

July 2009

2009-10

*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
The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.....	5
A Look Back: Tuition Trends in Virginia.....	6
Sharing the Cost of Education.....	9
Other Mandatory Charges.....	10
Comparison of Tuition & Fee Rates in Other States	12
Comparison of Planned and Actual Tuition & Fee Increases	13
The Bottom Line for Students and Parents	14
Appendices	18
Appendix A.1 – Allocation of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009	18
Appendix A.2 – Tuition Policy	21
Appendix B – 2009-10 Full-Time, In-State, Undergraduate Student Charges.....	25
Appendix C – 2008-10 Full-Time Undergraduate Mandatory Non-Educational and General Fees.....	26
Appendix D – 2008-10 Full-Time Student Charges, by Student Residency and Program Level	28
D-1: In-State Undergraduate.....	28
D-2: Out-of-State Undergraduate.....	29
D-3: In-State Graduate.....	30
D-4: Out-of-State Graduate.....	31
D-5: In-State First Professional.....	32
D-6: Out-of-State First Professional.....	33
Appendix E – Tuition and Fees in Selected States, by Institution Type	34
Acknowledgements	37

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

In fall 2008, the United States experienced the worst economic downturn since the great depression of the 1930s. Triggered by the collapse of the housing market, the worldwide financial markets crashed with a decline of more than 30 percentage points in a single week. Nationwide, more than 2 million people lost their jobs last year and companies went bankrupt and closed in a relatively short period of time. State governments had to cut budgets, reduce services, and lay off state employees due to rapidly shrinking tax revenue collections.

The Commonwealth of Virginia, like the rest of the nation, is once again enduring a deep economic recession. Virginia's economy was weakened more than expected in FY2008, prompting the Governor to make budget reductions to all state agencies in October 2008. State funding to higher education institutions was reduced, on average, by 5% in FY2009 and another 9% in FY2010 for a total reduction of 14% over the original general fund appropriations for the biennium (institutional reductions ranged from 10% to 15%). And, these budget reductions were in addition to the 5% average budget cut taken in FY2008. Our public institutions will endure at least 3 consecutive years of mid-year general fund reductions. After incorporating budget amendments, the total general fund support to higher education was reduced by 9% from FY2008 to FY2010. Institutions faced great pressure to increase tuition in order to deliver adequate instructional services while not jeopardizing access and affordability.

In order to speed the national economic recovery, create and save jobs, and provide services to people affected by the recession, the 111th United States Congress enacted and President Obama signed into law the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) -- an economic stimulus package worth \$787 billion -- on February 17, 2009. Virginia will receive approximately \$4.8 billion in direct appropriations from the ARRA over the next two years, excluding tax cuts that go directly to Virginia citizens. The 2009 General Assembly allocated \$126.7 million of Virginia's ARRA funds to public institutions, intending to mitigate the need to raise in-state tuition at the colleges and universities in FY2010. The ARRA funding offsets the general fund reduction in FY2010 and keeps the higher education budget cut at the FY2009 level. Due primarily to the availability of ARRA funding, tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students will increase by an average of 5.1% next year. These charges increased by 6.5% in 2008-09. Tuition and all mandatory fees, including both educational and general and non-educational and general fees, will increase by 5.2% in 2009-10, as compared to an increase of over 7% in 2008-09. The FY2010 tuition increase will be the lowest annual increase since FY2002.

This report, focusing on tuition and fees for in-state undergraduates, provides a summary of: 1) board-approved tuition and fee increases for the 2009-10 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

- Three consecutive years of general fund (state tax revenue) budget reductions have put the affordability and accessibility of Virginia's nationally acclaimed system of public higher education at risk. Measurements of the student cost share of education and the cost as a percent of per capita disposable income at Virginia institutions have both reached their highest historical levels. Without the help of the State Fiscal Stabilization Fund provided by the federal government through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA), the risk would be much greater. The ARRA funding, provided over a two-year period, will not be available after fiscal year 2011.
- The 2009 General Assembly allocated \$126.7 million from Virginia's share of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) to public institutions of higher education to offset the general fund reductions and to mitigate the need to increase the tuition of Virginia students in FY2010.
- The average (mean) increase for in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees from 2008-09 to 2009-10 is 5.1% at four-year

- institutions, 4.8% at two-year institutions (7.7% at the VCCS), and 5.1% at all institution levels.
- The average annual increase in tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students in FY2010 is the lowest in the past eight years due primarily to the effects of the ARRA 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, 5.5% for in-state undergraduate students next year. Although the increases exceed the 5% limit stipulated in the 2009 Appropriation Act, the primary uses of the increased charges are for the institutions' 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 5.2% more in 2009-10 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 \$401 more in 2009-10. Community college students will pay about \$197 more in the upcoming year.
 - In 2008-09, in-state undergraduate tuition and fees at the University of Virginia, Virginia's flagship institution, ranked 10th highest nationally. Tuition and fees at other public colleges and universities ranked 10th. Charges at the community colleges remained below the national average, ranking 29th. It is anticipated that Virginia's tuition and fee increases will be generally comparable to increases around the country in FY2010 – keeping Virginia's tuition and fees ranked well below their FY1990 and FY1994 levels.
 - The 2005 General Assembly enacted the Higher Education Restructuring Act to provide more autonomy to higher education institutions. In return, institutions are required to commit to meeting the state's goals and performance standards for higher education. As part of the Restructuring Act, institutions are required to develop six-year academic, financial, and enrollment plans biennially. A major component of the six-year financial plan requires the institutions to provide estimates of the tuition and fee increases that would be necessary to achieve certain funding goals. The purpose of such estimates is to assist policymakers, students, and parents in planning for the future. All public institutions submitted their six-year plans for FY09-FY14 in October 2007. Most of the institutions' actual tuition and fee increases are less than the rates in the six-year plan for 2009-10. This can be attributed to the effect of the ARRA funds.
 - The average total cost for an in-state undergraduate student living on campus is estimated to be 40.2% of per capita disposable income next year at the four-year institutions. Since reaching the low point (33.1%) in 2001-02 after several years of state-mandated tuition controls, this measure of affordability

- has crept steadily higher and is now almost back to the peak (the low point in terms of average affordability) of 40.3% in 1994-95.
- The gap between Virginia and the national average in the percentage of personal income consumed by the cost of higher education has narrowed significantly over the last decade. In the mid-1990s, Virginia undergraduates were paying approximately eight percentage points more in average income to attend college full-time and reside on campus. Since 2000-01, the gap between Virginia and the national average has been two percentage points or less. However, it should be noted that the data of recent years reveal that the gap is beginning to widen again.
 - Over the past 10 years, tuition charges to in-state undergraduate students in Virginia have largely been influenced by the state's economic condition. The Commonwealth restricted tuition increases during a period of strong economic growth, and allowed institutions to assess double-digit tuition increases to offset general fund reductions when growth in the economy was in decline. Affordability was achieved through dramatic shifts in the state's cost-sharing policy with varying degrees of equity depending on when a student entered into the system. The lack of continuity and predictability has limited students' and their families' ability to save effectively for college and has not provided equity for taxpayers in terms of meeting the cost of education.

BUDGET CONDITIONS AND TUITION POLICY

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

The state's most recent budget problems started in FY2008 when general fund support to higher education was reduced by 5% on average to help address the shortfall in state tax revenues. The economy worsened and the Governor and General Assembly had to make further budget cuts to all state agencies for both FY2009 and FY2010. State support to higher education was reduced by another 14% at the system level over the original general fund appropriations for the biennium (institutional total reductions ranged from 10% to 15%). State support for Virginia's colleges and universities has been reduced in each of the last 3 years and funding is now 21% below the FY2001 level after adjustment for inflation. In addition, nongeneral fund appropriations to higher education, which are largely composed of tuition revenue, now account for 59% of the system's total appropriations — indicating that students and their families are paying a larger share of the cost of education. Due to the state budget shortfall, the Tuition Moderation Incentive Fund (TMIF), a voluntary program established by the General

Assembly in 2008, was discontinued in FY2010. The TMIF was created to curb tuition increases and preserve a level of affordability for in-state undergraduate students. The TMIF capped the annual tuition increase for in-state undergraduate students and provided additional general fund support contingent upon institutions meeting the eligibility requirements. Institutions that qualified for TMIF funding in FY2009 continued receiving their shares of the funds in FY2010. However the remaining TMIF appropriations for FY2010 reverted to the general fund.

THE AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT OF 2009

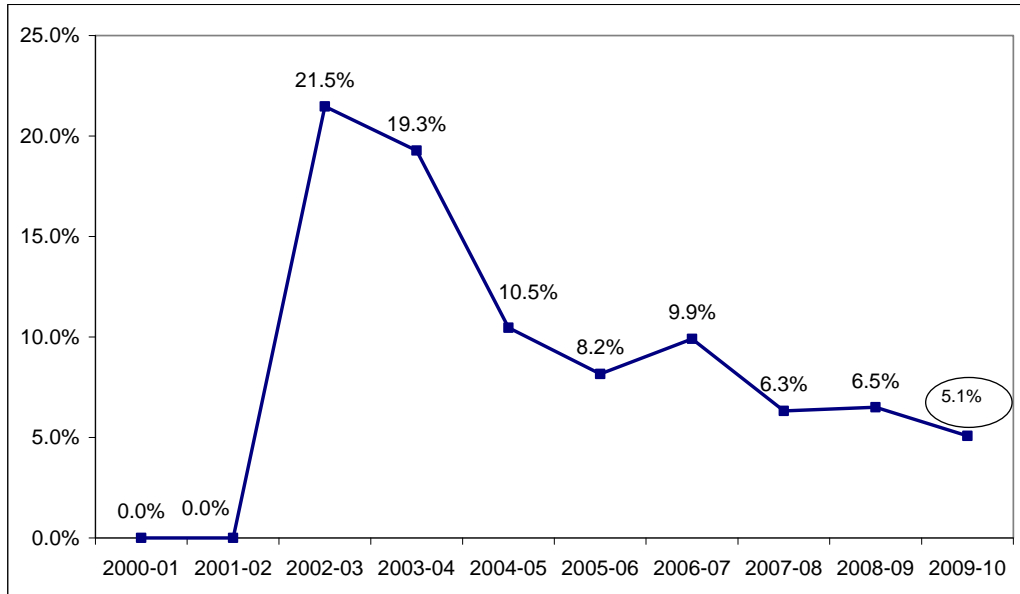
The 111th United States Congress enacted and President Obama signed into law the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) -- an economic stimulus package worth \$787 billion -- on February 17, 2009. The intent of the ARRA funds is to speed the national economic recovery, create and save jobs, and provide services to people affected by the recession. Virginia will receive approximately \$4.8 billion in direct appropriations from the AARA over the next two years, excluding tax cuts that go directly to Virginia citizens. The 2009 General Assembly allocated \$126.7 million of Virginia's ARRA funds to public institutions to help offset the state general fund budget reductions planned for FY2010 and to mitigate the need to increase tuition for in-state students. Chart 1 shows the allocation of the ARRA funding to Virginia public institutions.

Chart 1
Allocation of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

Institution	2009-10
Christopher Newport University	\$3,492,779
College of William and Mary	\$3,815,722
George Mason University	\$10,912,431
James Madison University	\$7,301,608
Longwood University	\$3,169,668
Norfolk State University	\$4,230,688
Old Dominion University	\$12,787,803
Radford University	\$5,482,461
University of Mary Washington	\$2,387,643
University of Virginia	\$10,722,655
UVA-Wise	\$1,618,522
Virginia Commonwealth University	\$20,541,737
Virginia Military Institute	\$1,242,513
Virginia State University	\$1,305,733
Virginia Tech	\$17,322,599
Richard Bland College	\$343,420
VA Community College System	\$19,406,739
Virginia Institute of Marine Science	\$660,246
Total	\$126,744,967

Thanks to the ARRA funding, most of Virginia’s public institutions were able to hold their increases in tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students to no more than 5% in FY2010. At the system level, the average tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students will increase by 5.1%. These charges increased by 6.5% in FY2009. Tuition and all mandatory fees, including both educational and general and non-educational and general fees, will increase by 5.2% in 2009-10 compared to an increase of 7.3% in 2008-09. Chart 2 depicts the average annual increase in tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students since FY2001 when tuition was frozen. The increase in FY2010 is the lowest in the past eight years.

Chart 2
Average Annual Increases
Tuition and E&G Fees for In-State Undergraduate Students
2000-2010



A LOOK BACK: TUITION TRENDS IN VIRGINIA

Over the last 25 years, the state’s tuition policy has changed significantly. By statute, each institution’s board of visitors has the authority to set tuition and fee rates. However, the Governor and the General Assembly frequently establish explicit or implicit tuition policies and goals for the state. Between the late 1970s and the late 1980s, tuition steadily increased at Virginia institutions. In the early 1990s, the state reduced its funding to higher education due to the economic recession. Institutions increased tuition by double-digit percentages annually to offset the reduction in state support during that period. To contain escalating tuition, the Governor and General Assembly established a cap of 3% – approximately the rate of inflation – on increases in in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees in the 1994-96 biennium. In

1996-97, the Governor and General Assembly suspended the boards' authority to increase tuition, and froze tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students. To make college more affordable, in 1999-2000 the Governor and General Assembly rolled back in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees by 20%. Following the tuition rollback, tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduates were frozen once again until 2002-03 when the state funding to higher education was reduced again due to another economic recession. In order to offset the general fund reduction, the Governor and General Assembly repealed tuition restrictions on in-state undergraduate students. As a result of further state budget reductions in October 2002, institutional boards of visitors levied mid-year increases for the spring semester of 2003, in addition to the 2002-03 annual increases. Concerned with the impact of tuition increases on college affordability, the Governor and General Assembly established a cap policy for 2003-04 that essentially limited increases to 5% of the annualized mid-year rates set by the boards for the 2002-03 academic year. In 2004, the General Assembly returned the authority of tuition increases to the boards of visitors to set tuition charges at levels they deem appropriate for all in-state student groups based on, but not limited to, competitive market rates -- provided that the total revenue generated by the collection of tuition and fees from all students is within the nongeneral fund appropriation for educational and general programs. The policy also established a new review process to address institutional requests to exceed appropriated levels of nongeneral fund revenues. In order to ensure more moderate tuition increases, the 2007 General Assembly established a Tuition Incentive Fund with a total of \$7.2 million general fund contingent upon institutions limiting the increase of tuition and E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students to no more than 6% in FY2008. However, institutions could exceed the 6% limit (up to the tuition increase rate in their six-year plan) if the additional revenue was used solely for in-state undergraduate financial aid. The 2008 General Assembly continued the incentive fund concept with the Tuition Moderation Incentive Fund (TMIF) by providing \$17.5 million general fund in each year of the 2008-10 biennium for allocation if institutions limit the in-state undergraduate tuition and E&G fee increases to no more than 4% (3% for E&G operations and 1% for student financial aid) in 2008-09. Due to the state budget shortfall, the 2009 General Assembly decided to discontinue the TMIF for FY2010.

No tuition increase limit was set for in-state undergraduate students in FY2010. However the goal of the ARRA funding provided by federal government is consistent with that of the recent tuition incentive policies established by the Virginia General Assembly – namely providing additional funds to moderate the need to increase tuition on Virginia students.

The impacts of tuition policy changes are graphically demonstrated on the following charts. Chart 3A shows in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees at four-year institutions. In constant dollars, tuition and E&G fees have increased by 121% over the last 25 years, and 80% since 1999-2000, the lowest tuition level in the recent years after tuition was rolled back. At two-year institutions, a similar trend is evident in Chart 3B. In constant dollars, average charges at two-year institutions increased by 69% over the last 25 years, and 68% from 1999-2000.

In the past ten years, with the double-digit tuition increases between FY2002 and FY2005, the average annual tuition increase in constant dollars is 8% at four-year institutions and 5.9% at two-year colleges. These significant average annual increases over the past ten years are primarily due to the 20% tuition increases in both FY2003 and FY2004 when Virginia public institutions experienced a 22% general fund budget reduction.

Chart 3A
Average Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees
(Four-Year Institutions)

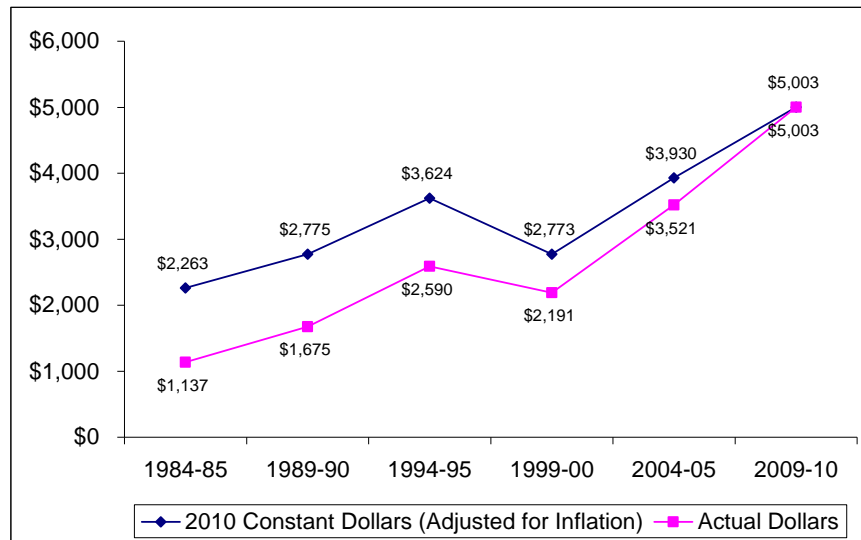
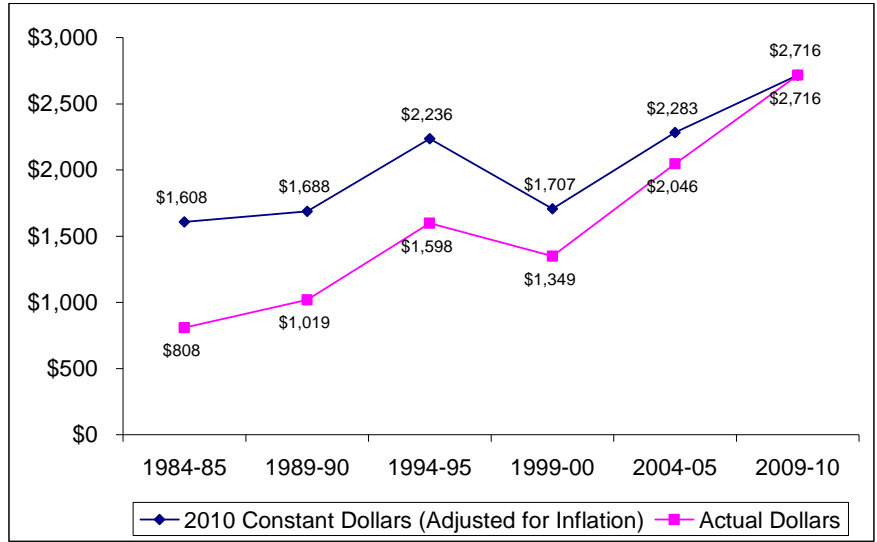


Chart 3B
Average Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees
(Two-Year Institutions*)



*Includes Richard Bland College and Virginia Community College System

SHARING THE COST OF EDUCATION

Looking at tuition trends in Virginia provides an interesting and useful context in which to consider the increases for the 2009-10 academic year. As higher education yields both private and public benefits, higher education funding is a shared responsibility between the state and students and their families. Therefore, it is essential when considering the cost of education to assess the role of the state in providing general fund support for higher education, as well as the proportionate cost students pay and how other fees and charges may impact the bottom line for students and their parents.

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

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

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

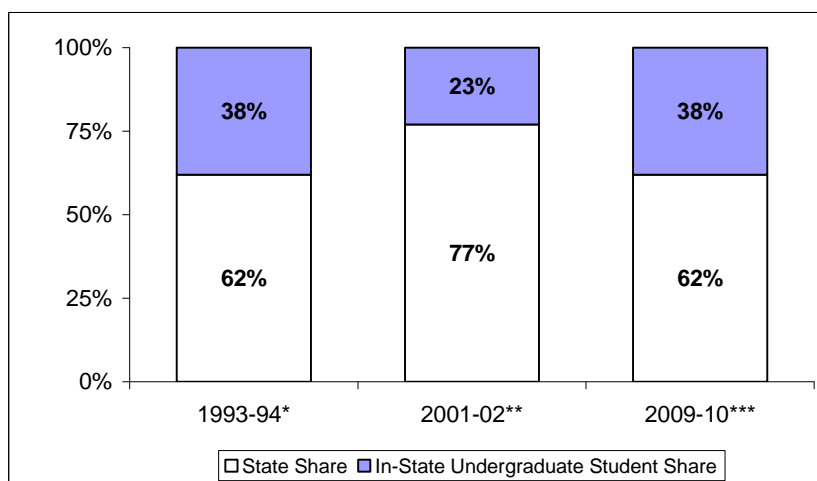
During the 2000 legislative session, the Governor and General Assembly reaffirmed the policy that in-state undergraduate students should pay a consistent percentage of the cost of education. They directed institutions to begin phasing in-state student tuition charges to 20% of the average cost at the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

In the 2002-04 biennium, the cost-sharing relationship between the state and its students changed dramatically due to the large general fund budget cuts to higher education, and the larger tuition increases enacted to help offset the cuts. Between FY02 and FY04, the students' share of cost increased from 23% to 36%, while the state's share decreased from 77% to 64%. In 2003, the Joint Subcommittee on Higher Education Funding Policy developed a goal of a 67%/33% cost share between the

state, and students and their families for funding institution base operations. Since then, the 67/33 fund share policy has been applied in various budget development and policy decisions.

Chart 4 displays the average cost shares between the state and in-state undergraduate student in FY1994, FY2002, and FY2010. The historical data shows that students had their highest share of the cost of education in FY1994 while the state had its highest cost share in FY2002. Between FY2002 and FY2010 tuition grew to help cover increasing operating costs such as faculty salaries and fringe benefits (i.e. health care costs), equipment, library books and electronic materials, and the maintenance of new buildings on campus. Tuition also grew to help offset the numerous state budget reductions that were necessary over the period. As a result, the student share of cost in FY2010 is estimated to be at 38%, reaching the highest historical level last experienced in FY1994.

Chart 4
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 5 summarizes tuition and total fees planned for in-state undergraduate students in 2009-10.

Chart 5
2009-10 Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Charges
Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees ⁽¹⁾

Institutions	Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees	% Increase Over 2008-09	\$ Increase Over 2008-09
George Mason University	\$8,024	6.8%	\$512
Old Dominion University	\$7,318	5.8%	\$400
University of Virginia	\$9,672	4.0%	\$372
Virginia Commonwealth University	\$7,117	5.0%	\$338
Virginia Tech	\$8,605	5.0%	\$407
College of William and Mary	\$10,800	5.4%	\$554
Christopher Newport University	\$8,050	6.6%	\$500
UVA-Wise	\$6,748	4.8%	\$309
James Madison University	\$7,244	4.0%	\$280
Longwood University	\$8,925	5.0%	\$426
University of Mary Washington	\$7,112	5.0%	\$338
Norfolk State University	\$5,872	5.6%	\$312
Radford University	\$6,904	5.6%	\$368
Virginia Military Institute	\$11,190	6.0%	\$634
Virginia State University	\$6,174	4.6%	\$271
Richard Bland College	\$3,676	1.5%	\$54
VA Community College System	\$2,781	7.6%	\$197
Average 4-Year Institutions	\$7,984	5.3%	\$401
Average 2-Year (RBC and VCCS)	\$3,229	4.0%	\$125
Average All Institutions	\$7,424	5.2%	\$369

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

The combination of tuition, mandatory E&G fees, and mandatory non-E&G fees constitutes the total in basic charges required for any student attending college. The overall average increase in tuition and all fees for in-state undergraduates will be 5.2% in 2009-10, with the increase at the four-year institutions averaging 5.3%, while the two-year institutions, including Richard Bland College and Virginia Community College System, average 4.0%. 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 2009 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 \$2,980 for the 2009-10 academic year, an increase of 5.6% over the 2008-09 level. Richard Bland College and the Virginia Community College System (VCCS) will keep the mandatory non-E&G fee at the FY2009 level next year. 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 in 2009 by the Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board (a widely recognized national survey of total mandatory charges at higher education institutions), Virginia institutions remain slightly less cost competitive regionally and nationally compared to the 2000-01 academic year – a time when tuition had been frozen for several years and actually reduced by 20% in 1999-2000 (see Chart 6). However, Virginia’s ranking is lower nationally in each of the three categories when compared to its rankings in FY1990 and FY1994. The national ranking for Virginia public colleges and universities is expected to remain stable for 2009-10.

**Chart 6
Tuition and Fees
Rank Among All States¹**

	1989-90	1993-94	2000-01	2007-08	2008-09	Estimated 2009-10 ²
Major Public Universities	8th	5th	18th	11th	10th	10th
University of Virginia						
Public Colleges and State Universities	2nd	2nd	11th	10th	10th	10th
George Mason University						
Old Dominion University						
James Madison University						
Longwood University						
Radford University						
Public Community Colleges	28th	19th	41st	30th	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 FY10. Charges in other states are estimated by applying 2008-09 national increase rates of 6.5% for major public universities, 6.3% for public colleges and universities, and 4.5% for public community colleges.

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

The Washington State survey illustrates that between 2004-05 and 2008-09, mandatory charges for in-state undergraduates increased at an average of 31.2% at state flagship institutions, as compared to an increase of 40.9% at the University of Virginia. Similarly, in-state tuition and total mandatory fees at public colleges and state universities rose 29.0% between 2004-05 and 2008-09, as compared to an average increase of 33.0% 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 17.6%, as compared to an increase of 28.8% in Virginia.

Virginia's system of public higher education experienced the 4th largest percentage reduction in state support nationally from FY2002 to FY2004 according to the annual Grapevine survey conducted by the Center for the Study of Education Policy at Illinois State University. General fund support was reduced by 22%. Tuition increases were correspondingly high in order to assist in offsetting the general fund budget reductions and maintaining a satisfactory level of service to students. Even so, Virginia's charges continue to compare favorably with charges in other states. Virginia's major public or flagship university ranked 10th highest nationally in FY2009. Charges at Virginia institutions in the public colleges and universities category were ranked 10th, just one spot above the FY2001 ranking -- the best year in terms of state funding to Virginia public higher education in the past decade. Further, while charges at Virginia's community colleges increased in ranking from 41st in FY2001 to 29th in FY2009, its tuition and fees were still \$275 below the national average in FY2009.

COMPARISON OF PLANNED AND ACTUAL TUITION & FEE INCREASES

The 2005 General Assembly enacted the Higher Education Restructuring Act in order to make Virginia public colleges more accountable to the state, students and their families, and taxpayers. The Act provides three levels of autonomy for public colleges and universities depending on each institution's financial strength and ability to manage day-to-day operations. In return, the institutions are expected to commit to meeting state goals and performance standards. The Act also requires institutions to develop six-year academic, financial, and enrollment plans biennially. A major component of the financial plan requires the institutions to provide estimates of the tuition and fee increases that would be necessary to achieve certain funding goals under two assumptions: 1) That no additional state support would be provided, and 2) That the state would provide general fund support sufficient for in-state students based on the Commonwealth's current cost-sharing policy (67% of costs provided by the state and 33% from student tuition). The purpose of such estimates is to assist policymakers, students, and parents in planning for the future. The legislation requires institutional submissions in the odd-numbered years with updates, as necessary, in the even-numbered years. All public institutions submitted six-year plans for FY2009-FY2014 in October 2007.

Chart 7 compares the planned 2009-10 tuition and all fee increases for in-state undergraduate students submitted in October 2007 under the state's cost-sharing policy

assumption with the actual 2009-10 increases approved by their boards of visitors this spring. Only three institutions have actual increases higher than the planned rates for FY2010, but the variations from their planned increases are no more than 2 percentage points. At the system level the actual average tuition increase is lower than the planned rate. This can be primarily attributed to the ARRA funding that was provided to help offset the state general fund budget reductions planned for FY2010 and to mitigate the need to increase tuition on in-state students.

Chart 7
Comparison of 2009-10 Tuition and All Mandatory Fee Increase Rates
For In-State Undergraduate Students

Institution	Six-Year Plan Increase*	Actual Increase
Christopher Newport University	11.8%	6.6%
College of William and Mary	6.2%	5.4%
George Mason University	8.3%	6.8%
James Madison University	6.6%	4.0%
Longwood University	6.0%	5.0%
Norfolk State University	4.5%	5.6%
Old Dominion University	6.2%	5.8%
Radford University	6.8%	5.6%
University of Mary Washington	8.0%	5.0%
University of Virginia	7.2%	4.0%
UVA-Wise	6.4%	4.8%
Virginia Commonwealth University	6.5%	5.0%
Virginia Military Institute	8.1%	6.0%
Virginia State University	3.0%	4.6%
Virginia Tech	10.8%	5.0%
Richard Bland College	6.0%	1.5%
Virginia Community College System	6.6%	7.6%
Average, 4-Year Institutions	7.1%	5.3%
Average, All Institutions	7.0%	5.2%

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

THE BOTTOM LINE FOR STUDENTS AND PARENTS

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

For 2009-10, room and board charges will average \$7,658, an increase of 5.2% at four-year institutions. 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 \$15,642 for the next academic year – an increase of \$779 or 5.2% for in-state undergraduate students at four-year institutions. Chart 8 details the average charges and percent increases from FY2009 to FY2010 at the four-year institutions and community colleges.

Chart 8
2009-10 Full-time Undergraduate Resident Student Charges

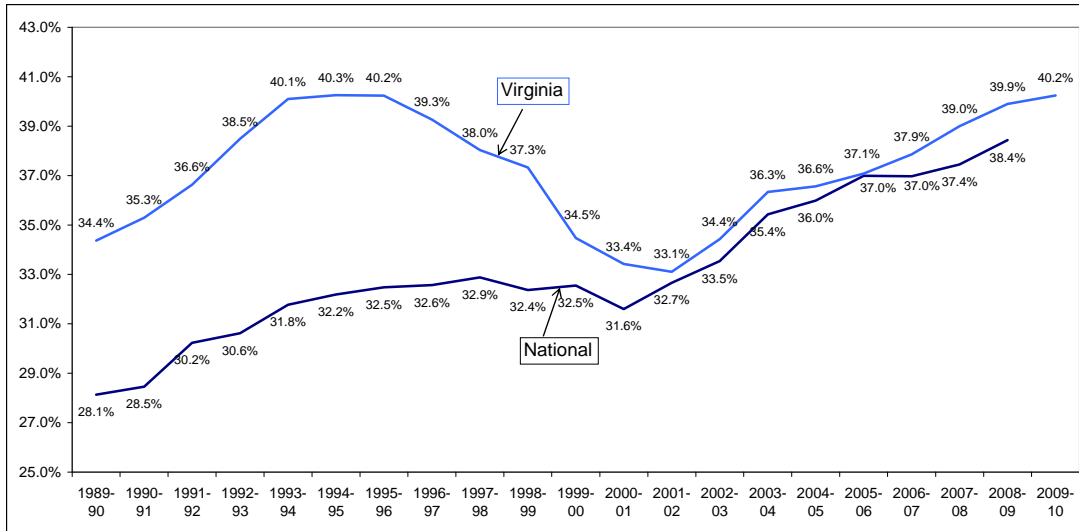
Institution Type	Charges	Avg \$ Incr	Avg % Incr
Senior Institution Average			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$5,003	\$242	5.1%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$2,980	\$159	5.6%
Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees	\$7,984	\$401	5.3%
Room and Board	\$7,658	\$378	5.2%
Total	\$15,642	\$779	5.2%
Community Colleges			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$2,767	\$197	7.7%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$14	\$0	0.0%
Total	\$2,781	\$197	7.6%

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 tuition controls, this measure of affordability has crept steadily higher and is now almost back to the peak (the least affordable) of 40.3%, which was reached in 1994-95. Per capita disposable income in Virginia is projected to grow by just over 4.5% next year, while the average total cost at Virginia's public four-year institutions will rise by 5.2%. As a result, the average undergraduate charge as a percentage of per capita disposable

income is estimated to increase from 39.9% in FY2009 to 40.2% in FY2010 at the four-year institutions.

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.

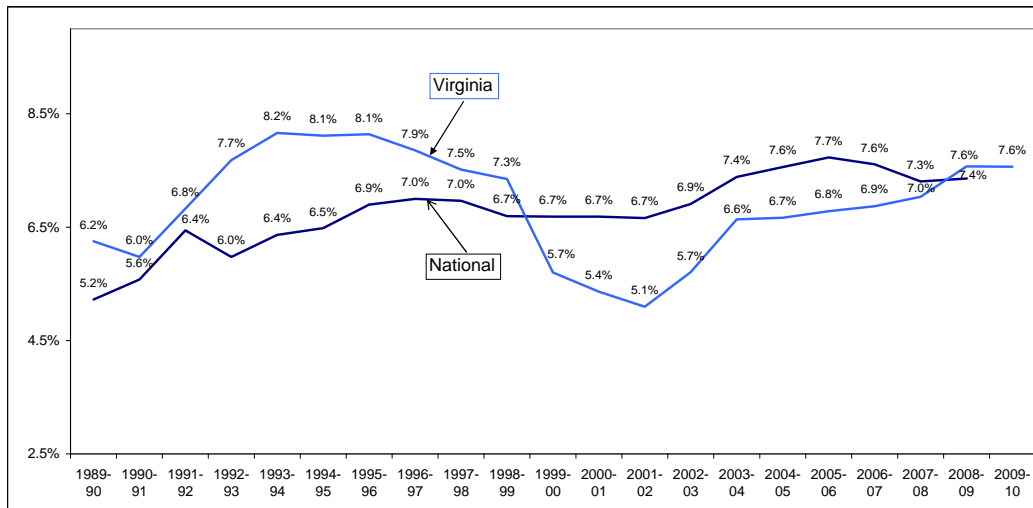
Source: College Board, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, and SCHEV.

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 two percentage points or less. However, it should be noted that in the last four years the gap is beginning to widen again. National data for 2009-10 will not be available until late 2009; 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 generally 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 cost to disposable income dropped below the national average. Since 2002-03 when institutions increased tuition dramatically to help offset the large general fund reductions, Virginia two-year institutions' average cost as a percentage of per capita disposable income has increased each year. In FY2009, Virginia two-year institutions' average cost as a percent of per capita disposable income

was barely below the national average. It is projected that Virginia two-year institutions' cost will be at the national average next year. We will not know for sure until later this year when the national data becomes available. However, the two-year institution average for 2009-10 remains below its historically high percentages of the mid-1990s.

Chart 9B
Average Public 2-Year Total In-State Undergraduate Charges
As a Percent of Per Capita Disposable Income



Notes:

(1) Cost includes tuition and mandatory fees.

(2) Virginia public 2-year charges include the Richard Blend College commuter student charges and Virginia Community College System charges.

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 short-lived Higher Education Tuition Moderation Incentive Fund established last year by the General Assembly represent the latest efforts to make higher education more affordable and accessible to the citizens of the Commonwealth.

However, three consecutive years of general fund (state tax revenue) budget reductions have put the affordability and accessibility of Virginia's nationally acclaimed system of public higher education at risk. Measurements that track the student cost share of education and the total cost as a percent of per capita disposable income at Virginia institutions have once again reached their highest historical levels, achieved originally in 1994 and 1995 respectively. Without the help of the State Fiscal Stabilization Fund provided by the federal government through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) the risk would be much greater. The ARRA funding, which is provided over a two-year period, will not be available after fiscal year 2011.

Appendix A.1

Allocation of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

Item 475.50, Chapter 781, 2009 Acts of Assembly

Central Appropriations (995)

475.50 (language only)

A. General Conditions:

1. The Governor is hereby authorized to allocate sums from this item to state agencies and institutions of higher education pursuant to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, subject to applicable federal rules and regulations governing these funds. Amounts so allocated are hereby appropriated subject to the provisions and conditions contained in this item.

2. Any unexpended balance remaining in the item as of June 30, 2009, shall be carried forward on the books of the Comptroller and shall be available for expenditure in the succeeding fiscal year. Any unexpended balance remaining in this item on June 30, 2010, shall be carried forward on the books of the Comptroller and shall be available for expenditures in the next biennium.

3. Records Management and Reporting

a. Agencies receiving funds from the item shall comply with the financial or other data reporting requirements set forth by the State Comptroller or the Director of the Department of Planning and Budget and shall compile and maintain all records necessary to fulfill such reporting requirements and to meet any subsequent audit of the expenditure of such federal funds.

b. Agencies receiving funds from this item shall comply with all federal reporting requirements for the receipt of any funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 and shall compile and maintain all records necessary to fulfill such reporting requirements and to meet any subsequent audit of the expenditure of such federal funds.

c. Agencies receiving funds from this item shall comply with any requirements established to ensure the transparency of the use or expenditure of such federal funds.

4. The Governor shall submit a quarterly report to the Chairmen of House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees which itemizes any disbursements made from this item.

B. Apportionment

...

4. a. The appropriation in this item includes an amount estimated at \$126,744,967 the second year from federal funds to be distributed to the educational and general program at institutions of higher education from the Fiscal Stabilization Education fund cited in paragraph B.1. above.

b. Allocations for institutions of higher education from the Fiscal Stabilization Education fund cited in paragraph B.1. above are as follows:

Institution	Amount
Christopher Newport University	\$3,492,779
Virginia Community College System	\$19,406,739
George Mason University	\$10,912,431
James Madison University	\$7,301,608
Longwood University	\$3,169,668
Virginia Institute of Marine Science	\$660,246
Norfolk State University	\$4,230,688
Old Dominion University	\$12,787,803
Radford University	\$5,482,461
Richard Bland College	\$343,420
University of Mary Washington	\$2,387,643
University of Virginia	\$10,722,655
University of Virginia College at Wise	\$1,618,522
Virginia Commonwealth University	\$20,541,737
Virginia Military Institute	\$1,242,513
Virginia State University	\$1,305,733
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	\$17,322,599
The College of William and Mary in Virginia	\$3,815,722

c. 1) Consistent with the provisions of the Section 14004 (a), Title XIV of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, it is the intent of the General Assembly that funding in this item is to mitigate the need to raise tuition on in-state students at public colleges and universities. By October 1, 2009, the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia shall report to the Governor and the Chairmen of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees the educational and general program tuition and fee increases at each higher education institution for fiscal year 2010 including an estimate of additional revenue generated from these increases by student type and domicile.

2) The State Council of Higher Education for Virginia and the Director, Department of Planning and Budget shall inform each Board of Visitors on the requirements of Title XIV of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. The tuition actions of each Board of Visitors will be incorporated in the report submitted to the Secretary of Education required under Section 14008 (6), Title XIV of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

3) The Governor and the General Assembly will review the actions of the Board of Visitors of each college or university concerning tuition and fees and other relevant information in accordance with the objectives and requirements of Title XIV of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 or regulation thereto.

Appendix A.2

Tuition Policy

Item 4-2.01.b, Chapter 781, 2009 Acts of Assembly

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix B

2009-10 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 ¹			Total		
	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr
George Mason University	\$5,840	5.7%	\$314	\$2,184	10.0%	\$198	\$8,024	6.8%	\$512	\$7,700	4.6%	\$340	\$15,724	5.7%	\$852
Old Dominion University	\$4,412	5.0%	\$209	\$2,906	7.0%	\$191	\$7,318	5.8%	\$400	\$7,526	5.5%	\$392	\$14,844	5.6%	\$792
University of Virginia	\$7,873	5.0%	\$375	\$1,799	-0.2%	(\$3)	\$9,672	4.0%	\$372	\$8,290	5.2%	\$410	\$17,962	4.6%	\$782
Virginia Commonwealth University	\$5,253	5.2%	\$261	\$1,864	4.3%	\$77	\$7,117	5.0%	\$338	\$8,335	5.3%	\$421	\$15,452	5.2%	\$759
Virginia Tech ²	\$7,240	5.0%	\$345	\$1,365	4.8%	\$62	\$8,605	5.0%	\$407	\$5,824	6.4%	\$348	\$14,429	5.5%	\$755
College of William and Mary	\$6,483	4.9%	\$300	\$4,317	6.3%	\$254	\$10,800	5.4%	\$554	\$8,502	5.9%	\$472	\$19,302	5.6%	\$1,026
Christopher Newport University	\$4,414	4.9%	\$208	\$3,636	8.7%	\$292	\$8,050	6.6%	\$500	\$9,040	1.6%	\$140	\$17,090	3.9%	\$640
UVA-Wise	\$3,696	3.0%	\$107	\$3,052	7.1%	\$202	\$6,748	4.8%	\$309	\$7,770	8.4%	\$599	\$14,518	6.7%	\$908
James Madison University	\$3,734	5.0%	\$178	\$3,510	3.0%	\$102	\$7,244	4.0%	\$280	\$7,690	3.1%	\$232	\$14,934	3.6%	\$512
Longwood University	\$4,725	4.8%	\$216	\$4,200	5.3%	\$210	\$8,925	5.0%	\$426	\$7,596	10.8%	\$740	\$16,521	7.6%	\$1,166
University of Mary Washington	\$4,946	5.0%	\$235	\$2,166	5.0%	\$103	\$7,112	5.0%	\$338	\$7,462	6.0%	\$422	\$14,574	5.5%	\$760
Norfolk State University	\$2,952	6.2%	\$171	\$2,920	5.1%	\$141	\$5,872	5.6%	\$312	\$7,329	3.0%	\$213	\$13,201	4.1%	\$525
Radford University	\$4,396	5.0%	\$209	\$2,508	6.8%	\$159	\$6,904	5.6%	\$368	\$6,970	3.8%	\$254	\$13,874	4.7%	\$622
Virginia Military Institute	\$5,500	4.5%	\$238	\$5,690	7.5%	\$396	\$11,190	6.0%	\$634	\$6,792	5.4%	\$348	\$17,982	5.8%	\$982
Virginia State University	\$3,584	8.2%	\$271	\$2,590	0.0%	\$0	\$6,174	4.6%	\$271	\$8,050	4.4%	\$340	\$14,224	4.5%	\$611
Richard Bland College	\$2,666	2.1%	\$54	\$1,010	0.0%	\$0	\$3,676	1.5%	\$54	\$8,240	3.0%	\$240	\$11,916	2.5%	\$294
VA Community College System ^{3,4}	\$2,767	7.7%	\$197	\$14	0.0%	\$0	\$2,781	7.6%	\$197	NA	N/A	N/A	\$2,781	7.6%	\$197
Average 4-Year Institutions	\$5,003	5.1%	\$242	\$2,980	5.6%	\$159	\$7,984	5.3%	\$401	\$7,658	5.2%	\$378	\$15,642	5.2%	\$779
Average 2-Year (RBC&VCCS) ⁵	\$2,716	4.8%	\$125	\$512	0.0%	\$0	\$3,229	4.0%	\$125	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$7,349	3.5%	\$245
Average All Institutions	\$4,734	5.1%	\$229	\$2,690	5.5%	\$140	\$7,424	5.2%	\$369	\$7,695	5.0%	\$369	\$14,666	5.1%	\$717

Notes:

⁽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⁾ The rate is net of \$130 Board-approved "mitigation grant" related to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.

⁽³⁾ Northern Virginia Community College (NVCC) and J. Sargent Reynolds Community College (JSRCC) have tuition differentials in addition to the systemwide tuition. NVCC has extra \$340.50 and JSRCC has extra \$33 per year.

⁽⁴⁾ Other mandatory fees vary by institution, ranging from \$30.00 to \$625.50 per academic year, and are not included in this summary.

Appendix C

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

Institution	2008-09	2009-10	Difference	% Increase
George Mason University				
Athletic	\$481.67	\$511.43	\$29.76	6.2%
Auxiliary Central	\$112.13	\$135.79	\$23.66	21.1%
Auxiliary Services	\$159.13	\$145.07	(\$14.06)	-8.8%
Debt Service	\$285.82	\$408.26	\$122.44	42.8%
Facilities/Building	\$542.82	\$567.15	\$24.33	4.5%
Health Service	\$104.87	\$103.34	(\$1.53)	-1.5%
Student Activity	\$232.04	\$231.44	(\$0.60)	-0.3%
Transportation	\$67.52	\$81.52	\$14.00	20.7%
	<u>\$1,986.00</u>	<u>\$2,184.00</u>	<u>\$198.00</u>	<u>10.0%</u>

Old Dominion University				
Athletic	\$1,084.33	\$1,074.09	(\$10.24)	-0.9%
Debt Service	\$326.68	\$558.11	\$231.43	70.8%
Facilities/Building	\$412.65	\$372.83	(\$39.82)	-9.6%
Health Service	\$120.00	\$120.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Activity	\$504.68	\$489.40	(\$15.28)	-3.0%
Student Union	\$206.66	\$191.17	(\$15.49)	-7.5%
Transportation	\$60.00	\$100.00	\$40.00	66.7%
	<u>\$2,715.00</u>	<u>\$2,905.60</u>	<u>\$190.60</u>	<u>7.0%</u>

University of Virginia				
Athletic	\$644.00	\$621.00	(\$23.00)	-3.6%
Auxiliary Services	\$91.00	\$117.00	\$26.00	28.6%
Bus and Escort	\$156.00	\$157.00	\$1.00	0.6%
Microsoft License Fee	\$18.00	\$17.00	(\$1.00)	-5.6%
Health Service	\$386.00	\$373.00	(\$13.00)	-3.4%
Recreational Facilities	\$234.00	\$232.00	(\$2.00)	-0.9%
Student Activity	\$47.00	\$44.00	(\$3.00)	-6.4%
Student Union	\$226.00	\$238.00	\$12.00	5.3%
	<u>\$1,802.00</u>	<u>\$1,799.00</u>	<u>(\$3.00)</u>	<u>-0.2%</u>

Virginia Commonwealth University				
Athletic	\$421.51	\$558.89	\$137.38	32.6%
Contingent	\$100.83	\$134.31	\$33.48	33.2%
Facilities/Building	\$9.17	\$0.00	(\$9.17)	-100.0%
Health Service	\$180.00	\$187.00	\$7.00	3.9%
Residential Services	\$17.32	\$8.31	(\$9.01)	-52.0%
Student Activity	\$90.00	\$90.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Services	\$109.43	\$112.89	\$3.46	3.2%
Student Union	\$652.14	\$534.77	(\$117.37)	-18.0%
Transportation	\$206.60	\$237.83	\$31.23	15.1%
	<u>\$1,787.00</u>	<u>\$1,864.00</u>	<u>\$77.00</u>	<u>4.3%</u>

Institution	2008-09	2009-10	Difference	% Increase
Virginia Tech				
Athletic	\$232.00	\$232.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Bus and Escort	\$96.00	\$96.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Health Service	\$304.00	\$320.00	\$16.00	5.3%
Recreational Facilities	\$188.00	\$205.00	\$17.00	9.0%
Student Activity	\$303.00	\$325.00	\$22.00	7.3%
Student Services	\$180.00	\$187.00	\$7.00	3.9%
	<u>\$1,303.00</u>	<u>\$1,365.00</u>	<u>\$62.00</u>	<u>4.8%</u>

College of William and Mary				
Athletic	\$1,259.00	\$1,324.00	\$65.00	5.2%
Bus and Escort	\$58.00	\$50.00	(\$8.00)	-13.8%
Debt Service	\$925.00	\$1,065.00	\$140.00	15.1%
Facilities/Building	\$426.00	\$449.00	\$23.00	5.4%
General Services	\$376.00	\$398.00	\$22.00	5.9%
Green Fee	\$30.00	\$30.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Health Service	\$428.00	\$439.00	\$11.00	2.6%
PC Maintenance	\$30.00	\$30.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Activity	\$264.00	\$265.00	\$1.00	0.4%
Telecom/Networking	\$267.00	\$267.00	\$0.00	0.0%
	<u>\$4,063.00</u>	<u>\$4,317.00</u>	<u>\$254.00</u>	<u>6.3%</u>

Christopher Newport University				
Athletic	\$1,124.68	\$1,132.00	\$7.32	0.7%
Debt Service/Capital Reserve	\$942.93	\$1,210.00	\$267.07	28.3%
BldgRepair/Replacement	\$45.75	\$64.00	\$18.25	39.9%
Recreational Facilities	\$266.98	\$251.00	(\$15.98)	-6.0%
Student Activity	\$84.84	\$80.00	(\$4.84)	-5.7%
Student Life/Health Services	\$201.82	\$185.00	(\$16.82)	-8.3%
Student Union	\$677.00	\$714.00	\$37.00	5.5%
	<u>\$3,344.00</u>	<u>\$3,636.00</u>	<u>\$292.00</u>	<u>8.7%</u>

UVA-Wise				
Athletic	\$895.44	\$950.39	\$54.95	6.1%
Contingency	\$90.68	\$114.74	\$24.06	26.5%
Debt Service - Stadium	\$42.93	\$42.93	\$0.00	0.0%
Dining Hall&Student Ctr Dev Fund	\$1,111.26	\$1,246.76	\$135.50	12.2%
Health Service	\$52.49	\$52.49	\$0.00	0.0%
Highland Players (Theatre Group)	\$2.76	\$2.76	\$0.00	0.0%
Housing	\$15.75	\$0.00	(\$15.75)	-100.0%
Intramurals	\$21.26	\$22.83	\$1.57	7.4%
Leadership Development	\$5.91	\$6.69	\$0.78	13.2%
Orientation	\$9.84	\$9.84	\$0.00	0.0%
Outdoor Recreation	\$11.81	\$12.60	\$0.79	6.7%
Pep Band	\$13.39	\$14.17	\$0.78	5.8%
Recreational Facilities	\$34.65	\$34.65	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Activity & Greek Life	\$37.57	\$39.15	\$1.58	4.2%
Student Discretionary Fund	\$6.30	\$6.69	\$0.39	6.2%
Student Government Association	\$44.09	\$47.24	\$3.15	7.1%
Student Information System	\$51.00	\$50.00	(\$1.00)	-2.0%
Student Life Position Enhancement	\$302.72	\$296.54	(\$6.18)	-2.0%
Student Newspaper & Literary Publication	\$18.11	\$19.49	\$1.38	7.6%
Student Union	\$82.04	\$82.04	\$0.00	0.0%
	<u>\$2,850.00</u>	<u>\$3,052.00</u>	<u>\$202.00</u>	<u>7.1%</u>

⁽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	2008-09	2009-10	Difference	% Increase
James Madison University				
Athletic	\$1,080.00	\$1,113.00	\$33.00	3.1%
Facilities/Building	\$920.00	\$983.00	\$63.00	6.8%
Health Service	\$184.00	\$189.00	\$5.00	2.7%
Indirect Costs	\$583.00	\$576.00	(\$7.00)	-1.2%
Student Activity	\$566.00	\$572.00	\$6.00	1.1%
Transportation	\$75.00	\$77.00	\$2.00	2.7%
	<u>\$3,408.00</u>	<u>\$3,510.00</u>	<u>\$102.00</u>	<u>3.0%</u>
Longwood University				
Athletic	\$1,876.00	\$2,009.00	\$133.00	7.1%
Auxiliary Services	\$770.00	\$825.00	\$55.00	7.1%
Debt Service Reserve	\$228.00	\$227.00	(\$1.00)	-0.4%
Facilities/Building	\$95.00	\$102.00	\$7.00	7.4%
Golf Course	\$47.00	\$27.00	(\$20.00)	-42.6%
Health Service	\$135.00	\$112.00	(\$23.00)	-17.0%
Intramurals	\$162.00	\$196.00	\$34.00	21.0%
Parking/Auto Registration	\$92.00	\$90.00	(\$2.00)	-2.2%
Student Activity	\$180.00	\$180.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Union	\$127.00	\$133.00	\$6.00	4.7%
Telecommunications	\$278.00	\$299.00	\$21.00	7.6%
	<u>\$3,990.00</u>	<u>\$4,200.00</u>	<u>\$210.00</u>	<u>5.3%</u>
University of Mary Washington				
Contingency/Reserves	\$95.00	\$95.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Debt Service	\$435.00	\$435.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Institutional Development	\$290.00	\$305.00	\$15.00	5.2%
Intercollegiate Athletics	\$348.00	\$348.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Parking and Transport	\$32.00	\$32.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Social/Cultural	\$131.00	\$142.00	\$11.00	8.4%
Student Organizations	\$80.00	\$80.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Recreation	\$125.00	\$129.00	\$4.00	3.2%
Student Unions	\$352.00	\$425.00	\$73.00	20.7%
Telecommunications	\$175.00	\$175.00	\$0.00	0.0%
	<u>\$2,063.00</u>	<u>\$2,166.00</u>	<u>\$103.00</u>	<u>5.0%</u>
Norfolk State University				
Athletic	\$1,306.66	\$1,372.00	\$65.34	5.0%
Auxiliary Security Fee	\$182.54	\$191.66	\$9.12	5.0%
Auxiliary Technology Fee	\$24.48	\$25.70	\$1.22	5.0%
Contingent	\$72.50	\$109.52	\$37.02	51.1%
Debt Service	\$197.00	\$197.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Fitness Center Fee	\$22.26	\$23.38	\$1.12	5.0%
Health Service	\$80.00	\$84.00	\$4.00	5.0%
Special Std Ctr Debt Fee	\$434.06	\$434.06	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Activity	\$279.18	\$293.14	\$13.96	5.0%
Std Ctr Bldg Maint. Fee	\$129.10	\$135.56	\$6.46	5.0%
Transportation	\$51.20	\$53.76	\$2.56	5.0%
	<u>\$2,778.98</u>	<u>\$2,919.78</u>	<u>\$140.80</u>	<u>5.1%</u>

Institution	2008-09	2009-10	Difference	% Increase
Radford University				
Athletic	\$897.00	\$1,027.00	\$130.00	14.5%
Auxiliary Services	\$171.00	\$142.00	(\$29.00)	-17.0%
Debt Service	\$234.00	\$269.00	\$35.00	15.0%
Facilities/Building	\$231.00	\$232.00	\$1.00	0.4%
Health Service	\$216.00	\$224.00	\$8.00	3.7%
Recreational Facilities	\$183.00	\$195.00	\$12.00	6.6%
Student Activity	\$118.00	\$118.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Union	\$229.00	\$231.00	\$2.00	0.9%
Transportation	\$70.00	\$70.00	\$0.00	0.0%
	<u>\$2,349.00</u>	<u>\$2,508.00</u>	<u>\$159.00</u>	<u>6.8%</u>
Virginia Military Institute				
Athletic	\$1,236.00	\$1,298.00	\$62.00	5.0%
Barber Shop	\$217.00	\$224.00	\$7.00	3.2%
Health Service	\$193.00	\$200.00	\$7.00	3.6%
Laundry	\$289.00	\$298.00	\$9.00	3.1%
Student Activity	\$1,711.00	\$1,824.00	\$113.00	6.6%
UMA Fee	\$1,648.00	\$1,846.00	\$198.00	12.0%
	<u>\$5,294.00</u>	<u>\$5,690.00</u>	<u>\$396.00</u>	<u>7.5%</u>
Virginia State University				
Athletic	\$796.00	\$791.00	(\$5.00)	-0.6%
Athletics O & M	\$120.00	\$122.00	\$2.00	1.7%
Campus Improvement	\$200.00	\$209.00	\$9.00	4.5%
Debt Service	\$260.00	\$260.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Facilities/Building	\$220.00	\$220.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Health Service	\$232.00	\$223.00	(\$9.00)	-3.9%
Police and Public Safety	\$290.00	\$285.00	(\$5.00)	-1.7%
Radio Station	\$37.00	\$37.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Activity	\$348.00	\$326.00	(\$22.00)	-6.3%
Student Union (Foster Hall)	\$72.00	\$73.00	\$1.00	1.4%
Transportation	\$15.00	\$44.00	\$29.00	193.3%
	<u>\$2,590.00</u>	<u>\$2,590.00</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
Richard Bland College				
Athletic	\$40.00	\$40.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Auxiliary Ent. Fee	\$250.00	\$250.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Food Service Fee	\$0.00	\$50.00	\$50.00	n/a
Health Service	\$200.00	\$150.00	(\$50.00)	-25.0%
Technology	\$250.00	\$250.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Parking/Auto Registration	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Activity	\$170.00	\$170.00	\$0.00	0.0%
	<u>\$1,010.00</u>	<u>\$1,010.00</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
VA Community College System				
Overhead Recovery	\$14.10	\$14.10	\$0.00	0.0%

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

Appendix D-1

2008-10 Full-Time Resident Undergraduate Student Charges

Institutions	2008-09				2009-10							
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Average Room and Board	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Average Room and Board ⁽¹⁾	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU	\$5,526	\$1,986	\$7,360	\$14,872	\$5,840	5.7%	\$2,184	10.0%	\$7,700	4.6%	\$15,724	5.7%
ODU	\$4,203	\$2,715	\$7,134	\$14,052	\$4,412	5.0%	\$2,906	7.0%	\$7,526	5.5%	\$14,844	5.6%
UVA	\$7,498	\$1,802	\$7,880	\$17,180	\$7,873	5.0%	\$1,799	-0.2%	\$8,290	5.2%	\$17,962	4.6%
VCU	\$4,992	\$1,787	\$7,914	\$14,693	\$5,253	5.2%	\$1,864	4.3%	\$8,335	5.3%	\$15,452	5.2%
VT ⁽²⁾	\$6,895	\$1,303	\$5,476	\$13,674	\$7,240	5.0%	\$1,365	4.8%	\$5,824	6.4%	\$14,429	5.5%
W&M	\$6,183	\$4,063	\$8,030	\$18,276	\$6,483	4.9%	\$4,317	6.3%	\$8,502	5.9%	\$19,302	5.6%
CNU	\$4,206	\$3,344	\$8,900	\$16,450	\$4,414	4.9%	\$3,636	8.7%	\$9,040	1.6%	\$17,090	3.9%
UVA-Wise	\$3,589	\$2,850	\$7,171	\$13,610	\$3,696	3.0%	\$3,052	7.1%	\$7,770	8.4%	\$14,518	6.7%
JMU	\$3,556	\$3,408	\$7,458	\$14,422	\$3,734	5.0%	\$3,510	3.0%	\$7,690	3.1%	\$14,934	3.6%
LU	\$4,509	\$3,990	\$6,856	\$15,355	\$4,725	4.8%	\$4,200	5.3%	\$7,596	10.8%	\$16,521	7.6%
UMW	\$4,711	\$2,063	\$7,040	\$13,814	\$4,946	5.0%	\$2,166	5.0%	\$7,462	6.0%	\$14,574	5.5%
NSU	\$2,781	\$2,779	\$7,116	\$12,676	\$2,952	6.2%	\$2,920	5.1%	\$7,329	3.0%	\$13,201	4.1%
RU	\$4,187	\$2,349	\$6,716	\$13,252	\$4,396	5.0%	\$2,508	6.8%	\$6,970	3.8%	\$13,874	4.7%
VMI	\$5,262	\$5,294	\$6,444	\$17,000	\$5,500	4.5%	\$5,690	7.5%	\$6,792	5.4%	\$17,982	5.8%
VSU	\$3,313	\$2,590	\$7,710	\$13,613	\$3,584	8.2%	\$2,590	0.0%	\$8,050	4.4%	\$14,224	4.5%
RBC	\$2,612	\$1,010	\$8,000	\$11,622	\$2,666	2.1%	\$1,010	0.0%	\$8,240	3.0%	\$11,916	2.5%
VCCS ^(3,4)	\$2,570	\$14	\$0	\$2,584	\$2,767	7.7%	\$14	0.0%	NA	N/A	\$2,781	7.6%
Avg. Senior Insts.	\$4,761	\$2,822	\$7,280	14,863	\$5,003	5.1%	\$2,980	5.6%	\$7,658	5.2%	\$15,642	5.2%
Avg. 2yr (RBC&VCCS) ⁵	\$2,591	\$512	N/A	7,103	\$2,716	4.8%	\$512	0.0%	N/A	N/A	\$7,349	3.5%
Avg. All Insts.	\$4,505	\$2,550	\$7,325	13,950	\$4,734	5.1%	\$2,690	5.5%	\$7,695	5.0%	\$14,666	5.1%

Notes:

⁽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⁾ The rate is net of \$130 Board-approved "mitigation grant" related to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.

⁽³⁾ Northern Virginia Community College (NVCC) and J. Sargent Reynolds Community College (JSRCC) have tuition differentials in addition to the systemwide tuition. NVCC has extra \$340.50 and JSRCC has extra \$33 per yr

⁽⁴⁾ Other mandatory fees vary by institution, ranging from \$30.00 to \$625.50 per academic year, and are not included in this summary.

⁽⁵⁾ N/A in Average Room and Board is because VCCS does not have this charge. The Average 2-Year Total includes RBC's room charge.

Appendix D-2

2008-10 Full-Time Nonresident Undergraduate Student Charges

Institutions	2008-09				2009-10							
	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	\$19,662	\$1,986	\$7,360	\$29,008	\$20,936	6.5%	\$2,184	10.0%	\$7,700	4.6%	\$30,820	6.2%
ODU	\$15,873	\$2,715	\$7,134	\$25,722	\$16,862	6.2%	\$2,906	7.0%	\$7,526	5.5%	\$27,294	6.1%
UVA	\$27,798	\$1,802	\$7,880	\$37,480	\$29,873	7.5%	\$1,799	-0.2%	\$8,290	5.2%	\$39,962	6.6%
VCU	\$17,937	\$1,787	\$7,914	\$27,638	\$18,885	5.3%	\$1,864	4.3%	\$8,335	5.3%	\$29,084	5.2%
VT	\$19,522	\$1,303	\$5,476	\$26,301	\$20,513	5.1%	\$1,365	4.8%	\$5,824	6.4%	\$27,702	5.3%
W&M	\$25,263	\$4,063	\$8,030	\$37,356	\$26,647	5.5%	\$4,317	6.3%	\$8,502	5.9%	\$39,466	5.6%
CNU	\$11,586	\$3,344	\$8,900	\$23,830	\$12,356	6.6%	\$3,636	8.7%	\$9,040	1.6%	\$25,032	5.0%
UVA-Wise	\$15,463	\$2,850	\$7,171	\$25,484	\$16,224	4.9%	\$3,052	7.1%	\$7,770	8.4%	\$27,046	6.1%
JMU	\$15,050	\$3,408	\$7,458	\$25,916	\$15,866	5.4%	\$3,510	3.0%	\$7,690	3.1%	\$27,066	4.4%
LU	\$13,122	\$3,990	\$6,856	\$23,968	\$14,025	6.9%	\$4,200	5.3%	\$7,596	10.8%	\$25,821	7.7%
UMW	\$15,879	\$2,063	\$7,040	\$24,982	\$16,674	5.0%	\$2,166	5.0%	\$7,462	6.0%	\$26,302	5.3%
NSU	\$14,028	\$2,779	\$7,116	\$23,923	\$15,011	7.0%	\$2,920	5.1%	\$7,329	3.0%	\$25,260	5.6%
RU	\$13,201	\$2,349	\$6,716	\$22,266	\$14,060	6.5%	\$2,508	6.8%	\$6,970	3.8%	\$23,538	5.7%
VMI	\$22,160	\$5,294	\$6,444	\$33,898	\$23,048	4.0%	\$5,690	7.5%	\$6,792	5.4%	\$35,530	4.8%
VSU	\$11,428	\$2,590	\$7,710	\$21,728	\$11,918	4.3%	\$2,590	0.0%	\$8,050	4.4%	\$22,558	3.8%
RBC	\$11,202	\$1,010	\$8,000	\$20,212	\$11,394	1.7%	\$1,010	0.0%	\$8,240	3.0%	\$20,644	2.1%
VCCS ^(2,3)	\$7,825	\$14	\$0	\$7,839	\$8,230	5.2%	\$14	0.0%	N/A	N/A	\$8,244	5.2%
Avg. Senior Insts.	\$17,198	\$2,822	\$7,280	27,300	\$18,193	5.8%	\$2,980	5.6%	\$7,658	5.2%	\$28,832	5.6%
Avg. 2yr (RBC&VCCS) ⁽⁵⁾	\$9,514	\$512	N/A	14,026	\$9,812	3.1%	\$512	0.0%	N/A	N/A	\$14,444	3.0%
Avg. All Insts.	\$16,294	\$2,550	\$7,325	25,738	\$17,207	5.6%	\$2,690	5.5%	\$7,695	5.0%	\$27,139	5.4%

Notes:

⁽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⁾ Northern Virginia Community College (NVCC) and J. Sargent Reynolds Community College (JSRCC) have tuition differentials in addition to the systemwide tuition. NVCC has extra \$420 and JSRCC has extra \$33 per year.

⁽³⁾ Other mandatory fees vary by institution, ranging from \$30.00 to \$625.50 per academic year, and are not included in this summary.

⁽⁵⁾ N/A in Average Room and Board is because VCCS does not have this charge. The Average 2-Year Total includes RBC's room charge.

Appendix D-3

2008-10 Full-Time Resident Graduate Student Charges

Institutions	2008-09			2009-10					
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU	\$6,894	\$1,986	\$8,880	\$7,568	9.8%	\$2,184	10.0%	\$9,752	9.8%
ODU	\$5,694	\$2,208	\$7,902	\$5,982	5.0%	\$2,368	7.2%	\$8,350	5.7%
UVA	\$10,338	\$1,802	\$12,140	\$10,829	4.7%	\$1,799	-0.2%	\$12,628	4.0%
VCU*	\$7,725	\$1,753	\$9,478	\$8,184	5.9%	\$1,830	4.4%	\$10,014	5.7%
VT	\$8,432	\$1,303	\$9,735	\$8,863	5.1%	\$1,365	4.8%	\$10,228	5.1%
W&M	\$6,497	\$3,763	\$10,260	\$6,497	0.0%	\$4,017	6.7%	\$10,514	2.5%
JMU	\$6,144	\$864	\$7,008	\$6,432	4.7%	\$888	2.8%	\$7,320	4.5%
LU	\$4,834	\$2,520	\$7,354	\$5,076	5.0%	\$2,640	4.8%	\$7,716	4.9%
UMW	\$4,409	\$1,063	\$5,472	\$4,644	5.3%	\$1,116	5.0%	\$5,760	5.3%
NSU	\$4,879	\$2,779	\$7,658	\$5,149	5.5%	\$2,920	5.1%	\$8,069	5.4%
RU	\$4,845	\$2,349	\$7,194	\$5,086	5.0%	\$2,508	6.8%	\$7,594	5.6%
VSU	\$4,504	\$2,590	\$7,094	\$5,274	17.1%	\$2,090	-19.3%	\$7,364	3.8%
Average	\$6,266	\$2,082	\$8,348	\$6,632	5.8%	\$2,144	3.0%	\$8,776	5.1%

Note: * VCU's tuition and mandatory E&G fees are for master's degree. Doctoral tuition and mandatory E&G fees are \$7,292 in 2008-09 and 2009-10.

Appendix D-4

2008-10 Full-Time Nonresident Graduate Student Charges

Institutions	2008-09			2009-10					
	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	\$20,286	\$1,986	\$22,272	\$21,704	7.0%	\$2,184	10.0%	\$23,888	7.3%
ODU	\$17,110	\$2,208	\$19,318	\$18,126	5.9%	\$2,368	7.2%	\$20,494	6.1%
UVA	\$20,338	\$1,802	\$22,140	\$20,829	2.4%	\$1,799	-0.2%	\$22,628	2.2%
VCU*	\$16,458	\$1,753	\$18,211	\$17,347	5.4%	\$1,830	4.4%	\$19,177	5.3%
VT	\$15,563	\$1,303	\$16,866	\$16,563	6.4%	\$1,365	4.8%	\$17,928	6.3%
W&M	\$20,027	\$3,763	\$23,790	\$20,187	0.8%	\$4,017	6.7%	\$24,204	1.7%
JMU	\$19,488	\$864	\$20,352	\$20,472	5.0%	\$888	2.8%	\$21,360	5.0%
LU	\$13,474	\$2,520	\$15,994	\$14,340	6.4%	\$2,640	4.8%	\$16,980	6.2%
UMW	\$11,624	\$1,062	\$12,686	\$12,250	5.4%	\$1,116	5.1%	\$13,366	5.4%
NSU	\$19,678	\$2,779	\$22,457	\$20,884	6.1%	\$2,920	5.1%	\$23,804	6.0%
RU	\$11,483	\$2,349	\$13,832	\$12,608	9.8%	\$2,508	6.8%	\$15,116	9.3%
VSU	\$12,452	\$2,590	\$15,042	\$13,372	7.4%	\$2,090	-19.3%	\$15,462	2.8%
Average	\$16,498	\$2,082	\$18,580	\$17,390	5.4%	\$2,144	3.0%	\$19,534	5.1%

Note: * VCU's tuition and mandatory E&G fees are for master's degree. Doctoral tuition and mandatory E&G fees are \$15,972 in 2008-09 and 2009-10.

Appendix D-5

2008-10 Resident First Professional Student Charges

Institutions	2008-09			2009-10					
	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	\$16,767	\$1,965	\$18,732	\$18,400	9.7%	\$2,156	9.7%	\$20,556	9.7%
UVA Law	\$34,958	\$1,842	\$36,800	\$36,961	5.7%	\$1,839	-0.2%	\$38,800	5.4%
UVA Medicine ⁽¹⁾	\$30,797	\$1,853	\$32,650	\$33,300	8.1%	\$1,850	-0.2%	\$35,150	7.7%
VCU Medicine ⁽¹⁾	\$25,907	\$1,813	\$27,720	\$26,676	3.0%	\$1,890	4.2%	\$28,566	3.1%
VCU Dentistry ⁽²⁾	\$24,195	\$1,833	\$26,028	\$27,220	12.5%	\$1,920	4.7%	\$29,140	12.0%
VCU Pharmacy (PharmD) ⁽³⁾	\$19,022	\$1,783	\$20,805	\$20,562	8.1%	\$1,860	4.3%	\$22,422	7.8%
VT Vet Medicine	\$15,133	\$2,203	\$17,336	\$15,900	5.1%	\$2,515	14.2%	\$18,415	6.2%
W&M Law	\$15,999	\$4,147	\$20,146	\$17,310	8.2%	\$4,336	4.6%	\$21,646	7.4%
Average Law	\$22,575	\$2,651	\$25,226	\$24,224	7.3%	\$2,777	4.7%	\$27,001	7.0%
Average Medicine	\$28,352	\$1,833	\$30,185	\$29,988	5.8%	\$1,870	2.0%	\$31,858	5.5%

⁽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

2008-10 Nonresident First Professional Student Charges

Institutions	2008-09			2009-10					
	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	\$29,983	\$1,965	\$31,948	\$32,064	6.9%	\$2,156	9.7%	\$34,220	7.1%
UVA Law	\$39,958	\$1,842	\$41,800	\$41,961	5.0%	\$1,839	-0.2%	\$43,800	4.8%
Medicine ⁽¹⁾	\$40,797	\$1,853	\$42,650	\$43,300	6.1%	\$1,850	-0.2%	\$45,150	5.9%
VCU Medicine ⁽¹⁾	\$39,712	\$1,813	\$41,525	\$41,130	3.6%	\$1,890	4.2%	\$43,020	3.6%
Dentistry ⁽²⁾	\$43,504	\$1,833	\$45,337	\$50,169	15.3%	\$1,920	4.7%	\$52,089	14.9%
Pharmacy (PharmD) ⁽³⁾	\$25,944	\$1,783	\$27,727	\$28,772	10.9%	\$1,860	4.3%	\$30,632	10.5%
VT Vet Medicine	\$36,067	\$2,203	\$38,270	\$38,092	5.6%	\$2,515	14.2%	\$40,607	6.1%
W&M Law	\$26,199	\$4,147	\$30,346	\$27,510	5.0%	\$4,336	4.6%	\$31,846	4.9%
Average Law	\$32,047	\$2,651	\$34,698	\$33,845	5.6%	\$2,777	4.7%	\$36,622	5.5%
Average Medicine	\$40,255	\$1,833	\$42,088	\$42,215	4.9%	\$1,870	2.0%	\$44,085	4.7%

⁽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)

2008-09		Estimated 2009-10			
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*		
1.	Pennsylvania	\$13,706	1.	Pennsylvania	\$14,597
2.	Vermont	\$12,844	2.	Vermont	\$13,679
3.	Illinois	\$12,240	3.	Illinois	\$13,036
4.	New Hampshire	\$11,680	4.	New Hampshire	\$12,439
5.	New Jersey	\$11,540	5.	New Jersey	\$12,290
6.	Michigan	\$11,037	6.	Michigan	\$11,754
7.	Minnesota	\$10,634	7.	Minnesota	\$11,325
8.	Massachusetts	\$10,234	8.	Massachusetts	\$10,899
9.	Connecticut	\$9,338	9.	Connecticut	\$9,945
10.	Virginia	\$9,300	10.	Virginia	\$9,672
13.	South Carolina	\$8,838	13.	South Carolina	\$9,412
18.	Texas	\$8,438	18.	Texas	\$8,986
20.	Maryland	\$8,005	20.	Maryland	\$8,525
21.	Kentucky	\$7,848	21.	Kentucky	\$8,358
35.	Tennessee	\$6,250	35.	Tennessee	\$6,656
39.	North Carolina	\$5,397	39.	North Carolina	\$5,748
49.	Florida	\$3,777	49.	Florida	\$4,023

Note: Other state rates are increased by 6.5%, the average increase at this type of institution in FY09 nationally.

Appendix E-2

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

2008-09		Estimated 2009-10	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*
1. New Jersey	\$10,749	1. New Jersey	\$11,426
2. Illinois	\$9,165	2. Illinois	\$9,743
3. New Hampshire	\$8,601	3. New Hampshire	\$9,143
4. Ohio	\$8,254	4. Ohio	\$8,774
5. Michigan	\$7,981	5. Michigan	\$8,484
6. Vermont	\$7,684	6. Vermont	\$8,168
7. South Carolina	\$7,632	7. South Carolina	\$8,113
8. Maryland	\$7,598	8. Maryland	\$8,077
9. Indiana	\$7,334	9. Indiana	\$7,796
10. Virginia	\$7,286	10. Virginia	\$7,683
12. Pennsylvania	\$7,034	12. Pennsylvania	\$7,478
13. Massachusetts	\$6,917	13. Massachusetts	\$7,353
16. Kentucky	\$6,316	16. Kentucky	\$6,714
27. Tennessee	\$5,520	27. Tennessee	\$5,868
40. North Carolina	\$3,967	40. North Carolina	\$4,217
44. Florida	\$3,839	44. Florida	\$4,081

Note: Other state rates are increased by 6.3%, the average increase at this type of institution in FY09 nationally.

Appendix E-3

Tuition and Fees in Selected States (Public Community Colleges)

2008-09		Estimated 2009-10	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*
1. New Hampshire	\$5,953	1. New Hampshire	\$6,221
2. Vermont	\$4,584	2. Vermont	\$4,790
3. Minnesota	\$4,565	3. Minnesota	\$4,770
4. Wisconsin	\$4,555	4. Wisconsin	\$4,760
5. Alaska	\$4,100	5. Alaska	\$4,285
6. New York	\$4,033	6. New York	\$4,214
7. Massachusetts	\$3,862	7. Massachusetts	\$4,036
8. North Dakota	\$3,779	8. North Dakota	\$3,949
9. Iowa	\$3,649	9. Iowa	\$3,813
10. Kentucky	\$3,630	10. Kentucky	\$3,793
11. South Carolina	\$3,583	11. South Carolina	\$3,744
14. Maryland	\$3,341	14. Maryland	\$3,491
24. Tennessee	\$2,733	24. Tennessee	\$2,856
29. Virginia	\$2,584	29. Virginia	\$2,781
35. Florida	\$2,283	35. Florida	\$2,386
47. North Carolina	\$1,422	47. North Carolina	\$1,486

Note: Other state rates are increased by 4.5%, the average increase of community colleges in FY09 nationally.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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