

# VIRGINIA

Compared to the Other States  
2016 Edition



National Rankings on Taxes, Budgetary  
Components, and Other Indicators

**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 trends compared to the previous year.

### Sources & Methods

Data used in *Virginia Compared to the Other States* is 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 50-state average shown in each table weights each state equally and excludes the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

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. Values are shown only to a certain decimal place; actual values are different.

# VIRGINIA TRENDS 2016

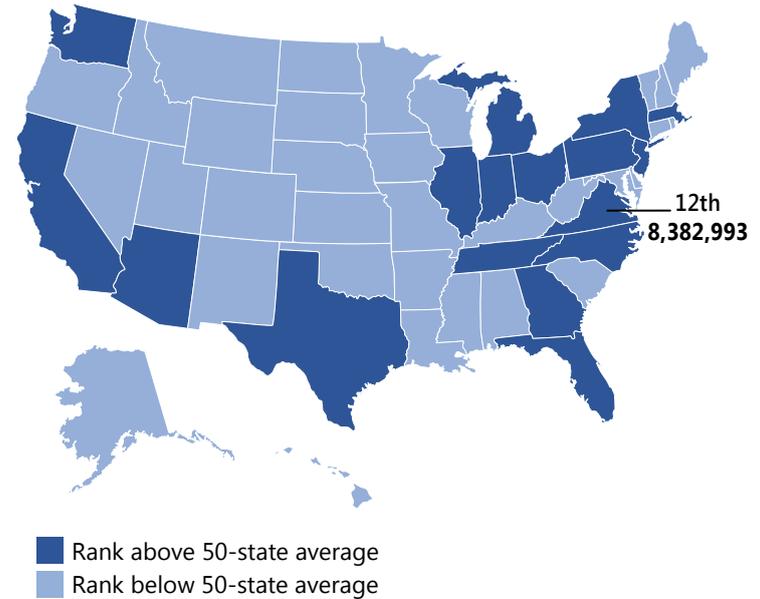
	RANK	MEASURE	TREND
1	12	Population	▲
2	17	Percentage Change in Population (2005–2015)	▼
3	10	Per Capita Personal Income	▲
4	16	Per Capita Gross State Product	▲
5	34	Annual Unemployment Rate	▼
6	44	Percentage of Population in Poverty	▼
7	34	Per Capita State & Local Revenue	▲
8	49	State & Local Revenue as Percentage of Personal Income	▲
9	38	Per Capita State Revenue	▲
10	26	Per Capita Local Revenue	▲
11	8	Percentage of Total State & Local Tax Revenue From Individual Income Tax	▲
12	25	Per Capita State & Local Taxes	▲
13	43	State & Local Taxes as Percentage of Personal Income	▲
14	15	Per Capita Local Taxes	▲
15	35	Per Capita State Taxes	▲
16	48	Per Capita Federal Grants	▲
17	10	Per Capita Federal Expenditures	▼
18	29	Per Capita State Expenditures	▼
19	27	Percentage Change in Per Capita State Expenditures (2005–2014)	▼
20	25	Per Capita General Fund Expenditures	▼
21	25	Per Capita State & Local Debt Outstanding	▼
22	1	Bond Ratings	▷
23	47	Per Capita Medicaid Expenditures	▲

	RANK	MEASURE	TREND
24	40	Percentage of Total State Expenditures for Public Assistance	▲
25	27	Percentage of Population Under Age 65 with Health Insurance	▲
26	25	Infant Mortality Rate	▼
27	23	State & Local Per Pupil Funding, Pre-K through 12	▲
28	39	State Per Pupil Funding, Pre-K through 12	▲
29	28	Average Teacher Salary in Public Schools	▲
30	29	Percentage of Population 25 Years & Older with at Least a High School Education	▲
31	8	Average Annual In-State Tuition & Fees at Public 4-Year Institutions	▲
32	8	Percentage Change in In-State Tuition & Fees at Public 4-Year Institutions (2010-11 to 2015-16)	▼
33	34	Per Capita State Support for Public & Private Higher Education	▲
34	42	Higher Education Appropriations Per FTE Student	▲
35	36	State Motor Fuel Taxes	▲
36	27	Per Capita State & Local Road Expenditures	▼
37	23	Per Capita Public Safety Expenditures	▲
38	28	State Government FTEs per 100 Persons	▷

## CHANGE IN MEASURE from 2015 edition

- ▲ Increased
- ▼ Decreased
- ▷ Unchanged

1	California	39,144,818
2	Texas	27,469,114
3	Florida	20,271,272
4	New York	19,795,791
5	Illinois	12,859,995
6	Pennsylvania	12,802,503
7	Ohio	11,613,423
8	Georgia	10,214,860
9	North Carolina	10,042,802
10	Michigan	9,922,576
11	New Jersey	8,958,013
12	Virginia	8,382,993
13	Washington	7,170,351
14	Arizona	6,828,065
15	Massachusetts	6,794,422
16	Indiana	6,619,680
17	Tennessee	6,600,299
	<b>50-state average</b>	<b>6,414,932</b>
18	Missouri	6,083,672
19	Maryland	6,006,401
20	Wisconsin	5,771,337
21	Minnesota	5,489,594
22	Colorado	5,456,574
23	South Carolina	4,896,146
24	Alabama	4,858,979
25	Louisiana	4,670,724
26	Kentucky	4,425,092
27	Oregon	4,028,977
28	Oklahoma	3,911,338
29	Connecticut	3,590,886
30	Iowa	3,123,899
31	Utah	2,995,919
32	Mississippi	2,992,333
33	Arkansas	2,978,204
34	Kansas	2,911,641
35	Nevada	2,890,845
36	New Mexico	2,085,109
37	Nebraska	1,896,190
38	West Virginia	1,844,128
39	Idaho	1,654,930
40	Hawaii	1,431,603
41	New Hampshire	1,330,608
42	Maine	1,329,328
43	Rhode Island	1,056,298
44	Montana	1,032,949
45	Delaware	945,934
46	South Dakota	858,469
47	North Dakota	756,927
48	Alaska	738,432
49	Vermont	626,042
50	Wyoming	586,107



## FAST FACTS

- Virginia's population increased by 0.7% from 2015 to 2016, compared to 0.8% nationally.
- The U.S. population, including the District of Columbia (which is not included in the 50-state average), was estimated to be 321,418,820 in 2015.

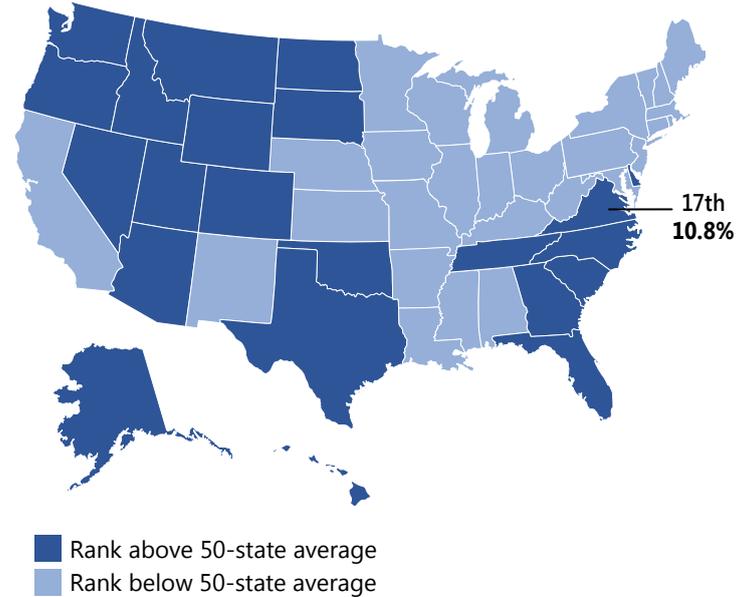
Source: U.S. Census Bureau annual population estimates (Jul. 2015).

Note: Population estimates are for July 1, 2015 and are based on the 2010 Census.

## PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN POPULATION

2005–2015

		%
1	Utah	21.3
2	Texas	20.2
3	Nevada	19.7
4	North Dakota	18.9
5	Colorado	17.0
6	Idaho	15.8
7	North Carolina	15.7
8	Wyoming	15.1
9	South Carolina	15.1
10	Arizona	15.0
11	Washington	14.0
12	Florida	13.9
13	Georgia	12.6
14	Hawaii	12.3
15	Delaware	12.1
16	Alaska	11.3
17	Virginia	10.8
18	Tennessee	10.7
19	Oregon	10.7
20	South Dakota	10.6
21	Montana	10.4
22	Oklahoma	10.2
	<b>50-state average</b>	<b>8.5</b>
23	California	8.3
24	New Mexico	8.1
25	Nebraska	7.8
26	Maryland	7.2
27	Arkansas	7.2
28	Minnesota	7.0
29	Alabama	6.6
30	Massachusetts	6.2
31	Kansas	6.1
32	Kentucky	6.0
33	Indiana	5.5
34	Iowa	5.3
35	Missouri	4.9
36	Wisconsin	4.2
37	Louisiana	3.3
38	Pennsylvania	3.0
39	New York	2.8
40	New Jersey	2.8
41	Mississippi	2.4
42	Connecticut	2.3
43	New Hampshire	1.6
44	West Virginia	1.5
45	Ohio	1.3
46	Illinois	0.8
47	Maine	0.6
48	Vermont	0.5
49	Rhode Island	-1.8
50	Michigan	-2.0



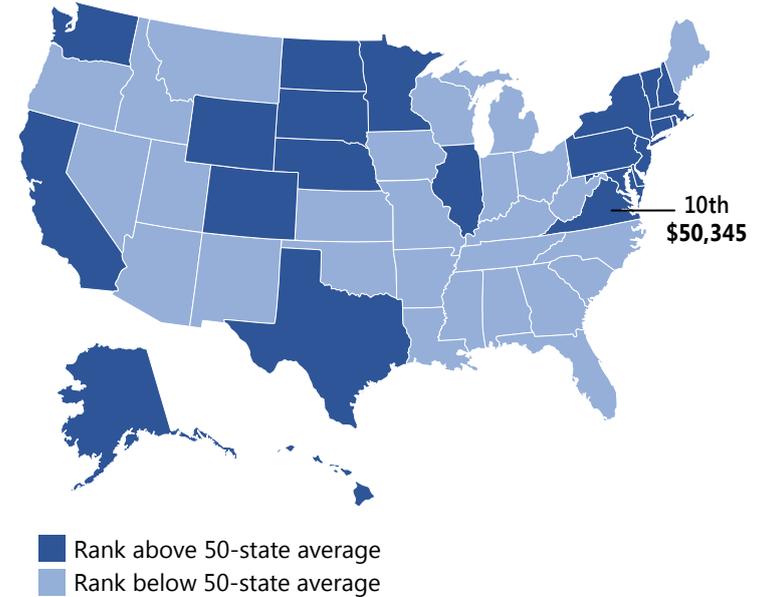
## FAST FACTS

- The U.S. population (including the District of Columbia, which is not part of the 50-state average) increased by 8.4% from 2005 to 2015.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau annual population estimates (Jul. 2005, Jul. 2015).

2014

		\$
1	Connecticut	64,864
2	Massachusetts	58,737
3	New Jersey	57,620
4	North Dakota	55,802
5	New York	55,611
6	Wyoming	54,584
7	Maryland	54,176
8	Alaska	54,012
9	New Hampshire	52,773
10	Virginia	50,345
11	California	49,985
12	Washington	49,610
13	Minnesota	48,998
14	Colorado	48,869
15	Rhode Island	48,359
16	Pennsylvania	47,679
17	Illinois	47,643
18	Nebraska	47,557
19	Vermont	46,428
20	Delaware	46,378
21	Hawaii	46,034
22	Texas	45,669
23	South Dakota	45,279
	<b>50-state average</b>	<b>45,083</b>
24	Iowa	44,937
25	Kansas	44,891
26	Wisconsin	44,186
27	Oklahoma	43,637
28	Florida	42,737
29	Ohio	42,236
30	Louisiana	42,030
31	Missouri	41,639
32	Oregon	41,220
33	Maine	40,745
34	Nevada	40,742
35	Michigan	40,740
36	Tennessee	40,457
37	Montana	39,903
38	Indiana	39,578
39	North Carolina	39,171
40	Georgia	38,980
41	Arizona	37,895
42	Arkansas	37,782
43	Utah	37,664
44	Alabama	37,512
45	Kentucky	37,396
46	New Mexico	37,091
47	Idaho	36,734
48	South Carolina	36,677
49	West Virginia	36,132
50	Mississippi	34,431



### FAST FACTS

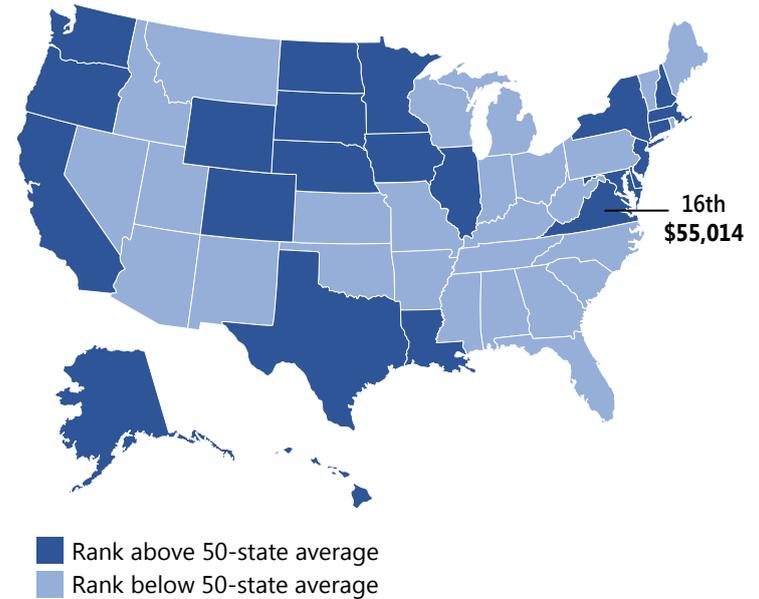
- Virginia's per capita personal income increased by \$1,507 (3.1%) from 2013 to 2014.
- Per capita personal income increased in 48 of 50 states from 2013 to 2014, with an average increase of 2.7%.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis – Interactive data (Dec. 2015).

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.

2013

		\$
1	Alaska	77,688
2	Wyoming	71,640
3	North Dakota	70,522
4	Connecticut	68,595
5	New York	68,116
6	Massachusetts	65,803
7	Delaware	65,730
8	New Jersey	60,304
9	Texas	58,750
10	Nebraska	58,516
11	Washington	58,385
12	California	57,583
13	Maryland	57,152
14	Minnesota	56,670
15	Illinois	56,227
16	Virginia	55,014
17	Colorado	54,691
18	Iowa	53,936
19	Hawaii	53,297
20	Louisiana	53,283
21	South Dakota	52,836
22	Oregon	52,155
23	New Hampshire	51,943
	<b>50-state average</b>	<b>51,707</b>
24	Rhode Island	50,600
25	Pennsylvania	50,096
26	Wisconsin	49,579
27	Kansas	49,192
28	Ohio	48,639
29	North Carolina	47,424
30	Indiana	47,360
31	Utah	46,498
32	Vermont	46,004
33	Nevada	45,850
34	Oklahoma	45,781
35	Missouri	45,776
36	Georgia	45,672
37	Tennessee	44,653
38	Michigan	43,914
39	New Mexico	43,523
40	Montana	42,376
41	Kentucky	41,727
42	Arizona	41,407
43	Maine	41,100
44	Florida	40,851
45	Alabama	40,271
46	Arkansas	40,068
47	South Carolina	38,224
48	West Virginia	38,085
49	Idaho	37,894
50	Mississippi	34,789



### FAST FACTS

- Virginia's gross state product grew by 0.4%\* between 2012 and 2013, ranking 43rd out of the 50 states in rate of growth. Nationwide growth was 1.9%.

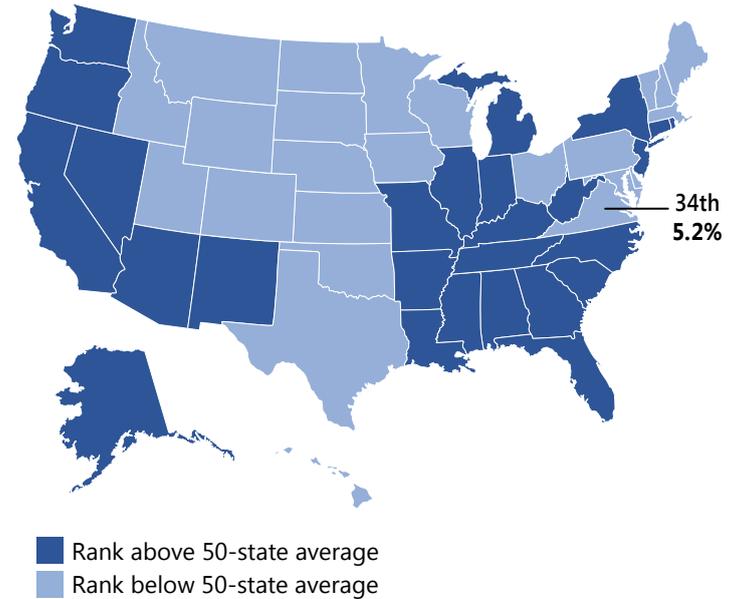
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis – Interactive data (Dec. 2015).

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.

2014

		%
1	Mississippi	7.8
2	Nevada	7.8
3	Rhode Island	7.7
4	California	7.5
5	Michigan	7.3
6	Georgia	7.2
7	Illinois	7.1
8	Arizona	6.9
9	Oregon	6.9
10	Alabama	6.8
11	Alaska	6.8
12	Tennessee	6.7
13	Connecticut	6.6
14	New Jersey	6.6
15	Kentucky	6.5
16	New Mexico	6.5
17	West Virginia	6.5
18	Louisiana	6.4
19	South Carolina	6.4
20	Florida	6.3
21	New York	6.3
22	Washington	6.2
23	Arkansas	6.1
24	Missouri	6.1
25	North Carolina	6.1
26	Indiana	6.0
	<b>50-state average</b>	<b>5.8</b>
27	Maryland	5.8
28	Massachusetts	5.8
29	Pennsylvania	5.8
30	Delaware	5.7
31	Maine	5.7
32	Ohio	5.7
33	Wisconsin	5.5
34	Virginia	5.2
35	Texas	5.1
36	Colorado	5.0
37	Idaho	4.8
38	Montana	4.7
39	Kansas	4.5
40	Oklahoma	4.5
41	Hawaii	4.4
42	Iowa	4.4
43	New Hampshire	4.3
44	Wyoming	4.3
45	Minnesota	4.1
46	Vermont	4.1
47	Utah	3.8
48	South Dakota	3.4
49	Nebraska	3.3
50	North Dakota	2.8



## FAST FACTS

- Virginia's annual unemployment rate decreased by 0.3 percentage points from 2013 to 2014.
- The U.S. unemployment rate (including the District of Columbia, which is not part of the 50-state average) was 6.2% in 2014, a 1.2 percentage point decrease from 2013.
- Virginia's monthly unemployment rate in October 2015 was 4.2%, compared to 5.0% at the national level.

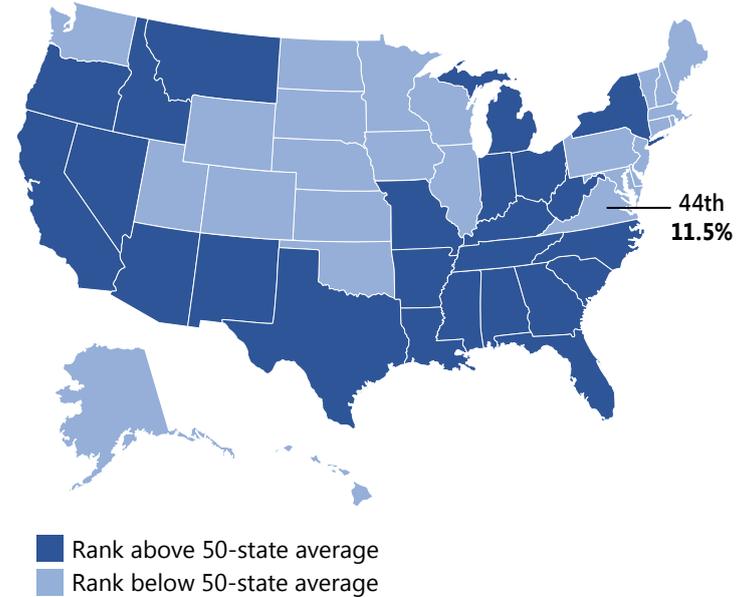
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis – Interactive data (Dec. 2015).

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.

## PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION LIVING IN POVERTY IN PAST 12 MONTHS

2014

		%
1	Mississippi	22.6
2	New Mexico	20.9
3	Louisiana	19.6
4	Arkansas	19.2
5	Alabama	18.9
6	Kentucky	18.9
7	Georgia	18.5
8	South Carolina	18.3
9	Arizona	18.2
10	West Virginia	18.1
11	Tennessee	17.8
12	Texas	17.7
13	North Carolina	17.6
14	Michigan	16.9
15	Oklahoma	16.9
16	Florida	16.7
17	Oregon	16.7
18	California	16.4
19	Ohio	15.9
20	Idaho	15.6
21	Missouri	15.6
22	Nevada	15.6
23	New York	15.6
24	Indiana	15.5
25	Montana	15.3
	<b>50-state average</b>	<b>14.9</b>
26	Illinois	14.4
27	Rhode Island	14.2
28	South Dakota	14.2
29	Maine	13.9
30	Kansas	13.8
31	Pennsylvania	13.5
32	Washington	13.5
33	Wisconsin	13.3
34	Colorado	13.1
35	Nebraska	12.9
36	Utah	12.8
37	Iowa	12.6
38	Delaware	12.0
39	Vermont	12.0
40	North Dakota	11.9
41	Massachusetts	11.6
42	Wyoming	11.6
43	Minnesota	11.5
<b>44</b>	<b>Virginia</b>	<b>11.5</b>
45	Hawaii	11.3
46	New Jersey	10.7
47	Connecticut	10.5
48	Alaska	10.1
49	Maryland	10.0
50	New Hampshire	8.9



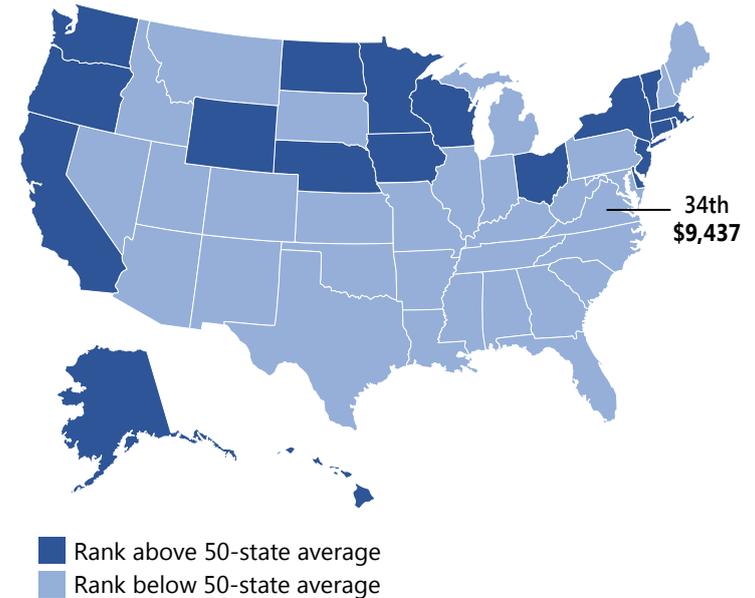
### FAST FACTS

- The total number of Virginians living in poverty in 2014 was 914,273.
- From 2013 to 2014, the percentage of Virginians living in poverty decreased from 11.7% to 11.5%.
- From 2013 to 2014, the number of Americans living in poverty decreased from 48.8 million to 47.8 million, representing a change from 15.4% to 15.0% of the American population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months: 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (Dec. 2015).

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 2014, as designated by the Census Bureau, was \$24,008 for a family of two adults and two children, and \$12,071 for an individual. Thresholds are updated annually for changes in the cost of living and do not vary across the U.S.

		\$
1	Alaska	23,563
2	Wyoming	17,772
3	New York	16,799
4	North Dakota	15,400
5	California	13,113
6	Connecticut	12,643
7	Nebraska	12,097
8	Minnesota	12,008
9	Massachusetts	11,998
10	Vermont	11,843
11	Delaware	11,794
12	Hawaii	11,629
13	Oregon	11,590
14	New Jersey	11,579
15	Rhode Island	11,515
16	Wisconsin	11,256
17	Washington	11,167
18	Ohio	11,077
19	Iowa	11,001
	<b>50-state average</b>	<b>10,872</b>
20	Illinois	10,803
21	New Mexico	10,779
22	Maryland	10,763
23	Colorado	10,404
24	Pennsylvania	10,329
25	Montana	10,284
26	Louisiana	10,176
27	Mississippi	9,956
28	South Dakota	9,913
29	Kansas	9,894
30	Maine	9,830
31	West Virginia	9,742
32	Michigan	9,616
33	Missouri	9,512
<b>34</b>	<b>Virginia</b>	<b>9,437</b>
35	Oklahoma	9,320
36	Utah	9,313
37	South Carolina	9,303
38	North Carolina	9,277
39	Alabama	9,235
40	New Hampshire	9,132
41	Nevada	9,074
42	Arkansas	9,018
43	Tennessee	8,858
44	Texas	8,786
45	Florida	8,731
46	Kentucky	8,658
47	Arizona	8,628
48	Georgia	8,626
49	Indiana	8,540
50	Idaho	7,841



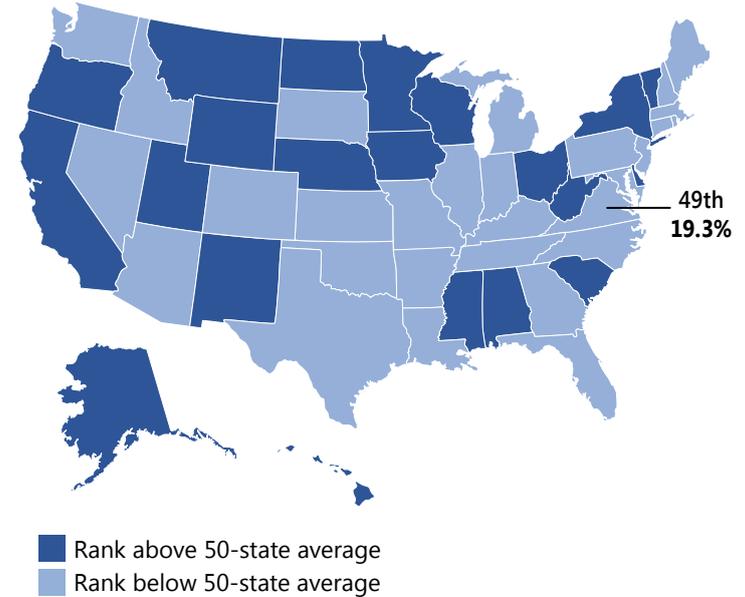
## FAST FACTS

- Virginia's per capita state and local revenue increased by \$1,231 (15%) from 2012 to 2013.
- Across all 50 states, per capita state and local government revenues increased by an average of 10.3% from 2012 to 2013.
- The primary sources of Virginia's state and local government revenue in 2013 were taxes (45% of revenue); tuition, state hospital charges, interest earnings, and other sources (23%); and federal funds (14%).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2013 Census of Governments: State and Local Finances (Sep. 2015); annual population estimates (Jul. 2013).

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	46.0
2	Wyoming	34.3
3	New York	31.3
4	New Mexico	30.6
5	Mississippi	29.6
6	Oregon	29.4
7	North Dakota	28.3
8	West Virginia	27.7
9	California	27.2
10	Ohio	27.2
11	Montana	26.4
12	Vermont	26.4
13	Wisconsin	26.3
14	Delaware	26.3
15	Hawaii	26.2
16	South Carolina	26.2
17	Nebraska	26.2
18	Alabama	25.5
19	Utah	25.5
20	Minnesota	25.3
21	Iowa	25.2
	<b>50-state average</b>	<b>25.0</b>
22	Rhode Island	25.0
23	Louisiana	24.9
24	Maine	24.8
25	Arkansas	24.7
26	North Carolina	24.6
27	Michigan	24.5
28	Kentucky	24.1
29	Missouri	23.6
30	Washington	23.5
31	Arizona	23.5
32	Illinois	23.2
33	Nevada	23.1
34	Georgia	22.9
35	Tennessee	22.5
36	Pennsylvania	22.4
37	Kansas	22.3
38	Indiana	22.3
39	Colorado	22.3
40	Oklahoma	22.2
41	South Dakota	22.1
42	Idaho	22.0
43	Massachusetts	21.2
44	Florida	21.1
45	New Jersey	21.0
46	Maryland	20.5
47	Connecticut	20.4
48	Texas	20.1
49	Virginia	19.3
50	New Hampshire	18.1



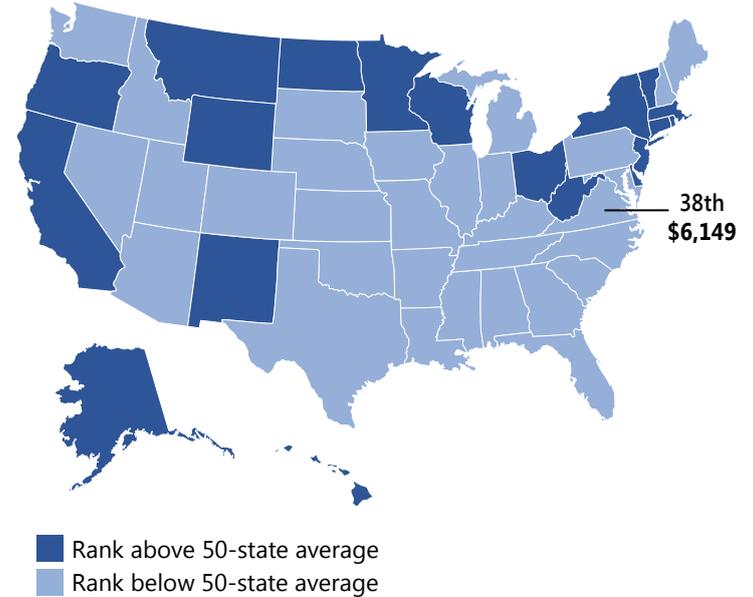
### FAST FACTS

- 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 49th.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2013 Census of Governments: State and Local Finances (Sep. 2015); U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis – Interactive data (Dec. 2015).

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

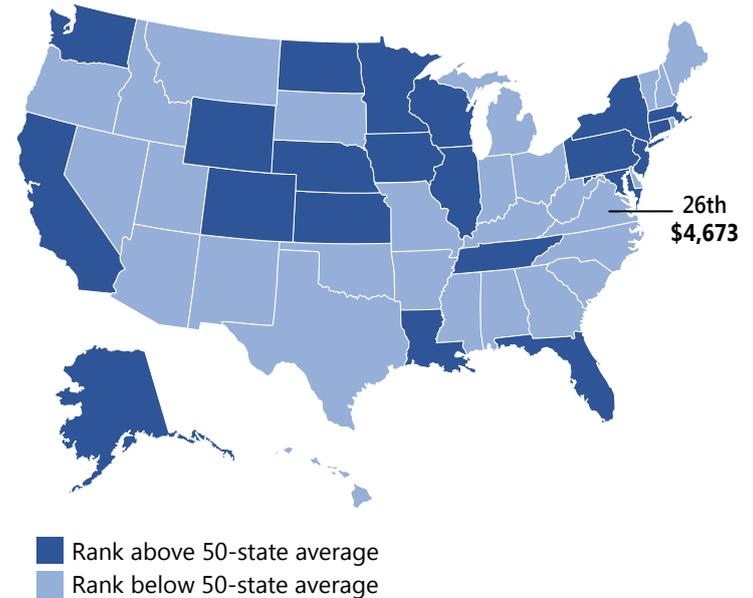
		\$
1	Alaska	19,017
2	Wyoming	13,075
3	North Dakota	12,224
4	Vermont	10,043
5	Delaware	9,660
6	New York	9,569
7	Hawaii	9,187
8	Connecticut	8,850
9	Minnesota	8,587
10	New Mexico	8,533
11	Oregon	8,379
12	Massachusetts	8,265
13	Rhode Island	8,242
14	California	8,229
15	Wisconsin	7,991
16	Montana	7,891
17	West Virginia	7,873
18	Ohio	7,811
19	New Jersey	7,629
	<b>50-state average</b>	<b>7,527</b>
20	Iowa	7,478
21	Mississippi	7,307
22	Arkansas	7,281
23	Maine	7,204
24	Maryland	7,039
25	Pennsylvania	6,878
26	Washington	6,863
27	Oklahoma	6,837
28	South Dakota	6,812
29	Louisiana	6,799
30	Michigan	6,708
31	Illinois	6,555
32	Kentucky	6,502
33	Utah	6,353
34	Kansas	6,220
35	South Carolina	6,211
36	Missouri	6,209
37	New Hampshire	6,172
<b>38</b>	<b>Virginia</b>	<b>6,149</b>
39	Nebraska	6,145
40	Nevada	6,104
41	North Carolina	6,092
42	Alabama	6,018
43	Colorado	5,881
44	Idaho	5,823
45	Indiana	5,805
46	Arizona	5,569
47	Georgia	5,354
48	Texas	5,168
49	Tennessee	4,882
50	Florida	4,858



### FAST FACTS

- Per capita state revenue increased in Virginia by \$880 (16.7%) from 2012 to 2013.
- Across the 50 states, per capita state revenue increased by an average of \$780 (13.3%) from 2012 to 2013.
- Virginia's primary state government revenue sources in 2013 were taxes (38%), other sources such as tuition (24%), and federal funds (19%).

		\$
1	New York	9,812
2	Wyoming	7,803
3	California	7,219
4	Alaska	7,144
5	Nebraska	7,106
6	Washington	5,830
7	Illinois	5,662
8	Colorado	5,657
9	Minnesota	5,536
10	New Jersey	5,342
11	North Dakota	5,264
12	Iowa	5,102
13	Massachusetts	5,099
14	Pennsylvania	5,038
15	Tennessee	5,034
16	Connecticut	5,027
17	Kansas	5,025
18	Maryland	5,019
19	Wisconsin	4,833
20	Florida	4,824
21	Louisiana	4,812
	<b>50-state average</b>	<b>4,799</b>
22	Ohio	4,770
23	Nevada	4,754
24	Michigan	4,740
25	Texas	4,703
<b>26</b>	<b>Virginia</b>	<b>4,673</b>
27	North Carolina	4,650
28	Oregon	4,588
29	Vermont	4,447
30	Alabama	4,382
31	Missouri	4,352
32	Rhode Island	4,352
33	Georgia	4,336
34	New Hampshire	4,299
35	Indiana	4,266
36	South Carolina	4,246
37	Arizona	4,232
38	Mississippi	4,187
39	New Mexico	4,073
40	South Dakota	4,021
41	Utah	3,986
42	Delaware	3,668
43	Montana	3,628
44	Maine	3,585
45	Oklahoma	3,524
46	Arkansas	3,319
47	Idaho	3,244
48	Kentucky	3,173
49	West Virginia	2,956
50	Hawaii	2,613



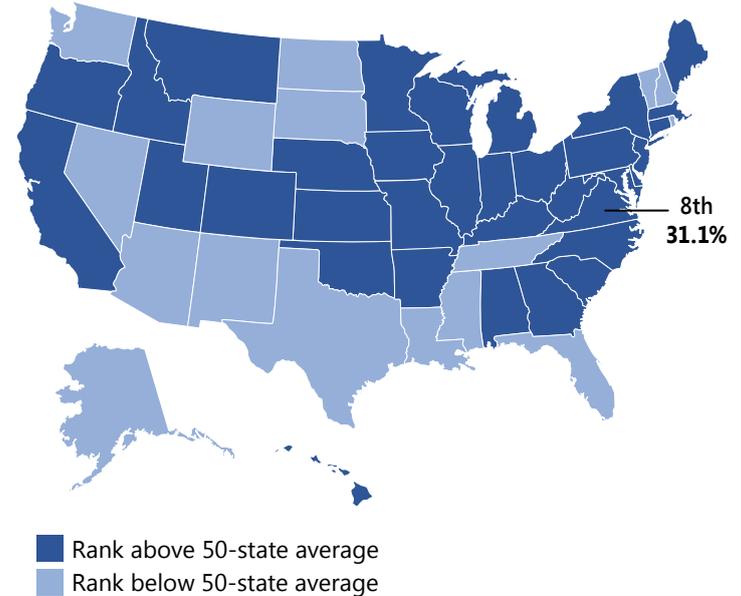
## FAST FACTS

- Virginia's local governments collected \$38.7 billion in revenue in 2013.
- Virginia's per capita local revenue increased by \$408 (9.6%) from 2012 to 2013.
- Across the 50 states, per capita local revenue increased by an average of \$161 (3%) for local governments from 2012 to 2013.
- In Virginia, the primary local government revenue sources in 2013 were taxes (41%); state spending, including \$950 million for car tax relief (28%); and other sources such as fees and interest earnings (16%).
- Per capita local revenue would be \$4,558 without car tax relief from the state.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2013 Census of Governments: State and Local Finances (Sep. 2015); annual population estimates (Jul. 2013).

# PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STATE & LOCAL TAX REVENUE FROM INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX FY 2013

		%
1	Oregon	40.8
2	Maryland	37.7
3	Massachusetts	33.5
4	California	32.6
5	New York	31.7
6	Kentucky	31.7
7	North Carolina	31.1
<b>8</b>	<b>Virginia</b>	<b>31.1</b>
9	Connecticut	29.9
10	Minnesota	29.8
11	Ohio	29.7
12	Utah	28.0
13	Delaware	27.8
14	Missouri	27.2
15	Montana	27.1
16	Georgia	26.4
17	Wisconsin	26.2
18	Pennsylvania	26.0
19	Iowa	25.7
20	Idaho	25.3
21	West Virginia	24.9
22	Indiana	24.8
23	Arkansas	24.6
24	Colorado	24.2
25	Nebraska	24.2
26	Maine	23.9
27	Illinois	23.9
28	Michigan	23.1
29	Kansas	22.9
30	Alabama	22.5
31	South Carolina	22.0
32	Oklahoma	21.7
33	Hawaii	21.6
34	New Jersey	21.5
	<b>50-state average</b>	<b>20.8</b>
35	Rhode Island	20.2
36	Vermont	19.5
37	Mississippi	17.1
38	New Mexico	16.2
39	Louisiana	15.6
40	Arizona	15.0
41	North Dakota	10.1
42	New Hampshire	1.8
43	Tennessee	1.3
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



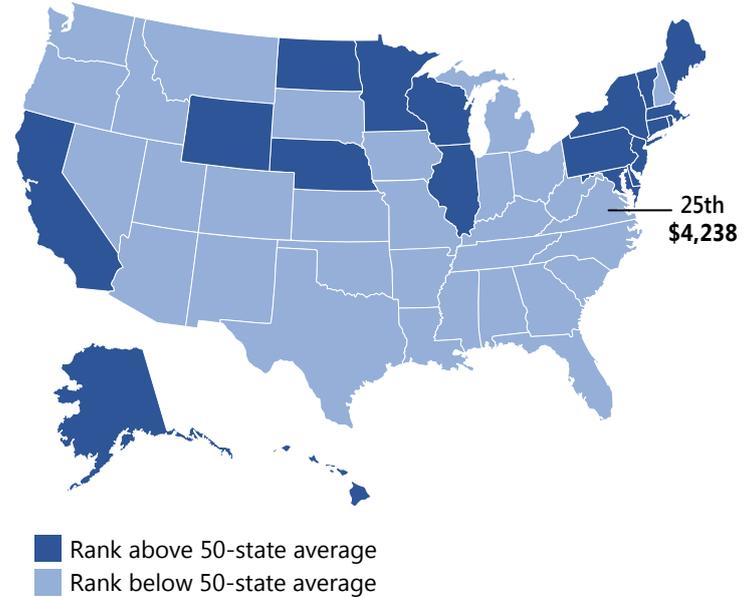
## FAST FACTS

- Virginia's per capita individual income tax revenue was \$1,318 in 2013, an increase of \$70 from 2012.
- Taxes from all sources comprised 43% of state and local government revenue nationwide in 2013.\*
- 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 2013 Census of Governments: State and Local Finances (Sep. 2015); annual population estimates (Jul. 2013).

\*Includes District of Columbia.

		\$
1	Alaska	9,214
2	North Dakota	8,820
3	New York	8,047
4	Connecticut	7,258
5	New Jersey	6,306
6	Wyoming	5,794
7	Massachusetts	5,723
8	Hawaii	5,707
9	Minnesota	5,547
10	Maryland	5,468
11	Vermont	5,423
12	Illinois	5,374
13	California	5,325
14	Rhode Island	5,129
15	Maine	4,819
16	Wisconsin	4,804
17	Nebraska	4,654
18	Pennsylvania	4,627
19	Delaware	4,612
	<b>50-state average</b>	<b>4,563</b>
20	Iowa	4,459
21	Kansas	4,456
22	Washington	4,416
23	Colorado	4,338
24	Ohio	4,275
<b>25</b>	<b>Virginia</b>	<b>4,238</b>
26	New Hampshire	4,197
27	Oregon	3,909
28	West Virginia	3,898
29	Nevada	3,875
30	Texas	3,862
31	Montana	3,796
32	Louisiana	3,795
33	Indiana	3,793
34	Michigan	3,750
35	New Mexico	3,673
36	Arkansas	3,638
37	North Carolina	3,608
38	Utah	3,510
39	South Dakota	3,508
40	Kentucky	3,508
41	Oklahoma	3,492
42	Missouri	3,459
43	Mississippi	3,430
44	Arizona	3,415
45	Florida	3,377
46	Georgia	3,323
47	South Carolina	3,194
48	Idaho	3,165
49	Tennessee	3,106
50	Alabama	3,046



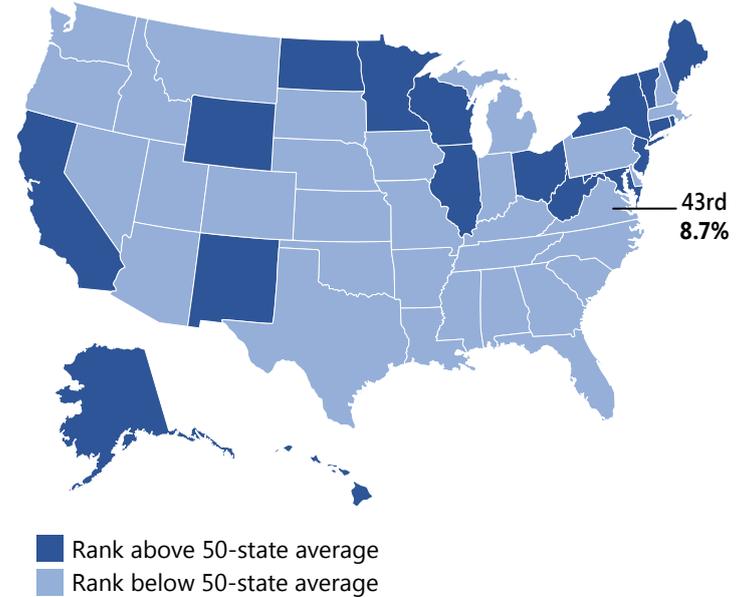
## FAST FACTS

- Virginia collected \$35 billion in state and local taxes in 2013, an increase of \$185 per capita (4.6%) from 2012.
- Per capita taxes collected by all state and local governments across the 50 states increased by an average of 2.5% from 2012 to 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2013 Census of Governments: State and Local Finances (Sep. 2015); annual population estimates (Jul. 2013).

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 2013).

		%
1	Alaska	18.0
2	North Dakota	16.2
3	New York	15.0
4	Hawaii	12.9
5	Maine	12.2
6	Vermont	12.1
7	Minnesota	11.7
8	Connecticut	11.7
9	Illinois	11.6
10	New Jersey	11.4
11	Wisconsin	11.2
12	Wyoming	11.2
13	Rhode Island	11.1
14	West Virginia	11.1
15	California	11.1
16	Ohio	10.5
17	New Mexico	10.4
18	Maryland	10.4
	<b>50-state average</b>	<b>10.4</b>
19	Delaware	10.3
20	Mississippi	10.2
21	Iowa	10.2
22	Massachusetts	10.1
23	Nebraska	10.1
24	Kansas	10.1
25	Pennsylvania	10.1
26	Arkansas	10.0
27	Oregon	9.9
28	Indiana	9.9
29	Nevada	9.9
30	Montana	9.8
31	Kentucky	9.8
32	Utah	9.6
33	Michigan	9.6
34	North Carolina	9.6
35	Washington	9.3
36	Arizona	9.3
37	Louisiana	9.3
38	Colorado	9.3
39	South Carolina	9.0
40	Idaho	8.9
41	Georgia	8.8
42	Texas	8.8
<b>43</b>	<b>Virginia</b>	<b>8.7</b>
44	Missouri	8.6
45	Alabama	8.4
46	Oklahoma	8.3
47	New Hampshire	8.3
48	Florida	8.2
49	Tennessee	7.9
50	South Dakota	7.8



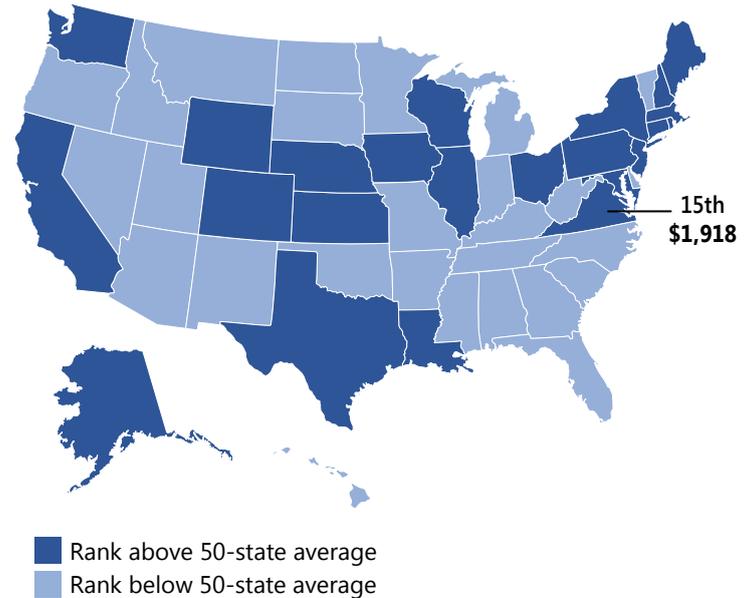
## FAST FACTS

- From 2012 to 2013, Virginia's state and local taxes as a percentage of personal income increased from 8.3% to 8.7%.
- Virginia's state and local taxes were 7.7% of gross state product in 2013, which is less than the 50-state average of 8.8%.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2013 Census of Governments: State and Local Finances (Sep. 2015); U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis – Interactive data (Dec. 2015).

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 2013). *Gross state product* is the sum of all value added by industries within a state.

		\$
1	New York	4,307
2	New Jersey	3,044
3	Connecticut	2,760
4	New Hampshire	2,421
5	Maryland	2,417
6	Illinois	2,369
7	Rhode Island	2,337
8	Alaska	2,251
9	Colorado	2,205
10	Massachusetts	2,160
11	Nebraska	2,129
12	Wyoming	2,046
13	Pennsylvania	1,969
14	Wisconsin	1,928
<b>15</b>	<b>Virginia</b>	<b>1,918</b>
16	Texas	1,911
17	Ohio	1,897
18	Maine	1,895
19	California	1,860
20	Kansas	1,824
21	Louisiana	1,802
22	Iowa	1,750
23	Washington	1,739
	<b>50-state average</b>	<b>1,698</b>
24	South Dakota	1,694
25	Missouri	1,616
26	Oregon	1,576
27	Florida	1,573
28	Georgia	1,541
29	North Dakota	1,500
30	Minnesota	1,491
31	Arizona	1,384
32	Hawaii	1,383
33	South Carolina	1,366
34	Nevada	1,358
35	Utah	1,331
36	Tennessee	1,300
37	Michigan	1,231
38	Indiana	1,216
39	North Carolina	1,195
40	Montana	1,190
41	Oklahoma	1,184
42	New Mexico	1,181
43	Alabama	1,129
44	Kentucky	1,049
45	Delaware	995
46	West Virginia	990
47	Mississippi	956
48	Idaho	946
49	Vermont	830
50	Arkansas	736



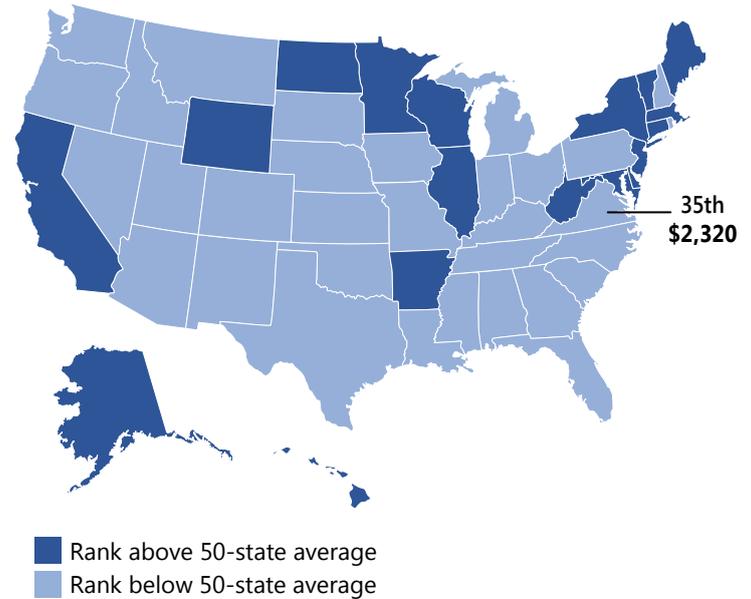
## FAST FACTS

- Virginia localities collected \$15.9 billion in local taxes in 2013, an increase of \$828 million from 2012.
- Virginia's primary local government tax revenue sources in 2013 were property taxes (74%) and sales and gross receipts taxes (17%).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2013 Census of Governments: State and Local Finances (Sep. 2015); annual population estimates (Jul. 2013).

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 2013).

		\$
1	North Dakota	7,320
2	Alaska	6,962
3	Vermont	4,593
4	Connecticut	4,498
5	Hawaii	4,324
6	Minnesota	4,056
7	Wyoming	3,748
8	New York	3,740
9	Delaware	3,617
10	Massachusetts	3,563
11	California	3,466
12	New Jersey	3,263
13	Maryland	3,051
14	Illinois	3,004
15	Maine	2,923
16	West Virginia	2,908
17	Arkansas	2,902
18	Wisconsin	2,875
	<b>50-state average</b>	<b>2,865</b>
19	Rhode Island	2,791
20	Iowa	2,708
21	Washington	2,677
22	Pennsylvania	2,657
23	Kansas	2,631
24	Montana	2,606
25	Indiana	2,577
26	Nebraska	2,525
27	Michigan	2,519
28	Nevada	2,517
29	New Mexico	2,492
30	Mississippi	2,474
31	Kentucky	2,458
32	North Carolina	2,413
33	Ohio	2,378
34	Oregon	2,332
<b>35</b>	<b>Virginia</b>	<b>2,320</b>
36	Oklahoma	2,308
37	Idaho	2,219
38	Utah	2,179
39	Colorado	2,133
40	Arizona	2,030
41	Louisiana	1,992
42	Texas	1,951
43	Alabama	1,917
44	Missouri	1,843
45	South Carolina	1,828
46	South Dakota	1,814
47	Tennessee	1,805
48	Florida	1,805
49	Georgia	1,783
50	New Hampshire	1,777

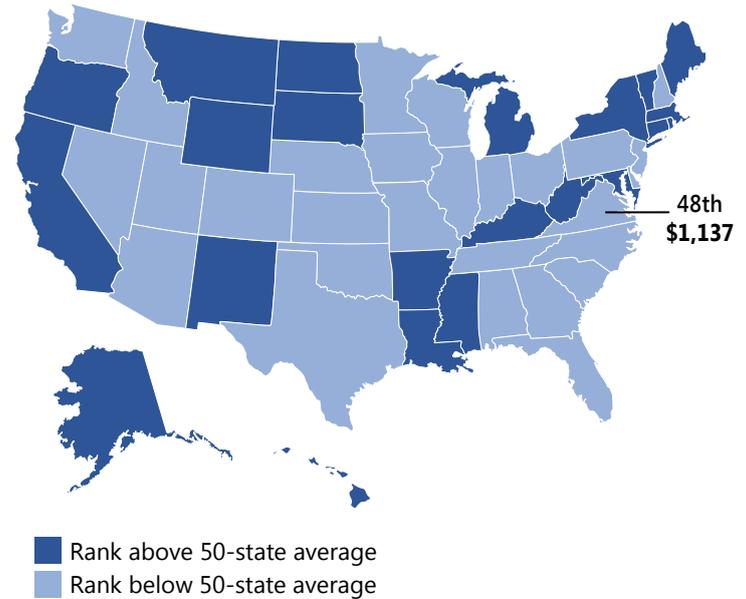


### FAST FACTS

- Virginia collected \$19.2 billion in state taxes in 2013, an increase of more than \$1.0 billion from 2012.
- Virginia's primary state tax revenue sources in 2013 were individual income taxes (57%) and sales and gross receipts taxes (32%).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2013 Census of Governments: State and Local Finances (Sep. 2015); annual population estimates (Jul. 2013).

		\$
1	Alaska	4,118
2	Vermont	2,968
3	New York	2,900
4	Rhode Island	2,682
5	New Mexico	2,524
6	Massachusetts	2,443
7	West Virginia	2,308
8	North Dakota	2,250
9	Kentucky	2,222
10	Oregon	2,208
11	Montana	2,175
12	Maine	2,163
13	Mississippi	2,139
14	Arkansas	2,110
15	Connecticut	2,109
16	Delaware	2,093
17	Louisiana	1,988
18	Hawaii	1,976
19	Wyoming	1,965
20	Michigan	1,962
21	South Dakota	1,955
22	California	1,909
23	Maryland	1,891
	<b>50-state average</b>	<b>1,878</b>
24	Washington	1,866
25	Minnesota	1,856
26	Tennessee	1,855
27	Ohio	1,848
28	Arizona	1,803
29	Pennsylvania	1,780
30	Oklahoma	1,720
31	New Jersey	1,702
32	Iowa	1,639
33	North Carolina	1,623
34	Indiana	1,590
35	Alabama	1,585
36	Colorado	1,580
37	Idaho	1,553
38	Missouri	1,529
39	Illinois	1,528
40	South Carolina	1,502
41	Wisconsin	1,485
42	Nebraska	1,423
43	Texas	1,375
44	Georgia	1,361
45	New Hampshire	1,322
46	Utah	1,261
47	Florida	1,161
48	<b>Virginia</b>	<b>1,137</b>
49	Nevada	1,076
50	Kansas	673



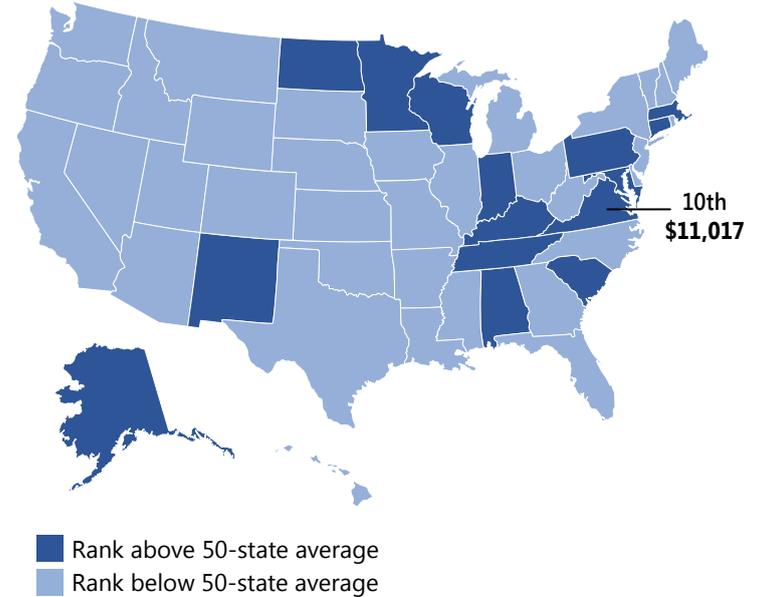
## FAST FACTS

- Virginia received \$9.5 billion in federal grants in 2014. Virginia ranks 20th in 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 Transportation, and the Department of Education.

Source: USAspending.gov (Dec. 2015); U.S. Census Bureau annual population estimates (Jul. 2014).

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	77,058
2	Connecticut	18,081
3	Kentucky	16,209
4	Indiana	16,142
5	South Carolina	15,128
6	Pennsylvania	14,225
7	Wisconsin	13,663
8	Alabama	12,748
9	Tennessee	11,102
10	Virginia	11,017
11	Minnesota	10,852
12	Maryland	10,438
13	Alaska	10,185
14	New Mexico	10,173
15	Massachusetts	10,086
	<b>50-state average</b>	<b>9,810</b>
16	Arizona	8,731
17	Maine	7,939
18	Rhode Island	7,926
19	West Virginia	7,900
20	Florida	7,551
21	Hawaii	7,541
22	Vermont	7,498
23	Missouri	7,357
24	New York	7,350
25	Mississippi	7,305
26	Washington	7,238
27	Oregon	7,177
28	Montana	7,105
29	South Dakota	7,092
30	Michigan	6,974
31	Arkansas	6,897
32	Idaho	6,686
33	Colorado	6,657
34	Oklahoma	6,539
35	Delaware	6,530
36	New Hampshire	6,425
37	California	6,398
38	Ohio	6,332
39	Louisiana	6,321
40	New Jersey	6,270
41	Iowa	6,256
42	Wyoming	6,097
43	North Carolina	6,027
44	Nebraska	6,023
45	Georgia	5,494
46	Texas	5,471
47	Illinois	5,449
48	Nevada	5,170
49	Kansas	5,075
50	Utah	4,576



## FAST FACTS

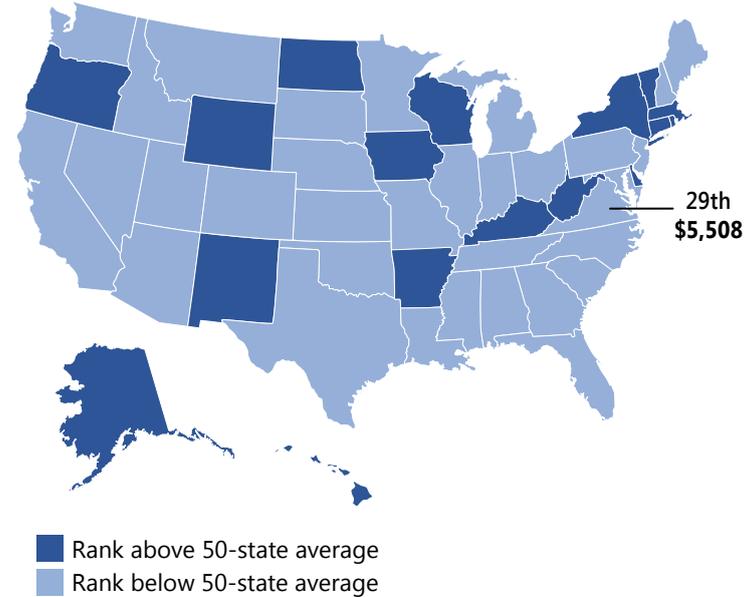
- Total federal expenditures in Virginia were \$91.7 billion in 2014. Virginia ranks 7th by this measure.
- Virginia was the top recipient of federal contract awards in 2014, with approximately \$51.9 billion in contracts, of which about \$33.9 billion were with the U.S. Department of Defense.

Source: USAspending.gov (Dec. 2015); U.S. Census Bureau annual population estimates (Jul. 2014).

Terms: *Federal expenditures* in the state consist of contracts, grants, retirement benefits, non-retirement benefits, and salaries for federal employees.

Note: USAspending.gov data is complete for federal grants and contracts, but is not complete for retirement benefits, non-retirement benefits, and salaries for federal employees. Therefore, data presented in this table does not include all federal spending in a state.

		\$
1	Alaska	15,470
2	Wyoming	13,053
3	West Virginia	12,910
4	Delaware	10,269
5	North Dakota	8,914
6	Hawaii	8,878
7	Rhode Island	8,476
8	Vermont	8,413
9	Massachusetts	8,339
10	Oregon	8,156
11	Connecticut	8,117
12	Wisconsin	7,797
13	New Mexico	7,767
14	Arkansas	7,674
15	New York	6,965
16	Kentucky	6,557
17	Iowa	6,548
	<b>50-state average</b>	<b>6,380</b>
18	Maryland	6,364
19	Mississippi	6,198
20	Maine	6,081
21	Montana	6,045
22	Minnesota	5,987
23	New Jersey	5,941
24	Louisiana	5,867
25	Colorado	5,853
26	Oklahoma	5,771
27	Nebraska	5,603
28	California	5,551
<b>29</b>	<b>Virginia</b>	<b>5,508</b>
30	Pennsylvania	5,381
31	Ohio	5,280
32	Washington	5,221
33	Alabama	5,148
34	Kansas	5,070
35	Michigan	5,011
36	South Dakota	4,804
37	Illinois	4,739
38	Tennessee	4,688
39	South Carolina	4,561
40	North Carolina	4,404
41	Arizona	4,323
42	Georgia	4,303
43	Idaho	4,200
44	Utah	4,140
45	Indiana	4,132
46	Texas	4,086
47	New Hampshire	3,877
48	Missouri	3,821
49	Florida	3,420
50	Nevada	3,314



### FAST FACTS

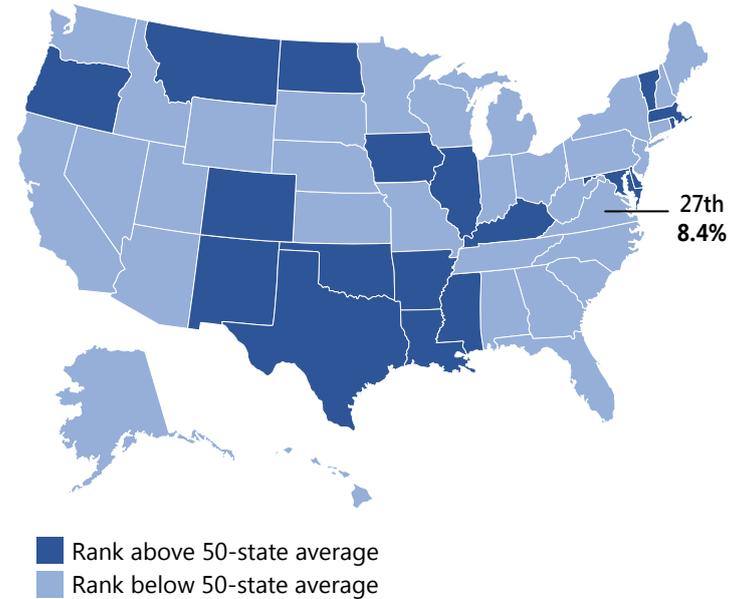
- Virginia's total state expenditures were \$45.9 billion in 2014, an increase of \$121 million (0.3%) from 2013.
- Nationwide, total state expenditures were \$1.7 trillion in 2014, an increase of \$47 billion (2.8%) from 2013.
- Excluding \$950 million in car tax relief, Virginia's per capita state expenditure is approximately \$5,394.

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers State Expenditure Report: Examining Fiscal 2013-2015 State Spending (Nov. 2015); U.S. Census Bureau annual population estimates (Jul. 2014).

# PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN PER CAPITA STATE EXPENDITURES

FY 2005–FY 2014

		%
1	Massachusetts	67.2
2	Colorado	58.4
3	North Dakota	47.1
4	Louisiana	43.7
5	Iowa	29.7
6	Mississippi	25.0
7	Rhode Island	24.6
8	Oregon	23.8
9	Arkansas	23.1
10	Oklahoma	20.4
11	Illinois	19.2
12	Maryland	19.0
13	Texas	18.6
14	New Mexico	18.6
15	Montana	18.0
16	Vermont	17.8
17	Kentucky	16.8
18	Delaware	15.3
	<b>50-state average</b>	<b>15.3</b>
19	Wisconsin	11.7
20	Alabama	11.2
21	Connecticut	11.0
22	Georgia	10.3
23	New York	9.9
24	West Virginia	9.1
25	Nebraska	8.8
26	Kansas	8.5
<b>27</b>	<b>Virginia</b>	<b>8.4</b>
28	Pennsylvania	7.5
29	Hawaii	6.7
30	California	3.6
31	Minnesota	3.3
32	Idaho	3.1
33	Michigan	3.1
34	New Jersey	3.0
35	Utah	-0.7
36	Wyoming	-1.3
37	Ohio	-1.4
38	Washington	-1.5
39	Maine	-1.8
40	Alaska	-2.5
41	Tennessee	-4.0
42	Missouri	-4.3
43	New Hampshire	-5.2
44	Nevada	-6.4
45	Arizona	-7.1
46	South Dakota	-9.6
47	South Carolina	-11.0
48	North Carolina	-11.3
49	Florida	-14.0
50	Indiana	-16.0



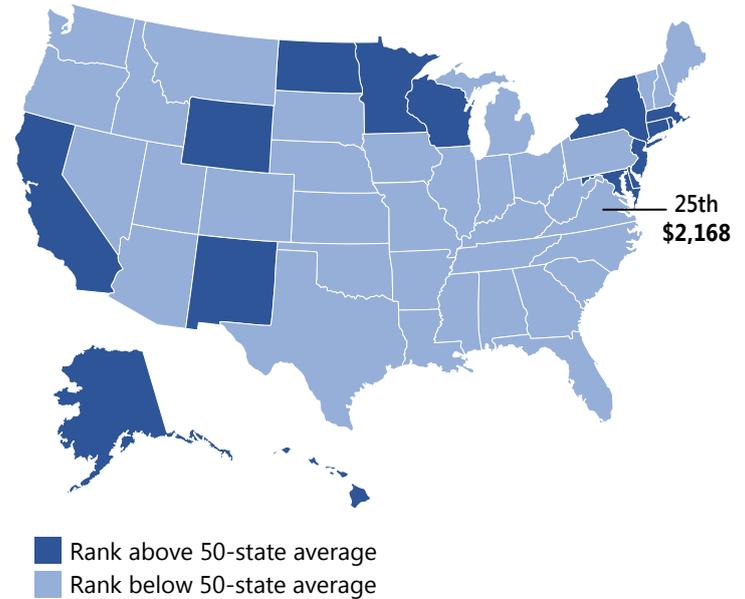
## FAST FACTS

- Total state expenditures (not adjusted for inflation and population) increased by 45% in Virginia and by an average of 40% nationwide from 2005 to 2014.

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers State Expenditure Report: Examining Fiscal 2013–2015 State Spending (Nov. 2015); 2005 State Expenditure Report (Nov. 2006); U.S. Census Bureau population estimates (Jul. 2005, Jul. 2014); U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Note: Table figures are adjusted for inflation (21.2%) and population growth (10.0% in Virginia) over the 2005–2014 period. Includes capital spending.

		\$
1	Alaska	9,808
2	Wyoming	5,154
3	Connecticut	4,721
4	Hawaii	4,420
5	North Dakota	4,377
6	Massachusetts	4,230
7	Delaware	4,055
8	Minnesota	3,545
9	New Jersey	3,480
10	Rhode Island	3,162
11	New York	3,102
12	New Mexico	2,834
13	Maryland	2,611
14	California	2,577
15	Wisconsin	2,542
	<b>50-state average</b>	<b>2,496</b>
16	Ohio	2,493
17	Maine	2,368
18	West Virginia	2,300
19	Washington	2,277
20	Vermont	2,222
21	Pennsylvania	2,221
22	Indiana	2,206
23	Illinois	2,203
24	Kentucky	2,199
<b>25</b>	<b>Virginia</b>	<b>2,168</b>
26	Iowa	2,113
27	Kansas	2,060
28	North Carolina	2,035
29	Nebraska	2,015
30	Oregon	1,997
31	Montana	1,994
32	Tennessee	1,960
33	Georgia	1,866
34	Louisiana	1,842
35	Utah	1,829
36	Oklahoma	1,769
37	Texas	1,735
38	Idaho	1,693
39	Colorado	1,689
40	Mississippi	1,678
41	South Dakota	1,673
42	Arkansas	1,655
43	Alabama	1,612
44	Missouri	1,377
45	Florida	1,323
46	Arizona	1,314
47	South Carolina	1,310
48	Nevada	1,101
49	Michigan	957
50	New Hampshire	941



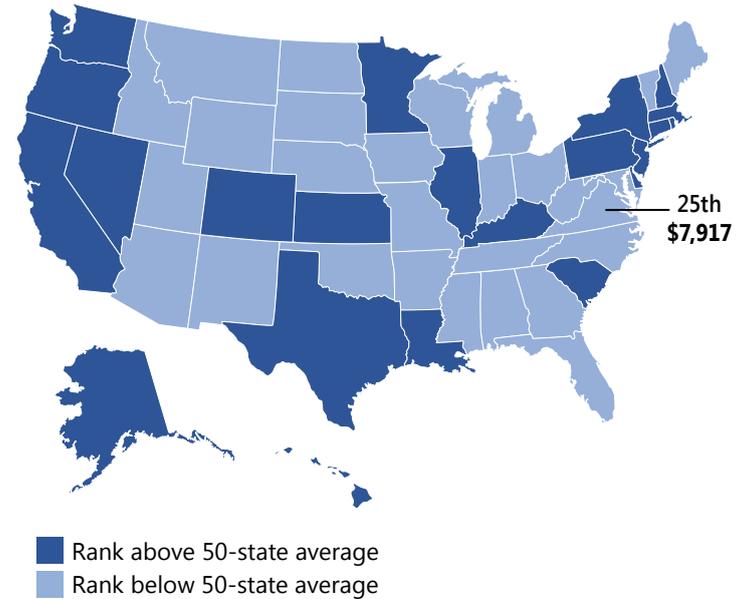
## FAST FACTS

- Virginia's per capita general fund expenditure decreased by \$112 from 2013 to 2014.
- Virginia's total general fund expenditures were \$18.1 billion in 2014, a decrease of approximately \$781 million (4.1%) from 2013.
- General fund expenditures made up approximately 39% of Virginia's total state expenditures in 2014, with non-general funds and bond sales making up the remainder.

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers State Expenditure Report: Examining Fiscal 2013-2015 State Spending (Nov. 2015); U.S. Census Bureau annual population estimates (Jul. 2014).

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	6,906	10,674	17,579
2	Massachusetts	11,352	2,861	14,213
3	Alaska	8,434	4,608	13,042
4	Connecticut	8,990	3,061	12,051
5	Rhode Island	9,084	2,603	11,687
6	Illinois	4,939	6,596	11,535
7	New Jersey	7,211	4,117	11,329
8	Washington	4,370	6,714	11,084
9	California	3,960	6,976	10,936
10	Pennsylvania	3,679	6,511	10,190
11	Hawaii	5,904	4,245	10,149
12	Colorado	3,094	6,997	10,091
13	Texas	1,495	8,492	9,987
14	Nevada	1,293	8,309	9,602
15	Kentucky	3,406	6,071	9,477
16	Delaware	6,220	2,787	9,006
17	Kansas	2,357	6,565	8,922
18	South Carolina	3,085	5,782	8,867
19	Minnesota	2,503	6,357	8,860
20	Oregon	3,462	5,396	8,858
21	New Hampshire	6,626	2,017	8,643
22	Louisiana	4,016	4,416	8,432
	<b>50-state average</b>	<b>3,790</b>	<b>4,495</b>	<b>8,285</b>
23	Maryland	4,389	3,845	8,234
24	Nebraska	988	7,021	8,009
<b>25</b>	<b>Virginia</b>	<b>3,388</b>	<b>4,528</b>	<b>7,917</b>
26	New Mexico	3,466	4,357	7,823
27	Wisconsin	4,038	3,700	7,737
28	Michigan	3,069	4,641	7,710
29	Missouri	3,194	4,345	7,539
30	Indiana	3,434	4,086	7,520
31	Florida	1,933	5,537	7,471
32	Arizona	2,068	5,266	7,334
33	Vermont	5,313	1,938	7,250
34	Ohio	2,863	4,265	7,128
35	South Dakota	4,051	2,901	6,952
36	Utah	2,429	4,332	6,761
37	Alabama	1,873	4,668	6,541
38	North Dakota	2,534	3,902	6,436
39	Maine	4,045	2,282	6,326
40	Iowa	2,158	3,824	5,982
41	West Virginia	3,968	1,912	5,880
42	Tennessee	953	4,713	5,666
43	Georgia	1,330	4,241	5,571
44	North Carolina	1,935	3,297	5,231
45	Montana	3,506	1,723	5,229
46	Oklahoma	2,469	2,430	4,899
47	Arkansas	1,334	3,449	4,783
48	Mississippi	2,377	2,346	4,723
49	Idaho	2,262	1,383	3,645
50	Wyoming	1,750	1,670	3,420

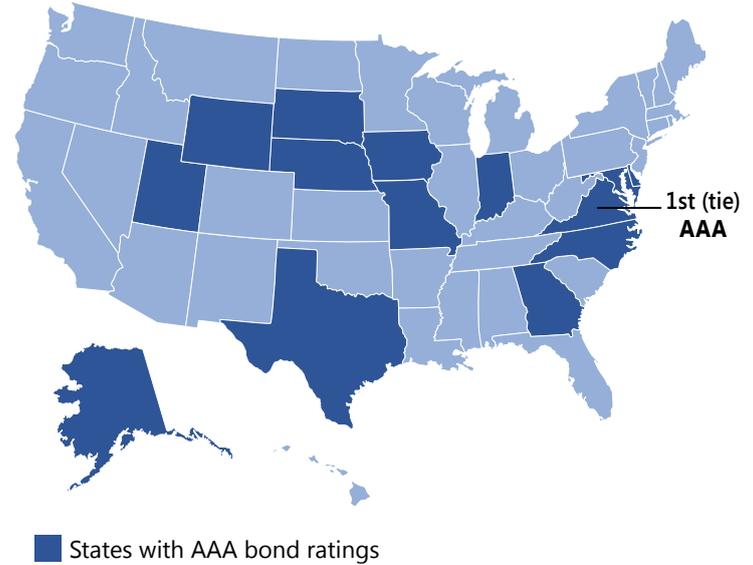


## FAST FACTS

- Virginia's per capita state and local government debt outstanding decreased by \$63 (0.8%) from 2012 to 2013.
- Virginia's total state and local debt outstanding in 2013 was \$65.5 billion, an increase of \$140.9 million (0.2%) from 2012.
- Nationwide, total state and local debt outstanding increased by 0.2% from 2012.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2013 Census of Governments: State and Local Finances (Sep. 2015); annual population estimates (Jul. 2013).

	S&P	MOODY'S	FITCH	
<b>1</b>	<b>Virginia</b>	<b>AAA</b>	<b>Aaa</b>	<b>AAA</b>
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	South Dakota*	AAA	--	--
1	Wyoming*	AAA	--	--
15	Florida	AAA	Aa1	AAA
15	South Carolina	AA+	Aaa	AAA
15	Tennessee	AA+	Aaa	AAA
15	Vermont	AA+	Aaa	AAA
19	New Mexico	AA+	Aaa	--
19	North Dakota*	AAA	Aa1	--
21	Massachusetts	AA+	Aa1	AA+
21	Minnesota	AA+	Aa1	AA+
21	Ohio	AA+	Aa1	AA+
21	Oregon	AA+	Aa1	AA+
21	Washington	AA+	Aa1	AA+
21	Idaho*	AA+	Aa1	--
27	Alabama	AA	Aa1	AA+
27	Montana	AA	Aa1	AA+
27	New Hampshire	AA	Aa1	AA+
27	Oklahoma	AA+	Aa2	AA+
27	West Virginia	AA	Aa1	AA+
32	Arkansas	AA	Aa1	--
32	Colorado*	AA	Aa1	--
34	Mississippi	AA	Aa2	AA+
34	Nevada	AA	Aa2	AA+
34	New York	AA+	Aa2	AA
37	Hawaii	AA	Aa2	AA
37	Louisiana	AA	Aa2	AA
37	Maine	AA	Aa2	AA
37	Michigan	AA-	Aa1	AA
37	Rhode Island	AA	Aa2	AA
37	Wisconsin	AA	Aa2	AA
37	Arizona*	AA	Aa2	--
37	Kansas*	AA	Aa2	--
45	Connecticut	AA	Aa3	AA
46	Kentucky*	AA-	Aa2	AA-
47	Pennsylvania	AA-	Aa3	AA-
48	California	AA-	Aa3	A
49	New Jersey	A	Aa2	A
50	Illinois	A-	Baa1	BBB+



## FAST FACTS

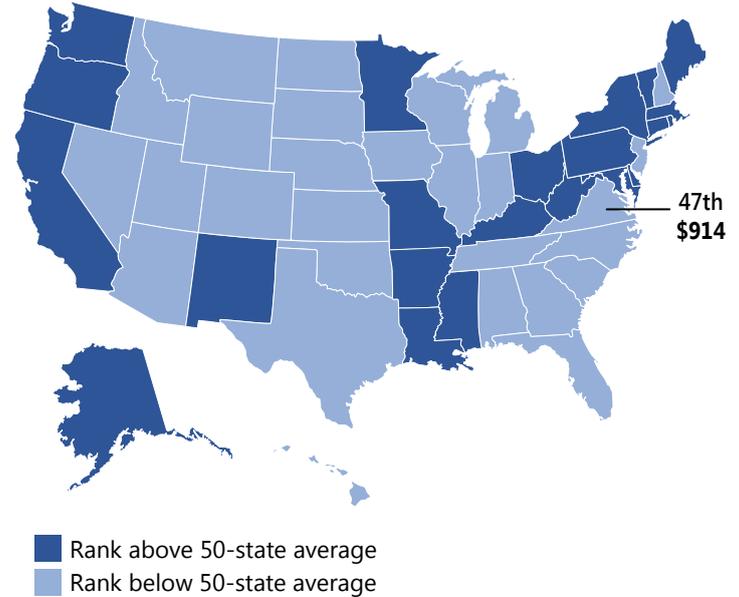
- Virginia has maintained a AAA rating since 1938, longer than any other state.
- Average bond ratings increased for six states and decreased for two states from December 2014 to December 2015.
- The nine states, including Virginia, with both AAA ratings and some general obligation debt as of December 2014 retained their AAA ratings.

Source: Virginia Department of Treasury (Dec. 2015).

\*States with no outstanding general obligation debt. Shown are the rates that 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 AAA rating equal to 10 points.

		\$
1	New York	2,745
2	Vermont	2,450
3	Rhode Island	2,320
4	Massachusetts	2,165
5	Connecticut	2,011
6	New Mexico	2,005
7	Alaska	1,937
8	Maine	1,847
9	Pennsylvania	1,847
10	Delaware	1,845
11	Minnesota	1,843
12	West Virginia	1,810
13	Kentucky	1,792
14	Oregon	1,721
15	Ohio	1,689
16	Arkansas	1,651
17	California	1,648
18	Mississippi	1,631
19	Louisiana	1,583
20	Maryland	1,568
21	Washington	1,473
22	Missouri	1,472
	<b>50-state average</b>	<b>1,449</b>
23	Tennessee	1,414
24	New Jersey	1,407
25	Hawaii	1,405
26	Indiana	1,384
27	Arizona	1,372
28	Michigan	1,370
29	Wisconsin	1,302
30	Iowa	1,300
31	Illinois	1,299
32	Oklahoma	1,281
33	North Carolina	1,217
34	Texas	1,195
35	South Carolina	1,149
36	Colorado	1,113
37	Alabama	1,081
38	Montana	1,060
39	Florida	1,027
40	New Hampshire	1,013
41	Idaho	984
42	Nebraska	966
43	Kansas	952
44	Georgia	939
45	Wyoming	938
46	South Dakota	920
<b>47</b>	<b>Virginia</b>	<b>914</b>
48	North Dakota	885
49	Nevada	810
50	Utah	712



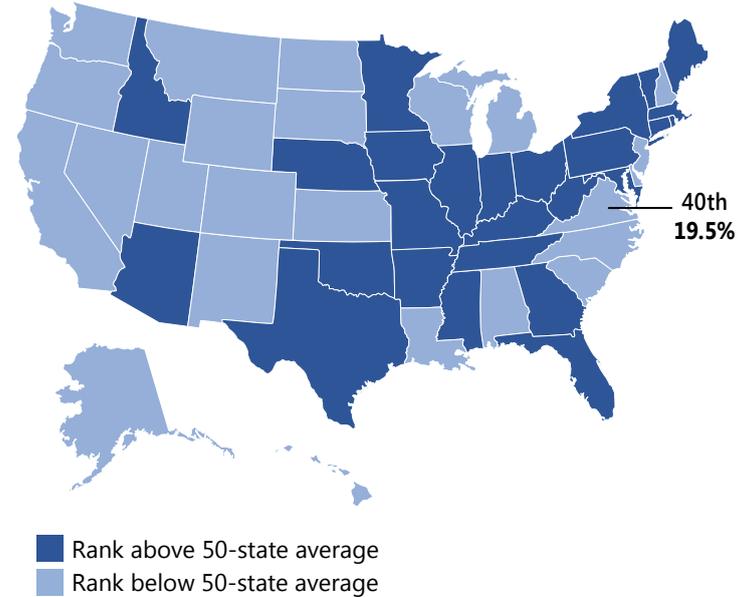
## FAST FACTS

- Virginia's per capita Medicaid expenditure increased by \$70 from 2012 to 2014.
- Virginia's total Medicaid expenditures were \$7.6 billion in 2014 (paid with 51% federal and 49% state funds), an increase of \$705 million from 2012.
- At 10.2%, Virginia ranked 48th on the measure of Medicaid enrollment as a percentage of total population in 2013.

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation State Health Facts (Dec. 2015); U.S. Census Bureau annual population estimates (Jul. 2012, Jul. 2014).

Note: Medicaid expenditures presented here do not include administrative costs, accounting adjustments, or data for the U.S. territories.

		%
1	Tennessee	33.1
2	Maine	32.1
3	Indiana	29.1
4	Rhode Island	28.3
5	Florida	28.0
6	Minnesota	27.1
7	Oklahoma	27.1
8	Vermont	27.1
9	Massachusetts	26.9
10	Mississippi	26.8
11	West Virginia	26.4
12	New York	26.3
13	Arkansas	26.3
14	Missouri	26.2
15	Arizona	25.7
16	Idaho	25.7
17	Maryland	25.4
18	Iowa	25.1
19	Nebraska	25.0
20	Illinois	25.0
21	Georgia	24.5
22	Texas	24.2
23	Kentucky	24.1
24	Pennsylvania	24.1
25	Connecticut	23.8
26	Ohio	23.1
	<b>50-state average</b>	<b>23.1</b>
27	New Mexico	22.9
28	Wisconsin	22.8
29	Delaware	22.7
30	Alabama	22.2
31	Oregon	22.1
32	Louisiana	21.9
33	South Dakota	21.5
34	North Carolina	21.3
35	South Carolina	21.1
36	New Hampshire	20.8
37	Kansas	20.6
38	New Jersey	20.4
39	Montana	19.6
<b>40</b>	<b>Virginia</b>	<b>19.5</b>
41	Michigan	19.2
42	Washington	18.3
43	Hawaii	18.3
44	California	18.3
45	Utah	17.8
46	Colorado	17.4
47	Nevada	17.0
48	Alaska	16.3
49	North Dakota	14.4
50	Wyoming	13.4



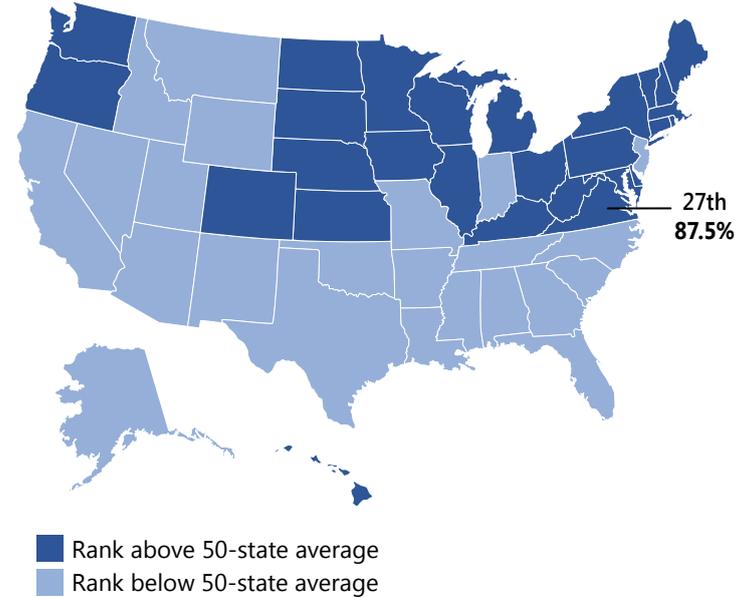
## FAST FACTS

- Virginia's per capita expenditure for public assistance was \$1,121 in 2013.

Sources : U.S. Census Bureau 2013 Census of Governments: State and Local Finances (Sep. 2015); annual population estimates (Jul. 2013).

Note: The majority of Virginia's expenditures for public assistance are state and federal payments for Medicaid and FAMIS services. The remainder are primarily child support payments, which flow through the state budget, administrative costs for public assistance programs, and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

		%
1	Massachusetts	96.2
2	Vermont	94.1
3	Hawaii	93.9
4	Minnesota	93.2
5	Iowa	92.8
6	Connecticut	92.0
7	Wisconsin	91.4
8	Rhode Island	91.3
9	Maryland	91.1
10	North Dakota	91.0
11	Delaware	90.8
12	Kentucky	90.2
13	Ohio	90.2
14	Michigan	90.0
15	New York	90.0
16	Pennsylvania	90.0
17	West Virginia	89.6
18	Washington	89.4
19	New Hampshire	89.2
20	Illinois	88.9
21	Nebraska	88.8
22	South Dakota	88.6
23	Oregon	88.5
24	Colorado	88.4
25	Kansas	88.2
26	Maine	87.7
<b>27</b>	<b>Virginia</b>	<b>87.5</b>
	<b>50-state average</b>	<b>87.5</b>
28	New Jersey	87.4
29	Missouri	86.3
30	Wyoming	86.3
31	Indiana	86.2
32	Utah	86.2
33	Arkansas	86.1
34	California	86.0
35	Tennessee	85.9
36	Alabama	85.8
37	North Carolina	84.8
38	Idaho	84.3
39	Arizona	84.0
40	South Carolina	84.0
41	Mississippi	83.2
42	New Mexico	83.2
43	Montana	83.1
44	Louisiana	83.0
45	Nevada	82.6
46	Oklahoma	82.2
47	Georgia	82.1
48	Alaska	81.2
49	Florida	79.9
50	Texas	78.7



## FAST FACTS

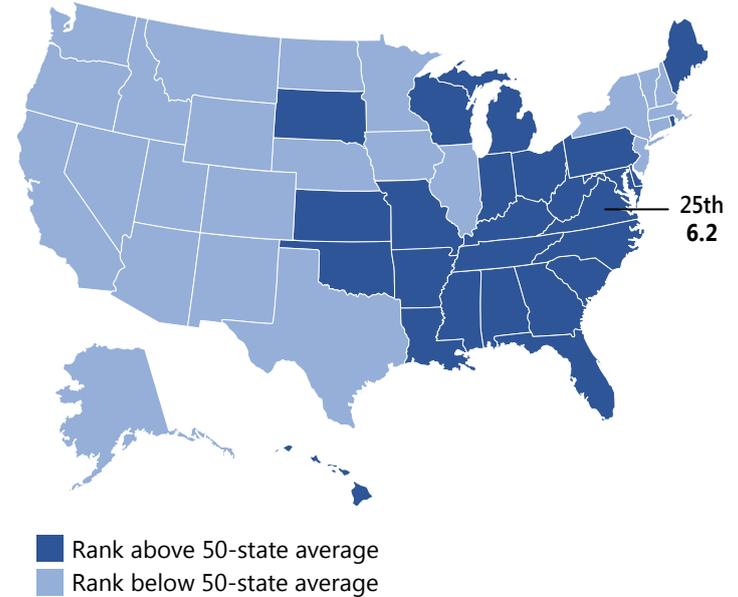
- The percentage of persons under 65 covered by health insurance in Virginia increased from 86.0% in 2013 to 87.5% in 2014.
- In 2014, 75.6% of Virginians under 65 years of age had private insurance through an employer or direct purchase, and 15.0% had government health insurance in the form of Medicare, Medicaid, or military health care (and 3.1%\* had a combination of 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.

\*The 75.6% of Virginians with private health insurance and 15.0% with government health insurance do not add to the 87.5% reported in the table because 3.1% of Virginians have both private and government health insurance.

		per 1000 live births
1	Mississippi	9.6
2	Louisiana	8.7
3	Alabama	8.6
4	Arkansas	7.9
5	West Virginia	7.6
6	Ohio	7.3
7	Indiana	7.2
8	Maine	7.1
9	Michigan	7.1
10	North Carolina	7.0
11	Georgia	7.0
12	South Carolina	6.9
13	Tennessee	6.8
14	Oklahoma	6.7
15	Pennsylvania	6.7
16	Maryland	6.6
17	Missouri	6.5
18	Kansas	6.5
19	Rhode Island	6.5
20	South Dakota	6.5
21	Kentucky	6.4
22	Delaware	6.4
23	Hawaii	6.4
24	Wisconsin	6.3
<b>25</b>	<b>Virginia</b>	<b>6.2</b>
26	Florida	6.1
	<b>50-state average</b>	<b>6.1</b>
27	North Dakota	6.0
28	Illinois	6.0
29	Texas	5.8
30	Alaska	5.8
31	Idaho	5.6
32	Montana	5.6
33	New Hampshire	5.6
34	Nevada	5.3
35	New Mexico	5.3
36	Arizona	5.3
37	Nebraska	5.2
38	Utah	5.2
39	Colorado	5.1
40	Minnesota	5.1
41	Oregon	4.9
42	New York	4.9
43	Wyoming	4.8
44	Connecticut	4.8
45	California	4.8
46	Washington	4.5
47	New Jersey	4.5
48	Vermont	4.4
49	Iowa	4.3
50	Massachusetts	4.2



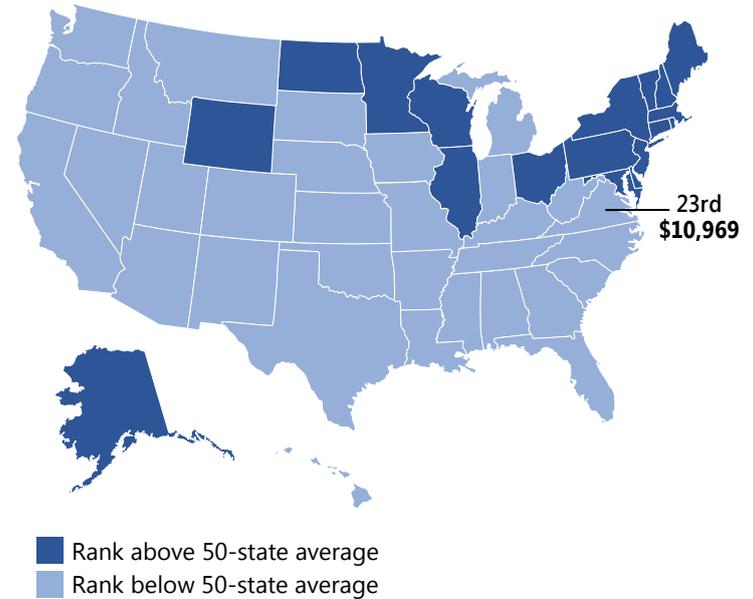
### FAST FACTS

- From 2012 to 2013, Virginia's infant mortality rate decreased from 7.0 to 6.2.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics – National Vital Statistics Reports, Volume 64, Number 9 (2015).

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

		\$
1	New York	21,318
2	New Jersey	19,353
3	Connecticut	18,679
4	Wyoming	17,258
5	Alaska	16,966
6	Vermont	16,821
7	Massachusetts	16,429
8	Pennsylvania	15,382
9	Rhode Island	15,162
10	Maryland	15,108
11	Delaware	14,564
12	New Hampshire	14,447
13	Illinois	13,084
14	Maine	13,038
15	Minnesota	12,532
16	Ohio	12,400
17	North Dakota	12,034
18	Wisconsin	11,548
	<b>50-state average</b>	<b>11,521</b>
19	Michigan	11,399
20	Nebraska	11,306
21	Iowa	11,153
22	Indiana	10,978
<b>23</b>	<b>Virginia</b>	<b>10,969</b>
24	West Virginia	10,952
25	Hawaii	10,938
26	Kansas	10,735
27	Washington	10,570
28	South Carolina	10,284
29	Louisiana	10,214
30	Missouri	10,183
31	Montana	10,092
32	Oregon	9,840
33	Colorado	9,501
34	California	9,440
35	Arkansas	9,375
36	Georgia	9,297
37	Kentucky	9,266
38	New Mexico	9,166
39	Texas	9,028
40	Nevada	8,658
41	South Dakota	8,593
42	Alabama	8,517
43	Florida	8,077
44	Tennessee	7,778
45	Oklahoma	7,685
46	North Carolina	7,594
47	Mississippi	7,559
48	Arizona	7,348
49	Utah	6,922
50	Idaho	6,531



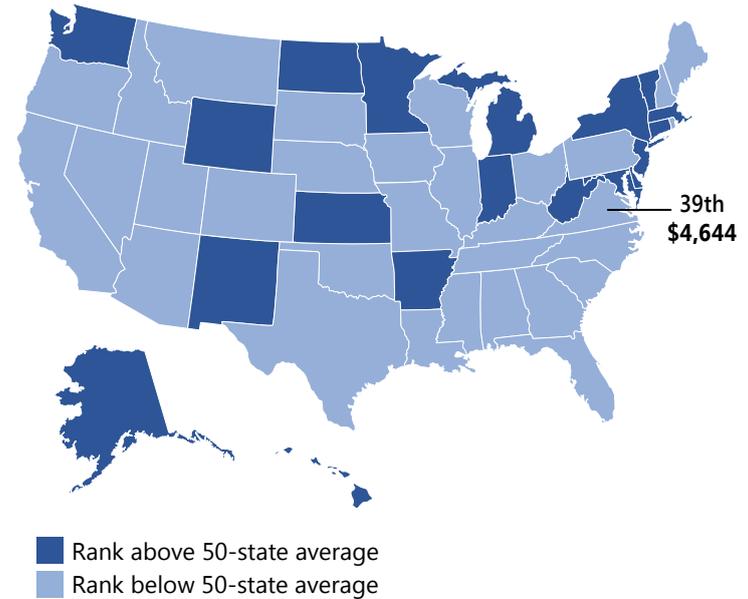
## FAST FACTS

- The majority of public school funding in Virginia is from local and state sources (53% and 39% respectively) with 7% from federal sources.
- From 2011-12 to 2012-13, per pupil public school funding in Virginia increased by \$151 (2.4%) from localities, \$219 (4.7%) from the state, and decreased by \$209 (23.9%) from the federal government, a total per pupil increase of \$160 (1.4%).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2013 Census of Governments – Public Education Finances: 2013 (Jun. 2015).

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	Vermont	16,009
2	Alaska	13,025
3	Hawaii	10,624
4	Wyoming	9,626
5	Delaware	9,471
6	New York	8,986
7	Minnesota	8,464
8	Arkansas	8,053
9	New Jersey	7,812
10	Indiana	7,483
11	Connecticut	7,475
12	New Mexico	7,341
13	West Virginia	7,182
14	Michigan	7,155
15	Maryland	7,092
16	Massachusetts	6,966
17	Washington	6,814
18	North Dakota	6,784
19	Kansas	6,537
	<b>50-state average</b>	<b>6,307</b>
20	Iowa	6,243
21	Rhode Island	6,172
22	Pennsylvania	6,014
23	Nevada	5,921
24	Kentucky	5,782
25	Maine	5,667
26	California	5,660
27	Wisconsin	5,603
28	Ohio	5,571
29	Montana	5,521
30	New Hampshire	5,435
31	Oregon	5,393
32	North Carolina	5,375
33	South Carolina	5,288
34	Alabama	5,236
35	Louisiana	5,022
36	Illinois	5,021
37	Missouri	4,721
38	Idaho	4,698
<b>39</b>	<b>Virginia</b>	<b>4,644</b>
40	Georgia	4,503
41	Mississippi	4,491
42	Colorado	4,340
43	Oklahoma	4,304
44	Tennessee	4,129
45	Nebraska	4,014
46	Utah	3,976
47	Texas	3,928
48	Florida	3,528
49	South Dakota	3,131
50	Arizona	3,116



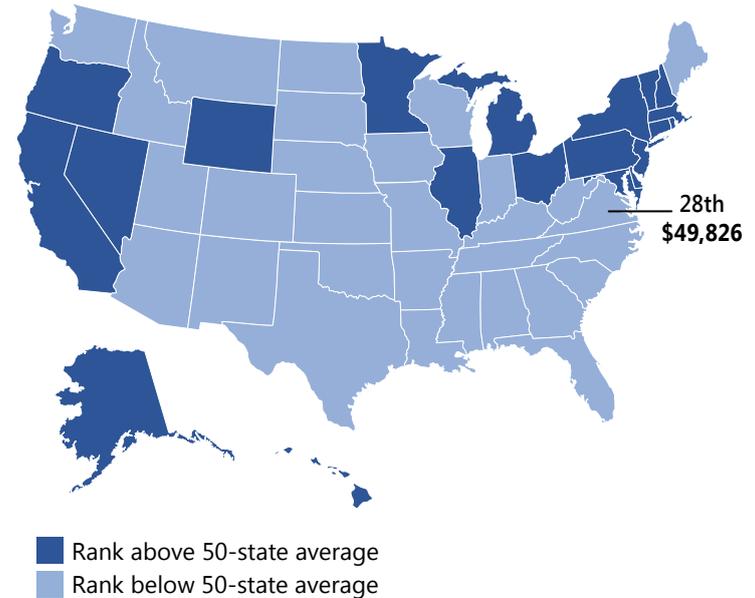
## FAST FACTS

- State per pupil funding in Virginia increased by \$218 (4.9%) between 2011-12 and 2012-13.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2013 Census of Governments – Public Education Finances: 2013 (Jun. 2015).

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	76,409
2	Massachusetts	73,195
3	California	71,396
4	Connecticut	70,583
5	New Jersey	68,238
6	Alaska	65,891
7	Rhode Island	64,696
8	Maryland	64,546
9	Pennsylvania	63,701
10	Michigan	62,166
11	Illinois	60,124
12	Delaware	59,305
13	Oregon	58,638
14	New Hampshire	57,057
15	Wyoming	56,583
16	Hawaii	56,291
17	Vermont	55,958
18	Ohio	55,913
19	Nevada	55,813
20	Minnesota	54,752
	<b>50-state average</b>	<b>53,845</b>
21	Wisconsin	53,679
22	Washington	52,969
23	Georgia	52,924
24	Iowa	52,032
25	Kentucky	50,560
26	Indiana	50,289
27	Montana	49,893
<b>28</b>	<b>Virginia</b>	<b>49,826</b>
29	Texas	49,690
30	Colorado	49,615
31	Nebraska	49,539
32	Maine	49,232
33	Louisiana	49,067
34	Alabama	48,720
35	North Dakota	48,666
36	South Carolina	48,430
37	Kansas	48,221
38	Florida	47,780
39	Tennessee	47,742
40	Arkansas	47,319
41	Missouri	46,750
42	New Mexico	45,727
43	Utah	45,695
44	Arizona	45,335
45	West Virginia	45,086
46	North Carolina	44,990
47	Oklahoma	44,549
48	Idaho	44,465
49	Mississippi	42,187
50	South Dakota	40,023



## FAST FACTS

- The nationwide average salary for public school teachers was \$56,610. The nationwide average is slightly higher than the 50-state average because of differences in population: several states with higher teacher salaries, such as California and New York, also employ large numbers of teachers.
- In 2013, Virginia had a student-teacher ratio of about 13:1, compared to the nationwide average of 16:1.

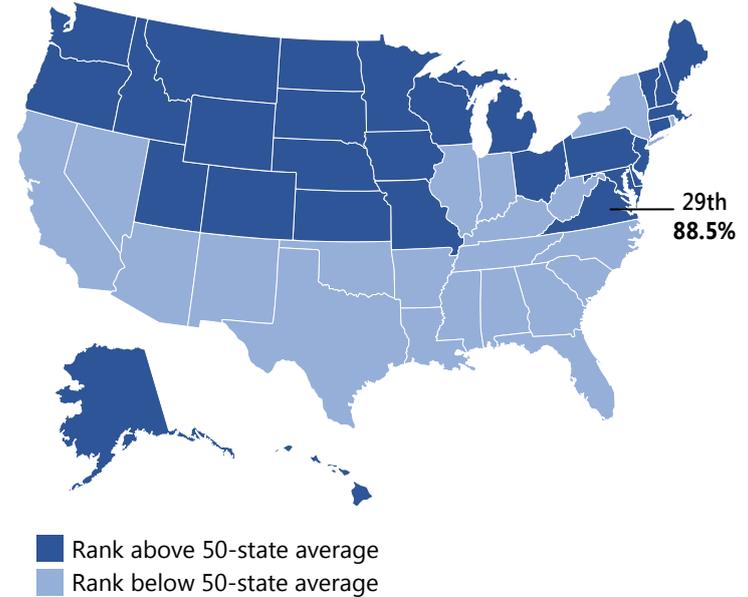
Source: National Education Association Ranking & Estimates: Rankings of the States 2014 and Estimates of School Statistics 2015 (Mar. 2015).

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

Note: Nationwide average public school teacher salary includes Washington, D.C.

## PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION 25 YEARS & OLDER WITH AT LEAST A HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION 2014

		%
1	Alaska	92.9
2	Minnesota	92.6
3	Montana	92.6
4	Wyoming	92.6
5	New Hampshire	92.2
6	North Dakota	92.2
7	Iowa	92.1
8	Vermont	92.0
9	Hawaii	91.7
10	Maine	91.7
11	South Dakota	91.7
12	Utah	91.4
13	Wisconsin	91.4
14	Colorado	90.5
15	Washington	90.4
16	Kansas	90.3
17	Nebraska	90.3
18	Connecticut	90.1
19	Idaho	90.1
20	Michigan	89.9
21	Massachusetts	89.7
22	Oregon	89.7
23	Maryland	89.6
24	Ohio	89.4
25	Pennsylvania	89.4
26	New Jersey	89.1
27	Delaware	89.0
28	Missouri	88.9
<b>29</b>	<b>Virginia</b>	<b>88.5</b>
	<b>50-state average</b>	<b>88.5</b>
30	Indiana	88.4
31	Illinois	88.2
32	Oklahoma	87.3
33	Florida	87.2
34	North Carolina	86.4
35	Arizona	86.1
36	South Carolina	86.1
37	Rhode Island	85.8
38	Tennessee	85.8
39	New York	85.7
40	Georgia	85.6
41	Arkansas	85.3
42	West Virginia	85.2
43	Nevada	85.1
44	Alabama	84.7
45	Kentucky	84.5
46	New Mexico	84.2
47	Louisiana	83.6
48	Mississippi	82.8
49	Texas	82.2
50	California	82.1



### FAST FACTS

- Approximately 37% of Virginians 25 years and older had completed a bachelor's degree or higher in 2014.
- Virginia's on-time high school graduation rate for the class of 2015 was 90.5%.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2014 American Community Survey One-Year Estimates, Education Attainment (Dec. 2015); Virginia Department of Education State-Level Cohort Report (Sep. 2015).

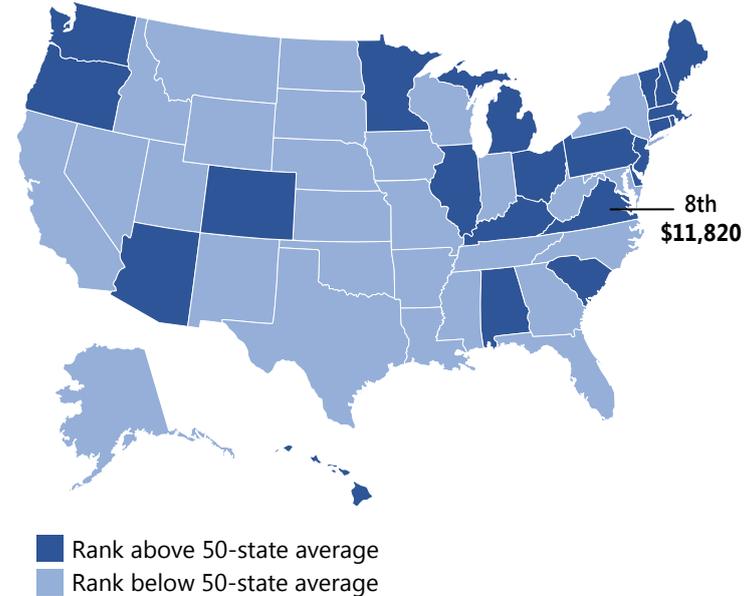
Terms: The *on-time high school graduation rate* for Virginia is the percentage of students in a cohort who earned a Board of Education-approved diploma within four years of entering high school for the first time.

Note: Estimated. Includes GEDs and equivalent.

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

2015-16

		\$
1	New Hampshire	15,160
2	Vermont	14,990
3	Pennsylvania	13,390
4	New Jersey	13,300
5	Illinois	13,190
6	Michigan	11,990
7	South Carolina	11,820
<b>8</b>	<b>Virginia</b>	<b>11,820</b>
9	Delaware	11,680
10	Massachusetts	11,590
11	Connecticut	11,400
12	Rhode Island	11,390
13	Minnesota	10,830
14	Arizona	10,650
15	Washington	10,290
16	Ohio	10,200
17	Hawaii	10,170
18	Alabama	9,750
19	Colorado	9,750
20	Kentucky	9,570
21	Maine	9,570
22	Oregon	9,370
	<b>50-state average</b>	<b>9,318</b>
23	California	9,270
24	Tennessee	9,260
25	Maryland	9,160
26	Indiana	9,120
27	Texas	9,120
28	Wisconsin	8,820
29	Missouri	8,560
30	Kansas	8,530
31	Georgia	8,450
32	South Dakota	8,050
33	Iowa	7,880
34	Arkansas	7,870
35	Louisiana	7,870
36	North Dakota	7,690
37	New York	7,640
38	Nebraska	7,610
39	Oklahoma	7,450
40	West Virginia	7,170
41	Mississippi	7,150
42	North Carolina	6,970
43	Idaho	6,820
44	Nevada	6,670
45	Alaska	6,570
46	Florida	6,360
47	Utah	6,360
48	Montana	6,350
49	New Mexico	6,350
50	Wyoming	4,890



## FAST FACTS

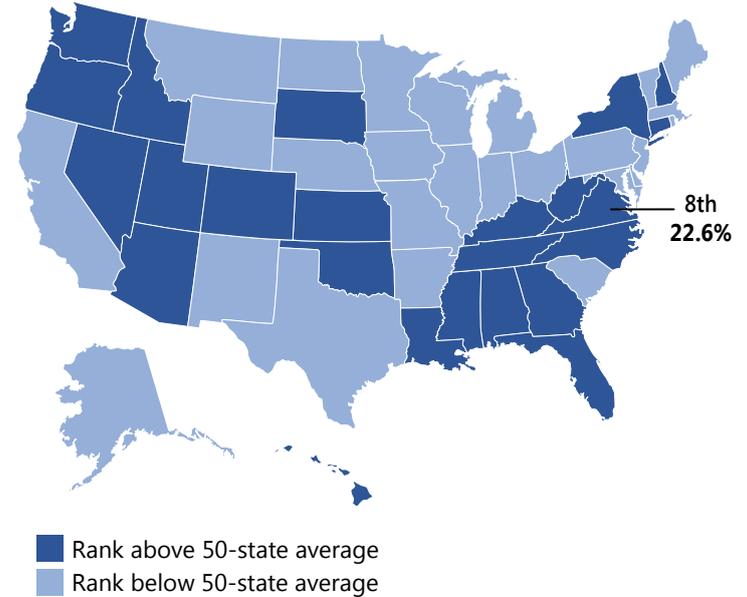
- Average tuition and fees at Virginia's public four-year higher education institutions increased by \$655 from 2014 to 2015 (6.0%).

Source: College Board, Trends in College Pricing (2015); State Council of Higher Education for Virginia, 2015-16 Tuition and Fees at Virginia's State Supported Colleges and Universities (Jul. 2015).

Note: Prices shown are enrollment-weighted average prices, which means that charges reported by colleges with more FTE students are weighted more heavily than those of institutions with fewer FTE students. Excludes room and board.

## PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN IN-STATE TUITION & FEES AT PUBLIC 4-YEAR INSTITUTIONS 2010-11 to 2015-16

		%
1	Louisiana	51.9
2	Georgia	31.4
3	Tennessee	29.7
4	Colorado	25.8
5	West Virginia	25.4
6	Hawaii	24.6
7	Mississippi	23.3
<b>8</b>	<b>Virginia</b>	<b>22.6</b>
9	Alabama	20.8
10	New York	20.5
11	Arizona	20.4
12	North Carolina	19.7
13	Oklahoma	18.4
14	Utah	18.2
15	Kansas	17.6
16	Idaho	16.9
17	South Dakota	16.5
18	Kentucky	16.2
19	Connecticut	16.0
20	New Hampshire	15.9
21	Florida	15.4
22	Oregon	15.2
23	Washington	14.7
24	Nevada	14.5
	<b>50-state average</b>	<b>14.3</b>
25	Alaska	14.1
26	Arkansas	14.0
27	Wyoming	13.8
28	New Mexico	13.2
29	California	13.1
30	Rhode Island	11.7
31	Massachusetts	11.6
32	Delaware	10.8
33	Illinois	9.8
34	Vermont	9.8
35	Maryland	8.2
36	Michigan	8.1
37	Pennsylvania	8.0
38	Missouri	7.6
39	Texas	7.5
40	South Carolina	7.3
41	North Dakota	6.9
42	Minnesota	5.4
43	Nebraska	5.3
44	Wisconsin	4.4
45	New Jersey	4.3
46	Indiana	4.3
47	Montana	3.4
48	Ohio	2.8
49	Iowa	0.6
50	Maine	-2.2



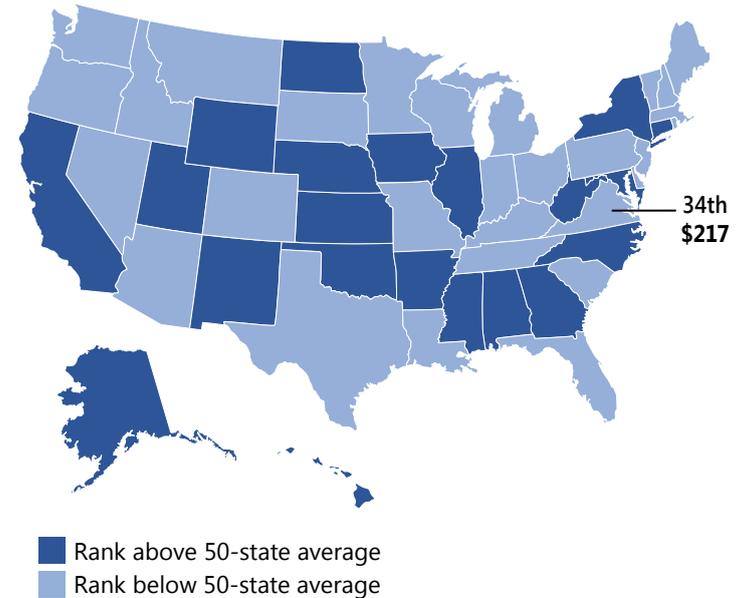
### FAST FACTS

- Without adjusting for inflation, tuition and fees at Virginia's public four-year higher education institutions increased by 31% between 2010-11 and 2015-16.
- Average charges for a resident undergraduate at Virginia's four-year institutions (tuition and fees plus room and board) were approximately 48% of per capita disposable income for the 2015-16 academic year.

Source: College Board, Trends in College Pricing (2015); State Council of Higher Education for Virginia (SCHEV), 2015-16 Tuition and Fees at Virginia's State Supported Colleges and Universities (Jul. 2015).

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	640
2	North Dakota	554
3	Alaska	519
4	New Mexico	431
5	Hawaii	400
6	Illinois	384
7	Nebraska	381
8	North Carolina	375
9	Mississippi	337
10	Arkansas	334
11	Connecticut	311
12	Maryland	307
13	Alabama	302
14	Utah	302
15	California	301
16	Georgia	287
17	New York	277
18	Kansas	277
19	West Virginia	273
20	Iowa	273
21	Oklahoma	271
	<b>50-state average</b>	<b>269</b>
22	Kentucky	265
23	Minnesota	265
24	South Dakota	255
25	Indiana	255
26	Texas	253
27	Idaho	246
28	Louisiana	243
29	Delaware	242
30	Tennessee	241
31	Montana	235
32	New Jersey	232
33	Washington	224
34	Virginia	217
35	Massachusetts	217
36	Florida	212
37	Wisconsin	207
38	Maine	205
39	South Carolina	201
40	Ohio	184
41	Michigan	180
42	Oregon	175
43	Nevada	174
44	Missouri	170
45	Rhode Island	168
46	Vermont	146
47	Colorado	145
48	Arizona	136
49	Pennsylvania	130
50	New Hampshire	93



## FAST FACTS

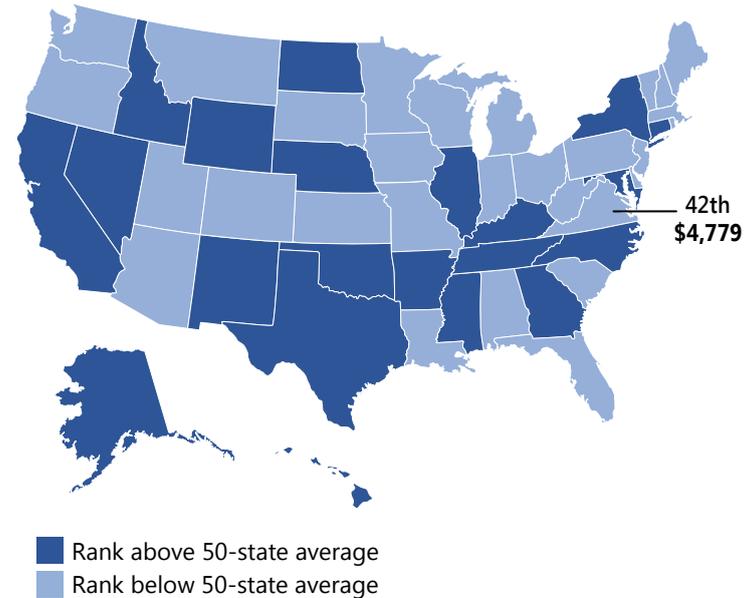
- From 2010 to 2015, Virginia's per capita state support for public and private higher education, adjusted for inflation, decreased by 7.7%, while the 50-state average decreased by 2.8% over the same period.

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 2010 and FY 2015); U.S. Census Bureau annual population estimates (Jul. 2009, Jul. 2014).

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

2014

		\$
1	Wyoming	15,561
2	Alaska	13,978
3	Illinois	12,293
4	North Carolina	8,562
5	New York	8,454
6	Texas	8,050
7	New Mexico	8,029
8	North Dakota	7,888
9	Nebraska	7,840
10	Arkansas	7,653
11	Hawaii	7,618
12	Maryland	7,512
13	California	7,509
14	Georgia	7,297
15	Connecticut	7,192
16	Oklahoma	7,080
17	Nevada	7,016
18	Idaho	7,004
19	Tennessee	6,959
20	Kentucky	6,824
21	Mississippi	6,514
	<b>50-state average</b>	<b>6,409</b>
22	Maine	6,252
23	Massachusetts	6,073
24	Florida	5,798
25	Wisconsin	5,786
26	Washington	5,700
27	Alabama	5,673
28	Kansas	5,648
29	Louisiana	5,606
30	West Virginia	5,530
31	New Jersey	5,520
32	Utah	5,506
33	Iowa	5,335
34	Minnesota	5,327
35	Missouri	5,297
36	Arizona	5,171
37	Delaware	5,052
38	Indiana	5,005
39	Montana	4,939
40	South Carolina	4,894
41	South Dakota	4,878
<b>42</b>	<b>Virginia</b>	<b>4,779</b>
43	Michigan	4,765
44	Rhode Island	4,690
45	Ohio	4,314
46	Oregon	4,214
47	Pennsylvania	3,654
48	Colorado	3,022
49	Vermont	2,816
50	New Hampshire	2,360



## FAST FACTS

- Virginia's higher education appropriations per FTE student decreased by 23.1% between 2009 and 2014 (inflation adjusted). This was the 13th largest percentage decrease among the 50 states over that time frame.
- In FY 2014, Virginia public institutions had FTE enrollment of 318,166, the 11th largest of the 50 states.

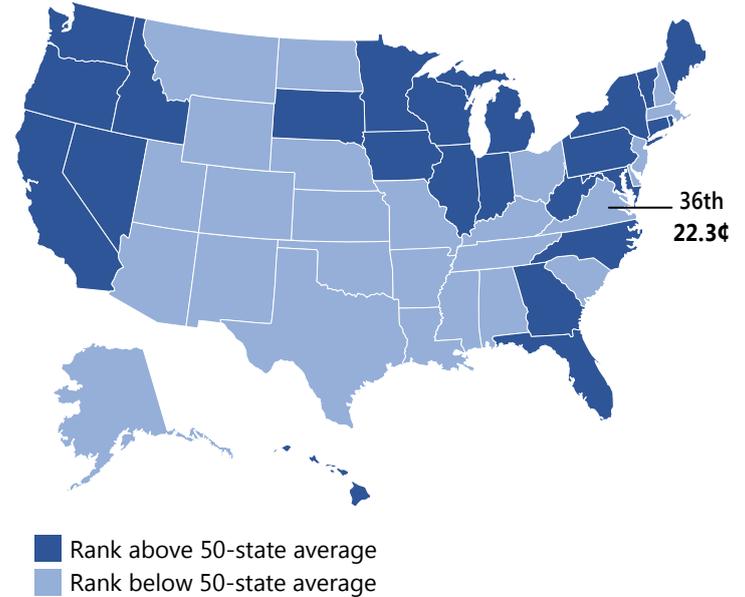
Source: State Higher Education Executive Officers, State Higher Education Finance FY 2014 (Apr. 2015).

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.

October 2015

		¢ per gallon
1	Pennsylvania	55.3
2	Washington	44.5
3	New York	44.3
4	Hawaii	43.2
5	California	40.9
6	Maine	38.0
7	Connecticut	37.5
8	Florida	36.4
9	North Carolina	36.3
10	West Virginia	34.6
11	Rhode Island	34.0
12	Nevada	33.9
13	Michigan	33.8
14	Illinois	33.5
15	Indiana	33.3
16	Wisconsin	32.9
17	Georgia	32.6
18	Maryland	32.1
19	Idaho	32.0
20	Iowa	32.0
21	Oregon	31.1
22	Vermont	30.7
23	South Dakota	30.0
24	Minnesota	28.6
	<b>50-state average</b>	<b>28.4</b>
25	Ohio	28.0
26	Montana	27.8
27	Nebraska	27.0
28	Massachusetts	26.5
29	Kentucky	26.0
30	Utah	24.5
31	Kansas	24.0
32	Wyoming	24.0
33	New Hampshire	23.8
34	Delaware	23.0
35	North Dakota	23.0
<b>36</b>	<b>Virginia</b>	<b>22.3*</b>
37	Colorado	22.0
38	Arkansas	21.8
39	Tennessee	21.4
40	Alabama	20.9
41	Louisiana	20.0
42	Texas	20.0
43	Arizona	19.0
44	New Mexico	18.9
45	Mississippi	18.8
46	Missouri	17.3
47	Oklahoma	17.0
48	South Carolina	16.8
49	New Jersey	14.5
50	Alaska	12.3



## FAST FACTS

- The federal gas tax, collected in all states, is 18.4¢ per gallon.
- The Virginia state gas tax was 16.2¢ per gallon from July 1, 2015 to December 31, 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.

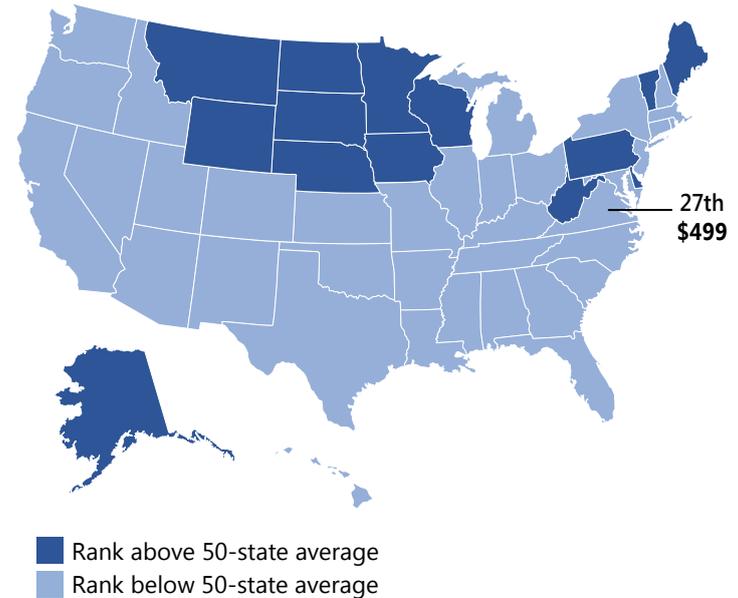
Source: American Petroleum Institute (Oct. 2015); Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles (Jan. 2016).

Terms: *State motor fuel tax* includes state excise tax and other state taxes and fees. Motor fuel tax applies to unleaded gasoline. A separate Virginia state tax on diesel is 26.0¢ per gallon. State diesel fuel tax varies by state.

\*State motor fuel taxes shown in this comparison represent a statewide weighted average. The Virginia rate of 22.3¢ accounts for the 16.2¢ per gallon wholesale tax effective in 2015; 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.

		\$
1	North Dakota	1,871
2	Alaska	1,843
3	Wyoming	1,192
4	Vermont	1,152
5	South Dakota	1,113
6	Montana	877
7	Delaware	791
8	Iowa	704
9	Minnesota	694
10	Nebraska	687
11	Maine	679
12	Pennsylvania	676
13	Wisconsin	667
14	West Virginia	638
	<b>50-state average</b>	<b>612</b>
15	Kansas	603
16	Washington	596
17	New Hampshire	592
18	Kentucky	590
19	Oklahoma	570
20	Illinois	568
21	Mississippi	550
22	Idaho	544
23	Louisiana	543
24	New Mexico	523
25	Arkansas	518
26	New York	504
<b>27</b>	<b>Virginia</b>	<b>499</b>
28	California	497
29	Colorado	487
30	Hawaii	487
31	Maryland	482
32	Alabama	480
33	Texas	476
34	New Jersey	476
35	Nevada	475
36	Utah	466
37	Connecticut	458
38	Ohio	453
39	Oregon	452
40	Missouri	442
41	Florida	421
42	Massachusetts	415
43	North Carolina	405
44	Rhode Island	390
45	Indiana	388
46	Tennessee	379
47	Arizona	342
48	Michigan	339
49	Georgia	336
50	South Carolina	264



## FAST FACTS

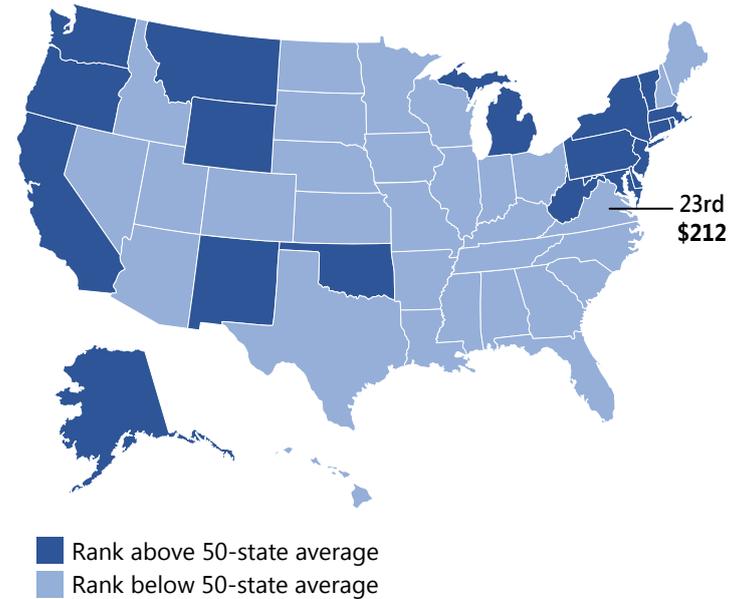
- The Virginia Department of Transportation maintains 81% of Virginia's non-federal public roads. Other state agencies and local governments maintain the other 19%.
- Of the approximately \$4.1 billion Virginia spent on roads in 2013, \$1.8 billion (44%) was used mainly for road construction.
- In 2013, Virginia ranked 11th of the 50 states in total vehicle miles traveled, at 81 billion miles, and 32nd in road expenditure per vehicle mile traveled.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2013 Census of Governments: State and Local Finances (Sep. 2015); annual population estimates (Jul. 2013); Bureau of Transportation Statistics, State Transportation Statistics 2015; Federal Highway Administration Statistics 2013 (Oct. 2014).

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.

2013

		\$
1	Alaska	673
2	Delaware	500
3	Vermont	398
4	Wyoming	384
5	Maryland	353
6	California	320
7	Massachusetts	287
8	New Mexico	279
9	Montana	277
10	Connecticut	271
11	Rhode Island	262
12	West Virginia	250
13	New Jersey	246
14	Pennsylvania	246
15	Michigan	245
16	Oregon	242
17	New York	235
18	Washington	233
19	Oklahoma	233
	<b>50-state average</b>	<b>229</b>
20	Idaho	220
21	North Carolina	213
22	Colorado	213
<b>23</b>	<b>Virginia</b>	<b>212</b>
24	Wisconsin	209
25	South Dakota	207
26	North Dakota	205
27	Nebraska	202
28	Arkansas	199
29	Hawaii	191
30	Louisiana	189
31	Texas	182
32	Georgia	181
33	Utah	180
34	Kentucky	178
35	Maine	175
36	Arizona	172
37	Mississippi	170
38	Nevada	167
39	Ohio	165
40	Minnesota	162
41	Missouri	161
42	South Carolina	160
43	Iowa	154
44	Kansas	154
45	Florida	154
46	New Hampshire	151
47	Alabama	151
48	Illinois	150
49	Tennessee	147
50	Indiana	146



## FAST FACTS

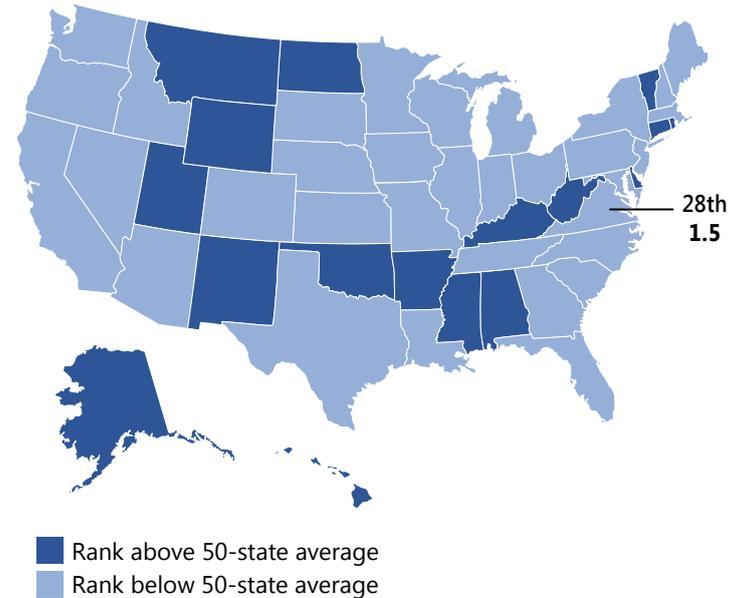
- Corrections made up 69% of Virginia's state public safety expenditures in 2013, followed by police protection (19%) and inspection and regulation for the protection of the public (12%).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2013 Census of Governments: State and Local Finances (Sep. 2015); annual population estimates (Jul. 2013).

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).

2013

1	Hawaii	4.0
2	Alaska	3.7
3	Delaware	2.9
4	North Dakota	2.7
5	Wyoming	2.3
6	Vermont	2.3
7	West Virginia	2.2
8	New Mexico	2.2
9	Arkansas	2.2
10	Montana	2.0
11	Mississippi	1.9
12	Kentucky	1.9
13	Utah	1.9
14	Alabama	1.8
15	Rhode Island	1.8
16	Connecticut	1.7
17	Oklahoma	1.7
	<b>50-state average</b>	<b>1.7</b>
18	Kansas	1.7
19	Nebraska	1.7
20	South Dakota	1.7
21	Oregon	1.7
22	Louisiana	1.7
23	South Carolina	1.7
24	New Jersey	1.6
25	Maine	1.6
26	Iowa	1.6
27	Washington	1.5
<b>28</b>	<b>Virginia</b>	<b>1.5</b>
29	Minnesota	1.5
30	North Carolina	1.5
31	Colorado	1.5
32	Massachusetts	1.5
33	Michigan	1.4
34	Maryland	1.4
35	Missouri	1.4
36	New Hampshire	1.4
37	Idaho	1.4
38	Indiana	1.3
39	Georgia	1.3
40	Wisconsin	1.3
41	Pennsylvania	1.2
42	Tennessee	1.2
43	New York	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 125,234 state government FTEs in 2013, a decrease of 1.9% from 2008, when Virginia state government FTEs peaked at 127,654.
- The Virginia Department of Transportation employs about 7,100 FTEs (about 6% of state FTEs). In some states, a greater part of the transportation function is performed by local governments and the private sector.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2013 Census of Governments: Employment (Mar. 2013); annual population estimates (Jul. 2013); Virginia Department of Human Resource Management Full Time Equivalent Report (Jun. 2013).

Terms: To calculate the number of *full-time equivalent* employees (FTEs), the Census Bureau divides the number of work hours of part-time employees by the standard number of hours for a full-time employee, and adds the total to the number of full-time employees.





# JLARC

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