

A SCHEV REPORT

2004 – 2005 Tuition and Fees at Virginia's State-Supported Colleges & Universities

July 2004



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction and Overview.....	1
Key Findings	2
Budget Conditions and Tuition Policy.....	3
A Look Back: Tuition Trends in Virginia.....	4
Sharing the Cost of Education.....	6
Other Mandatory Charges.....	8
Comparison of Tuition & Fee Rates in Other States	10
The Bottom Line for Students and Parents	12
Access and Affordability.....	15
Appendices	17
Appendix A – Tuition Policy	17
Appendix B – 2004-05 Full-Time, In-State, Undergraduate Student Charges.....	21
Appendix C – 2004-05 Technology Fees	22
Appendix D – 2004-05 Full-Time Undergraduate Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	23
Appendix E – 2003-05 Full-Time Student Charges, by Student Residency and Program Level	25
E-1: In-State Undergraduate.....	25
E-2: Out-of-State Undergraduate.....	26
E-3: In-State Graduate.....	27
E-4: Out-of-State Graduate.....	28
E-5: In-State First Professional.....	29
E-6: Out-of-State First Professional.....	30
Appendix F – Tuition and Fees in Selected States, by Institution Type	31
Appendix G – Capital Fee to Out-of-State Students.....	34
Acknowledgements	35

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

The 2004 legislative session began in January and ended 60 days later with a budget impasse. The Governor then called a special session that lasted 55 days and ultimately resulted in a bipartisan compromise that will restore stability to the state's finances. The 2004 tax reform and budget package passed by the General Assembly provides approximately \$1.3 billion in additional tax revenue for the 2004-06 biennium. State funding to higher education will increase by \$278 million over the next two years to help address the chronic underfunding of Virginia's world-class system of higher education, support growing enrollments, and offset rising tuition costs.

By statute, each institution's governing board of visitors has the authority to set tuition and fee rates. However, the Governor and the General Assembly have typically set either explicit or implicit tuition policies and goals for the state. Prior to 2002-03, tuition and mandatory educational and general fees for in-state undergraduate students had not only been frozen (no increases) by the legislature since 1996, but also reduced by 20 percent in 1999-00. For 2004-05, the General Assembly returned the authority of tuition increases to the boards of visitors to set tuition charges at levels they deem to be 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. Tuition and all mandatory fees for in-state undergraduate students increased by 15% in each of the last two years. The average increase next year will be 9%.

This report, focusing on tuition and fees for in-state undergraduates, provides a summary of: 1) board-approved tuition and fee increases for the 2004-05 academic year; 2) changes in tuition and fees in Virginia over 25 years; 3) the cost sharing relationship between the state and students; 4) trends in tuition increases nationally and peer comparisons. Comparisons of changes in tuition and fees for other student groups, including in-state graduate, out-of-state undergraduate, out-of-state graduate, in-state first-professional, and out-of-state first professional, are provided in the appendices.

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

1. ***Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees:*** Mandatory student charges used to support instruction and related education activities included in the Educational and General (E&G) program. E&G subprograms include instruction, research and public service, academic support, student services, institutional support, and operation and maintenance of physical plant.

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

KEY FINDINGS

- The 2004 General Assembly provided additional funding of \$278 million to higher education in the 2004-06 biennium. As a result, institutions are able to control and even offset tuition increases in 2004-05. The average increase for in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory educational and general (E&G) fees will be 10.8% at four-year institutions, 6.3% at two-year institutions and 10.5% at all institution levels from 2003-04 to 2004-05.
- The impact of the Commonwealth's eight-year policy to limit tuition increases for in-state undergraduate students becomes clear when one considers trends in tuition and fee increases since 1995-96. Between FY96 and FY02, the period of tuition freezes and a rollback, tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students decreased by 21% at both four-year institutions and two-year institutions. From FY02 to FY05, the same charges will increase by 60.7% at four-year institutions and 51.7% at two-year institutions.
- This fall, average tuition and mandatory E&G charges will be higher than they would have been had they increased by the rate of inflation between 1995-96 (the year before the tuition freeze began) and 2004-05 at four-year institutions, and are around the same level at two-year institutions.
- In addition to tuition and mandatory E&G fees, institutions establish required fees to support non-instructional or related activities, such as student health services, athletics, campus transportation, or debt service. These charges (often referred to as mandatory non-E&G fees) will increase, on average, 6.8% for in-state undergraduate students next year. Although these increases exceed the five percent limit stipulated in the 2004 Appropriation Act, the primary uses of the increased charges are for institutions' share of salary increases and debt service. These increases are permitted under the tuition policy set forth by the General Assembly.

- Looking at tuition and all fees, including mandatory E&G and mandatory non-E&G fees, Virginia undergraduate students can expect to pay on average 9.1% more in 2004-05 than they did the prior year. Students at four-year institutions will pay about \$477 more in 2004-05. Community college students will pay about \$123 more this fall.
- In 2003-04, in-state undergraduate tuition and fees at Virginia's flagship institution ranked 15th nationally. Tuition and fees at other public colleges and universities ranked 12th. Charges at the community colleges remained below the national average, ranking 31st. Based on preliminary reports, Virginia's tuition and fee increases appear to be comparable to increases reported around the country. Therefore, the national rankings of charges at Virginia's institutions are expected to remain stable for 2004-05.
- The average total cost for an in-state undergraduate student living on campus next year is estimated to be about 37% of per capita disposable income. While this percentage has increased since the tuition freeze was lifted in 2002-03, it remains well below the 40% level experienced between 1993-94 and 1995-96. Further, the gap between Virginia and the national average in the percentage of personal income consumed by the cost of higher education has narrowed significantly over the last decade.
- Over the past ten years, tuition charges to in-state undergraduate students in Virginia have been largely 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 the economy was in retreat. Although a college education is more affordable today than it was ten years ago (as measured by per capita disposable income), this affordability was achieved through dramatic shifts in the state's cost-sharing policy with varying degrees of equity depending on when a student entered the system. The lack of continuity and predictability limited students and their families' ability to save effectively for college and did not provide equity for taxpayers in terms of meeting the cost of education.

BUDGET CONDITIONS AND TUITION POLICY

Due to a statewide budget shortfall that reached nearly \$6 billion, the Commonwealth of Virginia reduced general fund support to higher education operating budgets for educational and general (E&G) programs twice within the 2003 fiscal year. The two consecutive budget cuts reduced general fund support to E&G programs by over \$291 million in total, and 22 percent on average by 2003-04 compared to the original 2001-02 appropriations. Institutions were able to offset approximately 75% of the general fund reductions with additional revenue generated by large tuition increases.

The 2004 legislative session lasted a record 115 days. The traditional 60 day “long” session ended in a budget impasse. The Governor then called a special session that lasted 55 days and ultimately resulted in a \$59 billion, two-year budget for the Commonwealth, including \$1.3 billion in revenue from increased taxes. State funding for higher education will increase by about \$278 million over the next two years. Besides addressing a portion of the system’s base operating needs (\$176 million or 63% of the additional 2004-06 funding is for base operations), the additional appropriations will be used to support growing enrollments and offset rising tuition costs. Tuition and all mandatory fees for in-state undergraduate students increased by 15% in each of the last two years. The average increase for 2004-05 will be 9%.

Prior to 2003, tuition and mandatory educational and general fees for in-state undergraduate students had not only been frozen (no increases) by the legislature since 1996, but also reduced by 20 percent in 1999-00. For 2004-05, Virginia’s tuition and fee policy allows the boards of visitors to set tuition charges at levels they deem to be 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. A copy of the Commonwealth’s tuition and fee policy for the 2004-06 biennium is presented in Appendix A of this report.

A LOOK BACK: TUITION TRENDS IN VIRGINIA

Over the last 25 years, the state’s tuition policy has changed significantly. Between the late 1970s and the late 1980s, tuition was steadily increased at Virginia institutions. In the early 1990s, the state reduced its funding to higher education due to the economic recession. As a result, institutions increased tuition by double-digit percentages during that period. To contain escalating tuition, the Governor and General Assembly established a cap on how much the institutions’ governing boards could increase in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees. During the 1994-96 biennium, institutions could not increase these charges by more than three percent – about the rate of inflation. In 1996-97, the Governor and General Assembly suspended the boards’ authority to increase tuition and froze tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students. To make college more affordable, the Governor and General Assembly rolled back in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees by 20% in 1999-2000. Following the tuition rollback, tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduates once again were frozen until 2002-03, the year when the state funding to higher education was reduced again due to the economic recession. To offset the general fund reduction, the Governor and General Assembly lifted eight years of tuition restrictions on in-state undergraduate students. As a result of further state budget reductions made in October 2002, institutional boards of visitors levied mid-year increases for the spring semester of 2003, on top of the 2002-03 annual increases. Concerned with the impact of tuition increases on college affordability, the Governor and General Assembly established a complicated 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. The tuition policy established for 2004-05 allows the boards to set tuition charges at levels they deem to be appropriate for all in-state students based on, but not limited to, competitive market rates—provided that the revenue generated by these increases is no more than the amount appropriated. The policy also includes a new review process established to address institutional requests to exceed appropriated levels of nongeneral fund revenues.

The changes in tuition increases in Virginia are graphically displayed on the following charts. At four-year institutions, the impact of those recent policies is evident in Chart 1A. In constant dollars, in-state, undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees (charges for instruction and related costs) at four-year institutions have increased by 131% over the last 25 years. At two-year institutions, the same trend is evident in Chart 1B. In constant dollars, average charges at these institutions increased by 105% over the last 25 years. However, even with double-digit percentage tuition increases in the past two years, tuition charges in constant dollars are less than 8% higher than they were ten years ago at four-year institutions, and 1% higher than the FY94 level at two-year institutions.

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

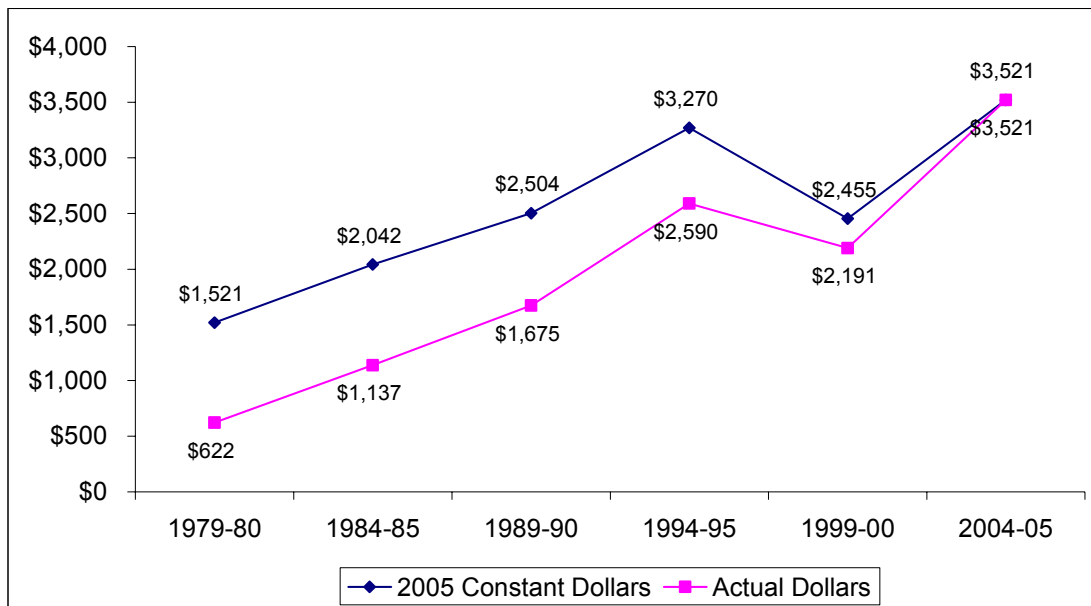
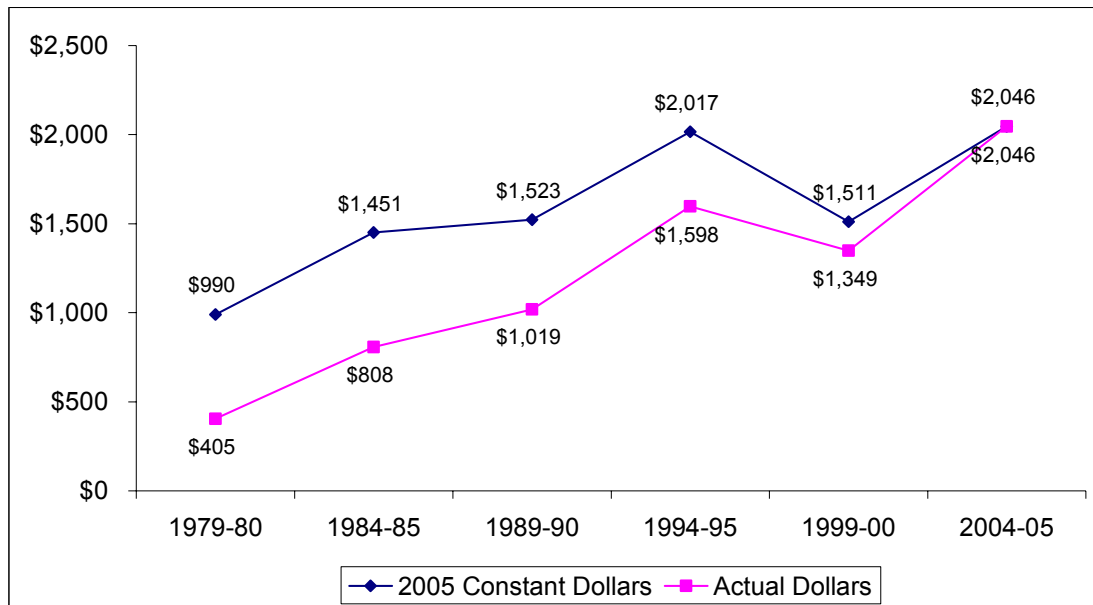


Chart 1B
Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees
Two-Year Institution Average



SHARING THE COST OF EDUCATION

Looking at the tuition trends in Virginia provides an interesting and useful context in which to consider the increases for the 2004-05 academic year. However, as higher education yields both private and public benefits, higher education funding is considered a shared responsibility between the state and students and their families. It is important to assess the role of the state in providing general fund support for higher education, the proportionate cost students pay, and how other fees and charges may impact the bottom line for students and their parents.

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

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

the 30% revenue came from out-of-state students, who contributed 75% of the cost of their education.

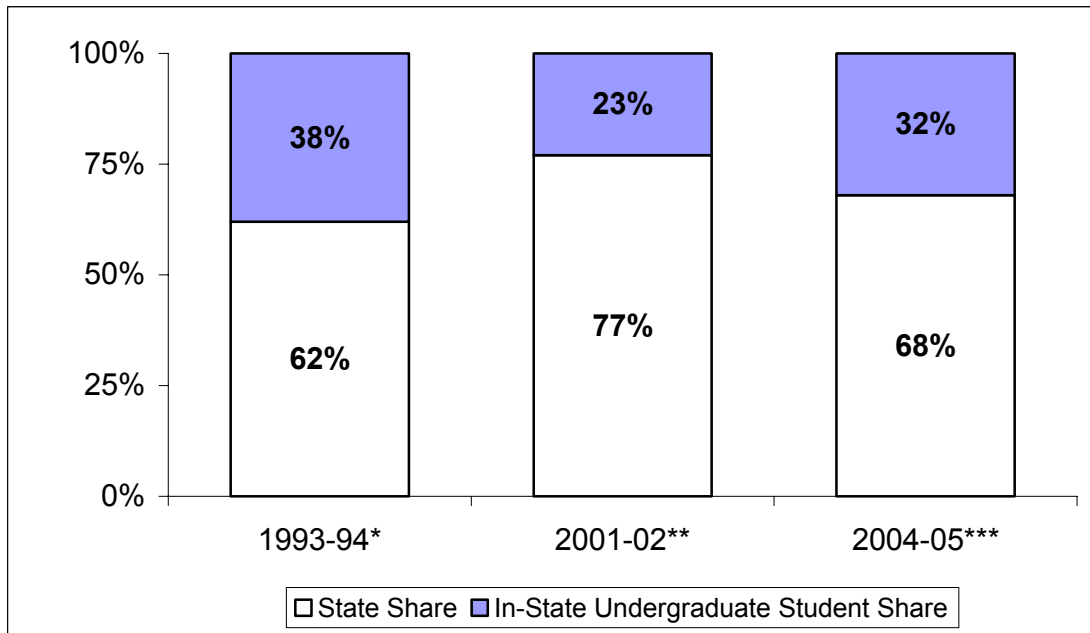
Due to the recession of the early 1990s, the 70/30 policy was discontinued. The Commonwealth could no longer afford to maintain the same level of general fund support. As a result, large tuition increases were authorized to offset general fund budget reductions. In fact, by the end of the recession,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

During the 2000 legislative session, the General Assembly and Governor once again affirmed the policy that in-state undergraduate students should pay a consistent percentage of the cost of education. They directed institutions to begin phasing in-state, student tuition charges to 20% of the average cost at the community colleges and 25% at the public four-year institutions. By the 2001-02 academic year, 13 of the 15 four-year institutions met the stated goal of charging in-state undergraduates no more than 25% of the cost of their education. The system average cost was 23% for the student's share.

As a result of the large general fund budget cuts to higher education and the larger tuition increases enacted to help offset the cuts, the cost sharing relationship between the state and its students changed dramatically in the 2002-04 biennium. Between FY02 and FY04, the students' share of cost increased from 23% to 36% while the state's share decreased from 77% to 64%. The goal of the new policy for the 2004-06 biennium is to attain a fund split of 67%/33% between the Commonwealth and in-state students.

Chart 2 depicts the average cost shares between the state and in-state undergraduate student in FY94, FY02 and FY05. The data show that students had the highest share of cost of education in FY94, while the state had the highest cost share in FY02. Despite the rapid increases in tuition in FY03 and FY04, the estimated student share of cost in FY05 will still be less than the cost in-state undergraduate students shared in FY94.

Chart 2
Cost Share Relationship between the State and In-State Undergraduate Students



*The tuition policy required out-of-state students to pay 100% of cost but had no cost share requirement for in-state undergraduate students. Calculation based on the average appropriated cost of education.

**The goal of the tuition policy was for in-state undergraduate students to pay 25% of the cost. Calculation based on the average appropriated cost of education.

***The goal of the tuition policy is for students to pay 33% of the cost. Calculation based on average guideline calculated cost of education.

OTHER MANDATORY CHARGES

While the Commonwealth’s cost-sharing policy is based on instruction-related charges, students are required to pay other mandatory fees. These charges (often referred to as mandatory non-E&G fees) support auxiliary activities, such as athletics, student health services, campus transportation, and debt service. Unlike instruction, these non-educational activities receive no state tax support and are funded almost entirely by student revenue. Chart 3 summarizes tuition and total fees planned for in-state undergraduate students in 2004-05.

Chart 3
2004-05 Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Charges
Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees (1)

Institutions	Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees	% Increase Over 2003-04	\$ Increase Over 2003-04
George Mason University	\$5,448	6.6%	\$336
Old Dominion University	\$5,268	6.9%	\$340
University of Virginia	\$6,600	10.7%	\$636
Virginia Commonwealth University	\$5,138	5.5%	\$269
Virginia Tech	\$5,838	14.6%	\$743
College of William and Mary	\$7,096	10.4%	\$666
Christopher Newport University	\$5,314	15.5%	\$714
UVA-Wise	\$4,782	6.4%	\$286
James Madison University	\$5,476	8.3%	\$418
Longwood University	\$6,441	9.6%	\$564
University of Mary Washington	\$5,127	9.4%	\$439
Norfolk State University	\$4,295	11.8%	\$455
Radford University	\$4,762	15.0%	\$622
Virginia Military Institute	\$8,054	6.2%	\$470
Virginia State University	\$4,544	4.5%	\$194
Richard Bland College	\$2,200	5.8%	\$120
VA Community College System	\$2,006	6.6%	\$124
<hr/>			
Average 4-Year Institutions	\$5,612	9.3%	\$477
Average 2-Year Institutions	\$2,103	6.1%	\$122
Average All Institutions	\$5,199	9.1%	\$435

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

The combination of tuition, mandatory E&G fees, and mandatory non-E&G fees constitute the total basic charges required for any student attending college. The overall average increase in tuition and all fees for in-state undergraduates will be 9.1% in 2004-05 with the increase at the four-year institutions averaging 9.3%, and at the two-year institutions, 6.1% (see Appendix B for details).

As part of the new tuition policy for 2004, the General Assembly authorized the institutions to make the technology service fee “part of ongoing tuition revenue.” However, the policy requires that “such revenues shall continue to be used to supplement technology resources at the institutions of higher education.” For comparison purposes with prior year charges, this report presents (for the final time) the technology service fee by institution in FY05 as summarized in Appendix C. In the future, the technology service fee will be subsumed within tuition.

The Governor and General Assembly continue to limit the authority of the institutions' governing boards to increase mandatory non-E&G fees at five percent annually in the 2004 Appropriation Act. However, exceptions are permitted if institutions set fees higher to support state-mandated wage and salary increases and/or funding for non-educational capital projects approved by the General Assembly. At four-year institutions, for in-state undergraduate students, mandatory non-E&G fees will average \$2,092 for the 2004-05 academic year -- an increase of 6.8% over 2003-04. At two-year institutions, these fees will average \$57 for the upcoming year, reflecting no change from the 2003-04 levels. In fact, two-year institutions have not increased their mandatory non-E&G for three years. Appendix D 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 E1 through E6.

COMPARISON OF TUITION & FEE RATES IN OTHER STATES

Based upon a widely recognized national survey of 2004 total mandatory charges conducted by Washington State's Higher Education Coordinating Board, Virginia's institutions have become more cost competitive regionally and nationally over the past ten years (see Chart 4). Virginia's charges rank lower nationally in each of the three categories of institutions when compared to our position in FY94 and even FY90.

**Chart 4
Tuition and Fees
Rank Among All States¹**

	1989-90	1993-94	2000-01	2003-04	Estimated 2004-05 ²
Major Public Universities	8th	5th	18th	15th	15th
University of Virginia					
Public Colleges and State Universities	2nd	2nd	11th	12th	12th
George Mason University					
Old Dominion University					
James Madison University					
Longwood University					
Radford University					
Public Community Colleges	28th	19th	41st	31st	31st

(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 FY05. Charges in other states are estimated by applying Virginia increase rates of 9.3% for major public universities and public colleges and universities, and 6.5% 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 set of institutions provide some consistency. The sampling of institutions also closely approximates the statewide average of tuition and fees. Detailed national comparisons by institution type are presented in Appendices F1 through F-3.

The Washington State survey showed that between 1999-00 and 2003-04, mandatory charges rose an average of 37.0% at state flagship institutions, as compared to an increase of 44.4% at the University of Virginia. Similarly, in-state tuition and total mandatory fees at public colleges and state universities rose 37.8% between 1999-00 and 2003-04, as compared to an average increase of 37.3% 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 31.6%, as compared to an increase of 62.5% in Virginia.

While some of Virginia's colleges and universities experienced higher than average percentage increases in tuition and fees over the past four years, such actions were deemed necessary in order to preserve an acceptable level of performance. Virginia's system of public higher education experienced the 4th largest percentage reduction in state support nationally from FY01 to FY04 (Grapevine 2004). Tuition increases were correspondingly high in order to help offset the general fund budget reductions and maintain a satisfactory level of service to students. Even so, Virginia's charges continue to compare favorably with charges in other states. While tuition and fees at Virginia's major public or flagship university increased from 18th highest nationally to 15th between FY01 and FY04, charges at institutions within Virginia's public colleges and universities category decreased from 11th highest to 12th over this period. And, while charges at Virginia's community colleges increased in ranking from 41st highest to 31st highest, our tuition and fees are still \$272 below the national average in FY04. Based on preliminary reports, Virginia's tuition and fee increases for FY05 appear to be comparable to increases being reported around the country. Therefore, the national rankings of charges at Virginia's institutions are expected to remain stable.

Beyond state comparisons, it is also important to consider how Virginia's institutions fare relative to their public peer institutions nationally. Chart 5 compares the tuition and all fees at Virginia institutions with those at their national public peer institutions. Based on the tuition information from the College Board, for four-year institutions, six Virginia institutions charged less in tuition and all fees than their peer average, while nine Virginia institutions charged higher than their peers. The percentage difference ranged from -16.6% to 22.8%. However, at all institutional levels, the average charge at Virginia four-year institutions was only 1.3%, or \$63, higher than the peer average in 2003-04. Data for two-year institutions were not provided in this publication.

Chart 5

Comparison of In-State Tuition and All Fees at Public Peer Institutions

Institution	# Public Peers	2003-04		
		Virginia Institution	Peer Average	Percent Difference
<i>Virginia Institution's Rate Below Peer Average</i>				
George Mason University	22	\$5,112	\$5,402	-5.4%
University of Mary Washington	2	\$4,688	\$5,618	-16.6%
Radford University	24	\$4,140	\$4,344	-4.7%
University of Virginia at Wise	6	\$4,496	\$4,526	-0.7%
Virginia Commonwealth University	20	\$4,869	\$5,370	-9.3%
Virginia Tech	22	\$5,095	\$5,878	-13.3%
<i>Virginia Institution's Rate Above Peer Average</i>				
Christopher Newport University	22	\$4,600	\$4,445	3.5%
College of William and Mary	8	\$6,430	\$5,965	7.8%
James Madison University	19	\$5,058	\$4,898	3.3%
Longwood University	15	\$5,877	\$5,447	7.9%
Norfolk State University	24	\$3,840	\$3,463	10.9%
Old Dominion University	23	\$4,928	\$4,833	2.0%
University of Virginia	15	\$5,964	\$5,732	4.0%
Virginia Military Institute	2	\$7,584	\$6,174	22.8%
Virginia State University	24	\$4,350	\$3,985	9.2%

Source: College Board.

THE BOTTOM LINE FOR STUDENTS AND PARENTS

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

For 2004-05, room and board charges will average \$5,927, an increase of 3.9%. For a student living on-campus, room and board fees will account for about 51% of the total price of their college education. In total, the sum of tuition, all mandatory fees, room and board, on average, will be \$11,539 next academic year – an increase of \$697 or 6.4% for in-state undergraduate students at four-year institutions. Chart 6 details the average charges and percent increases from FY04 to FY05 at four-year institutions and community colleges.

Chart 6
2004-05 Full-Time Undergraduate Resident Student Charges

Institution Type	Charges	Avg \$ Incr	Avg % Incr
Senior Institution Average			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees*	\$3,521	\$343	10.8%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$2,092	\$134	6.8%
Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees	\$5,612	\$477	9.3%
Room and Board	\$5,927	\$220	3.9%
Total	\$11,539	\$697	6.4%
Community Colleges			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees*	\$1,991	\$123	6.6%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$14	\$0	0.0%
Total	\$2,006	\$123	6.5%

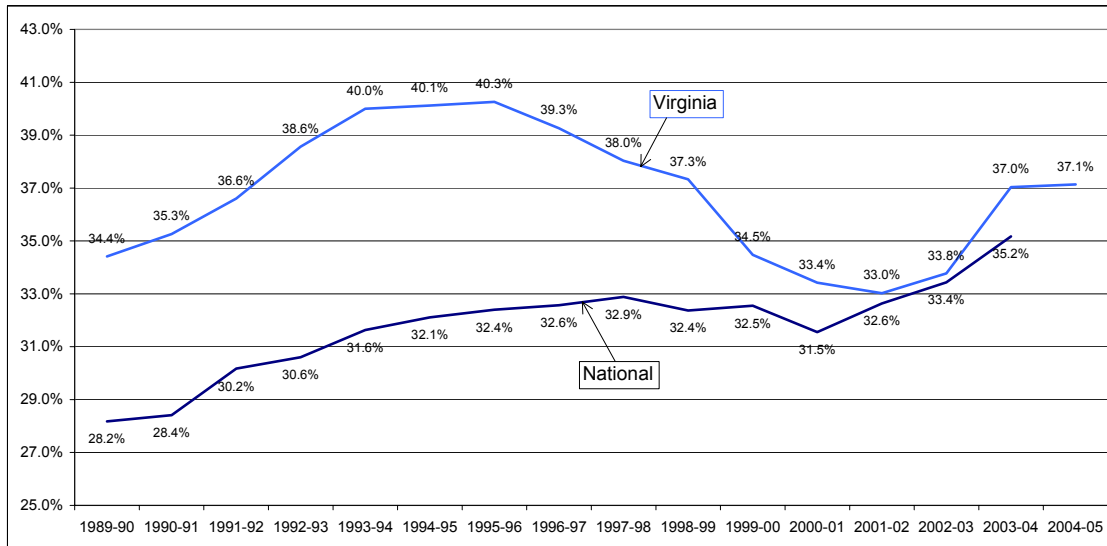
* Includes technology fee.

For students and their parents, the cost of a college education is determined by the total cost they will have to pay relative to the level of resources available to them. One commonly cited indicator of college affordability is the relationship of total charges – tuition, all mandatory fees, room and board, and other ancillary charges – as a percentage of per capita disposable income. According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis at the U.S. Department of Commerce, per capita disposable income is the income that is available to persons for spending and saving. It is calculated as personal income less the sum of personal income tax payments and personal non-tax payments (donations, fees, fines, and forfeitures) to government. Between 2003-04 and 2004-05, per capita disposable income in Virginia is expected to grow by 4.2%, while median total costs at Virginia’s public four-year institutions will rise by 4.5%. As a result, median undergraduate charges as a percentage of per capita disposable income are estimated to remain around 37% in 2004-05. Despite the high increases in tuition in the past two years, the cost as a percent of disposable income is still less than a decade ago.

Compared to other states, Virginia’s median in-state undergraduate charges as a percentage of per capita disposable income have exceeded the national average over the last decade. In 1990, Virginia’s per capita disposable income was about 6% higher than the national average. In contrast, the median total undergraduate charge (including room and board) for in-state undergraduate students was nearly 30% higher than the national norm. Nationally, total charges represented 28.2% of per capita disposable income, while the rate was 34.4% in Virginia. However, the Commonwealth’s policy to restrain and reduce in-state undergraduate tuition between 1994 and 2002 has reduced the gap between the state and national averages. By 2001-02, the relationship between student charges and income had changed substantially in Virginia. The median charges for in-state undergraduates represented about the same percentage of income in Virginia (33.0%) as they did nationally (32.6%). However, the gap widened once

again in 2003-04. The median charges for in-state undergraduates represented 37.0% of income in Virginia compared to the national average of 35.2% as shown in Chart 7A. It should be noted, however, that the 37% cost share to a Virginia family is still less than the 40% share paid ten years ago. National data for 2004-05 will not be available until late 2004, so the impact of the recent tuition and fee increases in Virginia relative to the nation is yet to be evaluated.

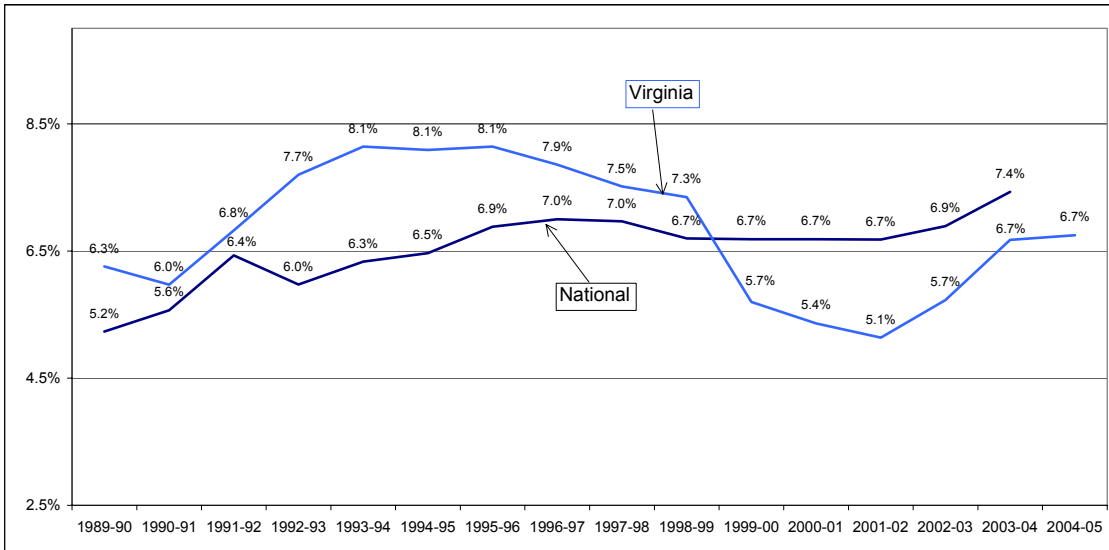
Chart 7A
Average Public 4-Year Total Undergraduate Charges
As a Percent of Per Capita Disposable Income



Note: Cost includes tuition and mandatory fees, and room and board.
The 2003-04 national average is estimated based on the annual increase rate in the prior year.
Source: College Board, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, and SCHEV.

In comparison, Virginia two-year institutions' average in-state undergraduate charges as a percentage of per capita disposable income have undergone dramatic changes in the past 15 years. Cost at two-year institutions as a percentage of per capita disposable personal income is much lower than that at four-year institutions because two-year institutions do not provide room and board for students. Room and board costs usually account for 50%, or more, of the total cost for living on campus. Until the late 1990s (see Chart 7B), Virginia two-year institutions' average cost as a percent of disposable income was higher than the national average. As a result of the tuition rollback in 2000, the percent of disposable income dropped below the national average. Even with recent tuition increases in the past two years, Virginia two-year institutions' average cost as a percentage of per capita disposable income is still lower than the national average. Thus, Virginia two-year institutions remain affordable relative to the nation.

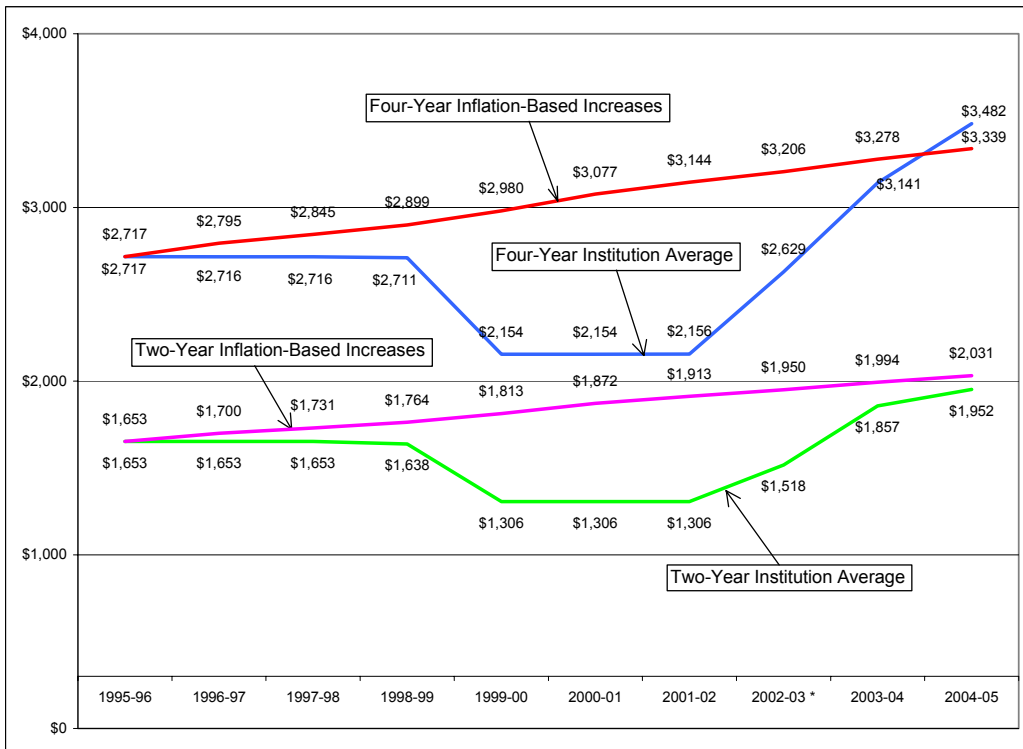
Chart 7B
Average Public 2-Year Total Undergraduate Charges
As a Percent of Per Capita Disposable Income



Note: Cost includes tuition and mandatory fees. Excludes mid-year tuition increases.
 The 2003-04 national average is estimated based on the annual increase rate in the prior year.
 Source: College Board, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, and SCHEV.

ACCESS AND AFFORDABILITY

Chart 8



Note: * Includes mid-year tuition increases.

Over much of the last decade, the Commonwealth has not only aspired to make a college education more affordable for Virginia students, but also has achieved progress toward this goal. However, this affordability was achieved through dramatic shifts in cost sharing over the period, with varying degrees of equity, depending upon when a student entered the system. Chart 8 compares the average tuition and mandatory E&G fees from FY96 (the year before the tuition freeze began) to FY05 with hypothetical inflation-indexed tuition increases over the same period for in-state undergraduate students. There is no doubt that the tuition freeze and rollback actions have made Virginia public higher education more affordable. Students have benefited from the state tuition restrictions as they paid less than inflation-indexed tuition during this period. In fact, this fall, tuition at Virginia's two-year institutions will be less than it would have been had it increased by the rate of inflation between 1995-96 and 2004-05. Average tuition at the four-year institutions will have increased at a slightly greater rate over the period, exceeding the inflation-based rate by \$143, or about 4%.

The 2004 General Assembly returned tuition-setting authority to the institutions' governing boards. Given the recent history of state tuition policies, an emerging question is: *Will the second half of this decade be characterized by more gradual tuition increases or will the tuition pendulum continue to swing unpredictably back and forth?*

Appendix A

Tuition Policy

Item 4-2.01.b, Chapter 4, 2004 Acts of Assembly:

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

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

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

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

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

3. a) In setting the nongeneral fund appropriation for educational and general programs at the institutions of higher education, the General Assembly shall take

into consideration the appropriate student share of costs associated with providing full funding of the base adequacy guidelines referenced in subparagraph 2. b), raising average salaries for teaching and research faculty to the 60th percentile of peer institutions, and other priorities set forth in this Act.

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

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

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

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

d) Each institution shall work with the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia and the Virginia College Savings Plan to determine appropriate tuition and fee estimates for tuition savings plans.

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

b) In coordination with the institutions, the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia shall report no later than August 1 of each year on the estimated amount

of revenue each institution expects to collect from tuition and mandatory educational and general fees during the fiscal year.

c) This report shall serve as the foundation for any administrative increase in nongeneral fund appropriations within the institutions' educational and general programs that approved by the Director, Department of Planning and Budget, pursuant to the authority provided in Section 4-1.04 of this Act.

d) Effective July 1, 2004, each institution must notify the Executive Director, State Council of Higher Education for Virginia, prior to requesting an administrative increase to the nongeneral fund appropriation within its educational and general program. Within 30 days of receiving such notification, the Director of the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia shall review and provide comment, as necessary, to the Director, Department of Planning and Budget. The Director, Department of Planning and Budget, shall evaluate the institution's request along with any comments received from the Executive Director, State Council of Higher Education for Virginia, prior to taking action on the requested administrative increase.

e) In consultation with the Director, Department of Planning and Budget, the Executive Director, State Council of Higher Education for Virginia, shall include a summary of all requested and approved administrative increases to nongeneral fund appropriations within the educational and general programs of the institutions of higher education as part of the 2005 annual nongeneral fund revenue report and subsequent reports.

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

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

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

7. The fund source "Higher Education Operating" within educational and general programs for institutions of higher education includes tuition and fee revenues

from nonresident students to pay their proportionate share of the amortized cost of the construction of buildings approved by the Commonwealth of Virginia Educational Institutions Bond Act of 1992 and the Commonwealth of Virginia Educational Facilities Bond Act of 2002.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix B

2004-05 Full-Time Resident Undergraduate Student Charges*

Institutions	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees			Mandatory Non-E&G			Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees			Average Room and Board			Total		
	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr
George Mason University	\$3,984	8.5%	\$312	\$1,464	1.7%	\$24	\$5,448	6.6%	\$336	\$6,041	2.7%	\$160	\$11,489	4.5%	\$496
Old Dominion University	\$3,272	8.5%	\$257	\$1,996	4.3%	\$83	\$5,268	6.9%	\$340	\$5,706	3.5%	\$193	\$10,974	5.1%	\$533
University of Virginia	\$5,243	11.7%	\$548	\$1,357	6.9%	\$88	\$6,600	10.7%	\$636	\$5,960	6.6%	\$369	\$12,560	8.7%	\$1,005
Virginia Commonwealth University	\$3,821	4.9%	\$180	\$1,317	7.2%	\$89	\$5,138	5.5%	\$269	\$6,920	2.9%	\$197	\$12,058	4.0%	\$466
Virginia Tech	\$4,826	14.1%	\$598	\$1,012	16.7%	\$145	\$5,838	14.6%	\$743	\$4,288	3.4%	\$142	\$10,126	9.6%	\$885
College of William and Mary	\$4,385	15.1%	\$575	\$2,711	3.5%	\$91	\$7,096	10.4%	\$666	\$6,066	4.7%	\$272	\$13,162	7.7%	\$938
Christopher Newport University	\$3,186	11.9%	\$338	\$2,128	21.5%	\$376	\$5,314	15.5%	\$714	\$7,200	7.5%	\$500	\$12,514	10.7%	\$1,214
UVA-Wise	\$2,840	6.0%	\$160	\$1,942	7.0%	\$127	\$4,782	6.4%	\$287	\$5,608	4.5%	\$243	\$10,390	5.4%	\$529
James Madison University	\$2,752	13.7%	\$332	\$2,724	3.3%	\$86	\$5,476	8.3%	\$418	\$6,116	2.5%	\$150	\$11,592	5.2%	\$568
Longwood University	\$3,400	10.0%	\$310	\$3,041	9.1%	\$254	\$6,441	9.6%	\$564	\$5,395	-0.2%	(\$13)	\$11,836	4.9%	\$551
University of Mary Washington	\$3,671	8.3%	\$281	\$1,456	12.2%	\$158	\$5,127	9.4%	\$439	\$5,744	4.9%	\$266	\$10,871	6.9%	\$705
Norfolk State University	\$2,220	15.6%	\$300	\$2,075	8.1%	\$155	\$4,295	11.8%	\$455	\$6,236	2.3%	\$138	\$10,531	6.0%	\$593
Radford University	\$2,974	20.1%	\$498	\$1,788	7.5%	\$124	\$4,762	15.0%	\$622	\$5,886	4.0%	\$226	\$10,648	8.7%	\$848
Virginia Military Institute	\$4,086	5.0%	\$194	\$3,968	7.5%	\$276	\$8,054	6.2%	\$470	\$5,474	3.9%	\$208	\$13,528	5.3%	\$678
Virginia State University	\$2,150	13.9%	\$262	\$2,394	-2.8%	(\$68)	\$4,544	4.5%	\$194	\$6,260	4.2%	\$252	\$10,804	4.3%	\$446
Richard Bland College	\$2,100	6.1%	\$120	\$100	0.0%	\$0	\$2,200	5.8%	\$120	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$2,200	5.8%	\$120
VA Community College System	\$1,991	6.6%	\$123	\$14	0.0%	\$0	\$2,006	6.5%	\$123	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$2,006	6.5%	\$123
Average 4-Year Institutions	\$3,521	10.8%	\$343	\$2,092	6.8%	\$134	\$5,612	9.3%	\$477	\$5,927	3.9%	\$220	\$11,539	6.4%	\$697
Average 2-Year Institutions	\$2,046	6.3%	\$122	\$57	0.0%	\$0	\$2,103	6.1%	\$122	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$2,103	6.1%	\$122
Average All Institutions	\$3,347	10.5%	\$317	\$1,852	6.8%	\$118	\$5,199	9.1%	\$435	\$5,927	3.9%	\$220	\$10,429	6.4%	\$629

* Includes technology fee.

Appendix C

2004-05 Technology Fees

Institutions	Full-Time General Undergraduate Students		Full-Time General Graduate Students	
	Residents	Nonresidents	Residents	Nonresidents
George Mason University	\$42.00	\$42.00	\$42.00	\$42.00
Old Dominion University	\$42.60	\$108.00	\$34.80	\$90.24
University of Virginia	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00
VA Commonwealth University	\$41.00	\$41.00	\$41.00	\$41.00
Virginia Tech	\$38.00	\$38.00	\$38.00	\$38.00
College of William and Mary	\$50.00	\$86.00	\$54.00	\$86.00
Christopher Newport University	\$34.00	\$34.00	N/A	N/A
UVA-Wise	\$50.50	\$50.50	N/A	N/A
James Madison University	\$38.00	\$178.00	\$24.00	\$192.00
Longwood University	\$44.00	\$44.00	\$44.00	\$44.00
University of Mary Washington	\$36.00	\$36.00	\$18.00	\$18.00
Norfolk State University	\$30.00	\$30.00	\$24.00	\$24.00
Radford University	\$20.00	\$204.00	\$68.00	\$166.00
Virginia Military Institute	\$36.00	\$36.00	N/A	N/A
Virginia State University	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Richard Bland College	\$40.00	\$40.00	N/A	N/A
VA Community College System ⁽¹⁾	\$94.50	\$94.50	N/A	N/A
Average 4-Year Institutions ⁽²⁾	\$39.08	\$69.46	\$39.35	\$71.48
Average 2-Year Institutions ⁽²⁾	\$67.25	\$67.25	N/A	N/A
Average All Institutions ⁽²⁾	\$42.60	\$69.19	\$39.35	\$71.48

⁽¹⁾ Technology fee is \$3.15 per credit hour. Amount included here is based on a full-time student taking 30 hours, 15 per semester.

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

Appendix D

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

Institution	2003-04	2004-05	Difference	% Increase
George Mason University				
Student Activity	\$133.37	\$151.60	\$18.23	13.7%
Athletic	\$343.92	\$346.63	\$2.71	0.8%
Health Service	\$59.17	\$62.28	\$3.11	5.3%
Debt Service	\$242.45	\$271.35	\$28.90	11.9%
Bus	\$2.00	\$5.33	\$3.33	166.5%
Facilities/Bldgs.	\$224.71	\$297.58	\$72.87	32.4%
Recreation Facilities	\$90.69	\$74.54	(\$16.15)	-17.8%
Student Unions	\$34.64	\$0.00	(\$34.64)	-100.0%
Aux Central	\$162.17	\$57.38	(\$104.79)	-64.6%
Aux Services	\$146.88	\$197.31	\$50.43	34.3%
	<u>\$1,440.00</u>	<u>\$1,464.00</u>	<u>\$24.00</u>	<u>1.7%</u>
Old Dominion University				
Student Activity	\$385.30	\$415.88	\$30.58	7.9%
Athletic	\$636.14	\$640.93	\$4.79	0.8%
Health Service	\$96.00	\$100.00	\$4.00	4.2%
Debt Service	\$183.67	\$131.81	(\$51.86)	-28.2%
Facilities/Bldgs.	\$410.31	\$457.82	\$47.51	11.6%
Contingent Fee	n/a	\$30.58	n/a	n/a
Transportation Fee	\$44.00	\$50.00	\$6.00	13.6%
Student Union	\$157.58	\$168.88	\$11.30	7.2%
	<u>\$1,913.00</u>	<u>\$1,995.90</u>	<u>\$82.90</u>	<u>4.3%</u>
University of Virginia				
Student Activity	\$39.00	\$47.00	\$8.00	20.5%
Debt Service	\$158.00	\$151.00	(\$7.00)	-4.4%
Athletics	\$388.00	\$450.00	\$62.00	16.0%
Bus and Escort	\$106.00	\$116.00	\$10.00	9.4%
Recreational Facilities	\$139.00	\$144.00	\$5.00	3.6%
Student Health	\$298.00	\$305.00	\$7.00	2.3%
Std Union/Prog/Radio	\$141.00	\$144.00	\$3.00	2.1%
	<u>\$1,269.00</u>	<u>\$1,357.00</u>	<u>\$88.00</u>	<u>6.9%</u>
VA Commonwealth University				
Student Activity	\$52.00	\$90.00	\$38.00	73.1%
Health Service	\$164.00	\$164.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Athletics	\$324.00	\$332.00	\$8.00	2.5%
Stud Union/Rec. Fac	\$476.00	\$353.00	(\$123.00)	-25.8%
Student Services	\$81.00	\$65.00	(\$16.00)	-19.8%
Pking and Transport	\$50.00	\$119.00	\$69.00	138.0%
Contingent/Reserves	\$61.00	\$54.00	(\$7.00)	-11.5%
Facilities Fund	\$20.00	\$140.00	\$120.00	600.0%
	<u>\$1,228.00</u>	<u>\$1,317.00</u>	<u>\$89.00</u>	<u>7.2%</u>

Institution	2003-04	2004-05	Difference	% Increase
Virginia Tech				
Student Activity	\$227.00	\$231.00	\$4.00	1.8%
Health Service	\$189.00	\$240.00	\$51.00	27.0%
Athletic	\$232.00	\$232.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Bus	\$66.00	\$75.00	\$9.00	13.6%
Student Services	n/a	\$84.00	n/a	n/a
Recreational Sports	\$144.00	\$150.00	\$6.00	4.2%
	<u>\$858.00</u>	<u>\$1,012.00</u>	<u>\$154.00</u>	<u>17.9%</u>
College of William and Mary				
Student Activity	\$161.00	\$199.00	\$38.00	23.6%
Athletic	\$916.00	\$960.00	\$44.00	4.8%
Health Service	\$311.00	\$325.00	\$14.00	4.5%
Debt Service	\$251.00	\$262.00	\$11.00	4.4%
Bus	\$46.00	\$46.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Facilities/Bldgs.	\$313.00	\$318.00	\$5.00	1.6%
General Aux. Services	\$314.00	\$319.00	\$5.00	1.6%
PC Maintenance	\$16.00	\$17.00	\$1.00	6.3%
Telecom/Network	\$292.00	\$265.00	(\$27.00)	-9.2%
	<u>\$2,620.00</u>	<u>\$2,711.00</u>	<u>\$91.00</u>	<u>3.5%</u>
Christopher Newport University				
Athletic	\$1,065.11	\$935.15	(\$129.96)	-12.2%
Debt Service/Capital Reserve	\$260.55	\$534.94	\$274.39	105.3%
Facilities/Bldgs.	\$24.24	\$33.15	\$8.91	36.8%
Student Union	\$202.14	\$400.08	\$197.94	97.9%
Student Activity	\$199.96	\$224.68	\$24.72	12.4%
	<u>\$1,752.00</u>	<u>\$2,128.00</u>	<u>\$376.00</u>	<u>21.5%</u>
UVA-Wise				
Student Activity	\$42.28	\$38.84	(\$3.44)	-8.1%
Athletic	\$629.80	\$679.70	\$49.90	7.9%
Health Service	\$34.66	\$36.90	\$2.24	6.5%
Debt Service	\$145.55	\$163.13	\$17.58	12.1%
Facilities/Bldgs.	\$679.71	\$658.34	(\$21.37)	-3.1%
Misc	\$9.06	\$12.43	\$3.37	37.2%
Contingent Fee	\$87.66	\$124.29	\$36.63	41.8%
Orientation	\$8.16	\$5.83	(\$2.33)	-28.6%
Intramurals	\$19.25	\$19.42	\$0.17	0.9%
Student Life Enhancement	\$81.85	\$120.40	\$38.55	47.1%
Discretionary Fund	\$6.75	\$0.00	(\$6.75)	-100.0%
Highland Players	\$1.10	\$1.17	\$0.07	6.4%
Student Government	\$39.56	\$38.84	(\$0.72)	-1.8%
Outdoor Recreation	\$8.71	\$7.77	(\$0.94)	-10.8%
Building Contingency	\$20.90	\$34.96	\$14.06	67.3%
	<u>\$1,815.00</u>	<u>\$1,942.02</u>	<u>\$127.02</u>	<u>7.0%</u>

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

Appendix D (Continued)

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

Institution	2003-04	2004-05	Difference	% Increase
James Madison University				
Student Activity	\$504.00	\$518.00	\$14.00	2.8%
Athletics	\$822.00	\$857.00	\$35.00	4.3%
Student Health	\$137.00	\$139.00	\$2.00	1.5%
Indirect Costs	\$474.00	\$508.00	\$34.00	7.2%
Transportation	\$55.00	\$57.00	\$2.00	3.6%
Facilities	\$646.00	\$645.00	(\$1.00)	-0.2%
	<u>\$2,638.00</u>	<u>\$2,724.00</u>	<u>\$86.00</u>	<u>3.3%</u>
Longwood University				
Student Activity	\$161.00	\$161.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Athletics	\$869.00	\$996.00	\$127.00	14.6%
Health Service	\$113.00	\$114.00	\$1.00	0.9%
Debt Service	\$428.00	\$470.00	\$42.00	9.8%
Facilities/Building	\$15.00	\$16.00	\$1.00	6.7%
Auxiliary Services	\$594.00	\$627.00	\$33.00	5.6%
Parking/Transportation	\$93.00	\$82.00	(\$11.00)	-11.8%
Recreation/Intramurals	\$38.00	\$38.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Social/Cultural	\$73.00	\$72.00	(\$1.00)	-1.4%
Student Services	\$127.00	\$129.00	\$2.00	1.6%
Telecommunications	\$207.00	\$255.00	\$48.00	23.2%
Technology Services	\$69.00	\$81.00	\$12.00	17.4%
	<u>\$2,787.00</u>	<u>\$3,041.00</u>	<u>\$254.00</u>	<u>9.1%</u>
University of Mary Washington				
Student Activities/Parking	\$209.00	\$209.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Athletics	\$346.00	\$384.00	\$38.00	11.0%
Debt Service	\$394.00	\$435.00	\$41.00	10.4%
Telcomm	\$228.00	\$228.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Comprehensive Fee	\$80.00	\$80.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Organizations	\$121.00	\$121.00	\$0.00	0.0%
	<u>\$1,378.00</u>	<u>\$1,457.00</u>	<u>\$79.00</u>	<u>5.7%</u>
Norfolk State University				
Student Activity	\$196.00	\$231.00	\$35.00	17.9%
Athletic	\$1,127.00	\$1,127.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Health Service	\$49.00	\$54.00	\$5.00	10.2%
Fitness Center Fee	n/a	\$19.00	n/a	n/a
Debt Service	\$47.00	\$63.00	\$16.00	34.0%
Student Center Debt Fee	\$200.00	\$250.00	\$50.00	25.0%
Contingent	\$64.00	\$65.00	\$1.00	1.6%
Student Center	\$63.00	\$72.00	\$9.00	14.3%
Auxiliary Security Srv	\$128.00	\$148.00	\$20.00	15.6%
Transportation	\$46.00	\$46.00	\$0.00	0.0%
	<u>\$1,920.00</u>	<u>\$2,075.00</u>	<u>\$155.00</u>	<u>8.1%</u>

Institution	2003-04	2004-05	Difference	% Increase
Radford University				
Student Activity	\$102.00	\$105.00	\$3.00	2.9%
Athletic	\$514.00	\$580.00	\$66.00	12.8%
Health Service	\$170.00	\$175.00	\$5.00	2.9%
Debt Service	\$80.00	\$80.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Bus/Transportation	\$40.00	\$40.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Facilities/Bldgs.	\$367.00	\$398.00	\$31.00	8.4%
Student Union	\$185.00	\$200.00	\$15.00	8.1%
Recreation Complex	\$206.00	\$210.00	\$4.00	1.9%
	<u>\$1,664.00</u>	<u>\$1,788.00</u>	<u>\$124.00</u>	<u>7.5%</u>
Virginia Military Institute				
Student Activity	\$1,155.00	\$1,252.00	\$97.00	8.4%
Athletic	\$978.00	\$1,027.00	\$49.00	5.0%
Health Service	\$156.00	\$164.00	\$8.00	5.1%
Barber Shop	\$96.00	\$99.00	\$3.00	3.1%
Laundry/Pressing	\$232.00	\$244.00	\$12.00	5.2%
Uniforms	\$1,075.00	\$1,182.00	\$107.00	10.0%
	<u>\$3,692.00</u>	<u>\$3,968.00</u>	<u>\$276.00</u>	<u>7.5%</u>
Virginia State University				
Student Activity	\$320.00	\$320.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Athletic	\$528.00	\$528.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Health Service	\$152.00	\$152.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Debt Service	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Facilities/Bldgs.	\$220.00	\$220.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Security	\$130.00	\$130.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Rogers Stadium/Capital Fee	\$76.00	\$132.00	\$56.00	73.7%
Auxiliary Surcharge	\$524.00	\$0.00	(\$524.00)	-100.0%
Facilities Misc.	\$170.00	\$570.00	\$400.00	235.3%
Radio Station	\$42.00	\$42.00	\$0.00	0.0%
	<u>\$2,462.00</u>	<u>\$2,394.00</u>	<u>(\$68.00)</u>	<u>-2.8%</u>
Richard Bland College				
Student Activity	\$44.00	\$44.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Athletic	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Administration/Indirect Costs	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Parking	\$32.00	\$32.00	\$0.00	0.0%
	<u>\$100.00</u>	<u>\$100.00</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
VA Community College System				
Overhead Recovery	\$14.10	\$14.10	\$0.00	0.0%

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

Appendix E-1

2003-05 Full-Time Resident Undergraduate Student Charges

Institutions	2003-04				2004-05							
	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	3,672	1,440	5,881	10,993	3,984	8.5%	1,464	1.7%	6,041	2.7%	11,489	4.5%
ODU	3,015	1,913	5,513	10,441	3,272	8.5%	1,996	4.3%	5,706	3.5%	10,974	5.1%
UVA	4,695	1,269	5,591	11,555	5,243	11.7%	1,357	6.9%	5,960	6.6%	12,560	8.7%
VCU	3,641	1,228	6,723	11,592	3,821	4.9%	1,317	7.2%	6,920	2.9%	12,058	4.0%
VT	4,228	867	4,146	9,241	4,826	14.1%	1,012	16.7%	4,288	3.4%	10,126	9.6%
W&M	3,810	2,620	5,794	12,224	4,385	15.1%	2,711	3.5%	6,066	4.7%	13,162	7.7%
CNU	2,848	1,752	6,700	11,300	3,186	11.9%	2,128	21.5%	7,200	7.5%	12,514	10.7%
UVA-Wise	2,681	1,815	5,365	9,861	2,840	6.0%	1,942	7.0%	5,608	4.5%	10,390	5.4%
JMU	2,420	2,638	5,966	11,024	2,752	13.7%	2,724	3.3%	6,116	2.5%	11,592	5.2%
LU	3,090	2,787	5,408	11,285	3,400	10.0%	3,041	9.1%	5,395	-0.2%	11,836	4.9%
UMW	3,390	1,298	5,478	10,166	3,671	8.3%	1,456	12.2%	5,744	4.9%	10,871	6.9%
NSU	1,920	1,920	6,098	9,938	2,220	15.6%	2,075	8.1%	6,236	2.3%	10,531	6.0%
RU	2,476	1,664	5,660	9,800	2,974	20.1%	1,788	7.5%	5,886	4.0%	10,648	8.7%
VMI	3,892	3,692	5,266	12,850	4,086	5.0%	3,968	7.5%	5,474	3.9%	13,528	5.3%
VSU	1,888	2,462	6,008	10,358	2,150	13.9%	2,394	-2.8%	6,260	4.2%	10,804	4.3%
RBC	1,980	100	N/A	2,080	2,100	6.1%	100	0.0%	N/A	N/A	2,200	5.8%
VCCS ⁽²⁾	1,868	14	N/A	1,883	1,991	6.6%	14	0.0%	N/A	N/A	2,006	6.5%
Avg. Senior Insts.	3,178	1,958	5,707	10,842	3,521	10.8%	2,092	6.8%	5,927	3.9%	11,539	6.4%
Avg. 2-Yr Insts.	1,924	57	N/A	1,981	2,046	6.3%	57	0.0%	N/A	N/A	2,103	6.1%
Avg. All Insts.	3,030	1,734	5,707	9,799	3,347	10.5%	1,852	6.8%	5,927	3.9%	10,429	6.4%

⁽¹⁾ Charges listed here represent the weighted average double occupancy room charge and the maximum weekly meal plan offered, not necessarily the plan used by most students.

⁽²⁾ Other mandatory fees vary by institution, ranging from \$0.00 to \$160.50 per academic year, and are not included in this summary.

Appendix E-2

2003-05 Full-Time Nonresident Undergraduate Student Charges

Institutions	2003-04				2004-05							
	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	13,512	1,440	5,881	20,833	14,352	6.2%	1,464	1.7%	6,041	2.7%	21,857	4.9%
ODU	12,165	1,913	5,513	19,591	12,692	4.3%	1,996	4.3%	5,706	3.5%	20,394	4.1%
UVA	20,715	1,269	5,591	27,575	21,343	3.0%	1,357	6.9%	5,960	6.6%	28,660	3.9%
VCU	15,985	1,228	6,723	23,936	15,985	0.0%	1,317	7.2%	6,920	2.9%	24,222	1.2%
VT	14,162	867	4,146	19,175	15,569	9.9%	1,012	16.7%	4,288	3.4%	20,869	8.8%
W&M	18,596	2,620	5,794	27,010	19,191	3.2%	2,711	3.5%	6,066	4.7%	27,968	3.5%
CNU	10,548	1,752	6,700	19,000	10,548	0.0%	2,128	21.5%	7,200	7.5%	19,876	4.6%
UVA-Wise	11,568	1,815	5,365	18,748	12,260	6.0%	1,942	7.0%	5,608	4.5%	19,810	5.7%
JMU	10,642	2,638	5,966	19,246	11,696	9.9%	2,724	3.3%	6,116	2.5%	20,536	6.7%
LU	9,066	2,787	5,408	17,261	9,910	9.3%	3,041	9.1%	5,395	-0.2%	18,346	6.3%
UMW	11,138	1,298	5,478	17,914	12,077	8.4%	1,456	12.2%	5,744	4.9%	19,277	7.6%
NSU	11,340	1,920	6,098	19,358	12,180	7.4%	2,075	8.1%	6,236	2.3%	20,491	5.9%
RU	9,538	1,664	5,660	16,862	9,972	4.6%	1,788	7.5%	5,886	4.0%	17,646	4.6%
VMI	16,604	3,692	5,266	25,562	17,548	5.7%	3,968	7.5%	5,474	3.9%	26,990	5.6%
VSU	8,798	2,462	6,008	17,268	9,068	3.1%	2,394	-2.8%	6,260	4.2%	17,722	2.6%
RBC	8,372	100	N/A	8,472	8,888	6.2%	100	0.0%	N/A	N/A	8,988	6.1%
VCCS ⁽²⁾	6,292	14	N/A	6,306	6,415	2.0%	14	0.0%	N/A	N/A	6,429	2.0%
Avg. Senior Insts.	12,958	1,958	5,707	20,623	13,626	5.2%	2,092	6.8%	5,927	3.9%	21,644	5.0%
Avg. 2-Yr Insts.	7,332	57	N/A	7,389	7,651	4.4%	57	0.0%	N/A	N/A	7,709	4.3%
Avg. All Insts.	12,297	1,734	5,707	19,066	12,923	5.1%	1,852	6.8%	5,927	3.9%	20,005	4.9%

⁽¹⁾ Charges listed here represent the weighted average double occupancy room charge and the maximum weekly meal plan offered, not necessarily the plan used by most students.

⁽²⁾ Other mandatory fees vary by institution, ranging from \$0.00 to \$160.50 per academic year, and are not included in this summary.

Appendix E-3

2003-05 Full-Time Resident Graduate Student Charges

Institutions	2003-04			2004-05					
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU	4,440	1,440	5,880	4,800	8.1%	1,464	1.7%	6,264	6.5%
ODU	4,240	1,558	5,798	4,445	4.9%	1,627	4.4%	6,072	4.7%
UVA	6,587	1,269	7,856	7,843	19.1%	1,357	6.9%	9,200	17.1%
VCU	5,818	1,212	7,030	6,107	5.0%	1,283	5.9%	7,390	5.1%
VT	6,077	867	6,944	6,500	7.0%	1,012	16.7%	7,512	8.2%
W&M	4,912	2,620	7,532	5,487	11.7%	2,711	3.5%	8,198	8.8%
JMU	4,176	648	4,824	4,752	13.8%	672	3.7%	5,424	12.4%
LU	4,796	2,787	7,583	5,264	9.8%	3,041	9.1%	8,305	9.5%
UMW	3,158	666	3,824	3,402	7.7%	756	13.5%	4,158	8.7%
NSU	4,104	1,920	6,024	4,728	15.2%	2,075	8.1%	6,803	12.9%
RU	3,498	1,664	5,162	3,632	3.8%	1,788	7.5%	5,420	5.0%
VSU	2,884	2,462	5,346	3,172	10.0%	2,394	-2.8%	5,566	4.1%
Average	4,557	1,593	6,150	5,011	10.0%	1,682	5.6%	6,693	8.8%

Appendix E-4

2003-05 Full-Time Nonresident Graduate Student Charges

Institutions	2003-04			2004-05					
	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	13,512	1,440	14,952	14,352	6.2%	1,464	1.7%	15,816	5.8%
ODU	13,082	1,558	14,640	13,695	4.7%	1,627	4.4%	15,322	4.7%
UVA	18,695	1,269	19,964	18,843	0.8%	1,357	6.9%	20,200	1.2%
VCU	15,985	1,212	17,197	15,985	0.0%	1,283	5.9%	17,268	0.4%
VT	9,796	867	10,663	10,670	8.9%	1,012	16.7%	11,682	9.6%
W&M	16,576	2,620	19,196	17,171	3.6%	2,711	3.5%	19,882	3.6%
JMU	13,872	648	14,520	15,178	9.4%	672	3.7%	15,850	9.2%
LU	10,654	2,787	13,441	11,650	9.3%	3,041	9.1%	14,691	9.3%
UMW	8,180	666	8,846	8,856	8.3%	756	13.5%	9,612	8.7%
NSU	15,000	1,920	16,920	16,080	7.2%	2,075	8.1%	18,155	7.3%
RU	7,866	1,664	9,530	8,216	4.4%	1,788	7.5%	10,004	5.0%
VSU	9,680	2,462	12,142	9,976	3.1%	2,394	-2.8%	12,370	1.9%
Average	12,741	1,593	14,334	13,389	5.1%	1,682	5.6%	15,071	5.1%

Appendix E-5

2003-05 Resident First Professional Student Charges

Institutions	2003-04			2004-05					
	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	8,831	1,431	10,262	9,451	7.0%	1,455	1.7%	10,906	6.3%
UVA Law ⁽¹⁾	22,495	1,303	23,798	24,703	9.8%	1,397	7.2%	26,100	9.7%
Medicine ⁽²⁾	21,111	1,375	22,486	24,592	16.5%	1,482	7.8%	26,074	16.0%
VCU Medicine ⁽²⁾	18,761	1,262	20,023	20,611	9.9%	1,313	4.0%	21,924	9.5%
Dentistry ⁽³⁾	19,519	1,297	20,816	18,139	-7.1%	1,348	3.9%	19,487	-6.4%
Pharmacy (PharmD) ⁽⁴⁾	14,589	1,262	15,851	15,298	4.9%	1,313	4.0%	16,611	4.8%
VT Vet Medicine	10,879	867	11,746	11,855	9.0%	1,012	16.7%	12,867	9.5%
W&M Law	9,974	3,185	13,159	10,884	9.1%	3,276	2.9%	14,160	7.6%
Average Law	13,767	1,973	15,740	15,013	9.1%	2,043	3.5%	17,055	8.4%
Average Medicine	19,936	1,319	21,255	22,602	13.4%	1,398	6.0%	23,999	12.9%

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

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

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

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

Appendix E-6

2003-05 Nonresident First Professional Student Charges

Institutions	2003-04			2004-05					
	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	18,981	1,431	20,412	20,077	5.8%	1,455	1.7%	21,532	5.5%
UVA Law	27,898	1,303	29,201	29,703	6.5%	1,397	7.2%	31,100	6.5%
UVA Medicine	33,161	1,375	34,536	35,151	6.0%	1,482	7.8%	36,633	6.1%
VCU Medicine ⁽¹⁾	34,629	1,262	35,891	36,001	4.0%	1,313	4.0%	37,314	4.0%
VCU Dentistry ⁽²⁾	36,331	1,297	37,628	34,331	-5.5%	1,348	3.9%	35,679	-5.2%
VCU Pharmacy (PharmD) ⁽³⁾	22,899	1,262	24,161	22,899	0.0%	1,313	4.0%	24,212	0.2%
VT Vet Medicine	27,049	867	27,916	28,127	4.0%	1,012	16.7%	29,139	4.4%
W&M Law	20,214	3,185	23,399	21,124	4.5%	3,276	2.9%	24,400	4.3%
Average Law	22,364	1,973	24,337	23,635	5.7%	2,043	3.5%	25,677	5.5%
Average Medicine	33,895	1,319	35,214	35,576	5.0%	1,398	6.0%	36,974	5.0%

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

Appendix F-1

Tuition and Fees in Selected States

Major Public Universities

2003-04		Estimated 2004-05	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees
1. Vermont	\$9,636	1. Vermont	\$10,532
2. Pennsylvania	\$9,206	2. Pennsylvania	\$10,062
3. New Hampshire	\$8,664	3. New Hampshire	\$9,470
4. Michigan	\$7,975	4. Michigan	\$8,717
5. New Jersey	\$7,927	5. New Jersey	\$8,664
6. Massachusetts	\$7,482	6. Massachusetts	\$8,178
7. Minnesota	\$7,116	7. Minnesota	\$7,778
8. Illinois	\$7,010	8. Illinois	\$7,662
9. Connecticut	\$6,812	9. Connecticut	\$7,446
10. Maryland	\$6,759	10. Maryland	\$7,388
11. Missouri	\$6,558	11. Missouri	\$7,168
15. Virginia	\$5,964	15. Virginia	\$6,600
18. South Carolina	\$5,778	18. South Carolina	\$6,315
20. Texas	\$5,734	20. Texas	\$6,267
28. Kentucky	\$4,546	28. Kentucky	\$4,969
36. North Carolina	\$4,072	36. North Carolina	\$4,451
49. Florida	\$2,781	49. Florida	\$3,040

Appendix F-2

Tuition and Fees in Selected States Public Colleges and State Universities

2003-04		Estimated 2004-05	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees
1. New Jersey	\$7,166	1. New Jersey	\$7,832
2. Ohio	\$6,620	2. Ohio	\$7,236
3. New Hampshire	\$6,375	3. New Hampshire	\$6,968
4. Pennsylvania	\$5,820	4. Pennsylvania	\$6,361
5. Vermont	\$5,806	5. Vermont	\$6,346
6. Maryland	\$5,747	6. Maryland	\$6,281
7. Michigan	\$5,423	7. Michigan	\$5,927
8. Illinois	\$5,238	8. Illinois	\$5,725
9. Connecticut	\$5,149	9. Connecticut	\$5,628
10. New York	\$5,129	10. New York	\$5,606
11. South Carolina	\$5,082	11. South Carolina	\$5,555
12. Virginia	\$5,023	12. Virginia	\$5,479
24. Tennessee	\$3,958	24. Tennessee	\$4,326
30. Kentucky	\$3,644	30. Kentucky	\$3,983
38. Florida	\$2,876	38. Florida	\$3,143
40. North Carolina	\$2,812	40. North Carolina	\$3,074

Appendix F-3

Tuition and Fees in Selected States Public Community Colleges

2003-04		Estimated 2004-05	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees
1. New Hampshire	\$4,771	1. New Hampshire	\$5,081
2. Vermont	\$3,494	2. Vermont	\$3,721
3. Wisconsin	\$3,433	3. Wisconsin	\$3,656
4. Minnesota	\$3,419	4. Minnesota	\$3,641
5. Massachusetts	\$3,267	5. Massachusetts	\$3,479
6. New York	\$2,956	6. New York	\$3,148
7. Iowa	\$2,913	7. Iowa	\$3,102
8. South Carolina	\$2,731	8. South Carolina	\$2,909
9. Ohio	\$2,717	9. Ohio	\$2,894
10. Oregon	\$2,701	10. Oregon	\$2,877
11. Maryland	\$2,675	11. Maryland	\$2,849
16. Alabama	\$2,458	16. Alabama	\$2,618
25. Tennessee	\$2,065	25. Tennessee	\$2,199
31. Virginia	\$1,883	31. Virginia	\$1,976
37. Florida	\$1,688	37. Florida	\$1,798
46. North Carolina	\$1,136	46. North Carolina	\$1,210

Appendix G

Capital Fee to Out-of-State Students*

Institutions	Undergraduate	Graduate
George Mason University	\$41.00	\$41.00
Old Dominion University	\$50.00	\$50.00
University of Virginia	\$59.00	\$59.00
Virginia Commonwealth University	\$40.00	\$40.00
Virginia Tech	\$50.00	\$50.00
College of William and Mary	\$70.00	\$70.00
Christopher Newport University	\$50.00	\$50.00
UVA-Wise	\$52.00	\$52.00
James Madison University	\$50.00	\$40.00
Longwood University	\$50.00	\$50.00
University of Mary Washington	\$50.00	\$30.00
Norfolk State University	\$51.00	\$40.80
Radford University	\$50.00	\$50.00
Virginia Military Institute	\$60.00	\$60.00
Virginia State University	\$58.00	\$58.00
Richard Bland College	\$45.00	\$45.00
VA Community College System	\$45.00	\$45.00
Average 4-Year Institutions	\$52.07	\$49.39
Average 2-Year Institutions	\$45.00	\$45.00
Average All Institutions	\$51.24	\$48.87

Note: *New fee charged to out-of-state students starting in FY04. Revenue generated from this fee shall be paid to the Virginia College of Building Authority for debt service on bonds issued under the 21st Century Program.

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