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2012-13

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



State Council of Higher Education for Virginia

Advancing Virginia through Higher Education

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction and Overview.....	1
Key Findings	3
Budget Conditions.....	5
A Look Back: Tuition Trends in Virginia.....	6
Sharing the Cost of Education.....	9
Other Mandatory Charges.....	10
Comparison of Tuition & Fee Rates in Other States	12
The Bottom Line for Students and Parents	13
Appendices	18
Appendix A – Tuition Policy	18
Appendix B – 2012-13 Full-Time, In-State, Undergraduate Student Charges.....	22
Appendix C – 2011-13 Full-Time Undergraduate Mandatory Non-Educational and General Fees.....	23
Appendix D – 2011-13 Full-Time Student Charges by Student Residency and Program Level	25
D-1: In-State Undergraduate.....	25
D-2: Out-of-State Undergraduate.....	26
D-3: In-State Graduate.....	27
D-4: Out-of-State Graduate.....	28
D-5: In-State First Professional.....	29
D-6: Out-of-State First Professional.....	30
Appendix E – Tuition and Fees in Selected States by Institution Type	31
Acknowledgements	34

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

After several years of severe state budget cuts and substantial increases in tuition as public institutions attempted to fill their budget gaps, the Governor and General Assembly have made a concerted effort to reverse the downward trend in state support for higher education. The 2012 General Assembly increased general fund support to higher education by \$65 million in FY2013 and \$83 million in FY2014 for educational and general programs (E&G). That brings the total additional general fund support to about \$150 million for the 2012-14 biennium—a notable reinvestment in public higher education by the state. As a result, Virginia’s undergraduate students entering public colleges and universities in fall 2012 will experience the lowest tuition and mandatory E&G fee increases in a decade—an average of 4.5%. For tuition and all mandatory fees, the increase for FY2013 will be 4.1% on average which is also the lowest annual increase in a decade. Both increases are substantially lower than the increases in FY2012.

The state’s reinvestment in higher education for the next biennium will help public institutions meet the requirements of the Virginia Education Opportunity Act of 2011, also known as TJ21. This landmark legislation proposed by Governor McDonnell calls for an additional 100,000 college graduates by the year 2025 to help ensure that the Commonwealth has the resources it needs to compete successfully in the marketplace of the future. The legislation also requires Virginia’s public higher education institutions to become more efficient in their operations and to reallocate funds to support research and innovation.

The improvement in the Commonwealth’s economy in recent years has made the reinvestment in higher education in the 2012-14 biennium possible. While the final budget report for FY2012 was not available at the writing of this report, the Commonwealth general fund revenue has exceeded forecasts consistently since February of this year. While the state is no longer in recession, headwinds in the broader national economy are still a cause for concern. National economic growth continues to be sluggish. Further, a negative outlook for federal spending poses a significant downward threat on revenue growth in the Commonwealth. Virginia is considered to be one of the most vulnerable states to federal spending cuts because of our dependence on defense spending and the large number of federal employees that live and work in Virginia.

The timing of the state’s reinvestment in higher education comes at a crucial juncture for Virginia’s public institutions as it coincides with the end of financial support from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA). ARRA was an economic stimulus package worth \$787 billion created by Congress and signed by the President in 2009. During the recession, ARRA funds helped Virginia offset state budget shortfalls and save programs and services that might otherwise have been eliminated. The General Assembly allocated \$75 million in FY2010 and \$201.7 million in FY2011 of Virginia’s share of the State Fiscal Stabilization Fund, part of ARRA, to public

institutions to help offset the general fund reductions and to mitigate the need to increase in-state tuition at the colleges and universities over these two years.

While the total price charged to students is a significant factor in access and affordability, just as important for many students is the amount of financial aid available to offset tuition and fee charges. The Commonwealth has embraced an aggressive policy toward financial aid such that students with financial need can mitigate relatively high tuition and fee charges. In 2010-11, for example, Virginia undergraduate students at public institutions received more than \$668 million in federal, state, institutional, and private financial aid (excluding loans), most of which was awarded based on financial need. This notion of “net price” – the price a student pays after accounting for financial aid – is a valuable addition to the discussion of access and affordability.

Tuition pricing at Virginia’s colleges and universities and higher education institutions across the country will face additional scrutiny in 2012 as a result of the implementation of federal legislation that requires all higher education institutions to make a calculator available on their institution’s website. The federal calculator, one of several new reporting and disclosure requirements from the federal 2008 Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA), aims to provide current and prospective students and their families with the ability to estimate more accurately the true cost of attendance based on their personal financial profile. Institutions were provided with a template of the calculator and given until October 2011 to make their calculator available to the public.

This report focuses on tuition and fees for in-state undergraduates and provides a summary of: 1) board-approved tuition and fee increases for the 2012-13 academic year; 2) tuition and fee trends in Virginia over the past 25 years; 3) the cost-sharing relationship between the state and students; and 4) trends in tuition increases nationally. The appendices provide comparisons of changes in tuition and fees for student groups, including in-state undergraduate, out-of-state undergraduate, in-state graduate, out-of-state graduate, in-state first professional, and out-of-state first professional.

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

1. **Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees:** Mandatory student charges used to support instruction and related education activities included in the Education and General (E&G) program. E&G subprograms include instruction, research and public service, academic support, student services, institutional support, and the operation and maintenance of physical plants.
2. **Mandatory Non-E&G Fees:** Mandatory student charges used to support non-instructional activities, such as student health services, athletics, recreational activities, campus transportation, and capital debt service.
3. **Tuition and All Fees:** Sum of tuition, mandatory E&G fees, and mandatory non-E&G fees.

4. **Room and Board:** Optional charges used to support the dormitory and dining functions for students choosing to live on campus. Students living off campus are exempt from these charges.
5. **Total Price:** The total charge to students and parents, excluding student financial aid. This total includes the sum of tuition, all mandatory fees, and room and board.

KEY FINDINGS

- The 2012 General Assembly provided approximately \$150 million in additional general fund support to higher education for E&G in the 2012-14 biennium—\$65 million in FY2013 and \$83 million in FY2014, to mitigate the need to increase tuition and to support statewide initiatives such as additional STEM-H degree awards and increases in-state student enrollment. This reinvestment in higher education resulted in the lowest annual increase in tuition and mandatory E&G fees in the past ten years. However, even with this additional support, total state appropriations to higher education for E&G in FY2013 are lower than the FY2006 level.
- Several consecutive years of general fund budget reductions has put the affordability and accessibility of Virginia's nationally acclaimed system of public higher education at risk. Measurements of the student share of the cost of education and the total student charges as a percentage of per capita disposable income at Virginia institutions are both at record high levels (least affordable).
- The average (mean) increase for in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees from 2011-12 to 2012-13 is 4.4% at four-year institutions, 5.2% at two-year institutions, and 4.5% at the system level.
- In addition to tuition and mandatory E&G fees, institutions charge fees to support non-instructional and related activities, such as student health services, athletics, campus transportation, and debt service. These required charges (often referred to as mandatory non-E&G fees) will increase, on average, 3.3% for in-state undergraduate students next year.
- Virginia undergraduate students can expect to pay on average 4.1% more in FY2013 than they did the prior year in tuition and all fees, including mandatory E&G and mandatory non-E&G fees. Students at four-year institutions will pay about \$384 more in FY2013. Community college students will pay about \$165 more in the upcoming year.
- A national comparison of in-state undergraduate tuition and fees at public institutions in FY2012 shows that Virginia institutions rank 16th highest in the

category of doctoral/research institutions, 7th highest in the category of comprehensive institutions, and 16th highest at two-year colleges. It is anticipated that Virginia in-state undergraduate tuition generally will be comparable to increases around the country and Virginia rankings for doctoral/research and comprehensive institutions will remain stable in FY2013. Tuition and fees at Virginia's two-year colleges are expected to rank lower in FY2013 at 20th.

- Next year, the average total charge for an in-state undergraduate student living on campus at a four-year institution is estimated to be 45% of per capita disposable income. Since reaching the low point (most affordable) of 32.2% in FY2002 after several years of state-mandated tuition controls, this measure of affordability has crept steadily higher. It is estimated that this measure will continue to surpass the least affordable record of 44.2% set in FY2012. The current record of 45% is five percentage points higher than the previous historical least affordable records of FY1994 and FY1995.
- For the percentage of personal income consumed by total in-state undergraduate charges, the gap between Virginia and the national average has narrowed significantly over the last decade. In the mid-1990s, Virginia undergraduates were paying approximately eight percentage points more in average income to attend college full-time and reside on campus. Since FY2001, the gap between Virginia and the national average has generally been two percentage points or less. While the national average surpassed Virginia's in FY2010 for the first time in 20 years, thereby underscoring this growing problem nationwide, the gap between Virginia and the national average returned to two percentage points in FY2011 and FY2012.
- Over the past 10 years, tuition charges to in-state undergraduate students in Virginia largely have been influenced by the state's economic condition. The Commonwealth restricted tuition increases during a period of strong economic growth, and allowed institutions to assess double-digit tuition increases to offset general fund reductions when growth in the economy slowed or declined. Affordability was achieved through dramatic shifts in the state's cost-sharing policy with varying degrees of equity depending on when a student entered into the system. The lack of continuity and predictability has limited the ability of students and their families to save effectively for college and has not provided equity for taxpayers in terms of meeting the cost of education.

BUDGET CONDITIONS

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

There have been some positive economic signs. Governor McDonnell recently announced the fourth straight month of revenue growth in 2012. However, Virginia’s economy is still a cause for concern. As of June 2012, the unemployment rate in Virginia was well below the national average (5.7% compared to just over 8.2% for the nation). However, that rate is still well above the 3% rate experienced just over four years ago.

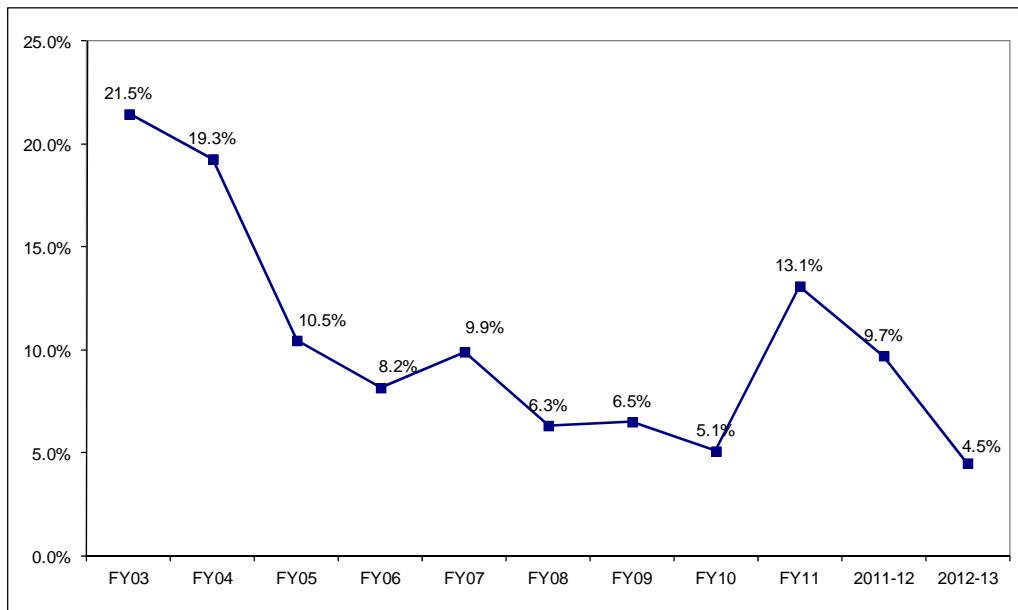
Although the general fund support for Virginia public higher education will increase in FY2013 and FY2014, it is still at the lowest level since FY2006. The state support in FY2013 is 1.5% lower than FY06 and about 15% lower than FY09, the highest state funding level before the consecutive budget cuts in recent years. With the general fund increase in FY2013, total higher education operating resources will increase by \$219 million over the FY2012 level. The nongeneral fund appropriations to higher education, which are largely composed of student tuition revenue, now account for 67% of the system’s total appropriations in FY2013. While in-state undergraduate tuition and E&G fees will increase by 4.5% in FY2013, it is the lowest increase in a decade.

As higher education yields both private and public benefits, public higher education funding is a shared responsibility between the state and students and their families. However, there is an inverse relationship between state funding and the rate at which tuition is increased at Virginia’s public higher education institutions. When the state provides additional support to public higher education, institutions are able to better control the rate at which they increase tuition. When the state reduces its funding, institutions increase tuition to offset the budget cuts. Chart 1 (on page 6) provides a graphic representation of the average annual increase in tuition and mandatory E&G fees for Virginia’s students over the last 10 years.

As a result of the 2001 recession, the state reduced funding to public institutions by an average of 22% in the 2002-04 biennium. Institutions then raised tuition by double-digit percentages to fill the budget gap. When the state’s economy improved in FY2006, institutions were provided with additional state support in the subsequent four years which in turn enabled institutions to reduce the rate at which they increased tuition. A similar pattern unfolded in the 2010-12 biennium when the state support to public institutions was reduced by 27%. Institutions largely had to raise tuition again in FY2011 and FY2012. Fortunately, as a result of the additional state funding in the 2012-14

biennium, institutions were able to restrict the in-state undergraduate tuition increase to an average of 4.5% in FY2013—the lowest annual increase in this decade.

Chart 1
Average Annual Increases
Tuition and E&G Fees for In-State Undergraduate Students
2000-2013



A LOOK BACK: TUITION TRENDS IN VIRGINIA

Over the last 25 years, the state's tuition policy has changed significantly. By statute, each institution's board of visitors has the authority to set tuition and fee rates. However, the Governor and the General Assembly frequently establish explicit or implicit tuition policies and goals for the state. Between the late 1970s and the late 1980s, tuition steadily increased at Virginia institutions. In the early 1990s, the state reduced its funding to higher education due to the economic recession. Institutions increased tuition by double-digit percentages annually to offset the reduction in state support during that period. To contain escalating tuition, the Governor and General Assembly established a cap of 3% – approximately the rate of inflation – on increases in in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees in the 1994-96 biennium. In 1996-97, the Governor and General Assembly suspended the boards' authority to increase tuition, and froze tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students. To make college more affordable, in 1999-2000 the Governor and General Assembly rolled back in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees by 20%. Following the tuition rollback, tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduates were frozen once again until 2002-03 when the state funding to higher education was further reduced due to another economic recession. In order to offset the general fund reduction, the Governor and General Assembly repealed tuition

restrictions on in-state undergraduate students. As a result of further state budget reductions in October 2002, each institutional board of visitors levied mid-year increases for the spring semester of 2003, in addition to the 2002-03 annual increases.

Concerned with the impact of tuition increases on college affordability, the Governor and General Assembly established a cap policy for 2003-04 that essentially limited increases to 5% of the annualized mid-year rates set by the boards for the 2002-03 academic year. In 2004, the General Assembly returned authority to the boards of visitors to set tuition charges at levels they deemed appropriate for all in-state student groups based on, but not limited to, competitive market rates, provided that the total revenue generated by the collection of tuition and fees from all students was within the nongeneral fund appropriation for educational and general programs. The policy also established a new review process to address institutional requests to exceed appropriated levels of nongeneral fund revenues.

In order to ensure more moderate tuition increases, the 2007 General Assembly established a Tuition Incentive Fund with a total of \$7.2 million in general fund contingent upon institutions limiting the increase of tuition and E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students to no more than 6% in FY2008. However, institutions could exceed the 6% limit (up to the tuition increase rate in their six-year plan) if the additional revenue was used solely for in-state undergraduate financial aid.

The 2008 General Assembly continued the incentive fund concept with the Tuition Moderation Incentive Fund (TMIF) by providing \$17.5 million general fund in each year of the 2008-10 biennium for allocation if institutions limited the in-state undergraduate tuition and E&G fee increases to no more than 4% (3% for E&G operations and 1% for student financial aid) in 2008-09. Due to the state budget shortfall, the 2009 General Assembly decided to discontinue the TMIF for FY2010.

The General Assembly did not set a tuition limit increase for in-state undergraduate students for the 2012-14 biennium. A copy of the tuition policy for the 2012-14 biennium is presented in Appendix A of this report.

The impact of tuition policy changes over the years is graphically demonstrated in Charts 2A and 2B (on page 8). Chart 2A shows in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees at four-year institutions. In constant dollars, tuition and E&G fees have increased by 124% over the last 25 years, and 91% since 2002-03—the lowest level of tuition and fees in the recent years. At two-year institutions, a similar trend is evident in Chart 2B. In constant dollars, average charges at two-year institutions increased by 81% over the last 25 years, and 71% from 2002-03.

Over the past ten years, the average annual tuition increase at four-year institutions is 9.1% in constant dollars and 7.1% at two-year colleges. These significant rates of tuition increases were primarily a result of the double-digit tuition increases between FY2002 and FY2004 and the increase in FY2011. Institutions raised tuition to offset the general fund budget reductions of 22% in the FY2002-04 biennium and 27% from the original budget of FY2010-2012.

Chart 2A
Average Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees
(Four-Year Institutions)

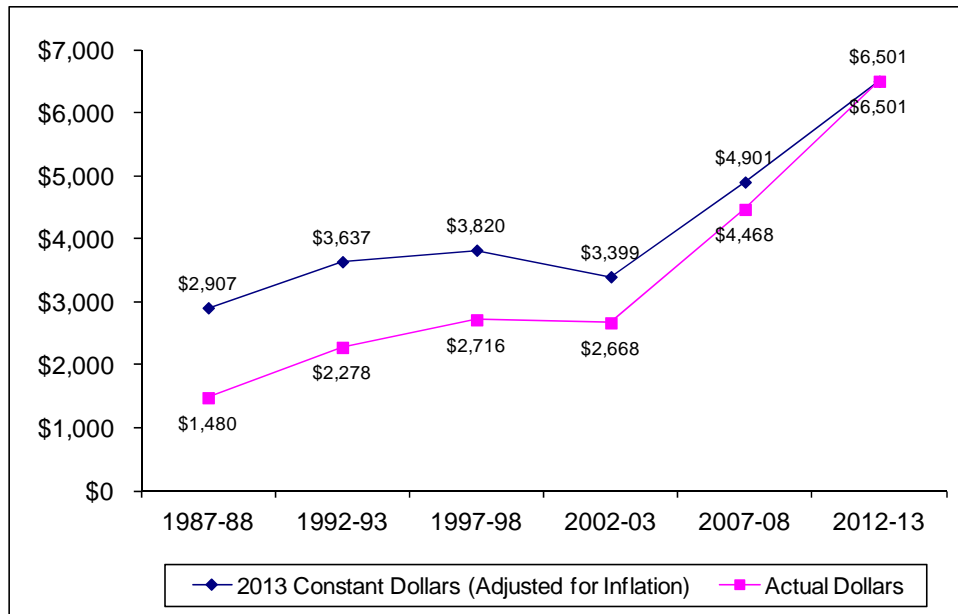
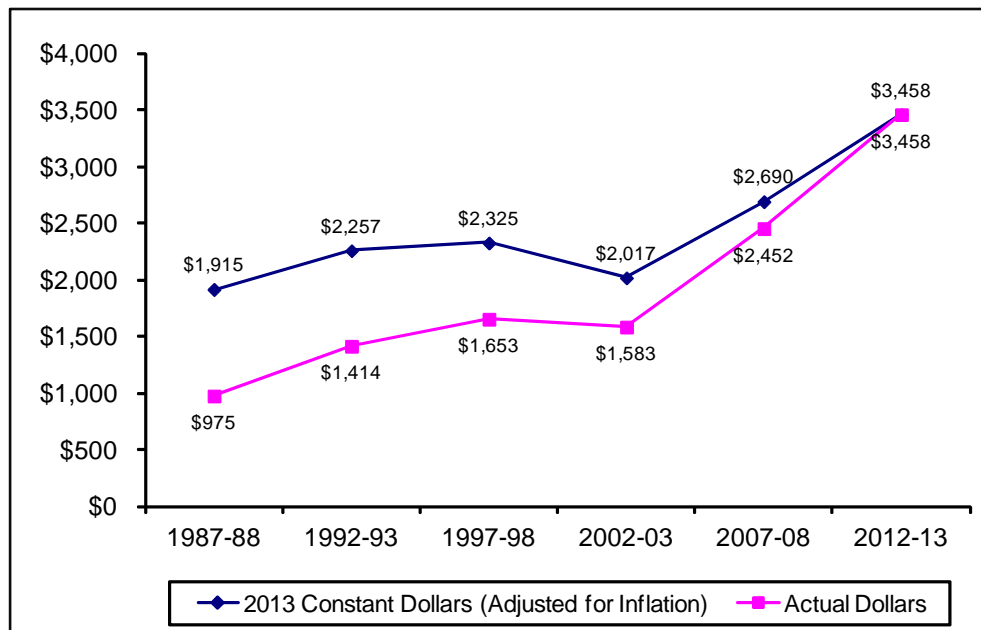


Chart 2B
Average Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees
(Two-Year Institutions*)



*Includes Richard Bland College and Virginia Community College System

SHARING THE COST OF EDUCATION

Looking at tuition trends in Virginia provides an interesting and useful context in which to consider the increases for the 2012-13 academic year. As higher education yields both private and public benefits, higher education funding is a shared responsibility between the state and students and their families. Therefore, it is essential when considering the cost of education to assess the role of the state in providing general fund support for higher education, as well as the proportionate share students pay and how other fees and charges may impact the bottom line for students and their parents.

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

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

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

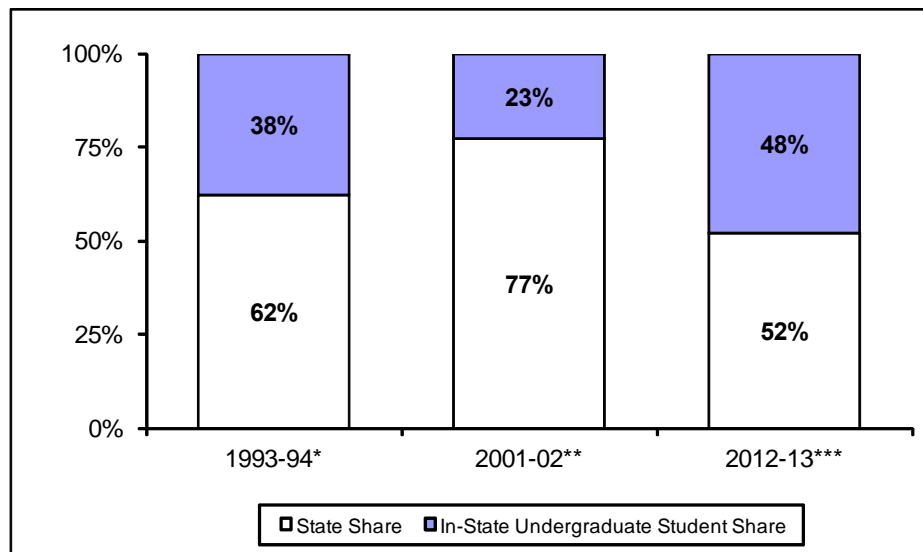
During the 2000 legislative session, the Governor and General Assembly reaffirmed the policy that in-state undergraduate students should pay a consistent percentage of the cost of education. They directed institutions to begin reducing in-state student tuition charges to 20% of the average cost at the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

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

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

Chart 3 displays the average cost shares between the state and Virginia undergraduate students in FY1994, FY2002, and FY2013. Between FY2002 and FY2013 tuition grew to help cover increasing operating costs, such as faculty salaries and fringe benefits (i.e. health care costs), equipment, library books and electronic materials, and the maintenance of new buildings on campus. Tuition also grew to help offset the numerous state budget reductions that were necessary over the period. As a result, the student share of cost in FY2013 is estimated to be at 48%, a 1% decrease from the record high student share 49% set last year, but 10 percentage points higher than the previous historical high mark set in FY1994.

Chart 3
Cost-Share Relationship between the State and In-State Undergraduate Students



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

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

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

OTHER MANDATORY CHARGES

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

student revenue. Chart 4 summarizes tuition and total mandatory fees planned for in-state undergraduate students in FY2013.

Chart 4
2012-13 Full-Time In-State Undergraduate
Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees ¹

Institutions	Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees	% Increase Over 2011-12	\$ Increase Over 2011-12
George Mason University	\$9,620	3.8%	\$354
Old Dominion University	\$8,450	3.8%	\$306
University of Virginia	\$12,006	3.7%	\$430
Virginia Commonwealth University	\$9,885	3.9%	\$368
Virginia Tech	\$10,923	3.9%	\$414
College of William and Mary	\$13,570	3.3%	\$438
Christopher Newport University	\$10,572	4.8%	\$488
UVA-Wise	\$8,107	5.0%	\$386
James Madison University	\$8,808	4.3%	\$360
Longwood University	\$10,890	3.4%	\$360
University of Mary Washington	\$9,246	5.0%	\$440
Norfolk State University	\$6,860	2.4%	\$160
Radford University	\$8,590	3.2%	\$270
Virginia Military Institute	\$13,835	4.9%	\$651
Virginia State University	\$7,420	4.7%	\$330
Richard Bland College	\$4,409	5.4%	\$226
VA Community College System	\$3,735	4.6%	\$165
Average 4-Year Institutions	\$9,919	4.0%	\$384
Average 2-Year (RBC and VCCS)	\$4,072	5.0%	\$196
Average All Institutions	\$9,231	4.1%	\$362

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

The combination of tuition, mandatory E&G fees, and mandatory non-E&G fees constitutes the total in basic charges required for any student attending college. The overall average increase in tuition and all fees for in-state undergraduates will be 4.1% in FY2013. This is the lowest annual increase in a decade. The average increase at the four-year institutions will be 4%, while the increase at the two-year institutions, including Richard Bland College and the Virginia Community College System, will average 5%. See Appendix B for details.

As indicated in the 2012 Appropriation Act, the Governor and General Assembly continue to limit the permissible increase in mandatory non-E&G fees to no more than 5% annually. However, exceptions are permitted if institutions set fees higher to support state-mandated wage and salary increases, and/or funding for non-educational capital projects approved by the General Assembly. At four-year institutions, mandatory non-E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students will average \$3,418 for the 2012-13 academic year, an increase of 3.2% over the 2011-12 level. Richard Bland College will increase its mandatory non-E&G fee by \$50 or 4.3%, while the Virginia Community College System (VCCS) will keep its mandatory non-E&G fee at the FY2012 level next year. The VCCS has not increased its mandatory non-E&G fees in more than a

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

COMPARISON OF TUITION & FEE RATES IN OTHER STATES

Chart 5 (on page 13) depicts national rankings of Virginia public institutions' tuition and fee charges for in-state undergraduate students. The data comes from the tuition and fee survey of the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), a division of the US Department of Education. Based on the 2000 Carnegie classification of institutions of higher education, this comparison groups national public institutions into three categories: doctoral/research; comprehensive; and two-year colleges. The doctoral/research institutions in Virginia (College of William and Mary, George Mason University, Old Dominion University, University of Virginia, Virginia Commonwealth University, and Virginia Tech) remain slightly less cost competitive nationally when compared to the 2000-01 academic year—a time when tuition had been frozen for several years then reduced by 20% in 1999-2000. However, Virginia's ranking is lower nationally when compared to its rankings in FY1990 and FY1994. Virginia institutions' ranking in this category is expected to remain stable in FY2013.

For comprehensive institutions, the ranking of Virginia institutions (Christopher Newport University, James Madison University, Longwood University, Norfolk State University, Radford University, University of Mary Washington, University of Virginia's College at Wise, Virginia Military Institute, and Virginia State University) is lower than its FY2001 level, the lowest point of student share of cost of education. The ranking is also lower than those in FY1990 and FY1994 when they were ranked 3rd highest nationally. Although the FY2012 ranking was higher than the FY2010 level, it is estimated that Virginia institutions in this category will lower their ranking in FY2013 to make them more competitive nationally.

Virginia's two-year colleges (the Virginia Community College System and Richard Bland College) raised their ranking to the highest historical level in FY2012. That ranking is expected to be lower in FY2013 as a result of a tuition increase that is lower than the national average increase in FY2012—a factor used in estimating peer tuition increases for FY2013. Detailed national comparisons by institution type are presented in Appendices E-1 through E-3.

Chart 5
Virginia Rank Among All States¹
(In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Fees at Public Institutions)

Institution Category	1989-90	1993-94	2000-01	2009-10	2011-12	Estimated 2012-13²
Doctoral/Research Institutions	5th	8th	19th	16th	16th	16th
Comprehensive Institutions	3rd	3rd	6th	10th	7th	9th
Two-Year Colleges	33rd	25th	40th	29th	16th	20th

Note:

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

(2) VA charges are actual tuition and fees in FY13. Charges in other states are estimated by applying 2011-12 national increase rates of 8.2% for doctoral, 8% for comprehensive institutions, and 8.7% for public two-year colleges published in "Trends in College Pricing 2011" by the College Board.

Source: IPEDS Institutional Characteristics and College Board.

In terms of in-state undergraduate tuition increases, Virginia doctoral/research institutions increased tuition by 308% from FY1990 to FY2012 and 173% from FY2001 to FY2012. In comparison, the average tuition of all states in this category increased by 357% and 132% for the same periods. For Virginia comprehensive institutions, the average tuition increase was 264% from FY1990 to FY2012 and 145% from FY2001 to FY2012 compared to the national average tuition increases in this category of 315% and 110% respectively. Tuition at Virginia's two-year colleges increased by 261% and 176% while the national average tuition for this category increased by 249% and 96% during the same periods. While it is clear that tuition at Virginia institutions in all three categories increased at a faster rate than the national average between FY2001 and FY2012, this is primarily because Virginia public higher education experienced some of the largest reductions in state support nationally between the FY2002-04 and FY2010-12 biennia. As a result, tuition increases were correspondingly high in order to help offset the general fund budget reductions while maintaining a satisfactory level of service to students. Virginia's tuition and fee charges are expected to remain competitive nationally in FY2013.

THE BOTTOM LINE FOR STUDENTS AND PARENTS

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

For FY2013, room and board charges will average \$8,698 at four-year institutions—an increase of 4.2%. For a student living on campus, room and board fees will account for almost 50% of the total price of their college education. In total, the sum of tuition, all mandatory fees, and room and board, on average, will be \$18,617 for the next academic year—an increase of \$733 or 4.1% for in-state undergraduate students at four-year institutions. Chart 6 details the average charges and percent increases from FY2012 to FY2013 at both the four-year institutions and community colleges.

Chart 6
2012-13 Full-time Undergraduate Resident Student Charges

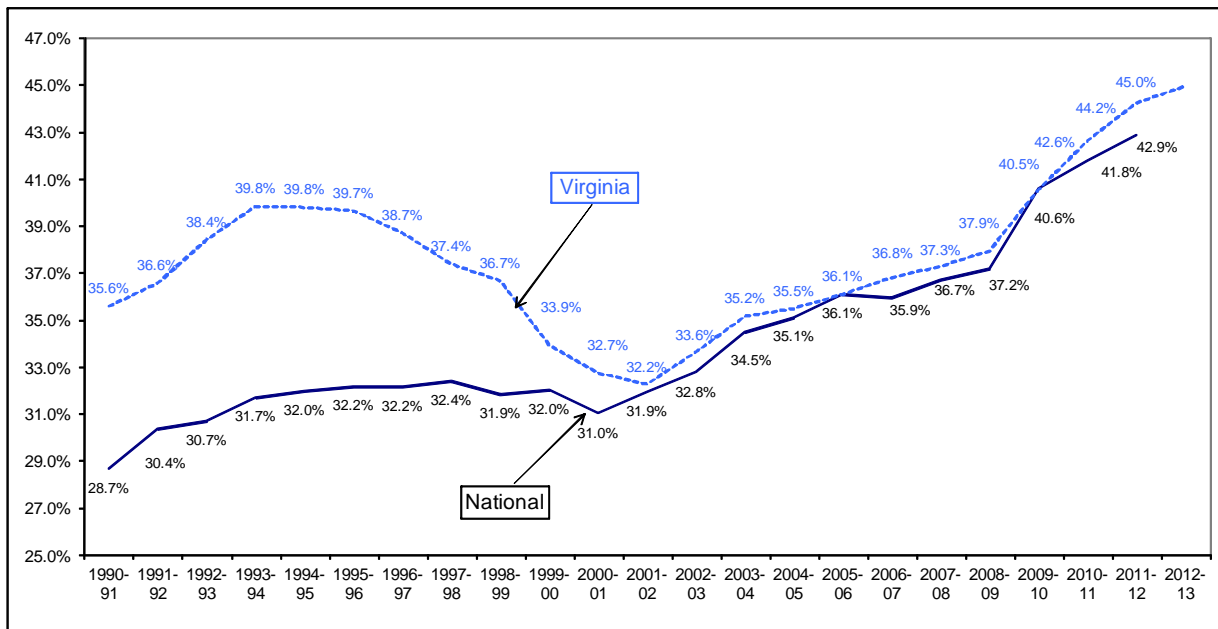
Institution Type	Charges	Avg \$ Incr	Avg % Incr
Four-Year Institution Average			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$6,501	\$276	4.4%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$3,418	\$107	3.2%
Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees	\$9,919	\$384	4.0%
Room and Board	\$8,698	\$350	4.2%
Total	\$18,617	\$733	4.1%
Community Colleges			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$3,721	\$165	4.6%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$14	\$0	0.0%
Total	\$3,735	\$165	4.6%

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

Chart 7A (on page 15) shows that Virginia’s average in-state undergraduate charges as a percentage of per capita disposable income have exceeded the national average every year since SCHEV began tracking this measure until FY2010. In 1990, Virginia’s per capita disposable income was about 6% higher than the national average. In contrast, the average total undergraduate charge (including room and board) for in-state undergraduate students was nearly 30% higher than the national norm. Nationally, total charges represented 28.7% of per capita disposable income, while the rate in Virginia was 35.6%. Since reaching the low point (most affordable) of 32.2% in FY2002 after several years of state mandated tuition controls, this measure of affordability has crept steadily higher and is estimated to be at 45% in FY2013. That rate surpasses the record of 44.2% set last year and the previous least affordable record of 39.8% in FY1994 and FY1995. Further, while per capita disposable income in Virginia grew by 2.3% from FY2011 to FY2012, the average total charge at Virginia’s public four-year institutions

increased by 5.9%. If the rate of increase for tuition and fees continues to outpace the rate of increase for income, affordability and access to public higher education in Virginia may be compromised.

Chart 7A
Average Public 4-Year Total Resident Undergraduate Charges
As a Percent of Per Capita Disposable Income



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

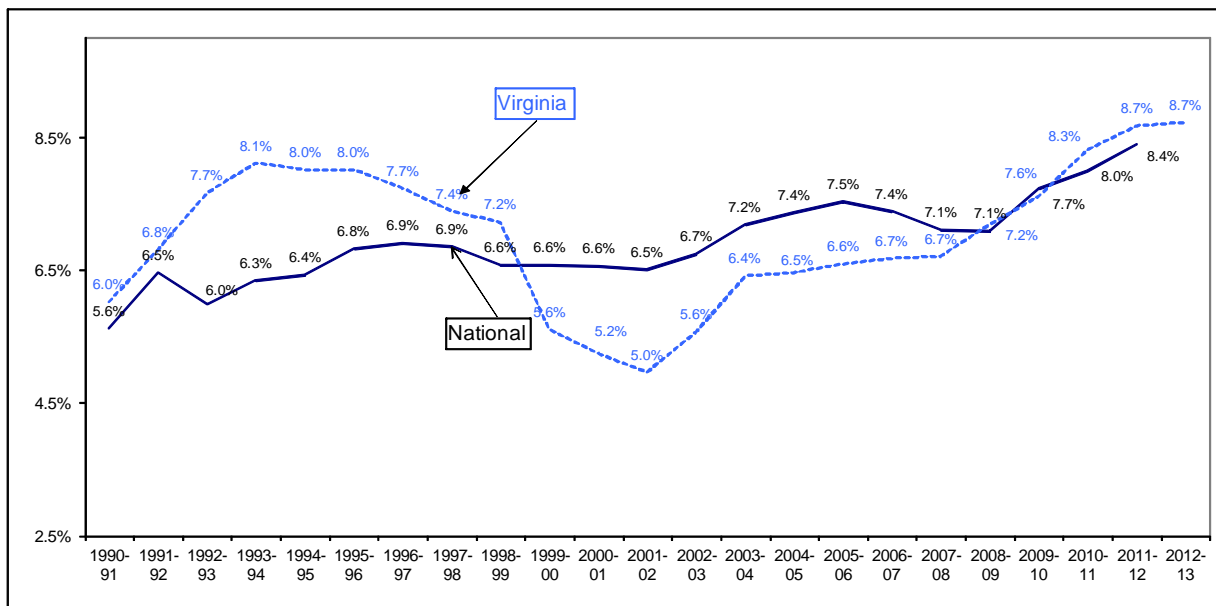
Source: College Board, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, and SCHEV.

The gap between Virginia and the national average for the percentage of personal income consumed by total resident undergraduate charges has narrowed significantly over the last decade. In the mid-1990s, Virginia undergraduates were paying approximately eight percentage points more in average income to attend college full time and reside on campus. Since FY2001, the gap between Virginia and the national average generally has been two percentage points or less. It should be noted that for the first time in the past 20 years, the national average surpassed Virginia's in FY2010, underscoring the prevalence of this growing problem nationwide. National data for FY2013 will not be available until late 2012, therefore the impact of the recent tuition and fee increases in Virginia relative to the nation has not yet been evaluated.

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

Until the late 1990s, Virginia two-year institutions' average charge as a percent of disposable income was higher than the national average (see Chart 7B). As a result of the tuition rollback in FY2000, the percentage dropped below the national average. Since FY2003, when institutions increased tuition dramatically to help offset the large general fund reductions, Virginia two-year institutions' average charge as a percentage of per capita disposable income has increased each year. In FY2009, that average charge as a percent of per capita disposable income was at the national average and has steadily surpassed it since then with the exception of FY2010. It is estimated that at 8.7% for FY2013, Virginia's two-year institutions' average charge as a percentage of per capita disposable income will be the same as the average charge in FY2011—the historical least affordable record.

Chart 7B
Average Public 2-Year Total In-State Undergraduate Charges
As a Percent of Per Capita Disposable Income^{1,2}



Notes:

(1) Cost includes tuition and mandatory fees.

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

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

Over much of the last decade, the Commonwealth has aspired to make college education more affordable for Virginia students, and has made progress toward this goal. However, this affordability was achieved through dramatic shifts in cost sharing, with varying degrees of equity, depending upon when a student entered the system. The cumulative effect of years of general fund budget reductions have placed Virginia's public higher education funding in a systematic imbalance and put the affordability and accessibility of Virginia's nationally acclaimed system of public higher education at risk. Students and their families have taken on a larger share of the cost as measurements that track the student cost share of education and the total charge as a percent of per capita disposable income at Virginia institutions have both surpassed their highest (least

affordable) historical levels. In addition, the fluctuation of tuition increases, especially the large increases made to help offset state budget cuts during the economic recession, has burdened Virginia's students and family when they could least afford it.

"Preparing for the Top Jobs of the 21st Century: The Virginia Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2011" (TJ21)—the legislation enacted in summer 2011—focuses on three areas of higher education restructuring: (1) increased enrollment and graduation, especially in STEM and healthcare; (2) provision of a sustainable reform-based investment with a new funding model and the six-year plan to assist institutions and policymakers in implementing TJ21 initiatives and improving coordination; and (3) affordable access via the new funding model for stable and predictable state funding support and the establishment of a Revenue Stabilization Fund to help buffer higher education funding against future cuts that produce sudden and sharp tuition spikes during economic downturns. TJ21 represents the latest efforts to make higher education more affordable and accessible to the citizens of the Commonwealth.

The growing importance of higher education as a requirement for sustainable employment imposes an ever-greater responsibility on the Commonwealth to ensure that Virginia's public higher education system remains not only viable but vibrant. Dramatic fluctuations in state funding present a tremendous challenge to the well-being of our public institutions of higher education and the Commonwealth's students and families. As prices have increased, so has the financial burden placed on our residents, which can lead to reduced access and affordability. The additional general fund support to public higher education provided by the 2012 General Assembly represents a measured step towards the reinvestment in Virginia's public higher education system and will help to ensure that a college education remains accessible and affordable in the state.

Appendix A

Tuition Policy

Item 4-2.01.b, Chapter 3, 2012 Acts of Assembly

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix B

2012-13 Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Student Charges

Institutions	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees			Mandatory Non-E&G			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
	George Mason University	\$7,010	3.8%	\$258	\$2,610	3.8%	\$96	\$9,620	3.8%	\$354	\$8,680	3.3%	\$280	\$18,300	3.6%
Old Dominion University	\$5,221	3.3%	\$169	\$3,229	4.4%	\$137	\$8,450	3.8%	\$306	\$8,547	4.0%	\$329	\$16,997	3.9%	\$635
University of Virginia	\$10,066	3.9%	\$382	\$1,940	2.5%	\$48	\$12,006	3.7%	\$430	\$9,419	4.2%	\$383	\$21,425	3.9%	\$813
Virginia Commonwealth University	\$7,943	4.5%	\$343	\$1,942	1.3%	\$25	\$9,885	3.9%	\$368	\$8,748	1.2%	\$102	\$18,633	2.6%	\$470
Virginia Tech	\$9,250	3.9%	\$351	\$1,673	3.9%	\$63	\$10,923	3.9%	\$414	\$7,254	5.8%	\$398	\$18,177	4.7%	\$812
College of William and Mary	\$8,778	4.9%	\$413	\$4,792	0.5%	\$25	\$13,570	3.3%	\$438	\$9,318	4.8%	\$426	\$22,888	3.9%	\$864
Christopher Newport University	\$6,244	5.0%	\$296	\$4,328	4.6%	\$192	\$10,572	4.8%	\$488	\$9,728	2.1%	\$200	\$20,300	3.5%	\$688
UVA-Wise	\$4,575	5.0%	\$218	\$3,532	5.0%	\$168	\$8,107	5.0%	\$386	\$9,440	6.2%	\$550	\$17,547	5.6%	\$936
James Madison University	\$4,862	4.7%	\$220	\$3,946	3.7%	\$140	\$8,808	4.3%	\$360	\$8,630	3.5%	\$290	\$17,438	3.9%	\$650
Longwood University	\$6,180	4.0%	\$240	\$4,710	2.6%	\$120	\$10,890	3.4%	\$360	\$8,448	4.1%	\$334	\$19,338	3.7%	\$694
University of Mary Washington	\$6,468	5.0%	\$308	\$2,778	5.0%	\$132	\$9,246	5.0%	\$440	\$8,840	4.4%	\$372	\$18,086	4.7%	\$812
Norfolk State University	\$3,540	4.7%	\$160	\$3,320	0.0%	\$0	\$6,860	2.4%	\$160	\$8,130	2.6%	\$203	\$14,990	2.5%	\$363
Radford University	\$5,756	3.6%	\$200	\$2,834	2.5%	\$70	\$8,590	3.2%	\$270	\$7,881	3.8%	\$292	\$16,471	3.5%	\$562
Virginia Military Institute	\$6,880	3.9%	\$258	\$6,955	6.0%	\$393	\$13,835	4.9%	\$651	\$7,733	3.9%	\$287	\$21,568	4.5%	\$938
Virginia State University	\$4,736	7.5%	\$330	\$2,684	0.0%	\$0	\$7,420	4.7%	\$330	\$9,680	9.0%	\$800	\$17,100	7.1%	\$1,130
Richard Bland College	\$3,194	5.8%	\$176	\$1,215	4.3%	\$50	\$4,409	5.4%	\$226	\$9,670	4.3%	\$400	\$14,079	4.7%	\$626
VA Community College System ^{2,3}	\$3,721	4.6%	\$165	\$14	0.0%	\$0	\$3,735	4.6%	\$165	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$3,735	4.6%	\$165
Average 4-Year Institutions	\$6,501	4.4%	\$276	\$3,418	3.2%	\$107	\$9,919	4.0%	\$384	\$8,698	4.2%	\$350	\$18,617	4.1%	\$733
Average 2-Year (RBC&VCCS) ⁴	\$3,458	5.2%	\$171	\$615	4.2%	\$25	\$4,072	5.0%	\$196	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$8,907	4.6%	\$396
Average All Institutions ⁵	\$6,143	4.5%	\$264	\$3,088	3.3%	\$98	\$9,231	4.1%	\$362	\$8,759	4.2%	\$353	\$17,475	4.1%	\$694

Notes:

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

(2) Northern Virginia Community College (NVCC) and J. Sargent Reynolds Community College (JSRCC) have tuition differentials in addition to the systemwide tuition. NVCC charges an extra \$639 and JSRCC an extra \$63 per year.

(3) Other mandatory fees vary by institution, ranging from \$45.00 to \$850.20 per academic year, and are not included in this summary.

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

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

Appendix C

Full-Time Undergraduate Mandatory Non-Educational and General Fees¹

Institution	2011-12	2012-13	Difference	% Increase
George Mason University				
Athletic	\$477.36	\$514.54	\$37.18	7.8%
Auxiliary Central	\$274.77	\$289.57	\$14.80	5.4%
Auxiliary Services	\$223.57	\$229.85	\$6.28	2.8%
Debt Service	\$496.76	\$484.04	(\$12.72)	-2.6%
Facilities/Building	\$622.66	\$636.84	\$14.18	2.3%
Health Service	\$98.67	\$107.24	\$8.57	8.7%
Student Activity	\$227.89	\$236.57	\$8.68	3.8%
Transportation	\$92.32	\$111.35	\$19.03	20.6%
	<u>\$2,514.00</u>	<u>\$2,610.00</u>	<u>\$96.00</u>	<u>3.8%</u>
Old Dominion University				
Athletic	\$1,184.70	\$1,210.52	\$25.82	2.2%
Contingent	\$143.46	\$103.10	(\$40.36)	-28.1%
Debt Service	\$453.72	\$499.87	\$46.15	10.2%
Facilities/Building	\$298.98	\$242.18	(\$56.80)	-19.0%
Health Service	\$136.00	\$142.00	\$6.00	4.4%
Student Activity	\$504.10	\$611.42	\$107.32	21.3%
Student Union	\$271.04	\$320.30	\$49.26	18.2%
Transportation	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$0.00	0.0%
	<u>\$3,092.00</u>	<u>\$3,229.39</u>	<u>\$137.39</u>	<u>4.4%</u>
University of Virginia				
Athletic	\$657.00	\$657.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Auxiliary Services	\$99.00	\$98.00	(\$1.00)	-1.0%
Bus and Safe Ride	\$170.00	\$180.00	\$10.00	5.9%
Microsoft License Fee	\$18.00	\$18.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Data Center Fee	\$24.00	\$24.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Health Service	\$376.00	\$398.00	\$22.00	5.9%
Recreational Facilities	\$264.00	\$281.00	\$17.00	6.4%
Student Activity	\$44.00	\$44.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Union	\$240.00	\$240.00	\$0.00	0.0%
	<u>\$1,892.00</u>	<u>\$1,940.00</u>	<u>\$48.00</u>	<u>2.5%</u>
VA Commonwealth University				
Athletic	\$610.00	\$635.15	\$25.15	4.1%
Contingent	\$121.00	\$101.19	(\$19.81)	-16.4%
Health Service	\$190.00	\$195.00	\$5.00	2.6%
Student Activity	\$90.00	\$90.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Services	\$171.00	\$205.92	\$34.92	20.4%
Student Union	\$498.00	\$503.98	\$5.98	1.2%
Transportation	\$237.00	\$211.23	(\$25.77)	-10.9%
	<u>\$1,917.00</u>	<u>\$1,942.47</u>	<u>\$25.47</u>	<u>1.3%</u>

Institution	2011-12	2012-13	Difference	% Increase
Virginia Tech				
Athletic	\$260.00	\$267.00	\$7.00	2.7%
Bus and Escort	\$104.00	\$109.00	\$5.00	4.8%
Health Service	\$346.00	\$362.00	\$16.00	4.6%
Recreational Facilities	\$258.00	\$265.00	\$7.00	2.7%
Student Activity	\$411.00	\$437.00	\$26.00	6.3%
Student Services - Annual	\$231.00	\$233.00	\$2.00	0.9%
	<u>\$1,610.00</u>	<u>\$1,673.00</u>	<u>\$63.00</u>	<u>3.9%</u>
College of William and Mary				
Athletic	\$1,485.00	\$1,485.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Bus and Escort	\$52.00	\$52.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Debt Service	\$1,267.00	\$1,267.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Facilities/Building	\$445.00	\$445.00	\$0.00	0.0%
General Services	\$466.00	\$475.00	\$9.00	1.9%
Green Fee	\$30.00	\$40.00	\$10.00	33.3%
Health Service	\$443.00	\$443.00	\$0.00	0.0%
PC Maintenance	\$30.00	\$30.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Activity	\$282.00	\$288.00	\$6.00	2.1%
Telecom/Networking	\$267.00	\$267.00	\$0.00	0.0%
	<u>\$4,767.00</u>	<u>\$4,792.00</u>	<u>\$25.00</u>	<u>0.5%</u>
Christopher Newport University				
Athletic	\$1,202.00	\$1,266.00	\$64.00	5.3%
Debt Service/Capital Reserve	\$1,502.00	\$1,572.00	\$70.00	4.7%
Facilit/Bldgs/Repair Replace	\$70.00	\$73.00	\$3.00	4.3%
Operating Reserve	\$172.00	\$172.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Recreational Facilities	\$234.00	\$245.00	\$11.00	4.7%
Student Activity	\$89.00	\$93.00	\$4.00	4.5%
Student Life/Health Services	\$193.00	\$202.00	\$9.00	4.7%
Student Union	\$674.00	\$705.00	\$31.00	4.6%
	<u>\$4,136.00</u>	<u>\$4,328.00</u>	<u>\$192.00</u>	<u>4.6%</u>
UVA-Wise				
Athletic	\$1,098.66	\$1,175.25	\$76.59	7.0%
Debt Service	\$1,231.79	\$1,234.34	\$2.55	0.2%
Operation & Maintenance	\$743.00	\$817.31	\$74.31	10.0%
Scholarship	\$90.55	\$95.08	\$4.53	5.0%
Student Organizations	\$200.00	\$210.02	\$10.02	5.0%
	<u>\$3,364.00</u>	<u>\$3,532.00</u>	<u>\$168.00</u>	<u>5.0%</u>

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

Appendix C (Continued)

Full-Time Undergraduate Mandatory Non-Educational and General Fees¹

Institution	2011-12	2011-12	Difference	% Increase
James Madison University				
Athletic	\$1,153.00	\$1,176.00	\$23.00	2.0%
Auxiliary Services	\$636.00	\$667.00	\$31.00	4.9%
Debt/Reserves	\$830.00	\$908.00	\$78.00	9.4%
Facilities/Building	\$320.00	\$320.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Health Service	\$185.00	\$180.00	(\$5.00)	-2.7%
Student Activity	\$598.00	\$608.00	\$10.00	1.7%
Transportation	\$84.00	\$87.00	\$3.00	3.6%
	<u>\$3,806.00</u>	<u>\$3,946.00</u>	<u>\$140.00</u>	<u>3.7%</u>
Longwood University				
Athletic	\$1,767.00	\$1,767.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Auxiliary Services	\$456.00	\$639.00	\$183.00	40.1%
Debt Service Reserve	\$1,271.00	\$1,312.00	\$41.00	3.2%
Facilities/Building	\$129.00	\$130.00	\$1.00	0.8%
Health Service	\$178.00	\$183.00	\$5.00	2.8%
Intramurals	\$179.00	\$177.00	(\$2.00)	-1.1%
Student Activity	\$180.00	\$180.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Union	\$130.00	\$130.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Telecommunications	\$300.00	\$192.00	(\$108.00)	-36.0%
	<u>\$4,590.00</u>	<u>\$4,710.00</u>	<u>\$120.00</u>	<u>2.6%</u>
University of Mary Washington				
Contingency/Reserves	\$130.00	\$135.00	\$5.00	3.8%
Debt Service	\$846.00	\$925.00	\$79.00	9.3%
Institutional Development	\$305.00	\$315.00	\$10.00	3.3%
Intercollegiate Athletics	\$355.00	\$373.00	\$18.00	5.1%
Parking & Transportation	\$35.00	\$40.00	\$5.00	14.3%
Social/Cultural	\$150.00	\$155.00	\$5.00	3.3%
Student Organizations	\$80.00	\$80.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Recreation	\$135.00	\$140.00	\$5.00	3.7%
Student Unions	\$430.00	\$435.00	\$5.00	1.2%
Telecommunications	\$180.00	\$180.00	\$0.00	0.0%
	<u>\$2,646.00</u>	<u>\$2,778.00</u>	<u>\$132.00</u>	<u>5.0%</u>
Norfolk State University				
Athletic	\$1,510.00	\$1,510.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Auxiliary Security Fee	\$213.00	\$213.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Auxiliary Technology Fee	\$29.00	\$26.00	(\$3.00)	-10.3%
Contingent	\$97.00	\$94.00	(\$3.00)	-3.1%
Debt Service	\$537.00	\$540.00	\$3.00	0.6%
Fitness Center Fee	\$30.00	\$30.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Health Insurance Fee	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Health Service	\$63.00	\$60.00	(\$3.00)	-4.8%
Student Activity	\$366.00	\$352.00	(\$14.00)	-3.8%
Student Center Fee	\$312.00	\$332.00	\$20.00	6.4%
Transportation	\$63.00	\$63.00	\$0.00	0.0%
	<u>\$3,320.00</u>	<u>\$3,320.00</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>0.0%</u>

Institution	2011-12	2012-13	Difference	% Increase
Radford University				
Athletic	\$1,123.00	\$1,138.00	\$15.00	1.3%
Auxiliary Services	\$145.00	\$155.00	\$10.00	6.9%
Debt Service	\$299.00	\$299.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Facilities/Building	\$245.00	\$245.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Health Service	\$279.00	\$289.00	\$10.00	3.6%
Recreational Facilities	\$224.00	\$244.00	\$20.00	8.9%
Student Activity	\$124.00	\$124.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Union	\$236.00	\$236.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Transportation	\$89.00	\$104.00	\$15.00	16.9%
	<u>\$2,764.00</u>	<u>\$2,834.00</u>	<u>\$70.00</u>	<u>2.5%</u>
Virginia Military Institute				
Athletic	\$1,430.00	\$1,502.00	\$72.00	5.0%
Barber Shop	\$240.00	\$247.00	\$7.00	2.9%
Health Service	\$220.00	\$224.00	\$4.00	1.8%
Laundry	\$320.00	\$330.00	\$10.00	3.1%
Student Activity	\$2,212.00	\$2,362.00	\$150.00	6.8%
UMA Fee	\$2,140.00	\$2,290.00	\$150.00	7.0%
	<u>\$6,562.00</u>	<u>\$6,955.00</u>	<u>\$393.00</u>	<u>6.0%</u>
Virginia State University				
Athletic	\$719.00	\$724.00	\$5.00	0.7%
Athletics O & M	\$109.00	\$100.00	(\$9.00)	-8.3%
Campus Improvement	\$201.00	\$200.00	(\$1.00)	-0.5%
Debt Service	\$260.00	\$443.00	\$183.00	70.4%
Facilities/Building	\$220.00	\$220.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Health Service	\$234.00	\$180.00	(\$54.00)	-23.1%
Other Services	\$115.00	\$100.00	(\$15.00)	-13.0%
Police and Public Safety	\$301.00	\$267.00	(\$34.00)	-11.3%
Radio Station	\$91.00	\$80.00	(\$11.00)	-12.1%
Student Activity	\$330.00	\$275.00	(\$55.00)	-16.7%
Student Union (Foster Hall)	\$65.00	\$60.00	(\$5.00)	-7.7%
Transportation	\$39.00	\$35.00	(\$4.00)	-10.3%
	<u>\$2,684.00</u>	<u>\$2,684.00</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
Richard Bland College (on-campus housing students)				
Athletic	\$50.00	\$60.00	\$10.00	20.0%
Auxiliary Ent. Fee	\$250.00	\$220.00	(\$30.00)	-12.0%
Food Service Fee	\$60.00	\$70.00	\$10.00	16.7%
Health Service	\$150.00	\$150.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Parking/Auto Registration	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Room Change Fee	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Activity	\$180.00	\$190.00	\$10.00	5.6%
Technology	\$350.00	\$400.00	\$50.00	14.3%
	<u>\$1,165.00</u>	<u>\$1,215.00</u>	<u>\$50.00</u>	<u>4.3%</u>
VA Community College System				
Overhead Recovery	\$14.10	\$14.10	\$0.00	0.0%

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

Appendix D-1

2011-13 Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Student Charges

Institutions	2011-12				2012-13							
	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	\$6,752	\$2,514	\$8,400	\$17,666	\$7,010	3.8%	\$2,610	3.8%	\$8,680	3.3%	\$18,300	3.6%
ODU	\$5,052	\$3,092	\$8,218	\$16,362	\$5,221	3.3%	\$3,229	4.4%	\$8,547	4.0%	\$16,997	3.9%
UVA	\$9,684	\$1,892	\$9,036	\$20,612	\$10,066	3.9%	\$1,940	2.5%	\$9,419	4.2%	\$21,425	3.9%
VCU	\$7,600	\$1,917	\$8,646	\$18,163	\$7,943	4.5%	\$1,942	1.3%	\$8,748	1.2%	\$18,633	2.6%
VT	\$8,899	\$1,610	\$6,856	\$17,365	\$9,250	3.9%	\$1,673	3.9%	\$7,254	5.8%	\$18,177	4.7%
W&M	\$8,365	\$4,767	\$8,892	\$22,024	\$8,778	4.9%	\$4,792	0.5%	\$9,318	4.8%	\$22,888	3.9%
CNU	\$5,948	\$4,136	\$9,528	\$19,612	\$6,244	5.0%	\$4,328	4.6%	\$9,728	2.1%	\$20,300	3.5%
UVA-Wise	\$4,357	\$3,364	\$8,890	\$16,611	\$4,575	5.0%	\$3,532	5.0%	\$9,440	6.2%	\$17,547	5.6%
JMU	\$4,642	\$3,806	\$8,340	\$16,788	\$4,862	4.7%	\$3,946	3.7%	\$8,630	3.5%	\$17,438	3.9%
LU	\$5,940	\$4,590	\$8,114	\$18,644	\$6,180	4.0%	\$4,710	2.6%	\$8,448	4.1%	\$19,338	3.7%
UMW	\$6,160	\$2,646	\$8,468	\$17,274	\$6,468	5.0%	\$2,778	5.0%	\$8,840	4.4%	\$18,086	4.7%
NSU	\$3,380	\$3,320	\$7,927	\$14,627	\$3,540	4.7%	\$3,320	0.0%	\$8,130	2.6%	\$14,990	2.5%
RU	\$5,556	\$2,764	\$7,589	\$15,909	\$5,756	3.6%	\$2,834	2.5%	\$7,881	3.8%	\$16,471	3.5%
VMI	\$6,622	\$6,562	\$7,446	\$20,630	\$6,880	3.9%	\$6,955	6.0%	\$7,733	3.9%	\$21,568	4.5%
VSU	\$4,406	\$2,684	\$8,880	\$15,970	\$4,736	7.5%	\$2,684	0.0%	\$9,680	9.0%	\$17,100	7.1%
RBC	\$3,018	\$1,165	\$9,270	\$13,453	\$3,194	5.8%	\$1,215	4.3%	\$9,670	4.3%	\$14,079	4.7%
VCCS ^{2,3}	\$3,556	\$14	NA	\$3,570	\$3,721	4.6%	\$14	0.0%	NA	N/A	\$3,735	4.6%
Avg. 4-year Insts.	\$6,224	\$3,311	\$8,349	17,884	\$6,501	4.4%	\$3,418	3.2%	\$8,698	4.2%	\$18,617	4.1%
Avg. 2-yr (RBC&VCCS) ⁴	\$3,287	\$590	N/A	8,512	\$3,458	5.2%	\$615	4.2%	N/A	N/A	\$8,907	4.6%
Avg. All Insts. ⁵	\$5,879	\$2,991	\$8,406	16,781	\$6,143	4.5%	\$3,088	3.3%	\$8,759	4.2%	\$17,475	4.1%

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) Northern Virginia Community College (NVCC) and J. Sargent Reynolds Community College (JSRCC) have tuition differentials in addition to the systemwide tuition. NVCC charges an extra \$514.50 in FY2011 and \$639 in FY2012, and JSRCC an extra \$63 per year.

(3) Other mandatory fees vary by institution, ranging from \$45.00 to \$850.20 per academic year, and are not included in this summary.

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

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

Appendix D-2

2011-13 Full-Time Out-of-State Undergraduate Student Charges

Institutions	2011-12				2012-13							
	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	\$24,230	\$2,514	\$8,400	\$35,144	\$25,154	3.8%	\$2,610	3.8%	\$8,680	3.3%	\$36,444	3.7%
ODU	\$19,392	\$3,092	\$8,218	\$30,702	\$20,101	3.7%	\$3,229	4.4%	\$8,547	4.0%	\$31,877	3.8%
UVA	\$34,678	\$1,892	\$9,036	\$45,606	\$36,078	4.0%	\$1,940	2.5%	\$9,419	4.2%	\$47,437	4.0%
VCU	\$21,032	\$1,917	\$8,646	\$31,595	\$21,970	4.5%	\$1,942	1.3%	\$8,748	1.2%	\$32,660	3.4%
VT	\$22,870	\$1,610	\$6,856	\$31,336	\$24,242	6.0%	\$1,673	3.9%	\$7,254	5.8%	\$33,169	5.8%
W&M	\$31,195	\$4,767	\$8,892	\$44,854	\$32,552	4.4%	\$4,792	0.5%	\$9,318	4.8%	\$46,662	4.0%
CNU	\$15,170	\$4,136	\$9,528	\$28,834	\$15,794	4.1%	\$4,328	4.6%	\$9,728	2.1%	\$29,850	3.5%
UVA-Wise	\$17,972	\$3,364	\$8,890	\$30,226	\$18,943	5.4%	\$3,532	5.0%	\$9,440	6.2%	\$31,915	5.6%
JMU	\$17,932	\$3,806	\$8,340	\$30,078	\$18,850	5.1%	\$3,946	3.7%	\$8,630	3.5%	\$31,426	4.5%
LU	\$17,790	\$4,590	\$8,114	\$30,494	\$18,510	4.0%	\$4,710	2.6%	\$8,448	4.1%	\$31,668	3.8%
UMW	\$17,888	\$2,646	\$8,468	\$29,002	\$18,782	5.0%	\$2,778	5.0%	\$8,840	4.4%	\$30,400	4.8%
NSU	\$17,023	\$3,320	\$7,927	\$28,270	\$17,040	0.1%	\$3,320	0.0%	\$8,130	2.6%	\$28,490	0.8%
RU	\$16,714	\$2,764	\$7,589	\$27,067	\$17,326	3.7%	\$2,834	2.5%	\$7,881	3.8%	\$28,041	3.6%
VMI	\$25,602	\$6,562	\$7,446	\$39,610	\$26,856	4.9%	\$6,955	6.0%	\$7,733	3.9%	\$41,544	4.9%
VSU	\$13,304	\$2,684	\$8,880	\$24,868	\$13,704	3.0%	\$2,684	0.0%	\$9,680	9.0%	\$26,068	4.8%
RBC	\$12,660	\$1,165	\$9,270	\$23,095	\$13,060	3.2%	\$1,215	4.3%	\$9,670	N/A	\$23,945	3.7%
VCCS ^{2,3}	\$9,304	\$14	N/A	\$9,318	\$9,484	1.9%	\$14	0.0%	N/A	N/A	\$9,498	1.9%
Avg. 4-year Insts.	\$20,853	\$3,311	\$8,349	\$32,512	\$21,727	4.2%	\$3,418	3.2%	\$8,698	4.2%	\$33,843	4.1%
Avg. 2-yr (RBC&VCCS) ⁴	\$10,982	\$590	N/A	\$16,207	\$11,272	2.6%	\$615	4.2%	N/A	N/A	\$16,722	3.2%
Avg. All Insts. ⁵	\$19,692	\$2,991	\$8,406	\$30,594	\$20,497	4.1%	\$3,088	3.3%	\$8,759	4.2%	\$31,829	4.0%

Notes:

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

(2) Northern Virginia Community College (NVCC) and J. Sargent Reynolds Community College (JSRCC) have tuition differentials in addition to the systemwide tuition. NVCC charges an extra \$514.50 in FY2011 and \$639 in FY2012, and JSRCC an extra \$63 per year.

(3) Other mandatory fees vary by institution, ranging from \$45.00 to \$850.20 per academic year, and are not included in this summary.

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

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

Appendix D-3

2011-13 Full-Time In-State Graduate Student Charges

Institutions	2011-12			2012-13					
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU	\$8,750	\$2,514	\$11,264	\$9,080	3.8%	\$2,610	3.8%	\$11,690	3.8%
ODU	\$6,829	\$2,521	\$9,350	\$7,060	3.4%	\$2,632	4.4%	\$9,692	3.7%
UVA	\$13,206	\$1,892	\$15,098	\$13,722	3.9%	\$1,940	2.5%	\$15,662	3.7%
VCU ¹	\$9,201	\$1,883	\$11,084	\$9,613	4.5%	\$1,908	1.3%	\$11,521	3.9%
VT	\$10,095	\$1,610	\$11,705	\$10,740	6.4%	\$1,673	3.9%	\$12,413	6.0%
W&M	\$6,497	\$4,465	\$10,962	\$6,914	6.4%	\$4,490	0.6%	\$11,404	4.0%
JMU	\$8,016	\$960	\$8,976	\$8,400	4.8%	\$984	2.5%	\$9,384	4.5%
LU	\$6,384	\$2,880	\$9,264	\$6,648	4.1%	\$2,952	2.5%	\$9,600	3.6%
UMW	\$5,922	\$1,368	\$7,290	\$6,228	5.2%	\$1,440	5.3%	\$7,668	5.2%
NSU	\$5,895	\$3,220	\$9,115	\$6,168	4.6%	\$3,220	0.0%	\$9,388	3.0%
RU	\$6,310	\$2,764	\$9,074	\$6,536	3.6%	\$2,834	2.5%	\$9,370	3.3%
VSU	\$6,190	\$2,184	\$8,374	\$6,860	10.8%	\$2,184	0.0%	\$9,044	8.0%
Average	\$7,775	\$2,355	\$10,130	\$8,164	5.0%	\$2,406	2.1%	\$10,570	4.3%

Note:

(1) VCU's tuition and mandatory E&G fees are for master's degrees. Doctoral tuition and mandatory E&G fees are \$7,603 in 2011-12 and \$7,946 in 2012-13.

Appendix D-4

2011-13 Full-Time Out-of-State Graduate Student Charges

Institutions	2011-12			2012-13					
	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	\$24,092	\$2,514	\$26,606	\$25,010	3.8%	\$2,610	3.8%	\$27,620	3.8%
ODU	\$20,797	\$2,521	\$23,318	\$21,556	3.6%	\$2,632	4.4%	\$24,188	3.7%
UVA	\$23,202	\$1,892	\$25,094	\$23,728	2.3%	\$1,940	2.5%	\$25,668	2.3%
VCU ¹	\$19,421	\$1,883	\$21,304	\$20,289	4.5%	\$1,908	1.3%	\$22,197	4.2%
VT	\$20,113	\$1,610	\$21,723	\$21,593	7.4%	\$1,673	3.9%	\$23,266	7.1%
W&M	\$20,367	\$4,465	\$24,832	\$21,300	4.6%	\$4,490	0.6%	\$25,790	3.9%
JMU	\$23,112	\$960	\$24,072	\$24,312	5.2%	\$984	2.5%	\$25,296	5.1%
LU	\$18,192	\$2,880	\$21,072	\$18,912	4.0%	\$2,952	2.5%	\$21,864	3.8%
UMW	\$13,122	\$1,368	\$14,490	\$13,788	5.1%	\$1,440	5.3%	\$15,228	5.1%
NSU	\$23,589	\$3,220	\$26,809	\$23,592	0.0%	\$3,220	0.0%	\$26,812	0.0%
RU	\$14,998	\$2,764	\$17,762	\$15,550	3.7%	\$2,834	2.5%	\$18,384	3.5%
VSU	\$14,758	\$2,184	\$16,942	\$15,358	4.1%	\$2,184	0.0%	\$17,542	3.5%
Average	\$19,647	\$2,355	\$22,002	\$20,416	3.9%	\$2,406	2.1%	\$22,821	3.7%

Note:

(1) VCU's tuition and mandatory E&G fees are for master's degrees. Doctoral tuition and mandatory E&G fees are \$16,707 in 2011-12 and \$17,457 in 2012-13.

Appendix D-5

2011-13 In-State First Professional Student Charges

Institutions	2011-12			2012-13					
	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	21,235	2,485	\$23,720	22,047	3.8%	2,576	3.7%	\$24,623	3.8%
UVA Law ¹	42,668	1,932	\$44,600	44,420	4.1%	1,980	2.5%	\$46,400	4.0%
Medicine ²	39,394	1,943	\$41,337	41,226	4.7%	1,992	2.5%	\$43,218	4.6%
VCU Medicine ²	27,631	2,143	\$29,774	28,366	2.7%	2,168	1.2%	\$30,534	2.6%
Dentistry ³	31,306	2,592	\$33,898	34,456	10.1%	2,627	1.4%	\$37,083	9.4%
Pharmacy (PharmD) ⁴	22,563	1,913	\$24,476	23,442	3.9%	1,938	1.3%	\$25,380	3.7%
VT Vet Medicine	17,491	3,145	\$20,636	18,226	4.2%	3,208	2.0%	\$21,434	3.9%
W&M Law	21,603	4,597	\$26,200	22,978	6.4%	4,822	4.9%	\$27,800	6.1%
Average Law	\$28,502	\$3,005	\$31,507	\$29,815	4.6%	\$3,126	4.0%	\$32,941	4.6%
Average Medicine	\$33,513	\$2,043	\$35,556	\$34,796	3.8%	\$2,080	1.8%	\$36,876	3.7%

Notes:

- (1) The Law School tuition and mandatory fee totals apply to all three classes in 12-13 and the first and second year in 11-12.
- (2) The Medical School tuition and mandatory fee totals apply to 1st, 2nd, and 3rd year classes in 12-13 and 1st and 2nd year classes in 11-12.
- (3) Tuition and fees listed are for first-year dental students. Fees vary by student level.
- (4) The tuition and mandatory fee totals are for first-year PharmD students.

Appendix D-6

2011-13 Out-of-State First Professional Student Charges

Institutions	2011-12			2012-13					
	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	35,627	2,485	\$38,112	36,985	3.8%	2,576	3.7%	\$39,561	3.8%
UVA Law ¹	47,668	1,932	\$49,600	49,420	3.7%	1,980	2.5%	\$51,400	3.6%
Medicine ²	49,066	1,943	\$51,009	51,330	4.6%	1,992	2.5%	\$53,322	4.5%
VCU Medicine ²	42,135	2,143	\$44,278	43,324	2.8%	2,168	1.2%	\$45,492	2.7%
Dentistry ³	55,605	2,592	\$58,197	59,291	6.6%	2,627	1.4%	\$61,918	6.4%
Pharmacy (PharmD) ⁴	32,830	1,913	\$34,743	34,132	4.0%	1,938	1.3%	\$36,070	3.8%
VT Vet Medicine	41,463	3,145	\$44,608	43,158	4.1%	3,208	2.0%	\$46,366	3.9%
W&M Law	31,603	4,597	\$36,200	32,978	4.4%	4,822	4.9%	\$37,800	4.4%
Average Law	\$38,299	\$3,005	\$41,304	\$39,794	3.9%	\$3,126	4.0%	\$42,920	3.9%
Average Medicine	\$45,601	\$2,043	\$47,644	\$47,327	3.8%	\$2,080	1.8%	\$49,407	3.7%

Notes:

- (1) The Law School tuition and mandatory fee totals apply to all three classes in 12-13 and the first and second year in 11-12.
- (2) The Medical School tuition and mandatory fee totals apply to 1st, 2nd, and 3rd year classes in 12-13 and 1st and 2nd year classes in 11-12.
- (3) Tuition and fees listed are for first-year dental students. Fees vary by student level.
- (4) The tuition and mandatory fee totals are for first-year PharmD students.

Appendix E-1

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

2011-12		Estimated 2012-13			
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*		
1.	New Hampshire	\$15,250	1.	New Hampshire	\$16,501
2.	Vermont	\$14,784	2.	Vermont	\$15,996
3.	Pennsylvania	\$13,519	3.	Pennsylvania	\$14,627
4.	Minnesota	\$13,022	4.	Minnesota	\$14,090
5.	New Jersey	\$13,008	5.	New Jersey	\$14,075
6.	Illinois	\$11,992	6.	Illinois	\$12,976
7.	Massachusetts	\$11,772	7.	Massachusetts	\$12,737
8.	Rhode Island	\$11,366	8.	Rhode Island	\$12,298
9.	Michigan	\$11,222	9.	Michigan	\$12,142
10.	California	\$11,222	10.	California	\$12,142
15.	South Carolina	\$10,577	15.	South Carolina	\$11,444
16.	Virginia	\$10,357	16.	Virginia	\$10,742
21.	Maryland	\$9,029	21.	Maryland	\$9,770
28.	Texas	\$7,716	28.	Texas	\$8,349
37.	Tennessee	\$6,980	37.	Tennessee	\$7,552
40.	North Carolina	\$6,289	40.	North Carolina	\$6,805
49.	Florida	\$5,388	49.	Florida	\$5,830

*Other state rates are increased by 8.2%, the average increase at public 4-year institutions nationally in FY2012.

Sources: IPEDS, Trends in College Pricing 2011 by College Board.

Appendix E-2

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

2011-12		Estimated 2012-13	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*
1. New Jersey	\$11,089	1. New Jersey	\$11,975
2. New Hampshire	\$10,692	2. New Hampshire	\$11,546
3. South Carolina	\$9,863	3. South Carolina	\$10,651
4. Vermont	\$9,468	4. Vermont	\$10,224
5. Pennsylvania	\$9,394	5. Pennsylvania	\$10,144
6. Michigan	\$8,989	6. Michigan	\$9,707
7. Virginia	\$8,987	7. Minnesota	\$9,480
8. Minnesota	\$8,779	8. Illinois	\$9,445
9. Illinois	\$8,746	9. Virginia	\$9,370
10. Massachusetts	\$8,231	10. Massachusetts	\$8,889
14. Maryland	\$7,597	14. Maryland	\$8,204
22. Kentucky	\$6,992	22. Kentucky	\$7,551
24. Tennessee	\$6,568	24. Tennessee	\$7,093
33. Texas	\$5,804	33. Texas	\$6,268
39. Florida	\$5,389	39. Florida	\$5,820
43. North Carolina	\$4,914	43. North Carolina	\$5,306

*Other state rates are increased by 8%, the average increase at public 4-year institutions nationally in FY2012.

Sources: IPEDS, Trends in College Pricing 2011 by College Board.

Appendix E-3

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

2011-12		Estimated 2012-13	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*
1. New Hampshire	\$7,176	1. New Hampshire	\$7,801
2. Pennsylvania	\$7,086	2. Pennsylvania	\$7,702
3. Illinois	\$6,921	3. Illinois	\$7,524
4. Maryland	\$5,463	4. Maryland	\$5,938
5. New Jersey	\$5,402	5. New Jersey	\$5,871
6. Vermont	\$5,236	6. Vermont	\$5,692
7. Minnesota	\$5,171	7. Minnesota	\$5,621
8. South Dakota	\$5,044	8. South Dakota	\$5,482
9. South Carolina	\$4,588	9. South Carolina	\$4,987
10. New York	\$4,521	10. New York	\$4,914
16. Virginia	\$3,877	20. Virginia	\$4,072
29. Tennessee	\$3,377	29. Tennessee	\$3,671
30. Kentucky	\$3,257	30. Kentucky	\$3,285
39. Texas	\$3,023	39. Texas	\$3,541
40. Florida	\$2,758	40. Florida	\$2,997
46. North Carolina	\$2,075	46. North Carolina	\$2,256

*Other state rates are increased by 8.7%, the average increase at public 2-year institutions nationally in FY2011.

Sources: IPEDS, Trends in College Pricing 2011 by College Board.

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