K-12 and Higher Education Trends in Virginia

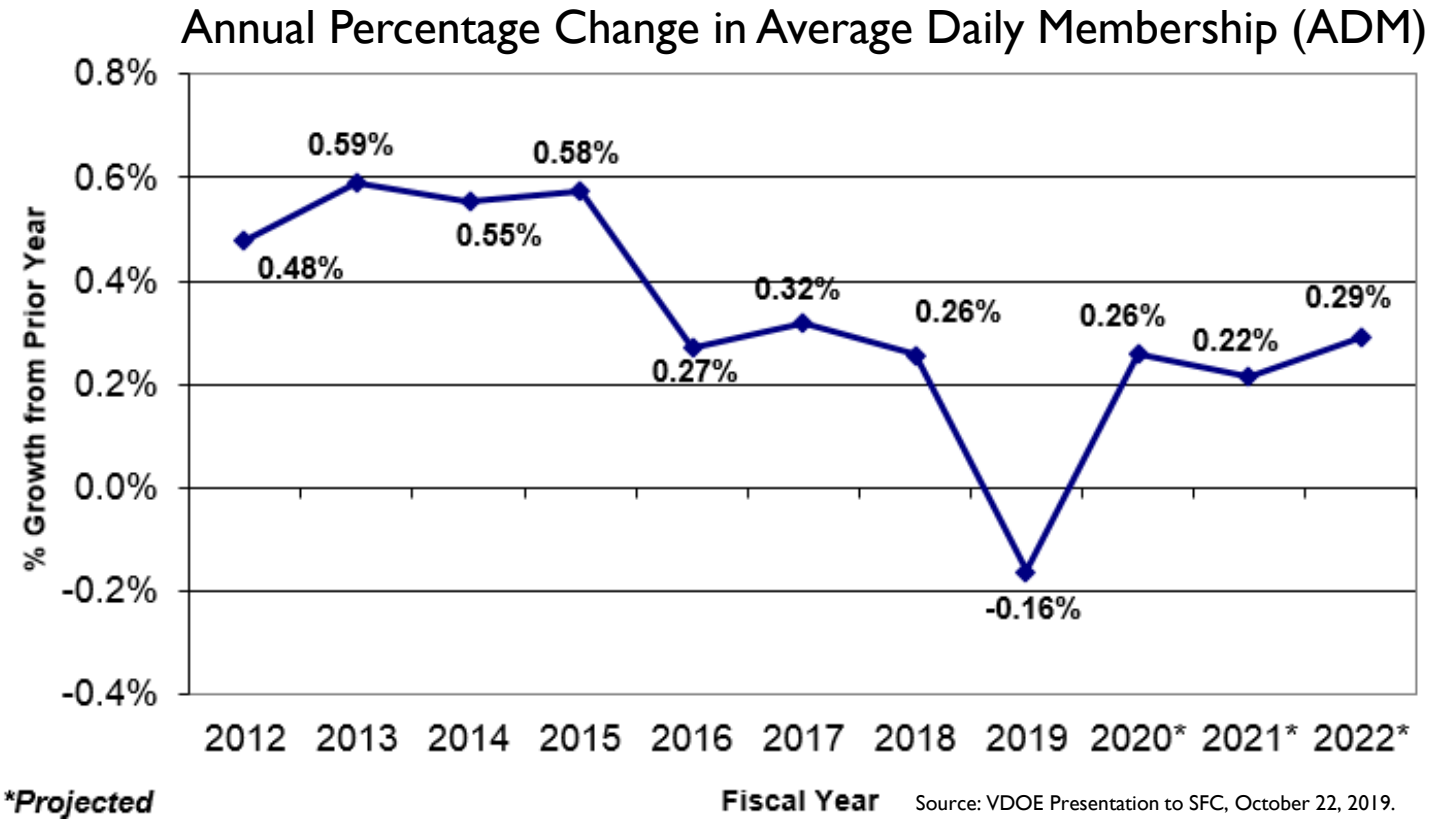
Annual Meeting

November 21, 2019

Presentation Topics:

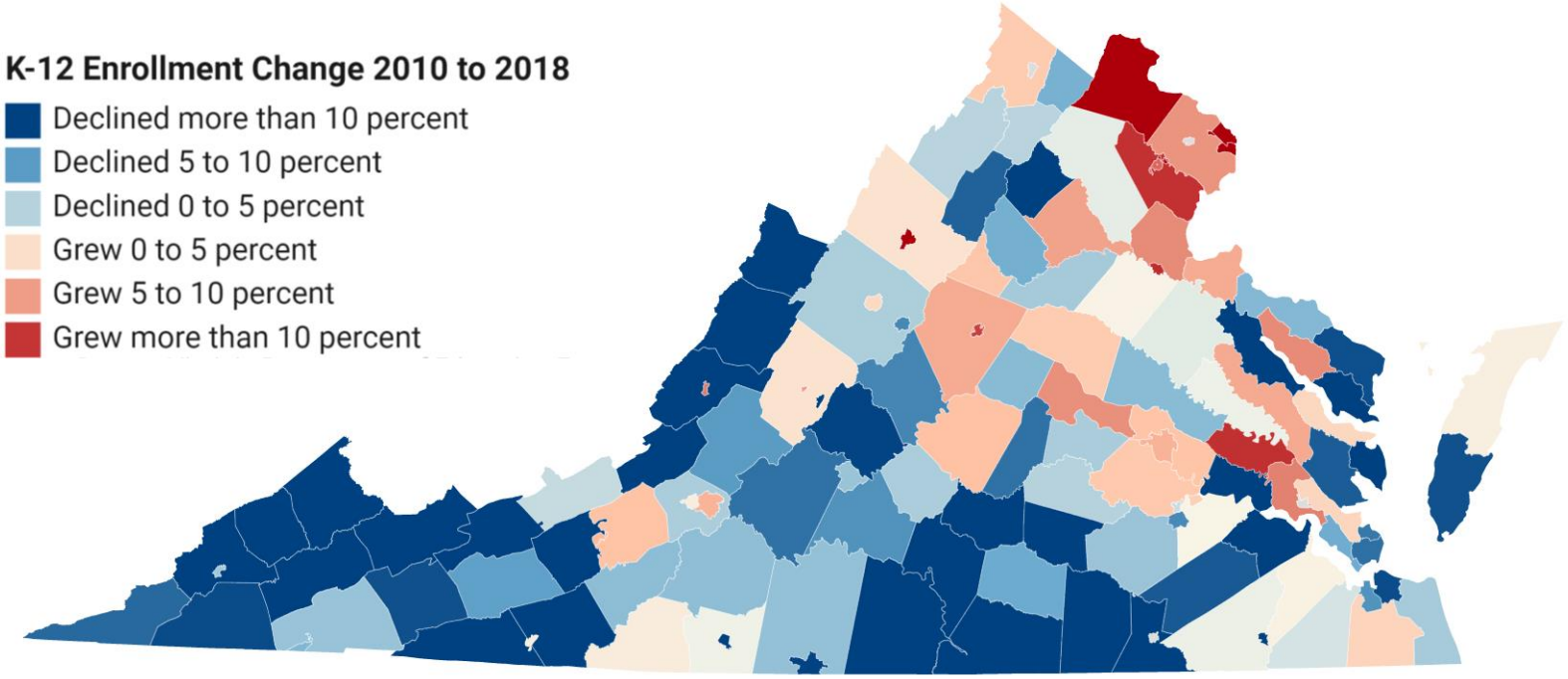
- Enrollment Trends
- K-12 SOQ Rebenchmarking & 2020 Session Outlook
- Higher Education Updates & 2020 Session Outlook

Post-Secondary Pipeline: Low/Flat Growth in K-12 Enrollment



Source: VDOE Presentation to SFC, October 22, 2019.

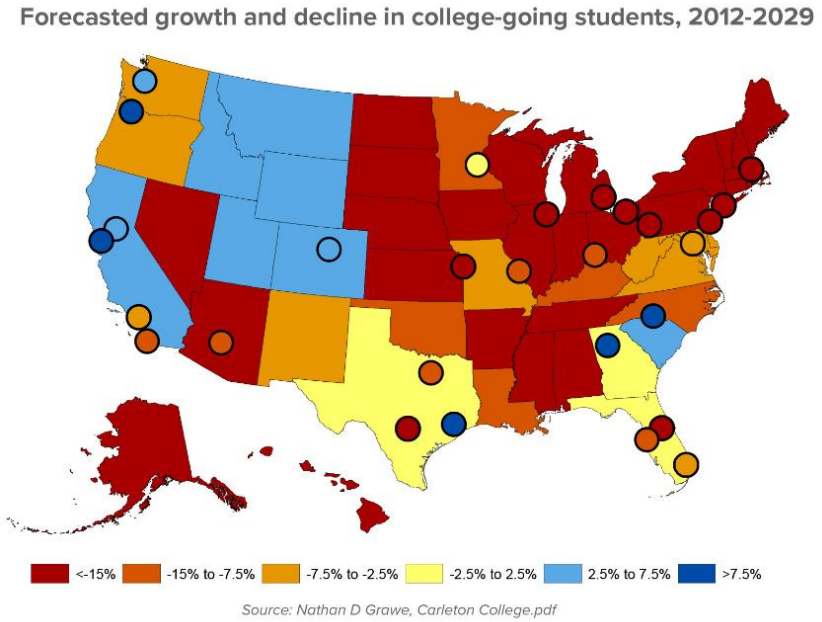
K-12 Enrollment has Historically Grown in NOVA and Decreased in the Rest of the State



Data Source: VDOE, Fall Membership Reports.

Post-Secondary Enrollment Pipeline Outlook

- Additional enrollment/yield for higher education could be achieved from non-participating Virginia high school graduates, both Advanced Diploma and current Standard Diploma.
  - About 74 percent of Advanced Diploma graduates attend college in Virginia, while about 11 percent do not currently attend post-secondary.
  - In 2017-18, Virginia public schools produced 51,097 Advanced Diploma graduates and 37,114 Standard Diploma graduates.
- Any impact on Virginia's higher education institutions will vary. Some may be impacted by trends in other states, especially declines in the Northeast.
- In addition, today's college students may be age 25 or older and/or first-generation college-goers.



Source: Higher Ed HR Magazine, Fall 2019 "The Looming Higher Ed Enrollment Cliff"

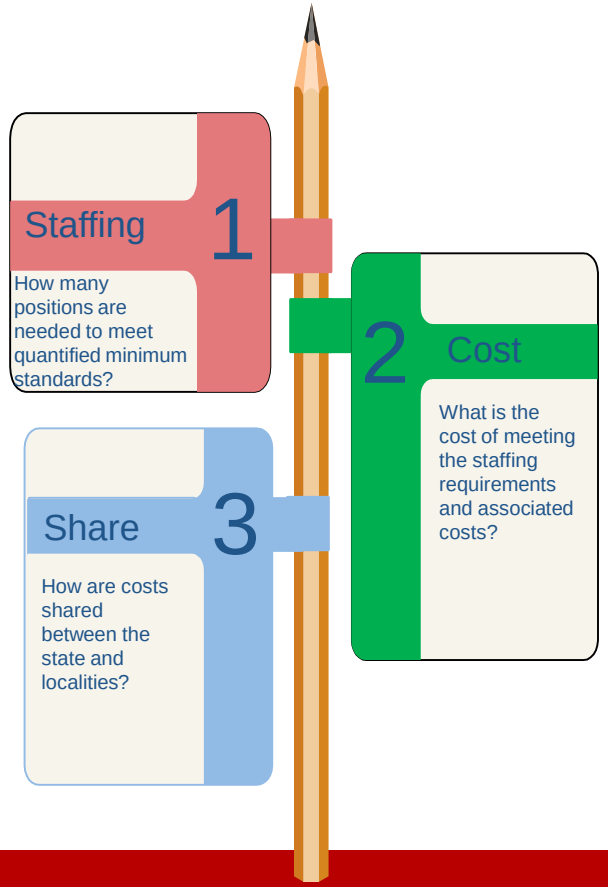
K-12 SOQ Rebenchmarking and 2020 Session Outlook

SOQ Funding Framework

Based on the number of students enrolled by school by grade.

Of the recognized costs, average state share is 55 percent, based on the Composite Index.

A key exception is the distribution of sales tax based only on school-aged population (NOT equalized through Composite Index).



Since spending in part reflects local decisions, rather than simply reimbursing spending, the model is intended to recognize reasonable costs based on what most school divisions spend, **with some adjustments**.

1) Staffing is Funded Based on Minimum Standards, Not Actuals

Historically, SOQ Has Funded Less Than 70% of Actual Reported Positions.

	Basic Instructional Standards in Standard 2 of the Standards of Quality Funded through SOQ Basic Aid							
	Maximum Class Sizes & Schoolwide/Divisionwide Ratios				***School-level Positions Staffing***			
Grade	Maximum Class Sizes	Schoolwide Pupil-Teacher Ratio	Divisionwide Pupil-Teacher Ratio	Divisionwide English Pupil-Teacher Ratio	Guidance Counselor **(*effective July 1, 2019)**	Librarian	Assistant Principal	Principal
K	24; 29 w/aide		24 to 1		*Elementary School Positions:*			
1	30				.20 per 91 students (455 to 1)	less than 300 students = .50; 300 or greater students = 1.0	less than 600 students = 0.0; 600 to 899 students = .50; 900 or greater students = 1.0	less than 300 students = .50; 300 or greater students = 1.0
2	30							
3	30							
4	35		25 to 1					
5	35	21 to 1			*Middle School Positions:*			
6	35			24 to 1	.20 per 74 students (370 to 1)	less than 300 students = .50; 300 to 999 students = 1.0; 1,000 or greater students = 2.0	less than 600 students = 0.0; 1.0 per each 600 students	1.0
7	35							
8					*High School Positions:*			
9								
10					.20 per 65 students (325 to 1)	less than 300 students = .50; 300 to 999 students = 1.0; 1,000 or greater students = 2.0	less than 600 students = 0.0; 1.0 per each 600 students	1.0
11								
12								

Funding for Basic Instructional Standards includes a minumum floor number of positions of 51 per 1,000 students.

Other funded divisionwide SOQ standards:

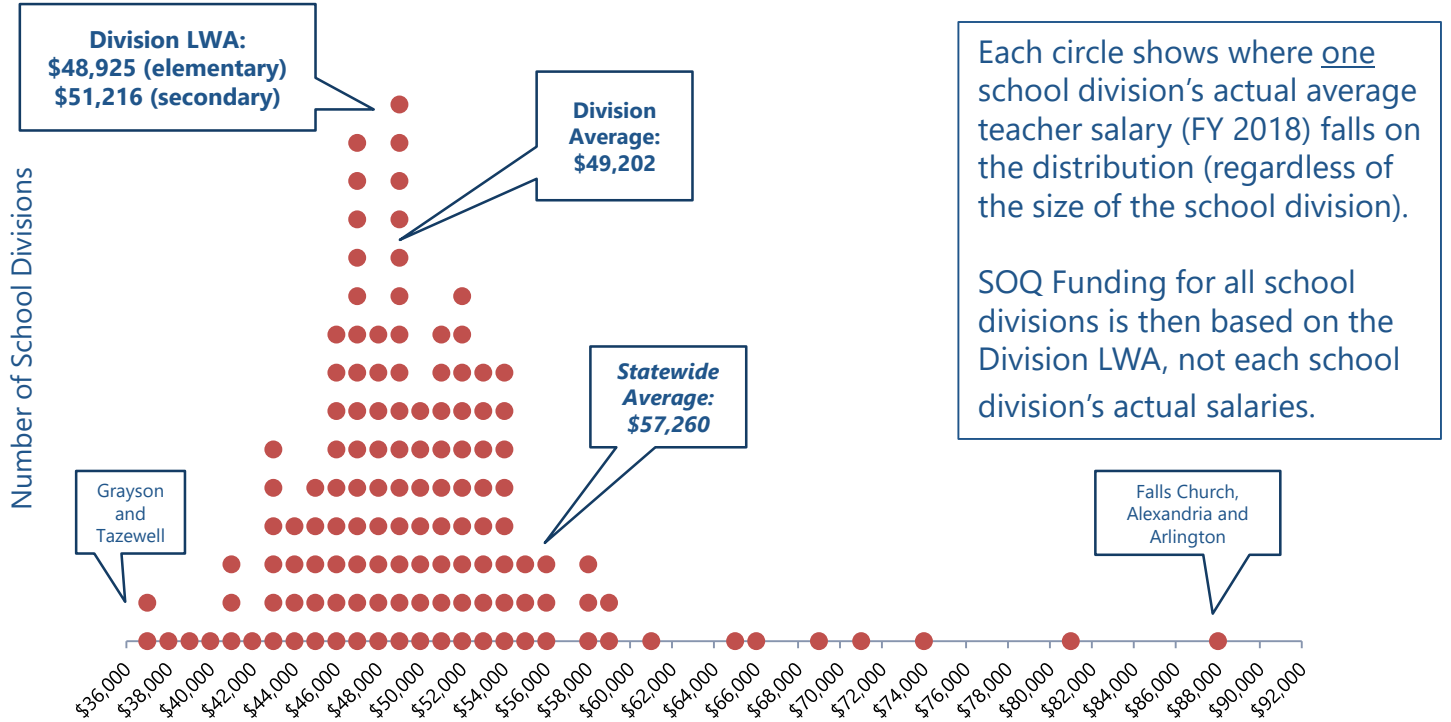
Five elementary resource teachers in art, music, and physical education per 1,000 students in grades kindergarten through five.

One technology support position and one instructional technology position per 1,000 students in grades kindergarten through 12.

Source: VDOE, November 2019.

2) a. Funded Salaries, and Other Costs, are Based on Prevailing Cost

- Since the mid-1980s, the SOQ funding framework has relied on a Linear Weighted Average (LWA), with the division as the unit of analysis, as the best measure of "expenditure levels around which most school divisions tend to cluster."



Each circle shows where one school division's actual average teacher salary (FY 2018) falls on the distribution (regardless of the size of the school division).

SOQ Funding for all school divisions is then based on the Division LWA, not each school division's actual salaries.

Data Source: VDOE, Superintendent's Annual Report 2017-2018, Total Instructional Positions and Average Annual Salaries.

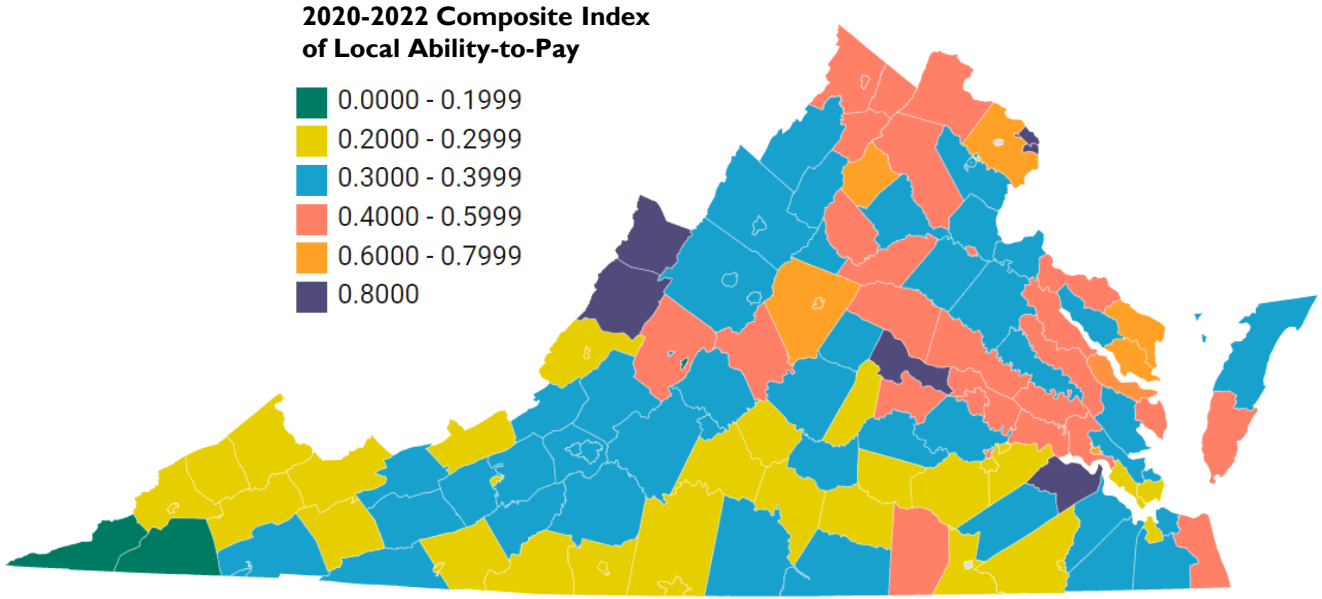
2) b. Base Year Prevailing Salaries are Adjusted for State-Supported Compensation Supplements, If Any

Elementary Teachers*	2018-20	2020-22	Percent Increase
Prevailing Salary	$47,351 (FY 2016)	$48,925 (FY 2018)	3.3%
Compensation Supplements FY 17 = 0% FY 18 = 2% FY 19 = 0% FY 20 = 5%	+2.0%	+5.0%	
Funded Salary	$48,298	$51,371	6.4%

*Note: Separate funded salary amounts are calculated for: elementary teacher, elementary assistant principal, elementary principal, secondary teacher, secondary assistant principal, secondary principal, and instructional aide.

Source: VDOE Presentation to SFC, October 22, 2019.

3) State/Local Shares Vary Based on Composite Index

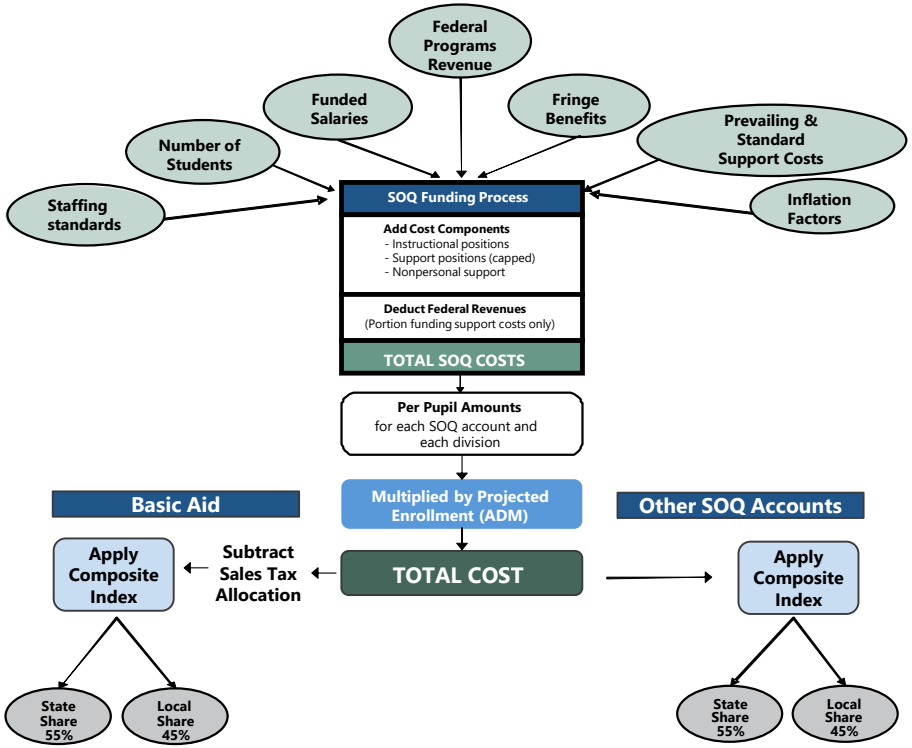


- Most state funding for school divisions is "equalized" or adjusted for local ability to pay for education costs as determined by the Composite Index of Local Ability-to-Pay.

- The composite index uses three indicators of ability-to-pay for each locality:
  - True value of real property in the locality (weighted 50%).
  - Adjusted gross income in the locality (weighted 40%).
  - Taxable retail sales in the locality (weighted 10%).

Data Source: VDOE, 2020-2022 Composite Index of Local Ability-to-Pay.

4) Other Cost Drivers in the SOQ Funding Equation



Source: VDOE.

2020-22 K-12 Rebenchmarking

- Rebenchmarking is the formula-driven ("technical") cost adjustment to meet the SOQ minimum staffing requirements and related support services and updates, derived from updating FY 2016 to FY 2018 base year actual data.
  - In fall 2017, the estimate was $491.8 million (Sept.) and down to $395.9 million (Nov.)

($ in millions)		Preliminary Estimate (Sept.)	Other Updates To-Date	Revised Total	Percent Increase Over Prior Year
FY 2020 Base Budget	$7,285.1				
FY 2021		289.6	115.6	405.2	**5.6%**
FY 2022		306.1	132.6	438.7	**0.4%**
Biennial		**$595.7**	**$248.2**	**$843.9**	

K-12 Rebenchmarking Summary

- Additional funding of about $844 million for the biennium (still preliminary).
  - Partial estimate for rebenchmarking (as presented to SFC on October 22, based on first 25 steps) of $596 million, reflected salaries ($104 million), health insurance ($50 million), inflation ($21 million), and preliminary ADM enrollment projections.
  - $104 million increase for updated Composite Index and Average Daily Membership enrollment.
  - $64 million increase for VRS and Retiree Health Care Credit rates.
  - $35 million decrease in NGF Lottery Proceeds available to fund education programs.

- Increased cost updates partially offset by some decreases.

Updates that **increased** the state cost above FY20 base	Updates that **decreased** the state cost below FY20 base
• Base-year and funded instructional and support salaries • Salary inflation factors • Enrollment projections-ADM, Fall Memb., ESL, and remedial summer school • Base-year non-personal support costs • Non-personal costs inflation factors • Health care premium per position • Special education child counts • CTE course enrollment • Free lunch eligibility %'s • Pupil transportation costs • Textbooks per pupil amount • Cost of lottery programs	• Federal revenue deduct per pupil amount • Support to instructional position ratio caps

Source: VDOE Presentation to SFC, October 22, 2019.
http://sfc.virginia.gov/pdf/committee_meeting_presentations/2019%20Interim/102219_No3_VDOE.pdf.

Local Average Annual Growth in K-12 Spending has Exceeded State, FY 08 – FY 18

($ in millions)	FY 2008	FY 2018	% Change	Avg. Ann. % Change
State	$5,758.2	$6,711.5	19.5%	1.5%
Local	6,591.3	8,310.6	35.9%	2.3%
Federal	857.3	1,115.2	31.5%	2.7%
All Sources	**$13,206.8**	**$16,137.3**	**28.3%**	**2.0%**
Source: VDOE, Superintendent's Annual Reports.				

Virginia's Rank on State & Local Funding is Generally Consistent with its Rank on Average Teacher Salary

	Virginia	50-State Average	Virginia's Rank
Funding Levels			
State Per-Pupil Funding (2015-16)	$4,907	$7,097	42nd
State and Local Per-Pupil Funding (2015-16)	$11,624	$12,755	26th
Key Cost Drivers			
Student-Teacher Ratio (2017)	13:1	16:1	
Average Teacher Salary (2016-17)	$51,049	$56,153*	33rd
Adult Educational Attainment			
% with at Least H.S. Equivalent (2017)	89.7%	89.5%	28th
% with at Least Bachelor's Degree (2015)	39%		5th

Source: JLARC, Virginia Compared to Other States, 2019 Edition.
*Note: The nationwide average was $59,660, higher than the 50-state average due to high salaries in several large states.

Recent Budget Issues and 2020 Outlook

2018 Session:

- **3% salary increase incentive**,
- At-risk add-on,
- Lottery per pupil amount,
- Early childhood,
- Teacher residency programs, and
- Small school division enrollment loss.

2019 Session:

- Enrollment loss,
- **Addl. 2% salary increase (total of 5%),**
- At-risk add-on,
- Lottery per pupil amount, and
- **Lower school counselor staffing ratio.**

2020 Session Outlook

- Early Childhood governance,
- Lottery proceeds forecast,
- Dual enrollment,
- **Teacher supply and demand issues, and**
- **Board of Education proposed SOQ revisions:**
  - Includes increased ratios for counselors, psychologists, social workers, and nurses.
  - Consolidated At-Risk Add-On.

2020 Session Outlook K-12 Issues

Teacher Shortage

- Some localities face challenges in hiring enough qualified teachers.
  - Example: In Fairfax, Norfolk and Portsmouth each had 50 or more unfilled teaching positions during the previous school year.
- Since teachers are central to education, recruiting, retaining, and rewarding effective teachers is at the core of the success of the enterprise.
- Teacher supply and demand is a complex equation involving licensure/preparation, compensation, working conditions, and class size.

Actions Addressing the Shortage

- State's share of a 5 percent salary increase for teachers (2018 & 2019 Session).
- Additional $1.8 million to increase grant opportunities for Teacher Residency Programs between school divisions and university teacher preparation programs (2018 & 2019 Session).
- 2018 legislation enabled undergraduate programs in teacher education to qualify as teacher preparation programs.
  - SCHEV approved 26 new bachelor degree programs in teacher education from 7 public institutions for fall 2019.

2020 Session Outlook: K-12 Issues; Additional Requests are Substantial

Board of Education Proposed SOQ Revisions Annual Costs		
($ in millions)	State Costs	Local Costs
Enhanced At-Risk Add-On	$131.9	$79.5
K-3 Class Size Reduction		
Teacher Leader and Teacher Mentor Programs	102.1	84.3
English Learner Teachers (Increased ratios dependent on student proficiency levels)	26.7	32.8
Specialized Student Support Personnel (4:1,000 students; includes nurses, psychologists, & social workers.)	100.0	81.1
School Counselors (1:250 students)	88.2	72.2
Elementary School Principals (One full-time in each elementary school)	7.9	6.4
Assistant Principals (1:400 students)	83.9	68.6
Recession-Era Savings and Flexibility (Removal of Support Positions Cap)	371.6	304.0
Reading Specialists	36.6	29.1
Other: Work-Based Learning Coordinators & Principal Mentor Programs ($1.1m each)	2.2	
Annual Total Costs	**$951.1**	**$758.0**

Source: VDOE Presentation to the Board of Education, October 17, 2019.

- State's share of a one percent salary increase each year for SOQ covered positions costs approximately $120 million GF over the biennium.

2019 Higher Education Updates & 2020 Session Outlook

Higher Education Overview

- Significant budget policy areas of recent focus and debate include:
  - Financial aid funding levels, allocations, and award policies;
  - Tuition levels, pricing models, and total Cost of Attendance;
  - Degree production in high demand areas, such as "Tech Talent;"
  - Proposed institutional partnership performance agreements (as well as restructuring autonomy);
  - Enrollment management; work-based learning opportunities, better connecting school to real world work; and alignment with K-12, including Dual Enrollment.
- Several of these issues are interrelated. The legislative Joint Subcommittee on the Future Competitiveness of Higher Education in Virginia may wish to continue to provide direction regarding alignment of funding policies.

Virginia's Higher Education Landscape

122,168

DEGREES & CERTIFICATES AWARDED 2019

2nd

PUBLIC 4-YEAR GRADUATION RATE IN THE NATION (70.5%)

521,471

ENROLLED FALL 2018

$50,439

MEDIAN WAGE 5-YEARS OUT

$9 billion

ANNUAL HIGHER EDUCATION EXPENDITURES

$26,720

MEDIAN DEBT OF DEGREE GRADUATES

Source: SCHEV staff; October, 2019.

Virginia's Institutions

15 PUBLIC 4-YEAR UNIVERSITIES

300+ FOR-PROFIT, OUT-OF-STATE OR VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

24 PUBLIC 2-YEARS (23 COMMUNITY COLLEGES, 1 TRANSFER COLLEGE)

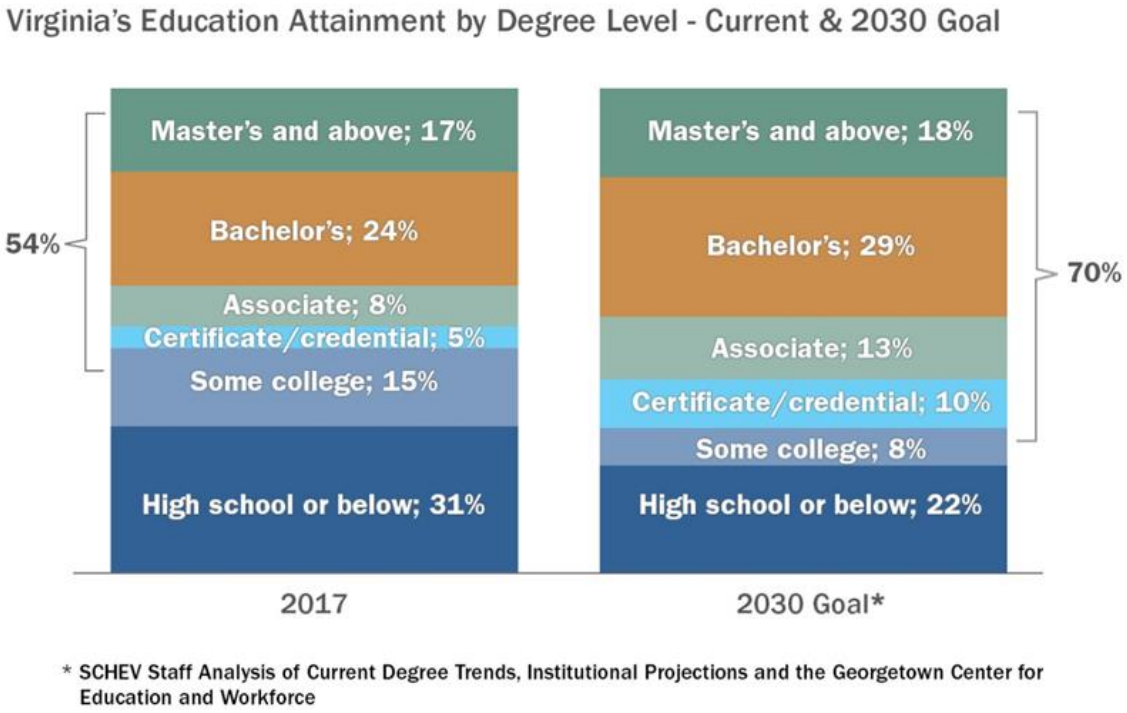
30 VIRGINIA PRIVATE NONPROFIT COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES

5 HIGHER EDUCATION CENTERS

1 PUBLIC/PRIVATE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Source: SCHEV staff; October, 2019.

Objective: Best Educated State By 2030



- 99% of jobs created since the Great Recession required workers with more than a high school diploma.
- **Objective:** 60% of working age Virginians hold a degree (associate or greater) and an additional 10% hold a workforce credential (post-secondary or industry certification, state licensure or apprenticeship).
- **Two-thirds of the needed growth is in the middle-skills area (associate degrees and credentials).**

To Meet the Objective:
Focus on Completion and Affordability, With a Strategic Finance Plan

- With support from the Lumina Foundation, the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia (SCHEV) partnered with HCM Strategies to better align finance strategies with the Virginia Plan for Higher Education goal of best educated state by 2030. Key initial results:
  - Relative to other states, Virginia's post-secondary system produces degrees at a lower standardized cost (reflecting time to degree and completion).
  - Need increased focus on credentials, certificates, and associate degrees.
  - Gaps in access and success by race/ethnicity, income, and regions threaten achievement of the attainment goal.
- The report recommends Virginia could begin to address gaps by focusing on:

  1) completion 2) affordability 3) support for target populations

Preserving and Enhancing Affordability and Excellence in Virginia

Strengths/Opportunities and Challenges/Threats

- Virginia ranks high (6th) in educational attainment.
- Lower rates of enrollment and completion by race and income.
- Virginia ranked 1st as "best state for higher education" (Smart Asset, March 2019).
- Ranked 13th among states for highest tuition and fees.
- Low average net price (after aid) at several institutions.
- Public concern of ongoing growth of college costs.

Selected indicators, compiled from SCHEV 2020-2022 Budget Recommendations document, November 2019.

Significant Investment in Higher Education in the 2018-20 Biennium

- In the 2018-20 biennium, over **$285 million** was added for Virginia higher education.
- 2019 Budget (Chapter 854) included:
  - $15.5 million GF to support undergraduate need-based financial aid, and review of financial aid funding models and awarding practices;
  - $52.5 million in FY 20 for in-state undergraduate tuition moderation (at FY 19 levels) plus $5.0 million operating support for the Virginia Community College System;
  - $16.6 million GF to increase computer science degrees (tech talent pipeline); and
  - Other items including $4.0 million GF for the New Economy Workforce Credential Grant program and $500,000 GF for the Innovative Internship Program.

Financial Aid Allocation and Awards

- Although Virginia has increased funding for need-based financial aid in recent years, the percentage of unmet need has continued to increase.
  - Most of the state aid goes to low and middle-income students, but average unmet need for low income students is over $12,000, even after taking other sources into account.

For Students Attending Public Four-Year Institutions (2017-18 Data)	Average Income	State Gift Aid	Average Award	Average Unmet Need
Low Income Under 200% Federal Poverty Level (family of 4 = $49,200)	$20,196	$91M	$2,688	$12,378
Middle Income 201-400% FPL (family of 4 = $49,201 - $98,400)	69,152	$48M	1,915	11,118
High Income Higher than 400% FPL (family of 4 = $98,401)	127,800	$12M	647	6,158
Total/Overall	**$61,543**	**$151M**	**$1,954**	**$10,498**

Current "Partnership" Model:
Unmet need = (Cost of Attendance * 70%) - Known Gift Aid - Expected Family Contribution

Financial Aid: Proposed Adjustments

- In addition to the overall level of funding, some concerns with the current system have included: complexity, linkage to tuition levels, equity, awareness and branding, and lagged data.

- **SCHEV staff's proposed changes** include:

1) Refining the current "Partnership Model" (using individual student's actual Expected Family Contribution, average Cost of Attendance, and based on enrollment of low- and middle-income students, at an additional state cost of $45 million in 2020-22 Biennium),

2) Continuing in 2020 to review, with additional input, policies around award process (combine the two major state financial aid programs into one program, adjust minimum award amounts, etc.),

3) Provide additional criteria for the use of tuition revenue for aid, and

4) Expand outreach to improve student's preparation for higher education (college access programs, FAFSA completion, etc.).

Despite 2019 Tuition "Freeze," Overall Costs Increased 2 Percent

- The 2019 budget included a $52.5 million state incentive to encourage Boards of Visitors to hold tuition to the previous year's levels. All schools froze tuition (with the exception of UVA's business and public policy schools). However, tuition is not the whole cost (in-state tuition is 37.5 percent of total "sticker" price, on average) and total costs increased 2 percent.

- **What comes next?**

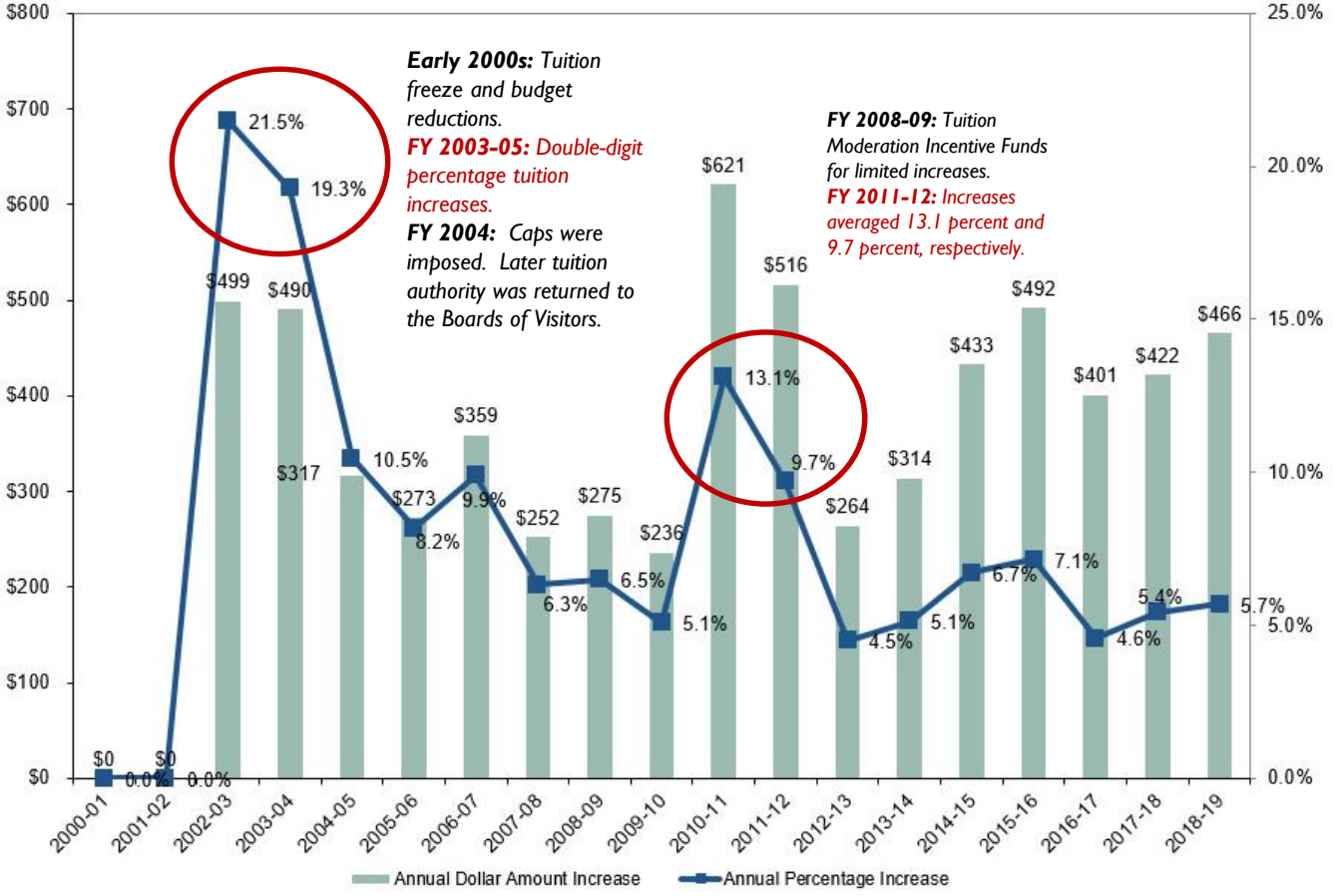
  - In the past, tuition limits have been followed by tuition increases.

  - **FY 2021 and Beyond:** The budget policy questions going forward are:

    1) Whether to limit or explicitly incentivize limits on tuition, and

    2) How to distribute new state operating support (i.e. "base adequacy," fund split goal, degree production, tuition "buy down," or *a new finance model that balances multiple priorities*).

Annual Increase of Average In-State Undergraduate Tuition & Mandatory E&G Fees



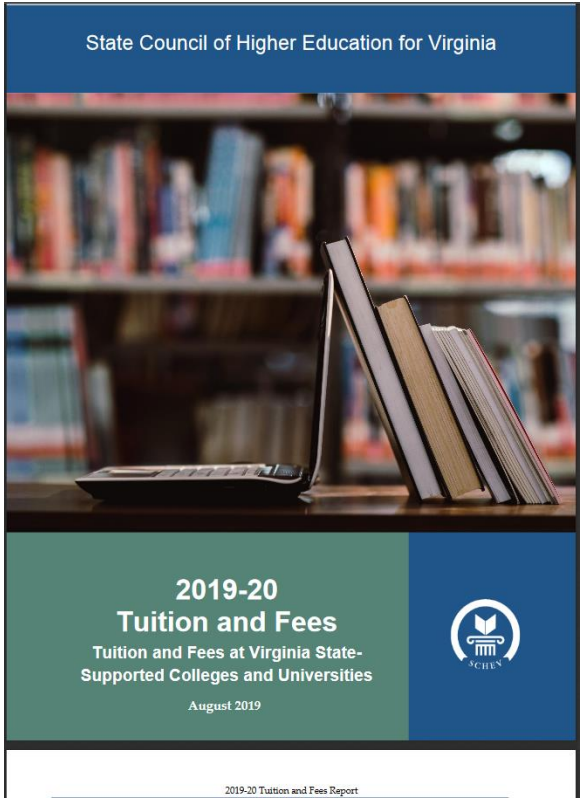
Source: SCHEV 2018-19 Tuition and Fees Report on-line. *Italicized annotations added.*

Average In-state Undergraduate Tuition is $9,274

From FY 2003 to FY 2019, Smallest Average Annual Tuition & Fee Increase was 4.5%

	2019-20		2019-20
CWM	$15,810-17,570	RU	$7,980
UVA	14,148-24,386	LU	7,940
VCU	12,247-14,097	JMU	6,620-8,750
VT	11,595-13,595	ODU	7,047
VMI	9,284	RB	6,000
CNU	9,100	VSU	5,769
GMU	9,060	NSU	5,752
UMW	8,678	UVA-Wise	5,694

VCU varies by School, and CWM varies by Level. UVA, VT, and JMU vary by both School and Level. See Appendix for detail.



Six-Year Plans

- The Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2011 included the requirement that institutions annually submit six-year plans.
  - Enrollment
  - Academic
  - Financial
- A six-person advisory committee ("op-six") was established to review the plans and provide feedback to the institutions.
  - Secretaries of Finance and Education
  - Directors of DPB and SCHEV
  - Directors of SFC and HAC
- Under a "no new GF" scenario, institutions indicated tuition revenue totaling $96.1 million for FY 21 and $152.3 million for FY 22, as well as GF requests of $25.5 million for FY 21 and $41.7 million for FY 22.

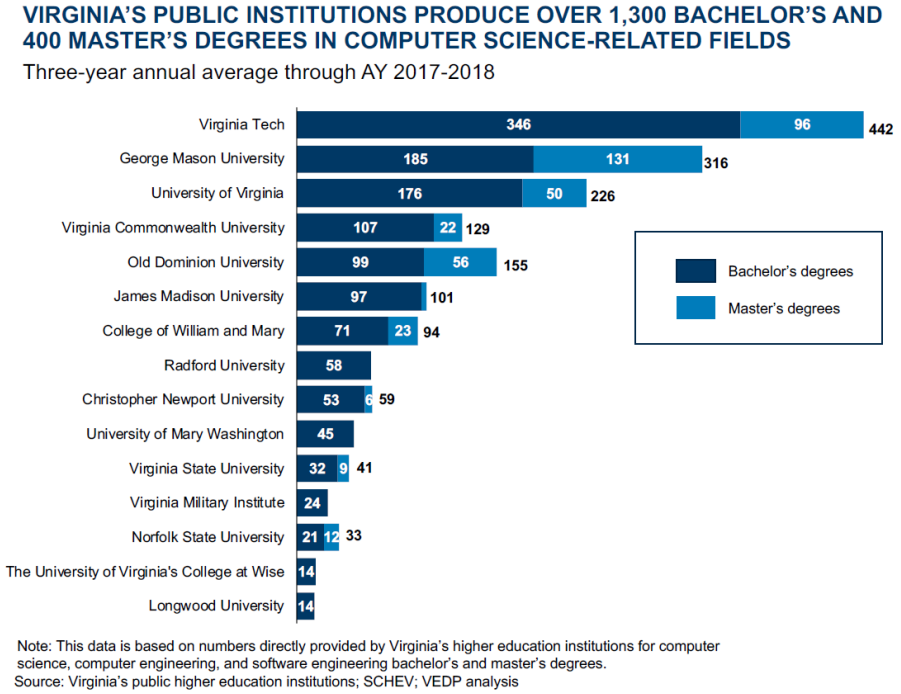
Institution	FY21 T&F Increase	Institution	FY21 T&F Increase
CNU	9.0%	UVA*	4.0%
CWM*	3.0%	UVA-Wise	7.9%
GMU	5.0%	VCU	6.9%
JMU*	13.8%	VMI	3.0%
LU	4.9%	VSU	5.0%
NSU	5.1%	VT	4.9%
ODU	15.0%	VCCS	4.2%
RU	6.0%	RBC	5.0%
UMW	7.5%		

This table shows "Scenario 1: No New GF". (Institutions submitted other scenarios for planning purposes, indicating lower tuition increases if additional state funding is provided.).
*Tuition and mandatory fee amounts represent incoming freshmen rates.

New 2019 Legislation Will Allow Up to Six Performance Pilots, Institutions Collectively Make Initial Requests of Over $60 million

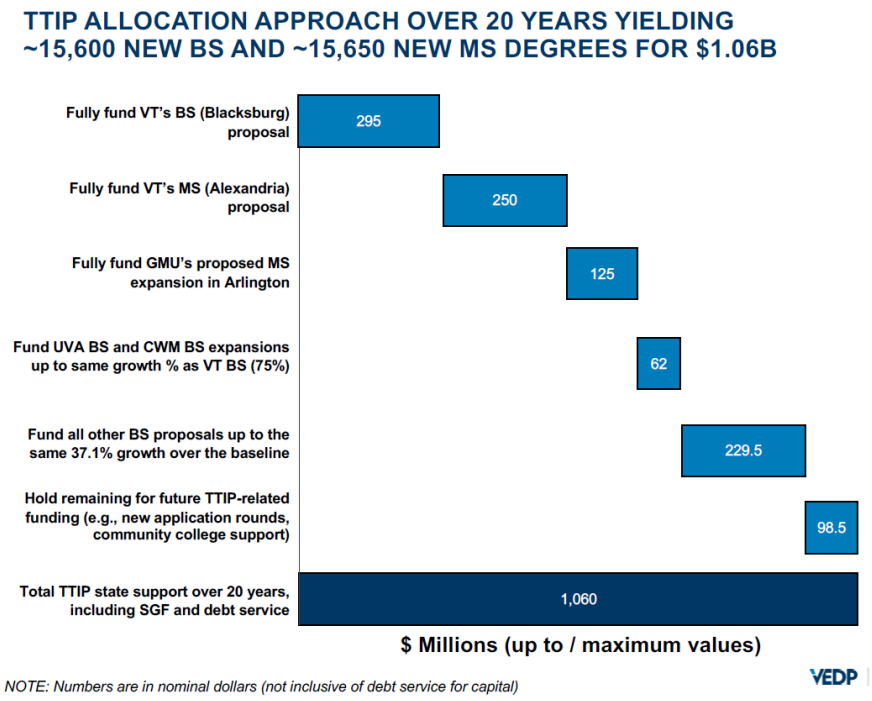
Pathways in High Demand Fields	Initiatives Related to Computer Science	Other	Multi-faceted Proposals (Including Increased Out-of-State Revenue)	Did Not Submit This Year
UMW – Fredericksburg's Region Pipeline to Promise, *$2.0 million*	**VCCS** – Partner with NVCC and Amazon Web Services on cloud computing specialization, *$2.2 million*	**GMU** – Grow online student count to 25,000 *$11 million*	**CWM** – Integrated support of workforce/economic development, enrollment management, access/affordability, and completion	**RU, NSU, RBC**
LU – True 2+2 BS in early childhood education, *$137,310*	**ODU** – Digital Innovation Academy *$7.3 million*	**VCU** – Innovative Internships, integrated into REAL program, *$5 million*	**VT** – VT Commonwealth Partnership: Talent & Affordability *~$30.9 million*	**VMI** - Reviewing options, will consider submitting in 2020
CNU – Expand Captain's Connection *$2.5 million*	**VSU** – Petersburg Area Computing Education PATHWAY, *$1.9 million*		**UVA/UVA-Wise** – Talent Development Strategy *$4.1 million*	
JMU – Employment-ready in high-demand fields, *$2.0 million*	*Note: Initial funding requests vary in duration, including one, two and five-year time periods.*			

Tech Talent: $1 Billion for Computer Science Degree Production



- Virginia's successful HQ2 bid included a tech talent investment program targeting 25-35K new computer science degrees (half bachelors, half masters).
- Focused on computer science, computer engineering, and software engineering as top feeders to the tech jobs that firms have the most difficulty filling.
- Up to $1.1B over 20 years (operating and capital), with a performance-based funding model.

Tech Talent 20-Year Funding



Source: VEDP materials, August 2019.

- 2019 legislation charged "Designated Reviewers" to develop the "Tech Talent Investment Program" (TTIP) structure and allocations.
- Consistent approach for GF per new degree (SCHEV calculations).
- Level funding over the time period, some reallocation of current degree levels but mostly overall growth in number of degrees.
- MOUs signed October 30th; some funding was set aside for VCCS and other proposals.

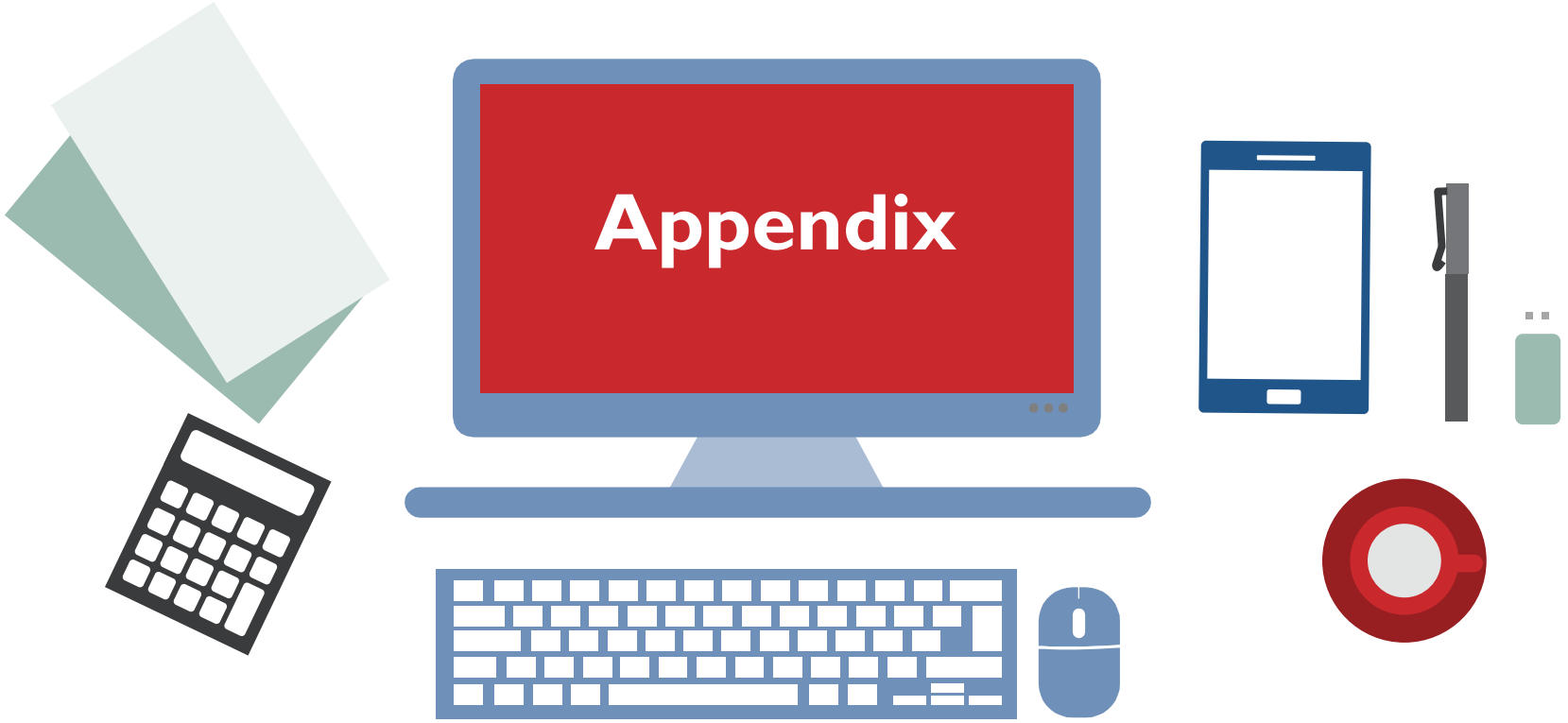
SCHEV Budget Recommendations (Total Over $212.4 Million*)	FY 2021	FY 2022	Total
Need-Based Financial Aid	$15,077,000	$30,153,000	**$45,230,000**
Operational Support to Minimize Tuition and Fee Increases	18,048,000	32,271,000	**50,319,000**
Tuition Assistance Grant	5,660,000	7,770,000	**13,430,000**
Virginia Military Survivors Program	750,000	1,100,000	**1,850,000**
Graduate Financial Aid	1,000,000	1,500,000	**2,500,000**
Guidance to Postsecondary Success (GPS)	1,500,000	1,800,000	**3,300,000**
Investment in Community Colleges	20,000,000	30,000,000	**50,000,000**
Institutional Support for Student Success	10,000,000	10,000,000	**20,000,000**
Tech Talent (operating) (*Not included in total.)	15,200,000	15,200,000	**30,400,000**
Innovative Internship Program	300,000	1,300,000	**1,600,000**
Higher Education Equipment Trust Fund Debt Service		17,087,000	**17,087,000**
OTHER (Agency Operations, Graduate Engineering, Funding Model Reform, Loan Ombudsman)	925,000	1,159,000	**2,084,000**
Virtual Library of Virginia	2,400,000	2,600,000	**5,000,000**

2020 Session Outlook: Higher Education Budget Issues

- To become the best educated state by 2030, continue to better align funding and policies. Address gaps by focusing on completion and affordability.
- In addition to the traditional Higher Education funding items, there will likely be some large "asks" for the 2020-22 biennium.

- Continue work on key issues, including:
  - Funding the "Tech Talent" pipeline MOUs,
  - Considering proposed performance pilots,
  - Determining operating support,
  - Advancing the innovative internship program, and
  - Adjusting the financial aid allocation and award model.
- Enrollment trends are a potential looming issue.

Appendix



Today's College Students Need Support to Complete

Percent of College Students Who:	National	Virginia
Are Age 25 or Older	37%	24%
Are Financially Independent from Their Parents	49%	28%
Have Children or Other Dependents	24%	11%
Come From Families at or Below the Federal Poverty Guideline	31%	16%
Are First-Generation College-Goers	46%	Not yet available
Work	64% (40% of these full-time)	Not yet available

Source: National Data from the Lumina Foundation "Today's College Student"; Virginia Data (2017-18) Compiled by SCHEV.

Higher Education Funding Sources and Uses

2019-20 Approps. ($ in millions)	State GF	NGF (tuition, fees, federal, private, other)	Total	% of Grand Total
E&G Instructional-Related (Educ. & General)	*$1,705*	*$3,628*	*$5,333*	*54%*
Financial Aid	249	294	543	6%
Auxiliary Enterprise (athletics, parking, student orgs)		1,790	1,790	18%
Sponsored Research	37	1,650	1,650	17%
Total (Inst.)	**1,991**	**7,361**	**9,352**	**95%**
Tuition Assist. Grants to Students at Private Inst. (TAG)	71		71	1%
Other	218	164	382	4%
Grand Total	**$2,280**	**$7,525**	**$9,806**	**100%**

2018-19 ($ in millions)	*E&G Expenditures*
Instruction	*50.3%*
Research	*3.2%*
Public Service	*0.9%*
Academic Support	*14.0%*
Student Services	*6.0%*
Institutional Support	*13.7%*
O&M	*11.6%*
Total	***100%***

Source: SCHEV, July 2019 Agenda Book.

2019-20 Total "Sticker" Price

Baccalaureate Inst. Average – In-State Undergrad	In-State Increase	In-State Charges	Out-of-State Charges
Tuition & Mandatory E&G Fees	$0	$9,274	$28,204
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	175	$4,425	4,425
Room & Board	367	$11,000	11,000
Total	**$543**	**$24,699**	**$43,629**

Va. Community Coll. System	Increase	Charges
Tuition & Mandatory E&G Fees	0	$4,606
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	0	14
Total	**$0**	**$4,620**

Source: SCHEV, Tuition and Fee Report.

- *Students who complete an associate degree at a community college and transfer can save an average of $18,612 on the cost of a bachelor's degree.*

UVA Tuition Differentials

School	Level	2018-19	2019-20	% Change
Arts & Sciences, Education	**All**	**$14,148**	**$14,148**	**0%**
Architecture	Year 1		15,148	0%
	Year 2	15,148	15,148	
Engineering	Year 1		19,338	0%
	Year 2	19,338	19,338	
	Year 3 and 4	18,338	18,338	0%
Public Policy	Year 3	21,052	22,722	**8%**
	Year 4	18,338	21,052	**15%**
Business	Year 3	21,886	**24,386**	**11%**
	Year 4	18,338	21,886	**19%**
Nursing	Year 1		16,148	0%
	Year 2	16,148	16,148	0%

Source: SCHEV Tuition & Fee Report.

CWM and JMU Tuition Differentials

Institution	School	Level	2018 - 2019	2019 - 2020	% Change
CMW	All	Entering Fall '19	n/a	$17,570	n/a
		Entering Fall '18	$17,570	$17,570	0%
		Entering Fall '17	$16,506	$16,506	0%
		Entering Fall '16	$15,810	$15,810	0%
JMU	All	Year 1	$7,250	$7,250	0%
		Year 2	$7,250	$7,250	0%
		Year 3 & 4	$6,620	$6,620	0%
	Business	Year 1	$8,000	$8,000	0%
		Year 2	$8,750	$8,750	0%
		Year 3 & 4	$8,120	$8,120	0%
	Nursing	Year 3 & 4	$6,620	$6,620	0%

Source: SCHEV Tuition and Fee Report.

VCU and VT Tuition Differentials

Institution	School	Level	2018 - 2019	2019 - 2020	% Change
VCU	**Maj. Students**	All	**$12,247**	**$12,247**	**0%**
	Arts		$14,097	$14,097	0%
	Engineering		$14,052	$14,052	0%
VT	**Maj. Students**	**All**	**$11,595**	**$11,595**	**0%**
	Agriculture & Life Sciences	Admitted in Fall 2018 or later	$12,345	$12,345	0%
		Admitted prior to Fall 2018	$11,595	$11,595	0%
	Architecture & Design	Admitted in Fall 2018 or later	$13,095	$13,095	0%
		Admitted prior to Fall 2018	$12,544	$12,544	0%
	Building Construction	Admitted in Fall 2018 or later	$13,095	$13,095	0%
		Admitted prior to Fall 2018	$12,370	$12,370	0%
	Business	Admitted in Fall 2018 or later	$12,795	$12,795	0%
		Admitted prior to Fall 2018	$12,270	$12,270	0%
	Engineering	Admitted in Fall 2018 or later	$13,595	$13,595	0%
		Admitted prior to Fall 2018	$12,370	$12,370	0%

Source: SCHEV Tuition and Fee Report.