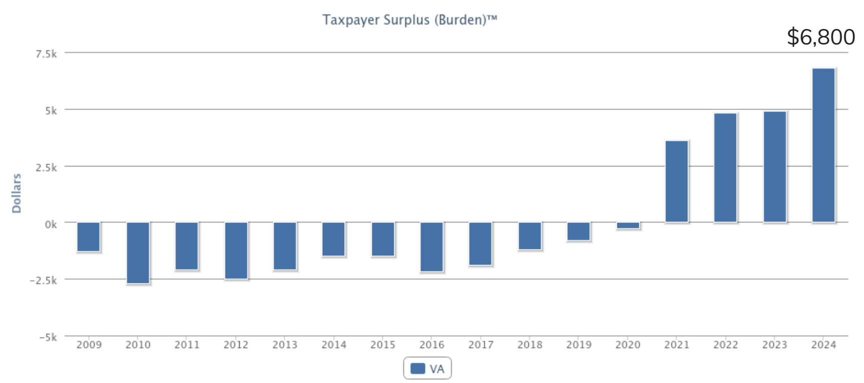
# Virginia's Financial Breakdown

| | |
|---|---|
| Money Available to Pay Bills | **$21.1 billion** |
| Taxpayer Surplus | $6,800 |
| Ranking (Out of 50) | 12 |
| Financial Grade | **B** |

Virginia made progress in 2024, improving its financial condition. It ended the year with $21.1 billion more than needed to pay its bills. That means the commonwealth had a Taxpayer Surplus™ of $6,800 and earned a "B" grade from Truth in Accounting.

Virginia's economy expanded for the third consecutive year in fiscal year 2024. Revenues exceeded expenses by $9.4 billion. Taxes accounted for 49 percent of total revenue, while operating grants and contributions made up 31 percent. Income tax revenues grew by $3.8 billion, a 21 percent increase over the prior year.

Employment grew 1.8 percent, down from 2.9 percent the year before, signaling a cooling labor market. However, real personal income rose 3.0 percent, reflecting continued economic resilience.




Virginia has received substantial temporary federal aid since 2020 in response to the COVID-19 crisis. This additional funding contributed to improvements in the commonwealth's financial condition and increased its money available to pay bills. However, as this aid diminishes and national budget tightening continues, future funding may return to more typical levels. This analysis models a return to 2019 federal grants and contributions, increased only by inflation. If so, Virginia could see a $9.2 billion reduction in federal funding, representing around 12 percent of projected expenses for the commonwealth's primary government. This may present challenges for maintaining services and balancing the budget.

The data in this report is derived from Virginia's audited 2024 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report and its retirement systems' reports. To explore prior years or compare financial, demographic, and economic data across other states and cities, visit Data-Z.org.

# Virginia's Financial Facts

**FACT #1:**
Virginia had $79.1 billion available to pay $58 billion worth of bills.

**FACT #2:**
The outcome was a $21.1 billion surplus, which breaks down to $6,800 per taxpayer.

**FACT #3:**
Virginia may lose $9.2 billion in federal funding (12 percent of expenses) if allocations return to 2019 levels, adjusted only for inflation.

## The Commonwealth's Assets Exceeded Its Bills

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Assets | | $184,827,990,000 |
| Minus: | Capital Assets | -$73,926,319,000 |
| | Restricted Assets | -$31,819,390,000 |
| Assets Available to Pay Bills | | $79,082,281,000 |
| Minus: | Total Bills* | -$57,966,306,000 |
| Money Available to Pay Bills | | $21,115,975,000 |
| Each Taxpayer's Share of this Surplus | | $6,800 |

## *Breakdown of Total Bills

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bonds | | $34,968,760,000 |
| Other Liabilities | | $44,177,690,000 |
| Minus: | Debt Related to Capital Assets | -$28,608,988,000 |
| Unfunded Pension Benefits | | $6,102,171,000 |
| Unfunded Retiree Health Care Benefits | | $1,326,673,000 |
| Total Bills | | $57,966,306,000 |

**Grade:**
**B**

**Bottom line:**
Virginia had more than enough money to pay its outstanding bills and received a "B" grade for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Surplus between $1 and $9,999 is given a "B" grade.

Truth in Accounting

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