

VIRGINIA

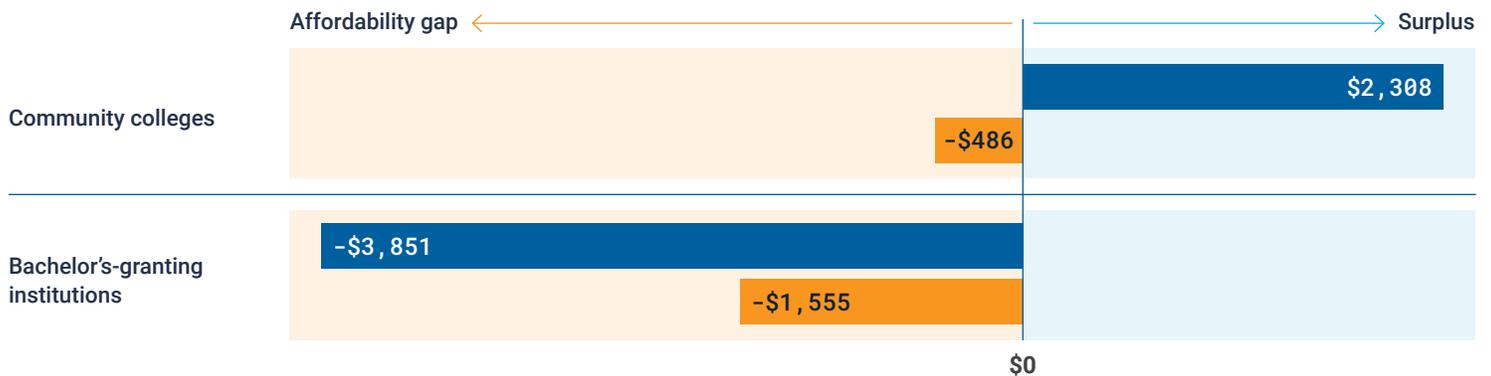
College Affordability

NCAN's Affordability Gap research highlights how public colleges remain unaffordable for low- and moderate-income students. When the price of postsecondary education—including emergency expenses—exceeds the average available grants, loans, Federal Work Study, summer earnings, and expected family contribution, NCAN refers to the remaining amount as the “affordability gap.” This gap reflects unmet costs after accounting for key financial resources.

College affordability

Average affordability at public colleges (2022–23)

● Virginia ● National



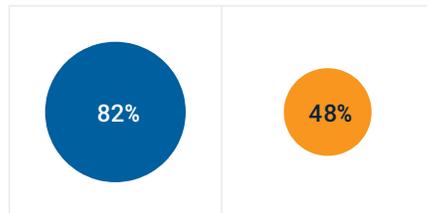
Public colleges remain unaffordable, on average, for low- and middle-income students across the country.

Affordability landscape

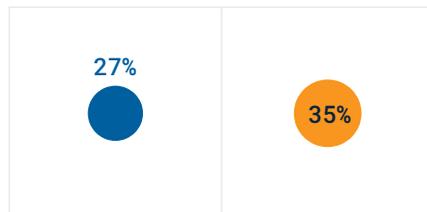
Percent of affordable institutions (2022–23)

● Virginia ● National

Community colleges



Bachelor's-granting institutions



Federal aid

Pell Grant awards

The Pell Grant is the foundation of need-based aid, serving around seven million students each year. The majority of Pell recipients come from families with incomes of less than \$40,000.



23,270

students in Virginia are Pell Grant recipients.



Virginia receives

\$121,804,058

in Pell Grant funding each year.

Economic value

Impact of postsecondary education on state economies

Investing in higher education strengthens our skilled workforce and drives economic gains for individuals, states, and our nation as a whole.



Postsecondary graduates in Virginia contribute

\$162,840

more to state GDP annually, compared to those with no education beyond high school.



51%

of jobs in Virginia are projected to require postsecondary education by 2031.