

# State Government Finances Summary: 2010

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## Governments Division Briefs

G10-ASFIN

### INTRODUCTION

This report is part of a continuing series designed to provide information on the structure, function, employment, and finances of the United States' nearly 90,000 state and local governments. The U.S. Census Bureau produces data quinquennially as part of the Census of Governments in years ending in "2" and "7." Additional statistics are produced annually and quarterly during the intercensal period from data collected from a series of surveys. These surveys provide a wealth of information on state and local government employment and financial activity.

This report presents data on state government finances based on information collected from the 2010 Annual Survey of State Government Finances. This survey covers the following government finance activities: revenues by source (taxes, charges, etc.), expenditures by characteristic (current operations, capital outlay, etc.) and function (health, education, etc.), indebtedness by term, and cash and security holdings by purpose; for example, dedicated for public employee retirement systems.

For Census Bureau statistical purposes, a government is defined as an organized entity which, in addition to having governmental character, has sufficient discretion in the management of its own affairs to distinguish it as separate from the administrative structure of any other governmental unit.

Data in this report refer to fiscal years that ended between July 1, 2009, and June 30, 2010. In fact, 46 of the 50 state

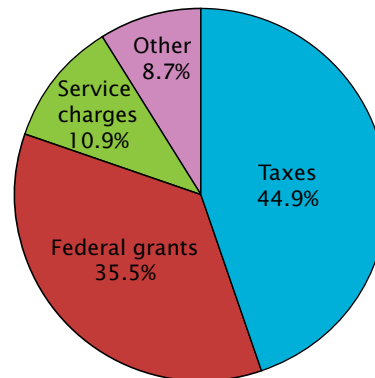
### DID YOU KNOW?

Taxes, the single largest source of state government general revenue, declined 1.9 percent in 2010.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Annual Survey of State Government Finances.

governments have a fiscal year that runs from July 1 to June 30. However, four state governments are exceptions to the June 30 fiscal year end date: Alabama and Michigan (September 30), New York (March 31), and Texas (August 31). Not all dependent agencies of a government necessarily share a fiscal period that coincides with the central state government. Totals for an individual government, in those instances, are the summation of finances for all

Figure 1.  
**Source of State Government Revenue: 2010**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Annual Survey of State Government Finances.

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agencies with a fiscal period that ended between July 1, 2009, and June 30, 2010 (FY 2010).<sup>1</sup>

Government financial data are presented within four broad activity sectors: general government, utilities, liquor stores, and insurance trust sectors. The general government sector includes all government revenue and expenditure activities that are consistent with government functions, such as public protection, education, health, welfare, and the like. These activities are distinct from business-like activities presented in the remaining three sectors: utility, liquor stores, and insurance trust. The utility sector consists of water supply, electric power, gas supply systems, and transit facilities owned and operated by governments or operated under contract by a private firm while the government maintains day-to-day financial oversight. The liquor store sector is comprised of dispensaries operated by 16 state governments.<sup>2</sup> The insurance trust activities consist of publicly-funded contributory retirement systems for public employees and specified government social and life insurance programs, such as unemployment compensation, workers' compensation, federal social security (Old Age, Survivors, Disability, and Health Insurance), state medical and disability funds, and public pensions systems for state government employees.<sup>3</sup>

## STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCE SUMMARY

Finances of state governments are closely tied to prevailing economic conditions. The economic recession that began in the first quarter of 2008 and lasted through the second quarter of 2009 created great fiscal stress for all levels of government and produced a strong climate for reexamining the roles played by every level—federal, state, and local.<sup>4</sup> State governments play several roles in this intergovernmental fiscal system, including creator and financier of some local government services; conduit for, and redistributor of federal funds; as well as providing direct public services such as health and hospitals, public safety, and highways.

General revenue and general expenditure comprise actual receipts and payments of a government and its agencies (net of correcting transactions and recoveries or refunds), excluding government-operated enterprises,

<sup>1</sup> Throughout this report, all references to years (i.e., 2009 or 2010) refer to fiscal years.

<sup>2</sup> The state governments with liquor store operations are Alabama, Idaho, Iowa, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

<sup>3</sup> For more information, please refer to the Government Finance and Employment Classification Manual at <[www.census.gov/govs/www/06classificationmanual/06\\_gfe\\_classmanual\\_toc.html](http://www.census.gov/govs/www/06classificationmanual/06_gfe_classmanual_toc.html)>.

<sup>4</sup> <[www.nber.org](http://www.nber.org)>

utilities, and public trust funds. Transactions excluded as general revenue or general expenditure include debt issuance and debt retirement; loans and investments; agency- and private-trust transactions; and internal transfers between funds of a government. Aggregates for groups of governments exclude intergovernmental transactions between the governments involved.

- State government general revenue totaled \$1,563.6 billion in fiscal year 2010, an increase of 4.5 percent from fiscal year 2009. General revenue increased 4.4 percent from 2006 to 2007; increased 4.1 percent from 2007 to 2008; and decreased 1.0 percent from 2008 to 2009. The major revenue sources and share of general revenue in 2010 were taxes (44.9 percent), federal grants (35.5 percent), and current charges (10.9 percent).
- State government general expenditure in 2010 totaled \$1,593.1 billion, an increase of 2.4 percent. During 2010, 30.2 percent of state general expenditure was in the form of grants and aid to local governments (including independent school district governments), thereby underlining the states' role as a financial resource for their subordinate governments. Capital outlay accounted for 7.4 percent of general expenditure. Expenditure for education and public welfare, together, comprised over 64.9 percent of all state government general expenditure, accounting for 35.8 percent and 29.1 percent, respectively. Expenditure on highways was the next most financially significant activity, with 7.0 percent of general expenditure.
- State government long-term debt was \$1,098.6 billion at the end of 2010, an increase of 5.8 percent from 2009. The state government total was 39.2 percent of the state and local government total (\$2,648.6 billion in government debt for 2009).
- Cash and investment holdings totaled \$3,330.0 billion in 2010. The states dedicated most of this money to specific purposes, such as redemption of long-term debt (15.0 percent of total cash and security holdings). Only 1.6 percent was held for capital improvements. The single largest portion of these assets, \$2,139.3 billion, or 64.2 percent, was held in state government-employee retirement trust systems, making this accumulation of funds a major source of investment capital.

## STATE GOVERNMENT REVENUE

### Taxes

Taxes consist of compulsory contributions exacted by governments for public purposes—including general revenue and/or regulation. However, this reporting category excludes employer and employee payments for retirement and social insurance purposes (classified as insurance trust revenue) and special assessments, which are classified as nontax general revenue.

Taxes are the single largest source of general revenues for state governments (Figure 1). In 2010, taxes comprised 44.9 percent of general revenues. In 2010, taxes for the 50 state governments amounted to \$702.2 billion; a decline of 1.9 percent from 2009, and down 10.2 percent from 2008, when it was \$781.8 billion.

- Sales and gross receipt taxes were the predominant tax sources for state governments, totaling \$343.6 billion and 48.9 percent of total taxes in 2010. This was the second year of decline after 5 fiscal years of growth. Sales and gross receipts totaled \$344.6 billion in 2009, \$360.9 billion in 2008, \$352.7 billion in 2007, and \$337.9 billion in 2006.
- Selective sales taxes were up 3.1 percent from 2009, with the steepest increase in other selective sales taxes, up 13.9 percent from 2009. Taxes on insurance premiums increased 4.9 percent and taxes on alcoholic beverages increased 3.0 percent, while taxes on public utilities declined 2.4 percent.
- Income taxes, both personal and corporate, totaled \$272.8 billion in 2010, a decrease of 4.3 percent from 2009. This was the second decline in the last 5 years. Income taxes totaled \$285.2 billion in 2009, \$327.9 billion in 2008, \$318.8 billion in 2007, and \$293.1 billion in 2006.
- License taxes for 2010 increased 2.4 percent to \$50.4 billion. License taxes constituted only 7.2 percent of total tax revenues in 2010.
- Although tax revenues provide information on the ability of state governments to raise revenues, some types of taxes are more reflective of economic conditions than others. For example, the corporation net income tax and documentary and stock transfer tax, two taxes that react fairly quickly to business cycles, showed declines of 6.3 and 14.3 percent, respectively, from 2009 to 2010. Yet, these two taxes comprise only 5.8 percent of total state government tax revenues.

### DID YOU KNOW?

Federal grants to state governments increased by 16.7 percent in 2010.

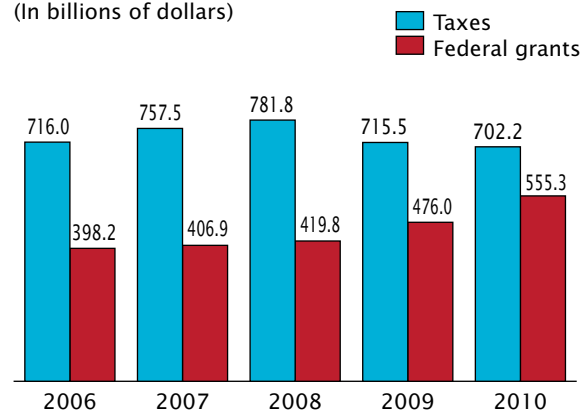
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Annual Survey of State Government Finances.

- The sum of all other taxes declined 3.1 percent, which includes severance tax and documentary and stock transfers tax, down 17.3 percent and 14.3 percent, respectively. Death and gift taxes were down 16.4 percent from 2009, at \$3.9 billion.

### Federal Intergovernmental Revenues

Federal revenues to state governments have been the subject of considerable discussion within the larger topic of American federalism and the allocation of financial responsibilities. In February 2009, the U.S. Congress passed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). Although federal funds from the ARRA program only began to be distributed to the states in the second calendar quarter of 2009, it was enough to make some contribution to the increases in federal funds distributed to the states in 2009. This infusion of ARRA funds continued for all of 2010. For example, federal grants accounted for 35.5 percent of all state government general revenue in 2010, compared with 31.8 percent of state government general revenues in 2009, and only 28.1 percent in 2008. Total federal grants to states were \$555.3 billion in 2010, an increase of 16.7 percent from 2009 (Figure 2).

Figure 2.  
**State Government Taxes Collected and Federal Grants Received: 2006 to 2010**  
(In billions of dollars)

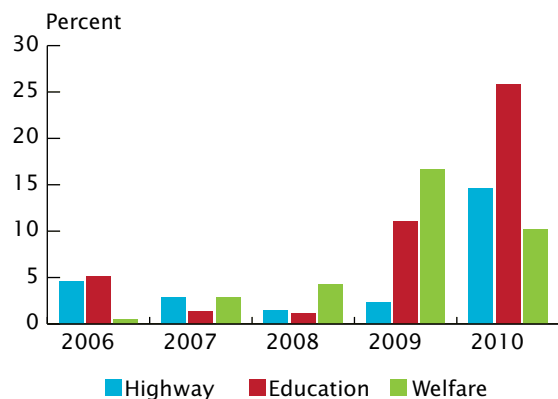


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 to 2010 Annual Survey of State Government Finances.

The primary source of direct revenue from the federal government to the states was in the public welfare category, which increased 12.2 percent compared with 2009 (Appendix Table A-1). The 2010 total was \$315.5 billion, compared with \$281.1 billion in 2009, \$240.8 billion in 2008, \$230.9 billion in 2007, and \$224.4 billion in 2006. Included in the public welfare category is Temporary Assistance to Needy Families and Medicaid, among others. Excluding the federal monies for public welfare programs, federal grants rose 23.1 percent from 2009.

- Federal grants to state governments for highways totaled \$43.0 billion in 2010, an increase of 17.6 percent from 2009. These grants amounted to 7.7 percent of total federal grants to state governments in 2010 (Figure 3).
- Federal grants to state governments for education increased 27.9 percent from the previous year to a total of \$105.4 billion, compared with \$82.4 billion in 2009, \$74.2 billion in 2008, \$73.4 billion in 2007, and \$72.4 billion in 2006. Federal education grants comprised 19.0 percent of total federal grants to state governments in 2010 (Figure 3).
- Federal grants to state governments for health and hospital related functional activities totaled \$26.2 billion in 2010, an increase of 11.6 percent from 2009, compared with \$23.5 billion in 2009, \$21.9 billion in 2008, \$20.9 billion in 2007, and \$20.7 billion in 2006. These grants amounted to 4.7 percent of total federal grants to state governments in 2010.

Figure 3.  
**Percentage Change in Federal Grants to States for Highway, Education, and Welfare: 2006 to 2010**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 to 2010 Annual Survey of State Government Finances.

## Other Revenues

Current charges present an interesting point for analyzing changes in the structure of state revenues. For state governments, there are two key areas: current charges for education (primarily tuition from public postsecondary education institutions) and state hospitals. More than 80 percent of current charges received by states were derived from these two sources in 2010 and 2009.

- Service charges for education totaled \$94.5 billion in 2010, compared with \$89.8 billion in 2009. These charges constituted 55.7 percent of all current charges for state governments in 2010, compared with 53.0 percent in 2009.
- Service charges for hospital-related services totaled \$42.9 billion in 2010, an increase of 9.4 percent from the 2009 level of \$39.2 billion. These revenues constituted 25.3 percent of total service charges in 2010, compared with 24.3 percent in 2009.

In addition, state governments saw declines in interest revenue again in 2010, compared with previous fiscal years. In 2010, interest revenue totaled \$34.6 billion, a decline of 9.6 percent from 2009, when it was \$38.3 billion, and down 27.4 percent from 2008, when it was \$47.7 billion.

Typically, insurance trust revenue is the single largest revenue generator in this category for state governments. In 2010, there was a dramatic increase of 218.2 percent in the social insurance trust revenue in 2010 which totaled \$450.5 billion. Insurance trust revenue comprises only retirement and insurance contributions (including social insurance “taxes” and veterans’ insurance “premiums”) received from insured individuals and their government employers, and earnings on investment assets of insurance trust funds for state and local systems.

## STATE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

Government expenditures are measured by two criteria: characteristic and function. The characteristic classification of general expenditures is measured according to the time element involved (such as current operation, capital outlay, interest on debt, grants and subsidies, or payments to other governments). The functional classification is the arrangement of expenditure data according to purpose or type of service rendered (such as health, hospitals, education, airports, parks, police protection, etc.).

State government general expenditures totaled \$1,593.1 billion in 2010, an increase of 2.4 percent from 2009.

- Expenditures associated with current operations, including salaries and wages, increased 4.1 percent from the prior year to \$933.7 billion, compared with 2009 when the increase was 3.9 percent; and an 8.1 percent increase since 2008.
- Expenditures for assistance and subsidies for 2010 totaled \$37.8 billion, an increase of 5.9 percent over 2009.
- Total intergovernmental expenditures (payments and grants to local governments) showed a decrease of 1.1 percent from 2009, totaling \$481.2 billion in 2010, compared with \$486.5 billion in 2009.
- Expenditures for capital outlay increased only 0.7 percent from 2009 to \$117.4 billion, compared with an increase of 3.9 percent in 2009, an increase of 2.0 percent in 2008, and an increase of 6.6 percent in 2007.

Expenditures for education is the single largest functional activity of state governments, totaling \$571.0 billion in 2010 (Appendix Table A-2).

- The largest character of education spending is in transfers to local governments and independent school district governments, which totaled \$316.8 billion in 2010, compared with \$324.5 billion in 2009, a decrease of 2.4 percent.
- Assistance and subsidies to individuals for education-related activities totaled \$25.3 billion in 2010, an 11.1 percent increase from 2009.

### DID YOU KNOW?

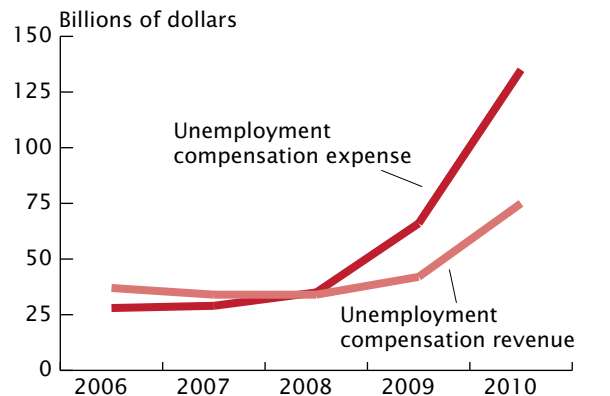
Unemployment compensation expenditures increased from \$66.0 million to \$134.9 million between 2009 and 2010.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Annual Survey of State Government Finances.

Other than the education function, several other areas continue to dominate state general expenditure for state governments—namely public welfare, health, hospitals, highway, and interest on debt. Combined, the following activities account for an additional 46.6 percent—expenditures for public welfare (29.0 percent), health and hospitals (7.8 percent), highways (7.0 percent), and interest on general debt (2.8 percent).

- Total public welfare expenditures rose 5.6 percent in 2010 to \$462.7 billion, from \$438.4 billion in 2009. Of this, \$390.2 billion was for current operations

Figure 4.  
**State Unemployment Compensation Systems Revenue and Expense: 2006 to 2010**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 to 2010 Annual Survey of State Government Finances.

(including payments to vendors) and \$12.5 billion was for assistance and subsidies to individuals (Appendix Table A-3).

- Total health and hospital spending rose 3.6 percent in 2010 to \$123.6 billion, up from \$119.3 billion in 2009, and up from \$114.6 billion in 2008.
- Total expenditures on highways increased 3.5 percent in 2010 to \$110.8 billion (Appendix Table A-4).
- Total interest payments on long-term debt increased only 0.4 percent in 2010 to \$45.4 billion, compared with \$45.2 billion in 2009, \$44.7 billion in 2008, and \$41.6 billion in 2007, and \$38.2 billion in 2006.

Capital outlay expenditures have implications for both economic growth and infrastructure development, especially as it relates to highways.

- Expenditures for capital outlay on highways increased 4.5 percent in 2010 to \$64.6 billion and accounted for 55.0 percent of total state government spending on all capital outlay.

### STATE GOVERNMENT CASH AND INVESTMENTS

State government cash and investments increased 7.5 percent to \$3,330.0 billion in fiscal year 2010, including \$2,219.3 billion in employee retirement trust funds; \$499.3 billion in funds held as offsets to long-term debt; and \$691.4 billion in miscellaneous insurance trust funds, bond funds, and other cash and securities.

Of the total cash and investments, 16.8 percent of these funds remained available for financing general



government activities; 64.2 percent were dedicated for public-employee retirement systems, 15.0 percent were for the redemption of long-term debt, 2.4 percent were for insurance trust purposes such as unemployment or workers' compensation, and 1.6 percent was unspent proceeds of bond issues (Figure 4).

### DID YOU KNOW?

State government finance long-term debt increased 5.8 percent from 2009 to 2010.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Annual Survey of State Government Finances.

## STATE GOVERNMENT DEBT

State government long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2010 totaled \$1,098.6 billion, up 5.8 percent over 2009. States have the smallest debt burden by far among the three levels of government in the United States. When it comes to the state and local government sector alone, total long-term debt was \$2,648.6 billion in fiscal year 2009—39.2 percent belonging to state governments and 60.8 percent to local governments. Local government data for 2010 will not be available until the summer of 2012.

- The Census Bureau identifies two main types of long-term debt for state and local governments—general government debt and public debt for private purposes. During 2010, state government's public debt for private purposes was \$395.0 billion, an increase of 0.4 percent from 2009. Debt for general purpose was \$703.6 billion, an increase of 9.1 percent.
- Debt issues in 2010 totaled \$182.8 billion, with \$58.3 billion in issues of public debt for private purposes and \$124.5 billion in issues for general purpose debt. This represented a 20.0 percent increase over 2009, with the increase situated entirely in the general debt category, which increased from \$94.8 billion in 2009 to \$124.5 billion in 2010.
- Fiscal year 2010 also posted an increase in the amount of debt retired, which was 17.1 percent. Total debt retirements in 2010 were \$127.4 billion, with \$55.8 billion in retirements of public debt for private purposes, and \$71.6 billion in retirements of general purpose debt. This compared with 2009 total debt retirements of \$108.8 billion, with \$46.1 billion in the retirement of public debt for private purposes and \$62.8 billion in the retirement of general purpose debt.

## SOURCE AND ACCURACY OF THE DATA

The Annual Survey of State Government Finance is a census of all 50 state governments. For the purpose of Census Bureau statistics, the term "state government" refers not only to the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of a given state, but it also includes agencies, institutions, commissions, and public authorities that operate separately or somewhat autonomously from the central state government, but where the state government maintains administrative or fiscal control over their activities, as defined by the Census Bureau.

Because all 50 state governments are included, these data are not subject to sampling error or any sampling variability. However, users should exercise caution in attempting to draw conclusions from direct comparisons of financial amounts for individual state governments. Some states directly administer activities that elsewhere are undertaken by local governments, with or without state fiscal aid. The share of government sector financial totals contributed by a state government, therefore, differs materially from one state to another. The Census Bureau collects these data by law under Title 13, U.S. Code, Sections 161 and 182.

## NONSAMPLING ERROR

Although every effort is made in all phases of collection, processing, and tabulation to minimize errors, the survey is subject to nonsampling error, such as the inability to obtain data for every variable for all units, inaccuracies in classification, mistakes in keying and coding, and coverage errors.

While the data records are ultimately from state government sources, the classification of finances among the different categories is entirely the responsibility of the Census Bureau. Therefore, classification might not reflect the actual classification or presentation as requested by the various state government respondents or what is presented in a state's own financial statements.

Although the original sources for finance statistics are accounting records of governments, the data derived from them are purely statistical in nature. Consequently, the Census Bureau statistics on government finance cannot be used as financial statements or to measure a government's fiscal condition. For instance, the difference between a government's total revenue and total expenditure cannot be construed to be a "surplus" or "deficit."<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> For more information, see <[www.census.gov/govs/www/06classificationmanual/chapter03.html#p2c312](http://www.census.gov/govs/www/06classificationmanual/chapter03.html#p2c312)>.

The Census Bureau program develops these data to measure the economic activity of state and local governments in general. The definitions used in Census Bureau statistics about governments can vary considerably from definitions applied in standard accounting reports.

### OVERALL UNIT RESPONSE RATE

Data are available for all 50 state governments.

### TOTAL QUANTITY RESPONSE RATE

The total quantity response rate was calculated for certain key variables for each state. This response rate is computed separately for each key variable by summing the data provided by the respondents for the key variable and dividing this sum by the sum of the respondent data and the imputed data for the key variable; the result is multiplied by 100 (Table 1).

Table 1.

### Annual Survey of State Government Finances: 2010 U.S. Summary Total Quantity Response Rates (TQRR)

(Dollars in billions. TQRR in percent)

Item	Total	Reported	TQRR
Long-term debt at end of fiscal year . . . . .	1,098.6	1,094.8	99.7
Cash and security holdings <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	1,110.7	1,104.7	99.5
General revenue . . . . .	1,563.6	1,539.1	98.4
General expense . . . . .	1,593.1	1,364.6	85.7

<sup>1</sup> Excludes insurance trust assets.

### CONTACT INFORMATION

For additional information on State Government Finance data, please visit us at <[www.census.gov/govs/state/](http://www.census.gov/govs/state/)>. Please contact the Outreach and Education Branch at 1-800-242-2184 (toll free) or e-mail <[govs.cms.inquiry@census.gov](mailto:govs.cms.inquiry@census.gov)> with any inquiries about the data.

Appendix Table A-1.

## Total Federal Revenue and Federal Welfare Grants of State Governments With U.S. Summary: 2010 and 2009

(Dollars in thousands)

State	2010			2009			2010/2009	2010/2009
	Total federal revenue	Federal welfare grants	Percentage-federal welfare grants to total federal revenue	Total federal revenue	Federal welfare grants	Percentage federal welfare grants to total federal revenue	Percentage change in total federal revenue	Percentage change in federal welfare grants
<b>United States . . .</b>	<b>555,296,681</b>	<b>315,517,460</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>475,952,532</b>	<b>281,119,147</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>12.2</b>
Alabama . . . . .	8,840,961	4,386,117	49.6	7,177,288	3,993,772	55.6	23.2	9.8
Alaska . . . . .	2,955,497	1,116,201	37.8	2,386,407	819,317	34.3	23.8	36.2
Arizona . . . . .	12,337,706	8,018,977	65.0	10,141,747	7,144,006	70.4	21.7	12.2
Arkansas . . . . .	5,961,108	3,350,763	56.2	4,920,921	2,850,696	57.9	21.1	17.5
California . . . . .	62,958,004	36,391,508	57.8	57,647,315	32,525,430	56.4	9.2	11.9
Colorado . . . . .	6,294,236	2,717,142	43.2	5,490,899	2,361,092	43.0	14.6	15.1
Connecticut . . . . .	6,217,632	3,939,146	63.4	5,504,832	3,780,167	68.7	12.9	4.2
Delaware . . . . .	1,976,903	1,005,671	50.9	1,518,574	880,857	58.0	30.2	14.2
Florida . . . . .	24,996,716	14,092,539	56.4	20,645,860	11,952,592	57.9	21.1	17.9
Georgia . . . . .	15,938,771	6,577,586	41.3	12,571,429	6,354,783	50.5	26.8	3.5
Hawaii . . . . .	2,586,608	1,056,860	40.9	2,219,831	1,125,845	50.7	16.5	-6.1
Idaho . . . . .	2,659,457	1,165,627	43.8	2,137,366	1,121,966	52.5	24.4	3.9
Illinois . . . . .	18,956,139	10,486,980	55.3	16,991,370	9,681,659	57.0	11.6	8.3
Indiana . . . . .	10,276,593	5,743,884	55.9	9,248,437	5,090,940	55.0	11.1	12.8
Iowa . . . . .	6,535,811	3,423,102	52.4	5,450,231	3,017,959	55.4	19.9	13.4
Kansas . . . . .	4,580,934	2,181,309	47.6	3,779,181	1,976,515	52.3	21.2	10.4
Kentucky . . . . .	9,117,626	5,341,768	58.6	7,463,529	4,744,879	63.6	22.2	12.6
Louisiana . . . . .	13,174,285	6,284,801	47.7	12,448,789	5,612,775	45.1	5.8	12.0
Maine . . . . .	3,201,555	2,144,000	67.0	3,084,903	2,131,074	69.1	3.8	0.6
Maryland . . . . .	10,162,959	5,328,335	52.4	8,437,353	4,580,878	54.3	20.5	16.3
Massachusetts . . . . .	13,126,642	8,295,687	63.2	12,043,616	7,961,097	66.1	9.0	4.2
Michigan . . . . .	19,320,406	10,881,001	56.3	16,072,141	8,955,760	55.7	20.2	21.5
Minnesota . . . . .	9,930,013	5,997,105	60.4	7,903,210	5,293,354	67.0	25.6	13.3
Mississippi . . . . .	8,645,642	4,667,116	54.0	7,993,969	4,591,812	57.4	8.2	1.6
Missouri . . . . .	11,444,588	6,177,319	54.0	9,252,249	5,470,847	59.1	23.7	12.9
Montana . . . . .	2,498,169	997,963	39.9	2,089,158	866,021	41.5	19.6	15.2
Nebraska . . . . .	3,146,417	2,314,143	73.5	2,717,648	1,970,102	72.5	15.8	17.5
Nevada . . . . .	2,758,834	1,264,804	45.8	2,357,013	1,171,620	49.7	17.0	8.0
New Hampshire . . . . .	2,138,110	993,559	46.5	1,715,443	876,659	51.1	24.6	13.3
New Jersey . . . . .	14,753,302	7,522,766	51.0	11,797,142	7,179,434	60.9	25.1	4.8
New Mexico . . . . .	6,065,367	4,035,161	66.5	4,940,092	3,362,840	68.1	22.8	20.0
New York . . . . .	49,619,082	35,499,876	71.5	42,146,116	30,249,149	71.8	17.7	17.4
North Carolina . . . . .	15,350,128	8,940,484	58.2	14,147,245	8,520,379	60.2	8.5	4.9
North Dakota . . . . .	1,687,395	604,624	35.8	1,303,719	546,581	41.9	29.4	10.6
Ohio . . . . .	21,953,202	14,364,653	65.4	18,674,608	13,111,612	70.2	17.6	9.6
Oklahoma . . . . .	7,892,192	3,663,506	46.4	6,413,876	3,167,101	49.4	23.0	15.7
Oregon . . . . .	6,843,589	3,485,298	50.9	5,849,212	3,162,329	54.1	17.0	10.2
Pennsylvania . . . . .	21,116,037	13,036,167	61.7	18,102,178	11,986,050	66.2	16.6	8.8
Rhode Island . . . . .	2,851,196	1,350,025	47.3	2,308,253	1,231,862	53.4	23.5	9.6
South Carolina . . . . .	7,499,023	4,335,883	57.8	7,718,470	5,162,824	66.9	-2.8	-16.0
South Dakota . . . . .	1,766,695	708,131	40.1	1,516,956	638,195	42.1	16.5	11.0
Tennessee . . . . .	11,321,262	7,225,852	63.8	8,420,749	5,325,513	63.2	34.4	35.7
Texas . . . . .	40,779,780	22,409,302	55.0	34,344,098	19,420,006	56.5	18.7	15.4
Utah . . . . .	4,369,605	2,226,512	51.0	3,849,281	1,947,086	50.6	13.5	14.4
Vermont . . . . .	1,902,523	1,085,437	57.1	1,572,776	941,464	59.9	21.0	15.3



Appendix Table A-1.

**Total Federal Revenue and Federal Welfare Grants of State Governments with United States Summary: 2010 and 2009—Con.**

(Dollars in thousands)

State	2010			2009			2010/2009	2010/2009
	Total federal revenue	Federal welfare grants	Percent federal welfare grants to total federal revenue	Total federal revenue	Federal welfare grants	Percent federal welfare grants to total federal revenue	Percent change in total federal revenue	Percent change in federal welfare grants
Virginia.....	9,221,138	4,828,325	52.4	7,497,291	4,174,574	55.7	23.0	15.7
Washington.....	10,890,811	4,901,465	45.0	9,512,449	4,600,842	48.4	14.5	6.5
West Virginia.....	4,353,106	2,531,241	58.1	3,707,941	2,235,653	60.3	17.4	13.2
Wisconsin.....	10,229,562	5,975,640	58.4	8,619,099	4,873,706	56.5	18.7	22.6
Wyoming.....	2,093,364	446,099	21.3	2,100,272	377,473	18.0	-0.3	18.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Governments Division, 2010 Survey of State Government Finances. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. The data in this table are based on information from public records and contain no confidential data. Although the data in this table come from a census of state governmental units and are not subject to sampling error, the census results do contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found at <[www2.census.gov/govs/state/10\\_methodology.pdf](http://www2.census.gov/govs/state/10_methodology.pdf)>.

Appendix Table A-2.

## General Expenditures and Education Expenditures of State Governments With U.S. Summary: 2010 and 2009

(Dollars in thousands)

State	2010			2009			2010/2009	2010/2009
	General expenditures <sup>1</sup>	Education expenditures <sup>2</sup>	Percentage education expenditures to general expenditures	General expenditures <sup>1</sup>	Education expenditures <sup>2</sup>	Percentage education expenditures to general expenditures	Percentage change in general expenditures	Percentage change in education expenditures
<b>United States . . . . .</b>	<b>1,593,134,279</b>	<b>570,958,895</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>1,555,918,037</b>	<b>567,103,565</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Alabama . . . . .	24,016,434	10,555,436	44.0	23,335,185	10,562,134	45.3	2.9	-0.1
Alaska . . . . .	9,732,818	2,303,781	23.7	9,896,330	2,200,202	22.2	-1.7	4.7
Arizona . . . . .	27,982,432	8,806,846	31.5	27,819,006	8,859,323	31.8	0.6	-0.6
Arkansas . . . . .	15,149,561	6,701,746	44.2	14,553,101	6,524,569	44.8	4.1	2.7
California . . . . .	210,359,200	70,303,564	33.4	211,083,320	73,248,498	34.7	-0.3	-4.0
Colorado . . . . .	21,817,530	9,090,749	41.7	20,817,538	8,634,021	41.5	4.8	5.3
Connecticut . . . . .	21,599,844	6,623,768	30.7	21,376,500	6,118,111	28.6	1.0	8.3
Delaware . . . . .	6,917,204	2,432,264	35.2	6,634,392	2,302,154	34.7	4.3	5.7
Florida . . . . .	68,482,499	23,043,590	33.6	66,808,712	22,131,046	33.1	2.5	4.1
Georgia . . . . .	36,710,385	16,985,461	46.3	35,956,143	16,570,989	46.1	2.1	2.5
Hawaii . . . . .	9,710,283	3,254,387	33.5	10,051,242	3,556,817	35.4	-3.4	-8.5
Idaho . . . . .	7,119,304	2,761,322	38.8	7,118,726	2,864,001	40.2	0.0	-3.6
Illinois . . . . .	59,248,050	17,282,643	29.2	57,281,202	16,732,763	29.2	3.4	3.3
Indiana . . . . .	30,502,869	14,214,891	46.6	28,855,900	12,646,914	43.8	5.7	12.4
Iowa . . . . .	16,306,414	5,946,941	36.5	16,172,418	6,147,569	38.0	0.8	-3.3
Kansas . . . . .	14,175,566	5,917,771	41.7	14,155,854	6,013,798	42.5	0.1	-1.6
Kentucky . . . . .	24,192,556	9,325,602	38.5	23,019,129	8,866,268	38.5	5.1	5.2
Louisiana . . . . .	29,560,930	9,060,789	30.7	28,905,535	9,239,286	32.0	2.3	-1.9
Maine . . . . .	7,929,528	2,097,101	26.4	7,885,803	2,063,566	26.2	0.6	1.6
Maryland . . . . .	32,110,165	11,685,818	36.4	31,665,036	11,190,257	35.3	1.4	4.4
Massachusetts . . . . .	41,784,126	11,879,337	28.4	40,908,513	11,275,401	27.6	2.1	5.4
Michigan . . . . .	51,510,080	22,777,372	44.2	50,109,788	21,926,048	43.8	2.8	3.9
Minnesota . . . . .	31,641,587	11,743,700	37.1	31,550,435	12,889,957	40.9	0.3	-8.9
Mississippi . . . . .	17,500,003	5,581,577	31.9	17,162,353	5,442,830	31.7	2.0	2.5
Missouri . . . . .	25,794,601	8,949,863	34.7	24,819,363	8,742,798	35.2	3.9	2.4
Montana . . . . .	6,004,791	1,824,149	30.4	5,419,903	1,786,990	33.0	10.8	2.1
Nebraska . . . . .	8,815,674	3,268,458	37.1	8,548,494	3,130,952	36.6	3.1	4.4
Nevada . . . . .	9,478,097	4,032,431	42.5	9,869,734	4,100,694	41.5	-4.0	-1.7
New Hampshire . . . . .	6,350,744	2,003,098	31.5	5,846,814	1,998,981	34.2	8.6	0.2
New Jersey . . . . .	49,248,529	16,525,685	33.6	48,208,101	16,423,092	34.1	2.2	0.6
New Mexico . . . . .	15,890,396	5,519,109	34.7	15,512,488	5,223,404	33.7	2.4	5.7
New York . . . . .	137,996,674	39,107,606	28.3	133,940,570	42,273,865	31.6	3.0	-7.5
North Carolina . . . . .	43,013,853	18,644,909	43.3	42,305,938	18,029,629	42.6	1.7	3.4
North Dakota . . . . .	4,688,497	1,765,141	37.6	4,069,320	1,371,414	33.7	15.2	28.7
Ohio . . . . .	57,370,930	22,051,876	38.4	56,354,660	21,396,588	38.0	1.8	3.1
Oklahoma . . . . .	19,233,124	7,761,989	40.4	18,158,546	7,390,486	40.7	5.9	5.0
Oregon . . . . .	20,559,825	7,341,838	35.7	19,388,496	7,133,379	36.8	6.0	2.9
Pennsylvania . . . . .	69,401,526	21,357,846	30.8	64,612,112	21,050,374	32.6	7.4	1.5
Rhode Island . . . . .	6,352,238	1,768,009	27.8	5,963,618	1,670,031	28.0	6.5	5.9
South Carolina . . . . .	22,809,855	7,775,952	34.1	22,931,853	7,834,782	34.2	-0.5	-0.8
South Dakota . . . . .	3,988,279	1,303,153	32.7	3,732,321	1,211,838	32.5	6.9	7.5
Tennessee . . . . .	26,324,459	8,973,778	34.1	25,869,928	8,957,181	34.6	1.8	0.2
Texas . . . . .	102,372,521	46,704,736	45.6	98,299,224	44,354,519	45.1	4.1	5.3
Utah . . . . .	14,183,072	6,124,277	43.2	13,961,499	6,370,956	45.6	1.6	-3.9
Vermont . . . . .	5,172,036	2,300,338	44.5	5,035,486	2,269,224	45.1	2.7	1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix Table A-2.

**General Expenditures and Education Expenditures of State Governments with United States Summary: 2010 and 2009—Con.**

(Dollars in thousands)

State	2010			2009			2010/2009	2010/2009
	General expenditures <sup>1</sup>	Education expenditures <sup>2</sup>	Percent education expenditures to general expenditures	General expenditures <sup>1</sup>	Education expenditures <sup>2</sup>	Percent education expenditures to general expenditures	Percent change in general expenditures	Percent change in education expenditures
Virginia. ....	38,153,971	14,023,259	36.8	37,871,467	14,755,276	39.0	0.7	-5.0
Washington. ....	36,469,427	14,817,620	40.6	36,537,414	15,295,072	41.9	-0.2	-3.1
West Virginia. ....	10,767,434	3,931,867	36.5	10,398,477	3,892,978	37.4	3.5	1.0
Wisconsin. ....	31,677,742	11,091,896	35.0	30,176,862	10,717,030	35.5	5.0	3.5
Wyoming. ....	4,956,616	1,613,556	32.6	4,963,188	1,715,510	34.6	-0.1	-5.9

<sup>1</sup> Excludes utilities, liquor stores, and social insurance trust expenditure.

<sup>2</sup> Includes transfers to local governments.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Governments Division, 2010 Survey of State Government Finances. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. The data in this table are based on information from public records and contain no confidential data. Although the data in this table come from a census of state governmental units and are not subject to sampling error, the census results do contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found at <[www2.census.gov/govs/state/10\\_methodology.pdf](http://www2.census.gov/govs/state/10_methodology.pdf)>.

Appendix Table A-3.

## General Expenditures and Welfare Expenditures of State Governments With U.S. Summary: 2010 and 2009

(Dollars in thousands)

State	2010			2009			2010/2009	2010/2009
	General expenditures <sup>1</sup>	Total welfare expenditures <sup>2</sup>	Percentage welfare expenditures to total general expenditures	General expenditures <sup>1</sup>	Total welfare expenditures <sup>2</sup>	Percentage welfare expenditures to total general expenditures	Percentage change in general expenditures	Percentage change in welfare expenditures
<b>United States . . . .</b>	<b>1,593,134,279</b>	<b>462,726,745</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>1,555,918,037</b>	<b>438,394,913</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>
Alabama . . . . .	24,016,434	6,032,533	25.1	23,335,185	5,452,015	23.4	2.9	10.6
Alaska . . . . .	9,732,818	1,799,862	18.5	9,896,330	1,582,972	16.0	-1.7	13.7
Arizona . . . . .	27,982,432	9,211,757	32.9	27,819,006	8,770,335	31.5	0.6	5.0
Arkansas . . . . .	15,149,561	4,212,448	27.8	14,553,101	3,831,405	26.3	4.1	9.9
California . . . . .	210,359,200	63,848,655	30.4	211,083,320	63,579,401	30.1	-0.3	0.4
Colorado . . . . .	21,817,530	5,078,892	23.3	20,817,538	4,777,952	23.0	4.8	6.3
Connecticut . . . . .	21,599,844	6,029,549	27.9	21,376,500	6,094,081	28.5	1.0	-1.1
Delaware . . . . .	6,917,204	1,656,504	23.9	6,634,392	1,515,666	22.8	4.3	9.3
Florida . . . . .	68,482,499	20,880,282	30.5	66,808,712	18,569,342	27.8	2.5	12.4
Georgia . . . . .	36,710,385	9,886,063	26.9	35,956,143	9,892,972	27.5	2.1	-0.1
Hawaii . . . . .	9,710,283	1,960,542	20.2	10,051,242	1,688,167	16.8	-3.4	16.1
Idaho . . . . .	7,119,304	1,784,787	25.1	7,118,726	1,760,304	24.7	0.0	1.4
Illinois . . . . .	59,248,050	18,857,634	31.8	57,281,202	18,636,498	32.5	3.4	1.2
Indiana . . . . .	30,502,869	7,996,960	26.2	28,855,900	7,509,909	26.0	5.7	6.5
Iowa . . . . .	16,306,414	4,662,116	28.6	16,172,418	4,263,942	26.4	0.8	9.3
Kansas . . . . .	14,175,566	3,341,973	23.6	14,155,854	3,282,069	23.2	0.1	1.8
Kentucky . . . . .	24,192,556	7,191,181	29.7	23,019,129	6,842,092	29.7	5.1	5.1
Louisiana . . . . .	29,560,930	6,436,385	21.8	28,905,535	6,123,351	21.2	2.3	5.1
Maine . . . . .	7,929,528	2,908,167	36.7	7,885,803	2,847,046	36.1	0.6	2.1
Maryland . . . . .	32,110,165	8,772,071	27.3	31,665,036	8,131,885	25.7	1.4	7.9
Massachusetts . . . . .	41,784,126	13,772,343	33.0	40,908,513	13,189,704	32.2	2.1	4.4
Michigan . . . . .	51,510,080	14,469,837	28.1	50,109,788	14,086,669	28.1	2.8	2.7
Minnesota . . . . .	31,641,587	10,727,038	33.9	31,550,435	9,926,096	31.5	0.3	8.1
Mississippi . . . . .	17,500,003	5,181,703	29.6	17,162,353	5,130,483	29.9	2.0	1.0
Missouri . . . . .	25,794,601	7,312,995	28.4	24,819,363	7,045,430	28.4	3.9	3.8
Montana . . . . .	6,004,791	1,305,718	21.7	5,419,903	1,235,984	22.8	10.8	5.6
Nebraska . . . . .	8,815,674	2,281,071	25.9	8,548,494	2,171,990	25.4	3.1	5.0
Nevada . . . . .	9,478,097	1,942,891	20.5	9,869,734	1,865,609	18.9	-4.0	4.1
New Hampshire . . . . .	6,350,744	1,909,365	30.1	5,846,814	1,778,194	30.4	8.6	7.4
New Jersey . . . . .	49,248,529	13,806,299	28.0	48,208,101	13,170,854	27.3	2.2	4.8
New Mexico . . . . .	15,890,396	4,390,919	27.6	15,512,488	3,860,365	24.9	2.4	13.7
New York . . . . .	137,996,674	49,595,770	35.9	133,940,570	45,235,958	33.8	3.0	9.6
North Carolina . . . . .	43,013,853	11,417,170	26.5	42,305,938	11,213,283	26.5	1.7	1.8
North Dakota . . . . .	4,688,497	828,652	17.7	4,069,320	820,797	20.2	15.2	1.0
Ohio . . . . .	57,370,930	16,882,487	29.4	56,354,660	16,493,561	29.3	1.8	2.4
Oklahoma . . . . .	19,233,124	5,412,442	28.1	18,158,546	5,116,159	28.2	5.9	5.8
Oregon . . . . .	20,559,825	5,423,746	26.4	19,388,496	4,925,374	25.4	6.0	10.1
Pennsylvania . . . . .	69,401,526	21,609,686	31.1	64,612,112	20,207,292	31.3	7.4	6.9
Rhode Island . . . . .	6,352,238	2,329,603	36.7	5,963,618	2,175,941	36.5	6.5	7.1
South Carolina . . . . .	22,809,855	6,083,219	26.7	22,931,853	6,170,057	26.9	-0.5	-1.4
South Dakota . . . . .	3,988,279	977,597	24.5	3,732,321	894,392	24.0	6.9	9.3
Tennessee . . . . .	26,324,459	10,038,634	38.1	25,869,928	8,749,889	33.8	1.8	14.7
Texas . . . . .	102,372,521	29,017,233	28.3	98,299,224	26,582,564	27.0	4.1	9.2
Utah . . . . .	14,183,072	2,680,789	18.9	13,961,499	2,458,093	17.6	1.6	9.1
Vermont . . . . .	5,172,036	1,404,798	27.2	5,035,486	1,359,222	27.0	2.7	3.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix Table A-3.

**General Expenditures and Welfare Expenditures of State Governments with United States Summary: 2010 and 2009—Con.**

(Dollars in thousands)

State	2010			2009			2010/2009	2010/2009
	General expenditures <sup>1</sup>	Total welfare expenditures <sup>2</sup>	Percent welfare expenditures to total general expenditures	General expenditures <sup>1</sup>	Total welfare expenditures <sup>2</sup>	Percent welfare expenditures to total general expenditures	Percent change in general expenditures	Percent change in welfare expenditures
Virginia.....	38,153,971	8,727,177	22.9	37,871,467	7,888,513	20.8	0.7	10.6
Washington.....	36,469,427	8,546,635	23.4	36,537,414	8,189,020	22.4	-0.2	4.4
West Virginia.....	10,767,434	3,042,614	28.3	10,398,477	2,860,952	27.5	3.5	6.3
Wisconsin.....	31,677,742	8,325,974	26.3	30,176,862	7,736,417	25.6	5.0	7.6
Wyoming.....	4,956,616	733,979	14.8	4,963,188	704,647	14.2	-0.1	4.2

<sup>1</sup> Excludes utilities, liquor stores, and social insurance trust expenditure.

<sup>2</sup> Includes transfers to local governments.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Governments Division, 2010 Survey of State Government Finances. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. The data in this table are based on information from public records and contain no confidential data. Although the data in this table come from a census of state governmental units and are not subject to sampling error, the census results do contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found at <[www2.census.gov/govs/state/10\\_methodology.pdf](http://www2.census.gov/govs/state/10_methodology.pdf)>.

Appendix Table A-4.

## General Expenditures and Highways Expenditures of State Governments With U.S. Summary: 2010 and 2009

(Dollars in thousands)

State	2010			2009			2010/2009	2010/2009
	General expenditures <sup>1</sup>	Total highways expenditures <sup>2</sup>	Percentage highways expenditures to total general expenditures	General expenditures <sup>1</sup>	Total highways expenditures <sup>2</sup>	Percentage highways expenditures to total general expenditures	Percentage change in general expenditures	Percentage change in highways expenditures
<b>United States . . . . .</b>	<b>1,593,134,279</b>	<b>110,840,105</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>1,555,918,037</b>	<b>107,077,164</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Alabama . . . . .	24,016,434	1,514,572	6.3	23,335,185	1,630,041	7.0	2.9	-7.1
Alaska . . . . .	9,732,818	1,447,216	14.9	9,896,330	1,338,876	13.5	-1.7	8.1
Arizona . . . . .	27,982,432	2,117,105	7.6	27,819,006	2,309,492	8.3	0.6	-8.3
Arkansas . . . . .	15,149,561	944,806	6.2	14,553,101	912,721	6.3	4.1	3.5
California . . . . .	210,359,200	13,326,933	6.3	211,083,320	10,731,047	5.1	-0.3	24.2
Colorado . . . . .	21,817,530	1,380,546	6.3	20,817,538	1,224,706	5.9	4.8	12.7
Connecticut . . . . .	21,599,844	1,084,512	5.0	21,376,500	950,797	4.4	1.0	14.1
Delaware . . . . .	6,917,204	521,987	7.5	6,634,392	529,442	8.0	4.3	-1.4
Florida . . . . .	68,482,499	5,382,114	7.9	66,808,712	6,228,758	9.3	2.5	-13.6
Georgia . . . . .	36,710,385	2,175,074	5.9	35,956,143	1,778,524	4.9	2.1	22.3
Hawaii . . . . .	9,710,283	468,922	4.8	10,051,242	455,985	4.5	-3.4	2.8
Idaho . . . . .	7,119,304	813,816	11.4	7,118,726	729,798	10.3	0.0	11.5
Illinois . . . . .	59,248,050	5,956,960	10.1	57,281,202	5,270,169	9.2	3.4	13.0
Indiana . . . . .	30,502,869	2,656,946	8.7	28,855,900	2,072,949	7.2	5.7	28.2
Iowa . . . . .	16,306,414	1,796,979	11.0	16,172,418	1,613,728	10.0	0.8	11.4
Kansas . . . . .	14,175,566	1,176,849	8.3	14,155,854	1,244,991	8.8	0.1	-5.5
Kentucky . . . . .	24,192,556	1,972,134	8.2	23,019,129	1,906,011	8.3	5.1	3.5
Louisiana . . . . .	29,560,930	2,064,808	7.0	28,905,535	2,666,699	9.2	2.3	-22.6
Maine . . . . .	7,929,528	585,393	7.4	7,885,803	524,088	6.6	0.6	11.7
Maryland . . . . .	32,110,165	2,193,278	6.8	31,665,036	2,513,661	7.9	1.4	-12.7
Massachusetts . . . . .	41,784,126	1,948,609	4.7	40,908,513	1,911,792	4.7	2.1	1.9
Michigan . . . . .	51,510,080	2,643,742	5.1	50,109,788	2,707,258	5.4	2.8	-2.3
Minnesota . . . . .	31,641,587	2,365,578	7.5	31,550,435	2,110,697	6.7	0.3	12.1
Mississippi . . . . .	17,500,003	1,407,717	8.0	17,162,353	1,204,070	7.0	2.0	16.9
Missouri . . . . .	25,794,601	2,326,314	9.0	24,819,363	2,230,978	9.0	3.9	4.3
Montana . . . . .	6,004,791	734,164	12.2	5,419,903	640,962	11.8	10.8	14.5
Nebraska . . . . .	8,815,674	663,162	7.5	8,548,494	706,424	8.3	3.1	-6.1
Nevada . . . . .	9,478,097	707,462	7.5	9,869,734	792,451	8.0	-4.0	-10.7
New Hampshire . . . . .	6,350,744	560,500	8.8	5,846,814	477,085	8.2	8.6	17.5
New Jersey . . . . .	49,248,529	2,905,213	5.9	48,208,101	2,662,684	5.5	2.2	9.1
New Mexico . . . . .	15,890,396	882,437	5.6	15,512,488	1,057,458	6.8	2.4	-16.6
New York . . . . .	137,996,674	4,644,815	3.4	133,940,570	4,533,585	3.4	3.0	2.5
North Carolina . . . . .	43,013,853	3,045,230	7.1	42,305,938	2,885,414	6.8	1.7	5.5
North Dakota . . . . .	4,688,497	594,876	12.7	4,069,320	544,043	13.4	15.2	9.3
Ohio . . . . .	57,370,930	3,258,502	5.7	56,354,660	3,265,756	5.8	1.8	-0.2
Oklahoma . . . . .	19,233,124	1,920,884	10.0	18,158,546	1,648,001	9.1	5.9	16.6
Oregon . . . . .	20,559,825	1,759,045	8.6	19,388,496	1,565,818	8.1	6.0	12.3
Pennsylvania . . . . .	69,401,526	7,434,147	10.7	64,612,112	7,347,576	11.4	7.4	1.2
Rhode Island . . . . .	6,352,238	293,947	4.6	5,963,618	220,513	3.7	6.5	33.3
South Carolina . . . . .	22,809,855	1,249,688	5.5	22,931,853	1,070,776	4.7	-0.5	16.7
South Dakota . . . . .	3,988,279	531,186	13.3	3,732,321	480,144	12.9	6.9	10.6
Tennessee . . . . .	26,324,459	1,595,076	6.1	25,869,928	2,204,291	8.5	1.8	-27.6
Texas . . . . .	102,372,521	5,830,910	5.7	98,299,224	6,776,659	6.9	4.1	-14.0
Utah . . . . .	14,183,072	1,595,689	11.3	13,961,499	1,325,376	9.5	1.6	20.4
Vermont . . . . .	5,172,036	387,389	7.5	5,035,486	335,679	6.7	2.7	15.4

See footnotes at end of table.



## Appendix Table A-4.

**General Expenditures and Highways Expenditures of State Governments with United States Summary: 2010 and 2009—Con.**

(Dollars in thousands)

State	2010			2009			2010/2009	2010/2009
	General expenditures <sup>1</sup>	Total highways expenditures <sup>2</sup>	Percent highways expenditures to total general expenditures	General expenditures <sup>1</sup>	Total highways expenditures <sup>2</sup>	Percent highways expenditures to total general expenditures	Percent change in general expenditures	Percent change in highways expenditures
Virginia . . . . .	38,153,971	2,779,737	7.3	37,871,467	2,987,783	7.9	0.7	-7.0
Washington . . . . .	36,469,427	3,147,410	8.6	36,537,414	2,896,426	7.9	-0.2	8.7
West Virginia . . . . .	10,767,434	1,157,005	10.7	10,398,477	1,209,882	11.6	3.5	-4.4
Wisconsin . . . . .	31,677,742	2,317,321	7.3	30,176,862	2,162,554	7.2	5.0	7.2
Wyoming . . . . .	4,956,616	571,400	11.5	4,963,188	482,546	9.7	-0.1	18.4

<sup>1</sup> Excludes utilities, liquor stores, and social insurance trust expenditure.<sup>2</sup> Includes transfers to local governments.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Governments Division, 2010 Survey of State Government Finances. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. The data in this table are based on information from public records and contain no confidential data. Although the data in this table come from a census of state governmental units and are not subject to sampling error, the census results do contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found at <[www2.census.gov/govs/state/10\\_methodology.pdf](http://www2.census.gov/govs/state/10_methodology.pdf)>.