State Government Finances Summary: 2009

Governments Division Briefs

Issued January 2011

G09-SGF

By
Christopher Pece
Cheryl H. Lee
Nancy I. Higgins

INTRODUCTION

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

For Census Bureau statistical purposes, a government is defined as an organized entity subject to public accountability, whose officials are popularly elected or are appointed by public officials, and which has sufficient discretion in the management of its affairs to distinguish it as separate from the administrative structure of any other government unit.

This report presents data on state government finances based on information collected from the 2009 Annual Survey of State Government Finances. This survey covers the following government finance activities: revenues by source, expenditures by characteristic and function, indebtedness by term, and cash and security holdings by purpose.

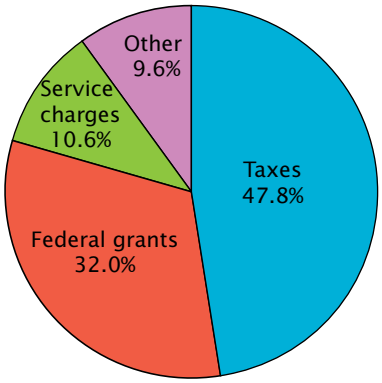
Data in this report refer to state government fiscal years that ended between July 1, 2008 and June 30, 2009. In fact, 46 of the 50 state governments have a fiscal year that runs from July 1 to June 30. However, four state governments are exceptions to the June 30 fiscal year end date: Alabama and Michigan (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

DID YOU KNOW?

State government general revenue was composed of 47.8 percent from taxes, 32.0 percent from federal grants, 10.6 percent from service charges, and 9.6 percent from other revenue in 2009.

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

Figure 1.
Source of State Government Revenue: 2009



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

U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

summation of finances for all agencies with a fiscal period ending between July 1, 2008 and June 30, 2009 (FY 2009).[1]

Government financial data are presented within four broad activity sectors, including general government, utilities, liquor stores, and insurance trust activities. The general government sector includes all government revenue and expenditure activities that are consistent with government functions, such as public protection, education, health, and welfare. These activities are distinct from business-like activities presented in the remaining three sectors. The utility sector includes 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 includes dispensaries operated by 17 state governments.[2] The insurance trust sector includes 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, and Disability Insurance [OASDI]), state medical and disability funds, and public pensions systems for state government employees.[3]

STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCE SUMMARY

Finances of state governments are closely tied to prevailing economic conditions. The economic recession that began in fourth quarter 2007 and lasted through the second quarter of 2009 created great fiscal stress for all levels of government and produced a strong climate for re-examining the roles played by every level—federal, state, and local. 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; and 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, 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 $1,495 billion in fiscal year 2009, a decrease of 1.2 percent from fiscal year 2008. Recent year-to-year percent changes in general revenue have shown slower increases in growth since 2006. General revenue increased 7.7 percent from 2005 to 2006; 4.8 percent from 2006 to 2007; and 3.9 percent from 2007 to 2008. The major revenue sources and share of general revenue in 2009 were taxes (47.8 percent), federal grants (32.0 percent), and current charges (10.6 percent).
- State government general expenditure in 2009 totaled $1,554 billion. The 3.3 percent increase in general expenditure from 2008 to 2009 was in contrast with the 1.2 percent decline in general revenues, noted above. By contrast, from 2007 to 2008, general revenue rose 3.9 percent and general expenditure rose 5.6 percent. During 2009, 31.3 percent of state government 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 7.5 percent of general expenditure. Expenditure for education and public welfare, together, comprised 64.6 percent of all state government general expenditure, accounting for 36.5 percent and 28.2 percent, respectively. Expenditure on health and hospitals was the next most financially significant activity, with 7.7 percent of general expenditure.
- State government long-term debt was $1,038 billion at the end of 2009, an increase of 4.8 percent from 2008. This aspect of state finances, however, does not have nearly the prominence of the local (or federal) government debt burdens. The state government total, for example, was less than 68.5 percent of the local government total ($1,516 billion in government debt for 2008).
- Cash and investment holdings totaled $3,090 billion in 2009. However, the states dedicated most of this money to specific purposes, such as redemption of long-term debt (15.8 percent of total cash and security holdings). Only 1.7 percent was held for capital improvements. The single largest portion of these assets, $1,928 billion, or 62.4 percent, was

[1] Throughout this report, all references to years (i.e., 2008 or 2009) refer to fiscal years.

[2] The state governments with liquor store operations are Alabama, Idaho, Iowa, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

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

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 2009, taxes comprised 47.8 percent of general revenues. Taxes in 2009 for the 50 state governments amounted to $715 billion; a decline of 8.5 percent from 2008.

- Sales and gross receipt taxes were the predominant tax sources for state governments, totaling $342 billion and 47.9 percent of total taxes in 2009. This was the first decline in the last 5 fiscal years. Taxes totaled $359 billion in 2008, $353 billion in 2007, $338 billion in 2006, and $314 billion in 2005.
- Selective sales taxes were down 2.5 percent from 2008, with the steepest declines in other selective sales taxes, down 6.7 percent from 2008. Motor vehicle fuel sales taxes were down 3.0 percent, while tobacco product sales taxes posted a 3.8 percent increase.
- Income taxes, both personal and corporate, totaled $286 billion in 2009, a decrease of 13.0 percent from 2008. This was the first decline in the last 5 years which totaled $329 billion in 2008, $319 billion in 2007, $293 billion in 2006, and $262 billion in 2005.
- License taxes for 2009 increased only 0.4 percent, compared to 2008, at $50 billion. License taxes constituted only 7.0 percent of total tax revenues in 2009.
- 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 showed declines of 20.3 percent in 2008 and 36.4 percent in 2009. These two taxes comprise only 6.3 percent of total state government tax revenues.

DID YOU KNOW?

State government total taxes collected fell 8.5 percent, while federal grants increased by 13.0 percent in 2009.

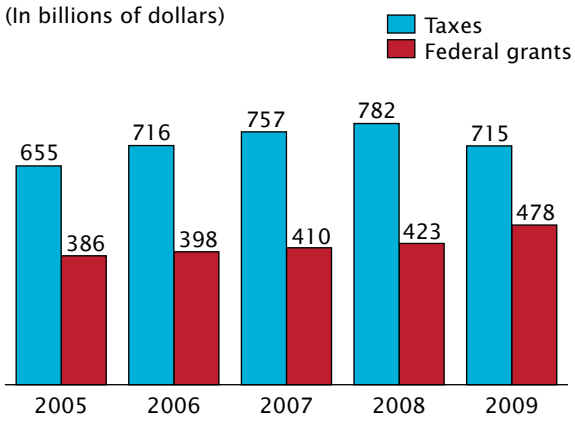
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 Annual Survey of State Government Finances.

- Severance taxes declined 26.5 percent to $13 billion; death and gift taxes fell 8.2 percent to $5 billion; while property tax increased 2.1 percent to $13 billion.

Federal Intergovernmental Revenues

The primary source of direct revenue from the federal government to the states was in the public welfare category, which increased 16.3 percent compared to 2008 (Appendix Table A-1). The 2009 total was $283 billion compared to $244 billion in 2008, $233 billion in 2007, $224 billion in 2006, and $223 billion in 2005. These include the two most prominent public assistance programs, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) and Medicaid. Without the federal monies for public welfare programs, federal grants rose only 8.5 percent from 2008 (Figure 2).

Figure 2.
State Government Taxes Collected and Federal Grants Received: 2005 to 2009
(In billions of dollars)



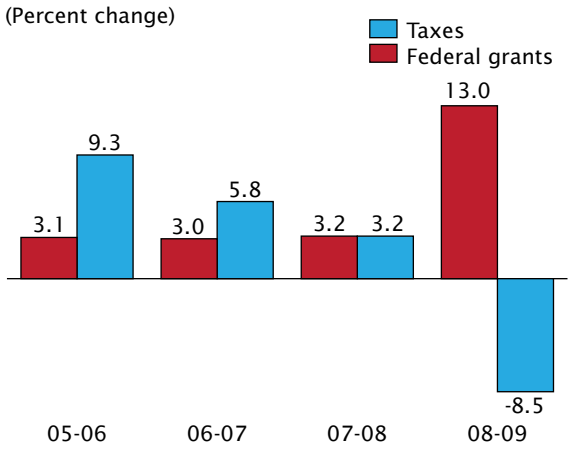
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005 to 2009 Annual Survey of State Government Finances.

- Federal grants to state governments for highways totaled $37 billion in 2009, an increase of 2.4 percent from 2008. These grants amounted to 7.6 percent of total federal grants to state governments in 2009.

- Federal grants to state governments for education increased 11.0 percent from the previous year to a total of $82 billion, compared to $74 billion in 2008, $73 billion in 2007, $72 billion in 2006, and $69 billion in 2005. Federal education grants amounted to 17.2 percent of total federal grants to state governments in 2009.
- Federal grants to state governments for health and hospital related functional activities totaled $23 billion in 2009, an increase of 3.7 percent from 2008, compared to $23 billion in 2008, $22 billion in 2007, $21 billion in 2006, and $20 billion in 2005. These grants amounted to 4.9 percent of total federal grants to state governments in 2009.

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. For example, federal grants accounted for 32.0 percent of all state government general revenue in 2009, compared to 28.0 percent of state government general revenues in 2008. Total federal grants to states were up 13.0 percent from 2008 (Figure 3).

Figure 3.
State Government Taxes Collected and Federal Grants Received: 2005 to 2009
(Percent change)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005 to 2009 Annual Survey of State Government Finances.

Other Revenues

Current charges present an opportunity to assess changes in the structure of state revenues. For state governments, there are two key areas; current charges for education (primarily tuition from public post-secondary education institutions) and state hospitals. More than 80 percent of current charges received by states are derived from these two sources.

- Service charges for education totaled $90 billion in 2009, compared to $86 billion in 2008. This constituted 56.7 percent of all current charges for state governments in 2009.
- Service charges for hospital related services totaled $39 billion in 2009, an increase of 8.2 percent from the 2008 level of $36 billion. These revenues constituted 24.7 percent of total service charges in 2009, compared to 24.0 percent in 2008.

In addition, state governments saw declines in interest revenue in 2009, compared to previous fiscal years. For example, in 2009, interest revenue totaled $38 billion dollars, a decline of 19.0 percent from 2008, when it was $47 billion.

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, and the like).

State government general expenditure totaled $1,554 billion in 2009, an increase of 3.3 percent from 2008.

- Expenditure associated with current operations, including salaries and wages, increased 3.5 percent from the prior year to $895 billion, compared to 2008 when the increase was 7.7 percent; and an 11.5 percent increase from 2007 to 2009.
- Expenditures for assistance and subsidies for 2009 totaled $36 billion, an increase of 9.6 percent over 2008.
- Total intergovernmental expenditures (payments and grants to local governments) showed an increase of 2.8 percent from 2008, totaling $487 billion in 2009, compared to $473 billion in 2008.
- Expenditures for capital outlay increased 3.1 percent from 2008 to $117 billion, compared to the trend over the last few years of an increase of 2.8 percent in 2008, an increase of 6.6 percent in 2007, and an increase of 8.5 percent in 2006.

Expenditure for education is the single largest functional activity of state governments, totaling $567 billion in 2009 (Appendix Table A-2).

- The largest character of education spending is found in transfers to local governments and independent school district governments which totaled $324 billion in 2009, compared to $315 billion in 2008, an increase of 3.1 percent.
- Assistance and subsidies to individuals for education related activities totaled $23 billion in 2009, a 6.5 percent increase since 2008.

Other than the education function, several other areas continue to dominate general expenditure for state governments—namely, public welfare, health, hospitals, highway, and interest on debt. Combined, these activities account for an additional 45.6 percent—expenditures for public welfare (28.2 percent), health and hospitals (7.7 percent), highways (6.9 percent), and interest on general debt (2.9 percent).

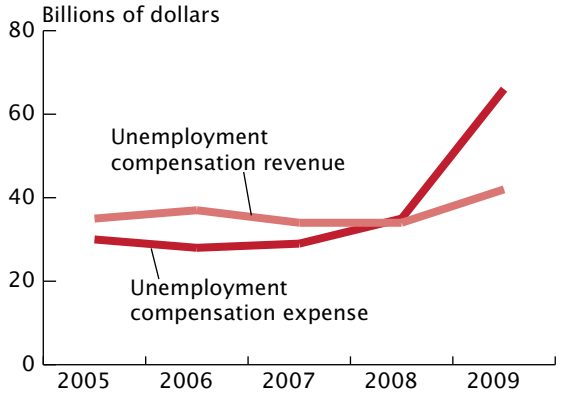
DID YOU KNOW?

State governments spent $567 billion on education and $437 billion on welfare (36.5 percent and 28.2 percent of general expenditures, respectively).

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

- Total public welfare expenditure rose 6.1 percent in 2009 to $437 billion, from $412 billion in 2008. Of this, $365 billion was for current operations (including payments to vendors) and $13 billion was for assistance and subsidies to individuals.
- Total health and hospital spending rose 7.7 percent in 2009 to $119 billion, up from $115 billion in 2008 and $92 billion in 2005.
- Total expenditure on highways remained unchanged from the previous year at $107 billion.
- Total interest payments on long-term debt increased 1.5 percent from the previous year at $47 billion, compared to $44 billion in 2007, $40 billion in 2006, and $36 billion in 2005.
- Unemployment compensation expenditures increased from $35 billion to $66 billion, an increase of 86.0 percent between 2008 and 2009. Expenditure now exceeds revenue by 57.2 percent (Figure 4).

Figure 4.
State Unemployment Compensation Systems Revenue and Expense: 2005 to 2009



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005 to 2009 Annual Survey of State Government Finances.

Although expenditures for capital outlay on highways were virtually unchanged in 2009 from 2008 at $62 billion, highways fully accounted for 53.0 percent of total state government spending on all capital outlay.

STATE GOVERNMENT CASH AND INVESTMENTS

State government cash and investments amounted to $3,090 billion in 2009, including $1,928 billion in employee retirement trust funds; $488 billion in funds held as offsets to long-term debt; and $674 billion in miscellaneous insurance trust funds, bond funds, and other cash and securities.

Of the total cash and investments, 16.5 percent of these funds remained available for financing general government activities; 62.4 percent were dedicated for public-employee retirement systems; 15.8 percent were for the redemption of long-term debt; 3.7 percent were for insurance trust purposes, such as unemployment or workers' compensation; and 1.7 percent were unspent proceeds of bond issues. Total cash and investment decreased by 19.2 percent between 2008 and 2009.

STATE GOVERNMENT DEBT

State government long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2009 totaled $1,038 billion, up 4.8 percent over 2008. When it comes to the state and local government sectors together, total long-term debt was $2.5 trillion in fiscal year 2008: 39.5 percent belonging to state governments and 60.5 percent to local governments.

Local government data for 2009 will be available summer 2011.

- 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 2009, state government's public debt for private purposes was $393 billion, an increase of 3.8 percent from 2008. Debt for general purpose was $645 billion in the same year, an increase of 5.5 percent.
- Debt issues in 2009 totaled $152 billion, with $58 billion in issues of public debt for private purposes and $94 billion in issues for general purpose debt. Although the total debt issues in 2009 were virtually unchanged from 2008, there was a change in the distribution of the issues. In 2008, $66 billion in new issues was for public debt for private purposes and $86 billion was for general purpose debt.
- Fiscal year 2009 also posted an increase in the amount of debt retired, which was 16.7 percent. Total debt retirements in 2009 were $109 billion, with $46 billion in retirements of public debt for private purposes, and $62 billion in retirements of general purpose debt. This compared to 2008 total debt retirements of $93 billion, with $41 billion in the retirement of public debt for private purposes and $53 billion in the retirement of general purpose debt.

SOURCE AND ACCURACY OF THE DATA

The Annual Survey of State Government Finances 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 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.

As such, 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 U.S. Census Bureau collects these data by law under Title 13, United States 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 provided 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. For instance, the difference between a government's total revenue and total expenditure cannot be construed to be a "surplus" or "deficit."[4]

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

The unit response rate of the 2009 Annual Survey of State Government Finances was 98.0 percent. The state of Tennessee was unable to report this year and as such, data for the major component of that state were imputed using recently reported historical data from the prior year's annual survey, the trend of the historical data, or the current year's budget information.[5] Although the state government as a unit did not respond, data from many component units in Tennessee were supplied to the Census Bureau.

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

[5] For more information, see <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/surveymethodology09.html>.

TOTAL QUANTITY RESPONSE RATE

The total quantity response rate (TQRR) was calculated for certain key variables for the nation as a whole. 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: 2009 U.S. Summary Total Quantity Response Rates
(Dollars in billions. TQRR in percent)

Item	Total	Reported	TQRR
Debt at end of fiscal year	1,045	1,043	99.8
Cash and security holdings[1]	1,048	1,045	99.7
General revenue	1,495	1,462	97.8
General expense	1,554	1,316	84.7

[1] Excludes insurance trust assets.

CONTACT INFORMATION

For additional information on State Government Finance data, please visit us at <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> with any inquiries about the data.

Appendix Table A-1.

Total Federal Revenue and Federal Welfare Grants of State Governments: 2009 and 2008

(Dollars in thousands)

State	2009			2008			2008 to 2009	
	Federal revenue	Federal welfare grants	Percent federal revenue to federal welfare grants	Federal revenue	Federal welfare grants	Percent federal revenue to federal welfare grants	Percent change in federal revenue	Percent change in federal welfare grants
United States	**478,241,224**	**283,319,087**	**59.2**	**423,178,152**	**243,512,900**	**57.5**	**13.0**	**16.3**
Alabama	8,072,420	4,888,904	60.6	7,146,041	3,893,543	54.5	13.0	25.6
Alaska	2,386,407	819,317	34.3	2,185,635	740,854	33.9	9.2	10.6
Arizona	10,141,747	7,144,006	70.4	8,667,343	5,878,502	67.8	17.0	21.5
Arkansas	4,920,921	2,850,696	57.9	4,511,363	2,632,511	58.4	9.1	8.3
California	57,647,315	32,525,430	56.4	49,366,359	28,383,679	57.5	16.8	14.6
Colorado	5,490,899	2,361,092	43.0	4,869,013	2,064,846	42.4	12.8	14.3
Connecticut	5,504,832	3,780,167	68.7	4,332,927	2,754,662	63.6	27.0	37.2
Delaware	1,518,574	880,857	58.0	1,283,662	702,144	54.7	18.3	25.5
Florida	20,645,860	11,952,592	57.9	19,387,198	10,492,035	54.1	6.5	13.9
Georgia	12,571,429	6,354,783	50.5	12,871,216	5,987,550	46.5	–2.3	6.1
Hawaii	2,219,831	1,125,845	50.7	2,088,753	970,726	46.5	6.3	16.0
Idaho	2,137,366	1,121,966	52.5	1,985,776	957,937	48.2	7.6	17.1
Illinois	16,988,372	9,678,661	57.0	14,277,716	8,526,228	59.7	19.0	13.5
Indiana	9,248,437	5,090,940	55.0	8,162,834	4,976,673	61.0	13.3	2.3
Iowa	5,450,231	3,017,959	55.4	4,395,789	2,581,778	58.7	24.0	16.9
Kansas	3,779,181	1,976,515	52.3	3,460,261	1,734,154	50.1	9.2	14.0
Kentucky	7,463,529	4,744,879	63.6	6,609,307	3,900,253	59.0	12.9	21.7
Louisiana	12,448,789	5,612,775	45.1	14,111,261	4,957,784	35.1	–11.8	13.2
Maine	3,084,903	2,131,074	69.1	2,415,700	1,628,993	67.4	27.7	30.8
Maryland	8,437,353	4,580,878	54.3	7,166,989	3,488,662	48.7	17.7	31.3
Massachusetts	11,725,229	7,642,710	65.2	9,594,053	6,137,827	64.0	22.2	24.5
Michigan	16,263,761	9,147,380	56.2	13,142,736	7,237,114	55.1	23.7	26.4
Minnesota	7,903,210	5,293,354	67.0	7,114,416	4,325,163	60.8	11.1	22.4
Mississippi	7,993,969	4,591,812	57.4	7,623,193	3,775,889	49.5	4.9	21.6
Missouri	9,252,249	5,470,847	59.1	8,302,647	4,609,445	55.5	11.4	18.7
Montana	2,089,158	866,021	41.5	1,908,960	810,343	42.4	9.4	6.9
Nebraska	2,717,648	1,970,102	72.5	2,496,652	1,743,127	69.8	8.9	13.0
Nevada	2,357,013	1,171,620	49.7	1,718,931	862,858	50.2	37.1	35.8
New Hampshire	1,715,443	876,659	51.1	1,602,822	734,351	45.8	7.0	19.4
New Jersey	11,797,142	7,179,434	60.9	10,624,679	5,926,335	55.8	11.0	21.1
New Mexico	4,940,092	3,362,840	68.1	4,202,334	2,673,126	63.6	17.6	25.8
New York	42,146,116	30,249,149	71.8	39,341,842	28,573,153	72.6	7.1	5.9
North Carolina	15,581,818	9,954,952	63.9	12,965,582	8,872,528	68.4	20.2	12.2
North Dakota	1,303,719	546,581	41.9	1,195,028	487,261	40.8	9.1	12.2
Ohio	18,674,608	13,111,612	70.2	16,550,923	11,241,184	67.9	12.8	16.6
Oklahoma	6,413,876	3,167,101	49.4	5,581,072	2,709,208	48.5	14.9	16.9
Oregon	5,849,212	3,162,329	54.1	4,820,434	2,116,762	43.9	21.3	49.4
Pennsylvania	18,102,178	11,986,050	66.2	15,968,390	10,031,067	62.8	13.4	19.5
Rhode Island	2,308,253	1,231,862	53.4	1,933,110	1,113,416	57.6	19.4	10.6
South Carolina	7,718,470	5,162,824	66.9	6,603,842	4,189,462	63.4	16.9	23.2

Appendix Table A-1.

Total Federal Revenue and Federal Welfare Grants of State Governments: 2009 and 2008—Con.

(Dollars in thousands)

State	2009			2008			2008 to 2009	
	Federal revenue	Federal welfare grants	Percent federal revenue to federal welfare grants	Federal revenue	Federal welfare grants	Percent federal revenue to federal welfare grants	Percent change in federal revenue	Percent change in federal welfare grants
South Dakota	1,516,956	638,195	42.1	1,239,864	516,783	41.7	22.3	23.5
Tennessee	8,420,749	5,325,513	63.2	8,187,338	5,370,270	65.6	2.9	–0.8
Texas	34,432,850	19,420,006	56.4	29,497,973	16,201,433	54.9	16.7	19.9
Utah	3,849,281	1,947,086	50.6	3,360,193	1,660,915	49.4	14.6	17.2
Vermont	1,572,776	941,464	59.9	1,418,148	811,773	57.2	10.9	16.0
Virginia	7,497,291	4,174,574	55.7	6,860,300	3,480,786	50.7	9.3	19.9
Washington	9,512,449	4,600,842	48.4	7,997,933	3,717,053	46.5	18.9	23.8
West Virginia	3,707,941	2,235,653	60.3	3,194,227	1,930,313	60.4	16.1	15.8
Wisconsin	8,619,099	4,873,706	56.5	6,837,933	4,044,248	59.1	26.0	20.5
Wyoming	2,100,272	377,473	18.0	1,997,454	356,193	17.8	5.1	6.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Governments Division, 2009 Survey of State Government Finances. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the U.S. 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 may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found at <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/surveymethodology09.html>.

Appendix Table A-2.

General Expenditures and Education Expenditures of State Governments: 2009 and 2008

(Dollars in thousands)

State	2009			2008			2008 to 2009	
	General expenditures [1]	Education expenditures [2]	Percent education expenditures to general expenditures	General expenditures [1]	Education expenditures [2]	Percent education expenditures to general expenditures	Percent change in general expenditure	Percent change in education expenditures
United States . . .	**1,554,050,002**	**567,107,398**	**36.5**	**1,504,222,922**	**546,825,678**	**36.4**	**3.3**	**3.7**
Alabama	23,335,185	10,562,134	45.3	22,170,605	10,658,472	48.1	5.3	–0.9
Alaska	9,896,330	2,200,202	22.2	9,148,545	2,165,387	23.7	8.2	1.6
Arizona	27,819,006	8,859,323	31.8	27,568,891	9,408,525	34.1	0.9	–5.8
Arkansas	14,553,098	6,524,569	44.8	14,354,874	6,311,833	44.0	1.4	3.4
California	211,083,320	73,248,498	34.7	208,782,657	73,276,865	35.1	1.1	0.0
Colorado	20,817,538	8,634,021	41.5	19,341,732	7,985,963	41.3	7.6	8.1
Connecticut	21,376,500	6,118,111	28.6	20,057,158	5,850,358	29.2	6.6	4.6
Delaware	6,634,392	2,302,154	34.7	6,561,474	2,263,320	34.5	1.1	1.7
Florida	66,056,700	22,131,046	33.5	69,155,854	23,192,406	33.5	–4.5	–4.6
Georgia	35,954,127	16,570,989	46.1	36,164,925	16,179,676	44.7	–0.6	2.4
Hawaii	10,051,242	3,556,817	35.4	9,567,007	3,393,565	35.5	5.1	4.8
Idaho	7,118,726	2,864,001	40.2	6,806,589	2,774,669	40.8	4.6	3.2
Illinois.	57,159,617	16,732,763	29.3	54,310,201	16,342,627	30.1	5.2	2.4
Indiana.	28,855,900	12,646,914	43.8	28,417,734	10,616,678	37.4	1.5	19.1
Iowa	16,172,418	6,147,569	38.0	14,830,301	5,790,799	39.0	9.0	6.2
Kansas.	14,155,854	6,013,798	42.5	13,645,502	5,750,358	42.1	3.7	4.6
Kentucky	23,019,129	8,866,268	38.5	22,363,033	8,718,692	39.0	2.9	1.7
Louisiana	27,649,319	9,239,286	33.4	29,983,212	9,083,468	30.3	–7.8	1.7
Maine.	7,891,060	2,067,434	26.2	7,449,178	2,018,539	27.1	5.9	2.4
Maryland	31,665,036	11,190,257	35.3	30,327,598	10,991,254	36.2	4.4	1.8
Massachusetts.	40,908,513	11,275,401	27.6	40,398,126	10,714,000	26.5	1.3	5.2
Michigan	50,584,008	21,926,048	43.3	49,825,040	21,962,651	44.1	1.5	–0.2
Minnesota	31,550,435	12,889,957	40.9	30,255,260	12,424,773	41.1	4.3	3.7
Mississippi	17,162,353	5,442,830	31.7	16,776,820	5,471,275	32.6	2.3	–0.5
Missouri	24,819,363	8,742,798	35.2	23,621,358	8,604,958	36.4	5.1	1.6
Montana.	5,419,044	1,786,990	33.0	5,423,506	1,839,799	33.9	–0.1	–2.9
Nebraska	8,548,494	3,130,952	36.6	8,024,395	2,909,668	36.3	6.5	7.6
Nevada	9,869,734	4,100,694	41.5	9,319,965	4,069,362	43.7	5.9	0.8
New Hampshire	5,846,814	1,998,981	34.2	5,672,446	2,019,883	35.6	3.1	–1.0
New Jersey	48,208,101	16,423,092	34.1	46,810,441	15,432,044	33.0	3.0	6.4
New Mexico	15,512,488	5,223,404	33.7	14,412,908	5,024,928	34.9	7.6	3.9
New York	133,940,570	42,273,865	31.6	128,221,439	39,764,174	31.0	4.5	6.3
North Carolina	42,305,934	18,029,629	42.6	42,107,047	17,438,492	41.4	0.5	3.4
North Dakota	4,069,320	1,371,414	33.7	3,789,886	1,325,310	35.0	7.4	3.5
Ohio	56,354,660	21,396,588	38.0	54,580,967	20,120,162	36.9	3.2	6.3
Oklahoma	18,158,484	7,390,486	40.7	17,208,905	7,046,621	40.9	5.5	4.9
Oregon.	19,385,969	7,133,379	36.8	18,076,039	6,768,386	37.4	7.2	5.4
Pennsylvania	64,612,112	21,050,374	32.6	60,486,297	19,199,292	31.7	6.8	9.6
Rhode Island	5,960,934	1,670,031	28.0	6,228,442	1,702,825	27.3	–4.3	–1.9
South Carolina.	22,931,853	7,834,782	34.2	22,988,332	8,151,202	35.5	–0.2	–3.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix Table A-2.

General Expenditures and Education Expenditures of State Governments: 2009 and 2008—Con.

(Dollars in thousands)

State	2009			2008			2008 to 2009	
	General expenditures [1]	Education expenditures [2]	Percent education expenditures to general expenditures	General expenditures [1]	Education expenditures [2]	Percent education expenditures to general expenditures	Percent change in general expenditure	Percent change in education expenditures
South Dakota	3,732,321	1,211,838	32.5	3,400,145	1,103,636	32.5	9.8	9.8
Tennessee	25,869,928	8,957,181	34.6	24,565,001	8,479,938	34.5	5.3	5.6
Texas	98,106,405	44,354,519	45.2	90,576,681	40,672,485	44.9	8.3	9.1
Utah	13,961,465	6,370,956	45.6	12,966,773	6,036,050	46.6	7.7	5.5
Vermont	5,035,486	2,269,224	45.1	4,707,087	2,062,824	43.8	7.0	10.0
Virginia	37,871,467	14,755,276	39.0	36,415,455	14,053,415	38.6	4.0	5.0
Washington	36,537,140	15,295,072	41.9	34,091,777	14,109,473	41.4	7.2	8.4
West Virginia	10,398,477	3,892,978	37.4	9,681,035	3,676,900	38.0	7.4	5.9
Wisconsin	30,176,862	10,717,030	35.5	28,019,994	10,329,906	36.9	7.7	3.7
Wyoming	4,946,771	1,715,475	34.7	4,564,285	1,537,792	33.7	8.4	11.6

[1] Excludes utilities, liquor stores, and social insurance trust expenditure.

[2] Includes transfers to local governments.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Governments Division, 2009 Survey of State Government Finances. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the U.S. 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 may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found at <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/surveymethodology09.html>.