

# State Outlook: Virginia

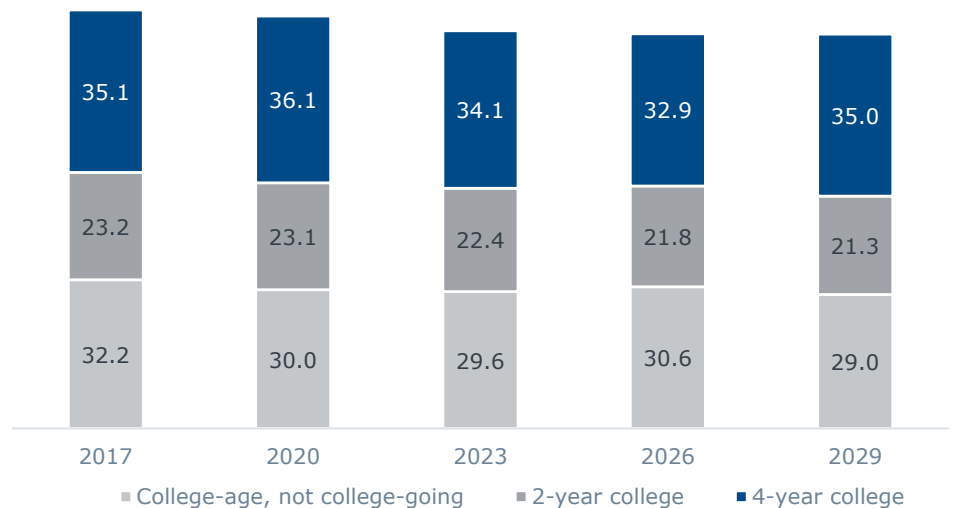
## Demographics Trends

### Steady Demand over the Next Decade

There will be minimal changes in enrollment patterns of four-year college-going students until 2029.

### Forecasted Number of College-Aged and College-Going Students in Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware, and Maryland<sup>1</sup> (Thousands), by Year of High School Graduation

**0%** Change in four-year college-going students between 2017 and 2029



### Changing Profiles of College-Going Students

Non-Hispanic White and Black student populations will decrease in the next decade, while the Hispanic and Asian American student segments will grow significantly.

### Projected Number of Four-Year College-Going Students in Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware, and Maryland<sup>1</sup> (Thousands), by Race/Ethnicity

#### Declining:

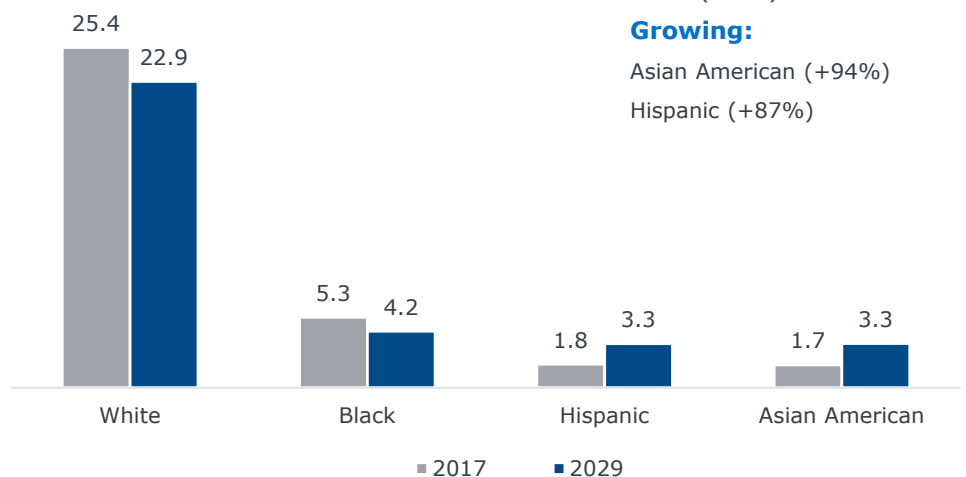
Black (-20%)

White (-10%)

#### Growing:

Asian American (+94%)

Hispanic (+87%)



<sup>1</sup>) The states Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and Delaware are grouped together in the enrollment projections in order to maintain sufficient sample size and maximize the predictive power of the forecasts.

Source: Grawe, Nathan D., *Demographics and the Demand for Higher Education*, 2017; EAB analysis.

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## Affordability Trends

### Smaller Proportion of Low-Income Households

38% of Virginia's households make less than \$50,000 per year compared to 46% nationally in the same income category. Similarly, Virginia has a larger proportion of wealthy households making over \$100,000 per annum.

### VA's Public Institutions Less Affordable Than Most States'

The average net price at Virginia's public institutions is a quarter of the state's median household income, making Virginia's public colleges less economical than public institutions in the majority of states in the United States.

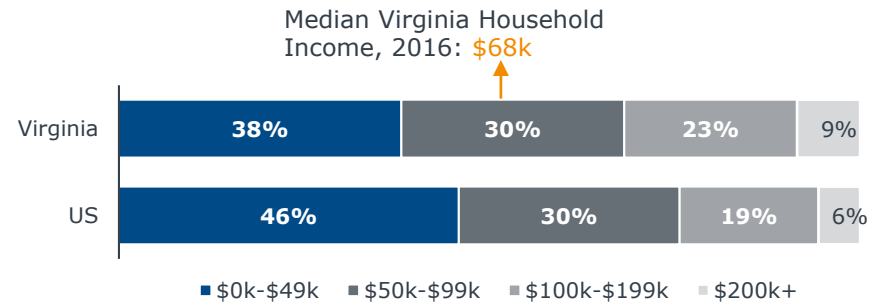
### VA's Private Institutions More Affordable Than Most States'

In contrast to Virginia's public institutions, the average net price as a percentage of median household income for private institutions is lower in Virginia than in most states.

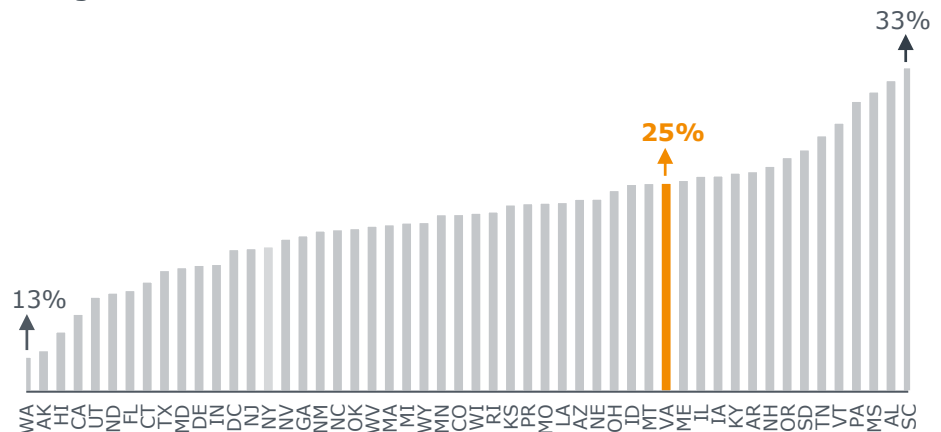
### Average Debt Among Graduates

A similar percentage of college graduates are in debt in Virginia (57%), compared to the national average (60%). The average debt is similarly equivalent to that of the average US borrower.

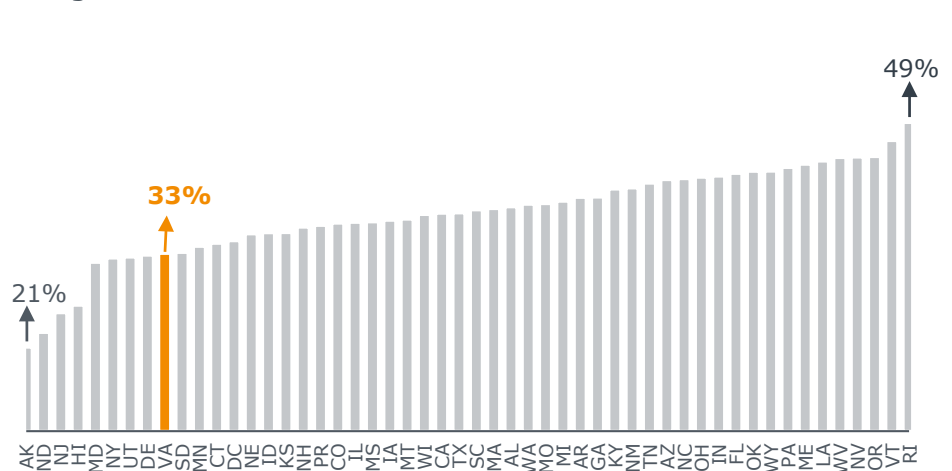
### Number of Households by Income Segment (Thousands), 2016



### Average Public Institution Net Price as % of Median Household Income



### Average Private Institution Net Price as % of Median Household Income



### Student Loan Statistics, 2016

	Virginia	US
Percentage of College Graduates with Student Debt	57%	60%
Average Debt per Borrower	\$28,751	\$27,975

Source: IPEDS, National Center for Education Statistics; 2016 American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau; 2017 Student Loan Debt by School by State Report, LendEDU, 2018, <https://lendedu.com/blog/student-loan-debt-statistics-by-school-by-state-2017>; EAB analysis.

## Funding and Appropriations Trends

Net tuition now comprises over 62% of total education revenue in Virginia, an increase of 16 percentage points since 2007.

Despite an uptick in educational appropriations since 2012, Virginia's appropriations remain much lower than regional and national levels.

Virginia allocates 5% of its tax revenues to higher education—a smaller proportion than allocations in most US states.

The chart illustrates the increasing reliance on net tuition as a source of total education revenue over a ten-year period. The dark blue area represents net tuition, which grows from 46% in 2007 to 62% in 2017. The light gray area represents the remaining total education revenue, which correspondingly decreases from 54% to 38%.

Year	Net tuition (%)	Total education revenue (%)
2007	46%	54%
2008	48%	52%
2009	50%	50%
2010	51%	49%
2011	56%	44%
2012	60%	40%
2013	63%	37%
2014	61%	39%
2015	62%	38%
2016	64%	36%
2017	62%	38%

The chart displays the percentage of the population aged 65 and over in the United States from 2007 to 2017. The Y-axis represents the percentage, ranging from 4.5 to 8.5. The X-axis represents the years. Three data series are shown: National (grey line with diamond markers), Regional (dark blue line with circle markers), and State (orange line with circle markers). The National percentage starts at 8.5 in 2007, peaks at 8.6 in 2008, and ends at 7.6 in 2017. The Regional percentage starts at 8.3 in 2007, peaks at 8.6 in 2008, and ends at 7.1 in 2017. The State percentage starts at 7.1 in 2007, peaks at 8.6 in 2008, and ends at 5.8 in 2017.

Year	National	Regional	State
2007	8.5	8.3	7.1
2008	8.6	8.6	6.8
2009	8.2	7.5	6.8
2010	7.9	7.1	6.5
2011	7.7	7.5	6.5
2012	6.5	6.5	4.7
2013	6.8	7.1	4.9
2014	7.1	6.8	5.0
2015	7.3	7.1	5.1
2016	7.3	6.8	5.2
2017	7.6	7.1	5.8

A bar chart showing the percentage of the population aged 65 and over in each state. The y-axis represents the percentage, with markers at 2% and 15%. The x-axis lists the states in ascending order of percentage. An orange arrow points to the bar for Washington (WA), which is labeled with '5%'.

State	Percentage (approx.)
NH	1.5%
VT	1.8%
PA	2.0%
RI	2.0%
MA	2.2%
CO	2.3%
NJ	2.4%
NY	2.5%
ME	2.6%
NV	2.6%
CT	2.7%
MN	2.7%
DH	2.8%
WA	5.0%
DE	2.8%
VA	2.9%
OR	3.0%
MO	3.1%
MI	3.2%
FL	3.3%
MT	3.3%
ND	3.3%
WI	3.3%
LA	3.3%
ID	3.4%
SC	3.4%
IA	3.4%
WV	3.5%
IN	3.5%
SD	3.6%
CA	3.7%
HI	3.7%
IL	3.8%
KY	3.9%
TN	4.0%
TX	4.1%
AZ	4.2%
ID	4.3%
OK	4.4%
GA	4.5%
KS	4.6%
UT	4.7%
AR	4.8%
NE	4.9%
AL	5.0%
MS	5.1%
NC	5.2%
WY	5.3%
MT	5.4%
AK	14.5%

Source: "2016 State Higher Education Finance (SHEF) Report," State Higher Education Executive Officers, <http://www.sheeo.org/projects/shef-fy16>; EAB analysis.