

State Council of Higher Education for Virginia



2020-21
Tuition and Fees
at Virginia State-Supported Colleges and
Universities

August 2020



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STATEMENT REGARDING THE EFFECTS OF COVID-19

This annual report contains 2020-21 tuition and fee information for Virginia public higher education institutions. In order to help students and their families prepare for the 2020-21 academic year that starts in fall 2020, institutions' boards of visitors had to make the tuition and fee decisions in spring and early summer during the COVID-19 pandemic -- a time of unprecedented challenges for higher education with campus closures and all public institutions switching to remote learning.

As the COVID-19 continues to affect people's lives, Virginia higher education institutions developed reopening plans per Governor Northam's guidance. These reopening plans change how institutions will operate and deliver services to students while keeping their students, staff and communities safe. Despite these uncertain times, SCHEV supports ongoing learning for all students in a safe environment to ensure that individuals are able to develop the skills needed to be productive members of society, employers are able to hire talent and support professional growth, and research continues to enable to discoveries. Together, Virginia will emerge stronger from this difficult time.



SUMMARY

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

In addition, the Governor and the General Assembly passed legislation in 2019 requiring SCHEV to report on “any deviation in the increase in undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees from the increase projected in the institutional six-year plan” (Code 23.1-307.G).

The following are **key findings** from the 2020-21 Tuition and Fees Report.

1. Tuition and mandatory educational and general (E&G) fees (those fees related to instruction and supported by the state) increased by **\$98** (1.1%) for in-state undergraduate students at the system level. Eleven institutions did not increase tuition and mandatory E&G fees in 2020-21 because of concerns about access and affordability, especially during the COVID-19 period.
2. Mandatory non-educational and general E&G fees (those fees related to non-instructional activities) increased by **\$81** (2.0%), the lowest percentage increase since FY2000.
3. The average tuition and all mandatory fees for in-state undergraduates is **\$13,015**, a **\$179** (1.4%) increase from the prior year.
4. Room and board charges average **\$11,210** at baccalaureate institutions, an increase of **\$209** (1.9%), the lowest percentage increase since FY2000.
5. Total charges from baccalaureate institutions — the average sum of tuition, all mandatory fees and room and board — are **\$25,112** for the 2020-21 academic year, an increase of **\$413** (1.7%) for in-state undergraduate students, the lowest percentage increase since FY2002.



6. In 2020-21, Virginia undergraduate students will pay, on average, **51%** of the costs related to education, while the state will provide **49%**-- this is a one percentage point increase in the state support. SCHEV staff estimate that if the state funded at the level of the cost-share policy (67%), tuition could be as much as **\$2,800 (35%)** lower than current levels.
7. The total charges for in-state undergraduates as a percentage of per-capita disposable income remains higher than the national average at **46.1%**.
8. Students who complete an associate degree at a community college and transfer to a baccalaureate institution can save an average of **\$19,028** of the cost of a bachelor's degree.
9. All institutions had the actual increases in tuition and mandatory fees lower than the projected increases in their six-year plans for in-state undergraduate in 2020-21.

Chart 1: 2020-21 Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Total Charges

Institution Type	Charges	Amount Increase	Percent Increase
Baccalaureate Institution Average			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$9,385	\$111	1.2%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$4,517	\$92	2.1%
Tuition and All Mandatory Fees	\$13,902	\$203	1.5%
Room and Board	\$11,210	\$209	1.9%
Total Charges	\$25,112	\$413	1.7%
Virginia Community College System			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$4,606	\$0	0.0%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$14	\$0	0.0%
Total Charges	\$4,620	\$0	0.0%
All Public Institutions' Average¹			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$8,905	\$98	1.1%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$4,110	\$81	2.0%
Tuition and All Mandatory Fees	\$13,015	\$179	1.4%
Room and Board	\$11,266	\$196	1.8%
Total Charges²	\$23,618	\$364	1.6%

Notes:

(1) Includes Richard Bland College, a selective, residential, two-year college to prepare students for transfer to baccalaureate institutions.

(2) Average charge for the majority of students at each type of institution, excluding tuition differentials – extra charges to students attending some specialized programs.





INTRODUCTION

The Appropriation Act directs the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia (SCHEV) to submit an annual report to the Governor and the chairs of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees documenting the annual change in total charges for tuition and fees approved by the boards of visitors at Virginia public institutions of higher education. The Act states:

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

~Item 4-2.01.b.4.b, 2020 Virginia Acts of Assembly, Chapter 1289.

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

Since 2002, Virginia’s public system of higher education has experienced a steady shift in how it is funded. Students and their families contribute a larger share of the cost through higher tuition and fees. Higher tuition and fees are impacted by the amount of state funding provided to institutions. In 2020-21 at Virginia baccalaureate institutions, the total in-state undergraduate charges as a percentage of per-capita disposable income decreased slightly from the historical peak of 2018-19, but is higher than 2019-20.

Introduction at a Glance

- Virginia’s Appropriation Act directs SCHEV to issue an annual Tuition & Fees Report by August 1 (Item 4-2.01.b.4.b).
- Higher education is increasingly important to ensure a strong labor market and quality of life.
- In 2020-21, the total charges for in-state undergraduates as a percentage of per-capita disposable income at Virginia institutions decreased slightly from the historical high.
- Affordable access is an important component of The Virginia Plan for Higher Education.
- See the appendices for detailed charts and comparisons.



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

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

Virginia undergraduate students will pay, on average, 51% of the cost of education, one percentage point lower than last year. The state share will increase to 49%—demonstrating an increase in state funding support.

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

- Tuition and fees for the 2020-21 academic year;
- State funding and tuition and fee trends;
- Tuition and fee comparisons to other states; and
- Pathways to increase affordability beyond tuition and fees.

The appendices compare changes in tuition and fees for in-state undergraduate, out-of-state undergraduate, in-state graduate, out-of-state graduate, in-state first professional and out-of-state first professional students.



TUITION AND FEES FOR THE 2020-21 ACADEMIC YEAR

Tuition and fees for an academic year are set annually by the boards of visitors at each institution. A portion of the cost of education at public institutions in Virginia is funded by the state. The remaining cost is reflected in the tuition and fee charges to students. This section provides the definitions of tuition and fees and a breakout of charges for the 2020-21 academic year along with comparisons to the prior year.

Tuition and fees include several components. State funding offsets tuition and fees for students who qualify for in-state tuition. (The table on the following page contains definitions of the various terms used in this report.)

The Commonwealth of Virginia convened its 2020 session with a projected economic growth of 4% or more annually in the next biennium. As a result, the General Assembly proposed \$389 million in additional general funds to support higher education operations and financial aid for the 2020-22 biennium, including \$54.7 million to continue freezing in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees in 2020-21. However, in mid-March this funding plan and general operations in higher education were cut short due to the national COVID-19 pandemic. All colleges and universities shut down, and students continued their education at home through distance learning.

In order to address the repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic on state revenues, Governor Northam proposed freezing (unallotting) all new spending in the state budget. In addition, institutions were required to use existing resources more efficiently and incurred additional operating expenses, such as cleaning and disinfection, and expanding internet access capacity for faculty and students. Higher education institutions also provided refunds to students for parking, housing and meal plans. While the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Act Security (CARES) Act and the Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) provided additional federal support to institutions and

Tuition and Fees for the 2020-21 Academic Year at a Glance

- Tuition and mandatory E&G fees increased slightly by \$98 (1.1%).
- Mandatory non-E&G fees increased by \$81 (2.0%).
- The average tuition and all mandatory fees for in-state undergraduates is \$13,015, a \$179 (1.4%) increase from the prior year.
- Room and board charges average \$11,210 at baccalaureate institutions, an increase of \$209 (1.9%), the lowest increase since FY2000.
- Total charges at baccalaureate institutions — the average sum of tuition, all mandatory fees and room and board — are \$25,112 for the 2020-21 academic year, an increase of \$413 (1.7%) for in-state undergraduate students, the lowest percentage increase since FY2002.

the state, institutions' early estimates of expenses and lost revenues indicate that federal funds did not fully cover these expenses.

The state will make an economic forecast later this month. Soon after, policy makers are expected to convene a special legislative session to determine the status of the unallotted funds and consider other funding cuts.

Tuition and Fees Terms & Definitions

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

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

MANDATORY NON-E&G FEES



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

TUITION AND ALL MANDATORY FEES

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

ROOM AND BOARD



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

TOTAL CHARGES FROM INSTITUTIONS

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



OTHER COSTS

Books, supplies, transportation, and other personal expenses.

TOTAL COST OF ATTENDANCE

Total charges and other costs related to attending an institution.

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



COVID-19 impacted students in many ways. In addition to the switch to distance learning, many businesses were forced to close, further limiting income opportunities for students who depend on jobs to help pay tuition and living expenses.

Tuition and mandatory E&G fees increased by \$98 (1.1%) in 2020-21. Eleven institutions did not increase tuition and mandatory E&G fees in 2020-21.

Concerned with access and affordability, 11 institutions out of 17 did not increase in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees in 2020-21.

As decision deadlines for prospective students approached, many media stories speculated if students would return based on survey data. Concerned with access and affordability, 11 Virginia public institutions did not increase in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees in 2020-21 (Chart 2). Six institutions increased tuition, resulting in an in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fee increase at the system level of \$98 (1.1%). It is the lowest increase since FY2000-02 and FY2019, when the state froze in-state undergraduate tuition.



Chart 2: 2020-21 Full-Time In-state Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees

Institution	2019-20	2020-21	% Increase
Christopher Newport University	\$9,100	\$9,100	0.0%
George Mason University	\$9,060	\$9,510	5.0%
James Madison University	\$7,250	\$7,250	0.0%
Longwood University	\$7,940	\$8,180	3.0%
Norfolk State University	\$5,752	\$5,752	0.0%
Old Dominion University	\$7,047	\$7,047	0.0%
Radford University	\$7,980	\$7,980	0.0%
University of Mary Washington	\$8,678	\$8,678	0.0%
University of Virginia	\$14,148	\$14,658	3.6%
University of Virginia - Wise	\$5,694	\$5,866	3.0%
Virginia Commonwealth University	\$12,247	\$12,259	0.1%
Virginia Military Institute	\$9,284	\$9,562	3.0%
Virginia State University	\$5,769	\$5,769	0.0%
Virginia Tech	\$11,595	\$11,595	0.0%
William & Mary	\$17,570	\$17,570	0.0%
Richard Bland College	\$6,000	\$6,000	0.0%
Virginia Community College System	\$4,606	\$4,606	0.0%
Average Baccalaureate Institutions	\$9,274	\$9,385	1.2%
Average All Public Institutions	\$8,807	\$8,905	1.1%

Note: Tuition and E&G Fees reflect charges for the majority of full-time in-state undergraduate students. Some institutions have varying rates by year or by program in addition to tuition and E&G fees. JMU, VT and WM's varying rates did not increase. But at UVA all varying rates increased in 2020-21. VCU implemented program fees for all programs in 2020-21. Rates vary from \$10 per course per semester to \$1,060 per semester (See Chart 2).

Several baccalaureate institutions charge tuition differentials by student level (year 1, year 2, etc.) and by program (engineering, business, etc.) in addition to the tuition rates shown above to in-state and out-of-state students. Chart 3 shows which Virginia institutions have tuition differentials, and the annual 2020-21 increase for in-state undergraduate students.



Chart 3: Tuition Differentials for In-State Undergraduates by School and Student Level

Inst.	School	Level	2019-20	2020-21	% Change	
JMU	Business	Year 1-3	\$8,750	\$8,750	0%	
		Year 4	\$8,120	\$8,120	0%	
	Nursing	Year 1-3	\$9,950	\$9,950	0%	
		Year 4	\$9,320	\$9,320	0%	
UVA	Architecture	Year 1		\$15,694	3.6%	
		Year 2&3	\$15,148	\$15,694	3.6%	
		Year 4	\$14,148	\$14,658	3.6%	
	Engineering	Year 1			\$22,036	14.0%
		Year 2&3	\$19,338	\$20,036	3.6%	
		Year 4	\$18,338	\$19,000	3.6%	
	Batten	Year 3	\$22,722	\$25,212	11.0%	
		Year 4	\$22,722	\$23,542	3.6%	
	McIntire	Year 3	\$24,386	\$25,266	3.6%	
		Year 4	\$24,386	\$25,266	3.6%	
	Nursing	Year 1			\$18,730	16.0%
		Year 2&3	\$16,148	\$16,730	3.6%	
Year 4		\$14,148	\$14,658	3.6%		
VCU*	Arts	All	\$14,097	\$14,059	-0.3%	
	Engineering	All	\$14,052	\$14,379	2.3%	
	Nursing	All	\$12,247	\$14,059	14.8%	
VT	Agriculture & Life Science	Admitted in Fall 2018 or later	\$12,345	\$12,345	0%	
		Admitted Prior to Fall 2018	\$11,595	\$11,595	0%	
	Architecture & Design	Admitted in Fall 2018 or later	\$13,095	\$13,095	0%	
		Admitted Prior to Fall 2018	\$12,544	\$12,544	0%	
	Building Construction	Admitted in Fall 2018 or later	\$13,095	\$13,095	0%	
		Admitted Prior to Fall 2018	\$12,370	\$12,370	0%	
Engineering	Admitted in Fall 2018 or later	\$13,595	\$13,595	0%		
	Admitted Prior to Fall 2018	\$12,370	\$12,370	0%		
W&M	ALL	Entering fall '20		\$17,570	0%	
		Entering fall '19	\$17,570	\$17,570	0%	
		Entering fall '18	\$17,570	\$17,570	0%	
		Entering fall '17	\$16,506	\$16,506	0%	

Note: *VCU has replaced most undergraduate course fees with program fees to increase transparency to students and families. All schools have some program fees. The chart shows programs with fees of \$500 or more per year, in addition to the charge major students pay.



In addition, Appendix B provides the detailed breakout of in-state undergraduate student charges. Detailed tuition and fee charges by student type and domicile (in-state/out-of-state) are presented in Appendices C-1 through C-6.

The average tuition and all mandatory fees for in-state undergraduates is \$13,015, a \$179 (1.4%) increase from the prior year. These costs range from \$4,620 at the community colleges to \$23,628 at The College of William & Mary.

The amount includes tuition and E&G and non-E&G fees. This average is for all public baccalaureate and associate-degree-granting institutions.

Chart 4: 2020-21 Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Tuition and All Mandatory Fees¹

Institutions	Tuition and All Mandatory Fees	Amount Increase Over 2019-20	Percent Increase Over 2019-20
Baccalaureate Institutions			
Christopher Newport University	\$14,924	\$0	0.0%
George Mason University	\$13,014	\$450	3.6%
James Madison University ²	\$12,330	\$124	1.0%
Longwood University	\$13,910	\$390	2.9%
Norfolk State University	\$9,622	\$0	0.0%
Old Dominion University	\$11,160	\$140	1.3%
Radford University	\$11,416	\$66	0.6%
University of Mary Washington	\$13,574	\$364	2.8%
University of Virginia	\$17,296	\$664	4.0%
University of Virginia - Wise	\$10,837	\$585	5.7%
Virginia Commonwealth University	\$14,710	\$114	0.8%
Virginia Military Institute	\$19,210	\$92	0.5%
Virginia State University	\$9,154	\$0	0.0%
Virginia Tech	\$13,749	\$58	0.4%
William & Mary ³	\$23,628	\$0	0.0%
Associate-Degree-Granting Institutions			
Richard Bland College	\$8,100	\$0	0.0%
VA Community College System ^{4,5}	\$4,620	\$0	0.0%
Average Baccalaureate Institutions	\$13,902	\$203	1.5%
Average Public Institutions	\$13,015	\$179	1.4%

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 2020-21 tuition and mandatory E&G fees for first-time freshmen, sophomore and transfer students of \$7,750 is the same amount charged in 2019-20 and 2018-19. Tuition for senior students is \$6,620, a 0% increase in 2020-21. JMU implemented a new financial plan in FY2019. However, the second phase of the Madison Pledge is deferred to FY2022.
- (3) The 2020-21 tuition and mandatory E&G fees for first-time freshmen and transfer students remains at \$17,570, the same as 2019-20. Tuition for other levels of students did not increase. The college adopted a guaranteed tuition for incoming in-state undergraduate students in 2013-14. The tuition charged to in-state students in classes 2021, 2022 and 2023 is frozen for all four years of their undergraduate attendance. But there is no guarantee in tuition for incoming freshman in fall 2020.
- (4) Northern Virginia (NVCC), J. Sargeant Reynolds (JSRCC), Tidewater (TCC), Thomas Nelson (TNCC), Virginia Western (VWCC), Piedmont Virginia (PVCC), Germanna (GCC) and John Tyler (JTCC) have tuition differentials in addition to the systemwide tuition. The differentials per academic year are as follows: NVCC-\$792; JSRCC-\$123; TCC-\$60; TNCC-\$60; VWCC-\$60, PVCC-\$30, GCC-\$30, and JTCC-\$30. There was no increase in tuition differentials in 2019-20.
- (5) Other mandatory fees vary by college, ranging from \$75 to \$880.50 per academic year, and are not included in this summary.

Mandatory non-E&G fees increased \$81 (2.0%). Institutions exceeding the 3% annual increase limit met the allowed exceptions provided in the state budget.

Mandatory non-E&G fees support auxiliary activities such as athletics, student health services, campus transportation and debt service. Unlike instruction, these non-educational activities receive no state support and are funded almost entirely by the revenue generated from student fees.

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

“8. a) Except as provided in Chapters 933 and 943 of the 2006 Acts of Assembly, Chapters 594 and 616 of the 2008 Acts of Assembly, and Chapters 675 and 685 of the 2009 Acts of Assembly, mandatory fees for purposes other than educational and general programs shall not be increased for Virginia undergraduates beyond 3% annually, excluding requirements for wage, salary, and fringe benefit increases, authorized by the General Assembly...

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

~Item 4-2.01.b.8 a and b, 2020 Virginia Acts of Assembly

In FY2021, currently authorized salary increases for state employees, including higher education faculty and staff, are on hold.” Institutions that exceeded the 3% increase limit submitted explanations and were verified by SCHEV.

Detailed lists of mandatory non-E&G fees by institution and program are presented in Appendix D-1 (by program), D-2 (by fee item) and D-3 (explanation of increases in mandatory non-E&G fees over the limit of 3% in 2020-21).

The 2019 General Assembly required institutions to make at least a three-year tuition and fee predictability plan for in-state undergraduate students for transparency and planning management in their six-year plans. The General Assembly also established a new provision code (Section 23.1-307) that states:

G. No later than August 1 of each year, the Council shall provide to the Governor and the Chairmen of the House Committee on Appropriations, the House Committee on Education, the

Senate Committee on Education and Health, and the Senate Committee on Finance a report on any increase in undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees at a public institution of higher education, the public comment relating to such increase in undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees, and any deviation in the increase in undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees from the increase projected in the institutional six-year plan provided pursuant to § 23.1-306.

Chart 5 is a comparison of the actual 2020-21 tuition and mandatory fee increases and the projected increase rates in the six-year plans. The actual increases in tuition and mandatory fees for in-state undergraduate were lower than the projected increases at all institutions in 2020-21.

Chart 5: Comparison of Actual Tuition and Mandatory Fee Increases with the No New General Fund Scenario in the Six-Year Plan for In-State Undergraduate in 2020-21

Inst.	2020-21 Tuition and Mandatory Fees	
	Actual Increase	Six-Year Plan
CNU	0.0%	12.0%
GMU	5.0%	8.0%
JMU	2.5%	17.8%
LU	5.7%	9.3%
NSU	0.0%	8.1%
ODU	3.5%	19.0%
RU	2.0%	8.9%
UMW	8.0%	18.5%
UVA	9.8%	11.0%
UVAW	12.1%	16.9%
VCU	4.4%	9.9%
VMI	1.1%	5.9%
VSU	0.0%	8.0%
VT	2.8%	8.4%
W&M	0.0%	7.0%
RBC	0.0%	8.0%
VCCS	0.0%	4.2%

Room and board charges will average \$11,210 at baccalaureate institutions, an increase of \$209 (1.9%), the lowest increase since FY2000.

For a student living on campus, room and board charges will account for about 44% of the total cost of their college education.

Total charges – the average sum of tuition, all mandatory fees and room and board – will be \$25,112 for the 2020-21 academic year, an increase of \$413 (1.7%) for in-state undergraduate students at baccalaureate institutions, the lowest increase since FY2000.

Chart 6 details the average total charges for the next academic year and average increases in these charges from the previous year at baccalaureate institutions and community colleges. In the 2020-21 academic year, the total cost for an in-state undergraduate student living on campus increased by 1.6% (including Richard Bland College), the lowest increase since FY2000 when the General Assembly rolled back tuition by 20%. These institutional charges do not include other expenses related to attendance, such as books, transportation, supplies, etc.

Chart 6: 2020-21 Full-Time In-State Total Undergraduate Charges

Institution Type	Charges	Amount Increase	Percent Increase
Baccalaureate Institution Average			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$9,385	\$111	1.2%
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Virginia Community College System			
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Total Charges	\$4,620	\$0	0.0%
All Public Institutions' Average¹			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$8,905	\$98	1.1%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$4,110	\$81	2.0%
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Total Charges²	\$23,618	\$364	1.6%

Notes:

(1) Includes Richard Bland College, a selective, residential, two-year college to prepare students for transfer to baccalaureate institutions.

(2) Average charge for the majority of students at each institution, excluding tuition differentials – extra charges to students attending some specialized programs.

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

STATE FUNDING AND TUITION AND FEE TRENDS

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

Virginia's cost-share policy is a commitment by the Commonwealth to contribute to the costs of higher education for in-state students.

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

"In determining the appropriate state share of educational costs for resident students, the General Assembly shall seek to cover at least 67% of educational costs."

~ Item 4-2.01.b 3b, Chapter 1289, 2020 [Acts of Assembly](#)

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

State Funding and Tuition and Fee Trends at a Glance

- The Commonwealth's cost-share policy establishes the means by which the cost of education can be shared between the student and the state.
- The state's goal is to cover 67% of the cost of higher education for in-state students. The remaining 33% is borne by the student.
- The responsibility for paying for higher education shifted from the state to the student beginning in 2001-02.
- In 2020-21, Virginia undergraduate students will pay, on average, 51% of the costs of education-related funding.
- SCHEV staff estimate that if the state funded at the level of the cost-share policy (67%), tuition could be as much as \$2,800 (35%) lower than current levels.

A recession in 1992-1994 forced institutions to increase tuition to offset general fund budget reductions. By the end of the recession, in-state students contributed up to 40% of the cost of education at some institutions.

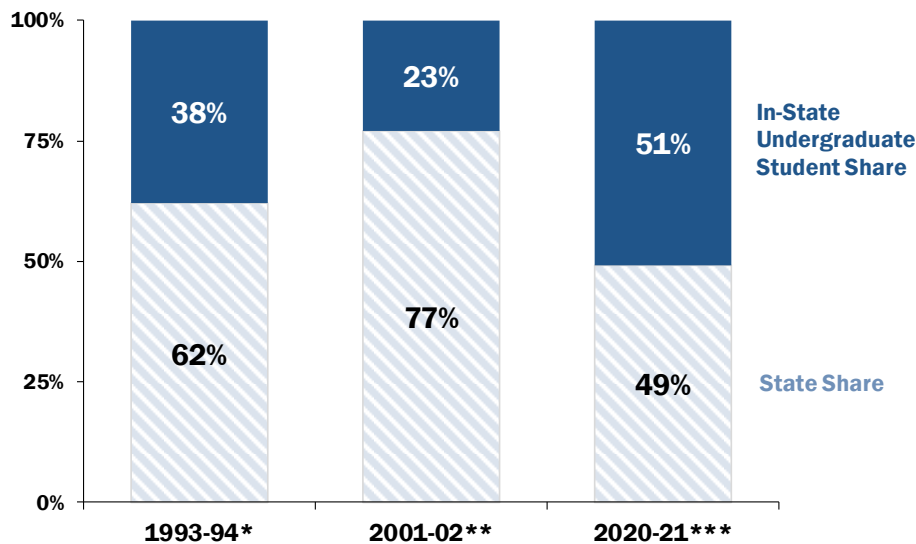
During the 2000 legislative session, the Governor and General Assembly reaffirmed the policy that in-state undergraduate students should pay a consistent percentage of the cost of education. The General Assembly appropriated significant state general funding and directed institutions to begin reducing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

In the 2002-04 biennium, the cost-share relationship between the state and students changed dramatically due to the reduction in state funding for higher education and corresponding tuition increases. Between 2001-02 and 2003-04, the state's share of higher education costs decreased from 77% to 64%.

In 2004, the Joint Subcommittee on Higher Education Funding Policy developed a goal to establish a 67%/33% state/student cost-share relationship to fund basic institutional operations. Since then, the 67%/33% cost-share policy has been applied in various budget development and policy decisions.

Chart 7 displays the average cost-shares between the Commonwealth and in-state undergraduate students in 1993-94, 2001-02 and 2020-21. (See Appendix F for a more detailed explanation of how the cost-share ratio was developed.)



Chart 7: Cost-Share Relationship between the State and In-State Undergraduate Students**Notes:**

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

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

***The General Assembly's current tuition policy goal is for in-state students to pay 33% of the cost. Calculation based on average calculated cost of education.

Since 2001-02, the responsibility for paying for higher education has shifted from the state to the student, but recent investments in higher education by the Commonwealth increased the proportion of the state's share. In FY2020, the General Assembly and Governor provided significant state investment in higher education and increased the state share percentage from 45% to 48%. Because two-thirds of institutions did not increase tuition in 2020-21, the student cost-share continued to fall. The cost-share percentage between the state and in-state undergraduate students is estimated to be 49/51 in 2020-21.

The Commonwealth provided additional support to colleges and universities during 2019-20 and also froze in-state undergraduate tuition—two reasons why the state's cost-share percentage increased. The state's cost-share is expected to continue to increase in 2020-21. Operational efficiencies at colleges and universities enabled many institutions to keep tuition at last year's levels. All stakeholders play a role in curtailing the student cost-share. Despite the anticipated continued improvement in state cost-share, the Commonwealth remains 18 percentage points below the policy goal of 67% as stated in the Code of Virginia.

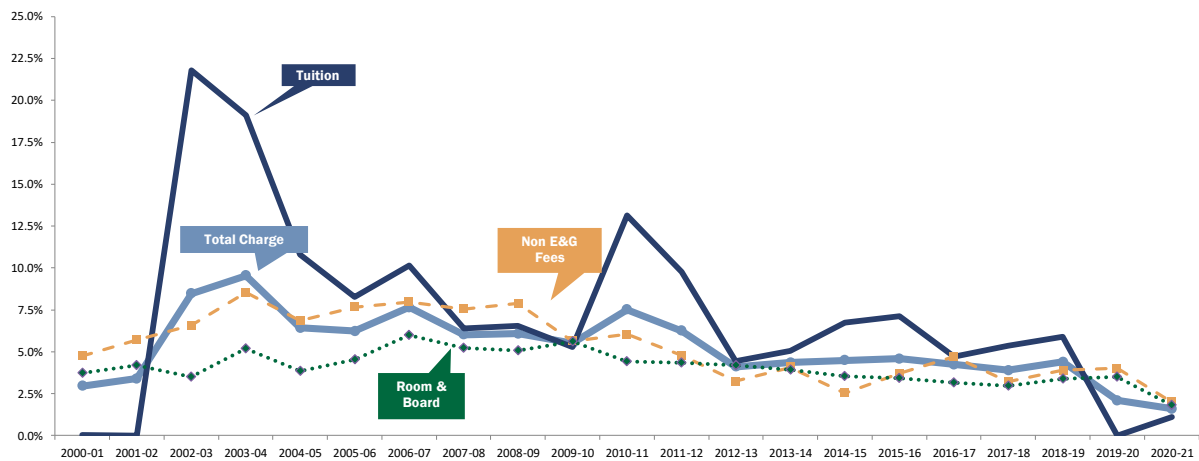
SCHEV staff estimate that if the state met its cost-share policy goal of 67%, tuition could be as much as \$2,800 (35%) lower than current levels.



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

While the state provides funding to help offset education-related costs, concerns remain about the increase in non-education-related fees and room and board. Chart 8 provides historical trends of annual increases by cost type. In the last 20 years, increases in non-educational and general fees and room and board have trended lower and did not fluctuate as much as annual tuition increases because institutions can control and manage these non-tuition increases. In comparison, tuition increases were mostly a result of state funding changes.

Chart 8: Annual Increases of In-State Undergraduate Cost by Type at Baccalaureate Institutions



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

TUITION AND FEE COMPARISONS TO OTHER STATES

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

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

Chart 9 depicts national rankings of Virginia public institutions' tuition and fee charges for in-state undergraduate students. The data came from the tuition and fee survey of the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), a division of the U.S. Department of Education. Based on the 2000 Carnegie classification of institutions of higher education, this comparison groups national public institutions into three categories: doctoral/research, comprehensive and associate-degree-granting colleges.

- Higher costs at **doctoral/research institutions** (William & Mary, George Mason University, Old Dominion University, University of Virginia, Virginia Commonwealth University and Virginia Tech) placed Virginia 7th highest in the nation in 2019-20, whereas this category was ranked 19th nationally in the 2000-01 academic year — a time when tuition was frozen for several years, then reduced by 20% in 1999-2000. SCHEV staff expect this ranking to remain unchanged in 2020-21.
- For **comprehensive institutions** (Christopher Newport University, James Madison University, Longwood University, Norfolk State University, Radford University, University of Mary Washington, University of Virginia's College at Wise, Virginia Military Institute and Virginia State University), the 2019-20 national ranking was the 3rd highest, higher than its 2000-01 level, and tied with the state's rankings in 1989-90 and 1993-94. This ranking also should remain unchanged in 2020-21.
- The 2019-20 national ranking of Virginia's **associate-degree-granting colleges** (the Virginia Community College System and Richard Bland College) maintained its

Tuition and Fee Comparisons to Other States at a Glance

- Virginia's tuition and fee rates as a percentage of per-capita disposable income, are high compared to other states.
- Estimated total charges at baccalaureate public institutions as a percentage of per-capita disposable income increased slightly to 46.1% in 2020-21 from the prior year when in-state undergraduate tuition was frozen.
- Virginia's community colleges' average charge as a percentage of per-capita disposable income is estimated to decrease slightly to 11.7% in 2020-21.

historical level at 18th highest. In 2020-21, SCHEV staff expect associate-degree-granting colleges to rank 20th nationally.

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

Chart 9: Virginia’s Rank Among All States^{1,2} In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Fees at Public Institutions

Institution Category	1989-90	1993-94	2000-01	2009-10	2018-19	2019-20	Estimated 2020-21 ³
Doctoral/Research Institutions	5th	8th	19th	16th	7th	7th	7th
Comprehensive Institutions	3rd	3rd	6th	10th	3th	3th	3th
Two-year Institutions	33rd	25th	40th	29th	18th	18th	20th

Notes:

- (1) Based on full-time in-state undergraduate 2019-20 tuition and fees in the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).
 - (2) Ranking is from highest cost to least cost.
 - (3) Virginia charges are actual tuition and fees in FY2021. Charges in other states are estimated by applying 2019-20 national increase rates of 2.2% for doctoral, 2.5% for comprehensive institutions, and 2.8% for public associate-degree-granting colleges published in "Trends in College Pricing 2019" by the College Board.
- Sources: IPEDS Institutional Characteristics and College Board

These increases can be traced to state budget reductions during the economic recessions of 2002-04 and 2008-12. Based on 2019 state-funding data from the State Higher Education Executive Officers association, total state support in Virginia (of all types, including student financial aid) increased 43% from 2000 to 2019. The average increase nationally over this period was 77%. Virginia state support per full-time equivalent (FTE) for education, excluding funding for research, medical education and financial aid increased from \$5,473 in 2000 to \$5,990 in 2019. Virginia ranked 31st nationally in 2000 but dropped to 37th as of 2019. (National comparisons of per-student funding include all students, not just in-state students.)

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

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

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The Bureau of Economic Analysis at the U.S. Department of Commerce defines “per-capita disposable income” as income available to persons for spending and saving.

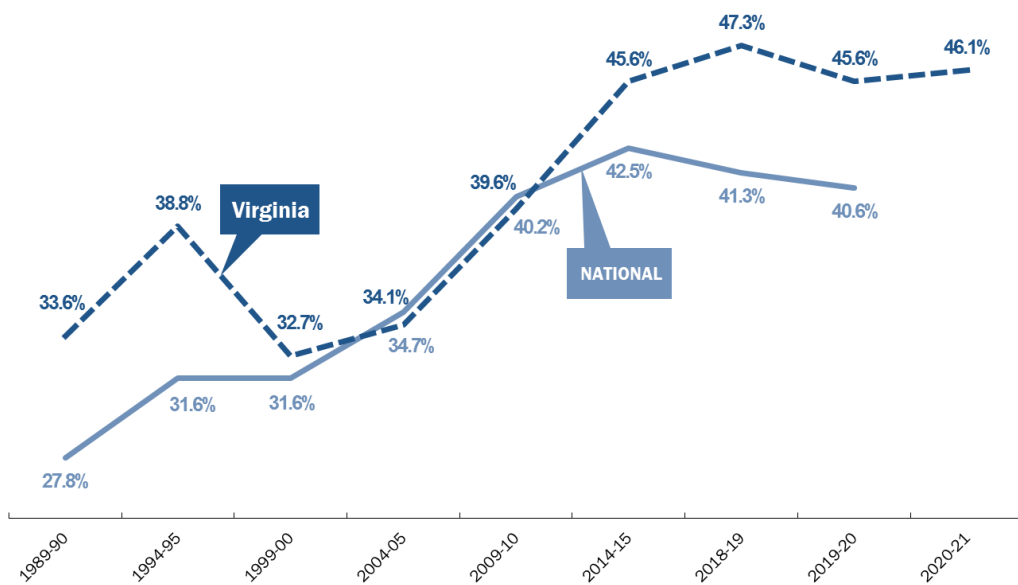
It is calculated as personal income less the sum of personal income tax payments and personal non-tax payments (donations, fees, fines and forfeitures) to the government.

Virginia’s total charges at baccalaureate public institutions as a percentage of per-capita disposable income have exceeded the national average every year since 1990, with the exception of the years between 2001-02 and 2010-11. Chart 10A shows Virginia’s average in-state undergraduate charges at public baccalaureate institutions as a percentage of per-capita disposable income over the past 30 years.

In 1994-95, Virginia’s cost-share of per-capita disposable income (38.8%) was 7.2 percentage points higher than the national average (31.6%). Since reaching the low point (most affordable) of 32.7% in 1999-00 — after several years of state-mandated tuition controls — this measure of affordability has crept steadily higher.

For 2020-21, the estimated total charges at Virginia’s baccalaureate public institutions as a percentage of per-capita disposable income is 46.1%, slightly lower than the historical high of 47.3% in 2018-19.

Chart 10A: Average Total In-State Undergraduate Charges at Public Baccalaureate Institutions as a Percentage of Per-capita Disposable Income



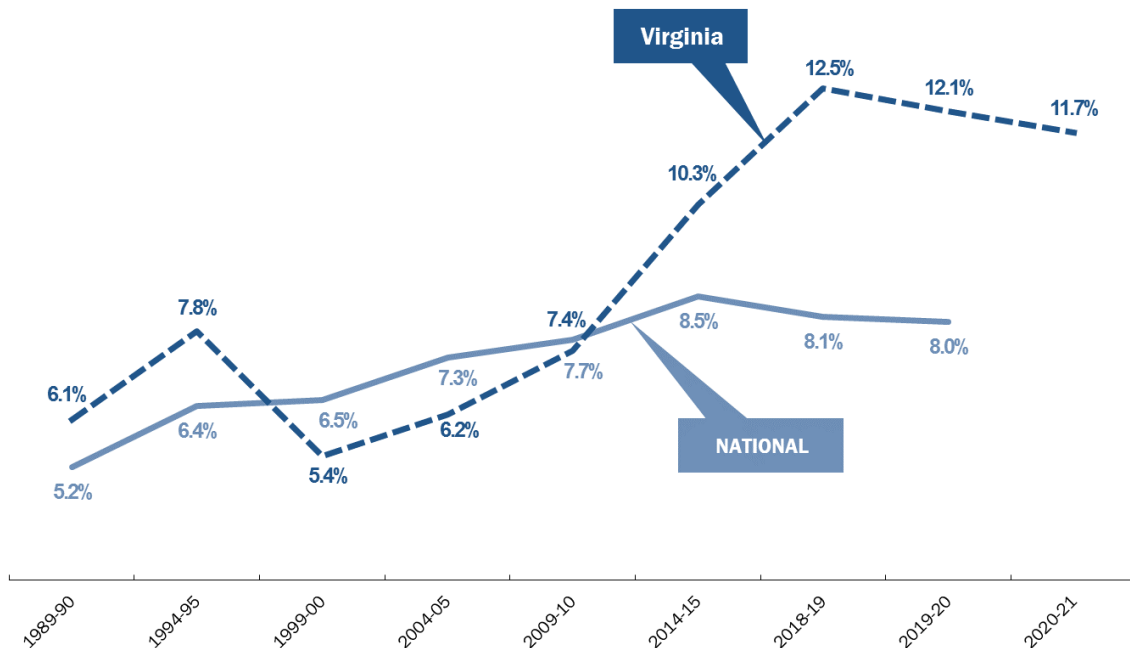
Note: Cost includes tuition, mandatory fees and room and board.
Sources: College Board, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, SCHEV.

Virginia’s associate-degree-granting institutions’ average charge as a percentage of per-capita disposable income has declined from its peak of 12.5% in 2018-19. It is estimated to be 11.7% in 2020-21.

Until the late 1990s, Virginia’s associate-degree-granting institutions’ average charge as a percentage of disposable income was higher than the national average. As a result of the tuition rollback in 1999-2000, this percentage dropped below the national average. Since 2010, Virginia’s associate-degree-granting institutions’ average charge as a percentage of per-capita disposable income has increased, reaching a historical high of 12.5% in 2018-19. Thanks to the freeze in tuition during the past two years, the average charge as a percentage of per-capita disposable income has declined and is estimated to be 11.7% in 2020-21.

Chart 10B shows Virginia’s average in-state undergraduate charges at associate-degree-granting institutions as a percentage of per-capita disposable income over the past 30 years.

Chart 10B: Average Total In-state Undergraduate Charges at Public Associate-Degree-Granting Institutions as a Percentage of Per-capita Disposable Income



Notes:
 (1) Cost includes tuition and mandatory fees.
 (2) The chart includes data from Richard Bland College, commuter-student charges and Virginia Community College System charges.
 Sources: College Board, U.S. Board of Economic Analysis, SCHEV

PATHWAYS TO INCREASE AFFORDABILITY BEYOND TUITION AND FEES

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

State and institutional financial assistance programs can reduce costs for students.

Recognizing the need to mitigate relatively high tuition and fees, the Commonwealth's approach increases financial aid for students with demonstrated need. For example, in 2018-19 Virginia undergraduate students at public institutions received more than \$932 million in federal, state, institutional and private financial aid grants and scholarships, most of which was awarded based on financial need. For the 2018-20 biennium, Virginia appropriated \$44.8 million in additional support for undergraduate need-based student aid. In addition, the Commonwealth has established several programs to help ensure access and affordability for students.

- **Two-year College Transfer Grant:** This transfer grant, established by the General Assembly in 2007, allows students obtain an associate degree at a community college in two years and then transfer to a public baccalaureate institution for the remaining two years to get a bachelor degree. This is the least expensive pathway to obtain a baccalaureate degree in four years. (This is explained more in Chart 12 and in the two-year transfer grant section.) On average, an in-state student can save \$19,028 (32%) of tuition and fees in total. In addition, the Transfer Grant

Pathways to Increase Affordability Beyond Tuition and Fees at a Glance

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

provides an incentive for eligible students to use this pathway. The annual award for an eligible student is \$1,000. An additional \$1,000 per year bonus award is provided to students pursuing undergraduate degrees in engineering, mathematics, nursing, teaching or science. Also, students transferring to Norfolk State University, Old Dominion University, Radford University, University of Virginia at Wise, Virginia Commonwealth University or Virginia State University can receive an additional \$1,000 per year for their junior and senior years. As a result, through the transfer grant program, eligible students can receive as much as \$3,000 in grants as they pursue a baccalaureate degree.

- **Virginia 529 Plans:** The program was established by the General Assembly in 1995 and named for Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code. A 529 plan is a tax-advantaged investment vehicle designed to encourage saving for future higher-education expenses. Benefits are not limited to public higher-education institutions in Virginia.
- **Workforce Credential Grant Program:** During the 2016 legislative session, the Governor and General Assembly created the workforce credential grant program. It allows students to obtain an industry certification by discounting the cost of noncredit training required for certification. The program, the first of its kind, focuses on training needed in high-demand occupations and qualifies individuals for well-paid work. Upon completion, students can receive a discount of as much as 66% of the cost of training. The program is currently offered at [community colleges across Virginia](#), where it is known as FastForward, and through the [Southern Virginia Higher Education Center](#).

Programs at colleges and universities offer additional aid, tuition predictability and affordability. As mentioned, institutions can provide varying amounts of aid to students to offset the total cost, often based on the resources available to them. In addition, some institutions have implemented programs that offer more predictability in tuition for in-state students and a greater commitment to providing financial aid.

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



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

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

Recognizing the need to mitigate relatively high tuition and fees, the Commonwealth has embraced an approach to increase financial aid for students with demonstrated need in order to lower their overall costs.

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

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

The majority of aid is awarded based on financial need. Need-based aid considers factors such as the student or family income status, assets and other benefits. Therefore, average net price is best viewed by estimated income level.



Students with high financial need can pay significantly less than the total cost to attend an institution, but the net price varies by institution. Chart 11 shows the average net price and average net price by family income at Virginia public baccalaureate institutions in 2018-19.

While the total charges for students are a significant factor to access and affordability, just as important for many students is what they pay after receiving financial aid, a term referred to as 'net price.'

For example, at Radford University, the total cost to attend (all tuition and fees, room and board, books and supplies and other expenses) was \$24,088 in 2018-19, but a student/family with an estimated income of up to \$30,000 could expect to pay half that amount (\$12,071).

These rates vary by institution and by income level and primarily depend on the additional resources available to an institution (endowments, scholarships and institutional reserves). Often institutions with high proportions of students demonstrating financial need have fewer resources available per student than institutions with relatively low proportions of students who demonstrate financial need.

Chart 11: Cost of Attendance on Campus and Average Net Price by Family Income for Virginia Public Baccalaureate Institutions in 2018-19

Inst.	Total Cost of Attendance on Campus	Average Net Price by Family Income				
		\$0 - \$30,000	\$30,001 - \$48,000	\$48,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$110,000	\$110,000+
CNU	\$31,102	\$16,529	\$17,522	\$22,134	\$26,659	\$29,094
GMU	\$30,284	\$16,204	\$17,060	\$20,468	\$23,266	\$25,480
JMU	\$27,356	\$14,196	\$15,726	\$19,843	\$24,274	\$26,536
LU	\$27,330	\$14,704	\$14,433	\$18,294	\$22,018	\$24,243
NSU	\$24,995	\$11,277	\$11,357	\$13,647	\$15,978	\$17,799
ODU	\$26,456	\$12,017	\$13,747	\$16,958	\$20,208	\$22,293
RU	\$24,088	\$12,071	\$12,355	\$15,546	\$19,604	\$22,583
UMW	\$28,626	\$12,988	\$14,997	\$19,203	\$26,181	\$27,127
UVA	\$33,493	\$8,882	\$11,696	\$14,671	\$21,646	\$29,877
UVAW	\$24,596	\$9,266	\$9,227	\$9,695	\$11,527	\$16,608
VCU	\$32,041	\$16,768	\$17,529	\$20,868	\$24,684	\$28,155
VMI	\$31,494	\$8,789	\$6,604	\$10,362	\$15,615	\$21,822
VSU	\$26,834	\$15,586	\$16,410	\$18,899	\$20,339	\$22,089
VT	\$23,239	\$11,138	\$14,010	\$19,067	\$23,808	\$26,200
W&M	\$39,221	\$4,711	\$4,963	\$11,721	\$20,416	\$33,425

Note: Total cost is the sum of all tuition and required fees, books and supplies, and room and board for a full-time in-state student living on-campus. Average aid includes all federal, state/local government or institutional grant or scholarship aid.

The net prices are estimates and do not represent a final award amount. The cost to attend college and availability of financial aid may change.

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

Source: IPEDS 2019 COA and net price.

In general, students and their families should consider their eligibility for financial aid to determine whether they can afford the cost of the intended college. The U.S. Department of Education's [College Navigator](#) website provides information to help students and parents in their college search, including net price and general information for each college regarding admissions, enrollments, programs and majors, athletics, campus security, accreditation and loan default rates.

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

An in-state student can save \$19,028, or 32%, of the average cost to attain a baccalaureate degree by first getting an associate degree at a community college and then transferring to a public baccalaureate institution.

In addition to assessing net price, students and parents also may consider obtaining an associate degree before transferring to a baccalaureate institution. Virginia's community colleges and Richard Bland College have agreements in place with public baccalaureate institutions and some private institutions in Virginia that allow students to transfer to a baccalaureate university as a junior if the student a) first obtains an associate degree at a community college, and b) meets certain GPA and course requirements. Chart 12 provides the estimated cost savings.

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



Chart 12: Potential Tuition Savings of the Transfer Program for Students Completing a Baccalaureate Degree in Four Years

	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Total Tuition
Avg 4-yr Tuition & Fees	\$13,902	\$14,597	\$15,327	\$16,093	\$59,919
Transfer Program	\$4,620	\$4,851	\$15,327	\$16,093	\$40,891
Amount Saved	\$9,282	\$9,746			\$19,028
% Saved	67%	67%			32%

Note: Assuming tuition increases by 5% per year over the base year of 2020-21.

While transfer is a viable path to an affordable baccalaureate degree, students are advised to research the appropriate courses needed and expected course grades required of any baccalaureate institution to ensure that their courses transfer.

Transfer agreement information is available for associate-degree-granting institutions at the [Virginia Wizard website](#) for Virginia's community colleges or at [Richard Bland College](#).

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

Students who do not complete a college degree often leave with debt and usually end up with a job with less pay, making it harder to pay the debt.

If students enroll in an institution and do not return, they may incur student debt. A [SCHEV analysis](#) of 2012-13 student dropouts shows that 10% of students who enroll for the first time in a public or private non-profit college in Virginia do not return after the first year. Forty percent of these students carry loans with an average debt amount of \$8,036.

In addition, not all students who enroll in a baccalaureate degree program complete it in four years. Based on [SCHEV's analysis](#), the average time to complete a degree for a full-time student upon entry is 4.5 years at a public baccalaureate institution and 3.7 years at an associate-degree-granting institution.

Delays in completing a degree occur for many reasons, such as changing personal or financial circumstances or switching from full-time to part-time status. However, students will incur more costs through additional tuition and fees and lost earnings for each additional semester they remain in college. Although Virginia has the second highest graduation rate in the country, in the coming year SCHEV plans to identify state



and institutional strategies that will encourage students to complete their degree requirements on time.

To complete a degree on time, students should take 30 credits each year. Some students may not be aware of the number of credits needed to complete a degree. This can occur because a student is considered full time at an institution if they take 12 or more credits (the federal financial aid definition of full time). By taking only 12 credits a semester, a student may not complete a degree on time. Many institutions have implemented “15-to-finish” or “12 does not equal 4” campaigns. The programs help build awareness that enrolling in courses that total 15 credits per semester will help ensure that degree requirements will be met in four years. Institutions have also developed other strategies to increase completion rates.



APPENDIX A: HIGHER EDUCATION FUNDING POLICIES

Item 4-2.01.b, Chapter 1289, 2020 Acts of Assembly

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

8. a) Except as provided in Chapters 933 and 943 of the 2006 Acts of Assembly, Chapters 594 and 616 of the 2008 Acts of Assembly, and Chapters 675 and 685 of the 2009 Acts of Assembly, mandatory fees for purposes other than educational and general programs shall not be increased for Virginia undergraduates beyond 3% annually, excluding requirements for wage, salary, and fringe benefit increases, authorized by the General Assembly. Fee increases required to carry out actions that respond to mandates of federal agencies are also exempt from this provision, provided that a report on the purposes of the amount of the fee increase is submitted to the Chairmen of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees by the institution of higher education at least 30 days prior to the effective date of the fee increase.



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

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

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

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



APPENDIX B: 2020-21 FULL-TIME IN-STATE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT CHARGES

Institutions	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees			Mandatory Non-E&G Fees			Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees			Average Room and Board ¹			Total		
	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr
GMU	\$9,510	5.0%	\$450	\$3,504	0.0%	\$0	\$13,014	3.6%	\$450	\$12,090	3.3%	\$385	\$25,104	3.4%	\$835
ODU	\$7,047	0.0%	\$0	\$4,113	3.5%	\$140	\$11,160	1.3%	\$140	\$11,064	1.8%	\$196	\$22,224	1.5%	\$336
UVA	\$14,658	3.6%	\$510	\$2,638	6.2%	\$154	\$17,296	4.0%	\$664	\$12,083	3.2%	\$380	\$29,379	3.7%	\$1,044
VCU	\$12,259	0.1%	\$12	\$2,451	4.3%	\$102	\$14,710	0.8%	\$114	\$11,297	4.4%	\$474	\$26,007	2.3%	\$588
VT	\$11,595	0.0%	\$0	\$2,154	2.8%	\$58	\$13,749	0.4%	\$58	\$9,556	2.3%	\$214	\$23,305	1.2%	\$272
W&M ²	\$17,570	0.0%	\$0	\$6,058	0.0%	\$0	\$23,628	0.0%	\$0	\$13,356	3.3%	\$430	\$36,984	1.2%	\$430
CNU	\$9,100	0.0%	\$0	\$5,824	0.0%	\$0	\$14,924	0.0%	\$0	\$11,760	0.0%	\$0	\$26,684	0.0%	\$0
UVA-Wise	\$5,866	3.0%	\$172	\$4,971	9.1%	\$413	\$10,837	5.7%	\$585	\$11,277	4.9%	\$526	\$22,114	5.3%	\$1,111
JMU ³	\$7,250	0.0%	\$0	\$5,080	2.5%	\$124	\$12,330	1.0%	\$124	\$11,348	3.7%	\$410	\$23,678	2.3%	\$534
LU	\$8,180	3.0%	\$240	\$5,730	2.7%	\$150	\$13,910	2.9%	\$390	\$12,020	3.0%	\$352	\$25,930	2.9%	\$742
UMW	\$8,678	0.0%	\$0	\$4,896	8.0%	\$364	\$13,574	2.8%	\$364	\$10,104	-5.8%	(\$626)	\$23,678	-1.1%	(\$262)
NSU	\$5,752	0.0%	\$0	\$3,870	0.0%	\$0	\$9,622	0.0%	\$0	\$10,844	0.0%	\$0	\$20,466	0.0%	\$0
RU	\$7,980	0.0%	\$0	\$3,436	2.0%	\$66	\$11,416	0.6%	\$66	\$9,743	1.1%	\$106	\$21,159	0.8%	\$172
VMI	\$9,562	3.0%	\$278	\$9,648	-1.9%	(\$186)	\$19,210	0.5%	\$92	\$10,060	3.0%	\$294	\$29,270	1.3%	\$386
VSU	\$5,769	0.0%	\$0	\$3,385	0.0%	\$0	\$9,154	0.0%	\$0	\$11,544	0.0%	\$0	\$20,698	0.0%	\$0
RBC	\$6,000	0.0%	\$0	\$2,100	0.0%	\$0	\$8,100	0.0%	\$0	\$12,103	0.0%	\$0	\$20,203	0.0%	\$0
VCCS ^{4,5}	\$4,606	0.0%	\$0	\$14	0.0%	\$0	\$4,620	0.0%	\$0	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$4,620	0.0%	\$0
Avg. 4-yr Insts	\$9,385	1.2%	\$111	\$4,517	2.1%	\$92	\$13,902	1.5%	\$203	\$11,210	1.9%	\$209	\$25,112	1.7%	\$413
Avg. All Insts	\$8,905	1.1%	\$98	\$4,110	2.0%	\$81	\$13,015	1.4%	\$179	\$11,266	1.8%	\$196	\$23,618	1.6%	\$364

Notes:

- (1) Charges 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 2020-21 tuition and mandatory E&G fees for first-time freshmen and transfer students is \$17,570, the same charge as that in 2019-20. Tuition for other levels of students has 0% increase. The college adopted a guaranteed tuition for incoming in-state undergraduate students in 2013-14. The tuition charged to in-state students in classes 2021, 2022 and 2023 is frozen for all four years of their undergraduate attendance. But there is no guarantee in tuition for incoming freshman in fall 2020.
- (3) The 2020-21 tuition and mandatory E&G fees for first-time freshmen, sophomore and transfer students is \$7,750, the same charge as that in 2019-20 and 2018-19. Tuition for senior students is \$6,620, 0% increase in 2020-21. JMU implemented a new financial plan in FY2019. However, the second phase of the Madison Pledge is deferred to FY2022.
- (4) Northern Virginia (NVCC), J. Sargeant Reynolds (JSRCC), Tidewater (TCC), Thomas Nelson (TNCC), Virginia Western (VWCC), Piedmont Virginia (PVCC), Germanna (GCC) and John Tyler (JTCC) have tuition differentials in addition to the systemwide tuition. The differentials per academic year are as follows: NVCC-\$792; JSRCC-\$123; TCC-\$60; TNCC-\$60; VWCC-\$60, PVCC-\$30, GCC-\$30, and JTCC-\$30.
- (5) Other mandatory fees vary by college, ranging from \$75 to \$880.50 per academic year, and are not included in this summary. N/A in Average Room and Board is because VCCS does not have this charge. In addition to the systemwide tuition. The differentials per academic year are as follows: NVCC-\$792; JSRCC-\$123; TCC-\$60; TNCC-\$60; VWCC-\$60, PVCC-\$30, GCC-\$30, and JTCC-\$30. No increase in tuition differentials in FY21.



APPENDIX C-1: 2019-21 FULL-TIME IN-STATE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT CHARGES

Institutions	2019-20				2020-21							
	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'	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU	\$9,060	\$3,504	\$11,705	\$24,269	\$9,510	5.0%	\$3,504	0.0%	\$12,090	3.3%	\$25,104	3.4%
ODU	\$7,047	\$3,973	\$10,868	\$21,888	\$7,047	0.0%	\$4,113	3.5%	\$11,064	1.8%	\$22,224	1.5%
UVA	\$14,148	\$2,484	\$11,703	\$28,335	\$14,658	3.6%	\$2,638	6.2%	\$12,083	3.2%	\$29,379	3.7%
VCU	\$12,247	\$2,349	\$10,823	\$25,419	\$12,259	0.1%	\$2,451	4.3%	\$11,297	4.4%	\$26,007	2.3%
VT	\$11,595	\$2,096	\$9,342	\$23,033	\$11,595	0.0%	\$2,154	2.8%	\$9,556	2.3%	\$23,305	1.2%
W&M ²	\$17,570	\$6,058	\$12,926	\$36,554	\$17,570	0.0%	\$6,058	0.0%	\$13,356	3.3%	\$36,984	1.2%
CNU	\$9,100	\$5,824	\$11,760	\$26,684	\$9,100	0.0%	\$5,824	0.0%	\$11,760	0.0%	\$26,684	0.0%
UVA-Wise	\$5,694	\$4,558	\$10,751	\$21,003	\$5,866	3.0%	\$4,971	9.1%	\$11,277	4.9%	\$22,114	5.3%
JMU ³	\$7,250	\$4,956	\$10,938	\$23,144	\$7,250	0.0%	\$5,080	2.5%	\$11,348	3.7%	\$23,678	2.3%
LU	\$7,940	\$5,580	\$11,668	\$25,188	\$8,180	3.0%	\$5,730	2.7%	\$12,020	3.0%	\$25,930	2.9%
UMW	\$8,678	\$4,532	\$10,730	\$23,940	\$8,678	0.0%	\$4,896	8.0%	\$10,104	-5.8%	\$23,678	-1.1%
NSU	\$5,752	\$3,870	\$10,844	\$20,466	\$5,752	0.0%	\$3,870	0.0%	\$10,844	0.0%	\$20,466	0.0%
RU	\$7,980	\$3,370	\$9,637	\$20,987	\$7,980	0.0%	\$3,436	2.0%	\$9,743	1.1%	\$21,159	0.8%
VMI	\$9,284	\$9,834	\$9,766	\$28,884	\$9,562	3.0%	\$9,648	-1.9%	\$10,060	3.0%	\$29,270	1.3%
VSU	\$5,769	\$3,385	\$11,544	\$20,698	\$5,769	0.0%	\$3,385	0.0%	\$11,544	0.0%	\$20,698	0.0%
RBC	\$6,000	\$2,100	\$12,103	\$20,203	\$6,000	0.0%	\$2,100	0.0%	\$12,103	0.0%	\$20,203	0.0%
VCCS ^{4,5}	\$4,606	\$14	N/A	\$4,620	\$4,606	0.0%	\$14	0.0%	N/A	N/A	\$4,620	0.0%
Avg. 4-yr Insts	\$9,274	\$4,425	\$11,000	\$24,699	\$9,385	1.2%	\$4,517	2.1%	\$11,210	1.9%	\$25,112	1.7%
Avg. All Insts	\$8,807	\$4,029	\$11,069	\$23,254	\$8,905	1.1%	\$4,110	2.0%	\$11,266	1.8%	\$23,618	1.6%

Notes:

- (1) Charges 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 2020-21 tuition and mandatory E&G fees for first-time freshmen and transfer students is \$17,570, the same charge as that in 2019-20. Tuition for other students has 0% increase. The college adopted a guaranteed tuition for incoming in-state undergraduate students in 2013-14. The tuition charged to in-state students in classes 2021, 2022 and 2023 is frozen for all four years of their undergraduate attendance. But there is no guarantee in tuition for incoming freshman in fall 2020.
- (3) The 2020-21 tuition and mandatory E&G fees for first-time freshmen, sophomore and transfer students is \$7,750, the same amount as 2019-20 and 2018-19. Tuition for senior students is \$6,620, 0% increase in 2020-21. JMU implemented a new financial plan in FY2019. However, the second phase of the Madison Pledge is deferred to FY2022.
- (4) Northern Virginia (NVCC), J. Sargeant Reynolds (JSRCC), Tidewater (TCC), Thomas Nelson (TNCC), Virginia Western (VWCC), Piedmont Virginia (PVCC), Germanna (GCC) and John Tyler (JTCC) have tuition differentials in addition to the systemwide tuition. The differentials per academic year are as follows: NVCC-\$792; JSRCC-\$123; TCC-\$60; TNCC-\$60; VWCC-\$60, PVCC-\$30, GCC-\$30, and JTCC-\$30.
- (5) Other mandatory fees vary by college, ranging from \$75 to \$880.50 per academic year, and are not included in this summary. VCCU does not offer room and board. In addition to the systemwide tuition. The differentials per academic year are as follows: NVCC-\$792; JSRCC-\$123; TCC-\$60; TNCC-\$60; VWCC-\$60, PVCC-\$30, GCC-\$30, and JTCC-\$30. No increase in tuition differentials in FY21.



APPENDIX C-2: 2019-21 FULL-TIME OUT-OF-STATE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT CHARGES

Institutions	2019-20				2020-21							
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Average Room and Board	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Average Room and Board ⁽¹⁾	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU	\$32,520	\$3,504	\$11,705	\$47,729	\$32,970	1.4%	\$3,504	0.0%	\$12,090	3.3%	\$48,564	1.7%
ODU	\$27,207	\$3,973	\$10,868	\$42,048	\$27,207	0.0%	\$4,113	3.5%	\$11,064	1.8%	\$42,384	0.8%
UVA	\$47,478	\$2,484	\$11,703	\$61,665	\$49,188	3.6%	\$2,638	6.2%	\$12,083	3.2%	\$63,909	3.6%
VCU	\$33,555	\$2,349	\$10,823	\$46,727	\$33,597	0.1%	\$2,451	4.3%	\$11,297	4.4%	\$47,345	1.3%
VT	\$30,739	\$2,096	\$9,342	\$42,177	\$30,739	0.0%	\$2,154	2.8%	\$9,556	2.3%	\$42,449	0.6%
W&M	\$40,796	\$6,058	\$12,926	\$59,780	\$40,796	0.0%	\$6,058	0.0%	\$13,356	3.3%	\$60,210	0.7%
CNU	\$21,966	\$5,824	\$11,760	\$39,550	\$21,966	0.0%	\$5,824	0.0%	\$11,760	0.0%	\$39,550	0.0%
UVA-Wise	\$24,250	\$4,558	\$10,751	\$39,559	\$24,979	3.0%	\$4,971	9.1%	\$11,277	4.9%	\$41,227	4.2%
JMU	\$24,150	\$4,956	\$10,938	\$40,044	\$24,150	0.0%	\$5,080	2.5%	\$11,348	3.7%	\$40,578	1.3%
LU	\$23,900	\$5,580	\$11,668	\$41,148	\$24,620	3.0%	\$5,730	2.7%	\$12,020	3.0%	\$42,370	3.0%
UMW	\$25,104	\$4,532	\$10,730	\$40,366	\$25,104	0.0%	\$4,896	8.0%	\$10,104	-5.8%	\$40,104	-0.6%
NSU	\$17,680	\$3,870	\$10,844	\$32,394	\$17,680	0.0%	\$3,870	0.0%	\$10,844	0.0%	\$32,394	0.0%
RU	\$20,062	\$3,370	\$9,637	\$33,069	\$20,062	0.0%	\$3,436	2.0%	\$9,743	1.1%	\$33,241	0.5%
VMI	\$36,128	\$9,834	\$9,766	\$55,728	\$37,572	4.0%	\$9,648	-1.9%	\$10,060	3.0%	\$57,280	2.8%
VSU	\$17,524	\$3,385	\$11,544	\$32,453	\$17,524	0.0%	\$3,385	0.0%	\$11,544	0.0%	\$32,453	0.0%
RBC	\$19,961	\$2,100	\$12,103	\$34,164	\$11,970	-40.0%	\$2,100	0.0%	\$12,103	0.0%	\$26,173	-23.4%
VCSS ^(2,3)	\$10,609	\$14	N/A	\$10,623	\$10,609	0.0%	\$14	0.0%	N/A	N/A	\$10,623	0.0%
Avg. 4-yr Insts.	\$28,204	\$4,425	\$11,000	\$43,629	\$28,544	1.2%	\$4,517	2.1%	\$11,210	1.9%	\$44,271	1.5%
Avg. All Insts.	\$26,684	\$4,029	\$11,069	\$41,131	\$26,514	-0.6%	\$4,110	2.0%	\$11,266	1.8%	\$41,227	0.2%

Notes:

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

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

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



APPENDIX C-3: 2019-21 FULL-TIME IN-STATE GRADUATE STUDENT CHARGES

Institutions	2019-20			2020-21					
	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	\$12,144	\$3,504	\$15,648	\$12,593	3.7%	\$3,504	0.0%	\$16,097	2.9%
ODU	\$10,225	\$3,243	\$13,468	\$10,225	0.0%	\$3,359	3.6%	\$13,584	0.9%
UVA ¹	\$18,106	\$2,484	\$20,590	\$18,816	3.9%	\$2,638	6.2%	\$21,454	4.2%
VCU ²	\$12,771	\$2,315	\$15,086	\$12,783	0.1%	\$2,417	4.4%	\$15,200	0.8%
VT	\$13,876	\$2,096	\$15,972	\$13,876	0.0%	\$2,154	2.8%	\$16,030	0.4%
W&M	\$10,652	\$5,788	\$16,440	\$10,652	0.0%	\$5,788	0.0%	\$16,440	0.0%
JMU	\$10,848	\$1,128	\$11,976	\$10,848	0.0%	\$1,128	0.0%	\$11,976	0.0%
LU	\$8,640	\$3,336	\$11,976	\$8,640	0.0%	\$3,432	2.9%	\$12,072	0.8%
UMW	\$8,676	\$2,376	\$11,052	\$8,676	0.0%	\$2,574	8.3%	\$11,250	1.8%
NSU	\$8,820	\$3,870	\$12,690	\$8,820	0.0%	\$3,870	0.0%	\$12,690	0.0%
RU	\$8,973	\$3,370	\$12,343	\$8,973	0.0%	\$3,436	2.0%	\$12,409	0.5%
VSU	\$8,604	\$3,385	\$11,989	\$8,604	0.0%	\$3,385	0.0%	\$11,989	0.0%
Average	\$11,028	\$3,075	\$14,103	\$11,126	0.9%	\$3,140	2.1%	\$14,266	1.2%

Notes:

(1) 2019-20 tuition and E&G fees shown are for full-time general graduate students. Fifteen graduate programs have tuition differentials, varying from \$1,943 for graduates of 3rd and 4th years in Biomedical Science programs to \$30,398 in Master of Data Science program.

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



APPENDIX C-4: 2019-21 FULL-TIME OUT-OF-STATE GRADUATE STUDENT CHARGES

Institutions	2019-20			2020-21					
	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	\$12,144	\$3,504	\$15,648	\$12,593	3.7%	\$3,504	0.0%	\$16,097	2.9%
ODU	\$10,225	\$3,243	\$13,468	\$10,225	0.0%	\$3,359	3.6%	\$13,584	0.9%
UVA ¹	\$18,106	\$2,484	\$20,590	\$18,816	3.9%	\$2,638	6.2%	\$21,454	4.2%
VCU ²	\$12,771	\$2,315	\$15,086	\$12,783	0.1%	\$2,417	4.4%	\$15,200	0.8%
VT	\$13,876	\$2,096	\$15,972	\$13,876	0.0%	\$2,154	2.8%	\$16,030	0.4%
W&M	\$10,652	\$5,788	\$16,440	\$10,652	0.0%	\$5,788	0.0%	\$16,440	0.0%
JMU	\$10,848	\$1,128	\$11,976	\$10,848	0.0%	\$1,128	0.0%	\$11,976	0.0%
LU	\$8,640	\$3,336	\$11,976	\$8,640	0.0%	\$3,432	2.9%	\$12,072	0.8%
UMW	\$8,676	\$2,376	\$11,052	\$8,676	0.0%	\$2,574	8.3%	\$11,250	1.8%
NSU	\$8,820	\$3,870	\$12,690	\$8,820	0.0%	\$3,870	0.0%	\$12,690	0.0%
RU	\$8,973	\$3,370	\$12,343	\$8,973	0.0%	\$3,436	2.0%	\$12,409	0.5%
VSU	\$8,604	\$3,385	\$11,989	\$8,604	0.0%	\$3,385	0.0%	\$11,989	0.0%
Average	\$11,028	\$3,075	\$14,103	\$11,126	0.9%	\$3,140	2.1%	\$14,266	1.2%

Notes:

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

(2) VCU's tuition and mandatory E&G fees are for master's degrees only. Doctoral tuition and mandatory E&G fees are \$21,425 in 2018-19 and \$22,295 in 2019-20.



APPENDIX C-5: 2019-21 IN-STATE FIRST PROFESSIONAL STUDENT CHARGES

Institutions	2019-20			2020-21					
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU									
Law	\$22,701	\$2,653	\$25,354	\$22,701	0.0%	\$2,653	0.0%	\$25,354	0.0%
UVA									
Law	\$60,676	\$2,484	\$63,160	\$62,822	3.5%	\$2,638	6.2%	\$65,460	3.6%
Medicine	\$44,294	\$2,484	\$46,778	\$44,298	0.0%	\$2,638	6.2%	\$46,936	0.3%
VCU									
Medicine ⁽¹⁾	\$32,519	\$2,850	\$35,369	\$34,295	5.5%	\$3,027	6.2%	\$37,322	5.5%
Dentistry ⁽²⁾	\$55,566	\$2,345	\$57,911	\$57,768	4.0%	\$2,447	4.3%	\$60,215	4.0%
Pharmacy (PharmD) ⁽³⁾	\$28,709	\$2,345	\$31,054	\$29,419	2.5%	\$2,447	4.3%	\$31,866	2.6%
VT									
Medicine	\$53,288	\$768	\$54,056	\$53,288	0.0%	\$1,132	47.4%	\$54,420	0.7%
Vet Medicine	\$23,281	\$2,096	\$25,377	\$23,281	0.0%	\$2,154	2.8%	\$25,435	0.2%
W&M									
Law	\$28,859	\$6,141	\$35,000	\$28,859	0.0%	\$6,141	0.0%	\$35,000	0.0%
Average Law	\$37,412	\$3,759	\$41,171	\$38,127	1.9%	\$3,811	1.4%	\$41,938	1.9%
Average Medicine	\$43,367	\$2,034	\$45,401	\$43,960	1.4%	\$2,266	11.4%	\$46,226	1.8%

Notes:

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

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

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



APPENDIX C-6: 2019-21 OUT-OF-STATE FIRST PROFESSIONAL STUDENT CHARGES

Institutions	2019-20			2020-21					
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU									
Law	\$38,087	\$2,653	\$40,740	\$38,087	0.0%	\$2,653	0.0%	\$40,740	0.0%
UVA									
Law	\$63,676	\$2,484	\$66,160	\$65,822	3.4%	\$2,638	6.2%	\$68,460	3.5%
Medicine	\$55,100	\$2,484	\$57,584	\$55,104	0.0%	\$2,638	6.2%	\$57,742	0.3%
VCU									
Medicine ⁽¹⁾	\$54,918	\$2,850	\$57,768	\$57,811	5.3%	\$3,027	6.2%	\$60,838	5.3%
Dentistry ⁽²⁾	\$87,936	\$2,345	\$90,281	\$91,437	4.0%	\$2,447	4.3%	\$93,884	4.0%
Pharmacy (PharmD) ⁽³⁾	\$41,699	\$2,345	\$44,044	\$42,747	2.5%	\$2,447	4.3%	\$45,194	2.6%
VT									
Medicine	\$53,288	\$768	\$54,056	\$53,288	0.0%	\$1,132	47.4%	\$54,420	0.7%
Vet Medicine	\$52,414	\$2,096	\$54,510	\$52,414	0.0%	\$2,154	2.8%	\$54,568	0.1%
W&M									
Law	37,859	\$6,141	\$44,000	37,859	0.0%	\$6,141	0.0%	44,000	0.0%
Average Law	\$46,541	\$3,759	\$50,300	\$47,256	1.5%	\$3,811	1.4%	\$51,067	1.5%
Average Medicine	\$54,435	\$2,034	\$56,469	\$55,401	1.8%	\$2,266	11.4%	\$57,667	2.1%

Notes

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

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



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

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

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

2020-21 Non-E&G Mandatory Fees by Category

Inst	113	80,900	80920	80940	80950	80960	80970	80980	80990	80995	Total
	Unique Military Activities	Higher Education Auxiliary Enterprises	Bookstores & Other Stores	Parking & Transportation Systems and Services	Telecommunications Systems and Services	Student Health Services	Student Unions & Recreational Facilities	Recreational & Intramural Facilities	Other Enterprise Functions	Intercollegiate Athletics	
GMU				\$153.00	\$16.00	\$112.00	\$319.00	\$327.00	\$1,943.00	\$634.00	\$3,504.00
ODU				\$118.00		\$220.00	\$1,263.61	\$114.33	\$458.39	\$1,938.38	\$4,112.71
UVA				\$218.00		\$842.00	\$378.00	\$478.00	\$44.00	\$678.00	\$2,638.00
VCU				\$80.00		\$224.00	\$706.00	\$438.00	\$93.00	\$910.00	\$2,451.00
VT				\$192.00	\$145.00	\$508.00	\$534.00	\$327.00	\$122.00	\$326.00	\$2,154.00
W&M				\$66.00	\$293.00	\$769.00	\$2,098.00	\$22.00	\$723.00	\$2,087.00	\$6,058.00
CNU				\$154.00			\$1,357.00	\$41.00	\$1,992.00	\$2,280.00	\$5,824.00
UVAW						\$213.99	\$1,493.49	\$32.81	\$839.25	\$2,391.44	\$4,970.98
JMU				\$168.00		\$318.00	\$489.00	\$707.00	\$748.00	\$2,650.00	\$5,080.00
LU				\$103.00	\$266.00	\$415.00	\$1,046.00	\$626.00	\$737.00	\$2,537.00	\$5,730.00
UMW		\$350.00		\$153.00	\$385.00	\$135.00	\$825.00	\$525.00	\$1,713.00	\$810.00	\$4,896.00
NSU				\$68.00	\$12.00	\$138.00	\$1,076.00	\$402.00	\$406.00	\$1,768.00	\$3,870.00
RU				\$147.00		\$353.00	\$811.00	\$148.00	\$708.00	\$1,269.00	\$3,436.00
VMI	\$2,382.00		\$726.00			\$528.00	\$2,362.00			\$3,650.00	\$9,648.00
VSU				\$41.00		\$408.00	\$493.00		\$1,071.00	\$1,372.00	\$3,385.00
RBC				\$180.00	\$240.00		\$330.00		\$660.00	\$690.00	\$2,100.00
VCCS									\$14.10		\$14.10
Avg All Inst	\$2,382.00	\$350.00	\$726.00	\$131.50	\$193.86	\$370.29	\$973.82	\$322.16	\$766.98	\$1,624.43	\$4,110.11

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

Inst	113	80,900	80920	80940	80950	80960	80970	80980	80990	80995	Total
	Unique Military Activities	Higher Education Auxiliary Enterprises	Bookstores & Other Stores	Parking & Transportation Systems and Services	Telecommunications Systems and Services	Student Health Services	Student Unions & Recreational Facilities	Recreational & Intramural Facilities	Other Enterprise Functions	Intercollegiate Athletics	
GMU				3.4%	0.0%	5.7%	3.9%	8.6%	-4.1%	5.8%	0.0%
ODU				0.0%		10.0%	3.3%		13.5%	0.2%	3.5%
UVA				2.3%		15.3%	4.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	6.2%
VCU				1.3%		0.0%	2.2%	36.4%	-58.5%	12.3%	4.3%
VT				12.3%	0.0%	7.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%
W&M				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
CNU				6.2%			0.7%		-4.0%	2.8%	0.0%
UVAW						7.7%	-4.9%	6.9%	75.1%	5.0%	9.1%
JMU				-5.1%		2.3%	-6.1%	1.4%	-3.2%	7.0%	2.5%
LU				51.5%	9.9%	44.6%	8.1%	12.6%	-34.0%	8.3%	2.7%
UMW		12.5%		0.0%	5.5%		5.0%	4.2%	15.8%	0.6%	8.0%
NSU				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
RU				3.5%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	4.6%	2.0%
VMI	-14.0%		2.8%			3.1%	2.6%			3.0%	-1.9%
VSU				0.0%		0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
RBC				0.0%	0.0%				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
VCCS									0.0%		0.0%
Avg All Inst	-14.0%	12.5%	2.8%	4.1%	3.4%	7.2%	1.0%	6.9%	-0.4%	3.5%	2.0%

APPENDIX D-2: FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATE MANDATORY NON-EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL FEES BY FEE ITEM¹

Institution	2019-20	2020-21	Difference	% Increase	Institution	2019-20	2020-21	Difference	% Increase
George Mason University					Virginia Tech				
Athletic	\$598.00	\$633.00	\$35.00	5.9%	Athletic	\$326.00	\$326.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Auxiliary Central	\$579.00	\$618.00	\$39.00	6.7%	Bus and Escort	\$171.00	\$192.00	\$21.00	12.3%
Auxiliary Services	\$460.00	\$481.00	\$21.00	4.6%	Health Service	\$471.00	\$508.00	\$37.00	7.9%
Facilities/Building	\$1,254.00	\$1,096.00	(\$158.00)	-12.6%	Recreational Facilities	\$327.00	\$327.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Health Service	\$92.00	\$97.00	\$5.00	5.4%	Student Activity	\$330.00	\$330.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Activity	\$373.00	\$426.00	\$53.00	14.2%	Student Cultural Activities	\$173.00	\$173.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Transportation	\$148.00	\$153.00	\$5.00	3.4%	Student Services	\$298.00	\$298.00	\$0.00	0.0%
	\$3,504.00	\$3,504.00	\$0.00	0.0%		\$2,096.00	\$2,154.00	\$58.00	2.8%
Old Dominion University					William & Mary				
Athletic	\$1,935.38	\$1,938.38	\$3.00	0.2%	Athletic	\$2,087.00	\$2,087.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Contingent	\$14.01	\$15.80	\$1.79	12.8%	Bus and Escort	\$66.00	\$66.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Facilities/Building	\$385.69	\$438.59	\$52.90	13.7%	Facilities/Building	\$1,757.00	\$1,757.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Health Service	\$200.00	\$220.00	\$20.00	10.0%	General Services	\$600.00	\$600.00	\$0.00	0.0%
PhotoID	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Green Fee	\$43.00	\$43.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Activity	\$924.38	\$985.88	\$61.50	6.7%	Health and Wellness	\$769.00	\$769.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Union	\$391.24	\$392.06	\$0.82	0.2%	PC Maintenance	\$46.00	\$46.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Transportation	\$118.00	\$118.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Photo ID	\$34.00	\$34.00	\$0.00	0.0%
	\$3,972.70	\$4,112.71	\$140.01	3.5%	Student Activity	\$341.00	\$341.00	\$0.00	0.0%
University of Virginia					Telecom/Networking				
Athletic	\$657.00	\$678.00	\$21.00	3.2%	Tennis Center	\$22.00	\$22.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Auxiliary Services	\$67.00	\$68.00	\$1.00	1.5%		\$6,058.00	\$6,058.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Bus and Safe Ride	\$213.00	\$218.00	\$5.00	2.3%	Christopher Newport University				
Microsoft License Fee	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Athletic	\$2,218.00	\$2,280.00	\$62.00	2.8%
Data Center Fee	\$24.00	\$24.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Auxiliary Support	\$1,127.00	\$1,131.00	\$4.00	0.4%
Health Service	\$730.00	\$842.00	\$112.00	15.3%	Facilities/Bldgs/Repair	\$366.00	\$63.00	(\$303.00)	-82.8%
Recreational Facilities	\$428.00	\$428.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Intramurals	\$39.00	\$41.00	\$2.00	5.1%
Student Activity	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Parking/Auto Registration	\$145.00	\$154.00	\$9.00	6.2%
Student Union	\$295.00	\$310.00	\$15.00	5.1%	Preliminary - Contingency Reserve	\$0.00	\$210.00	\$210.00	n/a
	\$2,484.00	\$2,638.00	\$154.00	6.2%	Recreational Facilities	\$1,348.00	\$0.00	(\$1,348.00)	-100.0%
VA Commonwealth University					Student Activity				
Athletic	\$810.00	\$910.00	\$100.00	12.3%	Student Life/Health Services	\$489.00	\$494.00	\$5.00	1.0%
Contingent	\$224.00	\$93.00	(\$131.00)	-58.5%	Student Unions & Rec Facilities	\$0.00	\$1,357.00	\$1,357.00	n/a
Health Service	\$224.00	\$224.00	\$0.00	0.0%		\$5,824.00	\$5,824.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Activity	\$90.00	\$90.00	\$0.00	0.0%	UVA-Wise				
Student Services	\$321.00	\$438.00	\$117.00	36.4%	Athletic	\$2,278.49	\$2,391.44	\$112.95	5.0%
Std Union & Recr Facilities	\$601.00	\$616.00	\$15.00	2.5%	Instructional Tech Fee	\$0.00	\$275.00	\$275.00	n/a
Transportation	\$79.00	\$80.00	\$1.00	1.3%	Operation & Maintenance	\$198.73	\$213.99	\$15.26	7.7%
	\$2,349.00	\$2,451.00	\$102.00	4.3%	Outdoor Recreation & Intramurals	\$30.70	\$32.81	\$2.11	6.9%
					Stadium & Slomp Student Ctr Develop				
					\$1,423.49				
					\$1,360.15				
					(\$63.34)				
					-4.4%				
					Student Information System				
					\$479.32				
					\$564.25				
					\$84.93				
					17.7%				
					Student Organizations				
					\$147.27				
					\$133.34				
					(\$13.93)				
					-9.5%				
					\$4,558.00				
					\$4,970.98				
					\$412.98				
					9.1%				

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



APPENDIX D-2: FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATE MANDATORY NON-EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL FEES BY FEE ITEM (CONT.)¹

Institution	2019-20	2020-21	Difference	% Increase	Institution	2019-20	2020-21	Difference	% Increase
James Madison University					Radford University				
Athletic	\$2,058.00	\$2,159.00	\$101.00	4.9%	Athletic	\$1,213.00	\$1,269.00	\$56.00	4.6%
Auxiliary Services	\$844.00	\$917.00	\$73.00	8.6%	Auxiliary Services	\$232.00	\$237.00	\$5.00	2.2%
Facilities/Building	\$883.00	\$800.00	(\$83.00)	-9.4%	Facilities/Building	\$374.00	\$374.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Health Service	\$281.00	\$287.00	\$6.00	2.1%	General Services	\$97.00	\$97.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Activity	\$800.00	\$816.00	\$16.00	2.0%	Health Service	\$353.00	\$353.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Transportation	\$90.00	\$101.00	\$11.00	12.2%	Recreational Facilities	\$506.00	\$506.00	\$0.00	0.0%
	\$4,956.00	\$5,080.00	\$124.00	2.5%	Student Activity	\$148.00	\$148.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Longwood University					Student Union	\$305.00	\$305.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Athletic	\$2,343.00	\$2,537.00	\$194.00	8.3%	Transportation	\$142.00	\$147.00	\$5.00	3.5%
Auxiliary Services	\$1,116.00	\$737.00	(\$379.00)	-34.0%		\$3,370.00	\$3,436.00	\$66.00	2.0%
Health Service	\$287.00	\$415.00	\$128.00	44.6%	Virginia Military Institute				
Intramurals	\$556.00	\$626.00	\$70.00	12.6%	Athletic	\$3,544.00	\$3,650.00	\$106.00	3.0%
Parking/Auto Registration	\$68.00	\$103.00	\$35.00	51.5%	Barber Shop	\$288.00	\$296.00	\$8.00	2.8%
Student Activity	\$180.00	\$180.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Health Service	\$512.00	\$528.00	\$16.00	3.1%
Student Union	\$788.00	\$866.00	\$78.00	9.9%	Laundry	\$418.00	\$430.00	\$12.00	2.9%
Telecommunications	\$242.00	\$266.00	\$24.00	9.9%	Student Activity	\$2,302.00	\$2,362.00	\$60.00	2.6%
	\$5,580.00	\$5,730.00	\$150.00	2.7%	UMA Fee	\$2,770.00	\$2,382.00	(\$388.00)	-14.0%
University of Mary Washington						\$9,834.00	\$9,648.00	(\$186.00)	-1.9%
Aux Facilities Opr & Maint.	\$948.00	\$1,182.00	\$234.00	24.7%	Virginia State University				
Auxiliary Services	\$311.00	\$350.00	\$39.00	12.5%	Athletic	\$1,372.00	\$1,372.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Health Service	\$129.00	\$135.00	\$6.00	4.7%	Facilities/Building	\$75.00	\$75.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Inst'l Development	\$499.00	\$499.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Health Service	\$408.00	\$408.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Intercollegiate Athletics	\$805.00	\$810.00	\$5.00	0.6%	Other Services	\$423.00	\$423.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Opr of Museums & Galleries	\$32.00	\$32.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Photo ID	\$49.00	\$49.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Parking & Transportation	\$153.00	\$153.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Police and Public Safety	\$428.00	\$428.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Recreation	\$504.00	\$525.00	\$21.00	4.2%	Radio Station	\$96.00	\$96.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Telecommunications	\$365.00	\$385.00	\$20.00	5.5%	Student Activity	\$412.00	\$412.00	\$0.00	0.0%
University Center	\$786.00	\$825.00	\$39.00	5.0%	Student Union	\$81.00	\$81.00	\$0.00	0.0%
	\$4,532.00	\$4,896.00	\$364.00	8.0%	Transportation	\$41.00	\$41.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Norfolk State University						\$3,385.00	\$3,385.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Athletic	\$1,768.00	\$1,768.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Richard Bland College				
Auxiliary Security Fee	\$324.00	\$324.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Athletics	\$690.00	\$690.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Auxiliary Technology Fee	\$12.00	\$12.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Auxiliary Grounds/Facilities	\$660.00	\$660.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Contingent	\$82.00	\$82.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Facilities/Building	\$180.00	\$180.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Fitness Center Fee	\$32.00	\$32.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Parking/Transportation Services	\$180.00	\$180.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Health Service	\$138.00	\$138.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Student Activity	\$150.00	\$150.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Activity	\$370.00	\$370.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Technology	\$240.00	\$240.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Ctr Bldg Maint	\$247.00	\$247.00	\$0.00	0.0%		\$2,100.00	\$2,100.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Center Fee	\$829.00	\$829.00	\$0.00	0.0%	VA Community College System				
Transportation	\$68.00	\$68.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Overhead Recovery	\$14.10	\$14.10	\$0.00	0.0%
	\$3,870.00	\$3,870.00	\$0.00	0.0%					

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



APPENDIX D-3: EXPLANATION OF INCREASES IN MANDATORY NON-E&G FEES OVER THE LIMIT OF 3% IN 2020-21

Inst.	2019-20 Non-E&G Fees	Exemption					Non-Exemption				All Categories Amount Increase	All Categories Percent Increase
		Increases for Wages & Fringe Benefits	Debt Service	Student Health Services	Total Amount Increase	Total Percent Increase	Amount Increase for Operations	Percent Increase for Operations	iPad Initiative (one-time charge)	Percent Increase for iPad Initiative		
ODU ¹	3,973	\$9		\$20	\$29	0.7%	\$111	2.8%			\$140	3.5%
UVA	2,484			\$112	\$112	4.5%	\$42	1.7%			\$154	6.2%
UVAW ²	4,558						\$138	3.0%	\$275	6.0%	\$413	9.1%
VCU	2,349	\$19	\$22		\$41	1.7%	\$61	2.6%			\$102	4.3%

Note:

(1) ODU made the FY21 budget decisions based on the 2020 legislative law before the Governor's amendments that delayed the minimum wage increase to May 2021.

(2) UVAW implements innovate2eleVAte program in fall 2020 to provide all full-time students with iPads. This program gives underrepresented student populations access to technology they may not have to help them develop technical skills needed to be successful. Upon completion of their degree, students can purchase the iPad for \$1.



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

2019-20		Estimated 2020-21			
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*		
1.	New Hampshire	\$18,879	1.	New Hampshire	\$19,294
2.	Vermont	\$18,802	2.	Vermont	\$19,216
3.	Connecticut	\$17,226	3.	Connecticut	\$17,605
4.	Pennsylvania	\$17,123	4.	Pennsylvania	\$17,500
5.	New Jersey	\$15,969	5.	New Jersey	\$16,320
6.	Massachusetts	\$15,550	6.	Massachusetts	\$15,892
7.	Virginia	\$15,398	7.	Virginia	\$15,593
8.	Minnesota	\$15,027	8.	Minnesota	\$15,358
9.	Illinois	\$14,931	9.	Illinois	\$15,260
10.	Michigan	\$14,890	10.	Michigan	\$15,217
13.	South Carolina	\$13,102	13.	South Carolina	\$13,390
15.	Kentucky	\$12,144	15.	Kentucky	\$12,411
22.	Maryland	\$11,340	22.	Maryland	\$11,589
28.	Tennessee	\$10,103	28.	Tennessee	\$10,325
31.	Texas	\$9,988	31.	Texas	\$10,208
43.	North Carolina	\$8,181	43.	North Carolina	\$8,361
49.	Florida	\$6,187	49.	Florida	\$6,323

*VA charges are actual tuition and fees charged in FY20 and FY21. Other state rates are increased by 2.2%, the average increase at doctoral/research public 4-year institutions nationally in FY20.

Sources: IPEDS and "Trend in College Pricing 2018" by the College Board.

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

2019-20		Estimated 2020-21	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*
1. New Jersey	\$13,429	1. New Jersey	\$13,758
2. New Hampshire	\$13,121	2. New Hampshire	\$13,442
3. Virginia	\$12,602	3. Virginia	\$12,775
4. Vermont	\$12,446	4. Vermont	\$12,751
5. Michigan	\$12,412	5. Michigan	\$12,716
6. South Carolina	\$12,273	6. South Carolina	\$12,574
7. Pennsylvania	\$11,704	7. Pennsylvania	\$11,991
8. Illinois	\$11,548	8. Illinois	\$11,831
9. Massachusetts	\$11,240	9. Massachusetts	\$11,515
10. Connecticut	\$10,843	10. Connecticut	\$11,109
14. Kentucky	\$9,588	14. Kentucky	\$9,823
16. Maryland	\$9,541	16. Maryland	\$9,775
18. Tennessee	\$9,160	18. Tennessee	\$9,384
29. Texas	\$8,072	29. Texas	\$8,270
45. Florida	\$6,112	45. Florida	\$6,262
47. North Carolina	\$5,833	47. North Carolina	\$5,976

*VA charges are actual tuition and fees charged in FY20 and FY21. Other state rates are increased by 2.5%, the average increase at public comprehensive colleges and universities nationally in FY20.

Sources: IPEDS and "Trend in College Pricing 2018" by the College Board.

APPENDIX E-3: IN-STATE UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND TOTAL MANDATORY FEES IN SELECTED STATES (PUBLIC ASSOCIATE-DEGREE-GRANTING COLLEGES)

2019-20		Estimated 2020-21	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*
1. Pennsylvania	\$9,370	1. Pennsylvania	\$9,632
2. Illinois	\$9,096	2. Illinois	\$9,351
3. New Hampshire	\$7,064	3. New Hampshire	\$7,262
4. Maryland	\$6,913	4. Maryland	\$7,107
5. New Jersey	\$6,880	5. New Jersey	\$7,072
6. South Dakota	\$6,790	6. South Dakota	\$6,980
7. Vermont	\$6,654	7. Vermont	\$6,840
8. Michigan	\$6,563	8. Michigan	\$6,746
9. South Carolina	\$6,075	9. South Carolina	\$6,245
10. New York	\$5,875	10. New York	\$6,040
18. Virginia	\$5,026	19. Alabama	\$5,161
19. Alabama	\$5,020	20. Virginia	\$5,026
29. Tennessee	\$4,382	29. Tennessee	\$4,505
30. Kentucky	\$4,374	30. Kentucky	\$4,496
36. Texas	\$3,765	36. Texas	\$3,870
47. North Carolina	\$2,657	47. North Carolina	\$2,731

*VA charges are actual tuition and fees charged in FY20 and FY21. Other state rates are increased by 2.8%, the average increase public associate-degree-granting colleges nationally in FY20.

Sources: IPEDS and "Trend in College Pricing 2018" by the College Board.



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

An inverse relationship exists between state funding and the increase in tuition and educational and general fees at Virginia's public higher-education institutions. When the state provides additional support to public higher education costs, institutions are better able to control tuition increases. When funding is reduced, institutions increase tuition to help meet their budgets. This appendix is a brief history of the relationship between state funding and increases in higher education fees -- generally considered to be tuition, educational fees and general fees, and discusses the policies that have been established to manage increases.

2002-04: Budget reductions, double-digit tuition increases, tuition caps. In wake of the 2001 recession, the Commonwealth reduced higher education funding during the 2002-04 biennium. Funding for public institutions was reduced by an average of 22%. Colleges and universities were already operating under a tuition freeze. With the additional challenge of a reduction in funding and in an effort to close the budget gap during a tuition freeze, institutions raised tuition by double-digit percentages. Boards of visitors also levied mid-year increases for the 2003 spring semester. Concerned with the impact of tuition increases on college affordability, the Governor and General Assembly established a tuition cap policy for 2003-04 that essentially limited increases to 5% of the annualized mid-year rates set by the boards for the 2002-03 academic year.

2004: Return of tuition authority to boards and establishment of a review process. In 2004, the General Assembly reinstated the boards of visitors' authority to set tuition charges at levels they deemed appropriate for all in-state students. The rates had to be based on, but not limited to, competitive market rates, provided that the total revenue generated by the collection of tuition and fees from all students was within the nongeneral fund appropriation for E&G programs.

2006-10: State support increases, moderate tuition and fees increases Tuition Moderation Incentive Fund established. An improving economy in 2005-06 meant that institutions received additional state support during the next four years, enabling them to reduce annual tuition increases. A similar pattern unfolded in the 2010-12 biennium when state support to public institutions was reduced by 27%. Most institutions responded by raising tuition accordingly.



To ensure more moderate tuition increases, the 2007 General Assembly established a \$7.2 million Tuition Moderation Incentive Fund. It was contingent upon institutions limiting the increase of tuition and E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students to no more than 6% in 2007-08. Institutions could exceed the 6% limit (up to the tuition increase rate in their six-year plan – a long-range institutional academic and financial plan required by the state) if the additional revenue was used solely for in-state undergraduate financial aid. Institutions received the state funding upon compliance with these requirements.

The 2008 General Assembly continued to support the Tuition Moderation Incentive Fund, providing \$17.5 million in each year of the 2008-10 biennium for allocation as long as institutions limited 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 a state budget shortfall, the 2009 General Assembly discontinued the Tuition Moderation Incentive Fund for 2009-10.

2013-14: Budget increases, lower tuition and fee growth. In 2013, higher education experienced an average increase in state funding of about 5% and another 3% in 2014. These investments resulted in the lowest increases in tuition and fees in a decade.

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

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

2018: Budget reductions, tuition and fee increases: General fund budget reductions were necessary again in 2017-18, and the average in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees increased by \$422, or 5.4% in 2017-18. In academic year 2018-19, in-state undergraduate tuition increased by \$466 (5.7%), 0.3 percentage points higher than the year before. It should be noted again that institutions made 2018-19 tuition and fee decisions without a final state budget.



2019-20: Zero tuition increase for in-state undergraduate students. The 2019 General Assembly continued to be concerned about affordability and provided an additional \$52.5 million in state support to establish the tuition moderation fund for public higher education institutions. In exchange, public institutions were required to maintain their 2019-20 tuition for in-state undergraduate students at the FY2019 level. All institutions complied with the requirement. 2019-20 became a year with no tuition increase. The last time that happened was nearly 20 years ago when the General Assembly rolled back tuition by 20% in 1999-2000 and froze the tuition increase for in-state undergraduate students in 2000-01.

2020-21: Planned zero tuition increase for in-state undergraduate students. The 2020 General Assembly provided an additional \$54.75 million in state support to continue the tuition moderation fund and freeze in-state undergraduate student tuition at public higher education institutions with the concern of affordability. However, while this report was being prepared, Governor Northam froze (unallotted) all new spending in the state budget to help address the repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Commonwealth is expected to issue an economic forecast in August and the Governor is expected to call for a special session. The special session will reconsider the 2020-22 biennial budget based on the new revenue forecast.



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