessee	6,472
34 Texas	6,422
35 Nevada	6,408
36 Florida	6,341
37 California	6,282
38 North Carolina	6,064
39 Utah	6,038
40 Illinois	5,932
41 Virginia	5,929
42 Arkansas	5,850
43 Colorado	5,787
44 Idaho	5,782
45 South Dakota	5,717
46 Pennsylvania	5,707
47 Missouri	5,452
48 Ohio	5,079
49 Oregon	4,980
50 Wisconsin	3,968



- Rank Above 50-State Average
- Rank Below 50-State Average

FAST FACTS

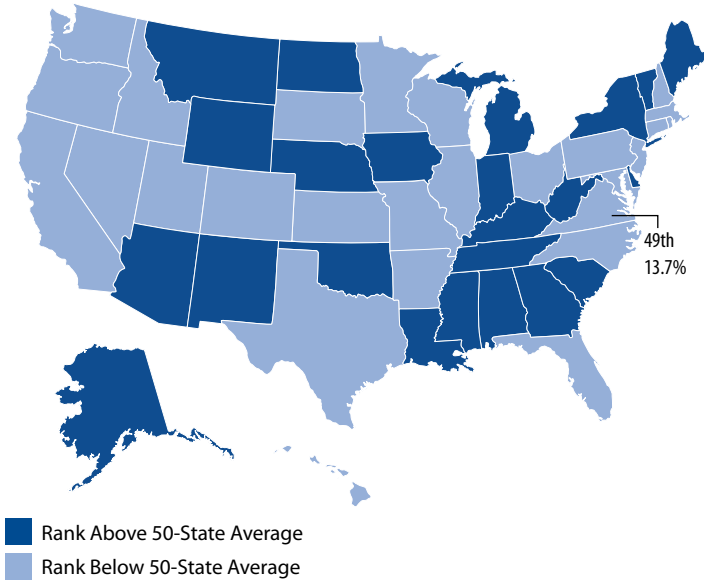
- As in 2008, Virginia's per capita revenue received by the state and local governments decreased in 2009 compared to the previous year, both in rank (from 38th to 41st) and amount (a decrease of \$1,540).
- Nationally, state and local government revenues declined 22.1% from 2008.
- Revenue received by Virginia's state and local governments comes primarily from taxes (56% of revenue in 2009). It also derives from tuition, state hospital charges, interest earnings, and other miscellaneous sources (28% in 2009), and from the federal government (15% in 2009).

* Per capita state and per capita local revenue numbers provided separately (Tables 8 and 9) do not sum to combined state and local revenues because the Census Bureau eliminates intergovernmental transactions—such as state payments to localities for car tax relief—from combined state and local amounts.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2009 Annual Surveys of State and Local Government Finances (Oct 2011) and annual population estimates (Sept 2011).

7 STATE & LOCAL REVENUE AS PERCENTAGE OF PERSONAL INCOME (FY 2009)

	in %
1 Alaska	38.8
2 Wyoming	30.5
3 West Virginia	24.5
4 Mississippi	24.3
5 North Dakota	22.7
6 Louisiana	22.7
7 Nebraska	22.6
8 Vermont	22.6
9 South Carolina	22.3
10 Delaware	21.6
11 Indiana	21.4
12 Montana	21.4
13 Alabama	21.3
14 New Mexico	20.8
15 Kentucky	20.4
16 Oklahoma	20.3
17 Michigan	20.2
18 Iowa	20.1
19 Maine	19.9
20 Arizona	19.6
21 New York	19.5
22 Georgia	19.4
23 Tennessee	19.1
50-State Average	19.1
24 Kansas	19.0
25 Utah	18.9
26 Idaho	18.6
27 Arkansas	18.3
28 Washington	18.1
29 Minnesota	17.8
30 North Carolina	17.8
31 Texas	17.6
32 Nevada	17.5
33 Hawaii	17.4
34 Rhode Island	17.4
35 New Jersey	17.1
36 Florida	17.0
37 Massachusetts	17.0
38 Connecticut	16.6
39 New Hampshire	16.2
40 California	15.2
41 Missouri	15.0
42 South Dakota	15.0
43 Pennsylvania	14.5
44 Ohio	14.5
45 Illinois	14.4
46 Maryland	14.0
47 Colorado	14.0
48 Oregon	14.0
49 Virginia	13.7
50 Wisconsin	10.7



FAST FACTS

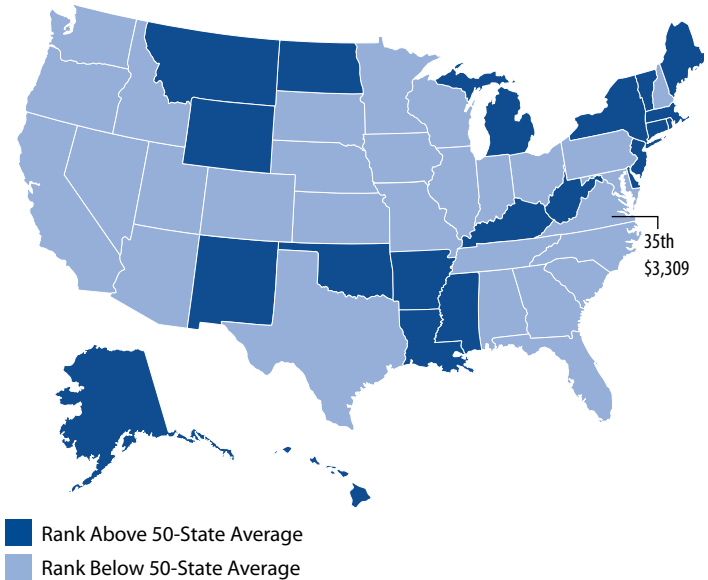
- Virginia has ranked in the lowest five states in state and local revenue as a percentage of personal income since 2004.
- Virginia also ranks as one of the lowest when state and local revenue is measured as a percentage of gross state product, which was 12.7% in the Commonwealth, the fourth lowest of the 50 states.

Definitions

Gross state product, or gross domestic product (GDP) by state, is the sum of the national GDP originating in all the industries in a state. Nationally, GDP is the sum of what consumers, businesses, and government spend on final goods and services, plus investment and net foreign trade. It includes workers' wages and salaries, income earned by individual or joint entrepreneurs as well as by corporations, and business taxes such as sales, property, and federal excise taxes that count as a business expense.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau 2009 Annual Surveys of State and Local Government Finances (Oct 2011); U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (personal income revised Sept 2011 and GSP revised Jun 2011).

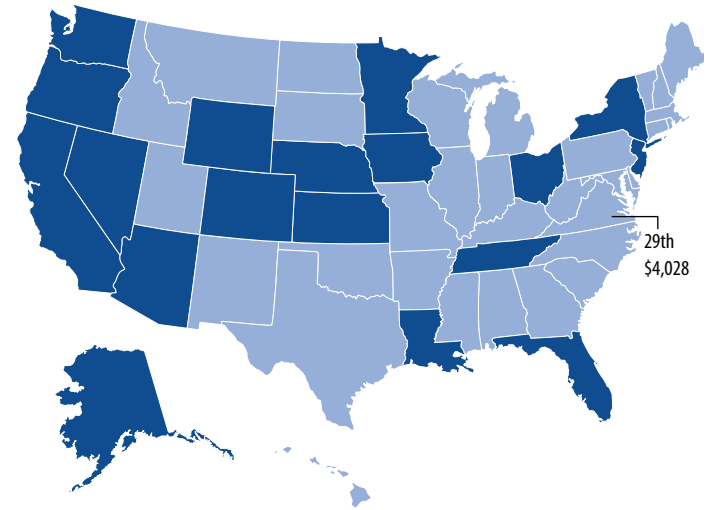
	<i>in \$</i>
1 Alaska	12,880
2 Wyoming	8,552
3 Vermont	7,297
4 North Dakota	6,576
5 Delaware	6,490
6 West Virginia	6,014
7 Connecticut	5,877
8 Massachusetts	5,717
9 Louisiana	5,143
10 Hawaii	5,013
11 Montana	4,907
12 New Jersey	4,905
13 Maine	4,865
14 Mississippi	4,859
15 Michigan	4,819
16 New York	4,771
17 New Mexico	4,734
18 Oklahoma	4,688
19 Rhode Island	4,471
20 Arkansas	4,446
21 Kentucky	4,400
50-State Average	4,369
22 Iowa	4,355
23 South Carolina	4,335
24 Indiana	4,327
25 Minnesota	4,314
26 Alabama	4,310
27 New Hampshire	4,285
28 Maryland	4,201
29 Kansas	4,114
30 Nebraska	4,072
31 Washington	3,671
32 Arizona	3,663
33 Idaho	3,562
34 Georgia	3,494
35 Virginia	3,309
36 Texas	3,308
37 Utah	3,225
38 North Carolina	3,191
39 Illinois	3,167
40 California	3,068
41 Pennsylvania	3,063
42 South Dakota	3,019
43 Missouri	3,009
44 Tennessee	2,973
45 Nevada	2,806
46 Florida	2,445
47 Ohio	2,165
48 Colorado	2,079
49 Oregon	1,971
50 Wisconsin	1,503



FAST FACTS

- Per capita state revenue in Virginia decreased by \$1,339, or 29%, in 2009 compared to 2008, but the state's rank for this measure went from 37th to 35th.
- Per capita revenue received by all state governments decreased by an average of 25% from 2008 to 2009.
- Revenue received by the Virginia state government in 2009 came mainly from taxes (47%); charges and miscellaneous sources (30%); and the federal government (21%).

	<i>in \$</i>
1 Wyoming	8,336
2 New York	7,224
3 Alaska	5,900
4 Nebraska	5,790
5 California	5,724
6 Washington	5,521
7 Nevada	5,281
8 New Jersey	5,072
9 Minnesota	5,006
10 Florida	4,942
11 Colorado	4,802
12 Ohio	4,619
13 Kansas	4,588
14 Iowa	4,568
15 Tennessee	4,473
16 Louisiana	4,454
17 Oregon	4,437
18 Arizona	4,392
50-State Average	4,296
19 Pennsylvania	4,286
20 Connecticut	4,277
21 Wisconsin	4,269
22 Indiana	4,258
23 Texas	4,250
24 North Carolina	4,226
25 Georgia	4,213
26 Massachusetts	4,212
27 Illinois	4,120
28 New Mexico	4,049
29 Virginia	4,028
30 Alabama	3,992
31 Mississippi	3,961
32 Utah	3,947
33 South Carolina	3,921
Virginia without car tax relief	3,908
34 Vermont	3,864
35 New Hampshire	3,857
36 Maryland	3,848
37 Michigan	3,790
38 Rhode Island	3,734
39 North Dakota	3,660
40 Idaho	3,581
41 South Dakota	3,575
42 Montana	3,539
43 Missouri	3,441
44 Maine	3,389
45 Oklahoma	3,373
46 Delaware	3,307
47 Kentucky	3,146
48 Arkansas	2,894
49 West Virginia	2,762
50 Hawaii	2,284



■ Rank Above 50-State Average
 ■ Rank Below 50-State Average

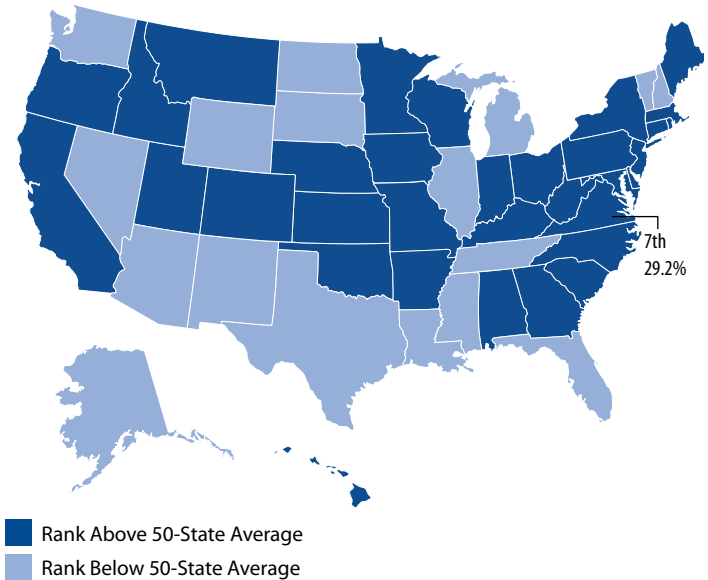
FAST FACTS

- In Virginia, per capita local revenue decreased in 2009 compared to 2008 by 4.3% (a decrease of \$182), but Virginia's rank on this measure remained 29th.
- Per capita local revenue decreased for 39 states from 2008 to 2009.
- Virginia ranked 13th (as in 2007 and 2008) in total local government revenue in 2009 at \$31.9 billion, a \$900 million reduction from 2008. This amount includes \$950 million received from the state for car tax relief.
- Total local government revenue in Virginia came mainly from taxes (46%); the state (33%); and charges and miscellaneous revenue, such as sewage and airport fees and interest earnings (17%).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2009 Annual Surveys of State and Local Government Finances (Oct 2011) and annual population estimates (Sept 2011).

10 INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL TAX REVENUE (FY 2009)

	in %
1 Oregon	41.4
2 Maryland	39.9
3 New York	32.8
4 Massachusetts	32.8
5 Kentucky	31.3
6 North Carolina	30.2
7 Virginia	29.2
8 Minnesota	28.9
9 Ohio	28.7
10 Delaware	26.9
11 Connecticut	26.6
12 Utah	26.6
13 Missouri	26.4
14 California	26.2
15 Idaho	26.0
16 Pennsylvania	25.8
17 Georgia	24.8
18 Wisconsin	24.8
19 West Virginia	24.3
20 Maine	24.3
21 Indiana	23.9
22 Kansas	23.8
23 Arkansas	23.8
24 Montana	23.7
25 Iowa	23.5
26 Colorado	23.5
27 Nebraska	21.8
28 South Carolina	21.5
29 Hawaii	21.0
30 New Jersey	20.9
31 Alabama	20.9
32 Oklahoma	20.8
33 Rhode Island	20.2
50-State Average	19.9
34 Vermont	18.3
35 Michigan	17.5
36 Louisiana	16.8
37 Mississippi	16.5
38 Illinois	16.2
39 New Mexico	13.7
40 Arizona	12.5
41 North Dakota	11.2
42 New Hampshire	2.0
43 Tennessee	1.2
Alaska	0.0
Florida	0.0
Nevada	0.0
South Dakota	0.0
Texas	0.0
Washington	0.0
Wyoming	0.0

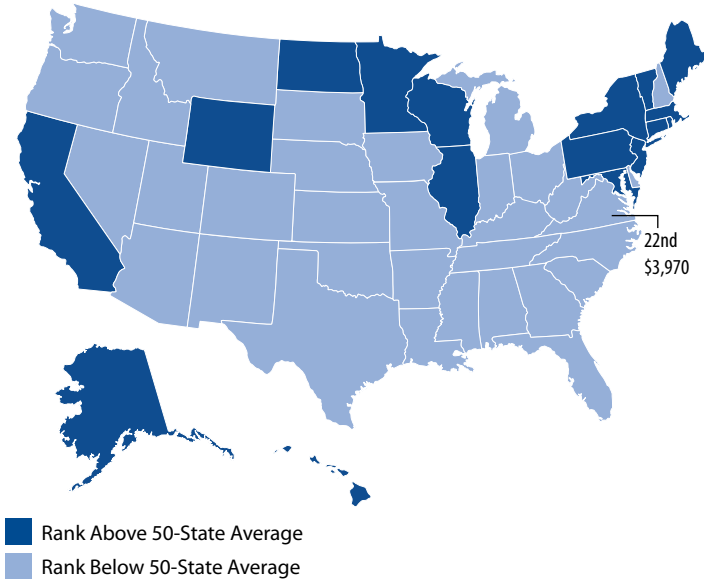


FAST FACTS

- As reflected in its rank for this measure (7th, up from 9th in 2008), a relatively high percentage of Virginia's state and local tax revenue derives from individual income taxes. Virginia's per capita individual income tax collected in 2009 was \$1,166.
- Seven states (listed at the bottom of the table) have no state individual income tax, using instead property, sales, mineral severance, and other taxes to raise revenue. Two states (New Hampshire and Tennessee) tax only the income generated through dividends and interest.
- Nationwide, revenue from taxes is the largest source (62%) of revenue for state and local governments, and that revenue fell 4.4% in FY 2009. Individual income taxes made up 21% of that tax revenue while sales and gross receipts taxes and property taxes contributed 34% and 33%, respectively.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2009 Annual Surveys of State and Local Government Finances (Oct 2011) and annual population estimates (Sept 2011).

	<i>in \$</i>
1 Alaska	9,098
2 Wyoming	7,225
3 New York	7,018
4 Connecticut	5,922
5 New Jersey	5,816
6 North Dakota	4,984
7 Massachusetts	4,951
8 Hawaii	4,744
9 Maryland	4,708
10 Vermont	4,648
11 California	4,588
12 Minnesota	4,549
13 Rhode Island	4,523
14 Illinois	4,436
15 Wisconsin	4,255
16 Maine	4,251
17 Pennsylvania	4,099
50-State Average	4,091
18 Nebraska	4,056
19 Kansas	4,050
20 Washington	4,047
21 Delaware	4,030
22 Virginia	3,970
23 Iowa	3,921
24 Louisiana	3,891
Virginia without car tax relief	3,850
25 Ohio	3,812
26 New Hampshire	3,790
27 Nevada	3,774
28 Colorado	3,771
29 Indiana	3,696
30 Florida	3,678
31 Michigan	3,627
32 Montana	3,545
33 Texas	3,477
34 West Virginia	3,467
35 New Mexico	3,436
36 North Carolina	3,350
37 Oklahoma	3,292
38 Georgia	3,275
39 Oregon	3,275
40 Arizona	3,255
41 Arkansas	3,254
42 Missouri	3,224
43 Kentucky	3,210
44 Utah	3,205
45 South Dakota	3,166
46 Mississippi	3,042
47 Idaho	2,908
48 South Carolina	2,851
49 Tennessee	2,836
50 Alabama	2,806



FAST FACTS

- Per capita state and local taxes collected declined in Virginia by 5.4% (a decrease of \$226) from 2008 to 2009, but its ranking on this measure did not change.
- States, on average, experienced a 4.6% decline in per capita state and local taxes collected in 2009 compared to 2008.
- Virginia ranked 13th in total state and local taxes collected in 2009 at \$31.5 billion, compared to \$32.7 billion collected in 2008.

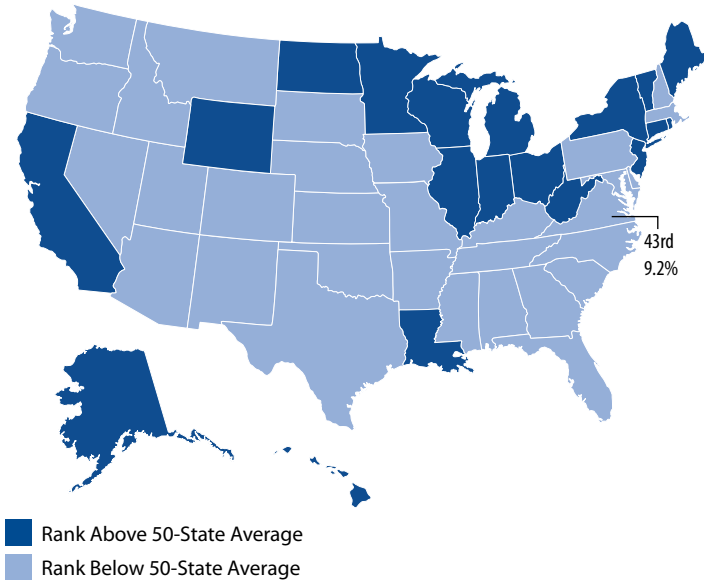
Definitions

State and local taxes, as defined by the Census Bureau, include car tax amounts collected by localities but do not include money paid to localities by the state for car tax relief (in Virginia, \$950 million in FY 2009).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2009 Annual Surveys of State and Local Government Finances (Oct 2011) and annual population estimates (Sept 2011).

12 STATE AND LOCAL TAXES AS PERCENTAGE OF PERSONAL INCOME (FY 2009)

	in %
1 Alaska	21.0
2 Wyoming	16.6
3 New York	15.0
4 North Dakota	12.6
5 Vermont	12.0
6 Maine	11.8
7 New Jersey	11.7
8 Hawaii	11.7
9 Wisconsin	11.5
10 West Virginia	11.2
11 Rhode Island	11.1
12 California	11.1
13 Indiana	11.1
14 Connecticut	11.1
15 Minnesota	11.0
16 Ohio	10.8
17 Michigan	10.8
18 Illinois	10.8
19 Louisiana	10.8
50-State Average	10.7
20 New Mexico	10.6
21 Kansas	10.6
22 Iowa	10.6
23 Montana	10.5
24 Nebraska	10.5
25 Delaware	10.4
26 Pennsylvania	10.4
27 Nevada	10.3
28 Arkansas	10.2
29 Mississippi	10.1
30 Utah	10.1
31 Kentucky	10.0
32 Massachusetts	9.9
33 Maryland	9.9
34 Florida	9.8
35 North Carolina	9.8
36 Washington	9.7
37 Oklahoma	9.7
38 Georgia	9.6
39 Arizona	9.6
40 Texas	9.5
41 Idaho	9.4
42 Oregon	9.2
43 Virginia	9.2
44 Colorado	9.1
45 South Carolina	9.0
46 New Hampshire	8.9
47 Missouri	8.9
48 Alabama	8.6
49 Tennessee	8.4
50 South Dakota	8.3



FAST FACTS

- Virginia's state and local taxes as a percentage of personal income decreased from 9.5% in 2008 to 9.2% in 2009.
- Measured as a percentage of gross state product (GSP), Virginia's taxes were 8.5%, while the 50-state average was 10%.

Definitions

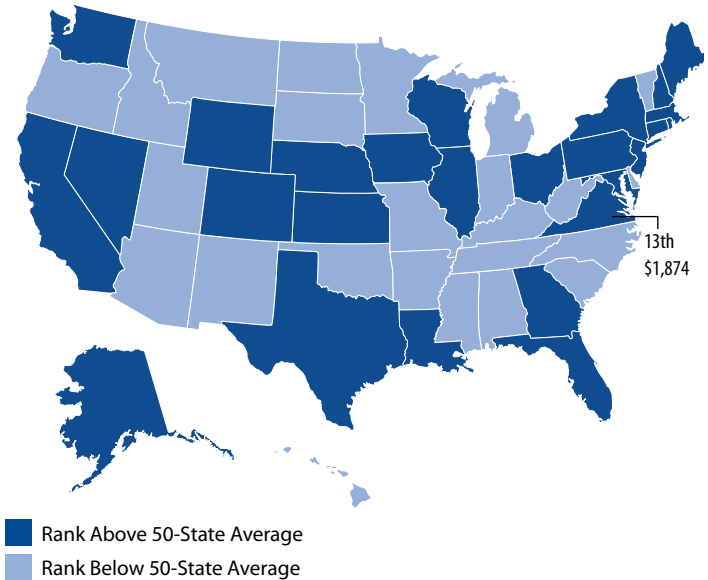
State and local taxes, as defined by the Census Bureau, include car tax amounts collected by localities but do not include money paid to localities by the state for car tax relief (in Virginia, \$950 million in FY 2009).

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau 2009 Annual Surveys of State and Local Government Finances (Oct 2011) and U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (2009 personal income revised Sept 2011, and 2009 GSP revised Jun 2011).

13 PER CAPITA LOCAL TAXES

(FY 2009)

	<i>in \$</i>
1 New York	3,664
2 New Jersey	2,711
3 Connecticut	2,508
4 Wyoming	2,288
5 New Hampshire	2,175
6 Illinois	2,142
7 Rhode Island	2,069
8 Maryland	2,040
9 Colorado	2,024
10 Alaska	2,007
11 Florida	1,959
12 Massachusetts	1,929
13 Virginia	1,874
14 California	1,856
15 Nebraska	1,849
16 Texas	1,792
17 Ohio	1,735
18 Pennsylvania	1,725
19 Wisconsin	1,707
20 Kansas	1,686
21 Nevada	1,684
22 Maine	1,626
23 Louisiana	1,620
24 Iowa	1,618
25 Georgia	1,604
26 Washington	1,586
50-State Average	1,577
27 South Dakota	1,513
28 Arizona	1,499
29 Missouri	1,496
30 Oregon	1,407
31 Indiana	1,389
32 North Dakota	1,353
33 Michigan	1,329
34 Minnesota	1,299
35 Hawaii	1,245
36 Utah	1,214
37 South Carolina	1,187
38 Tennessee	1,182
39 North Carolina	1,178
40 Montana	1,098
41 Oklahoma	1,089
42 New Mexico	1,065
43 Alabama	1,060
44 Kentucky	954
45 Delaware	884
46 West Virginia	876
47 Idaho	868
48 Mississippi	855
49 Arkansas	676
50 Vermont	638



FAST FACTS

- Virginia's per capita local taxes increased by \$40 from 2008 to 2009, and Virginia's rank went from 15th to 13th.
- Virginia ranked 10th in total local revenue from taxes in 2009 at \$14.9 billion.
- Local tax revenue in Virginia comes mainly from property taxes (76%) and sales and gross receipts taxes (16%).

Definitions

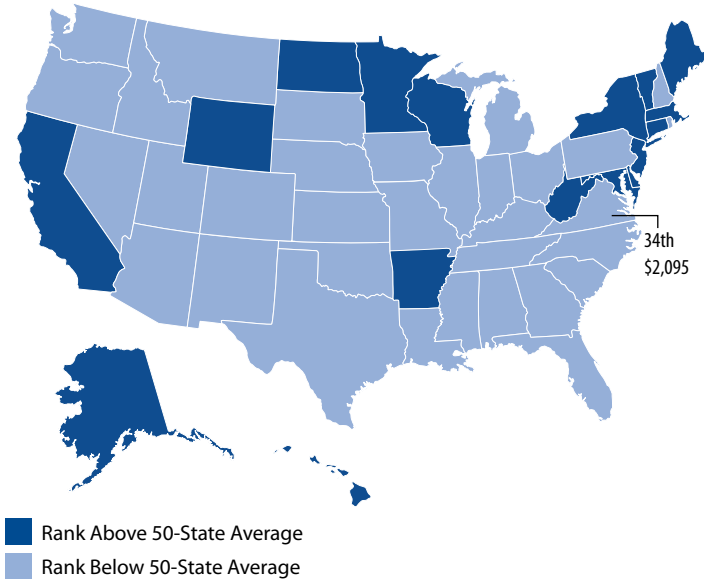
Local taxes, as defined by the Census Bureau, include car tax amounts collected by localities but do not include money paid to localities by the state for car tax relief (in Virginia, \$950 million in FY 2009).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2009 Annual Surveys of State and Local Government Finances (Oct 2011) and annual population estimates (Sept 2011).

14 PER CAPITA STATE TAXES

(FY 2009)

	<i>in \$</i>
1 Alaska	7,091
2 Wyoming	4,936
3 Vermont	4,010
4 North Dakota	3,631
5 Hawaii	3,499
6 Connecticut	3,414
7 New York	3,354
8 Minnesota	3,250
9 Delaware	3,147
10 New Jersey	3,105
11 Massachusetts	3,023
12 California	2,733
13 Maryland	2,667
14 Maine	2,624
15 West Virginia	2,591
16 Arkansas	2,578
17 Wisconsin	2,548
50-State Average	2,519
18 Washington	2,461
19 Rhode Island	2,455
20 Montana	2,447
21 Pennsylvania	2,374
22 New Mexico	2,371
23 Kansas	2,363
24 Indiana	2,307
25 Iowa	2,303
26 Michigan	2,298
27 Illinois	2,295
28 Louisiana	2,271
29 Kentucky	2,256
30 Nebraska	2,207
31 Oklahoma	2,202
32 Mississippi	2,187
33 North Carolina	2,172
34 Virginia	2,095
35 Nevada	2,090
36 Ohio	2,077
37 Idaho	2,041
38 Utah	1,991
39 Oregon	1,868
40 Arizona	1,755
41 Colorado	1,746
42 Alabama	1,746
43 Missouri	1,728
44 Florida	1,719
45 Texas	1,685
46 Georgia	1,671
47 South Carolina	1,664
48 Tennessee	1,654
49 South Dakota	1,653
50 New Hampshire	1,615



FAST FACTS

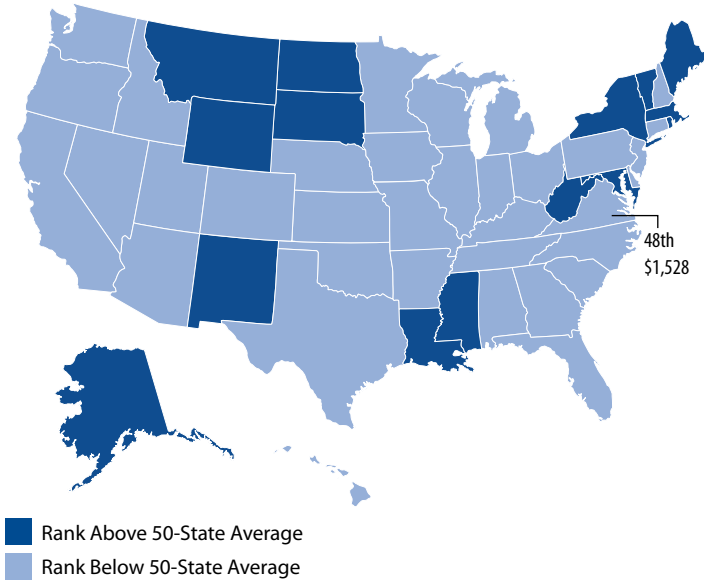
- Virginia's per capita state taxes decreased by \$266 from 2008 to 2009 and Virginia's rank went from 31st to 34th.
- Virginia collected \$1.8 billion fewer state taxes in 2009 compared to 2008 (\$16.6 billion compared to \$18.4 billion).
- Virginia state tax revenue comes mainly from individual income taxes (55%) and sales and gross receipts taxes (34%).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2009 Annual Surveys of State and Local Government Finances (Oct 2011) and annual population estimates (Sept 2011).

15 PER CAPITA FEDERAL GRANTS

(FEDERAL FY 2010)

	<i>in \$</i>
1 Alaska	4,879
2 Wyoming	3,999
3 Vermont	3,803
4 Massachusetts	3,414
5 Louisiana	3,328
6 North Dakota	3,326
7 New Mexico	3,264
8 New York	3,256
9 Rhode Island	2,995
10 Montana	2,971
11 Maine	2,851
12 South Dakota	2,764
13 West Virginia	2,682
14 Mississippi	2,653
15 Maryland	2,501
50-State Average	2,364
16 Arkansas	2,347
17 Missouri	2,338
18 Connecticut	2,322
19 Pennsylvania	2,315
20 Delaware	2,289
21 Oregon	2,269
22 Arizona	2,247
23 Hawaii	2,224
24 Tennessee	2,221
25 Washington	2,190
26 Kentucky	2,190
27 California	2,117
28 Ohio	2,115
29 Wisconsin	2,109
30 North Carolina	2,108
31 Iowa	2,099
32 Oklahoma	2,094
33 Michigan	2,082
34 Minnesota	1,985
35 Alabama	1,940
36 Nebraska	1,920
37 Idaho	1,901
38 Illinois	1,875
39 Indiana	1,845
40 Utah	1,804
41 South Carolina	1,775
42 Texas	1,775
43 New Jersey	1,758
44 New Hampshire	1,755
45 Colorado	1,748
46 Georgia	1,729
47 Kansas	1,660
48 Virginia	1,528
49 Florida	1,493
50 Nevada	1,371



FAST FACTS

- Virginia received over \$12.2 billion in federal grants in federal fiscal year (FFY) 2010 (October 1, 2009–September 30, 2010), a decrease of about \$440 million, or 4%, from 2009.
- The largest grant amounts to Virginia were administered by the U.S. Departments of Health and Human Services at \$6.2 billion (mainly Medicaid matching funds), Transportation (\$1.6 billion), and Education (\$1.2 billion).
- Although Virginia ranked 48th in receipt of per capita federal grants, it ranked 2nd in per capita federal expenditures (see Table 16).

Definitions

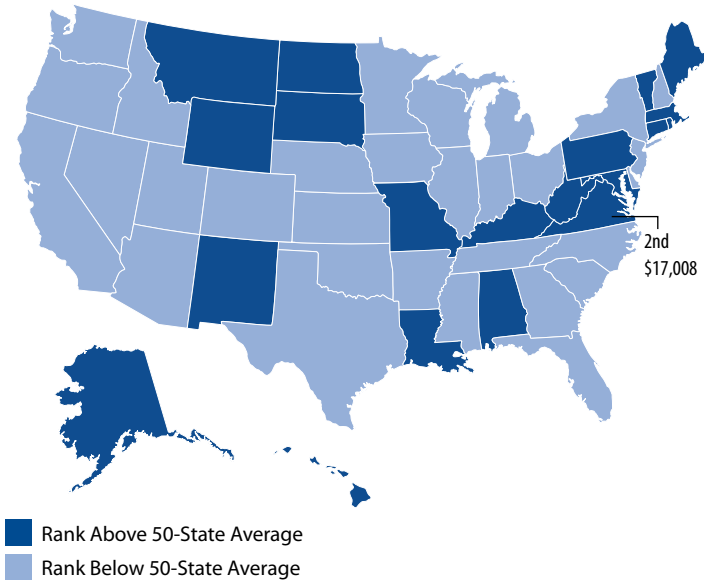
Federal grants consist of formula grants such as Medicaid and the National School Lunch Program, project grants for research or construction activities, and categorical or block grants. Grants data represent the federal obligation incurred at the time the grant award transaction is obligated, not actual expenditures.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2010 (Sept 2011).

16 PER CAPITA FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

(FEDERAL FY 2010)

		<i>in \$</i>
1	Alaska	17,762
2	Virginia	17,008
3	Maryland	16,673
4	Connecticut	15,662
5	Hawaii	15,331
6	New Mexico	13,578
7	Kentucky	13,198
8	North Dakota	12,929
9	Massachusetts	12,593
10	Vermont	11,834
11	Alabama	11,820
12	Missouri	11,746
13	Louisiana	11,738
14	South Dakota	11,677
15	West Virginia	11,609
16	Pennsylvania	11,489
17	Rhode Island	11,172
18	Maine	11,024
19	Wyoming	11,020
20	Montana	10,873
	50-State Average	10,868
21	Tennessee	10,852
22	Mississippi	10,588
23	Washington	10,475
24	New York	10,438
25	Oklahoma	10,256
26	Kansas	10,180
27	Arizona	10,079
28	South Carolina	10,070
29	Florida	9,930
30	Arkansas	9,912
31	Colorado	9,880
32	Wisconsin	9,648
33	Georgia	9,537
34	North Carolina	9,516
35	Iowa	9,316
36	Ohio	9,227
37	New Jersey	9,212
38	Michigan	9,199
39	Idaho	9,092
40	Nebraska	9,052
41	Indiana	9,038
42	Delaware	8,994
43	Texas	8,977
44	California	8,960
45	Oregon	8,868
46	New Hampshire	8,610
47	Illinois	8,571
48	Utah	8,519
49	Minnesota	8,367
50	Nevada	7,321



FAST FACTS

- In FFY 2010, federal expenditures in Virginia were about \$136 billion, down from about \$155 billion in 2009, which is a decrease in per capita federal expenditures of about \$2,726.
- The largest source of federal expenditures in Virginia was \$58 billion in federal procurement, mostly from defense contracts. The proportion of federal expenditures coming from procurement in Virginia (43%) is higher than in any other state and is almost three times the 50-state average (15%).
- From FFY 2009 to 2010, 27 states had a decrease in per capita federal expenditures, with Virginia experiencing a 14% decrease. Only Kansas (17%) and Hawaii (19%) had greater reductions.
- Despite these reductions, Virginia still ranked 2nd in federal expenditures, as in 2009.

Definitions

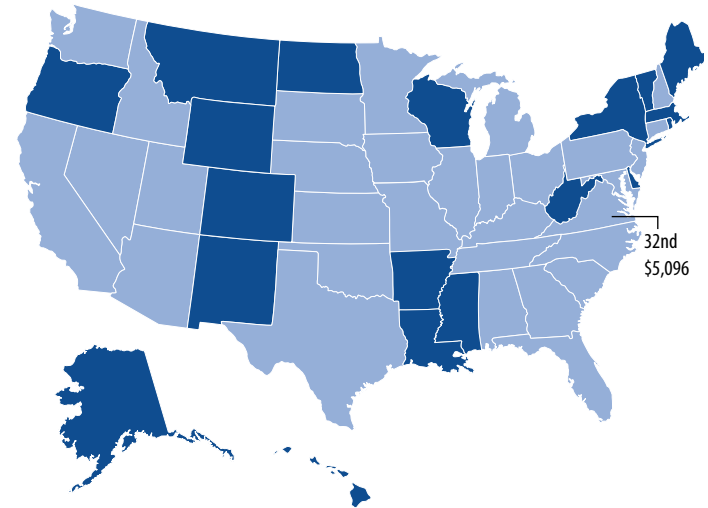
Federal expenditures in the states consist of grants, procurement, salaries and wages, retirement and disability payments, and other direct payments such as Medicare benefits, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, and student financial assistance.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2010 (Sept 2011).

17 PER CAPITA STATE EXPENDITURES

(FY 2010)

	in \$
1 Alaska	13,741
2 Wyoming	13,585
3 West Virginia	10,985
4 Delaware	9,711
5 Oregon	8,497
6 Hawaii	8,048
7 Massachusetts	7,701
8 Vermont	7,458
9 Rhode Island	7,420
10 New Mexico	7,404
11 North Dakota	7,203
12 Wisconsin	7,049
13 Arkansas	6,832
14 New York	6,654
15 Louisiana	6,427
16 Maine	6,216
17 Colorado	6,177
18 Mississippi	6,161
19 Montana	6,114
50-State Average	6,052
20 Kentucky	5,978
21 Iowa	5,790
22 Oklahoma	5,760
23 Maryland	5,734
24 Minnesota	5,681
25 California	5,532
26 Connecticut	5,510
27 New Jersey	5,433
28 Utah	5,424
29 Pennsylvania	5,362
30 Nebraska	5,260
31 North Carolina	5,112
32 Virginia	5,096
33 Ohio	4,996
34 Washington	4,995
Virginia without car tax relief	4,977
35 Kansas	4,923
36 Michigan	4,832
37 Illinois	4,727
38 South Dakota	4,692
39 Tennessee	4,483
40 South Carolina	4,389
41 Arizona	4,330
42 Alabama	4,307
43 Missouri	4,262
44 Georgia	4,174
45 New Hampshire	4,152
46 Indiana	4,112
47 Idaho	4,078
48 Texas	3,703
49 Florida	3,300
50 Nevada	3,068



■ Rank Above 50-State Average
 ■ Rank Below 50-State Average

FAST FACTS

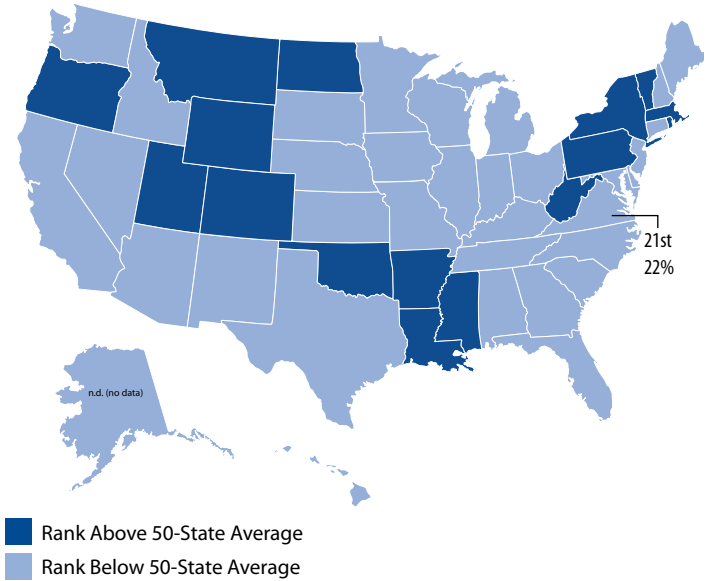
- Virginia's rank for this measure of per capita total state expenditures dropped three positions from 2009 to 2010.
- Total Virginia state expenditures were \$40.8 billion in 2010, an increase of \$749 million from 2009. Virginia ranked 12th (as in 2009) for total state expenditures.

Sources: National Association of State Budget Officers 2010 State Expenditure Report (Dec 2011); U.S. Census Bureau data from the 2010 Census (Sept 2011).

18 TOTAL STATE SPENDING GROWTH RATE*

(FY 2001-FY 2010)

	in %
1 Wyoming	250
2 West Virginia	114
3 Colorado	73
4 North Dakota	61
5 Mississippi	46
6 Louisiana	45
7 Montana	44
8 Utah	43
9 Oregon	39
10 Vermont	38
11 Oklahoma	34
12 Arkansas	33
13 Massachusetts	32
14 Pennsylvania	31
15 Rhode Island	30
16 New York	28
50-State Average	27
17 Illinois	26
18 North Carolina	25
19 New Hampshire	23
20 Maine	22
21 Virginia	22
22 South Dakota	22
23 Texas	21
24 Maryland	21
25 Kansas	21
26 Nebraska	20
27 Tennessee	19
28 Missouri	16
29 Kentucky	16
30 New Jersey	15
31 Delaware	15
32 Indiana	14
33 Georgia	13
34 California	12
35 Iowa	11
36 Minnesota	9
37 Wisconsin	9
38 Hawaii	9
39 Idaho	9
40 Nevada	8
41 Ohio	8
42 Arizona	6
43 Washington	4
44 Michigan	2
45 New Mexico	1
46 Alabama	1
47 South Carolina	-1
48 Florida	-17
49 Connecticut	-20
Alaska	n.d.



FAST FACTS

- The per capita, inflation-adjusted increase in Virginia's operating budget (which does not include capital spending) was 19% over the ten-year period from FY 2001 to FY 2010.
- Virginia's population grew 11.2% over the period.
- The inflation rate was 24% over the ten-year period, and the 50-state average population growth was 8.6%.
- On a nominal basis (not adjusted for inflation or population), the average spending growth rate for 49 states was 71% over the period. (Data for Alaska are not available for FY 2001.)

* Adjusted for inflation and population growth. Includes capital spending.

Definitions

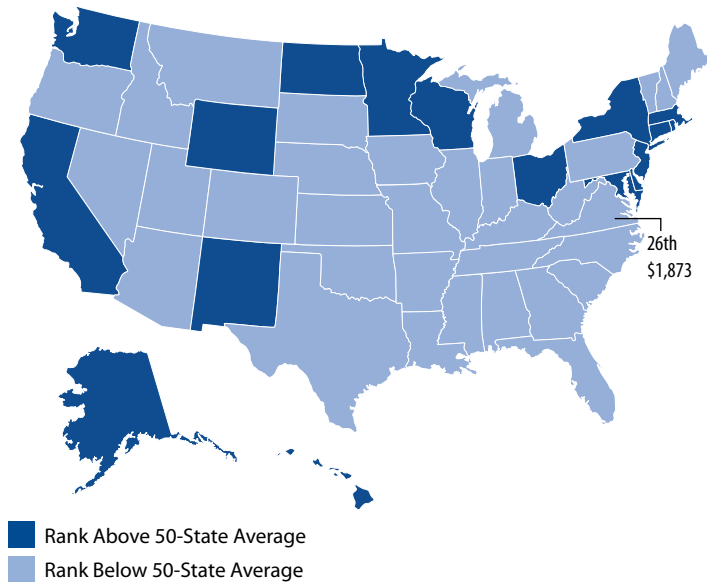
Per capita, inflation-adjusted growth rates (as shown in the table) control for the effects of inflation and population growth on state budgets. Nominal growth rates are not adjusted for inflation or population growth.

Sources: National Association of State Budget Officers 2001 State Expenditure Report (Summer 2002) and 2010 State Expenditure Report (Dec 2011); U.S. Census Bureau data from the 2010 Census (Sept 2011); U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; JLARC Review of State Spending: 2010 Update.

19 PER CAPITA GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES

(FY 2010)

	<i>in \$</i>
1 Alaska	7,921
2 Wyoming	6,806
3 Massachusetts	4,213
4 Hawaii	3,557
5 Delaware	3,427
6 Connecticut	3,316
7 New Jersey	3,290
8 Minnesota	2,908
9 New York	2,800
10 Rhode Island	2,721
11 New Mexico	2,553
12 North Dakota	2,357
13 California	2,342
14 Maryland	2,328
15 Wisconsin	2,255
16 Washington	2,236
17 Ohio	2,203
50-State Average	2,190
18 Maine	2,158
19 Illinois	2,050
20 Louisiana	1,999
21 Indiana	1,992
22 West Virginia	1,987
23 Pennsylvania	1,964
24 Kentucky	1,947
25 North Carolina	1,941
26 Virginia	1,873
27 Kansas	1,847
28 Nebraska	1,814
Virginia without car tax relief	1,755
29 Iowa	1,740
30 Oregon	1,663
31 Oklahoma	1,659
32 Montana	1,645
33 Utah	1,607
34 Texas	1,569
35 Tennessee	1,562
36 Georgia	1,504
37 Idaho	1,491
38 Colorado	1,457
39 Arkansas	1,448
40 Mississippi	1,442
41 Arizona	1,420
42 South Dakota	1,390
43 Alabama	1,378
44 Missouri	1,263
45 Vermont	1,237
46 Nevada	1,129
47 Florida	1,128
48 South Carolina	1,113
49 New Hampshire	1,048
50 Michigan	779



FAST FACTS

- Virginia's rank went down from 24th in 2009 to 26th in 2010 for per capita general fund expenditures, and those expenditures decreased by \$165.
- Virginia ranked 13th in total general fund expenditures in 2010 at \$15 billion. These expenditures, along with other non-general fund expenditures, made up almost 74% of total state expenditures, with federal funds and bonds making up the remainder.

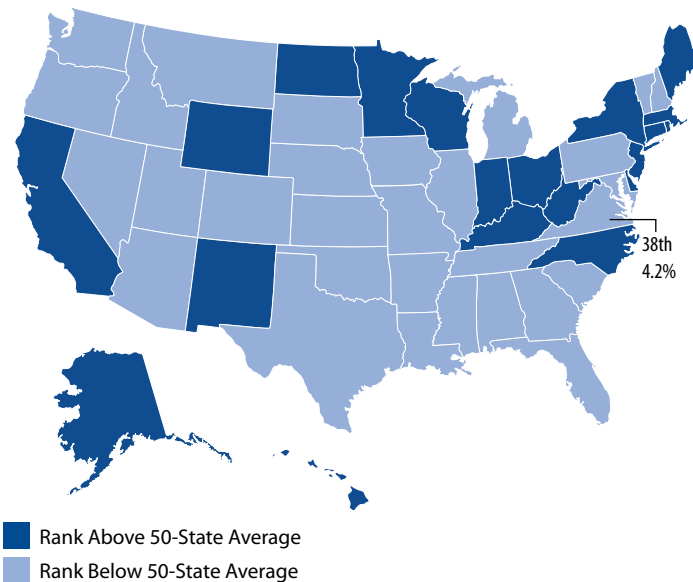
Definitions

The general fund is the predominant fund for financing a state's operations and receives revenues from broad-based state taxes. Specific functions, however, are financed differently from state to state.

Sources: National Association of State Budget Officers 2010 State Expenditure Report (Dec 2011); U.S. Census Bureau data from the 2010 Census (Sept 2011).

20 GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES AS PERCENTAGE OF PERSONAL INCOME (FY 2010)

	in %
1 Alaska	17.8
2 Wyoming	15.1
3 Delaware	8.6
4 Hawaii	8.5
5 Massachusetts	8.2
6 New Mexico	7.6
7 Minnesota	6.8
8 Rhode Island	6.5
9 New Jersey	6.4
10 West Virginia	6.2
11 Ohio	6.1
12 Connecticut	6.0
13 Kentucky	6.0
14 Wisconsin	5.9
15 Maine	5.9
16 Indiana	5.8
17 New York	5.8
18 North Carolina	5.5
19 North Dakota	5.5
20 California	5.5
50-State Average	5.5
21 Louisiana	5.4
22 Washington	5.2
23 Utah	4.9
24 Illinois	4.9
25 Pennsylvania	4.8
26 Maryland	4.7
27 Kansas	4.7
28 Montana	4.7
29 Oklahoma	4.7
30 Idaho	4.7
31 Mississippi	4.6
32 Iowa	4.6
33 Nebraska	4.6
34 Oregon	4.6
35 Tennessee	4.5
36 Arkansas	4.4
37 Georgia	4.3
38 Virginia	4.2
39 Texas	4.1
40 Alabama	4.1
41 Arizona	4.1
Virginia without car tax relief	4.0
42 South Dakota	3.5
43 Colorado	3.4
44 South Carolina	3.4
45 Missouri	3.4
46 Vermont	3.1
47 Nevada	3.1
48 Florida	2.9
49 New Hampshire	2.4
50 Michigan	2.2



FAST FACTS

- Virginia's general fund expenditures as a percentage of personal income decreased from 4.6% in 2009 to 4.2% in 2010, yet Virginia moved up one position in rank during that period.

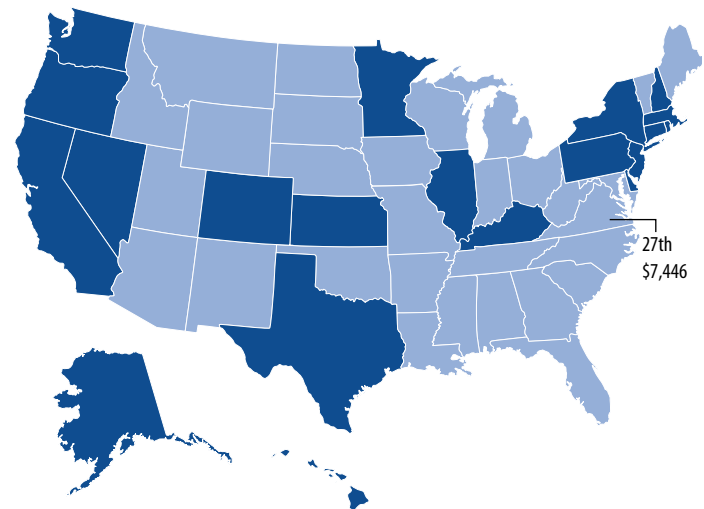
Definitions

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Sources: National Association of State Budget Officers 2010 State Expenditure Report (Dec 2011); U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

21 PER CAPITA STATE & LOCAL DEBT OUTSTANDING (FY 2009)

	in \$	STATE	LOCAL	STATE & LOCAL
1	New York	6,353	8,850	15,202
2	Massachusetts	11,446	3,531	14,977
3	Alaska	9,429	5,242	14,671
4	Rhode Island	8,713	2,427	11,141
5	Connecticut	7,972	2,713	10,685
6	New Jersey	6,498	4,080	10,579
7	Colorado	3,460	6,680	10,139
8	California	3,641	6,470	10,110
9	Washington	3,690	6,322	10,012
10	Illinois	4,451	5,559	10,010
11	Nevada	1,656	7,992	9,648
12	Kentucky	3,096	6,365	9,461
13	Pennsylvania	3,310	5,981	9,291
14	Delaware	6,711	2,520	9,232
15	Texas	1,227	7,977	9,204
16	Oregon	3,329	5,401	8,730
17	Kansas	2,068	6,467	8,535
18	Hawaii	5,109	3,411	8,520
19	New Hampshire	6,391	1,985	8,377
20	Minnesota	1,993	6,230	8,223
	50-State Average	3,731	4,189	7,920
21	Indiana	3,671	4,237	7,908
22	Florida	2,085	5,806	7,890
23	Michigan	2,989	4,887	7,875
24	South Carolina	3,336	4,409	7,745
25	Arizona	1,943	5,677	7,620
26	Louisiana	3,897	3,708	7,605
27	Virginia	3,066	4,380	7,446
28	Nebraska	1,388	5,989	7,378
29	Wisconsin	3,689	3,580	7,269
30	Vermont	5,484	1,772	7,256
31	Missouri	3,224	3,880	7,104
32	New Mexico	3,929	3,107	7,035
33	South Dakota	4,493	2,314	6,807
34	Maryland	4,096	2,666	6,762
35	Utah	2,301	4,212	6,513
36	Montana	4,801	1,640	6,441
37	Ohio	2,424	3,989	6,414
38	North Dakota	2,839	3,282	6,121
39	Maine	3,984	1,856	5,840
40	Tennessee	769	5,044	5,813
41	Georgia	1,399	4,108	5,506
42	Alabama	1,714	3,743	5,457
43	West Virginia	3,519	1,798	5,317
44	North Carolina	2,107	3,203	5,310
45	Iowa	2,095	3,004	5,099
46	Oklahoma	2,651	2,287	4,938
47	Mississippi	2,098	2,446	4,544
48	Arkansas	1,427	2,951	4,379
49	Wyoming	2,359	1,739	4,099
50	Idaho	2,253	1,516	3,769



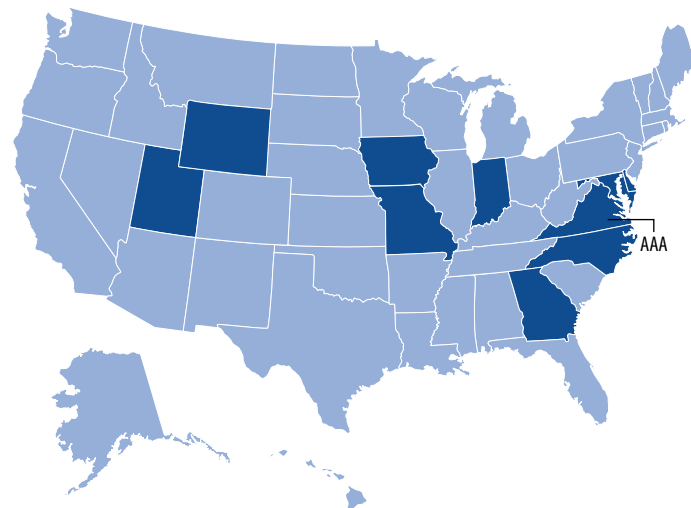
■ Rank Above 50-State Average
■ Rank Below 50-State Average

FAST FACTS

- Virginia's per capita state and local government debt outstanding increased by \$429, or 6%, from 2008 to 2009, and its rank for this measure moved up one position.
- Virginia's total state and local debt outstanding in 2009 was \$59.0 billion, an increase of \$4.3 billion (8%) from 2008. Nationally, total state and local debt outstanding increased by 5.2% over that period.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2009 Annual Surveys of State and Local Government Finances (Oct 2011) and annual population estimates (Sept 2011).

		S&P	MOODY'S	FITCH
1	Virginia	AAA	Aaa	AAA
1	Delaware	AAA	Aaa	AAA
1	Georgia	AAA	Aaa	AAA
1	Indiana*	AAA	Aaa	--
1	Iowa*	AAA	Aaa	AAA
1	Maryland	AAA	Aaa	AAA
1	Missouri	AAA	Aaa	AAA
1	North Carolina	AAA	Aaa	AAA
1	Utah	AAA	Aaa	AAA
1	Wyoming*	AAA	--	--
11	Florida	AAA	Aa1	AAA
11	South Carolina	AA+	Aaa	AAA
11	Tennessee	AA+	Aaa	AAA
11	Texas	AA+	Aaa	AAA
11	Vermont	AA+	Aaa	AAA
16	New Mexico	AA+	Aaa	--
17	Alaska	AA+	Aaa	AA+
18	Idaho*	AA+	Aa1	--
18	Kansas*	AA+	Aa1	--
18	Massachusetts	AA+	Aa1	AA+
18	Minnesota	AA+	Aa1	AA+
18	Nebraska*	AAA	Aa2	--
18	North Dakota*	AA+	Aa1	--
18	Ohio	AA+	Aa1	AA+
18	Oregon	AA+	Aa1	AA+
18	South Dakota*	AA+	--	--
18	Washington	AA+	Aa1	AA+
28	Alabama	AA	Aa1	AA+
28	Montana	AA	Aa1	AA+
28	New Hampshire	AA	Aa1	AA+
28	Oklahoma	AA+	Aa2	AA+
28	Pennsylvania	AA	Aa1	AA+
28	West Virginia	AA	Aa1	AA+
34	Arkansas	AA	Aa1	--
34	Colorado*	AA	Aa1	--
36	Hawaii	AA	Aa2	AA+
36	Maine	AA	Aa2	AA+
36	Mississippi	AA	Aa2	AA+
36	Nevada	AA	Aa2	AA+
40	Connecticut	AA	Aa2	AA
40	Louisiana	AA	Aa2	AA
40	New York	AA	Aa2	AA
40	Rhode Island	AA	Aa2	AA
40	Wisconsin	AA	Aa2	AA
45	Kentucky*	AA-	Aa2	AA-
45	Michigan	AA-	Aa2	AA-
47	Arizona*	AA-	Aa3	--
47	New Jersey	AA-	Aa3	AA-
49	Illinois	A+	A1	A
50	California	A-	A1	A-



States with AAA Bond Ratings

FAST FACTS

- Virginia has maintained a AAA rating since 1938, longer than any other state.
- States are ranked based on the average value of their bond ratings on a 10-point scale, with a AAA rating equal to 10 points. All seven states with a 10-point rating and with some general obligation debt as of December 2010 retained that rating in December 2011. Average bond ratings decreased for five states and rose for ten other states over this period.

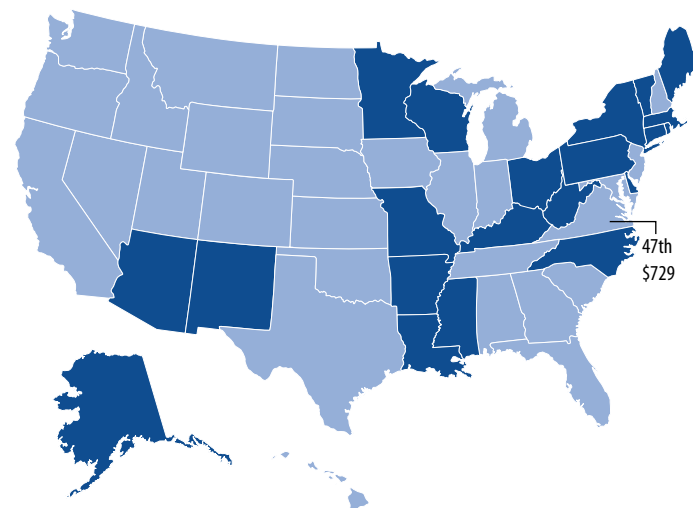
* No outstanding general obligation (GO) debt. Ratings are rates these states would likely receive if they decided to issue GO debt.

Source: Virginia Department of Treasury (Dec 2011 update compiled from various sources).

23 PER CAPITA TOTAL MEDICAID EXPENDITURES

(FY 2009)

	<i>in \$</i>
1 New York	2,557
2 Massachusetts	1,915
3 Maine	1,894
4 Rhode Island	1,797
5 Connecticut	1,694
6 New Mexico	1,615
7 Vermont	1,560
8 Alaska	1,530
9 Louisiana	1,450
10 Minnesota	1,399
11 Arizona	1,366
12 Pennsylvania	1,360
13 Delaware	1,359
14 Mississippi	1,334
15 West Virginia	1,317
16 Missouri	1,300
17 Kentucky	1,251
18 Ohio	1,219
19 North Carolina	1,218
20 Arkansas	1,191
21 Wisconsin	1,179
50-State Average	1,166
22 Tennessee	1,156
23 Maryland	1,138
24 California	1,128
25 South Carolina	1,111
26 New Jersey	1,104
27 Michigan	1,069
28 Oklahoma	1,059
29 Illinois	1,027
30 New Hampshire	1,008
31 Washington	990
32 Iowa	976
33 Hawaii	971
34 Oregon	966
35 Texas	956
36 Wyoming	940
37 Alabama	928
38 Indiana	914
39 Nebraska	892
40 Montana	890
41 South Dakota	884
42 Kansas	863
43 North Dakota	860
44 Idaho	821
45 Florida	809
46 Georgia	800
47 Virginia	729
48 Colorado	715
49 Utah	598
50 Nevada	515



- Rank Above 50-State Average
- Rank Below 50-State Average

FAST FACTS

- Virginia's per capita Medicaid expenditures increased by \$38 from 2008 to 2009. Virginia ranked 47th for the third year in a row.
- Virginia's total Medicaid expenditures of \$5.8 billion in 2009 were paid with 60% federal funds and 40% state funds. This split resulted from a temporary increase in the federal matching percentage for Medicaid from October 1, 2008 through December 31, 2010, provided by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.
- Virginia was 43rd in Medicaid enrollment as a percentage of total population in 2008 at 11% (the 50-state average was 18%).
- As a result of changes to Medicaid eligibility under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, the Department of Medical Assistance Services estimates that Medicaid enrollment in Virginia will expand by another 270,000–425,000 individuals beginning in 2014, an increase of 27%–43% over enrollment in 2011.

Definitions

Total Medicaid expenditures include state and federal spending and spending on medical assistance but not Medicare, the State Children's Health Insurance Program, or other medical assistance programs.

Sources: Kaiser Family Foundation (2011); U.S. Census Bureau annual population estimates (Sept 2011).

24

in %

Rank Below 50-State Average

FAST FACTS

- Virginia's rank for this measure of public welfare expenditures as a percentage of total state expenditures dropped one position compared to 2008.
- Virginia ranked 47th in per capita public welfare expenditures at \$904.
- State welfare expenditures include federal grant funds, which made up 58% of Virginia's public welfare expenditures in 2009.

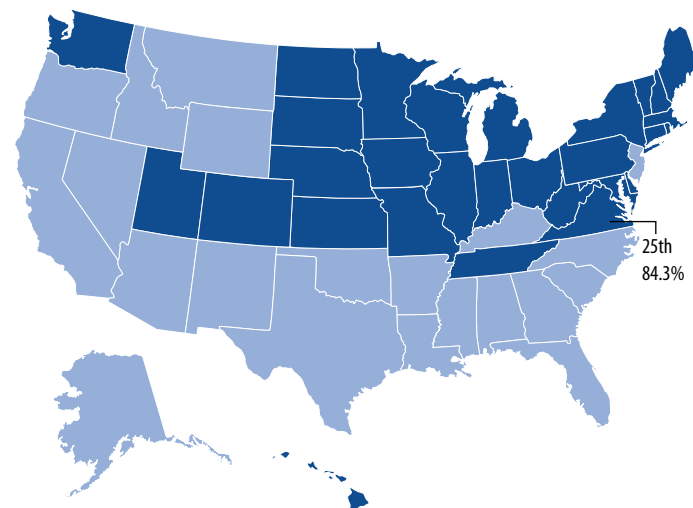
Definitions

State public welfare expenditures reported by the Census Bureau include cash assistance through Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and Medicaid; direct payments to private vendors for services provided under welfare programs and mandatory state payments to the federal government to offset costs of prescription drugs under Medicare Part D; provision, construction, and maintenance of nursing homes and welfare institutions owned and operated by a government for needy persons and veterans; and other welfare activities, such as administration of medical and cash assistance programs, and services for children and the physically disabled.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2009 Annual Surveys of State and Local Government Finances (Oct 2011) and annual population estimates (Sept 2011).

25 PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION UNDER 65 YEARS COVERED BY HEALTH INSURANCE (2010)

	<i>in %</i>
1 Massachusetts	93.7
2 Hawaii	91.2
3 Vermont	89.2
4 Wisconsin	89.1
5 Minnesota	88.8
6 Maine	88.8
7 New Hampshire	88.2
8 Connecticut	87.7
9 Delaware	87.3
10 Pennsylvania	87.1
11 Rhode Island	86.9
12 Iowa	86.2
13 Colorado	85.5
14 Maryland	85.5
15 Kansas	85.3
16 Michigan	85.1
17 Nebraska	85.1
18 North Dakota	85.0
19 South Dakota	85.0
20 Utah	84.8
21 Indiana	84.7
22 West Virginia	84.5
23 Ohio	84.5
24 Washington	84.3
25 Virginia	84.3
26 Missouri	83.9
27 Illinois	83.4
28 Tennessee	83.3
29 New York	83.3
50-State Average	83.1
30 Kentucky	83.0
31 Alabama	82.6
32 New Jersey	82.6
33 Oregon	81.3
34 Alaska	80.7
35 North Carolina	80.7
36 Wyoming	80.7
37 Oklahoma	80.3
38 Georgia	78.8
39 Arkansas	78.8
40 Arizona	78.8
41 Montana	78.7
42 California	78.6
43 Idaho	78.3
44 Louisiana	77.6
45 South Carolina	76.3
46 Nevada	76.1
47 Mississippi	75.9
48 Florida	75.4
49 New Mexico	75.3
50 Texas	73.1



■ Rank Above 50-State Average
 ■ Rank Below 50-State Average

FAST FACTS

- Virginia's rank for this measure decreased by ten positions since 2009, reaching 25th in 2010.
- During the period from 2000 to 2010, 86.5% of persons under age 65 had health insurance in Virginia, with the peak being 89% in 2001.

Definitions

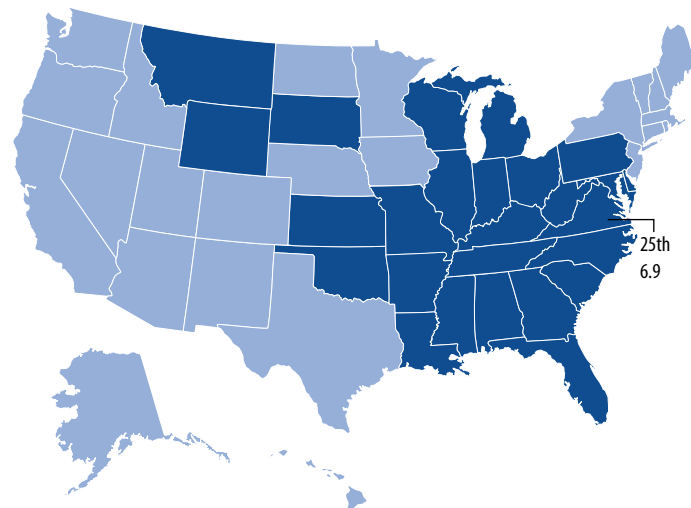
The Census Bureau broadly classifies health insurance coverage as private or government coverage. Private health insurance is a plan provided through an employer or a union or purchased by an individual from a private company. Government health insurance includes such federal programs as Medicare, Medicaid, military health care, the Children's Health Insurance Program, and individual state health plans.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2011 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

26 INFANT MORTALITY RATE

(2008)

1	Mississippi	10.0
2	Alabama	9.5
3	Louisiana	9.1
4	South Dakota	8.4
5	Delaware	8.4
6	North Carolina	8.2
7	Tennessee	8.1
8	Georgia	8.1
9	South Carolina	8.0
10	Maryland	8.0
11	Ohio	7.7
12	West Virginia	7.7
13	Arkansas	7.4
13	Michigan	7.4
15	Pennsylvania	7.4
16	Kansas	7.3
17	Oklahoma	7.3
18	Missouri	7.2
19	Florida	7.2
20	Illinois	7.1
21	Wyoming	7.0
22	Wisconsin	7.0
23	Indiana	6.9
24	Kentucky	6.9
25	Virginia	6.9
26	Montana	6.8
	50-State Average	6.7
27	Arizona	6.4
28	Colorado	6.2
29	Texas	6.2
30	Connecticut	6.0
30	Minnesota	6.0
32	Idaho	5.9
33	Rhode Island	5.9
34	Alaska	5.9
35	North Dakota	5.8
36	Iowa	5.7
37	New Mexico	5.6
38	New Jersey	5.6
39	Hawaii	5.5
40	Maine	5.5
41	New York	5.5
42	Washington	5.4
43	Nebraska	5.4
44	Nevada	5.3
45	Oregon	5.2
46	California	5.1
47	Massachusetts	5.1
48	Utah	4.8
49	Vermont	4.6
50	New Hampshire	4.0



■ Rank Above 50-State Average
■ Rank Below 50-State Average

FAST FACTS

- Virginia's infant mortality rate was substantially lower at 6.9 per 1,000 live births in 2008 compared to 7.8 in 2007 (2008 is the last year for which national-level data are available). Virginia's rank for this measure went from 12th in 2007 to 25th in 2008.
- The 50-state average infant mortality rate was lower in 2008 (6.7) than in 2007 (6.9).
- The most recent data from the Virginia Department of Health show a state infant mortality rate of 7.0 in 2009.

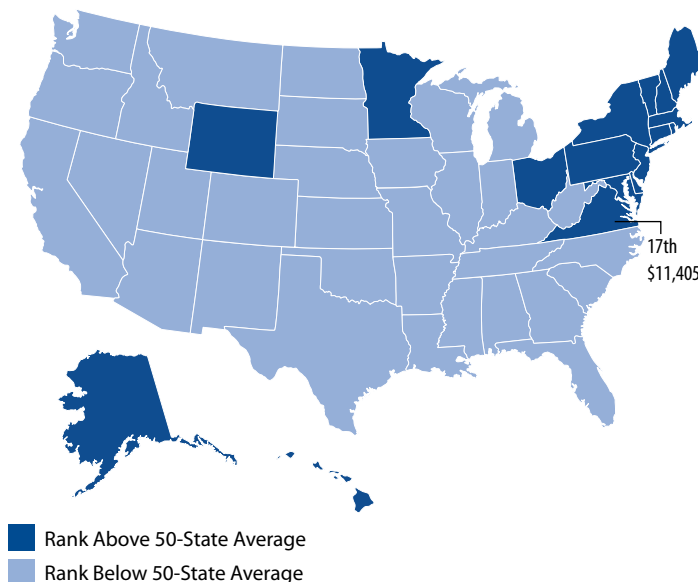
Definitions

Infant mortality is defined by the number of infant deaths (before age one) per 1,000 live births.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Vital Statistics Reports Vol. 59, No. 10 (Dec 2011); Virginia Department of Health Division of Health Statistics (updated Jan 2011).

27 STATE AND LOCAL PER-PUPIL FUNDING, PRE-K-12 (2008 - 2009)

	<i>in \$</i>
1 New York	19,459
2 New Jersey	18,128
3 Wyoming	17,993
4 Connecticut	16,636
5 Vermont	15,945
6 Massachusetts	15,002
7 Maryland	14,751
8 Alaska	14,176
9 Pennsylvania	13,955
10 Rhode Island	13,855
11 Delaware	13,396
12 New Hampshire	12,983
13 Hawaii	12,798
14 Maine	12,354
15 Minnesota	11,947
16 Ohio	11,925
17 Virginia	11,405
50-State Average	11,155
18 Kansas	11,133
19 Indiana	10,995
20 Wisconsin	10,983
21 Illinois	10,876
22 Nebraska	10,777
23 Michigan	10,641
24 Iowa	10,452
25 Washington	10,173
26 Louisiana	10,099
27 California	10,008
28 North Dakota	9,971
29 Georgia	9,896
30 Montana	9,884
31 West Virginia	9,724
32 Oregon	9,694
33 South Carolina	9,691
34 New Mexico	9,684
35 North Carolina	9,664
36 Missouri	9,613
37 Colorado	9,481
38 Nevada	9,318
39 Texas	9,257
40 Florida	9,071
41 Kentucky	8,935
42 Arkansas	8,849
43 Alabama	8,658
44 South Dakota	8,319
45 Oklahoma	8,160
46 Arizona	7,818
47 Mississippi	7,543
48 Tennessee	7,427
49 Idaho	7,325
50 Utah	6,948



FAST FACTS

- Virginia's per-pupil public school funding from state and local sources rose by \$325 in 2008-2009 over the previous year, and Virginia's rank went from 18th to 17th.
- Virginia ranked 20th in total per-pupil funding at \$12,146. This amount included local (52%), state (42%), and federal (6%) sources in 2008-2009.

Definitions

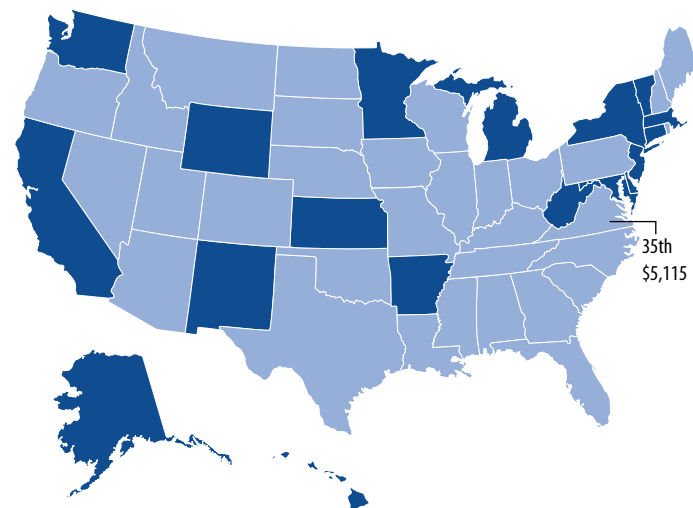
Revenue data are for pre-kindergarten through 12th-grade regular, special, and vocational education, as well as capital outlay or debt service, transportation, and school lunch programs. Expenditures for community services and adult education programs provided by a public school system are excluded as they are not related to pre-K through 12th-grade education.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Public Education Finances 2009 (May 2011).

28 STATE PER-PUPIL FUNDING, PRE-K-12

(2008 - 2009)

	<i>in \$</i>
1 Vermont	15,169
2 Hawaii	12,286
3 Wyoming	10,874
4 Alaska	10,425
5 New York	9,555
6 Delaware	8,967
7 Minnesota	8,207
8 New Mexico	7,956
9 New Jersey	7,653
10 Arkansas	7,442
11 Kansas	7,001
12 Washington	6,897
13 Maryland	6,752
14 Connecticut	6,594
15 Michigan	6,512
16 California	6,501
17 Massachusetts	6,407
18 West Virginia	6,363
50-State Average	6,167
19 Maine	5,929
20 Ohio	5,914
21 Pennsylvania	5,814
22 Kentucky	5,778
23 North Carolina	5,667
24 Indiana	5,645
25 Alabama	5,580
26 Oregon	5,547
27 Wisconsin	5,519
28 Idaho	5,447
29 Rhode Island	5,406
30 Montana	5,403
31 Louisiana	5,385
32 Nevada	5,273
33 Iowa	5,221
34 South Carolina	5,116
35 Virginia	5,115
36 New Hampshire	5,064
37 Mississippi	4,752
38 Georgia	4,691
39 Oklahoma	4,678
40 Colorado	4,473
41 Missouri	4,370
42 North Dakota	4,304
43 Texas	4,241
44 Utah	4,177
45 Nebraska	4,048
46 Tennessee	3,915
47 Arizona	3,877
48 Illinois	3,722
49 Florida	3,449
50 South Dakota	3,260



■ Rank Above 50-State Average
 ■ Rank Below 50-State Average

FAST FACTS

- Virginia's state per-pupil funding rose by \$275 in 2008-2009 over the previous year, and its rank moved up from 38th to 35th.
- Virginia ranked 13th in local per-pupil funding in 2008-2009 at \$6,290 and 47th in federal per-pupil funding at \$740.

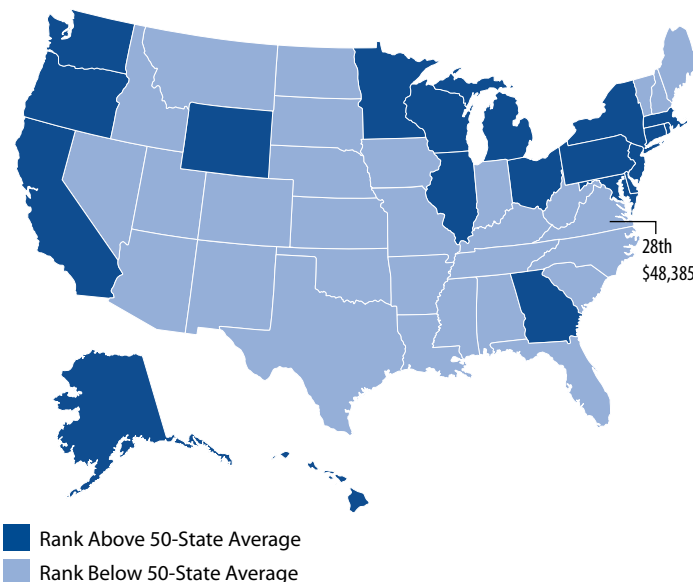
Definitions

Revenue data are for pre-kindergarten through 12th-grade regular, special, and vocational education, as well as capital outlay or debt service, transportation and school lunch programs. Expenditures for community services and adult education programs provided by a public school system are excluded as they are not related to pre-K through 12th-grade education.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Public Education Finances 2009 (May 2011).

29 AVERAGE SALARY OF PUBLIC SCHOOLTEACHERS (2008 - 2009)

	<i>in \$</i>
1 New York	69,118
2 Massachusetts	67,572
3 California	66,995
4 Connecticut	63,152
5 New Jersey	63,111
6 Maryland	62,849
7 Illinois	61,344
8 Rhode Island	58,440
9 Alaska	58,395
10 Pennsylvania	57,787
11 Michigan	57,327
12 Delaware	56,667
13 Hawaii	54,964
14 Ohio	54,656
15 Wyoming	54,602
16 Oregon	54,085
17 Georgia	52,879
18 Washington	52,567
19 Minnesota	52,414
20 Wisconsin	51,121
50-State Average	51,108
21 New Hampshire	50,128
22 Nevada	50,067
23 Indiana	49,569
24 Iowa	48,638
25 Louisiana	48,627
26 Colorado	48,485
27 North Carolina	48,454
28 Virginia	48,385
29 Vermont	47,884
30 Kentucky	47,875
31 South Carolina	47,421
32 Texas	47,157
33 Florida	46,921
34 Alabama	46,879
35 Arizona	46,358
36 Kansas	46,237
37 Utah	45,923
38 New Mexico	45,752
39 Arkansas	45,738
40 Tennessee	45,549
41 Idaho	45,178
42 Nebraska	44,968
43 Maine	44,731
44 West Virginia	44,701
45 Mississippi	44,498
46 Montana	44,426
47 Missouri	44,249
48 Oklahoma	43,846
49 North Dakota	41,654
50 South Dakota	35,070



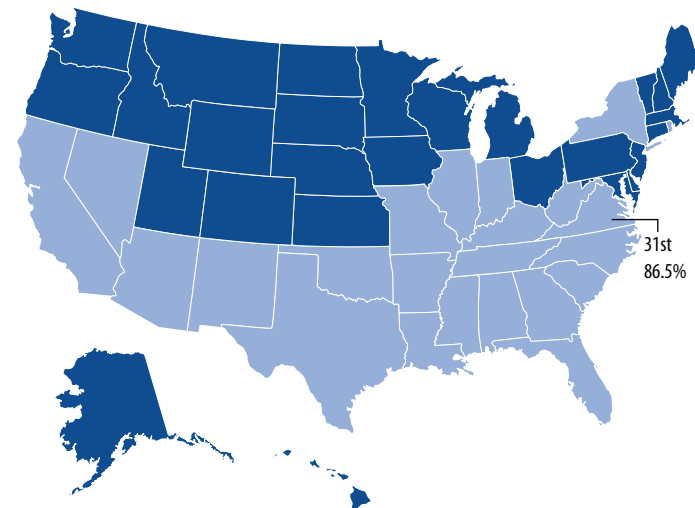
FAST FACTS

- Virginia ranked 28th in average salary of public schoolteachers in 2008-2009 compared to 29th in 2007-2008.
- The national average public schoolteacher salary (as opposed to the 50-state average) was \$54,274 in 2008-2009 and \$55,202 in 2009-2010 (estimated).
- Virginia had the third lowest student-teacher ratio of all states in fall 2009, with 11.7 students to every one teacher in public K-12 schools. The national average for this ratio is 15.3. (The student-teacher ratio is different from "average class size," which is the number of students assigned to a classroom for instructional purposes.)

Source: National Education Association Rankings & Estimates: Rankings of the States 2010 and Estimates of School Statistics 2011 (Dec 2010).

30 PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION 25 YEARS & OLDER WITH AT LEAST A HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION* (2010)

	<i>in %</i>
1 Wyoming	92.3
2 Minnesota	91.8
3 Montana	91.7
4 New Hampshire	91.5
5 Alaska	91.0
5 Vermont	91.0
7 Iowa	90.6
7 Utah	90.6
9 Nebraska	90.4
10 Maine	90.3
10 North Dakota	90.3
12 Wisconsin	90.1
13 Hawaii	89.9
14 Washington	89.8
15 Colorado	89.7
16 South Dakota	89.6
17 Kansas	89.2
18 Massachusetts	89.1
19 Oregon	88.8
20 Michigan	88.7
21 Connecticut	88.6
22 Pennsylvania	88.4
23 Idaho	88.3
24 Maryland	88.1
24 Ohio	88.1
26 New Jersey	88.0
27 Delaware	87.7
50-State Average	87.1
28 Indiana	87.0
29 Missouri	86.9
29 Illinois	86.9
31 Virginia	86.5
32 Oklahoma	86.2
33 Arizona	85.6
34 Florida	85.5
35 New York	84.9
36 North Carolina	84.7
36 Nevada	84.7
38 Georgia	84.3
39 South Carolina	84.1
40 Tennessee	83.6
41 Rhode Island	83.5
42 New Mexico	83.3
43 West Virginia	83.2
44 Arkansas	82.9
45 Alabama	82.1
46 Louisiana	81.9
46 Kentucky	81.9
48 Mississippi	81.0
49 California	80.7
49 Texas	80.7



■ Rank Above 50-State Average
■ Rank Below 50-State Average

FAST FACTS

- While ranking 31st in percentage of persons 25 or older with at least a high school education, Virginia ranked 6th in percentage of persons in that age group who have completed a bachelor's degree or higher, at 34.2%. The 50-state average for this measure was 27.5%.
- Virginia's on-time high school graduation rate for the class of 2011 was 86.6%, as reported by the Virginia Department of Education.

* Estimated. Includes GEDs and equivalent. This measure has been inverted from prior editions, in which states were ranked based on the percentage of persons 25 years and older with less than a high school education. As a result, the rankings are in reverse order from prior years.

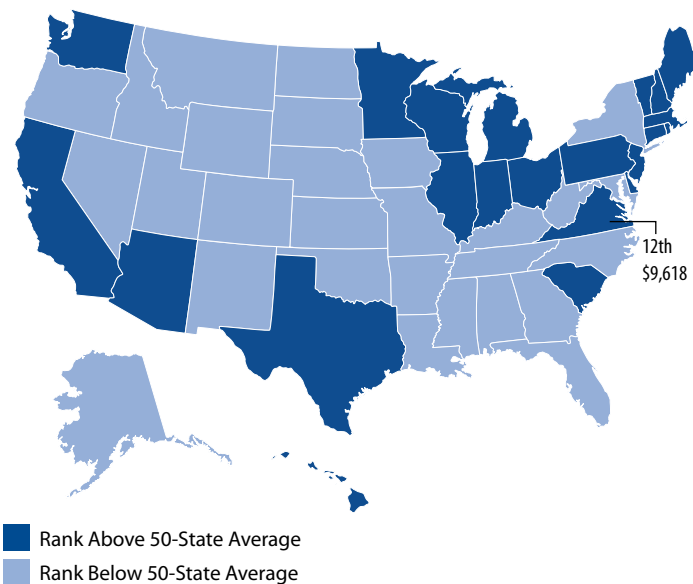
Definitions

On-time high school graduation rate for Virginia expresses the percentage of students in a cohort who earned a Board of Education-approved diploma within four years of entering high school for the first time.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau 2010 American Community Survey One-Year Estimates (Sept 2011); Virginia Department of Education State-Level Cohort Report (Oct 2011).

31 AVERAGE ANNUAL IN-STATE TUITION & FEES AT PUBLIC 4-YEAR INSTITUTIONS (2011-2012)

	<i>in \$</i>
1 New Hampshire	13,507
2 Vermont	13,078
3 Pennsylvania	12,079
4 New Jersey	12,041
5 Illinois	11,600
6 Michigan	10,837
7 Delaware	10,496
8 South Carolina	10,300
9 Massachusetts	10,173
10 Rhode Island	10,007
11 Minnesota	9,966
12 Virginia	9,618
13 Washington	9,484
14 Arizona	9,428
15 Maine	9,354
16 Connecticut	9,197
17 California	9,022
18 Ohio	8,904
19 Hawaii	8,352
20 Indiana	8,334
21 Wisconsin	8,193
22 Texas	8,078
50-State Average	8,064
23 Alabama	7,993
23 Maryland	7,993
25 Oregon	7,988
26 Kentucky	7,963
27 Colorado	7,849
28 Missouri	7,668
29 Iowa	7,562
30 Tennessee	7,209
31 Kansas	6,960
32 Nebraska	6,934
33 South Dakota	6,873
34 North Dakota	6,847
35 Georgia	6,808
36 Arkansas	6,646
37 New York	6,213
38 Oklahoma	6,059
39 Nevada	6,044
40 Montana	5,874
41 North Carolina	5,685
42 Idaho	5,681
43 Mississippi	5,668
44 Florida	5,626
45 West Virginia	5,532
46 New Mexico	5,457
47 Alaska	5,456
48 Utah	5,292
49 Louisiana	5,123
50 Wyoming	4,125



FAST FACTS

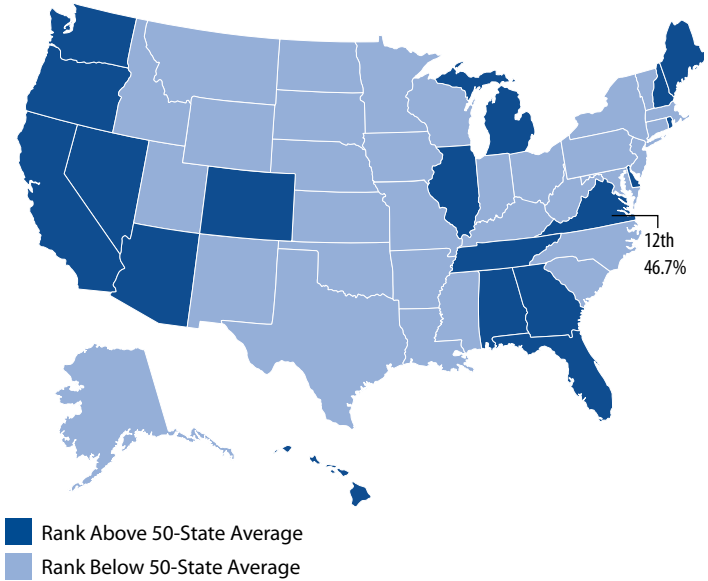
- Virginia's average undergraduate tuition and fees increased by \$804 in 2011-2012 from the previous year, and its rank on this measure moved up two positions over this period.
- The 50-state average in-state tuition and fees increased by \$558, or 7.4%, from the previous year. Virginia tuition increased at an average rate of 9.2%, the 11th highest rate of tuition growth among all states.
- At Virginia private four-year institutions, average tuition and fees was \$24,683 in 2011-2012.

Source: The College Board Annual Survey of Colleges, 2011.

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AVG ANNUAL IN-STATE TUITION & FEES AT PUBLIC 4-YR INSTITUTIONS GROWTH RATE (2006-2007 to 2011-2012)

	<i>in %</i>
1 Arizona	101.7
2 California	98.3
3 Hawaii	97.6
4 Georgia	74.2
5 Florida	69.7
6 Washington	67.3
7 Nevada	65.8
8 Colorado	64.5
9 Alabama	62.9
10 New Hampshire	48.0
11 Rhode Island	47.4
12 Virginia	46.7
13 Tennessee	45.0
14 Illinois	44.0
15 Oregon	43.3
16 Delaware	41.8
17 Maine	41.4
18 Michigan	41.2
50-State Average	40.9
19 North Carolina	39.8
20 Utah	38.7
21 South Dakota	38.3
22 Kentucky	38.2
23 Oklahoma	36.7
24 Idaho	36.7
25 Louisiana	35.9
26 Wisconsin	35.6
27 Texas	35.0
28 New Mexico	34.5
29 Massachusetts	34.2
30 Vermont	33.7
31 Kansas	33.5
32 Pennsylvania	33.5
33 West Virginia	32.8
34 Nebraska	32.6
35 Minnesota	32.6
36 South Carolina	30.2
37 Alaska	30.1
38 New Jersey	29.0
39 Connecticut	28.9
40 Iowa	28.2
41 Mississippi	27.4
42 Indiana	27.1
43 Arkansas	25.1
44 North Dakota	24.2
45 New York	23.2
46 Missouri	17.5
47 Wyoming	17.4
48 Montana	11.7
49 Maryland	10.8
50 Ohio	9.8



FAST FACTS

- Tuition in Virginia increased at an average annual rate of 8% from 2006-2007 to 2011-2012.
- Over this five-year period, average annual in-state tuition in Virginia increased by \$3,062, from \$6,556 to \$9,618.
- Controlling for inflation, tuition in Virginia increased by 33% over this five-year period, slightly more than the 50-state average increase of 28%.

Definitions

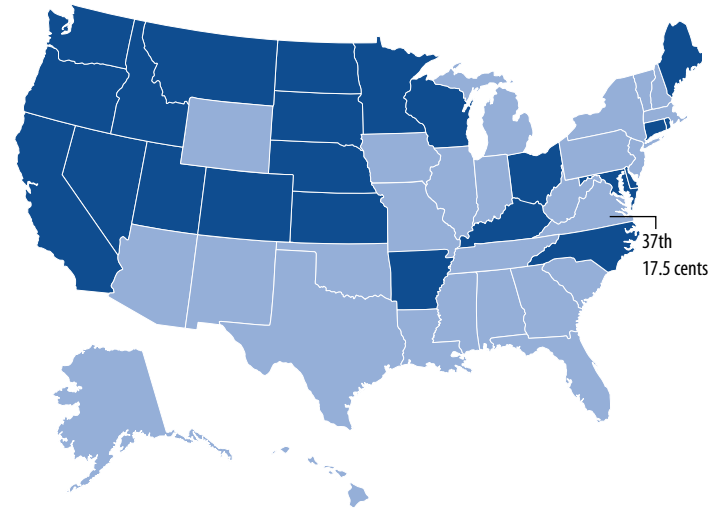
Inflation adjustments were made based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI), which increased 10.4% from 2006 to 2011. CPI is a measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers for a market basket of consumer goods and services including food, housing, apparel, transportation, medical care, recreation, and education.

Sources: The College Board Annual Survey of Colleges, 2011; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

33 STATE MOTOR FUEL EXCISE TAXES

(OCTOBER 2011)

	<i>in cents per gallon</i>	STATE EXCISE TAX	OTHER STATE TAXES	TOTAL STATE TAX
1	Washington	37.5	0.0	37.5
2	California	35.7	13.6	49.3
3	North Carolina	35.0	0.3	35.3
4	Rhode Island	32.0	1.0	33.0
5	Wisconsin	30.9	2.0	32.9
6	Maine	30.0	1.5	31.5
6	Oregon	30.0	1.0	31.0
8	Ohio	28.0	0.0	28.0
9	Minnesota	27.1	0.1	27.2
10	Montana	27.0	0.8	27.8
11	Kentucky	26.4	1.4	27.8
12	Nebraska	26.3	0.9	27.2
13	Connecticut	25.0	25.3	50.3
13	Idaho	25.0	0.0	25.0
15	Utah	24.5	0.0	24.5
16	Kansas	24.0	1.0	25.0
17	Maryland	23.5	0.0	23.5
18	Nevada	23.0	10.1	33.1
18	Delaware	23.0	0.0	23.0
18	North Dakota	23.0	0.0	23.0
21	South Dakota	22.0	2.0	24.0
21	Colorado	22.0	0.0	22.0
23	Arkansas	21.5	0.3	21.8
	50-State Average	21.1	6.2	27.3
24	Massachusetts	21.0	2.5	23.5
24	Iowa	21.0	1.0	22.0
26	West Virginia	20.5	11.7	32.2
27	Tennessee	20.0	1.4	21.4
27	Louisiana	20.0	0.0	20.0
27	Texas	20.0	0.0	20.0
30	Illinois	19.0	20.9	39.9
30	Michigan	19.0	20.0	39.0
30	Vermont	19.0	7.6	26.6
33	Indiana	18.0	20.1	38.1
33	New Hampshire	18.0	1.6	19.6
33	Arizona	18.0	1.0	19.0
33	Mississippi	18.0	0.8	18.8
37	Virginia	17.5	2.4	19.9
38	Hawaii	17.0	31.2	48.2
38	New Mexico	17.0	1.9	18.9
38	Missouri	17.0	0.3	17.3
41	Alabama	16.0	4.9	20.9
41	Oklahoma	16.0	1.0	17.0
41	South Carolina	16.0	0.8	16.8
44	Wyoming	13.0	1.0	14.0
45	Pennsylvania	12.0	20.3	32.3
46	New Jersey	10.5	4.0	14.5
47	New York	8.1	41.0	49.1
48	Alaska	8.0	0.0	8.0
49	Georgia	7.5	21.9	29.4
50	Florida	4.0	30.5	34.5



- Rank Above 50-State Average (state excise tax)
- Rank Below 50-State Average (state excise tax)

FAST FACTS

- The federal gas tax, collected in all states, is 18.4 cents per gallon.
- Virginia's state per gallon gas tax was last changed in 1986.

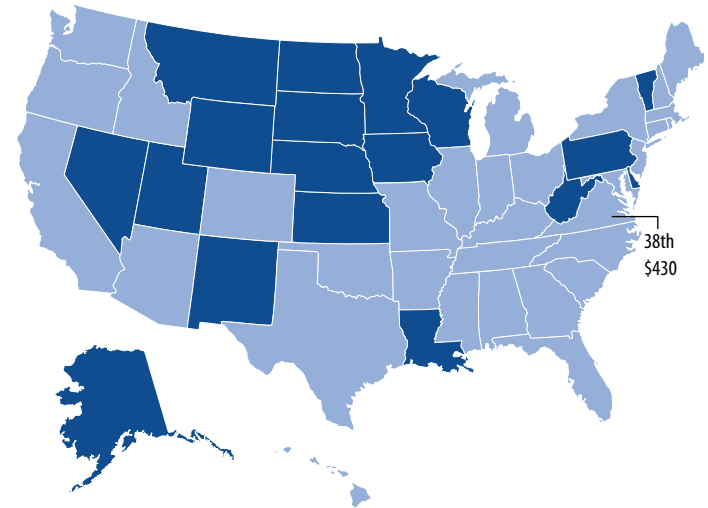
Definitions

Other state taxes include environmental/underground storage tank cleanup taxes, local-option taxes, general sales taxes if applied to fuel, etc. In Virginia, for example, it includes the 0.6 cents per gallon petroleum storage tank fee and the 2.1% sales tax on motor fuels in localities that are part of the Northern Virginia Transportation District.

Source: American Petroleum Institute (Oct 2011).

34 PER CAPITA STATE AND LOCAL ROAD EXPENDITURES (FY 2009)

	<i>in \$</i>
1 Alaska	2,325
2 Wyoming	1,294
3 North Dakota	1,017
4 South Dakota	881
5 Montana	825
6 Louisiana	778
7 Vermont	734
8 Iowa	702
9 Delaware	699
10 West Virginia	694
11 Nebraska	685
12 New Mexico	666
13 Wisconsin	663
14 Pennsylvania	661
15 Kansas	655
16 Minnesota	654
17 Nevada	639
18 Utah	612
50-State Average	600
19 Illinois	588
20 Washington	577
21 Maine	575
22 Oklahoma	567
23 Idaho	560
24 Maryland	544
25 Hawaii	540
26 New Hampshire	528
27 New York	528
28 Mississippi	521
29 Florida	518
30 Missouri	515
31 Kentucky	497
32 Arizona	490
33 Oregon	489
34 Alabama	469
35 Colorado	459
36 Indiana	446
37 Ohio	432
38 Virginia	430
39 New Jersey	423
40 Texas	420
41 Arkansas	417
42 Connecticut	417
43 Tennessee	405
44 California	401
45 Massachusetts	392
46 Michigan	382
47 North Carolina	345
48 Georgia	337
49 Rhode Island	314
50 South Carolina	292



- Rank Above 50-State Average
- Rank Below 50-State Average

FAST FACTS

- The state and local governments maintain 71,101 miles of public roads in Virginia.
- The Virginia Department of Transportation maintains 81% of Virginia's nonfederal public roads; local governments or other state agencies maintain the remaining 19%. On average, state highway agencies maintain about 23% of nonfederal roads.
- Virginia spent \$3.4 billion on roads in 2009, \$1.4 billion (41%) of which was used for capital expenditures, mainly road construction. Total state and local road expenditures per mile of public road maintained by the state and local governments was about \$48,000.
- Virginia ranked 11th in total vehicle miles traveled (VMT) in 2009 at 80.9 billion miles, which is a decrease of 1.4 billion VMT from 2008. Virginia ranked 40th in expenditures per VMT in 2009.

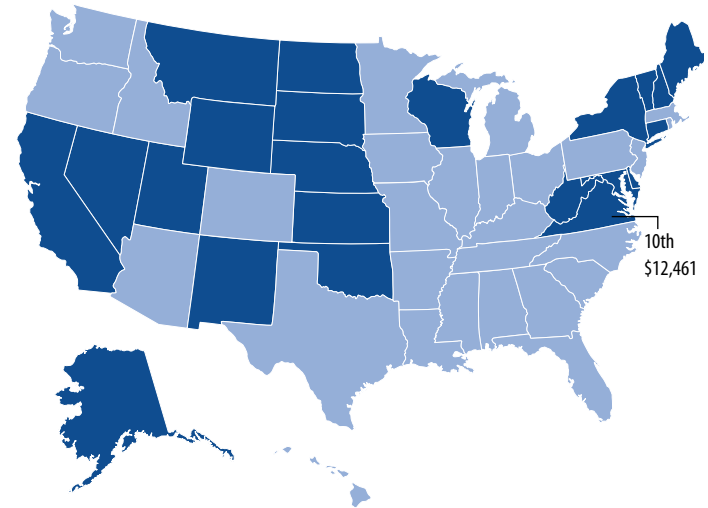
Definitions

Road expenditures include maintenance, operation, repair, and construction of highways, streets, and roads, and capital expenditure for purchase or construction including purchase of land, equipment, and existing structures, and payments on capital leases.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau 2009 Annual Surveys of State and Local Government Finances (Oct 2011); Bureau of Transportation State Transportation Statistics 2010 (2011); Federal Highway Administration Highway Statistics 2008 (Oct 2009).

35 STATE CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES PER OFFENDER (2009)

	<i>in \$</i>
1 Alaska	18,987
2 Wyoming	18,021
3 Utah	15,794
4 West Virginia	15,365
5 Maine	15,239
6 California	14,305
7 Nevada	13,218
8 New York	12,965
9 New Mexico	12,600
10 Virginia	12,461
11 New Hampshire	12,038
12 Montana	11,940
13 Vermont	11,638
14 Wisconsin	11,458
15 Delaware	11,106
16 North Dakota	10,664
17 Oklahoma	10,641
18 Kansas	10,311
19 Maryland	10,206
20 Connecticut	9,271
21 South Dakota	9,181
22 Nebraska	9,176
50-State Average	9,087
23 North Carolina	8,855
24 Hawaii	8,577
25 Colorado	8,464
26 New Jersey	8,442
27 Arizona	8,333
28 Iowa	8,308
29 Washington	8,256
30 Oregon	7,785
31 South Carolina	7,254
32 Mississippi	7,200
33 Michigan	7,154
34 Florida	6,892
35 Missouri	6,725
36 Louisiana	6,537
37 Tennessee	6,412
38 Rhode Island	5,814
39 Illinois	5,764
40 Kentucky	5,730
41 Massachusetts	5,535
42 Alabama	5,459
43 Pennsylvania	5,297
44 Texas	5,071
45 Ohio	4,783
46 Arkansas	4,629
47 Idaho	4,132
48 Indiana	3,975
49 Minnesota	3,382
50 Georgia	2,986



- Rank Above 50-State Average
- Rank Below 50-State Average

FAST FACTS

- Virginia spent \$1.2 billion on corrections in 2009 and ranked 24th in corrections expenditures per capita at \$151, slightly lower than the 50-state average of \$155.
- Virginia had a total corrections population of 96,177, with 60% in community corrections (probation) and 40% in prisons.
- There were 12.2 state-responsible offenders for every 1,000 Virginia residents in 2009, with only nine states having fewer offenders per 1,000.
- Inmate counts and expenditures include state-responsible inmates in local and regional jails. In Virginia, these inmates account for 19.4% of the state-responsible inmate population, much more than the 50-state average of 6%.

Definitions

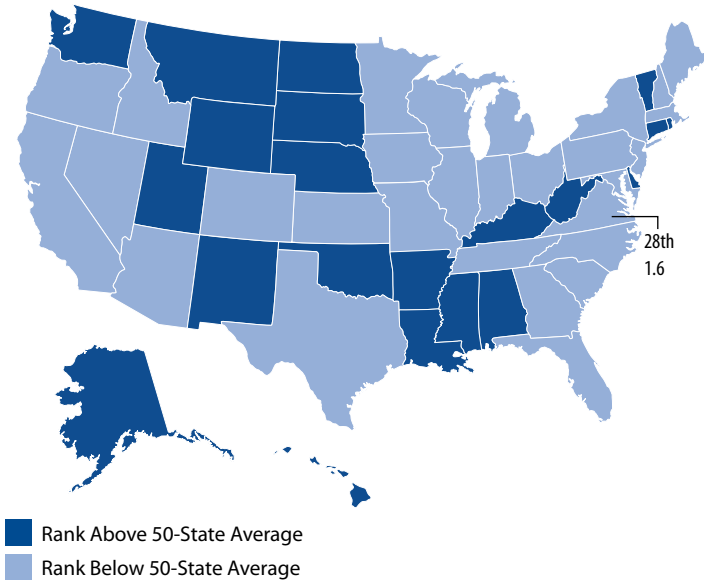
Corrections expenditures include expenditures on facilities (prisons, including funds spent on inmate education, training, and health care; probation offices; residential work release units and halfway houses; community corrections centers) and activities (administration of a correctional agency, employee training, nonresidential halfway houses, and community corrections centers).

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau 2009 Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances (Oct 2011); Bureau of Justice Statistics Probation and Parole in the United States, 2009 (Dec 2010), and Prisoners in 2009 (Dec 2010, revised Oct 2011).

36 STATE GOVERNMENT FTEs PER 100 PERSONS

(2010)

1	Hawaii	4.3
2	Alaska	3.8
3	Delaware	2.9
4	North Dakota	2.7
5	Wyoming	2.4
6	New Mexico	2.3
7	Vermont	2.3
8	Arkansas	2.2
9	West Virginia	2.1
10	Montana	2.1
11	Louisiana	2.0
12	Mississippi	1.9
13	Oklahoma	1.9
14	Alabama	1.9
15	Kentucky	1.9
16	Utah	1.9
17	Washington	1.8
18	Nebraska	1.8
19	Rhode Island	1.8
20	Connecticut	1.8
21	South Dakota	1.8
	50-State Average	1.8
22	New Jersey	1.7
23	Oregon	1.7
24	Iowa	1.7
25	South Carolina	1.7
26	North Carolina	1.6
27	Maine	1.6
28	Virginia	1.6
29	Kansas	1.5
30	Maryland	1.5
31	Minnesota	1.5
32	Missouri	1.5
33	New Hampshire	1.5
34	Michigan	1.5
35	Massachusetts	1.5
36	Colorado	1.4
37	Idaho	1.4
38	Indiana	1.4
39	Pennsylvania	1.3
40	Tennessee	1.3
41	New York	1.3
42	Georgia	1.3
43	Wisconsin	1.3
44	Texas	1.3
45	Ohio	1.2
46	California	1.1
47	Nevada	1.0
48	Arizona	1.0
49	Illinois	1.0
50	Florida	1.0



FAST FACTS

- Virginia's state government full-time equivalents (FTEs) remained at 1.6 positions per 100 residents in 2010, as it has since 2004. Virginia retained its prior year ranking.
- The extent to which certain major functions are accomplished through state agencies and their employees varies by state. For example, the Virginia Department of Transportation alone employs about 7,500 persons (about 6% of the State's FTEs), whereas much of the transportation function in some states is performed by local governments or the private sector.

Definitions

The Census Bureau defines full-time equivalents as the number of full-time employees added to the number of full-time employees that could have been employed if all part-time hours had been worked by full-time employees.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau 2010 Annual Survey of Public Employment and Payroll (revised Dec 2011); Virginia Department of Transportation.

METHODOLOGY

Data Sources

The data in the tables are the most current information available for all 50 states (the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico are excluded). For each table, JLARC staff identified the primary data source and used that information whenever possible. Each table indicates the sources of the data and the dates the data were issued or revised. Most of the data are from the U.S. Census Bureau. Other major sources include the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO).

Tables 1 and 2 show actual population numbers from the 2010 Census. Most other data are for 2009. Per capita amounts were calculated with the Census Bureau's report of mid-year population. For example, the tax data in Table 11 are for FY 2009 and the population data are for July 1, 2009, and are the most recent mid-year population estimates available (September 2011).

How State Rankings Were Calculated

In all tables, state values are ordered from highest to lowest. Two states having the same value are given the same ranking. State values are displayed only to a certain decimal place, so states may be shown as having the same value in the table but are ranked correctly.

For each table, JLARC staff calculated a 50-state average by summing each state's value and dividing the result by 50. The map next to the table indicates which states rank above or below the 50-state average. The 50-state average is different from the national average, which typically includes Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia and is a weighted average, which increases the influence of the largest states. The 50-state average, in contrast, weights each state equally.

Personal Property Tax (Car Tax) Relief and Revenue Stabilization Fund

Tables 9, 11, 17, 19, and 20 show how Virginia state expenditures on local personal property tax (car tax) relief affect the state's national ranking. The adjusted rankings should be interpreted with caution

because data are not available to adjust the tables for similar expenditures in other states, and any national ranking may mask substantial variations within a state. Also, the Census Bureau and NASBO differ in how they treat this type of state expenditure and deposits to the revenue stabilization fund (also called the rainy day fund, or RDF). Tables using Census Bureau and NASBO data are adjusted accordingly. Tables are not adjusted to reflect deposits to the RDF although such deposits are noted in years in which they took place. Funds released from the RDF are counted as part of total expenditures in the year in which they were spent and are included where applicable.



Suite 1100 • General Assembly Building • Capitol Square
Richmond, Virginia 23219
804-786-1258 • <http://jlarc.virginia.gov>