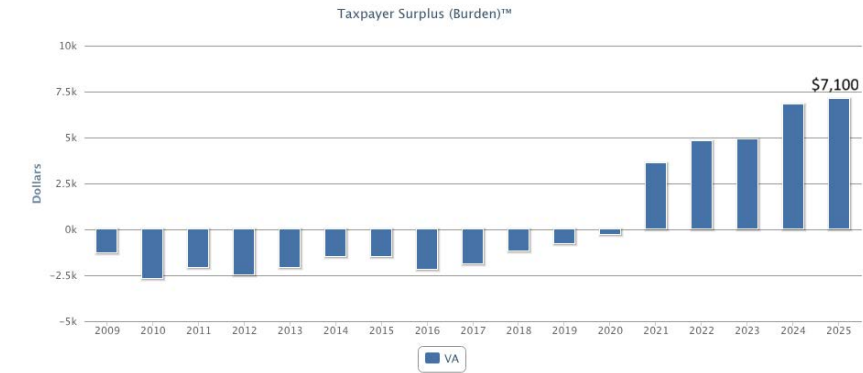


VIRGINIA'S FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

Money Available to Pay Bills	\$22.4 billion	Ranking (Out of 50)	12
Taxpayer Surplus™	\$7,100	Financial Grade	B

In 2025, Virginia's financial situation improved. It ended the year with \$22.4 billion more than it needed to pay its bills. That means the state had a Taxpayer Surplus™ of \$7,100 and earned a “B” grade from Truth in Accounting.

Virginia's financial condition improved largely because its colleges and universities reported a substantial surplus, supported by operating appropriations from the primary government. Meanwhile, the primary government reported its first deficit in a decade, swinging from a nearly \$5 billion surplus to a \$472 million deficit as spending growth outpaced revenue growth. Nearly 10 percent investment returns boosted assets set aside for pensions and retiree health care, helping reduce unfunded retirement debt.



Virginia received approximately \$32.6 billion in federal grants, which represented 30 percent of its revenue. The federal government mandates that entities receiving significant federal funds undergo a Single Audit. These audits are intended to be the taxpayers' first line of defense against potential fraud and abuse. Auditors repeatedly found problems with financial reporting, computer security, and federal grant oversight. Issues included missing documentation, delayed security fixes, former employees retaining system access too long, overdue security reviews, and inadequate staff oversight. These weaknesses made it harder to ensure government records and systems were accurate and secure.

The data in this report is derived from Virginia's audited 2025 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

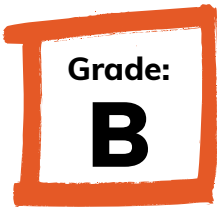
FACT #1: Virginia had \$82.6 billion available to pay \$60.2 billion worth of bills.	FACT #2: The outcome was a \$22.4 billion surplus, which breaks down to \$7,100 per taxpayer.
FACT #3: Virginia received 30 percent of its revenue from federal grants and was required to undergo a Single Audit, which identified potential fraud and abuse.	

THE STATE'S ASSETS EXCEEDED ITS BILLS

\$194,027,615,000	→	Total Assets
- \$77,554,479,000	→	Minus: Capital Assets
- \$33,859,888,000	→	Minus: Restricted Assets
= \$82,613,248,000	→	Assets Available to Pay Bills
- \$60,242,147,000	→	Minus: Total Bills*
= \$22,371,101,000	→	Money Available to Pay Bills
/ Divide by the estimated number of taxpayers		
= \$7,100	→	Each Taxpayer's Share of This Surplus

*BREAKDOWN OF TOTAL BILLS

\$36,368,264,000	→	Bonds
+ \$47,102,062,000	→	Other Liabilities
- \$29,801,026,000	→	Minus: Debt Related to Capital Assets
+ \$5,517,516,000	→	Unfunded Pension Benefits
+ \$1,055,331,000	→	Unfunded Retiree Health Care Benefits
= \$60,242,147,000	→	Total Bills



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.