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2014-15

*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

Analysis of tuition and fees at public colleges and universities in Virginia must include a discussion of the funding received from the General Assembly. The period covered by this Report represents a particularly complicated scenario that impacted not just higher education but all entities that receive general fund dollars.

The 2014 Virginia legislative session began in January but the 60-day “long” session, as it is referred to, ran longer than scheduled due to a budget impasse. The Governor then called a special session to deal with the impasse. By June it became clear that the state was experiencing a serious revenue shortfall that was estimated at \$350 million in FY2014 and nearly \$1.6 billion over the next biennium. This realization, along with the hope of tapping the Revenue Stabilization Fund (which cannot be accessed unless there is a General Assembly-approved budget in place) ultimately ended the budget stalemate.

On June 11, the General Assembly budget leaders reached an agreement to manage the projected shortfall by identifying more than \$900 million in spending cuts and tapping the Revenue Stabilization Fund, or Rainy Day Fund as it is called, to address the rest of the estimated shortfall. On June 12, lawmakers passed the 2014-16 biennial budget, ending the three-month budget stalemate and thus averting a potential government shutdown.

By statute, each institution’s governing board of visitors has the authority to set tuition and fees. Typically, this process takes place between March and May each spring—after the General Assembly acts to produce a budget for the coming year and in time for students and parents to plan for any necessary increases in tuition and fees. However, because of the legislative budget impasse this year, the boards were forced to set student charges for the 2014-15 academic year without knowing the level of state support that would ultimately be made available to them through the Commonwealth’s cost-sharing policy. The Governor, House, and Senate initially proposed approximately \$70-\$100 million in additional general fund support to higher education for the next fiscal year. However, due to the projected budget shortfall, higher education institutions will remain funded at close to the FY2014 levels in FY2015. If state revenues shrink further, additional budget reductions may be needed. Next year, tuition and all mandatory fees for in-state undergraduate students will increase by 5.7%. These charges increased by 4.3% in 2013-14, and 4.1% in 2012-13 -- the lowest annual increase in a decade.

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 2014-15 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 as follows:

1. **Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees:** Mandatory student charges used to support instruction and education-related 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 average (mean) increase for in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees from 2013-14 to 2014-15 is \$461, 6.8% at the four-year institutions, \$180, 4.6% for the Virginia Community College System (VCCS), and \$272, 7.9% at Richard Bland College—the Commonwealth’s only public junior college. The overall average increase for the system is \$433, 6.7%.
- 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, \$119, 3.7% for in-state undergraduate students next year.
- Virginia undergraduate students can expect to pay an average \$552, 5.7% more in FY2015 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 \$544 more in FY2015. Community college students will pay about \$180 more in the upcoming year.

- A national comparison of in-state undergraduate tuition and fees at public institutions in FY2014 shows that tuition and fees at Virginia institutions ranked 11th highest in the category of doctoral/research institutions, 6th highest in the category of comprehensive institutions, and 19th highest at community colleges. It should be noted that the VCCS ranking matches its highest level attained in 1993-94. 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 at four-year institutions will be comparable to increases around the country and Virginia's rankings will remain about the same in FY2015. However, the VCCS ranking is expected to rise even higher (less affordable) in FY2015, surpassing its 1994 ranking.
- Next year, the average total charge for an in-state undergraduate student living on campus at a four-year institution is estimated to be 46.9% 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 45.6% set in FY2014.
- The after-effects of several consecutive years of substantial general fund budget reductions continue to be reflected in the affordability and accessibility of Virginia's nationally acclaimed system of public higher education. The student share of the cost of education is at a record high (least affordable). The state share of the cost of education continues declining and is estimated to be at 47%. This means on average, in-state undergraduate students are paying more than half of the cost of their education in FY2015. This is twenty percentage points higher than the targeted 33% of student cost share while the state support is twenty percentage points 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 15 years. In the mid-1990s, Virginia undergraduates were paying approximately seven percentage points more in average income to attend college full-time and reside on campus. Between FY2001 and FY2010, the gap between Virginia and the national average was generally erased, providing evidence that affordability is a growing problem nationwide. Since FY2011, the gap has widened. For FY2015, average total undergraduate student charges at a public 4-year institution are estimated at 46.9% of disposable income—that's more than ten percentage points higher than it was just 10 year ago.

- 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 2012-13 for example, Virginia undergraduate students at public institutions received more than \$704 million in federal, state, institutional, and private financial aid grant, 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.
- With many institutions having articulation agreements in place, students can find significant cost savings by completing an Associate degree at a Virginia public two-year college first and then transferring to a Virginia four-year college or university to complete their bachelor’s degree. Low and middle income students taking this approach can also be considered for the Virginia Two Year College Transfer Grant, which further reduces the costs for students meeting program criteria at a participating four-year institution.
- Over the past 15 years, tuition charges to in-state undergraduate students in Virginia largely have been greatly 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 students and their parents in terms of meeting the cost of education.

BUDGET CONDITIONS

Nationally, economic conditions are slowly improving. While first-quarter growth was weak, economic fundamentals remain strong. Payroll employment and activities in the manufacturing sector rose slightly, and inflation stays contained as the consumer price index (CPI) stands at 2% above April 2013 levels. However, Virginia’s economy is performing below expectations. Employment growth was flat compared to April of last year. On a fiscal year-to-date basis, total general fund revenue collection fell 1.6% as of May compared with the same period last year, trailing the annual forecast of 1.0% growth. In particular, total general fund revenue collections fell 20.7% in May compared to May of last year, with individual non-withholding accounting for most of the loss. A major reason was that non-withholding income collections were abnormally high in May of last year when many taxpayers chose to sell stock in late 2012 to take advantage of the reduced capital gains tax rate provided by Congress’ American Taxpayer Relief Act to deal with the so-called fiscal cliff. Virginia’s budget forecast for the 2014-16 biennium that was made last year did not accurately reflect “taxpayer behavior” in response to this law and new taxes on wealthy individuals under the Affordable Care Act, including a 3.8% tax on investment income. As a result, the Secretary of Finance announced a

potential revenue shortfall up to \$350 million in the fiscal year that ends June 30 at his regular revenue briefing to the Joint Money Committees on May 19.

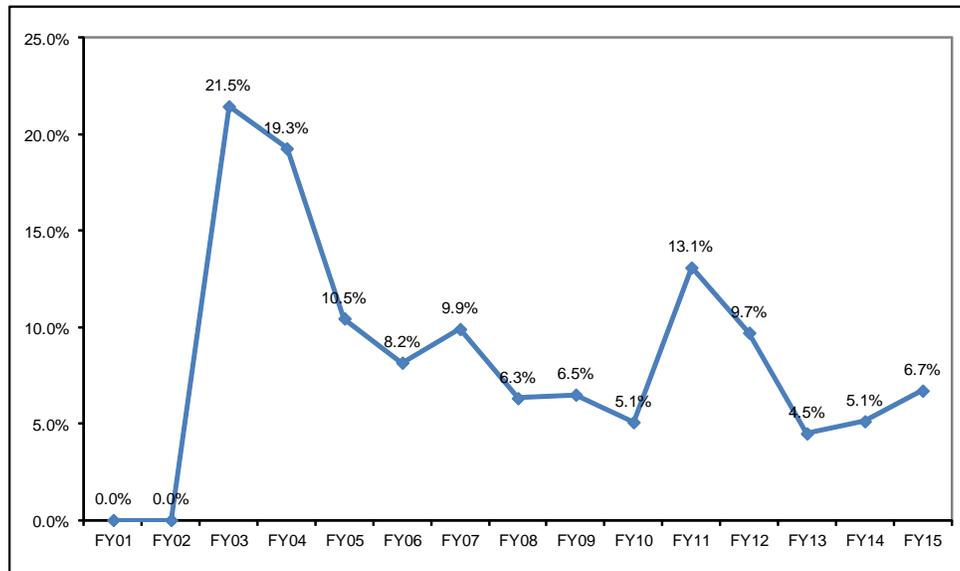
The revenue shortfall had major consequences for state and local governments as the ripple effect of the FY2014 shortfall was estimated to grow to nearly \$1.6 billion over the 2014-16 biennium. This realization prompted the General Assembly to action. On June 11, the General Assembly budget leaders reached an agreement to manage the projected shortfall by indentifying more than \$900 million in spending cuts and tapping the Revenue Stabilization Fund, or the Rainy Day Fund as it is called, to address the rest of the estimated shortfall. On June 12, lawmakers passed the 2014-16 biennial budget, ending the three-month long budget stalemate and thus averting a potential government shutdown.

By statute, each institution's governing board has the authority to set tuition and fees. Typically, this process takes place between March and May -- after the General Assembly acts to produce a budget for the coming year and in time for students and parents to plan for any necessary increases in tuition and fees. However, because of the legislative budget impasse this year, the boards were forced to set student charges for the 2014-15 academic year without a clear understanding of the level of state support that would ultimately be made available to them through the Commonwealth's cost-sharing policy.

The results of the state revenue shortfall and the necessary spending reductions that followed were not good for higher education. While the additional amounts originally proposed for the next fiscal year by the Governor, House, and Senate ranged from approximately \$70 to \$100 million, the colleges and universities will actually receive about \$5 million for new spending, an increase of less than 0.5%.

The Commonwealth has a tuition policy premised on the rationale that higher education yields both public and private benefits. Thus, 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 help 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 15 years.

Chart 1
Average Annual Increases
Tuition and E&G Fees for In-State Undergraduate Students
2001-2015



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, Virginia provided much needed additional state funding in the 2012-14 biennium, which enabled institutions to hold down the in-state undergraduate annual tuition increase to around 5%. However, as there is no significant additional state support to institutions in 2015, in-state undergraduate tuition will increase by \$461, 6.7%, 1.6 percentage points higher than last year's increase rate, and 2.2 percentage points higher than that in FY2013 – the lowest annual tuition increase in a 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 to 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 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. It was contingent upon institutions limiting the increase of tuition and E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students to no more than 6% in 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 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 2014-16 biennium. A copy of the tuition policy for the 2014-16 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 135% over the last 25 years, and 66% since 2004-05. 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 107% over the last 25 years, and 53% from 2004-05.

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)

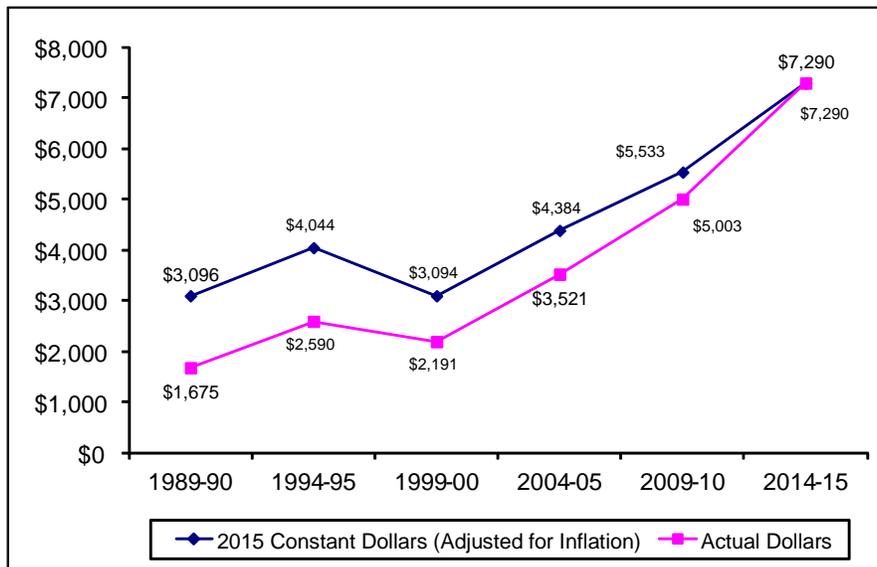
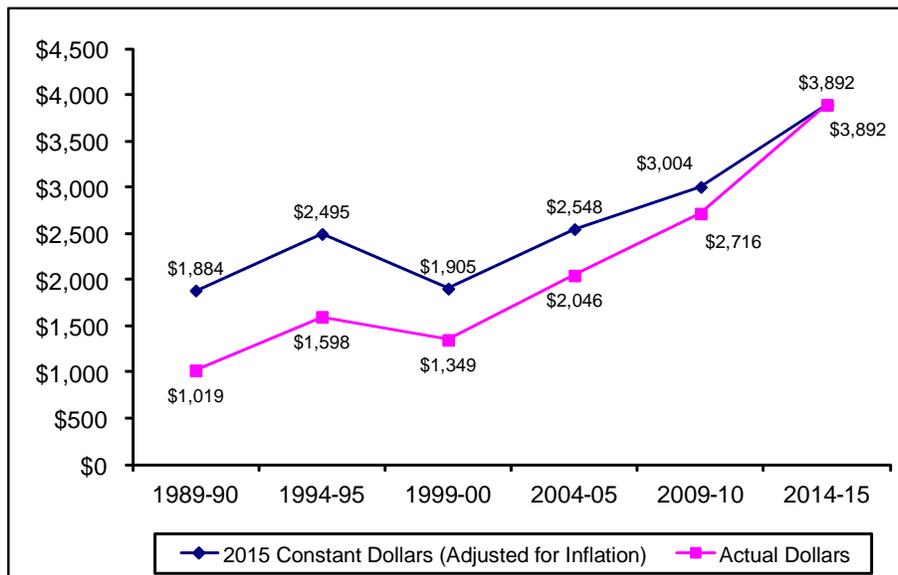


Chart 2B
Average Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees
(Two-Year Institutions*)



*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 2014-15 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.

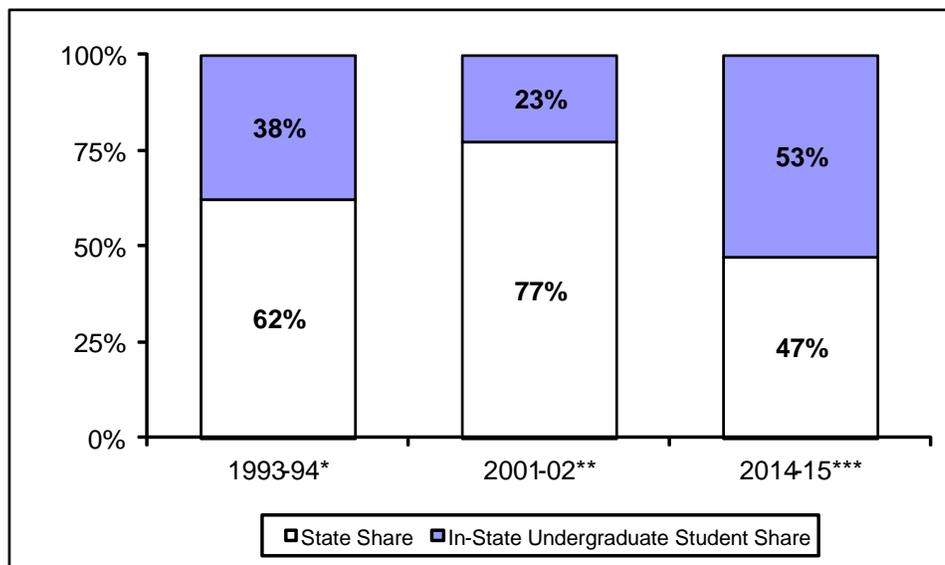
In the 2002-04 biennium, the cost-sharing relationship between the state and its students changed dramatically due to the large general fund budget cuts to higher education and large tuition increases enacted to help offset the cuts. Between FY2002 and FY2004, the students' share of cost increased from 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 FY2015. Between FY2002 and FY2015 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 state efforts in reinvestment in public higher education in the past two years, the student cost share is still out-of-balance with the state’s tuition policy. The student share of the cost of education in FY2015 is estimated to be at 53%. The state contribution has fallen to 47%. This is 20 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 2 of the 2014 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.

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 next page) summarizes tuition and total mandatory fees planned for in-state undergraduate students in FY2015.

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 \$552, 5.7% in FY2015. The average increase at the four-year institutions will be \$544, 5.2%, while the increase at the Virginia Community College System, will be \$180, 4.6%. Tuition and mandatory E&G fees at the state's only two-year junior college—Richard Bland College (RBC), will increase by \$1,038, 25.8%. This increase is primarily due to an adjustment in the mandatory non-E&G fee structure at RBC. See Appendix B for details.

Chart 4
2014-15 Full-Time In-State Undergraduate
Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees ¹

Institutions	Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees	% Increase Over 2013-14	\$ Increase Over 2013-14
George Mason University	\$10,382	4.8%	\$474
Old Dominion University	\$9,250	4.9%	\$430
University of Virginia	\$12,998	4.3%	\$540
Virginia Commonwealth University ²	\$12,398	3.3%	\$396
Virginia Tech	\$12,017	4.9%	\$562
College of William and Mary ³	\$17,656	14.2%/2.9%/1.0%	\$2,193
Christopher Newport University	\$11,646	5.0%	\$554
UVA-Wise	\$8,868	4.2%	\$359
James Madison University	\$9,662	5.3%	\$486
Longwood University	\$11,580	2.1%	\$240
University of Mary Washington	\$10,252	6.1%	\$592
Norfolk State University	\$7,452	3.1%	\$226
Radford University	\$9,360	4.3%	\$384
Virginia Military Institute	\$15,518	7.7%	\$1,114
Virginia State University	\$8,002	2.8%	\$218
Richard Bland College ⁴	\$5,058	25.8%	\$1,038
VA Community College System	\$4,080	4.6%	\$180
Average 4-Year Institutions ⁵	\$10,931	5.2%	\$544
Average All Institutions ⁵	\$10,182	5.7%	\$552

Notes:

- (1) Includes mandatory E&G fees and mandatory non-E&G fees, which are charges assessed against students primarily for Auxiliary Enterprise activities.
- (2) The 2014-15 tuition and mandatory fees for freshman and sophomore students are \$12,398, an increase of 3.3%. Tuition and mandatory fees for junior and senior students are \$10,635, an increase of 3.3% in 2014-15.
- (3) The 2014-15 tuition and mandatory fees for first-time freshmen and transfer students is \$17,656, an increase of 14.2%. Tuition and mandatory fees for sophomore students are at \$15,623, or 1.0% increase. Tuition and mandatory fees for junior and senior students are \$14,274, an increase of 2.9%. The college adopted guaranteed tuition for incoming in-state undergraduate students in 2013-14. The charges in their freshman year is frozen for all four years of their undergraduate attendance.
- (4) RBC has made an adjustment in administering mandatory non-E&G fees. It also starts providing a mandatory basic meal plan of \$1,000 for residential students in 2014-15.
- (5) Increases for tuition and mandatory fees are weighted to account for variable increases at CWM and VCU.

As indicated in the 2015 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 \$3,641 for the 2014-15 academic year, an increase of \$83, 2.3% over the 2013-14 level. Richard Bland College will increase its mandatory non-E&G fee by \$766 next year, an increase of 133.4%. However, it should be noted that RBC reduced these charges by \$641 and nearly 53% last year. This change in philosophy and fee structure results in an increase of \$125 and about 10% for students over the last two years. The Virginia Community College System (VCCS) will keep its mandatory non-E&G fee at the FY2014 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.

Section 23-38:87:17 of the Higher Education Opportunity Act requires the institutions to submit six-year plans, to be adopted biennially and amended or affirmed annually, to the Council, the Governor, and the Chairs of the legislative money committees. These plans, last submitted in summer 2013, included the institutions' anticipated tuition and fee charges for the next biennium with the assumption (for submission consistency purposes) that no additional general fund support would be provided by the state. The purpose of such estimates is to assist policymakers, students, and parents in planning for the future. It should be noted that the 5.7% actual average increase for tuition and all mandatory fees for the next year was less than one percentage point higher than the average rate increase estimated in these plans. Individual institutional plans can be found on the SCHEV website (www.sched.edu) in the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2011 (TJ21) section of the homepage.

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 preliminary results of the national tuition and fee survey conducted by the Washington Student Achievement Council (WSAC). WSAC reinstated its widely recognized national survey of total mandatory charges at higher education institutions in 2013 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 States¹
(In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Fees at Public Institutions)

	1989-90	1993-94	2000-01	2007-08	2013-14	Estimated 2014-15 ²
Major Public Universities	8th	5th	18th	11th	11th	10th
University of Virginia						
Public Colleges and State Universities	2nd	2nd	11th	10th	6th	6th
George Mason University Old Dominion University James Madison University Longwood University Radford University						
Public Community Colleges	28th	19th	41st	30th	19th	17th

(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 FY15. Charges in other states are estimated by applying 2013-14 national increase rates of 3.0% for doctoral, 3.21% for comprehensive institutions, and 3.17% for public two-year colleges in preliminary 2014 national tuition and fee survey results prepared by WASAC.

Among major public universities, the University of Virginia (UVA) 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, UVA’s ranking is lower (more affordable) nationally when compared to its rankings in FY1990 and FY1994. UVA’s ranking is expected to move up one position in FY2015. For comprehensive institutions, the ranking of Virginia institutions is higher than its FY2001 level (less affordable). The ranking is lower, however, than those in FY1990 and FY1994 when they were ranked 2nd highest nationally. The ranking for FY2014 and the estimated ranking for FY2015 continues to put Virginia’s comprehensive institutions among the top 10 least affordable institutions in the country.

In FY2014 Virginia’s community colleges raised their ranking to match the highest historical level (least affordable) from FY1994. The ranking is expected to rise even higher (less affordable) in FY2015, surpassing its 1994 ranking. 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 FY2015, room and board charges will average \$9,360 at four-year institutions—an increase of \$319, 3.5%. 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 \$20,291 for the next academic year—an increase of \$864 or 4.4% for in-state undergraduate students at four-year institutions. The comforting news is the percent increase of the total cost in FY2015 is the same percent as that in FY2014. Chart 6 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.

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	\$7,290	\$461	6.8%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$3,641	\$83	2.3%
Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees	\$10,931	\$544	5.2%
Room and Board	\$9,360	\$319	3.5%
Total	\$20,291	\$864	4.4%
Community Colleges			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$4,066	\$180	4.6%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$14	\$0	0.0%
Total	\$4,080	\$180	4.6%

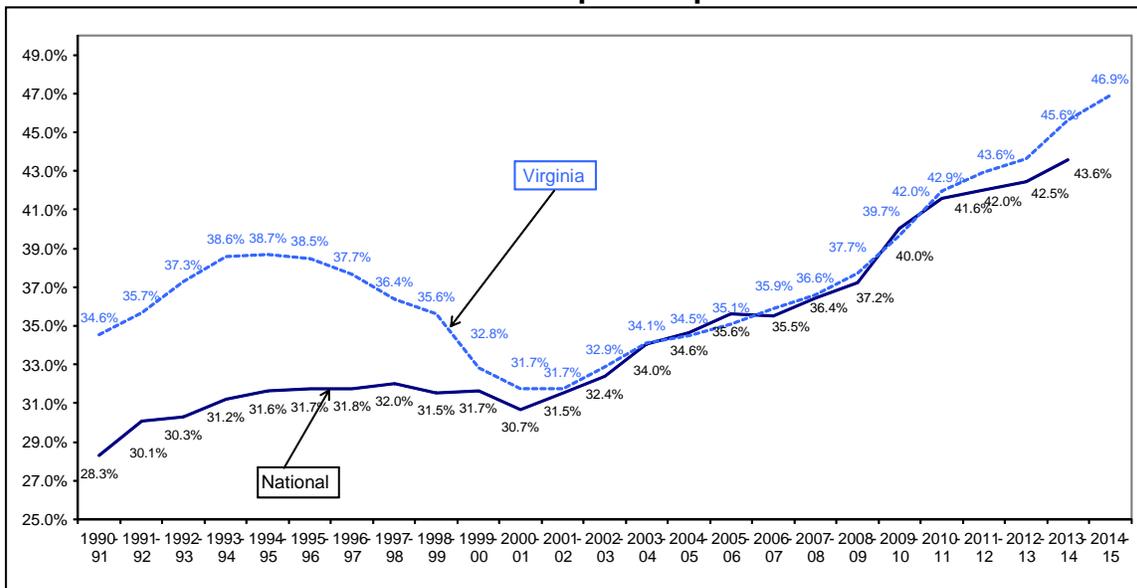
For students and their parents, the cost of a college education is determined by the total charges they will have to pay relative to the level of resources available to them. One commonly cited indicator of college affordability is the relationship between total charges (tuition, all mandatory fees, room and board, and other ancillary charges) and per capita disposable income.

According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) 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 (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 with the exception of FY2006 and FY2010. In 1990, Virginia's cost share of per capita disposable income was 6.3 percentage points higher than the national average. Nationally, total charges represented 28.3% of per capita disposable income, while the rate in Virginia was 34.6%. Since reaching the low point (most affordable) of 31.7% in FY2002—after several years of state mandated tuition controls, this measure of affordability has crept steadily higher and is estimated to be at 46.9% in FY2015. This rate surpasses the record of 45.6% set last year. Further, the BEA data shows per capita disposable

income in Virginia declined by 0.2% between FY2013 and FY2014. However, the average total charge at Virginia’s public four-year institutions increased by 4.4%. 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.

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



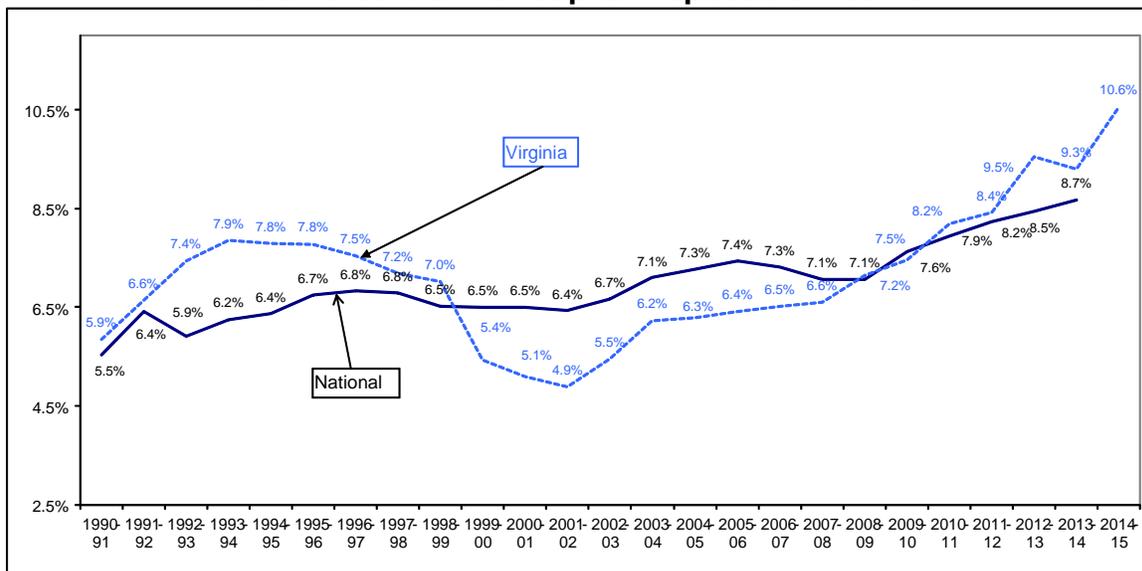
Note: Cost includes tuition and mandatory fees, and room and board.
Source: College Board, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, and SCHEV.

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 15 years. In the mid-1990s, Virginia undergraduates were paying about seven percentage points more in average income to attend college full time and reside on campus. Between FY2001 and FY2010, the gap between Virginia and the national average disappeared, providing evidence that affordability had become a growing problem nationwide. Since FY2011, the gap between Virginia and the national average has begun widening again. For FY2015, average total undergraduate student charges at a public 4-year institution are estimated at 46.9% of disposable income—that’s more than 10 percentage points higher than it was just 10 year ago. National data for FY2015 will not be available until late 2014, 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 close to 50% 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).

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.

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 kept increasing annually with the exception of FY2014 which showed a decline from previous year. This was primarily the result of a significant reduction in the mandatory non-E&G fees and room charges at Richard Bland College (RBC). RBC has not only reversed this reduction but also added a board charge as it is going to provide meals for students living on campus in 2014-15. Virginia's two-year institutions' average charge as a percentage of per capita disposable income is estimated to increase to 10.6% in FY2015, a historically high (least affordable) level.

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 2012-13 for example, Virginia undergraduate students at public institutions received more than \$704 million in federal, state, institutional, and private financial aid grants, 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.

With many institutions having articulation agreements in place, students can find significant cost savings by completing an Associate degree at a Virginia public two-year college first and then transferring to a Virginia four-year college or university to complete their bachelor's degree. Low and middle income students taking this approach can be also be considered for the Virginia Two Year College Transfer Grant, which further reduces the costs for students meeting program criteria at a participating four-year institution.

CONCLUSION AND SUMMARY

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 recessions, 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, a revenue stabilization fund – a dedicated source of revenue for higher education - has yet to be established.

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 provided in the last biennium represented 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 2, 2014 Acts of Assembly

1. Except as provided in Chapters 933 and 943 of the 2006 Acts of Assembly, Chapters 594 and 616 of the 2008 Acts of Assembly, and Chapters 675 and 685 of the 2009 Acts of Assembly, all nongeneral fund collections by public institutions of higher education, including collections from the sale of dairy and farm products, shall be deposited in the state treasury in accordance with § 2.2-1802, Code of Virginia, and expended by the institutions of higher education in accordance with the appropriations and provisions of this act, provided, however, that this requirement shall not apply to private gifts, endowment funds, or income derived from endowments and gifts.

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

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

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

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

3. a) In setting the nongeneral fund appropriation for educational and general programs at the institutions of higher education, the General Assembly shall take into consideration the appropriate student share of costs associated with providing full funding of the base adequacy guidelines referenced in subparagraph 2. b), raising average salaries for teaching and research faculty to the 60th percentile of peer institutions, and other priorities set forth in this act.

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

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

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

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

d) Except as provided in Chapters 933 and 943 of the 2006 Acts of Assembly, Chapters 594 and 616 of the 2008 Acts of Assembly, and Chapters 675 and 685 of the 2009 Acts of Assembly, each institution shall work with the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia and the Virginia College Savings Plan to determine appropriate tuition and fee estimates for tuition savings plans.

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

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

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

8. a) Except as provided in Chapters 933 and 943 of the 2006 Acts of Assembly, Chapters 594 and 616 of the 2008 Acts of Assembly, and Chapters 675 and 685 of the 2009 Acts of Assembly, mandatory fees for purposes other than educational and general programs shall not be increased for Virginia undergraduates beyond 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

2014-15 Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Student Charges

Institutions	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees			Mandatory Non-E&G Fees			Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees			Average Room and Board ¹			Total		
	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr
GMU	\$7,562	4.7%	\$342	\$2,820	4.9%	\$132	\$10,382	4.8%	\$474	\$9,432	4.9%	\$442	\$19,814	4.8%	\$916
ODU	\$5,813	5.8%	\$321	\$3,437	3.3%	\$109	\$9,250	4.9%	\$430	\$9,268	4.0%	\$356	\$18,518	4.4%	\$786
UVA	\$10,932	4.5%	\$472	\$2,066	3.4%	\$68	\$12,998	4.3%	\$540	\$10,052	3.4%	\$335	\$23,050	3.9%	\$875
VCU ²	\$10,356	4.0%	\$396	\$2,042	0.0%	\$0	\$12,398	3.3%	\$396	\$9,318	2.6%	\$236	\$21,716	3.0%	\$632
VT	\$10,197	5.1%	\$494	\$1,820	3.9%	\$68	\$12,017	4.9%	\$562	\$7,924	3.6%	\$274	\$19,941	4.4%	\$836
CWM ³	\$12,564	19.3%/2.8%/0%	\$2,033	\$5,092	3.2%	\$160	\$17,656	14.2%/2.9%/1.0%	\$2,193	\$10,344	5.4%	\$528	\$28,000	10.8%/3.9%/2.7%	\$2,721
CNU	\$6,962	6.2%	\$408	\$4,684	3.2%	\$146	\$11,646	5.0%	\$554	\$10,314	3.6%	\$356	\$21,960	4.3%	\$910
UVA-Wise	\$5,012	4.4%	\$211	\$3,856	4.0%	\$148	\$8,868	4.2%	\$359	\$10,340	3.5%	\$350	\$19,208	3.8%	\$709
JMU	\$5,406	5.9%	\$302	\$4,256	4.5%	\$184	\$9,662	5.3%	\$486	\$9,196	3.6%	\$323	\$18,858	4.5%	\$809
LU	\$6,930	7.4%	\$480	\$4,650	-4.9%	(\$240)	\$11,580	2.1%	\$240	\$9,256	4.3%	\$380	\$20,836	3.1%	\$620
UMW	\$7,146	5.7%	\$388	\$3,106	7.0%	\$204	\$10,252	6.1%	\$592	\$9,430	3.4%	\$308	\$19,682	4.8%	\$900
NSU	\$4,536	19.1%	\$726	\$2,916	-14.6%	(\$500)	\$7,452	3.1%	\$226	\$8,624	3.0%	\$250	\$16,076	3.1%	\$476
RU	\$6,440	5.8%	\$354	\$2,920	1.0%	\$30	\$9,360	4.3%	\$384	\$8,406	3.1%	\$250	\$17,766	3.7%	\$634
VMI	\$7,498	5.9%	\$418	\$8,020	9.5%	\$696	\$15,518	7.7%	\$1,114	\$8,372	3.5%	\$284	\$23,890	6.2%	\$1,398
VSU	\$5,078	3.5%	\$172	\$2,924	1.6%	\$46	\$8,002	2.8%	\$218	\$10,128	1.2%	\$120	\$18,130	1.9%	\$338
RBC ⁴	\$3,718	7.9%	\$272	\$1,340	133.4%	\$766	\$5,058	25.8%	\$1,038	\$8,680	13.0%	\$1,000	\$13,738	17.4%	\$2,038
VCCS ^(5,6)	\$4,066	4.6%	\$180	\$14	0.0%	\$0	\$4,080	4.6%	\$180	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$4,080	4.6%	\$180
Avg. 4-yr Insts. ⁷	\$7,290	6.8%	\$461	\$3,641	2.3%	\$83	\$10,931	5.2%	\$544	\$9,360	3.5%	\$319	\$20,291	4.4%	\$864
Avg. All Insts. ⁷	\$6,890	6.7%	\$433	\$3,292	3.7%	\$119	\$10,182	5.7%	\$552	\$9,318	4.0%	\$362	\$18,952	4.9%	\$892

(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 tuition and mandatory E&G fees for resident undergraduates will increase by 4% in 2014-15. Resident undergraduates who entered VCU before fall 2013 are called "block schedule students" and will be charged a lump sum of \$8,593 for tuition and mandatory E&G fees. Resident undergraduates who entered VCU in fall 2013 or later are charged by credit hour and referred as "credit hour undergraduates". Their tuition and mandatory E&G fees will be \$10,356 if taking 30 credits for fall and spring semesters in 2014-15. Tuition for credit hour undergraduate students is calculated on a sliding per credit hour basis with a 50% discount for 15 and more credits per semester.

(3) The 2014-15 tuition and mandatory E&G fee for first-time freshmen and transfer students is \$12,564, an increase of 19.3%. Tuition for sophomore students remains at \$10,531, a 0% increase. The charge for junior and senior students is \$9,182, an increase of 2.8%. The college adopted guaranteed tuition for incoming in-state undergraduate students in 2013-14. The tuition charged in their freshman year is frozen for all four years of their undergraduate attendance.

(4) RBC has made an adjustment in administering the mandatory Non-E&G fees. It also starts providing a mandatory basic meal plan of \$1000 for residential students in 2014-15.

(5) Northern Virginia Community College (NVCC), J. Sargeant Reynolds Community College (JSRCC), Tidewater Community College (TCC), Thomas Nelson Community College (TNCC), Virginia Western Community College (VWCC), and Piedmont Virginia Community College (PVCC) have tuition differentials in addition to the systemwide tuition. The differentials per academic year are as follows: NVCC-\$664.50; JSRR-\$93; TCC-\$30; TNCC-\$30; VWCC-\$30, and PVCC-\$30.

(6) Other mandatory fees vary by college, ranging from \$59.40 to \$820.50 per academic year, and are not included in this summary. Average Room and Board is not applicable 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 ⁽¹⁾

Institution	2013-14	2014-15	Difference	% Increase
George Mason University				
Athletic	\$522.86	\$531.69	\$8.83	1.7%
Auxiliary Central	\$353.01	\$429.68	\$76.67	21.7%
Auxiliary Services	\$260.27	\$269.80	\$9.53	3.7%
Debt Service	\$483.92	\$493.65	\$9.73	2.0%
Facilities/Building	\$604.95	\$615.27	\$10.32	1.7%
Health Service	\$110.56	\$113.13	\$2.57	2.3%
Student Activity	\$239.93	\$255.89	\$15.96	6.7%
Transportation	\$112.50	\$110.89	(\$1.61)	-1.4%
	<u>\$2,688.00</u>	<u>\$2,820.00</u>	<u>\$132.00</u>	<u>4.9%</u>
Old Dominion University				
Athletic	\$1,361.59	\$1,429.29	\$67.70	5.0%
Debt Service	\$581.18	\$590.84	\$9.66	1.7%
Facilities/Building	\$123.44	\$129.69	\$6.25	5.1%
Health Service	\$152.00	\$152.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Activity	\$735.59	\$745.02	\$9.43	1.3%
Student Union	\$274.40	\$279.77	\$5.37	2.0%
Transportation	\$100.00	\$110.00	\$10.00	10.0%
	<u>\$3,328.20</u>	<u>\$3,436.61</u>	<u>\$108.41</u>	<u>3.3%</u>
University of Virginia				
Athletic	\$657.00	\$657.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Auxiliary Services	\$98.00	\$81.00	(\$17.00)	-17.3%
Bus and Safe Ride	\$185.00	\$190.00	\$5.00	2.7%
Microsoft License Fee	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Data Center Fee	\$24.00	\$24.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Health Service	\$401.00	\$417.00	\$16.00	4.0%
Recreational Facilities	\$321.00	\$384.00	\$63.00	19.6%
Student Activity	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Union	\$242.00	\$243.00	\$1.00	0.4%
	<u>\$1,998.00</u>	<u>\$2,066.00</u>	<u>\$68.00</u>	<u>3.4%</u>
VA Commonwealth University				
Athletic	\$697.31	\$726.11	\$28.80	4.1%
Contingent	\$110.28	\$119.22	\$8.94	8.1%
Health Service	\$195.00	\$195.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Activity	\$90.00	\$90.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Services	\$229.69	\$220.79	(\$8.90)	-3.9%
Student Union	\$507.94	\$530.15	\$22.21	4.4%
Transportation	\$212.24	\$161.19	(\$51.05)	-24.1%
	<u>\$2,042.46</u>	<u>\$2,042.46</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>0.0%</u>

Institution	2013-14	2014-15	Difference	% Increase
Virginia Tech				
Athletic	\$273.00	\$282.00	\$9.00	3.3%
Bus and Escort	\$123.00	\$124.00	\$1.00	0.8%
Health Service	\$372.00	\$388.00	\$16.00	4.3%
Recreational Facilities	\$273.00	\$282.00	\$9.00	3.3%
Student Activity	\$464.00	\$486.00	\$22.00	4.7%
Student Services - Annual	\$247.00	\$258.00	\$11.00	4.5%
	<u>\$1,752.00</u>	<u>\$1,820.00</u>	<u>\$68.00</u>	<u>3.9%</u>
College of William and Mary				
Athletic	\$1,575.00	\$1,665.00	\$90.00	5.7%
Bus and Escort	\$52.00	\$58.00	\$6.00	11.5%
Debt Service	\$1,278.00	\$1,284.00	\$6.00	0.5%
Facilities/Building	\$445.00	\$449.00	\$4.00	0.9%
General Services	\$484.00	\$490.00	\$6.00	1.2%
Green Fee	\$40.00	\$40.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Health Service	\$445.00	\$461.00	\$16.00	3.6%
PC Maintenance	\$30.00	\$30.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Photo ID	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Activity	\$296.00	\$313.00	\$17.00	5.7%
Telecom/Networking	\$267.00	\$267.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Tennis Center	\$0.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	n/a
	<u>\$4,932.00</u>	<u>\$5,092.00</u>	<u>\$160.00</u>	<u>3.2%</u>
Christopher Newport University				
Athletic	\$1,387.00	\$1,370.00	(\$17.00)	-1.2%
Debt Service/Capital Reserve	\$1,680.00	\$1,701.00	\$21.00	1.3%
Facilities/Repair Replacement	\$74.00	\$79.00	\$5.00	6.8%
Operating Reserve	\$0.00	\$186.00	\$186.00	n/a
Recreational Facilities	\$293.00	\$265.00	(\$28.00)	-9.6%
Student Activity	\$86.00	\$101.00	\$15.00	17.4%
Student Life/Health Services	\$298.00	\$219.00	(\$79.00)	-26.5%
Student Union	\$720.00	\$763.00	\$43.00	6.0%
	<u>\$4,538.00</u>	<u>\$4,684.00</u>	<u>\$146.00</u>	<u>3.2%</u>
UVA-Wise				
Athletic	\$1,403.00	\$1,676.64	\$273.64	19.5%
Debt Service	\$1,234.34	\$1,049.69	(\$184.65)	-15.0%
Operation & Maintenance	\$756.00	\$819.04	\$63.04	8.3%
Scholarship	\$95.00	\$92.31	(\$2.69)	-2.8%
Student Organizations	\$220.00	\$218.32	(\$1.68)	-0.8%
	<u>\$3,708.34</u>	<u>\$3,856.00</u>	<u>\$147.66</u>	<u>4.0%</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 Fees ⁽¹⁾

Institution	2013-14	2014-15	Difference	% Increase	Institution	2013-14	2014-15	Difference	% Increase
James Madison University					Radford University				
Athletic	\$1,234.00	\$1,331.00	\$97.00	7.9%	Athletic	\$1,150.00	\$1,150.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Auxiliary Services	\$672.00	\$702.00	\$30.00	4.5%	Auxiliary Services	\$160.00	\$180.00	\$20.00	12.5%
Debt/Reserves	\$961.00	\$995.00	\$34.00	3.5%	Debt Service	\$299.00	\$299.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Facilities/Building	\$277.00	\$259.00	(\$18.00)	-6.5%	Facilities/Building	\$250.00	\$240.00	(\$10.00)	-4.0%
Health Service	\$191.00	\$217.00	\$26.00	13.6%	Health Service	\$292.00	\$292.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Activity	\$647.00	\$658.00	\$11.00	1.7%	Recreational Facilities	\$260.00	\$260.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Transportation	\$90.00	\$94.00	\$4.00	4.4%	Student Activity	\$124.00	\$124.00	\$0.00	0.0%
	\$4,072.00	\$4,256.00	\$184.00	4.5%	Student Union	\$245.00	\$260.00	\$15.00	6.1%
					Transportation	\$110.00	\$115.00	\$5.00	4.5%
						\$2,890.00	\$2,920.00	\$30.00	1.0%
Longwood University					Virginia Military Institute				
Athletic	\$1,829.00	\$1,700.00	(\$129.00)	-7.1%	Athletic	\$1,576.00	\$1,702.00	\$126.00	8.0%
Auxiliary Services	\$638.00	\$715.00	\$77.00	12.1%	Barber Shop	\$256.00	\$256.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Debt Service Reserve	\$1,384.00	\$1,258.00	(\$126.00)	-9.1%	Health Service	\$230.00	\$236.00	\$6.00	2.6%
Facilities/Building	\$132.00	\$125.00	(\$7.00)	-5.3%	Laundry	\$350.00	\$362.00	\$12.00	3.4%
Health Service	\$209.00	\$194.00	(\$15.00)	-7.2%	Student Activity	\$2,600.00	\$3,002.00	\$402.00	15.5%
Intramurals	\$173.00	\$160.00	(\$13.00)	-7.5%	UMA Fee	\$2,312.00	\$2,462.00	\$150.00	6.5%
Student Activity	\$180.00	\$180.00	\$0.00	0.0%		\$7,324.00	\$8,020.00	\$696.00	9.5%
Student Union	\$135.00	\$120.00	(\$15.00)	-11.1%					
Telecommunications	\$210.00	\$198.00	(\$12.00)	-5.7%	Virginia State University				
	\$4,890.00	\$4,650.00	(\$240.00)	-4.9%	Athletic	\$887.00	\$911.00	\$24.00	2.7%
University of Mary Washington					Athletics O & M	\$100.00	\$105.00	\$5.00	5.0%
Contingency/Reserves	\$135.00	\$136.00	\$1.00	0.7%	Campus Improvement	\$175.00	\$99.00	(\$76.00)	-43.4%
Debt Service	\$660.00	\$700.00	\$40.00	6.1%	Debt Service	\$444.00	\$444.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Facilities/Building	\$325.00	\$375.00	\$50.00	15.4%	Facilities/Building	\$181.00	\$66.00	(\$115.00)	-63.5%
Institutional Development	\$350.00	\$375.00	\$25.00	7.1%	Health Service	\$206.00	\$328.00	\$122.00	59.2%
Intercollegiate Athletics	\$432.00	\$500.00	\$68.00	15.7%	Other Services	\$67.00	\$70.00	\$3.00	4.5%
Parking and Transportation	\$40.00	\$45.00	\$5.00	12.5%	Photo ID	\$44.00	\$44.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Social/Cultural	\$155.00	\$165.00	\$10.00	6.5%	Police and Public Safety	\$288.00	\$347.00	\$59.00	20.5%
Student Organizations	\$80.00	\$80.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Radio Station	\$84.00	\$84.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Recreation	\$140.00	\$145.00	\$5.00	3.6%	Student Activity	\$303.00	\$318.00	\$15.00	5.0%
Student Unions	\$435.00	\$435.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Student Union	\$63.00	\$72.00	\$9.00	14.3%
Telecommunications	\$150.00	\$150.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Transportation	\$36.00	\$36.00	\$0.00	0.0%
	\$2,902.00	\$3,106.00	\$204.00	7.0%		\$2,878.00	\$2,924.00	\$46.00	1.6%
Norfolk State University					Richard Bland College				
Athletic	\$1,545.00	\$1,545.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Athletic/Recreation	\$0.00	\$425.00	\$425.00	n/a
Auxiliary Security Fee	\$220.00	\$220.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Auxiliary General Fee	\$50.00	\$90.00	\$40.00	80.0%
Auxiliary Technology Fee	\$26.00	\$26.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Auxiliary Capital Fee	\$0.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	n/a
Contingent	\$69.00	(\$331.00)	(\$400.00)	-579.7%	Parking	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Debt Service	\$616.00	\$616.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Student Activity	\$350.00	\$400.00	\$50.00	14.3%
Disability Insurance	\$100.00	\$0.00	(\$100.00)	-100.0%	Technology	\$74.00	\$125.00	\$51.00	68.9%
Fitness Center Fee	\$31.00	\$31.00	\$0.00	0.0%		\$574.00	\$1,340.00	\$766.00	133.4%
Health Service	\$69.00	\$69.00	\$0.00	0.0%	VA Community College System				
Student Activity	\$333.00	\$333.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Overhead Recovery	\$14.10	\$14.10	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Center Bldg Maintenance	\$0.00	\$227.00	\$227.00	n/a					
Student Center Fee	\$342.00	\$115.00	(\$227.00)	-66.4%					
Transportation	\$65.00	\$65.00	\$0.00	0.0%					
	\$3,416.00	\$2,916.00	(\$500.00)	-14.6%					

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

Appendix D-1

2013-15 Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Student Charges

Institutions	2013-14				2014-15							
	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	\$7,220	\$2,688	\$8,990	\$18,898	\$7,562	4.7%	\$2,820	4.9%	\$9,432	4.9%	\$19,814	4.8%
ODU	\$5,492	\$3,328	\$8,912	\$17,732	\$5,813	5.8%	\$3,437	3.3%	\$9,268	4.0%	\$18,518	4.4%
UVA	\$10,460	\$1,998	\$9,717	\$22,175	\$10,932	4.5%	\$2,066	3.4%	\$10,052	3.4%	\$23,050	3.9%
VCU ²	\$9,960	\$2,042	\$9,082	\$21,084	\$10,356	4.0%	\$2,042	0.0%	\$9,318	2.6%	\$21,716	3.0%
VT	\$9,703	\$1,752	\$7,650	\$19,105	\$10,197	5.1%	\$1,820	3.9%	\$7,924	3.6%	\$19,941	4.4%
CWM ³	\$10,531	\$4,932	\$9,816	\$25,279	\$12,564	19.3%/2.8%/0%	\$5,092	3.2%	\$10,344	5.4%	\$28,000	10.8%/3.9%/2.7%
CNU	\$6,554	\$4,538	\$9,958	\$21,050	\$6,962	6.2%	\$4,684	3.2%	\$10,314	3.6%	\$21,960	4.3%
UVA-Wise	\$4,801	\$3,708	\$9,990	\$18,499	\$5,012	4.4%	\$3,856	4.0%	\$10,340	3.5%	\$19,208	3.8%
JMU	\$5,104	\$4,072	\$8,873	\$18,049	\$5,406	5.9%	\$4,256	4.5%	\$9,196	3.6%	\$18,858	4.5%
LU	\$6,450	\$4,890	\$8,876	\$20,216	\$6,930	7.4%	\$4,650	-4.9%	\$9,256	4.3%	\$20,836	3.1%
UMW	\$6,758	\$2,902	\$9,122	\$18,782	\$7,146	5.7%	\$3,106	7.0%	\$9,430	3.4%	\$19,682	4.8%
NSU	\$3,810	\$3,416	\$8,374	\$15,600	\$4,536	19.1%	\$2,916	-14.6%	\$8,624	3.0%	\$16,076	3.1%
RU	\$6,086	\$2,890	\$8,156	\$17,132	\$6,440	5.8%	\$2,920	1.0%	\$8,406	3.1%	\$17,766	3.7%
VMI	\$7,080	\$7,324	\$8,088	\$22,492	\$7,498	5.9%	\$8,020	9.5%	\$8,372	3.5%	\$23,890	6.2%
VSU	\$4,906	\$2,878	\$10,008	\$17,792	\$5,078	3.5%	\$2,924	1.6%	\$10,128	1.2%	\$18,130	1.9%
RBC ⁴	\$3,446	\$574	\$7,680	\$11,700	\$3,718	7.9%	\$1,340	133.4%	\$8,680	13.0%	\$13,738	17.4%
VCCS ^(5,6)	\$3,886	\$14	N/A	\$3,900	\$4,066	4.6%	\$14	0.0%	N/A	N/A	\$4,080	4.6%
Avg. 4-yr Insts. ⁷	\$6,829	\$3,557	\$9,041	\$19,427	\$7,290	6.8%	\$3,641	2.3%	\$9,360	3.5%	\$20,291	4.4%
Avg. All Insts. ⁷	\$6,457	\$3,173	\$8,956	\$18,060	\$6,890	6.7%	\$3,292	3.7%	\$9,318	4.0%	\$18,952	4.9%

(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 tuition and mandatory E&G fees for resident undergraduates will increase by 4% in 2014-15. Resident undergraduates who entered VCU before fall 2013 are called "block schedule students" and will be charged a lump sum of \$8,593 for tuition and mandatory E&G fees. Resident undergraduates who entered VCU in fall 2013 or later are charged by credit hour and referred as "credit hour undergraduates". Their tuition and mandatory E&G fees will be \$10,356 if taking 30 credits for fall and spring semesters in 2014-15. Tuition for credit hour undergraduate students is calculated on a sliding per credit hour basis with a 50% discount for 15 and more credits per semester.

(3) The 2014-15 tuition and mandatory E&G fee for first-time freshmen and transfer students is \$12,564, an increase of 19.3%. Tuition for sophomore students remains at \$10,531, a 0% increase. The charge for junior and senior students is \$9,182, an increase of 2.8%. The college adopted guaranteed tuition for incoming in-state undergraduate students in 2013-14. The tuition charged in their freshman year is frozen for all four years of their undergraduate attendance.

(4) RBC has made an adjustment in administering the mandatory Non-E&G fees. It also starts providing a mandatory basic meal plan of \$1000 for residential students in 2014-15.

(5) Northern Virginia Community College (NVCC), J. Sargeant Reynolds Community College (JSRCC), Tidewater Community College (TCC), Thomas Nelson Community College (TNCC), Virginia Western Community College (VWCC), and Piedmont Virginia Community College (PVCC) have tuition differentials in addition to the systemwide tuition. The differentials per academic year are as follows: NVCC-\$664.50; JSRR-\$93; TCC-\$30; TNCC-\$30; VWCC-\$30, and PVCC-\$30.

(6) Other mandatory fees vary by college, ranging from \$59.40 to \$820.50 per academic year, and are not included in this summary. Average Room and Board is not applicable 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

2013-15 Full-Time Out-of-State Undergraduate Student Charges

Institutions	2013-14				2014-15							
	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	\$25,904	\$2,688	\$8,990	\$37,582	\$27,140	4.8%	\$2,820	4.9%	\$9,432	4.9%	\$39,392	4.8%
ODU	\$21,152	\$3,328	\$8,912	\$33,392	\$21,983	3.9%	\$3,437	3.3%	\$9,268	4.0%	\$34,688	3.9%
UVA	\$37,846	\$1,998	\$9,717	\$49,561	\$40,118	6.0%	\$2,066	3.4%	\$10,052	3.4%	\$52,236	5.4%
VCU ^f	\$27,431	\$2,042	\$9,082	\$38,555	\$28,417	3.6%	\$2,042	0.0%	\$9,318	2.6%	\$39,777	3.2%
VT	\$25,459	\$1,752	\$7,650	\$34,861	\$26,228	3.0%	\$1,820	3.9%	\$7,924	3.6%	\$35,972	3.2%
CWM	\$33,508	\$4,932	\$9,816	\$48,256	\$34,824	3.9%	\$5,092	3.2%	\$10,344	5.4%	\$50,260	4.2%
CNU	\$16,454	\$4,538	\$9,958	\$30,950	\$17,290	5.1%	\$4,684	3.2%	\$10,314	3.6%	\$32,288	4.3%
UVA-Wise	\$19,857	\$3,708	\$9,990	\$33,555	\$20,646	4.0%	\$3,856	4.0%	\$10,340	3.5%	\$34,842	3.8%
JMU	\$19,582	\$4,072	\$8,873	\$32,527	\$20,266	3.5%	\$4,256	4.5%	\$9,196	3.6%	\$33,718	3.7%
LU	\$19,320	\$4,890	\$8,876	\$33,086	\$20,700	7.1%	\$4,650	-4.9%	\$9,256	4.3%	\$34,606	4.6%
UMW	\$19,628	\$2,902	\$9,122	\$31,652	\$20,432	4.1%	\$3,106	7.0%	\$9,430	3.4%	\$32,968	4.2%
NSU	\$17,280	\$3,416	\$8,374	\$29,070	\$17,680	2.3%	\$2,916	-14.6%	\$8,624	3.0%	\$29,220	0.5%
RU	\$18,251	\$2,890	\$8,156	\$29,297	\$19,126	4.8%	\$2,920	1.0%	\$8,406	3.1%	\$30,452	3.9%
VMI	\$28,068	\$7,324	\$8,088	\$43,480	\$29,554	5.3%	\$8,020	9.5%	\$8,372	3.5%	\$45,946	5.7%
VSU	\$14,314	\$2,878	\$10,008	\$27,200	\$14,914	4.2%	\$2,924	1.6%	\$10,128	1.2%	\$27,966	2.8%
RBC ^c	\$13,286	\$574	\$7,680	\$21,540	\$13,426	1.1%	\$1,340	133.4%	\$8,680	13.0%	\$23,446	8.8%
VCCS ^(4,5)	\$9,724	\$14	N/A	\$9,738	\$9,904	1.9%	\$14	0.0%	N/A	N/A	\$9,918	1.8%
Avg. 4-yr Insts. ⁶	\$22,706	\$3,557	\$9,041	\$35,304	\$23,795	4.8%	\$3,641	2.3%	\$9,360	3.5%	\$36,796	4.2%
Avg. All Insts. ⁶	\$21,389	\$3,173	\$8,956	\$32,991	\$22,368	4.6%	\$3,292	3.7%	\$9,318	4.0%	\$34,430	4.4%

(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 tuition and mandatory E&G fees for nonresident undergraduates will increase by 3.6% in 2014-15. Resident undergraduates who entered VCU before fall 2013 are called "block schedule students" and will be charged a lump sum of \$23,645 for tuition and mandatory E&G fees. Resident undergraduates who entered VCU in fall 2013 or later are charged by credit hour and referred as "credit hour undergraduates". Their tuition and mandatory E&G fees will be \$28,417 if taking 30 credits for fall and spring semesters in 2014-15. Tuition for credit hour undergraduate students is calculated on a sliding per credit hour basis with a 50% discount for 15 and more credits per semester.

(3) RBC has made an adjustment in administering mandatory non-E&G fees. It also starts providing a mandatory basic meal plan of \$1000 for residential students in 2014-15.

(4) Northern Virginia Community College (NVCC), J.Sargeant Reynolds Community College (JSRCC), Tidewater Community College (TCC), Thomas Nelson Community College (TNCC), Virginia Western Community College (VWCC), and Piedmont Virginia Community College (PVCC) have tuition differentials in addition to the systemwide tuition. The differentials per academic year are as follows: NVCC-\$664.50; JSRR-\$93; TCC-\$30; TNCC-\$30; VWCC-\$30, and PVCC-\$30.

(5) Other mandatory fees vary by college, ranging from \$59.40 to \$820.50 per academic year, and are not included in this summary. Average Room and Board is not applicable 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 VCU.

Appendix D-3

2013-15 Full-Time In-State Graduate Student Charges

Institutions	2013-14			2014-15					
	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	\$9,350	\$2,688	\$12,038	\$9,794	4.7%	\$2,820	4.9%	\$12,614	4.8%
ODU	\$7,445	\$2,713	\$10,158	\$7,966	7.0%	\$2,802	3.3%	\$10,768	6.0%
UVA ¹	\$14,262	\$1,998	\$16,260	\$14,692	3.0%	\$2,066	3.4%	\$16,758	3.1%
VCU ²	\$9,994	\$2,008	\$12,002	\$10,391	4.0%	\$2,008	0.0%	\$12,399	3.3%
VT	\$11,271	\$1,752	\$13,023	\$11,765	4.4%	\$1,820	3.9%	\$13,585	4.3%
CWM	\$7,255	\$4,629	\$11,884	\$7,711	6.3%	\$4,789	3.5%	\$12,500	5.2%
JMU	\$8,832	\$1,008	\$9,840	\$9,360	6.0%	\$1,056	4.8%	\$10,416	5.9%
LU	\$6,936	\$3,072	\$10,008	\$7,440	7.3%	\$2,880	-6.3%	\$10,320	3.1%
UMW	\$6,497	\$1,494	\$7,991	\$6,874	5.8%	\$1,638	9.6%	\$8,512	6.5%
NSU	\$6,510	\$3,316	\$9,826	\$5,676	-12.8%	\$2,689	-18.9%	\$8,365	-14.9%
RU	\$6,854	\$2,890	\$9,744	\$7,241	5.6%	\$2,920	1.0%	\$10,161	4.3%
VSU	\$7,108	\$2,378	\$9,486	\$7,358	3.5%	\$2,924	23.0%	\$10,282	8.4%
Average	\$8,526	\$2,496	\$11,022	\$8,856	3.9%	\$2,534	1.6%	\$11,390	3.3%

(1) 2014-15 tuition and E&G fees charge shown is for full-time general graduate students. Eleven graduate programs have special tuition and E&G fees varying from \$4,862 for the 4th year PhD students at Graduate School of Arts and Sciences to \$22,448 for M.S. students in Statistics.

(2) VCU's tuition and mandatory E&G fees are for master's degrees only. Doctoral tuition and mandatory E&G fees are \$8,261 in 2013-14 and \$8,597 in 2014-15

Appendix D-4

2013-15 Full-Time Out-of-State Graduate Student Charges

Institutions	2013-14			2014-15					
	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	\$25,754	\$2,688	\$28,442	\$26,978	4.8%	\$2,820	4.9%	\$29,798	4.8%
ODU	\$22,709	\$2,713	\$25,422	\$23,614	4.0%	\$2,802	3.3%	\$26,416	3.9%
UVA ¹	\$24,268	\$1,998	\$26,266	\$24,698	1.8%	\$2,066	3.4%	\$26,764	1.9%
VCU ²	\$21,073	\$2,008	\$23,081	\$21,836	3.6%	\$2,008	0.0%	\$23,844	3.3%
VT	\$22,836	\$1,752	\$24,588	\$24,064	5.4%	\$1,820	3.9%	\$25,884	5.3%
CWM	\$22,331	\$4,629	\$26,960	\$23,211	3.9%	\$4,789	3.5%	\$28,000	3.9%
JMU	\$25,272	\$1,008	\$26,280	\$26,184	3.6%	\$1,056	4.8%	\$27,240	3.7%
LU	\$19,728	\$3,072	\$22,800	\$21,144	7.2%	\$2,880	-6.3%	\$24,024	5.4%
UMW	\$14,399	\$1,494	\$15,893	\$14,974	4.0%	\$1,638	9.6%	\$16,612	4.5%
NSU	\$23,772	\$3,316	\$27,088	\$18,544	-22.0%	\$2,689	-18.9%	\$21,233	-21.6%
RU	\$16,110	\$2,890	\$19,000	\$16,894	4.9%	\$2,920	1.0%	\$19,814	4.3%
VSU	\$16,024	\$2,378	\$18,402	\$16,694	4.2%	\$2,924	23.0%	\$19,618	6.6%
Average	\$21,190	\$2,496	\$23,685	\$21,570	1.8%	\$2,534	1.6%	\$24,104	1.8%

(1) 2014-15 tuition and E&G fees charge shown is for full-time general graduate students. Eleven graduate programs have special tuition and E&G fees varying from \$5,544 for the 4th year PhD students at Graduate School of Arts and Sciences to \$37,130 for M.S. students in Statistics.

(2) VCU's tuition and mandatory E&G fees are for master's degrees only. Doctoral tuition and mandatory E&G fees are \$18,127 in 2013-14 and \$18,787 in 2014-15.

Appendix D-5

2013-15 In-State First Professional Student Charges

Institutions	2013-14			2014-15					
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU Law	22,698	2,653	\$25,351	22,698	0.0%	2,653	0.0%	25,351	0.0%
UVA Law	45,862	2,038	\$47,900	49,694	8.4%	2,106	3.3%	51,800	8.1%
UVA Medicine	42,776	2,050	\$44,826	43,416	1.5%	2,118	3.3%	45,534	1.6%
VCU Medicine ⁽¹⁾	28,843	2,287	\$31,130	29,304	1.6%	2,343	2.4%	31,647	1.7%
VCU Dentistry ⁽²⁾	37,963	2,813	\$40,776	42,921	13.1%	2,838	0.9%	45,759	12.2%
VCU Pharmacy (PharmD)	24,406	2,038	\$26,444	25,169	3.1%	2,038	0.0%	27,207	2.9%
VT Vet Medicine	18,794	3,002	\$21,796	19,378	3.1%	3,070	2.3%	22,448	3.0%
CWM Law	24,039	4,961	\$29,000	24,679	2.7%	5,121	3.2%	29,800	2.8%
Average Law	\$30,866	\$3,217	\$34,084	32,357	4.8%	3,293	2.4%	35,650	4.6%
Average Medicine	\$35,810	\$2,169	\$37,978	36,360	1.5%	2,231	2.9%	38,591	1.6%

(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.

Appendix D-6

2013-15 Out-of-State First Professional Student Charges

Institutions	2013-14			2014-15					
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU Law	\$38,084	\$2,653	\$40,737	\$38,084	0.0%	\$2,653	0.0%	\$40,737	0.0%
UVA Law	\$50,862	\$2,038	\$52,900	\$52,694	3.6%	\$2,106	3.3%	\$54,800	3.6%
UVA Medicine	\$53,238	\$2,050	\$55,288	\$54,024	1.5%	\$2,118	3.3%	\$56,142	1.5%
VCU Medicine ⁽¹⁾	\$44,580	\$2,287	\$46,867	\$45,268	1.5%	\$2,343	2.4%	\$47,611	1.6%
VCU Dentistry ⁽²⁾	\$63,194	\$2,813	\$66,007	\$67,928	7.5%	\$2,838	0.9%	\$70,766	7.2%
VCU Pharmacy (PharmD)	\$35,499	\$2,038	\$37,537	\$36,576	3.0%	\$2,038	0.0%	\$38,614	2.9%
VT Vet Medicine	\$44,456	\$3,002	\$47,458	\$45,486	2.3%	\$3,070	2.3%	\$48,556	2.3%
CWM Law	33,039	\$4,961	\$38,000	33,679	1.9%	\$5,121	3.2%	38,800	2.1%
Average Law	\$40,662	\$3,217	\$43,879	41,486	2.0%	3,293	2.4%	44,779	2.1%
Average Medicine	\$48,909	\$2,169	\$51,078	49,646	1.5%	2,231	2.9%	51,877	1.6%

(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.

Appendix E-1

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

2013-14		Estimated 2014-15			
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*		
1.	Pennsylvania	\$16,992	1.	Pennsylvania	\$17,502
2.	New Hampshire	\$16,496	2.	New Hampshire	\$16,991
3.	Vermont	\$15,718	3.	Vermont	\$16,190
4.	Illinois	\$15,258	4.	Illinois	\$15,716
5.	Minnesota	\$13,620	5.	Minnesota	\$14,029
6.	New Jersey	\$13,499	6.	New Jersey	\$13,904
7.	Massachusetts	\$13,260	7.	Massachusetts	\$13,658
8.	Michigan	\$13,142	8.	Michigan	\$13,536
9.	California	\$12,864	9.	California	\$13,250
10.	Rhode Island	\$12,506	10.	Virginia	\$12,998
11.	Virginia	\$12,458	11.	Rhode Island	\$12,881
15.	South Carolina	\$10,816	15.	South Carolina	\$11,140
23.	Tennessee	\$10,062	23.	Tennessee	\$10,364
26.	Texas	\$9,790	26.	Texas	\$10,084
31.	Maryland	\$9,161	31.	Maryland	\$9,436
33.	North Carolina	\$8,123	33.	North Carolina	\$8,367
48.	Florida	\$6,263	48.	Florida	\$6,451

*VA charges are actual tuition and fees charged in FY15. Other state rates are increased by 3.0%, the average increase at major public 4-year institutions nationally in FY14.

Sources: Preliminary 2014 national tuition and fee survey results prepared by Washington Student Achievement Council.

Appendix E-2

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

2013-14		Estimated 2014-15	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*
1. New Jersey	\$12,858	1. New Jersey	\$13,271
2. New Hampshire	\$12,693	2. New Hampshire	\$13,100
3. Illinois	\$12,120	3. Illinois	\$12,509
4. Michigan	\$10,174	4. Michigan	\$10,500
5. Arizona	\$9,870	5. Arizona	\$10,187
6. Virginia	\$9,644	6. Virginia	\$10,047
7. Ohio	\$9,561	7. Ohio	\$9,867
8. South Carolina	\$9,386	8. South Carolina	\$9,687
9. Vermont	\$9,312	9. Vermont	\$9,611
10. Massachusetts	\$9,139	10. Massachusetts	\$9,432
16. Maryland	\$8,501	16. Maryland	\$8,774
17. Kentucky	\$8,026	17. Kentucky	\$8,284
19. Texas	\$7,914	19. Texas	\$8,168
22. Tennessee	\$7,713	22. Tennessee	\$7,961
34. Florida	\$6,361	34. Florida	\$6,565
41. North Carolina	\$5,871	41. North Carolina	\$6,059

*VA charges are actual tuition and fees charged in FY15. Other state rates are increased by 3.21%, the average increase at public comprehensive 4-year institutions nationally in FY14.

Sources: Preliminary 2014 national tuition and fee survey results prepared by Washington Student Achievement Council.

Appendix E-3

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

2013-14		Estimated 2014-15	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*
1. New Hampshire	\$7,033	1. New Hampshire	\$7,256
2. Alaska	\$5,685	2. Alaska	\$5,865
3. Vermont	\$5,568	3. Vermont	\$5,745
4. Minnesota	\$5,360	4. Minnesota	\$5,530
5. Wisconsin	\$5,103	5. Wisconsin	\$5,265
6. Massachusetts	\$5,078	6. Massachusetts	\$5,239
7. Montana	\$4,756	7. Montana	\$4,907
8. Iowa	\$4,556	8. Iowa	\$4,700
9. Oregon	\$4,535	9. Oregon	\$4,679
10. New York	\$4,494	10. New York	\$4,636
19. Virginia	\$3,900	17. Virginia	\$4,080
22. Maryland	\$3,799	22. Maryland	\$3,919
25. South Carolina	\$3,724	25. South Carolina	\$3,842
36. Florida	\$3,124	36. Florida	\$3,223
44. North Carolina	\$2,364	44. North Carolina	\$2,439
46. Texas	\$2,340	46. Texas	\$2,414

*VA charges are actual tuition and fees charged in FY15. Other state rates are increased by 3.17%, the average increase at public community colleges nationally in FY14.

Sources: Preliminary 2014 national tuition and fee survey results prepared by Washington Student Achievement Council.

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