

VIRGINIA

Compared with the Other States
2025 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 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 2025

		RANK	MEASURE	1-YEAR TREND
1	Population	12	8,811,195	▲
2	Percentage change in population (2014–2024)	22	6.0%	▲
3	Per capita personal income	11	\$73,841	▲
4	Per capita gross domestic product	17	\$82,598	▲
5	Annual unemployment rate	35	2.9%	▷
6	Percentage of population living in poverty in past 12 months	40	10.2%	▼
7	Per capita state revenue	27	\$9,024	▼
8	Per capita local revenue	36	\$5,389	▼
9	State & local revenue as percentage of personal income	43	18.5%	▼
10	Percentage of total state & local tax revenue from individual income tax	8	33.2%	▲
11	Per capita state taxes	21	\$4,235	▲
12	Per capita local taxes	15	\$2,603	▲
13	Per capita state & local taxes	20	\$6,838	▲
14	State & local taxes as percentage of personal income	29	9.8%	▲
15	Per capita federal grants	35	\$2,837	▲
16	Per capita federal expenditures	8	\$21,079	▲
17	Per capita state expenditures	27	\$9,173	▲
18	Average annual percentage change in per capita state expenditures (FY14–FY23)	9	3.2%	▲
19	Per capita general fund expenditures	19	\$3,191	▲
20	Per capita state & local debt outstanding	18	\$9,227	▲
21	Bond ratings	1	AAA	▷
22	Per capita Medicaid expenditures	25	\$2,505	▲

		RANK	MEASURE	1-YEAR TREND
23	Percentage of total state expenditures for public assistance	32	30.0%	▲
24	Percentage of population under age 65 with health insurance	24	92.4%	▷
25	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	19	6.2	▲
26	State and local per pupil funding, pre-K through 12	25	\$14,694	▲
27	State per pupil funding, pre-K through 12	36	\$6,512	▲
28	Average salary of public school K–12 teachers	23	\$63,103	▲
29	Percentage of adults age 25+ with at least a bachelor's degree	7	42.4%	▲
30	Average annual in-state tuition & fees at public 4-year institutions	9	\$15,660	▲
31	Percentage change in in-state tuition & fees at public 4-year institutions (2019–20 to 2024–25)	17	-6.5%	▲
32	Higher education appropriations per FTE student	32	\$9,112	▲
33	State motor fuel taxes	10	40.4¢	▲
34	Per capita state & local road expenditures	13	\$844	▲
35	Per capita state public safety expenditures	16	\$297	▲
36	State government FTEs per 100 persons	30	1.5	▷

CHANGE IN MEASURE from 2024 edition

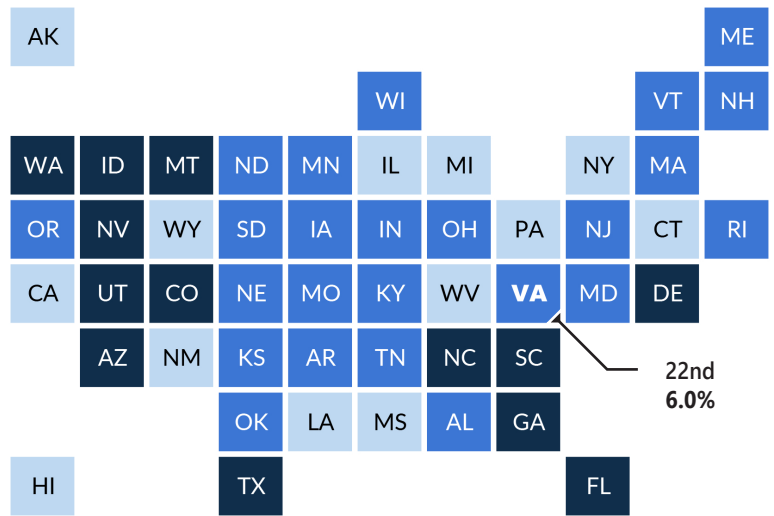
- ▲ Increased
- ▼ Decreased
- ▷ Unchanged

2

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN POPULATION

2014–2024

		%	
Top 25%	1	Idaho	22.6
	2	Utah	19.2
	3	Florida	17.7
	4	Texas	16.1
	5	Nevada	15.9
	6	South Carolina	13.5
	7	Washington	12.8
	8	Delaware	12.7
	9	Arizona	12.6
	10	Colorado	11.3
	11	Montana	11.2
	12	North Carolina	11.2
	13	Georgia	11.0
	14	Tennessee	10.4
	15	South Dakota	8.8
	16	North Dakota	7.8
	17	Oregon	7.7
	18	New Jersey	7.1
	19	Nebraska	6.7
	50-state average	6.5	
	20	Alabama	6.5
	21	Minnesota	6.2
	22	Virginia	6.0
	23	New Hampshire	5.6
	24	Oklahoma	5.6
	25	Maine	5.5
	26	Massachusetts	5.5
	27	Rhode Island	5.3
	28	Maryland	5.1
	29	Indiana	5.0
	30	Iowa	4.2
	31	Arkansas	4.0
	32	Kentucky	3.9
	33	Vermont	3.6
	34	Wisconsin	3.6
	35	Missouri	3.1
	36	Ohio	2.4
	37	Kansas	2.4
	38	Pennsylvania	2.2
	39	Connecticut	2.2
	40	California	2.2
	41	Hawaii	2.2
	42	Michigan	2.1
	43	New Mexico	1.9
	44	New York	1.1
Bottom 25%	45	Wyoming	0.8
	46	Alaska	0.4
	47	Louisiana	-1.0
	48	Illinois	-1.4
	49	Mississippi	-1.6
	50	West Virginia	-4.4



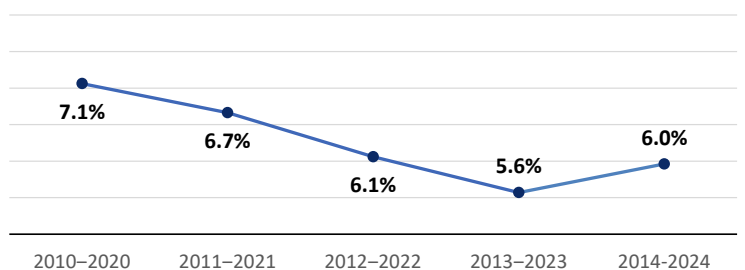
FAST FACTS

- The U.S. population increased 6.8% from 2014 to 2024. (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)

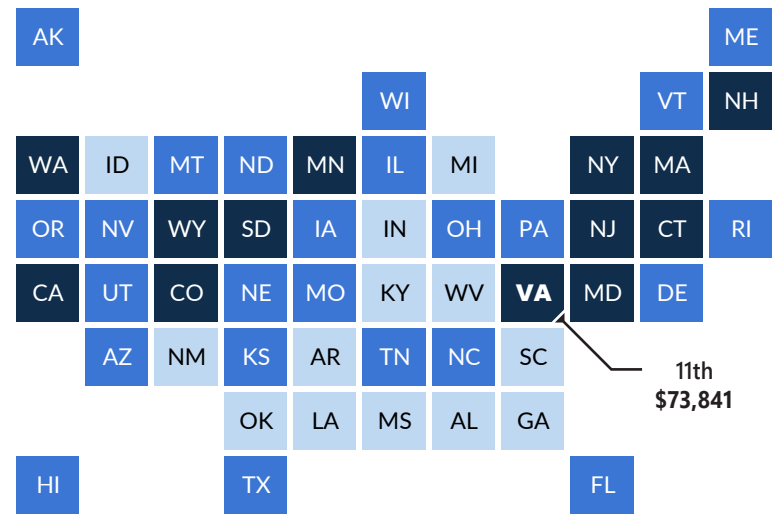


3

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

2023

		\$	
Top 25%	1	Massachusetts	90,596
	2	Connecticut	89,945
	3	New York	82,323
	4	New Jersey	82,103
	5	Wyoming	82,060
	6	California	81,255
	7	Washington	80,930
	8	Colorado	80,068
	9	New Hampshire	78,944
	10	Maryland	75,391
	11	Virginia	73,841
	12	Minnesota	72,557
	13	South Dakota	72,466
	14	Illinois	72,245
	15	North Dakota	72,041
	16	Alaska	71,611
	17	Nebraska	71,347
	18	Pennsylvania	68,945
	19	Florida	68,703
	20	Oregon	67,838
	21	Rhode Island	67,562
		50-state average	67,549
	22	Vermont	66,932
	23	Delaware	66,850
	24	Texas	66,252
	25	Nevada	66,238
	26	Hawaii	66,175
	27	Kansas	66,115
	28	Maine	65,105
	29	Montana	64,989
	30	Wisconsin	64,976
	31	Utah	64,175
	32	Iowa	62,779
	33	Missouri	62,604
	34	Arizona	62,543
	35	Tennessee	62,229
	36	North Carolina	61,839
	37	Ohio	61,495
	38	Indiana	61,243
	39	Michigan	61,144
	40	Oklahoma	60,545
	41	Georgia	59,882
	42	Idaho	59,385
	43	Louisiana	58,845
	44	Arkansas	57,635
Bottom 25%	45	South Carolina	57,332
	46	Kentucky	55,360
	47	New Mexico	55,343
	48	Alabama	54,209
	49	West Virginia	52,826
	50	Mississippi	49,652

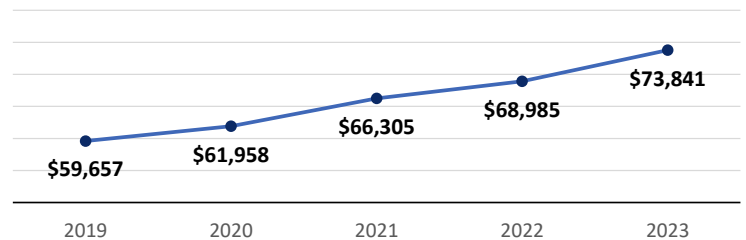


FAST FACTS

- In Virginia, per capita personal income increased 7.0% from 2022 to 2023, compared with an average increase of 6.8% nationwide.
- Per capita personal income increased in all 50 states from 2022 to 2023.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND

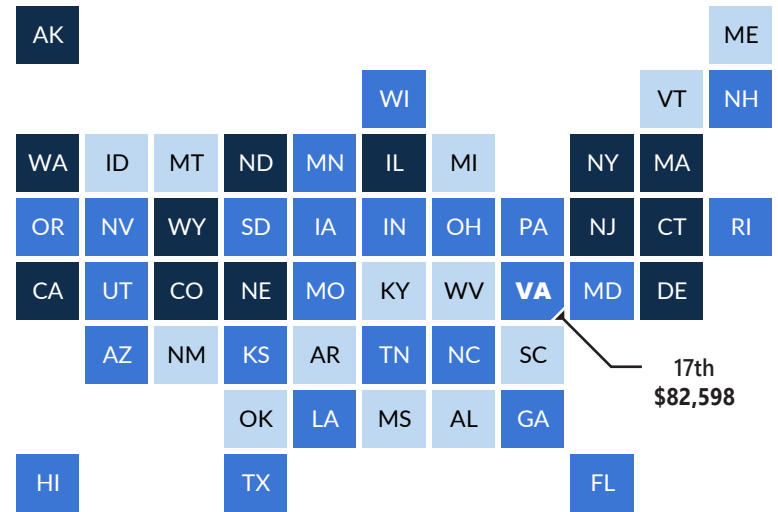


4

PER CAPITA GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

2023

		\$	
Top 25%	1	New York	110,980
	2	Massachusetts	105,164
	3	Washington	103,402
	4	California	99,329
	5	North Dakota	97,003
	6	Connecticut	95,630
	7	Delaware	95,038
	8	Alaska	92,794
	9	Nebraska	91,633
	10	Colorado	90,109
	11	Wyoming	89,016
	12	Illinois	87,520
	13	New Jersey	86,824
	14	Texas	84,708
	15	Minnesota	84,205
	16	Maryland	83,428
	17	Virginia	82,598
	18	Utah	82,315
	19	New Hampshire	81,381
	20	South Dakota	80,531
	21	Iowa	79,212
		50-state average	77,628
Bottom 25%	22	Kansas	77,616
	23	Nevada	77,009
	24	Hawaii	76,833
	25	Georgia	75,420
	26	Pennsylvania	75,327
	27	Oregon	75,327
	28	Ohio	75,075
	29	Tennessee	73,393
	30	Indiana	72,791
	31	North Carolina	72,734
	32	Wisconsin	72,484
	33	Florida	70,799
	34	Rhode Island	70,782
	35	Arizona	70,346
	36	Missouri	69,416
	37	Louisiana	68,869
	38	Vermont	67,237
	39	Michigan	67,132
	40	Maine	66,826
	41	Montana	64,666
	42	New Mexico	63,853
	43	Oklahoma	63,320
	44	Kentucky	61,798
	45	Idaho	61,565
	46	South Carolina	60,932
	47	Alabama	59,692
	48	Arkansas	58,221
	49	West Virginia	57,711
	50	Mississippi	51,416

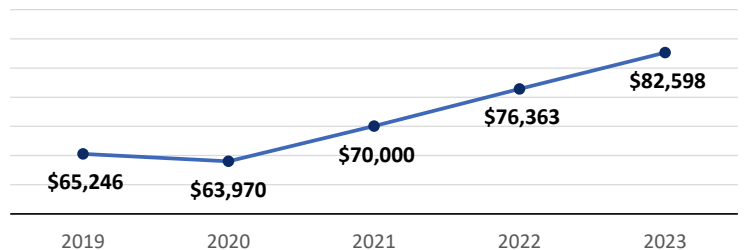


FAST FACTS

- Virginia's total GDP increased 2.9% between 2022 and 2023, adjusted for inflation, which equaled the increase in GDP nationwide during the same timeframe. Virginia ranks 22nd in GDP growth from 2022 to 2023.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND

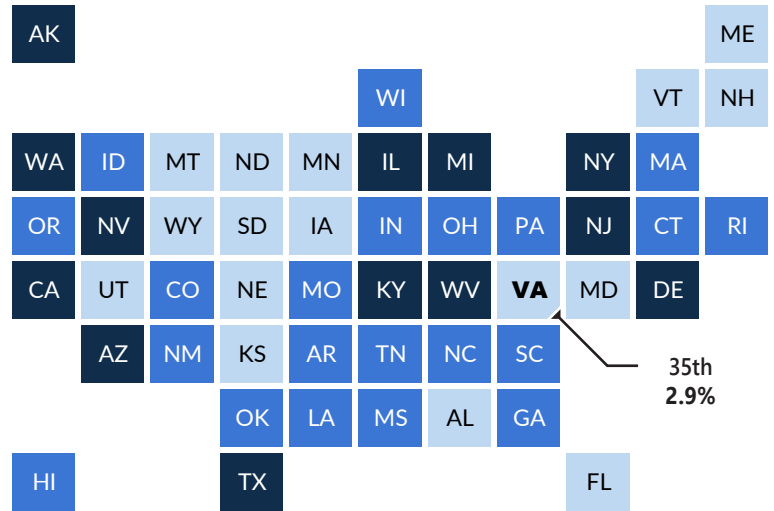


5

ANNUAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

2023

		%	
Top 25%	1	Nevada	5.1
	2	California	4.8
	3	Illinois	4.5
	4	New Jersey	4.4
	5	Alaska	4.2
	5	Kentucky	4.2
	5	New York	4.2
	8	Washington	4.1
	9	Delaware	4.0
	10	Arizona	3.9
	10	Michigan	3.9
	10	Texas	3.9
	10	West Virginia	3.9
	14	Connecticut	3.8
	14	New Mexico	3.8
	16	Louisiana	3.7
	16	Oregon	3.7
	18	North Carolina	3.5
	18	Ohio	3.5
	20	Massachusetts	3.4
20	Pennsylvania	3.4	
	50-state average	3.3	
Bottom 25%	22	Arkansas	3.3
	22	Indiana	3.3
	22	Tennessee	3.3
	25	Colorado	3.2
	25	Georgia	3.2
	25	Mississippi	3.2
	25	Oklahoma	3.2
	29	Idaho	3.1
	30	Hawaii	3.0
	30	Missouri	3.0
	30	Rhode Island	3.0
	30	South Carolina	3.0
	30	Wisconsin	3.0
	35	Florida	2.9
	35	Iowa	2.9
	35	Maine	2.9
	35	Montana	2.9
	35	Virginia	2.9
	35	Wyoming	2.9
	41	Minnesota	2.8
	42	Kansas	2.7
	43	Utah	2.6
	44	Alabama	2.5
	45	Nebraska	2.3
	46	New Hampshire	2.2
47	Maryland	2.1	
48	South Dakota	2.0	
48	Vermont	2.0	
50	North Dakota	1.9	

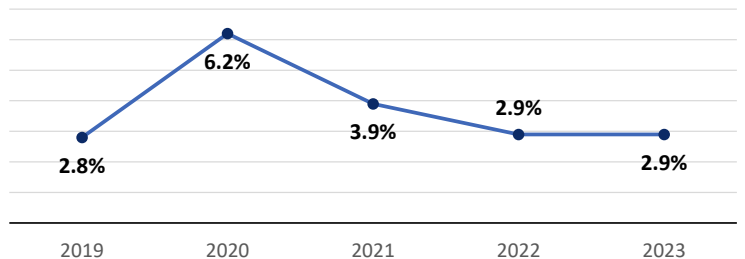


FAST FACTS

- In October 2024, the unemployment rate was 2.9% in Virginia, compared with 4.1% nationwide (including the District of Columbia).
- The U.S. unemployment rate increased from 3.9% to 4.1% from October 2023 to October 2024. (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

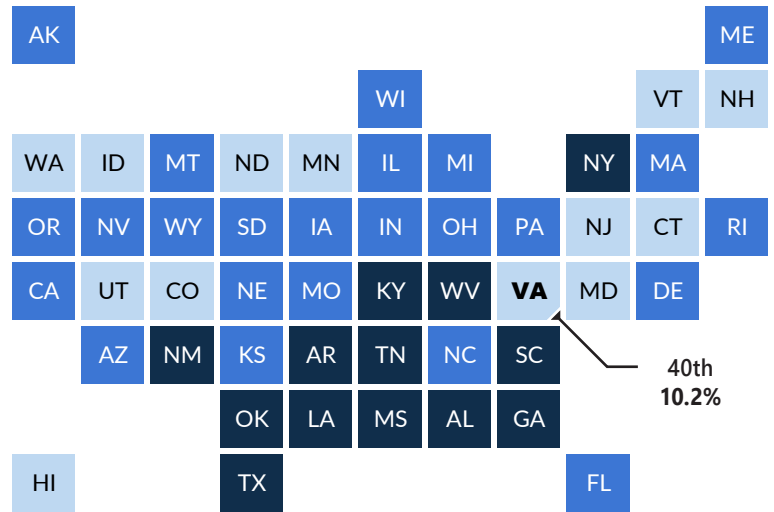


6

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION LIVING IN POVERTY IN PAST 12 MONTHS

2023

		%	
Top 25%	1	Louisiana	18.9
	2	Mississippi	18.0
	3	New Mexico	17.8
	4	West Virginia	16.7
	5	Kentucky	16.4
	6	Oklahoma	15.9
	7	Arkansas	15.7
	8	Alabama	15.6
	9	New York	14.2
	10	Tennessee	14.0
	11	South Carolina	13.9
	12	Texas	13.7
	13	Georgia	13.6
	14	Michigan	13.5
	15	Ohio	13.3
	16	North Carolina	12.8
	17	Arizona	12.4
	18	Florida	12.3
	18	Indiana	12.3
	20	Oregon	12.2
	50-state average	12.2	
Bottom 25%	21	California	12.0
	21	Missouri	12.0
	21	Nevada	12.0
	21	Pennsylvania	12.0
	25	South Dakota	11.8
	26	Montana	11.7
	27	Illinois	11.6
	28	Iowa	11.3
	28	Wyoming	11.3
	30	Kansas	11.2
	31	Rhode Island	10.8
	32	Wisconsin	10.7
	33	Delaware	10.5
	33	Nebraska	10.5
	35	Alaska	10.4
	35	Maine	10.4
	35	Massachusetts	10.4
	38	Connecticut	10.3
	38	Washington	10.3
	40	Virginia	10.2
	41	Hawaii	10.1
	41	Idaho	10.1
	43	North Dakota	9.8
	44	New Jersey	9.7
	44	Vermont	9.7
	46	Maryland	9.5
	47	Colorado	9.3
	47	Minnesota	9.3
	49	Utah	9.0
	50	New Hampshire	7.2

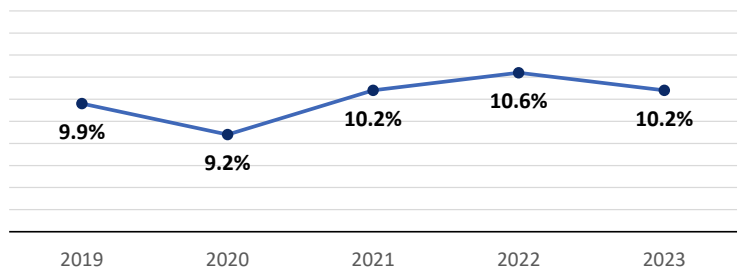


FAST FACTS

- From 2022 to 2023, the number of Virginians living in poverty decreased from 891,390 to 864,394.
- A person who lived in poverty resided in a household for which the total income was below the poverty threshold. The poverty threshold for 2023, as designated by the U.S. Census Bureau, was \$30,900 for a family of two adults and two children, and \$15,480 for an individual.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND

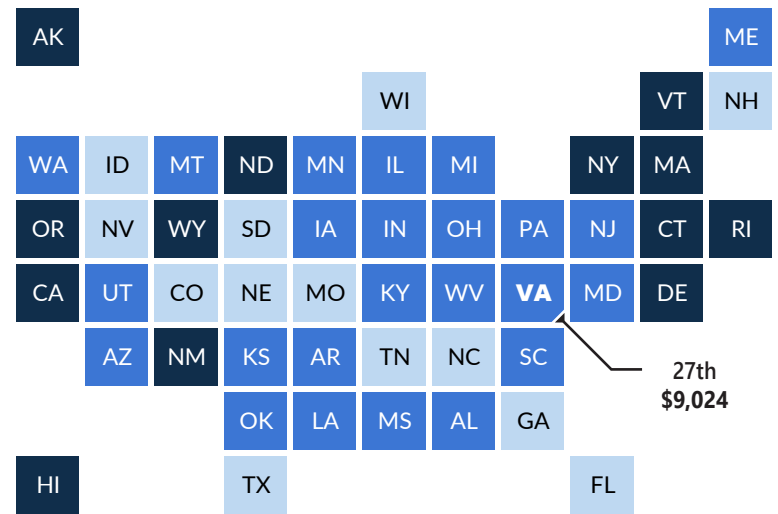


7

PER CAPITA STATE REVENUE

FY22

		\$	
Top 25%	1	New Mexico	16,652
	2	Alaska	15,580
	3	Vermont	14,935
	4	North Dakota	14,327
	5	Hawaii	13,627
	6	New York	13,575
	7	Wyoming	12,664
	8	Delaware	12,634
	9	California	11,987
	10	Massachusetts	11,696
	11	Oregon	11,317
	12	Rhode Island	11,126
	13	Connecticut	10,820
	14	Minnesota	10,610
	15	New Jersey	10,461
	16	West Virginia	9,990
	17	Kentucky	9,788
	50-state average	9,749	
Bottom 25%	18	Arkansas	9,745
	19	Maine	9,739
	20	Maryland	9,718
	21	Iowa	9,486
	22	Illinois	9,319
	23	Kansas	9,281
	24	Pennsylvania	9,240
	25	Montana	9,128
	26	Washington	9,061
	27	Virginia	9,024
	28	Utah	8,940
	29	Louisiana	8,817
	30	Michigan	8,793
	31	Indiana	8,786
	32	Mississippi	8,780
	33	Alabama	8,667
	34	Oklahoma	8,657
	35	South Carolina	8,625
	36	Arizona	8,342
	37	Ohio	8,327
	38	Wisconsin	8,322
	39	Nevada	7,898
	40	Nebraska	7,886
	41	Colorado	7,851
	42	Idaho	7,840
	43	North Carolina	7,825
	44	South Dakota	7,663
	45	New Hampshire	7,522
	46	Missouri	7,025
	47	Texas	6,877
	48	Tennessee	6,467
	49	Florida	6,076
	50	Georgia	5,945

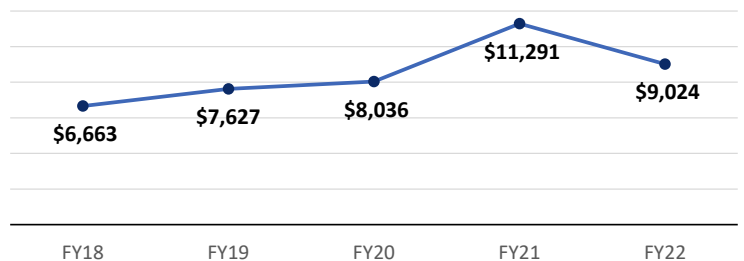


FAST FACTS

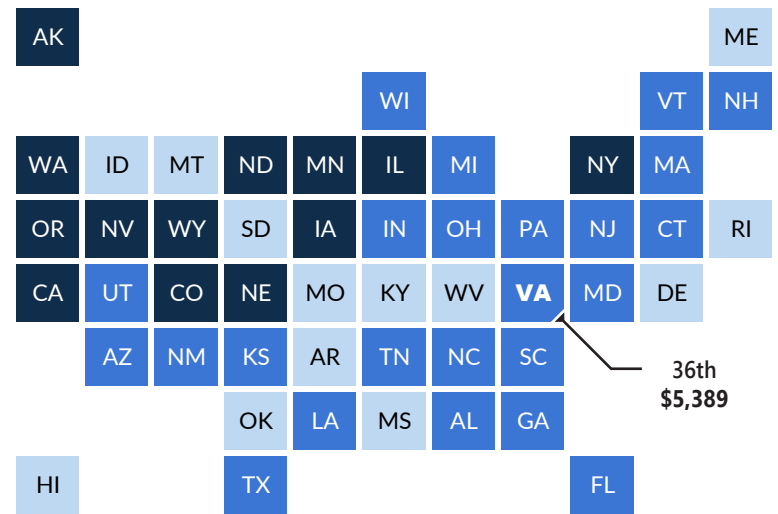
- In Virginia, per capita state revenue decreased 20.1% from FY21 to FY22, compared with an average decrease of 21.9% nationwide.
- State revenue increased significantly from FY20 to FY21 across many states, including Virginia, because of strong pension fund returns. These returns normalized in FY22, and state revenue declined as a result.
- Virginia's primary state government revenue sources in FY22 were taxes (47%), federal funds (27%), and sources such as fees and interest earnings (23%).

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



		\$	
Top 25%	1	New York	11,186
	2	California	10,662
	3	Wyoming	10,346
	4	Nebraska	9,123
	5	Washington	8,977
	6	Alaska	7,972
	7	Colorado	7,913
	8	Illinois	7,672
	9	North Dakota	7,460
	10	Oregon	7,156
	11	Iowa	7,082
	12	Minnesota	6,934
	13	Nevada	6,864
	14	Massachusetts	6,520
	15	New Jersey	6,461
	16	Maryland	6,415
	17	Utah	6,306
	18	Texas	6,299
	50-state average	6,260	
Bottom 25%	19	Kansas	6,226
	20	Pennsylvania	6,226
	21	Florida	6,019
	22	North Carolina	5,994
	23	Ohio	5,920
	24	Alabama	5,865
	25	Louisiana	5,864
	26	Georgia	5,862
	27	South Carolina	5,856
	28	Wisconsin	5,851
	29	Vermont	5,806
	30	Michigan	5,805
	31	New Mexico	5,782
	32	Indiana	5,725
	33	Tennessee	5,666
	34	Connecticut	5,645
	35	Arizona	5,504
	36	Virginia	5,389
	37	New Hampshire	5,327
	38	Missouri	5,301
	39	Mississippi	5,293
	40	South Dakota	5,195
	41	Rhode Island	5,075
	42	Maine	4,935
	43	Oklahoma	4,779
	44	Montana	4,663
	45	Delaware	4,657
	46	Idaho	4,655
	47	Kentucky	4,389
	48	Arkansas	4,308
	49	Hawaii	4,150
	50	West Virginia	3,915

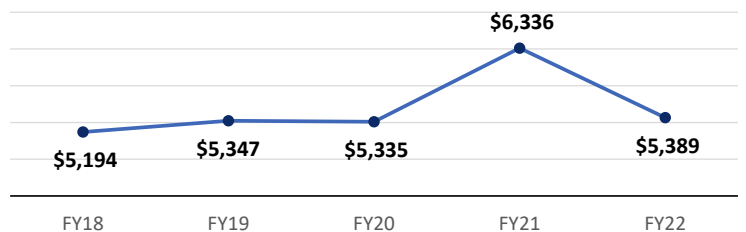


FAST FACTS

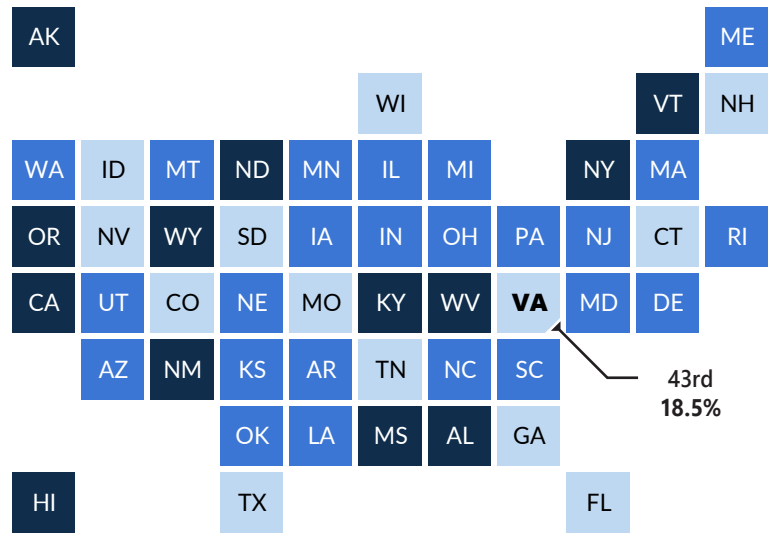
- Local governments' revenue collections in Virginia decreased from \$54.9 billion to \$46.8 billion from FY21 to FY22. This decrease was primarily due to a decrease in pension fund returns, which had increased significantly from FY20 to FY21 but normalized in FY22.
- In Virginia, the primary local government revenue sources in FY22 were taxes (48%), state transfers (26%), and sources such as fees and interest earnings (17%).
- Per capita local revenue would be \$5,279 without car tax relief from the state, as of FY22.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



		%	
Top 25%	1	New Mexico	37.6
	2	Alaska	31.0
	3	New York	29.0
	4	Hawaii	27.5
	5	Vermont	27.3
	6	North Dakota	26.3
	7	Mississippi	25.8
	8	Wyoming	25.6
	9	West Virginia	25.2
	10	Oregon	25.1
	11	Alabama	24.7
	12	California	24.6
	13	Kentucky	24.4
	14	Delaware	23.9
	15	South Carolina	23.8
	16	Louisiana	23.4
	17	Iowa	23.4
	18	Nebraska	23.1
	19	Rhode Island	22.8
	20	Utah	22.6
	50-state average	22.1	
Bottom 25%	21	Arkansas	22.0
	22	Ohio	21.6
	23	Kansas	21.5
	24	Maine	21.4
	25	Minnesota	21.4
	26	Indiana	21.2
	27	Illinois	21.2
	28	Michigan	21.0
	29	Oklahoma	20.7
	30	Arizona	20.5
	31	North Carolina	20.5
	32	Maryland	20.4
	33	Washington	20.4
	34	Pennsylvania	20.2
	35	Montana	19.9
	36	New Jersey	19.5
	37	Massachusetts	19.2
	38	Nevada	19.0
	39	Wisconsin	18.9
	40	Missouri	18.7
	41	Idaho	18.6
	42	Colorado	18.6
	43	Virginia	18.5
	44	Tennessee	18.4
	45	Texas	18.3
	46	Georgia	17.9
	47	Connecticut	17.5
	48	Florida	16.9
	49	South Dakota	16.6
	50	New Hampshire	15.2

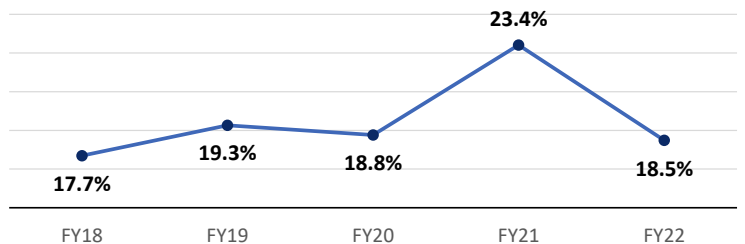


FAST FACTS

- Since 2004, Virginia has ranked among the lowest 25% of states for its state and local revenue as a percentage of personal income.
- State and local revenue as a percentage of personal income increased significantly from FY20 to FY21 across many states, including Virginia, because of pension fund returns. These returns normalized in FY22, and revenue as a percentage of personal income declined as a result.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

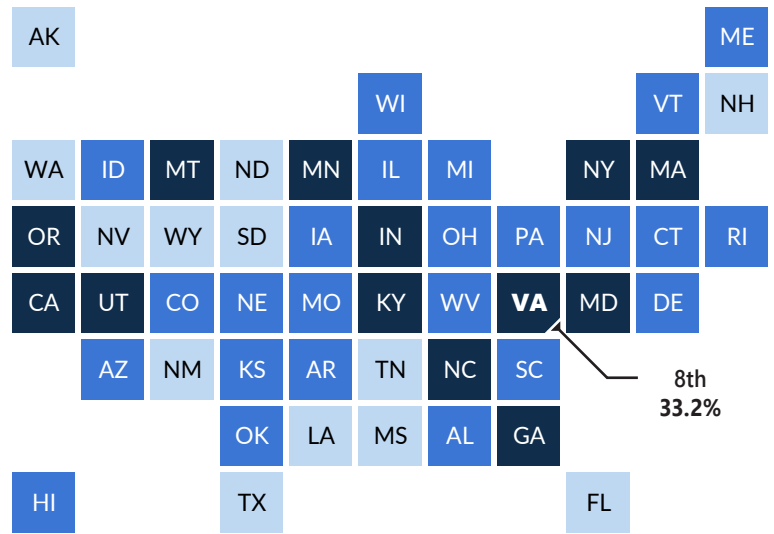
VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



10

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STATE & LOCAL TAX REVENUE FROM INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX FY22

		%	
Top 25%	1	Oregon	40.5
	2	Maryland	39.5
	3	Massachusetts	37.3
	4	Montana	36.7
	5	California	36.2
	6	New York	35.0
	7	Kentucky	34.0
	8	Virginia	33.2
	9	Indiana	32.9
	10	Minnesota	32.9
	11	Utah	32.2
	12	Georgia	32.0
	13	North Carolina	31.1
Bottom 25%	14	Delaware	30.9
	15	Missouri	30.6
	16	Connecticut	28.1
	17	Colorado	27.6
	18	Hawaii	27.4
	19	Pennsylvania	27.0
	20	West Virginia	26.4
	21	Ohio	26.3
	22	Idaho	26.1
	23	Alabama	26.0
	24	Kansas	26.0
	25	Maine	25.9
	26	South Carolina	25.9
	27	Wisconsin	25.6
	28	Michigan	25.6
	29	Rhode Island	25.2
	30	Iowa	24.9
	31	Nebraska	24.4
	32	Vermont	24.0
	33	New Jersey	23.7
	34	Arkansas	23.1
		50-state average	22.5
	35	Illinois	22.0
	36	Oklahoma	20.6
	37	Arizona	19.6
	38	Mississippi	18.1
	39	Louisiana	17.7
	40	New Mexico	13.2
	41	North Dakota	6.8
	42	New Hampshire	1.9
	43	Tennessee	0.0
	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	

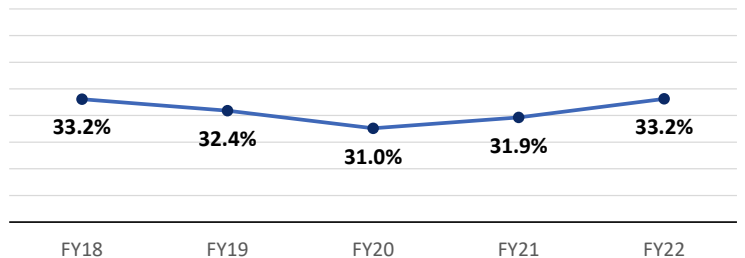


FAST FACTS

- Virginia's per capita individual income tax revenue increased from \$1,971 to \$2,274 from FY21 to FY22.
- Taxes comprised 50% of state and local government revenue nationwide in FY22 (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.

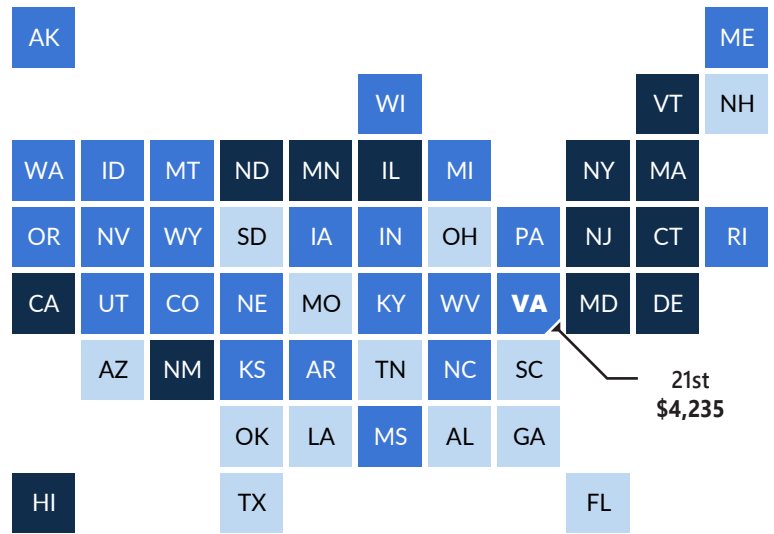
For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



FY22

		\$	
Top 25%	1	California	7,256
	2	Hawaii	7,142
	3	North Dakota	6,870
	4	Vermont	6,824
	5	New York	6,714
	6	Connecticut	6,311
	7	Massachusetts	6,229
	8	Delaware	6,190
	9	Minnesota	6,110
	10	New Mexico	5,767
	11	New Jersey	5,698
	12	Illinois	4,973
	13	Maryland	4,763
	14	Maine	4,635
	15	Washington	4,634
	16	Oregon	4,454
	17	Rhode Island	4,419
	50-state average	4,352	
Bottom 25%	18	Nevada	4,349
	19	Kansas	4,288
	20	Indiana	4,258
	21	Virginia	4,235
	22	Wyoming	4,197
	23	Arkansas	4,191
	24	Pennsylvania	4,140
	25	Montana	4,131
	26	Iowa	4,034
	27	Alaska	4,011
	28	Utah	3,990
	29	Idaho	3,976
	30	West Virginia	3,974
	31	Wisconsin	3,966
	32	Nebraska	3,799
	33	Colorado	3,782
	34	Michigan	3,693
	35	Kentucky	3,668
	36	North Carolina	3,598
	37	Mississippi	3,477
	38	Arizona	3,314
	39	Oklahoma	3,281
	40	Alabama	3,217
	41	Tennessee	3,213
	42	Ohio	3,179
	43	Louisiana	3,157
	44	Georgia	3,109
	45	South Carolina	3,057
	46	Missouri	2,734
	47	Texas	2,723
	48	South Dakota	2,721
	49	Florida	2,664
	50	New Hampshire	2,509

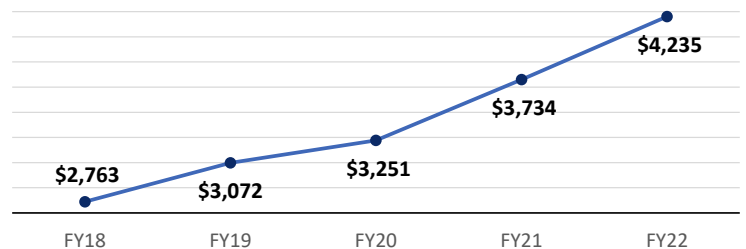


FAST FACTS

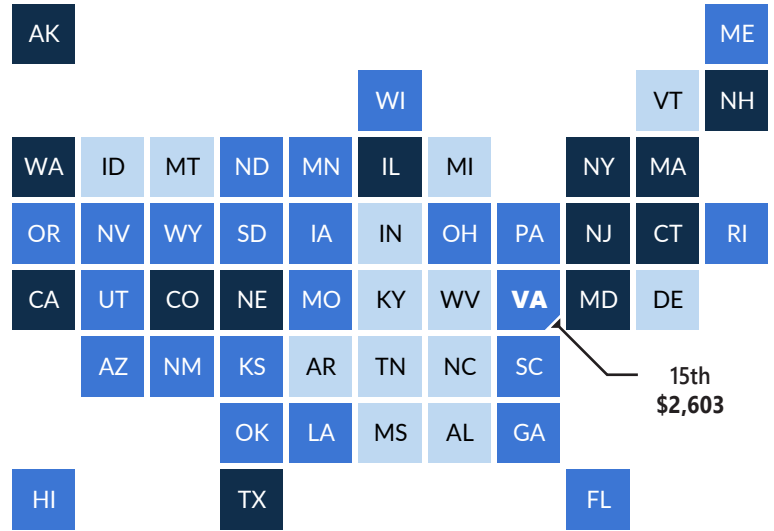
- Virginia state tax collections increased from \$32.3 billion to \$36.8 billion from FY21 to FY22.
- Virginia's primary state tax revenue sources in FY22 were individual income taxes (54%) and sales and gross receipts taxes (35%).

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



		\$	
Top 25%	1	New York	6,038
	2	New Jersey	3,690
	3	Colorado	3,470
	4	Connecticut	3,416
	5	New Hampshire	3,410
	6	Maryland	3,314
	7	Illinois	3,226
	8	Massachusetts	3,151
	9	California	3,090
	10	Nebraska	2,934
	11	Alaska	2,915
	12	Washington	2,783
	13	Texas	2,712
	14	Rhode Island	2,611
	15	Virginia	2,603
	16	Ohio	2,568
	17	Maine	2,558
	18	Pennsylvania	2,518
	19	Oregon	2,484
	20	Hawaii	2,390
	21	Louisiana	2,367
	22	Iowa	2,342
	23	South Dakota	2,333
		50-state average	2,321
	24	Utah	2,257
	25	Missouri	2,244
	26	Florida	2,219
	27	Georgia	2,128
	28	North Dakota	2,099
	29	Wyoming	2,058
	30	Kansas	2,041
	31	New Mexico	1,993
	32	Wisconsin	1,989
	33	South Carolina	1,955
	34	Minnesota	1,948
	35	Arizona	1,889
	36	Nevada	1,817
	37	Oklahoma	1,744
	38	North Carolina	1,708
	39	Montana	1,667
	40	Michigan	1,594
	41	Kentucky	1,558
	42	Indiana	1,508
	43	Tennessee	1,494
Bottom 25%	44	Alabama	1,494
	45	Delaware	1,452
	46	West Virginia	1,379
	47	Vermont	1,341
	48	Mississippi	1,300
	49	Idaho	1,158
	50	Arkansas	1,082

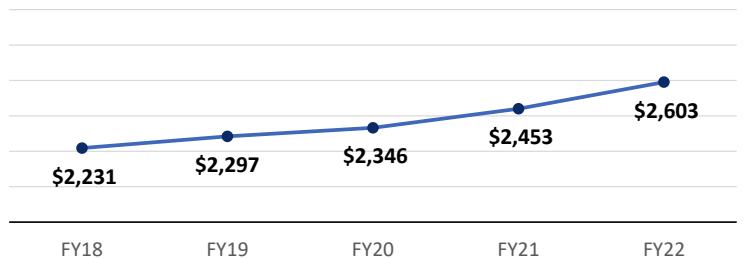


FAST FACTS

- Virginia local tax collections increased from \$21.2 billion to \$22.6 billion from FY21 to FY22.
- Virginia's primary local government tax revenue sources in FY22 were property taxes (77%) and sales and gross receipts taxes (15%).

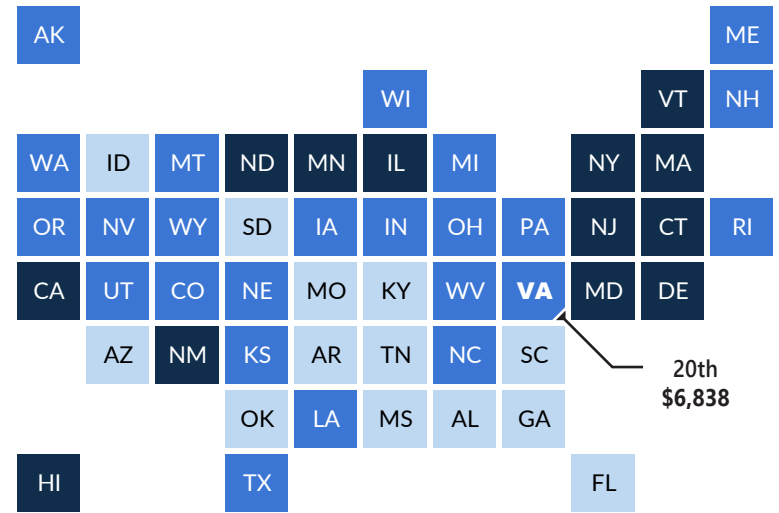
For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



FY22

		\$	
Top 25%	1	New York	12,751
	2	California	10,346
	3	Connecticut	9,727
	4	Hawaii	9,531
	5	New Jersey	9,389
	6	Massachusetts	9,380
	7	North Dakota	8,968
	8	Illinois	8,199
	9	Vermont	8,165
	10	Maryland	8,077
	11	Minnesota	8,058
	12	New Mexico	7,760
	13	Delaware	7,643
	14	Washington	7,417
	15	Colorado	7,252
	16	Maine	7,193
	17	Rhode Island	7,029
	18	Oregon	6,938
	19	Alaska	6,926
		20	Virginia
	21	Nebraska	6,733
		50-state average	6,673
Bottom 25%	22	Pennsylvania	6,658
	23	Iowa	6,377
	24	Kansas	6,329
	25	Wyoming	6,255
	26	Utah	6,247
	27	Nevada	6,166
	28	Wisconsin	5,955
	29	New Hampshire	5,920
	30	Montana	5,797
	31	Indiana	5,766
	32	Ohio	5,747
	33	Louisiana	5,524
	34	Texas	5,434
	35	West Virginia	5,352
	36	North Carolina	5,306
	37	Michigan	5,288
	38	Arkansas	5,273
	39	Georgia	5,238
	40	Kentucky	5,226
	41	Arizona	5,203
	42	Idaho	5,135
	43	South Dakota	5,053
	44	Oklahoma	5,026
	45	South Carolina	5,012
	46	Missouri	4,977
	47	Florida	4,883
	48	Mississippi	4,777
	49	Alabama	4,711
	50	Tennessee	4,707

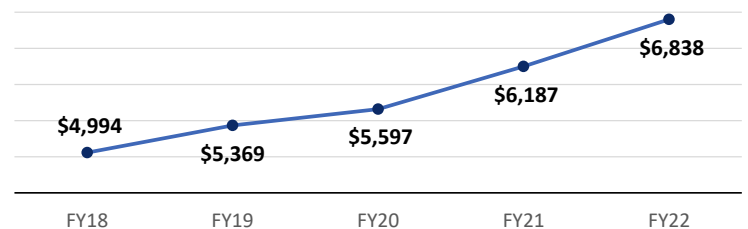


FAST FACTS

- Virginia's state and local tax collections increased from \$53.6 billion to \$59.4 billion from FY21 to FY22.
- Virginia's state and local taxes per capita increased 10.5% from FY21 to FY22, compared with an average nationwide increase of 13.2%.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND

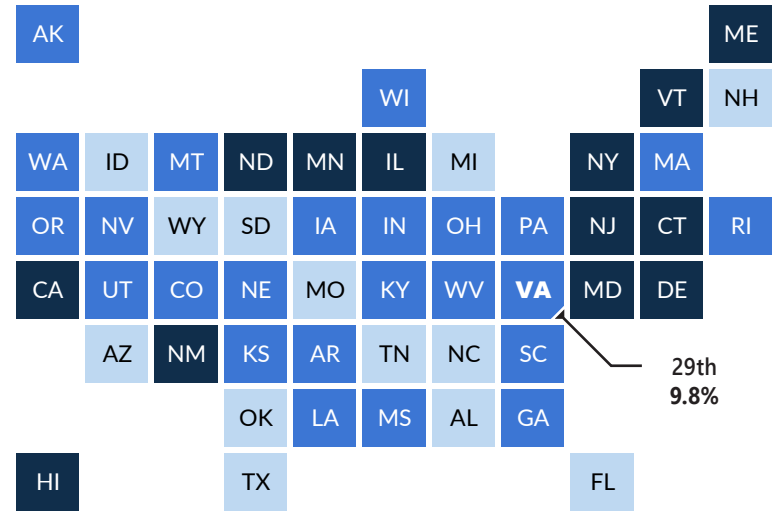


14

STATE & LOCAL TAXES AS PERCENTAGE OF PERSONAL INCOME

FY22

		%	
Top 25%	1	New York	16.5
	2	Hawaii	15.2
	3	New Mexico	14.6
	4	California	13.4
	5	Vermont	12.8
	6	North Dakota	12.6
	7	New Jersey	12.1
	8	Illinois	12.0
	9	Delaware	11.9
	10	Maine	11.7
	11	Minnesota	11.5
	12	Connecticut	11.4
	13	Maryland	11.3
	14	Rhode Island	10.9
	15	Massachusetts	10.9
	16	Oregon	10.8
	17	West Virginia	10.7
	18	Iowa	10.4
	50-state average	10.3	
Bottom 25%	19	Utah	10.3
	20	Pennsylvania	10.2
	21	Kansas	10.2
	22	Mississippi	10.1
	23	Nebraska	10.0
	24	Alaska	10.0
	25	Kentucky	9.9
	26	Louisiana	9.9
	27	Nevada	9.9
	28	Ohio	9.8
	29	Virginia	9.8
	30	Washington	9.8
	31	Indiana	9.8
	32	Wisconsin	9.6
	33	Arkansas	9.5
	34	Colorado	9.5
	35	Montana	9.4
	36	South Carolina	9.2
	37	Georgia	9.1
	38	Alabama	9.1
	39	Michigan	9.1
	40	North Carolina	9.0
	41	Idaho	9.0
	42	Arizona	8.8
	43	Oklahoma	8.7
	44	Texas	8.6
	45	Missouri	8.4
	46	Wyoming	8.2
	47	Tennessee	8.0
	48	New Hampshire	7.9
	49	Florida	7.6
	50	South Dakota	7.2

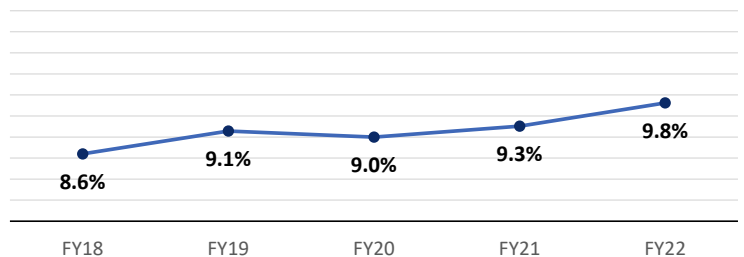


FAST FACTS

- Total personal income in Virginia increased from \$578.6 billion to \$605.0 billion from FY21 to FY22.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND

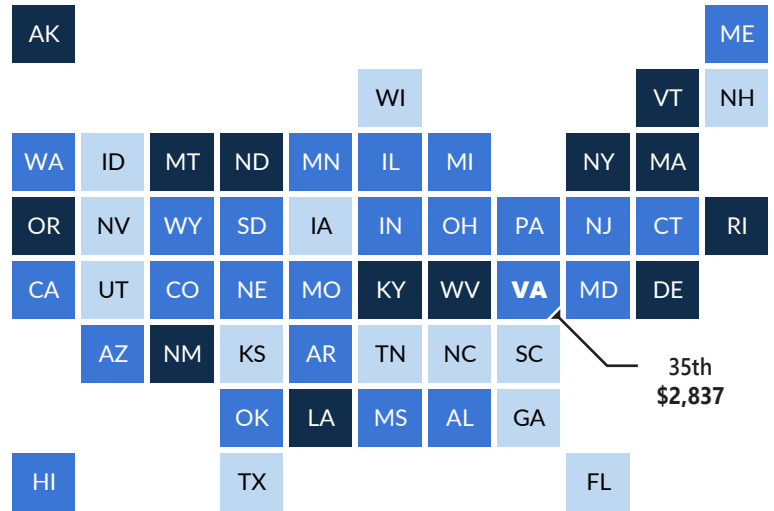


15

PER CAPITA FEDERAL GRANTS

Federal FY23

		\$	
Top 25%	1	Alaska	9,580
	2	Louisiana	5,730
	3	New Mexico	5,461
	4	Vermont	5,121
	5	West Virginia	4,803
	6	Rhode Island	4,795
	7	Kentucky	4,715
	8	New York	4,600
	9	Montana	4,546
	10	Massachusetts	4,359
	11	Oregon	4,294
	12	Delaware	4,228
	13	North Dakota	4,203
	14	Maine	4,091
	15	Connecticut	3,883
	16	Arkansas	3,873
	17	Hawaii	3,764
	18	Arizona	3,748
	19	Mississippi	3,730
	20	Washington	3,715
	21	Pennsylvania	3,712
	22	Maryland	3,712
	50-state average	3,595	
Bottom 25%	23	California	3,566
	24	Minnesota	3,518
	25	Missouri	3,466
	26	Oklahoma	3,374
	27	Wyoming	3,301
	28	Ohio	3,299
	29	South Dakota	3,235
	30	Indiana	3,195
	31	Michigan	2,998
	32	New Jersey	2,978
	33	Illinois	2,955
	34	Colorado	2,872
	35	Virginia	2,837
	36	Nebraska	2,830
	37	Alabama	2,829
	38	Iowa	2,808
	39	Wisconsin	2,762
	40	Idaho	2,746
	41	North Carolina	2,625
	42	New Hampshire	2,599
	43	Kansas	2,541
	44	Nevada	2,467
	45	Tennessee	2,379
	46	South Carolina	2,312
	47	Texas	2,298
	48	Georgia	2,239
	49	Utah	2,083
	50	Florida	1,989

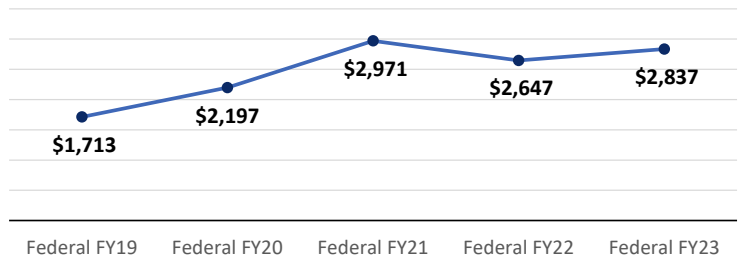


FAST FACTS

- Virginia received \$24.7 billion in federal grants in federal FY23, ranking 15th among states.
- The top three recipients of federal grants in Virginia in federal FY23 were the Department of Medical Assistance Services (which administers Medicaid), the Department of Education, and the Department of Transportation.
- Part of the large increase in per capita federal grant awards across states, including Virginia, in FFY20 and FFY21, was due to increased federal spending related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND

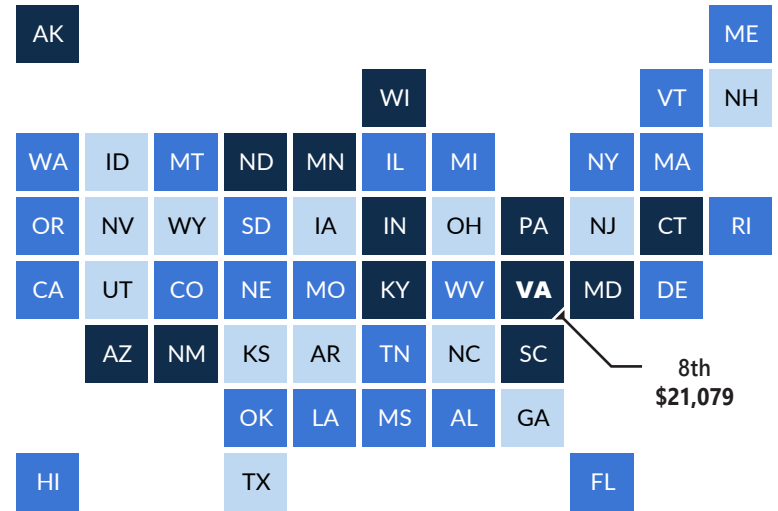


16

PER CAPITA FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

Federal FY23

		\$	
Top 25%	1	North Dakota	104,585
	2	Minnesota	37,323
	3	Kentucky	35,191
	4	Connecticut	33,614
	5	Indiana	26,774
	6	South Carolina	22,912
	7	Alaska	22,157
	8	Virginia	21,079
	9	Pennsylvania	19,768
	10	New Mexico	17,991
	11	Wisconsin	17,542
	50-state average	16,121	
Bottom 25%	12	Maryland	15,875
	13	Arizona	14,838
	14	Tennessee	14,435
	15	Maine	14,373
	16	Missouri	13,928
	17	Massachusetts	13,568
	18	Hawaii	13,112
	19	Louisiana	12,922
	20	West Virginia	12,871
	21	Mississippi	12,831
	22	Rhode Island	12,706
	23	Illinois	12,575
	24	Oregon	12,322
	25	Vermont	12,298
	26	Florida	12,274
	27	New York	12,259
	28	Alabama	11,752
	29	Nebraska	11,621
	30	Montana	11,591
	31	Michigan	11,221
	32	Oklahoma	11,090
	33	Washington	10,899
	34	California	10,884
	35	Delaware	10,669
	36	South Dakota	10,663
	37	Colorado	10,443
	38	Arkansas	10,378
	39	New Hampshire	10,315
	40	Wyoming	10,146
	41	Idaho	9,921
	42	Ohio	9,908
	43	Iowa	9,631
	44	Texas	9,622
	45	New Jersey	9,307
	46	North Carolina	9,303
	47	Nevada	9,144
	48	Kansas	9,125
	49	Georgia	8,407
	50	Utah	7,867

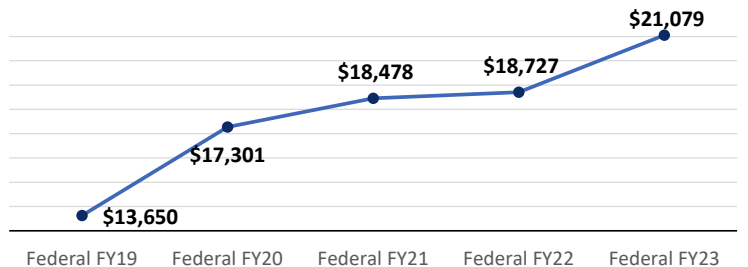


FAST FACTS

- Total federal expenditures in Virginia were \$183.7 billion in federal FY23. Virginia ranks 8th on this measure.
- Virginia was the highest recipient of federal contract awards in federal FY23, with approximately \$106.2 billion in contracts, of which about \$44.6 billion was with the U.S. Department of Defense.
- Part of the large increase in per capita federal expenditures across states, including Virginia, in FFY20 and FFY21, was due to increased federal spending related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND

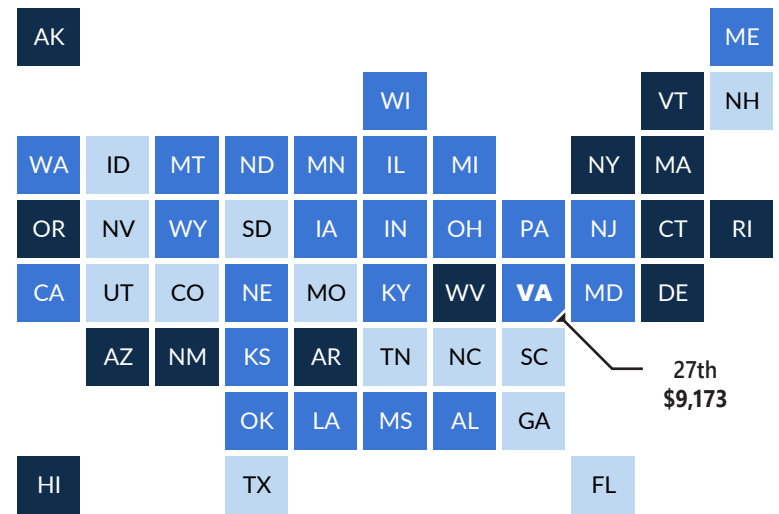


17

PER CAPITA STATE EXPENDITURES

FY23

		\$	
Top 25%	1	Alaska	21,576
	2	Delaware	14,989
	3	Arizona	14,976
	4	Hawaii	13,400
	5	West Virginia	13,111
	6	Oregon	12,737
	7	New Mexico	12,473
	8	Vermont	12,191
	9	Connecticut	11,769
	10	Rhode Island	11,657
	11	Massachusetts	11,570
	12	New York	11,265
	13	Arkansas	11,009
	14	Kentucky	10,967
	15	Maryland	10,958
	16	California	10,619
	17	Wisconsin	10,576
	18	North Dakota	10,511
	19	Illinois	9,656
	50-state average	9,461	
Bottom 25%	20	Minnesota	9,435
	21	Louisiana	9,406
	22	New Jersey	9,381
	23	Washington	9,356
	24	Maine	9,321
	25	Montana	9,245
	26	Iowa	9,225
	27	Virginia	9,173
	28	Wyoming	9,165
	29	Pennsylvania	8,765
	30	Nebraska	8,698
	31	Kansas	8,254
	32	Michigan	8,124
	33	Mississippi	8,067
	34	Alabama	7,938
	35	Ohio	7,923
	36	Indiana	7,806
	37	Oklahoma	7,225
	38	South Carolina	7,212
	39	Utah	6,863
	40	Georgia	6,813
	41	Tennessee	6,772
	42	South Dakota	6,635
	43	Colorado	6,441
	44	Idaho	6,352
	45	Missouri	6,160
	46	New Hampshire	5,928
	47	North Carolina	5,850
	48	Nevada	5,726
	49	Florida	5,266
	50	Texas	4,495

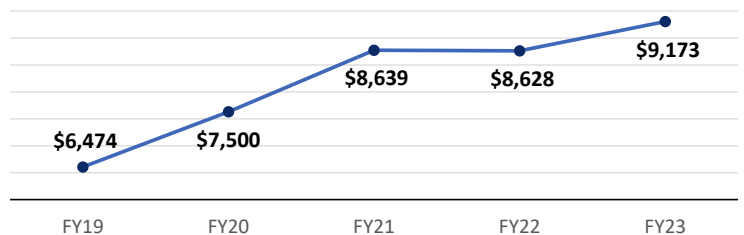


FAST FACTS

- Virginia's total state expenditures increased from \$74.9 billion to \$80.0 billion from FY22 to FY23.
- Nationwide, total state expenditures were \$2.9 trillion in FY23, an increase of \$110.3 billion from FY22.
- Excluding \$950 million in car tax relief, Virginia's per capita state expenditures were approximately \$9,064 in FY23.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

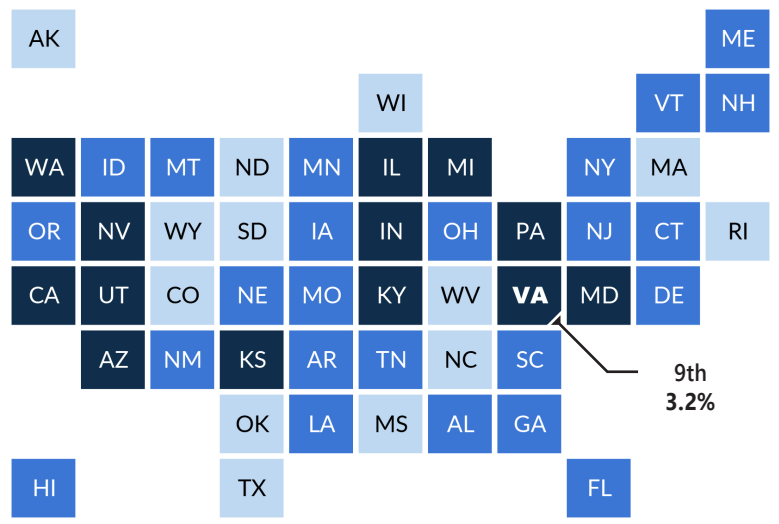
VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



FY14–FY23

		%	
Top 25%	1	Arizona	18.8
	2	Illinois	6.5
	3	California	5.3
	4	Indiana	5.2
	5	Washington	4.4
	6	Maryland	3.7
	7	Nevada	3.7
	8	Kentucky	3.3
	9	Virginia	3.2
	10	Utah	3.2
	11	Pennsylvania	3.0
	12	Kansas	2.9
	13	Michigan	2.9
	14	Missouri	2.8
	15	New York	2.8
	16	New Mexico	2.8
	17	Louisiana	2.7
	18	Georgia	2.5
	19	South Carolina	2.5
	20	Minnesota	2.5
	21	New Jersey	2.4
	22	Oregon	2.4
	23	Nebraska	2.3
	24	Alabama	2.2
	50-state average	2.2	
Bottom 25%	25	New Hampshire	2.2
	26	Florida	2.2
	27	Maine	2.1
	28	Montana	2.1
	29	Idaho	1.9
	30	Hawaii	1.9
	31	Ohio	1.9
	32	Delaware	1.5
	33	Connecticut	1.4
	34	Vermont	1.4
	35	Tennessee	1.4
	36	Arkansas	1.3
	37	Iowa	1.1
	38	Alaska	0.9
	39	Massachusetts	0.9
	40	Rhode Island	0.8
	41	South Dakota	0.8
	42	Wisconsin	0.6
	43	North Carolina	0.3
	44	Mississippi	0.1
	45	Oklahoma	-0.3
	46	North Dakota	-0.9
	47	Texas	-1.6
	48	Colorado	-1.6
	49	West Virginia	-2.3
	50	Wyoming	-5.1

Adjusted for inflation and population growth.



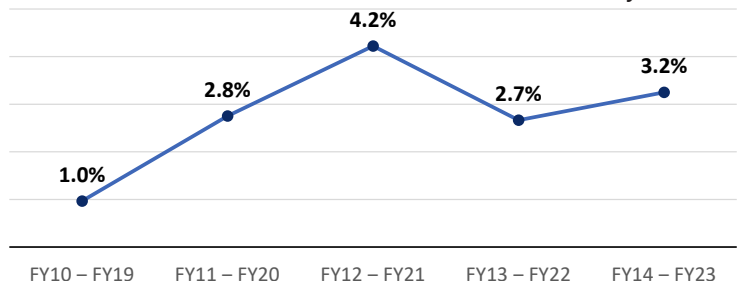
FAST FACTS

- Figures in this comparison are adjusted for inflation (28.7%) and population growth (4.8% in Virginia) over the FY14–FY23 period and include capital spending.
- Virginia’s total state expenditures, not adjusted for inflation and population, increased 7.4% annually from FY14 to FY23, compared with an average annual increase of 8.3% nationwide.

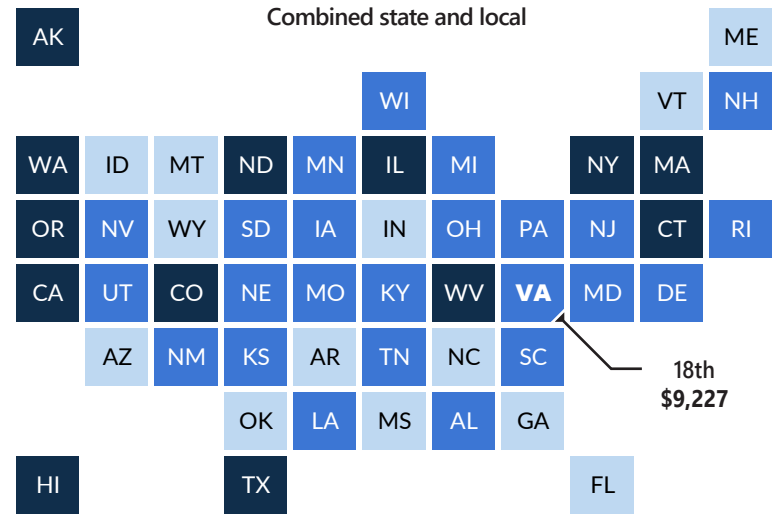
For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND

Average annual growth rates over 10 years



		State (\$)	Local (\$)	State & local (\$)	
Top 25%	1	New York	7,820	10,119	17,939
	2	California	4,087	10,223	14,310
	3	Hawaii	8,283	5,897	14,181
	4	West Virginia	11,281	1,922	13,203
	5	Massachusetts	9,388	3,556	12,944
	6	Colorado	3,516	9,204	12,720
	7	Connecticut	9,171	3,431	12,602
	8	Washington	3,786	7,899	11,685
	9	Alaska	7,491	4,113	11,604
	10	Texas	2,125	8,763	10,888
	11	North Dakota	4,554	6,258	10,813
	12	Illinois	3,322	7,319	10,641
	13	Oregon	3,451	6,642	10,093
	14	Maryland	4,124	5,748	9,872
	15	Kentucky	2,241	7,251	9,492
	16	New Jersey	6,228	3,192	9,420
	17	Wisconsin	4,014	5,231	9,245
	18	Virginia	3,759	5,468	9,227
	19	Minnesota	3,105	5,880	8,985
	20	Pennsylvania	3,665	5,192	8,858
	21	Nebraska	1,390	7,167	8,557
	22	Rhode Island	5,656	2,738	8,393
		50-state average	3,572	4,690	8,262
	23	Kansas	2,592	5,269	7,861
	24	Nevada	1,182	6,207	7,389
	25	New Hampshire	5,304	2,059	7,363
	26	South Dakota	4,341	2,986	7,327
	27	South Carolina	2,858	4,338	7,196
	28	Delaware	4,015	3,174	7,189
	29	Iowa	2,158	4,973	7,131
	30	Michigan	2,607	4,521	7,128
	31	Louisiana	3,601	3,015	6,616
	32	Utah	1,802	4,766	6,568
	33	Tennessee	1,148	5,132	6,281
	34	Alabama	2,220	3,954	6,175
	35	Ohio	2,830	3,306	6,136
	36	New Mexico	3,081	2,927	6,008
Bottom 25%	37	Missouri	1,138	4,733	5,871
	38	Arkansas	2,497	3,317	5,815
	39	Vermont	3,986	1,825	5,811
	40	Indiana	1,241	4,491	5,732
	41	Florida	1,004	4,699	5,703
	42	Georgia	1,267	4,293	5,560
	43	Maine	2,807	2,726	5,533
	44	Montana	2,606	2,815	5,421
	45	Oklahoma	2,512	2,843	5,354
	46	Arizona	953	4,195	5,148
	47	Mississippi	2,543	2,452	4,994
	48	North Carolina	1,317	2,974	4,290
	49	Wyoming	2,054	1,853	3,907
	50	Idaho	479	1,421	1,901

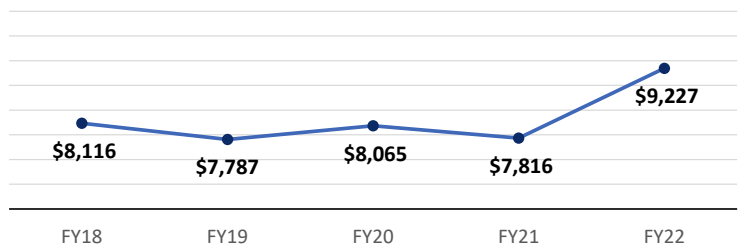


FAST FACTS

- Virginia's total state and local debt outstanding increased 18.4% from FY21 to FY22, compared with a decrease of 5.4% nationwide (including the District of Columbia).

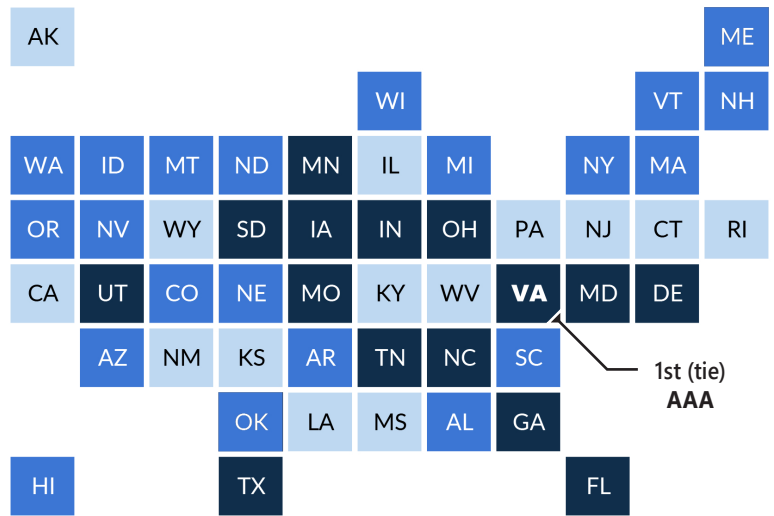
For sources and additional information, see back pages.

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 Ohio	AAA	Aaa	AAA
	1 South Dakota*	AAA	Aaa	AAA
	1 Tennessee	AAA	Aaa	AAA
	1 Texas	AAA	Aaa	AAA
	1 Utah	AAA	Aaa	AAA
	Bottom 25%	16 Idaho*	AA+	Aaa
16 South Carolina		AA+	Aaa	AAA
18 Nebraska*		AAA	Aa1	--
19 Washington		AA+	Aaa	AA+
20 Massachusetts		AA+	Aa1	AA+
20 Montana		--	Aa1	AA+
20 Nevada		AA+	Aa1	AA+
20 New Hampshire		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+
29 Alabama		AA	Aa1	AA+
29 Michigan		AA	Aa1	AA+
31 Arizona*		AA	Aa1	--
31 Arkansas		AA	Aa1	--
31 Colorado*		AA	Aa1	--
34 Hawaii		AA+	Aa2	AA
34 Maine		AA	Aa1	AA
34 Oklahoma	AA	Aa1	AA	
37 Mississippi	AA	Aa2	AA	
37 New Mexico	AA	Aa2	--	
37 Rhode Island	AA	Aa2	AA	
37 Wyoming*	AA	--	--	
41 California	AA-	Aa2	AA	
41 Kansas*	AA-	Aa2	AA	
41 Louisiana	AA	Aa2	AA-	
41 West Virginia	AA-	Aa2	AA	
45 Kentucky*	A+	Aa2	AA	
45 Pennsylvania	A+	Aa2	AA	
47 Alaska	AA	Aa3	A+	
47 Connecticut	AA-	Aa3	AA-	
49 New Jersey	A	A1	A+	
50 Illinois	A-	A3	A-	

*States with no outstanding general obligation debt.



FAST FACTS

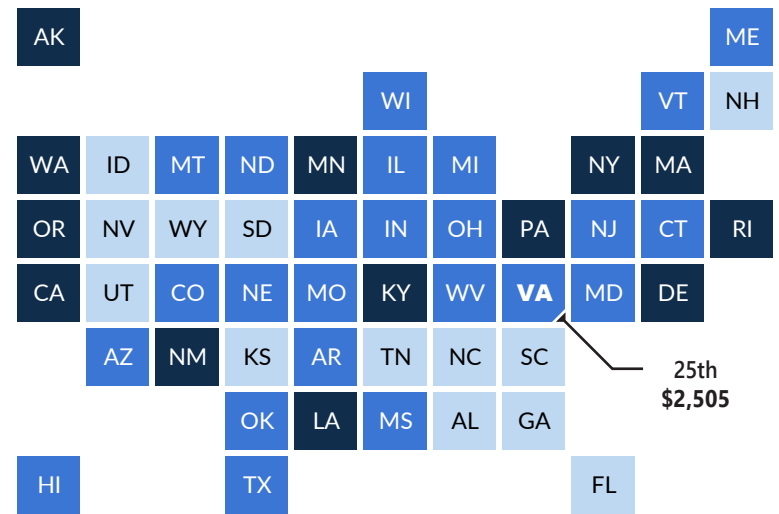
- Virginia has maintained a AAA rating since 1938, longer than any other state.
- Average bond ratings increased for eight states and did not decrease for any states from December 2023 to December 2024.

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	5,000
	2	New Mexico	3,843
	3	Washington	3,737
	4	Kentucky	3,606
	5	Louisiana	3,583
	6	Oregon	3,496
	7	Alaska	3,491
	8	Pennsylvania	3,394
	9	Massachusetts	3,343
	10	Delaware	3,240
	11	Minnesota	3,225
	12	California	3,184
	13	Rhode Island	3,163
	14	West Virginia	3,092
	15	Vermont	3,089
	16	Maine	2,997
	17	Arizona	2,985
	18	Connecticut	2,882
	19	Arkansas	2,817
	20	Maryland	2,749
	21	Ohio	2,703
	22	Missouri	2,573
	23	Illinois	2,572
	24	Indiana	2,528
	50-state average	2,523	
	25	Virginia	2,505
Bottom 25%	26	New Jersey	2,439
	27	Oklahoma	2,361
	28	Michigan	2,328
	29	Colorado	2,205
	30	Mississippi	2,159
	31	Iowa	2,159
	32	Hawaii	2,121
	33	Montana	2,086
	34	Wisconsin	2,042
	35	North Dakota	1,944
	36	Nebraska	1,904
	37	Texas	1,878
	38	Idaho	1,822
	39	North Carolina	1,794
	40	Kansas	1,776
	41	Tennessee	1,763
	42	Nevada	1,755
	43	New Hampshire	1,754
	44	South Carolina	1,659
	45	Alabama	1,542
	46	Florida	1,532
	47	Georgia	1,451
	48	Utah	1,336
	49	South Dakota	1,293
	50	Wyoming	1,242

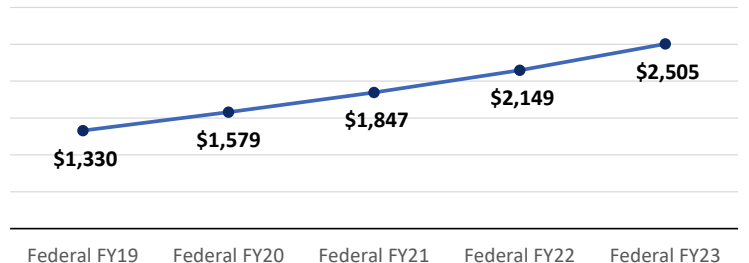


FAST FACTS

- Virginia's total Medicaid expenditures increased from \$18.7 billion to \$21.8 billion from federal FY22 to federal FY23 and were paid with 67% federal and 33% state funds in federal FY23.
- 23.0% of Virginia's population was enrolled in Medicaid in federal FY23, ranking Virginia 38th 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.

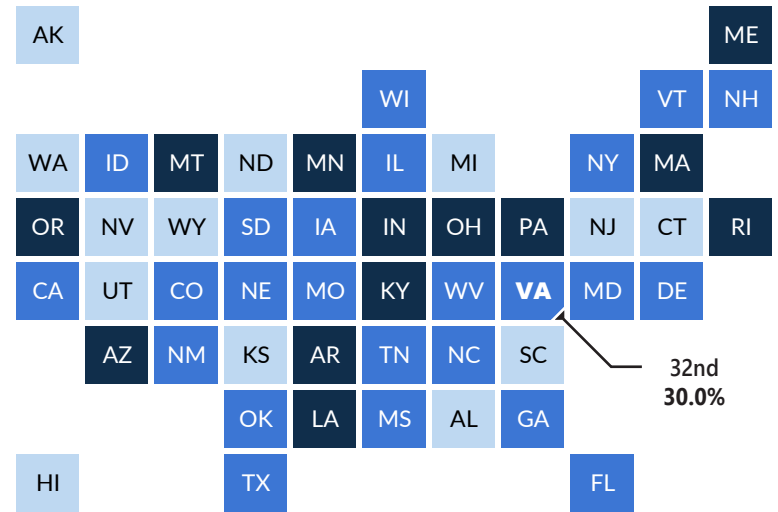
For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STATE EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE FY22

		%	
Top 25%	1	Arizona	46.8
	2	Massachusetts	41.6
	3	Kentucky	41.2
	4	Louisiana	40.1
	5	Indiana	39.4
	6	Ohio	39.4
	7	Maine	38.7
	8	Minnesota	37.6
	9	Oregon	36.5
	10	Rhode Island	36.0
	11	Pennsylvania	35.8
	12	Arkansas	35.5
	13	Montana	35.5
Bottom 25%	14	West Virginia	35.2
	15	Tennessee	34.8
	16	New York	34.8
	17	Maryland	33.5
	18	Florida	33.5
	19	New Mexico	33.5
	20	Idaho	33.1
	21	Oklahoma	32.8
	22	Texas	32.5
	23	California	32.0
	24	Missouri	31.9
	25	Iowa	31.8
	26	Nebraska	31.5
		50-state average	31.2
	27	Colorado	31.0
	28	Wisconsin	31.0
	29	Illinois	30.9
	30	New Hampshire	30.9
	31	Mississippi	30.1
	32	Virginia	30.0
	33	Delaware	29.2
	34	Georgia	28.2
	35	North Carolina	27.9
	36	South Dakota	27.5
	37	Vermont	27.1
	38	New Jersey	27.1
	39	Nevada	26.8
	40	Alaska	26.4
	41	Hawaii	25.9
	42	Kansas	25.4
	43	Michigan	25.2
	44	South Carolina	25.0
	45	Washington	24.1
	46	Alabama	23.2
	47	Utah	22.6
	48	North Dakota	22.0
	49	Wyoming	16.9
50	Connecticut	12.5	

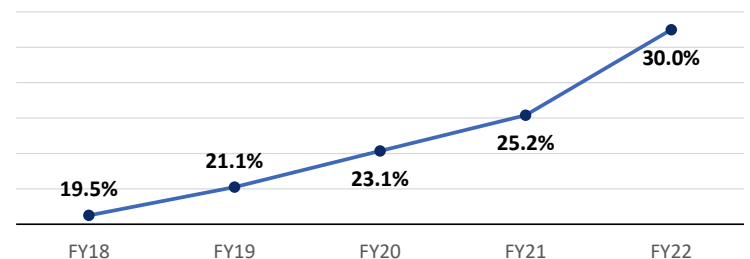


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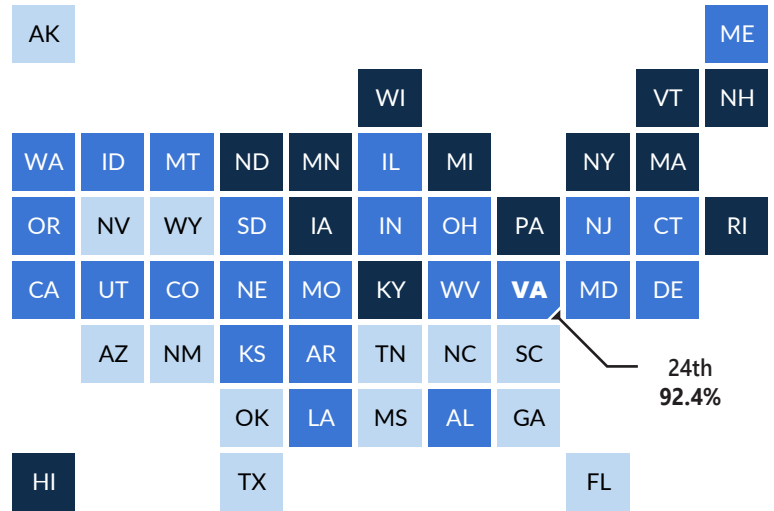
- Virginia's per capita expenditure for public assistance increased from \$2,057 to \$2,458 from FY21 to FY22.
- In FY22, about 87% of Virginia's public assistance expenditures were state and federal spending on Medicaid.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



		%	
Top 25%	1	Massachusetts	97.0
	2	Hawaii	96.0
	3	Vermont	95.7
	4	Minnesota	95.0
	5	North Dakota	94.7
	6	Rhode Island	94.6
	7	Michigan	94.5
	8	New York	94.2
	9	New Hampshire	94.1
	9	Wisconsin	94.1
	11	Iowa	94.0
	12	Kentucky	93.5
	13	Pennsylvania	93.4
	14	Oregon	93.3
	15	Connecticut	93.1
	16	Nebraska	92.8
	17	Illinois	92.7
	18	California	92.6
	18	Maryland	92.6
	18	Ohio	92.6
	18	Washington	92.6
	22	Maine	92.5
22	West Virginia	92.5	
	24	Virginia	92.4
	25	Colorado	92.1
	26	Delaware	92.0
	27	Indiana	91.8
	27	Louisiana	91.8
	29	New Jersey	91.5
		50-state average	91.3
	30	Utah	91.0
	31	Missouri	90.9
	32	Kansas	90.1
	33	South Dakota	90.0
	34	Alabama	89.7
	35	Montana	89.5
	36	Idaho	89.4
	37	Arkansas	89.3
	38	North Carolina	89.0
	39	New Mexico	88.9
	39	South Carolina	88.9
	39	Tennessee	88.9
	42	Alaska	88.1
	43	Arizona	87.9
	44	Mississippi	87.6
Bottom 25%	45	Nevada	87.2
	46	Wyoming	86.9
	47	Georgia	86.7
	48	Florida	86.6
	49	Oklahoma	86.5
	50	Texas	81.3

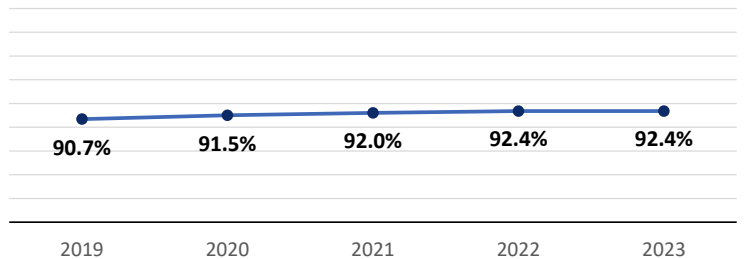


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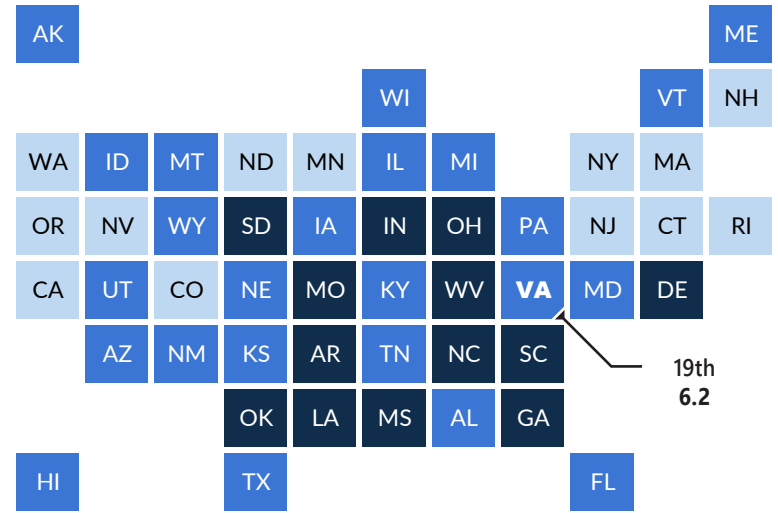
- The percentage of individuals under 65 covered by health insurance in Virginia did not change from 2022 to 2023, remaining at 92.4%.
- In 2023, 70.0% of Virginians under 65 years of age had private insurance through an employer or direct purchase; 17.3% had government health insurance in the form of Medicaid, Medicare, or military health care; and another 5.1% 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	9.1
	2	South Dakota	7.8
	3	Arkansas	7.7
	4	Delaware	7.5
	5	Louisiana	7.4
	6	West Virginia	7.3
	7	Indiana	7.2
	8	Ohio	7.1
	9	Georgia	7.1
	10	Oklahoma	6.9
	11	North Carolina	6.8
	12	Missouri	6.8
	13	South Carolina	6.8
	14	Alabama	6.7
	15	Alaska	6.6
	16	Tennessee	6.6
	17	Michigan	6.4
	18	Maine	6.4
		19	Virginia
	20	Arizona	6.2
	21	Maryland	6.0
	22	Florida	6.0
	23	New Mexico	5.9
	24	Nebraska	5.8
	25	Kansas	5.8
	26	Wisconsin	5.8
	27	Hawaii	5.8
		50-state average	5.8
	28	Kentucky	5.8
	29	Texas	5.7
	30	Pennsylvania	5.7
	31	Wyoming	5.6
	32	Illinois	5.6
	33	Idaho	5.3
	34	Iowa	5.2
	35	Utah	5.0
	36	Vermont	4.9
	37	Montana	4.7
Bottom 25%	38	Colorado	4.5
	39	Minnesota	4.5
	40	Nevada	4.5
	41	Oregon	4.5
	42	North Dakota	4.4
	43	Washington	4.3
	44	New York	4.3
	45	Connecticut	4.3
	46	California	4.1
	47	Rhode Island	3.9
	48	New Jersey	3.6
	49	New Hampshire	3.5
	50	Massachusetts	3.3

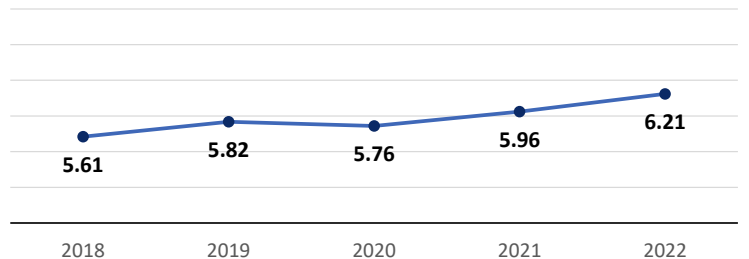


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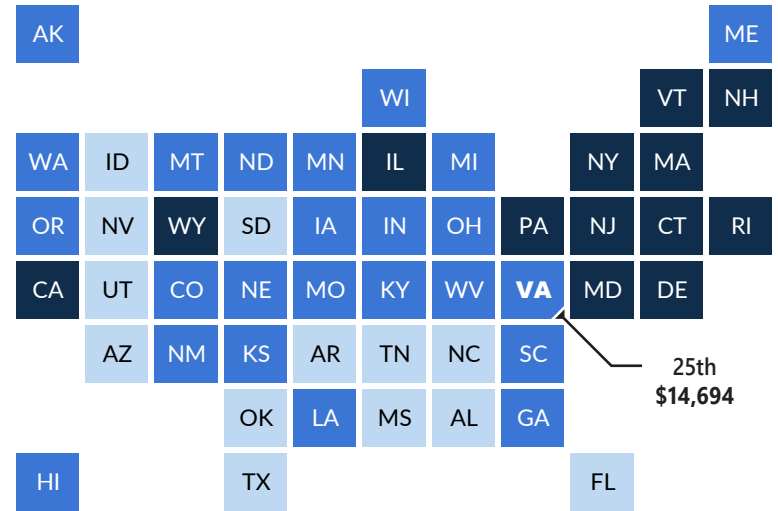
- In 2022, Virginia's white infant mortality rate was the lowest in the state at 4.7, compared with the Hispanic rate of 5.4 and the Black rate of 11.7.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



		\$	
Top 25%	1	New York	33,300
	2	New Jersey	26,871
	3	Connecticut	26,089
	4	Vermont	24,465
	5	Massachusetts	21,994
	6	Pennsylvania	21,822
	7	New Hampshire	20,735
	8	Illinois	20,587
	9	Rhode Island	20,102
	10	Wyoming	19,235
	11	Delaware	18,935
	12	Maryland	18,786
	13	California	18,701
	14	Maine	18,456
	15	Washington	17,805
	16	Hawaii	17,597
	17	Oregon	17,223
	18	Alaska	16,916
	19	Minnesota	16,599
	20	Michigan	16,255
	50-state average	15,905	
Bottom 25%	21	Ohio	15,776
	22	North Dakota	15,428
	23	Wisconsin	15,292
	24	Colorado	14,736
	25	Virginia	14,694
	26	Louisiana	14,573
	27	South Carolina	14,503
	28	Nebraska	14,370
	29	Kansas	14,320
	30	Iowa	14,162
	31	New Mexico	13,822
	32	Georgia	13,810
	33	Indiana	13,488
	34	Missouri	13,408
	35	Kentucky	13,019
	36	West Virginia	12,985
	37	Montana	12,498
	38	Nevada	12,071
	39	Texas	12,047
	40	Alabama	11,820
	41	Arkansas	11,355
	42	South Dakota	11,102
	43	Tennessee	11,032
	44	Florida	10,923
	45	Arizona	10,734
	46	North Carolina	10,711
	47	Oklahoma	10,526
	48	Utah	10,143
	49	Mississippi	10,007
	50	Idaho	9,444

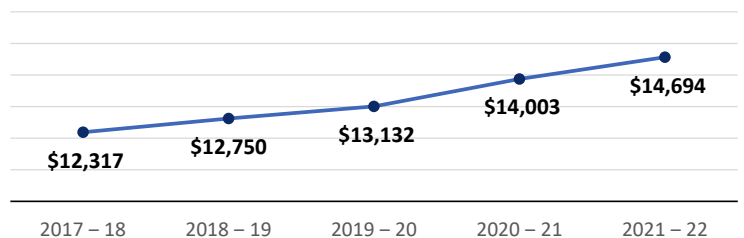


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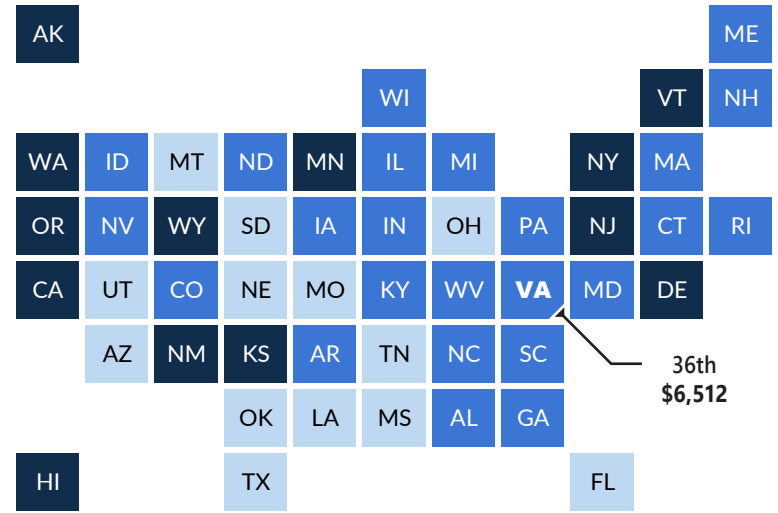
- Public school funding in Virginia came from local (48.9%), state (38.9%), and federal (12.2%) sources during the 2021-22 school year.
- From 2020-21 to 2021-22, per pupil public school funding in Virginia increased 8.6% (\$1,332 per pupil). Local spending increased 5.7% (\$442), state spending increased 4.0% (\$249), and federal spending increased 45.9% (\$641). (Federal K-12 spending increased 39% on average nationwide during this timeframe, largely because of COVID-19 pandemic-related funding.)

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



		\$	
Top 25%	1	Vermont	23,889
	2	Hawaii	17,436
	3	New Jersey	12,996
	4	New York	12,970
	5	Washington	12,848
	6	Alaska	12,341
	7	Delaware	12,158
	8	Wyoming	11,518
	9	California	11,462
	10	Minnesota	11,204
	11	New Mexico	10,820
	12	Kansas	10,377
	13	Oregon	10,209
	14	Massachusetts	10,208
	15	Michigan	10,138
	16	Connecticut	10,069
	17	Nevada	9,960
	18	Arkansas	9,553
	19	North Dakota	9,258
	20	Illinois	9,202
	21	Wisconsin	9,023
	22	Rhode Island	9,008
	23	Indiana	8,860
	24	Pennsylvania	8,844
	50-state average	8,796	
Bottom 25%	25	Maryland	8,596
	26	Maine	8,267
	27	Iowa	8,138
	28	Kentucky	7,677
	29	West Virginia	7,515
	30	North Carolina	7,505
	31	Alabama	7,415
	32	South Carolina	7,403
	33	Idaho	6,762
	34	New Hampshire	6,681
	35	Georgia	6,517
	36	Virginia	6,512
	37	Colorado	6,372
	38	Ohio	6,265
	39	Montana	6,256
	40	Louisiana	6,254
	41	Mississippi	5,719
	42	Utah	5,549
	43	Tennessee	5,516
	44	Missouri	5,483
	45	Arizona	5,482
	46	Oklahoma	5,452
	47	Nebraska	4,910
	48	Texas	4,561
	49	South Dakota	4,339
	50	Florida	4,285

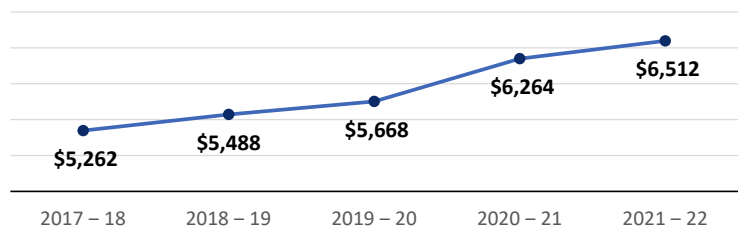


FAST FACTS

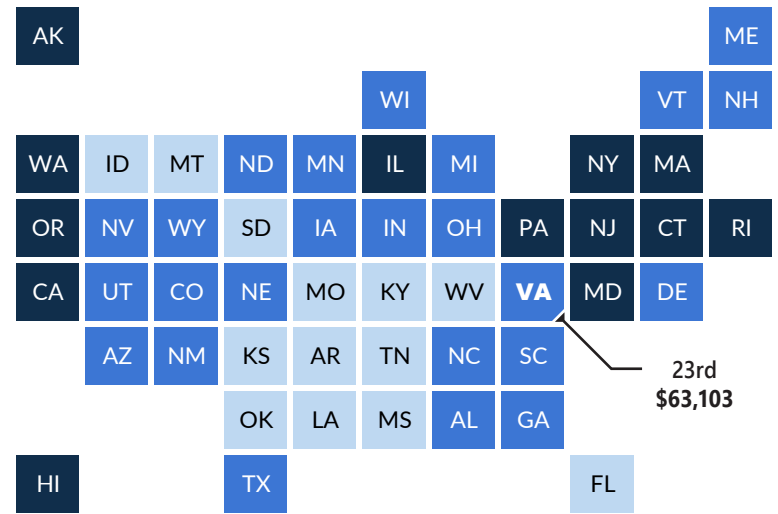
- State per pupil funding in Virginia increased 4.0% between 2020-21 and 2021-22, compared with an average increase of 3.9% nationwide.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



		\$	
Top 25%	1	California	95,160
	2	New York	92,696
	3	Massachusetts	92,307
	4	Washington	86,804
	5	Connecticut	83,400
	6	New Jersey	81,102
	7	Maryland	79,420
	8	Rhode Island	79,289
	9	Alaska	76,371
	10	Pennsylvania	74,945
	11	Illinois	73,916
	12	Oregon	72,476
	13	Hawaii	70,947
	14	Minnesota	70,005
	15	Delaware	68,787
	16	Michigan	67,011
	17	Vermont	66,536
	18	Ohio	66,390
	50-state average	65,277	
Bottom 25%	19	Georgia	64,461
	20	New Hampshire	64,169
	21	New Mexico	63,580
	22	Utah	63,481
	23	Virginia	63,103
	24	Wisconsin	62,524
	25	Wyoming	61,979
	26	Nevada	61,719
	27	Iowa	61,231
	28	Colorado	60,775
	29	Texas	60,716
	30	Alabama	60,441
	31	Arizona	60,275
	32	Maine	59,964
	33	Nebraska	58,763
	34	South Carolina	57,778
	35	Indiana	57,015
	36	North Dakota	56,792
	37	North Carolina	56,559
	38	Kansas	56,481
	39	Idaho	56,365
	40	Kentucky	56,296
	41	Montana	55,909
	42	Oklahoma	55,505
	43	Tennessee	55,369
	44	Arkansas	54,309
	45	Louisiana	54,248
	46	Missouri	53,999
	47	Mississippi	53,354
	48	South Dakota	53,153
	49	Florida	53,098
	50	West Virginia	52,870

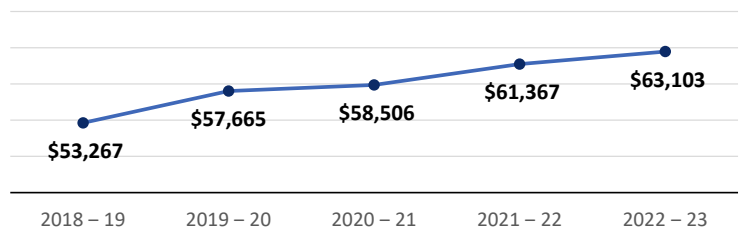


FAST FACTS

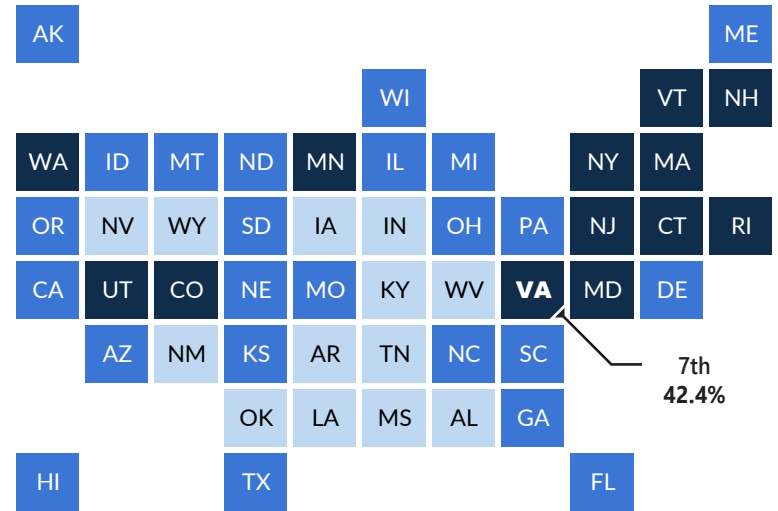
- The nationwide average salary for K-12 public school teachers was \$69,544 in 2022-23. The nationwide average was higher than the 50-state average because of differences in population: several states with higher teacher salaries, such as California and New York, also employ large numbers of teachers.
- Virginia had a student-teacher ratio of about 12:1 in 2022-23, compared with the nationwide average of 15:1.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



		%	
Top 25%	1	Massachusetts	47.8
	2	Colorado	46.4
	3	New Jersey	43.8
	4	Maryland	43.7
	4	Vermont	43.7
	6	Connecticut	42.9
	7	Virginia	42.4
	8	New Hampshire	40.7
	9	New York	40.6
	10	Washington	40.5
	11	Minnesota	40.0
	12	Rhode Island	39.0
	13	Utah	38.4
Bottom 25%	14	Illinois	38.3
	15	Oregon	37.7
	16	California	37.5
	17	Hawaii	37.0
	17	Maine	37.0
	19	North Carolina	36.8
	20	Delaware	36.5
	21	Kansas	35.8
	22	Georgia	35.4
	23	Nebraska	35.3
	23	Pennsylvania	35.3
		50-state average	35.2
	25	Florida	34.9
	26	Montana	34.6
	27	Texas	34.2
	28	Wisconsin	33.8
	29	North Dakota	33.6
	30	Arizona	33.5
	31	South Dakota	33.3
	32	Missouri	33.2
	33	South Carolina	32.9
	34	Michigan	32.7
	35	Alaska	32.2
	36	Idaho	32.1
	37	Ohio	32.0
	38	Tennessee	31.7
	39	New Mexico	31.6
	40	Iowa	31.5
	41	Wyoming	30.4
	42	Indiana	30.2
	43	Alabama	28.9
	44	Nevada	28.7
	44	Oklahoma	28.7
	46	Kentucky	27.8
	47	Louisiana	27.0
	48	Arkansas	26.2
	49	Mississippi	25.5
50	West Virginia	24.0	

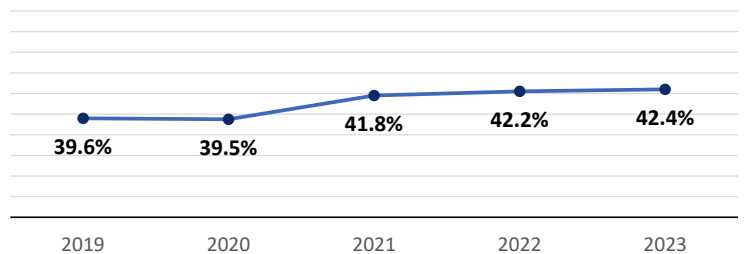


FAST FACTS

- In 2024, the six-year graduation rate for undergraduate students who enrolled at one of Virginia's public four-year institutions in fall 2018 was 66.9%.
- 91.4% of Virginians age 25 and older had completed a high school diploma or higher in 2023. Virginia ranks 25th on this measure.

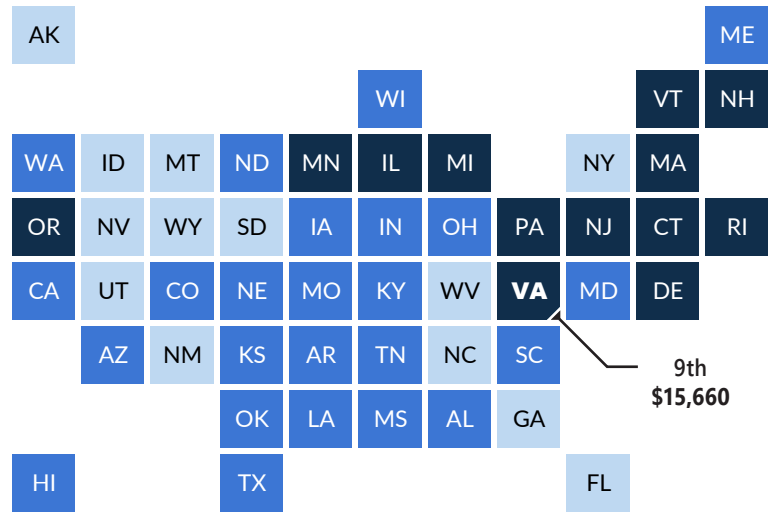
For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



AVERAGE ANNUAL IN-STATE TUITION & FEES AT PUBLIC 4-YEAR INSTITUTIONS 2024–25

		\$	
Top 25%	1	Vermont	17,490
	2	New Hampshire	17,360
	3	Connecticut	17,190
	4	New Jersey	17,050
	5	Pennsylvania	16,330
	6	Michigan	15,920
	7	Delaware	15,690
	7	Rhode Island	15,690
	9	Virginia	15,660
	10	Illinois	15,320
	11	Massachusetts	15,280
	12	Oregon	14,130
	13	Minnesota	13,860
	14	Ohio	13,430
	15	South Carolina	13,210
	16	Colorado	13,180
	17	Arizona	12,830
	18	Maine	12,360
	19	Missouri	12,350
	20	Alabama	12,220
	21	Kentucky	12,140
	22	Washington	11,850
	50-state average	11,772	
Bottom 25%	23	California	11,310
	23	Tennessee	11,310
	25	Texas	11,260
	26	Hawaii	11,180
	27	Maryland	11,160
	28	Iowa	10,870
	29	Indiana	10,640
	30	North Dakota	10,470
	31	Louisiana	10,360
	32	Kansas	10,290
	33	Wisconsin	10,130
	34	Arkansas	10,110
	35	Oklahoma	9,810
	36	Nebraska	9,730
	37	Mississippi	9,720
	38	West Virginia	9,590
	39	Nevada	9,370
	40	Alaska	9,270
	41	South Dakota	9,190
	42	New Mexico	9,150
	43	Idaho	8,860
	44	New York	8,730
	45	Georgia	8,520
	46	Montana	8,250
	47	Utah	8,000
	48	North Carolina	7,470
	49	Wyoming	6,960
	50	Florida	6,360

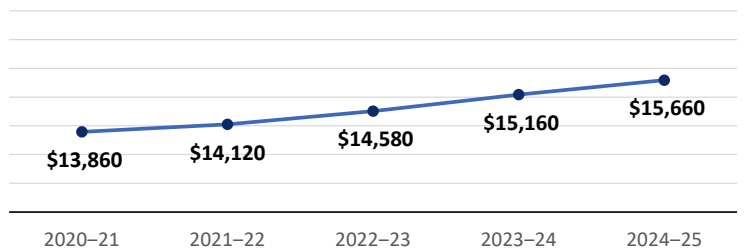


FAST FACTS

- Average tuition and fees at Virginia’s public four-year higher education institutions increased 2.5% from 2023–24 to 2024–25. (One of 15 institutions did not increase tuition and fees during this time.)
- Average tuition and fees at Virginia’s community colleges increased 3.0% from 2023–24 to 2024–25.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

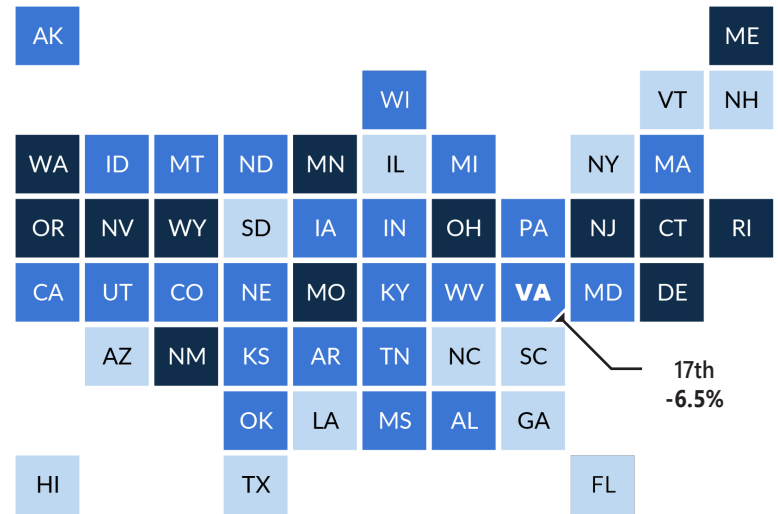
VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN IN-STATE TUITION & FEES AT PUBLIC 4-YEAR INSTITUTIONS 2019–20 to 2024–25

		%*	
Top 25%	1	Missouri	11.6
	2	Oregon	2.6
	3	Connecticut	2.5
	4	Wyoming	1.5
	5	New Mexico	0.2
	6	Rhode Island	-2.7
	7	Ohio	-3.5
	8	Delaware	-3.8
	9	Nevada	-3.9
	10	Maine	-4.4
	11	New Jersey	-4.6
	12	Washington	-4.7
	13	Minnesota	-5.0
Bottom 25%	14	Iowa	-5.6
	15	Colorado	-6.0
	16	Michigan	-6.0
	17	Virginia	-6.5
	18	California	-6.6
	19	Montana	-6.9
	20	West Virginia	-7.9
	21	Mississippi	-8.1
	22	North Dakota	-8.1
	23	Alaska	-8.4
		50-state average	-8.6
	24	Alabama	-8.9
	25	Arkansas	-9.0
	26	Utah	-9.0
	27	Kansas	-9.1
	28	Massachusetts	-9.2
	29	Wisconsin	-9.2
	30	Nebraska	-9.4
	31	Kentucky	-9.6
	32	Idaho	-9.8
	33	Maryland	-10.4
	34	Tennessee	-10.6
	35	Indiana	-10.6
	36	Oklahoma	-10.6
	37	Pennsylvania	-11.4
	38	Arizona	-12.1
	39	Illinois	-12.2
	40	Texas	-12.6
	41	Louisiana	-14.3
	42	New York	-16.1
	43	North Carolina	-16.3
	44	New Hampshire	-16.4
	45	South Dakota	-16.7
	46	Hawaii	-17.1
	47	Vermont	-17.2
	48	South Carolina	-17.7
	49	Florida	-18.6
50	Georgia	-21.1	

* Adjusted for inflation.



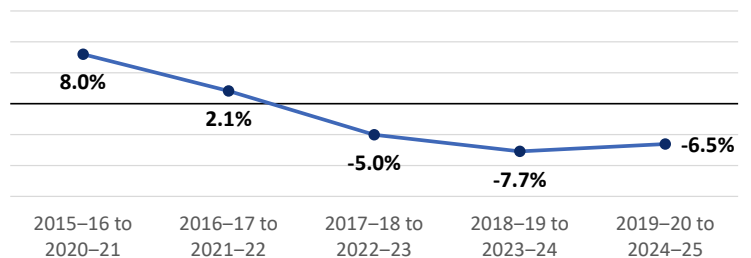
FAST FACTS

- Tuition and fees at Virginia’s public four-year higher education institutions increased 12.8%, not adjusted for inflation, between 2019–20 and 2024–25.
- Average expenses for a resident undergraduate at Virginia’s four-year institutions (tuition and fees plus room and board) for the 2024–25 academic year were equivalent to 43.3% of per capita disposable income.

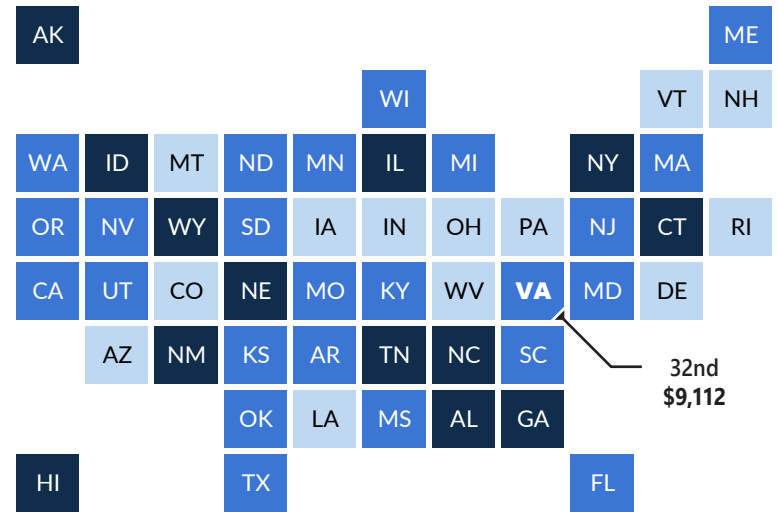
For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND

5-year rate changes



		\$	
Top 25%	1	Illinois	22,590
	2	New Mexico	21,953
	3	Alaska	20,160
	4	Wyoming	18,531
	5	Hawaii	16,672
	6	Tennessee	15,422
	7	Connecticut	14,862
	8	New York	14,816
	9	Alabama	14,549
	10	Georgia	13,911
	11	Nebraska	13,046
	12	North Carolina	12,961
	13	Idaho	12,655
	14	Massachusetts	11,972
	15	California	11,801
	16	Maryland	11,452
	17	Washington	11,233
	18	Utah	10,956
	50-state average	10,748	
Bottom 25%	19	Michigan	10,490
	20	Texas	10,335
	21	Kentucky	10,236
	22	Florida	10,029
	23	Arkansas	9,859
	23	Kansas	9,859
	25	Wisconsin	9,814
	26	Minnesota	9,746
	27	Missouri	9,688
	28	South Dakota	9,644
	29	New Jersey	9,635
	30	Maine	9,453
	31	Mississippi	9,159
	32	Virginia	9,112
	33	North Dakota	8,813
	34	Nevada	8,590
	35	Oklahoma	8,500
	36	Oregon	8,412
	37	South Carolina	7,728
	38	Ohio	7,669
	39	West Virginia	7,654
	40	Louisiana	7,628
	41	Pennsylvania	7,327
	42	Montana	7,213
	43	Indiana	7,201
	44	Arizona	7,103
	45	Iowa	6,981
	46	Rhode Island	6,900
	47	Delaware	6,816
	48	Colorado	6,603
	49	Vermont	5,649
	50	New Hampshire	3,990

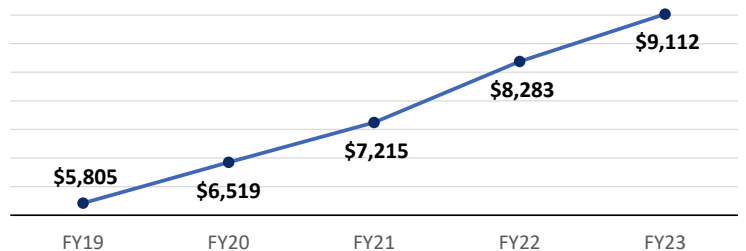


FAST FACTS

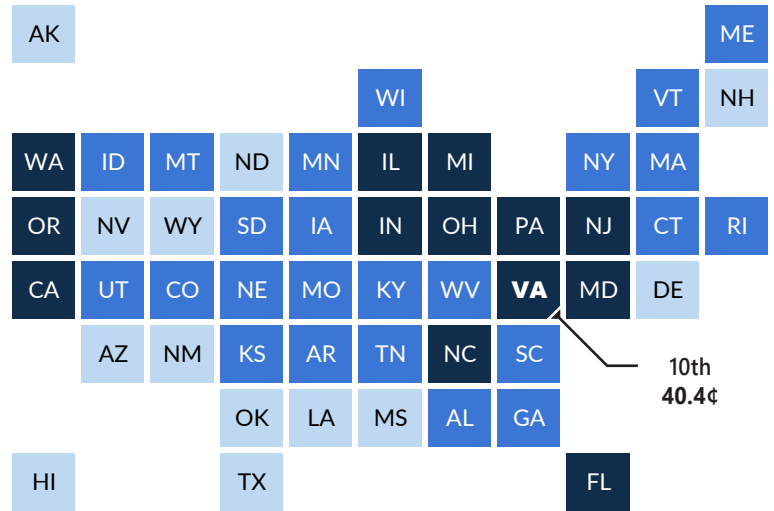
- Virginia's higher education appropriations per FTE student increased 34.4%, adjusted for inflation, between FY18 and FY23. This was the 10th largest percentage increase among the 50 states over that time period.
- In FY23, Virginia public institutions had an FTE enrollment of 289,778. Virginia ranked 11th on this measure.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



		¢ per gallon	
Top 25%	1	California	69.8
	2	Illinois	67.1
	3	Pennsylvania	58.7
	4	Indiana	56.1
	5	Washington	52.8
	6	Michigan	49.8
	7	Maryland	46.3
	8	New Jersey	42.4
	9	North Carolina	40.7
	10	Virginia	40.4
	11	Oregon	40.0
	12	Florida	38.6
	13	Ohio	38.5
	14	Rhode Island	38.1
	15	Utah	37.2
	16	West Virginia	35.7
	17	Montana	33.8
	18	Georgia	33.1
	19	Idaho	33.0
	20	Wisconsin	32.9
	21	Vermont	32.6
	50-state average	32.6	
Bottom 25%	22	Maine	31.4
	23	Nebraska	30.5
	24	Alabama	30.2
	25	Iowa	30.0
	25	South Dakota	30.0
	27	Minnesota	28.8
	28	South Carolina	28.8
	29	Colorado	28.2
	30	Kentucky	27.8
	31	Missouri	27.5
	32	Tennessee	27.4
	33	Massachusetts	27.4
	34	New York	25.7
	35	Kansas	25.0
	36	Arkansas	25.0
	36	Connecticut	25.0
	38	Wyoming	24.0
	39	New Hampshire	23.8
	40	Nevada	23.8
	41	North Dakota	23.0
	42	Delaware	23.0
	43	Louisiana	20.9
	44	Oklahoma	20.0
	44	Texas	20.0
	46	Arizona	19.0
	47	New Mexico	18.9
	48	Hawaii	18.5
	49	Mississippi	18.4
	50	Alaska	9.0

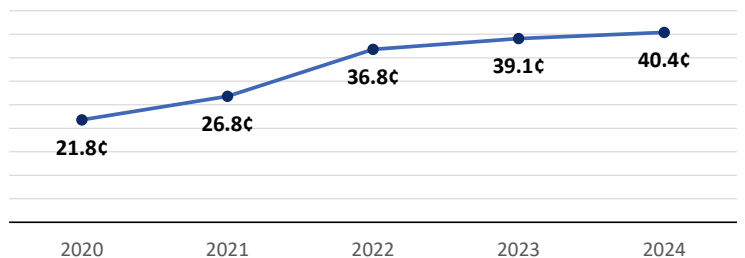


FAST FACTS

- The federal motor fuels tax, collected in all states, is 18.4¢ per gallon.
- Virginia’s state gasoline tax increased from 29.8¢ per gallon to 30.8¢ per gallon on July 1, 2024. Virginia also charges gasoline users additional taxes and fees, which equal 9.6¢ per gallon.
- Virginia has a separate state diesel tax of 31.8¢ per gallon, which was increased from 30.8¢ per gallon on July 1, 2024. Diesel users are also charged additional taxes and fees, which equal 9.7¢ per gallon.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND

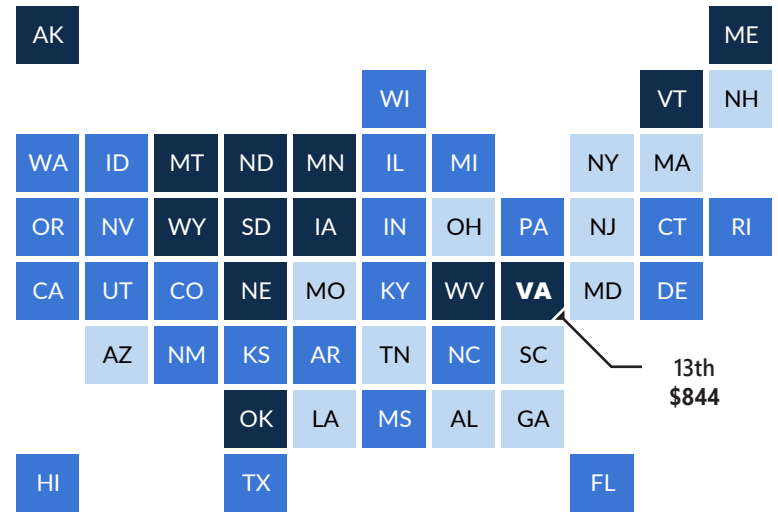


34

PER CAPITA STATE & LOCAL ROAD EXPENDITURES

FY22

		\$	
Top 25%	1	Alaska	2,096
	2	North Dakota	1,585
	3	South Dakota	1,351
	4	Wyoming	1,285
	5	Vermont	1,069
	6	West Virginia	989
	7	Nebraska	982
	8	Minnesota	968
	9	Iowa	964
	10	Maine	878
	11	Montana	865
	12	Oklahoma	852
	13	Virginia	844
	14	Pennsylvania	817
	15	Utah	764
	16	Wisconsin	759
	17	Delaware	758
	50-state average	741	
Bottom 25%	18	Kansas	721
	19	Nevada	711
	20	Arkansas	703
	21	Oregon	693
	22	Illinois	685
	23	Idaho	652
	24	Rhode Island	651
	25	Washington	637
	26	Mississippi	636
	27	Texas	627
	28	Hawaii	626
	29	California	625
	30	Kentucky	623
	31	New Mexico	618
	32	Michigan	615
	33	North Carolina	609
	34	Connecticut	601
	35	Indiana	587
	36	Florida	573
	37	Colorado	566
	38	New Hampshire	564
	39	Louisiana	548
	40	New York	546
	41	Maryland	546
	42	New Jersey	539
	43	Alabama	519
	44	Massachusetts	507
	45	Missouri	496
	46	Georgia	496
	47	Ohio	488
	48	South Carolina	436
	49	Tennessee	428
	50	Arizona	366

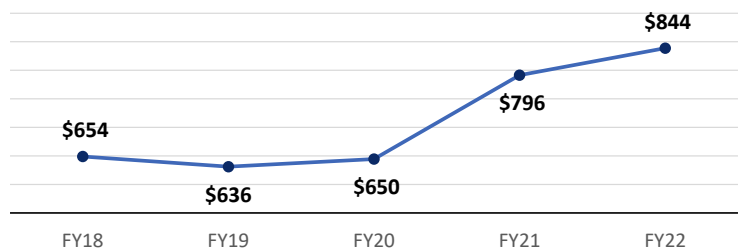


FAST FACTS

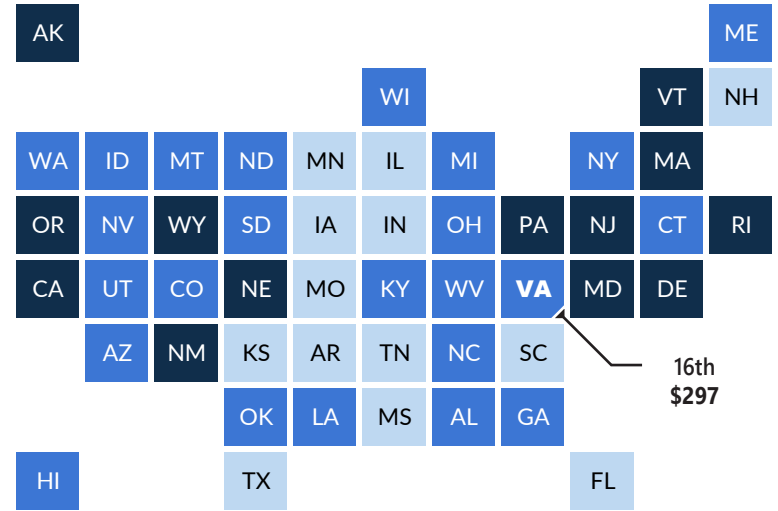
- Total road expenditures in Virginia increased from \$6.9 billion to \$7.3 billion from FY21 to FY22.
- The Virginia Department of Transportation maintains 81% of Virginia’s non-federal public roads. Other state agencies and local governments maintain the other 19%.
- At 82.1 billion miles, Virginia ranked 13th in total vehicle miles traveled in FY22. Virginia ranked 12th in road expenditures per vehicle mile traveled.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



		\$	
Top 25%	1	Alaska	896
	2	Delaware	703
	3	Vermont	511
	4	Maryland	459
	5	California	452
	6	Rhode Island	413
	7	Oregon	406
	8	Wyoming	366
	9	Pennsylvania	358
	10	New Mexico	351
	11	Massachusetts	345
	12	New Jersey	335
	13	Nebraska	323
	14	Connecticut	304
	15	Montana	302
	16	Virginia	297
		50-state average	292
Bottom 25%	17	West Virginia	291
	18	North Dakota	289
	19	Washington	282
	20	Michigan	280
	21	Wisconsin	274
	22	South Dakota	271
	23	Kentucky	267
	24	Arizona	265
	25	North Carolina	263
	26	Idaho	257
	27	Maine	250
	28	Hawaii	250
	29	Colorado	249
	30	Louisiana	248
	31	Oklahoma	240
	32	Ohio	228
	33	Georgia	221
	34	Utah	219
	35	Alabama	216
	36	New York	216
	37	Nevada	212
	38	Kansas	211
	39	Texas	203
	40	New Hampshire	203
	41	Illinois	202
	42	Mississippi	198
	43	South Carolina	193
	44	Minnesota	193
	45	Arkansas	191
	46	Missouri	189
	47	Florida	183
	48	Indiana	180
	49	Tennessee	175
	50	Iowa	171

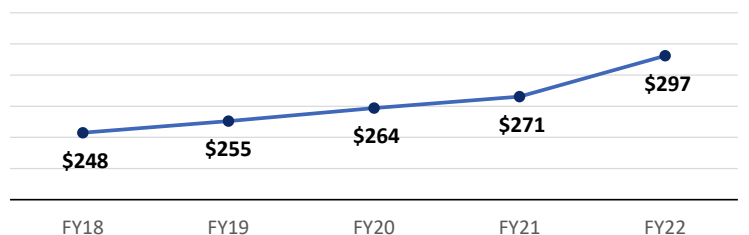


FAST FACTS

- Total state public safety expenditures in Virginia increased 10% from FY21 to FY22.
- Corrections made up 67% of Virginia's state public safety expenditures in FY22, followed by police protection (22%), and inspection and regulation for the protection of the public (11%).

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

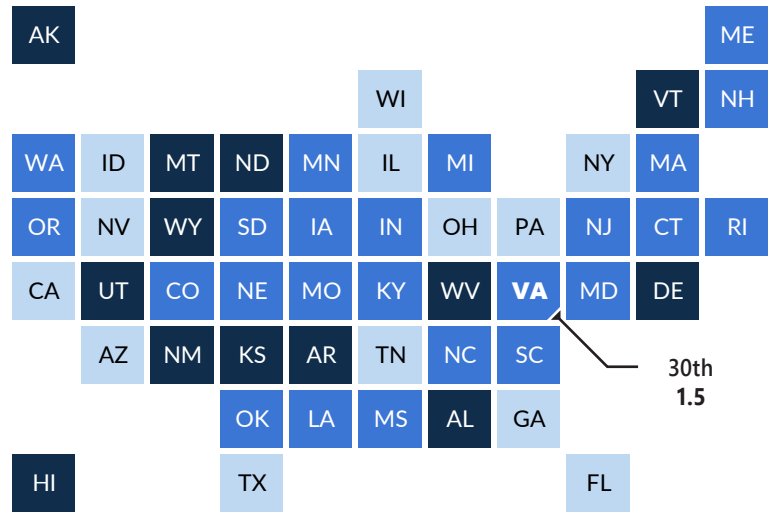
VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



36

STATE GOVERNMENT FTEs PER 100 PERSONS 2023

Rank	State	FTEs per 100 Persons
1	Hawaii	3.9
2	Alaska	3.3
3	Delaware	2.5
4	North Dakota	2.3
5	New Mexico	2.2
6	West Virginia	2.2
7	Vermont	2.1
8	Wyoming	2.1
9	Arkansas	2.1
10	Utah	2.0
11	Alabama	1.9
12	Kansas	1.9
13	Montana	1.9
14	Nebraska	1.9
15	Rhode Island	1.9
16	Oregon	1.9
17	Washington	1.8
18	Mississippi	1.8
19	Louisiana	1.7
20	Kentucky	1.7
21	Colorado	1.7
	50-state average	1.6
22	Maryland	1.6
23	Connecticut	1.6
24	Iowa	1.6
25	Oklahoma	1.5
26	South Carolina	1.5
27	South Dakota	1.5
28	Massachusetts	1.5
29	Maine	1.5
30	Virginia	1.5
31	Michigan	1.5
32	Minnesota	1.5
33	New Jersey	1.4
34	North Carolina	1.3
35	Indiana	1.3
36	New Hampshire	1.3
37	Missouri	1.3
38	Idaho	1.3
39	New York	1.2
40	California	1.2
41	Ohio	1.2
42	Wisconsin	1.2
43	Pennsylvania	1.2
44	Georgia	1.1
45	Tennessee	1.1
46	Texas	1.0
47	Arizona	1.0
48	Illinois	1.0
49	Nevada	0.9
50	Florida	0.8

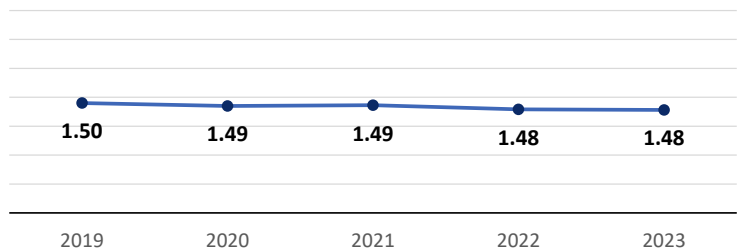


FAST FACTS

- Virginia employed 128,660 state government FTEs in 2023, an increase of 1.0% from 2014.
- The Virginia Department of Transportation employed 7,291 FTEs in 2023, 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 (2024)

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 (2014–2024)

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 (2023)

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 (2023)

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

Gross domestic product (GDP) is the sum of all value added by industries within a state. GDP is in current dollars (not adjusted for inflation). GDP growth is reported by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis in 2017 dollars, adjusted for inflation.

5 - ANNUAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (2023)

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 looked for work in the past four weeks.

6 - PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION LIVING IN POVERTY IN PAST 12 MONTHS (2023)

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 (FY22)

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 (FY22)

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 (FY22)

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 (FY22)

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 (FY22)

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 (FY22)

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 (FY22)

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 (FY22)

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 FY23)

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 FY23)

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 (FY23)

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 (FY14–FY23)

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 (FY23)

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 (FY22)

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 2024)

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 FY23)

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

Medicaid expenditures do not include administrative costs or accounting adjustments. Enrollment reflects the number of individuals enrolled in Medicaid and CHIP as of July 2023.

23 - PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STATE EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (FY22)

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 (2023)

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 (2022)

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 (2021–22)

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 (2021–22)

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 OF PUBLIC SCHOOL K–12 TEACHERS (2022–23)

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 BACHELOR'S DEGREE (2023)

U.S. Census Bureau, Educational Attainment, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates; State Council of Higher Education for Virginia, Graduation Rates of Virginia Traditional Four-Year Institutions.

Six-year graduation rate is the percentage of students in a cohort who graduated within six years of entering college 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 (2024–25)

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 full-time equivalent (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 (2019–20 TO 2024–25)

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 the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia, is income available to individuals for spending and saving.

32 - HIGHER EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS PER FTE STUDENT (FY23)

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

Includes appropriations for state-supported community colleges, two-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 (2024)

U.S. Energy Information Administration, Federal and State Motor Fuel Taxes Report; Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles, Fuels Tax Rates.

State motor fuel taxes shown in this comparison include those that are generally applied statewide and do not include county or local taxes, which may be significant in some states. State motor fuel tax includes state excise tax and other state taxes and fees, such as environmental taxes, special taxes, and inspection fees. In Virginia, this includes a 6.0¢ per gallon petroleum storage tank fee. Motor fuel tax applies to unleaded gasoline. Tax rates are as of July 1, 2024.

34 - PER CAPITA STATE & LOCAL ROAD EXPENDITURES (FY22)

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 (FY22)

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 (2023)

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; part-time hours are converted to represent employee contributions in full-time terms. The Census Bureau's methodology for calculating FTE was modified in 2019 and is now based on historical data from the 2014–2018 period.



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