



# Fiscal Implications from Education Enrollment

November 17, 2022

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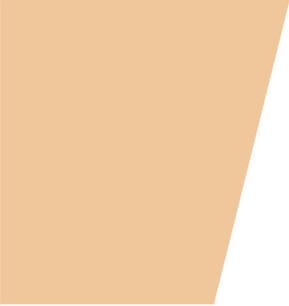
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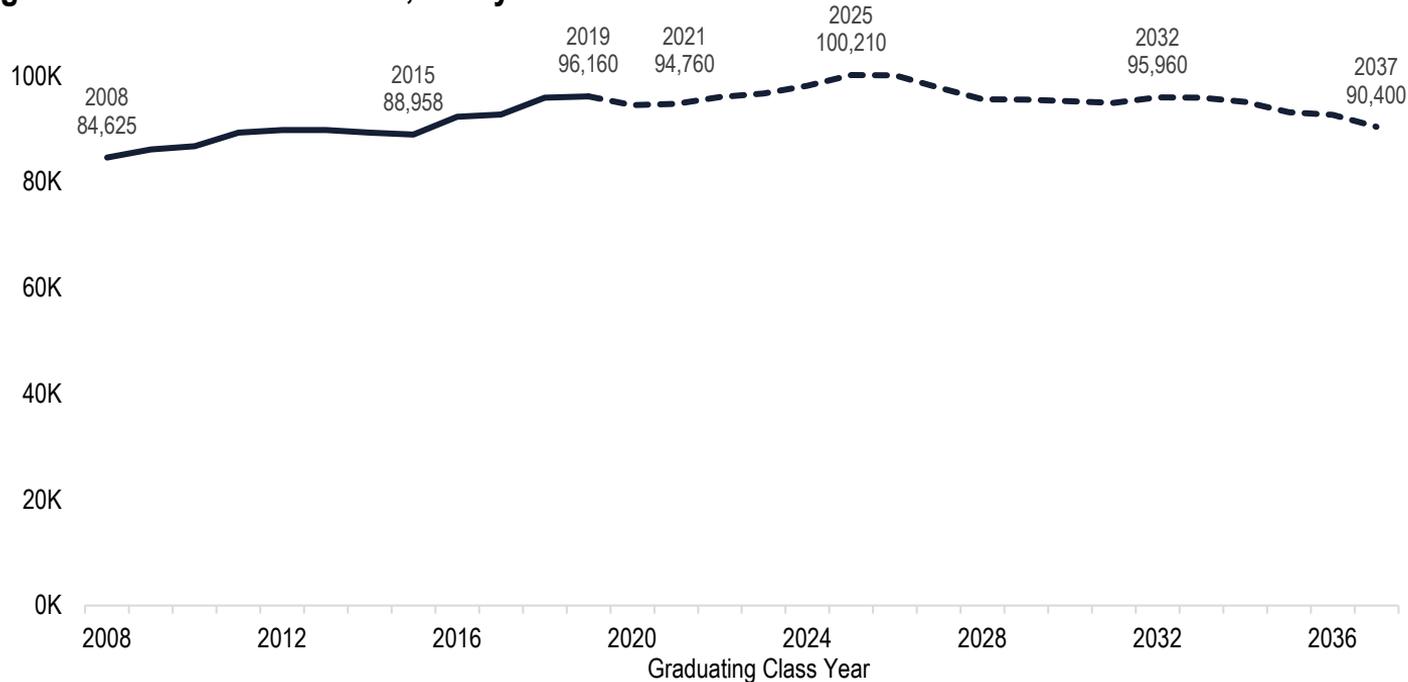
2023 Session Outlook



# Demographics Recap

# Virginia's K-12 Graduates Projected to Peak in 2025

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

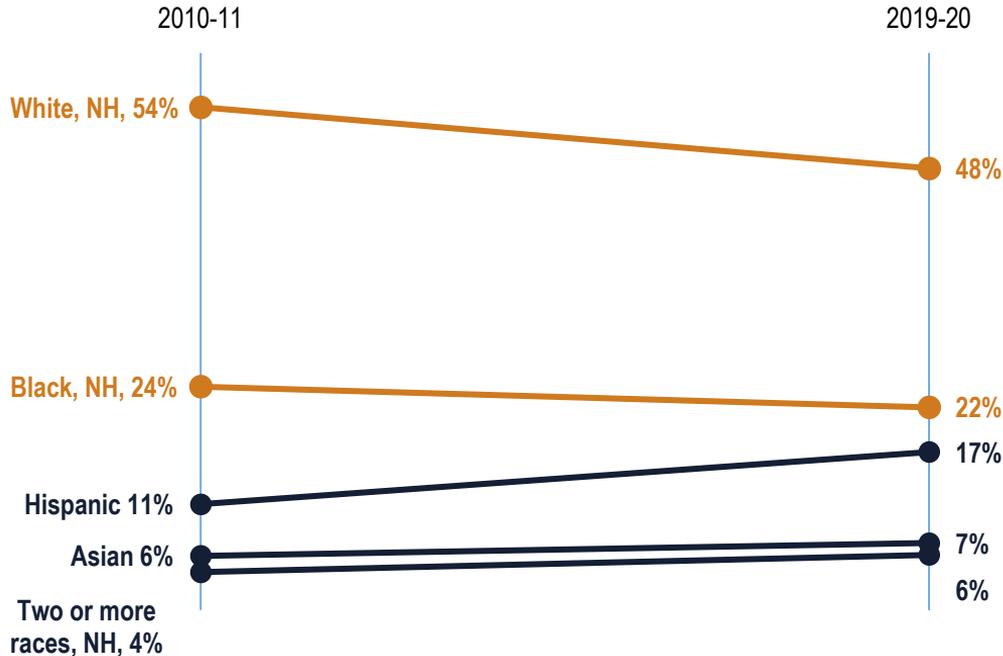


- As far back as 2012, demographic changes have been discussed at the annual SFAC meeting.
- Birth rates started declining during the Great Recession, which is now leading to fewer graduates after 2025.
- Virginia's high school graduates are the typical pipeline to college enrollment.

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).

# Virginia's K-12 Student Demographics are Changing

Between 2010 and 2019, K-12 enrollment increased 3.7 percent with the share of Hispanic, Asian and Multi-Race students increasing and the share of Black and White enrollment decreasing.

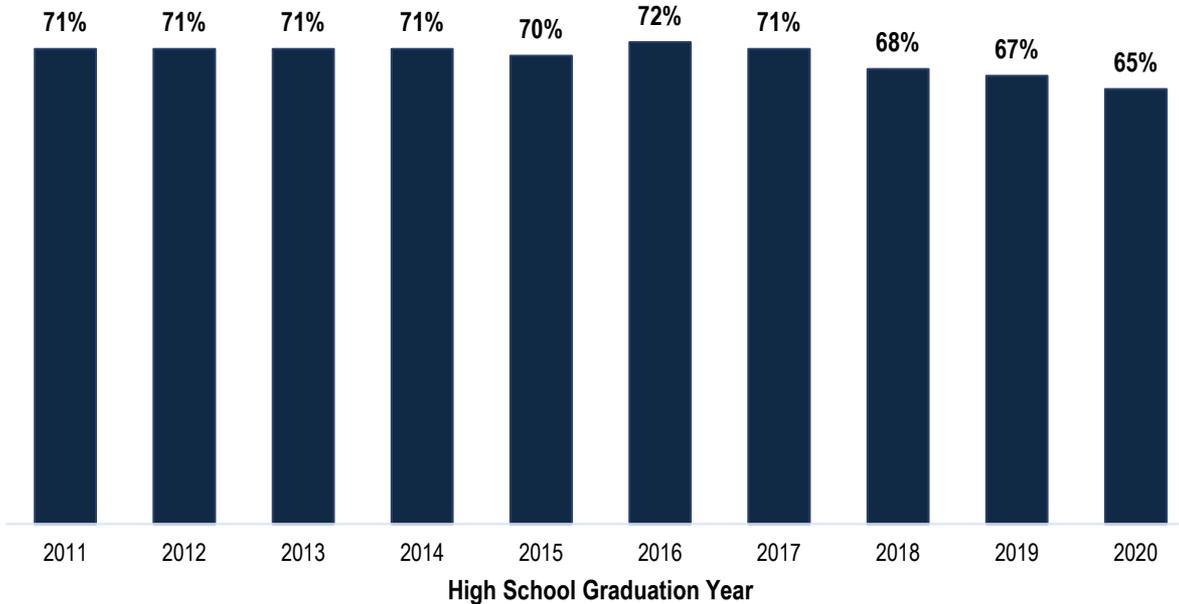


- From 2010 to 2019, public school enrollment became more diverse with a 55 percent increase in Hispanic students and a 51 percent increase in students of two or more races.
- Students classified as economically disadvantaged also increased 16 percent, or 72,000 students.
- Students identified as limited English proficiency increased 28 percent, or 25,000 students.
- By 2035, 21 percent of high school graduates are projected to be Hispanic, a 59 percent increase from 2019 enrollment.

Source: Virginia Department of Education. Fall Membership Reports. Data accessed September 28, 2022. Notes— Hispanic – can be of any race. NH – Not of Hispanic Origin. Other includes American Indian, Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander.

# College Enrollment Rate of Virginia High School Graduates is Relatively Stable

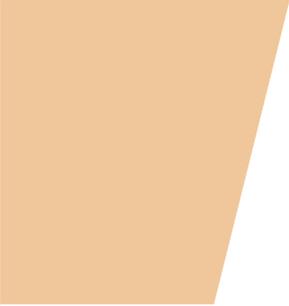
From 2011 to 2020, between 65 and 72 percent of Virginia high school graduates enrolled in an institution of higher education within 16 months.



- From 2011 to 2020, students who are Female, White, Asian, or Multi-Race typically enrolled in higher education at rates higher than the overall rate of enrollment.
- From 2011 to 2022, students who are Male, Black or African-American, or Hispanic/Latinx typically enrolled at rates lower than the overall rate.
- In 2020, 65 percent of high school graduates enrolled in an institution of higher education within 16 months.
- In 2020, Female, Asian, White, and Multi-Race students enrolled at rates higher than the 65 percent overall rate.

Source: Virginia Department of Education. Postsecondary Enrollment Report. [https://p1pe.doe.virginia.gov/postsec\\_public/postsec.do?dowhat=LOAD\\_REPORT\\_C11](https://p1pe.doe.virginia.gov/postsec_public/postsec.do?dowhat=LOAD_REPORT_C11); SCHEV. Virginia Longitudinal Data System (VLDS) Dashboards and Visualizations. [https://dashboards.schev.edu/rdPage.aspx?rdReport=VLDS\\_HS\\_Report\\_Public\\_HS\\_Report\\_FrontPage&rdRequestForwarding=Form](https://dashboards.schev.edu/rdPage.aspx?rdReport=VLDS_HS_Report_Public_HS_Report_FrontPage&rdRequestForwarding=Form). Data accessed September 28, 2022.

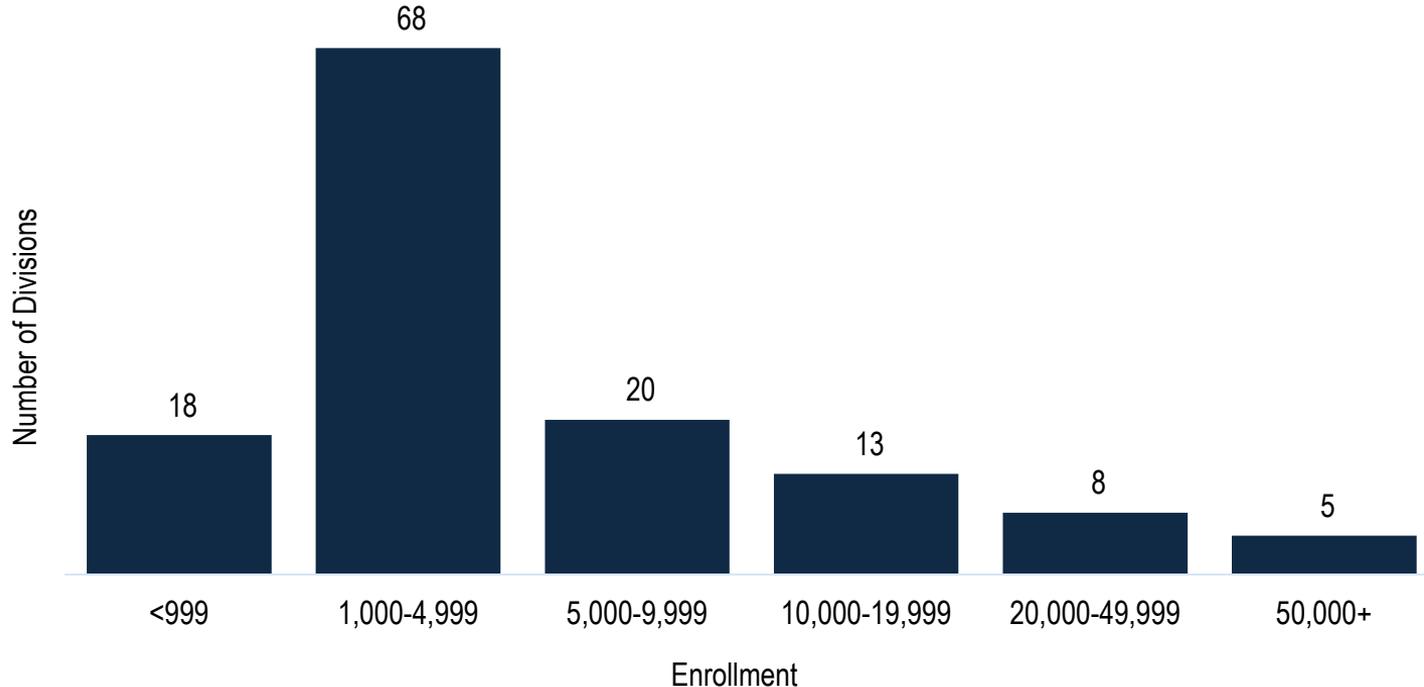




# **K-12 Enrollment Changes & Fiscal Implications**

# Virginia's Divisions Vary Greatly in Size

In Fall 2021, the median school division enrolled 3,500 students with 68 divisions enrolling 1,000 to 4,999 students.



Source: VDOE, Fall Membership Reports. Data accessed September 28, 2022.

# Ten Divisions Enroll Half of K-12 Students

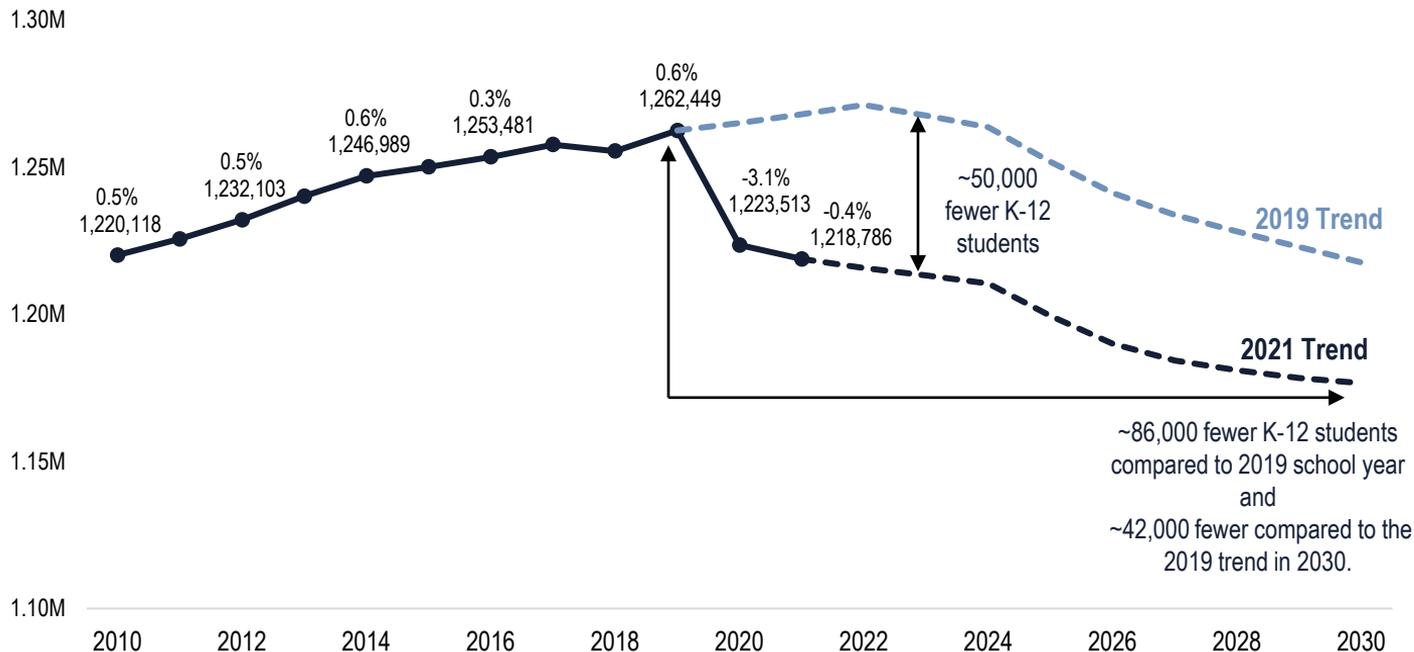
In Fall 2021, 10 school divisions enrolled 53 percent of Virginia's K-12 students.



Source: VDOE, Fall Membership Reports. Data accessed September 28, 2022.

# Public School Enrollment was Anticipated to Decline in 2025; the Pandemic has Accelerated this Decline

Prior to 2019, Virginia's K-12 enrollment was expected to peak and then decline. However, the pandemic accelerated that decline.

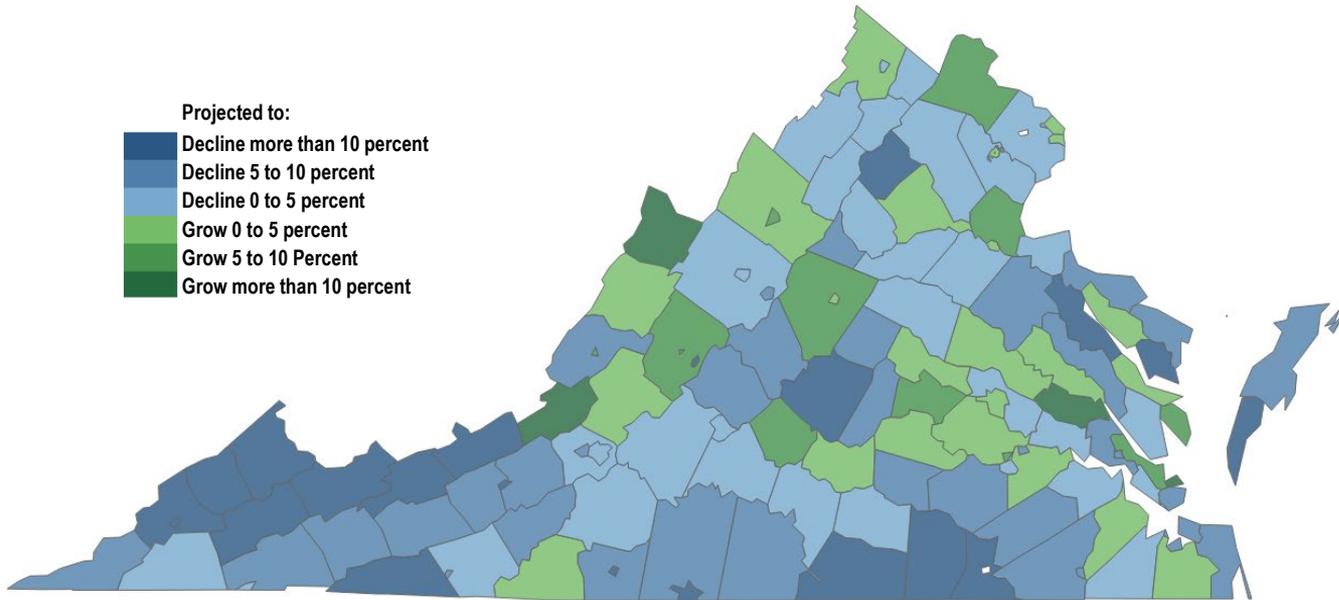
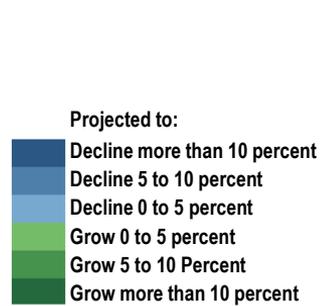


Source: VDOE, Fall Membership Reports; UVA Weldon Cooper K-12 Enrollment Projections. Data accessed September 28, 2022.

- Prior to 2020, K-12 fall enrollment grew on average 0.3 percent annually.
- The 2019 enrollment trend anticipated enrollment to peak in 2025. This reflects lower birth rates.
- However, the 2021 enrollment trend indicates a decline of about 50,000 fewer students from the 2019 trend.
- From 2019 to 2021, families opting to homeschool students increased 37 percent and enrollment in private schools increased 11 percent (Weldon Cooper, Jan. 2022).

# By 2027, Enrollment is Projected to Decline in Divisions that Accounted for the State's Growth in the Last Decade

## Projected Percent Change in K-12 Enrollment from 2021 to 2027



### % Change in K-12 Enrollment

	2013-2019 Actual	2021-2027 Estimate
<b>Divisions</b>		
Fairfax	2%	(4%)
Falls Church	8%	(3%)
Prince William	7%	(2%)
Arlington	20%	0%
Loudoun	19%	4%
Norfolk	(8%)	(10%)
Williamsburg-James City	4%	(6%)
Henrico	2%	(3%)
Chesterfield	5%	4%
<b>Regions</b>		
Statewide	2%	(2%)
Central	2%	1%
Eastern /Northern Neck	(5%)	(8%)
Hampton Roads	(2%)	(2%)
Northern	7%	(2%)
West Central	(3%)	(4%)
Southside	(8%)	(7%)
Southwest	(9%)	(10%)
Valley	0%	0%

Source: VDOE, Fall Membership Reports; UVA Weldon Cooper K-12 Enrollment Projections. Data accessed September 28, 2022.

# Updated SOQ Costs – Driven By Fall Enrollment Updates

SOQ Updates (GF \$ in millions)	FY 2023	FY 2024	Biennium
School Age Population Estimates for Sales Tax Distribution (July 1, 2021 estimate)	\$0.0	(\$0.1)	(\$0.1)
Lottery Proceeds Projections (FY 2023 \$775.2 million; FY 2024 \$769.0 million)	9.5	(4.3)	5.2
K-12 Sales Tax Distribution (Increase of approximately \$191.0 million each year)	84.8	84.2	169.0
Average Daily Membership Projections (Increase of 5,300 in FY 2023 and 7,350 in FY 2024)	<u>28.4</u>	<u>42.8</u>	<u>71.2</u>
<b>Total SOQ General Fund Costs To Date</b>	<b>\$122.7</b>	<b>\$122.6</b>	<b>\$245.3</b>

Source: Department of Planning and Budget, Annual Report to the General Assembly on the Updates to the Standards of Quality, November 1, 2022.

# Previous Budgets Funded Enrollment Loss

Prior to COVID-19 enrollment declines, these temporary programs primarily assisted small and rural divisions experiencing enrollment loss.

Biennium	Program	Description	GF Appropriation
2020-2022	<b>No Loss Payments</b>	Ensured divisions did not lose state funding from COVID-19 enrollment declines and maintained funding in the FY 2022 base.	FY 2022    \$214.2 million
			FY 2021    \$299.3 million
2016-2018	<b>Small Division Enrollment Loss</b>	Provided payments to divisions experiencing a five percent or more decline in Average Daily Membership from 2011 to 2016.	FY 2016    \$7.3 million
1998-2000 to 2008-2010	<b>Enrollment Loss</b>	Provided an additional state payment for a percentage of the enrollment loss in the prior year.	FY 2010    \$9.4 million
			FY 2009    \$16.3 million

# State Funding Declines from Enrollment Loss Will Vary

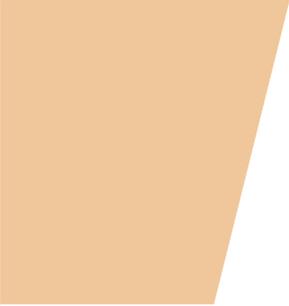
Divisions receiving more state support and enrolling fewer students are impacted more by enrollment declines.

	Division A	Division B	Division C
Local Composite Index (represents local portion of costs)	0.300	0.750	0.300
State Share \$10,000 Per Pupil Amount	\$7,000	\$2,500	\$7,000
<b>Enrollment Year 1</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>350</b>
Year 1 Total Costs (base costs)	\$35.0 million	\$35.0 million	\$3.5 million
Year 1 State Funds	\$24.5 million	\$8.8 million	\$2.5 million
<b>Enrollment Year 2</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>330</b>
<b><u>Enrollment Decrease</u></b>	<b><u>(100)</u></b>	<b><u>(100)</u></b>	<b><u>(20)</u></b>
<b>State Funding Loss Year 2</b>	<b>(\$700,000)</b>	<b>(\$250,000)</b>	<b>(\$140,000)</b>
<b>State Funding Loss as a Percentage of Year 1 Total Costs</b>	<b>(2.0%)</b>	<b>(0.7%)</b>	<b>(4.0%)</b>

# Long-Term Funding Challenges from Enrollment Projections

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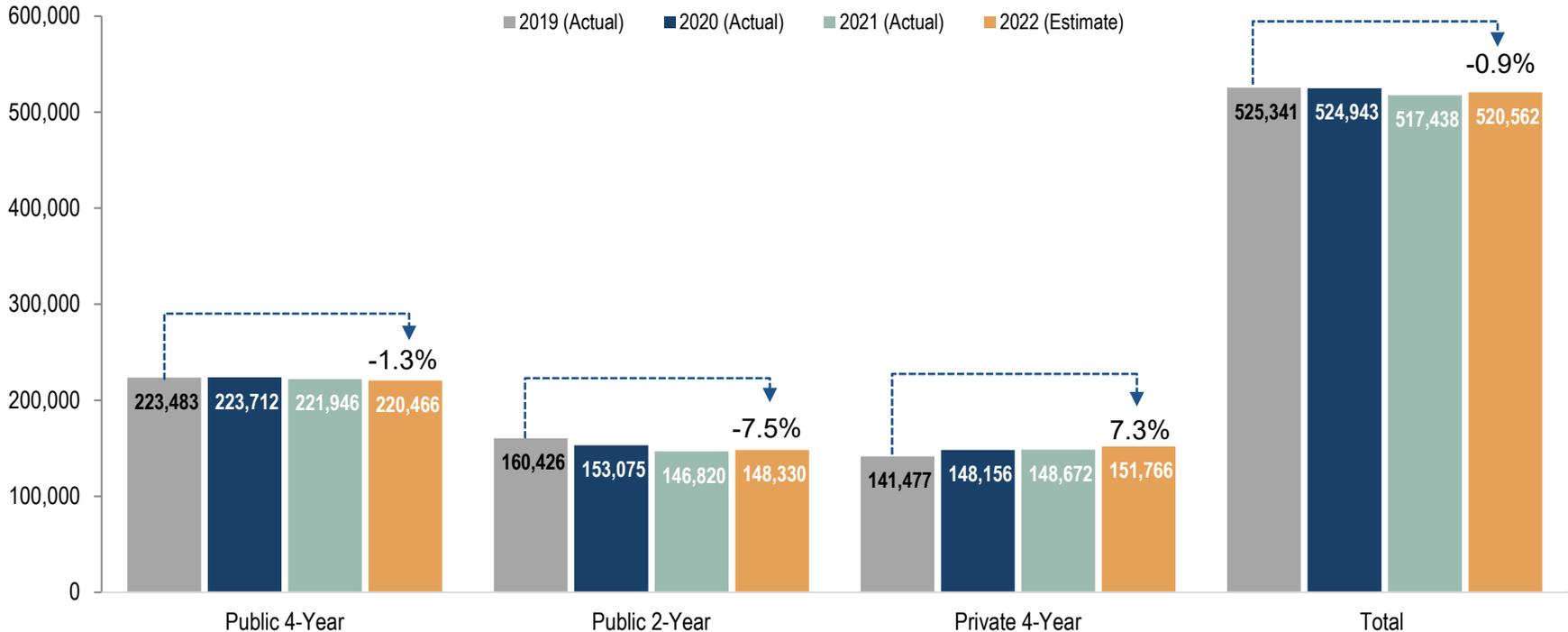
- Enrollment drives the underlying calculation of SOQ funding and Incentive and Lottery programs.
- Enrollment declines result in lower calculated required local and state support to meet SOQ standards.
  - Divisions with a lower local composite index will receive less state support.
- Divisions will be required to make tough budgetary decisions.
  - Some have made consolidations among schools and among divisions to achieve efficiencies.
- State may consider past approaches to temporarily offset funding losses as enrollment declines; however, this can delay tough budgetary decisions to right-size.



# Higher Education Enrollment Changes & Fiscal Implications

# 2022 Total Early Higher Education Enrollment Estimates – September

Virginia's public and private non-profit institutions total enrollment - undergraduate, graduate, and first professional - decreased 0.9 percent, or 4,779 students, in fall 2022 compared to fall 2019.



Source: SCHEV Early Enrollment Estimates, [https://research.schev.edu/enrollment/EEE\\_Report.asp](https://research.schev.edu/enrollment/EEE_Report.asp). Data accessed October 25, 2022.  
Note: Nineteen of the 29 private institutions enrollment is below 2019 levels, SCHEV Insights <https://www.schev.edu/research-publications/insights>

## From 2019 to 2022, Four Institutions Grew in Both Undergraduate and Graduate Students, Four Institutions Declined, and Four Offset Undergraduate Losses with Graduate Students

Change in Fall Enrollment by Student Level, 2019-2022 (estimated)												
	Undergraduates			Graduates			First Professionals			Total		
	2022 (estimate)	# Change	% Change	2022 (estimate)	# Change	% Change	2022 (estimate)	# Change	% Change	2022 (estimate)	# Change	% Change
CNU	4,449	-388	-8.0%	110	28	34.1%				4,559	-360	-7.3%
GMU	27,575	592	2.2%	11,327	549	5.1%	608	114	23.1%	39,510	1,255	3.3%
JMU	20,079	184	0.9%	1,869	-56	-2.9%				21,948	128	0.6%
LU	3,215	-644	-16.7%	1,178	569	93.4%				4,393	-75	-1.7%
NSU	5,332	220	4.3%	448	-41	-8.4%				5,780	179	3.2%
ODU	18,416	-760	-4.0%	4,657	158	3.5%				23,073	-602	-2.5%
RU	5,989	-1,978	-24.8%	1,687	-2,216	-56.8%				7,676	-4,194	-35.3%
UMW	3,497	-685	-16.4%	264	-42	-13.7%				3,761	-727	-16.2%
UVA	17,069	91	0.5%	6,908	460	7.1%	1,504	-88	-5.5%	25,481	463	1.9%
UVA-Wise	1,780	-222	-11.1%							1,780	-222	-11.1%
VCU	21,308	-1,759	-7.6%	5,585	188	3.5%	1,521	-118	-7.2%	28,414	-1,689	-5.6%
VMI	1,544	-154	-9.1%							1,544	-154	-9.1%
VSU	4,390	368	9.1%	325	-18	-5.2%				4,715	350	8.0%
VT	30,559	1,259	4.3%	7,081	667	10.4%	590	-79	-11.8%	38,230	1,847	5.1%
WM	<u>6,732</u>	<u>476</u>	<u>7.6%</u>	<u>2,238</u>	<u>326</u>	<u>17.1%</u>	<u>632</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>4.5%</u>	<u>9,602</u>	<u>829</u>	<u>9.4%</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>171,934</b>	<b>-3,400</b>	<b>-1.9%</b>	<b>43,677</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>4,855</b>	<b>-144</b>	<b>-2.9%</b>	<b>220,466</b>	<b>-2,972</b>	<b>-1.3%</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 October 25, 2022.

# From Fall 2021 to 2022, Two-Thirds of Institutions had Undergraduate Enrollment Decline

Change in Fall Enrollment by Level of Student, 2021-2022 (estimated)												
	Undergraduates			Graduates			First Professionals			Totals		
	2022 (estimate)	# Change	% Change	2022 (estimate)	# Change	% Change	2022 (estimate)	# Change	% Change	2022 (estimate)	# Change	% Change
CNU	4,449	-23	-0.5%	110	-2	-1.8%				4,559	-25	-0.5%
GMU	27,575	240	0.9%	11,327	124	1.1%	608	4	0.7%	39,510	368	0.9%
JMU	20,079	9	0.0%	1,869	-227	-10.8%				21,948	-218	-1.0%
LU	3,215	-270	-7.7%	1,178	52	4.6%				4,393	-218	-4.7%
NSU	5,332	316	6.3%	448	6	1.4%				5,780	322	5.9%
ODU	18,416	-262	-1.4%	4,657	-159	-3.3%				23,073	-421	-1.8%
RU	5,989	-524	-8.0%	1,687	-798	-32.1%				7,676	-1,322	-14.7%
UMW	3,497	-163	-4.5%	264	-32	-10.8%				3,761	-195	-4.9%
UVA	17,069	-187	-1.1%	6,908	-300	-4.2%	1,504	-58	-3.7%	25,481	-545	-2.1%
UVA-Wise	1,780	-64	-3.5%							1,780	-64	-3.5%
VCU	21,308	-317	-1.5%	5,585	-192	-3.3%	1,521	4	0.3%	28,414	-505	-1.7%
VMI	1,544	-108	-6.5%							1,544	-108	-6.5%
VSU	4,390	496	12.7%	325	-81	-20.0%				4,715	415	9.7%
VT	30,559	799	2.7%	7,081	235	3.4%	590	-83	-12.3%	38,230	951	2.6%
WM	<u>6,732</u>	<u>189</u>	<u>2.9%</u>	<u>2,238</u>	<u>-113</u>	<u>-4.8%</u>	<u>632</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1.4%</u>	<u>9,602</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>0.9%</u>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>171,934</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>43,677</b>	<b>-1,487</b>	<b>-3.3%</b>	<b>4,855</b>	<b>-124</b>	<b>-2.5%</b>	<b>220,466</b>	<b>-1,480</b>	<b>-0.7%</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 October 25, 2022.

## From 2019 to 2022, while Out-of-State Enrollment Partially Offset the Statewide Decline In-State Undergraduates, Seven Institutions Had Declines in Both

Change in Fall Enrollment, In and Out of State Students, 2019-2022 (estimated)						
	In-State		Out-of-State		Total	
	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
CNU	-330	-7.3%	-58	-18.1%	-388	-8.0%
GMU	525	2.3%	67	1.6%	592	2.2%
JMU	573	3.8%	-389	-8.4%	184	0.9%
LU	-544	-15.5%	-100	-28.8%	-644	-16.7%
NSU	-95	-2.4%	315	25.8%	220	4.3%
ODU	-580	-3.3%	-180	-10.1%	-760	-4.0%
RU	-1,930	-26.1%	-48	-8.4%	-1,978	-24.8%
UMW	-681	-17.8%	-4	-1.1%	-685	-16.4%
UVA	-88	-0.8%	179	3.4%	91	0.5%
UVA-Wise	-295	-15.9%	73	51.0%	-222	-11.1%
VCU	-1,695	-8.1%	-64	-3.2%	-1,759	-7.6%
VMI	-79	-7.5%	-75	-11.6%	-154	-9.1%
VSU	277	9.5%	91	8.3%	368	9.1%
VT	116	0.6%	1,143	13.2%	1,259	4.3%
WM	339	8.3%	137	6.3%	476	7.6%
<b>Total Four Year</b>	<b>-4,487</b>	<b>-3.2%</b>	<b>1,087</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>-3,400</b>	<b>-1.9%</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 October 25, 2022

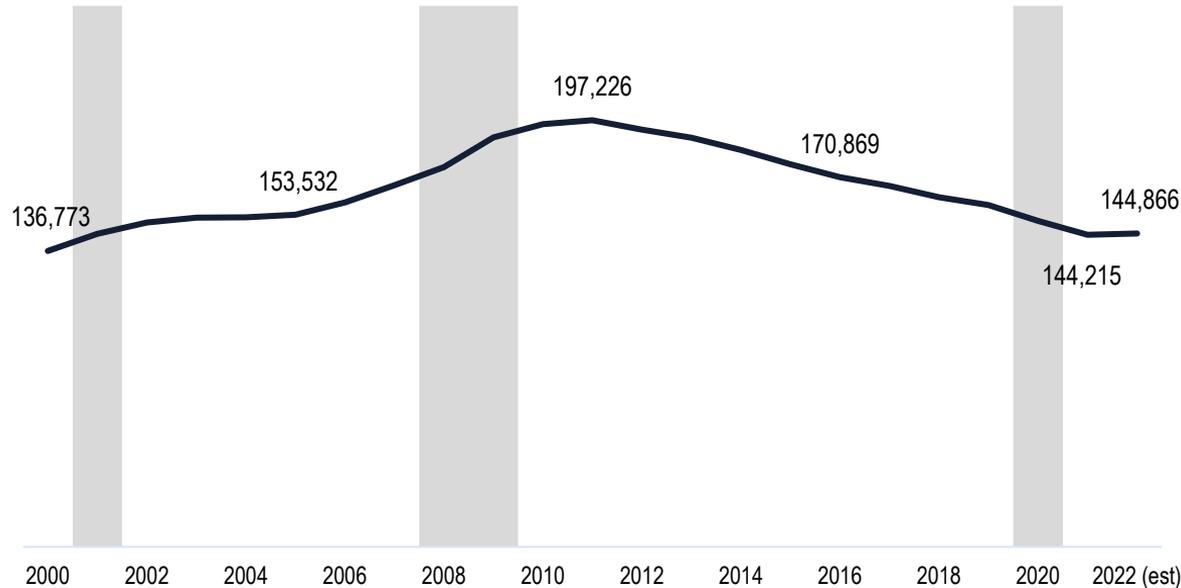
## From Fall 2021 to 2022, Ten Institutions Experienced In-State Enrollment Decline with Half of Those Institutions Also Declining in Out-of-State Enrollment

Change in Fall Enrollment, In- and Out-of-State Students, 2021-2022 (estimated)						
	In-State		Out-of-State		Total	
	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
CNU	-28	-0.7%	5	1.9%	-23	-0.5%
GMU	-49	-0.2%	289	7.4%	240	0.9%
JMU	36	0.2%	-27	-0.6%	9	0.0%
LU	-221	-6.9%	-49	-16.6%	-270	-7.7%
NSU	96	2.6%	220	16.7%	316	6.3%
ODU	-208	-1.2%	-54	-3.3%	-262	-1.4%
RU	-509	-8.5%	-15	-2.8%	-524	-8.0%
UMW	-182	-5.5%	19	5.7%	-163	-4.5%
UVA	-133	-1.1%	-54	-1.0%	-187	-1.1%
UVA-Wise	-96	-5.8%	32	17.4%	-64	-3.5%
VCU	-347	-1.8%	30	1.6%	-317	-1.5%
VMI	-60	-5.8%	-48	-7.8%	-108	-6.5%
VSU	417	15.0%	79	7.1%	496	12.7%
VT	203	1.0%	596	6.5%	799	2.7%
WM	114	2.6%	75	3.4%	189	2.9%
<b>Total Four Year</b>	<b>-967</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>	<b>1,098</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>0.1%</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 October 25, 2022.

# Community College Enrollment Grew During the Great Recession, but Experienced a 27 Percent Decline Since 2011

Virginia Community College System enrollment grew on average annually 3.3 percent from 2000 to 2010 with growth peaking in 2011 and then declining at an average annual rate of 2.4 percent by 2019. (Gray shading indicates recessions)

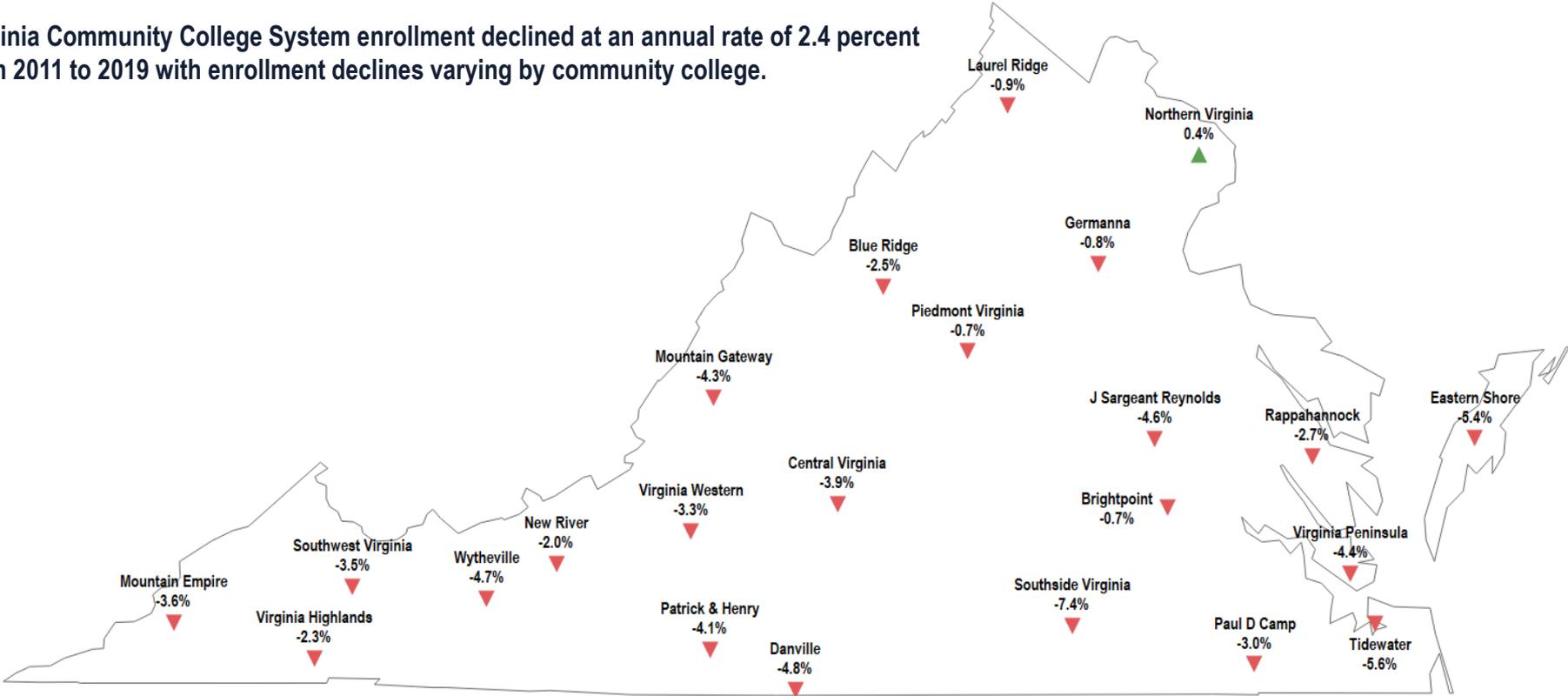


- Enrollment varies by community college and the areas served.
- Community college enrollment has traditionally been countercyclical to the economy, which did not occur during COVID-19.
- From 2000 to 2010, all community colleges experienced annual growth on average except Southwest Virginia Community College, which declined on average 0.2 percent.
  - Annual growth was moderate for certain institutions: Mountain Gateway (0.4%), Paul D. Camp (0.7%), and Patrick & Henry (1.0%).
- From 2011 to 2019, community college enrollment on average declined 2.4 percent annually.

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 October 25, 2022.

# Enrollment Losses from 2011 to 2019 Varied by Community College

Virginia Community College System enrollment declined at an annual rate of 2.4 percent from 2011 to 2019 with enrollment declines varying by community college.



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 October 25, 2022.

## In 2021 Six Year Plan Projections, Most Institutions Projected Declining First-Time in College Enrollment, But Some Institutions Project Growth as Current Enrollment Declines

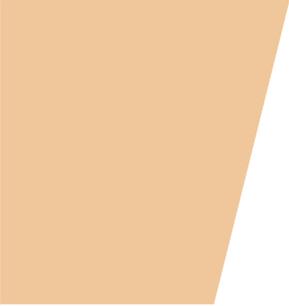
Public Institutions New First-Time in College Enrollment Projections						
	In-State			Out-of-State		
	2019	2027	% Change	2019	2027	% Change
CNU	1,154	1,023	-11.4%	85	77	-9.4%
GMU	3,223	3,874	20.2%	994	1,334	34.2%
JMU	3,357	3,498	4.2%	1,158	1,244	7.4%
LU	766	681	-11.1%	120	204	70.0%
NSU	837	834	-0.4%	408	349	-14.5%
ODU	2,907	2,918	0.4%	379	341	-10.0%
RU	1,499	1,817	21.2%	154	183	18.8%
UMW	791	657	-16.9%	102	150	47.1%
UVA	2,698	2,529	-6.3%	1,431	1,394	-2.6%
UVA-Wise	263	268	1.9%	38	47	23.7%
VCU	4,114	3,715	-9.7%	440	1,217	176.6%
VMI	274	272	-0.7%	173	168	-2.9%
VSU	726	726	0.0%	345	384	11.3%
VT	5,117	4,596	-10.2%	2,617	1,936	-26.0%
WM	947	1,027	8.4%	583	603	3.4%
<b>Total Four Year</b>	<b>28,673</b>	<b>28,440</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>	<b>9,027</b>	<b>9,626</b>	<b>6.6%</b>
RBC	416	443	6.5%	32	50	56.3%
VCCS	25,678	26,460	3.0%	2,047	1,484	-27.5%
<b>Total Public</b>	<b>54,767</b>	<b>55,345</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>11,106</b>	<b>11,158</b>	<b>0.5%</b>

Source: SCHEV, 2021 Enrollment Projections and Degree Estimates, <https://research.schev.edu/>. Data accessed October 25, 2022.

# Long-Term Challenges from Higher Education Enrollment

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- Declining enrollment in higher education means fewer well-trained graduates for the jobs of the future.
- Enrollment declines reduce institutional revenue from tuition and fees.
  - Institutions with larger declines in undergraduate students face pressure on their auxiliary operations, especially housing and dining, even if growth occurs in graduate programs.
  - Currently, a few institutions are not in compliance with budget language requiring out-of-state students to pay 100 percent of their cost of education.
- Currently, SCHEV Council reviews and approves all enrollment projections and degree estimates from the public and Tuition Assistance Grant eligible private non-profit institutions.
  - Should the state explore mandated enrollment targets for institutions? Determining appropriate growth based on current demographics?
  - Should a group weigh in on projections (e.g., Higher Education Advisory Committee, Op-Six, etc.)?
- Institutions will need to focus on right-sizing operations and prioritizing efforts on retention and completion as strategies to maintain enrollment.



# 2023 Session Outlook

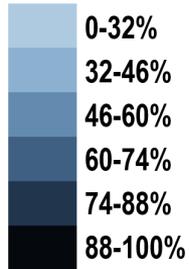
# 2023 Session PreK-12 Education Outlook

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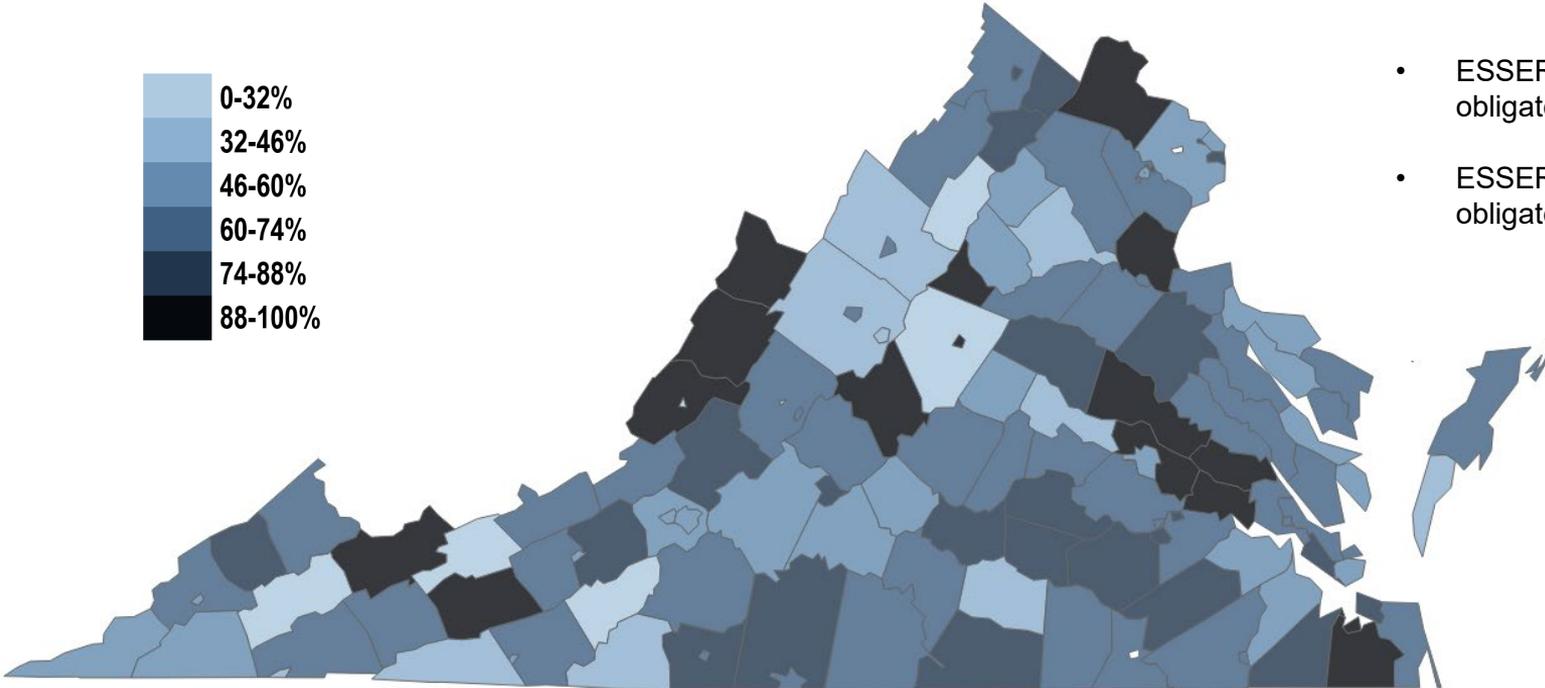
- As students continue to recover from pandemic learning loss, increased focus has shifted to utilizing proven efforts to recover learning and measure academic growth.
- JLARC identified that student behavior, chronic absenteeism and reported mental health issues have worsened. Student achievement indicators declined during the pandemic with recovery starting as students returned to in-person learning. Teacher workforce has gotten smaller, less qualified, and increasingly less satisfied since the pandemic.
- Divisions, as of October, have \$2.1 billion in unspent federal K-12 relief funds, mainly from the American Rescue Plan that must be obligated by September 2024. Even with resources to respond to learning loss, divisions continue to struggle with teacher shortages, making learning recovery harder.
- College Lab Schools applications for planning and start up grants (\$100.0 million) are being considered by the Board of Education. However, long-term funding sustainability remains unresolved beyond initial grants.
- Forthcoming JLARC Studies:
  - Standards of Quality Funding – December 2022 update and final report in 2023.
  - Dual Enrollment – December 2022 briefing.

# Significant Federal K-12 Relief Funds Remain Available

Divisions have nearly 70 percent, or \$2.1 billion, of Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) funds available to respond to learning recovery needs (division allocations and state set-aside allocations to divisions).



- ESSER II funds must be obligated by Sept. 30, 2023.
- ESSER III funds must be obligated by Sept. 30, 2024.



Source: VDOE, Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) School Division Formula and Set-Side Spending, as of October 2022.

# JLARC'S Pandemic Impact on Public K-12 Education

General Assembly may wish to consider these recommendations, which could be scaled (some similar actions have been implemented in Chapter 2, 2022-24 Appropriation Act).

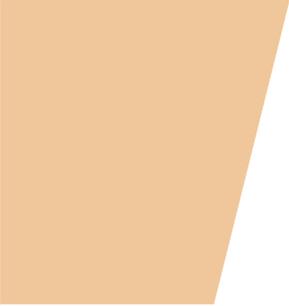
JLARC Recommendations and Policy Options	Cost Estimate
Temporary Math Instructional Improvement Program (Rec. 4)	\$19.0 – \$38.0 million
Temporary Instructional Assistants (Rec. 5)	3.0 – 34.0 million
Teacher Retention Bonuses (Rec. 6)	0.2 – 96.2 million
Tuition Assistance for Teachers to be Fully Licensed (Rec. 7)	<0.1 – 1.2 million
Virginia Tiered Systems of Supports to Reduce Disruptive Classroom Behavior (Policy Option 1)	0.2 – 1.0 million
School Based Mental Health Partnerships (Policy Option 3)	0.5 – 5.0 million
Teacher Signing Bonuses (Policy Option 4)	\$0.1 – \$4.1 million

Source: JLARC, Pandemic Impact on K-12 Education, 2022.

# 2023 Session Outlook: Higher Education Ongoing Costs and Sustainable Growth

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- State Council of Higher Education for Virginia (SCHEV) budget recommendations total nearly \$178.0 million GF for FY 2024, including options to support the NGF share of the 5 percent salary increases, inflationary increases in nonpersonal services costs, operations and maintenance funding for new facilities, and Virginia Military Survivor Tuition Waiver growth.
- SCHEV continues to develop a new cost funding formula. It may be prudent, prior to finalizing a model, to understand enrollment impacts on base funding and explore within the model opportunities to right-size, consolidate, or manage enrollment broadly.
- Financial impacts of the pandemic were significantly mitigated by federal relief funding. However, institutions face declining revenues from lower enrollments on educational and general and auxiliary operations.
- In Fall 2022, total early enrollment at Virginia's public institutions is down by 0.7 percent for the four-years and 0.1 percent for the two-years. Compared to 2019, enrollment remains down 1.3 percent for the four-years and 8.4 percent for the two-years.
- With Virginia's K-12 enrollment projected to decline, discussions will need to center on strategies to increase enrollment from high school graduates especially groups not attending college at high rates, student success, access, and what level of growth is sustainable.
- JLARC provided policy recommendations and options to modify the state's financial aid programs, including minimizing eligibility requirements that prevent access to aid, consolidating the two major financial aid programs, and establishing additional parameters to ensure public higher education institutions are prioritizing state aid to students with the most need.



# Appendix

# Appendix: Two-Year Public Institution Yearly Growth

School	Yearly Growth													
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 (est)
Total, 2-year public institutions	7.8%	3.2%	0.9%	-2.2%	-2.0%	-2.9%	-3.2%	-3.3%	-2.3%	-3.0%	-2.1%	-4.6%	-4.1%	0.1%
VCCS Total	7.9%	3.2%	0.9%	-2.2%	-2.0%	-3.0%	-3.6%	-3.4%	-2.3%	-3.2%	-2.2%	-4.6%	-4.3%	0.5%
Blue Ridge	9.3%	2.0%	-3.0%	-2.9%	-5.5%	-1.1%	-4.5%	-1.5%	1.7%	-2.4%	-6.5%	-9.7%	-2.2%	4.2%
Brightpoint	10.4%	8.5%	2.7%	-6.0%	-0.4%	-2.3%	1.6%	-0.1%	3.6%	-2.3%	0.1%	-7.0%	-9.3%	7.3%
Central Virginia	0.1%	0.8%	-0.1%	-10.2%	-3.6%	-4.5%	-1.9%	-6.9%	0.1%	-2.0%	-5.8%	-11.6%	2.8%	3.0%
Danville	8.9%	3.4%	-3.2%	0.7%	-3.2%	-7.0%	-10.6%	-4.4%	-8.9%	-8.8%	-0.5%	-14.3%	-3.4%	-0.1%
Eastern Shore	5.1%	6.6%	-2.9%	-3.1%	-13.4%	-2.1%	-11.2%	-5.4%	-8.7%	1.6%	-5.0%	9.0%	-5.9%	1.9%
Germanna	8.0%	7.8%	2.6%	-3.3%	-1.9%	-1.3%	-4.0%	-4.1%	-0.2%	7.7%	0.2%	6.3%	-2.4%	2.3%
J Sargeant Reynolds	-2.7%	-0.8%	5.8%	-3.9%	-3.1%	-4.8%	-8.2%	-4.7%	-10.0%	-6.4%	-0.3%	-10.9%	-6.5%	7.3%
Laurel Ridge	13.2%	5.4%	3.8%	0.2%	-0.7%	-3.3%	0.1%	-1.9%	0.3%	-1.3%	-1.2%	-5.6%	-7.5%	0.4%
Mountain Empire	10.0%	0.6%	-5.4%	-4.0%	-5.3%	-7.0%	0.0%	0.7%	1.9%	-6.7%	-7.7%	-2.6%	-7.7%	-6.1%
Mountain Gateway	24.4%	-3.9%	1.1%	-4.9%	-10.3%	-4.2%	-1.7%	11.1%	-8.2%	-22.1%	5.2%	4.2%	-0.6%	-9.8%
New River	7.0%	-1.0%	0.6%	-2.4%	-5.4%	-4.6%	-2.4%	-0.4%	3.8%	-4.5%	-2.0%	-4.5%	-5.7%	-0.5%
Northern Virginia	9.3%	5.1%	2.1%	3.6%	-0.1%	-0.6%	1.1%	-2.4%	0.7%	-0.5%	1.8%	2.0%	-6.3%	3.8%
Patrick & Henry	12.6%	-6.1%	-1.2%	-5.3%	2.7%	-9.8%	-9.1%	-7.3%	-5.9%	0.1%	-1.2%	-8.4%	-7.0%	-2.9%
Paul D Camp	-3.0%	4.9%	0.3%	-10.1%	-6.8%	-9.6%	17.0%	0.5%	-5.1%	-8.3%	-2.4%	-1.6%	0.2%	-4.0%
Piedmont Virginia	10.8%	2.8%	2.4%	0.2%	-1.1%	-1.3%	-2.1%	2.1%	1.0%	-2.9%	-2.4%	-8.4%	2.7%	-5.1%
Rappahannock	3.0%	10.3%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-4.2%	0.4%	-0.1%	-2.9%	-6.8%	-4.6%	-5.6%	-9.6%	-1.6%	1.2%
Richard Bland College	-3.4%	0.5%	2.3%	-5.2%	-8.4%	8.3%	42.5%	1.1%	-2.5%	9.8%	-0.2%	-1.7%	12.6%	-18.9%
Southside Virginia	12.5%	0.8%	1.7%	-6.5%	-4.3%	-7.5%	-17.1%	-10.8%	-8.8%	-5.0%	-6.2%	-3.0%	-5.2%	1.3%
Southwest Virginia	-3.2%	-2.6%	-13.9%	-14.4%	-4.9%	-3.2%	0.7%	-3.2%	-7.1%	3.0%	-1.5%	-1.8%	-7.0%	-6.5%
Tidewater	13.2%	2.8%	2.5%	-6.1%	-3.8%	-4.7%	-6.2%	-7.6%	-4.9%	-8.1%	-9.0%	-12.0%	0.2%	-10.7%
Virginia Highlands	8.5%	2.5%	-4.2%	-9.0%	-3.3%	0.8%	-5.6%	5.3%	-6.5%	2.5%	-4.2%	-8.7%	17.5%	-10.0%
Virginia Peninsula	0.5%	4.5%	-0.8%	-0.5%	0.8%	-5.4%	-10.7%	-4.5%	-6.9%	-7.3%	-4.8%	-14.5%	-6.8%	-4.0%
Virginia Western	4.6%	-1.7%	-2.5%	-1.4%	2.5%	-0.3%	-8.1%	-2.7%	-5.8%	-6.1%	-7.7%	-9.0%	-2.0%	0.0%
Wytheville	12.5%	7.6%	-6.8%	-2.0%	-6.7%	-4.8%	-11.7%	-5.8%	-2.5%	-6.1%	-2.5%	-8.4%	-6.9%	5.3%

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 October 25, 2022.

# Appendix: Two-Year Public Institution Growth Over Time

School	Percent Change					
	2000 - 2010	2010-2019	2010-2020	2020-2022 (est)	2000-2022 (est)	
Total	42.72%	-18.57%	-22.30%	-3.98%	6.48%	
VCCS	42.88%	-19.11%	-22.85%	-3.91%	5.92%	
Blue Ridge	73.44%	-23.06%	-30.52%	1.88%	22.76%	
Brightpoint	100.80%	-3.48%	-10.25%	-2.75%	75.26%	
Central Virginia	39.47%	-30.24%	-38.35%	5.91%	-8.93%	
Danville	27.57%	-37.96%	-46.82%	-3.44%	-34.50%	
Eastern Shore	36.09%	-40.97%	-35.65%	-4.14%	-16.04%	
Germanna	96.63%	-4.71%	1.29%	-0.20%	98.78%	
J Sargeant Reynolds	25.15%	-31.02%	-38.56%	0.24%	-22.92%	
Laurel Ridge	77.57%	-4.13%	-9.54%	-7.09%	49.25%	
Mountain Empire	24.19%	-32.05%	-33.81%	-13.36%	-28.79%	
Mountain Gateway	4.68%	-32.15%	-29.32%	-10.33%	-33.65%	
New River	40.25%	-16.34%	-20.10%	-6.09%	5.23%	
Northern Virginia	32.16%	5.77%	7.90%	-2.67%	38.79%	
Patrick & Henry	12.02%	-31.96%	-37.67%	-9.76%	-36.99%	
Paul D Camp	7.53%	-24.09%	-25.30%	-3.80%	-22.73%	
Piedmont Virginia	29.79%	-4.31%	-12.38%	-2.55%	10.83%	
Rappahannock	111.78%	-22.57%	-30.02%	-0.34%	47.69%	
Richard Bland College	25.26%	48.27%	45.81%	-8.69%	66.77%	
Southside Virginia	69.19%	-49.33%	-50.84%	-3.94%	-20.11%	
Southwest Virginia	-1.68%	-37.74%	-38.88%	-12.98%	-47.71%	
Tidewater	55.11%	-39.11%	-46.44%	-10.56%	-25.69%	
Virginia Highlands	30.79%	-22.46%	-29.24%	5.70%	-2.17%	
Virginia Peninsula	50.24%	-34.02%	-43.57%	-10.49%	-24.11%	
Virginia Western	20.13%	-28.20%	-34.63%	-1.97%	-23.02%	
Wytheville	73.92%	-39.77%	-44.84%	-1.96%	-5.94%	

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 October 25, 2022.

# Higher Education Centers – Annual Full Time Equivalent Enrollments in Credit Courses

Higher Education Center	Degree Level	Partner Institution	Annual FTE			
			2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Institute for Advanced Learning and Research, Danville	Undergraduate	Danville CC	92	86	86	83
	<b>Total</b>		<b>92</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>83</b>
New College Institute, Martinsville	Undergraduate	James Madison	0	0	0	0
		Longwood	25	25	25	20
	Graduate	James Madison	8	5	0	0
		Radford U.	2	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>35</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>20</b>	
Roanoke Higher Education Authority and Center, Roanoke	Undergraduate	Mary Baldwin	15	8	6	5
		Radford U.	112	104	88	92
		Virginia Tech	0	0	0	0
	Graduate	James Madison	8	5	7	8
		Mary Baldwin	7	2	1	
		Radford	44	34	16	23
		Virginia Tech	105	109	68	86
	First Professional	Virginia Tech	291	334	203	271
<b>Total</b>		<b>580</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>484</b>	
Southern Virginia Higher Education Center, South Boston	Undergraduate	Danville CC	53	56	3	5
		Southside Virginia CC	133	155	33	64
	<b>Total</b>		<b>186</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>69</b>
Southwest Virginia Higher Education Center, Abingdon	Undergraduate	Virginia Highlands CC	25	25	27	30
	Graduate	Radford	0	5	15	5
		U. of Virginia	1	0	0	0
		Virginia Tech	3	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>		<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>35</b>

Source: SCHEV. Data compiled November 14, 2022.