



# Emerging Issues: Higher Education

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November 22, 2024

# Outline

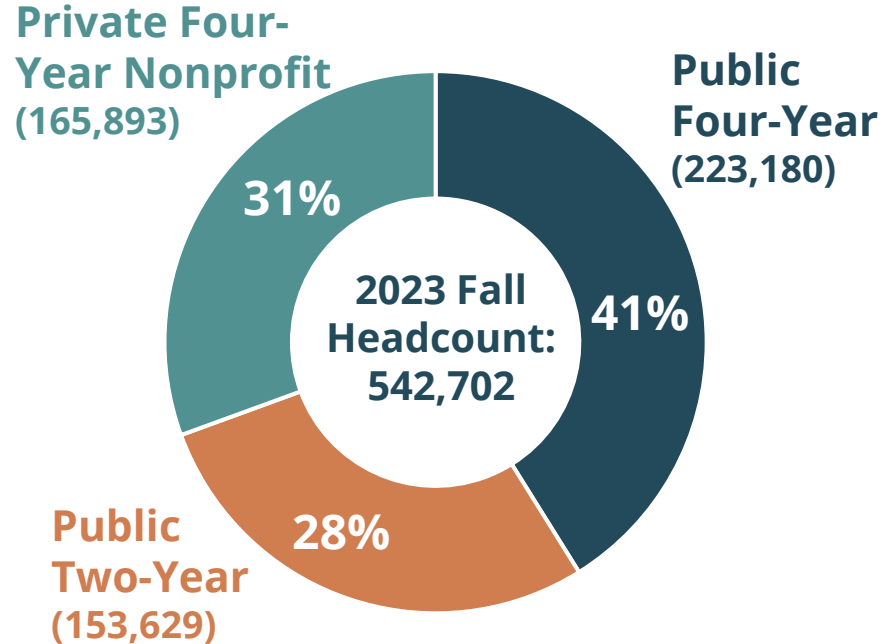
- 1 Overview of Higher Education and Recent Headlines on Potential Fiscal Impacts to Higher Education
- 2 Panel on Emerging Issues: Recent JLARC Higher Education Reviews and Changing Athletic Landscape
- 3 Update on Higher Education Enrollment Trends
- 4 Recent Higher Education Actions and 2025 Session Outlook

# Overview of Virginia Higher Education

## Institutions

- 15** Public Four-Year Institutions
- 24** Public Two-Year Colleges  
(23 community colleges & Richard Bland)
- 5** Regional Higher Ed Centers
- 30** Private, Nonprofit Colleges & Universities
- 300+** For-Profit, Out-of-State, and Vocational Institutions

## Students



Source: SCHEV Research, Enrollments (E2) Report for 2023.

# Recent Headlines on Potential Fiscal Impacts to Higher Education

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## **Enrollments**

**“Are colleges really facing an enrollment cliff?”** Colleges with very low student enrollment and few or no endowment resources are the institutions most at risk now and in the coming years. ” ~Brookings Institute

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## **Perceptions of Higher Education**

**“U.S. Confidence in Higher Education Now Closely Divided.** Nearly as many U.S. adults have little or no confidence as have high confidence.” ~ Gallup

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## **Athletics**

**“NCAA signs off on deal that would change landscape of college sports — paying student-athletes.** A nearly \$2.8 billion settlement to antitrust claims could mean millions of dollars going to athletes as soon as fall 2025.” ~NBC News

# Panelist Discussion

**Justin Brown**



Senior Associate Director,  
Joint Legislative Audit & Review  
Commission (JLARC)

**Jason Baum**



Deputy Athletics Director for  
Legal & Regulatory Affairs,  
University of Virginia

# Panelist Discussion: Key Questions

## Review of Higher Education

- What are the emerging fiscal challenges facing higher education?
- What are the primary findings based on recent reviews of higher education related to spending and efficiency; viability; and the Virginia Military Survivors and Dependents Program (VMSDEP)?

## Athletics

- How is the landscape of college athletics changing?
- What impact will these changes have on athletes, students, institutions, and the Commonwealth?

# JLARC

JOINT LEGISLATIVE AUDIT  
AND REVIEW COMMISSION



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## Recent Higher Education Work

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## JLARC study resolution: Higher education

- Identify recent trends in student application, admittance, acceptance, enrollment, retention, and graduation rates
- Identify factors contributing to changes in academic, research, academic support, administrative, facility, and auxiliary costs
- Identify major factors contributing to changes in institutional costs and students' cost of attendance
- Assess financial sustainability based on recent and projected enrollment, revenue, and cost trends
- Identify opportunities to reduce the cost of public higher education



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## In brief: Student costs & institutional \$

Student costs have stabilized with increased state funding for higher education, but many students still have debt.

Institutional spending growth has moderated recently, with instruction being the largest area of growth.

A majority of Virginia institutions spend about the same or less than similar institutions nationwide.

Many institutions are spending more per student because of declining enrollment, rather than major spending increases.

Changing higher education landscape will require continued attention to student costs and efficiency at most institutions.

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## Recommendations: Student costs & institutional \$

The General Assembly may wish to amend Code to expressly include in the duties of boards of visitors the responsibility to fully consider the impact that policies and decisions in non-instructional areas—such as intercollegiate athletics, institution-funded research, and staffing levels for non-instructional positions—have on student costs.

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The General Assembly may wish to amend Code to require as part of the six-year planning process that institutions experiencing reductions in cost efficiency because of declining enrollment report efforts to improve efficiency and/or better align operations with enrollment.

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The General Assembly may wish to amend Code to constrain the amount of student fees and institutional funds that can be allocated to intercollegiate athletics by establishing a maximum proportion of the total cost of attendance that cannot be exceeded.

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## In brief: Institutional viability

Enrollment tuition is a key revenue source for institutions, and enrollment has been declining at some Virginia institutions.

Demographic and market trends will place further financial pressure on many higher education institutions.

Virginia institutions face varying degrees of viability risk, but none are at high risk.

Viability risks and challenging, changing environment necessitate continued monitoring and additional planning.

State academic program approval process can be more transparent and streamlined.

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## Recommendations: Institutional Viability

As part of the six-year planning process, OpSix should continue to monitor the viability risk for schools with relatively low viability risk and some viability risk using the eight risk factors related to students, institutional appeal, and financing.

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SCHEV should revise its academic program approval process to focus on the most essential information; discontinue editorial reviews; provide a checklist and fillable electronic forms; and better document feedback.

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## Study request letter\*: VMSDEP

- Review the Virginia Military Survivors and Dependents Education Program to ensure the long-term sustainability of the program
- Evaluate eligibility criteria, program parameters, and impact on Virginia's higher education institutions and tuition paying students

\*Joint letter requesting JLARC review from Chairs Lucas and Torian, June 29, 2024.  
JLARC voted to direct staff to conduct the review on July 1, 2024.

## In brief

Without additional general funds or substantial participation declines, institutions will need to use a variety of strategies to make up for forgone revenue of the VMSDEP waiver.

	Participation (23–24)	Waiver \$ (23–24)	GF allocation (FY25)
Four-year	6,125	\$85.3M	\$60.8M
VCCS	2,062	\$6.5M	\$4.2M
Totals	8,187	\$91.8	\$65M

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## In brief (continued)

General Assembly has several options to

- i) supplement institutions' forgone revenue from the program,
- ii) promote sustainability of VMSDEP through eligibility or benefit changes, or
- iii) provide a more flexible, but standardized benefit amount.

Any major changes would need to be implemented gradually to avoid negative impacts on veterans and beneficiaries, especially those who intend to use the benefit soon.

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## Recommendation

The General Assembly may wish to consider directing DVS and SCHEV to coordinate on reporting

(i) the number of beneficiaries determined eligible for VMSDEP but not yet enrolled at an institution; and

(ii) the best available estimate of VMSDEP fall semester enrollment at each institution as of November

to the House Appropriations and Senate Finance and Appropriations committees by December 15 each year.



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# Policy options for funding VMSDEP without changing program

## Policy option

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Provide additional general funds to fully cover forgone revenue OR  
Distribute appropriated GF in proportion to institutions' VMSDEP enrollment OR  
Distribute appropriated GF according to institutions' ability to absorb forgone revenue  
(Op 1)

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Create a new fund for VMSDEP using one-time and ongoing general funds  
(Op 2)

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# Policy options for adjusting eligibility or program requirements to improve sustainability

Policy option	Potential reduction in fiscal impact
Require good academic standing (Option 3)	– \$ \$\$ \$\$\$
Apply other available federal veterans education benefits before VMSDEP (Option 4)	– \$ \$\$ \$\$\$
No longer waive tuition and fees for graduate programs (Option 5)	– \$ \$\$ \$\$\$
Set waiver amount less than tuition & fees, using various methods (Option 6)	– \$ \$\$ \$\$\$
Reduce or eliminate eligibility if 90% disabled (Option 7)	– \$ \$\$ \$\$\$
Modify residency requirements (Option 8)	– \$ \$\$ \$\$\$
Reduce or eliminate eligibility if service-related, but not combat-related (Option 9)	– \$ \$\$ \$\$\$

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## VMSDEP changes will need to balance sustainability and state's commitment to veterans

- Long-term VMSDEP sustainability will likely need to address
  - Funding provided
  - Program design
- 2024 demonstrates level of stakeholder concern when program changes are made to facilitate program sustainability
  - Current participants
  - Individuals already determined eligible
  - Virginia's reputation as a veteran-friendly state

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# Policy option to provide participants more flexibility, while reducing program costs

Policy option	Potential reduction in fiscal impact
Allow benefit to be used for any higher education-related cost, but provide a lower benefit amount (Option 10)	– \$ \$\$ \$\$\$

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# Emerging Issue: The Changing Landscape of College Athletics

Jason Baum, Deputy Athletics Director for Legal & Regulatory Affairs  
University of Virginia



# Changes Mainly Influenced by Recent Lawsuits and Regulatory Requirements

- ***Alston v. NCAA*** – Supreme Court unanimously concluded that NCAA rules that limited academic achievement awards violated antitrust law.
- **Transfer Portal Lawsuit** – Attorneys General brought an antitrust lawsuit against the NCAA for its rules that prohibited student-athletes who transferred multiple times from being immediately eligible.
- ***Grant House v. NCAA* (“House Settlement”)**
  - Requires \$2.7+ billion in back damages over 10-years for Division I student-athletes (as far back as 2016). NCAA will pay the back damages by reducing annual revenue payments to institutions.
  - Removes scholarship limits and creates roster limits.
  - Permits institutions to engage in revenue sharing up to 22 percent of an average annual athletic department revenue, with potential increases.
  - Permits NCAA to enact rules that restrict the current manner in which collectives provide name, image, and likeness (“NIL”) opportunities to student-athletes.
- **Other Lawsuits** – Additional pending and future lawsuits may require additional changes (e.g., *Johnson v. NCAA*).
- **Additional NCAA Rules/Requirements** – New rules and/or mandates regarding a coach’s compensation, student-athlete medical coverage, mental health services, scholarship commitments, counseling, and advising.



# Primary Changes Impacting College Athletics

- **Transfer Portal/Transferring** – Student-athletes can now transfer, at any time, and be immediately eligible at their new institution, as long as they are academically eligible at the new institution.
  - Positive Impact – Student-athletes are no longer punished, from an eligibility perspective, should they leave an institution.
  - Negative Impact – Increased transferring in college athletics.
- **Benefits & Compensation** – Student-athletes will be permitted to receive compensation from an institution for the use of their NIL and they can receive academic achievement awards and other benefits.
  - Positive Impact – Institutions have been using student-athletes' NIL to promote themselves, without compensating the student-athletes, but now student-athletes can be compensated for this type of activity. Student-athletes can also greatly benefit from additional academically related benefits.
  - Negative Impact – Student-athletes may endure more online harassment, abuse, and/or pressure at a younger age as a result of expectations that increase when additional compensation and benefits are provided.
- **Health & Well-Being** – If a student-athlete sustains an athletic injury during participation, an institution is responsible for the associated medical coverage for up to two years after separation. Institutions must also ensure student-athletes have access to mental health services.
  - Positive Impact – Student-athletes assume less responsibility (financial and otherwise) with regard to necessary medical treatment and mental health services.
  - Negative Impact – None.



# How The Changes Impact Institutions and the State

## Institutions

- **Costs** – Increased costs for institutions to support NCAA regulatory requirements, new scholarships, revenue sharing and account for lawsuit settlements.
- **Alternative Revenue Sources** – Institutions must find alternative revenue sources or consider reducing benefits/services for student-athletes.
- **Title IX Compliance** – Institutions must balance Title IX requirements against new revenue sharing opportunities and roster limits. Title IX compliance is institution specific and limited guidance has been provided with regard to the new changes in college athletics.
- **Differential Impact** – Larger institutions with more investment in athletics will be impacted significantly by revenue sharing and roster limits. To remain competitive in football and basketball, these institutions will have to generate significant revenue, up to \$20.5M in 2025-26, to provide to student-athletes. Smaller institutions are less likely to participate in revenue sharing but will be impacted financially by the roster size limits and elimination of scholarship limits.

## State

- **Legislation** – Existing Virginia law related to athletic subsidies and NIL need to be reviewed and updated.
- **Intercollegiate Athletics Review Commission (“Commission”)** – The Commission is expected to meet prior to the 2025 Session to review the impact of the most recent Code of Virginia change to NIL (Chapter 837, Acts of Assembly of 2024). The Commission will also likely discuss the impact the *Grant House v. NCAA* settlement is going to have on college athletes and Virginia institutions.





# Key Takeaways and Potential Outlook for College Athletics

- **Legal Uncertainty** – Various lawsuits over the last 10 years have significantly changed the regulatory framework of college athletics. Even if the *House* settlement is adopted, future lawsuits concerning employment, Title IX or other antitrust challenges may continue to alter the current landscape and framework.
- **Current Collegiate Athletic Model** – Revenue from football and basketball currently fund all sports. This revenue may not be enough to fund new expenses associated with supporting the NCAA regulatory requirements, new scholarships, revenue sharing, etc., which in turn, will require institutions to question whether they can support sports in the same manner.
- **Future Collegiate Athletic Model** – Collegiate sports may continue to evolve and, for certain sports, continue to be modeled on various aspects of professional sports.
  - Collective bargaining may be on the horizon.
- **Institutional Changes** – Each institution will be impacted differently by the changing collegiate landscape – depending on the focus on athletics and the revenue generating options available.
  - COVID-19 is an example of significant financial upheaval and the varying impact it had on athletic departments.
- **Community, Families & Alumni** – College athletics may eventually evolve into a model that wasn't imaginable 15 years ago. However, the changing landscape of college athletics will not change the identity, purpose or community engagement of Virginia institutions.



## Questions

- Email – Justin Baum: [jb4aq@virginia.edu](mailto:jb4aq@virginia.edu)



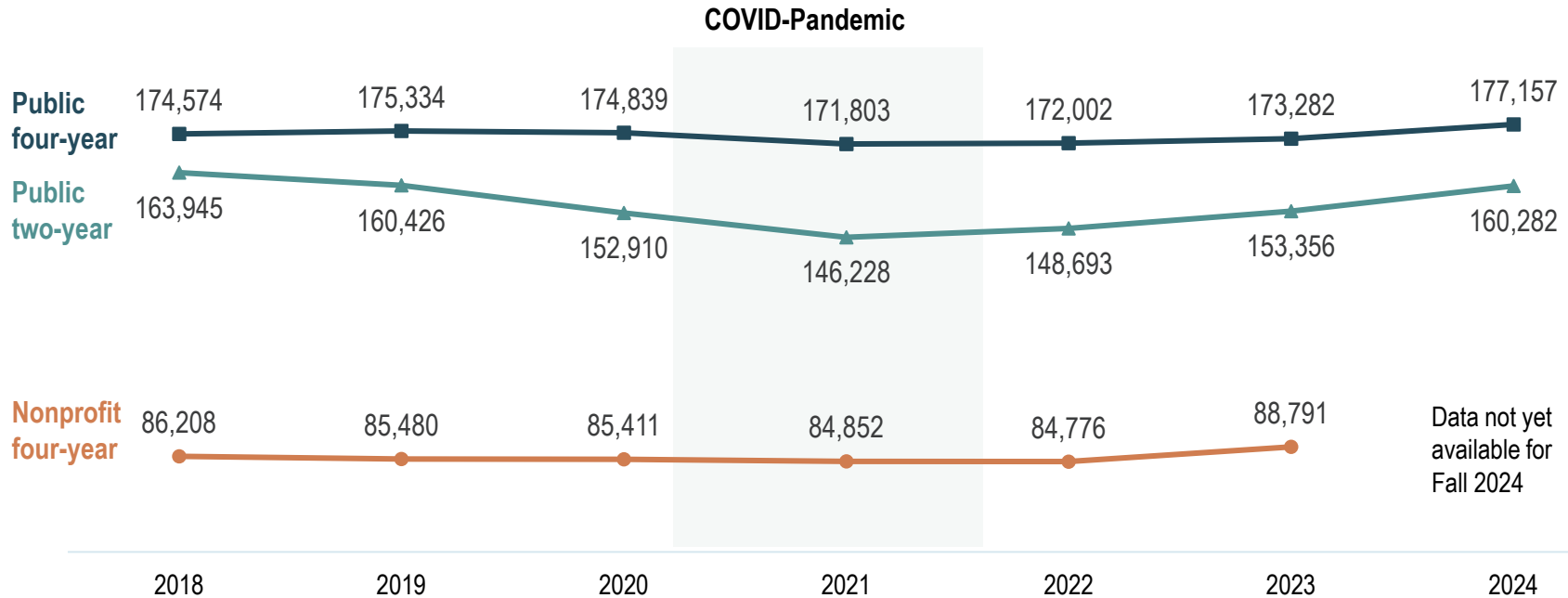
# Update on Higher Education Enrollment Trends

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# Undergraduate Enrollment Trends

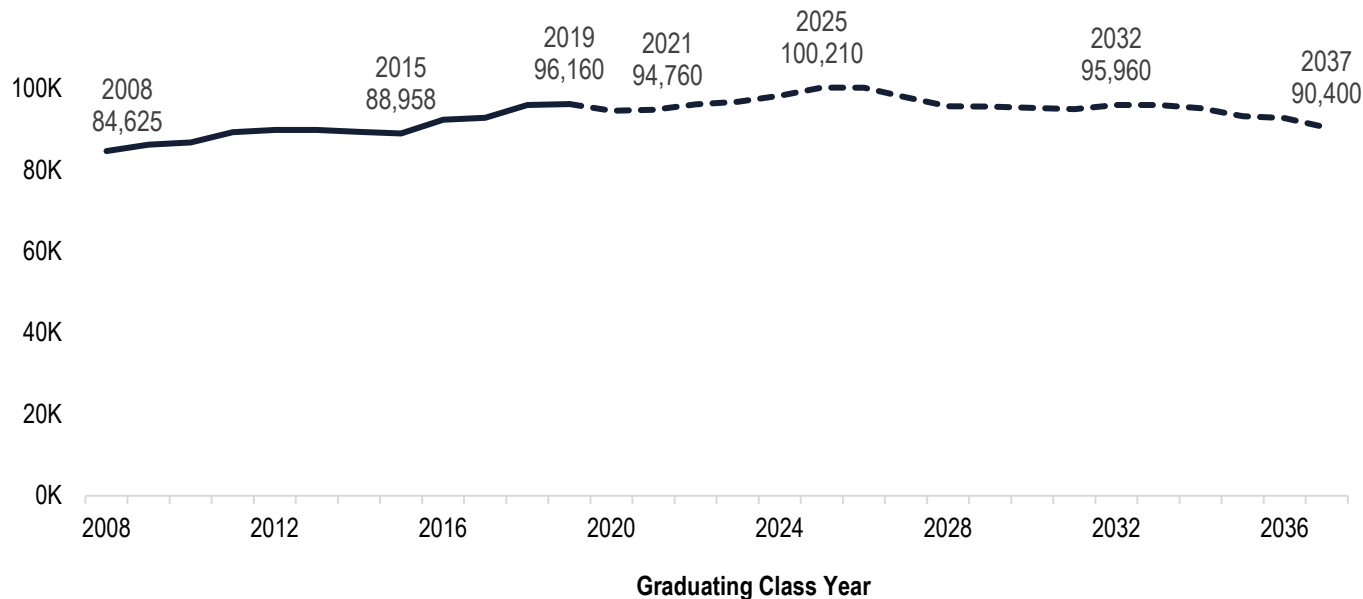
Undergraduate enrollments at public four-year institutions in Fall 2024 are at their highest. Public two-year enrollments increased from Fall 2023 to Fall 2024 but have not returned to pre-pandemic levels.



Source: SCHEV Research.edu Fall enrollments (E2 report). Fall 2024 data are based on early enrollment estimates and are not final.

# Declines in High School Graduates Are Expected to Impact Fall 2026 Enrollments

**Virginia's high school graduates are projected to peak in 2025 at 100,210 graduates and decline to 90,400 by 2037.**



- Birth rates started to decline during the Great Recession, which is now leading to fewer graduates after 2025.
- Virginia's high school graduates are the typical pipeline to college enrollment.
- Institutions with low acceptance rates are less likely to experience declines in recent high school graduates.
- Improving retention rates of students enrolled is a strategy to help mitigate population decline.

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, "Knocking at the College Door: Projections of High School Graduates", 2020 [www.knocking.wiche.edu](http://www.knocking.wiche.edu). Updated data is expected to be released in December 2024.

# Recent Higher Education Actions and 2025 Session Outlook

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# Recent Budget Actions – Additional Funding

(\$ in millions)	2022-2024 Biennium	2024-2026 Biennium
Affordable Access: Operational Support	\$361.0	\$205.4
Undergraduate Need-Based Financial Aid	212.5	37.0
State Share of Salary Increases (figures are based on technical budget adjustments)	164.0	386.6
Pell/Low-Income Recruitment and Retention Initiative	37.8	-
Tuition Assistance Grants (regular award: \$4,500 FY 2023; \$5,000 FY 2024; \$5,125 FY 2025; and \$5,250 FY 2026 and an additional award for students at private HBCUs of \$7,500 was added in FY 2023)	32.0	4.0
Eastern Virginia Medical School (EVMS) Support and Merger with ODU	23.4	37.0
Student Support at NSU and VSU	35.0	-
Virginia Military Survivors and Dependents – Waiver Support		40.0*
Innovative Internship Program	13.0	2.5
Workforce Credential Grant (FastForward)	5.0	9.2
Other (includes additional research and institutional support, other initiatives, and technical adjustments excluding the state share of salary increases)	<u>158.9</u>	<u>153.7</u>
<b>Total Higher Education Actions</b>	<b>\$1,042.6</b>	<b>\$875.4</b>

\*An additional \$45.0 million each year is reserved from FY 2024 surplus and needs to be appropriated in the 2025 Session.

# Other Recent Actions

## **Commissions and Subcommittees:**

- Joint Subcommittee on Higher Education Funding Policies: Established to review funding models.
  - Tasked with reviewing funding related to operations and financial aid and will convene after December 1, 2024, with an initial report due no later than September 15, 2025.
- Intercollegiate Athletics Review Commission: Established under § 30-359, Code of Virginia in 2015. Required to meet based on Chapter 837, Acts of Assembly of 2024.

## **2024 Legislation:**

- Required reporting: College and Career Ready (Chapters 647 and 684); Longitudinal Data System Workgroup (Chapter 410); On-Campus Food Insecurity (Chapter 644).
- Use of VA529 Surplus Funds (SB 501) continued with SFAC Workgroup.

## **Recent JLARC Reviews Related to Higher Education:**

- Spending and Efficiency; Institutional Viability; and Virginia Military Survivors and Dependents Program (2024);
- VA529 Defined Benefits Surplus Funds (2023); Dual Enrollment (2022); and Financial Aid Grant Programs and Awards (2022).
- Note: Reports planned for 2025 on public two-year institutions/community colleges and state capital outlay process.



# Budget Pressures: SCHEV Budget Recommendations

(\$ in millions)	FY 2026
<b>Education and General Programs – Operations (Mitigate Tuition Increases)</b>	
Impact of the Institution Share of 3% State Salary Increase	\$158.3
Nonpersonal Inflationary Costs	35.3
Operations and Maintenance of New Facilities	<u>13.5</u>
<b>Sub-total Operations</b>	<b>207.1</b>
<b>Student Financial Aid</b>	
Undergraduate Need-Based Financial Aid	19.9
Tuition Assistance Grant (TAG) (based on updated enrollment estimates of eligible students)	9.0
Virginia Military Survivors and Dependent Education – Stipend (based on updated enrollment estimates of eligible students)	<u>4.3</u>
<b>Sub-total Financial Aid</b>	<b>\$33.2</b>
<b>SCHEV Budget and Systemwide Programs</b>	
(includes mental health pilot, longitudinal data system, VA Sea Grant, VA Space Grant, and other agency support)	<u>2.7</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$243.0</b>

Source: SCHEV Budget Recommendations, October 2024 Council meeting and additional data provided by SCHEV staff for updated TAG enrollments.

# Budget Pressures: Institution and Other Requests

- Institution's six-year plans include over \$600.0 million in GF budget requests for FY 2026. Funding categories include:
  - General operational support and financial aid, including ongoing support for the VMSDEP program and institution specific salary adjustments to remain competitive;
  - Student success and career readiness and placement initiatives;
  - Technology modernization, equipment, and capital;
  - Degree program and curriculum enhancements; and
  - Research.
- Additional requests relate to tuition flexibility and athletic requirements.

# Key Takeaways and 2025 Session Outlook

- Beginning in 2026, declining high school graduates could impact enrollments for certain institutions.
- The shifting landscape of higher education will necessitate continued attention to efficiency and student costs at most institutions.
- Changes in athletics will impact athletes, students, institutions, and the Commonwealth.
- Joint Subcommittee on Higher Education Funding Policies is charged with further review of funding models in operations and financial aid and will meet after December 1, 2024.
- Funding requests are expected to primarily focus on operational support, financial aid, and institution specific initiatives to support students, capital and equipment, research, and other needs.

# Appendix

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## Five Institutions that Had Undergraduate Enrollment Declines Since the Pandemic Experienced a Partial Rebound in Growth from Fall 2023 to Fall 2024

Undergraduates	Change 2019-2024 (est)				Change 2023-2024 (est)				First-time in College (FTIC)		Chg. from Fall 2023
	2019	2024 (est)	# Change	% Change	2023	2024 (est)	# Change	% Change	Fall 2023	Est 2024	
Christopher Newport University	4,837	4,369	(468)	-9.7%	4,407	4,369	(38)	-0.9%	1,163	1,140	-23
George Mason University	26,983	28,956	1,973	7.3%	28,277	28,956	679	2.4%	4,815	4,827	12
James Madison University	19,895	21,112	1,217	6.1%	21,006	21,112	106	0.5%	4,969	5,047	78
Longwood University	3,859	3,314	(545)	-14.1%	3,222	3,314	92	2.9%	886	915	29
Norfolk State University	5,112	5,412	300	5.9%	5,510	5,412	(98)	-1.8%	1,503	1,305	-198
Old Dominion University	19,176	17,746	(1,430)	-7.5%	17,736	17,746	10	0.1%	2,824	2,836	12
Radford University	7,967	6,161	(1,806)	-22.7%	5,704	6,161	457	8.0%	1,106	1,435	329
University of Mary Washington	4,182	3,660	(522)	-12.5%	3,611	3,660	49	1.4%	762	725	-37
University of Virginia	16,978	17,892	914	5.4%	17,589	17,892	303	1.7%	4,180	4,159	-21
University of Virginia's College at Wise	2,002	2,304	302	15.1%	1,906	2,304	398	20.9%	315	663	348
Virginia Commonwealth University	23,067	21,482	(1,585)	-6.9%	21,480	21,482	2	0.0%	4,609	4,276	-333
Virginia Military Institute	1,698	1,527	(171)	-10.1%	1,560	1,527	(33)	-2.1%	447	445	-2
Virginia State University	4,022	5,124	1,102	27.4%	4,829	5,124	295	6.1%	1,454	1,500	46
Virginia Tech	29,300	31,035	1,735	5.9%	30,504	31,035	531	1.7%	7,254	7,389	135
William & Mary	6,256	7,063	807	12.9%	6,963	7,063	100	1.4%	1,619	1,614	-5
<b>Total</b>	<b>175,334</b>	<b>177,157</b>	<b>1,823</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>174,304</b>	<b>177,157</b>	<b>2,853</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>37,906</b>	<b>38,276</b>	<b>370</b>

Source: SCHEV, E02 Fall Headcount & Early Enrollment Estimates, [https://research.schev.edu/enrollment/EEE\\_Report.asp](https://research.schev.edu/enrollment/EEE_Report.asp). Data accessed November 2024.

# Four Institutions Have Lower Total Enrollments in Fall 2024 Compared to Fall 2019 (Prior to the Pandemic)

Change 2019-2024 (est)	Undergraduates			Graduates			First Professionals			Total		
	2024 (est)	# Change	% Change	2024 (est)	# Change	% Change	2024 (est)	# Change	% Change	2024 (est)	# Change	% Change
Christopher Newport University	4,369	(468)	-9.7%	85	3	3.7%	-	-	-	4,454	(465)	-9.5%
George Mason University	28,956	1,973	7.3%	11,058	280	2.6%	435	-59	-11.9%	40,449	2,194	5.7%
James Madison University	21,112	1,217	6.1%	1,767	(158)	-8.2%	-	-	-	22,879	1,059	4.9%
Longwood University	3,314	(545)	-14.1%	1,298	689	113.1%	-	-	-	4,612	144	3.2%
Norfolk State University	5,412	300	5.9%	641	152	31.1%	-	-	-	6,053	452	8.1%
Old Dominion University*	17,746	(1,430)	-7.5%	5,397	898	20.0%	600	600	600.0%	23,743	68	0.3%
Radford University	6,161	(1,806)	-22.7%	1,651	(2,252)	-57.7%	-	-	-	7,812	(4,058)	-34.2%
University of Mary Washington	3,660	(522)	-12.5%	166	(140)	-45.8%	-	-	-	3,826	(662)	-14.8%
University of Virginia (UVA)	17,892	914	5.4%	7,043	595	9.2%	1,535	-82	-5.2%	26,470	1,452	5.8%
UVA -Wise	2,304	302	15.1%	26	26		-	-	-	2,330	328	16.4%
Virginia Commonwealth University	21,482	(1,585)	-6.9%	5,894	497	9.2%	1,455	-155	-9.5%	28,831	(1,272)	-4.2%
Virginia Military Institute	1,527	(171)	-10.1%		-		-	-	-	1,527	(171)	-10.1%
Virginia State University	5,124	1,102	27.4%	481	138	40.2%	-	-	-	5,605	1,240	28.4%
Virginia Tech	31,035	1,735	5.9%	7,129	715	11.1%	693	22	3.3%	38,857	2,474	6.8%
William & Mary	7,063	807	12.9%	2,243	331	17.3%	512	-77	-12.7%	9,818	1,045	11.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>177,157</b>	<b>1,823</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>44,879</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>5,230</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>227,266</b>	<b>3,828</b>	<b>1.7%</b>

\* Old Dominion University figures include enrollments from the merger with Eastern Virginia Medical School in 2024.

Source: SCHEV, E02 Fall Headcount & Early Enrollment Estimates, [https://research.schev.edu/enrollment/EEE\\_Report.asp](https://research.schev.edu/enrollment/EEE_Report.asp). Data accessed November 2024.

# Most Two-Year Institutions Increased Enrollments from Fall 2023 to 2024

Enrollment Change, 2023 to 2024 (est)	Fall 2023	Est. 2024	# Change	% Change
Blue Ridge	3,720	3,786	66	1.8%
Brightpoint	9,067	9,391	324	3.6%
Central Virginia	3,413	3,483	70	2.1%
Danville	2,494	2,475	(19)	-0.8%
Eastern Shore	720	861	141	19.6%
Germanna	8,087	8,545	458	5.7%
J. Sargeant Reynolds	7,710	8,680	970	12.6%
Laurel Ridge	5,908	5,905	(3)	-0.1%
Mountain Empire	2,015	2,112	97	4.8%
Mountain Gateway	1,002	988	(14)	-1.4%
New River	4,145	4,241	96	2.3%
Northern Virginia	53,556	56,281	2,725	5.1%
Patrick & Henry	1,932	1,908	(24)	-1.2%
Paul D. Camp	1,159	1,220	61	5.3%
Piedmont Virginia	5,173	5,264	91	1.8%
Rappahannock	2,768	2,963	195	7.0%
Southside Virginia	3,260	3,311	51	1.6%
Southwest Virginia	2,288	2,362	74	3.2%
Tidewater	15,880	16,876	996	6.3%
Virginia Highlands	2,052	2,081	29	1.4%
Virginia Peninsula	6,121	6,385	264	4.3%
Virginia Western	6,172	6,338	166	2.7%
Wytheville	2,119	2,110	(9)	-0.4%
Richard Bland College	2,595	2,716	121	4.7%
<b>VCCS</b>	<b>153,356</b>	<b>160,282</b>	<b>6,926</b>	<b>4.5%</b>

Source: SCHEV, E02 Fall Headcount & Early Enrollment Estimates.  
[https://research.schev.edu/enrollment/EEE\\_Report.asp](https://research.schev.edu/enrollment/EEE_Report.asp) for Richard Bland College. Community college data provided by the VCCS based on headcount estimates on November 11, 2024 compared to November 13, 2023.