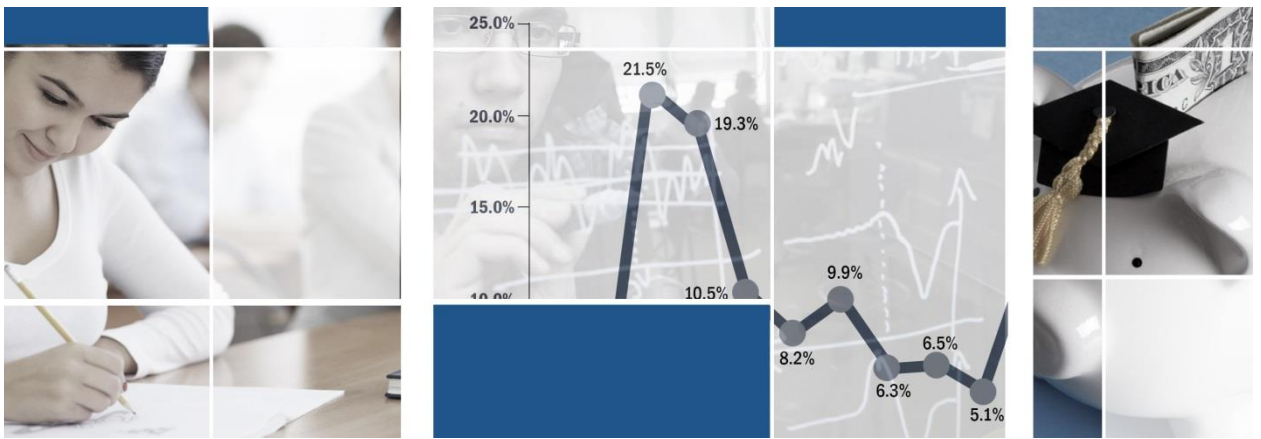


August 2018



## 2018-19 Tuition and Fees

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

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## SUMMARY

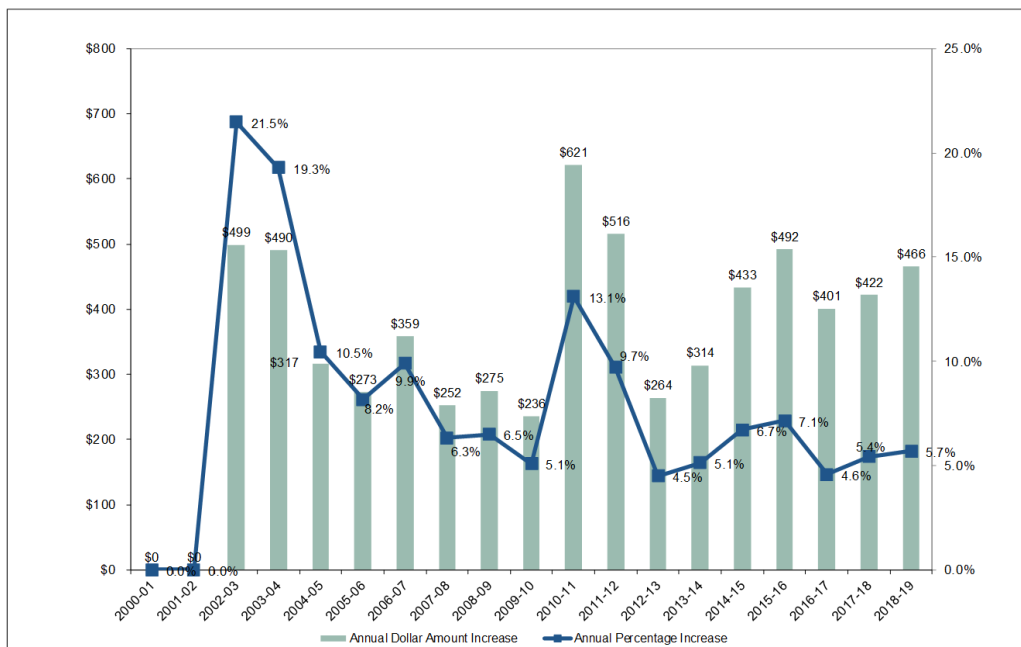
The Appropriation Act directs the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia (SCHEV) to make a report annually to the governor and chairs of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees on the annual change in total charges for tuition and fees approved by the boards of visitors at Virginia's public institutions of higher education (Item 4-2.01.b.4.b).

The following are key findings from the 2018-19 Tuition and Fees Report.

- 1) Tuition and mandatory Education & General (E&G) fees – the portion of costs supported by the state – increased \$466 (5.7%). See chart on the following page for historical trends.
  - At four-year institutions, students will pay an average of \$9,121, an increase of \$507 (5.9%).
  - At two-year institutions, students at Virginia's community colleges will pay an average of \$4,606, an increase of \$113 (2.5%). At Richard Bland College, students will pay an average of \$6,100, an increase of \$210 (3.6%).
- 2) Mandatory non-E&G fees increased \$146 (3.9%).
  - At four-year institutions, students will pay an average of \$3,874, an increase of \$161 (3.9%).
  - At two-year institutions, students at Virginia's community colleges will pay \$14, a 0% increase. At Richard Bland College, students will pay \$2,100, an increase of \$60 (2.9%).
- 3) The average tuition and all mandatory fees for in-state undergraduates is \$12,545, a \$612 (5.1%) increase from the prior year.
  - Students at four-year institutions will pay an average of \$13,370, an increase of \$669 (5.3%).
  - At two-year institutions, students at Virginia's community colleges will pay \$4,620, an increase of \$113 (2.5%). Students at Richard Bland College will pay \$8,100, an increase of \$270 (3.4%).
- 4) Room and board charges will average \$10,633 at four-year institutions, an increase of \$348 (3.5%).

- 5) Total charges — the average sum of tuition, all mandatory fees and room and board — will be \$24,003 for the 2018-19 academic year, an increase of \$1,016 (4.4%) for in-state undergraduate students at four-year institutions.
- 6) Virginia undergraduate students will pay, on average, 55% of the cost of education, which is reflected as tuition and mandatory E&G fees. The state share will fall to 45%, which is 22 percentage points below the 67% outlined in the state’s cost-share policy. SCHEV estimates that if the state share were aligned with the policy goal, tuition would be as much as \$3,000 lower than current levels, or about 40% less.
- 7) Tuition and fees at Virginia’s research institutions based on 2017-18 data are 9<sup>th</sup> highest in the nation; 5<sup>th</sup> highest for comprehensive institutions; and 8<sup>th</sup> highest for two-year institutions.
- 8) For academic year 2018-19, the estimated total charges at four-year public institutions as a percentage of per-capita disposable income will be 50.0%, up from 47.8% in 2017-18. For two-year institutions the percentage is 11.1%, up from 10.9% in the prior year.
- 9) While rising tuition and fees are a concern, additional options exist to help offset the cost of a credential or degree, including leveraging financial assistance programs, assessing net price vs. total charges, completing a bachelor’s degree through a two-year transfer program and completing the degree or credential on time.

**Chart: Annual Increase of Average In-state Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees**



## INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

The Appropriation Act directs the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia (SCHEV) to make a report annually to the governor and the chairs of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees on the annual change in total charges for tuition and fees approved by the boards of visitors at Virginia public institutions of higher education (Item 4-2.01.b.4.b).

Education beyond high school, in all its forms, has transformative powers. It is both a public and a private good. The growing importance of higher education as a requirement for sustainable employment and prosperity imposes an ever-greater responsibility on the Commonwealth to ensure that Virginia's public higher-education system remains not only viable but vibrant.

Since 2002, Virginia's public system of higher education has experienced a steady shift in how it is funded. Students and their families have taken on a larger share of the cost; measurements that track the state cost share of education and the total charge as a percentage of per-capita disposable income at Virginia institutions are higher than they ever have been.

[The Virginia Plan for Higher Education](#), the statewide strategic plan to make Virginia the best-educated state in the nation, includes a goal to provide affordable access for all. The alignment of state appropriations, financial aid and tuition and fees is critical to achieving this goal.

This report focuses on tuition and fees for in-state undergraduates and provides a summary of the following four items:

- tuition and fees for the 2018-19 academic year;
- state funding and tuition and fee trends;
- tuition and fee comparisons; and
- pathways for increased affordability beyond tuition and fees.

The appendices provide comparisons of changes in tuition and fees for student types 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.

## TUITION AND FEES FOR THE 2018-19 ACADEMIC YEAR

Tuition and fees for the 2018-19 academic year are set annually by the boards of visitors at each institution. A portion of the costs of education at public institutions in Virginia is funded by the state. The remaining costs are reflected in the tuition and fees charges to students. This section provides the definitions used for tuition and fees and provides a breakout of charges for the 2018-19 academic year along with comparisons to the prior year.

### Tuition and Fee Terms and Definitions

Tuition and fees include several components. The state provides funding support to offset tuition and fees for students who qualify for in-state tuition. The following is description of various tuition and fees used in this report.

#### Terms and Definitions: Tuition and Fees

**Tuition and All Mandatory Fees** = the sum of tuition and mandatory Education and General (E&G) fees and non-E&G fees.

- **Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees** = student charges used to support instruction and education-related activities, such as instruction, research and public service, academic support, student services, institutional support and the operation and maintenance of educational facilities. *The Commonwealth provides funding to institutions to support this portion of costs for in-state students.*
- **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. *These costs are not funded by the Commonwealth. Students and institutions substantially fund this portion of the cost.*

**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.

**Total Charges** = the sum of tuition, all mandatory fees and room and board. The total charges exclude other costs related to attending an institution, such as books and supplies, transportation, etc. It also does not include what a student may pay if the student receives financial aid (state, federal or local grants and scholarships).

## **Tuition and Fee Charges for the 2018-19 Academic Year**

*Tuition and mandatory E&G fees increased \$466 (5.7%).* Of the total tuition and fees, this is the portion of an institution's education-related costs that the state commits to fund for in-state students and is reflected as reduced rate of tuition and E&G fees charged to in-state students.

*Mandatory non-E&G fees increased \$146 (3.9%).* These charges (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.

*The average tuition and all mandatory fees for in-state undergraduates is \$12,545, a \$612 (5.1%) increase from the prior year.* This average is for the system and public four-year and two-year institutions. It also uses enrollment-weighted charges for The College of William & Mary, James Madison University and the University of Virginia. These institutions charge varying rates, based on the year a student enrolled, to provide more tuition predictability for students and families.

Due to the two-month delay in the state budget, public institutions had to make decisions about 2018-19 tuition and fees without knowing how much additional support they may receive from the state. This uncertainty may have contributed to larger increases than what otherwise would have been expected.

Chart 1 provides a summary of tuition and fee charges for 2018-19 by institution.

**Chart 1: 2018-19 Full-time In-state Undergraduate Tuition and All Mandatory Fees<sup>1</sup>**

Institutions	Tuition and All Mandatory Fees	\$ Increase Over 2017-18	% Increase Over 2017-18
<b>Doctoral Institutions</b>			
George Mason University	\$12,462	\$538	4.5%
Old Dominion University	\$10,872	\$522	5.0%
University of Virginia <sup>2</sup>	\$16,512	\$444	2.8%
Virginia Commonwealth University	\$14,490	\$866	6.4%
Virginia Tech	\$13,620	\$390	2.9%
College of William and Mary <sup>3</sup>	\$23,400	\$1,356	6.2%/1.3%/1.4%/1.5%
<b>Comprehensive Institutions</b>			
Christopher Newport University	\$14,754	\$1,100	8.1%
UVA-Wise	\$10,119	\$294	3.0%
James Madison University <sup>4</sup>	\$12,016	\$1,138	10.5%/4.7%
Longwood University	\$13,340	\$620	4.9%
University of Mary Washington	\$12,654	\$526	4.3%
Norfolk State University	\$9,490	\$454	5.0%
Radford University	\$11,210	\$583	5.5%
Virginia Military Institute	\$18,862	\$648	3.6%
Virginia State University	\$9,056	\$330	3.8%
<b>Two-year Institutions</b>			
Richard Bland College	\$8,100	\$270	3.4%
VA Community College System <sup>5,6</sup>	\$4,620	\$113	2.5%
<b>Average 4-Year Institutions<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>\$13,370</b>	<b>\$669</b>	<b>5.3%</b>
<b>Average All Institutions<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>\$12,545</b>	<b>\$612</b>	<b>5.1%</b>

**Notes:**

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

(2) The 2018-19 tuition and mandatory E&G fees are increased by 2.4% for all levels of students. Freshman, sophomore and junior are \$14,148, and senior students are \$13,100.

(3) The 2018-19 tuition and mandatory E&G fees for first-time freshmen and transfer students are \$17,570, an increase of 6.4% over 2017-18. Tuition for other levels of students has 0% increase. The college adopted a guaranteed tuition for incoming in-state undergraduate students in 2013-14. The tuition charged in their freshman year is frozen for all four years of their undergraduate attendance.

(4) As part of JMU's new financial plan, the 2018-19 tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduate first-time freshman and transfer students are \$7,250, an increase of 16% or \$1,000 over 2017-18. Tuition for in-state undergraduate sophomore, junior level students is \$6,620, an increase of 5.9% or \$370 over FY2017-18.

(5) Northern Virginia (NVCC), J.Sargeant Reynolds (JSRCC), Tidewater (TCC), Thomas Nelson (TNCC), Virginia Western (VWCC), Piedmont Virginia (PVCC), Germanna (GCC) and John Tyler (JTCC) have tuition differentials in addition to the system wide tuition. The differentials per academic year are as follows: NVCC-\$792; JSRCC-\$123; TCC-\$60; TNCC-\$60; VWCC-\$60; PVCC-\$30; GCC-\$30; and JTCC-\$30.

(6) Other mandatory fees vary by college, ranging from \$75 to \$880.50 per academic year, and are not included in this summary.

(7) Increases for tuition and mandatory E&G fees and total charges are weighted to account for variable tuition charges at CWM, JMU and UVA.



In fall 2017, SCHEV provided a series of recommendations to support more stable and predictable funding for institutions and tuition and fees for students. One recommendation included a reduction of annual increases in mandatory non-E&G fees from no more than 5% to 3%. This recommendation, along with several other stable funding strategies, was passed in the final budget. The 3% increase becomes effective in the 2019-20 academic year. (Exceptions are to support state-mandated wage and salary increases and funding for non-educational capital projects approved by the General Assembly.)

Appendix B provides the detailed breakout of in-state undergraduate student charges. Detailed tuition and fee charges by student type and domicile (in-state/out-of-state) are presented in Appendices C-1 through C-6. Detailed lists of mandatory non-E&G fees by institution and program are presented in Appendix D-1 (by program) and D-2 (by fee item).

### **Room and Board Charges for the 2018-19 Academic Year**

*Room and board charges will average \$10,633 at four-year institutions, an increase of \$348 (3.4%).* For a student living on campus, room and board charges will account for about 44% of the total cost of their college education.

### **Total Charges for the 2018-19 Academic Year**

*Total charges— the average sum of tuition, all mandatory fees and room and board — will be \$24,003 for the next academic year, an increase of \$1,016 (4.4%) for in-state undergraduate students at four-year institutions.* Chart 2 details the average total charges for the next academic year and average increases in these charges from the previous year at both four-year institutions and community colleges. Last year, the total cost for an in-state undergraduate student living on campus increased by 3.9%, the lowest increase in the past 16 years. These are charges from the institution and do not include other expenses related to attending an institution, including books, transportation and supplies, etc.

**Chart 2: 2018-19 Full-time In-state Undergraduate Total Charges**

Institution Type	Charges	Amount Increase	Percent Increase
<b>Four-Year Institution Average</b>			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$9,121	\$507	5.9%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$4,250	\$161	3.9%
Tuition and All Mandatory Fees	\$13,370	\$669	5.3%
Room and Board	\$10,633	\$348	3.4%
<b>Total Charges</b>	<b>\$24,003</b>	<b>\$1,016</b>	<b>4.4%</b>
<b>Two-Year Institution Average (Community Colleges<sup>1</sup>)</b>			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$4,606	\$113	2.5%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$14	\$0	0.0%
<b>Total Charges</b>	<b>\$4,620</b>	<b>\$113</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
<b>All Institutions' Average</b>			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$8,672	\$467	5.7%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$3,874	\$146	3.9%
Tuition and All Mandatory Fees	\$12,545	\$612	5.1%
Room and Board	\$10,725	\$365	3.5%
<b>Total Charges<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$22,639</b>	<b>\$956</b>	<b>4.4%</b>

**Notes:**

(1) Excludes Richard Bland College, a selective, residential, two-year college to prepare students for transfer to four-year colleges.

(2) Charges will not equal the Total Charges because they were weighted to account for variable tuition charges at CWM, JMU and UVA.

Historical student charges by type, level, and institution can be found at <http://research.schev.edu/apps/info/Reports.Guide-to-the-Tuition-and-Fees-Reports.ashx>.

## STATE FUNDING AND TUITION AND FEE TRENDS

The levels at which institutions set tuition and fees depend on institutional costs and state support. The following section provides a background on the state's cost-share policy, the relationship to increases in tuition and E&G fees to the state budget and trends in fees.

### Virginia's Cost-share Policy

*The Commonwealth's cost-share policy is premised on the belief that higher education yields both public and private benefits. It establishes the means by which the cost of education can be shared between the student and the state.* The cost-share policy is included in the Code of Virginia (Paragraph A of Section 23.1-303 of the Higher Education Opportunity Act) and is included in the Appropriation Act.

*"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."*

Source: Item 4-2.01.b 3b, Chapter 2, 2018 [Acts of Assembly](#)

*The General Assembly first established the cost-share policy in 1976 to create more equitable tuition practices among institutions.* Under the original policy, institutions received appropriations based on the state providing 70% of the cost of education — a budgetary estimate based on the instruction and related support costs per student. Students contributed the remaining 30%. The community college policy called for 80% state- and 20% student-funded.

Due to the recession of the early 1990s, institutions increased tuition to offset general fund budget reductions. By the end of the recession, in-state students contributed up to 40% of the cost of education at some institutions.

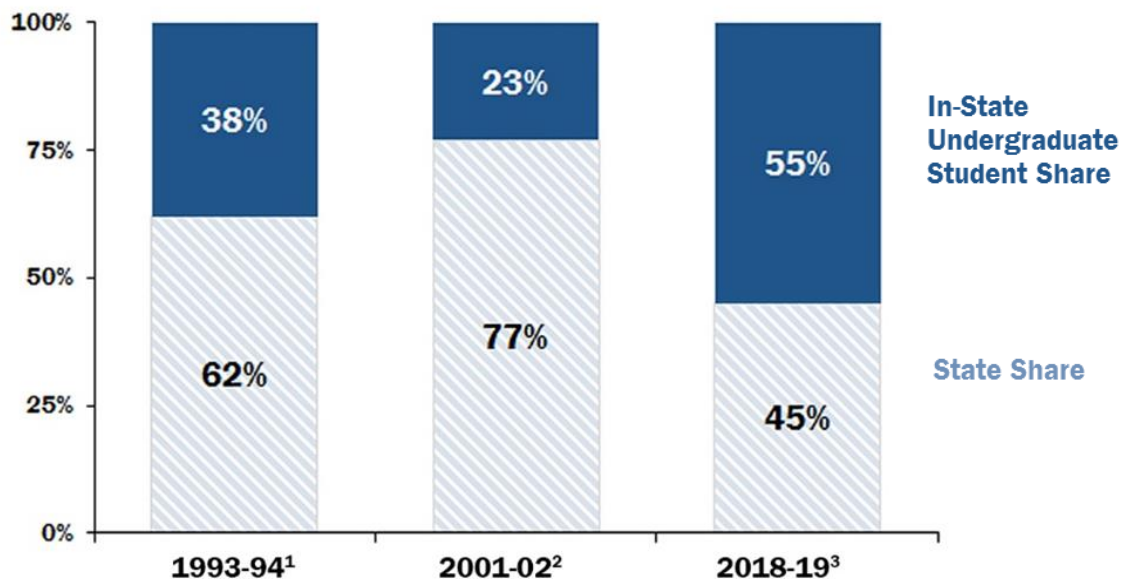
During the 2000 legislative session, the governor and General Assembly reaffirmed the policy that in-state undergraduate students should pay a consistent percentage of the cost of education. The General Assembly appropriated significant state general fund and directed institutions to begin reducing in-state student tuition charges to 25% of the average cost at the public four-year institutions and 20% at the community colleges.

In the 2002-04 biennium, the cost-share relationship between the state and students changed dramatically due to the general fund reduction and corresponding tuition increases. Between 2001-02 and 2003-04, 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 institutions' E&G costs. Since then, the 67%/33% fund-share policy has been applied in various budget development and policy decisions.

Chart 3 displays the average cost shares between the Commonwealth and in-state undergraduate students in 1993-94, 2001-02 and 2018-19.

**Chart 3: Cost-share Relationship between the State and In-state Undergraduate Students**



**Notes:**

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

(2) 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.

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

Between 2001-02 and 2018-19, the total cost of education increased from \$10,953 in 1993-94, to \$11,762 in 2001-02 to \$14,641 in 2018-19, in inflation-adjusted dollars, to address operating costs such as faculty salaries and fringe benefits (e.g., health-care costs), equipment, library, materials and the maintenance of new buildings on campus. Additional historical context surrounding tuition and fee policy can be found in Appendix F.

*Since 2001-02, the responsibility for paying for higher education has shifted from the state to the student. As the state share of the cost of education has declined, the student share of the cost has increased.*

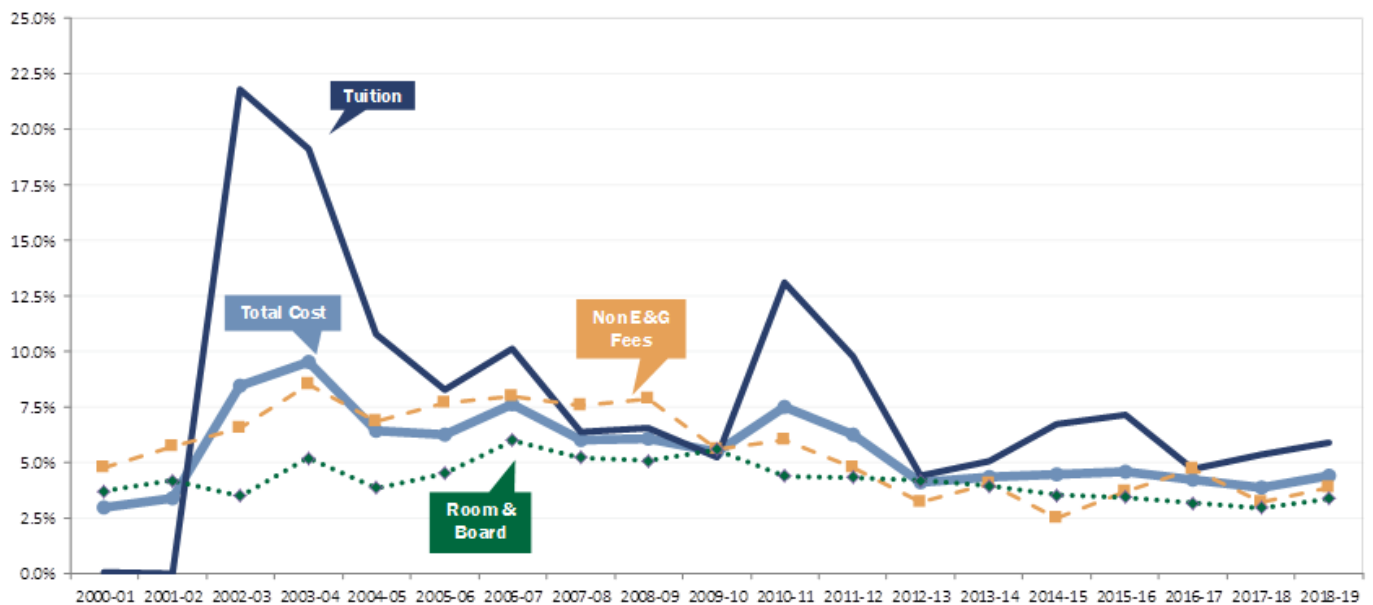
*Based on estimated student costs for 2018-19, Virginia undergraduate students will pay, on average, 55% of the cost of their education. The state share, meanwhile, will fall to 45%. This marks a 22 percentage point difference from the policy goal, stated in the Code of Virginia, that the state should support 67% of the cost of education and the undergraduate Virginia student should support 33% of the cost.*

*SCHEV staff estimate that the cost of this misalignment in state support is approximately \$759 million. If the state share were aligned with the policy goal, tuition would be as much as \$3,000 lower than current levels, or about 40% less.*

### Non-E&G Fees and Room and Board Trends

While the state provides funding to help offset education-related costs, another area of concern is the rise in costs of non-education-related fees and room and board. Chart 4 provides historical trends of annual increases by cost type. Over the last 10 years, increases in non-E&G fees and room and board have trended lower.

**Chart 4: Annual Increases of In-state Undergraduate Cost by Type at Four-year Institutions**



**Note:** Total cost is the sum of tuition, non-E&G fees and room and board.

## TUITION AND FEE COMPARISONS

Virginia's tuition and fee rates are high compared to other states and when compared to per-capita income. These rates are affected by the institutional costs and by the amount of funding that each state provides to support institutions and students. Many states with low tuition and fees have high rates of per-student state funding. This section provides tuition and fee rates compared to other states and historic trends of total tuition and fee charges as a percentage of per-capita income.

### Tuition and Fee Rates Compared to Other States

Chart 5 depicts national rankings of Virginia public institutions' tuition and fee charges for in-state undergraduate students. The data come from the tuition and fee survey of the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), a division of the U.S. Department of Education. Based on the 2000 Carnegie classification of institutions of higher education, this comparison groups national public institutions into three categories: doctoral/research; comprehensive; and two-year colleges.

- Higher costs at **doctoral/research institutions** (William & Mary, George Mason University, Old Dominion University, University of Virginia, Virginia Commonwealth University and Virginia Tech) placed Virginia 9<sup>th</sup> highest in the nation in 2017-18, compared to the 2000-01 academic year — a time when tuition was frozen for several years, then reduced by 20% in 1999-2000. Virginia institutions' ranking in this category is estimated to rise by two positions (to 7<sup>th</sup> highest) in 2018-19.
- For **comprehensive 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), the 2017-18 national ranking was 5<sup>th</sup> highest, which is higher than its 2000-01 level, but lower than those in 1999-90 and 1993-94 when they were ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> highest nationally. The ranking of Virginia institutions in this category is estimated to rise by one position (to 4<sup>th</sup> highest) in 2018-19.
- The 2017-18 national ranking of Virginia's **two-year colleges** (the Virginia Community College System and Richard Bland College) climbed to the highest historical level at 8<sup>th</sup> highest. That ranking is expected to remain the same in 2018-19.

Detailed national comparisons by institution type are presented in Appendices E-1 through E-3.

**Chart 5: Virginia Rank Among All States<sup>1,2</sup> (In-state Undergraduate Tuition and Fees at Public Institutions)**

Institution Category	1989-90	1993-94	2000-01	2009-10	2017-18	Estimated 2018-19 <sup>3</sup>
Doctoral/Research Institutions	5th	8th	19th	16th	9th	7th
Comprehensive Institutions	3rd	3rd	6th	10th	5th	4th
Two-year Institutions	33rd	25th	40th	29th	8th	8th

**Note:**

(1) Based on full-time in-state undergraduate tuition and fees in IPEDS.

(2) Ranking is from highest cost to lowest cost.

(3) Virginia charges are actual tuition and fees in FY19. Charges in other states are estimated by applying 2017-18 national increase rates of 3.0% for doctoral institutions, 3.4% for comprehensive institutions and 2.9% for public two-year colleges published in "Trends in College Pricing 2017" by the College Board.

Source: IPEDS Institutional Characteristics and College Board

*For 2018-19, SCHEV estimates that the ranking of Virginia's tuition and fees will be higher than last year.* When comparing the rates of increase for in-state undergraduate tuition and fees nationally, the increases at Virginia's public institutions — across all categories — have tended to be larger than the increases at our national peer institutions by category since 2000.

A major driver of those increases can be traced to the state budget reductions during the economic recessions of 2002-04 and 2008-12. Based on the latest state-funding data from the State Higher Education Executive Officers, state support in Virginia (of all types, including student financial aid) increased 39% from \$5,473 in 2000 to \$5,799 in 2017. The average increase nationally over this period was 62%. Virginia ranked 31<sup>st</sup> nationally in 2000 but dropped to 37<sup>th</sup> as of 2017, the latest year of data available. (National comparisons of per-student funding include all students, not just in-state students.)

### **Tuition and Fees Compared to Per-capita Income in Virginia and Nationally**

One commonly cited indicator of college affordability is the relationship between total charges (tuition, all mandatory fees, room and board and other ancillary charges) and per-capita disposable income.

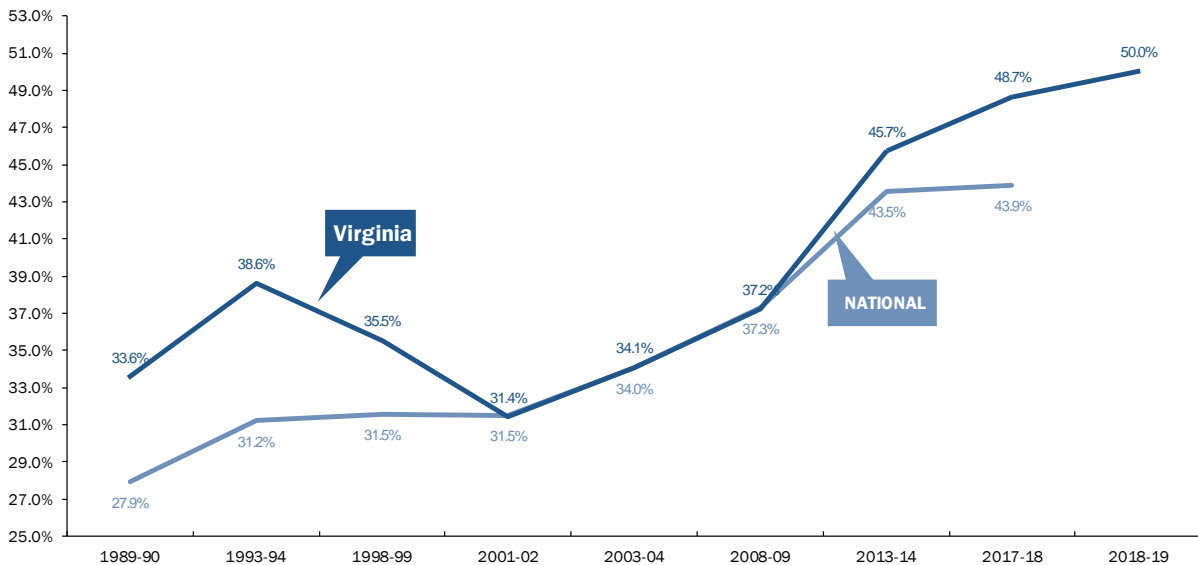
According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis at the U.S. Department of Commerce, "per-capita disposable income" is income available to persons for spending and saving. It is calculated as personal income less the sum of personal income tax payments and personal non-tax payments (donations, fees, fines and forfeitures) to the government.

*Virginia's total charges at four-year public institutions as a percentage of per-capita disposable income have exceeded the national average every year, with the exception of the years between 2001-02 and 2010-11.* Chart 6A shows Virginia's average in-state undergraduate charges at public four-year institutions as a percentage of per-capita disposable income over the past 29 years.

In 1993-94, Virginia's cost share of per-capita disposable income (38.6%) was 7.4 percentage points higher than the national average (31.2%). Since reaching the low point (most affordable) of 31.4% in 2001-02 — after several years of state-mandated tuition controls — this measure of affordability has crept steadily higher.

*For academic year 2018-19, the estimated total charges at four-year public institutions as a percentage of per-capita disposable income will reach a record high of 50.0%.* This rate surpasses the record of 48.7% set last year and is nearly 13 percentage points higher than it was just 10 years ago.

**Chart 6A: Average Total In-state Undergraduate Charges at Public Four-year Institutions as a Percentage of Per-capita Disposable Income**



**Note:** Cost includes tuition, mandatory fees and room and board.  
**Sources:** College Board, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, SCHEV.

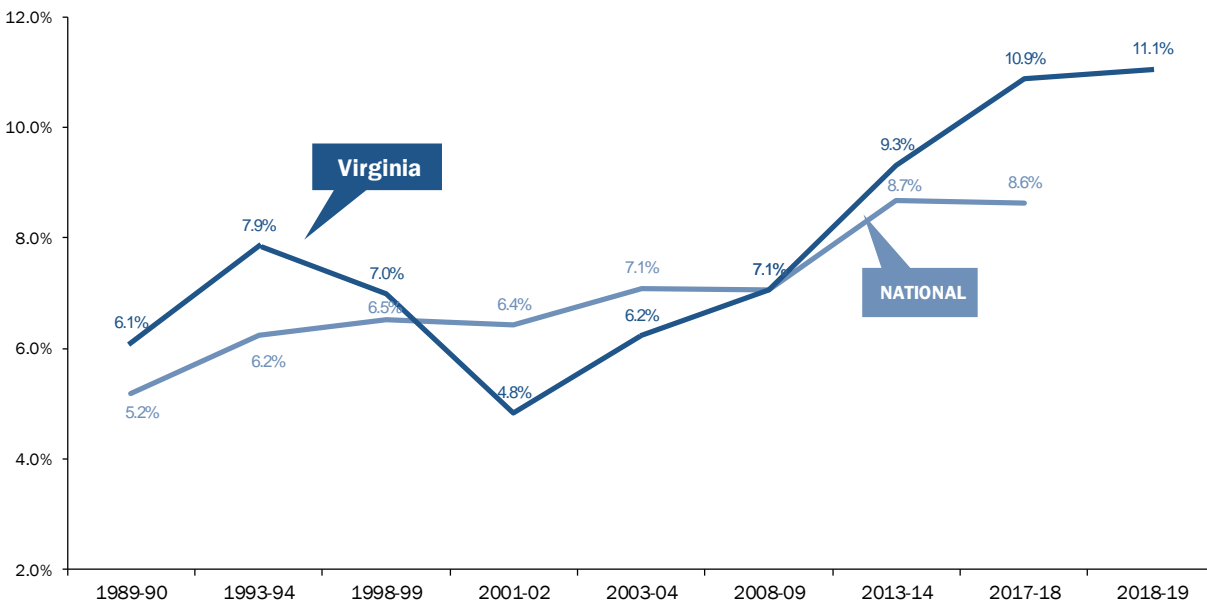


*Virginia's two-year institutions' average charge as a percentage of per-capita disposable income is estimated to increase to 11.1% in academic year 2018-19.* The average in-state undergraduate charges as a percentage of per-capita disposable income at Virginia's two-year institutions also have increased.

Until the late 1990s, Virginia two-year institutions' average charge as a percentage of disposable income was higher than the national average. As a result of the tuition rollback in 1999-2000, this percentage dropped below the national average. Since 2002-03, Virginia two-year institutions' average charge as a percentage of per-capita disposable income has continued to increase.

Chart 6B shows Virginia's average in-state undergraduate charges at public two-year institutions as a percentage of per-capita disposable income over the past 29 years.

**Chart 6B: Average Total In-state Undergraduate Charges at Public Two-year Institutions as a Percentage of Per-capita Disposable Income**



**Notes:**

- (1) Cost includes tuition and mandatory fees.
- (2) Virginia public two-year charges include Richard Bland College's commuter-student charges and the Virginia Community College System's charges.

Sources: College Board, U.S. Board of Economic Analysis, SCHEV

## **PATHWAYS FOR INCREASED AFFORDABILITY BEYOND TUITION AND FEES**

Rising tuition and fees in Virginia and the nation are a growing concern for students, parents, institutions and policymakers. While this report highlights an approach to keeping tuition and fees low through increased state support, additional options are available for students, parents and policymakers that can offer affordable pathways to a credential or degree. The Commonwealth and the institutions also can work together to devise plans to make the cost of education more predictable and affordable.

### **State and Institutional Financial Assistance Programs**

Recognizing the need to mitigate relatively high tuition and fees, the Commonwealth has embraced an approach to increase financial aid for students with demonstrated need in order to lower their overall costs. For example, in 2016-17 Virginia undergraduate students at public institutions received more than \$856 million in federal, state, institutional and private financial-aid grants and scholarships, most of which were awarded based on financial need. For the 2018-20 biennium Virginia appropriated \$29.3 million in additional support for undergraduate need-based student aid. In addition, the Commonwealth has provided the following avenues for students and their families to help mitigate rising college costs to ensure access and affordability.

- **Two-year College Transfer Grant:** Established by the General Assembly in 2006, this program provides an incentive for students to complete an associate degree at a Virginia public two-year college and then transfer to a participating Virginia four-year college or university as a means to reduce the overall cost toward completing a bachelor's degree. The annual award for an eligible student is \$1,000. An additional \$1,000 per year bonus award is provided to students pursuing undergraduate degrees in engineering, mathematics, nursing, teaching or science. An in-state student can save \$17,938 (31%) of tuition and fees for a baccalaureate degree by first obtaining an associate degree at a community college in two years and then transferring to a public four-year institution for the remaining two years. This is the least expensive pathway to obtain a bachelor's degree in four years (Chart 8). In addition, based on a new transfer program established by the 2015 General Assembly, students transferring to Norfolk State University, Old Dominion University, Radford University, University of Virginia

at Wise, Virginia Commonwealth University or Virginia State University can receive an additional \$1,000 per year for their junior and senior years.

- **Virginia 529 Prepaid Plan:** The 1995 General Assembly established the program. Named for Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code, a 529 plan is a tax-advantaged investment vehicle designed to encourage saving for future higher-education expenses. One feature of 529 plans allows families to prepay future tuition and mandatory fees at Virginia public colleges or universities for newborns through ninth graders during a limited annual enrollment period. Benefits are not limited to public higher-education institutions in Virginia, and the prepaid payouts are different based on the type of institution attended — Virginia public, Virginia private or out-of-state.
- **Workforce Credential Grant Program:** During the 2016 legislative session, the governor and General Assembly created the workforce credential grant program. This program offers a discounted rate to students to obtain an industry certification through noncredit training. The program, the first of its kind, focuses on training related to high-demand occupations that meet employer demand and provide greater opportunities for individuals to get a good paying job. Students who complete the training can receive a discount of as much as 66% of the cost of training. The program is currently offered at [community colleges across Virginia](#) (branded as FastForward) and through the [Southern Virginia Higher Education Center](#).

## Net Price vs. Total Charges

*While the total charges for students are a significant factor to access and affordability, just as important for many students is what they pay after receiving financial aid, a term referred to as “net price.”* Net price is the amount a student pays (the total cost, which includes all tuition and fees, room and board, books and supplies and other expenses) to attend an institution after subtracting scholarships and grants the student receives. Scholarships and grants are forms of financial aid that a student does not have to pay back. (The U.S. Department of Education provides a brief video to explain how net price works on its [website](#).)

The majority of aid provided annually is awarded based on financial need. Need-based aid is determined based on a student’s demonstrated financial need, which considers

factors such as the student or family income status, assets and other benefits. Therefore, when looking at average net price, it is best to look at it by estimated income level.

*Students with high financial need can pay significantly less than the total cost to attend an institution, but the net price can vary based on the institution.* Chart 7 provides several examples of the average net price paid at three sample Virginia public four-year institutions by estimated family income.

For example, at institution A, the total cost to attend (all tuition and fees, room and board, books and supplies and other expenses) is estimated at \$26,908, but a student/family with an estimated income between \$0-30,000 can expect to pay less than half the cost to attend (\$14,403).

These rates can vary by institution and by income level and are mostly driven by the amount of additional resources available at an institution (endowments, scholarships and institutional reserves) to provide to students. Often institutions with high proportions of students demonstrating financial need have fewer resources available on a per-student basis than institutions with relatively low proportions of students demonstrating financial need.

**Chart 7 Sample Average Net Price by Income for Virginia Public Four-year Institutions in 2016-17**

Average Net Price by Income	Institution A (Total cost \$26,908)	Institution B (Total cost \$27,470)	Institution C (Total cost 29,226)
\$0-\$30,000	\$14,403	\$11,478	\$14,908
\$30,001-\$48,000	\$15,544	\$14,508	\$16,093
\$48,001-\$75,000	\$18,494	\$20,174	\$19,233
\$75,001-\$110,000	\$22,027	\$24,748	\$21,825
\$110,001+	\$24,713	\$25,134	\$24,223

**Note:** Total cost is the sum of all tuition and required fees, books and supplies, and room and board for a first-time, full-time, in-state student living on campus. Average aid includes all federal, state/local government or institutional grant or scholarship aid. These are estimates and do not represent a final award amount. The cost to attend college and availability of financial aid may change.

Source: Explore all colleges costs and net price at <https://nces.ed.gov/collegenavigator/>

*Students and families concerned with the high cost of an institution should consider their eligibility for financial aid before determining if a college education is affordable.*

The U.S. Department of Education's [College Navigator](#) website provides information for students and parents to research institutions based on many factors, including net price. It also includes general information for each college regarding admissions,

enrollments, programs and majors, athletics, campus security, accreditation and loan default rates.

In addition, each institution provides a net-price calculator to help estimate the cost to attend a college. Links to each college's net-price calculator are available on the [U.S. Department of Education's Net Price Calculator website](#). These estimates do not represent a final determination and costs to attend, and financial aid award availability can change; however, these tools can help students better plan for college.

### **Two-year Transfer Program**

In addition to assessing net price as an affordable path to a credential or degree, students and parents may also consider attending a two-year institution first and then transferring to a four-year institution. Both Virginia's community colleges and Richard Bland College have agreements in place with public four-year institutions and some private institutions in Virginia that allow students to transfer to a four-year university as a junior if the student 1) first obtains an associate degree at a community college, and 2) meets certain GPA and course requirements.

*An in-state student can save \$17,938, or 31%, of the cost to attain a baccalaureate degree by getting an associate degree first at a community college and then transferring to a public four-year institution.* This cost savings is based on the condition that a student first completes an associate degree within two years at a Virginia community college and then transfers to a public four-year institution to complete a bachelor's degree within two years. Chart 8 provides the estimated cost savings.

As previously mentioned, low- and middle-income students taking this approach also can be considered for the [Virginia Two-year College Transfer Grant](#), which further reduces the cost for students meeting program criteria at a participating four-year institution.

**Chart 8: Potential Tuition Savings of the Transfer Program for Student's Completing a Bachelor's Degree in Four Years**

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Total Tuition
VCCS Tuition & Mandatory Fees	\$4,620	\$4,851			
Avg 4-yr Tuition & Mandatory Fees	\$13,370	\$14,039	\$14,740	\$15,477	\$57,626
Transfer Program	\$4,620	\$4,851	\$14,740	\$15,477	\$39,689
Amount Saved	\$8,750	\$9,188			\$17,938
% Saved	65%	65%			31%

**Note:** Assuming tuition increases by 5% per year over the base year of 2018-19.

*While transfer is a viable path to an affordable bachelor's degree, students are advised to research the appropriate courses needed and expected course grades required of any four-year institution to ensure that their courses transfer efficiently.* Transfer agreement information is available for two-year institutions at the [Virginia Wizard website](#) for Virginia's community colleges or at [Richard Bland College](#).

## Completion

*Another approach to addressing affordability is for students to complete a college degree or certificate and to complete on time.* Students who do not complete often leave with debt but no degree to provide a marketable skill in the workplace.

Each year, students enroll in an institution and do not return. For some students, they may incur student debt and have no degree. Based on [SCHEV analysis](#) of 2012-13 student dropouts, 10% of students who enroll for the first time in a public or private non-profit college in Virginia do not return after the first year. Of these students, 40% have loans with an average debt amount of \$8,036.

In addition, not all students who enroll in a bachelor's degree program complete in four years. Based on [SCHEV's analysis](#), the average time to complete a degree for a full-time student upon entry at a public four-year institution is 4.6 years. At a two-year institution, it is 3.9 years.

These delays occur for many reasons. For students, it may be that their circumstances changed after enrolling in an institution and they later change their status to part-time; for others it can be a result of changing majors or family circumstances. However, these changes incur more costs for students through additional tuition and fees and lost earnings for each additional semester they remain in college. While Virginia has some of the highest graduation rates in the country, SCHEV plans to identify state and institution strategies that can support increased completion in the coming year.

*To complete a degree on time, students should ensure they take 30 credits each year.* Some students may not be aware of the number of credits needed to complete a degree. This can occur because a student is considered full time at an institution if they take 12 or more credits (the federal financial aid definition of full time). If a student takes only 12 credits a semester, the student may not complete a degree on time. Many institutions have implemented “15-to-finish” or “12 does not equal 4” campaigns to build awareness. In addition, institutions have developed other strategies to increase completion rates.

## STATE POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Over time, the state has implemented many policies to keep tuition and fees at public institutions predictable and affordable. It has increased funding to offset rising costs, imposed caps on growth, provided incentive funds to keep tuition low, increased financial aid for low- and middle-income families and created grant programs to provide affordable paths to a credential through transfer and workforce credential training.

Last fall, the Council provided policy considerations to the governor and General Assembly to address the concerns of sustainable and efficient use of funding that provides tuition predictability and affordability for students and parents. These recommendations recognized that the state has not, in the near term, been able to maintain its commitment to fund the education-related costs at the current cost-share policy rate of 67%. The recommendations were developed with the acknowledgement that our public institutions of higher education are diverse—they have differing missions, student demographics and tuition capacities. It is not practical to consider a one-size-fits-all funding approach for the distribution of scarce state resources.

The Council policy considerations included:

- The creation of an institutional reserve fund: This would allow institutions to carry over a portion of funds each year in order to plan for unexpected future state budget cuts or cost increases.
- The restoration of financial benefits: The General Assembly established these benefits and would award them annually to institutions if they met certain performance measures, but they were not funded in recent years. These benefits include rebates on credit card fees and interest earnings earned by institutions.
- The ability to enroll more out-of-state students if the institution maintains its approved enrollment estimates for in-state students: This strategy would allow institutions to use excess capacity to generate additional funding through the higher tuition and fee rates charged to out-of-state students.
- The reduction of the annual cap on non-education-related fees from no more than 5% to 3% annually: This cap is intended to address concerns of the rising costs of higher education. The cap focuses on these fees because they are not supported through the state cost-share policy and therefore, are not impacted by state funding changes.



In the most recent budget, the General Assembly and governor included language to support the majority of these considerations, with the primary exception of the enrollment of out-of-state students.

The Council will continue to seek input in the coming years to identify further strategies that support the stable and efficient use of funding that provides greater predictability and affordability for students and parents.

## APPENDIX A: HIGHER-EDUCATION FUNDING POLICIES

### *Item 4-2.01.b, Chapter 2, 2018 Acts of Assembly*

1. Except as provided in Chapters 933 and 943 of the 2006 Acts of Assembly, Chapters 594 and 616 of the 2008 Acts of Assembly, and Chapters 675 and 685 of the 2009 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, Chapters 594 and 616 of the 2008 Acts of Assembly, and Chapters 675 and 685 of the 2009 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. 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.

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, Chapters 594 and 616 of the 2008 Acts of Assembly, and Chapters 675 and 685 of the 2009 Acts of Assembly, mandatory fees for purposes other than educational and general programs shall not be increased for Virginia undergraduates beyond three 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-E&G 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: 2018-19 FULL-TIME IN-STATE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT CHARGES**

Institutions	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees			Mandatory Non-E&G Fees			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
GMU	\$9,060	4.5%	\$388	\$3,402	4.6%	\$150	\$12,462	4.5%	\$538	\$11,460	3.3%	\$370	\$23,922	3.9%	\$908
ODU	\$7,047	6.0%	\$399	\$3,825	3.3%	\$123	\$10,872	5.0%	\$522	\$10,462	3.4%	\$340	\$21,334	4.2%	\$862
UVA <sup>2</sup>	\$14,148	2.4%	\$338	\$2,364	4.7%	\$106	\$16,512	2.8%	\$444	\$11,352	3.3%	\$360	\$27,864	3.0%	\$804
VCU	\$12,247	6.7%	\$764	\$2,243	4.8%	\$102	\$14,490	6.4%	\$866	\$10,428	2.4%	\$241	\$24,918	4.6%	\$1,107
VT	\$11,595	2.9%	\$332	\$2,025	2.9%	\$58	\$13,620	2.9%	\$390	\$8,934	2.8%	\$244	\$22,554	2.9%	\$634
CWM <sup>3</sup>	\$17,570	6.4%/0%	\$1,064	\$5,830	5.3%	\$292	\$23,400	6.2%/1.3%/1.4%/1.5%	\$1,356	\$12,236	3.7%	\$437	\$35,636	5.3%/2.2%/2.2%/2.3%	\$1,793
CNU	\$9,100	10.0%	\$830	\$5,654	5.0%	\$270	\$14,754	8.1%	\$1,100	\$11,460	2.1%	\$236	\$26,214	5.4%	\$1,336
UVA-Wise	\$5,694	3.0%	\$165	\$4,425	3.0%	\$129	\$10,119	3.0%	\$294	\$10,438	1.2%	\$124	\$20,557	2.1%	\$418
JMU <sup>4</sup>	\$7,250	16%/5.9%	\$1,000	\$4,766	3.0%	\$138	\$12,016	10.5%/4.7%	\$1,138	\$10,512	4.0%	\$400	\$22,528	7.3%/4.3%	\$1,538
LU	\$7,940	4.2%	\$320	\$5,400	5.9%	\$300	\$13,340	4.9%	\$620	\$11,026	5.8%	\$608	\$24,366	5.3%	\$1,228
UMW	\$8,678	4.5%	\$372	\$3,976	4.0%	\$154	\$12,654	4.3%	\$526	\$10,730	5.0%	\$514	\$23,384	4.7%	\$1,040
NSU	\$5,752	5.0%	\$274	\$3,738	5.1%	\$180	\$9,490	5.0%	\$454	\$10,360	5.0%	\$494	\$19,850	5.0%	\$948
RU	\$7,980	7.0%	\$519	\$3,230	2.0%	\$64	\$11,210	5.5%	\$583	\$9,406	3.0%	\$275	\$20,616	4.3%	\$858
VMI	\$9,284	4.5%	\$400	\$9,578	2.7%	\$248	\$18,862	3.6%	\$648	\$9,482	2.7%	\$246	\$28,344	3.3%	\$894
VSU	\$5,769	4.0%	\$222	\$3,287	3.4%	\$108	\$9,056	3.8%	\$330	\$11,208	3.0%	\$328	\$20,264	3.4%	\$658
RBC	\$6,000	3.6%	\$210	\$2,100	2.9%	\$60	\$8,100	3.4%	\$270	\$12,103	5.4%	\$623	\$20,203	4.6%	\$893
VCCS <sup>5,6</sup>	\$4,606	2.5%	\$113	\$14	0.0%	\$0	\$4,620	2.5%	\$113	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$4,620	2.5%	\$113
<b>Avg. 4-yr Insts<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>\$9,121</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>\$507</b>	<b>\$4,250</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>\$161</b>	<b>\$13,370</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>\$669</b>	<b>\$10,633</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>\$348</b>	<b>\$24,003</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>\$1,016</b>
<b>Avg. All Insts<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>\$8,672</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>\$466</b>	<b>\$3,874</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>\$146</b>	<b>\$12,545</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>\$612</b>	<b>\$10,725</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>\$365</b>	<b>\$22,639</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>\$956</b>

**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) The 2018-19 tuition and mandatory E&G fees are increased by 2.4% for all levels of students. Freshman, sophomore and junior are \$14,148, and senior students are \$13,100.
- (3) The 2018-19 tuition and mandatory E&G fees for first-time freshmen and transfer students are \$17,570, an increase of 6.4% over 2017-18. Tuition for other levels of students has 0% increase. The college adopted a guaranteed tuition for incoming in-state undergraduate students in 2013-14. The tuition charged in their freshman year is frozen for all four years of their undergraduate attendance.
- (4) As part of JMU's new financial plan, the 2018-19 tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduate first-time freshman and transfer students are \$7,250, an increase of 16% or \$1,000 over 2017-18. The Madison Pledge guarantees an increase of no more than 3% for first-time freshman students in future years assuming stable state funding. Tuition for in-state undergraduate sophomore, junior and senior level students is \$6,620, an increase of 5.9% or \$370 over FY 2017-18.
- (5) Northern Virginia (NVCC), J.Sargeant Reynolds (JSRCC), Tidewater (TCC), Thomas Nelson (TNCC), Virginia Western (VWCC), Piedmont Virginia (PVCC), Germanna (GCC) and John Tyler (JTCC) have tuition differentials in addition to the system wide tuition. The differentials per academic year are as follows: NVCC-\$792; JSRCC-\$123; TCC-\$60; TNCC-\$60; VWCC-\$60; PVCC-\$30; GCC-\$30; and JTCC-\$30.
- (6) Other mandatory fees vary by college, ranging from \$75 to \$880.50 per academic year, and are not included in this summary. N/A in Average Room and Board is because VCCS does not have this charge.
- (7) Increases for tuition and mandatory E&G fees and total are weighted to account for variable tuition charges at CWM, JMU and UVA.

## APPENDIX C-1: 2017-19 FULL-TIME IN-STATE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT CHARGES

Institutions	2017-18				2018-19							
	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	\$8,672	\$3,252	\$11,090	\$23,014	\$9,060	4.5%	\$3,402	4.6%	\$11,460	3.3%	\$23,922	3.9%
ODU	\$6,648	\$3,702	\$10,122	\$20,472	\$7,047	6.0%	\$3,825	3.3%	\$10,462	3.4%	\$21,334	4.2%
UVA <sup>2</sup>	\$13,810	\$2,258	\$10,992	\$27,060	\$14,148	2.4%	\$2,364	4.7%	\$11,352	3.3%	\$27,864	3.0%
VCU	\$11,483	\$2,141	\$10,187	\$23,811	\$12,247	6.7%	\$2,243	4.8%	\$10,428	2.4%	\$24,918	4.6%
VT	\$11,263	\$1,967	\$8,690	\$21,920	\$11,595	2.9%	\$2,025	2.9%	\$8,934	2.8%	\$22,554	2.9%
CWM <sup>3</sup>	\$16,506	\$5,538	\$11,799	\$33,843	\$17,570	6.4%/0%	\$5,830	5.3%	\$12,236	3.7%	\$35,636	5.3%/2.2%/2.2%/2.3%
CNU	\$8,270	\$5,384	\$11,224	\$24,878	\$9,100	10.0%	\$5,654	5.0%	\$11,460	2.1%	\$26,214	5.4%
UVA-Wise	\$5,529	\$4,296	\$10,314	\$20,139	\$5,694	3.0%	\$4,425	3.0%	\$10,438	1.2%	\$20,557	2.1%
JMU <sup>4</sup>	\$6,250	\$4,628	\$10,112	\$20,990	\$7,250	16%/5.9%	\$4,766	3.0%	\$10,512	4.0%	\$22,528	7.3%/4.3%
LU	\$7,620	\$5,100	\$10,418	\$23,138	\$7,940	4.2%	\$5,400	5.9%	\$11,026	5.8%	\$24,366	5.3%
UMW	\$8,306	\$3,822	\$10,216	\$22,344	\$8,678	4.5%	\$3,976	4.0%	\$10,730	5.0%	\$23,384	4.7%
NSU	\$5,478	\$3,558	\$9,866	\$18,902	\$5,752	5.0%	\$3,738	5.1%	\$10,360	5.0%	\$19,850	5.0%
RU	\$7,461	\$3,166	\$9,131	\$19,758	\$7,980	7.0%	\$3,230	2.0%	\$9,406	3.0%	\$20,616	4.3%
VMJ	\$8,884	\$9,330	\$9,236	\$27,450	\$9,284	4.5%	\$9,578	2.7%	\$9,482	2.7%	\$28,344	3.3%
VSU	\$5,547	\$3,179	\$10,880	\$19,606	\$5,769	4.0%	\$3,287	3.4%	\$11,208	3.0%	\$20,264	3.4%
RBC	\$5,790	\$2,040	\$11,480	\$19,310	\$6,000	3.6%	\$2,100	2.9%	\$12,103	5.4%	\$20,203	4.6%
VCCS <sup>5,6</sup>	\$4,493	\$14	N/A	\$4,508	\$4,606	2.5%	\$14	0.0%	N/A	N/A	\$4,620	2.5%
<b>Avg. 4-yr Insts<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>\$8,614</b>	<b>\$4,088</b>	<b>\$10,285</b>	<b>\$22,987</b>	<b>\$9,121</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>\$4,250</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>\$10,633</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>\$24,003</b>	<b>4.4%</b>
<b>Avg. All Insts<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>\$8,205</b>	<b>\$3,728</b>	<b>\$10,360</b>	<b>\$21,683</b>	<b>\$8,672</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>\$3,874</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>\$10,725</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>\$22,639</b>	<b>4.4%</b>

### 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) The 2018-19 tuition and mandatory E&G fees are increased by 2.4% for all levels of students. Freshman, sophomore and junior are \$14,148, and senior students are \$13,100.
- (3) The 2018-19 tuition and mandatory E&G fees for first-time freshmen and transfer students is \$17,570, an increase of 6.4% over 2017-18. Tuition for other levels of students has 0% increase. The college adopted a guaranteed tuition for incoming in-state undergraduate students in 2013-14. The tuition charged in their freshman year is frozen for all four years of their undergraduate attendance.
- (4) As part of JMU's new financial plan, the 2018-19 tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduate first-time freshman and transfer students is \$7,250, an increase of 16% or \$1,000 over 2017-18. The Madison Pledge guarantees an increase of no more than 3% for first-time freshman students in future years assuming stable state funding. Tuition for in-state undergraduate sophomore, junior and senior level students is \$6,620, an increase of 5.9% or \$370 over FY 2017-18.
- (5) Northern Virginia (NVCC), J.Sargeant Reynolds (JSRCC), Tidewater (TCC), Thomas Nelson (TNCC), Virginia Western (VWCC), Piedmont Virginia (PVCC), Germanna (GCC) and John Tyler (JTCC) have tuition differentials in addition to the system wide tuition. The differentials per academic year are as follows: NVCC-\$792; JSRCC-\$123; TCC-\$60; TNCC-\$60; VWCC-\$60; PVCC-\$30; GCC-\$30; and JTCC-\$30.
- (6) Other mandatory fees vary by college, ranging from \$75 to \$880.50 per academic year, and are not included in this summary. N/A in Average Room and Board is because VCCS does not have this charge.
- (7) Increases for tuition and mandatory E&G fees and total are weighted to account for variable tuition charges at CWM, JMU and UVA.

## APPENDIX C-2: 2017-19 FULL-TIME OUT-OF-STATE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT CHARGES

Institutions	2017-18				2018-19							
	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	\$31,118	\$3,252	\$11,090	\$45,460	\$32,520	4.5%	\$3,402	4.6%	\$11,460	3.3%	\$47,382	4.2%
ODU	\$24,498	\$3,702	\$10,122	\$38,322	\$25,947	5.9%	\$3,825	3.3%	\$10,462	3.4%	\$40,234	5.0%
UVA	\$44,338	\$2,258	\$10,992	\$57,588	\$45,872	3.5%	\$2,364	4.7%	\$11,352	3.3%	\$59,588	3.5%
VCU	\$31,515	\$2,141	\$10,187	\$43,843	\$33,555	6.5%	\$2,243	4.8%	\$10,428	2.4%	\$46,226	5.4%
VT	\$29,047	\$1,967	\$8,690	\$39,704	\$29,883	2.9%	\$2,025	2.9%	\$8,934	2.8%	\$40,842	2.9%
CWM	\$38,132	\$5,538	\$11,799	\$55,469	\$39,442	3.4%	\$5,830	5.3%	\$12,236	3.7%	\$57,508	3.7%
CNU	\$20,466	\$5,384	\$11,224	\$37,074	\$21,966	7.3%	\$5,654	5.0%	\$11,460	2.1%	\$39,080	5.4%
UVA-Wise	\$22,759	\$4,296	\$10,314	\$37,369	\$23,421	2.9%	\$4,425	3.0%	\$10,438	1.2%	\$38,284	2.4%
JMU	\$22,650	\$4,628	\$10,112	\$37,390	\$23,650	4.4%	\$4,766	3.0%	\$10,512	4.0%	\$38,928	4.1%
LU	\$22,560	\$5,100	\$10,418	\$38,078	\$23,900	5.9%	\$5,400	5.9%	\$11,026	5.8%	\$40,326	5.9%
UMW	\$23,552	\$3,822	\$10,216	\$37,590	\$24,612	4.5%	\$3,976	4.0%	\$10,730	5.0%	\$39,318	4.6%
NSU	\$17,680	\$3,558	\$9,866	\$31,104	\$17,680	0.0%	\$3,738	5.1%	\$10,360	5.0%	\$31,778	2.2%
RU	\$19,543	\$3,166	\$9,131	\$31,840	\$20,062	2.7%	\$3,230	2.0%	\$9,406	3.0%	\$32,698	2.7%
VMI	\$34,572	\$9,330	\$9,236	\$53,138	\$36,128	4.5%	\$9,578	2.7%	\$9,482	2.7%	\$55,188	3.9%
VSU	\$16,393	\$3,179	\$10,880	\$30,452	\$17,020	3.8%	\$3,287	3.4%	\$11,208	3.0%	\$31,515	3.5%
RBC	\$19,680	\$2,040	\$11,480	\$33,200	\$19,710	0.2%	\$2,100	2.9%	\$12,103	5.4%	\$33,913	2.1%
VCCS <sup>(2,3)</sup>	\$10,421	\$14	N/A	\$10,435	\$10,534	1.1%	\$14	0.0%	N/A	N/A	\$10,548	1.1%
<b>Avg. 4-yr Insts.</b>	<b>\$26,588</b>	<b>\$4,088</b>	<b>\$10,285</b>	<b>\$40,961</b>	<b>\$27,711</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>\$4,250</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>\$10,633</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>\$42,593</b>	<b>4.0%</b>
<b>Avg. All Insts.</b>	<b>\$25,231</b>	<b>\$3,728</b>	<b>\$10,360</b>	<b>\$38,709</b>	<b>\$26,230</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>\$3,874</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>\$10,725</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>\$40,197</b>	<b>3.8%</b>

(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) As part of JMU's new financial plan, the 2018-19 tuition and mandatory E&G fees for out-of-state undergraduate first-time freshman and transfer students is \$23,650, an increase of 4.4% or \$1,000 over 2017-18. Tuition for out-of-state undergraduate sophomore, junior and senior level students is \$23,334, an increase of 3.0% or \$684 over FY2017-18.

(3) Northern Virginia (NVCC), J.Sargeant Reynolds (JSRCC), Tidewater (TCC), Thomas Nelson (TNCC), Virginia Western (VWCC), Piedmont Virginia (PVCC), Germanna (GCC) and John Tyler (JTCC) have tuition differentials in addition to the system wide tuition. The differentials per academic year are as follows: NVCC-\$871.50; JSRCC-\$123; TCC-\$60; TNCC-\$60; VWCC-\$60; PVCC-\$30; GCC-\$30; and JTCC-\$30.

(4) Other mandatory fees vary by college, ranging from \$75 to \$880.50 per academic year, and are not included in this summary. N/A in Average Room and Board is because VCCS does not have this charge.



**APPENDIX C-3: 2017-19 FULL-TIME IN-STATE GRADUATE STUDENT CHARGES**

Institutions	2017-18			2018-19					
	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	\$11,228	\$3,252	\$14,480	\$11,736	4.5%	\$3,402	4.6%	\$15,138	4.5%
ODU	\$9,186	\$3,018	\$12,204	\$9,745	6.1%	\$3,119	3.3%	\$12,864	5.4%
UVA <sup>1</sup>	\$16,930	\$2,258	\$19,188	\$17,428	2.9%	\$2,364	4.7%	\$19,792	3.1%
VCU <sup>2</sup>	\$11,526	\$2,107	\$13,633	\$12,287	6.6%	\$2,209	4.8%	\$14,496	6.3%
VT	\$13,105	\$1,967	\$15,072	\$13,485	2.9%	\$2,025	2.9%	\$15,510	2.9%
W&M	\$9,765	\$5,237	\$15,002	\$10,199	4.4%	\$5,561	6.2%	\$15,760	5.1%
JMU	\$10,224	\$1,128	\$11,352	\$10,512	2.8%	\$1,128	0.0%	\$11,640	2.5%
LU	\$8,160	\$3,168	\$11,328	\$8,640	5.9%	\$3,336	5.3%	\$11,976	5.7%
UMW	\$7,974	\$2,016	\$9,990	\$8,334	4.5%	\$2,088	3.6%	\$10,422	4.3%
NSU	\$7,998	\$3,558	\$11,556	\$8,398	5.0%	\$3,738	5.1%	\$12,136	5.0%
RU	\$8,390	\$3,166	\$11,556	\$8,973	6.9%	\$3,230	2.0%	\$12,203	5.6%
VSU	\$8,038	\$3,179	\$11,217	\$8,360	4.0%	\$3,287	3.4%	\$11,647	3.8%
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$10,210</b>	<b>\$2,838</b>	<b>\$13,048</b>	<b>\$10,675</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>\$2,957</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>\$13,632</b>	<b>4.5%</b>

(1) 2018-19 tuition and E&G fees charge shown is for full-time general graduate students. Twelve graduate programs have special tuition and E&G fees which vary from \$4,975 for research-only rate for Schools of Nursing, Education and Architecture to \$25,465 for Master of Public Policy program.

(2) VCU's tuition and mandatory E&G fees are for master's degrees only. Doctoral tuition and mandatory E&G fees were \$9,535 in 2017-18, and \$10,095 in 2018-19.

**APPENDIX C-4: 2017-19 FULL-TIME OUT-OF-STATE GRADUATE STUDENT CHARGES**

Institutions	2017-18			2018-19					
	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	\$30,932	\$3,252	\$34,184	\$32,322	4.5%	\$3,402	4.6%	\$35,724	4.5%
ODU	\$27,258	\$3,018	\$30,276	\$28,873	5.9%	\$3,119	3.3%	\$31,992	5.7%
UVA <sup>1</sup>	\$28,374	\$2,258	\$30,632	\$29,740	4.8%	\$2,364	4.7%	\$32,104	4.8%
VCU <sup>2</sup>	\$24,207	\$2,107	\$26,314	\$25,762	6.4%	\$2,209	4.8%	\$27,971	6.3%
VT	\$26,843	\$1,967	\$28,810	\$27,604	2.8%	\$2,025	2.9%	\$29,629	2.8%
W&M	\$26,627	\$5,237	\$31,864	\$27,793	4.4%	\$5,561	6.2%	\$33,354	4.7%
JMU	\$28,416	\$1,128	\$29,544	\$28,416	0.0%	\$1,128	0.0%	\$29,544	0.0%
LU	\$23,040	\$3,168	\$26,208	\$24,360	5.7%	\$3,336	5.3%	\$27,696	5.7%
UMW	\$17,262	\$2,016	\$19,278	\$18,036	4.5%	\$2,088	3.6%	\$20,124	4.4%
NSU	\$20,154	\$3,558	\$23,712	\$20,930	3.9%	\$3,738	5.1%	\$24,668	4.0%
RU	\$17,363	\$3,166	\$20,529	\$17,946	3.4%	\$3,230	2.0%	\$21,176	3.2%
VSU	\$18,339	\$3,179	\$21,518	\$19,044	3.8%	\$3,287	3.4%	\$22,331	3.8%
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$24,068</b>	<b>\$2,838</b>	<b>\$26,906</b>	<b>\$25,069</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>\$2,957</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>\$28,026</b>	<b>4.2%</b>

(1) 2018-19 tuition and E&G fees charge shown is for full-time general graduate students. Twelve graduate programs have special tuition and E&G fees which vary from \$5,458 for the 4th year PhD students at Graduate School of Arts and Sciences to \$48,536 for Master of Public Policy program.

(2) VCU's tuition and mandatory E&G fees are for master's degrees only. Doctoral tuition and mandatory E&G fees were \$20,824 in 2017-18 and \$21,425 in 2018-19.

**APPENDIX C-5: 2017-19 IN-STATE FIRST PROFESSIONAL STUDENT CHARGES**

Institutions	2017-18			2018-19					
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU									
Law	22,698	2,653	\$25,351	22,701	0.0%	2,653	0.0%	25,354	0.0%
UVA									
Law	56,002	2,258	\$58,260	58,296	4.1%	2,364	4.7%	60,660	4.1%
Medicine	44,290	2,258	\$46,548	44,294	0.0%	2,364	4.7%	46,658	0.2%
VCU									
Medicine <sup>(1)</sup>	30,467	2,492	\$32,959	31,404	3.1%	2,744	10.1%	34,148	3.6%
Dentistry <sup>(2)</sup>	48,374	2,137	\$50,511	52,878	9.3%	2,239	4.8%	55,117	9.1%
Pharmacy (PharmD) <sup>(3)</sup>	27,188	2,137	\$29,325	28,027	3.1%	2,239	4.8%	30,266	3.2%
VT									
Vet Medicine	22,230	1,967	\$24,197	22,747	2.3%	2,025	2.9%	24,772	2.4%
W&M									
Law	27,396	5,568	\$32,964	28,097	2.6%	5,903	6.0%	34,000	3.1%
<b>Average Law</b>	<b>\$35,365</b>	<b>\$3,493</b>	<b>\$38,858</b>	<b>\$36,365</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>\$3,640</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>40,005</b>	<b>3.0%</b>
<b>Average Medicine</b>	<b>\$37,379</b>	<b>\$2,375</b>	<b>\$39,754</b>	<b>\$37,849</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>\$2,554</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>40,403</b>	<b>1.6%</b>

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

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

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

**APPENDIX C-6: 2017-19 OUT-OF-STATE FIRST PROFESSIONAL STUDENT CHARGES**

Institutions	2017-18			2018-19					
	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	\$38,084	\$2,653	\$40,737	\$38,087	0.0%	\$2,653	0.0%	\$40,740	0.0%
UVA									
Law	\$59,002	\$2,258	\$61,260	\$61,296	3.9%	\$2,364	4.7%	\$63,660	3.9%
Medicine	\$55,096	\$2,258	\$57,354	\$55,100	0.0%	\$2,364	4.7%	\$57,464	0.2%
VCU									
Medicine <sup>(1)</sup>	\$49,701	\$2,492	\$52,193	\$52,173	5.0%	\$2,744	10.1%	\$54,917	5.2%
Dentistry <sup>(2)</sup>	\$78,538	\$2,137	\$80,675	\$84,033	7.0%	\$2,239	4.8%	\$86,272	6.9%
Pharmacy (PharmD) <sup>(3)</sup>	\$39,527	\$2,137	\$41,664	\$40,716	3.0%	\$2,239	4.8%	\$42,955	3.1%
VT									
Vet Medicine	\$50,029	\$1,967	\$51,996	\$51,280	2.5%	\$2,025	2.9%	\$53,305	2.5%
W&M									
Law	36,396	\$5,568	\$41,964	37,097	1.9%	\$5,903	6.0%	43,000	2.5%
<b>Average Law</b>	<b>\$44,494</b>	<b>\$3,493</b>	<b>\$47,987</b>	<b>45,493</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>3,640</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>49,133</b>	<b>2.4%</b>
<b>Average Medicine</b>	<b>\$52,399</b>	<b>\$2,375</b>	<b>\$54,774</b>	<b>53,637</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>2,554</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>56,191</b>	<b>2.6%</b>

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

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

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

## APPENDIX D-1: FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATE MANDATORY NON-EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL FEES BY PROGRAM

2017-18 Non-E&G Mandatory Fees by Category

Inst	113	80920	80940	80950	80960	80970	80980	80990	80995	Total
	Unique Military Activities	Bookstores & Other Stores	Parking & Transportation Systems and Services	Telecommunications Systems and Services	Student Health Services	Student Unions & Recreational Facilities	Recreational & Intramural Facilities	Other Enterprise Functions	Intercollegiate Athletics	
GMU			\$139.00	\$17.00	\$114.00	\$331.00	\$361.00	\$1,747.00	\$543.00	\$3,252.00
ODU			\$114.00		\$168.00	\$1,114.58	\$85.47	\$582.97	\$1,637.28	\$3,702.30
UVA			\$208.00		\$523.00	\$355.00	\$471.00	\$44.00	\$657.00	\$2,258.00
VCU			\$77.00		\$206.00	\$391.00	\$338.00	\$328.00	\$801.00	\$2,141.00
VT			\$137.00	\$127.00	\$425.00	\$536.00	\$322.00	\$112.00	\$308.00	\$1,967.00
CWM			\$59.00	\$286.00	\$651.00	\$1,864.00	\$20.00	\$678.00	\$1,980.00	\$5,538.00
CNU			\$129.00			\$1,274.00	\$35.00	\$1,987.00	\$1,959.00	\$5,384.00
UVAW					\$141.67	\$1,498.30	\$33.34	\$558.48	\$2,064.22	\$4,296.01
JMU			\$120.00		\$293.00	\$492.00	\$687.00	\$978.00	\$2,058.00	\$4,628.00
LU			\$59.00	\$206.00	\$199.00	\$904.00	\$458.00	\$1,386.00	\$1,888.00	\$5,100.00
UMW			\$105.00	\$160.00		\$1,532.00	\$155.00	\$1,165.00	\$705.00	\$3,822.00
NSU			\$70.00	\$12.00	\$148.00	\$1,060.00	\$348.00	\$348.00	\$1,572.00	\$3,558.00
RU			\$128.00		\$322.00	\$762.00	\$127.00	\$647.00	\$1,180.00	\$3,166.00
VMI	\$2,610.00	\$666.00			\$484.00	\$2,230.00				\$9,330.00
VSU			\$39.00		\$392.00	\$458.00		\$1,025.00	\$1,265.00	\$3,179.00
RBC			\$180.00	\$240.00			\$330.00	\$600.00	\$690.00	\$2,040.00
VCCS								\$14.10		\$14.10
<b>Avg All Inst</b>	<b>\$2,610.00</b>	<b>\$666.00</b>	<b>\$111.71</b>	<b>\$149.71</b>	<b>\$312.82</b>	<b>\$945.74</b>	<b>\$264.68</b>	<b>\$762.53</b>	<b>\$1,415.47</b>	<b>\$3,727.97</b>

2018-19 Non-E&G Mandatory Fees by Category

Inst	113	80920	80940	80950	80960	80970	80980	80990	80995	Total
	Unique Military Activities	Bookstores & Other Stores	Parking & Transportation Systems and Services	Telecommunications Systems and Services	Student Health Services	Student Unions & Recreational Facilities	Recreational & Intramural Facilities	Other Enterprise Functions	Intercollegiate Athletics	
GMU			\$160.00	\$17.00	\$115.00	\$319.00	\$322.00	\$1,923.00	\$546.00	\$3,402.00
ODU			\$114.00		\$180.00	\$1,169.73	\$92.30	\$590.92	\$1,677.75	\$3,824.70
UVA			\$210.00		\$624.00	\$358.00	\$471.00	\$44.00	\$657.00	\$2,364.00
VCU			\$75.00		\$215.00	\$621.00	\$339.00	\$166.00	\$827.00	\$2,243.00
VT			\$165.00	\$137.00	\$447.00	\$525.00	\$313.00	\$121.00	\$317.00	\$2,025.00
CWM			\$65.00	\$288.00	\$735.00	\$1,944.00	\$20.00	\$700.00	\$2,078.00	\$5,830.00
CNU			\$145.00			\$1,375.00	\$37.00	\$2,007.00	\$2,090.00	\$5,654.00
UVAW					\$118.18	\$1,512.84	\$29.45	\$603.55	\$2,160.97	\$4,424.99
JMU			\$176.00		\$293.00	\$503.00	\$680.00	\$774.00	\$2,340.00	\$4,766.00
LU			\$75.00	\$245.00	\$303.00	\$1,199.00	\$530.00	\$1,002.00	\$2,046.00	\$5,400.00
UMW			\$105.00	\$160.00		\$1,607.00	\$155.00	\$1,244.00	\$705.00	\$3,976.00
NSU			\$70.00	\$12.00	\$158.00	\$1,060.00	\$364.00	\$363.00	\$1,711.00	\$3,738.00
RU			\$130.00		\$342.00	\$777.00	\$127.00	\$674.00	\$1,180.00	\$3,230.00
VMI	\$2,690.00	\$684.00			\$498.00	\$2,266.00				\$9,578.00
VSU			\$41.00		\$408.00	\$476.00		\$1,053.00	\$1,309.00	\$3,287.00
RBC			\$180.00	\$240.00			\$330.00	\$660.00	\$690.00	\$2,100.00
VCCS								\$14.10		\$14.10
<b>Avg All Inst</b>	<b>\$2,690.00</b>	<b>\$684.00</b>	<b>\$122.21</b>	<b>\$157.00</b>	<b>\$341.24</b>	<b>\$1,002.66</b>	<b>\$267.67</b>	<b>\$746.22</b>	<b>\$1,485.92</b>	<b>\$3,873.93</b>

Annual Percent Change of Non-E&G Mandatory Fees by Category

Inst	113	80920	80940	80950	80960	80970	80980	80990	80995	Total
	Unique Military Activities	Bookstores & Other Stores	Parking & Transportation Systems and Services	Telecommunications Systems and Services	Student Health Services	Student Unions & Recreational Facilities	Recreational & Intramural Facilities	Other Enterprise Functions	Intercollegiate Athletics	
GMU			15.1%		0.9%	-3.6%	-10.8%	10.1%	0.6%	4.6%
ODU					7.1%	4.9%	8.0%	1.4%	2.5%	3.3%
UVA			1.0%		19.3%	0.8%				4.7%
VCU			-2.6%		4.4%	58.8%	0.3%	-49.4%	3.2%	4.8%
VT			20.4%	7.9%	5.2%	-2.1%	-2.8%	8.0%	2.9%	2.9%
CWM			10.2%	0.7%	12.9%	4.3%		3.2%	4.9%	5.3%
CNU			12.4%			7.9%	5.7%	1.0%	6.7%	5.0%
UVAW					-16.6%	1.0%	-11.7%	8.1%	4.7%	3.0%
JMU			46.7%			2.2%	-1.0%	-20.9%	13.7%	3.0%
LU			27.1%	18.9%	52.3%	32.6%	15.7%	-27.7%	8.4%	5.9%
UMW						4.9%		6.8%		4.0%
NSU					6.8%		4.6%	4.3%	8.8%	5.1%
RU			1.6%		6.2%	2.0%		4.2%		2.0%
VMI	3.1%	2.7%			2.9%	1.6%			3.0%	2.7%
VSU			5.1%		4.1%	3.9%		2.7%	3.5%	3.4%
RBC								10.0%		2.9%
VCCS										0.0%
<b>Avg All Inst</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>-2.1%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>

## APPENDIX D-2: FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATE MANDATORY NON-EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL FEES BY FEE ITEM

Institution	2017-18	2018-19	Difference	% Increase	Institution	2017-18	2018-19	Difference	% Increase
<b>George Mason University</b>					<b>Virginia Tech</b>				
Athletic	\$542.00	\$545.00	\$3.00	0.6%	Athletic	\$308.00	\$317.00	\$9.00	2.9%
Auxiliary Central	\$502.00	\$503.00	\$1.00	0.2%	Bus and Escort	\$137.00	\$165.00	\$28.00	20.4%
Auxiliary Services	\$447.00	\$468.00	\$21.00	4.7%	Health Service	\$425.00	\$447.00	\$22.00	5.2%
Facilities/Building	\$1,229.00	\$1,231.00	\$2.00	0.2%	Recreational Facilities	\$322.00	\$313.00	(\$9.00)	-2.8%
Health Service	\$99.00	\$100.00	\$1.00	1.0%	Student Activity	\$326.00	\$321.00	(\$5.00)	-1.5%
Student Activity	\$294.00	\$395.00	\$101.00	34.4%	Student Cultural Activity Fee	\$181.00	\$173.00	(\$8.00)	-4.4%
Transportation	\$139.00	\$160.00	\$21.00	15.1%	Student Services - Annual	\$268.00	\$289.00	\$21.00	7.8%
	\$3,252.00	\$3,402.00	\$150.00	4.6%		\$1,967.00	\$2,025.00	\$58.00	2.9%
<b>Old Dominion University</b>					<b>College of William and Mary</b>				
Athletic	\$1,637.28	\$1,677.75	\$40.47	2.5%	Athletic	\$1,980.00	\$2,078.00	\$98.00	4.9%
Contingent	\$87.33	\$26.99	(\$60.34)	-69.1%	Bus and Escort	\$59.00	\$65.00	\$6.00	10.2%
Facilities/Building	\$495.64	\$563.93	\$68.29	13.8%	Facilities/Building	\$1,521.00	\$1,597.00	\$76.00	5.0%
Health Service	\$168.00	\$180.00	\$12.00	7.1%	General Services	\$566.00	\$583.00	\$17.00	3.0%
Student Activity	\$825.22	\$885.03	\$59.81	7.2%	Green Fee	\$40.00	\$40.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Union	\$374.83	\$377.00	\$2.17	0.6%	Health and Wellness	\$651.00	\$735.00	\$84.00	12.9%
Transportation	\$114.00	\$114.00	\$0.00	0.0%	PC Maintenance	\$40.00	\$45.00	\$5.00	12.5%
	\$3,702.30	\$3,824.70	\$122.40	3.3%	Photo ID	\$32.00	\$32.00	\$0.00	0.0%
<b>University of Virginia</b>					<b>Christopher Newport University</b>				
Athletic	\$657.00	\$657.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Athletic	\$1,959.00	\$2,090.00	\$131.00	6.7%
Auxiliary Services	\$67.00	\$67.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Auxiliary Support	\$1,038.00	\$1,056.00	\$18.00	1.7%
Bus and Safe Ride	\$208.00	\$210.00	\$2.00	1.0%	Facilities/Bldgs/Repair Replace	\$477.00	\$378.00	(\$99.00)	-20.8%
Microsoft License Fee	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Intramurals	\$35.00	\$37.00	\$2.00	5.7%
Data Center Fee	\$24.00	\$24.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Parking/Auto Registration	\$129.00	\$145.00	\$16.00	12.4%
Health Service	\$523.00	\$624.00	\$101.00	19.3%	Recreational Facilities	\$1,274.00	\$1,375.00	\$101.00	7.9%
Recreational Facilities	\$421.00	\$421.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Student Activity	\$90.00	\$91.00	\$1.00	1.1%
Student Activity	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Student Life/Health Services	\$382.00	\$482.00	\$100.00	26.2%
Student Union	\$288.00	\$291.00	\$3.00	1.0%		\$5,384.00	\$5,654.00	\$270.00	5.0%
	\$2,258.00	\$2,364.00	\$106.00	4.7%	<b>University of Virginia's College at Wise</b>				
<b>VA Commonwealth University</b>					Athletic	\$1,989.22	\$2,160.97	\$171.75	8.6%
Athletic	\$801.00	\$827.00	\$26.00	3.2%	Operation & Maintenance	\$141.67	\$118.18	(\$23.49)	-16.6%
Contingent	\$328.00	\$166.00	(\$162.00)	-49.4%	Outdoor Recreation & Intramurals	\$33.34	\$29.45	(\$3.89)	-11.7%
Health Service	\$206.00	\$215.00	\$9.00	4.4%	Scholarship	\$75.00	\$0.00	(\$75.00)	-100.0%
Student Activity	\$90.00	\$90.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Stadium & Slemp Stdt Ctr Develop	\$1,330.42	\$1,370.80	\$40.38	3.0%
Student Services	\$338.00	\$339.00	\$1.00	0.3%	Student Information System	\$558.48	\$603.55	\$45.07	8.1%
Stdt Union & Recr	\$301.00	\$531.00	\$230.00	76.4%	Student Organizations	\$167.88	\$142.04	(\$25.84)	-15.4%
Transportation	\$77.00	\$75.00	(\$2.00)	-2.6%		\$4,296.01	\$4,424.99	\$128.98	3.0%
	\$2,141.00	\$2,243.00	\$102.00	4.8%					

## APPENDIX D-2: FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATE MANDATORY NON-EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL FEES BY FEE ITEM (CONT.)

Institution	2017-18	2018-19	Difference	% Increase	Institution	2017-18	2018-19	Difference	% Increase
<b>James Madison University</b>					<b>Radford University</b>				
Athletic	\$1,677.00	\$1,948.00	\$271.00	16.2%	Athletic	\$1,180.00	\$1,180.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Auxiliary Services	\$762.00	\$814.00	\$52.00	6.8%	Auxiliary Services	\$209.00	\$216.00	\$7.00	3.3%
Facilities/Building	\$1,072.00	\$885.00	(\$187.00)	-17.4%	Facilities/Building	\$363.00	\$368.00	\$5.00	1.4%
Health Service	\$268.00	\$267.00	(\$1.00)	-0.4%	General Services	\$75.00	\$90.00	\$15.00	20.0%
Student Activity	\$760.00	\$763.00	\$3.00	0.4%	Health Service	\$322.00	\$342.00	\$20.00	6.2%
Transportation	\$89.00	\$89.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Recreational Facilities	\$476.00	\$481.00	\$5.00	1.1%
	\$4,628.00	\$4,766.00	\$138.00	3.0%	Student Activity	\$127.00	\$127.00	\$0.00	0.0%
					Student Union	\$286.00	\$296.00	\$10.00	3.5%
					Transportation	\$128.00	\$130.00	\$2.00	1.6%
						\$3,166.00	\$3,230.00	\$64.00	2.0%
<b>Longwood University</b>					<b>Virginia Military Institute</b>				
Athletic	\$1,888.00	\$2,046.00	\$158.00	8.4%	Athletic	\$3,340.00	\$3,440.00	\$100.00	3.0%
Auxiliary Services	\$1,386.00	\$1,002.00	(\$384.00)	-27.7%	Barber Shop	\$272.00	\$280.00	\$8.00	2.9%
Health Service	\$199.00	\$303.00	\$104.00	52.3%	Health Service	\$484.00	\$498.00	\$14.00	2.9%
Intramurals	\$458.00	\$530.00	\$72.00	15.7%	Laundry	\$394.00	\$404.00	\$10.00	2.5%
Parking/Auto Registration	\$59.00	\$75.00	\$16.00	27.1%	Student Activity	\$2,230.00	\$2,266.00	\$36.00	1.6%
Student Activity	\$180.00	\$180.00	\$0.00	0.0%	UMA Fee	\$2,610.00	\$2,690.00	\$80.00	3.1%
Student Union	\$724.00	\$1,019.00	\$295.00	40.7%		\$9,330.00	\$9,578.00	\$248.00	2.7%
Telecommunications	\$206.00	\$245.00	\$39.00	18.9%					
	\$5,100.00	\$5,400.00	\$300.00	5.9%	<b>Virginia State University</b>				
					Athletic	\$1,265.00	\$1,309.00	\$44.00	3.5%
<b>University of Mary Washington</b>					Facilities/Building	\$72.00	\$75.00	\$3.00	4.2%
Contingency/Reserves	\$200.00	\$256.00	\$56.00	28.0%	Health Service	\$392.00	\$408.00	\$16.00	4.1%
Facilities/Building	\$580.00	\$580.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Other Services	\$402.00	\$405.00	\$3.00	0.7%
Institutional Development	\$385.00	\$408.00	\$23.00	6.0%	Photo ID	\$47.00	\$49.00	\$2.00	4.3%
Intercollegiate Athletics	\$705.00	\$705.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Police and Public Safety	\$412.00	\$428.00	\$16.00	3.9%
Parking and Transportation	\$105.00	\$105.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Radio Station	\$92.00	\$96.00	\$4.00	4.3%
Social/Cultural	\$195.00	\$195.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Student Activity	\$380.00	\$395.00	\$15.00	3.9%
Student Organizations	\$80.00	\$80.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Student Union	\$78.00	\$81.00	\$3.00	3.8%
Student Recreation	\$155.00	\$155.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Transportation	\$39.00	\$41.00	\$2.00	5.1%
Student Unions	\$1,257.00	\$1,332.00	\$75.00	6.0%		\$3,179.00	\$3,287.00	\$108.00	3.4%
Telecommunications	\$160.00	\$160.00	\$0.00	0.0%	<b>Richard Bland College</b>				
	\$3,822.00	\$3,976.00	\$154.00	4.0%	Athletics	\$690.00	\$690.00	\$0.00	0.0%
<b>Norfolk State University</b>					Auxiliary Ent. Fee	\$600.00	\$660.00	\$60.00	10.0%
Athletic	\$1,572.00	\$1,711.00	\$139.00	8.8%	Facilities/Building	\$180.00	\$180.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Auxiliary Security Fee	\$250.00	\$265.00	\$15.00	6.0%	Parking/Transportation Services	\$180.00	\$180.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Auxiliary Technology Fee	\$12.00	\$12.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Student Activity	\$150.00	\$150.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Contingent	\$98.00	\$98.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Technology	\$240.00	\$240.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Fitness Center Fee	\$30.00	\$30.00	\$0.00	0.0%		\$2,040.00	\$2,100.00	\$60.00	2.9%
Health Service	\$148.00	\$158.00	\$10.00	6.8%	<b>VA Community College System</b>				
Student Activity	\$318.00	\$334.00	\$16.00	5.0%	Overhead Recovery	\$14.10	\$14.10	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Ctr Bldg Maint.	\$216.00	\$216.00	\$0.00	0.0%					
Student Center Fee	\$844.00	\$844.00	\$0.00	0.0%					
Transportation	\$70.00	\$70.00	\$0.00	0.0%					
	\$3,558.00	\$3,738.00	\$180.00	5.1%					

## APPENDIX E-1: IN-STATE UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND TOTAL MANDATORY FEES IN SELECTED STATES (PUBLIC DOCTORAL/RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES)

2017-18		Estimated 2018-19			
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*		
1.	New Hampshire	\$18,067	1.	New Hampshire	\$18,609
2.	Vermont	\$17,740	2.	Vermont	\$18,272
3.	Pennsylvania	\$16,580	3.	Pennsylvania	\$17,077
4.	New Jersey	\$15,207	4.	New Jersey	\$15,663
5.	Connecticut	\$14,880	5.	Connecticut	\$15,326
6.	Massachusetts	\$14,680	6.	Massachusetts	\$15,120
7.	Illinois	\$14,481	7.	Virginia	\$14,921
8.	Minnesota	\$14,417	8.	Illinois	\$14,915
9.	Virginia	\$14,119	9.	Minnesota	\$14,850
10.	Michigan	\$14,078	10.	Michigan	\$14,543
12.	Delaware	\$13,160	12.	Delaware	\$13,555
13.	South Carolina	\$12,573	13.	South Carolina	\$12,950
16.	Kentucky	\$11,603	16.	Kentucky	\$11,951
21.	Maryland	\$10,841	21.	Maryland	\$11,166
31.	Tennessee	\$9,471	31.	Tennessee	\$9,755
32.	Texas	\$9,336	32.	Texas	\$9,616
42.	North Carolina	\$8,072	42.	North Carolina	\$8,314

\*VA charges are actual tuition and fees charged in FY18. Other state rates are increased by 2.7%, the average increase at doctoral/research public 4-year institutions nationally in FY17.  
Sources: IPEDS and "Trend in College Pricing 2017" by the College Board.



## APPENDIX E-2: IN-STATE UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND TOTAL MANDATORY FEES IN SELECTED STATES (PUBLIC COMPREHENSIVE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES)

2017-18		Estimated 2018-19	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*
1. New Jersey	\$12,807	1. New Jersey	\$13,243
2. New Hampshire	\$12,520	2. New Hampshire	\$12,946
3. South Carolina	\$11,937	3. South Carolina	\$12,342
4. Vermont	\$11,810	4. Virginia	\$12,337
5. Virginia	\$11,756	5. Vermont	\$12,212
6. Pennsylvania	\$11,512	6. Pennsylvania	\$11,904
7. Michigan	\$11,389	7. Michigan	\$11,776
8. Illinois	\$11,082	8. Illinois	\$11,458
9. Massachusetts	\$10,415	9. Massachusetts	\$10,769
10. Connecticut	\$10,017	10. Connecticut	\$10,357
13. Kentucky	\$9,211	13. Kentucky	\$9,524
14. Maryland	\$9,015	14. Maryland	\$9,322
20. Tennessee	\$8,582	20. Tennessee	\$8,874
28. Texas	\$7,579	28. Texas	\$7,837
42. North Carolina	\$6,379	42. North Carolina	\$6,596
44. Florida	\$6,070	44. Florida	\$6,276

\*VA charges are actual tuition and fees charged in FY18. Other state rates are increased by 2.1%, the average increase at comprehensive public 4-year institutions nationally in FY17.  
Sources: IPEDS and "Trend in College Pricing 2017" by the College Board.

## APPENDIX E-3: IN-STATE UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND TOTAL MANDATORY FEES IN SELECTED STATES (PUBLIC TWO-YEAR COLLEGES)

2017-18		Estimated 2018-19	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*
1. Pennsylvania	\$9,013	1. Pennsylvania	\$9,275
2. Illinois	\$8,705	2. Illinois	\$8,958
3. New Hampshire	\$7,317	3. New Hampshire	\$7,529
4. New Jersey	\$6,585	4. New Jersey	\$6,776
5. Maryland	\$6,432	5. Maryland	\$6,618
6. Vermont	\$6,414	6. Vermont	\$6,600
7. South Dakota	\$6,284	7. South Dakota	\$6,466
8. Virginia	\$6,169	8. Virginia	\$6,360
9. Michigan	\$6,150	9. Michigan	\$6,328
10. South Carolina	\$5,494	10. South Carolina	\$5,653
19. Alabama	\$4,574	19. Alabama	\$4,707
28. Tennessee	\$4,155	28. Tennessee	\$4,275
30. Kentucky	\$4,086	30. Kentucky	\$4,204
32. West Virginia	\$4,003	32. West Virginia	\$4,119
34. Texas	\$3,900	34. Texas	\$4,013
47. North Carolina	\$2,642	47. North Carolina	\$2,719

\*VA charges are actual tuition and fees charged in FY19. Other state rates are increased by 2.9%, the average increase at public two-year institutions nationally in FY18.

Sources: IPEDS and "Trend in College Pricing 2017" by the College Board.

## APPENDIX F: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TUITION AND FEE INCREASES AND STATE FUNDING

*An inverse relationship exists between state funding and the rate at which tuition and education and general fees increase at Virginia's public higher-education institutions.*

When the state provides additional support to public higher education education-related costs, institutions are better able to control the rate at which they increase tuition. When the state reduces its funding, institutions increase tuition to help offset budget cuts. The following is a brief history of the relationship of tuition and education and general fee increases and state funding and the policy practices in place to manage increases.

2002-04: Budget reductions, double-digit tuition increases, tuition caps. In the 2002-04 biennium, the state reduced funding to public institutions by an average of 22% as a result of the 2001 recession. Prior to this time frame, institutions operated under a tuition freeze. With the reduction in funding and in an effort to regain the rising costs during the tuition freezes, institutions then raised tuition by double-digit percentages to fill the budget gap. Boards of visitors also, levied mid-year increases for the spring semester of 2003. 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.

2004: Return of tuition authority to boards and establishment of a review process. 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 E&G programs. The General Assembly also established a new review process to address institutional requests to exceed appropriated levels of nongeneral fund revenues.

2006-10: State support increases, lower tuition and fees increases, Tuition Moderation Incentive Fund established. When the state's economy improved in 2005-06, institutions received additional state support in the next four years, which enabled institutions to reduce the rate at which they increased tuition. A similar pattern unfolded in the 2010-

12 biennium when state support to public institutions was reduced by 27%. Most institutions responded by raising tuition accordingly in 2010-11 and 2011-12.

In order to ensure more moderate tuition increases, the 2007 General Assembly established a Tuition Moderation Incentive Fund with a total of \$7.2 million. It was contingent upon institutions limiting the increase of tuition and E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students to no more than 6% in 2007-08. 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 by providing \$17.5 million 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 Tuition Moderation Incentive Fund for 2009-10.

2013-10: Budget increases, lower tuition and fee growth. In 2013, higher education experienced an average increase in state funding of about 5% and another 3% in 2014. With these investments came the lowest increases in tuition and fees in a decade.

2014-16: Budget reductions, substantial tuition increases. The 2014-16 biennium saw a return to state revenue shortfalls, budget reductions, and more substantial tuition increases. The same pattern occurred again in the 2016-18 biennium. In 2016-17, an additional \$223 million in the general fund was provided for public institutions as a commitment from the state to reinvest in higher education. As a result, 12 out of 17 public institutions (the 23 colleges of the Virginia Community College System are counted as one institution) or 97% of in-state undergraduate students saw tuition increases that were 3% or less in 2016-17.

Excluding William and Mary and UVA, as both have variable tuition charges to their in-state undergraduate students, the average tuition increase was 2.9% in 2016-17, setting a new record of the lowest annual tuition increase in the past 15 years.

2018: Budget reductions, tuition and fee increases: General fund budget reductions were necessary again in 2017-18, and the average in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees increased by \$422, or 5.4% in 2017-18. In academic year 2018-19, in-state undergraduate tuition will increase by \$466 (5.7%), 0.3 percentage points higher

than last year's rate of increase. It should be noted again that institutions made 2018-19 tuition and fee decisions without a final state budget.

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