

VIRGINIA

Compared with the Other States
2023 Edition



National Rankings on Taxes, Budgetary
Components, and Other Indicators

JLARC
JOINT LEGISLATIVE AUDIT
AND REVIEW COMMISSION

Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission

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Virginia Compared with 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 with the previous year.

Sources & methods

The data used in *Virginia Compared* 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.

Tile maps are used in *Virginia Compared* because they eliminate geographic size differences, allowing the reader to focus on data relationships. Tile maps are shaded to show the top 25%, middle 50%, and bottom 25% states for each comparison.

Trend lines are included to allow the reader to see how Virginia has changed over the past five years. The trend lines reflect figures reported in previous editions of *Virginia Compared* and are not adjusted for inflation.

Each comparison shows the most current information available. 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 midyear population estimates from the U.S. 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.

Because of the impact of COVID-19 on data collection, the Census Bureau did not release traditional one-year estimates of the American Community Survey (ACS) data in 2020. As a result, several tables in the 2022 edition of *Virginia Compared* were unable to be updated (Tables 6, 24, and 29). This edition of *Virginia Compared* includes 2020 ACS data in the five-year trend lines for these tables, however this data is characterized by the Census Bureau as experimental.

VIRGINIA TRENDS 2023

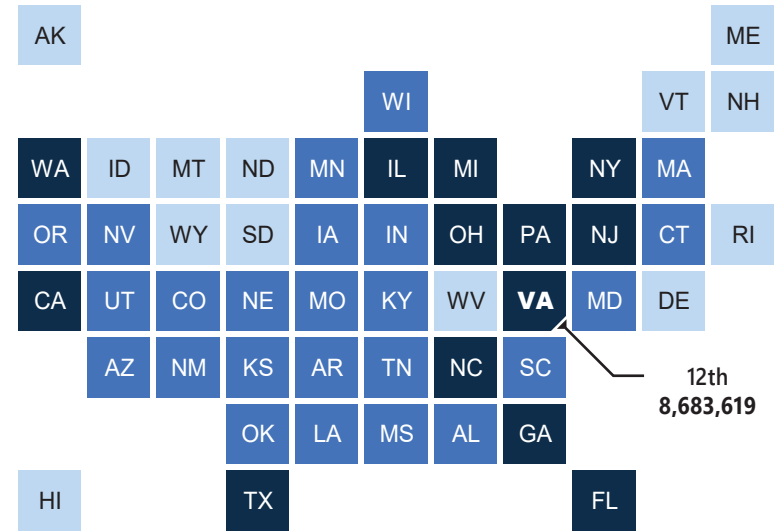
		RANK	MEASURE	1-YEAR TREND
1	Population	12	8,683,619	▲
2	Percentage change in population (2012–2022)	20	6.1%	▼
3	Per capita personal income	12	\$66,305	▲
4	Per capita gross domestic product	17	\$70,000	▲
5	Annual unemployment rate	35	3.9%	▼
6	Percentage of population living in poverty in past 12 months	43	10.2%	▲
7	Per capita state revenue	29	\$8,036	▲
8	Per capita local revenue	27	\$5,335	▼
9	State & local revenue as percentage of personal income	43	18.8%	▼
10	Percentage of total state & local tax revenue from individual income tax	6	31.0%	▼
11	Per capita state taxes	22	\$3,251	▲
12	Per capita local taxes	17	\$2,346	▲
13	Per capita state & local taxes	18	\$5,597	▲
14	State & local taxes as percentage of personal income	29	9.0%	▼
15	Per capita federal grants	48	\$2,971	▲
16	Per capita federal expenditures	11	\$18,478	▲
17	Per capita state expenditures	24	\$8,639	▲
18	Average annual percentage change in per capita state expenditures (FY12–FY21)	11	4.2%	▲
19	Per capita general fund expenditures	21	\$2,610	▲
20	Per capita state & local debt outstanding	24	\$8,065	▲
21	Bond ratings	1	AAA	▷
22	Per capita Medicaid expenditures	32	\$1,847	▲

		RANK	MEASURE	1-YEAR TREND
23	Percentage of total state expenditures for public assistance	32	23.1%	▲
24	Percentage of population under age 65 with health insurance	21	92.0%	▲
25	Infant mortality rate	21	5.76	▼
26	State & local per pupil funding, pre-K through 12	29	\$13,132	▲
27	State per pupil funding, pre-K through 12	40	\$5,668	▲
28	Average salary of K–12 teachers in public school	24	\$58,506	▲
29	Percentage of adults age 25+ with at least a high school education	23	91.4%	▷
30	Average annual in-state tuition & fees at public 4-year institutions	8	\$14,580	▲
31	Percentage change in in-state tuition & fees at public 4-year institutions (2017–18 to 2022–23)	16	-5.0%	▼
32	Higher education appropriations per FTE student	38	\$7,215	▲
33	State motor fuel taxes	20	34.4 ¢	▷
34	Per capita state & local road expenditures	23	\$650	▲
35	Per capita state public safety expenditures	18	\$264	▲
36	State government FTEs per 100 persons	29	1.5	▷

CHANGE IN MEASURE from 2022 edition

- ▲ Increased
- ▼ Decreased
- ▷ Unchanged

Top 25%	1	California	39,029,342
	2	Texas	30,029,572
	3	Florida	22,244,823
	4	New York	19,677,151
	5	Pennsylvania	12,972,008
	6	Illinois	12,582,032
	7	Ohio	11,756,058
	8	Georgia	10,912,876
	9	North Carolina	10,698,973
	10	Michigan	10,034,113
	11	New Jersey	9,261,699
	12	Virginia	8,683,619
	13	Washington	7,785,786
	14	Arizona	7,359,197
	15	Tennessee	7,051,339
	16	Massachusetts	6,981,974
	17	Indiana	6,833,037
50-state average			6,652,315
Bottom 25%	18	Missouri	6,177,957
	19	Maryland	6,164,660
	20	Wisconsin	5,892,539
	21	Colorado	5,839,926
	22	Minnesota	5,717,184
	23	South Carolina	5,282,634
	24	Alabama	5,074,296
	25	Louisiana	4,590,241
	26	Kentucky	4,512,310
	27	Oregon	4,240,137
	28	Oklahoma	4,019,800
	29	Connecticut	3,626,205
	30	Utah	3,380,800
	31	Iowa	3,200,517
	32	Nevada	3,177,772
	33	Arkansas	3,045,637
	34	Mississippi	2,940,057
	35	Kansas	2,937,150
	36	New Mexico	2,113,344
	37	Nebraska	1,967,923
	38	Idaho	1,939,033
	39	West Virginia	1,775,156
	40	Hawaii	1,440,196
	41	New Hampshire	1,395,231
	42	Maine	1,385,340
	43	Montana	1,122,867
	44	Rhode Island	1,093,734
	45	Delaware	1,018,396
	46	South Dakota	909,824
	47	North Dakota	779,261
	48	Alaska	733,583
	49	Vermont	647,064
	50	Wyoming	581,381

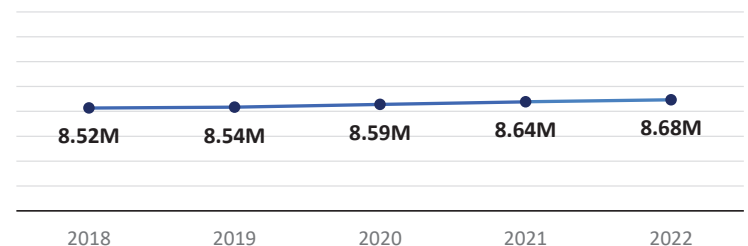


FAST FACTS

- Virginia's population increased 0.3% from 2021 to 2022.
- The U.S. population increased 0.4% from 2021 to 2022, and was estimated to be 333,287,557 in 2022. (Includes the District of Columbia, which is excluded from the 50-state average.)

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND

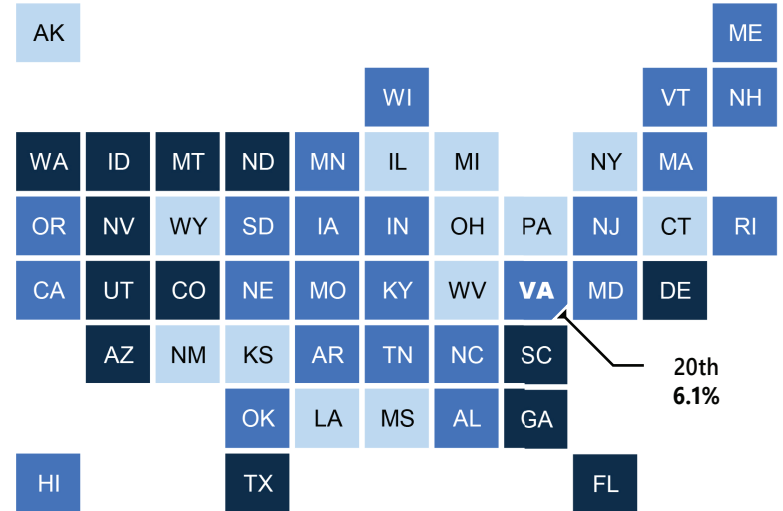


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PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN POPULATION

2012–2022

		%
Top 25%	1	Idaho 21.5
	2	Utah 18.5
	3	Nevada 15.8
	4	Florida 15.2
	5	Texas 15.1
	6	Washington 12.9
	7	Colorado 12.4
	8	Arizona 12.2
	9	South Carolina 11.9
	10	Montana 11.8
	11	Delaware 11.2
	12	North Dakota 11.0
	13	Georgia 10.2
	14	North Carolina 9.7
	15	Tennessee 9.2
	16	South Dakota 9.1
	17	Oregon 8.7
	18	Minnesota 6.3
	19	Nebraska 6.2
50-state average		6.1
Bottom 25%	20	Virginia 6.1
	21	Alabama 5.3
	22	New Hampshire 5.3
	23	Oklahoma 5.2
	24	Massachusetts 4.8
	25	New Jersey 4.7
	26	Maryland 4.7
	27	Indiana 4.5
	28	Maine 4.3
	29	Iowa 4.0
	30	Rhode Island 3.7
	31	Vermont 3.3
	32	Hawaii 3.2
	33	Arkansas 3.1
	34	Wisconsin 3.0
	35	California 2.9
	36	Kentucky 2.8
	37	Missouri 2.5
	38	Ohio 1.8
	39	Kansas 1.8
	40	Pennsylvania 1.6
	41	Michigan 1.4
	42	New Mexico 1.2
	43	Connecticut 0.9
	44	Wyoming 0.8
	45	New York 0.5
	46	Alaska 0.4
	47	Louisiana -0.3
	48	Mississippi -1.5
	49	Illinois -2.3
	50	West Virginia -4.4



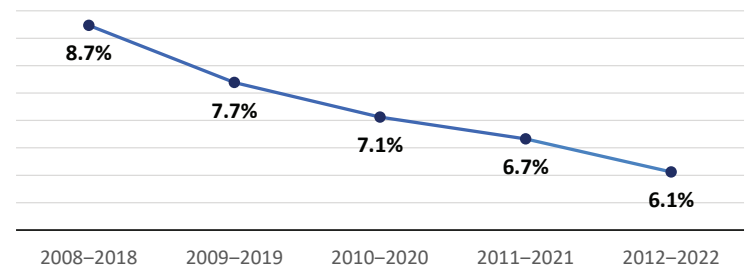
FAST FACTS

- The U.S. population increased 6.2% from 2012 to 2022. (Includes the District of Columbia, which is excluded from the 50-state average.)

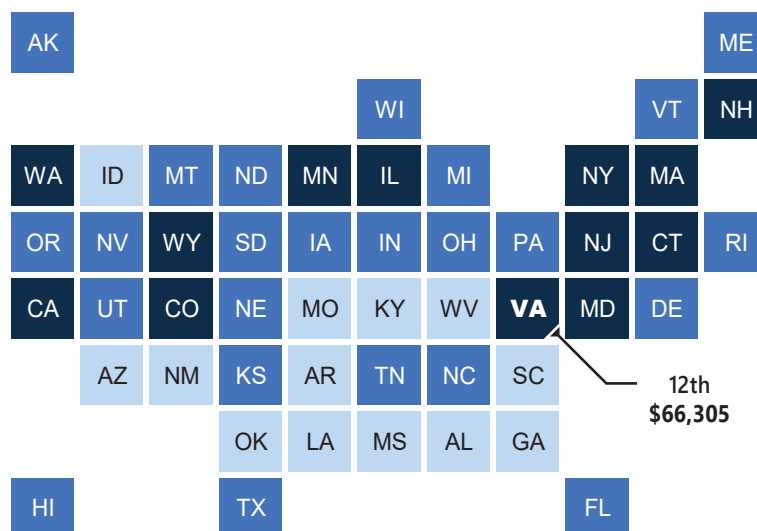
For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND

(10-year growth rates)



			\$
Top 25%	1	Massachusetts	83,653
	2	Connecticut	83,294
	3	New Jersey	77,016
	4	New York	76,837
	5	California	76,614
	6	Washington	73,775
	7	New Hampshire	73,200
	8	Colorado	70,706
	9	Maryland	69,817
	10	Wyoming	69,666
	11	Illinois	67,244
	12	Virginia	66,305
	13	Minnesota	66,280
	14	Alaska	65,813
	15	North Dakota	64,524
	16	South Dakota	64,462
	17	Rhode Island	64,376
	18	Pennsylvania	64,279
	19	Florida	62,270
	20	Vermont	61,882
	21	Oregon	61,596
Bottom 25%		50-state average	61,428
	22	Nebraska	61,205
	23	Hawaii	60,947
	24	Nevada	60,213
	25	Delaware	59,931
	26	Texas	59,865
	27	Wisconsin	59,626
	28	Kansas	58,924
	29	Maine	58,484
	30	Iowa	57,163
	31	Montana	56,949
	32	Ohio	56,879
	33	Tennessee	56,560
	34	Indiana	56,497
	35	Michigan	56,494
	36	North Carolina	56,173
	37	Utah	56,019
	38	Georgia	55,786
	39	Arizona	55,487
	40	Missouri	55,325
	41	Louisiana	54,217
	42	Oklahoma	53,870
	43	South Carolina	52,467
	44	Idaho	52,369
	45	Kentucky	51,266
	46	Arkansas	50,625
	47	New Mexico	50,311
	48	Alabama	49,769
	49	West Virginia	48,488
	50	Mississippi	45,881

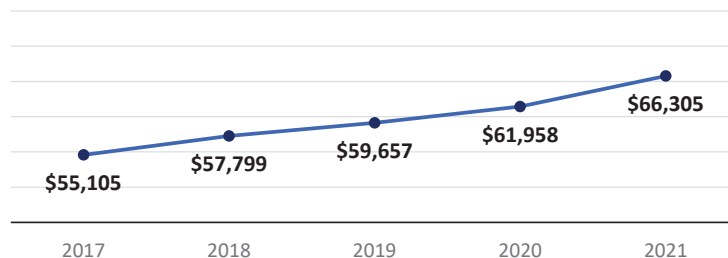


FAST FACTS

- In Virginia, per capita personal income increased 7.0% from 2020 to 2021, compared with an average increase of 7.6% nationwide.
- Per capita personal income increased in all 50 states from 2020 to 2021.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND

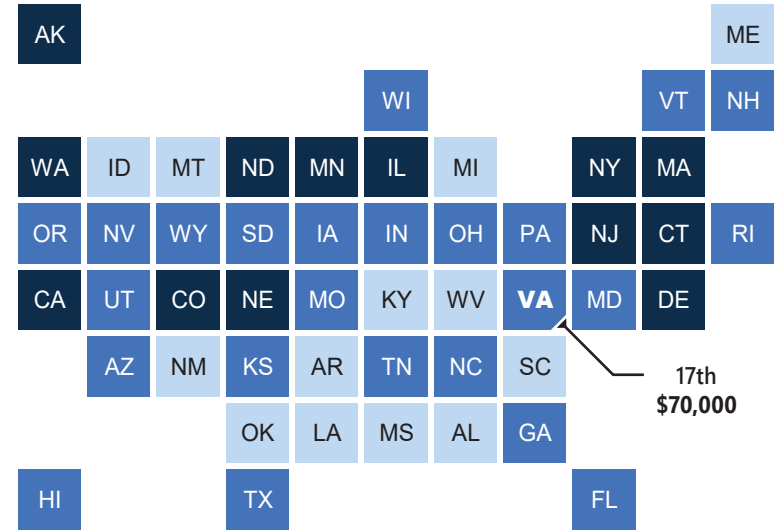


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PER CAPITA GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

2021

		\$
Top 25%	1	New York 95,851
	2	Massachusetts 91,819
	3	Washington 87,546
	4	California 85,969
	5	Connecticut 82,759
	6	North Dakota 82,018
	7	Delaware 80,886
	8	Alaska 78,274
	9	Colorado 75,078
	10	Illinois 74,630
	11	Nebraska 74,495
	12	New Jersey 73,696
	13	Minnesota 72,267
	14	Maryland 72,007
	15	New Hampshire 71,759
	16	Wyoming 71,717
	17	Virginia 70,000
	18	Texas 69,486
	19	South Dakota 68,893
	20	Iowa 67,916
	21	Utah 67,508
Bottom 25%		50-state average 65,515
	22	Kansas 65,216
	23	Pennsylvania 65,141
	24	Ohio 64,229
	25	Oregon 64,103
	26	Georgia 64,042
	27	Hawaii 63,193
	28	North Carolina 62,753
	29	Wisconsin 62,520
	30	Nevada 61,860
	31	Tennessee 61,235
	32	Rhode Island 60,761
	33	Indiana 60,678
	34	Missouri 58,132
	35	Arizona 57,725
	36	Florida 57,644
	37	Vermont 57,474
	38	Michigan 56,931
	39	Maine 56,814
	40	Louisiana 55,919
	41	Oklahoma 54,014
	42	Montana 53,157
	43	Kentucky 52,597
	44	South Carolina 51,978
	45	New Mexico 51,791
	46	Idaho 50,651
	47	Alabama 50,420
	48	Arkansas 49,135
	49	West Virginia 47,917
	50	Mississippi 43,156

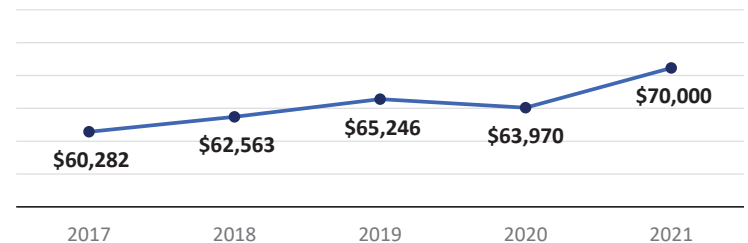


FAST FACTS

- Virginia's GDP increased 5.5% between 2020 and 2021, adjusted for inflation, compared with a 5.9% increase nationwide. Virginia is 25th in GDP growth by state.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND

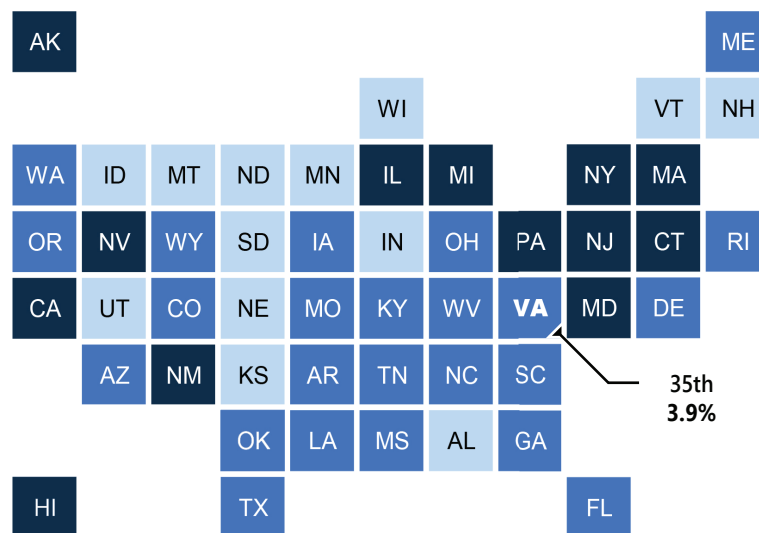


5

ANNUAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

2021

		%
Top 25%	1	California 7.3
	2	Nevada 7.2
	3	New York 6.9
	4	New Mexico 6.8
	5	Alaska 6.4
	6	Connecticut 6.3
	6	New Jersey 6.3
	6	Pennsylvania 6.3
	9	Illinois 6.1
	10	Michigan 5.9
	11	Maryland 5.8
	12	Hawaii 5.7
	12	Massachusetts 5.7
	12	Texas 5.7
	15	Mississippi 5.6
	15	Rhode Island 5.6
	17	Louisiana 5.5
	18	Colorado 5.4
	19	Delaware 5.3
	20	Oregon 5.2
	20	Washington 5.2
	22	Ohio 5.1
	23	West Virginia 5.0
	24	Arizona 4.9
50-state average		4.8
Bottom 25%	25	North Carolina 4.8
	26	Kentucky 4.7
	27	Florida 4.6
	27	Maine 4.6
	29	Wyoming 4.5
	30	Missouri 4.4
	31	Tennessee 4.3
	32	Iowa 4.2
	33	Arkansas 4.0
	33	South Carolina 4.0
	35	Georgia 3.9
	35	Virginia 3.9
	37	Oklahoma 3.8
	37	Wisconsin 3.8
	39	North Dakota 3.7
	40	Idaho 3.6
	40	Indiana 3.6
	42	New Hampshire 3.5
	43	Alabama 3.4
	43	Minnesota 3.4
	43	Montana 3.4
	43	Vermont 3.4
	47	Kansas 3.2
	48	South Dakota 3.1
	49	Utah 2.7
	50	Nebraska 2.5

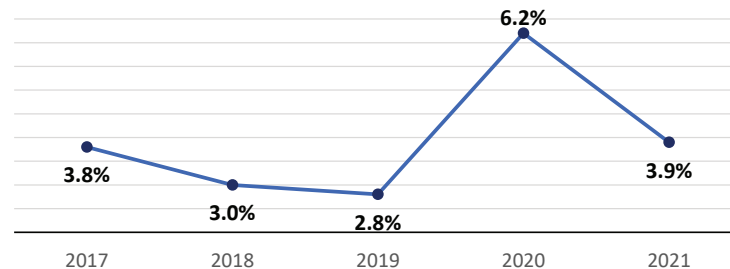


FAST FACTS

- In October 2022, the unemployment rate was 2.7% in Virginia, compared with 3.7% nationwide (including the District of Columbia).
- The U.S. unemployment rate decreased from 4.6% to 3.7% from October 2021 to October 2022. (Includes the District of Columbia, which is excluded from the 50-state average.)

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND

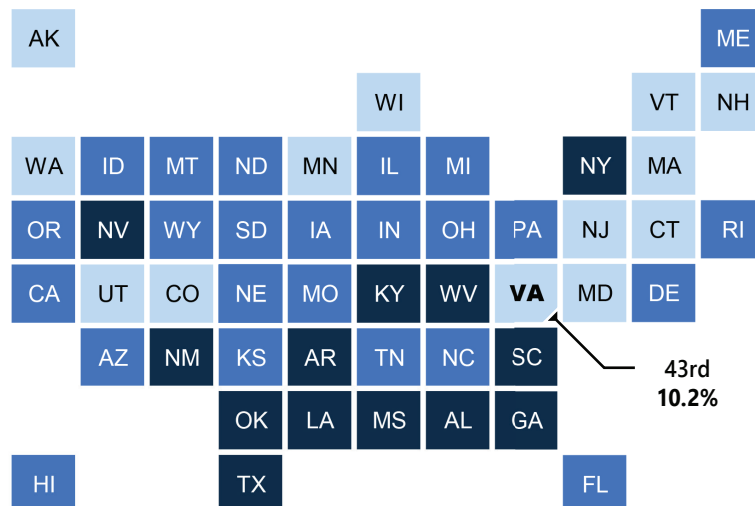


6

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION LIVING IN POVERTY IN PAST 12 MONTHS

2021

		%
Top 25%	1	Louisiana 19.6
	2	Mississippi 19.4
	3	New Mexico 18.4
	4	West Virginia 16.8
	5	Kentucky 16.5
	6	Arkansas 16.3
	7	Alabama 16.1
	8	Oklahoma 15.6
	9	South Carolina 14.6
	10	Texas 14.2
	11	Nevada 14.1
	12	Georgia 14.0
	13	New York 13.9
	14	Tennessee 13.6
	15	North Carolina 13.4
	15	Ohio 13.4
	17	Florida 13.1
	17	Michigan 13.1
	19	Arizona 12.8
	20	Missouri 12.7
Bottom 25%		50-state average 12.5
	21	California 12.3
	21	South Dakota 12.3
	23	Indiana 12.2
	23	Oregon 12.2
	25	Illinois 12.1
	25	Pennsylvania 12.1
	27	Montana 11.9
	28	Kansas 11.7
	29	Delaware 11.6
	30	Maine 11.5
	31	Rhode Island 11.4
	31	Wyoming 11.4
	33	Hawaii 11.2
	34	Iowa 11.1
	34	North Dakota 11.1
	36	Idaho 11.0
	37	Nebraska 10.8
	37	Wisconsin 10.8
	39	Alaska 10.5
	40	Massachusetts 10.4
	41	Maryland 10.3
	41	Vermont 10.3
	43	New Jersey 10.2
	43	Virginia 10.2
	45	Connecticut 10.1
	46	Washington 9.9
	47	Colorado 9.7
	48	Minnesota 9.3
	49	Utah 8.6
	50	New Hampshire 7.2

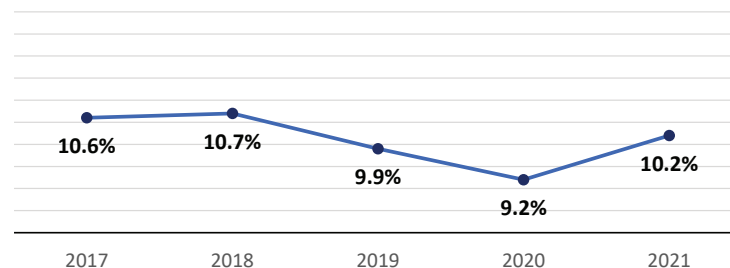


FAST FACTS

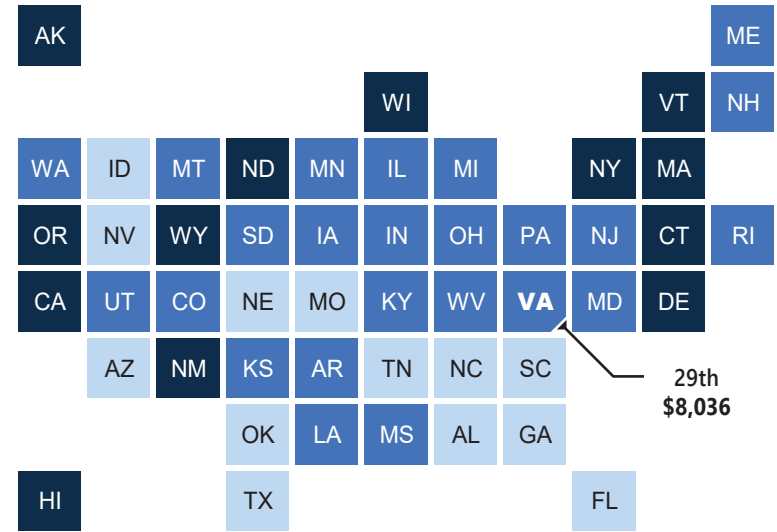
- From 2020 to 2021, the number of Virginians living in poverty increased from 763,447 to 854,145.
- A person who lived in poverty resided in a household for which the total income was below the poverty threshold. The poverty threshold for 2021, as designated by the U.S. Census Bureau, was \$27,479 for a family of two adults and two children, and \$13,788 for an individual.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



		\$
Top 25%	1	Wyoming 15,585
	2	Alaska 13,553
	3	Vermont 13,049
	4	North Dakota 13,000
	5	Delaware 12,430
	6	Hawaii 11,557
	7	Wisconsin 10,972
	8	New Mexico 10,648
	9	Massachusetts 10,561
	10	New York 10,325
	11	Connecticut 10,300
	12	Oregon 10,101
	13	California 10,028
	14	Iowa 9,999
	15	Rhode Island 9,903
	16	Minnesota 9,758
	17	Arkansas 9,393
	18	Ohio 9,329
	19	Maine 9,028
	20	West Virginia 8,988
	21	Pennsylvania 8,912
Bottom 25%		50-state average 8,837
	22	Washington 8,645
	23	New Jersey 8,502
	24	Kentucky 8,469
	25	Utah 8,224
	26	Maryland 8,200
	27	Montana 8,182
	28	Colorado 8,126
	29	Virginia 8,036
	30	Mississippi 7,987
	31	Michigan 7,957
	32	Louisiana 7,844
	33	Kansas 7,801
	34	Illinois 7,628
	35	New Hampshire 7,547
	36	Indiana 7,534
	37	South Dakota 7,441
	38	Oklahoma 7,330
	39	Alabama 7,300
	40	Nevada 7,294
	41	Idaho 7,166
	42	Nebraska 7,095
	43	South Carolina 7,088
	44	Arizona 6,888
	45	Texas 6,738
	46	North Carolina 6,667
	47	Missouri 6,401
	48	Tennessee 5,687
	49	Georgia 5,600
	50	Florida 5,077

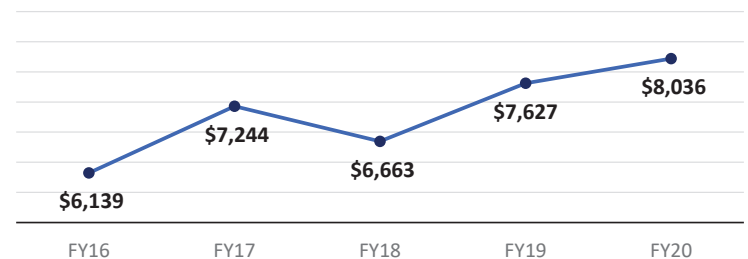


FAST FACTS

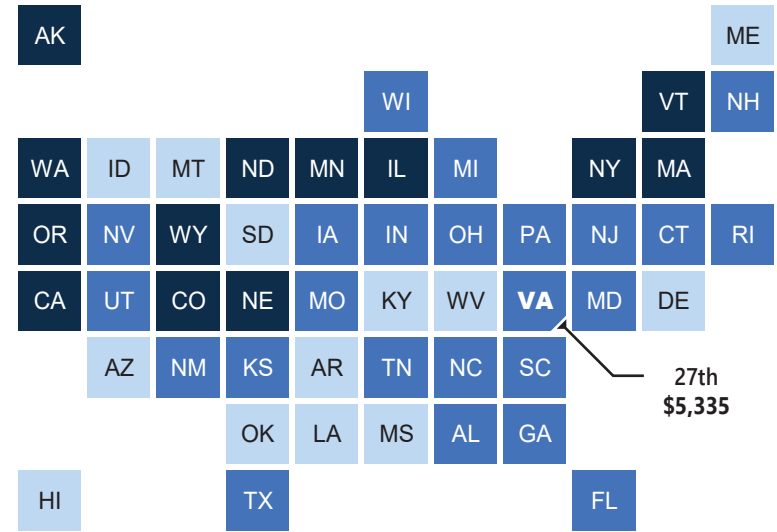
- In Virginia, per capita state revenue increased 5.4% from FY19 to FY20, compared with an average increase of 7.8% nationwide.
- Virginia's primary state government revenue sources in FY20 were taxes (40%); sources such as fees and interest earnings (24%); and federal funds (25%).

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



			\$
Top 25%	1	New York	11,123
	2	California	9,594
	3	Wyoming	9,031
	4	Washington	8,106
	5	Nebraska	8,051
	6	Alaska	7,918
	7	Colorado	7,050
	8	Illinois	6,770
	9	North Dakota	6,645
	10	Minnesota	6,583
	11	Vermont	6,540
	12	Oregon	6,258
	13	Massachusetts	6,060
	14	Pennsylvania	6,035
	15	Iowa	6,035
	16	Texas	6,015
	17	Maryland	5,924
	18	Connecticut	5,865
	19	Nevada	5,825
	20	New Jersey	5,775
50-state average			5,719
Bottom 25%	21	Kansas	5,706
	22	Florida	5,680
	23	Wisconsin	5,572
	24	North Carolina	5,424
	25	Ohio	5,412
	26	Michigan	5,381
	27	Virginia	5,335
	28	Georgia	5,328
	29	Tennessee	5,262
	30	Indiana	5,225
	31	Utah	5,177
	32	New Mexico	5,127
	33	Alabama	5,104
	34	South Carolina	5,098
	35	New Hampshire	4,987
	36	Missouri	4,850
	37	Rhode Island	4,801
	38	Maine	4,762
	39	Louisiana	4,755
	40	Mississippi	4,733
	41	Arizona	4,713
	42	South Dakota	4,701
	43	Delaware	4,404
	44	Oklahoma	4,257
	45	Montana	4,247
	46	Idaho	4,246
	47	Arkansas	3,732
	48	Kentucky	3,677
	49	Hawaii	3,593
	50	West Virginia	3,463

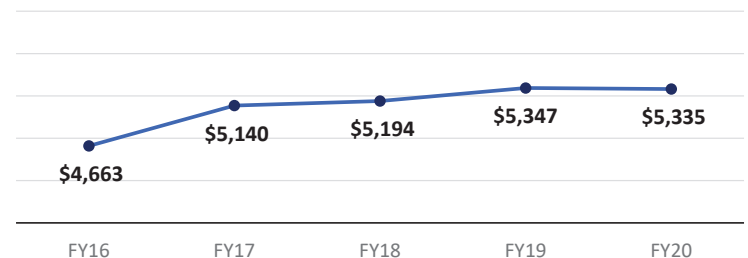


FAST FACTS

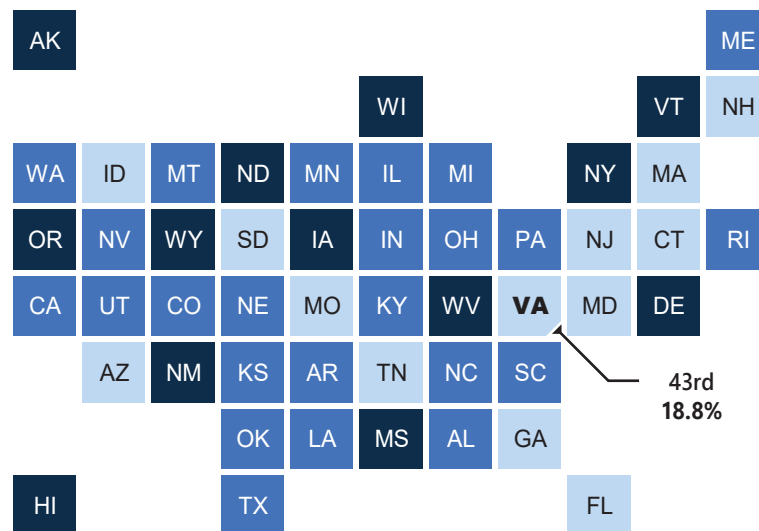
- Revenue collected by local governments in Virginia increased from \$45.8 billion to \$46.0 billion from FY19 to FY20.
- In Virginia, the primary local government revenue sources in FY20 were taxes (44%); state transfers (30%); and sources such as fees and interest earnings (16%).
- Per capita local revenue would be \$5,224 without car tax relief from the state, as of FY20.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



		%
Top 25%	1	Wyoming 32.9
	2	Alaska 30.5
	3	New Mexico 28.9
	4	North Dakota 27.9
	5	Iowa 26.6
	6	Delaware 26.6
	7	Mississippi 26.1
	8	New York 26.1
	9	Wisconsin 25.7
	10	Vermont 25.7
	11	Hawaii 25.6
	12	Oregon 25.2
	13	West Virginia 25.0
	14	Ohio 24.6
	15	Arkansas 24.2
	16	Nebraska 24.1
	17	Alabama 23.9
	18	Kentucky 23.4
	19	California 23.4
	20	Utah 23.3
	21	Maine 23.1
Bottom 25%		50-state average 22.4
	22	Minnesota 22.4
	23	Louisiana 22.3
	24	Rhode Island 22.3
	25	South Carolina 22.1
	26	Pennsylvania 21.5
	27	Indiana 21.2
	28	Michigan 21.1
	29	Colorado 21.1
	30	Washington 21.0
	31	Kansas 20.8
	32	Oklahoma 20.7
	33	Illinois 20.6
	34	Montana 20.6
	35	Texas 20.5
	36	North Carolina 20.3
	37	Nevada 19.7
	38	Idaho 19.7
	39	Arizona 19.6
	40	Missouri 19.5
	41	Maryland 19.3
	42	Massachusetts 19.2
	43	Virginia 18.8
	44	Tennessee 18.7
	45	Georgia 18.5
	46	Connecticut 18.4
	47	South Dakota 18.3
	48	New Jersey 18.0
	49	Florida 16.9
	50	New Hampshire 16.1

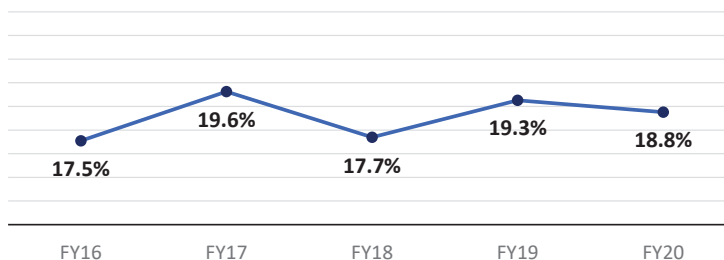


FAST FACTS

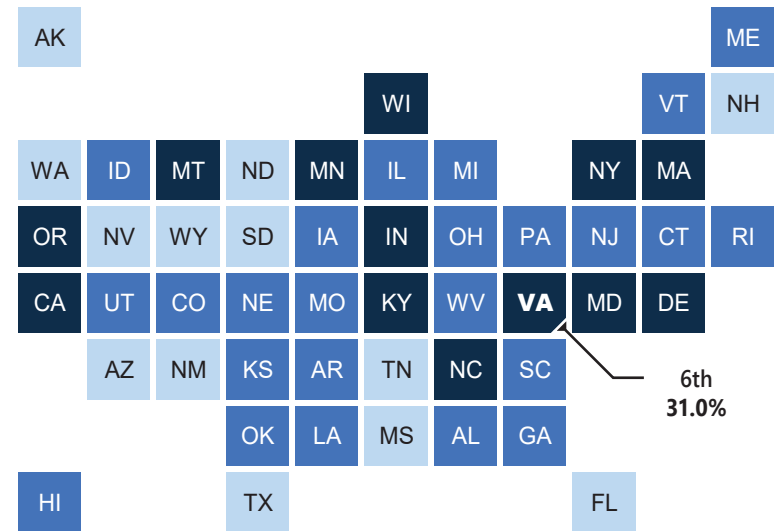
- Since 2004, Virginia has ranked among the lowest 25% of states for its state and local revenue as a percentage of personal income.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



			%
Top 25%	1	Maryland	40.5
	2	Oregon	39.1
	3	Massachusetts	34.1
	4	New York	33.9
	5	Kentucky	33.0
	6	Virginia	31.0
	7	California	30.5
	8	Indiana	30.0
	9	Delaware	30.0
	10	Minnesota	29.4
	11	North Carolina	28.4
	12	Montana	27.6
	13	Wisconsin	27.4
Bottom 25%	14	Connecticut	26.9
	15	Georgia	26.8
	16	Missouri	25.9
	17	Utah	25.5
	18	West Virginia	25.4
	19	Idaho	25.4
	20	Pennsylvania	25.4
	21	Ohio	25.0
	22	South Carolina	24.5
	23	Iowa	23.5
	24	Alabama	23.4
	25	Colorado	23.0
	26	Michigan	22.4
	27	Arkansas	22.3
	28	Kansas	22.1
	29	Nebraska	22.1
	30	Illinois	21.9
	31	New Jersey	21.9
	32	Hawaii	21.7
	33	Maine	21.1
	50-state average	20.4	
Bottom 25%	34	Oklahoma	20.4
	35	Rhode Island	19.8
	36	Louisiana	19.1
	37	Vermont	18.4
	38	Mississippi	15.9
	39	Arizona	15.3
	40	New Mexico	11.6
	41	North Dakota	6.4
	42	New Hampshire	1.7
	43	Tennessee	0.2
	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

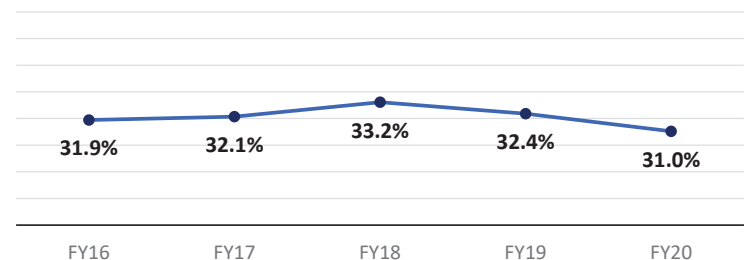


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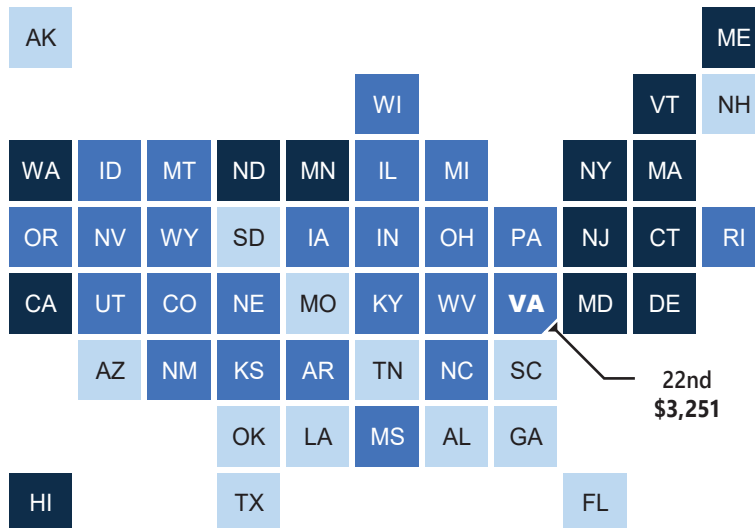
- Virginia's per capita individual income tax revenue decreased slightly from \$1,738 to \$1,737 from FY19 to FY20.
- Taxes comprised 44% of state and local government revenue nationwide in FY20 (including the District of Columbia).
- The seven lowest-ranked states have no state individual income tax. 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.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



		\$
Top 25%	1	North Dakota 5,567
	2	Vermont 5,323
	3	Hawaii 5,309
	4	Connecticut 5,111
	5	Minnesota 4,694
	6	New York 4,600
	7	Delaware 4,592
	8	Massachusetts 4,504
	9	California 4,354
	10	New Jersey 4,087
	11	Maryland 3,869
	12	Washington 3,759
	13	Maine 3,561
	14	Illinois 3,542
	15	Wisconsin 3,414
	16	Arkansas 3,405
	17	Wyoming 3,401
	18	New Mexico 3,377
	19	Iowa 3,344
	20	Indiana 3,297
	21	Kansas 3,290
	22	Virginia 3,251
Bottom 25%		50-state average 3,239
	23	Rhode Island 3,217
	24	Pennsylvania 3,132
	25	West Virginia 3,052
	26	Nevada 3,036
	27	Oregon 3,012
	28	Nebraska 2,986
	29	Kentucky 2,969
	30	Montana 2,917
	31	Idaho 2,857
	32	Michigan 2,787
	33	Mississippi 2,739
	34	North Carolina 2,707
	35	Utah 2,661
	36	Colorado 2,606
	37	Ohio 2,594
	38	Oklahoma 2,568
	39	Arizona 2,459
	40	Louisiana 2,447
	41	Tennessee 2,424
	42	Alabama 2,397
	43	South Carolina 2,299
	44	South Dakota 2,274
	45	Georgia 2,201
	46	Texas 2,088
	47	New Hampshire 2,074
	48	Missouri 2,016
	49	Florida 1,999
	50	Alaska 1,800

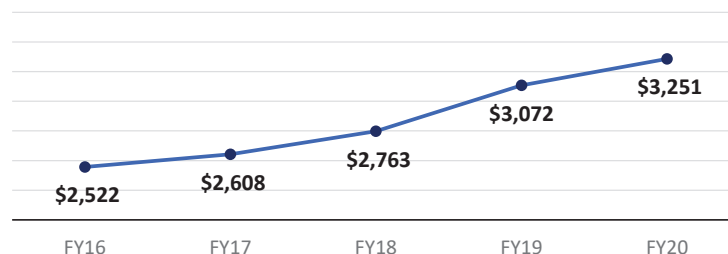


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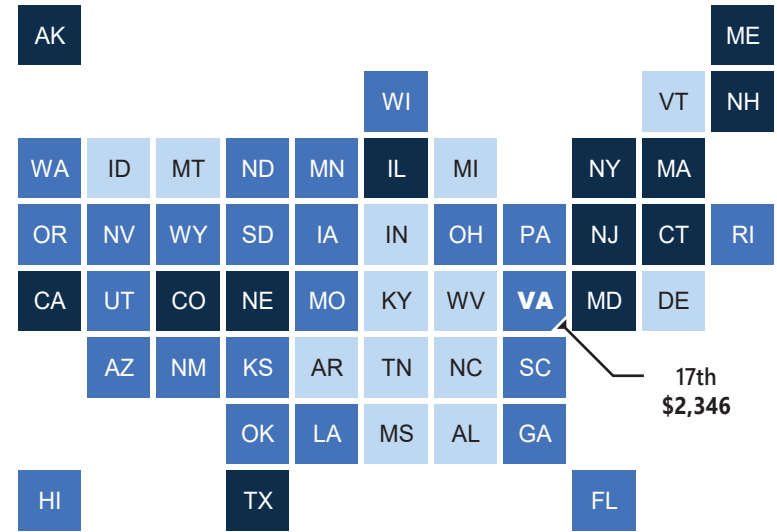
- State taxes collected by Virginia increased from \$26.3 billion to \$28.1 billion from FY19 to FY20.
- Virginia's primary state tax revenue sources in FY20 were individual income taxes (53%) and sales and gross receipts taxes (36%).

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



			\$
Top 25%	1	New York	5,345
	2	New Jersey	3,491
	3	Connecticut	3,338
	4	Colorado	3,062
	5	New Hampshire	3,057
	6	Maryland	2,941
	7	Maine	2,859
	8	Illinois	2,858
	9	Massachusetts	2,760
	10	Alaska	2,723
	11	Nebraska	2,666
	12	Texas	2,656
	13	California	2,648
	14	Rhode Island	2,514
	15	Pennsylvania	2,422
	16	Washington	2,397
	17	Virginia	2,346
	18	Ohio	2,263
	19	South Dakota	2,191
	20	Oregon	2,190
	21	Hawaii	2,172
Bottom 25%		50-state average	2,110
	22	Iowa	2,090
	23	Florida	2,048
	24	North Dakota	1,979
	25	Louisiana	1,963
	26	Wyoming	1,951
	27	Missouri	1,950
	28	Kansas	1,920
	29	Georgia	1,874
	30	Wisconsin	1,855
	31	Minnesota	1,813
	32	Utah	1,806
	33	Nevada	1,765
	34	South Carolina	1,759
	35	Arizona	1,676
	36	New Mexico	1,620
	37	Oklahoma	1,598
	38	Montana	1,554
	39	North Carolina	1,502
	40	Michigan	1,475
	41	Indiana	1,410
	42	Kentucky	1,360
	43	Alabama	1,359
	44	Tennessee	1,295
	45	Delaware	1,266
	46	Mississippi	1,231
	47	West Virginia	1,226
	48	Idaho	1,217
	49	Vermont	1,127
	50	Arkansas	932

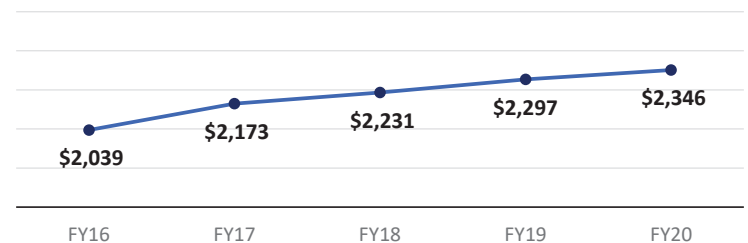


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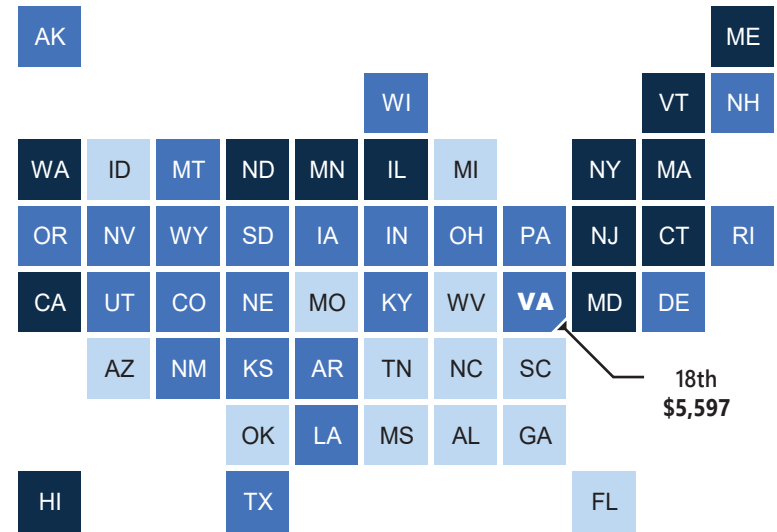
- Local taxes collected by Virginia localities increased from \$19.7 billion to \$20.2 billion from FY19 to FY20.
- Virginia's primary local government tax revenue sources in FY20 were property taxes (78%) and sales and gross receipts taxes (14%).

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



		\$
Top 25%	1	New York 9,945
	2	Connecticut 8,448
	3	New Jersey 7,578
	4	North Dakota 7,545
	5	Hawaii 7,480
	6	Massachusetts 7,265
	7	California 7,001
	8	Maryland 6,810
	9	Minnesota 6,507
	10	Vermont 6,450
	11	Maine 6,420
	12	Illinois 6,400
	13	Washington 6,155
	14	Delaware 5,859
	15	Rhode Island 5,732
	16	Colorado 5,668
	17	Nebraska 5,652
	18	Virginia 5,597
	19	Pennsylvania 5,554
	20	Iowa 5,434
	21	Wyoming 5,353
Bottom 25%		50-state average 5,350
	22	Wisconsin 5,269
	23	Kansas 5,210
	24	Oregon 5,202
	25	New Hampshire 5,131
	26	New Mexico 4,997
	27	Ohio 4,857
	28	Nevada 4,800
	29	Texas 4,744
	30	Indiana 4,707
	31	Alaska 4,523
	32	Montana 4,471
	33	Utah 4,467
	34	South Dakota 4,466
	35	Louisiana 4,410
	36	Arkansas 4,336
	37	Kentucky 4,329
	38	West Virginia 4,278
	39	Michigan 4,263
	40	North Carolina 4,209
	41	Oklahoma 4,165
	42	Arizona 4,136
	43	Georgia 4,075
	44	Idaho 4,074
	45	South Carolina 4,057
	46	Florida 4,047
	47	Mississippi 3,970
	48	Missouri 3,967
	49	Alabama 3,756
	50	Tennessee 3,719

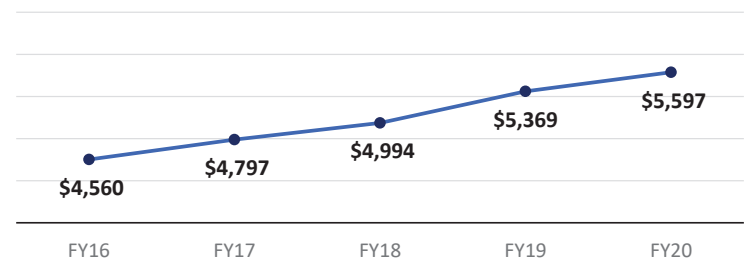


FAST FACTS

- Virginia's state and local tax collections increased from \$45.9 billion to \$48.3 billion from FY19 to FY20.
- Virginia's state and local taxes per capita increased 4.2% from FY19 to FY20, compared with an average nationwide decrease of 0.7%.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

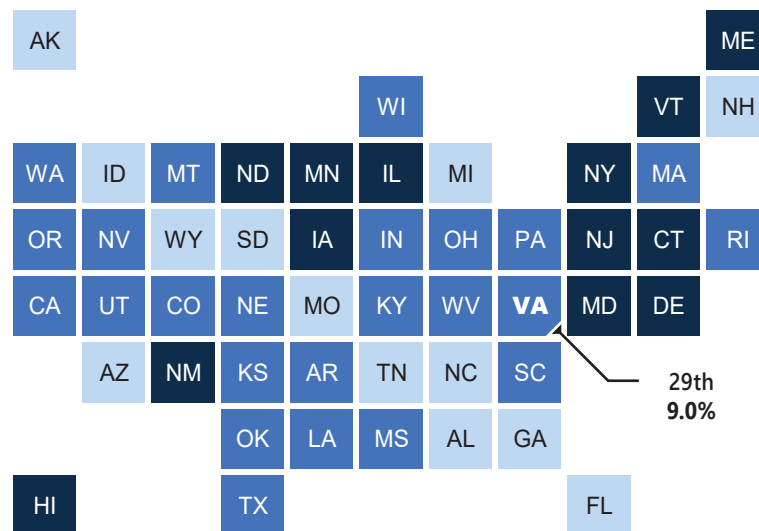
VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



14 STATE & LOCAL TAXES AS PERCENTAGE OF PERSONAL INCOME

FY20

			%
Top 25%	1	New York	13.9
	2	Hawaii	13.1
	3	North Dakota	12.4
	4	Maine	11.7
	5	Vermont	10.9
	6	Connecticut	10.8
	7	New Mexico	10.7
	8	New Jersey	10.6
	9	Minnesota	10.5
	10	Delaware	10.4
	11	Maryland	10.4
	12	Illinois	10.3
	13	Iowa	10.2
Bottom 25%	14	California	9.9
	15	Nebraska	9.8
	16	Rhode Island	9.6
	17	West Virginia	9.5
	18	Wisconsin	9.4
	19	Kansas	9.3
	20	Mississippi	9.3
	21	Massachusetts	9.3
		50-state average	9.2
	22	Arkansas	9.2
	23	Pennsylvania	9.2
	24	Oregon	9.1
	25	Kentucky	9.1
	26	Ohio	9.1
	27	Indiana	9.0
	28	Washington	9.0
	29	Virginia	9.0
30	Louisiana	8.7	
31	Colorado	8.7	
32	Nevada	8.7	
33	Utah	8.6	
34	Texas	8.5	
35	Montana	8.3	
36	South Carolina	8.3	
37	Oklahoma	8.2	
38	Idaho	8.2	
39	Wyoming	8.1	
40	Alabama	8.1	
41	North Carolina	8.1	
42	Michigan	8.0	
43	Arizona	7.9	
44	Georgia	7.8	
45	Missouri	7.6	
46	New Hampshire	7.5	
47	South Dakota	7.4	
48	Alaska	7.2	
49	Tennessee	7.1	
50	Florida	7.1	

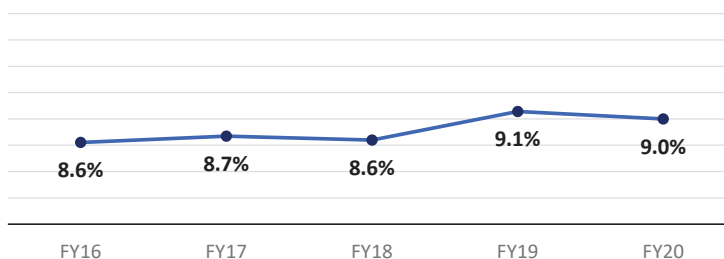


FAST FACTS

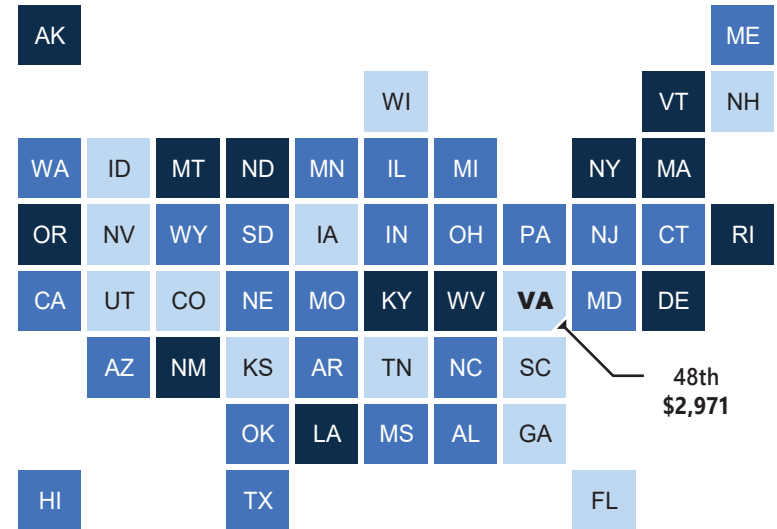
- Total personal income in Virginia increased from \$503 billion to \$537 billion from FY19 to FY20.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



			\$
Top 25%	1	Alaska	8,293
	2	Louisiana	5,742
	3	New Mexico	5,609
	4	Rhode Island	5,392
	5	Vermont	5,389
	6	Kentucky	5,323
	7	West Virginia	5,224
	8	New York	5,101
	9	Montana	4,862
	10	Oregon	4,757
	11	North Dakota	4,685
	12	Massachusetts	4,661
	13	Delaware	4,588
	14	California	4,402
	15	Mississippi	4,397
	16	Arkansas	4,349
	17	Maine	4,312
	18	South Dakota	4,224
	19	Pennsylvania	4,175
	20	Hawaii	4,147
	21	Wyoming	4,112
	22	Arizona	4,107
	50-state average	4,064	
Bottom 25%	23	Ohio	3,976
	24	Connecticut	3,899
	25	Texas	3,829
	26	Maryland	3,801
	27	Minnesota	3,762
	28	Oklahoma	3,723
	29	Indiana	3,722
	30	Illinois	3,688
	31	Washington	3,684
	32	Michigan	3,680
	33	Missouri	3,622
	34	Alabama	3,461
	35	North Carolina	3,446
	36	New Jersey	3,426
	37	Nebraska	3,423
	38	Iowa	3,417
	39	Tennessee	3,382
	40	Colorado	3,251
	41	South Carolina	3,239
	42	New Hampshire	3,172
	43	Wisconsin	3,095
	44	Idaho	3,095
	45	Nevada	3,066
	46	Kansas	3,063
	47	Georgia	3,028
	48	Virginia	2,971
	49	Florida	2,763
	50	Utah	2,648

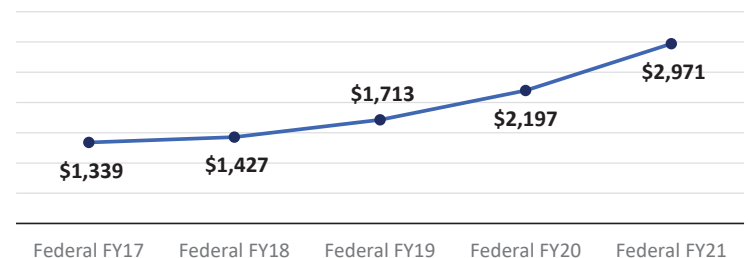


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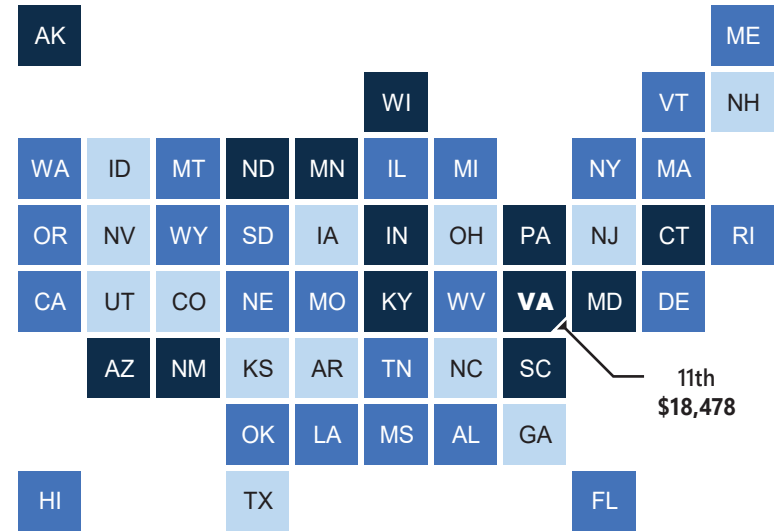
- Virginia received \$25.7 billion in federal grants in federal FY21, ranking 16th among states.
- The top three recipients of federal grants in Virginia in federal FY21 were the Department of Medical Assistance Services (which administers Medicaid), the Department of Education, and the Department of Transportation.
- The large increase in per capita federal grant awards nationwide is partially due to spending related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



		\$
Top 25%	1	North Dakota 98,372
	2	Kentucky 32,104
	3	Minnesota 31,993
	4	Connecticut 29,897
	5	Indiana 26,035
	6	Alaska 25,391
	7	South Carolina 24,057
	8	Pennsylvania 20,271
	9	New Mexico 19,498
	10	Wisconsin 18,709
	11	Virginia 18,478
		50-state average 17,380
Bottom 25%	12	Arizona 16,819
	13	Maryland 16,589
	14	Massachusetts 16,318
	15	Tennessee 16,263
	16	South Dakota 15,632
	17	Rhode Island 15,300
	18	Vermont 15,264
	19	New York 15,185
	20	Hawaii 14,940
	21	Louisiana 14,870
	22	Maine 14,867
	23	West Virginia 14,602
	24	Wyoming 14,402
	25	Montana 14,108
	26	Oklahoma 14,105
	27	Alabama 13,917
	28	Missouri 13,887
	29	Oregon 13,842
	30	Florida 13,656
	31	Mississippi 13,608
	32	Nebraska 13,444
	33	Delaware 13,213
	34	Michigan 13,119
	35	California 12,997
	36	Washington 12,820
	37	Illinois 12,343
	38	Arkansas 12,247
	39	New Hampshire 12,175
	40	Colorado 12,029
	41	Ohio 11,893
	42	Texas 11,844
	43	Iowa 11,820
	44	New Jersey 11,521
	45	Idaho 11,382
	46	Nevada 11,289
	47	Kansas 11,171
	48	North Carolina 11,161
	49	Georgia 10,706
	50	Utah 8,857

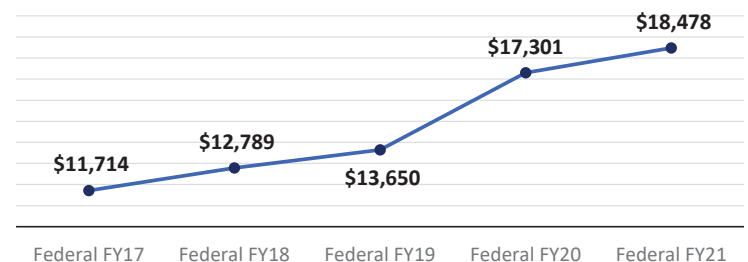


FAST FACTS

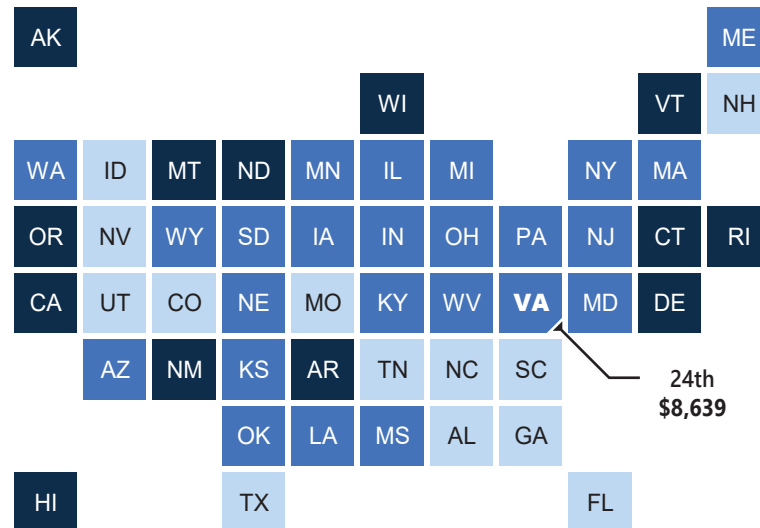
- Total federal expenditures in Virginia were \$160 billion in federal FY21. Virginia ranks 8th on this measure.
- Virginia was the highest recipient of federal contract awards in federal FY21, with approximately \$72 billion in contracts, of which about \$39 billion were with the U.S. Department of Defense.
- The large increase in per capita federal grant awards nationwide is partially due to spending related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



		\$
Top 25%	1	Hawaii 16,927
	2	Alaska 15,969
	3	Oregon 15,725
	4	Delaware 13,213
	5	California 12,714
	6	Rhode Island 12,187
	7	New Mexico 11,686
	8	Vermont 11,292
	9	North Dakota 11,085
	10	Connecticut 10,346
	11	Arkansas 10,262
	12	Montana 10,082
	13	Wisconsin 10,067
	14	West Virginia 9,780
	15	Wyoming 9,710
	16	Massachusetts 9,624
	17	New York 9,407
	18	Kentucky 9,398
	19	Arizona 9,184
	20	Illinois 9,118
	21	Iowa 8,932
	22	Maryland 8,931
	23	Maine 8,820
	24	Virginia 8,639
		50-state average 8,621
Bottom 25%	25	New Jersey 8,493
	26	Minnesota 8,413
	27	Pennsylvania 7,965
	28	Washington 7,823
	29	Nebraska 7,673
	30	South Dakota 7,571
	31	Mississippi 7,536
	32	Louisiana 7,508
	33	Kansas 7,431
	34	Oklahoma 6,965
	35	Ohio 6,894
	36	Michigan 6,807
	37	Indiana 6,565
	38	Alabama 6,333
	39	Georgia 5,953
	40	Utah 5,925
	41	South Carolina 5,771
	42	Tennessee 5,732
	43	North Carolina 5,634
	44	Colorado 5,467
	45	New Hampshire 5,425
	46	Idaho 5,369
	47	Nevada 4,984
	48	Missouri 4,828
	49	Texas 4,578
	50	Florida 4,303

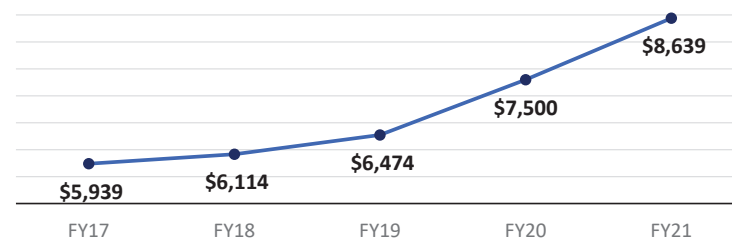


FAST FACTS

- Virginia's total state expenditures increased from \$64.4 billion to \$74.7 billion from FY20 to FY21.
- Nationwide, total state expenditures were \$2.7 trillion in FY21, an increase of \$378 billion from FY20.
- Excluding \$950 million in car tax relief, Virginia's per capita state expenditures were approximately \$8,529 in FY21.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

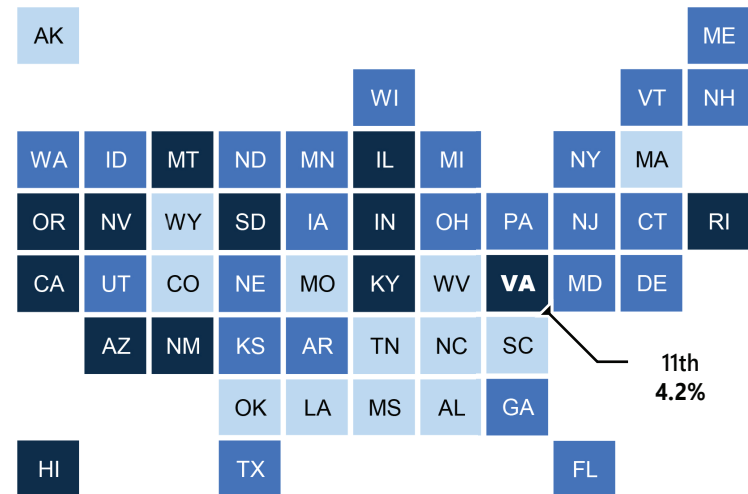
VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



AVERAGE ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN PER CAPITA STATE EXPENDITURES FY12–FY21

			%
Top 25%	1	California	11.7
	2	Oregon	10.3
	3	Arizona	8.8
	4	Hawaii	8.2
	5	Nevada	5.8
	6	Illinois	5.7
	7	New Mexico	5.1
	8	Montana	5.0
	9	South Dakota	5.0
	10	Indiana	4.3
	11	Virginia	4.2
	12	Rhode Island	4.2
	13	Kentucky	4.0
	14	New Jersey	3.4
	15	Washington	3.4
	16	Pennsylvania	3.2
	17	Maryland	3.1
	18	Kansas	2.9
	19	Arkansas	2.7
	50-state average	2.6	
Bottom 25%	20	Iowa	2.6
	21	Maine	2.5
	22	New Hampshire	2.5
	23	Minnesota	2.5
	24	Nebraska	2.4
	25	Georgia	2.4
	26	Utah	2.4
	27	Michigan	2.3
	28	Vermont	2.2
	29	Wisconsin	2.0
	30	New York	1.9
	31	Ohio	1.8
	32	Idaho	1.8
	33	Delaware	1.6
	34	Connecticut	1.6
	35	Florida	1.3
	36	North Dakota	1.0
	37	Texas	1.0
	38	Louisiana	0.9
	39	Oklahoma	0.9
	40	Alabama	0.8
	41	Missouri	0.6
	42	South Carolina	0.5
	43	Mississippi	0.4
	44	Tennessee	0.3
	45	North Carolina	0.0
	46	Massachusetts	-0.9
	47	Alaska	-1.8
	48	Colorado	-1.8
	49	Wyoming	-2.4
	50	West Virginia	-3.3

Adjusted for inflation and population growth.



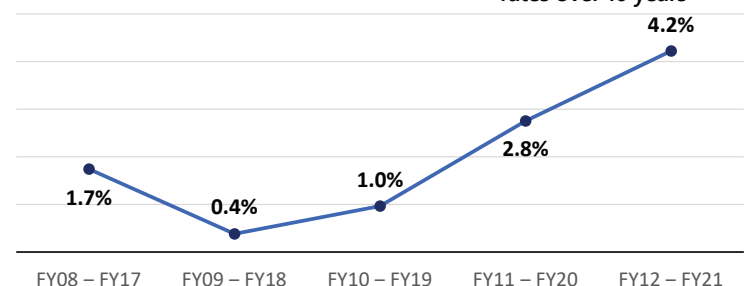
FAST FACTS

- Figures in this comparison are adjusted for inflation (18.0%) and population growth (5.6% in Virginia) over the FY12–FY21 period and include capital spending.
- Virginia's total state expenditures, not adjusted for inflation and population, increased 8.0% annually from FY12 to FY21, compared with an average annual increase of 6.9% nationwide.

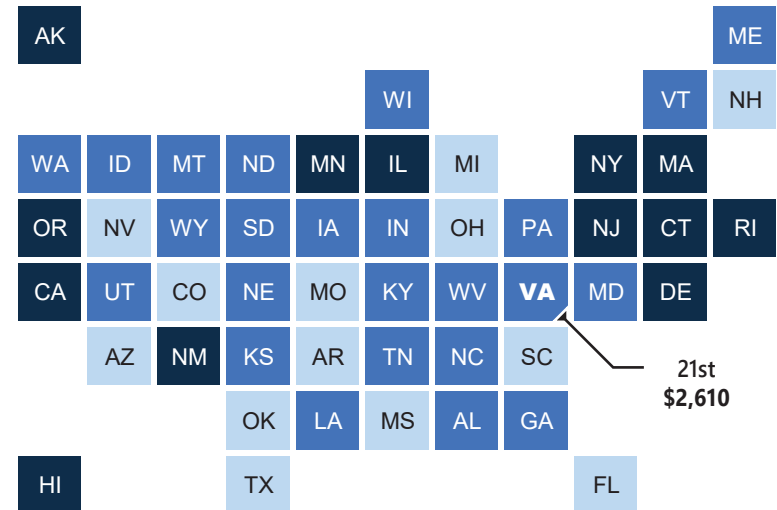
For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND

Average annual growth
rates over 10 years



		\$
Top 25%	1	Alaska 7,056
	2	Hawaii 6,074
	3	Connecticut 5,391
	4	New Jersey 4,633
	5	Delaware 4,477
	6	Massachusetts 4,385
	7	Minnesota 4,143
	8	California 4,132
	9	Oregon 3,866
	10	Rhode Island 3,723
	11	New Mexico 3,502
	12	New York 3,333
	13	Illinois 3,270
	14	Washington 3,177
	15	Wisconsin 3,100
	16	Maryland 3,049
	17	North Dakota 3,005
50-state average		2,744
Bottom 25%	18	Maine 2,737
	19	Indiana 2,648
	20	Pennsylvania 2,624
	21	Virginia 2,610
	22	Utah 2,547
	23	Kentucky 2,524
	24	Vermont 2,514
	25	Kansas 2,477
	26	Iowa 2,453
	27	North Carolina 2,321
	28	Nebraska 2,305
	29	Montana 2,164
	30	Louisiana 2,134
	31	South Dakota 2,109
	32	Tennessee 2,106
	33	Wyoming 2,058
	34	West Virginia 2,056
	35	Georgia 2,031
	36	Alabama 1,989
	37	Idaho 1,973
	38	Ohio 1,943
	39	Colorado 1,938
	40	Mississippi 1,884
	41	Arkansas 1,803
	42	South Carolina 1,652
	43	Florida 1,646
	44	Arizona 1,611
	45	Missouri 1,582
	46	Nevada 1,454
	47	Texas 1,439
	48	Oklahoma 1,396
	49	New Hampshire 1,156
	50	Michigan 1,010

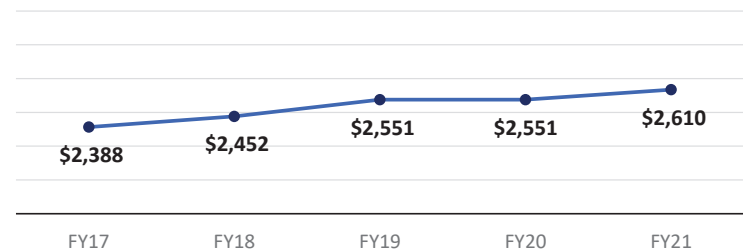


FAST FACTS

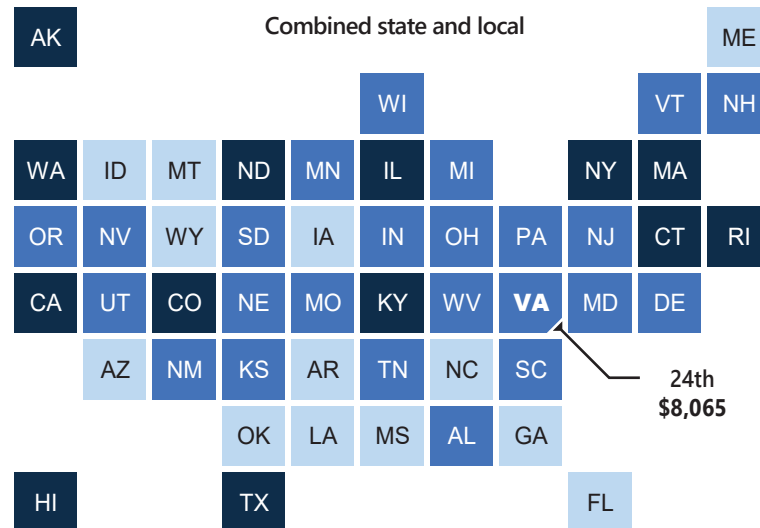
- Virginia's total general fund expenditures increased from \$21.9 billion to \$22.6 billion from FY20 to FY21.
- General fund expenditures made up approximately 30% of Virginia's total state expenditures in FY21, with non-general funds, federal funds, and bond sales making up the remainder.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



			State (\$)	Local (\$)	State & local (\$)
Top 25%	1	New York	7,740	10,532	18,272
	2	Connecticut	11,489	3,232	14,721
	3	Massachusetts	11,011	2,993	14,004
	4	California	3,647	9,506	13,153
	5	Alaska	7,986	4,863	12,849
	6	North Dakota	3,874	8,606	12,480
	7	Illinois	5,073	7,388	12,461
	8	Hawaii	6,495	5,384	11,879
	9	Kentucky	3,249	8,535	11,785
	10	Washington	3,842	7,848	11,690
	11	Colorado	3,480	8,114	11,594
	12	Rhode Island	8,549	2,562	11,111
	13	Texas	1,981	9,115	11,096
	14	Minnesota	3,049	7,245	10,294
	15	Pennsylvania	3,983	5,905	9,888
	16	Oregon	3,442	6,431	9,873
	17	New Jersey	6,903	2,954	9,857
	18	Kansas	2,360	7,328	9,687
	19	Maryland	4,756	4,813	9,570
	20	Nevada	1,173	8,268	9,441
50-state average			3,828	4,914	8,743
Bottom 25%	21	West Virginia	6,496	1,951	8,446
	22	Wisconsin	3,809	4,439	8,249
	23	Michigan	3,417	4,716	8,134
	24	Virginia	3,399	4,666	8,065
	25	Nebraska	1,318	6,651	7,970
	26	Delaware	5,110	2,829	7,939
	27	Ohio	2,579	5,334	7,914
	28	Missouri	3,082	4,677	7,759
	29	New Mexico	3,432	4,281	7,713
	30	Indiana	3,513	4,153	7,666
	31	South Dakota	4,347	3,055	7,401
	32	Vermont	5,546	1,838	7,383
	33	South Carolina	2,514	4,832	7,345
	34	New Hampshire	5,475	1,852	7,326
	35	Tennessee	991	6,261	7,252
	36	Alabama	1,977	4,984	6,961
	37	Utah	2,314	4,522	6,835
	38	Arkansas	2,512	4,213	6,725
	39	Louisiana	3,625	3,072	6,697
	40	Maine	3,781	2,717	6,499
	41	Iowa	1,960	4,473	6,433
	42	Arizona	1,804	4,259	6,063
	43	Florida	1,160	4,902	6,061
	44	Georgia	1,316	4,554	5,870
	45	Montana	2,510	2,831	5,340
	46	Mississippi	2,465	2,439	4,904
	47	Oklahoma	1,970	2,925	4,895
	48	North Carolina	1,444	3,123	4,567
	49	Wyoming	1,644	2,068	3,713
	50	Idaho	1,812	1,485	3,297



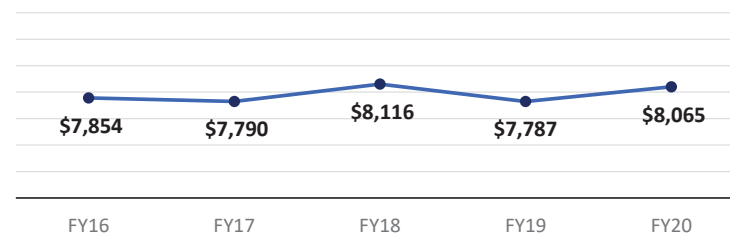
FAST FACTS

- Virginia's total state and local debt outstanding increased 4.5% from FY19 to FY20, compared with an increase of 3.1% nationwide (including the District of Columbia).

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

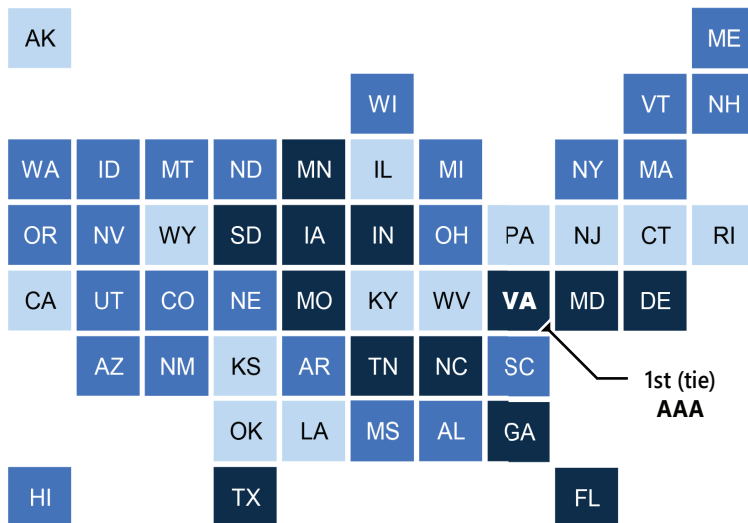
VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND

Combined state and local



		S&P	MOODY'S	FITCH
Top 25%	1 Virginia	AAA	Aaa	AAA
	1 Delaware	AAA	Aaa	AAA
	1 Florida	AAA	Aaa	AAA
	1 Georgia	AAA	Aaa	AAA
	1 Indiana*	AAA	Aaa	AAA
	1 Iowa*	AAA	Aaa	AAA
	1 Maryland	AAA	Aaa	AAA
	1 Minnesota	AAA	Aaa	AAA
	1 Missouri	AAA	Aaa	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
	15 Idaho*	AA+	Aaa	AAA
	15 South Carolina	AA+	Aaa	AAA
	17 Nebraska*	AAA	Aa1	--
	18 Ohio	AA+	Aa1	AAA
	18 Washington	AA+	Aaa	AA+
	20 Nevada	AA+	Aa1	AA+
	20 New York	AA+	Aa1	AA+
	20 North Dakota*	AA+	Aa1	--
	20 Oregon	AA+	Aa1	AA+
	20 Vermont	AA+	Aa1	AA+
	20 Wisconsin	AA+	Aa1	AA+
Bottom 25%	26 Alabama	AA	Aa1	AA+
	26 Massachusetts	AA	Aa1	AA+
	26 Michigan	AA	Aa1	AA+
	26 Montana	AA	Aa1	AA+
	26 New Hampshire	AA	Aa1	AA+
	31 Arizona*	AA	Aa1	--
	31 Arkansas	AA	Aa1	--
	31 Colorado*	AA	Aa1	--
	34 Hawaii	AA+	Aa2	AA
	35 Maine	AA	Aa2	AA
	35 Mississippi	AA	Aa2	AA
	35 New Mexico	AA	Aa2	--
	35 Oklahoma	AA	Aa2	AA
	35 Rhode Island	AA	Aa2	AA
	35 Wyoming*	AA	--	--
	41 California	AA-	Aa2	AA
	41 West Virginia	AA-	Aa2	AA
	43 Kansas*	AA-	Aa2	--
	44 Louisiana	AA-	Aa2	AA-
	45 Connecticut	AA-	Aa3	AA-
	46 Alaska	AA-	Aa3	A+
	46 Pennsylvania	A+	Aa3	AA-
	48 Kentucky*	A	Aa3	AA-
	49 New Jersey	A-	A2	A
	50 Illinois	BBB+	Baa1	BBB+

*States with no outstanding general obligation debt.



FAST FACTS

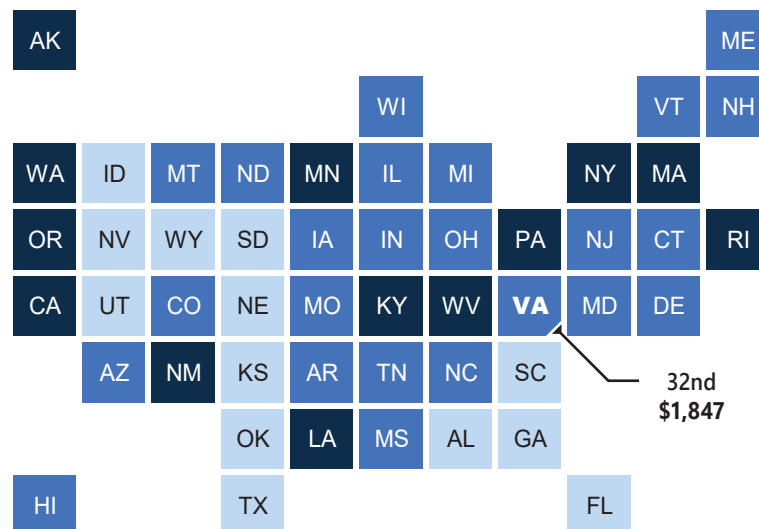
- Virginia has maintained a AAA rating since 1938, longer than any other state.
- Average bond ratings increased for nine states and did not decrease for any states from December 2021 to December 2022.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND

Not shown. Virginia's bond ratings and rankings have not changed since 1938.

			\$
Top 25%	1	New York	3,802
	2	New Mexico	3,256
	3	Kentucky	3,216
	4	Alaska	2,964
	5	Louisiana	2,898
	6	Pennsylvania	2,884
	7	Massachusetts	2,875
	8	Washington	2,832
	9	California	2,792
	10	Rhode Island	2,755
	11	Oregon	2,650
	12	Minnesota	2,622
	13	West Virginia	2,605
	14	Connecticut	2,593
	15	Vermont	2,592
	16	Maine	2,518
	17	Indiana	2,457
	18	Arizona	2,417
	19	Delaware	2,414
	20	Arkansas	2,370
	21	Ohio	2,347
	22	Maryland	2,184
	23	Illinois	2,124
	50-state average		2,110
Bottom 25%	24	Michigan	2,075
	25	New Jersey	2,065
	26	Montana	1,977
	27	Hawaii	1,966
	28	Mississippi	1,952
	29	Iowa	1,879
	30	Missouri	1,867
	31	Colorado	1,856
	32	Virginia	1,847
	33	North Dakota	1,779
	34	Wisconsin	1,762
	35	New Hampshire	1,724
	36	Tennessee	1,600
	37	North Carolina	1,600
	38	Nebraska	1,561
	39	Texas	1,555
	40	Idaho	1,526
	41	Nevada	1,514
	42	Oklahoma	1,465
	43	South Carolina	1,395
	44	Kansas	1,394
	45	Alabama	1,323
	46	Florida	1,292
	47	Georgia	1,137
	48	South Dakota	1,123
	49	Utah	1,066
	50	Wyoming	1,035

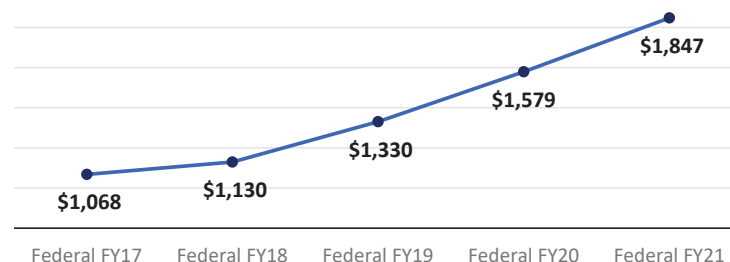


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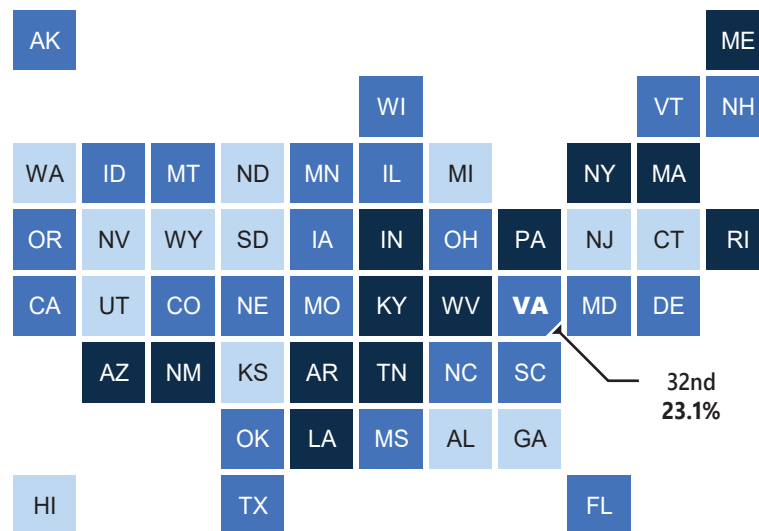
- Virginia's total Medicaid expenditures increased from \$13.6 billion to \$16.0 billion from federal FY20 to federal FY21 and were paid with 66% federal and 34% state funds in federal FY21.
- 20.3% of Virginia's population was enrolled in Medicaid in federal FY21, ranking Virginia 39th on this measure.
- The increase in expenditures starting in federal FY19 is due at least in part to Medicaid expansion, which became effective January 1, 2019.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



			%
Top 25%	1	Arizona	36.1
	2	Indiana	35.6
	3	Maine	35.2
	4	Tennessee	34.5
	5	Kentucky	34.3
	6	Louisiana	34.2
	7	Massachusetts	32.9
	8	Arkansas	31.0
	9	Pennsylvania	30.8
	10	New York	30.6
	11	Rhode Island	30.3
	12	New Mexico	30.2
	13	West Virginia	30.0
	14	Ohio	29.4
	15	Minnesota	29.4
	16	Oregon	28.5
	17	Montana	28.0
	18	Maryland	27.5
	19	Florida	27.3
	20	California	27.2
	21	Mississippi	27.2
	22	Illinois	27.1
	23	Iowa	27.0
	24	Idaho	26.7
	25	Wisconsin	26.5
	26	Missouri	26.5
	27	Oklahoma	26.3
50-state average			26.1
Bottom 25%	28	Vermont	25.7
	29	Delaware	24.9
	30	Texas	24.7
	31	South Carolina	23.3
	32	Virginia	23.1
	33	Colorado	23.1
	34	New Hampshire	23.0
	35	Nebraska	22.9
	36	North Carolina	22.8
	37	Alaska	22.6
	38	Kansas	22.5
	39	Georgia	22.5
	40	New Jersey	22.0
	41	Alabama	21.6
	42	South Dakota	21.2
	43	Nevada	21.2
	44	Michigan	20.9
	45	North Dakota	20.2
	46	Washington	19.9
	47	Hawaii	19.7
	48	Utah	18.3
	49	Wyoming	13.6
	50	Connecticut	12.5

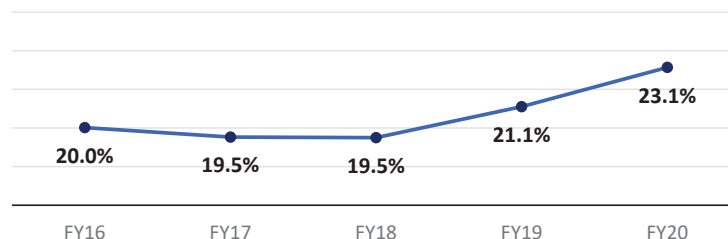


FAST FACTS

- Virginia's per capita expenditure for public assistance increased from \$1,465 to \$1,754 from FY19 to FY20.
- In FY20, about 90% of expenditures for public assistance in Virginia were state and federal spending on Medicaid.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND

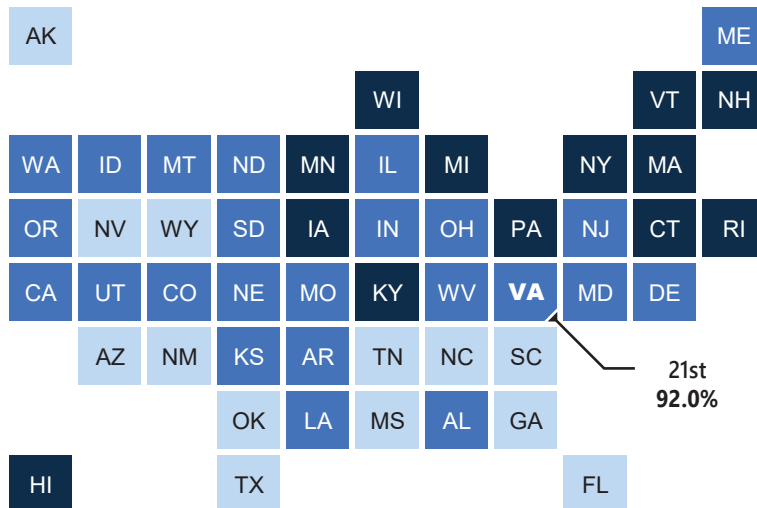


24

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION UNDER AGE 65 WITH HEALTH INSURANCE

2021

		%
Top 25%	1	Massachusetts 97.1
	2	Vermont 95.5
	3	Hawaii 95.2
	4	Rhode Island 94.9
	5	Minnesota 94.7
	6	Iowa 94.2
	7	Michigan 94.0
	8	Connecticut 93.9
	8	New York 93.9
	10	New Hampshire 93.8
	11	Wisconsin 93.6
	12	Pennsylvania 93.4
	13	Kentucky 93.3
	14	Delaware 93.0
	15	Maryland 92.9
	16	Maine 92.7
	16	Oregon 92.7
	18	Washington 92.5
	19	West Virginia 92.4
	20	Ohio 92.2
	21	Virginia 92.0
	22	California 91.9
	23	Illinois 91.8
	24	Nebraska 91.7
	25	New Jersey 91.6
Bottom 25%	26	Indiana 91.1
	27	Louisiana 91.0
	28	North Dakota 90.8
	29	Colorado 90.7
		50-state average 90.6
	30	Montana 89.9
	30	Utah 89.9
	32	Idaho 89.5
	33	Kansas 89.1
	34	Arkansas 89.0
	35	Missouri 88.7
	36	South Dakota 88.6
	37	Alabama 88.2
	38	Tennessee 88.1
	39	New Mexico 88.0
	40	South Carolina 87.8
	41	North Carolina 87.6
	42	Alaska 87.1
	42	Arizona 87.1
	44	Nevada 86.3
	45	Mississippi 85.8
	46	Georgia 85.3
	47	Wyoming 85.2
	48	Florida 84.9
	49	Oklahoma 83.7
	50	Texas 79.6

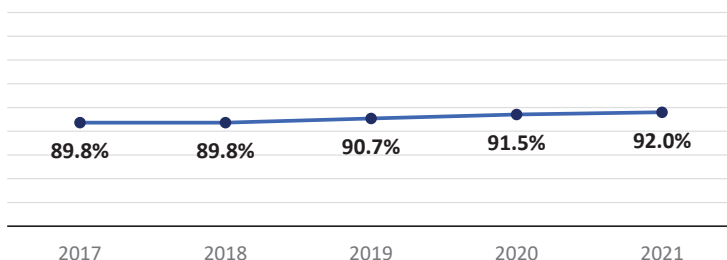


FAST FACTS

- The percentage of individuals under 65 covered by health insurance in Virginia increased from 91.5% to 92.0% from 2020 to 2021.
- In 2021, 71.6% of Virginians under 65 years of age had private insurance through an employer or direct purchase; 15.9% had government health insurance in the form of Medicaid, Medicare, or military health care; another 4.5% had both private and government health insurance.

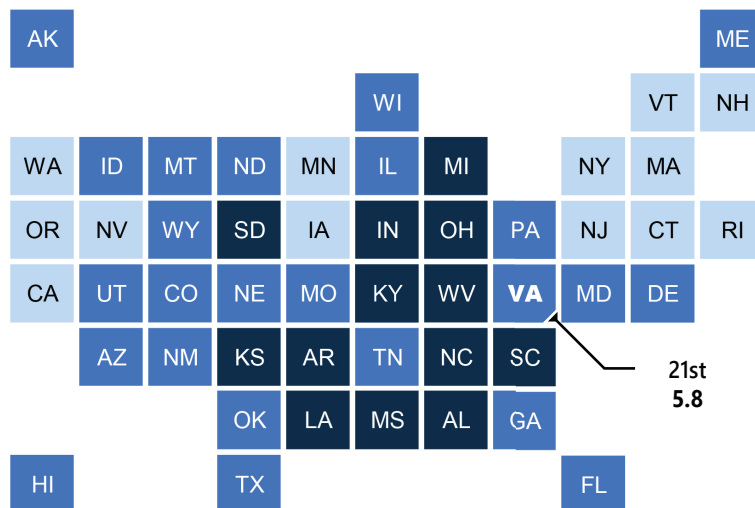
For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



			per 1,000 live births
Top 25%	1	Mississippi	8.1
	2	Louisiana	7.6
	3	Arkansas	7.4
	4	West Virginia	7.3
	5	South Dakota	7.3
	6	Alabama	7.0
	7	Michigan	6.8
	8	North Carolina	6.8
	9	Indiana	6.8
	10	Ohio	6.7
	11	South Carolina	6.6
	12	Kansas	6.6
	13	Kentucky	6.4
	14	Tennessee	6.4
	15	Maine	6.3
	16	Georgia	6.3
	17	Wisconsin	5.9
	18	Oklahoma	5.9
	19	Missouri	5.9
	20	Florida	5.8
	21	Virginia	5.8
	22	Maryland	5.7
	23	Nebraska	5.7
	24	Pennsylvania	5.6
	50-state average		
Bottom 25%	25	Illinois	5.5
	26	North Dakota	5.5
	27	Utah	5.4
	28	New Mexico	5.3
	29	Texas	5.3
	30	Wyoming	5.2
	31	Arizona	5.2
	32	Delaware	5.1
	33	Alaska	5.1
	34	Idaho	5.1
	35	Montana	5.0
	36	Hawaii	4.9
	37	Colorado	4.8
	38	Nevada	4.6
	39	Washington	4.5
	40	Iowa	4.4
	41	New Hampshire	4.4
	42	Connecticut	4.3
	43	Oregon	4.2
	44	Minnesota	4.1
	45	New York	4.1
	46	New Jersey	4.0
	47	Rhode Island	4.0
	48	Massachusetts	3.9
	49	California	3.9
	50	Vermont*	3.5

* Data listed as unreliable because of small numbers.

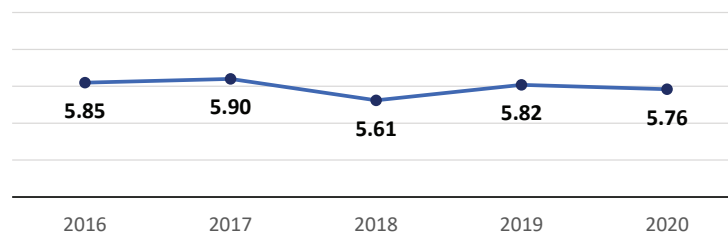


FAST FACTS

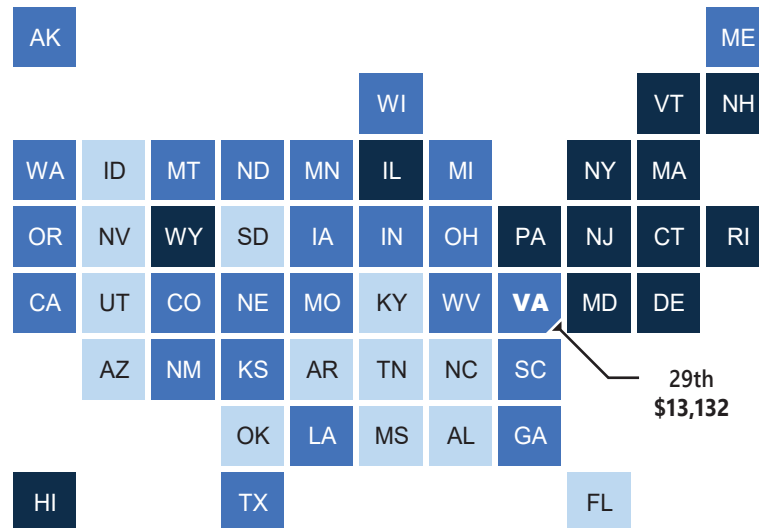
- In 2020, Virginia's white infant mortality rate was the lowest in the state at 4.6, compared with the Hispanic rate of 5.1 and the Black rate of 10.5.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



		\$
Top 25%	1	New York 29,412
	2	Connecticut 23,902
	3	New Jersey 23,120
	4	Vermont 22,082
	5	Massachusetts 20,186
	6	Pennsylvania 20,182
	7	New Hampshire 19,182
	8	Illinois 18,952
	9	Delaware 18,823
	10	Rhode Island 18,078
	11	Wyoming 17,918
	12	Maryland 17,602
	13	Hawaii 17,220
	14	Alaska 16,891
	15	Washington 16,657
	16	Maine 16,581
	17	Minnesota 15,878
	18	California 15,517
	19	North Dakota 14,963
	20	Ohio 14,962
	21	Oregon 14,847
Bottom 25%		50-state average 14,599
	22	Michigan 14,578
	23	Wisconsin 14,041
	24	Nebraska 13,653
	25	Colorado 13,560
	26	Kansas 13,539
	27	Iowa 13,324
	28	South Carolina 13,174
	29	Virginia 13,132
	30	Georgia 12,554
	31	West Virginia 12,524
	32	Indiana 12,419
	33	New Mexico 12,386
	34	Louisiana 12,184
	35	Montana 12,062
	36	Texas 12,022
	37	Missouri 11,299
	38	Kentucky 11,279
	39	Nevada 10,842
	40	South Dakota 10,688
	41	Arkansas 10,567
	42	Alabama 10,469
	43	Florida 10,336
	44	Tennessee 9,865
	45	Oklahoma 9,797
	46	North Carolina 9,658
	47	Arizona 9,475
	48	Mississippi 9,340
	49	Utah 9,317
	50	Idaho 8,891

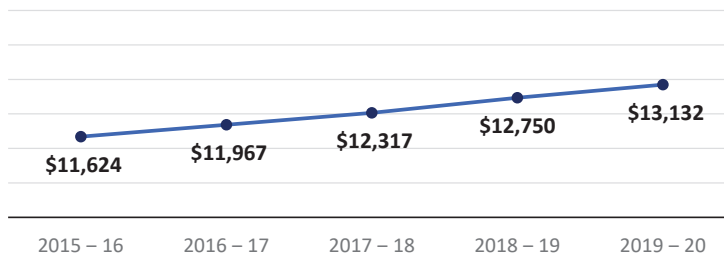


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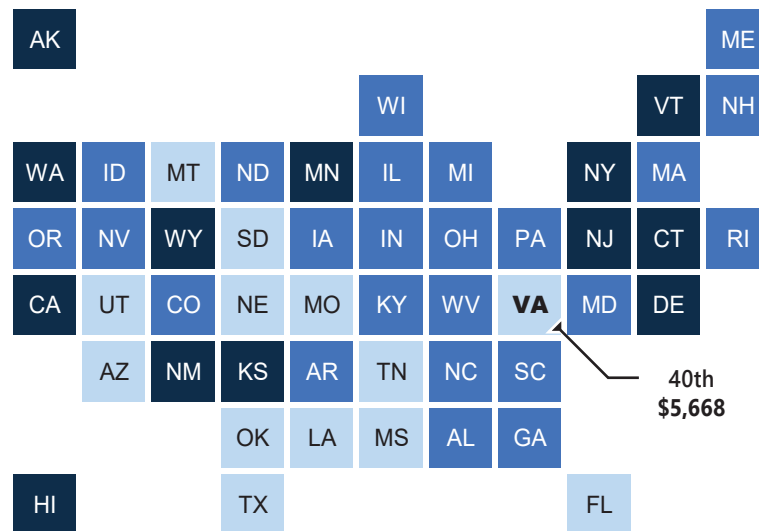
- Public school funding in Virginia came from state (40%), local (53%), and federal (6%) sources during the 2019–20 school year.
- From 2018–19 to 2019–20, per pupil public school funding in Virginia increased 2.5% (\$341 per pupil). State spending increased 3.3% (\$180), local spending increased 2.8% (\$202), and federal spending decreased 4.6% (\$41).

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



			\$
Top 25%	1	Vermont	21,400
	2	Hawaii	16,936
	3	Delaware	12,589
	4	Alaska	12,572
	5	Washington	12,481
	6	New York	12,220
	7	Minnesota	10,756
	8	New Jersey	10,386
	9	Wyoming	10,215
	10	Kansas	9,767
	11	New Mexico	9,761
	12	California	9,296
	13	Connecticut	9,287
	14	North Dakota	9,110
	15	Michigan	9,010
	16	Massachusetts	8,965
	17	Arkansas	8,902
	18	Illinois	8,559
	19	Oregon	8,466
	20	Indiana	8,358
	21	Pennsylvania	8,297
	22	Wisconsin	8,242
	50-state average	8,110	
Bottom 25%	23	Maryland	8,025
	24	Rhode Island	7,866
	25	West Virginia	7,787
	26	Iowa	7,599
	27	Nevada	7,314
	28	Maine	6,953
	29	Kentucky	6,859
	30	South Carolina	6,792
	31	Alabama	6,652
	32	North Carolina	6,648
	33	Idaho	6,354
	34	Georgia	6,285
	35	New Hampshire	6,283
	36	Ohio	6,191
	37	Colorado	6,007
	38	Montana	5,912
	39	Louisiana	5,722
	40	Virginia	5,668
	41	Mississippi	5,404
	42	Missouri	5,327
	43	Oklahoma	5,217
	44	Tennessee	5,165
	45	Utah	5,153
	46	Nebraska	4,897
	47	Arizona	4,760
	48	Texas	4,562
	49	Florida	4,378
	50	South Dakota	4,166

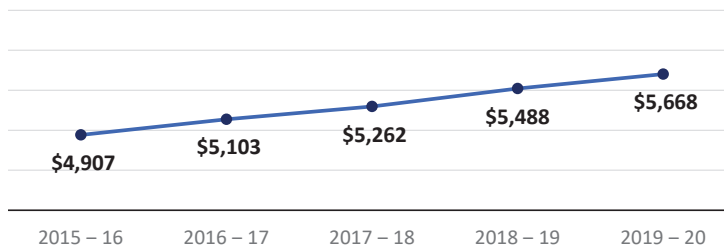


FAST FACTS

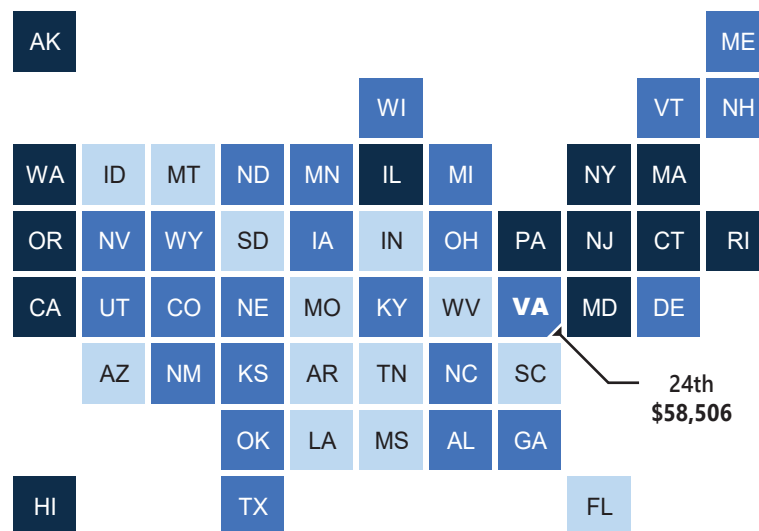
- State per pupil funding in Virginia increased 3.3% between 2018–19 and 2019–20, compared with an average increase of 3.7% nationwide.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



		\$
Top 25%	1	New York 90,222
	2	Massachusetts 86,755
	3	California 85,856
	4	Connecticut 79,742
	5	Washington 79,388
	6	New Jersey 77,677
	7	Rhode Island 75,966
	8	Maryland 74,006
	9	Alaska 73,061
	10	Pennsylvania 71,479
	11	Hawaii 70,922
	12	Illinois 70,705
	13	Oregon 68,565
	14	Minnesota 66,561
	15	Delaware 65,141
	16	Michigan 64,262
	17	Ohio 63,082
	18	Vermont 62,483
	19	New Hampshire 61,849
	50-state average 61,606	
Bottom 25%	20	Georgia 60,553
	21	Wyoming 60,234
	22	Wisconsin 59,992
	23	Iowa 58,831
	24	Virginia 58,506
	25	Colorado 58,183
	26	Nevada 58,167
	27	Texas 57,641
	28	Utah 57,226
	29	Maine 57,167
	30	Nebraska 56,463
	31	New Mexico 54,923
	32	North Dakota 54,837
	33	Oklahoma 54,762
	34	Alabama 54,271
	35	Kentucky 54,139
	36	Kansas 53,619
	37	North Carolina 53,458
	38	South Carolina 53,188
	39	Montana 53,133
	40	Indiana 53,072
	41	Tennessee 52,871
	42	Louisiana 52,472
	43	Arizona 52,157
	44	Idaho 51,817
	45	Arkansas 51,668
	46	Missouri 51,557
	47	Florida 51,009
	48	West Virginia 50,261
	49	South Dakota 49,547
	50	Mississippi 46,862

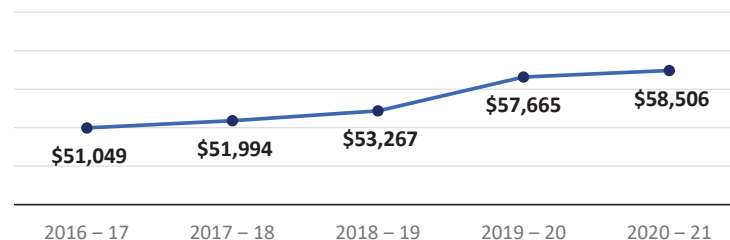


FAST FACTS

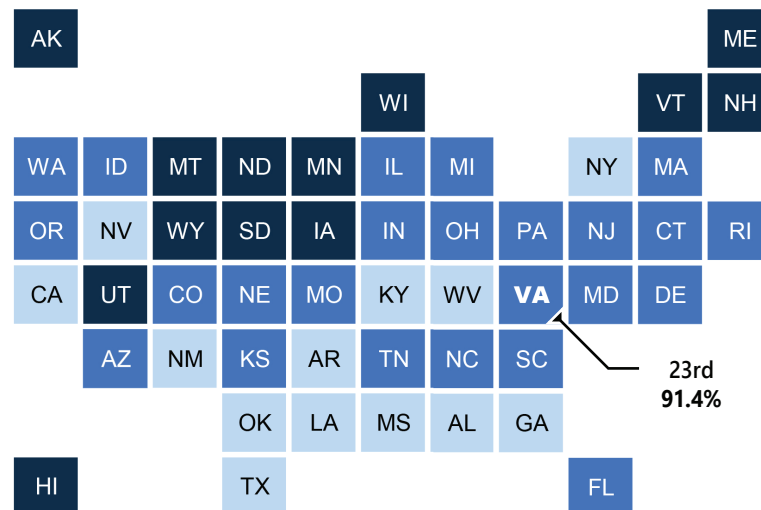
- The nationwide average salary for K–12 public school teachers was \$65,293 in 2020–21. The nationwide average was higher than the 50-state average because of differences in population: several states with higher teacher salaries, such as California and New York, also employ large numbers of teachers.
- Virginia had a student-teacher ratio of about 12:1 in 2020–21, compared with the nationwide average of 15:1.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



		%
Top 25%	1	Maine 94.5
	1	Vermont 94.5
	3	Montana 94.4
	3	New Hampshire 94.4
	5	Minnesota 94.1
	6	North Dakota 93.6
	6	Wyoming 93.6
	8	Alaska 93.3
	8	Iowa 93.3
	8	Wisconsin 93.3
	11	Utah 93.2
	12	South Dakota 93.1
	13	Hawaii 92.9
	14	Colorado 92.4
	15	Washington 92.3
	16	Nebraska 92.2
	17	Michigan 92.0
	18	Kansas 91.9
	18	Oregon 91.9
	18	Pennsylvania 91.9
	21	Ohio 91.7
	22	Missouri 91.6
	23	Delaware 91.4
	23	Virginia 91.4
	25	Idaho 91.3
	26	Connecticut 91.1
	26	Maryland 91.1
	26	Massachusetts 91.1
	29	New Jersey 91.0
Bottom 25%	50-state average 90.8	
	30	Indiana 90.6
	31	Illinois 90.2
	32	Florida 89.8
	33	North Carolina 89.7
	33	Tennessee 89.7
	35	South Carolina 89.6
	36	Rhode Island 89.1
	37	Arizona 89.0
	37	Georgia 89.0
	39	West Virginia 88.8
	40	Arkansas 88.7
	40	Oklahoma 88.7
	42	Kentucky 88.0
	42	New York 88.0
	44	Alabama 87.9
	45	New Mexico 87.5
	46	Nevada 87.2
	47	Louisiana 86.7
	48	Mississippi 86.5
	49	Texas 85.4
	50	California 84.4

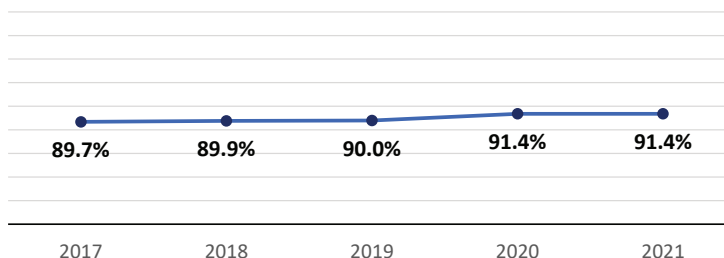


FAST FACTS

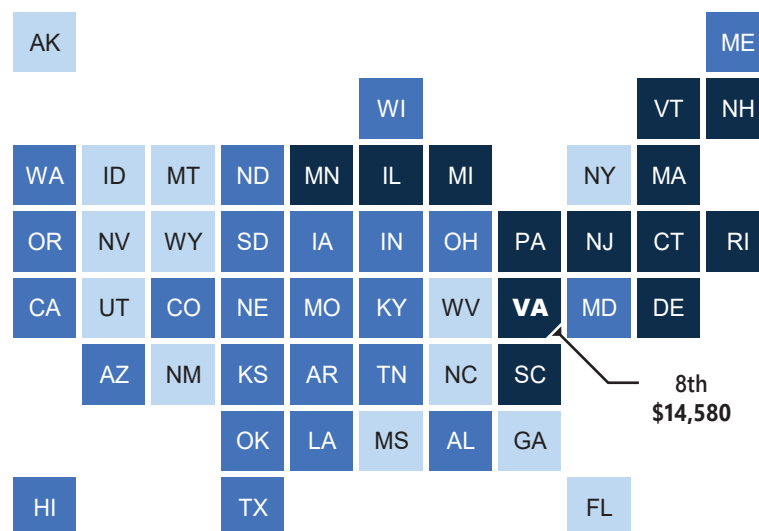
- 41.8% of Virginians age 25 and older had completed a bachelor's degree or higher in 2021. Virginia ranks 7th on this measure.
- Virginia's on-time high school graduation rate for the class of 2022 was 92.1%.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



		\$
Top 25%	1	Vermont 17,650
	2	New Hampshire 17,020
	3	Connecticut 15,610
	4	Pennsylvania 15,550
	5	New Jersey 15,440
	6	Illinois 14,960
	7	Michigan 14,810
	8	Virginia 14,580
	9	Rhode Island 14,570
	10	Massachusetts 14,400
	11	Delaware 14,230
	12	South Carolina 13,120
	13	Minnesota 12,910
	14	Oregon 12,880
	15	Ohio 12,560
	16	Arizona 12,180
	17	Colorado 12,100
	18	Alabama 11,620
	19	Kentucky 11,390
	20	Maine 11,210
	21	Texas 11,140
	22	Washington 11,130
Bottom 25%		50-state average 11,103
	23	Hawaii 11,000
	24	Tennessee 10,570
	25	Maryland 10,560
	26	North Dakota 10,470
	27	California 10,250
	28	Missouri 10,240
	29	Louisiana 10,160
	30	Iowa 10,110
	31	Indiana 10,040
	32	Arkansas 9,460
	33	Kansas 9,390
	33	Oklahoma 9,390
	35	South Dakota 9,290
	36	Wisconsin 9,230
	37	Nebraska 9,140
	38	Mississippi 9,100
	39	Alaska 8,990
	40	West Virginia 8,940
	41	New Mexico 8,930
	42	Nevada 8,590
	43	New York 8,560
	44	Georgia 8,220
	45	Idaho 8,180
	46	Utah 7,660
	47	Montana 7,460
	48	North Carolina 7,360
	49	Wyoming 6,440
	50	Florida 6,370

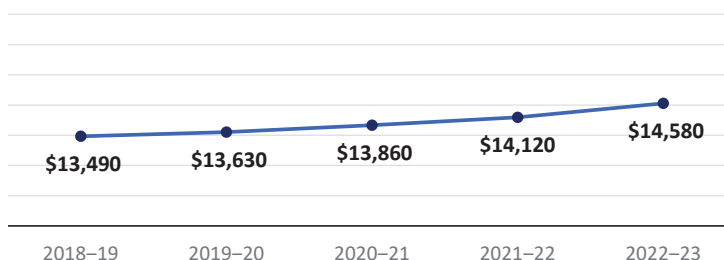


FAST FACTS

- Average tuition and fees at Virginia's public 4-year higher education institutions increased 2.7% from 2021–22 to 2022–23. (Three out of 15 institutions did not increase tuition and fees during this time.)
- Average tuition and fees at Virginia's community colleges did not increase from 2021–22 to 2022–23.

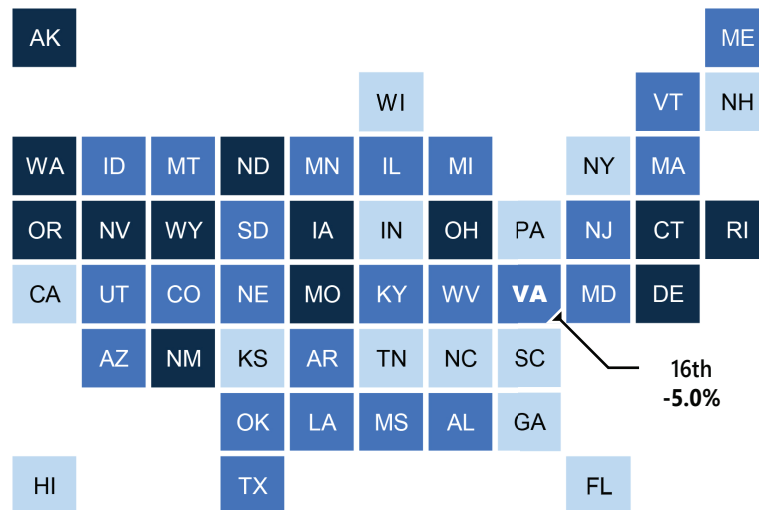
For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



		%*
Top 25%	1 New Mexico	7.8
	2 Connecticut	7.1
	3 North Dakota	6.8
	4 Oregon	4.3
	5 Wyoming	3.1
	6 Alaska	0.9
	7 Missouri	0.6
	8 Ohio	0.3
	9 Rhode Island	-0.6
	10 Washington	-2.1
	11 Nevada	-2.2
	12 Delaware	-2.4
	13 Iowa	-3.6
	14 Mississippi	-4.4
	15 Minnesota	-4.9
	16 Virginia	-5.0
	17 Michigan	-5.3
	18 Maine	-5.4
	19 West Virginia	-5.6
	20 Utah	-5.7
	21 Idaho	-5.8
	22 Texas	-5.8
	23 Massachusetts	-6.0
Bottom 25%	50-state average	-6.4
	24 Colorado	-6.5
	25 New Jersey	-6.9
	26 Arkansas	-7.6
	27 Oklahoma	-7.6
	28 Kentucky	-7.8
	29 Nebraska	-7.9
	30 South Dakota	-8.0
	31 Vermont	-8.0
	32 Illinois	-8.8
	33 Louisiana	-8.8
	34 Alabama	-8.9
	35 Maryland	-9.0
	36 Arizona	-9.2
	37 Montana	-9.9
	38 New York	-9.9
	39 Tennessee	-9.9
	40 Pennsylvania	-10.5
	41 Indiana	-10.6
	42 New Hampshire	-11.6
	43 Kansas	-11.7
	44 California	-12.6
	45 South Carolina	-13.0
	46 Hawaii	-13.4
	47 Wisconsin	-13.6
	48 Florida	-16.4
	49 North Carolina	-16.7
	50 Georgia	-20.0

* Adjusted for inflation.



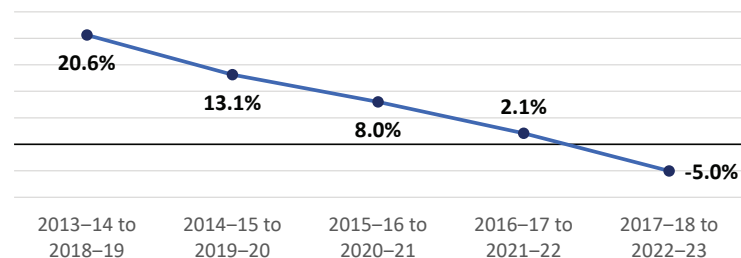
FAST FACTS

- Tuition and fees at Virginia's public 4-year higher education institutions increased 14.2%, not adjusted for inflation, between 2017–18 and 2022–23.
- Average expenses for a resident undergraduate at Virginia's 4-year institutions (tuition and fees plus room and board) for the 2022–23 academic year were equivalent to 44.9% of per capita disposable income.

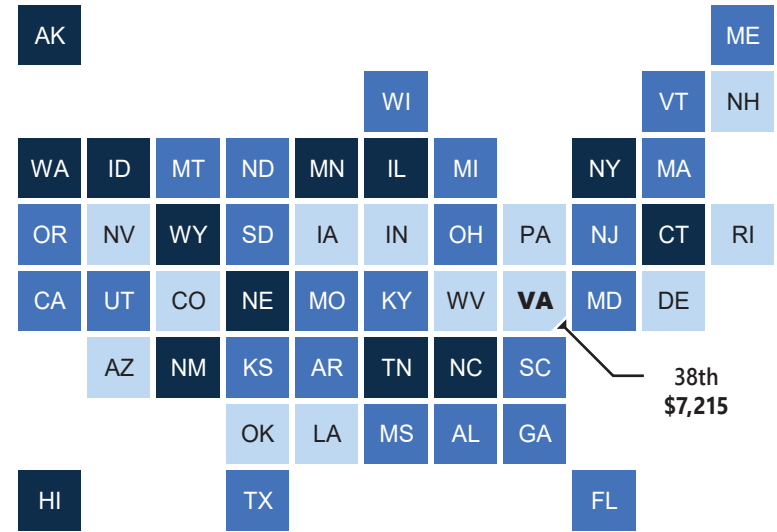
For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND

5-year rate changes



		\$
Top 25%	1	Wyoming 26,393
	2	Illinois 18,752
	3	Alaska 17,497
	4	New Mexico 15,134
	5	Hawaii 13,881
	6	New York 12,428
	7	Minnesota 11,759
	8	Tennessee 11,412
	9	Connecticut 11,287
	10	Nebraska 11,113
	11	North Carolina 11,090
	12	Idaho 10,612
	13	Washington 10,296
	14	California 9,859
	15	Georgia 9,844
	16	Massachusetts 9,611
	17	Missouri 9,504
	50-state average	9,300
Bottom 25%	18	North Dakota 9,133
	19	Wisconsin 9,107
	20	Maryland 9,050
	21	Texas 9,039
	22	Arkansas 8,886
	23	Maine 8,724
	24	Utah 8,717
	25	Kansas 8,680
	26	Florida 8,323
	27	Michigan 8,197
	28	Mississippi 8,161
	29	Kentucky 7,931
	30	New Jersey 7,753
	31	Alabama 7,733
	32	South Dakota 7,665
	33	Montana 7,646
	34	South Carolina 7,624
	35	Ohio 7,567
	36	Oregon 7,395
	37	Vermont 7,370
	38	Virginia 7,215
	39	Delaware 6,984
	40	Nevada 6,490
	41	Indiana 6,408
	42	West Virginia 6,309
	43	Louisiana 6,209
	44	Arizona 6,194
	45	Rhode Island 6,137
	46	Iowa 6,115
	47	Pennsylvania 6,097
	48	Oklahoma 5,838
	49	Colorado 5,462
	50	New Hampshire 4,370

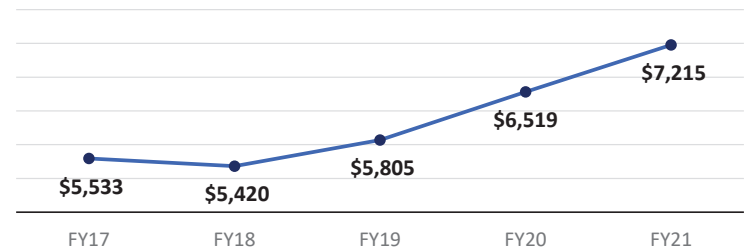


FAST FACTS

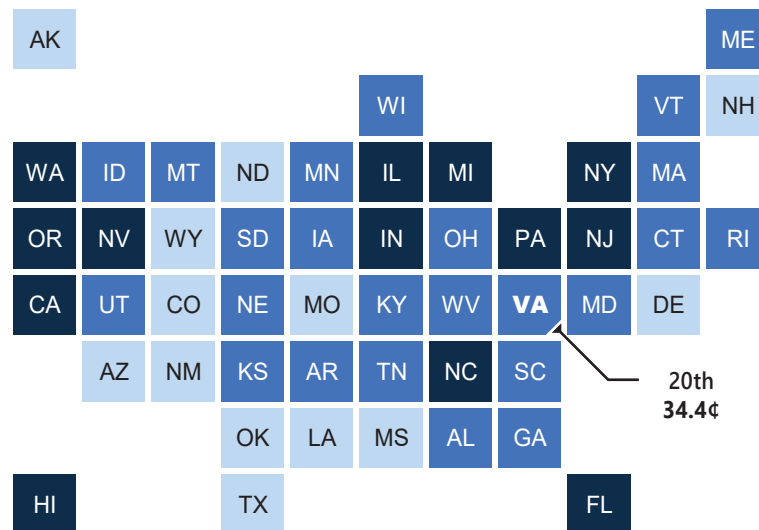
- Virginia's higher education appropriations per FTE student increased 26.6%, adjusted for inflation, between FY16 and FY21. This was the 14th largest percentage increase among the 50 states over that time period.
- In FY21, Virginia public institutions had an FTE enrollment of 298,864. Virginia ranked 11th on this measure.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



		¢ per gallon
Top 25%	1	California 68.2
	2	Illinois 59.6
	3	Pennsylvania 58.7
	4	Hawaii 51.7
	5	New Jersey 50.7
	6	Nevada 50.5
	7	Indiana 49.8
	8	Washington 49.4
	9	New York 48.2
	10	Michigan 45.2
	11	Florida 43.6
	12	Oregon 38.8
	13	North Carolina 38.8
	14	Ohio 38.5
	15	Georgia 37.6
	16	Maryland 36.1
	17	Connecticut 35.8
	18	West Virginia 35.7
	19	Rhode Island 35.0
	20	Virginia 34.4
		50-state average 33.4
Bottom 25%	21	Montana 33.3
	22	Idaho 33.0
	23	Wisconsin 32.9
	24	Vermont 32.1
	25	Utah 31.9
	26	Alabama 31.3
	27	Minnesota 30.6
	28	Maine 30.0
	29	Iowa 30.0
	29	South Dakota 30.0
	31	Tennessee 27.4
	32	South Carolina 26.8
	33	Massachusetts 26.5
	34	Kentucky 26.0
	35	Nebraska 25.7
	36	Arkansas 24.8
	37	Kansas 24.0
	38	Wyoming 24.0
	39	New Hampshire 23.8
	40	Delaware 23.0
	40	North Dakota 23.0
	42	Colorado 22.0
	43	Louisiana 20.0
	44	Oklahoma 20.0
	44	Texas 20.0
	46	Missouri 19.9
	47	Arizona 19.0
	48	New Mexico 18.9
	49	Mississippi 18.8
	50	Alaska 15.1

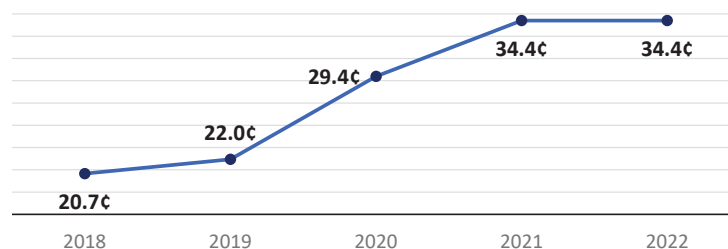


FAST FACTS

- The federal motor fuels tax, collected in all states, is 18.4¢ per gallon.
- Virginia's state tax on gasoline increased from 26.2¢ per gallon to 28.0¢ per gallon on July 1, 2022. (Tax rates shown in the ranking are as of January 1, 2022, and therefore do not include the July 1, 2022 increase. This understates Virginia's current tax rate relative to other states.)
- Virginia has a separate state diesel fuel tax of 35.3¢ per gallon.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND

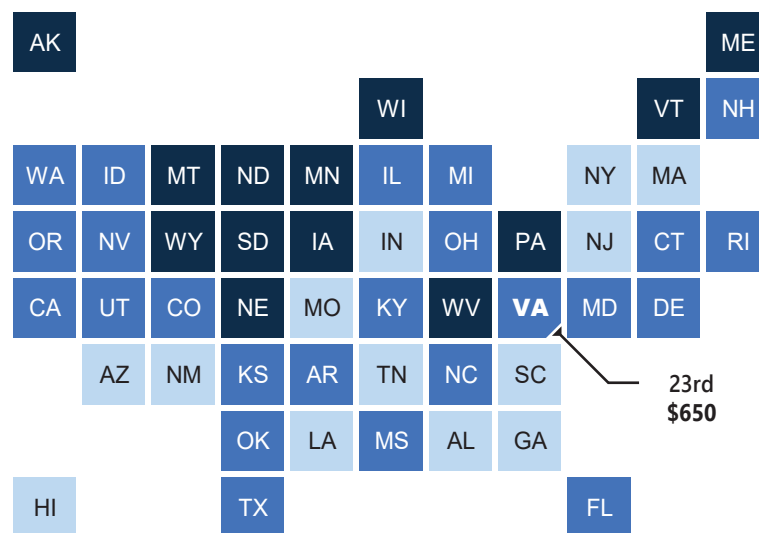


34

PER CAPITA STATE & LOCAL ROAD EXPENDITURES

FY20

		\$
Top 25%	1	Alaska 1,858
	2	North Dakota 1,549
	3	Wyoming 1,366
	4	South Dakota 1,366
	5	Vermont 1,082
	6	Iowa 1,033
	7	West Virginia 1,032
	8	Nebraska 1,009
	9	Montana 960
	10	Minnesota 952
	11	Maine 853
	12	Pennsylvania 851
	13	Wisconsin 813
	14	Idaho 787
	15	Utah 787
	16	Nevada 756
	17	Oklahoma 745
	18	Delaware 730
50-state average		725
Bottom 25%	19	Texas 670
	20	Rhode Island 666
	21	Illinois 663
	22	Washington 659
	23	Virginia 650
	24	Kansas 626
	25	Arkansas 609
	26	Colorado 599
	27	Mississippi 593
	28	Oregon 583
	29	Connecticut 583
	30	New Hampshire 581
	31	California 577
	32	Michigan 574
	33	Florida 568
	34	North Carolina 567
	35	Maryland 563
	36	Kentucky 545
	37	Ohio 542
	38	New Mexico 533
	39	Hawaii 532
	40	Indiana 532
	41	New York 527
	42	Alabama 525
	43	Massachusetts 475
	44	New Jersey 472
	45	Georgia 471
	46	Louisiana 469
	47	South Carolina 462
	48	Missouri 449
	49	Tennessee 427
	50	Arizona 425

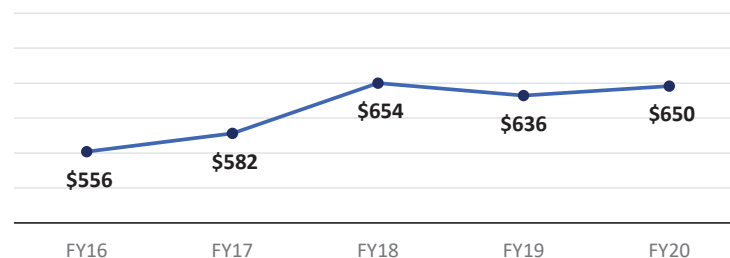


FAST FACTS

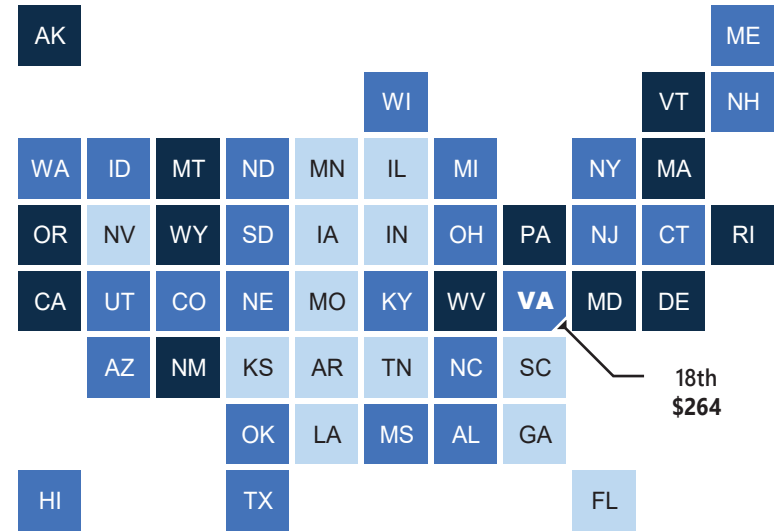
- Total road expenditures in Virginia increased from \$5.4 billion to \$5.6 billion from FY19 to FY20.
- The Virginia Department of Transportation maintains 81% of Virginia's non-federal public roads. Other state agencies and local governments maintain the other 19%.
- At 76.1 billion miles, Virginia ranked 13th in total vehicle miles traveled in FY20. Virginia ranked 26th in road expenditures per vehicle mile traveled.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



		\$
Top 25%	1	Alaska 693
	2	Delaware 590
	3	Vermont 432
	4	Maryland 395
	5	California 390
	6	Wyoming 379
	7	Oregon 348
	8	New Mexico 339
	9	Massachusetts 338
	10	Rhode Island 328
	11	Pennsylvania 308
	12	West Virginia 304
	13	Montana 301
	14	Nebraska 290
	15	Connecticut 288
	16	New Jersey 282
	17	Michigan 270
	18	Virginia 264
	50-state average 260	
Bottom 25%	19	Idaho 258
	20	Washington 257
	21	Oklahoma 251
	22	South Dakota 249
	23	Colorado 248
	24	Hawaii 242
	25	North Dakota 239
	26	New York 224
	27	Wisconsin 223
	28	North Carolina 222
	29	Maine 215
	30	Arizona 212
	31	Kentucky 207
	32	Ohio 204
	33	Mississippi 196
	34	Texas 196
	35	Utah 195
	36	New Hampshire 193
	37	Alabama 191
	38	Louisiana 189
	39	Kansas 184
	40	Arkansas 182
	41	Florida 180
	42	Nevada 180
	43	Illinois 179
	44	Minnesota 179
	45	Missouri 176
	46	Georgia 167
	47	South Carolina 158
	48	Indiana 155
	49	Tennessee 155
	50	Iowa 152

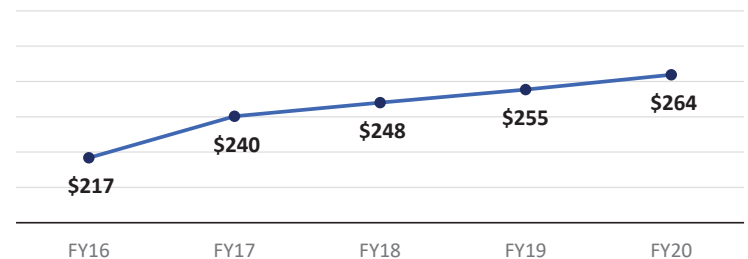


FAST FACTS

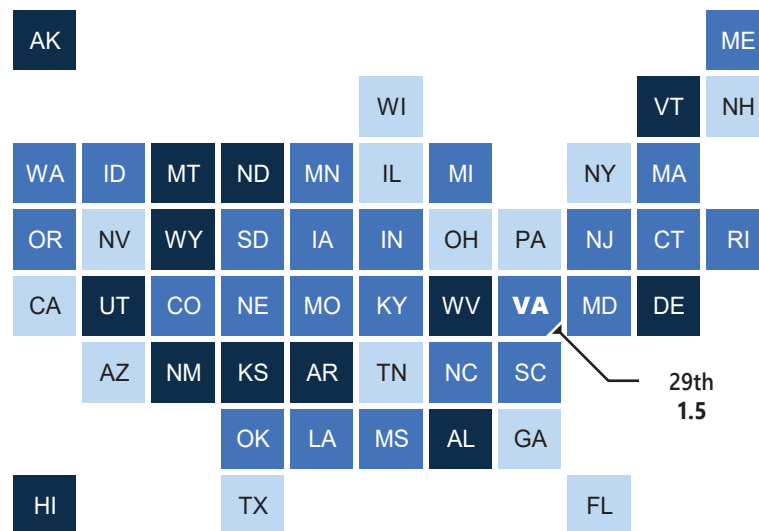
- Corrections made up 69% of Virginia's state public safety expenditures in FY20, followed by police protection (21%) and inspection and regulation for the protection of the public (9%).
- Total state public safety expenditures in Virginia increased 4% from FY19 to FY20.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



Top 25%	1	Hawaii	3.9
	2	Alaska	3.3
	3	Delaware	2.6
	4	North Dakota	2.4
	5	West Virginia	2.2
	6	Wyoming	2.2
	7	New Mexico	2.2
	8	Montana	2.1
	9	Vermont	2.1
	10	Arkansas	2.0
	11	Utah	2.0
	12	Alabama	1.9
	13	Kansas	1.9
	14	Rhode Island	1.9
	15	Nebraska	1.8
	16	Oregon	1.8
	17	Mississippi	1.8
	18	Kentucky	1.8
	19	Louisiana	1.7
	20	Washington	1.7
50-state average			1.6
Bottom 25%	21	Connecticut	1.6
	22	Colorado	1.6
	23	Oklahoma	1.6
	24	South Dakota	1.6
	25	Iowa	1.6
	26	South Carolina	1.6
	27	Maine	1.5
	28	Maryland	1.5
	29	Virginia	1.5
	30	Minnesota	1.5
	31	Massachusetts	1.5
	32	Michigan	1.4
	33	New Jersey	1.4
	34	North Carolina	1.4
	35	Idaho	1.3
	36	Indiana	1.3
	37	Missouri	1.3
	38	New Hampshire	1.3
	39	New York	1.2
	40	Pennsylvania	1.2
	41	Wisconsin	1.2
	42	Georgia	1.1
	43	Tennessee	1.1
	44	Ohio	1.1
	45	California	1.1
	46	Texas	1.1
	47	Arizona	1.0
	48	Illinois	1.0
	49	Nevada	0.9
	50	Florida	0.8

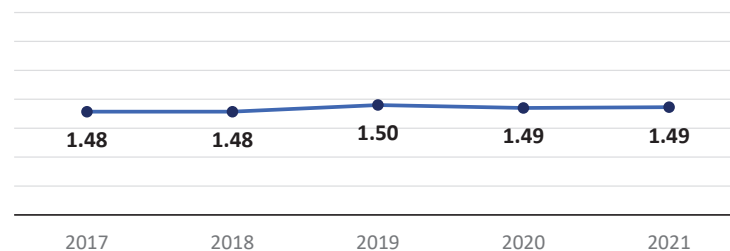


FAST FACTS

- Virginia employed 129,011 state government FTEs in 2021, an increase of 2.0% from 2012.
- The Virginia Department of Transportation employed 7,251 FTEs in 2021, more than any other state agency in Virginia.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



SOURCES AND TERMS

1 - POPULATION (2022)

U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population.

Population estimates are developed from a base that incorporates the 2020 Census, Vintage 2020 estimates, and 2020 Demographic Analysis estimates.

2 - PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN POPULATION (2012–2022)

U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population.

Population estimates are developed from a base that incorporates the 2020 Census, Vintage 2020 estimates, and 2020 Demographic Analysis estimates.

3 - PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (2021)

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis — Interactive data.

Personal income is income from net earnings, property, 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 DOMESTIC PRODUCT (2021)

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis — Interactive data.

Gross domestic product is the sum of all value added by industries within a state. Growth is reported by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis in 2012 dollars, adjusted for inflation.

5 - ANNUAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (2021)

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Unemployment Rates for States, Annual Averages.

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.

6 - PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION LIVING IN POVERTY IN PAST 12 MONTHS (2021)

U.S. Census Bureau, Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

Thresholds are updated annually for changes in the cost of living and do not vary across the U.S. Because of the COVID-19 pandemic, data from the 2020 American Community Survey has some limitations and is characterized as experimental by the Census Bureau.

7 - PER CAPITA STATE REVENUE (FY20)

U.S. Census Bureau, State and Local Government Finances by Level of Government and by State; Annual Estimates of the Resident Population.

8 - PER CAPITA LOCAL REVENUE (FY20)

U.S. Census Bureau, State and Local Government Finances by Level of Government and by State; Annual Estimates of the Resident Population.

9 - STATE & LOCAL REVENUE AS PERCENTAGE OF PERSONAL INCOME (FY20)

U.S. Census Bureau, State and Local Government Finances by Level of Government and by State; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis — Interactive data.

10 - PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STATE & LOCAL TAX REVENUE FROM INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX (FY20)

U.S. Census Bureau, State and Local Government Finances by Level of Government and by State; Annual Estimates of the Resident Population.

11 - PER CAPITA STATE TAXES (FY20)

U.S. Census Bureau, State and Local Government Finances by Level of Government and by State; Annual Estimates of the Resident Population.

12 - PER CAPITA LOCAL TAXES (FY20)

U.S. Census Bureau, State and Local Government Finances by Level of Government and by State; Annual Estimates of the Resident Population.

13 - PER CAPITA STATE & LOCAL TAXES (FY20)

U.S. Census Bureau, State and Local Government Finances by Level of Government and by State; Annual Estimates of the Resident Population.

14 - STATE & LOCAL TAXES AS PERCENTAGE OF PERSONAL INCOME (FY20)

U.S. Census Bureau, State and Local Government Finances by Level of Government and by State; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis — Interactive data.

15 - PER CAPITA FEDERAL GRANTS (FEDERAL FY21)

USAspending.gov; U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population.

Federal grants are an award of financial assistance from a federal agency to a recipient to carry out a public project or service authorized by a United States law. Most grants are awarded to state and local governments. Includes block grants, formula grants, project grants, and cooperative agreements.

16 - PER CAPITA FEDERAL EXPENDITURES (FEDERAL FY21)

USAspending.gov; U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population.

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.

17 - PER CAPITA STATE EXPENDITURES (FY21)

National Association of State Budget Officers, State Expenditure Report; U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population.

18 - AVERAGE ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN PER CAPITA STATE EXPENDITURES (FY12–FY21)

National Association of State Budget Officers, State Expenditure Report; U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, CPI Supplemental Files.

19 - PER CAPITA GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES (FY21)

National Association of State Budget Officers, State Expenditure Report; U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population.

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

20 - PER CAPITA STATE & LOCAL DEBT OUTSTANDING (FY20)

U.S. Census Bureau, State and Local Government Finances by Level of Government and by State; Annual Estimates of the Resident Population.

21 - BOND RATINGS (DECEMBER 2022)

Virginia Department of Treasury, State General Obligation Bond Ratings.

States are ranked based on the average value of their bond ratings on a 10-point scale, with AAA rating equal to 10 points. For states with no general obligation debt, rates shown are those they would likely receive if they issued general obligation debt.

22 - PER CAPITA MEDICAID EXPENDITURES (FEDERAL FY21)

Kaiser Family Foundation, State Health Facts: Total Medicaid Spending; U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population.

Does not include administrative costs or accounting adjustments.

23 - PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STATE EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (FY20)

U.S. Census Bureau, State and Local Government Finances by Level of Government and by State; Annual Estimates of the Resident Population.

24 - PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION UNDER AGE 65 WITH HEALTH INSURANCE (2021)

U.S. Census Bureau, Health Insurance Coverage in the United States, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

Health insurance is classified by the U.S. Census Bureau 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. Because of the COVID-19 pandemic, data from the 2020 American Community Survey has some limitations and is characterized as experimental by the Census Bureau.

25 - INFANT MORTALITY RATE (2020)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, Linked Birth / Infant Death Records.

Infant mortality rate is the number of infant deaths before age one per 1,000 live births.

26 - STATE AND LOCAL PER PUPIL FUNDING, PRE-K THROUGH 12 (2019–20)

U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Governments: Public School Finances, Public Elementary-Secondary Education Finance Data.

Excludes revenue from and payments to other school systems. 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.

27 - STATE PER PUPIL FUNDING, PRE-K THROUGH 12 (2019–20)

U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Governments: Public School Finances, Public Elementary-Secondary Education Finance Data.

Excludes revenue from and payments to other school systems. 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.

28 - AVERAGE SALARY FOR K–12 TEACHERS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS (2020–21)

National Education Association, Ranking & Estimates: Rankings of the States and Estimates of School Statistics.

Nationwide average includes the District of Columbia. *Student-teacher ratio* is the number of students in the fall enrollment divided by the number of classroom teachers.

29 - PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS AGE 25+ WITH AT LEAST A HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION (2021)

U.S. Census Bureau, Educational Attainment, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates; Virginia Department of Education, State-Level Cohort Report.

Includes GEDs and equivalent. *On-time high school graduation rate* is the percentage of students in a cohort who earned a diploma within four years of entering high school for the first time. Because of the COVID-19 pandemic, data from the 2020 American Community Survey has some limitations and is characterized as experimental by the Census Bureau.

30 - AVERAGE ANNUAL IN-STATE TUITION & FEES AT PUBLIC 4-YEAR INSTITUTIONS (2022–23)

College Board, Trends in College Pricing; State Council of Higher Education for Virginia, Tuition and Fees at Virginia's State Supported Colleges and Universities.

Tuition and fees shown are enrollment-weighted averages, meaning tuitions reported by colleges with more FTE students are weighted more heavily than those of institutions with fewer FTE students. Excludes room and board.

31 - PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN IN-STATE TUITION & FEES AT PUBLIC 4-YEAR INSTITUTIONS (2017–18 TO 2022–23)

College Board, Trends in College Pricing; State Council of Higher Education for Virginia, Tuition and Fees at Virginia's State Supported Colleges and Universities.

College Board uses the Consumer Price Index, All Urban Consumers to adjust for inflation. *Disposable income*, as defined by SCHEV, is income available to individuals for spending and saving.

32 - HIGHER EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS PER FTE STUDENT (FY21)

State Higher Education Executive Officers Association, State Higher Education Finance Report.

Includes appropriations for state-supported community colleges, 2-year colleges, and public undergraduate and graduate programs. Education appropriations include state and local support for public higher education operating expenses and student financial aid, including federal stimulus funding. Education appropriations 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 and excludes medical students.

33 - STATE MOTOR FUELS TAX (2022)

American Petroleum Institute, State Motor Fuel Reports; Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles, Fuels Tax Rates.

State motor fuel taxes shown in this comparison represent a statewide weighted average for those states where taxes vary across jurisdictions. State motor fuel tax includes state excise tax and other state taxes and fees. In Virginia, this includes a petroleum storage tank fee, which was 0.2¢ per gallon. Tax rates are as of January 1, 2022, and therefore understate Virginia's current tax rate because it does not include the increase in the state's gas tax and petroleum storage tank fee on July 1, 2022. Motor fuel tax applies to unleaded gasoline.

34 - PER CAPITA STATE & LOCAL ROAD EXPENDITURES (FY20)

U.S. Census Bureau, State and Local Government Finances by Level of Government and by State; Annual Estimates of the Resident Population; U.S. Federal Highway Administration: Highway Statistics.

Road expenditures include maintenance, operation, repair, and construction of highways, streets, and roads, and capital expenditures for purchase or construction.

35 - PER CAPITA STATE PUBLIC SAFETY EXPENDITURES (FY20)

U.S. Census Bureau, State and Local Government Finances by Level of Government and by State; Annual Estimates of the Resident Population.

Public safety includes police protection, corrections, and protective inspection and regulation.

36 - STATE GOVERNMENT FTES PER 100 PERSONS (2021)

U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Governments: Employment; Annual Estimates of the Resident Population; Virginia Department of Human Resource Management, Full-Time Equivalent Report.

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. The Census Bureau's methodology for calculating FTE was modified in 2019 and is now based on historical data from the prior 5-year period.

A stylized map of Virginia is shown in the background, rendered in a light blue color against a dark blue background. Overlaid on the map are several green rectangular bars of varying widths and heights, some of which are solid green, while others have vertical stripes. These bars are positioned in the upper left and middle sections of the image.

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