

VIRGINIA

COMPARED TO THE OTHER STATES

2015 Edition



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

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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 trends compared to the previous year.

The 2015 edition features two new comparisons: Per Capita Gross State Product (Comparison 4) and Per Capita Public Safety Expenditures (Comparison 37). These replace two comparisons that were removed from the guide this year: FTE Student Enrollment in Public Higher Education, and State Corrections Expenditures per Offender.

Sources & Methods

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 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 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 2015

	RANK	MEASURE	TREND
1 Population	12	8,326,289	▲
2 Percentage Change in Population (2004–2014)	17	11.6%	▼
3 Per Capita Personal Income	10	\$48,838	▲
4 Per Capita Gross State Product	17	\$54,368	n.a.
5 Annual Unemployment Rate	38	5.5%	▼
6 Percentage of Population in Poverty	42	11.7%	▷
7 Per Capita State & Local Revenue	41	\$8,206	▼
8 State & Local Revenue as Percentage of Personal Income	49	16.8%	▼
9 Per Capita State Revenue	40	\$5,269	▼
10 Per Capita Local Revenue	30	\$4,265	▼
11 Percentage of Total State & Local Tax Revenue From Individual Income Tax	6	30.8%	▲
12 Per Capita State & Local Taxes	25	\$4,053	▲
13 State & Local Taxes as Percentage of Personal Income	45	8.3%	▼
14 Per Capita Local Taxes	15	\$1,836	▲
15 Per Capita State Taxes	36	\$2,216	▲
16 Per Capita Federal Grants	46	\$845	▼
17 Per Capita Federal Expenditures	11	\$11,032	▼
18 Per Capita State Expenditures	27	\$5,537	▲
19 Percentage Change in Total State Expenditures (2004–2013)	11	18.6%	▲
20 Per Capita General Fund Expenditures	20	\$2,280	▲
21 Per Capita State & Local Debt Outstanding	23	\$7,980	▲
22 Bond Ratings	1	AAA	▷
23 Per Capita Medicaid Expenditures	48	\$844	▼

	RANK	MEASURE	TREND
24 Percentage of Total State Expenditures for Public Assistance	41	18.3%	▼
25 Percentage of Population Under Age 65 With Health Insurance	20	86.0%	▲
26 Infant Mortality Rate	16	7.0	▲
27 State & Local Per Pupil Funding, Pre-K-12	26	\$10,600	▲
28 State Per Pupil Funding, Pre-K-12	41	\$4,426	▲
29 Average Teacher Salary in Public Schools	35	\$48,670	▼
30 Percentage of Population 25 Years & Older with at Least a High School Education	28	88.4%	▲
31 Average Annual In-State Tuition & Fees at Public 4-Year Institutions	11	\$10,899	▲
32 Percentage Change in In-State Tuition & Fees at Public 4-Year Institutions (2009-10 to 2014-15)	14	24.1%	▼
33 Per Capita State Support for Public & Private Higher Education	34	\$214	▲
34 Higher Education Appropriations Per FTE Student	40	\$4,545	▲
35 State Motor Fuel Taxes	46	17.3¢	▲
36 Per Capita State & Local Road Expenditures	28	\$516	▲
37 Per Capita Public Safety Expenditures	22	\$209	n.a.
38 State Government FTEs per 100 Persons	28	1.5	▷

CHANGE IN MEASURE from 2014 edition

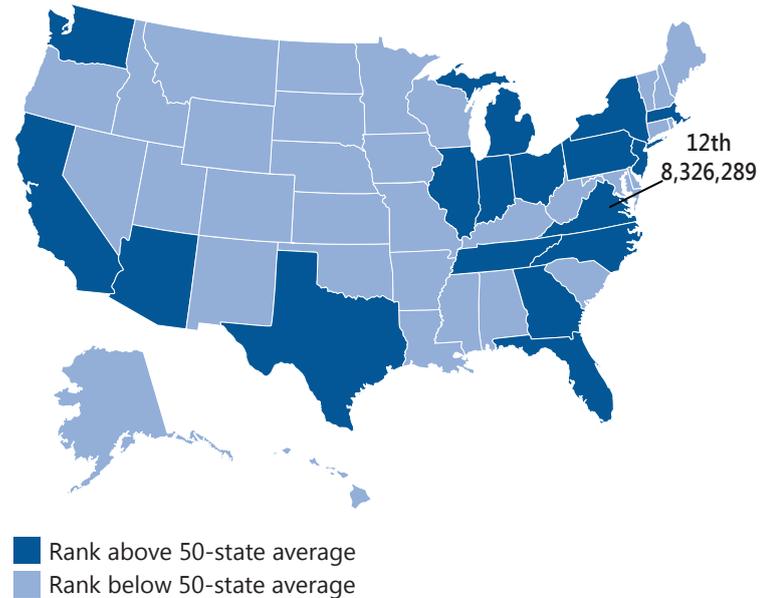
▲ Increased

▼ Decreased

▷ Unchanged

n.a. New measure reported in 2015 edition

1	California	38,802,500
2	Texas	26,956,958
3	Florida	19,893,297
4	New York	19,746,227
5	Illinois	12,880,580
6	Pennsylvania	12,787,209
7	Ohio	11,594,163
8	Georgia	10,097,343
9	North Carolina	9,943,964
10	Michigan	9,909,877
11	New Jersey	8,938,175
12	Virginia	8,326,289
13	Washington	7,061,530
14	Massachusetts	6,745,408
15	Arizona	6,731,484
16	Indiana	6,596,855
17	Tennessee	6,549,352
	50-state average	6,363,963
18	Missouri	6,063,589
19	Maryland	5,976,407
20	Wisconsin	5,757,564
21	Minnesota	5,457,173
22	Colorado	5,355,866
23	Alabama	4,849,377
24	South Carolina	4,832,482
25	Louisiana	4,649,676
26	Kentucky	4,413,457
27	Oregon	3,970,239
28	Oklahoma	3,878,051
29	Connecticut	3,596,677
30	Iowa	3,107,126
31	Mississippi	2,994,079
32	Arkansas	2,966,369
33	Utah	2,942,902
34	Kansas	2,904,021
35	Nevada	2,839,099
36	New Mexico	2,085,572
37	Nebraska	1,881,503
38	West Virginia	1,850,326
39	Idaho	1,634,464
40	Hawaii	1,419,561
41	Maine	1,330,089
42	New Hampshire	1,326,813
43	Rhode Island	1,055,173
44	Montana	1,023,579
45	Delaware	935,614
46	South Dakota	853,175
47	North Dakota	739,482
48	Alaska	736,732
49	Vermont	626,562
50	Wyoming	584,153



FAST FACTS

- Virginia's population increased by 0.7% from 2013 to 2014. The nationwide increase was the same (0.7%) for this period.
- The U.S. population, including the District of Columbia, was estimated to be 318,857,056 in 2014.

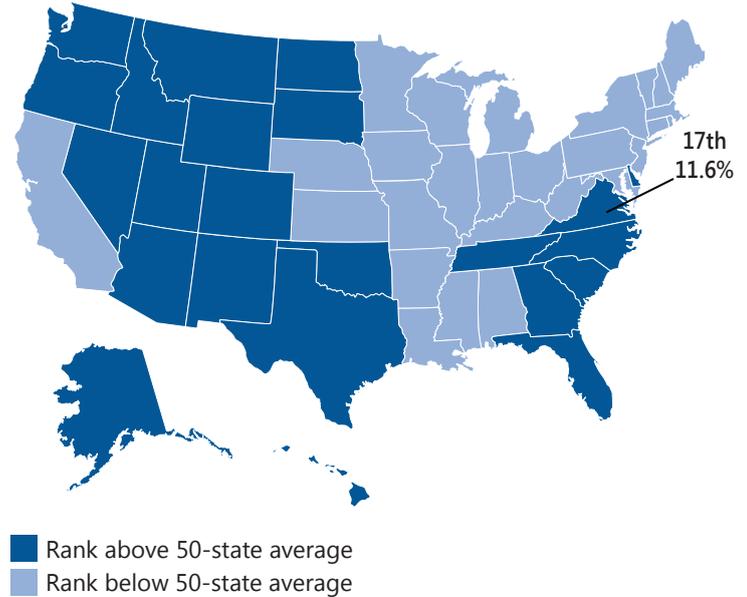
Source: U.S. Census Bureau annual population estimates (Jul. 2014).

Note: Population estimates are for July 1, 2014 and are based on the 2010 census.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN POPULATION

2004–2014

		%
1	Utah	23.2
2	Nevada	21.6
3	Texas	19.9
4	Idaho	17.3
5	Arizona	17.2
6	North Dakota	16.6
7	North Carolina	16.4
8	Colorado	16.4
9	Wyoming	15.3
10	South Carolina	15.1
11	Georgia	14.4
12	Florida	14.3
13	Washington	13.8
14	Delaware	12.7
15	Hawaii	12.4
16	Alaska	12.4
17	Virginia	11.6
18	Tennessee	11.0
19	South Dakota	10.7
20	Oregon	10.5
21	Montana	10.4
22	Oklahoma	10.1
23	New Mexico	9.6
	50-state average	8.8
24	California	8.1
25	Arkansas	7.8
26	Nebraska	7.7
27	Maryland	7.5
28	Alabama	7.0
29	Minnesota	7.0
30	Kentucky	6.5
31	Kansas	6.2
32	Indiana	5.8
33	Missouri	5.4
34	Iowa	5.2
35	Massachusetts	5.1
36	Wisconsin	4.5
37	Mississippi	3.1
38	Pennsylvania	3.1
39	Louisiana	3.0
40	New Jersey	2.8
41	New York	2.7
42	Connecticut	2.7
43	New Hampshire	2.1
44	West Virginia	1.9
45	Illinois	1.3
46	Ohio	1.2
47	Maine	1.0
48	Vermont	0.8
49	Michigan	-2.0
50	Rhode Island	-2.4



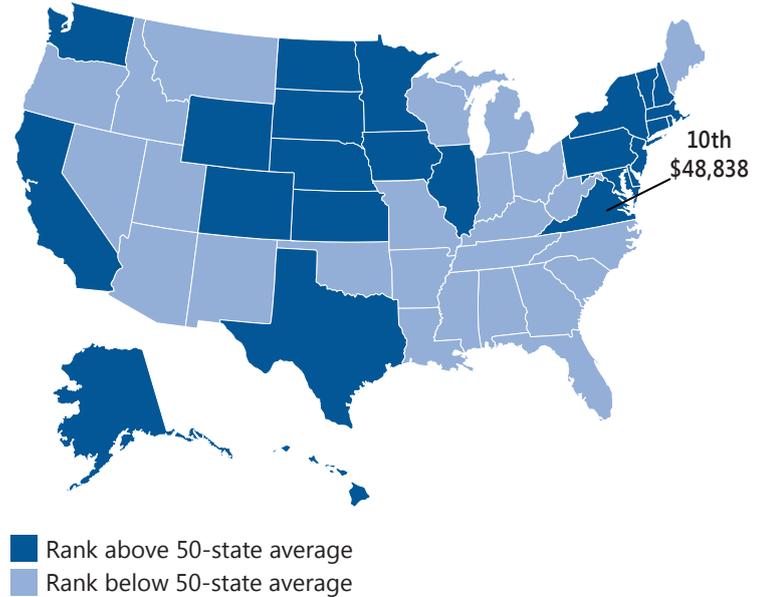
FAST FACTS

- The U.S. population (including the District of Columbia, which is not part of the 50-state average) increased by 8.6% from 2004 to 2014.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau annual population estimates (July 2004 for 2004 population, and July 2014 for 2014 population).

2013

		\$
1	Connecticut	60,658
2	Massachusetts	57,248
3	New Jersey	55,386
4	New York	54,462
5	Maryland	53,826
6	North Dakota	53,182
7	Wyoming	52,826
8	New Hampshire	51,013
9	Alaska	50,150
10	Virginia	48,838
11	California	48,434
12	Washington	47,717
13	Minnesota	47,500
14	Nebraska	47,157
15	Rhode Island	46,989
16	Illinois	46,980
17	Colorado	46,897
18	Pennsylvania	46,202
19	South Dakota	46,039
20	Vermont	45,483
21	Hawaii	45,204
22	Delaware	44,815
23	Iowa	44,763
24	Kansas	44,417
25	Texas	43,862
	50-state average	43,862
26	Wisconsin	43,244
27	Oklahoma	41,861
28	Florida	41,497
29	Louisiana	41,204
30	Ohio	41,049
31	Maine	40,924
32	Missouri	40,663
33	Oregon	39,848
34	Tennessee	39,558
35	Montana	39,366
36	Nevada	39,235
37	Michigan	39,055
38	North Carolina	38,683
39	Indiana	38,622
40	Georgia	37,845
41	Arizona	36,983
42	Arkansas	36,698
43	Utah	36,640
44	Alabama	36,481
45	Kentucky	36,214
46	Idaho	36,146
47	New Mexico	35,965
48	South Carolina	35,831
49	West Virginia	35,533
50	Mississippi	33,913



FAST FACTS

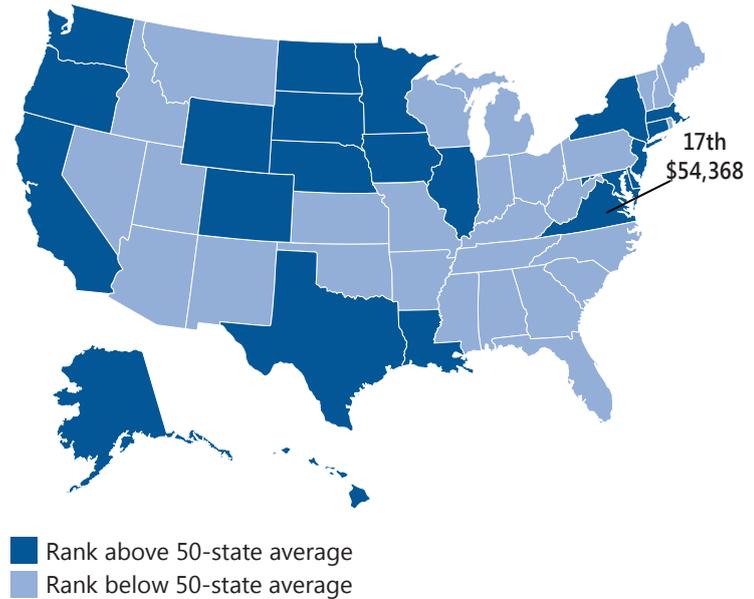
- Virginia's per capita personal income increased by \$461 (1%) from 2012 to 2013.
- Per capita personal income increased in 49 of 50 states from 2012 to 2013, with an average increase of 2.1%.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, interactive data at <http://bea.gov/iTable> (accessed Dec. 2014).

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 after contributions to government social insurance and before the deduction of personal taxes.

2012

		\$
1	Alaska	81,668
2	Wyoming	72,558
3	North Dakota	70,592
4	Connecticut	67,635
5	Delaware	66,136
6	New York	65,423
7	Massachusetts	64,999
8	New Jersey	59,630
9	Maryland	57,177
10	Washington	56,693
11	Texas	56,139
12	California	55,940
13	Nebraska	55,549
14	Minnesota	55,445
15	Illinois	54,719
16	Louisiana	54,620
17	Virginia	54,368
18	Oregon	53,911
19	Colorado	53,676
20	South Dakota	52,465
21	Hawaii	52,164
22	Iowa	50,928
	50-state average	50,565
23	New Hampshire	50,023
24	Pennsylvania	49,344
25	Rhode Island	49,096
26	Kansas	48,159
27	Wisconsin	47,530
28	Ohio	47,479
29	Utah	47,107
30	Indiana	46,933
31	Nevada	46,797
32	North Carolina	46,403
33	Vermont	45,406
34	Oklahoma	44,927
35	Missouri	44,710
36	Georgia	44,205
37	Tennessee	43,453
38	New Mexico	42,806
39	Michigan	42,172
40	Montana	41,910
41	Arizona	41,444
42	Kentucky	40,634
43	Arkansas	40,339
44	Maine	40,071
45	Florida	39,802
46	Alabama	39,344
47	South Carolina	37,681
48	West Virginia	37,546
49	Idaho	36,495
50	Mississippi	34,003



FAST FACTS

- Virginia's gross state product grew by 1.3%* between 2011 and 2012, ranking 34th out of the 50 states in rate of growth. Nationwide growth was 2.5%.

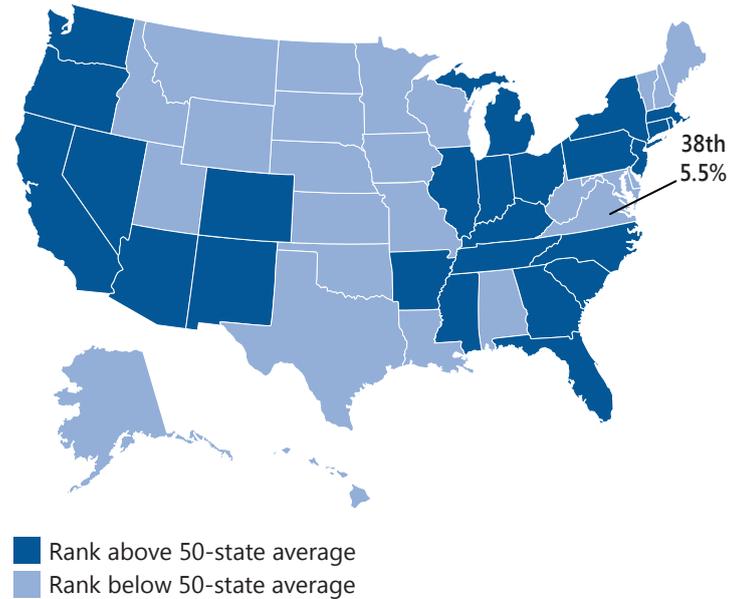
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, interactive data at <http://bea.gov/iTable> (accessed Dec. 2014).

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

*Change over time for this period is reported in inflation-adjusted 2009 dollars by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

2013

		%
1	Nevada	9.8
2	Rhode Island	9.5
3	Illinois	9.2
4	California	8.9
5	Michigan	8.8
6	Mississippi	8.6
7	Kentucky	8.3
8	Georgia	8.2
9	New Jersey	8.2
10	Tennessee	8.2
11	Arizona	8.0
12	North Carolina	8.0
13	Connecticut	7.8
14	New York	7.7
15	Oregon	7.7
16	South Carolina	7.6
17	Arkansas	7.5
18	Indiana	7.5
19	Ohio	7.4
20	Pennsylvania	7.4
21	Florida	7.2
22	Massachusetts	7.1
23	Washington	7.0
24	New Mexico	6.9
25	Colorado	6.8
	50-state average	6.7
26	Delaware	6.7
27	Maine	6.7
28	Wisconsin	6.7
29	Maryland	6.6
30	Alabama	6.5
31	Alaska	6.5
32	Missouri	6.5
33	West Virginia	6.5
34	Texas	6.3
35	Idaho	6.2
36	Louisiana	6.2
37	Montana	5.6
38	Virginia	5.5
39	Kansas	5.4
40	Oklahoma	5.4
41	New Hampshire	5.3
42	Minnesota	5.1
43	Hawaii	4.8
44	Iowa	4.6
45	Wyoming	4.6
46	Utah	4.4
47	Vermont	4.4
48	Nebraska	3.9
49	South Dakota	3.8
50	North Dakota	2.9



FAST FACTS

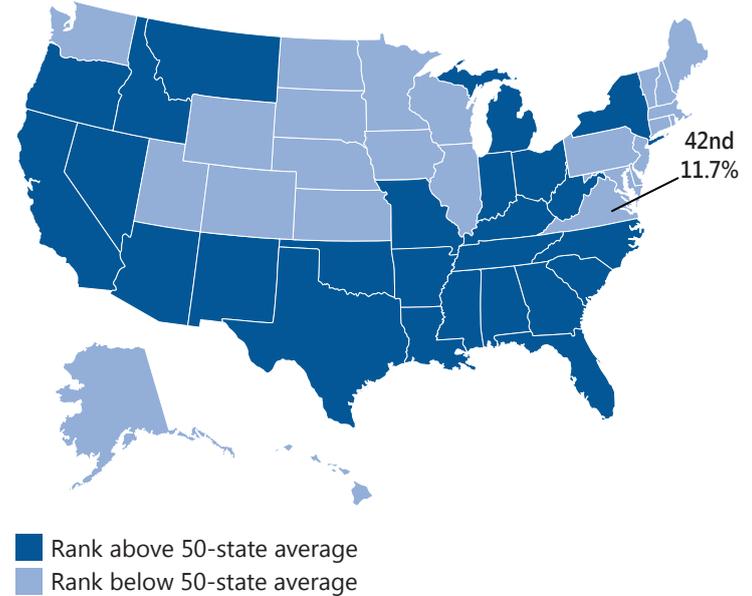
- Virginia's annual unemployment rate decreased by 0.4 percentage points from 2012 to 2013.
- The U.S. unemployment rate (including the District of Columbia, which is not part of the 50-state average) was 7.4% in 2013, a 0.7 percentage point decrease from 2012.
- Virginia's monthly unemployment rate in October 2014 was 5.3%, compared to 5.8% at the national level.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, interactive data at <http://bea.gov/iTable> (accessed Dec. 2014).

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 jobs from which they were laid off or waiting to start new jobs within 30 days.

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION LIVING IN POVERTY IN PAST 12 MONTHS 2013

		%
1	Mississippi	24.0
2	New Mexico	21.9
3	Louisiana	19.8
4	Arkansas	19.7
5	Georgia	19.0
6	Kentucky	18.8
7	Alabama	18.7
8	Arizona	18.6
9	South Carolina	18.6
10	West Virginia	18.5
11	North Carolina	17.9
12	Tennessee	17.8
13	Texas	17.5
14	Florida	17.0
15	Michigan	17.0
16	California	16.8
17	Oklahoma	16.8
18	Oregon	16.7
19	Montana	16.5
20	New York	16.0
21	Ohio	16.0
22	Indiana	15.9
23	Missouri	15.9
24	Nevada	15.8
25	Idaho	15.6
	50-state average	15.1
26	Illinois	14.7
27	Rhode Island	14.3
28	South Dakota	14.2
29	Washington	14.1
30	Kansas	14.0
31	Maine	14.0
32	Pennsylvania	13.7
33	Wisconsin	13.5
34	Nebraska	13.2
35	Colorado	13.0
36	Iowa	12.7
37	Utah	12.7
38	Delaware	12.4
39	Vermont	12.3
40	Massachusetts	11.9
41	North Dakota	11.8
42	Virginia	11.7
43	New Jersey	11.4
44	Minnesota	11.2
45	Wyoming	10.9
46	Hawaii	10.8
47	Connecticut	10.7
48	Maryland	10.1
49	Alaska	9.3
50	New Hampshire	8.7



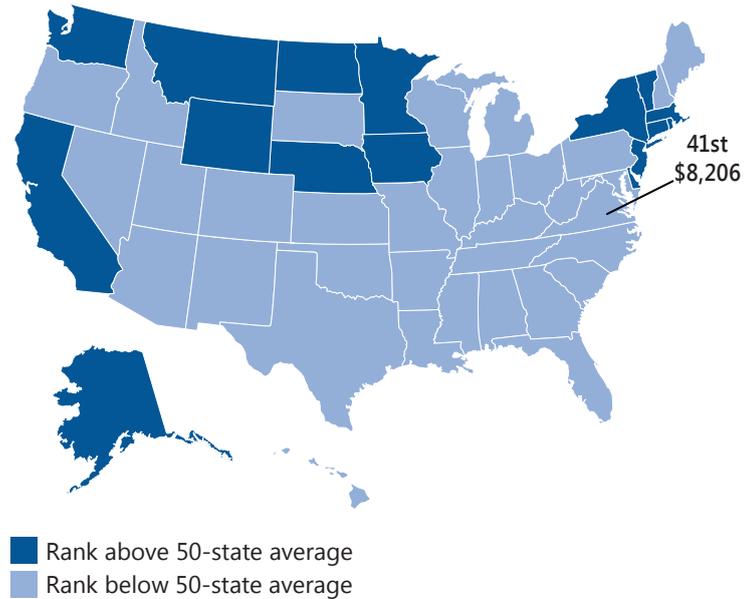
FAST FACTS

- The total number of Virginians living in poverty in 2013 was 938,733, an increase of 0.7% from 2012.
- From 2012 to 2013, the percentage of Virginians living in poverty remained the same.
- There were 48.8 million Americans living in poverty in 2013, an increase of 0.1% from 2012.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Poverty: 2012 and 2013, American Community Survey Briefs (Sep. 2014).

Terms: A person who was *living in poverty* lived in a household for which the total income was below the poverty threshold. The poverty threshold for 2013, as designated by the Census Bureau, was \$23,624 for a family of two adults and two children, and \$11,888 for an individual. Thresholds are updated annually for changes in the cost of living and do not vary across the U.S.

		\$
1	Alaska	24,989
2	Wyoming	16,841
3	North Dakota	16,102
4	New York	15,095
5	Vermont	11,888
6	Connecticut	11,123
7	Massachusetts	10,991
8	Nebraska	10,904
9	California	10,836
10	Delaware	10,709
11	Rhode Island	10,681
12	Minnesota	10,450
13	Iowa	10,367
14	New Jersey	10,364
15	Washington	10,040
16	Montana	9,967
	50-state average	9,931
17	Hawaii	9,891
18	Oregon	9,599
19	New Mexico	9,472
20	Maryland	9,458
21	Pennsylvania	9,411
22	Ohio	9,388
23	Wisconsin	9,285
24	Illinois	9,229
25	Colorado	9,138
26	Louisiana	9,132
27	Michigan	9,118
28	Kansas	9,066
29	Alabama	9,057
30	North Carolina	8,977
31	Mississippi	8,967
32	West Virginia	8,931
33	Maine	8,861
34	Tennessee	8,551
35	South Carolina	8,507
36	Texas	8,496
37	Oklahoma	8,493
38	Utah	8,426
39	New Hampshire	8,215
40	South Dakota	8,206
41	Virginia	8,206
42	Indiana	8,206
43	Kentucky	8,168
44	Missouri	8,157
45	Nevada	8,098
46	Florida	8,043
47	Arkansas	7,967
48	Arizona	7,907
49	Georgia	7,322
50	Idaho	7,264



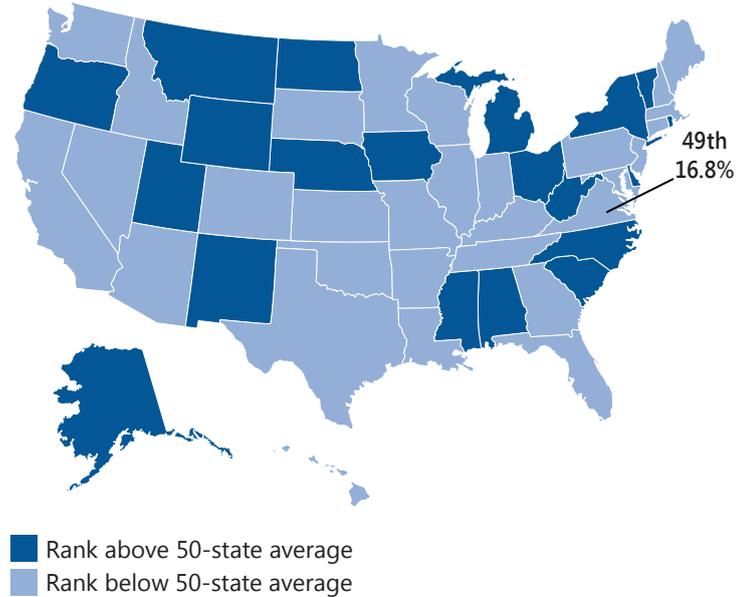
FAST FACTS

- Virginia's per capita state and local revenue decreased by \$1,215 (12.9%) from 2011 to 2012.
- Nationwide (50-state average), per capita state and local government revenues decreased by 10.4% from 2011 to 2012.
- The primary sources of Virginia's state and local government revenue in 2012 were taxes (49% of revenue); tuition, state hospital charges, interest earnings, and other sources (26%); and federal funds (16%).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2012 Census of Governments: State and Local Finances (Dec. 2014); annual population estimates (Jul. 2012).

Note: Per capita state and local revenue numbers in comparisons 9 and 10 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.

		%
1	Alaska	50.1
2	Wyoming	32.1
3	North Dakota	28.6
4	New York	27.9
5	Mississippi	26.8
6	Vermont	26.8
7	New Mexico	26.5
8	Montana	25.5
9	West Virginia	25.4
10	Alabama	25.2
11	Oregon	24.5
12	Delaware	24.3
13	South Carolina	24.1
14	Nebraska	23.7
15	Michigan	23.6
16	Iowa	23.6
17	Utah	23.5
18	Ohio	23.3
19	North Carolina	23.3
20	Rhode Island	23.1
	50-state average	22.9
21	California	22.8
22	Kentucky	22.8
23	Louisiana	22.5
24	Maine	22.2
25	Hawaii	22.2
26	Minnesota	22.1
27	Tennessee	21.9
28	Arkansas	21.9
29	Wisconsin	21.9
30	Arizona	21.6
31	Indiana	21.5
32	Washington	21.3
33	Kansas	20.9
34	Idaho	20.7
35	Pennsylvania	20.6
36	Nevada	20.6
37	Oklahoma	20.5
38	Missouri	20.4
39	Illinois	20.1
40	Colorado	19.7
41	Georgia	19.7
42	Texas	19.6
43	Florida	19.6
44	Massachusetts	19.4
45	New Jersey	18.9
46	Connecticut	18.5
47	South Dakota	18.0
48	Maryland	17.6
49	Virginia	16.8
50	New Hampshire	16.4



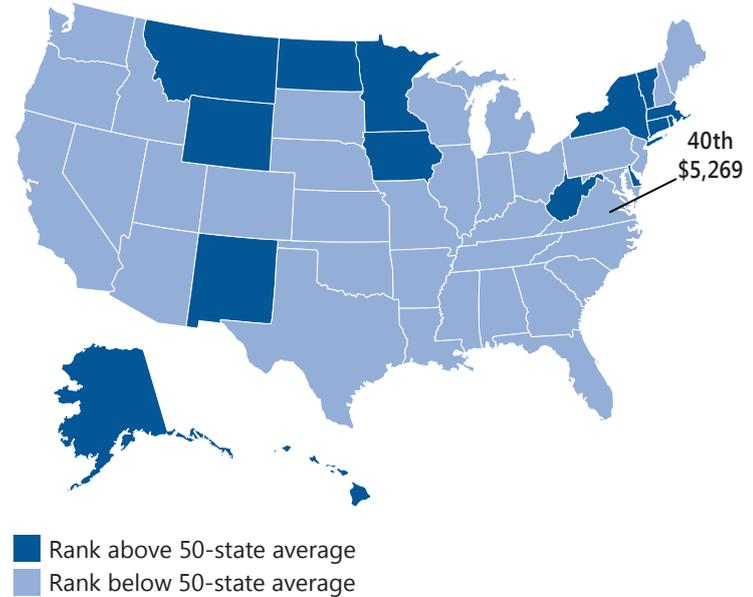
FAST FACTS

- Since 2004, Virginia has ranked in the lowest five states in state and local revenue as a percentage of personal income.
- In state and local revenue as a percentage of gross state product (see comparison 4), Virginia ranks 50th.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2012 Census of Governments: State and Local Finances (Dec. 2014); U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, interactive data at <http://bea.gov/iTable> (accessed Dec. 2014).

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

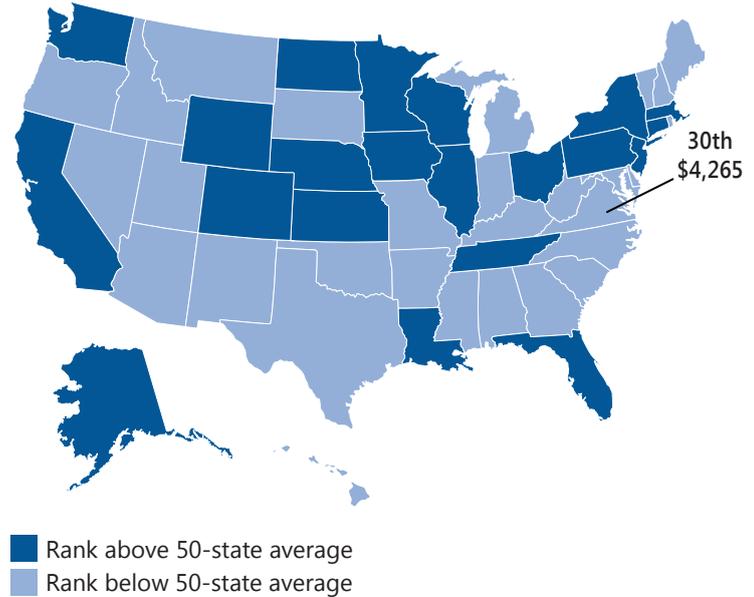
		\$
1	Alaska	20,608
2	North Dakota	13,184
3	Wyoming	11,872
4	Vermont	10,143
5	New York	9,175
6	Delaware	8,740
7	Hawaii	7,626
8	Montana	7,611
9	Connecticut	7,608
10	Rhode Island	7,566
11	Massachusetts	7,374
12	New Mexico	7,293
13	Minnesota	7,167
14	West Virginia	7,135
15	Iowa	6,855
	50-state average	6,747
16	California	6,605
17	New Jersey	6,493
18	Michigan	6,475
19	Oregon	6,426
20	Maine	6,336
21	Mississippi	6,283
22	Ohio	6,273
23	Wisconsin	6,268
24	Arkansas	6,249
25	Pennsylvania	6,147
26	Maryland	6,135
27	Oklahoma	6,097
28	Alabama	6,013
29	Washington	5,898
30	Kentucky	5,864
31	Louisiana	5,852
32	North Carolina	5,793
33	Kansas	5,595
34	South Carolina	5,527
35	Indiana	5,493
36	Utah	5,465
37	New Hampshire	5,412
38	Illinois	5,354
39	Nebraska	5,290
40	Virginia	5,269
41	South Dakota	5,217
42	Idaho	5,207
43	Nevada	5,198
44	Missouri	5,157
45	Texas	5,016
46	Colorado	4,950
47	Arizona	4,905
48	Tennessee	4,772
49	Florida	4,264
50	Georgia	4,099



FAST FACTS

- Per capita state revenue decreased in Virginia by \$997 (15.9%) from 2011 to 2012.
- Nationwide, per capita state revenue decreased by a 50-state average of \$1,085 (13.9%) from 2011 to 2012.
- Virginia's primary state government revenue sources in 2012 were taxes (42%), other sources such as tuition (27%), and federal funds (22%).

		\$
1	New York	8,778
2	Wyoming	8,160
3	Nebraska	6,739
4	California	6,633
5	Alaska	6,596
6	Washington	5,668
7	Colorado	5,345
8	New Jersey	5,297
9	Illinois	5,285
10	Minnesota	5,283
11	Iowa	5,113
12	Massachusetts	4,956
13	North Dakota	4,877
14	Pennsylvania	4,871
15	Tennessee	4,835
16	Louisiana	4,827
17	Kansas	4,805
18	Wisconsin	4,782
19	Connecticut	4,763
20	Ohio	4,720
21	Florida	4,714
	50-state average	4,638
22	Nevada	4,620
23	Oregon	4,617
24	Texas	4,615
25	Maryland	4,604
26	Michigan	4,484
27	North Carolina	4,482
28	Georgia	4,279
29	Vermont	4,272
30	Virginia	4,265
31	Alabama	4,257
32	Mississippi	4,247
33	Indiana	4,245
34	Arizona	4,133
35	South Carolina	4,100
36	Missouri	4,085
37	Rhode Island	4,071
38	New Hampshire	4,049
39	New Mexico	4,027
40	Utah	3,980
41	South Dakota	3,907
42	Montana	3,592
43	Delaware	3,539
44	Maine	3,522
45	Oklahoma	3,472
46	Kentucky	3,371
47	Arkansas	3,329
48	Idaho	3,297
49	West Virginia	2,973
50	Hawaii	2,438



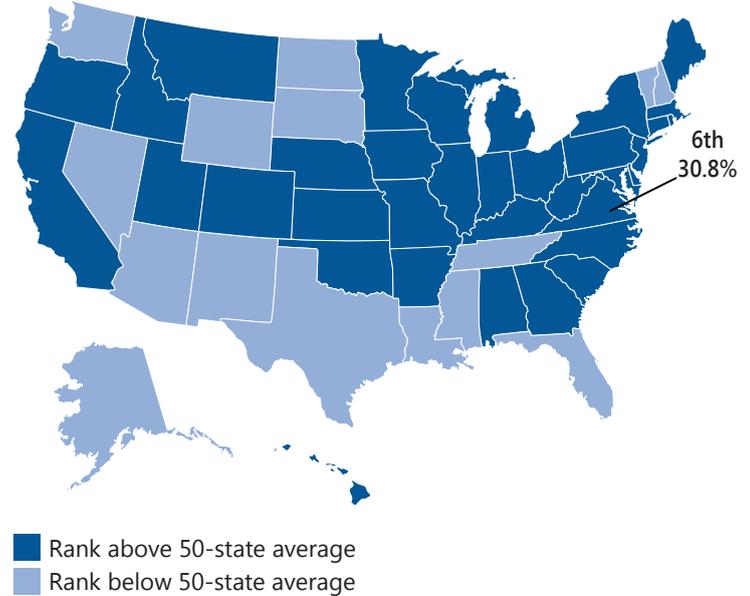
FAST FACTS

- Virginia's local governments collected \$34.9 billion in revenue in 2012.
- Virginia's per capita local revenue decreased by \$234 (5.2%) from 2011 to 2012.
- Across the 50 states, per capita local revenue decreased by an average of \$97 (2%) for local governments from 2011 to 2012.
- In Virginia, the primary local government revenue sources in 2012 were taxes (43%); state spending, including \$950 million for car tax relief (30%); and other sources such as fees and interest earnings (17%).
- Per capita local revenue would be \$4,149 without car tax relief from the state.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2012 Census of Governments: State and Local Finances (Dec. 2014); annual population estimates (Jul. 2012).

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STATE & LOCAL TAX REVENUE FROM INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX FY 2012

		%
1	Oregon	39.4
2	Maryland	38.0
3	Massachusetts	32.3
4	New York	31.3
5	Kentucky	30.9
6	Virginia	30.8
7	North Carolina	30.1
8	California	30.0
9	Delaware	29.8
10	Connecticut	29.5
11	Ohio	28.7
12	Minnesota	28.4
13	Missouri	26.7
14	Utah	25.8
15	Wisconsin	25.5
16	Georgia	25.2
17	Pennsylvania	25.1
18	Idaho	25.0
19	Indiana	24.9
20	West Virginia	24.9
21	Montana	24.9
22	Maine	23.5
23	Illinois	23.3
24	Kansas	23.1
25	Arkansas	23.1
26	Iowa	23.1
27	Colorado	23.0
28	Nebraska	22.6
29	Alabama	21.9
30	South Carolina	21.7
31	Oklahoma	20.9
32	Hawaii	20.8
33	Rhode Island	20.7
34	New Jersey	20.7
35	Michigan	20.3
	50-state average	20.1
36	Vermont	18.6
37	Mississippi	15.5
38	New Mexico	15.2
39	Louisiana	14.6
40	Arizona	13.9
41	North Dakota	6.5
42	New Hampshire	1.5
43	Tennessee	0.9
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



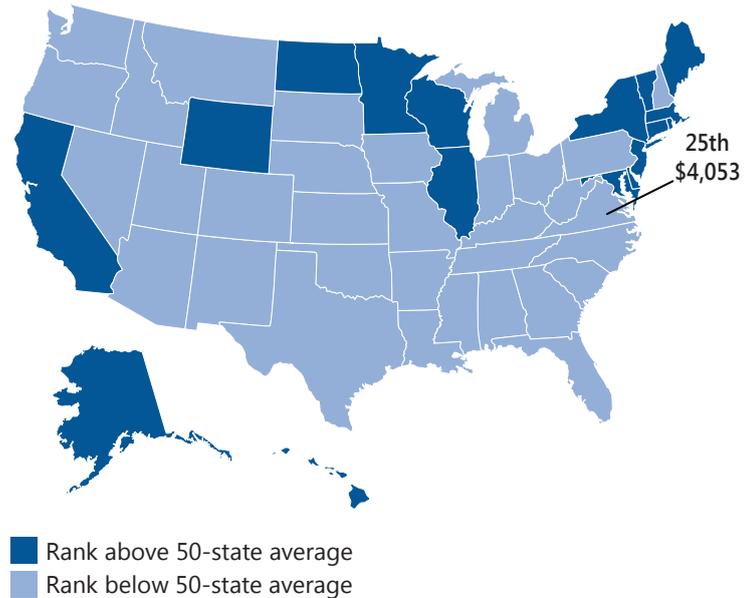
FAST FACTS

- Virginia's per capita individual income tax revenue was \$1,248 in 2012, an increase of \$72 from 2011.
- Taxes from all sources comprised 46% of state and local government revenue nationwide in 2012.*
- 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.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2012 Census of Governments: State and Local Finances (Dec. 2014); annual population estimates (Jul. 2012).

*Includes District of Columbia.

		\$
1	Alaska	11,869
2	North Dakota	9,449
3	New York	7,751
4	Connecticut	6,950
5	Wyoming	6,669
6	New Jersey	6,073
7	Massachusetts	5,574
8	Hawaii	5,331
9	Minnesota	5,226
10	Illinois	5,166
11	Vermont	5,137
12	Maryland	5,133
13	Rhode Island	4,978
14	California	4,833
15	Wisconsin	4,629
16	Maine	4,620
17	Delaware	4,575
	50-state average	4,501
18	Pennsylvania	4,468
19	Iowa	4,411
20	Nebraska	4,379
21	Kansas	4,335
22	Washington	4,269
23	Colorado	4,083
24	Ohio	4,053
25	Virginia	4,053
26	New Hampshire	3,988
27	Nevada	3,856
28	West Virginia	3,803
29	Oregon	3,789
30	Texas	3,750
31	Indiana	3,750
32	Louisiana	3,684
33	Michigan	3,666
34	New Mexico	3,625
35	Montana	3,602
36	North Carolina	3,534
37	Arkansas	3,523
38	Oklahoma	3,480
39	South Dakota	3,471
40	Kentucky	3,432
41	Missouri	3,388
42	Arizona	3,388
43	Utah	3,347
44	Florida	3,344
45	Georgia	3,258
46	Mississippi	3,252
47	Tennessee	3,095
48	Idaho	3,043
49	South Carolina	3,020
50	Alabama	2,951



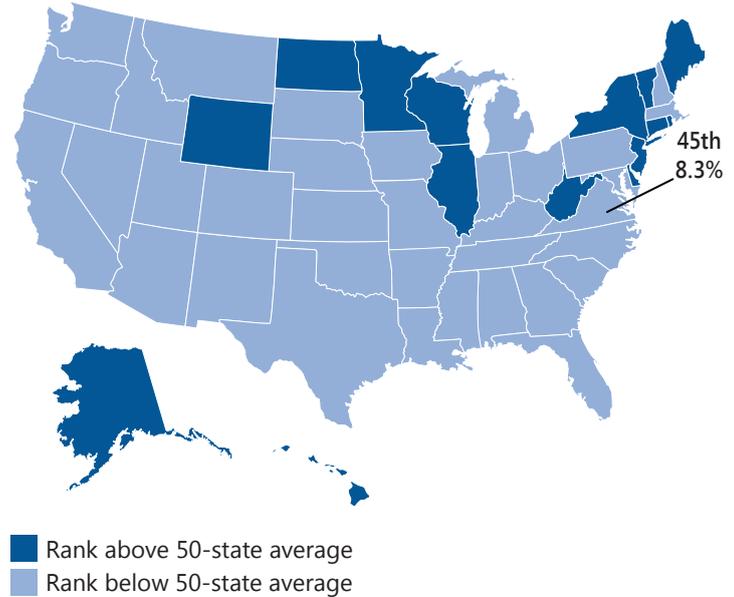
FAST FACTS

- Virginia collected \$33.2 billion in state and local taxes in 2012, an increase of \$86 per capita (2.2%) from 2011.
- Per capita taxes collected by all state and local governments in the 50 states increased by an average of 5.2% from 2011 to 2012.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2012 Census of Governments: State and Local Finances (Dec. 2014); annual population estimates (Jul. 2012).

Terms: *State and local taxes*, as defined by the U.S. 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 2012).

		%
1	Alaska	23.8
2	North Dakota	16.8
3	New York	14.3
4	Wyoming	12.7
5	Hawaii	12.0
6	Maine	11.6
7	Vermont	11.6
8	Connecticut	11.5
9	Illinois	11.2
10	New Jersey	11.1
11	Minnesota	11.0
12	Wisconsin	10.9
13	West Virginia	10.8
14	Rhode Island	10.8
15	Delaware	10.4
	50-state average	10.2
16	California	10.2
17	New Mexico	10.1
18	Ohio	10.1
19	Iowa	10.0
20	Kansas	10.0
21	Indiana	9.8
22	Nevada	9.8
23	Massachusetts	9.8
24	Pennsylvania	9.8
25	Mississippi	9.7
26	Arkansas	9.7
27	Oregon	9.7
28	Kentucky	9.6
29	Maryland	9.6
30	Nebraska	9.5
31	Michigan	9.5
32	Utah	9.3
33	Arizona	9.2
34	Montana	9.2
35	North Carolina	9.2
36	Washington	9.1
37	Louisiana	9.1
38	Colorado	8.8
39	Georgia	8.8
40	Texas	8.7
41	Idaho	8.7
42	South Carolina	8.5
43	Missouri	8.5
44	Oklahoma	8.4
45	Virginia	8.3
46	Alabama	8.2
47	Florida	8.1
48	New Hampshire	8.0
49	Tennessee	7.9
50	South Dakota	7.6



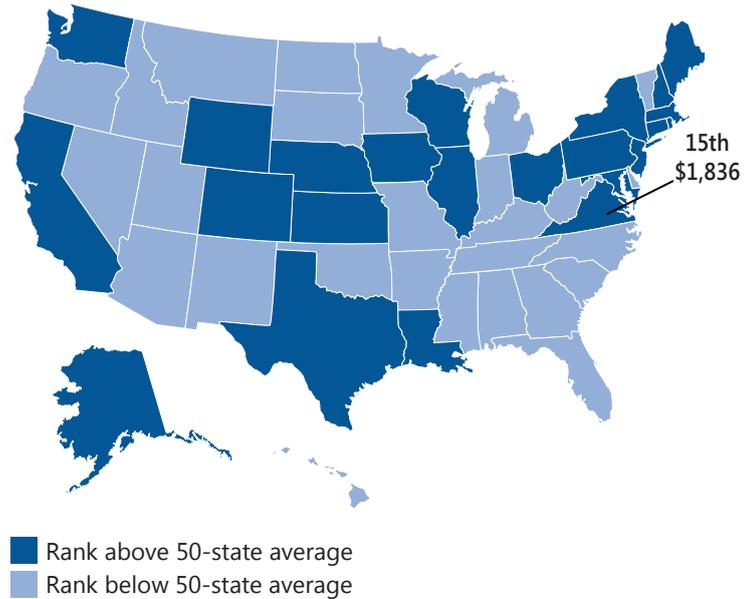
FAST FACTS

- Virginia's state and local taxes as a percentage of personal income decreased from 8.4% to 8.3% from 2011 to 2012.
- Virginia's state and local taxes were 7.5% of gross state product in 2012, which is less than the 50-state average of 8.8%.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2012 Census of Governments: State and Local Finances (Dec. 2014); U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, interactive data at <http://bea.gov/iTable> (accessed Dec. 2014).

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 2012). *Gross state product* is the sum of all value added by industries within a state.

		\$
1	New York	4,096
2	New Jersey	2,976
3	Connecticut	2,657
4	Illinois	2,348
5	New Hampshire	2,317
6	Rhode Island	2,286
7	Wyoming	2,245
8	Maryland	2,228
9	Alaska	2,216
10	Massachusetts	2,140
11	Colorado	2,105
12	Nebraska	2,026
13	Pennsylvania	1,887
14	Texas	1,886
15	Virginia	1,836
16	Wisconsin	1,834
17	Iowa	1,831
18	Ohio	1,809
19	California	1,802
20	Maine	1,777
21	Kansas	1,764
22	Louisiana	1,730
23	Washington	1,713
	50-state average	1,658
24	South Dakota	1,647
25	Florida	1,636
26	Missouri	1,595
27	Georgia	1,573
28	Oregon	1,558
29	North Dakota	1,435
30	Arizona	1,404
31	Minnesota	1,404
32	Nevada	1,396
33	Hawaii	1,363
34	South Carolina	1,319
35	Utah	1,312
36	Indiana	1,252
37	Michigan	1,246
38	Tennessee	1,239
39	North Carolina	1,204
40	New Mexico	1,181
41	Oklahoma	1,163
42	Montana	1,156
43	Alabama	1,072
44	Kentucky	1,033
45	West Virginia	957
46	Idaho	928
47	Delaware	926
48	Mississippi	924
49	Vermont	732
50	Arkansas	714



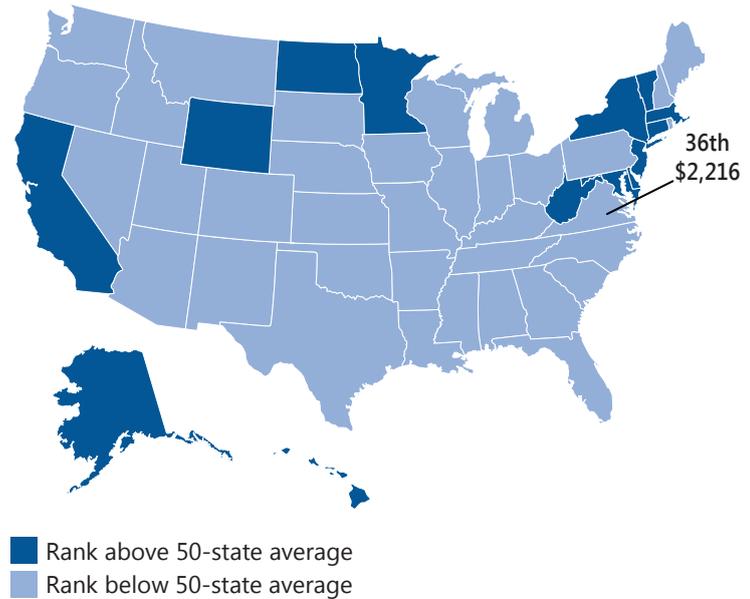
FAST FACTS

- Virginia localities collected \$15 billion in local taxes in 2012, a \$288 million increase from 2011.
- Virginia's primary local government tax revenue sources in 2012 were property taxes (75%) and sales and gross receipts taxes (16%).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2012 Census of Governments: State and Local Finances (Dec. 2014); annual population estimates (Jul. 2012).

Terms: *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 2012).

		\$
1	Alaska	9,653
2	North Dakota	8,013
3	Wyoming	4,424
4	Vermont	4,405
5	Connecticut	4,293
6	Hawaii	3,968
7	Minnesota	3,822
8	New York	3,655
9	Delaware	3,650
10	Massachusetts	3,434
11	New Jersey	3,096
12	California	3,031
13	Maryland	2,905
14	West Virginia	2,847
	50-state average	2,844
15	Maine	2,843
16	Illinois	2,818
17	Arkansas	2,810
18	Wisconsin	2,794
19	Rhode Island	2,692
20	Pennsylvania	2,581
21	Iowa	2,580
22	Kansas	2,571
23	Washington	2,556
24	Indiana	2,498
25	Nevada	2,460
26	Montana	2,446
27	New Mexico	2,444
28	Michigan	2,420
29	Kentucky	2,399
30	Nebraska	2,354
31	North Carolina	2,330
32	Mississippi	2,328
33	Oklahoma	2,317
34	Ohio	2,244
35	Oregon	2,231
36	Virginia	2,216
37	Idaho	2,115
38	Utah	2,035
39	Arizona	1,984
40	Colorado	1,978
41	Louisiana	1,954
42	Alabama	1,878
43	Texas	1,865
44	Tennessee	1,856
45	South Dakota	1,824
46	Missouri	1,793
47	Florida	1,708
48	South Carolina	1,701
49	Georgia	1,686
50	New Hampshire	1,671

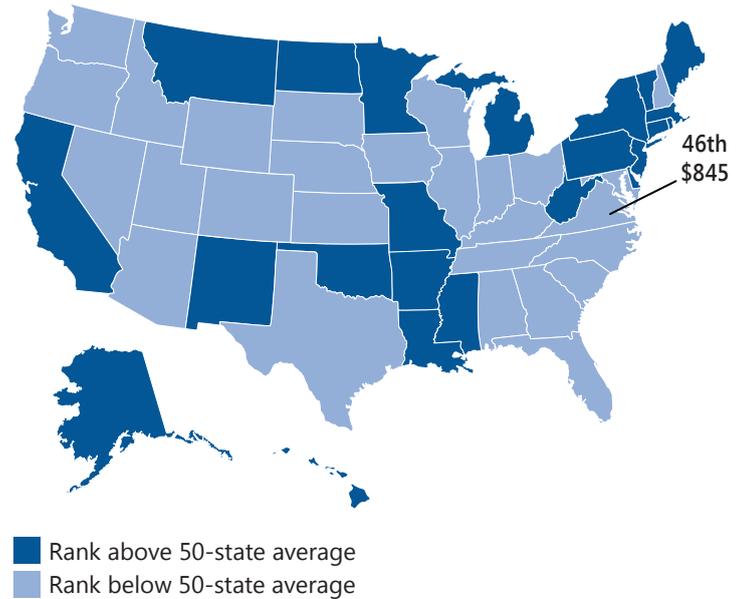


FAST FACTS

- Virginia collected \$18.1 billion in state taxes in 2012, an increase of more than \$700 million from 2011.
- Virginia's primary state tax revenue sources in 2012 were individual income (56%) and sales and gross receipts (32%) taxes.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2012 Census of Governments: State and Local Finances (Dec. 2014); annual population estimates (Jul. 2012).

		\$
1	New York	2,263
2	Vermont	2,252
3	Alaska	2,096
4	Maine	2,057
5	New Mexico	1,844
6	Rhode Island	1,763
7	West Virginia	1,756
8	Louisiana	1,652
9	Massachusetts	1,650
10	Missouri	1,590
11	Arkansas	1,532
12	Delaware	1,523
13	Connecticut	1,499
14	Montana	1,494
15	California	1,433
16	Michigan	1,408
17	North Dakota	1,391
18	New Jersey	1,385
19	Mississippi	1,374
20	Pennsylvania	1,346
21	Oklahoma	1,345
22	Minnesota	1,340
23	Hawaii	1,302
	50-state average	1,296
24	Iowa	1,237
25	Maryland	1,236
26	South Dakota	1,232
27	Indiana	1,206
28	Wisconsin	1,199
29	Idaho	1,184
30	Wyoming	1,163
31	Ohio	1,146
32	Tennessee	1,144
33	North Carolina	1,144
34	Kentucky	1,141
35	Washington	1,134
36	Texas	1,078
37	Arizona	1,074
38	Nebraska	1,035
39	Illinois	1,035
40	Colorado	980
41	Alabama	946
42	Utah	940
43	South Carolina	929
44	New Hampshire	925
45	Georgia	884
46	Virginia	845
47	Florida	765
48	Nevada	757
49	Oregon	714
50	Kansas	412



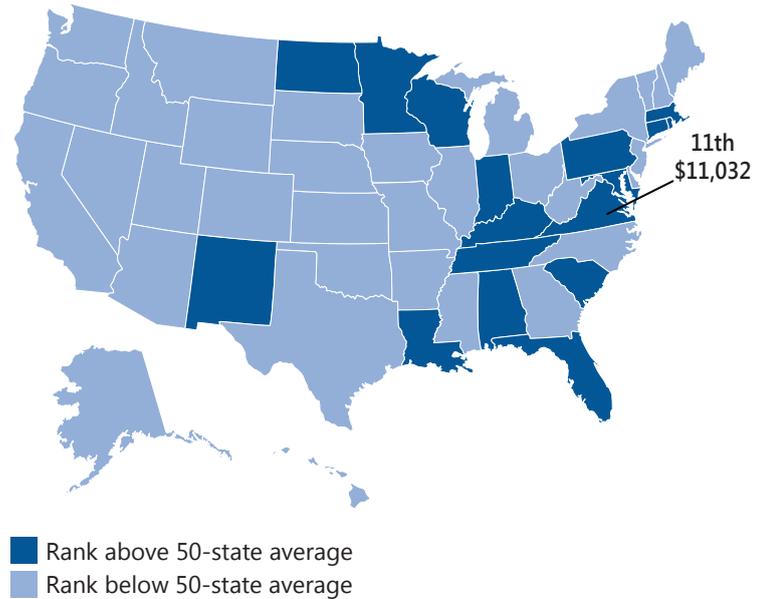
FAST FACTS

- Virginia received \$7 billion in federal grants in 2013. Virginia ranks 21st in total federal grant amounts.
- The top three recipients of federal grants in Virginia were the Department of Medical Assistance Service (which administers Medicaid), the Department of Social Services, and the Department of Education.

Source: USAspending.gov (accessed Dec. 2014); U.S. Census Bureau annual population estimates (Jul. 2013).

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.

		\$
1	North Dakota	40,057
2	South Carolina	22,981
3	Connecticut	15,552
4	Florida	14,553
5	Wisconsin	14,453
6	Indiana	14,066
7	Kentucky	13,786
8	Pennsylvania	13,243
9	Alabama	12,098
10	Louisiana	11,870
11	Virginia	11,032
12	Tennessee	10,822
13	Massachusetts	9,987
14	Maryland	9,679
15	Rhode Island	9,326
16	Minnesota	9,004
17	New Mexico	8,975
	50-state average	8,922
18	Mississippi	8,175
19	Arizona	8,123
20	Maine	8,014
21	Texas	7,513
22	Missouri	7,466
23	Hawaii	7,416
24	West Virginia	7,000
25	New York	6,887
26	New Jersey	6,865
27	Alaska	6,849
28	Vermont	6,808
29	Delaware	6,746
30	Washington	6,492
31	Idaho	6,295
32	Michigan	6,178
33	New Hampshire	6,140
34	Montana	6,077
35	Arkansas	6,029
36	South Dakota	5,965
37	California	5,950
38	North Carolina	5,920
39	Iowa	5,807
40	Colorado	5,667
41	Oklahoma	5,617
42	Oregon	5,551
43	Ohio	5,469
44	Nebraska	5,194
45	Georgia	5,145
46	Wyoming	4,991
47	Nevada	4,895
48	Illinois	4,761
49	Kansas	4,584
50	Utah	4,039



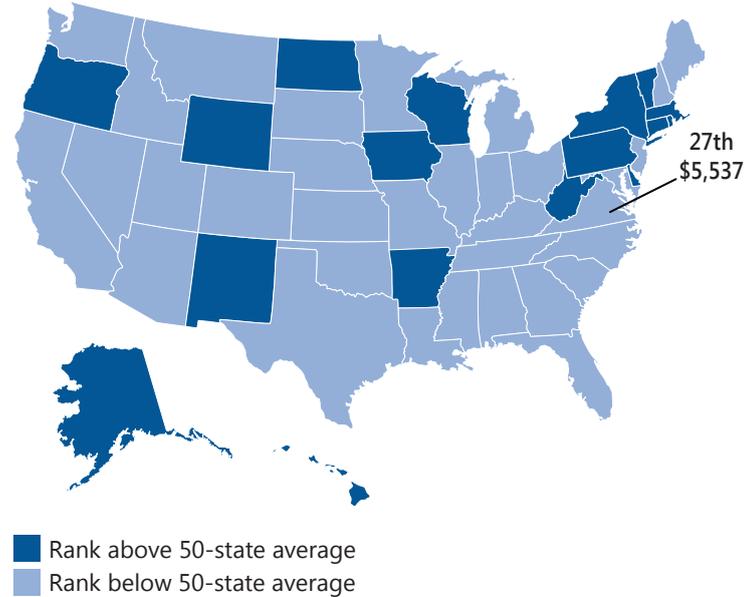
FAST FACTS

- Federal expenditures in Virginia were \$91.1 billion in 2013. Virginia ranks 8th by this measure of total federal expenditures.
- Virginia was the top recipient of federal contract awards in 2013, with approximately \$51.2 billion in contracts, of which about \$33.7 billion were with the Department of Defense.

Source: USAspending.gov (accessed Dec. 2014); U.S. Census Bureau annual population estimates (Jul. 2013).

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.

		\$
1	Alaska	16,103
2	Wyoming	15,673
3	West Virginia	12,037
4	Delaware	9,897
5	Massachusetts	8,597
6	Hawaii	8,250
7	Vermont	7,923
8	North Dakota	7,896
9	Connecticut	7,745
10	Rhode Island	7,481
11	Wisconsin	7,448
12	Arkansas	7,246
13	New Mexico	7,047
14	New York	6,773
15	Pennsylvania	6,684
16	Oregon	6,566
17	Iowa	6,320
	50-state average	6,240
18	Mississippi	6,189
19	Maryland	6,115
20	Minnesota	6,102
21	Montana	5,950
22	Louisiana	5,906
23	Kentucky	5,841
24	Maine	5,781
25	New Jersey	5,710
26	Oklahoma	5,565
27	Virginia	5,537
28	California	5,516
29	Colorado	5,511
30	Nebraska	5,439
31	Alabama	5,073
32	Illinois	5,068
33	Ohio	5,036
34	Washington	4,876
35	South Dakota	4,850
36	Kansas	4,827
37	Michigan	4,790
38	Tennessee	4,694
39	South Carolina	4,651
40	North Carolina	4,377
41	Utah	4,371
42	Indiana	4,287
43	Arizona	4,270
44	Georgia	4,248
45	Idaho	4,150
46	Missouri	3,796
47	New Hampshire	3,791
48	Texas	3,526
49	Florida	3,272
50	Nevada	3,189



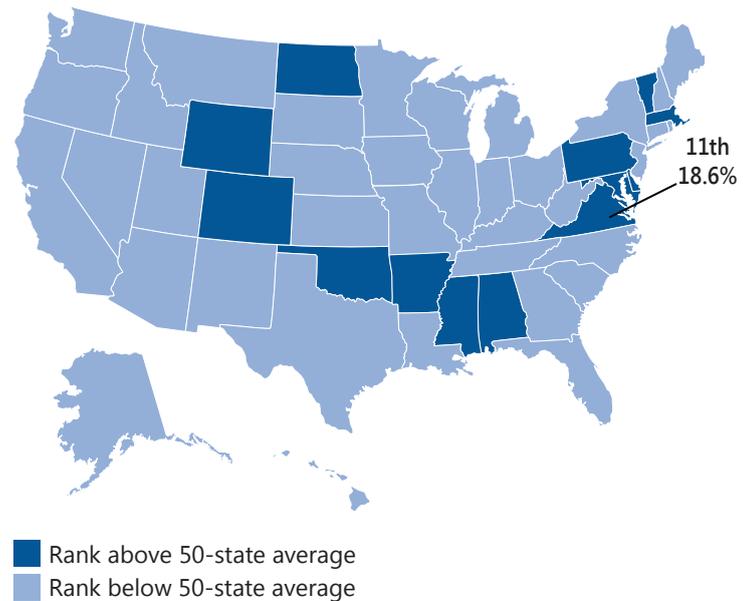
FAST FACTS

- Virginia's total state expenditures were \$45.7 billion in 2013, an increase of \$2.3 billion (5.3%) from 2012.
- Nationwide, total state expenditures were \$1.7 trillion in 2013, an increase of \$55 billion (3.4%) from 2012.
- When \$950 million in car tax relief is excluded, Virginia's per capita state expenditure is approximately \$5,422.

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers State Expenditure Report: Examining Fiscal 2012-2014 State Spending (Nov. 2014); U.S. Census Bureau annual population estimates (Jul. 2013).

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN TOTAL STATE EXPENDITURES FY 2004–FY 2013

		%
1	Wyoming	196.0
2	Massachusetts	74.2
3	Maryland	63.1
4	Colorado	50.8
5	Delaware	42.2
6	Pennsylvania	40.0
7	North Dakota	38.9
8	Mississippi	34.9
9	Vermont	24.3
10	Oklahoma	21.7
11	Virginia	18.6
12	Arkansas	18.3
13	Alabama	15.9
	50-state average	15.3
14	South Dakota	13.9
15	Rhode Island	13.8
16	Montana	13.5
17	New Mexico	13.4
18	Iowa	12.5
19	Alaska	11.9
20	Oregon	11.7
21	New Jersey	8.8
22	New York	8.5
23	Nebraska	8.5
24	Connecticut	8.3
25	Minnesota	7.2
26	Utah	7.1
27	Louisiana	7.0
28	West Virginia	6.3
29	Hawaii	6.3
30	Georgia	6.1
31	Kansas	5.0
32	Illinois	3.8
33	Tennessee	3.5
34	Kentucky	3.3
35	California	2.5
36	Idaho	2.3
37	Texas	1.4
38	Wisconsin	1.1
39	Indiana	0.9
40	South Carolina	-0.2
41	Michigan	-1.2
42	Missouri	-1.3
43	Ohio	-2.8
44	Washington	-5.5
45	North Carolina	-5.5
46	Maine	-5.7
47	New Hampshire	-7.5
48	Arizona	-8.5
49	Nevada	-10.8
50	Florida	-11.0



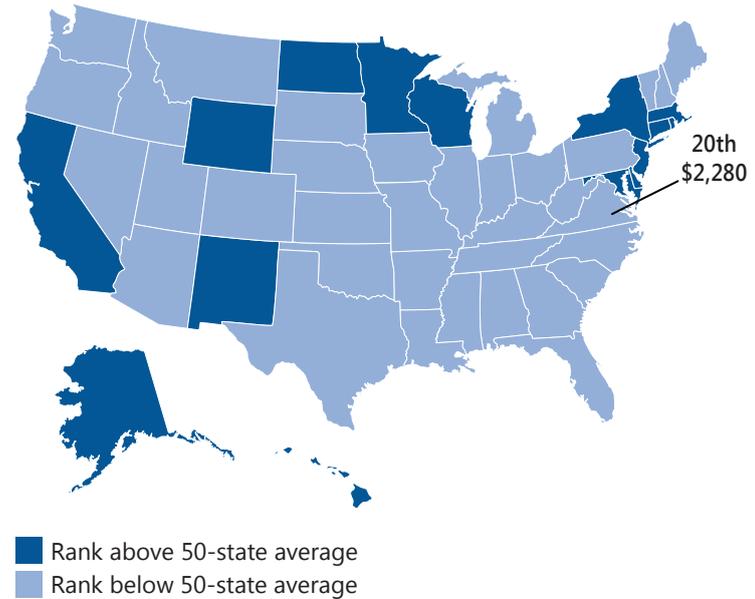
FAST FACTS

- Total state expenditures (not adjusted for inflation and population) increased by 62% in Virginia and by an average of 44% nationwide from 2004 to 2013.

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers State Expenditure Report: Examining Fiscal 2012–2014 State Spending (Nov. 2014); 2004 State Expenditure Report (Nov. 2005); U.S. Census Bureau population estimates (Jul. 2004, Jul. 2013); U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Note: Adjusted for inflation (23.3%) and population growth (10.7% in Virginia) over the 2004–2013 period. Includes capital spending.

		\$
1	Alaska	9,878
2	Wyoming	6,366
3	Connecticut	5,291
4	Hawaii	4,035
5	Massachusetts	4,000
6	Delaware	3,952
7	New Jersey	3,506
8	Minnesota	3,457
9	North Dakota	3,069
10	Rhode Island	3,058
11	New York	3,000
12	New Mexico	2,710
13	Maryland	2,551
14	California	2,519
15	Wisconsin	2,445
	50-state average	2,441
16	Ohio	2,371
17	Illinois	2,353
18	West Virginia	2,310
19	Maine	2,289
20	Virginia	2,280
21	Washington	2,220
22	Pennsylvania	2,170
23	Indiana	2,159
24	Vermont	2,158
25	Kentucky	2,145
26	Kansas	2,120
27	North Carolina	2,054
28	Iowa	2,038
29	Nebraska	1,921
30	Montana	1,918
31	Tennessee	1,862
32	Louisiana	1,821
33	Oklahoma	1,816
34	Georgia	1,803
35	Utah	1,727
36	Idaho	1,669
37	Texas	1,612
38	Arkansas	1,607
39	Mississippi	1,583
40	South Dakota	1,528
41	Oregon	1,516
42	Colorado	1,509
43	Alabama	1,473
44	Missouri	1,327
45	Arizona	1,315
46	South Carolina	1,298
47	Florida	1,253
48	Nevada	1,140
49	New Hampshire	957
50	Michigan	898



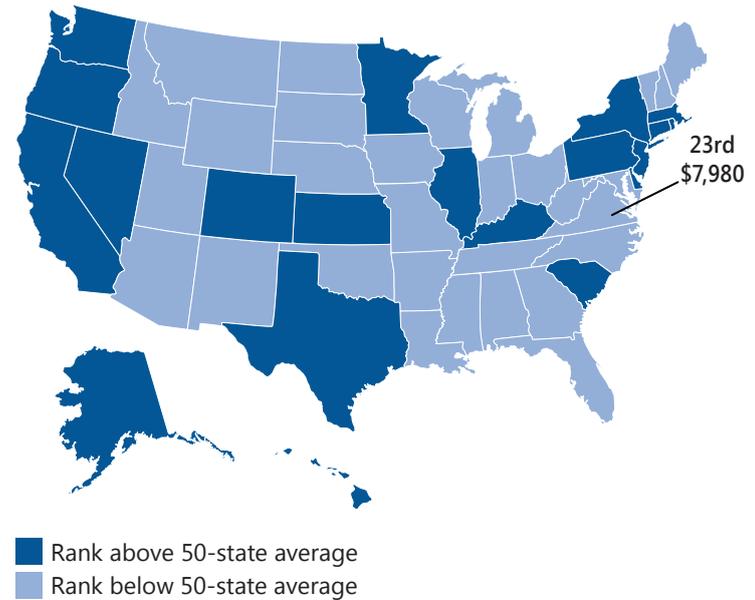
FAST FACTS

- Virginia's per capita general fund expenditures increased by \$205 from 2012 to 2013.
- Virginia's total general fund expenditures were \$18.8 billion in 2013, an increase of approximately \$1.8 billion (10.9%) from 2012.
- General fund expenditures made up approximately 41% of Virginia's total state expenditures in 2013, with non-general funds and bond sales making up the remainder.

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers State Expenditure Report: Examining Fiscal 2012–2014 State Spending (Nov. 2014); U.S. Census Bureau annual population estimates (Jul. 2013).

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

		STATE	LOCAL	STATE & LOCAL
1	New York	6,941	10,432	17,373
2	Massachusetts	11,967	2,508	14,474
3	Alaska	8,092	4,912	13,004
4	Connecticut	8,900	3,024	11,924
5	New Jersey	7,313	4,289	11,602
6	Illinois	4,997	6,367	11,364
7	Rhode Island	8,771	2,591	11,362
8	California	4,040	7,006	11,046
9	Washington	4,219	6,744	10,963
10	Nevada	1,415	9,132	10,547
11	Texas	1,751	8,638	10,389
12	Pennsylvania	3,619	6,520	10,140
13	Hawaii	6,041	4,048	10,089
14	Colorado	3,083	6,821	9,904
15	Kentucky	3,449	6,253	9,702
16	Kansas	2,378	6,871	9,248
17	Minnesota	2,459	6,546	9,005
18	Delaware	6,321	2,657	8,978
19	Oregon	3,534	5,331	8,865
20	South Carolina	3,145	5,407	8,552
	50-state average	3,836	4,493	8,329
21	New Hampshire	6,076	2,073	8,148
22	Nebraska	1,118	7,022	8,140
23	Virginia	3,394	4,586	7,980
24	New Mexico	3,624	4,298	7,922
25	Maryland	4,386	3,448	7,835
26	Louisiana	3,350	4,461	7,811
27	Michigan	3,119	4,607	7,726
28	Missouri	3,384	4,299	7,683
29	Wisconsin	4,017	3,600	7,617
30	Florida	1,976	5,629	7,604
31	Indiana	3,443	4,138	7,581
32	Arizona	2,214	5,275	7,490
33	Vermont	5,417	1,891	7,308
34	Ohio	2,909	4,123	7,032
35	South Dakota	4,325	2,697	7,023
36	Utah	2,475	4,433	6,908
37	North Dakota	2,971	3,793	6,764
38	Maine	4,219	2,283	6,502
39	Alabama	1,810	4,307	6,117
40	Iowa	2,005	3,904	5,909
41	West Virginia	3,935	1,948	5,883
42	Tennessee	955	4,784	5,739
43	Montana	3,974	1,750	5,723
44	Georgia	1,351	4,274	5,626
45	North Carolina	1,876	3,333	5,209
46	Oklahoma	2,615	2,309	4,924
47	Mississippi	2,409	2,475	4,884
48	Arkansas	1,239	3,494	4,733
49	Wyoming	2,292	1,865	4,158
50	Idaho	2,473	1,442	3,915

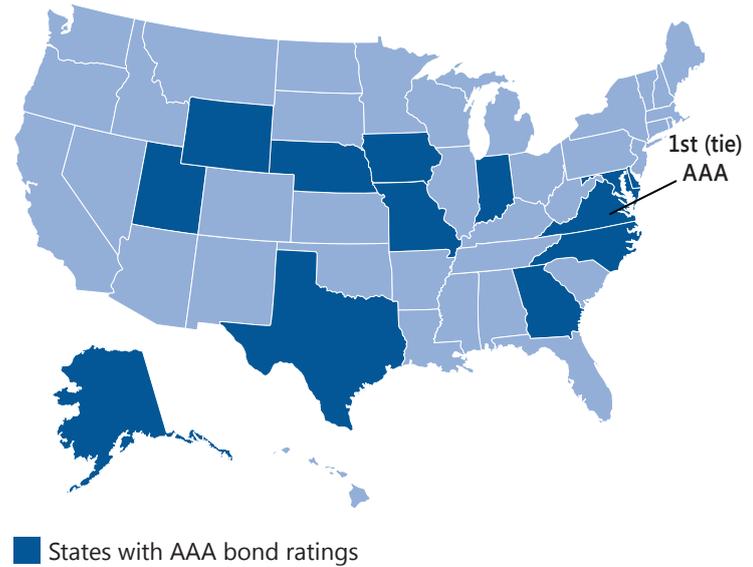


FAST FACTS

- Virginia's per capita state and local government debt outstanding increased by \$106 (1.3%) from 2011 to 2012.
- Virginia's total state and local debt outstanding in 2012 was \$65.3 billion, an increase of \$1.5 billion (2.4%) from 2011.
- Nationwide, total state and local debt outstanding increased by 0.7% from 2011.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2012 Census of Governments: State and Local Finances (Dec. 2014); annual population estimates (Jul. 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	North Dakota*	AA+	Aa1	--
19	South Dakota*	AA+	--	--
27	Oklahoma	AA+	Aa2	AA+
27	Alabama	AA	Aa1	AA+
27	Montana	AA	Aa1	AA+
27	New Hampshire	AA	Aa1	AA+
27	West Virginia	AA	Aa1	AA+
32	Kansas*	AA+	Aa2	--
32	Arkansas	AA	Aa1	--
32	Colorado*	AA	Aa1	--
35	Mississippi	AA	Aa2	AA+
35	Nevada	AA	Aa2	AA+
37	Hawaii	AA	Aa2	AA
37	Louisiana	AA	Aa2	AA
37	Maine	AA	Aa2	AA
37	New York	AA	Aa2	AA
37	Rhode Island	AA	Aa2	AA
37	Wisconsin	AA	Aa2	AA
43	Connecticut	AA	Aa3	AA
43	Michigan	AA-	Aa2	AA
45	Kentucky*	AA-	Aa2	AA-
46	Pennsylvania	AA-	Aa3	AA-
46	Arizona*	AA-	Aa3	--
48	California	A	Aa3	A
48	New Jersey	A	Aa3	A
50	Illinois	A-	A3	A



FAST FACTS

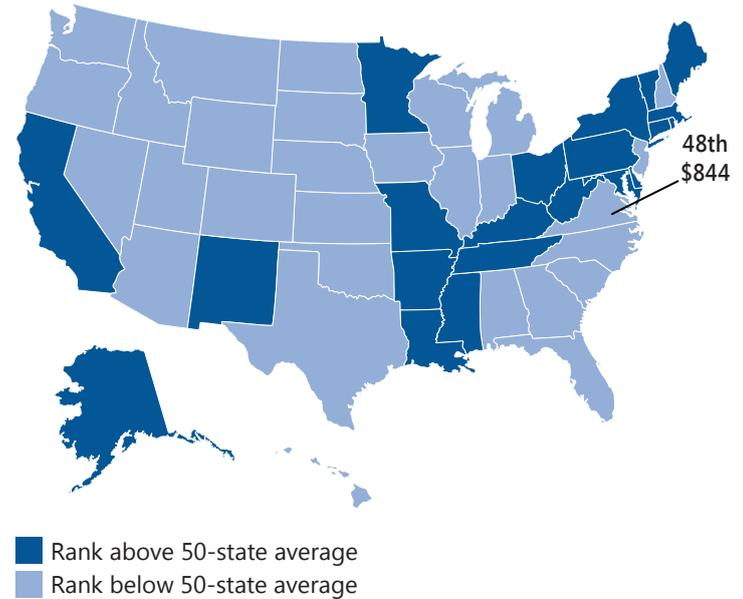
- Virginia has maintained a AAA rating since 1938, longer than any other state.
- The nine states with both AAA ratings and some general obligation debt as of December 2013 retained their AAA ratings. Average bond ratings increased for two states and decreased for three states from December 2013 to December 2014.

Source: Virginia Department of the Treasury (Dec. 2014).

*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.

		\$
1	New York	2,723
2	Vermont	2,162
3	Massachusetts	1,945
4	Connecticut	1,882
5	Alaska	1,846
6	Maine	1,816
7	Rhode Island	1,767
8	Minnesota	1,653
9	New Mexico	1,646
10	Delaware	1,619
11	Louisiana	1,599
12	Pennsylvania	1,598
13	West Virginia	1,502
14	Mississippi	1,495
15	Missouri	1,449
16	Ohio	1,415
17	Arkansas	1,410
18	Tennessee	1,363
19	California	1,320
20	Maryland	1,306
21	Kentucky	1,302
	50-state average	1,287
22	Michigan	1,261
23	North Carolina	1,260
24	Wisconsin	1,240
25	Oklahoma	1,217
26	Arizona	1,207
27	Oregon	1,176
28	New Jersey	1,172
29	Indiana	1,145
30	Iowa	1,137
31	Washington	1,096
32	Texas	1,085
33	Hawaii	1,074
34	North Dakota	1,061
35	Alabama	1,043
36	Illinois	1,041
37	South Carolina	1,026
38	Montana	967
39	Nebraska	928
40	Florida	927
41	Kansas	924
42	Wyoming	917
43	Colorado	910
44	Idaho	910
45	South Dakota	898
46	New Hampshire	898
47	Georgia	860
48	Virginia	844
49	Utah	667
50	Nevada	631



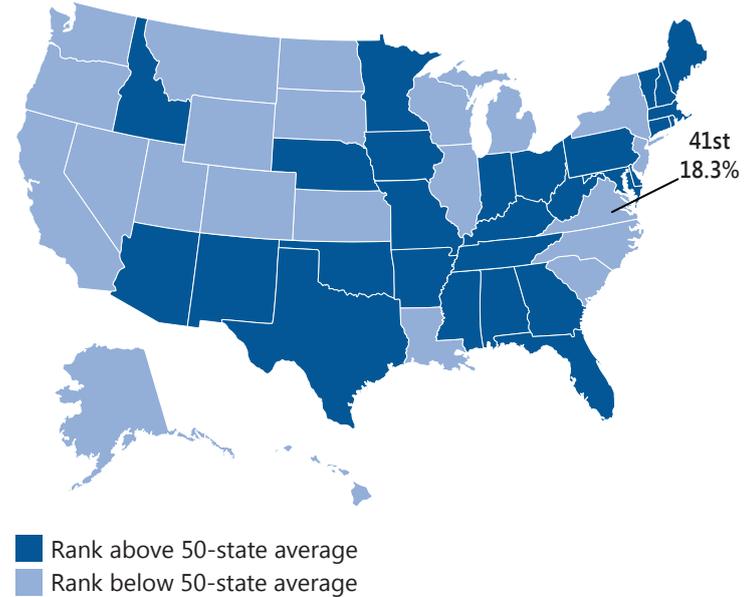
FAST FACTS

- Virginia's per capita Medicaid expenditures decreased by \$21 from 2011 to 2012.
- Virginia's total Medicaid expenditures were \$6.9 billion in 2012 (paid with 50% federal and 50% state funds), a decrease of about \$100 million from 2011.
- At 13.2%, Virginia ranked 45th on the measure of Medicaid enrollment as a percentage of total population in 2014.

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation State Health Facts at <http://kff.org/statedata> (accessed Dec. 2014); U.S. Census Bureau annual population estimates (Jul. 2012, Jul. 2014).

Terms: *Total Medicaid expenditures* represent a state's policies applicable to adult Medicaid beneficiaries receiving care on a fee-for-service basis. Expenditures do not include administrative costs or accounting adjustments.

		%
1	Tennessee	31.9
2	Maine	31.8
3	Minnesota	30.0
4	Florida	27.2
5	Rhode Island	27.0
6	Massachusetts	26.4
7	Arkansas	26.4
8	Missouri	26.0
9	Oklahoma	25.5
10	Mississippi	25.2
11	Vermont	25.1
12	Arizona	24.9
13	West Virginia	24.5
14	Kentucky	24.3
15	Idaho	24.3
16	Iowa	24.3
17	Texas	24.0
18	Maryland	23.9
19	Indiana	23.8
20	Pennsylvania	23.6
21	Nebraska	23.4
22	New Mexico	23.1
23	New Hampshire	22.9
24	Ohio	22.9
25	Georgia	22.8
26	Delaware	22.7
27	Alabama	22.6
28	Connecticut	22.4
	50-state average	22.2
29	New York	22.1
30	Wisconsin	21.5
31	Illinois	21.2
32	South Carolina	21.0
33	South Dakota	20.9
34	Oregon	20.6
35	Kansas	20.6
36	North Carolina	20.5
37	New Jersey	20.2
38	Louisiana	19.5
39	Michigan	19.4
40	Montana	18.7
41	Virginia	18.3
42	Washington	18.3
43	Hawaii	17.2
44	Utah	17.0
45	Alaska	16.5
46	Colorado	16.5
47	California	16.4
48	Nevada	15.7
49	North Dakota	14.1
50	Wyoming	13.2



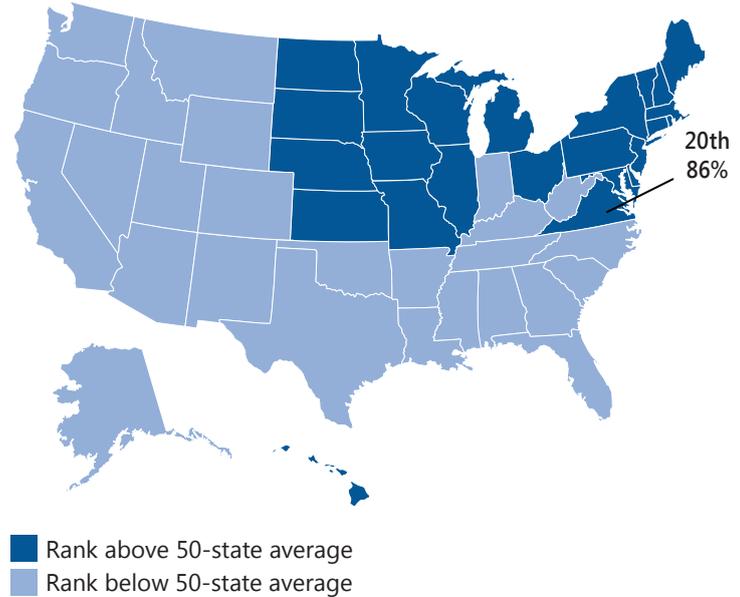
FAST FACTS

- Virginia's per capita expenditure for public assistance was \$1,046 in 2012.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2012 Census of Governments: State and Local Finances (Dec. 2014); annual population estimates (Jul. 2012).

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. State public assistance expenditures account for federal funds included in the state budget.

		%
1	Massachusetts	95.7
2	Hawaii	92.2
3	Vermont	91.4
4	Minnesota	90.6
5	Iowa	90.5
6	Wisconsin	89.4
7	Delaware	89.4
8	Connecticut	89.1
9	Pennsylvania	88.5
10	Maryland	88.5
11	North Dakota	88.0
12	New York	87.7
13	New Hampshire	87.4
14	Michigan	87.2
15	Ohio	87.1
16	Nebraska	87.0
17	South Dakota	86.9
18	Maine	86.5
19	Rhode Island	86.4
20	Virginia	86.0
21	Kansas	85.8
22	Illinois	85.5
23	New Jersey	84.9
24	Missouri	84.8
	50-state average	84.7
25	Utah	84.6
26	Wyoming	84.6
27	Alabama	84.2
28	Colorado	84.0
29	Washington	83.9
30	Indiana	83.9
31	Tennessee	83.9
32	Kentucky	83.4
33	West Virginia	83.2
34	Oregon	82.8
35	North Carolina	81.9
36	South Carolina	81.5
37	Idaho	81.4
38	Arkansas	81.2
39	Louisiana	81.1
40	California	80.6
41	Montana	80.5
42	Mississippi	80.2
43	Arizona	79.9
44	Alaska	79.7
45	Oklahoma	79.6
46	Georgia	78.8
47	New Mexico	78.4
48	Nevada	76.4
49	Florida	75.8
50	Texas	75.4



FAST FACTS

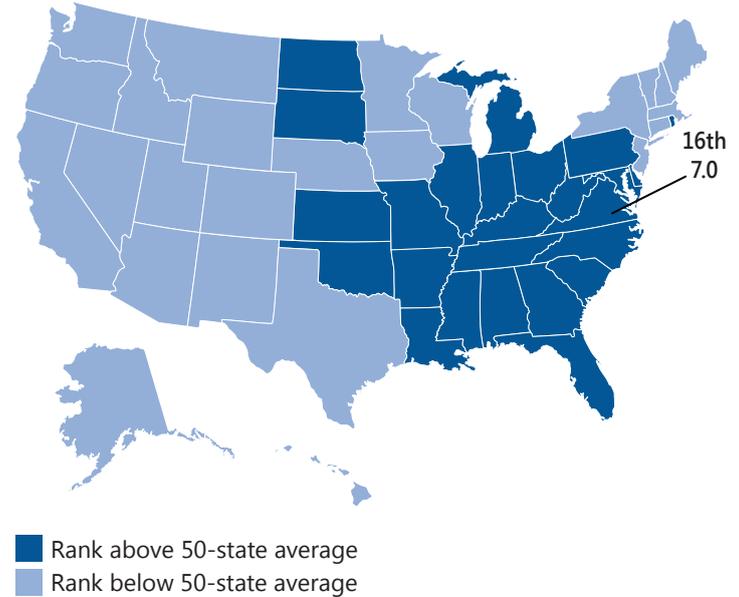
- The percentage of persons under 65 covered by health insurance in Virginia increased slightly from 85.8% in 2012 to 86.0% in 2013.
- In 2013, 74.3% of Virginians under 65 years of age had private insurance through an employer or direct purchase, and 14.7% had government health insurance in the form of Medicare, Medicaid, or military health care (and 3.1% had a combination of both private and government insurance).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (2014).

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.

2012

		per 1000 live births
1	Mississippi	9.9
2	Alabama	8.5
3	Louisiana	8.2
4	Tennessee	8.0
5	Delaware	7.8
6	Indiana	7.7
7	Oklahoma	7.7
8	Ohio	7.7
9	Arkansas	7.5
10	West Virginia	7.5
11	North Carolina	7.5
12	Michigan	7.3
13	South Carolina	7.2
14	Pennsylvania	7.2
15	Maryland	7.0
16	Virginia	7.0
17	Georgia	6.9
18	Missouri	6.9
19	Kentucky	6.9
20	Illinois	6.8
21	South Dakota	6.8
22	Florida	6.7
23	Rhode Island	6.6
24	Kansas	6.6
25	North Dakota	6.5
	50-state average	6.4
26	Wyoming	6.4
27	Hawaii	6.2
28	Colorado	6.1
29	Texas	6.1
30	Arizona	6.0
31	Wisconsin	6.0
32	Montana	5.9
33	Nevada	5.7
34	Maine	5.5
35	New Mexico	5.5
36	Connecticut	5.4
37	Nebraska	5.3
38	Alaska	5.3
39	New York	5.2
40	Vermont	5.2
41	Idaho	5.1
42	Utah	5.1
43	New Jersey	5.0
44	Oregon	4.9
45	California	4.8
46	Massachusetts	4.8
47	Iowa	4.7
48	Washington	4.7
49	Minnesota	4.6
50	New Hampshire	4.4



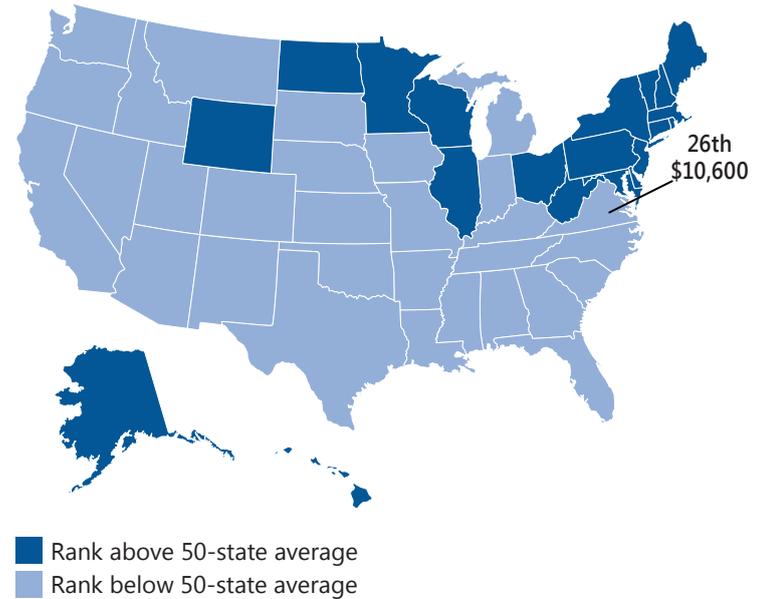
FAST FACTS

- Virginia's infant mortality rate increased from 6.8 to 7.0 from 2010 to 2012.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics (2012).

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

		\$
1	New York	20,812
2	New Jersey	18,977
3	Connecticut	17,911
4	Wyoming	16,838
5	Vermont	16,458
6	Massachusetts	15,869
7	Alaska	15,534
8	Maryland	15,096
9	Pennsylvania	14,781
10	Rhode Island	14,484
11	New Hampshire	14,020
12	Delaware	13,752
13	Illinois	12,900
14	West Virginia	12,500
15	Maine	12,367
16	Ohio	12,280
17	Minnesota	12,237
18	Hawaii	12,130
19	North Dakota	11,727
20	Wisconsin	11,531
	50-state average	11,337
21	Iowa	11,142
22	Michigan	11,120
23	Nebraska	11,051
24	Indiana	10,973
25	Kansas	10,713
26	Virginia	10,600
27	Louisiana	10,402
28	Washington	10,347
29	Missouri	10,026
30	Montana	9,830
31	South Carolina	9,818
32	Oregon	9,752
33	Arkansas	9,430
34	Georgia	9,402
35	Colorado	9,328
36	California	9,314
37	Kentucky	9,105
38	New Mexico	9,088
39	Texas	9,015
40	Alabama	8,521
41	Nevada	8,515
42	South Dakota	8,485
43	Florida	7,923
44	Tennessee	7,701
45	Oklahoma	7,603
46	North Carolina	7,494
47	Mississippi	7,483
48	Arizona	7,233
49	Utah	6,836
50	Idaho	6,410



FAST FACTS

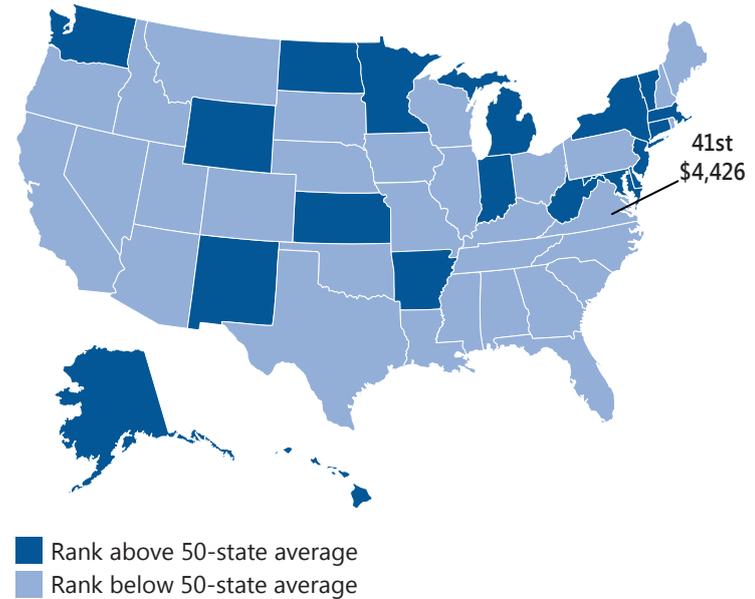
- The majority of public school funding in Virginia is from local and state sources (53% and 38% respectively) with 9% from federal sources.
- From 2010-11 to 2011-12, per pupil public school funding in Virginia increased by \$66 from localities and \$148 from the state and decreased by \$55 from the federal government, a total per pupil increase of \$159.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2012 Census of Governments, Public Education Finances: 2012 (May 2014).

Note: Revenue from and payments to other school systems are excluded to avoid double counting. Expenditures for adult education, community services, and other non-elementary and secondary programs are also excluded. Includes the finances of charter schools whose charters are held directly by a government or a government agency. Charter schools whose charters are held by nongovernmental entities are excluded.

2011-12

		\$
1	Vermont	15,600
2	Hawaii	11,829
3	Alaska	11,531
4	Wyoming	9,466
5	Delaware	9,189
6	New York	8,824
7	Minnesota	8,306
8	Arkansas	8,037
9	New Jersey	7,819
10	Indiana	7,413
11	New Mexico	7,244
12	Connecticut	7,150
13	West Virginia	7,140
14	Maryland	7,005
15	Michigan	6,893
16	North Dakota	6,748
17	Massachusetts	6,721
18	Washington	6,701
19	Kansas	6,535
	50-state average	6,189
20	California	5,870
21	Pennsylvania	5,813
22	Kentucky	5,751
23	Ohio	5,725
24	Rhode Island	5,670
25	Nevada	5,603
26	Wisconsin	5,544
27	Iowa	5,407
28	Maine	5,406
29	New Hampshire	5,395
30	Louisiana	5,392
31	Oregon	5,363
32	Montana	5,350
33	Alabama	5,303
34	North Carolina	5,231
35	South Carolina	5,011
36	Illinois	4,896
37	Idaho	4,631
38	Missouri	4,607
39	Mississippi	4,475
40	Georgia	4,466
41	Virginia	4,426
42	Colorado	4,391
43	Oklahoma	4,320
44	Texas	4,087
45	Tennessee	4,023
46	Utah	3,896
47	Nebraska	3,876
48	Florida	3,273
49	South Dakota	3,093
50	Arizona	3,018



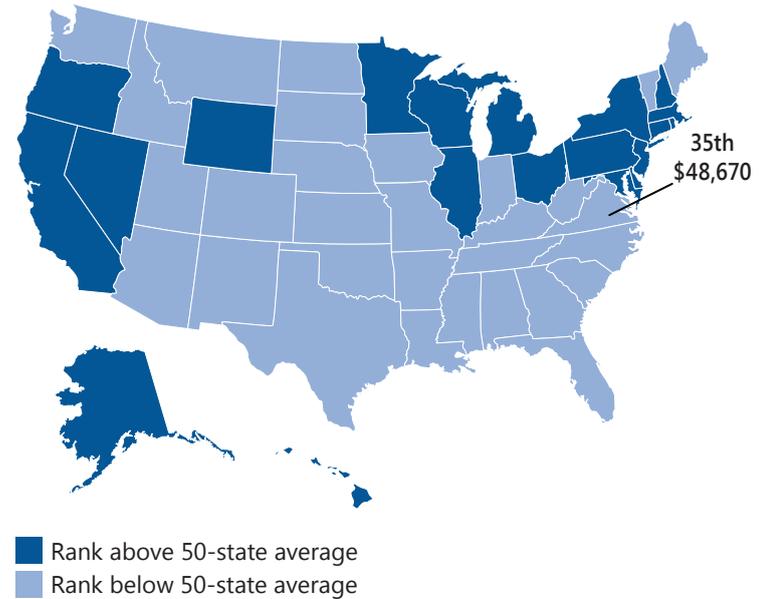
FAST FACTS

- State per pupil funding in Virginia increased by 3.5% (\$148) between 2010-11 and 2011-12.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Census of Governments, Public Education Finances: 2012 (May 2014).

Note: Revenue from and payments to other school systems are excluded to avoid double counting. Expenditures for adult education, community services, and other non-elementary and secondary programs are also excluded. Includes the finances of charter schools whose charters are held directly by a government or a government agency. Charter schools whose charters are held by nongovernmental entities are excluded.

		\$
1	New York	75,279
2	Massachusetts	72,334
3	Connecticut	69,397
4	California	69,324
5	New Jersey	68,797
6	Alaska	65,468
7	Maryland	64,248
8	Rhode Island	63,474
9	Pennsylvania	62,994
10	Michigan	61,560
11	Delaware	59,679
12	Illinois	59,113
13	Oregon	57,612
14	Wyoming	56,775
15	Ohio	56,307
16	Minnesota	56,268
17	Nevada	55,957
18	New Hampshire	55,599
19	Hawaii	54,300
20	Wisconsin	53,797
	50-state average	53,649
21	Georgia	52,880
22	Vermont	52,526
23	Washington	52,234
24	Louisiana	51,381
25	Iowa	50,946
26	Kentucky	50,203
27	Indiana	50,065
28	Arizona	49,885
29	Colorado	49,844
30	Idaho	49,734
31	Utah	49,393
32	Nebraska	48,997
33	Montana	48,855
34	Texas	48,819
35	Virginia	48,670
36	Maine	48,430
37	South Carolina	48,375
38	Alabama	47,949
39	Tennessee	47,563
40	Missouri	47,517
41	Kansas	47,464
42	North Dakota	47,344
43	Arkansas	46,631
44	Florida	46,598
45	North Carolina	45,737
46	New Mexico	45,453
47	West Virginia	45,453
48	Oklahoma	44,373
49	Mississippi	41,814
50	South Dakota	39,018



FAST FACTS

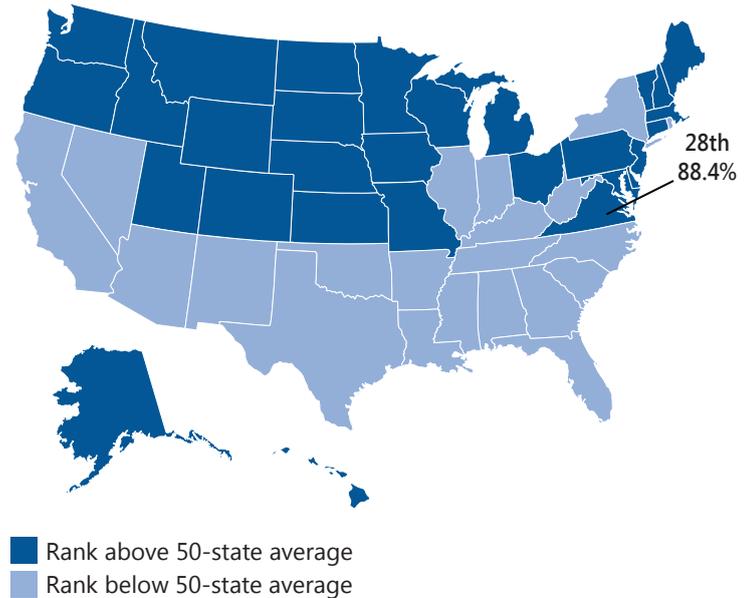
- The national average public school teacher salary, which accounts for the number of teachers in each state, was \$56,103. This is higher than the 50-state average because certain states with more teachers, such as California and New York, pay higher salaries.
- In 2012, Virginia had a student-teacher ratio of about 12:1, compared to the national average of 16:1.

Source: National Education Association Ranking & Estimates: Rankings of the States 2013 and Estimates of School Statistics 2014 (Mar. 2014).

Terms: *Student-teacher ratio* is different from average class size, which is the number of students assigned to a classroom for instructional purposes.

Note: 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.

		%
1	Wyoming	93.5
2	New Hampshire	92.8
3	Montana	92.7
4	Minnesota	92.4
5	Maine	91.8
6	Alaska	91.6
7	Iowa	91.6
8	South Dakota	91.6
9	North Dakota	91.5
10	Utah	91.5
11	Vermont	91.5
12	Hawaii	91.0
13	Wisconsin	90.9
14	Colorado	90.5
15	Nebraska	90.2
16	Kansas	90.1
17	Washington	90.1
18	Massachusetts	89.9
19	Connecticut	89.7
20	Oregon	89.7
21	Idaho	89.4
22	Michigan	89.4
23	Pennsylvania	89.2
24	Maryland	89.1
25	Ohio	89.0
26	Missouri	88.7
27	New Jersey	88.5
28	Virginia	88.4
29	Delaware	88.3
	50-state average	88.2
30	Illinois	87.8
31	Indiana	87.6
32	Florida	86.8
33	Oklahoma	86.7
34	Arizona	85.9
35	Rhode Island	85.9
36	North Carolina	85.7
37	New York	85.6
38	South Carolina	85.6
39	Tennessee	85.6
40	Georgia	85.5
41	Nevada	85.2
42	West Virginia	84.6
43	Alabama	84.5
44	Arkansas	84.4
45	New Mexico	84.3
46	Kentucky	84.1
47	Louisiana	83.1
48	Mississippi	82.4
49	Texas	81.9
50	California	81.7



FAST FACTS

- Approximately 36% of Virginians 25 years and older had completed a bachelor's degree or higher in 2013.
- Virginia's on-time high school graduation rate for the class of 2014 was 89.9%.

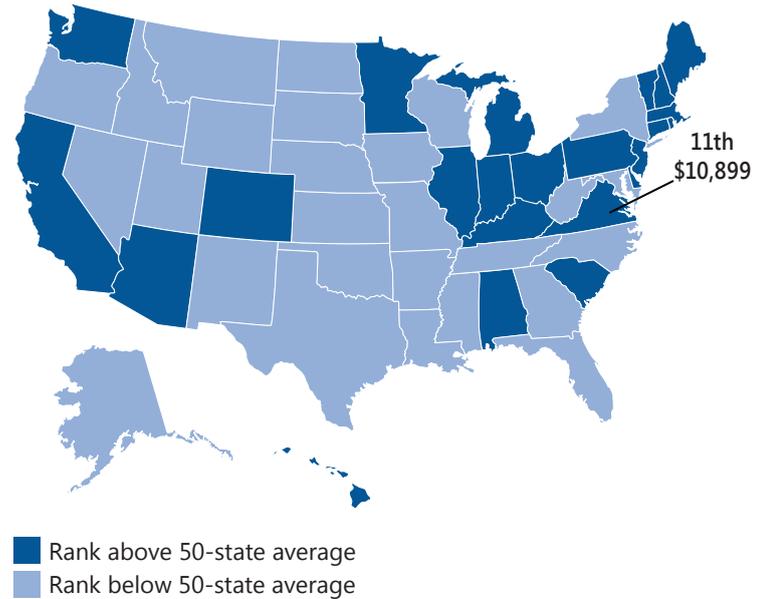
Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2013 American Community Survey One-Year Estimates, Education Attainment, <http://factfinder2.census.gov> (Dec. 2014); Virginia Department of Education State-Level Cohort Report (Sep. 2014).

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.

Note: Estimated. Includes GEDs and equivalent.

AVERAGE ANNUAL IN-STATE TUITION & FEES AT PUBLIC 4-YEAR INSTITUTIONS 2014-15

		\$
1	New Hampshire	14,712
2	Vermont	14,419
3	Pennsylvania	13,246
4	New Jersey	13,002
5	Illinois	12,770
6	Michigan	11,909
7	South Carolina	11,449
8	Delaware	11,448
9	Massachusetts	10,951
10	Rhode Island	10,934
11	Virginia	10,899
12	Washington	10,846
13	Connecticut	10,620
14	Minnesota	10,527
15	Arizona	10,398
16	Ohio	10,100
17	Hawaii	9,740
18	Colorado	9,487
19	Alabama	9,470
20	Maine	9,422
21	Kentucky	9,188
22	California	9,173
23	Indiana	9,023
	50-state average	9,012
24	Oregon	8,932
25	Texas	8,830
26	Wisconsin	8,781
27	Maryland	8,724
28	Tennessee	8,541
29	Missouri	8,383
30	Georgia	8,094
31	Kansas	8,086
32	Iowa	7,857
33	South Dakota	7,653
34	Arkansas	7,567
35	North Dakota	7,513
36	Nebraska	7,404
37	Louisiana	7,314
38	New York	7,292
39	Oklahoma	6,895
40	Mississippi	6,861
41	North Carolina	6,677
42	West Virginia	6,661
43	Idaho	6,602
44	Nevada	6,418
45	Florida	6,351
46	Montana	6,279
47	New Mexico	6,190
48	Utah	6,177
49	Alaska	6,138
50	Wyoming	4,646



FAST FACTS

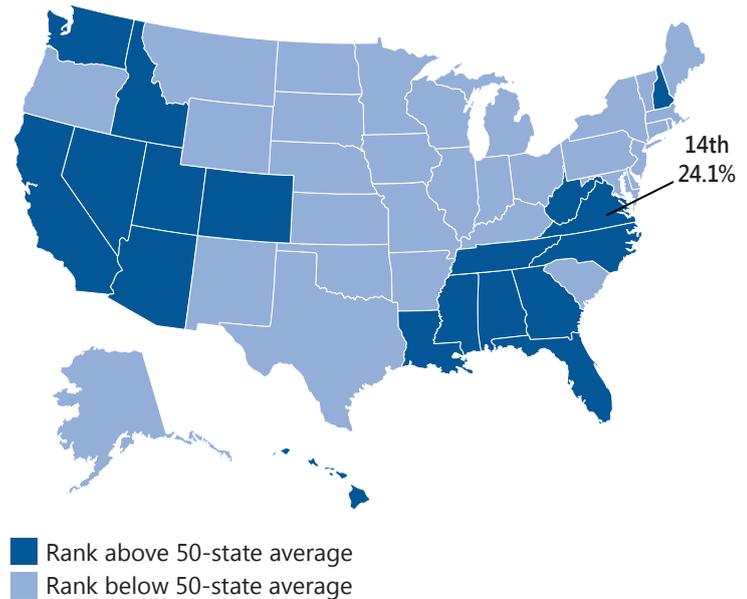
- Average tuition and fees at Virginia's public four-year higher education institutions increased by \$550 from 2013 to 2014 (5.3%, or 3.5% when adjusted for inflation).
- Average tuition and fees at Virginia's private nonprofit four-year institutions was \$28,395 for 2014-15.

Source: College Board, Trends in College Pricing, <http://trends.collegeboard.org> (2014); State Council of Higher Education for Virginia, 2014-15 Tuition and Fees at Virginia's State Supported Colleges and Universities (Jul. 2014).

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. Excludes room and board.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN IN-STATE TUITION & FEES AT PUBLIC 4-YEAR INSTITUTIONS 2009-10 to 2014-15

		%
1	Louisiana	54.4
2	Georgia	46.1
3	Arizona	43.4
4	Colorado	36.8
5	Washington	33.9
6	Florida	33.0
7	North Carolina	33.0
8	Hawaii	32.6
9	Alabama	32.0
10	Nevada	27.7
11	Tennessee	26.6
12	California	26.6
13	Mississippi	25.2
14	Virginia	24.1
15	Idaho	22.1
16	Utah	22.1
17	West Virginia	20.9
18	New Hampshire	20.1
	50-state average	17.9
19	New Mexico	16.9
20	Oregon	16.9
21	Kentucky	16.7
22	Rhode Island	16.2
23	Kansas	15.8
24	Oklahoma	15.0
25	New York	14.8
26	Delaware	14.8
27	South Dakota	14.7
28	Arkansas	14.4
29	Connecticut	13.5
30	Alaska	12.7
31	Wyoming	12.7
32	Pennsylvania	11.2
33	Illinois	10.9
34	Wisconsin	10.7
35	Michigan	10.3
36	Texas	8.9
37	South Carolina	8.7
38	Vermont	8.5
39	Minnesota	8.3
40	Nebraska	7.4
41	Ohio	7.3
42	North Dakota	7.2
43	Massachusetts	7.1
44	Indiana	6.7
45	Iowa	5.8
46	New Jersey	5.6
47	Maryland	5.5
48	Missouri	5.0
49	Montana	3.5
50	Maine	-0.3



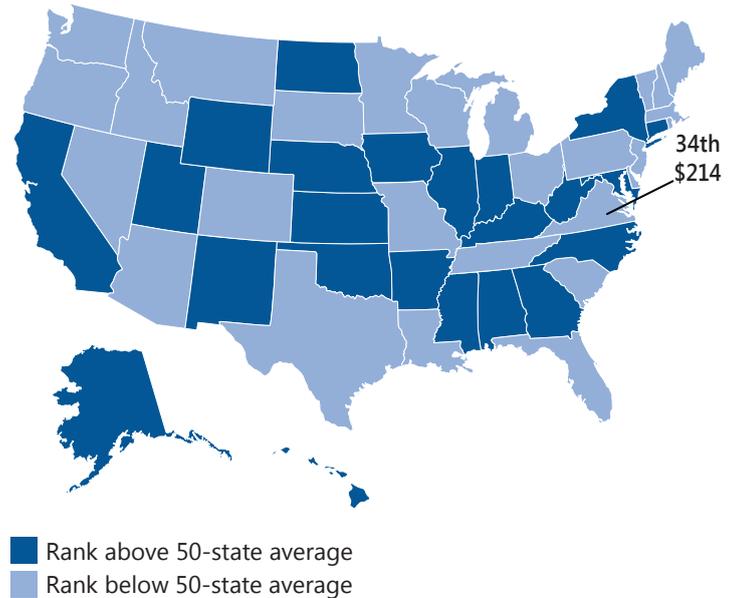
FAST FACTS

- Tuition and fees (not adjusted for inflation) at Virginia's public four-year higher education institutions increased by 37% between 2009-10 and 2014-15.
- Average charges for a resident undergraduate at a four-year institution (tuition and fees plus room and board) were approximately 47% of per capita disposable income for the 2014-15 academic year.

Source: College Board, Trends in College Pricing, <http://trends.collegeboard.org> (2014); State Council of Higher Education for Virginia (SCHEV), 2014-15 Tuition and Fees at Virginia's State Supported Colleges and Universities (Jul. 2014).

Note: Adjusted for inflation. The College Board uses the Consumer Price Index, All Urban Consumers to adjust for inflation. SCHEV defines per capita disposable income as income available to individuals for spending and saving.

		\$
1	Wyoming	605
2	North Dakota	566
3	Alaska	521
4	New Mexico	418
5	Hawaii	369
6	North Carolina	369
7	Nebraska	368
8	Mississippi	326
9	Illinois	317
10	Alabama	298
11	Maryland	294
12	Arkansas	288
13	Connecticut	281
14	Georgia	279
15	West Virginia	278
16	Utah	275
17	California	275
18	Oklahoma	271
19	Kentucky	269
20	Kansas	266
21	Iowa	266
22	New York	264
23	Indiana	259
	50-state average	258
24	Minnesota	257
25	Texas	250
26	Delaware	246
27	Tennessee	244
28	Louisiana	242
29	South Dakota	235
30	Idaho	232
31	Washington	225
32	New Jersey	224
33	Montana	224
34	Virginia	214
35	Maine	204
36	Florida	201
37	Wisconsin	194
38	South Carolina	190
39	Ohio	181
40	Nevada	175
41	Michigan	169
42	Massachusetts	163
43	Rhode Island	161
44	Oregon	161
45	Missouri	160
46	Vermont	147
47	Pennsylvania	139
48	Arizona	132
49	Colorado	129
50	New Hampshire	82



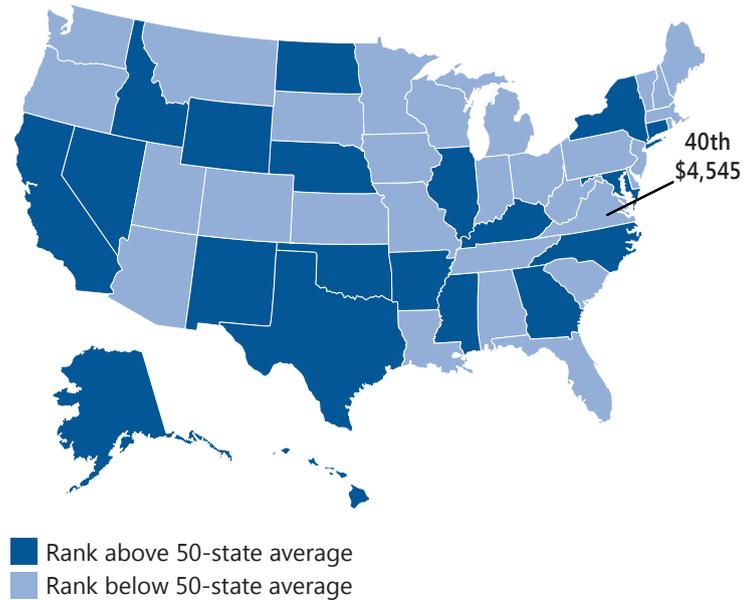
FAST FACTS

- From 2009 to 2014, Virginia's per capita state support for public and private higher education decreased by 19.6% (when adjusted for inflation), which is greater than the 50-state average decrease of 14.1% over the same period.

Source: Center for the Study of Education Policy at Illinois State University and the State Higher Education Executive Officers, *Grapevine* Compilation of State Fiscal Support for Higher Education (FY 2009 and FY 2013).

Note: Data from the *Grapevine* compilation includes state-supported community colleges, two-year colleges, and private colleges and universities, and public colleges and universities.

		\$
1	Wyoming	16,474
2	Alaska	12,932
3	Illinois	9,439
4	North Carolina	8,687
5	New Mexico	8,580
6	New York	7,843
7	Nebraska	7,357
8	Texas	7,259
9	Hawaii	7,173
10	California	7,096
11	Connecticut	7,028
12	Oklahoma	6,955
13	Maryland	6,756
14	Kentucky	6,750
15	Georgia	6,703
16	Nevada	6,693
17	North Dakota	6,561
18	Idaho	6,546
19	Arkansas	6,173
20	Mississippi	6,162
	50-state average	6,027
21	Tennessee	6,022
22	Maine	5,978
23	Wisconsin	5,837
24	West Virginia	5,773
25	Massachusetts	5,672
26	Kansas	5,634
27	New Jersey	5,545
28	Louisiana	5,515
29	Alabama	5,507
30	Missouri	5,310
31	Iowa	5,013
32	Utah	5,007
33	Arizona	4,958
34	Delaware	4,858
35	Washington	4,849
36	South Carolina	4,797
37	Florida	4,784
38	South Dakota	4,778
39	Minnesota	4,614
40	Virginia	4,545
41	Ohio	4,523
42	Michigan	4,469
43	Rhode Island	4,459
44	Indiana	4,442
45	Montana	4,294
46	Pennsylvania	3,959
47	Oregon	3,875
48	Colorado	2,779
49	Vermont	2,655
50	New Hampshire	1,708



FAST FACTS

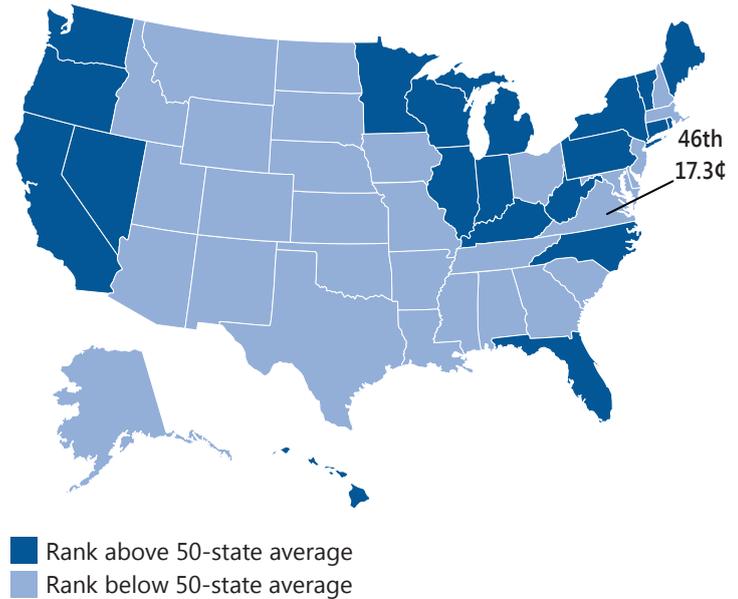
- Virginia's higher education appropriations per FTE student decreased by 28.3% between 2008 and 2013 (inflation adjusted to 2013 dollars). This was the 16th largest percentage decrease among the 50 states over that time frame.
- In FY 2013, Virginia public institutions had FTE enrollment of 320,481, 11th largest of the 50 states.

Source: State Higher Education Executive Officers, State Higher Education Finance FY 2013 (Apr. 2014).

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

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

		¢ per gallon
1	New York	50.3
2	California	48.5
3	Hawaii	47.9
4	Connecticut	47.4
5	Pennsylvania	41.8
6	Indiana	39.4
7	Illinois	39.1
8	Michigan	39.0
9	Washington	37.5
10	North Carolina	36.8
11	Florida	36.0
12	West Virginia	35.7
13	Nevada	33.2
14	Rhode Island	33.0
15	Wisconsin	32.9
16	Vermont	32.8
17	Kentucky	31.9
18	Oregon	31.1
19	Maine	30.0
20	Minnesota	28.6
	50-state average	28.1
21	Ohio	28.0
22	Montana	27.8
23	Georgia	27.5
24	Maryland	27.4
25	Nebraska	27.3
26	Massachusetts	26.5
27	Idaho	25.0
28	Utah	24.5
29	Kansas	24.0
30	Wyoming	24.0
31	New Hampshire	23.8
32	Delaware	23.0
33	North Dakota	23.0
34	Colorado	22.0
35	Iowa	22.0
36	South Dakota	22.0
37	Arkansas	21.8
38	Tennessee	21.4
39	Alabama	20.9
40	Louisiana	20.0
41	Texas	20.0
42	Arizona	19.0
43	New Mexico	18.9
44	Mississippi	18.8
45	Missouri	17.3
46	Virginia	17.3*
47	Oklahoma	17.0
48	South Carolina	16.8
49	New Jersey	14.5
50	Alaska	12.4



FAST FACTS

- The federal gas tax, collected in all states, is 18.4¢ per gallon.
- The Virginia state gas tax was 11.1¢ per gallon from July 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014 and increased to 16.2¢ per gallon on January 1, 2015.
- Beginning July 1, 2013, Virginia replaced its 17.5¢ per gallon tax on gasoline with a tax on the wholesale price of a gallon of gasoline.

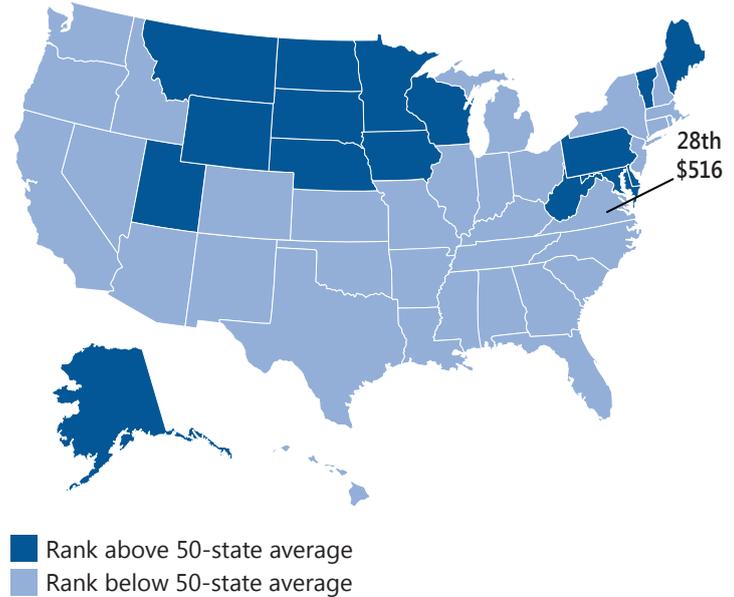
Source: American Petroleum Institute (Oct. 2014); Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles, www.dmv.virginia.gov/commercial/#taxact/tax_rates.asp (accessed Jan. 2015).

Terms: *State motor fuel tax* includes state excise tax and other state taxes and fees. Motor fuel tax applies to unleaded gasoline.

* State motor fuel taxes shown in this comparison represent a statewide weighted average. The Virginia rate of 17.3¢ accounts for the 11.1¢ per gallon wholesale tax effective in 2014; a 0.6¢ per gallon petroleum storage tank fee; and a 2.1% sales tax on wholesale motor fuels in localities that are within the Northern Virginia and Hampton Roads Transportation Districts.

Note: The Virginia state motor fuel tax rate is calculated semiannually as 5.1% of a six-month statewide average of wholesale prices for periods after January 1, 2015. The state motor fuel tax rate had previously been calculated using 3.5% of wholesale prices. 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.

		\$
1	North Dakota	1,844
2	Alaska	1,751
3	Wyoming	1,318
4	South Dakota	1,133
5	Vermont	1,072
6	Montana	1,046
7	Maryland	860
8	Delaware	779
9	Iowa	771
10	West Virginia	697
11	Utah	687
12	Pennsylvania	680
13	Maine	669
14	Wisconsin	668
15	Minnesota	664
16	Nebraska	657
	50-state average	631
17	Kansas	626
18	Nevada	611
19	Oklahoma	607
20	Louisiana	600
21	Washington	600
22	Mississippi	581
23	Kentucky	569
24	New Hampshire	562
25	Illinois	559
26	Idaho	552
27	New York	524
28	Virginia	516
29	New Mexico	497
30	Arkansas	489
31	Missouri	487
32	Oregon	477
33	Connecticut	473
34	Alabama	466
35	New Jersey	465
36	Ohio	465
37	Colorado	460
38	California	439
39	Texas	435
40	Hawaii	433
41	Indiana	432
42	Rhode Island	418
43	Florida	412
44	North Carolina	402
45	Massachusetts	393
46	Tennessee	385
47	Arizona	357
48	Michigan	332
49	South Carolina	331
50	Georgia	312



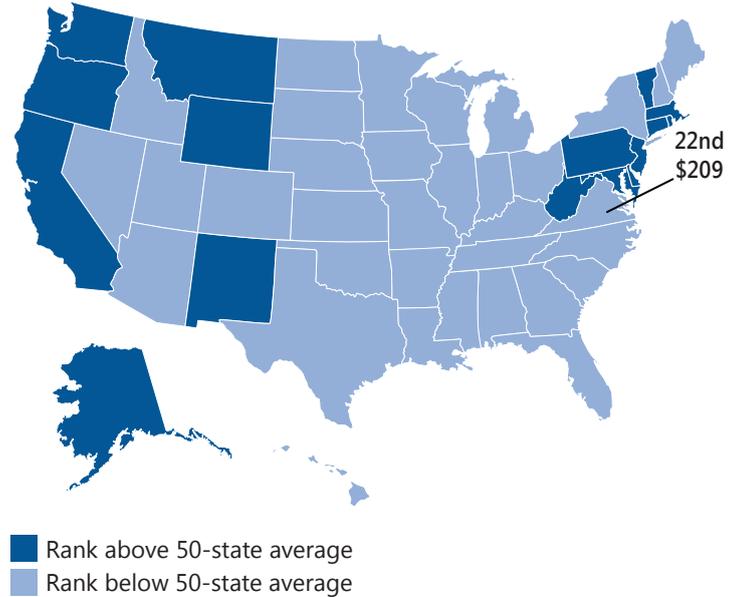
FAST FACTS

- 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 \$4.2 billion Virginia spent on roads in 2012, \$2.2 billion (52%) was used mainly for road construction.
- In 2012, Virginia ranked 11th of the 50 states in total vehicle miles traveled (VMT), at 81 billion miles, and 31st in road expenditure per VMT.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2012 Census of Governments: State and Local Finances (Dec. 2014); annual population estimates (Jul. 2012); Bureau of Transportation Statistics, State Transportation Statistics 2014; Federal Highway Administration Statistics 2012 (Oct. 2013).

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.

		\$
1	Alaska	600
2	Delaware	500
3	Wyoming	381
4	Vermont	364
5	Maryland	343
6	California	342
7	Montana	279
8	Connecticut	277
9	Massachusetts	275
10	New Mexico	271
11	Rhode Island	255
12	New Jersey	250
13	West Virginia	242
14	Oregon	241
15	Pennsylvania	238
16	Washington	230
	50-state average	225
17	Wisconsin	221
18	Oklahoma	218
19	Colorado	217
20	New York	213
21	North Dakota	213
22	Virginia	209
23	Idaho	208
24	South Dakota	206
25	Michigan	206
26	Nebraska	206
27	Arkansas	204
28	Louisiana	201
29	North Carolina	193
30	Arizona	190
31	Hawaii	187
32	Texas	179
33	Georgia	179
34	Utah	178
35	Maine	175
36	Kentucky	171
37	Iowa	171
38	Nevada	168
39	Missouri	163
40	Ohio	163
41	Mississippi	163
42	South Carolina	162
43	Florida	160
44	Alabama	156
45	New Hampshire	151
46	Illinois	150
47	Kansas	147
48	Minnesota	147
49	Tennessee	143
50	Indiana	141



FAST FACTS

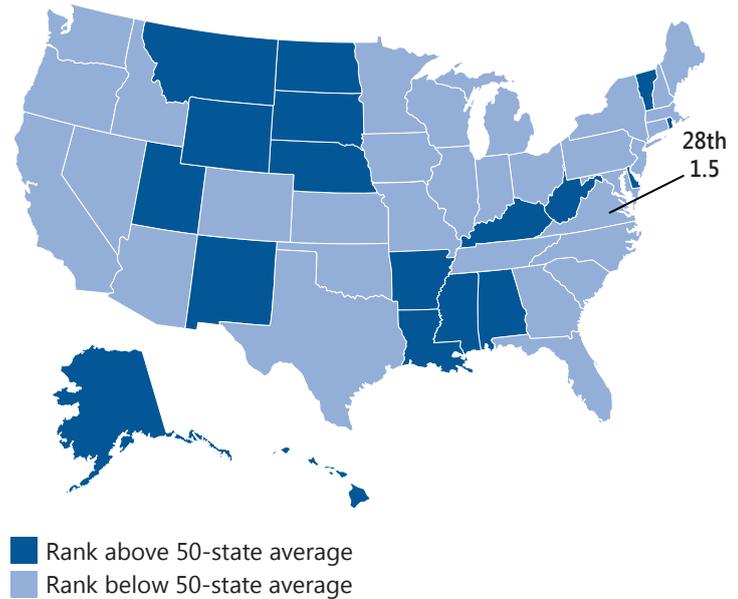
- Corrections made up 70% of Virginia's public safety expenditures in 2012, followed by police protection (19%) and inspection and regulation for the protection of the public (12%).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2012 Census of Governments: State and Local Finances (Dec. 2014); annual population estimates (Jul. 2012).

Terms: *Public safety* includes three categories: police protection, corrections, and protective inspection and regulation. *Police protection* includes police patrols and communications, crime prevention activities, detention and custody of persons awaiting trial, traffic safety, and vehicular inspection. *Corrections* is the confinement and correction of adults and minors convicted of offenses against the law, and pardon, probation, and parole activities. *Protective inspection and regulation* is regulation of private enterprise for the protection of the public and the inspection of hazardous activities (except for major functions such as fire prevention, health, and natural resources).

2012

1	Hawaii	4.1
2	Alaska	3.7
3	Delaware	2.9
4	North Dakota	2.7
5	Vermont	2.4
6	Wyoming	2.4
7	New Mexico	2.2
8	West Virginia	2.2
9	Arkansas	2.2
10	Montana	2.0
11	Kentucky	1.9
12	Mississippi	1.9
13	Utah	1.9
14	Rhode Island	1.8
15	Alabama	1.8
16	South Dakota	1.8
17	Nebraska	1.7
18	Louisiana	1.7
	50-state average	1.7
19	Connecticut	1.7
20	Oklahoma	1.7
21	Oregon	1.7
22	Kansas	1.7
23	South Carolina	1.7
24	New Jersey	1.6
25	Washington	1.6
26	Maine	1.6
27	Iowa	1.6
28	Virginia	1.5
29	North Carolina	1.5
30	Minnesota	1.5
31	Michigan	1.5
32	Maryland	1.5
33	Massachusetts	1.5
34	Missouri	1.4
35	Colorado	1.4
36	New Hampshire	1.4
37	Indiana	1.4
38	Idaho	1.4
39	Tennessee	1.3
40	Georgia	1.3
41	Pennsylvania	1.2
42	New York	1.2
43	Wisconsin	1.2
44	Texas	1.2
45	Ohio	1.2
46	Arizona	1.1
47	California	1.0
48	Illinois	1.0
49	Nevada	1.0
50	Florida	0.9



FAST FACTS

- Virginia employed 126,520 state government FTEs in 2012, a decrease of 0.9% from 2008, when Virginia state government FTEs peaked at 127,654.
- The Virginia Department of Transportation employs about 7,000 persons (about 6% of state FTEs). In some other states, a greater part of the transportation function is performed by local governments and the private sector.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2012 Census of Governments: Employment (Mar. 2012); Virginia Department of Human Resource Management Full Time Equivalent Report (Jun. 2012).

Terms: The Census Bureau counts *full-time equivalent* employees (FTEs) as the number of full-time employees that could have been employed if the reported number of hours worked by part-time employees had been worked by full-time employees.



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