

---

---

**STATE COUNCIL OF HIGHER EDUCATION FOR VIRGINIA**

---

---

---

---

**2000-01 to 2005-06  
Enrollment Projection  
for  
Virginia's State Supported  
Colleges and Universities**

*June 7, 2001*

---

---

**A SCHEV REPORT**



---

---

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

By statute, the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia (SCHEV) coordinates the development of enrollment projections put forward by Virginia's public colleges and universities. Student enrollment projections are important because they are used for budgetary and fiscal planning purposes by the institutions and by Commonwealth policymakers.

On May 22, 2001, SCHEV approved the 2000-01 to 2005-06 enrollment projections for Virginia's state-supported four-year colleges and universities, and Richard Bland College, a public two-year college.<sup>1</sup> These institutions expect to see their headcount enrollment increase from 177,009 in fall 2000 to 187,310 students in fall 2005 – a 10,301 or 5.8 percent increase.

Enrollment increases at two institutions, George Mason University (3,145 students) and Virginia Commonwealth University (2,103 students) account for more than half the total expected increase of 10,301 students.

Other institutions anticipating significant increases in enrollment include Christopher Newport University (980 students), Old Dominion University (848 students), and Longwood College (691 students). At the other end of the spectrum, the College of William and Mary is projecting a modest decline (102 students) in enrollment.

Of the total increase of 10,301 students between fall 2000 and fall 2005, institutions project that 6,633 will be undergraduate students and 3,668 will be graduate students.

---

<sup>1</sup> By agreement with the Virginia Community College System, and the staffs of the House Appropriations Committee, Senate Finance Committee, and Department of Planning and Budget, no projection is made for community college enrollment.

---

The ratio between in-state and out-of-state undergraduates continues to be an issue of concern. The six-year forecast shows that one institution – Virginia Commonwealth University – anticipates moving from 5.0 percent to 15.0 percent out-of-state undergraduate enrollment. In the remainder of the system, the number of out-of-state undergraduates is expected to increase by a total of only 309 students.

SCHEV anticipates that most of the projected 6,633 increase in undergraduate students will be made up of “traditional” students 18 to 24 years of age. This expectation is based on the fact that current U.S. Bureau of the Census population projections call for a substantial increase in the number of Virginians falling within this age bracket, while at the same time indicating that there will be a substantial decrease in the number of Virginians within the “non-traditional” category of 25 to 44 years of age. This disproportionate increase in “traditional” students is important. These students are much more likely to be full-time, on-campus, and residential. As a result, they will place greater demands on an institution’s resources. This has budgetary and fiscal implications for the Commonwealth.

Based upon Weldon Cooper Center projections of high school seniors through 2005, SCHEV also anticipates that most of the growth in undergraduate students will come from eight localities along the Interstate 95/Interstate 64 (I-95/I-64) crescent in the eastern part of the Commonwealth. These eight localities are Chesapeake, Chesterfield, Fairfax, Henrico, Loudon, Prince William, Spotsylvania, and Stafford. One implication of this trend is that institutions that traditionally draw a large proportion of their students from these localities – for example, George Mason University (69.0 percent) and Virginia Commonwealth University (49.0 percent) – are the most likely to experience upward pressure on enrollment.

---

---

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Enrollment Projection Process .....	1
Accuracy of Previous Projection .....	1
Current Enrollment .....	2
<i>Public Four-Year Institutions</i> .....	2
<i>Public Two-Year Institutions</i> .....	6
Factors Likely to Affect Future Enrollment .....	10
Enrollment Projection for 2000-01 to 2005-06 .....	14
Undergraduate and Graduate Enrollment.....	17
In-State & Out-of-State Undergraduate Enrollment.....	21
Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment .....	27
Summary and Implications .....	29

---

---

## ENROLLMENT PROJECTION PROCESS

Pursuant to § 23-9.6:1.4 of the *Code of Virginia*, SCHEV is required to:

*...review and approve or disapprove all enrollment projections proposed by each public institution of higher education. The Council's projections shall be in numerical terms by level of enrollment and shall be used for budgetary and fiscal planning purposes only. The student admissions policies for the institutions and their specific programs shall remain the sole responsibility of the individual boards of visitors.*

In the spring of every odd-numbered year, in advance of biennial budget development, SCHEV coordinates the development of enrollment projections for Virginia's 15 public four-year institutions of higher education and Richard Bland College. These projections are generated through a consensus process that involves staff from SCHEV, each institution, the legislature, and the executive branch. By agreement, Virginia's community colleges do not project future enrollment.

## ACCURACY OF PREVIOUS PROJECTION

**SCHEV'S  
1999 forecasts  
of fall 1999 and  
fall 2000  
headcounts were  
within 0.4%  
of actual  
enrollments.**

The accuracy of the enrollment projection is important because this projection is critical in assessing the future need for higher education buildings and other capital facilities. Given the magnitude of higher education's capital infrastructure — SCHEV's 2000-2002 budget recommendations called for \$1.1 billion in capital appropriations<sup>2</sup> — even small errors can have large fiscal implications. In addition, the enrollment projection sometimes also is used to develop higher education operating budgets.

SCHEV approved the 1998-99 to 2003-04 student enrollment projection on May 18, 1999. That projection called for combined headcount enrollments in the public four-year institutions and Richard Bland College of 175,771 in fall 1999 and 177,724 in fall 2000. Actual headcount enrollments for those two years turned out to be 176,549 and 177,009 respectively – indicating an absolute forecast error of just 0.4 percent in each year.

---

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$543.7 million general fund \$487.5 in non-general fund appropriations for renovation and new construction, and \$82.2 million in general fund appropriations for maintenance reserve.

---

---

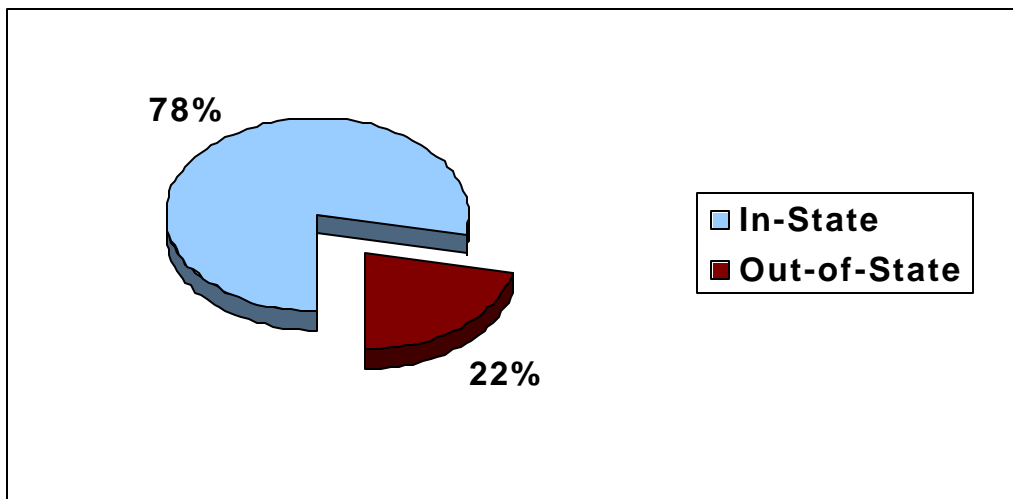
## CURRENT ENROLLMENT

Virginia boasts 39 state-supported institutions of higher education. Fifteen of these are public four-year institutions, 23 are community colleges and one, Richard Bland College, is a two-year junior college. These institutions had combined headcount enrollments of 313,781 students in fall 2000.<sup>3</sup>

### *PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS*

Headcount enrollment in the four-year public institutions in fall 2000 was 175,742 students. As Figures 1 through 5 show, these students tended to be overwhelmingly in-state (78.0 percent), full-time (74.0 percent), undergraduates (75.0 percent), 24 years of age or younger (69.0 percent), and closely reflected the overall ethnic and racial diversity of the Commonwealth.<sup>4</sup>

**Figure 1. Four-Year Publics, Fall 2000 Headcount Enrollment  
In-State/Out-of-State**



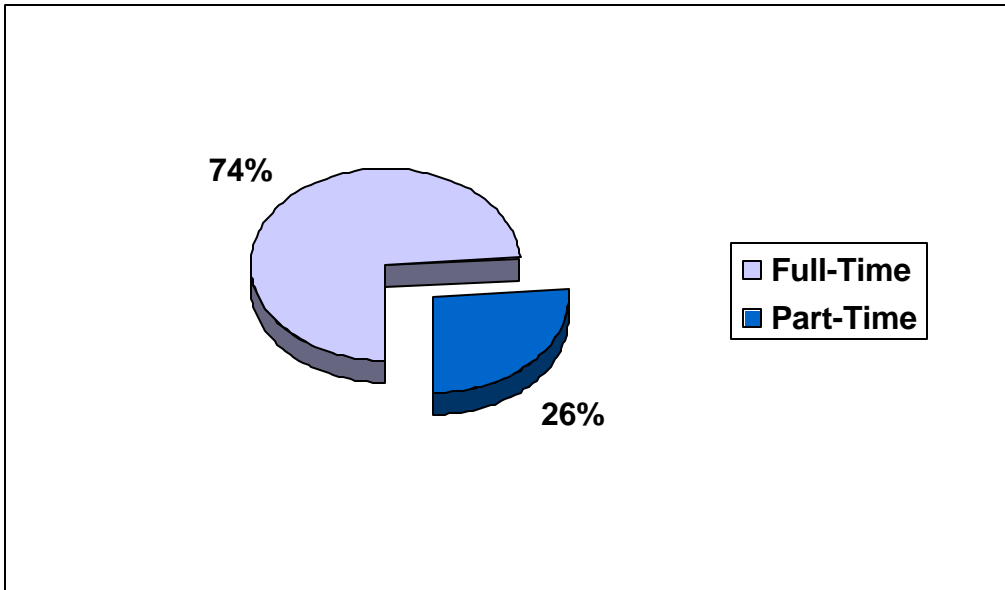
---

<sup>3</sup> Data Source: SCHEV enrollment database.

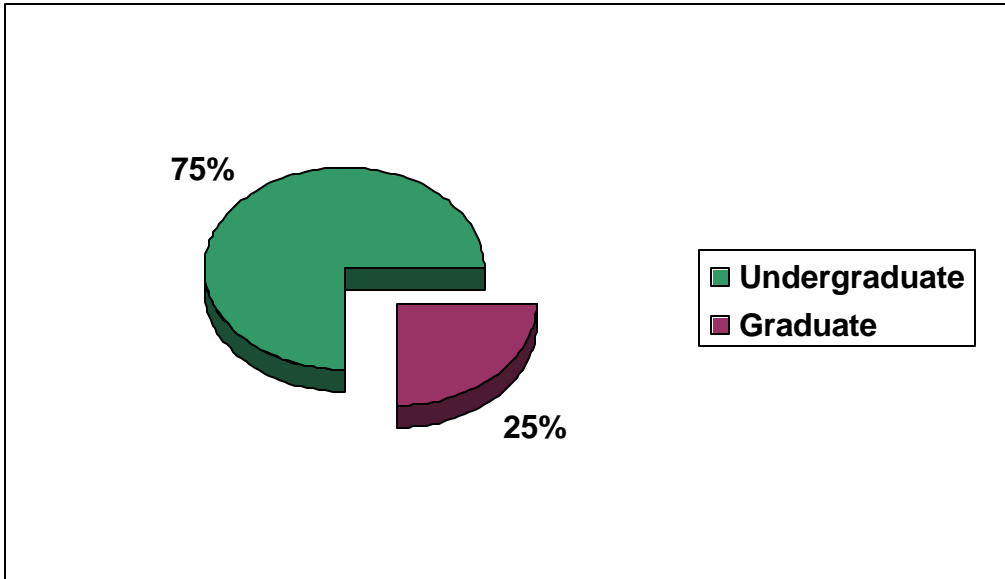
<sup>4</sup> According to U.S. Bureau of the Census data, Virginia's population in 2000 was 72 percent White, 20 percent Black, 4 percent Asian, 4 percent Hispanic and less than 1 percent Native American.

*PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS*

**Figure 2. Four-Year Publics, Fall 2000 Headcount Enrollment  
*Full-Time/Part-Time***

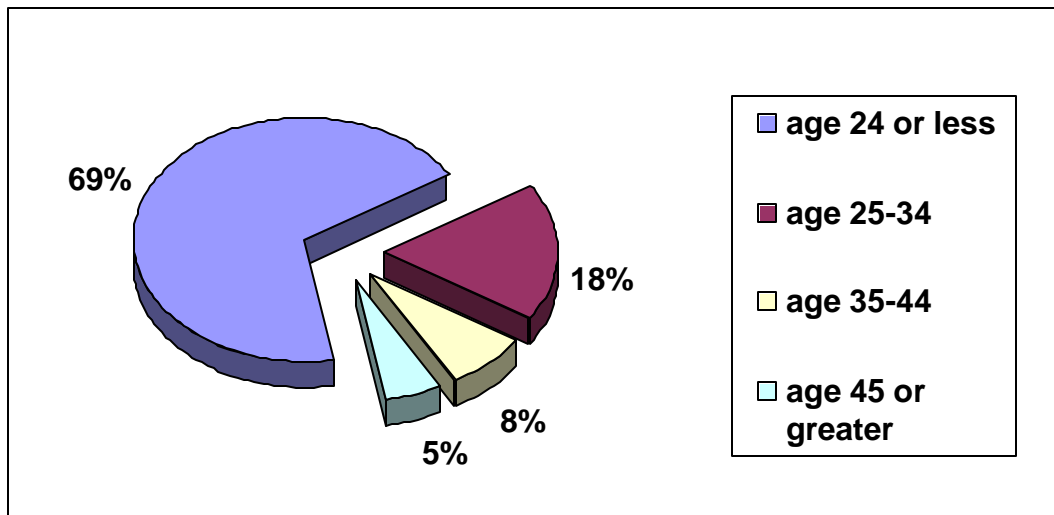


**Figure 3. Four-Year Publics, Fall 2000 Headcount Enrollment  
*Undergraduate/Graduate***

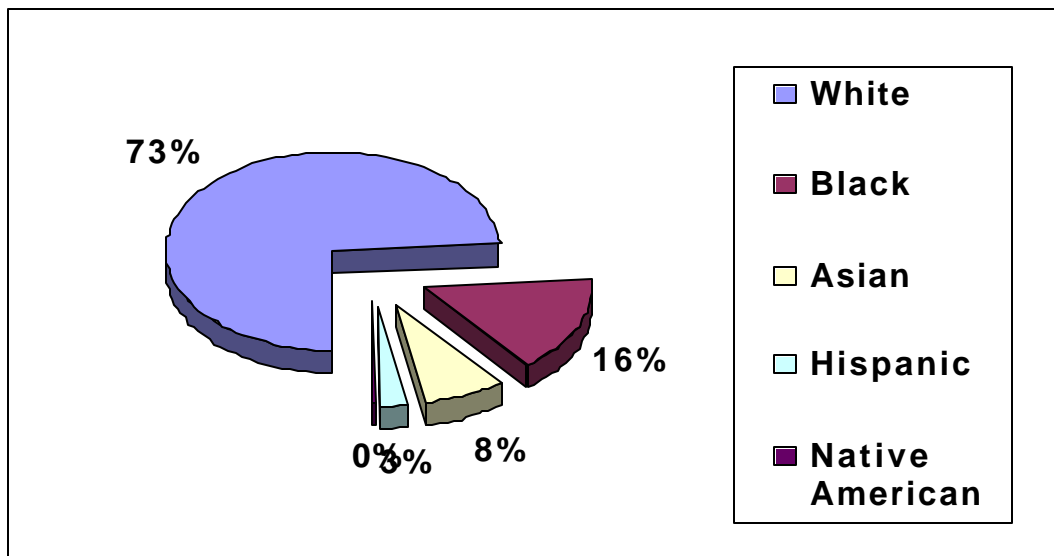


*PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS*

**Figure 4. Four-Year Publics, Fall 2000 Headcount Enrollment  
Age Distribution**



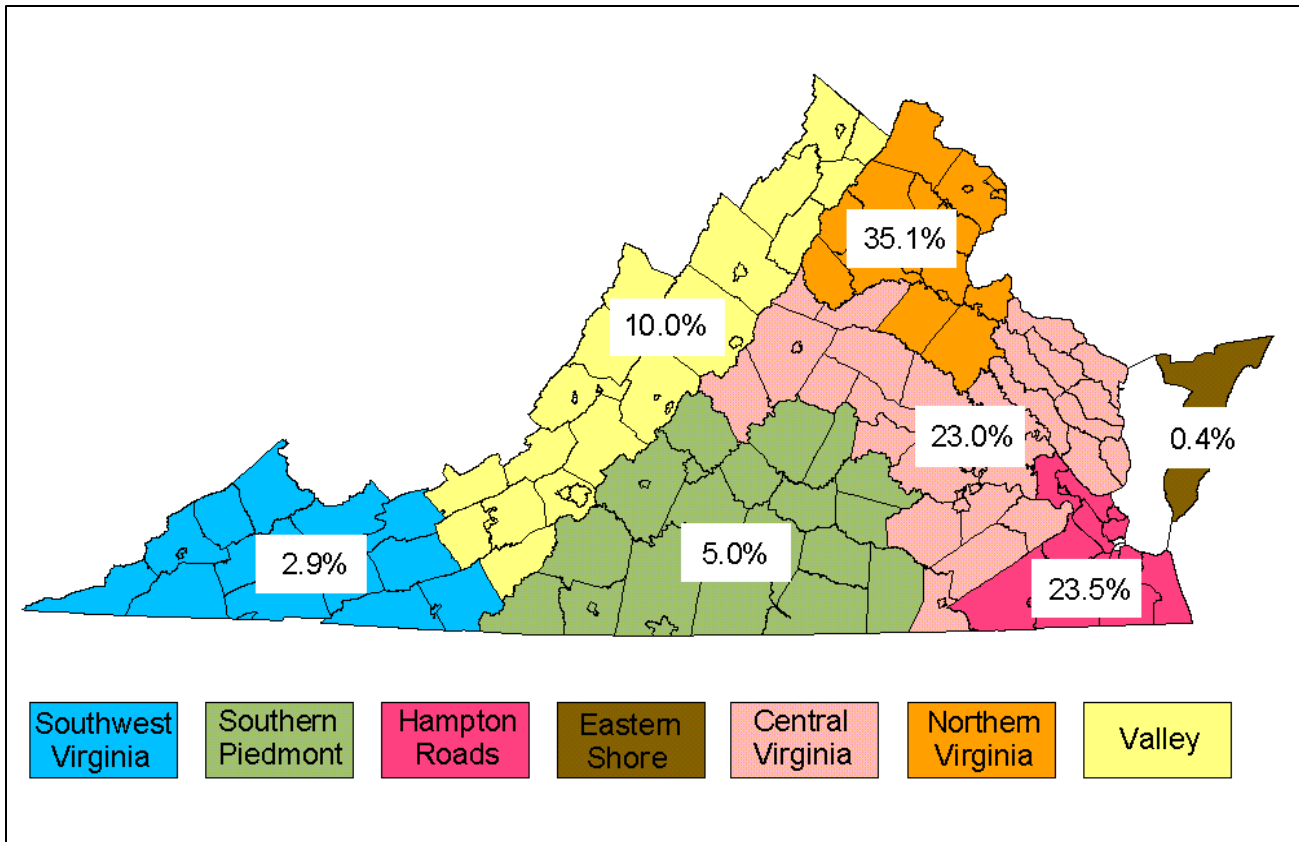
**Figure 5. Four-year Publics, Fall 2000 Headcount Enrollment  
Race/Ethnicity Distribution**



**PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS**

Figure 6 graphically depicts the regions of the Commonwealth from which the public four-year institutions drew their students in fall 2000.<sup>5</sup> As the figure below shows, nearly 82.0 percent of these institutions' in-state enrollments were drawn from the population-heavy I-95/I-64 crescent composed of northern Virginia, central Virginia, and Hampton Roads.

**Figure 6. Four-Year Publics, Fall 2000 Service Area**



<sup>5</sup> *supra*, note 3.

---

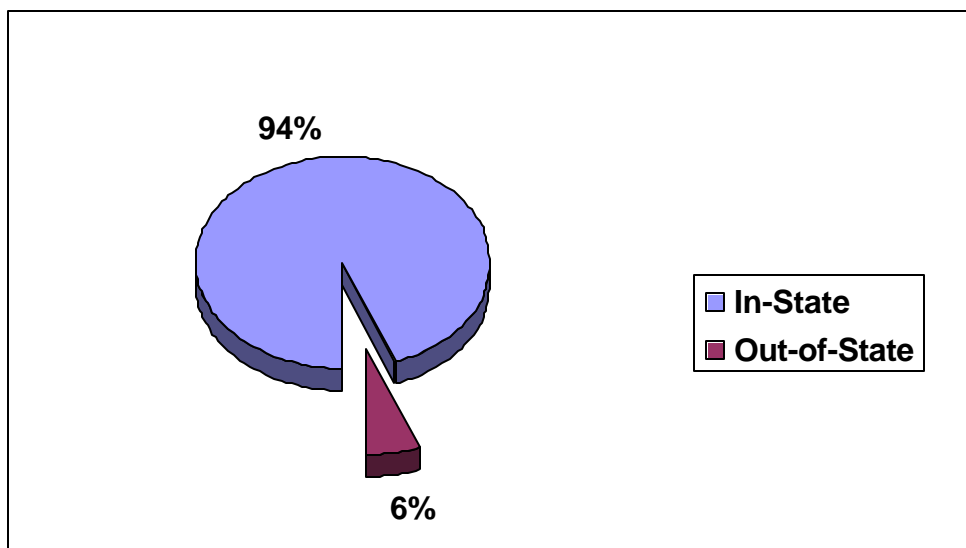
---

### *PUBLIC TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS*

In fall 2000, Virginia's public two-year institutions had a headcount enrollment of 138,039 students. Of these, 136,772 were enrolled within the Virginia Community College System and 1,267 at Richard Bland College. Largely reflecting the mission of the community colleges to provide community-based higher education and workforce development programs, fall 2000 enrollment in the public two-year institutions tended to be more heavily comprised of in-state students (94.0 percent) and part-time students (71.0 percent) than enrollment in the public four-year institutions.<sup>6</sup> In addition, fall 2000 enrollment in the public two-year institutions reflected an even mix between "traditional" (24 years of age or younger) and "non-traditional" (25 years of age and older) students.

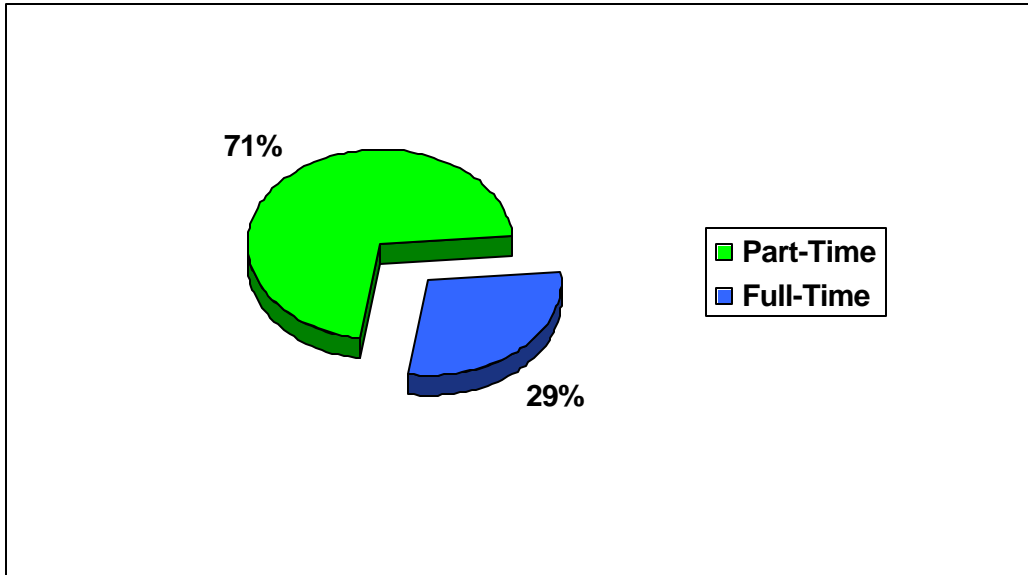
These characteristics are graphically depicted in Figures 7 through 10.

**Figure 7. Two-Year Publics, Fall 2000 Headcount Enrollment  
In-State/Out-of-State**

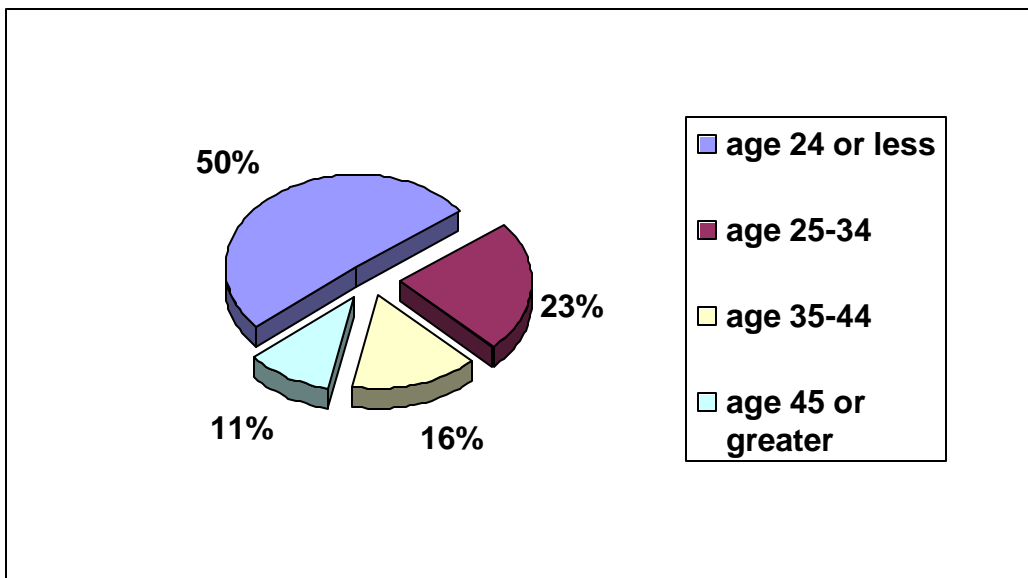


*PUBLIC TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS*

**Figure 8. Two-Year Publics, Fall 2000 Headcount Enrollment  
Full-Time/Part-Time**

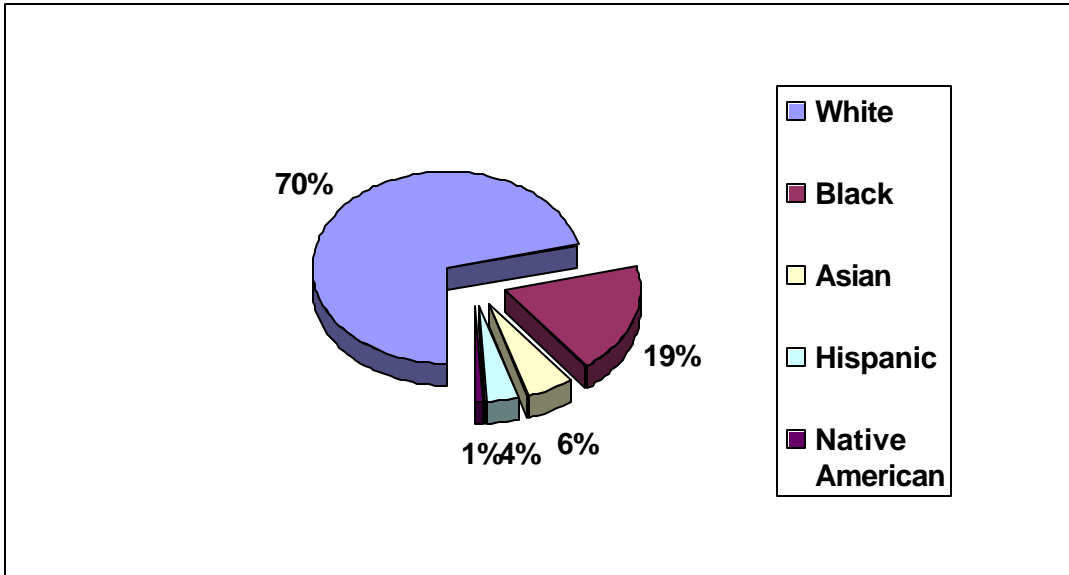


**Figure 9. Two-Year Publics, Fall 2000 Headcount Enrollment  
Age Distribution**



*PUBLIC TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS*

**Figure 10. Two-year Publics, Fall 2000 Headcount Enrollment  
Race/Ethnicity Distribution**



*PUBLIC TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS*

**Figure 11. Two-Year Publics, Fall 2000 Service Area**

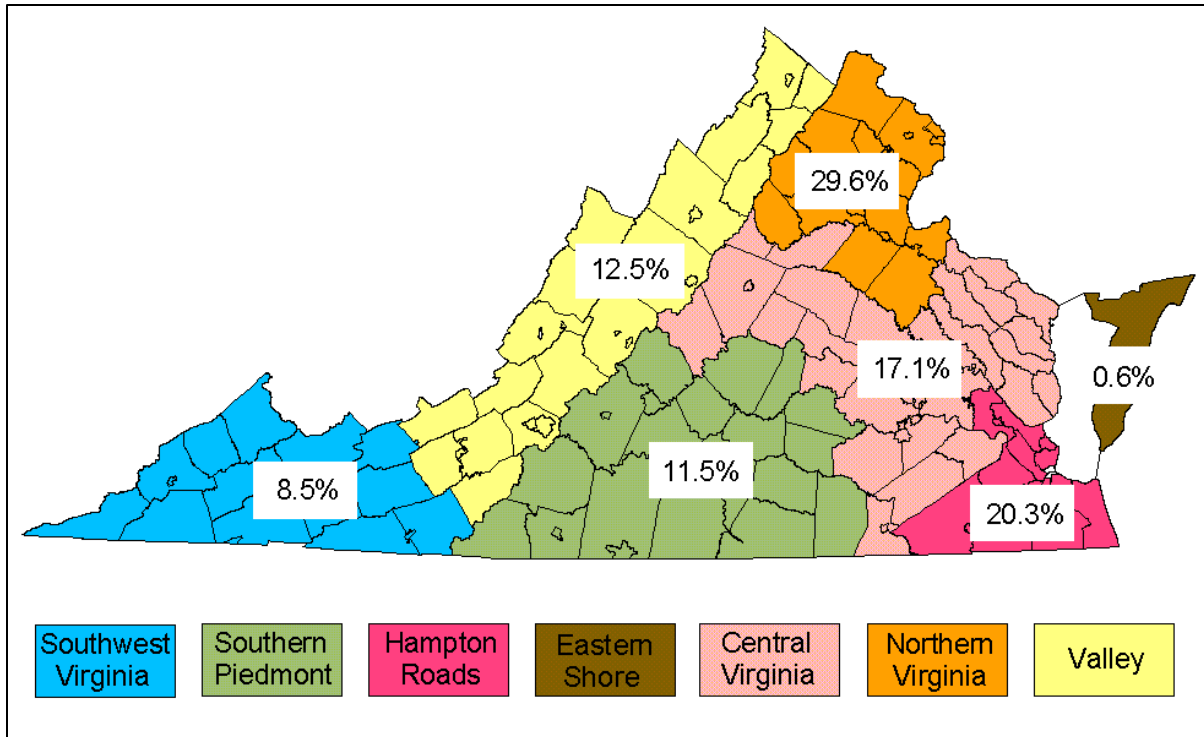


Figure 11 above graphically depicts the regions of the Commonwealth from which the public two-year institutions drew their students in fall 2000.<sup>7</sup> Primarily reflecting the community colleges' mission to provide local access to higher education services, the service area for the public two-year institutions was more broadly dispersed in fall 2000 than that of the public four-year institutions.

For example, whereas 82.0 percent of the in-state students enrolled in public four-year institutions were from the I-95/I-64 crescent, only 67.0 percent of the in-state enrollments in the public two-year institutions were from this region.

<sup>7</sup> *supra*, note 3.

---

## FACTORS LIKELY TO AFFECT FUTURE ENROLLMENT

The factor most likely to affect future enrollment is changing population demographics.

**Projected increases in the number of 15- to 24-year olds are likely to mean a disproportionate increase in resource-intensive “traditional” students.**

As shown in Figure 12 (page 12), current U.S. Bureau of the Census projections indicate that the population of 15- to 24-year olds in Virginia will increase by approximately 94,000 (9.0 percent) between 2000 and 2005.<sup>8</sup> This demographic change has significant implications because individuals from this “traditional” undergraduate age category drive 69 percent of headcount enrollment at Virginia’s public four-year institutions and 50 percent at the public two-year institutions. As a result, increases in the number of individuals within this age group are likely to place significant upward pressure on undergraduate enrollment. In addition, “traditional” students are more likely than their older, “non-traditional” counterparts to attend full time and live on campus when enrolled at a residential institution like the public four-year institutions. This means that they tend to be resource intensive – placing greater demands on an institution’s operating and capital resources.

At the same time that the population of 15- to 24-year olds is increasing, the “non-traditional” population, those between 25 and 44 years old, is expected to decline. The number of 25-to 34-year olds in Virginia is projected to decline by approximately 59,000 (5.7 percent) between 2000 and 2005. The number of 35- to 44-year olds is projected to decline by approximately 41,000 (3.3 percent). Individuals within these age categories drive 26 percent of enrollment at the public four-year institutions and 39 percent at the public two-year institutions. Because the college going rate for non-traditional students is much lower than that of traditional students, changes in this population are unlikely to have as much effect on enrollment as changes in the traditional-aged population. Nonetheless, these population declines are likely to place some downward pressure on enrollment, particularly in the community colleges.

---

Another indication of a probable increase in the number of traditional-aged undergraduates can be found in current projections of high school seniors.

Data produced by the Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service at the University of Virginia indicate that between 2000 and 2005, the number of high school seniors will increase by 5,870 students statewide.<sup>9</sup>

These data are significant because, as one might expect, changes in the number of high school graduates are strongly correlated with changes in the number of traditional students enrolled in institutions of higher education.

A more striking finding in the Weldon Cooper data, however, is that a mere eight localities will be responsible for 91 percent of this growth, with most other localities exhibiting either stagnant or declining numbers of high school seniors.

Each of those eight localities – Chesapeake, Chesterfield, Fairfax, Henrico, Loudon, Prince William, Spotsylvania, and Stafford – are located in the I-95/I-64 crescent.

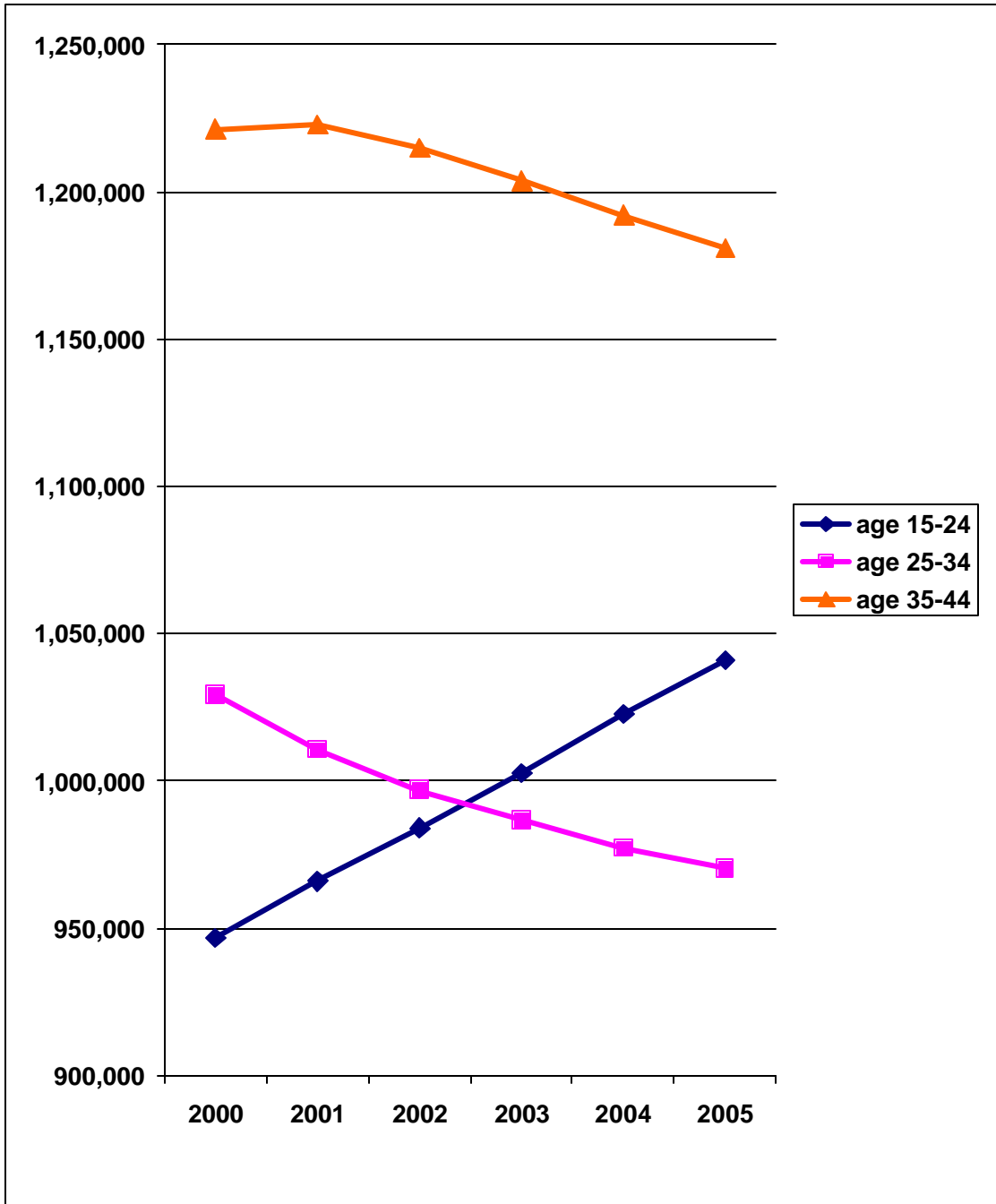
Figure 13 (on page 13) shows the percentage of in-state enrollment that each institution drew from these eight localities in fall 2000.<sup>10</sup>

---

<sup>9</sup> These data were presented at the February 9, 2001, SCHEV 2001 Enrollment Projection Workshop, by Dr. Michael A. Spar, Research Associate, Demographics and Workforce Section, Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service, University of Virginia.

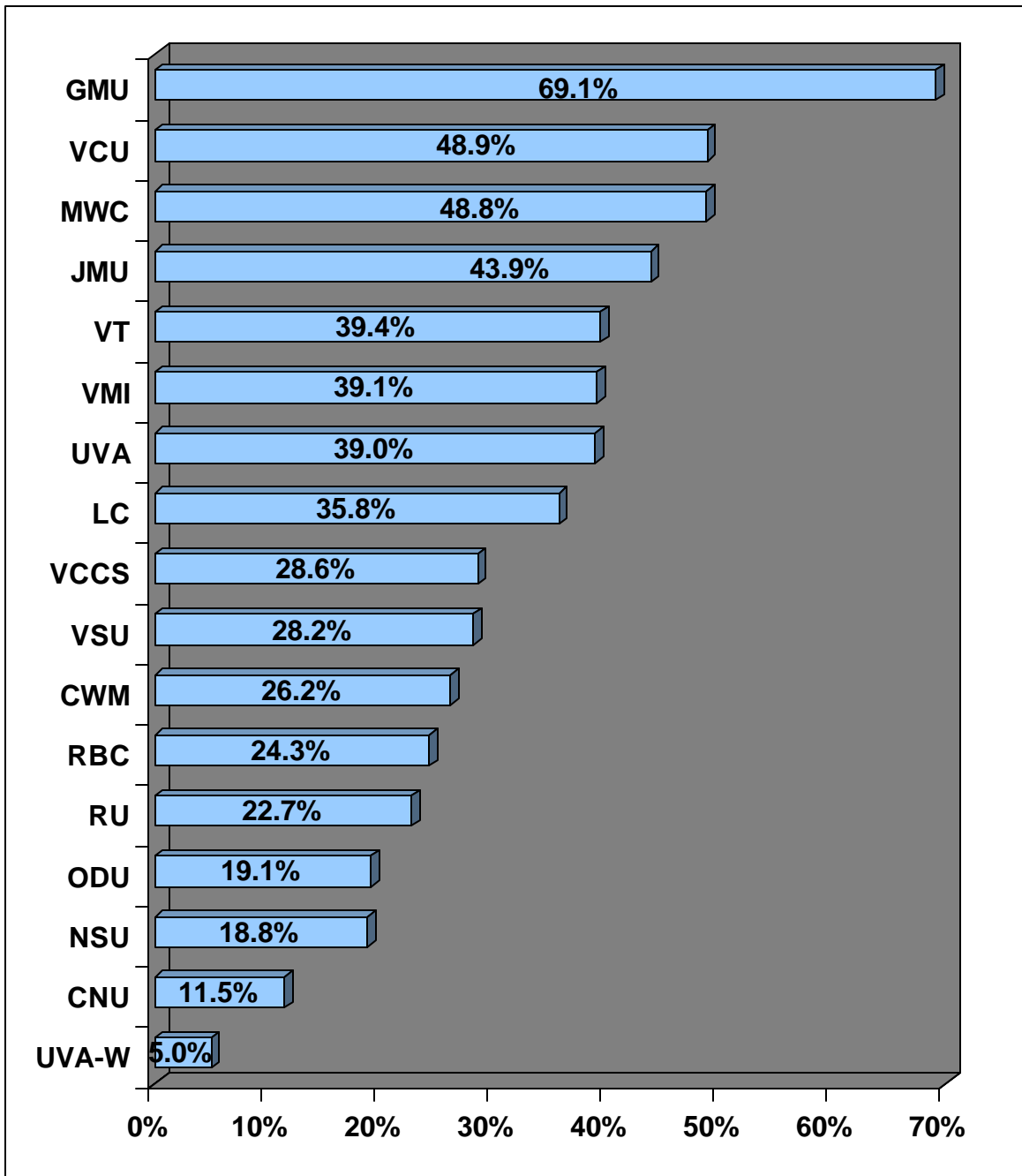
<sup>10</sup> *supra*, note 3.

Figure 12. Projected Virginia Population



(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census)

**Figure 13. Percentage of Fall 2000 In-State Enrollment Drawn from the 8 Highest Growth Localities**



---

---

## ENROLLMENT PROJECTION FOR 2000-01 TO 2005-06

***It is anticipated that headcount enrollment will increase by 10,301, or 5.8%, between 2000-01 and 2005-06...***

***... FTE enrollment will increase by 6,760, or 4.4%.***

On May 22, 2001, SCHEV approved the 2000-01 to 2005-2006 headcount and full-time-equivalent student (FTE) enrollment projections for each public four-year institution of higher education and Richard Bland College. An institution-level summary of these projections is provided in Table 1<sup>11</sup> on the following page.

Systemwide, it is anticipated that headcount enrollment will increase by 10,301, or 5.8 percent, between 2000-01 and 2005-06. FTE enrollment will increase by 6,760, or 4.4 percent.

At an institution level, 14 out of 16 institutions are projecting an increase in enrollment between 2000-01 and 2005-06. These institutions are Christopher Newport University, George Mason University, James Madison University, Longwood College, Mary Washington College, Norfolk State University, Old Dominion University, Radford University, University of Virginia, University of Virginia's College at Wise, Virginia Commonwealth University, Virginia Military Institute, and Virginia Tech.

Of these 14 institutions, the ones anticipating the largest percentage increases are Christopher Newport University (15.6 percent increase in headcount and 13.3 percent increase in FTE), Longwood College (14.9 percent increase in headcount and 14.8 percent increase in FTE), and George Mason University (11.8 percent increase in headcount and 10.6 percent increase in FTE).

Alternatively, two institutions are projecting steady or declining enrollment. They are the College of William and Mary and Richard Bland College.

A graphical depiction of the projected 2000-01 to 2005-06 enrollment changes for each institution is provided in Figure 14 (page 16).

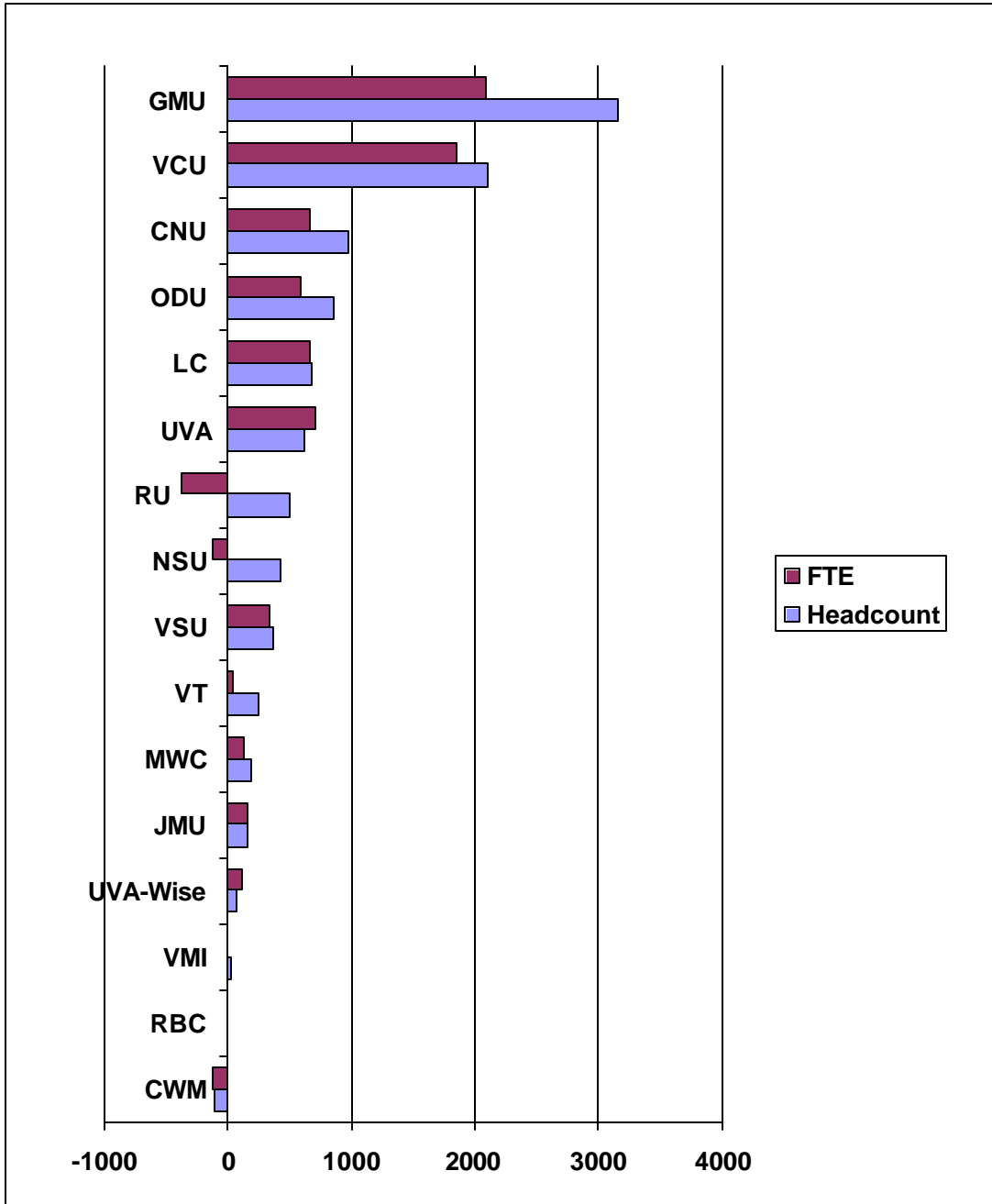
---

<sup>1</sup> By agreement with the Virginia Community College System, and the staffs of the House Appropriations Committee, Senate Finance Committee, and Department of Planning and Budget, no projection is made for community college enrollment.

Table 1. 2000-01 to 2005-06 Enrollment Projection Summary

	1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06	
	Actual		Estimated		Projected		Projected		Projected		Projected		Projected	
	HC	FTE	HC	FTE	HC	FTE	HC	FTE	HC	FTE	HC	FTE	HC	FTE
<i>Four-Year Public Institutions</i>														
Christopher Newport University	5,164	4,106	5,314	4,356	5,437	4,352	5,616	4,490	5,836	4,663	6,052	4,831	6,294	5,023
College of William and Mary	7,552	7,547	7,530	7,492	7,504	7,441	7,474	7,411	7,469	7,408	7,436	7,374	7,428	7,366
George Mason University	24,180	17,843	23,408	17,590	24,567	18,250	24,998	18,526	25,564	18,950	26,106	19,350	26,553	19,675
James Madison University	15,223	14,827	15,326	14,941	15,382	15,011	15,446	15,070	15,484	15,107	15,487	15,107	15,484	15,106
Longwood College	3,709	3,577	3,961	3,826	3,970	3,895	4,099	4,028	4,297	4,221	4,445	4,330	4,652	4,491
Mary Washington College	4,000	3,619	4,283	3,846	4,295	3,838	4,313	3,844	4,337	3,858	4,395	3,907	4,471	3,972
Norfolk State University	6,987	5,763	6,668	5,587	6,966	5,393	7,029	5,412	7,071	5,436	7,088	5,454	7,102	5,468
Old Dominion University	18,873	14,073	18,969	14,109	19,129	14,235	19,291	14,349	19,457	14,466	19,634	14,588	19,817	14,712
Radford University	8,579	8,910	8,837	9,095	8,992	8,517	9,111	8,521	9,247	8,635	9,328	8,707	9,336	8,721
University of Virginia	22,433	21,102	22,411	21,127	22,423	21,232	22,602	21,399	22,821	21,620	22,954	21,760	23,038	21,841
University of Virginia - WISE	1,545	1,332	1,447	1,257	1,403	1,255	1,423	1,276	1,451	1,304	1,486	1,337	1,523	1,371
Virginia Commonwealth University	23,481	18,475	24,066	18,811	24,296	19,131	24,791	19,538	25,249	19,917	25,706	20,295	26,169	20,671
Virginia Military Institute	1,335	1,563	1,300	1,547	1,325	1,552	1,325	1,549	1,325	1,547	1,325	1,547	1,325	1,547
Virginia Tech	27,910	27,228	27,869	26,803	27,495	26,483	27,830	26,698	27,684	26,525	28,106	26,887	28,125	26,840
Virginia State University	4,303	3,807	4,353	3,876	4,443	3,936	4,537	4,024	4,598	4,093	4,672	4,163	4,726	4,219
<b>TOTAL Four-Year Public Institutions</b>	<b>175,274</b>	<b>153,772</b>	<b>175,742</b>	<b>154,263</b>	<b>177,627</b>	<b>154,521</b>	<b>179,885</b>	<b>156,135</b>	<b>181,890</b>	<b>157,750</b>	<b>184,220</b>	<b>159,637</b>	<b>186,043</b>	<b>161,023</b>
<i>Two-Year Public Institutions</i>														
Richard Bland College	1,274	941	1,267	933	1,267	933	1,267	933	1,267	933	1,267	933	1,267	933

**Figure 14. Projected Change in Headcount and FTE Enrollment between 2000-01 and 2005-06**



---

## UNDERGRADUATE AND GRADUATE ENROLLMENT

Figure 15 and Table 2 on the following pages take the headcount enrollment projection provided in Table 1 and break it down to show the anticipated change in undergraduate and graduate enrollment between fall 2000 and fall 2005.

Overall, institutions anticipate a 6,633 (or 5.0 percent) student increase in undergraduate enrollment over this period and a 3,668 (or 8.3 percent) student increase in graduate enrollment.

***Overall, institutions anticipate a 6,633 (or 5.0%) student increase in undergraduate enrollment between fall 2000 and fall 2005...***

***... and a 3,668 (or 8.3%) student increase in graduate enrollment.***

At an institution level:

Nine institutions project increases in both undergraduate and graduate enrollment over this period -

- Christopher Newport University
- George Mason University
- Longwood College
- Mary Washington College
- Norfolk State University
- Old Dominion University
- University of Virginia
- Virginia Commonwealth University
- Virginia State University

---

Two institutions project increases in undergraduate enrollment, but steady or declining graduate enrollment -

- Radford University
- James Madison University

One institution projects declining undergraduate enrollment, but increased graduate enrollment -

- Virginia Tech

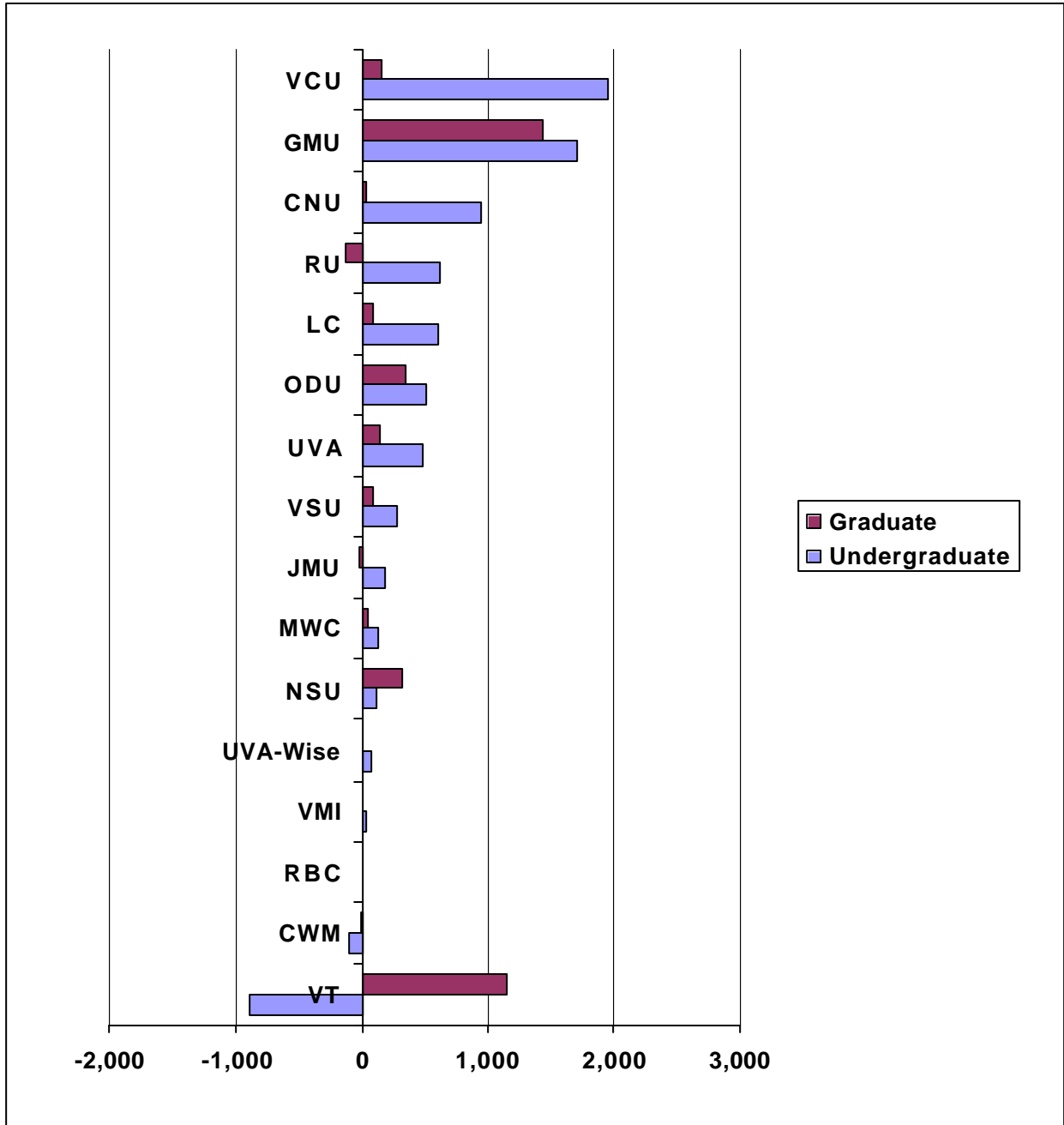
Three institutions project steady or increasing undergraduate enrollment and do not offer graduate programs -

- Richard Bland College
- University of Virginia's College at Wise
- Virginia Military Institute

One institution projects steady or declining undergraduate and graduate enrollment -

- College of William and Mary

**Figure 15. Projected Change in Graduate and Undergraduate Enrollment between 2000-01 and 2005-06**



**Table 2. Projected Change in Undergraduate and Graduate Headcount Enrollment  
between Fall 2000 and Fall 2005**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Undergrad (abs. change)</b>	<b>Undergrad (% change)</b>	<b>Grad (abs. change)</b>	<b>Grad (% change)</b>	<b>Total (abs. change)</b>	<b>Total (% change)</b>
VCU	1,946	11.8%	157	2.1%	2,103	8.7%
GMU	1,709	11.3%	1,436	17.5%	3,145	13.4%
CNU	941	18.4%	39	18.3%	980	18.4%
RU	625	8.2%	-126	-10.4%	499	5.6%
LC	602	17.8%	89	15.5%	691	17.4%
ODU	505	3.9%	343	5.5%	848	4.5%
UVA	481	3.5%	146	1.7%	627	2.8%
VSU	283	8.1%	90	10.2%	373	8.6%
JMU	178	1.2%	-20	-1.9%	158	1.0%
MWC	128	3.1%	60	33.5%	188	4.4%
NSU	118	2.0%	316	40.6%	434	6.5%
UVA-Wise	76	5.3%	N/A	N/A	76	5.3%
VMI	25	1.9%	N/A	N/A	25	1.9%
RBC	0	0.0%	N/A	N/A	0	0.0%
CWM	-97	-1.7%	-5	-0.3%	-102	-1.4%
VT	-887	-4.1%	1,143	17.7%	256	0.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,633</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>3,668</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>10,301</b>	<b>5.8%</b>

---

## IN-STATE AND OUT-OF-STATE UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT

**Virginia Commonwealth University expects to move from 5% to 15% out-of-state undergraduate enrollment.**

Figure 16 and Table 3 on the following pages further disaggregate the headcount projection shown in Table 1 to provide detail on anticipated changes in in-state and out-of-state undergraduate enrollment between fall 2000 and fall 2005. These data indicate that of the expected 6,633 student overall increase in undergraduates, in-state undergraduates account for 4,345 students (a 4.1 percent increase over fall 2000) and out-of-state undergraduates account for 2,288 students (an 8.6 percent increase over fall 2000).

It is important to note that majority of the increase in out-of-state undergraduates – 1,979 out of 2,288 students – is concentrated in a single institution, Virginia Commonwealth University. Out-of-state undergraduate enrollment is expected only to increase by 309 students (a 1.2 percent increase over fall 2000) in the remaining 15 institutions.

At an institution level:

Nine institutions project increasing in-state and out-of-state undergraduate enrollment over the forecast period -

- Christopher Newport University
- George Mason University
- Longwood College
- Mary Washington College
- Norfolk State University
- Old Dominion University
- Radford University
- University of Virginia
- University of Virginia's College at Wise

**In the remainder of the system, out-of-state undergraduates are expected to increase by a total of only 309 students.**

---

Three project increasing in-state and decreasing out-of-state undergraduate enrollment -

- College of William and Mary
- Virginia Military Institute
- Virginia State University

Two project declining in-state, and increasing out-of-state undergraduate enrollment -

- James Madison University
- Virginia Commonwealth University

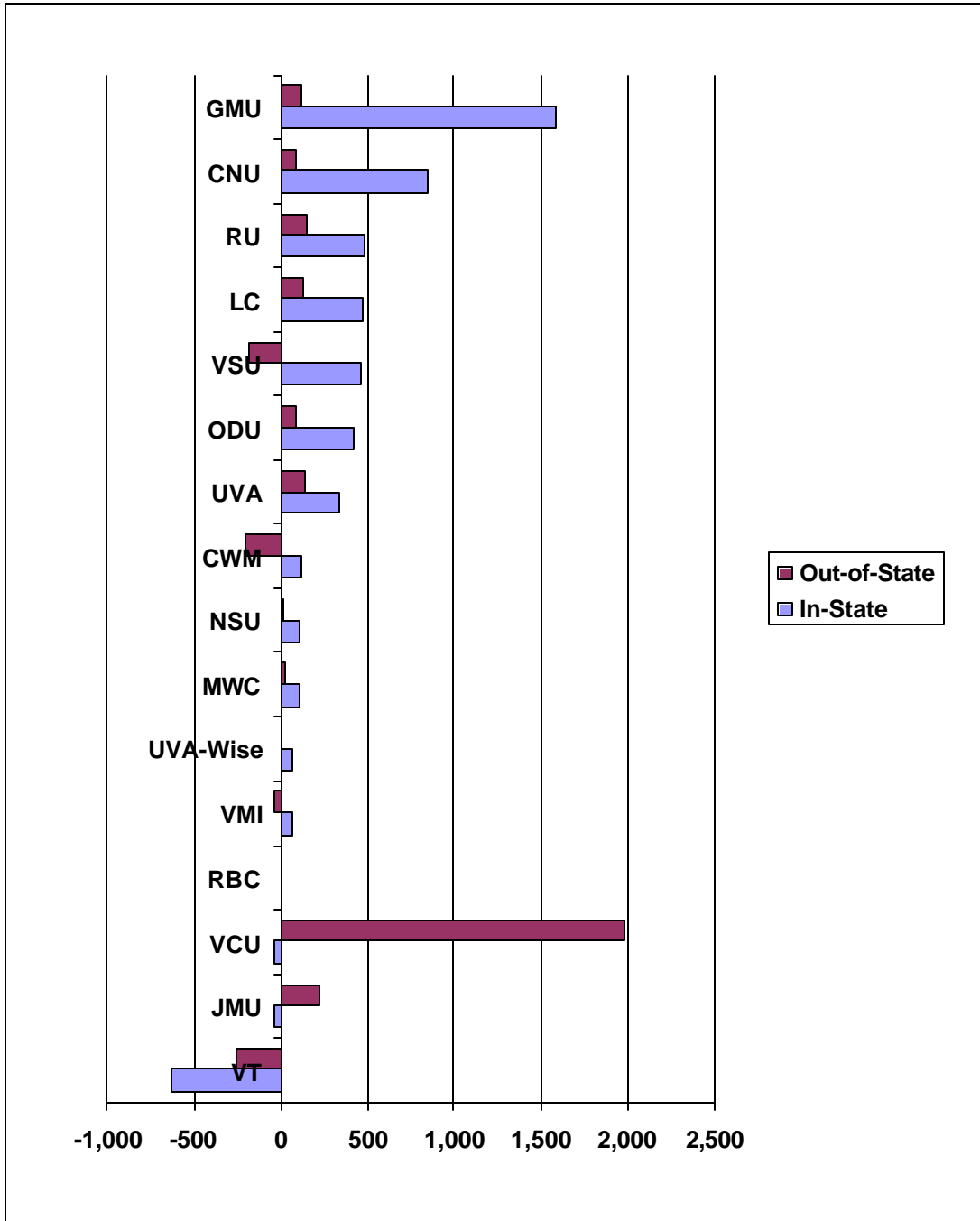
One projects steady in-state and out-of-state undergraduate enrollment -

- Richard Bland College

One projects decreasing in-state and out-of-state undergraduate enrollment -

- Virginia Tech

**Figure 16. Projected Change in In-State and Out-of-State Undergraduate Headcount Enrollment between Fall 2000 and Fall 2005**



**Table 3. Projected Change in In-State and Out-of-State Undergraduate Headcount Enrollment between Fall 2000 and Fall 2005**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>In-State (abs. change)</b>	<b>In-State (% change)</b>	<b>Out-of-State (abs. change)</b>	<b>Out-of-State (% change)</b>
GMU	1,584	11.5%	125	8.8%
CNU	852	17.5%	89	39.4%
RU	475	7.1%	150	15.5%
LC	471	14.5%	131	99.2%
VSU	464	21.1%	-181	-14.2%
ODU	418	3.8%	87	5.1%
UVA	337	3.6%	144	3.3%
CWM	111	3.1%	-208	-10.3%
MWC	102	3.4%	26	2.4%
NSU	102	2.5%	16	0.9%
UVA-Wise	74	5.5%	2	2.2%
VMI	60	9.2%	-35	-5.4%
RBC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
VCU	-33	-0.2%	1,979	234.8%
JMU	-41	-0.4%	219	5.2%
VT	-631	-4.0%	-256	-4.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,345</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>2,288</b>	<b>8.6%</b>

---

Figure 17 and Table 4 on the following page compare the percentage of out-of-state undergraduates in fall 2000 with the percentage projected for fall 2005.

Of the eight institutions with 25 percent or more out-of-state undergraduate enrollment in fall 2000:

Six project a decline in their percentage of out-of-state undergraduates between fall 2000 and fall 2005 -

- College of William and Mary
- Mary Washington College
- Norfolk State University
- University of Virginia
- Virginia Military Institute
- Virginia State University

One projects no change -

- Virginia Tech

One projects a slight increase -

- James Madison University

Of the eight institutions with less than 25 percent out-of-state undergraduate enrollment in fall 2000:

Two project a decline in the percentage of out-of-state undergraduates between fall 2000 and fall 2005 -

- George Mason University
- University of Virginia's College at Wise

One projects no change -

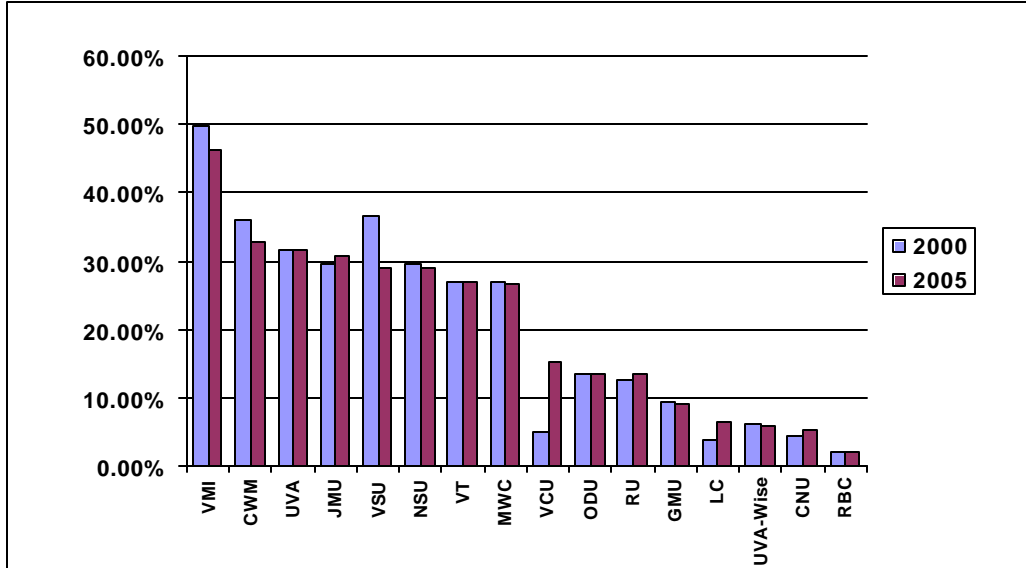
- Richard Bland College

Five project an increase -

- Christopher Newport University
- Longwood College
- Radford University
- Old Dominion University
- Virginia Commonwealth University

Overall, the percentage of out-of-state undergraduates is projected to increase slightly over the forecast period – from 19.9 to 20.6 percent.

**Figure 17. Comparison of the Percentage of Out-of-State Undergraduate Students, Fall 2000 (actual) and Fall 2005 (projected)**



**Table 4. Comparison of the Percentage of Out-of-State Undergraduate Students Fall 2000 (actual) and Fall 2005 (projected)**

Institution	2000	2005
VMI	49.8%	46.3%
CWM	36.1%	33.0%
UVA	31.7%	31.6%
JMU	29.5%	30.7%
VSU	36.7%	29.1%
NSU	29.4%	29.1%
VT	27.0%	27.0%
MWC	26.8%	26.6%
VCU	5.1%	15.3%
ODU	13.5%	13.6%
RU	12.7%	13.6%
GMU	9.3%	9.1%
LC	3.9%	6.6%
UVA-Wise	6.2%	6.0%
CNU	4.4%	5.2%
RBC	2.0%	2.0%
Total	19.9%	20.6%

---

## FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME ENROLLMENT

Figure 18 and Table 5 on the following page compare the percentage of full-time students in fall 2000 with the percentage projected for fall 2006.

As these data show, eight institutions are projecting increases in the proportion of full-time students they serve between fall 2000 and fall 2006:

These institutions are -

- Christopher Newport University
- Longwood College
- Mary Washington College
- Radford University
- University of Virginia
- University of Virginia's College at Wise
- Virginia Commonwealth University
- Virginia State University

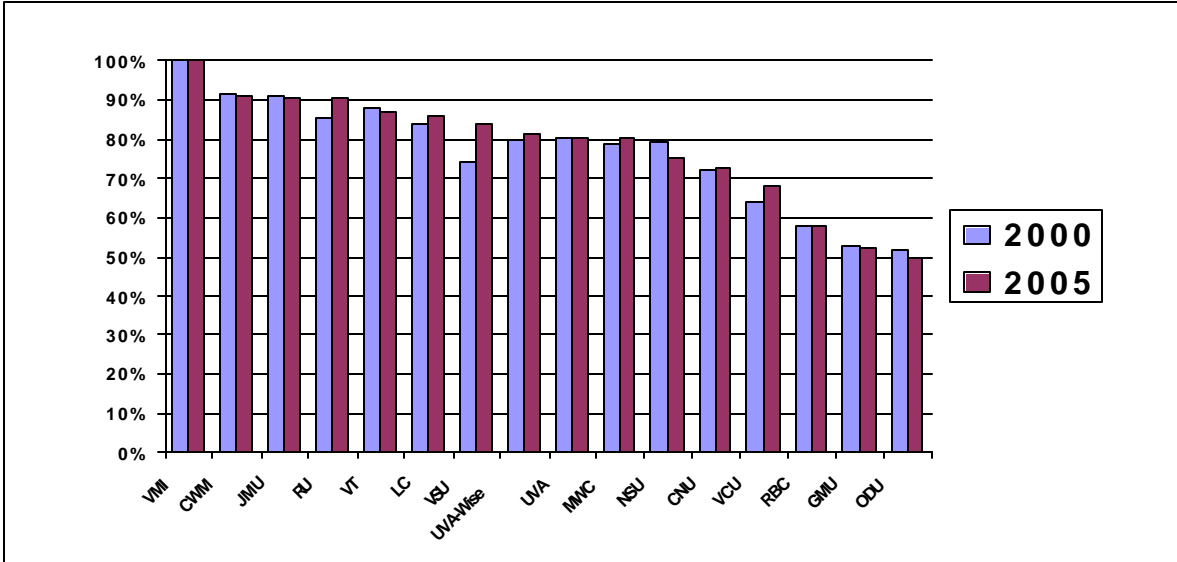
Eight other institutions are anticipating a steady or declining proportion of full-time students:

These institutions are -

- College of William and Mary
- George Mason University
- James Madison University
- Norfolk State University
- Old Dominion University
- Richard Bland College
- Virginia Military Institute
- Virginia Tech

Overall, the percentage of full-time students is projected to increase slightly over the forecast period – from 73.7 to 74.0 percent.

**Figure 18. Comparison of the Percentage of Full-Time Students  
Fall 2000 (actual) and Fall 2005 (projected)**



**Table 5. Comparison of the Percentage of Full-Time Students  
Fall 2000 (actual) and Fall 2005 (projected)**

Institution	2000	2005
VMI	100.0%	100.0%
CWM	91.6%	91.1%
JMU	90.7%	90.6%
RU	85.4%	90.5%
VT	87.9%	86.6%
LC	83.8%	85.5%
VSU	73.9%	83.5%
UVA-Wise	79.7%	81.2%
UVA	80.1%	80.5%
MWC	78.7%	80.1%
NSU	79.2%	75.3%
CNU	72.4%	72.6%
VCU	64.0%	68.4%
RBC	57.9%	57.9%
GMU	52.4%	52.2%
ODU	51.9%	50.0%
Total	73.7%	74.0%

---

## SUMMARY AND IMPLICATIONS

- SCHEV's approved 2000-01 to 2005-06 enrollment projection anticipates a 10,301 (5.8 percent) increase in headcount enrollment, and a 6,760 (4.4 percent) increase in FTE enrollment in Virginia's 15 public four-year colleges and universities and Richard Bland College.
- Of this increase, institutions anticipate that 4,345 will be in-state undergraduate students (a 4.1 percent increase over fall 2000), 2,288 out-of-state undergraduate students (an 8.6 percent increase over fall 2000), and 3,668 graduate students (an 8.3 percent increase over fall 2000). A single institution, Virginia Commonwealth University, accounts for the majority (1,979) of the projected 2,288 increase in out-of-state undergraduates. Out-of-state undergraduate enrollment is expected to increase by only 309 students (a 1.2 percent increase over fall 2000) in the remaining 15 institutions.
- Current U.S. Bureau of the Census population projections for Virginia anticipate a 94,000 person increase in the number of 15- to 24-year olds (the "traditional" undergraduate age category) and a 100,000 person decrease in the number of 25- to 44-year olds (the "non-traditional" undergraduate age category) between 2000 and 2005.
- Based on these demographic trends, SCHEV anticipates that most of the increase in undergraduate students between fall 2000 and fall 2005 will be made up of "traditional" students. These students will likely place larger demands on institutions' operating and capital resources because they tend to be full-time (which means that they account for a larger proportion of FTE enrollment), on-campus (which means that they require largely traditional modes of instructional delivery), and are more likely to live on campus when enrolled in a residential institution (which means that they require dormitory space).
- Based on projections of Virginia high school seniors provided by the Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service at the University of Virginia, SCHEV also anticipates that much of the increase in "traditional" undergraduate students will come from eight localities located in the I-95/I-64 crescent. Institutions like George Mason University and Virginia Commonwealth University that traditionally draw a high proportion of their students from these localities will likely experience the greatest upward pressure on enrollment.

---

**FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONTACT:**

**A. Fletcher Mangum, Ph.D.**

Chief Economist

804-786-9781

mangum@schev.edu

or

**G. Paul Nardo**

Director of Communications

804-225-2627

nardo@schev.edu



STATE COUNCIL OF HIGHER EDUCATION FOR VIRGINIA

[www.schev.edu](http://www.schev.edu)

JAMES MONROE BUILDING  
101 NORTH FOURTEENTH STREET  
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219

PHONE: (804) 225-2600  
FAX: (804) 225-2604  
TDD: (804) 371-8017

*Phyllis Palmiero, Executive Director*

---