

July 2006

*2006-07 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 Virginia General Assembly began the 2006 legislative session in January and ended 60 days later with a budget impasse. The Governor then called a special session that lasted more than three months before the legislative budget negotiators agreed on a two-year \$74 billion state budget for the 2006-08 biennium. Negotiators came to this agreement just days before the end of the 2006 fiscal year—thus avoiding a fast-approaching fiscal crisis and a state government shut-down.

By statute, each institution's governing board of visitors has the authority to set tuition and fees. Typically, this process takes place between March and May each spring—after the General Assembly acts to produce a budget for the coming year and in time for students and parents to plan for any necessary increases in tuition and fees. However, because of the legislative budget impasse this year, the boards were forced to set student charges for the 2006-07 academic year without definitely knowing the level of state support that would ultimately be made available to them through the Commonwealth's cost-sharing policy. Next year, tuition and all mandatory fees for in-state undergraduate students will increase by about 9%. These charges increased by 8% in 2005-06, 9% in 2004-05 and 15% in each of the two prior years.

The Higher Education Restructuring Act was enacted by the 2005 General Assembly. It provides for three levels of autonomy for our public institutions of higher education depending on each institution's financial strength and ability to manage its day-to-day operations. The Act also requires institutions to develop six-year academic, financial and enrollment plans. A major component of the six-year financial plan requires the institutions to provide estimates of the tuition and fee increases necessary to achieve certain funding goals under two assumptions: 1) That no additional state support would be provided—all additional funding would be generated through student revenue; and 2) That the state would provide general fund support sufficient for in-state students based on the Commonwealth's current cost-sharing policy of 67% of costs provided by the state and 33% from student tuition. Such estimates could be used by policymakers, students and parents to assist in planning for the future. The actual charges contained in this report offer the first opportunity to examine the relationship between planned and actual rates of increase.

This report, focusing on tuition and fees for in-state undergraduates, provides a summary of: 1) board-approved tuition and fee increases for the 2006-07 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, including peer comparisons. Additionally, for the first time, a comparison of planned and actual increases is provided. Comparisons of changes in tuition and fees for other student groups, including in-state graduate, out-of-state undergraduate, out-of-state graduate, in-state first professional, and out-of-state first professional, are provided in the appendices.

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

1. **Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees:** Mandatory student charges used to support instruction and related education activities included in the Education and General (E&G) program. E&G subprograms include instruction, research and public service, academic support, student services, institutional support, and the operation and maintenance of physical plants.
2. **Mandatory Non-E&G Fees:** Mandatory student charges used to support non-instructional activities such as student health services, athletics, recreational activities, campus transportation, and capital debt service.
3. **Tuition and All Fees:** Sum of tuition, mandatory E&G fees, and mandatory non-E&G fees.
4. **Room and Board:** Optional charges used to support the dormitory and dining functions for students choosing to live on-campus. Students living off-campus are exempt from these charges.
5. **Total Cost:** The total cost to students and parents – absent student financial aid. It includes the sum of tuition, all mandatory fees, and room and board.

KEY FINDINGS

- The average (mean) increase for in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees from 2005-06 to 2006-07 will be 10.2% at four-year institutions, 6.7% at two-year institutions (6.3% at the VCCS) and 9.9% at all institution levels. However it should be noted that the median increase at the four-year institutions and at all institutions will be 9.1% and 9.0% respectively. The median represents the mid-point of the increases – half of the increases are above and half are below.
- In addition to tuition and mandatory E&G fees, institutions charge fees to support non-instructional or related activities, such as student health services, athletics, campus transportation, and debt service. These required charges (often referred to as mandatory non-E&G fees) will increase, on average, 7.9% for in-state undergraduate students next year. Although these increases exceed the 5% limit stipulated in the 2006 Appropriation Act, the primary uses of the increased charges are for the institutions' share of salary increases and debt service for capital projects. These increases are permitted under the tuition policy set forth by the General Assembly.

- Virginia undergraduate students can expect to pay on average 9.2% more in 2006-07 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 \$567 more in 2006-07. Community college students will pay about \$135 more this fall.
- In 2005-06, in-state undergraduate tuition and fees at Virginia's flagship institution ranked 18th nationally. Tuition and fees at other public colleges and universities ranked 12th. Charges at the community colleges remained below the national average, ranking 30th. While it is estimated that Virginia's tuition and fees will rank slightly higher nationally in 2006-07, they are still expected to be ranked well below the FY90 and FY94 levels.
- The 2005 General Assembly enacted the Higher Education Restructuring Act to provide more autonomy to higher education. In return, institutions are required to commit to meeting the state's goals and performance standards for higher education. In addition, institutions are required to develop six-year academic, financial and enrollment plans. A major component of the six-year financial plan requires the institutions to provide estimates of the tuition and fee increases that would be necessary to achieve certain funding goals. All public institutions submitted six-year plans in October 2005. In general, even with the uncertainties of the 2006 legislative session, the actual increases contained in this report are reasonably close to those included in the initial plans last fall. At the system level, the actual tuition increase is two percentage points higher than the planned rate for 2006-07.
- The average total cost for an in-state undergraduate student living on campus next year is estimated to be 37.5% of per capita disposable income. While this percentage has increased since the tuition freeze was lifted in 2002-03, it remains below the 40% level experienced between 1993-94 and 1995-96.
- In addition, 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. In 2005-06, for the first time, the average total cost for a Virginian student living on campus was more affordable than the national average.
- Over the past ten years, tuition charges to in-state undergraduate students in Virginia have largely been influenced by the state's economic condition. The Commonwealth restricted tuition increases during a period of strong economic growth, and allowed institutions to assess double-digit tuition increases to offset general fund reductions when growth in the economy was in decline. Although a college education is more affordable today than it was ten years ago (as measured by per capita disposable income), this

affordability was achieved through dramatic shifts in the state's cost-sharing policy with varying degrees of equity depending on when a student entered into the system. The lack of continuity and predictability has limited students and their families' ability to save effectively for college and has not provided equity for taxpayers in terms of meeting the cost of education.

BUDGET CONDITIONS AND TUITION POLICY

A 2003 SCHEV report on higher education funding in Virginia concluded that “the condition of higher education funding is inextricably tied to the economic well being of the Commonwealth and each has an undeniable effect on the other.” Virginia's economy is expanding at a healthy pace. Total general fund revenues are currently increasing at 8.5%, which is about one percentage point ahead of the annual forecast, and about two percentage points higher than the national average. Further, a projected general fund balance of \$1.2 billion for fiscal year 2006 will be carried forward and used in the 2006-08 biennium.

However, this large surplus did not prevent the traditional 60-day “long” General Assembly session from lasting even longer than scheduled. The disagreement over how to fund the state's transportation needs (either by resorting to a tax increase or by using the budget surplus) was primarily responsible for the budget impasse at the conclusion of the regular legislative session. The Governor then called a special session that lasted more than three months before the budget conference committee members agreed on a two-year \$74 billion state budget for the 2006-08 biennium. Negotiators came to this agreement just days before the end of the 2006 fiscal year—narrowly avoiding a state government shut-down.

State funding to higher education will increase by \$317 million over the biennium, or more than 20%, to help address the under-funded base operations at the Commonwealth's institutions, support growing enrollments, offset rising tuition costs, and advance research efforts. Since the last round of budget cuts in 2004, state support to higher education has increased by approximately 10% per year. However, due to the system's sustained enrollment growth, state support per in-state student is still slightly below the 2000-01 (actual dollar) level, which remains the high point of the decade. In 2006-07, tuition and all mandatory fees will increase by slightly more than 9%. These charges increased by 8% in 2005-06, 9% in 2004-05 and 15% in each of the two prior years.

Between 1994 and 2004, tuition and mandatory educational and general fees for in-state undergraduates were, at various times, capped, frozen, and reduced. In 2004, the General Assembly returned the authority to the boards of visitors to set tuition charges at levels they deem appropriate for all in-state student groups based on, but not limited to, competitive market rates—as long as the generated revenue is within the amount appropriated. Since 2004, no major changes have been made to the Commonwealth's tuition policy. A copy of the policy for the 2006-08 biennium is presented in Appendix A of this report.

A LOOK BACK: TUITION TRENDS IN VIRGINIA

Over the last 25 years, the state's tuition policy has changed significantly. Between the late 1970s and the late 1980s, tuition steadily increased at Virginia institutions. In the early 1990s, the state reduced its funding to higher education due to the economic recession. As a result, during that period institutions increased tuition by double-digit percentages. To contain escalating tuition, in 1994 the Governor and General Assembly established a cap on increases to in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees. During the 1994-96 biennium, institutions could not increase these charges by more than 3% – approximately the rate of inflation. In 1996-97, the Governor and General Assembly suspended the boards' authority to increase tuition, and froze tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students. To make college more affordable, in 1999-2000 the Governor and General Assembly rolled back in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees by 20%. Following the tuition rollback, tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduates were frozen once again until 2002-03 when the state funding to higher education was reduced again due to another economic recession. In order to offset the general fund reduction, the Governor and General Assembly repealed tuition restrictions on in-state undergraduate students. As a result of further state budget reductions in October 2002, institutional boards of visitors levied mid-year increases for the spring semester of 2003, in addition to the 2002-03 annual increases. Concerned with the impact of tuition increases on college affordability, the Governor and General Assembly established a cap policy for 2003-04 that essentially limited increases to 5% of the annualized mid-year rates set by the boards for the 2002-03 academic year. In 2004, the General Assembly returned the authority of tuition increases to the boards of visitors to set tuition charges at levels they deem appropriate for all in-state student groups based on, but not limited to, competitive market rates -- provided that the total revenue generated by the collection of tuition and fees from all students is within the nongeneral fund appropriation for educational and general programs. The policy also established a new review process to address institutional requests to exceed appropriated levels of nongeneral fund revenues.

The changes in tuition increases in Virginia are graphically displayed on the following charts. At four-year institutions, the impact of recent policies is evident in Chart 1A. In constant dollars, in-state, undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees at four-year institutions have increased by 162% over the last 25 years. At two-year institutions, a similar trend is evident in Chart 1B. In constant dollars, average charges at these institutions increased by 119% over the last 25 years. However, even with average increases in the double digits between 2002 and 2005, tuition charges in constant dollars are only 23% higher than they were ten years ago at four-year institutions, resulting in average annual increase of just over 2%. Tuition charges, expressed in constant dollars, increased by only 12% between 1996-97 and 2006-07 at the two-year institutions, resulting in average annual increases of just over 1%.

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

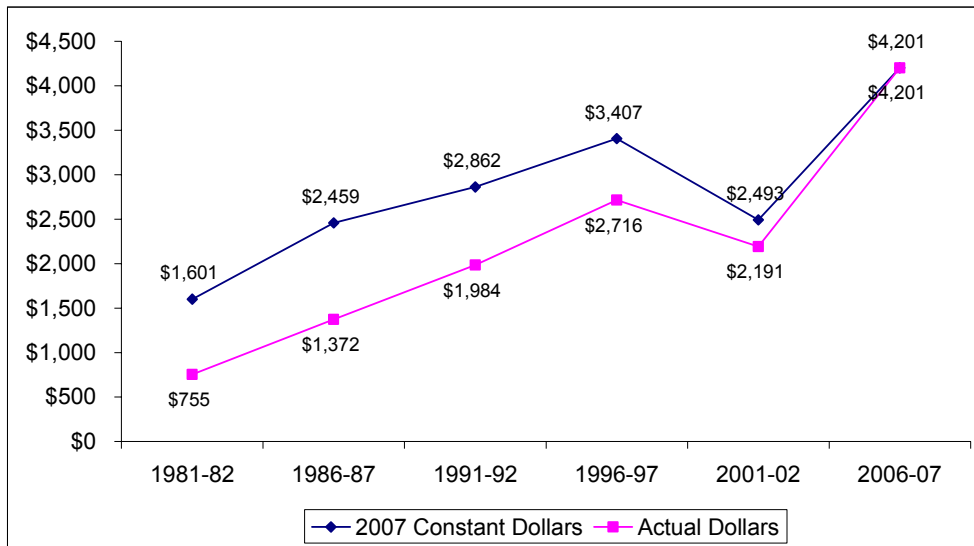
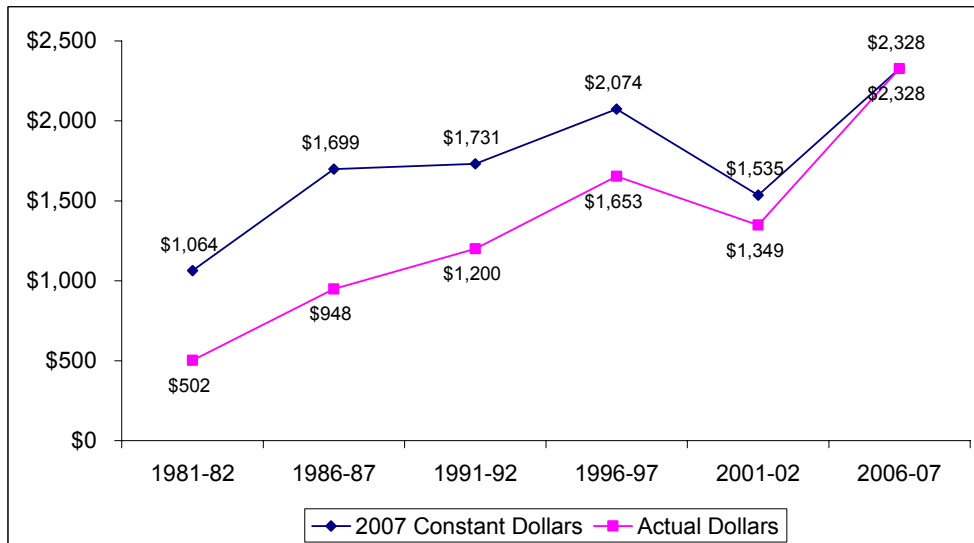


Chart 1B
Average Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees
(Two-Year Institutions*)



*Includes Richard Blend 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 2006-07 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 was comprised of two parts: 1) tuition and fee revenue from in-state students; and 2) tuition and fee revenue from out-of-state students. In order to meet the 30% goal, the policy required in-state students at Virginia's public four-year institutions to cover approximately 25% of the cost of their education. The remainder of the 30% revenue came from out-of-state students, who contributed 75% of the cost of their education.

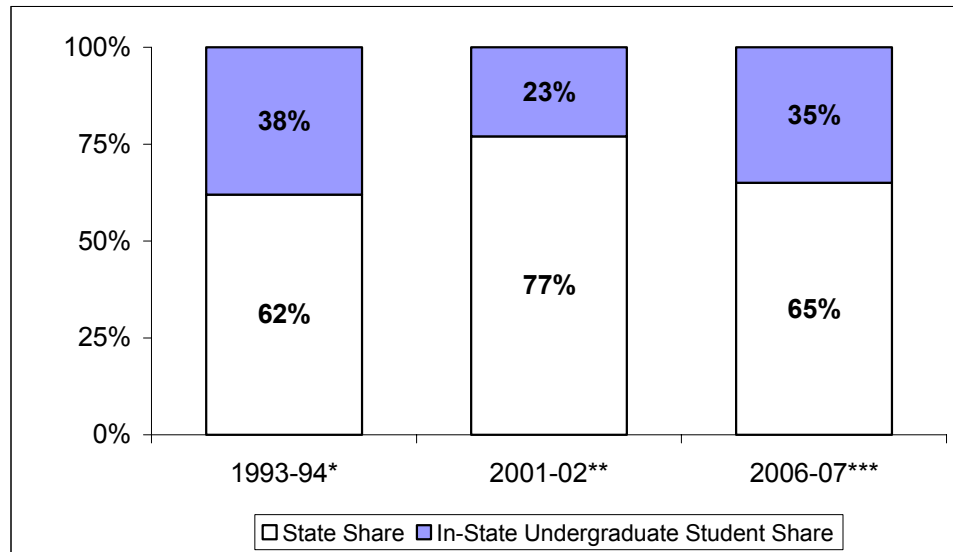
Due to the recession of the early 1990s, the 70/30 policy was abandoned because the Commonwealth could not maintain its current level of general fund support. As a result, large tuition increases were authorized in order to assist in offsetting general fund budget reductions. In fact, by the end of the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

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

In the 2002-04 biennium, the cost-sharing relationship between the state and its students changed dramatically due to the large general fund budget cuts to higher education, and the larger tuition increases enacted to help offset the cuts. Between FY02 and FY04, the students' share of cost increased from 23% to 36%, while the state's share decreased from 77% to 64%. In 2003, the Joint Subcommittee on Higher Education Funding Policy developed a goal of a 67%/33% cost share between the state, and students and their families for funding institution base operations. The General Assembly approved this policy for the 2004-06 biennium.

Chart 2 depicts the average cost shares between the state and in-state undergraduate student in FY94, FY02, and FY07. The data show that students had their highest share of the cost of education in FY94, while the state had its highest cost share in FY02. Despite the rapid increases in tuition between 2002 and 2004, the estimated student share of cost in FY07 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 2006-07.

Chart 3
2006-07 Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Charges
Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees (1)

Institutions	Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees	% Increase Over 2005-06	\$ Increase Over 2005-06
George Mason University	\$6,408	9.0%	\$528
Old Dominion University	\$6,098	8.6%	\$484
University of Virginia	\$7,845	9.3%	\$665
Virginia Commonwealth University	\$5,819	8.1%	\$434
Virginia Tech	\$6,973	9.3%	\$595
College of William and Mary	\$8,490	9.2%	\$712
Christopher Newport University	\$6,460	10.9%	\$634
UVA-Wise	\$5,692	12.0%	\$611
James Madison University	\$6,290	6.9%	\$404
Longwood University	\$7,589	8.1%	\$569
University of Mary Washington	\$6,084	8.0%	\$450
Norfolk State University	\$5,056	8.3%	\$386
Radford University	\$5,746	12.0%	\$617
Virginia Military Institute	\$9,473	9.3%	\$807
Virginia State University	\$5,440	12.5%	\$606
Richard Bland College	\$2,520	7.2%	\$170
VA Community College System	\$2,269	6.3%	\$135
<hr/>			
Average 4-Year Institutions	\$6,631	9.3%	\$567
Average 2-Year (RBC and VCCS)	\$2,395	6.8%	\$152
Average All Institutions	\$6,132	9.2%	\$518

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

The combination of tuition, mandatory E&G fees, and mandatory non-E&G fees constitutes the total in basic charges required for any student attending college. The overall average increase in tuition and all fees for in-state undergraduates will be 9.2% in 2006-07 with the increase at the four-year institutions averaging 9.3%, and 6.8% at the two-year institutions including Richard Bland College (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 five percent annually in the 2007 Appropriation Act. However, exceptions are permitted if institutions set fees higher to support state-mandated wage and salary increases, and/or funding for non-educational capital projects approved by the General Assembly. At four-year

institutions, for in-state undergraduate students, mandatory non-E&G fees will average \$2,430 for the 2006-07 academic year -- an increase of 7.9% over 2005-06. Richard Bland College will increase its fees to \$120, or \$14 more than the 2005-06 level. The mandatory non-E&G fees within the Virginia Community College System (VCCS) will remain unchanged in 2006-07. In fact, the VCCS has not increased its mandatory non-E&G fees in the past ten years. Appendix C provides a list of all mandatory non-E&G fees by institution. Detailed tuition and fee charges by student type and domicile are presented in Appendices D1 through D6.

COMPARISON OF TUITION & FEE RATES IN OTHER STATES

Based on the results of the tuition and fee survey conducted by the Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board (a widely recognized national survey of total mandatory charges at higher education institutions) in 2006, Virginia institutions have become more cost competitive regionally and nationally over the past decade (see Chart 4). Virginia's ranking is lower nationally in each of the three categories when compared to its ranking in FY90 and FY94. While it is estimated that Virginia's tuition and fees will rank slightly higher nationally in 2006-07, they are still expected to be ranked well below the FY90 and FY94 levels.

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

	1989-90	1993-94	2000-01	2005-06	Estimated 2006-07 ²
Major Public Universities	8th	5th	18th	18th	15th
University of Virginia					
Public Colleges and State Universities	2nd	2nd	11th	12th	10th
George Mason University Old Dominion University James Madison University Longwood University Radford University					
Public Community Colleges	28th	19th	41st	30th	30th

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

(2) VA charges are actual tuition and fees in FY07. Charges in other states are estimated by applying 2005-06 national increase rates of 7.1% for major public universities and public colleges and universities, and 5.4% for public community colleges.

The ranking for the category of “major public universities” is based on tuition and total mandatory fees at the University of Virginia – the Commonwealth’s flagship university. The ranking for the category of “public colleges and state universities” is based on the average tuition and fee rates at George Mason University, James Madison University, Longwood University, Old Dominion University, and Radford University, as compared to

a sampling of similar institutions in other states. Although not all public institutions are included in this category, the averages and changes over time at the same institutions provide some consistency. The sampling of institutions also closely approximates the statewide average of tuition and fees. Detailed national comparisons by institution type are presented in Appendices E-1 through E-3.

The Washington State survey illustrated that between 2001-02 and 2005-06, mandatory charges increased at an average of 44.8% at state flagship institutions, as compared to an increase of 69.5% at the University of Virginia. Similarly, in-state tuition and total mandatory fees at public colleges and state universities rose 43.7% between 2001-02 and 2005-06, as compared to an average increase of 53.8% 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 37.0%, as compared to an increase of 84.2% in Virginia. It should be noted, however, that Virginia's comparatively high increases in all categories over the period can be attributed, in part, to the fact that tuition was reduced by 20% in 1999-2000 and frozen at that level through the 2000-2002 biennium (the starting point for this comparison). This was an unprecedented reduction.

While Virginia's colleges and universities experienced higher than average percentage increases in tuition and fees over the past five years, such actions were deemed necessary in order to preserve an acceptable level of performance. Virginia's system of public higher education experienced the 4th largest percentage reduction in state support nationally from FY02 to FY04 (Grapevine 2004). Tuition increases were correspondingly high in order to assist in offsetting the general fund budget reductions and maintain a satisfactory level of service to students. Even so, Virginia's charges continue to compare favorably with charges in other states. Virginia's major public or flagship university ranking remained the 18th nationally in FY06, the same as in FY01, the best year in terms of state funding to Virginia public higher education in the past decade. Charges at Virginia institutions in the public colleges and universities category decreased from 11th highest to 12th over this period. Further, while charges at Virginia's community colleges increased in ranking from 41st to 30th, its tuition and fees were still \$346 below the national average in FY06.

Beyond state comparisons, it is also valuable to consider how Virginia's institutions fare relative to their public peer institutions nationally. Chart 5 compares the tuition and all fees at Virginia institutions with those at their national public peer institutions. Based on the tuition information from the College Board for four-year institutions, seven Virginia institutions charged less in tuition and all fees than their peer average, while eight Virginia institutions charged higher than their peers in FY06. The percentage differences, by institution, ranged from -15.7% to 17.9%. However, the average charge at Virginia's four-year institutions was only 1.4%, or \$83, higher than the peer average in 2005-06. Data for two-year institutions were not provided in this publication.

Chart 5
Comparison of In-State Tuition and All Fees at Public Peer Institutions
(Four-Year Institutions)

Institution	# Public Peers	2005-06		
		Virginia Institution	Peer Average	Percent Difference
<i>Virginia Institution's Rate Below Peer Average</i>				
George Mason University	22	\$5,880	\$6,328	-7.1%
Old Dominion University	23	\$5,614	\$5,694	-1.4%
Radford University	24	\$5,130	\$5,140	-0.2%
University of Mary Washington	2	\$5,634	\$6,624	-14.9%
University of Virginia at Wise	6	\$5,081	\$5,415	-6.2%
Virginia Commonwealth University	20	\$5,385	\$6,387	-15.7%
Virginia Tech	22	\$6,378	\$6,993	-8.8%
<i>Virginia Institution's Rate Above Peer Average</i>				
Christopher Newport University	22	\$5,826	\$5,456	6.8%
College of William and Mary	8	\$7,778	\$6,694	16.2%
James Madison University	19	\$5,886	\$5,576	5.6%
Longwood University	15	\$7,020	\$6,090	15.3%
Norfolk State University	24	\$4,670	\$4,295	8.7%
University of Virginia	15	\$7,180	\$7,015	2.4%
Virginia Military Institute	2	\$8,666	\$7,352	17.9%
Virginia State University	24	\$4,834	\$4,663	3.7%
<i>Four-Year Institution Average</i>		\$6,064	\$5,981	1.4%

Source: College Board.

COMPARISON OF PLANNED AND ACTUAL TUITION & FEE INCREASES

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

submissions in the odd-numbered years. All public institutions submitted six-year plans in October 2005.

By statute, each institution's governing board has the authority to set tuition and fees. Typically, this process takes place between March and May each spring—after the General Assembly acts to produce a budget for the coming year and in time for students and parents to plan for any necessary increases in tuition and fees. However, because of the legislative impasse this year, the boards were forced to set student charges for the 2006-07 academic year without a clear understanding of the level of state support that would ultimately be made available to them through the Commonwealth's cost-sharing policy. Chart 6 compares the 2006-07 tuition and fee increases submitted last fall under the state's cost-sharing policy assumption with the actual increases passed by the boards this spring. While there are a few significant differences, the actual average increase at the system level is only two percentage points higher than the planned rate. Explanations for the differences between planned and actual increases will vary (i.e. due to changes in plans to pursue or not to pursue various institutional initiatives) and can ultimately be addressed only by the boards of visitors. However, even with the uncertainties of the 2006 legislative session, the actual increases contained in this report are reasonably close to those included in the initial plans submitted last fall.

Chart 6
Comparison of 2006-07 Tuition and All Mandatory Fee Increase Rates

Institution	Six-Year Plan Increase*	Actual Increase
Christopher Newport University	6.2%	10.9%
College of William and Mary	6.4%	9.2%
George Mason University	6.2%	9.0%
James Madison University	6.9%	6.9%
Longwood University	9.9%	8.1%
Norfolk State University	1.5%	8.3%
Old Dominion University	8.7%	8.6%
Radford University	6.3%	12.0%
University of Mary Washington	5.0%	8.0%
University of Virginia	9.0%	9.3%
University of Virginia at Wise	14.2%	12.0%
Virginia Commonwealth University	6.7%	8.1%
Virginia Military Institute	7.5%	9.3%
Virginia State University	5.7%	12.5%
Virginia Tech	7.2%	9.3%
Richard Bland College	4.0%	7.2%
Virginia Community College System	7.8%	6.3%
Average, 4-Year Institutions	7.2%	9.3%
Average, All Institutions	7.2%	9.2%

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

THE BOTTOM LINE FOR STUDENTS AND PARENTS

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

For 2006-07, room and board charges will average \$6,566, an increase of 6.0%. For a student living on-campus, room and board fees will account for approximately 50% of the total price of their college education. In total, the sum of tuition, all mandatory fees, and room and board, on average, will be \$13,197 for the next academic year – an increase of \$938 or 7.7% for in-state undergraduate students at four-year institutions. Chart 7 details the average charges and percent increases from FY06 to FY07 at the four-year institutions and community colleges.

Chart 7
2006-07 Full-time Undergraduate Resident Student Charges

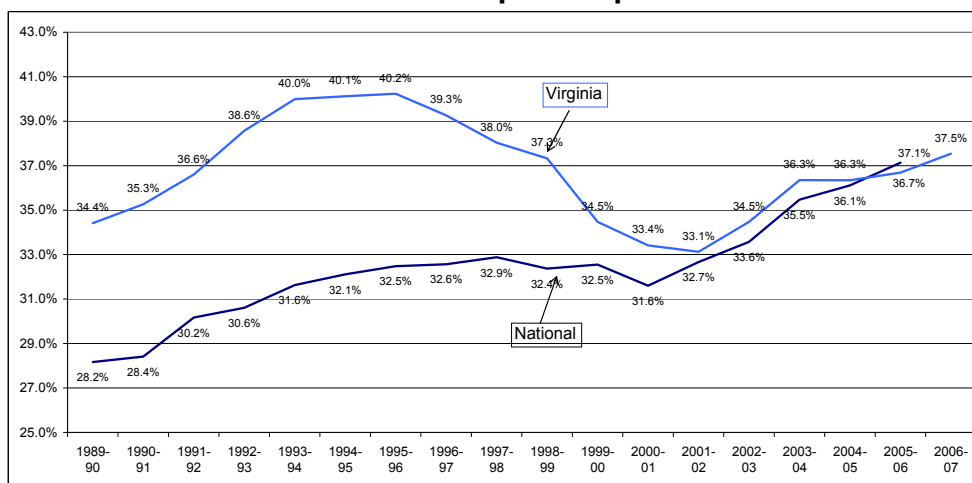
Institution Type	Charges	Avg \$ Incr	Avg % Incr
Senior Institution Average			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$4,201	\$389	10.2%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$2,430	\$178	7.9%
Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees	\$6,631	\$567	9.3%
Room and Board	\$6,566	\$372	6.0%
Total	\$13,197	\$938	7.7%
Community Colleges			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$2,255	\$135	6.3%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$14	\$0	0.0%
Total	\$2,269	\$135	6.3%

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

(donations, fees, fines, and forfeitures) to government. Between 2005-06 and 2006-07, per capita disposable income in Virginia is projected to grow by 5.0%, while the average total costs at Virginia's public four-year institutions will rise by 7.7%. As a result, the average undergraduate charges as a percentage of per capita disposable income are estimated to increase slightly from 36.7% in FY06 to 37.5% in FY07. Despite the high increases in tuition in 2003 and 2004, the cost as a percentage of disposable income is still less than a decade ago.

Virginia's average in-state undergraduate charges as a percentage of per capita disposable income 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 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 28.2% of per capita disposable income, while the rate was 34.4% in Virginia. However, the Commonwealth implemented a tuition policy to restrain and reduce in-state undergraduate tuition between 1994 and 2002, as a result, the gap between Virginia and national averages was reduced. By 2001-02, the relationship between student charges and income had changed substantially in Virginia. The average charges for in-state undergraduates represented about the same percentage of income in Virginia (33.1%) as they did nationally (32.7%). Between 2002 and 2005, the relationship between the average total charges and per capita disposable income in the Commonwealth has mirrored national trends. However, in 2005-06, the Virginia cost share was, for the first time, less than the national average share, making its affordability even more competitive (see Chart 8A). It should be noted that the 37.5% cost share to a Virginia family in 2006-07 is still less than the 40% share paid ten years ago. National data for 2006-07 will not be available until late 2006, thus the impact of the recent tuition and fee increases in Virginia relative to the nation is yet to be evaluated.

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

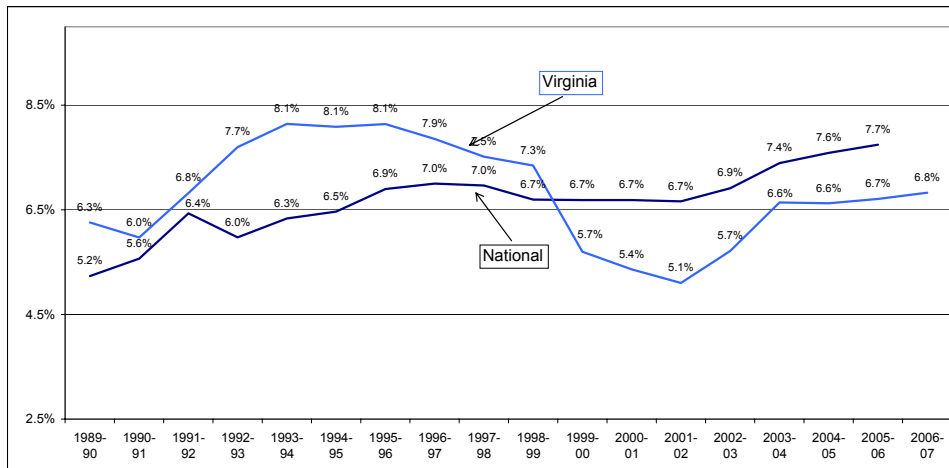


Note: Cost includes tuition and mandatory fees, and room and board.

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

In comparison, Virginia two-year institutions' average in-state undergraduate charges as a percentage of per capita disposable income has undergone an even more dramatic change in the past 15 years. Cost at two-year institutions as a percentage of per capita disposable personal income is much lower than that at four-year institutions because two-year institutions do not provide room and board for students. Room and board costs usually account for 50%, or more, of the total price of attending college. Until the late 1990s, 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 2000, the percent of disposable income dropped below the national average. Even with the recent tuition increases, Virginia two-year institutions' average cost as a percentage of per capita disposable income is still lower than the national average. Thus, Virginia two-year institutions remain affordable relative to the nation.

Chart 8B
Average Public 2-Year Total Resident Undergraduate Charges
As a Percent of Per Capita Disposable Income



Notes:
 (1) Cost includes tuition and mandatory fees.
 (2) Virginia public 2-year institutions include the Richard Blend College and Virginia Community College System.
 Source: College Board, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, and SCHEV.

Over much of the last decade, the Commonwealth has aspired to make college education more affordable for Virginia students, and has achieved progress toward this goal. However, this affordability was achieved through dramatic shifts in cost sharing, with varying degrees of equity, depending upon when a student entered the system. The Higher Education Restructuring Act – and more specifically the six-year planning process – provides a mechanism that may allow the state, students and parents to plan more strategically and perhaps ultimately make higher education more affordable and accessible to the citizens of the Commonwealth.

Appendix A

Tuition Policy

Item 4-2.01.b, Chapter 3, 2006 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) Each institution must notify the Executive Director, State Council of Higher Education for Virginia, prior to requesting an administrative increase to the nongeneral fund appropriation for tuition and fee revenue within its educational and general program. Within 30 days of receiving such notification, the Director of the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia shall review and provide comment, as necessary, to the Director, Department of Planning and Budget. The Director, Department of Planning and Budget, shall evaluate the institution's request along with any comments received from the Executive Director, State Council of Higher Education for Virginia, prior to taking action on the requested administrative increase.

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

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

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

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

8. a) Mandatory 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

2006-07 Full-Time Resident Undergraduate Student Charges*

Institutions	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees			Mandatory Non-E&G			Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees			Average Room and Board			Total		
	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr
George Mason University	\$4,752	9.1%	\$396	\$1,656	8.7%	\$132	\$6,408	9.0%	\$528	\$6,750	4.2%	\$270	\$13,158	6.5%	\$798
Old Dominion University	\$3,832	8.2%	\$290	\$2,266	9.4%	\$194	\$6,098	8.6%	\$484	\$6,200	5.5%	\$323	\$12,298	7.0%	\$807
University of Virginia	\$6,282	9.9%	\$568	\$1,563	6.6%	\$97	\$7,845	9.3%	\$665	\$6,909	8.1%	\$520	\$14,754	8.7%	\$1,185
Virginia Commonwealth University	\$4,270	6.4%	\$258	\$1,549	12.8%	\$176	\$5,819	8.1%	\$434	\$7,263	3.1%	\$221	\$13,082	5.3%	\$655
Virginia Tech	\$5,813	9.7%	\$516	\$1,160	7.3%	\$79	\$6,973	9.3%	\$595	\$4,766	5.4%	\$244	\$11,739	7.7%	\$839
College of William and Mary	\$5,290	9.9%	\$475	\$3,200	8.0%	\$237	\$8,490	9.2%	\$712	\$7,186	12.0%	\$769	\$15,676	10.4%	\$1,481
Christopher Newport University	\$3,818	9.8%	\$342	\$2,642	12.4%	\$292	\$6,460	10.9%	\$634	\$8,100	8.0%	\$600	\$14,560	9.3%	\$1,234
UVA-Wise	\$3,312	8.9%	\$271	\$2,380	16.7%	\$340	\$5,692	12.0%	\$611	\$6,106	2.4%	\$141	\$11,798	6.8%	\$752
James Madison University	\$3,228	7.7%	\$230	\$3,062	6.0%	\$174	\$6,290	6.9%	\$404	\$6,756	6.0%	\$384	\$13,046	6.4%	\$788
Longwood University	\$4,049	10.5%	\$383	\$3,540	5.5%	\$186	\$7,589	8.1%	\$569	\$6,343	13.1%	\$736	\$13,932	10.3%	\$1,306
University of Mary Washington	\$4,274	7.9%	\$314	\$1,810	8.1%	\$136	\$6,084	8.0%	\$450	\$6,244	4.0%	\$242	\$12,328	5.9%	\$692
Norfolk State University	\$2,580	8.9%	\$210	\$2,476	7.7%	\$176	\$5,056	8.3%	\$386	\$6,750	4.3%	\$276	\$11,806	5.9%	\$662
Radford University	\$3,728	15.2%	\$493	\$2,018	6.5%	\$124	\$5,746	12.0%	\$617	\$6,304	3.0%	\$184	\$12,050	7.1%	\$801
Virginia Military Institute	\$4,776	9.0%	\$394	\$4,697	9.6%	\$413	\$9,473	9.3%	\$807	\$5,930	4.7%	\$264	\$15,403	7.5%	\$1,071
Virginia State University	\$3,007	29.8%	\$690	\$2,433	-3.3%	(\$84)	\$5,440	12.5%	\$606	\$6,884	6.2%	\$400	\$12,324	8.9%	\$1,006
Richard Bland College	\$2,400	7.0%	\$156	\$120	13.2%	\$14	\$2,520	7.2%	\$170	NA	N/A	N/A	\$2,520	7.2%	\$170
VA Community College System	\$2,255	6.3%	\$135	\$14	0.0%	\$0	\$2,269	6.3%	\$135	NA	N/A	N/A	\$2,269	6.3%	\$135
Average 4-Year Institutions	\$4,201	10.2%	\$389	\$2,430	7.9%	\$178	\$6,631	9.3%	\$567	\$6,566	6.0%	\$372	\$13,197	7.7%	\$938
Average 2-Year (RBC&VCCS)	\$2,328	6.7%	\$145	\$67	11.7%	\$7	\$2,395	6.8%	\$152	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$2,395	6.8%	\$152
Average All Institutions	\$3,980	9.9%	\$360	\$2,152	7.9%	\$158	\$6,132	9.2%	\$518	\$6,566	6.0%	\$372	\$11,926	7.6%	\$846

* Includes technology fee.

Appendix C

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

Institution	2005-06	2006-07	Difference	% Increase	Institution	2005-06	2006-07	Difference	% Increase
George Mason University					Virginia Tech				
Athletic	\$362.91	\$406.47	\$43.56	12.0%	Athletic	\$232.00	\$232.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Auxiliary Central	\$170.89	\$175.45	\$4.56	2.7%	Bus and Escort	\$80.00	\$87.00	\$7.00	8.7%
Auxiliary Services	\$125.87	\$142.25	\$16.38	13.0%	Health Service	\$252.00	\$269.00	\$17.00	6.7%
Debt Service	\$194.38	\$206.52	\$12.14	6.2%	Recreational Facilities	\$156.00	\$163.00	\$7.00	4.5%
Facilities/Building	\$443.28	\$478.80	\$35.52	8.0%	Student Activity	\$248.00	\$280.00	\$32.00	12.9%
Health Service	\$72.73	\$76.65	\$3.92	5.4%	Student Services - Annual	\$113.00	\$129.00	\$16.00	14.2%
Student Activity	\$153.94	\$169.86	\$15.92	10.3%		\$1,081.00	\$1,160.00	\$79.00	7.3%
	\$1,524.00	\$1,656.00	\$132.00	8.7%					
Old Dominion University					College of William and Mary				
Athletic	\$665.62	\$779.44	\$113.82	17.1%	Athletic	\$1,008.00	\$1,068.00	\$60.00	6.0%
Contingent	\$67.78	\$0.00	(\$67.78)	-100.0%	Bus and Escort	\$46.00	\$46.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Debt Service	\$155.04	\$192.45	\$37.41	24.1%	Debt Service	\$402.00	\$426.00	\$24.00	6.0%
Facilities/Building	\$387.43	\$375.78	(\$11.65)	-3.0%	Facilities/Building	\$335.00	\$404.00	\$69.00	20.6%
Health Service	\$106.00	\$110.00	\$4.00	3.8%	General Services	\$319.00	\$344.00	\$25.00	7.8%
Student Activity	\$482.49	\$523.84	\$41.35	8.6%	Health Service	\$347.00	\$376.00	\$29.00	8.4%
Student Union	\$147.53	\$224.89	\$77.36	52.4%	PC Maintenance	\$26.00	\$29.00	\$3.00	11.5%
Transportation	\$60.00	\$60.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Student Activity	\$215.00	\$240.00	\$25.00	11.6%
	\$2,071.89	\$2,266.40	\$194.51	9.4%	Telecom/Networking	\$265.00	\$267.00	\$2.00	0.8%
						\$2,963.00	\$3,200.00	\$237.00	8.0%
University of Virginia					Christopher Newport University				
Athletic	\$512.00	\$548.00	\$36.00	7.0%	Athletic	\$859.28	\$966.05	\$106.77	12.4%
Bus and Escort	\$121.00	\$130.00	\$9.00	7.4%	Debt Service/Capital Reserve	\$605.57	\$680.82	\$75.25	12.4%
Debt Service	\$164.00	\$164.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Facilities/Bldg/Repair Replacement	\$50.07	\$56.29	\$6.22	12.4%
Health Service	\$335.00	\$359.00	\$24.00	7.2%	Parking/Auto Registration	\$16.05	\$18.04	\$1.99	12.4%
Recreational Facilities	\$128.00	\$140.00	\$12.00	9.4%	Recreational Facilities	\$223.24	\$250.98	\$27.74	12.4%
Student Activity	\$47.00	\$47.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Student Activity	\$68.53	\$77.05	\$8.52	12.4%
Student Union	\$159.00	\$175.00	\$16.00	10.1%	Student Life/Health Services	\$165.86	\$186.47	\$20.61	12.4%
	\$1,466.00	\$1,563.00	\$97.00	6.6%	Student Union	\$361.40	\$406.31	\$44.91	12.4%
						\$2,350.00	\$2,642.01	\$292.01	12.4%
VA Commonwealth University					UVA-Wise				
Athletic	\$336.06	\$359.47	\$23.41	7.0%	Athletic	\$726.47	\$850.38	\$123.91	17.1%
Contingent	\$84.63	\$77.71	(\$6.92)	-8.2%	Contingency	\$0.00	\$163.15	\$163.15	100.0%
Facilities/Building	\$10.62	\$11.42	\$0.80	7.5%	Contingent	\$119.22	\$0.00	(\$119.22)	-100.0%
Health Service	\$167.00	\$171.00	\$4.00	2.4%	Debt Service	\$169.30	\$139.52	(\$29.78)	-17.6%
Residential Services	\$20.05	\$18.92	(\$1.13)	-5.6%	Health Service	\$42.07	\$47.41	\$5.34	12.7%
Student Activity	\$90.00	\$90.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Highland Players (Theatre Group)	\$1.65	\$2.24	\$0.59	35.8%
Student Services	\$98.02	\$97.98	(\$0.04)	0.0%	Housing	\$16.53	\$0.00	(\$16.53)	-100.0%
Student Union	\$456.08	\$557.73	\$101.65	22.3%	Intramurals	\$19.83	\$22.40	\$2.57	13.0%
Transportation	\$110.54	\$164.77	\$54.23	49.1%	Leadership Development	\$6.62	\$7.17	\$0.55	8.3%
	\$1,373.00	\$1,549.00	\$176.00	12.8%	Orientation	\$9.09	\$10.75	\$1.66	18.3%
					Other (Specify)	\$0.00	\$17.92	\$17.92	100.0%
					Outdoor Recreation	\$9.92	\$11.63	\$1.71	17.2%
					Pep Band	\$7.44	\$11.65	\$4.21	56.6%
					Recreational Facilities	\$36.36	\$39.43	\$3.07	8.4%
					Student Activity	\$34.48	\$38.28	\$3.80	11.0%
					Student Development Fund	\$642.79	\$706.27	\$63.48	9.9%
					Student Discretionary Fund	\$6.62	\$7.17	\$0.55	8.3%
					Student Government Association	\$41.32	\$46.59	\$5.27	12.8%
					Student Life Position Enhancement	\$137.07	\$243.69	\$106.62	77.8%
					Student Newspaper & Publication	\$13.22	\$14.34	\$1.12	8.5%
						\$2,040.00	\$2,379.99	\$339.99	16.7%

⁽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	2005-06	2006-07	Difference	% Increase
James Madison University				
Athletic	\$932.00	\$1,010.00	\$78.00	8.4%
Facilities/Building	\$661.00	\$692.00	\$31.00	4.7%
Health Service	\$153.00	\$159.00	\$6.00	3.9%
Indirect Costs	\$554.00	\$591.00	\$37.00	6.7%
Student Activity	\$529.00	\$548.00	\$19.00	3.6%
Transportation	\$59.00	\$62.00	\$3.00	5.1%
	<u>\$2,888.00</u>	<u>\$3,062.00</u>	<u>\$174.00</u>	<u>6.0%</u>
Longwood University				
Athletic	\$1,227.00	\$1,404.00	\$177.00	14.4%
Auxiliary Services	\$720.00	\$770.00	\$50.00	6.9%
Capital Reserve	\$471.00	\$456.00	(\$15.00)	-3.2%
Facilities/Building	\$123.00	\$139.00	\$16.00	13.0%
Health Service	\$120.00	\$123.00	\$3.00	2.5%
Intramurals	\$39.00	\$49.00	\$10.00	25.6%
Parking/Auto Registration	\$83.00	\$80.00	(\$3.00)	-3.6%
Student Activity	\$180.00	\$180.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Union	\$110.00	\$113.00	\$3.00	2.7%
Telecommunications	\$281.00	\$226.00	(\$55.00)	-19.6%
	<u>\$3,354.00</u>	<u>\$3,540.00</u>	<u>\$186.00</u>	<u>5.5%</u>
University of Mary Washington				
Debt Service	\$606.00	\$665.00	\$59.00	9.7%
Facilities/Buildings	\$0.00	\$175.00	\$175.00	100.0%
Fac Dev, UG Res/Instr	\$80.00	\$0.00	(\$80.00)	-100.0%
Intercollegiate Athletics	\$526.00	\$547.00	\$21.00	4.0%
Student Activity	\$0.00	\$343.00	\$343.00	100.0%
Student Organizations	\$175.00	\$80.00	(\$95.00)	-54.3%
Other Misc. Student Fees	\$287.00	\$0.00	(\$287.00)	-100.0%
	<u>\$1,674.00</u>	<u>\$1,810.00</u>	<u>\$136.00</u>	<u>8.1%</u>
Norfolk State University				
Athletic	\$1,100.00	\$1,174.00	\$74.00	6.7%
Auxiliary Security Fee	\$152.00	\$164.00	\$12.00	7.9%
Contingent	\$64.00	\$65.00	\$1.00	1.6%
Debt Service	\$252.00	\$197.00	(\$55.00)	-21.8%
Auxiliary Technology Fee	\$0.00	\$22.00	\$22.00	0.0%
Fitness Center Fee	\$19.00	\$20.00	\$1.00	5.3%
Health Service	\$62.00	\$70.00	\$8.00	12.9%
Student Center Debt Fee	\$300.00	\$350.00	\$50.00	16.7%
Student Activity	\$231.00	\$252.00	\$21.00	9.1%
Std Ctr Bldg Maint. Fee	\$74.00	\$116.00	\$42.00	56.8%
Transportation	\$46.00	\$46.00	\$0.00	0.0%
	<u>\$2,300.00</u>	<u>\$2,476.00</u>	<u>\$176.00</u>	<u>7.7%</u>

Institution	2005-06	2006-07	Difference	% Increase
Radford University				
Athletic	\$617.00	\$655.00	\$38.00	6.2%
Debt Service	\$80.00	\$80.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Facilities/Building	\$413.00	\$458.00	\$45.00	10.9%
Health Service	\$185.00	\$200.00	\$15.00	8.1%
Recreational Facilities	\$220.00	\$230.00	\$10.00	4.5%
Student Activity	\$105.00	\$110.00	\$5.00	4.8%
Student Union	\$225.00	\$235.00	\$10.00	4.4%
Transportation	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$0.00	0.0%
	<u>\$1,895.00</u>	<u>\$2,018.00</u>	<u>\$123.00</u>	<u>6.5%</u>
Virginia Military Institute				
Athletic	\$1,068.00	\$1,121.00	\$53.00	5.0%
Barber Shop	\$102.00	\$200.00	\$98.00	96.1%
Health Service	\$169.00	\$176.00	\$7.00	4.1%
Laundry	\$252.00	\$264.00	\$12.00	4.8%
Student Activity	\$1,369.00	\$1,536.00	\$167.00	12.2%
Uniforms-UMA Fee	\$1,324.00	\$1,400.00	\$76.00	5.7%
	<u>\$4,284.00</u>	<u>\$4,697.00</u>	<u>\$413.00</u>	<u>9.6%</u>
Virginia State University				
Athletic	\$545.00	\$662.00	\$117.00	21.5%
Bus and Escort	\$0.00	\$144.00	\$144.00	100.0%
Campus Improvement	\$300.00	\$190.00	(\$110.00)	-36.7%
Debt Service	\$211.00	\$259.00	\$48.00	22.7%
Facilities/Building	\$220.00	\$220.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Facility, Miscellaneous	\$570.00	\$199.00	(\$371.00)	-65.1%
Health Service	\$156.00	\$213.00	\$57.00	36.5%
Police and Public Safety	\$142.00	\$222.00	\$80.00	100.0%
Radio Station	\$44.00	\$36.00	(\$8.00)	-18.2%
Student Activity	\$329.00	\$288.00	(\$41.00)	-12.5%
	<u>\$2,517.00</u>	<u>\$2,433.00</u>	<u>(\$84.00)</u>	<u>-3.3%</u>
Richard Bland College				
Athletic	\$4.00	\$6.00	\$2.00	50.0%
Comprehensive Fee	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Parking/Auto Registration	\$32.00	\$34.00	\$2.00	6.3%
Student Activity	\$50.00	\$60.00	\$10.00	20.0%
	<u>\$106.00</u>	<u>\$120.00</u>	<u>\$14.00</u>	<u>13.2%</u>
VA Community College System				
Overhead Recovery	\$14.10	\$14.10	\$0.00	0.0%

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

Appendix D-1

2005-07 Full-Time Resident Undergraduate Student Charges

Institutions	2005-06				2006-07							
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Average Room and Board	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Average Room and Board ⁽¹⁾	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU	\$4,356	\$1,524	\$6,480	\$12,360	\$4,752	9.1%	\$1,656	8.7%	\$6,750	4.2%	\$13,158	6.5%
ODU	\$3,542	\$2,072	\$5,877	\$11,491	\$3,832	8.2%	\$2,266	9.4%	\$6,200	5.5%	\$12,298	7.0%
UVA	\$5,714	\$1,466	\$6,389	\$13,569	\$6,282	9.9%	\$1,563	6.6%	\$6,909	8.1%	\$14,754	8.7%
VCU	\$4,012	\$1,373	\$7,042	\$12,427	\$4,270	6.4%	\$1,549	12.8%	\$7,263	3.1%	\$13,082	5.3%
VT	\$5,297	\$1,081	\$4,522	\$10,900	\$5,813	9.7%	\$1,160	7.3%	\$4,766	5.4%	\$11,739	7.7%
W&M	\$4,815	\$2,963	\$6,417	\$14,195	\$5,290	9.9%	\$3,200	8.0%	\$7,186	12.0%	\$15,676	10.4%
CNU	\$3,476	\$2,350	\$7,500	\$13,326	\$3,818	9.8%	\$2,642	12.4%	\$8,100	8.0%	\$14,560	9.3%
UVA-Wise	\$3,041	\$2,040	\$5,965	\$11,046	\$3,312	8.9%	\$2,380	16.7%	\$6,106	2.4%	\$11,798	6.8%
JMU	\$2,998	\$2,888	\$6,372	\$12,258	\$3,228	7.7%	\$3,062	6.0%	\$6,756	6.0%	\$13,046	6.4%
LU	\$3,666	\$3,354	\$5,607	\$12,627	\$4,049	10.5%	\$3,540	5.5%	\$6,343	13.1%	\$13,932	10.3%
UMW	\$3,960	\$1,674	\$6,002	\$11,636	\$4,274	7.9%	\$1,810	8.1%	\$6,244	4.0%	\$12,328	5.9%
NSU	\$2,370	\$2,300	\$6,474	\$11,144	\$2,580	8.9%	\$2,476	7.7%	\$6,750	4.3%	\$11,806	5.9%
RU	\$3,235	\$1,895	\$6,120	\$11,250	\$3,728	15.2%	\$2,018	6.5%	\$6,304	3.0%	\$12,050	7.1%
VMI	\$4,382	\$4,284	\$5,666	\$14,332	\$4,776	9.0%	\$4,697	9.6%	\$5,930	4.7%	\$15,403	7.5%
VSU	\$2,317	\$2,517	\$6,484	\$11,318	\$3,007	29.8%	\$2,433	-3.3%	\$6,884	6.2%	\$12,324	8.9%
RBC	\$2,244	\$106	N/A	\$2,350	\$2,400	7.0%	\$120	13.2%	NA	N/A	\$2,520	7.2%
VCCS ⁽²⁾	\$2,120	\$14	N/A	\$2,134	\$2,255	6.3%	\$14	0.0%	NA	N/A	\$2,269	6.3%
Avg. Senior Insts.	\$3,812	\$2,252	\$6,194	12,259	\$4,201	10.2%	\$2,430	7.9%	\$6,566	6.0%	\$13,197	7.7%
Avg. 2yr (RBC&VCCS)	\$2,182	\$60	N/A	2,242	\$2,328	6.7%	\$67	11.7%	N/A	N/A	\$2,395	6.8%
Avg. All Insts.	\$3,620	\$1,994	\$6,194	11,080	\$3,980	9.9%	\$2,152	7.9%	\$6,566	6.0%	\$11,926	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⁾ Other mandatory fees vary by institution, ranging from \$0.00 to \$270 per academic year, and are not included in this summary.

Appendix D-2

2005-07 Full-Time Nonresident Undergraduate Student Charges

Institutions	2005-06				2006-07							
	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	\$15,636	\$1,524	\$6,480	\$23,640	\$16,896	8.1%	\$1,656	8.7%	\$6,750	4.2%	\$25,302	7.0%
ODU	\$13,322	\$2,072	\$5,877	\$21,271	\$14,392	8.0%	\$2,266	9.4%	\$6,200	5.5%	\$22,858	7.5%
UVA	\$22,634	\$1,466	\$6,389	\$30,489	\$24,382	7.7%	\$1,563	6.6%	\$6,909	8.1%	\$32,854	7.8%
VCU	\$16,067	\$1,373	\$7,042	\$24,482	\$16,067	0.0%	\$1,549	12.8%	\$7,263	3.1%	\$24,879	1.6%
VT	\$16,756	\$1,081	\$4,522	\$22,359	\$17,889	6.8%	\$1,160	7.3%	\$4,766	5.4%	\$23,815	6.5%
W&M	\$20,223	\$2,963	\$6,417	\$29,603	\$21,848	8.0%	\$3,200	8.0%	\$7,186	12.0%	\$32,234	8.9%
CNU	\$10,548	\$2,350	\$7,500	\$20,398	\$10,890	3.2%	\$2,642	12.4%	\$8,100	8.0%	\$21,632	6.0%
UVA-Wise	\$13,169	\$2,040	\$5,965	\$21,174	\$14,348	9.0%	\$2,380	16.7%	\$6,106	2.4%	\$22,834	7.8%
JMU	\$12,434	\$2,888	\$6,372	\$21,694	\$13,174	6.0%	\$3,062	6.0%	\$6,756	6.0%	\$22,992	6.0%
LU	\$10,400	\$3,354	\$5,607	\$19,361	\$11,719	12.7%	\$3,540	5.5%	\$6,343	13.1%	\$21,602	11.6%
UMW	\$13,102	\$1,674	\$6,002	\$20,778	\$14,154	8.0%	\$1,810	8.1%	\$6,244	4.0%	\$22,208	6.9%
NSU	\$12,180	\$2,300	\$6,474	\$20,954	\$12,900	5.9%	\$2,476	7.7%	\$6,750	4.3%	\$22,126	5.6%
RU	\$10,473	\$1,895	\$6,120	\$18,488	\$11,476	9.6%	\$2,018	6.5%	\$6,304	3.0%	\$19,798	7.1%
VMI	\$18,582	\$4,284	\$5,666	\$28,532	\$19,585	5.4%	\$4,697	9.6%	\$5,930	4.7%	\$30,212	5.9%
VSU	\$9,529	\$2,517	\$6,484	\$18,530	\$10,079	5.8%	\$2,433	-3.3%	\$6,884	6.2%	\$19,396	4.7%
RBC	\$9,502	\$106	N/A	\$9,608	\$10,166	7.0%	\$120	13.2%	N/A	N/A	\$10,286	7.1%
VCCS ⁽²⁾	\$6,566	\$14	N/A	\$6,580	\$7,207	9.8%	\$14	0.0%	N/A	N/A	\$7,221	9.7%
Avg. Senior Insts.	\$14,337	\$2,252	\$6,194	22,783	\$15,320	6.9%	\$2,430	7.9%	\$6,566	6.0%	\$24,316	6.7%
Avg. 2yr (RBC&VCCS)	\$8,034	\$60	N/A	8,094	\$8,687	8.1%	\$67	11.7%	N/A	N/A	\$8,754	8.1%
Avg. All Insts.	\$13,595	\$1,994	\$6,194	21,055	\$14,540	6.9%	\$2,152	7.9%	\$6,566	6.0%	\$22,485	6.8%

⁽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 \$270 per academic year, and are not included in this summary.

Appendix D-3

2005-07 Full-Time Resident Graduate Student Charges

Institutions	2005-06			2006-07					
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU	\$5,244	\$1,524	\$6,768	\$5,724	9.2%	\$1,656	8.7%	\$7,380	9.0%
ODU	\$4,805	\$1,691	\$6,496	\$5,181	7.8%	\$1,847	9.2%	\$7,028	8.2%
UVA	\$8,334	\$1,466	\$9,800	\$8,987	7.8%	\$1,563	6.6%	\$10,550	7.7%
VCU	\$6,412	\$1,339	\$7,751	\$6,826	6.5%	\$1,515	13.1%	\$8,341	7.6%
VT	\$6,896	\$1,081	\$7,977	\$7,380	7.0%	\$1,160	7.3%	\$8,540	7.1%
W&M	\$5,917	\$2,963	\$8,880	\$6,214	5.0%	\$3,200	8.0%	\$9,414	6.0%
JMU	\$5,184	\$720	\$5,904	\$5,568	7.4%	\$768	6.7%	\$6,336	7.3%
LU	\$5,628	\$3,348	\$8,976	\$4,391	-22.0%	\$2,352	-29.7%	\$6,743	-24.9%
UMW	\$3,690	\$882	\$4,572	\$4,014	8.8%	\$936	6.1%	\$4,950	8.3%
NSU	\$4,008	\$2,300	\$6,308	\$4,344	8.4%	\$2,476	7.7%	\$6,820	8.1%
RU	\$3,815	\$1,895	\$5,710	\$4,212	10.4%	\$2,018	6.5%	\$6,230	9.1%
VSU	\$3,339	\$2,517	\$5,856	\$4,029	20.7%	\$2,433	-3.3%	\$6,462	10.3%
Average	\$5,273	\$1,810	\$7,083	\$5,573	5.7%	\$1,827	0.9%	\$7,400	4.5%

Appendix D-4

2005-07 Full-Time Nonresident Graduate Student Charges

Institutions	2005-06			2006-07					
	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	\$15,636	\$1,524	\$17,160	\$16,896	8.1%	\$1,656	8.7%	\$18,552	8.1%
ODU	\$14,367	\$1,691	\$16,058	\$15,511	8.0%	\$1,847	9.2%	\$17,358	8.1%
UVA	\$18,934	\$1,466	\$20,400	\$18,987	0.3%	\$1,563	6.6%	\$20,550	0.7%
VCU	\$16,067	\$1,339	\$17,406	\$16,067	0.0%	\$1,515	13.1%	\$17,582	1.0%
VT	\$11,754	\$1,081	\$12,835	\$12,897	9.7%	\$1,160	7.3%	\$14,057	9.5%
W&M	\$18,203	\$2,963	\$21,166	\$19,038	4.6%	\$3,200	8.0%	\$22,238	5.1%
JMU	\$16,104	\$720	\$16,824	\$17,064	6.0%	\$768	6.7%	\$17,832	6.0%
LU	\$12,172	\$3,348	\$15,520	\$12,207	0.3%	\$2,352	-29.7%	\$14,559	-6.2%
UMW	\$9,612	\$882	\$10,494	\$10,332	7.5%	\$936	6.1%	\$11,268	7.4%
NSU	\$16,080	\$2,300	\$18,380	\$18,096	12.5%	\$2,476	7.7%	\$20,572	11.9%
RU	\$8,629	\$1,895	\$10,524	\$9,464	9.7%	\$2,018	6.5%	\$11,482	9.1%
VSU	\$10,437	\$2,517	\$12,954	\$10,987	5.3%	\$2,433	-3.3%	\$13,420	3.6%
Average	\$14,000	\$1,810	\$15,810	\$14,796	5.7%	\$1,827	0.9%	\$16,623	5.1%

Appendix D-5

2005-07 Resident First Professional Student Charges

Institutions	2005-06			2006-07					
	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	\$11,424	\$1,512	\$12,936	13,636	19.4%	1,638	8.3%	15,274	18.1%
UVA Law	\$26,794	\$1,506	\$28,300	29,097	8.6%	1,603	6.4%	30,700	8.5%
UVA Medicine ⁽¹⁾	\$27,185	\$1,515	\$28,700	28,488	4.8%	1,612	6.4%	30,100	4.9%
VCU Medicine ⁽¹⁾	\$22,648	\$1,369	\$24,017	24,078	6.3%	1,555	13.6%	25,633	6.7%
VCU Dentistry ⁽²⁾	\$18,962	\$1,406	\$20,368	20,335	7.2%	1,585	12.7%	21,920	7.6%
VCU Pharmacy (PharmD) ⁽³⁾	\$16,340	\$1,369	\$17,709	17,377	6.3%	1,545	12.9%	18,922	6.8%
VT Vet Medicine	\$12,688	\$1,081	\$13,769	13,578	7.0%	1,160	7.3%	14,738	7.0%
W&M Law	\$11,782	\$3,518	\$15,300	12,859	9.1%	3,741	6.3%	16,600	8.5%
Average Law	\$16,667	\$2,179	\$18,845	18,531	11.2%	2,327	6.8%	20,858	10.7%
Average Medicine	\$24,917	\$1,442	\$26,359	26,283	5.5%	1,584	9.8%	27,867	5.7%

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

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

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

Appendix D-6

2005-07 Nonresident First Professional Student Charges

Institutions	2005-06			2006-07					
	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	\$22,988	\$1,512	\$24,500	24,864	8.2%	1,638	8.3%	26,502	8.2%
UVA Law	\$31,794	\$1,506	\$33,300	34,097	7.2%	1,603	6.4%	35,700	7.2%
Medicine ⁽¹⁾	\$37,185	\$1,515	\$38,700	38,488	3.5%	1,612	6.4%	40,100	3.6%
VCU Medicine ⁽¹⁾	\$36,797	\$1,369	\$38,166	37,682	2.4%	1,555	13.6%	39,237	2.8%
Dentistry ⁽²⁾	\$34,582	\$1,406	\$35,988	36,963	6.9%	1,585	12.7%	38,548	7.1%
Pharmacy (PharmD) ⁽³⁾	\$23,428	\$1,369	\$24,797	24,460	4.4%	1,545	12.9%	26,005	4.9%
VT Vet Medicine	\$29,888	\$1,081	\$30,969	32,532	8.8%	1,160	7.3%	33,692	8.8%
W&M Law	\$21,982	\$3,518	\$25,500	23,059	4.9%	3,741	6.3%	26,800	5.1%
Average Law	\$25,588	\$2,179	\$27,767	27,340	6.8%	2,327	6.8%	29,667	6.8%
Average Medicine	\$36,991	\$1,442	\$38,433	38,085	3.0%	1,584	9.8%	39,669	3.2%

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

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

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

Appendix E-1

Tuition and Fees in Selected States

Major Public Universities

2005-06		Estimated 2006-07	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*
1. Pennsylvania	\$11,508	1. Pennsylvania	\$12,325
2. Vermont	\$10,748	2. Vermont	\$11,511
3. New Hampshire	\$9,778	3. New Hampshire	\$10,472
4. Massachusetts	\$9,278	4. Massachusetts	\$9,937
5. New Jersey	\$9,237	5. New Jersey	\$9,893
6. Michigan	\$9,213	6. Michigan	\$9,867
7. Illinois	\$8,634	7. Illinois	\$9,247
8. Minnesota	\$8,622	8. Minnesota	\$9,234
9. Connecticut	\$7,912	9. Connecticut	\$8,474
10. Maryland	\$7,821	10. Maryland	\$8,376
11. Ohio	\$7,795	11. Ohio	\$8,348
12. Texas	\$7,438	12. Texas	\$7,966
16. South Carolina	\$7,314	15. Virginia	\$7,845
18. Virginia	\$7,180	17. South Carolina	\$7,833
23. Kentucky	\$5,896	23. Kentucky	\$6,315
37. North Carolina	\$4,613	37. North Carolina	\$4,941
50. Florida	\$3,094	50. Florida	\$3,314

Note: Other state rates are increased by 7.1%, the average increase rate in FY06 nationally.

Appendix E-2

Tuition and Fees in Selected States Public Colleges and State Universities

2005-06		Estimated 2006-07	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*
1. New Jersey	\$8,653	1. New Jersey	\$9,458
2. Ohio	\$7,567	2. Ohio	\$8,271
3. New Hampshire	\$7,190	3. New Hampshire	\$7,859
4. Illinois	\$6,780	4. Illinois	\$7,411
5. Maryland	\$6,755	5. Maryland	\$7,383
6. Vermont	\$6,484	6. Vermont	\$7,087
7. Michigan	\$6,268	7. Michigan	\$6,851
8. Pennsylvania	\$6,263	8. Pennsylvania	\$6,845
9. Indiana	\$6,171	9. Indiana	\$6,745
10. South Carolina	\$5,984	10. Virginia	\$6,426
11. Connecticut	\$5,925	11. South Carolina	\$6,409
12. Virginia	\$5,906	12. Connecticut	\$6,346
21. Kentucky	\$4,813	21. Kentucky	\$5,261
25. Tennessee	\$4,629	25. Tennessee	\$5,059
38. Florida	\$3,288	38. Florida	\$3,594
42. North Carolina	\$3,244	42. North Carolina	\$3,546

Note: Other state rates are increased by 7.1%, the average increase rate in FY06 nationally.

Appendix E-3

Tuition and Fees in Selected States

Public Community Colleges

2005-06		Estimated 2006-07	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*
1. New Hampshire	\$5,689	1. New Hampshire	\$5,996
2. Wisconsin	\$4,237	2. Wisconsin	\$4,466
3. Minnesota	\$4,042	3. Minnesota	\$4,260
4. Vermont	\$3,912	4. Vermont	\$4,123
5. Massachusetts	\$3,477	5. Massachusetts	\$3,665
6. Alaska	\$3,335	6. Alaska	\$3,515
7. New York	\$3,257	7. New York	\$3,433
8. North Dakota	\$3,202	8. North Dakota	\$3,375
9. South Carolina	\$3,124	9. South Carolina	\$3,293
10. Maryland	\$3,057	10. Maryland	\$3,222
19. Alabama	\$2,700	19. Alabama	\$2,846
25. Tennessee	\$2,393	25. Tennessee	\$2,522
26. Kentucky	\$2,352	26. Kentucky	\$2,479
30. Virginia	\$2,135	30. Virginia	\$2,269
35. Florida	\$1,915	35. Florida	\$2,018
47. North Carolina	\$1,264	47. North Carolina	\$1,332

Note: Other state rates are increased by 5.4%, the average increase rate in FY06 nationally.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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