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*2007-08 Tuition and Fees
at Virginia's State-Supported
Colleges and Universities*



State Council of Higher Education for Virginia

Advancing Virginia through Higher Education

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction and Overview.....	1
Key Findings	2
Budget Conditions and Tuition Policy.....	4
A Look Back: Tuition Trends in Virginia.....	5
Sharing the Cost of Education.....	7
Tuition Incentive Fund.....	9
Other Mandatory Charges.....	10
Comparison of Tuition & Fee Rates in Other States	12
Comparison of Planned and Actual Tuition & Fee Increases	13
The Bottom Line for Students and Parents	14
Appendices	18
Appendix A.1 – Tuition Incentive Fund	18
Appendix A.2 – Tuition Policy	20
Appendix B – 2006-07 Full-Time, In-State, Undergraduate Student Charges.....	24
Appendix C – 2006-07 Full-Time Undergraduate Mandatory Non-Educational and General Fees.....	25
Appendix D – 2005-07 Full-Time Student Charges, by Student Residency and Program Level	27
D-1: In-State Undergraduate.....	27
D-2: Out-of-State Undergraduate.....	28
D-3: In-State Graduate.....	29
D-4: Out-of-State Graduate.....	30
D-5: In-State First Professional.....	31
D-6: Out-of-State First Professional.....	32
Appendix E – Tuition and Fees in Selected States, by Institution Type	33
Acknowledgements	36

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

The 2007 General Assembly provided \$81.7 million in additional general fund support to higher education in 2007-08. This funding is in addition to the \$574.1 million originally appropriated in the 2006-08 biennium to address the chronic underfunding of Virginia's world-class system of higher education and to offset rising tuition costs.

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. Between 1994 and 2004, tuition and mandatory educational and general (E&G) 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.

In an effort to ensure more moderate tuition increases for the 2007-08 academic year, the 2007 General Assembly established the Higher Education Tuition Incentive Fund. Under the provisions of the Fund, a total of \$7.2 million in general fund shall be granted to public colleges and universities that limit the increase of tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students to no more than 6% for the 2007-08 academic year. However, institutions can exceed the 6% limit (up to the tuition increase rate in their six-year plan) if the additional revenue is used solely to increase student financial aid for in-state undergraduates. As a result, next year, tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students will increase by 6.3% on average. These charges increased by about 10% in 2006-07. Tuition and all mandatory fees, including both educational and general and non-educational and general fees, will increase by just under 7% in 2007-08, compared to an increase of just over 9% in 2006-07.

This report, focusing on tuition and fees for in-state undergraduates, provides a summary of: 1) board-approved tuition and fee increases for the 2007-08 academic year; 2) tuition and fee trends in Virginia over the past 25 years; 3) the cost-sharing relationship between the state and students; and 4) trends in tuition increases nationally. Additionally, a comparison of planned and actual tuition increases is provided. Comparisons of changes in tuition and fees for other student groups, including in-state graduate, out-of-state undergraduate, out-of-state graduate, in-state first professional, and out-of-state first professional, are provided in the appendices.

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

1. **Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees:** Mandatory student charges used to support instruction and related education activities included in the Education

and General (E&G) program. E&G subprograms include instruction, research and public service, academic support, student services, institutional support, and the operation and maintenance of physical plants.

2. **Mandatory Non-E&G Fees:** Mandatory student charges used to support non-instructional activities such as student health services, athletics, recreational activities, campus transportation, and capital debt service.
3. **Tuition and All Fees:** Sum of tuition, mandatory E&G fees, and mandatory non-E&G fees.
4. **Room and Board:** Optional charges used to support the dormitory and dining functions for students choosing to live on campus. Students living off campus are exempt from these charges.
5. **Total Cost:** The total cost to students and parents – absent student financial aid. It includes the sum of tuition, all mandatory fees, and room and board.

KEY FINDINGS

- The average (mean) increase for in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees from 2006-07 to 2007-08 is 6.4% at four-year institutions, 5.3% at two-year institutions (6.0% at the VCCS) and 6.3% at all institution levels.
- The 2007 General Assembly established the Higher Education Tuition Incentive Fund in an effort to ensure more moderate tuition increases for the 2007-08 academic year, thus making higher education more affordable. The Fund shall be allocated contingent upon institutions limiting the increases of tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students to no more than 6%, or use any additional increases above the 6% level solely to increase student financial aid for in-state undergraduates. All institutions have complied with the requirements and will therefore be eligible to receive the tuition incentive funding.
- In addition to tuition and mandatory E&G fees, institutions charge fees to support non-instructional or related activities, such as student health services, athletics, campus transportation, and debt service. These required charges (often referred to as mandatory non-E&G fees) will increase, on average, 7.6% for in-state undergraduate students next year. Although these increases exceed the 5% limit stipulated in the 2007 Appropriation Act, the primary uses of the increased charges are for the institutions' share of salary increases and debt service for capital projects. These increases are permitted under the tuition policy set forth by the General Assembly.

- Virginia undergraduate students can expect to pay on average 6.8% more in 2007-08 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 2007-08. Community college students will pay about \$135 more this fall.
- In 2006-07, in-state undergraduate tuition and fees at Virginia's flagship institution ranked 14th highest nationally. Tuition and fees at other public colleges and universities ranked 11th. Charges at the community colleges remained below the national average, ranking 30th. Based on preliminary reports, Virginia's tuition and fee increases appear to be comparable to increases reported around the country. Therefore, the national rankings for Virginia public colleges and universities and community colleges are expected to remain stable for 2007-08. The national ranking for the Virginia flagship institution may increase slightly in 2007-08. However, Virginia's tuition and fees are estimated to be ranked well below their FY90 and FY94 levels.
- The 2005 General Assembly enacted the Higher Education Restructuring Act to provide more autonomy to higher education institutions. In return, institutions are required to commit to meeting the state's goals and performance standards for higher education. As part of the Restructuring Act, institutions are required to develop six-year academic, financial and enrollment plans. A major component of the six-year financial plan requires the institutions to provide estimates of the tuition and fee increases that would be necessary to achieve certain funding goals. The purpose of such estimates is to assist policymakers, students, and parents in planning for the future. All public institutions submitted six-year plans for the first time in October 2005. (The plans will be updated this fall.) The actual 2007-08 tuition increases at most institutions are less than their original planned rates. This can be attributed, in large part, to the fact that all Virginia public institutions opted to participate in the Tuition Incentive Fund which generally limits tuition and mandatory E&G fee increases to no more than 6% next year for in-state undergraduate students.
- The average total cost for an in-state undergraduate student living on campus is estimated to be 40.0% of per capita disposable income next year. Since reaching the low point (33.1%) in 2001-02 after several years of state mandated tuition controls, this measure of affordability has crept steadily higher and is now almost back to the peak (the low point in terms of average affordability) of 40.3% which was reached in 1994-95.
- The gap between Virginia and the national average in the percentage of personal income consumed by the cost of higher education has narrowed significantly over the last decade. In the mid-1990s, Virginia undergraduates were paying approximately eight percentage points more in average income to attend college full-time and reside on campus. Since 2000-01, the gap

between Virginia and the national average has been less than two percentage points. However, it should be noted that the latest data reveal that the gap is beginning to widen once again.

- Over the past 10 years, tuition charges to in-state undergraduate students in Virginia have largely been influenced by the state's economic condition. The Commonwealth restricted tuition increases during a period of strong economic growth, and allowed institutions to assess double-digit tuition increases to offset general fund reductions when growth in the economy was in decline. Affordability was achieved through dramatic shifts in the state's cost-sharing policy with varying degrees of equity depending on when a student entered into the system. The lack of continuity and predictability has limited students' and their families' ability to save effectively for college and has not provided equity for taxpayers in terms of meeting the cost of education.

BUDGET CONDITIONS AND TUITION POLICY

A 2003 SCHEV report on higher education funding in Virginia concluded that “the condition of higher education funding is inextricably tied to the economic well being of the Commonwealth and each has an undeniable effect on the other.” At the end of calendar year 2006 when the Governor introduced his amended budget for the 2006-08 biennium, it was estimated that while national economic indicators suggested slower economic growth due to a cooling housing market and rising interest rates, Virginia's economic growth would outpace the nation with a 4% increase in the general fund in 2008. As a result, the 2007 General Assembly provided \$81.7 million in additional general fund to higher education in 2007-08. This funding is in addition to the \$574.1 million originally appropriated in the 2006-08 biennium to address the chronic underfunding of Virginia's world-class system of higher education and to offset rising tuition costs. While state support for higher education has increased by about 45% in the past two biennia, it should be noted that, systemwide, state appropriations are still 5% below the 2000-01 levels—the year prior to the recession-related budget reductions that took place between 2002 and 2004.

Additionally, the 2007 General Assembly established the Higher Education Tuition Incentive Fund in an effort to ensure more moderate tuition increases for the 2007-08 academic year. Under the provisions of the Fund, a total of \$7.2 million general fund is appropriated contingent upon institutions limiting the increase of tuition and E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students to no more than 6% for the academic year. However, institutions can exceed the 6% limit (up to the tuition increase rates in their six-year plan) if the additional revenue is used solely to increase student financial aid for in-state undergraduates. A copy of the language establishing the Tuition Incentive Fund and its requirements is presented in Appendix A.1 of this report.

With the help of increased general fund support, as well as the establishment of the Tuition Incentive Fund in 2007, tuition and fee increases at Virginia public institutions

will be more moderate in 2007-08. Next year the average tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students will increase by 6.3%. These charges increased by nearly 10% in 2006-07. Tuition and all mandatory fees, including both educational and general and non-educational and general fees, will increase by just under 7% in 2007-08, compared to an increase of just over 9% in 2006-07.

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 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—as long as the generated revenue is within the amount appropriated. A copy of the policy for the 2006-08 biennium is presented in Appendix A.2 of this report.

As this report goes to press, the Secretary of Finance announced that state revenues grew 4.7% over the same period (through May) last year, significantly behind the annual forecast of 6.5%. Sales tax collections are lagging behind the forecast, and individual income tax refunds are exceeding expectations, dampening growth. It is anticipated that fiscal year 2007 revenues will fall short of the forecast. The interim revenue forecast for fiscal years 2008 through 2010 is due to be released by the Governor at the August 20 joint meeting of the General Assembly money committees.

A LOOK BACK: TUITION TRENDS IN VIRGINIA

Over the last 25 years, the state's tuition policy has changed significantly. By statute, each institution's 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. Between the late 1970s and the late 1980s, tuition steadily increased at Virginia institutions. In the early 1990s, the state reduced its funding to higher education due to the economic recession. Institutions increased tuition by double-digit percentages annually to offset the reduction in state support during that period. To contain escalating tuition, the Governor and General Assembly established a cap of 3% – approximately the rate of inflation – on increases in in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees in the 1994-96 biennium. In 1996-97, the Governor and General Assembly suspended the boards' authority to increase tuition, and froze tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students. To make college more affordable, in 1999-2000 the Governor and General Assembly rolled back in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees by 20%. Following the tuition rollback, tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduates were frozen once again until 2002-03 when the state funding to higher education was reduced again due to another economic recession. In order to offset the general fund reduction, the Governor and General Assembly repealed tuition restrictions on in-state undergraduate students. As a result of further state budget reductions in October 2002, institutional boards of visitors levied mid-year increases for the spring semester of 2003, in addition to the 2002-03 annual increases. Concerned with the impact of tuition increases on college affordability, the Governor and General Assembly

established a cap policy for 2003-04 that essentially limited increases to 5% of the annualized mid-year rates set by the boards for the 2002-03 academic year. In 2004, the General Assembly returned the authority of tuition increases to the boards of visitors to set tuition charges at levels they deem appropriate for all in-state student groups based on, but not limited to, competitive market rates -- provided that the total revenue generated by the collection of tuition and fees from all students is within the nongeneral fund appropriation for educational and general programs. The policy also established a new review process to address institutional requests to exceed appropriated levels of nongeneral fund revenues. In order to ensure more moderate tuition increases, the 2007 General Assembly established a Tuition Incentive Fund with a total of \$7.2 million general fund contingent upon institutions limiting the increase of tuition and E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students to no more than 6% in FY08. However, institutions can exceed the 6% limit (up to the tuition increase rate in their six-year plan) if the additional revenue is used solely for in-state undergraduate financial aid.

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 147% over the last 25 years. At two-year institutions, a similar trend is evident in Chart 1B. In constant dollars, average charges at these institutions increased by 82% over the last 25 years. However, even with average increases in the double digits between 2002 and 2005, tuition charges in constant dollars are only 30% higher than they were ten years ago at four-year institutions, resulting in an average annual increase of 3%. Tuition charges, expressed in constant dollars, increased by only 18% between 1997-98 and 2007-08 at the two-year institutions, resulting in average annual increases of less than 2%.

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

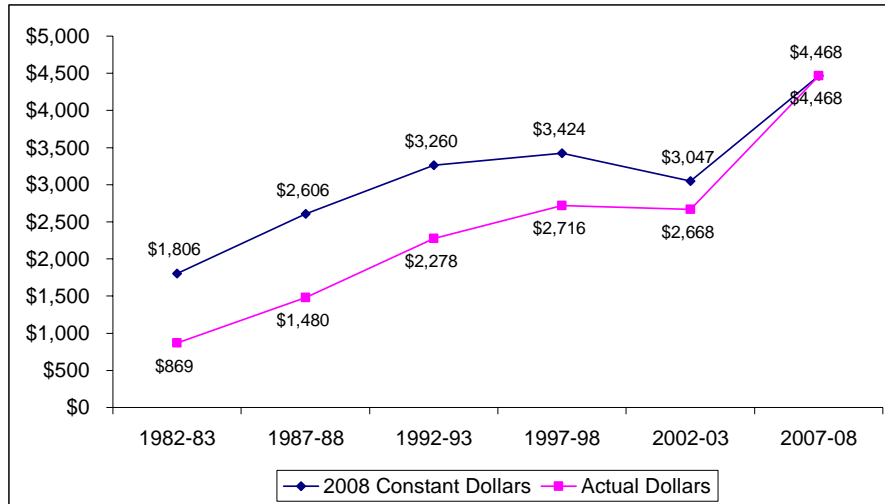
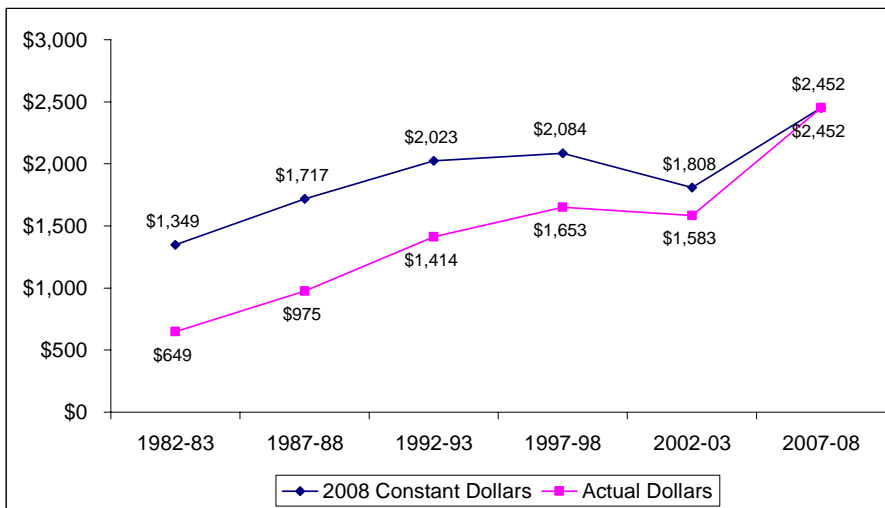


Chart 1B
Average Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees
(Two-Year Institutions*)



*Includes Richard Bland College and the Virginia Community College System.

SHARING THE COST OF EDUCATION

Looking at tuition trends in Virginia provides an interesting and useful context in which to consider the increases for the 2007-08 academic year. As higher education yields both private and public benefits, higher education funding is a shared responsibility between the state and students and their families. Therefore, it is essential when considering the cost of education to assess the role of the state in providing general

fund support for higher education, as well as the proportionate cost students pay, and how other fees and charges may impact the bottom line for students and their parents.

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

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

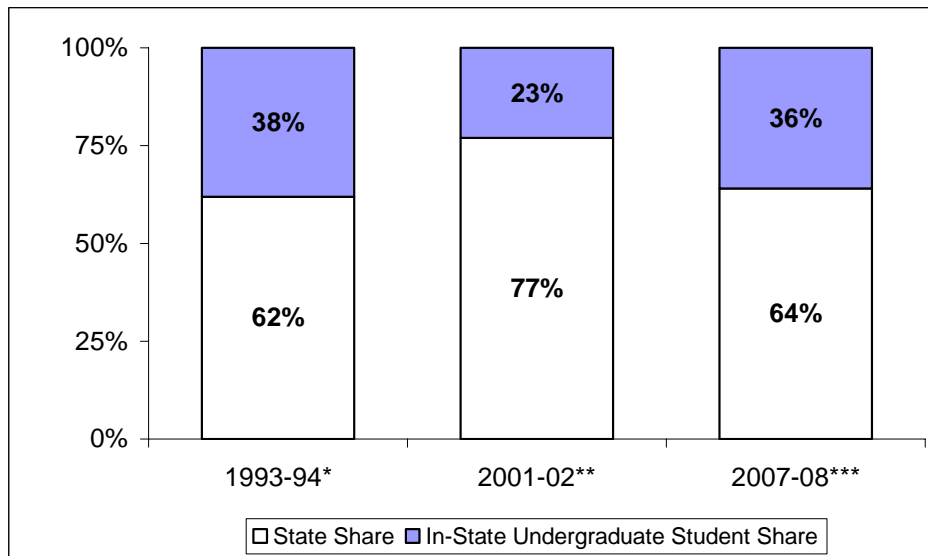
Due to the recession of the early 1990s, the 70/30 policy was abandoned because the Commonwealth could not maintain its current level of general fund support. As a result, large tuition increases were authorized in order to assist in offsetting general fund budget reductions. In fact, by the end of the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

In the 2002-04 biennium, the cost-sharing relationship between the state and its students changed dramatically due to the large general fund budget cuts to higher education, and the larger tuition increases enacted to help offset the cuts. Between FY02 and FY04, the students' share of cost increased from 23% to 36%, while the state's share decreased from 77% to 64%. In 2003, the Joint Subcommittee on Higher Education Funding Policy developed a goal of a 67%/33% cost share between the state, and students and their families for funding institution base operations. 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 FY08. The data show that students had their highest share of the cost of education in FY94, while the state had its highest cost share in FY02. Despite the rapid increases in tuition between 2002 and 2004, the estimated student share of cost in FY08 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.

TUITION INCENTIVE FUND

Concerned with the affordability of Virginia public higher education, the 2007 General Assembly established the Higher Education Tuition Incentive Fund. Under the provisions of the Fund, a total of \$7.2 million in general fund shall be granted to public colleges and universities that limit the increase of tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students to no more than 6% for the 2007-08 academic year. However, institutions can exceed the 6% limit (up to the tuition increase rates in their six-year plan) if the additional revenue is used solely to increase student financial aid for in-state undergraduates. All Virginia public institutions have complied with the requirements and will therefore be eligible to receive the tuition incentive funding. Tuition and mandatory E&G fee increases for in-state undergraduate students will be 6% or less in 2007-08 at all but four institutions (the College of William and Mary, Longwood University, Radford University and the University of Virginia), and the increases at these institutions will be at or below their planned levels, with the additional revenue used solely for in-state undergraduate student financial aid. Chart 3 presents the original planned increases and the actual 2007-08 tuition and E&G fee increases at Virginia’s public institutions to illustrate that all are in compliance with the requirements of the Fund.

Chart 3
2007-08 Tuition and E&G Fee Increases
In Compliance With the Requirements of the Tuition Incentive Fund

Institution	Increase in Six-Year Plan	Actual FY08 Increase	Note
Christopher Newport University	4.0%	6.0%	
College of William and Mary	7.1%	7.1%	2% of the increase is for in-state undergraduate financial aid, est. \$385,000.
George Mason University	5.5%	6.0%	
James Madison University	7.7%	5.9%	
Longwood University	7.3%	7.1%	The excess over the 6% TIF requirement is for in-state undergraduate financial aid, est. \$176,000.
Norfolk State University	1.0%	4.7%	
Old Dominion University	8.0%	5.5%	
Radford University	8.0%	8.0%	2% of the increase is for in-state undergraduate financial aid, est. \$500,000.
University of Mary Washington	8.5%	6.0%	
University of Virginia	9.9%	8.6%	The excess over the 6% TIF requirement is for in-state undergraduate financial aid, est. \$1.5 million.
University of Virginia at Wise	9.0%	5.2%	
Virginia Commonwealth University	6.5%	6.0%	
Virginia Military Institute	6.2%	6.0%	
Virginia State University	5.8%	6.0%	
Virginia Tech	7.7%	6.0%	
Richard Bland College	4.1%	4.8%	
Virginia Community College System	7.8%	6.0%	
Average, 4-Year Institutions	7.1%	6.4%	
Average, All Institutions	7.0%	6.3%	

OTHER MANDATORY CHARGES

While the Commonwealth's cost-sharing policy is based on instruction-related charges, students are required to pay other mandatory fees. These charges (often referred to as mandatory non-E&G fees) support auxiliary activities, such as athletics, student health services, campus transportation, and debt service. Unlike instruction, these non-educational activities receive no state tax support and are funded almost entirely by student revenue. Chart 4 summarizes tuition and total fees planned for in-state undergraduate students in 2007-08.

Chart 4
2007-08 Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Charges
Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees (1)

Institutions	Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees	% Increase Over 2006-07	\$ Increase Over 2006-07
George Mason University	\$6,840	6.7%	\$432
Old Dominion University	\$6,528	7.1%	\$430
University of Virginia	\$8,500	8.3%	\$655
Virginia Commonwealth University	\$6,196	6.5%	\$377
Virginia Tech	\$7,397	6.1%	\$424
College of William and Mary	\$9,164	7.9%	\$674
Christopher Newport University	\$7,050	9.1%	\$590
UVA-Wise	\$6,151	8.1%	\$459
James Madison University	\$6,666	6.0%	\$376
Longwood University	\$8,058	6.2%	\$469
University of Mary Washington	\$6,494	6.7%	\$410
Norfolk State University	\$5,322	5.3%	\$266
Radford University	\$6,176	7.5%	\$430
Virginia Military Institute	\$10,048	6.1%	\$575
Virginia State University	\$5,655	4.0%	\$215
Richard Bland College	\$2,644	4.9%	\$124
VA Community College System	\$2,404	5.9%	\$135
<hr/>			
Average 4-Year Institutions	\$7,083	6.8%	\$452
Average 2-Year (RBC and VCCS)	\$2,524	5.4%	\$130
Average All Institutions	\$6,547	6.8%	\$414

(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 constitutes the total in basic charges required for any student attending college. The overall average increase in tuition and all fees for in-state undergraduates will be 6.8% in 2007-08, with the increase at the four-year institutions averaging 6.8%, while the two-year institutions including Richard Bland College average 5.4% (see Appendix B for details).

The Governor and General Assembly continue to limit the authority of the institutions' governing boards to increase mandatory non-E&G fees at 5% annually in the 2007 Appropriation Act. However, exceptions are permitted if institutions set fees higher to support state-mandated wage and salary increases, and/or funding for non-educational capital projects approved by the General Assembly. At four-year institutions, mandatory non-E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students will average \$2,615 for the 2007-08 academic year -- an increase of 7.6% over 2006-07. Richard Bland College will increase its fees by \$10 over the 2006-07 level. The mandatory non-E&G fees within the Virginia Community College System (VCCS) will remain unchanged in 2007-08. In

fact, the VCCS has not increased its mandatory non-E&G fees in more than a decade. Appendix C provides a list of all mandatory non-E&G fees by institution. Detailed tuition and fee charges by student type and domicile are presented in Appendices D1 through D6.

COMPARISON OF TUITION & FEE RATES IN OTHER STATES

Based on the results of the tuition and fee survey conducted by the Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board (a widely recognized national survey of total mandatory charges at higher education institutions) in 2007, Virginia institutions have become more cost competitive regionally and nationally over the past decade (see Chart 5). Virginia's ranking is lower nationally in each of the three categories when compared to its ranking in FY90 and FY94. The national rankings for Virginia public colleges and universities and community colleges are expected to remain stable for 2007-08. The national ranking for the Virginia flagship institution may increase slightly in 2007-08. However Virginia's tuition and fees are expected to be ranked well below their FY90 and FY94 levels.

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

	1989-90	1993-94	2000-01	2006-07	Estimated 2007-08 ²
Major Public Universities	8th	5th	18th	14th	13th
University of Virginia					
Public Colleges and State Universities	2nd	2nd	11th	11th	11th
George Mason University Old Dominion University James Madison University Longwood University Radford University					
Public Community Colleges	28th	19th	41st	30th	30th

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

(2) VA charges are actual tuition and fees in FY08. Charges in other states are estimated by applying 2006-07 national increase rates of 7.1% for major public universities, 6.4% for public colleges and universities, and 6.0% 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 E-1 through E-3.

The Washington State survey illustrates that between 2002-03 and 2006-07, mandatory charges for in-state undergraduates increased at an average of 40.8% at state flagship institutions, as compared to an increase of 57.5% at the University of Virginia. Similarly, in-state tuition and total mandatory fees at public colleges and state universities rose 38.9% between 2002-03 and 2006-07, as compared to an average increase of 45.5% 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 33.1%, as compared to an increase of 52.5% in Virginia.

While Virginia's colleges and universities experienced higher than average percentage increases in tuition and fees over the past five years, such actions were deemed necessary in order to preserve an acceptable level of performance. Virginia's system of public higher education experienced the 4th largest percentage reduction in state support nationally from FY02 to FY04 (Grapevine 2004). General fund support was reduced by 22%. Tuition increases were correspondingly high in order to assist in offsetting the general fund budget reductions and maintaining a satisfactory level of service to students. Even so, Virginia's charges continue to compare favorably with charges in other states. Virginia's major public or flagship university ranked the 14th highest nationally in FY07. Charges at Virginia institutions in the public colleges and universities category were once again ranked 11th, the same as in FY01, the best year in terms of state funding to Virginia public higher education in the past decade. Further, while charges at Virginia's community colleges increased in ranking from 41st in FY01 to 30th in FY07, its tuition and fees were still \$356 below the national average in FY07.

COMPARISON OF PLANNED AND ACTUAL TUITION & FEE INCREASES

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

Chart 7 compares the planned 2007-08 tuition and fee increases institutions submitted in October 2005 under the state's cost-sharing policy assumption with the actual increases passed by their boards of visitors this spring. While there are a few significant differences, the actual average increase at the system level is lower than the planned rate, and the actual increases at most of the institutions are lower than their planned rates. This can be attributed in large part to the fact that all Virginia public institutions opted to participate in the Tuition Incentive Fund, which generally limits tuition and mandatory E&G fee increases to no more than 6% next year for in-state undergraduate students. Explanations for the differences between planned and actual increases vary (i.e. due to changes in plans to pursue or not to pursue various institutional initiatives) and can ultimately be addressed only by the boards of visitors.

Chart 7
Comparison of 2007-08 Tuition and All Mandatory Fee Increase Rates

Institution	Six-Year Plan Increase*	Actual Increase
Christopher Newport University	6.1%	9.1%
College of William and Mary	6.8%	7.9%
George Mason University	6.1%	6.7%
James Madison University	6.9%	6.0%
Longwood University	8.8%	6.2%
Norfolk State University	1.5%	5.3%
Old Dominion University	8.7%	7.1%
Radford University	6.9%	7.5%
University of Mary Washington	8.3%	6.7%
University of Virginia	9.0%	8.3%
University of Virginia at Wise	10.0%	8.1%
Virginia Commonwealth University	7.0%	6.5%
Virginia Military Institute	8.1%	6.1%
Virginia State University	5.7%	4.0%
Virginia Tech	7.0%	6.1%
Richard Bland College	4.1%	4.9%
Virginia Community College System	7.7%	5.9%
Average, 4-Year Institutions	7.3%	6.8%
Average, All Institutions	7.2%	6.8%

Note: *Based on the state's cost sharing scenario.

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 2007-08, room and board charges will average \$6,909, an increase of 5.2%. 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 \$13,992 for the next academic year – an increase of \$795 or 6.0% for in-state undergraduate students at four-year institutions. Chart 8 details the average charges and percent increases from FY07 to FY08 at the four-year institutions and community colleges.

**Chart 8
2007-08 Full-time Undergraduate Resident Student Charges**

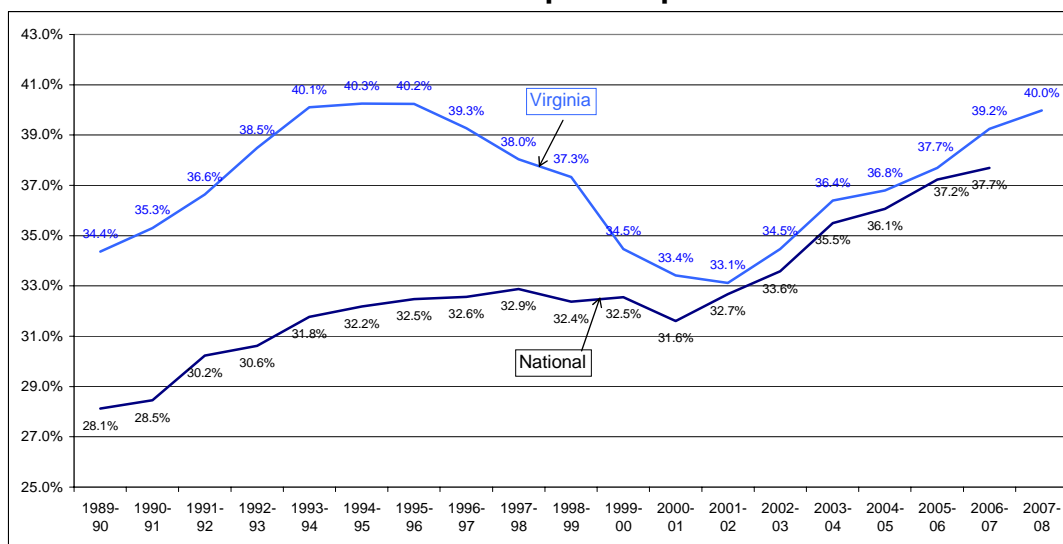
Institution Type	Charges	Avg \$ Incr	Avg % Incr
Senior Institution Average			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$4,468	\$268	6.4%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$2,615	\$184	7.6%
Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees	\$7,083	\$452	6.8%
Room and Board	\$6,909	\$343	5.2%
Total	\$13,992	\$795	6.0%
Community Colleges			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$2,390	\$135	6.0%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$14	\$0	0.0%
Total	\$2,404	\$135	5.9%

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

Chart 9A shows that Virginia’s average in-state undergraduate charges as a percentage of per capita disposable income have exceeded the national average since SCHEV began tracking this measure. In 1990, Virginia’s per capita disposable income was about 6% higher than the national average. In contrast, the average total undergraduate charge (including room and board) for in-state undergraduate students was nearly 30% higher than the national norm. Nationally, total charges represented 28.1% of per

capita disposable income, while the rate in Virginia was 34.4%. Since reaching the low point (the most affordable) of 33.1% in 2001-02 after several years of state mandated controls, this measure of affordability has crept steadily higher and is now almost back to the peak (the least affordable) of 40.3% which was reached in 1994-95. Per capita disposable income in Virginia is projected to grow by just over 4% next year while the average total cost at Virginia's public four-year institutions will rise by 6.8%. As a result, the average undergraduate charge as a percentage of per capita disposable income is estimated to increase from 39.2% in FY07 to 40.0% in FY08.

Chart 9A
Average Public 4-Year Total Resident Undergraduate Charges
As a Percent of Per Capita Disposable Income



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

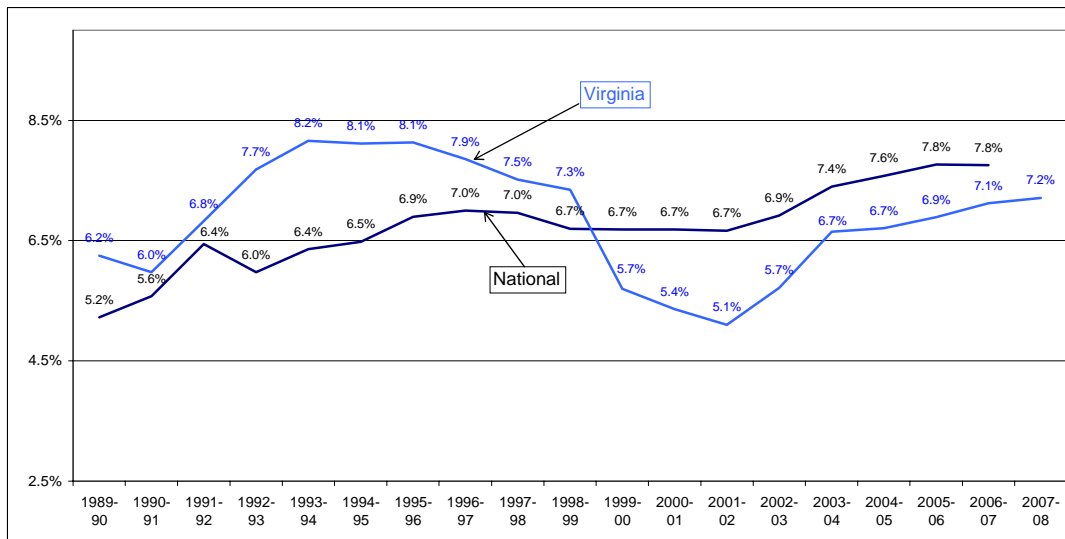
Source: College Board, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, and SCHEV.

The gap between Virginia and the national average in the percentage of personal income consumed by the cost of higher education has narrowed significantly over the last decade. In the mid-1990s, Virginia undergraduates were paying approximately eight percentage points more in average income to attend college full time and reside on campus. Since 2000-01, the gap between Virginia and the national average has been less than two percentage points. However, it should be noted that the latest data (2006-07) reveal that the gap is beginning to widen once again. National data for 2007-08 will not be available until late 2007, thus the impact of the recent tuition and fee increases in Virginia relative to the nation is yet to be evaluated.

In comparison, Virginia two-year institutions' average in-state undergraduate charges as a percentage of per capita disposable income have undergone an even more dramatic change over the period. Cost at two-year institutions as a percentage of per capita disposable personal income is much lower than that at four-year institutions because two-year institutions do not provide room and board for students. Room and board costs usually account for 50% or more of the total price of attending college. Until the late 1990s, Virginia two-year institutions' average cost as a percent of disposable income was higher than the national average (see Chart 9B). 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 9B
Average Public 2-Year Total Resident Undergraduate Charges
As a Percent of Per Capita Disposable Income



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

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

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

Appendix A.1
Tuition Incentive Fund
Item 463.10, Chapter 847, 2007 Acts of Assembly

A. Out of this appropriation, \$7,175,000 from the general fund the second year is provided to create the Higher Education Tuition Incentive Fund with potential allocations to public colleges and universities as follows:

Institution	Amount
Christopher Newport University	\$101,512
College of William and Mary	185,879
George Mason University	614,746
James Madison University	784,186
Longwood University	72,597
University of Mary Washington	120,363
Norfolk State University	72,597
Old Dominion University	259,591
Radford University	670,333
University of Virginia	409,113
University of Virginia at Wise	72,597
Virginia Commonwealth University	1,041,949
Virginia Military Institute	131,281
Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University	1,295,297
Virginia State University	289,779
Richard Bland College	49,376
Virginia Community College System	1,003,804
Total	\$7,175,000

B. Allocations listed in subparagraph A of this item shall be granted to public colleges and universities that limit the increase of tuition and mandatory E & G fees for in-state undergraduate students to not more than six percent for the 2007-2008 academic year.

C. Institutions that contribute nongeneral funds to ensure access and affordability to higher education for Virginia students, shall be permitted to exceed the limit for increases in tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students stated in paragraph B, provided that the percentage increase in such tuition and fee revenue not exceed the in-state undergraduate increase for 2008 reflected in the institution's six-year plan and provided that any revenue generated by an increase in tuition and E&G fees beyond the limit stated in paragraph B be used only to increase above the FY 2007 level of financial aid for in-state students.

D. The State Council of Higher Education for Virginia (SCHEV), in conjunction with the Department of Planning and Budget (DPB), shall determine whether each public college and university has met the tuition requirements of this fund. SCHEV shall report its findings to the Governor, the Chairmen of the Senate Finance and House Appropriations Committees and the Director of the Department of Planning and Budget by August 15, 2007.

E. Upon certification by SCHEV and DPB that the requirements in subparagraph B have been met, the Director, Department of Planning and Budget shall transfer the amounts listed above to each of the certified institutions.

F. Any funds in paragraph A not allocated pursuant to the requirements of paragraphs B and D shall revert to the Literary Fund.

Appendix A.2

Tuition Policy

Item 4-2.01.b, Chapter 847, 2007 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 Except as provided in Chapters 933 and 943 of the 2006 Acts of Assembly, each institution shall work with the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia and the Virginia College Savings Plan to determine appropriate tuition and fee estimates for tuition savings plans.

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

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

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

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

d) Each institution must notify the 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 annual nongeneral fund revenue report.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix B

2007-08 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	\$5,035	6.0%	\$283	\$1,805	9.0%	\$149	\$6,840	6.7%	\$432	\$7,020	4.0%	\$270	\$13,860	5.3%	\$702
Old Dominion University	\$4,042	5.5%	\$210	\$2,486	9.7%	\$220	\$6,528	7.1%	\$430	\$6,685	7.8%	\$485	\$13,213	7.4%	\$915
University of Virginia	\$6,821	8.6%	\$539	\$1,679	7.4%	\$116	\$8,500	8.3%	\$655	\$7,435	7.6%	\$526	\$15,935	8.0%	\$1,181
Virginia Commonwealth University	\$4,525	6.0%	\$255	\$1,671	7.9%	\$122	\$6,196	6.5%	\$377	\$7,567	4.2%	\$304	\$13,763	5.2%	\$681
Virginia Tech	\$6,160	6.0%	\$347	\$1,237	6.6%	\$77	\$7,397	6.1%	\$424	\$5,106	7.1%	\$340	\$12,503	6.5%	\$764
College of William and Mary	\$5,637	7.1%	\$372	\$3,527	9.4%	\$302	\$9,164	7.9%	\$674	\$7,655	6.5%	\$469	\$16,819	7.3%	\$1,143
Christopher Newport University	\$4,046	6.0%	\$228	\$3,004	13.7%	\$362	\$7,050	9.1%	\$590	\$8,500	4.9%	\$400	\$15,550	6.8%	\$990
UVA-Wise	\$3,485	5.2%	\$173	\$2,666	12.0%	\$286	\$6,151	8.1%	\$459	\$6,742	10.4%	\$636	\$12,893	9.3%	\$1,095
James Madison University	\$3,420	5.9%	\$192	\$3,246	6.0%	\$184	\$6,666	6.0%	\$376	\$7,108	5.2%	\$352	\$13,774	5.6%	\$728
Longwood University	\$4,338	7.1%	\$289	\$3,720	5.1%	\$180	\$8,058	6.2%	\$469	\$6,276	-1.1%	(\$67)	\$14,334	2.9%	\$402
University of Mary Washington	\$4,530	6.0%	\$256	\$1,964	8.5%	\$154	\$6,494	6.7%	\$410	\$6,606	5.8%	\$362	\$13,100	6.3%	\$772
Norfolk State University	\$2,700	4.7%	\$120	\$2,622	5.9%	\$146	\$5,322	5.3%	\$266	\$6,996	3.6%	\$246	\$12,318	4.3%	\$512
Radford University	\$4,026	8.0%	\$298	\$2,150	6.5%	\$132	\$6,176	7.5%	\$430	\$6,490	3.0%	\$186	\$12,666	5.1%	\$616
Virginia Military Institute	\$5,062	6.0%	\$286	\$4,986	6.2%	\$289	\$10,048	6.1%	\$575	\$6,108	3.0%	\$178	\$16,156	4.9%	\$753
Virginia State University	\$3,186	6.0%	\$179	\$2,469	1.5%	\$36	\$5,655	4.0%	\$215	\$7,340	6.6%	\$456	\$12,995	5.4%	\$671
Richard Bland College	\$2,514	4.8%	\$114	\$130	8.3%	\$10	\$2,644	4.9%	\$124	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$2,644	4.9%	\$124
VA Community College System	\$2,390	6.0%	\$135	\$14	0.0%	\$0	\$2,404	5.9%	\$135	NA	N/A	N/A	\$2,404	5.9%	\$135
Average 4-Year Institutions	\$4,468	6.4%	\$268	\$2,615	7.6%	\$184	\$7,083	6.8%	\$452	\$6,909	5.2%	\$343	\$13,992	6.0%	\$795
Average 2-Year (RBC&VCCS)	\$2,452	5.3%	\$125	\$72	7.5%	\$5	\$2,524	5.4%	\$130	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$2,524	5.4%	\$130
Average All Institutions	\$4,230	6.3%	\$252	\$2,316	7.6%	\$163	\$6,547	6.8%	\$414	\$6,909	5.2%	\$343	\$12,643	6.0%	\$717

* Includes technology fee.

Appendix C

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

Institution	2006-07	2007-08	Difference	% Increase	Institution	2006-07	2007-08	Difference	% Increase
George Mason University					Virginia Tech				
Athletic	\$406.47	\$452.58	\$46.11	11.3%	Athletic	\$232.00	\$232.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Auxiliary Central	\$175.45	\$113.73	(\$61.72)	-35.2%	Bus and Escort	\$87.00	\$95.00	\$8.00	9.2%
Auxiliary Services	\$142.25	\$155.93	\$13.68	9.6%	Health Service	\$269.00	\$290.00	\$21.00	7.8%
Debt Service	\$206.52	\$219.80	\$13.28	6.4%	Recreational Facilities	\$163.00	\$178.00	\$15.00	9.2%
Facilities/Building	\$478.80	\$538.42	\$59.62	12.5%	Student Activity	\$280.00	\$297.00	\$17.00	6.1%
Health Service	\$76.65	\$93.21	\$16.56	21.6%	Student Services - Annual	\$129.00	\$145.00	\$16.00	12.4%
Student Activity	\$169.86	\$186.21	\$16.35	9.6%		\$1,160.00	\$1,237.00	\$77.00	6.6%
Transportation	\$0.00	\$45.12	\$45.12	n/a					
	\$1,656.00	\$1,805.00	\$149.00	9.0%	College of William and Mary				
Old Dominion University					Athletic	\$1,068.00	\$1,153.00	\$85.00	8.0%
Athletic	\$779.44	\$920.96	\$141.52	18.2%	Bus and Escort	\$46.00	\$58.00	\$12.00	26.1%
Debt Service	\$192.45	\$269.05	\$76.60	39.8%	Debt Service	\$451.00	\$575.00	\$124.00	27.5%
Facilities/Building	\$375.78	\$369.94	(\$5.84)	-1.6%	Facilities/Building	\$404.00	\$414.00	\$10.00	2.5%
Health Service	\$110.00	\$120.00	\$10.00	9.1%	General Services	\$344.00	\$366.00	\$22.00	6.4%
Student Activity	\$523.84	\$529.99	\$6.15	1.2%	Health Service	\$376.00	\$411.00	\$35.00	9.3%
Student Union	\$224.89	\$216.16	(\$8.73)	-3.9%	PC Maintenance	\$29.00	\$29.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Transportation	\$60.00	\$60.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Student Activity	\$240.00	\$254.00	\$14.00	5.8%
	\$2,266.40	\$2,486.10	\$219.70	9.7%	Telecom/Networking	\$267.00	\$267.00	\$0.00	0.0%
University of Virginia						\$3,225.00	\$3,527.00	\$302.00	9.4%
Athletic	\$548.00	\$607.00	\$59.00	10.8%	Christopher Newport University				
Bus and Escort	\$130.00	\$135.00	\$5.00	3.8%	Athletic	\$932.63	\$1,055.61	\$122.98	13.2%
Debt Service	\$164.00	\$164.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Debt Service/Capital Reserve	\$677.94	\$703.24	\$25.30	3.7%
Health Service	\$359.00	\$370.00	\$11.00	3.1%	Facilities/Repair Replacement	\$47.29	\$44.16	(\$3.13)	-6.6%
Recreational Facilities	\$140.00	\$140.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Recreational Facilities	\$231.97	\$253.24	\$21.27	9.2%
Student Activity	\$47.00	\$47.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Student Activity	\$68.96	\$82.00	\$13.04	18.9%
Student Union	\$175.00	\$216.00	\$41.00	23.4%	Student Life/Health Services	\$171.20	\$191.35	\$20.15	11.8%
	\$1,563.00	\$1,679.00	\$116.00	7.4%	Student Union	\$512.01	\$674.40	\$162.39	31.7%
VA Commonwealth University						\$2,642.00	\$3,004.00	\$362.00	13.7%
Athletic	\$359.47	\$378.70	\$19.23	5.3%	UVA-Wise				
Contingent	\$77.71	\$79.04	\$1.33	1.7%	Athletic	\$850.38	\$839.31	(\$11.07)	-1.3%
Facilities/Building	\$11.42	\$9.68	(\$1.74)	-15.2%	Contingency	\$163.15	\$99.24	(\$63.91)	100.0%
Health Service	\$171.00	\$176.00	\$5.00	2.9%	Debt Service	\$139.52	\$0.00	(\$139.52)	-100.0%
Residential Services	\$18.92	\$18.27	(\$0.65)	-3.4%	Debt Service - Stadium	\$0.00	\$40.55	\$40.55	n/a
Student Activity	\$90.00	\$90.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Health Service	\$47.41	\$41.66	(\$5.75)	-12.1%
Student Services	\$97.98	\$94.23	(\$3.75)	-3.8%	Highland Players (Theatre Group)	\$2.24	\$2.36	\$0.12	5.4%
Student Union	\$557.73	\$624.42	\$66.69	12.0%	Intramurals	\$22.40	\$20.47	(\$1.93)	-8.6%
Transportation	\$164.77	\$200.66	\$35.89	21.8%	Leadership Development	\$7.17	\$6.69	(\$0.48)	-6.7%
	\$1,549.00	\$1,671.00	\$122.00	7.9%	Orientation	\$10.75	\$9.45	(\$1.30)	-12.1%
					Other (Specify)	\$17.92	\$1,095.40	\$1,077.48	6012.7%
					Outdoor Recreation	\$11.63	\$11.02	(\$0.61)	100.0%
					Pep Band	\$11.65	\$11.81	\$0.16	1.4%
					Recreational Facilities	\$39.43	\$34.65	(\$4.78)	-12.1%
					Student Activity	\$38.28	\$34.42	(\$3.86)	-10.1%
					Student Development Fund	\$706.27	\$0.00	(\$706.27)	-100.0%
					Student Discretionary Fund	\$7.17	\$6.30	(\$0.87)	-12.1%
					Student Government Association	\$46.59	\$42.52	(\$4.07)	-8.7%
					Student Life Position Enhancement	\$243.69	\$275.11	\$31.42	12.9%
					Student Newspaper & Literary Publication	\$14.34	\$12.99	(\$1.35)	-9.4%
					Student Union	\$0.00	\$82.04	\$82.04	n/a
						\$2,379.99	\$2,665.99	\$286.00	12.0%

⁽¹⁾ 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 ⁽¹⁾

Institution	2006-07	2007-08	Difference	% Increase	Institution	2006-07	2007-08	Difference	% Increase
James Madison University					Radford University				
Athletic	\$1,010.00	\$1,058.00	\$48.00	4.8%	Athletic	\$655.00	\$735.00	\$80.00	12.2%
Facilities/Building	\$692.00	\$795.00	\$103.00	14.9%	Auxiliary Services	\$0.00	\$234.00	\$234.00	n/a
Health Service	\$159.00	\$179.00	\$20.00	12.6%	Debt Service	\$80.00	\$0.00	(\$80.00)	-100.0%
Indirect Costs	\$591.00	\$571.00	(\$20.00)	-3.4%	Facilities/Building	\$458.00	\$341.00	(\$117.00)	-25.5%
Student Activity	\$548.00	\$575.00	\$27.00	4.9%	Health Service	\$200.00	\$207.00	\$7.00	3.5%
Transportation	\$62.00	\$68.00	\$6.00	9.7%	Recreational Facilities	\$230.00	\$233.00	\$3.00	1.3%
	\$3,062.00	\$3,246.00	\$184.00	6.0%	Student Activity	\$110.00	\$110.00	\$0.00	0.0%
					Student Union	\$235.00	\$239.00	\$4.00	1.7%
					Transportation	\$50.00	\$51.00	\$1.00	2.0%
						\$2,018.00	\$2,150.00	\$132.00	6.5%
Longwood University					Virginia Military Institute				
Athletic	\$1,404.00	\$1,702.00	\$298.00	21.2%	Athletic	\$1,121.00	\$1,177.00	\$56.00	5.0%
Auxiliary Services	\$770.00	\$770.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Barber Shop	\$200.00	\$206.00	\$6.00	3.0%
Capital Reserve	\$456.00	\$0.00	(\$456.00)	-100.0%	Health Service	\$176.00	\$182.00	\$6.00	3.4%
Debt Service Reserve	\$0.00	\$230.00	\$230.00	n/a	Laundry	\$264.00	\$272.00	\$8.00	3.0%
Facilities/Building	\$139.00	\$81.00	(\$58.00)	-41.7%	Student Activity	\$1,536.00	\$1,622.00	\$86.00	5.6%
Golf Course	\$0.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	n/a	Uniforms-UMA Fee	\$1,400.00	\$1,527.00	\$127.00	9.1%
Health Service	\$123.00	\$126.00	\$3.00	2.4%		\$4,697.00	\$4,986.00	\$289.00	6.2%
Intramurals	\$49.00	\$162.00	\$113.00	230.6%					
Parking/Auto Registration	\$80.00	\$80.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Virginia State University				
Student Activity	\$180.00	\$180.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Athletic	\$662.00	\$748.00	\$86.00	13.0%
Student Union	\$113.00	\$124.00	\$11.00	9.7%	Bus	\$0.00	\$26.00	\$26.00	n/a
Telecommunications	\$226.00	\$240.00	\$14.00	6.2%	Bus and Escort	\$144.00	\$0.00	(\$144.00)	-100.0%
	\$3,540.00	\$3,720.00	\$180.00	5.1%	Campus Improvement	\$190.00	\$190.00	\$0.00	100.0%
					Debt Service	\$259.00	\$259.00	\$0.00	0.0%
					Facilities/Building	\$220.00	\$220.00	\$0.00	0.0%
University of Mary Washington					Facility, Miscellaneous	\$199.00	\$120.00	(\$79.00)	-39.7%
Debt Service	\$665.00	\$700.00	\$35.00	5.3%	Health Service	\$213.00	\$221.00	\$8.00	3.8%
Facilities/Building	\$175.00	\$254.00	\$79.00	45.1%	Police and Public Safety	\$222.00	\$272.00	\$50.00	22.5%
Intercollegiate Athletics	\$547.00	\$567.00	\$20.00	3.7%	Radio Station	\$36.00	\$39.00	\$3.00	100.0%
Student Activity	\$343.00	\$363.00	\$20.00	5.8%	Student Activity	\$288.00	\$332.00	\$44.00	15.3%
Student Organizations	\$80.00	\$80.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Student Union	\$0.00	\$42.00	\$42.00	n/a
	\$1,810.00	\$1,964.00	\$154.00	8.5%		\$2,433.00	\$2,469.00	\$36.00	1.5%
Norfolk State University					Richard Bland College				
Athletic	\$1,174.00	\$1,232.70	\$58.70	5.0%	Athletic	\$6.00	\$6.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Auxiliary Security Fee	\$164.00	\$172.20	\$8.20	5.0%	Comprehensive Fee	\$20.00	\$24.00	\$4.00	20.0%
Auxiliary Technology Fee	\$22.00	\$23.10	\$1.10	5.0%	Parking/Auto Registration	\$34.00	\$38.00	\$4.00	11.8%
Contingent	\$65.00	\$68.40	\$3.40	5.2%	Student Activity	\$60.00	\$62.00	\$2.00	3.3%
Debt Service	\$197.00	\$197.00	\$0.00	0.0%		\$120.00	\$130.00	\$10.00	8.3%
Fitness Center Fee	\$20.00	\$21.00	\$1.00	5.0%					
Health Service	\$70.00	\$73.50	\$3.50	5.0%	VA Community College System				
Student Center Debt Fee	\$350.00	\$400.00	\$50.00	14.3%	Overhead Recovery	\$14.10	\$14.10	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Activity	\$252.00	\$264.00	\$12.00	4.8%					
Student Center Bldg Maint. Fee	\$116.00	\$121.80	\$5.80	5.0%					
Transportation	\$46.00	\$48.30	\$2.30	5.0%					
	\$2,476.00	\$2,622.00	\$146.00	5.9%					

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

Appendix D-1

2006-08 Full-Time Resident Undergraduate Student Charges

Institutions	2006-07				2007-08							
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Average Room and Board	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Average Room and Board ⁽¹⁾	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU	\$4,752	\$1,656	\$6,750	\$13,158	\$5,035	6.0%	\$1,805	9.0%	\$7,020	4.0%	\$13,860	5.3%
ODU	\$3,832	\$2,266	\$6,200	\$12,298	\$4,042	5.5%	\$2,486	9.7%	\$6,685	7.8%	\$13,213	7.4%
UVA	\$6,282	\$1,563	\$6,909	\$14,754	\$6,821	8.6%	\$1,679	7.4%	\$7,435	7.6%	\$15,935	8.0%
VCU	\$4,270	\$1,549	\$7,263	\$13,082	\$4,525	6.0%	\$1,671	7.9%	\$7,567	4.2%	\$13,763	5.2%
VT	\$5,813	\$1,160	\$4,766	\$11,739	\$6,160	6.0%	\$1,237	6.6%	\$5,106	7.1%	\$12,503	6.5%
W&M	\$5,265	\$3,225	\$7,186	\$15,676	\$5,637	7.1%	\$3,527	9.4%	\$7,655	6.5%	\$16,819	7.3%
CNU	\$3,818	\$2,642	\$8,100	\$14,560	\$4,046	6.0%	\$3,004	13.7%	\$8,500	4.9%	\$15,550	6.8%
UVA-Wise	\$3,312	\$2,380	\$6,106	\$11,798	\$3,485	5.2%	\$2,666	12.0%	\$6,742	10.4%	\$12,893	9.3%
JMU	\$3,228	\$3,062	\$6,756	\$13,046	\$3,420	5.9%	\$3,246	6.0%	\$7,108	5.2%	\$13,774	5.6%
LU	\$4,049	\$3,540	\$6,343	\$13,932	\$4,338	7.1%	\$3,720	5.1%	\$6,276	-1.1%	\$14,334	2.9%
UMW	\$4,274	\$1,810	\$6,244	\$12,328	\$4,530	6.0%	\$1,964	8.5%	\$6,606	5.8%	\$13,100	6.3%
NSU	\$2,580	\$2,476	\$6,750	\$11,806	\$2,700	4.7%	\$2,622	5.9%	\$6,996	3.6%	\$12,318	4.3%
RU	\$3,728	\$2,018	\$6,304	\$12,050	\$4,026	8.0%	\$2,150	6.5%	\$6,490	3.0%	\$12,666	5.1%
VMI	\$4,776	\$4,697	\$5,930	\$15,403	\$5,062	6.0%	\$4,986	6.2%	\$6,108	3.0%	\$16,156	4.9%
VSU	\$3,007	\$2,433	\$6,884	\$12,324	\$3,186	6.0%	\$2,469	1.5%	\$7,340	6.6%	\$12,995	5.4%
RBC	\$2,400	\$120	NA	\$2,520	\$2,514	4.8%	\$130	8.3%	N/A	N/A	\$2,644	4.9%
VCCS ⁽²⁾	\$2,255	\$14	NA	\$2,269	\$2,390	6.0%	\$14	0.0%	NA	N/A	\$2,404	5.9%
Avg. Senior Insts.	\$4,199	\$2,432	\$6,566	13,197	\$4,468	6.4%	\$2,615	7.6%	\$6,909	5.2%	\$13,992	6.0%
Avg. 2yr (RBC&VCCS)	\$2,328	\$67	N/A	2,395	\$2,452	5.3%	\$72	7.5%	N/A	N/A	\$2,524	5.4%
Avg. All Insts.	\$3,979	\$2,154	\$6,566	11,926	\$4,230	6.3%	\$2,316	7.6%	\$6,909	5.2%	\$12,643	6.0%

⁽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 non-E&G mandatory fees vary by institution, ranging from \$0.00 to \$310.5 per academic year, and are not included in this summary.

Appendix D-2

2006-08 Full-Time Nonresident Undergraduate Student Charges

Institutions	2006-07				2007-08							
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Average Room and Board	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Average Room and Board ⁽¹⁾	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU	\$16,896	\$1,656	\$6,750	\$25,302	\$17,923	6.1%	\$1,805	9.0%	\$7,020	4.0%	\$26,748	5.7%
ODU	\$14,392	\$2,266	\$6,200	\$22,858	\$15,262	6.0%	\$2,486	9.7%	\$6,685	7.8%	\$24,433	6.9%
UVA	\$24,382	\$1,563	\$6,909	\$32,854	\$26,071	6.9%	\$1,679	7.4%	\$7,435	7.6%	\$35,185	7.1%
VCU	\$16,067	\$1,549	\$7,263	\$24,879	\$17,069	6.2%	\$1,671	7.9%	\$7,567	4.2%	\$26,307	5.7%
VT	\$17,889	\$1,160	\$4,766	\$23,815	\$18,538	3.6%	\$1,237	6.6%	\$5,106	7.1%	\$24,881	4.5%
W&M	\$21,823	\$3,225	\$7,186	\$32,234	\$23,407	7.3%	\$3,527	9.4%	\$7,655	6.5%	\$34,589	7.3%
CNU	\$10,890	\$2,642	\$8,100	\$21,632	\$11,146	2.4%	\$3,004	13.7%	\$8,500	4.9%	\$22,650	4.7%
UVA-Wise	\$14,348	\$2,380	\$6,106	\$22,834	\$15,149	5.6%	\$2,666	12.0%	\$6,742	10.4%	\$24,557	7.5%
JMU	\$13,174	\$3,062	\$6,756	\$22,992	\$14,140	7.3%	\$3,246	6.0%	\$7,108	5.2%	\$24,494	6.5%
LU	\$11,719	\$3,540	\$6,343	\$21,602	\$12,658	8.0%	\$3,720	5.1%	\$6,276	-1.1%	\$22,654	4.9%
UMW	\$14,154	\$1,810	\$6,244	\$22,208	\$15,004	6.0%	\$1,964	8.5%	\$6,606	5.8%	\$23,574	6.2%
NSU	\$12,900	\$2,476	\$6,750	\$22,126	\$13,620	5.6%	\$2,622	5.9%	\$6,996	3.6%	\$23,238	5.0%
RU	\$11,476	\$2,018	\$6,304	\$19,798	\$12,360	7.7%	\$2,150	6.5%	\$6,490	3.0%	\$21,000	6.1%
VMI	\$19,585	\$4,697	\$5,930	\$30,212	\$20,906	6.7%	\$4,986	6.2%	\$6,108	3.0%	\$32,000	5.9%
VSU	\$10,079	\$2,433	\$6,884	\$19,396	\$10,838	7.5%	\$2,469	1.5%	\$7,340	6.6%	\$20,647	6.4%
RBC	\$10,166	\$120	N/A	\$10,286	\$10,672	5.0%	\$130	8.3%	N/A	N/A	\$10,802	5.0%
VCCS ⁽²⁾	\$7,207	\$14	N/A	\$7,221	\$7,645	6.1%	\$14	0.0%	N/A	N/A	\$7,659	6.1%
Avg. Senior Insts.	\$15,318	\$2,432	\$6,566	24,316	\$16,273	6.2%	\$2,615	7.6%	\$6,909	5.2%	\$25,797	6.1%
Avg. 2yr (RBC&VCCS)	\$8,687	\$67	N/A	8,754	\$9,159	5.4%	\$72	7.5%	N/A	N/A	\$9,231	5.4%
Avg. All Insts.	\$14,538	\$2,154	\$6,566	22,485	\$15,436	6.2%	\$2,316	7.6%	\$6,909	5.2%	\$23,848	6.1%

⁽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 non-E&G mandatory fees vary by institution, ranging from \$0.00 to \$310.5 per academic year, and are not included in this summary.

Appendix D-3

2006-08 Full-Time Resident Graduate Student Charges

Institutions	2006-07			2007-08					
	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	\$5,724	\$1,656	\$7,380	\$6,283	9.8%	\$1,805	9.0%	\$8,088	9.6%
ODU	\$5,181	\$1,847	\$7,028	\$5,469	5.6%	\$2,025	9.6%	\$7,494	6.6%
UVA	\$8,987	\$1,563	\$10,550	\$9,561	6.4%	\$1,679	7.4%	\$11,240	6.5%
VCU	\$6,826	\$1,515	\$8,341	\$7,267	6.5%	\$1,637	8.1%	\$8,904	6.7%
VT	\$7,380	\$1,160	\$8,540	\$7,749	5.0%	\$1,237	6.6%	\$8,986	5.2%
W&M	\$6,189	\$3,225	\$9,414	\$6,342	2.5%	\$3,458	7.2%	\$9,800	4.1%
JMU	\$5,568	\$768	\$6,336	\$5,904	6.0%	\$816	6.3%	\$6,720	6.1%
LU	\$4,391	\$2,352	\$6,743	\$4,391	0.0%	\$2,352	0.0%	\$6,743	0.0%
UMW	\$4,014	\$936	\$4,950	\$4,248	5.8%	\$1,008	7.7%	\$5,256	6.2%
NSU	\$4,344	\$2,476	\$6,820	\$4,560	5.0%	\$2,622	5.9%	\$7,182	5.3%
RU	\$4,212	\$2,018	\$6,230	\$4,536	7.7%	\$2,150	6.5%	\$6,686	7.3%
VSU	\$4,029	\$2,433	\$6,462	\$4,270	6.0%	\$2,469	1.5%	\$6,739	4.3%
Average	\$5,570	\$1,829	\$7,400	\$5,882	5.6%	\$1,938	6.0%	\$7,820	5.7%

Appendix D-4

2006-08 Full-Time Nonresident Graduate Student Charges

Institutions	2006-07			2007-08					
	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	\$16,896	\$1,656	\$18,552	\$18,475	9.3%	\$1,805	9.0%	\$20,280	9.3%
ODU	\$15,511	\$1,847	\$17,358	\$16,453	6.1%	\$2,025	9.6%	\$18,478	6.5%
UVA	\$18,987	\$1,563	\$20,550	\$19,561	3.0%	\$1,679	7.4%	\$21,240	3.4%
VCU	\$16,067	\$1,515	\$17,582	\$16,115	0.3%	\$1,637	8.1%	\$17,752	1.0%
VT	\$12,897	\$1,160	\$14,057	\$14,114	9.4%	\$1,237	6.6%	\$15,351	9.2%
W&M	\$19,013	\$3,225	\$22,238	\$19,556	2.9%	\$3,458	7.2%	\$23,014	3.5%
JMU	\$17,064	\$768	\$17,832	\$18,288	7.2%	\$816	6.3%	\$19,104	7.1%
LU	\$12,207	\$2,352	\$14,559	\$12,263	0.5%	\$2,352	0.0%	\$14,615	0.4%
UMW	\$10,332	\$936	\$11,268	\$10,958	6.1%	\$1,008	7.7%	\$11,966	6.2%
NSU	\$18,096	\$2,476	\$20,572	\$19,104	5.6%	\$2,622	5.9%	\$21,726	5.6%
RU	\$9,464	\$2,018	\$11,482	\$10,316	9.0%	\$2,150	6.5%	\$12,466	8.6%
VSU	\$10,987	\$2,433	\$13,420	\$11,810	7.5%	\$2,469	1.5%	\$14,279	6.4%
Average	\$14,793	\$1,829	\$16,623	\$15,584	5.3%	\$1,938	6.0%	\$17,523	5.4%

Appendix D-5

2006-08 Resident First Professional Student Charges

Institutions	2006-07			2007-08					
	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	13,636	1,638	\$15,274	14,924	9.4%	1,792	9.4%	16,716	9.4%
UVA Law	29,097	1,603	\$30,700	31,781	9.2%	1,719	7.2%	33,500	9.1%
Medicine ⁽¹⁾	28,488	1,612	\$30,100	29,575	3.8%	1,730	7.3%	31,305	4.0%
VCU Medicine ⁽¹⁾	24,078	1,555	\$25,633	25,628	6.4%	1,677	7.8%	27,305	6.5%
Dentistry ⁽²⁾	20,335	1,585	\$21,920	21,681	6.6%	1,707	7.7%	23,388	6.7%
Pharmacy (PharmD) ⁽³⁾	17,377	1,545	\$18,922	18,480	6.3%	1,667	7.9%	20,147	6.5%
VT Vet Medicine	13,578	1,160	\$14,738	14,264	5.1%	1,687	45.4%	15,951	8.2%
W&M Law	12,834	3,766	\$16,600	14,337	11.7%	3,999	6.2%	18,336	10.5%
Average Law	\$18,522	\$2,336	\$20,858	20,347	9.9%	2,503	7.2%	22,851	9.6%
Average Medicine	\$26,283	\$1,584	\$27,867	27,602	5.0%	1,704	7.6%	29,305	5.2%

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

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

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

Appendix D-6

2006-08 Nonresident First Professional Student Charges

Institutions	2006-07			2007-08					
	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	24,864	1,638	\$26,502	26,740	7.5%	1,792	9.4%	28,532	7.7%
UVA Law	34,097	1,603	\$35,700	36,781	7.9%	1,719	7.2%	38,500	7.8%
Medicine ⁽¹⁾	38,488	1,612	\$40,100	39,575	2.8%	1,730	7.3%	41,305	3.0%
VCU Medicine ⁽¹⁾	37,682	1,555	\$39,237	39,298	4.3%	1,677	7.8%	40,975	4.4%
Dentistry ⁽²⁾	36,963	1,585	\$38,548	37,411	1.2%	1,707	7.7%	39,118	1.5%
Pharmacy (PharmD) ⁽³⁾	24,460	1,545	\$26,005	24,508	0.2%	1,667	7.9%	26,175	0.7%
VT Vet Medicine	32,532	1,160	\$33,692	34,209	5.2%	1,687	45.4%	35,896	6.5%
W&M Law	23,034	3,766	\$26,800	24,537	6.5%	3,999	6.2%	28,536	6.5%
Average Law	\$27,332	\$2,336	\$29,667	29,353	7.4%	2,503	7.2%	31,856	7.4%
Average Medicine	\$38,085	\$1,584	\$39,669	39,437	3.5%	1,704	7.6%	41,140	3.7%

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

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

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

Appendix E-1

Tuition and Fees in Selected States (Major Public Universities)

2006-07		Estimated 2007-08			
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*		
1.	Pennsylvania	\$11,905	1.	Pennsylvania	\$12,750
2.	Vermont	\$11,324	2.	Vermont	\$12,128
3.	New Hampshire	\$10,401	3.	New Hampshire	\$11,139
4.	New Jersey	\$9,958	4.	New Jersey	\$10,665
5.	Illinois	\$9,882	5.	Illinois	\$10,584
6.	Michigan	\$9,723	6.	Michigan	\$10,413
7.	Massachusetts	\$9,600	7.	Massachusetts	\$10,282
8.	Minnesota	\$9,432	8.	Minnesota	\$10,102
9.	Connecticut	\$8,362	9.	Connecticut	\$8,956
10.	Ohio	\$8,362	10.	Ohio	\$8,956
11.	Texas	\$7,986	11.	Texas	\$8,553
12.	Delaware	\$7,940	12.	Delaware	\$8,504
13.	Maryland	\$7,906	13.	Virginia	\$8,500
14.	Virginia	\$7,845	14.	Maryland	\$8,467
22.	Kentucky	\$6,604	22.	Kentucky	\$7,073
37.	North Carolina	\$5,033	37.	North Carolina	\$5,390
50.	Florida	\$3,206	50.	Florida	\$3,434

Note: Other state rates are increased by 7.1%, the average increase at this type of institution in FY07 nationally.

Appendix E-2

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

2006-07		Estimated 2007-08	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*
1. New Jersey	\$9,269	1. New Jersey	\$9,862
2. Ohio	\$8,007	2. Ohio	\$8,519
3. New Hampshire	\$7,639	3. New Hampshire	\$8,128
4. Illinois	\$7,210	4. Illinois	\$7,671
5. Maryland	\$6,942	5. Maryland	\$7,386
6. Vermont	\$6,828	6. Vermont	\$7,265
7. Michigan	\$6,687	7. Michigan	\$7,115
8. Indiana	\$6,643	8. Indiana	\$7,068
9. South Carolina	\$6,512	9. South Carolina	\$6,929
10. Pennsylvania	\$6,464	10. Pennsylvania	\$6,878
11. Virginia	\$6,426	11. Virginia	\$6,854
12. Massachusetts	\$6,286	12. Massachusetts	\$6,688
18. Kentucky	\$5,367	18. Kentucky	\$5,710
27. Tennessee	\$4,808	27. Tennessee	\$5,116
38. North Carolina	\$3,652	38. North Carolina	\$3,886
43. Florida	\$3,383	43. Florida	\$3,600

Note: Other state rates are increased by 6.4%, the average increase at this type of institution in FY07 nationally.

Appendix E-3

Tuition and Fees in Selected States (Public Community Colleges)

2006-07		Estimated 2007-08	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*
1. New Hampshire	\$5,537	1. New Hampshire	\$5,869
2. Wisconsin	\$4,511	2. Wisconsin	\$4,782
3. Minnesota	\$4,283	3. Minnesota	\$4,540
4. Vermont	\$4,104	4. Vermont	\$4,350
5. Alaska	\$3,672	5. Alaska	\$3,892
6. Massachusetts	\$3,526	6. Massachusetts	\$3,738
7. Iowa	\$3,467	7. Iowa	\$3,675
8. North Dakota	\$3,442	8. North Dakota	\$3,649
9. New York	\$3,425	9. New York	\$3,631
10. South Carolina	\$3,289	10. South Carolina	\$3,486
11. Kentucky	\$3,270	11. Kentucky	\$3,466
21. Alabama	\$2,700	21. Alabama	\$2,862
25. Tennessee	\$2,482	25. Tennessee	\$2,631
30. Virginia	\$2,269	30. Virginia	\$2,404
33. Florida	\$2,034	33. Florida	\$2,156
47. North Carolina	\$1,334	47. North Carolina	\$1,414

Note: Other state rates are increased by 6.0%, the average increase of community colleges in FY07 nationally.

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