

Economic Impact of West Virginia Higher Education Institutions

FY 2008

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May 2010

Funding for this report was provided by the West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission. The report includes financial and other data provided by member HEPC institutions and central office. The opinions herein reflect those of the authors and do not reflect those of the Higher Education Policy Commission and the governing board of West Virginia University.

Executive Summary

The contributions of public four-year academic institutions to their states are diverse and extensive. West Virginia is fortunate to have a public higher education system with a high standard of excellence that is competitive in the changing national and global environment and has the capacity to deliver the programs and services necessary to meet regional and statewide needs. Many of the program and services benefits are quantifiable; however, there are a number of programs whose benefits are neither immediately apparent nor easily quantified. For example, college and professional graduates make higher incomes over their lifetimes, which strengthen their local and state economies. This study focuses on one directly measureable benefit associated with public four-year academic institutions' operations – the economic impact of their expenditures on the West Virginia economy.

The economic impacts presented in this study encompass ten public four-year academic institutions as well as the main office of the West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission (HEPC). The academic institutions include:

- Bluefield State College
- Concord University
- Fairmont State University
- Glenville State College
- Marshall University
- Shepherd University
- West Liberty University
- West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine
- West Virginia State University
- West Virginia University (including the West Virginia University Institute of Technology)

The economic impacts estimated in this report are for fiscal year (FY) 2008 (July 1, 2007 – June 30, 2008). The impacts were calculated using financial statements from all institutions and the HEPC main office and the IMPLAN® input-output modeling system. Among the economic impacts estimated are business volume, employment, employee compensation, and assorted state taxes.

Highlights of the FY 2008 total economic impacts (direct, indirect, and induced) of all public four-year academic institutions and the HEPC main office include:

- Total number of jobs created was approximately 40,600
- Total business volume generated was \$7.9 billion.
- Total employee compensation was \$1.5 billion.
- Total assorted state taxes (consumer sales and use, personal income, corporate net income, and business franchise) resulting from these business activities was \$73 million.

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Introduction and Overview

The West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission (HEPC) is responsible for developing, establishing, and overseeing the implementation of a public policy agenda for the state's four-year colleges and universities. HEPC oversees four-year public higher education institutions to ensure that they are adhering to their missions and visions as they relate to public policy on education. The HEPC also does a great deal of research into the characteristics of these colleges and universities, including on their enrollment and finances as reported by the institutions. The HEPC is part of an overall effort by the state to ensure the success and sustainability of public institutions of higher learning and the students who attend these institutions. The focus of this study is to quantify the directly measurable benefits to the West Virginia economy associated with HEPC institutions and central office.

The results of this report include all public four year institutions and the HEPC central office. These institutions provide a vast array of educational opportunities and help fulfill HEPC's mission to the state. Table 1 lists each institution that will be directly studied in this report.

Scope of Institutions Covered In This Study	
Institution	Location
Bluefield State College	Bluefield, WV
Concord University	Athens, WV
Fairmont State University	Fairmont, WV
Glenville State College	Glenville, WV
Marshall University	Huntington, WV
Shepherd University	Shepherdstown, WV
West Liberty University	West Liberty, WV
West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine	Lewisburg, WV
West Virginia State University	Institute, WV
West Virginia University	Morgantown, WV
<small>Note: Economic impact will include all associated research corporations, alumni associations, and foundations. This study specifically excludes affiliated health care institutions including physician practice plans and hospitals.</small>	

This study will quantify the direct, indirect and induced, and total economic impacts of the HEPC institutions and central office during fiscal year (FY) 2008 (July 1, 2007 – June 30, 2008). The economic impacts will focus on indicators such as employment, business volume, employee compensation, and selected state taxes and be estimated using the IMPLAN® input-output modeling system¹. Total purchases by these organizations include the annual operating purchases and annualized major capital expenditures. In addition, purchases by faculty, staff, and students are considered in the analysis. Through these direct expenditures and employment, additional

¹ Details on the IMPLAN® modeling system can be found at their website (<http://www.implan.com>).

expenditures and employment are generated via economic multipliers from suppliers' and employees' re-spending with the West Virginia economy. Direct, indirect, and induced economic impacts of the academic institutions are measured in this study. Expenditures by these institutions such as operating expenses (payroll, fringe benefits, rent, utilities, maintenance, construction, supplies, etc.) and capital expenses represent the direct economic impact. Indirect economic impacts are the economic activities (e.g. sales, wages, etc) that result from purchases from suppliers of these institutions. For example, a college may purchase supplies from an office supply store. The office supply store, in turn, purchases manufactured goods, utility services, and pays employee wages, among other expenditures. The continued backward linkages from organizations buying from their suppliers, and suppliers purchases from their suppliers, etc result in a continued re-spending of these funds. The induced economic impact of the institutions represents the expenditures by households of the income they received associated with the direct and indirect impacts. For example, the individuals employed in an institution earn wages and salaries, a portion of which they spend locally on the consumption of goods and services. The economic multipliers associated with the indirect and induced economic impacts are a clear indication of the strong economic linkage between these colleges and universities and the rest of the West Virginia economy. The sum of the direct, indirect, and induced economic impacts is the total economic impact of the institutions. Additionally, this study will identify other non-quantifiable economic impacts associated with the operation of the West Virginia HEPC. The economic region in this study consists of the entire West Virginia economy.

The economic multipliers used in this report are provided by the IMPLAN® input-output modeling system. IMPLAN® is a nationally recognized modeling software and data system. The use of IMPLAN® in this project permits estimation of the indirect, induced, and total economic impacts of employment, business volume, and employee compensation by major industry. Using these results, West Virginia University's Bureau of Business and Economic Research (BBER) estimates the impact of HEPC institutions and central office on the West Virginia economy. Additionally, assorted state tax revenues are estimated for personal income, corporate net income, business franchise, sales, and use taxes resulting from the economic activity generated from the operation of HEPC.

The economic impacts in the following report are measured in terms of business volume, employee compensation, employment and assorted state taxes and are conservative. As in any economic impact analysis, this study was limited due to lack of available and comparable data. Economic impact estimates presented in this report do not reflect expenditures of students or visitors of each academic institution. The economic contributions of affiliated organizations outside of the alumni associations, foundations, and research corporations are also not estimated in this report. Details of other non-quantifiable economic impacts can be found in the last section of the report.

West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission and Member Institutions Total Economic Impact

The economic impact of the West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission (WVHEPC) and member institutions for FY 2008 is the accumulation of the economic impacts of the following entities:

- Bluefield State College
- Concord University
- Fairmont State University
- Glenville State College
- Marshall University
- Shepherd University
- West Liberty University
- West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine
- West Virginia State University
- West Virginia University (including the West Virginia University Institute of Technology)
- West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission Main Office

For FY 2008, WVHEPC and member institutions' total economic impact on the state economy was \$7.9 billion of business volume (Table 1). This economic activity generated 40,600 jobs and \$1.5 billion in employee compensation². The WVHEPC and member universities and colleges' activities generated an estimated \$73 million of tax revenue for the state through consumer sales and use tax, personal income tax, corporate net income tax, and business franchise tax. State appropriations to member institutions for FY 2008 totaled \$371.3 million which means that every dollar the legislature spent on these academic institutions turned into \$21 in the state.

Table 1: Economic Impact of West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission and Member Institutions (FY 2008)			
	Direct	Indirect & Induced	Total
Business Volume (millions 2008\$)	\$4,229.5	\$3,711.9	\$7,941.4
Employee Compensation (millions 2008\$)	\$854.3	\$648.5	\$1,502.8
Employment (jobs)	18,800	21,700	40,600
Assorted State Taxes (millions 2008\$)			\$73.0
Note: Columns may not sum due to rounding.			

² Note that employee compensation and employment include all salaries, wages and benefits paid to the institutions' faculty and staff as well as compensation and employment that correspond with each institution's alumni association, foundation and research and development corporation for FY 2008.

Bluefield State College

I. Highlights of Bluefield State College FY 2008

- For FY 2008, the total business volume impact of Bluefield State College was \$96.5 million.
- The college directly employed 270 faculty and staff and had a total employment impact of 520 jobs in the state for FY 2008.
- For FY 2008, Bluefield State College's economic activity generated an estimated \$22 million in employee compensation.
- State appropriations to the college totaled approximately \$6.3 million for FY 2008 which means that every dollar the legislature spent on the college turned into \$15 in the state economy.
- Seventy-eight Promise Scholars attended Bluefield State College in the 2007-2008 school year.
- Enrollment at the college totaled 1,887 for Fall 2007 with 89.6% of enrollment in-state students.

II. Current Setting

Bluefield State College was established as an all-black teachers' college in 1895 and became fully integrated in 1951. The mission of Bluefield State is to prepare students for an increasingly diverse global community, both on the job market and in personal lives. It also focuses on developing student activity in citizenship and community service. In order to fulfill their mission of preparing students for the marketplace and future graduate study, Bluefield State focuses mainly on a variety of four and two-year career and technical programs.

A. Employment

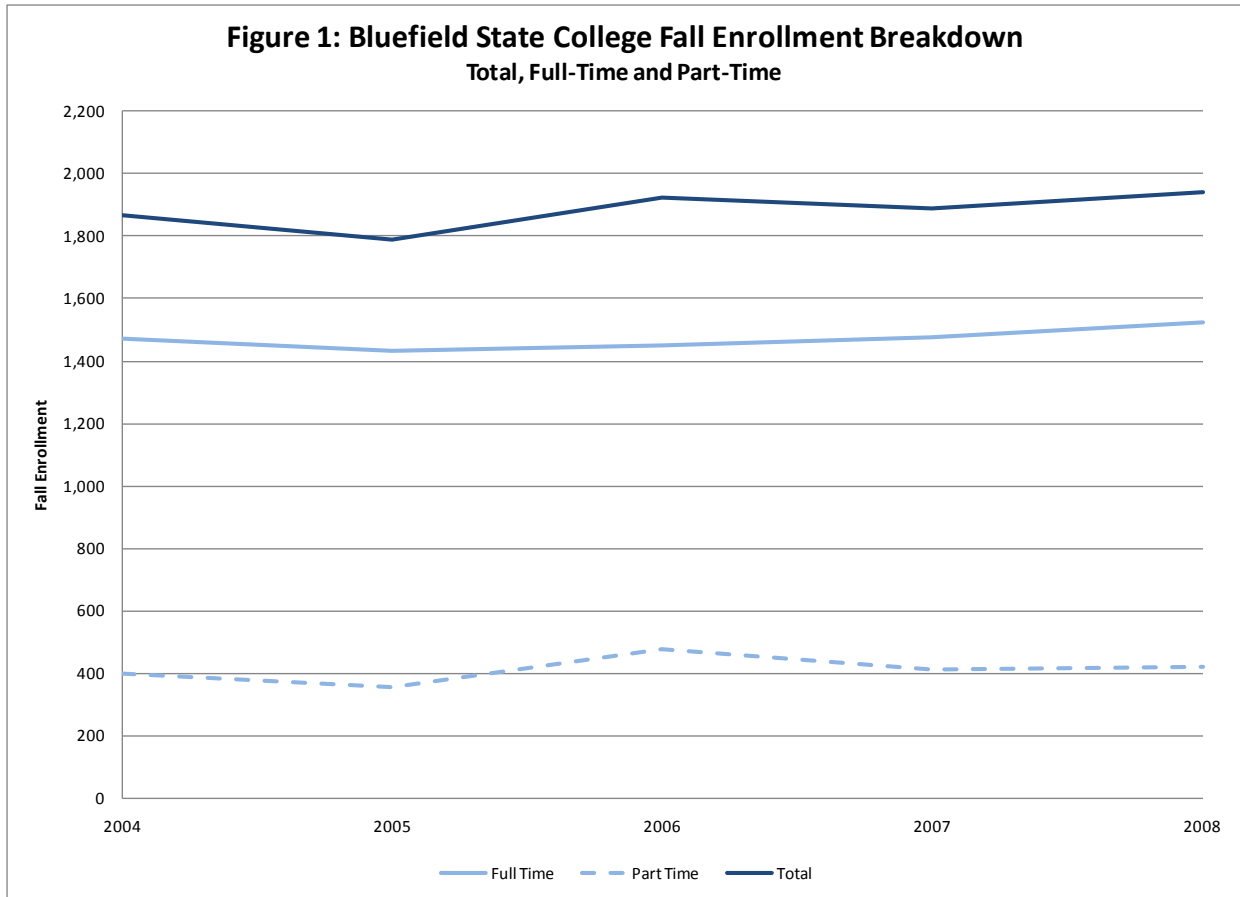
Bluefield State College employs over 250 faculty and staff (Table 1). Thirty-six percent of full time employees are faculty on campus. Bluefield State College's faculty consists of almost 30 professors, 15-20 associate professors, 22-23 assistant professors, and five instructors, lecturers or other. The college also employs over 50 part-time faculty. The college's staff consists of over 100 classified staff and 24 non-classified staff.

Table 1: Bluefield State College Fall Employment		
	2007	2008
Faculty		
Professor	28	29
Associate Professor	20	16
Assistant Professor	23	22
Instructor	3	3
Lecturer	1	1
Other	1	1
Part-time	55	74
Total	131	146
Staff		
Classified	111	104
Full Time	104	97
Part Time	7	7
Non Classified	24	24
Full Time	23	22
Part Time	1	2
Total	135	128

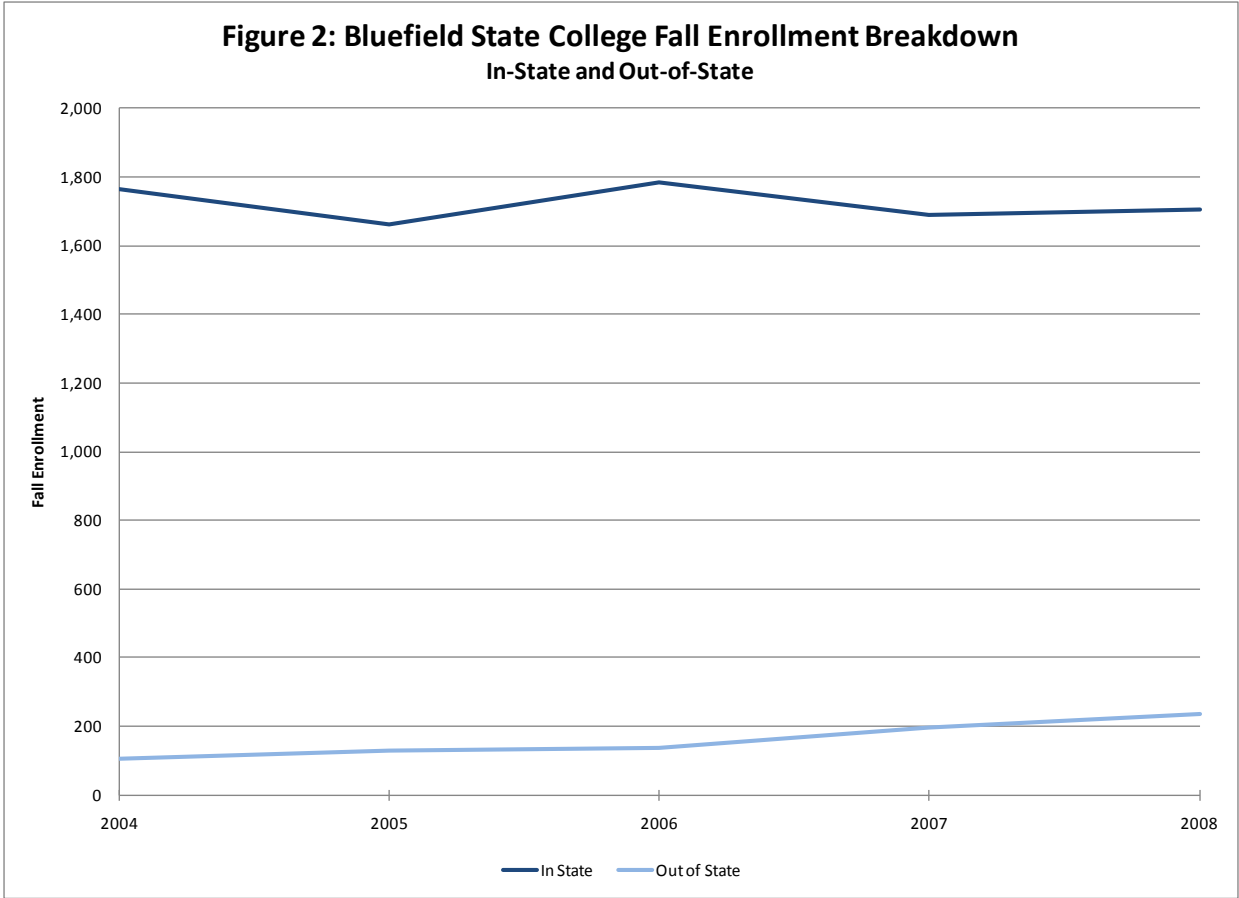
Table 2: Bluefield State College Faculty Characteristics		
	2007	2008
Average Age	54	55
# Tenured	50	50
% Tenured	66%	69%
% Male	55%	54%
% Female	45%	46%

Table 2 outlines the characteristics of the full-time faculty at Bluefield State College. The average age of the faculty on campus is around 55 years old with approximately 55 percent of them being male. Fifty faculty members have shown a strong record of published research, teaching and service to be tenured.

B. Enrollment

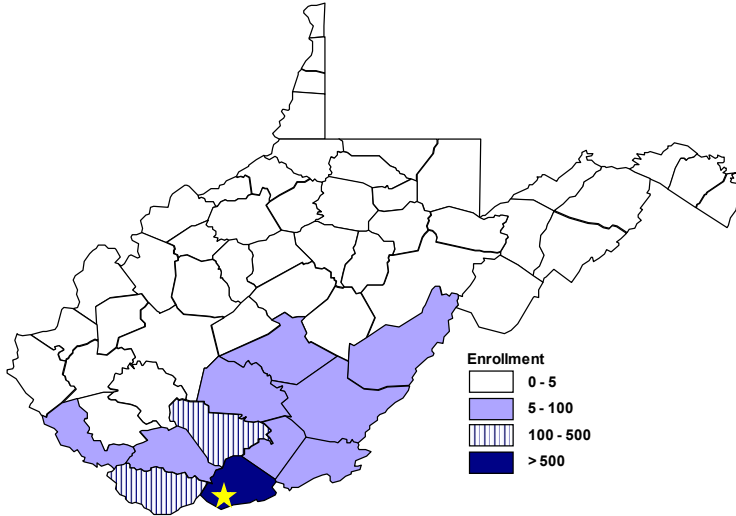


From the fall of 2004 to the fall of 2008, Bluefield State College has had enrollment ranging between 1,790 and 1,950 (Figure 1). Approximately 78 percent of total enrollment each year consisted of full-time students while the number of part-time students enrolled varied between 350 and 475.



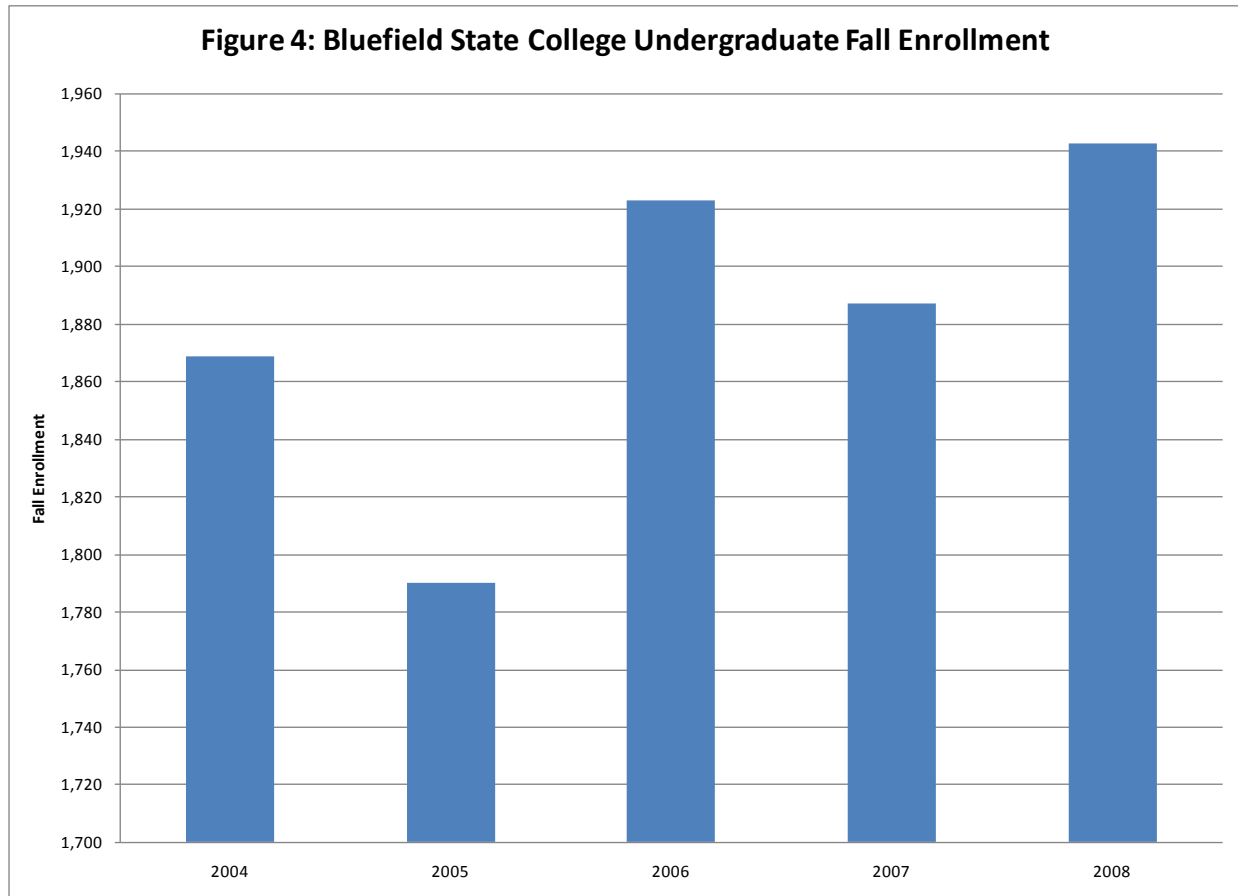
In-state students make up over 85 percent of total enrollment at Bluefield State College (Figure 2). From 2004 to 2008, in-state enrollment at the college has increased from 1,470 to 1,524. While a majority of the students are from West Virginia, the number of out-of-state student at the college has been increasing. In fact, from 2004 to 2008, out-of-state enrollment has increased by 123.6 percent.

**Figure 3: Bluefield State College In-State Enrollment
Fall 2007**



The in-state enrollment for Bluefield State comes mainly from the south and southeastern region of the state (Figure 3). Fifty-eight percent of the enrolled in-state students live locally in Mercer County, and 89 percent of the in-state enrollment comes from Mercer and the five surrounding West Virginia counties of Wyoming, Monroe, Summers, McDowell, and Raleigh.

Undergraduate enrollment for Bluefield State in the fall has been increasing, though, as Figure 4 shows, unsteadily. The college enrolled 1,943 undergraduate students in 2008, an almost 3 percent increase over the previous year. From 2004-2008, undergraduate enrollment has increased by an average of 1 percent per year.



Bluefield State College offers accredited associate and bachelor degrees under each of its five academic schools: School of Arts and Sciences; School of Business; School of Education; School of Engineering, Technology, and Computer Science; and School of Nursing and Allied Health. The number of associate’s degrees awarded by Bluefield State has fallen by more than half since 2004 (Table 3). However, the institution has also seen a rise in the number of bachelor degrees awarded. The amount of Bachelor’s degrees awarded has increased by an average of 1.4 percent per year since 2004.

Table 3: Bluefield State College Degrees/Certificates Awarded					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Associate	194	110	96	86	92
Bachelor	197	204	224	220	207

C. Tuition, Fees, and Financial Aid

Student tuition and fees have steadily increased over the three fiscal years shown in Table 4. Collective tuition and fees for undergraduate students have increased an average of 5.8 percent per year. Tuition and fees for West Virginia residents, the main component of the student population at Bluefield, increased the most at an 8 percent increase per year on average, while tuition for non-residents rose by 5 percent each academic year.

Table 4: Bluefield State College Tuition and Fees			
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Resident	\$3,648	\$3,984	\$4,272
Metro	\$5,720	\$5,976	\$6,288
Non Resident	\$7,760	\$8,160	\$8,568

Students enrolled in Bluefield State College during the 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 academic years received a significant amount of financial aid assistance in the form of Federal Pell Grants, Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, Promise Scholarships, and other federal and state grants and scholarships as shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Bluefield State College Financial Aid Assistance to Students					
(number of students receiving aid)					
School Year	Federal Pell Grant	Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG)	Other Federal Grants & Scholarships	Promise Scholars	Other State Grants and Scholarships
2007-2008	1,110	127	30	78	417
2008-2009	1,119	68	10	83	587

III. Economic Impact of Bluefield State College

For FY 2008, Bluefield State College’s total economic impact on the state economy was \$96.5 million of business volume (Table 6). This economic activity generated 520 jobs and \$22 million in employee compensation³. Bluefield State College’s activity generated an estimated \$0.9 million of tax revenue for the state through consumer sales and use tax, personal income tax, corporate net income tax, and business franchise tax.

Table 6: Economic Impact of Bluefield State College on West Virginia (FY 2008)			
	Direct	Indirect & Induced	Total
Business Volume (millions 2008\$)	\$50.9	\$45.6	\$96.5
Employee Compensation (millions 2008\$)	\$14.0	\$8.0	\$22.0
Employment (jobs)	270	250	520
Assorted State Taxes (millions 2008\$)			\$0.9
Note: Columns may not sum due to rounding.			

The economic impacts estimated for Bluefield State College on the state of West Virginia for FY 2008 include the following activities of the institution: Bluefield State College operations and capital expenditures, Bluefield State College Foundation Inc., and Bluefield State College Research and Development Corporation.

³ Note that employee compensation and employment include all salaries, wages and benefits paid to the institution’s 266 faculty and staff as well as compensation and employment that correspond with the Foundation and the Research and Development Corporation for FY 2008.

Concord University

I. Highlights of Concord University FY 2008

- Direct expenditures from Concord University totaled \$92.6 million for FY 2008, leading to a total economic impact of \$138.9 million in business volume.
- For FY 2008, Concord University's economic activity generated 615 jobs and approximately \$26.1 million in employee compensation.
- Total assorted state taxes resulting from the economic activities of the university in FY 2008 totaled \$0.9 million.
- For every dollar the state legislature spent in FY 2008 on Concord University turned into \$14 in the state economy.
- For Fall 2007, Concord University had a high concentration of students from southern West Virginia but also had statewide representation with only five counties having no students enrolled at Concord.
- Concord University's student enrollment was almost 5,000 full and part time students in Fall 2007.

II. Current Setting

Concord University was founded as the Concord State Normal School in 1872. Since this time, Concord has risen to the pinnacle of regional educational attainment and recently was named a state university. It is located in Mercer County, West Virginia, a southern county that borders both the states of Virginia and Kentucky. The university's mission is to "provide quality, liberal arts based education, to foster scholarly activities, and to serve the regional community. Concord University has eight goals: to foster the skills, knowledge, and attitudes of students as described in the "Educational Goals of Concord University," to provide high quality programs to promote student learning, to achieve and maintain enrollment of 2800, to achieve and sustain financial stability, to create a learning community that involves all faculty and staff, to provide selected services to the community, to incorporate technology into the University curriculum, to maintain personnel salaries competitive with peer institutions, and to provide excellent facilities and equipment.

A. Employment

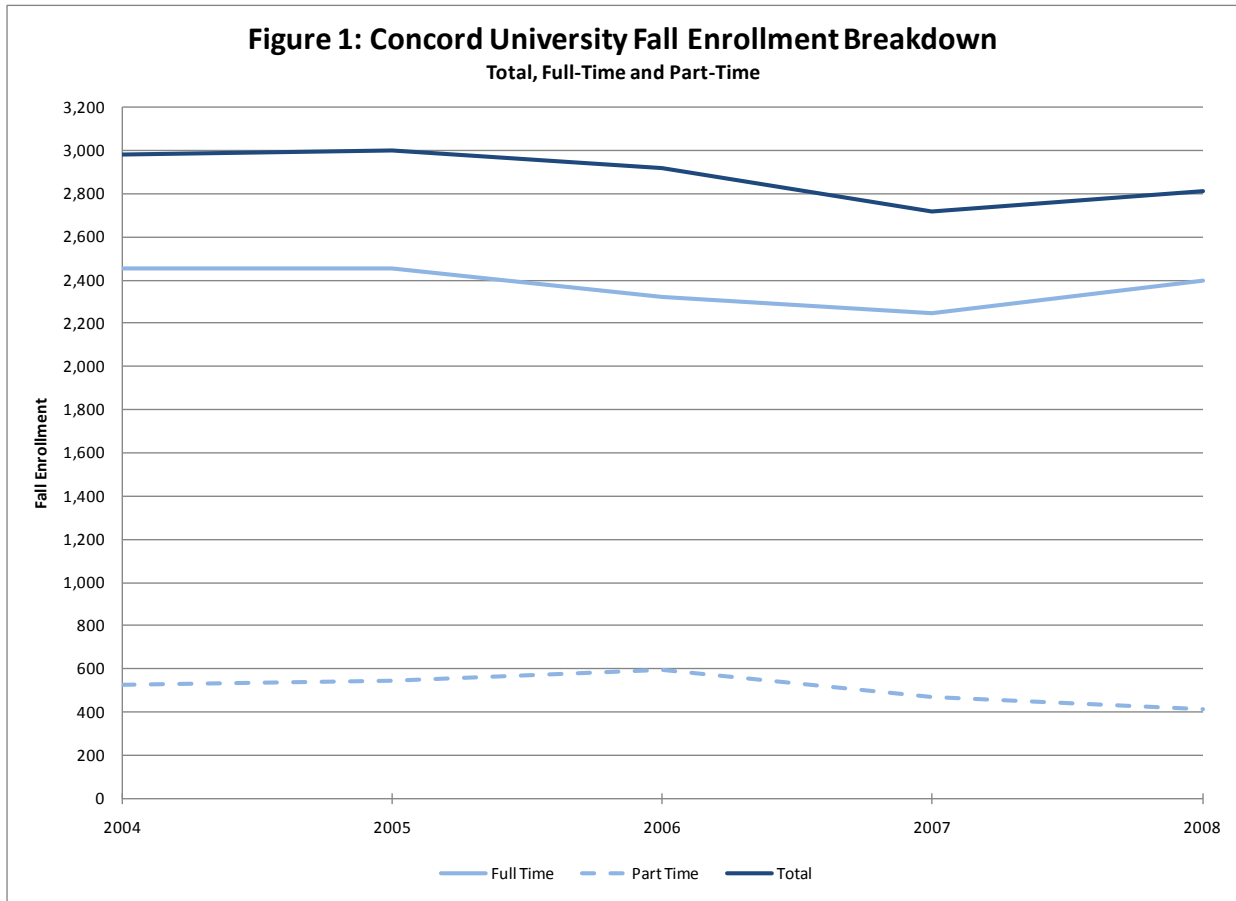
Concord University employs over 330 faculty and staff (Table 1). Approximately forty-one percent of full time employees are faculty on campus. Concord University's faculty is made up of 20 professors, 30 associate professors, 37-44 assistant professors, and 13 instructors. The university also employs 89 part-time faculty. There have been about 120 classified staff, and 23 non-classified staff employed at Concord. Employment at the institution between 2007 and 2008 has remained almost unchanged.

Table 1: Concord University Fall Employment		
	2007	2008
Faculty		
Professor	19	19
Associate Professor	31	30
Assistant Professor	37	44
Instructor	13	13
Lecturer	-	-
Other	3	4
Part-time	89	89
Total	192	199
Staff		
Classified	120	119
Full Time	114	115
Part Time	6	4
Non Classified	23	23
Full Time	23	23
Part Time	-	-
Total	143	142

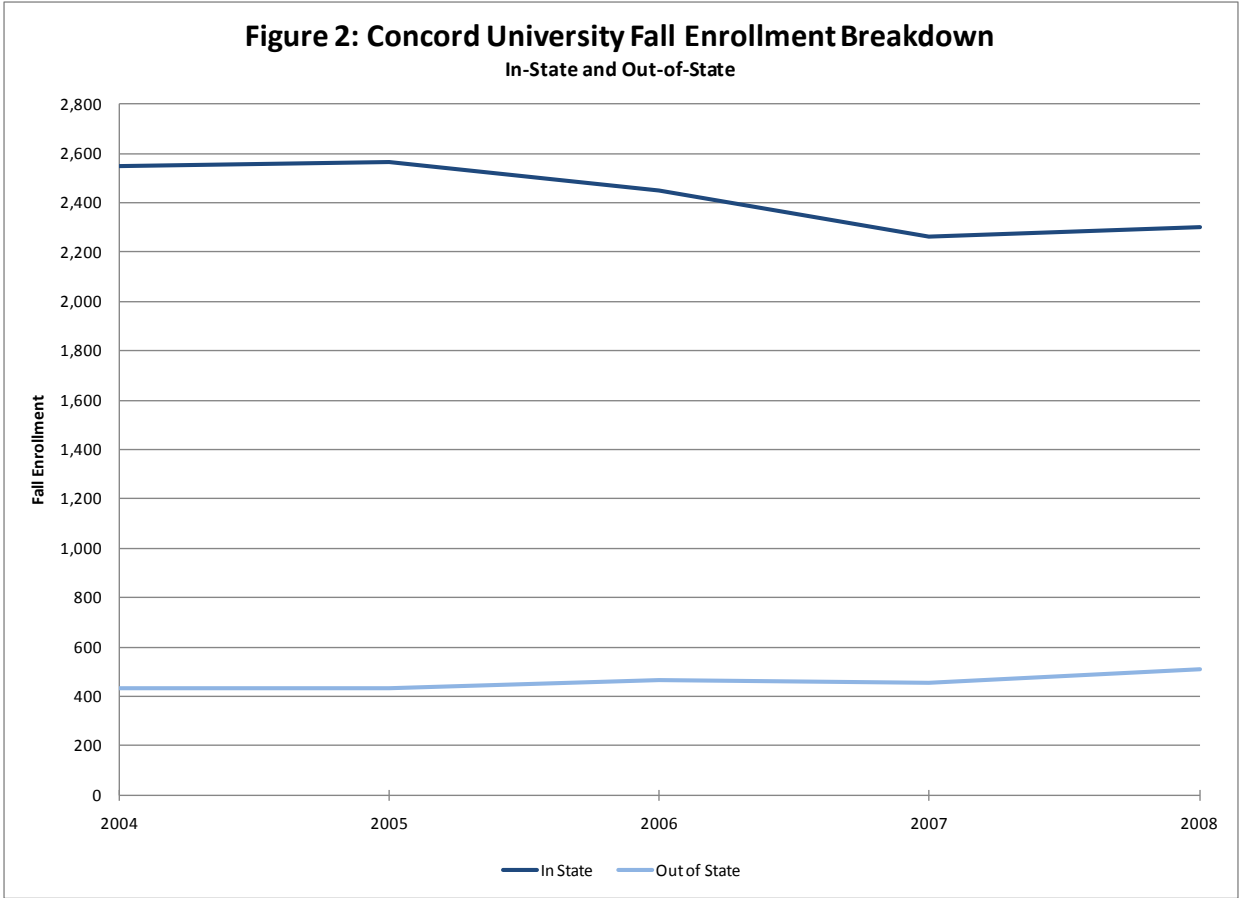
Table 2 outlines the characteristics of the full-time faculty at Concord University. The average age of the faculty on campus is 48 years old with between 54 and 57 percent of them being male. Forty-three professors have been tenured at Concord University.

Table 2: Concord University Faculty Characteristics		
	2007	2008
Average Age	48	48
# Tenured	43	42
% Tenured	43%	40%
% Male	54%	57%
% Female	46%	43%

B. Enrollment

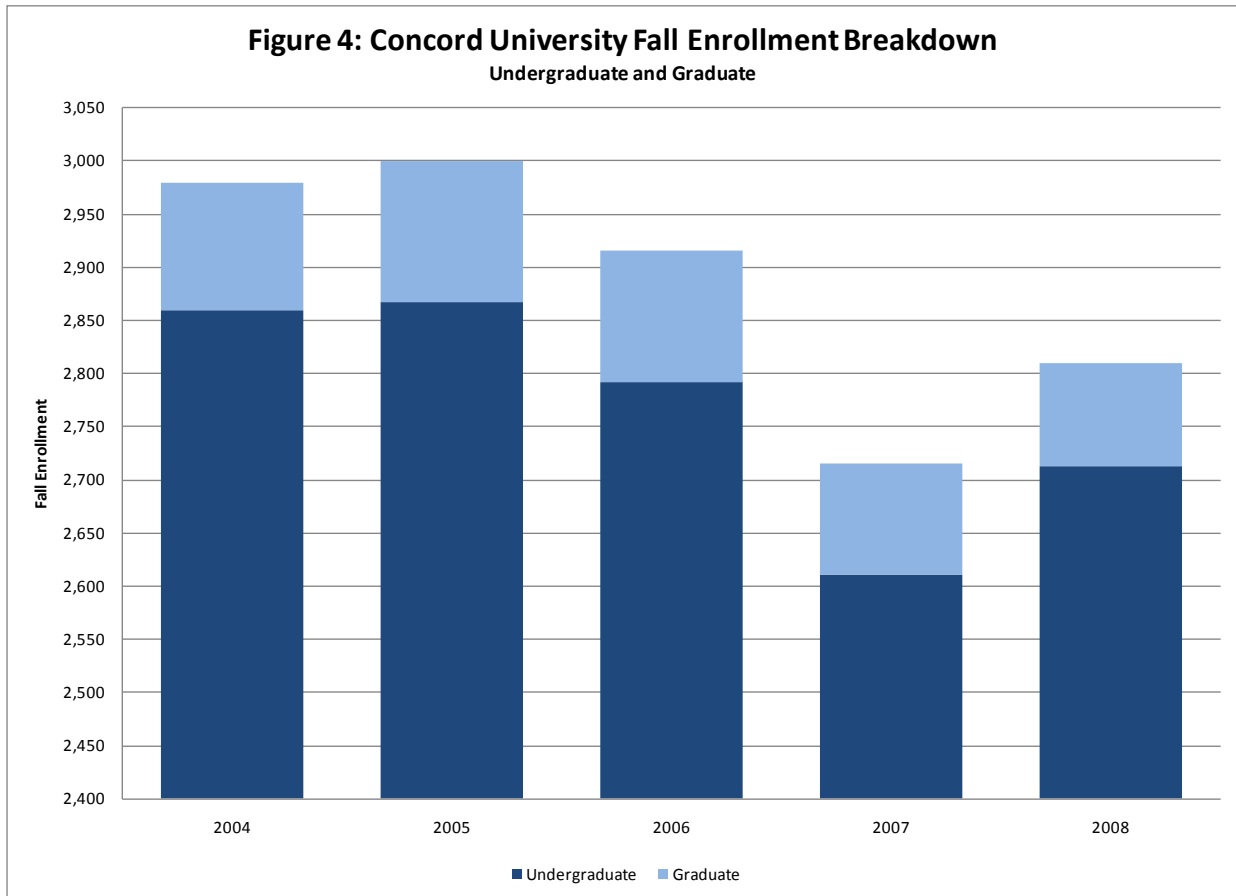


From the fall of 2004 to the fall of 2008, Concord University has had enrollment ranging between 2,700 and 3,000 (Figure 1). Between 80 and 85 percent of total enrollment each year consisted of full-time students while the number of part-time students enrolled varied between 400 and 600.



In-state students make up over 85 percent of total enrollment at Bluefield State College (Figure 2). From 2004 to 2008, in-state enrollment at the university has increased from 1,470 to 1,524. While a majority of the students are from West Virginia, the number of out-of-state students at the university has been increasing. Between 2004 and 2008, the number of out of state students has increased by 18.6 percent.

From 2004 to 2008, fall enrollment has on average declined by 1.4 percent annually at Concord University (Figure 4). This change in the enrollment level is attributed to the number of undergraduates. The number of students enrolled in graduated programs at Concord University has remained consistent at 3 to 4 percent of total enrollment.



Concord University has only awarded one or two associate degrees over the past five years as shown in Table 3. The number of bachelor degrees awarded has varied between 350 and 450. The number of bachelor degrees awarded in 2008 was 12.5 percent higher than the previous year, its lowest year in this period. The number of master degrees awarded has tripled since 2005.

Table 3: Concord University Degrees/Certificates Awarded					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Associate	-	1	2	2	1
Bachelor	446	400	398	350	400
Masters	16	9	25	27	24

C. Tuition, Fees, and Financial Aid

Undergraduate tuition and fees for in-state students have increased by the same percentage as the undergraduate non-resident fees (Table 4). The 2008-2009 period tuition increase was 3.7 percent over the previous year, and the 2007-2008 increase was 5 percent over the previous year. Room and board for undergraduates has also increased by about the same percentage.

Table 4: Concord University Tuition and Fees			
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Tuition and Fees			
Undergraduate			
Resident	\$4,204	\$4,414	\$4,578
Non Resident	\$9,338	\$9,806	\$10,170
Graduate			
Resident	\$4,520	\$4,746	\$4,922
Non Resident	\$7,940	\$8,336	\$8,646
Room and Board			
Undergraduate	\$6,070	\$6,280	\$6,530

Concord University students have received a significant amount of financial aid assistance during the 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 school years (Table 5). Between 439 and 462 at Concord University received Promise Scholarships while over a thousand received Federal Pell Grants.

Table 5: Concord University Financial Aid Assistance to Students					
(number of students receiving aid)					
School Year	Federal Pell Grant	Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG)	Other Federal Grants & Scholarships	Promise Scholars	Other State Grants and Scholarships
2007-2008	1,055	267	65	439	591
2008-2009	1,136	259	61	462	745

III. Economic Impact of Concord University

The economic contributions of Concord University in FY 2008 to the West Virginia economy were significant. For FY 2008, Concord University’s total economic impact on the economy was \$138.9 million of business volume (Table 6). This economic activity generated \$26.1 million in employee compensation and 615 jobs⁴. Concord University’s activity generated an estimated \$0.9 million of tax revenue for the state through consumer sales and use tax, personal income tax, corporate net income tax, and business franchise tax.

Table 6: Economic Impact of Concord University on West Virginia (FY 2008)			
	Direct	Indirect & Induced	Total
Business Volume (millions 2008\$)	\$92.6	\$46.3	\$138.9
Employee Compensation (millions 2008\$)	\$18.0	\$8.1	\$26.1
Employment (jobs)	340	275	615
Assorted State Taxes (millions 2008\$)			\$0.9
Note: Columns may not sum due to rounding.			

The economic impacts estimated for Concord University on the state of West Virginia for FY 2008 include the follow activities of the institution: Concord University operations and capital expenditures and Concord University Foundation.

⁴ Note that employee compensation and employment include all salaries, wages and benefits paid to the institution’s 335 faculty and staff as well as compensation and employment that correspond with the Foundation for FY 2008.

Fairmont State University

I. Highlights of Fairmont State University FY 2008

- Total business volume impact of Fairmont State University on the state of West Virginia was \$423.8 million for FY 2008.
- Fairmont State University directly employed approximately 600 faculty and staff and had a total employment impact of 1,800 jobs for FY 2008.
- For FY 2008, the university's economic activity generated an estimated \$72.9 million in employee compensation.
- For FY 2008, state appropriations to Fairmont State University totaled \$20.4 million which means that every dollar the legislature spent on the institution turned into \$20 in the state economy.
- Approximately 4,500 full and part time students were enrolled at Fairmont State University in Fall 2007 with 6.2 % from out-of-state.
- Fairmont State University awarded over 830 associate, bachelor and master degrees in 2008.

II. Current Setting

Fairmont State University, founded in 1865, is a major state university. The institution shares its campus with Pierpont Community and Technical College. The university offers over 90 baccalaureate degrees and graduate programs to over 7,000 students in a variety of fields. In line with its mission of providing opportunities for students to achieve their professional and personal goals and encouraging responsible citizenship for the common good, Fairmont State University has an extension in Clarksburg as well, in order to further serve the West Virginian community.

A. Employment

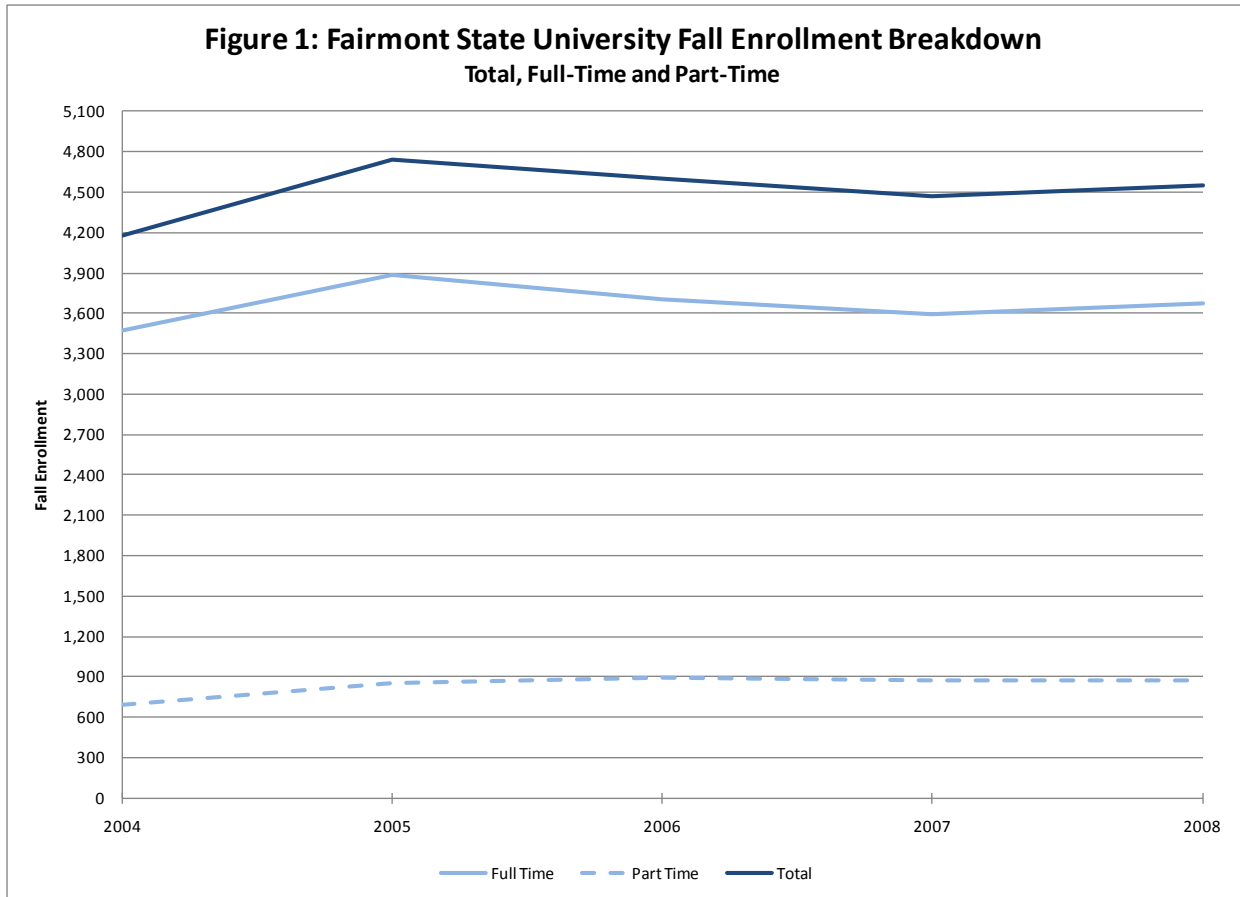
Fairmont State University employs between 560 and 590 faculty and staff (Table 1). Fairmont State University's full time faculty consists of 51 professors, 33 associate professors, 67-75 assistant professors, and 20 instructors, lecturers or other. The college's staff consists of almost 200 classified staff and 100 non-classified staff.

Table 1: Fairmont State University Fall Employment		
	2007	2008
Faculty		
Professor	51	51
Associate Professor	34	33
Assistant Professor	75	67
Instructor	18	19
Lecturer	-	-
Other	2	2
Part-time	141	95
Total	321	267
Staff		
Classified	166	199
Full Time	144	140
Part Time	22	59
Non Classified	99	98
Full Time	96	95
Part Time	3	3
Total	265	297

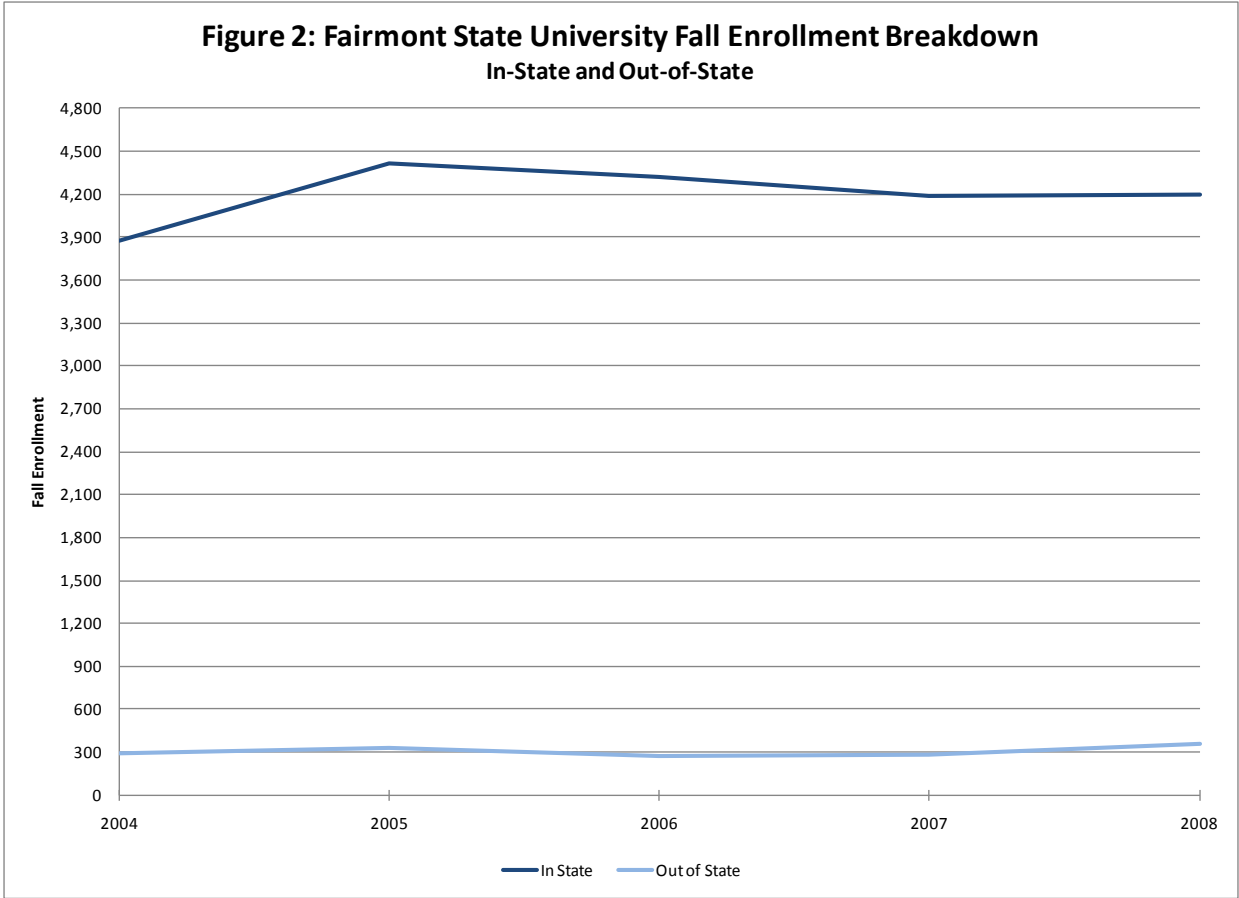
Table 2 outlines the characteristics of the full-time faculty at Fairmont State University. The average age of the faculty on campus is 49 years old with between 54 and 53 percent of them being male. Over eighty professors are tenured at Fairmont State University as of 2008.

Table 2: Fairmont State University Faculty Characteristics		
	2007	2008
Average Age	49	49
# Tenured	80	83
% Tenured	45%	48%
% Male	54%	53%
% Female	46%	47%

B. Enrollment

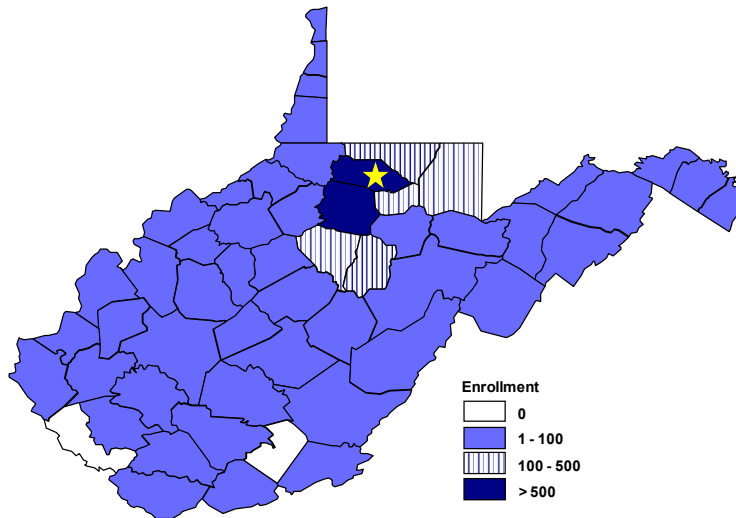


From the fall of 2004 to the fall of 2008, Fairmont State University had enrollment ranging between 4,200 and 4,750 (Figure 1). Approximately 80 percent of total enrollment each year consisted of full-time students while the number of part-time students enrolled varied between 650 and 900.



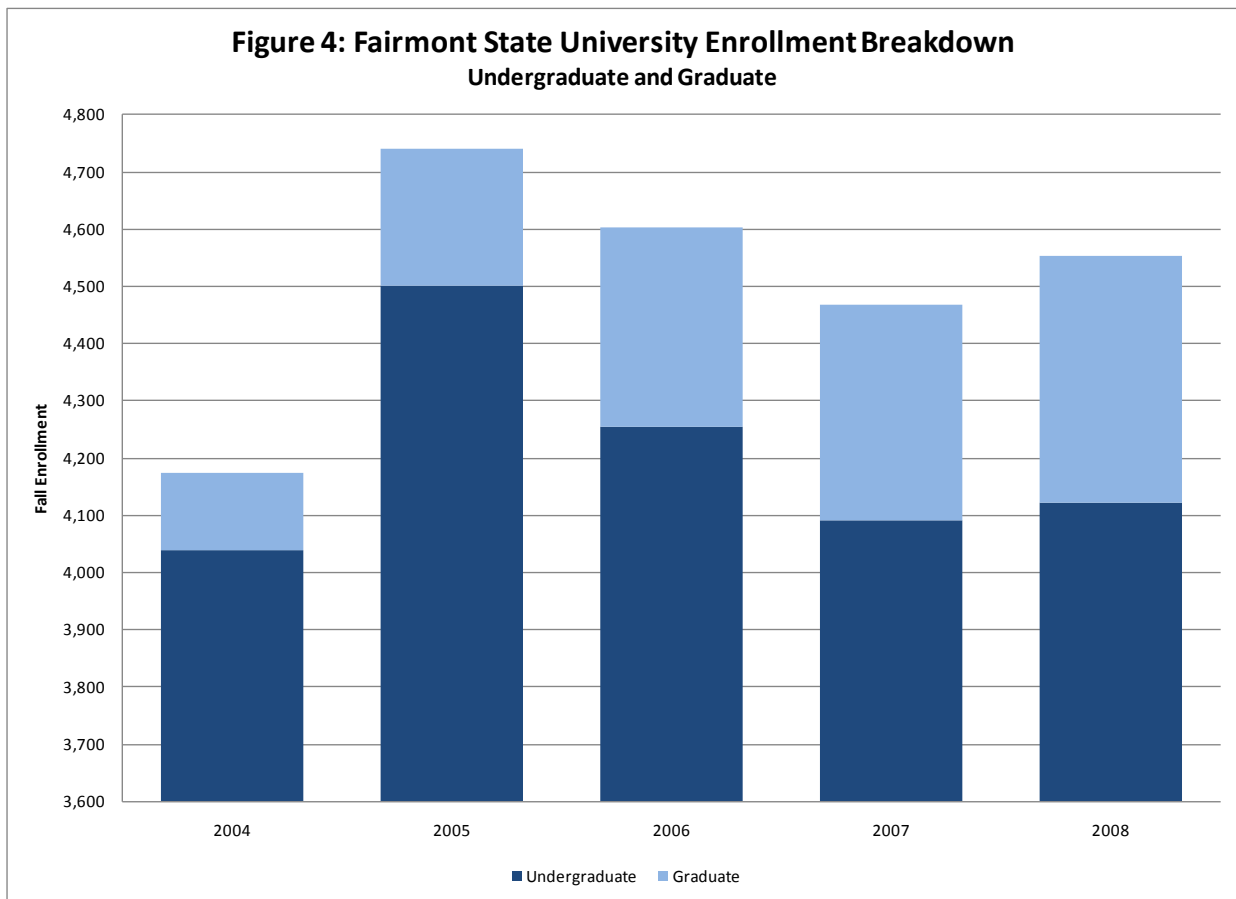
In-state students make up 92 percent of total enrollment at Fairmont State University (Figure 2). From 2004 to 2008, in-state enrollment at the college has increased by 8 percent. While a majority of the students are from West Virginia, the number of out-of-state students at the college has been steady, ranging between 277 and 360.

**Figure 3: Fairmont State University
In-State Enrollment
Fall 2007**



Fairmont State University's main campus is located in Marion County with a smaller regional campus located in Harrison County. The university draws most of its student population from these two counties while also attracting students from 51 of the remaining 53 counties in the state. Lewis, Monongalia, Preston, Taylor, and Upshur counties each had 100 to 500 students attending Fairmont State University, while the rest of the counties had less than 100 students each.

Fairmont State University has increased its fall enrollment from its low of 4,173 in 2004 (Figure 4). After a large increase of nearly 15 percent in 2005, total enrollment declined by about 3 percent per year through 2007. Enrollment, however, increased by 2 percent in 2008. Part of what kept enrollment strong at Fairmont State was the continued increase in graduate enrollment. Graduate enrollment in 2008 increased by approximately 15 percent over the previous year, and by 223.1 percent from 2004, a very significant increase. Graduate enrollment accounted for just short of 10 percent of total enrollment.



While the number of bachelor degrees awarded at Fairmont State University has remained consistent, the number of associate and master degrees has increased a hundred fold as shown in Table 3. This shows the increasing popularity and awareness brought to Fairmont State University's programs.

Table 3: Fairmont State University Degrees/Certificates Awarded					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Associate	1	68	73	78	107
Bachelor	624	606	661	671	645
Masters	3	27	47	65	85

C. Tuition, Fees, and Financial Aid

Table 4: Fairmont State University Tuition and Fees			
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Tuition and Fees			
Undergraduate			
Resident	\$4,332	\$4,614	\$4,804
Non Resident	\$9,266	\$9,960	\$10,370
Graduate			
Resident	\$4,726	\$5,034	\$5,240
Non Resident	\$10,216	\$10,982	\$11,430
Room and Board			
Undergraduate	\$5,813	\$6,201	\$6,397

The increase in student tuition and fees has been consistent for both graduates and undergraduates, residents and non-residents. Tuition and fees have increased by an average of 5.5 percent over this three-year period. Room and board for undergraduates at Fairmont State University's main campus has increased at a slightly lower average rate of 5 percent.

Table 5: Fairmont State University Financial Aid Assistance to Students					
(number of students receiving aid)					
School Year	Federal Pell Grant	Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG)	Other Federal Grants & Scholarships	Promise Scholars	Other State Grants and Scholarships
2007-2008	1,736	100	32	549	1,111
2008-2009	1,742	213	31	505	1,569

To assist in the payment of tuition and fees, Fairmont State University students received over 1,700 Federal Pell Grants and over 500 Promise Scholarships during each of the 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 academic years (Table 5).

III. Economic Impact of Fairmont State University

Fairmont State University significantly contributed to the West Virginia economy during FY 2008. Fairmont State University's total economic impact on the West Virginia economy was \$423.8 million of business volume in FY 2008 (Table 6). This economic activity generated almost \$73 million in employee compensation in the state and accounted for approximately 1,800 jobs⁵. Fairmont State University's activity generated an estimated \$4 million of tax revenue for the state through consumer sales and use tax, personal income tax, corporate net income tax, and business franchise tax.

Table 6: Economic Impact of Fairmont State University on West Virginia (FY 2008)			
	Direct	Indirect & Induced	Total
Business Volume (millions 2008\$)	\$220.1	\$203.7	\$423.8
Employee Compensation (millions 2008\$)	\$38.0	\$34.9	\$72.9
Employment (jobs)	600	1,200	1,800
Assorted State Taxes (millions 2008\$)			\$4.0
Note: Columns may not sum due to rounding.			

The economic impacts estimated for Fairmont State University on the state of West Virginia for FY 2008 include the following activities of the institution: Fairmont State University operations and capital expenditures, Pierpont Community and Technical College, and Fairmont State University Foundation

⁵ Note that employee compensation and employment include all salaries, wages and benefits paid to the institution's 584 faculty and staff as well as compensation and employment that correspond with the Foundation for FY 2008.

Glenville State College

I. Highlights of Glenville State College FY 2008

- For FY 2008, Glenville State College's economic activity generated 650 jobs and \$22.9 million in employee compensation.
- Direct expenditures from the college totaled \$77.6 million for FY 2008, leading to a total economic impact of \$149.6 million in business volume.
- For FY 2008, total assorted state taxes resulting from the economic activities of Glenville State College totaled \$1.4 million.
- State appropriations to the college totaled \$6.1 million for FY 2008 which means that every dollar the legislature spent on Glenville State turned into \$24 in the state economy.
- Braxton, Calhoun, and Gilmer counties accounted for 46.4 % of total in-state student enrollment at Glenville State College in Fall 2007.
- For the 2007-2008 academic year, Glenville State College had 129 Promise Scholars.

II. Current Setting

Founded in 1872 to serve the central West Virginian regional community, Glenville State College has grown phenomenally, both in size and in educational stature. Focused on providing quality educators to the state and to the country, the college has seen its student population surpass the local population, and has seen the range of programs offered become more diverse and expansive. Glenville State devotes its resources to finding and evaluating innovative programs, as well as training a workforce that can compete in a global marketplace and serve others.

A. Employment

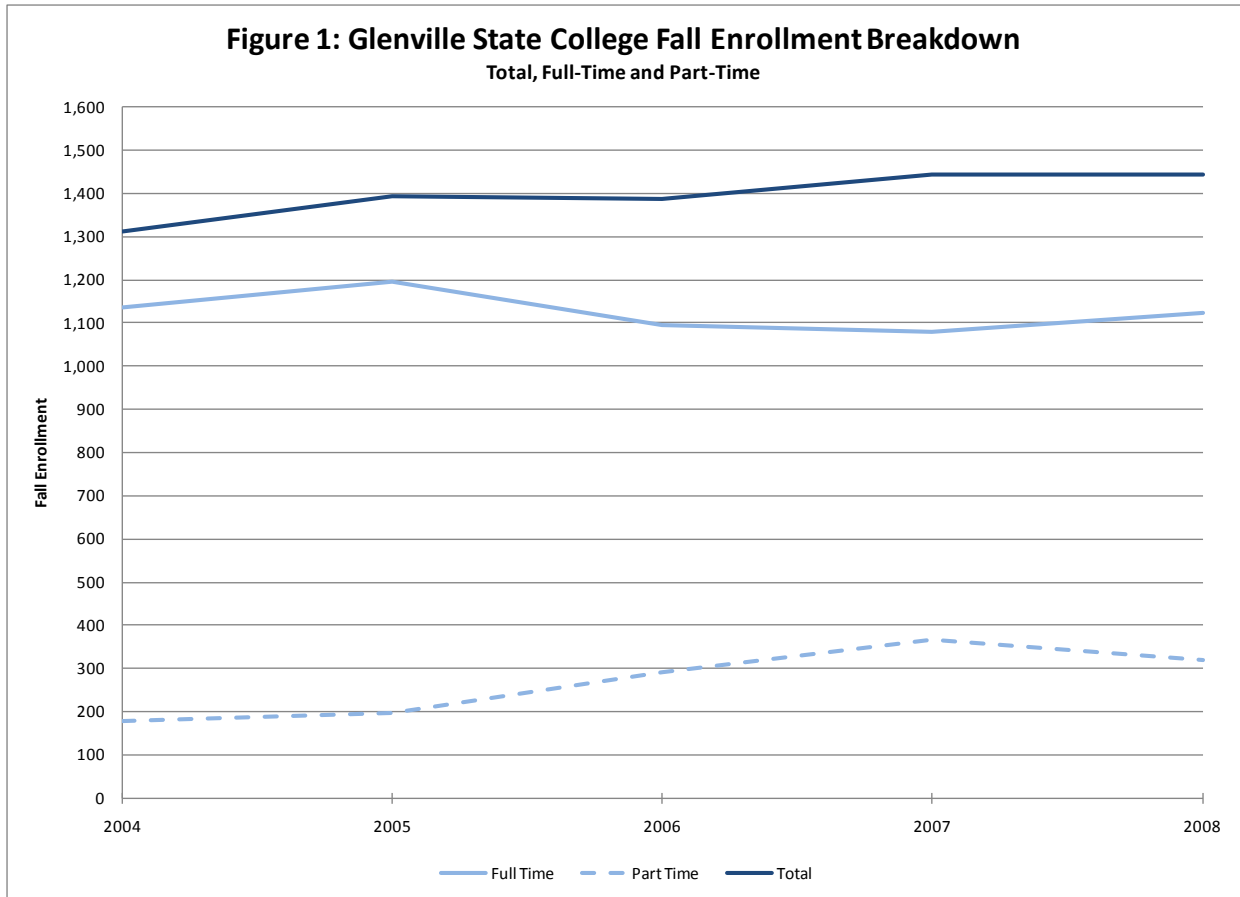
Glenville State College employs approximately 220 faculty and staff (Table 1). More than a quarter of the full time employees are faculty on campus. Glenville State College full time faculty consists of 8-9 professors, 16 associate professors, 20 assistant professors, and 12-16 instructors and other. The college's staff consists of almost 84-88 classified staff and 53-64 non-classified staff.

Table 1: Glenville State College Fall Employment		
	2007	2008
Faculty		
Professor	9	8
Associate Professor	16	16
Assistant Professor	20	20
Instructor	10	14
Lecturer	-	-
Other	2	2
Part-time	27	24
Total	84	84
Staff		
Classified	84	88
Full Time	74	78
Part Time	10	10
Non Classified	53	64
Full Time	32	37
Part Time	21	27
Total	137	152

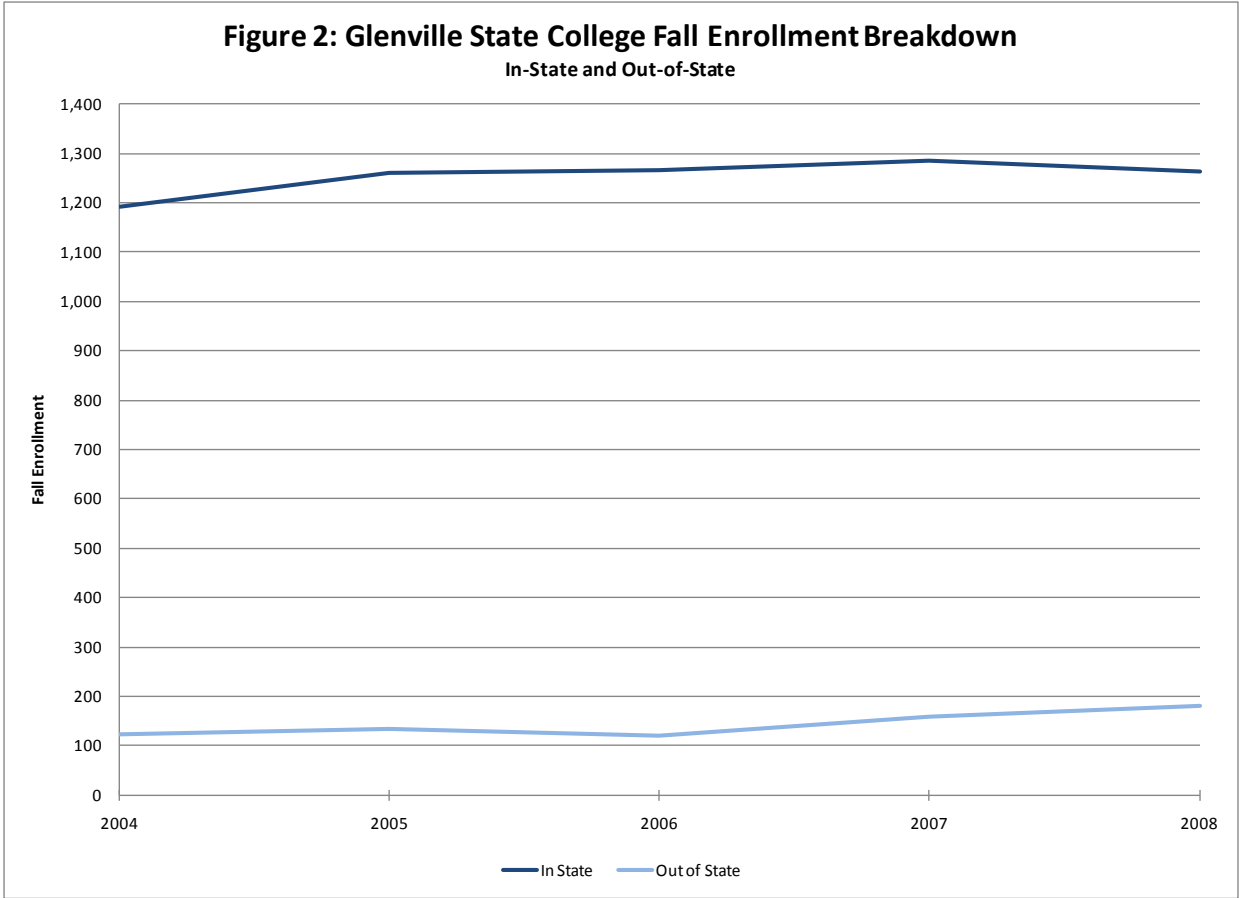
Table 2 outlines the characteristics of the full-time faculty at Glenville State College. The average age of the faculty on campus is 48 years old with between 60 and 63 percent of them being male. Twenty professors are tenured at Glenville State College as of 2008.

Table 2: Glenville State College Faculty Characteristics		
	2007	2008
Average Age	48	48
# Tenured	21	20
% Tenured	37%	33%
% Male	63%	60%
% Female	37%	40%

B. Enrollment

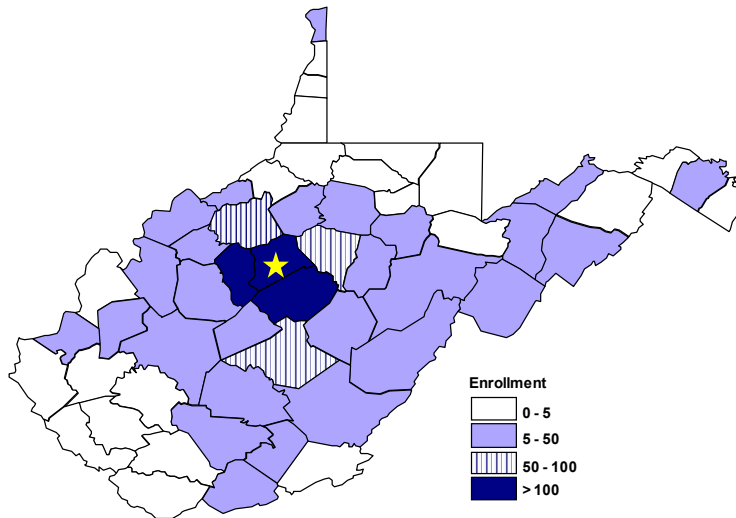


Though the number of full-time students enrolled at Glenville State College has dipped slightly, the total number of students has increased due to an uptick in part-time enrollment (Figure 1). Enrollment has varied between 1,300 and 1,450, with total enrollment increasing by almost 10 percent from 2004 to 2008.



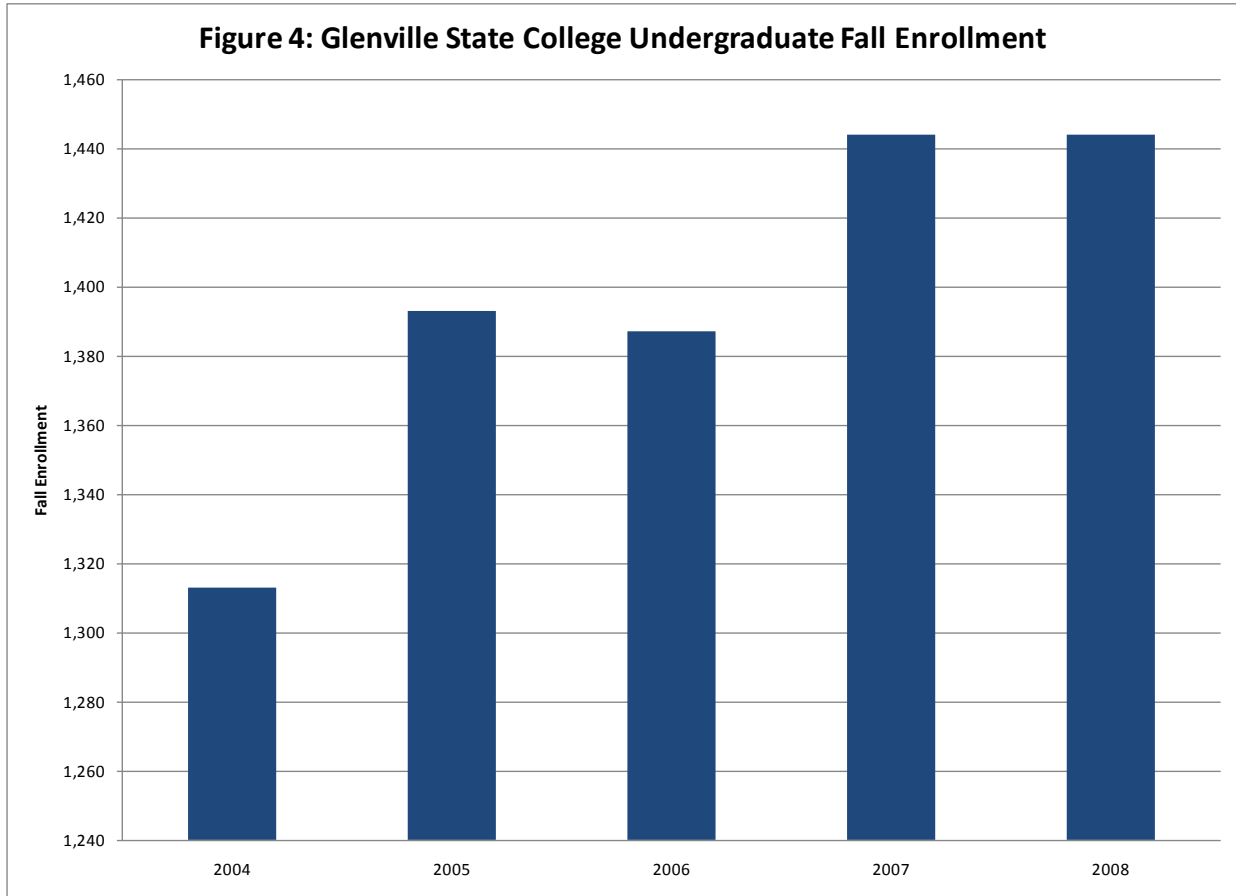
In-state students make up 87.5 percent of total enrollment at Glenville State College (Figure 2). From 2004 to 2008, in-state enrollment at the college has increased from 1,191 to 1,264. The number of out-of-state students enrolling at Glenville State College began to increase in 2006, rising from 121 to 180, an almost fifty percent increase.

**Figure 3: Glensville State College In-State Enrollment
Fall 2007**



Glensville State College has a diverse in-state population coming from many different counties. In 2007, only two counties, Jefferson and Wyoming, had no representation at Glensville State College in the fall. Braxton, Calhoun, and Gilmer counties, the biggest contributors to the in-state student enrollment, accounted for 46.4 percent of total in-state student enrollment.

Glenville State College has increased its undergraduate fall enrollment from 1,313 to 1,444 over the span of five years (Figure 4). That is an average increase of 20 students per year. Enrollment for 2008 did not change from 2007; however, an increase of four percent did take place between 2006 and 2007.



Glenville State College has awarded approximately 30 associate degrees from 2005-2008 (Table 3). The college has awarded an average of 186 bachelor degrees per year. The number of total degrees awarded by Glenville State College has decreased by 13 since 2007, an almost five percent decrease.

Table 3: Glenville State College Degrees/Certificates Awarded					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Associate	50	31	32	30	31
Bachelor	182	200	182	188	174

C. Tuition, Fees, and Financial Aid

Glenville State College applied three levels of tuition and fees for its undergraduates with the implementation of a metro category in the 2008-2009 academic year. For undergraduate residents and non-residents, tuition and fees have increased by approximately 7.5 percent each year. Room and board increased by 6.15 percent between 2006 and 2007, but between 2007 and 2008 it jumped by 9.65 percent.

Table 4: Glenville State College Tuition and Fees			
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Tuition and Fees			
Undergraduate			
Resident	\$3,882	\$4,174	\$4,486
Metro	-	-	\$7,400
Non Resident	\$9,294	\$9,990	\$10,738
Room and Board			
Undergraduate	\$5,370	\$5,700	\$6,250

A significant number of Glenville State students have received financial aid assistance in the form of Federal Pell Grants, Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOG), Promise Scholarships, and other federal and state grants and scholarships. For the 2007-2008 academic year, 685 Federal Pell Grants were awarded to Glenville State College students while 129 Promise Scholarships were awarded. For the 2008-2009 academic year, the number of Federal Pell Grants awarded increased while the number of Promise Scholars declined to 119.

Table 5: Glenville State College Financial Aid Assistance to Students					
(number of students receiving aid)					
School Year	Federal Pell Grant	Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG)	Other Federal Grants & Scholarships	Promise Scholars	Other State Grants and Scholarships
2007-2008	685	198	0	129	416
2008-2009	696	163	5	119	487

III. Economic Impact of Glenville State College

The economic contributions of Glenville State College to the West Virginia economy are important. Glenville State College’s total economic impact on the West Virginia economy was \$149.6 million of business volume in FY 2008 (Table 6). This economic activity generated almost \$23 million in employee compensation in the state and accounted for approximately 650 jobs⁶. Glenville State College’s activity generated an estimated \$1.4 million of tax revenue for the state through consumer sales and use tax, personal income tax, corporate net income tax, and business franchise tax.

Table 7: Economic Impact of Glenville State College on West Virginia (FY 2008)			
	Direct	Indirect & Induced	Total
Business Volume (millions 2008\$)	\$77.6	\$71.9	\$149.6
Employee Compensation (millions 2008\$)	\$10.6	\$12.3	\$22.9
Employment (jobs)	250	400	650
Assorted State Taxes (millions 2008\$)			\$1.4
Note: Columns may not sum due to rounding.			

The economic impacts estimated for Glenville State College on the state of West Virginia for FY 2008 include the following activities of the institution: Glenville State College operations and capital expenditures and Glenville State College Foundation

⁶ Note that employee compensation and employment include all salaries, wages and benefits paid to the institution’s 221 faculty and staff as well as compensation and employment that correspond with the Foundation for FY 2008.

Marshall University

I. Highlights of Marshall University FY 2008

- Direct expenditures from Marshall University totaled \$772.6 million for FY 2008, leading to a total economic impact of \$1.5 billion in business volume.
- For every dollar the state legislature spent in FY 2008 on Marshall University turned into \$20 in the state economy.
- Marshall University directly employed approximately 2,000 faculty and staff and had a total employment impact of 6,000 jobs for FY 2008.
- For FY 2008, the university's economic activity generated an estimated \$289.7 million in employee compensation.
- In Fall 2007, 69.4 % of students were undergraduates and less than a third of students enrolled at Marshall University were graduate students.
- Enrollment at Marshall University from five West Virginia counties, Cabell, Kanawha, Mason, Putnam, and Wayne exceeded 500 students.

II. Current Setting

Marshall University was founded as Marshall Academy in 1837, and named after one of the most influential Chief Justices of the United States. Becoming a full university in 1961, Marshall has since expanded into a diverse, extensive, and multi-campus institution that offers a wide array of baccalaureate programs and, beginning in the 1990s, graduate programs. Marshall's vision is to better each individual by facilitating "learning through the preservation, discovery, synthesis, and dissemination of knowledge." By encouraging their staff and students with responsibilities and goals, Marshall has become one of the foremost learning institutions in the state.

A. Employment

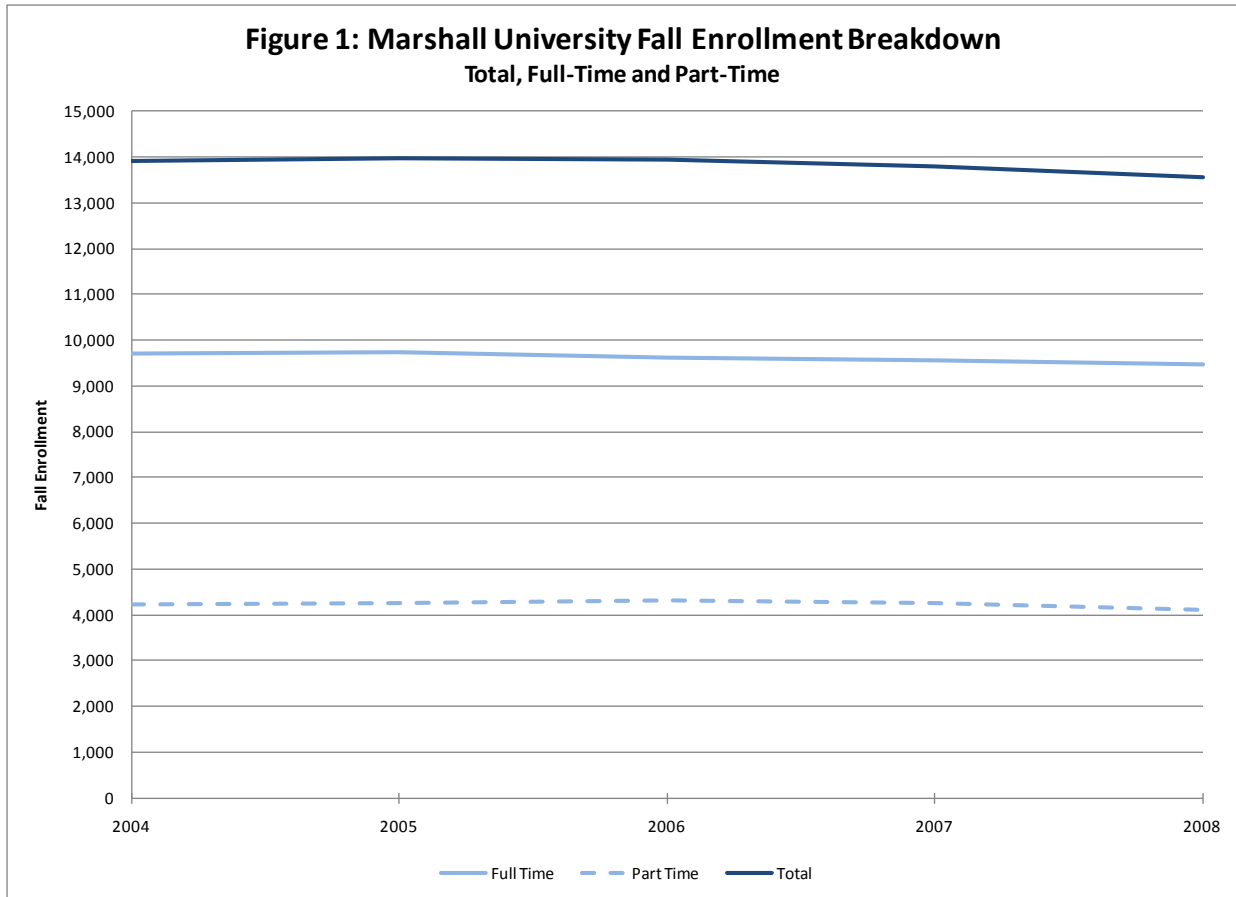
Marshall University has a total of approximately 1,900 faculty and staff (Table 1). Approximately 25 percent of faculty are professors at Marshall University while 30 percent of all faculty are employed on a part-time basis. Over 75 percent of the over 800 staff members are categorized as classified staff at the university.

Table 1: Marshall University Fall Employment		
	2007	2008
Faculty		
Professor	282	272
Associate Professor	172	180
Assistant Professor	212	215
Instructor	37	41
Lecturer	-	-
Other	56	59
Part-time	348	337
Total	1,107	1,104
Staff		
Classified	659	633
Full Time	638	614
Part Time	21	19
Non Classified	173	186
Full Time	169	176
Part Time	4	10
Total	832	819

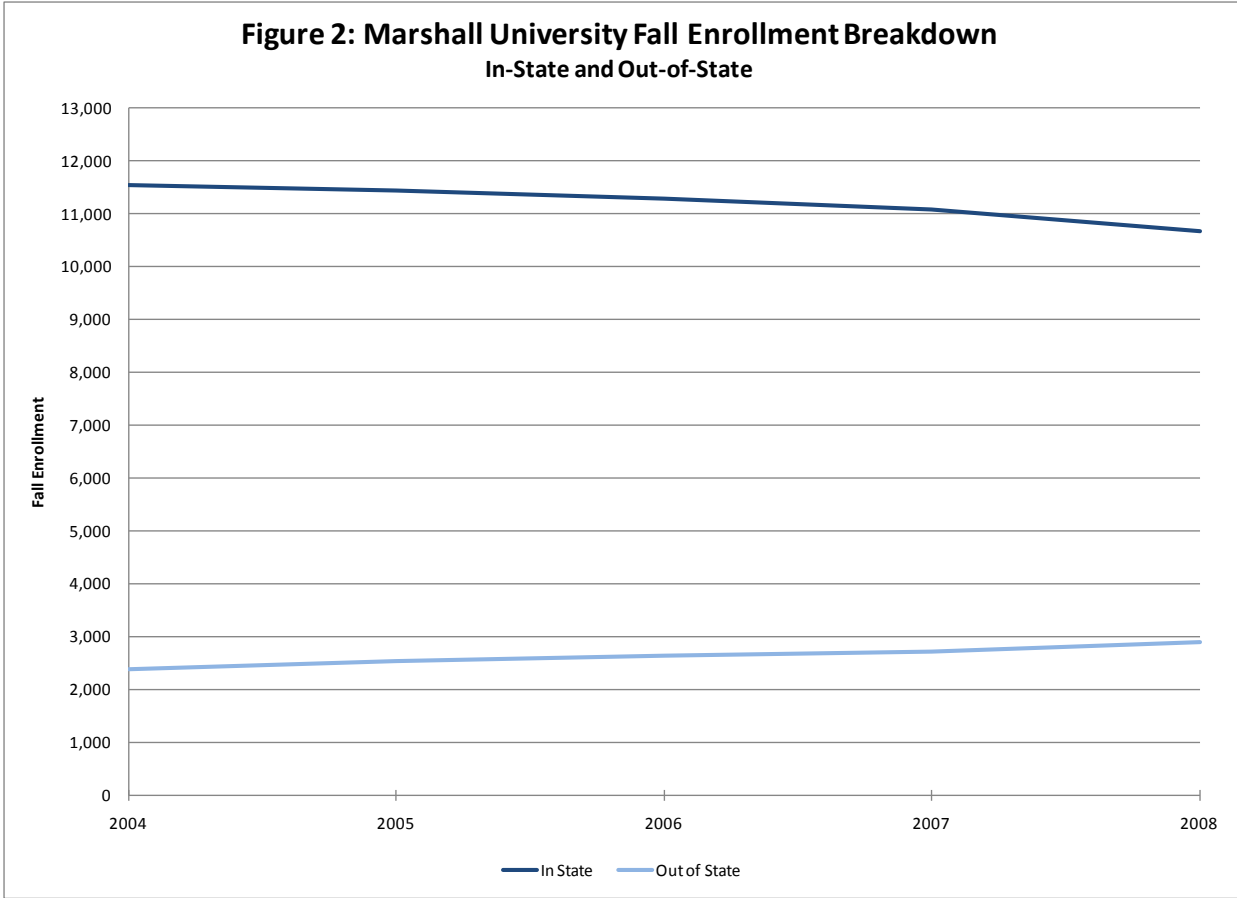
Table 2 shows the characteristics of the faculty at Marshall University. The average age of the faculty is exactly 50 years old. 287 to 289 faculty members have become tenured. The ratio of male to female faculty is 60 to 40.

Table 2: Marshall University Faculty Characteristics		
	2007	2008
Average Age	50	50
# Tenured	289	287
% Tenured	63%	62%
% Male	61%	60%
% Female	39%	40%

B. Enrollment

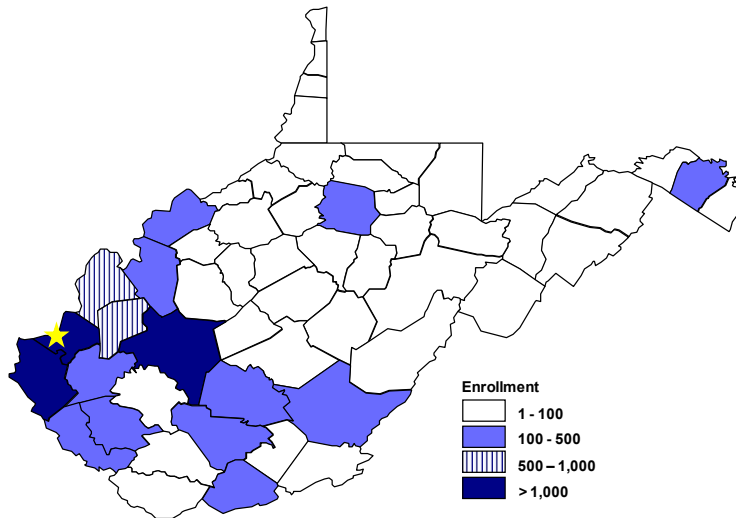


From the fall of 2004 to the fall of 2008, Marshall University had a pretty stable fall enrollment, with only a three percent decrease over this time period (Figure 1). Approximately 71 percent of total enrollment each year consisted of full-time students while the number of part-time students enrolled varied between 4,108 and 4,328.



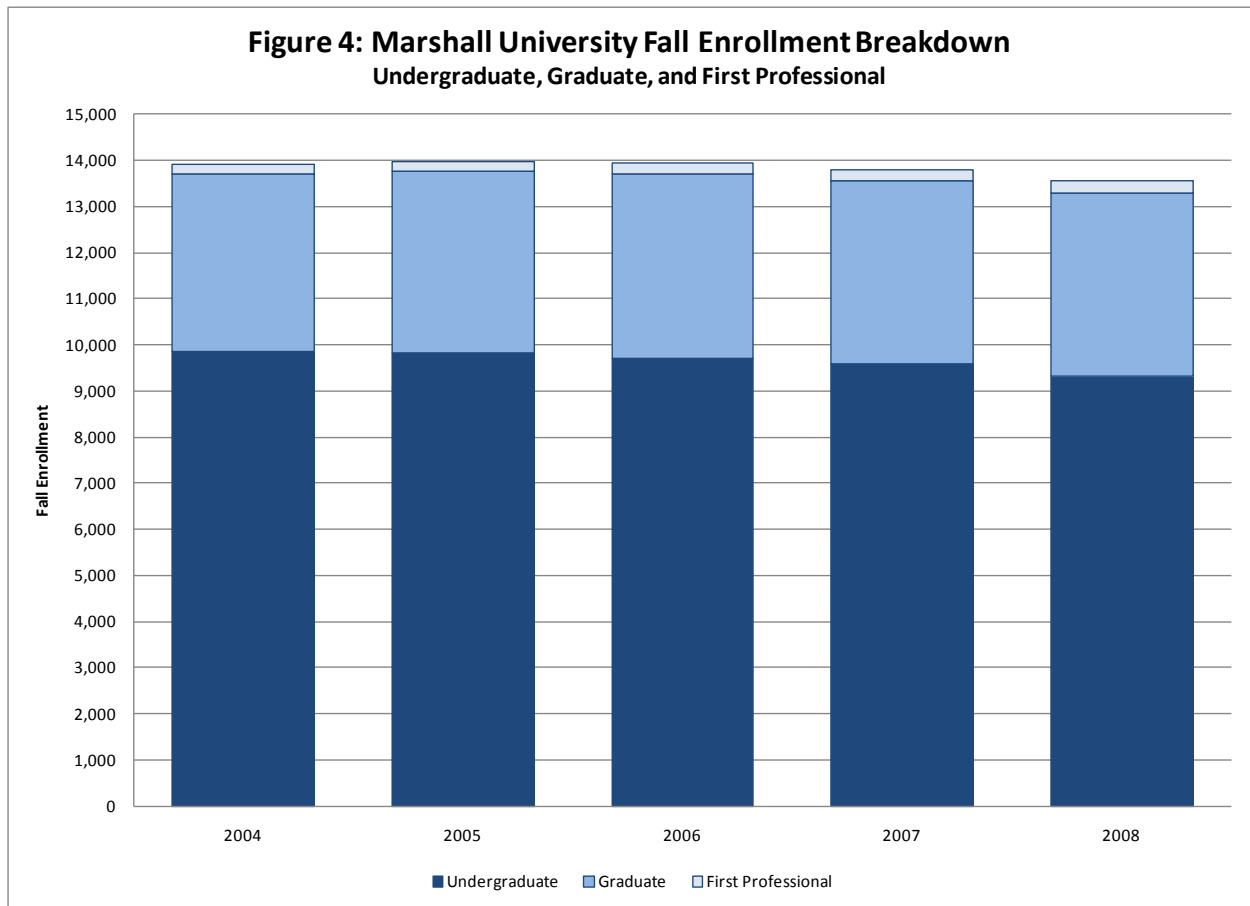
Based on students' residence, 78 percent of total fall enrollment at Marshall University was in-state students (Figure 2). That was an approximately four percent decrease over the previous year. In-state enrollment has decreased by an average of 1.9 percent each year. However, there has been an increase in out-of-state enrollment at Marshall University. The university has increased out-of-state enrollment by an average of 5.2 percent each year, showing an above average increase from 2007 to 2008 of 6.7 percent.

**Figure 3: Marshall University
In-State Enrollment
Fall 2007**



For the fall of 2007, Marshall University attracted students from all 55 West Virginia counties. Enrollment from five counties, Cabell, Kanawha, Mason, Putnam, and Wayne exceeded 500 students. The university attracted between 1 and 100 students from 39 counties most of which were located in the northern part of the state.

Marshall offers many different degrees, and has three different breakdowns for enrollment: undergraduate, graduate, and first professional (Figure 4). In 2008, 68.6 percent of students were undergraduates. Almost a third of the students at Marshall University were graduate students. The composition of the student population at Marshall University has been changing, with undergraduates making up almost one percent less of total enrollment than in 2004. On the contrary, the smallest group at Marshall, the first professionals, increased their percentage of total enrollment from 1.4 percent to 2 percent.



From 2004 to 2008, Marshall University has awarded between 2,450 and 2,550 associate, bachelor, master, doctoral, and first professional degrees and certificates each year (Table 3). Bachelor degrees are the most prevalent degree attained at Marshall University during this time period accounting for on average 57 percent of total degrees.

Table 3: Marshall University Degrees/Certificates Awarded					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Associate	90	84	96	100	111
Bachelor	1,487	1,433	1,389	1,450	1,400
Masters	871	861	945	872	885
Doctoral	10	11	25	17	15
First Professional	43	46	47	42	50
Certificates	37	29	17	4	22
Total	2,538	2,464	2,519	2,485	2,483

C. Tuition, Fees, and Financial Aid

Table 4 depicts the average tuition and fees implemented by Marshall University from the 2006-2007 academic year to the 2008-2009 academic year. The most striking increase in fees at the university came from undergraduate room and board. It increased by five percent between 2006 and 2007, but jumped by 12 percent between 2007 and 2008. While increases in resident fees have been mostly stable at around 5 and 5.5 percent each year, tuition and fees for metro and non-residents have increased. Undergraduate metro residents faced a 5.8 percent increase in tuition and fees during 2008 compared to a 2.8 percent increase in 2007. Undergraduate non-residents faced similar increases.

Table 4: Marshall University Tuition and Fees			
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Tuition and Fees			
Undergraduate			
Resident	\$4,150	\$4,360	\$4,598
Metro	\$7,382	\$7,592	\$8,030
Non Resident	\$11,054	\$11,264	\$11,702
Graduate			
Resident	\$4,386	\$4,606	\$4,860
Metro	\$8,072	\$8,292	\$8,748
Non Resident	\$12,328	\$12,548	\$13,004
Room and Board			
Undergraduate	\$6,279	\$6,594	\$7,397

To help pay for tuition and fees, students enrolled at Marshall University received a significant number of federal and state assistance (Table 5). Approximately 4,000 students at Marshall received federal assistance in the form of Federal Pell Grants, Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, or other federal grants and scholarships. Over 1,500 students at the university received promise scholarships for during both the 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 academic years.

Table 5: Marshall University Financial Aid Assistance to Students					
(number of students receiving aid)					
School Year	Federal Pell Grant	Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG)	Other Federal Grants & Scholarships	Promise Scholars	Other State Grants and Scholarships
2007-2008	3,316	438	136	1,653	1,584
2008-2009	3,210	636	178	1,512	2,010

III. Economic Impact of Marshall University

The economic contributions of Marshall University on the West Virginia economy are significant for FY 2008. Marshall University's total economic impact on the West Virginia economy was \$1.5 billion of business volume in FY 2008 (Table 6). This economic activity generated almost \$290 million in employee compensation in the state and accounted for approximately 6,000 jobs⁷. Marshall University's activity generated an estimated \$13.6 million of tax revenue for the state through consumer sales and use tax, personal income tax, corporate net income tax, and business franchise tax.

Table 6: Economic Impact of Marshall University on West Virginia (FY 2008)			
	Direct	Indirect & Induced	Total
Business Volume (millions 2008\$)	\$772.6	\$684.6	\$1,457.2
Employee Compensation (millions 2008\$)	\$170.0	\$119.7	\$289.7
Employment (jobs)	2,000	4,000	6,000
Assorted State Taxes (millions 2008\$)			\$0.0
Note: Columns may not sum due to rounding.			

The economic impacts estimated for Marshall University on the state of West Virginia for FY 2008 include the following activities of the institution: Marshall University operations and capital expenditures including the Community and Technical College, Marshall University Foundation Inc., and Marshall University Research Corporation.

⁷ Note that employee compensation and employment include all salaries, wages and benefits paid to the institution's 1,923 faculty and staff as well as compensation and employment that correspond with foundation, alumni association, and research corporation for FY 2008.

Shepherd University

I. Highlights of Shepherd University FY 2008

- The economic activity of Shepherd University in FY 2008 generated \$371.7 of business volume in the state of West Virginia.
- Shepherd University directly employed approximately 600 faculty and staff and had a total employment impact of 1,600 jobs for FY 2008.
- For FY 2008, the university's economic activity generated an estimated \$57 million in employee compensation.
- State appropriations to the university totaled \$10.7 million for FY 2008 which means that every dollar the legislature spent on Shepherd University turned into \$18 in the state economy.
- In 2008, Shepherd University awarded over 700 bachelor and master degrees.
- Total enrollment at Shepherd University for academic year 2007-2008 exceeded 4,100 students with 43.7 % of those students from outside of West Virginia.

II. Current Setting

The West Virginia Legislature established Shepherd University in 1872, though the school first opened in 1871 with 42 students. Over the next 130 years, Shepherd University has grown into an established and diverse degree granting program, offering a variety of baccalaureate programs targeting many different career options. By being a regional educational center, it instills the area with a focus on learning, engagement, integrity, accessibility, and community. Through these values, Shepherd University has generated competitive students and contributes a great deal to the regional economy.

A. Employment

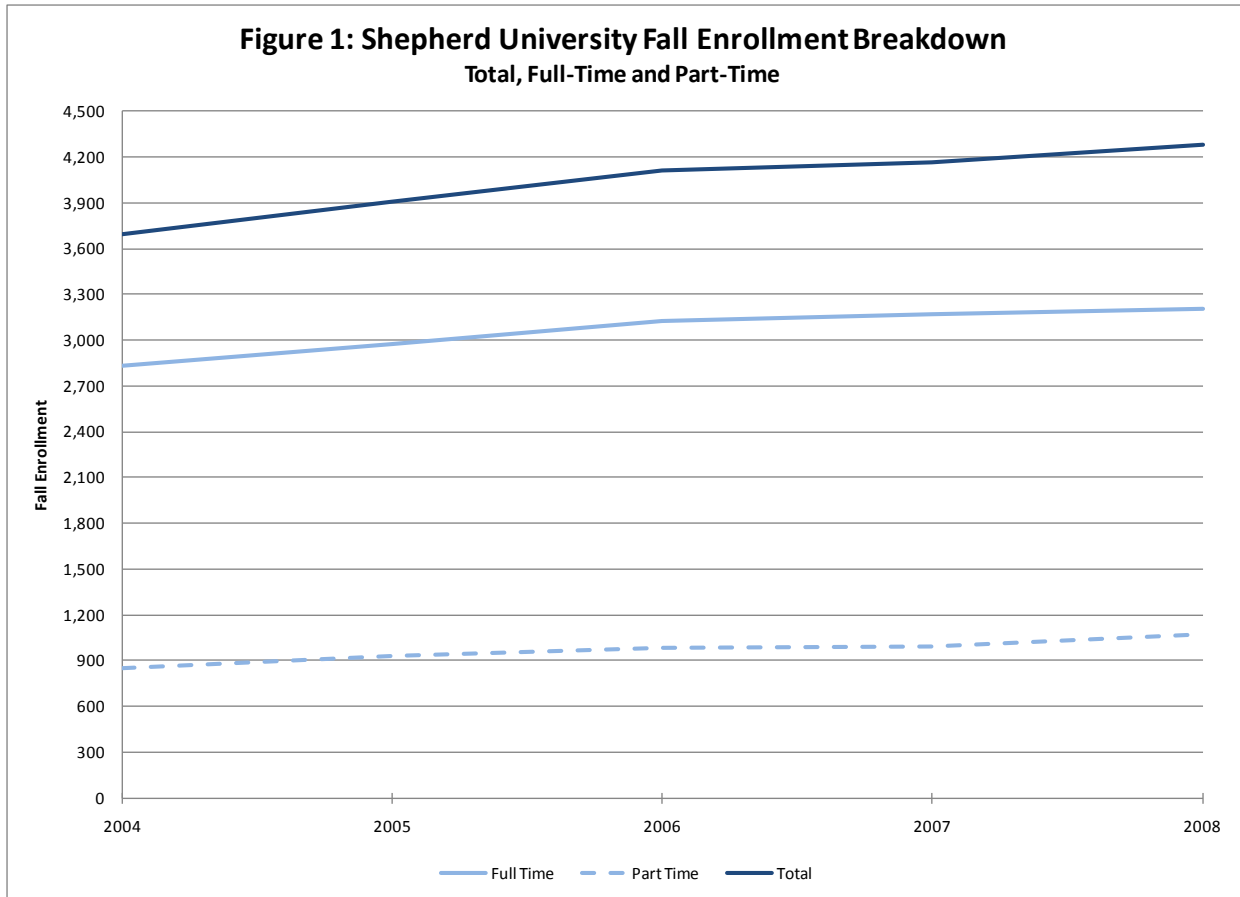
Shepherd University employed a total of 561 faculty and staff in 2008 (Table 1). Shepherd employs 31 professors, 31-34 associate professors, 38-44 assistant professors, 1 instructor, and 34-36 lecturers. Shepherd also employs between 245 and 256 classified and non-classified staff.

Table 1: Shepherd University Fall Employment		
	2007	2008
Faculty		
Professor	31	31
Associate Professor	34	31
Assistant Professor	38	44
Instructor	-	1
Lecturer	36	34
Other	-	-
Part-time	156	164
Total	295	305
Staff		
Classified	182	191
Full Time	147	154
Part Time	35	37
Non Classified	63	65
Full Time	59	61
Part Time	4	4
Total	245	256

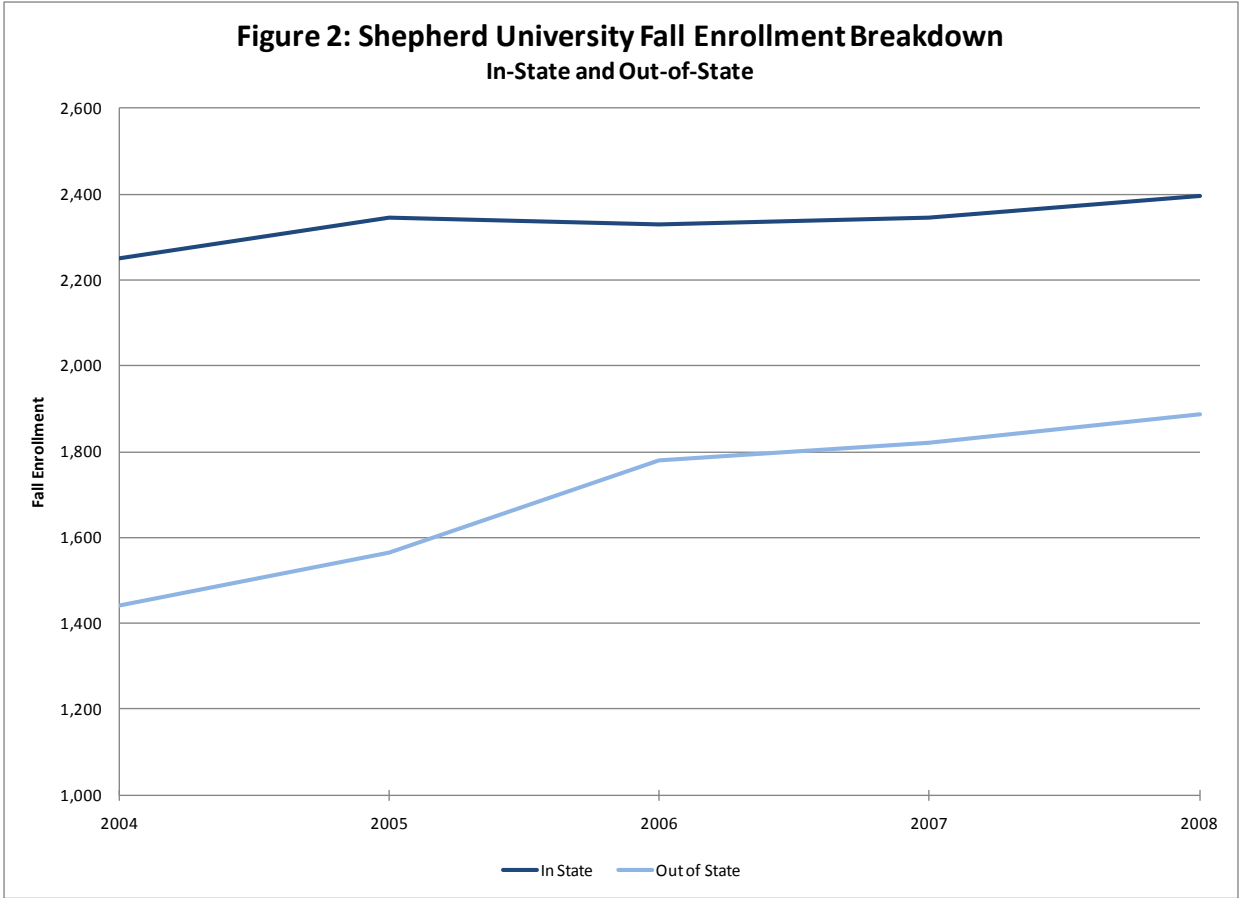
Table 2 shows the different faculty characteristics at Shepherd University. The average age of Shepherd faculty is 51. Sixty-two faculty members were tenured as of 2008, which was a decrease from the previous year. Fifty-five percent of the faculty was male, compared to 45 percent female.

Table 2: Shepherd University Faculty Characteristics		
	2007	2008
Average Age	51	51
# Tenured	66	62
% Tenured	57%	53%
% Male	58%	55%
% Female	42%	45%

B. Enrollment

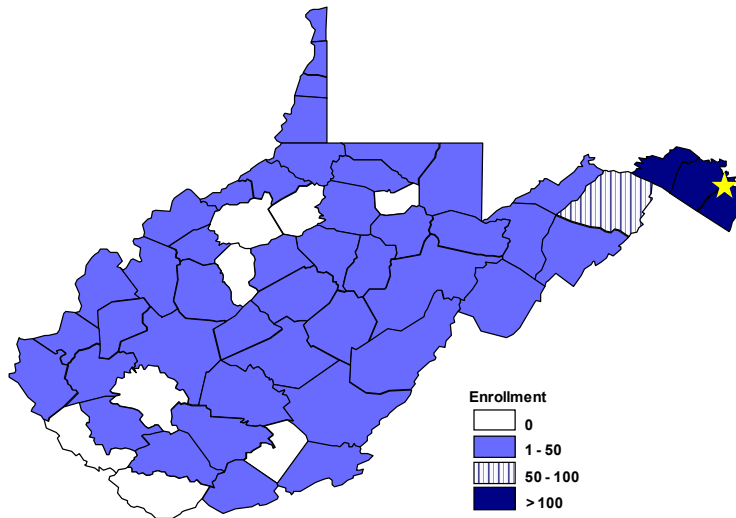


Fall enrollment at Shepherd University has steadily increased from 2004 to 2008 (Figure 1). In total, 2008 saw a 2.8% increase in enrollment over 2007. On average, the enrollment at Shepherd University has increased by 3.8 percent a year. Full-time students made up 74.9 percent of fall enrollment in 2008. The percentage of total enrollment that has been accounted for by full-time students has declined by 2 percent since 2004 due to an increase in the number of part-time students.



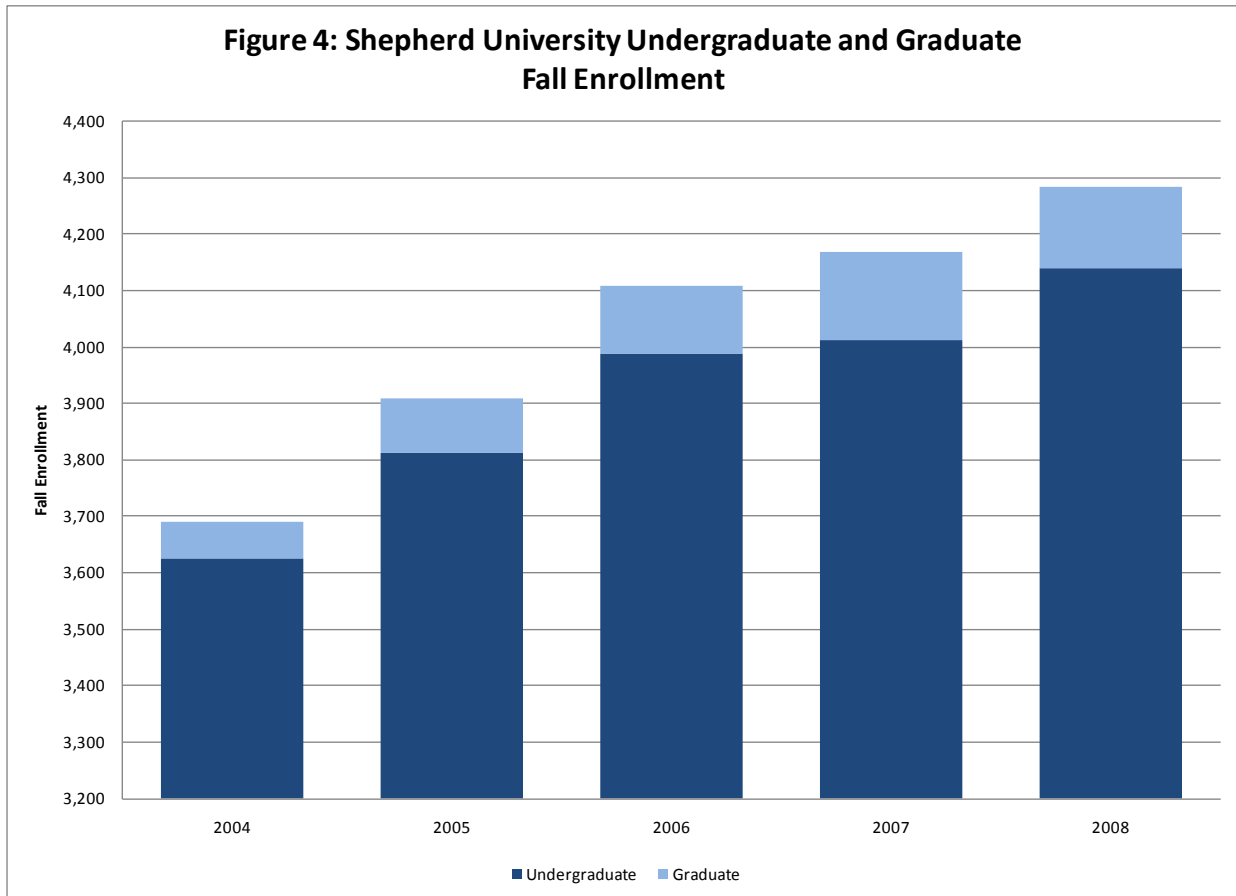
From 2004 to 2008, Shepherd University experienced 1.6 percent increase in the number of students from within the state and a 7.1 percent increase in out-of-state students (Figure 2). In 2008, 55 percent of Shepherd University’s total enrollment was students from within West Virginia while out-of-state students made up 45 percent of the student population.

**Figure 3: Shepherd University
In-State Enrollment
Fall 2007**



Shepherd University's student population consists of residents from 47 of West Virginia's 55 counties (Figure 3). Shepherd University, which is located in Jefferson County, attracted between 50 to 100 students from Hampshire County and over 100 students from Berkeley, Jefferson, and Morgan counties.

Since 2004, both the graduate and undergraduate student population at Shepherd University has increased as shown in Figure 4. In fact, the undergraduate population has increased by over 14 percent from 2004 to 2008. While undergraduates have made up over 95 percent of the university’s student body, students enrolled in graduate programs has increased by 118 percent.



The number of bachelor and master degrees awarded has steadily increased at Shepherd University. The number of bachelor degrees awarded has increased by 23 percent since 2004, and the number of master degrees has increased almost 11 times the level of degrees in 2004.

Table 3: Shepherd University Degrees/Certificates Awarded					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Bachelor	537	558	589	642	662
Masters	5	12	19	48	54

C. Tuition, Fees, and Financial Aid

Undergraduate tuition and fees at Shepherd University has increased approximately 12 percent from academic year 2006-2007 to 2008-2009 from both in-state and out-of-state students. Tuition and fees for graduate students, however, have fallen from the 2006-2007 level. In fact, all graduate students noticed a 16 to 17 percent decline in tuition from 2006-2007 to 2007-2008. Graduate tuition and fees then increased in 2008-2009 but below the level implemented in 2006-2007.

Table 4: Shepherd University Tuition and Fees			
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Tuition and Fees			
Undergraduate			
Resident	\$4,348	\$4,564	\$4,898
Non Resident	\$11,464	\$12,036	\$12,812
Graduate			
Resident	\$5,640	\$4,662	\$5,058
Non Resident	\$8,040	\$6,732	\$7,236
Room and Board			
Undergraduate	\$6,718	\$6,986	\$7,221

Shepherd University students received financial aid in the form of Federal Pell Grants, Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, Promise Scholarships, and other federal and state grants and scholarships to help pay for tuition and fees at the institution. For the 2007-2008 and the 2008-2009 academic years, over 330 students enrolled in Shepherd University were Promise Scholars and over 900 received Federal Pell Grants.

Table 5: Shepherd University Financial Aid Assistance to Students					
(number of students receiving aid)					
School Year	Federal Pell Grant	Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG)	Other Federal Grants & Scholarships	Promise Scholars	Other State Grants and Scholarships
2007-2008	920	153	7	355	455
2008-2009	964	218	10	338	701

III. Economic Impact of Shepherd University

The economic contributions of Shepherd University are noteworthy. Shepherd University's total economic impact on the West Virginia economy was \$371.7 million of business volume in FY 2008 (Table 6). This economic activity generated almost \$57 million in employee compensation in the state and accounted for approximately 1,600 jobs⁸. Shepherd University's activity generated an estimated \$3.5 million of tax revenue for the state through consumer sales and use tax, personal income tax, corporate net income tax, and business franchise tax.

Table 6: Economic Impact of Shepherd University on West Virginia (FY 2008)			
	Direct	Indirect & Induced	Total
Business Volume (millions 2008\$)	\$193.3	\$178.4	\$371.7
Employee Compensation (millions 2008\$)	\$26.4	\$30.5	\$56.9
Employment (jobs)	600	1,000	1,600
Assorted State Taxes (millions 2008\$)			\$3.5
Note: Columns may not sum due to rounding.			

The economic impacts estimated for Shepherd University on the state of West Virginia for FY 2008 include the following activities of the institution: Shepherd University operations and capital expenditures, Shepherd University Alumni Association, and Shepherd University Foundation

⁸ Note that employee compensation and employment include all salaries, wages and benefits paid to the institution's 561 faculty and staff as well as compensation and employment that correspond with alumni association and foundation for FY 2008.

West Liberty University

I. Highlights of West Liberty University FY 2008

- Direct expenditures from West Liberty University totaled \$98.5 million for FY 2008, leading to a total economic impact of \$189.5 million in business volume.
- West Liberty University's economic activity in FY 2008 generated almost \$32 million in employee compensation in the state and accounted for approximately 850 jobs.
- In FY 2008, every dollar the state legislature spent on West Liberty University turned into \$21 in the state economy.
- For FY 2008, total assorted state taxes resulting from West Liberty University's economic activity totaled \$1.8 million.
- Out-of-state students accounted for approximately 31 % of total student enrollment at West Liberty University in Fall 2007.
- For academic year 2007-2008, West Liberty University students received 900 Federal Pell Grants and over 230 Promise Scholarships.

II. Current Setting

Recently approved to become a university by the West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission, West Liberty University offers a variety of undergraduate and post-graduate degrees that allow students to succeed in the marketplace. Established in 1837, West Liberty University is located in West Liberty, West Virginia, and provides a great deal of services to the northern panhandle region of the state, as well as the states of Ohio and Pennsylvania. The University provides services and programs to further their mission: "To provide students with an environment that enables them to acquire the knowledge, skills, competencies, ethics and values necessary to make a positive contribution to society and the business profession and to grow both professionally and personally."

A. Employment

West Liberty University employed 327 faculty and staff in 2008 (Table 1). Approximately 40 percent of full time employees are faculty. West Liberty University employs 18-24 professors, 32-34 associate professors, 26-28 assistant professors, 13-18 instructors, and 4 lecturers. Over

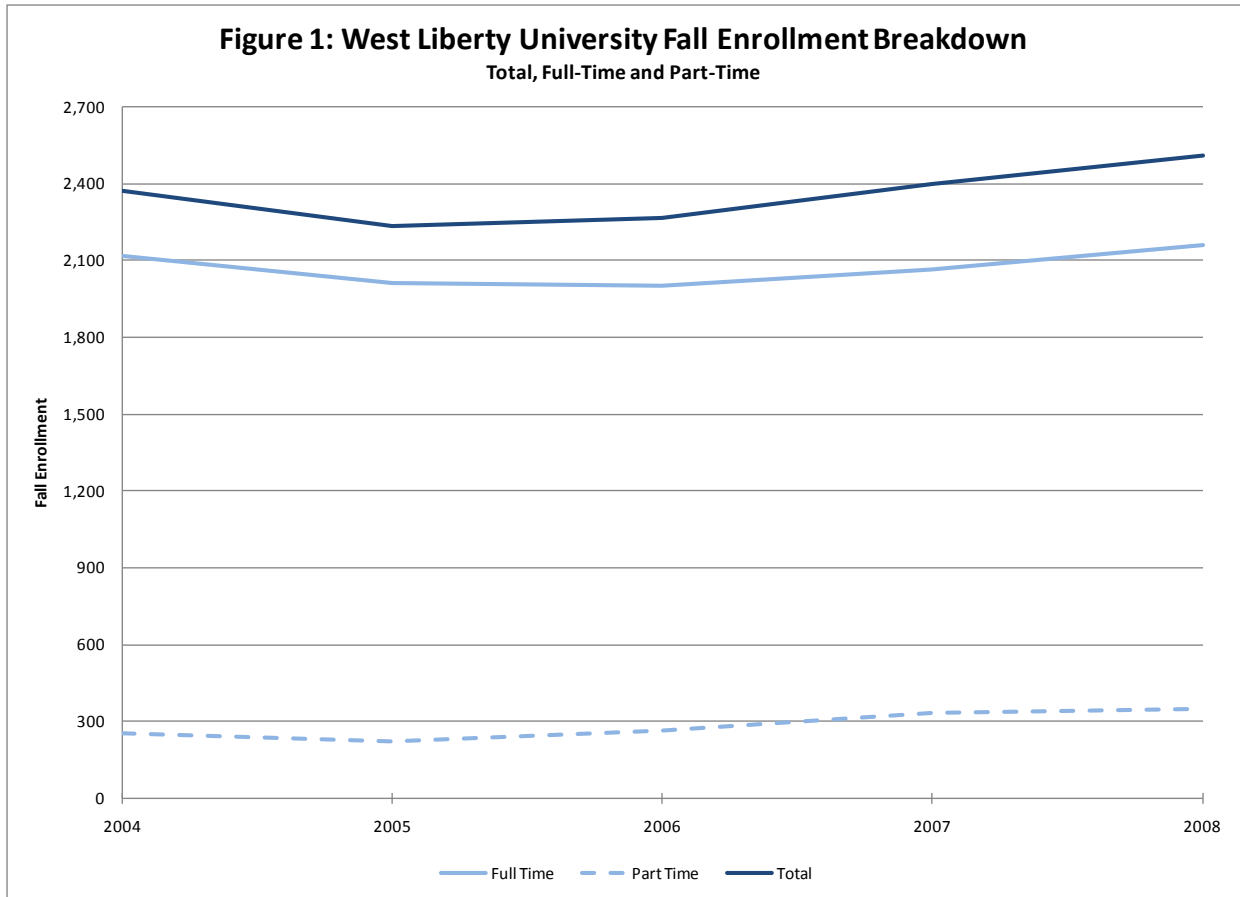
half of the employees are staff. Classified staff makes up the biggest portion, with 116 employees.

Table 1: West Liberty University Fall Employment		
	2007	2008
Faculty		
Professor	24	18
Associate Professor	34	32
Assistant Professor	26	28
Instructor	13	18
Lecturer	4	4
Other	-	-
Part-time	64	75
Total	165	175
Staff		
Classified	109	116
Full Time	86	90
Part Time	23	26
Non Classified	33	36
Full Time	25	28
Part Time	8	8
Total	142	152

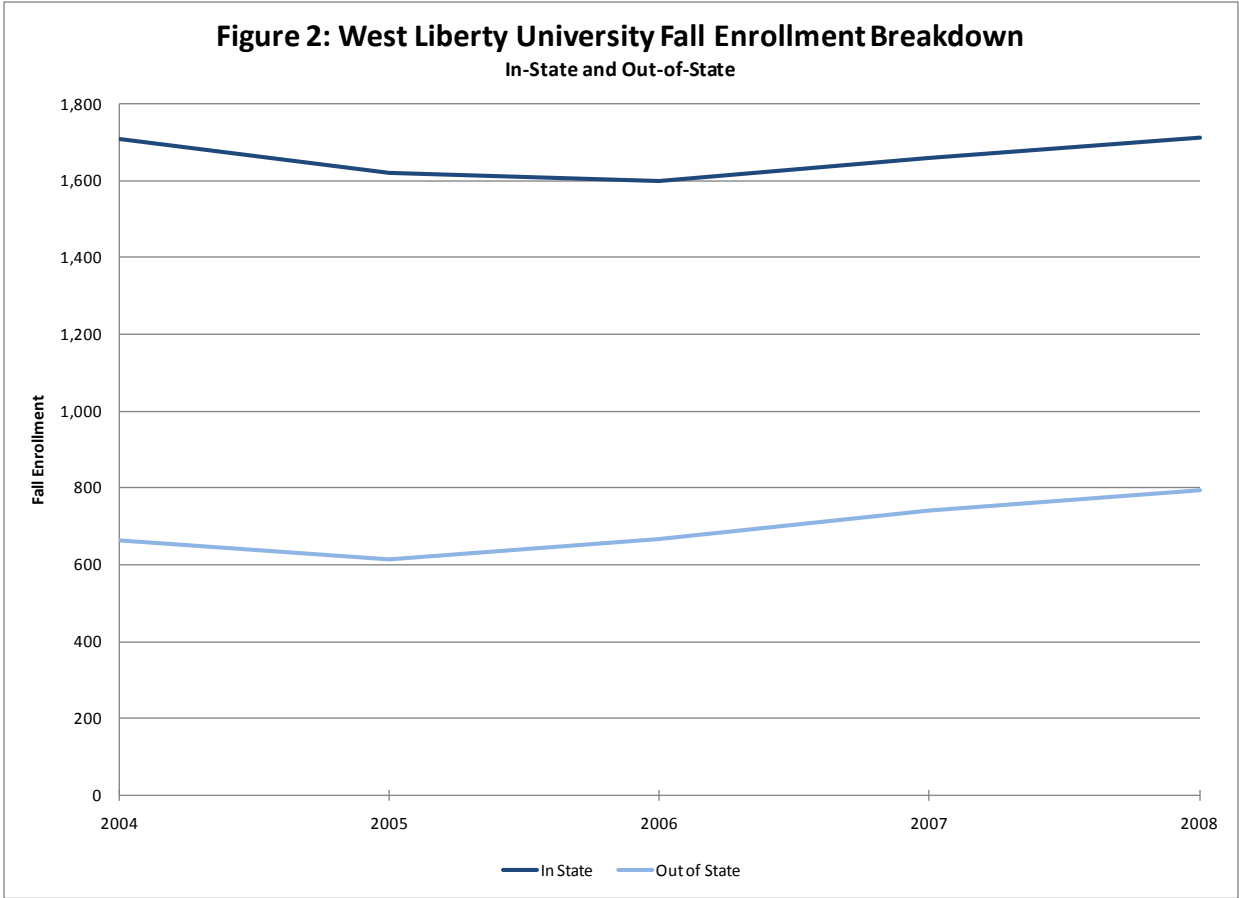
Table 2 displays the West Liberty University faculty characteristics. The average age of the faculty is about 50, though it dropped to a year younger in 2008. The number of tenured faculty has decreased between 2007 and 2008 by ten members. The ratio of male to female faculty members in 2008 was 62 to 38.

Table 2: West Liberty University Faculty Characteristics		
	2007	2008
Average Age	50	49
# Tenured	43	33
% Tenured	43%	33%
% Male	60%	62%
% Female	40%	38%

B. Enrollment

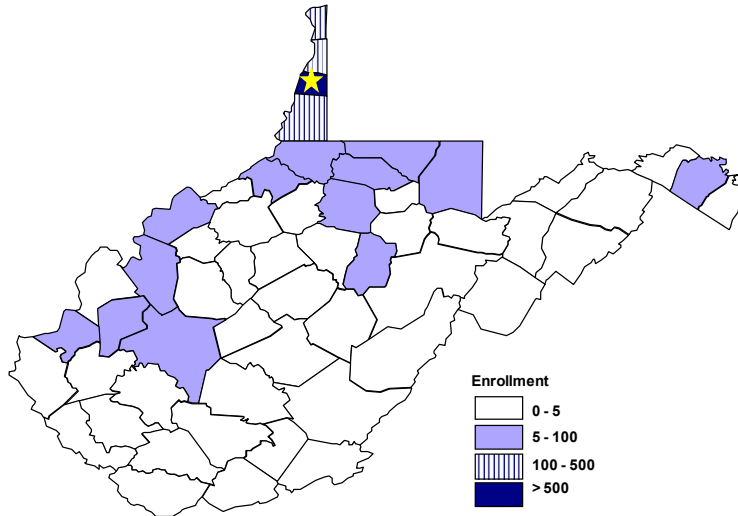


Total enrollment for West Liberty University decreased for a period, and then increased (Figure 1). Total enrollment for 2008 was an increase of 4.5 percent over the previous year. Full time students made up about 86 percent of that enrollment, and part-time student enrollment varied between 200 and 400 students. Since 2004, enrollment at West Liberty University has increased by 5.7 percent.



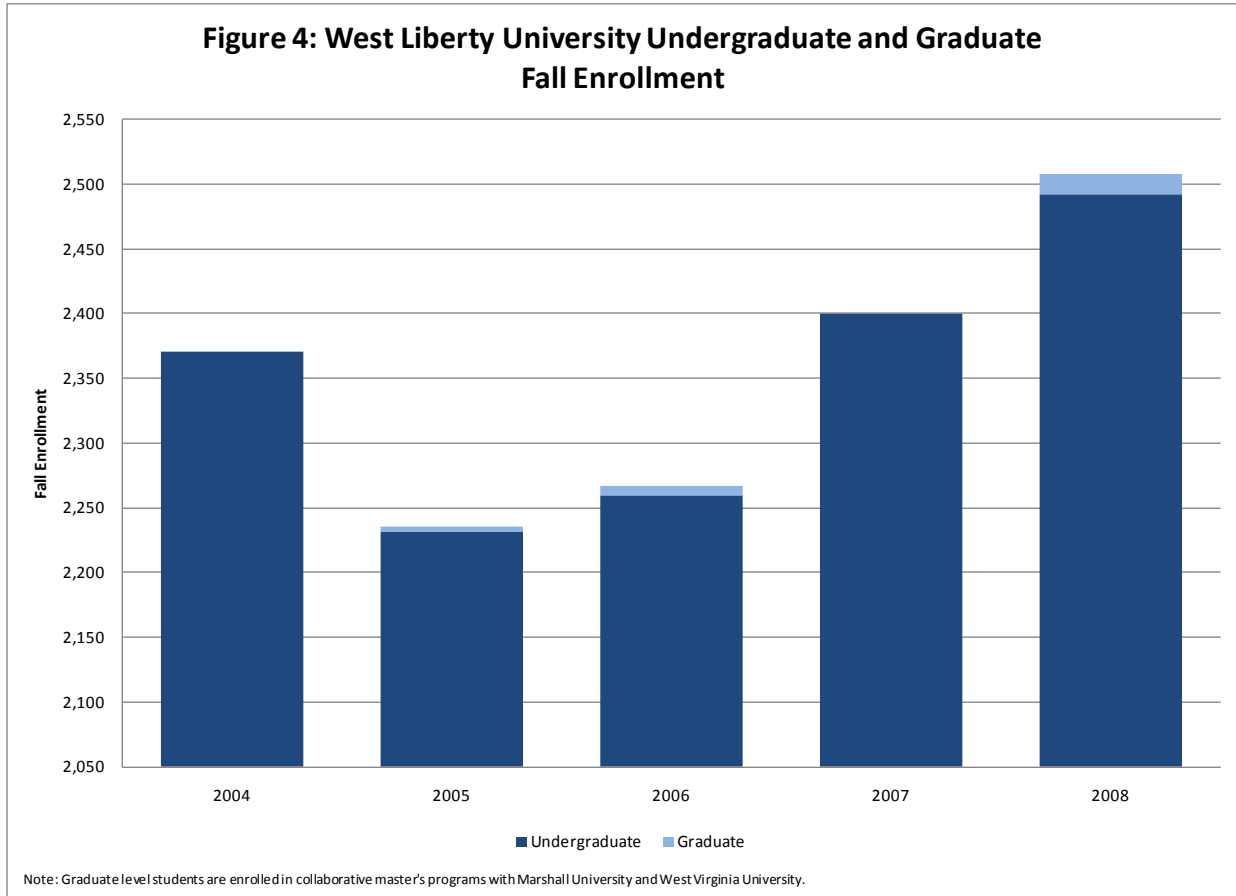
In-state and out-of state enrollment at West Liberty University have taken dips and then increased, either back to the highest points or higher. West Liberty increased its in-state and out-of-state enrollment by 3.3 and 7.3 percent, respectively. West Liberty University reached, and then overshot its 2004 in-state and out of state enrollments by .6 and 5.4 percent, respectively.

**Figure 3: West Liberty University In-State Enrollment
Fall 2007**



Most of West Liberty University's students come from the northern panhandle and northeastern parts of West Virginia. Another significant portion comes from several western counties. 36 percent of students come from Ohio County, where West Liberty University is located. Seventy one percent of the students enrolled come from Ohio County and the other three counties in the northern panhandle.

Total fall enrollment at West Liberty University fell from 2004 to 2005 but has since increased each year through 2008 (Figure 4). In fact, undergraduate enrollment, which accounts for 99 percent of total enrollment, fell by 6 percent from 2004 to 2005 and then rose by an average of 4 percent each year afterwards.



West Liberty University offers its students both associate and bachelor degree programs. From 2004 to 2008, the university has annually awarded between 30 to 40 associate degrees and between 350 to 450 bachelor degrees (Table 3).

Table 3: West Liberty University Degrees/Certificates Awarded					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Associate	38	30	33	31	32
Bachelors	426	419	374	365	350

C. Tuition, Fees, and Financial Aid

West Liberty University's tuition and fees for undergraduates are categorized by residency of the student. Tuition and fees at West Liberty have increased by an average of 5.7 percent for all groups of students (Table 4). Room and board for undergraduates increased by a total of 8 percent from 2006-2007 academic year to the 2008-2009 academic year.

Table 4: West Liberty University Tuition and Fees			
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Tuition and Fees			
Undergraduate			
Resident	\$3,944	\$4,172	\$4,464
Metro	-	-	\$8,192
Non Resident	\$9,632	\$10,192	\$10,896
Room and Board			
Undergraduate	\$5,778	\$5,984	\$6,282

West Liberty University students have received a significant amount of financial assistance from federal and state sources as shown in Table 5. In fact, for academic year 2007-2008 and 2008-2009, West Liberty students received over 900 Federal Pell Grants and over 230 Promise Scholarships.

Table 5: West Liberty University Financial Aid Assistance to Students					
(number of students receiving aid)					
School Year	Federal Pell Grant	Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG)	Other Federal Grants & Scholarships	Promise Scholars	Other State Grants and Scholarships
2007-2008	900	183	9	239	382
2008-2009	913	132	7	258	596

III. Economic Impact of West Liberty University

The economic contributions of West Liberty University are noteworthy. West Liberty University’s total economic impact on the West Virginia economy was \$189.5 million of business volume in FY 2008 (Table 6). This economic activity generated almost \$32 million in employee compensation in the state and accounted for approximately 850 jobs⁹. West Liberty University’s activity generated an estimated \$1.8 million of tax revenue for the state through consumer sales and use tax, personal income tax, corporate net income tax, and business franchise tax.

Table 6: Economic Impact of West Liberty University on West Virginia (FY 2008)			
	Direct	Indirect & Induced	Total
Business Volume (millions 2008\$)	\$98.5	\$90.9	\$189.5
Employee Compensation (millions 2008\$)	\$16.0	\$15.6	\$31.6
Employment (jobs)	350	500	850
Assorted State Taxes (millions 2008\$)			\$1.8
Note: Columns may not sum due to rounding.			

The economic impacts estimated for West Liberty University on the state of West Virginia for FY 2008 include the following activities of the institution: West Liberty University operations and capital expenditures and West Liberty University Foundation

⁹ Note that employee compensation and employment include all salaries, wages and benefits paid to the institution’s 307 faculty and staff as well as compensation and employment that correspond with capital expenditures and foundation for FY 2008.

West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine

I. Highlights of West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine FY 2008.

- West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine directly employed approximately 200 faculty and staff and had a total employment impact of 350 jobs for FY 2008.
- For FY 2008, the West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine's economic activity generated an estimated \$26.3 million in employee compensation.
- Direct expenditures from West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine totaled \$70.9 million for FY 2008, leading to a total economic impact of \$136.7 million in business volume.
- State appropriations to the institution totaled \$7.9 million for FY 2008 which means that every dollar the legislature spent on West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine turned into \$17 in the state economy.
- Total enrollment at West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine for Fall 2007 totaled 591 with approximately 64.5 % of students from outside of West Virginia.
- The West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine attracted students from 15 West Virginia counties in the Fall of 2007 with the highest levels of in-state students from Cabell, Fayette, Greenbrier, Kanawha, Monongalia, and Raleigh counties.

II. Current Setting

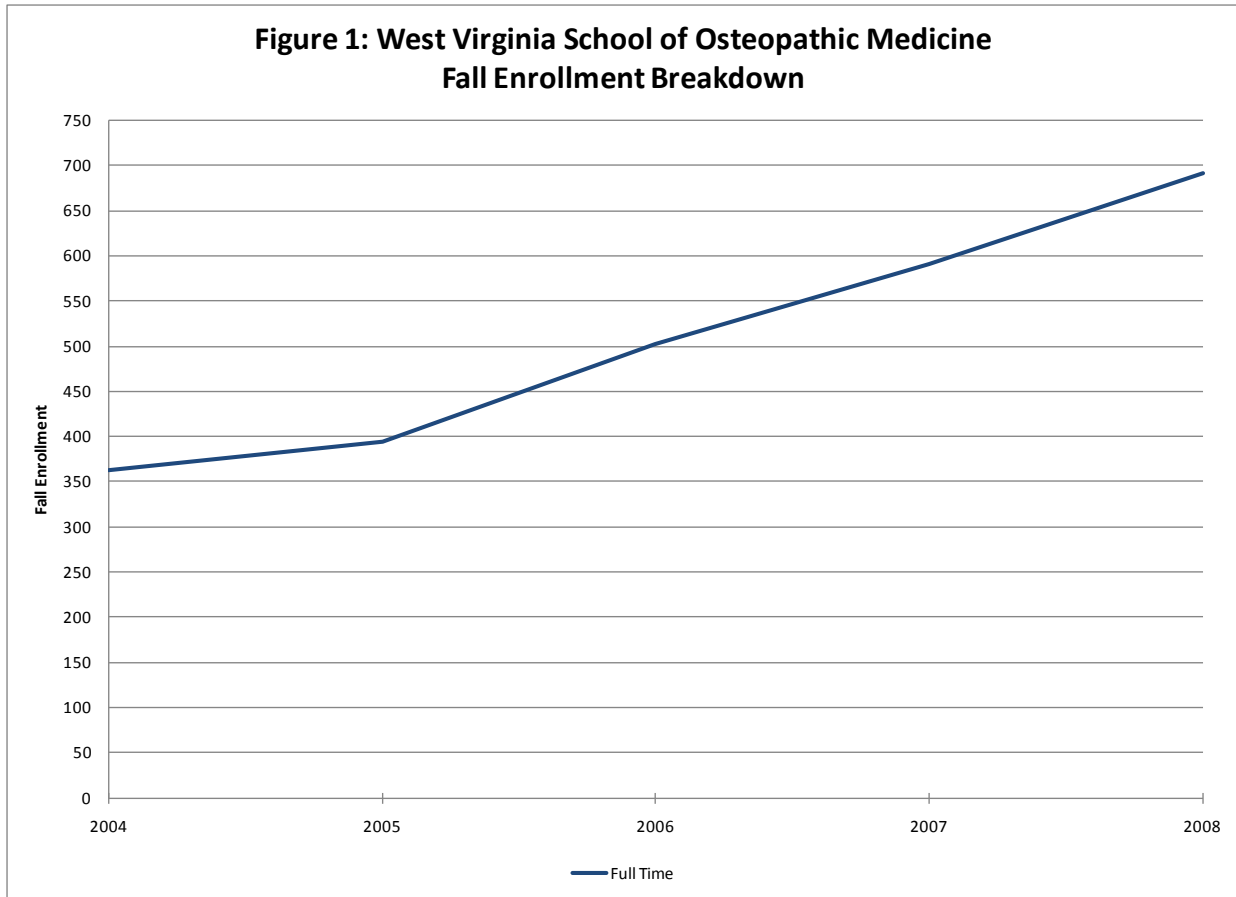
West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine (WVSOM) was founded as a private school in 1974, and became a public institution in 1976. Located in the Greenbrier Valley, the school provides a four-year medical education program that focuses on providing students with the tools and skills they need to work in the increasingly diverse and advanced medical field. The school emphasizes family, rural, primary, and preventive care, and allows students personal clinical and patient care experience in order to hone their abilities. West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine also helps students contribute to the regional community, through their service with other physicians and medical experts.

A. Employment

West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine employed 194 faculty and staff in 2008. Approximately 34 percent of full time employees are faculty including professors, associated professors, and assistant professors. The institution also employs a little over 40 classified and non-classified staff.

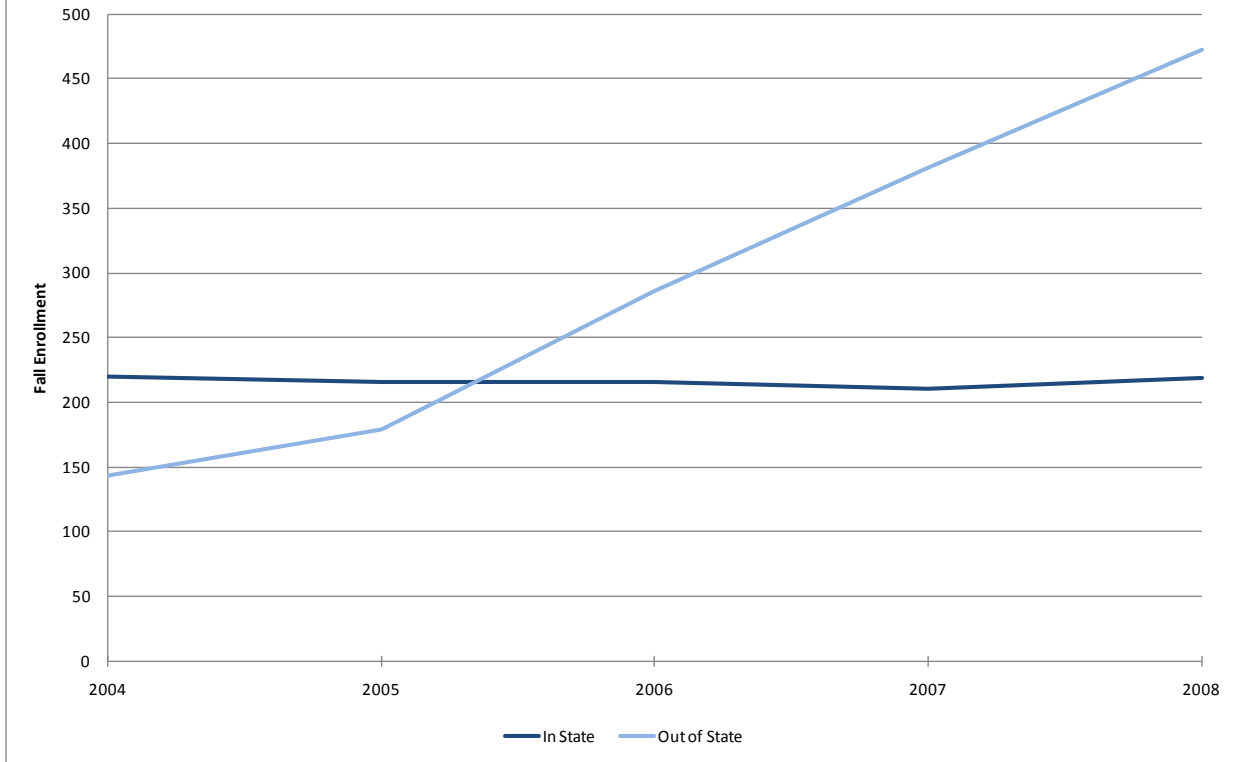
Table 1: WV School of Osteopathic Medicine Fall Employment		
	2007	2008
Faculty		
Professor	23	24
Associate Professor	6	9
Assistant Professor	19	16
Instructor	-	-
Lecturer	-	-
Other	-	-
Part-time	3	3
Total	51	52
Staff		
Classified	119	119
Full Time	115	114
Part Time	4	5
Non Classified	22	23
Full Time	20	22
Part Time	2	1
Total	141	142

B. Enrollment



West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine has experienced average annual growth in fall enrollment of approximately 18 percent from 2004 to 2008 (Figure 1). This increase in enrollment has led to an enrollment level of almost 700 students at the school.

**Figure 2: West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine
Fall Enrollment Breakdown
In-State and Out-of-State**



From the breakdown in Figure 2 we can see that the main component of fall enrollment growth came from out-of-state students. This is the only school in the state in which enrollment of out-of-state students has surpassed the enrollment of in-state students. For 2008, out-of-state enrollment was more than three times greater than it was in 2004. Enrollment of in-state students has remained steady at approximately 220 students.

C. Tuition, Fees, and Financial Aid

Both resident and non-resident tuition and fees at the West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine increased by five percent between 2006 and 2007 (Table 3). Tuition and fees increased by three percent for the 2008 school year.

Table 3: WV School of Osteopathic Medicine Tuition and Fees			
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Resident	\$18,886	\$19,830	\$20,426
Non Resident	\$46,736	\$49,073	\$50,546

III. Economic Impact of West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine

The economic contributions of the WVSOM are significant. WVSOM’s total economic impact on the West Virginia economy was \$136.7 million of business volume in FY 2008 (Table 4). This economic activity generated \$26.3 million in employee compensation in the state and accounted for approximately 580 jobs¹⁰. WVSOM’s activity generated an estimated \$1 million of tax revenue for the state through consumer sales and use tax, personal income tax, corporate net income tax, and business franchise tax.

Table 4: Economic Impact of the West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine on West Virginia (FY 2008)			
	Direct	Indirect & Induced	Total
Business Volume (millions 2008\$)	\$70.9	\$65.8	\$136.7
Employee Compensation (millions 2008\$)	\$15.0	\$11.3	\$26.3
Employment (jobs)	200	380	580
Assorted State Taxes (millions 2008\$)			\$1.0
Note: Columns may not sum due to rounding.			

The economic impacts estimated for WVSOM on the state of West Virginia for FY 2008 include the following activities of the institution: WVSOM operations and capital expenditures and WVSOM Foundation.

¹⁰ Note that employee compensation and employment include all salaries, wages and benefits paid to the institution’s 192 faculty and staff for FY 2008.

West Virginia State University

I. Highlights of West Virginia State University FY 2008.

- West Virginia State University's total economic impact on the West Virginia economy was \$254.1 million of business volume in FY 2008.
- For FY 2008, West Virginia State University's economic activity generated \$60.7 million in employee compensation in the state
- The university's economic activity accounted for approximately 1,350 jobs in West Virginia in FY 2008.
- In FY 2008, every dollar the state legislature spent on West Virginia State University turned into \$16 in the state economy.
- In Fall 2007, West Virginia State University had a total student enrollment of 3,296 students, 90.1 % of which were in-state students.
- West Virginia State University awarded over 375 bachelor and master degrees in 2008.

II. Current Setting

West Virginia State University is the only historically black university in West Virginia. Founded in 1891, it has since become a racially integrated land-grant institution focused on maintaining a rich racial and cultural diversity. With this diversity, WVSU hopes to meet its mission of providing for the educational and economic needs of the state and region by providing innovative teaching and applied research. Examples of such provisions include non-traditional teaching methods and distance-learning capabilities that provide education beyond the main campus of the university.

A. Employment

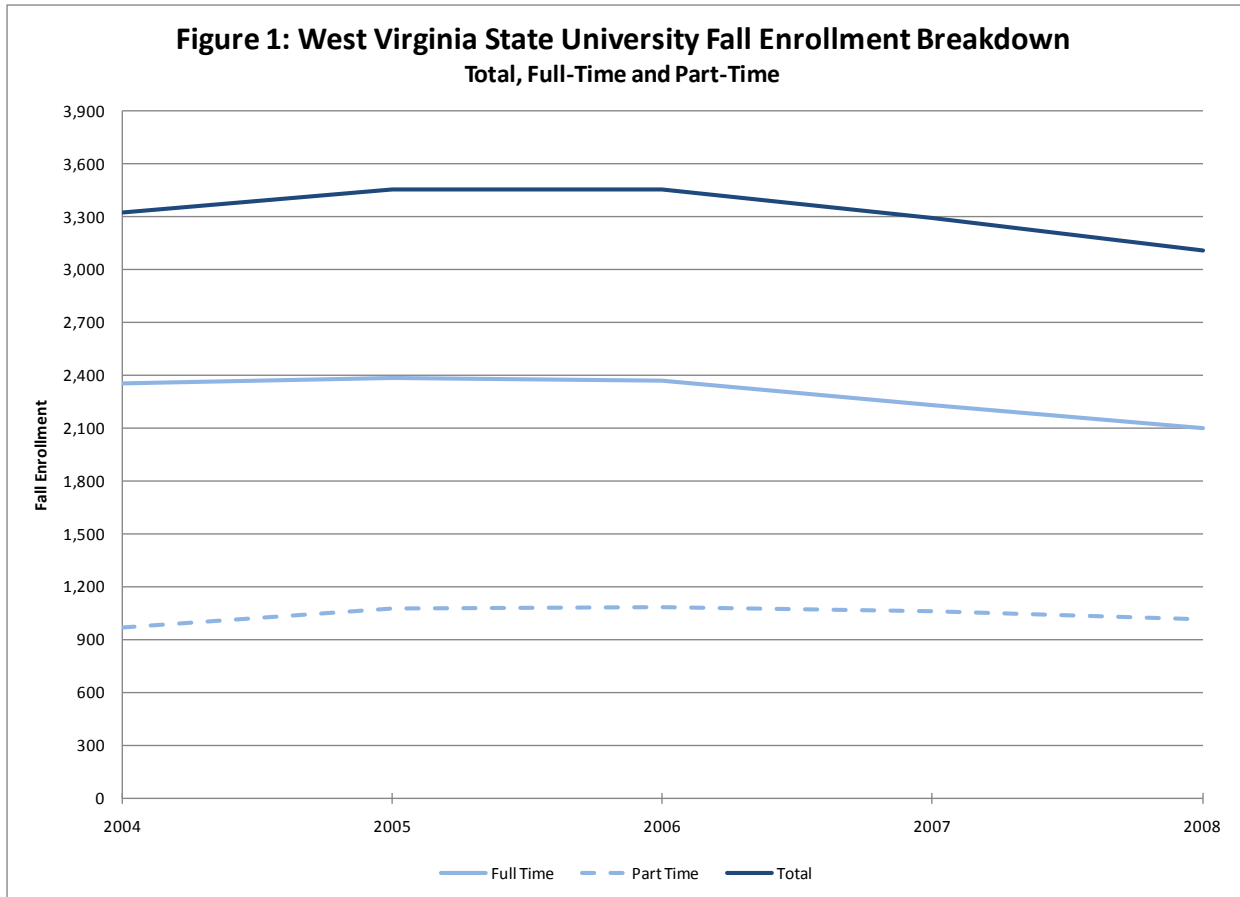
West Virginia State University employs over 440 faculty and staff as shown in Table 1. Approximately 47 percent of total employment at the university is faculty. Faculty consists of professors, associate professors, assistant professors, instructors, and part-time faculty. Over 80 percent of staff are categorized as full-time classified staff.

Table 1: West Virginia State University Fall Employment		
	2007	2008
Faculty		
Professor	29	27
Associate Professor	42	36
Assistant Professor	44	44
Instructor	10	13
Lecturer	-	-
Other	4	5
Part-time	81	83
Total	210	208
Staff		
Classified	195	195
Full Time	195	192
Part Time	-	3
Non Classified	37	43
Full Time	36	42
Part Time	1	1
Total	232	238

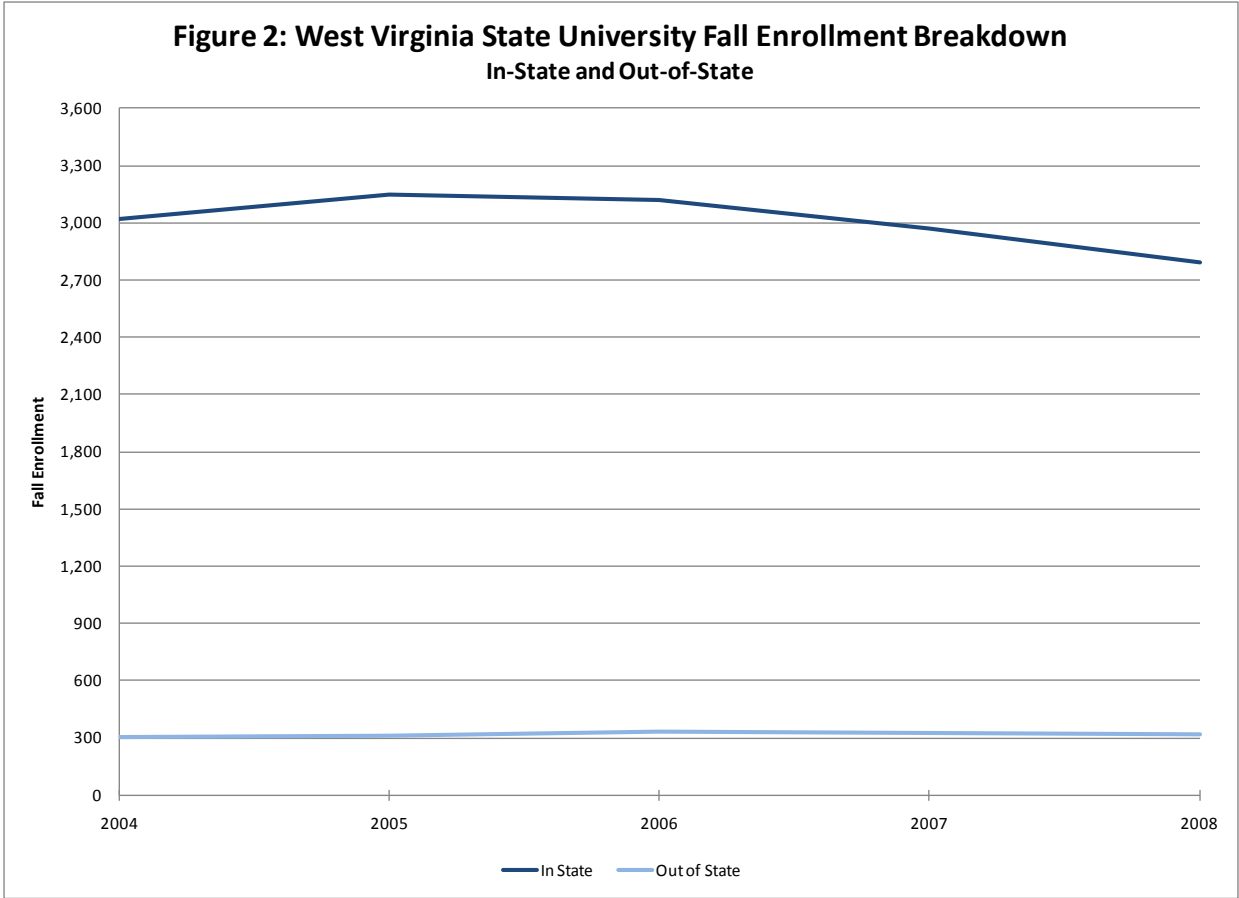
West Virginia State University's full time faculty have an average age just over 50 with approximately 60 percent of them male (Table 2). The number of tenured faculty members accounts for over 55 percent of total full time faculty.

Table 2: West Virginia State University Faculty Characteristics		
	2007	2008
Average Age	52	53
# Tenured	71	66
% Tenured	57%	55%
% Male	59%	61%
% Female	41%	39%

B. Enrollment

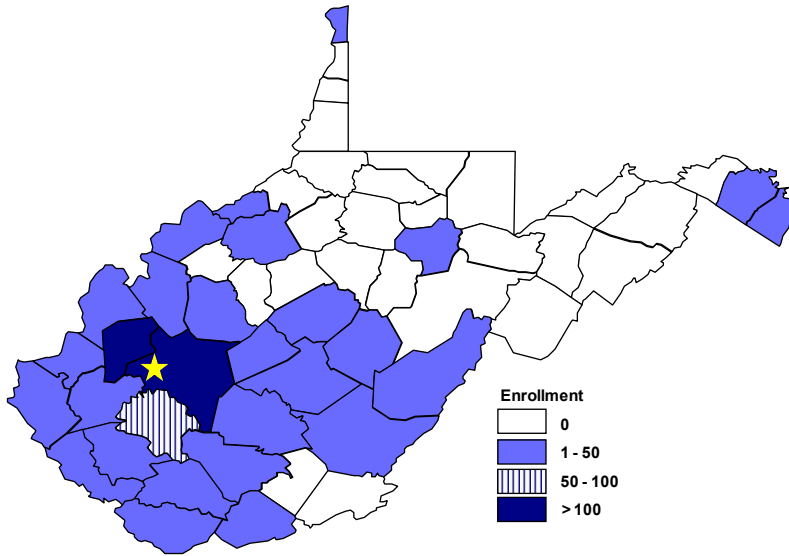


Total fall enrollment at West Virginia State University has fallen since 2006 as shown in Figure 1. In fact, the university experienced a fall in enrollment from the 2007 to 2008 of 5.6 percent. Full-time enrollment has been the major contributor to this drop. Part time enrollment has fallen, but not as significantly as full-time enrollment.



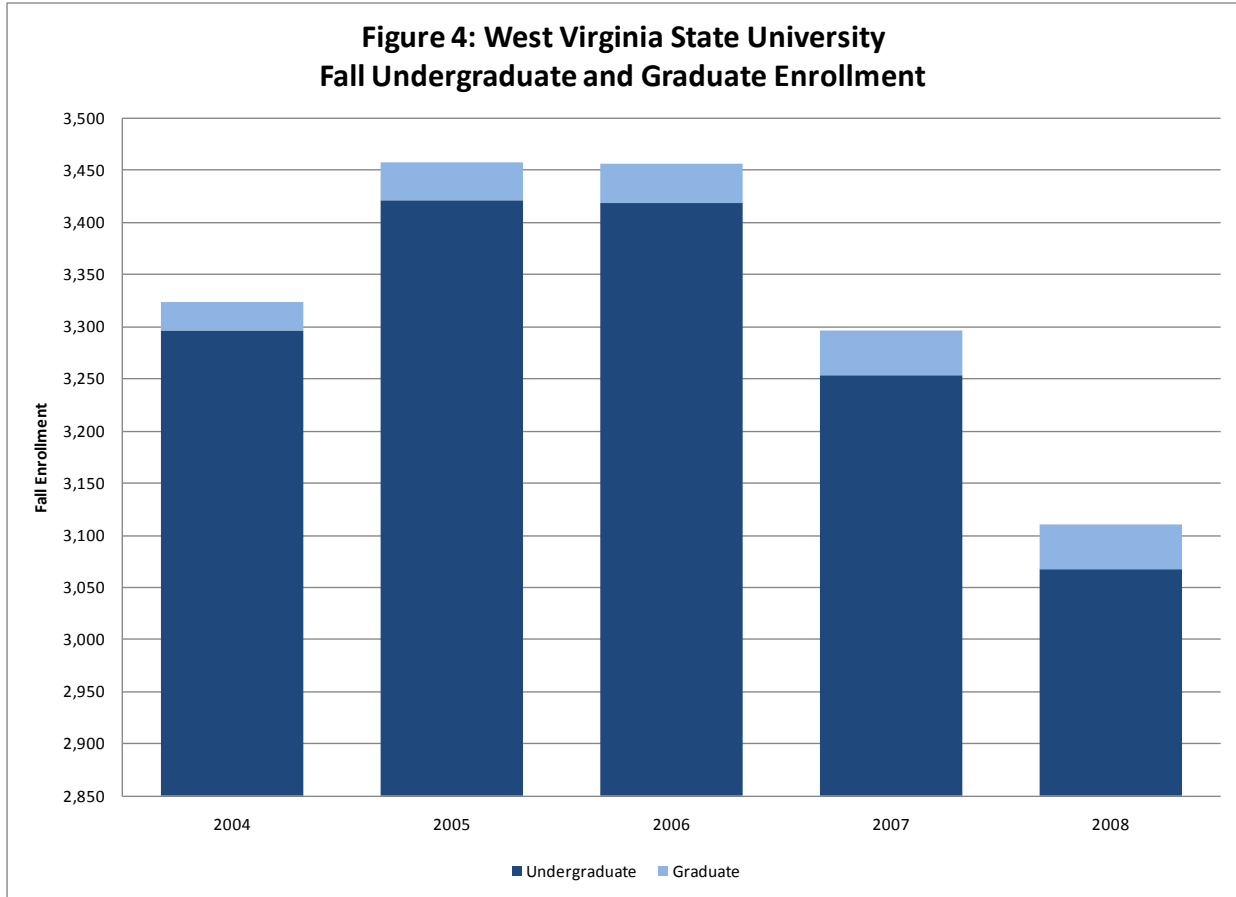
The number of out of state students enrolling in West Virginia State University has remained consistent from 2004 to 2008 (Figure 2). In-state enrollment has dropped by about 200 students since 2004, a drop of almost seven percent.

**Figure 3: West Virginia State University
In-State Enrollment
Fall 2007**



West Virginia State University is located in Kanawha County and attracted students from 29 of West Virginia's 55 counties in 2007. More than 50 students each from Boone, Kanawha, and Putnam counties were enrolled at the university. Student from these three counties accounted for approximately 93 percent of the university's in-state student population.

Undergraduate enrollment makes up the majority of enrollment at West Virginia State University as shown in Figure 4. While it is evident from the figure that undergraduate enrollment has fallen, graduate enrollment has increased from 28 students in 2004 to 42 students in 2008.



West Virginia State University has annually awarded more than 375 degrees since 2004 (Table 3). The majority of degrees awarded are bachelor degrees at the university while 5 to 10 master degrees have been awarded.

Table 3: West Virginia State University Degrees/Certificates Awarded					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Bachelors	438	473	464	442	372
Masters	-	6	7	9	5

C. Tuition, Fees, and Financial Aid

From school year 2006-2007 to 2008-2009, tuition and fees at West Virginia State University for undergraduates and graduates from West Virginia increased by 17.7 percent. Out-of-state tuition and fees for all levels of education also increased by 17.7 percent. During these three years, room and board at the university rose from \$4,925 to \$5,375, an increase of 9 percent.

Table 4: West Virginia State University Tuition and Fees			
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Tuition and Fees			
Undergraduate			
Resident	\$3,796	\$4,156	\$4,466
Non Resident	\$8,894	\$9,738	\$10,466
Graduate			
Resident	\$4,174	\$4,570	\$4,912
Non Resident	\$9,782	\$10,710	\$11,510
Room and Board			
Undergraduate	\$4,925	\$5,075	\$5,375

Several students enrolled at West Virginia State University have received financial assistance in the form of Federal Pell Grants, Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, Promise Scholarships and other federal and state grants and scholarships. In fact, approximately 125 students enrolled at the university were Promise Scholars.

Table 5: West Virginia State University Financial Aid Assistance to Students					
(number of students receiving aid)					
School Year	Federal Pell Grant	Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG)	Other Federal Grants & Scholarships	Promise Scholars	Other State Grants and Scholarships
2007-2008	1,531	384	110	124	600
2008-2009	1,432	457	71	126	718

III. Economic Impact of West Virginia State University

The economic contributions of the West Virginia State University are significant. West Virginia State University’s total economic impact on the West Virginia economy was \$254.1 million of business volume in FY 2008 (Table 6). This economic activity generated \$60.7 million in employee compensation in the state and accounted for approximately 1,350 jobs¹¹. West Virginia State University’s activity generated an estimated \$2.3 million of tax revenue for the state through consumer sales and use tax, personal income tax, corporate net income tax, and business franchise tax.

Table 6: Economic Impact of West Virginia State University on West Virginia (FY 2008) (millions 2008\$)			
	Direct	Indirect & Induced	Total
Business Volume (millions 2008\$)	\$134.7	\$119.3	\$254.1
Employee Compensation (millions 2008\$)	\$39.4	\$21.3	\$60.7
Employment (jobs)	650	700	1,350
Assorted State Taxes (millions 2008\$)			\$2.3
Note: Columns may not sum due to rounding.			

The economic impacts estimated for West Virginia State University on the state of West Virginia for FY 2008 include the following activities of the institution: West Virginia State University operations and capital expenditures, West Virginia State University Research Corporation and West Virginia State University Foundation.

¹¹ Note that employee compensation and employment include all salaries, wages and benefits paid to the institution’s 442 faculty and staff as well as compensation and employment that correspond with foundation and research corporation for FY 2008.

West Virginia University

I. Highlights of West Virginia University FY 2008.

- Direct expenditures from West Virginia University totaled almost \$2.5 billion for FY 2008, leading to a total economic impact of \$4.7 billion in business volume.
- West Virginia University directly employed 13,500 faculty and staff and had a total employment impact of 26,500 jobs in the state for FY 2008.
- For FY 2008, West Virginia University's economic activity generated an estimated \$884.4 million in employee compensation.
- State appropriations to West Virginia University totaled approximately \$213.7 million for FY 2008 which means that every dollar the legislature spent on the university turned into \$21 in the state economy.
- Over 31,000 students were enrolled at West Virginia University's campuses in Fall 2007 with more than 4,400 students receiving Promise Scholarships.
- In 2008, West Virginia University awarded 3,892 bachelor, 1,667 graduate, and 367 first professional degrees.

II. Current Setting

Founded in 1867 as the state's public land-grant institution, West Virginia University contributes to the state in a diverse and extensive manner. WVU's mission is to provide high quality programs of instruction at the undergraduate, graduate and professional levels; to stimulate and foster both basic and applied research and scholarship; to engage in and encourage other creative and artistic work; and to bring the resources of the University to all segments of society through continuing education, extension, and public service activities. In line with this mission, WVU provides extensive teaching, research, service, and resources to the state's government, communities, businesses, and general public.

A. Employment

West Virginia University consists of Potomac State, West Virginia University Institute of Technology and West Virginia University main campus and subsidiary and employs over 6,700 faculty and staff (Table 1).

Table 1: West Virginia University Fall Employment

	Potomac State		WVU IT		WVU Main		Total	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Faculty								
Professor	13	14	25	27	463	449	501	490
Associate Professor	3	2	17	21	431	450	451	473
Assistant Professor	6	6	26	25	594	672	626	703
Instructor	16	18	7	7	110	143	133	168
Lecturer	-	-	5	7	42	33	47	40
Other	-	-	9	-	347	376	356	376
Part-time	58	53	114	31	949	887	971	1121
Total	96	93	203	118	2,936	3,010	3,085	3,371
Staff								
Classified	82	93	133	129	2,699	2,652	2,914	2,874
Full Time	59	63	115	108	2,515	2,468	2,689	2,639
Part Time	23	30	18	21	184	184	225	235
Non Classified	34	37	20	14	650	710	704	761
Full Time	22	21	16	14	616	682	654	717
Part Time	12	16	4	0	34	28	50	44
Total	116	130	153	143	3,349	3,362	3,618	3,635

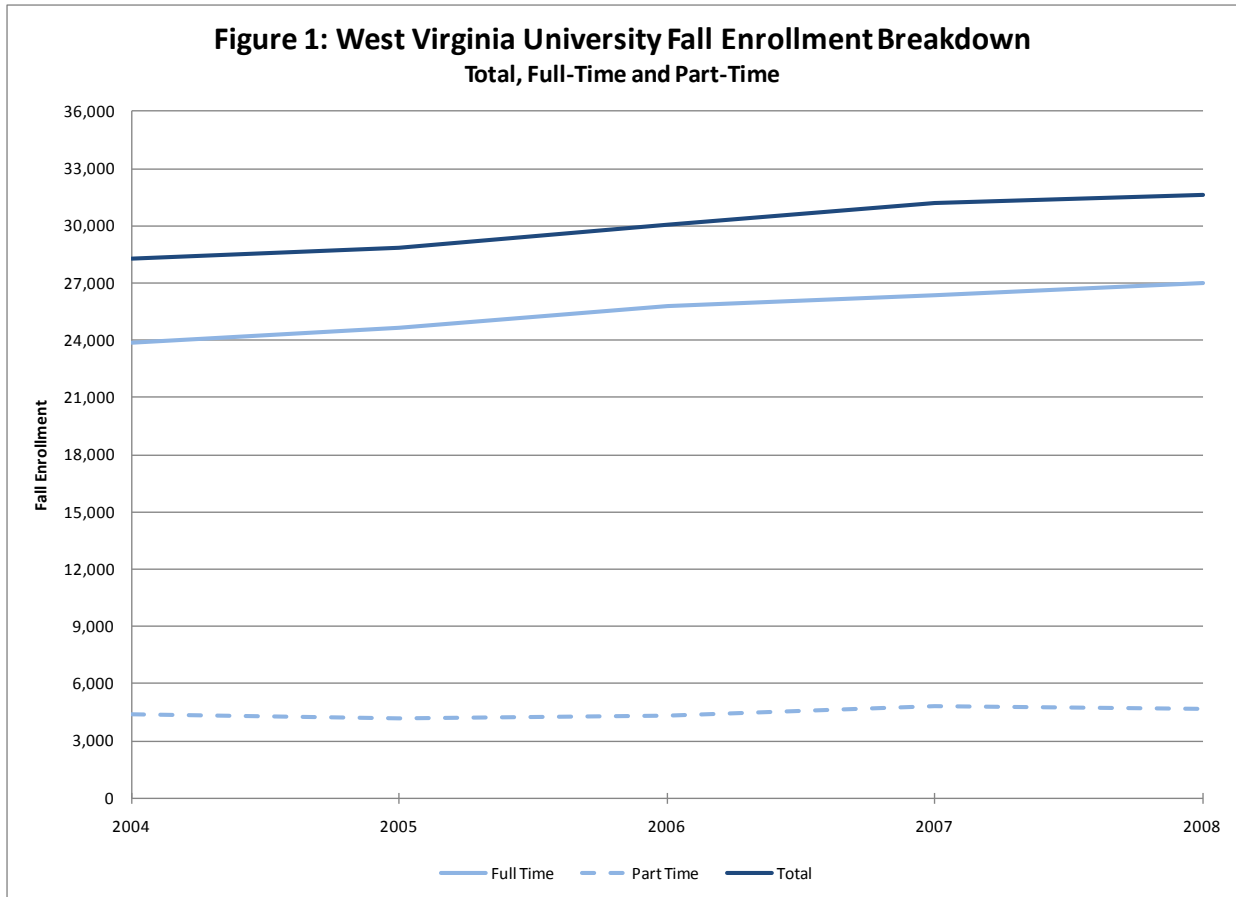
Note: Employment includes medical schools.

The average age of full time faculty at the three parts of West Virginia University ranges from 45 to 51 years of age (Table 2). At least 44 percent of full time faculty at Potomac State, West Virginia University Institute of Technology and West Virginia University are tenured. The ratio of men to women faculty varies across the three parts of the university and across academic years. In fact, the percentage of faculty that are women varies from 34 percent to 48 percent. .

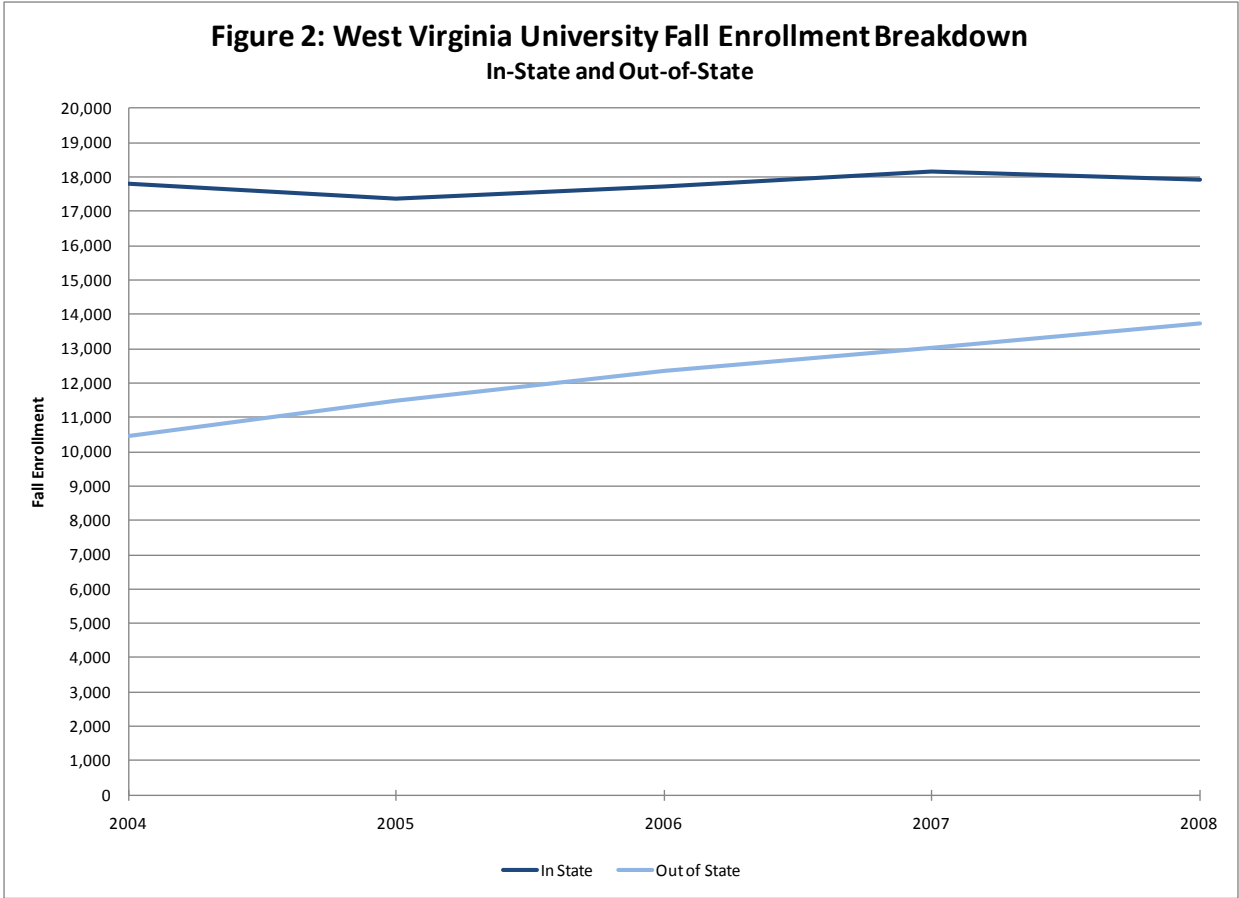
Table 2: West Virginia University Faculty Characteristics

	Potomac State		WVU IT		WVU Main	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Average Age	48	45	51	51	50	49
# Tenured	18	18	35	39	408	407
% Tenured	47%	45%	44%	45%	52%	47%
% Male	53%	53%	59%	62%	66%	63%
% Female	47%	48%	41%	38%	34%	37%

B. Enrollment

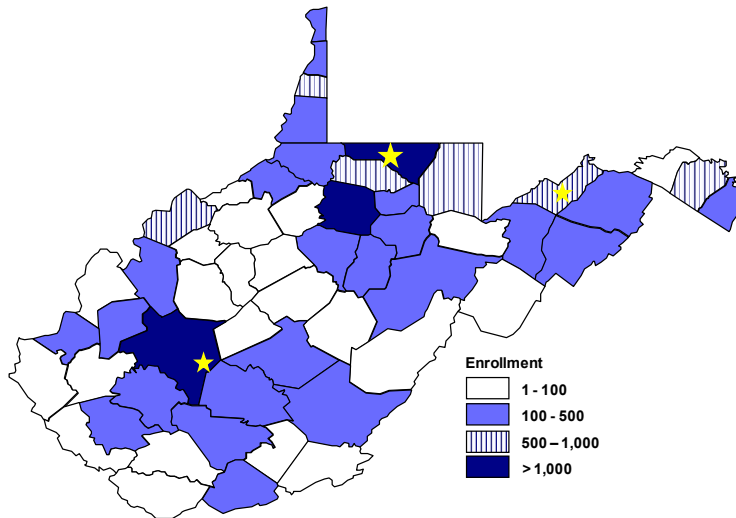


Total fall enrollment at West Virginia University, including Potomac State, West Virginia Institute of Technology and West Virginia University main campus and subsidiaries, has risen from 2004 to 2008 (Figure 1). This increase in 3,400 students is attributable to a 13 percent rise in full-time student enrollment. Part-time enrollment at the university has ranged between 4,200 and 4,900.

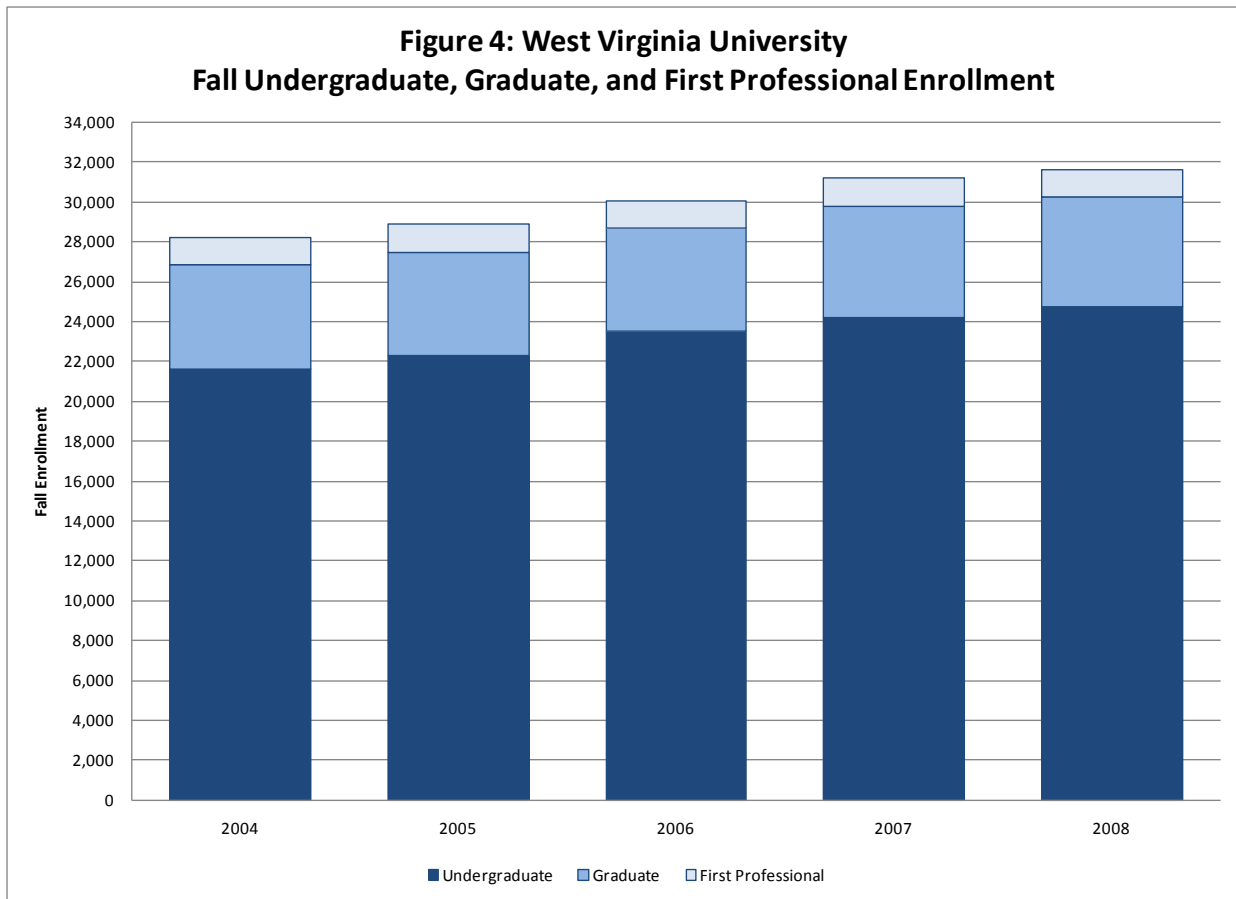


While total fall enrollment at West Virginia University has risen from 2004 to 2008, the number of in-state students has fluctuated, as shown in Figure 2. In fact, in-state enrollment has varied from approximately 17,300 to over 18,100 during this time period. Out-of-state enrollment at the university has steadily risen by an annual average of 7 percent.

**Figure 3: West Virginia University In-State Enrollment
Fall 2007**



West Virginia University's main campus is located in Morgantown while Potomac State College of West Virginia University is located in Mineral County and the West Virginia University Institute of Technology is located in Kanawha County. With the campuses spread across the state it is no surprise that fall 2007 student enrollment for West Virginia University came from all 55 West Virginia counties. More than 1,000 students were enrolled in the university from Harrison, Kanawha, and Monongalia while 500 to 1,000 students were attracted from 6 other West Virginia counties.



From 2004 to 2008, undergraduate enrollment at West Virginia University has risen by 14 percent (Figure 4). Graduate and first professional enrollment at the university has remained steady over this period, ranging from 5,100 to 5,600 for graduates and 1,360 to 1,420 for first professionals.

West Virginia University has awarded over 28,000 bachelor, graduate, and first professional degrees from 2004-2005 to 2008-2009 (Table 3). Over 60 percent of degrees awarded are bachelor's degrees. Each year the university awards over 330 first professional degrees in the following areas: medical profession, dental profession, law, and pharmacy.

Table 3: West Virginia University Degrees/Certificates Awarded					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Bachelors	3,157	3,372	3,620	3,790	3,892
Graduate	1,658	1,787	1,607	1,731	1,667
First Professional	337	351	396	355	367

C. Tuition, Fees, and Financial Aid

From 2007-2008 to 2008-2009 tuition and fees at West Virginia University overall has increased, as shown in Table 4. Undergraduate tuition and fees have increased by 8 percent for undergraduates at West Virginia University Institute of Technology and West Virginia University main campus while Potomac State's undergraduate tuition and fees have increased by over 10 percent. Room and board has risen by 8, 20 and 12 percent at Potomac State, West Virginia University Institute of Technology and West Virginia University main campus respectively.

Table 4: West Virginia University Tuition and Fees						
	Potomac State¹		WVU IT		WVU	
	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09
Tuition and Fees						
Undergraduate						
Regular						
Resident	\$2,596	\$3,374	\$4,598	\$4,964	\$4,722	\$5,100
Metro	\$4,642	\$5,558	-	-	-	-
Non Resident	\$8,360	\$9,286	\$11,808	\$12,748	\$14,600	\$15,770
Health Professions						
Resident	-	-	-	-	\$5,650	\$6,102
Non Resident	-	-	-	-	\$17,690	\$19,106
Graduate/First Professional						
Graduate						
Resident	-	-	\$5,102	\$5,512	\$5,196	\$5,612
Non Resident	-	-	\$12,976	\$14,010	\$15,064	\$16,270
Medical Profession						
Resident	-	-	-	-	\$19,204	\$20,164
Non Resident	-	-	-	-	\$41,866	\$43,960
Dental Profession						
Resident	-	-	-	-	\$11,920	\$12,754
Non Resident	-	-	-	-	\$29,960	\$32,656
Law						
Resident	-	-	-	-	\$9,856	\$10,644
Non Resident	-	-	-	-	\$22,432	\$24,010
Pharmacy						
Resident	-	-	-	-	\$7,266	\$7,848
Non Resident	-	-	-	-	\$20,294	\$21,918
Room and Board						
Undergraduate	\$6,156	\$6,660	\$5,700	\$6,844	\$6,826	\$7,635

1: Potomac State Tuition and Fees are for bachelor degree students. Lower tuition and fees are required for associate degree students.

Several students enrolled at West Virginia University have received financial assistance in the form of Federal Pell Grants, Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, Promise Scholarships and other federal and state grants and scholarships. In fact, over 4,400 students received the Promise Scholarship in academic years 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 while over 5,200 received Federal Pell Grants.

Table 5: West Virginia University Financial Aid Assistance to Students

(number of students receiving aid)

School Year	Federal Pell Grant	Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG)	Other Federal Grants & Scholarships	Promise Scholars	Other State Grants and Scholarships
2007-2008	5,348	909	55	4,431	2,715
2008-2009	5,233	1,010	47	4,460	3,661

III. Economic Impact of West Virginia University

The economic contributions of the West Virginia University are significant. West Virginia University’s total economic impact on the West Virginia economy was \$4.7 billion of business volume in FY 2008 (Table 6). This economic activity generated \$884.4 million in employee compensation in the state and accounted for approximately 26,500 jobs¹². West Virginia University’s activity generated an estimated \$43.2 million of tax revenue for the state through consumer sales and use tax, personal income tax, corporate net income tax, and business franchise tax.

Table 6: Economic Impact of West Virginia University¹ on West Virginia (FY 2008)			
	Direct	Indirect & Induced	Total
Business Volume (millions 2008\$)	\$2,497.4	\$2,191.7	\$4,689.0
Employee Compensation (millions 2008\$)	\$500.0	\$384.4	\$884.4
Employment (jobs)	13,500	13,000	26,500
Assorted State Taxes (millions 2008\$)			\$43.2
1: Includes: WVU main campus, Potomac State, WVU Institute of Technology, WVU Alumni Association, and WVU Foundation.			
Note: Columns may not sum due to rounding.			

The economic impacts estimated for West Virginia University on the state of West Virginia for FY 2008 include the following activities of the institution: West Virginia University main campus and subsidiary operations and capital expenditures, Potomac State at West Virginia University operations and capital expenditures, West Virginia University Institute of Technology operations and capital expenditures, West Virginia University Alumni Association, West Virginia University Research Corporation and West Virginia University Foundation.

¹² Note that employee compensation and employment include all salaries, wages and benefits paid to the institution’s 6,703 faculty and staff as well as compensation and employment that correspond with alumni association, foundation, and research corporation for FY 2008.

West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission Main Office

The West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission (WVHEPC), which is located in Charleston, West Virginia, provides state-level policy oversight for the public colleges and universities in the state. It is responsible for developing, gaining consensus, and overseeing the implementation of a higher education public policy agenda. It consolidates institutional information for the purpose of reporting to the Interim Governing Board, governmental agencies and to the legislature. The WVHEPC ensures that the Board's decisions are communicated and implemented at the individual institution level. The WVHEPC consists of two parts: the administrative functions of the commission and the West Virginia Network for Educational Telecommuting (WVNET). WVNET was created in 1975 to provide central computing facilities and wide-area network communications services as a resource for the public colleges and universities in the state.

In addition, the WVHEPC is responsible for various other functions including the following:

- Coordination of a statewide master plan for public higher education institutions
- Development of a single budget for higher education that reflects recommended appropriations, with proposed priority funding percentage allocations to the individual institutions
- Fiduciary responsibilities for capital funds, purchasing guidelines, and monitoring higher education trends
- Coordination and assistance with the promulgation of rules and the legislative rule making process with the Legislative Oversight Commission on Education Accountability (LOCEA)
- Assistance in academic program reviews, program approvals and deletions, and long-range planning
- Administration of several state-level programs for state and federal student financial assistance, including the Higher Education Grant Program

The WVHEPC consists of ten members; seven of who are appointed by the governor, and three ex-officio members: Secretary of Education and the Arts, State Superintendent of Schools, and Chairperson of the West Virginia Council for Community and Technical College Education.

For FY 2008, the WVHEPC employed fifty-three employees in the following divisions: Academic Affairs, Administrative Services, Chancellor's Office, Finance and Facilities, Financial Aid and Outreach Services, Health Sciences, Human Resources, Legal Services, Policy and Planning, and Science and Research.

I. Economic Impact of West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission Main Office

The economic contributions of the West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission’s Main Office on the West Virginia economy in FY 2008 are summarized in Table 1. WVHEPC’s total economic impact on the West Virginia economy was \$34.4 million of business volume in FY 2008 (Table 1). This economic activity generated almost \$9.3 million in employee compensation in the state and accounted for approximately 130 jobs¹³. WVHEPC’s activity generated an estimated \$0.3 million of tax revenue for the state through consumer sales and use tax, personal income tax, corporate net income tax, and business franchise tax.

Table 1: Economic Impact of West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission Main Office on West Virginia (FY 2008)			
	Direct	Indirect & Induced	Total
Business Volume (millions 2008\$)	\$20.8	\$13.6	\$34.4
Employee Compensation (millions 2008\$)	\$6.9	\$2.4	\$9.3
Employment (jobs)	100	80	180
Assorted State Taxes (millions 2008\$)			\$0.3
Note: Columns may not sum due to rounding.			

¹³ Note that employee compensation and employment include all salaries, wages and benefits paid to the WVHEPC’s 53 employees as well as compensation and employment that correspond with capital expenditures for FY 2008.

Non-quantifiable Economic Impacts

Any economic impact study has limitations which should be noted by the reader. These are listed as follows:

- Students of the institution, especially out-of-state students, spend significant amounts of money within the state for items such as rent, groceries, books, transportation, retail items, and other miscellaneous goods and services that they would have not spent if they were not enrolled in the institution. No estimates are provided for the economic impact of the students. The omission of these economic contributions means that the estimated impacts underestimate the economic impact of the institution to West Virginia.
- The presence of a college or university in a community may be a ‘draw’ to other types of businesses, which do not supply goods and services directly or indirectly to the educational institution. These businesses use student interns and employees with specialized skills such as science, computer programming, business, or health care. Often these businesses employ students full-time upon graduation.
- The institution’s faculty, staff, and students have numerous visitors during the course of the year. No estimates are provided of the economic contributions of faculty, staff or student visitors or for visitors to all athletic events, cultural activities, lectures, and other programs and services provided by the academic institution. The omission of the economic contributions of these visitors means that the estimated impacts underestimate the economic contributions of the institution to West Virginia.
- The economic contributions of affiliated organizations to the academic institution are not estimated in this report due to lack of information.
- Alumni of higher education institutions return to their institutions for alumni reunions and to take advantage of educational programs. In some cases after a return visit they decide to relocate to the area. Faculty and staff retirees from various institutions often continue residing these communities. This study does not consider the economic contributions associated with alumni relocating to these communities nor the impacts of the institution’s retirees residing in the state.
- In some economic impact studies, estimates were made of the impacts on financial institutions such as interest- and non-interest bearing financial accounts. Due to continued deregulation of financial institutions and changes in geographically based statistical reports on financial institutions, it was deemed to be very difficult to ascertain an estimate of this impact; however the overall economic impact enhances the financial resources in the community.

- The results from this economic impact study are not necessarily comparable with those from studies of other institutions. In part, this may be due to differences in impact methodology and the regional focus of the studies.
- Many economic contributions of a higher education organization are only realized after the year in which the expenditures are made. In cases where academic research leads to intellectual property which transferred to private job creating businesses in West Virginia, the impacts are realized in a future year and may well continue or expand over time. Services provided by the institutions which enhance the productivity of existing business and lead to the retention of jobs which would otherwise be lost are not ‘captured’ within this research methodology. Finally, the greatest long term economic impact from education and medicine is the expansion in the stock and quality of human capital available for employment. It is well documented that investments in human capital result in excellent rates of return to individuals and society.
- The estimated state assorted taxes associated with the total economic impact of each institution exclude workers compensation and unemployment compensation payments from the institutions. Real and personal property taxes paid to localities by businesses and employees are also not estimated within this study. Thus, the total assorted state taxes are an underestimate of the actual taxes remitted at the state and local levels.

Appendix A: Economic Impact Definitions

Business Volume:	Sales plus net increase in finished inventories and the value of intra-corporate shipments. Equals output (see below) plus the cost of goods sold in retail and wholesale trade.
Employment:	The number of jobs in a business, industry, or region. Also, the number of jobs attributable to an impact (see below). This is a measure of the number of full-time and part-time positions, not necessarily the number of employed persons. Jobs are annual average by place of work. A job year is equivalent to one job for one year.
Employee Compensation:	Wages and salaries plus employers' contribution for social insurance (social security, unemployment insurance, workers compensation, etc.) and other labor income (pension contributions, health benefits, etc.). By place of work unless otherwise stated.
Impacts:	The results of the recirculation of funds throughout a regional economy due to the activity of a business, industry, or institution. Estimated by tracing back the flow of money through the initial businesses' employees and suppliers, the businesses selling to the employees and suppliers, and so on. Thus, they are a way to examine the distribution of industries and resources covered in the costs of the initial activity.
Output:	For most sectors, measured as sales plus net inventories and the value of intra-corporate shipments. For retail and wholesale trade, measured as gross margins (i.e. sales minus cost of goods sold, also equal to the mark-up on goods sold).
Value Added	A measure of the value created by a business or industry or attributable to an impact (see above). Equal to the value of production minus the cost of purchased goods and services. Also equal to employee compensation plus capital income (profits, interest paid, depreciation charges), and indirect business taxes (e.g. severance, excise). Corresponds to the aggregate concepts of gross domestic product (GDP).