

State Council of Higher Education for Virginia



2019-20
Tuition and Fees
Tuition and Fees at Virginia State-
Supported Colleges and Universities

August 2019



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SUMMARY

The Appropriation Act directs the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia (SCHEV) to submit an annual report 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).

The following are **key findings** from the 2019-20 Tuition and Fees Report.

1. Tuition and mandatory educational and general (E&G) fees (those fees related to instruction and supported by the state) did not increase for the majority of in-state undergraduate students, primarily as a result of additional state funding.
2. Mandatory non-educational and general E&G fees (those fees related to non-instructional activities) increased **\$155** (4.0%).
3. The average tuition and all mandatory fees for in-state undergraduates is **\$12,836**, a **\$155** (1.2%) increase from the prior year and the lowest increase since FY 2000.
4. Room and board charges average **\$11,000** at baccalaureate institutions, an increase of **\$367** (3.5%).
5. Total charges from baccalaureate institutions— the average sum of tuition, all mandatory fees and room and board — are **\$24,699** for the 2019-20 academic year, an increase of **\$543** (2.2%) for in-state undergraduate students, the lowest percentage increase since FY 2000.
6. In 2019-20, Virginia undergraduate students will pay, on average, **52%** of the costs of education-related funding, while the state share is **48%**.
7. SCHEV staff estimate that if the state funded at the level of the cost-share policy (67%), tuition could be as much as **\$2,800** (**37%**) lower than current levels.
8. The total charges for in-state undergraduates as a percentage of per-capita disposable income remain higher than the national average at nearly **47%**, although this is a decrease from 48.1% the prior year.
9. Students who complete an associate degree at a community college and transfer to a baccalaureate institution can save an average of **\$18,612** on the cost of a bachelor's degree.



2019-20 Full-time In-state Undergraduate Total Charges

Institution Type	Charges	Amount Increase	Percent Increase
Baccalaureate Institution Average			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$9,274	\$0	0.0%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$4,425	\$175	4.1%
Tuition and All Mandatory Fees	\$13,699	\$175	1.3%
Room and Board	\$11,000	\$367	3.5%
Total Charges	\$24,699	\$543	2.2%
Va Community College System			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$4,606	\$0	0.0%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$14	\$0	0.0%
Total Charges	\$4,620	\$0	0.0%
All Public Institutions' Average¹			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$8,807	\$0	0.0%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$4,029	\$155	4.0%
Tuition and All Mandatory Fees	\$12,836	\$155	1.2%
Room and Board	\$11,069	\$344	3.2%
Total Charges²	\$23,254	\$479	2.1%

Notes:

- (1) Includes Richard Bland College, a selective, residential, two-year college to prepare students for transfer to baccalaureate institutions.
(2) Average charge for the majority of students at each institution, excluding tuition differentials.



INTRODUCTION

The Appropriation Act directs the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia (SCHEV) to submit an annual report 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.

Specifically, the text states:

“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.”

~Item 4-2.01.b.4.b, 2019 Virginia Acts of Assembly, Chapter 854.

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 contribute a larger share of the cost through higher tuition and fees. Higher tuition and fees are impacted by the amount of state funding provided to institutions to offset costs for students and increased costs at the institutions. In 2019-20, the total in-state undergraduate charges as a percent of per-capita disposable income at Virginia baccalaureate institutions decreased slightly.

Introduction At a Glance

- Virginia’s Appropriations Act directs SCHEV to issue an annual Tuition & Fees Report by August 1 (Item 4-2.01.b.4.b).
- Higher education is increasingly important to ensure a strong labor market and quality of life.
- In 2018-19, the total charges for in-state undergraduates as a percentage of per-capita disposable income at Virginia institutions decreased slightly.
- Affordable access is an important component of The Virginia Plan for Higher Education.
- See this report’s appendices for detailed charts and comparisons.



Affordable options are available for students to attain a degree or credential to advance their future, including community college transfer programs, financial aid and other alternative credential opportunities.

[The Virginia Plan for Higher Education](#) is the statewide strategic plan designed to ensure Virginia is the best-educated state in the nation by 2030. Achieving this goal means that approximately 70% of the Virginia's working-age population will hold a degree or workforce credential by 2030. A key component of The Virginia Plan is to provide affordable access for all students. The alignment of state appropriations, financial aid and tuition and fees is critical to achieving this goal.

“Virginia undergraduate students will pay, on average, 52% of the cost of education, three percentage points lower than last year. The state share will increase to 48%, three percentage points higher than last year.”

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 2019-20 academic year;
- State funding and tuition and fee trends;
- Tuition and fee comparisons to other states; and
- Pathways to increase 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 2019-20 ACADEMIC YEAR

Tuition and fees for an academic year are set annually by the boards of visitors at each institution. A portion of the cost of education at public institutions in Virginia is funded by the state. The remaining cost is reflected in the tuition and fee charges to students. This section provides the definitions of tuition and fees and a breakout of charges for the 2019-20 academic year along with comparisons to the prior year.

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 table on the following page contains definitions of the various terms used in this report.)

Tuition and mandatory E&G fees remain unchanged for the majority of in-state undergraduate students from last year as a result of additional state investment.

The zero increase in tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students in 2019-20 was made possible largely by the General

Assembly's addition of \$52.5 million to establish a Tuition Moderation Fund and related appropriation increases. Receiving these funds required each institution to maintain the

"The zero increase in tuition and mandatory E&G fees is due to the General Assembly's addition of \$52.5 million to establish a Tuition Moderation Fund and related appropriation increases."

in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees at the FY 2019 level in 2019-20. (See Chart 1.) All institutions complied with the requirements of the fund. The last time institutions did not increase tuition for in-state undergraduate students occurred nearly 20 years ago and also was the result of associated general fund increases.

Tuition and Fees for the 2019-20 Academic Year At a Glance

- Tuition and mandatory E&G fees remain unchanged from last year.
- Mandatory non-E&G fees increased \$155 (4.0%).
- The average tuition and all mandatory fees for in-state undergraduates is \$12,836, a \$155 (1.2%) increase from the prior year and the lowest increase since FY 2000.
- Room and board charges average \$11,000 at baccalaureate institutions, an increase of \$367 (3.5%).
- Total charges from baccalaureate institutions — the average sum of tuition, all mandatory fees and room and board — are \$24,699 for the 2019-20 academic year, an increase of \$543 (2.2%) for in-state undergraduate students, the lowest percentage increase since FY 2000.

Tuition and Fees Terms & Definitions

TUITION AND MANDATORY EDUCATIONAL & GENERAL FEES (E&G)

Support instruction-related activities, such as research and public service, academic and institutional support, and facility operations and maintenance.

MANDATORY NON-E&G FEES

Support non-instructional activities, such as student health services, athletics, recreational activities, campus transportation and capital debt service.



TUITION AND ALL MANDATORY FEES

The sum of tuition and mandatory E&G fees and mandatory non-E&G fees.

ROOM AND BOARD

Supports dormitory and dining functions for students choosing to live on campus. Students living off campus are exempt from these charges.



TOTAL CHARGES FROM INSTITUTIONS

The sum of tuition, all mandatory fees and room and board.

OTHER COSTS

Books, supplies, transportation, and other personal expenses.



TOTAL COST OF ATTENDANCE

Total charges and other costs related to attending an institution.

* Note: Charges do not include reductions that may occur as a result of a student receiving financial aid (state, federal or local grants and scholarships).



Chart 1: 2019-20 Full-time In-state Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees

Institution	2018-19	2019-20	% Increase
Christopher Newport University	\$9,100	\$9,100	0%
College of William and Mary	\$17,570	\$17,570	0%
George Mason University	\$9,060	\$9,060	0%
James Madison University	\$7,250	\$7,250	0%
Longwood University	\$7,940	\$7,940	0%
Norfolk State University	\$5,752	\$5,752	0%
Old Dominion University	\$7,047	\$7,047	0%
Radford University	\$7,980	\$7,980	0%
University of Mary Washington	\$8,678	\$8,678	0%
University of Virginia	\$14,148	\$14,148	0%
University of Virginia - Wise	\$5,694	\$5,694	0%
Virginia Commonwealth University	\$12,247	\$12,247	0%
Virginia Military Institute	\$9,284	\$9,284	0%
Virginia State University	\$5,769	\$5,769	0%
Virginia Tech	\$11,595	\$11,595	0%
Richard Bland College	\$6,000	\$6,000	0%
Virginia Community College System	\$4,606	\$4,606	0%
Average Baccalaureate Institutions	\$9,274	\$9,274	0%
Average All Public Institutions	\$8,807	\$8,807	0%

Institutions at several public baccalaureate institutions also charge tuition differentials by student level (year 1, year 2, etc.) and by program (engineering, business, etc.) in

“In FY 2019 Assembly authorized salary increases for state employees, including faculty and staff at institutions which increased mandatory non-E&G fees.”

addition to the above published tuition rates to both in-state and out-of-state students. Chart 2 shows the Virginia institutions that have tuition differentials and the annual increase for in-state undergraduate students in 2019-20. As a note, two schools at the University of Virginia (UVA) increased the tuition differentials for upper-level students in FY 2020.

Chart 2 Tuition Differentials to In-State Undergraduates by School and Student Level

Inst.	School	Level	2018-19	2019-20	% Change
CWM	All	Entering fall '19		\$17,570	0%
		Entering fall '18	\$17,570	\$17,570	0%
		Entering fall '17	\$16,506	\$16,506	0%
		Entering fall '16	\$15,810	\$15,810	0%
JMU	All	Year 1	\$7,250	\$7,250	0%
		Year 2	\$7,250	\$7,250	0%
		Year 3&4	\$6,620	\$6,620	0%
	Business	Year 1	\$8,000	\$8,000	0%
		Year 2	\$8,750	\$8,750	0%
		Year 3&4	\$8,120	\$8,120	0%
	Nursing	Year 3&4	\$6,620	\$6,620	0%
UVA	Arts & Science, Currey	All	\$14,148	\$14,148	0%
	Architecture	Year 1		\$15,148	0%
		Year 2	\$15,148	\$15,148	0%
	Engineering	Year 1		\$19,338	0%
		Year 2	\$19,338	\$19,338	0%
		Year 3&4	\$18,338	\$18,338	0%
	Batten	Year 3	\$21,052	\$22,722	8%
		Year 4	\$18,338	\$21,052	15%
	McIntire	Year 3	\$21,886	\$24,386	11%
		Year 4	\$18,338	\$21,886	19%
	Nursing	Year 1		\$16,148	0%
Year 2		\$16,148	\$16,148	0%	
VCU	Majority Students	All	\$12,247	\$12,247	0%
	Arts	All	\$14,097	\$14,097	0%
	Engineering	All	\$14,052	\$14,052	0%
VT	Majority Students	All	\$11,595	\$11,595	0%
	Agriculture & Life Science	Admitted in Fall 2018 or later	\$12,345	\$12,345	0%
		Admitted Prior to Fall 2018	\$11,595	\$11,595	0%
	Architecture & Design	Admitted in Fall 2018 or later	\$13,095	\$13,095	0%
		Admitted Prior to Fall 2018	\$12,544	\$12,544	0%
	Building Construction	Admitted in Fall 2018 or later	\$13,095	\$13,095	0%
		Admitted Prior to Fall 2018	\$12,370	\$12,370	0%
	Business	Course Level 1000-2000	\$12,795	\$12,795	0%
		Course Level 3000-4000	\$12,270	\$12,270	0%
	Engineering	Admitted in Fall 2018 or later	\$13,595	\$13,595	0%
Admitted Prior to Fall 2018		\$12,370	\$12,370	0%	



In addition, 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.

The average tuition and all mandatory fees for in-state undergraduates is \$12,836, a \$155 (1.2%) increase from the prior year. These costs range from \$4,620 at the community colleges to \$23,628 at The College of William & Mary).

The amount includes tuition and E&G and non-E&G fees. This average is for all public baccalaureate and associate-degree-granting institutions and is the lowest annual increase since FY 2000.

Chart 3: 2019-20 Full-time In-state Undergraduate Tuition and All Mandatory Fees¹

Institutions	Tuition and All Mandatory Fees	Amount Increase Over 2018-19	Percent Increase Over 2018-19
Baccalaureate Institutions			
Christopher Newport University	\$14,924	\$170	1.2%
College of William and Mary ²	\$23,628	\$228	1%/1%/1%/1.1%
George Mason University	\$12,564	\$102	0.8%
James Madison University ³	\$12,206	\$190	1.6%/1.6%/1.7%
Longwood University	\$13,520	\$180	1.3%
Norfolk State University	\$9,622	\$132	1.4%
Old Dominion University	\$11,020	\$148	1.4%
Radford University	\$11,350	\$140	1.2%
University of Mary Washington	\$13,210	\$556	4.4%
University of Virginia ⁴	\$16,632	\$120	0.7%
University of Virginia - Wise	\$10,252	\$133	1.3%
Virginia Commonwealth University	\$14,596	\$106	0.7%
Virginia Military Institute	\$19,118	\$256	1.4%
Virginia State University	\$9,154	\$98	1.1%
Virginia Tech	\$13,691	\$71	0.5%
Associate-Degree-Granting Institutions			
Richard Bland College	\$8,100	\$0	0.0%
VA Community College System ^{5,6}	\$4,620	\$0	0.0%
Average Baccalaureate Institutions	\$13,699	\$175	1.3%
Average Public Institutions	\$12,836	\$155	1.2%

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 2019-20 tuition and mandatory E&G fees did not increase for freshman and transfer students. Tuition at other levels also did not increase as the college guaranteed students to freeze their tuition for four (4) years for undergraduate education. Mandatory non-E&G increased by 3.9% in 2019-20. As a result, tuition and all mandatory fees increased by 1% for all levels of students.

(3) The 2019-20 tuition and mandatory E&G fees for freshman, sophomore and transfer students is \$12,206, no increase over 2018-19. Tuition for junior and senior students is \$11,576, no increase over FY 2018-19. JMU implemented a new finance plan that in-state freshmen were charged an additional \$1,000 tuition in FY 2019. JMU increased mandatory non-E&G fees by 4% in 2019-20. As a result, the tuition and all mandatory fees increased 1.6% or 1.7% among levels of students at JMU.

(4) The 2019-20 tuition and mandatory E&G fees did not increase for the majority of students. Mandatory non-E&G fees increased by 5.1% for all levels of students, resulting in an average tuition and all mandatory fee increase of 0.7% in 2019-20.

(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 systemwide 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. There was no increase in tuition differentials in 2019-20.

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

Mandatory non-E&G fees increased \$155 (4.0%), but institutions exceeding the limit of 3% annually met the allowed exceptions provided in the state budget.

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 support and are funded almost entirely by student revenue through fees.

Beginning in 2019, institutions were expected to limit their increase to 3% annually. However, the state gives exemptions for salary and fringe benefit increases authorized by the General Assembly, student health services and debt service as stated below.

“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 3% annually, excluding requirements for wage, salary, and fringe benefit increases, authorized by the General Assembly...

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.”

~Item 4-2.01.b.8 a and b, 2019 Virginia Acts of Assembly

In FY 2020, the General Assembly authorized salary increases for state employees, including faculty and staff at institutions, which became part of the increased mandatory non-E&G fees. Institutions that exceeded 3% growth submitted data explaining the exception, which was verified by SCHEV.

Detailed lists of mandatory non-E&G fees by institution and program are presented in Appendix D-1 (by program), D-2 (by fee item) and D-3 (explanation of increases in mandatory non-E&G fees over the limit of 3% in 2019-2020).



Room and board charges will average \$11,000 at baccalaureate institutions, an increase of \$367 (3.5%).

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 – the average sum of tuition, all mandatory fees and room and board – will be \$24,699 for the 2019-20 academic year, an increase of \$543 (2.2%) for in-state undergraduate students at baccalaureate institutions.

Chart 4 details the average total charges for the next academic year and average increases in these charges from the previous year at both baccalaureate institutions and community colleges. This year, the total cost for an in-state undergraduate student living on campus increased by 2.1%, the lowest increase since FY 2000 when the General Assembly rolled back tuition by 20%. These are charges from the institution and do not include other expenses related to attendance, including books, transportation and supplies, etc.

Chart 4: 2019-20 Full-time In-state Undergraduate Total Charges

Institution Type	Charges	Amount Increase	Percent Increase
Baccalaureate Institution Average			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$9,274	\$0	0.0%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$4,425	\$175	4.1%
Tuition and All Mandatory Fees	\$13,699	\$175	1.3%
Room and Board	\$11,000	\$367	3.5%
Total Charges	\$24,699	\$543	2.2%
Va Community College System			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$4,606	\$0	0.0%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$14	\$0	0.0%
Total Charges	\$4,620	\$0	0.0%
All Public Institutions' Average¹			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$8,807	\$0	0.0%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$4,029	\$155	4.0%
Tuition and All Mandatory Fees	\$12,836	\$155	1.2%
Room and Board	\$11,069	\$344	3.2%
Total Charges²	\$23,254	\$479	2.1%

Notes:
 (1) Includes Richard Bland College, a selective, residential, two-year college to prepare students for transfer to baccalaureate institutions.
 (2) Average charge for the majority of students at each institution, excluding tuition differentials.

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 background on the state's cost-share policy, the relationship between increases in tuition and E&G fees and the state funding and trends in total charges.

Virginia's cost-share policy is a state commitment by the Commonwealth to contribute to the costs of higher education between the state and the student.

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% of educational costs."

~ Item 4-2.01.b 3b, Chapter 854, 2019 [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.

State Funding and Tuition and Fee Trends At a Glance

- The Commonwealth's cost-share policy establishes the means by which the cost of education can be shared between the student and the state.
- In 2004 the state defined the cost share goal as 67% from the state and 33% from in-state students for education-related funding.
- The responsibility for paying for higher education shifted from the state to the student beginning in 2001-02.
- In 2019-20, Virginia undergraduate students will pay, on average, 52% of the costs of education-related funding.
- SCHEV staff estimate that if the state funded at the level of the cost-share policy (67%), tuition could be as much as \$2,800 (37%) lower than current levels.

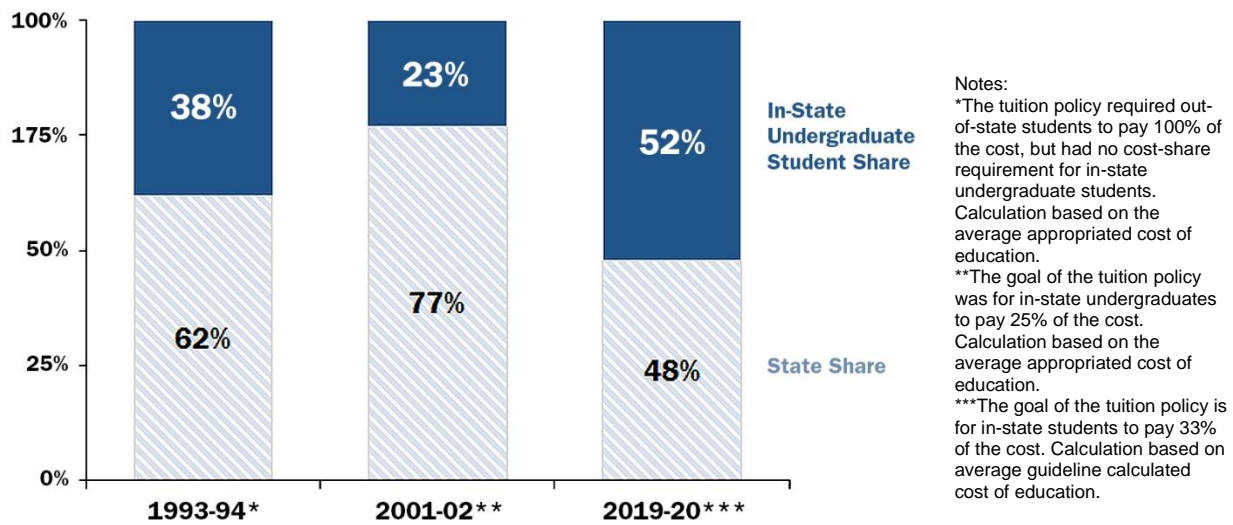
During the 2000 legislative session, the Governor and General Assembly reaffirmed the policy that in-state undergraduate students should pay a consistent percentage of the cost of education. The General Assembly appropriated significant state general fund and directed institutions to begin reducing in-state student tuition charges to 25% of the average cost at the public baccalaureate 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 institution-basic operations. Since then, the 67%/33% cost-share policy has been applied in various budget development and policy decisions.

Chart 5 displays the average cost shares between the Commonwealth and in-state undergraduate students in 1993-94, 2001-02 and 2019-20. (See Appendix F.)

Chart 5: Cost-share Relationship between the State and In-state Undergraduate Students



Since 2001-02, the responsibility for paying for higher education shifted from the state to the student, but recent investment in higher education by the Commonwealth improved the proportion of the state's share. In FY 2020, the General Assembly and Governor provided a significant state investment in higher education and increased the state share percentage from 45% to 48%.

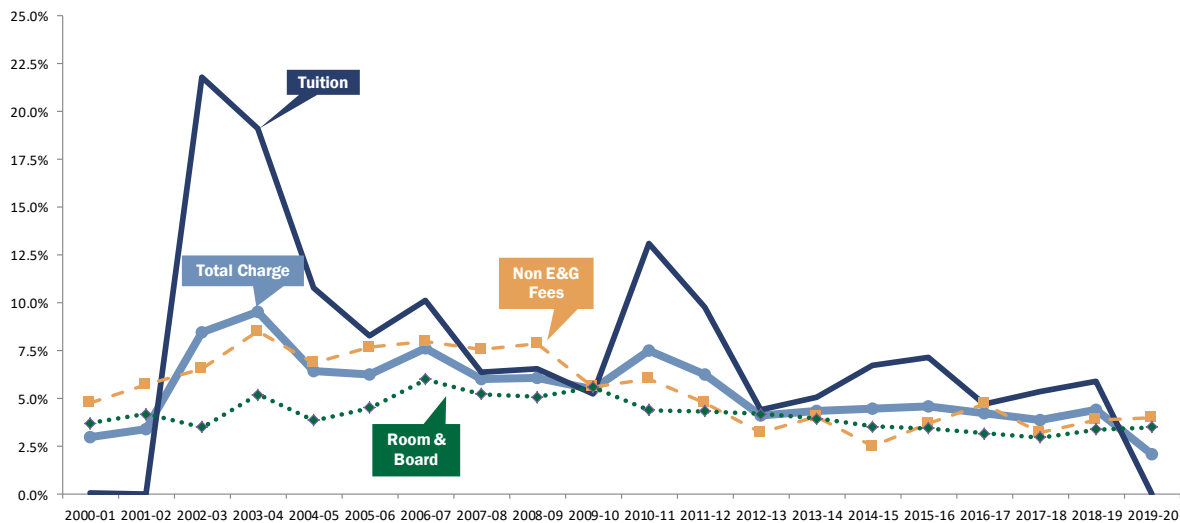
While this is an improvement in state support, the state share remains 19 percentage points below the policy goal of 67% as stated in the Code of Virginia.

SCHEV staff estimate that if the state funded at the level of the cost-share policy (67%), tuition could be as much as \$2,800 (37%) lower than current levels.

The annual increase in total charges from institutions has been trending downward in recent years.

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 6 provides historic trends of annual increases by cost type. Over the last 10 years, increases in non-educational and general fees and room and board have trended lower and did not fluctuate as much as the tuition increases annually because institutions have the control and can manage these increases. In comparison, tuition increases were mostly a reaction to the state funding changes.

Chart 6: Annual Increases of In-state Undergraduate Cost by Type at Baccalaureate Institutions



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

TUITION AND FEE COMPARISONS TO OTHER STATES

Tuition and fee 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.

Virginia's tuition and fee rates are high compared to other states.

Chart 7 depicts national rankings of Virginia public institutions' tuition and fee charges for in-state undergraduate students. The data came 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 associate-degree-granting colleges.

Tuition and Fee Comparisons to Other States At a Glance

- Virginia's tuition and fee rates, as well as charges as a percentage of per-capita disposable income, are high compared to other states.
- Estimated total charges at baccalaureate public institutions as a percentage of per-capita disposable income decreased slightly to 46.6% in 2019-20 due to the tuition freeze.
- Virginia's community colleges' average charge as a percentage of per-capita disposable income is estimated to be 12.3% in academic year 2019-20.

- 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 9th 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 7th 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 5th highest, which was higher than its 2000-01 level, but lower than those in 1999-90 and 1993-94 when they were ranked 3rd highest nationally. The ranking of Virginia institutions in this category is estimated to rise by one position (to 4th highest) in 2018-19.

- The 2017-18 national ranking of Virginia’s **associate-degree-granting colleges** (the Virginia Community College System and Richard Bland College) climbed to the highest historical level at 8th 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 7: Virginia’s Rank Among All States^{1,2} In-state Undergraduate Tuition and Fees at Public Institutions

Institution Category	1989-90	1993-94	2000-01	2009-10	2017-18	Estimated 2018-19 ³
Doctoral/Research Institutions	5th	8th	19th	16th	9th	7th
Comprehensive Institutions	3rd	3rd	6th	10th	5th	4th
Associate-Degree-Granting College Institutions	33rd	25th	40th	29th	8th	8th

Notes:

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

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

(3) Virginia charges are actual tuition and fees in FY 2019. Charges in other states are estimated by applying 2017-18 national increase rates of 3.0% for doctoral, 3.4% for comprehensive institutions, and 2.9% for public associate-degree-granting colleges published in "Trends in College Pricing 2017" by the College Board.

Sources: IPEDS Institutional Characteristics and College Board

A major driver of these increases can be traced to state budget reductions during the economic recessions of 2002-04 and 2008-12. Based on the 2018 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 \$5,701 in 2018. The average increase nationally over this period was 62%. Virginia ranked 31st nationally in 2000 but dropped to 39th as of 2018, the latest year of data available. (National comparisons of per-student funding include all students, not just in-state students.)

Virginia’s undergraduate total charges as a percentage of per-capita disposable income in Virginia are higher than the national average.

One commonly cited indicator of college affordability is the relationship between total charges (tuition, all mandatory fees and room and board) 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

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

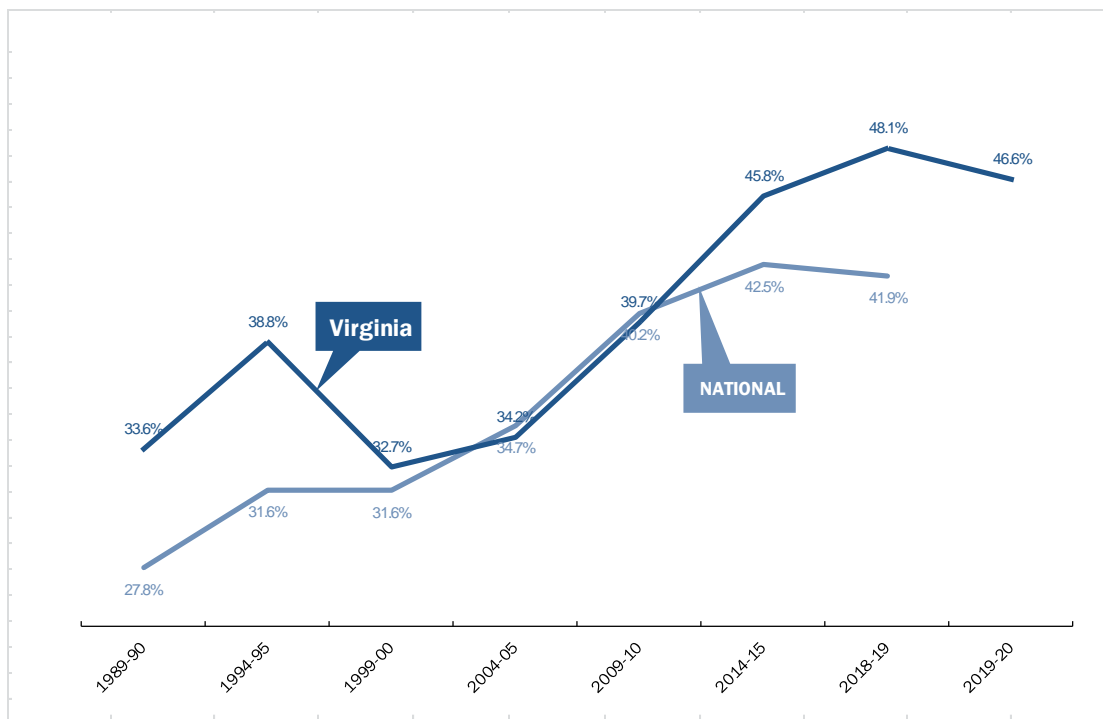
for spending and saving. It is calculated as personal income less the sum of personal income tax payments and personal non-tax payments (donations, fees, fines and forfeitures) to the government.

Virginia's total charges at baccalaureate 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 8A shows Virginia's average in-state undergraduate charges at public baccalaureate institutions as a percentage of per-capita disposable income over the past 30 years.

In 1994-95, Virginia's cost share of per-capita disposable income (38.6%) was 7.4 percentage points higher than the national average (31.6%). Since reaching the low point (most affordable) of 32.7% in 1999-01 — 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 baccalaureate public institutions as a percentage of per-capita disposable income reached a record high of 48.1%. In 2019-20, the rate is slightly lower at 46.6%.

Chart 8A: Average Total In-state Undergraduate Charges at Public Baccalaureate Institutions as a Percentage of Per-capita Disposable Income



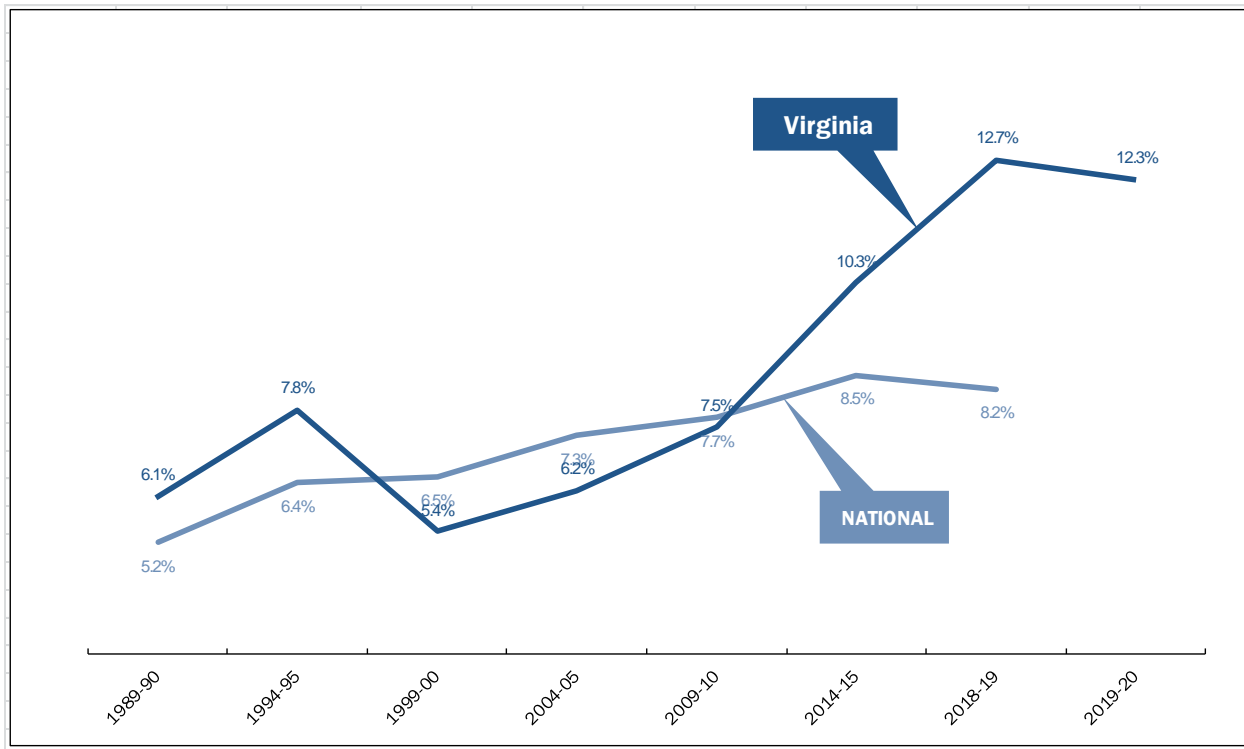
Note: Cost includes tuition, mandatory fees and room and board.
Sources: College Board, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, SCHEV.

Virginia's associate-degree-granting institutions' average charge as a percentage of per-capita disposable income is estimated to be 12.3% in academic year 2019-20.

Until the late 1990s, Virginia associate-degree-granting 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 2010, Virginia associate-degree-granting institutions' average charge as a percentage of per-capita disposable income has continued to increase.

Chart 8B shows Virginia's average in-state undergraduate charges at public associate-degree-granting-year institutions as a percentage of per-capita disposable income over the past 30 years.

Chart 8B: Average Total In-state Undergraduate Charges at Public Associate-degree-granting Institutions as a Percentage of Per-capita Disposable Income



Notes:
 (1) Cost includes tuition and mandatory fees.
 (2) Virginia's public associate-degree-granting charges include Richard Bland College commuter-student charges and Virginia Community College System charges.
 Sources: College Board, U.S. Board of Economic Analysis, SCHEV

PATHWAYS TO INCREASE 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 can reduce costs for students.

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 2017-18 Virginia undergraduate students at public institutions received more than \$937 million in federal, state, institutional and private financial-aid grants and scholarships, most of which was awarded based on financial need. For the 2018-20 biennium, Virginia appropriated \$44.8 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 Grant:** An in-state student can save \$18,612 (32%) of tuition and fees by first obtaining an associate degree at a community college in two years and then transferring to a public baccalaureate institution for the remaining two years. This is the least expensive pathway to obtain a baccalaureate degree in four years. (This is explained more in Chart 10 and in the two-year transfer grant section.) In addition, the transfer grant program provides an incentive for eligible students to

Pathways to Increase Affordability Beyond Tuition and Fees At a Glance

- State and institutional financial aid assistance programs can reduce student costs.
- For the 2018-20 biennium, Virginia appropriated \$44.8 million in additional support for undergraduate need-based student aid.
- Financial assistance programs include need-based state aid, the two-year college grant, Virginia's 529 savings plans, Workforce Credential Grant and the associate-degree transfer program.
- Net price, the amount students pay if they receive financial aid, can be much lower than the total estimated price an institution charges.

use this pathway. 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. Also, 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. As a result, through the transfer grant program, students can save up to an additional \$3,000 to receive a baccalaureate degree.

- **Virginia 529 Plans:** 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. Benefits are not limited to public higher-education institutions in Virginia.
- **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](#).

Institution-based programs offer additional aid, tuition predictability and affordability. As mentioned, institutions can provide varying amounts of aid to students to offset the total cost. This is often based on the level of resources available at an institution. In addition, some institutions have created programs that offer more predictability in tuition for in-state students and a greater commitment to providing financial aid for students demonstrating financial need. The following is a brief description of some of the programs.

- *William and Mary:* As part of the William & Mary [Promise](#), the institution pledges the same tuition for incoming freshmen for four years. In addition, it offers increased aid to students with financial need and promises to keep debt low.



- *James Madison*: The James Madison [Pledge](#) commits to incoming freshmen for the next two years that it will not increase tuition by any more than 3% annually as long as state funding remains relatively stable. It also plans to increase its financial aid for students who demonstrate need.
- *University of Virginia*: The optional [Affordable Excellence](#) program at the University of Virginia provides a commitment to students demonstrating financial need to keep debt low. It provides 100% of need through scholarships, grants, work-study and need-based loans to keep debt low for students who demonstrate financial need. In addition, the University pledges to [cover the cost of tuition and fees to Virginians who earn less than \\$80,000](#) a year and have typical assets.

While these programs offer promising practices for tuition predictability and affordability, institutions are able to provide these types of commitments because they are less dependent on the state to provide funding support. They are able to use other funding sources to offset potential decreases in state funding that may impact tuition.

“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.”

Net price, the amount students pay if they receive financial aid, can be much lower than the total estimated price an institution provides.

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. It is the total cost of attendance including 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.)

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, average net price, is best viewed 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 9 provides several examples of the average net price paid at three sample Virginia public baccalaureate institutions by estimated family income.

“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.’”

For example, at Longwood University, 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 half of the cost to attend (\$13,907).

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). 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 9 Sample Average Net Price by Income for Virginia Public Baccalaureate Institutions in 2017-18

Average Net Price by Income	Longwood University	University of Mary Washington	University of Virginia
	(Total Cost \$26,908)	(Total Cost \$27,470)	(Total Cost \$32,213)
\$0 - \$30,000	\$13,907	\$12,505	\$8,022
\$30,001 - \$48,000	\$15,447	\$14,190	\$11,198
\$48,001 - \$75,000	\$17,773	\$20,761	\$13,699
\$75,001 - \$110,000	\$22,134	\$25,521	\$22,028
\$110,000+	\$24,390	\$26,308	\$29,598

Note: Total cost is the sum of all tuition and required fees, books and supplies, and room and board for a 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. 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](https://nces.ed.gov/collegenavigator/) 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.

An in-state student can save \$18,612, or 32%, of the cost to attain a baccalaureate degree by getting an associate degree first at a community college and then transferring to a public baccalaureate institution.

In addition to assessing net price as an affordable path to a credential or degree, students and parents also may consider attending an associate-degree-granting institution first and then transferring to a baccalaureate institution. Both Virginia’s community colleges and Richard Bland College have agreements in place with public baccalaureate institutions and some private institutions in Virginia that allow students to transfer to a baccalaureate university as a junior if the student a) first obtains an associate degree at a community college, and b) meets certain GPA and course requirements. Chart 10 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 costs for students meeting program criteria at a participating baccalaureate institution.

Chart 10: Potential Tuition Savings of the Transfer Program for Students Completing a Baccalaureate Degree in Four Years

	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	Total Tuition
Avg 4-yr Tuition & Fees	\$13,699	\$14,384	\$15,103	\$15,858	\$59,044
Transfer Program	\$4,620	\$4,851	\$15,103	\$15,858	\$40,432
Amount Saved	\$9,079	\$9,533			\$18,612
% Saved	66%	66%			32%

Note: Assuming tuition increases by 5% per year over the base year of 2019-20.



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

Another approach to addressing affordability is for students to complete a college degree or certificate on time (e.g., associate degree in two years, baccalaureate degree in four years).

Students who do not complete often leave with debt but no degree to provide a marketable skill in the workplace.

Each year, if students enroll in an institution and do not return, 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 baccalaureate 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 is 4.6 years at a public baccalaureate institution and 3.9 years at an associate-degree-granting institution.

Delays in completing a degree occur for many reasons, such as changing personal or financial circumstances after enrollment or switching from full-time to part-time status, among others. However, students incur more costs as a result of these changes through additional tuition and fees and lost earnings for each additional semester they remain in college. Although Virginia has the second highest graduation rate 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 that taking 15 credits per semester is the way to complete a degree on time. In addition, institutions have developed other strategies to increase completion rates.



APPENDIX A: HIGHER EDUCATION FUNDING POLICIES

Item 4-2.01.b, Chapter 854, 2019 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% 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% 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%. Norfolk State University, Virginia Military Institute, Virginia State University, and associate-degree-granting 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% 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 3% annually, excluding requirements for wage, salary, and fringe benefit increases, authorized by the General Assembly. Fee increases required to carry out actions that respond to mandates of federal agencies are also exempt from this provision, provided that a report on the purposes of the amount of the fee increase is submitted to the Chairmen of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees by the institution of higher education at least 30 days prior to the effective date of the fee increase.



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

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

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

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



APPENDIX B: 2019-20 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 ¹			Total		
	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr
GMU	\$9,060	0.0%	\$0	\$3,504	3.0%	\$102	\$12,564	0.8%	\$102	\$11,705	2.1%	\$245	\$24,269	1.5%	\$347
ODU	\$7,047	0.0%	\$0	\$3,973	3.9%	\$148	\$11,020	1.4%	\$148	\$10,868	3.9%	\$406	\$21,888	2.6%	\$554
UVA ²	\$14,148	0.0%	\$0	\$2,484	5.1%	\$120	\$16,632	0.7%	\$120	\$11,703	3.1%	\$351	\$28,335	1.7%	\$471
VCU	\$12,247	0.0%	\$0	\$2,349	4.7%	\$106	\$14,596	0.7%	\$106	\$10,823	3.8%	\$395	\$25,419	2.0%	\$501
VT	\$11,595	0.0%	\$0	\$2,096	3.5%	\$71	\$13,691	0.5%	\$71	\$9,342	4.6%	\$408	\$23,033	2.1%	\$479
CWM ³	\$17,570	0.0%	\$0	\$6,058	3.9%	\$228	\$23,628	1%/1%/1%/1.1%	\$228	\$12,926	5.6%	\$690	\$36,554	2.6%/2.6%/2.7%/2.7%	\$918
CNU	\$9,100	0.0%	\$0	\$5,824	3.0%	\$170	\$14,924	1.2%	\$170	\$11,760	2.6%	\$300	\$26,684	1.8%	\$470
UVA-Wise	\$5,694	0.0%	\$0	\$4,558	3.0%	\$133	\$10,252	1.3%	\$133	\$10,751	3.0%	\$313	\$21,003	2.2%	\$446
JMU ⁴	\$7,250	0.0%	\$0	\$4,956	4.0%	\$190	\$12,206	1.6%/1.6%/1.7%	\$190	\$10,938	4.1%	\$426	\$23,144	2.7%/2.7%/2.8%	\$616
LU	\$7,940	0.0%	\$0	\$5,580	3.3%	\$180	\$13,520	1.3%	\$180	\$11,668	5.8%	\$642	\$25,188	3.4%	\$822
UMW	\$8,678	0.0%	\$0	\$4,532	14.0%	\$556	\$13,210	4.4%	\$556	\$10,730	0.0%	\$0	\$23,940	2.4%	\$556
NSU	\$5,752	0.0%	\$0	\$3,870	3.5%	\$132	\$9,622	1.4%	\$132	\$10,844	4.7%	\$484	\$20,466	3.1%	\$616
RU	\$7,980	0.0%	\$0	\$3,370	4.3%	\$140	\$11,350	1.2%	\$140	\$9,637	2.5%	\$231	\$20,987	1.8%	\$371
VMI	\$9,284	0.0%	\$0	\$9,834	2.7%	\$256	\$19,118	1.4%	\$256	\$9,766	3.0%	\$284	\$28,884	1.9%	\$540
VSU	\$5,769	0.0%	\$0	\$3,385	3.0%	\$98	\$9,154	1.1%	\$98	\$11,544	3.0%	\$336	\$20,698	2.1%	\$434
RBC	\$6,000	0.0%	\$0	\$2,100	0.0%	\$0	\$8,100	0.0%	\$0	\$12,103	0.0%	\$0	\$20,203	0.0%	\$0
VCCS ^{5,6}	\$4,606	0.0%	\$0	\$14	0.0%	\$0	\$4,620	0.0%	\$0	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$4,620	0.0%	\$0
Avg. 4-yr Insts	\$9,274	0.0%	\$0	\$4,425	4.1%	\$175	\$13,699	1.3%	\$175	\$11,000	3.5%	\$367	\$24,699	2.2%	\$543
Avg. All Insts	\$8,807	0.0%	\$0	\$4,029	4.0%	\$155	\$12,836	1.2%	\$155	\$11,069	3.2%	\$344	\$23,254	2.1%	\$479

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 rate reflected the charge for the majority of full-time students. The 2019-20 tuition and mandatory E&G fees did not increase over the FY 2019 level for the majority of students at all levels except for upper-level students at two schools that increased tuition differentials.
- (3) The 2019-20 tuition and mandatory E&G fees for first-time freshmen and transfer students is \$17,570, no increase over the FY 2019 level. Tuition for other levels of students did not increase. The college adopted a guaranteed tuition plan 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) The 2019-20 tuition and mandatory E&G fees for freshmen, sophomore and transfer students is \$7,750, no increase over the FY 2019 level. Tuition for junior and senior students is \$6,620, no increase over FY 2019 level. JMU implemented a new finance plan that in-state freshmen were charged an additional \$1,000 tuition in FY 2019.
- (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 systemwide 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. There were no increases in tuition differentials in FY 2020.
- (6) Other mandatory fees vary by college, ranging from \$75 to \$880.50 per academic year, and are not included in this summary. VCCS does not have a Room and Board charge.



APPENDIX C-1: 2018-20 FULL-TIME IN-STATE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT CHARGES

Institutions	2018-19				2019-20							
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Average Room and Board	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Average Room and Board ¹	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU	\$9,060	\$3,402	\$11,460	\$23,922	\$9,060	0.0%	\$3,504	3.0%	\$11,705	2.1%	\$24,269	1.5%
ODU	\$7,047	\$3,825	\$10,462	\$21,334	\$7,047	0.0%	\$3,973	3.9%	\$10,868	3.9%	\$21,888	2.6%
UVA ²	\$14,148	\$2,364	\$11,352	\$27,864	\$14,148	0.0%	\$2,484	5.1%	\$11,703	3.1%	\$28,335	1.7%
VCU	\$12,247	\$2,243	\$10,428	\$24,918	\$12,247	0.0%	\$2,349	4.7%	\$10,823	3.8%	\$25,419	2.0%
VT	\$11,595	\$2,025	\$8,934	\$22,554	\$11,595	0.0%	\$2,096	3.5%	\$9,342	4.6%	\$23,033	2.1%
CWM ³	\$17,570	\$5,830	\$12,236	\$35,636	\$17,570	0.0%	\$6,058	3.9%	\$12,926	5.6%	\$36,554	2.6%/2.6%/2.7%/2.7%
CNU	\$9,100	\$5,654	\$11,460	\$26,214	\$9,100	0.0%	\$5,824	3.0%	\$11,760	2.6%	\$26,684	1.8%
UVA-Wise	\$5,694	\$4,425	\$10,438	\$20,557	\$5,694	0.0%	\$4,558	3.0%	\$10,751	3.0%	\$21,003	2.2%
JMU ⁴	\$7,250	\$4,766	\$10,512	\$22,528	\$7,250	0.0%	\$4,956	4.0%	\$10,938	4.1%	\$23,144	2.7%/2.7%/2.8%
LU	\$7,940	\$5,400	\$11,026	\$24,366	\$7,940	0.0%	\$5,580	3.3%	\$11,668	5.8%	\$25,188	3.4%
UMW	\$8,678	\$3,976	\$10,730	\$23,384	\$8,678	0.0%	\$4,532	14.0%	\$10,730	0.0%	\$23,940	2.4%
NSU	\$5,752	\$3,738	\$10,360	\$19,850	\$5,752	0.0%	\$3,870	3.5%	\$10,844	4.7%	\$20,466	3.1%
RU	\$7,980	\$3,230	\$9,406	\$20,616	\$7,980	0.0%	\$3,370	4.3%	\$9,637	2.5%	\$20,987	1.8%
VMI	\$9,284	\$9,578	\$9,482	\$28,344	\$9,284	0.0%	\$9,834	2.7%	\$9,766	3.0%	\$28,884	1.9%
VSU	\$5,769	\$3,287	\$11,208	\$20,264	\$5,769	0.0%	\$3,385	3.0%	\$11,544	3.0%	\$20,698	2.1%
RBC	\$6,000	\$2,100	\$12,103	\$20,203	\$6,000	0.0%	\$2,100	0.0%	\$12,103	0.0%	\$20,203	0.0%
VCCS ^{5,6}	\$4,606	\$14	N/A	\$4,620	\$4,606	0.0%	\$14	0.0%	N/A	N/A	\$4,620	0.0%
Avg. 4-yr Insts	\$9,274	\$4,250	\$10,633	\$24,157	\$9,274	0.0%	\$4,425	4.1%	\$11,000	3.5%	\$24,699	2.2%
Avg. All Insts	\$8,807	\$3,874	\$10,725	\$22,775	\$8,807	0.0%	\$4,029	4.0%	\$11,069	3.2%	\$23,254	2.1%

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 rate reflected the charge for the majority of full-time students. The 2019-20 tuition and mandatory E&G fees did not increase over the FY 2019 level for the majority of students at all levels except for upper-level students at two schools that increased tuition differentials.
- (3) The 2019-20 tuition and mandatory E&G fees for first-time freshmen and transfer students is \$17,570, no increase over the FY 2019 level. Tuition for other levels of students did not increase. The college adopted a guaranteed tuition plan 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) The 2019-20 tuition and mandatory E&G fees for freshmen, sophomore and transfer students is \$7,750, no increase over the FY 2019 level. Tuition for junior and senior students is \$6,620, no increase over FY 2019 level. JMU implemented a new finance plan that in-state freshmen were charged an additional \$1,000 tuition in FY 2019.
- (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 systemwide 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. There were no increases in tuition differentials in FY 2020.
- (6) Other mandatory fees vary by college, ranging from \$75 to \$880.50 per academic year, and are not included in this summary. VCCS does not have a Room and Board charge.



APPENDIX C-2: 2018-20 FULL-TIME OUT-OF-STATE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT CHARGES

Institutions	2018-19				2019-20							
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Average Room and Board	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Average Room and Board ⁽¹⁾	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU	\$32,520	\$3,402	\$11,460	\$47,382	\$32,520	0.0%	\$3,504	3.0%	\$11,705	2.1%	\$47,729	0.7%
ODU	\$25,947	\$3,825	\$10,462	\$40,234	\$27,207	4.9%	\$3,973	3.9%	\$10,868	3.9%	\$42,048	4.5%
UVA	\$45,872	\$2,364	\$11,352	\$59,588	\$47,478	3.5%	\$2,484	5.1%	\$11,703	3.1%	\$61,665	3.5%
VCU	\$33,555	\$2,243	\$10,428	\$46,226	\$33,555	0.0%	\$2,349	4.7%	\$10,823	3.8%	\$46,727	1.1%
VT	\$29,883	\$2,025	\$8,934	\$40,842	\$30,739	2.9%	\$2,096	3.5%	\$9,342	4.6%	\$42,177	3.3%
CWM	\$39,442	\$5,830	\$12,236	\$57,508	\$40,796	3.4%	\$6,058	3.9%	\$12,926	5.6%	\$59,780	4.0%
CNU	\$21,966	\$5,654	\$11,460	\$39,080	\$21,966	0.0%	\$5,824	3.0%	\$11,760	2.6%	\$39,550	1.2%
UVA-Wise	\$23,421	\$4,425	\$10,438	\$38,284	\$24,250	3.5%	\$4,558	3.0%	\$10,751	3.0%	\$39,559	3.3%
JMU	\$23,650	\$4,766	\$10,512	\$38,928	\$24,150	2.1%	\$4,956	4.0%	\$10,938	4.1%	\$40,044	2.9%
LU	\$23,900	\$5,400	\$11,026	\$40,326	\$23,900	0.0%	\$5,580	3.3%	\$11,668	5.8%	\$41,148	2.0%
UMW	\$24,612	\$3,976	\$10,730	\$39,318	\$25,104	2.0%	\$4,532	14.0%	\$10,730	0.0%	\$40,366	2.7%
NSU	\$17,680	\$3,738	\$10,360	\$31,778	\$17,680	0.0%	\$3,870	3.5%	\$10,844	4.7%	\$32,394	1.9%
RU	\$20,062	\$3,230	\$9,406	\$32,698	\$20,062	0.0%	\$3,370	4.3%	\$9,637	2.5%	\$33,069	1.1%
VMI	\$36,128	\$9,578	\$9,482	\$55,188	\$36,128	0.0%	\$9,834	2.7%	\$9,766	3.0%	\$55,728	1.0%
VSU	\$17,020	\$3,287	\$11,208	\$31,515	\$17,524	3.0%	\$3,385	3.0%	\$11,544	3.0%	\$32,453	3.0%
RBC	\$19,710	\$2,100	\$12,103	\$33,913	\$19,961	1.3%	\$2,100	0.0%	\$12,103	0.0%	\$34,164	0.7%
VCCS ^(2,3)	\$10,534	\$14	N/A	\$10,548	\$10,609	0.7%	\$14	0.0%	N/A	N/A	\$10,623	0.7%
Avg. 4-yr Insts.	\$27,711	\$4,250	\$10,633	\$42,593	\$28,204	1.8%	\$4,425	4.1%	\$11,000	3.5%	\$43,629	2.4%
Avg. All Insts.	\$26,230	\$3,874	\$10,725	\$40,197	\$26,684	1.7%	\$4,029	4.0%	\$11,069	3.2%	\$41,131	2.3%

Notes:

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

(2) Northern Virginia (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 systemwide 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.

(3) Other mandatory fees vary by college, ranging from \$75 to \$880.50 per academic year, and are not included in this summary. VCCS does not have a Room and Board charge.



APPENDIX C-3: 2018-20 FULL-TIME IN-STATE GRADUATE STUDENT CHARGES

Institutions	2018-19			2019-20					
	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	\$11,736	\$3,402	\$15,138	\$12,144	3.5%	\$3,504	3.0%	\$15,648	3.4%
ODU	\$9,745	\$3,119	\$12,864	\$10,225	4.9%	\$3,243	4.0%	\$13,468	4.7%
UVA ¹	\$17,428	\$2,364	\$19,792	\$18,106	3.9%	\$2,484	5.1%	\$20,590	4.0%
VCU ²	\$12,287	\$2,209	\$14,496	\$12,771	3.9%	\$2,315	4.8%	\$15,086	4.1%
VT	\$13,485	\$2,025	\$15,510	\$13,876	2.9%	\$2,096	3.5%	\$15,972	3.0%
W&M	\$10,199	\$5,561	\$15,760	\$10,652	4.4%	\$5,788	4.1%	\$16,440	4.3%
JMU	\$10,512	\$1,128	\$11,640	\$10,848	3.2%	\$1,128	0.0%	\$11,976	2.9%
LU	\$8,640	\$3,336	\$11,976	\$8,640	0.0%	\$3,336	0.0%	\$11,976	0.0%
UMW	\$8,334	\$2,088	\$10,422	\$8,676	4.1%	\$2,376	13.8%	\$11,052	6.0%
NSU	\$8,398	\$3,738	\$12,136	\$8,820	5.0%	\$3,870	3.5%	\$12,690	4.6%
RU	\$8,973	\$3,230	\$12,203	\$8,973	0.0%	\$3,370	4.3%	\$12,343	1.1%
VSU	\$8,360	\$3,287	\$11,647	\$8,604	2.9%	\$3,385	3.0%	\$11,989	2.9%
Average	\$10,675	\$2,957	\$13,632	\$11,028	3.3%	\$3,075	4.0%	\$14,103	3.5%

Notes:

(1) 2019-20 tuition and E&G fees shown are for full-time general graduate students. Fifteen graduate programs have tuition differentials, varying from \$1,943 for graduates of 3rd and 4th years in Biomedical Science programs to \$30,3098 in Master of Data Science programs.

(2) VCU's tuition and mandatory E&G fees shown are for master's degrees. Doctoral tuition and mandatory E&G fees were \$10,095 in 2018-19 and \$10,487 in 2019-20.



APPENDIX C-4: 2018-20 FULL-TIME OUT-OF-STATE GRADUATE STUDENT CHARGES

Institutions	2018-19			2019-20					
	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	\$32,322	\$3,402	\$35,724	\$33,456	3.5%	\$3,504	3.0%	\$36,960	3.5%
ODU	\$28,873	\$3,119	\$31,992	\$30,289	4.9%	\$3,243	4.0%	\$33,532	4.8%
UVA ¹	\$29,740	\$2,364	\$32,104	\$30,884	3.8%	\$2,484	5.1%	\$33,368	3.9%
VCU ²	\$25,762	\$2,209	\$27,971	\$26,769	3.9%	\$2,315	4.8%	\$29,084	4.0%
VT	\$27,604	\$2,025	\$29,629	\$28,393	2.9%	\$2,096	3.5%	\$30,489	2.9%
W&M	\$27,793	\$5,561	\$33,354	\$29,012	4.4%	\$5,788	4.1%	\$34,800	4.3%
JMU	\$28,416	\$1,128	\$29,544	\$28,416	0.0%	\$1,128	0.0%	\$29,544	0.0%
LU	\$24,360	\$3,336	\$27,696	\$24,360	0.0%	\$3,336	0.0%	\$27,696	0.0%
UMW	\$18,036	\$2,088	\$20,124	\$18,396	2.0%	\$2,376	13.8%	\$20,772	3.2%
NSU	\$20,930	\$3,738	\$24,668	\$21,632	3.4%	\$3,870	3.5%	\$25,502	3.4%
RU	\$17,946	\$3,230	\$21,176	\$17,946	0.0%	\$3,370	4.3%	\$21,316	0.7%
VSU	\$19,044	\$3,287	\$22,331	\$19,609	3.0%	\$3,385	3.0%	\$22,994	3.0%
Average	\$25,069	\$2,957	\$28,026	\$25,764	2.8%	\$3,075	4.0%	\$28,838	2.9%

Notes:

(1) 2019-20 tuition and E&G fees shown are for full-time general graduate students. Fifteen graduate programs have tuition differentials, varying from \$1,943 for graduates of 3rd and 4th years in Biomedical Science programs to \$48,747 in Batten School 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 \$21,425 in 2018-19 and \$22,295 in 2019-20.



APPENDIX C-5: 2018-20 IN-STATE FIRST PROFESSIONAL STUDENT CHARGES

Institutions	2018-19			2019-20					
	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	\$22,701	\$2,653	\$25,354	\$22,701	0.0%	\$2,653	0.0%	\$25,354	0.0%
UVA									
Law	\$58,296	\$2,364	\$60,660	\$60,676	4.1%	\$2,484	5.1%	\$63,160	4.1%
Medicine	\$44,294	\$2,364	\$46,658	\$44,294	0.0%	\$2,484	5.1%	\$46,778	0.3%
VCU									
Medicine ⁽¹⁾	\$31,404	\$2,744	\$34,148	\$32,519	3.6%	\$2,850	3.9%	\$35,369	3.6%
Dentistry ⁽²⁾	\$52,878	\$2,239	\$55,117	\$55,566	5.1%	\$2,345	4.7%	\$57,911	5.1%
Pharmacy (PharmD) ⁽³⁾	\$28,027	\$2,239	\$30,266	\$28,709	2.4%	\$2,345	4.7%	\$31,054	2.6%
VT									
Medicine	\$51,993	\$752	\$52,745	\$53,288	2.5%	\$768	2.1%	\$54,056	2.5%
Vet Medicine	\$22,747	\$2,025	\$24,772	\$23,281	2.3%	\$2,096	3.5%	\$25,377	2.4%
W&M									
Law	\$28,097	\$5,903	\$34,000	\$28,859	2.7%	\$6,141	4.0%	\$35,000	2.9%
Average Law	\$36,365	\$3,640	\$40,005	\$37,412	2.9%	\$3,759	3.3%	\$41,171	2.9%
Average Medicine	\$42,564	\$1,953	\$44,517	\$43,367	1.9%	\$2,034	4.1%	\$45,401	2.0%

Notes:

- (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: 2018-20 OUT-OF-STATE FIRST PROFESSIONAL STUDENT CHARGES

Institutions	2018-19			2019-20					
	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	\$38,087	\$2,653	\$40,740	\$38,087	0.0%	\$2,653	0.0%	\$40,740	0.0%
UVA									
Law	\$61,296	\$2,364	\$63,660	\$63,676	3.9%	\$2,484	5.1%	\$66,160	3.9%
Medicine	\$55,100	\$2,364	\$57,464	\$55,100	0.0%	\$2,484	5.1%	\$57,584	0.2%
VCU									
Medicine ⁽¹⁾	\$52,173	\$2,744	\$54,917	\$54,918	5.3%	\$2,850	3.9%	\$57,768	5.2%
Dentistry ⁽²⁾	\$84,033	\$2,239	\$86,272	\$87,936	4.6%	\$2,345	4.7%	\$90,281	4.6%
Pharmacy (PharmD) ⁽³⁾	\$40,716	\$2,239	\$42,955	\$41,699	2.4%	\$2,345	4.7%	\$44,044	2.5%
VT									
Medicine	\$51,993	\$752	\$52,745	\$53,288	2.5%	\$768	2.1%	\$54,056	2.5%
Vet Medicine	\$51,280	\$2,025	\$53,305	\$52,414	2.2%	\$2,096	3.5%	\$54,510	2.3%
W&M									
Law	37,097	\$5,903	\$43,000	37,859	2.1%	\$6,141	4.0%	44,000	2.3%
Average Law	\$45,493	\$3,640	\$49,133	\$46,541	2.3%	\$3,759	3.3%	\$50,300	2.4%
Average Medicine	\$53,089	\$1,953	\$55,042	\$54,435	2.5%	\$2,034	4.1%	\$56,469	2.6%

Notes

- (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

Inst	113	80,900	80920	80940	80950	80960	80970	80980	80990	80995	Total
	Unique Military Activities	Higher Education Auxiliary Enterprises	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			\$3,440.00	\$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
Avg All Inst	\$2,690.00	\$0.00	\$684.00	\$122.21	\$157.00	\$341.24	\$1,002.66	\$267.67	\$746.22	\$1,485.92	\$3,873.93

2019-20 Non-E&G Mandatory Fees by Category

Inst	113	80,900	80920	80940	80950	80960	80970	80980	80990	80995	Total
	Unique Military Activities	Higher Education Auxiliary Enterprises	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				\$148.00	\$16.00	\$106.00	\$307.00	\$301.00	\$2,027.00	\$599.00	\$3,504.00
ODU				\$118.00		\$200.00	\$1,222.71	\$92.91	\$403.70	\$1,935.38	\$3,972.70
UVA				\$213.00		\$730.00	\$362.00	\$478.00	\$44.00	\$657.00	\$2,484.00
VCU				\$79.00		\$224.00	\$691.00	\$321.00	\$224.00	\$810.00	\$2,349.00
VT				\$171.00	\$145.00	\$471.00	\$534.00	\$327.00	\$122.00	\$326.00	\$2,096.00
CWM				\$66.00	\$293.00	\$769.00	\$2,098.00	\$22.00	\$723.00	\$2,087.00	\$6,058.00
CNU				\$145.00			\$1,348.00	\$39.00	\$2,074.00	\$2,218.00	\$5,824.00
UVAW						\$198.73	\$1,570.76	\$30.70	\$479.32	\$2,278.49	\$4,558.00
JMU				\$177.00		\$311.00	\$521.00	\$697.00	\$773.00	\$2,477.00	\$4,956.00
LU				\$68.00	\$242.00	\$287.00	\$968.00	\$556.00	\$1,116.00	\$2,343.00	\$5,580.00
UMW		\$311.00		\$153.00	\$365.00	\$129.00	\$786.00	\$504.00	\$1,479.00	\$805.00	\$4,532.00
NSU				\$68.00	\$12.00	\$138.00	\$1,076.00	\$402.00	\$406.00	\$1,768.00	\$3,870.00
RU				\$142.00		\$353.00	\$811.00	\$148.00	\$703.00	\$1,213.00	\$3,370.00
VMI	\$2,770.00		\$706.00			\$512.00	\$2,302.00			\$3,544.00	\$9,834.00
VSU				\$41.00		\$408.00	\$493.00		\$1,071.00	\$1,372.00	\$3,385.00
RBC				\$180.00	\$240.00		\$330.00		\$660.00	\$690.00	\$2,100.00
VCCS									\$14.10		\$14.10
Avg All Inst	\$2,770.00	\$0.00	\$706.00	\$126.36	\$187.57	\$345.48	\$963.78	\$301.43	\$769.95	\$1,570.18	\$4,028.64

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

Inst	113	80,900	80920	80940	80950	80960	80970	80980	80990	80995	Total
	Unique Military Activities	Higher Education Auxiliary Enterprises	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				-7.5%	-5.9%	-7.8%	-3.8%	-6.5%	5.4%	9.7%	3.0%
ODU				3.5%		11.1%	4.5%		-31.7%	15.4%	3.9%
UVA				1.4%		17.0%	1.1%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%
VCU				5.3%		4.2%	11.3%	-5.3%	34.9%	-2.1%	4.7%
VT				3.6%	5.8%	5.4%	1.7%	4.5%	0.8%	2.8%	3.5%
CWM				1.5%	1.7%	4.6%	7.9%	10.0%	3.3%	0.4%	3.9%
CNU				0.0%			-2.0%		3.3%	6.1%	3.0%
UVAW						68.2%	3.8%	4.2%	-20.6%	5.4%	3.0%
JMU				0.6%		6.1%	3.6%	2.5%	-0.1%	5.9%	4.0%
LU				-9.3%	-1.2%	-5.3%	-19.3%	4.9%	11.4%	14.5%	3.3%
UMW		n/a		45.7%	128.1%		-51.1%	225.2%	18.9%	14.2%	14.0%
NSU				-2.9%	0.0%	-12.7%	1.5%	10.4%	11.8%	3.3%	3.5%
RU				9.2%		3.2%	4.4%	16.5%	4.3%	2.8%	4.3%
VMI	3.0%		3.2%			2.8%	1.6%			3.0%	2.7%
VSU				0.0%		0.0%	3.6%		1.7%	4.8%	3.0%
RBC				0.0%	0.0%				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
VCCS									0.0%		0.0%
Avg All Inst	3.0%	n/a	3.2%	3.4%	19.5%	1.2%	-3.9%	12.6%	3.2%	5.7%	4.0%

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

Institution	2018-19	2019-20	Difference	% Increase	Institution	2018-19	2019-20	Difference	% Increase
George Mason University					Virginia Tech				
Athletic	\$545.00	\$598.00	\$53.00	9.7%	Athletic	\$317.00	\$326.00	\$9.00	2.8%
Auxiliary Central	\$503.00	\$579.00	\$76.00	15.1%	Bus and Escort	\$165.00	\$171.00	\$6.00	3.6%
Auxiliary Services	\$468.00	\$460.00	(\$8.00)	-1.7%	Health Service	\$447.00	\$471.00	\$24.00	5.4%
Facilities/Building	\$1,231.00	\$1,254.00	\$23.00	1.9%	Recreational Facilities	\$313.00	\$327.00	\$14.00	4.5%
Health Service	\$100.00	\$92.00	(\$8.00)	-8.0%	Student Activity	\$321.00	\$330.00	\$9.00	2.8%
Student Activity	\$395.00	\$373.00	(\$22.00)	-5.6%	Student Cultural Activities	\$173.00	\$173.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Transportation	\$160.00	\$148.00	(\$12.00)	-7.5%	Student Services	\$289.00	\$298.00	\$9.00	3.1%
	\$3,402.00	\$3,504.00	\$102.00	3.0%		\$2,025.00	\$2,096.00	\$71.00	3.5%
Old Dominion University					College of William and Mary				
Athletic	\$1,677.75	\$1,935.38	\$257.63	15.4%	Athletic	\$2,078.00	\$2,087.00	\$9.00	0.4%
Contingent	\$26.99	\$14.01	(\$12.98)	-48.1%	Bus and Escort	\$65.00	\$66.00	\$1.00	1.5%
Facilities/Building	\$563.93	\$385.69	(\$178.24)	-31.6%	Facilities/Building	\$1,597.00	\$1,757.00	\$160.00	10.0%
Health Service	\$180.00	\$200.00	\$20.00	11.1%	General Services	\$583.00	\$600.00	\$17.00	2.9%
PhotoID	\$0.00	\$4.00	\$4.00	n/a	Green Fee	\$40.00	\$43.00	\$3.00	7.5%
Student Activity	\$885.03	\$924.38	\$39.35	4.4%	Health and Wellness	\$735.00	\$769.00	\$34.00	4.6%
Student Union	\$377.00	\$391.24	\$14.24	3.8%	PC Maintenance	\$45.00	\$46.00	\$1.00	2.2%
Transportation	\$114.00	\$118.00	\$4.00	3.5%	Photo ID	\$32.00	\$34.00	\$2.00	6.3%
	\$3,824.70	\$3,972.70	\$148.00	3.9%	Student Activity	\$347.00	\$341.00	(\$6.00)	-1.7%
University of Virginia					Telecom/Networking				
Athletic	\$657.00	\$657.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Tennis Center	\$20.00	\$22.00	\$2.00	10.0%
Auxiliary Services	\$67.00	\$67.00	\$0.00	0.0%		\$5,830.00	\$6,058.00	\$228.00	3.9%
Bus and Safe Ride	\$210.00	\$213.00	\$3.00	1.4%	Christopher Newport University				
Microsoft License Fee	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Athletic	\$2,090.00	\$2,218.00	\$128.00	6.1%
Data Center Fee	\$24.00	\$24.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Auxiliary Support	\$1,056.00	\$1,127.00	\$71.00	6.7%
Health Service	\$624.00	\$730.00	\$106.00	17.0%	Facilities/Bldgs/Repair Replace	\$378.00	\$366.00	(\$12.00)	-3.2%
Recreational Facilities	\$421.00	\$428.00	\$7.00	1.7%	Intramurals	\$37.00	\$39.00	\$2.00	5.4%
Student Activity	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Parking/Auto Registration	\$145.00	\$145.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Union	\$291.00	\$295.00	\$4.00	1.4%	Recreational Facilities	\$1,375.00	\$1,348.00	(\$27.00)	-2.0%
	\$2,364.00	\$2,484.00	\$120.00	5.1%	Student Activity	\$91.00	\$92.00	\$1.00	1.1%
VA Commonwealth University					Student Life/Health Services				
Athletic	\$827.00	\$810.00	(\$17.00)	-2.1%		\$5,654.00	\$5,824.00	\$170.00	3.0%
Contingent	\$166.00	\$224.00	\$58.00	34.9%	UVA-Wise				
Health Service	\$215.00	\$224.00	\$9.00	4.2%	Athletic	\$2,160.97	\$2,278.49	\$117.52	5.4%
Student Activity	\$90.00	\$90.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Operation & Maintenance	\$118.18	\$198.73	\$80.55	68.2%
Student Services	\$339.00	\$321.00	(\$18.00)	-5.3%	Outdoor Recreation & Intramurals	\$29.45	\$30.70	\$1.25	4.2%
Student Union & Recr Facilities	\$531.00	\$601.00	\$70.00	13.2%	Slomp Student Center Development	\$1,370.80	\$1,423.49	\$52.69	3.8%
Transportation	\$75.00	\$79.00	\$4.00	5.3%	Student Information System	\$603.55	\$479.32	(\$124.23)	-20.6%
	\$2,243.00	\$2,349.00	\$106.00	4.7%	Student Organizations	\$142.04	\$147.27	\$5.23	3.7%
						\$4,424.99	\$4,558.00	\$133.01	3.0%



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

Institution	2018-19	2019-20	Difference	% Increase
James Madison University				
Athletic	\$1,948.00	\$2,058.00	\$110.00	5.6%
Auxiliary Services	\$814.00	\$844.00	\$30.00	3.7%
Facilities/Building	\$885.00	\$883.00	(\$2.00)	-0.2%
Health Service	\$267.00	\$281.00	\$14.00	5.2%
Student Activity	\$763.00	\$800.00	\$37.00	4.8%
Transportation	\$89.00	\$90.00	\$1.00	1.1%
	<u>\$4,766.00</u>	<u>\$4,956.00</u>	<u>\$190.00</u>	<u>4.0%</u>
Longwood University				
Athletic	\$2,046.00	\$2,343.00	\$297.00	14.5%
Auxiliary Services	\$1,002.00	\$1,116.00	\$114.00	11.4%
Health Service	\$303.00	\$287.00	(\$16.00)	-5.3%
Intramurals	\$530.00	\$556.00	\$26.00	4.9%
Parking/Auto Registration	\$75.00	\$68.00	(\$7.00)	-9.3%
Student Activity	\$180.00	\$180.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Union	\$1,019.00	\$788.00	(\$231.00)	-22.7%
Telecommunications	\$245.00	\$242.00	(\$3.00)	-1.2%
	<u>\$5,400.00</u>	<u>\$5,580.00</u>	<u>\$180.00</u>	<u>3.3%</u>
University of Mary Washington				
Aux Facilities O&M	\$0.00	\$948.00	\$948.00	n/a
Auxiliary Services	\$0.00	\$311.00	\$311.00	n/a
Contingency/Reserves	\$256.00	\$0.00	(\$256.00)	-100.0%
Facilities/Building	\$580.00	\$0.00	(\$580.00)	-100.0%
Health Service	\$0.00	\$129.00	\$129.00	n/a
Institutional Development	\$408.00	\$499.00	\$91.00	22.3%
Intercollegiate Athletics	\$705.00	\$805.00	\$100.00	14.2%
Opr of Museums & Galleries	\$0.00	\$32.00	\$32.00	n/a
Parking & Transportation	\$105.00	\$153.00	\$48.00	45.7%
Social/Cultural	\$195.00	\$0.00	(\$195.00)	-100.0%
Student Organizations	\$80.00	\$0.00	(\$80.00)	-100.0%
Student Recreation	\$155.00	\$504.00	\$349.00	225.2%
Student Unions	\$1,332.00	\$0.00	(\$1,332.00)	-100.0%
Telecommunications	\$160.00	\$365.00	\$205.00	128.1%
University Center	\$0.00	\$786.00	\$786.00	n/a
	<u>\$3,976.00</u>	<u>\$4,532.00</u>	<u>\$556.00</u>	<u>14.0%</u>
Norfolk State University				
Athletic	\$1,711.00	\$1,768.00	\$57.00	3.3%
Auxiliary Security Fee	\$265.00	\$324.00	\$59.00	22.3%
Auxiliary Technology Fee	\$12.00	\$12.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Contingent	\$98.00	\$82.00	(\$16.00)	-16.3%
Fitness Center Fee	\$30.00	\$32.00	\$2.00	6.7%
Health Service	\$158.00	\$138.00	(\$20.00)	-12.7%
Student Activity	\$334.00	\$370.00	\$36.00	10.8%
Student Ctr Bldg Maint	\$216.00	\$247.00	\$31.00	14.4%
Student Center Fee	\$844.00	\$829.00	(\$15.00)	-1.8%
Transportation	\$70.00	\$68.00	(\$2.00)	-2.9%
	<u>\$3,738.00</u>	<u>\$3,870.00</u>	<u>\$132.00</u>	<u>3.5%</u>

Institution	2018-19	2019-20	Difference	% Increase
Radford University				
Athletic	\$1,180.00	\$1,213.00	\$33.00	2.8%
Auxiliary Services	\$216.00	\$232.00	\$16.00	7.4%
Facilities/Building	\$368.00	\$374.00	\$6.00	1.6%
General Services	\$90.00	\$97.00	\$7.00	7.8%
Health Service	\$342.00	\$353.00	\$11.00	3.2%
Recreational Facilities	\$481.00	\$506.00	\$25.00	5.2%
Student Activity	\$127.00	\$148.00	\$21.00	16.5%
Student Union	\$296.00	\$305.00	\$9.00	3.0%
Transportation	\$130.00	\$142.00	\$12.00	9.2%
	<u>\$3,230.00</u>	<u>\$3,370.00</u>	<u>\$140.00</u>	<u>4.3%</u>
Virginia Military Institute				
Athletic	\$3,440.00	\$3,544.00	\$104.00	3.0%
Barber Shop	\$280.00	\$288.00	\$8.00	2.9%
Health Service	\$498.00	\$512.00	\$14.00	2.8%
Laundry	\$404.00	\$418.00	\$14.00	3.5%
Student Activity	\$2,266.00	\$2,302.00	\$36.00	1.6%
UMA Fee	\$2,690.00	\$2,770.00	\$80.00	3.0%
	<u>\$9,578.00</u>	<u>\$9,834.00</u>	<u>\$256.00</u>	<u>2.7%</u>
Virginia State University				
Athletic	\$1,309.00	\$1,372.00	\$63.00	4.8%
Facilities/Building	\$75.00	\$75.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Health Service	\$408.00	\$408.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Other Services	\$405.00	\$423.00	\$18.00	4.4%
Photo ID	\$49.00	\$49.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Police and Public Safety	\$428.00	\$428.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Radio Station	\$96.00	\$96.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Activity	\$395.00	\$412.00	\$17.00	4.3%
Student Union	\$81.00	\$81.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Transportation	\$41.00	\$41.00	\$0.00	0.0%
	<u>\$3,287.00</u>	<u>\$3,385.00</u>	<u>\$98.00</u>	<u>3.0%</u>
Richard Bland College				
Athletics	\$690.00	\$690.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Auxiliary Grounds/Facilities	\$660.00	\$660.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Facilities/Building	\$180.00	\$180.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Parking/Transportation Services	\$180.00	\$180.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Activity	\$150.00	\$150.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Technology	\$240.00	\$240.00	\$0.00	0.0%
	<u>\$2,100.00</u>	<u>\$2,100.00</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
VA Community College System				
Overhead Recovery	\$14.10	\$14.10	\$0.00	0.0%

APPENDIX D-3: EXPLANATION OF INCREASES IN MANDATORY NON-E&G FEES OVER THE LIMIT OF 3% IN 2019-2020

Inst.	2018-19 Non-E&G Fee	Exemption					Non-Exemption		All Categories Amount Increase	All Categories Percent Increase
		Increases for Salary & Fringe Benefits	Debt Service	Student Health Services	Total Amount Increase	Total Percent Increase	Amount Increase for Operations	Percent Increase for Operations		
CWM	5,830	\$31	\$155	\$36	\$222	3.8%	\$6	0.1%	\$228	3.9%
JMU	4,766	\$24	\$9	\$14	\$47	1.0%	\$143	3.0%	\$190	4.0%
LU	5,400	\$2	\$13	\$5	\$20	0.4%	\$160	3.0%	\$180	3.3%
NSU	3,738	\$20			\$20	0.5%	\$112	3.0%	\$132	3.5%
ODU	3,825	\$29		\$20	\$49	1.3%	\$99	2.6%	\$148	3.9%
RU	3,230	\$33	\$7	\$11	\$51	1.6%	\$89	2.8%	\$140	4.3%
UVA	2,364	\$20		\$100	\$120	5.1%			\$120	5.1%
VCU	2,243	\$35		\$9	\$44	2.0%	\$62	2.8%	\$106	4.7%
VT	2,025	\$30	\$13	\$24	\$67	3.3%	\$4	2.8%	\$71	3.5%



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 ASSOCIATE-DEGREE-GRANTING 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 educational 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 educational 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.

2013-14: 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 for 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 increased 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.

2019-20: Zero tuition increase for in-state undergraduate students. The 2019 General Assembly provided an additional \$52.5 million in state support to establish the tuition moderation fund for public higher education institutions with the concern of affordability. In exchange, public institutions were required to maintain their 2019-20 tuition for in-state undergraduate students at the FY 2019 level. All institutions complied with the requirement. 2019-20 became a year with no tuition increase since nearly 20 years ago when the General Assembly rolled back tuition by 20% in 1999-2000 and froze the tuition increase for in-state undergraduate students in 2000-01.



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