

A SCHEV REPORT

2002-2003 Tuition and Fees at Virginia's State-Supported Colleges and Universities

June 28, 2002



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction and Overview	1
Challenging Budget Conditions	4
A Look Back: Tuition Trends in Virginia.....	6
Sharing the Cost of Education	9
Other Mandatory Charges	10
Comparison of Tuition & Fee Rates in Other States	11
The Bottom Line for Students and Parents	13
Access and Affordability	15
Appendices.....	16
Appendix A – 2002-03 Full-Time, In-State, Undergraduate Student Charges.....	16
Appendix B – 2002-03 Technology Fees	17
Appendix C – 2002-03 Full-Time Undergraduate Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	18
Appendix D – 2001-03 Full-Time Student Charges, by Student Residency and Program Level.....	20
D-1: In-State Undergraduate	20
D-2: Out-of-State Undergraduate.....	21
D-3: In-State Graduate	22
D-4: Out-of-State Graduate.....	23
D-5: In-State First Professional	24
D-6: Out-of-State First Professional	25
Appendix E – Tuition and Fees in Selected States, by Institution Type	26
Acknowledgements	27

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

During the 2002 legislative session and following eight years of state-imposed tuition restraints, the Governor and General Assembly returned authority to tuition increases relative to changes in per capita disposable income. Additional data for proposed set tuition and fees for in-state, undergraduate students to public college and university governing boards. The change in state policy was, in part, a reaction to the state's projected budget shortfall for the 2002-04 biennium and the resulting general fund reductions required of higher education and other areas of Virginia state government. Given the change in policy, this report provides a summary of: 1) the planned increases in in-state, undergraduate tuition and fees for the 2002-03 academic year and places those increases within the context of legislative guidance provided during the 2002 General Assembly Session; 2) changes in tuition and fees in Virginia over the last 10-12 years; 3) trends in tuition increases nationally; and 4) comparisons of changes to tuition and fees for other students – 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 looking 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 Educational and General (E&G) program. E&G subprograms include instruction, research and public service, academic support, student services, institutional support, and operation and maintenance of physical plant.
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 exempted 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.

Although a change in any one of these areas clearly will impact the cost of attending college, this report focuses primarily on changes to tuition and mandatory E&G fees as well as changes to mandatory non-E&G fees. These two areas continue to be those that generate the most interest from the General Assembly and Governor. Changes in the other areas are referenced only for national comparisons. Additional information is also included in the Appendices.

The key findings of this report are highlighted below:

- **Increases in tuition and mandatory E&G fees will generate an additional \$70 million in nongeneral fund revenue for the 2002-03 academic year that will help offset state general fund reductions totaling \$124 million to Virginia's colleges and universities in fiscal year 2003.** Virginia's 15 public four-year institutions, one junior college, and 23 community colleges face a \$124 million reduction in state general fund support for fiscal year 2003. This reduction amounts to a 9% decrease in state support for base instructional and related budgets within the educational and general (E&G) program. In fiscal year 2002, state funding for higher education E&G programs totaled \$1.3 billion.
- **With the tuition offset, the net reduction to E&G budgets will be less than 2.5%, when taking into account both general and nongeneral fund support.** In fiscal year 2002, total appropriations, including both general fund and nongeneral fund support, for higher education were approximately \$2.2 billion. After taking into account the proposed general fund reductions and additional tuition revenue, the net impact of the proposed budget will range from 0% to 4% depending on the institution.
- **The overall average increase for in-state, undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees from 2001-02 to 2002-03 will be 10.8%.** Although the Governor and General Assembly did return authority to the institutions' governing boards to set tuition and fee rates, they established a clear expectation that institutions would not exceed a 9% annual increase for in-state, undergraduate students. Most institutions complied with the General Assembly and Governor's recommendation that tuition and mandatory E&G fees not exceed a 9% increase for the upcoming academic year; however because a few exceeded that threshold, the overall average across the system is somewhat higher. As a result, the average increase across the four-year institutions will be 11.1% for the upcoming academic year. At the two-year institutions, the average increase will be approximately 7.3%.
- The impact of the Commonwealth's eight-year policy to limit tuition increases for in-state undergraduate students becomes clear when one considers trends in tuition and fee increases in the years prior to and since 1995-96. Between 1989 (prior to the recession of the early 1990s) and 1996 (prior to the implementation of tuition freezes), tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state, undergraduate students increased by 73% in actual dollars, or 35% in constant dollars, at the four-year institutions. **Between 1996 and 2003, tuition and mandatory E&G fees will actually decrease by 10% in actual dollars, or 24% after adjusting for inflation.**
- For the 2001-02 academic years, 13 of the 15 four-year institutions met the stated goal of charging in-state undergraduates no more than 25% of the cost of their education. The system average was 23%. Based on each governing board's

recent approval of tuition for 2002-03, **eight of the 15 four-year institutions will charge 25% of cost or less. The average for the system in the upcoming academic year will increase to 26%.**

- In addition to tuition and mandatory E&G fees, institutions establish required fees to support non-instructional or related activities, such as student health services, athletics, campus transportation, or debt service. **These charges (often referred to as mandatory non-E&G fees) will increase, on average, 5.7% next year.** Although these increases exceed the estimated 2.5% inflation rate for the next year, they are consistent with the exceptions provided for fee increases above the consumer price index outlined in the 2002 Appropriation Act.
- **Looking at tuition and all fees, including mandatory E&G and mandatory non-E&G fees, Virginia undergraduates can expect to pay on average 8.7% more in 2002-03 than they did the prior year.** Students at four-year institutions will pay about \$340 more in 2002-03 than they did the prior year. Community college students will pay about \$145 more.
- **Despite increases in tuition and all fees for 2002-03, rates at Virginia's institutions are likely to remain stable relative to tuition and fee rates nationally.** In 2001-02, in-state, undergraduate tuition and fees at Virginia's flagship institution ranked 18th highest nationally. Tuition and fees at other public colleges and universities ranked 12th, and charges at Virginia's community colleges ranked 43rd nationally. Even with Virginia's tuition and fee increases, most states nationwide also are experiencing similar budget shortfalls, placing pressure on their higher education to increase tuition and fees for the upcoming year. So, it appears that Virginia's national rankings will not change next year.
- **Although state rankings are not expected to change next year, tuition and all fees at several Virginia colleges and universities may exceed the average of their public peer institutions.** In 2001-02, 10 Virginia institutions charged less than the average tuition and fees at public peer institutions nationally. In 2002-03, five of those institutions may pass the average of their peers depending on the extent to which their peer institutions also plan to increase rates this year.
- **Even with tuition and fee increases in 2002-03, it is clear that Virginia has gained ground relative to national cost trends over the last decade.** For 2002-03, the total cost per capita disposable income is expected to be at 34.3%, lower than it was prior to the recession of the early 1990s. Further, over the last decade, the percentage of personal income consumed by the cost of higher education in Virginia has moderated significantly, while the total cost as a percentage of per capita disposable income has increased dramatically nationwide.

Without question, today's college students are faced with a very different economic environment than last year's students. Although college costs are once again increasing, the impact of those increases on student access and affordability has yet to be assessed.

CHALLENGING BUDGET CONDITIONS

Faced with a projected \$3.8 billion general fund shortfall, the General Assembly and Governor took action in the 2002 legislative session to bring the state budget into balance as required by the Virginia Constitution. As a result, most state agencies are facing a reduction in state general fund support for the next two years. While Virginia's public colleges and universities will not escape the pain of budget reductions, the impact will be lessened to some degree by their having the ability to generate nongeneral fund revenue through tuition increases.

Looking only at state general fund support to higher education, the base operating budgets of Virginia's 15 public four-year institutions, one two-year junior college, and 23 community colleges will be reduced in fiscal year 2003 by about \$124 million in general fund support, which is approximately 9% less than the \$1.3 billion appropriated for higher education in fiscal year 2002. However, institutions will be able to offset a portion of the reductions through an additional \$70 million in revenue generated from tuition increases. Factoring in tuition revenue and other nongeneral fund support, the net base reduction to higher education will be less than 2.5% for the 2002-03 academic year, with net reductions ranging from 0% to 4% depending on the institution (Senate Finance Committee staff presentation, May 17, 2002).

Tuition increases for the upcoming year follow eight years of tuition restraint on in-state undergraduates, including caps, freezes, and a one-time 20% rollback on tuition. During the 2002 legislative session, the General Assembly and Governor amended language in the Appropriation Act to return to institutions' governing boards the authority to set tuition for in-state undergraduate students in the 2002-04 biennium. Although no explicit restrictions were placed on tuition increases, the General Assembly and Governor did establish an expectation that institutions make every effort to minimize increases. Specifically, they encouraged institutions not to exceed an annual 9% increase in tuition and mandatory educational and general (E&G) fees for in-state undergraduate students. The General Assembly also suggested that boards consider several additional criteria in setting their tuition rates. These criteria included: the consumer price index, in-state rates at peer institutions, maximization of revenues from graduate and out-of-state students, capital costs associated with education, and the impact of tuition increases and available financial aid on student access.

Although the institutions were not obligated to hold tuition increases to 9%, most institutions did limit increases for in-state, undergraduates to 9% or less. Two institutions – George Mason University and Virginia State University – increased tuition and mandatory E&G fees by more than 9%. In looking only at tuition and mandatory E&G fees, Mary Washington College also surpassed the 9% threshold. Their increase over 9% was attributable to a change in the classification of an existing fee from an auxiliary fee to a mandatory E&G fee, which means that the impact for in-state, undergraduates living on campus at Mary Washington College will not surpass the recommended 9% threshold. Thus, the overall average increase for in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees was 10.8%: averaging 11.1% at the four-year institutions and 7.3% at the two-year institutions.

The chart below details planned increases for in-state, undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees by institution.

**2002-03 Full-Time, In-State, Undergraduate
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees¹**

Institutions	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees ²	% Increase Over 2001-02	\$ Increase Over 2001-02
George Mason University	\$2,976	25.3%	\$600
Old Dominion University	\$2,380	8.2%	\$180
University of Virginia	\$3,382	9.1%	\$283
Virginia Commonwealth University	\$2,716	9.0%	\$224
Virginia Tech	\$3,044	9.0%	\$252
College of William and Mary	\$2,510	9.0%	\$208
Christopher Newport University	\$2,098	8.8%	\$170
UVA-Wise	\$2,055	9.0%	\$170
James Madison University	\$1,690	9.0%	\$140
Longwood University	\$2,148	9.0%	\$178
Mary Washington College	\$2,650	25.6% ³	\$540
Norfolk State University	\$1,628	7.9%	\$119
Radford University	\$1,754	9.0%	\$145
Virginia Military Institute	\$3,124	6.8%	\$200
Virginia State University	\$1,780	12.1%	\$192
Richard Bland College	\$1,602	6.0%	\$90
VA Community College System	\$1,200	9.1%	\$100
<hr/>			
Average 4-Year Institutions	\$2,396	11.1%	\$240
Average 2-Year Institutions	\$1,401	7.3%	\$95
Average All Institutions	\$2,279	10.8%	\$223

- (1) Tuition and mandatory E&G fees are mandatory charges assessed against students for Educational and General (E&G) program operating purposes. E&G subprograms include instruction, research, public service, academic support, student services, institutional support, and physical plant.
- (2) Excludes technology fee.
- (3) Tuition and mandatory E&G fee increases at Mary Washington College were at or below the 9% threshold.; however, the College also reclassified an existing auxiliary fee as an E&G fee. The net impact is reflected in the 25.6% increase identified above.

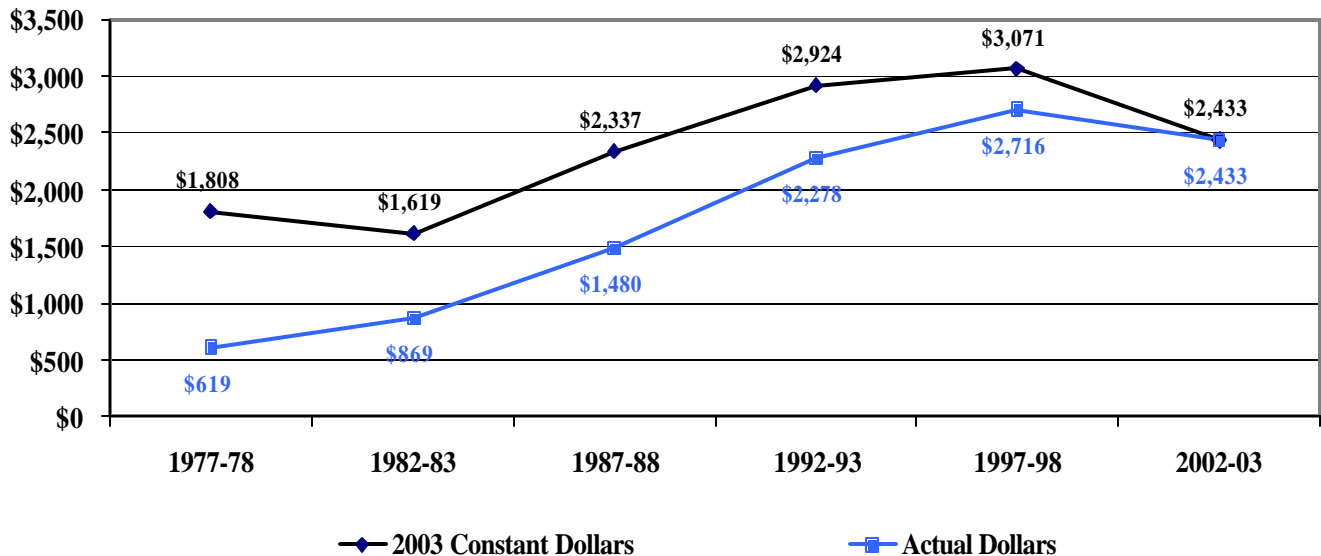
Increases for tuition and mandatory E&G fees for out-of-state (or nonresident) undergraduates are contained in Appendix D-2. Increases for tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state graduate, out-of-state graduate, in-state first professional, and out-of-state first professional students are contained in Appendices D-3, D-4, D-5, and D-6, respectively.

A LOOK BACK: TUITION TRENDS IN VIRGINIA

The approved tuition and fee increases for the 2002-03 academic year depart from Virginia's recent policies to limit increases on tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state, undergraduate students. Beginning in 1994, the Governor and General Assembly established a cap on how much the institutions' governing boards could increase in-state, undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees. During the 1994-96 biennium, institutions could not increase in-state, undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees by more than 3% – about the rate of inflation. Starting in 1996-97, the Governor and General Assembly suspended the boards' authority to increase tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state, undergraduates. As a result, tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduates remained frozen until 1999-2000. That year, the Governor and General Assembly required institutions to rollback their 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 once again were frozen until this year.

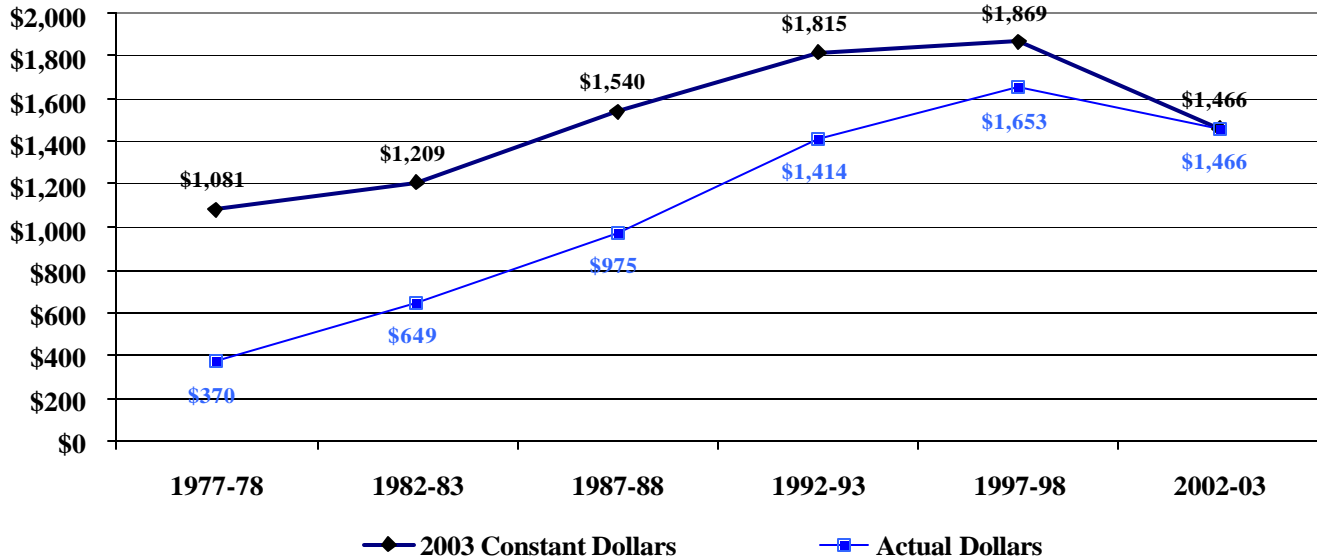
The impact of tuition trends in Virginia are graphically displayed on this and the next several pages. At four-year institutions, the impact of those recent policies is evident in the chart below. In constant dollars, in-state, undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees (charges for instruction and related costs) at four-year institutions have increased by 35% over the last 25 years.

**Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees,
Four-Year Institution Average**



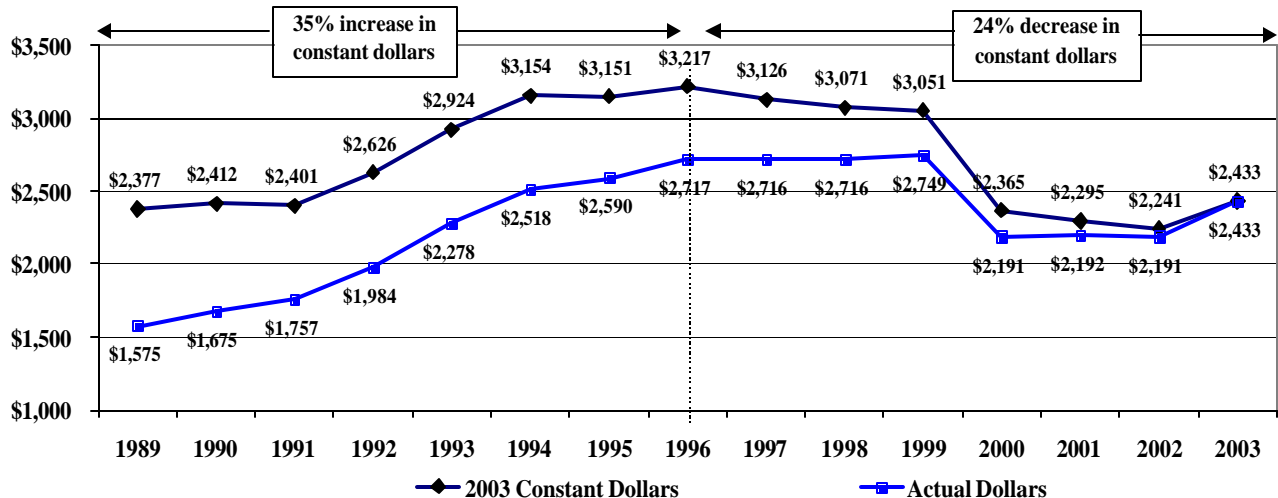
At two-year institutions, the same trend is evident in the cart below. In constant dollars, average charges at these institutions increased by 36% over the last 25 years.

**Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees,
Two-Year Institution Average**



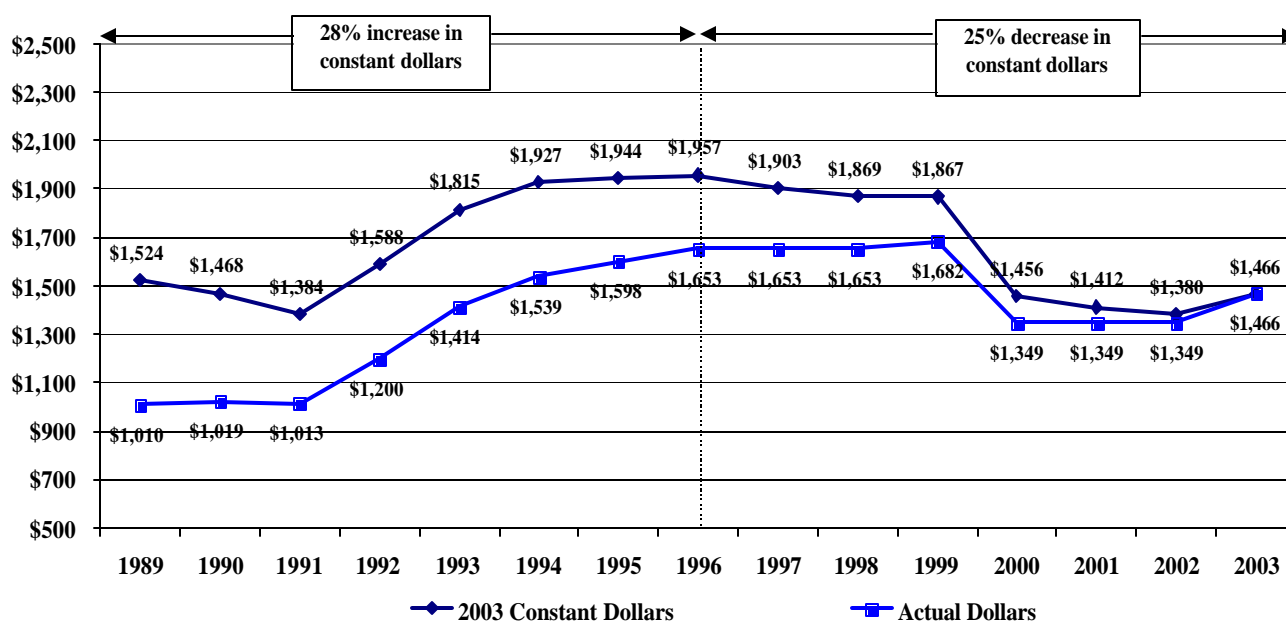
The impact of the Commonwealth's policy to limit, and ultimately reduce, tuition for in-state undergraduate students becomes clear when the period bracketing the pivotal year of 1995-96 is considered. Between 1989 (prior to the recession of the early 1990s) and 1996 (prior to the implementation of tuition freezes), tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state, undergraduate students increased at the four-year institutions by 73% or 35% in constant dollars. Between 1996 and 2003, these same charges, adjusted for inflation, actually decrease by 10% or 24% after adjusting for inflation.

**Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees,
Four-Year Institution Average**



The same comparison for the two-year institutions yields an actual increase of 64% or 28% in constant dollars over the seven years prior to 1996 and the initiation of the tuition freeze. Since that time, the community colleges have decreased tuition and mandatory E&G fees by 11% or 25% in inflation-adjusted dollars. The chart below details the changes.

**Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees,
Two-Year Institution Average**



Had Virginia public colleges and universities increased in-state, undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees over the last seven years at the national average (about 5% a year according to Washington State’s Higher Education Coordinating Board’s survey data), the average charge at the Commonwealth’s four-year institutions would be \$1,390 more or 57% higher than the actual 2002-03 rates at the four-year institutions, and \$860 more or 59% higher at the two-year institutions.

In contemplating the recently announced tuition increases at one particular Virginia institution, a newspaper editorial offered the following perspective: Although the increases in tuition will clearly have an impact, it is important to “...remember that neither the costs of phone service nor cable nor milk nor bread nor beer dropped ...in the past six years.” (*Richmond Times Dispatch* Editorial, April 12, 2002).

Looking at the tuition trends in Virginia provides an interesting and useful context in which to consider the increases for the 2002-03 academic year. However, to assess the impact of those increases, it is important to consider the role of the state in providing general fund support for higher education, the proportionate cost students pay, and how other fees and charges may impact the bottom line for students and their parents.

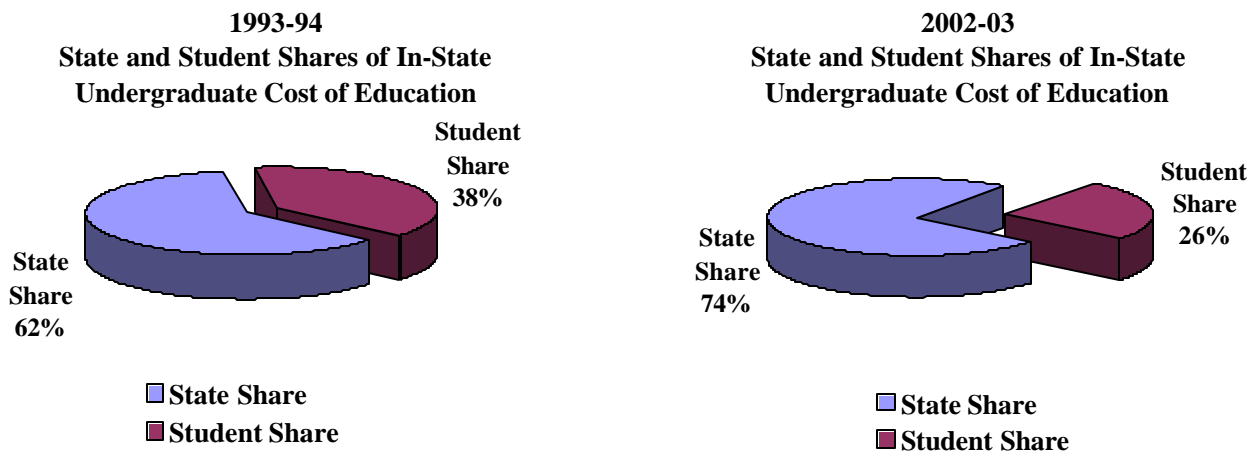
SHARING THE COST OF EDUCATION

Prior to the 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 80/20).

The 30% component 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 early 1990s, the 70/30 policy was discontinued. The Commonwealth could no longer afford to maintain the same level of general fund support. As a result, large tuition increases were authorized to offset general fund budget reductions. In fact, by the end of the recession, students contributed up to 40% of the cost of education at some institutions. In 1993, the Commonwealth also implemented a state policy requiring institutions to set out-of-state tuition at a level that would cover at least 100% of the cost of education. This requirement helped further reduce increasing pressures on the state general fund.

During the 2000 legislative session, the General Assembly and Governor once again affirmed 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. For the 2001-02 academic year, 13 of the 15 four-year institutions met the stated goal of charging in-state undergraduates no more than 25% of the cost of their education. The system average was 23%. Based on each governing board’s recent approval of tuition and mandatory E&G fees for 2002-03, eight of the 15 four-year institutions will charge 25% of cost or less. The average for the system will increase to 26% for the 2002-03 academic year.



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. The table below summarizes tuition and total fees planned for in-state, undergraduate students in 2002-03.

2002-03 Full-Time, In-State, Undergraduate Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees (1)

Public 4-Year Institutions	Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees	% Increase Over 2001-02	\$ Incr Over 2001-02
George Mason University	\$4,416	16.5%	\$624
Old Dominion University	\$4,264	6.0%	\$242
University of Virginia	\$4,595	8.5%	\$359
Virginia Commonwealth University	\$3,918	6.6%	\$243
Virginia Tech	\$3,936	7.4%	\$272
College of William and Mary	\$5,092	6.5%	\$312
Christopher Newport University	\$3,586	13.8%	\$434
UVA-Wise	\$3,844	10.8%	\$374
James Madison University	\$4,288	4.7%	\$194
Longwood University	\$4,661	10.3%	\$435
Mary Washington College	\$3,934	17.8%	\$594
Norfolk State University	\$3,296	5.5%	\$172
Radford University	\$3,344	9.0%	\$275
Virginia Military Institute	\$6,617	5.1%	\$323
Virginia State University	\$3,554	7.3%	\$242
Public 2-Year Institutions			
Richard Bland College	\$1,742	5.4%	\$90
VA Community College System	\$1,304	12.5%	\$145
Average 4-Year Institutions	\$4,223	8.7%	\$340
Average 2-Year Institutions	\$1,523	8.4%	\$118
Average All Institutions	\$3,905	8.7%	\$314

⁽¹⁾ Includes mandatory E&G fees as well as 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.

As with tuition and mandatory E&G fees, the Governor and General Assembly in 1998 began limiting the authority of the institutions' governing boards to increase mandatory non-E&G fees beyond the consumer price index rate of inflation. 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 the four-year institutions, mandatory non-E&G fees will average \$1,790 for the 2002-03 academic year -- an increase of 5.7% over 2001-02. At two-year institutions, these fees will average \$57 for the upcoming year, reflecting no change from the 2001-02 levels. Increases in excess of inflation, currently forecasted to be between 2% and 3%, are related to capital projects authorized by the General Assembly or other areas exempted by the Appropriation Act. Appendix C provides a list of all mandatory non-E&G fees by institution.

The combination of tuition, mandatory E&G fees, and mandatory non-E&G fees constitute the total basic charges required for enrollment. The overall average increase in tuition and all fees for in-state undergraduates was 8.7% -- with the increase at the four-year institutions averaging 8.7%, and at the two-year institutions, 8.4%.

COMPARISON OF TUITION & FEE RATES IN OTHER STATES

Based upon a widely recognized national survey of 2001 total mandatory charges conducted by Washington State's Higher Education Coordinating Board, Virginia's institutions have become more cost competitive regionally and nationally over the past eight years. In 1993-94, by comparison, Virginia's charges in these categories ranked as high as 5th, 2nd, and 19th respectively. In 2001-02, Virginia ranked 18th highest nationally in terms of mandatory charges for in-state undergraduates at major public universities, 12th highest among public colleges and state universities and 43rd highest among state community colleges in that year.

Tuition and Fees Rank Among All States¹

	1989-90	1993-94	2000-01	2001-02	Estimated 2002-03
Major Public Universities	8th	5th	18th	18th	18th
University of Virginia					
Public Colleges and State Universities	2nd	2nd	11th	12th	12th
George Mason University Old Dominion University James Madison University Longwood University Radford University					
Public Community Colleges	28th	19th	41st	43rd	43rd

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 set of institutions provide some consistency. The sampling of institutions also closely approximates the statewide average of tuition and fees.

The 2001-02 Washington State survey showed that between 1997-98 and 2001-02, mandatory charges rose an average of 21.1% at state flagship institutions, as compared to a decrease of 11.5% at the University of Virginia. Similarly, in-state tuition and total mandatory fees at public colleges and state universities rose 21.5% between 1997-98 and 2001-02 as compared to an average decrease of 5.4% at George Mason University, Old Dominion University, James Madison University, Longwood University and Radford University. Over this same period, mandatory charges at community colleges nationwide increased 17.9% as compared to a decrease of 18.9% in Virginia. Overall, Virginia reduced mandatory charges for in-state undergraduates more than any other state between 1997-98 and 2001-02.

Although Washington State will not formally update the national rankings until winter 2003, it appears that Virginia’s rankings will not change for the 2002-03 academic year due to anticipated tuition increases in other states resulting from challenging budget conditions. In fact, 45 states have reported general tax revenue shortfalls this year. Although states are still finalizing tuition increases for the upcoming year, many appear to be planning significant increases to mitigate the effects of a sluggish economy on higher education. In fact, during the 2001-02 academic year, several states actually reported mid-year tuition increases. Thus, Virginia’s tuition and mandatory fees will likely remain competitive for the upcoming year.

Beyond state comparisons, it is also important to consider how Virginia’s institutions fare relative to similar public institutions nationally. Last year, looking only at the Commonwealth’s 15 four-year institutions and one junior college, 10 Virginia institutions charged less for tuition and all fees than their peers, on average. Those institutions were: Christopher Newport University, the College of William and Mary, George Mason University, Longwood University, Mary Washington College, Radford University, Richard Bland College, University of Virginia, Virginia Commonwealth University, and Virginia Tech. Although data for 2002-03 tuition and fees at peer institutions are not yet available, it appears that at least five Virginia institutions – Mary Washington College, Richard Bland College, Radford University, Virginia Commonwealth University, and Virginia Tech – will continue to charge below the average of their peer institutions. The six institutions with tuition and fees above the average of their peer group in 2001-02 will likely remain above average in 2002-03. With increases for 2002-03, five institutions – Christopher Newport University, the College of William and Mary, George Mason University, Longwood University, and the University of Virginia – will charge close to the average of the public peers. Whether or not they continue to remain below the average of their peers will depend on the extent to which those institutions raise tuition and fee rates for the upcoming year.

The chart below details tuition and fee rates at Virginia institutions as compared to rates at public peer institutions nationwide.

Comparison of Tuition and All Fees at Public Peer Institutions

Institution	2001-02			2002-03	
	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	Peer Average	% Difference	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	Peer Average
Institutions Below Average					
Mary Washington Coll.	\$3,340	\$4,093	-18.4%	\$3,934	TBD
Richard Bland Coll.	\$1,652	\$1,741	-5.1%	\$1,742	
Radford U.	\$3,069	\$3,469	-11.5%	\$3,344	
Virginia Commonwealth	\$3,675	\$4,166	-11.8%	\$3,918	
Virginia Tech	\$3,664	\$4,489	-18.4%	\$3,936	
Institutions Above Peer Average					
James Madison U.	\$4,094	\$3,833	6.8%	\$4,288	TBD
Norfolk State U.	\$3,124	\$2,778	12.5%	\$3,296	
Old Dominion U.	\$4,022	\$3,714	8.3%	\$4,264	
UVA-Wise	\$3,470	\$3,455	0.4%	\$3,844	
Virginia Military Inst.	\$6,294	\$5,053	24.6%	\$6,617	
Virginia State U.	\$3,312	\$3,176	4.3%	\$3,554	
Borderline Institutions					
Christopher Newport U.	\$3,152	\$3,472	-9.2%	\$3,586	TBD
William and Mary	\$4,780	\$4,852	-1.5%	\$5,092	
George Mason U.	\$3,792	\$4,194	-9.6%	\$4,416	
Longwood U.	\$4,226	\$4,363	-3.1%	\$4,661	
U. of Virginia	\$4,236	\$4,476	-5.4%	\$4,608	

THE BOTTOM LINE FOR STUDENTS AND PARENTS

Although the Commonwealth typically has 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 incidental charges such as books, transportation, and supplies, which for purposes of this report are not included in this figure.

For 2002-03, room and board charges will average \$5,425, an increase of 3.5%. For a student living on-campus, room and board fees will account for more than 50% of the total price of their college education. In total, the sum of tuition, all mandatory fees, room and board, on average, will be \$9,648 next year – an increase of \$523 or 5.7% for in-state undergraduate students.

2002-03 Full-Time Undergraduate Resident Student Charges

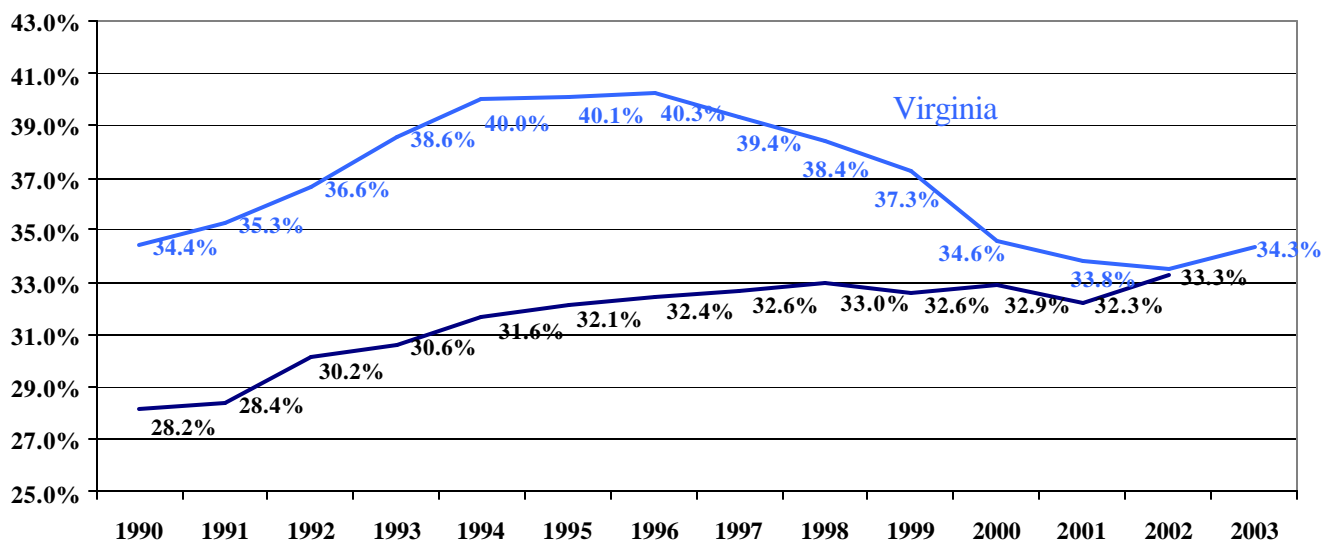
Institution Type	Charges	Average % Increase	Average \$ Increase
Senior Institution Average			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$2,396	11.1%	\$240
Technology Fee	\$40	6.8%	\$3
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$1,790	5.7%	\$97
Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees	\$4,223	8.7%	\$340
Room and Board	\$5,425	3.5%	\$183
Total Cost	\$9,648	5.7%	\$523
Community Colleges			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$1,200	9.1%	\$100
Technology Fee	\$90	100.0%	\$45
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$14	0.0%	\$0
Total Cost	\$1,304	12.5%	\$145

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 of 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. Between 2001-02 and 2002-03, per capita disposable income in Virginia is expected to grow by 4.4%, while median total costs at Virginia’s public four-year institutions will rise by 7%. As a result, median undergraduate charges as a percentage of per capita disposable income will increase from 33.5% in 2001-02 to 34.3%. Despite the one-year increase, this is still slightly less than students were paying more than a decade ago.

Compared to other states, Virginia’s median in-state, undergraduate charges as a percentage of per capita disposable income has exceeded the national average over the last decade. However, the Commonwealth’s policy to restrain and reduce in-state undergraduate tuition between 1994 and 2002 has reduced the gap between the state and national averages. In 1990, Virginia’s per capita disposable income was about 5% higher than the national average. In contrast, the median total undergraduate charge (including room and board) for in-state, undergraduate students was nearly 30% higher than the national norm. Nationally, total charges represented 28.2% of per capita disposable income. In Virginia, the rate was 34.4%. By 2002,

the relationship between student charges and income had changed substantially in Virginia. While Virginia's income was still approximately 5% higher than the national average, total student charges were also about 5% higher than they were nationally. As a result, median charges for in-state undergraduates represented about the same percentage of income in Virginia (33.5%) as they do nationally (33.3%), as shown in the chart below. National data for 2002-03 will not be available until late 2002, so the impact of the proposed tuition and fee increases in Virginia is yet to be evaluated.

Average Public 4-Year Total Undergraduate Cost as a Percent of Per Capita Disposable Income



ACCESS AND AFFORDABILITY

Over much of the last decade, the Commonwealth has not only aspired to make a college education more affordable for Virginia students but also has achieved progress toward this goal. However, several recent national studies and the national press have raised questions about the affordability of higher education in the United States. For instance, a recent *Wall Street Journal* article notes that "...the number of seniors graduating with more than \$20,000 in debt increased to 33% in 1999-2000 from 5% in 1992-93" (Chaker, Anne Marie. *State Schools Plan Big Tuition Jumps*, June 20, 2002.) The implications for Virginia, however, are less clear. For much of the last decade, Virginia challenged the national trend of increasing tuition and fees. Now, Virginia clearly will not be alone in raising public college and university tuition and fees in 2002-03. Yet, while general concerns over unfettered tuition increases remain, Virginia does not have an explicit tuition policy or one that addresses how tuition relates to state appropriation decisions or student financial aid needs. For the next decade, therefore, the Commonwealth stands to benefit from the development of a framework and/or strategy for ensuring access to higher education that also maintains its affordability for students and Virginia families.

Appendix A

2002-03 Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Student Charges

Institutions	Tuition and			Mandatory			Mandatory			Tuition & Total			Average			Increase		
	Mandatory E&G Fees	Increase %	Increase \$	Technology Fees ⁽¹⁾	Increase %	Increase \$	Non-E&G Fees	Increase %	Increase \$	Mandatory Fees	Increase %	Increase \$	Room & Board	Increase %	Increase \$	Total	Increase %	Increase \$
George Mason U.	\$2,976	25.3%	\$600	\$42	0.0%	\$0	\$1,398	1.7%	\$24	\$4,416	16.5%	\$624	\$5,731	2.9%	\$160	\$10,147	8.4%	\$784
Old Dominion U.	\$2,380	8.2%	\$180	\$43	0.0%	\$0	\$1,842	3.5%	\$62	\$4,264	6.0%	\$242	\$5,346	2.5%	\$130	\$9,610	4.0%	\$372
U. of Virginia	\$3,382	9.1%	\$283	\$45	0.0%	\$0	\$1,168	7.0%	\$76	\$4,595	8.5%	\$359	\$5,231	5.3%	\$261	\$9,826	6.7%	\$620
Virginia Commonwealth	\$2,716	9.0%	\$224	\$41	0.0%	\$0	\$1,161	1.7%	\$19	\$3,918	6.6%	\$243	\$5,750	7.4%	\$395	\$9,668	7.1%	\$638
Virginia Tech	\$3,044	9.0%	\$252	\$38	5.6%	\$2	\$854	2.2%	\$18	\$3,936	7.4%	\$272	\$4,132	2.5%	\$100	\$8,068	4.8%	\$372
William & Mary	\$2,510	9.0%	\$208	\$54	8.0%	\$4	\$2,528	4.1%	\$100	\$5,092	6.5%	\$312	\$5,534	4.4%	\$234	\$10,626	5.4%	\$546
Christopher Newport U.	\$2,098	8.8%	\$170	\$48	100.0%	\$24	\$1,440	20.0%	\$240	\$3,586	13.8%	\$434	\$6,350	10.4%	\$600	\$9,936	11.6%	\$1,034
UVA - Wise	\$2,055	9.0%	\$170	\$49	8.9%	\$4	\$1,740	13.0%	\$200	\$3,844	10.8%	\$374	\$5,233	4.1%	\$208	\$9,077	6.9%	\$582
James Madison U.	\$1,690	9.0%	\$140	\$38	5.6%	\$2	\$2,560	2.1%	\$52	\$4,288	4.7%	\$194	\$5,794	2.0%	\$116	\$10,082	3.2%	\$310
Longwood U.	\$2,148	9.0%	\$178	\$42	0.0%	\$0	\$2,471	11.6%	\$257	\$4,661	10.3%	\$435	\$5,176	5.5%	\$271	\$9,837	7.7%	\$706
Mary Washington Coll.	\$2,650	25.6%	\$540	\$36	0.0%	\$0	\$1,248	4.5%	\$54	\$3,934	17.8%	\$594	\$5,318	-6.6%	(\$374)	\$9,252	2.4%	\$220
Norfolk State U.	\$1,628	7.9%	\$119	\$30	0.0%	\$0	\$1,638	3.3%	\$53	\$3,296	5.5%	\$172	\$5,588	2.2%	\$122	\$8,884	3.4%	\$294
Radford U.	\$1,754	9.0%	\$145	\$20	0.0%	\$0	\$1,570	9.0%	\$130	\$3,344	9.0%	\$275	\$5,442	4.0%	\$209	\$8,786	5.8%	\$484
Virginia Military Inst.	\$3,124	6.8%	\$200	\$36	0.0%	\$0	\$3,457	3.7%	\$123	\$6,617	5.1%	\$323	\$5,055	4.5%	\$217	\$11,672	4.9%	\$540
Virginia State U.	\$1,780	12.1%	\$192	\$0	0.0%	\$0	\$1,774	2.9%	\$50	\$3,554	7.3%	\$242	\$5,694	1.8%	\$100	\$9,248	3.8%	\$342
Richard Bland Coll.	\$1,602	6.0%	\$90	\$40	0.0%	\$0	\$100	0.0%	\$0	\$1,742	5.4%	\$90	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$1,742	5.4%	\$90
Va Community Colleges	\$1,200	9.1%	\$100	\$90	100.0%	\$45	\$14	0.0%	\$0	\$1,304	12.5%	\$145	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$1,304	12.5%	\$145
4-Year Average⁽¹⁾	\$2,396	11.1%	\$240	\$40	6.8%	\$3	\$1,790	5.7%	\$97	\$4,223	8.7%	\$340	\$5,425	3.5%	\$183	\$9,648	5.7%	\$523
2-Year Average	\$1,401	7.3%	\$95	\$65	52.9%	\$23	\$57	0.0%	\$0	\$1,523	8.4%	\$118	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$1,523	8.4%	\$118
Average All Insts	\$2,279	10.8%	\$223	\$43	13.3%	\$5	\$1,586	5.7%	\$86	\$3,905	8.7%	\$314	\$5,425	3.5%	\$183	\$8,692	5.8%	\$475

⁽¹⁾ Average technology fee at the 4-year institutions covers only those institutions that charge a technology fee. Virginia State University does not charge a technology fee and is therefore not included in the average.

Appendix B

2002-03 Technology Fees

Institution	Full-Time Undergraduate		Full-Time Graduate	
	In-State	Out-of-state	In-State	Out-of-State
George Mason	\$42.00	\$42.00	\$42.00	\$42.00
Old Dominion	\$42.60	\$108.00	\$34.80	\$90.24
University of VA Commonwealth	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00
Virginia	\$41.00	\$41.00	\$41.00	\$41.00
College of William and Christopher Newport	\$38.00	\$38.00	\$38.00	\$38.00
UVA-	\$54.00	\$86.00	\$54.00	\$86.00
James Madison	\$48.00	\$48.00	N/A	N/A
Longwood	\$49.00	\$49.00	N/A	N/A
Mary Washington	\$38.00	\$178.00	\$24.00	\$192.00
Norfolk State	\$42.00	\$42.00	\$42.00	\$42.00
Radford	\$36.00	\$36.00	\$18.00	\$18.00
Virginia Military	\$30.00	\$30.00	\$24.00	\$24.00
Virginia State	\$20.00	\$204.00	\$68.00	\$166.00
Richard Bland	\$36.00	\$36.00	N/A	N/A
VA Community College ⁽¹⁾	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Average 4-Year ⁽²⁾	\$40.00	\$40.00	N/A	N/A
Average 2-Year ⁽²⁾	\$90.00	\$90.00	N/A	N/A
Average All ⁽²⁾	\$40.11	\$70.21	\$39.16	\$71.29
	\$65.00	\$65.00	N/A	N/A
	\$43.23	\$69.56	\$39.16	\$71.29

⁽¹⁾ Technology fee is \$3.00 per credit hour. Amount included here is based on a full-time student taking 30 hours, 15 per semester.

⁽²⁾ Average at those institutions charging technology fees to full-time students.

Appendix C

Full-Time Undergraduate Mandatory Non-E&G Fees¹

Institution	2001-02	2002-03	Difference	% Increase
George Mason University				
Student Activity	\$155.99	\$157.97	\$1.98	1.3%
Athletic	\$359.13	\$340.35	(\$18.78)	-5.2%
Health Service	\$52.00	\$51.25	(\$0.75)	-1.4%
Debt Service	\$371.45	\$292.47	(\$78.98)	-21.3%
Facilities/Bldgs.	\$339.19	\$368.63	\$29.44	8.7%
Capital Outlay	\$5.69	\$10.68	\$4.99	87.7%
Aux Central	\$45.23	\$43.60	(\$1.63)	-3.6%
Aux Services	\$45.32	\$133.05	\$87.73	193.6%
	\$1,374.00	\$1,398.00	\$24.00	1.7%
Old Dominion University				
Student Activity	\$286.63	\$321.21	\$34.58	12.1%
Athletic	\$554.41	\$590.04	\$35.63	6.4%
Health Service	\$92.00	\$94.00	\$2.00	2.2%
Debt Service	\$152.75	\$172.10	\$19.35	12.7%
Facilities/Bldgs.	\$420.77	\$424.87	\$4.10	1.0%
Contingent Fee	\$88.69	\$50.83	(\$37.86)	-42.7%
Transportation Fee	\$44.00	\$44.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Union	\$140.45	\$144.65	\$4.20	3.0%
	\$1,779.70	\$1,841.70	\$62.00	3.5%
University of Virginia				
Student Activity	\$39.00	\$39.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Transit	\$92.00	\$96.00	\$4.00	4.3%
Debt Service	\$170.00	\$158.00	(\$12.00)	-7.1%
Athletics	\$288.00	\$325.00	\$37.00	12.8%
Recreational Facilities	\$73.00	\$118.00	\$45.00	61.6%
Student Health	\$292.00	\$294.00	\$2.00	0.7%
Student Union Operating	\$106.00	\$106.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Programming	\$26.00	\$26.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Radio, WTJU	\$6.00	\$6.00	\$0.00	0.0%
	\$1,092.00	\$1,168.00	\$76.00	7.0%
VA Commonwealth University				
Student Activity	\$44.00	\$45.00	\$1.00	2.3%
Health Service	\$155.00	\$161.00	\$6.00	3.9%
Athletics	\$302.00	\$310.00	\$8.00	2.6%
Student Union/Rec. Facilities	\$464.00	\$468.00	\$4.00	0.9%
Student Services	\$40.00	\$43.00	\$3.00	7.5%
Parking and Transportation	\$103.00	\$101.00	(\$2.00)	-1.9%
Contingencies/Reserves	\$21.00	\$20.00	(\$1.00)	-4.8%
Facilities Fund	\$13.00	\$13.00	\$0.00	0.0%
	\$1,142.00	\$1,161.00	\$19.00	1.7%

Institution	2001-02	2002-03	Difference	% Increase
Virginia Tech				
Student Activity	\$225.00	\$226.00	\$1.00	0.4%
Health Service	\$187.00	\$187.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Athletic	\$232.00	\$232.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Bus	\$43.00	\$57.00	\$14.00	32.6%
Hokie Passport	\$4.00	\$9.00	\$5.00	125.0%
Recreational Sports	\$145.00	\$143.00	(\$2.00)	-1.4%
	\$836.00	\$854.00	\$18.00	2.2%
College of William and Mary				
Student Activity	\$149.00	\$162.00	\$13.00	8.7%
Athletic	\$885.00	\$885.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Health Service	\$292.00	\$301.00	\$9.00	3.1%
Debt Service	\$196.00	\$256.00	\$60.00	30.6%
Bus	\$46.00	\$46.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Facilities/Bldgs.	\$290.00	\$300.00	\$10.00	3.4%
General Aux. Services	\$280.00	\$288.00	\$8.00	2.9%
Telecom/Network	\$290.00	\$290.00	\$0.00	0.0%
	\$2,428.00	\$2,528.00	\$100.00	4.1%
Christopher Newport University				
Athletic	\$840.72	\$866.11	\$25.39	3.0%
Debt Service/Capital Reserve	\$0.00	\$144.00	\$144.00	N/A
Facilities/Bldgs.	\$42.77	\$41.30	(\$1.47)	-3.4%
Student Union	\$163.21	\$228.51	\$65.30	40.0%
Student Activity	\$153.30	\$160.08	\$6.78	4.4%
	\$1,200.00	\$1,440.00	\$240.00	20.0%
UVA-Wise				
Student Activity	\$36.96	\$39.33	\$2.37	6.4%
Athletic	\$590.90	\$578.55	(\$12.35)	-2.1%
Health Service	\$38.50	\$37.40	(\$1.10)	-2.9%
Debt Service	\$175.85	\$199.92	\$24.07	13.7%
Facilities/Bldgs.	\$474.94	\$584.47	\$109.53	23.1%
Publications/Yearbook	\$42.66	\$42.80	\$0.14	0.3%
Contingent Fee	\$34.65	\$95.70	\$61.05	176.2%
Orientation	\$8.32	\$9.57	\$1.25	15.0%
Intramurals	\$19.25	\$20.88	\$1.63	8.5%
Student Life Enhancement	\$68.07	\$67.86	(\$0.21)	-0.3%
Discretionary Fund	\$4.47	\$4.70	\$0.23	5.1%
Highland Players	\$1.54	\$1.40	(\$0.14)	-9.1%
Student Government	\$43.89	\$47.85	\$3.96	9.0%
Outdoor Recreation	\$0.00	\$9.57	\$9.57	N/A
	\$1,540.00	\$1,740.00	\$200.00	13.0%

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

Appendix C (Continued)

Full-Time Undergraduate Mandatory Non-E&G Fees¹

Institution	2001-02	2002-03	Difference	% Increase
James Madison University				
Student Activity	\$477.00	\$497.00	\$20.00	4.2%
Athletics	\$753.00	\$801.00	\$48.00	6.4%
Student Health	\$125.00	\$131.00	\$6.00	4.8%
Indirect Costs	\$401.00	\$424.00	\$23.00	5.7%
Transportation	\$50.00	\$54.00	\$4.00	8.0%
Facilities	\$702.00	\$653.00	(\$49.00)	-7.0%
	<u>\$2,508.00</u>	<u>\$2,560.00</u>	<u>\$52.00</u>	<u>2.1%</u>
Longwood University				
Student Activity	\$136.00	\$161.00	\$25.00	18.4%
Athletics	\$732.00	\$783.00	\$51.00	7.0%
Health Service	\$104.00	\$113.00	\$9.00	8.7%
Debt Service	\$150.00	\$322.00	\$172.00	114.7%
Facilities/Building	\$19.00	\$9.00	(\$10.00)	-52.6%
Auxiliary Services	\$489.00	\$477.00	(\$12.00)	-2.5%
Parking/Transportation	\$75.00	\$65.00	(\$10.00)	-13.3%
Recreation/Intramurals	\$42.00	\$44.00	\$2.00	4.8%
Social/Cultural	\$74.00	\$72.00	(\$2.00)	-2.7%
Student Services	\$135.00	\$143.00	\$8.00	5.9%
Telecommunications	\$204.00	\$222.00	\$18.00	8.8%
Technology Services	\$54.00	\$60.00	\$6.00	11.1%
	<u>\$2,214.00</u>	<u>\$2,471.00</u>	<u>\$257.00</u>	<u>11.6%</u>
Mary Washington College				
Telecommunications (Resident)	\$228.00	\$228.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Activities/Parking	\$144.00	\$159.00	\$15.00	10.4%
Athletics	\$323.00	\$346.00	\$23.00	7.1%
Debt Service	\$383.00	\$394.00	\$11.00	2.9%
Student Organizations	\$116.00	\$121.00	\$5.00	4.3%
	<u>\$1,194.00</u>	<u>\$1,248.00</u>	<u>\$54.00</u>	<u>4.5%</u>
Norfolk State University				
Student Activity	\$173.00	\$178.00	\$5.00	2.9%
Athletic	\$1,015.00	\$1,045.00	\$30.00	3.0%
Health Service	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$0.00	N/A
Debt Service	\$63.00	\$44.00	(\$19.00)	-30.2%
Contingent	\$43.00	\$83.00	\$40.00	93.0%
Godwin Student Center	\$61.00	\$63.00	\$2.00	3.3%
Auxiliary Security Services	\$145.00	\$139.00	(\$6.00)	-4.1%
Transportation	\$40.00	\$41.00	\$1.00	2.5%
	<u>\$1,585.00</u>	<u>\$1,638.00</u>	<u>\$53.00</u>	<u>3.3%</u>

Institution	2001-02	2002-03	Difference	% Increase
Radford University				
Student Activity	\$95.00	\$104.00	\$9.00	9.5%
Athletic	\$480.00	\$494.00	\$14.00	2.9%
Health Service	\$150.00	\$161.00	\$11.00	7.3%
Debt Service	\$80.00	\$80.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Facilities/Bldgs.	\$480.00	\$573.00	\$93.00	19.4%
Student Union	\$155.00	\$158.00	\$3.00	1.9%
	<u>\$1,440.00</u>	<u>\$1,570.00</u>	<u>\$130.00</u>	<u>9.0%</u>
Virginia Military Institute				
Student Activity	\$1,095.00	\$1,121.00	\$26.00	2.4%
Athletic	\$927.00	\$949.00	\$22.00	2.4%
Health Service	\$148.00	\$152.00	\$4.00	2.7%
Barber Shop	\$90.00	\$93.00	\$3.00	3.3%
Laundry/Pressing	\$219.00	\$227.00	\$8.00	3.7%
Uniforms	\$855.00	\$915.00	\$60.00	7.0%
	<u>\$3,334.00</u>	<u>\$3,457.00</u>	<u>\$123.00</u>	<u>3.7%</u>
Virginia State University				
Student Activity	\$308.00	\$318.00	\$10.00	3.2%
Athletic	\$534.00	\$502.00	(\$32.00)	-6.0%
Health Service	\$140.00	\$140.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Debt Service	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Facilities/Bldgs.	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Security	\$122.00	\$132.00	\$10.00	8.2%
Contingent/Misc./Facilities Mgt	\$80.00	\$142.00	\$62.00	77.5%
Radio Station	\$40.00	\$40.00	\$0.00	0.0%
	<u>\$1,724.00</u>	<u>\$1,774.00</u>	<u>\$50.00</u>	<u>2.9%</u>
Richard Bland College				
Student Activity	\$40.00	\$40.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Athletic	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Administration/Indirect Costs	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Parking	\$32.00	\$32.00	\$0.00	0.0%
	<u>\$100.00</u>	<u>\$100.00</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
VA Community College System				
Overhead Recovery	\$14.10	\$14.10	\$0.00	0.0%

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

Appendix D-1

2001-03 Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Student Charges

Institutions	2001-02				2002-03							
	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
George Mason U.	\$2,418	\$1,374	\$5,571	\$9,363	\$3,018	24.8%	\$1,398	1.7%	\$5,731	2.9%	\$10,147	8.4%
Old Dominion U.	\$2,242	\$1,780	\$5,216	\$9,238	\$2,422	8.0%	\$1,842	3.5%	\$5,346	2.5%	\$9,610	4.0%
U. of Virginia	\$3,144	\$1,092	\$4,970	\$9,206	\$3,427	9.0%	\$1,168	7.0%	\$5,231	5.3%	\$9,826	6.7%
Virginia Commonwealth	\$2,533	\$1,142	\$5,355	\$9,030	\$2,757	8.8%	\$1,161	1.7%	\$5,750	7.4%	\$9,668	7.1%
Virginia Tech	\$2,828	\$836	\$4,032	\$7,696	\$3,082	9.0%	\$854	2.2%	\$4,132	2.5%	\$8,068	4.8%
William & Mary	\$2,352	\$2,428	\$5,300	\$10,080	\$2,564	9.0%	\$2,528	4.1%	\$5,534	4.4%	\$10,626	5.4%
Christopher Newport U.	\$1,952	\$1,200	\$5,750	\$8,902	\$2,146	9.9%	\$1,440	20.0%	\$6,350	10.4%	\$9,936	11.6%
UVA - Wise	\$1,930	\$1,540	\$5,024	\$8,494	\$2,104	9.0%	\$1,740	13.0%	\$5,233	4.1%	\$9,077	6.9%
James Madison U.	\$1,586	\$2,508	\$5,678	\$9,772	\$1,728	9.0%	\$2,560	2.1%	\$5,794	2.0%	\$10,082	3.2%
Longwood U.	\$2,012	\$2,214	\$4,905	\$9,131	\$2,190	8.8%	\$2,471	11.6%	\$5,176	5.5%	\$9,837	7.7%
Mary Washington Coll	\$2,146	\$1,194	\$5,692	\$9,032	\$2,686	25.2%	\$1,248	4.5%	\$5,318	-6.6%	\$9,252	2.4%
Norfolk State U	\$1,539	\$1,585	\$5,466	\$8,590	\$1,658	7.7%	\$1,638	3.3%	\$5,588	2.2%	\$8,884	3.4%
Radford U	\$1,629	\$1,440	\$5,233	\$8,302	\$1,774	8.9%	\$1,570	9.0%	\$5,442	4.0%	\$8,786	5.8%
Virginia Military Inst.	\$2,960	\$3,334	\$4,838	\$11,132	\$3,160	6.8%	\$3,457	3.7%	\$5,055	4.5%	\$11,672	4.9%
Virginia State U.	\$1,588	\$1,724	\$5,594	\$8,906	\$1,780	12.1%	\$1,774	2.9%	\$5,694	1.8%	\$9,248	3.8%
Richard Bland Coll.	\$1,552	\$100	N/A	\$1,652	\$1,642	5.8%	\$100	0.0%	N/A	N/A	\$1,742	5.4%
VA Community Colleges	\$1,145	\$14	N/A	\$1,159	\$1,290	12.7%	\$14	0.0%	N/A	N/A	\$1,304	12.5%
4-Year Institutions	\$2,191	\$1,693	\$5,242	\$9,125	\$2,433	11.1%	\$1,790	5.7%	\$5,425	3.5%	\$9,648	5.7%
2-Year Institutions	\$1,349	\$57	N/A	\$1,406	\$1,466	8.7%	\$57	0.0%	N/A	N/A	\$1,523	8.4%
All Institutions	\$2,092	\$1,500	\$5,242	\$8,217	\$2,319	10.9%	\$1,586	5.7%	\$5,425	3.5%	\$8,692	5.8%

⁽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⁾ Other mandatory fees vary by institution, ranging from \$0.00 to \$160.50 per academic year, and are not included in this summary.

Appendix D-2

2001-03 Full-Time Out-of-State Undergraduate Student Charges

Institutions	2001-02				2002-03							
	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
George Mason U.	\$11,322	\$1,374	\$5,571	\$18,267	\$12,318	8.8%	\$1,398	1.7%	\$5,731	2.9%	\$19,447	6.5%
Old Dominion U.	\$10,612	\$1,780	\$5,216	\$17,608	\$11,452	7.9%	\$1,842	3.5%	\$5,346	2.5%	\$18,640	5.9%
U. of Virginia	\$17,176	\$1,092	\$4,970	\$23,238	\$18,637	8.5%	\$1,168	7.0%	\$5,231	5.3%	\$25,036	7.7%
Virginia Commonwealth	\$12,713	\$1,142	\$5,355	\$19,210	\$13,727	8.0%	\$1,161	1.7%	\$5,750	7.4%	\$20,638	7.4%
Virginia Tech	\$11,652	\$836	\$4,032	\$16,520	\$12,698	9.0%	\$854	2.2%	\$4,132	2.5%	\$17,684	7.0%
William & Mary	\$15,380	\$2,428	\$5,300	\$23,108	\$16,764	9.0%	\$2,528	4.1%	\$5,534	4.4%	\$24,826	7.4%
Christopher Newport U.	\$7,974	\$1,200	\$5,750	\$14,924	\$8,728	9.5%	\$1,440	20.0%	\$6,350	10.4%	\$16,518	10.7%
UVA - Wise	\$8,968	\$1,540	\$5,024	\$15,532	\$9,864	10.0%	\$1,740	13.0%	\$5,233	4.1%	\$16,837	8.4%
James Madison U.	\$8,098	\$2,508	\$5,678	\$16,284	\$8,912	10.1%	\$2,560	2.1%	\$5,794	2.0%	\$17,266	6.0%
Longwood U.	\$7,732	\$2,214	\$4,905	\$14,851	\$8,116	5.0%	\$2,471	11.6%	\$5,176	5.5%	\$15,763	6.1%
Mary Washington Coll.	\$8,816	\$1,194	\$5,692	\$15,702	\$9,874	12.0%	\$1,248	4.5%	\$5,318	-6.6%	\$16,440	4.7%
Norfolk State U.	\$8,357	\$1,585	\$5,466	\$15,408	\$10,065	20.4%	\$1,638	3.3%	\$5,588	2.2%	\$17,291	12.2%
Radford U.	\$7,768	\$1,440	\$5,233	\$14,441	\$8,222	5.8%	\$1,570	9.0%	\$5,442	4.0%	\$15,234	5.5%
Virginia Military Inst.	\$14,028	\$3,334	\$4,838	\$22,200	\$14,980	6.8%	\$3,457	3.7%	\$5,055	4.5%	\$23,492	5.8%
Virginia State U.	\$8,014	\$1,724	\$5,594	\$15,332	\$8,474	5.7%	\$1,774	2.9%	\$5,694	1.8%	\$15,942	4.0%
Richard Bland Coll.	\$6,774	\$100	N/A	\$6,874	\$7,310	7.9%	\$100	0.0%	N/A	N/A	\$7,410	7.8%
VA Community Colleges	\$5,161	\$14	N/A	\$5,175	\$5,668	9.8%	\$14	0.0%	N/A	N/A	\$5,682	9.8%
4-Year Institutions	\$10,574	\$1,693	\$5,242	\$17,508	\$11,522	9.0%	\$1,790	5.7%	\$5,425	3.5%	\$18,737	7.0%
2-Year Institutions	\$5,968	\$57	N/A	\$6,025	\$6,489	8.7%	\$57	0.0%	N/A	N/A	\$6,546	8.7%
All Institutions	\$10,032	\$1,500	\$5,242	\$16,157	\$10,930	9.0%	\$1,586	5.7%	\$5,425	3.5%	\$17,303	7.1%

⁽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⁾ Other mandatory fees vary by institution, ranging from \$0.00 to \$160.50 per academic year, and are not included in this summary.

Appendix D-3

2001-03 Full-Time In-State Graduate Student Charges

Institutions	2001-02			2002-03					
	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
George Mason U.	\$3,210	\$1,374	\$4,584	\$3,606	12.3%	\$1,398	1.7%	\$5,004	9.2%
Old Dominion U.	\$3,549	\$1,451	\$5,000	\$3,837	8.1%	\$1,501	3.4%	\$5,338	6.8%
U. of Virginia	\$4,086	\$1,092	\$5,178	\$4,493	10.0%	\$1,168	7.0%	\$5,661	9.3%
Virginia Commonwealth	\$4,317	\$1,126	\$5,443	\$4,659	7.9%	\$1,145	1.7%	\$5,804	6.6%
Virginia Tech	\$4,383	\$836	\$5,219	\$4,777	9.0%	\$854	2.2%	\$5,631	7.9%
William & Mary	\$3,312	\$2,428	\$5,740	\$3,610	9.0%	\$2,528	4.1%	\$6,138	6.9%
James Madison U.	\$2,832	\$600	\$3,432	\$3,120	10.2%	\$624	4.0%	\$3,744	9.1%
Longwood U.	\$3,282	\$2,214	\$5,496	\$3,594	9.5%	\$2,471	11.6%	\$6,065	10.4%
Mary Washington Coll.	\$2,250	\$684	\$2,934	\$2,484	10.4%	\$810	18.4%	\$3,294	12.3%
Norfolk State U.	\$2,556	\$1,585	\$4,141	\$3,695	44.6%	\$1,638	3.3%	\$5,333	28.8%
Radford U.	\$2,564	\$1,440	\$4,004	\$2,714	5.9%	\$1,570	9.0%	\$4,284	7.0%
Virginia State U.	\$2,446	\$1,724	\$4,170	\$2,716	11.0%	\$1,774	2.9%	\$4,490	7.7%
Average	\$3,232	\$1,379	\$4,612	\$3,609	11.6%	\$1,457	5.6%	\$5,066	9.8%

Appendix D-4

2001-03 Full-Time Out-of-State Graduate Student Charges

Institutions	2001-02			2002-03					
	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
George Mason U.	\$11,322	\$1,374	\$12,696	\$12,318	8.8%	\$1,398	1.7%	\$13,716	8.0%
Old Dominion U.	\$11,517	\$1,451	\$12,968	\$12,429	7.9%	\$1,501	3.4%	\$13,930	7.4%
U. of Virginia	\$17,176	\$1,092	\$18,268	\$17,583	2.4%	\$1,168	7.0%	\$18,751	2.6%
Virginia Commonwealth	\$12,713	\$1,126	\$13,839	\$13,727	8.0%	\$1,145	1.7%	\$14,872	7.5%
Virginia Tech	\$7,353	\$836	\$8,189	\$8,012	9.0%	\$854	2.2%	\$8,866	8.3%
William & Mary	\$14,848	\$2,428	\$17,276	\$15,444	4.0%	\$2,528	4.1%	\$17,972	4.0%
James Madison U.	\$10,560	\$600	\$11,160	\$11,616	10.0%	\$624	4.0%	\$12,240	9.7%
Longwood U.	\$8,634	\$2,214	\$10,848	\$9,402	8.9%	\$2,471	11.6%	\$11,873	9.4%
Mary Washington Coll.	\$5,760	\$684	\$6,444	\$7,200	25.0%	\$810	18.4%	\$8,010	24.3%
Norfolk State U.	\$8,064	\$1,585	\$9,649	\$13,355	65.6%	\$1,638	3.3%	\$14,993	55.4%
Radford U.	\$6,314	\$1,440	\$7,754	\$6,684	5.9%	\$1,570	9.0%	\$8,254	6.4%
Virginia State U.	\$8,814	\$1,724	\$10,538	\$9,314	5.7%	\$1,774	2.9%	\$11,088	5.2%
Average	\$10,256	\$1,379	\$11,636	\$11,424	11.4%	\$1,457	5.6%	\$12,880	10.7%

Appendix D-5

2001-03 In-State First Professional Student Charges

Institutions	2001-02			2002-03					
	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
George Mason U. Law	\$6,727	\$1,365	\$8,092	\$7,730	14.9%	\$1,393	2.1%	\$9,123	12.7%
U. of Virginia Law ⁽¹⁾ Medicine ⁽²⁾	\$16,964 \$14,252	\$1,126 \$1,198	\$18,090 \$15,450	\$19,425 \$17,010	14.5% 19.4%	\$1,202 \$1,274	6.7% 6.3%	\$20,627 \$18,284	14.0% 18.3%
Virginia Commonwealth Medicine Dentistry ⁽³⁾ Pharmacy (PharmD)	\$11,168 \$16,204 \$9,304	\$1,176 \$1,126 \$1,176	\$12,344 \$17,330 \$10,480	\$11,836 \$17,279 \$10,018	6.0% 6.6% 7.7%	\$1,195 \$1,230 \$1,195	1.6% 9.2% 1.6%	\$13,031 \$18,509 \$11,213	5.6% 6.8% 7.0%
Virginia Tech Vet Medicine	\$8,570	\$836	\$9,406	\$9,340	9.0%	\$854	2.2%	\$10,194	8.4%
William & Mary Law	\$7,516	\$2,884	\$10,400	\$8,192	9.0%	\$2,908	0.8%	\$11,100	6.7%
Average Law	\$10,402	\$1,792	\$12,194	\$11,782	13.3%	\$1,834	2.4%	\$13,617	11.7%
Average Medicine	\$12,710	\$1,187	\$13,897	\$14,423	13.5%	\$1,235	4.0%	\$15,658	12.7%

⁽¹⁾ The tuition and mandatory E&G fee totals are for first year law students.

⁽²⁾ The tuition and mandatory E&G fee totals are for first year medical students.

⁽³⁾ Tuition and fees listed are for first year dental students. Fees vary by student level.

Appendix D-6

2001-03 Out-of-State First Professional Student Charges

Institutions	2001-02			2002-03					
	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
George Mason U.									
Law	\$17,339	\$1,365	\$18,704	\$17,839	2.9%	\$1,393	2.1%	\$19,232	2.8%
U. of Virginia									
Law ⁽¹⁾	\$24,190	\$1,126	\$25,316	\$25,765	6.5%	\$1,202	6.7%	\$26,967	6.5%
Medicine ⁽²⁾	\$26,752	\$1,198	\$27,950	\$29,293	9.5%	\$1,274	6.3%	\$30,567	9.4%
Virginia Commonwealth									
Medicine	\$28,466	\$1,176	\$29,642	\$30,161	6.0%	\$1,195	1.6%	\$31,356	5.8%
Dentistry ⁽³⁾	\$30,110	\$1,126	\$31,236	\$32,298	7.3%	\$1,230	9.2%	\$33,528	7.3%
Pharmacy (PharmD)	\$18,233	\$1,176	\$19,409	\$19,662	7.8%	\$1,195	1.6%	\$20,857	7.5%
Virginia Tech									
Vet Medicine	\$8,570	\$836	\$9,406	\$9,340	9.0%	\$854	2.2%	\$10,194	8.4%
William & Mary									
Law	\$16,866	\$2,884	\$19,750	\$18,382	9.0%	\$2,908	0.8%	\$21,290	7.8%
	\$19,465	\$1,792	\$21,257	\$20,662	6.1%	\$1,834	2.4%	\$22,496	5.8%
Average Law									
Average Medicine	\$27,609	\$1,187	\$28,796	\$29,727	7.7%	\$1,235	4.0%	\$30,962	7.5%

⁽¹⁾ Tuition and fees listed are for first year dental students. Fees vary by student level.

⁽²⁾ Excludes Maryland regional capitation fee of \$26,960 in 2001-02 and \$27,410 in 2002-03. In addition, up to 40 non-Maryland students will pay \$24,520 each in tuition in 2002-03.

Appendix E

Tuition and Fees in Selected States

Major Public Universities				State Colleges and Universities			
2001-02		Estimated 2002-03		2001-02		Estimated 2002-03	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees
1. Vermont	\$8,665	1. Vermont	\$9,288	1. New Jersey	\$5,762	1. New Jersey	\$6,165
2. New Hampshire	\$7,693	2. New Hampshire	\$8,193	2. New Hampshire	\$5,557	2. New Hampshire	\$5,946
3. Pennsylvania	\$7,396	3. Pennsylvania	\$7,877	3. Vermont	\$5,132	3. Vermont	\$5,491
4. Michigan	\$6,935	4. Michigan	\$7,386	4. Ohio	\$5,058	4. Ohio	\$5,412
5. New Jersey	\$6,655	5. New Jersey	\$7,088	5. Pennsylvania	\$4,969	5. Pennsylvania	\$5,317
6. Connecticut	\$5,824	6. Connecticut	\$6,203	6. Maryland	\$4,769	6. Maryland	\$5,103
7. Illinois	\$5,754	7. Illinois	\$6,128	7. Michigan	\$4,501	7. Michigan	\$4,816
8. Minnesota	\$5,536	8. Minnesota	\$5,896	8. Illinois	\$4,215	8. Illinois	\$4,510
9. Rhode Island	\$5,365	9. Rhode Island	\$5,714	9. Connecticut	\$4,165	9. Connecticut	\$4,457
10. Maryland	\$5,341	10. Maryland	\$5,688	10. New York	\$4,081	10. New York	\$4,367
11. Delaware	\$5,290	11. Delaware	\$5,634	12. Virginia	\$3,841	12. Virginia	\$4,195
12. Massachusetts	\$5,212	12. Massachusetts	\$5,551	13. South Carolina	\$3,790	13. South Carolina	\$4,055
18. Virginia	\$4,236	18. Virginia	\$4,595	27. Mississippi	\$3,207	27. Mississippi	\$3,431
24. South Carolina	\$4,064	24. South Carolina	\$4,328	31. Kentucky	\$2,897	31. Kentucky	\$3,100
28. Kentucky	\$3,734	28. Kentucky	\$3,977	39. Georgia	\$2,480	39. Georgia	\$2,654
40. North Carolina	\$3,219	40. North Carolina	\$3,428	42. North Carolina	\$2,255	42. North Carolina	\$2,413
49. Florida	\$2,444	49. Florida	\$2,603				

Community Colleges			
2001-02		Estimated 2002-03	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees
1. New Hampshire	\$3,780	1. New Hampshire	\$3,969
2. Vermont	\$3,124	2. Vermont	\$3,280
3. Minnesota	\$2,750	3. Minnesota	\$2,888
4. New York	\$2,657	4. New York	\$2,790
5. Wisconsin	\$2,619	5. Wisconsin	\$2,750
6. Indiana	\$2,540	6. Indiana	\$2,667
7. Iowa	\$2,422	7. Iowa	\$2,543
8. New Jersey	\$2,399	8. New Jersey	\$2,519
9. Maryland	\$2,345	9. Maryland	\$2,462
10. Ohio	\$2,300	10. Ohio	\$2,415
31. Florida	\$1,525	31. Florida	\$1,601
35. Georgia	\$1,486	35. Georgia	\$1,560
37. Kentucky	\$1,450	37. Kentucky	\$1,523
43. Virginia	\$1,159	43. Virginia	\$1,304
44. Texas	\$1,122	44. Texas	\$1,178
46. North Carolina	\$992	46. North Carolina	\$1,042

Source: 2001-02 data collected from the Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board; 2002-03 rankings estimated by SCHEV.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

SCHEV professional staff member Dan Hix provided the primary research and writing of this report, with editorial, layout, and design contributions from Amy Sebring and G. Paul Nardo also of the SCHEV staff. SCHEV also would like to acknowledge and thank for their assistance staff in the budget offices of Virginia's public colleges and universities. The data and information they submitted to SCHEV serve as the foundation for the analysis within this report.



STATE COUNCIL OF HIGHER EDUCATION FOR VIRGINIA
ADVANCING VIRGINIA THROUGH HIGHER EDUCATION

James Monroe Building
101 North Fourteenth Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219
Tel: (804) 225-2600
Fax: (804) 225-2604
TDD: (804) 371-8017
WEB: www.schev.edu

Ms. Phyllis Palmiero
Executive Director