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2013-14

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



State Council of Higher Education for Virginia

*Advancing Virginia through Higher Education*

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## INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

The 2013 General Assembly continued its efforts to reverse the downward trend in state support for higher education by adding \$25.1 million in general fund for E&G programs in FY2014. This brings the total additional general fund for educational and general (E&G) programs to over \$100 million in the 2012-14 biennium. Last year Virginia's students experienced the lowest tuition and mandatory E&G fee increase in a decade at 4.1%. In FY2014, the increase in tuition and mandatory E&G fees increases but remains one of the lowest in the most recent 10 years at 5.1%. For tuition and all mandatory fees, the average increase for FY2014 will be 4.3%—just slightly higher than last year's record lowest annual average increase of 4.1%.

The state's continued reinvestment in public higher education for the current biennium will help public institutions meet the requirements of the Virginia Education Opportunity Act of 2011—Top Jobs (TJ21). For example, an important goal of the legislation is the requirement that the Commonwealth's public institutions produce 100,000 additional college graduates by the year 2025. The additional general fund support will help Virginia's public higher education institutions meet the institutional demands that resulted from the rapid increase in enrollment many of them experienced during the recession and increase enrollment capacity for Virginians at the state's public research institutions.

Like the rest of the country, the Commonwealth's economy continues to show slow improvement, making the state's reinvestment in higher education possible for the 2012-14 biennium. While Virginia's final budget report for FY2013 was not available at the writing of this report, the Commonwealth's year-to-date general fund revenue has exceeded forecasts consistently since the beginning of the year. Further, Virginia's May unemployment rate of 5.3% is the 10<sup>th</sup> lowest unemployment rate in the country and well below the national unemployment rate of 7.6% for May. That said, volatility in the broader national economy still poses a threat to Virginia's growth. Further, while the full impact of the federal budget cuts—referred to as “sequestration”—that went into effect on March 1<sup>st</sup> will not be known for some time, these cuts pose a significant downward threat to revenue growth in the Commonwealth in general and to public higher education specifically. SCHEV expects that sequestration will reduce federal funding to Virginia students, researchers, institutions, and workforce-development programs by tens of millions of dollars this year. SCHEV also estimates that the reduction for Virginia higher education will exceed \$38 million, and may approach \$54 million. The bulk of the higher education cuts will occur in federal support for academic research and development (R&D), but sizeable reductions will also be felt in student financial aid, workforce development, and job search assistance programs.

These cuts make continued reinvestment in the Commonwealth's system of public higher education essential to ensure that the state continues to develop an educated workforce that will continue to attract investment to the state and that attending college remains affordable for Virginians.

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 2013-14 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 2013 General Assembly provided approximately \$25.1 million in additional general fund support to higher education for E&G programs over the FY2013 level to continue its efforts to mitigate the need to increase tuition and to support statewide initiatives such as additional STEM-H degree awards and increases in in-state student enrollment. That means that for FY2014, general fund support will increase by approximately \$100 million over the FY2012 level. This continued reinvestment in higher education resulted in the second-lowest annual increase in tuition and mandatory E&G fees in the past ten years.

- The average (mean) increase for in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees from 2012-13 to 2013-14 is 5.1% at the four-year institutions, 4.4% for the Virginia Community College System (VCCS), and 7.9% at Richard Bland College—the Commonwealth’s only public junior college. The overall average increase for the state was 5.1%.
- 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, 2.8% for in-state undergraduate students next year.
- Virginia undergraduate students can expect to pay an average 4.3% more in FY2014 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 \$468 more in FY2014. 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 FY2013 shows that tuition and fees at Virginia institutions ranked 12<sup>th</sup> highest in the category of doctoral/research institutions, 7<sup>th</sup> highest in the category of comprehensive institutions, and 19<sup>th</sup> highest at community colleges. Ranking and affordability are inversely related with the highest ranked institution being the least affordable. It is anticipated that Virginia in-state undergraduate tuition and fee increases will be comparable to increases around the country and Virginia’s rankings will remain stable in FY2014.
- Next year, the average total charge for an in-state undergraduate student living on campus at a four-year institution is estimated to be 46% of per capita disposable income. Since reaching the low point (most affordable) of 32.2% in FY2002 due to 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 45% set in FY2013.
- The after effects of several consecutive years of substantial general fund budget reductions continues to be reflected in the affordability and accessibility of Virginia’s nationally acclaimed system of public higher education. Measurement of the student share of the cost of education is at a record high (least affordable). For the first time, the state’s contribution to the cost of education is estimated to be at 49% which means that on average, in-state undergraduate students are paying more than half of the cost of their education in FY2014. That’s 18% lower than the target of 67% identified in the state’s tuition policy.
- 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 less than two percentage points providing evidence that affordability is a growing problem nationwide. For FY2013, average total undergraduate student charges at a public 4-year institution was 45% of disposable income—that's more than 10 percentage points higher than it was just 10 year ago.

- 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. 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

Economic conditions are slowly improving in both the Commonwealth and the country. Virginia's economy is expected to show improvement for FY2013. Although the state's revenue collections have been somewhat uneven in the second half of FY2013—up 2.3 percent in April but up 20.5 percent in May on a year-to-date basis, total revenue collections are ahead of the annual forecast.

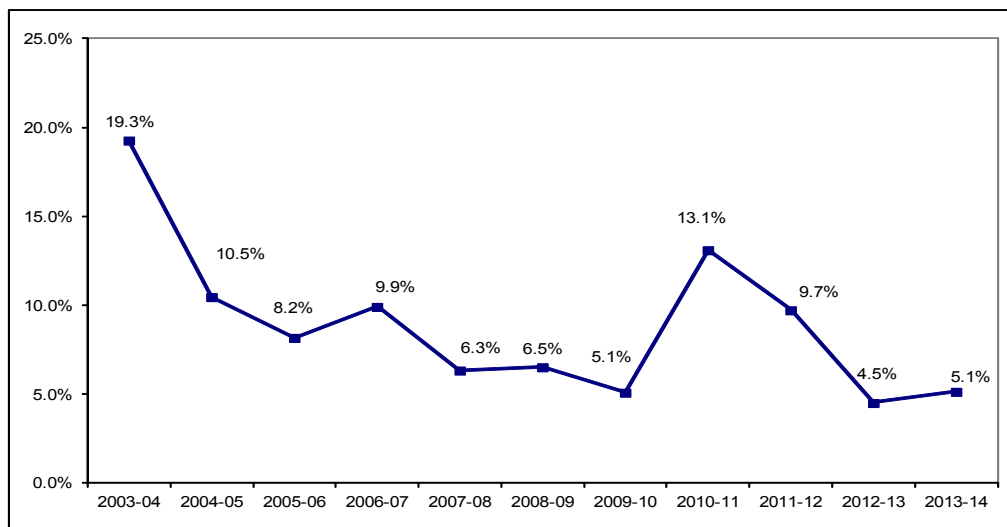
An increase in general fund revenue collections permitted the state to make a notable reinvestment in higher education in FY2013 resulting in the lowest tuition and fee increase in a decade and halting the trend of consecutive general fund budget cuts that public higher education experienced during the most recent recession. For FY2013, general fund support for Virginia's public higher education institutions increased by 5% over the FY2012 level and will increase by an additional 3.3% in FY 2014 bringing the total general fund increase to public higher education to over \$100 million for the 2012-14 biennium. In-state undergraduate tuition and E&G fees will increase by 5.1% in FY2014 matching the second lowest increase in a decade from FY2010 made possible by the federal stimulus (ARRA program).

Despite the increase in state general fund support for FY2014, the ramifications of the severe budget cuts to public higher education during the two most recent recessions continue to be demonstrated in the cost of education share ratio between the state and Virginia's students. For the first time, the state contribution to the cost of education is estimated to be at 49% which means that on average, in-state undergraduate students are paying more than half of the cost of their education in FY2014—18% lower than the target of 67% identified in the state's tuition policy. The Commonwealth's tuition policy is premised on the idea that as higher education yields both public and private benefits,

public higher education funding is a shared responsibility between the state and students and their families.

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 help offset the budget cuts. Chart 1 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.

**Chart 1**  
**Average Annual Increases**  
**Tuition and E&G Fees for In-State Undergraduate Students**  
**2004-2014**



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%. Most institutions 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 limit the in-state undergraduate tuition increase to an average of 5.1% in FY2014—matching the second lowest annual increase in this decade.

## 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

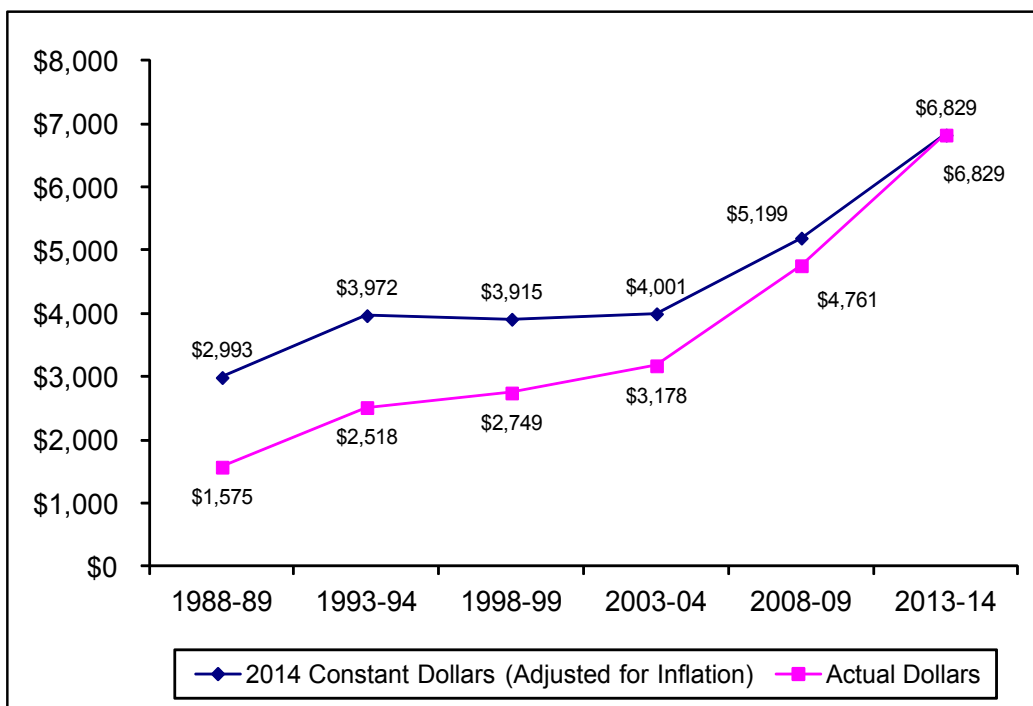


student financial aid) in 2008-09. Due to the state budget shortfall, the 2009 General Assembly decided to discontinue the TMIF for FY2010. The General Assembly did not set a tuition limit increase for in-state undergraduate students for the 2012-14 biennium. A copy of the tuition policy for the 2012-14 biennium is presented in Appendix A of this report.

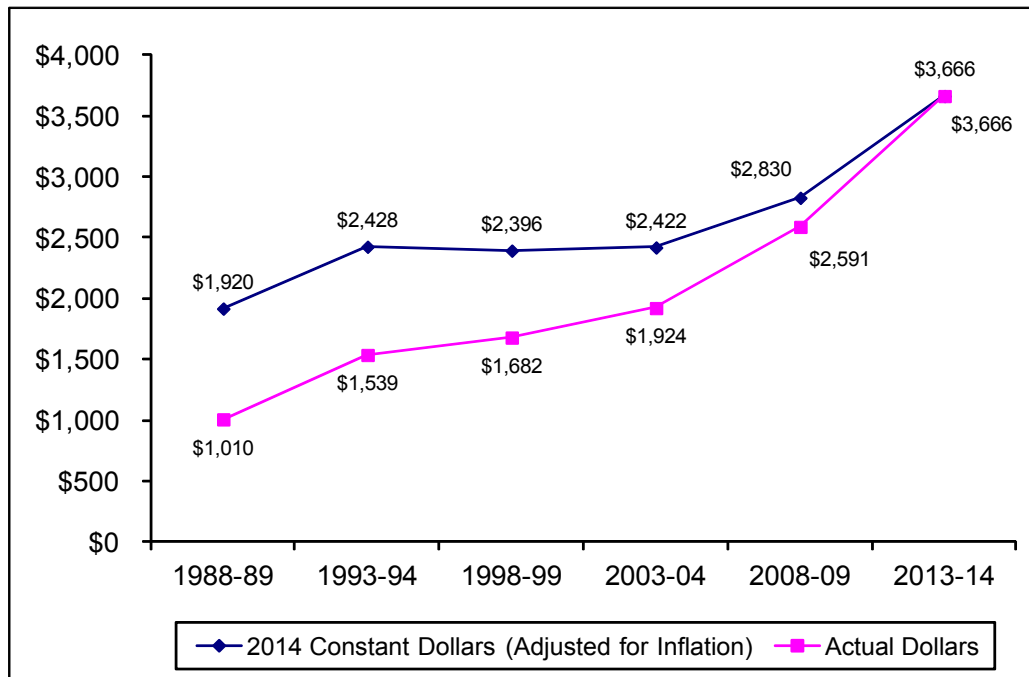
The impact of tuition policy changes over the years is graphically demonstrated in Charts 2A and 2B (on page 8). Chart 2A shows in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees at four-year institutions. In constant dollars, tuition and E&G fees have increased by 128% over the last 25 years, and 71% since 2003-04. A similar trend is evident at the two-year institutions as indicated in Chart 2B. In constant dollars, average charges at two-year institutions increased by 91% over the last 25 years, and 51% from 2003-04.

Over the past ten years, the average annual tuition increase is about 7% at four-year institutions and 5% at two-year colleges in constant dollars. 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 help 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 2013-14 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 families.

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.

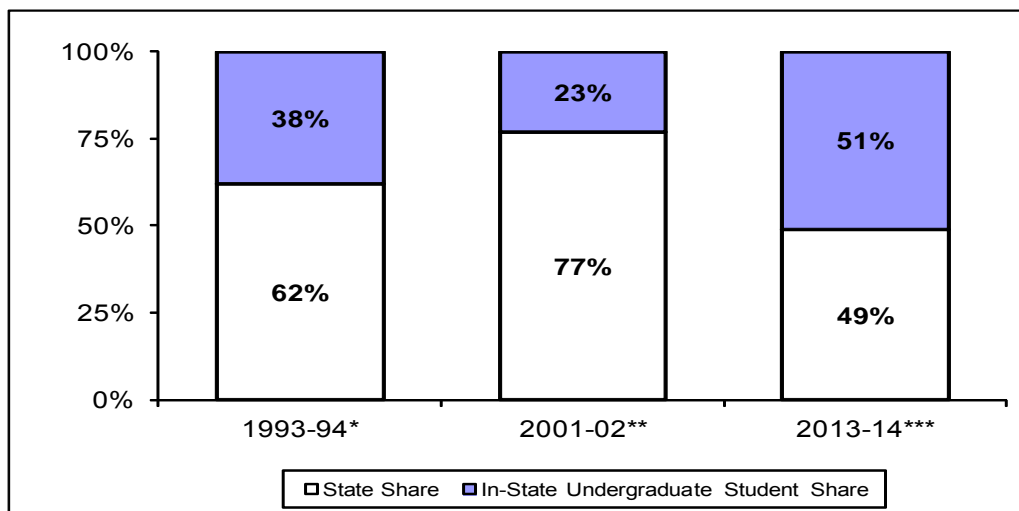
During the 2000 legislative session, the Governor and General Assembly reaffirmed the policy that in-state undergraduate students should pay a consistent percentage of the cost of education. They directed institutions to begin reducing in-state student tuition charges to 20% of the average cost at the 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 large 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 FY2014. 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.

Despite the recent efforts at reinvestment in public higher education by the state, the student cost share is still out-of-balance with the state's tuition policy. The student share of the cost of education in FY2014 is estimated to be at 51%, the first time the state contribution has fallen to below 50%. That's 18 percentage points lower than the target of 67% identified in the state's tuition policy. Paragraph A of Section 23-38.87:13 of the Higher Education Opportunity Act states that 67 percent of an institution's cost of education for Virginia students should be funded by the state general fund. Further, the General Provisions of Chapter 806 of the 2013 Acts of the Assembly, Item 4-2.01.b.3.b states that "the General Assembly shall seek to cover at least 67% of educational costs."

**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.

## NEW INSTITUTIONAL STRATEGIES

Two of the Commonwealth’s public 4-year institutions—the College of William and Mary (CWM) and Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU), introduced significant changes to their tuition models for FY2014.

The CWM introduced a new operating model called the “William & Mary Promise”. CWM’s leadership believes the new model will provide the resources needed to secure the institution’s future as a nationally recognized premier public research institution while contributing to the goals of the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2011 (TJ21). They also anticipate that the new model will markedly enhance tuition predictability, affordability, and access for residents of the Commonwealth. One key aspect of the new model is a four-year tuition guarantee for new in-state undergraduate students. Any in-state undergraduate student entering CWM for the first time in fall 2013 will receive a guarantee that their tuition will not increase for the four years it takes them to complete their undergraduate degree. This guarantee does not extend to mandatory fees or room and board charges. As a result, students could see an increase in their total cost of attendance during their enrollment.

To support the new model, CWM will institute significant undergraduate tuition increases over the next three years starting with a 20% increase for FY2014 followed by

a projected 19% increase in FY2015 and a 12% increase in FY2016. During the implementation of the new model—FY2014 to FY2016, tuition increases for returning in-state undergraduate students will be based on the annual rate of inflation. For FY2014, the increase in tuition and mandatory E&G fees for returning in-state undergraduate students is 1.8%. CWM's leadership states that the additional revenue generated by the new model will enable them to implement the college's six-year plan by providing additional financial aid for qualifying low- and middle-income families thereby lowering average student loan debt for Virginia students. In addition, the new model is expected to enable the College to enhance efficiency through innovation; provide more seats at the College for Virginia students; and give the College the additional resources necessary to recruit and retain the faculty they deem crucial to continued academic excellence.

VCU will take a different approach in how it calculates tuition for first-time freshman and transfer students for FY2014. Instead of a flat rate for tuition and mandatory E&G fees for 12-18 credit hours, VCU will switch to a charge-per-credit-hour model for all credit hours taken with a 50% reduction in cost for 15 or more credits. VCU's leadership refers to the new model as a "market-based pricing structure". VCU's leadership believes that the change is needed to support the goals and objectives of the institution's six-year plan. To support the new model, VCU will institute a 25.4% increase (based on 15 credits per semester) in tuition and mandatory E&G fees for any in-state undergraduate student entering VCU for the first time in fall 2013. That charge will be altered for students taking more or less credits. The increase in tuition and mandatory E&G fees for returning in-state undergraduate students is 4%. VCU projects that their tuition and mandatory E&G fee increases will be more moderate in subsequent fiscal years.

VCU's leadership states that because the university serves the largest number of in-state students, the institution is often hardest hit when state support is reduced and as a result, VCU has been impacted by budget cuts to a differential level when compared to the Commonwealth's other public research institutions. That trend has been exacerbated by VCU's historically low tuition and fees which have been below the average for Virginia's 4-year public research institutions. As a result, continuing fiscal challenges at the research level institution necessitated a change in the tuition structure coupled with significant measures to cut costs and reallocate savings in support of VCU's core academic mission. VCU's leadership believes that the additional revenues generated by the new model will enable the university to better manage course sections and faculty assignments and permit them to focus on academic quality and student success, as well as improving the quality of their students' learning experience.

## 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 (on page 12) summarizes tuition and total mandatory fees planned for in-state undergraduate students in FY2014.

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 4.3% in FY2014. The average increase at the four-year institutions will be 4.7%, while the increase at the Virginia Community College System, will be 4.4%. Tuition and mandatory E&G fees at the state's only two-year junior college—Richard Bland College, will increase by 7.9%. However, a significant reduction in the college's mandatory non-E&G fees will result in an overall reduction of 8.8% for tuition and all mandatory fees for FY2014. See Appendix B for details.

**Chart 4**  
**2013-14 Full-Time In-State Undergraduate**  
**Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees <sup>1</sup>**

<b>Institutions</b>	<b>Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees</b>	<b>% Increase Over 2012-13</b>	<b>\$ Increase Over 2012-13</b>
George Mason University	\$9,908	3.0%	\$288
Old Dominion University	\$8,820	4.4%	\$370
University of Virginia	\$12,458	3.8%	\$452
Virginia Commonwealth University <sup>2</sup>	\$12,002	21.4%/4.2%	\$2,117
Virginia Tech	\$11,455	4.9%	\$532
College of William and Mary <sup>3</sup>	\$15,463	13.9%/2.2%	\$1,893
Christopher Newport University	\$11,092	4.9%	\$520
UVA-Wise	\$8,509	5.0%	\$402
James Madison University	\$9,176	4.2%	\$368
Longwood University	\$11,340	4.1%	\$450
University of Mary Washington	\$9,660	4.5%	\$414
Norfolk State University	\$7,226	5.3%	\$366
Radford University	\$8,976	4.5%	\$386
Virginia Military Institute	\$14,404	4.1%	\$569
Virginia State University	\$7,784	4.9%	\$364
Richard Bland College <sup>4</sup>	\$4,020	-8.8%	(\$389)
VA Community College System	\$3,900	4.4%	\$165
Average 4-Year Institutions <sup>5</sup>	\$10,387	4.7%	\$468
Average All Institutions <sup>5</sup>	\$9,631	4.3%	\$400

(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 2013-14 tuition and all mandatory fees charge for first-time freshman and transfer students is \$12,002 an increase of 21.4%. The charge for continuing students (rising sophomores, juniors, and seniors) is \$10,299, an increase of 4.2%. Tuition for freshman and transfer students is calculated on a sliding, per credit hour basis with a 50% per credit discount for 15 and over per semester.

(3) The 2013-14 tuition and all mandatory fees charge for first-time freshmen and transfer students is \$15,463 an increase of 13.9%. The charge for continuing students (rising sophomores, juniors, and seniors) is \$13,868, an increase of 2.2%. William & Mary has also adopted a new guaranteed tuition for in-coming in-state students. The tuition charged in their freshman year is frozen for all four years of their undergraduate attendance.

(4) RBC has made an adjustment in the way they administer their mandatory Non-E&G fees. While residential students saw a 52% decrease in their fees, commuter students had a corresponding 23% increase in their fees.

(5) Increases for Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees and Total are weighted to account for variable increases at CWM and VCU.

As indicated in the 2014 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 \$3,557 for the 2013-14 academic year, an increase of 4.1% over the 2012-13 level. Richard Bland College will decrease its mandatory non-E&G fee by \$641 for a 52.8% reduction but will now apply this charge to all students resulting in a 23% increase in the fees charged to commuter students. The Virginia Community College System (VCCS) will keep its mandatory non-E&G fee at the FY2013 level next year. 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 provides the national rankings of Virginia public institutions' tuition and fee charges for in-state undergraduate students based on the results of the national tuition and fee survey conducted by the Washington Student Achievement Council (WSAC). The Washington Student Achievement Council (formerly the Washington State Higher Education Board) reinstated its widely recognized national survey of total mandatory charges at higher education institutions after a four year hiatus. There are three comparison groups: major public universities; public comprehensive colleges and universities; and community colleges.

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

	1989-90	1993-94	2000-01	2007-08	2012-13	Estimated 2013-14 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Major Public Universities</b>	8th	5th	18th	11th	12th	12th
<i>University of Virginia</i>						
<b>Public Colleges and State Universities</b>	2nd	2nd	11th	10th	7th	7th
<i>George Mason University</i>						
<i>Old Dominion University</i>						
<i>James Madison University</i>						
<i>Longwood University</i>						
<i>Radford University</i>						
<b>Public Community Colleges</b>	28th	19th	41st	30th	19th	20th

(1) Based on a national survey conducted by the Washington Student Achievement Council (WSAC). Although not all public institutions are included in this survey, the averages and changes over time at the same set of institutions offer consistency, and the large number of institutions included provides a close approximation to state averages.

(2) VA charges are actual tuition and fees in FY14. Charges in other states are estimated by applying 2012-13 national increase rates of 4.5% for doctoral, 5.1% for comprehensive institutions, and 5.7% for public two-year colleges published in the "2013 National Tuition and Fee Report" by WSAC.

Among major public universities, the University of Virginia remains slightly less cost competitive nationally when compared to the 2000-01 academic year—a time when tuition had been frozen for several years and reduced by 20% in 1999-2000. However, Virginia's ranking is lower (more affordable) nationally when compared to its rankings in FY1990 and FY1994. Virginia institutions' ranking in this category is expected to remain stable in FY2014. For comprehensive institutions, the ranking of Virginia institutions is higher than its FY2001 level (less affordable), the lowest point of student share of cost of education. The ranking is lower than those in FY1990 and FY1994 when they were ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> highest nationally. However the ranking for FY2013 and the estimated ranking for FY2014 puts Virginia's comprehensive institutions among the top 10 least affordable institutions in the country.

In FY2013 Virginia's community colleges raised their ranking to match the highest historical level (least affordable) from FY1994. The ranking is expected to be slightly lower in FY2014 however much higher than the ranking in FY2008, just prior to the recession. Detailed national comparisons by institution type are presented in Appendices E-1 through E-3.

## 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 are also responsible for other charges such as books, transportation, and supplies which are not included in the cost of education figure for purposes of this report.

For FY2014, room and board charges will average \$9,041 at four-year institutions—an increase of 3.9%. 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 \$19,427 for the next academic year—an increase of \$810 or 4.4% for in-state undergraduate students at four-year institutions. Chart 6 (page 15) details the average charges for FY2014 and average increases in charges from the previous year at both the four-year institutions and the community colleges.

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.



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

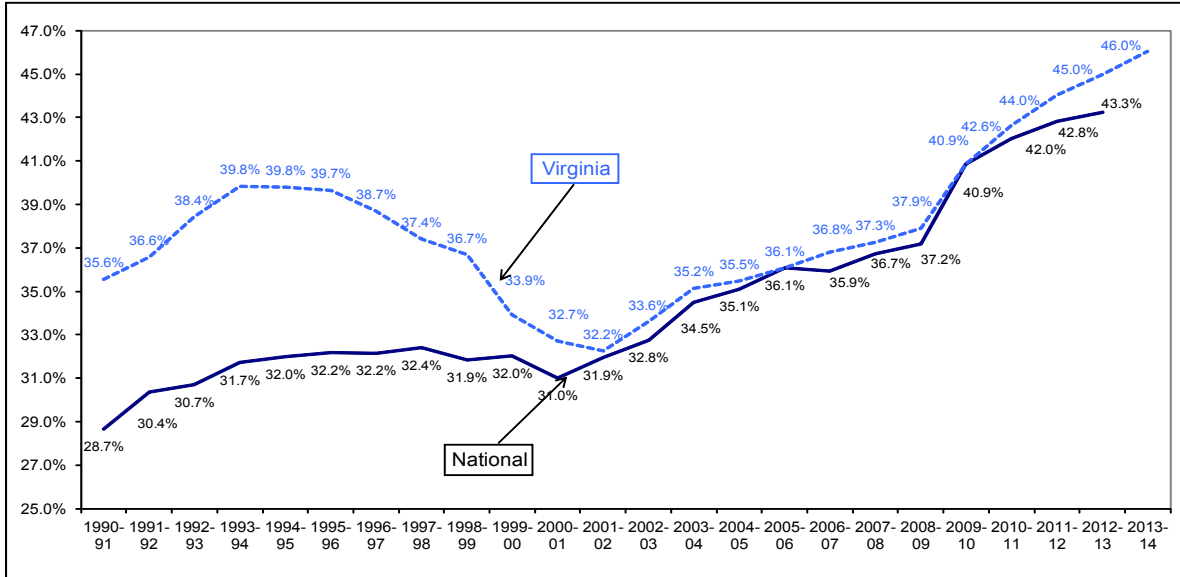
<b>Institution Type</b>	<b>Charges</b>	<b>Avg \$ Incr</b>	<b>Avg % Incr</b>
<b>Four-Year Institution Average</b>			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$6,829	\$329	5.1%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$3,557	\$139	4.1%
<b>Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees</b>	<b>\$10,387</b>	<b>\$468</b>	<b>4.7%</b>
Room and Board	\$9,041	\$342	3.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$19,427</b>	<b>\$810</b>	<b>4.4%</b>
<b>Community Colleges</b>			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$3,886	\$165	4.4%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$14	\$0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,900</b>	<b>\$165</b>	<b>4.4%</b>

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 the government.

Chart 7A (page 16) 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 with the exception of FY2006 and FY2010. In 1990, Virginia's per capita disposable income was about 6.9 percentage points higher than the national average. 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 46% in FY2014. That rate surpasses the record of 45% set last year. Further, while per capita disposable income in Virginia grew by 1.9% from FY2012 to FY2013, the average total charge at Virginia's public four-year institutions increased by 4.1%. 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 will be further compromised.

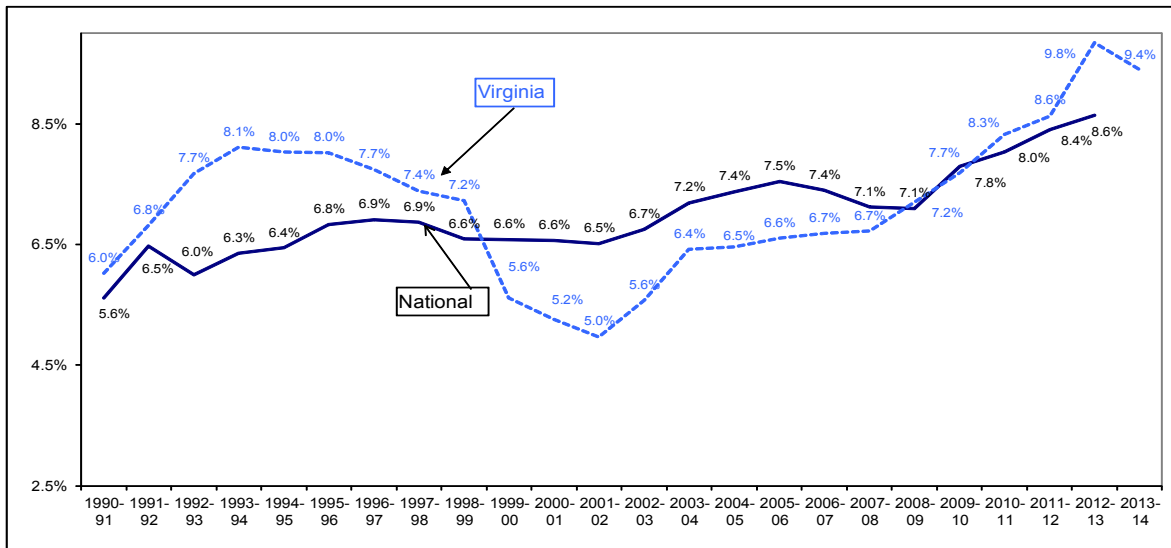
The gap between Virginia and the national average for the percentage of personal income consumed by total resident undergraduate charges has narrowed significantly over the last decade. In the mid-1990s, Virginia undergraduates were paying approximately 8 percentage points more in average income to attend college full time and reside on campus. Since FY2001, the gap between Virginia and the national average generally has been approximately 2 percentage points or less. National data for FY2014 will not be available until late 2013, therefore the impact of the recent tuition and fee increases in Virginia relative to the nation has not yet been evaluated.

**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.

**Chart 7B**  
**Average Public 2-Year Total In-State Undergraduate Charges**  
**As a Percent of Per Capita Disposable Income<sup>1,2</sup>**



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.  
 (3) RBC has made an adjustment in the way they administer their mandatory Non-E&G fees. While residential students saw a 52% decrease in their fees, commuter students had a corresponding 23% increase in their fees. For 2013-14, RBC has reduced their mandatory Non-E&G fees by 52.8% and their room and board charge by 20.6% which resulted in an overall reduction of .4% in the average public 2-year total undergraduate charges.  
 Source: College Board, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, and SCHEV.

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 page 16).

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 including FY2013. That trend has been reversed for FY2014 as the percentage was lowered from 9.8% in FY2013 to 9.4% in FY2014. This lower percentage is due in large part to a significant reduction in the mandatory non-E&G fees and room and board charges at Richard Bland College. However, it is still estimated that at 9.4% for FY2014, Virginia's two-year institutions' average charge as a percentage of per capita disposable income will still be at a historically high (least affordable) level surpassed only by the FY2013 rate of 9.8%.

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 at further 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) 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. To date, the Revenue Stabilization Fund has yet to be established. However, 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 2013 General Assembly represents a measured step towards the reinvestment in Virginia's public higher education system. However greater and sustained reinvestment is needed to rebalance the cost of education partnership between the state and Virginia's students who represent the future of the Commonwealth.

## Appendix A

### Tuition Policy

#### *Item 4-2.01.b, Chapter 806, 2013 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

### 2013-14 Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Student Charges

Institutions	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees			Mandatory Non-E&G Fees			Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees			Average Room and Board <sup>1</sup>			Total		
	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr
GMU	\$7,220	3.0%	\$210	\$2,688	3.0%	\$78	\$9,908	3.0%	\$288	\$8,990	3.6%	\$310	\$18,898	3.3%	\$598
ODU	\$5,492	5.2%	\$271	\$3,328	3.1%	\$99	\$8,820	4.4%	\$370	\$8,912	4.3%	\$365	\$17,732	4.3%	\$735
UVA	\$10,460	3.9%	\$394	\$1,998	3.0%	\$58	\$12,458	3.8%	\$452	\$9,717	3.2%	\$298	\$22,175	3.5%	\$750
VCU <sup>2</sup>	\$9,960	25.4%/4.0%	\$2,017	\$2,042	5.1%	\$100	\$12,002	21.4%/4.2%	\$2,117	\$9,082	3.8%	\$334	\$21,084	13.2%/4.0%	\$2,451
VT	\$9,703	4.9%	\$453	\$1,752	4.7%	\$79	\$11,455	4.9%	\$532	\$7,650	5.5%	\$396	\$19,105	5.1%	\$928
CWM <sup>3</sup>	\$10,531	20.0%/1.8%	\$1,753	\$4,932	2.9%	\$140	\$15,463	13.9%/2.2%	\$1,893	\$9,816	5.3%	\$498	\$25,279	10.4%/3.5%	\$2,391
CNU	\$6,554	5.0%	\$310	\$4,538	4.9%	\$210	\$11,092	4.9%	\$520	\$9,958	2.4%	\$230	\$21,050	3.7%	\$750
UVA-Wise	\$4,801	4.9%	\$226	\$3,708	5.0%	\$176	\$8,509	5.0%	\$402	\$9,990	5.8%	\$550	\$18,499	5.4%	\$952
JMU	\$5,104	5.0%	\$242	\$4,072	3.2%	\$126	\$9,176	4.2%	\$368	\$8,873	2.8%	\$243	\$18,049	3.5%	\$611
LU	\$6,450	4.4%	\$270	\$4,890	3.8%	\$180	\$11,340	4.1%	\$450	\$8,876	5.1%	\$428	\$20,216	4.5%	\$878
UMW	\$6,758	4.5%	\$290	\$2,902	4.5%	\$124	\$9,660	4.5%	\$414	\$9,122	3.2%	\$282	\$18,782	3.8%	\$696
NSU	\$3,810	7.6%	\$270	\$3,416	2.9%	\$96	\$7,226	5.3%	\$366	\$8,374	3.0%	\$244	\$15,600	4.1%	\$610
RU	\$6,086	5.7%	\$330	\$2,890	2.0%	\$56	\$8,976	4.5%	\$386	\$8,156	3.5%	\$275	\$17,132	4.0%	\$661
VMI	\$7,080	2.9%	\$200	\$7,324	5.3%	\$369	\$14,404	4.1%	\$569	\$8,088	4.6%	\$355	\$22,492	4.3%	\$924
VSU	\$4,906	3.6%	\$170	\$2,878	7.2%	\$194	\$7,784	4.9%	\$364	\$10,008	3.4%	\$328	\$17,792	4.0%	\$692
RBC <sup>4</sup>	\$3,446	7.9%	\$252	\$574	-52.8%	(\$641)	\$4,020	-8.8%	(\$389)	\$7,680	-20.6%	(\$1,990)	\$11,700	-16.9%	(\$2,379)
VCCS <sup>(5,6)</sup>	\$3,886	4.4%	\$165	\$14	0.0%	\$0	\$3,900	4.4%	\$165	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$3,900	4.4%	\$165
Avg. 4-yr Insts. <sup>7</sup>	\$6,829	5.1%	\$329	\$3,557	4.1%	\$139	\$10,387	4.7%	\$468	\$9,041	3.9%	\$342	\$19,427	4.4%	\$810
Avg. All Insts. <sup>7</sup>	\$6,457	5.1%	\$315	\$3,173	2.8%	\$85	\$9,631	4.3%	\$400	\$8,956	2.2%	\$197	\$18,060	3.3%	\$585

(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 2013-14 tuition and mandatory E&G fees charge for first-time freshman and transfer students is \$9,960, an increase of 25.4%. The charge for continuing students (rising sophomores, juniors, and seniors) is \$8,257, an increase of 4%. Tuition for freshman and transfer students is calculated on a sliding, per credit hour basis with a 50% per credit discount for credits 15 and over per semester.

(3) The 2013-14 tuition and mandatory E&G fees charge for first-time freshmen and transfer students is \$10,531, an increase of 20.0%. The charge for continuing students (rising sophomores, juniors, and seniors) is \$8,936, an increase of 1.8%. William & Mary has also adopted a new guaranteed tuition for in-coming in-state students. The tuition charged in their freshman year is frozen for all four years of their undergraduate attendance.

(4) RBC has made an adjustment in the way they administer their mandatory Non-E&G fees. While residential students saw a 52% decrease in their fees, commuter students had a corresponding 23% increase in their fees.

(5) Northern Virginia Community College (NVCC), J.Sargent Reynolds Community College (JSRCC), Tidewater Community College (TCC), Thomas Nelson Community College (TNCC), and Virginia Western Community College (VWCC) have tuition differentials in addition to the systemwide tuition. The differentials per academic year are as follows: NVCC-\$619.50; JSRR-\$93; TCC-\$30; TNCC-\$30; and VWCC-\$30.

(6) Other mandatory fees vary by college, ranging from \$9.90 to \$805.50 per academic year, and are not included in this summary. N/A in Average Room and Board is because VCCS does not have this charge.

(7) Increases for Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees and Total are weighted to account for variable increases at CWM and VCU.

## Appendix C

### Full-Time Undergraduate Mandatory Non-Educational and General Fees <sup>(1)</sup>

Institution	2012-13	2013-14	Difference	% Increase	Institution	2012-13	2013-14	Difference	% Increase
<b>George Mason University</b>					<b>Virginia Tech</b>				
Athletic	\$514.54	\$522.86	\$8.32	1.6%	Athletic	\$267.00	\$273.00	\$6.00	2.2%
Auxiliary Central	\$289.57	\$353.01	\$63.44	21.9%	Bus and Escort	\$109.00	\$123.00	\$14.00	12.8%
Auxiliary Services	\$229.85	\$260.27	\$30.42	13.2%	Health Service	\$362.00	\$372.00	\$10.00	2.8%
Debt Service	\$484.04	\$483.92	(\$0.12)	0.0%	Recreational Facilities	\$265.00	\$273.00	\$8.00	3.0%
Facilities/Building	\$636.84	\$604.95	(\$31.89)	-5.0%	Student Activity	\$437.00	\$464.00	\$27.00	6.2%
Health Service	\$107.24	\$110.56	\$3.32	3.1%	Student Services - Annual	\$233.00	\$247.00	\$14.00	6.0%
Student Activity	\$236.57	\$239.93	\$3.36	1.4%		\$1,673.00	\$1,752.00	\$79.00	4.7%
Transportation	\$111.35	\$112.50	\$1.15	1.0%					
	\$2,610.00	\$2,688.00	\$78.00	3.0%	<b>College of William and Mary</b>				
<b>Old Dominion University</b>					Athletic	\$1,485.00	\$1,575.00	\$90.00	6.1%
Athletic	\$1,210.52	\$1,361.59	\$151.07	12.5%	Bus and Escort	\$52.00	\$52.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Contingent	\$103.10	\$0.00	(\$103.10)	-100.0%	Debt Service	\$1,267.00	\$1,278.00	\$11.00	0.9%
Debt Service	\$499.87	\$581.18	\$81.31	16.3%	Facilities/Building	\$445.00	\$445.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Facilities/Building	\$242.18	\$123.44	(\$118.74)	-49.0%	General Services	\$475.00	\$484.00	\$9.00	1.9%
Health Service	\$142.00	\$152.00	\$10.00	7.0%	Green Fee	\$40.00	\$40.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Activity	\$611.42	\$735.59	\$124.17	20.3%	Health Service	\$443.00	\$445.00	\$2.00	0.5%
Student Union	\$320.30	\$274.40	(\$45.90)	-14.3%	PC Maintenance	\$30.00	\$30.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Transportation	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Photo ID	\$0.00	\$20.00	\$20.00	100.0%
	\$3,229.39	\$3,328.20	\$98.81	3.1%	Student Activity	\$288.00	\$296.00	\$8.00	2.8%
					Telecom/Networking	\$267.00	\$267.00	\$0.00	0.0%
						\$4,792.00	\$4,932.00	\$140.00	2.9%
<b>University of Virginia</b>					<b>Christopher Newport University</b>				
Athletic	\$657.00	\$657.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Athletic	\$1,266.00	\$1,387.00	\$121.00	9.6%
Auxiliary Services	\$98.00	\$98.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Debt Service/Capital Reserve	\$1,572.00	\$1,680.00	\$108.00	6.9%
Bus and Safe Ride	\$180.00	\$185.00	\$5.00	2.8%	Facilit/Bldgs/Repair Replace	\$73.00	\$74.00	\$1.00	1.4%
Microsoft License Fee	\$18.00	\$20.00	\$2.00	11.1%	Operating Reserve	\$172.00	\$0.00	(\$172.00)	-100.0%
Data Center Fee	\$24.00	\$24.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Recreational Facilities	\$245.00	\$293.00	\$48.00	19.6%
Health Service	\$398.00	\$401.00	\$3.00	0.8%	Student Activity	\$93.00	\$86.00	(\$7.00)	-7.5%
Recreational Facilities	\$281.00	\$321.00	\$40.00	14.2%	Student Life/Health Services	\$202.00	\$298.00	\$96.00	47.5%
Student Activity	\$44.00	\$50.00	\$6.00	13.6%	Student Union	\$705.00	\$720.00	\$15.00	2.1%
Student Union	\$240.00	\$242.00	\$2.00	0.8%		\$4,328.00	\$4,538.00	\$210.00	4.9%
	\$1,940.00	\$1,998.00	\$58.00	3.0%	<b>UVA-Wise</b>				
					Athletic	\$1,175.25	\$1,403.00	\$227.75	19.4%
					Debt Service	\$1,234.34	\$1,234.34	\$0.00	0.0%
<b>VA Commonwealth University</b>					Operation & Maintenance	\$817.31	\$756.00	(\$61.31)	-7.5%
Athletic	\$635.15	\$697.31	\$62.16	9.8%	Scholarship	\$95.08	\$95.00	(\$0.08)	-0.1%
Contingent	\$101.19	\$110.28	\$9.09	9.0%	Student Organizations	\$210.02	\$220.00	\$9.98	4.8%
Health Service	\$195.00	\$195.00	\$0.00	0.0%		\$3,532.00	\$3,708.34	\$176.34	5.0%
Student Activity	\$90.00	\$90.00	\$0.00	0.0%					
Student Services	\$205.92	\$229.69	\$23.77	11.5%					
Student Union	\$503.98	\$507.94	\$3.96	0.8%					
Transportation	\$211.23	\$212.24	\$1.01	0.5%					
	\$1,942.47	\$2,042.46	\$99.99	5.1%					

(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 Fees <sup>(1)</sup>

Institution	2012-13	2013-14	Difference	% Increase	Institution	2012-13	2013-14	Difference	% Increase
<b>James Madison University</b>					<b>Radford University</b>				
Athletic	\$1,176.00	\$1,234.00	\$58.00	4.9%	Athletic	\$1,138.00	\$1,150.00	\$12.00	1.1%
Auxiliary Services	\$667.00	\$672.00	\$5.00	0.7%	Auxiliary Services	\$155.00	\$160.00	\$5.00	3.2%
Debt/Reserves	\$908.00	\$961.00	\$53.00	5.8%	Debt Service	\$299.00	\$299.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Facilities/Building	\$320.00	\$277.00	(\$43.00)	-13.4%	Facilities/Building	\$245.00	\$250.00	\$5.00	2.0%
Health Service	\$180.00	\$191.00	\$11.00	6.1%	Health Service	\$289.00	\$292.00	\$3.00	1.0%
Student Activity	\$608.00	\$647.00	\$39.00	6.4%	Recreational Facilities	\$244.00	\$260.00	\$16.00	6.6%
Transportation	\$87.00	\$90.00	\$3.00	3.4%	Student Activity	\$124.00	\$124.00	\$0.00	0.0%
	<u>\$3,946.00</u>	<u>\$4,072.00</u>	<u>\$126.00</u>	<u>3.2%</u>	Student Union	\$236.00	\$245.00	\$9.00	3.8%
					Transportation	\$104.00	\$110.00	\$6.00	5.8%
						<u>\$2,834.00</u>	<u>\$2,890.00</u>	<u>\$56.00</u>	<u>2.0%</u>
<b>Longwood University</b>					<b>Virginia Military Institute</b>				
Athletic	\$1,767.00	\$1,829.00	\$62.00	3.5%	Athletic	\$1,502.00	\$1,576.00	\$74.00	4.9%
Auxiliary Services	\$639.00	\$638.00	(\$1.00)	-0.2%	Barber Shop	\$247.00	\$256.00	\$9.00	3.6%
Debt Service Reserve	\$1,312.00	\$1,384.00	\$72.00	5.5%	Health Service	\$224.00	\$230.00	\$6.00	2.7%
Facilities/Building	\$130.00	\$132.00	\$2.00	1.5%	Laundry	\$330.00	\$350.00	\$20.00	6.1%
Health Service	\$183.00	\$209.00	\$26.00	14.2%	Student Activity	\$2,362.00	\$2,600.00	\$238.00	10.1%
Intramurals	\$177.00	\$173.00	(\$4.00)	-2.3%	Unique Military Activities	\$2,290.00	\$2,312.00	\$22.00	1.0%
Student Activity	\$180.00	\$180.00	\$0.00	0.0%		<u>\$6,955.00</u>	<u>\$7,324.00</u>	<u>\$369.00</u>	<u>5.3%</u>
Student Union	\$130.00	\$135.00	\$5.00	3.8%					
Telecommunications	\$192.00	\$210.00	\$18.00	9.4%					
	<u>\$4,710.00</u>	<u>\$4,890.00</u>	<u>\$180.00</u>	<u>3.8%</u>	<b>Virginia State University</b>				
					Athletic	\$724.00	\$887.00	\$163.00	22.5%
<b>University of Mary Washington</b>					Athletics O&M	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Contingency/Reserves	\$135.00	\$135.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Campus Improvement	\$200.00	\$175.00	(\$25.00)	-12.5%
Debt Service	\$925.00	\$660.00	(\$265.00)	-28.6%	Debt Service	\$443.00	\$444.00	\$1.00	0.2%
Facilities/Building	\$0.00	\$325.00	\$325.00	100.0%	Facilities/Building	\$220.00	\$181.00	(\$39.00)	-17.7%
Institutional Development	\$315.00	\$350.00	\$35.00	11.1%	Health Service	\$180.00	\$206.00	\$26.00	14.4%
Intercollegiate Athletics	\$373.00	\$432.00	\$59.00	15.8%	Other Services	\$0.00	\$67.00	\$67.00	100.0%
Parking and Transportation	\$40.00	\$40.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Photo ID	\$100.00	\$44.00	(\$56.00)	-56.0%
Social/Cultural	\$155.00	\$155.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Police and Public Safety	\$267.00	\$288.00	\$21.00	7.9%
Student Organizations	\$80.00	\$80.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Radio Station	\$80.00	\$84.00	\$4.00	5.0%
Student Recreation	\$140.00	\$140.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Student Activity	\$275.00	\$303.00	\$28.00	10.2%
Student Unions	\$435.00	\$435.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Student Union	\$60.00	\$63.00	\$3.00	5.0%
Telecommunications	\$180.00	\$150.00	(\$30.00)	-16.7%	Transportation	\$35.00	\$36.00	\$1.00	2.9%
	<u>\$2,778.00</u>	<u>\$2,902.00</u>	<u>\$124.00</u>	<u>4.5%</u>		<u>\$2,684.00</u>	<u>\$2,878.00</u>	<u>\$194.00</u>	<u>7.2%</u>
					<b>Richard Bland College (on-campus housing students)</b>				
<b>Norfolk State University</b>					Athletic	\$60.00	\$0.00	(\$60.00)	-100.0%
Athletic	\$1,510.00	\$1,545.00	\$35.00	2.3%	Auxiliary Ent. Fee	\$220.00	\$50.00	(\$170.00)	-77.3%
Auxiliary Security Fee	\$213.00	\$220.00	\$7.00	3.3%	Food Service Fee	\$70.00	\$0.00	(\$70.00)	-100.0%
Auxiliary Technology Fee	\$26.00	\$26.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Health Service	\$150.00	\$0.00	(\$150.00)	-100.0%
Contingent	\$94.00	\$69.00	(\$25.00)	-26.6%	Parking/Auto Registration	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Debt Service	\$540.00	\$616.00	\$76.00	0.0%	Room Change Fee	\$25.00	\$0.00	(\$25.00)	-100.0%
Fitness Center Fee	\$30.00	\$100.00	\$70.00	233.3%	Student Activity	\$190.00	\$350.00	\$160.00	84.2%
Health Service	\$60.00	\$31.00	(\$29.00)	-48.3%	Technology	\$400.00	\$74.00	(\$326.00)	-81.5%
Special Student Center Debt Fee	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0%		<u>\$1,215.00</u>	<u>\$574.00</u>	<u>(\$641.00)</u>	<u>-52.8%</u>
Student Activity	\$352.00	\$69.00	(\$283.00)	-80.4%					
Student Center Bldg Maint. Fee	\$0.00	\$333.00	\$333.00	0.0%	<b>VA Community College System</b>				
Student Center Fee	\$332.00	\$342.00	\$10.00	0.0%	Overhead Recovery	\$14.10	\$14.10	\$0.00	0.0%
Transportation	\$63.00	\$65.00	\$2.00	3.2%					
	<u>\$3,220.00</u>	<u>\$3,416.00</u>	<u>\$196.00</u>	<u>6.1%</u>					

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

## Appendix D-1

### 2012-14 Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Student Charges

Institutions	2012-13				2013-14							
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Average Room and Board	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Average Room and Board <sup>1</sup>	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU	\$7,010	\$2,610	\$8,680	\$18,300	\$7,220	3.0%	\$2,688	3.0%	\$8,990	3.6%	\$18,898	3.3%
ODU	\$5,221	\$3,229	\$8,547	\$16,997	\$5,492	5.2%	\$3,328	3.1%	\$8,912	4.3%	\$17,732	4.3%
UVA	\$10,066	\$1,940	\$9,419	\$21,425	\$10,460	3.9%	\$1,998	3.0%	\$9,717	3.2%	\$22,175	3.5%
VCU <sup>2</sup>	\$7,943	\$1,942	\$8,748	\$18,633	\$9,960	25.4%/4.0%	\$2,042	5.1%	\$9,082	3.8%	\$21,084	13.2%/4.0%
VT	\$9,250	\$1,673	\$7,254	\$18,177	\$9,703	4.9%	\$1,752	4.7%	\$7,650	5.5%	\$19,105	5.1%
CWM <sup>3</sup>	\$8,778	\$4,792	\$9,318	\$22,888	\$10,531	20.0%/1.8%	\$4,932	2.9%	\$9,816	5.3%	\$25,279	10.4%/3.5%
CNU	\$6,244	\$4,328	\$9,728	\$20,300	\$6,554	5.0%	\$4,538	4.9%	\$9,958	2.4%	\$21,050	3.7%
UVA-Wise	\$4,575	\$3,532	\$9,440	\$17,547	\$4,801	4.9%	\$3,708	5.0%	\$9,990	5.8%	\$18,499	5.4%
JMU	\$4,862	\$3,946	\$8,630	\$17,438	\$5,104	5.0%	\$4,072	3.2%	\$8,873	2.8%	\$18,049	3.5%
LU	\$6,180	\$4,710	\$8,448	\$19,338	\$6,450	4.4%	\$4,890	3.8%	\$8,876	5.1%	\$20,216	4.5%
UMW	\$6,468	\$2,778	\$8,840	\$18,086	\$6,758	4.5%	\$2,902	4.5%	\$9,122	3.2%	\$18,782	3.8%
NSU	\$3,540	\$3,320	\$8,130	\$14,990	\$3,810	7.6%	\$3,416	2.9%	\$8,374	3.0%	\$15,600	4.1%
RU	\$5,756	\$2,834	\$7,881	\$16,471	\$6,086	5.7%	\$2,890	2.0%	\$8,156	3.5%	\$17,132	4.0%
VMI	\$6,880	\$6,955	\$7,733	\$21,568	\$7,080	2.9%	\$7,324	5.3%	\$8,088	4.6%	\$22,492	4.3%
VSU	\$4,736	\$2,684	\$9,680	\$17,100	\$4,906	3.6%	\$2,878	7.2%	\$10,008	3.4%	\$17,792	4.0%
RBC <sup>4</sup>	\$3,194	\$1,215	\$9,670	\$14,079	\$3,446	7.9%	\$574	-52.8%	\$7,680	-20.6%	\$11,700	-16.9%
VCCS <sup>(5,6)</sup>	\$3,721	\$14	N/A	\$3,735	\$3,886	4.4%	\$14	0.0%	N/A	N/A	\$3,900	4.4%
Avg. 4-yr Insts. <sup>7</sup>	\$6,501	\$3,418	\$8,698	\$18,617	\$6,829	5.1%	\$3,557	4.1%	\$9,041	3.9%	\$19,427	4.4%
Avg. All Insts. <sup>7</sup>	\$6,143	\$3,088	\$8,759	\$17,475	\$6,457	5.1%	\$3,173	2.8%	\$8,956	2.2%	\$18,425	5.4%

(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 2013-14 tuition and mandatory E&G fees charge for first-time freshman and transfer students is \$9,960, an increase of 25.4%. The charge for continuing students (rising sophomores, juniors, and seniors) is \$8,257, an increase of 4%. Tuition for freshman and transfer students is calculated on a sliding, per credit hour basis with a 50% per credit discount for credits 1-5 and over per semester.

(3) The 2013-14 tuition and mandatory E&G fees charge for first-time freshmen and transfer students is \$10,531, an increase of 20.0%. The charge for continuing students (rising sophomores, juniors, and seniors) is \$8,936, an increase of 1.8%. William & Mary has also adopted a new guaranteed tuition for in-coming in-state students. The tuition charged in their freshman year is frozen for all four years of their undergraduate attendance.

(4) RBC has made an adjustment in the way they administer their mandatory Non-E&G fees. While residential students saw a 52% decrease in their fees, commuter students had a corresponding 23% increase in their fees.

(5) Northern Virginia Community College (NVCC), J.Sargent Reynolds Community College (JSRCC), Tidewater Community College (TCC), Thomas Nelson Community College (TNCC), and Virginia Western Community College (VWCC) have tuition differentials in addition to the systemwide tuition. The differentials per academic year are as follows: NVCC-\$619.50; JSRCC-\$93; TCC-\$30; TNCC-\$30; and VWCC-\$30.

(6) Other mandatory fees vary by college, ranging from \$9.90 to \$805.50 per academic year, and are not included in this summary. N/A in Average Room and Board is because VCCS does not have this charge.

(7) Increases for tuition and mandatory E&G fees and total are weighted to account for variable increases at CWM and VCU.

## Appendix D-2

### 2012-14 Full-Time Out-of-State Undergraduate Student Charges

Institutions	2012-13				2013-14							
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Average Room and Board	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Average Room and Board <sup>(1)</sup>	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU	\$25,154	\$2,610	\$8,680	\$36,444	\$25,904	3.0%	\$2,688	3.0%	\$8,990	3.6%	\$37,582	3.1%
ODU	\$20,101	\$3,229	\$8,547	\$31,877	\$21,152	5.2%	\$3,328	3.1%	\$8,912	4.3%	\$33,392	4.8%
UVA	\$36,078	\$1,940	\$9,419	\$47,437	\$37,846	4.9%	\$1,998	3.0%	\$9,717	3.2%	\$49,561	4.5%
VCU <sup>2</sup>	\$21,970	\$1,942	\$8,748	\$32,660	\$27,431	24.9%/3.9%	\$2,042	5.1%	\$9,082	3.8%	\$38,555	18.0%/3.9%
VT	\$24,242	\$1,673	\$7,254	\$33,169	\$25,459	5.0%	\$1,752	4.7%	\$7,650	5.5%	\$34,861	5.1%
CWM	\$32,552	\$4,792	\$9,318	\$46,662	\$33,508	2.9%	\$4,932	2.9%	\$9,816	5.3%	\$48,256	3.4%
CNU	\$15,794	\$4,328	\$9,728	\$29,850	\$16,454	4.2%	\$4,538	4.9%	\$9,958	2.4%	\$30,950	3.7%
UVA-Wise	\$18,943	\$3,532	\$9,440	\$31,915	\$19,857	4.8%	\$3,708	5.0%	\$9,990	5.8%	\$33,555	5.1%
JMU	\$18,850	\$3,946	\$8,630	\$31,426	\$19,582	3.9%	\$4,072	3.2%	\$8,873	2.8%	\$32,527	3.5%
LU	\$18,510	\$4,710	\$8,448	\$31,668	\$19,320	4.4%	\$4,890	3.8%	\$8,876	5.1%	\$33,086	4.5%
UMW	\$18,782	\$2,778	\$8,840	\$30,400	\$19,628	4.5%	\$2,902	4.5%	\$9,122	3.2%	\$31,652	4.1%
NSU	\$17,040	\$3,320	\$8,130	\$28,490	\$17,280	1.4%	\$3,416	2.9%	\$8,374	3.0%	\$29,070	2.0%
RU	\$17,326	\$2,834	\$7,881	\$28,041	\$18,251	5.3%	\$2,890	2.0%	\$8,156	3.5%	\$29,297	4.5%
VMI	\$26,856	\$6,955	\$7,733	\$41,544	\$28,068	4.5%	\$7,324	5.3%	\$8,088	4.6%	\$43,480	4.7%
VSU	\$13,704	\$2,684	\$9,680	\$26,068	\$14,314	4.5%	\$2,878	7.2%	\$10,008	3.4%	\$27,200	4.3%
RBC <sup>3</sup>	\$13,060	\$1,215	\$9,670	\$23,945	\$13,286	1.7%	\$574	-52.8%	\$7,680	-20.6%	\$21,540	-10.0%
VCCS <sup>(4,5)</sup>	\$9,484	\$14	N/A	\$9,498	\$9,724	2.5%	\$14	0.0%	N/A	N/A	\$9,738	2.5%
Avg. 4-yr Insts. <sup>6</sup>	\$21,727	\$3,418	\$8,698	\$33,843	\$22,706	4.5%	\$3,557	4.1%	\$9,041	3.9%	\$35,304	4.3%
Avg. All Insts. <sup>6</sup>	\$20,497	\$3,088	\$8,759	\$31,829	\$21,389	4.4%	\$3,173	2.8%	\$8,956	2.2%	\$32,991	3.7%

(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 2013-14 tuition and mandatory E&G fees charge for nonresident first-time freshman and transfer students is \$27,431, an increase of 24.9%. The charge for nonresident continuing students (rising sophomores, juniors, and seniors) is \$22,821, an increase of 3.9%. Tuition for freshman and transfer students is calculated on a sliding, per credit hour basis with a 50% discount for credits 15 and over per semester.

(3) RBC has made an adjustment in the way they administer their mandatory Non-E&G fees. While residential students saw a 52% decrease in their fees, commuter students had a corresponding 23% increase in their fees.

(4) Northern Virginia Community College (NVCC), J.Sargent Reynolds Community College (JSRCC), Tidewater Community College (TCC), Thomas Nelson Community College (TNCC), and Virginia Western Community College (VWCC) have tuition differentials in addition to the systemwide tuition. The differentials per academic year are as follows: NVCC-\$619.50; JSRR-\$93; TCC-\$30; TNCC-\$30; and VWCC-\$30.

(5) Other mandatory fees vary by college, ranging from \$9.90 to \$805.50 per academic year, and are not included in this summary. N/A in Average Room and Board is because VCCS does not have this charge.

(6) Increases for tuition and mandatory E&G fees and total are weighted to account for variable increases at CWM and VCU.

## Appendix D-3

### 2012-14 Full-Time In-State Graduate Student Charges

Institutions	2012-13			2013-14					
	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	\$9,080	\$2,610	\$11,690	\$9,350	3.0%	\$2,688	3.0%	\$12,038	3.0%
ODU	\$7,060	\$2,632	\$9,692	\$7,445	5.5%	\$2,713	3.1%	\$10,158	4.8%
UVA <sup>1</sup>	\$13,722	\$1,940	\$15,662	\$14,262	3.9%	\$1,998	3.0%	\$16,260	3.8%
VCU <sup>2</sup>	\$9,613	\$1,908	\$11,521	\$9,994	4.0%	\$2,008	5.2%	\$12,002	4.2%
VT	\$10,740	\$1,673	\$12,413	\$11,271	4.9%	\$1,752	4.7%	\$13,023	4.9%
W&M	\$6,914	\$4,490	\$11,404	\$7,255	4.9%	\$4,629	3.1%	\$11,884	4.2%
JMU	\$8,400	\$984	\$9,384	\$8,832	5.1%	\$1,008	2.4%	\$9,840	4.9%
LU	\$6,648	\$2,952	\$9,600	\$6,936	4.3%	\$3,072	4.1%	\$10,008	4.3%
UMW	\$6,228	\$1,440	\$7,668	\$6,497	4.3%	\$1,494	3.8%	\$7,991	4.2%
NSU	\$6,168	\$3,220	\$9,388	\$6,366	3.2%	\$3,316	3.0%	\$9,682	3.1%
RU	\$6,536	\$2,834	\$9,370	\$6,854	4.9%	\$2,890	2.0%	\$9,744	4.0%
VSU	\$6,860	\$2,184	\$9,044	\$7,108	3.6%	\$2,378	8.9%	\$9,486	4.9%
Average	\$8,164	\$2,406	\$10,570	\$8,514	4.3%	\$2,496	3.7%	\$11,010	4.2%

(1) 2013-14 tuition and E&G fees charge shown is for full-time graduate students, excluding those in the School of Engineering (\$14,802), the Batten School's MPP Program (\$15,671), the School of Nursing's CNL program (\$16,384-first-year only), Graduate School of Arts & Sciences (GSAS) Ph.D. students in years 4 to completion (\$4,750), and GSAS students in the professional Master's degree program (\$14,724).

(2) VCU's tuition and mandatory E&G fees are for master's degrees only. Doctoral tuition and mandatory E&G fees are \$7,946 in 2012-13 and \$8,261 in 2013-14.

## Appendix D-4

### 2012-14 Full-Time Out-of-State Graduate Student Charges

Institutions	2012-13			2013-14					
	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	\$25,010	\$2,610	\$27,620	\$25,754	3.0%	\$2,688	3.0%	\$28,442	3.0%
ODU	\$21,556	\$2,632	\$24,188	\$22,709	5.3%	\$2,713	3.1%	\$25,422	5.1%
UVA <sup>1</sup>	\$23,728	\$1,940	\$25,668	\$24,268	2.3%	\$1,998	3.0%	\$26,266	2.3%
VCU <sup>2</sup>	\$20,289	\$1,908	\$22,197	\$21,073	3.9%	\$2,008	5.2%	\$23,081	4.0%
VT	\$21,593	\$1,673	\$23,266	\$22,836	5.8%	\$1,752	4.7%	\$24,588	5.7%
W&M	\$21,300	\$4,490	\$25,790	\$22,331	4.8%	\$4,629	3.1%	\$26,960	4.5%
JMU	\$24,312	\$984	\$25,296	\$25,272	3.9%	\$1,008	2.4%	\$26,280	3.9%
LU	\$18,912	\$2,952	\$21,864	\$19,728	4.3%	\$3,072	4.1%	\$22,800	4.3%
UMW	\$13,788	\$1,440	\$15,228	\$14,399	4.4%	\$1,494	3.8%	\$15,893	4.4%
NSU	\$23,592	\$3,220	\$26,812	\$23,628	0.2%	\$3,316	3.0%	\$26,944	0.5%
RU	\$15,550	\$2,834	\$18,384	\$16,110	3.6%	\$2,890	2.0%	\$19,000	3.4%
VSU	\$15,358	\$2,184	\$17,542	\$16,024	4.3%	\$2,378	8.9%	\$18,402	4.9%
Average	\$20,416	\$2,406	\$22,821	\$21,178	3.7%	\$2,496	3.7%	\$23,673	3.7%

(1) 2013-14 tuition and mandatory fees charge shown are for full-time graduate students, excluding those in the School of Engineering (\$24,808), the Batten School's MPP program (\$29,260), the School of Nursing's CNL program (\$28,256-first year only), Graduate School of Arts & Sciences (GSAS) Ph.D. students in years 4 to completion (\$5,432, and GSAS students in the professional Master's degree program (\$24,742).

(2) VCU's tuition and mandatory E&G fees are for master's degrees only. Doctoral tuition and mandatory E&G fees are \$16,845 in 2012-13 and \$17,515 in 2013-14.

## Appendix D-5

### 2012-14 In-State First Professional Student Charges

Institutions	2012-13			2013-14					
	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	22,047	2,576	\$24,623	22,698	3.0%	2,653	3.0%	25,351	3.0%
UVA Law	44,420	1,980	\$46,400	45,862	3.2%	2,038	2.9%	47,900	3.2%
Medicine	41,226	1,992	\$43,218	42,776	3.8%	2,050	2.9%	44,826	3.7%
VCU Medicine <sup>(1)</sup>	28,366	2,168	\$30,534	28,843	1.7%	2,287	5.5%	31,130	2.0%
Dentistry <sup>(2)</sup>	34,456	2,627	\$37,083	37,963	10.2%	2,813	7.1%	40,776	10.0%
Pharmacy (PharmD) <sup>(3)</sup>	23,442	1,938	\$25,380	24,406	4.1%	2,038	5.2%	26,444	4.2%
VT Vet Medicine	18,226	3,208	\$21,434	18,794	3.1%	3,002	-6.4%	21,796	1.7%
W&M Law	22,978	4,822	\$27,800	24,039	4.6%	4,961	2.9%	29,000	4.3%
Average Law	\$29,815	\$3,126	\$32,941	30,866	3.5%	3,217	2.9%	34,084	3.5%
Average Medicine	\$34,796	\$2,080	\$36,876	35,810	2.9%	2,169	4.3%	37,978	3.0%

(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-6

### 2012-14 Out-of-State First Professional Student Charges

Institutions	2012-13			2013-14					
	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	\$36,985	\$2,576	\$39,561	\$38,084	3.0%	\$2,653	3.0%	\$40,737	3.0%
UVA Law	\$49,420	\$1,980	\$51,400	\$50,862	2.9%	\$2,038	2.9%	\$52,900	2.9%
Medicine	\$51,330	\$1,992	\$53,322	\$53,238	3.7%	\$2,050	2.9%	\$55,288	3.7%
VCU Medicine <sup>(1)</sup>	\$43,324	\$2,168	\$45,492	\$44,580	2.9%	\$2,287	5.5%	\$46,867	3.0%
Dentistry <sup>(2)</sup>	\$59,291	\$2,627	\$61,918	\$63,194	6.6%	\$2,813	7.1%	\$66,007	6.6%
Pharmacy (PharmD) <sup>(3)</sup>	\$34,132	\$1,938	\$36,070	\$35,499	4.0%	\$2,038	5.2%	\$37,537	4.1%
VT Vet Medicine	\$43,158	\$3,208	\$46,366	\$44,456	3.0%	\$3,002	-6.4%	\$47,458	2.4%
W&M Law	32,978	4,822	\$37,800	33,039	0.2%	\$4,961	2.9%	38,000	0.5%
Average Law	\$39,794	\$3,126	\$42,920	40,662	2.2%	3,217	2.9%	43,879	2.2%
Average Medicine	\$47,327	\$2,080	\$49,407	48,909	3.3%	2,169	4.3%	51,078	3.4%

(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 E-1

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

2012-13		Estimated 2013-14			
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*		
1.	Pennsylvania	\$16,444	1.	Pennsylvania	\$17,184
2.	New Hampshire	\$14,784	2.	New Hampshire	\$15,449
3.	Vermont	\$15,284	3.	Vermont	\$15,972
4.	Illinois	\$14,960	4.	Illinois	\$15,633
5.	Minnesota	\$13,459	5.	Minnesota	\$14,065
6.	Massachusetts	\$13,232	6.	Massachusetts	\$13,827
7.	New Jersey	\$13,073	7.	New Jersey	\$13,661
8.	Michigan	\$12,994	8.	Michigan	\$13,579
9.	California	\$12,874	9.	California	\$13,453
10.	Rhode Island	\$12,450	10.	Rhode Island	\$13,010
12.	Virginia	\$12,006	12.	Virginia	\$12,458
16.	South Carolina	\$10,488	16.	South Carolina	\$10,960
23.	Texas	\$9,794	23.	Texas	\$10,235
29.	Tennessee	\$9,092	29.	Tennessee	\$9,501
30.	Maryland	\$8,908	30.	Maryland	\$9,309
37.	North Carolina	\$7,500	37.	North Carolina	\$7,838
46.	Florida	\$6,143	46.	Florida	\$6,419

\*VA charges are actual tuition and fees charged in FY14. Other state rates are increased by 4.5%, the average increase at major public 4-year institutions nationally in FY13.

Sources: WSAC 2013 National Tuition & Fee Report

## Appendix E-2

### In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees in Selected States

#### (Public Comprehensive Colleges and Universities)

2012-13

Estimated  
2013-14

States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*
1. New Hampshire	\$12,668	1. New Hampshire	\$13,314
2. New Jersey	\$12,635	2. New Jersey	\$13,279
3. Illinois	\$11,762	3. Illinois	\$12,362
4. Michigan	\$9,909	4. Michigan	\$10,414
5. Arizona	\$9,496	5. Arizona	\$9,980
6. Ohio	\$9,452	6. Ohio	\$9,934
7. Virginia	\$9,272	7. Virginia	\$9,644
8. Massachusetts	\$9,096	8. Massachusetts	\$9,560
9. South Carolina	\$9,066	9. South Carolina	\$9,528
10. Vermont	\$8,928	10. Vermont	\$9,383
15. Maryland	\$7,597	15. Maryland	\$7,984
17. Kentucky	\$7,786	17. Kentucky	\$8,183
20. Texas	\$7,662	20. Texas	\$8,053
26. Tennessee	\$7,322	26. Tennessee	\$7,695
34. Florida	\$6,272	34. Florida	\$6,592
41. North Carolina	\$5,503	41. North Carolina	\$5,784

\*VA charges are actual tuition and fees charged in FY14. Other state rates are increased by 5.1%, the average increase at public comprehensive 4-year institutions nationally in FY13.

Sources: WSAC 2013 National Tuition & Fee Report.

## Appendix E-3

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

2012-13		Estimated 2013-14	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*
1. New Hampshire	\$7,033	1. New Hampshire	\$7,434
2. Alaska	\$5,585	2. Alaska	\$5,903
3. Vermont	\$5,352	3. Vermont	\$5,657
4. Minnesota	\$5,335	4. Minnesota	\$5,639
5. Massachusetts	\$5,177	5. Massachusetts	\$5,472
6. Wisconsin	\$5,086	6. Wisconsin	\$5,376
7. Montana	\$4,686	7. Montana	\$4,953
8. New York	\$4,470	8. New York	\$4,725
9. Iowa	\$4,437	9. Iowa	\$4,690
10. Oregon	\$4,369	10. Oregon	\$4,618
19. Virginia	\$3,735	19. Maryland	\$3,934
20. Maryland	\$3,722	20. Virginia	\$3,900
22. South Carolina	\$3,629	22. South Carolina	\$3,836
34. Florida	\$3,091	34. Florida	\$3,267
41. North Carolina	\$2,440	41. North Carolina	\$2,579
44. Texas	\$2,273	44. Texas	\$2,403

\*VA charges are actual tuition and fees charged in FY14. Other state rates are increased by 5.7%, the average increase at public community colleges nationally in FY13.

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