

UNC Tuition Options

January 28, 2009

Fiscal Brief

This fiscal brief was updated on February 1, 2010. The update is available via this link or <http://www.ncleg.net/fiscalresearch>.

Tuition Change is Option to Reduce UNC Budget Cuts

Executive Summary

In past recessions, the General Assembly has used a combination of reduced spending and increased revenues to meet University of North Carolina system (UNC) budget targets. Following a gubernatorial directive, UNC General Administration is preparing 3%, 5%, and 7% proposed budget reductions for the FY 2009-11 biennium. As for new revenue, tuition is the only significant source that impacts the UNC General Fund budget.

If the 2009 General Assembly decides to help balance the FY 2009-10 UNC budget with additional tuition revenue, it can choose one or more of the following options:

- Increase tuition either permanently or on a one-time basis – each 1% increase equals approximately \$8 million.
- Eliminate tuition waivers and exemptions that cost the state \$72 million per year.
- Increase the 25% tuition surcharge on students that exceed 140 credit hours for a baccalaureate degree.

When debating these revenue options, the General Assembly must also consider the constitutional mandate to keep tuition as free as practicable.

Introduction

The North Carolina Constitution requires that “the benefits of The University of North Carolina and other public institutions of higher education, as far as practicable, be extended to the people of the State free of expense.”¹ The legislature has heeded this directive and made the UNC system one of the most affordable in the nation. The State’s investment of tax revenue for higher education ranks fifth in the US and exceeds all neighboring states.² Our State’s financial support of higher education is one of the reasons why Kiplinger.com ranked 6 UNC institutions as “best values in public colleges” in 2009.³

During the current economic recession, the General Assembly must weigh campus affordability against the prospect of budget reductions that might reduce the quality of a UNC education. The current FY 2008-09 budget has been reduced 6% or \$150 million to meet budget reversion targets set by Governors Easley and Perdue. Permanent budget cuts for this system of 215,692 students could be 7% or more in the FY 2009-11 biennium. In past recessions, tuition increases have been used to lessen the fiscal impact on UNC. This fiscal brief discusses some of the tuition options that can be considered by the Joint Appropriations Committee.

¹ Article IX, Section 9

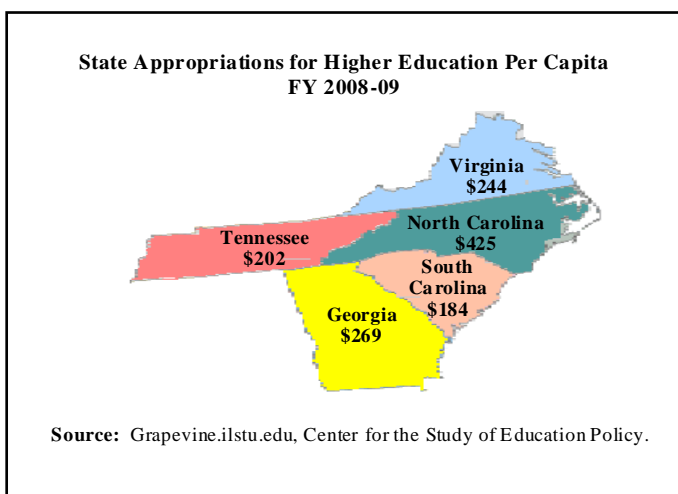
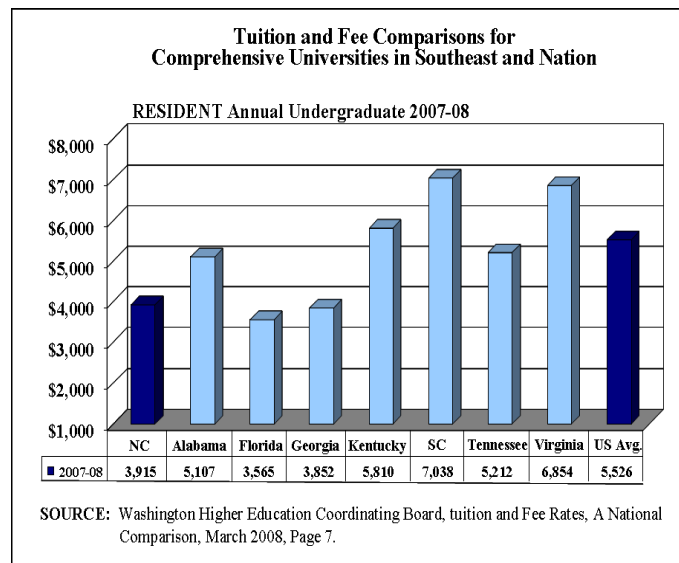
² www.grapevine.ilstu.edu, Center for the Study of Education Policy at Illinois State University

³ Best Values in Public Colleges for 2008-2009, Kiplinger’s Personal Finance, December 2008 (Kiplinger.com)

State Commitment to Higher Education

The financial burden of a college education is lower on North Carolina families due to the State's commitment to support higher education. Nationally, North Carolina has the fifth highest appropriation of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education.⁴ In FY 2008-09, North Carolina appropriated \$425 per capita, more than double the amount spent by neighboring states South Carolina (\$184) and Tennessee (\$202) (see chart below). North Carolina's investment in higher education is well above the national average \$259 per capita.

\$3,915. This ranked well below the national average of \$5,526 and ranked as the ninth-lowest state in the US. In the South, only Florida and Georgia had less expensive tuition and fees than North Carolina.



The State's investment in higher education is reflected in its low tuition rates. While both tuition and fees in the UNC system have increased in recent years, UNC system schools continue to be less expensive than many Southern state schools and the US average. ASU, ECU, NCCU, WCU, and WSSU fared extremely well in terms of affordability in an annual survey of tuition and fees for comprehensive universities around the country.⁵ In FY 2007-08, the average resident tuition and fees for these institutions was

The affordability of the UNC system was noted by Kiplinger.com when it rated 6 UNC campuses in the top 100 "best values in public colleges" in 2009. Based on factors such as cost, SAT scores, student/faculty ratio, and graduation rates, the online magazine ranked the UNC schools as follows:

CAMPUS RANKING

UNC-CH	1
NCSU	18
UNC-W	25
ASU	29
UNC-A	43
UNC-G	98

Source: www.kiplinger.com

⁴ www.grapevine.ilstu.edu, Center for the Study of Education Policy at Illinois State University

⁵ Tuition and Fee Rates: A National Comparison, The Washington Higher Education Coordinating Board March 2008, Table 5.

Tuition's Share of Student Budget

While each tuition increase has an impact on student and family budgets, it should be noted that tuition was only 17.6% of the average UNC student's college cost of attendance in Fall 2007 (see Appendix I for tuition rates). The cost of attendance includes tuition, fees, room, board, books/supplies, and other expenses such as transportation (see table below). Room and board for a resident of a typical UNC campus equals 45.6% of a student's budget.

UNC Cost of Attendance		
	Fall 2007 UNC Average	% of Student Budget
Tuition	\$2,393	17.6%
Fees	\$1,573	11.6%
Room	\$3,635	26.7%
Board	\$2,576	18.9%
Books and Supplies	\$1,055	7.8%
Other Expenses	\$2,368	17.4%
Total	\$13,600	100.0%

Source: Institutional Profiles University of North Carolina 2007-2008 Edition

The total cost of college is a significant fiscal burden to a family's budget. In 2008, the National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education reported that the average North Carolina family would need to spend 23% of its annual family income to afford a degree from a 4-year public institution. While significant, the North Carolina percentage of family income needed for higher education is lower than 40 other states and the national average (27.8%).⁶

⁶ Measuring Up 2008: the National report Card on Higher Education, The National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education Note: This estimate does not account for any merit or need-based financial aid.

Alternatives to Meet UNC Budget Targets

Option 1: Legislative Tuition Increase

Since the creation of the UNC system in 1972, the General Assembly and the UNC Board of Governors have shared tuition-setting powers.⁷ From FY 1971-72 to FY 1999-2000, the General Assembly increased tuition 14 times for resident students and 21 times for nonresident students. However, since the UNC Board of Governors adopted campus-initiated tuition increases in 1999, the General Assembly has increased tuition only twice, while the Board of Governors has increased tuition eight times. A legislative tuition increase of 9% in 2001 was approved during a major recession. In 2003, a legislative increase of 5% was authorized to partially offset the cost of UNC enrollment growth.

The General Assembly is again faced with an economic downturn in 2009 and a tuition increase is one tool to help balance the FY 2009-10 UNC budget. For a tuition increase beginning in the Fall of 2009, each 1% increase generates approximately \$8 million of revenue per year. The financial impact on resident students from each 1% tuition increase ranges from \$8.05 per semester at ECSU to \$19.30 per semester at NCSU. For nonresident students a 1% tuition increase ranges from \$53.12 per semester at ECSU to \$103.10 per semester at UNC-CH.

Instead of a permanent tuition hike, the General Assembly could consider a temporary tuition increase similar to the one imposed during the recession in 1990. In that year, tuition was increased \$41.50 per full-time resident student and \$83 per full-time nonresident student for the 1990-91 school year to raise \$5.7 million.

⁷ General Statutes 116-11(7) and 116-143(a) grant the UNC Board of Governors the authority to "set tuition and required fees at the institutions, not inconsistent with actions of the General Assembly." For nonresident students, the Board of Governors is mandated by G.S. 116-44 to fix tuition and fees at rates higher than NC residents yet "comparable to the rates charged nonresident students by comparable public institutions nationwide."

Option 2: Tuition Waivers & Exemptions

Another means to raise revenue in 2009 is to reduce the approximately \$72.1 million in special tuition waivers, remissions, and exemptions. This estimated value for all tuition exemptions cannot be easily obtained from published budget reports from UNC General Administration or the individual campuses. This failure to report such exemptions is a clear violation of GS 116-143(c) which requires that “all budgeted funds expended for scholarships of any type must be clearly identified in budget reports.” The summary below has been compiled from requests to UNC General Administration and reports to the UNC Board of Governors. The cost of waivers to each campus is found in Appendix II.

on a UNC campus or be employed by an in-state company.

The UNC Board of Governors has made increasing graduate assistance a high priority in the past two years and the General Assembly has responded with increased appropriations. In 2007, tuition waivers were increased \$2 million and in 2008 another \$1.5 million was added. The state’s major research institutions award the largest number of graduate tuition waivers. UNC-Chapel Hill and NC State University awarded 75.4% of the graduate tuition waivers in FY 2007-08. (See Appendix III for waiver by campuses)

UNC Tuition Waivers		
	FY 08-09 est. \$millions	# of Students
A. Nonresident Graduate Students	\$41.10	3,349
B. Nonresident Full Scholarships	\$11.95	1,012
C. Armed Services	\$6.28	674
D. Faculty/Staff	\$4.29	2,459
E. Science and Math Grads	\$2.71	784
F. Academic Common Market	\$2.43	232
G. SREB Contract Slots	\$1.00	84
H. Nonresident Teachers	\$0.98	170
I. Special Talent	\$0.66	705
J. Prospective Teachers	\$0.38	43
K. Senior Citizens	\$0.34	NA
L. Public Safety	\$0.02	9
M. Wards of the State	\$0.02	10
Total	\$72.16	9,531

Source: UNC General Administration
 NA = Not Available

B. Nonresident Students on Full Scholarships Waiver [G.S. 116-143.6].

The 2005 General Assembly granted in-state tuition to nonresident athletes and scholars on full scholarships, subject to approval of each campus Board of Trustees (SL 2005-276, section 9.27(a)). All 16 UNC campuses have adopted resolutions in support of this tuition waiver. This tuition waiver does not reduce campus budgets, because GS 116-143.6(d) requires the State to reimburse the campuses for any lost revenue. In FY 2008-09, the General Fund appropriation for this waiver is \$11.9 million for 1,012 students. Of the students receiving the waiver, 692 are athletes and 320 are scholars (Morehead-Cain, Parks, etc.). This tuition benefit reduces the cost of these scholarships to the sponsoring foundations. One further benefit provided by the 2005 statute change is that all students receiving this waiver are considered in-state students and are not counted against the 18% cap on freshmen nonresident admissions.

A. Nonresident Graduate Students [G.S. 116-143].

In FY 2007-08, \$41.1 million in tuition assistance was awarded to 3,349 non-resident graduate students. The UNC system awards this financial assistance to make its schools competitive in attracting top tier students. UNC schools hope that the research conducted by these students will attract contracts and grants to their campuses. The State hopes that these students will one day return as faculty

C. Armed Services Personnel Waiver [G.S. 116-143.3].

In-state tuition is granted to members of the armed services and their dependent relatives that abide in North Carolina due to active military duty. If the soldier is reassigned outside North Carolina or retires, in-state tuition will continue as long as

the student is enrolled in the degree program. In FY 2008-09, there are 457 full-time students and 217 part-time students attending 11 UNC campuses taking advantage of this tuition benefit. Based on the difference between in-state tuition and nonresident tuition, the revenue lost from this tuition difference is approximately \$6.3 million this year.

D. Faculty/ Staff Waiver [G.S. 116-143(d)]

Full-time faculty and staff in the UNC system have been able to take courses tuition free since 1977 (SL 1977-605). From 1977 to 2006, eligible employees could take one course per semester. In 2006, the tuition benefit was changed to three courses per year tuition free (SL 2006-66, section 9.11(i)).

UNC General Administration used the Fall 2008 Student Data File to determine how many faculty and staff received a waiver in FY 2008-09. The UNC system lost a potential \$4.3 million in revenue from 1,679 students taking graduate courses and 780 students taking undergraduate courses. All 16 UNC schools reported employee participation in this benefit.

E. School of Science and Math Graduates Waiver [G.S. 116-238.1]

Beginning with the class of 2003, the graduates of the North Carolina School of Science and Math have been able to attend any UNC system school tuition-free. (SL 2003-284, section 9.4(a)) In FY 2007-08, 784 students attended UNC system schools tuition-free for a cost to the state of \$2.7 million. The cost of this tuition waiver is expected to rise to \$3.1 million in FY 2008-09. The majority of the 784 waiver recipients attend UNC-Chapel Hill (442 – 56.4%) and NC State University (244 – 31.1%). Fourteen of the sixteen UNC schools had Science and Math graduates in attendance (none for UNC-Pembroke and UNC School of the Arts).

F. Academic Common Market Waiver [G.S. 116-43.10]

North Carolina joined the Academic Common Market, sponsored by the Southern Regional Education Board (SREB), in 2001. The Academic Common Market allows students in the 16 SREB states to attend programs at public universities in participating states that are not available in their home state's university system. North Carolina is one of three SREB states that participates at the graduate school level only and does not allow nonresidents to enroll in online degree programs.

In FY 2007-08, 232 nonresident students received in-state tuition when attending 60 programs offered by 11 UNC schools. In the same year, 174 North Carolina students attended 76 programs in the SREB states paying their in-state tuition rates. The average difference in resident tuition and nonresident tuition in FY 2007-08 for campuses participating in the Common Market was \$10,491. The revenue loss due to charging in-state tuition to 232 nonresident students in FY 2007-08 was \$2.43 million. The lower tuition enjoyed by North Carolina residents attending SREB state schools is a benefit to the individual, not the State's General Fund. However, UNC argues that the State saves money by not establishing degree programs that are offered in the other 15 SREB states.

G. SREB Contract [G.S. 116-11]

Since 1950, North Carolina has also contracted with the Southern Regional Education Board (SREB) for student seats in out-of-state institutions for optometry, medicine, and dentistry. The State has already begun the phase-out of 14 spaces at Meharry Medical College. The SREB contract with Meharry began in a time of segregation, before the establishment of the ECU medical school, and before the creation of the UNC Board of Governors medical and dental scholarships. The State spends \$92,800 for 4

dental and 2 medical students at Meharry. The program will be completely phased-out by FY 2010-11.

Since the State does not have an Optometry school, the UNC system has paid SREB to procure up to 84 spaces for North Carolina residents in the following schools: Southern College of Optometry, University of Houston, Pennsylvania College of Optometry, and the University of Alabama – Birmingham. In FY 2008-09, the State is paying \$995,600 or \$13,100 for each of the 76 students attending these schools. The State also assists 20 optometry students with \$8,500 scholarship loans through the Health, Science, and Math program (HSM) administered by the State Education Assistance Authority.

This year the UNC system is conforming the SREB program to the HSM program requirement that all students accepting state funds for these optometry slots must work in North Carolina after graduation or repay the scholarship funds. The 2009 General Assembly might consider whether the SREB and HSM programs should be merged. There could be savings in the administrative payments to SREB and there could be a reduction in the amount of aid granted each optometry student.

H. Nonresident Teacher Waiver [G.S. 116-143.5]

Since 1997, in-state tuition has been granted for teacher certification and teacher professional development courses to any personnel employed in a public school and paid on the teacher salary schedule, but have not established legal residency in North Carolina.

UNC General Administration used the Fall 2008 Student Data File to determine how many nonresident students received the teacher waiver in FY 2008-09. The Data File revealed 4 part-time undergraduate students,

160 part-time graduate students, and 6 full-time graduate students taking advantage of the teacher waiver this year at the following schools:

Non-Resident Teacher Waiver				
	Graduate		Undergraduate	
	<u>Part-time</u>	<u>Full-Time</u>	<u>Part-time</u>	<u>Full-Time</u>
ECU	87			
UNC-C	67	4		
ASU	4			
UNC-P	2		3	
UNC-CH		2	1	
TOTAL	160	6	4	

The difference between the resident tuition and the nonresident tuition for these 170 students in FY 2008-09 is \$984,443.

I. Special Talent Waiver [G.S. 116-143]

The special talent waiver has been granted by the UNC system since 1983. The waiver is granted to non-resident students with special talents in academics, performing arts and athletics. In the past three fiscal years, the

UNC campuses have waived tuition for special talent students as follows:

FY 2005-06	805 students	\$751,233
FY 2006-07	665 students	\$624,504
FY 2007-08	705 students	\$664,873

Approximately half of the grants awarded in the past three fiscal years have been given to athletes. The student groups displaying academic and artistic talent each received 25% of the waiver funds.

Special Talent Waiver				
	<u>Academic</u>	<u>Performing Arts</u>		<u>Total</u>
		<u>Arts</u>	<u>Athletic</u>	
<u>FY 2005-06</u>				
# of students	180	201	424	805
Waiver amount	\$169,504	\$188,454	\$393,275	\$751,233
<u>FY 2006-07</u>				
# of students	173	185	307	665
Waiver amount	\$162,703	\$174,284	\$287,517	\$624,504
<u>FY 2007-08</u>				
# of students	184	158	363	705
Waiver amount	\$174,074	\$148,160	\$342,639	\$664,873

J. Prospective Teacher Scholars Program [S.L. 2002-126]

Beginning in FY 2003-04, ECSU, UNC-P and WCU were allowed to offer in-state tuition to up to 20 nonresident students that commit to teaching in North Carolina after graduation (SL 2002-126, section 9.9). The student must teach one year for each year of tuition waiver received or pay back the waiver amount plus interest. In FY 2007-08, the three schools had 43 students receiving the tuition waiver at a cost of \$378,230. The schools are allowed to use their Focused Growth funding for this program.

K. Senior Citizen Tuition Waiver [G.S. 115B-2(a) (1)]

Legal residents over the age of 65 “may attend classes for credit or noncredit purposes without the required payment of tuition.”

However, campuses may accept these senior citizens only on a space available basis. The cost of this tuition waiver to campuses in FY 2007-08 was \$337,078. NCSU, UNC-CH, and UNC-C accounted for 58.2% of the senior citizen tuition waivers last fiscal year.

An analysis of this waiver in the fall of 2005 found that 88% of the participants were enrolled part-time in courses ranging from the certificate to the doctorate level. Of the 16 students enrolled full-time, 1 student was pursuing a doctorate and 4 were seeking master’s degrees. The most popular courses taken by senior citizens using this waiver were visual and performing arts, foreign languages, education, and English language/literature.

L. Survivors of Public Safety Workers Waiver [G.S. 115B-2(a)(2)(3)(4)]

Tuition waivers are granted to spouses and children of law enforcement officers, firefighters, volunteer firefighters, and rescue squad workers that have been “permanently and totally disabled” or killed as a result of an injury sustained in the line of duty. In FY

2007-08, the UNC System reported that nine students received a tuition waiver under this statute with an approximate loss of \$24,100 in revenue to the campuses.

M. Wards of the State Waiver [G.S. 115B-2(a)(5)]

The 2005 General Assembly created a tuition waiver for North Carolina resident wards of the state between the ages of 16 and 23 that are eligible for services under the Chaffee Education and Training Vouchers Program. In FY 2007-08 10 students took advantage of this waiver (1 UNC-C, 2 ASU, and 7 FSU). The approximate cost to the campuses for this waiver was \$19,824 last fiscal year.

Board Approved Waivers [G.S. 116-143(c)]

On occasion, the UNC Board of Governors has used its statutory power to waive tuition for special circumstances.⁸ The most recent use of this power occurred on September 8, 2005 when the UNC Board of Governors adopted a resolution to waive tuition and fees for the fall 2005 semester for students enrolled in “an institution of higher education that is closed for the entire semester due to Hurricane Katrina.” This waiver covered under- graduate, graduate, and professional schools students admitted to a UNC school. The students were classified as visiting students.

All UNC campuses except UNC-Pembroke enrolled 187 Katrina students. Among the waiver recipients were 124 undergraduate students, 58 graduate students, and 5 high school students (UNC School of the Arts).

⁸GS 116-143(c) states that “Inasmuch as the giving of tuition and fee waivers, or especially reduced rates, represent in effect a variety of scholarship awards, the said practice is hereby prohibited except when expressly authorized by statute or by the Board of Governors of the University of North Carolina.”

Approximately 30% (56 of 187) were North Carolina residents. Assuming in-state tuition rates, the campuses lost approximately \$253,281 in tuition receipts from granting this waiver for Fall 2005. The campuses also lost an estimated \$119,900 in fees for debt service, health services, athletics, student activities, and technology.

Option 3: Tuition Surcharge

To increase revenue and to encourage faster degree completion, the General Assembly could increase the amount of the current tuition surcharge. The 1993 General Assembly required the UNC Board of Governors to impose a 25% tuition surcharge on students who a) take more than 140 degree credit hours to complete a Baccalaureate degree in a four-year program or b) take more than 110% of the credit hours needed for a five-year baccalaureate degree program. This legislation emphasizes that the normal course load for a four-year degree is 120 credit hours and that students need to complete their degrees in a timely fashion. The 16 UNC campuses earned \$1.51 million from the surcharges in FY 2007-08. Collection of this surcharge reduces the General Fund appropriation for the campus. The FY 2008-09 budgeted revenue from the tuition surcharge is \$1.25 million.

Conclusion

Preserving the quality of a UNC education versus complying with the constitutional mandate to keep tuition as low as “practicable” will be a difficult balancing act for the 2009 General Assembly. While modest tuition increases would add to the financial burden on students and families, UNC schools would still remain among the nation’s leaders in affordability. Ending some of the tuition discounts or increasing the tuition surcharge could help reduce the amount of a tuition increase.

Whether or not the General Assembly chooses to change tuition in 2009, it may want to consider making tuition discounts and waivers more transparent in the budget process by having UNC

follow the statutory requirement for scholarships of any type to be “clearly identified in budget reports”. The General Assembly might consider requiring UNC General Administration to file an annual report listing each tuition exemption with the revenue lost and the number of students benefiting from each exemption by campus.

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Appendix I
**University of North Carolina Tuition
2008-09**

	Undergraduate Students		Graduate Students	
	Tuition		Tuition	
	Resident	Non-Resident	Resident	Non-Resident
North Carolina State University	\$3,860	\$16,158	\$4,268	\$16,316
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	\$3,705	\$20,603	\$5,013	\$19,411
East Carolina University	\$2,445	\$12,959	\$2,926	\$13,242
North Carolina A&T State University	\$1,994	\$11,436	\$2,066	\$11,651
University of North Carolina at Charlotte	\$2,516	\$12,928	\$2,919	\$13,126
University of North Carolina at Greensboro	\$2,507	\$14,001	\$2,899	\$14,170
Appalachian State University	\$2,263	\$12,322	\$2,642	\$12,541
Fayetteville State University	\$1,826	\$12,008	\$2,118	\$11,708
North Carolina Central University	\$2,218	\$11,962	\$2,757	\$12,578
University of North Carolina at Pembroke	\$2,007	\$11,267	\$2,079	\$11,486
University of North Carolina at Wilmington	\$2,459	\$12,626	\$2,769	\$18,829
Western Carolina University	\$2,078	\$11,661	\$2,372	\$11,957
Winston-Salem State University	\$1,701	\$10,341	\$2,142	\$10,975
University of North Carolina at Asheville	\$2,339	\$13,669	\$2,743	\$13,949
Elizabeth City State University	\$1,611	\$10,625	\$1,675	\$10,855
University of North Carolina School of Arts	\$3,224	\$15,104	\$3,797	\$15,670

APPENDIX II

	A Nonresident Graduate Students	B Nonresident Full Scholarships	C Armed Services	D Faculty/ Staff	E Science and Math Grads	F/G SREB	H Nonresident Teachers	I Special Talent	J Prospective Teachers	K Senior Citizens	L Public Safety	M Wards of the State	Total
ASU	\$304,695	\$828,070	\$181,062	\$96,882	\$28,886		\$29,696	\$61,465		\$3,715		\$4,526	\$1,538,997
ECU	\$1,573,819	\$946,260	\$1,768,999	\$620,960	\$44,955		\$453,904	\$109,250		\$24,300	\$2,445		\$5,544,892
ECSU		\$204,263		\$5,271	\$1,074			\$11,676		\$866			\$223,150
FSU	\$71,960		\$1,356,780	\$44,929	\$1,826			\$8,275		\$12,144		\$12,782	\$1,508,696
NCA&T	\$595,444	\$273,818	\$134,549	\$106,746	\$2,991			\$76,800					\$1,190,348
NCCU	\$341,333	\$418,992	\$29,232	\$161,750	\$28,834			\$77,100		\$3,676			\$1,060,917
NCSU	\$13,586,372	\$2,146,848	\$325,899	\$1,149,532	\$890,599			\$8,550		\$74,564	\$3,860		\$18,186,224
UNC-A		\$371,845		\$16,139	\$36,928			\$12,093		\$8,374			\$445,379
UNC-CH	\$17,395,805	\$4,184,590	\$1,098,372	\$987,268	\$1,611,629		\$33,021	\$39,250		\$52,762	\$3,705		\$25,406,402
UNC-C	\$3,193,998	\$489,364	\$67,678	\$235,231	\$19,425		\$449,118	\$22,325		\$68,844		\$2,516	\$4,548,499
UNC-G	\$2,889,702	\$709,884		\$496,117	\$15,977			\$34,675		\$29,613	\$5,014		\$4,180,982
UNC-P		\$55,740	\$963,040	\$86,852			\$18,704	\$16,550		\$1,926			\$1,142,812
UNC-SA	\$220,096	\$283,230		\$5,929				\$52,700					\$561,955
UNC-W	\$573,944	\$386,877	\$294,844	\$146,556	\$19,312			\$71,663		\$41,450	\$4,918		\$1,539,564
WCU	\$340,268	\$618,338	\$57,499	\$104,920	\$6,084			\$50,825		\$3,838	\$4,156		\$1,185,928
WSSU	\$8,493	\$34,560		\$27,943	\$3,400			\$11,676		\$11,006			\$97,078
UNC-GA						\$3,425,600			\$378,230				\$3,803,830
FY 08-09 est	\$41,095,929	\$11,952,679	\$6,277,954	\$4,293,025	\$2,711,920	\$3,425,600	\$984,443	\$664,873	\$378,230	\$337,078	\$24,098	\$19,824	\$72,165,653



APPENDIX III

Nonresident Graduate Student Tuition Waiver FY 07-08		
	Waivers	Students
UNC-CH	\$17,395,805	1,243
NCSU	\$13,586,372	1,128
UNC-C	\$3,193,998	313
UNC-G	\$2,889,702	261
ECU	\$1,573,819	153
NCA&T	\$595,444	62
UNC-W	\$573,944	58
NCCU	\$341,333	36
WCU	\$340,268	35
ASU	\$304,695	32
NCSA	\$220,096	19
FSU	\$71,960	8
WSSU	\$8,493	1
UNC TOTAL	\$41,095,929	3,349
Source: UNC General Administration		