

VIRGINIA

Compared with the Other States
2024 Edition



**National Rankings on Taxes, Budgetary
Components, and Other Indicators**

JLARC
JOINT LEGISLATIVE AUDIT
AND REVIEW COMMISSION

Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission

Director

Hal E. Greer

JLARC staff for this report

Kimberly Sarte, Associate Director for Ongoing

Oversight and Fiscal Analysis

Kate Hopkins

Martha Tyler

Information graphics: Nathan Skreslet

©2024 Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission

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.

The 2024 edition features one new table: Percentage of Adults with at least a Bachelor's Degree (Table 29). This replaces the table that showed the percentage of adults with a high school education or higher because the measure is better related to economic growth.

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 2024

		RANK	MEASURE	1-YEAR TREND
1	Population	12	8,715,698	▲
2	Percentage change in population (2013–2023)	22	5.6%	▼
3	Per capita personal income	12	\$68,985	▲
4	Per capita gross domestic product	17	\$76,363	▲
5	Annual unemployment rate	35	2.9%	▼
6	Percentage of population living in poverty in past 12 months	38	10.6%	▲
7	Per capita state revenue	28	\$11,291	▲
8	Per capita local revenue	17	\$6,336	▲
9	State & local revenue as percentage of personal income	42	23.4%	▲
10	Percentage of total state & local tax revenue from individual income tax	11	31.9%	▲
11	Per capita state taxes	23	\$3,734	▲
12	Per capita local taxes	15	\$2,453	▲
13	Per capita state & local taxes	20	\$6,187	▲
14	State & local taxes as percentage of personal income	28	9.3%	▲
15	Per capita federal grants	38	\$2,647	▼
16	Per capita federal expenditures	8	\$18,727	▲
17	Per capita state expenditures	27	\$8,628	▼
18	Average annual percentage change in per capita state expenditures (FY13–FY22)	18	2.7%	▼
19	Per capita general fund expenditures	25	\$2,836	▲
20	Per capita state & local debt outstanding	28	\$7,816	▼
21	Bond ratings	1	AAA	▷
22	Per capita Medicaid expenditures	24	\$2,149	▲

		RANK	MEASURE	1-YEAR TREND
23	Percentage of total state expenditures for public assistance	29	25.2%	▲
24	Percentage of population under age 65 with health insurance	22	92.4%	▲
25	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	18	6.0	▲
26	State and local per pupil funding, pre-K through 12	25	\$14,003	▲
27	State per pupil funding, pre-K through 12	36	\$6,264	▲
28	Average salary of K–12 teachers in public school	21	\$61,367	▲
29	Percentage of adults age 25+ with at least a bachelor's degree	6	42.2%	▲
30	Average annual in-state tuition & fees at public 4-year institutions	8	\$15,160	▲
31	Percentage change in in-state tuition & fees at public 4-year institutions (2018–19 to 2023–24)	20	-7.7%	▼
32	Higher education appropriations per FTE student	31	\$8,283	▲
33	State motor fuel taxes	10	39.1¢	▲
34	Per capita state & local road expenditures	14	\$796	▲
35	Per capita state public safety expenditures	18	\$271	▲
36	State government FTEs per 100 persons	28	1.5	▷

CHANGE IN MEASURE from 2023 edition

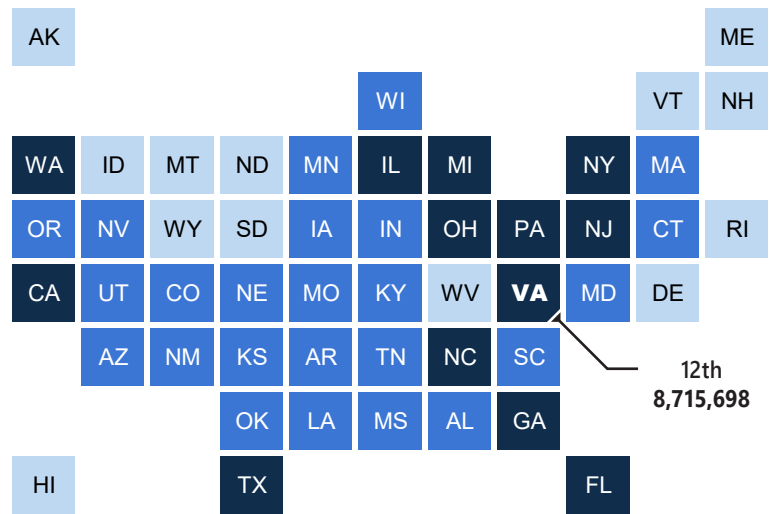
- ▲ Increased
- ▼ Decreased
- ▷ Unchanged

1

POPULATION

2023

Rank	State	Population
1	California	38,965,193
2	Texas	30,503,301
3	Florida	22,610,726
4	New York	19,571,216
5	Pennsylvania	12,961,683
6	Illinois	12,549,689
7	Ohio	11,785,935
8	Georgia	11,029,227
9	North Carolina	10,835,491
10	Michigan	10,037,261
11	New Jersey	9,290,841
12	Virginia	8,715,698
13	Washington	7,812,880
14	Arizona	7,431,344
15	Tennessee	7,126,489
16	Massachusetts	7,001,399
17	Indiana	6,862,199
	50-state average	6,684,718
18	Missouri	6,196,156
19	Maryland	6,180,253
20	Wisconsin	5,910,955
21	Colorado	5,877,610
22	Minnesota	5,737,915
23	South Carolina	5,373,555
24	Alabama	5,108,468
25	Louisiana	4,573,749
26	Kentucky	4,526,154
27	Oregon	4,233,358
28	Oklahoma	4,053,824
29	Connecticut	3,617,176
30	Utah	3,417,734
31	Iowa	3,207,004
32	Nevada	3,194,176
33	Arkansas	3,067,732
34	Kansas	2,940,546
35	Mississippi	2,939,690
36	New Mexico	2,114,371
37	Nebraska	1,978,379
38	Idaho	1,964,726
39	West Virginia	1,770,071
40	Hawaii	1,435,138
41	New Hampshire	1,402,054
42	Maine	1,395,722
43	Montana	1,132,812
44	Rhode Island	1,095,962
45	Delaware	1,031,890
46	South Dakota	919,318
47	North Dakota	783,926
48	Alaska	733,406
49	Vermont	647,464
50	Wyoming	584,057

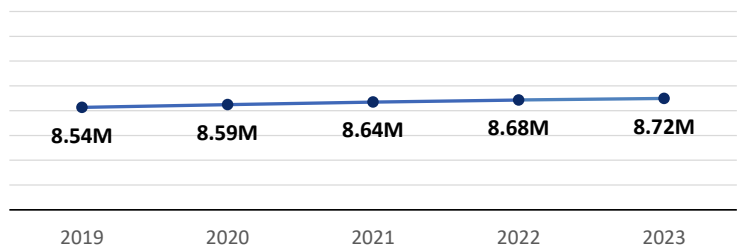


FAST FACTS

- Virginia's total population increased 0.4% from 2022 to 2023.
- The U.S. population increased 0.5% from 2022 to 2023, and was estimated to be 334,914,895 in 2023. (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

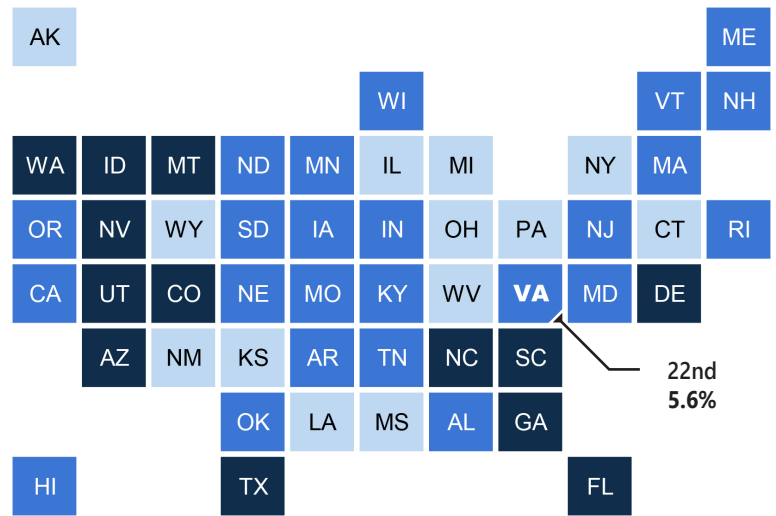


2

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN POPULATION

2013–2023

		%	
Top 25%	1	Idaho	21.9
	2	Utah	17.9
	3	Florida	15.6
	4	Texas	15.2
	5	Nevada	15.0
	6	South Carolina	12.7
	7	Washington	12.2
	8	Arizona	12.0
	9	Montana	11.7
	10	Delaware	11.7
	11	Colorado	11.5
	12	Georgia	10.6
	13	North Carolina	10.0
	14	Tennessee	9.7
	15	South Dakota	9.1
	16	North Dakota	8.4
	17	Oregon	7.9
	18	Nebraska	6.0
	19	Minnesota	6.0
	50-state average	5.9	
	20	Alabama	5.7
	21	New Hampshire	5.6
	22	Virginia	5.6
	23	Oklahoma	5.2
	24	Maine	5.1
	25	New Jersey	4.9
	26	Indiana	4.4
	27	Maryland	4.3
	28	Massachusetts	4.3
	29	Rhode Island	3.8
	30	Iowa	3.7
	31	Arkansas	3.6
	32	Vermont	3.3
	33	Wisconsin	3.0
	34	Kentucky	2.7
	35	Missouri	2.5
	36	Hawaii	1.9
	37	California	1.9
	38	Ohio	1.8
	39	Kansas	1.6
	40	Pennsylvania	1.4
	41	Michigan	1.2
	42	New Mexico	1.0
	43	Connecticut	0.6
	44	Wyoming	0.2
Bottom 25%	45	New York	-0.3
	46	Alaska	-0.6
	47	Louisiana	-1.1
	48	Mississippi	-1.7
	49	Illinois	-2.7
	50	West Virginia	-4.6



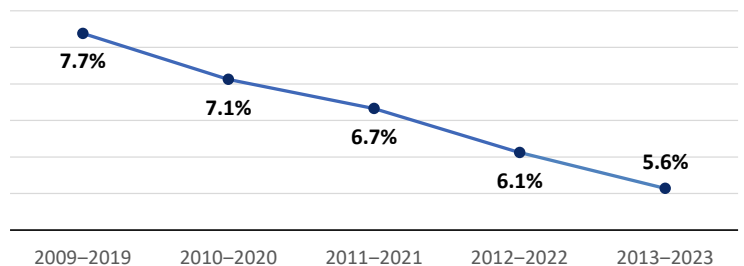
FAST FACTS

- The U.S. population increased 6.0% from 2013 to 2023. (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)

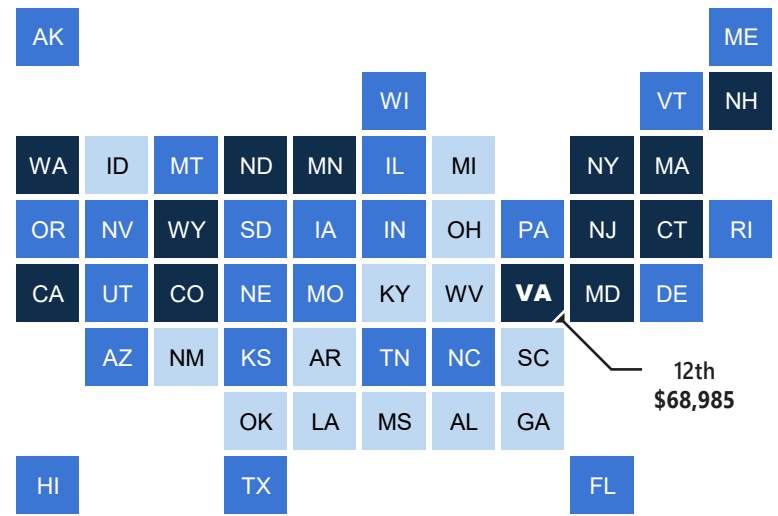


3

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

2022

		\$	
Top 25%	1	Massachusetts	84,561
	2	Connecticut	82,938
	3	New Jersey	77,199
	4	California	77,036
	5	Colorado	75,722
	6	New York	75,407
	7	Washington	75,332
	8	New Hampshire	73,910
	9	Wyoming	73,248
	10	North Dakota	70,360
	11	Maryland	70,228
	12	Virginia	68,985
Bottom 25%	13	Minnesota	68,840
	14	Alaska	68,635
	15	South Dakota	68,176
	16	Illinois	67,655
	17	Florida	64,806
	18	Pennsylvania	64,506
	19	Nebraska	64,268
	20	Rhode Island	63,557
	21	Delaware	63,243
		50-state average	63,220
	22	Vermont	63,039
	23	Texas	62,586
	24	Oregon	62,303
	25	Nevada	62,085
	26	Hawaii	61,779
	27	Wisconsin	61,475
	28	Montana	60,984
	29	Maine	60,599
	30	Kansas	60,424
	31	Iowa	60,222
	32	Utah	59,457
	33	Arizona	58,442
	34	Indiana	58,323
	35	Tennessee	58,292
	36	North Carolina	58,109
	37	Missouri	57,818
	38	Ohio	57,777
	39	Michigan	57,038
	40	Idaho	56,614
	41	Georgia	56,589
	42	Oklahoma	56,298
	43	Louisiana	54,501
	44	South Carolina	53,618
	45	Arkansas	52,618
	46	New Mexico	52,194
	47	Kentucky	51,921
	48	Alabama	50,916
	49	West Virginia	49,993
50	Mississippi	46,370	

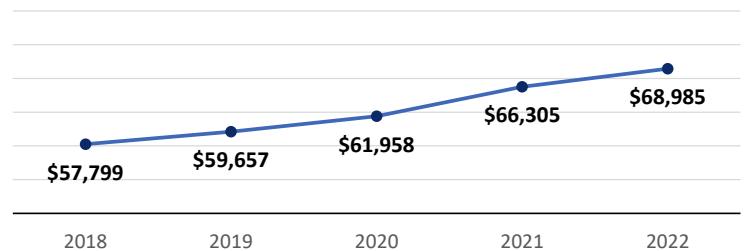


FAST FACTS

- In Virginia, per capita personal income increased 4.0% from 2021 to 2022, compared with an average increase of 3.0% nationwide.
- Per capita personal income increased in 47 of 50 states from 2021 to 2022.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND

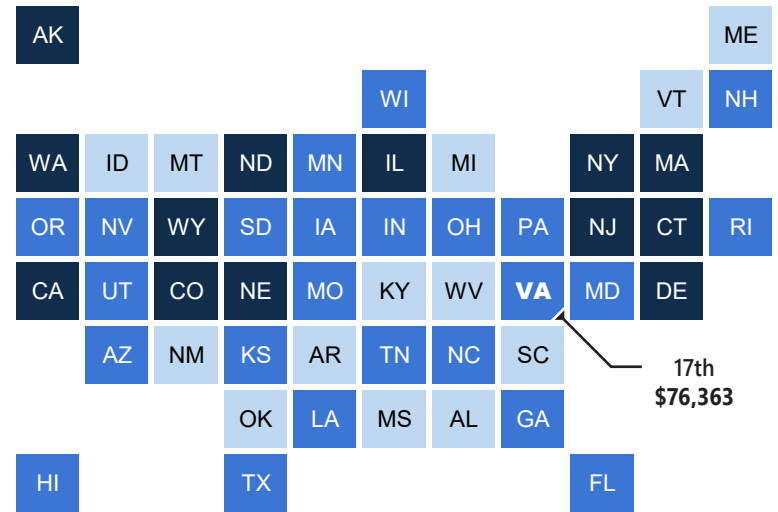


4

PER CAPITA GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

2022

		\$	
Top 25%	1	New York	104,101
	2	Massachusetts	99,035
	3	Washington	94,801
	4	California	93,305
	5	North Dakota	93,231
	6	Alaska	89,559
	7	Delaware	88,579
	8	Connecticut	88,066
	9	Wyoming	84,421
	10	Colorado	84,126
	11	Nebraska	83,811
	12	Illinois	81,518
	13	New Jersey	81,513
	14	Texas	79,992
	15	Minnesota	78,366
	16	Maryland	77,881
	17	Virginia	76,363
	18	Utah	75,831
	19	South Dakota	75,599
	20	New Hampshire	75,274
	21	Iowa	74,470
		50-state average	72,360
Bottom 25%	22	Kansas	71,268
	23	Georgia	70,319
	24	Pennsylvania	70,291
	25	Ohio	70,261
	26	Hawaii	70,187
	27	Nevada	70,156
	28	Oregon	70,118
	29	Tennessee	68,875
	30	Indiana	68,831
	31	Wisconsin	67,239
	32	North Carolina	66,919
	33	Rhode Island	66,535
	34	Florida	64,692
	35	Arizona	64,634
	36	Missouri	64,243
	37	Louisiana	63,603
	38	Vermont	63,102
	39	Michigan	62,045
	40	Maine	61,935
	41	Oklahoma	60,386
	42	Montana	59,733
	43	New Mexico	59,404
	44	Kentucky	57,394
	45	Idaho	57,179
	46	South Carolina	56,325
	47	Alabama	55,489
	48	West Virginia	54,878
	49	Arkansas	54,501
	50	Mississippi	47,610

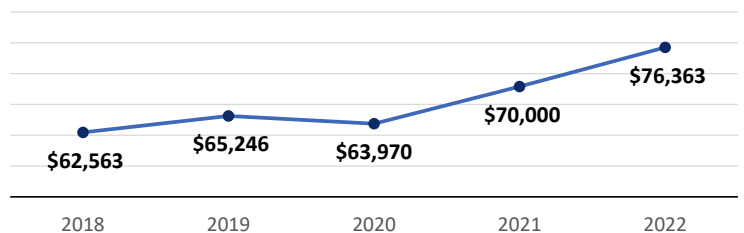


FAST FACTS

- Virginia's total GDP increased 2.5% between 2021 and 2022, adjusted for inflation, compared with a 1.9% increase nationwide. Virginia is 12th in GDP growth by state.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND

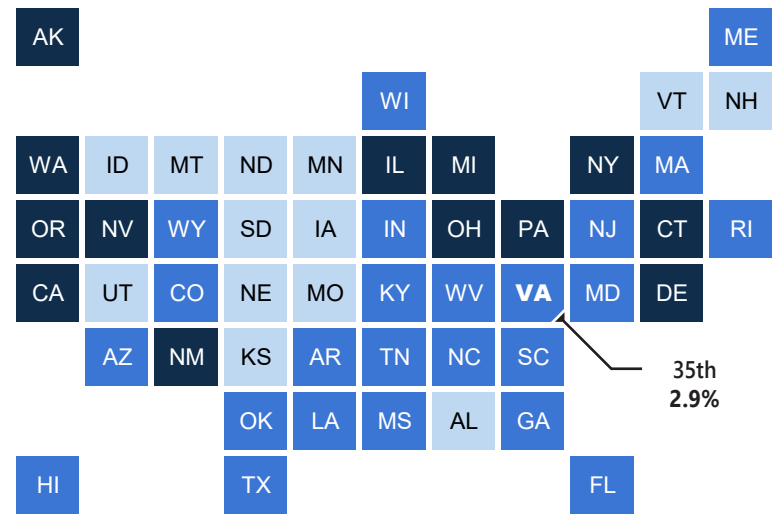


5

ANNUAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

2022

		%	
Top 25%	1	Nevada	5.4
	2	Illinois	4.6
	3	Delaware	4.5
	4	Pennsylvania	4.4
	5	New York	4.3
	6	California	4.2
	6	Connecticut	4.2
	6	Michigan	4.2
	6	Oregon	4.2
	6	Washington	4.2
	11	Alaska	4.0
	11	New Mexico	4.0
	11	Ohio	4.0
	14	Kentucky	3.9
	14	Mississippi	3.9
	14	Texas	3.9
	14	West Virginia	3.9
	18	Arizona	3.8
	18	Massachusetts	3.8
	20	Louisiana	3.7
	20	New Jersey	3.7
	20	North Carolina	3.7
	23	Wyoming	3.6
	24	Hawaii	3.5
	50-state average	3.4	
Bottom 25%	25	Tennessee	3.4
	26	Arkansas	3.3
	27	Maryland	3.2
	27	Rhode Island	3.2
	27	South Carolina	3.2
	30	Colorado	3.0
	30	Georgia	3.0
	30	Indiana	3.0
	30	Maine	3.0
	30	Oklahoma	3.0
	35	Florida	2.9
	35	Virginia	2.9
	35	Wisconsin	2.9
	38	Idaho	2.7
	38	Iowa	2.7
	38	Kansas	2.7
	38	Minnesota	2.7
	42	Alabama	2.6
	42	Montana	2.6
	42	Vermont	2.6
	45	Missouri	2.5
	45	New Hampshire	2.5
	47	Nebraska	2.3
	47	Utah	2.3
49	North Dakota	2.1	
49	South Dakota	2.1	

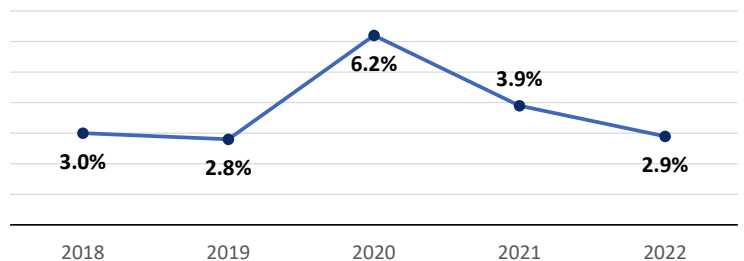


FAST FACTS

- In October 2023, the unemployment rate was 2.7% in Virginia, compared with 3.9% nationwide (including the District of Columbia).
- The U.S. unemployment rate increased from 3.7% to 3.9% from October 2022 to October 2023. (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

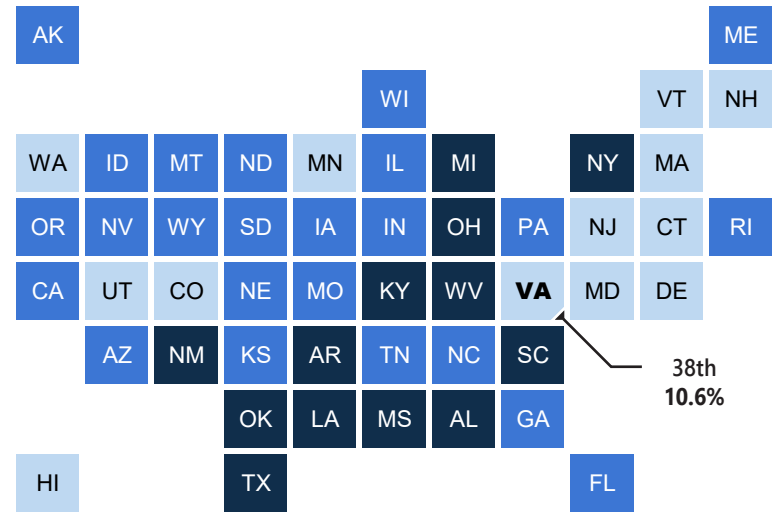


6

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION LIVING IN POVERTY IN PAST 12 MONTHS

2022

		%	
Top 25%	1	Mississippi	19.1
	2	Louisiana	18.6
	3	West Virginia	17.9
	4	New Mexico	17.6
	5	Arkansas	16.8
	6	Kentucky	16.5
	7	Alabama	16.2
	8	Oklahoma	15.7
	9	New York	14.3
	10	South Carolina	14.0
	10	Texas	14.0
	12	Michigan	13.4
	12	Ohio	13.4
	14	Tennessee	13.3
	15	Missouri	13.2
	16	North Carolina	12.8
	17	Florida	12.7
	17	Georgia	12.7
	19	Indiana	12.6
	20	Arizona	12.5
20	Nevada	12.5	
20	South Dakota	12.5	
	50-state average	12.4	
Bottom 25%	23	California	12.2
	24	Montana	12.1
	24	Oregon	12.1
	26	Kansas	12.0
	27	Illinois	11.9
	28	Pennsylvania	11.8
	28	Wyoming	11.8
	30	North Dakota	11.5
	31	Nebraska	11.2
	32	Alaska	11.0
	32	Iowa	11.0
	34	Maine	10.8
	34	Rhode Island	10.8
	36	Idaho	10.7
	36	Wisconsin	10.7
	38	Virginia	10.6
	39	Massachusetts	10.4
	39	Vermont	10.4
	41	Hawaii	10.2
	42	Washington	10.0
	43	Connecticut	9.8
	44	New Jersey	9.7
	45	Maryland	9.6
	45	Minnesota	9.6
	47	Colorado	9.4
	47	Delaware	9.4
	49	Utah	8.2
	50	New Hampshire	7.2

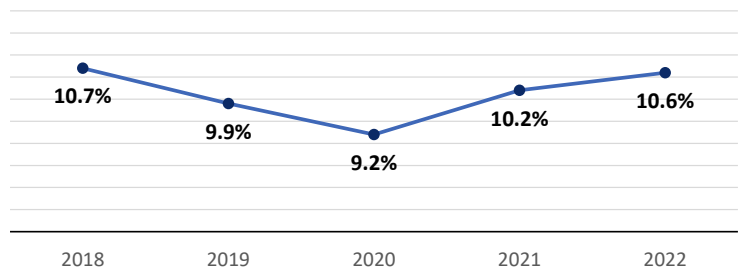


FAST FACTS

- From 2021 to 2022, the number of Virginians living in poverty increased from 854,145 to 891,390.
- A person who lived in poverty resided in a household for which the total income was below the poverty threshold. The poverty threshold for 2022, as designated by the U.S. Census Bureau, was \$29,678 for a family of two adults and two children, and \$14,880 for an individual.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND

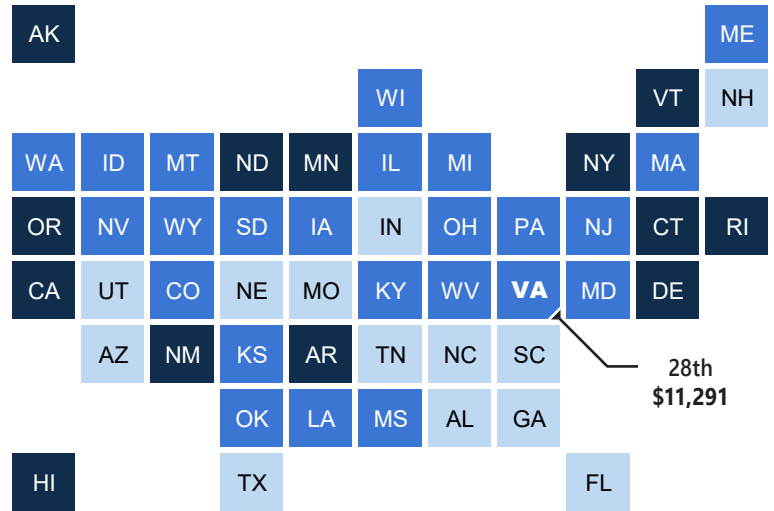


7

PER CAPITA STATE REVENUE

FY21

		\$	
Top 25%	1	Vermont	31,486
	2	Rhode Island	19,548
	3	Alaska	19,322
	4	Delaware	17,501
	5	Hawaii	17,386
	6	Minnesota	16,916
	7	California	16,821
	8	New York	16,668
	9	New Mexico	16,561
	10	Oregon	16,281
	11	Connecticut	15,462
	12	North Dakota	15,143
	13	Arkansas	14,190
	14	Massachusetts	14,143
	15	Wyoming	14,115
	16	Iowa	13,980
	17	Washington	13,290
	18	South Dakota	13,222
	50-state average	12,746	
Bottom 25%	19	Montana	12,676
	20	West Virginia	12,529
	21	Maine	12,083
	22	Pennsylvania	12,013
	23	New Jersey	11,827
	24	Ohio	11,822
	25	Louisiana	11,661
	26	Mississippi	11,507
	27	Kentucky	11,365
	28	Virginia	11,291
	29	Wisconsin	11,189
	30	Maryland	11,038
	31	Nevada	10,936
	32	Illinois	10,826
	33	Kansas	10,508
	34	Michigan	10,447
	35	Colorado	10,403
	36	Idaho	10,397
	37	Oklahoma	10,058
	38	Missouri	9,893
	39	Utah	9,882
	40	Nebraska	9,827
	41	Georgia	9,793
	42	North Carolina	9,724
	43	New Hampshire	9,650
	44	Indiana	9,590
	45	Arizona	9,442
	46	South Carolina	9,401
	47	Texas	9,006
	48	Alabama	8,668
	49	Tennessee	8,168
	50	Florida	7,660

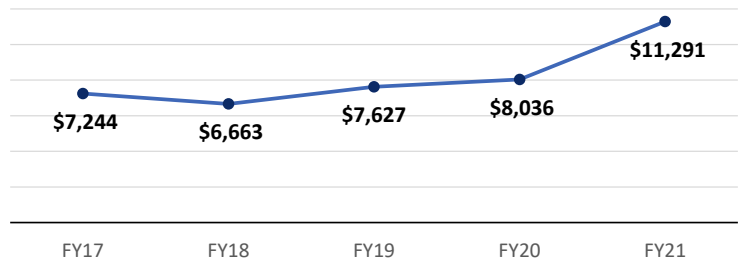


FAST FACTS

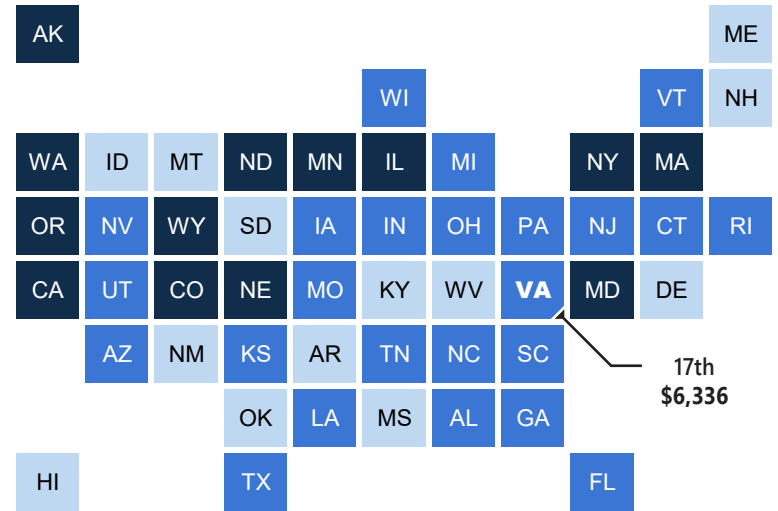
- In Virginia, per capita state revenue increased 40.5% from FY20 to FY21, compared with an average increase of 44.2% nationwide.
- State revenue increased significantly from FY20 to FY21 across many states, including Virginia, because of pension fund returns.
- Virginia's primary state government revenue sources in FY21 were taxes (33%); contributions and earnings on employee retirement plans (25%); federal funds (23%); and sources such as fees and interest earnings (16%).

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



		\$	
Top 25%	1	New York	13,537
	2	California	11,855
	3	Alaska	9,870
	4	Wyoming	9,588
	5	Nebraska	8,405
	6	Washington	8,343
	7	Illinois	7,605
	8	Colorado	7,238
	9	Maryland	6,993
	10	North Dakota	6,941
	11	Minnesota	6,890
	12	Oregon	6,613
	13	Massachusetts	6,578
	14	Iowa	6,543
	15	Connecticut	6,536
	16	Nevada	6,408
		17	Virginia
	18	Texas	6,286
		50-state average	6,167
Bottom 25%	19	Pennsylvania	6,092
	20	New Jersey	6,040
	21	Florida	6,023
	22	Kansas	6,017
	23	Tennessee	5,871
	24	Michigan	5,826
	25	North Carolina	5,704
	26	Wisconsin	5,685
	27	Georgia	5,650
	28	Ohio	5,632
	29	Utah	5,560
	30	Vermont	5,520
	31	Alabama	5,515
	32	Missouri	5,491
	33	Indiana	5,384
	34	Rhode Island	5,359
	35	Arizona	5,286
	36	Louisiana	5,284
	37	South Carolina	5,221
	38	South Dakota	5,164
	39	New Hampshire	5,152
	40	Maine	5,104
	41	New Mexico	5,066
	42	Mississippi	4,980
	43	Montana	4,528
	44	Oklahoma	4,429
	45	Delaware	4,418
	46	Idaho	4,232
	47	Kentucky	3,985
	48	Arkansas	3,932
	49	Hawaii	3,898
	50	West Virginia	3,739

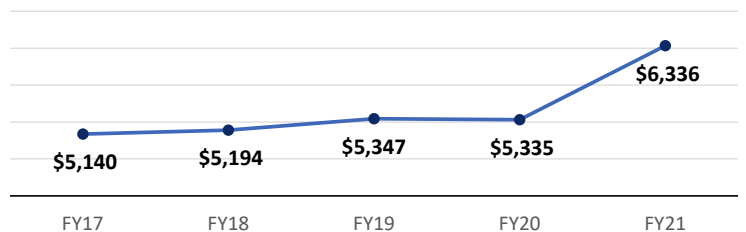


FAST FACTS

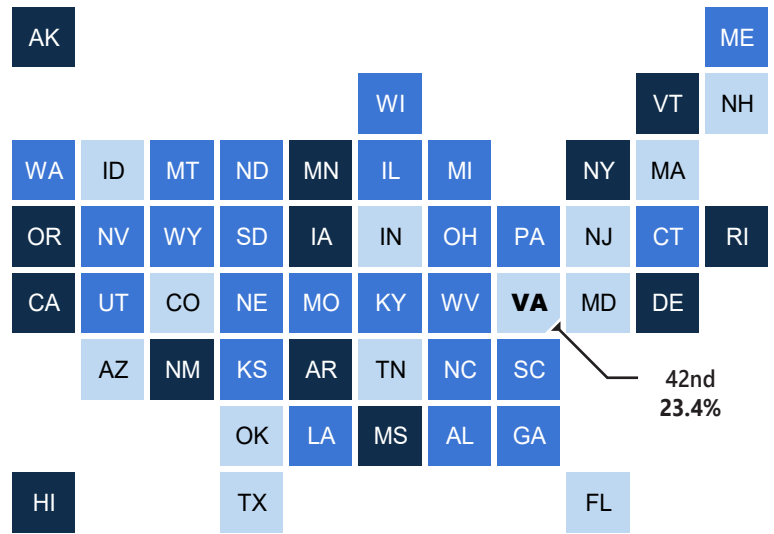
- Local governments' revenue collections in Virginia increased from \$46.0 billion to \$54.9 billion from FY20 to FY21.
- In Virginia, the primary local government revenue sources in FY21 were taxes (39%); state transfers (28%); contributions and earnings on employee retirement plans (13%); and sources such as fees and interest earnings (12%).
- Per capita local revenue would be \$6,226 without car tax relief from the state, as of FY21.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



		%	
Top 25%	1	Vermont	55.2
	2	Alaska	40.0
	3	New Mexico	37.9
	4	Rhode Island	36.8
	5	New York	36.5
	6	Delaware	34.2
	7	Hawaii	33.7
	8	Oregon	33.7
	9	California	32.8
	10	Iowa	31.8
	11	Minnesota	31.8
	12	Mississippi	31.7
	13	Arkansas	31.5
	14	West Virginia	30.8
	15	North Dakota	29.3
	16	Wyoming	29.1
	17	Louisiana	28.4
	18	Ohio	27.9
	50-state average	27.8	
Bottom 25%	19	Kentucky	27.6
	20	Montana	26.9
	21	Nebraska	26.9
	22	Maine	26.8
	23	South Dakota	26.2
	24	Washington	25.8
	25	Alabama	25.2
	26	Pennsylvania	25.2
	27	Missouri	25.1
	28	Connecticut	25.1
	29	South Carolina	25.1
	30	Georgia	25.1
	31	Michigan	24.8
	32	Kansas	24.7
	33	Utah	24.7
	34	Nevada	24.6
	35	North Carolina	24.4
	36	Illinois	24.4
	37	Wisconsin	24.2
	38	Oklahoma	24.2
	39	Idaho	23.9
	40	Maryland	23.8
	41	Arizona	23.5
	42	Virginia	23.4
	43	Indiana	23.1
	44	Massachusetts	22.8
	45	Texas	22.8
	46	Tennessee	22.5
	47	Colorado	22.4
	48	New Jersey	21.5
	49	Florida	19.9
	50	New Hampshire	18.2

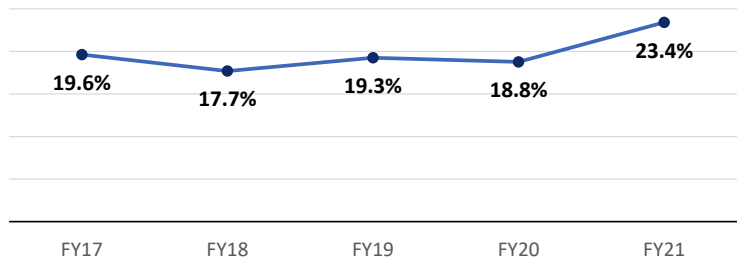


FAST FACTS

- 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.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

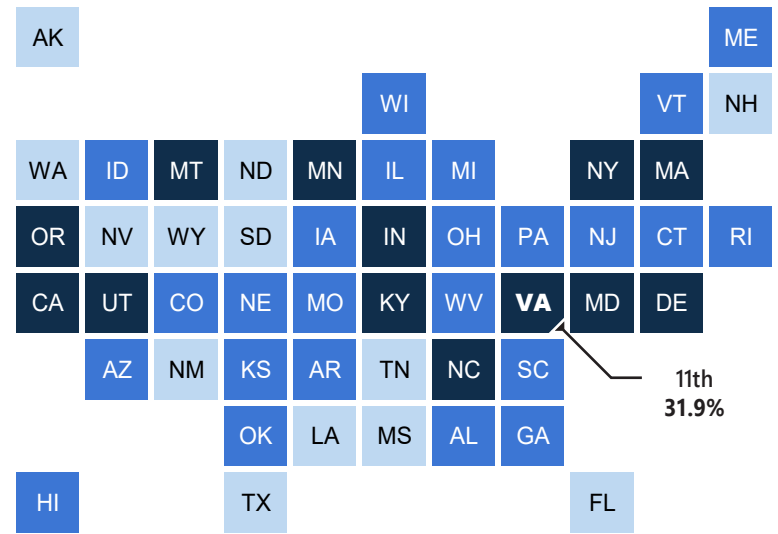
VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



10

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STATE & LOCAL TAX REVENUE FROM INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX FY21

		%	
Top 25%	1	Oregon	40.8
	2	California	40.6
	3	Maryland	38.5
	4	Minnesota	35.6
	5	Utah	35.4
	6	Massachusetts	34.7
	7	New York	34.4
	8	Montana	33.5
	9	Kentucky	32.7
	10	Indiana	32.3
	11	Virginia	31.9
	12	Delaware	31.8
	13	North Carolina	30.8
	14	Connecticut	30.0
	15	Hawaii	29.9
	16	Georgia	28.8
	17	Missouri	28.7
	18	Idaho	28.2
	19	Colorado	27.5
	20	Pennsylvania	27.0
	21	Wisconsin	26.9
	22	West Virginia	26.9
	23	Kansas	26.4
	24	Ohio	26.4
	25	Vermont	25.3
	26	Michigan	25.3
	27	Nebraska	25.1
	28	Rhode Island	24.7
	29	South Carolina	23.8
	30	Arkansas	23.6
	31	Alabama	23.5
	32	Illinois	23.5
	33	Iowa	23.1
		50-state average	22.4
	34	Maine	22.2
	35	New Jersey	21.9
	36	Oklahoma	21.1
	37	Arizona	19.4
	38	Mississippi	19.2
	39	Louisiana	17.6
	40	New Mexico	10.9
	41	North Dakota	8.2
	42	New Hampshire	2.0
	43	Tennessee	0.6
Bottom 25%	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

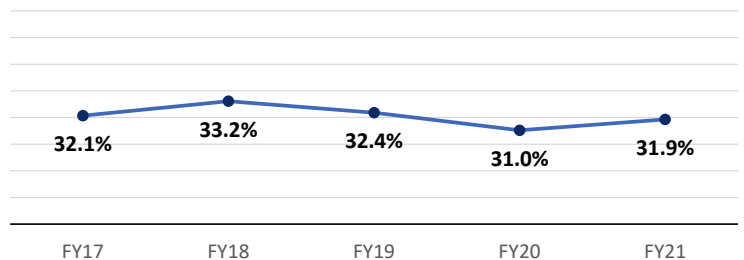


FAST FACTS

- Virginia's per capita individual income tax revenue increased from \$1,737 to \$1,971 from FY20 to FY21.
- Taxes comprised 37% of state and local government revenue nationwide in FY21 (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.

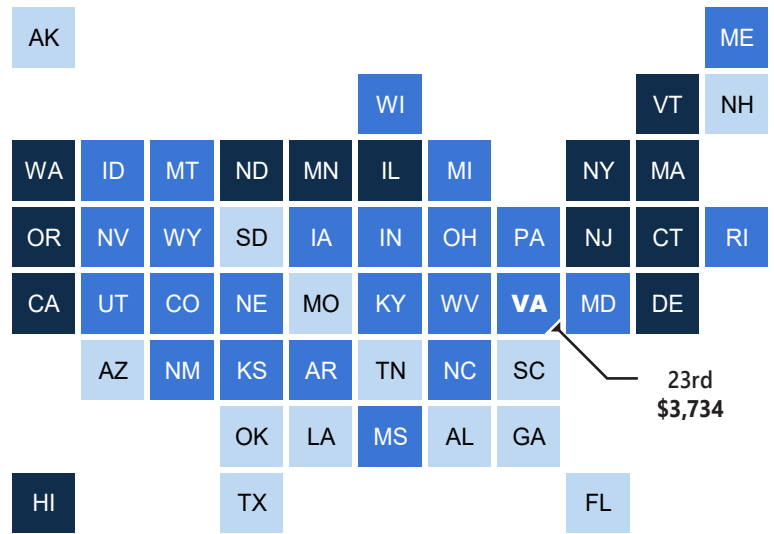
For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



FY21

		\$	
Top 25%	1	Vermont	6,342
	2	California	6,341
	3	Connecticut	6,090
	4	Minnesota	5,567
	5	Hawaii	5,560
	6	Delaware	5,370
	7	Massachusetts	5,199
	8	North Dakota	5,024
	9	New Jersey	4,713
	10	New York	4,709
	11	Illinois	4,377
	12	Washington	4,213
	13	Oregon	4,182
	14	Maryland	4,085
	15	Rhode Island	3,960
	16	Maine	3,959
	17	Kansas	3,954
	18	Indiana	3,911
	19	Arkansas	3,873
	20	Pennsylvania	3,810
	21	Wisconsin	3,793
	22	Utah	3,783
	23	Virginia	3,734
		50-state average	3,715
Bottom 25%	24	Iowa	3,695
	25	Nebraska	3,545
	26	New Mexico	3,530
	27	Montana	3,508
	28	Michigan	3,430
	29	Idaho	3,399
	30	West Virginia	3,386
	31	Nevada	3,311
	32	North Carolina	3,285
	33	Kentucky	3,244
	34	Colorado	3,238
	35	Wyoming	3,235
	36	Mississippi	3,171
	37	Ohio	2,967
	38	Tennessee	2,867
	39	Arizona	2,866
	40	Oklahoma	2,831
	41	Alabama	2,822
	42	Louisiana	2,649
	43	Georgia	2,582
	44	South Carolina	2,558
	45	Missouri	2,446
	46	South Dakota	2,399
	47	New Hampshire	2,316
	48	Florida	2,259
	49	Texas	2,212
	50	Alaska	1,435

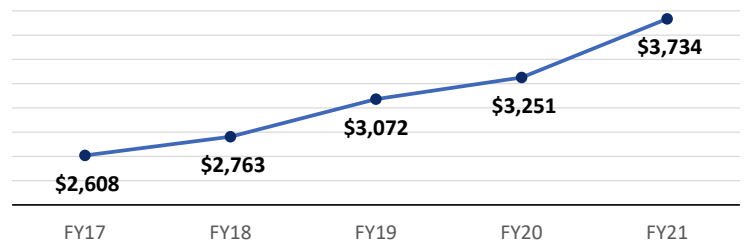


FAST FACTS

- State taxes collected by Virginia increased from \$28.1 billion to \$32.3 billion from FY20 to FY21.
- Virginia's primary state tax revenue sources in FY21 were individual income taxes (53%) and sales and gross receipts taxes (36%).

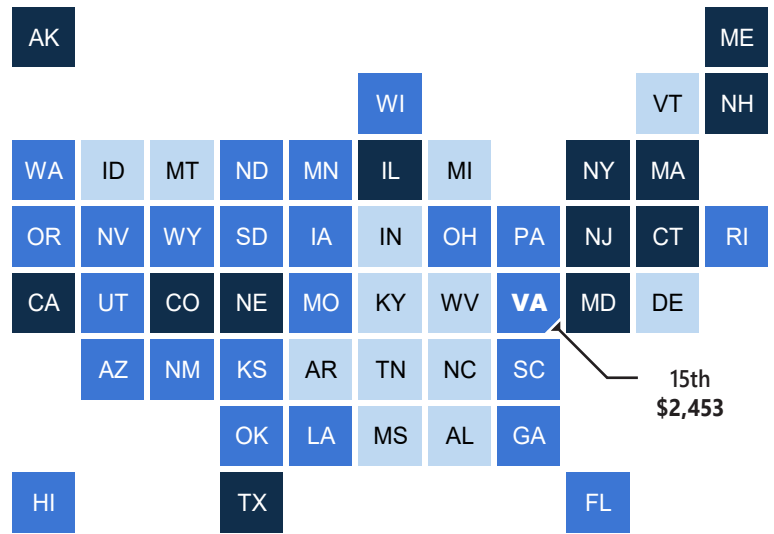
For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



FY21

		\$		
Top 25%	1	New York	5,622	
	2	New Jersey	3,592	
	3	Connecticut	3,334	
	4	Colorado	3,166	
	5	Maryland	3,158	
	6	New Hampshire	3,093	
	7	Illinois	2,973	
	8	Massachusetts	2,908	
	9	California	2,877	
	10	Maine	2,832	
	11	Nebraska	2,808	
	12	Alaska	2,754	
	13	Texas	2,649	
	14	Rhode Island	2,527	
		15	Virginia	2,453
		16	Washington	2,449
		17	Pennsylvania	2,445
		18	Ohio	2,375
		19	Oregon	2,303
		20	South Dakota	2,256
		21	Iowa	2,232
		22	Hawaii	2,196
		23	Missouri	2,192
		50-state average	2,191	
Bottom 25%	24	Louisiana	2,186	
	25	Florida	2,122	
	26	Georgia	1,996	
	27	Kansas	1,990	
	28	North Dakota	1,987	
	29	Wyoming	1,969	
	30	Wisconsin	1,913	
	31	Minnesota	1,890	
	32	Utah	1,869	
	33	South Carolina	1,855	
	34	Nevada	1,795	
	35	Arizona	1,775	
	36	New Mexico	1,646	
	37	Oklahoma	1,634	
	38	North Carolina	1,604	
	39	Montana	1,595	
	40	Michigan	1,550	
	41	Indiana	1,450	
	42	Kentucky	1,431	
	43	Alabama	1,415	
	44	Tennessee	1,392	
	45	Delaware	1,347	
	46	West Virginia	1,310	
	47	Mississippi	1,270	
	48	Vermont	1,186	
	49	Idaho	1,184	
	50	Arkansas	984	

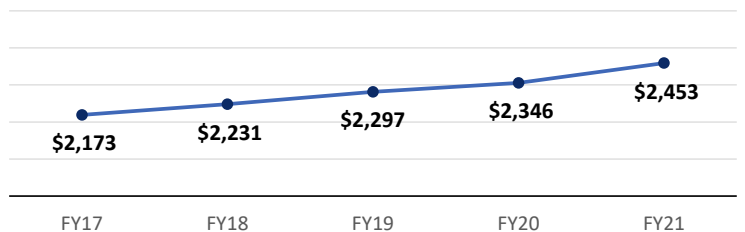


FAST FACTS

- Local taxes collected by Virginia localities increased from \$20.2 billion to \$21.2 billion from FY20 to FY21.
- Virginia's primary local government tax revenue sources in FY21 were property taxes (78%) and sales and gross receipts taxes (14%).

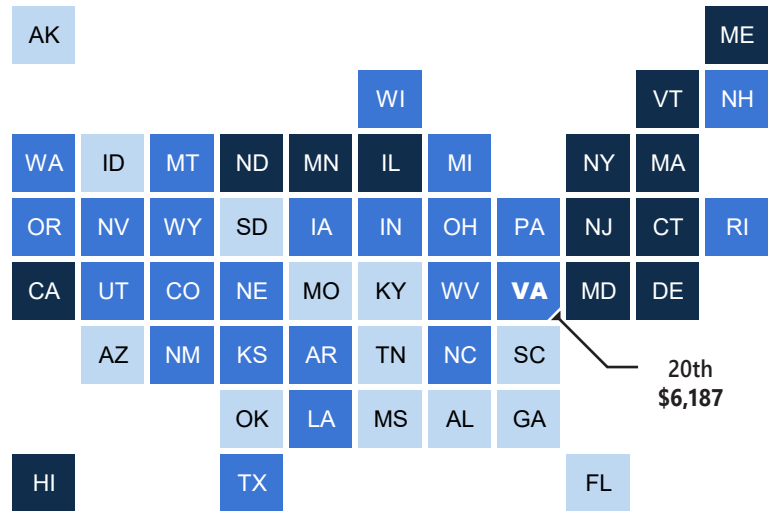
For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



FY21

		\$	
Top 25%	1	New York	10,331
	2	Connecticut	9,424
	3	California	9,217
	4	New Jersey	8,305
	5	Massachusetts	8,107
	6	Hawaii	7,756
	7	Vermont	7,528
	8	Minnesota	7,457
	9	Illinois	7,350
	10	Maryland	7,242
	11	North Dakota	7,012
	12	Maine	6,791
	13	Delaware	6,717
	14	Washington	6,663
	15	Rhode Island	6,488
	16	Oregon	6,485
	17	Colorado	6,404
	18	Nebraska	6,353
	19	Pennsylvania	6,255
	20	Virginia	6,187
	21	Kansas	5,944
	22	Iowa	5,928
		50-state average	5,905
Bottom 25%	23	Wisconsin	5,705
	24	Utah	5,652
	25	New Hampshire	5,409
	26	Indiana	5,361
	27	Ohio	5,343
	28	Wyoming	5,204
	29	New Mexico	5,175
	30	Nevada	5,106
	31	Montana	5,103
	32	Michigan	4,980
	33	North Carolina	4,889
	34	Texas	4,861
	35	Arkansas	4,857
	36	Louisiana	4,835
	37	West Virginia	4,697
	38	Kentucky	4,674
	39	South Dakota	4,655
	40	Arizona	4,640
	41	Missouri	4,638
	42	Idaho	4,582
	43	Georgia	4,578
	44	Oklahoma	4,465
	45	Mississippi	4,441
	46	South Carolina	4,413
	47	Florida	4,381
	48	Tennessee	4,259
	49	Alabama	4,237
	50	Alaska	4,189

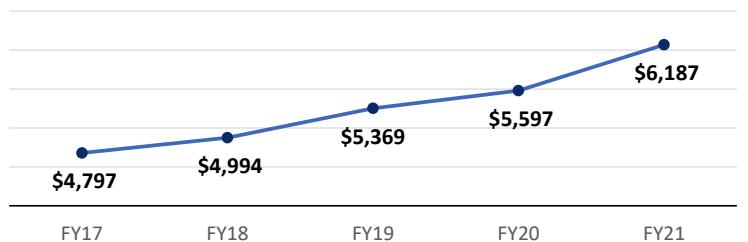


FAST FACTS

- Virginia's state and local tax collections increased from \$48.3 billion to \$53.6 billion from FY20 to FY21.
- Virginia's state and local taxes per capita increased 10.5% from FY20 to FY21, compared with an average nationwide increase of 10.6%.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND

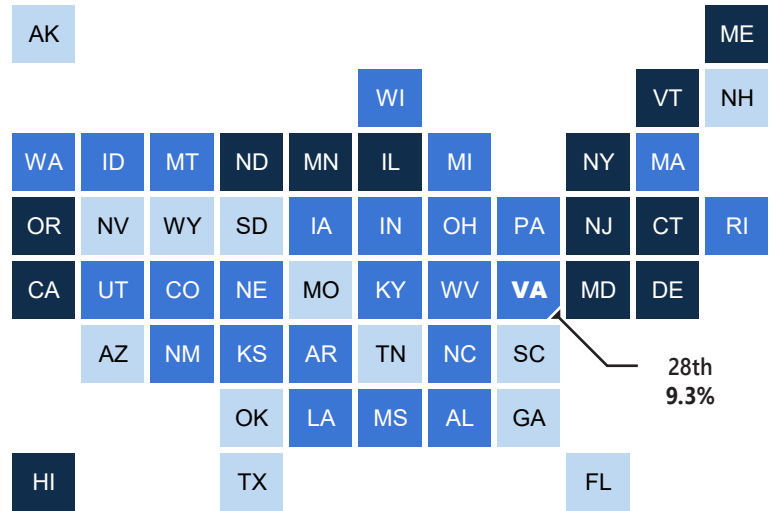


14

STATE & LOCAL TAXES AS PERCENTAGE OF PERSONAL INCOME

FY21

		%	
Top 25%	1	New York	13.6
	2	Hawaii	12.6
	3	Vermont	12.3
	4	California	12.0
	5	Connecticut	11.7
	6	Maine	11.6
	7	Delaware	11.4
	8	Minnesota	11.2
	9	Illinois	10.9
	10	New Jersey	10.9
	11	North Dakota	10.6
	12	Oregon	10.5
	13	Maryland	10.5
	14	Iowa	10.2
	15	Rhode Island	10.2
	16	Kansas	10.1
	17	Nebraska	10.1
	18	New Mexico	10.1
	19	Utah	9.9
	20	Pennsylvania	9.8
	21	Massachusetts	9.7
	22	West Virginia	9.6
	23	Mississippi	9.5
	50-state average	9.5	
Bottom 25%	24	Wisconsin	9.4
	25	Indiana	9.4
	26	Arkansas	9.4
	27	Ohio	9.4
	28	Virginia	9.3
	29	Kentucky	9.1
	30	Washington	9.0
	31	Colorado	8.9
	32	Louisiana	8.9
	33	Michigan	8.8
	34	Montana	8.7
	35	North Carolina	8.6
	36	Alabama	8.5
	37	Idaho	8.5
	38	Nevada	8.4
	39	South Carolina	8.4
	40	Missouri	8.3
	41	Arizona	8.2
	42	Georgia	8.1
	43	Oklahoma	8.1
	44	Texas	8.0
	45	New Hampshire	7.5
	46	Tennessee	7.5
	47	Wyoming	7.4
	48	South Dakota	7.1
	49	Florida	6.9
	50	Alaska	6.4

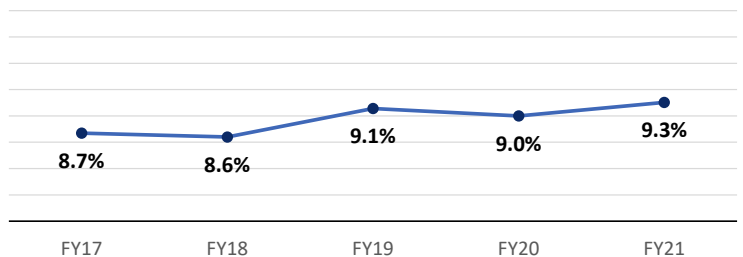


FAST FACTS

- Total personal income in Virginia increased from \$536.8 billion to \$578.6 billion from FY20 to FY21.

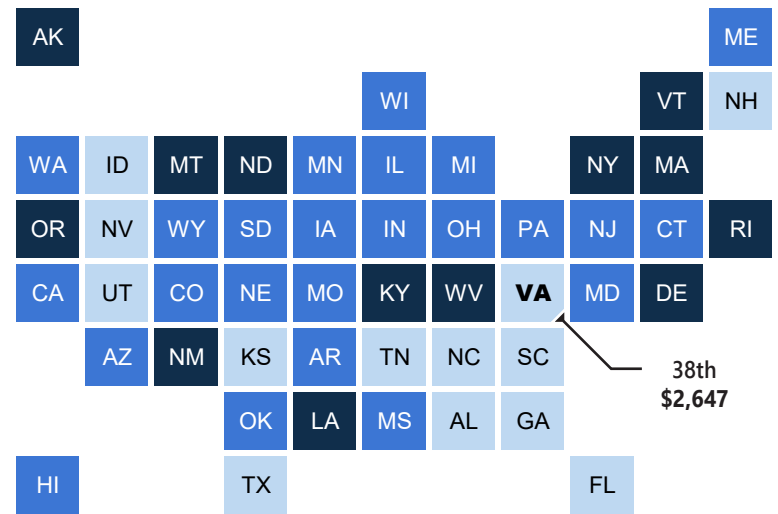
For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



Federal FY22

		\$	
Top 25%	1	Alaska	8,907
	2	New York	5,627
	3	New Mexico	5,431
	4	Vermont	4,902
	5	Rhode Island	4,849
	6	Louisiana	4,605
	7	West Virginia	4,566
	8	Montana	4,384
	9	Kentucky	4,027
	10	Oregon	4,020
	11	North Dakota	3,994
	12	Massachusetts	3,952
	13	Delaware	3,943
	14	California	3,918
	15	Maine	3,910
	16	Arkansas	3,720
	17	Arizona	3,672
	18	Pennsylvania	3,621
	19	Mississippi	3,617
	50-state average	3,473	
Bottom 25%	20	Connecticut	3,421
	21	Wyoming	3,414
	22	Hawaii	3,409
	23	Minnesota	3,394
	24	South Dakota	3,333
	25	Washington	3,279
	26	Oklahoma	3,233
	27	New Jersey	3,232
	28	Ohio	3,206
	29	Missouri	3,143
	30	Michigan	3,134
	31	Maryland	3,116
	32	Indiana	3,007
	33	Nebraska	2,993
	34	Iowa	2,938
	35	Wisconsin	2,890
	36	Colorado	2,825
	37	Illinois	2,792
	38	Virginia	2,647
	39	New Hampshire	2,619
	40	Idaho	2,602
	41	North Carolina	2,541
	42	Alabama	2,537
	43	Texas	2,425
	44	Tennessee	2,403
	45	Kansas	2,376
	46	Nevada	2,291
	47	Utah	2,272
	48	South Carolina	2,267
	49	Georgia	2,209
	50	Florida	2,059

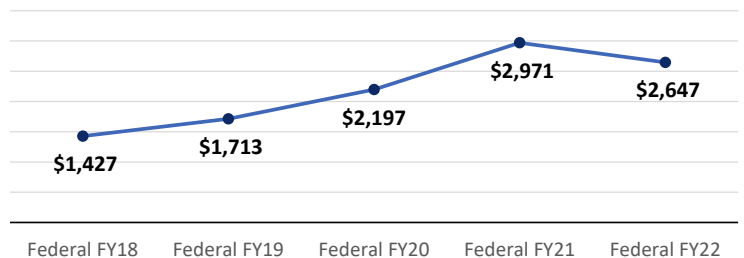


FAST FACTS

- Virginia received \$23.0 billion in federal grants in federal FY22, ranking 15th among states.
- The top three recipients of federal grants in Virginia in federal FY22 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.

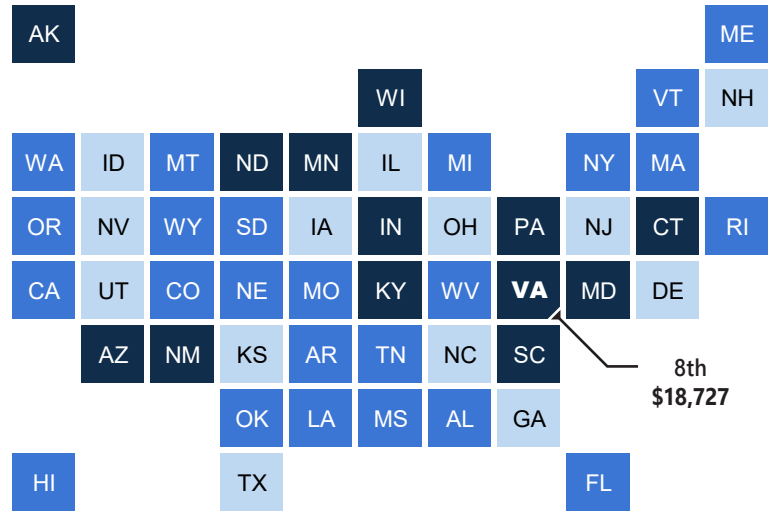
For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



Federal FY22

		\$	
Top 25%	1	North Dakota	90,990
	2	Minnesota	35,545
	3	Kentucky	33,323
	4	Connecticut	31,023
	5	Indiana	23,986
	6	South Carolina	20,901
	7	Alaska	20,487
	8	Virginia	18,727
	9	Pennsylvania	17,830
	10	New Mexico	17,678
	11	Wisconsin	16,174
	12	Maryland	15,381
50-state average		15,159	
Bottom 25%	13	Arizona	14,504
	14	New York	13,662
	15	Tennessee	13,642
	16	Maine	13,000
	17	Massachusetts	12,744
	18	Rhode Island	12,580
	19	West Virginia	12,466
	20	Missouri	12,417
	21	South Dakota	11,994
	22	Alabama	11,989
	23	Hawaii	11,958
	24	Vermont	11,778
	25	Montana	11,745
	26	Louisiana	11,697
	27	Oregon	11,635
	28	Florida	11,543
	29	Nebraska	11,496
	30	Mississippi	11,454
	31	Michigan	11,124
	32	California	10,895
	33	Oklahoma	10,835
	34	Wyoming	10,621
	35	Arkansas	10,283
	36	Washington	10,181
	37	Colorado	10,162
	38	Delaware	10,073
	39	New Hampshire	9,784
	40	New Jersey	9,639
	41	Ohio	9,609
	42	Iowa	9,538
	43	Illinois	9,393
	44	Kansas	9,363
	45	Idaho	9,275
	46	Texas	9,245
	47	North Carolina	9,221
	48	Nevada	8,692
	49	Georgia	8,109
	50	Utah	7,579

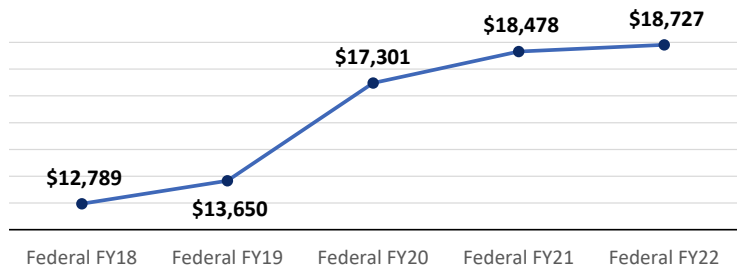


FAST FACTS

- Total federal expenditures in Virginia were \$162.6 billion in federal FY22. Virginia ranks 8th on this measure.
- Virginia was the highest recipient of federal contract awards in federal FY22, with approximately \$89.5 billion in contracts, of which about \$40.5 billion were 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

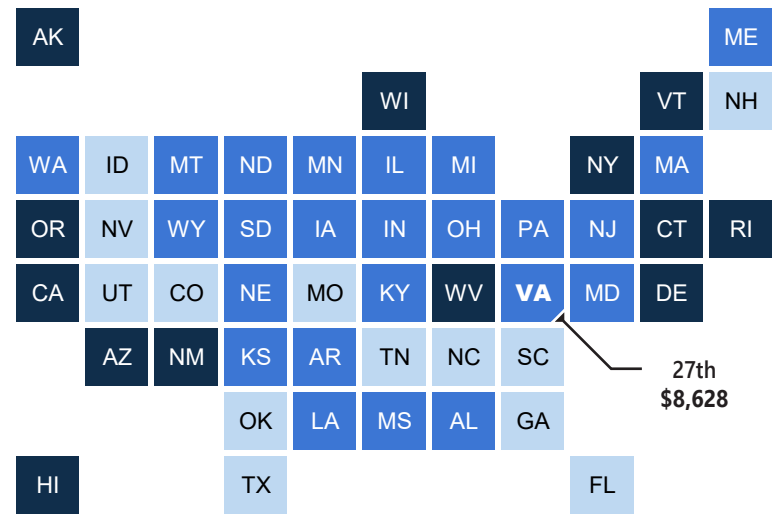


17

PER CAPITA STATE EXPENDITURES

FY22

		\$	
Top 25%	1	Alaska	19,692
	2	Oregon	15,983
	3	Delaware	14,117
	4	Hawaii	13,067
	5	Rhode Island	12,071
	6	Vermont	11,778
	7	Connecticut	11,456
	8	California	11,331
	9	Arizona	10,940
	10	Wisconsin	10,675
	11	New Mexico	10,668
	12	New York	10,639
	13	West Virginia	10,608
	14	Massachusetts	10,604
	15	Arkansas	10,522
	16	North Dakota	10,379
	17	Maryland	10,192
	18	Kentucky	10,061
	19	Illinois	9,746
	20	Wyoming	9,694
	21	Minnesota	9,412
	22	New Jersey	9,393
	23	Pennsylvania	9,349
	24	Maine	9,035
	50-state average	8,996	
	25	Iowa	8,907
	26	Louisiana	8,638
	27	Virginia	8,628
	28	Washington	8,540
	29	Mississippi	7,854
	30	South Dakota	7,833
	31	Nebraska	7,821
	32	Montana	7,773
	33	Kansas	7,667
	34	Ohio	7,660
	35	Michigan	7,538
	36	Alabama	7,470
	37	Indiana	7,052
Bottom 25%	38	Oklahoma	6,753
	39	Nevada	6,326
	40	Georgia	6,188
	41	Utah	6,180
	42	Tennessee	6,150
	43	South Carolina	6,107
	44	Colorado	6,025
	45	Idaho	5,713
	46	New Hampshire	5,606
	47	North Carolina	5,512
	48	Missouri	5,203
	49	Florida	4,641
	50	Texas	4,614

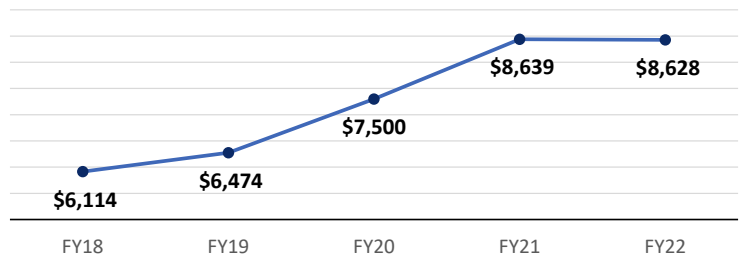


FAST FACTS

- Virginia's total state expenditures increased from \$74.7 billion to \$74.9 billion from FY21 to FY22.
- Nationwide, total state expenditures were \$2.8 trillion in FY22, an increase of \$113.7 billion from FY21.
- Excluding \$950 million in car tax relief, Virginia's per capita state expenditures were approximately \$8,519 in FY22.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



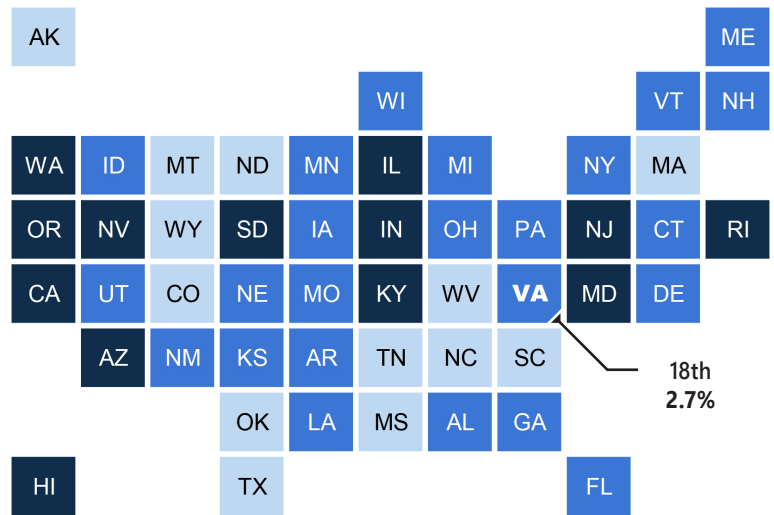
18

AVERAGE ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN PER CAPITA STATE EXPENDITURES

FY13–FY22

		%	
Top 25%	1	Arizona	11.6
	2	Oregon	10.4
	3	California	7.0
	4	Nevada	6.4
	5	Illinois	5.9
	6	Washington	4.4
	7	Kentucky	4.2
	8	Maryland	3.6
	9	Indiana	3.4
	10	New Jersey	3.4
	11	Rhode Island	3.2
	12	South Dakota	3.1
	13	Hawaii	2.9
	14	Kansas	2.9
	15	Michigan	2.8
	16	New York	2.8
	17	Maine	2.7
	18	Virginia	2.7
	19	Minnesota	2.5
	20	Ohio	2.4
	21	New Mexico	2.3
	50-state average	2.1	
Bottom 25%	22	Vermont	2.0
	23	New Hampshire	2.0
	24	Connecticut	2.0
	25	Alabama	1.9
	26	Louisiana	1.8
	27	Georgia	1.8
	28	Arkansas	1.7
	29	Nebraska	1.6
	30	Wisconsin	1.6
	31	Delaware	1.5
	32	Florida	1.4
	33	Utah	1.4
	34	Iowa	1.4
	35	Pennsylvania	1.3
	36	Idaho	1.1
	37	Missouri	1.0
	38	North Dakota	0.5
	39	South Carolina	0.5
	40	Tennessee	0.5
	41	Texas	0.5
	42	Montana	0.4
	43	Mississippi	0.1
	44	North Carolina	0.0
	45	Massachusetts	-0.2
	46	Alaska	-0.3
	47	Oklahoma	-0.4
	48	Colorado	-1.4
	49	West Virginia	-3.3
	50	Wyoming	-5.6

Adjusted for inflation and population growth.



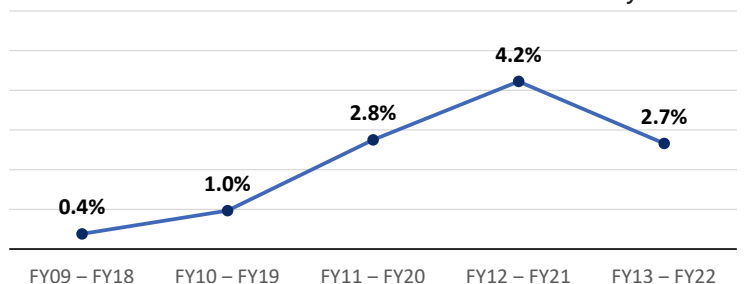
FAST FACTS

- Figures in this comparison are adjusted for inflation (25.6%) and population growth (5.2% in Virginia) over the FY13–FY22 period and include capital spending.
- Virginia’s total state expenditures, not adjusted for inflation and population, increased 7.1% annually from FY13 to FY22; this equaled the average annual increase in state expenditures nationwide during the same timeframe.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND

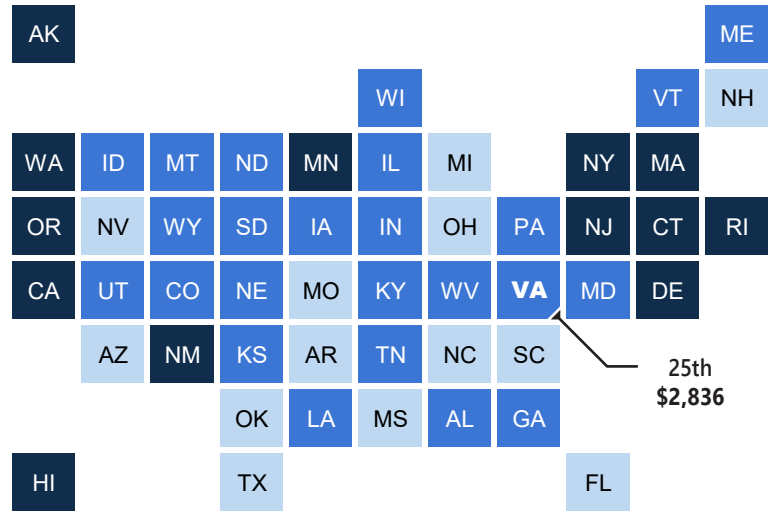
Average annual growth rates over 10 years



19

PER CAPITA GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES FY22

		\$	
Top 25%	1	Alaska	7,268
	2	Hawaii	6,140
	3	Connecticut	5,695
	4	California	5,554
	5	New Jersey	5,399
	6	Delaware	4,967
	7	Rhode Island	4,787
	8	Massachusetts	4,680
	9	Oregon	4,484
	10	Minnesota	4,318
	11	New York	4,020
	12	Washington	3,592
	13	New Mexico	3,530
	14	Maryland	3,412
	15	Illinois	3,297
	16	Wisconsin	3,115
	17	Vermont	3,086
	18	North Dakota	3,057
	19	Pennsylvania	3,033
	50-state average	2,998	
Bottom 25%	20	Kansas	2,990
	21	Utah	2,982
	22	Kentucky	2,887
	23	Maine	2,870
	24	Indiana	2,868
	25	Virginia	2,836
	26	Iowa	2,539
	27	Georgia	2,534
	28	Nebraska	2,374
	29	Tennessee	2,352
	30	Louisiana	2,253
	31	South Dakota	2,251
	32	Alabama	2,227
	33	Idaho	2,213
	34	Montana	2,191
	35	Colorado	2,135
	36	Wyoming	2,052
	37	West Virginia	2,038
	38	Ohio	2,030
	39	North Carolina	2,000
	40	Mississippi	1,962
	41	Arkansas	1,903
	42	Oklahoma	1,864
	43	South Carolina	1,850
	44	Arizona	1,726
	45	Missouri	1,694
	46	Florida	1,678
	47	Texas	1,558
	48	Nevada	1,428
	49	New Hampshire	1,152
	50	Michigan	1,030

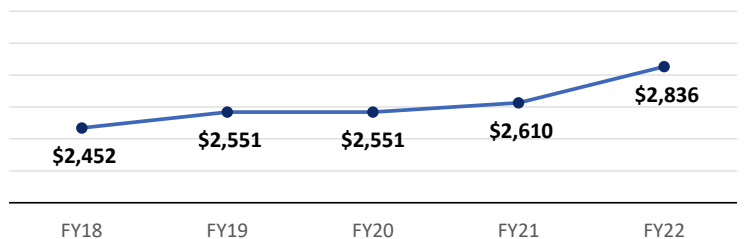


FAST FACTS

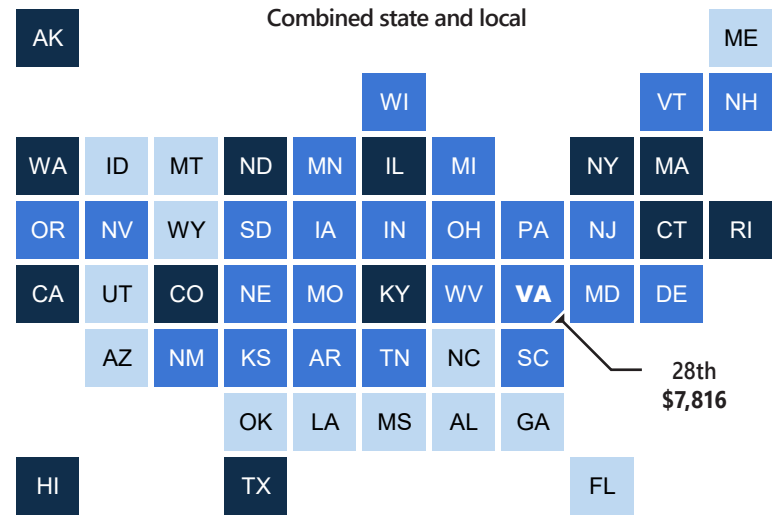
- Virginia's total general fund expenditures increased from \$22.6 billion to \$24.6 billion from FY21 to FY22.
- General fund expenditures made up approximately 33% of Virginia's total state expenditures in FY22, with non-general funds, federal funds, and bond sales making up the remainder.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



		State (\$)	Local (\$)	State & local (\$)	
Top 25%	1	New York	8,579	10,736	19,315
	2	Connecticut	11,582	3,250	14,832
	3	Massachusetts	11,401	3,127	14,529
	4	California	3,687	10,140	13,827
	5	Hawaii	7,961	5,655	13,616
	6	Illinois	5,103	7,939	13,043
	7	North Dakota	3,449	8,616	12,065
	8	Kentucky	3,409	8,619	12,028
	9	Colorado	3,842	8,161	12,003
	10	Alaska	7,699	4,099	11,798
	11	Washington	3,902	7,763	11,665
	12	Rhode Island	8,603	2,524	11,128
	13	Texas	1,782	9,212	10,994
	14	New Jersey	7,656	3,072	10,728
	15	Maryland	4,964	5,296	10,260
	16	Oregon	3,389	6,804	10,193
	17	Minnesota	2,888	7,099	9,988
	18	Pennsylvania	4,090	5,789	9,879
	19	West Virginia	7,487	2,055	9,543
	20	Kansas	2,283	7,150	9,433
	21	Nevada	1,142	7,827	8,969
	50-state average	3,899	4,959	8,854	
Bottom 25%	22	Delaware	5,344	3,135	8,479
	23	Wisconsin	3,738	4,734	8,472
	24	Nebraska	1,313	6,863	8,176
	25	Missouri	3,103	4,944	8,047
	26	Michigan	3,350	4,667	8,016
	27	Ohio	2,962	5,054	8,016
	28	Virginia	3,586	4,231	7,816
	29	Indiana	3,197	4,361	7,558
	30	Tennessee	993	6,465	7,458
	31	South Dakota	4,355	3,101	7,455
	32	South Carolina	2,476	4,847	7,323
	33	Vermont	5,296	2,004	7,300
	34	New Mexico	3,512	3,776	7,289
	35	New Hampshire	5,208	1,854	7,062
	36	Iowa	1,995	4,979	6,975
	37	Arkansas	2,599	4,290	6,888
	38	Alabama	1,806	5,044	6,850
	39	Maine	4,086	2,735	6,822
	40	Utah	2,106	4,519	6,624
	41	Louisiana	3,670	2,939	6,609
	42	Florida	982	5,241	6,223
	43	Georgia	1,356	4,408	5,764
	44	Arizona	1,235	4,266	5,501
	45	Montana	2,371	2,854	5,224
	46	Mississippi	2,531	2,455	4,986
	47	Oklahoma	2,042	2,778	4,821
	48	North Carolina	1,427	3,032	4,459
	49	Wyoming	1,595	2,060	3,482
	50	Idaho	1,797	1,367	3,164

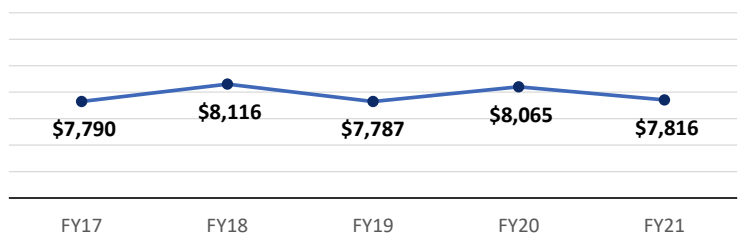


FAST FACTS

- Virginia's total state and local debt outstanding decreased 2.8% from FY20 to FY21, compared with an increase of 2.1% nationwide (including the District of Columbia).

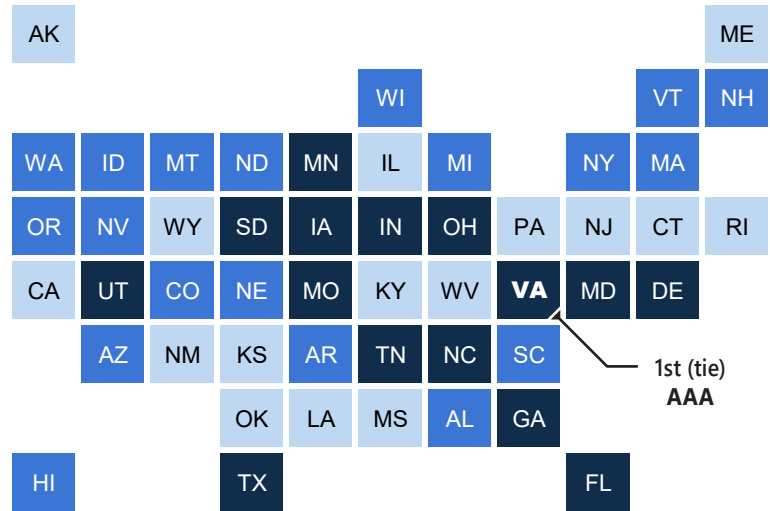
For sources and additional information, see back pages.

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	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 York	AA+	Aa1	AA+
20		North Dakota*	AA+	Aa1	--
20		Oregon	AA+	Aa1	AA+
20		Vermont	AA+	Aa1	AA+
20		Wisconsin	AA+	Aa1	AA+
28		Alabama	AA	Aa1	AA+
28		Michigan	AA	Aa1	AA+
28		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-	
45	Kentucky*	A+	Aa3	AA	
45	Pennsylvania	A+	Aa3	AA	
48	Alaska	AA-	Aa3	A+	
49	New Jersey	A	A1	A+	
50	Illinois	A-	A3	A-	

*States with no outstanding general obligation debt.



FAST FACTS

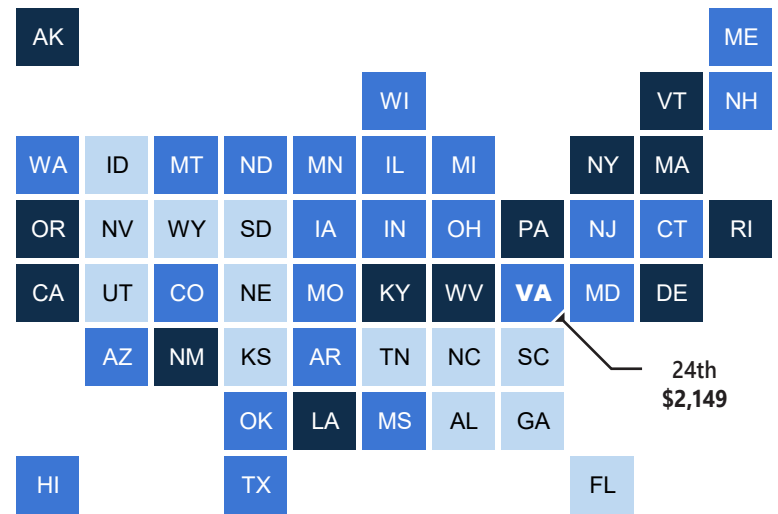
- Virginia has maintained a AAA rating since 1938, longer than any other state.
- Average bond ratings increased for seven states and did not decrease for any states from December 2022 to December 2023.

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	4,231
	2	New Mexico	3,914
	3	Alaska	3,353
	4	Kentucky	3,239
	5	Louisiana	3,215
	6	Pennsylvania	3,191
	7	Rhode Island	3,116
	8	Oregon	3,101
	9	Delaware	3,084
	10	California	3,046
	11	Massachusetts	3,015
	12	West Virginia	2,943
	13	Vermont	2,913
	14	Minnesota	2,850
	15	Washington	2,836
	16	Arkansas	2,814
	17	Maine	2,795
	18	Arizona	2,753
	19	Connecticut	2,694
	20	Ohio	2,574
	21	Indiana	2,475
	22	Maryland	2,343
	50-state average	2,332	
	23	New Jersey	2,284
	24	Virginia	2,149
	25	Michigan	2,125
	26	Missouri	2,119
	27	Hawaii	2,109
	28	Montana	2,108
	29	Iowa	2,093
	30	Illinois	2,070
	31	Oklahoma	2,054
	32	Colorado	2,053
	33	Mississippi	2,030
	34	North Dakota	1,967
	35	Wisconsin	1,955
	36	Texas	1,922
Bottom 25%	37	New Hampshire	1,770
	38	North Carolina	1,737
	39	Nebraska	1,700
	40	Idaho	1,664
	41	Tennessee	1,610
	42	Nevada	1,601
	43	Florida	1,487
	44	South Carolina	1,484
	45	Kansas	1,472
	46	Alabama	1,420
	47	South Dakota	1,382
	48	Georgia	1,322
	49	Utah	1,256
	50	Wyoming	1,166

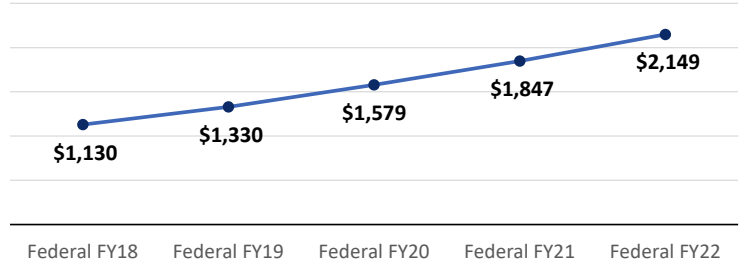


FAST FACTS

- Virginia's total Medicaid expenditures increased from \$16.0 billion to \$18.7 billion from federal FY21 to federal FY22 and were paid with 69% federal and 31% state funds in federal FY22.
- 22.3% of Virginia's population was enrolled in Medicaid in federal FY22, ranking Virginia 37th 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.

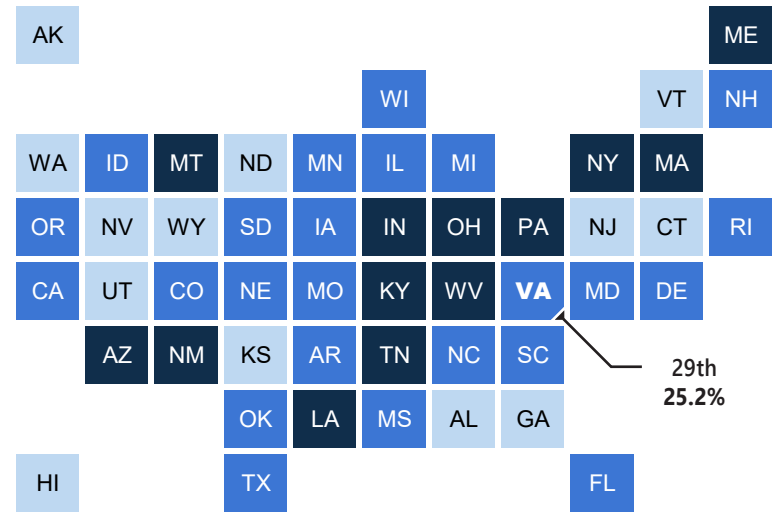
For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STATE EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE FY21

		%	
Top 25%	1	Arizona	39.3
	2	Kentucky	37.4
	3	Indiana	35.8
	4	Maine	35.3
	5	Louisiana	34.1
	6	Massachusetts	31.9
	7	Tennessee	31.8
	8	Ohio	31.2
	9	West Virginia	30.3
	10	New Mexico	29.9
	11	Montana	29.4
	12	New York	29.3
	13	Pennsylvania	29.2
	14	Rhode Island	29.1
	15	Maryland	29.0
	16	Arkansas	28.8
	17	Minnesota	28.7
	18	Oregon	28.2
	19	Idaho	28.1
	20	California	27.5
	21	Illinois	27.0
	22	Wisconsin	26.9
	23	Missouri	26.8
	24	Florida	26.4
	25	Iowa	26.4
	26	Mississippi	26.1
	27	Nebraska	26.0
	50-state average	25.9	
Bottom 25%	28	New Hampshire	25.3
	29	Virginia	25.2
	30	Texas	25.1
	31	Oklahoma	24.9
	32	Delaware	24.7
	33	South Dakota	24.1
	34	North Carolina	23.9
	35	Colorado	23.5
	36	South Carolina	22.4
	37	Michigan	22.1
	38	Kansas	22.0
	39	New Jersey	21.5
	40	Hawaii	21.2
	41	Georgia	20.5
	42	Washington	20.3
	43	Vermont	20.3
	44	Alaska	20.3
	45	Alabama	20.1
	46	Nevada	19.7
	47	Utah	19.0
	48	North Dakota	18.4
	49	Wyoming	11.8
	50	Connecticut	11.3

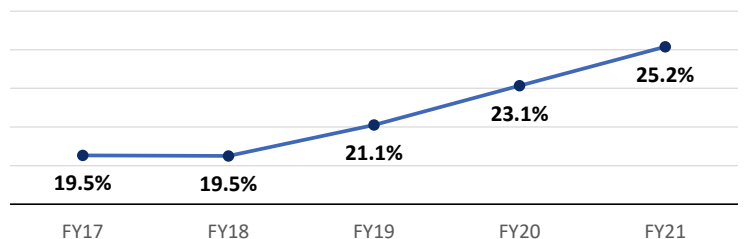


FAST FACTS

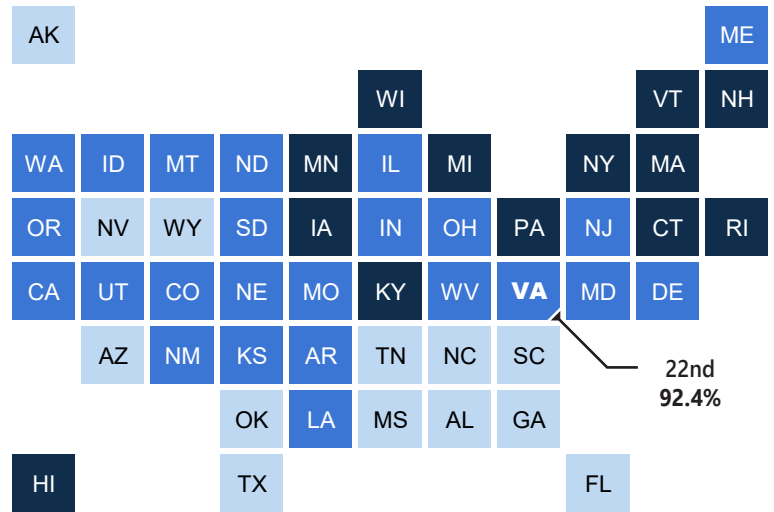
- Virginia's per capita expenditure for public assistance increased from \$1,754 to \$2,057 from FY20 to FY21.
- In FY21, about 90% of expenditures for public assistance in Virginia were state and federal spending on Medicaid.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



		%	
Top 25%	1	Massachusetts	97.2
	2	Hawaii	95.7
	3	Vermont	95.1
	4	Rhode Island	94.9
	5	Minnesota	94.7
	6	Iowa	94.6
	7	Michigan	94.5
	8	New York	94.3
	9	New Hampshire	94.0
	10	Connecticut	93.9
	11	Wisconsin	93.7
	12	Pennsylvania	93.5
	13	Kentucky	93.3
	14	Delaware	93.1
	15	Maryland	92.9
	15	Ohio	92.9
	17	Washington	92.8
	18	Oregon	92.7
	19	West Virginia	92.6
	20	California	92.5
20	North Dakota	92.5	
	22	Virginia	92.4
	23	Illinois	92.3
	24	Nebraska	92.2
	25	New Jersey	92.0
	26	Colorado	91.7
	26	Indiana	91.7
	26	Louisiana	91.7
	29	Maine	91.6
		50-state average	91.2
	30	Utah	90.9
	31	Idaho	90.3
	32	South Dakota	90.2
	33	New Mexico	90.0
	34	Arkansas	89.9
	35	Montana	89.8
	36	Kansas	89.7
	36	Missouri	89.7
	38	Alabama	89.4
	39	North Carolina	88.9
	39	South Carolina	88.9
	39	Tennessee	88.9
	42	Arizona	87.5
	43	Alaska	87.4
Bottom 25%	44	Mississippi	86.9
	45	Nevada	86.8
	46	Georgia	86.4
	47	Oklahoma	86.2
	48	Florida	86.1
	49	Wyoming	86.0
	50	Texas	81.1

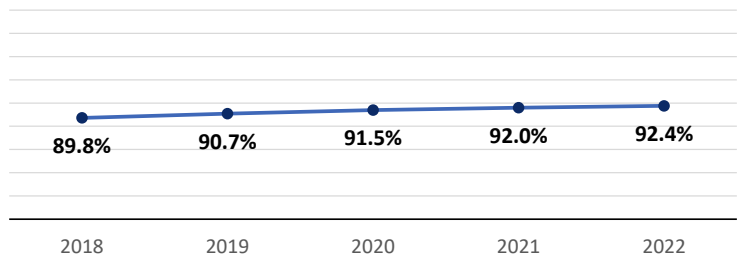


FAST FACTS

- The percentage of individuals under 65 covered by health insurance in Virginia increased from 92.0% to 92.4% from 2021 to 2022.
- In 2022, 70.6% of Virginians under 65 years of age had private insurance through an employer or direct purchase; 17.2% had government health insurance in the form of Medicaid, Medicare, or military health care; another 4.6% had both private and government health insurance.

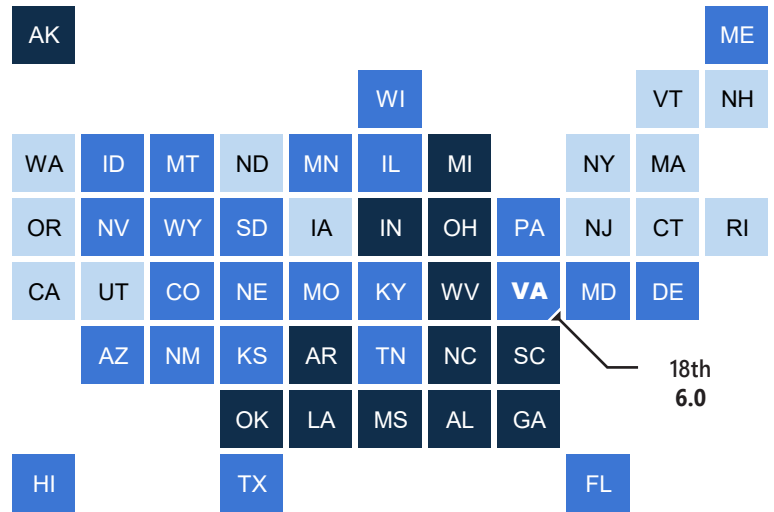
For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



		per 1,000 live births	
Top 25%	1	Mississippi	9.4
	2	Arkansas	8.6
	3	Alabama	7.6
	4	Alaska	7.4
	5	South Carolina	7.3
	6	Louisiana	7.2
	7	Oklahoma	7.1
	8	Ohio	7.1
	9	West Virginia	6.8
	10	Indiana	6.8
	11	North Carolina	6.7
	12	Georgia	6.3
	13	Michigan	6.2
	14	Tennessee	6.2
	15	Kentucky	6.2
	16	South Dakota	6.1
	17	Maryland	6.0
	18	Virginia	6.0
	19	Florida	5.9
	20	Missouri	5.9
	21	Nevada	5.8
	22	Illinois	5.6
		50-state average	5.5
Bottom 25%	23	Nebraska	5.5
	24	Arizona	5.5
	25	Wyoming	5.5
	26	Pennsylvania	5.4
	27	Wisconsin	5.4
	28	Kansas	5.3
	29	Texas	5.3
	30	Idaho	5.1
	31	Maine	5.0
	32	Colorado	5.0
	33	Montana	4.9
	34	Minnesota	4.8
	35	Delaware	4.8
	35	New Mexico	4.8
	37	Hawaii	4.7
	38	Connecticut	4.7
	39	Utah	4.6
	40	Washington	4.4
	41	Rhode Island	4.3
	42	New York	4.2
	43	California	4.1
	44	Iowa	4.0
	45	New Hampshire	4.0
	46	Oregon	3.8
	47	New Jersey	3.6
	48	Massachusetts	3.2
	49	Vermont*	3.2
	50	North Dakota	2.8

* Data listed as unreliable because of small numbers.

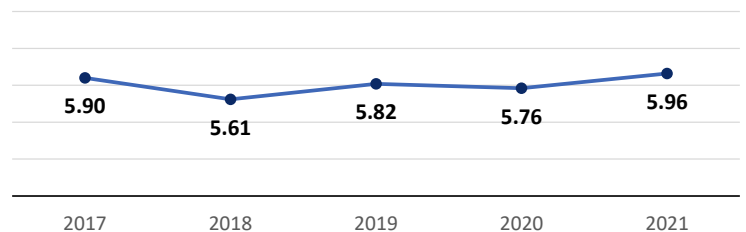


FAST FACTS

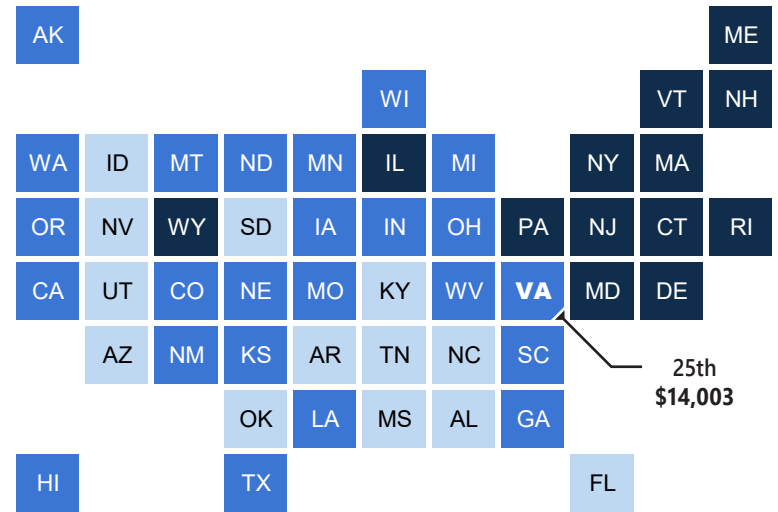
- In 2021, Virginia's white infant mortality rate was the lowest in the state at 4.8, compared with the Hispanic rate of 6.1 and the Black rate of 9.8.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



		\$	
Top 25%	1	New York	30,640
	2	Connecticut	25,027
	3	New Jersey	24,822
	4	Vermont	24,449
	5	Massachusetts	22,553
	6	Pennsylvania	20,974
	7	New Hampshire	20,616
	8	Illinois	19,958
	9	Rhode Island	19,415
	10	Delaware	18,875
	11	Maryland	18,357
	12	Wyoming	18,296
	13	Maine	17,984
	14	Washington	17,423
	15	Alaska	16,909
	16	California	16,801
	17	Minnesota	16,274
	18	Hawaii	16,271
	19	Oregon	16,086
	20	Ohio	15,784
	21	Michigan	15,426
	22	North Dakota	15,423
	50-state average	15,313	
	23	Wisconsin	14,745
	24	Kansas	14,020
	25	Virginia	14,003
	26	Iowa	13,948
	27	Nebraska	13,876
	28	South Carolina	13,802
	29	Colorado	13,462
	30	Missouri	13,336
	31	Louisiana	13,314
	32	West Virginia	13,161
	33	Indiana	13,115
	34	New Mexico	12,959
	35	Georgia	12,786
	36	Montana	12,587
	37	Texas	12,073
	38	Kentucky	11,969
	39	Alabama	11,171
	40	Arkansas	11,068
	41	South Dakota	11,052
	42	Nevada	10,943
	43	Florida	10,709
	44	Tennessee	10,525
	45	Oklahoma	10,205
	46	North Carolina	10,135
	47	Utah	9,816
	48	Arizona	9,791
	49	Mississippi	9,791
	50	Idaho	8,944

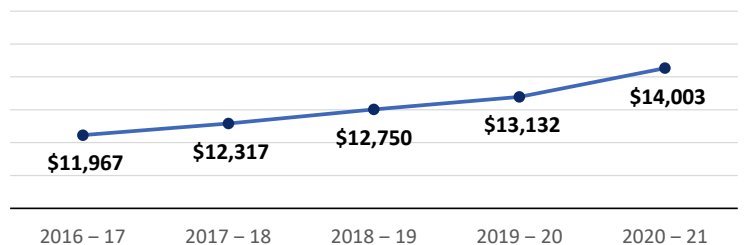


FAST FACTS

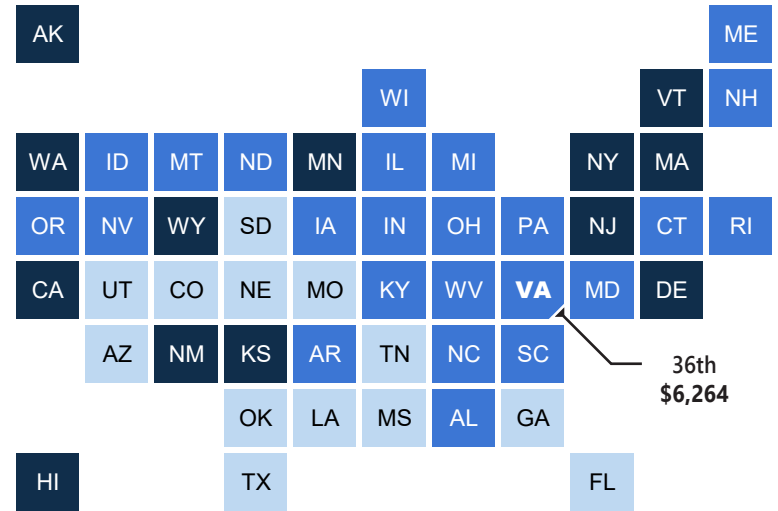
- Public school funding in Virginia came from local (50%), state (41%), and federal (9%) sources during the 2020-21 school year.
- From 2019-20 to 2020-21, per pupil public school funding in Virginia increased 10.0% (\$1,402 per pupil). Local spending increased 3.7% (\$275), state spending increased 10.5% (\$596), and federal spending increased 61.3% (\$531).

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



		\$	
Top 25%	1	Vermont	23,970
	2	Hawaii	16,163
	3	Washington	12,835
	4	Alaska	12,596
	5	Delaware	12,310
	6	New York	12,147
	7	New Jersey	11,478
	8	Minnesota	11,115
	9	Wyoming	10,540
	10	New Mexico	10,480
	11	Kansas	10,209
	12	California	10,148
	13	Massachusetts	9,872
	14	Michigan	9,674
	15	Connecticut	9,628
	16	Oregon	9,512
	17	North Dakota	9,386
	18	Arkansas	9,376
	19	Illinois	9,141
	20	Wisconsin	8,735
	21	Rhode Island	8,667
	22	Pennsylvania	8,574
	23	Indiana	8,537
	24	Maryland	8,493
	50-state average	8,471	
Bottom 25%	25	Iowa	7,936
	26	Maine	7,918
	27	West Virginia	7,863
	28	Nevada	7,324
	29	Kentucky	7,179
	30	South Carolina	7,112
	31	North Carolina	7,104
	32	Alabama	7,071
	33	New Hampshire	6,846
	34	Ohio	6,507
	35	Idaho	6,420
	36	Virginia	6,264
	37	Montana	6,202
	38	Georgia	6,121
	39	Louisiana	5,793
	40	Missouri	5,653
	41	Colorado	5,644
	42	Mississippi	5,605
	43	Utah	5,529
	44	Tennessee	5,445
	45	Oklahoma	5,166
	46	Nebraska	4,925
	47	Arizona	4,730
	48	Texas	4,702
	49	Florida	4,557
	50	South Dakota	4,360

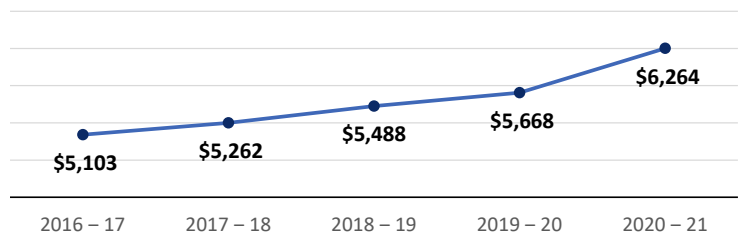


FAST FACTS

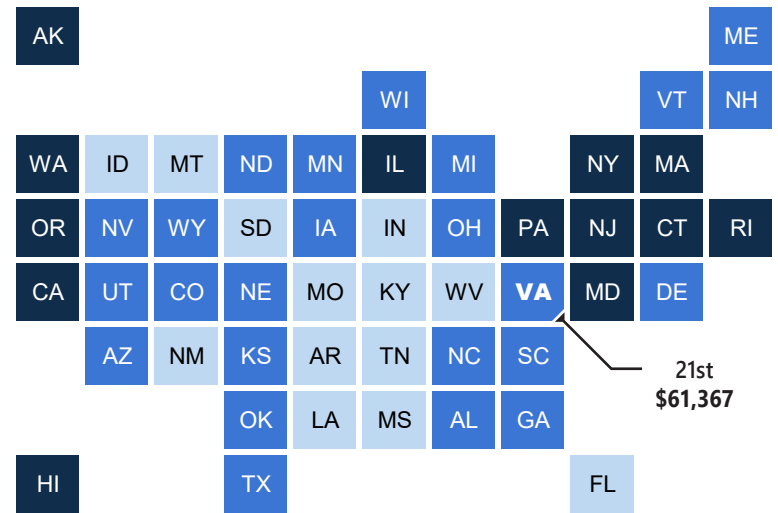
- State per pupil funding in Virginia increased 10.5% between 2019-20 and 2020-21, compared with an average increase of 4.4% nationwide.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



		\$	
Top 25%	1	New York	91,097
	2	Massachusetts	89,538
	3	California	88,508
	4	Washington	81,510
	5	Connecticut	81,185
	6	New Jersey	79,045
	7	Rhode Island	76,852
	8	Maryland	75,766
	9	Alaska	74,167
	10	Pennsylvania	73,072
	11	Illinois	72,315
	12	Oregon	70,402
	13	Hawaii	67,000
	14	Delaware	65,647
	15	Michigan	64,884
	16	Ohio	64,353
	17	Minnesota	64,184
	50-state average	62,683	
Bottom 25%	18	Vermont	62,866
	19	New Hampshire	62,783
	20	Georgia	62,240
	21	Virginia	61,367
	22	Wyoming	60,819
	23	Wisconsin	60,724
	24	Colorado	60,130
	25	Utah	59,671
	26	Iowa	59,581
	27	Texas	58,887
	28	Maine	58,757
	29	Nevada	57,804
	30	Nebraska	57,420
	31	Arizona	56,775
	32	Alabama	55,834
	33	North Dakota	55,666
	34	Kansas	54,988
	35	North Carolina	54,863
	36	South Carolina	54,814
	37	Oklahoma	54,804
	38	Indiana	54,596
	39	Kentucky	54,574
	40	New Mexico	54,272
	41	Idaho	54,232
	42	Louisiana	54,097
	43	Montana	53,628
	44	Tennessee	53,285
	45	Arkansas	52,610
	46	Missouri	52,481
	47	Florida	51,230
	48	South Dakota	50,592
	49	West Virginia	50,315
	50	Mississippi	47,902

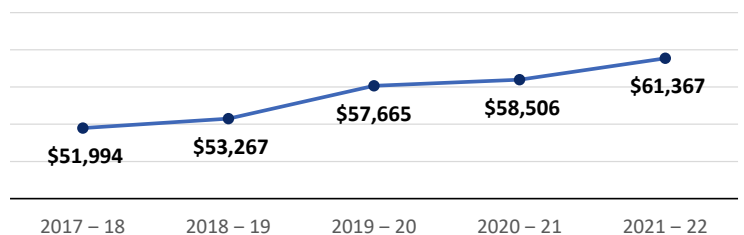


FAST FACTS

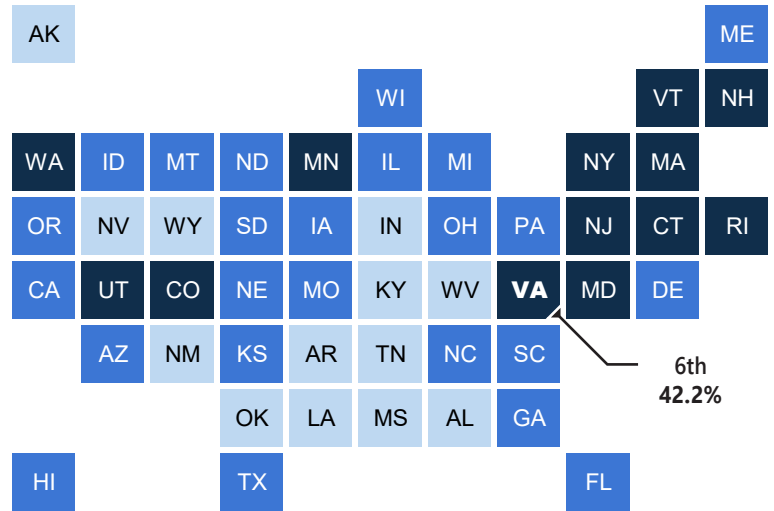
- The nationwide average salary for K-12 public school teachers was \$66,745 in 2021-22. The nationwide average was higher than the 50-state average because of differences in population: several states with higher teacher salaries, such as California and New York, also employ large numbers of teachers.
- Virginia had a student-teacher ratio of about 12:1 in 2021-22, compared with the nationwide average of 15:1.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



		%	
Top 25%	1	Massachusetts	46.6
	2	Colorado	45.9
	3	Vermont	44.2
	4	Maryland	43.8
	5	New Jersey	43.5
	6	Virginia	42.2
	7	Connecticut	41.9
	8	New Hampshire	41.3
	9	New York	40.0
	10	Rhode Island	39.6
	11	Washington	39.5
	12	Minnesota	39.1
	13	Utah	37.9
	14	Illinois	37.7
	15	California	37.0
	16	Delaware	36.5
	17	Oregon	36.3
	18	Maine	36.1
	19	North Carolina	35.9
	20	Kansas	35.6
	21	Hawaii	35.4
	22	Pennsylvania	35.1
	23	Georgia	34.7
23	Nebraska	34.7	
	50-state average	34.6	
Bottom 25%	25	Montana	34.6
	26	Florida	34.3
	27	Texas	33.9
	28	Wisconsin	33.2
	29	Arizona	33.0
	30	South Carolina	32.6
	31	Idaho	32.3
	31	Iowa	32.3
	33	Missouri	32.2
	34	Michigan	32.1
	35	Ohio	32.0
	36	North Dakota	31.8
	37	South Dakota	31.6
	38	Tennessee	31.1
	39	Alaska	30.6
	40	New Mexico	30.5
	41	Indiana	29.6
	41	Wyoming	29.6
	43	Alabama	28.8
	44	Oklahoma	28.5
	45	Kentucky	27.9
	46	Louisiana	27.1
	47	Nevada	27.0
	48	Arkansas	25.4
	49	Mississippi	24.8
	49	West Virginia	24.8

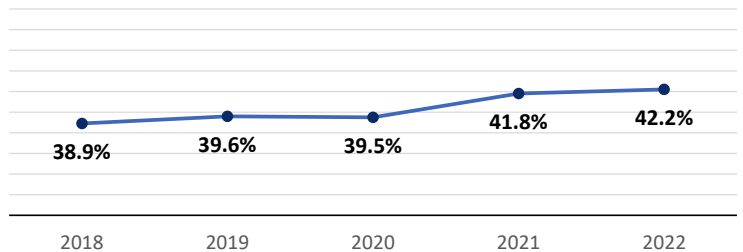


FAST FACTS

- Note: In previous editions of *Virginia Compared*, this table described the percentage of adults age 25 and older with a high school diploma or higher. JLARC staff began reporting the percentage of adults age 25 and older with a bachelor's degree or higher in 2024 because the measure is better related to economic growth.
- In 2023, the six-year graduation rate for undergraduate students who began seeking a bachelor's degree at one of Virginia's public four-year institutions in fall 2017 was 71.4%.
- 91.5% of Virginians age 25 and older had completed a high school diploma or higher in 2022. Virginia ranks 25th on this measure.

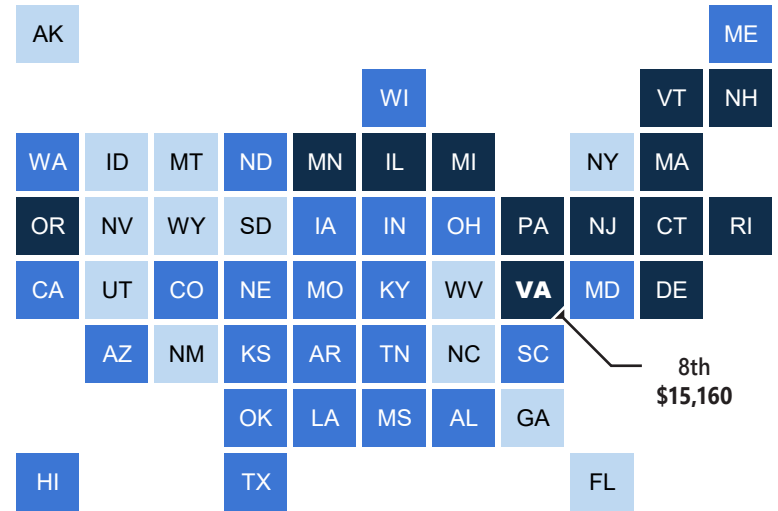
For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



AVERAGE ANNUAL IN-STATE TUITION & FEES AT PUBLIC 4-YEAR INSTITUTIONS 2023–24

		\$	
Top 25%	1	Vermont	17,180
	2	New Hampshire	17,170
	3	Connecticut	16,400
	4	New Jersey	16,260
	5	Pennsylvania	16,150
	6	Michigan	15,430
	7	Illinois	15,360
	8	Virginia	15,160
	9	Rhode Island	15,100
	10	Massachusetts	14,840
	11	Delaware	14,780
	12	Oregon	13,490
	13	Minnesota	13,380
	14	South Carolina	13,130
	15	Ohio	13,020
	16	Colorado	12,700
	17	Arizona	12,580
	18	Alabama	11,890
	19	Kentucky	11,820
	20	Maine	11,750
	21	Missouri	11,550
	22	Washington	11,510
	50-state average	11,431	
Bottom 25%	23	Texas	11,190
	24	Hawaii	11,100
	25	Tennessee	10,890
	26	Maryland	10,850
	27	California	10,640
	28	Iowa	10,570
	29	North Dakota	10,420
	30	Indiana	10,370
	31	Louisiana	10,240
	32	Kansas	9,920
	33	Arkansas	9,730
	34	Oklahoma	9,650
	35	Wisconsin	9,620
	36	Mississippi	9,390
	37	Nebraska	9,350
	38	West Virginia	9,220
	39	Alaska	9,160
	40	South Dakota	9,120
	41	New Mexico	9,090
	42	Nevada	8,800
	43	Idaho	8,600
	44	New York	8,580
	45	Georgia	8,310
	46	Montana	7,860
	47	Utah	7,720
	48	North Carolina	7,440
	49	Wyoming	6,700
	50	Florida	6,360

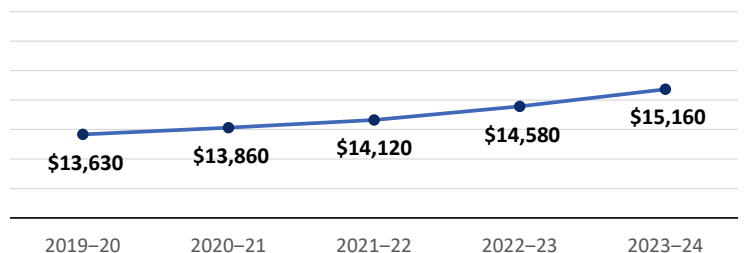


FAST FACTS

- Average tuition and fees at Virginia’s public 4-year higher education institutions increased 3.3% from 2022–23 to 2023–24. (Two 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 2022–23 to 2023–24.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

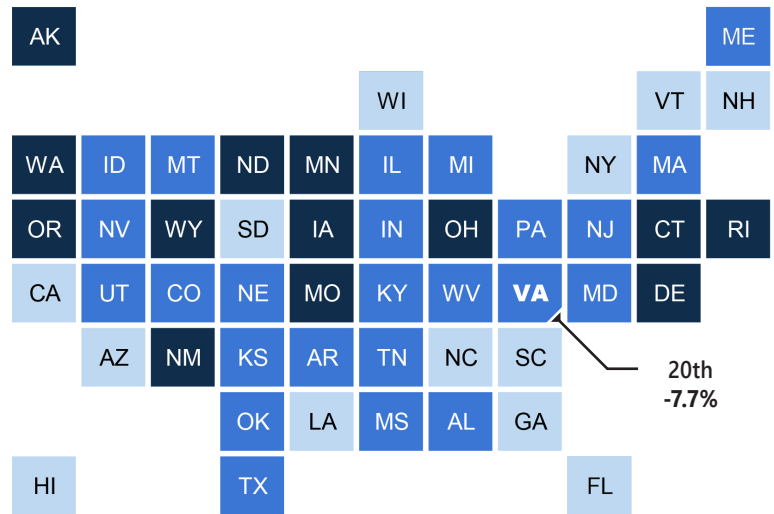
VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN IN-STATE TUITION & FEES AT PUBLIC 4-YEAR INSTITUTIONS 2018–19 to 2023–24

		%*	
Top 25%	1	Missouri	9.6
	2	Connecticut	5.7
	3	New Mexico	4.7
	4	Oregon	4.4
	5	Wyoming	1.8
	6	Ohio	-1.1
	7	Rhode Island	-1.3
	8	North Dakota	-1.3
	9	Alaska	-3.8
	10	Washington	-4.0
	11	Iowa	-4.4
	12	Delaware	-4.7
	13	Minnesota	-4.7
	14	Maine	-5.5
	15	Nevada	-5.8
	16	Michigan	-5.8
	17	New Jersey	-5.9
	18	Colorado	-6.5
	19	Idaho	-7.0
	20	Virginia	-7.7
	21	Massachusetts	-7.8
		50-state average	-7.9
	22	Arkansas	-8.1
	23	Mississippi	-8.4
	24	West Virginia	-8.7
	25	Montana	-9.1
	26	Utah	-9.3
	27	Alabama	-9.4
	28	Kentucky	-9.4
	29	Texas	-9.6
	30	Illinois	-9.9
	31	Nebraska	-10.0
	32	Oklahoma	-10.0
	33	Maryland	-10.1
	34	Indiana	-10.2
	35	Tennessee	-10.4
	36	Kansas	-10.4
	37	Pennsylvania	-10.5
	38	Arizona	-10.5
	39	California	-11.5
	40	Louisiana	-11.6
	41	Wisconsin	-12.4
	42	New York	-13.7
	43	South Dakota	-13.8
	44	New Hampshire	-14.9
Bottom 25%	45	North Carolina	-15.5
	46	Hawaii	-15.6
	47	South Carolina	-16.8
	48	Vermont	-17.0
	49	Florida	-17.8
	50	Georgia	-20.2

* Adjusted for inflation.



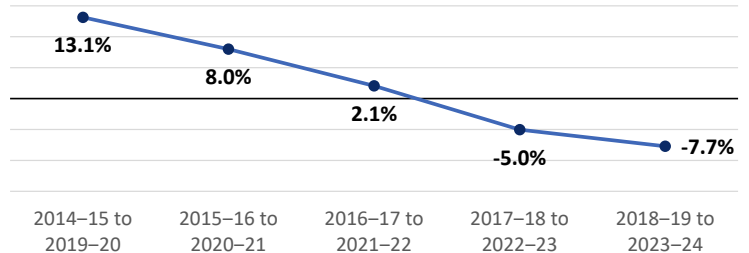
FAST FACTS

- Tuition and fees at Virginia’s public 4-year higher education institutions increased 12.5%, not adjusted for inflation, between 2018–19 and 2023–24.
- Average expenses for a resident undergraduate at Virginia’s 4-year institutions (tuition and fees plus room and board) for the 2023–24 academic year were equivalent to 45.9% of per capita disposable income.

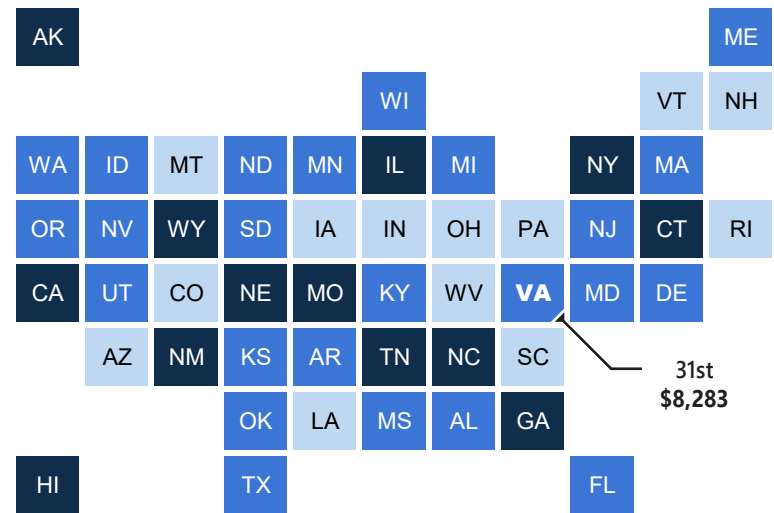
For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND

5-year rate changes



		\$	
Top 25%	1	Illinois	22,970
	2	Alaska	18,436
	3	Wyoming	18,140
	4	New Mexico	16,600
	5	Connecticut	14,827
	6	Hawaii	14,097
	7	New York	13,897
	8	Georgia	13,640
	9	North Carolina	12,513
	10	Tennessee	12,354
	11	Nebraska	12,207
	12	California	11,694
	13	Missouri	11,376
	14	Idaho	11,009
	15	Massachusetts	10,513
	16	Washington	10,154
	17	Michigan	9,909
	50-state average	9,899	
Bottom 25%	18	Minnesota	9,802
	19	Maryland	9,759
	20	Utah	9,750
	21	Arkansas	9,596
	22	Wisconsin	9,510
	23	North Dakota	9,409
	24	Florida	9,178
	25	Texas	9,084
	26	Kentucky	9,022
	27	New Jersey	8,965
	28	Maine	8,938
	29	Alabama	8,867
	30	Kansas	8,749
	31	Virginia	8,283
	32	Oregon	8,068
	33	Nevada	8,022
	34	South Dakota	8,003
	35	Oklahoma	7,670
	36	Mississippi	7,507
	37	Delaware	7,473
	38	West Virginia	7,299
	39	Louisiana	7,224
	40	Ohio	7,214
	41	South Carolina	7,150
	42	Indiana	7,004
	43	Rhode Island	6,729
	44	Colorado	6,711
	45	Montana	6,709
	46	Iowa	6,641
	47	Vermont	6,363
	48	Arizona	6,127
	49	Pennsylvania	6,090
	50	New Hampshire	3,699

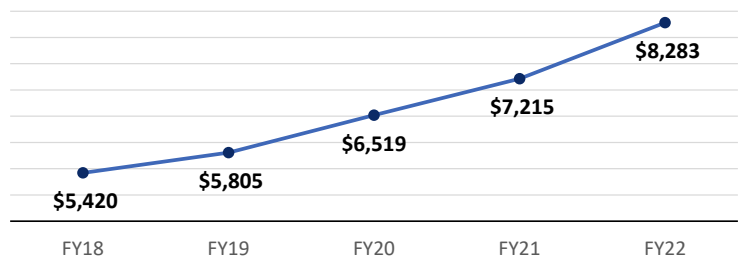


FAST FACTS

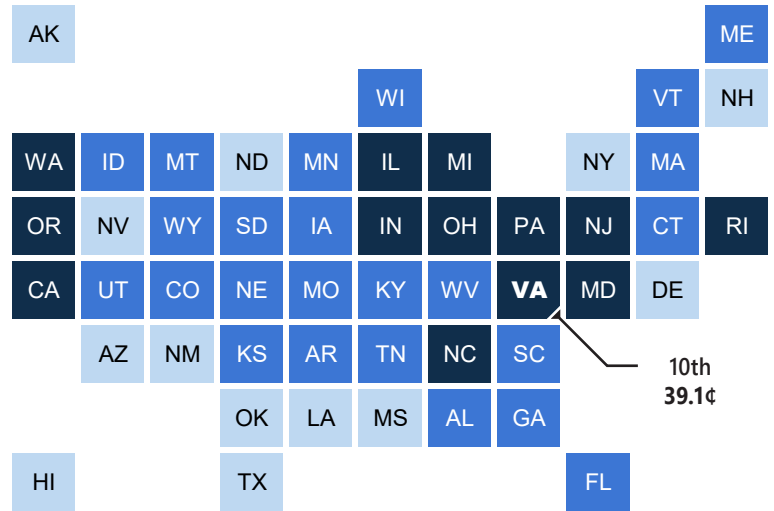
- Virginia's higher education appropriations per FTE student increased 23.8%, adjusted for inflation, between FY17 and FY22. This was the 14th largest percentage increase among the 50 states over that time period.
- In FY22, Virginia public institutions had an FTE enrollment of 288,995. Virginia ranked 11th on this measure.

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



		¢ per gallon	
Top 25%	1	California	68.1
	2	Illinois	66.5
	3	Pennsylvania	62.2
	4	Indiana	55.5
	5	Washington	52.8
	6	Michigan	47.7
	7	Maryland	47.2
	8	New Jersey	41.5
	9	North Carolina	40.8
	10	Virginia	39.1
	11	Ohio	38.5
	12	Rhode Island	38.1
	13	Oregon	38.0
	14	Florida	37.3
	15	West Virginia	37.2
	16	Utah	35.2
	17	Montana	33.8
	18	Idaho	33.0
	19	Wisconsin	32.9
	20	Vermont	32.5
	50-state average	32.2	
Bottom 25%	21	Georgia	32.0
	22	Maine	31.4
	23	Minnesota	30.6
	24	Kentucky	30.1
	25	Iowa	30.0
	25	South Dakota	30.0
	27	Nebraska	29.9
	28	Alabama	29.2
	29	South Carolina	28.8
	30	Tennessee	27.4
	31	Massachusetts	27.2
	32	Colorado	25.9
	33	Kansas	25.0
	34	Connecticut	25.0
	35	Missouri	25.0
	36	Arkansas	24.9
	37	Wyoming	24.0
	38	New Hampshire	23.8
	39	Nevada	23.8
	40	North Dakota	23.0
	41	Delaware	23.0
	42	Louisiana	20.9
	43	Oklahoma	20.0
	43	Texas	20.0
	45	Arizona	19.0
	46	New Mexico	18.9
	47	Hawaii	18.5
	48	New York	18.5
	49	Mississippi	18.4
	50	Alaska	9.0

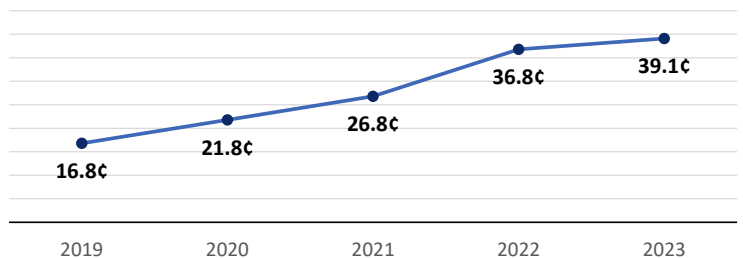


FAST FACTS

- The federal motor fuels tax, collected in all states, is 18.4¢ per gallon.
- Virginia’s state gasoline tax increased from 28.0¢ per gallon to 29.8¢ per gallon on July 1, 2023. Virginia also charges gasoline users additional taxes and fees, which equal 9.3¢ per gallon.
- Virginia has a separate state diesel tax of 30.8¢ per gallon, which was increased from 28.9¢ per gallon on July 1, 2023. Diesel users are also charged additional taxes and fees, which equal 9.4¢ per gallon.

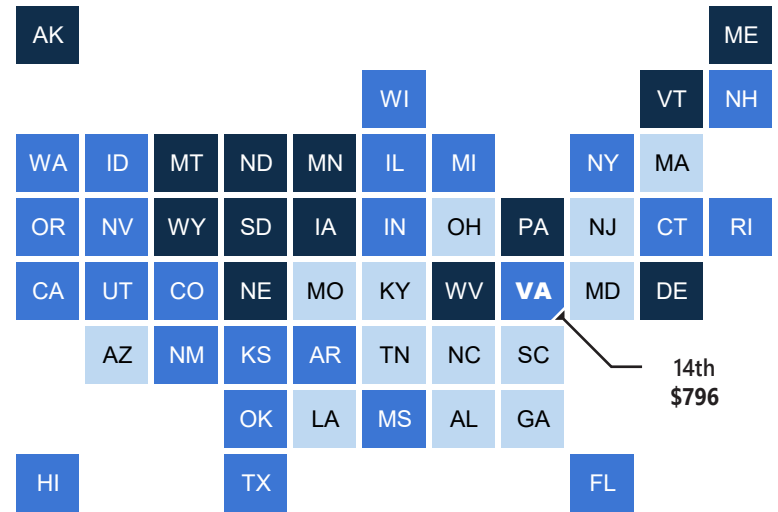
Table based on new data source, which affected state rankings and Virginia’s five-year trend line compared to previous years. For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



FY21

		\$	
Top 25%	1	Alaska	1,775
	2	North Dakota	1,740
	3	South Dakota	1,353
	4	Wyoming	1,281
	5	Vermont	1,138
	6	Minnesota	992
	7	Iowa	984
	8	West Virginia	979
	9	Nebraska	959
	10	Montana	913
	11	Pennsylvania	820
	12	Maine	813
	13	Delaware	800
	14	Virginia	796
	15	Oklahoma	766
	16	Utah	758
		50-state average	726
Bottom 25%	17	Arkansas	725
	18	Illinois	708
	19	Kansas	685
	20	Wisconsin	684
	21	Idaho	682
	22	Hawaii	673
	23	Nevada	669
	24	Texas	659
	25	Washington	638
	26	Mississippi	633
	27	Oregon	630
	28	Colorado	620
	29	Rhode Island	620
	30	New York	609
	31	California	607
	32	New Mexico	597
	33	Connecticut	596
	34	Michigan	583
	35	New Hampshire	573
	36	Indiana	562
	37	Florida	556
	38	Louisiana	512
	39	Ohio	511
	40	Alabama	505
	41	Kentucky	502
	42	North Carolina	498
	43	Maryland	488
	44	Massachusetts	488
	45	Georgia	478
	46	New Jersey	468
	47	Missouri	466
	48	South Carolina	425
	49	Arizona	405
	50	Tennessee	392

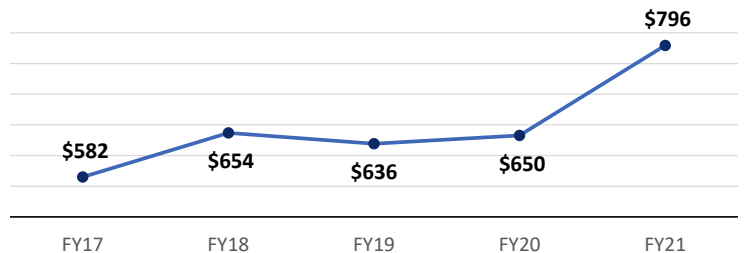


FAST FACTS

- Total road expenditures in Virginia increased from \$5.6 billion to \$6.9 billion from FY20 to FY21.
- 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 80.1 billion miles, Virginia ranked 12th in total vehicle miles traveled in FY21. Virginia ranked 14th in road expenditures per vehicle mile traveled.

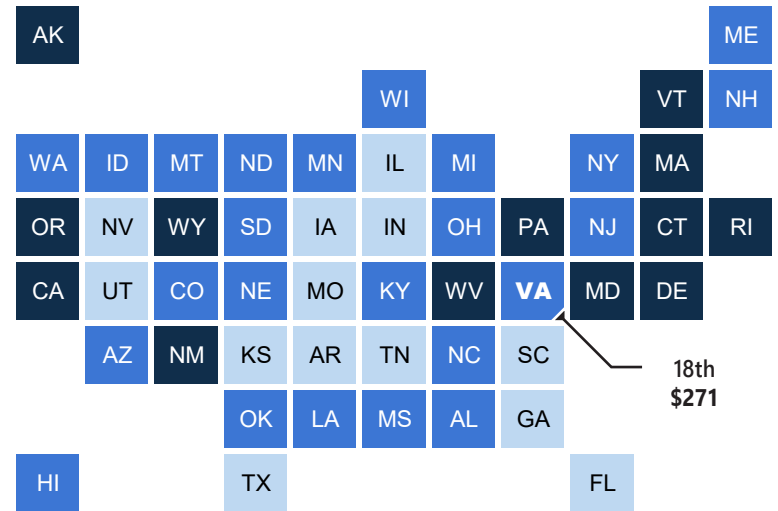
For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



FY21

		\$	
Top 25%	1	Alaska	739
	2	Delaware	608
	3	Vermont	561
	4	California	437
	5	Maryland	395
	6	Wyoming	368
	7	Oregon	366
	8	Connecticut	335
	9	Massachusetts	332
	10	West Virginia	331
	11	New Mexico	331
	12	Rhode Island	322
	13	Pennsylvania	318
	14	Montana	300
	15	New Jersey	291
	16	North Dakota	289
	17	Nebraska	282
	18	Virginia	271
	19	Washington	271
	50-state average	268	
Bottom 25%	20	South Dakota	263
	21	Michigan	263
	22	Colorado	247
	23	Idaho	245
	24	Oklahoma	241
	25	Hawaii	240
	26	Wisconsin	234
	27	North Carolina	230
	28	Arizona	222
	29	Maine	216
	30	Ohio	207
	31	Alabama	205
	32	Kentucky	205
	33	New York	204
	34	Mississippi	196
	35	New Hampshire	196
	36	Louisiana	193
	37	Minnesota	191
	38	Texas	188
	39	Kansas	187
	40	Illinois	187
	41	Nevada	184
	42	Utah	180
	43	Arkansas	178
	44	Florida	176
	45	Georgia	162
	46	Indiana	162
	47	South Carolina	160
	48	Iowa	158
	49	Tennessee	156
	50	Missouri	153

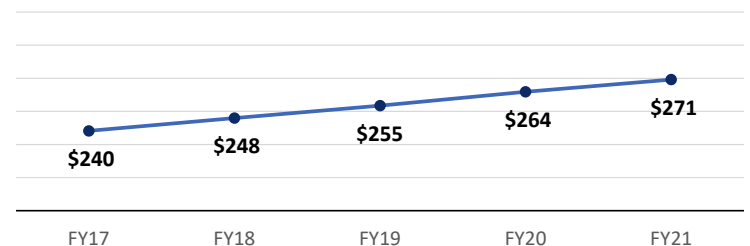


FAST FACTS

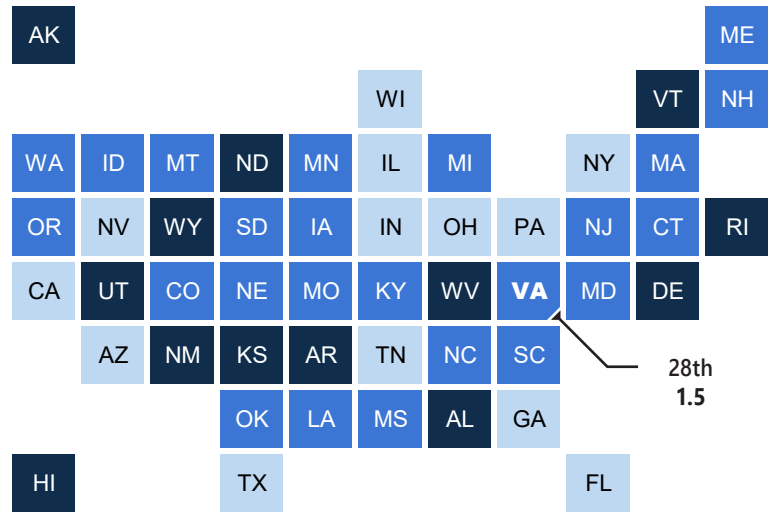
- Total state public safety expenditures in Virginia increased 3% from FY20 to FY21.
- Corrections made up 68% of Virginia's state public safety expenditures in FY21, followed by police protection (23%) and inspection and regulation for the protection of the public (9%).

For sources and additional information, see back pages.

VIRGINIA FIVE-YEAR TREND



Rank	State	FTEs per 100 Persons
1	Hawaii	3.8
2	Alaska	3.2
3	Delaware	2.5
4	North Dakota	2.4
5	West Virginia	2.2
6	New Mexico	2.1
7	Wyoming	2.1
8	Vermont	2.1
9	Arkansas	2.0
10	Utah	2.0
11	Kansas	1.9
12	Alabama	1.9
13	Rhode Island	1.8
14	Oregon	1.8
15	Nebraska	1.8
16	Montana	1.7
17	Mississippi	1.7
18	Louisiana	1.7
19	Kentucky	1.7
20	Washington	1.7
50-state average		1.6
21	Colorado	1.6
22	Iowa	1.6
23	Connecticut	1.5
24	South Dakota	1.5
25	Oklahoma	1.5
26	Maryland	1.5
27	South Carolina	1.5
28	Virginia	1.5
29	Maine	1.5
30	Massachusetts	1.5
31	Minnesota	1.4
32	Michigan	1.4
33	New Jersey	1.4
34	North Carolina	1.4
35	New Hampshire	1.3
36	Missouri	1.3
37	Idaho	1.3
38	Indiana	1.3
39	New York	1.2
40	California	1.2
41	Pennsylvania	1.2
42	Wisconsin	1.1
43	Georgia	1.1
44	Tennessee	1.1
45	Ohio	1.1
46	Texas	1.0
47	Arizona	1.0
48	Illinois	1.0
49	Nevada	0.9
50	Florida	0.8

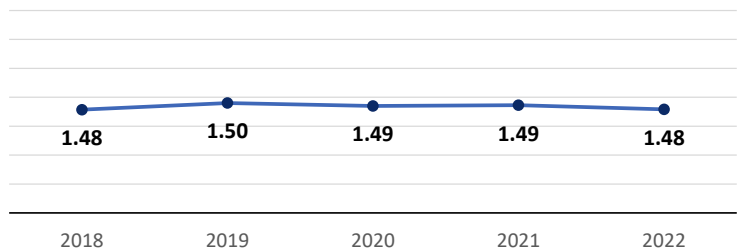


FAST FACTS

- Virginia employed 128,381 state government FTEs in 2022, an increase of 2.5% from 2013.
- The Virginia Department of Transportation employed 7,181 FTEs in 2022, 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 (2023)

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 (2013–2023)

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 (2022)

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 (2022)

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 (2022)

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 (2022)

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 (FY21)

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 (FY21)

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 (FY21)

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 (FY21)

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 (FY21)

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 (FY21)

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 (FY21)

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 (FY21)

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 FY22)

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 FY22)

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 (FY22)

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 (FY13-FY22)

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 (FY22)

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 (FY21)

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 2023)

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 FY22)

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. Enrollment reflects the number of individuals enrolled in Medicaid and CHIP as of July 2022.

23 - PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STATE EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (FY21)

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 (2022)

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 (2021)

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 (2020–21)

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 (2020–21)

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 (2021–22)

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 (2022)

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 (2023–24)

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 (2018–19 TO 2023–24)

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 (FY22)

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 (2023)

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, 2023. JLARC began using a new source (the U.S. Energy Information Administration) for motor fuel tax data in 2024; previous editions of *Virginia Compared* relied on data from the American Petroleum Institute. These two sources use different methodology to account for taxes that vary across jurisdictions, which is why some states' rankings shifted significantly from the 2023 to 2024 editions. Most notably, taxes reported by the American Petroleum Institute reflect additional taxes applied by local jurisdictions whereas taxes reported by the U.S. Energy Information Administration do not.

34 - PER CAPITA STATE & LOCAL ROAD EXPENDITURES (FY21)

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 (FY21)

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 (2022)

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.



**Try out the interactive online version at:
jlarc.virginia.gov/va-compared-landing.asp**

JLARC
JOINT LEGISLATIVE AUDIT
AND REVIEW COMMISSION

919 E. Main St. • Suite 2101
Richmond, Virginia 23219
804-786-1258 • jlarc.virginia.gov