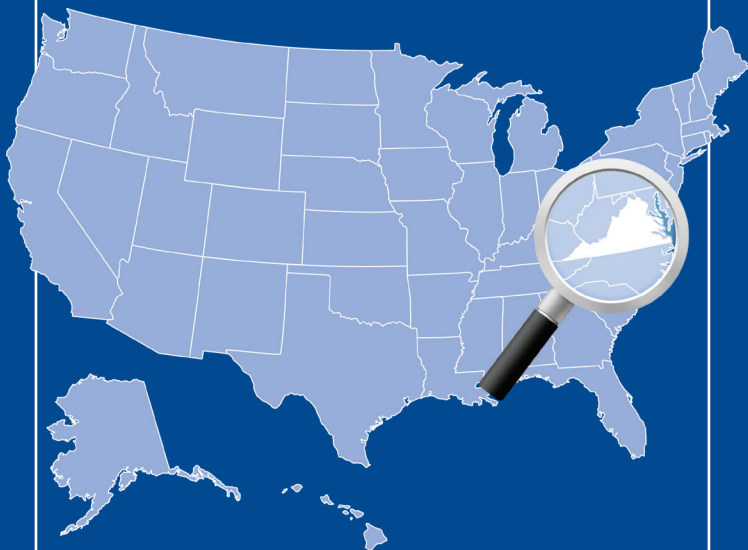


VIRGINIA

COMPARED TO THE OTHER STATES

**NATIONAL RANKINGS ON TAXES, BUDGETARY
COMPONENTS, AND OTHER INDICATORS**



2014 Edition

JLARC
JOINT LEGISLATIVE AUDIT
AND REVIEW COMMISSION

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Virginia Compared to the Other States

This annual JLARC reference guide, provided for Virginia legislators, illustrates how Virginia compares in areas such as state taxes and spending, education, health, and transportation. The Virginia Trends section on the next two pages offers a snapshot of the comparisons and trends compared to the prior year. The 2014 edition features a new comparison, number 34: State Higher Education Appropriations per Student FTE.

Sources & Methods

The data used in *Virginia Compared to the Other States* are from the U.S. Census Bureau, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Association of State Budget Officers, the National Education Association, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Federal Highway Administration, and other national data collection sources.

The most current information available for all 50 states is displayed for each of the 38 comparisons. The District of Columbia and Puerto Rico are excluded, and the averages reported here are not weighted averages but 50-state averages.

Per capita amounts are calculated using mid-year population estimates from the Census Bureau.

In some comparisons, two states with different rankings may appear to have the same values. This happens when values are shown only to a certain decimal place; actual values are different.

VIRGINIA TRENDS 2014

	RANK	MEASURE	TREND
1 Population	12	8,260,405	▲
2 Percentage Change in Population (2003–2013)	16	11.8%	▼
3 Per Capita Personal Income	10	\$48,377	▲
4 Annual Unemployment Rate	38	5.9%	▼
5 Percentage of Population in Poverty	42	11.7%	▲
6 Per Capita State & Local Revenue	40	\$9,421	▲
7 State & Local Revenue as Percentage of Personal Income	49	20%	▼
8 Per Capita State Revenue	40	\$6,266	▲
9 Per Capita Local Revenue	26	\$4,499	▲
10 Percentage of Total State & Local Tax Revenue From Individ. Income Tax	7	29.6%	▲
11 Per Capita State & Local Taxes	25	\$3,967	▲
12 State & Local Taxes as Percentage of Personal Income	46	8.4%	▼
13 Per Capita Local Taxes	15	\$1,819	▼
14 Per Capita State Taxes	34	\$2,148	▲
15 Per Capita Federal Grants	45	\$928	▼
16 Per Capita Federal Expenditures	5	\$13,707	▼
17 Per Capita State Expenditures	28	\$5,305	▲
18 Percentage Change in Total State Expenditures (2003–2012)	17	17%	▲
19 Per Capita General Fund Expenditures	25	\$2,075	▲
20 Per Capita State & Local Debt Outstanding	25	\$7,874	▲
21 Bond Ratings	1	AAA	▷
22 Per Capita Medicaid Expenditures	46	\$865	▲

	RANK	MEASURE	TREND
23 Percentage of Total State Expenditures for Public Assistance	39	18.9%	▲
24 Percentage of Population Under Age 65 With Health Insurance	16	85.8%	▲
25 Infant Mortality Rate	18	6.8	▼
26 State & Local Per-Pupil Funding, Pre-K–12	25	\$10,386	▼
27 State Per-Pupil Funding, Pre-K–12	39	\$4,278	▼
28 Average Salary of Public School Teachers	29	\$48,703	▼
29 Percentage of Population 25 Years & Older With at Least a High School Education	29	87.9%	▲
30 Average Annual In-State Tuition & Fees at Public 4-Year Institutions	13	\$10,366	▲
31 Percentage Change in In-State Tuition & Fees at Public 4-Year Institutions (2008-09 to 2013-14)	18	28.8%	▲
32 Per Capita State Support for Public & Private Higher Education	32	\$208	▲
33 FTE Student Enrollment in Public Higher Education	11	325,517	▲
34 Higher Education Appropriations Per FTE Student	40	\$4,272	n.a.
35 State Motor Fuel Taxes	50	11.1¢	n.a.
36 Per Capita State & Local Road Expenditures	35	\$453	▲
37 State Corrections Expenditures Per Offender	13	\$12,274	▲
38 State Government FTEs Per 100 Persons	28	1.5	▷

CHANGE IN MEASURE (vs. 2013 edition)

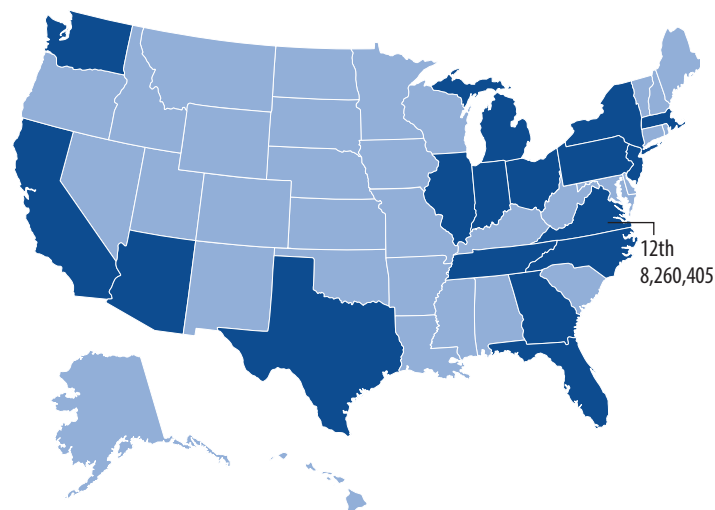
▲ Increased

▼ Decreased

▷ Unchanged

n.a. New measure reported in 2014 edition

1	California	38,332,521
2	Texas	26,448,193
3	New York	19,651,127
4	Florida	19,552,860
5	Illinois	12,882,135
6	Pennsylvania	12,773,801
7	Ohio	11,570,808
8	Georgia	9,992,167
9	Michigan	9,895,622
10	North Carolina	9,848,060
11	New Jersey	8,899,339
12	Virginia	8,260,405
13	Washington	6,971,406
14	Massachusetts	6,692,824
15	Arizona	6,626,624
16	Indiana	6,570,902
17	Tennessee	6,495,978
50-State Average		6,309,648
18	Missouri	6,044,171
19	Maryland	5,928,814
20	Wisconsin	5,742,713
21	Minnesota	5,420,380
22	Colorado	5,268,367
23	Alabama	4,833,722
24	South Carolina	4,774,839
25	Louisiana	4,625,470
26	Kentucky	4,395,295
27	Oregon	3,930,065
28	Oklahoma	3,850,568
29	Connecticut	3,596,080
30	Iowa	3,090,416
31	Mississippi	2,991,207
32	Arkansas	2,959,373
33	Utah	2,900,872
34	Kansas	2,893,957
35	Nevada	2,790,136
36	New Mexico	2,085,287
37	Nebraska	1,868,516
38	West Virginia	1,854,304
39	Idaho	1,612,136
40	Hawaii	1,404,054
41	Maine	1,328,302
42	New Hampshire	1,323,459
43	Rhode Island	1,051,511
44	Montana	1,015,165
45	Delaware	925,749
46	South Dakota	844,877
47	Alaska	735,132
48	North Dakota	723,393
49	Vermont	626,630
50	Wyoming	582,658



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

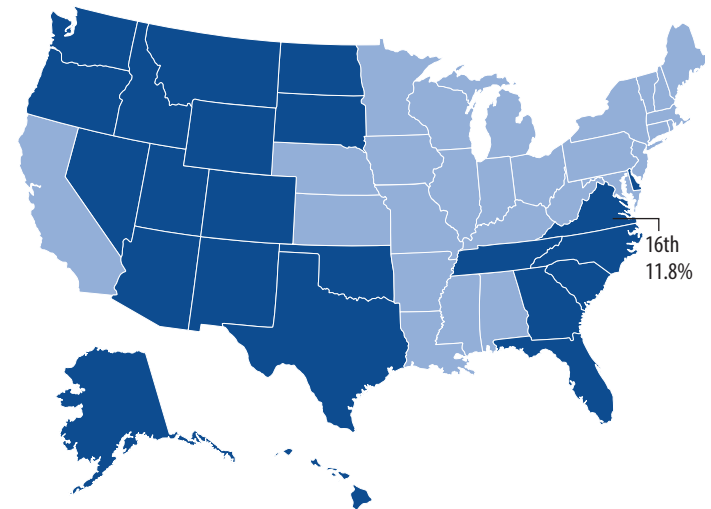
FAST FACTS

- Virginia's population increased by 0.9% from 2012 to 2013, compared to 7% nationally.
- The U.S. population, including the District of Columbia (not included in the 50-state average), was estimated to be 316,128,839 in 2013.

Note: Population estimates are for July 1, 2013 and are based on the 2010 Census.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (Dec. 2013).

		<i>in %</i>
1	Nevada	24.5
2	Utah	23.4
3	Texas	19.6
4	Arizona	18.7
5	Idaho	18.0
6	North Carolina	17.1
7	Wyoming	16.2
8	Colorado	15.8
9	South Carolina	15.1
10	Georgia	15.1
11	Florida	14.9
12	North Dakota	14.1
13	Washington	13.7
14	Alaska	13.3
15	Delaware	13.2
16	Virginia	11.8
17	Hawaii	11.6
18	New Mexico	11.2
19	Tennessee	11.2
20	Montana	10.6
21	South Dakota	10.5
22	Oregon	10.4
23	Oklahoma	9.7
	50-State Average	9.0
24	Arkansas	8.6
25	California	8.0
26	Maryland	7.6
27	Nebraska	7.4
28	Alabama	7.4
29	Minnesota	7.1
30	Kentucky	6.7
31	Kansas	6.3
32	Indiana	6.1
33	Missouri	6.0
34	Iowa	5.0
35	Wisconsin	4.9
36	Massachusetts	4.0
37	Mississippi	3.8
38	Pennsylvania	3.3
39	Connecticut	3.2
40	New Jersey	3.0
41	Louisiana	2.9
42	New Hampshire	2.8
43	West Virginia	2.4
44	New York	2.4
45	Illinois	1.8
46	Maine	1.7
47	Vermont	1.2
48	Ohio	1.2
49	Michigan	-1.8
50	Rhode Island	-2.3



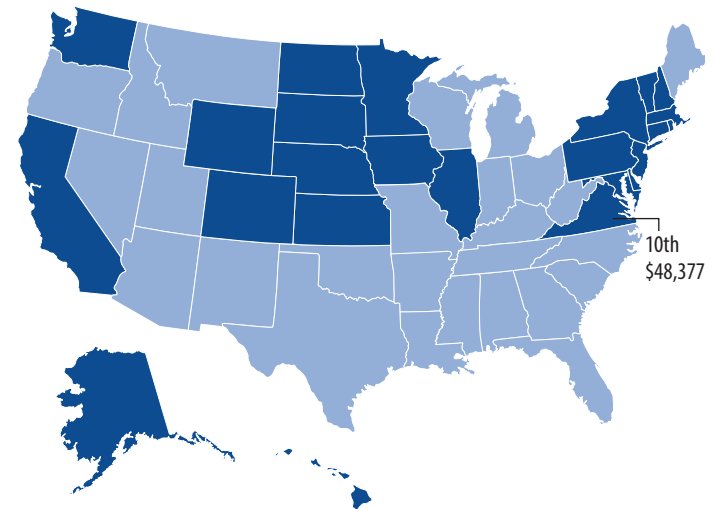
- Rank Above 50-State Average
- Rank Below 50-State Average

FAST FACTS

- The U.S. population (including the District of Columbia, which is not part of the 50-state average) increased by 8.7% from 2003 to 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (July 2003 for 2003 population, and July 2013 for 2013 population).

		<i>in \$</i>
1	Connecticut	59,687
2	Massachusetts	55,976
3	New Jersey	54,987
4	North Dakota	54,872
5	Maryland	53,816
6	New York	53,241
7	Wyoming	50,566
8	Alaska	49,436
9	New Hampshire	49,129
10	Virginia	48,377
11	Minnesota	46,925
12	California	46,477
13	Washington	46,045
14	Rhode Island	45,877
15	Illinois	45,832
16	Colorado	45,775
17	South Dakota	45,381
18	Pennsylvania	45,083
19	Nebraska	45,012
20	Hawaii	44,767
21	Vermont	44,546
22	Delaware	44,224
23	Iowa	43,935
24	Kansas	43,015
	50-State Average	42,956
25	Texas	42,638
26	Wisconsin	42,121
27	Florida	41,012
28	Oklahoma	40,620
29	Maine	40,087
30	Louisiana	40,057
31	Ohio	40,057
32	Oregon	39,166
33	Missouri	39,133
34	Tennessee	38,751
35	Montana	38,555
36	Michigan	38,291
37	Nevada	38,221
38	Indiana	38,119
39	North Carolina	37,910
40	Georgia	37,449
41	Arizona	36,243
42	Alabama	35,926
43	New Mexico	35,682
44	Kentucky	35,643
45	Arkansas	35,437
46	Utah	35,430
47	West Virginia	35,082
48	South Carolina	35,056
49	Idaho	34,481
50	Mississippi	33,657



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

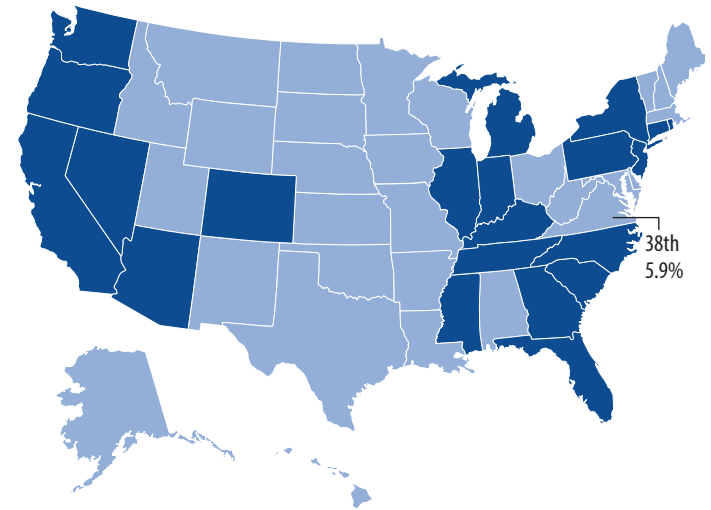
FAST FACTS

- Virginia's per capita personal income increased by \$1,908 (4.1%) from 2011 to 2012.
- Per capita personal income increased in all 50 states from 2011 to 2012, with an average increase of 4.7%

Terms: *Personal income* is the income 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. Bureau of Economic Analysis (Dec. 2013), U.S. Census Bureau annual population estimates (Dec. 2012).

		<i>in %</i>
1	Nevada	11.1
2	California	10.5
3	Rhode Island	10.4
4	New Jersey	9.5
4	North Carolina	9.5
6	Mississippi	9.2
7	Michigan	9.1
7	South Carolina	9.1
9	Georgia	9.0
10	Illinois	8.9
11	Oregon	8.7
12	Florida	8.6
13	New York	8.5
14	Connecticut	8.4
14	Indiana	8.4
16	Arizona	8.3
17	Kentucky	8.2
17	Washington	8.2
19	Colorado	8.0
19	Tennessee	8.0
21	Pennsylvania	7.9
	50-State Average	7.3
22	Alabama	7.3
22	Arkansas	7.3
22	Maine	7.3
22	West Virginia	7.3
26	Ohio	7.2
27	Delaware	7.1
27	Idaho	7.1
29	Alaska	7.0
30	Missouri	6.9
30	New Mexico	6.9
30	Wisconsin	6.9
33	Maryland	6.8
33	Texas	6.8
35	Massachusetts	6.7
36	Louisiana	6.4
37	Montana	6.0
38	Virginia	5.9
39	Hawaii	5.8
40	Kansas	5.7
40	Utah	5.7
42	Minnesota	5.6
43	New Hampshire	5.5
44	Wyoming	5.4
45	Iowa	5.2
45	Oklahoma	5.2
47	Vermont	5.0
48	South Dakota	4.4
49	Nebraska	3.9
50	North Dakota	3.1



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

FAST FACTS

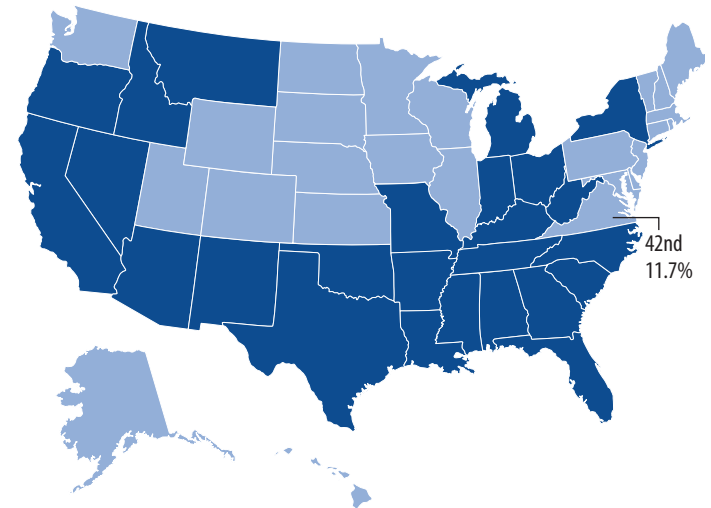
- Virginia's annual unemployment rate decreased by 0.3 percentage point from 2011 to 2012.
- The U.S. unemployment rate (including the District of Columbia, which is not part of the 50-state average) was 8% in 2012, a 0.9 percentage point decrease from 2011.
- Virginia's monthly unemployment rate in October 2013 was 5.6%, compared to 7.2% at the national level.

Terms: The *unemployment rate* is the percentage of people 16 years or older who do not have a job but are available for and have looked for work in the past four weeks. It includes workers expecting to be recalled to a job from which they were laid off, or waiting to start a new job within 30 days, and excludes those who are unemployed and available but not looking for work.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (annual rate, March 2013; monthly rate, Dec. 2013)

2012

		<i>in %</i>
1	Mississippi	24.2
2	New Mexico	20.8
3	Louisiana	19.9
4	Arkansas	19.8
5	Kentucky	19.4
6	Georgia	19.2
7	Alabama	19.0
8	Arizona	18.7
9	South Carolina	18.3
10	North Carolina	18.0
11	Tennessee	17.9
11	Texas	17.9
13	West Virginia	17.8
14	Michigan	17.4
15	Oklahoma	17.2
15	Oregon	17.2
17	Florida	17.1
18	California	17.0
19	Nevada	16.4
20	Ohio	16.3
21	Missouri	16.2
22	Idaho	15.9
22	New York	15.9
24	Indiana	15.6
25	Montana	15.5
	50-State Average	15.2
26	Illinois	14.7
26	Maine	14.7
28	Kansas	14.0
29	Colorado	13.7
29	Pennsylvania	13.7
29	Rhode Island	13.7
32	Washington	13.5
33	South Dakota	13.4
34	Wisconsin	13.2
35	Nebraska	13.0
36	Utah	12.8
37	Iowa	12.7
38	Wyoming	12.6
39	Delaware	12.0
40	Massachusetts	11.9
41	Vermont	11.8
42	Virginia	11.7
43	Hawaii	11.6
44	Minnesota	11.4
45	North Dakota	11.2
46	New Jersey	10.8
47	Connecticut	10.7
48	Maryland	10.3
49	Alaska	10.1
50	New Hampshire	10.0



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

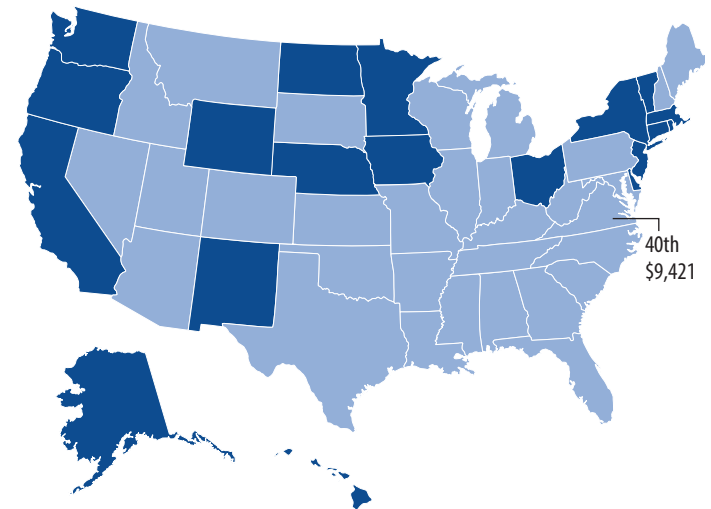
FAST FACTS

- There were 905,914 Virginians living in poverty in 2012, a decrease of 2.8% from 2011.
- There were 48.8 million Americans living in poverty in 2012, an increase of 0.6% from 2011.

Note: The poverty threshold, as designated by the Census Bureau, was \$23,050 for a family of four including two children in 2012. This threshold is updated annually for changes in the cost of living.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Poverty: 2000 to 2012, American Community Survey Briefs (Sept. 2013).

		<i>in \$</i>
1	Alaska	25,480
2	Wyoming	17,993
3	New York	16,602
4	North Dakota	14,086
5	California	13,783
6	Massachusetts	12,417
7	Delaware	12,334
8	Oregon	12,162
9	Rhode Island	12,128
10	Vermont	12,098
11	New Jersey	11,910
12	Minnesota	11,898
13	Nebraska	11,754
14	Connecticut	11,752
15	New Mexico	11,677
16	Hawaii	11,580
17	Washington	11,408
18	Ohio	11,408
19	Iowa	11,273
	50-State Average	11,089
20	Wisconsin	10,980
21	Maryland	10,762
22	Louisiana	10,741
23	Mississippi	10,550
24	Pennsylvania	10,539
25	Maine	10,527
26	Illinois	10,391
27	Colorado	10,362
28	South Dakota	10,276
29	Montana	10,259
30	West Virginia	10,102
31	Kansas	9,951
32	South Carolina	9,796
33	North Carolina	9,667
34	Nevada	9,527
35	Missouri	9,502
36	Florida	9,494
37	Arkansas	9,474
38	Michigan	9,457
39	Tennessee	9,426
40	Virginia	9,421
41	Oklahoma	9,349
42	Kentucky	9,340
43	New Hampshire	9,272
44	Arizona	9,080
45	Utah	8,950
46	Idaho	8,901
47	Texas	8,758
48	Indiana	8,725
49	Georgia	8,670
50	Alabama	8,464



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

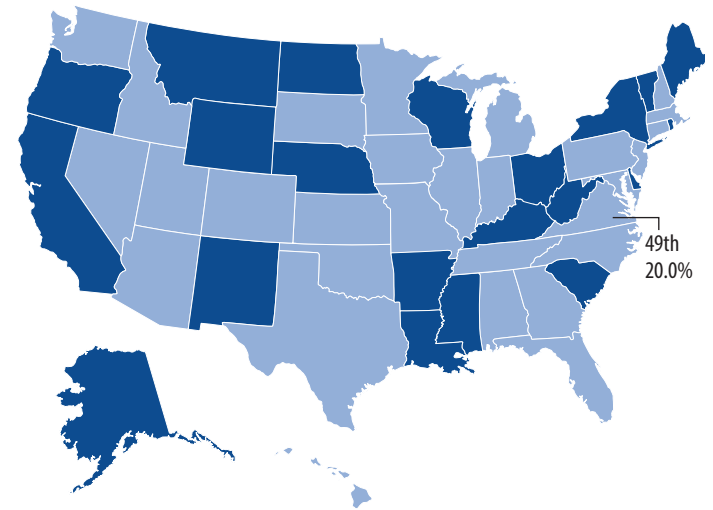
FAST FACTS

- Virginia's per capita state and local revenue increased by \$529 (5.9%) from 2010 to 2011.
- Nationwide (50-state average), per capita state and local government revenues increased by 8.2% from 2010 to 2011.
- The primary source of Virginia's state and local government revenue in 2011 was taxes (42% of revenue); tuition, state hospital charges, interest earnings, and other sources (22%); and federal spending (15%).

Note: Per capita state and local revenue numbers in comparisons 8 and 9 do not sum to the combined per capita state and local revenues in this comparison, because the Census Bureau eliminates intergovernmental transactions—such as state payments to localities for car tax relief—from combined state and local amounts.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau 2011 Annual Surveys of State and Local Government Finances (July 2013) and U.S. Census Bureau annual population estimates (Dec. 2012).

		<i>in %</i>
1	Alaska	53.0
2	Wyoming	36.6
3	New Mexico	33.6
4	Mississippi	32.8
5	Oregon	32.2
6	New York	32.0
7	California	30.9
8	West Virginia	29.9
9	North Dakota	29.8
10	Ohio	29.5
11	Delaware	28.8
12	South Carolina	28.7
13	Vermont	28.2
14	Montana	27.9
15	Arkansas	27.8
16	Louisiana	27.8
17	Rhode Island	27.2
18	Maine	27.1
19	Kentucky	27.0
20	Wisconsin	27.0
21	Nebraska	26.9
	50 State Average	26.8
22	Idaho	26.6
23	Hawaii	26.6
24	Iowa	26.5
25	North Carolina	26.5
26	Minnesota	26.4
27	Utah	26.2
28	Washington	25.7
29	Arizona	25.6
30	Michigan	25.5
31	Nevada	25.5
32	Tennessee	25.4
33	Missouri	25.0
34	Alabama	24.2
35	Pennsylvania	24.1
36	Indiana	24.0
37	Oklahoma	24.0
38	Georgia	23.8
39	Florida	23.8
40	Kansas	23.6
41	Illinois	23.6
42	Colorado	23.5
43	South Dakota	22.9
44	Massachusetts	22.9
45	New Jersey	22.3
46	Texas	21.3
47	Maryland	20.5
48	Connecticut	20.3
49	Virginia	20.0
50	New Hampshire	19.5



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

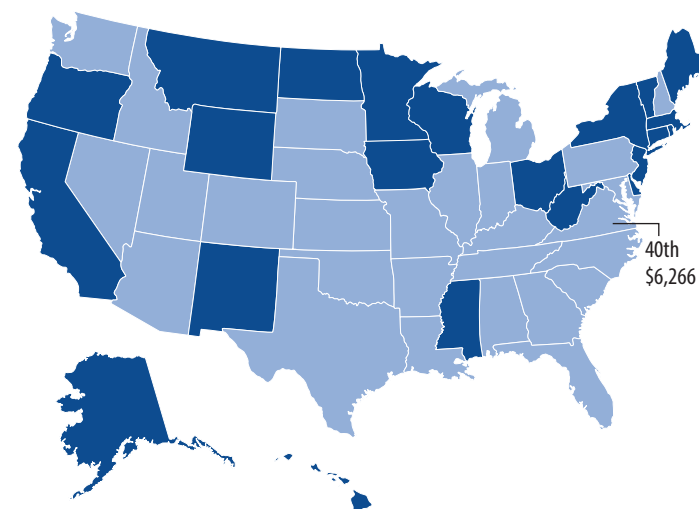
FAST FACTS

- Since 2004, Virginia has ranked in the lowest five states in state and local revenue as a percentage of personal income.
- On another measure, state and local revenue as a percentage of gross state product, Virginia ranks 48th.

Terms: *Gross state product* is the sum of all value added by industries within a state.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau 2011 Annual Surveys of State and Local Government Finances (July 2013); U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (personal income, Sept. 2013; gross state product, June 2013).

		<i>in \$</i>
1	Alaska	20,613
2	Wyoming	13,209
3	North Dakota	11,399
4	New York	10,540
5	Vermont	10,383
6	Delaware	10,296
7	New Mexico	9,512
8	Hawaii	9,384
9	Oregon	8,996
10	Rhode Island	8,936
11	California	8,871
12	Massachusetts	8,572
13	Minnesota	8,543
14	Ohio	8,394
15	West Virginia	8,301
16	Connecticut	8,059
17	New Jersey	8,014
18	Maine	7,987
19	Montana	7,969
20	Mississippi	7,873
21	Iowa	7,862
22	Wisconsin	7,847
	50-State Average	7,832
23	Arkansas	7,754
24	Louisiana	7,427
25	Washington	7,389
26	South Dakota	7,306
27	Pennsylvania	7,196
28	Maryland	7,147
29	Kentucky	7,111
30	Oklahoma	6,933
31	South Carolina	6,790
32	Idaho	6,615
33	North Carolina	6,548
34	Michigan	6,523
35	New Hampshire	6,482
36	Kansas	6,474
37	Nevada	6,469
38	Missouri	6,425
39	Illinois	6,274
40	Virginia	6,266
41	Nebraska	6,255
42	Utah	6,035
43	Indiana	5,969
44	Arizona	5,880
45	Colorado	5,764
46	Florida	5,564
47	Alabama	5,476
48	Tennessee	5,415
49	Georgia	5,329
50	Texas	5,240



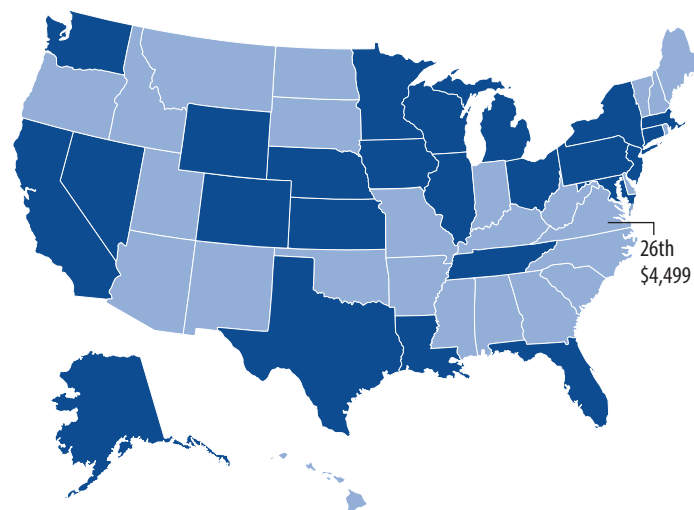
- Rank Above 50-State Average
- Rank Below 50-State Average

FAST FACTS

- Virginia's per capita state revenue increased by \$489 (8%) from 2010 to 2011 and increased by an average of \$885 (12%) for most (47 out of 50) states over this period.
- Virginia's primary state government revenue sources in 2011 were taxes (34%), other sources such as tuition (22%), and federal spending (20%).

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau 2011 Annual Surveys of State and Local Government Finances (July 2013) and annual population estimates (Dec. 2012).

		<i>in \$</i>
1	New York	9,034
2	Wyoming	8,146
3	California	7,378
4	Alaska	7,248
5	Nebraska	6,768
6	Colorado	5,812
7	Washington	5,593
8	Illinois	5,547
9	Minnesota	5,358
10	New Jersey	5,253
11	Massachusetts	5,156
12	Tennessee	5,065
13	Pennsylvania	5,022
14	Florida	5,003
15	Iowa	4,974
16	Connecticut	4,914
17	Maryland	4,895
18	Wisconsin	4,870
19	Kansas	4,868
20	Michigan	4,823
21	Ohio	4,802
22	Louisiana	4,798
23	Texas	4,742
24	Nevada	4,740
	50-State Average	4,735
25	Oregon	4,639
26	Virginia	4,499
27	Georgia	4,491
28	Arizona	4,454
29	North Carolina	4,440
30	Alabama	4,310
31	Mississippi	4,270
32	Rhode Island	4,213
33	Indiana	4,198
34	Missouri	4,185
35	North Dakota	4,162
36	South Carolina	4,141
37	Vermont	4,114
38	New Mexico	4,110
39	New Hampshire	4,097
40	South Dakota	3,960
41	Utah	3,918
42	Maine	3,595
43	Idaho	3,578
44	Delaware	3,547
45	Montana	3,521
46	Oklahoma	3,513
47	Arkansas	3,346
48	Kentucky	3,335
49	West Virginia	2,947
50	Hawaii	2,374



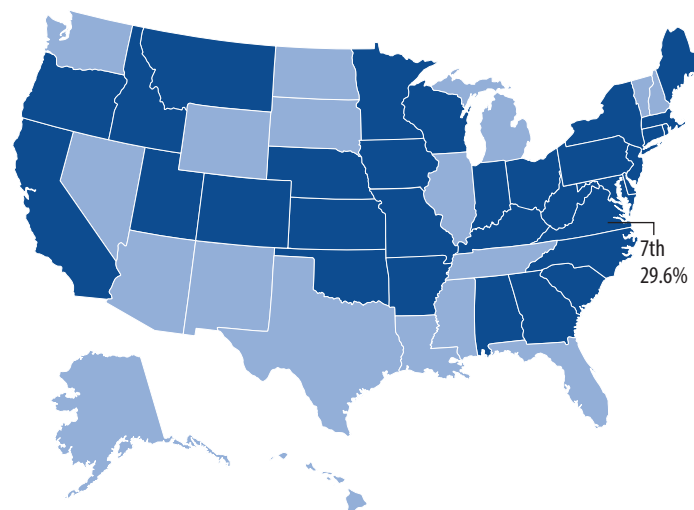
- Rank Above 50-State Average
- Rank Below 50-State Average

FAST FACTS

- Virginia's local governments collected \$36.4 billion in revenue in 2011.
- Virginia's per capita local revenue increased by \$28 (0.6%) from 2010 to 2011, and increased by an average of \$132 (2.3%) for local governments in most states (38 out of 50) over this period.
- In Virginia, the primary local government revenue sources in 2011 were taxes (40%); state spending, including \$950 million for car tax relief (31%), and other sources such as fees and interest earnings (16%).
- Per capita local revenue would be \$4,382 without car tax relief from the state.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau 2011 Annual Surveys of State and Local Government Finances (July 2013) and annual population estimates (Dec. 2012).

		<i>in %</i>
1	Oregon	38.9
2	Maryland	36.5
3	Massachusetts	32.4
4	Kentucky	30.9
5	New York	30.8
6	Delaware	30.2
7	Virginia	29.6
8	North Carolina	29.3
9	Ohio	29.0
10	Connecticut	28.4
11	Minnesota	27.9
12	California	27.3
13	Indiana	26.8
14	Utah	25.4
15	Wisconsin	25.1
16	Pennsylvania	25.0
17	Idaho	24.8
18	Georgia	24.6
19	Missouri	24.6
20	West Virginia	23.9
21	Montana	23.7
22	Maine	23.5
23	Iowa	23.3
24	Kansas	22.9
25	Arkansas	22.8
26	Nebraska	22.1
27	South Carolina	21.2
28	Alabama	20.9
29	Colorado	20.8
30	Rhode Island	20.0
31	New Jersey	20.0
32	Oklahoma	19.9
	50-State Average	19.5
33	Hawaii	19.0
34	Illinois	18.8
35	Michigan	18.8
36	Vermont	17.7
37	New Mexico	15.1
38	Mississippi	15.1
39	Louisiana	14.5
40	Arizona	13.2
41	North Dakota	9.2
42	New Hampshire	1.6
43	Tennessee	1.0
44	Alaska	0.0
45	Florida	0.0
46	Nevada	0.0
47	South Dakota	0.0
48	Texas	0.0
49	Washington	0.0
50	Wyoming	0.0



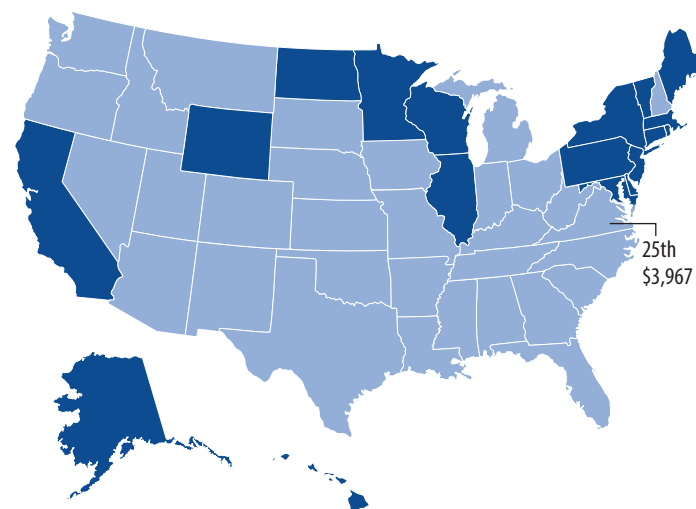
- Rank Above 50-State Average
- Rank Below 50-State Average

FAST FACTS

- Virginia's per capita individual income tax was \$1,176 in 2011, an increase of \$97 from 2010.
- Nationwide, 39% of state and local government revenue was from taxes in 2011.
- The bottom seven states have no state individual income tax. These states raise revenue via sales tax, mineral severance tax, and other taxes. Two other states, New Hampshire and Tennessee, tax only dividend and interest income.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau 2011 Annual Surveys of State and Local Government Finances (July 2013) and annual population estimates (Dec. 2012).

		<i>in \$</i>
1	Alaska	10,074
2	New York	7,422
3	North Dakota	6,878
4	Wyoming	6,474
5	Connecticut	6,346
6	New Jersey	6,016
7	Massachusetts	5,425
8	Minnesota	5,016
9	Vermont	5,011
10	Maryland	4,972
11	California	4,915
12	Rhode Island	4,835
13	Hawaii	4,769
14	Illinois	4,631
15	Maine	4,557
16	Wisconsin	4,484
17	Delaware	4,484
18	Pennsylvania	4,376
	50-State Average	4,279
19	Colorado	4,259
20	Nebraska	4,234
21	Washington	4,164
22	Iowa	4,128
23	Kansas	4,096
24	New Hampshire	4,030
25	Virginia	3,967
26	Ohio	3,910
27	West Virginia	3,760
28	Nevada	3,755
29	Michigan	3,655
30	Oregon	3,648
31	Louisiana	3,631
32	Indiana	3,553
33	Texas	3,542
34	North Carolina	3,493
35	New Mexico	3,488
36	Montana	3,443
37	Florida	3,420
38	Arkansas	3,386
39	Arizona	3,348
40	Kentucky	3,333
41	South Dakota	3,277
42	Missouri	3,269
43	Utah	3,218
44	Oklahoma	3,174
45	Georgia	3,173
46	Mississippi	3,113
47	Tennessee	2,981
48	Idaho	2,975
49	South Carolina	2,941
50	Alabama	2,889



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

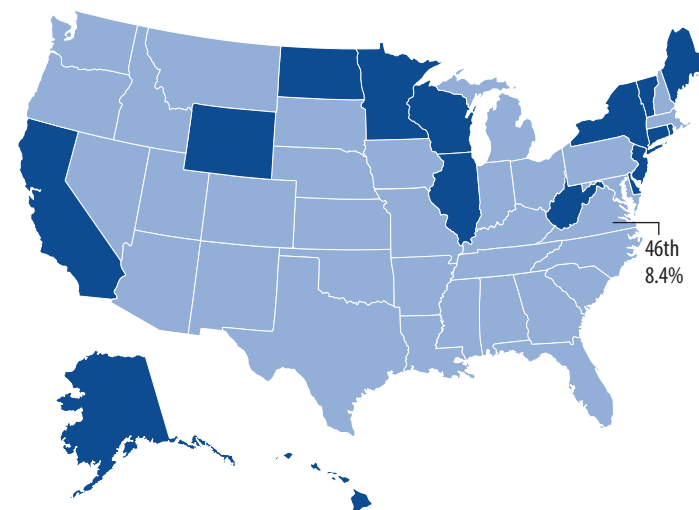
FAST FACTS

- Virginia collected \$32.1 billion in state and local taxes in 2011, an increase of \$82 per capita (2.1%) from 2010.
- Per capita taxes collected by all state and local governments increased by an average of 4.7% from 2010 to 2011.

Terms: *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 2011).

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau 2011 Annual Surveys of State and Local Government Finances (July 2013) and annual population estimates (Dec. 2012).

		<i>in %</i>
1	Alaska	20.9
2	North Dakota	14.6
3	New York	14.3
4	Wyoming	13.2
5	Maine	11.7
6	Vermont	11.7
7	New Jersey	11.3
8	West Virginia	11.1
9	Minnesota	11.1
10	Wisconsin	11.0
11	California	11.0
12	Connecticut	11.0
13	Hawaii	10.9
14	Rhode Island	10.8
15	Illinois	10.5
16	Delaware	10.5
	50-State Average	10.2
17	Ohio	10.1
18	Nevada	10.0
19	New Mexico	10.0
20	Massachusetts	10.0
21	Pennsylvania	10.0
22	Arkansas	9.9
23	Michigan	9.9
24	Indiana	9.8
25	Kansas	9.7
26	Iowa	9.7
27	Nebraska	9.7
28	Mississippi	9.7
29	Oregon	9.7
30	Kentucky	9.6
31	Colorado	9.6
32	North Carolina	9.6
33	Maryland	9.5
34	Arizona	9.4
35	Utah	9.4
36	Louisiana	9.4
37	Montana	9.4
38	Washington	9.4
39	Idaho	8.9
40	Georgia	8.7
41	Texas	8.6
42	Missouri	8.6
43	South Carolina	8.6
44	Florida	8.6
45	New Hampshire	8.5
46	Virginia	8.4
47	Alabama	8.3
48	Oklahoma	8.1
49	Tennessee	8.0
50	South Dakota	7.3



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

FAST FACTS

- Virginia's state and local taxes as a percentage of personal income decreased from 8.8% to 8.4% from 2010 to 2011.
- Virginia's state and local taxes were 8.4% of gross state product in 2011, which is less than the 50-state average of 10.2%.

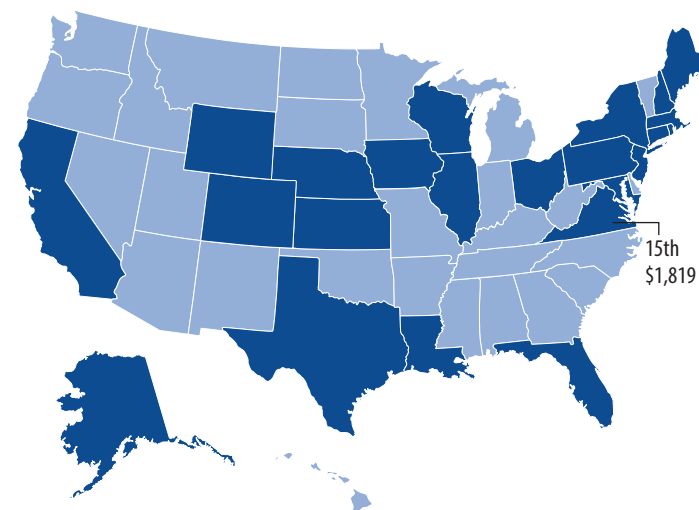
Terms: *State and local taxes*, as defined by the Census Bureau, include car tax amounts collected by localities but do not include money paid to localities by the state for car tax relief (in Virginia, \$950 million in FY 2011). *Gross state product* is the sum of all value added by industries within a state.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau 2011 Annual Surveys of State and Local Government Finances (July 2013) and Bureau of Economic Analysis (personal income, Sept. 2013; gross state product, June 2012).

13 PER CAPITA LOCAL TAXES

FY 2011

		<i>in \$</i>
1	New York	3,938
2	New Jersey	2,939
3	Connecticut	2,608
4	Alaska	2,424
5	Colorado	2,409
6	New Hampshire	2,254
7	Illinois	2,251
8	Maryland	2,229
9	Rhode Island	2,214
10	Wyoming	2,135
11	Massachusetts	2,082
12	Nebraska	1,980
13	Texas	1,858
14	Pennsylvania	1,838
15	Virginia	1,819
16	California	1,818
17	Wisconsin	1,797
18	Maine	1,790
19	Iowa	1,766
20	Ohio	1,742
21	Kansas	1,728
22	Florida	1,714
23	Louisiana	1,693
	50-State Average	1,637
24	Washington	1,612
25	South Dakota	1,602
26	Missouri	1,586
27	Oregon	1,549
28	Georgia	1,542
29	Minnesota	1,472
30	Arizona	1,452
31	Nevada	1,427
32	South Carolina	1,296
33	North Dakota	1,295
34	Michigan	1,273
35	Utah	1,272
36	Indiana	1,265
37	Hawaii	1,244
38	Tennessee	1,230
39	North Carolina	1,172
40	New Mexico	1,138
41	Montana	1,134
42	Oklahoma	1,119
43	Alabama	1,091
44	Kentucky	998
45	West Virginia	951
46	Idaho	915
47	Mississippi	913
48	Delaware	893
49	Vermont	722
50	Arkansas	680



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

FAST FACTS

- Virginia localities collected \$14.7 billion in local taxes in 2011, a \$21 million decrease from 2010.
- Virginia's primary local government tax revenue sources in 2011 were property taxes (75%) and sales and gross receipts taxes (16%).

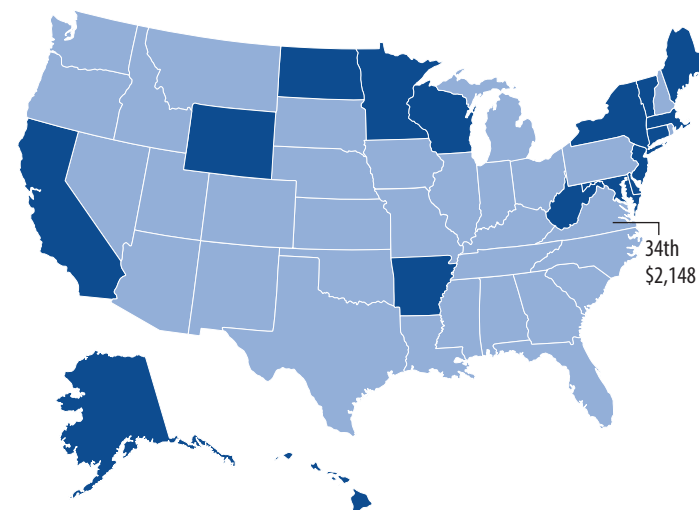
Terms: *State and local taxes*, as defined by the Census Bureau, include car tax amounts collected by localities but do not include money paid to localities by the state for car tax relief (in Virginia, \$950 million in FY 2011).

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau 2011 Annual Surveys of State and Local Government Finances (July 2013) and annual population estimates (Dec. 2012).

14 PER CAPITA STATE TAXES

FY 2011

		<i>in \$</i>
1	Alaska	7,650
2	North Dakota	5,582
3	Wyoming	4,339
4	Vermont	4,290
5	Connecticut	3,738
6	Delaware	3,592
7	Minnesota	3,544
8	Hawaii	3,525
9	New York	3,484
10	Massachusetts	3,343
11	California	3,097
12	New Jersey	3,077
13	West Virginia	2,809
14	Maine	2,767
15	Maryland	2,744
16	Arkansas	2,706
17	Wisconsin	2,688
	50-State Average	2,641
18	Rhode Island	2,622
19	Washington	2,552
20	Pennsylvania	2,539
21	Michigan	2,382
22	Illinois	2,380
23	Kansas	2,368
24	Iowa	2,362
25	New Mexico	2,350
26	Kentucky	2,336
27	Nevada	2,328
28	North Carolina	2,321
29	Montana	2,309
30	Indiana	2,288
31	Nebraska	2,254
32	Mississippi	2,200
33	Ohio	2,168
34	Virginia	2,148
35	Oregon	2,099
36	Idaho	2,060
37	Oklahoma	2,055
38	Utah	1,946
39	Louisiana	1,938
40	Arizona	1,896
41	Colorado	1,850
42	Alabama	1,798
43	New Hampshire	1,777
44	Tennessee	1,751
45	Florida	1,706
46	Texas	1,683
47	Missouri	1,682
48	South Dakota	1,675
49	South Carolina	1,645
50	Georgia	1,631



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

FAST FACTS

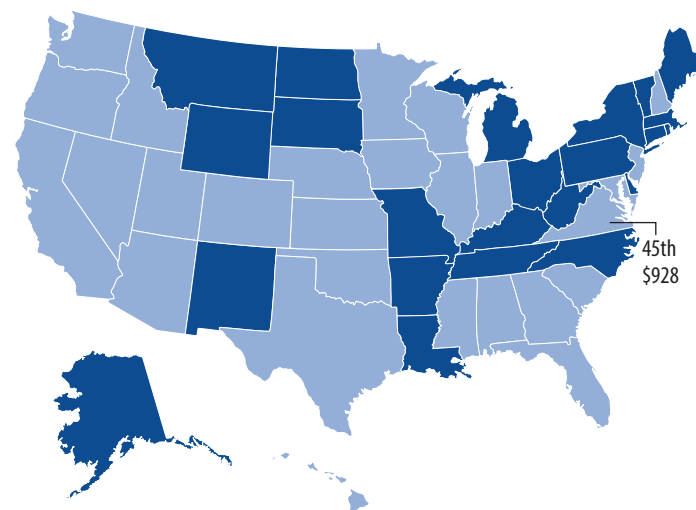
- Virginia collected \$17.4 billion in state taxes in 2011, an increase of nearly \$1 billion from 2010.
- Virginia's primary state tax revenue sources in 2011 were individual income (55%) and sales and gross receipts (34%) taxes.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau 2011 Annual Surveys of State and Local Government Finances (July 2013) and annual population estimates (Dec. 2012).

15 PER CAPITA FEDERAL GRANTS

FEDERAL FY 2012

		<i>in \$</i>
1	Alaska	3,144
2	Vermont	2,556
3	New Mexico	2,397
4	North Dakota	2,287
5	New York	2,182
6	Rhode Island	1,999
7	Louisiana	1,956
7	Maine	1,956
9	Massachusetts	1,851
10	Kentucky	1,849
11	Connecticut	1,755
12	Tennessee	1,735
13	Ohio	1,732
14	Montana	1,691
15	Wyoming	1,673
16	West Virginia	1,671
17	Arkansas	1,662
18	Delaware	1,636
19	North Carolina	1,610
20	South Dakota	1,560
21	Pennsylvania	1,559
22	Michigan	1,508
23	Missouri	1,495
	50-State Average	1,474
24	Alabama	1,472
25	Arizona	1,450
26	Oklahoma	1,442
27	South Carolina	1,440
28	Iowa	1,431
29	Maryland	1,359
30	California	1,354
31	Washington	1,334
32	Hawaii	1,221
33	New Jersey	1,218
34	Texas	1,190
35	Nebraska	1,186
36	Oregon	1,180
37	Georgia	1,149
38	Minnesota	1,097
39	Illinois	1,087
40	Idaho	1,065
41	Colorado	1,041
42	Utah	1,016
43	New Hampshire	984
44	Florida	942
45	Virginia	928
46	Nevada	834
47	Kansas	797
48	Wisconsin	733
49	Mississippi	704
50	Indiana	581



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

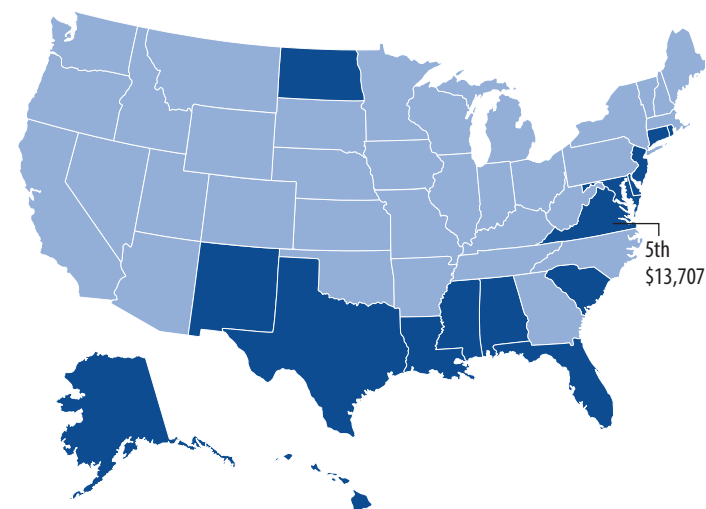
FAST FACTS

- Virginia received \$7.6 billion in federal grants in 2011. Virginia ranks 20th by this measure of total federal grant amounts.
- The top three recipients of federal grants in Virginia were the Department of Medical Assistance Services (which administers Medicaid), the Department of Education, and the Department of Social Services.

Terms: *Federal grants* are funds that are awarded to a non-federal entity for a defined public or private purpose in which services are not rendered to the federal government. Includes cooperative agreements.

Sources: USAspending.gov (Dec. 2013); U.S. Census Bureau annual population estimates (July 2012).

		<i>in \$</i>
1	Florida	27,353
2	Louisiana	25,207
3	South Carolina	15,687
4	Hawaii	14,508
5	Virginia	13,707
6	Delaware	11,885
7	North Dakota	11,435
8	Connecticut	10,946
9	Maryland	10,825
10	Mississippi	10,754
11	Texas	10,630
12	New Jersey	10,627
13	New Mexico	10,357
14	Alaska	9,570
15	Rhode Island	9,521
16	Alabama	9,436
	50-State Average	8,846
17	Massachusetts	8,697
18	North Carolina	8,408
19	Maine	8,276
20	Missouri	7,987
21	Vermont	7,987
22	Arizona	7,782
23	West Virginia	7,761
24	New York	7,757
25	Washington	7,699
26	Kentucky	7,671
27	Pennsylvania	7,467
28	Tennessee	7,419
29	South Dakota	7,200
30	New Hampshire	7,117
31	Georgia	6,885
32	Oregon	6,873
33	California	6,808
34	Iowa	6,668
35	Montana	6,666
36	Arkansas	6,646
37	Idaho	6,517
38	Colorado	6,477
39	Oklahoma	6,291
40	Ohio	6,142
41	Michigan	6,121
42	Nebraska	6,090
44	Nevada	5,727
45	Illinois	5,398
46	Kansas	5,371
47	Indiana	5,216
48	Minnesota	5,131
49	Wisconsin	4,959
50	Utah	4,588



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

FAST FACTS

- Federal expenditures in Virginia were \$112.2 billion in 2012. Virginia ranks 6th by this measure of total federal expenditures.
- Virginia was the top recipient of federal contract awards in 2012, with approximately \$55 billion in contracts, of which about \$38 billion are with the Department of Defense.

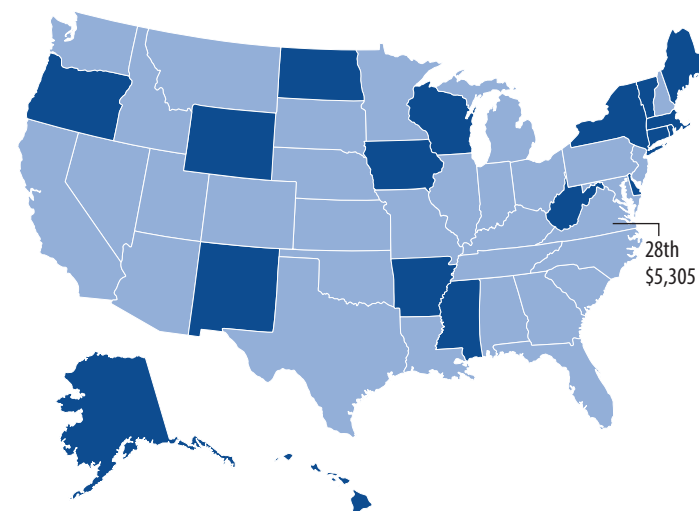
Terms: *Federal expenditures* in the state consist of contracts, grants, direct payments, federally funded insurance programs, loans / guarantees, and all other reimbursable, contingent, intangible, and indirect financial assistance.

Sources: USAspending.gov (Dec. 2013); U.S. Census Bureau annual population estimates (July 2012).

17 PER CAPITA STATE EXPENDITURES

FY 2012

		<i>in \$</i>
1	Alaska	16,117
2	West Virginia	11,761
3	Wyoming	10,454
4	Delaware	9,750
5	Massachusetts	8,918
6	North Dakota	8,615
7	Hawaii	8,255
8	Vermont	8,014
9	Connecticut	7,676
10	Rhode Island	7,528
11	Wisconsin	7,216
12	Arkansas	7,015
13	Oregon	6,928
14	New York	6,822
15	New Mexico	6,792
16	Iowa	6,161
17	Mississippi	6,160
18	Maine	6,098
	50-State Average	6,054
19	Maryland	5,927
20	Montana	5,889
21	Louisiana	5,883
22	Kentucky	5,855
23	Minnesota	5,824
24	Colorado	5,547
25	Oklahoma	5,487
26	New Jersey	5,484
27	Nebraska	5,323
28	Virginia	5,305
29	Pennsylvania	5,245
30	California	5,242
31	Illinois	5,105
32	Washington	5,066
33	Ohio	5,017
34	Alabama	5,014
35	Kansas	4,988
36	Michigan	4,784
37	North Carolina	4,775
38	Tennessee	4,712
39	South Carolina	4,676
40	South Dakota	4,437
41	Arizona	4,355
42	Utah	4,140
43	Indiana	4,024
44	Idaho	3,927
45	Missouri	3,880
46	New Hampshire	3,767
47	Texas	3,567
48	Florida	3,261
49	Georgia	3,155
50	Nevada	2,763



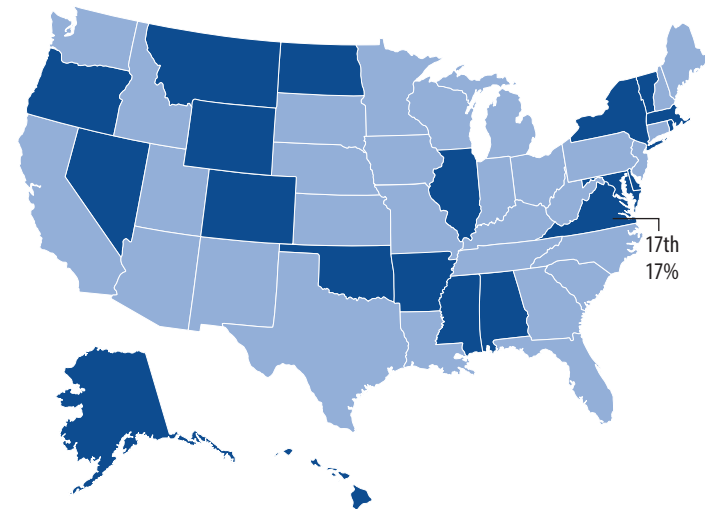
- Rank Above 50-State Average
- Rank Below 50-State Average

FAST FACTS

- Virginia's total state expenditures were \$43.4 billion in 2012, an increase of nearly \$1.1 billion (2.6%) from 2011.
- Nationwide, total state expenditures were \$1.6 trillion in 2012, a decrease of \$28 billion (-1.7%) from 2011.
- Virginia's per capita state expenditures decrease to approximately \$5,189 if \$950 million in car tax relief is excluded.

Sources: National Association of State Budget Officers State Expenditure Report: Examining Fiscal 2011–2013 State Spending (Nov. 2013); U.S. Census Bureau 2010–2012 annual population estimates (Dec. 2012).

		<i>in %</i>
1	Wyoming	91
2	Massachusetts	76
3	Maryland	74
4	North Dakota	55
5	Colorado	48
6	Mississippi	42
7	Delaware	41
8	Vermont	30
9	Illinois	27
10	Alaska	26
11	Oregon	22
12	Arkansas	21
13	Oklahoma	19
14	Montana	19
15	New York	18
16	Rhode Island	17
17	Virginia	17
18	Hawaii	15
19	Alabama	15
	50-State Average	15
20	Louisiana	13
21	North Carolina	12
22	Iowa	11
23	Pennsylvania	10
24	New Mexico	10
25	Tennessee	10
26	Nebraska	9
27	West Virginia	8
28	Kansas	8
29	South Dakota	8
30	Connecticut	7
31	New Jersey	6
32	Maine	5
33	Kentucky	5
34	Texas	4
35	Arizona	4
36	Indiana	4
37	Utah	4
38	Missouri	2
39	Wisconsin	0
40	Washington	-1
41	Minnesota	-1
42	Idaho	-1
43	Ohio	-2
44	South Carolina	-2
45	Michigan	-3
46	New Hampshire	-5
47	California	-8
48	Florida	-8
49	Nevada	-20
50	Georgia	-22



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

FAST FACTS

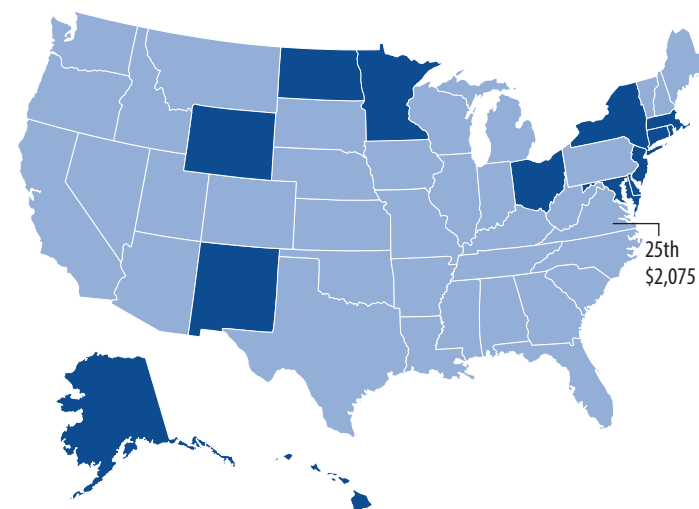
- Total state expenditures (not adjusted for inflation and population) increased by 61% in Virginia, and by an average of 55% nationwide from 2003 to 2012.

Note: Adjusted for inflation (25%) and population growth (10.8% in Virginia) over the 2003–2012 period. Includes capital spending.

Sources: National Association of State Budget Officers State Expenditure Report: Examining Fiscal 2011–2013 State Spending and 2004 State Expenditure Report (Dec. 2013, 2005); U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates (Dec. 2003, 2012); and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

FY 2012

		<i>in \$</i>
1	Alaska	10,117
2	Connecticut	5,231
3	Wyoming	4,708
4	Hawaii	3,958
5	Delaware	3,917
6	Massachusetts	3,613
7	New Jersey	3,416
8	Minnesota	3,298
9	North Dakota	3,176
10	Rhode Island	2,961
11	New York	2,886
12	Ohio	2,689
13	New Mexico	2,605
14	Maryland	2,541
	50-State Average	2,349
15	Wisconsin	2,337
16	Maine	2,322
17	Illinois	2,272
18	California	2,271
19	West Virginia	2,233
20	Washington	2,215
21	Kentucky	2,131
22	Pennsylvania	2,118
23	Kansas	2,113
24	Indiana	2,077
25	Virginia	2,075
26	North Carolina	2,071
27	Iowa	1,955
28	Nebraska	1,857
29	Louisiana	1,813
30	Tennessee	1,810
31	Oregon	1,776
32	Montana	1,755
33	Georgia	1,738
34	Oklahoma	1,702
35	Texas	1,684
36	Utah	1,661
37	Idaho	1,570
38	Arkansas	1,554
39	Alabama	1,508
40	Mississippi	1,506
41	South Dakota	1,458
42	Vermont	1,420
43	Colorado	1,409
44	Missouri	1,318
45	Arizona	1,284
46	Florida	1,193
47	South Carolina	1,168
48	Nevada	1,110
49	New Hampshire	969
50	Michigan	872



Rank Above 50-State Average

■ Rank Below 50-State Average

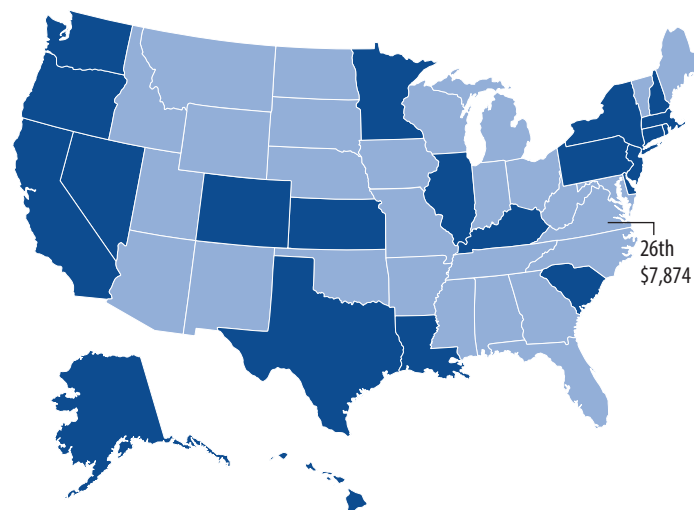
FAST FACTS

- Virginia's per capita general fund expenditures increased by \$45 from 2011 to 2012.
- Virginia's total general fund expenditures were nearly \$17 billion in 2012, an increase of approximately \$500 million (3.4%) from 2011.
- General fund and non-general fund expenditures made up almost 76% of Virginia's total state expenditures in 2012, with funds from the federal government and bond sales making up the remainder.

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

Sources: National Association of State Budget Officers State Expenditure Report: Examining Fiscal 2011–2013 State Spending (Nov. 2013); U.S. Census Bureau annual population estimates (Dec. 2012).

	<i>in \$</i>	STATE	LOCAL	STATE & LOCAL
1	New York	6,919	10,240	17,159
2	Alaska	8,866	5,222	14,088
3	Massachusetts	11,248	2,761	14,009
4	New Jersey	7,245	4,330	11,575
5	Connecticut	8,510	3,058	11,568
6	Rhode Island	8,731	2,633	11,364
7	Illinois	5,039	6,274	11,313
8	California	3,972	7,143	11,114
9	Washington	4,126	6,732	10,859
10	Colorado	3,193	7,007	10,200
11	Nevada	1,545	8,642	10,187
12	Texas	1,503	8,572	10,075
13	Hawaii	5,742	3,965	9,707
14	Pennsylvania	3,552	6,138	9,690
15	Kentucky	3,378	6,278	9,656
16	Kansas	2,401	7,048	9,450
17	Delaware	6,395	2,720	9,115
18	Oregon	3,637	5,347	8,984
19	South Carolina	3,283	5,502	8,785
20	Minnesota	2,412	6,333	8,745
21	New Hampshire	6,412	2,115	8,528
22	Louisiana	4,032	4,410	8,442
50-State Average		3,878	4,451	8,330
23	New Mexico	3,906	4,104	8,009
24	Florida	2,278	5,682	7,960
25	Arizona	2,190	5,684	7,874
26	Virginia	3,267	4,607	7,874
27	Wisconsin	4,007	3,747	7,754
28	Missouri	3,442	4,231	7,673
29	Maryland	4,324	3,314	7,638
30	Indiana	3,398	4,183	7,582
31	Vermont	5,562	1,985	7,547
32	Michigan	3,136	4,340	7,476
33	Utah	2,560	4,593	7,154
34	Nebraska	1,273	5,752	7,025
35	South Dakota	4,304	2,659	6,963
36	Maine	4,444	2,318	6,762
37	Ohio	2,684	4,034	6,718
38	North Dakota	3,009	3,454	6,464
39	Alabama	1,888	4,215	6,103
40	Montana	4,277	1,714	5,991
41	Tennessee	922	5,063	5,985
42	Iowa	2,472	3,510	5,982
43	West Virginia	3,993	1,933	5,926
44	Georgia	1,366	4,175	5,541
45	North Carolina	1,923	3,381	5,304
46	Oklahoma	2,710	2,364	5,074
47	Mississippi	2,273	2,491	4,765
48	Arkansas	1,276	3,333	4,609
49	Wyoming	2,405	1,772	4,177
50	Idaho	2,480	1,454	3,934



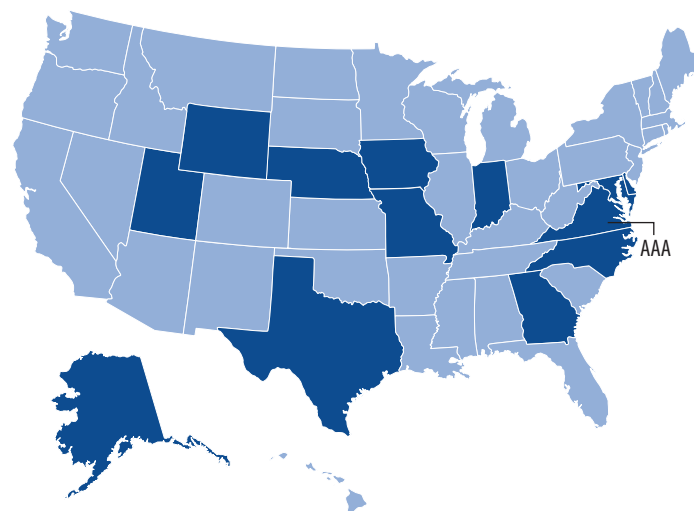
- Rank Above 50-State Average
- Rank Below 50-State Average

FAST FACTS

- Virginia's per capita state and local government debt outstanding increased by \$175 (2.3%) from 2010 to 2011.
- Virginia's total state and local debt outstanding in 2011 was \$63.8 billion, an increase of \$2 billion (3.3%) from 2010.
- Nationwide, total state and local debt outstanding increased by 2.8% from 2010.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau 2011 Annual Surveys of State and Local Government Finances (July 2013) and U.S. Census Bureau annual population estimates (Dec. 2012).

		S&P	MOODY'S	FITCH
1	Virginia	AAA	Aaa	AAA
1	Alaska	AAA	Aaa	AAA
1	Delaware	AAA	Aaa	AAA
1	Georgia	AAA	Aaa	AAA
1	Iowa*	AAA	Aaa	AAA
1	Maryland	AAA	Aaa	AAA
1	Missouri	AAA	Aaa	AAA
1	North Carolina	AAA	Aaa	AAA
1	Texas	AAA	Aaa	AAA
1	Utah	AAA	Aaa	AAA
1	Indiana*	AAA	Aaa	--
1	Nebraska*	AAA	--	--
1	Wyoming*	AAA	--	--
14	Florida	AAA	Aa1	AAA
14	South Carolina	AA+	Aaa	AAA
14	Tennessee	AA+	Aaa	AAA
14	Vermont	AA+	Aaa	AAA
18	New Mexico	AA+	Aaa	--
19	Massachusetts	AA+	Aa1	AA+
19	Minnesota	AA+	Aa1	AA+
19	Ohio	AA+	Aa1	AA+
19	Oregon	AA+	Aa1	AA+
19	Washington	AA+	Aa1	AA+
19	Idaho*	AA+	Aa1	--
19	Kansas*	AA+	Aa1	--
19	North Dakota*	AA+	Aa1	--
19	South Dakota*	AA+	--	--
28	Oklahoma	AA+	Aa2	AA+
28	Alabama	AA	Aa1	AA+
28	Montana	AA	Aa1	AA+
28	New Hampshire	AA	Aa1	AA+
28	Pennsylvania	AA	Aa1	AA+
28	West Virginia	AA	Aa1	AA+
34	Arkansas	AA	Aa1	--
34	Colorado*	AA	Aa1	--
36	Mississippi	AA	Aa2	AA+
36	Nevada	AA	Aa2	AA+
38	Hawaii	AA	Aa2	AA
38	Louisiana	AA	Aa2	AA
38	Maine	AA	Aa2	AA
38	New York	AA	Aa2	AA
38	Rhode Island	AA	Aa2	AA
38	Wisconsin	AA	Aa2	AA
44	Connecticut	AA	Aa3	AA
44	Michigan	AA-	Aa2	AA
46	Kentucky*	AA-	Aa2	AA-
47	Arizona*	AA-	Aa3	--
47	New Jersey	AA-	Aa3	AA-
49	California	A	A1	A
50	Illinois	A-	A3	A



■ States with AAA Bond Ratings

FAST FACTS

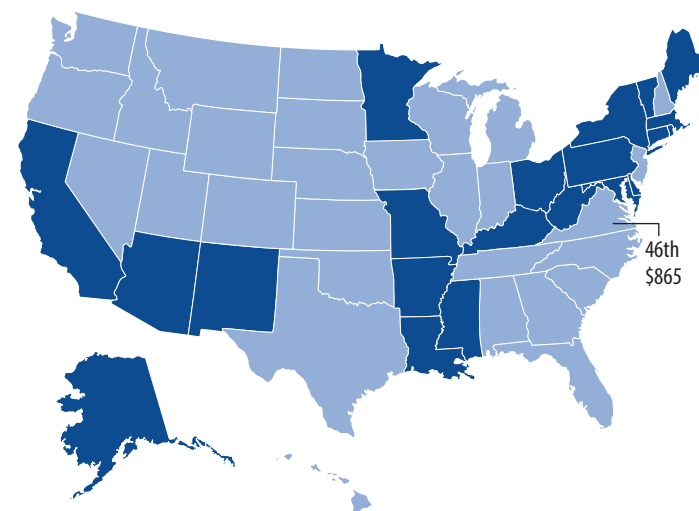
- Virginia has maintained a AAA rating since 1938, longer than any other state.
- All seven states with AAA ratings and some general obligation debt as of December 2012 retained those ratings. Average bond ratings increased for three states and decreased for two states from December 2012 to December 2013.

*States with no outstanding general obligation debt. Shown are the rates these states would likely receive if they decided to issue general obligation debt.

Note: 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.

Source: Virginia Department of Treasury (Dec. 2013).

		<i>in \$</i>
1	New York	2,763
2	Vermont	2,128
3	Rhode Island	2,010
4	Massachusetts	2,003
5	Alaska	1,803
6	Maine	1,790
7	Connecticut	1,705
8	New Mexico	1,633
9	Pennsylvania	1,611
10	Minnesota	1,575
11	Delaware	1,549
12	Mississippi	1,497
13	West Virginia	1,487
14	California	1,457
14	Louisiana	1,457
16	Arizona	1,390
17	Arkansas	1,363
18	Ohio	1,361
19	Missouri	1,347
20	Kentucky	1,310
21	Maryland	1,279
	50-State Average	1,276
22	Tennessee	1,254
23	Michigan	1,230
24	Wisconsin	1,219
25	New Jersey	1,197
26	Hawaii	1,175
27	Oregon	1,146
28	Oklahoma	1,128
29	Texas	1,114
30	Iowa	1,104
31	South Carolina	1,097
32	North Carolina	1,093
33	Washington	1,091
34	New Hampshire	1,036
35	North Dakota	1,035
36	Indiana	1,014
37	Illinois	1,011
38	Alabama	990
39	Idaho	969
40	Montana	963
41	Florida	958
42	Wyoming	942
43	Kansas	938
44	South Dakota	922
45	Nebraska	912
46	Virginia	865
47	Colorado	856
48	Georgia	827
49	Utah	627
50	Nevada	579



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

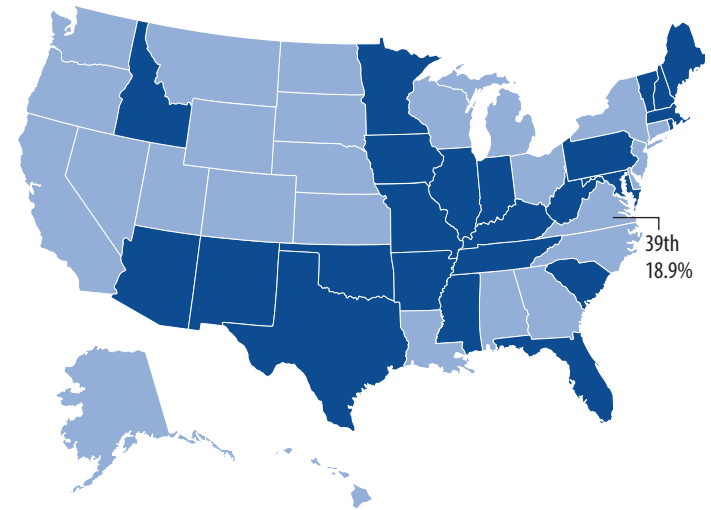
FAST FACTS

- Virginia's per capita Medicaid expenditure increased by \$59 from 2010 to 2011.
- Virginia's total Medicaid expenditures were \$7 billion in 2011 (paid with 57% federal and 43% state funds), an increase of \$0.5 billion from 2010.
- At 12.8%, Virginia ranked 44th on the measure of Medicaid enrollment as a percentage of total population in 2010.

Terms: *Total Medicaid expenditures* include state and federal spending on benefit payments and disproportionate share hospital payments, but not Medicare, the State Children's Health Insurance Program, or other medical assistance programs.

Sources: Kaiser Family Foundation State Health Facts (2013); U.S. Census Bureau annual population estimate (Dec. 2012).

		<i>in %</i>
1	Tennessee	32.0
2	Maine	31.7
3	Rhode Island	28.1
4	Massachusetts	27.4
5	Arizona	27.0
6	Minnesota	26.9
7	Florida	26.2
8	Mississippi	25.5
9	Vermont	25.0
10	Idaho	24.9
11	West Virginia	24.9
12	Missouri	24.7
13	New Hampshire	24.7
14	Maryland	24.6
15	Kentucky	24.5
16	New Mexico	24.2
17	Oklahoma	24.2
18	Texas	24.1
19	Illinois	23.9
20	Arkansas	23.8
21	Pennsylvania	23.8
22	Indiana	23.8
23	Iowa	23.7
24	South Carolina	23.0
	50-State Average	22.2
25	Georgia	22.1
26	Delaware	22.1
27	Wisconsin	21.9
28	Nebraska	21.8
29	Ohio	21.8
30	Connecticut	21.5
31	New York	21.5
32	South Dakota	21.3
33	Kansas	21.2
34	Alabama	20.9
35	Oregon	19.9
36	New Jersey	19.7
37	Michigan	19.1
38	Montana	19.0
39	Virginia	18.9
40	Louisiana	18.9
41	Washington	18.8
42	North Carolina	18.6
43	Hawaii	18.2
44	California	18.1
45	Utah	16.7
46	Alaska	16.3
47	North Dakota	16.2
48	Nevada	15.1
49	Colorado	14.2
50	Wyoming	13.0



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

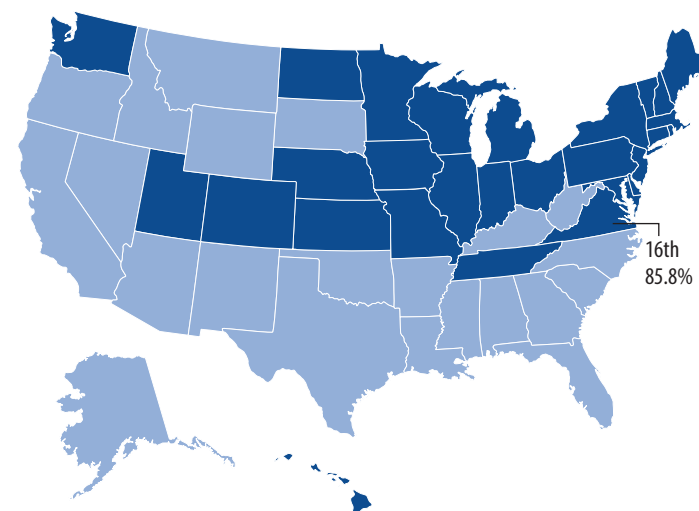
FAST FACTS

- Virginia's per capita expenditure for public assistance was \$1,065 in 2011.

Terms: State *public assistance expenditures* include cash assistance through Supplemental Security Income, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, and Medicaid; payments to vendors for program services and to the federal government to offset prescription drug costs under Medicare Part D; and construction and maintenance of government-funded housing and nursing homes for low-income persons.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau 2011 Annual Surveys of State and Local Government Finances (July 2013), State Government Finances Summary: 2011 (Dec. 2012), and U.S. Census Bureau annual population estimates (Dec. 2012).

		<i>in %</i>
1	Massachusetts	95.2
2	Vermont	91.6
3	Hawaii	90.9
4	Connecticut	90.8
5	Minnesota	90.4
6	Maine	88.8
6	Wisconsin	88.8
8	Iowa	88.3
9	Delaware	87.3
10	Michigan	87.3
11	North Dakota	87.1
11	New York	87.1
13	Pennsylvania	86.2
13	New Hampshire	86.2
15	Maryland	85.9
16	Virginia	85.8
17	Ohio	85.6
18	Rhode Island	85.5
19	Kansas	85.2
20	Nebraska	84.7
21	Colorado	84.6
22	Washington	84.5
22	Illinois	84.5
24	Indiana	84.4
24	Missouri	84.4
26	Utah	84.2
27	New Jersey	84.0
28	Tennessee	83.9
	50-State Average	83.7
29	South Carolina	83.6
30	South Dakota	83.3
31	Alabama	82.9
32	West Virginia	82.5
33	Wyoming	82.4
34	Oregon	82.3
35	Mississippi	82.2
36	Kentucky	82.0
37	Idaho	81.3
38	Oklahoma	80.2
39	California	80.0
40	North Carolina	79.8
41	Arizona	79.3
41	Alaska	79.3
43	Louisiana	79.2
44	Arkansas	78.6
45	Georgia	78.3
46	Montana	78.2
47	New Mexico	74.5
48	Florida	74.4
49	Nevada	73.1
50	Texas	72.8



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

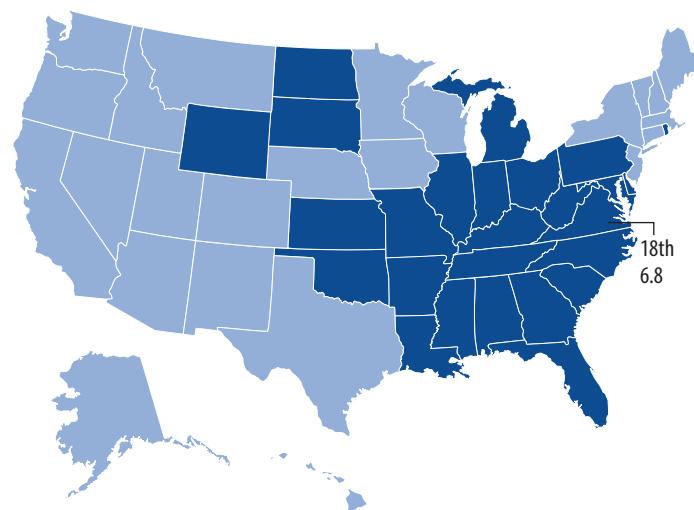
FAST FACTS

- The percentage of persons under 65 covered by health insurance in Virginia increased from 84.7 to 85.8 from 2011 to 2012.
- In 2012, 72.3% of Virginians under 65 years of age had private insurance through their employer or direct purchase, and 22.1% had government health insurance in the form of Medicare, Medicaid, or military health care (8.5% had a combination of both private and government insurance).

Terms: The U.S. Census Bureau broadly classifies *health insurance* as a plan provided through an employer or a union, or purchased by an individual from a private company or government coverage. This includes Medicare, Medicaid, military health care, the Children's Health Insurance Program, and individual state health plans.

Source: The Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey (2012).

1	Mississippi	9.7
2	Alabama	8.7
3	Tennessee	7.9
4	Ohio	7.7
5	Delaware	7.7
6	Indiana	7.6
7	Louisiana	7.6
8	Oklahoma	7.6
9	South Carolina	7.4
10	Arkansas	7.3
11	West Virginia	7.3
12	Pennsylvania	7.3
13	Michigan	7.1
14	Rhode Island	7.1
15	North Carolina	7.0
16	South Dakota	6.9
17	North Dakota	6.8
18	Virginia	6.8
19	Kentucky	6.8
20	Illinois	6.8
21	Maryland	6.8
22	Wyoming	6.8
23	Missouri	6.6
24	Florida	6.5
25	Georgia	6.4
26	Kansas	6.2
	50-State Average	6.2
27	Hawaii	6.2
28	Texas	6.1
29	Arizona	6.0
30	Colorado	5.9
31	Montana	5.9
32	Wisconsin	5.8
33	New Mexico	5.6
34	Nevada	5.6
35	Maine	5.4
36	Connecticut	5.3
37	Nebraska	5.3
38	New York	5.1
39	Oregon	4.9
40	Iowa	4.9
41	Utah	4.9
42	Idaho	4.8
43	New Jersey	4.8
44	California	4.7
45	Washington	4.5
46	Minnesota	4.5
47	Massachusetts	4.4
48	Vermont	4.2
49	New Hampshire	4.0
50	Alaska	3.8



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

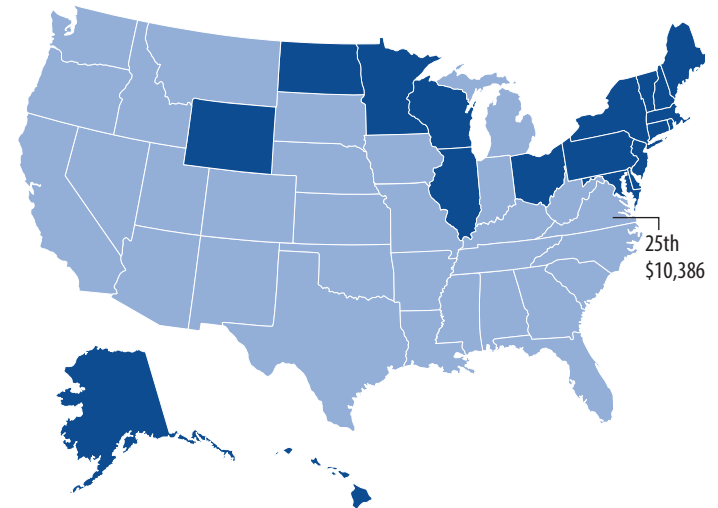
FAST FACTS

- Virginia's infant mortality rate decreased from 7.2 to 6.8 from 2009 to 2010.
- The Virginia Department of Health reported an infant mortality rate of 6.3 for the state in 2012.

Terms: The *infant mortality rate* is the number of infant deaths before age one per 1,000 live births.

Sources: Census for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics Reports 61:4 (May 2013); Virginia Department of Health Division of Health Statistics at www.vdh.virginia.gov/healthstats.htm (Dec. 2013).

		<i>in \$</i>
1	New York	19,578
2	New Jersey	17,166
3	Wyoming	16,922
4	Connecticut	16,559
5	Vermont	16,089
6	Massachusetts	15,200
7	Alaska	14,712
8	Maryland	14,300
9	Pennsylvania	14,168
10	Rhode Island	14,116
11	New Hampshire	14,056
12	Delaware	12,677
13	Illinois	12,451
14	Minnesota	12,409
15	Ohio	12,234
16	Wisconsin	12,037
17	Hawaii	11,983
18	North Dakota	11,177
19	Maine	11,156
	50-State Average	10,993
20	Michigan	10,910
21	Nebraska	10,851
22	Iowa	10,700
23	Indiana	10,581
24	West Virginia	10,471
25	Virginia	10,386
26	Kansas	10,204
27	Washington	10,018
28	Louisiana	9,803
29	Montana	9,565
30	Missouri	9,477
31	Georgia	9,460
32	California	9,438
33	South Carolina	9,418
34	Oregon	9,316
35	Colorado	9,260
36	Arkansas	9,105
37	Texas	8,966
38	New Mexico	8,917
39	Kentucky	8,825
40	Nevada	8,608
41	North Carolina	8,537
42	Alabama	8,432
43	Florida	8,245
44	South Dakota	8,222
45	Arizona	7,490
46	Tennessee	7,475
47	Oklahoma	7,391
48	Mississippi	7,138
49	Idaho	6,761
50	Utah	6,666



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

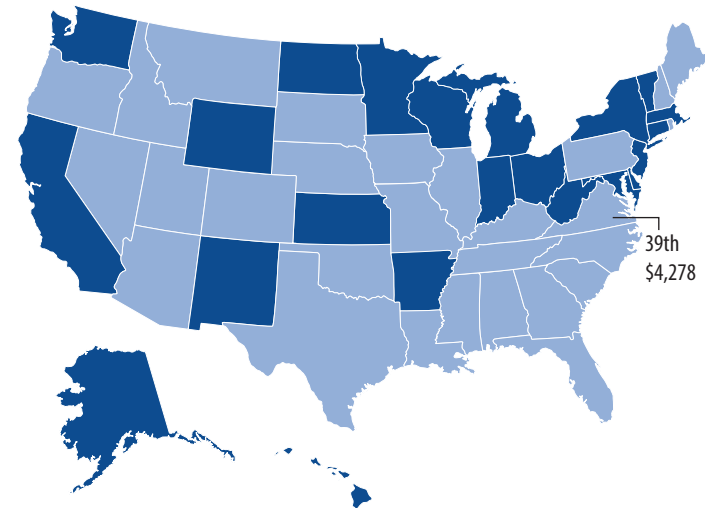
FAST FACTS

- The majority of public school funding in Virginia is from local and state sources (53% and 37% respectively) with 10% from federal sources.
- From 2009-10 to 2010-11, per-pupil public school funding in Virginia decreased by \$56 from localities, \$133 from the state, and \$90 from the federal government, a total per-pupil decrease of \$278.

Note: Data include pre-K through 12th grade regular, special, and vocational education, as well as capital outlay/debt service, transportation, and school lunch programs, but exclude expenditures for community services and adult education programs provided by a public school system. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2011 Annual Survey of Local Government Finances – School Systems (May 2013).

		<i>in \$</i>
1	Vermont	15,281
2	Hawaii	11,631
3	Alaska	10,753
4	Wyoming	9,970
5	New York	8,661
6	Delaware	8,425
7	Minnesota	7,873
8	Arkansas	7,783
9	Indiana	7,172
10	New Mexico	7,107
11	West Virginia	6,833
12	Michigan	6,762
13	New Jersey	6,668
14	North Dakota	6,550
15	Washington	6,480
16	Maryland	6,465
17	Massachusetts	6,253
18	Kansas	6,102
19	California	6,077
20	Wisconsin	6,048
21	Connecticut	5,983
	50-State Average	5,979
22	Ohio	5,940
23	New Hampshire	5,606
24	Pennsylvania	5,543
25	Rhode Island	5,524
26	Kentucky	5,504
27	Nevada	5,493
28	Alabama	5,309
29	North Carolina	5,171
30	Iowa	5,142
31	Montana	5,042
32	Oregon	4,990
33	Idaho	4,968
34	Louisiana	4,915
35	Illinois	4,841
36	South Carolina	4,679
37	Georgia	4,497
38	Maine	4,389
39	Virginia	4,278
40	Missouri	4,269
41	Mississippi	4,223
42	Colorado	4,185
43	Oklahoma	4,165
44	Texas	4,088
45	Tennessee	4,010
46	Nebraska	3,874
47	Utah	3,774
48	Florida	3,440
49	Arizona	3,227
50	South Dakota	2,983



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

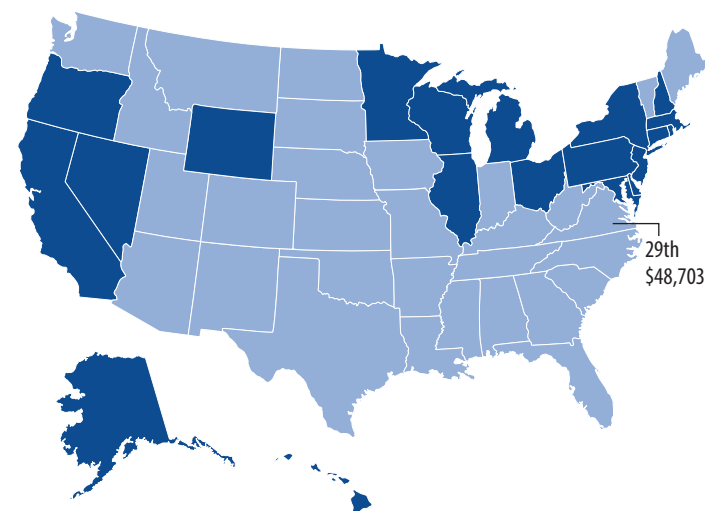
FAST FACTS

- State per-pupil funding decreased by 3% (\$133) between 2009-10 and 2010-11.

Note: Data include pre-K through 12th grade regular, special, and vocational education, as well as capital outlay/debt service, transportation, and school lunch programs, but exclude expenditures for community services and adult education programs provided by a public school system.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau 2011 Annual Survey of Local Government Finances – School Systems (May 2013).

		<i>in \$</i>
1	New York	73,398
2	Massachusetts	71,721
3	Connecticut	69,465
4	California	68,531
5	New Jersey	67,078
6	Maryland	63,634
7	Alaska	62,425
8	Rhode Island	62,186
9	Pennsylvania	61,934
10	Michigan	61,560
11	Delaware	58,800
12	Illinois	57,636
13	Oregon	57,348
14	Wyoming	57,222
15	Ohio	56,715
16	Minnesota	54,959
17	Nevada	54,559
18	New Hampshire	54,177
19	Hawaii	54,070
20	Wisconsin	53,792
	50-State Average	53,003
21	Georgia	52,938
22	Washington	52,232
23	Vermont	51,306
24	Indiana	50,516
25	Iowa	50,240
26	Louisiana	50,179
27	Kentucky	49,730
28	Colorado	49,049
29	Virginia	48,703
30	Arizona	48,691
31	Idaho	48,551
32	Montana	48,546
33	Texas	48,373
34	Utah	48,159
35	Nebraska	48,154
36	Alabama	48,003
37	South Carolina	47,428
38	Maine	47,338
39	Tennessee	47,082
40	Kansas	46,718
41	Florida	46,479
42	Missouri	46,406
43	Arkansas	46,314
44	North Dakota	46,058
45	North Carolina	45,947
46	New Mexico	45,622
47	West Virginia	45,320
48	Oklahoma	44,391
49	Mississippi	41,646
50	South Dakota	38,804



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

FAST FACTS

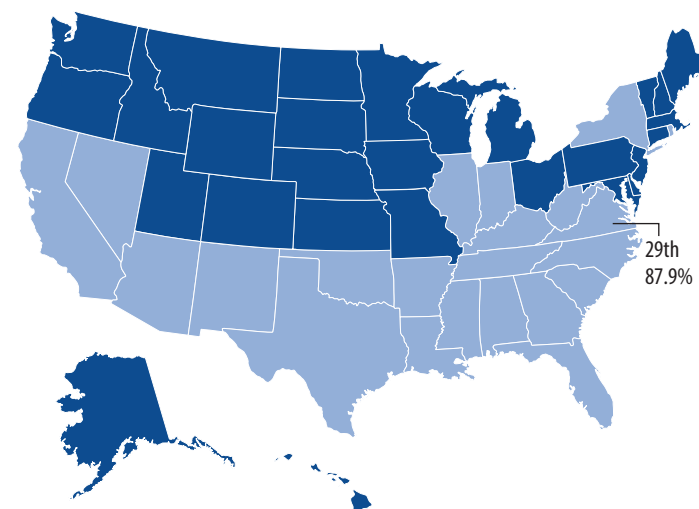
- The national average public school teacher salary, which accounts for the number of teachers in each state, was \$55,418. This is higher than the 50-state average because certain states with more teachers, such as California and New York, pay higher salaries.
- In 2010, Virginia had a student-teacher ratio of about 12:1, compared to a national average of 16:1.

Note: The national average salary of public school teachers includes Washington, D.C., and takes into account the different numbers of teachers in the states and D.C.

Terms: *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 2012 and Estimates of School Statistics 2013 (Dec. 2012).

		<i>in %</i>
1	Montana	92.8
2	Minnesota	92.5
3	Alaska	92.0
4	New Hampshire	91.8
5	North Dakota	91.7
5	Vermont	91.7
5	Wyoming	91.7
8	Iowa	91.6
8	Maine	91.6
10	Utah	91.0
11	Wisconsin	90.7
12	Colorado	90.6
13	Nebraska	90.5
13	South Dakota	90.5
15	Hawaii	90.4
15	Washington	90.4
17	Kansas	90.2
18	Connecticut	89.9
18	Oregon	89.9
20	Idaho	89.8
21	Massachusetts	89.7
22	Michigan	89.2
23	Maryland	89.1
24	Pennsylvania	88.9
25	Ohio	88.8
26	Delaware	88.5
27	New Jersey	88.3
28	Missouri	88.0
	50-State Average	88.0
29	Virginia	87.9
30	Illinois	87.6
30	Indiana	87.6
32	Oklahoma	86.7
33	Florida	86.5
34	Rhode Island	86.1
35	Arizona	85.7
36	New York	85.3
37	North Carolina	85.2
38	Tennessee	85.1
39	Georgia	85.0
40	Nevada	84.9
40	South Carolina	84.9
42	Arkansas	84.8
43	West Virginia	84.5
44	New Mexico	84.4
45	Alabama	84.0
46	Kentucky	83.8
47	Louisiana	83.0
48	Mississippi	82.3
49	California	81.5
50	Texas	81.4



■ Rank Above 50-State Average

■ Rank Below 50-State Average

FAST FACTS

- Approximately 36 percent of Virginians 25 years and older had completed a bachelor's degree or higher in 2012.
- Virginia's on-time high school graduation rate for the class of 2013 was 89.1%.

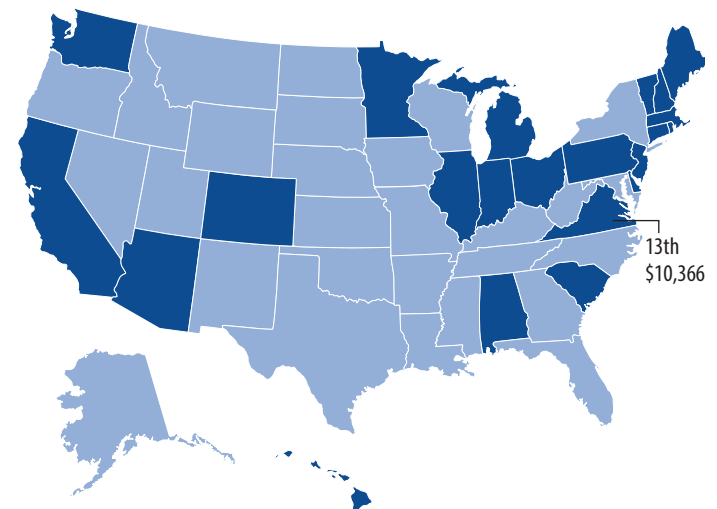
Note: Estimated. Includes GEDs and equivalent.

Terms: The *on-time high school graduation rate* for Virginia is 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 2011 American Community Survey One-Year Estimates at <http://factfinder2.census.gov> (Dec. 2012); Virginia Department of Education State-Level Cohort Report (Oct. 2013).

2013-14

		<i>in \$</i>
1	New Hampshire	14,665
2	Vermont	13,958
3	Pennsylvania	12,802
4	New Jersey	12,715
5	Illinois	12,550
6	Michigan	11,600
7	Delaware	11,261
8	South Carolina	11,138
9	Rhode Island	10,922
10	Washington	10,811
11	Massachusetts	10,792
12	Minnesota	10,468
13	Virginia	10,366
14	Connecticut	10,206
15	Arizona	10,065
16	Ohio	9,906
17	Maine	9,391
18	Alabama	9,143
19	Hawaii	9,097
20	Colorado	9,096
21	California	9,037
22	Indiana	8,916
	50-State Average	8,756
23	Wisconsin	8,736
24	Kentucky	8,692
25	Oregon	8,605
26	Texas	8,522
27	Maryland	8,475
28	Missouri	8,093
29	Tennessee	8,036
30	Iowa	7,841
31	Georgia	7,823
32	Kansas	7,729
33	South Dakota	7,717
34	Nebraska	7,315
35	North Dakota	7,265
36	Arkansas	7,238
37	New York	6,919
38	Oklahoma	6,583
39	Mississippi	6,558
40	Louisiana	6,546
41	North Carolina	6,514
42	Nevada	6,387
43	Florida	6,336
44	Idaho	6,325
45	West Virginia	6,251
46	Montana	6,211
47	New Mexico	5,987
48	Utah	5,906
49	Alaska	5,885
50	Wyoming	4,404



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

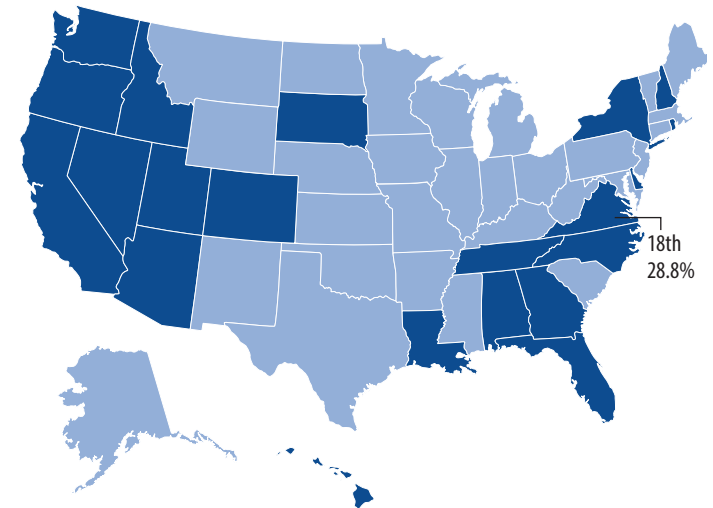
FAST FACTS

- Average tuition and fees at Virginia's public four-year higher education institutions increased by \$468 (4.7%) from 2012 to 2013 (2.7% when adjusted for inflation).
- Average tuition and fees at Virginia's private nonprofit four-year institutions was \$27,642 for 2013-14.

Note: Prices shown are enrollment-weighted average prices, which means that charges reported by colleges with larger FTEs are weighted more heavily than those of institutions with smaller enrollments.

Sources: The College Board, Trends in College Pricing 2013, at <http://trends.collegeboard.org>; State Council of Higher Education for Virginia, 2013-2014 Tuition and Fees at Virginia's State Supported Colleges and Universities (July 2013).

		<i>in %</i>
1	Arizona	69.7
2	Georgia	65.4
3	Washington	58.2
4	California	56.5
5	Florida	56.0
6	Louisiana	51.3
7	Colorado	47.9
8	Hawaii	47.1
9	Alabama	44.3
10	North Carolina	39.7
11	Nevada	36.8
12	New Hampshire	34.2
13	Rhode Island	33.1
14	Tennessee	33.1
15	Utah	30.1
16	Oregon	29.9
17	Idaho	29.1
18	Virginia	28.8
19	Delaware	27.9
20	South Dakota	27.5
21	New York	27.2
	50-State Average	27.0
22	West Virginia	25.1
23	Mississippi	24.8
24	New Mexico	24.7
25	Massachusetts	23.3
26	Kansas	21.1
27	Wisconsin	21.0
28	Kentucky	20.2
29	Michigan	19.6
30	Connecticut	19.6
31	Minnesota	18.5
32	Alaska	18.5
33	Illinois	17.9
34	Pennsylvania	16.4
35	Indiana	16.3
36	Texas	16.0
37	Vermont	15.9
38	Nebraska	15.7
39	Arkansas	15.2
40	South Carolina	14.8
41	Iowa	14.8
42	Ohio	14.6
43	Wyoming	14.5
44	North Dakota	12.0
45	New Jersey	11.4
46	Oklahoma	9.9
47	Montana	9.6
48	Maine	9.5
49	Maryland	8.0
50	Missouri	5.4



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

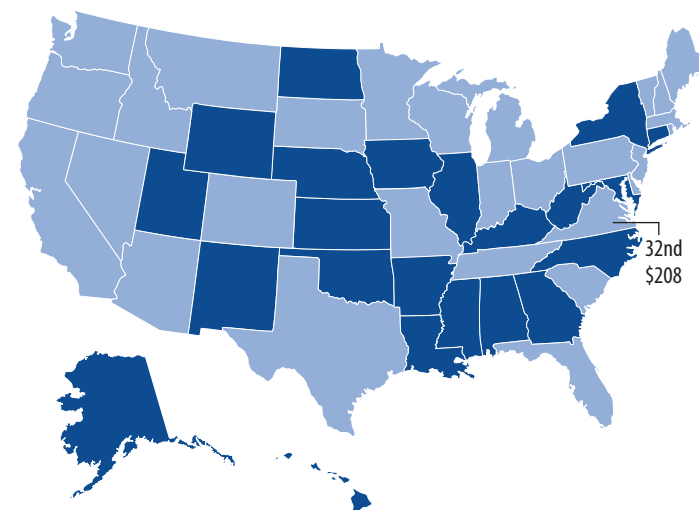
FAST FACTS

- Tuition and fees (not adjusted for inflation) at Virginia's public four-year higher education institutions increased by 37% between 2008-09 and 2013-14.
- According to the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia, average charges for a resident undergraduate at a four-year institution (tuition and fees plus room and board) were equal to 46 percent of average disposable household income.

Note: Adjusted for inflation. The College Board uses the Consumer Price Index – All Urban Consumers to adjust for inflation.

Sources: College Board, Trends in College Pricing 2013 (<http://trends.collegeboard.org>). State Council of Higher Education for Virginia, 2013-2014 Tuition and Fees at Virginia's State Supported Colleges and Universities (July 2013).

		<i>in \$</i>
1	Wyoming	667
2	Alaska	499
3	North Dakota	491
4	North Carolina	420
5	New Mexico	383
6	Hawaii	369
7	Nebraska	355
8	Mississippi	310
9	Arkansas	307
10	West Virginia	294
11	Alabama	291
12	Georgia	278
13	Illinois	277
14	Maryland	274
15	Kentucky	269
16	Connecticut	267
17	Kansas	263
18	Utah	262
19	Oklahoma	257
20	Iowa	256
21	Louisiana	255
22	New York	255
	50-State Average	250
23	Texas	247
24	Minnesota	239
25	Indiana	238
26	Delaware	236
27	California	232
28	South Dakota	228
29	Idaho	226
30	Tennessee	225
31	New Jersey	213
32	Virginia	208
33	Wisconsin	207
34	Montana	201
35	South Carolina	200
36	Maine	199
37	Washington	199
38	Ohio	177
39	Florida	173
40	Nevada	171
41	Michigan	162
42	Massachusetts	158
43	Rhode Island	156
44	Missouri	155
45	Oregon	149
46	Vermont	141
47	Pennsylvania	140
48	Arizona	128
49	Colorado	123
50	New Hampshire	65



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

FAST FACTS

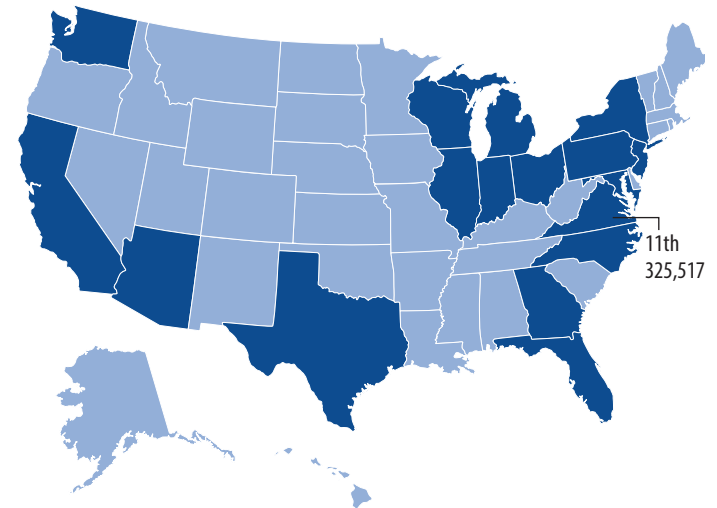
- Virginia's per capita state support for public and private higher education in 2013 was less than for other major state programs. For example, per capita state support in 2010 was \$660 for pre-K-12 education; \$372 for Medicaid; and \$345 for roads.*
- From 2008 to 2013, Virginia's per capita state support for public and private higher education decreased by 16.6%, which is greater than the 50-state average decrease of 8.8% over that time frame.

*Total expenditures for Virginia's pre-K-12 public schools and roads are shared by the state, local, and federal government; for Medicaid, it is shared between the state and federal government.

Note: Estimated. Data from *Grapevine* includes support for state-supported community colleges, two-year colleges, and private colleges and universities, as well as public colleges and universities.

Sources: James C. Palmer, ed. *Grapevine*, Summary Tables, Fiscal Year 2012-13. <http://grapevine.illinoisstate.edu/tables/index.htm> (Dec. 2013); U.S. Census Bureau 2011 Annual Survey of Local Government Finances (July 2013) and 2011 Public Elementary-Secondary Education Finance Data (May 2013); Kaiser Family Foundation statehealthfacts.org (2013); U.S. Census Bureau annual population estimates (Dec. 2012).

1	California	1,495,868
2	Texas	972,911
3	Florida	638,018
4	New York	586,204
5	Ohio	455,507
6	Michigan	423,198
7	Illinois	422,261
8	North Carolina	412,349
9	Georgia	379,004
10	Pennsylvania	369,046
11	Virginia	325,517
12	New Jersey	278,868
13	Arizona	275,238
14	Indiana	261,765
15	Washington	253,902
16	Maryland	242,955
17	Wisconsin	233,284
	50-State Average	230,979
18	Minnesota	214,055
19	Alabama	205,317
20	Tennessee	203,596
21	Missouri	196,360
22	Colorado	192,541
23	Louisiana	181,589
24	South Carolina	176,416
25	Oregon	170,351
26	Massachusetts	170,221
27	Kentucky	159,305
28	Oklahoma	146,518
29	Kansas	142,967
30	Mississippi	142,031
31	Iowa	132,423
32	Utah	126,594
33	Arkansas	125,981
34	New Mexico	97,742
35	Connecticut	85,683
36	Nebraska	83,861
37	West Virginia	80,193
38	Nevada	64,697
39	Idaho	58,980
40	Montana	40,847
41	Hawaii	40,612
42	New Hampshire	39,099
43	Maine	37,897
44	North Dakota	37,503
45	Delaware	34,672
46	South Dakota	33,540
47	Rhode Island	31,729
48	Wyoming	26,174
49	Alaska	21,819
50	Vermont	21,765



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

FAST FACTS

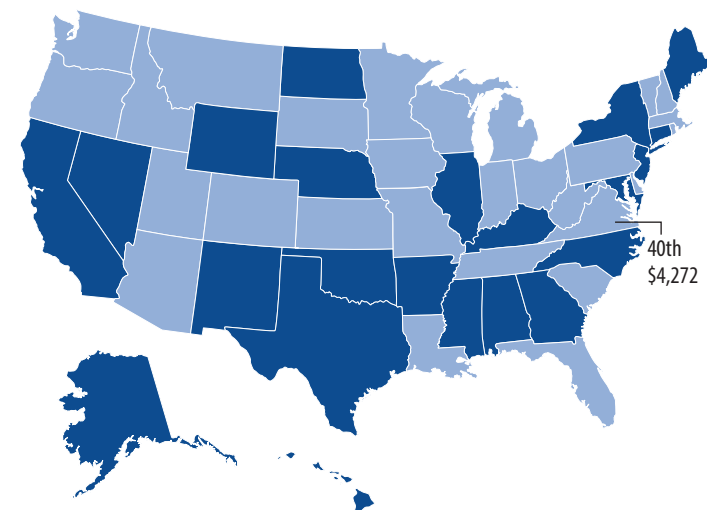
- From 2007 to 2011, enrollment at Virginia's public higher education institutions increased 19.2%, which is greater than the 50-state average increase of 16.5% in that time frame.

Note: Data from State Higher Education Executive Officers include state-supported community colleges, two-year colleges, and public college and university four-year and graduate programs.

Terms: *Full-time equivalent (FTE)* enrollment equates student credit hours to full-time academic year students but excludes medical students.

Sources: State Higher Education Executive Officers, State Higher Education Finance FY 2012 (March 2012).

		<i>in \$</i>
1	Wyoming	14,105
2	Alaska	11,909
3	North Carolina	8,735
4	Illinois	8,554
5	Texas	7,938
6	New York	7,542
7	New Mexico	7,430
8	Connecticut	7,354
9	Oklahoma	7,008
10	Kentucky	6,959
11	North Dakota	6,938
12	Nebraska	6,933
13	Hawaii	6,898
14	Arkansas	6,873
15	Nevada	6,676
16	Maryland	6,668
17	Georgia	6,644
18	California	6,577
19	Maine	6,071
20	New Jersey	6,051
21	Mississippi	6,033
22	Alabama	5,855
	50-State Average	5,806
23	Idaho	5,661
24	Wisconsin	5,639
25	Tennessee	5,582
26	West Virginia	5,575
27	Louisiana	5,551
28	Massachusetts	5,259
29	Rhode Island	5,226
30	Florida	5,130
31	Missouri	4,984
32	Utah	4,830
33	Washington	4,788
34	Delaware	4,663
35	Kansas	4,647
36	Minnesota	4,607
37	Arizona	4,567
38	South Carolina	4,515
39	Iowa	4,390
40	Virginia	4,272
41	Indiana	4,258
42	South Dakota	4,195
43	Michigan	4,185
44	Montana	4,007
45	Pennsylvania	3,875
46	Oregon	3,851
47	Ohio	3,663
48	Colorado	2,551
49	Vermont	2,512
50	New Hampshire	1,583



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

FAST FACTS

- Virginia's higher education appropriations per FTE student decreased by 34.3% between 2007 and 2012 (inflation adjusted to 2012 dollars). This was the 7th largest percentage decrease among the 50 states over that time frame.

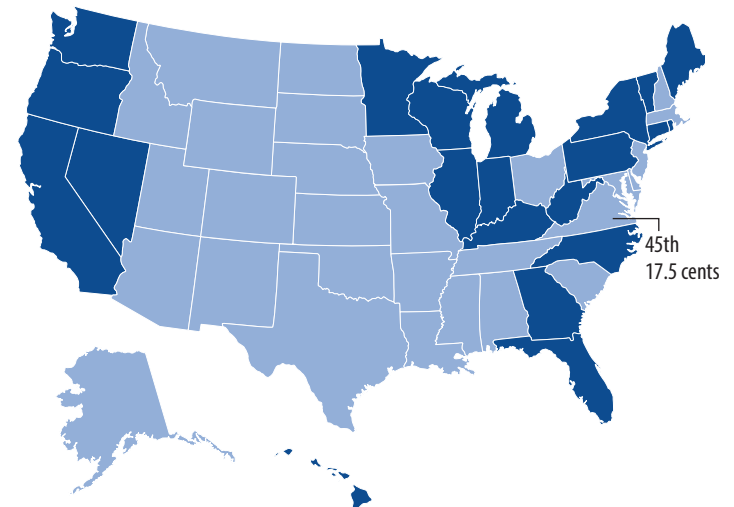
Note: Data from State Higher Education Executive Officers include state-supported community colleges, two-year colleges, and public college and university four-year and graduate programs.

Terms: *Education appropriations* include state and local support for public higher education operating expenses, including Recovery Act funds, but exclude appropriations for independent institutions, financial aid for students attending independent institutions, research, hospitals, and medical education.

Source: State Higher Education Executive Officers, State Higher Education Finance FY2012 (March 2013).

in cents per gallon

1	California	53.2
2	Hawaii	50.3
3	New York	49.9
4	Connecticut	49.3
5	Michigan	39.3
6	Illinois	39.1
7	Indiana	38.2
8	North Carolina	37.8
9	Washington	37.5
10	Florida	35.4
11	West Virginia	34.7
12	Nevada	33.1
13	Rhode Island	33.0
14	Wisconsin	32.9
15	Kentucky	32.3
15	Pennsylvania	32.3
17	Vermont	32.2
18	Maine	31.5
19	Oregon	31.1
20	Minnesota	28.6
21	Georgia	28.5
	50-State Average	28.1
22	Ohio	28.0
23	Montana	27.8
24	Nebraska	27.2
25	Maryland	27.0
26	Massachusetts	26.5
27	Idaho	25.0
27	Kansas	25.0
29	Utah	24.5
30	Wyoming	24.0
31	Delaware	23.0
31	North Dakota	23.0
33	Colorado	22.0
33	Iowa	22.0
33	South Dakota	22.0
36	Arkansas	21.8
37	Tennessee	21.4
38	Alabama	20.9
39	Louisiana	20.0
39	Texas	20.0
41	New Hampshire	19.6
42	Arizona	19.0
43	New Mexico	18.9
44	Mississippi	18.8
45	Missouri	17.3
46	Oklahoma	17.0
47	South Carolina	16.8
48	New Jersey	14.5
49	Alaska	12.4
50	Virginia	11.1



■ Rank Above 50-State Average

■ Rank Below 50-State Average

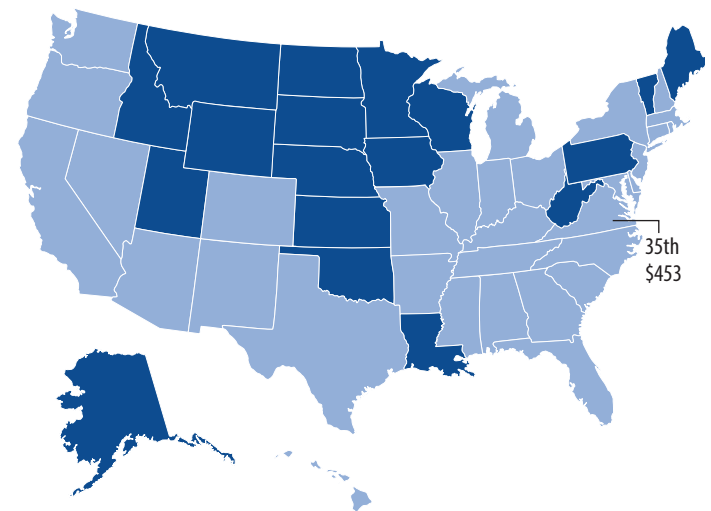
FAST FACTS

- The federal gas tax, collected in all states, is 18.4¢ per gallon.
- Beginning on July 1, 2013, Virginia replaced its 17.5¢ per gallon tax on gasoline with a 3.5% tax on the wholesale price of a gallon of gasoline. The rate is calculated semi-annually based on a six-month statewide average of wholesale prices. The Virginia state gas tax rate dropped to 11.1¢ per gallon on that date in accordance with this new basis.

Note: State motor fuel tax includes state excise tax and other state taxes and fees. Motor fuel tax applies to unleaded gasoline. Federal tax on diesel fuel is 24.4¢ per gallon and Virginia state tax on diesel is 20.2¢ per gallon. State diesel fuel tax varies by state.

Source: American Petroleum Institute (Oct. 2013).

		<i>in \$</i>
1	Alaska	2,338
2	North Dakota	1,381
3	Wyoming	1,228
4	South Dakota	1,101
5	Vermont	936
6	Montana	891
7	Pennsylvania	706
8	West Virginia	705
9	Maine	701
10	Iowa	684
11	Minnesota	662
12	Louisiana	659
13	Utah	653
14	Wisconsin	644
15	Oklahoma	635
16	Idaho	633
17	Nebraska	623
18	Kansas	611
	50-State Average	610
19	Washington	593
20	Delaware	592
21	New Mexico	571
22	New Hampshire	570
23	New York	566
24	Mississippi	565
25	Illinois	551
26	Missouri	532
27	Oregon	520
28	Nevada	516
29	Kentucky	511
30	Maryland	504
31	New Jersey	489
32	Arkansas	470
33	Colorado	468
34	Alabama	458
35	Virginia	453
36	Ohio	436
37	Connecticut	432
38	Florida	430
39	Texas	427
40	Indiana	415
41	Hawaii	410
42	North Carolina	397
43	California	391
44	Massachusetts	388
45	Arizona	387
46	Tennessee	373
47	Michigan	351
48	Rhode Island	330
49	South Carolina	328
50	Georgia	296



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

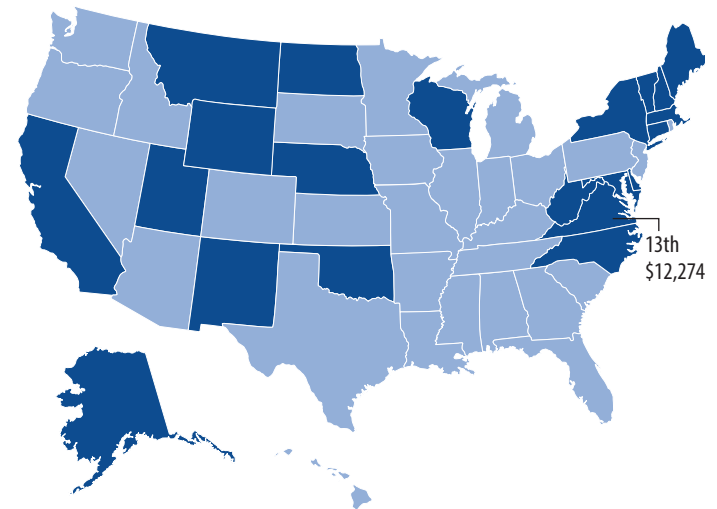
FAST FACTS

- The Virginia Department of Transportation maintains 81% of Virginia's non-federal public roads; other state agencies and local governments maintain the other 19%.
- Of the approximately \$3.6 billion Virginia spent on roads in 2011, \$1.8 billion (50%) was used mainly for road construction.
- Virginia ranked 11th in total vehicle miles traveled (VMT) in 2011 at 81 billion miles, and ranked 37th in road expenditure per VMT in 2011.

Terms: *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.

U.S. Census Bureau 2011 Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances (July 2013) and annual population estimates (Dec. 2012); Bureau of Transportation Statistics, State Transportation Statistics 2011 (2013); Federal Highway Administration Statistics 2011 (Nov. 2012).

		<i>in \$</i>
1	Alaska	19,419
2	Wyoming	16,752
3	West Virginia	15,415
4	California	14,745
5	New Mexico	14,029
6	North Dakota	13,607
7	Maine	13,602
8	Utah	13,504
9	Vermont	13,417
10	New York	13,029
11	Montana	12,667
12	New Hampshire	12,312
13	Virginia	12,274
14	Massachusetts	12,057
15	Wisconsin	11,952
16	Delaware	11,254
17	Maryland	10,920
18	Nebraska	10,721
19	North Carolina	9,577
20	Oklahoma	9,366
21	Connecticut	9,126
	50-State Average	9,070
22	Kansas	9,070
23	Nevada	8,961
24	New Jersey	8,711
25	Washington	8,524
26	South Dakota	8,461
27	Oregon	7,839
28	Colorado	7,838
29	Iowa	7,599
30	Illinois	7,260
31	South Carolina	7,058
32	Florida	6,754
33	Arizona	6,657
34	Hawaii	6,654
35	Rhode Island	6,217
36	Missouri	6,201
37	Michigan	6,138
38	Tennessee	6,040
39	Arkansas	6,034
40	Kentucky	5,977
41	Mississippi	5,680
42	Pennsylvania	5,640
43	Alabama	5,597
44	Louisiana	5,335
45	Texas	5,181
46	Ohio	4,593
47	Idaho	4,146
48	Indiana	3,583
49	Minnesota	3,417
50	Georgia	2,604



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

FAST FACTS

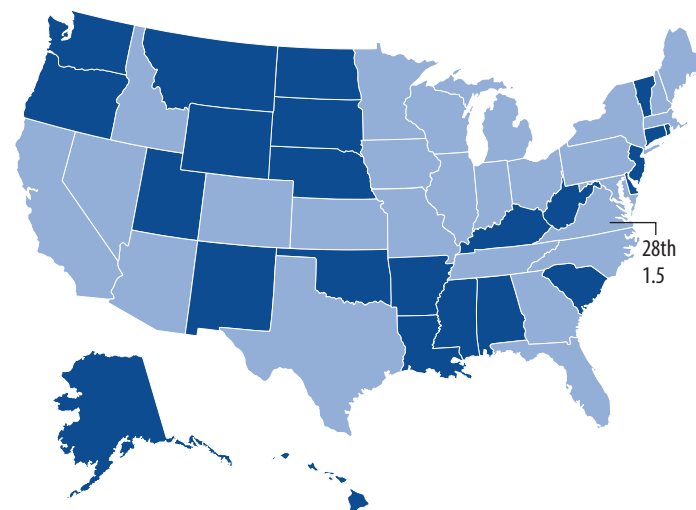
- Virginia spent \$1.2 billion on corrections in 2011, approximately the same amount as in 2010.
- Virginia had 97,224 offenders in correctional facilities, juvenile residential placement, or under community supervision (probation) in 2011. The majority (60%) were on probation.

Note: Corrections expenditures reported by the U.S. Census Bureau Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances include state expenditures for juvenile justice. As a result, the numbers reported in this comparison may differ from the per offender expenditure reported by the Virginia Department of Corrections.

Terms: *Corrections expenditures* are funds spent on facilities and activities, including administrative functions, prisons, probation offices, residential work release units, halfway houses, community corrections, inmate health care, and employee training. Offender counts and expenditures include state-responsible inmates in local and regional jails and offenders in juvenile residential placement facilities.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau 2011 Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances (July 2013); Bureau of Justice Statistics, Probation and Parole in the United States, 2011 (Nov. 2012), and Prisoners in 2011 (Dec. 2012); Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, The Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement 2011 (2013).

1	Hawaii	4.2
2	Alaska	3.7
3	Delaware	2.9
4	North Dakota	2.7
5	Wyoming	2.4
6	Vermont	2.3
7	New Mexico	2.2
8	West Virginia	2.1
9	Arkansas	2.1
10	Montana	2.1
11	Mississippi	1.9
12	Utah	1.9
13	Alabama	1.9
14	Kentucky	1.9
15	Louisiana	1.8
16	Oklahoma	1.8
17	Rhode Island	1.8
18	Washington	1.8
19	South Dakota	1.8
20	Nebraska	1.7
21	Connecticut	1.7
22	Oregon	1.7
23	New Jersey	1.7
24	South Carolina	1.7
	50-State Average	1.7
25	Iowa	1.6
26	Maine	1.6
27	North Carolina	1.6
28	Virginia	1.5
29	Kansas	1.5
30	Minnesota	1.5
31	Maryland	1.5
32	New Hampshire	1.5
33	Michigan	1.5
34	Missouri	1.5
35	Colorado	1.4
36	Massachusetts	1.4
37	Indiana	1.4
38	Idaho	1.4
39	Tennessee	1.3
40	Pennsylvania	1.3
41	Georgia	1.3
42	New York	1.3
43	Wisconsin	1.2
44	Texas	1.2
45	Ohio	1.2
46	California	1.1
47	Arizona	1.1
48	Nevada	1.0
49	Illinois	1.0
50	Florida	1.0



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

FAST FACTS

- In 2011, Virginia had 124,930 state government FTEs. This represents a 2.1% decrease from 2008.
- 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 employs about 7,500 persons (about 7% of the state's FTEs). Much of the transportation function in some other states is performed by local governments or the private sector.

Note: Due to a March, 2014 release date of the U.S. Census Bureau 2012 Annual Survey of Public Employment and Payroll, the data appearing in this comparison is the same information reported in the 2013 edition of *Virginia Compared to the Other States*.

Terms: The Census Bureau defines *full-time equivalents (FTEs)* as the number of full-time employees added to the number of full-time employees who could have been employed if all part-time hours had been worked by full-time employees.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau 2011 Annual Survey of Public Employment and Payroll (Mar. 2011) and annual population estimates (Dec. 2011); Virginia Department of Planning and Budget (July 2012).



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