

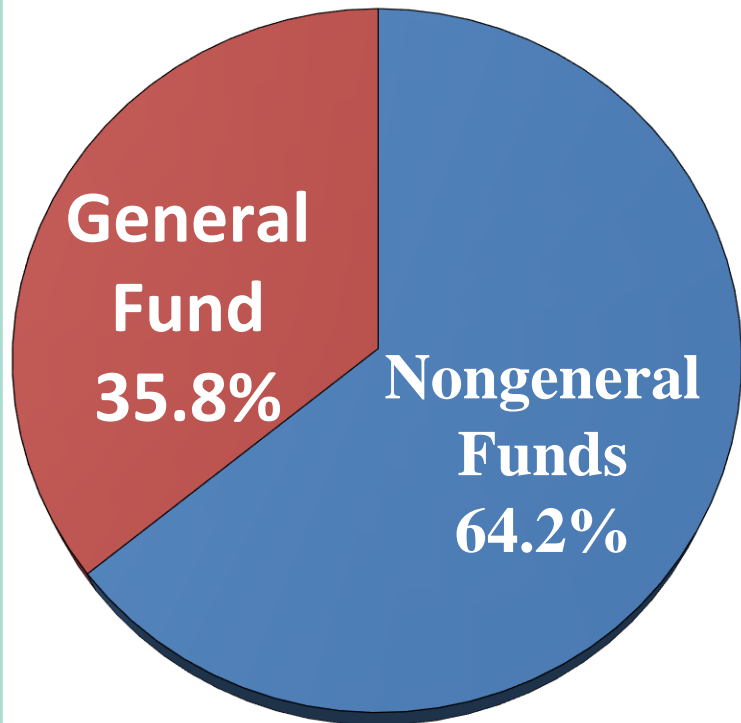


Virginia's Budget

Virginia Department of Planning and Budget (DPB)



2018-2020 Budget: Nongeneral fund vs. General fund



The General Fund (35.8%)

- From income and sales taxes paid by citizens and businesses
- Can be used for a variety of government programs
- Governor and General Assembly have the most discretion

Nongeneral Funds (64.2%)

- Receipts set aside for specific purposes:
 - motor vehicle and gas taxes for transportation programs
 - student tuition and fees for higher education
 - federal grants for specific activities

Where the operating money goes- General Fund 2018-2020

Government (Administration & Finance)	11.9 %
Commerce & Trade/Agriculture and Forestry	1.4 %
Education	40.2 %
Health and Human Resources	32.3 %
Natural Resources	0.8 %
Public Safety/Veterans/Homeland Security	12.1 %
Transportation	0.2 %
Other (legislative & judicial branch, executive offices, independent agencies, central appropriations, and nonstate agencies)	1.1 %

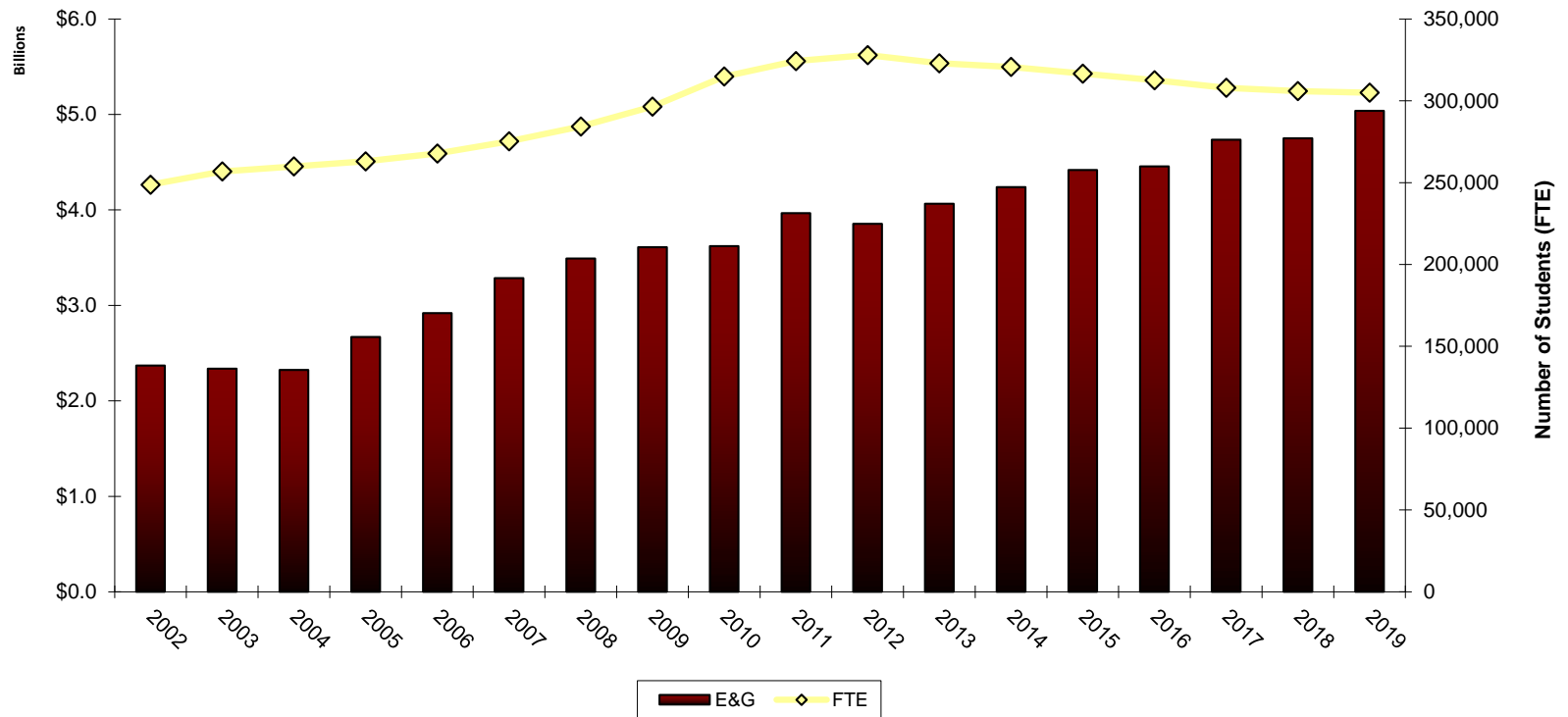
Budgetary authorization for higher education involves several major programs

- Educational and General (E&G)
 - General fund (GF) and nongeneral fund (NGF) sources (tuition and fee revenue)
- Student Financial Assistance
 - General fund and nongeneral fund (federal assistance and tuition revenue)
- Sponsored Programs (Research)
 - General fund and nongeneral fund (federal and private grants)
 - Institution specific initiatives
- Auxiliary Enterprises
 - Nongeneral fund only (self-supporting activities such as residential facilities, dining halls, and parking)

Support for educational and general is a shared cost

Institution	GF Share	NGF Share
Richard Bland College	64%	36%
Virginia Community College System	63%	37%
Longwood University	62%	38%
Radford University	61%	39%
Christopher Newport University	60%	40%
University of Virginia at Wise	60%	40%
University of Mary Washington	60%	40%
Norfolk State University	57%	43%
Old Dominion University	56%	44%
George Mason University	50%	50%
Virginia Commonwealth University	50%	50%
James Madison University	50%	50%
Virginia State University	47%	53%
Virginia Military Institute	41%	59%
College of William and Mary	39%	61%
Virginia Tech	38%	62%
University of Virginia	35%	65%

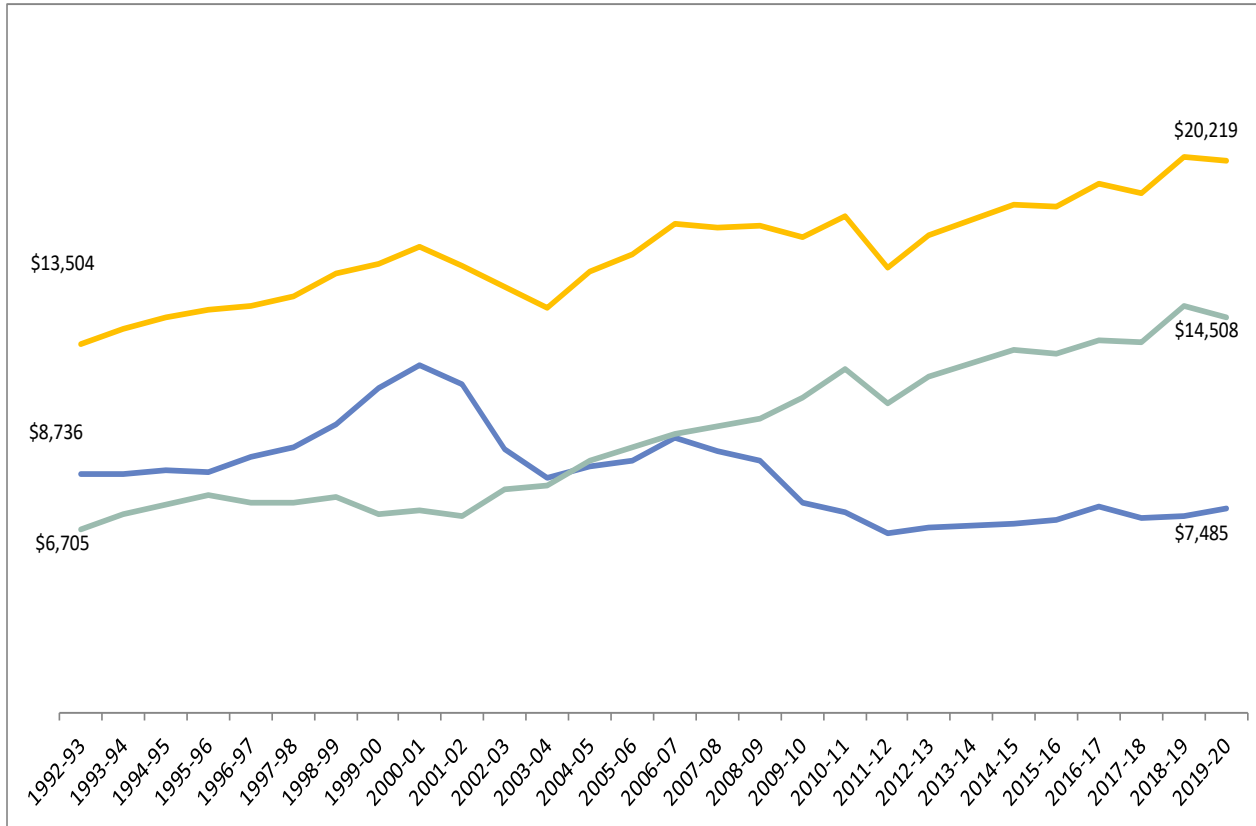
Both E&G support and FTE students have grown



Notes: Data includes E&G appropriation for 17 institutions, VIMS and extension services.
 FY 2010-11 includes SFSF appropriation.

Average Funding per FTE Student at Four-Year Institutions for E&G programs has grown

(in 2019-20 constant dollars)



Total per FTE: 50% increase FY93-FY20, average annual increase 1.8%

NGF (tuition and fees)/FTE: 116% increase FY93-FY20, average annual increase 4.2%

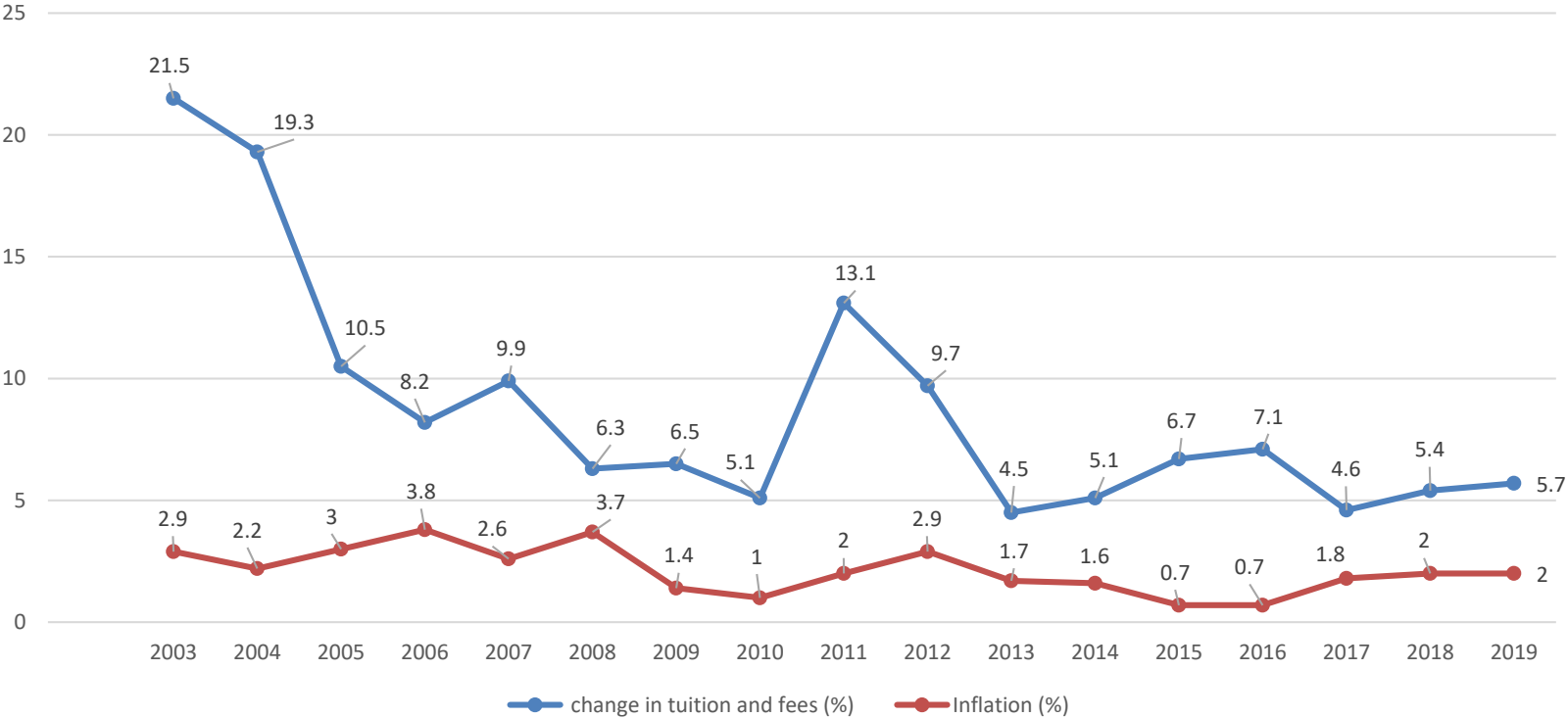
GF per In-State FTE: 14% decrease FY93-FY20, average annual decrease 0.5%

Notes:

- (1) Total Funding per Total FTE is not the sum of General Fund per In-State FTE and Nongeneral Fund per Total FTE.
- (2) FY19 and FY20 enrollments were projected. All other years were based on actual enrollments.
- (3) Funding by fund comes from Chapter 854, 2019.
- (4) FY10 and FY11 Nongeneral Fund per Total FTE include funding from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.
- (5) General fund per in-state FTE has decreased by 41.2% from the peak year of FY2001 to FY2020.

Increases in tuition is one of the few state funding issues that surpasses inflation...

Average Percent Change in Annual Tuition and E&G Fees vs Inflation



Many factors and perspectives influence budget development:



Priorities
of the
Governor



Priorities
of the
General
Assembly



Public
sentiment



Increases/
Decreases
in federal
funds



Changes
in laws
and
regulations



Traditional
practices



Increase
in number
of clients