

# **Higher Education**

**Senate Finance Committee  
November 15-16, 2007**

# Status report on higher education

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- Virginia's public colleges and universities made significant gains in state funding during the current biennium.
  - Some progress has been eroded due to FY 2008 budget reductions.
- Significant funding would be needed to meet established goals in areas such as base adequacy, faculty salaries, and financial aid.
- Nationally and in Virginia, the affordability of a college education will continue to be a key issue.

## Progress has been made in base adequacy funding

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- In 1999, the General Assembly established a joint subcommittee on higher education to develop guidelines to reestablish a benchmark for determining funding adequacy and to evaluate higher education institutions' future requests for additional funding.
- The subcommittee recommended guidelines that estimate the funding needed to support the institutions' Educational and General (E&G) programs.
- Since the guidelines were adopted in 2001, they have not been consistently employed to allocate funding to institutions of higher education.
  - Between 2001 and 2004, estimates showed E&G funding (both GF and NGF) relative to the guidelines dropped from 91 percent to 84 percent, on average, across Virginia's public institutions.
- Prior to the 2004 Session, Virginia's institutions were funded about \$420 million below guideline levels.
- The General Assembly appropriated \$468 million for base adequacy between 2004 and 2008.
- Prior to the 2007 Session, average funding for institutions was estimated to be at approximately 96 percent of guidelines, ranging from 88 to over 100 percent.

## Base Adequacy: The 2006-08 Biennium

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### Base Adequacy and Enrollment Growth (2006-08 GF \$ Increases in Millions)

<u>Institution</u>	<u>FY 2007</u>	<u>FY 2008</u>	<u>Biennial Total</u>
CNU	\$1.2	\$1.5	\$2.7
CWM	2.2	2.9	5.1
GMU	15.5	18.9	34.4
JMU	4.8	7.1	11.9
LU	2.0	2.4	4.4
NSU	0.7	1.0	1.7
ODU	14.1	16.6	30.7
RU	4.2	6.2	10.4
UMW	3.0	3.7	6.7
UVA	4.7	6.1	10.8
UVA-Wise	1.9	2.3	4.2
VCU	14.8	19.0	33.8
VMI	0.4	0.8	1.2
VSU	2.5	3.1	5.6
VT	4.5	7.9	12.4
RBC	0.7	0.9	1.6
VCCS	<u>36.2</u>	<u>38.3</u>	<u>74.5</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$113.4</b>	<b>\$138.7</b>	<b>\$252.1</b>

- Including the additional funding of \$14.8 million GF provided in the second year for base adequacy, the total for the 2006-08 biennium came to over \$250 million GF.
- Over \$7.1 million GF was provided in FY 2008 for a Tuition Incentive Fund. Access to these funds was contingent on institutions limiting tuition increases to six percent, unless additional revenue was used to increase financial aid for in-state undergraduate students.

## Base Adequacy: The 2008-10 Biennium

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- Base adequacy recommendations from the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia (SCHEV) project additional needs of \$382.5 million - \$197.1 million GF and \$185.4 NGF for the 2008-10 biennium (this excludes additional funding that has been provided for faculty salary increases).

### Biennial Funding Required to Reach 100% of Base Adequacy Guidelines

*Update for 2008-10 Biennium, \$ in Millions*

Institution	Current Funding as % of Guidelines		2008-10 Biennial Funding Gap (All Funds)	Biennial GF Share to Close the Gap
	FY06	FY08		
CNU	92%	90%	(\$5.4)	\$3.5
GMU	89%	98%	(7.6)	4.2
JMU	92%	94%	(11.8)	5.5
LU	84%	89%	(5.6)	3.5
UMW	87%	94%	(3.5)	1.8
NSU	100%	>100%	0.0	0.0
ODU	79%	90%	(22.5)	12.6
RU	84%	89%	(11.6)	7.1
UVA	91%	92%	(38.5)	15.2
UVA-W	82%	>100%	0.0	0.0
VCU	83%	84%	(76.6)	40.5
VMI	100%	>100%	0.0	0.0
VSU	86%	94%	(3.4)	1.6
VT	94%	86%	(72.6)	30.6
W&M	96%	93%	(9.8)	4.1
RBC	82%	>100%	0	0.0
VCCS	85%	85%	(113.6)	66.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>(\$382.5)</b>	<b>\$197.1</b>

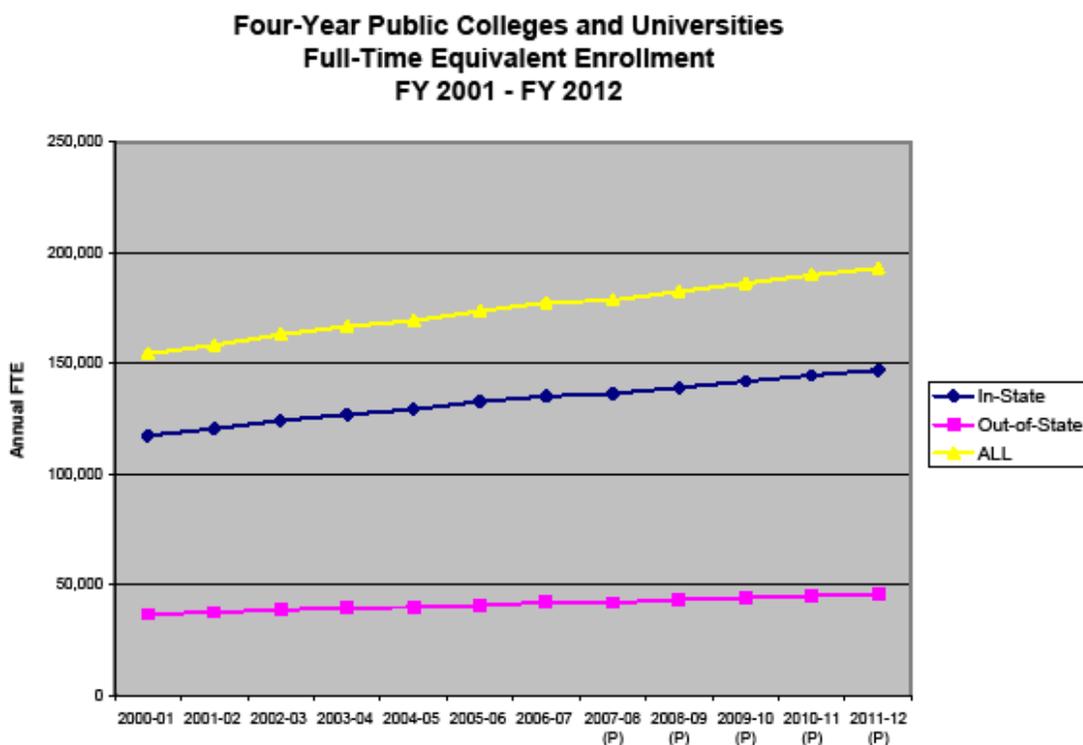
## Base Adequacy: The 2008-10 Biennium

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- The base adequacy guidelines are dynamic due to the many budget drivers contained within the model.
- Although the Commonwealth was approaching 96 percent of the guidelines prior to the 2007 Session, several factors caused a drop to 90 percent of the guidelines. Some factors include:
  - Between FY 2004 and FY 2008, the average salary increase was around 17.8 percent.
  - Enrollment grew by 5.7 percent.
  - Budget reductions ranging between 5 and 6.25 percent were instituted after the passage of the Appropriations Act due to declining revenues (Appendix A).
- There has been increasing frustration with the apparent inability to continue to make progress toward this goal.
- As a result, the 2007 General Assembly requested that SCHEV examine the methodologies and processes of the model.
  - From this examination, SCHEV recommended an option that would include the most recent actual enrollment (2006-07) and current costs (2007-08).
  - The model could then be run in the second year of the biennium with the updated enrollment.

## Enrollment growth is continuing at Virginia's institutions of higher education

- As mentioned previously, enrollment growth of 5.7 percent (14,922 students) occurred between 2003-2004 and 2006-2007 at all public higher education institutions in Virginia.
  - Since 2001, enrollment has increased over 15 percent or about 37,000 students.
  - The chart below illustrates this growth for the in-state and out-of-state student populations as well.
  - The current ratio of in-state to out-of-state students is 76.2 percent to 23.8 percent.



Source: SCHEV TS Report - November 2007

## Enrollment targets may lead to increased participation

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- SCHEV and the institutions of higher education meet every two years to negotiate enrollment targets that are used for budget and capital outlay planning.
  - The targets are included in the institutions' six-year plans.
  - The targets are required for measures in the institutional performance standards under Higher Education Restructuring.
- In the Fall of 2006, Virginia's higher education institutions enrolled 97.4 percent of the estimated demand system-wide.
- SCHEV projects that demand between Fall 2006 and Fall 2013 will increase by 14 percent or 42,436 students.
- Virginia's public universities and colleges submitted enrollment growth targets of 19 percent or 58,303 students during that same time period, a difference of 15,867.
- Based on this information, access system-wide does not appear to be an issue, and there could be an increase in college participation if the higher education institutions are successful in meeting their submitted enrollment targets.

## Faculty salary peer groups have been updated

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- Virginia's goal has been to raise teaching and research (T&R) faculty salaries to the 60<sup>th</sup> percentile of peer institutions nationally, to attract and retain top faculty.
- Faculty salary peer groups for individual institutions were selected 10 years ago.
  - A revision was allowed at the five-year mark for several institutions.
- SCHEV was directed by the 2006 General Assembly to update these peer groups.
  - Staff members from SCHEV and the House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees met with representatives from each individual higher education institution to negotiate 25 new peers for their T&R faculty salary benchmark.
  - A peer group analysis conducted by SCHEV staff provided an institution's top 75 peers (where possible) and this was used as a starting point.
  - Institutions were allowed to submit additional information or arguments to change the top 25 institutions within the original 75.
- Salaries for the majority of the new peer groups are higher than the previous set of peers.

## Faculty salaries have become more competitive

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- Virginia reached the 60<sup>th</sup> percentile goal in FY 2000, but lost ground when no increases occurred for several years.
  - Virginia dropped to the 36<sup>th</sup> percentile on average by FY 2003.
  - After three years of increases, average salaries rose to approximately the 50<sup>th</sup> percentile by FY 2006.
- Increases were provided for the salary goal during the 2006 and 2007 Sessions.
  - An average increase of 4.0 percent was funded for FY 2007.
  - An additional increase of 4.0 percent is authorized for FY 2008. This will place salaries at an estimated 49<sup>th</sup> percentile of their peers at four-year institutions and 61<sup>st</sup> percentile at two-year institutions.
- According to SCHEV estimates for a four-year phased approach, an additional \$106.6 million -- \$54.9 million GF and \$51.6 million NGF -- would be needed to reach the 60<sup>th</sup> percentile goal by FY 2012 (Appendix B).

## Financial aid and affordability continue to be issues

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- Future enrollments in higher education are projected to come from underserved populations, bringing issues of affordability and financial aid to the forefront of policy discussions on higher education.
- In 1985, the General Assembly established a goal to cover at least 50 percent of the costs of attending college not met by student resources (remaining need model).
  - The goal was met one time in 1991.
  - SCHEV moved away from this model in 1999 because they wanted to better account for directing limited resources to the neediest students (partnership model).
- During the 2006-08 Biennium, over \$35 million was provided in increases for need-based undergraduate aid (Appendix C).
  - Tuition Assistance Grant (TAG) funding was also increased to raise the annual award from \$2,500 per student to about \$3,200 per student (\$18.8 million).
- SCHEV financial aid recommendations for the 2008-2010 biennium are \$102.1 million GF, using the partnership model.
  - This recommendation is based on partial funding with the goal of reaching 100 percent of the guideline by FY 2012 (Appendix D).

# Financial aid is part of the planning process

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- College costs continue to out-pace inflation and funding for financial aid has not kept pace, increasing the reliance on debt financing for students and parents.
- Virginia has tried to minimize cost uncertainty through the institutional requirement to develop six-year academic, financial, and enrollment plans under restructuring.
  - These plans include predicted tuition and mandatory fee increases based on two scenarios: 1) that no additional state support will be provided and 2) that the state will provide support for in-state students based on the current cost-sharing policy.
  - The plans also require the institutions to have strategies for providing sufficient financial aid and minimizing the impact of increases on students and families.
- Institutions typically set tuition and fees after the General Assembly Session, sometime between March and May.
  - As mentioned previously, funding under the Tuition Incentive Fund (TIF) was contingent on an institution limiting tuition increases to 6.0 percent, unless the additional revenue was used to increase financial aid.
  - The planned 2007-08 increases for all institutions averaged 7.0 percent and the actual increases for all institutions averaged 6.3 percent (Appendix E).
  - All institutions met the requirements of the TIF.

## Restructuring is moving forward

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- The Higher Education Restructuring Act, passed in 2005, provided a new framework for aligning state and institutional priorities, state policy, and funding.
  - The Act does not alter funding goals or methodologies already in place.
- The Act clarifies the state's expectations for higher education by codifying a "public agenda" through statewide policy goals, providing a new long-term planning process, and establishing accountability tools.
- Some of the goals include: providing access to Virginia students, keeping college costs affordable, promoting the seamless transfer between two-year and four-year institutions, aligning academic programs with state workforce needs, and contributing to the state's economic development efforts.
  - Campus safety and security were added to the state goals during the 2006 Session.
- As required by the Act, each Board of Visitors has adopted a resolution committing to these "public agenda" goals.
- Through required six-year plans, institutions have identified how they will manage their resources and programs to support those goals.

# Restructuring autonomy

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- The Act also established a three-level process through which institutions can seek increased operational autonomy based on their individual needs and demonstrated level of administrative expertise.

## Levels of Autonomy Under Restructuring

Level	Eligible Institutions	Functional Areas
1	All with BOV commitment to state goals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Authority limited to specific functions. Focuses on reducing “bureaucracy.”               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Examples include: selection of project construction methodology without prior approval; certification of compliance with minority business requirements; and classification of administrative faculty positions.</li> </ul> </li> <li>✓ Institutions meeting performance criteria will qualify for financial incentives.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Incentives include interest earnings on tuition, rebates on state credit card purchases, and refunds on state vendor fees for select purchases.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
2	Those with an appropriate organizational structure to manage with limited state oversight and an approved memorandum of understanding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Capital project execution for all NGF projects and selected finance/ accounting functions (already existing).</li> <li>✓ Act requires Governor to assess other potential areas (e.g., IT, personnel) and provide recommendation to the General Assembly.</li> </ul>
3	Those with an unenhanced AA- bond rating or higher; or a proven track record in two “Level 2” areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Broad range of flexibility across functional areas, including financial management, capital outlay, personnel, IT, procurement, and leases, as set forth in a management agreement.</li> </ul>

## Status of restructuring initiatives

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- All public colleges and universities have Level 1 autonomy.
- The University of Virginia, Virginia Tech, and William and Mary negotiated management agreements that became effective on July 1, 2006 for Level 3 autonomy.
- Legislation was introduced but not passed during the 2007 General Assembly Session that would have provided some Level 2 autonomy (SB 1342 and HB 2306).
  - SB 2306 provided some autonomy in the areas of information technology and procurement.
  - HB 2306 provided some autonomy in the same areas but also included capital projects excluding leases of real property.
- The first SCHEV certification of the institutional achievement of performance benchmarks occurred at the end of FY 2007.
- Positive certification on the benchmarks enabled the higher education institutions to receive financial incentives in FY 2008 (tuition interest earnings and credit card rebates).
  - Eligibility to receive financial incentives will likely be more difficult for FY 2009.

## Actions for the 2008 Session and beyond

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- Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU) submitted a request to the Governor to enter into a management agreement for Level 3 autonomy prior to the end of FY 2007.
  - Legislation for Level 3 authority may be submitted.
- Language was included in the Appropriation Act during the 2007 Session that stated that “no institution of higher education may request or receive additional decentralized authority ...without the express approval of the General Assembly.”
- It is likely that legislation will be introduced during the 2008 Session that would provide Level 2 autonomy in at least several areas.
- A future examination of the agreements, six-year plans, and tuition and fees may be warranted due to concerns related to affordability.
- A Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission (JLARC ) is required to report on the implementation of the Level 3 management agreements by June 30, 2009.

## Summary of potential 2008 Session issues

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- The 2008 General Assembly will again need to make decisions about higher education funding - including an analysis of the FY 2008 budget reductions and the ability to increase funding in key areas.
- The events that occurred at Virginia Tech on April 16<sup>th</sup> have spotlighted the need to examine priorities related to campus safety and mental health needs (requests in millions of dollars).
- Higher Education Restructuring legislation for Level 3 and Level 2 authority may be introduced.
- Major funding issues and cost estimates are shown below:

### Summary of Major Budget Issues for Higher Education 2008 Session

Funding Area	Assumptions	2008-10 GF Cost (in millions)
Base Adequacy	Full funding in the 2008-10 biennium	\$197.1
Faculty Salaries	60 <sup>th</sup> Percentile by FY 2012 (phase-in funding)	\$54.9
Operation and Maintenance of New Facilities	84 new E&G and research facilities will come on-line in FY 2009 and FY 2010	\$24.9
Undergraduate Financial Aid	Fund portion of the Virginia Student Financial Assistance Program (phase-in funding by FY 2012)	\$102.1
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$379.0</b>

## Appendix A: FY 2008 Budget Reductions

<u>Institutions of Higher Education</u> <u>FY 2008 Reductions</u>		
<u>Institution</u>	<u>% Reduction</u>	<u>FY 2008</u> <u>Reduction</u>
CNU	5.00	\$1,369,720
CWM	6.25	3,032,162
GMU	5.00	6,957,313
JMU	6.25	4,781,540
LU	6.25	1,669,510
NSU	5.00	2,027,454
ODU	5.00	5,649,366
RU	5.00	2,433,385
UMW	6.25	1,463,234
UVA	6.25	9,557,710
UVA-Wise	6.25	950,325
VCU	4.89	9,673,450
VMI	6.22	981,362
VSU	5.00	1,243,355
VT	6.25	10,699,993
RBC	5.00	291,936
VCCS	4.86	19,097,478
<u>VIMS</u>	<u>5.00</u>	<u>1,012,743</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>\$82,892,036</b>

# Appendix B: Faculty salary requests 2008-10

## 2008-10 Incremental Faculty Salary Increases<sup>1</sup> Effective November 25, 2008

Inst	Reaching the 60th Percentile Goal by FY12				Other Types of Faculty <sup>4</sup>				Total Biennial Funding		
	Teaching and Research Faculty				Annual Salary Increase Rate	Required General Fund	Required Nongeneral Fund	Total Needed Funding	General Fund	Nongeneral Fund	Total Needed Funding
	Annual Salary Increase Rate <sup>2,3</sup>	Required General Fund	Required Nongeneral Fund	Total Needed Funding							
CNU	4.5%	\$1,106,563	\$606,383	\$1,712,946	3.0%	\$346,024	\$189,617	\$535,640	\$1,452,587	\$795,999	\$2,248,586
CWM	3.9%	\$1,800,945	\$2,487,019	\$4,287,964	3.0%	\$594,118	\$820,448	\$1,414,566	\$2,395,063	\$3,307,468	\$5,702,530
GMU	4.4%	\$5,968,761	\$4,963,035	\$10,931,796	3.0%	\$1,927,482	\$1,602,704	\$3,530,186	\$7,896,242	\$6,565,740	\$14,461,982
JMU	4.1%	\$3,015,688	\$3,455,745	\$6,471,433	3.0%	\$934,772	\$1,071,176	\$2,005,948	\$3,950,460	\$4,526,922	\$8,477,381
LU	2.7%	\$513,228	\$315,896	\$829,124	3.0%	\$278,515	\$171,429	\$449,944	\$791,743	\$487,325	\$1,279,068
NSU	3.1%	\$766,738	\$736,670	\$1,503,408	3.0%	\$394,837	\$379,353	\$774,190	\$1,161,575	\$1,116,023	\$2,277,598
ODU	4.4%	\$3,835,707	\$2,989,394	\$6,825,101	3.0%	\$934,830	\$728,569	\$1,663,399	\$4,770,537	\$3,717,963	\$8,488,500
RU	5.5%	\$2,168,796	\$1,386,607	\$3,555,403	3.0%	\$592,934	\$379,089	\$972,023	\$2,761,730	\$1,765,696	\$4,527,426
UMW	2.0%	\$445,932	\$419,956	\$865,888	3.0%	\$226,557	\$213,359	\$439,916	\$672,489	\$633,315	\$1,305,804
UVA	4.5%	\$6,014,369	\$9,250,527	\$15,264,897	3.0%	\$1,817,596	\$2,795,591	\$4,613,187	\$7,831,965	\$12,046,119	\$19,878,084
UVAW	2.0%	\$168,429	\$95,981	\$264,410	3.0%	\$151,433	\$86,296	\$237,729	\$319,863	\$182,276	\$502,139
VCU	4.2%	\$6,532,167	\$5,839,361	\$12,371,528	3.0%	\$1,945,644	\$1,739,288	\$3,684,932	\$8,477,811	\$7,578,649	\$16,056,460
VMI	5.8%	\$385,508	\$645,261	\$1,030,769	3.0%	\$109,252	\$182,866	\$292,118	\$494,760	\$828,127	\$1,322,887
VSU	4.5%	\$821,890	\$945,615	\$1,767,505	3.0%	\$188,990	\$217,440	\$406,430	\$1,010,880	\$1,163,055	\$2,173,935
VT	4.3%	\$6,846,443	\$9,377,356	\$16,223,799	3.0%	\$1,250,203	\$1,712,364	\$2,962,567	\$8,096,647	\$11,089,720	\$19,186,367
RBC	2.0%	\$62,169	\$31,459	\$93,627	3.0%	\$61,465	\$31,103	\$92,567	\$123,633	\$62,561	\$186,194
VCCS	5.9%	\$11,425,703	\$7,939,895	\$19,365,598	3.0%	\$6,140,334	\$4,267,011	\$10,407,345	\$17,566,037	\$12,206,907	\$29,772,943
VIMS	3.9%	\$496,080	\$26,109	\$522,190	3.0%	\$142,020	\$7,475	\$149,495	\$638,100	\$33,584	\$671,684
VPI-E	4.3%	\$2,159,455	\$113,656	\$2,273,110	3.0%	\$1,159,369	\$61,019	\$1,220,388	\$3,318,824	\$174,675	\$3,493,498
VSU-E	4.5%	\$192,425	\$10,128	\$202,553	3.0%	\$6,515	\$343	\$6,858	\$198,941	\$10,471	\$209,411
UVA FamPrc <sup>5</sup>	3.9%	\$0	\$0	\$0	3.0%	\$66,387	\$0	\$66,387	\$66,387	\$0	\$66,387
VCU FamPrc <sup>5</sup>	4.2%	\$191,214	\$0	\$191,214	3.0%	\$232,343	\$0	\$232,343	\$423,557	\$0	\$423,557
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>\$54,918,209</b>	<b>\$51,636,055</b>	<b>\$106,554,264</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>\$19,501,618</b>	<b>\$16,656,540</b>	<b>\$36,158,158</b>	<b>\$74,419,828</b>	<b>\$68,292,595</b>	<b>\$142,712,423</b>

Notes:

- (1) Fund share amount is derived based on the guideline calculated funding need by fund share in FY08.
- (2) A floor increase of 2% each year is provided for institutions at or above the 60th percentile goal.
- (3) An annual increase of 3.2% is assumed for peer salaries.
- (4) Includes administrative faculty, part-time faculty and graduate teaching assistants.
- (5) These are the faculty who teach at the clinic sites.

Source: SCHEV

## Appendix C: Financial Aid 2006-2008

Undergraduate, Need-Based Student Aid at  
Virginia's Public Colleges and Universities  
(2006-08 GF \$ Increases)

<u>Institution</u>	<u>FY 2007</u>	<u>FY 2008</u>	<u>Biennial Total</u>
CNU	\$250,000	\$569,867	\$819,867
CWM	181,000	396,481	577,481
GMU	1,213,300	2,631,682	3,844,982
JMU	415,000	1,045,754	1,460,754
LU	253,100	617,327	870,427
NSU	439,200	1,106,305	1,545,505
ODU	1,254,600	2,947,378	4,201,978
RU	570,600	1,294,269	1,864,869
UMW	96,900	232,096	328,996
UVA	336,500	626,663	963,163
UVA-Wise	147,400	369,151	516,551
VCU	1,375,900	3,432,644	4,808,544
VMI	51,200	76,348	127,548
VSU	373,800	950,033	1,323,833
VT	840,400	1,744,389	2,584,789
RBC	19,400	33,021	52,421
VCCS	<u>3,048,700</u>	<u>6,539,388</u>	<u>9,588,088</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$10,867,000</b>	<b>\$24,612,796</b>	<b>\$35,479,796</b>

## Appendix D: Financial Aid Requests 2008-10

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### SCHEV Recommendations

#### Financial Aid Funding Under the Partnership Model Phase-In for FY 2012

<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY 09 SCHEV Request</b>	<b>FY 10 SCHEV Request</b>	<b>Biennial SCHEV Request</b>
CNU	\$697,594	\$1,395,188	\$2,092,782
CWM	\$376,428	\$752,856	\$1,129,284
GMU	\$3,696,630	\$7,393,259	\$11,089,889
JMU	\$1,472,866	\$2,945,731	\$4,418,597
LU	\$733,289	\$1,466,578	\$2,199,867
NSU	\$1,445,529	\$2,891,058	\$4,336,587
ODU	\$3,952,284	\$7,904,568	\$11,856,852
RU	\$1,775,185	\$3,550,371	\$5,325,556
UMW	\$357,912	\$715,824	\$1,073,736
UVA	\$486,538	\$973,076	\$1,459,614
UVA - Wise	\$453,053	\$906,105	\$1,359,158
VCU	\$5,478,946	\$10,957,893	\$16,436,839
VMI	\$33,372	\$73,416	\$106,788
VSU	\$1,860,833	\$3,721,665	\$5,582,498
VT	\$1,970,132	\$3,940,263	\$5,910,395
RBC	\$63,092	\$126,185	\$189,277
VCCS	\$9,180,689	\$18,361,378	\$27,542,067
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$34,034,371</b>	<b>\$68,075,417</b>	<b>\$102,109,788</b>

Source: SCHEV

# Appendix E: Tuition and Mandatory Fee Comparison

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## Comparison of 2007-08 Tuition and Mandatory Fees<sup>(1)</sup> Increase Rates

Institution	Six-Year Plan Increase*	Actual Increase	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	\$ Increases Over 2006-07
CNU	4.0%	6.0%	\$7,050	\$590
CWM	7.1%	7.1%	\$9,164	\$674
GMU	5.5%	6.0%	\$6,840	\$432
JMU	7.7%	5.9%	\$6,666	\$376
LU	7.3%	7.1%	\$8,058	\$469
NSU	1.0%	4.7%	\$5,322	\$430
ODU	8.0%	5.5%	\$6,528	\$484
RU	8.0%	8.0%	\$6,176	\$430
UMW	8.5%	6.0%	\$6,494	\$410
UVA	9.9%	8.6%	\$8,500	\$655
UVA - Wise	9.0%	5.2%	\$6,151	\$459
VCU	6.5%	6.0%	\$6,196	\$377
VMI	6.2%	6.0%	\$10,048	\$575
VSU	5.8%	6.0%	\$5,655	\$215
VT	7.7%	6.0%	\$6,973	\$595
RBC	4.1%	4.8%	\$2,644	\$124
VCCS	7.8%	6.0%	\$2,404	\$135
Average, 4-Year Institutions	7.1%	6.4%	\$7,083	\$452
Average, All Institutions	7.0%	6.3%	\$6,547	\$414

Source: SCHEV 2007-08 Tuition and Fee Report

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

(1) Includes mandatory E&G fees as well as 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.