

# A SCHEV REPORT

## **2005 – 2006 Tuition and Fees at Virginia's State-Supported Colleges & Universities**

July 2005



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## INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

The 2005 General Assembly provided \$61 million in additional general fund support to higher education in 2005-06. This funding is in addition to the \$278 million originally added for the 2004-06 biennium to address the chronic underfunding of Virginia's world-class system of higher education – and to offset rising tuition costs. With the latest infusion of state support, tuition and fee increases continue to diminish. Next year, tuition and mandatory fees for in-state undergraduate students will increase by 8%. These charges increased by approximately 9% in 2004-05 and 15% in each of the prior two years.

By statute, each institution's governing 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. Thus, between 1994 and 2004, tuition and mandatory educational and general fees for in-state undergraduates were, at various times, capped, frozen, and 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.

This report, focusing on tuition and fees for in-state undergraduates, provides a summary of: 1) board-approved tuition and fee increases for the 2005-06 academic year; 2) tuition and fee trends in Virginia over the past 25 years; 3) the cost sharing relationship between the state and students; 4) trends in tuition increases nationally, including peer comparisons. 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 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

- As a result of increased general fund support to higher education, Virginia public institutions will have more moderate tuition and fee increases in 2005-06. The average increase for in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees from 2004-05 to 2005-06 will be 8.3% at four-year institutions, 6.7% at two-year institutions and 8.2% at all institution levels.
- The impact of the Commonwealth's eight-year policy to limit tuition increases for in-state undergraduate students becomes clear when examining trends in tuition and fee increases since 1995-96. Between FY96 and FY02, during the period of tuition freezes and a rollback, the increase in tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students was less than the rate of inflation. In order to assist in offsetting general fund reductions, tuition controls were abolished in FY03, resulting in increases that significantly outpaced the rate of inflation.
- This fall, average tuition and mandatory E&G charges will be higher than they would have been had they increased at the rate of inflation between 1995-96 (the year before the tuition freeze began) and 2005-06 at all Virginia public institutions.
- 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, 7.7% for in-state undergraduate students next year. Although these increases exceed the five percent limit stipulated in the 2005 Appropriation Act, the primary uses of the increased charges are for the institutions' share of salary increases and debt service. These increases are permitted under the tuition policy set forth by the General Assembly.
- Virginia undergraduate students can expect to pay on average 8% more in 2005-06 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 \$452 more in 2005-06. Community college students will pay about \$129 more this fall.

- In 2004-05, in-state undergraduate tuition and fees at Virginia's flagship institution ranked 15<sup>th</sup> nationally. Tuition and fees at other public colleges and universities ranked 12<sup>th</sup>. Charges at the community colleges remained below the national average, ranking 29<sup>th</sup>. Based on preliminary reports, Virginia's tuition and fee increases appear to be comparable to increases reported around the country. Therefore, the national rankings of charges at Virginia's institutions are expected to remain stable for 2005-06.
- The average total cost for an in-state undergraduate student living on campus next year is estimated to be 37.5% of per capita disposable income. While this percentage has increased since the tuition freeze was lifted in 2002-03, it remains well below the 40% level experienced between 1993-94 and 1995-96. Further, 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 8 percentage points more in average income to attend college full-time and reside on campus. That gap has now all but disappeared to less than 1 percent in 2004-05
- Over the past ten 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. Although a college education is more affordable today than it was ten years ago (as measured by per capita disposable income), this 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 in Virginia is inextricably tied to the economic well being of the Commonwealth and each has an undeniable effect on the other." Virginia's economy is currently outperforming the nation by a significant margin. For the 2005 fiscal year, the state's economy grew by nearly 15 percent above the previous year whereas nationally, state tax revenue increased by only about 10 percent. In response to this growth, the 2005 General Assembly provided an additional \$61 million in general fund support for higher education in 2005-06. This funding is in addition to the \$278

million originally added for the 2004-06 biennium to address the chronic underfunding of Virginia's system of higher education – and to offset rising tuition costs. While state support for higher education will increase by over 20 percent this biennium, it should be noted that, systemwide, state appropriations are still 5% below the 2001-02 levels (the year prior to the recession-related budget reductions that took place between 2002 and 2004). With this latest infusion of state general fund support, tuition and fee increases continue to diminish. In 2005-06, tuition and mandatory fees for in-state undergraduates will increase by just 8%. These charges increased by approximately 9% in 2004-05 and 15% in each of the two prior years.

Between 1994 and 2004, tuition and mandatory educational and general fees for in-state undergraduates were, at various times, capped, frozen, and reduced. 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. However, the policy provides that the total revenue generated by the collection of tuition and fees from all students is within the nongeneral fund appropriation for E&G programs. A copy of the Commonwealth's tuition and fee policy for the 2004-06 biennium is presented in Appendix A of this report.

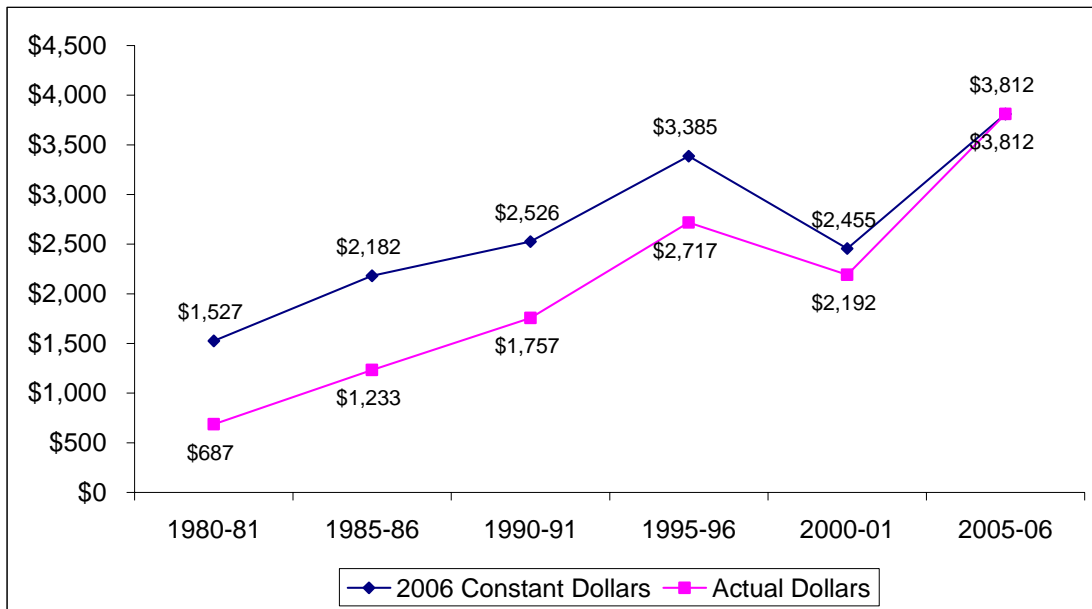
## A LOOK BACK: TUITION TRENDS IN VIRGINIA

Over the last 25 years, the state's tuition policy has changed significantly. 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. As a result, during that period institutions increased tuition by double-digit percentages. To contain escalating tuition, the Governor and General Assembly established a cap on increases to in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees. During the 1994-96 biennium, institutions could not increase these charges by more than three percent – approximately the rate of inflation. 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 an 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 the 2004-06 biennium, 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. However, the policy provided that the total revenue

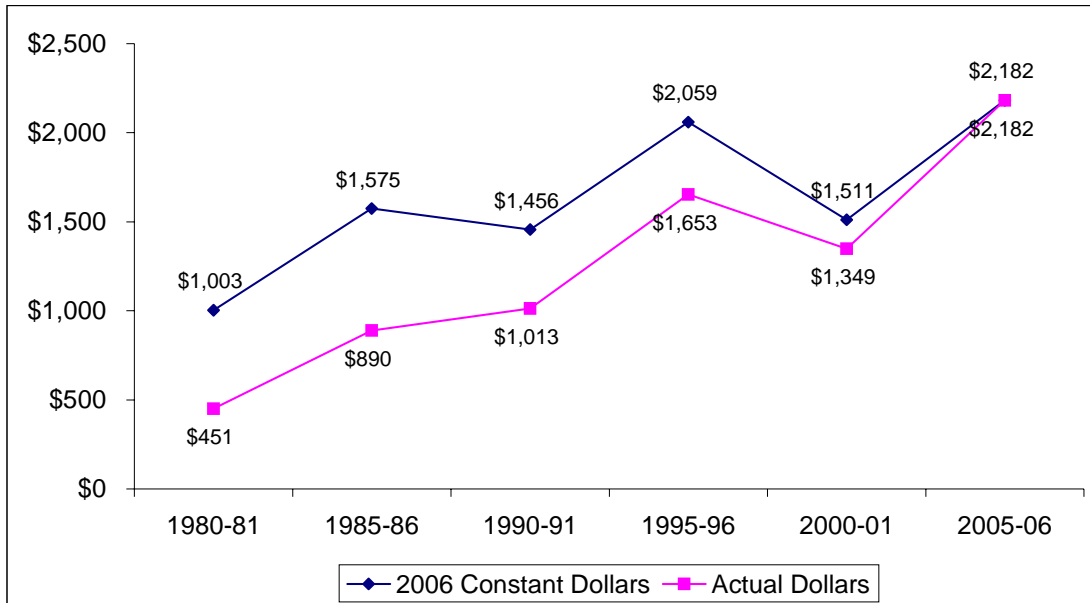
generated by the collection of tuition and fees from all students is within the nongeneral fund appropriation for educational and general programs. The policy also established a new review process to address institutional requests to exceed appropriated levels of nongeneral fund revenues.

The changes in tuition increases in Virginia are graphically displayed on the following charts. At four-year institutions, the impact of recent policies is evident in Chart 1A. In constant dollars, in-state, undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees at four-year institutions have increased by 150% over the last 25 years. At two-year institutions, the same trend is evident in Chart 1B. In constant dollars, average charges at these institutions increased by 118% over the last 25 years. However, even with average increases in the double digits between 2002 and 2005, tuition charges in constant dollars are less than 13% higher than they were ten years ago at four-year institutions, and 6% higher than the FY96 level at two-year institutions.

**Chart 1A**  
**Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees**  
**Four-Year Institution Average**



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



## 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 2005-06 academic year. However, as higher education yields both private and public benefits, it is important to consider that higher education funding is deemed 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 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.

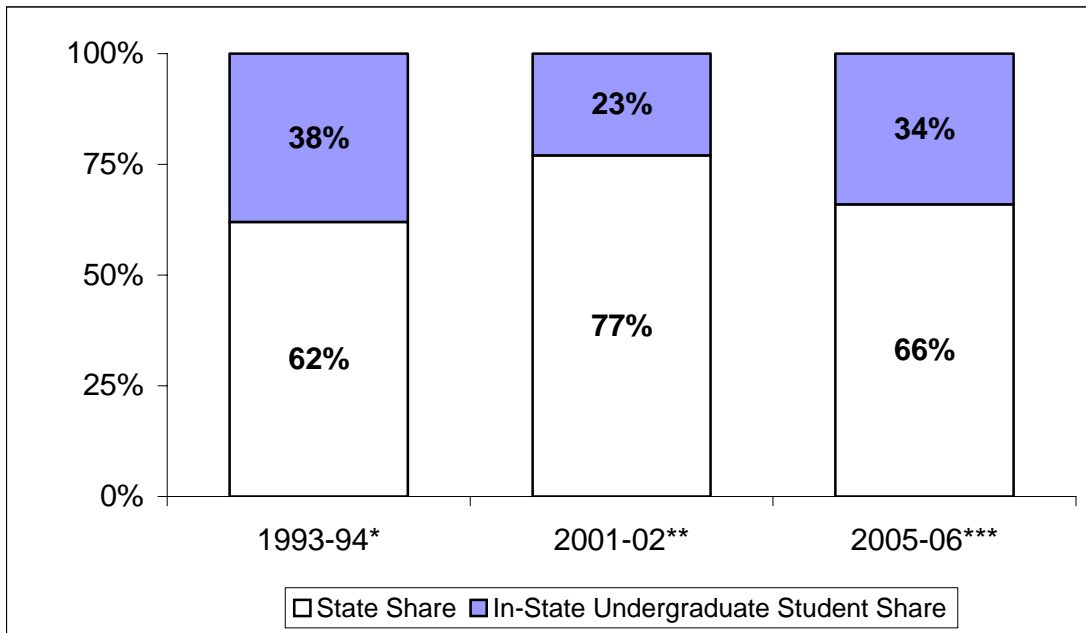
Due to the recession of the early 1990s, the 70/30 policy was abolished. The Commonwealth could not maintain its current level of general fund support. As a result, large tuition increases were authorized in order to assist in offsetting general fund budget reductions. In fact, by the end of the recession, 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 General Assembly and Governor 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 student share.

As a result of the large general fund budget cuts to higher education, and the larger tuition increases enacted to help offset the cuts, the cost sharing relationship between the state and its students changed dramatically in the 2002-04 biennium. 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 67%/33% shared between the state and students and their families for funding institution base operations. The General Assembly approved this policy for the 2004-06 biennium.

Chart 2 depicts the average cost shares between the state and in-state undergraduate student in FY94, FY02 and FY06. The data show that students had the highest share of the cost of education in FY94, while the state had the highest cost share in FY02. Despite the rapid increases in tuition in the past two years, the estimated student share of cost in FY06 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.

## 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 3 summarizes tuition and total fees planned for in-state undergraduate students in 2005-06.

**Chart 3**  
**2005-06 Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Charges**  
**Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees (1)**

Institutions	Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees	% Increase Over 2004-05	\$ Increase Over 2004-05
George Mason University	\$5,880	7.9%	\$432
Old Dominion University	\$5,614	6.6%	\$346
University of Virginia	\$7,180	8.8%	\$580
Virginia Commonwealth University	\$5,385	4.8%	\$247
Virginia Tech	\$6,378	9.2%	\$540
College of William and Mary	\$7,778	9.6%	\$682
Christopher Newport University	\$5,826	9.6%	\$512
UVA-Wise	\$5,081	6.3%	\$299
James Madison University	\$5,886	7.5%	\$410
Longwood University	\$7,020	9.0%	\$579
University of Mary Washington	\$5,634	9.9%	\$507
Norfolk State University	\$4,670	8.7%	\$375
Radford University	\$5,130	7.7%	\$368
Virginia Military Institute	\$8,666	7.6%	\$612
Virginia State University	\$4,834	6.4%	\$290
Richard Bland College	\$2,350	6.8%	\$150
VA Community College System	\$2,135	6.4%	\$129
<hr/>			
Average 4-Year Institutions	\$6,064	8.1%	\$452
Average 2-Year Institutions	\$2,242	6.6%	\$140
Average All Institutions	\$5,614	8.0%	\$415

(1) Includes mandatory E&G fees as well 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 constitute the total basic charges required for any student attending college. The overall average increase in tuition and all fees for in-state undergraduates will be 8% in 2005-06 with the increase at the four-year institutions averaging 8.1%, and 6.6% at the two-year institutions (see Appendix B for details).

As part of the new tuition policy for the 2004-06 biennium, the General Assembly allowed the institutions to make the technology service fee “part of ongoing tuition revenue.” However, the policy requires that “such revenues shall continue to be used to supplement technology resources at the institutions of higher education.” The 2005-06

tuition and fee report no longer separates the technology fee and includes it as part of tuition.

The Governor and General Assembly continue to limit the authority of the institutions' governing boards to increase mandatory non-E&G fees at five percent annually in the 2005 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, for in-state undergraduate students, mandatory non-E&G fees will average \$2,252 for the 2005-06 academic year -- an increase of 7.7% over 2004-05. Richard Bland College will increase its fees to \$106, \$6 more than the 2004-05 level. The mandatory non-E&G fees within the Virginia Community College System (VCCS) will remain unchanged in 2005-06. In fact, the VCCS has not increased its mandatory non-E&G fees in the past four years. 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 upon a widely recognized national survey of 2005 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 ten years (see Chart 4). Virginia's charges rank lower nationally in each of the three categories when compared to FY94 and FY90.

**Chart 4  
Tuition and Fees  
Rank Among All States<sup>1</sup>**

	1989-90	1993-94	2000-01	2004-05	Estimated 2005-06 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Major Public Universities</b>	8th	5th	18th	15th	15th
University of Virginia					
<b>Public Colleges and State Universities</b>	2nd	2nd	11th	12th	12th
George Mason University					
Old Dominion University					
James Madison University					
Longwood University					
Radford University					
<b>Public Community Colleges</b>	28th	19th	41st	29th	29th

(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 FY06. Charges in other states are estimated by applying Virginia increase rates of 8.3% for major public universities and public colleges and universities, and 6.4% 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 some 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 E1 through E-3.

The Washington State survey illustrated that between 2000-01 and 2004-05, mandatory charges increased at an average of 43.0% at state flagship institutions, as compared to an increase of 58.7% at the University of Virginia. Similarly, in-state tuition and total mandatory fees at public colleges and state universities rose 43.6% between 2000-01 and 2004-05, as compared to an average increase of 46.9% 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 34.6%, as compared to an increase of 73.1% in Virginia.

While Virginia’s colleges and universities experienced higher than average percentage increases in tuition and fees over the past four years, such actions were deemed necessary in order to preserve an acceptable level of performance. Virginia’s system of public higher education experienced the 4<sup>th</sup> largest percentage reduction in state support nationally from FY02 to FY04 (Grapevine 2004). Tuition increases were correspondingly high in order to assist in offsetting the general fund budget reductions and maintain a satisfactory level of service to students. Even so, Virginia’s charges continue to compare favorably with charges in other states. While tuition and fees at Virginia’s major public or flagship university increased from 18<sup>th</sup> highest nationally to 15<sup>th</sup> between FY01 and FY05, charges at institutions within Virginia’s public colleges and universities category decreased from 11<sup>th</sup> highest to 12<sup>th</sup> over this period. And, while charges at Virginia’s community colleges increased in ranking from 41<sup>st</sup> highest to 29<sup>th</sup> highest, our tuition and fees are still \$318 below the national average in FY05. Based on preliminary reports, Virginia’s tuition and fee increases for FY06 appear to be comparable to increases reported around the country. Therefore, the national rankings of charges at Virginia’s institutions are expected to remain stable.

Beyond state comparisons, it is also valuable to consider how Virginia’s institutions fare relative to their public peer institutions nationally. Chart 5 compares the tuition and all fees at Virginia institutions with those at their national public peer institutions. Based on the tuition information from the College Board, for four-year institutions, seven Virginia institutions charged less in tuition and all fees than their peer average, while eight Virginia institutions charged higher than their peers in FY05. The percentage difference ranged from –17.6% to 16.2%. However, the average charge at Virginia’s four-year institutions was only 0.3%, or \$15, higher than the peer average in 2004-05. Data for two-year institutions were not provided in this publication.

Chart 5

**Comparison of In-State Tuition and All Fees at Public Peer Institutions  
(Four-Year Institutions)**

Institution	# Public Peers	2004-05		
		Virginia Institution	Peer Average	Percent Difference
<b>Virginia Institution's Rate Below Peer Average</b>				
George Mason University	22	\$5,448	\$5,860	-7.0%
Old Dominion University	23	\$5,268	\$5,305	-0.7%
Radford University	24	\$4,762	\$4,785	-0.5%
University of Mary Washington	2	\$5,127	\$6,224	-17.6%
University of Virginia at Wise	6	\$4,782	\$5,048	-5.3%
Virginia Commonwealth University	20	\$5,138	\$5,871	-12.5%
Virginia Tech	22	\$5,838	\$6,639	-12.1%
<b>Virginia Institution's Rate Above Peer Average</b>				
Christopher Newport University	22	\$5,314	\$5,044	5.4%
College of William and Mary	8	\$7,096	\$6,298	12.7%
James Madison University	19	\$5,476	\$5,290	3.5%
Longwood University	15	\$6,441	\$5,764	11.7%
Norfolk State University	24	\$4,295	\$4,067	5.6%
University of Virginia	15	\$6,600	\$6,415	2.9%
Virginia Military Institute	2	\$8,054	\$6,934	16.2%
Virginia State University	24	\$4,544	\$4,410	3.0%
<b>Four-Year Institution Average</b>		<b>\$5,612</b>	<b>\$5,597</b>	<b>0.3%</b>

Source: College Board.

**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 incidental charges such as books, transportation, and supplies, which for purposes of this report are not included in the cost figure.

For 2005-06, room and board charges will average \$6,194, an increase of 4.5%. 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 \$12,259 for the next academic year – an increase of \$720 or 6.2% for in-state undergraduate students at four-year institutions. Chart 6 details the average charges and percent increases from FY05 to FY06 at the four-year institutions and community colleges.

**Chart 6**  
**2005-06 Full-Time Undergraduate Resident Student Charges**

<b>Institution Type</b>	<b>Charges</b>	<b>Avg \$ Incr</b>	<b>Avg % Incr</b>
<b>Senior Institution Average</b>			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees*	\$3,812	\$291	8.3%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$2,252	\$160	7.7%
<b>Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees</b>	<b>\$6,064</b>	<b>\$452</b>	<b>8.1%</b>
Room and Board	\$6,194	\$268	4.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$12,259</b>	<b>\$720</b>	<b>6.2%</b>
<b>Community Colleges</b>			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees*	\$2,120	\$129	6.5%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$14	\$0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,135</b>	<b>\$129</b>	<b>6.4%</b>

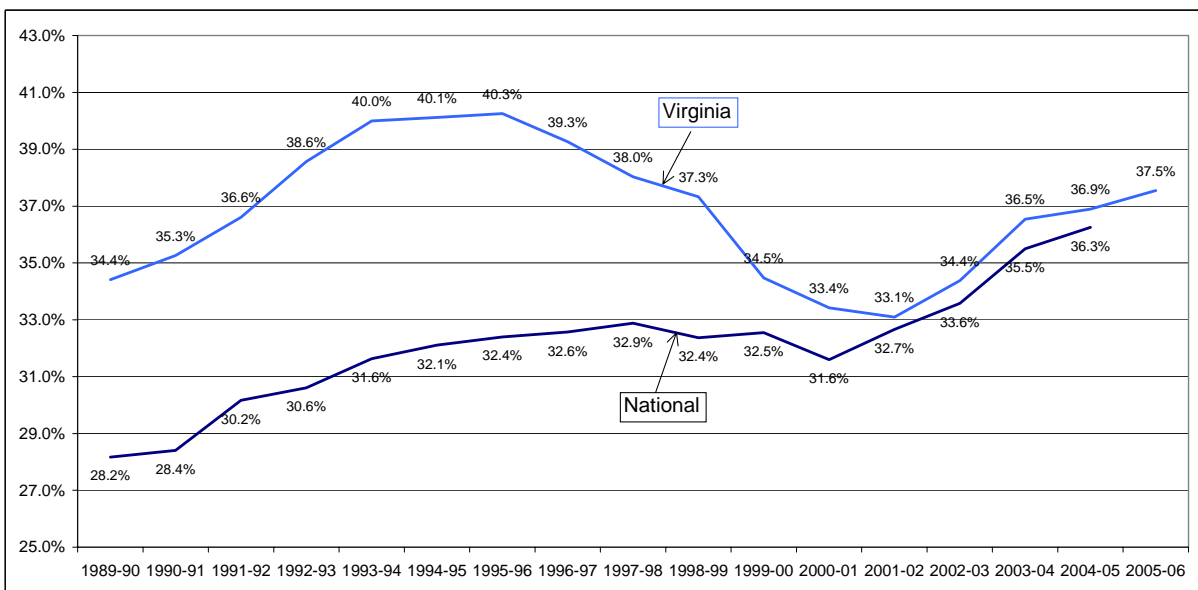
\* Includes technology fee.

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. Between 2004-05 and 2005-06, per capita disposable income in Virginia is expected to grow by 4.5%, while median total costs at Virginia’s public four-year institutions will rise by 6.4%. As a result, median undergraduate charges as a percentage of per capita disposable income are estimated to increase slightly from 36.9% in FY05 to 37.5% in FY06. Despite the high increases in tuition between 2002-04, the cost as a percentage of disposable income is still less than a decade ago.

Compared to other states, Virginia’s median in-state undergraduate charges as a percentage of per capita disposable income have exceeded the national average over the last decade. In 1990, Virginia’s per capita disposable income was about 6% 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, while the rate was 34.4% in Virginia. 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. By 2001-02, the relationship between student charges and income had changed substantially in Virginia. The median charges for in-state undergraduates represented about the same percentage of income in Virginia (33.1%) as they did nationally (32.7%). Since that time, the relationship between median total charges and per capita disposable income in the Commonwealth has mirrored national trends, with Virginia remaining within 1 percentage point higher than the national average as shown in Chart 7A. It should be noted that the 37.5% cost share to a Virginia family in 2005-06 is still less than the 40% share paid ten years ago. National data for 2005-06 will not be available until late 2005, so the impact of the recent tuition and fee increases in Virginia relative to the nation is yet to be evaluated.

**Chart 7A**  
**Average Public 4-Year Total Undergraduate Charges**  
**As a Percent of Per Capita Disposable Income**



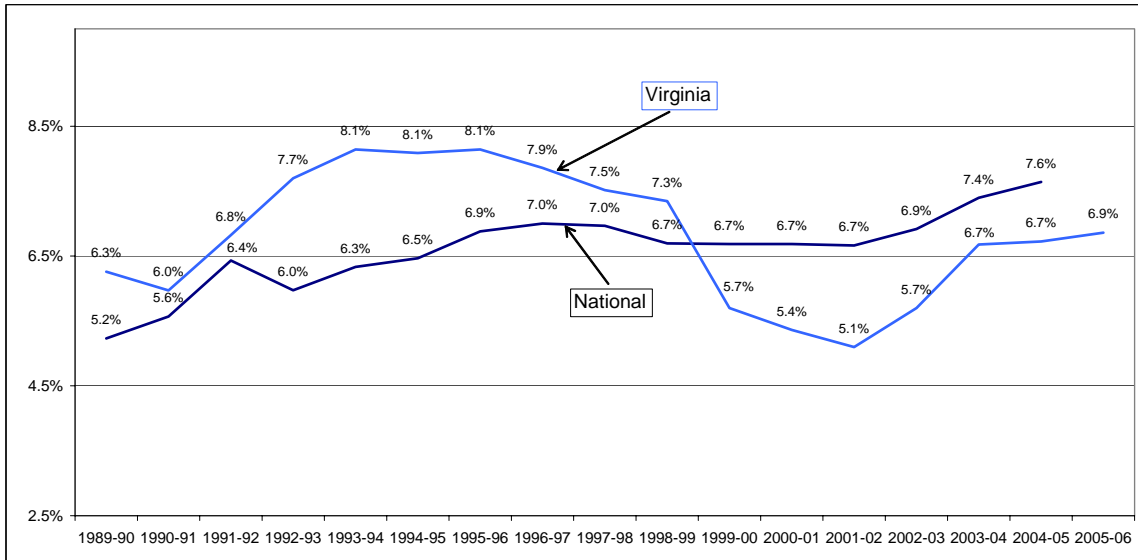
Note: Cost includes tuition and mandatory fees, and room and board.

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

In comparison, Virginia two-year institutions' average of in-state undergraduate charges as a percentage of per capita disposable income have undergone an even more dramatic change in the past 15 years. 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 (see Chart 7B), Virginia two-year institutions' average cost as a percent of disposable income was higher than the national average. As a result of the tuition rollback in 2000, the percent of disposable income dropped below the national average. Even with the recent tuition increases, Virginia two-year institutions' average

cost as a percentage of per capita disposable income is still lower than the national average. Thus, Virginia two-year institutions remain affordable relative to the nation.

**Chart 7B**  
**Average Public 2-Year Total Undergraduate Charges**  
**As a Percent of Per Capita Disposable Income**

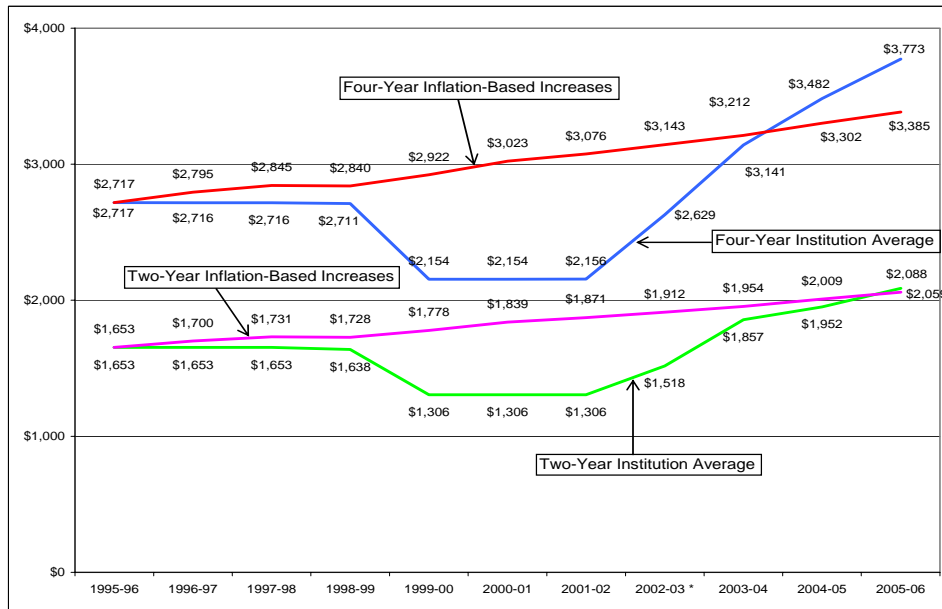


Note: Cost includes tuition and mandatory fees.

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

## ACCESS AND AFFORDABILITY

**Chart 8**  
**Average Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees**  
**(Excluding Technology Fees)**



Source: 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. Chart 8 compares the average tuition and mandatory E&G fees from FY96 (the year before the tuition freeze began) to FY06 with hypothetical inflation-indexed tuition increases over the same period for in-state undergraduate students. There is no doubt that the tuition freeze and rollback actions made Virginia public higher education more affordable. Students benefited from the state tuition restrictions as they paid less than inflation-indexed tuition during this period. This fall, for the first time since FY96, tuition at all Virginia institutions will be higher than had it increased by the rate of inflation between 1995-96 and 2005-06. The average tuition will outpace the inflation-based rate by \$388 or 11.5% at the four-year institutions and \$29 or 1.4% at the two-year institutions.

In 2004, the General Assembly returned tuition-setting authority to the institutions' governing boards. Given the recent history of state tuition policies, a question posed in the 2003 SCHEV report, "The Condition of Higher Education Funding in Virginia," asked *Will the remainder of this decade be characterized by more gradual tuition increases or will the tuition pendulum continue to swing unpredictably back and forth?*

## Appendix A

### Tuition Policy

*Item 4-2.01.b*, Chapter 951, 2005 Acts of Assembly:

1. 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) 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 approved by the Director, Department of Planning and Budget, pursuant to the authority provided in Section 4-1.04 of this Act.

d) Effective July 1, 2004, each institution must notify the Executive 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 Executive 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 Executive 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 2005 annual nongeneral fund revenue report and subsequent reports.

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. a) 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.

b) By October 1, 2005, the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia shall prepare a report on nonresident tuition waivers, including how waivers contribute to institutions' ability to attract and retain research funding and an analysis of the return on investment for the institutions and the Commonwealth through the use of these waivers. At the request of the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia, the Department of Taxation and the Virginia Employment Commission shall provide appropriate unit record data to support these analyses.

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) 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.

11. For students enrolling for the first time after August 1, 2004, the entitlement to resident charges, at four-year institutions, shall not extend beyond 125 percent of the credit hours needed to satisfy the degree requirements for a particular undergraduate program excluding transfer or advanced placement credits. Resident students taking in excess of 125 percent of the credit hours needed to satisfy the degree requirements for a particular program shall not be eligible to receive awards through state-sponsored financial aid programs. The State Council of Higher Education for Virginia shall establish procedures through which institutions shall implement this provision."

## Appendix B

### 2005-06 Full-Time Resident Undergraduate Student Charges\*

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	\$4,356	9.3%	\$372	\$1,524	4.1%	\$60	\$5,880	7.9%	\$432	\$6,480	7.3%	\$439	\$12,360	7.6%	\$871
Old Dominion University	\$3,542	8.3%	\$270	\$2,072	3.8%	\$76	\$5,614	6.6%	\$346	\$5,877	3.0%	\$171	\$11,491	4.7%	\$517
University of Virginia	\$5,714	9.0%	\$471	\$1,466	8.0%	\$109	\$7,180	8.8%	\$580	\$6,389	7.2%	\$429	\$13,569	8.0%	\$1,009
Virginia Commonwealth University	\$4,012	5.0%	\$191	\$1,373	4.3%	\$56	\$5,385	4.8%	\$247	\$7,042	1.8%	\$122	\$12,427	3.1%	\$369
Virginia Tech	\$5,297	9.8%	\$471	\$1,081	6.8%	\$69	\$6,378	9.2%	\$540	\$4,522	5.5%	\$234	\$10,900	7.6%	\$774
College of William and Mary	\$4,815	9.8%	\$430	\$2,963	9.3%	\$252	\$7,778	9.6%	\$682	\$6,417	5.8%	\$351	\$14,195	7.8%	\$1,033
Christopher Newport University	\$3,476	9.1%	\$290	\$2,350	10.4%	\$222	\$5,826	9.6%	\$512	\$7,500	4.2%	\$300	\$13,326	6.5%	\$812
UVA-Wise	\$3,041	7.1%	\$201	\$2,040	5.0%	\$98	\$5,081	6.3%	\$299	\$5,965	6.4%	\$357	\$11,046	6.3%	\$656
James Madison University	\$2,998	8.9%	\$246	\$2,888	6.0%	\$164	\$5,886	7.5%	\$410	\$6,372	4.2%	\$256	\$12,258	5.7%	\$666
Longwood University	\$3,666	7.8%	\$266	\$3,354	10.3%	\$313	\$7,020	9.0%	\$579	\$5,607	3.9%	\$211	\$12,627	6.7%	\$790
University of Mary Washington	\$3,960	7.9%	\$289	\$1,674	15.0%	\$218	\$5,634	9.9%	\$507	\$6,002	4.5%	\$258	\$11,636	7.0%	\$765
Norfolk State University	\$2,370	6.8%	\$150	\$2,300	10.8%	\$225	\$4,670	8.7%	\$375	\$6,474	3.8%	\$238	\$11,144	5.8%	\$613
Radford University	\$3,235	8.8%	\$261	\$1,895	6.0%	\$107	\$5,130	7.7%	\$368	\$6,120	4.0%	\$234	\$11,250	5.6%	\$602
Virginia Military Institute	\$4,382	7.2%	\$296	\$4,284	8.0%	\$316	\$8,666	7.6%	\$612	\$5,666	3.5%	\$192	\$14,332	5.9%	\$804
Virginia State University	\$2,317	7.8%	\$167	\$2,517	5.1%	\$123	\$4,834	6.4%	\$290	\$6,484	3.6%	\$224	\$11,318	4.8%	\$514
Richard Bland College	\$2,244	6.9%	\$144	\$106	6.0%	\$6	\$2,350	6.8%	\$150	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$2,350	6.8%	\$150
VA Community College System	\$2,120	6.5%	\$129	\$14	0.0%	\$0	\$2,135	6.4%	\$129	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$2,135	6.4%	\$129
Average 4-Year Institutions	\$3,812	8.3%	\$291	\$2,252	7.7%	\$160	\$6,064	8.1%	\$452	\$6,194	4.5%	\$268	\$12,259	6.2%	\$720
Average 2-Year Institutions	\$2,182	6.7%	\$137	\$60	5.3%	\$3	\$2,242	6.6%	\$140	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$2,242	6.6%	\$140
Average All Institutions	\$3,620	8.2%	\$273	\$1,994	7.7%	\$142	\$5,614	8.0%	\$415	\$6,194	4.5%	\$268	\$11,080	6.2%	\$651

\* Includes technology fee.

## Appendix C

### Full-Time Undergraduate Mandatory Non-Educational and General Fees <sup>(1)</sup>

Institution	2004-05	2005-06	Difference	% Increase
<b>George Mason University</b>				
Student Activity	\$151.60	\$153.94	\$2.34	1.5%
Athletic	\$346.63	\$362.91	\$16.28	4.7%
Health Service	\$62.28	\$72.73	\$10.45	16.8%
Debt Service	\$271.35	\$194.38	(\$76.97)	-28.4%
Bus	\$5.33	\$0.00	(\$5.33)	-100.0%
Facilities/Bldgs.	\$297.58	\$443.28	\$145.70	49.0%
Recreation Facilities	\$74.54	\$0.00	(\$74.54)	-100.0%
Aux Central	\$57.38	\$170.89	\$113.51	197.8%
Aux Services	\$197.31	\$125.87	(\$71.44)	-36.2%
	<u>\$1,464.00</u>	<u>\$1,524.00</u>	<u>\$60.00</u>	<u>4.1%</u>
<b>Old Dominion University</b>				
Student Activity	\$415.88	\$482.49	\$66.61	16.0%
Athletic	\$640.93	\$665.62	\$24.69	3.9%
Health Service	\$100.00	\$106.00	\$6.00	6.0%
Debt Service	\$131.81	\$155.04	\$23.23	17.6%
Facilities/Bldgs.	\$457.82	\$387.43	(\$70.39)	-15.4%
Contingent Fee	\$30.58	\$67.78	n/a	n/a
Transportation Fee	\$50.00	\$60.00	\$10.00	20.0%
Student Union	\$168.88	\$147.53	(\$21.35)	-12.6%
	<u>\$1,995.90</u>	<u>\$2,071.89</u>	<u>\$75.99</u>	<u>3.8%</u>
<b>University of Virginia</b>				
Student Activity	\$47.00	\$47.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Debt Service	\$151.00	\$164.00	\$13.00	8.6%
Athletics	\$450.00	\$512.00	\$62.00	13.8%
Bus and Escort	\$116.00	\$121.00	\$5.00	4.3%
Recreational Facilities	\$144.00	\$128.00	(\$16.00)	-11.1%
Student Health	\$305.00	\$335.00	\$30.00	9.8%
Std Union/Progm/Radio	\$144.00	\$159.00	\$15.00	10.4%
	<u>\$1,357.00</u>	<u>\$1,466.00</u>	<u>\$109.00</u>	<u>8.0%</u>
<b>VA Commonwealth University</b>				
Student Activity	\$90.00	\$90.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Health Service	\$164.00	\$167.00	\$3.00	1.8%
Athletics	\$332.00	\$336.06	\$4.06	1.2%
Stud Union	\$353.00	\$456.08	\$103.08	29.2%
Student Services	\$65.00	\$98.02	\$33.02	50.8%
Transportation	\$119.00	\$110.54	(\$8.46)	-7.1%
Contingent/Reserves	\$54.00	\$84.63	\$30.63	56.7%
Residential Services	n/a	\$20.05	n/a	n/a
Facilities/Building	\$140.00	\$10.62	(\$129.38)	-92.4%
	<u>\$1,317.00</u>	<u>\$1,373.00</u>	<u>\$56.00</u>	<u>4.3%</u>

Institution	2004-05	2005-06	Difference	% Increase
<b>Virginia Tech</b>				
Student Activity	\$231.00	\$248.00	\$17.00	7.4%
Health Service	\$240.00	\$252.00	\$12.00	5.0%
Athletic	\$232.00	\$232.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Bus	\$75.00	\$80.00	\$5.00	6.7%
Student Services	\$84.00	\$113.00	n/a	n/a
Recreational Sports	\$150.00	\$156.00	\$6.00	4.0%
	<u>\$1,012.00</u>	<u>\$1,081.00</u>	<u>\$69.00</u>	<u>6.8%</u>
<b>College of William and Mary</b>				
Student Activity	\$199.00	\$215.00	\$16.00	8.0%
Athletic	\$960.00	\$1,008.00	\$48.00	5.0%
Health Service	\$325.00	\$347.00	\$22.00	6.8%
Debt Service	\$262.00	\$402.00	\$140.00	53.4%
Bus	\$46.00	\$46.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Facilities/Bldgs.	\$318.00	\$335.00	\$17.00	5.3%
General Aux. Services	\$319.00	\$319.00	\$0.00	0.0%
PC Maintenance	\$17.00	\$26.00	\$9.00	52.9%
Telecom/Network	\$265.00	\$265.00	\$0.00	0.0%
	<u>\$2,711.00</u>	<u>\$2,963.00</u>	<u>\$252.00</u>	<u>9.3%</u>
<b>Christopher Newport University</b>				
Athletic	\$798.33	\$859.28	\$60.95	7.6%
Debt Service/Capital Reserve	\$507.39	\$605.57	\$98.18	19.4%
Facilities/Bldgs./Repair	\$44.48	\$50.07	\$5.59	12.6%
Parking/Auto Registration	\$9.01	\$16.05	\$7.04	78.1%
Recreational Facilities	\$180.88	\$223.24	\$42.36	23.4%
Student Activity	\$60.72	\$68.53	\$7.81	12.9%
Student Life/Health Srv	\$162.91	\$165.86	\$2.95	1.8%
Student Union	\$364.28	\$361.40	(\$2.88)	-0.8%
	<u>\$2,128.00</u>	<u>\$2,350.00</u>	<u>\$222.00</u>	<u>10.4%</u>
<b>UVA-Wise</b>				
Student Activity	\$38.84	\$34.48	(\$4.36)	-11.2%
Athletic	\$679.70	\$726.47	\$46.77	6.9%
Health Service	\$36.90	\$42.07	\$5.17	14.0%
Debt Service	\$163.13	\$169.30	\$6.17	3.8%
Student Development Fund	\$658.34	\$642.79	(\$15.55)	-2.4%
Student Newspaper	\$11.65	\$13.22	\$1.57	13.5%
Contingent Fee	\$124.29	\$119.22	(\$5.07)	-4.1%
Orientation	\$5.83	\$9.07	\$3.24	55.6%
Intramurals	\$19.42	\$19.83	\$0.41	2.1%
Student Life Enhancement	\$120.40	\$137.07	\$16.67	13.8%
Student Discretionary fund	\$0.00	\$6.61	\$6.61	100.0%
Highland Players	\$1.17	\$1.65	\$0.48	100.0%
Student Government	\$38.84	\$41.32	\$2.48	6.4%
Outdoor Recreation	\$7.77	\$9.92	\$2.15	27.7%
Pep Band	\$0.78	\$7.44	\$6.66	853.8%
Leadership Development	\$0.00	\$6.61	\$6.61	100.0%
Housing	n/a	\$16.53	n/a	n/a
Rec. Facilities Reserve	\$34.96	\$36.36	\$1.40	4.0%
	<u>\$1,942.02</u>	<u>\$2,039.96</u>	<u>\$97.94</u>	<u>5.0%</u>

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

## Appendix C (Continued)

### Full-Time Undergraduate Mandatory Non-Educational and General Fees <sup>(1)</sup>

Institution	2004-05	2005-06	Difference	% Increase
<b>James Madison University</b>				
Student Activity	\$518.00	\$529.00	\$11.00	2.1%
Athletics	\$857.00	\$932.00	\$75.00	8.8%
Student Health	\$139.00	\$153.00	\$14.00	10.1%
Indirect Costs	\$508.00	\$554.00	\$46.00	9.1%
Transportation	\$57.00	\$59.00	\$2.00	3.5%
Facilities	\$645.00	\$661.00	\$16.00	2.5%
	<u>\$2,724.00</u>	<u>\$2,888.00</u>	<u>\$164.00</u>	<u>6.0%</u>
<b>Longwood University</b>				
Student Activity	\$161.00	\$180.00	\$19.00	11.8%
Athletics	\$996.00	\$1,227.00	\$231.00	23.2%
Health Service	\$114.00	\$120.00	\$6.00	5.3%
Debt Service	\$470.00	\$471.00	\$1.00	0.2%
Facilities/Building	\$16.00	\$123.00	\$107.00	668.8%
Auxiliary Services	\$627.00	\$720.00	\$93.00	14.8%
Parking/Transportation	\$82.00	\$83.00	\$1.00	1.2%
Recreation/Intramurals	\$38.00	\$39.00	\$1.00	2.6%
Social/Cultural	\$72.00	\$0.00	(\$72.00)	-100.0%
Student Services	\$129.00	\$110.00	(\$19.00)	-14.7%
Telecommunications	\$255.00	\$281.00	\$26.00	10.2%
Technology Services	\$81.00	\$0.00	(\$81.00)	-100.0%
	<u>\$3,041.00</u>	<u>\$3,354.00</u>	<u>\$313.00</u>	<u>10.3%</u>
<b>University of Mary Washington</b>				
Student Activities/Parking	\$209.00	\$287.00	\$78.00	37.3%
Athletics	\$384.00	\$526.00	\$142.00	37.0%
Debt Service	\$435.00	\$606.00	\$171.00	39.3%
Telcomm	\$228.00	\$0.00	(\$228.00)	-100.0%
Comprehensive Fee	\$80.00	\$80.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Organizations	\$121.00	\$175.00	\$54.00	44.6%
	<u>\$1,457.00</u>	<u>\$1,674.00</u>	<u>\$217.00</u>	<u>14.9%</u>
<b>Norfolk State University</b>				
Student Activity	\$231.00	\$231.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Athletic	\$1,127.00	\$1,100.00	(\$27.00)	-2.4%
Health Service	\$54.00	\$62.00	\$8.00	14.8%
Fitness Center Fee	\$19.00	\$19.00	n/a	n/a
Debt Service	\$63.00	\$252.00	\$189.00	300.0%
Student Center Debt Fee	\$250.00	\$300.00	\$50.00	20.0%
Contingent	\$65.00	\$64.00	(\$1.00)	-1.5%
Student Center Main.	\$72.00	\$74.00	\$2.00	2.8%
Auxiliary Security Srv	\$148.00	\$152.00	\$4.00	2.7%
Transportation	\$46.00	\$46.00	\$0.00	0.0%
	<u>\$2,075.00</u>	<u>\$2,300.00</u>	<u>\$225.00</u>	<u>10.8%</u>

Institution	2004-05	2005-06	Difference	% Increase
<b>Radford University</b>				
Student Activity	\$105.00	\$105.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Athletic	\$580.00	\$617.00	\$37.00	6.4%
Health Service	\$175.00	\$185.00	\$10.00	5.7%
Debt Service	\$80.00	\$80.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Bus/Transportation	\$40.00	\$50.00	\$10.00	25.0%
Facilities/Bldgs.	\$398.00	\$413.00	\$15.00	3.8%
Student Union	\$200.00	\$225.00	\$25.00	12.5%
Recreation Complex	\$210.00	\$220.00	\$10.00	4.8%
	<u>\$1,788.00</u>	<u>\$1,895.00</u>	<u>\$107.00</u>	<u>6.0%</u>
<b>Virginia Military Institute</b>				
Student Activity	\$1,252.00	\$1,369.00	\$117.00	9.3%
Athletic	\$1,027.00	\$1,068.00	\$41.00	4.0%
Health Service	\$164.00	\$169.00	\$5.00	3.0%
Barber Shop	\$99.00	\$102.00	\$3.00	3.0%
Laundry/Pressing	\$244.00	\$252.00	\$8.00	3.3%
Uniforms	\$1,182.00	\$1,324.00	\$142.00	12.0%
	<u>\$3,968.00</u>	<u>\$4,284.00</u>	<u>\$316.00</u>	<u>8.0%</u>
<b>Virginia State University</b>				
Student Activity	\$320.00	\$329.00	\$9.00	2.8%
Athletic	\$528.00	\$545.00	\$17.00	3.2%
Health Service	\$152.00	\$156.00	\$4.00	2.6%
Debt Service	\$300.00	\$211.00	(\$89.00)	-29.7%
Facilities/Bldgs.	\$220.00	\$220.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Police and Public Safety	\$130.00	\$142.00	\$12.00	9.2%
Rogers Stadium/Capital Fee	\$132.00	\$0.00	(\$132.00)	-100.0%
Campus Improvement	\$0.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	100.0%
Facilities Misc.	\$570.00	\$570.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Radio Station	\$42.00	\$44.00	\$2.00	4.8%
	<u>\$2,394.00</u>	<u>\$2,517.00</u>	<u>\$123.00</u>	<u>5.1%</u>
<b>Richard Bland College</b>				
Student Activity	\$44.00	\$50.00	\$6.00	13.6%
Athletic	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$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>\$106.00</u>	<u>\$6.00</u>	<u>6.0%</u>
<b>VA Community College System</b>				
Overhead Recovery	\$14.10	\$14.10	\$0.00	0.0%

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

## Appendix D-1

### 2004-06 Full-Time Resident Undergraduate Student Charges

Institutions	2004-05				2005-06							
	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 <sup>(1)</sup>	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU	3,984	1,464	6,041	11,489	4,356	9.3%	1,524	4.1%	6,480	7.3%	12,360	7.6%
ODU	3,272	1,996	5,706	10,974	3,542	8.3%	2,072	3.8%	5,877	3.0%	11,491	4.7%
UVA	5,243	1,357	5,960	12,560	5,714	9.0%	1,466	8.0%	6,389	7.2%	13,569	8.0%
VCU	3,821	1,317	6,920	12,058	4,012	5.0%	1,373	4.3%	7,042	1.8%	12,427	3.1%
VT	4,826	1,012	4,288	10,126	5,297	9.8%	1,081	6.8%	4,522	5.5%	10,900	7.6%
W&M	4,385	2,711	6,066	13,162	4,815	9.8%	2,963	9.3%	6,417	5.8%	14,195	7.8%
CNU	3,186	2,128	7,200	12,514	3,476	9.1%	2,350	10.4%	7,500	4.2%	13,326	6.5%
UVA-Wise	2,840	1,942	5,608	10,390	3,041	7.1%	2,040	5.0%	5,965	6.4%	11,046	6.3%
JMU	2,752	2,724	6,116	11,592	2,998	8.9%	2,888	6.0%	6,372	4.2%	12,258	5.7%
LU	3,400	3,041	5,395	11,836	3,666	7.8%	3,354	10.3%	5,607	3.9%	12,627	6.7%
UMW	3,671	1,456	5,744	10,871	3,960	7.9%	1,674	15.0%	6,002	4.5%	11,636	7.0%
NSU	2,220	2,075	6,236	10,531	2,370	6.8%	2,300	10.8%	6,474	3.8%	11,144	5.8%
RU	2,974	1,788	5,886	10,648	3,235	8.8%	1,895	6.0%	6,120	4.0%	11,250	5.6%
VMI	4,086	3,968	5,474	13,528	4,382	7.2%	4,284	8.0%	5,666	3.5%	14,332	5.9%
VSU	2,150	2,394	6,260	10,804	2,317	7.8%	2,517	5.1%	6,484	3.6%	11,318	4.8%
RBC	2,100	100	N/A	2,200	2,244	6.9%	106	6.0%	N/A	N/A	2,350	6.8%
VCCS <sup>(2)</sup>	1,991	14	N/A	2,006	2,120	6.5%	14	0.0%	N/A	N/A	2,135	6.4%
Avg. Senior Insts.	3,521	2,092	5,927	11,539	3,812	8.3%	2,252	7.7%	6,194	4.5%	12,259	6.2%
Avg. 2-Yr Insts.	2,046	57	N/A	2,103	2,182	6.7%	60	5.3%	N/A	N/A	2,242	6.6%
Avg. All Insts.	3,347	1,852	5,927	10,429	3,620	8.2%	1,994	7.7%	6,194	4.5%	11,080	6.2%

<sup>(1)</sup> 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.

<sup>(2)</sup> 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

### 2004-06 Full-Time Nonresident Undergraduate Student Charges

Institutions	2004-05				2005-06							
	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 <sup>(1)</sup>	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU	14,352	1,464	6,041	21,857	15,636	8.9%	1,524	4.1%	6,480	7.3%	23,640	8.2%
ODU	12,692	1,996	5,706	20,394	13,322	5.0%	2,072	3.8%	5,877	3.0%	21,271	4.3%
UVA	21,343	1,357	5,960	28,660	22,634	6.0%	1,466	8.0%	6,389	7.2%	30,489	6.4%
VCU	15,985	1,317	6,920	24,222	16,067	0.5%	1,373	4.3%	7,042	1.8%	24,482	1.1%
VT	15,569	1,012	4,288	20,869	16,756	7.6%	1,081	6.8%	4,522	5.5%	22,359	7.1%
W&M	19,191	2,711	6,066	27,968	20,223	5.4%	2,963	9.3%	6,417	5.8%	29,603	5.8%
CNU	10,548	2,128	7,200	19,876	10,548	0.0%	2,350	10.4%	7,500	4.2%	20,398	2.6%
UVA-Wise	12,260	1,942	5,608	19,810	13,169	7.4%	2,040	5.0%	5,965	6.4%	21,174	6.9%
JMU	11,696	2,724	6,116	20,536	12,434	6.3%	2,888	6.0%	6,372	4.2%	21,694	5.6%
LU	9,910	3,041	5,395	18,346	10,400	4.9%	3,354	10.3%	5,607	3.9%	19,361	5.5%
UMW	12,077	1,456	5,744	19,277	13,102	8.5%	1,674	15.0%	6,002	4.5%	20,778	7.8%
NSU	12,180	2,075	6,236	20,491	12,180	0.0%	2,300	10.8%	6,474	3.8%	20,954	2.3%
RU	9,972	1,788	5,886	17,646	10,473	5.0%	1,895	6.0%	6,120	4.0%	18,488	4.8%
VMI	17,548	3,968	5,474	26,990	18,582	5.9%	4,284	8.0%	5,666	3.5%	28,532	5.7%
VSU	9,068	2,394	6,260	17,722	9,529	5.1%	2,517	5.1%	6,484	3.6%	18,530	4.6%
RBC	8,888	100	N/A	8,988	9,502	6.9%	106	6.0%	N/A	N/A	9,608	6.9%
VCCS <sup>(2)</sup>	6,415	14	N/A	6,429	6,566	2.4%	14	0.0%	N/A	N/A	6,581	2.4%
Avg. Senior Insts.	13,626	2,092	5,927	21,644	14,337	5.2%	2,252	7.7%	6,194	4.5%	22,783	5.3%
Avg. 2-Yr Insts.	7,651	57	N/A	7,709	8,034	5.0%	60	5.3%	N/A	N/A	8,094	5.0%
Avg. All Insts.	12,923	1,852	5,927	20,005	13,595	5.2%	1,994	7.7%	6,194	4.5%	21,055	5.3%

<sup>(1)</sup> 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.

<sup>(2)</sup> 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

### 2004-06 Full-Time Resident Graduate Student Charges

Institutions	2004-05			2005-06					
	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	4,800	1,464	6,264	5,244	9.3%	1,524	4.1%	6,768	8.0%
ODU	4,445	1,627	6,072	4,805	8.1%	1,691	3.9%	6,496	7.0%
UVA	7,843	1,357	9,200	8,334	6.3%	1,466	8.0%	9,800	6.5%
VCU	6,107	1,283	7,390	6,412	5.0%	1,339	4.4%	7,751	4.9%
VT	6,500	1,012	7,512	6,896	6.1%	1,081	6.8%	7,977	6.2%
W&M	5,487	2,711	8,198	5,917	7.8%	2,963	9.3%	8,880	8.3%
JMU	4,752	672	5,424	5,184	9.1%	720	7.1%	5,904	8.8%
LU	5,264	3,041	8,305	5,628	6.9%	3,348	10.1%	8,976	8.1%
UMW	3,402	756	4,158	3,690	8.5%	882	16.7%	4,572	10.0%
NSU	4,728	2,075	6,803	4,008	-15.2%	2,300	10.8%	6,308	-7.3%
RU	3,632	1,788	5,420	3,815	5.0%	1,895	6.0%	5,710	5.4%
VSU	3,172	2,394	5,566	3,339	5.3%	2,517	5.1%	5,856	5.2%
Average	5,011	1,682	6,693	5,273	5.2%	1,810	7.7%	7,083	5.8%

## Appendix D-4

### 2004-06 Full-Time Nonresident Graduate Student Charges

Institutions	2004-05			2005-06					
	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	14,352	1,464	15,816	15,636	8.9%	1,524	4.1%	17,160	8.5%
ODU	13,695	1,627	15,322	14,367	4.9%	1,691	3.9%	16,058	4.8%
UVA	18,843	1,357	20,200	18,934	0.5%	1,466	8.0%	20,400	1.0%
VCU	15,985	1,283	17,268	16,067	0.5%	1,339	4.4%	17,406	0.8%
VT	10,670	1,012	11,682	11,754	10.2%	1,081	6.8%	12,835	9.9%
W&M	17,171	2,711	19,882	18,203	6.0%	2,963	9.3%	21,166	6.5%
JMU	15,168	672	15,840	16,104	6.2%	720	7.1%	16,824	6.2%
LU	11,650	3,041	14,691	12,172	4.5%	3,348	10.1%	15,520	5.6%
UMW	8,856	756	9,612	9,612	8.5%	882	16.7%	10,494	9.2%
NSU	16,080	2,075	18,155	16,080	0.0%	2,300	10.8%	18,380	1.2%
RU	8,216	1,788	10,004	8,629	5.0%	1,895	6.0%	10,524	5.2%
VSU	9,976	2,394	12,370	10,437	4.6%	2,517	5.1%	12,954	4.7%
Average	13,389	1,682	15,070	14,000	4.6%	1,810	7.7%	15,810	4.9%

## Appendix D-5

### 2004-06 Resident First Professional Student Charges

Institutions	2004-05			2005-06					
	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	9,451	1,455	10,906	11,424	20.9%	1,512	3.9%	12,936	18.6%
UVA Law <sup>(1)</sup>	24,703	1,397	26,100	26,794	8.5%	1,506	7.8%	28,300	8.4%
Medicine <sup>(2)</sup>	24,592	1,482	26,074	27,185	10.5%	1,515	2.2%	28,700	10.1%
VCU Medicine <sup>(2)</sup>	20,611	1,313	21,924	22,648	9.9%	1,369	4.3%	24,017	9.5%
Dentistry <sup>(3)</sup>	18,139	1,348	19,487	18,962	4.5%	1,406	4.3%	20,368	4.5%
Pharmacy (PharmD) <sup>(4)</sup>	15,298	1,313	16,611	16,340	6.8%	1,369	4.3%	17,709	6.6%
VT Vet Medicine	11,855	1,012	12,867	12,688	7.0%	1,081	6.8%	13,769	7.0%
W&M Law	10,884	3,276	14,160	11,782	8.3%	3,518	7.4%	15,300	8.1%
Average Law	15,013	2,043	17,055	16,667	11.0%	2,179	6.7%	18,845	10.5%
Average Medicine	22,602	1,398	23,999	24,917	10.2%	1,442	3.2%	26,359	9.8%

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

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

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

<sup>(4)</sup> The tuition and mandatory E&G fee totals are for first year PharmD students.

## Appendix D-6

### 2004-06 Nonresident First Professional Student Charges

Institutions	2004-05			2005-06					
	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	20,077	1,455	21,532	22,988	14.5%	1,512	3.9%	24,500	13.8%
UVA Law	29,703	1,397	31,100	31,794	7.0%	1,506	7.8%	33,300	7.1%
Medicine	35,151	1,482	36,633	37,185	5.8%	1,515	2.2%	38,700	5.6%
VCU Medicine <sup>(1)</sup>	36,001	1,313	37,314	36,797	2.2%	1,369	4.3%	38,166	2.3%
Dentistry <sup>(2)</sup>	34,331	1,348	35,679	34,582	0.7%	1,406	4.3%	35,988	0.9%
Pharmacy (PharmD) <sup>(3)</sup>	22,899	1,313	24,212	23,428	2.3%	1,369	4.3%	24,797	2.4%
VT Vet Medicine	28,127	1,012	29,139	29,888	6.3%	1,081	6.8%	30,969	6.3%
W&M Law	21,124	3,276	24,400	21,982	4.1%	3,518	7.4%	25,500	4.5%
Average Law	23,635	2,043	25,677	25,588	8.3%	2,179	6.7%	27,767	8.1%
Average Medicine	35,576	1,398	36,974	36,991	4.0%	1,442	3.2%	38,433	3.9%

<sup>(1)</sup> The tuition and mandatory E&G fee totals are for first year medical students.

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

<sup>(3)</sup> The tuition and mandatory E&G fee totals are for first year PharmD students.

## Appendix E-1

### Tuition and Fees in Selected States Major Public Universities

2004-05		Estimated 2005-06			
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees		
1.	Pennsylvania	\$10,856	1.	Pennsylvania	\$11,757
2.	Vermont	\$10,226	2.	Vermont	\$11,075
3.	New Hampshire	\$9,226	3.	New Hampshire	\$9,992
4.	Massachusetts	\$9,008	4.	Massachusetts	\$9,756
5.	New Jersey	\$8,564	5.	New Jersey	\$9,275
6.	Michigan	\$8,201	6.	Michigan	\$8,882
7.	Minnesota	\$8,029	7.	Minnesota	\$8,695
8.	Illinois	\$7,944	8.	Illinois	\$8,603
9.	Connecticut	\$7,490	9.	Connecticut	\$8,112
10.	Ohio	\$7,446	10.	Ohio	\$8,064
11.	Maryland	\$7,426	11.	Maryland	\$8,042
15.	Virginia	\$6,600	15.	Virginia	\$7,180
16.	South Carolina	\$6,416	16.	South Carolina	\$6,949
22.	Texas	\$5,735	22.	Texas	\$6,211
25.	Kentucky	\$5,239	25.	Kentucky	\$5,674
36.	North Carolina	\$4,451	36.	North Carolina	\$4,820
49.	Florida	\$2,955	49.	Florida	\$3,200

## Appendix E-2

### Tuition and Fees in Selected States Public Colleges and State Universities

2004-05		Estimated 2005-06	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees
1. New Jersey	\$7,875	1. New Jersey	\$8,529
2. Ohio	\$7,139	2. Ohio	\$7,732
3. New Hampshire	\$6,759	3. New Hampshire	\$7,320
4. Maryland	\$6,252	4. Maryland	\$6,771
5. Vermont	\$6,146	5. Vermont	\$6,656
6. Pennsylvania	\$6,103	6. Pennsylvania	\$6,610
7. Illinois	\$5,968	7. Illinois	\$6,463
8. Connecticut	\$5,630	8. Connecticut	\$6,097
9. Michigan	\$5,584	9. Michigan	\$6,047
10. Massachusetts	\$5,556	10. Massachusetts	\$6,017
11. South Carolina	\$5,540	11. South Carolina	\$6,000
12. Virginia	\$5,479	12. Virginia	\$5,906
26. Tennessee	\$4,200	26. Tennessee	\$4,549
27. Kentucky	\$4,189	27. Kentucky	\$4,537
38. North Carolina	\$3,129	38. North Carolina	\$3,389
39. Florida	\$3,111	39. Florida	\$3,369

## Appendix E-3

### Tuition and Fees in Selected States Public Community Colleges

2004-05		Estimated 2005-06	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees
1. New Hampshire	\$5,283	1. New Hampshire	\$5,621
2. Wisconsin	\$3,945	2. Wisconsin	\$4,197
3. Minnesota	\$3,822	3. Minnesota	\$4,067
4. Vermont	\$3,696	4. Vermont	\$3,933
5. Massachusetts	\$3,385	5. Massachusetts	\$3,602
6. Alaska	\$3,219	6. Alaska	\$3,425
7. New York	\$3,080	7. New York	\$3,277
8. Iowa	\$2,920	8. Iowa	\$3,107
9. Missouri	\$2,911	9. Missouri	\$3,097
10. Ohio	\$2,876	10. Ohio	\$3,060
11. Maryland	\$2,875	11. Maryland	\$3,059
16. Alabama	\$2,700	16. Alabama	\$2,873
26. Tennessee	\$2,193	26. Tennessee	\$2,333
29. Virginia	\$2,006	29. Virginia	\$2,135
39. Florida	\$1,777	39. Florida	\$1,891
48. North Carolina	\$1,216	48. North Carolina	\$1,294

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



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