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



State Council of Higher Education for Virginia

Advancing Virginia through Higher Education

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INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

The Commonwealth of Virginia, like the rest of the nation, has endured the effects of an historical economic recession for the past three years. While Virginia is perhaps no longer in recession, the still fragile economy is a major cause for concern. Shrinking tax revenues and the need to balance the state's budget led the 2010 General Assembly to reduce state support for public higher education by more than \$400 million or 27% by FY2012 when compared to the original FY2010 budgets. Higher education institutions are facing great pressure to increase tuition in an attempt to bolster the system from the erosion of state support and ensure the delivery of high quality instructional services expected of Virginia colleges and universities.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA)—an economic stimulus package worth \$787 billion created by the Congress and signed by the President in 2009—has helped Virginia offset the state budget shortfalls and save programs and services that might otherwise have been eliminated. The General Assembly allocated \$75 million in FY2010 and \$198 million in FY2011 of Virginia's share of the State Fiscal Stabilization Fund, part of ARRA, to public institutions to help offset the general fund reductions and to mitigate the need to increase in-state tuition at the colleges and universities over these two years. Tuition and mandatory Educational and General (E&G) fees for in-state undergraduate students will increase by an average of 13.1% in FY2011. Including tuition and all mandatory fees, the increase will be 10.6% in FY2011.

Policymakers are calling for more college graduates so that the Commonwealth will be in a better position to compete successfully in the marketplace of the future. As the stimulus funding from the federal government disappears in FY2012, the following question will become more acute: will the Commonwealth have the resources and the will to become a full partner in this endeavor or will the de facto privatization of our public system of higher education continue?

This report focuses on tuition and fees for in-state undergraduates and provides a summary of: 1) board-approved tuition and fee increases for the 2010-11 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. The appendices provide comparisons of changes in tuition and fees for student groups, including in-state undergraduate, out-of-state undergraduate, in-state graduate, out-of-state graduate, in-state first professional, and out-of-state first professional.

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, excluding student financial aid. This total includes the sum of tuition, all mandatory fees, and room and board.

KEY FINDINGS

- Five 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 surpassed their highest historical levels. Without the help of the State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF), part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA), the risk would be much greater. This funding, which is provided over a two-year period, will not be available after September of 2011.
- The 2010 General Assembly allocated \$198 million of Virginia's share of the SFSF 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 FY2011.
- The average (mean) increase for in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees from 2009-10 to 2010-11 is 13.1% at four-year institutions, 12.6% at two-year institutions (the VCCS increase is 18.2%, which includes the mid-year tuition increase in spring 2010), and 13.1% at the system level.
- In addition to tuition and mandatory E&G fees, institutions charge fees to support non-instructional and 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, 6.1% for in-state undergraduate students next year. Although the

increases exceed the 5% limit stipulated in the 2010 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 10.6% more in FY2011 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 \$838 more in FY2011. Community college students will pay about \$504 more in the upcoming year. (Note that VCCS full-time students were already paying nearly \$88 more in the spring semester of 2010 as a result of the mid-year tuition increase. Therefore the net increase for VCCS full-time students in FY2011 is about \$416.)
- In FY2010, 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 8th. Charges at the VCCS increased from 29th to 27th primarily due to the mid-year tuition increase in 2010. It is anticipated that Virginia's tuition and fee increases will be generally comparable to increases around the country in FY2011 – resulting in slightly less competitive rankings – but still below the all-time high levels experienced in FY1994.
- The average total cost for an in-state undergraduate student living on campus is estimated to be 41.6% of per capita disposable income next year at the four-year institutions. Since reaching the low point (more affordable) of 32.2% in FY2002 after several years of state-mandated tuition controls, this measure of affordability has crept steadily higher and is now estimated to surpass the historical least affordable record of 39.8% set in both FY1994 and FY1995.
- 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 FY2001, the gap between Virginia and the national average has generally been two percentage points or less. However, it should be noted that for the first time in the past 20 years, the national average surpassed Virginia's in FY2010, underlining the importance of this growing problem nationwide.
- 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 has endured the effects of an historical economic recession for nearly three years. And, unfortunately, this most recent recession came less than four years into the recovery period that Virginia public higher education institutions had been enjoying since the devastating budget cuts of the 2002-04 biennium.

While perhaps no longer in recession technically, Virginia's weak economy is still a major concern. In the short term, experts expect consumer spending to be hampered by a continued fear of job loss. Income levels are expected to be close to flat and there has been a dramatic decrease in home equity “wealth.” Between 2007 and 2009, nominal home prices in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area fell by 30%. If state budgets are not reduced again this fall, it will be for the first time in four years. Slow state revenue growth appears to be about the best we can hope for—for some time to come.

State support for Virginia public higher education will be reduced by more than \$400 million or 27% by FY2012 from the original FY2010 budget, and is 33% below the FY2001 level after adjusting for inflation. Five Virginia public institutions (Christopher Newport University, the College of William and Mary, Longwood University, the University of Mary Washington, and the Virginia Community College System) enacted mid-year tuition increases in FY2010 to offset the budget reductions and provide acceptable levels of service to students. The nongeneral fund appropriation to higher education, which is largely composed of student tuition revenue, accounted for 62% of the system's total appropriations in FY2010, indicating strongly that students and their families are paying an ever larger share of the cost of education.

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 is expected to receive a total of \$984 million from the State Fiscal Stability Fund (SFSF), part of AARA, in FY2010 and FY2011. The

General Assembly allocated \$75 million in FY2010 and \$198.3 million in FY2011 of Virginia's SFSF funds to public institutions to help offset the state general fund budget reductions 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.

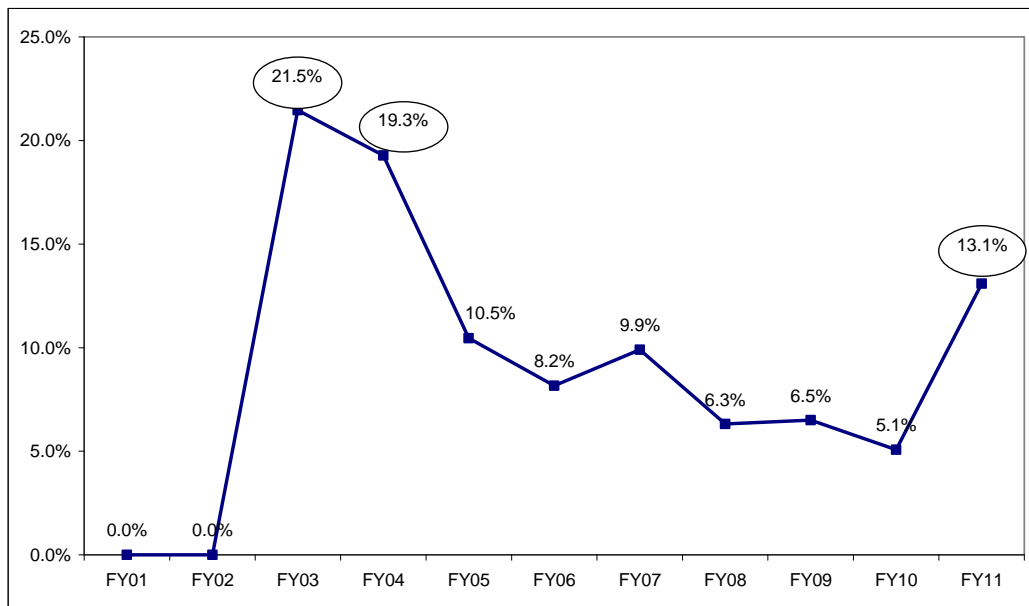
Chart 1
Allocation of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

Institution	2009-10	2010-11
Christopher Newport University	2,531,692	\$3,505,271
College of William and Mary	2,188,188	\$6,884,042
George Mason University	6,203,142	\$19,894,643
James Madison University	4,648,818	\$11,292,799
Longwood University	2,221,989	\$3,305,208
Norfolk State University	1,579,107	\$3,915,635
Old Dominion University	2,826,052	\$12,664,227
Radford University	8,965,969	\$6,060,300
University of Mary Washington	3,761,002	\$3,406,157
University of Virginia	5,559,100	\$21,892,717
UVA-Wise	1,097,609	\$1,702,856
Virginia Commonwealth University	13,798,668	\$23,160,921
Virginia Military Institute	765,001	\$1,940,755
Virginia State University	397,690	\$3,314,396
Virginia Tech	11,479,961	\$20,892,536
Richard Bland College	155,539	\$701,736
VA Community College System	6,836,891	\$45,796,200
Virginia Institute of Marine Science		\$3,076,343
VT-Extension		\$4,756,374
VSU-Extension		\$140,205
Total	\$75,016,418	\$198,303,321

The ARRA funding enabled about half of Virginia's public institutions to restrict their tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students to single digit increases in FY2011. At the system level, the average tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students will increase by 13.1%. These charges increased by 5.1% in FY2010. Tuition and all mandatory fees, including both E&G and non-E&G fees, will increase by 10.6% in FY2011 compared to an increase of 5.2% in FY2010. The beneficial impact of the ARRA funding on FY2011 charges can be seen by revisiting the 2002-04 biennium. Like the current biennium, our public institutions sustained large state support reductions as a result of the state budget shortfall. Budgets were reduced by 22% on average over the 2002-04 biennium compared with average reductions of 27% for the 2010-12 biennium. The result was that tuition and E&G fees increased by nearly 22% in FY2003 and about 19% in FY2004. While the 13.1% average increase in tuition and E&G fees scheduled for next year is significant, the mitigating impact of the ARRA funding is clear. Without the stimulus support, the average tuition increase would have been much higher. 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.

Chart 2
Average Annual Increases
Tuition and E&G Fees for In-State Undergraduate Students
2000-2011



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, each institutional board 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 authority to the boards of visitors to set tuition charges at levels they deemed 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 was 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 in 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 limited 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. A copy of the tuition policy for the 2010-12 biennium is presented in Appendix A of this report.

No tuition increase limit was set by the General Assembly for in-state undergraduate students for the 2010-12 biennium. 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 impact of tuition policy changes is graphically demonstrated in 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 131% over the last 25 years, and 105% since 2000-01, 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 73% over the last 25 years, and 80% from 2000-01.

The average annual tuition increase at four-year institutions is 10.5% in constant dollars and 8.0% at two-year colleges in the past ten years. These significant average increase rates were primarily impacted by the double-digit tuition increases between FY2002 and FY2004 and the increase in FY2011 when institutions raised tuition to offset the general fund budget reductions of 22% in the FY2002-04 biennium and 27% from the original FY2010 budget to FY2012.

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

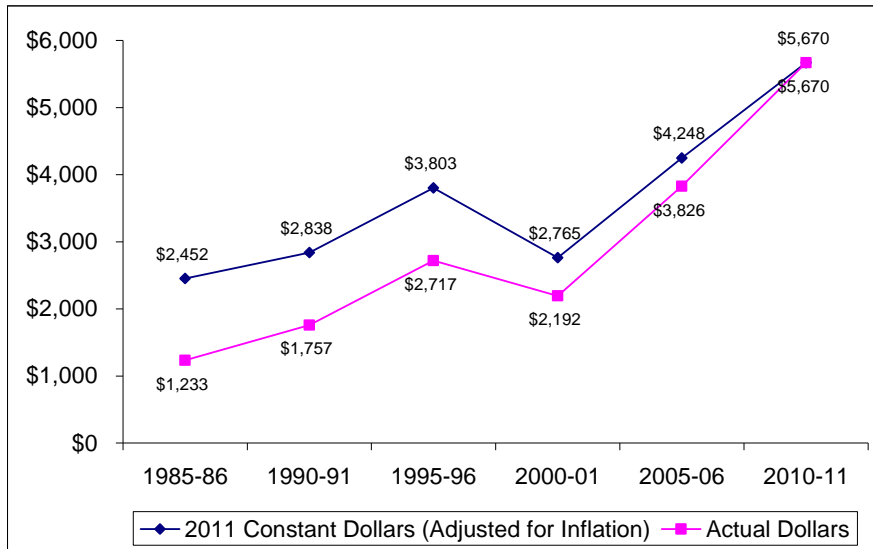
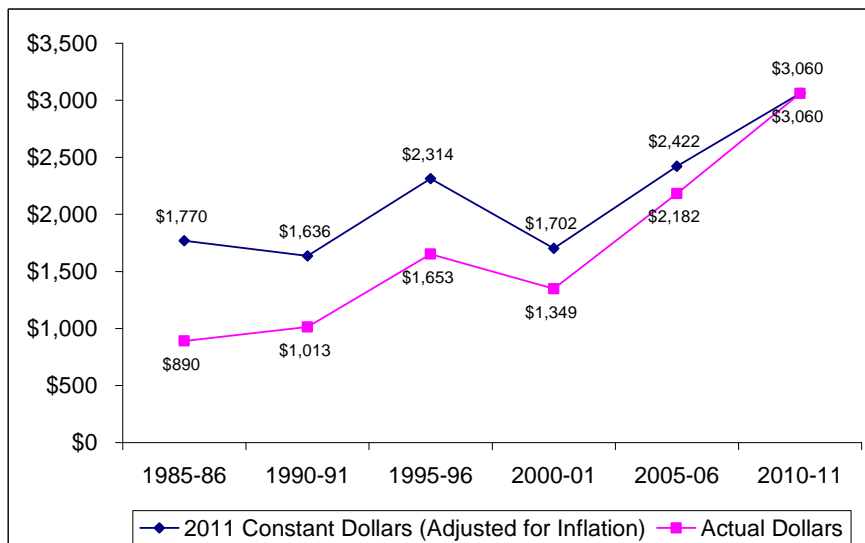


Chart 3B
Average Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees
(Two-Year Institutions*)



*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 2010-11 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.

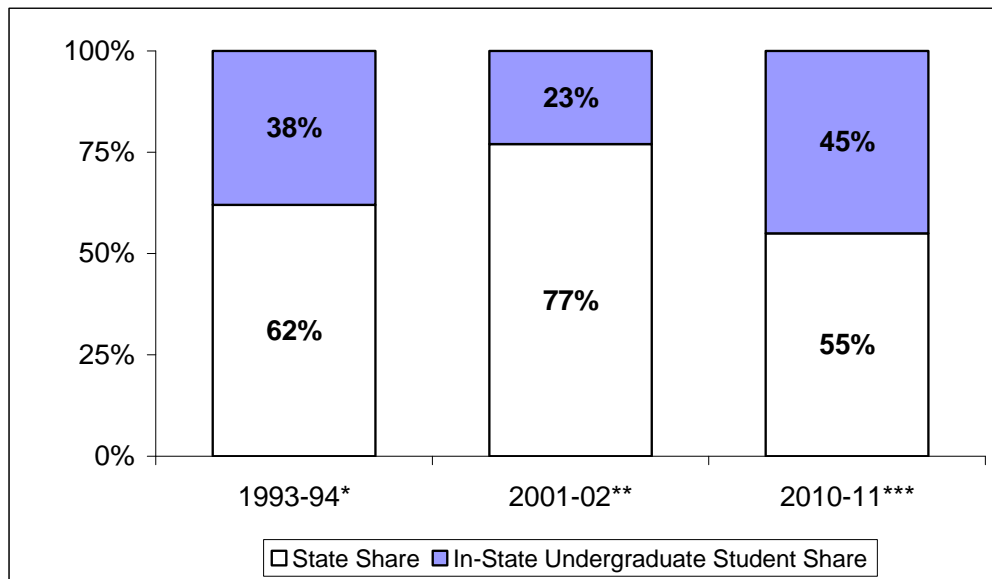
During the 2000 legislative session, the Governor and General Assembly reaffirmed the policy that in-state undergraduate students should pay a consistent percentage of the cost of education. They directed institutions to begin reducing in-state student tuition charges to 20% of the average cost at the 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 FY2002 and FY2004, the students' share of cost increased from 23% to 36%, while the state's share decreased from 77% to 64%. In 2004, the Joint Subcommittee on Higher Education Funding Policy developed a goal of a 67%/33% cost-share relationship between the state and students 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 students in FY1994, FY2002, and FY2011. Between FY2002 and FY2011 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 FY2011 is estimated to be at 45%, surpassing the previous historical high mark set 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 mandatory fees planned for in-state undergraduate students in FY2011.

Chart 5
2010-11 Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Charges
Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees ¹

Institutions	Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees	% Increase Over 2009-10	\$ Increase Over 2009-10
George Mason University	\$8,684	8.2%	\$660
Old Dominion University	\$7,708	5.3%	\$390
University of Virginia	\$10,628	9.9%	\$956
Virginia Commonwealth University	\$8,817	23.9%	\$1,700
Virginia Tech	\$9,589	9.8%	\$854
College of William and Mary ²	\$12,188	12.9%	\$1,388
Christopher Newport University ²	\$9,250	14.9%	\$1,200
UVA-Wise	\$7,194	6.6%	\$446
James Madison University	\$7,860	8.5%	\$616
Longwood University ²	\$9,855	10.4%	\$930
University of Mary Washington ²	\$7,862	10.5%	\$750
Norfolk State University	\$6,227	6.0%	\$355
Radford University	\$7,694	11.4%	\$790
Virginia Military Institute	\$12,328	10.2%	\$1,138
Virginia State University	\$6,570	6.4%	\$396
Richard Bland College	\$3,933	7.0%	\$257
VA Community College System ²	\$3,285	18.1%	\$504
Average 4-Year Institutions	\$8,830	10.5%	\$838
Average 2-Year (RBC and VCCS)	\$3,609	11.8%	\$381
Average All Institutions	\$8,216	10.6%	\$784

⁽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.

⁽²⁾ Tuition and total mandatory fees include mid-year tuition increase in spring 2010.

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 10.6% in FY2011, with the increase at the four-year institutions averaging 10.5%, while the two-year institutions, including Richard Bland College and Virginia Community College System, average 11.8%. 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 2010 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 \$3,160 for the 2010-11 academic year, an increase of 6.0% over the 2009-10 level. Richard Bland College will

increase its mandatory non-E&G fee by \$75 or 7.4%, while the Virginia Community College System (VCCS) will keep its mandatory non-E&G fee at the FY2010 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 D-1 through D-6.

COMPARISON OF TUITION & FEE RATES IN OTHER STATES

Based on the 2010 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, 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 FY1994 and two of the three categories in FY1990. The national rankings for Virginia public colleges and universities are expected to remain stable for FY2011 while the VCCS ranking is estimated to increase. Even so, tuition and fees for the VCCS are expected to be at about the national average for community colleges in FY2011.

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

	1989-90	1993-94	2000-01	2008-09	2009-10	Estimated 2010-11 ²
Major Public Universities	8th	5th	18th	10th	10th	9th
University of Virginia						
Public Colleges and State Universities	2nd	2nd	11th	10th	8th	8th
George Mason University						
Old Dominion University						
James Madison University						
Longwood University						
Radford University						
Public Community Colleges	28th	19th	41st	29th	27th	22nd

(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 FY11. Charges in other states are estimated by applying 2009-10 national increase rates of 6.4% for major public universities, 6.7% for public colleges and universities, and 6.2% for public community colleges.

The ranking for the category of “major public universities” is based on tuition and total mandatory fees at the University of Virginia, the Commonwealth’s flagship university. The ranking for the category of “public colleges and state universities” is based on the average tuition and fee rates at George Mason University, James Madison University, Longwood University, Old Dominion University, and Radford University, as compared to a sampling of similar institutions in other states. Although not all public institutions are

included in this category, the averages and changes over time at the same institutions provide consistency. The sampling of institutions also closely approximates the statewide average of tuition and fees. Detailed national comparisons by institution type are presented in Appendices E-1 through E-3.

The Washington State survey illustrates that between 2005-06 and 2009-10, mandatory charges for in-state undergraduates increased at an average of 29.0% at state flagship institutions, as compared to an increase of 34.7% at the University of Virginia. Similarly, in-state tuition and total mandatory fees at public colleges and state universities rose 28.4% between 2005-06 and 2009-10, as compared to an average increase of 30.1% 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 21.7%, as compared to an increase of 30.3% in Virginia.

Virginia's system of public higher education experienced some of the largest reductions in state support nationally between FY2002 and FY2004. We expect that our budget reductions between FY2010 and FY2012 will be similarly high when the national data become available. As a result, 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 FY2010. Charges at Virginia institutions in the public colleges and universities category were ranked 8th. While tuition and fees at Virginia's community colleges increased in ranking from 41st in FY2001 to 27th in FY2010, these charges (including the mid-year tuition increase in spring 2010) were still \$141 below the national average in FY2010.

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 FY2011, room and board charges will average \$8,003, an increase of 4.4% 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 \$16,833 for the next academic year - an increase of \$1,175 or 7.5% for in-state undergraduate students at four-year institutions. Chart 7 details the average charges and percent increases from FY2010 to FY2011 at the four-year institutions and community colleges.

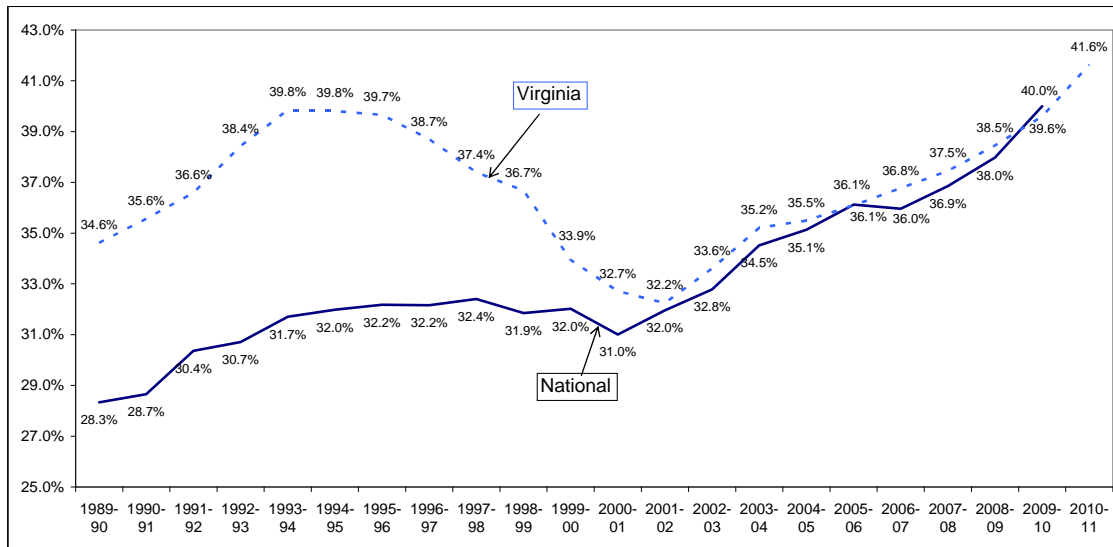
**Chart 7
2010-11 Full-time Undergraduate Resident Student Charges**

Institution Type	Charges	Avg \$ Incr	Avg % Incr
Senior Institution Average			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$5,670	\$658	13.1%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$3,160	\$180	6.0%
Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees	\$8,830	\$838	10.5%
Room and Board	\$8,003	\$338	4.4%
Total	\$16,833	\$1,175	7.5%
Community Colleges			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$3,271	\$504	18.2%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$14	\$0	0.0%
Total	\$3,285	\$504	18.1%

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

Chart 8A shows that Virginia's average in-state undergraduate charges as a percentage of per capita disposable income exceeded the national average every year since SCHEV began tracking this measure until FY2010. 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 28.3% of per capita disposable income, while the rate in Virginia was 34.6%. Since reaching the low point (more affordable) of 32.2% in FY2002 after several years of state mandated tuition controls, this measure of affordability has crept steadily higher and is estimated to be at 41.6% in FY2011, surpassing the previous least affordable record of 39.8% set in both FY1994 and FY1995. Per capita disposable income in Virginia is projected to grow by just over 2% next year, a similar growth to that in FY2010, while the average total cost at Virginia's public four-year institutions will rise by 7.5%. As a result, the average undergraduate charge as a percentage of per capita disposable income is estimated to increase from 39.6% in FY2010 to 41.6% in FY2011 at the four-year institutions.

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



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

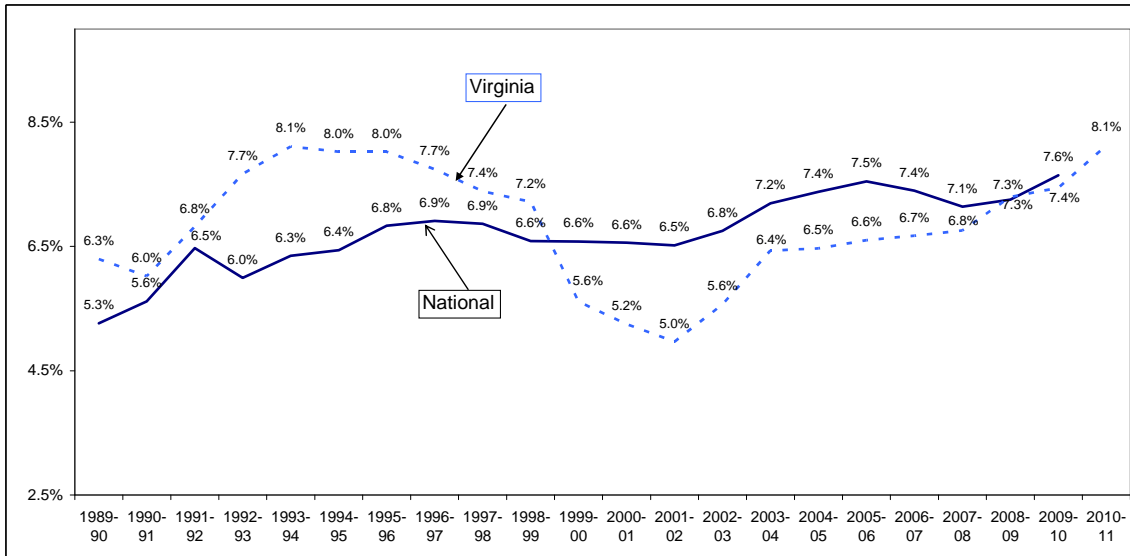
Source: College Board, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, and SCHEV.

The gap between Virginia and the national average for 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 FY2001, the gap between Virginia and the national average has generally been two percentage points or less. It should be noted that for the first time in the past 20 years, the national average surpassed Virginia's in FY2010, underlining the importance of this growing problem nationwide. National data for FY2011 will not be available until late 2010; 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 of 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 8B.) As a result of the tuition rollback in FY2000, the percent of cost to disposable income dropped below the national average. Since FY2003 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 at the national average but fell below once again in FY2010. It should be noted that

the Virginia two-year institution average of 8.1% for FY2011 is now back to the peak (least affordable) of 8.1% set in FY1994.

Chart 8B
Average Public 2-Year Total In-State Undergraduate Charges
As a Percent of Per Capita Disposable Income^{1,2}



Notes:

(1) Cost includes tuition and mandatory fees.

(2) Virginia public 2-year charges include the Richard Bland 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 by the General Assembly represent the latest efforts to make higher education more affordable and accessible to the citizens of the Commonwealth.

However, the cumulative effect of 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 surpassed their highest historical levels, set originally in 1994. 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. It remains to be seen how our system will be impacted when the ARRA funding is gone in FY2012.

Appendix A

Tuition Policy

Item 4-2.01.b, Chapter 874, 2010 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

2010-11 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	\$6,320	8.2%	\$480	\$2,364	8.2%	\$180	\$8,684	8.2%	\$660	\$7,940	3.1%	\$240	\$16,624	5.7%	\$900
Old Dominion University	\$4,722	7.0%	\$310	\$2,986	2.8%	\$80	\$7,708	5.3%	\$390	\$7,902	5.0%	\$376	\$15,610	5.2%	\$766
University of Virginia	\$8,780	11.5%	\$907	\$1,848	2.7%	\$49	\$10,628	9.9%	\$956	\$8,652	4.4%	\$362	\$19,280	7.3%	\$1,318
Virginia Commonwealth University	\$6,953	32.4%	\$1,700	\$1,864	0.0%	\$0	\$8,817	23.9%	\$1,700	\$8,526	2.3%	\$191	\$17,343	12.2%	\$1,891
Virginia Tech	\$8,098	9.9%	\$728	\$1,491	9.2%	\$126	\$9,589	9.8%	\$854	\$6,290	8.0%	\$466	\$15,879	9.1%	\$1,320
College of William and Mary ²	\$7,618	17.5%	\$1,135	\$4,570	5.9%	\$253	\$12,188	12.9%	\$1,388	\$8,684	2.1%	\$182	\$20,872	8.1%	\$1,570
Christopher Newport University ²	\$5,314	20.4%	\$900	\$3,936	8.3%	\$300	\$9,250	14.9%	\$1,200	\$9,340	3.3%	\$300	\$18,590	8.8%	\$1,500
UVA-Wise	\$4,020	8.8%	\$324	\$3,174	4.0%	\$122	\$7,194	6.6%	\$446	\$8,351	7.5%	\$581	\$15,545	7.1%	\$1,027
James Madison University	\$4,182	12.0%	\$448	\$3,678	4.8%	\$168	\$7,860	8.5%	\$616	\$8,020	4.3%	\$330	\$15,880	6.3%	\$946
Longwood University ²	\$5,415	14.6%	\$690	\$4,440	5.7%	\$240	\$9,855	10.4%	\$930	\$8,114	6.8%	\$518	\$17,969	8.8%	\$1,448
University of Mary Washington ²	\$5,500	11.2%	\$554	\$2,362	9.0%	\$196	\$7,862	10.5%	\$750	\$8,012	7.4%	\$550	\$15,874	8.9%	\$1,300
Norfolk State University	\$3,159	7.0%	\$207	\$3,068	5.1%	\$148	\$6,227	6.0%	\$355	\$7,622	4.0%	\$293	\$13,849	4.9%	\$648
Radford University	\$5,060	15.1%	\$664	\$2,634	5.0%	\$126	\$7,694	11.4%	\$790	\$7,302	3.3%	\$232	\$14,996	7.3%	\$1,022
Virginia Military Institute	\$6,024	9.5%	\$524	\$6,304	10.8%	\$614	\$12,328	10.2%	\$1,138	\$7,132	5.0%	\$340	\$19,460	8.2%	\$1,478
Virginia State University	\$3,886	8.4%	\$302	\$2,684	3.6%	\$94	\$6,570	6.4%	\$396	\$8,152	1.3%	\$102	\$14,722	3.5%	\$498
Richard Bland College	\$2,848	6.8%	\$182	\$1,085	7.4%	\$75	\$3,933	7.0%	\$257	\$8,750	6.2%	\$510	\$12,683	6.4%	\$767
VA Community College System ^{2,3,4}	\$3,271	18.2%	\$504	\$14	0.0%	\$0	\$3,285	18.1%	\$504	NA	N/A	N/A	\$3,285	18.1%	\$504
Average 4-Year Institutions	\$5,670	13.1%	\$658	\$3,160	6.0%	\$180	\$8,830	10.5%	\$838	\$8,003	4.4%	\$338	\$16,833	7.5%	\$1,175
Average 2-Year (RBC&VCCS) ⁵	\$3,060	12.6%	\$343	\$550	7.3%	\$38	\$3,609	11.8%	\$381	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$7,984	8.6%	\$636
Average All Institutions ⁶	\$5,363	13.1%	\$621	\$2,853	6.1%	\$163	\$8,216	10.6%	\$784	\$8,049	4.5%	\$348	\$15,792	7.6%	\$1,112

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 2010-11 rate includes the mid-year tuition increase in spring 2010.
- (³) Northern Virginia Community College (NVCC) and J. Sargent Reynolds Community College (JSRCC) have tuition differentials in addition to the systemwide tuition. NVCC charges an extra \$430.50 and JSRCC an extra \$63 per year.
- (⁴) Other mandatory fees vary by institution, ranging from \$30.00 to \$790.50 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.
- (⁶) Figures do not sum horizontally as the average room and board charge does not include VCCS.

Appendix C

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

Institution	2009-10	2010-11	Difference	% Increase	Institution	2009-10	2010-11	Difference	% Increase
George Mason University					Virginia Tech				
Athletic	\$511.43	\$475.55	(\$35.88)	-7.0%	Athletic	\$232.00	\$257.00	\$25.00	10.8%
Auxiliary Central	\$135.79	\$266.87	\$131.08	96.5%	Bus and Escort	\$96.00	\$104.00	\$8.00	8.3%
Auxiliary Services	\$145.07	\$143.11	(\$1.96)	-1.4%	Health Service	\$320.00	\$326.00	\$6.00	1.9%
Debt Service	\$408.26	\$464.34	\$56.08	13.7%	Recreational Facilities	\$205.00	\$236.00	\$31.00	15.1%
Facilities/Building	\$567.15	\$611.90	\$44.75	7.9%	Student Activity	\$325.00	\$373.00	\$48.00	14.8%
Health Service	\$103.34	\$92.74	(\$10.60)	-10.3%	Student Services	\$187.00	\$195.00	\$8.00	4.3%
Student Activity	\$231.44	\$222.70	(\$8.74)	-3.8%		\$1,365.00	\$1,491.00	\$126.00	9.2%
Transportation	\$81.52	\$86.79	\$5.27	6.5%					
	\$2,184.00	\$2,364.00	\$180.00	8.2%	College of William and Mary				
Old Dominion University					Athletic	\$1,324.00	\$1,422.00	\$98.00	7.4%
Athletic	\$1,074.09	\$1,133.01	\$58.92	5.5%	Bus and Escort	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Contingent	n/a	\$20.52	n/a	n/a	Debt Service	\$1,065.00	\$1,181.00	\$116.00	10.9%
Debt Service	\$558.11	\$525.48	(\$32.63)	-5.8%	Facilities/Building	\$449.00	\$451.00	\$2.00	0.4%
Facilities/Building	\$372.83	\$421.40	\$48.57	13.0%	General Services	\$398.00	\$425.00	\$27.00	6.8%
Health Service	\$120.00	\$120.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Green Fee	\$30.00	\$30.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Activity	\$489.40	\$464.50	(\$24.90)	-5.1%	Health Service	\$439.00	\$440.00	\$1.00	0.2%
Student Union	\$191.17	\$201.09	\$9.92	5.2%	PC Maintenance	\$30.00	\$30.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Transportation	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Student Activity	\$265.00	\$274.00	\$9.00	3.4%
	\$2,905.60	\$2,986.00	\$80.40	2.8%	Telecom/Networking	\$267.00	\$267.00	\$0.00	0.0%
						\$4,317.00	\$4,570.00	\$253.00	5.9%
					Christopher Newport University				
University of Virginia					Athletic	\$1,132.00	\$1,147.00	\$15.00	1.3%
Athletic	\$621.00	\$657.00	\$36.00	5.8%	Debt Service/Capital Reserve	\$1,210.00	\$1,465.00	\$255.00	21.1%
Auxiliary Services	\$117.00	\$99.00	(\$18.00)	n/a	BldgRepair/Replacement	\$64.00	\$69.00	\$5.00	7.8%
Bus and Safe Ride	\$157.00	\$157.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Recreational Facilities	\$251.00	\$233.00	(\$18.00)	-7.2%
Microsoft License Fee	\$17.00	\$17.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Student Activity	\$80.00	\$86.00	\$6.00	7.5%
Data Center Fee	n/a	\$24.00	n/a	n/a	Student Life/Health Services	\$185.00	\$194.00	\$9.00	4.9%
Health Service	\$373.00	\$376.00	\$3.00	0.8%	Student Union	\$714.00	\$742.00	\$28.00	3.9%
Recreational Facilities	\$232.00	\$236.00	\$4.00	1.7%		\$3,636.00	\$3,936.00	\$300.00	8.3%
Student Activity	\$44.00	\$44.00	\$0.00	0.0%	UVA-Wise				
Student Union	\$238.00	\$238.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Athletic	\$950.39	\$1,003.67	\$53.28	5.6%
	\$1,799.00	\$1,848.00	\$49.00	2.7%	Contingency	\$114.74	\$195.28	\$80.54	70.2%
					Debt Service - Stadium	\$42.93	\$42.93	\$0.00	0.0%
VA Commonwealth University					Dining Hall&Student Ctr Dev Fund	\$1,246.76	\$1,260.37	\$13.61	1.1%
Athletic	\$558.89	\$558.89	\$0.00	0.0%	Health Service	\$52.49	\$52.49	\$0.00	0.0%
Contingent	\$134.31	\$134.31	\$0.00	0.0%	Highland Players (Theatre Group)	\$2.76	\$2.76	\$0.00	0.0%
Health Service	\$187.00	\$187.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Intramurals	\$22.83	\$22.05	(\$0.78)	-3.4%
Residential Services	\$8.31	\$8.31	\$0.00	0.0%	Leadership Development	\$6.69	\$6.69	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Activity	\$90.00	\$90.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Orientation	\$9.84	\$9.84	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Services	\$112.89	\$112.89	\$0.00	0.0%	Pep Band	\$14.17	\$14.17	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Union	\$534.77	\$534.77	\$0.00	0.0%	Outdoor Recreation	\$12.60	\$12.99	\$0.39	3.1%
Transportation	\$237.83	\$237.83	\$0.00	0.0%	Recreational Facilities	\$34.65	\$34.65	\$0.00	0.0%
	\$1,864.00	\$1,864.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Student Activity & Greek Life	\$39.15	\$39.54	\$0.39	1.0%
					Student Discretionary Fund	\$6.69	\$6.69	\$0.00	0.0%
					Student Government Association	\$47.24	\$47.24	\$0.00	0.0%
					Student Information System	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$0.00	0.0%
					Student Life Position Enhancement	\$296.54	\$271.10	(\$25.44)	-8.6%
					Student Newspaper & Literary Publication	\$19.49	\$19.49	\$0.00	0.0%
					Student Union	\$82.04	\$82.04	\$0.00	0.0%
						\$3,052.00	\$3,173.99	\$121.99	4.0%

⁽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	2009-10	2010-11	Difference	% Increase	Institution	2009-10	2010-11	Difference	% Increase
James Madison University					Radford University				
Athletic	\$1,113.00	\$1,114.00	\$1.00	0.1%	Athletic	\$1,027.00	\$1,077.00	\$50.00	4.9%
Facilities/Building	\$983.00	\$1,107.00	\$124.00	12.6%	Auxiliary Services	\$142.00	\$142.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Health Service	\$189.00	\$192.00	\$3.00	1.6%	Debt Service	\$269.00	\$288.00	\$19.00	7.1%
Indirect Costs	\$576.00	\$607.00	\$31.00	5.4%	Facilities/Building	\$232.00	\$236.00	\$4.00	1.7%
Student Activity	\$572.00	\$581.00	\$9.00	1.6%	Health Service	\$224.00	\$246.00	\$22.00	9.8%
Transportation	\$77.00	\$77.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Recreational Facilities	\$195.00	\$215.00	\$20.00	10.3%
	\$3,510.00	\$3,678.00	\$168.00	4.8%	Student Activity	\$118.00	\$119.00	\$1.00	0.8%
					Student Union	\$231.00	\$231.00	\$0.00	0.0%
					Transportation	\$70.00	\$80.00	\$10.00	14.3%
Longwood University						\$2,508.00	\$2,634.00	\$126.00	5.0%
Athletic	\$2,009.00	\$2,022.00	\$13.00	0.6%	Virginia Military Institute				
Auxiliary Services	\$825.00	\$1,014.00	\$189.00	22.9%	Athletic	\$1,298.00	\$1,362.00	\$64.00	4.9%
Debt Service Reserve	\$227.00	\$223.00	(\$4.00)	-1.8%	Barber Shop	\$224.00	\$236.00	\$12.00	5.4%
Facilities/Building	\$102.00	\$89.00	(\$13.00)	-12.7%	Health Service	\$200.00	\$210.00	\$10.00	5.0%
Golf Course	\$27.00	\$34.00	\$7.00	25.9%	Laundry	\$298.00	\$312.00	\$14.00	4.7%
Health Service	\$112.00	\$180.00	\$68.00	60.7%	Student Activity	\$1,824.00	\$2,108.00	\$284.00	15.6%
Intramurals	\$196.00	\$183.00	(\$13.00)	-6.6%	UMA Fee	\$1,846.00	\$2,076.00	\$230.00	12.5%
Parking/Auto Registration	\$90.00	\$87.00	(\$3.00)	-3.3%		\$5,690.00	\$6,304.00	\$614.00	10.8%
Student Activity	\$180.00	\$180.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Virginia State University				
Student Union	\$133.00	\$132.00	(\$1.00)	-0.8%	Athletic	\$791.00	\$791.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Telecommunications	\$299.00	\$296.00	(\$3.00)	-1.0%	Athletics O & M	\$122.00	\$117.00	(\$5.00)	-4.1%
	\$4,200.00	\$4,440.00	\$240.00	5.7%	Campus Improvement	\$209.00	\$218.00	\$9.00	4.3%
University of Mary Washington					Debt Service	\$260.00	\$260.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Contingency/Reserves	\$95.00	\$125.00	\$30.00	31.6%	Facilities/Building	\$220.00	\$220.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Debt Service	\$435.00	\$585.00	\$150.00	34.5%	Health Service	\$223.00	\$234.00	\$11.00	4.9%
Institutional Development	\$305.00	\$305.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Other Service	n/a	\$89.00	n/a	n/a
Intercollegiate Athletics	\$348.00	\$350.00	\$2.00	0.6%	Police and Public Safety	\$285.00	\$277.00	(\$8.00)	-2.8%
Parking & Transportation	\$32.00	\$32.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Radio Station	\$37.00	\$33.00	(\$4.00)	-10.8%
Social/Cultural	\$142.00	\$150.00	\$8.00	5.6%	Student Activity	\$326.00	\$330.00	\$4.00	1.2%
Student Organizations	\$80.00	\$80.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Student Union (Foster Hall)	\$73.00	\$71.00	(\$2.00)	-2.7%
Student Recreation	\$129.00	\$130.00	\$1.00	0.8%	Transportation	\$44.00	\$44.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Unions	\$425.00	\$430.00	\$5.00	1.2%		\$2,590.00	\$2,684.00	\$94.00	3.6%
Telecommunications	\$175.00	\$175.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Richard Bland College (on-campus housing students)				
	\$2,166.00	\$2,362.00	\$196.00	9.0%	Athletic	\$40.00	\$40.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Norfolk State University					Auxiliary Ent. Fee	\$250.00	\$250.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Athletic	\$1,372.00	\$1,440.60	\$68.60	5.0%	Food Service Fee	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Auxiliary Security Fee	\$191.66	\$201.24	\$9.58	5.0%	Health Service	\$150.00	\$150.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Auxiliary Technology Fee	\$25.70	\$26.98	\$1.28	5.0%	Parking/Auto Registration	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Contingent	\$109.52	\$148.40	\$38.88	35.5%	Room Change Fee	n/a	\$25.00	n/a	n/a
Debt Service	\$197.00	\$197.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Student Activity	\$170.00	\$170.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Fitness Center Fee	\$23.38	\$24.54	\$1.16	5.0%	Technology	\$250.00	\$300.00	\$50.00	20.0%
Health Service	\$84.00	\$88.20	\$4.20	5.0%		\$1,010.00	\$1,085.00	\$75.00	7.4%
Student Ctr Debt Fee	\$434.06	\$434.06	\$0.00	0.0%	VA Community College System				
Student Activity	\$293.14	\$307.82	\$14.68	5.0%	Overhead Recovery	\$14.10	\$14.10	\$0.00	0.0%
Std Ctr Bldg Maint. Fee	\$135.56	\$142.34	\$6.78	5.0%					
Transportation	\$53.76	\$56.44	\$2.68	5.0%					
	\$2,919.78	\$3,067.62	\$147.84	5.1%					

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

Appendix D-1

2009-11 Full-Time Resident Undergraduate Student Charges

Institutions	2009-10				2010-11							
	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	\$5,840	\$2,184	\$7,700	\$15,724	\$6,320	8.2%	\$2,364	8.2%	\$7,940	3.1%	\$16,624	5.7%
ODU	\$4,412	\$2,906	\$7,526	\$14,844	\$4,722	7.0%	\$2,986	2.8%	\$7,902	5.0%	\$15,610	5.2%
UVA	\$7,873	\$1,799	\$8,290	\$17,962	\$8,780	11.5%	\$1,848	2.7%	\$8,652	4.4%	\$19,280	7.3%
VCU	\$5,253	\$1,864	\$8,335	\$15,452	\$6,953	32.4%	\$1,864	0.0%	\$8,526	2.3%	\$17,343	12.2%
VT	\$7,370	\$1,365	\$5,824	\$14,559	\$8,098	9.9%	\$1,491	9.2%	\$6,290	8.0%	\$15,879	9.1%
W&M ²	\$6,483	\$4,317	\$8,502	\$19,302	\$7,618	17.5%	\$4,570	5.9%	\$8,684	2.1%	\$20,872	8.1%
CNU ²	\$4,414	\$3,636	\$9,040	\$17,090	\$5,314	20.4%	\$3,936	8.3%	\$9,340	3.3%	\$18,590	8.8%
UVA-Wise	\$3,696	\$3,052	\$7,770	\$14,518	\$4,020	8.8%	\$3,174	4.0%	\$8,351	7.5%	\$15,545	7.1%
JMU	\$3,734	\$3,510	\$7,690	\$14,934	\$4,182	12.0%	\$3,678	4.8%	\$8,020	4.3%	\$15,880	6.3%
LU ²	\$4,725	\$4,200	\$7,596	\$16,521	\$5,415	14.6%	\$4,440	5.7%	\$8,114	6.8%	\$17,969	8.8%
UMW ²	\$4,946	\$2,166	\$7,462	\$14,574	\$5,500	11.2%	\$2,362	9.0%	\$8,012	7.4%	\$15,874	8.9%
NSU	\$2,952	\$2,920	\$7,329	\$13,201	\$3,159	7.0%	\$3,068	5.1%	\$7,622	4.0%	\$13,849	4.9%
RU	\$4,396	\$2,508	\$7,070	\$13,974	\$5,060	15.1%	\$2,634	5.0%	\$7,302	3.3%	\$14,996	7.3%
VMI	\$5,500	\$5,690	\$6,792	\$17,982	\$6,024	9.5%	\$6,304	10.8%	\$7,132	5.0%	\$19,460	8.2%
VSU	\$3,584	\$2,590	\$8,050	\$14,224	\$3,886	8.4%	\$2,684	3.6%	\$8,152	1.3%	\$14,722	3.5%
RBC	\$2,666	\$1,010	\$8,240	\$11,916	\$2,848	6.8%	\$1,085	7.4%	\$8,750	6.2%	\$12,683	6.4%
VCCS ^{2,3,4}	\$2,767	\$14	NA	\$2,781	\$3,271	18.2%	\$14	0.0%	NA	N/A	\$3,285	18.1%
Avg. Senior Insts.	\$5,012	\$2,980	\$7,665	15,657	\$5,670	13.1%	\$3,160	6.0%	\$8,003	4.4%	\$16,833	7.5%
Avg. 2yr (RBC&VCCS) ⁵	\$2,716	\$512	N/A	7,349	\$3,060	12.6%	\$550	7.3%	N/A	N/A	\$7,984	8.6%
Avg. All Insts. ⁶	\$4,742	\$2,690	\$7,701	14,680	\$5,363	13.1%	\$2,853	6.1%	\$8,049	4.5%	\$15,792	7.6%

(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 2010-11 rate includes the mid-year tuition increase in spring 2010.

(3) Northern Virginia Community College (NVCC) and J. Sargent Reynolds Community College (JSRCC) have tuition differentials in addition to the systemwide tuition. NVCC charges an extra \$430.50 and JSRCC an extra \$63 per year.

(4) Other mandatory fees vary by institution, ranging from \$30.00 to \$790.50 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.

(6) Figures do not sum horizontally as the average room and board charge does not include VCCS.

Appendix D-2

2009-11 Full-Time Nonresident Undergraduate Student Charges

Institutions	2009-10				2010-11							
	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	\$21,824	\$2,184	\$7,700	\$31,708	\$23,084	5.8%	\$2,364	8.2%	\$7,940	3.1%	\$33,388	5.3%
ODU	\$16,862	\$2,906	\$7,526	\$27,294	\$18,162	7.7%	\$2,986	2.8%	\$7,902	5.0%	\$29,050	6.4%
UVA	\$29,873	\$1,799	\$8,290	\$39,962	\$31,726	6.2%	\$1,848	2.7%	\$8,652	4.4%	\$42,226	5.7%
VCU	\$18,885	\$1,864	\$8,335	\$29,084	\$20,085	6.4%	\$1,864	0.0%	\$8,526	2.3%	\$30,475	4.8%
VT	\$20,513	\$1,365	\$5,824	\$27,702	\$21,726	5.9%	\$1,491	9.2%	\$6,290	8.0%	\$29,507	6.5%
W&M ²	\$26,647	\$4,317	\$8,502	\$39,466	\$29,194	9.6%	\$4,570	5.9%	\$8,684	2.1%	\$42,448	7.6%
CNU ²	\$12,356	\$3,636	\$9,040	\$25,032	\$14,056	13.8%	\$3,936	8.3%	\$9,340	3.3%	\$27,332	9.2%
UVA-Wise	\$16,224	\$3,052	\$7,770	\$27,046	\$17,142	5.7%	\$3,174	4.0%	\$8,351	7.5%	\$28,667	6.0%
JMU	\$15,866	\$3,510	\$7,690	\$27,066	\$16,946	6.8%	\$3,678	4.8%	\$8,020	4.3%	\$28,644	5.8%
LU ²	\$14,025	\$4,200	\$7,596	\$25,821	\$16,215	15.6%	\$4,440	5.7%	\$8,114	6.8%	\$28,769	11.4%
UMW ²	\$16,674	\$2,166	\$7,462	\$26,302	\$17,228	3.3%	\$2,362	9.0%	\$8,012	7.4%	\$27,602	4.9%
NSU	\$15,011	\$2,920	\$7,329	\$25,260	\$16,212	8.0%	\$3,068	5.1%	\$7,622	4.0%	\$26,902	6.5%
RU	\$14,060	\$2,508	\$7,070	\$23,638	\$15,794	12.3%	\$2,634	5.0%	\$7,302	3.3%	\$25,730	8.9%
VMI	\$23,048	\$5,690	\$6,792	\$35,530	\$24,016	4.2%	\$6,304	10.8%	\$7,132	5.0%	\$37,452	5.4%
VSU	\$11,918	\$2,590	\$8,050	\$22,558	\$12,452	4.5%	\$2,684	3.6%	\$8,152	1.3%	\$23,288	3.2%
RBC	\$11,394	\$1,010	\$8,240	\$20,644	\$11,958	4.9%	\$1,085	7.4%	\$8,750	N/A	\$21,793	5.6%
VCCS ^{2,3,4}	\$8,230	\$14	N/A	\$8,244	\$9,019	9.6%	\$14	0.0%	N/A	N/A	\$9,033	9.6%
Avg. Senior Insts.	\$18,252	\$2,980	\$7,665	28,898	\$19,603	7.4%	\$3,160	6.0%	\$8,003	4.4%	\$30,765	6.5%
Avg. 2yr (RBC&VCCS) ⁵	\$9,812	\$512	N/A	14,444	\$10,489	6.9%	\$550	7.3%	N/A	N/A	\$15,413	6.7%
Avg. All Insts. ⁶	\$17,259	\$2,690	\$7,701	27,197	\$18,530	7.4%	\$2,853	6.1%	\$8,049	4.5%	\$28,959	6.5%

⁽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 2010-11 rate includes the mid-year tuition increase in spring 2010.

⁽³⁾ Northern Virginia Community College (NVCC) and J. Sargent Reynolds Community College (JSRCC) have tuition differentials in addition to the systemwide tuition. NVCC charges an extra \$430.50 and JSRCC an extra \$63 per year.

⁽⁴⁾ Other mandatory fees vary by institution, ranging from \$30.00 to \$790.50 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.

⁽⁶⁾ Figures do not sum horizontally as the average room and board charge does not include VCCS.

Appendix D-3

2009-11 Full-Time Resident Graduate Student Charges

Institutions	2009-10			2010-11					
	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	\$7,568	\$2,184	\$9,752	\$8,192	8.2%	\$2,364	8.2%	\$10,556	8.2%
ODU	\$5,982	\$2,368	\$8,350	\$6,397	6.9%	\$2,433	2.7%	\$8,830	5.8%
UVA	\$10,829	\$1,799	\$12,628	\$12,022	11.0%	\$1,848	2.7%	\$13,870	9.8%
VCU ¹	\$8,184	\$1,830	\$10,014	\$8,684	6.1%	\$1,830	0.0%	\$10,514	5.0%
VT	\$8,863	\$1,365	\$10,228	\$9,442	6.5%	\$1,491	9.2%	\$10,933	6.9%
W&M	\$6,497	\$4,017	\$10,514	\$6,497	0.0%	\$4,271	6.3%	\$10,768	2.4%
JMU	\$6,432	\$888	\$7,320	\$7,200	11.9%	\$936	5.4%	\$8,136	11.1%
LU ²	\$5,076	\$2,640	\$7,716	\$5,820	14.7%	\$2,784	5.5%	\$8,604	11.5%
UMW ²	\$4,644	\$1,116	\$5,760	\$5,292	14.0%	\$1,224	9.7%	\$6,516	13.1%
NSU	\$5,149	\$2,920	\$8,069	\$5,509	7.0%	\$3,068	5.1%	\$8,577	6.3%
RU	\$5,086	\$2,508	\$7,594	\$5,746	13.0%	\$2,634	5.0%	\$8,380	10.4%
VSU	\$5,274	\$2,090	\$7,364	\$5,576	5.7%	\$2,184	4.5%	\$7,760	5.4%
Average	\$6,632	\$2,144	\$8,776	\$7,198	8.5%	\$2,256	5.2%	\$9,454	7.7%

Notes:

(1) VCU's tuition and mandatory E&G fees are for its master's degree program. Doctoral tuition and mandatory E&G fees are \$7,292 in 2009-10 and 2010-11.

(2) The 2010-11 rate includes the mid-year tuition increase in spring 2010.

Appendix D-4

2009-11 Full-Time Nonresident Graduate Student Charges

Institutions	2009-10			2010-11					
	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	\$21,704	\$2,184	\$23,888	\$22,952	5.8%	\$2,364	8.2%	\$25,316	6.0%
ODU	\$18,126	\$2,368	\$20,494	\$19,477	7.5%	\$2,433	2.7%	\$21,910	6.9%
UVA	\$20,829	\$1,799	\$22,628	\$22,018	5.7%	\$1,848	2.7%	\$23,866	5.5%
VCU ¹	\$17,347	\$1,830	\$19,177	\$18,364	5.9%	\$1,830	0.0%	\$20,194	5.3%
VT	\$16,563	\$1,365	\$17,928	\$18,466	11.5%	\$1,491	9.2%	\$19,957	11.3%
W&M	\$20,187	\$4,017	\$24,204	\$20,367	0.9%	\$4,271	6.3%	\$24,638	1.8%
JMU	\$20,472	\$888	\$21,360	\$21,816	6.6%	\$936	5.4%	\$22,752	6.5%
LU ²	\$14,340	\$2,640	\$16,980	\$16,572	15.6%	\$2,784	5.5%	\$19,356	14.0%
UMW ²	\$12,250	\$1,116	\$13,366	\$12,672	3.4%	\$1,224	9.7%	\$13,896	4.0%
NSU	\$20,884	\$2,920	\$23,804	\$22,466	7.6%	\$3,068	5.1%	\$25,534	7.3%
RU	\$12,608	\$2,508	\$15,116	\$14,174	12.4%	\$2,634	5.0%	\$16,808	11.2%
VSU	\$13,372	\$2,090	\$15,462	\$13,906	4.0%	\$2,184	4.5%	\$16,090	4.1%
Average	\$17,390	\$2,144	\$19,534	\$18,604	7.0%	\$2,256	5.2%	\$20,860	6.8%

Notes:

(1) VCU's tuition and mandatory E&G fees are for its master's degree program. Doctoral tuition and mandatory E&G fees are \$16,380 in 2009-10 and \$16,385 2010-11.

(2) The 2010-11 rate includes the mid-year tuition increase in spring 2010.

Appendix D-5

2009-11 Resident First Professional Student Charges

Institutions	2009-10			2010-11					
	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	18,400	2,156	\$20,556	19,884	8.1%	2,338	8.4%	22,222	8.1%
UVA Law	36,961	1,839	\$38,800	40,612	9.9%	1,888	2.7%	42,500	9.5%
UVA Medicine ⁽¹⁾	33,300	1,850	\$35,150	35,981	8.1%	1,899	2.6%	37,880	7.8%
VCU Medicine ⁽¹⁾	26,676	1,890	\$28,566	27,095	1.6%	2,090	10.6%	29,185	2.2%
VCU Dentistry ⁽²⁾	27,220	1,920	\$29,140	29,113	7.0%	2,240	16.7%	31,353	7.6%
VCU Pharmacy (PharmD) ⁽³⁾	20,562	1,860	\$22,422	21,718	5.6%	1,860	0.0%	23,578	5.2%
VT Vet Medicine	15,900	2,515	\$18,415	16,784	5.6%	2,891	15.0%	19,675	6.8%
W&M Law ⁽⁴⁾	17,310	4,336	\$21,646	19,340	11.7%	4,460	2.9%	23,800	10.0%
Average Law	\$24,224	\$2,777	\$27,001	26,612	9.9%	2,895	4.3%	29,507	9.3%
Average Medicine	\$29,988	\$1,870	\$31,858	31,538	5.2%	1,995	6.7%	33,533	5.3%

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

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

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

⁽⁴⁾ The 2010-11 rate includes the mid-year tuition increase in spring 2010.

Appendix D-6

2009-11 Nonresident First Professional Student Charges

Institutions	2009-10			2010-11					
	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	32,064	2,156	\$34,220	33,940	5.9%	2,338	8.4%	36,278	6.0%
UVA Law	41,961	1,839	\$43,800	45,612	8.7%	1,888	2.7%	47,500	8.4%
Medicine ⁽¹⁾	43,300	1,850	\$45,150	46,975	8.5%	1,899	2.6%	48,874	8.2%
VCU Medicine ⁽¹⁾	41,130	1,890	\$43,020	41,563	1.1%	2,090	10.6%	43,653	1.5%
Dentistry ⁽²⁾	50,169	1,920	\$52,089	53,027	5.7%	2,240	16.7%	55,267	6.1%
Pharmacy (PharmD) ⁽³⁾	28,772	1,860	\$30,632	31,160	8.3%	1,860	0.0%	33,020	7.8%
VT Vet Medicine	38,092	2,515	\$40,607	39,813	4.5%	2,891	15.0%	42,704	5.2%
W&M Law ⁽⁴⁾	27,510	4,336	\$31,846	29,340	6.7%	4,460	2.9%	33,800	6.1%
Average Law	\$33,845	\$2,777	\$36,622	36,297	7.2%	2,895	4.3%	39,193	7.0%
Average Medicine	\$42,215	\$1,870	\$44,085	44,269	4.9%	1,995	6.7%	46,264	4.9%

⁽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.

⁽⁴⁾ The 2010-11 rate includes the mid-year tuition increase in spring 2010.

Appendix E-1

Tuition and Fees in Selected States (Major Public Universities)

2009-10		Estimated 2010-11	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*
1. Pennsylvania	\$14,416	1. Pennsylvania	\$15,339
2. Vermont	\$13,554	2. Vermont	\$14,421
3. New Hampshire	\$12,743	3. New Hampshire	\$13,559
4. Illinois	\$12,660	4. Illinois	\$13,470
5. New Jersey	\$11,886	5. New Jersey	\$12,647
6. Michigan	\$11,659	6. Michigan	\$12,405
7. Minnesota	\$11,293	7. Minnesota	\$12,016
8. Massachusetts	\$10,634	8. Massachusetts	\$11,315
9. Connecticut	\$9,886	9. Virginia	\$10,628
10. Virginia	\$9,672	10. Connecticut	\$10,519
15. South Carolina	\$9,156	15. South Carolina	\$9,742
16. Texas	\$8,842	16. Texas	\$9,408
21. Kentucky	\$8,241	21. Kentucky	\$8,768
22. Maryland	\$8,043	22. Maryland	\$8,558
32. Tennessee	\$6,850	32. Tennessee	\$7,288
40. North Carolina	\$5,625	40. North Carolina	\$5,985
49. Florida	\$4,373	49. Florida	\$4,653

Note: Other state rates are increased by 6.4%, the average increase at this type of institution in FY10 nationally.

Source: 2009-10 Tuition and Fees - A National Comparison by Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board.

Appendix E-2

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

2009-10		Estimated 2010-11	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*
1. New Jersey	\$11,133	1. New Jersey	\$11,879
2. Illinois	\$9,933	2. Illinois	\$10,599
3. New Hampshire	\$9,139	3. New Hampshire	\$9,751
4. Michigan	\$8,700	4. Ohio	\$9,283
5. Ohio	\$8,387	5. Michigan	\$8,949
6. Vermont	\$8,196	6. Vermont	\$8,745
7. South Carolina	\$7,960	7. South Carolina	\$8,493
8. Virginia	\$7,683	8. Virginia	\$8,360
9. Indiana	\$7,628	9. Indiana	\$8,139
10. Maryland	\$7,533	10. Maryland	\$8,038
12. Massachusetts	\$7,348	12. Pennsylvania	\$7,840
13. Pennsylvania	\$7,345	13. Massachusetts	\$7,837
17. Kentucky	\$6,597	17. Kentucky	\$7,039
27. Tennessee	\$5,910	27. Tennessee	\$6,306
41. Florida	\$4,372	41. Florida	\$4,665
43. North Carolina	\$4,148	43. North Carolina	\$4,426

Note: Other state rates are increased by 6.7%, the average increase at this type of institution in FY10 nationally.

Source: 2009-10 Tuition and Fees - A National Comparison by Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board.

Appendix E-3

Tuition and Fees in Selected States (Public Community Colleges)

2009-10		Estimated ¹ 2010-11	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees
1. New Hampshire	\$6,262	1. New Hampshire	\$6,650
2. Vermont	\$4,776	2. Vermont	\$5,072
3. Minnesota	\$4,697	3. Minnesota	\$4,988
4. Wisconsin	\$4,567	4. Wisconsin	\$4,850
5. Alaska	\$4,315	5. Alaska	\$4,583
6. Massachusetts	\$4,305	6. New York	\$4,572
7. New York	\$4,057	7. Massachusetts	\$4,309
8. Iowa	\$3,842	8. North Dakota	\$4,080
9. North Dakota	\$3,808	9. Iowa	\$4,044
10. Kentucky	\$3,750	10. Kentucky	\$3,983
11. South Carolina	\$3,740	11. South Carolina	\$3,972
18. Maryland	\$3,310	18. Maryland	\$3,515
24. Tennessee	\$2,968	22. Virginia	\$3,285
27. Virginia ²	\$2,891	25. Tennessee	\$3,152
36. Florida	\$2,553	36. Florida	\$2,711
47. North Carolina	\$1,684	47. North Carolina	\$1,788

Notes:

(1) Other state rates are increased by 6.2%, the average increase of community colleges in FY10 nationally.

(2) Includes mid-year tuition increase in spring 2010.

Source: 2009-10 Tuition and Fees - A National Comparison by Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board.

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