

SREB

from the *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education*

Virginia

Featured Facts

June 2005

Southern
Regional
Education
Board

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SREB states can lead the nation in educational progress.

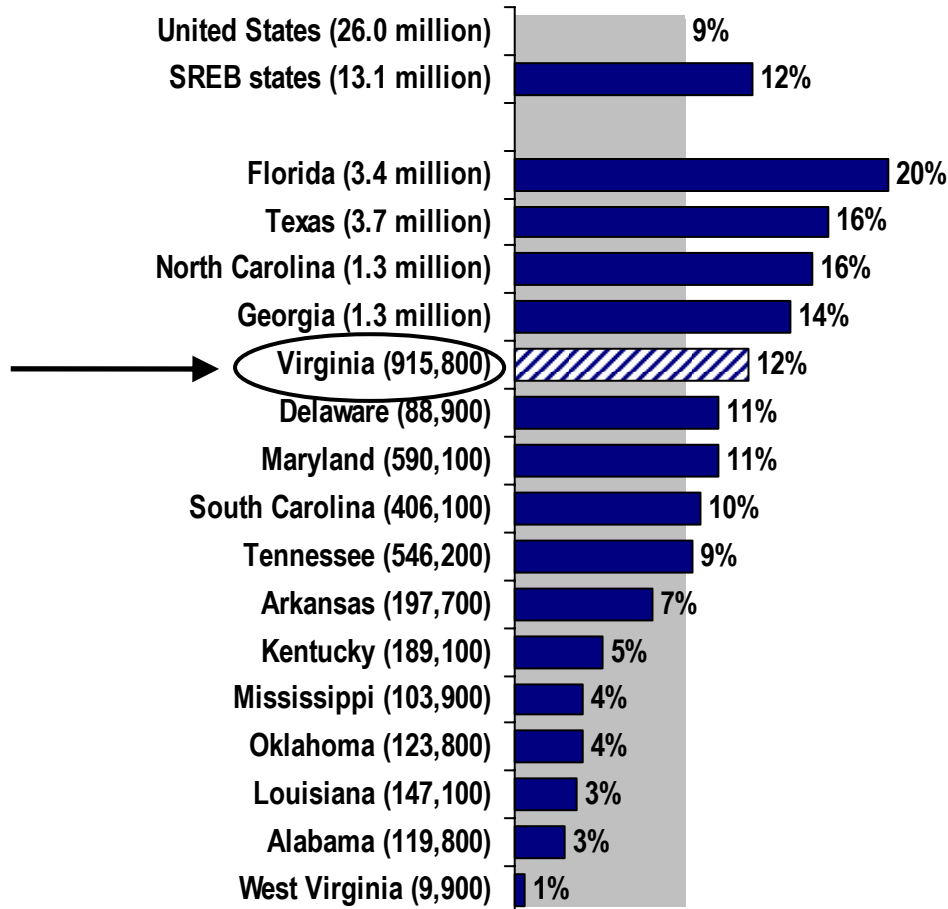
Nothing influences a state's prosperity more than the education of its people.

SREB Challenge to Lead Goals

Population changes and growth make progress in education harder in many states.

Overall progress in education could come to an historically unprecedented halt, if the fastest-growing racial/ethnic groups remain at their current education levels.

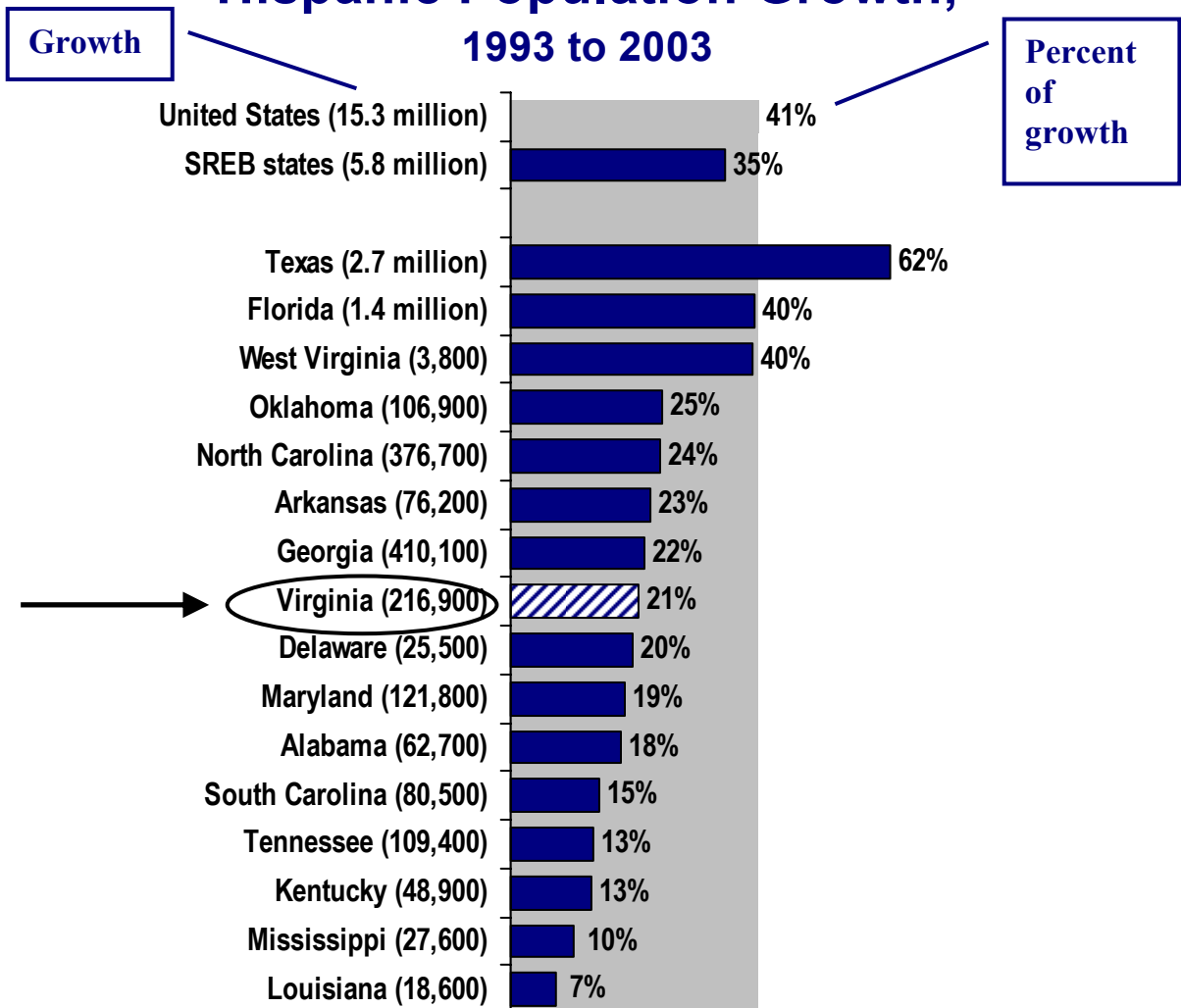
Projected Population Growth, 2004 to 2014



Source: Table 1: U.S. Census Bureau.

- More than half of the nation's population growth from 2004 to 2014 is expected to be in the 16 SREB states — an increase of 13.1 million. Virginia's population is projected to increase by 915,800, or 12 percent — the same as the the increase for the SREB region and above the nationwide increase.

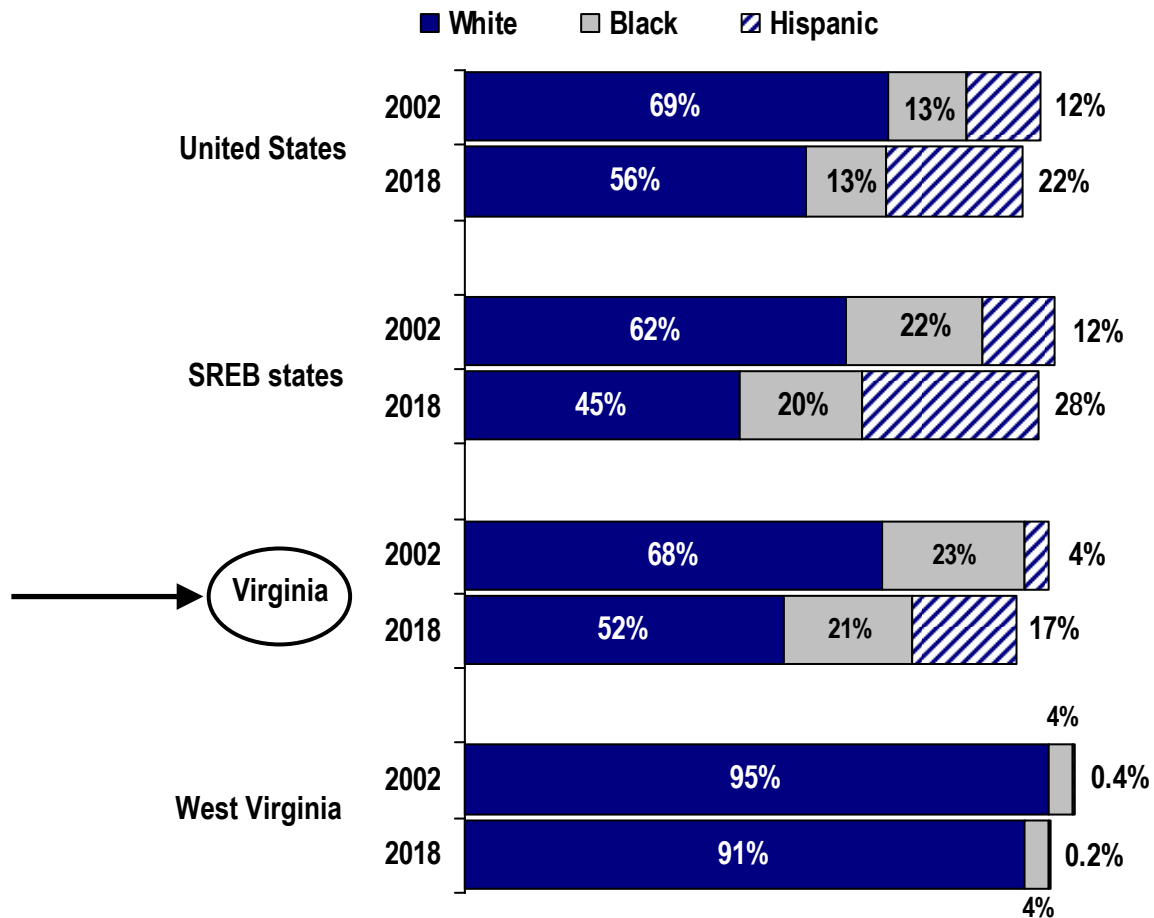
Hispanic Population Growth, 1993 to 2003



Source: Table 3: U.S. Census Bureau.

- Hispanic population increases are the overriding demographic trend. Hispanic population increases accounted for 35 percent of the entire increase in the SREB region from 1993 to 2003. In Virginia, the increase in Hispanic population accounted for 21 percent. Of the 404,600 Hispanics in Virginia in 2003, 216,900 (54 percent) arrived since 1993.

Public High School Graduates, Percent Distribution, 2002 and 2018

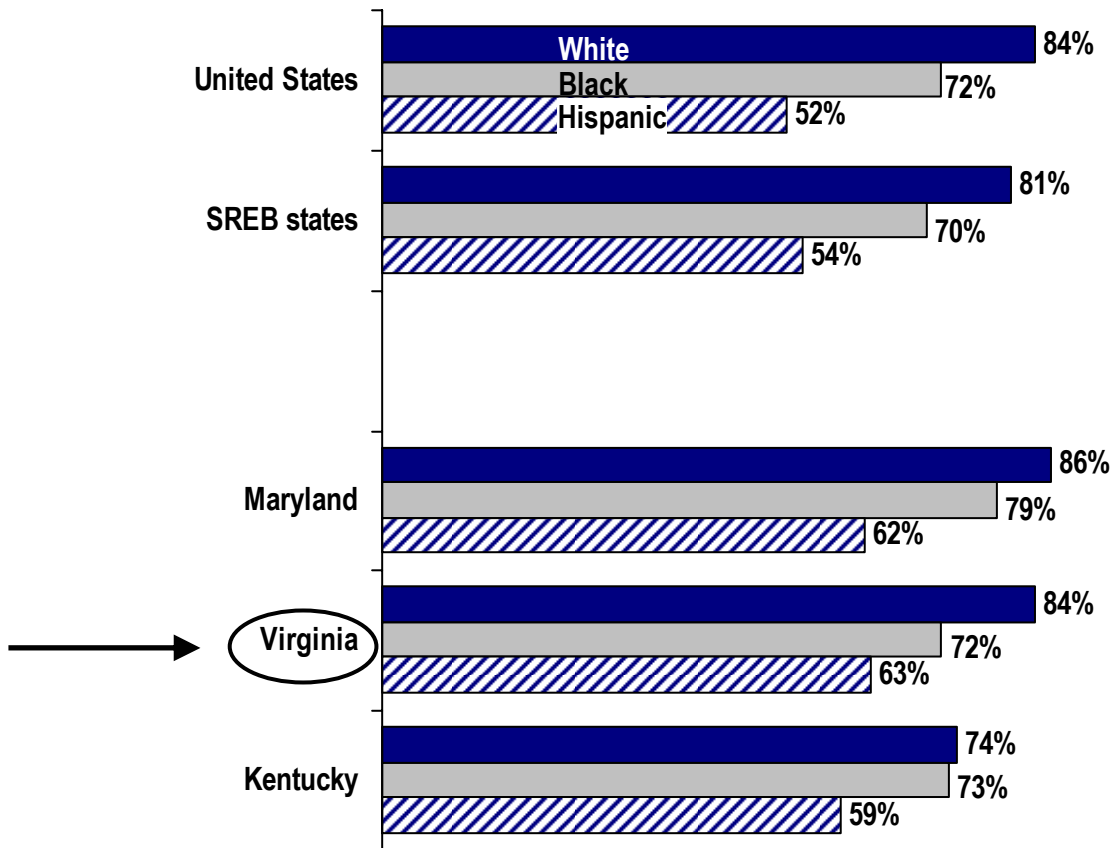


Note: On selected measures, the highest and lowest ranking SREB states are shown to put data in context.

Source: Table 6: ACT, The College Board and Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education.

- By 2018, Hispanic students are expected to account for 29 percent of the SREB region’s public high school graduates. White students, who represented 62 percent in 2002, will be 45 percent. In Virginia, Hispanic students are expected to rise from 4 percent to 17 percent and white students to decline from 68 percent to 52 percent from 2002 to 2018.

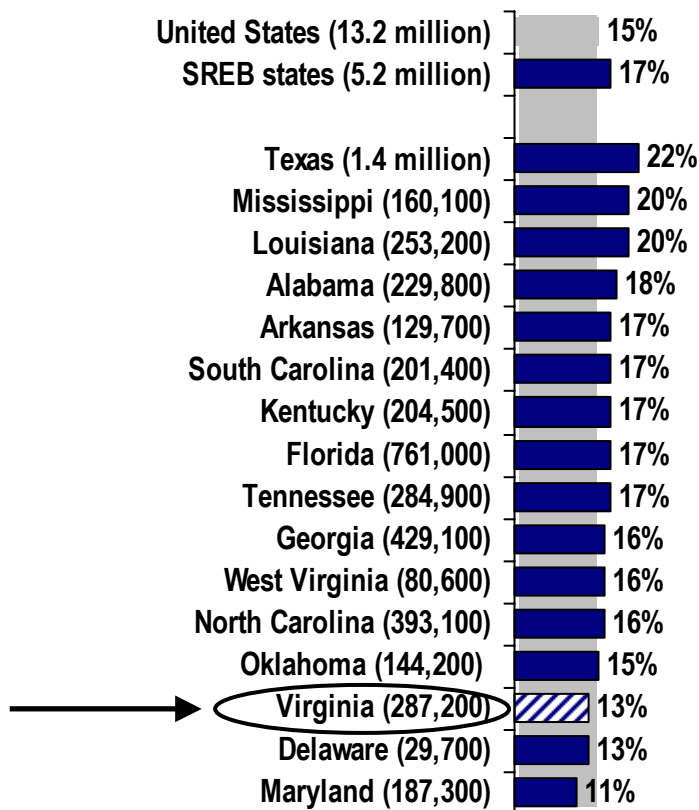
Adults with High School Diplomas or GED Credentials, Ages 25 and Older, 2000



Source: Table 4: U.S. Census Bureau.

- In Virginia, 84 percent of white adults and 72 percent of black adults had high school diplomas or GED credentials in 2000. The percentage of Hispanic adults with a high school diploma or GED credential was below that of black adults in nearly every SREB state. In Virginia, 63 percent of Hispanic adults had diplomas or credentials.

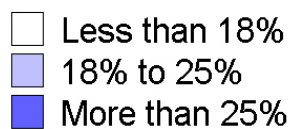
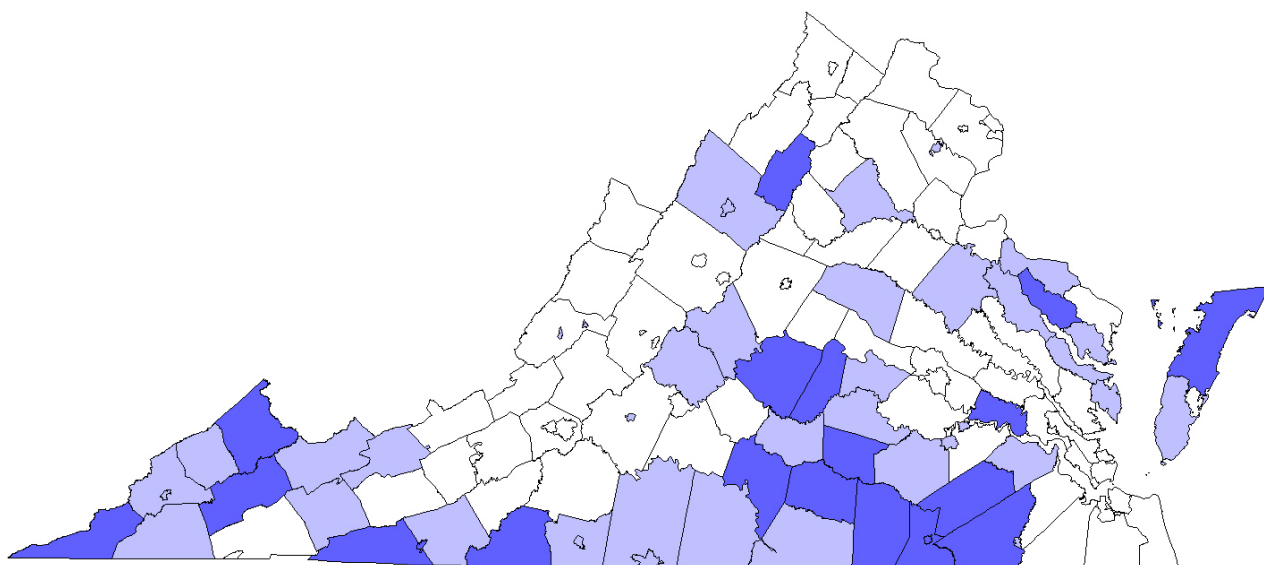
Adults Ages 25 to 44 Without High School Diplomas or GED Credentials, 2000



Source: Table 7: U.S. Census Bureau.

- In most SREB states, hundreds of thousands of young, working-age adults have no high school diplomas or GED credentials. In Virginia in 2000, there were 287,200 adults ages 25 to 44 without high school diplomas or GED credentials — 13 percent of that age group.

Virginia Concentrations of Adults Ages 25 to 44 Without High School Diplomas or GED Credentials, 2000

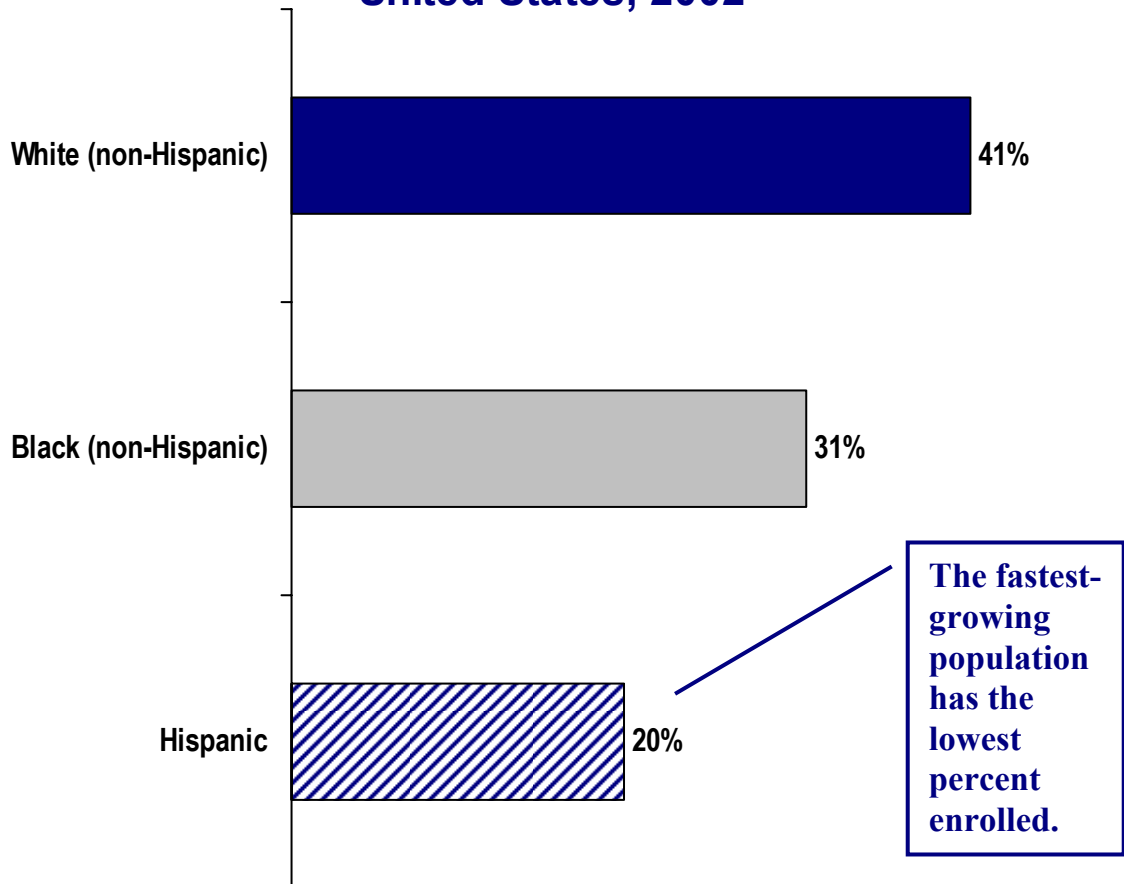


Source: NCHEMS analysis of U.S. Bureau of Census data.



College enrollment patterns signal alarm, but trends are promising.

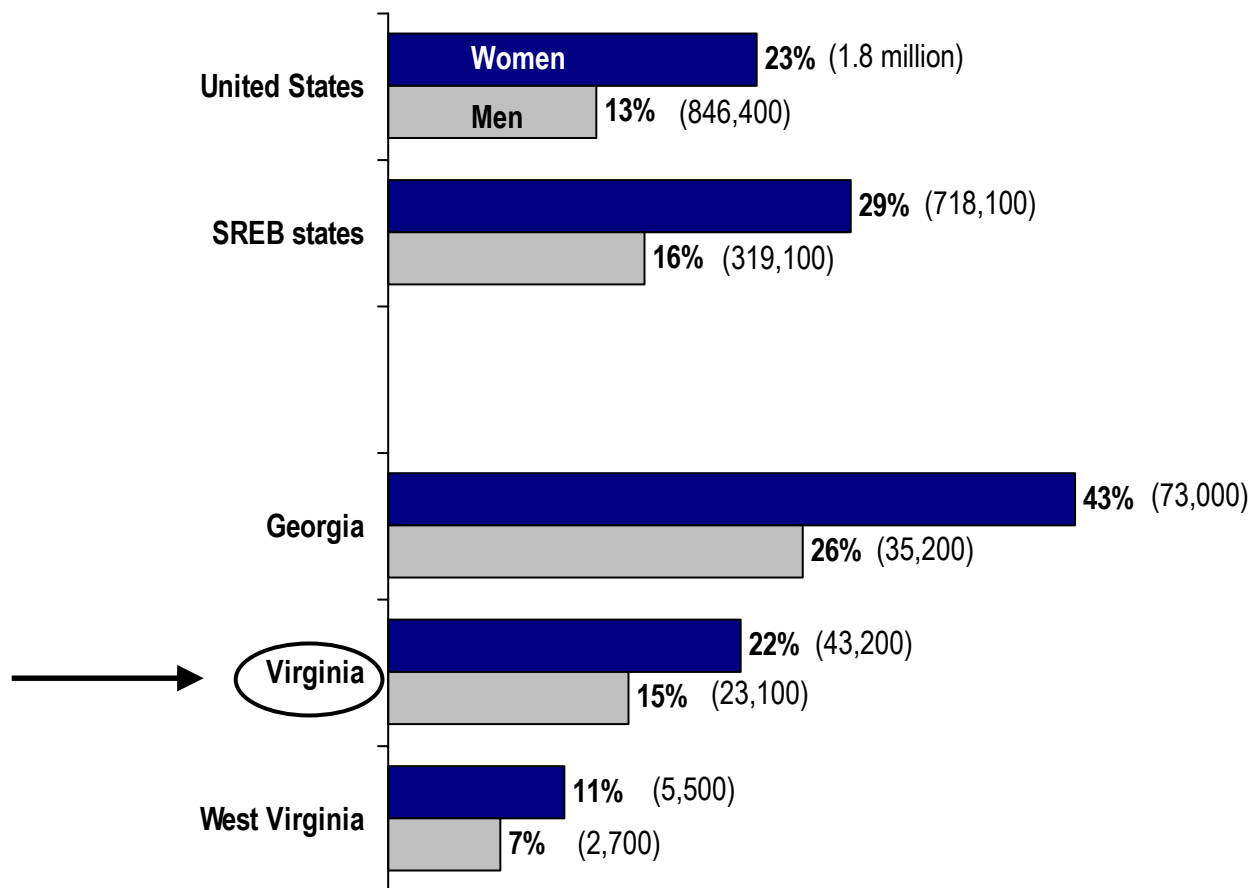
Percent of 18- to 24-Year-Olds Attending College, United States, 2002



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

- Even after years of education progress, half the percentage of Hispanic young adults attend college as white young adults. Many more black and Hispanic students in the fastest-growing student segments must go to colleges — two-year and four-year — for the sake of our states and nation.

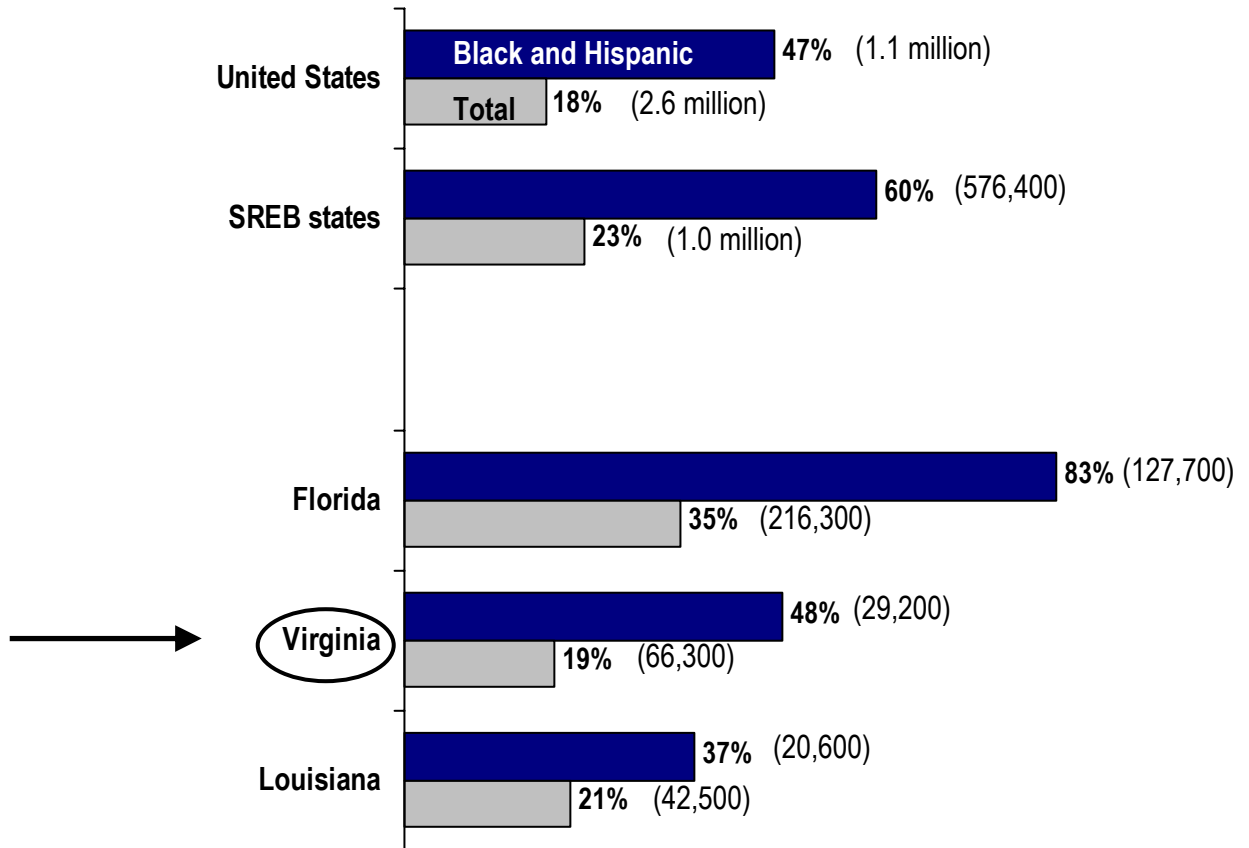
Women's and Men's Enrollment Growth, 1993 to 2003



Sources: Tables 25 and 26: National Center for Education Statistics.

- Women accounted for most of the college enrollment growth in every SREB state from 1993 to 2003. The numbers of men increased much less. In Virginia, there were an additional 43,200 women enrolled in 2003 than in 1993 and an additional 23,100 men.

Black and Hispanic Enrollment Growth, 1993 to 2003



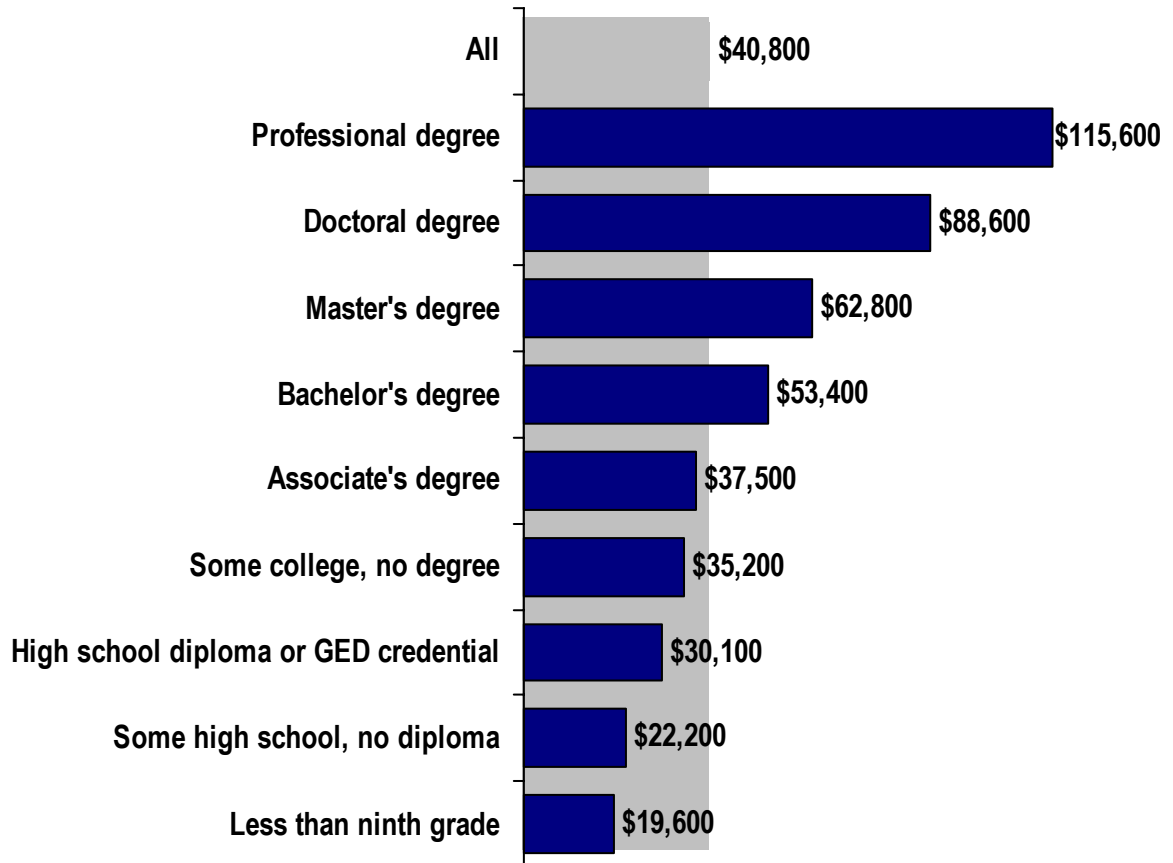
Sources: Tables 22, 27 and 29: National Center for Education Statistics.

- College enrollment of black and Hispanic students in every SREB state grew rapidly from 1993 to 2003. In Virginia, there were 29,200 more black and Hispanic students enrolled in 2003 than in 1993. This was a 48 percent increase, compared with a 19 percent increase in total enrollment.



College degrees and certificates are a ticket to higher earnings in America.

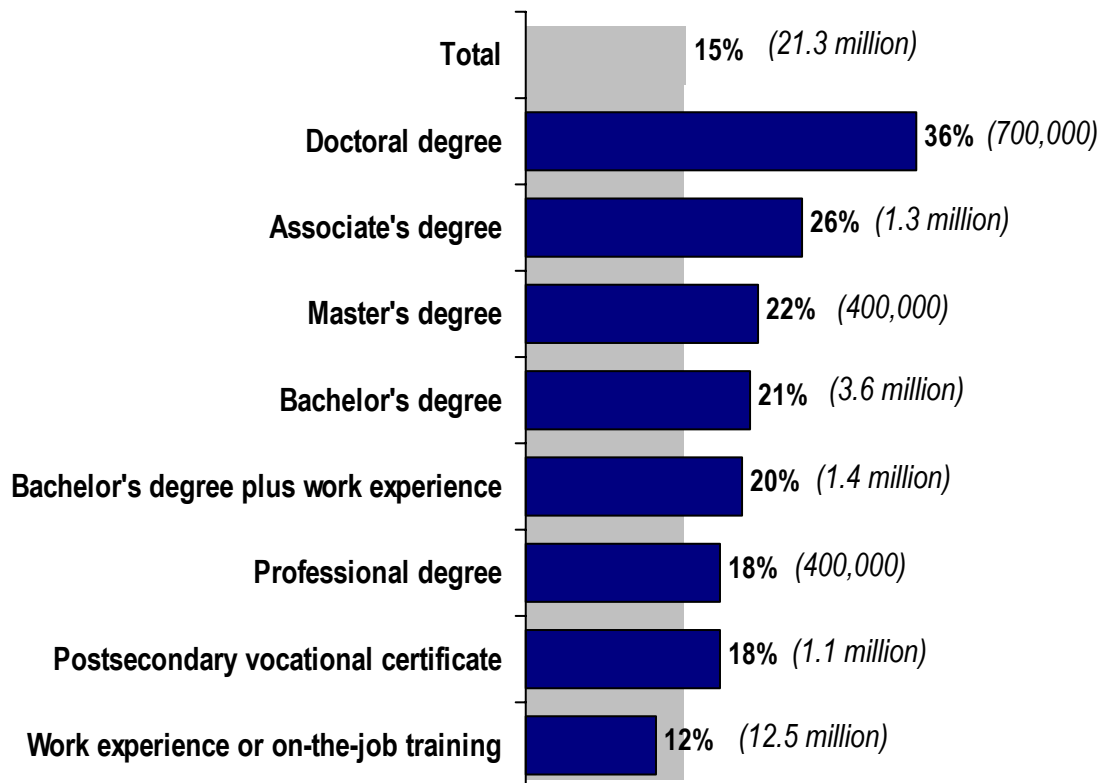
Average Annual Earnings of Adults Ages 25 or Older, United States, 2003



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

- More than ever before, education pays. Adults with high school diplomas or GED credentials in 2003 earned up to 54 percent more than those without. Those with associate's degrees earned 25 percent more than those with high school-level credentials. Those with bachelor's degrees earned 77 percent more.

Projected Increases in Job Openings by Education or Training Required, United States, 2002 to 2012



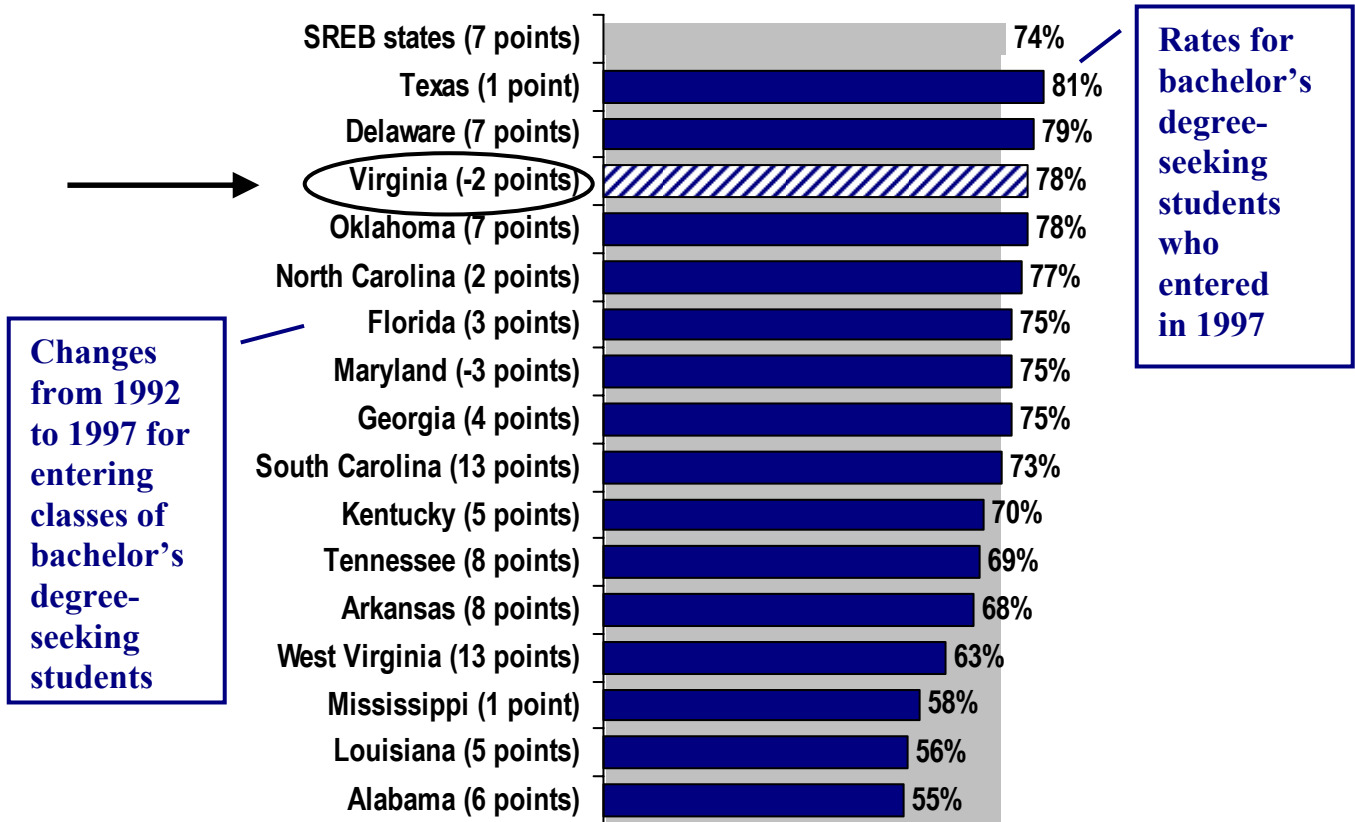
Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

- The fastest-growing, highest-paying jobs will require education beyond high school. Most new jobs will still be those that require work experience or on-the-job training. Jobs in the U.S. for people with associate's degrees are projected to increase by 26 percent (1.3 million) by 2012 and for those with bachelor's degrees, by 21 percent (3.6 million).



**More students are
staying in college and
graduating. Women
and minorities make gains.**

Student Progression Rates¹, Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

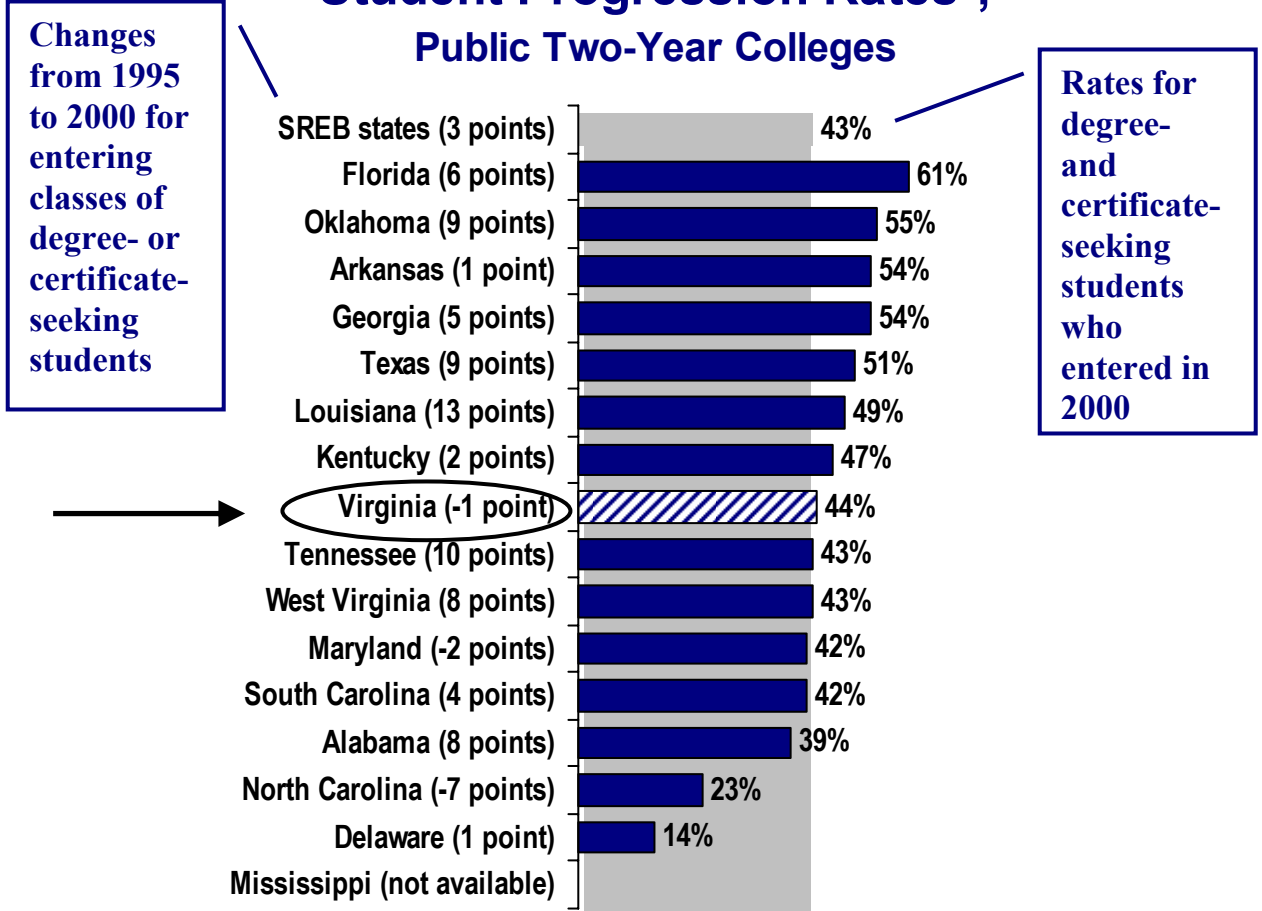


¹ The sum of those who graduated, transferred or were still enrolled six years after entering.

Source: Table 38: SREB-State Data Exchange.

- Seventy-four percent of full-time freshmen who were enrolled to earn bachelor's degrees in 1997 had either graduated within six years, were still enrolled or had transferred to another college — up 7 points compared with those entering in 1992. Virginia had a 2-point decline to 78 percent but was still one of the highest rates in the SREB region. State policies, mission differences and reporting practices account for some of the state differences.

Student Progression Rates¹, Public Two-Year Colleges



¹ The sum of those who graduated, transferred or were still enrolled six years after entering.

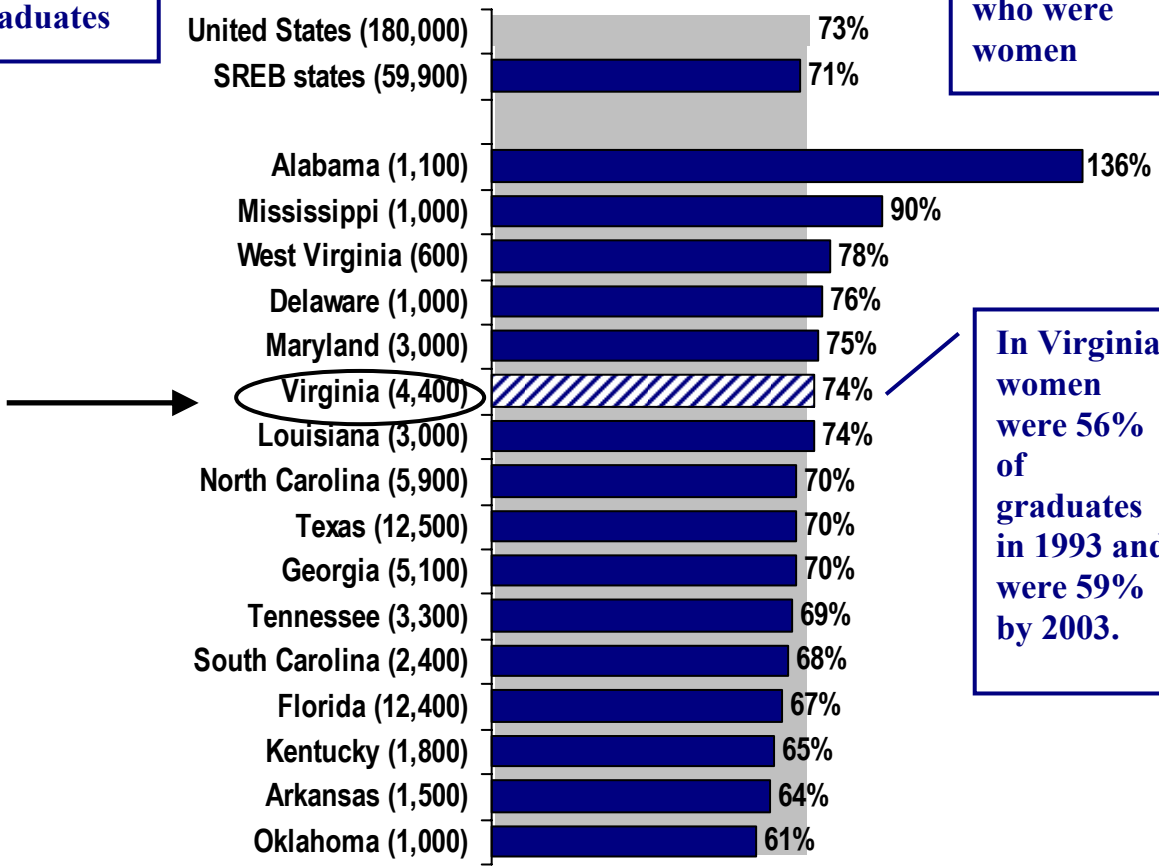
Source: Table 38: SREB-State Data Exchange.

- Forty-three percent of full-time freshmen who were enrolled to earn an associate's degree or certificate in 2000 had graduated within three years, were still enrolled or had transferred to another college — up 3 points compared to those entering in 1995. Virginia had a 1-point decline to 44 percent. State policies, mission differences and reporting practices account for some of the state differences.

Bachelor's Degrees Earned by Women, 1993 to 2003

Additional women graduates

Percent of total increase who were women

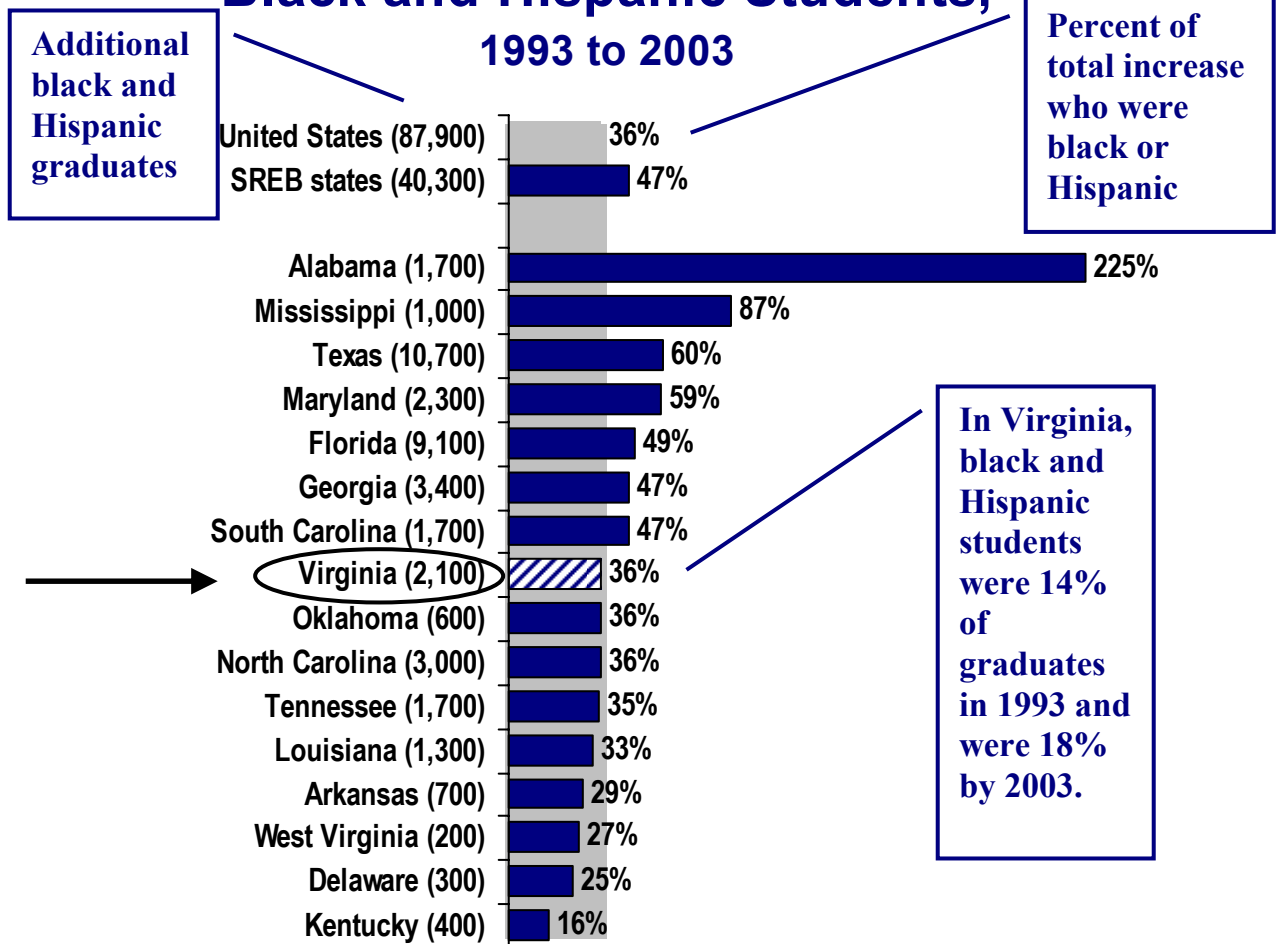


In Virginia, women were 56% of graduates in 1993 and were 59% by 2003.

Source: Table 42: National Center for Education Statistics.

- Women accounted for 71 percent of the increase in bachelor's degrees in the SREB region. In Virginia, women accounted for 74 percent of the increase in the number of bachelor's degrees. There were 4,400 more women who earned bachelor's degrees in Virginia in 2003 than in 1993.

Bachelor's Degrees Earned by Black and Hispanic Students, 1993 to 2003



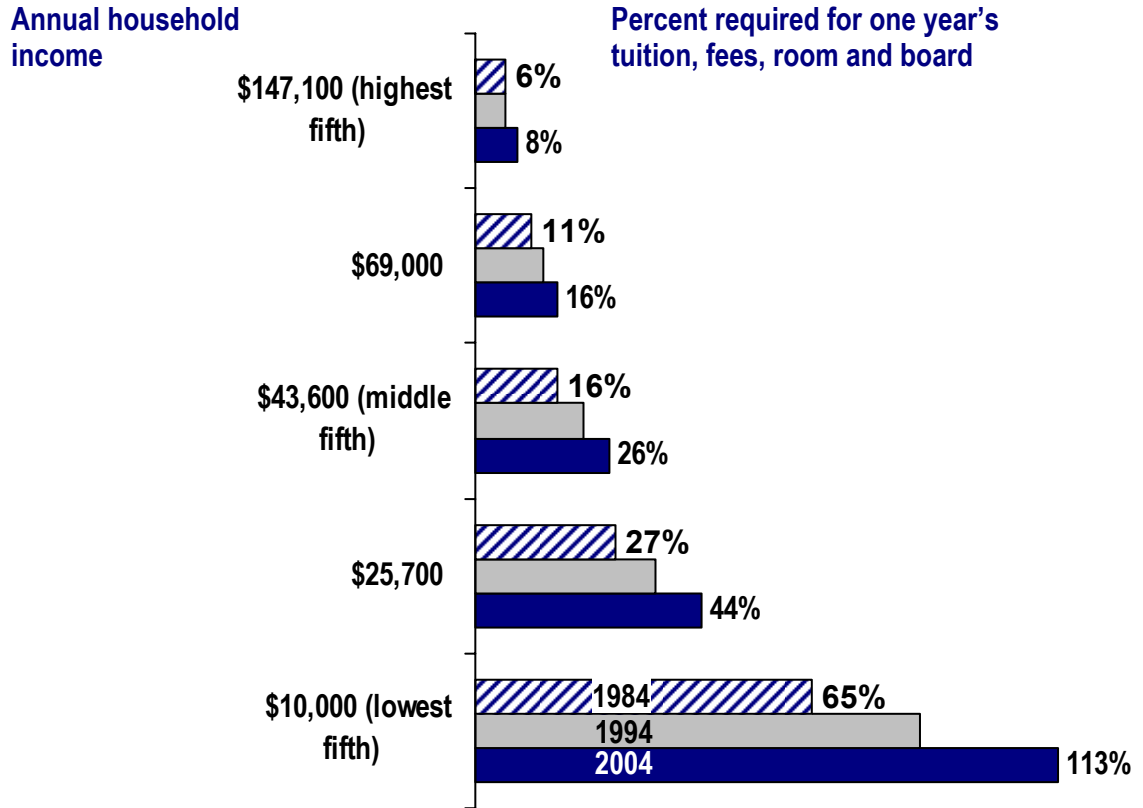
Source: Table 42: National Center for Education Statistics.

- Black and Hispanic graduates accounted for nearly half of the increase in bachelor's degrees in the SREB region. In Virginia, black and Hispanic graduates accounted for 36 percent of the increase. There were 2,100 more black and Hispanic students earning bachelor's degrees in Virginia in 2003 than in 1993.



The costs of college are now a bigger challenge for middle- and lower-income students.

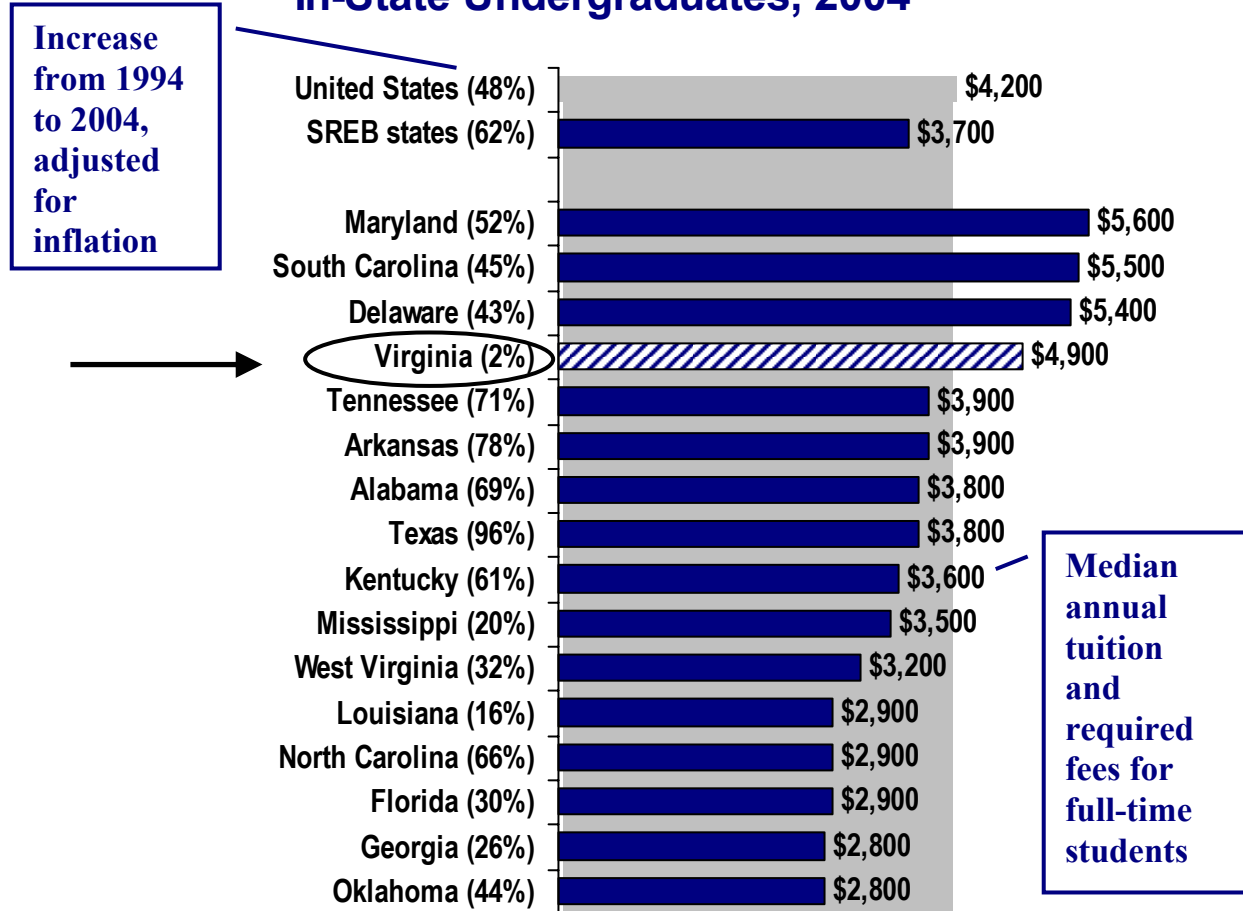
Percent of Income Required to Pay for One Year, Public University, United States, 2004



Sources: National Center for Education Statistics and U.S. Census Bureau.

- In 2004, the costs of one year of college attendance (tuition, required fees, room and board) were 26 percent of income for middle-income households. This is 10 percentage points more than in 1984. For students in the lowest fifth, one year's costs were a staggering 113 percent of income — 48 percentage points greater than in 1984.

Tuition and Required Fees, Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities, In-State Undergraduates, 2004

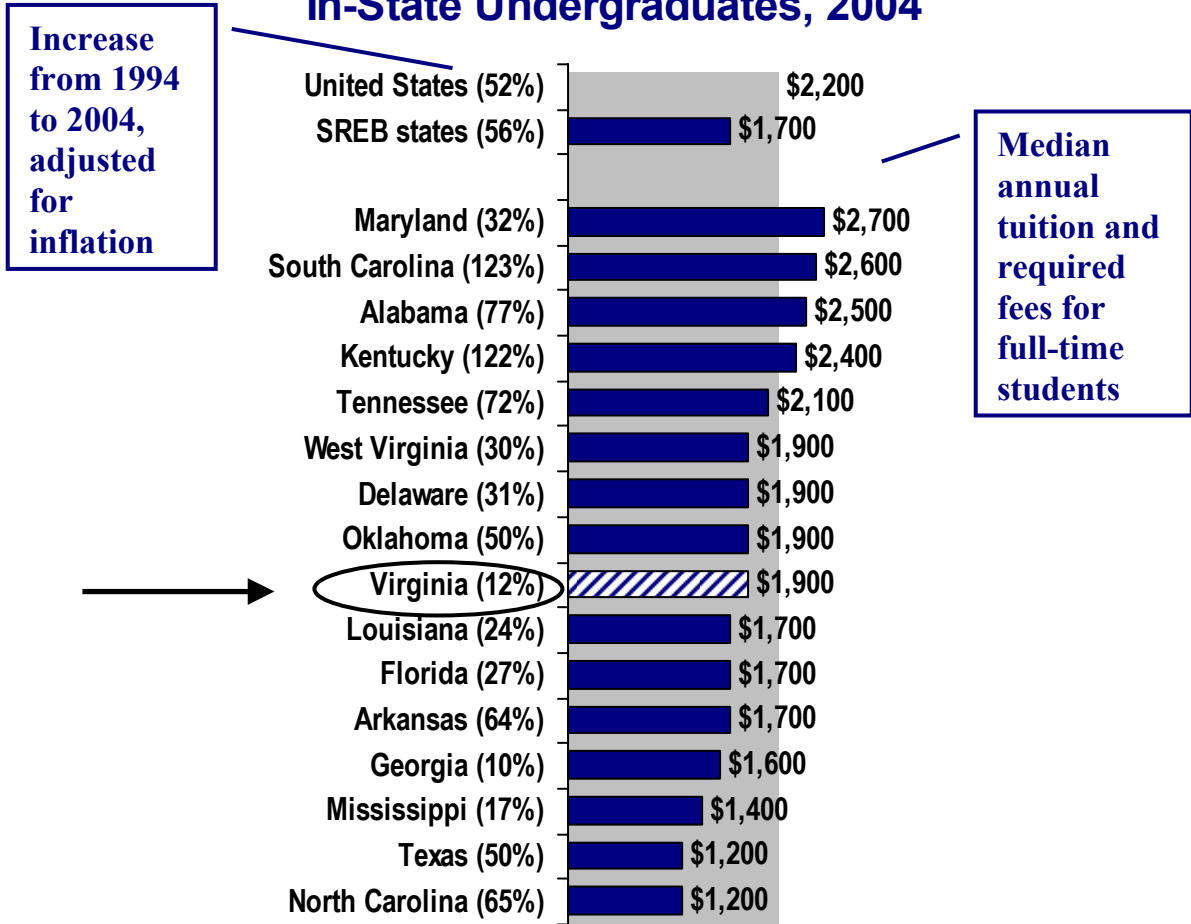


Note: Inflation was measured using academic year CPI, which rose 27 percent over the period.

Sources: Table 53: SREB-State Data Exchange and National Center for Education Statistics.

- Median annual tuition and required fees stood at \$3,700 in SREB states in 2004. This was 62 percent more than in 1994 after adjusting for inflation. In Virginia, tuition and fees were \$4,900 — an increase of 2 percent over 1994, the lowest rate of increase in the SREB region.

Tuition and Required Fees, Public Two-Year Colleges, In-State Undergraduates, 2004

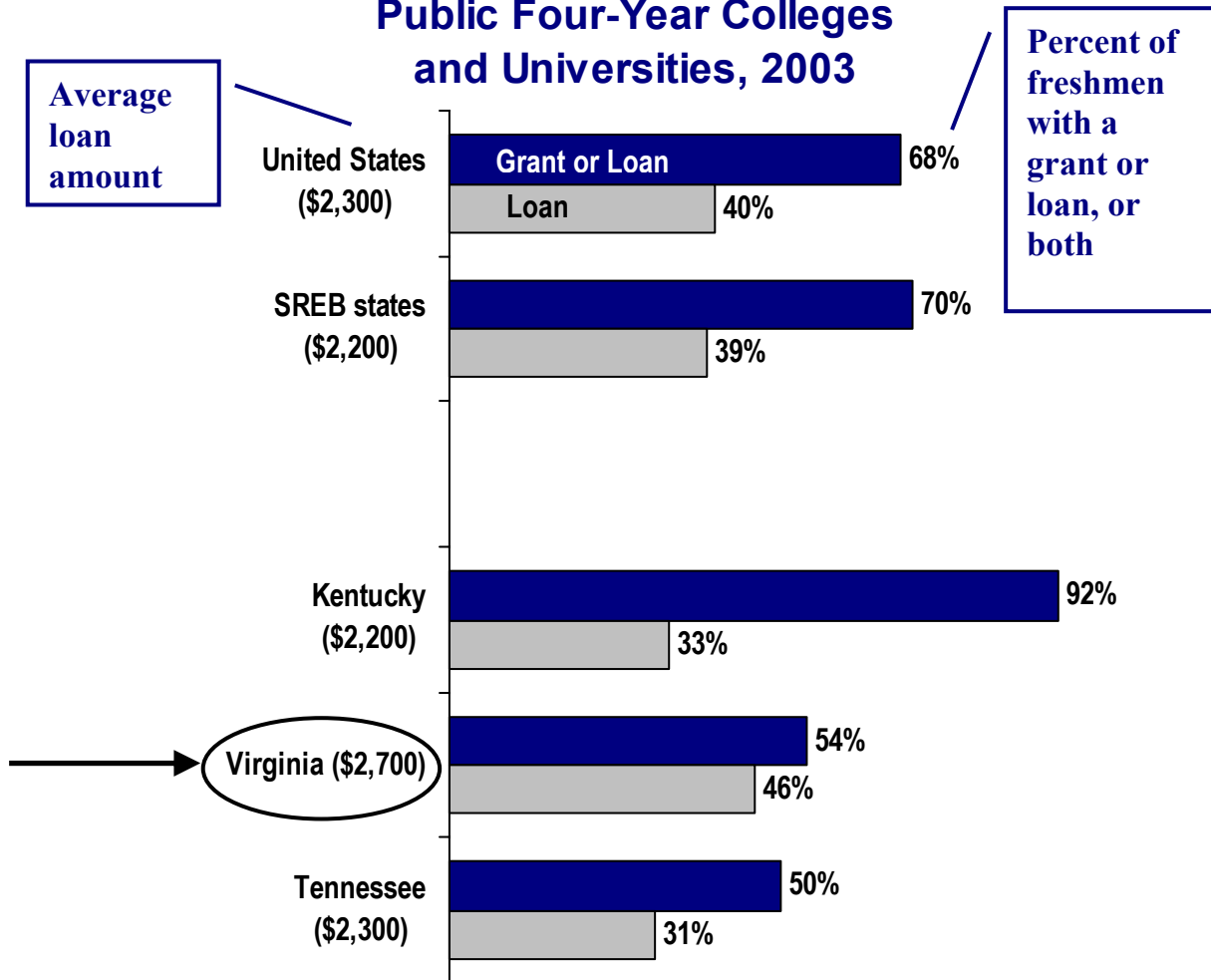


Note: Inflation was measured using academic year CPI, which rose 27 percent over the period.

Sources: Table 53: SREB-State Data Exchange and National Center for Education Statistics.

- Median annual tuition and required fees stood at \$1,700 in SREB states in 2004. This was 56 percent more than in 1994 after adjusting for inflation. In Virginia, tuition and fees were \$1,900 — an increase of 12 percent over 1994, the second lowest increase in the SREB region.

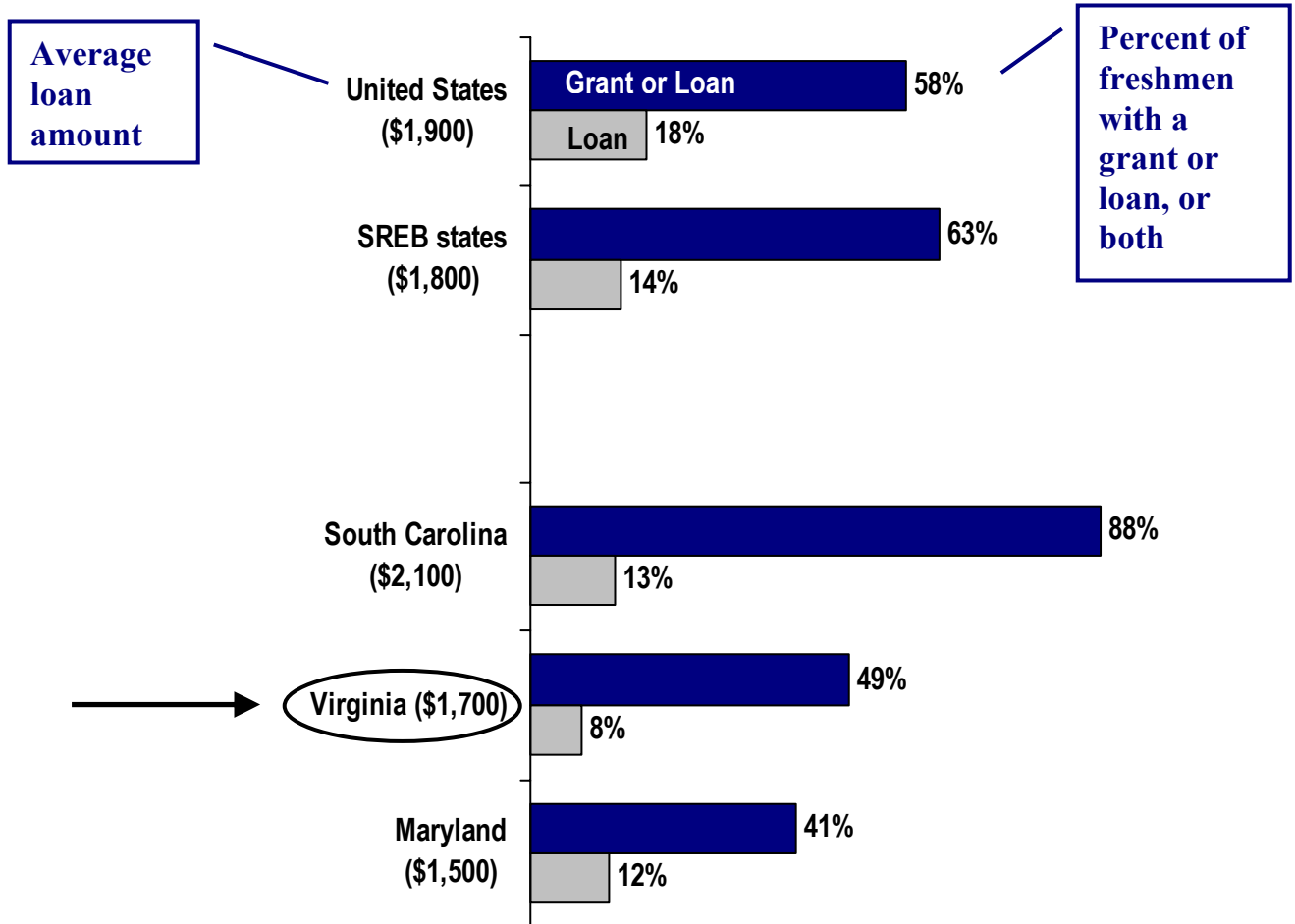
Grants and Loans to Freshmen, Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities, 2003



Source: Table 54: National Center for Education Statistics.

- Nationally, 68 percent of full-time, first-time freshmen seeking undergraduate degrees at public four-year colleges received a financial aid grant or took out a student loan, or both. Forty percent took out loans. In Virginia, the percentages were 54 percent and 46 percent. The average loan amount in Virginia for freshmen with loans was \$2,700.

Grants and Loans to Freshmen, Public Two-Year Colleges, 2003



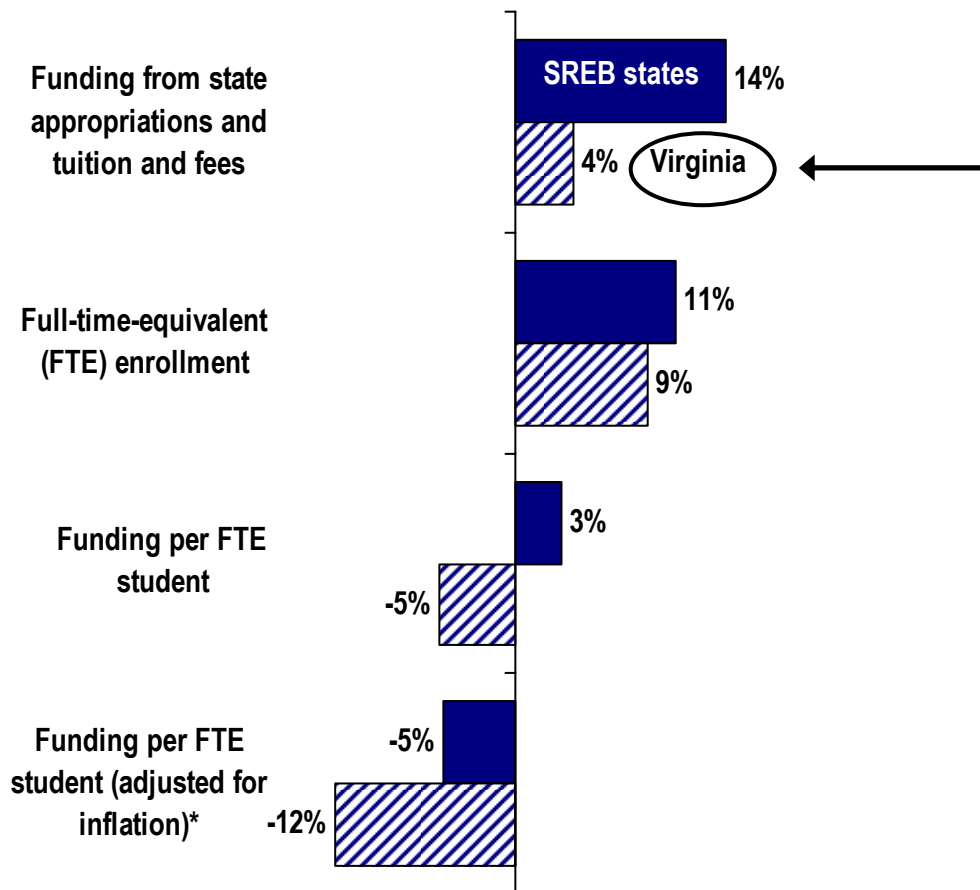
Source: Table 55: National Center for Education Statistics.

- Nationally, 58 percent of full-time, first-time freshmen seeking degrees or certificates at public two-year colleges received a financial aid grant or took out a student loan. Eighteen percent took out loans. In Virginia, 49 percent had a grant, loan or both, and 8 percent had loans averaging \$1,700.



**Enrollment growth and
inflation have eroded
funding increases.**

Enrollment and Funding Changes, Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities, 2001 to 2004

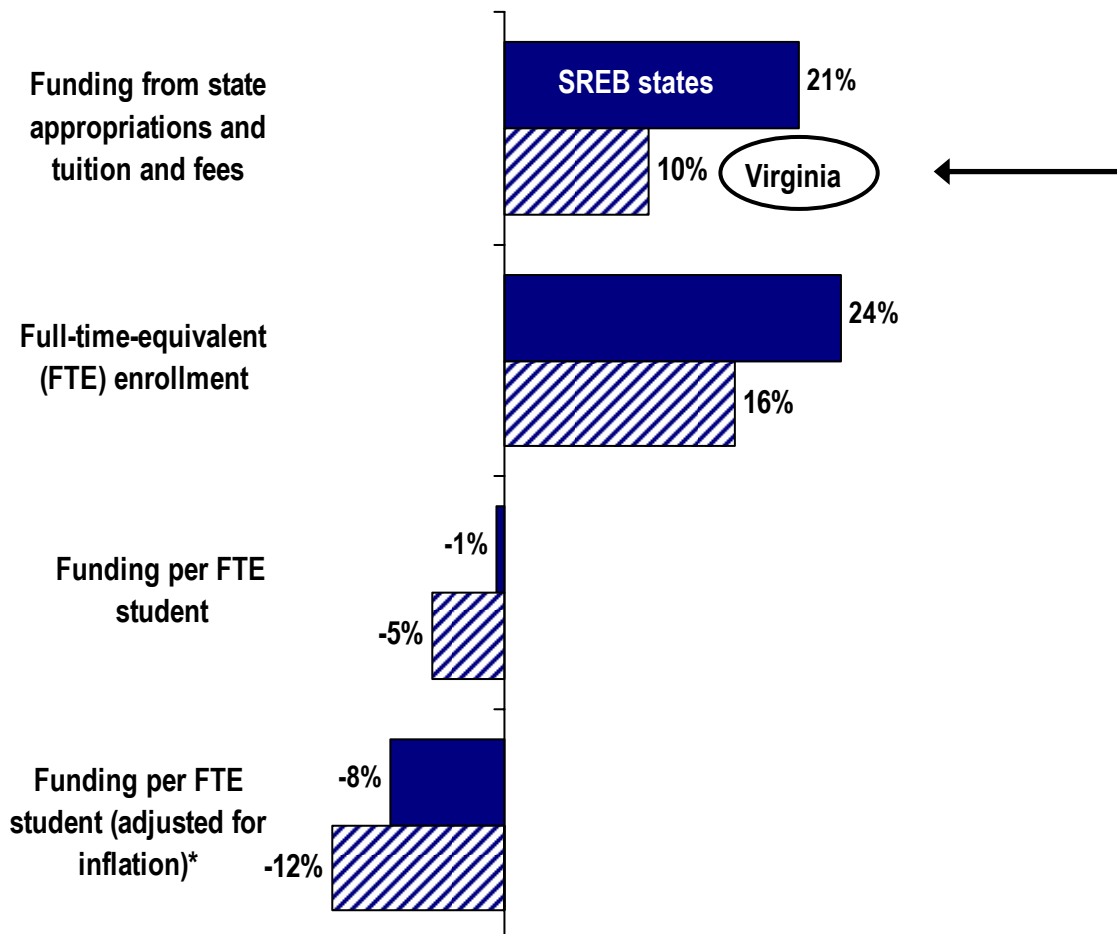


* Inflation was measured using the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Employment Cost Index (ECI) for public colleges and universities, which rose 8.3 percent over the period.

Sources: Tables 35, 75 and 77: SREB-State Data Exchange.

- In Virginia in 2004, funding per FTE student was \$10,510 — 12 percent (\$1,420) less than in 2001 after adjusting for inflation. The regional average funding per FTE student was \$10,780 — 5 percent (\$550) less.

Enrollment and Funding Changes, Public Two-Year Colleges, 2001 to 2004



* Inflation was measured using the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Employment Cost Index (ECI) for public colleges and universities, which rose 8.3 percent over the period.

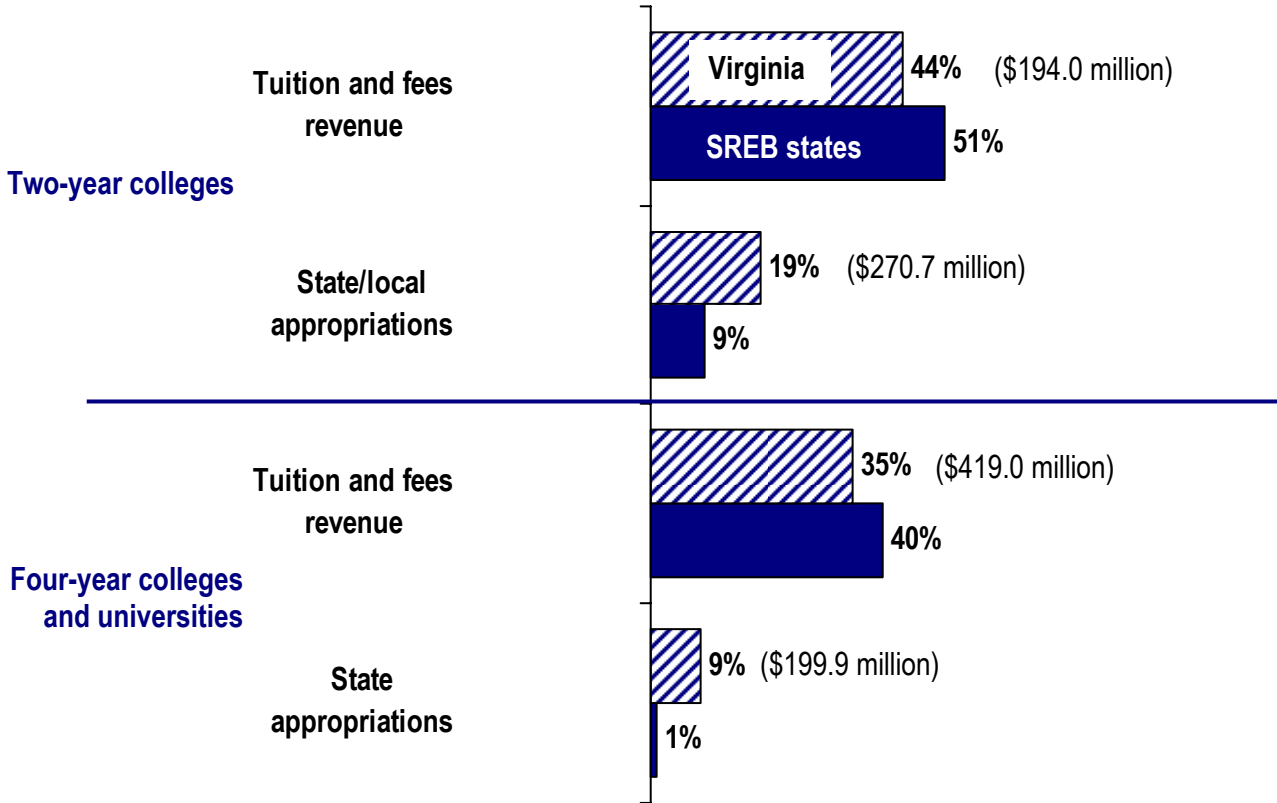
Sources: Tables 35, 75 and 77: SREB-State Data Exchange.

- In Virginia in 2004, funding per FTE student was \$4,960 — 12 percent (\$700) less than in 2001 after adjusting for inflation. The regional average funding per FTE student was \$5,460 — 8 percent (\$490) less.



**Tuition and fees were
the largest source of new
funds — appropriations
have not kept up.**

Appropriations and Tuition Growth, Public Colleges and Universities, 2001 to 2004



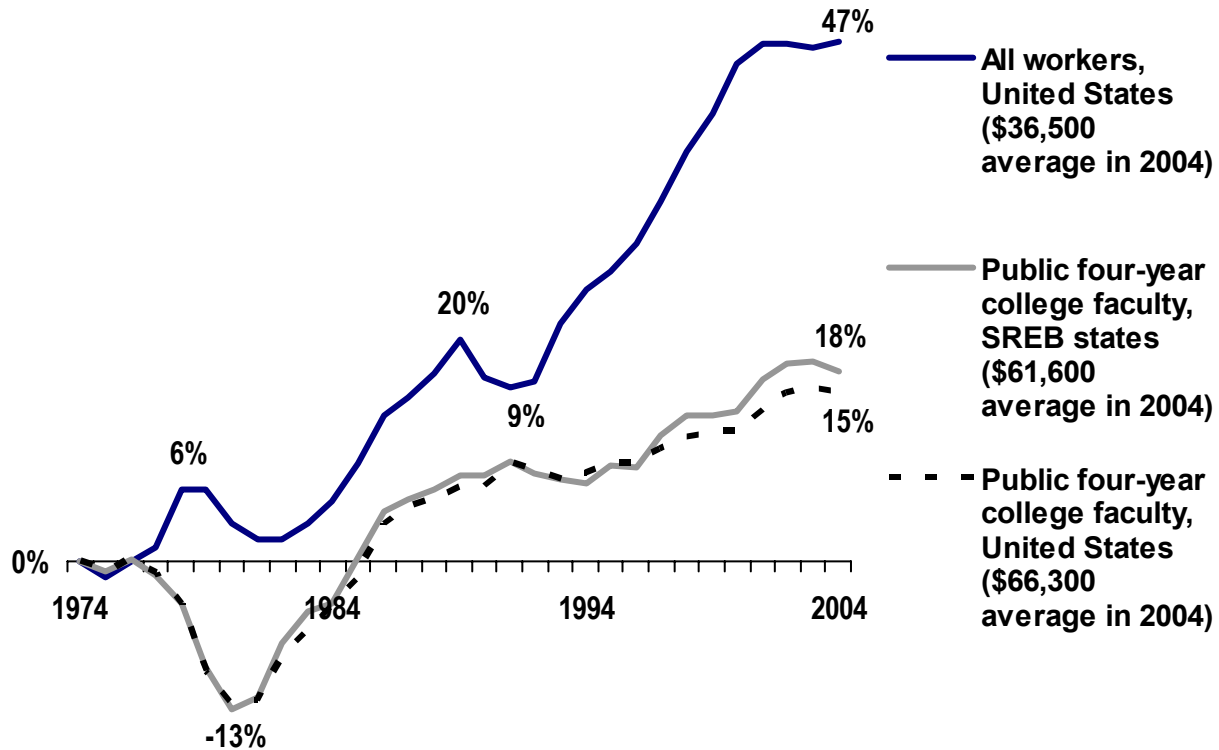
Sources: Tables 75, 76 and 77: SREB-State Data Exchange.

- At Virginia public two-year colleges, there were \$2 in tuition and fees for every dollar less that were appropriated. In the SREB region, there were \$2 in tuition and fees collected for every additional \$1 in appropriations.
- For public four-year colleges and universities in Virginia, tuition and fees revenue went up \$1.30 for every dollar decline in state appropriations. In the SREB region, there were \$23 in tuition and fees collected for every additional \$1 in appropriations.



Increases in faculty salaries trail those for the average American worker.

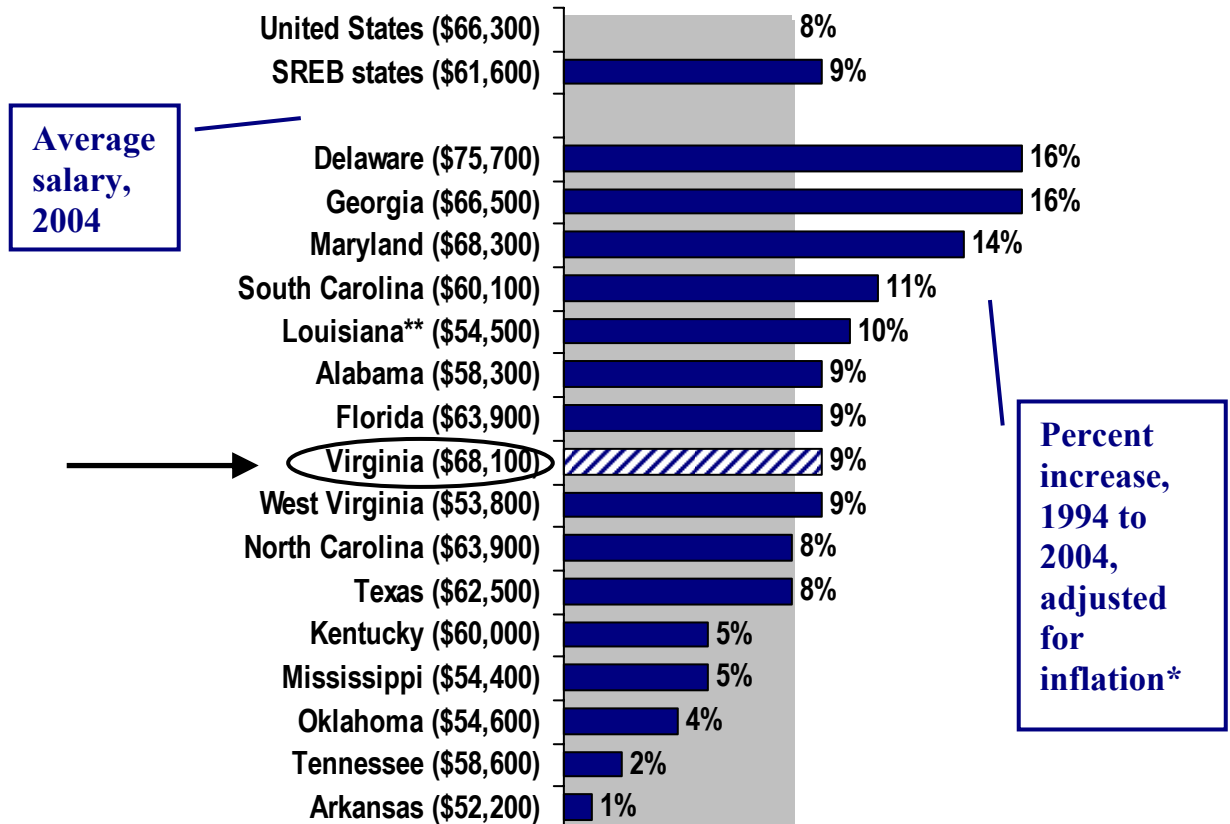
Changes in Annual Pay (adjusted for inflation)



Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange, National Center for Education Statistics and U.S. Census Bureau.

- Despite the fact that college faculty have higher levels of education and higher pay than workers overall, faculty nationwide and in the SREB region continue to lose ground to the growth of the average American wage. Faculty salaries at public four-year colleges and universities in the SREB region were about \$8,800 higher in 2004 than in 1974 when adjusted for inflation. In contrast, the average increase for all workers nationwide was about \$11,600.

Faculty Salaries, Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities



* Inflation was measured using academic year CPI, which rose 27 percent over the period.

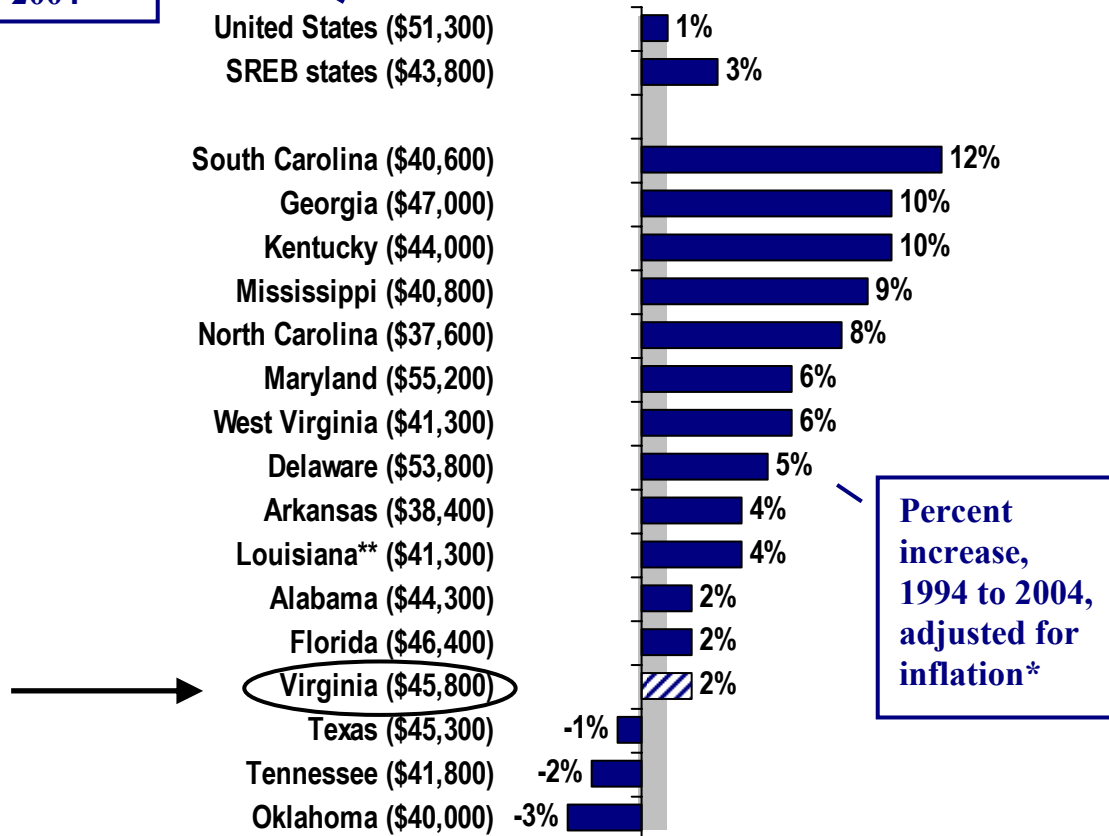
** The increase is greater than it appears here because reporting changes went into effect in 1997.

Sources: Table 68: SREB-State Data Exchange and American Association of University Professors.

- From 1994 to 2004, the SREB region's average faculty salary rose 9 percent to \$61,600. The average in Virginia also rose 9 percent to \$68,100. The four-year college and university average in Virginia in 2004 was ranked third in the SREB region.

Average salary, 2004

Faculty Salaries, Public Two-Year Colleges



* Inflation was measured using academic year CPI, which rose 27 percent over the period.

** The increase is greater than it appears here because reporting changes went into effect in 1997.

Sources: Table 72: SREB-State Data Exchange and American Association of University Professors.

- From 1994 to 2004, the SREB region’s average faculty salary rose 3 percent to \$43,800. The average in Virginia rose 2 percent to \$45,800. The two-year college average in Virginia in 2004 was ranked fifth in the SREB region.