

VIRGINIA

Compared to the Other States
2017 Edition



National Rankings on Taxes, Budgetary
Components, and Other Indicators

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Information graphics: Nathan Skreslet

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 new "tile map" system in the 2017 edition eliminates geographic size differences, allowing the reader to focus on data relationships. The tile map is shaded to show the top 25% and bottom 25% states for each comparison.

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 2017

		RANK	MEASURE	1-YEAR TREND
1	Population	12	8,411,808	▲
2	Percentage change in population (2006–2016)	18	9.6%	▼
3	Per capita personal income	11	\$52,052	▲
4	Per capita gross state product	17	\$55,253	▲
5	Annual unemployment rate	35	4.4%	▼
6	Percentage of population in poverty	40	11.2%	▼
7	Per capita state & local revenue	34	\$9,806	▲
8	State & local revenue as percentage of personal income	48	19.6%	▲
9	Per capita state revenue	37	\$6,452	▲
10	Per capita local revenue	23	\$4,766	▲
11	Percentage of total state & local tax revenue from individual income tax	8	31.1%	▷
12	Per capita state & local taxes	26	\$4,204	▼
13	State & local taxes as percentage of personal income	44	8.4%	▼
14	Per capita local taxes	15	\$1,928	▲
15	Per capita state taxes	36	\$2,275	▼
16	Per capita federal grants	49	\$1,178	▲
17	Per capita federal expenditures	11	\$10,847	▼
18	Per capita state expenditures	31	\$5,613	▲
19	Percentage change in per capita state expenditures (2006–2015)	15	14.9%	▲
20	Per capita general fund expenditures	26	\$2,219	▲
21	Per capita state & local debt outstanding	25	\$7,864	▼
22	Bond ratings	1	AAA	▷
23	Per capita Medicaid expenditures	46	\$967	▲

		RANK	MEASURE	1-YEAR TREND
24	Percentage of total state expenditures for public assistance	42	21.2%	▲
25	Percentage of population under age 65 with health insurance	27	89.5%	▲
26	Infant mortality rate	28	5.8	▼
27	State & local per pupil funding, pre-K through 12	26	\$11,054	▲
28	State per pupil funding, pre-K through 12	38	\$4,708	▲
29	Average salary of K-12 teachers in public school	29	\$50,620	▲
30	Percentage of population 25 years & older with at least a high school education	27	88.9%	▲
31	Average annual in-state tuition & fees at public 4-year institutions	7	\$12,320	▲
32	Percentage change in in-state tuition & fees at public 4-year institutions (2011-12 to 2016-17)	8	21.3%	▼
33	Per capita state support for public & private higher education	34	\$222	▲
34	Higher education appropriations per FTE student	43	\$4,911	▲
35	State motor fuel taxes	37	22.4¢	▲
36	Per capita state & local road expenditures	23	\$531	▲
37	Per capita state public safety expenditures	24	\$213	▲
38	State government FTEs per 100 persons	28	1.5	▷

CHANGE IN MEASURE from 2016 edition

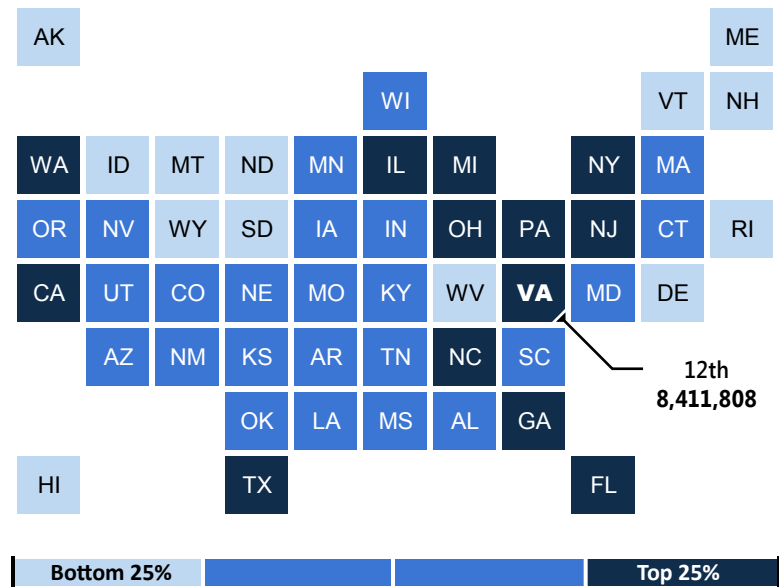
- ▲ Increased
- ▼ Decreased
- ▷ Unchanged

1

POPULATION

2015

Top 25%	1	California	39,250,017	
	2	Texas	27,862,596	
	3	Florida	20,612,439	
	4	New York	19,745,289	
	5	Illinois	12,801,539	
	6	Pennsylvania	12,784,227	
	7	Ohio	11,614,373	
	8	Georgia	10,310,371	
	9	North Carolina	10,146,788	
	10	Michigan	9,928,300	
	11	New Jersey	8,944,469	
	12	Virginia	8,411,808	
	Bottom 25%	13	Washington	7,288,000
		14	Arizona	6,931,071
		15	Massachusetts	6,811,779
		16	Tennessee	6,651,194
		17	Indiana	6,633,053
		50-state average	6,448,927	
18		Missouri	6,093,000	
19		Maryland	6,016,447	
20		Wisconsin	5,778,708	
21		Colorado	5,540,545	
22		Minnesota	5,519,952	
23		South Carolina	4,961,119	
24		Alabama	4,863,300	
25		Louisiana	4,681,666	
26		Kentucky	4,436,974	
27		Oregon	4,093,465	
28		Oklahoma	3,923,561	
29		Connecticut	3,576,452	
30		Iowa	3,134,693	
31		Utah	3,051,217	
32		Mississippi	2,988,726	
33		Arkansas	2,988,248	
34		Nevada	2,940,058	
35		Kansas	2,907,289	
36		New Mexico	2,081,015	
37		Nebraska	1,907,116	
38		West Virginia	1,831,102	
39		Idaho	1,683,140	
40		Hawaii	1,428,557	
41		New Hampshire	1,334,795	
42		Maine	1,331,479	
43		Rhode Island	1,056,426	
44		Montana	1,042,520	
45	Delaware	952,065		
46	South Dakota	865,454		
47	North Dakota	757,952		
48	Alaska	741,894		
49	Vermont	624,594		
50	Wyoming	585,501		



FAST FACTS

- Virginia's population increased by 0.5% from 2015 to 2016, compared to 0.7% nationwide.
- The U.S. population (including the District of Columbia, which is not included in the 50-state average) was estimated to be 323,127,513 in 2016.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau annual population estimates (Jul. 2016).

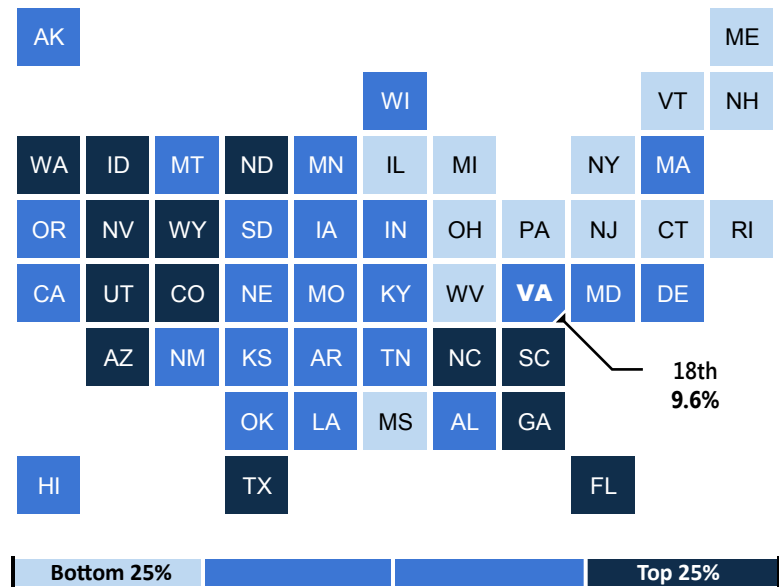
NOTE: Population estimates are for July 1, 2016 and are based on the 2010 Census.

2

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN POPULATION

2006–2016

		%	
Top 25%	1	Utah	20.8
	2	Texas	19.3
	3	Colorado	17.4
	4	North Dakota	16.7
	5	Nevada	16.5
	6	Arizona	15.0
	7	Idaho	14.6
	8	Washington	14.4
	9	South Carolina	13.8
	10	North Carolina	13.8
	11	Florida	13.5
	12	Georgia	12.6
	13	Wyoming	12.0
	14	Oregon	11.5
	15	Delaware	10.8
	16	South Dakota	10.5
	17	Alaska	9.9
	18	Virginia	9.6
	19	Montana	9.4
	20	Tennessee	9.2
	21	Oklahoma	9.2
	22	Hawaii	9.1
	23	California	9.0
	24	Louisiana	8.8
		50-state average	7.9
	25	Nebraska	7.6
	26	Maryland	6.9
	27	Minnesota	6.9
	28	Massachusetts	6.3
	29	New Mexico	6.1
	30	Arkansas	5.9
	31	Kansas	5.2
	32	Kentucky	5.2
	33	Iowa	5.1
	34	Alabama	5.1
	35	Indiana	4.7
	36	Missouri	4.3
	37	Wisconsin	3.6
Bottom 25%	38	New York	3.4
	39	New Jersey	3.3
	40	Mississippi	2.9
	41	Pennsylvania	2.2
	42	New Hampshire	2.0
	43	Connecticut	1.7
	44	Illinois	1.2
	45	Ohio	1.2
	46	Maine	0.6
	47	Vermont	0.3
	48	West Virginia	0.2
	49	Rhode Island	-0.6
	50	Michigan	-1.1



FAST FACTS

- The U.S. population (including the District of Columbia, which is not included in the 50-state average) increased by 8.3% from 2006 to 2016.

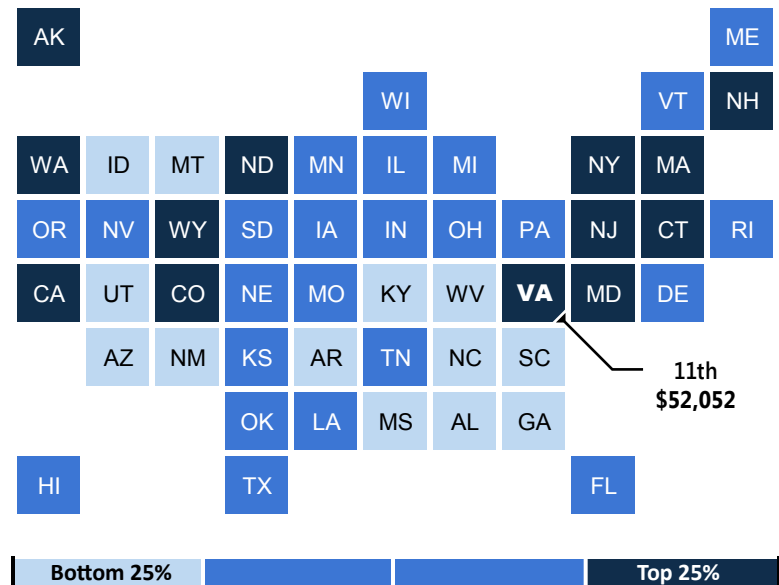
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, annual population estimates (Jul. 2006, Jul. 2016).

3

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

2015

		\$	
Top 25%	1	Connecticut	68,704
	2	Massachusetts	62,603
	3	New Jersey	59,949
	4	New York	58,670
	5	Alaska	56,147
	6	Wyoming	56,081
	7	Maryland	55,972
	8	North Dakota	55,950
	9	New Hampshire	55,905
	10	California	53,741
		11	Virginia
	12	Washington	51,898
	13	Colorado	50,899
	14	Minnesota	50,871
	15	Illinois	50,295
	16	Rhode Island	50,018
	17	Pennsylvania	49,745
	18	Vermont	48,587
	19	Nebraska	48,544
	20	Hawaii	48,288
	21	South Dakota	47,881
	22	Delaware	47,633
	23	Kansas	47,161
	24	Texas	46,947
		50-state average	46,857
	25	Wisconsin	45,914
	26	Iowa	45,902
	27	Oklahoma	45,573
	28	Florida	44,429
	29	Oregon	43,783
	30	Ohio	43,566
	31	Louisiana	42,947
	32	Michigan	42,812
	33	Maine	42,799
	34	Missouri	42,300
	35	Tennessee	42,094
	36	Indiana	41,940
	37	Nevada	41,889
	38	Montana	41,809
	39	North Carolina	40,759
	40	Georgia	40,306
	41	Utah	39,308
	42	Arizona	39,156
	43	Kentucky	38,588
	44	Idaho	38,392
Bottom 25%	45	South Carolina	38,302
	46	Arkansas	38,252
	47	Alabama	38,030
	48	New Mexico	37,938
	49	West Virginia	36,758
	50	Mississippi	34,771



FAST FACTS

- In Virginia, per capita personal income increased by 3.4% (\$1,707) from 2014 to 2015.
- In all 50 states, per capita personal income increased by an average of 3.9% from 2014 to 2015.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis – Interactive data (Dec. 2016).

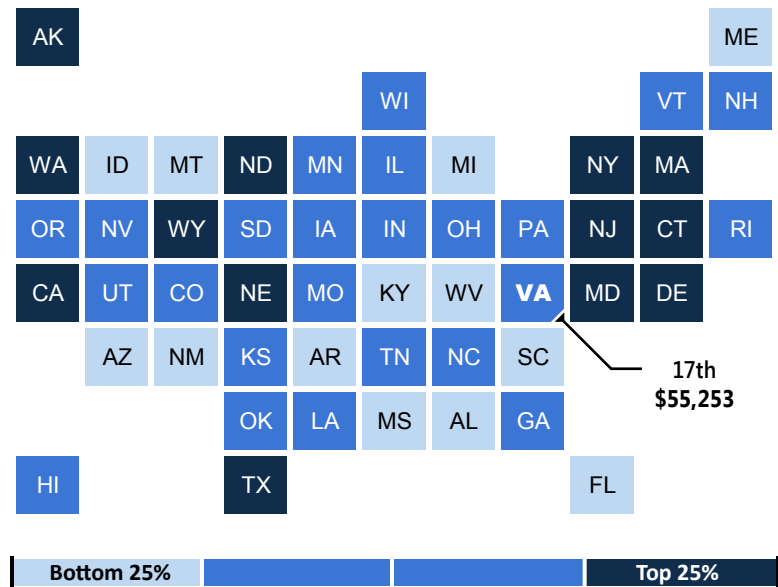
TERMS: *Personal income* is the income from net earnings (wages, salaries, and other labor income); property (personal dividend, interest, and rental income); and transfer payments such as Social Security and unemployment benefits. Personal income includes contributions to government social insurance and excludes the deduction of personal taxes.

4

PER CAPITA GROSS STATE PRODUCT

2014

		\$	
Top 25%	1	North Dakota	80,142
	2	Alaska	79,036
	3	Wyoming	71,916
	4	New York	70,026
	5	Delaware	69,894
	6	Connecticut	68,199
	7	Massachusetts	67,501
	8	New Jersey	60,834
	9	California	60,600
	10	Texas	60,338
	11	Washington	60,001
	12	Nebraska	59,107
	13	Maryland	58,508
	14	Minnesota	58,012
	15	Illinois	57,895
	16	Colorado	56,939
		17	Virginia
	18	Iowa	54,562
	19	Hawaii	53,925
	20	New Hampshire	53,579
	21	Pennsylvania	53,575
	22	South Dakota	53,425
		50-state average	52,640
	23	Louisiana	52,223
	24	Oregon	51,271
	25	Rhode Island	51,093
	26	Ohio	50,990
	27	Kansas	50,816
	28	Wisconsin	50,657
	29	Oklahoma	50,125
	30	Indiana	49,243
	31	Utah	47,647
	32	North Carolina	47,631
	33	Nevada	47,136
	34	Georgia	46,901
	35	Vermont	46,682
	36	Missouri	46,649
	37	Tennessee	45,688
	38	New Mexico	45,422
	39	Michigan	45,174
	40	Montana	43,438
	41	Kentucky	42,230
	42	Florida	41,866
	43	Arizona	41,637
	44	Maine	41,533
Bottom 25%	45	Alabama	40,116
	46	West Virginia	40,107
	47	Arkansas	39,724
	48	South Carolina	39,504
	49	Idaho	38,567
	50	Mississippi	34,685



FAST FACTS

- Virginia's gross state product grew by 0.2%* between 2013 and 2014, compared to 2.2% nationwide. Virginia ranks 46th out of the 50 states in rate of growth.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis – Interactive data (Dec. 2016).

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

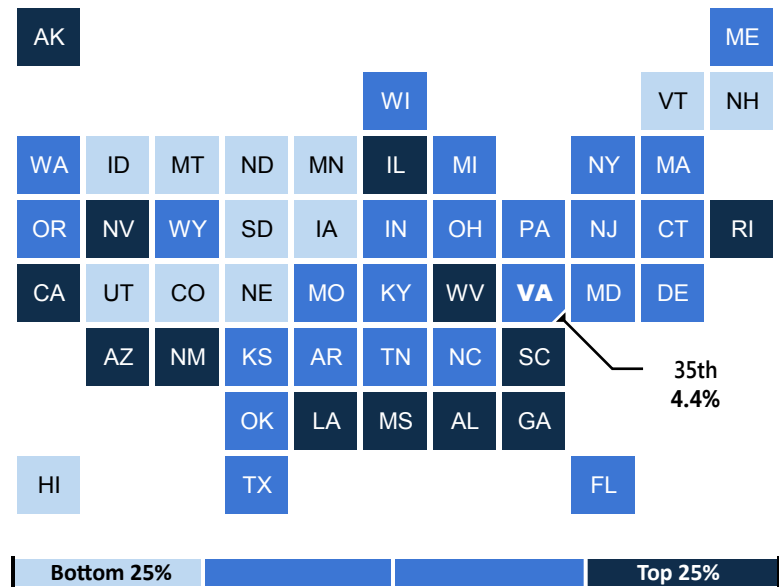
*Growth for this period is reported by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis in inflation-adjusted 2009 dollars.

5

ANNUAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

2015

		%	
Top 25%	1	Nevada	6.7
	2	West Virginia	6.7
	3	New Mexico	6.6
	4	Alaska	6.5
	5	Mississippi	6.5
	6	Louisiana	6.3
	7	California	6.2
	8	Alabama	6.1
	9	Arizona	6.1
	10	Rhode Island	6.0
	11	South Carolina	6.0
	12	Georgia	5.9
	13	Illinois	5.9
Bottom 25%	14	Tennessee	5.8
	15	North Carolina	5.7
	16	Oregon	5.7
	17	Washington	5.7
	18	Connecticut	5.6
	19	New Jersey	5.6
	20	Florida	5.4
	21	Kentucky	5.4
	22	Michigan	5.4
	23	New York	5.3
	24	Arkansas	5.2
	25	Maryland	5.2
	26	Pennsylvania	5.1
		50-state average	5.0
	27	Massachusetts	5.0
	28	Missouri	5.0
	29	Delaware	4.9
	30	Ohio	4.9
	31	Indiana	4.8
	32	Wisconsin	4.6
	33	Texas	4.5
	34	Maine	4.4
		35 Virginia	4.4
	36	Kansas	4.2
	37	Oklahoma	4.2
	38	Wyoming	4.2
	39	Idaho	4.1
	40	Montana	4.1
	41	Colorado	3.9
	42	Iowa	3.7
	43	Minnesota	3.7
	44	Vermont	3.7
	45	Hawaii	3.6
	46	Utah	3.5
	47	New Hampshire	3.4
	48	South Dakota	3.1
	49	Nebraska	3.0
50	North Dakota	2.7	



FAST FACTS

- Virginia's annual unemployment rate decreased by 0.8 percentage points from 2014 to 2015.
- The U.S. unemployment rate (including the District of Columbia, which is not part of the 50-state average) was 5.3% in 2015, a 0.9 percentage point decrease from 2014.
- Virginia's monthly unemployment rate in October 2016 was 4.1%, compared to 4.9% nationwide.

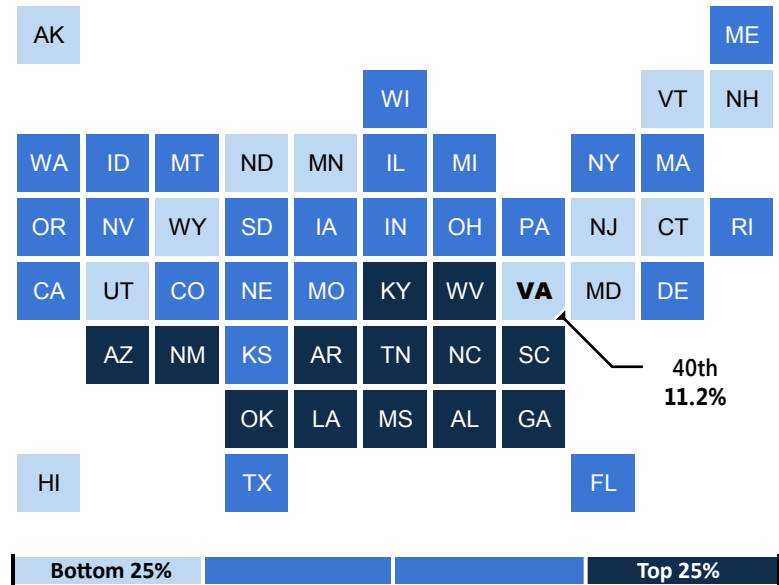
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (Dec. 2016).

TERMS: The *unemployment rate* is the percentage of people 16 years or older who did not have a job but were 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, and excludes those who are unemployed and available but not looking for work.

6

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION LIVING IN POVERTY IN PAST 12 MONTHS 2015

		%	
Top 25%	1	Mississippi	22.0
	2	New Mexico	20.4
	3	Louisiana	19.6
	4	Arkansas	19.1
	5	Alabama	18.5
	6	Kentucky	18.5
	7	West Virginia	17.9
	8	Arizona	17.4
	9	Georgia	17.0
	10	Tennessee	16.7
	11	South Carolina	16.6
	12	North Carolina	16.4
	13	Oklahoma	16.1
Bottom 25%	14	Texas	15.9
	15	Michigan	15.8
	16	Florida	15.7
	17	New York	15.4
	18	Oregon	15.4
	19	California	15.3
	20	Idaho	15.1
	21	Missouri	14.8
	22	Ohio	14.8
	23	Nevada	14.7
	24	Montana	14.6
	25	Indiana	14.5
		50-state average	14.2
	26	Rhode Island	13.9
	27	South Dakota	13.7
	28	Illinois	13.6
	29	Maine	13.4
	30	Pennsylvania	13.2
	31	Kansas	13.0
	32	Nebraska	12.6
	33	Delaware	12.4
	34	Iowa	12.2
	35	Washington	12.2
	36	Wisconsin	12.1
	37	Colorado	11.5
	38	Massachusetts	11.5
	39	Utah	11.3
		40 Virginia	11.2
	41	Wyoming	11.1
	42	North Dakota	11.0
	43	New Jersey	10.8
	44	Hawaii	10.6
	45	Connecticut	10.5
	46	Alaska	10.3
	47	Minnesota	10.2
	48	Vermont	10.2
	49	Maryland	9.7
50	New Hampshire	8.2	



FAST FACTS

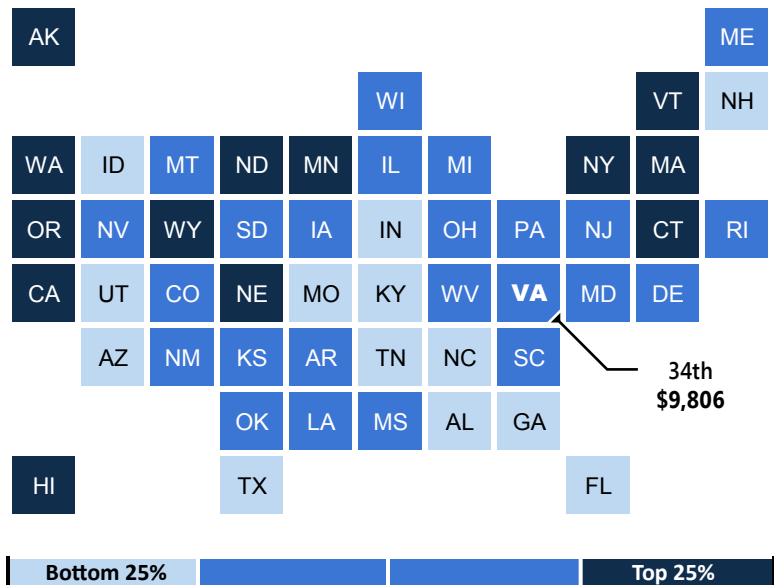
- The total number of Virginians living in poverty in 2015 was 909,346.
- From 2014 to 2015, the percentage of Virginians living in poverty decreased from 11.8% to 11.2%.
- From 2014 to 2015, the number of Americans living in poverty decreased from 48.2 million to 46.1 million, representing a change from 15.5% to 14.7% of the American population.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (Dec. 2016).

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 2015, as designated by the Census Bureau, was \$24,036 for a family of two adults and two children, and \$12,082 for an individual. Thresholds are updated annually for changes in the cost of living and do not vary across the U.S.

FY14

		\$	
Top 25%	1	Alaska	23,265
	2	New York	18,453
	3	Wyoming	17,651
	4	North Dakota	16,613
	5	California	14,242
	6	Hawaii	13,123
	7	Massachusetts	13,076
	8	Oregon	12,788
	9	Nebraska	12,703
	10	Connecticut	12,675
	11	Minnesota	12,471
	12	Vermont	12,322
	13	Washington	12,212
	14	Delaware	12,164
	15	New Mexico	12,018
	16	Rhode Island	11,831
	17	Iowa	11,636
	18	Ohio	11,569
	19	Illinois	11,524
	20	New Jersey	11,395
	50-state average	11,369	
Bottom 25%	21	Maryland	11,364
	22	Wisconsin	11,331
	23	Montana	11,150
	24	Colorado	10,747
	25	Pennsylvania	10,555
	26	Maine	10,521
	27	Louisiana	10,478
	28	Mississippi	10,429
	29	South Dakota	10,399
	30	West Virginia	10,284
	31	Kansas	10,189
	32	Michigan	10,030
	33	Oklahoma	9,853
	34	Virginia	9,806
	35	South Carolina	9,711
	36	Nevada	9,662
	37	Arkansas	9,640
	38	Texas	9,610
	39	Missouri	9,594
	40	Utah	9,579
	41	North Carolina	9,485
	42	New Hampshire	9,404
	43	Kentucky	9,349
	44	Florida	9,005
	45	Alabama	8,918
	46	Arizona	8,879
	47	Indiana	8,816
	48	Tennessee	8,751
	49	Georgia	8,654
	50	Idaho	8,546



FAST FACTS

- In Virginia, per capita state and local revenue increased by 3.9% (\$369) from 2013 to 2014.
- Across all 50 states, per capita state and local government revenues increased by an average of 4.6% from 2013 to 2014.
- The primary sources of Virginia's state and local government revenue in 2014 were taxes (43% of revenue); tuition, state hospital charges, interest earnings and other sources (22%); and federal funds (14%).

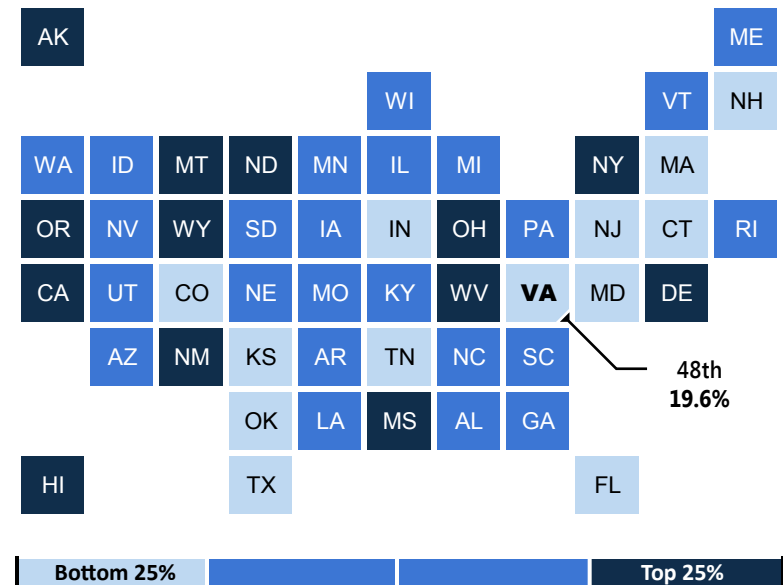
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, State and Local Government Finances by Level of Government and by State: 2013-14 (Dec. 2016); annual population estimates (Jul. 2014).

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 from localities for car tax relief—from combined state and local amounts.

STATE & LOCAL REVENUE AS PERCENTAGE OF PERSONAL INCOME

FY14

		%	
Top 25%	1	Alaska	42.6
	2	New Mexico	32.8
	3	New York	32.6
	4	Wyoming	31.5
	5	Oregon	30.7
	6	Mississippi	30.5
	7	West Virginia	28.7
	8	North Dakota	28.7
	9	Hawaii	28.2
	10	California	27.9
	11	Montana	27.5
	12	Ohio	27.4
	13	Delaware	26.9
Bottom 25%	14	South Carolina	26.3
	15	Nebraska	26.3
	16	Iowa	26.2
	17	Vermont	26.1
	18	Arkansas	25.6
	19	Wisconsin	25.5
	20	Maine	25.5
	21	Utah	25.4
	22	Minnesota	25.4
	23	Kentucky	25.2
		50-state average	25.1
	24	Louisiana	25.1
	25	Rhode Island	24.6
	26	Michigan	24.5
	27	Washington	24.3
	28	Alabama	24.1
	29	North Carolina	24.1
	30	Nevada	23.9
	31	Illinois	23.8
	32	Arizona	23.4
	33	Missouri	23.3
	34	Idaho	23.0
	35	South Dakota	22.6
	36	Georgia	22.3
	37	Pennsylvania	22.0
	38	Kansas	22.0
	39	Massachusetts	21.9
	40	Oklahoma	21.8
	41	Indiana	21.8
	42	Tennessee	21.7
	43	Colorado	21.6
	44	Maryland	21.0
	45	Florida	21.0
	46	Texas	21.0
	47	New Jersey	19.7
	48	Virginia	19.6
	49	Connecticut	19.0
50	New Hampshire	17.5	



FAST FACTS

- In state and local revenue as a percentage of personal income, Virginia has ranked among the lowest five states since 2004.
- In state and local revenue as a percentage of gross state product, Virginia ranks 48th.

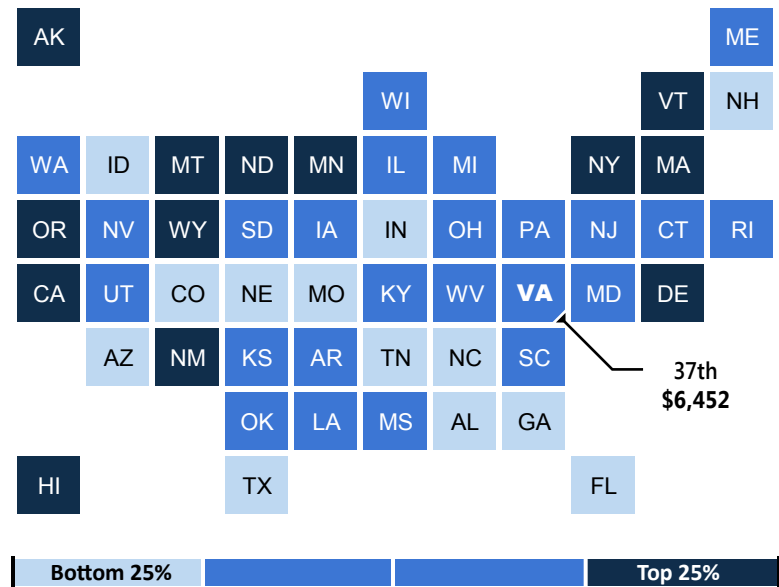
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, State and Local Government Finances by Level of Government and by State: 2013-14 (Dec. 2016); U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis – Interactive data (Dec. 2016).

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

PER CAPITA STATE REVENUE

FY14

		\$	
Top 25%	1	Alaska	17,463
	2	North Dakota	13,467
	3	Wyoming	12,752
	4	Hawaii	10,601
	5	Vermont	10,443
	6	New York	10,420
	7	Delaware	9,934
	8	New Mexico	9,792
	9	Oregon	9,485
	10	Minnesota	9,239
	11	Massachusetts	9,141
	12	California	9,109
	13	Montana	8,736
	14	Connecticut	8,705
	15	Rhode Island	8,528
	16	West Virginia	8,320
	17	Ohio	8,315
	18	Wisconsin	8,206
	19	Iowa	8,103
	50-state average	7,934	
Bottom 25%	20	Maine	7,915
	21	Arkansas	7,893
	22	Mississippi	7,799
	23	Washington	7,797
	24	Maryland	7,481
	25	Oklahoma	7,355
	26	New Jersey	7,345
	27	South Dakota	7,177
	28	Louisiana	7,158
	29	Kentucky	7,140
	30	Illinois	6,999
	31	Pennsylvania	6,999
	32	Michigan	6,947
	33	Nevada	6,712
	34	South Carolina	6,600
	35	Utah	6,593
	36	Kansas	6,551
	37	Virginia	6,452
	38	Nebraska	6,433
	39	Idaho	6,430
	40	Colorado	6,421
	41	Missouri	6,350
	42	New Hampshire	6,221
	43	North Carolina	6,212
	44	Indiana	5,991
	45	Texas	5,935
	46	Alabama	5,835
	47	Arizona	5,804
	48	Georgia	5,369
	49	Florida	5,231
	50	Tennessee	4,779



FAST FACTS

- In Virginia, per capita state revenue increased by \$303 (4.9%) from 2013 to 2014.
- Across the 50 states, per capita state revenue increased by an average of \$407 (5.8%) from 2013 to 2014.
- Virginia's primary state government revenue sources in 2014 were taxes (35%), sources such as tuition and interest earnings (23%), and federal funds (18%).

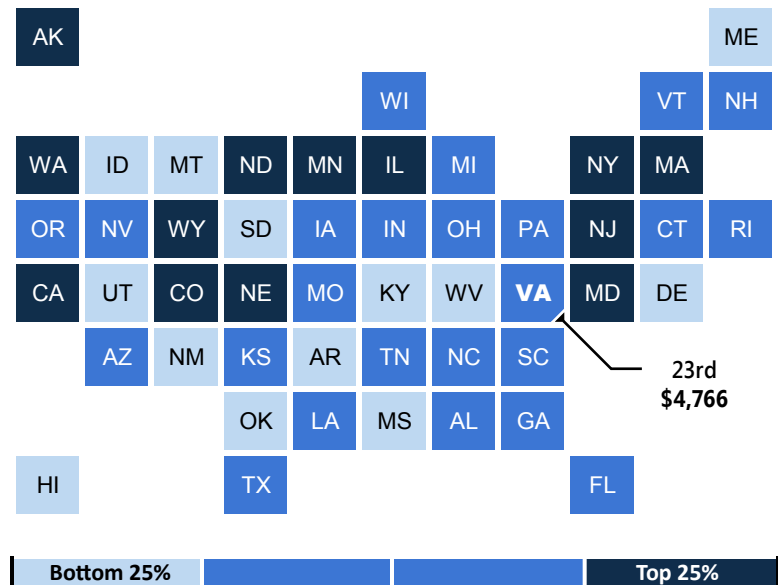
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, State and Local Government Finances by Level of Government and by State: 2013-14 (Dec. 2016); annual population estimates (Jul. 2014).

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PER CAPITA LOCAL REVENUE

FY14

		\$	
Top 25%	1	New York	10,609
	2	Alaska	8,553
	3	Wyoming	8,153
	4	California	7,584
	5	Nebraska	7,467
	6	Washington	6,012
	7	Illinois	5,921
	8	North Dakota	5,530
	9	Colorado	5,493
	10	Minnesota	5,489
	11	New Jersey	5,482
	12	Massachusetts	5,307
	13	Maryland	5,230
	14	Connecticut	5,209
	15	Iowa	5,158
	16	Pennsylvania	5,156
	17	Tennessee	5,042
	18	Wisconsin	5,039
	19	Kansas	5,037
	20	Michigan	4,971
	50-state average	4,921	
	21	Texas	4,865
	22	Oregon	4,797
	23	Virginia	4,766
	24	Ohio	4,763
	25	Florida	4,757
	26	Nevada	4,747
	27	North Carolina	4,588
	28	Louisiana	4,565
	29	Vermont	4,505
	30	New Hampshire	4,450
	31	Rhode Island	4,411
	32	Indiana	4,368
	33	Georgia	4,363
	34	Alabama	4,281
	35	South Carolina	4,279
	36	Missouri	4,276
	37	Arizona	4,240
Bottom 25%	38	New Mexico	4,142
	39	Mississippi	4,133
	40	South Dakota	4,115
	41	Utah	4,013
	42	Delaware	3,741
	43	Montana	3,692
	44	Maine	3,612
	45	Oklahoma	3,548
	46	Arkansas	3,359
	47	Idaho	3,345
	48	Kentucky	3,212
	49	West Virginia	2,997
	50	Hawaii	2,684



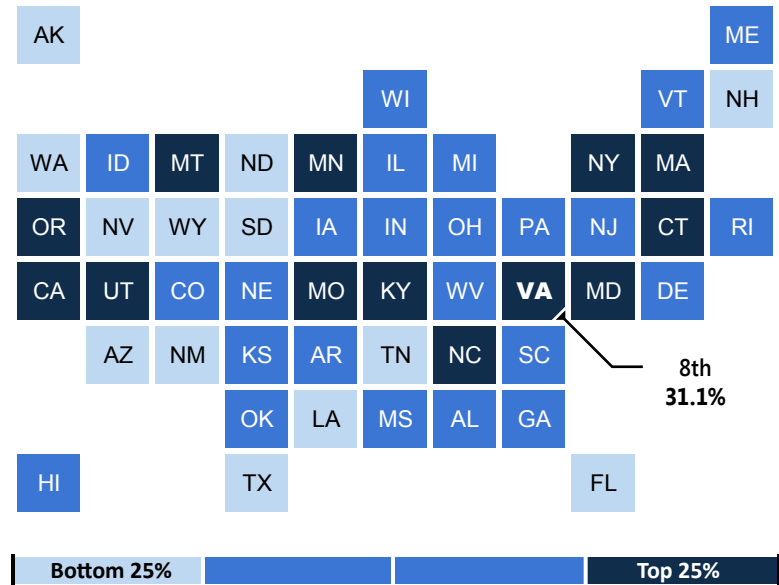
FAST FACTS

- Local governments in Virginia collected \$39.7 billion in revenue in 2014.
- In Virginia, per capita local revenue increased by \$93 (2%) from 2013 to 2014.
- Across the 50 states, per capita local revenue increased by an average of \$122 (2%) from 2013 to 2014.
- In Virginia, the primary local government revenue sources in 2014 were taxes (40%); state spending, including \$950 million for car tax relief (28%); and sources such as fees and interest earnings (16%).
- Per capita local revenue would be \$4,652 without car tax relief from the state.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, State and Local Government Finances by Level of Government and by State: 2013-14 (Dec. 2016); annual population estimates (Jul. 2014).

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STATE & LOCAL TAX REVENUE FROM INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX FY14

		%	
Top 25%	1	Oregon	40.8
	2	Maryland	37.4
	3	Massachusetts	32.6
	4	California	32.2
	5	New York	32.1
	6	Kentucky	31.3
	7	Minnesota	31.3
	8	Virginia	31.1
	9	Connecticut	29.8
	10	North Carolina	28.9
	11	Utah	28.0
	12	Montana	27.1
	13	Missouri	27.0
	14	Ohio	26.7
	15	Delaware	26.6
	16	Georgia	26.3
	17	Pennsylvania	25.9
	18	Wisconsin	25.7
	19	Idaho	25.3
	20	Indiana	24.4
	21	West Virginia	24.2
	22	Colorado	24.2
	23	Iowa	24.1
	24	Illinois	23.5
	25	Arkansas	23.4
26	Nebraska	23.1	
27	Alabama	22.7	
28	Michigan	22.3	
29	Maine	22.1	
30	South Carolina	22.0	
31	Hawaii	21.5	
32	Oklahoma	21.4	
33	New Jersey	20.8	
	50-state average	20.3	
Bottom 25%	34	Rhode Island	20.0
	35	Kansas	19.8
	36	Vermont	19.4
	37	Mississippi	15.9
	38	New Mexico	15.7
	39	Arizona	15.4
	40	Louisiana	15.2
	41	North Dakota	6.9
	42	New Hampshire	1.6
	43	Tennessee	1.2
	44	Alaska	0.0
	44	Florida	0.0
	44	Nevada	0.0
44	South Dakota	0.0	
44	Texas	0.0	
44	Washington	0.0	
44	Wyoming	0.0	



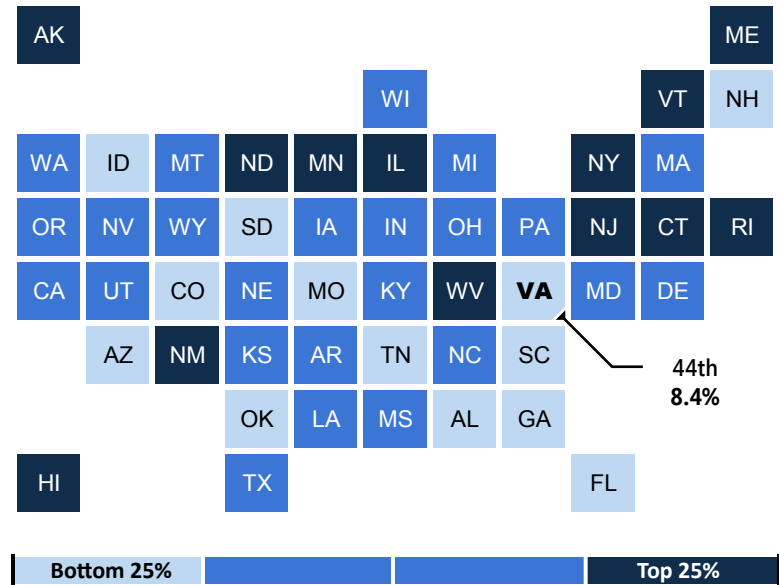
FAST FACTS

- Virginia's per capita individual income tax revenue was \$1,306 in 2014, a decrease of \$12 from 2013.
- Taxes from all sources comprised 41% of state and local government revenue nationwide in 2014.*
- 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, State and Local Government Finances by Level of Government and by State: 2013-14 (Dec. 2016); annual population estimates (Jul. 2014).

*Includes District of Columbia

		%	
Top 25%	1	North Dakota	16.8
	2	New York	14.8
	3	Alaska	13.8
	4	Hawaii	12.3
	5	Vermont	11.8
	6	Maine	11.7
	7	Minnesota	11.5
	8	Illinois	11.3
	9	New Jersey	11.2
	10	West Virginia	11.1
	11	Connecticut	10.9
	12	New Mexico	10.8
	13	Rhode Island	10.8
	14	California	10.7
	15	Wyoming	10.6
	16	Maryland	10.4
	17	Wisconsin	10.3
	18	Mississippi	10.3
	19	Nebraska	10.1
	20	Massachusetts	10.1
	50-state average	10.0	
Bottom 25%	21	Arkansas	10.0
	22	Ohio	10.0
	23	Iowa	10.0
	24	Oregon	9.8
	25	Pennsylvania	9.8
	26	Kentucky	9.7
	27	Delaware	9.7
	28	Nevada	9.6
	29	Montana	9.5
	30	Kansas	9.4
	31	Utah	9.3
	32	Louisiana	9.3
	33	Indiana	9.3
	34	Michigan	9.2
	35	North Carolina	9.2
	36	Washington	9.0
	37	Texas	8.8
	38	Arizona	8.8
	39	Colorado	8.8
	40	South Carolina	8.7
	41	Idaho	8.7
	42	Georgia	8.7
	43	Missouri	8.4
	44	Virginia	8.4
	45	Alabama	8.1
	46	New Hampshire	8.1
	47	South Dakota	8.0
	48	Oklahoma	7.9
	49	Florida	7.7
	50	Tennessee	7.7



FAST FACTS

- From 2013 to 2014, Virginia's state and local taxes as a percentage of personal income decreased from 8.7% to 8.4%.
- Virginia's state and local taxes were 7.6% of gross state product in 2014. The 50-state average was 8.7%.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, State and Local Government Finances by Level of Government and by State: 2013-14 (Dec. 2016); U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis – Interactive data (Dec. 2016).

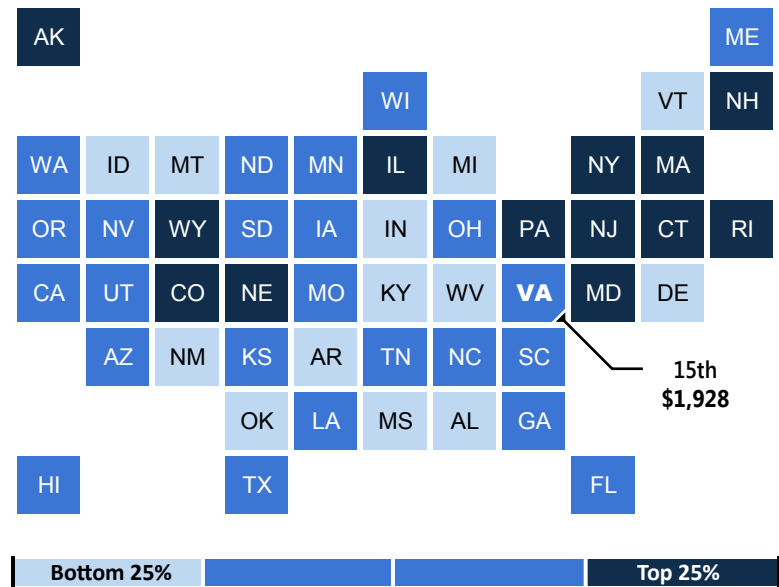
TERMS: *State and local taxes*, as defined by the Census Bureau, include car tax amounts collected by localities but do not include money paid to localities by the state for car tax relief (in Virginia, \$950 million in FY14). Gross state product is the sum of all value added by industries within a state.

14

PER CAPITA LOCAL TAXES

FY14

		\$		
Top 25%	1	New York	4,512	
	2	New Jersey	3,128	
	3	Alaska	2,952	
	4	Connecticut	2,815	
	5	New Hampshire	2,606	
	6	Maryland	2,433	
	7	Illinois	2,399	
	8	Rhode Island	2,359	
	9	Nebraska	2,282	
	10	Massachusetts	2,278	
	11	Colorado	2,170	
	12	Wyoming	2,069	
	13	Pennsylvania	2,034	
Bottom 25%	14	Texas	2,001	
	15	Virginia	1,928	
	16	Maine	1,915	
	17	California	1,889	
	18	Ohio	1,877	
	19	Kansas	1,851	
	20	Washington	1,804	
	21	Louisiana	1,803	
	22	South Dakota	1,799	
	23	Iowa	1,764	
	24	Wisconsin	1,742	
		50-state average	1,739	
		25	Oregon	1,661
		26	Missouri	1,619
		27	Florida	1,545
		28	Georgia	1,532
		29	North Dakota	1,475
		30	Hawaii	1,457
		31	Minnesota	1,381
		32	South Carolina	1,370
		33	Utah	1,359
		34	Nevada	1,358
		35	Arizona	1,351
		36	Tennessee	1,289
		37	North Carolina	1,261
		38	Montana	1,245
		39	Michigan	1,243
		40	Oklahoma	1,219
		41	New Mexico	1,207
		42	Indiana	1,194
		43	Kentucky	1,091
		44	Alabama	1,084
		45	West Virginia	1,043
		46	Delaware	1,013
		47	Idaho	990
		48	Mississippi	971
		49	Vermont	815
	50	Arkansas	744	



FAST FACTS

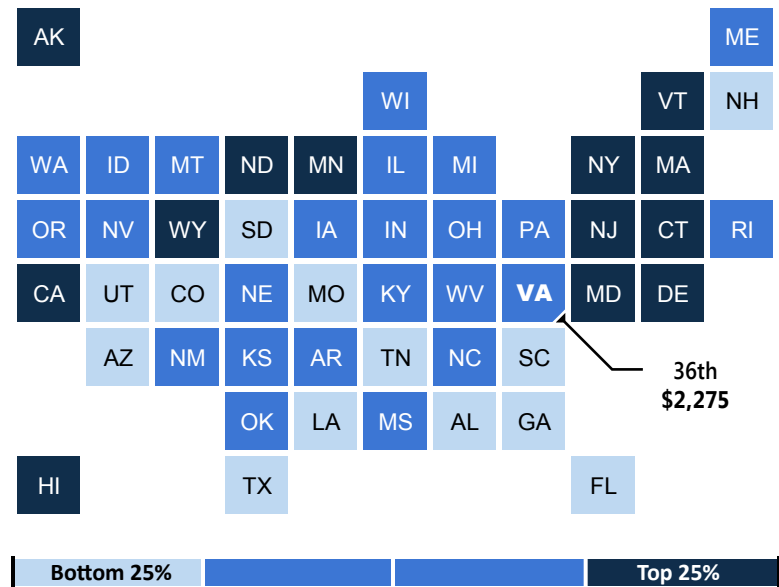
- Virginia localities collected \$16 billion in local taxes in 2014, an increase of \$200 million from 2013.
- Virginia's primary local government tax revenue sources in 2014 were property taxes (75%) and sales and gross receipts taxes (16%).

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, State and Local Government Finances by Level of Government and by State: 2013-14 (Dec. 2016); annual population estimates (Jul. 2014).

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 FY14).

FY14

		\$	
Top 25%	1	North Dakota	8,270
	2	Vermont	4,727
	3	Alaska	4,603
	4	Connecticut	4,434
	5	Hawaii	4,248
	6	Minnesota	4,238
	7	New York	3,898
	8	Wyoming	3,874
	9	Massachusetts	3,736
	10	California	3,559
	11	Delaware	3,393
	12	New Jersey	3,320
	13	Maryland	3,168
	14	Illinois	3,042
	15	Arkansas	3,012
	16	West Virginia	2,910
	17	Maine	2,892
	50-state average	2,864	
Bottom 25%	18	Wisconsin	2,849
	19	Rhode Island	2,812
	20	New Mexico	2,761
	21	Washington	2,753
	22	Pennsylvania	2,673
	23	Iowa	2,660
	24	Montana	2,595
	25	Nebraska	2,590
	26	Indiana	2,553
	27	Mississippi	2,530
	28	Kansas	2,527
	29	Nevada	2,517
	30	Kentucky	2,516
	31	Michigan	2,501
	32	Oregon	2,438
	33	North Carolina	2,354
	34	Oklahoma	2,346
	35	Ohio	2,330
	36	Virginia	2,275
	37	Idaho	2,246
	38	Colorado	2,195
	39	Utah	2,144
	40	Louisiana	2,085
	41	Texas	2,048
	42	Arizona	1,944
	43	Alabama	1,918
	44	South Dakota	1,885
	45	Missouri	1,854
	46	South Carolina	1,850
	47	Georgia	1,845
	48	Tennessee	1,803
	49	Florida	1,778
	50	New Hampshire	1,719

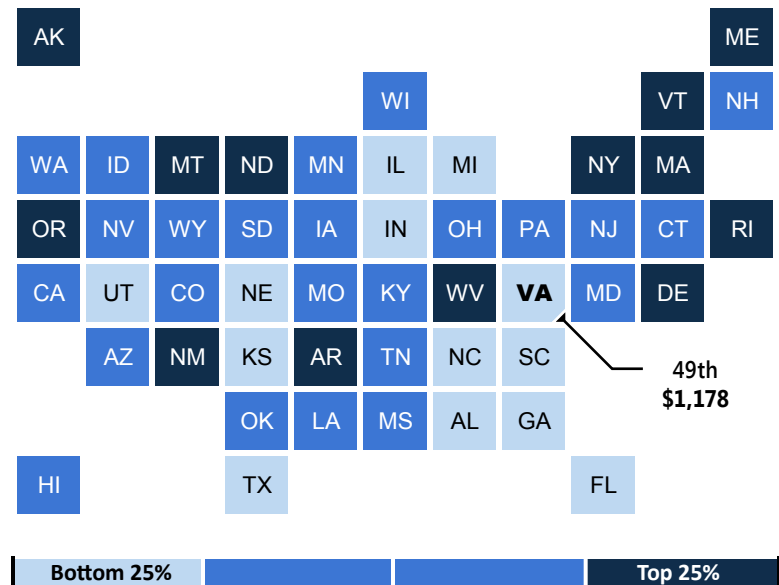


FAST FACTS

- Virginia collected \$18.9 billion in state taxes in 2014, a decrease of \$237.6 million from 2013.
- Virginia's primary state tax revenue sources in 2014 were individual income taxes (57%) and sales and gross receipts taxes (32%).

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, State and Local Government Finances by Level of Government and by State: 2013-14 (Dec. 2016); annual population estimates (Jul. 2014).

		\$	
Top 25%	1	Alaska	4,498
	2	Vermont	3,298
	3	New Mexico	3,101
	4	New York	3,076
	5	Rhode Island	2,838
	6	West Virginia	2,736
	7	Oregon	2,624
	8	Massachusetts	2,599
	9	Arkansas	2,491
	10	Montana	2,420
	11	Delaware	2,337
	12	North Dakota	2,315
	13	Maine	2,279
	14	Connecticut	2,262
	15	Kentucky	2,178
	16	Pennsylvania	2,102
	17	Washington	2,070
	18	California	2,067
	19	Wyoming	2,031
	20	New Jersey	2,017
	50-state average	1,996	
Bottom 25%	21	Louisiana	1,985
	22	Maryland	1,954
	23	Arizona	1,945
	24	South Dakota	1,936
	25	Hawaii	1,920
	26	Tennessee	1,833
	27	Mississippi	1,828
	28	Minnesota	1,815
	29	Missouri	1,800
	30	Iowa	1,768
	31	Nevada	1,755
	32	Oklahoma	1,755
	33	Ohio	1,738
	34	New Hampshire	1,681
	35	Colorado	1,672
	36	Wisconsin	1,643
	37	Idaho	1,613
	38	North Carolina	1,581
	39	Kansas	1,566
	40	Indiana	1,516
	41	Texas	1,495
	42	Nebraska	1,478
	43	Michigan	1,430
	44	Alabama	1,379
	45	South Carolina	1,345
	46	Illinois	1,325
	47	Utah	1,203
	48	Georgia	1,180
	49	Virginia	1,178
	50	Florida	1,126



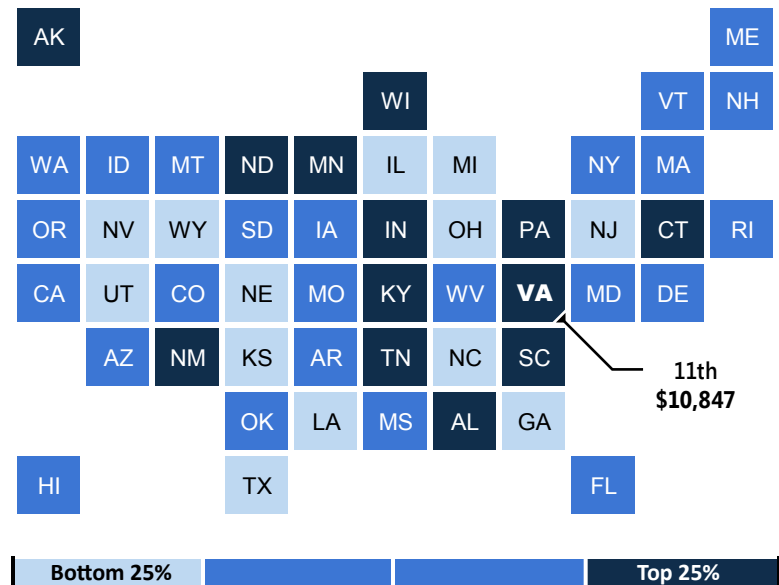
FAST FACTS

- Virginia received \$9.9 billion in federal grants in 2015. Virginia ranks 21st 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 Education, and the Department of Transportation.

SOURCE: USAspending.gov (Dec. 2016); U.S. Census Bureau, annual population estimates (Jul. 2015).

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.

		\$	
Top 25%	1	North Dakota	79,396
	2	Connecticut	18,424
	3	Indiana	18,360
	4	Kentucky	17,370
	5	South Carolina	15,098
	6	Pennsylvania	14,827
	7	Wisconsin	14,397
	8	Alabama	12,696
	9	Minnesota	12,098
	10	Tennessee	11,127
		11	Virginia
	12	Alaska	10,818
	13	New Mexico	10,614
	14	Maryland	10,317
		50-state average	10,123
Bottom 25%	15	Arizona	9,206
	16	Massachusetts	8,616
	17	West Virginia	8,463
	18	Rhode Island	8,417
	19	Maine	8,148
	20	Vermont	8,021
	21	Oregon	7,904
	22	Missouri	7,648
	23	Florida	7,637
	24	New York	7,563
	25	Montana	7,521
	26	Washington	7,437
	27	Arkansas	7,425
	28	Hawaii	7,250
	29	Mississippi	7,241
	30	South Dakota	6,971
	31	New Hampshire	6,900
	32	Idaho	6,763
	33	Oklahoma	6,729
	34	Iowa	6,729
	35	Delaware	6,707
	36	California	6,673
	37	Colorado	6,563
	38	Michigan	6,558
	39	New Jersey	6,550
	40	Wyoming	6,297
	41	Ohio	6,279
	42	Louisiana	6,262
	43	North Carolina	6,062
	44	Kansas	6,054
	45	Nevada	6,045
	46	Nebraska	5,929
	47	Texas	5,837
	48	Illinois	5,478
	49	Georgia	5,292
	50	Utah	4,566



FAST FACTS

- Total federal expenditures in Virginia were \$90.9 billion in 2015. Virginia ranks 7th on this measure.
- Virginia was the top recipient of federal contract awards in 2015, with approximately \$48.5 billion in contracts, of which about \$29.7 billion were with the U.S. Department of Defense.

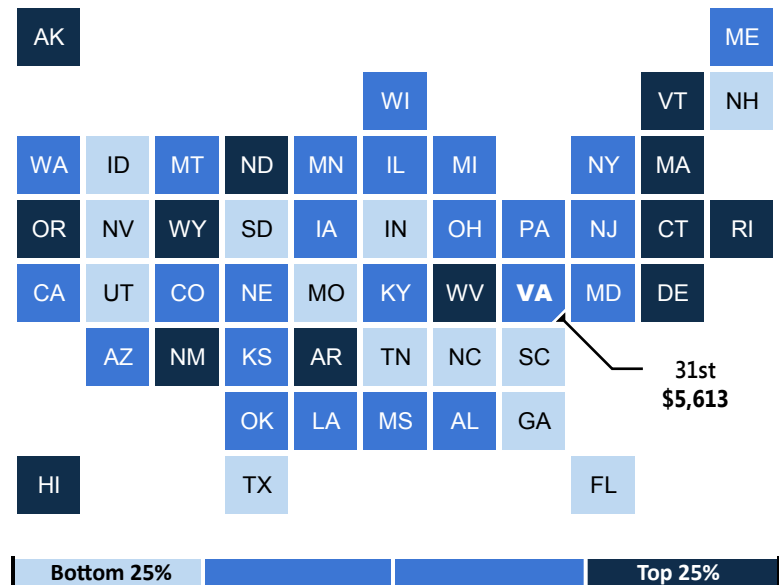
SOURCE: USAspending.gov (Dec. 2016); U.S. Census Bureau annual population estimates (Jul. 2015).

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 not for the retirement benefits, non-retirement benefits, and salaries for federal employees. Therefore, data presented here does not include all federal spending in a state.

FY15

		\$	
Top 25%	1	Alaska	18,178
	2	Wyoming	15,083
	3	North Dakota	10,467
	4	Delaware	10,327
	5	Rhode Island	9,270
	6	Oregon	9,235
	7	Hawaii	8,992
	8	Vermont	8,678
	9	West Virginia	8,649
	10	Massachusetts	8,591
	11	Connecticut	8,224
	12	New Mexico	8,190
	13	Arkansas	7,990
	14	Wisconsin	7,985
	15	New York	7,269
	16	Iowa	7,026
	17	Kentucky	6,963
	50-state average	6,678	
Bottom 25%	18	Maryland	6,646
	19	Mississippi	6,562
	20	Minnesota	6,520
	21	California	6,395
	22	New Jersey	6,366
	23	Colorado	6,311
	24	Montana	6,179
	25	Louisiana	5,942
	26	Maine	5,812
	27	Nebraska	5,791
	28	Pennsylvania	5,741
	29	Oklahoma	5,724
	30	Arizona	5,686
	31	Virginia	5,613
	32	Ohio	5,605
	33	Washington	5,590
	34	Michigan	5,362
	35	Alabama	5,205
	36	Kansas	5,182
	37	Illinois	4,939
	38	Tennessee	4,673
	39	South Carolina	4,619
	40	South Dakota	4,580
	41	Indiana	4,433
	42	Georgia	4,406
	43	North Carolina	4,361
	44	Texas	4,343
	45	Idaho	4,340
	46	Utah	4,295
	47	New Hampshire	4,096
	48	Nevada	4,023
	49	Missouri	3,961
	50	Florida	3,505



FAST FACTS

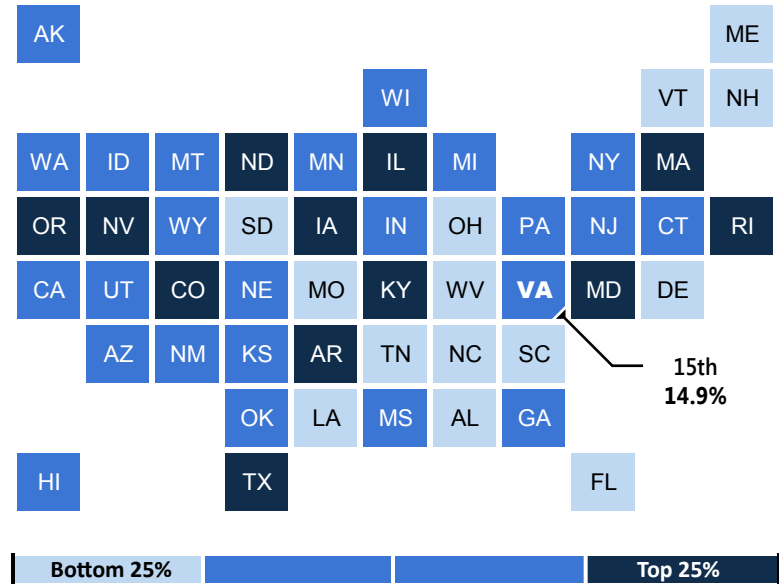
- Virginia's total state expenditures were \$47.0 billion in 2015, an increase of \$1.1 billion (2.6%) from 2014.
- Nationwide, total state expenditures in 2015 were \$1.9 trillion, an increase of \$117 billion (6.8%) from 2014.
- Excluding \$950 million in car tax relief, Virginia's per capita state expenditure was approximately \$5,499 in 2015.

SOURCE: National Association of State Budget Officers State Expenditure Report: Examining Fiscal 2014-2016 State Spending (Nov. 2016); U.S. Census Bureau, annual population estimates (Jul. 2015).

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PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN PER CAPITA STATE EXPENDITURES FY06–FY15

		%	
Top 25%	1	North Dakota	75.5
	2	Colorado	64.8
	3	Oregon	42.6
	4	Delaware	35.5
	5	Arkansas	25.3
	6	Rhode Island	24.8
	7	Illinois	22.3
	8	Texas	21.8
	9	Iowa	21.5
	10	Maryland	20.6
	11	Massachusetts	19.5
	12	Kentucky	18.8
	13	Nevada	16.6
	14	New Mexico	15.4
	15	Virginia	14.9
	16	Arizona	14.9
	17	Pennsylvania	13.3
	18	New York	13.2
	19	California	13.1
	20	Wisconsin	13.1
	21	Montana	12.4
	22	Minnesota	11.2
		50-state average	10.9
	23	New Jersey	10.9
	24	Michigan	9.7
	25	Mississippi	9.5
	26	Nebraska	9.5
	27	Indiana	9.4
	28	Connecticut	9.0
	29	Washington	8.8
	30	Alaska	8.4
	31	Wyoming	8.0
	32	Idaho	7.8
	33	Oklahoma	7.7
	34	Kansas	6.5
	35	Hawaii	5.7
	36	Utah	3.6
	37	Georgia	2.7
Bottom 25%	38	Tennessee	2.5
	39	Ohio	2.4
	40	South Dakota	2.4
	41	New Hampshire	2.0
	42	Missouri	0.1
	43	Louisiana	-0.8
	44	South Carolina	-4.7
	45	North Carolina	-6.0
	46	Vermont	-7.0
	47	Maine	-7.8
	48	Florida	-12.1
	49	West Virginia	-34.1
	50	Alabama	-39.1



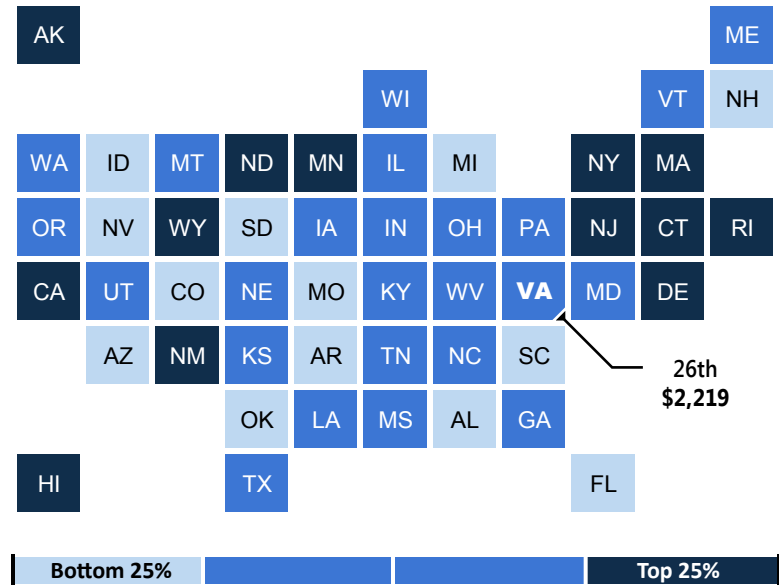
FAST FACTS

- Total state expenditures (not adjusted for inflation and population) increased by 47% in Virginia and by an average of 38% nationwide from 2006 to 2015.

SOURCE: National Association of State Budget Officers, State Expenditure Report: Examining Fiscal 2014-2016 State Spending (Nov. 2016); 2006 State Expenditure Report (Nov. 2007); U.S. Census Bureau annual population estimates (Jul. 2006, Jul. 2015); U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, CPI Detailed Report (Oct. 2016).

NOTE: Table figures are adjusted for inflation (17.6%) and population growth (9.2% in Virginia) over the 2006-2015 period. Includes capital spending.

		\$	
Top 25%	1	Alaska	8,002
	2	Connecticut	4,851
	3	Hawaii	4,480
	4	North Dakota	4,410
	5	Massachusetts	4,339
	6	Delaware	4,051
	7	Minnesota	3,697
	8	New Jersey	3,601
	9	Wyoming	3,583
	10	Rhode Island	3,208
	11	New York	3,175
	12	New Mexico	2,944
	13	California	2,898
	14	Wisconsin	2,657
	15	Ohio	2,655
	16	Maryland	2,648
	50-state average	2,492	
Bottom 25%	17	Maine	2,380
	18	Washington	2,325
	19	Indiana	2,318
	20	West Virginia	2,298
	21	Pennsylvania	2,277
	22	Kentucky	2,270
	23	Vermont	2,270
	24	Iowa	2,257
	25	Illinois	2,247
	26	Virginia	2,219
	27	Kansas	2,142
	28	Nebraska	2,125
	29	Montana	2,070
	30	North Carolina	2,058
	31	Texas	1,990
	32	Tennessee	1,945
	33	Georgia	1,931
	34	Utah	1,919
	35	Louisiana	1,866
	36	Oregon	1,850
	37	Mississippi	1,826
	38	Colorado	1,751
	39	Idaho	1,746
	40	Oklahoma	1,744
	41	Arkansas	1,699
	42	South Dakota	1,616
	43	Alabama	1,616
	44	Missouri	1,442
	45	South Carolina	1,423
	46	Florida	1,362
	47	Arizona	1,330
	48	Nevada	1,176
	49	Michigan	973
	50	New Hampshire	945



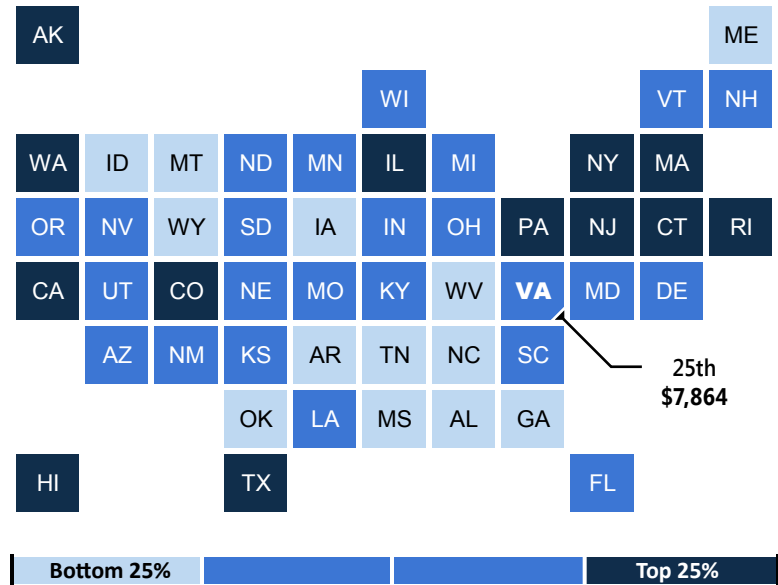
FAST FACTS

- Virginia's per capita general fund expenditure increased by \$51 from 2014 to 2015.
- Virginia's total general fund expenditures were \$18.6 billion in 2015, an increase of approximately \$546 million (3.0%) from 2014.
- General fund expenditures made up approximately 40% of Virginia's total state expenditures in 2015, with non-general funds and bond sales making up the remainder.

SOURCE: National Association of State Budget Officers, State Expenditure Report: Examining Fiscal 2014-2016 State Spending (Nov. 2016); U.S. Census Bureau annual population estimates (Jul. 2015).

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	
Top 25%	1	New York	\$6,909	\$10,557	\$17,465
	2	Massachusetts	10,989	2,541	13,530
	3	Connecticut	9,244	3,170	12,413
	4	Alaska	8,207	4,074	12,281
	5	Illinois	5,110	6,476	11,586
	6	Rhode Island	8,899	2,538	11,437
	7	Washington	4,474	6,879	11,353
	8	New Jersey	7,394	3,716	11,109
	9	California	4,042	6,936	10,978
	10	Colorado	3,161	6,935	10,096
	11	Hawaii	5,933	4,133	10,066
	12	Pennsylvania	3,718	6,275	9,993
	13	Texas	1,551	8,412	9,963
	14	Nevada	1,240	7,995	9,236
	15	Kentucky	3,361	5,750	9,110
	16	Oregon	3,672	5,327	9,000
	17	Minnesota	2,899	6,080	8,978
	18	Kansas	2,323	6,617	8,940
	19	South Carolina	3,125	5,762	8,887
	20	Louisiana	4,086	4,498	8,584
	21	Delaware	5,721	2,688	8,408
	22	Maryland	4,415	3,948	8,363
	50-state average	3,766	4,483	8,248	
	23	New Hampshire	6,099	1,979	8,078
	24	Nebraska	1,014	7,018	8,032
	25	Virginia	3,331	4,533	7,864
	26	Florida	1,826	5,968	7,794
	27	Michigan	3,179	4,552	7,732
	28	Missouri	3,140	4,517	7,657
	29	New Mexico	3,302	4,229	7,531
	30	Wisconsin	3,884	3,600	7,484
	31	Indiana	3,201	4,238	7,439
	32	Ohio	2,903	4,501	7,404
	33	Vermont	5,251	2,023	7,274
	34	Arizona	2,128	5,115	7,243
	35	North Dakota	2,550	4,598	7,147
	36	Utah	2,488	4,397	6,885
	37	South Dakota	3,796	2,876	6,672
Bottom 25%	38	Alabama	1,838	4,574	6,412
	39	Maine	4,115	2,236	6,351
	40	West Virginia	4,320	1,894	6,214
	41	Iowa	2,040	4,016	6,056
	42	Georgia	1,325	4,307	5,632
	43	Arkansas	1,528	3,864	5,392
	44	Tennessee	924	4,386	5,310
	45	Montana	3,325	1,903	5,227
	46	North Carolina	1,796	3,241	5,037
	47	Oklahoma	2,332	2,474	4,806
	48	Mississippi	2,373	2,385	4,758
	49	Idaho	2,206	1,605	3,811
	50	Wyoming	1,591	1,794	3,385



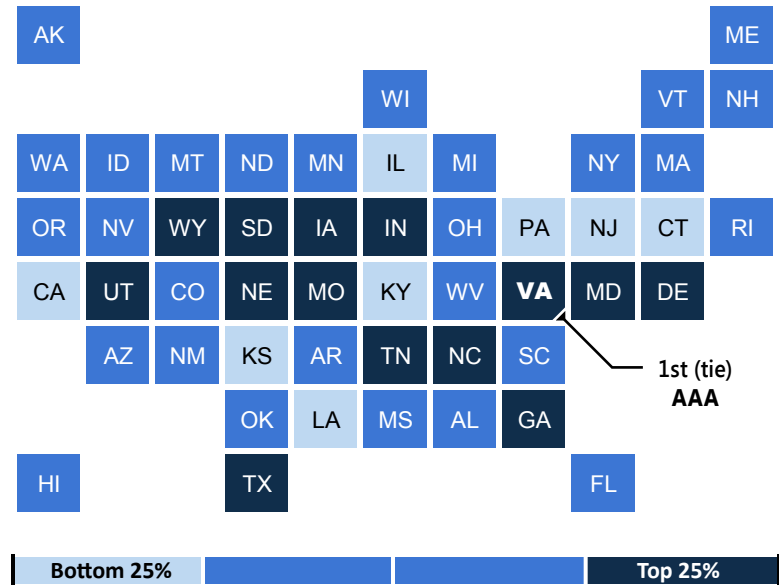
Bottom 25% | Top 25%

FAST FACTS

- Virginia's per capita state and local government debt outstanding decreased by \$53 (0.7%) from 2013 to 2014.
- Virginia's total state and local debt outstanding in 2014 was \$65.5 billion, an increase of \$18.5 million (0.03%) from 2013.
- Nationwide, total state and local debt outstanding increased by 0.7% from 2013.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, State and Local Government Finances by Level of Government and by State: 2013-14 (Dec. 2016); annual population estimates (Jul. 2014).

		S&P	MOODY'S	FITCH	
Top 25%	1	Virginia	AAA	Aaa	AAA
	1	Delaware	AAA	Aaa	AAA
	1	Georgia	AAA	Aaa	AAA
	1	Indiana*	AAA	Aaa	AAA
	1	Iowa*	AAA	Aaa	AAA
	1	Maryland	AAA	Aaa	AAA
	1	Missouri	AAA	Aaa	AAA
	1	Nebraska*	AAA	--	--
	1	North Carolina	AAA	Aaa	AAA
	1	South Dakota*	AAA	Aaa	AAA
	1	Tennessee	AAA	Aaa	AAA
	1	Texas	AAA	Aaa	AAA
	1	Utah	AAA	Aaa	AAA
	1	Wyoming*	AAA	--	--
	15	Florida	AAA	Aa1	AAA
	15	South Carolina	AA+	Aaa	AAA
	15	Vermont	AA+	Aaa	AAA
	18	Minnesota	AA+	Aa1	AAA
	19	Idaho*	AA+	Aa1	AA+
	19	Massachusetts	AA+	Aa1	AA+
19	New York	AA+	Aa1	AA+	
19	North Dakota*	AA+	Aa1	--	
19	Ohio	AA+	Aa1	AA+	
19	Oregon	AA+	Aa1	AA+	
19	Washington	AA+	Aa1	AA+	
26	Alabama	AA	Aa1	AA+	
26	Alaska	AA+	Aa2	AA+	
26	Hawaii	AA+	Aa1	AA	
26	Montana	AA	Aa1	AA+	
26	New Hampshire	AA	Aa1	AA+	
26	Oklahoma	AA+	Aa2	AA+	
32	Arkansas	AA	Aa1	--	
32	Colorado*	AA	Aa1	--	
32	New Mexico	AA	Aa1	--	
35	Nevada	AA	Aa2	AA+	
36	Arizona*	AA	Aa2	--	
36	Maine	AA	Aa2	AA	
36	Michigan	AA-	Aa1	AA	
36	Mississippi	AA	Aa2	AA	
36	Rhode Island	AA	Aa2	AA	
36	West Virginia	AA-	Aa1	AA	
36	Wisconsin	AA	Aa2	AA	
Bottom 25%	43	Kansas*	AA-	Aa2	--
	44	Louisiana	AA	Aa3	AA-
	45	California	AA-	Aa3	AA-
	45	Connecticut	AA-	Aa3	AA-
	45	Kentucky*	A+	Aa2	AA-
	45	Pennsylvania	AA-	Aa3	AA-
	49	New Jersey	A-	A2	A
	50	Illinois	BBB	Baa2	BBB+



FAST FACTS

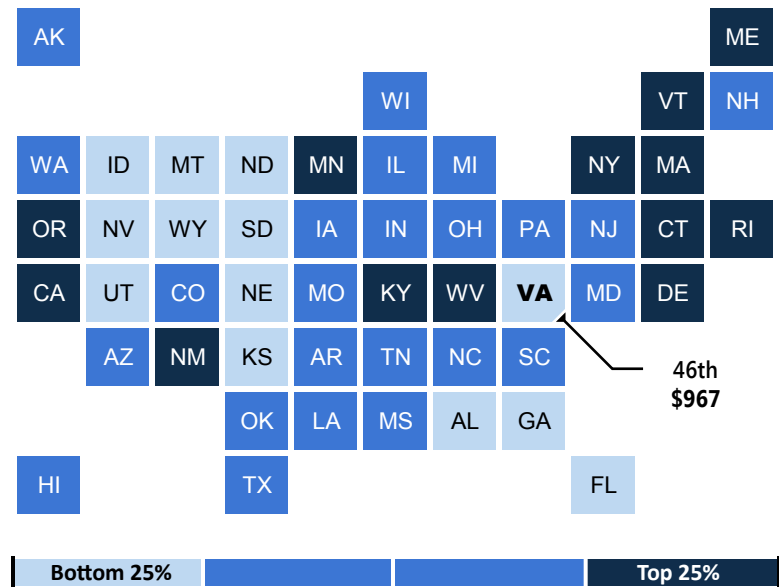
- Virginia has maintained a AAA rating since 1938, longer than any other state.
- Average bond ratings increased for five states and decreased for 11 states from December 2015 to December 2016.
- Eight of the nine states with both AAA ratings and some general obligation debt in December 2015 retained their ratings. Alaska was downgraded to AA+, while Tennessee was upgraded to AAA.

SOURCE: Virginia Department of Treasury (Dec. 2016).

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.

*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.

		\$	
Top 25%	1	New York	3,021
	2	Vermont	2,611
	3	Rhode Island	2,460
	4	New Mexico	2,366
	5	Massachusetts	2,291
	6	Connecticut	2,187
	7	California	2,185
	8	Kentucky	2,147
	9	Oregon	2,002
	10	West Virginia	1,993
	11	Minnesota	1,992
	12	Delaware	1,968
	13	Maine	1,941
	14	Alaska	1,925
	15	Ohio	1,860
	16	Arkansas	1,859
	17	Pennsylvania	1,827
	18	Louisiana	1,725
	19	Mississippi	1,723
	20	Michigan	1,607
	21	Maryland	1,590
	22	New Jersey	1,589
	23	Missouri	1,579
	50-state average	1,575	
Bottom 25%	24	Arizona	1,558
	25	Washington	1,481
	26	Iowa	1,461
	27	Indiana	1,409
	28	Hawaii	1,406
	29	Tennessee	1,385
	30	Wisconsin	1,382
	31	Colorado	1,349
	32	North Carolina	1,343
	33	Illinois	1,325
	34	Texas	1,304
	35	New Hampshire	1,302
	36	Oklahoma	1,278
	37	South Carolina	1,218
	38	Montana	1,113
	39	North Dakota	1,105
	40	Alabama	1,090
	41	Nevada	1,082
	42	Florida	1,059
	43	Idaho	1,046
	44	Kansas	1,044
	45	Nebraska	996
	46	Virginia	967
	47	Wyoming	966
	48	Georgia	955
	49	South Dakota	947
	50	Utah	733



FAST FACTS

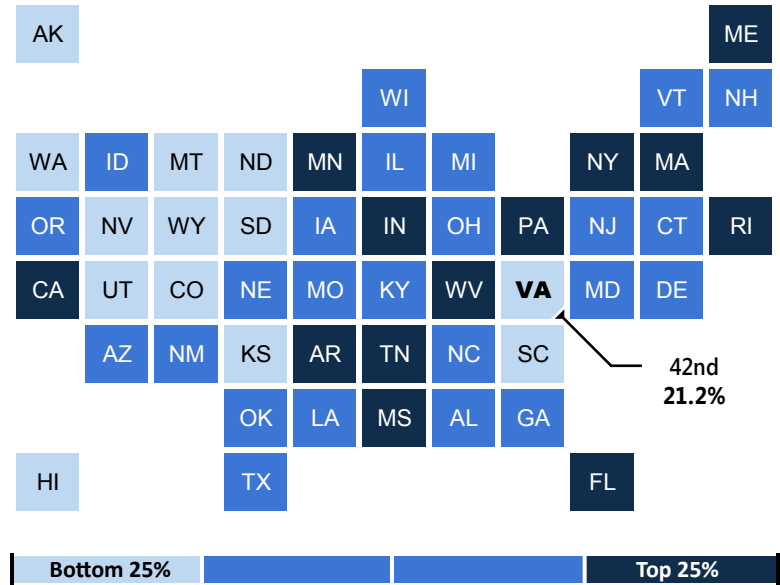
- Virginia's per capita Medicaid expenditure increased by \$53 from 2014 to 2015.
- Virginia's total Medicaid expenditures were \$8.1 billion in 2015 (paid with 51% federal and 49% state funds), an increase of \$492 million from 2014.
- At 11.7%, Virginia ranked 48th on the measure of Medicaid enrollment as a percentage of total population in 2015.

SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation, State Health Facts: Total Medicaid Spending (Dec. 2016); U.S. Census Bureau, annual population estimates (Jul. 2015).

NOTE: Does not include administrative costs, accounting adjustments, or data for the U.S. territories.

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STATE EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE FY14

		%	
Top 25%	1	Maine	36.3
	2	Tennessee	35.8
	3	Rhode Island	30.4
	4	New York	30.4
	5	Minnesota	29.7
	6	Indiana	29.4
	7	California	29.3
	8	Florida	29.3
	9	Mississippi	29.0
	10	Massachusetts	28.6
	11	West Virginia	28.1
	12	Pennsylvania	28.0
	13	Arkansas	28.0
	14	Oklahoma	27.9
	15	Kentucky	27.9
	16	Illinois	27.5
	17	Arizona	27.3
	18	Oregon	27.3
	19	Ohio	27.1
	20	Vermont	26.5
	21	Missouri	26.5
	22	Idaho	26.3
	23	Nebraska	26.3
	24	Maryland	26.2
	25	Iowa	26.1
	26	Georgia	25.8
	27	Louisiana	25.4
	28	Wisconsin	25.4
	50-state average	25.3	
Bottom 25%	29	Texas	25.1
	30	North Carolina	24.9
	31	Connecticut	24.7
	32	Michigan	24.6
	33	Delaware	24.4
	34	New Hampshire	24.0
	35	New Mexico	23.8
	36	Alabama	23.5
	37	New Jersey	23.0
	38	South Carolina	23.0
	39	Kansas	22.4
	40	Colorado	21.9
	41	South Dakota	21.8
	42	Virginia	21.2
	43	Hawaii	20.9
	44	Montana	20.8
	45	Nevada	20.6
	46	Washington	20.4
	47	Utah	18.5
	48	Alaska	16.8
	49	North Dakota	14.1
	50	Wyoming	13.4



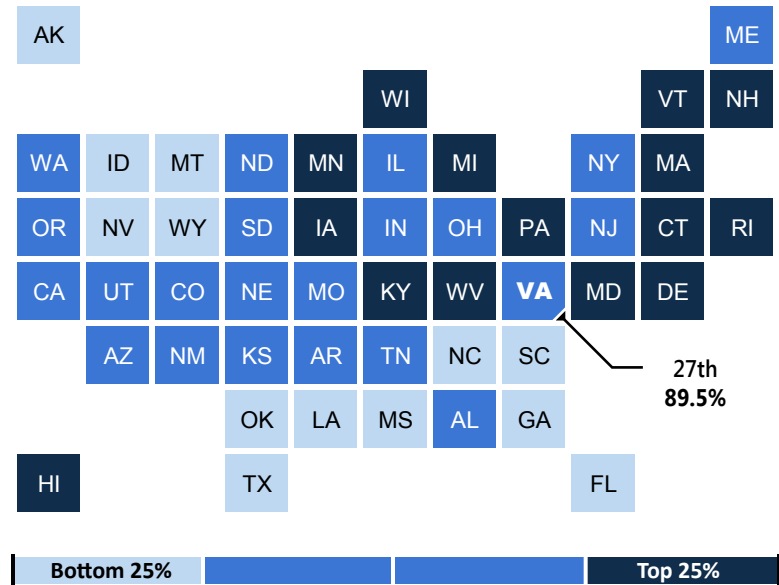
FAST FACTS

- Virginia's per capita expenditure for public assistance increased by 9.4% from \$1,121 in 2013 to \$1,227 in 2014.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, State and Local Government Finances by Level of Government and by State: 2013-14 (Dec. 2016); annual population estimates (Jul. 2014).

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.

		%		
Top 25%	1	Massachusetts	96.7	
	2	Vermont	95.4	
	3	Hawaii	95.3	
	4	Minnesota	94.8	
	5	Iowa	94.1	
	6	Wisconsin	93.4	
	7	Rhode Island	93.3	
	8	Delaware	93.2	
	9	Connecticut	93.1	
	10	Kentucky	93.0	
	11	Michigan	92.9	
	12	West Virginia	92.8	
	13	Maryland	92.5	
	13	New Hampshire	92.5	
	13	Pennsylvania	92.5	
	16	Ohio	92.4	
	16	Washington	92.4	
	18	Illinois	91.9	
	18	New York	91.9	
	20	Oregon	91.7	
	21	North Dakota	91.1	
	22	Colorado	90.8	
	23	Nebraska	90.5	
	24	California	90.3	
	25	New Jersey	90.0	
	50-state average	89.9		
	26	Maine	89.7	
	27	Virginia	89.5	
	28	Kansas	89.4	
	29	Arkansas	88.9	
	30	Indiana	88.8	
	31	Missouri	88.6	
	32	Utah	88.5	
	33	Alabama	88.1	
	34	South Dakota	88.0	
	34	Tennessee	88.0	
	36	Arizona	87.2	
	36	New Mexico	87.2	
Bottom 25%	38	Idaho	87.1	
	38	South Carolina	87.1	
	40	North Carolina	86.9	
	41	Wyoming	86.6	
	42	Louisiana	86.2	
	43	Montana	86.0	
	43	Nevada	86.0	
	45	Mississippi	85.2	
	46	Georgia	84.3	
	47	Florida	83.8	
	47	Oklahoma	83.8	
	49	Alaska	83.6	
		50	Texas	80.9



FAST FACTS

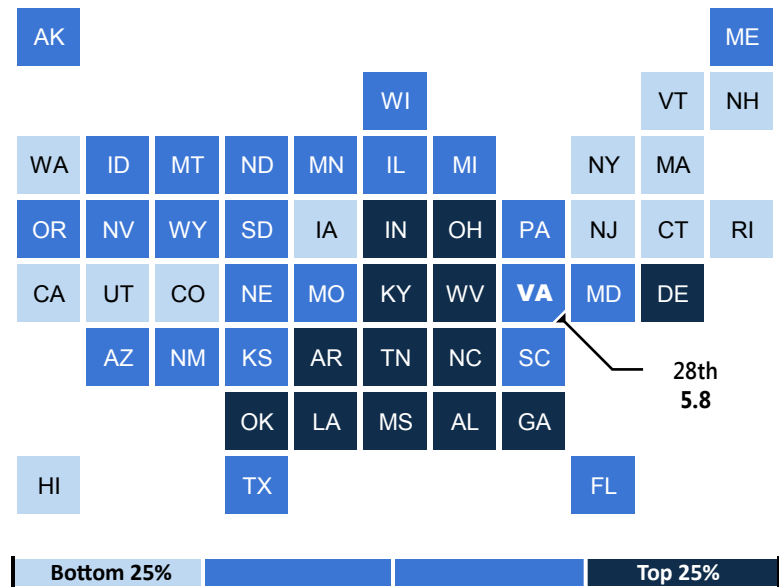
- The percentage of persons under 65 covered by health insurance in Virginia increased from 87.5% in 2014 to 89.5% in 2015.
- In 2015, 77.0% of Virginians under 65 years of age had private insurance through an employer or direct purchase, and 15.9% had government health insurance in the form of Medicare, Medicaid, or military health care.*

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2015 (Sept. 2016).

TERMS: The U.S. Census Bureau broadly classifies *health insurance* as insurance 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 77.0% of Virginians with private health insurance and 15.9% with government health insurance do not add up to the 89.5% reported in the table because 3.4% of Virginians have both private and government health insurance.

		per 1000 live births	
Top 25%	1	Alabama	8.7
	2	Mississippi	8.2
	3	Oklahoma	8.1
	4	Arkansas	7.5
	5	Louisiana	7.5
	6	Georgia	7.5
	7	Kentucky	7.1
	8	Indiana	7.1
	8	North Carolina	7.1
	10	West Virginia	7.0
	11	Tennessee	6.9
	12	Ohio	6.9
	13	Delaware	6.7
	14	Maine	6.7
	15	Illinois	6.6
	16	Alaska	6.6
	17	Michigan	6.5
	18	Maryland	6.5
	19	South Carolina	6.5
	20	Wyoming	6.4
	21	Kansas	6.3
	22	Arizona	6.2
	23	Florida	6.1
23	Missouri	6.1	
	50-state average	5.9	
	25	Pennsylvania	5.9
	26	South Dakota	5.9
	27	Texas	5.9
	28	Virginia	5.8
	29	Wisconsin	5.7
	30	Montana	5.5
	30	Nevada	5.5
	32	Idaho	5.5
	33	New Mexico	5.4
	34	Oregon	5.1
	35	Nebraska	5.1
	36	Minnesota	5.0
	37	North Dakota	5.0
Bottom 25%	38	Utah	4.9
	39	Connecticut	4.9
	40	Iowa	4.8
	41	Colorado	4.8
	42	New York	4.7
	43	Vermont	4.6
	44	Washington	4.5
	45	Hawaii	4.5
	46	Rhode Island	4.4
	47	New Jersey	4.4
	48	Massachusetts	4.4
	49	New Hampshire	4.3
	50	California	4.3



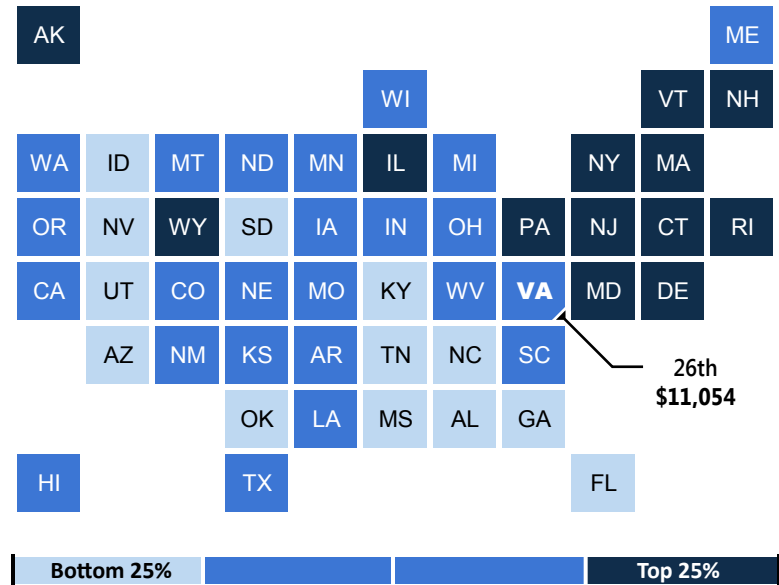
FAST FACTS

- From 2013 to 2014, Virginia's infant mortality rate decreased from 6.2 to 5.8.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics Reports, Volume 65, Number 4 (Jun. 2016).

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

		\$	
Top 25%	1	New York	22,048
	2	Connecticut	19,754
	3	New Jersey	19,675
	4	Wyoming	17,883
	5	Vermont	17,845
	6	Alaska	17,200
	7	Massachusetts	17,037
	8	Pennsylvania	16,094
	9	Rhode Island	15,567
	10	Maryland	15,203
	11	New Hampshire	15,045
	12	Delaware	14,672
	13	Illinois	13,639
Bottom 25%	14	Maine	13,581
	15	North Dakota	13,307
	16	Ohio	12,984
	17	Minnesota	12,910
	18	Hawaii	12,898
		50-state average	11,954
	19	Wisconsin	11,756
	20	Nebraska	11,738
	21	Michigan	11,709
	22	Iowa	11,438
	23	Washington	11,263
	24	West Virginia	11,241
	25	Indiana	11,136
	26	Virginia	11,054
	27	Kansas	10,843
	28	Oregon	10,682
	29	Louisiana	10,596
30	Montana	10,490	
31	South Carolina	10,410	
32	Missouri	10,379	
33	California	10,031	
34	Colorado	9,750	
35	Arkansas	9,633	
36	New Mexico	9,598	
37	Texas	9,489	
38	Georgia	9,424	
39	Kentucky	9,321	
40	Alabama	8,866	
41	South Dakota	8,853	
42	Nevada	8,766	
43	Florida	8,479	
44	North Carolina	8,279	
45	Tennessee	8,180	
46	Oklahoma	7,973	
47	Mississippi	7,722	
48	Arizona	7,618	
49	Utah	7,039	
50	Idaho	6,579	



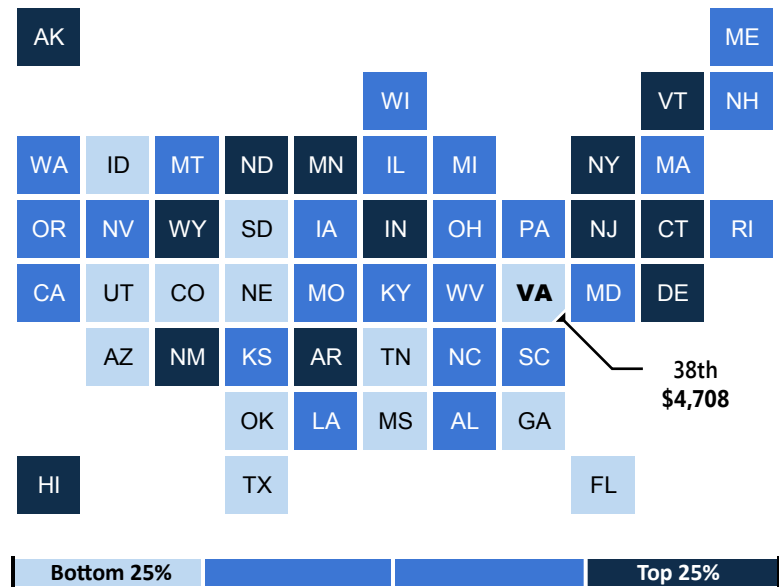
FAST FACTS

- The majority of public school funding in Virginia was from local and state sources (54% and 40% respectively) and 7% was from federal sources.
- From 2012-13 to 2013-14, per pupil public school funding in Virginia increased by \$20 (0.3%) from localities, \$64 (1.4%) from the state, and decreased by \$84 (10.6%) from the federal government, a net per pupil increase of \$1 (0.0%).

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 Census of Governments – Public Education Finances: 2014 (Jun. 2016).

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

		\$	
Top 25%	1	Vermont	16,996
	2	Alaska	13,143
	3	Hawaii	12,603
	4	Wyoming	10,409
	5	New York	9,477
	6	Minnesota	9,450
	7	Delaware	9,432
	8	North Dakota	8,725
	9	Arkansas	8,350
	10	New Jersey	8,275
	11	Connecticut	8,104
	12	New Mexico	7,671
	13	Indiana	7,578
	14	Washington	7,405
	15	Michigan	7,388
	16	West Virginia	7,257
	17	Massachusetts	7,156
	18	Maryland	7,146
	19	Kansas	6,715
	50-state average	6,650	
Bottom 25%	20	Wisconsin	6,600
	21	Iowa	6,471
	22	Rhode Island	6,422
	23	Pennsylvania	6,399
	24	California	6,171
	25	Nevada	6,086
	26	Oregon	5,989
	27	Ohio	5,927
	28	Maine	5,776
	29	Kentucky	5,775
	30	Montana	5,712
	31	Alabama	5,447
	32	North Carolina	5,446
	33	New Hampshire	5,432
	34	Illinois	5,417
	35	South Carolina	5,351
	36	Louisiana	5,193
	37	Missouri	4,778
		38 Virginia	4,708
	39	Idaho	4,688
	40	Georgia	4,612
	41	Colorado	4,579
	42	Mississippi	4,555
	43	Oklahoma	4,453
	44	Tennessee	4,348
	45	Nebraska	4,174
	46	Texas	4,144
	47	Utah	4,143
	48	Florida	3,863
	49	Arizona	3,371
	50	South Dakota	3,165



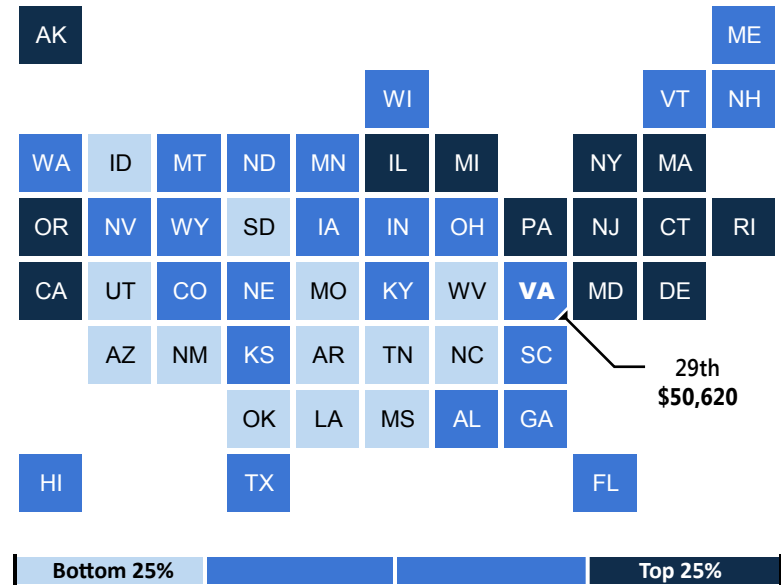
FAST FACTS

- State per pupil funding in Virginia increased by \$64 (1.4%) between 2012-13 and 2013-14.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 Census of Governments – Public Education Finances: 2014 (Jun. 2016).

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

		\$	
Top 25%	1	New York	77,628
	2	Massachusetts	75,398
	3	California	72,535
	4	Connecticut	71,709
	5	New Jersey	69,038
	6	Alaska	66,755
	7	Rhode Island	65,918
	8	Maryland	65,477
	9	Pennsylvania	64,447
	10	Michigan	63,856
	11	Illinois	61,083
	12	Oregon	59,811
	13	Delaware	59,195
Bottom 25%	14	New Hampshire	58,554
	15	Vermont	57,642
	16	Wyoming	57,414
	17	Hawaii	57,189
	18	Nevada	56,703
	19	Minnesota	56,670
	20	Ohio	56,172
		50-state average	54,663
	21	Wisconsin	54,535
	22	Iowa	53,408
	23	Georgia	53,382
	24	Washington	52,502
	25	Kentucky	51,155
	26	Indiana	50,877
	27	Texas	50,713
	28	Montana	50,670
	29	Virginia	50,620
	30	Nebraska	50,525
	31	North Dakota	50,025
	32	Maine	50,017
	33	Colorado	49,828
	34	Florida	48,992
	35	Kansas	48,990
	36	Alabama	48,611
	37	South Carolina	48,486
	38	Tennessee	47,979
	39	Louisiana	47,886
	40	Arkansas	47,823
	41	North Carolina	47,819
	42	Missouri	47,409
	43	New Mexico	46,625
	44	Utah	45,848
	45	West Virginia	45,783
	46	Arizona	45,406
	47	Oklahoma	45,317
	48	Idaho	45,218
	49	Mississippi	42,564
50	South Dakota	40,934	



FAST FACTS

- The nationwide average salary for K-12 teachers in public school was \$57,420. The nationwide average was 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 2014, Virginia had a student-teacher ratio of about 13:1, compared to the nationwide average of 16:1.

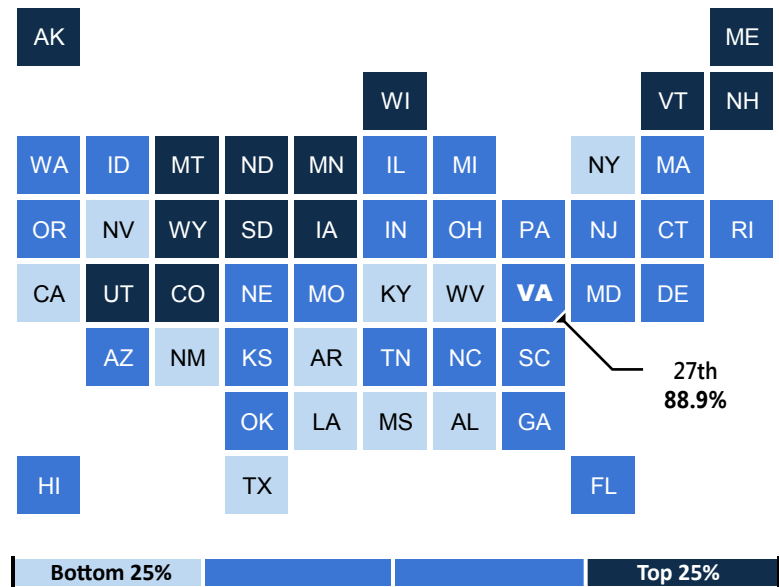
SOURCE: National Education Association, Ranking & Estimates: Rankings of the States 2015 and Estimates of School Statistics 2015 (May 2016).

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 2015

		%		
Top 25%	1	Montana	93.5	
	2	New Hampshire	93.1	
	3	Minnesota	92.8	
	4	Alaska	92.6	
	5	North Dakota	92.5	
	6	Wyoming	92.2	
	7	Iowa	91.7	
	7	Maine	91.7	
	7	Vermont	91.7	
	10	Utah	91.5	
	11	Wisconsin	91.4	
	12	Colorado	91.2	
	13	South Dakota	91.1	
Bottom 25%	14	Nebraska	91.0	
	15	Hawaii	90.9	
	16	Washington	90.8	
	17	Kansas	90.3	
	18	Connecticut	90.2	
	18	Massachusetts	90.2	
	20	Michigan	90.1	
	21	Idaho	90.0	
	21	Oregon	90.0	
	23	Ohio	89.7	
	23	Pennsylvania	89.7	
	25	Maryland	89.6	
	26	New Jersey	89.1	
	27	Virginia	88.9	
	27	Delaware	88.9	
	27	Missouri	88.9	
		50-state average	88.7	
		30	Illinois	88.6
		31	Indiana	88.2
		32	Rhode Island	87.7
		33	Florida	87.6
		34	Oklahoma	87.3
		35	North Carolina	86.6
		36	South Carolina	86.3
		37	Arizona	86.1
		37	Georgia	86.1
		37	Tennessee	86.1
		40	New York	86.0
		40	West Virginia	86.0
		42	Nevada	85.6
		43	Arkansas	85.4
		44	Kentucky	85.1
		45	Alabama	84.9
		46	Louisiana	84.6
		46	New Mexico	84.6
		48	Mississippi	83.5
		49	Texas	82.4
	50	California	82.2	



FAST FACTS

- 37% of Virginians 25 years and older had completed a bachelor's degree or higher in 2015. Virginia ranks 9th of the 50 states on this measure.
- Virginia's on-time high school graduation rate for the class of 2016 was 91.3%.

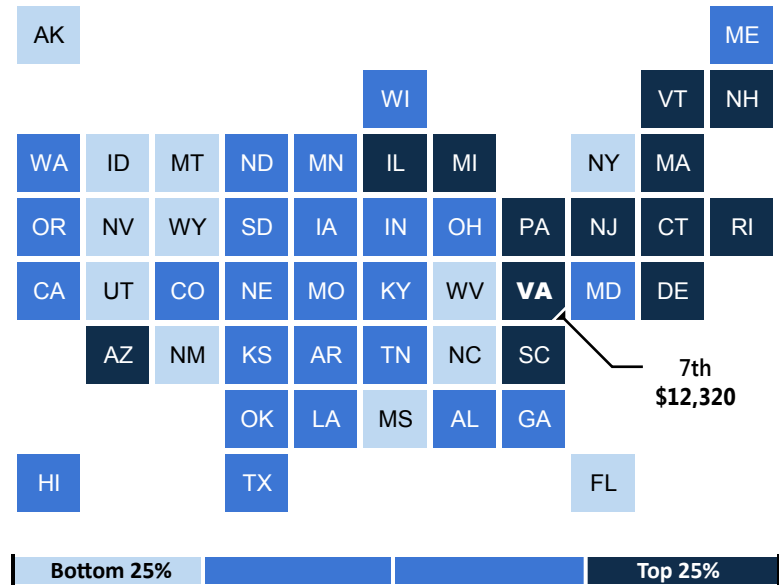
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 Educational Attainment, American Community Survey One-Year Estimates (Dec. 2016); Virginia Department of Education, State-Level Cohort Report (Sep. 2016).

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 2016-17

		\$	
Top 25%	1	New Hampshire	15,650
	2	Vermont	15,450
	3	Pennsylvania	13,880
	4	New Jersey	13,560
	5	Illinois	13,280
	6	Michigan	12,460
	7	Virginia	12,320
	8	Massachusetts	12,280
	9	South Carolina	12,190
	10	Delaware	11,930
	11	Connecticut	11,730
	12	Rhode Island	11,410
	Bottom 25%	13	Arizona
14		Minnesota	10,950
15		Hawaii	10,670
16		Ohio	10,270
17		Colorado	10,260
18		Alabama	10,040
19		Kentucky	9,950
20		Maine	9,690
20		Oregon	9,690
		50-state average	9,581
22		Texas	9,570
23		Tennessee	9,520
24		Maryland	9,370
25		California	9,350
26		Washington	9,270
27		Indiana	9,200
28		Wisconsin	8,930
29		Kansas	8,920
30		Louisiana	8,900
31		Missouri	8,630
32		Georgia	8,450
33		Iowa	8,270
34		Arkansas	8,250
35		South Dakota	8,140
36		Oklahoma	8,030
37		Nebraska	7,880
37		North Dakota	7,880
39		New York	7,710
40		West Virginia	7,490
41		Mississippi	7,410
42		North Carolina	7,200
43		Alaska	7,130
44		Idaho	7,010
45	Nevada	6,910	
46	New Mexico	6,620	
47	Utah	6,580	
48	Montana	6,410	
49	Florida	6,360	
50	Wyoming	5,060	



FAST FACTS

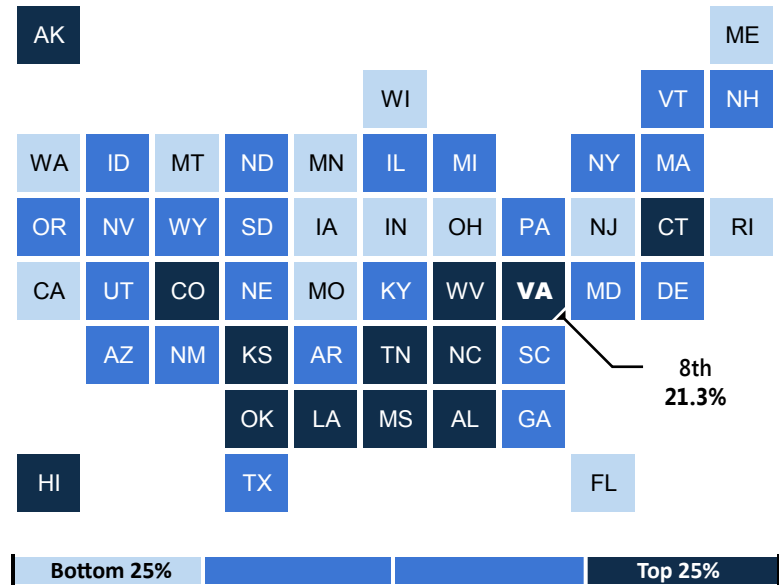
- Average tuition and fees at Virginia's public 4-year higher education institutions increased by \$545 (4.7%) from 2015 to 2016.

SOURCE: The College Board, Trends in College Pricing (2016); State Council of Higher Education for Virginia, 2016-17 Tuition and Fees at Virginia's State Supported Colleges and Universities (Jul. 2016).

NOTE: Prices shown are enrollment-weighted averages, which means that prices 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 2011-12 to 2016-17

		%	
Top 25%	1	Louisiana	59.3
	2	West Virginia	27.0
	3	Tennessee	24.6
	4	Oklahoma	24.1
	5	Alaska	22.7
	6	Mississippi	22.6
	7	Colorado	22.3
	8	Virginia	21.3
	9	Kansas	21.0
	10	Hawaii	19.7
	11	Connecticut	19.5
	12	North Carolina	18.9
	13	Alabama	17.8
	14	Kentucky	17.2
	15	New York	16.6
	16	Utah	16.6
	17	Arkansas	16.4
	18	Idaho	15.8
	19	Wyoming	15.0
	20	New Mexico	14.3
	21	Oregon	13.8
	22	Massachusetts	13.4
	23	South Dakota	12.5
	50-state average	12.4	
Bottom 25%	24	Texas	11.5
	25	Vermont	10.7
	26	South Carolina	10.5
	27	Maryland	10.5
	28	Arizona	9.0
	29	New Hampshire	8.8
	30	Georgia	8.7
	31	Michigan	7.9
	32	North Dakota	7.9
	33	Pennsylvania	7.9
	34	Delaware	7.3
	35	Nevada	7.3
	36	Illinois	7.2
	37	Nebraska	7.2
	38	Rhode Island	6.9
	39	Florida	6.1
	40	New Jersey	5.8
	41	Missouri	5.4
	42	Indiana	3.5
	43	Iowa	2.7
	44	Minnesota	2.6
	45	Montana	2.3
	46	Wisconsin	2.3
	47	Ohio	2.0
	48	California	-1.8
	49	Maine	-2.9
	50	Washington	-8.4



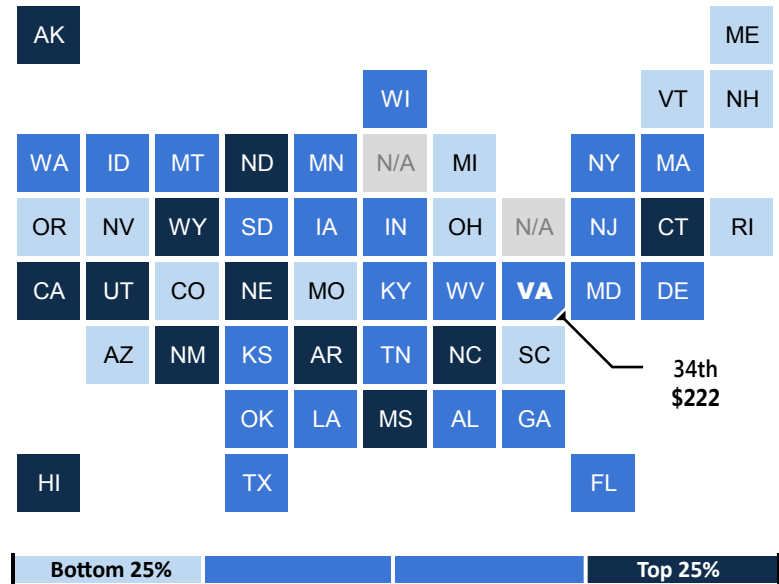
FAST FACTS

- Tuition and fees, not adjusted for inflation, at Virginia's public 4-year higher education institutions increased by 27% between 2011-12 and 2016-17.
- Average charges for a resident undergraduate at Virginia's 4-year institutions (tuition and fees plus room and board) were approximately 48% of per capita disposable income for the 2016-17 academic year.

SOURCE: College Board, Trends in College Pricing (2016); State Council of Higher Education for Virginia (SCHEV), 2016-17 Tuition and Fees at Virginia's State Supported Colleges and Universities (Jul. 2016).

NOTE: Table figures are 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.

		\$	
Top 25%	1	Wyoming	715
	2	North Dakota	590
	3	Alaska	489
	4	New Mexico	443
	5	Hawaii	419
	6	Nebraska	394
	7	North Carolina	383
	8	Mississippi	347
	9	California	336
	10	Connecticut	333
	11	Arkansas	332
	12	Utah	312
	13	Alabama	308
	14	Maryland	303
	15	Georgia	295
	16	New York	283
	17	Minnesota	279
	50-state average	278	
Bottom 25%	18	Kansas	273
	19	Iowa	272
	20	Texas	270
	21	Indiana	269
	22	Kentucky	266
	23	West Virginia	264
	24	Oklahoma	261
	25	South Dakota	259
	26	Wisconsin	255
	27	Louisiana	254
	28	Idaho	253
	29	Tennessee	248
	30	Washington	247
	31	Delaware	243
	32	Montana	241
	33	New Jersey	231
	34	Virginia	222
	35	Massachusetts	220
	36	Florida	216
	37	Maine	215
	38	South Carolina	210
	39	Oregon	193
	40	Ohio	193
	41	Nevada	186
	42	Michigan	184
	43	Missouri	170
	44	Rhode Island	170
	45	Colorado	159
	46	Vermont	145
	47	Arizona	116
	48	New Hampshire	93
--	Illinois	N/A	
--	Pennsylvania	N/A	



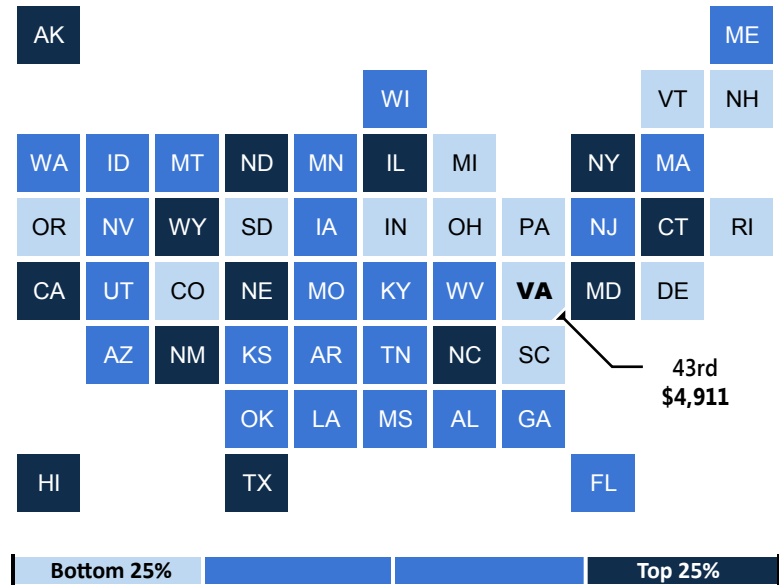
FAST FACTS

- From 2011 to 2016, Virginia's per capita state support for public and private higher education decreased by 1.7%, adjusted for inflation, while the 50-state average increased by 1.6% 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 2011 and FY 2016); U.S. Census Bureau annual population estimates (Jul. 2010, Jul. 2015).

NOTE: Data from the Grapevine compilation includes state-supported community colleges, two-year colleges, private colleges and universities, and public colleges and universities. Data is unavailable for Illinois and Pennsylvania.

		\$	
Top 25%	1	Wyoming	17,300
	2	Alaska	14,112
	3	Illinois	11,518
	4	North Carolina	8,894
	5	New York	8,830
	6	New Mexico	8,799
	7	California	8,522
	8	Hawaii	8,405
	9	Nebraska	8,202
	10	Connecticut	8,090
	11	Maryland	8,024
	12	North Dakota	7,766
	13	Texas	7,748
	14	Arkansas	7,626
	15	Oklahoma	7,521
	16	Georgia	7,490
	17	Idaho	7,379
	18	Tennessee	7,051
	19	Kentucky	6,898
	20	Mississippi	6,896
	21	Massachusetts	6,728
	50-state average	6,699	
Bottom 25%	22	Nevada	6,682
	23	Maine	6,546
	24	Florida	6,271
	25	Missouri	6,102
	26	Utah	6,062
	27	Wisconsin	5,991
	28	Kansas	5,837
	29	Alabama	5,774
	30	New Jersey	5,766
	31	Washington	5,764
	32	Minnesota	5,695
	33	Louisiana	5,564
	34	West Virginia	5,542
	35	Iowa	5,515
	36	Arizona	5,350
	37	Montana	5,248
	38	Indiana	5,142
	39	Michigan	5,097
	40	Ohio	5,078
	41	South Carolina	5,077
	42	South Dakota	5,062
	43	Virginia	4,911
	44	Delaware	4,804
	45	Oregon	4,788
	46	Rhode Island	4,785
	47	Pennsylvania	3,758
	48	Colorado	3,529
	49	Vermont	2,818
	50	New Hampshire	2,591



FAST FACTS

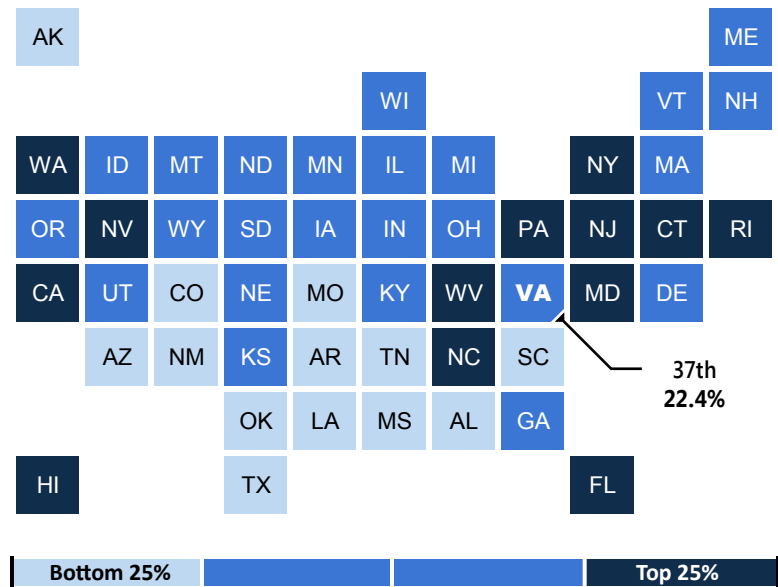
- Virginia's higher education appropriations per FTE student decreased by 11.3% between 2010 and 2015 (inflation adjusted). This was the 17th largest percentage decrease among the 50 states over that time period.
- In FY15, Virginia public institutions had FTE enrollment of 314,066, the 11th largest FTE enrollment of the 50 states.

SOURCE: State Higher Education Executive Officers Association, State Higher Education Finance FY 2015 (Apr. 2016).

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: Includes appropriations for state supported community colleges, two-year colleges, and public college and university four-year and graduate programs.

		¢ per gallon	
Top 25%	1	Pennsylvania	51.4
	2	Washington	49.4
	3	Hawaii	44.0
	4	New York	43.1
	5	New Jersey	41.1
	6	Connecticut	38.3
	7	California	38.2
	8	Florida	36.6
	9	North Carolina	34.3
	10	Rhode Island	34.0
	11	Nevada	33.5
	12	Maryland	33.5
	13	West Virginia	33.2
	14	Idaho	33.0
	15	Wisconsin	32.9
	16	Illinois	32.0
	17	Iowa	31.7
	18	Michigan	31.6
	19	Indiana	31.2
	20	Georgia	31.2
	21	Oregon	31.1
	22	Vermont	30.5
	23	Maine	30.0
	24	South Dakota	30.0
	25	Utah	29.4
	50-state average	28.7	
	26	Minnesota	28.6
	27	Ohio	28.0
	28	Montana	27.8
	29	Nebraska	26.7
	30	Massachusetts	26.5
	31	Kentucky	26.0
	32	Kansas	24.0
	33	Wyoming	24.0
	34	New Hampshire	23.8
	35	Delaware	23.0
	35	North Dakota	23.0
	37	Virginia	22.4*
Bottom 25%	38	Colorado	22.0
	39	Arkansas	21.8
	40	Tennessee	21.4
	41	Alabama	20.9
	42	Louisiana	20.0
	43	Texas	20.0
	44	Arizona	19.0
	45	New Mexico	18.9
	46	Mississippi	18.8
	47	Missouri	17.3
	48	Oklahoma	17.0
	49	South Carolina	16.8
	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, 2016 to December 31, 2016.

SOURCE: American Petroleum Institute (Nov. 2016); Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles (Jan. 2017).

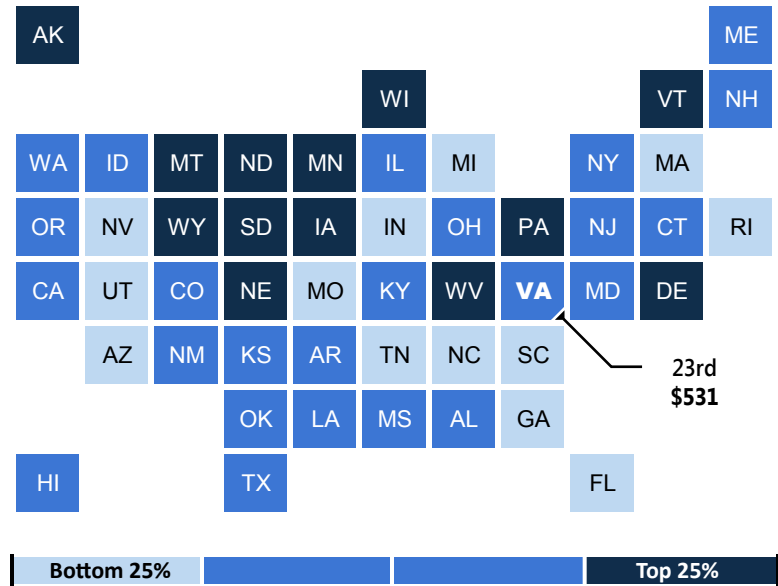
TERMS: *State motor fuel tax* includes state excise tax and other state taxes and fees. Motor fuel tax applies to unleaded gasoline. A separate Virginia state tax on diesel is 26.0¢ per gallon. State diesel fuel tax varies by state.

NOTE: 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, 2016.

*State motor fuel taxes shown in this comparison represent a statewide weighted average. The Virginia rate of 22.4¢ accounts for the 16.2¢ per gallon wholesale tax effective in 2016; 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.

FY14

		\$	
Top 25%	1	North Dakota	2,262
	2	Alaska	2,139
	3	Wyoming	1,211
	4	Vermont	1,115
	5	South Dakota	1,100
	6	Montana	933
	7	Iowa	781
	8	Minnesota	761
	9	Wisconsin	717
	10	Delaware	717
	11	Nebraska	672
	12	Pennsylvania	665
	13	West Virginia	658
	14	Maine	658
	15	Kentucky	633
	50-state average	630	
Bottom 25%	16	Kansas	613
	17	Oklahoma	612
	18	Illinois	595
	19	New Hampshire	577
	20	Washington	575
	21	Arkansas	551
	22	Idaho	546
	23	Virginia	531
	24	New York	531
	25	Mississippi	529
	26	New Jersey	528
	27	New Mexico	524
	28	Maryland	519
	29	Colorado	514
	30	Hawaii	505
	31	Connecticut	476
	32	Louisiana	470
	33	Texas	469
	34	Ohio	467
	35	California	465
	36	Alabama	464
	37	Oregon	457
	38	Florida	455
	39	Massachusetts	453
	40	Rhode Island	426
	41	North Carolina	417
	42	Missouri	406
	43	Nevada	396
	44	Indiana	381
	45	Tennessee	375
	46	Utah	364
	47	Georgia	345
	48	Michigan	344
	49	South Carolina	314
	50	Arizona	289



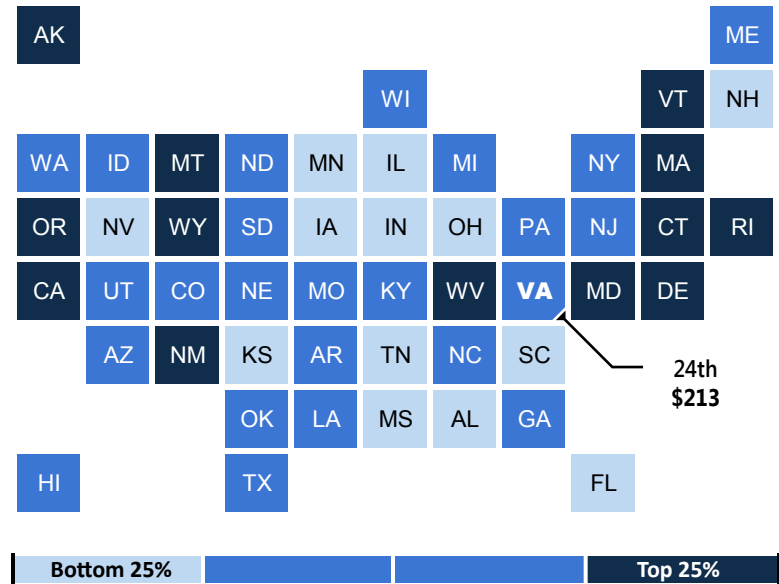
FAST FACTS

- The Virginia Department of Transportation maintains 81% of Virginia's non-federal public roads. Other state agencies and local governments maintain the other 19%.
- Virginia spent \$4.4 billion on roads in 2014.
- In 2014, Virginia's roads were 11th of the 50 states in total vehicle miles traveled, at 81 billion miles. Virginia was 28th in road expenditures per vehicle mile traveled.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, State and Local Government Finances by Level of Government and by State: 2013-14 (Dec. 2016); annual population estimates (Jul. 2014); U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration: Highway Statistics 2014 (Oct. 2015).

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.

		\$	
Top 25%	1	Alaska	673
	2	Delaware	511
	3	Vermont	414
	4	Wyoming	375
	5	Maryland	357
	6	California	347
	7	Massachusetts	311
	8	New Mexico	308
	9	Connecticut	284
	10	Montana	283
	11	Rhode Island	266
	12	West Virginia	259
	13	Oregon	255
Bottom 25%	14	Michigan	247
	15	New Jersey	246
	16	Pennsylvania	239
		50-state average	234
	17	Oklahoma	234
	18	Washington	230
	19	New York	228
	20	Idaho	225
	21	Nebraska	219
	22	South Dakota	218
	23	Wisconsin	214
	24	Virginia	213
	25	Colorado	211
	26	North Carolina	209
	27	Arizona	207
	28	Hawaii	206
	29	Arkansas	202
	30	North Dakota	193
	31	Louisiana	191
	32	Texas	188
	33	Maine	184
	34	Utah	183
	35	Georgia	178
	36	Missouri	176
	37	Kentucky	174
	38	Mississippi	173
	39	Minnesota	167
	40	Ohio	164
	41	Nevada	161
	42	South Carolina	160
	43	Tennessee	159
	44	Illinois	159
	45	Alabama	155
	46	Kansas	154
	47	Florida	152
	48	Iowa	144
	49	Indiana	143
50	New Hampshire	142	



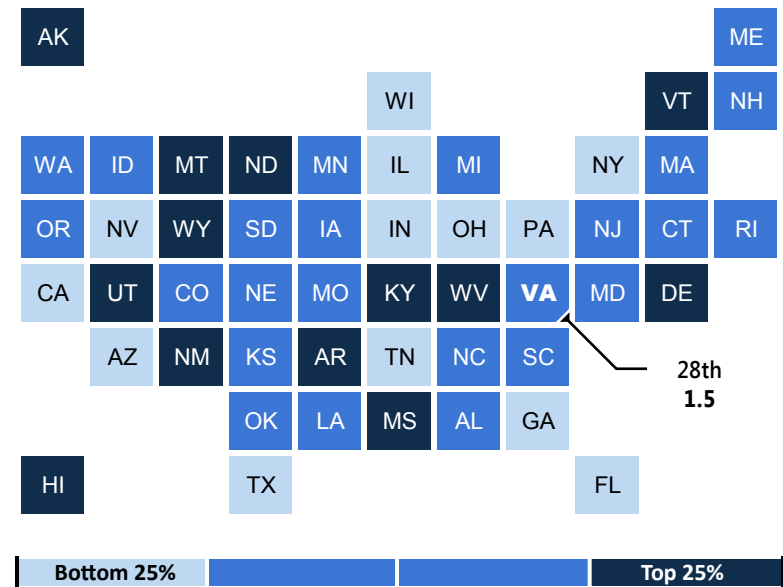
FAST FACTS

- Corrections made up 69% of Virginia's state public safety expenditures in 2014, followed by police protection (19%) and inspection and regulation for the protection of the public (12%).

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, State and Local Government Finances by Level of Government and by State: 2013-14 (Dec. 2016); annual population estimates (Jul. 2014).

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).

Top 25%	1	Hawaii	4.1	
	2	Alaska	3.7	
	3	Delaware	2.8	
	4	North Dakota	2.5	
	5	Vermont	2.3	
	6	Wyoming	2.3	
	7	New Mexico	2.2	
	8	West Virginia	2.2	
	9	Arkansas	2.1	
	10	Montana	2.0	
	11	Mississippi	1.9	
	12	Kentucky	1.9	
	13	Utah	1.8	
Bottom 25%	14	Alabama	1.8	
	15	Rhode Island	1.8	
	16	Connecticut	1.8	
	17	Oklahoma	1.7	
	18	South Dakota	1.7	
	19	Nebraska	1.7	
	20	Kansas	1.7	
	21	Washington	1.7	
		50-state average	1.7	
	22	Oregon	1.7	
	23	Louisiana	1.6	
	24	South Carolina	1.6	
	25	New Jersey	1.6	
	26	Iowa	1.6	
	27	Maine	1.6	
	28	Virginia	1.5	
	29	Minnesota	1.5	
	30	Colorado	1.5	
	31	Massachusetts	1.5	
	32	North Carolina	1.5	
	33	Idaho	1.5	
	34	Missouri	1.5	
	35	Maryland	1.5	
	36	Michigan	1.4	
	37	New Hampshire	1.4	
	Bottom 25%	38	Indiana	1.3
		39	Georgia	1.3
		40	Wisconsin	1.3
41		Pennsylvania	1.3	
42		New York	1.2	
43		Tennessee	1.2	
44		Ohio	1.2	
45		Arizona	1.2	
46		Texas	1.2	
47		California	1.0	
48		Nevada	1.0	
49		Illinois	1.0	
50		Florida	0.9	



FAST FACTS

- Virginia employed 127,408 state government FTEs in 2014, a decrease of 0.2% from 2008, when Virginia state government FTEs peaked at 127,645.
- The Virginia Department of Transportation employed about 7,200 FTEs in 2014 (about 7% 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, 2014 Census of Governments: Employment (Mar. 2014); annual population estimates (Jul. 2014); Virginia Department of Human Resource Management, Full-Time Equivalent Report (Jun. 2014).

TERMS: The *full-time equivalent* (FTE) calculation incorporates the hours of both full- and part-time employees; total part-time hours are apportioned as though they had been worked by full-time employees.



JLARC

JOINT LEGISLATIVE AUDIT
AND REVIEW COMMISSION

201 North 9th Street • General Assembly Building • 11th Floor
Richmond, Virginia 23219
804-786-1258 • jlarc.virginia.gov