

July 2008

*2008-09 Tuition and Fees
at Virginia's State-Supported
Colleges and Universities*



State Council of Higher Education for Virginia

Advancing Virginia through Higher Education

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INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

The Commonwealth of Virginia, like the rest of the nation, is once again in an economic downturn. This time the economic cycle had a very short boom period, lasting only four to five years as compared to previous economic cycles that ran for about 10 years. Due to a state budget shortfall, the Governor found it necessary to reduce the 2007-08 general fund appropriations by 5% in the fall, as well as an additional 0.5% cut in early 2008. However, Virginia public higher education institutions were spared from the second budget cut. This was because higher education shouldered a larger share of budget cuts in the last round of general fund reductions in the 2002-04 biennium, which resulted in dramatic tuition increases and greatly affected higher education affordability in Virginia.

By statute, each institution's board of visitors has the authority to set tuition and fee rates. However, the Governor and General Assembly frequently establish explicit or implicit tuition policies and goals for the state. Between 1994 and 2004, tuition and mandatory educational and general (E&G) fees for in-state undergraduates were, at various times, capped, frozen, or reduced. In 2004-05, the General Assembly returned authority to the boards of visitors to set tuition charges at levels they deem appropriate for all in-state student groups based on, but not limited to, competitive market rates. However, the policy provided that the total revenue generated by the collection of tuition and fees from all students must be within the nongeneral fund appropriation for educational and general programs.

In an effort to ensure moderate tuition increases, the General Assembly established the Higher Education Tuition Incentive Fund in 2007. Institutions were eligible to receive their share of a total \$7.2 million from the general fund if they limited their in-state undergraduate tuition and E&G fee increase to no more than 6% for 2007-08. This year, the 2008 General Assembly continued the incentive fund concept with the Tuition Moderation Incentive Fund (TMIF) by providing \$17.5 million general fund each year of the 2008-10 biennium. Institutions are eligible for this fund if they limit the in-state undergraduate tuition and E&G fee increases to no more than 4% in 2008-09. As a result, next year, tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students will increase by 6.5% on average. These charges increased by 6.3% in 2007-08. Tuition and all mandatory fees, including both educational and general and non-educational and general fees, will increase by 7.3% in 2008-09, as compared to an increase of just under 7% in 2007-08.

This report, focusing on tuition and fees for in-state undergraduates, provides a summary of: 1) board-approved tuition and fee increases for the 2008-09 academic year; 2) tuition and fee trends in Virginia over the past 25 years; 3) the cost-sharing relationship between the state and students; and 4) trends in tuition increases nationally. Additionally, a comparison of planned and actual tuition increases is provided. Comparisons of changes in tuition and fees for other student groups, including in-state graduate, out-of-state undergraduate, out-of-state graduate, in-state first professional, and out-of-state first professional, are provided in the appendices.

In order to assess trends in tuition and fees, it is important to understand higher education pricing. A student planning to attend a public college or university in Virginia can expect to pay the charges defined below:

1. **Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees:** Mandatory student charges used to support instruction and related education activities included in the Education and General (E&G) program. E&G subprograms include instruction, research and public service, academic support, student services, institutional support, and the operation and maintenance of physical plants.
2. **Mandatory Non-E&G Fees:** Mandatory student charges used to support non-instructional activities such as student health services, athletics, recreational activities, campus transportation, and capital debt service.
3. **Tuition and All Fees:** Sum of tuition, mandatory E&G fees, and mandatory non-E&G fees.
4. **Room and Board:** Optional charges used to support the dormitory and dining functions for students choosing to live on campus. Students living off campus are exempt from these charges.
5. **Total Cost:** The total cost to students and parents – absent student financial aid. It includes the sum of tuition, all mandatory fees, and room and board.

KEY FINDINGS

- The average (mean) increase for in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees from 2007-08 to 2008-09 is 6.6% at four-year institutions, 5.7% at two-year institutions (7.5% at the VCCS) and 6.5% at all institution levels.
- After adjusted for inflation, the annual average increase for in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees is 3.1 percent at four-year institutions and less than 2 percent at two-year institutions between 1998-99 and 2008-09.
- The 2008 General Assembly continued the incentive fund concept with the Higher Education Tuition Moderation Incentive Fund (TMIF) in an effort to ensure moderate tuition increases in the 2008-10 biennium, thus making higher education more affordable. The state provides a total of \$17.5 million general fund for allocation in 2008-09. The TMIF shall be allocated contingent upon institutions limiting the increase of tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students to no more than 4% (3% for E&G operation and 1% for student financial aid). Eleven institutions have complied with the requirements and will therefore be eligible to receive their share of the funding.

- In addition to tuition and mandatory E&G fees, institutions charge fees to support non-instructional or related activities, such as student health services, athletics, campus transportation, and debt service. These required charges (often referred to as mandatory non-E&G fees) will increase, on average, 8.6% for in-state undergraduate students next year. Although these increases exceed the 5% limit stipulated in the 2008 Appropriation Act, the primary uses of the increased charges are for the institutions' share of salary increases and debt service for capital projects. These increases are permitted under the tuition policy set forth by the General Assembly.
- Virginia undergraduate students can expect to pay on average 7.3% more in 2008-09 than they did the prior year in tuition and all fees, including mandatory E&G and mandatory non-E&G fees. Students at four-year institutions will pay about \$499 more in 2008-09. Community college students will pay about \$180 more this fall.
- In 2007-08, in-state undergraduate tuition and fees at University of Virginia, Virginia's flagship institution, ranked 11th highest nationally. Tuition and fees at other public colleges and universities ranked 10th. Charges at the community colleges remained below the national average, ranking 30th. Based on preliminary reports, Virginia's tuition and fee percentage increases appear to be comparable to increases reported around the country. However, the national ranking for the Virginia flagship institution and community colleges may increase slightly in 2008-09. Once again, Virginia's tuition and fees are generally estimated to be ranked well below their FY90 and FY94 levels.
- The 2005 General Assembly enacted the Higher Education Restructuring Act to provide more autonomy to higher education institutions. In return, institutions are required to commit to meeting the state's goals and performance standards for higher education. As part of the Restructuring Act, institutions are required to develop six-year academic, financial, and enrollment plans biennially. A major component of the six-year financial plan requires the institutions to provide estimates of the tuition and fee increases that would be necessary to achieve certain funding goals. The purpose of such estimates is to assist policymakers, students, and parents in planning for the future. All public institutions submitted their six-year plans for FY09-FY14 in October 2007. More than half of the institutions' actual tuition and fee increases are less than the rates in the six-year plan for 2008-09. This can be attributed, in large part, to the fact that two-thirds of institutions opted to participate in TMIF which limits in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fee increases to no more than 4% next year.
- The average total cost for an in-state undergraduate student living on campus is estimated to be 40.1% of per capita disposable income next year at the four-year institutions. Since reaching the low point (33.1%) in 2001-02 after several years of state mandated tuition controls, this measure of affordability

has crept steadily higher and is now all but back to the peak (the low point in terms of average affordability) of 40.3% in 1994-95.

- The gap between Virginia and the national average in the percentage of personal income consumed by the cost of higher education has narrowed significantly over the last decade. In the mid-1990s, Virginia undergraduates were paying approximately eight percentage points more in average income to attend college full-time and reside on campus. Since 2000-01, the gap between Virginia and the national average has been two percentage points or less. However, it should be noted that the data of recent years reveal that the gap is beginning to widen again.
- Over the past 10 years, tuition charges to in-state undergraduate students in Virginia have largely been influenced by the state's economic condition. The Commonwealth restricted tuition increases during a period of strong economic growth, and allowed institutions to assess double-digit tuition increases to offset general fund reductions when growth in the economy was in decline. Affordability was achieved through dramatic shifts in the state's cost-sharing policy with varying degrees of equity depending on when a student entered into the system. The lack of continuity and predictability has limited students' and their families' ability to save effectively for college and has not provided equity for taxpayers in terms of meeting the cost of education.

BUDGET CONDITIONS AND TUITION POLICY

A 2003 SCHEV report on higher education funding in Virginia concluded that “the condition of higher education funding is inextricably tied to the economic well being of the Commonwealth and each has an undeniable effect on the other.” Like the rest of the nation, the Commonwealth is again experiencing an economic downturn. Unfortunately, it came less than four years into the recovery period that the system had been enjoying since the devastating budget cuts of the 2002-04 biennium.

Last fall the state faced a budget shortfall of over \$640 million. As a result, the Governor reduced general fund appropriations to all state agencies, including higher education institutions, by an average of about 5% (institutional reductions ranged from just under 5% to just over 6%). Another reduction of 0.5% was necessary in early 2008 in order to balance the 2007-08 budget. However, higher education institutions were spared from the second round of cuts. Despite large increases in general fund support to higher education over the last two biennia, state appropriations to our colleges and universities are now 5% below 2000-01 levels in terms of constant dollars. In addition, nongeneral fund appropriations to higher education, which are largely composed of tuition revenue, now account for 56% of the system's total appropriations—indicating that students and their families are paying a larger share of the cost of education.

To curb tuition increases and preserve a level of affordability, the General Assembly continued the use of an incentive fund concept for the 2008-10 biennium, this time under the name of the Higher Education Tuition Moderation Incentive Fund. Under the provisions of the Fund, a total of \$17.5 million from the general fund is appropriated each year contingent upon institutions limiting the annual increase in tuition and E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students to no more than 4% (3% increase for E&G operations and 1% increase for student financial aid). Eleven institutions or about two-thirds of Commonwealth colleges and universities complied with the requirements and will therefore be eligible for 2008-09 funding through the program. However, because the six institutions (including the Virginia Community College System as one institution) that opted out of the program are some of Virginia's largest, it should be noted that about three-fourths of our in-state undergraduate student population will not benefit from this policy. A copy of the language establishing the Higher Education Tuition Moderation Incentive Fund and its requirements is presented in Appendix A.1 of this report.

Despite financial constraints, the 2008 General Assembly provided higher education with \$32 million new funding, representing an increase of 2%, from the general fund in 2008-09. These funds were provided primarily to address the chronic underfunding of Virginia's world-class system of higher education. With the help of these additional funds and the support from the Tuition Moderation Incentive Fund, tuition and fee increases at Virginia's public institutions of higher education will be generally moderate in 2008-09. Next year the average tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students will increase by 6.5%. These charges increased by 6.3% last year. Tuition and all mandatory fees, including both educational and general and non-educational and general fees, will increase by 7.3% in 2008-09 compared to an increase of just under 7% in 2007-08.

A LOOK BACK: TUITION TRENDS IN VIRGINIA

Over the last 25 years, the state's tuition policy has changed significantly. By statute, each institution's board of visitors has the authority to set tuition and fee rates. However, the Governor and the General Assembly frequently establish explicit or implicit tuition policies and goals for the state. Between the late 1970s and the late 1980s, tuition steadily increased at Virginia institutions. In the early 1990s, the state reduced its funding to higher education due to the economic recession. Institutions increased tuition by double-digit percentages annually to offset the reduction in state support during that period. To contain escalating tuition, the Governor and General Assembly established a cap of 3% – approximately the rate of inflation – on increases in in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees in the 1994-96 biennium. In 1996-97, the Governor and General Assembly suspended the boards' authority to increase tuition, and froze tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students. To make college more affordable, in 1999-2000 the Governor and General Assembly rolled back in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees by 20%. Following the tuition rollback, tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduates were frozen once again until 2002-03 when the state funding to higher education was reduced again due to another economic recession. In order to offset the

general fund reduction, the Governor and General Assembly repealed tuition restrictions on in-state undergraduate students. As a result of further state budget reductions in October 2002, institutional boards of visitors levied mid-year increases for the spring semester of 2003, in addition to the 2002-03 annual increases. Concerned with the impact of tuition increases on college affordability, the Governor and General Assembly established a cap policy for 2003-04 that essentially limited increases to 5% of the annualized mid-year rates set by the boards for the 2002-03 academic year. In 2004, the General Assembly returned the authority of tuition increases to the boards of visitors to set tuition charges at levels they deem appropriate for all in-state student groups based on, but not limited to, competitive market rates -- provided that the total revenue generated by the collection of tuition and fees from all students is within the nongeneral fund appropriation for educational and general programs. The policy also established a new review process to address institutional requests to exceed appropriated levels of nongeneral fund revenues. In order to ensure more moderate tuition increases, the 2007 General Assembly established a Tuition Incentive Fund with a total of \$7.2 million general fund contingent upon institutions limiting the increase of tuition and E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students to no more than 6% in FY08. However, institutions could exceed the 6% limit (up to the tuition increase rate in their six-year plan) if the additional revenue was used solely for in-state undergraduate financial aid. This year the General Assembly continued the incentive fund concept with the Tuition Moderation Incentive Fund (TMIF) by providing a total of \$17.5 million general fund for allocation if institutions limit the in-state undergraduate tuition and E&G fee increases to no more than 4% (3% for E&G operations and 1% for student financial aid) in 2008-09.

The impacts of tuition policy changes are graphically demonstrated on the following charts. Chart 1A depicts in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees at four-year institutions. In constant dollars, tuition and E&G fees have increased by 127% over the last 25 years, and 78% since 2001-02, the lowest tuition level in the recent years after tuition had been rolled back and frozen. At two-year institutions, a similar trend is evident in Chart 1B. In constant dollars, average charges at two-year institutions increased by 78% over the last 25 years, and 58% from 2001-02.

However, even with double-digit tuition increases between 2002 and 2005, tuition charges in constant dollars are about 31% higher than they were ten years ago at four-year institutions, resulting in an average annual increase of 3.1%. Tuition charges, expressed in constant dollars, increased by only 17% between 1998-99 and 2008-09 at the two-year institutions, resulting in an average annual increase of less than 2%.

Chart 1A
Average Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees
(Four-Year Institutions)

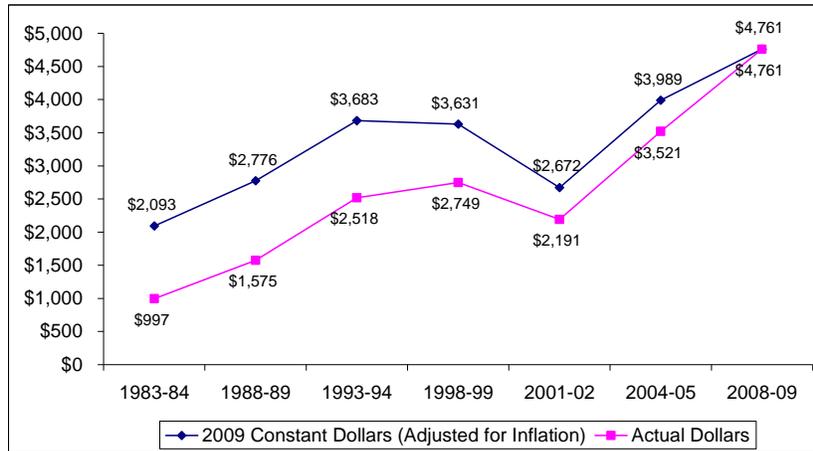
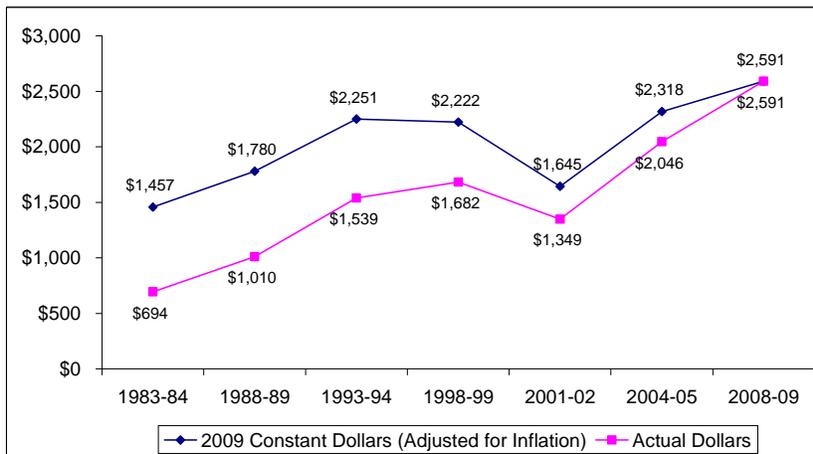


Chart 1B
Average Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees
(Two-Year Institutions*)



*Includes Richard Bland College and Virginia Community College System

SHARING THE COST OF EDUCATION

Looking at tuition trends in Virginia provides an interesting and useful context in which to consider the increases for the 2008-09 academic year. As higher education yields both private and public benefits, higher education funding is a shared responsibility between the state and students and their families. Therefore, it is essential when considering the cost of education to assess the role of the state in providing general fund support for higher education, as well as the proportionate cost students pay and how other fees and charges may impact the bottom line for students and their parents.

Prior to the economic recession of the early 1990s, the Commonwealth used a cost-sharing policy to determine appropriate tuition levels. To establish more equitable tuition practices among institutions, Virginia introduced a 70/30 policy in 1976. Under this plan, E&G appropriations were based on the state providing 70% of the cost of education – a budgetary estimate based on the instruction and related support costs per student – and students contributing the remaining 30%. (The community college policy was 80% state/20% students).

The 30% component for students at 4-year institutions was comprised of two parts: 1) tuition and fee revenue from in-state students; and 2) tuition and fee revenue from out-of-state students. In order to meet the 30% goal, the policy required in-state students at Virginia's public four-year institutions to cover approximately 25% of the cost of their education. The remainder of the 30% revenue came from out-of-state students, who contributed 75% of the cost of their education.

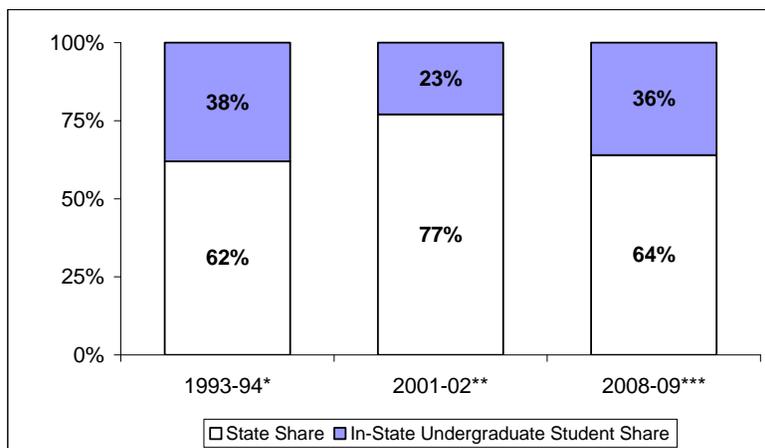
Due to the recession of the early 1990s, the 70/30 policy was abandoned because the Commonwealth could not maintain its level of general fund support. As a result, large tuition increases were authorized in order to assist in offsetting general fund budget reductions. In fact, by the end of the recession, in-state students contributed up to 40% of the cost of education at some institutions. In 1993, the Commonwealth implemented a state policy requiring institutions to set out-of-state tuition to no less than 100% of the cost of education.

During the 2000 legislative session, the Governor and General Assembly reaffirmed the policy that in-state undergraduate students should pay a consistent percentage of the cost of education. They directed institutions to begin phasing in-state, student tuition charges to 20% of the average cost at the community colleges, and 25% at the public four-year institutions. By the 2001-02 academic year, 13 of the 15 four-year institutions met this goal with an average cost of 23% for the in-state student share.

In the 2002-04 biennium, the cost-sharing relationship between the state and its students changed dramatically due to the large general fund budget cuts to higher education, and the larger tuition increases enacted to help offset the cuts. Between FY02 and FY04, the students' share of cost increased from 23% to 36%, while the state's share decreased from 77% to 64%. In 2003, the Joint Subcommittee on Higher Education Funding Policy developed a goal of a 67%/33% cost share between the state, and students and their families for funding institution base operations. Since then, the 67/33 fund share policy has been applied in various budget development and policy decisions.

Chart 2 depicts the average cost shares between the state and in-state undergraduate student in FY94, FY02, and FY09. The data show that students had their highest share of the cost of education in FY94, while the state had its highest cost share in FY02. Despite the rapid increases in tuition between 2002 and 2004, the estimated student share of cost in FY09 will still be less than the cost in-state undergraduate students shared in FY94.

Chart 2
Cost-Share Relationship between the State and In-State Undergraduate Students



*The tuition policy required out-of-state students to pay 100% of cost but had no cost share requirement for in-state undergraduate students. Calculation based on the average appropriated cost of education.

**The goal of the tuition policy was for in-state undergraduate students to pay 25% of the cost. Calculation based on the average appropriated cost of education.

***The goal of the tuition policy is for students to pay 33% of the cost. Calculation based on average guideline calculated cost of education.

HIGHER EDUCATION TUITION MODERATION INCENTIVE FUND

Concerned with the affordability of Virginia public higher education, the 2008 General Assembly continued the incentive fund concept with the Higher Education Tuition Moderation Incentive Fund (TMIF). Under the provisions of the Fund, a total of \$17.5 million in general fund shall be granted to public colleges and universities that voluntarily limit the increase of tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students to no more than 4% (3% for E&G operation and 1% for student financial aid) each year in the 2008-10 biennium. Eleven or two-thirds of Virginia public institutions complied with the requirements by limiting their in-state undergraduate tuition and E&G fee increases to no more than 4% in 2008-09. Therefore, they will be eligible to receive the tuition incentive funding. The total allocation of the tuition incentive fund will be over \$11.2 million. Six institutions (including the Virginia Community College System as one institution) opted not to participate in TMIF and increased their in-state undergraduate tuition and E&G fees over the 4% limit in 2008-09. The total foregone funding of these institutions is \$12.55 million. Chart 3 shows the institutions' actual 2008-09 tuition and E&G fee increases, and institution status in compliance with TMIF and the final fund allocation. It should be noted that though two-thirds of the institutions complied with TMIF requirements, three-fourths of Virginia's undergraduate students will not benefit from TMIF. This is because institutions not participating in TMIF enroll most of the Commonwealth's in-state students.

Chart 3
In-State Undergraduate Tuition and E&G Fee Increases
In Compliance With Requirements for the Tuition Moderation Incentive Fund

Institution	2007-08	2008-09			Tuition Moderation Incentive Fund Allocation				
	Tuition & E&G Fees	Tuition & E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Amount Increase	Available Approp.	Foregone Approp.	Initial Payout	Remaining TMIF 50% Allocation	Total Payout
George Mason University	\$5,035	\$5,526	9.8%	\$491	\$1,620,000	\$1,620,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Old Dominion University	\$4,042	\$4,203	4.0%	\$161	\$1,090,000	\$0	\$1,090,000	\$1,381,768	\$2,471,768
University of Virginia	\$6,821	\$7,498	9.9%	\$677	\$1,580,000	\$1,580,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Virginia Commonwealth University	\$4,525	\$4,992	10.3%	\$467	\$1,330,000	\$1,330,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Virginia Tech	\$6,160	\$6,895	11.9%	\$735	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
College of William and Mary	\$5,637	\$6,183	9.7%	\$546	\$610,000	\$610,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Christopher Newport University	\$4,046	\$4,207	4.0%	\$161	\$570,000	\$0	\$570,000	\$722,576	\$1,292,576
UVA-Wise	\$3,485	\$3,589	3.0%	\$104	\$120,000	\$0	\$120,000	\$152,121	\$272,121
James Madison University	\$3,420	\$3,556	4.0%	\$136	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$1,267,677	\$2,267,677
Longwood University	\$4,338	\$4,509	3.9%	\$171	\$615,000	\$0	\$615,000	\$779,621	\$1,394,621
University of Mary Washington	\$4,530	\$4,711	4.0%	\$181	\$440,000	\$0	\$440,000	\$557,778	\$997,778
Norfolk State University	\$2,700	\$2,781	3.0%	\$81	\$200,000	\$0	\$200,000	\$253,535	\$453,535
Radford University	\$4,026	\$4,187	4.0%	\$161	\$500,000	\$0	\$500,000	\$633,838	\$1,133,838
Virginia Military Institute	\$5,062	\$5,262	4.0%	\$200	\$120,000	\$0	\$120,000	\$152,121	\$272,121
Virginia State University	\$3,186	\$3,313	4.0%	\$127	\$250,000	\$0	\$250,000	\$316,919	\$566,919
Richard Bland College	\$2,514	\$2,612	3.9%	\$98	\$45,000	\$0	\$45,000	\$57,045	\$102,045
VA Community College System	\$2,390	\$2,570	7.5%	\$180	\$4,910,000	\$4,910,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total					\$17,500,000	\$12,550,000	\$4,950,000	\$6,275,000	\$11,225,000

Note: Shaded areas highlight the data for institutions that did not comply with the TMIF.

OTHER MANDATORY CHARGES

While the Commonwealth's cost-sharing policy is based on instruction-related charges, students are required to pay other mandatory fees. These charges (often referred to as mandatory non-E&G fees) support auxiliary activities, such as athletics, student health services, campus transportation, and debt service. Unlike instruction, these non-educational activities receive no state tax support and are funded almost entirely by student revenue. Chart 4 summarizes tuition and total fees planned for in-state undergraduate students in 2008-09.

Chart 4
2008-09 Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Charges
Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees (1)

Institutions	Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees	% Increase Over 2007-08	\$ Increase Over 2007-08
George Mason University	\$7,512	9.8%	\$672
Old Dominion University	\$6,918	6.0%	\$390
University of Virginia	\$9,300	9.4%	\$800
Virginia Commonwealth University	\$6,779	9.4%	\$583
Virginia Tech	\$8,198	10.8%	\$801
College of William and Mary	\$10,246	11.8%	\$1,082
Christopher Newport University	\$7,550	7.1%	\$500
UVA-Wise	\$6,439	4.7%	\$288
James Madison University	\$6,964	4.5%	\$298
Longwood University	\$8,499	5.5%	\$441
University of Mary Washington	\$6,774	4.3%	\$280
Norfolk State University	\$5,560	4.5%	\$238
Radford University	\$6,536	5.8%	\$360
Virginia Military Institute	\$10,556	5.1%	\$508
Virginia State University	\$5,903	4.4%	\$248
Richard Bland College	\$3,048	15.3%	\$404
VA Community College System	\$2,584	7.5%	\$180
<hr/>			
Average 4-Year Institutions	\$7,582	7.0%	\$499
Average 2-Year (RBC and VCCS)	\$2,816	11.6%	\$292
Average All Institutions	\$7,022	7.3%	\$475

⁽¹⁾ Includes mandatory E&G fees, and mandatory non-E&G fees which are charges assessed against students primarily for Auxiliary Enterprise activities such as athletics, student health services, student unions, recreational facilities and programs, campus transportation, and capital debt service.

The combination of tuition, mandatory E&G fees, and mandatory non-E&G fees constitutes the total in basic charges required for any student attending college. The overall average increase in tuition and all fees for in-state undergraduates will be 7.3% in 2008-09, with the increase at the four-year institutions averaging 7.0%, while the two-year institutions, including Richard Bland College, average 11.6%. See Appendix B for details.

The Governor and General Assembly continue to limit the authority of the institutions' governing boards to increase mandatory non-E&G fees at 5% annually in the 2008 Appropriation Act. However, exceptions are permitted if institutions set fees higher to support state-mandated wage and salary increases, and/or funding for non-educational capital projects approved by the General Assembly. At four-year institutions, mandatory non-E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students will average \$2,822 for the 2008-09 academic year -- an increase of 7.9% over the 2007-08 level. Richard Bland College (RBC) will increase its fees by \$306 over the 2007-08 level. A major reason that RBC has such a large fee increase is that the college will begin to provide dormitory service in 2008-09. As a result, the college must provide the health service required for on-campus housing to all students regardless of student status. The mandatory non-E&G fees within the Virginia Community College System (VCCS) will remain unchanged in 2008-09. In fact, the VCCS has not increased its mandatory non-E&G fees in more than a decade. Appendix C provides a list of all mandatory non-E&G fees by institution.

Detailed tuition and fee charges by student type and domicile are presented in Appendices D1 through D6.

COMPARISON OF TUITION & FEE RATES IN OTHER STATES

Based on the results of the tuition and fee survey conducted by the Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board (a widely recognized national survey of total mandatory charges at higher education institutions) in 2008, Virginia institutions have become more cost competitive regionally and nationally over the past decade (see Chart 5). Virginia's ranking is lower nationally in each of the three categories when compared to its rankings in FY90 and FY94. The national ranking for Virginia public colleges and universities is expected to remain stable for 2008-09. The national ranking for the Virginia flagship institution and community colleges are expected to increase slightly in 2008-09. However Virginia's tuition and fees are projected to rank below their FY90 and FY94 levels.

**Chart 5
Tuition and Fees
Rank Among All States¹**

	1989-90	1993-94	2000-01	2007-08	Estimated 2008-09 ²
Major Public Universities	8th	5th	18th	11th	10th
University of Virginia					
Public Colleges and State Universities	2nd	2nd	11th	10th	10th
George Mason University Old Dominion University James Madison University Longwood University Radford University					
Public Community Colleges	28th	19th	41st	30th	27th

(1) Based on a survey conducted by the Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board. Although not all public institutions are included in this survey, the averages and changes over time at the same set of institutions offer consistency, and the large number of institutions included provides a close approximation to state averages.

(2) VA charges are actual tuition and fees in FY08. Charges in other states are estimated by applying 2007-08 national increase rates of 6.2% for major public universities, 6.2% for public colleges and universities, and 4.2% for public community colleges.

The ranking for the category of “major public universities” is based on tuition and total mandatory fees at the University of Virginia, the Commonwealth’s flagship university. The ranking for the category of “public colleges and state universities” is based on the average tuition and fee rates at George Mason University, James Madison University, Longwood University, Old Dominion University, and Radford University, as compared to a sampling of similar institutions in other states. Although not all public institutions are included in this category, the averages and changes over time at the same institutions provide consistency. The sampling of institutions also closely approximates the statewide average of tuition and fees. Detailed national comparisons by institution type are presented in Appendices E-1 through E-3.

The Washington State survey illustrates that between 2003-04 and 2007-08, mandatory charges for in-state undergraduates increased at an average of 34.6% at state flagship institutions, as compared to an increase of 42.5% at the University of Virginia. Similarly, in-state tuition and total mandatory fees at public colleges and state universities rose 32.4% between 2003-04 and 2007-08, as compared to an average increase of 36.4% at George Mason University, Old Dominion University, James Madison University, Longwood University and Radford University. Over the same period, mandatory charges at community colleges nationwide increased 27.0%, as compared to an increase of 27.7% in Virginia.

Virginia's system of public higher education experienced the 4th - largest percentage reduction in state support nationally from FY02 to FY04 (Grapevine survey provided annually by Center for the Study of Education Policy at Illinois State University). General fund support was reduced by 22%. Tuition increases were correspondingly high in order to assist in offsetting the general fund budget reductions and maintaining a satisfactory level of service to students. Even so, Virginia's charges continue to compare favorably with charges in other states. Virginia's major public or flagship university ranked the 11th highest nationally in FY08. Charges at Virginia institutions in the public colleges and universities category were ranked 10th, just one spot below the FY01 ranking -- the best year in terms of state funding to Virginia public higher education in the past decade. Further, while charges at Virginia's community colleges increased in ranking from 41st in FY01 to 30th in FY08, its tuition and fees were still \$333 below the national average in FY08.

COMPARISON OF PLANNED AND ACTUAL TUITION & FEE INCREASES

The 2005 General Assembly enacted the Higher Education Restructuring Act in order to make Virginia public colleges more accountable to the state, students and their families, and taxpayers. The Act provides three levels of autonomy for public colleges and universities depending on each institution's financial strength and ability to manage day-to-day operations. In return, the institutions are expected to commit to meeting state goals and performance standards. The Act also requires institutions to develop six-year academic, financial, and enrollment plans biennially. A major component of the financial plan requires the institutions to provide estimates of the tuition and fee increases that would be necessary to achieve certain funding goals under two assumptions: 1) That no additional state support would be provided, and 2) That the state would provide general fund support sufficient for in-state students based on the Commonwealth's current cost-sharing policy (67% of costs provided by the state and 33% from student tuition). The purpose of such estimates is to assist policymakers, students, and parents in planning for the future. The legislation requires institutional submissions in the odd-numbered years with updates, as necessary, in the even-numbered years. All public institutions submitted six-year plans for FY09-FY14 in October 2007.

Chart 6 compares the planned 2008-09 tuition and all fee increases submitted in October 2007 under the state's cost-sharing policy assumption with the actual 2008-09

increases approved by their boards of visitors this spring. While there are a few significant differences, the actual average increase at the system level is lower than the planned rate, and the actual increases at more than half of the institutions are lower than their planned rates. This can be attributed in large part to the fact that two-thirds of Virginia public institutions chose to participate in the Tuition Moderation Incentive Fund which limits in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fee increases to no more than 4% next year. Explanations for the differences between planned and actual increases vary (i.e., due to changes in plans to pursue or not to pursue various institutional initiatives) and can ultimately be addressed only by the boards of visitors.

Chart 6
Comparison of 2008-09 Tuition and All Mandatory Fee Increase Rates
For In-State Undergraduate Students

Institution	Six-Year Plan Increase*	Actual Increase
Christopher Newport University	11.3%	7.1%
College of William and Mary	11.2%	11.8%
George Mason University	8.6%	9.8%
James Madison University	6.6%	4.5%
Longwood University	10.7%	5.5%
Norfolk State University	4.5%	4.5%
Old Dominion University	8.1%	6.0%
Radford University	6.8%	5.8%
University of Mary Washington	8.0%	4.3%
University of Virginia	8.9%	9.4%
University of Virginia at Wise	9.2%	4.7%
Virginia Commonwealth University	7.0%	9.4%
Virginia Military Institute	9.8%	5.1%
Virginia State University	2.9%	4.4%
Virginia Tech	11.8%	10.8%
Richard Bland College	6.0%	15.3%
Virginia Community College System	6.6%	7.5%
Average, 4-Year Institutions	8.6%	7.0%
Average, All Institutions	8.5%	7.3%

Note: *Based on the Commonwealth's current cost-sharing policy.

THE BOTTOM LINE FOR STUDENTS AND PARENTS

Although the Commonwealth has typically focused its attention on tuition and mandatory fees, students and parents are equally, if not more, concerned about the total cost of college. Absent student financial aid, an in-state undergraduate student living on campus can expect to pay tuition and mandatory E&G fees, mandatory non-E&G fees, and room and board charges at public four-year colleges and universities. Students and their families are also responsible for other charges such as books, transportation, and supplies, which for purposes of this report are not included in the cost figure.

For 2008-09, room and board charges will average \$7,259, an increase of 5.1%. For a student living on campus, room and board fees will account for approximately 50% of the total price of their college education. In total, the sum of tuition, all mandatory fees, and room and board, on average, will be \$14,841 for the next academic year – an increase of \$849 or 6.1% for in-state undergraduate students at four-year institutions. Chart 7 details the average charges and percent increases from FY08 to FY09 at the four-year institutions and community colleges.

Chart 7
2008-09 Full-time Undergraduate Resident Student Charges

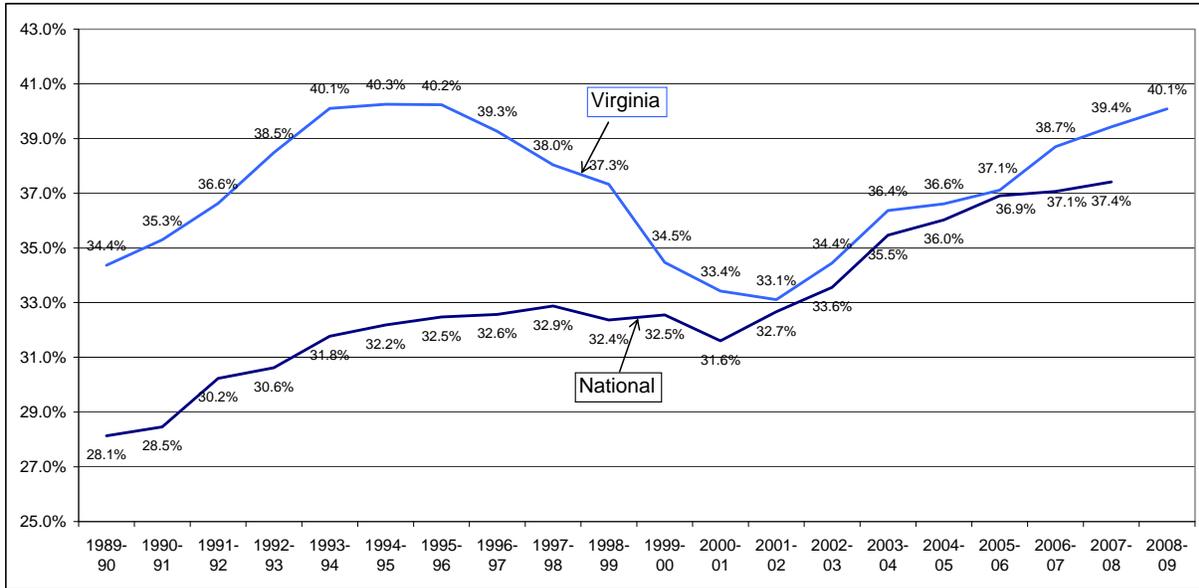
Institution Type	Charges	Avg \$ Incr	Avg % Incr
Senior Institution Average			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$4,761	\$293	6.6%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$2,822	\$206	7.9%
Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees	\$7,582	\$499	7.0%
Room and Board	\$7,259	\$350	5.1%
Total	\$14,841	\$849	6.1%
Community Colleges			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$2,570	\$180	7.5%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$14	\$0	0.0%
Total	\$2,584	\$180	7.5%

For students and their parents, the cost of a college education is determined by the total cost they will have to pay relative to the level of resources available to them. One commonly cited indicator of college affordability is the relationship between total charges – tuition, all mandatory fees, room and board, and other ancillary charges – as a percentage of per capita disposable income. According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis at the U.S. Department of Commerce, per capita disposable income is the income that is available to persons for spending and saving. It is calculated as personal income less the sum of personal income tax payments and personal non-tax payments (donations, fees, fines, and forfeitures) to government.

Chart 8A shows that Virginia's average in-state undergraduate charges as a percentage of per capita disposable income have exceeded the national average since SCHEV began tracking this measure. In 1990, Virginia's per capita disposable income was about 6% higher than the national average. In contrast, the average total undergraduate charge (including room and board) for in-state undergraduate students was nearly 30% higher than the national norm. Nationally, total charges represented 28.1% of per capita disposable income, while the rate in Virginia was 34.4%. Since reaching the low point (the most affordable) of 33.1% in 2001-02 after several years of state mandated tuition controls, this measure of affordability has crept steadily higher and is now almost back to the peak (the least affordable) of 40.3% which was reached in 1994-95. Per

capita disposable income in Virginia is projected to grow by just over 4% next year while the average total cost at Virginia's public four-year institutions will rise by 6.1%. As a result, the average undergraduate charge as a percentage of per capita disposable income is estimated to increase from 39.4% in FY08 to 40.1% in FY09 at the four-year institutions.

Chart 8A
Average Public 4-Year Total Resident Undergraduate Charges
As a Percent of Per Capita Disposable Income



Note: Cost includes tuition and mandatory fees, and room and board.

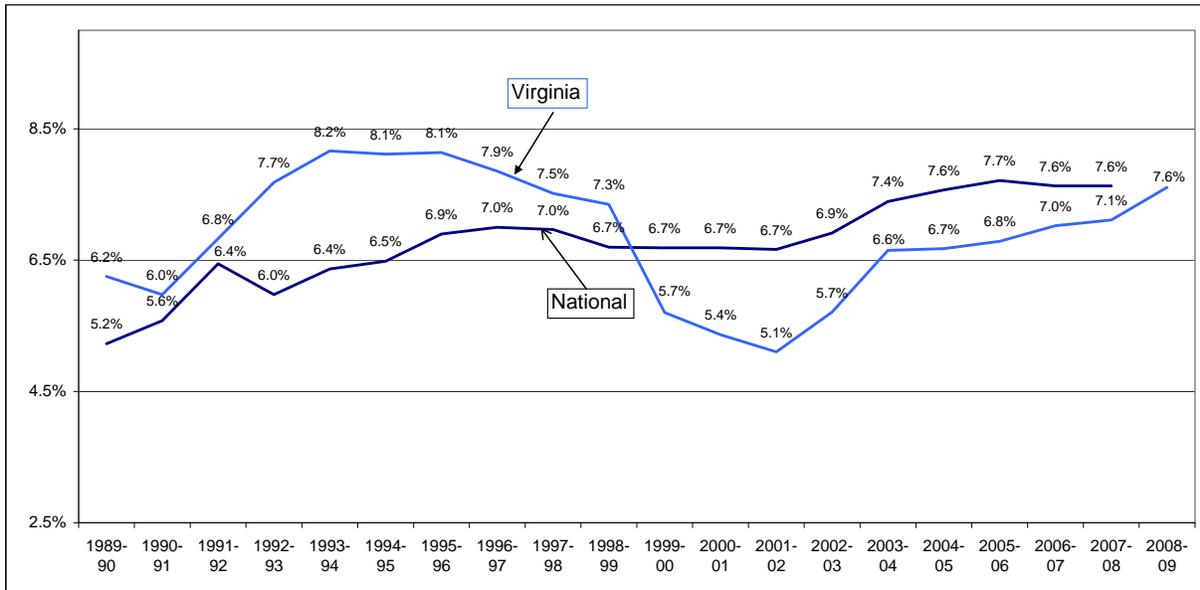
Source: College Board, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, and SCHEV.

The gap between Virginia and the national average in the percentage of personal income consumed by the cost of higher education has narrowed significantly over the last decade. In the mid-1990s, Virginia undergraduates were paying approximately eight percentage points more in average income to attend college full time and reside on campus. Since 2000-01, the gap between Virginia and the national average has been two percentage points or less. However, it should be noted that in the last two years the gap is beginning to widen again. National data for 2008-09 will not be available until late 2008; thus the impact of the recent tuition and fee increases in Virginia relative to the nation is yet to be evaluated.

In comparison, Virginia two-year institutions' average in-state undergraduate charges as a percentage of per capita disposable income have undergone an even more dramatic change over the period. Cost at two-year institutions as a percentage of per capita disposable personal income is much lower than that at four-year institutions because two-year institutions do not provide room and board for students. Room and board costs usually account for 50% or more of the total price of attending college. Until the late 1990s, Virginia two-year institutions' average cost as a percent of disposable income was higher than the national average (see Chart 8B). As a result of the tuition

rollback in 2000, the percent of cost to disposable income dropped below the national average. Since 2002-03 when institutions increased tuition dramatically to help offset the large general fund reductions, Virginia two-year institutions' average cost as a percentage of per capita disposable income has increased each year. Based on this progression, charges at our two-year institutions may no longer be below the national average on this measure in 2008-09. We will not know for sure until later this year when the national data becomes available. However, the two-year institution average for 2008-09 remains below the historically high percentages of the mid-1990's.

Chart 8B
Average Public 2-Year Total Resident Undergraduate Charges
As a Percent of Per Capita Disposable Income



Notes:

- (1) Cost includes tuition and mandatory fees.
- (2) Virginia public 2-year institutions include the Richard Blend College and Virginia Community College System.

Source: College Board, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, and SCHEV.

Over much of the last decade, the Commonwealth has aspired to make college education more affordable for Virginia students, and has achieved progress toward this goal. However, this affordability was achieved through dramatic shifts in cost sharing, with varying degrees of equity, depending upon when a student entered the system. The Higher Education Restructuring Act – and more specifically the six-year planning process – provided a mechanism that allows the state, as well as students and parents, to plan more strategically. This tool and the recently established Higher Education Tuition Moderation Incentive Fund represent the latest efforts to make higher education more affordable and accessible to the citizens of the Commonwealth.

Appendix A.1

Higher Education Tuition Moderation Incentive Fund

Item 254.10, Chapter 879, 2008 Acts of Assembly

A.1. Out of this appropriation, \$17,500,000 each year from the general fund is designated for the Higher Education Tuition Moderation Incentive Fund with potential allocations to public colleges and universities as follows:

Institution	Annual Amount
Christopher Newport University	\$570,000
College of William and Mary	610,000
George Mason University	1,620,000
James Madison University	1,000,000
Longwood University	615,000
University of Mary Washington	440,000
Norfolk State University	200,000
Old Dominion University	1,090,000
Radford University	500,000
University of Virginia	1,580,000
University of Virginia at Wise	120,000
Virginia Commonwealth University	1,330,000
Virginia Military Institute	120,000
Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University	2,500,000
Virginia State University	250,000
Richard Bland College	45,000
Virginia Community College System	4,910,000
Total	\$17,500,000

2. Allocations listed in paragraph A.1. of this item shall be granted to public colleges and universities in a fiscal year so long as they limit the increase to tuition and mandatory Educational and General (E & G) fees for in-state undergraduate students to not more than three percent in that fiscal year.

3. Institutions that contribute nongeneral funds to ensure access and affordability to higher education for Virginia students shall be permitted to exceed the limit for increases in tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students stated in paragraph A.2. by one percent provided that any revenue generated by an increase in tuition and E&G fees beyond the limit stated in paragraph A.2. be used only to increase the level of financial aid for in-state students.

4. The State Council of Higher Education for Virginia (SCHEV), in conjunction with the Department of Planning and Budget (DPB), shall determine whether each public college

and university has met the tuition requirements of this fund. SCHEV shall report its findings to the Governor, the Chairmen of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees, and the Director of the Department of Planning and Budget by August 15 of each fiscal year.

5. Upon certification by SCHEV and DPB that the requirements in paragraph A.2. and A.3. have been met, the Director, Department of Planning and Budget, shall transfer the amounts listed above to each of the certified institutions.

6. In each year, any funds in paragraph A.1. not allocated pursuant to the requirements of paragraphs A.2., A.3 and A.4. shall be distributed as follows: (a) 50 percent shall be redistributed proportionally among the institutions that have met the requirements of paragraphs A.2., A.3. and A.4. and (b) 50 percent shall be reverted to the general fund.

7. If an institution increases tuition and mandatory E & G fees for in-state undergraduate students in fiscal year 2009 greater than 12 percent, the institution shall not be eligible for an allocation from the fund in either fiscal year.

8. SCHEV shall evaluate the nongeneral fund component of educational and general program in this budget. The intent of the General Assembly is that nongeneral fund appropriations in the educational and general program approximate actual revenue collections for that fiscal year. SCHEV shall report its findings and recommendations for adjustments to the nongeneral fund educational and general program appropriation to meet the legislative intent by October 1, 2008.

9. The Director, Department of Planning and Budget, shall report quarterly on all requested and recommended adjustments to nongeneral fund appropriations in the educational and general program to the Chairman of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees.

Appendix A.2

Tuition Policy

Item 4-2.01.b, Chapter 879, 2008 Acts of Assembly

1. Except as provided in Chapters 933 and 943 of the 2006 Acts of Assembly, all nongeneral fund collections by public institutions of higher education, including collections from the sale of dairy and farm products, shall be deposited in the state treasury in accordance with § 2.2-1802, Code of Virginia, and expended by the institutions of higher education in accordance with the appropriations and provisions of this act, provided, however, that this requirement shall not apply to private gifts, endowment funds, or income derived from endowments and gifts.

2. a) The Boards of Visitors or other governing bodies of institutions of higher education may set tuition and fee charges at levels they deem to be appropriate for all resident student groups based on, but not limited to, competitive market rates, provided that the total revenue generated by the collection of tuition and fees from all students is within the nongeneral fund appropriation for educational and general programs provided in this act.

b) The Boards of Visitors or other governing bodies of institutions of higher education may set tuition and fee charges at levels they deem to be appropriate for all nonresident student groups based on, but not limited to, competitive market rates, provided that: i) the tuition and mandatory educational and general fee rates for nonresident undergraduate and graduate students cover at least 100 percent of the average cost of their education, as calculated through base adequacy guidelines adopted, and periodically amended, by the Joint Subcommittee Studying Higher Education Funding Policies, and ii) the total revenue generated by the collection of tuition and fees from all students is within the nongeneral fund appropriation for educational and general programs provided in this act.

c) For institutions charging nonresident students less than 100 percent of the cost of education, the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia may authorize a phased approach to meeting this requirement, when in its judgment, it would result in annual tuition and fee increases for nonresident students that would discourage their enrollment.

d) The Boards of Visitors or other governing bodies of institutions of higher education shall not increase the current proportion of nonresident undergraduate students if the institution's nonresident undergraduate enrollment exceeds 25 percent. Norfolk State University, Virginia Military Institute, Virginia State University, and two-year public institutions are exempt from this restriction.

3. a) In setting the nongeneral fund appropriation for educational and general programs at the institutions of higher education, the General Assembly shall take into consideration the appropriate student share of costs associated with providing full funding of the base adequacy guidelines referenced in subparagraph 2. b), raising

average salaries for teaching and research faculty to the 60th percentile of peer institutions, and other priorities set forth in this act.

b) In determining the appropriate state share of educational costs for resident students, the General Assembly shall seek to cover at least 67 percent of educational costs associated with providing full funding of the base adequacy guidelines referenced in subparagraph 2. b), raising average salaries for teaching and research faculty to the 60th percentile of peer institutions, and other priorities set forth in this act.

4. a) Each institution and the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia shall monitor tuition, fees, and other charges, as well as the mix of resident and nonresident students, to ensure that the primary mission of providing educational opportunities to citizens of Virginia is served, while recognizing the material contributions provided by the presence of nonresident students. The State Council of Higher Education for Virginia shall also develop and enforce uniform guidelines for reporting student enrollments and the domiciliary status of students.

b) The State Council of Higher Education for Virginia shall report to the Governor and the Chairmen of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees no later than August 1 of each year the annual change in total charges for tuition and all required fees approved and allotted by the Board of Visitors. As it deems appropriate, the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia shall provide comparative national, peer, and market data with respect to charges assessed students for tuition and required fees at institutions outside of the Commonwealth.

c) Institutions of higher education are hereby authorized to make the technology service fee authorized in Chapter 1042, 2003 Acts of Assembly, part of ongoing tuition revenue. Such revenues shall continue to be used to supplement technology resources at the institutions of higher education.

d) Except as provided in Chapters 933 and 943 of the 2006 Acts of Assembly, each institution shall work with the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia and the Virginia College Savings Plan to determine appropriate tuition and fee estimates for tuition savings plans.

5. a) It is the intent of the General Assembly that each institution's combined general and nongeneral fund appropriation within its educational and general program closely approximate the anticipated annual budget each fiscal year.

b) In coordination with the institutions, the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia shall report no later than August 1 of each year on the estimated amount of revenue each institution expects to collect from tuition and mandatory educational and general fees during the fiscal year.

c) This report shall serve as the foundation for any administrative increase in nongeneral fund appropriations within the institutions' educational and general

programs that is approved by the Director, Department of Planning and Budget, pursuant to the authority provided in § 4-1.04 of this act.

d) Each institution must notify the Director, State Council of Higher Education for Virginia, prior to requesting an administrative increase to the nongeneral fund appropriation for tuition and fee revenue within its educational and general program. Within 30 days of receiving such notification, the Director of the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia shall review and provide comment, as necessary, to the Director, Department of Planning and Budget. The Director, Department of Planning and Budget, shall evaluate the institution's request along with any comments received from the Director, State Council of Higher Education for Virginia, prior to taking action on the requested administrative increase.

e) In consultation with the Director, Department of Planning and Budget, the Director, State Council of Higher Education for Virginia, shall include a summary of all requested and approved administrative increases to nongeneral fund appropriations for tuition and fee revenue within the educational and general programs of the institutions of higher education as part of the annual nongeneral fund revenue report.

f) In consultation with the Department of Planning and Budget and the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia, the Governor shall reconcile actual nongeneral fund expenditures with nongeneral fund appropriations included in the act and recommend technical adjustments, as he deems appropriate, in submitting his budget amendments prior to the next General Assembly session.

6. Nonresident graduate students employed by an institution as teaching assistants, research assistants, or graduate assistants and paid at an annual contract rate of \$4,000 or more may be considered resident students for the purposes of charging tuition and fees.

7. The fund source "Higher Education Operating" within educational and general programs for institutions of higher education includes tuition and fee revenues from nonresident students to pay their proportionate share of the amortized cost of the construction of buildings approved by the Commonwealth of Virginia Educational Institutions Bond Act of 1992 and the Commonwealth of Virginia Educational Facilities Bond Act of 2002.

8. a) Except as provided in Chapters 933 and 943 of the 2006 Acts of Assembly, mandatory fees for purposes other than educational and general programs shall not be increased for Virginia undergraduates beyond five percent annually, excluding requirements for wage, salary, and fringe benefit increases, authorized by the General Assembly. Fee increases required to carry out actions that respond to mandates of federal agencies are also exempt from this provision, provided that a report on the purposes of the amount of the fee increase is submitted to the Chairmen of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees by the institution of higher education at least 30 days prior to the effective date of the fee increase.

b) This restriction shall not apply in the following instances: fee increases directly related to capital projects authorized by the General Assembly; fee increases to support student health services; and other fee increases specifically authorized by the General Assembly.

c) Due to the small mandatory non-educational and general program fees currently assessed students in the Virginia Community College System, increases in any one year of no more than \$15 shall be allowed on a cost-justified case-by-case basis, subject to approval by the State Board for Community Colleges.

9. Any institution of higher education granting new tuition waivers to resident or nonresident students not authorized by the Code of Virginia must absorb the cost of any discretionary waivers.

10. Tuition and fee revenues from nonresident students taking courses through Virginia institutions from the Southern Regional Education Board's Southern Regional Electronic Campus must exceed all direct and indirect costs of providing instruction to those students. Tuition and fee rates to meet this requirement shall be established by the Board of Visitors of the institution.

Appendix B

2008-09 Full-Time Resident Undergraduate Student Charges¹

Institutions	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees			Mandatory Non-E&G			Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees			Average Room and Board			Total		
	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr
George Mason University	\$5,526	9.8%	\$491	\$1,986	10.0%	\$181	\$7,512	9.8%	\$672	\$7,360	4.8%	\$340	\$14,872	7.3%	\$1,012
Old Dominion University	\$4,203	4.0%	\$161	\$2,715	9.2%	\$229	\$6,918	6.0%	\$390	\$7,134	6.7%	\$449	\$14,052	6.3%	\$839
University of Virginia	\$7,498	9.9%	\$677	\$1,802	7.3%	\$123	\$9,300	9.4%	\$800	\$7,820	5.2%	\$385	\$17,120	7.4%	\$1,185
Virginia Commonwealth University	\$4,992	10.3%	\$467	\$1,787	6.9%	\$116	\$6,779	9.4%	\$583	\$7,914	4.6%	\$347	\$14,693	6.8%	\$930
Virginia Tech	\$6,895	11.9%	\$735	\$1,303	5.3%	\$66	\$8,198	10.8%	\$801	\$5,476	7.2%	\$370	\$13,674	9.4%	\$1,171
College of William and Mary	\$6,183	9.7%	\$546	\$4,063	15.2%	\$536	\$10,246	11.8%	\$1,082	\$8,030	4.9%	\$375	\$18,276	8.7%	\$1,457
Christopher Newport University	\$4,206	4.0%	\$160	\$3,344	11.3%	\$340	\$7,550	7.1%	\$500	\$8,900	4.7%	\$400	\$16,450	5.8%	\$900
UVA-Wise	\$3,589	3.0%	\$104	\$2,850	6.9%	\$184	\$6,439	4.7%	\$288	\$6,912	2.5%	\$170	\$13,351	3.6%	\$458
James Madison University	\$3,556	4.0%	\$136	\$3,408	5.0%	\$162	\$6,964	4.5%	\$298	\$7,458	4.9%	\$350	\$14,422	4.7%	\$648
Longwood University	\$4,509	3.9%	\$171	\$3,990	7.3%	\$270	\$8,499	5.5%	\$441	\$6,856	9.2%	\$580	\$15,355	7.1%	\$1,021
University of Mary Washington	\$4,711	4.0%	\$181	\$2,063	5.0%	\$99	\$6,774	4.3%	\$280	\$7,040	6.6%	\$434	\$13,814	5.5%	\$714
Norfolk State University	\$2,781	3.0%	\$81	\$2,779	6.0%	\$157	\$5,560	4.5%	\$238	\$7,116	1.7%	\$120	\$12,676	2.9%	\$358
Radford University	\$4,187	4.0%	\$161	\$2,349	9.3%	\$199	\$6,536	5.8%	\$360	\$6,716	3.5%	\$226	\$13,252	4.6%	\$586
Virginia Military Institute	\$5,262	4.0%	\$200	\$5,294	6.2%	\$308	\$10,556	5.1%	\$508	\$6,444	5.5%	\$336	\$17,000	5.2%	\$844
Virginia State University	\$3,313	4.0%	\$127	\$2,590	4.9%	\$121	\$5,903	4.4%	\$248	\$7,710	5.0%	\$370	\$13,613	4.8%	\$618
Richard Bland College ²	\$2,612	3.9%	\$98	\$436	235.4%	\$306	\$3,048	15.3%	\$404	\$0	N/A	N/A	\$3,048	15.3%	\$404
VA Community College System	\$2,570	7.5%	\$180	\$14	0.0%	\$0	\$2,584	7.5%	\$180	\$0	N/A	N/A	\$2,584	7.5%	\$180
Average 4-Year Institutions	\$4,761	6.6%	\$293	\$2,822	7.9%	\$206	\$7,582	7.0%	\$499	\$7,259	5.1%	\$350	\$14,841	6.1%	\$849
Average 2-Year (RBC&VCCS)	\$2,591	5.7%	\$139	\$225	212.4%	\$153	\$2,816	11.6%	\$292	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$2,816	11.6%	\$292
Average All Institutions	\$4,505	6.5%	\$275	\$2,516	8.6%	\$200	\$7,022	7.3%	\$475	\$7,259	5.1%	\$350	\$13,427	6.2%	\$784

Notes:

(1) Includes technology fee.

(2) RBC rate is for commuter students. Students living on-campus shall pay \$1,010 in mandatory non-E&G fee and an average of \$8,000 in room for a total of at least \$11,622 in 2008-09.

Appendix C

Full-Time Undergraduate Mandatory Non-Educational and General Fees ⁽¹⁾

Institution	2007-08	2008-09	Difference	% Increase	Institution	2007-08	2008-09	Difference	% Increase
George Mason University					Virginia Tech				
Athletic	\$452.58	\$481.67	\$29.09	6.4%	Athletic	\$232.00	\$232.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Auxiliary Central	\$113.73	\$112.13	(\$1.60)	-1.4%	Bus and Escort	\$95.00	\$96.00	\$1.00	1.1%
Auxiliary Services	\$155.93	\$159.13	\$3.20	2.1%	Health Service	\$290.00	\$304.00	\$14.00	4.8%
Debt Service	\$219.80	\$285.82	\$66.02	30.0%	Recreational Facilities	\$178.00	\$188.00	\$10.00	5.6%
Facilities/Building	\$538.42	\$542.82	\$4.40	0.8%	Student Activity	\$297.00	\$303.00	\$6.00	2.0%
Health Service	\$93.21	\$104.87	\$11.66	12.5%	Student Services - Annual	\$145.00	\$180.00	\$35.00	24.1%
Student Activity	\$186.21	\$232.04	\$45.83	24.6%		\$1,237.00	\$1,303.00	\$66.00	5.3%
Transportation	\$45.12	\$67.52	\$22.40	49.6%					
	\$1,805.00	\$1,986.00	\$181.00	10.0%	College of William and Mary				
Old Dominion University					Athletic	\$1,153.00	\$1,259.00	\$106.00	9.2%
Athletic	\$920.96	\$1,084.33	\$163.37	17.7%	Bus and Escort	\$58.00	\$58.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Debt Service	\$269.05	\$326.68	\$57.63	21.4%	Debt Service	\$575.00	\$925.00	\$350.00	60.9%
Facilities/Building	\$369.94	\$412.65	\$42.71	11.5%	Facilities/Building	\$414.00	\$426.00	\$12.00	2.9%
Health Service	\$120.00	\$120.00	\$0.00	0.0%	General Services	\$366.00	\$376.00	\$10.00	2.7%
Student Activity	\$529.99	\$504.68	(\$25.31)	-4.8%	Green Fee	\$0.00	\$30.00	\$30.00	n/a
Student Union	\$216.16	\$206.66	(\$9.50)	-4.4%	Health Service	\$411.00	\$428.00	\$17.00	4.1%
Transportation	\$60.00	\$60.00	\$0.00	0.0%	PC Maintenance	\$29.00	\$30.00	\$1.00	3.4%
	\$2,486.10	\$2,715.00	\$228.90	9.2%	Student Activity	\$254.00	\$264.00	\$10.00	3.9%
					Telecom/Networking	\$267.00	\$267.00	\$0.00	0.0%
						\$3,527.00	\$4,063.00	\$536.00	15.2%
University of Virginia					Christopher Newport University				
Athletic	\$607.00	\$644.00	\$37.00	6.1%	Athletic	\$1,055.61	\$1,124.68	\$69.07	6.5%
Bus and Escort	\$135.00	\$156.00	\$21.00	15.6%	Debt Service/Capital Reserve	\$703.24	\$942.93	\$239.69	34.1%
Microsoft License Fee	\$0.00	\$18.00	\$18.00	n/a	Facilities/Bldgs/Repair	\$44.16	\$45.75	\$1.59	3.6%
Debt Service	\$164.00	\$170.00	\$6.00	3.7%	Recreational Facilities	\$253.24	\$266.98	\$13.74	5.4%
Health Service	\$370.00	\$386.00	\$16.00	4.3%	Student Activity	\$82.00	\$84.84	\$2.84	3.5%
Recreational Facilities	\$140.00	\$147.00	\$7.00	5.0%	Student Life/Health Services	\$191.35	\$201.82	\$10.47	5.5%
Student Activity	\$47.00	\$47.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Student Union	\$674.40	\$677.00	\$2.60	0.4%
Student Union	\$216.00	\$234.00	\$18.00	8.3%		\$3,004.00	\$3,344.00	\$340.00	11.3%
	\$1,679.00	\$1,802.00	\$123.00	7.3%	UVA-Wise				
VA Commonwealth University					Athletic	\$839.31	\$895.44	\$56.13	6.7%
Athletic	\$378.70	\$421.51	\$42.81	11.3%	Contingency	\$99.24	\$90.68	(\$8.56)	-8.6%
Contingent	\$79.04	\$100.83	\$21.79	27.6%	Debt Service - Stadium	\$40.55	\$42.93	\$2.38	5.9%
Facilities/Building	\$9.68	\$9.17	(\$0.51)	-5.3%	Dining Hall & Stdnt Ctr Dev Fund	\$1,079.65	\$1,111.26	\$31.61	2.9%
Health Service	\$176.00	\$180.00	\$4.00	2.3%	Health Service	\$41.66	\$52.49	\$10.83	26.0%
Residential Services	\$18.27	\$17.32	(\$0.95)	-5.2%	Highland Players (Theatre Group)	\$2.36	\$2.76	\$0.40	16.9%
Student Activity	\$90.00	\$90.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Housing	\$15.75	\$15.75	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Services	\$94.23	\$109.43	\$15.20	16.1%	Intramurals	\$20.47	\$21.26	\$0.79	3.9%
Student Union	\$624.42	\$652.14	\$27.72	4.4%	Leadership Development	\$6.69	\$5.91	(\$0.78)	-11.7%
Transportation	\$200.66	\$206.60	\$5.94	3.0%	Orientation	\$9.45	\$9.84	\$0.39	4.1%
	\$1,671.00	\$1,787.00	\$116.00	6.9%	Outdoor Recreation	\$11.02	\$11.81	\$0.79	7.2%
					Pep Band	\$11.81	\$13.39	\$1.58	13.4%
					Recreational Facilities	\$34.65	\$34.65	\$0.00	0.0%
					Student Activity & Greek Life	\$34.42	\$37.57	\$3.15	9.2%
					Student Discretionary Fund	\$6.30	\$6.30	\$0.00	0.0%
					Student Government Association	\$42.52	\$44.09	\$1.57	3.7%
					Student Information System	\$0.00	\$51.00	\$51.00	n/a
					Student Life Position Enhancement	\$275.11	\$302.72	\$27.61	10.0%
					Student Newspaper & Literary Publication	\$12.99	\$18.11	\$5.12	39.4%
					Student Union	\$82.04	\$82.04	\$0.00	0.0%
						\$2,665.99	\$2,850.00	\$184.01	6.9%

⁽¹⁾ Comprehensive fees have been allocated to appropriate categories based on prior year expenditure budgets.

Appendix D-1

2007-09 Full-Time Resident Undergraduate Student Charges

Institutions	2007-08				2008-09							
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Average Room and Board	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Average Room and Board ⁽¹⁾	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU	\$5,035	\$1,805	\$7,020	\$13,860	\$5,526	9.8%	\$1,986	10.0%	\$7,360	4.8%	\$14,872	7.3%
ODU	\$4,042	\$2,486	\$6,685	\$13,213	\$4,203	4.0%	\$2,715	9.2%	\$7,134	6.7%	\$14,052	6.3%
UVA	\$6,821	\$1,679	\$7,435	\$15,935	\$7,498	9.9%	\$1,802	7.3%	\$7,820	5.2%	\$17,120	7.4%
VCU	\$4,525	\$1,671	\$7,567	\$13,763	\$4,992	10.3%	\$1,787	6.9%	\$7,914	4.6%	\$14,693	6.8%
VT	\$6,160	\$1,237	\$5,106	\$12,503	\$6,895	11.9%	\$1,303	5.3%	\$5,476	7.2%	\$13,674	9.4%
W&M	\$5,637	\$3,527	\$7,655	\$16,819	\$6,183	9.7%	\$4,063	15.2%	\$8,030	4.9%	\$18,276	8.7%
CNU	\$4,046	\$3,004	\$8,500	\$15,550	\$4,206	4.0%	\$3,344	11.3%	\$8,900	4.7%	\$16,450	5.8%
UVA-Wise	\$3,485	\$2,666	\$6,742	\$12,893	\$3,589	3.0%	\$2,850	6.9%	\$6,912	2.5%	\$13,351	3.6%
JMU	\$3,420	\$3,246	\$7,108	\$13,774	\$3,556	4.0%	\$3,408	5.0%	\$7,458	4.9%	\$14,422	4.7%
LU	\$4,338	\$3,720	\$6,276	\$14,334	\$4,509	3.9%	\$3,990	7.3%	\$6,856	9.2%	\$15,355	7.1%
UMW	\$4,530	\$1,964	\$6,606	\$13,100	\$4,711	4.0%	\$2,063	5.0%	\$7,040	6.6%	\$13,814	5.5%
NSU	\$2,700	\$2,622	\$6,996	\$12,318	\$2,781	3.0%	\$2,779	6.0%	\$7,116	1.7%	\$12,676	2.9%
RU	\$4,026	\$2,150	\$6,490	\$12,666	\$4,187	4.0%	\$2,349	9.3%	\$6,716	3.5%	\$13,252	4.6%
VMI	\$5,062	\$4,986	\$6,108	\$16,156	\$5,262	4.0%	\$5,294	6.2%	\$6,444	5.5%	\$17,000	5.2%
VSU	\$3,186	\$2,469	\$7,340	\$12,995	\$3,313	4.0%	\$2,590	4.9%	\$7,710	5.0%	\$13,613	4.8%
RBC ⁽²⁾	\$2,514	\$130	N/A	\$2,644	\$2,612	3.9%	\$436	235.4%	\$0	N/A	\$3,048	15.3%
VCCS ⁽³⁾	\$2,390	\$14	NA	\$2,404	\$2,570	7.5%	\$14	0.0%	\$0	N/A	\$2,584	7.5%
Avg. Senior Insts.	\$4,468	\$2,615	\$6,909	13,992	\$4,761	6.6%	\$2,822	7.9%	\$7,259	5.1%	\$14,841	6.1%
Avg. 2yr (RBC&VCCS)	\$2,452	\$72	N/A	2,524	\$2,591	5.7%	\$225	212.4%	N/A	N/A	\$2,816	11.6%
Avg. All Insts.	\$4,230	\$2,316	\$6,909	12,643	\$4,505	6.5%	\$2,516	8.6%	\$7,259	5.1%	\$13,427	6.2%

⁽¹⁾ Charges listed here represent the weighted average double occupancy room charge and the maximum weekly meal plan offered, not necessarily the plan used by most students.

⁽²⁾ RBC rate is for commuter students. Students living on-campus shall pay \$1,010 in mandatory non-E&G fee and an average of \$8,000 in room for a total of at least \$11,622 in 2008-09.

⁽³⁾ Other mandatory fees vary by institution, ranging from \$0.00 to \$551 per academic year, and are not included in this summary.

Appendix D-2

2007-09 Full-Time Nonresident Undergraduate Student Charges

Institutions	2007-08				2008-09							
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Average Room and Board	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Average Room and Board ⁽¹⁾	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU	\$17,923	\$1,805	\$7,020	\$26,748	\$19,662	9.7%	\$1,986	10.0%	\$7,360	4.8%	\$29,008	8.4%
ODU	\$15,262	\$2,486	\$6,685	\$24,433	\$15,873	4.0%	\$2,715	9.2%	\$7,134	6.7%	\$25,722	5.3%
UVA	\$26,071	\$1,679	\$7,435	\$35,185	\$27,798	6.6%	\$1,802	7.3%	\$7,820	5.2%	\$37,420	6.4%
VCU	\$17,069	\$1,671	\$7,567	\$26,307	\$17,937	5.1%	\$1,787	6.9%	\$7,914	4.6%	\$27,638	5.1%
VT	\$18,538	\$1,237	\$5,106	\$24,881	\$19,522	5.3%	\$1,303	5.3%	\$5,476	7.2%	\$26,301	5.7%
W&M	\$23,407	\$3,527	\$7,655	\$34,589	\$25,263	7.9%	\$4,063	15.2%	\$8,030	4.9%	\$37,356	8.0%
CNU	\$11,146	\$3,004	\$8,500	\$22,650	\$11,586	3.9%	\$3,344	11.3%	\$8,900	4.7%	\$23,830	5.2%
UVA-Wise	\$15,149	\$2,666	\$6,742	\$24,557	\$15,463	2.1%	\$2,850	6.9%	\$6,912	2.5%	\$25,225	2.7%
JMU	\$14,140	\$3,246	\$7,108	\$24,494	\$15,050	6.4%	\$3,408	5.0%	\$7,458	4.9%	\$25,916	5.8%
LU	\$12,658	\$3,720	\$6,276	\$22,654	\$13,122	3.7%	\$3,990	7.3%	\$6,856	9.2%	\$23,968	5.8%
UMW	\$15,004	\$1,964	\$6,606	\$23,574	\$15,879	5.8%	\$2,063	5.0%	\$7,040	6.6%	\$24,982	6.0%
NSU	\$13,620	\$2,622	\$6,996	\$23,238	\$14,028	3.0%	\$2,779	6.0%	\$7,116	1.7%	\$23,923	2.9%
RU	\$12,360	\$2,150	\$6,490	\$21,000	\$13,201	6.8%	\$2,349	9.3%	\$6,716	3.5%	\$22,266	6.0%
VMI	\$20,906	\$4,986	\$6,108	\$32,000	\$22,160	6.0%	\$5,294	6.2%	\$6,444	5.5%	\$33,898	5.9%
VSU	\$10,838	\$2,469	\$7,340	\$20,647	\$11,428	5.4%	\$2,590	4.9%	\$7,710	5.0%	\$21,728	5.2%
RBC ⁽²⁾	\$10,672	\$130	N/A	\$10,802	\$11,202	5.0%	\$436	235.4%	\$0	N/A	\$11,638	7.7%
VCCS ⁽³⁾	\$7,645	\$14	N/A	\$7,659	\$7,825	2.4%	\$14	0.7%	\$0	N/A	\$7,839	2.4%
Avg. Senior Insts.	\$16,273	\$2,615	\$6,909	25,797	\$17,198	5.7%	\$2,822	7.9%	\$7,259	5.1%	\$27,279	5.7%
Avg. 2yr (RBC&VCCS)	\$9,159	\$72	N/A	9,231	\$9,514	3.9%	\$225	212.6%	N/A	N/A	\$9,739	5.5%
Avg. All Insts.	\$15,436	\$2,316	\$6,909	23,848	\$16,294	5.6%	\$2,516	8.6%	\$7,259	5.1%	\$25,215	5.7%

Appendix D-3

2007-09 Full-Time Resident Graduate Student Charges

Institutions	2007-08			2008-09					
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU	\$6,283	\$1,805	\$8,088	\$6,894	9.7%	\$1,986	10.0%	\$8,880	9.8%
ODU	\$5,469	\$2,025	\$7,494	\$5,694	4.1%	\$2,208	9.0%	\$7,902	5.4%
UVA	\$9,561	\$1,679	\$11,240	\$10,338	8.1%	\$1,802	7.3%	\$12,140	8.0%
VCU*	\$7,267	\$1,637	\$8,904	\$7,725	6.3%	\$1,753	7.1%	\$9,478	6.4%
VT	\$7,749	\$1,237	\$8,986	\$8,432	8.8%	\$1,303	5.3%	\$9,735	8.3%
W&M	\$6,342	\$3,458	\$9,800	\$6,497	2.4%	\$3,763	8.8%	\$10,260	4.7%
JMU	\$5,904	\$816	\$6,720	\$6,144	4.1%	\$864	5.9%	\$7,008	4.3%
LU	\$4,391	\$2,352	\$6,743	\$4,834	10.1%	\$2,520	7.1%	\$7,354	9.1%
UMW	\$4,248	\$1,008	\$5,256	\$4,409	3.8%	\$1,063	5.5%	\$5,472	4.1%
NSU	\$4,560	\$2,622	\$7,182	\$4,879	7.0%	\$2,779	6.0%	\$7,658	6.6%
RU	\$4,536	\$2,150	\$6,686	\$4,845	6.8%	\$2,349	9.3%	\$7,194	7.6%
VSU	\$4,270	\$2,469	\$6,739	\$4,504	5.5%	\$2,590	4.9%	\$7,094	5.3%
Average	\$5,882	\$1,938	\$7,820	\$6,266	6.5%	\$2,082	7.4%	\$8,348	6.8%

Note: * VCU's tuition and mandatory E&G fees are for master's degree. Doctoral tuition and mandatory E&G fees are \$7,292 in 2008-09.

Appendix D-4

2007-09 Full-Time Nonresident Graduate Student Charges

Institutions	2007-08			2008-09					
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU	\$18,475	\$1,805	\$20,280	\$20,286	9.8%	\$1,986	10.0%	\$22,272	9.8%
ODU	\$16,453	\$2,025	\$18,478	\$17,110	4.0%	\$2,208	9.0%	\$19,318	4.5%
UVA	\$19,561	\$1,679	\$21,240	\$20,338	4.0%	\$1,802	7.3%	\$22,140	4.2%
VCU*	\$16,115	\$1,637	\$17,752	\$16,458	2.1%	\$1,753	7.1%	\$18,211	2.6%
VT	\$14,114	\$1,237	\$15,351	\$15,563	10.3%	\$1,303	5.3%	\$16,866	9.9%
W&M	\$19,556	\$3,458	\$23,014	\$20,027	2.4%	\$3,763	8.8%	\$23,790	3.4%
JMU	\$18,288	\$816	\$19,104	\$19,488	6.6%	\$864	5.9%	\$20,352	6.5%
LU	\$12,263	\$2,352	\$14,615	\$13,474	9.9%	\$2,520	7.1%	\$15,994	9.4%
UMW	\$10,958	\$1,008	\$11,966	\$11,587	5.7%	\$1,063	5.5%	\$12,650	5.7%
NSU	\$19,104	\$2,622	\$21,726	\$19,678	3.0%	\$2,779	6.0%	\$22,457	3.4%
RU	\$10,316	\$2,150	\$12,466	\$11,483	11.3%	\$2,349	9.3%	\$13,832	11.0%
VSU	\$11,810	\$2,469	\$14,279	\$12,452	5.4%	\$2,590	4.9%	\$15,042	5.3%
Average	\$15,584	\$1,938	\$17,523	\$16,495	5.8%	\$2,082	7.4%	\$18,577	6.0%

Note: * VCU's tuition and mandatory E&G fees are for master's degree. Doctoral tuition and mandatory E&G fees are \$15,972 in 2008-09.

Appendix D-5

2007-09 Resident First Professional Student Charges

Institutions	2007-08			2008-09					
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU Law	14,924	1,792	\$16,716	16,767	12.3%	1,965	9.7%	18,732	12.1%
UVA Law	31,781	1,719	\$33,500	34,958	10.0%	1,842	7.2%	36,800	9.9%
UVA Medicine ⁽¹⁾	29,575	1,730	\$31,305	30,797	4.1%	1,853	7.1%	32,650	4.3%
VCU Medicine ⁽¹⁾	25,628	1,677	\$27,305	25,907	1.1%	1,813	8.1%	27,720	1.5%
VCU Dentistry ⁽²⁾	21,681	1,707	\$23,388	24,195	11.6%	1,833	7.4%	26,028	11.3%
VCU Pharmacy (PharmD) ⁽³⁾	18,480	1,667	\$20,147	19,022	2.9%	1,783	7.0%	20,805	3.3%
VT Vet Medicine	14,264	1,687	\$15,951	15,133	6.1%	2,203	30.6%	17,336	8.7%
W&M Law	14,337	3,999	\$18,336	15,999	11.6%	4,147	3.7%	20,146	9.9%
Average Law	\$20,347	\$2,503	\$22,851	22,575	10.9%	2,651	5.9%	25,226	10.4%
Average Medicine	\$27,602	\$1,704	\$29,305	28,352	2.7%	1,833	7.6%	30,185	3.0%

⁽¹⁾ The tuition and mandatory fee totals are for first year medical students.

⁽²⁾ Tuition and fees listed are for first year dental students. Fees vary by student level.

⁽³⁾ The tuition and mandatory fee totals are for first year PharmD students.

Appendix D-6

2007-09 Nonresident First Professional Student Charges

Institutions	2007-08			2008-09					
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU Law	26,740	1,792	\$28,532	29,983	12.1%	1,965	9.7%	31,948	12.0%
UVA Law	36,781	1,719	\$38,500	39,958	8.6%	1,842	7.2%	41,800	8.6%
Medicine ⁽¹⁾	39,575	1,730	\$41,305	40,797	3.1%	1,853	7.1%	42,650	3.3%
VCU Medicine ⁽¹⁾	39,298	1,677	\$40,975	39,712	1.1%	1,813	8.1%	41,525	1.3%
Dentistry ⁽²⁾	37,411	1,707	\$39,118	43,504	16.3%	1,833	7.4%	45,337	15.9%
Pharmacy (PharmD) ⁽³⁾	24,508	1,667	\$26,175	25,944	5.9%	1,783	7.0%	27,727	5.9%
VT Vet Medicine	34,209	1,687	\$35,896	36,067	5.4%	2,203	30.6%	38,270	6.6%
W&M Law	24,537	3,999	\$28,536	26,199	6.8%	4,147	3.7%	30,346	6.3%
Average Law	\$29,353	\$2,503	\$31,856	32,047	9.2%	2,651	5.9%	34,698	8.9%
Average Medicine	\$39,437	\$1,704	\$41,140	40,255	2.1%	1,833	7.6%	42,088	2.3%

⁽¹⁾ The tuition and mandatory fee totals are for first year medical students.

⁽²⁾ Tuition and fees listed are for first year dental students. Fees vary by student level.

⁽³⁾ The tuition and mandatory fee totals are for first year PharmD students.

Appendix E-1

Tuition and Fees in Selected States (Major Public Universities)

2007-08		Estimated 2008-09	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*
1. Pennsylvania	\$12,844	1. Pennsylvania	\$13,640
2. Vermont	\$12,054	2. Vermont	\$12,801
3. Illinois	\$11,130	3. Illinois	\$11,820
4. New Hampshire	\$11,070	4. New Hampshire	\$11,756
5. New Jersey	\$10,686	5. New Jersey	\$11,349
6. Michigan	\$10,447	6. Michigan	\$11,095
7. Massachusetts	\$9,924	7. Massachusetts	\$10,539
8. Minnesota	\$9,598	8. Minnesota	\$10,193
9. Connecticut	\$8,842	9. Connecticut	\$9,390
10. Ohio	\$8,676	10. Virginia	\$9,300
11. Virginia	\$8,500	11. Ohio	\$9,214
13. South Carolina	\$8,346	13. South Carolina	\$8,863
18. Texas	\$8,060	18. Texas	\$8,560
19. Maryland	\$7,969	19. Maryland	\$8,463
21. Kentucky	\$7,199	21. Kentucky	\$7,645
39. North Carolina	\$5,340	39. North Carolina	\$5,671
50. Florida	\$3,372	50. Florida	\$3,581

Note: Other state rates are increased by 6.2%, the average increase at this type of institution in FY08 nationally.

Appendix E-2

Tuition and Fees in Selected States (Public Colleges and State Universities)

2007-08		Estimated 2008-09	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*
1. New Jersey	\$9,919	1. New Jersey	\$10,534
2. Illinois	\$8,335	2. Illinois	\$8,852
3. Ohio	\$8,167	3. Ohio	\$8,673
4. New Hampshire	\$8,121	4. New Hampshire	\$8,625
5. Michigan	\$7,328	5. Michigan	\$7,782
6. Vermont	\$7,243	6. Vermont	\$7,692
7. Maryland	\$7,168	7. Maryland	\$7,612
8. South Carolina	\$7,038	8. South Carolina	\$7,474
9. Indiana	\$6,990	9. Indiana	\$7,423
10. Virginia	\$6,854	10. Virginia	\$7,286
11. Pennsylvania	\$6,745	11. Pennsylvania	\$7,163
12. Massachusetts	\$6,592	12. Massachusetts	\$7,001
18. Kentucky	\$5,810	18. Kentucky	\$6,170
27. Tennessee	\$5,212	27. Tennessee	\$5,535
38. North Carolina	\$3,915	38. North Carolina	\$4,158
43. Florida	\$3,565	43. Florida	\$3,786

Note: Other state rates are increased by 6.2%, the average increase at this type of institution in FY08 nationally.

Appendix E-3

Tuition and Fees in Selected States (Public Community Colleges)

2007-08		Estimated 2008-09	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*
1. New Hampshire	\$5,903	1. New Hampshire	\$6,151
2. Wisconsin	\$4,520	2. Wisconsin	\$4,710
3. Minnesota	\$4,444	3. Minnesota	\$4,631
4. Vermont	\$4,320	4. Vermont	\$4,501
5. Alaska	\$3,917	5. Alaska	\$4,082
6. Massachusetts	\$3,661	6. Massachusetts	\$3,815
7. Iowa	\$3,491	7. Iowa	\$3,638
8. North Dakota	\$3,624	8. North Dakota	\$3,776
9. New York	\$3,563	9. New York	\$3,713
10. South Carolina	\$3,412	10. South Carolina	\$3,555
11. Kentucky	\$3,450	11. Kentucky	\$3,595
21. Alabama	\$2,700	21. Alabama	\$2,813
25. Tennessee	\$2,628	27. Virginia	\$2,584
30. Virginia	\$2,404	30. Oklahoma	\$2,583
33. Florida	\$2,034	33. Florida	\$2,119
47. North Carolina	\$1,414	47. North Carolina	\$1,473

Note: Other state rates are increased by 4.2%, the average increase of community colleges in FY08 nationally.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report is the result of collaboration and coordination both within and beyond SCHEV. First of all, SCHEV would like to acknowledge and thank the budget offices and institutional research offices at Virginia's public colleges and universities. The data and information they submitted to SCHEV serve as the foundation of this report.

SCHEV professional staff member Marina Moschos is commended for designing the web-based tuition and fee data collection. Also, special thanks go to SCHEV staff in the institutional research section for their assistance in the actual data collection by answering and helping institutions with various questions and data problems. SCHEV professional staff Yan Zheng and Dan Hix provided the primary research and writing of this report.