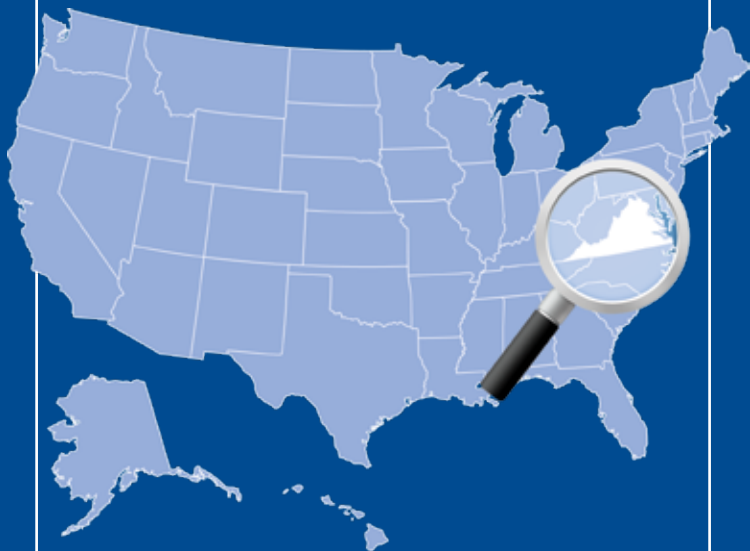


VIRGINIA

COMPARED TO THE OTHER STATES

NATIONAL RANKINGS ON TAXES, BUDGETARY
COMPONENTS, AND OTHER INDICATORS



2011 EDITION

Prepared by Staff of

JLARC
JOINT LEGISLATIVE AUDIT
AND REVIEW COMMISSION

PREFACE

Effects of the Economic Recession and the 2009 American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

The national recession that began in December 2007 had a large impact on state finances. The National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO) reported in its *2009 State Expenditure Report* that state revenues were reduced nearly 12 percent during fiscal years (FYs) 2008–2010, leading to a decline in spending from state funds in both 2009 and 2010 (2010 data are estimated). This decline was offset, however, by an infusion of federal funds resulting from the passage of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. These funds began to be distributed to the states in the second calendar quarter of 2009. Due to this influx of additional federal dollars, NASBO reported that total state expenditures grew modestly in FYs 2009 and 2010.

These national trends are reflected in the Virginia Summary and the comparative tables which follow. State revenue in Virginia decreased compared to revenue amounts reported last year (Tables 6 and 8), while federal funds increased (Table 15), and state expenditures grew modestly (Table 17). The unemployment rate in Virginia (Table 4) also shows the effects of the recession.

Data Sources

The data in the tables are the most current information available for all 50 states (the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico are excluded). For each table, JLARC staff identified the primary data source and used that information whenever possible. Most of the data are from the U.S. Census Bureau. Other major sources include the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of Labor Statistics and the National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO).

Tables 1 and 2 use 2010 Census data. Most other data are for 2008 or 2009. Each table indicates data sources and the dates the data were issued or revised. Per capita amounts were calculated with the Census Bureau's report of mid-year population. For example, the tax data in Table 11 are for FY 2008 and the population data are for July 1, 2008.

How State Rankings Were Calculated

In all tables, state values are ordered from highest to lowest. Two states having the same value are given the same ranking. State values are displayed only to a certain decimal place, so states may appear to have the same value in the table but have different rankings because their actual values are different.

For each table, JLARC staff calculated a 50-state average by summing each state's value and dividing the result by 50. The map next to the table indicates which states rank above or below the 50-state average. The 50-state average is different from the national average, which typically includes Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia and is a weighted average, which increases the influence of the largest states. The 50-state average, in contrast, weights each state equally.

Personal Property Tax (Car Tax) Relief and Revenue Stabilization Fund

Tables 9, 17, 19, and 20 show how Virginia state expenditures on local personal property tax (car tax) relief affect the state's national ranking. The adjusted rankings should be interpreted with caution, however, because data are not available to adjust the tables for similar expenditures in other states, and any national ranking may mask substantial variations within a state. Also, the Census Bureau and NASBO differ in how they treat this type of state expenditure and deposits to the revenue stabilization fund (also called the rainy day fund, or RDF). Tables using Census Bureau and NASBO data are adjusted accordingly. Tables are not adjusted to reflect deposits to the RDF although such deposits are noted in years in which they took place. Funds released from the RDF are counted as part of total expenditures in the year in which they were spent and are included where applicable.

VIRGINIA SUMMARY

TABLE	MEASURE	TREND*	RANK
1 Population	8,001,024	▲	12
2 Percent Change in Population	13.0%	▲	16
3 Per Capita Personal Income	\$44,129	▼	7
4 Unemployment	6.7%	▲	39
5 Percentage of Population Living in Poverty	10.5%	▲	42
6 Per Capita State and Local Revenue	\$7,469	▼	38
7 State and Local Revenue as Percentage of Personal Income	17.0%	▼	46
8 Per Capita State Revenue	\$4,648	▼	37
9 Per Capita Local Revenue	\$4,210	▼	29
10 Individual Income Tax as Percentage of Total State & Local Revenue Tax	30.9%	▼	9
11 Per Capita State & Local Taxes	\$4,196	▼	22
12 State and Local Taxes as Percentage of Personal Income	9.5%	▼	40
13 Per Capita Local Taxes	\$1,834	▲	15
14 Per Capita State Taxes	\$2,361	▼	31
15 Per Capita Federal Grants	\$1,607	▲	49
16 Per Capita Federal Expenditures	\$19,734	▲	2
17 Per Capita State Expenditures	\$5,078	▲	29
18 Ten-Year State Spending Growth Rate	29.0%	▲	20
19 Per Capita State General Fund Expenditures	\$2,038	▲	24
20 State General Fund Expenditures as Percentage of Personal Income	4.6%	▲	39
21 Per Capita State and Local Debt Outstanding	\$7,017	▲	28

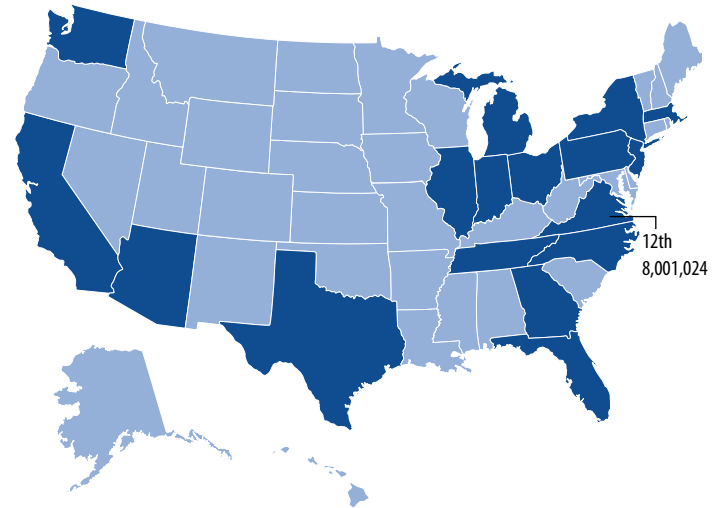
TABLE	MEASURE	TREND*	RANK
22 Bond Ratings	AAA	▷	1
23 Per Capita Total Medicaid Expenditures	\$691	▲	47
24 Welfare Expenditures as Percentage of Total State Expenditures	18.8%	▲	43
25 Percentage of Population Under Age 65 With Health Insurance	85.3%	▼	15
26 Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Births	7.8	▲	12
27 State & Local Funding Per Pupil, Pre-K-12	\$11,080	▲	18
28 State Funding Per Pupil, Pre-K-12	\$4,840	▲	38
29 Average Salary of Public Schoolteachers	\$46,680	▲	29
30 Percentage of Persons 25 Years and Older With Less Than High School Education	13.4%	▼	22
31 Average Annual In-State Tuition at Public 4-Year Institutions	\$8,814	▲	14
32 State Government FTE Employment Per 100 Persons	1.6	▷	28
33 State Motor Fuel Excise Taxes Per Gallon	17.5¢	▷	37
34 Per Capita Road Expenditures	\$633	n.a.	42

KEY

- ▲ Increased
- ▼ Decreased
- ▷ Unchanged
- n.a. Not Reported in 2010

* Compared to Measure Reported in 2010

1	California	37,253,956
2	Texas	25,145,561
3	New York	19,378,102
4	Florida	18,801,310
5	Illinois	12,830,632
6	Pennsylvania	12,702,379
7	Ohio	11,536,504
8	Michigan	9,883,640
9	Georgia	9,687,653
10	North Carolina	9,535,483
11	New Jersey	8,791,894
12	Virginia	8,001,024
13	Washington	6,724,540
14	Massachusetts	6,547,629
15	Indiana	6,483,802
16	Arizona	6,392,017
17	Tennessee	6,346,105
	50-State Average	6,162,876
18	Missouri	5,988,927
19	Maryland	5,773,552
20	Wisconsin	5,686,986
21	Minnesota	5,303,925
22	Colorado	5,029,196
23	Alabama	4,779,736
24	South Carolina	4,625,364
25	Louisiana	4,533,372
26	Kentucky	4,339,367
27	Oregon	3,831,074
28	Oklahoma	3,751,351
29	Connecticut	3,574,097
30	Iowa	3,046,355
31	Mississippi	2,967,297
32	Arkansas	2,915,918
33	Kansas	2,853,118
34	Utah	2,763,885
35	Nevada	2,700,551
36	New Mexico	2,059,179
37	West Virginia	1,852,994
38	Nebraska	1,826,341
39	Idaho	1,567,582
40	Hawaii	1,360,301
41	Maine	1,328,361
42	New Hampshire	1,316,470
43	Rhode Island	1,052,567
44	Montana	989,415
45	Delaware	897,934
46	South Dakota	814,180
47	Alaska	710,231
48	North Dakota	672,591
49	Vermont	625,741
50	Wyoming	563,626



- Rank Above 50-State Average
- Rank Below 50-State Average

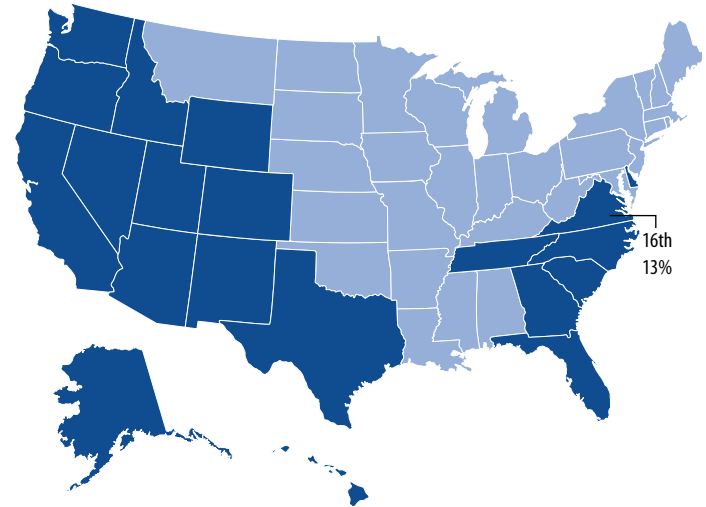
FAST FACTS

- Virginia's population of 8,001,024 people in the 2010 Census was an increase of 1.5% from the 2009 estimate. North Carolina's population increased 1.7% and Maryland's increased 1.3% over their 2009 estimates.
- The 50-state average population increase from 2009 to 2010 was 0.6%.
- Most (45) of the states, including Virginia, had the same rank for population in 2010 as in 2009.

PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION

(2000-2010)

	<i>in %</i>
1 Nevada	35.1
2 Arizona	24.6
3 Utah	23.8
4 Idaho	21.1
5 Texas	20.6
6 North Carolina	18.5
7 Georgia	18.3
8 Florida	17.6
9 Colorado	16.9
10 South Carolina	15.3
11 Delaware	14.6
12 Washington	14.1
13 Wyoming	14.1
14 Alaska	13.3
15 New Mexico	13.2
16 Virginia	13.0
17 Hawaii	12.3
18 Oregon	12.0
19 Tennessee	11.5
20 California	10.0
50-State Average	9.9
21 Montana	9.7
22 Arkansas	9.1
23 Maryland	9.0
24 Oklahoma	8.7
25 South Dakota	7.9
26 Minnesota	7.8
27 Alabama	7.5
28 Kentucky	7.4
29 Missouri	7.0
30 Nebraska	6.7
31 Indiana	6.6
32 New Hampshire	6.5
33 Kansas	6.1
34 Wisconsin	6.0
35 Connecticut	4.9
36 North Dakota	4.7
37 New Jersey	4.5
38 Mississippi	4.3
39 Maine	4.2
40 Iowa	4.1
41 Pennsylvania	3.4
42 Illinois	3.3
43 Massachusetts	3.1
44 Vermont	2.8
45 West Virginia	2.5
46 New York	2.1
47 Ohio	1.6
48 Louisiana	1.4
49 Rhode Island	0.4
50 Michigan	-0.6



- Rank Above 50-State Average
- Rank Below 50-State Average

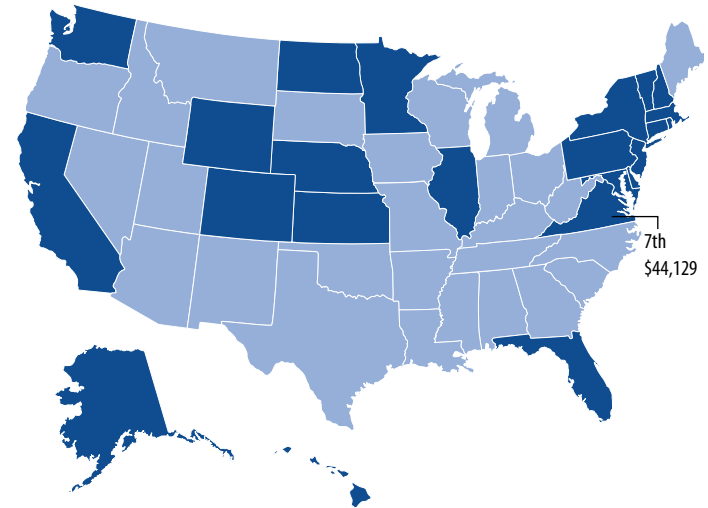
FAST FACTS

- Virginia's population was 8,001,024 in 2010, compared to 7,078,515 in 2000, a 13% increase.
- The U.S. population grew about 10% in the last decade, to 308,745,538 in 2010.
- For Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, both percent change in population and total population in 2010 were above the 50-state average. For some states, such as Maryland and West Virginia, both measures were below the 50-state average.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (December 2010).

(2009)

		<i>in \$</i>
1	Connecticut	55,063
2	New Jersey	50,009
3	Massachusetts	49,643
4	Maryland	48,275
5	Wyoming	48,178
6	New York	46,459
7	Virginia	44,129
8	Alaska	43,209
9	Washington	42,933
10	New Hampshire	42,585
11	California	42,548
12	Hawaii	42,075
13	Illinois	41,904
14	Minnesota	41,859
15	Colorado	41,839
16	Rhode Island	41,324
17	North Dakota	40,727
18	Pennsylvania	40,161
19	Delaware	39,949
20	Nebraska	39,277
21	Kansas	39,263
22	Vermont	39,021
23	Florida	38,890
	50-State Average	38,698
24	Texas	38,546
25	South Dakota	38,208
26	Nevada	37,691
27	Iowa	37,623
28	Louisiana	37,520
29	Wisconsin	37,398
30	Maine	36,479
31	Oregon	36,125
32	Missouri	35,938
33	Oklahoma	35,840
34	Ohio	35,590
35	Montana	34,794
36	North Carolina	34,719
37	Michigan	34,334
38	Tennessee	34,245
39	Georgia	33,980
40	Indiana	33,912
41	Alabama	33,360
42	Arizona	33,244
43	New Mexico	33,212
44	Arkansas	32,423
45	South Carolina	32,338
46	Kentucky	32,306
47	West Virginia	32,067
48	Idaho	31,662
49	Utah	31,612
50	Mississippi	30,426



- Rank Above 50-State Average
- Rank Below 50-State Average

FAST FACTS

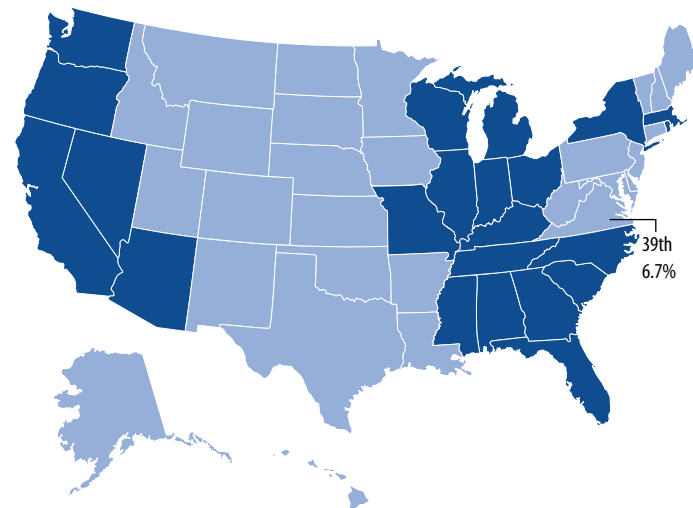
- Virginia's per capita personal income decreased by \$627 between 2008 and 2009. Its rank for this measure remained at 7th.
- Per capita personal income decreased for 49 states in 2009 compared to 2008, with an average decrease of \$890. Wyoming's decrease was the largest (\$2,411), Maine's the smallest (\$45). West Virginia's per capita personal income increased by \$554.

Definitions

Personal income is the income persons receive from all sources: net earnings (sum of wages and salaries, other labor income, proprietors' income), property income (personal dividend and interest income, rental income) and transfer payments (such as social security and unemployment benefits). Personal income is measured before the deduction of personal income taxes and other personal taxes.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau annual population estimates (updated December 2009); U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (revised September 20, 2010).

	<i>in %</i>
1 Michigan	13.6
2 Nevada	11.8
3 South Carolina	11.7
4 California	11.4
5 Rhode Island	11.2
6 Oregon	11.1
7 North Carolina	10.6
8 Florida	10.5
9 Kentucky	10.5
10 Tennessee	10.5
11 Ohio	10.2
12 Illinois	10.1
13 Indiana	10.1
14 Alabama	10.1
15 Georgia	9.6
16 Mississippi	9.6
17 Missouri	9.3
18 Arizona	9.1
19 Washington	8.9
20 Wisconsin	8.5
21 Massachusetts	8.4
21 New York	8.4
50-State Average	8.3
23 Connecticut	8.2
24 Delaware	8.1
24 Pennsylvania	8.1
26 Alaska	8.0
26 Idaho	8.0
26 Maine	8.0
26 Minnesota	8.0
30 West Virginia	7.9
31 Colorado	7.7
32 Texas	7.6
33 Arkansas	7.3
34 New Mexico	7.2
35 Maryland	7.0
36 Vermont	6.9
37 Hawaii	6.8
37 Louisiana	6.8
39 Kansas	6.7
39 Virginia	6.7
41 Utah	6.6
42 Oklahoma	6.4
42 Wyoming	6.4
44 New Hampshire	6.3
45 Montana	6.2
46 Iowa	6.0
47 New Jersey	5.5
48 South Dakota	4.8
49 Nebraska	4.6
50 North Dakota	4.3



■ Rank Above 50-State Average
 ■ Rank Below 50-State Average

FAST FACTS

- Virginia's 6.7% annual unemployment rate for 2009 was 2.8 percentage points higher than in 2008. All 50 states and the District of Columbia had statistically significant unemployment rate increases in 2009.
- There were 18 states with a smaller increase in unemployment than Virginia's for this period. None of those 18 states is in the Southeast. Virginia slipped one rank from being among the ten states with the lowest unemployment rates.
- Virginia's latest available monthly unemployment rate (at the time of publication) was 6.7% in December 2010. Only eight other states had a lower monthly unemployment rate, and again, none is in the Southeast. North Carolina, for example, had 9.8% unemployment in December 2010. (Monthly data are preliminary.)

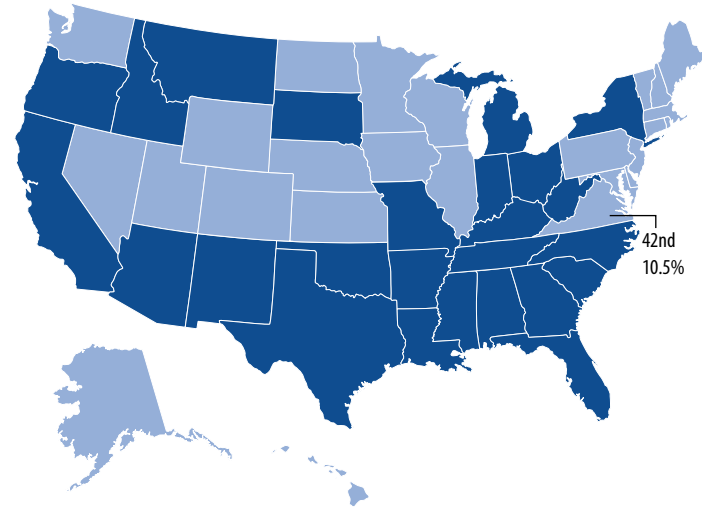
Definitions

The unemployment rate is the percentage of people 16 years or older who do not have a job but are available and have looked for work in the past four weeks. The unemployed are workers expecting to be recalled to a job from which they were laid off, or waiting to start a new job within 30 days, but not those who are unemployed and available but who are not currently looking for work (although they have looked for work within the last 12 months).

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (January 2011).

5 PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION LIVING IN POVERTY IN PAST 12 MONTHS (2009)

	<i>in %</i>
1 Mississippi	21.9
2 Arkansas	18.8
3 Kentucky	18.6
4 New Mexico	18.0
5 West Virginia	17.7
6 Alabama	17.5
7 Louisiana	17.3
8 Texas	17.2
9 South Carolina	17.1
9 Tennessee	17.1
11 Arizona	16.5
11 Georgia	16.5
13 North Carolina	16.3
14 Michigan	16.2
14 Oklahoma	16.2
16 Ohio	15.2
17 Montana	15.1
18 Florida	14.9
19 Missouri	14.6
20 Indiana	14.4
21 Idaho	14.3
21 Oregon	14.3
23 California	14.2
23 New York	14.2
23 South Dakota	14.2
50-State Average	13.8
26 Kansas	13.4
27 Illinois	13.3
28 Colorado	12.9
29 Pennsylvania	12.5
30 Nevada	12.4
30 Wisconsin	12.4
32 Maine	12.3
32 Nebraska	12.3
32 Washington	12.3
35 Iowa	11.8
36 North Dakota	11.7
37 Rhode Island	11.5
37 Utah	11.5
39 Vermont	11.4
40 Minnesota	11.0
41 Delaware	10.8
42 Virginia	10.5
43 Hawaii	10.4
44 Massachusetts	10.3
45 Wyoming	9.8
46 Connecticut	9.4
46 New Jersey	9.4
48 Maryland	9.1
49 Alaska	9.0
50 New Hampshire	8.5



Rank Above 50-State Average
 Rank Below 50-State Average

FAST FACTS

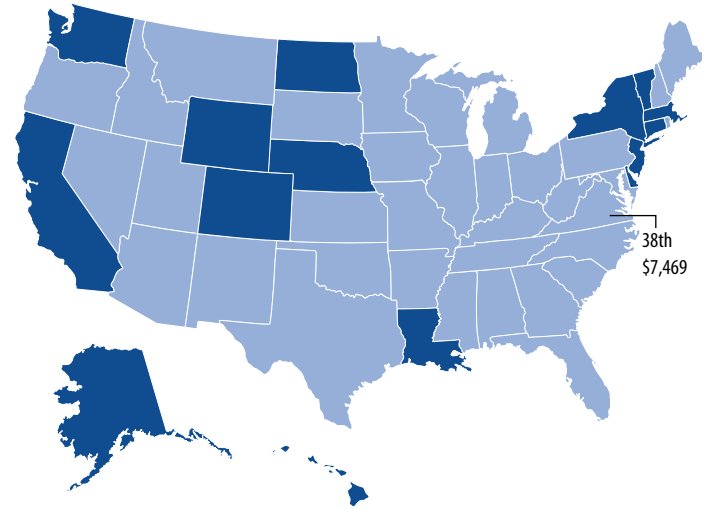
- There were 802,578 Virginians living in poverty in 2009, a 0.2% increase from 2008. Virginia's rank for this measure improved (went down) from 39th in 2008 to 42nd in 2009.
- The U.S. Census Bureau estimated that 43.6 million Americans were living in poverty in 2009, up from 39.8 million in 2008.

Definitions

The 2009 poverty threshold, as defined by the Census Bureau, was \$21,756 for a family of four including two children. This threshold is updated annually for changes in prices. In January 2011, the Census Bureau announced several alternative measurements of poverty that would have resulted in a range of estimates for 2009—from about 39 million to almost 53 million Americans living in poverty.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Surveys, 2008 and 2009; Current Population Survey, 2010 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

		<i>in \$</i>
1	Alaska	27,311
2	Wyoming	17,595
3	New York	12,528
4	Massachusetts	11,228
5	North Dakota	10,411
6	Nebraska	9,965
7	Louisiana	9,932
8	New Jersey	9,919
9	Vermont	9,798
10	California	9,677
11	Washington	9,626
12	Delaware	9,595
13	Colorado	9,545
14	Connecticut	9,502
15	Hawaii	9,268
	50-State Average	8,959
16	Rhode Island	8,958
17	Montana	8,802
18	Ohio	8,755
19	Pennsylvania	8,732
20	Minnesota	8,731
21	New Mexico	8,512
22	Utah	8,423
23	North Carolina	8,346
24	Iowa	8,343
25	Maine	8,150
26	Illinois	8,113
27	Kansas	8,105
28	Texas	8,085
29	Mississippi	8,039
30	Maryland	8,031
31	Florida	8,030
32	South Carolina	7,864
33	Tennessee	7,696
34	Oregon	7,663
35	Nevada	7,631
36	West Virginia	7,554
37	Georgia	7,534
38	Virginia	7,469
39	Wisconsin	7,410
40	Oklahoma	7,349
41	Arizona	7,335
42	New Hampshire	7,287
43	Indiana	7,268
44	Missouri	7,082
45	Idaho	6,905
46	Kentucky	6,872
47	Michigan	6,859
48	Arkansas	6,846
49	Alabama	6,806
50	South Dakota	6,451



- Rank Above 50-State Average
- Rank Below 50-State Average

FAST FACTS

- Virginia ranked 38th in per capita revenue received by state and local governments in FY 2008, a decrease both in rank (from 31st) and amount (a decrease of \$1,660) from 2007.
- Revenue received by Virginia's state and local governments in FY 2008 came primarily from **taxes** (56%); **charges and miscellaneous sources** such as tuition, state hospital charges, and interest earnings (27%); and the **federal government** (14%).
- One reason for Virginia's revenue decline is that insurance trust revenue, typically a major source of government revenue, decreased in 2008. Nationally, such revenue decreased by 84% compared to 2007.

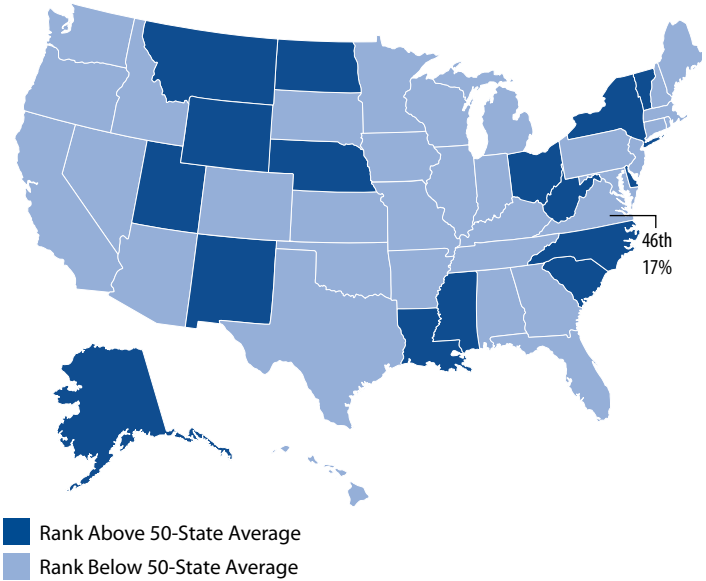
Definitions

Insurance trust systems are composed of the unemployment compensation system, public employee retirement systems, state government workers' compensation programs, and other state social insurance trusts.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances (2008) and annual population estimates (updated December 2009).

7 STATE & LOCAL REVENUE AS PERCENTAGE OF PERSONAL INCOME (FY 2008)

	<i>in %</i>
1 Alaska	62.2
2 Wyoming	36.2
3 Louisiana	27.5
4 Mississippi	26.5
5 Utah	26.3
6 North Dakota	26.1
7 New York	25.7
8 New Mexico	25.5
9 Nebraska	25.4
10 Montana	25.4
11 Vermont	25.3
12 Ohio	24.4
13 South Carolina	24.2
14 West Virginia	23.9
15 Delaware	23.8
16 North Carolina	23.7
50-State Average	22.9
17 Washington	22.5
18 Maine	22.4
19 Iowa	22.2
20 Colorado	22.2
21 Tennessee	22.1
22 California	22.1
23 Massachusetts	22.1
24 Hawaii	22.0
25 Pennsylvania	22.0
26 Rhode Island	21.7
27 Georgia	21.6
28 Kentucky	21.5
29 Texas	21.4
30 Arizona	21.4
31 Arkansas	21.2
32 Oregon	21.1
33 Indiana	21.0
34 Idaho	20.9
35 Kansas	20.8
36 Florida	20.6
37 Oklahoma	20.4
38 Minnesota	20.3
39 Alabama	20.2
40 Michigan	19.6
40 Wisconsin	19.6
42 Missouri	19.5
43 New Jersey	19.3
44 Illinois	19.1
45 Nevada	18.6
46 Virginia	17.0
47 Connecticut	16.9
48 New Hampshire	16.8
49 South Dakota	16.7
50 Maryland	16.7

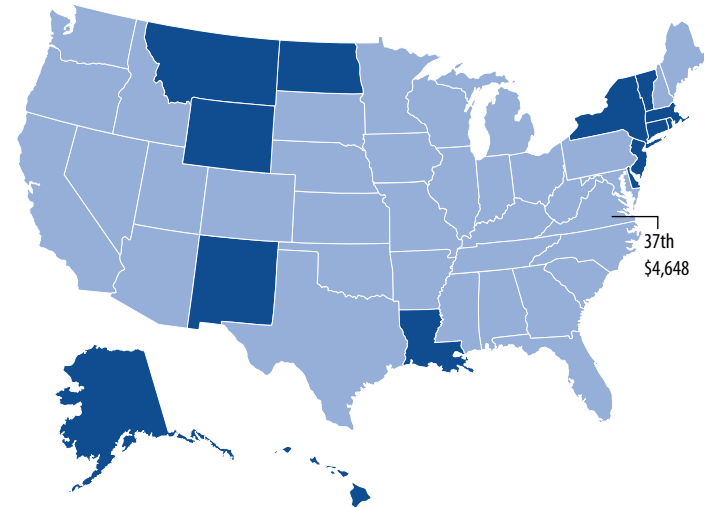


FAST FACTS

- Virginia has ranked in the bottom five states in state and local revenue as a percentage of personal income since 2004.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances (2008); U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (revised September 20, 2010).

	<i>in \$</i>
1 Alaska	23,292
2 Wyoming	12,605
3 Vermont	8,290
4 Massachusetts	7,910
5 North Dakota	7,824
6 Delaware	7,599
7 New York	7,568
8 Hawaii	7,222
9 Louisiana	6,808
10 Montana	6,614
11 New Mexico	6,489
12 New Jersey	6,354
13 Rhode Island	6,351
14 Connecticut	6,326
50-State Average	5,939
15 West Virginia	5,909
16 Maine	5,801
17 Ohio	5,692
18 Minnesota	5,680
19 Pennsylvania	5,661
20 Utah	5,649
21 Washington	5,583
22 North Carolina	5,561
23 Mississippi	5,536
24 California	5,497
25 Colorado	5,370
26 Iowa	5,324
27 Arkansas	5,268
28 South Carolina	5,134
29 Oklahoma	5,120
30 Maryland	5,023
31 Texas	4,900
32 Kansas	4,841
33 Kentucky	4,800
34 New Hampshire	4,754
35 Nebraska	4,707
36 Idaho	4,653
37 Virginia	4,648
38 Indiana	4,589
39 Illinois	4,557
40 Wisconsin	4,557
41 Oregon	4,530
42 Arizona	4,262
43 Georgia	4,244
44 Missouri	4,238
45 Michigan	4,225
46 Tennessee	4,118
47 Nevada	3,991
48 Alabama	3,924
49 Florida	3,725
50 South Dakota	3,617

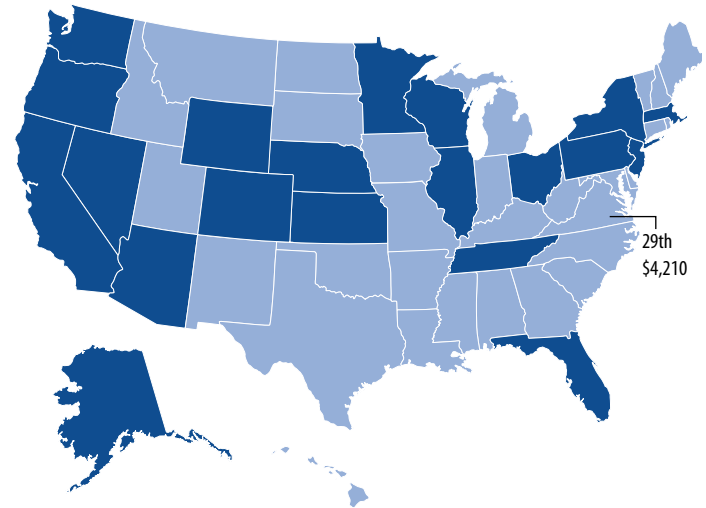


- Rank Above 50-State Average
- Rank Below 50-State Average

FAST FACTS

- Per capita state revenue in Virginia decreased by almost \$1,500 in 2008 compared to 2007, and the State's rank for this measure went from 32nd to 37th.
- Average per capita revenue received by state governments decreased 15%.
- Revenue received by the Virginia state government in FY 2008 came mainly from **taxes** (51%); **charges and miscellaneous** sources such as college tuition, state hospital charges, and interest earnings (29%); and the **federal government** (19%).
- Nationally, state government revenues decreased 19% from 2007, primarily because of a decrease in insurance trust revenue. State government expenditures increased 6.2% over the same time period (see Table 17).

	<i>in \$</i>
1 Wyoming	8,416
2 New York	7,768
3 California	6,728
4 Nebraska	6,368
5 Alaska	5,899
6 Washington	5,554
7 Florida	5,504
8 Nevada	5,494
9 Colorado	5,263
10 Minnesota	5,048
11 New Jersey	4,990
12 Illinois	4,865
13 Massachusetts	4,812
14 Ohio	4,731
15 Pennsylvania	4,657
16 Kansas	4,650
17 Wisconsin	4,645
18 Arizona	4,580
19 Tennessee	4,555
20 Oregon	4,553
50-State Average	4,476
21 Iowa	4,464
22 Michigan	4,463
23 Texas	4,452
24 Louisiana	4,438
25 Georgia	4,437
26 Connecticut	4,406
27 Alabama	4,343
28 Maryland	4,322
29 Virginia	4,210
30 North Carolina	4,164
Virginia without car tax relief	4,088
31 New Mexico	4,053
32 Mississippi	4,041
33 Indiana	3,953
34 South Carolina	3,950
35 Utah	3,917
36 Rhode Island	3,881
37 Missouri	3,804
38 Vermont	3,798
39 New Hampshire	3,764
40 North Dakota	3,749
41 South Dakota	3,652
42 Idaho	3,607
43 Delaware	3,462
44 Maine	3,409
45 Oklahoma	3,395
46 Montana	3,392
47 Kentucky	3,124
48 Arkansas	3,053
49 West Virginia	2,772
50 Hawaii	2,245



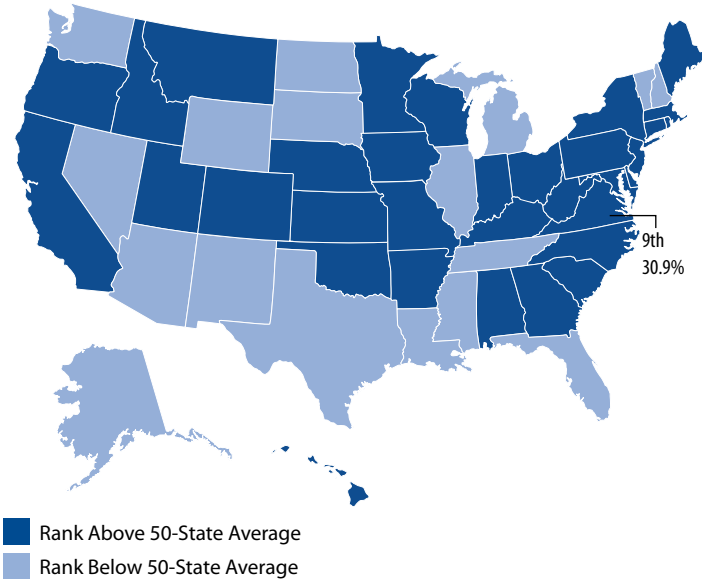
- Rank Above 50-State Average
- Rank Below 50-State Average

FAST FACTS

- In Virginia, per capita local revenue decreased in 2008 compared to 2007 by 3.6% (a decrease of \$157) and Virginia's rank went from 24th to 29th.
- Per capita local revenue increased for 40 states in 2008.
- Virginia ranked 13th (as in 2007) in total local government revenue at \$32.8 billion. This amount includes \$950 million localities received from the state for car tax relief.
- Total local government revenue in Virginia came mainly from **taxes** (44%); the **state** (31%); and **charges and miscellaneous** revenue such as sewage and airport fees and interest earnings (17%).

10 INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL TAX REVENUE (FY 2008)

	<i>in %</i>
1 Maryland	40.4
2 Oregon	39.7
3 Massachusetts	36.8
4 New York	33.6
5 North Carolina	33.1
6 Connecticut	32.5
7 Kentucky	32.0
8 Minnesota	31.5
9 Virginia	30.9
10 California	30.0
10 Ohio	30.0
12 Idaho	29.1
13 Delaware	28.7
14 Utah	27.7
15 Missouri	27.5
16 Wisconsin	27.2
17 Pennsylvania	26.5
18 Georgia	26.3
18 Maine	26.3
20 Colorado	25.8
21 Iowa	25.4
22 Montana	25.2
23 Arkansas	24.9
24 Kansas	24.8
25 West Virginia	23.6
26 Indiana	23.5
27 New Jersey	23.4
28 Nebraska	23.0
29 Hawaii	22.9
30 Alabama	22.7
31 Oklahoma	22.6
32 Rhode Island	22.4
33 South Carolina	21.8
50-State Average	21.2
34 Vermont	21.2
35 Michigan	20.3
36 Illinois	17.8
37 Louisiana	17.7
38 Mississippi	16.8
39 New Mexico	15.7
40 Arizona	14.8
41 North Dakota	10.0
42 New Hampshire	2.4
43 Tennessee	1.5
Alaska	0.0
Florida	0.0
Nevada	0.0
South Dakota	0.0
Texas	0.0
Washington	0.0
Wyoming	0.0

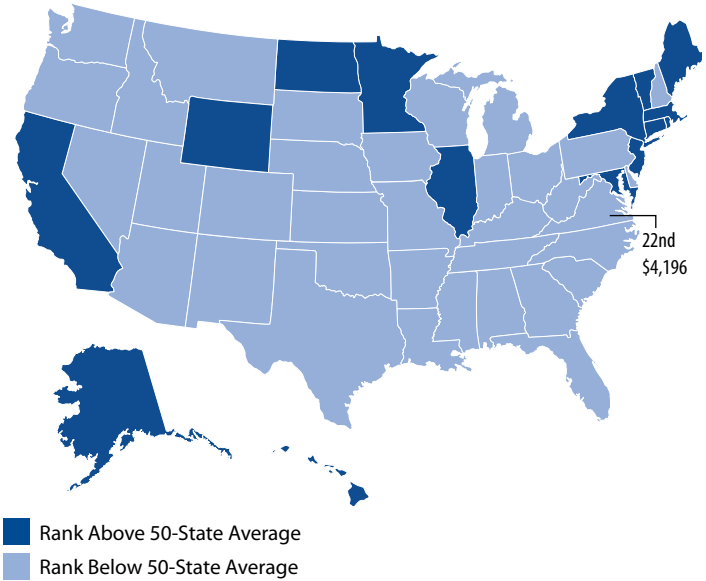


FAST FACTS

- As reflected in its rank (9th) for this measure, a relatively high percentage of Virginia's state and local tax revenue derives from individual income taxes. Virginia's per capita individual income tax collected in FY 2008 was \$1,304.
- Seven states (listed at the bottom of the table) have no state individual income tax, using instead property, sales, mineral severance, and other taxes to raise revenue. Two states (Tennessee and New Hampshire) limit their income tax to dividends and interest only.
- Revenue from taxes is the largest share of state and local government revenue. Nationwide, that revenue rose 3.7% in 2008. The largest share of tax revenue was from sales and gross receipts followed by property taxes and individual income taxes.

Sources: Tax Foundation, *Where Do State and Local Governments Get Their Tax Revenue?* August 27, 2010; U.S. Census Bureau.

	<i>in \$</i>
1 Alaska	14,147
2 New York	7,103
3 Wyoming	6,930
4 Connecticut	6,599
5 New Jersey	6,209
6 Hawaii	5,233
7 Massachusetts	5,196
8 California	5,085
9 North Dakota	4,948
10 Maryland	4,887
11 Vermont	4,727
12 Minnesota	4,727
13 Rhode Island	4,626
14 Illinois	4,503
15 Maine	4,496
50-State Average	4,360
16 Washington	4,354
17 Wisconsin	4,331
18 Pennsylvania	4,306
19 Kansas	4,246
20 Delaware	4,237
21 Nebraska	4,213
22 Virginia	4,196
Virginia without car tax relief	4,074
23 Nevada	4,048
24 Ohio	4,048
25 Louisiana	4,032
26 Florida	3,981
27 Colorado	3,979
28 New Mexico	3,899
29 Iowa	3,855
30 Michigan	3,764
31 New Hampshire	3,754
32 Indiana	3,593
33 North Carolina	3,591
34 Montana	3,562
35 Texas	3,554
36 West Virginia	3,542
37 Arizona	3,538
38 Georgia	3,468
39 Utah	3,436
40 Oklahoma	3,379
41 Missouri	3,336
42 Oregon	3,313
43 Kentucky	3,302
44 Arkansas	3,280
45 Idaho	3,234
46 Mississippi	3,133
47 South Dakota	3,107
48 Tennessee	3,045
49 Alabama	3,002
50 South Carolina	2,923



FAST FACTS

- Virginia collected a total of \$32.7 billion in state and local taxes in 2008, more than 37 other states, compared to \$32.4 billion collected in 2007.

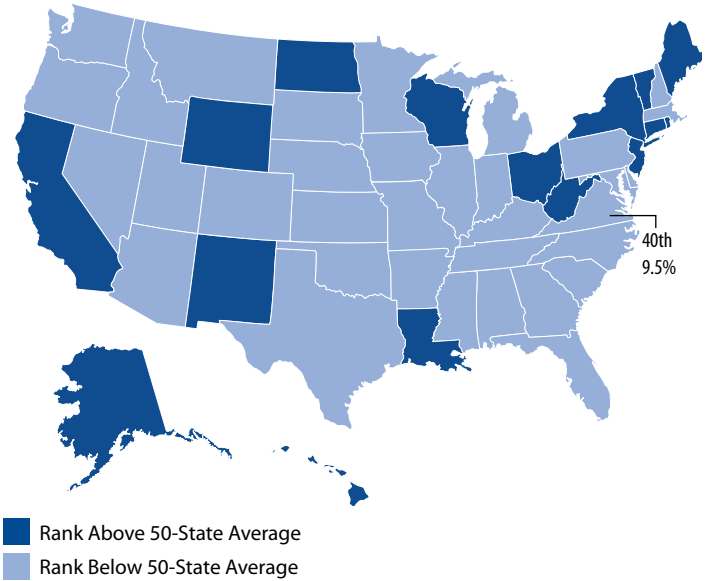
Definitions

State and local taxes, as defined by the Census Bureau, include car tax amounts collected by localities but do not include money paid to localities by the state for car tax relief (in Virginia, \$950 million in FY 2008).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances (2008).

12 STATE AND LOCAL TAXES AS PERCENTAGE OF PERSONAL INCOME (FY 2008)

	<i>in %</i>
1 Alaska	32.2
2 New York	14.6
3 Wyoming	14.3
4 Hawaii	12.4
5 North Dakota	12.4
6 Maine	12.4
7 Vermont	12.2
8 New Jersey	12.1
9 Connecticut	11.7
10 New Mexico	11.7
11 California	11.6
12 Wisconsin	11.5
13 Ohio	11.3
14 Rhode Island	11.2
15 West Virginia	11.2
16 Louisiana	11.2
50-State Average	11.0
17 Minnesota	11.0
18 Kansas	10.9
19 Pennsylvania	10.8
20 Michigan	10.8
21 Nebraska	10.8
22 Utah	10.7
23 Illinois	10.6
24 Delaware	10.5
25 Indiana	10.4
26 Kentucky	10.3
27 Mississippi	10.3
28 Arizona	10.3
29 Montana	10.3
30 Iowa	10.3
31 Massachusetts	10.2
32 Florida	10.2
32 North Carolina	10.2
32 Washington	10.2
35 Arkansas	10.2
36 Maryland	10.1
37 Georgia	10.0
38 Nevada	9.9
39 Idaho	9.8
40 Virginia	9.5
41 Texas	9.4
41 Oklahoma	9.4
43 Colorado	9.2
44 Missouri	9.2
45 Oregon	9.1
46 South Carolina	9.0
47 Alabama	8.9
48 Tennessee	8.7
49 New Hampshire	8.6
50 South Dakota	8.0



FAST FACTS

- Virginia's state and local taxes as a percentage of personal income decreased from 10.2% in 2007 to 9.5% in 2008. This is because personal income in Virginia increased by 8% while taxes increased by only 1% (see Tables 13 and 14).

Definitions

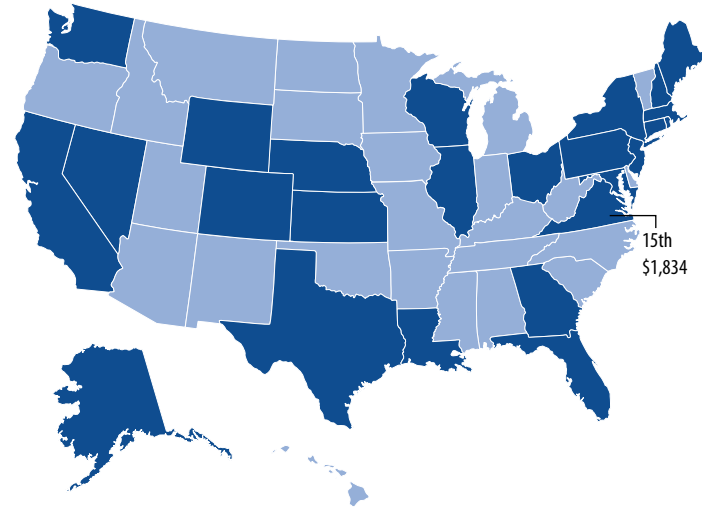
State and local taxes, as defined by the Census Bureau, include car tax amounts collected by localities but do not include money paid to localities by the state for car tax relief (in Virginia, \$950 million in FY 2008).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances (2008).

13 PER CAPITA LOCAL TAXES

(FY 2008)

	<i>in \$</i>
1 New York	3,746
2 New Jersey	2,675
3 Connecticut	2,431
4 Wyoming	2,418
5 Maryland	2,110
6 New Hampshire	2,051
7 Florida	2,035
8 Colorado	2,029
9 Illinois	2,020
10 Rhode Island	2,005
11 Alaska	1,904
12 California	1,877
13 Massachusetts	1,847
14 Nebraska	1,840
15 Virginia	1,834
16 Ohio	1,781
17 Pennsylvania	1,750
18 Texas	1,716
19 Nevada	1,710
20 Kansas	1,686
21 Wisconsin	1,650
22 Maine	1,627
23 Washington	1,619
24 Georgia	1,605
25 Louisiana	1,561
50-State Average	1,555
26 Iowa	1,553
27 Missouri	1,495
28 South Dakota	1,465
29 Arizona	1,429
30 Oregon	1,389
31 North Dakota	1,344
32 Michigan	1,287
33 Hawaii	1,234
34 Indiana	1,227
35 Minnesota	1,224
36 Utah	1,196
37 Tennessee	1,196
38 South Carolina	1,151
39 North Carolina	1,128
40 Oklahoma	1,093
41 Alabama	1,063
42 New Mexico	1,058
43 Montana	1,023
44 Kentucky	956
45 Delaware	892
46 West Virginia	852
47 Idaho	843
48 Mississippi	831
49 Arkansas	654
50 Vermont	630



■ Rank Above 50-State Average
 ■ Rank Below 50-State Average

FAST FACTS

- Virginia's per capita local taxes increased by \$54 from 2007 to 2008.

Definitions

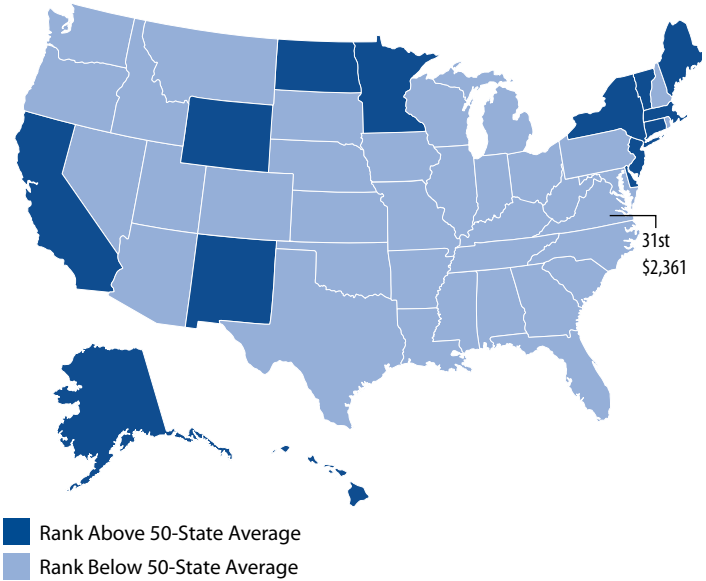
Local taxes, as defined by the Census Bureau, include car tax amounts collected by localities but do not include money paid to localities by the state for car tax relief (in Virginia, \$950 million in FY 2008).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances (2008).

14 PER CAPITA STATE TAXES

(FY 2008)

	<i>in \$</i>
1 Alaska	12,243
2 Wyoming	4,512
3 Connecticut	4,167
4 Vermont	4,097
5 Hawaii	3,998
6 North Dakota	3,605
7 New Jersey	3,534
8 Minnesota	3,503
9 New York	3,358
10 Massachusetts	3,348
11 Delaware	3,345
12 California	3,208
13 Maine	2,869
14 New Mexico	2,842
50-State Average	2,805
15 Maryland	2,777
16 Washington	2,735
17 West Virginia	2,690
18 Wisconsin	2,681
19 Arkansas	2,626
20 Rhode Island	2,621
21 Kansas	2,559
22 Pennsylvania	2,556
23 Montana	2,539
24 Illinois	2,483
25 Michigan	2,478
26 Louisiana	2,472
27 North Carolina	2,464
28 Idaho	2,391
29 Nebraska	2,373
30 Indiana	2,366
31 Virginia	2,361
32 Kentucky	2,345
33 Nevada	2,338
34 Mississippi	2,303
35 Iowa	2,302
36 Oklahoma	2,286
37 Ohio	2,267
38 Utah	2,240
39 Arizona	2,109
40 Colorado	1,950
41 Florida	1,946
42 Alabama	1,939
43 Oregon	1,924
44 Georgia	1,863
45 Tennessee	1,849
46 Missouri	1,841
47 Texas	1,838
48 South Carolina	1,772
49 New Hampshire	1,703
50 South Dakota	1,642



FAST FACTS

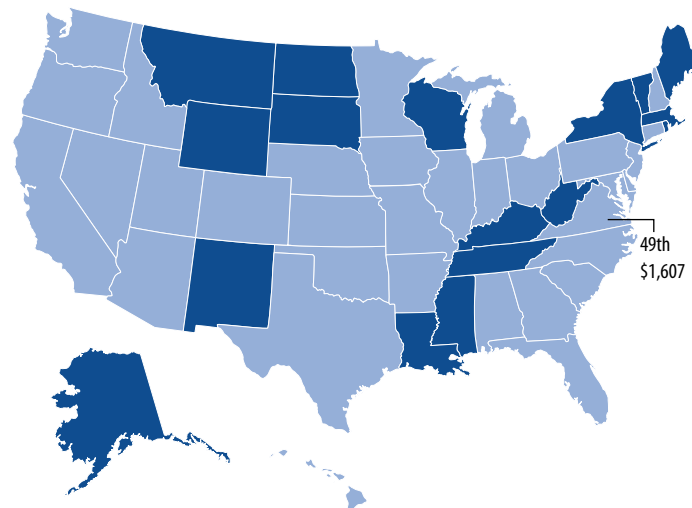
- Virginia collected less in state taxes in FY 2008 compared to 2007 (\$18.4 billion compared to \$18.7 billion), and per capita state taxes decreased by \$64.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances (2008).

15 PER CAPITA FEDERAL GRANTS

(FFY 2009)

	<i>in \$</i>
1 Alaska	5,306
2 Wyoming	4,785
3 North Dakota	3,485
4 Vermont	3,478
5 New Mexico	3,460
6 Rhode Island	3,427
7 Wisconsin	3,399
8 Louisiana	3,395
9 Massachusetts	3,394
10 New York	3,194
11 Maine	3,098
12 South Dakota	3,037
13 Montana	3,015
14 Mississippi	2,813
15 Tennessee	2,710
16 West Virginia	2,705
17 Kentucky	2,635
50-State Average	2,550
18 Iowa	2,519
19 Hawaii	2,516
20 Connecticut	2,510
21 California	2,460
22 Illinois	2,439
23 Delaware	2,401
24 Arkansas	2,401
25 Oklahoma	2,320
26 Washington	2,290
27 Oregon	2,275
28 Missouri	2,266
29 Texas	2,246
30 North Carolina	2,232
31 Minnesota	2,230
32 Ohio	2,202
33 Arizona	2,195
34 Pennsylvania	2,171
35 Alabama	2,125
36 Michigan	2,118
37 Indiana	2,078
38 Maryland	2,071
39 Nebraska	2,035
40 South Carolina	2,028
41 Idaho	2,005
42 New Hampshire	1,972
43 Georgia	1,952
44 New Jersey	1,928
45 Kansas	1,911
46 Utah	1,776
47 Colorado	1,762
48 Florida	1,725
49 Virginia	1,607
50 Nevada	1,422



■ Rank Above 50-State Average
 ■ Rank Below 50-State Average

FAST FACTS

- Virginia received nearly \$12.7 billion in federal grants in federal fiscal year (FFY) 2009 (October 1, 2008 - September 30, 2009), an increase of about \$3.9 billion, or 44%, over 2008. Most of that increase is due to receipt of federal funds as a result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, which provided funding to states for a variety of programs, including for unemployment benefits, education, health care, and infrastructure.
- The largest grant amounts to Virginia were \$5.7 billion (administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services), \$1.9 billion (Department of Education) and \$1.6 billion (Department of Transportation).
- As in 2008, Virginia was 49th in receipt of per capita federal grants; however, it ranked 2nd in per capita federal expenditures (Table 16).

Definitions

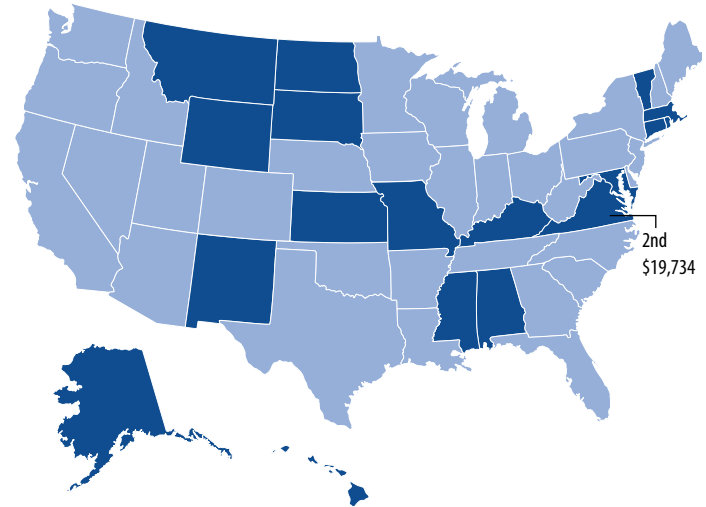
Federal grants consist of formula grants such as Medicaid and the National School Lunch Program, project grants for research or construction activities, and categorical or block grants. Grants data represent the federal obligation incurred at the time the grant award transaction is obligated, not actual expenditures.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2009.

16 PER CAPITA FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

(FFY 2009)

	<i>in \$</i>
1 Alaska	20,352
2 Virginia	19,734
3 Hawaii	19,001
4 Maryland	16,169
5 New Mexico	13,670
6 North Dakota	13,323
7 Massachusetts	12,723
8 Kansas	12,312
9 Connecticut	12,105
10 South Dakota	11,693
11 Alabama	11,611
12 Kentucky	11,593
13 Wyoming	11,535
14 Vermont	11,406
15 Missouri	11,347
16 Montana	11,205
17 Mississippi	11,127
18 Rhode Island	10,935
50-State Average	10,929
19 Tennessee	10,887
20 West Virginia	10,885
21 Wisconsin	10,837
22 Maine	10,803
23 Louisiana	10,765
24 Pennsylvania	10,765
25 South Carolina	10,283
26 Oklahoma	10,175
27 Washington	9,988
28 New York	9,978
29 Iowa	9,764
30 Idaho	9,638
31 Arizona	9,556
32 Indiana	9,520
33 Colorado	9,514
34 Florida	9,477
35 Arkansas	9,449
36 California	9,360
37 Ohio	9,354
38 New Jersey	9,262
39 Michigan	9,228
40 Nebraska	9,198
41 Delaware	9,193
42 Texas	9,164
43 North Carolina	9,043
44 Illinois	8,990
45 New Hampshire	8,942
46 Oregon	8,781
47 Minnesota	8,676
48 Georgia	8,538
49 Utah	7,435
50 Nevada	7,148



■ Rank Above 50-State Average
 ■ Rank Below 50-State Average

FAST FACTS

- In federal fiscal year (FFY) 2009, federal expenditures in Virginia exceeded \$155 billion, up from more than \$118 billion in 2008. This represents a per capita increase in federal expenditures of about \$4,500 compared to 2008.
- Virginia ranked 2nd in federal expenditures (compared to 1st in 2008) but ranked 49th in receipts of federal grants (Table 15).

Definitions

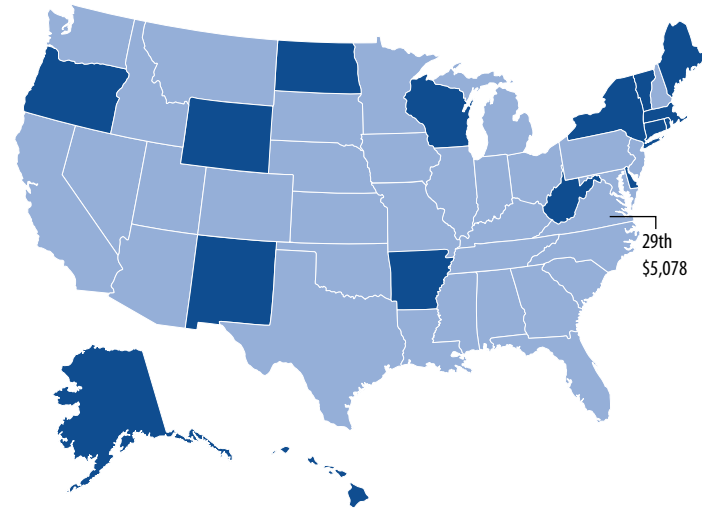
Federal expenditures in the states consist of grants, procurement, salaries and wages, retirement and disability payments, and other direct payments (such as Medicare benefits, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, and student financial assistance).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2009.

17 PER CAPITA STATE EXPENDITURES

(FY 2009)

	<i>in \$</i>
1 Alaska	19,362
2 Wyoming	14,052
3 West Virginia	11,236
4 Delaware	9,875
5 Hawaii	9,128
6 Vermont	9,034
7 New Mexico	7,715
8 Massachusetts	7,430
9 Connecticut	7,333
10 Wisconsin	6,798
11 Rhode Island	6,742
12 Oregon	6,410
13 Arkansas	6,296
14 New York	6,221
15 Maine	6,138
16 North Dakota	6,093
50-State Average	6,014
17 Oklahoma	5,812
18 Iowa	5,810
19 Colorado	5,733
20 Louisiana	5,711
21 Minnesota	5,677
22 Montana	5,668
23 Maryland	5,579
24 Kentucky	5,576
25 Mississippi	5,531
26 New Jersey	5,360
27 California	5,289
28 Nebraska	5,087
29 Virginia	5,078
30 Washington	5,059
31 Ohio	5,007
32 Pennsylvania	4,970
Virginia without car tax relief	4,957
33 Kansas	4,953
34 Tennessee	4,625
35 South Carolina	4,620
36 North Carolina	4,593
37 Michigan	4,590
38 South Dakota	4,365
39 Utah	4,236
40 Alabama	4,196
41 Arizona	4,106
42 Idaho	4,085
43 Indiana	4,004
44 Georgia	3,965
45 Missouri	3,857
46 New Hampshire	3,758
47 Texas	3,630
48 Illinois	3,599
49 Nevada	3,420
50 Florida	3,273



Rank Above 50-State Average
 Rank Below 50-State Average

FAST FACTS

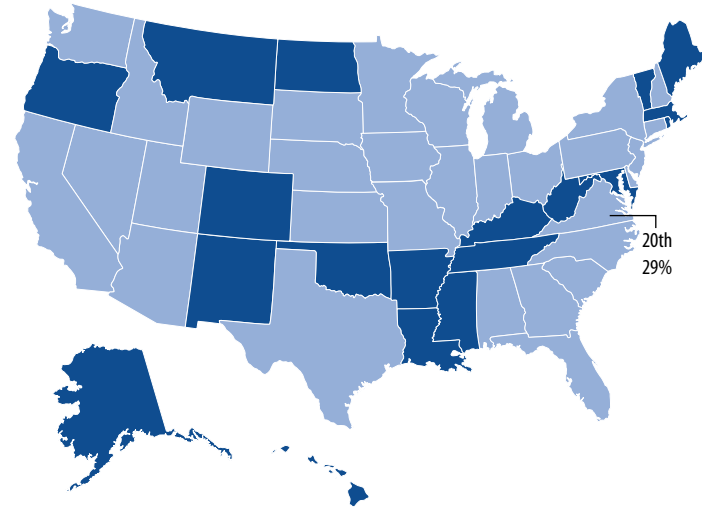
- Total Virginia state expenditures were \$40 billion, an increase of \$4.7 billion from 2008. (A \$490 million appropriation to the rainy day fund in 2009 is not reflected in the expenditure total.) Virginia ranked 12th for total state expenditures.

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers 2009 State Expenditure Report (2010); U.S. Census Bureau; 2010 Appropriation Act Ch. 872.

18 TOTAL STATE SPENDING GROWTH RATE *

(FY 2000-FY 2009)

	<i>in %</i>
1 West Virginia	152
2 Vermont	98
3 Alaska	86
4 Oregon	65
5 Colorado	61
6 Oklahoma	52
7 Montana	47
8 Kentucky	43
9 Massachusetts	43
10 North Dakota	39
11 New Mexico	36
12 Arkansas	34
13 Tennessee	34
14 Rhode Island	33
15 Louisiana	31
16 Hawaii	31
17 Mississippi	31
18 Maine	30
19 Maryland	29
50-State Average	29
20 Virginia	29
21 New York	29
22 Pennsylvania	27
23 Kansas	27
24 South Dakota	25
25 Delaware	24
26 Texas	23
27 New Jersey	22
28 Minnesota	22
29 Nebraska	20
30 Nevada	19
31 California	18
32 Ohio	18
33 Iowa	17
34 Idaho	17
35 Indiana	16
36 Utah	16
37 North Carolina	15
38 Arizona	13
39 Wisconsin	12
40 Washington	11
41 Connecticut	11
42 New Hampshire	10
43 Missouri	8
44 Michigan	5
45 Illinois	2
46 Alabama	2
47 Georgia	1
48 South Carolina	-12
49 Florida	-14
Wyoming	n.d.



- Rank Above 50-State Average
- Rank Below 50-State Average

FAST FACTS

- Virginia's operating budget (which includes operating appropriations, and does not include capital spending) increased 28% on a per capita, inflation-adjusted basis over the ten-year period FY 2000-FY 2009.
- The inflation rate was 25% over the ten-year period, and the 50-state average population growth was 8.9%. Virginia's population grew 11.4% over the period.
- The 49-state average spending growth rate over the period on a nominal basis (not adjusted for inflation or population growth) was 74%. (Data for Wyoming are not available for FY 2000.)

Definitions

Per capita, inflation-adjusted growth rates (as shown in the table) control for the effects of inflation and population growth on State budgets. Inflation drives up costs, and population growth means more people paying taxes and consuming services.

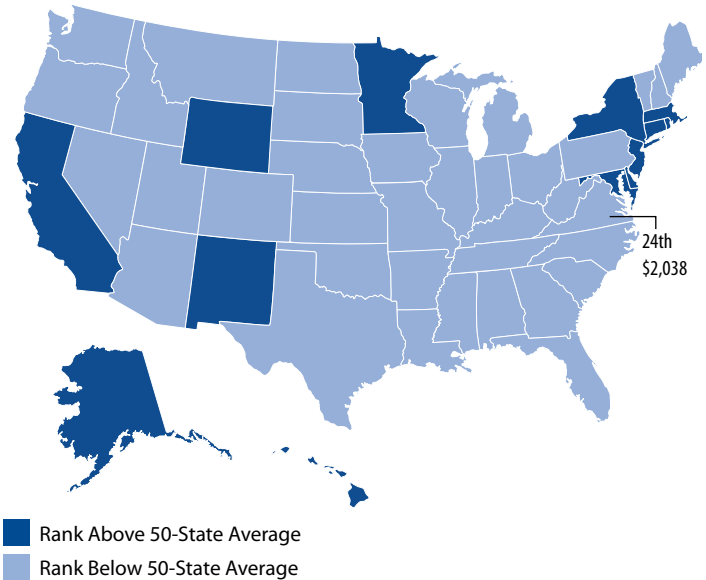
* Adjusted for inflation and population growth. Includes capital spending.

Sources: National Association of State Budget Officers State Expenditure Reports, 2000 and 2009 (2001, 2010); U.S. Census Bureau; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; JLARC Review of State Spending: 2009 Update.

19 PER CAPITA GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES

(FY 2009)

	<i>in \$</i>
1 Alaska	7,741
2 Wyoming	7,044
3 Connecticut	4,899
4 Massachusetts	4,552
5 Hawaii	4,150
6 Delaware	3,724
7 New Jersey	3,540
8 Minnesota	3,334
9 New Mexico	3,025
10 Rhode Island	2,849
11 New York	2,794
12 Maryland	2,518
13 California	2,460
50-State Average	2,354
14 Ohio	2,320
15 Maine	2,291
16 Wisconsin	2,254
17 Washington	2,193
18 Kansas	2,151
19 Pennsylvania	2,149
20 West Virginia	2,144
21 Louisiana	2,102
22 North Carolina	2,095
23 Kentucky	2,093
24 Virginia	2,038
25 Indiana	2,030
26 Iowa	1,963
Virginia without car tax relief	1,918
27 North Dakota	1,917
28 Tennessee	1,893
29 Vermont	1,864
30 Nebraska	1,853
31 Oklahoma	1,826
32 Montana	1,798
33 Texas	1,784
34 Idaho	1,762
35 Utah	1,730
36 Georgia	1,704
37 Nevada	1,590
38 Mississippi	1,589
39 Alabama	1,547
40 Oregon	1,539
41 Colorado	1,537
42 Illinois	1,536
43 Arkansas	1,516
44 South Dakota	1,419
45 Missouri	1,403
46 Arizona	1,401
47 Florida	1,276
48 South Carolina	1,274
49 New Hampshire	1,086
50 Michigan	853



FAST FACTS

- Virginia's rank rose to 24th in FY 2009 from 31st in 2008 for per capita general fund expenditures, and those expenditures increased by \$95.
- Virginia ranked 14th in total general fund expenditures in 2009 with expenditures of \$16.1 billion. These expenditures along with other non-general fund expenditures made up almost 80% of total state expenditures, with federal funds and bonds making up the remainder.

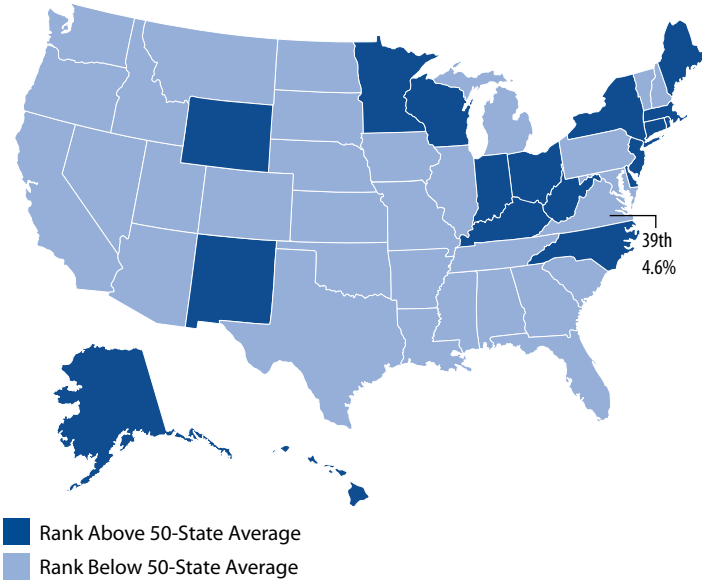
Definitions

The general fund is the predominant fund for financing a state's operations and receives revenues from broad-based state taxes. Specific functions, however, are financed differently from state to state.

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers 2009 State Expenditure Report (2010).

20 STATE GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES AS PERCENTAGE OF PERSONAL INCOME (FY 2009)

	<i>in %</i>
1 Alaska	17.9
2 Wyoming	14.6
3 Hawaii	9.9
4 Delaware	9.3
5 Massachusetts	9.2
6 New Mexico	9.1
7 Connecticut	8.9
8 Minnesota	8.0
9 New Jersey	7.1
10 Rhode Island	6.9
11 West Virginia	6.7
12 Ohio	6.5
13 Kentucky	6.5
14 Maine	6.3
15 North Carolina	6.0
16 Wisconsin	6.0
17 New York	6.0
18 Indiana	6.0
50-State Average	6.0
19 California	5.8
20 Louisiana	5.6
21 Idaho	5.6
22 Tennessee	5.5
23 Kansas	5.5
24 Utah	5.5
25 Pennsylvania	5.4
26 Mississippi	5.2
27 Iowa	5.2
28 Maryland	5.2
29 Montana	5.2
30 Washington	5.1
31 Oklahoma	5.1
32 Georgia	5.0
33 Vermont	4.8
34 Nebraska	4.7
35 North Dakota	4.7
36 Arkansas	4.7
37 Alabama	4.6
38 Texas	4.6
39 Virginia	4.6
Virginia without car tax relief	4.3
40 Oregon	4.3
41 Nevada	4.2
42 Arizona	4.2
43 South Carolina	3.9
44 Missouri	3.9
45 South Dakota	3.7
46 Colorado	3.7
47 Illinois	3.7
48 Florida	3.3
49 New Hampshire	2.5
50 Michigan	2.5



FAST FACTS

- Virginia's general fund expenditures as a percentage of personal income rose slightly in 2009 to 4.6% from 4.4% in 2008, and Virginia moved up two positions in rank during that period.

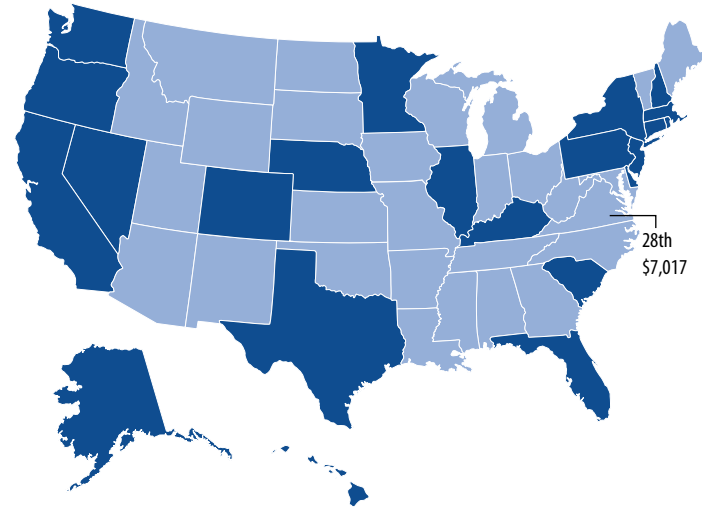
Definitions

The general fund is the predominant fund for financing a state's operations and receives revenues from broad-based state taxes. Specific functions, however, are financed differently from state to state.

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers 2009 State Expenditure Report (2010); U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

21 PER CAPITA STATE & LOCAL DEBT OUTSTANDING (FY 2008)

	<i>in \$</i>	STATE	LOCAL	STATE & LOCAL
1	Alaska	9,434	5,041	14,475
2	Massachusetts	10,987	3,199	14,186
3	New York	5,868	7,988	13,856
4	Rhode Island	8,459	2,357	10,817
5	Connecticut	7,866	2,636	10,502
6	New Jersey	6,093	4,062	10,154
7	Colorado	3,218	6,908	10,125
8	Washington	3,583	6,248	9,830
9	Illinois	4,550	5,118	9,668
10	Nevada	1,624	7,894	9,518
11	Pennsylvania	3,191	6,248	9,439
12	California	3,333	5,991	9,325
13	Delaware	6,531	2,533	9,065
14	Kentucky	2,847	6,107	8,954
15	Texas	1,370	7,512	8,882
16	South Carolina	3,378	4,739	8,117
17	Hawaii	4,682	3,431	8,113
18	Minnesota	1,824	6,139	7,963
19	New Hampshire	5,983	1,980	7,963
20	Nebraska	1,526	6,338	7,864
21	Oregon	3,079	4,697	7,776
22	Florida	2,297	5,417	7,714
	50-State Average	3,645	4,036	7,681
23	Michigan	2,906	4,617	7,523
24	Kansas	2,086	5,411	7,497
25	Wisconsin	3,928	3,556	7,484
26	Indiana	3,118	4,169	7,287
27	Louisiana	3,681	3,482	7,163
28	Virginia	2,806	4,211	7,017
29	Vermont	5,429	1,563	6,992
30	Missouri	3,309	3,595	6,904
31	Maryland	4,077	2,632	6,709
32	Arizona	1,619	5,087	6,706
33	Montana	5,087	1,599	6,686
34	New Mexico	3,908	2,763	6,671
35	South Dakota	4,236	2,286	6,522
36	Utah	2,166	3,968	6,134
37	Alabama	1,811	4,177	5,988
38	Ohio	2,332	3,624	5,956
39	Maine	4,013	1,894	5,907
40	Tennessee	700	5,033	5,733
41	North Dakota	3,043	2,656	5,699
42	North Carolina	2,120	3,417	5,537
43	West Virginia	3,507	1,913	5,420
44	Georgia	1,348	3,866	5,214
45	Iowa	2,417	2,746	5,163
46	Oklahoma	2,505	2,144	4,650
47	Mississippi	2,153	2,382	4,535
48	Arkansas	1,494	3,018	4,512
49	Wyoming	2,519	1,882	4,402
50	Idaho	2,212	1,539	3,751



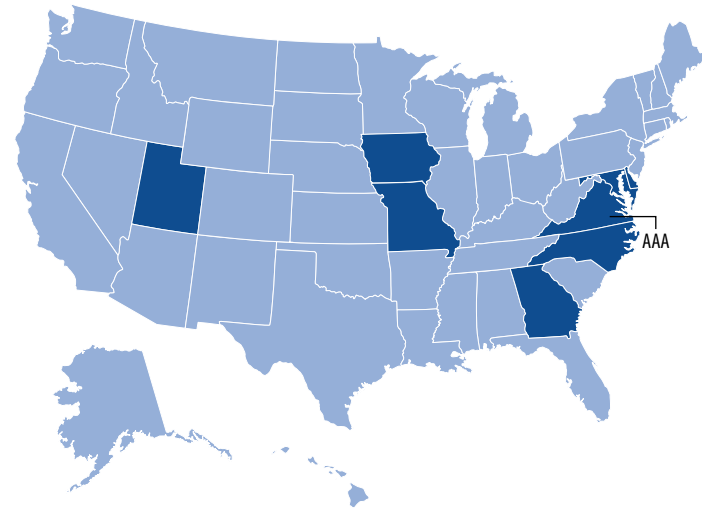
Rank Above 50-State Average
 Rank Below 50-State Average

FAST FACTS

- Virginia's per capita state and local government debt outstanding increased by almost \$400, or 6% from FY 2007 to 2008. Virginia's rank for this measure moved down one position to 28th but remained at 31st in per capita state debt and 20th in per capita local debt outstanding.
- Nationally, total state and local debt outstanding increased 5.8% from 2007 to 2008.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances (2008).

	S&P	MOODY'S	FITCH
1 Virginia	AAA	Aaa	AAA
1 Delaware	AAA	Aaa	AAA
1 Georgia	AAA	Aaa	AAA
1 Iowa*	AAA	Aaa	AAA
1 Maryland	AAA	Aaa	AAA
1 Missouri	AAA	Aaa	AAA
1 North Carolina	AAA	Aaa	AAA
1 Utah	AAA	Aaa	AAA
9 Florida	AAA	Aa1	AAA
9 Minnesota	AAA	Aa1	AAA
9 South Carolina	AA+	Aaa	AAA
9 Tennessee	AA+	Aaa	AAA
9 Vermont	AA+	Aaa	AAA
14 Indiana*	AAA	Aaa	--
14 New Mexico	AA+	Aaa	--
16 Alaska	AA+	Aaa	AA+
16 Texas	AA+	Aaa	AAA
18 Kansas *	AA+	Aa1	--
18 Nevada	AA+	Aa1	AA+
18 North Dakota *	AA+	Aa1	--
18 Ohio	AA+	Aa1	AA+
18 Washington	AA+	Aa1	AA+
18 Wyoming *	AA+	--	--
24 Alabama	AA	Aa1	AA+
24 Hawaii	AA	Aa1	AA+
24 Massachusetts	AA	Aa1	AA+
24 Montana	AA	Aa1	AA+
24 New Hampshire	AA	Aa1	AA+
24 Oklahoma	AA+	Aa2	AA+
24 Oregon	AA	Aa1	AA+
24 Pennsylvania	AA	Aa1	AA+
32 Arkansas	AA	Aa1	--
32 Colorado*	AA	Aa1	--
32 Idaho*	AA	Aa1	--
32 Nebraska*	AA+	Aa2	--
36 Maine	AA	Aa2	AA+
36 Mississippi	AA	Aa2	AA+
36 West Virginia	AA	Aa1	AA
39 Connecticut	AA	Aa2	AA
39 Kentucky*	AA-	Aa1	--
39 New Jersey	AA	Aa2	AA
39 New York	AA	Aa2	AA
39 Rhode Island	AA	Aa2	AA
39 South Dakota*	AA	Aa2	--
39 Wisconsin	AA	Aa2	AA
46 Louisiana	AA-	Aa2	AA
47 Michigan	AA-	Aa2	AA-
48 Arizona*	AA-	Aa3	--
49 Illinois	A+	A1	A
50 California	A-	A1	A-



States with AAA Bond Ratings

FAST FACTS

- Virginia has maintained the AAA rating since 1938, longer than any other state.
- States are ranked by the average value of their bond rating on a 10-point scale with a AAA rating equal to 10 points. All seven states with a 10-point rating in 2009 retained that rating and average bond ratings for another 34 states improved from their 2009 ratings.

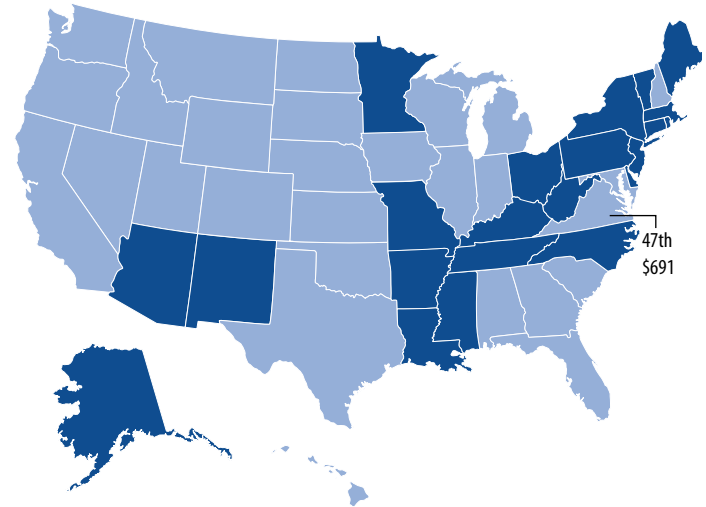
* No outstanding general obligation (GO) debt. Ratings are rates these states would likely receive if they decided to issue GO debt.

Source: Virginia Department of Treasury (January 2011 update compiled from various sources).

23 PER CAPITA TOTAL MEDICAID EXPENDITURES

(FFY 2008)

	<i>in \$</i>
1 New York	2,446
2 Rhode Island	1,741
3 Maine	1,707
4 Massachusetts	1,654
5 Vermont	1,567
6 New Mexico	1,533
7 Louisiana	1,363
8 Minnesota	1,334
9 Pennsylvania	1,297
10 Connecticut	1,297
11 Mississippi	1,296
12 Alaska	1,294
13 Delaware	1,258
14 West Virginia	1,255
15 Missouri	1,190
16 Arizona	1,155
17 Tennessee	1,150
18 Arkansas	1,146
19 Ohio	1,132
20 Kentucky	1,121
21 North Carolina	1,099
22 New Jersey	1,088
50-State Average	1,082
23 California	1,059
24 Maryland	1,007
25 South Carolina	985
26 Michigan	984
27 Oklahoma	971
28 Indiana	963
29 Washington	958
30 New Hampshire	951
31 Iowa	950
32 Hawaii	937
33 Wyoming	924
34 Illinois	903
35 Nebraska	891
36 Wisconsin	887
37 Texas	883
38 Alabama	872
39 Oregon	851
40 North Dakota	833
41 South Dakota	815
42 Kansas	813
43 Montana	802
44 Florida	797
45 Idaho	790
46 Georgia	757
47 Virginia	691
48 Colorado	642
49 Utah	556
50 Nevada	504



- Rank Above 50-State Average
- Rank Below 50-State Average

FAST FACTS

- Virginia's per capita Medicaid expenditures increased \$46 from 2007 to 2008. Virginia remained at 47th in the rankings.
- Virginia's \$5.4 billion in total Medicaid expenditures in 2008 was 50/50 state and federal funds.

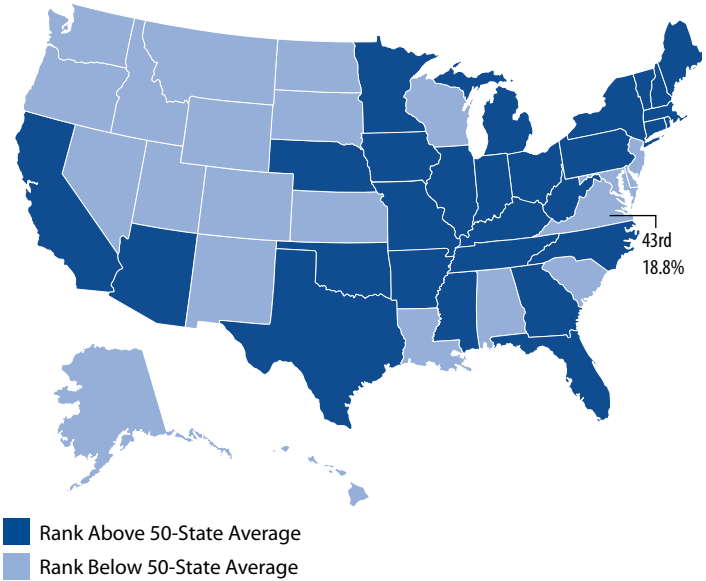
Definitions

Total Medicaid expenditures include state and federal spending. Total Medicaid expenditures include medical assistance but does not include Medicare, the State Children's Health Insurance Program, or other medical assistance programs.

Source: Urban Institute and Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured estimates based on data from Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services HCFA-64 reports (2010).

24 WELFARE EXPENDITURES AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STATE EXPENDITURES (2009)

	<i>in %</i>	
1	Maine	32.4
2	Tennessee	31.5
3	Rhode Island	29.6
4	Arizona	27.8
5	New York	27.6
6	Massachusetts	27.5
7	Minnesota	27.3
8	Illinois	27.2
9	Mississippi	26.7
10	Pennsylvania	26.1
11	New Hampshire	25.6
12	Kentucky	25.5
13	California	25.0
14	Vermont	24.9
15	West Virginia	24.9
16	Missouri	24.6
17	Florida	24.5
18	Michigan	24.4
19	Nebraska	24.0
20	Texas	24.0
21	Oklahoma	24.0
22	Georgia	23.9
23	Connecticut	23.7
24	Arkansas	23.7
25	Iowa	23.3
26	North Carolina	23.1
27	Ohio	23.0
28	Indiana	23.0
	50-State Average	22.7
29	Maryland	22.6
30	New Mexico	22.6
31	South Dakota	21.8
32	Wisconsin	21.7
33	South Carolina	21.5
34	Idaho	21.4
35	New Jersey	21.2
36	Kansas	20.7
37	Alabama	20.6
38	Delaware	20.6
39	Oregon	20.2
40	Montana	19.7
41	Colorado	19.2
42	Washington	18.8
43	Virginia	18.8
44	North Dakota	18.3
45	Utah	15.8
46	Louisiana	15.7
47	Nevada	15.5
48	Hawaii	15.1
49	Alaska	14.0
50	Wyoming	12.6



FAST FACTS

- Virginia ranked 43rd in public welfare expenditures as a percentage of total state expenditures, compared to 42nd in 2008.
- State welfare expenditures include transfers to local governments and federal grant funds, which made up 53% of Virginia's welfare expenditures in 2009.

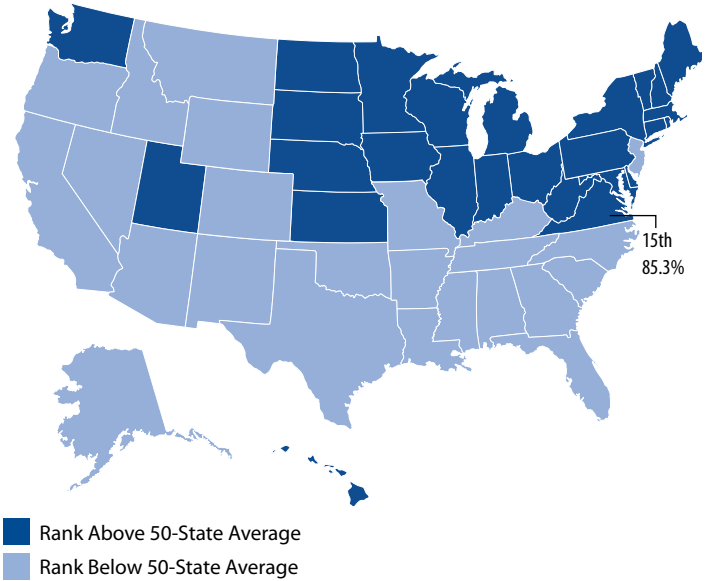
Definitions

State public welfare expenditures include cash assistance through three federal programs—Supplemental Security Income, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, and Medicaid; direct payments to private vendors for services provided under welfare programs; construction and maintenance of nursing homes and government-owned welfare institutions for needy persons and veterans; and other welfare activities.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Annual Survey of State Government Finances (2009).

25 PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION UNDER 65 YEARS COVERED BY HEALTH INSURANCE (2009)

	<i>in %</i>
1 Massachusetts	94.8
2 Hawaii	90.7
3 Minnesota	90.0
4 Wisconsin	89.1
5 Vermont	88.8
6 New Hampshire	88.1
7 Maine	88.0
8 North Dakota	87.8
9 Iowa	87.1
10 Nebraska	86.8
10 Pennsylvania	86.8
12 Connecticut	86.3
13 Rhode Island	86.1
14 Washington	85.5
15 Virginia	85.3
16 Kansas	84.9
17 Delaware	84.6
18 Michigan	84.5
19 Maryland	84.4
19 South Dakota	84.4
21 Utah	83.8
22 Indiana	83.7
23 Ohio	83.6
24 West Virginia	83.5
25 Illinois	83.4
26 New York	83.3
50-State Average	83.2
27 Alabama	83.1
28 Colorado	82.9
28 Idaho	82.9
30 Missouri	82.4
31 Alaska	82.3
31 New Jersey	82.3
33 Tennessee	82.2
34 Louisiana	81.9
34 Montana	81.9
34 Wyoming	81.9
37 Kentucky	81.6
38 South Carolina	80.3
39 Mississippi	79.9
40 North Carolina	79.6
40 Oregon	79.6
42 Oklahoma	79.1
43 Arizona	78.4
44 California	77.9
45 Arkansas	77.8
46 Georgia	77.6
47 Nevada	76.9
48 New Mexico	75.4
49 Florida	73.4
50 Texas	71.5



FAST FACTS

- Virginia ranked 15th in the percentage of its population under age 65 with health insurance, up five positions from 2008.
- From 1999 to 2009, the average percentage of persons under age 65 with health insurance in Virginia was 86%, peaking at 88.9% in 2001.

Definitions

The Census Bureau broadly classifies health insurance coverage as private or government coverage. Private health insurance is a plan provided through an employer or a union or purchased by an individual from a private company. Government health insurance includes such federal programs as Medicare, Medicaid, and military health care; the Children's Health Insurance Program; and individual state health plans.

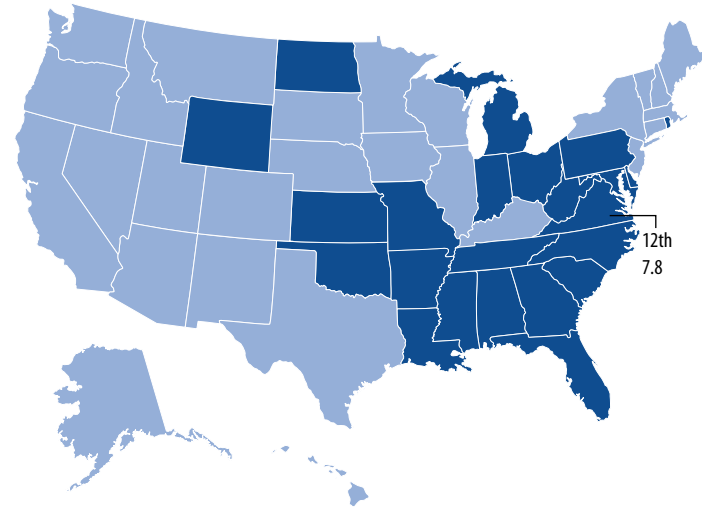
For more information, see the 2006 JLARC report *Options to Extend Health Insurance Coverage to Virginia's Uninsured Population*.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2010 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

26 INFANT MORTALITY RATE

(2007)

1	Mississippi	10.0
2	Alabama	9.9
3	Louisiana	9.2
4	South Carolina	8.6
5	Oklahoma	8.5
6	North Carolina	8.5
7	Tennessee	8.3
8	Maryland	8.0
9	Georgia	8.0
10	Michigan	7.9
11	Kansas	7.9
12	Virginia	7.8
13	Ohio	7.7
14	Arkansas	7.7
15	Indiana	7.6
16	Pennsylvania	7.6
17	Delaware	7.5
18	Missouri	7.5
19	North Dakota	7.5
20	West Virginia	7.5
21	Rhode Island	7.4
22	Wyoming	7.4
23	Florida	7.1
	50-State Average	6.9
24	Arizona	6.9
25	Nebraska	6.8
26	Idaho	6.8
27	Illinois	6.7
28	Kentucky	6.7
29	Connecticut	6.6
30	Alaska	6.5
31	Hawaii	6.5
32	Wisconsin	6.5
33	South Dakota	6.4
34	Nevada	6.4
35	Montana	6.4
36	Maine	6.3
37	Texas	6.3
38	New Mexico	6.3
39	Colorado	6.1
40	Oregon	5.8
41	New York	5.6
42	Minnesota	5.6
43	Iowa	5.5
44	New Hampshire	5.4
45	California	5.2
46	New Jersey	5.2
47	Utah	5.1
48	Vermont	5.1
49	Massachusetts	4.9
50	Washington	4.8



Rank Above 50-State Average
 Rank Below 50-State Average

FAST FACTS

- Virginia's infant mortality rate was substantially higher at 7.8 in 2007 compared to 7.1 in 2006. (2007 is the last year for which national-level data are available.) Virginia's rank for this measure rose to 12th in 2007 compared to 22nd in 2006.
- The 50-state average infant mortality rate was not substantially higher in 2007 (6.9) compared to 2006 (6.8).
- Virginia's estimated infant mortality rate in 2009 was 7.0, according to the Virginia Department of Health.

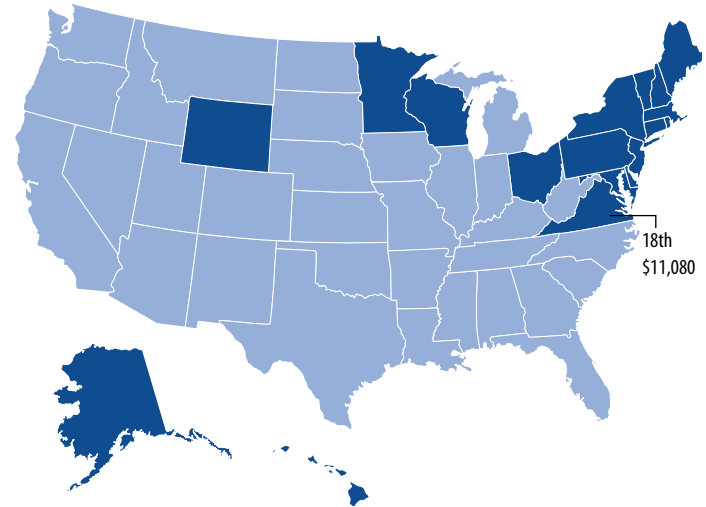
Definitions

Infant mortality is defined by the number of infant deaths (before age one) per 1,000 live births.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Center for Health Statistics National Vital Statistics System (May 2010); Virginia Department of Health Division of Health Statistics (updated January 2011).

27 STATE AND LOCAL PER-PUPIL FUNDING, PRE-K-12 (2007 - 2008)

		<i>in \$</i>
1	New York	18,263
2	New Jersey	17,750
3	Wyoming	17,446
4	Connecticut	15,899
5	Vermont	15,207
6	Massachusetts	14,693
7	Maryland	14,651
8	Alaska	14,432
9	Rhode Island	13,886
10	Pennsylvania	13,547
11	Delaware	13,533
12	New Hampshire	12,662
13	Hawaii	12,401
14	Maine	11,939
15	Ohio	11,836
16	Minnesota	11,538
17	Wisconsin	11,289
18	Virginia	11,080
	50-State Average	11,004
19	Illinois	10,808
20	Kansas	10,766
21	Michigan	10,740
22	California	10,481
23	Georgia	10,464
24	Florida	10,401
25	Nebraska	10,260
26	Iowa	10,113
27	Indiana	9,925
28	Washington	9,916
29	South Carolina	9,897
30	Oregon	9,829
31	Louisiana	9,660
32	North Dakota	9,652
33	Montana	9,577
34	Missouri	9,486
35	Nevada	9,461
36	Alabama	9,440
37	New Mexico	9,425
38	West Virginia	9,389
39	Colorado	9,369
40	Texas	9,080
41	Kentucky	8,916
42	North Carolina	8,680
43	Arkansas	8,615
44	Arizona	8,303
45	South Dakota	8,281
46	Oklahoma	8,005
47	Mississippi	7,562
48	Tennessee	7,488
49	Idaho	7,319
50	Utah	6,856



- Rank Above 50-State Average
- Rank Below 50-State Average

FAST FACTS

- Virginia’s public schools are financed through a combination of state, local, and federal funds. In 2007-2008, Virginia’s per-pupil funding sources were 53% local, 41% state, and 6% federal.
- Virginia’s per-pupil public school funding from state and local sources rose by \$456 in 2007-2008 over the previous year.
- Virginia ranked 18th in total per-pupil funding, including from federal sources, at \$11,810.

Definitions

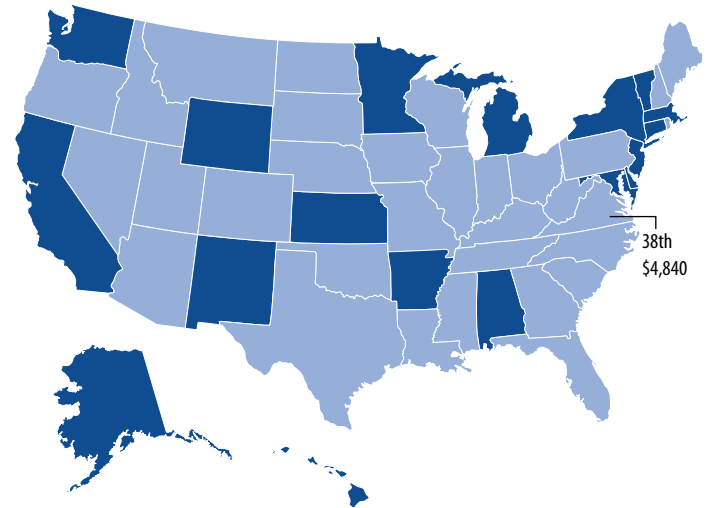
Revenue data are for prekindergarten through 12th grade regular, special, and vocational education, as well as capital outlay or debt service, transportation, and school lunch programs. Per-pupil revenue amounts are calculated by the Census Bureau using fall enrollments.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Public Education Finances 2008 (June 2010).

28 STATE PER-PUPIL FUNDING, PRE-K-12

(2007 - 2008)

	<i>in \$</i>
1 Vermont	14,388
2 Hawaii	11,975
3 Alaska	10,866
4 Wyoming	9,841
5 Delaware	9,097
6 New York	8,813
7 Minnesota	8,048
8 New Mexico	7,727
9 New Jersey	7,618
10 Arkansas	7,324
11 California	6,978
12 Washington	6,732
13 Kansas	6,715
14 Michigan	6,660
15 Massachusetts	6,521
16 Maryland	6,503
17 Connecticut	6,386
18 Alabama	6,258
50-State Average	6,139
19 West Virginia	6,116
20 Wisconsin	6,016
21 Rhode Island	5,817
22 Nevada	5,816
23 Kentucky	5,768
24 Maine	5,755
25 Oregon	5,672
26 North Carolina	5,620
27 Ohio	5,606
28 South Carolina	5,511
29 Montana	5,370
30 Idaho	5,301
31 Pennsylvania	5,232
32 Indiana	5,194
33 New Hampshire	5,153
34 Georgia	5,123
35 Louisiana	5,093
36 Iowa	5,082
37 Mississippi	4,844
38 Virginia	4,840
39 Oklahoma	4,608
40 Arizona	4,516
41 Florida	4,472
42 Texas	4,349
43 Colorado	4,263
44 Utah	4,249
45 Missouri	4,231
46 North Dakota	4,037
47 Illinois	3,971
48 Tennessee	3,853
49 Nebraska	3,751
50 South Dakota	3,246



- Rank Above 50-State Average
- Rank Below 50-State Average

FAST FACTS

- Virginia's rank for state per-pupil funding dropped from 33rd to 38th from 2006-2007 to 2007-2008.
- Virginia ranked 12th in local per-pupil funding in 2007-2008 at \$6,240 and 42nd in federal per-pupil funding at \$729.

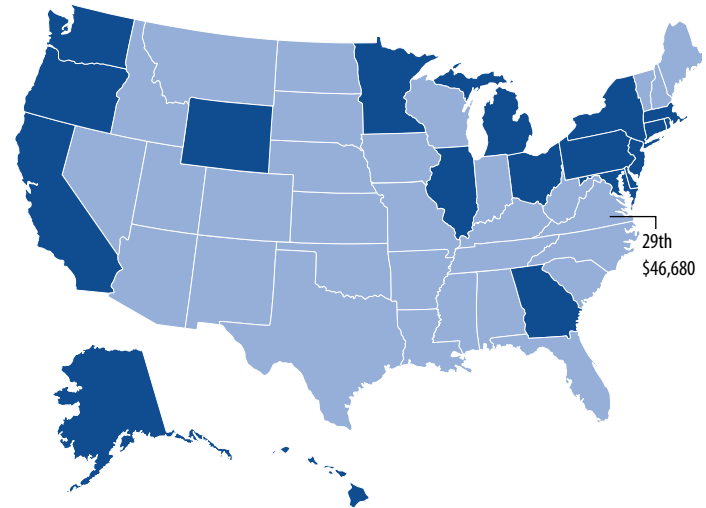
Definitions

Revenue data are for prekindergarten through 12th grade regular, special, and vocational education, as well as capital outlay or debt service, transportation, and school lunch programs. Per-pupil revenue amounts are calculated by the Census Bureau using fall enrollments.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Public Education Finances 2008 (June 2010).

29 AVERAGE SALARY OF PUBLIC SCHOOLTEACHERS (2007 - 2008)

		<i>in \$</i>
1	California	65,808
2	New York	65,491
3	Massachusetts	63,846
4	Connecticut	61,976
5	New Jersey	61,277
6	Illinois	60,474
7	Maryland	60,069
8	Rhode Island	57,168
9	Alaska	56,758
10	Michigan	56,096
11	Pennsylvania	56,092
12	Delaware	55,994
13	Ohio	53,410
14	Hawaii	53,400
15	Wyoming	52,961
16	Oregon	52,656
17	Georgia	51,520
18	Minnesota	50,582
19	Washington	49,884
	50-State Average	49,673
20	Indiana	49,155
21	Wisconsin	49,051
22	New Hampshire	48,310
23	Nevada	47,710
24	Colorado	47,490
25	North Carolina	47,354
26	Kentucky	47,208
27	Louisiana	46,964
28	Florida	46,930
29	Virginia	46,680
30	Alabama	46,604
31	Vermont	46,593
32	Texas	46,179
33	Arkansas	45,773
34	Arizona	45,772
35	South Carolina	45,758
36	Iowa	45,664
37	New Mexico	45,112
38	Tennessee	44,820
39	Kansas	44,795
40	Idaho	44,099
41	Nebraska	43,629
42	Oklahoma	43,551
43	Maine	43,397
44	Missouri	43,206
45	Montana	42,874
46	West Virginia	42,529
47	Mississippi	42,403
48	Utah	41,615
49	North Dakota	40,279
50	South Dakota	36,674



Rank Above 50-State Average
 Rank Below 50-State Average

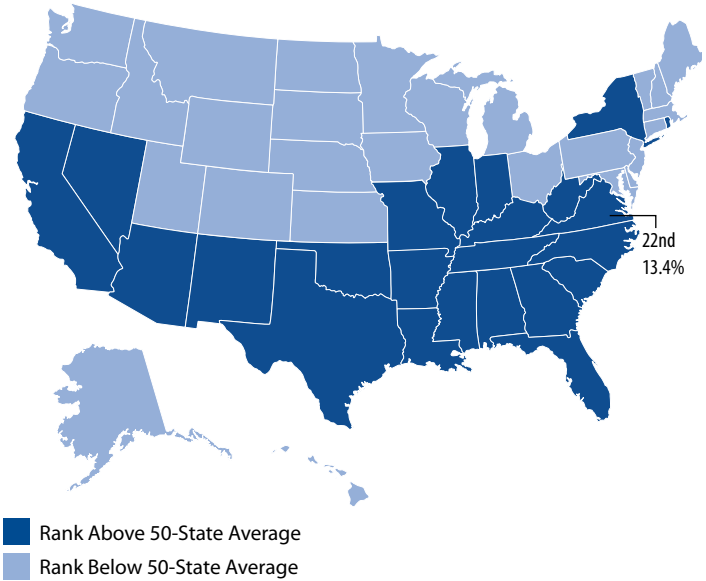
FAST FACTS

- Virginia ranked 29th in average salary of public schoolteachers in 2007-2008 compared to 25th in 2006-2007.
- The national average public schoolteacher salary (as opposed to the 50-state average) was \$52,308 in 2007-2008 and \$54,319 in 2008-2009.

Source: National Education Association Rankings of the States 2009 and Estimates of School Statistics 2010 (December 2009).

30 PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE 25 YEARS & OVER WHO HAVE NOT COMPLETED HIGH SCHOOL* (2009)

	<i>in %</i>
1 Texas	20.1
2 Mississippi	19.6
3 California	19.4
4 Kentucky	18.3
5 Alabama	17.9
6 Louisiana	17.8
7 Arkansas	17.6
8 New Mexico	17.2
9 West Virginia	17.2
10 Tennessee	16.9
11 South Carolina	16.4
12 Georgia	16.1
13 Nevada	16.1
14 Arizona	15.8
15 North Carolina	15.7
16 New York	15.3
17 Rhode Island	15.3
18 Florida	14.7
19 Oklahoma	14.4
20 Illinois	13.6
21 Indiana	13.4
22 Virginia	13.4
23 Missouri	13.2
50-State Average	13.1
24 Delaware	12.6
25 New Jersey	12.6
26 Ohio	12.4
27 Michigan	12.1
28 Pennsylvania	12.1
29 Maryland	11.8
30 Idaho	11.6
31 Connecticut	11.4
32 Massachusetts	11.0
33 Oregon	10.9
34 Colorado	10.7
35 Kansas	10.3
36 Washington	10.3
37 Nebraska	10.2
38 Wisconsin	10.2
39 South Dakota	10.1
40 North Dakota	9.9
41 Maine	9.8
42 Hawaii	9.6
43 Utah	9.6
44 Iowa	9.5
45 Montana	9.2
46 Vermont	9.0
47 New Hampshire	8.7
48 Alaska	8.6
49 Minnesota	8.5
50 Wyoming	8.2



FAST FACTS

- Virginia ranked 6th in percentage of persons 25 or older who have completed a bachelor's degree or higher, at 34%. The 50-state average for this measure was 27.2%.
- In 2009, Virginia's on-time high school graduation rate, as reported by the Virginia Department of Education, was 85.5%.

Definitions

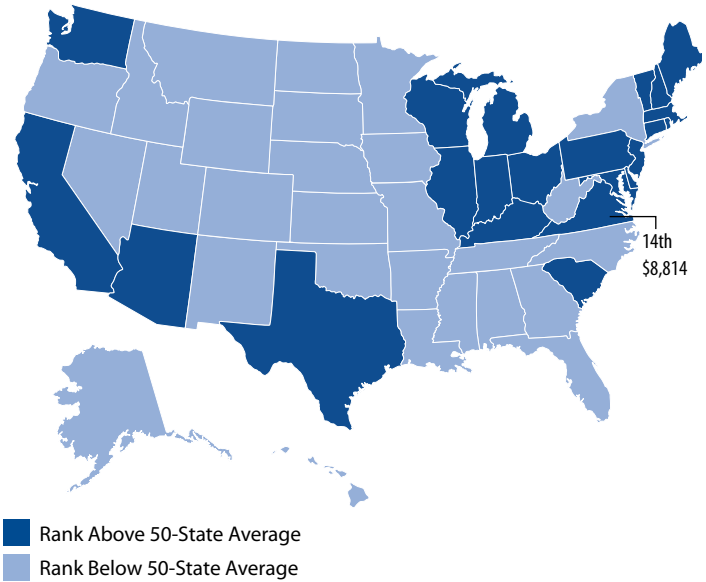
High school graduation rates for Virginia are defined as the percentage of students in a cohort who earned a Board of Education-approved diploma within four years of entering high school for the first time.

* Estimated. Includes GEDs and equivalent.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau 2009 American Community Survey One-Year Estimates (December 2010); Virginia Department of Education State-Level Cohort Report (September 2010).

31 AVERAGE ANNUAL IN-STATE TUITION & FEES AT PUBLIC 4-YEAR INSTITUTIONS (2010-2011)

	<i>in \$</i>
1 Vermont	12,463
2 New Hampshire	11,969
3 New Jersey	11,667
4 Pennsylvania	11,370
5 Illinois	10,975
6 Michigan	10,170
7 South Carolina	10,155
8 Delaware	9,659
9 Massachusetts	9,488
10 Minnesota	9,372
11 Rhode Island	9,329
12 Maine	9,048
13 Connecticut	8,977
14 Virginia	8,814
15 Ohio	8,617
16 Washington	8,210
17 Arizona	8,083
18 Indiana	8,012
19 Maryland	7,744
20 Texas	7,743
21 Wisconsin	7,652
22 California	7,557
23 Kentucky	7,511
50-State Average	7,506
24 Hawaii	7,475
25 Oregon	7,439
26 Alabama	7,374
27 Missouri	7,264
28 Iowa	7,154
29 Colorado	6,856
30 Kansas	6,666
31 Nebraska	6,590
32 North Dakota	6,568
33 Tennessee	6,525
34 South Dakota	6,308
35 Arkansas	6,298
36 Georgia	5,916
37 New York	5,790
38 Oklahoma	5,762
39 Montana	5,613
40 Idaho	5,331
41 Nevada	5,331
42 Mississippi	5,289
43 Alaska	5,283
44 North Carolina	5,196
45 New Mexico	5,169
46 West Virginia	5,049
47 Utah	4,923
48 Florida	4,886
49 Louisiana	4,727
50 Wyoming	3,927



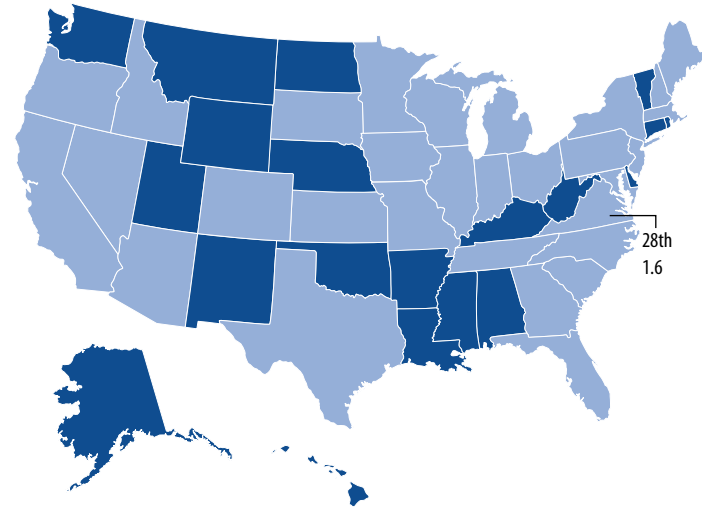
FAST FACTS

- Virginia's average undergraduate tuition and fees increased \$1,233 from 2008-2009 to 2010-2011 and the Commonwealth moved up one rank to 14th over this two-year time period.

Source: The College Board Annual Survey of Colleges, 2010.

32 STATE GOVERNMENT FTE EMPLOYMENT PER 100 PERSONS (2009)

1	Hawaii	4.6
2	Alaska	3.7
3	Delaware	3.0
4	North Dakota	2.7
5	Wyoming	2.5
6	New Mexico	2.4
7	Vermont	2.3
8	West Virginia	2.2
9	Arkansas	2.1
10	Montana	2.1
11	Louisiana	2.0
12	Oklahoma	2.0
13	Mississippi	2.0
14	Alabama	1.9
15	Connecticut	1.9
16	Washington	1.9
17	Kentucky	1.9
18	Rhode Island	1.9
19	Utah	1.9
20	Nebraska	1.8
	50-State Average	1.8
21	New Jersey	1.8
22	Iowa	1.7
23	South Dakota	1.7
24	South Carolina	1.7
25	Oregon	1.6
26	Maine	1.6
27	Kansas	1.6
28	Virginia	1.6
29	North Carolina	1.6
30	Maryland	1.6
31	Minnesota	1.5
32	Missouri	1.5
33	Idaho	1.5
34	New Hampshire	1.5
35	Massachusetts	1.5
36	Colorado	1.4
37	Indiana	1.4
38	Michigan	1.4
39	Tennessee	1.3
40	New York	1.3
41	Pennsylvania	1.3
42	Georgia	1.2
43	Wisconsin	1.2
44	Ohio	1.2
45	Texas	1.2
46	Nevada	1.1
47	California	1.1
48	Illinois	1.1
49	Arizona	1.0
50	Florida	1.0



■ Rank Above 50-State Average
 ■ Rank Below 50-State Average

FAST FACTS

- Virginia's state government full-time equivalent (FTE) employment remained at 1.6 positions per 100 residents in 2009, as in 2008, but Virginia fell two positions in rank.
- States vary as to whether certain major functions are accomplished through state agencies and their employees. For example, Virginia's Department of Transportation alone employs about 7,500 persons (about 6% of the State's FTEs), whereas the transportation function in some states is performed by local government or the private sector.

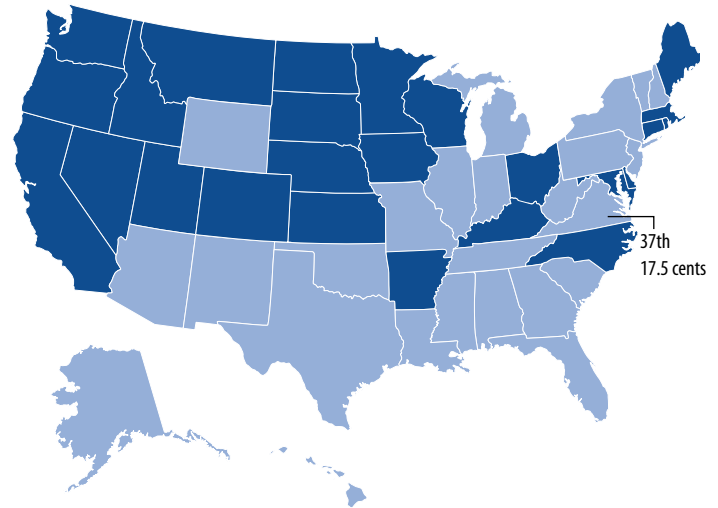
Definitions

The Census Bureau defines full-time equivalents as the number of full-time employees added to the number of full-time employees that could have been employed if all part-time hours had been worked by full-time employees.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau 2009 Annual Survey of Public Employment and Payroll (revised January 2011); Virginia Department of Transportation.

33 STATE MOTOR FUEL EXCISE TAXES

	<i>in cents per gallon</i>	STATE EXCISE TAX	OTHER STATE TAXES	TOTAL STATE TAX
1	Washington	37.5	0.0	37.5
2	California	35.3	12.4	47.7
3	North Carolina	32.5	0.3	32.8
4	Rhode Island	32.0	1.0	33.0
5	Wisconsin	30.9	2.0	32.9
6	Oregon	30.0	1.0	31.0
7	Maine	29.5	1.5	31.0
8	Ohio	28.0	0.0	28.0
9	Minnesota	27.1	0.1	27.2
10	Montana	27.0	0.8	27.8
11	Nebraska	26.4	0.9	27.3
12	Connecticut	25.0	20.2	45.2
13	Idaho	25.0	0.0	25.0
14	Utah	24.5	0.0	24.5
15	Kansas	24.0	1.0	25.0
16	Maryland	23.5	0.0	23.5
17	Delaware	23.0	0.0	23.0
18	Nevada	23.0	10.1	33.1
19	North Dakota	23.0	0.0	23.0
20	Colorado	22.0	0.0	22.0
21	South Dakota	22.0	2.0	24.0
22	Arkansas	21.5	0.3	21.8
23	Kentucky	21.1	1.4	22.5
24	Iowa	21.0	1.0	22.0
25	Massachusetts	21.0	2.5	23.5
	50-State Average	20.9	5.8	26.7
26	West Virginia	20.5	11.7	32.2
27	Louisiana	20.0	0.0	20.0
28	Tennessee	20.0	1.4	21.4
29	Texas	20.0	0.0	20.0
30	Illinois	19.0	23.8	42.8
31	Michigan	19.0	18.7	37.7
32	Vermont	19.0	6.0	25.0
33	Arizona	18.0	1.0	19.0
34	Indiana	18.0	19.2	37.2
35	Mississippi	18.0	0.8	18.8
36	New Hampshire	18.0	1.6	19.6
37	Virginia	17.5	2.2	19.7
38	Hawaii	17.0	28.8	45.8
39	Missouri	17.0	0.3	17.3
40	New Mexico	17.0	1.8	18.8
41	Alabama	16.0	4.9	20.9
42	Oklahoma	16.0	1.0	17.0
43	South Carolina	16.0	0.8	16.8
44	Wyoming	13.0	1.0	14.0
45	Pennsylvania	12.0	20.3	32.3
46	New Jersey	10.5	4.0	14.5
47	New York	8.1	39.2	47.2
48	Alaska	8.0	0.0	8.0
49	Georgia	7.5	13.3	20.8
50	Florida	4.0	30.4	34.4



- Rank Above 50-State Average
- Rank Below 50-State Average

FAST FACTS

- The federal gas tax, collected in all states, is 18.4 cents per gallon.
- Virginia's gas tax was last changed in 1986.

Definitions

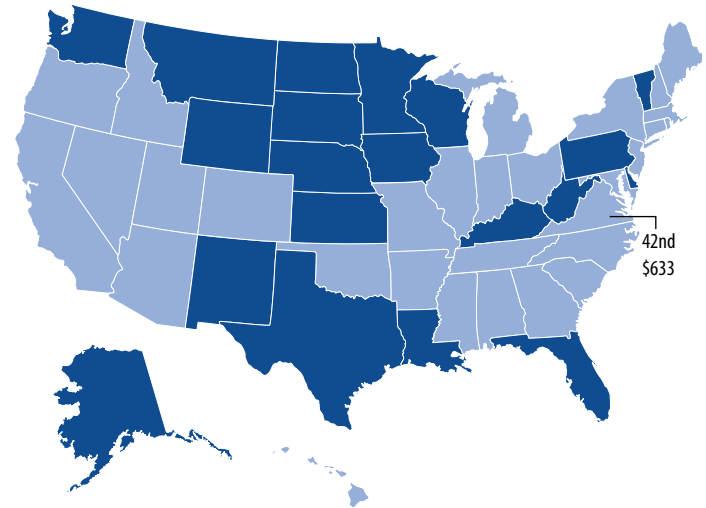
Other state taxes include environmental/underground storage tank cleanup taxes, local-option taxes, general sales taxes if applied to fuel, etc. In Virginia, for example, it includes the 0.6 cents per gallon petroleum storage tank fee and the 2.1% sales tax on motor fuels in localities that are part of the Northern Virginia Transportation District.

Source: American Petroleum Institute (January 2011).

34 PER CAPITA ROAD EXPENDITURES

(FY 2008)

	<i>in \$</i>
1 Alaska	3,417
2 Wyoming	2,063
3 North Dakota	1,573
4 Montana	1,319
5 South Dakota	1,285
6 Minnesota	1,159
7 Louisiana	1,136
8 Delaware	1,118
9 Nebraska	1,071
10 Texas	1,023
11 Kansas	1,022
12 Washington	993
13 Kentucky	982
14 Florida	981
15 Wisconsin	973
16 West Virginia	954
17 New Mexico	952
18 Vermont	949
19 Pennsylvania	935
20 Iowa	909
50-State Average	908
21 Mississippi	901
22 Idaho	897
23 Nevada	857
24 Oklahoma	851
25 Utah	846
26 Illinois	813
27 New York	781
28 Maryland	778
29 Oregon	745
30 Arizona	738
31 Missouri	728
32 Indiana	706
33 Maine	702
34 Colorado	693
35 New Jersey	677
36 Massachusetts	674
37 Georgia	672
38 Alabama	655
39 New Hampshire	652
40 Hawaii	649
41 Arkansas	642
42 Virginia	633
43 Ohio	633
44 California	631
45 North Carolina	600
46 Connecticut	533
47 Tennessee	524
48 Michigan	517
49 South Carolina	466
50 Rhode Island	390



- Rank Above 50-State Average
- Rank Below 50-State Average

FAST FACTS

- Virginia ranked 11th in total vehicle miles traveled in 2008 with 82.3 billion miles, including 23.8 billion miles traveled on interstates.
- Virginia has just under 58,000 miles of state-maintained highways, the third highest in the nation in 2008.

Definitions

Road expenditures include maintenance, operation, repair, and construction of highways, streets, and roads, and capital expenditure for purchase or construction including purchase of land, equipment, and existing structures, and for payments on capital leases.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; Federal Highway Administration; Reason Foundation 19th Annual Report on the Performance of State Highway Systems (1984-2008) (September 2010).

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