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



State Council of Higher Education for Virginia

*Advancing Virginia through Higher Education*

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction and Overview.....	1
Key Findings .....	2
Budget Conditions .....	4
The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 .....	5
A Look Back: Tuition Trends in Virginia.....	6
Sharing the Cost of Education.....	9
Other Mandatory Charges .....	10
Comparison of Tuition & Fee Rates in Other States .....	12
The Bottom Line for Students and Parents .....	13
Appendices .....	18
Appendix A – Tuition Policy .....	18
Appendix B – 2011-12 Full-Time, In-State, Undergraduate Student Charges.....	22
Appendix C – 2010-12 Full-Time Undergraduate Mandatory Non-Educational and General Fees.....	23
Appendix D – 2010-12 Full-Time Student Charges by Student Residency and Program Level .....	25
D-1: In-State Undergraduate.....	25
D-2: Out-of-State Undergraduate.....	26
D-3: In-State Graduate.....	27
D-4: Out-of-State Graduate.....	28
D-5: In-State First Professional.....	29
D-6: Out-of-State First Professional.....	30
Appendix E – Tuition and Fees in Selected States by Institution Type .....	31
Acknowledgements .....	34

## INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

The 2011 General Assembly provided an additional \$97 million in general fund support to higher education for fiscal year 2012. This amendment to the original budget provided some much-needed relief, but could not prevent our colleges and universities from suffering a fifth straight year of state general fund operating budget reductions. The additional funding reduced the size of the original budget cut for 2012 from 12 percent to 7 percent, on average, when compared with the 2011 general fund appropriations for Educational and General (E&G) programs.

While Virginia is no longer in recession (the Governor just announced a \$311 million revenue surplus for fiscal year 2011—the second straight year-end surplus), the economy is still a cause for concern. As we go to press, Congress and the White House have yet to reach a deal on extending the nation's debt ceiling as the August 2 deadline approaches. If the U. S. defaults on its obligations, Virginia is considered to be one of the most vulnerable states because of our dependence on federal revenue and the large number of federal employees that live in Virginia.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA), an economic stimulus package worth \$787 billion created by Congress and signed by the President in 2009, has helped Virginia offset the state budget shortfalls and save programs and services that might otherwise have been eliminated. The General Assembly allocated \$75 million in FY2010 and \$201.7 million in FY2011 of Virginia's share of the State Fiscal Stabilization Fund, part of ARRA, to public institutions to help offset the general fund reductions and to mitigate the need to increase in-state tuition at the colleges and universities over these two years. Unfortunately, ARRA funding must be spent before October 1, 2011, potentially leaving a big hole in Virginia institutions' operating budgets. However, tuition and fee increases for in-state students were generally set by many of the institutional Boards of Visitors over a two-year period to lessen the need for dramatic tuition hikes in 2012 in order to mitigate the impact of the end of ARRA funding. As a result, tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students will increase by an average of 9.7% in FY2012. Including tuition and all mandatory fees, the increase will be 7.9% in FY2012. Both increases are lower than the increases in FY2011.

The Virginia Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2011 calls for more college graduates so that the Commonwealth will be in a better position to compete successfully in the marketplace of the future. As the stimulus funding from the federal government goes away in FY2012, the following question becomes more urgent: Will the Commonwealth have the resources and the will to become a full partner in this endeavor or will the de facto privatization of our public system of higher education continue?

This report focuses on tuition and fees for in-state undergraduates and provides a summary of: 1) board-approved tuition and fee increases for the 2011-12 academic year; 2) tuition and fee trends in Virginia over the past 25 years; 3) the cost-sharing relationship between the state and students; and 4) trends in tuition increases

nationally. The appendices provide comparisons of changes in tuition and fees for student groups, including in-state undergraduate, out-of-state undergraduate, in-state graduate, out-of-state graduate, in-state first professional, and out-of-state first professional.

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

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

## KEY FINDINGS

- Five consecutive years of general fund (state tax revenue) budget reductions have put the affordability and accessibility of Virginia's nationally acclaimed system of public higher education at risk. Measurements of the student cost share of education and the cost as a percentage of per capita disposable income at Virginia institutions are both at record high levels (least affordable).
- The 2011 General Assembly allocated an additional \$97 million in general fund support to public institutions of higher education to mitigate the need to increase the tuition of Virginia students in FY2012 and to support statewide initiatives, such as increases in STEM degree awards and in-state student enrollment. However, even with this additional support, total state appropriations to higher education in FY2012 are lower now than they were in FY2006.

- The average (mean) increase for in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees from 2010-11 to 2011-12 is 9.9% at four-year institutions, 7.4% at two-year institutions, and 9.7% at the system level.
- In addition to tuition and mandatory E&G fees, institutions charge fees to support non-instructional and related activities, such as student health services, athletics, campus transportation, and debt service. These required charges (often referred to as mandatory non-E&G fees) will increase, on average, 4.6% for in-state undergraduate students next year. This average increase is within the 5% limit stipulated in the 2011 Appropriation Act.
- Virginia undergraduate students can expect to pay on average 7.9% more in FY2012 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 \$704 more in FY2012. Community college students will pay about \$285 more in the upcoming year.
- A national comparison of in-state undergraduate tuition and fees at public institutions in FY2011 shows that Virginia institutions rank 16<sup>th</sup> highest in the category of doctoral/research institutions, 8<sup>th</sup> highest in the category of comprehensive institutions, and 21<sup>st</sup> at two-year colleges. It is anticipated that Virginia in-state undergraduate tuition will be generally comparable to increases around the country and Virginia rankings will remain stable in FY2012.
- The average total cost for an in-state undergraduate student living on campus is estimated to be 43.7% of per capita disposable income next year at the four-year institutions. Since reaching the low point (more affordable) of 32.2% in FY2002 after several years of state-mandated tuition controls, this measure of affordability has crept steadily higher and is estimated to continue surpassing the least affordable record of 41.9% set just last year, and four percentage points higher than the previous historical least affordable records in both FY1994 and FY1995.
- The gap between Virginia and the national average in the percentage of personal income consumed by the cost of higher education has narrowed significantly over the last decade. In the mid-1990s, Virginia undergraduates were paying approximately eight percentage points more in average income to attend college full-time and reside on campus. Since FY2001, the gap between Virginia and the national average has generally been two percentage points or less. However, it should be noted that for the first time in the past 20 years, the national average surpassed Virginia's in FY2010, underlining the importance of this growing problem nationwide. It also should be noted that the actual Virginia per capita disposable income increased only by 1.7%, while the average tuition and fees increased by 10.6% from FY2010 to FY2011. If tuition and fee increases continue to significantly outpace the rate of increase for income, affordability and access to public higher education in Virginia may be compromised.

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

## BUDGET CONDITIONS

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

There have been some positive economic signs. Governor McDonnell recently announced a \$311 million revenue surplus for fiscal year 2011—the second straight year-end surplus. However, Virginia's economy is still a cause for concern. While our unemployment rate is still well below the national average (6% compared to just over 9% for the nation), it is also well above the 3% rate experienced just over three years ago. Our housing market continues to struggle. Perhaps most concerning is the potential outcome of the debt and spending cut discussions now under way in Washington. Virginia is seen as vulnerable because of our heavy reliance on federal revenue, particularly defense spending, and the large number of federal employees and contractors that live in Virginia.

State support for Virginia public higher education in FY2012 will be about 7% less than the FY2010 level, and is about 30% below the FY2001 level after adjusting for inflation. With the general fund increase in FY2012 and nearly \$202 million in ARRA funding, total higher education operating resources are still \$272 million less than the FY2011 level. Institutions increased tuition to help offset these reductions in order to provide acceptable levels of service to students. The nongeneral fund appropriations to higher education, which are largely composed of student tuition revenue, now account for 69% of the system's total appropriations in FY2012, four percentage points higher than the FY2010 level, indicating strongly that students and their families are paying an ever larger share of the cost of education.

## THE AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT OF 2009

The 111th United States Congress enacted and President Obama signed into law the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) - an economic stimulus package worth \$787 billion - on February 17, 2009. The intent of the ARRA funds is to speed the national economic recovery, create and save jobs, and provide services to people affected by the recession. Virginia is expected to receive a total of \$984 million from the State Fiscal Stability Fund (SFSF), part of AARA, in FY2010 and FY2011. The General Assembly allocated \$75 million in FY2010 and \$201.7 million in FY2011 of Virginia's SFSF funds to public institutions to help offset the state general fund budget reductions and to mitigate the need to increase tuition for in-state students. Chart 1 shows the allocation of the ARRA funding to Virginia public institutions.

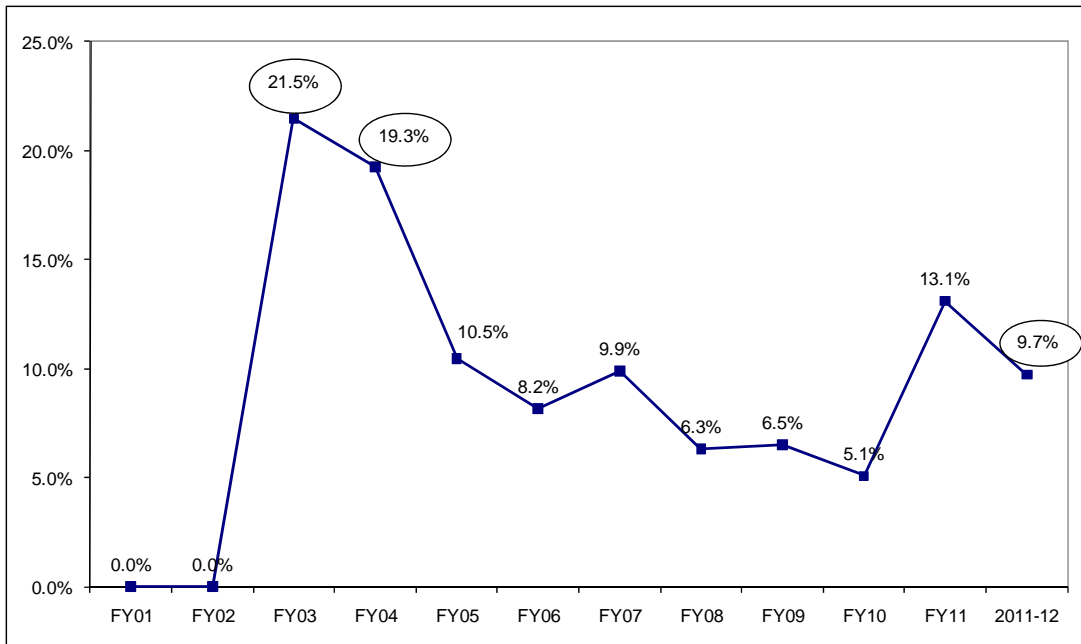
**Chart 1**  
**Allocation of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009**

Institution	2009-10	2010-11
Christopher Newport University	\$2,531,692	\$3,564,094
College of William and Mary	\$2,188,188	\$6,943,426
George Mason University	\$6,203,142	\$20,073,636
James Madison University	\$4,648,818	\$11,390,393
Longwood University	\$2,221,989	\$3,365,141
Norfolk State University	\$2,826,052	\$3,997,186
Old Dominion University	\$8,965,969	\$12,771,247
Radford University	\$3,761,002	\$6,150,597
University of Mary Washington	\$1,579,107	\$3,483,596
University of Virginia	\$5,559,100	\$22,434,996
UVA-Wise	\$1,097,609	\$1,703,000
Virginia Commonwealth University	\$13,798,668	\$23,572,220
Virginia Military Institute	\$765,001	\$1,969,673
Virginia State University	\$397,690	\$3,401,979
Virginia Tech	\$11,479,961	\$21,125,663
Richard Bland College	\$155,539	\$720,569
VA Community College System	\$6,836,891	\$46,891,497
Virginia Institute of Marine Science		\$3,125,094
VT-Extension		\$4,905,773
VSU-Extension		\$144,654
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$75,016,418</b>	<b>\$201,734,434</b>

However, ARRA funding is no longer available in FY2012, leaving a large funding gap in Virginia institutions' operating budgets. Tuition and fee increases for in-state students were generally set by the institutional Boards of Visitors over a two-year period to lessen the need for dramatic tuition hikes in 2012 in order to mitigate the impact of the end of ARRA funding. In-state undergraduate tuition and E&G fees will be 9.7% higher in FY2012. The beneficial impact of the ARRA funding on FY2012 charges can be seen by revisiting the 2002-04 biennium. Like the current biennium, our public institutions

sustained large state support reductions as a result of the state budget shortfall. Budgets were reduced by 22% on average over the 2002-04 biennium compared with average reductions of 27% for the 2010-12 biennium. The result was that tuition and E&G fees increased by nearly 22% in FY2003 and about 19% in FY2004. While the 9.7% average increase in tuition and E&G fees scheduled for next year is significant, the mitigating impact of the ARRA funding is clear. Without the stimulus support, the average tuition increase would have been much higher. Chart 2 depicts the average annual increase in tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students since FY2001 when tuition was frozen.

**Chart 2**  
**Average Annual Increases**  
**Tuition and E&G Fees for In-State Undergraduate Students**  
**2000-2012**



**A LOOK BACK: TUITION TRENDS IN VIRGINIA**

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



1996-97, the Governor and General Assembly suspended the boards' authority to increase tuition, and froze tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students. To make college more affordable, in 1999-2000 the Governor and General Assembly rolled back in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees by 20%. Following the tuition rollback, tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduates were frozen once again until 2002-03 when the state funding to higher education was further reduced due to another economic recession. In order to offset the general fund reduction, the Governor and General Assembly repealed tuition restrictions on in-state undergraduate students. As a result of further state budget reductions in October 2002, each institutional board of visitors levied mid-year increases for the spring semester of 2003, in addition to the 2002-03 annual increases.

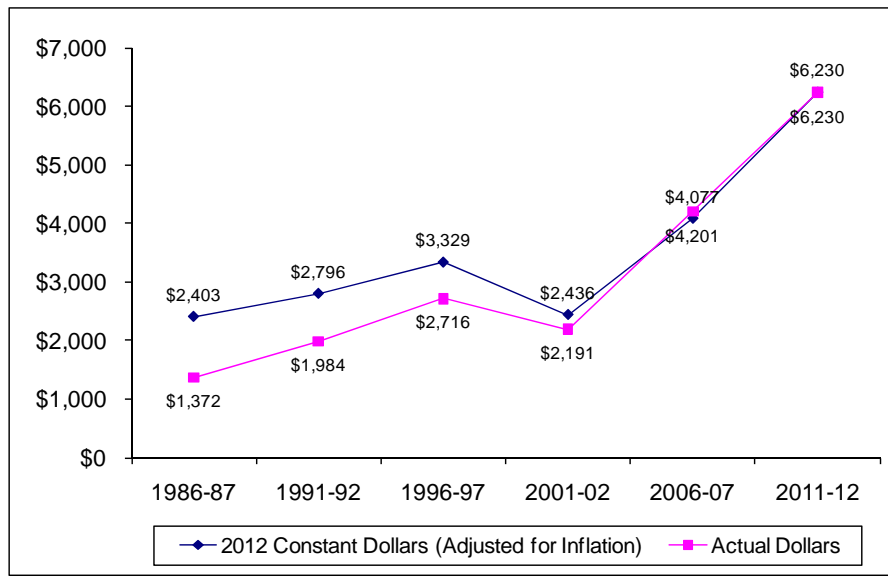
Concerned with the impact of tuition increases on college affordability, the Governor and General Assembly established a cap policy for 2003-04 that essentially limited increases to 5% of the annualized mid-year rates set by the boards for the 2002-03 academic year. In 2004, the General Assembly returned authority to the boards of visitors to set tuition charges at levels they deemed appropriate for all in-state student groups based on, but not limited to, competitive market rates, provided that the total revenue generated by the collection of tuition and fees from all students was within the nongeneral fund appropriation for educational and general programs. The policy also established a new review process to address institutional requests to exceed appropriated levels of nongeneral fund revenues. In order to ensure more moderate tuition increases, the 2007 General Assembly established a Tuition Incentive Fund with a total of \$7.2 million in general fund contingent upon institutions limiting the increase of tuition and E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students to no more than 6% in FY2008. However, institutions could exceed the 6% limit (up to the tuition increase rate in their six-year plan) if the additional revenue was used solely for in-state undergraduate financial aid. The 2008 General Assembly continued the incentive fund concept with the Tuition Moderation Incentive Fund (TMIF) by providing \$17.5 million general fund in each year of the 2008-10 biennium for allocation if institutions limited the in-state undergraduate tuition and E&G fee increases to no more than 4% (3% for E&G operations and 1% for student financial aid) in 2008-09. Due to the state budget shortfall, the 2009 General Assembly decided to discontinue the TMIF for FY2010.

A copy of the tuition policy for the 2010-12 biennium is presented in Appendix A of this report. No tuition increase limit was set by the General Assembly for in-state undergraduate students for the 2010-12 biennium. The impact of tuition policy changes is graphically demonstrated in the following charts. Chart 3A shows in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees at four-year institutions. In constant dollars, tuition and E&G fees have increased by 159% over the last 25 years, and 156% since 2001-02, the lowest tuition level in the recent years after tuition was rolled back. At two-year institutions, a similar trend is evident in Chart 3B. In constant dollars, average charges at two-year institutions increased by 98% over the last 25 years, and 119% from 2001-02.

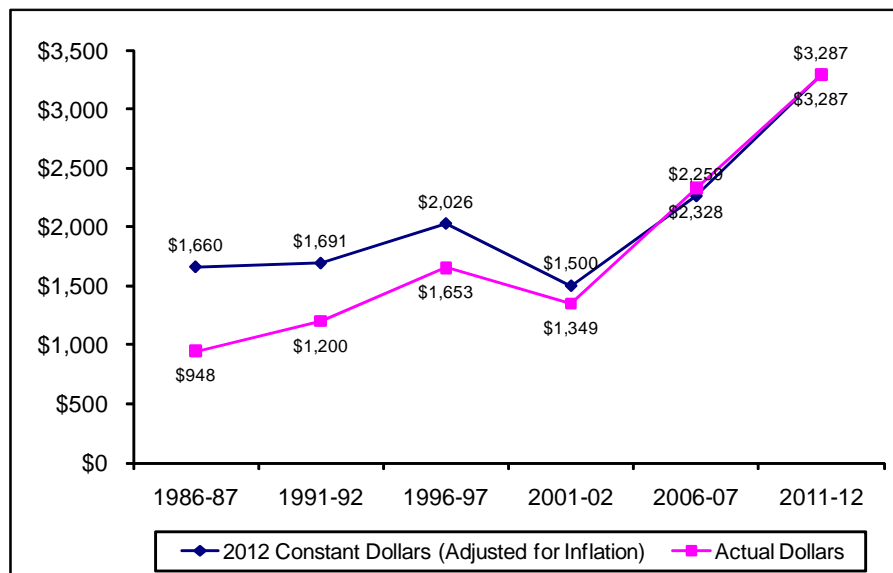
The average annual tuition increase at four-year institutions is 15.6% in constant dollars and 11.9% at two-year colleges in the past ten years. These significant average increase rates were primarily impacted by the double-digit tuition increases between

FY2002 and FY2004 and the increase in FY2011 when institutions raised tuition to offset the general fund budget reductions of 22% in the FY2002-04 biennium and 27% from the original FY2010 budget to FY2012.

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



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



\*Includes Richard Bland College and Virginia Community College System

## SHARING THE COST OF EDUCATION

Looking at tuition trends in Virginia provides an interesting and useful context in which to consider the increases for the 2011-12 academic year. As higher education yields both private and public benefits, higher education funding is a shared responsibility between the state and students and their families. Therefore, it is essential when considering the cost of education to assess the role of the state in providing general fund support for higher education, as well as the proportionate cost students pay and how other fees and charges may impact the bottom line for students and their parents.

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

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

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

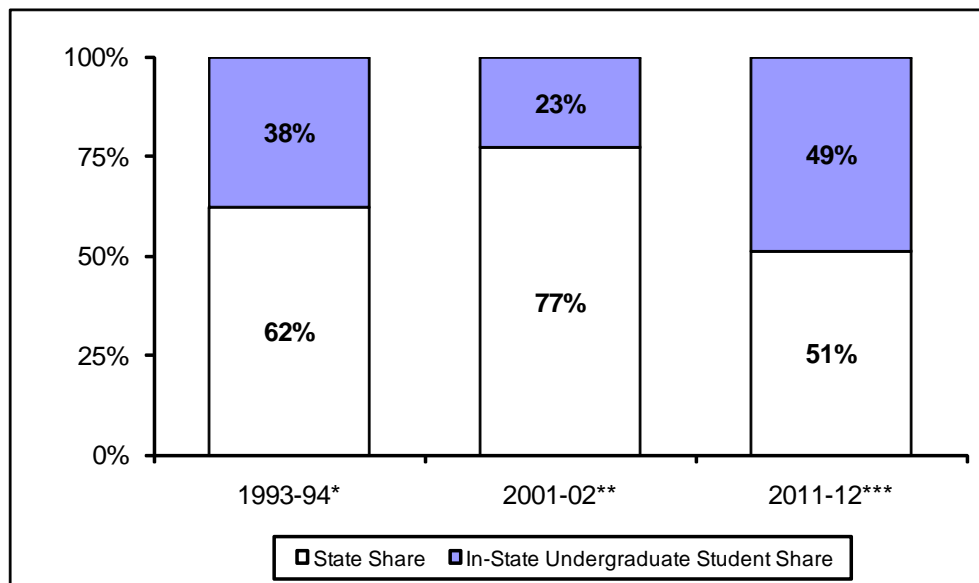
During the 2000 legislative session, the Governor and General Assembly reaffirmed the policy that in-state undergraduate students should pay a consistent percentage of the cost of education. They directed institutions to begin reducing in-state student tuition charges to 20% of the average cost at the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

In the 2002-04 biennium, the cost-sharing relationship between the state and its students changed dramatically due to the large general fund budget cuts to higher education, and the larger tuition increases enacted to help offset the cuts. Between FY2002 and FY2004, the students' share of cost increased from 23% to 36%, while the state's share decreased from 77% to 64%. In 2004, the Joint Subcommittee on Higher Education Funding Policy developed a goal of a 67%/33% cost-share relationship between the state and students for funding institution base operations. Since then, the

67/33 fund-share policy has been applied in various budget development and policy decisions.

Chart 4 displays the average cost shares between the state and in-state undergraduate students in FY1994, FY2002, and FY2012. Between FY2002 and FY2012 tuition grew to help cover increasing operating costs, such as faculty salaries and fringe benefits (i.e. health care costs), equipment, library books and electronic materials, and the maintenance of new buildings on campus. Tuition also grew to help offset the numerous state budget reductions that were necessary over the period. As a result, the student share of cost in FY2012 is estimated to be at 49%, breaking the record high student share set last year and 11 percentage points higher than the previous historical high mark set in FY1994.

**Chart 4**  
**Cost-Share Relationship between the State and In-State Undergraduate Students**



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

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

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

## OTHER MANDATORY CHARGES

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

student revenue. Chart 5 summarizes tuition and total mandatory fees planned for in-state undergraduate students in FY2012.

**Chart 5**  
**2011-12 Full-Time In-State Undergraduate**  
**Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees <sup>1</sup>**

<b>Institutions</b>	<b>Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees</b>	<b>% Increase Over 2010-11</b>	<b>\$ Increase Over 2010-11</b>
George Mason University	\$9,266	6.7%	\$582
Old Dominion University	\$8,144	5.7%	\$436
University of Virginia	\$11,576	8.9%	\$948
Virginia Commonwealth University	\$9,517	7.9%	\$700
Virginia Tech	\$10,509	9.6%	\$920
College of William and Mary	\$13,132	7.7%	\$944
Christopher Newport University	\$10,084	9.0%	\$834
UVA-Wise	\$7,721	7.3%	\$527
James Madison University	\$8,448	7.5%	\$588
Longwood University	\$10,530	6.8%	\$675
University of Mary Washington	\$8,806	12.0%	\$944
Norfolk State University	\$6,690	7.4%	\$463
Radford University	\$8,320	8.1%	\$626
Virginia Military Institute	\$13,184	6.9%	\$856
Virginia State University	\$7,090	7.9%	\$520
Richard Bland College	\$4,183	6.4%	\$250
VA Community College System	\$3,570	8.7%	\$285
Average 4-Year Institutions	\$9,534	8.0%	\$704
Average 2-Year (RBC and VCCS)	\$3,877	7.4%	\$268
Average All Institutions	\$8,869	7.9%	\$653

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes mandatory E&G fees and mandatory non-E&G fees, which are charges assessed against students primarily for Auxiliary Enterprise activities.

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 7.9% in FY2012, with the increase at the four-year institutions averaging 8.0%, while the two-year institutions, including Richard Bland College and Virginia Community College System, average 7.4%. See Appendix B for details.

The Governor and General Assembly continue to limit the authority of the institutions' governing boards to increase mandatory non-E&G fees at 5% annually in the 2011 Appropriation Act. However, exceptions are permitted if institutions set fees higher to support state-mandated wage and salary increases, and/or funding for non-educational capital projects approved by the General Assembly. At four-year institutions, mandatory non-E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students will average \$3,304 for the 2011-12 academic year, an increase of 4.6% over the 2010-11 level. Richard Bland College will increase its mandatory non-E&G fee by \$80 or 7.4%, while the Virginia Community College System (VCCS) will keep its mandatory non-E&G fee at the FY2011 level next year. In fact, the VCCS has not increased its mandatory non-E&G fees in more than a

decade. Appendix C provides a list of all mandatory non-E&G fees by institution. Detailed tuition and fee charges by student type and domicile are presented in Appendices D-1 through D-6.

## COMPARISON OF TUITION & FEE RATES IN OTHER STATES

Chart 6 depicts national rankings of Virginia public institutions' tuition and fee charges for in-state undergraduate students. The data comes from the tuition and fee survey of the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), a division of the US Department of Education. SCHEV previously used the national tuition survey by the Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board for national comparisons. Unfortunately Washington has discontinued its tuition survey due to budget reductions.

This comparison groups national public institutions into three categories of doctoral/research, comprehensive, and two-year colleges based on the 2000 Carnegie classification of institutions of higher education. For doctoral/research institutions, Virginia institutions (College of William and Mary, George Mason University, Old Dominion University, University of Virginia, Virginia Commonwealth University, and Virginia Tech) remain slightly less cost competitive nationally when compared to the 2000-01 academic year, a time when tuition had been frozen for several years and actually reduced by 20% in 1999-2000. However, Virginia's ranking is lower nationally when compared to its rankings in FY1990 and FY1994. Virginia institutions' ranking in this category is expected to remain stable in FY2012.

For comprehensive institutions, the ranking of Virginia institutions (Christopher Newport University, James Madison University, Longwood University, Norfolk State University, Radford University, University of Mary Washington, University of Virginia's College at Wise, Virginia Military Institute and Virginia State University) is lower than its FY2001 level, the lowest point of student share of cost of education. The ranking is also lower than those in FY1990 and FY1994 when they were ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> highest nationally. Although the current ranking is higher than the FY2010 level, the trend shows that Virginia institutions in this category have improved their competitiveness over the years. It is expected that Virginia institutions' ranking will not change in FY2012.

For two-year colleges, Virginia institutions (Virginia Community College System and Richard Bland College) have raised their ranking to the highest historical level, becoming less competitive nationally. The national ranking for Virginia two-year colleges is expected to remain stable in FY2012. Detailed national comparisons by institution type are presented in Appendices E-1 through E-3.

**Chart 6**  
**Virginia Rank Among All States<sup>1</sup>**  
**(In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Fees at Public Institutions)**

<b>Institution Category</b>	<b>1989-90</b>	<b>1993-94</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>Estimated 2011-12<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>Doctoral/Research Institutions</b>	<b>5th</b>	<b>8th</b>	<b>19th</b>	<b>16th</b>	<b>16th</b>	<b>16th</b>
<b>Comprehensive Institutions</b>	<b>3rd</b>	<b>3rd</b>	<b>6th</b>	<b>10th</b>	<b>8th</b>	<b>8th</b>
<b>Two Year Colleges</b>	<b>33rd</b>	<b>25th</b>	<b>40th</b>	<b>29th</b>	<b>21st</b>	<b>21st</b>

Note:

(1) Based on IPEDS Institutional Characteristics which has a section on in-state undergraduate tuition and fees.

(2) VA charges are actual tuition and fees in FY12. Charges in other states are estimated by applying 2010-11 national increase rates of 7.9% for doctoral and comprehensive institutions, and 6% for public two-year colleges published in "Trends in College Pricing 2010" by the College Board.

In terms of in-state undergraduate tuition increases, Virginia doctoral/research institutions increased tuition by 262% from FY1990 to FY2011 and 142% from FY2001 to FY2011. In comparison, the average tuition of all states in this category increased by 325% and 116% for the same periods. For Virginia comprehensive institutions, the average tuition increase was 237% from FY1990 to FY2011 and 126% from FY2001 to FY2011 as compared to the average tuition increases of all states in this category of 304% and 104%. Virginia two-year colleges increased tuition by 236% and 157% while the national average tuition increased by 224% and 82% during these periods. In comparison, tuition of Virginia institutions in all three categories increased at a faster rate than the national increases between FY2001 and FY2011. This is primarily because Virginia public higher education experienced some of the largest reductions in state support nationally between FY2002 and FY2004. We expect that the higher education budget reductions between FY2010 and FY2012 will be similarly high when the national data become available. As a result, tuition increases were correspondingly high in order to assist in offsetting the general fund budget reductions and maintaining a satisfactory level of service to students. Even so, Virginia's charges continue to compare favorably with charges in other states.

## THE BOTTOM LINE FOR STUDENTS AND PARENTS

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

For FY2012, room and board charges will average \$8,349, an increase of 4.3% at four-year institutions. For a student living on campus, room and board fees will account for nearly 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 \$17,883 for the next academic year - an increase of \$1,050 or 6.2% for in-state undergraduate students at four-year institutions. Chart 7 details the average charges and percent increases from FY2011 to FY2012 at the four-year institutions and community colleges.

**Chart 7  
2011-12 Full-time Undergraduate Resident Student Charges**

<b>Institution Type</b>	<b>Charges</b>	<b>Avg \$ Incr</b>	<b>Avg % Incr</b>
<b>Four-Year Institution Average</b>			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$6,230	\$560	9.9%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$3,304	\$144	4.6%
<b>Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees</b>	<b>\$9,534</b>	<b>\$704</b>	<b>8.0%</b>
Room and Board	\$8,349	\$346	4.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$17,883</b>	<b>\$1,050</b>	<b>6.2%</b>
<b>Community Colleges</b>			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$3,556	\$285	8.7%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$14	\$0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,570</b>	<b>\$285</b>	<b>8.7%</b>

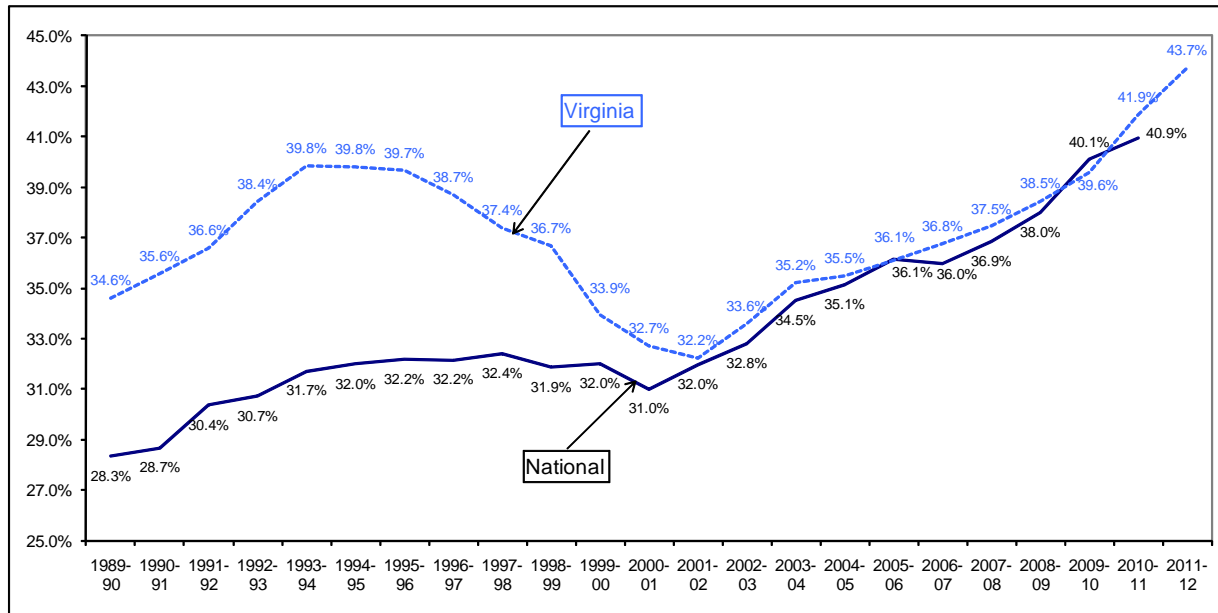
For students and their parents, the cost of a college education is determined by the total cost they will have to pay relative to the level of resources available to them. One commonly cited indicator of college affordability is the relationship between total charges – tuition, all mandatory fees, room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

Chart 8A shows that Virginia's average in-state undergraduate charges as a percentage of per capita disposable income exceeded the national average every year since SCHEV began tracking this measure until FY2010. In 1990, Virginia's per capita disposable income was about 6% higher than the national average. In contrast, the average total undergraduate charge (including room and board) for in-state undergraduate students was nearly 30% higher than the national norm. Nationally, total charges represented 28.3% of per capita disposable income, while the rate in Virginia was 34.6%. Since reaching the low point (more affordable) of 32.2% in FY2002 after several years of state mandated tuition controls, this measure of affordability has crept steadily higher and is estimated to be at 43.7% in FY2012, surpassing the record of 41.9% set last year and the previous least affordable record of 39.8% in FY1994 and



FY1995. Per capita disposable income in Virginia grew by 1.7% from FY2010 to FY2011, while the average total cost at Virginia's public four-year institutions increased by 10.6%. If tuition and fee increases continue to significantly outpace the rate of increase for income, affordability and access to public higher education in Virginia may be compromised.

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



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

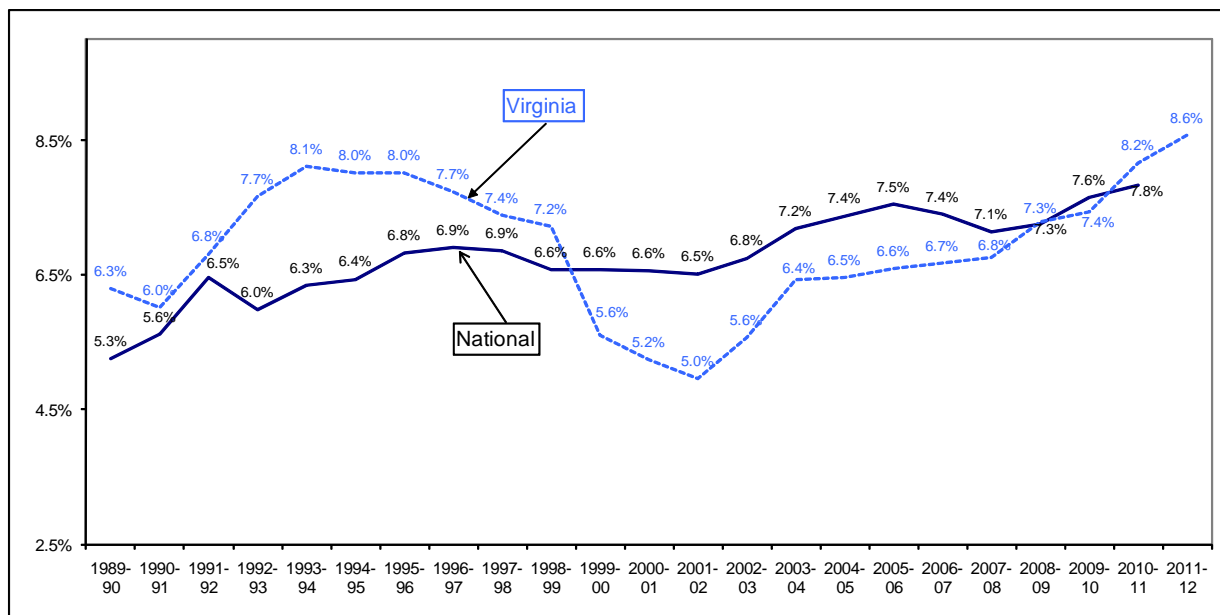
Source: College Board, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, and SCHEV.

The gap between Virginia and the national average for the percentage of personal income consumed by the cost of higher education has narrowed significantly over the last decade. In the mid-1990s, Virginia undergraduates were paying approximately eight percentage points more in average income to attend college full time and reside on campus. Since FY2001, the gap between Virginia and the national average has generally been two percentage points or less. It should be noted that for the first time in the past 20 years, the national average surpassed Virginia's in FY2010, underlining the importance of this growing problem nationwide. National data for FY2012 will not be available until late 2011; thus the impact of the recent tuition and fee increases in Virginia relative to the nation has not yet been evaluated.

In comparison, Virginia two-year institutions' average in-state undergraduate charges as a percentage of per capita disposable income have undergone an even more dramatic change over the period. Cost at two-year institutions as a percentage of per capita disposable personal income is much lower than that of four-year institutions because two-year institutions do not generally provide room and board for students. Room and board costs usually account for 50% or more of the total price of attending college. Until

the late 1990s, Virginia two-year institutions' average cost as a percent of disposable income was higher than the national average. (See Chart 8B.) As a result of the tuition rollback in FY2000, the percent of cost to disposable income dropped below the national average. Since FY2003 when institutions increased tuition dramatically to help offset the large general fund reductions, Virginia two-year institutions' average cost as a percentage of per capita disposable income has increased each year. In FY2009, Virginia two-year institutions' average cost as a percent of per capita disposable income was at the national average but fell below once again in FY2010. It should be noted that the estimated Virginia two-year institution average of 8.6% for FY2012 breaks the least affordable record of 8.2% set last year and surpasses the previous historical record of 8.1% set in FY1994.

**Chart 8B**  
**Average Public 2-Year Total In-State Undergraduate Charges**  
**As a Percent of Per Capita Disposable Income<sup>1,2</sup>**



Notes:

(1) Cost includes tuition and mandatory fees.

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

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

Over much of the last decade, the Commonwealth has aspired to make college education more affordable for Virginia students, and has achieved progress toward this goal. However, this affordability was achieved through dramatic shifts in cost sharing, with varying degrees of equity, depending upon when a student entered the system. The Higher Education Restructuring Act – and more specifically the six-year planning process – provided a mechanism that allows the state, as well as students and parents, to plan more strategically. The Virginia Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2011 provides for an updated version of the six-year planning process, and is currently under way. This tool and the short-lived Higher Education Tuition Moderation Incentive Fund established by the General Assembly represent the latest efforts to make higher education more affordable and accessible to the citizens of the Commonwealth.

However, the cumulative effect of years of general fund (state tax revenue) budget reductions have put the affordability and accessibility of Virginia's nationally acclaimed system of public higher education at risk. Measurements that track the student cost share of education and the total cost as a percent of per capita disposable income at Virginia institutions have both surpassed their highest historical levels (least affordable).

The growing importance of higher education as a requirement for sustainable employment imposes an ever-greater responsibility on the Commonwealth to ensure that Virginia's public higher education system remains not only viable but vibrant. Dramatic fluctuations in state funding present a tremendous challenge to the well-being of our public institutions of higher education and the Commonwealth's students and families. As costs have increased, so has the financial burden placed on our residents, which can lead to reduced access and affordability. The additional general fund support to higher education provided by the 2011 General Assembly is regarded by the higher education community as a downpayment from the state to continue further investing in higher education in order to make college education more accessible and affordable.

## Appendix A

### Tuition Policy

*Item 4-2.01.b, Chapter 890, 2011 Acts of Assembly*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Appendix B

### 2011-12 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 <sup>1</sup>			Total		
	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr
	George Mason University	\$6,752	6.8%	\$432	\$2,514	6.3%	\$150	\$9,266	6.7%	\$582	\$8,400	5.8%	\$460	\$17,666	6.3%
Old Dominion University	\$5,052	7.0%	\$330	\$3,092	3.5%	\$106	\$8,144	5.7%	\$436	\$8,218	4.0%	\$316	\$16,362	4.8%	\$752
University of Virginia	\$9,684	10.3%	\$904	\$1,892	2.4%	\$44	\$11,576	8.9%	\$948	\$9,036	4.4%	\$384	\$20,612	6.9%	\$1,332
Virginia Commonwealth University	\$7,600	9.3%	\$647	\$1,917	2.8%	\$53	\$9,517	7.9%	\$700	\$8,646	1.4%	\$120	\$18,163	4.7%	\$820
Virginia Tech	\$8,899	9.9%	\$801	\$1,610	8.0%	\$119	\$10,509	9.6%	\$920	\$6,856	9.0%	\$566	\$17,365	9.4%	\$1,486
College of William and Mary	\$8,365	9.8%	\$747	\$4,767	4.3%	\$197	\$13,132	7.7%	\$944	\$8,892	2.4%	\$208	\$22,024	5.5%	\$1,152
Christopher Newport University	\$5,948	11.9%	\$634	\$4,136	5.1%	\$200	\$10,084	9.0%	\$834	\$9,528	2.0%	\$188	\$19,612	5.5%	\$1,022
UVA-Wise	\$4,357	8.4%	\$337	\$3,364	6.0%	\$190	\$7,721	7.3%	\$527	\$8,890	6.5%	\$539	\$16,611	6.9%	\$1,066
James Madison University	\$4,642	11.0%	\$460	\$3,806	3.5%	\$128	\$8,448	7.5%	\$588	\$8,340	4.0%	\$320	\$16,788	5.7%	\$908
Longwood University	\$5,940	9.7%	\$525	\$4,590	3.4%	\$150	\$10,530	6.8%	\$675	\$8,114	0.0%	\$0	\$18,644	3.8%	\$675
University of Mary Washington	\$6,160	12.0%	\$660	\$2,646	12.0%	\$284	\$8,806	12.0%	\$944	\$8,468	5.7%	\$456	\$17,274	8.8%	\$1,400
Norfolk State University	\$3,470	9.8%	\$311	\$3,220	5.0%	\$152	\$6,690	7.4%	\$463	\$7,927	4.0%	\$305	\$14,617	5.5%	\$768
Radford University	\$5,556	9.8%	\$496	\$2,764	4.9%	\$130	\$8,320	8.1%	\$626	\$7,589	3.9%	\$287	\$15,909	6.1%	\$913
Virginia Military Institute	\$6,622	9.9%	\$598	\$6,562	4.1%	\$258	\$13,184	6.9%	\$856	\$7,446	4.4%	\$314	\$20,630	6.0%	\$1,170
Virginia State University	\$4,406	13.4%	\$520	\$2,684	0.0%	\$0	\$7,090	7.9%	\$520	\$8,880	8.9%	\$728	\$15,970	8.5%	\$1,248
Richard Bland College	\$3,018	6.0%	\$170	\$1,165	7.4%	\$80	\$4,183	6.4%	\$250	\$9,270	5.9%	\$520	\$13,453	6.1%	\$770
VA Community College System <sup>2,3</sup>	\$3,556	8.7%	\$285	\$14	0.0%	\$0	\$3,570	8.7%	\$285	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$3,570	8.7%	\$285
Average 4-Year Institutions	\$6,230	9.9%	\$560	\$3,304	4.6%	\$144	\$9,534	8.0%	\$704	\$8,349	4.3%	\$346	\$17,883	6.2%	\$1,050
Average 2-Year (RBC&VCCS) <sup>4</sup>	\$3,287	7.4%	\$228	\$590	7.3%	\$40	\$3,877	7.4%	\$268	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$8,512	6.6%	\$528
Average All Institutions <sup>5</sup>	\$5,884	9.7%	\$521	\$2,985	4.6%	\$132	\$8,869	7.9%	\$653	\$8,406	4.4%	\$357	\$16,781	6.3%	\$989

Notes:

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

(2) Northern Virginia Community College (NVCC) and J. Sargent Reynolds Community College (JSRCC) have tuition differentials in addition to the systemwide tuition. NVCC charges an extra \$514.50 and JSRCC an extra \$63 per year.

(3) Other mandatory fees vary by institution, ranging from \$30.00 to \$805.50 per academic year, and are not included in this summary.

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

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



## Appendix C

### Full-Time Undergraduate Mandatory Non-Educational and General Fees<sup>1</sup>

Institution	2010-11	2011-12	Difference	% Increase
<b>George Mason University</b>				
Athletic	\$475.55	\$477.36	\$1.81	0.4%
Auxiliary Central	\$266.87	\$274.77	\$7.90	3.0%
Auxiliary Services	\$143.11	\$223.57	\$80.46	56.2%
Debt Service	\$464.34	\$496.76	\$32.42	7.0%
Facilities/Building	\$611.90	\$622.66	\$10.76	1.8%
Health Service	\$92.74	\$98.67	\$5.93	6.4%
Student Activity	\$222.70	\$227.89	\$5.19	2.3%
Transportation	\$86.79	\$92.32	\$5.53	6.4%
	<u>\$2,364.00</u>	<u>\$2,514.00</u>	<u>\$150.00</u>	<u>6.3%</u>
<b>Old Dominion University</b>				
Athletic	\$1,133.01	\$1,184.70	\$51.69	4.6%
Contingent	\$20.52	\$143.46	\$122.94	599.1%
Debt Service	\$525.48	\$453.72	(\$71.76)	-13.7%
Facilities/Building	\$421.40	\$298.98	(\$122.42)	-29.1%
Health Service	\$120.00	\$136.00	\$16.00	13.3%
Student Activity	\$464.50	\$504.10	\$39.60	8.5%
Student Union	\$201.09	\$271.04	\$69.95	34.8%
Transportation	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$0.00	0.0%
	<u>\$2,986.00</u>	<u>\$3,092.00</u>	<u>\$106.00</u>	<u>3.5%</u>
<b>University of Virginia</b>				
Athletic	\$657.00	\$657.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Auxiliary Services	\$99.00	\$99.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Bus and Safe Ride	\$157.00	\$170.00	\$13.00	8.3%
Microsoft License Fee	\$17.00	\$18.00	\$1.00	5.9%
Data Center Fee	\$24.00	\$24.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Health Service	\$376.00	\$376.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Recreational Facilities	\$236.00	\$264.00	\$28.00	11.9%
Student Activity	\$44.00	\$44.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Union	\$238.00	\$240.00	\$2.00	0.8%
	<u>\$1,848.00</u>	<u>\$1,892.00</u>	<u>\$44.00</u>	<u>2.4%</u>
<b>VA Commonwealth University</b>				
Athletic	\$558.89	\$610.00	\$51.11	9.1%
Contingent	\$134.31	\$121.00	(\$13.31)	-9.9%
Health Service	\$187.00	\$190.00	\$3.00	1.6%
Residential Services	\$8.31	\$0.00	(\$8.31)	-100.0%
Student Activity	\$90.00	\$90.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Services	\$112.89	\$171.00	\$58.11	51.5%
Student Union	\$534.77	\$498.00	(\$36.77)	-6.9%
Transportation	\$237.83	\$237.00	(\$0.83)	-0.3%
	<u>\$1,864.00</u>	<u>\$1,917.00</u>	<u>\$53.00</u>	<u>2.8%</u>

Institution	2010-11	2011-12	Difference	% Increase
<b>Virginia Tech</b>				
Athletic	\$257.00	\$260.00	\$3.00	1.2%
Bus and Escort	\$104.00	\$104.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Health Service	\$326.00	\$346.00	\$20.00	6.1%
Recreational Facilities	\$236.00	\$258.00	\$22.00	9.3%
Student Activity	\$373.00	\$411.00	\$38.00	10.2%
Student Services - Annual	\$195.00	\$231.00	\$36.00	18.5%
	<u>\$1,491.00</u>	<u>\$1,610.00</u>	<u>\$119.00</u>	<u>8.0%</u>
<b>College of William and Mary</b>				
Athletic	\$1,422.00	\$1,485.00	\$63.00	4.4%
Bus and Escort	\$50.00	\$52.00	\$2.00	4.0%
Debt Service	\$1,181.00	\$1,267.00	\$86.00	7.3%
Facilities/Building	\$451.00	\$445.00	(\$6.00)	-1.3%
General Services	\$425.00	\$466.00	\$41.00	9.6%
Green Fee	\$30.00	\$30.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Health Service	\$440.00	\$443.00	\$3.00	0.7%
PC Maintenance	\$30.00	\$30.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Activity	\$274.00	\$282.00	\$8.00	2.9%
Telecom/Networking	\$267.00	\$267.00	\$0.00	0.0%
	<u>\$4,570.00</u>	<u>\$4,767.00</u>	<u>\$197.00</u>	<u>4.3%</u>
<b>Christopher Newport University</b>				
Athletic	\$1,147.00	\$1,202.00	\$55.00	4.8%
Debt Service/Capital Reserve	\$1,465.00	\$1,502.00	\$37.00	2.5%
Facilit/Bldgs/Repair Replace	\$69.00	\$70.00	\$1.00	1.4%
Operating Reserve	\$0.00	\$172.00	\$172.00	n/a
Recreational Facilities	\$233.00	\$234.00	\$1.00	0.4%
Student Activity	\$86.00	\$89.00	\$3.00	3.5%
Student Life/Health Services	\$194.00	\$193.00	(\$1.00)	-0.5%
Student Union	\$742.00	\$674.00	(\$68.00)	-9.2%
	<u>\$3,936.00</u>	<u>\$4,136.00</u>	<u>\$200.00</u>	<u>5.1%</u>
<b>UVA-Wise</b>				
Athletic	\$1,003.67	\$1,098.66	\$94.99	9.5%
Debt Service	\$1,353.30	\$1,231.79	(\$121.51)	-9.0%
Operation & Maintenance	\$635.56	\$743.00	\$107.44	16.9%
Scholarship	\$0.00	\$90.55	\$90.55	n/a
Student Organizations	\$181.47	\$200.00	\$18.53	10.2%
	<u>\$3,174.00</u>	<u>\$3,364.00</u>	<u>\$190.00</u>	<u>6.0%</u>

<sup>(1)</sup> 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<sup>1</sup>

Institution	2010-11	2011-12	Difference	% Increase
<b>James Madison University</b>				
Athletic	\$1,114.00	\$1,153.00	\$39.00	3.5%
Auxiliary Services	\$566.00	\$636.00	\$70.00	12.4%
Debt/Reserves	\$821.00	\$830.00	\$9.00	1.1%
Facilities/Building	\$327.00	\$320.00	(\$7.00)	-2.1%
Health Service	\$192.00	\$185.00	(\$7.00)	-3.6%
Student Activity	\$581.00	\$598.00	\$17.00	2.9%
Transportation	\$77.00	\$84.00	\$7.00	9.1%
	<u>\$3,678.00</u>	<u>\$3,806.00</u>	<u>\$128.00</u>	<u>3.5%</u>
<b>Longwood University</b>				
Athletic	\$2,022.00	\$1,767.00	(\$255.00)	-12.6%
Auxiliary Services	\$1,014.00	\$456.00	(\$558.00)	-55.0%
Debt Service Reserve	\$223.00	\$1,271.00	\$1,048.00	470.0%
Facilities/Building	\$89.00	\$129.00	\$40.00	44.9%
Golf Course	\$34.00	\$0.00	(\$34.00)	-100.0%
Health Service	\$180.00	\$178.00	(\$2.00)	-1.1%
Intramurals	\$183.00	\$179.00	(\$4.00)	-2.2%
Parking/Auto Registration	\$87.00	\$0.00	(\$87.00)	-100.0%
Student Activity	\$180.00	\$180.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Union	\$132.00	\$130.00	(\$2.00)	-1.5%
Telecommunications	\$296.00	\$300.00	\$4.00	1.4%
	<u>\$4,440.00</u>	<u>\$4,590.00</u>	<u>\$150.00</u>	<u>3.4%</u>
<b>University of Mary Washington</b>				
Contingency/Reserves	\$125.00	\$130.00	\$5.00	4.0%
Debt Service	\$585.00	\$846.00	\$261.00	44.6%
Institutional Development	\$305.00	\$305.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Intercollegiate Athletics	\$350.00	\$355.00	\$5.00	1.4%
Parking & Transportation	\$32.00	\$35.00	\$3.00	9.4%
Social/Cultural	\$150.00	\$150.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Organizations	\$80.00	\$80.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Recreation	\$130.00	\$135.00	\$5.00	3.8%
Student Unions	\$430.00	\$430.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Telecommunications	\$175.00	\$180.00	\$5.00	2.9%
	<u>\$2,362.00</u>	<u>\$2,646.00</u>	<u>\$284.00</u>	<u>12.0%</u>
<b>Norfolk State University</b>				
Athletic	\$1,440.60	\$1,510.00	\$69.40	4.8%
Auxiliary Security Fee	\$201.24	\$213.00	\$11.76	5.8%
Auxiliary Technology Fee	\$26.98	\$29.00	\$2.02	7.5%
Contingent	\$148.40	\$97.00	(\$51.40)	-34.6%
Debt Service	\$197.00	\$537.00	\$340.00	0.0%
Fitness Center Fee	\$24.54	\$30.00	\$5.46	22.2%
Health Service	\$88.20	\$63.00	(\$25.20)	-28.6%
Student Center Debt Fee	\$434.06	\$0.00	(\$434.06)	-100.0%
Student Activity	\$307.82	\$366.00	\$58.18	18.9%
Std Ctr Bldg Maint. Fee	\$142.34	\$0.00	(\$142.34)	-100.0%
Student Center Fee	\$0.00	\$312.00	\$312.00	n/a
Transportation	\$56.44	\$63.00	\$6.56	11.6%
	<u>\$3,067.62</u>	<u>\$3,220.00</u>	<u>\$152.38</u>	<u>5.0%</u>

Institution	2010-11	2011-12	Difference	% Increase
<b>Radford University</b>				
Athletic	\$1,077.00	\$1,123.00	\$46.00	4.3%
Auxiliary Services	\$142.00	\$145.00	\$3.00	2.1%
Debt Service	\$288.00	\$299.00	\$11.00	3.8%
Facilities/Building	\$236.00	\$245.00	\$9.00	3.8%
Health Service	\$246.00	\$279.00	\$33.00	13.4%
Recreational Facilities	\$215.00	\$224.00	\$9.00	4.2%
Student Activity	\$119.00	\$124.00	\$5.00	4.2%
Student Union	\$231.00	\$236.00	\$5.00	2.2%
Transportation	\$80.00	\$89.00	\$9.00	11.3%
	<u>\$2,634.00</u>	<u>\$2,764.00</u>	<u>\$130.00</u>	<u>4.9%</u>
<b>Virginia Military Institute</b>				
Athletic	\$1,362.00	\$1,430.00	\$68.00	5.0%
Barber Shop	\$236.00	\$240.00	\$4.00	1.7%
Health Service	\$210.00	\$220.00	\$10.00	4.8%
Laundry	\$312.00	\$320.00	\$8.00	2.6%
Student Activity	\$2,108.00	\$2,212.00	\$104.00	4.9%
UMA Fee	\$2,076.00	\$2,140.00	\$64.00	3.1%
	<u>\$6,304.00</u>	<u>\$6,562.00</u>	<u>\$258.00</u>	<u>4.1%</u>
<b>Virginia State University</b>				
Athletic	\$791.00	\$719.00	(\$72.00)	-9.1%
Athletics O & M	\$117.00	\$109.00	(\$8.00)	-6.8%
Campus Improvement	\$218.00	\$201.00	(\$17.00)	-7.8%
Debt Service	\$260.00	\$260.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Facilities/Building	\$220.00	\$220.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Health Service	\$234.00	\$234.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Other Services	\$89.00	\$115.00	\$26.00	29.2%
Police and Public Safety	\$277.00	\$301.00	\$24.00	8.7%
Radio Station	\$33.00	\$91.00	\$58.00	175.8%
Student Activity	\$330.00	\$330.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Union (Foster Hall)	\$71.00	\$65.00	(\$6.00)	-8.5%
Transportation	\$44.00	\$39.00	(\$5.00)	-11.4%
	<u>\$2,684.00</u>	<u>\$2,684.00</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
<b>Richard Bland College (on-campus housing students)</b>				
Athletic	\$40.00	\$50.00	\$10.00	25.0%
Auxiliary Ent. Fee	\$250.00	\$250.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Food Service Fee	\$50.00	\$60.00	\$10.00	20.0%
Health Service	\$150.00	\$150.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Parking/Auto Registration	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Room Change Fee	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Activity	\$170.00	\$180.00	\$10.00	5.9%
Technology	\$300.00	\$350.00	\$50.00	16.7%
	<u>\$1,085.00</u>	<u>\$1,165.00</u>	<u>\$80.00</u>	<u>7.4%</u>
<b>VA Community College System</b>				
Overhead Recovery	\$14.10	\$14.10	\$0.00	0.0%

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

## Appendix D-1

### 2010-12 Full-Time Resident Undergraduate Student Charges

Institutions	2010-11				2011-12							
	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 <sup>1</sup>	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU	\$6,320	\$2,364	\$7,940	\$16,624	\$6,752	6.8%	\$2,514	6.3%	\$8,400	5.8%	\$17,666	6.3%
ODU	\$4,722	\$2,986	\$7,902	\$15,610	\$5,052	7.0%	\$3,092	3.5%	\$8,218	4.0%	\$16,362	4.8%
UVA	\$8,780	\$1,848	\$8,652	\$19,280	\$9,684	10.3%	\$1,892	2.4%	\$9,036	4.4%	\$20,612	6.9%
VCU	\$6,953	\$1,864	\$8,526	\$17,343	\$7,600	9.3%	\$1,917	2.8%	\$8,646	1.4%	\$18,163	4.7%
VT	\$8,098	\$1,491	\$6,290	\$15,879	\$8,899	9.9%	\$1,610	8.0%	\$6,856	9.0%	\$17,365	9.4%
W&M	\$7,618	\$4,570	\$8,684	\$20,872	\$8,365	9.8%	\$4,767	4.3%	\$8,892	2.4%	\$22,024	5.5%
CNU	\$5,314	\$3,936	\$9,340	\$18,590	\$5,948	11.9%	\$4,136	5.1%	\$9,528	2.0%	\$19,612	5.5%
UVA-Wise	\$4,020	\$3,174	\$8,351	\$15,545	\$4,357	8.4%	\$3,364	6.0%	\$8,890	6.5%	\$16,611	6.9%
JMU	\$4,182	\$3,678	\$8,020	\$15,880	\$4,642	11.0%	\$3,806	3.5%	\$8,340	4.0%	\$16,788	5.7%
LU	\$5,415	\$4,440	\$8,114	\$17,969	\$5,940	9.7%	\$4,590	3.4%	\$8,114	0.0%	\$18,644	3.8%
UMW	\$5,500	\$2,362	\$8,012	\$15,874	\$6,160	12.0%	\$2,646	12.0%	\$8,468	5.7%	\$17,274	8.8%
NSU	\$3,159	\$3,068	\$7,622	\$13,849	\$3,470	9.8%	\$3,220	5.0%	\$7,927	4.0%	\$14,617	5.5%
RU	\$5,060	\$2,634	\$7,302	\$14,996	\$5,556	9.8%	\$2,764	4.9%	\$7,589	3.9%	\$15,909	6.1%
VM	\$6,024	\$6,304	\$7,132	\$19,460	\$6,622	9.9%	\$6,562	4.1%	\$7,446	4.4%	\$20,630	6.0%
VSU	\$3,886	\$2,684	\$8,152	\$14,722	\$4,406	13.4%	\$2,684	0.0%	\$8,880	8.9%	\$15,970	8.5%
RBC	\$2,848	\$1,085	\$8,750	\$12,683	\$3,018	6.0%	\$1,165	7.4%	\$9,270	5.9%	\$13,453	6.1%
VCCS <sup>2,3</sup>	\$3,271	\$14	N/A	\$3,285	\$3,556	8.7%	\$14	0.0%	N/A	N/A	\$3,570	8.7%
Avg. 4-year Insts.	\$5,670	\$3,160	\$8,003	16,833	\$6,230	9.9%	\$3,304	4.6%	\$8,349	4.3%	\$17,883	6.2%
Avg. 2-yr (RBC&VCCS) <sup>4</sup>	\$3,059	\$550	N/A	7,984	\$3,287	7.4%	\$590	7.3%	N/A	N/A	\$8,512	6.6%
Avg. All Insts. <sup>5</sup>	\$5,363	\$2,853	\$8,049	15,792	\$5,884	9.7%	\$2,985	4.6%	\$8,406	4.4%	\$16,781	6.3%

Notes:

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

(2) Northern Virginia Community College (NVCC) and J. Sargent Reynolds Community College (JSRCC) have tuition differentials in addition to the systemwide tuition. NVCC charges an extra \$430.50 in FY2011 and \$514.50 in FY2012, and JSRCC an extra \$63 per year.

(3) Other mandatory fees vary by institution, ranging from \$30.00 to \$805.50 per academic year, and are not included in this summary.

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

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

## Appendix D-2

### 2010-12 Full-Time Nonresident Undergraduate Student Charges

Institutions	2010-11				2011-12							
	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 <sup>1</sup>	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU	\$23,084	\$2,364	\$7,940	\$33,388	\$24,230	5.0%	\$2,514	6.3%	\$8,400	5.8%	\$35,144	5.3%
ODU	\$18,162	\$2,986	\$7,902	\$29,050	\$19,392	6.8%	\$3,092	3.5%	\$8,218	4.0%	\$30,702	5.7%
UVA	\$31,726	\$1,848	\$8,652	\$42,226	\$34,678	9.3%	\$1,892	2.4%	\$9,036	4.4%	\$45,606	8.0%
VCU	\$20,085	\$1,864	\$8,526	\$30,475	\$21,032	4.7%	\$1,917	2.8%	\$8,646	1.4%	\$31,595	3.7%
VT	\$21,726	\$1,491	\$6,290	\$29,507	\$22,870	5.3%	\$1,610	8.0%	\$6,856	9.0%	\$31,336	6.2%
W&M	\$29,194	\$4,570	\$8,684	\$42,448	\$31,195	6.9%	\$4,767	4.3%	\$8,892	2.4%	\$44,854	5.7%
CNU	\$14,056	\$3,936	\$9,340	\$27,332	\$15,170	7.9%	\$4,136	5.1%	\$9,528	2.0%	\$28,834	5.5%
UVA-Wise	\$17,142	\$3,174	\$8,351	\$28,667	\$17,972	4.8%	\$3,364	6.0%	\$8,890	6.5%	\$30,226	5.4%
JMU	\$16,946	\$3,678	\$8,020	\$28,644	\$17,932	5.8%	\$3,806	3.5%	\$8,340	4.0%	\$30,078	5.0%
LU	\$16,215	\$4,440	\$8,114	\$28,769	\$17,790	9.7%	\$4,590	3.4%	\$8,114	0.0%	\$30,494	6.0%
UMW	\$17,228	\$2,362	\$8,012	\$27,602	\$17,888	3.8%	\$2,646	12.0%	\$8,468	5.7%	\$29,002	5.1%
NSU	\$16,212	\$3,068	\$7,622	\$26,902	\$17,113	5.6%	\$3,220	5.0%	\$7,927	4.0%	\$28,260	5.0%
RU	\$15,794	\$2,634	\$7,302	\$25,730	\$16,714	5.8%	\$2,764	4.9%	\$7,589	3.9%	\$27,067	5.2%
VMI	\$24,016	\$6,304	\$7,132	\$37,452	\$25,602	6.6%	\$6,562	4.1%	\$7,446	4.4%	\$39,610	5.8%
VSU	\$12,452	\$2,684	\$8,152	\$23,288	\$13,304	6.8%	\$2,684	0.0%	\$8,880	8.9%	\$24,868	6.8%
RBC	\$11,958	\$1,085	\$8,750	\$21,793	\$12,660	5.9%	\$1,165	7.4%	\$9,270	N/A	\$23,095	6.0%
VCCS <sup>2,3</sup>	\$9,019	\$14	N/A	\$9,033	\$9,304	3.2%	\$14	0.0%	N/A	N/A	\$9,318	3.2%
Avg. 4-year Insts.	\$19,603	\$3,160	\$8,003	30,765	\$20,859	6.4%	\$3,304	4.6%	\$8,349	4.3%	\$32,512	5.7%
Avg. 2-yr (RBC&VCCS) <sup>4</sup>	\$10,489	\$550	N/A	15,413	\$10,982	4.7%	\$590	7.3%	N/A	N/A	\$16,207	5.1%
Avg. All Insts. <sup>5</sup>	\$18,530	\$2,853	\$8,049	28,959	\$19,697	6.3%	\$2,985	4.6%	\$8,406	4.4%	\$30,593	5.6%

Notes:

- (1) Charges listed here represent the weighted average double occupancy room charge and the maximum weekly meal plan offered, not necessarily the plan used by most students.
- (2) Northern Virginia Community College (NVCC) and J. Sargent Reynolds Community College (JSRCC) have tuition differentials in addition to the systemwide tuition. NVCC charges an extra \$510 in FY2011 and \$594 in FY2012, and JSRCC an extra \$63 per year.
- (3) Other mandatory fees vary by institution, ranging from \$30.00 to \$805.50 per academic year, and are not included in this summary.
- (4) N/A in Average Room and Board is because VCCS does not have this charge. The Average 2-Year Total includes RBC's room charge.
- (5) Figures do not sum horizontally as the average room and board charge does not include VCCS.

## Appendix D-3

### 2010-12 Full-Time Resident Graduate Student Charges

Institutions	2010-11			2011-12					
	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	\$8,192	\$2,364	\$10,556	\$8,750	6.8%	\$2,514	6.3%	\$11,264	6.7%
ODU	\$6,397	\$2,433	\$8,830	\$6,829	6.8%	\$2,521	3.6%	\$9,350	5.9%
UVA	\$12,022	\$1,848	\$13,870	\$13,206	9.8%	\$1,892	2.4%	\$15,098	8.9%
VCU <sup>1</sup>	\$8,684	\$1,830	\$10,514	\$9,201	6.0%	\$1,883	2.9%	\$11,084	5.4%
VT	\$9,442	\$1,491	\$10,933	\$10,095	6.9%	\$1,610	8.0%	\$11,705	7.1%
W&M	\$6,497	\$4,271	\$10,768	\$6,497	0.0%	\$4,465	4.5%	\$10,962	1.8%
JMU	\$7,200	\$936	\$8,136	\$8,016	11.3%	\$960	2.6%	\$8,976	10.3%
LU	\$5,820	\$2,784	\$8,604	\$6,384	9.7%	\$2,880	3.4%	\$9,264	7.7%
UMW	\$5,292	\$1,224	\$6,516	\$5,922	11.9%	\$1,368	11.8%	\$7,290	11.9%
NSU	\$5,509	\$3,068	\$8,577	\$6,009	9.1%	\$3,310	7.9%	\$9,319	8.7%
RU	\$5,746	\$2,634	\$8,380	\$6,310	9.8%	\$2,764	4.9%	\$9,074	8.3%
VSU	\$5,576	\$2,184	\$7,760	\$6,190	11.0%	\$2,184	0.0%	\$8,374	7.9%
Average	\$7,198	\$2,256	\$9,454	\$7,784	8.1%	\$2,363	4.7%	\$10,147	7.3%

Notes:

(1) VCU's tuition and mandatory E&G fees are for master's degree. Doctoral tuition and mandatory E&G fees are \$7,292 in 2010-11 and \$7,603 in 2011-12.

## Appendix D-4

### 2010-12 Full-Time Nonresident Graduate Student Charges

Institutions	2010-11			2011-12					
	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	\$22,952	\$2,364	\$25,316	\$24,092	5.0%	\$2,514	6.3%	\$26,606	5.1%
ODU	\$19,477	\$2,433	\$21,910	\$20,797	6.8%	\$2,521	3.6%	\$23,318	6.4%
UVA	\$22,018	\$1,848	\$23,866	\$23,202	5.4%	\$1,892	2.4%	\$25,094	5.1%
VCU <sup>1</sup>	\$18,364	\$1,830	\$20,194	\$19,421	5.8%	\$1,883	2.9%	\$21,304	5.5%
VT	\$18,466	\$1,491	\$19,957	\$20,113	8.9%	\$1,610	8.0%	\$21,723	8.8%
W&M	\$20,367	\$4,271	\$24,638	\$20,367	0.0%	\$4,465	4.5%	\$24,832	0.8%
JMU	\$21,816	\$936	\$22,752	\$23,112	5.9%	\$960	2.6%	\$24,072	5.8%
LU	\$16,572	\$2,784	\$19,356	\$18,192	9.8%	\$2,880	3.4%	\$21,072	8.9%
UMW	\$12,672	\$1,224	\$13,896	\$13,122	3.6%	\$1,368	11.8%	\$14,490	4.3%
NSU	\$22,466	\$3,068	\$25,534	\$23,793	5.9%	\$3,310	7.9%	\$27,103	6.1%
RU	\$14,174	\$2,634	\$16,808	\$14,998	5.8%	\$2,764	4.9%	\$17,762	5.7%
VSU	\$13,906	\$2,184	\$16,090	\$14,758	6.1%	\$2,184	0.0%	\$16,942	5.3%
Average	\$18,604	\$2,256	\$20,860	\$19,664	5.7%	\$2,363	4.7%	\$22,027	5.6%

Notes:

(1) VCU's tuition and mandatory E&G fees are for master's degree. Doctoral tuition and mandatory E&G fees are \$16,385 in 2010-11 and \$16,707 in 2011-12.

## Appendix D-5

### 2010-12 Resident First Professional Student Charges

Institutions	2010-11			2011-12					
	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	\$19,884	\$2,338	\$22,222	\$21,235	6.8%	\$2,485	6.3%	\$23,720	6.7%
UVA Law <sup>1</sup>	\$40,612	\$1,888	\$42,500	\$42,668	5.1%	\$1,932	2.3%	\$44,600	4.9%
Medicine <sup>2</sup>	\$35,981	\$1,899	\$37,880	\$39,394	9.5%	\$1,943	2.3%	\$41,337	9.1%
VCU Medicine <sup>2</sup>	\$27,095	\$2,090	\$29,185	\$27,631	2.0%	\$2,143	2.5%	\$29,774	2.0%
Dentistry <sup>3</sup>	\$29,113	\$2,240	\$31,353	\$31,306	7.5%	\$2,592	15.7%	\$33,898	8.1%
Pharmacy (PharmD) <sup>4</sup>	\$21,718	\$1,860	\$23,578	\$22,563	3.9%	\$1,913	2.8%	\$24,476	3.8%
VT Vet Medicine	\$16,784	\$2,891	\$19,675	\$17,491	4.2%	\$3,145	8.8%	\$20,636	4.9%
W&M Law	\$19,340	\$4,460	\$23,800	\$21,603	11.7%	\$4,597	3.1%	\$26,200	10.1%
Average Law	\$26,612	\$2,895	\$29,507	\$28,502	7.1%	\$3,005	3.8%	\$31,507	6.8%
Average Medicine	\$31,538	\$1,995	\$33,533	\$33,513	6.3%	\$2,043	2.4%	\$35,556	6.0%

Notes:

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

## Appendix D-6

### 2010-12 Nonresident First Professional Student Charges

Institutions	2010-11			2011-12					
	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	\$33,940	\$2,338	\$36,278	\$35,627	5.0%	\$2,485	6.3%	\$38,112	5.1%
UVA Law <sup>1</sup>	\$45,612	\$1,888	\$47,500	\$47,668	4.5%	\$1,932	2.3%	\$49,600	4.4%
Medicine <sup>2</sup>	\$46,975	\$1,899	\$48,874	\$49,066	4.5%	\$1,943	2.3%	\$51,009	4.4%
VCU Medicine <sup>2</sup>	\$41,563	\$2,090	\$43,653	\$42,135	1.4%	\$2,143	2.5%	\$44,278	1.4%
Dentistry <sup>3</sup>	\$53,027	\$2,240	\$55,267	\$55,605	4.9%	\$2,592	15.7%	\$58,197	5.3%
Pharmacy (PharmD) <sup>4</sup>	\$31,160	\$1,860	\$33,020	\$32,830	5.4%	\$1,913	2.8%	\$34,743	5.2%
VT Vet Medicine	\$39,813	\$2,891	\$42,704	\$41,463	4.1%	\$3,145	8.8%	\$44,608	4.5%
W&M Law	\$29,340	\$4,460	\$33,800	\$31,603	7.7%	\$4,597	3.1%	\$36,200	7.1%
Average Law	\$36,297	\$2,895	\$39,193	\$38,299	5.5%	\$3,005	3.8%	\$41,304	5.4%
Average Medicine	\$44,269	\$1,995	\$46,264	\$45,601	3.0%	\$2,043	2.4%	\$47,644	3.0%

Notes:

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



## Appendix E-1

### In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees in Selected States (Public Doctoral/Research Universities)

2010-11		Estimated 2011-12	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*
1. Vermont	\$14,066	1. Vermont	\$15,177
2. New Hampshire	\$13,672	2. New Hampshire	\$14,752
3. New Jersey	\$12,674	3. New Jersey	\$13,675
4. Pennsylvania	\$12,545	4. Pennsylvania	\$13,536
5. Minnesota	\$12,203	5. Minnesota	\$13,167
6. Illinois	\$12,266	6. Illinois	\$13,235
7. Massachusetts	\$10,950	7. Massachusetts	\$11,815
8. Rhode Island	\$10,476	8. Rhode Island	\$11,304
9. Connecticut	\$10,416	9. Connecticut	\$11,239
10. Michigan	\$10,416	10. Michigan	\$11,239
15. South Carolina	\$10,297	15. South Carolina	\$11,110
16. Virginia	\$9,365	16. Virginia	\$10,357
18. Maryland	\$8,766	18. Maryland	\$9,459
25. Texas	\$7,532	25. Texas	\$8,127
37. Tennessee	\$6,397	37. Tennessee	\$6,902
40. North Carolina	\$5,741	40. North Carolina	\$6,195
49. Florida	\$4,852	49. Florida	\$5,235

Note: Other state rates are increased by 7.9%, the average increase at public 4-year institutions nationally in FY2011.

Source: Trends in College Pricing 2010 by College Board.

## Appendix E-2

### In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees in Selected States (Public Comprehensive Colleges and Universities)

2010-11		Estimated 2011-12	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*
1. New Jersey	\$10,594	1. New Jersey	\$11,431
2. Pennsylvania	\$10,576	2. Pennsylvania	\$11,411
3. South Carolina	\$9,644	3. South Carolina	\$10,406
4. New Hampshire	\$9,427	4. New Hampshire	\$10,171
5. Vermont	\$9,060	5. Vermont	\$9,776
6. Minnesota	\$8,658	6. Minnesota	\$9,342
7. Michigan	\$8,543	7. Michigan	\$9,218
8. Virginia	\$8,333	8. Virginia	\$8,986
9. Illinois	\$8,193	9. Illinois	\$8,841
10. Connecticut	\$8,024	10. Connecticut	\$8,658
14. Maryland	\$7,316	14. Maryland	\$7,894
20. Kentucky	\$6,708	20. Kentucky	\$7,238
25. Tennessee	\$6,032	25. Tennessee	\$6,509
31. Texas	\$5,550	31. Texas	\$5,989
42. Florida	\$4,715	42. Florida	\$5,087
44. North Carolina	\$4,535	44. North Carolina	\$4,893

Note: Other state rates are increased by 7.9%, the average increase at public 4-year institutions nationally in FY2011.

Source: Trends in College Pricing 2010 by College Board.

## Appendix E-3

### In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees in Selected States (Public Two-Year Colleges)

2010-11		Estimated 2011-12	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees
1. Illinois	\$6,920	1. Illinois	\$7,335
2. Pennsylvania	\$6,656	2. Pennsylvania	\$7,055
3. New Hampshire	\$6,656	3. New Hampshire	\$7,055
4. Maryland	\$5,336	4. Maryland	\$5,656
5. New Jersey	\$5,144	5. New Jersey	\$5,453
6. Vermont	\$5,020	6. Vermont	\$5,321
7. South Dakota	\$4,988	7. South Dakota	\$5,287
8. Minnesota	\$4,963	8. Minnesota	\$5,261
9. South Carolina	\$4,468	9. South Carolina	\$4,736
10. Ohio	\$4,272	10. Ohio	\$4,529
21. Virginia	\$3,740	21. Virginia	\$3,877
29. Kentucky	\$3,142	29. Kentucky	\$3,331
30. Tennessee	\$3,123	30. Tennessee	\$3,285
39. Texas	\$2,637	39. Tennessee	\$3,310
40. Florida	\$2,574	40. Florida	\$2,728
46. North Carolina	\$1,863	46. North Carolina	\$1,975

Note: Other state rates are increased by 6%, the average increase at public 2-year institutions nationally in FY2011.

Source: Trends in College Pricing 2010 by College Board.

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