

State Council of Higher Education for Virginia



2022-23
Tuition and Fees
at Virginia State-Supported Colleges and
Universities

August 2022



Table of Contents

Summary	1
Introduction	3
Tuition and Fees for the 2022-23 Academic Year	5
State Funding and Tuition and Fee Trends	12
Tuition and Fee Comparisons To Other States	16
Pathways To Increase Affordability Beyond Tuition and Fees	21
Appendix A: Higher education Funding Policies	27
Appendix B: 2022-23 Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Student Charges	31
Appendix C: 2022-23 Variable Tuition and Mandatory E&G fees to In-State Undergraduate Students by School and Program	32
Appendix D-1: 2021-23 Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Student Charges	33
Appendix D-2: 2021-23 Full-Time Out-of-State Undergraduate Student Charges	34
Appendix D-3: 2021-23 Full-Time In-State Graduate Student Charges	35
Appendix D-4: 2021-23 Full-Time Out-of-State Graduate Student Charges	36
Appendix D-5: 2021-23 In-State First Professional Student Charges	37
Appendix D-6: 2021-23 Out-of-State First Professional Student Charges	38
Appendix E-1: Full-Time Undergraduate Mandatory Non-educational and General Fees by Program	39
Appendix E-2: Full-Time Undergraduate Mandatory Non-Educational and General Fees by Fee Item (Cont.)¹	41
Appendix E-3: Explanation of Increases in Mandatory Non-E&G Fees over the Limit of 3% in 2022-23 compared to 2021-22 rates*	42
Appendix F-1: In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees in Selected States (Public Doctoral/ Research Universities)	43
Appendix F-2: In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees in Selected States (Public Comprehensive Colleges and Universities)	44
Appendix F-3: In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees in Selected States (Public Associate-degree-granting Colleges)	45
Appendix G: The Relationship Between Tuition and Fee Increases and State Funding ...	46
Appendix H: Tuition and Fees Public Comment	49



SUMMARY

Each year, the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia (SCHEV) provides a tuition and fees report based on charges approved by boards of visitors at Virginia public institutions. The report includes a list of tuition and fee charges to in-state and out-of-state students and for undergraduate and graduate programs. It also provides trends over time and comparisons to other states and highlights affordable options students can choose to reduce costs.

The requirements for the report are outlined in the Appropriation Act and are provided to the Governor and the chairs of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance and Appropriations Committees (Item 4-2.01.b.4.b).

The following are **key findings** from the 2022-23 Tuition and Fees Report.

- *Tuition and mandatory educational and general (E&G) fees (those fees related to instruction and supported by the state) increased by **\$229** (2.6%) for in-state undergraduate students at the system level. Four institutions (Norfolk State University, Virginia Military Institute, William & Mary and Virginia Community College System) did not increase tuition and mandatory E&G fees in 2022-23.*
- *Mandatory non-educational and general (those fees related to non-instructional or “auxiliary” activities) increased by **\$137** (3.3%).*
- *The average tuition and all mandatory fees for in-state undergraduates is **\$13,554**, a **\$366** (2.8%) increase from the prior year.*
- *Room and board charges averaged **\$11,981** at baccalaureate institutions, an increase of **\$478** (4.2%).*
- *Total charges at baccalaureate institutions — the average sum of tuition, all mandatory fees and room and board — are **\$26,484** for the 2022-23 academic year, an increase of **\$887** (3.5%) for in-state undergraduate students.*
- *While charges have increased, Virginia undergraduate students on average will pay **46%** of the costs related to education, while the state will provide **54%**. This is a four-percentage point increase, in state support, as a result of increased state investment in higher education in the 2022-24 biennium. This percentage is still below Virginia’s cost-share policy of covering 67% of costs. SCHEV staff estimates that if the state funded institutions at the level of the cost-share policy (67%), tuition could be as much as **\$2,700 (34%)** lower than current levels.*

- *The total charges for in-state undergraduates as a percentage of per-capita disposable income remains higher than the national average at **44.9%**.*
- *Students who complete an associate degree at a community college and transfer to a baccalaureate institution can save an average of **\$20,065** of the cost of a bachelor’s degree.*
- *While reported tuition and E&G fees increased, most institutions used one-time funding or deferred costs to hold these increases to zero for in-state undergraduate students in 2022-23.*

Chart 1: 2022-23 Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Total Charges

Institution Type	Charges	Amt Increase	% Increase
Baccalaureate Institution Average			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$9,731	\$258	2.7%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$4,773	\$151	3.3%
Tuition and All Mandatory Fees	\$14,504	\$409	2.9%
Room and Board	\$11,981	\$478	4.2%
Total Charges	\$26,484	\$887	3.5%
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	\$9,212	\$229	2.6%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$4,343	\$137	3.3%
Tuition and All Mandatory Fees	\$13,554	\$366	2.8%
Room and Board	\$11,988	\$449	3.9%
Total Charges²	\$24,838	\$788	3.3%

Notes:

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

(2) Average charge for the majority of students at each institution, excluding tuition differentials..



INTRODUCTION

The Appropriation Act directs the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia (SCHEV) to submit an annual report to the Governor and the chairs of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance 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. 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 and Appropriations 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, 2022 Virginia Acts of Assembly, Chapter 2.

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 with students and their families contributing 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. Due to large state investments in higher education in the last two biennia (2020-22 and 2022-24), tuition and fee increases at Virginia public institutions have remained low for the last three years. As a result, the

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 2022-23, 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 Pathways to Opportunity: The Virginia Plan for Higher Education.**
- **See the appendices for detailed charts and comparisons.**



total in-state undergraduate charges as a percentage of per-capita disposable income continued decreasing slightly from the historical peak of 2019-20.

While Virginia's tuition and fee charges are high compared to the nation, affordable options are available for students to attain a degree or credential to advance their future. These options include community college transfer programs, financial aid programs offered by the state and institutions, and other alternative credential opportunities.

Virginia undergraduate students will pay, on average, 46% of the cost of education, four percentage point lower than last year. The state share will increase to 54% – demonstrating an increase in state funding support.

[Pathways to Opportunity: The Virginia Plan for Higher Education](#) is the statewide strategic plan for higher education. The plan was revised in 2021 and includes three goals. One of the goals focuses on making college affordable by lowering costs to students with a strategy to align state appropriations, financial aid, and tuition and fees.

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 2022-23 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 2022-23 ACADEMIC YEAR

The boards of visitors at each institution set tuition and fees for an academic year annually. 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 2022-23 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 graphic on the following page contains definitions of the various terms used in this report.)

The Commonwealth had a quick economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. As of June 30, 2022, the state reported \$1.9 billion in surplus revenues. It was the state's second consecutive multibillion-dollar revenue surplus. In the 2022 session, the Governor and General Assembly provided the largest state investment to higher education in history with more than \$1 billion in additional general fund for the 2022-24 biennium. The large investment also included partial funding for annual salary increases of five percent for employees. Institutions share the cost of the salary increases (about 50% on average). To mitigate the need to raise tuition and fees to support the salary increases and other costs, the state provided \$143 million per year to institutions affordable access funds and \$245 million in additional aid to support students.

Tuition and Fees for the 2022-23 Academic Year At a Glance

- *Tuition and mandatory E&G fees increased by \$229 (2.6%).*
- *Mandatory non-E&G fees increased by \$137 (3.3%).*
- *The average tuition and all mandatory fees for in-state undergraduates is \$13,554, a \$366 (2.8%) increase from the prior year.*
- *Room and board charges average \$11,981 at baccalaureate institutions, an increase of \$478 (4.2%).*
- *Total charges at baccalaureate institutions — the average sum of tuition, all mandatory fees and room and board — are \$26,484 for the 2022-23 academic year, an increase of \$887 (3.5%) for in-state undergraduate students.*



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

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



MANDATORY NON-E&G FEES (AUXILIARY 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 non-E&G fees.



ROOM AND BOARD

Supports dormitory and dining functions for students choosing to live on campus.

CHARGES FROM INSTITUTIONS

The sum of tuition, all mandatory fees and room and board.
Excludes other costs such as books and supplies, transportation, etc.
Also does not include what a student may pay if receiving financial aid (state, federal or local grants and scholarships.)



OTHER COSTS

Books, supplies, transportation, and other personal expenses.

TOTAL COST OF ATTENDANCE

Total charges and other costs related to attending an institution.

Tuition and mandatory E&G fees increased by \$229 (2.6%) in 2022-23.

Virginia public institutions limited tuition increases in 2022-23 academic year, largely due to additional funding from the state. At the system level, in-state undergraduate students, tuition and mandatory E&G fees increased by \$229 (2.6%) over the 2021-22 level. Four institutions had a zero tuition increase in 2022-23, three of which have not increased tuition for four years (Norfolk State University, William & Mary and the Virginia Community College System).



Chart 2: 2022-23 Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees¹

Institution	2021-22	2022-23	% Increase
Christopher Newport University	\$9,100	\$9,375	3.0%
George Mason University	\$9,510	\$9,795	3.0%
James Madison University	\$7,460	\$7,684	3.0%
Longwood University	\$8,180	\$8,420	2.9%
Norfolk State University	\$5,752	\$5,752	0.0%
Old Dominion University	\$7,047	\$7,257	3.0%
Radford University	\$8,018	\$8,252	2.9%
University of Mary Washington	\$8,738	\$8,998	3.0%
University of Virginia	\$14,649	\$15,339	4.7%
University of Virginia - Wise	\$6,042	\$6,224	3.0%
Virginia Commonwealth University	\$12,549	\$12,956	3.2%
Virginia Military Institute	\$9,782	\$9,782	0.0%
Virginia State University ²	\$5,769	\$6,269	8.7%
Virginia Tech	\$11,931	\$12,289	3.0%
William & Mary	\$17,570	\$17,570	0.0%
Richard Bland College ²	\$6,000	\$6,030	0.5%
Virginia Community College System	\$4,606	\$4,606	0.0%
Average Baccalaureate Institutions	\$9,473	\$9,731	2.7%
Average All Public Institutions	\$8,983	\$9,212	2.6%

Notes:

(1) Tuition and E&G Fees reflect charges for the majority of full-time in-state undergraduate students. JMU, UVA, VCU, VT and some of VCCS colleges also have tuition differentials by year or by program in addition to tuition and E&G fees (See Appendix C).

(2) No tuition increase but increased mandatory E&G fees in 2022-23.

While reported tuition and E&G fees increased, most institutions used one-time funding or deferred costs to hold these increases to zero for in-state undergraduate students in 2022-23.

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 D-1 through D-6.

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. Some colleges of the Virginia Community College System (VCCS) have tuition differentials to address unique and

specific institutional priorities. Appendix C shows Virginia institutions that have tuition differentials depending on a program or location and the annual 2022-23 increase for in-state undergraduate students.

Mandatory non-E&G fees increased \$137 (3.3%). Institutions exceeded the 3% annual increase cap, but met the allowed exceptions outlined 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, 2022 Virginia Acts of Assembly

Virginia authorized a salary increase of 5% for state employees, including higher education faculty and staff in FY 2023. Based on the state’s cost-share policy, public institutions must share the cost of salary increases by using their nongeneral fund revenues. Institutions that exceeded the 3% increase limit submitted explanations to meet the exceptions, which were verified by SCHEV.

Detailed lists of mandatory non-E&G fees by institution and program are presented in Appendix E-1 (by program), E-2 (by fee item) and E-3 (explanation of increases in mandatory non-E&G fees over the limit of 3% in 2022-23).



The average tuition and all mandatory fees for in-state undergraduates is \$13,554, a \$366 (2.8%) increase from the prior year. These costs range from \$4,620 at the community colleges to \$23,970 at William & Mary.

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

Chart 3: 2022-23 Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Tuition and All Mandatory Fees¹

Institutions	Tuition and All Mandatory Fees	Amt Increase Over 2021-22	% Increase Over 2021-22
Baccalaureate Institutions			
Christopher Newport University	\$15,425	\$501	3.4%
George Mason University	\$13,404	\$285	2.2%
James Madison University	\$13,092	\$454	3.6%
Longwood University	\$14,600	\$510	3.6%
Norfolk State University	\$9,622	\$0	0.0%
Old Dominion University	\$11,630	\$470	4.2%
Radford University	\$11,916	\$374	3.2%
University of Mary Washington	\$14,294	\$464	3.4%
University of Virginia	\$18,228	\$818	4.7%
University of Virginia - Wise	\$11,498	\$337	3.0%
Virginia Commonwealth University	\$15,642	\$524	3.5%
Virginia Military Institute	\$19,914	\$244	1.2%
Virginia State University	\$9,654	\$500	5.5%
Virginia Tech	\$14,666	\$491	3.5%
William & Mary	\$23,970	\$158	0.7%
Associate-Degree-Granting Institutions			
Richard Bland College	\$8,250	\$90	1.1%
VA Community College System ²	\$4,620	\$0	0.0%
Average Baccalaureate Institutions	\$14,504	\$409	2.9%
Average Public Institutions	\$13,554	\$366	2.8%

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

Room and board charges averaged \$11,981 at baccalaureate institutions, an increase of \$478 (4.2%).

For a student living on campus, room and board charges account for about 45% of the total cost of their college education.

Total charges – the average sum of tuition, all mandatory fees and room and board – are \$26,484 for the 2022-23 academic year, an increase of \$887 (3.5%) for in-state undergraduate students at baccalaureate institutions.

Chart 4 details the average total charges for the next academic year and average increases in these charges from the previous year at baccalaureate institutions and community colleges. In the 2022-23 academic year, the total cost for an in-state undergraduate student living on campus increased by 3.3% (including Richard Bland College). These institutional charges do not include other expenses related to attendance, such as books, transportation, supplies, etc.

Chart 4: 2021-22 Full-Time In-State Total Undergraduate Charges

Institution Type	Charges	Amt Increase	% Increase
Baccalaureate Institution Average			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$9,731	\$258	2.7%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$4,773	\$151	3.3%
Tuition and All Mandatory Fees	\$14,504	\$409	2.9%
Room and Board	\$11,981	\$478	4.2%
Total Charges	\$26,484	\$887	3.5%
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	\$9,212	\$229	2.6%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$4,343	\$137	3.3%
Tuition and All Mandatory Fees	\$13,554	\$366	2.8%
Room and Board	\$11,988	\$449	3.9%
Total Charges²	\$24,838	\$788	3.3%

Notes:

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

(2) Average charge for the majority of students at each institution, excluding tuition differentials.

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

Tuition and Fees Public Comment and Comparison to Six-Year Plan Proposals

Almost all institutions had a lower tuition and fee increase than originally planned prior to the state budget process. The lower actual versus planned tuition increase is attributable to the state support. Conversely, institutions had a larger non-E&G increase than planned. This is largely a result of the five percent salary increase included in the state budget. Institutions must fully fund salary increases for staff working in non-E&G positions. Most institutions did not plan for a five percent salary increase.

Section § 23.1-307.G of the Code of Virginia, requires SCHEV to provide “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 compares the planned increase and actual increase in in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees, and mandatory non-E&G fees in 2022-23. The report on Public Comments is included in Appendix H.

Chart 5: Comparison of Planned and Actual Increases in Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees and Mandatory Non-E&G Fees for In-State Total Undergraduate Students In 2022-23

Institution	Tuition and E&G Fees		Non-E&G Fees	
	Planned Incr. ¹	Actual Incr.	Planned Incr. ¹	Actual Incr.
Christopher Newport University	13.2%	3.0%	1.7%	3.9%
George Mason University	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	0.0%
James Madison University	4.9%	3.0%	3.0%	4.4%
Longwood University	2.9%	2.9%	3.0%	4.6%
Norfolk State University	5.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%
Old Dominion University	6.0%	3.0%	3.0%	6.3%
Radford University	6.0%	2.9%	3.0%	4.0%
University of Mary Washington	2.0%	3.0%	2.0%	4.0%
University of Virginia	4.5%	4.7%	4.2%	4.6%
University of Virginia - Wise	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Virginia Commonwealth University	5.0%	3.2%	5.0%	4.6%
Virginia Military Institute	3.0%	0.0%	2.5%	2.5%
Virginia State University ²	4.0%	8.7%	4.0%	0.0%
Virginia Tech	4.9%	3.0%	3.9%	5.9%
William & Mary	4.6%	0.0%	3.0%	2.5%
Richard Bland College ²	3.0%	0.5%	3.0%	2.8%
VA Community College System	11.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Notes:

(1) Planned increases were provided by institutions in the six-year plans made in 2021.

(2) No increase tuition but increase mandatory E&G fees in 2022-23.

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 2, 2022 [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 2022-23, Virginia undergraduate students will pay, on average, 46% of the costs of education-related funding, while the state pays for 54%.
- SCHEV staff estimates that if the state funded at the level of the cost-share policy (67%), tuition could be as much as \$2,700 (34%) lower than current levels.



A recession in 1992-1994 required 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.

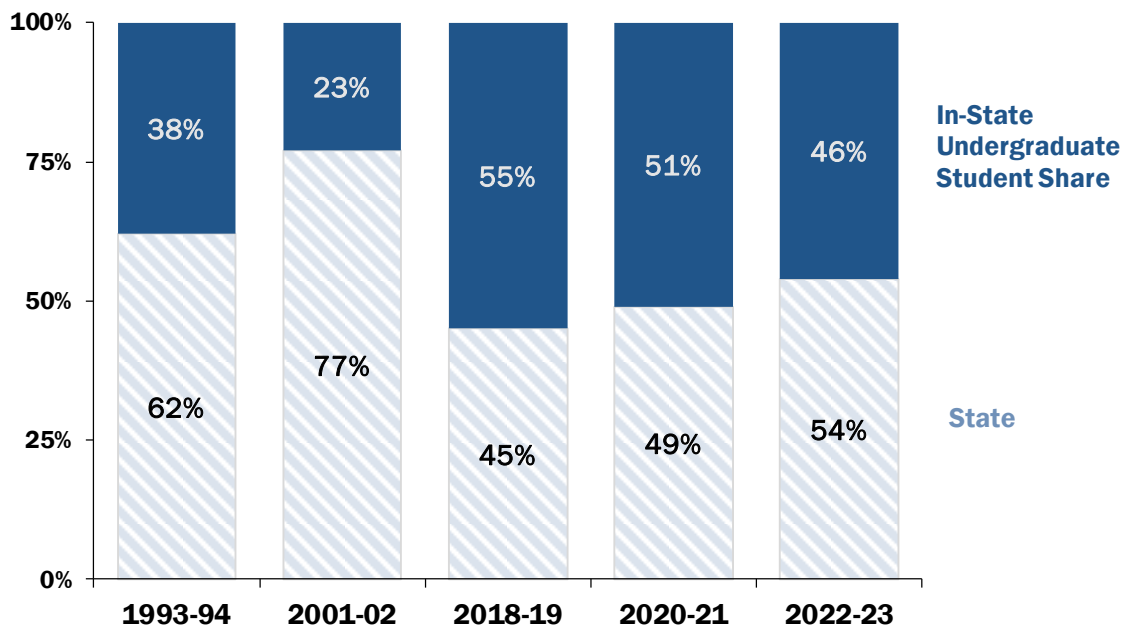
During the 2000 legislative session, the Governor and General Assembly reaffirmed the policy that in-state undergraduate students should pay a consistent percentage of the cost of education. The General Assembly appropriated significant state general funding and directed institutions to begin reducing 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 6 displays the average cost-shares between the Commonwealth and in-state undergraduate students in 1993-94 (historical low state share of cost), 2001-02 (historical high state share of cost) and selected recent five years of cost share in 2018-19, 2020-21 and 2022-23. (See Appendix F for a more detailed explanation of how the cost-share ratio was developed.)



Chart 6: Cost-Share Relationship between the State and In-State Undergraduate Students**Notes:**

(1) Starting 1993-94, 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 was based on the average appropriated cost of education.

(2) In 2000, the state set the goal of the tuition policy for in-state undergraduate students to pay 25% of the cost. The 2001-02 calculation was based on the average appropriated cost of education.

(3) In 2004, the goal of the tuition policy was set for in-state students to pay 33% of the cost. Since then, the cost share was calculated based on the average guideline 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 have increased the proportion of the state's share.

From 2018-19 to 2023-24, the General Assembly and Governor provided significant state investment in higher education, and especially provided specific funding targeted to contain tuition increases from FY 2020 to FY 2024. As a result, the state share percentage has gradually increased. From FY 2019 to FY 2023, the state cost share increased from 45% to 54%. This means the in-state undergraduate cost share was reduced by 9% during this period.

Despite the improvements in the state cost-share, the Commonwealth remains 13 percentage points below the policy goal of 67% as stated in the Code of Virginia.

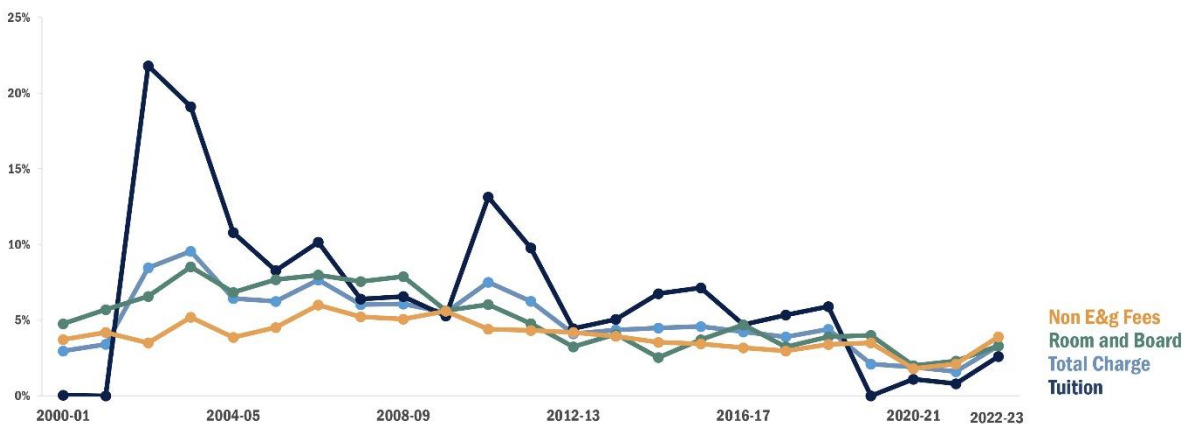


SCHEV staff estimates that if the state met its cost-share policy goal of 67%, in-state undergraduate tuition could be as much as \$2,700 (34%) lower than current levels.

The annual increase in total charges from institutions has trended 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 7 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 increases.

Chart 7: 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 8 depicts national rankings of Virginia public institutions' tuition and fee charges for in-state undergraduate students. The data came from the tuition and fee survey of the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), a division of the U.S. Department of Education. Based on the 2000 Carnegie classification of institutions of higher education, this comparison groups national public institutions into three categories: doctoral/research, comprehensive and associate-degree-granting colleges.

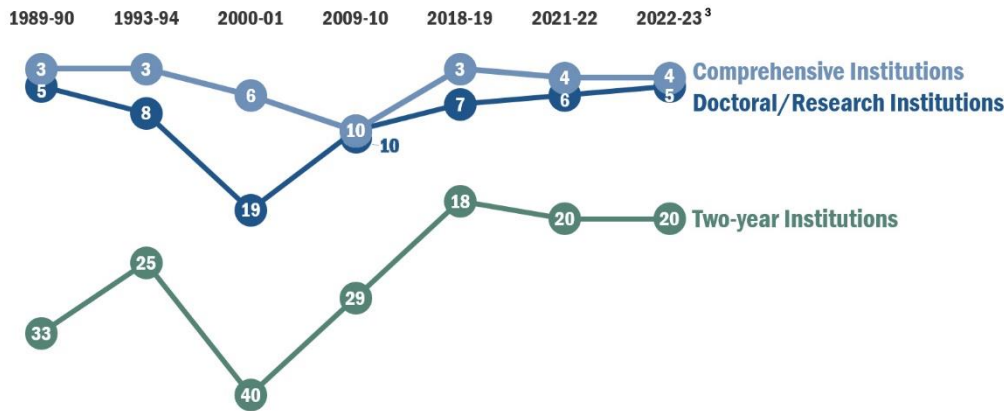
Tuition and Fee Comparisons to Other States At a Glance

- *Virginia's tuition and fee rates as a percentage of per-capita disposable income are high compared to other states.*
- *Estimated total charges at baccalaureate public institutions as a percentage of per-capita disposable income decreased slightly to 44.9% in 2022-23 from the historical high of 2019-20.*
- *Virginia's community colleges' average charge as a percentage of per-capita disposable income is estimated to decrease slightly to 10.9% in 2022-23.*

- *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 6th highest in the nation in 2021-22, whereas this group 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 expects this ranking will rise one position higher in 2022-23.*
- *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 2021-22 national ranking was the 4th highest. This ranking is expected to remain unchanged in 2022-23.*
- *The total tuition and fees of Virginia's **associate-degree-granting colleges** (the Virginia Community College System and Richard Bland College) was 20th highest in 2021-22. SCHEV staff expects the associate-degree-granting colleges ranking to remain unchanged in 2022-23.*

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

Chart 8: Virginia’s in-state undergraduate tuition and fee charges rank among the highest for Doctoral/Research and compared to the nation.



Notes:

(1) Based on full-time in-state undergraduate 2021-22 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 FY 2023. Charges in other states are estimated by applying 2021-22 national increase rates of 1.9% for doctoral, 1.5% for comprehensive institutions, and 1.2% for public associate-degree-granting colleges published in "Trends in College Pricing 2021" 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 2021 state-funding data from the State Higher Education Executive Officers association, total state support in Virginia (of all types, including student financial aid) increased 69% from 2000 to 2021. The average increase nationally over this period was 82%. 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 \$7,213 in 2021. Virginia ranked 31st nationally in 2000 and raised one rank to 30th in 2021. (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.

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.

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

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 2004-05 and 2009-10. Chart 9A shows

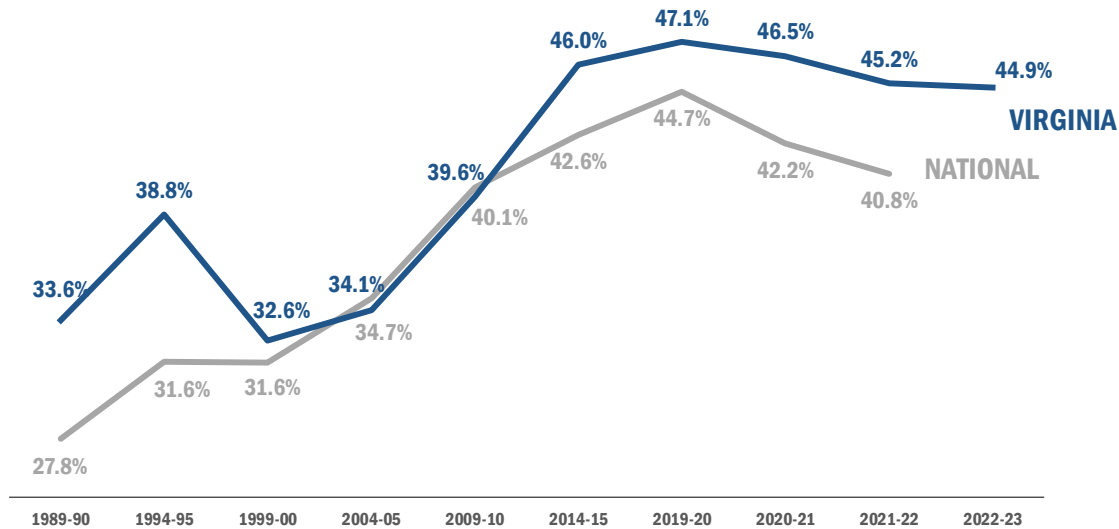
Virginia’s average in-state undergraduate charges at public baccalaureate institutions as a percentage of per-capita disposable income over the past 30 years.

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 32.6% in 1999-00 — after several years of state-mandated tuition controls — this measure of affordability has crept steadily higher.

For 2022-23, the estimated total charges at Virginia’s baccalaureate public institutions as a percentage of per-capita disposable income is 44.9%, lower than the historical high of 47.1% in 2019-20.



Chart 9A: Virginia’s average total in-state undergraduate charges at public baccalaureate institutions as a percentage of per-capita disposable income are higher than the national average.



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

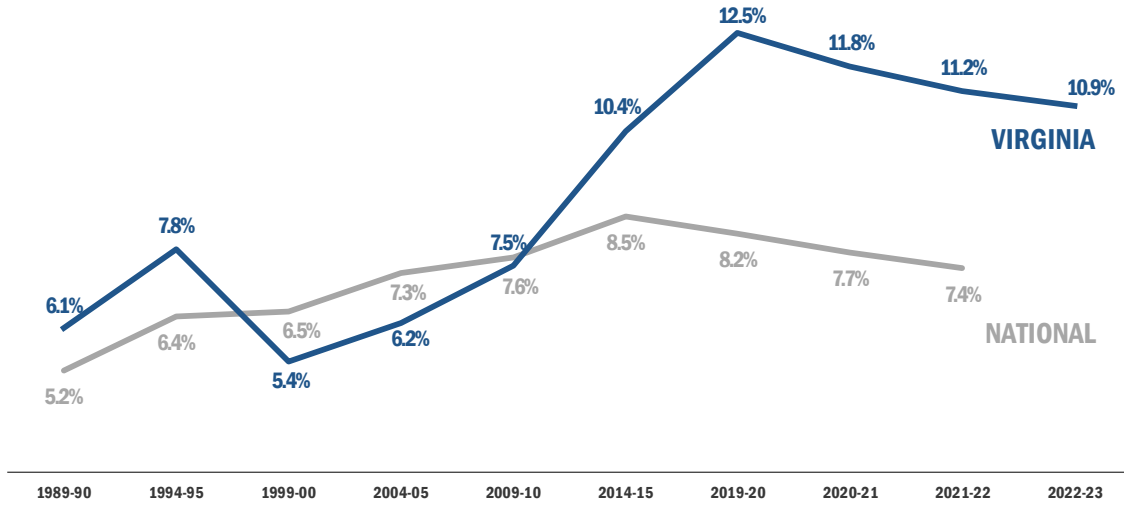
Virginia’s associate-degree-granting institutions’ average charge as a percentage of per-capita disposable income has declined from its peak of 12.5% in 2019-20. It is estimated to be 10.9% in 2022-23.

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 2019-20. Thanks to the freeze in tuition during the past four years, the average charge as a percentage of per-capita disposable income has declined and is estimated to be 10.9% in 2022-23.

Chart 9B 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 9B: Virginia’s average total in-state undergraduate charges at public associate-degree-granting institutions as a percentage of per-capita disposable income has declined due to a freeze in tuition for four years at the Virginia Community College System.



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 2020-21 Virginia undergraduate students at public institutions received about \$1.1

billion in federal, state, institutional and private financial aid grants and scholarships, most of which was awarded based on financial need. For the 2022-24 biennium, Virginia appropriated \$165 million in additional support for undergraduate need-based student aid, which includes both statewide and targeted financial aid 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 to 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's degree. This is the least expensive pathway to obtain a baccalaureate degree in four years. (This is explained more in Chart 11 and in the two-year transfer grant section.) On average, an in-state student can save \$20,065 (33%) of tuition and fees in total. In addition, the Transfer Grant provides an incentive for eligible students to use this pathway. The annual award for an eligible student is \$1,000. An additional*

Pathways to Increase Affordability Beyond Tuition and Fees At a Glance

- **State and institutional financial aid assistance programs can reduce student costs.**
- **For the 2022-24 biennium, Virginia appropriated \$165 million in additional support for undergraduate need-based student aid.**
- **Financial assistance programs include need-based state aid, the Two-year College Transfer Grant, Va529 savings plans, Workforce Credential Grants and G3.**
- **Net price, the amount students pay if they receive financial aid, can be much lower than the total price an institution charges.**

\$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 70% 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](#).*
- **G3 at Virginia's Community Colleges:** *Launched in 2021-22, this program provides last dollar funding for students enrolled in in-demand occupations who also meet other need-based requirements. For those eligible, students pay no tuition and fees.*

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:** *Part of the William & Mary [Promise](#), this program offers increased aid to students with financial need and promises to keep student debt low.*



- *University of Virginia: The [Affordable Excellence](#) program commits the university to help students with financial need and keep their debt low. It provides 100% of need through scholarships, grants, work-study and need-based loans. In addition, the University pledges to [fully cover tuition and fees for Virginia families who earn less than \\$80,000 per year and cover tuition, fees and room and board for students from Virginia families earning less than \\$30,000 per year.](#)*

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 price an institution charges.

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 [information and videos](#) 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 10 shows the average net price and average net price by family income at Virginia public baccalaureate institutions in 2020-21.



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 \$25,334 in 2020-21, but a student/family with an estimated income of up to \$30,000 could expect to pay less than half that amount (\$12,335).

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 10: Cost of Attendance on Campus and Average Net Price by Family Income for Virginia Public Baccalaureate Institutions in 2020-21

Institution	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	\$31,738	\$21,160	\$22,326	\$24,953	\$26,236	\$26,151
GMU	\$29,978	\$13,342	\$14,429	\$17,359	\$21,649	\$24,371
JMU	\$28,780	\$13,588	\$14,826	\$18,572	\$24,432	\$27,600
LU	\$29,684	\$13,210	\$14,351	\$17,431	\$21,403	\$24,345
NSU	\$26,710	\$10,761	\$10,890	\$12,509	\$16,244	\$20,480
ODU	\$28,088	\$13,765	\$13,740	\$16,577	\$20,302	\$22,896
RU	\$25,334	\$12,335	\$13,135	\$16,150	\$20,301	\$22,013
UMW	\$30,038	\$13,549	\$15,988	\$21,438	\$26,855	\$28,642
UVA	\$35,664	\$8,987	\$7,775	\$14,589	\$21,123	\$28,880
UVAW	\$26,181	\$8,901	\$8,169	\$11,167	\$12,518	\$14,086
VCU	\$32,997	\$13,601	\$14,349	\$16,689	\$21,818	\$26,416
VMI	\$32,420	\$10,705	\$6,552	\$9,826	\$20,401	\$26,778
VSU	\$23,673	\$13,521	\$14,577	\$17,890	\$19,849	\$22,173
VT	\$27,755	\$11,740	\$13,739	\$18,113	\$24,065	\$26,726
W&M	\$40,034	\$3,579	\$5,717	\$10,665	\$17,295	\$34,686

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 2021 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 \$20,065, or 33%, 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 11 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 11: Potential Tuition Savings of the Transfer Program for Students Completing a Baccalaureate Degree in Four Years

	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total Tuition
Avg 4-yr Tuition & Fees	\$14,504	\$14,939	\$15,387	\$15,849	\$60,679
Transfer Program	\$4,620	\$4,759	\$15,387	\$15,849	\$40,615
Amount Saved	\$9,884	\$10,181			\$20,065
% Saved	68%	68%			33%

Note: Assuming tuition increases by 3% per year over the base year of 2022-23.



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 completed courses can be transferred from the two-year institution. 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 2016-17 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 \$10,204.

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.

There are many reasons for delays in completing a degree, 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.

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 also have developed other strategies to increase completion rates.



APPENDIX A: HIGHER EDUCATION FUNDING POLICIES

Item 4-2.01.b, Chapter 2, 2022 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: 2022-23 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	\$9,795	3.0%	\$285	\$3,609	0.0%	\$0	\$13,404	2.2%	\$285	\$13,120	3.9%	\$490	\$26,524	3.0%	\$775
ODU	\$7,257	3.0%	\$210	\$4,373	6.3%	\$260	\$11,630	4.2%	\$470	\$12,928	12.2%	\$1,405	\$24,558	8.3%	\$1,875
UVA	\$15,339	4.7%	\$690	\$2,889	4.6%	\$128	\$18,228	4.7%	\$818	\$12,876	4.0%	\$500	\$31,104	4.4%	\$1,318
VCU	\$12,956	3.2%	\$407	\$2,686	4.6%	\$117	\$15,642	3.5%	\$524	\$12,239	5.4%	\$624	\$27,881	4.3%	\$1,148
VT	\$12,289	3.0%	\$358	\$2,377	5.9%	\$133	\$14,666	3.5%	\$491	\$10,756	8.9%	\$880	\$25,422	5.7%	\$1,371
W&M	\$17,570	0.0%	\$0	\$6,400	2.5%	\$158	\$23,970	0.7%	\$158	\$13,828	1.7%	\$226	\$37,798	1.0%	\$384
CNU	\$9,375	3.0%	\$275	\$6,050	3.9%	\$226	\$15,425	3.4%	\$501	\$11,990	2.0%	\$230	\$27,415	2.7%	\$731
UVA-Wise	\$6,224	3.0%	\$182	\$5,274	3.0%	\$155	\$11,498	3.0%	\$337	\$11,919	2.8%	\$326	\$23,417	2.9%	\$663
JMU	\$7,684	3.0%	\$224	\$5,408	4.4%	\$230	\$13,092	3.6%	\$454	\$11,940	3.4%	\$390	\$25,032	3.5%	\$844
LU	\$8,420	2.9%	\$240	\$6,180	4.6%	\$270	\$14,600	3.6%	\$510	\$13,032	7.3%	\$891	\$27,632	5.3%	\$1,401
UMW	\$8,998	3.0%	\$260	\$5,296	4.0%	\$204	\$14,294	3.4%	\$464	\$11,596	4.6%	\$514	\$25,890	3.9%	\$978
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	\$8,252	2.9%	\$234	\$3,664	4.0%	\$140	\$11,916	3.2%	\$374	\$10,424	3.9%	\$388	\$22,340	3.5%	\$762
VMI	\$9,782	0.0%	\$0	\$10,132	2.5%	\$244	\$19,914	1.2%	\$244	\$10,674	3.0%	\$312	\$30,588	1.9%	\$556
VSU	\$6,269	8.7%	\$500	\$3,385	0.0%	\$0	\$9,654	5.5%	\$500	\$11,544	0.0%	\$0	\$21,198	2.4%	\$500
RBC	\$6,030	0.5%	\$30	\$2,220	2.8%	\$60	\$8,250	1.1%	\$90	\$12,103	0.0%	\$0	\$20,353	0.4%	\$90
VCCS ²	\$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	\$9,731	2.7%	\$258	\$4,773	3.3%	\$151	\$14,504	2.9%	\$409	\$11,981	4.2%	\$478	\$26,484	3.5%	\$887
Avg. All Insts	\$9,212	2.6%	\$229	\$4,343	3.3%	\$137	\$13,554	2.8%	\$366	\$11,988	3.9%	\$449	\$24,838	3.3%	\$788

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) 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.

APPENDIX C: 2022-23 VARIABLE TUITION AND MANDATORY E&G FEES TO IN-STATE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS BY SCHOOL AND PROGRAM

Institution	School/College	Level	2021-22	2022-23	% Change
JMU	Business	Year 1	\$7,910	\$8,134	2.8%
		Year 2	\$8,060	\$8,284	2.8%
	Year 3	\$8,360	\$8,584	2.7%	
	Year 4	\$8,660	\$8,884	2.6%	
	Nursing	Year 3 & 4	\$10,160	\$10,384	2.2%
UVA ^{1,2}	Architecture	Year 1	\$15,685	\$16,425	4.7%
		Year 2	\$15,685	\$16,425	4.7%
		Year 3	\$15,685	\$16,425	4.7%
		Year 4	\$15,685	\$16,425	4.7%
	Arts & Sciences	Year 3	\$17,349	\$18,167	4.7%
		Year 4	\$14,649	\$18,167	4.7%
	Batten	Year 3	\$25,203	\$26,391	4.7%
		Year 4	\$25,203	\$26,391	4.7%
	Engineering	Year 1	\$23,027	\$25,111	9.1%
		Year 2	\$22,027	\$24,111	4.7%
		Year 3	\$20,027	\$23,065	4.7%
		Year 4	\$20,027	\$20,971	4.7%
	McIntire	Year 3	\$25,257	\$26,447	4.7%
		Year 4	\$25,257	\$26,447	4.7%
	Nursing	Year 1	\$18,721	\$19,603	4.7%
		Year 2	\$18,721	\$19,603	4.7%
Year 3		\$16,721	\$19,603	4.7%	
Year 4		\$16,721	\$17,509	4.7%	
RN to BSN (All Years)		\$14,649	\$16,339	11.5%	
VCU ³	Arts	All	\$14,429	\$14,986	3.9%
	Dental Hygiene Year 1	All	\$16,143	\$16,893	4.6%
	Dental Hygiene Year 2	All	\$14,067	\$14,592	3.7%
	Engineering	All	\$14,669	\$15,076	2.8%
	Nursing, BS	All	\$14,349	\$14,756	2.8%
	Nursing Accelerated BS	All	\$14,619	\$15,026	2.8%
VT	Agriculture & Life Science	All	\$12,681	\$13,039	2.8%
	Architecture & Design	All	\$13,431	\$13,789	2.7%
	Building Construction	All	\$13,431	\$13,789	2.7%
	Engineering	All	\$13,931	\$14,289	2.6%
VCCS	GCC				
	JTCC	All	\$4,636	\$4,636	0.0%
	PVCC				
	TCC				
	TNCC	All	\$4,666	\$4,666	0.0%
	VWCC				
	JSRCC	All	\$4,729	\$4,729	0.0%
NVCC	All	\$5,398	\$5,398	0.0%	

Notes:

(1) FY22 has been adjusted to remove the WTJU radio fee from the included E&G fees. This fee had been incorrectly included in the E&G fees in prior years and was reclassified as an auxiliary fee in the FY23 submission.

(2) Percent change reflects the change for each cohort year-over-year (e.g.- Year 4 in FY23 is compared to Year 3 in FY22).

(3) VCU undergraduate students pay an additional program fee based on a student's major, in lieu of course or other fees. All units have a program fee. The programs in the table represents areas that have a fee of \$500 per academic year in addition to the base charges a majority of students pay.

APPENDIX D-1: 2021-23 FULL-TIME IN-STATE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT CHARGES

Institutions	2021-22				2022-23							
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Average Room and Board	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Average Room and Board ¹	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU	\$9,510	\$3,609	\$12,630	\$25,749	\$9,795	3.0%	\$3,609	0.0%	\$13,120	3.9%	\$26,524	3.0%
ODU	\$7,047	\$4,113	\$11,523	\$22,683	\$7,257	3.0%	\$4,373	6.3%	\$12,928	12.2%	\$24,558	8.3%
UVA	\$14,649	\$2,761	\$12,376	\$29,786	\$15,339	4.7%	\$2,889	4.6%	\$12,876	4.0%	\$31,104	4.4%
VCU	\$12,549	\$2,569	\$11,615	\$26,733	\$12,956	3.2%	\$2,686	4.6%	\$12,239	5.4%	\$27,881	4.3%
VT	\$11,931	\$2,244	\$9,876	\$24,051	\$12,289	3.0%	\$2,377	5.9%	\$10,756	8.9%	\$25,422	5.7%
W&M	\$17,570	\$6,242	\$13,602	\$37,414	\$17,570	0.0%	\$6,400	2.5%	\$13,828	1.7%	\$37,798	1.0%
CNU	\$9,100	\$5,824	\$11,760	\$26,684	\$9,375	3.0%	\$6,050	3.9%	\$11,990	2.0%	\$27,415	2.7%
UVA-Wise	\$6,042	\$5,119	\$11,593	\$22,754	\$6,224	3.0%	\$5,274	3.0%	\$11,919	2.8%	\$23,417	2.9%
JMU	\$7,460	\$5,178	\$11,550	\$24,188	\$7,684	3.0%	\$5,408	4.4%	\$11,940	3.4%	\$25,032	3.5%
LU	\$8,180	\$5,910	\$12,141	\$26,231	\$8,420	2.9%	\$6,180	4.6%	\$13,032	7.3%	\$27,632	5.3%
UMW	\$8,738	\$5,092	\$11,082	\$24,912	\$8,998	3.0%	\$5,296	4.0%	\$11,596	4.6%	\$25,890	3.9%
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	\$8,018	\$3,524	\$10,036	\$21,578	\$8,252	2.9%	\$3,664	4.0%	\$10,424	3.9%	\$22,340	3.5%
VMI	\$9,782	\$9,888	\$10,362	\$30,032	\$9,782	0.0%	\$10,132	2.5%	\$10,674	3.0%	\$30,588	1.9%
VSU	\$5,769	\$3,385	\$11,544	\$20,698	\$6,269	8.7%	\$3,385	0.0%	\$11,544	0.0%	\$21,198	2.4%
RBC	\$6,000	\$2,160	\$12,103	\$20,263	\$6,030	0.5%	\$2,220	2.8%	\$12,103	0.0%	\$20,353	0.4%
VCCS ²	\$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.	\$9,473	\$4,622	\$11,502	\$25,597	\$9,731	2.7%	\$4,773	3.3%	\$11,981	4.2%	\$26,484	3.5%
Avg. All Insts.	\$8,983	\$4,206	\$11,540	\$24,050	\$9,212	2.6%	\$4,343	3.3%	\$11,988	3.9%	\$24,838	3.3%

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) 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.

APPENDIX D-2: 2021-23 FULL-TIME OUT-OF-STATE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT CHARGES

Institutions	2021-22				2022-23							
	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	\$32,970	\$3,609	\$12,630	\$49,209	\$33,959	3.0%	\$3,609	0.0%	\$13,120	3.9%	\$50,688	3.0%
ODU	\$27,207	\$4,113	\$11,523	\$42,843	\$27,207	0.0%	\$4,373	6.3%	\$12,928	12.2%	\$44,508	3.9%
UVA	\$49,179	\$2,761	\$12,376	\$64,316	\$51,491	4.7%	\$2,889	4.6%	\$12,876	4.0%	\$67,256	4.6%
VCU	\$33,887	\$2,569	\$11,615	\$48,071	\$34,902	3.0%	\$2,686	4.6%	\$12,239	5.4%	\$49,827	3.7%
VT	\$31,613	\$2,244	\$9,876	\$43,733	\$32,543	2.9%	\$2,377	5.9%	\$10,756	8.9%	\$45,676	4.4%
W&M	\$40,796	\$6,242	\$13,602	\$60,640	\$40,796	0.0%	\$6,400	2.5%	\$13,828	1.7%	\$61,024	0.6%
CNU	\$21,966	\$5,824	\$11,760	\$39,550	\$22,613	2.9%	\$6,050	3.9%	\$11,990	2.0%	\$40,653	2.8%
UVA-Wise	\$25,209	\$5,119	\$11,593	\$41,921	\$26,318	4.4%	\$5,274	3.0%	\$11,919	2.8%	\$43,511	3.8%
JMU	\$24,386	\$5,178	\$11,550	\$41,114	\$24,744	1.5%	\$5,408	4.4%	\$11,940	3.4%	\$42,092	2.4%
LU	\$20,600	\$5,910	\$12,141	\$38,651	\$21,230	3.1%	\$6,180	4.6%	\$13,032	7.3%	\$40,442	4.6%
UMW	\$25,164	\$5,092	\$11,082	\$41,338	\$25,918	3.0%	\$5,296	4.0%	\$11,596	4.6%	\$42,810	3.6%
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	\$20,100	\$3,524	\$10,036	\$33,660	\$20,789	3.4%	\$3,664	4.0%	\$10,424	3.9%	\$34,877	3.6%
VMI	\$38,436	\$9,888	\$10,362	\$58,686	\$39,590	3.0%	\$10,132	2.5%	\$10,674	3.0%	\$60,396	2.9%
VSU	\$17,524	\$3,385	\$11,544	\$32,453	\$18,024	2.9%	\$3,385	0.0%	\$11,544	0.0%	\$32,953	1.5%
RBC	\$11,970	\$2,160	\$12,103	\$26,233	\$12,000	0.3%	\$2,220	2.8%	\$12,103	0.0%	\$26,323	0.3%
VCCS ⁽²⁾	\$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.	\$28,448	\$4,622	\$11,502	\$44,572	\$29,187	2.6%	\$4,773	3.3%	\$11,981	4.2%	\$45,940	3.1%
Avg. All Insts.	\$26,429	\$4,206	\$11,540	\$41,496	\$27,083	2.5%	\$4,343	3.3%	\$11,988	3.9%	\$42,709	2.9%

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 D-3: 2021-23 FULL-TIME IN-STATE GRADUATE STUDENT CHARGES

Institutions	2021-22			2022-23			Total	Percent Increase
	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		
GMU	\$13,035	\$3,609	\$16,644	\$13,426	3.0%	\$3,609	\$17,035	2.3%
ODU	\$10,225	\$3,359	\$13,584	\$10,537	3.1%	\$3,577	\$14,114	3.9%
UVA ¹	\$19,541	\$2,761	\$22,302	\$20,305	3.9%	\$2,889	\$23,194	4.0%
VCU ²	\$12,983	\$2,535	\$15,518	\$13,498	4.0%	\$2,652	\$16,150	4.1%
VT	\$14,278	\$2,244	\$16,522	\$14,706	3.0%	\$2,377	\$17,083	3.4%
W&M	\$10,652	\$5,966	\$16,618	\$10,652	0.0%	\$6,124	\$16,776	1.0%
JMU	\$11,184	\$1,128	\$12,312	\$11,520	3.0%	\$1,176	\$12,696	3.1%
LU	\$8,640	\$3,528	\$12,168	\$8,904	3.1%	\$1,464	\$10,368	-14.8%
UMW	\$8,736	\$2,682	\$11,418	\$8,988	2.9%	\$2,790	\$11,778	3.2%
NSU	\$8,820	\$3,870	\$12,690	\$8,820	0.0%	\$3,870	\$12,690	0.0%
RU	\$9,011	\$3,524	\$12,535	\$9,278	3.0%	\$3,664	\$12,942	3.2%
VSU	\$8,604	\$3,385	\$11,989	\$9,104	5.8%	\$3,385	\$12,489	4.2%
Average	\$11,309	\$3,216	\$14,525	\$11,645	3.0%	\$3,131	\$14,776	1.7%

Notes:

(1) 2022-23 tuition and E&G fees shown is for full-time general graduate students. Twelve school's graduate programs have special tuition and E&G fees varying from \$6,189 for the 4th year PhD students at the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences to \$34,613 for the 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 \$10,769 in 2021-22 and \$11,152 in 2022-23.



APPENDIX D-4: 2021-23 FULL-TIME OUT-OF-STATE GRADUATE STUDENT CHARGES

Institutions	2021-22			2022-23			Total	Percent Increase
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Total		
GMU	\$34,347	\$3,609	\$37,956	\$35,377	\$3,609	\$38,986		2.7%
ODU	\$30,289	\$3,359	\$33,648	\$30,289	\$3,577	\$33,866		0.6%
UVA ¹	\$33,307	\$2,761	\$36,068	\$34,595	\$2,889	\$37,484		3.9%
VCU ²	\$27,011	\$2,535	\$29,546	\$27,922	\$2,652	\$30,574		3.5%
VT	\$29,199	\$2,244	\$31,443	\$30,056	\$2,377	\$32,433		3.1%
W&M	\$29,012	\$5,966	\$34,978	\$29,012	\$6,124	\$35,136		0.5%
JMU	\$28,416	\$1,128	\$29,544	\$28,848	\$1,176	\$30,024		1.6%
LU	\$24,360	\$3,528	\$27,888	\$24,384	\$1,464	\$25,848		-7.3%
UMW	\$18,456	\$2,682	\$21,138	\$19,014	\$2,790	\$21,804		3.2%
NSU	\$21,632	\$3,870	\$25,502	\$21,632	\$3,870	\$25,502		0.0%
RU	\$17,984	\$3,524	\$21,508	\$18,507	\$3,664	\$22,171		3.1%
VSU	\$19,609	\$3,385	\$22,994	\$20,109	\$3,385	\$23,494		2.2%
Average	\$26,135	\$3,216	\$29,351	\$26,645	\$3,131	\$29,777		1.5%

Notes:

(1) 2022-23 tuition and E&G fees shown is for full-time general graduate students. Twelve graduate programs have special tuition and E&G fees varying from \$6,871 for the 4th year PhD students at the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences to \$53,705 for the 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 \$23,267 in 2021-22 and \$24,010 in 2022-23.



APPENDIX D-5: 2021-23 IN-STATE FIRST PROFESSIONAL STUDENT CHARGES

Institutions	2021-22			2022-23			Total	Percent Increase
	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		
GMU								
Law	\$23,142	\$2,733	\$25,875	\$23,836	3.0%	\$2,733	\$26,569	2.7%
UVA								
Law	\$63,699	\$2,761	\$66,460	\$65,571	2.9%	\$2,889	\$68,460	3.0%
Medicine	\$45,604	\$2,761	\$48,365	\$46,506	2.0%	\$2,889	\$49,395	2.1%
VCU								
Medicine ⁽¹⁾	\$34,495	\$3,145	\$37,640	\$35,190	2.0%	\$3,262	\$38,452	2.2%
Dentistry ⁽²⁾	\$58,445	\$2,565	\$61,010	\$59,242	1.4%	\$2,682	\$61,924	1.5%
Pharmacy (PharmD) ⁽³⁾	\$29,419	\$2,565	\$31,984	\$29,996	2.0%	\$2,682	\$32,678	2.2%
VT								
Medicine	\$54,833	\$1,192	\$56,025	\$56,478	3.0%	\$1,243	\$57,721	3.0%
Vet Medicine	\$23,842	\$2,244	\$26,086	\$24,521	2.8%	\$2,377	\$26,898	3.1%
W&M								
Law ⁴	\$29,886	\$6,313	\$36,199	\$31,804	6.4%	\$6,470	\$38,274	5.7%
Average Law	\$38,909	\$3,936	\$42,845	\$40,404	3.8%	\$4,031	\$44,434	3.7%
Average Medicine	\$44,977	\$2,366	\$47,343	\$46,058	2.4%	\$2,465	\$48,523	2.5%

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.

(4) Tuition and mandatory fees for first year law students in 2021-22 were \$30,296. First and second year are \$31,804 in 2022-23, and third year is \$31,374.



APPENDIX D-6: 2021-23 OUT-OF-STATE FIRST PROFESSIONAL STUDENT CHARGES

Institutions	2021-22			2022-23			Total	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
	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				
GMU										
Law	\$38,528	\$2,733	\$41,261	\$39,684	3.0%	\$2,733		0.0%	\$42,417	2.8%
UVA										
Law	\$66,699	\$2,761	\$69,460	\$68,571	2.8%	\$2,889		4.6%	\$71,460	2.9%
Medicine	\$56,714	\$2,761	\$59,475	\$58,936	3.9%	\$2,889		4.6%	\$61,825	4.0%
VCU										
Medicine ⁽¹⁾	\$58,011	\$3,145	\$61,156	\$59,163	2.0%	\$3,262		3.7%	\$62,425	2.1%
Dentistry ⁽²⁾	\$92,114	\$2,565	\$94,679	\$92,911	0.9%	\$2,682		4.6%	\$95,593	1.0%
Pharmacy (PharmD) ⁽³⁾	\$42,747	\$2,565	\$45,312	\$43,577	1.9%	\$2,682		4.6%	\$46,259	2.1%
VT										
Medicine	\$54,833	\$1,192	\$56,025	\$56,478	3.0%	\$1,243		4.3%	\$57,721	3.0%
Vet Medicine	\$53,443	\$2,244	\$55,687	\$54,992	2.9%	\$2,377		5.9%	\$57,369	3.0%
W&M										
Law ⁽⁴⁾	39,207	\$6,313	\$45,520	47,537	21.2%	\$6,470		2.5%	54,007	18.6%
Average Law	\$48,145	\$3,936	\$52,080	\$51,931	7.9%	\$4,031		2.4%	\$55,961	7.5%
Average Medicine	\$56,519	\$2,366	\$58,885	\$58,192	3.0%	\$2,465		4.2%	\$60,657	3.0%

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.

(4) Tuition and mandatory fees for first year law students were \$45,307 in 2021-22. 2022-23 charges in table are for second year, first year is \$49,544 and third year is \$41,132.

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

Institution	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				\$123.00	\$15.00	\$104.00	\$222.00	\$193.00	\$2,308.00	\$644.00	\$3,609.00
ODU				\$118.00		\$220.00	\$1,311.49	\$106.74	\$392.13	\$1,964.35	\$4,112.71
UVA		\$9.00		\$218.00		\$917.00	\$383.00	\$491.00	\$44.00	\$699.00	\$2,761.00
VCU				\$83.00		\$235.00	\$742.00	\$448.00	\$132.00	\$929.00	\$2,569.00
VT				\$194.00	\$148.00	\$557.00	\$527.00	\$335.00	\$121.00	\$362.00	\$2,244.00
W&M				\$67.00	\$307.00	\$808.00	\$2,175.00	\$24.00	\$752.00	\$2,109.00	\$6,242.00
CNU				\$176.00			\$1,133.00	\$44.00	\$1,993.00	\$2,478.00	\$5,824.00
UVAW						\$234.93	\$1,332.43	\$31.00	\$1,029.06	\$2,491.60	\$5,119.02
JMU				\$169.00		\$316.00	\$510.00	\$658.00	\$769.00	\$2,756.00	\$5,178.00
LU				\$84.00		\$523.00	\$831.00	\$606.00	\$898.00	\$2,721.00	\$5,910.00
UMW		\$375.00		\$165.00	\$390.00	\$145.00	\$860.00	\$550.00	\$1,793.00	\$814.00	\$5,092.00
NSU				\$68.00	\$12.00	\$138.00	\$1,076.00	\$402.00	\$406.00	\$1,768.00	\$3,870.00
RU				\$150.00		\$361.00	\$835.00	\$152.00	\$727.00	\$1,299.00	\$3,524.00
VMI	\$2,454.00		\$750.00			\$542.00	\$2,402.00			\$3,740.00	\$9,888.00
VSU				\$41.00		\$408.00	\$493.00		\$1,071.00	\$1,372.00	\$3,385.00
RBC				\$185.00	\$247.00		\$339.00		\$679.00	\$710.00	\$2,160.00
VCCS									\$14.10		\$14.10
Avg All Inst	\$2,454.00	\$192.00	\$750.00	\$131.50	\$195.14	\$393.50	\$948.25	\$310.83	\$820.52	\$1,678.56	\$4,205.99

2022-23 Non-E&G Mandatory Fees by Category

Institution	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				\$135.00	\$17.00	\$128.00	\$227.00	\$193.00	\$2,246.00	\$663.00	\$3,609.00
ODU				\$118.00		\$270.00	\$1,299.09	\$124.80	\$688.67	\$1,872.21	\$4,372.77
UVA		\$10.00		\$230.00		\$972.00	\$392.00	\$521.00	\$44.00	\$720.00	\$2,889.00
VCU				\$92.00		\$240.00	\$803.00	\$378.00	\$69.00	\$1,104.00	\$2,686.00
VT				\$236.00	\$155.00	\$585.00	\$544.00	\$351.00	\$122.00	\$384.00	\$2,377.00
W&M				\$67.00	\$366.00	\$868.00	\$2,263.00	\$32.00	\$627.00	\$2,177.00	\$6,400.00
CNU				\$102.50			\$1,214.67	\$46.24	\$2,077.55	\$2,609.04	\$6,050.00
UVAW						\$234.93	\$1,323.18	\$32.44	\$1,047.99	\$2,635.48	\$5,274.02
JMU				\$171.00		\$302.00	\$581.00	\$709.00	\$759.00	\$2,886.00	\$5,408.00
LU				\$80.00	\$301.00	\$636.00	\$886.00	\$668.00	\$412.00	\$3,197.00	\$6,180.00
UMW		\$387.00		\$165.00	\$390.00	\$160.00	\$870.00	\$558.00	\$1,875.00	\$891.00	\$5,296.00
NSU				\$68.00	\$12.00	\$138.00	\$1,076.00	\$402.00	\$406.00	\$1,768.00	\$3,870.00
RU				\$151.00	\$0.00	\$374.00	\$854.00	\$152.00	\$735.00	\$1,398.00	\$3,664.00
VMI	\$2,526.00		\$770.00			\$560.00	\$2,442.00			\$3,834.00	\$10,132.00
VSU				\$41.00		\$408.00	\$493.00		\$1,071.00	\$1,372.00	\$3,385.00
RBC				\$190.00	\$253.00		\$349.00		\$698.00	\$730.00	\$2,220.00
VCCS									\$14.10		\$14.10
Avg All Inst	\$2,526.00	\$198.50	\$770.00	\$131.89	\$186.75	\$419.71	\$976.06	\$320.58	\$805.77	\$1,765.05	\$4,342.76

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

Institution	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				9.8%	13.3%	23.1%	2.3%	0.0%	-2.7%	3.0%	0.0%
ODU				0.0%		22.7%	-0.9%	16.9%	75.6%	-4.7%	6.3%
UVA		11.1%		5.5%		6.0%	2.3%	6.1%	0.0%	3.0%	4.6%
VCU				10.8%		2.1%	8.2%	-15.6%	-47.7%	18.8%	4.6%
VT				21.6%	4.7%	5.0%	3.2%	4.8%	0.8%	6.1%	5.9%
W&M				0.0%	19.2%	7.4%	4.0%	33.3%	-16.6%	3.2%	2.5%
CNU				-41.8%			7.2%	5.1%	4.2%	5.3%	3.9%
UVAW						0.0%	-0.7%	4.6%	1.8%	5.8%	3.0%
JMU				1.2%		-4.4%	13.9%	7.8%	-1.3%	4.7%	4.4%
LU				-4.8%	21.9%	21.6%	6.6%	10.2%	-54.1%	17.5%	4.6%
UMW		3.2%		0.0%	0.0%	10.3%	1.2%	1.5%	4.6%	9.5%	4.0%
NSU				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
RU				0.7%		3.6%	2.3%	0.0%	1.1%	7.6%	4.0%
VMI	2.9%		2.7%			3.3%	1.7%			2.5%	2.5%
VSU				0.0%		0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
RBC				2.7%	2.4%		2.9%		2.8%	2.8%	2.8%
VCCS									0.0%		0.0%
Avg All Inst	2.9%	3.4%	2.7%	0.3%	-4.3%	6.7%	2.9%	3.1%	-1.8%	5.2%	3.3%

APPENDIX E-2: FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATE MANDATORY NON-EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL FEES BY FEE 1

Institution	2021-22	2022-23	Difference	% Increase	Institution	2021-22	2022-23	Difference	% Increase
George Mason University					Virginia Tech				
Athletic	\$643.00	\$662.00	\$19.00	3.0%	Athletic	\$362.00	\$384.00	\$22.00	6.1%
Auxiliary Central	\$1,053.00	\$985.00	(\$68.00)	-6.5%	Bus and Escort	\$194.00	\$236.00	\$42.00	21.6%
Auxiliary Services	\$509.00	\$541.00	\$32.00	6.3%	Health Service	\$557.00	\$585.00	\$28.00	5.0%
Facilities/Building	\$787.00	\$810.00	\$23.00	2.9%	Recreational Facilities	\$335.00	\$351.00	\$16.00	4.8%
Health Service	\$90.00	\$109.00	\$19.00	21.1%	Student Activity	\$494.00	\$511.00	\$17.00	3.4%
Student Activity	\$404.00	\$367.00	(\$37.00)	-9.2%	Student Services	\$302.00	\$310.00	\$8.00	2.6%
Transportation	\$123.00	\$135.00	\$12.00	9.8%		\$2,244.00	\$2,377.00	\$133.00	5.9%
	\$3,609.00	\$3,609.00	\$0.00	0.0%	William & Mary				
Old Dominion University					Athletic	\$2,109.00	\$2,177.00	\$68.00	3.2%
Athletic	\$1,964.35	\$1,872.21	(\$92.14)	-4.7%	Bus and Escort	\$67.00	\$67.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Contingent	\$15.06	\$293.97	\$278.91	1852.0%	Facilities/Building	\$1,827.00	\$1,840.00	\$13.00	0.7%
Facilities/Building	\$373.07	\$390.70	\$17.63	4.7%	General Services	\$626.00	\$497.00	(\$129.00)	-20.6%
Health Service	\$220.00	\$270.00	\$50.00	22.7%	Green Fee	\$43.00	\$43.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Photo ID	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Health and Wellness	\$808.00	\$868.00	\$60.00	7.4%
Student Activity	\$1,017.38	\$1,053.60	\$36.22	3.6%	P.C. Maintenance	\$47.00	\$47.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Union	\$400.85	\$370.29	(\$30.56)	-7.6%	Photo ID	\$36.00	\$40.00	\$4.00	11.1%
Transportation	\$118.00	\$118.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Student Activity	\$348.00	\$423.00	\$75.00	21.6%
	\$4,112.71	\$4,372.77	\$260.06	6.3%	Telecom/Networking	\$307.00	\$366.00	\$59.00	19.2%
University of Virginia					Tennis Center	\$24.00	\$32.00	\$8.00	33.3%
Athletic	\$699.00	\$720.00	\$21.00	3.0%		\$6,242.00	\$6,400.00	\$158.00	2.5%
Auxiliary Services	\$67.00	\$67.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Christopher Newport University				
Bus and Safe Ride	\$218.00	\$230.00	\$12.00	5.5%	Auxiliary Support	\$1,091.00	\$1,156.02	\$65.02	6.0%
Microsoft License Fee	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Capital Reserve	\$133.00	\$16.61	(\$116.39)	-87.5%
Data Center Fee	\$24.00	\$24.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Intercollegiate Athletics	\$2,478.00	\$2,609.04	\$131.04	5.3%
Health Service	\$917.00	\$972.00	\$55.00	6.0%	Intramurals	\$44.00	\$46.24	\$2.24	5.1%
Radio Station	\$9.00	\$10.00	\$1.00	11.1%	Parking and Transportation	\$176.00	\$102.50	(\$73.50)	-41.8%
Recreational Facilities	\$441.00	\$471.00	\$30.00	6.8%	Recreational Facilities & Student Union	\$1,133.00	\$1,214.67	\$81.67	7.2%
Student Activity	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Repair and Replacement	\$111.00	\$0.00	(\$111.00)	-100.0%
Student Union	\$316.00	\$325.00	\$9.00	2.8%	Student Activities	\$100.00	\$102.38	\$2.38	2.4%
	\$2,761.00	\$2,889.00	\$128.00	4.6%	Student Life and Health Services	\$558.00	\$802.54	\$244.54	43.8%
VA Commonwealth University						\$5,824.00	\$6,050.00	\$226.00	3.9%
Athletic	\$929.00	\$1,104.00	\$175.00	18.8%	UVA-Wise				
Contingent	\$132.00	\$69.00	(\$63.00)	-47.7%	Athletic	\$2,491.60	\$2,635.48	\$143.88	5.8%
Health Service	\$235.00	\$240.00	\$5.00	2.1%	Instructional Techy Fee: All Students	\$283.00	\$292.00	\$9.00	3.2%
Student Activity	\$90.00	\$90.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Operation & Maintenance	\$234.93	\$234.93	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Services	\$448.00	\$378.00	(\$70.00)	-15.6%	Outdoor Recreation & Intramurals	\$31.00	\$32.44	\$1.44	4.6%
Student Union & Rec Facilities	\$652.00	\$713.00	\$61.00	9.4%	Stadium & Slemp Student Ctr Develop	\$1,213.12	\$1,205.31	(\$7.81)	-0.6%
Transportation	\$83.00	\$92.00	\$9.00	10.8%	Student Information System	\$746.06	\$755.99	\$9.93	1.3%
	\$2,569.00	\$2,686.00	\$117.00	4.6%	Student Organizations	\$119.31	\$117.87	(\$1.44)	-1.2%
						\$5,119.02	\$5,274.02	\$155.00	3.0%

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

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

Institution	2021-22	2022-23	Difference	% Increase	Institution	2021-22	2022-23	Difference	% Increase
James Madison University					Radford University				
Athletic	\$2,226.00	\$2,331.00	\$105.00	4.7%	Athletic	\$1,299.00	\$1,398.00	\$99.00	7.6%
Auxiliary Services	\$982.00	\$999.00	\$17.00	1.7%	Auxiliary Services	\$243.00	\$249.00	\$6.00	2.5%
Facilities/Building	\$755.00	\$775.00	\$20.00	2.6%	Facilities/Building	\$381.00	\$381.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Health Service	\$285.00	\$272.00	(\$13.00)	-4.6%	General Services	\$103.00	\$105.00	\$2.00	1.9%
Student Activity	\$828.00	\$928.00	\$100.00	12.1%	Health Service	\$361.00	\$374.00	\$13.00	3.6%
Transportation	\$102.00	\$103.00	\$1.00	1.0%	Recreational Facilities	\$515.00	\$522.00	\$7.00	1.4%
	\$5,178.00	\$5,408.00	\$230.00	4.4%	Student Activity	\$152.00	\$152.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Longwood University					Student Union	\$320.00	\$332.00	\$12.00	3.8%
Athletic	\$2,721.00	\$3,197.00	\$476.00	17.5%	Transportation	\$150.00	\$151.00	\$1.00	0.7%
Auxiliary Services	\$898.00	\$412.00	(\$486.00)	-54.1%		\$3,524.00	\$3,664.00	\$140.00	4.0%
Health Service	\$523.00	\$636.00	\$113.00	21.6%	Virginia Military Institute				
Intramurals	\$606.00	\$668.00	\$62.00	10.2%	Athletic	\$3,740.00	\$3,834.00	\$94.00	2.5%
Parking/Auto Registration	\$84.00	\$80.00	(\$4.00)	-4.8%	Barber Shop	\$306.00	\$314.00	\$8.00	2.6%
Student Activity	\$180.00	\$180.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Health Service	\$542.00	\$560.00	\$18.00	3.3%
Student Union	\$651.00	\$706.00	\$55.00	8.4%	Laundry	\$444.00	\$456.00	\$12.00	2.7%
Telecommunications	\$247.00	\$301.00	\$54.00	21.9%	Student Activity	\$2,402.00	\$2,442.00	\$40.00	1.7%
	\$5,910.00	\$6,180.00	\$270.00	4.6%	UMA Fee	\$2,454.00	\$2,526.00	\$72.00	2.9%
University of Mary Washington						\$9,888.00	\$10,132.00	\$244.00	2.5%
Aux Facilities Opr & Maint.	\$1,250.00	\$1,258.00	\$8.00	0.6%	Virginia State University				
Auxiliary Services	\$375.00	\$387.00	\$12.00	3.2%	Athletic	\$1,372.00	\$1,372.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Health Service	\$145.00	\$160.00	\$15.00	10.3%	Facilities/Building	\$75.00	\$75.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Institutional Development	\$511.00	\$617.00	\$106.00	20.7%	Health Service	\$408.00	\$408.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Intercollegiate Athletics	\$814.00	\$891.00	\$77.00	9.5%	Other Services	\$423.00	\$423.00	\$0.00	0.0%
tion of Museums and Galleries	\$32.00	\$0.00	(\$32.00)	-100.0%	Photo ID	\$49.00	\$49.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Parking and Transportation	\$165.00	\$165.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Police and Public Safety	\$428.00	\$428.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Recreation	\$550.00	\$558.00	\$8.00	1.5%	Radio Station	\$96.00	\$96.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Telecommunications	\$390.00	\$390.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Student Activity	\$412.00	\$412.00	\$0.00	0.0%
University Center	\$860.00	\$870.00	\$10.00	1.2%	Student Union	\$81.00	\$81.00	\$0.00	0.0%
	\$5,092.00	\$5,296.00	\$204.00	4.0%	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	\$710.00	\$730.00	\$20.00	2.8%
Auxiliary Technology Fee	\$12.00	\$12.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Auxiliary Grounds/Facilities	\$679.00	\$698.00	\$19.00	2.8%
Contingent	\$82.00	\$82.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Facilities/Building	\$185.00	\$190.00	\$5.00	2.7%
Fitness Center Fee	\$32.00	\$32.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Parking/Transportation Services	\$185.00	\$190.00	\$5.00	2.7%
Health Service	\$138.00	\$138.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Student Activity	\$154.00	\$159.00	\$5.00	3.2%
Student Activity	\$370.00	\$370.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Technology	\$247.00	\$253.00	\$6.00	2.4%
Student Center Bldg Maint.	\$247.00	\$247.00	\$0.00	0.0%		\$2,160.00	\$2,220.00	\$60.00	2.8%
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 E-3: EXPLANATION OF INCREASES IN MANDATORY NON-E&G FEES OVER THE LIMIT OF 3% IN 2022-23 COMPARED TO 2021-22 RATES*

Institution	2021-22 Total Non-E&G Fee	Exemption					Non-Exemption		All Categories Amount Increase	All Categories Percent Increase
		Increases for Salary & Fringe Benefits	Debt Service	Student Health Services	Total Amount Increase	Total Percent Increase	Amount Increase for Operations	Percent Increase for Operations		
CNU	\$5,824	\$100			\$100	1.7%	\$126	2.2%	\$226.00	3.9%
JMU	\$5,178	\$106	\$6		\$112	2.2%	\$118	2.3%	\$230.00	4.4%
LU	\$5,910	\$85	\$5		\$90	1.5%	\$180	3.0%	\$270.00	4.6%
ODU	\$4,113	\$106		\$50	\$156	3.8%	\$104	2.5%	\$260.00	6.3%
RU	\$3,524	\$64			\$64	1.8%	\$76	2.2%	\$140.00	4.0%
UVA	\$2,761			\$55	\$55	2.0%	\$73	2.6%	\$128.00	4.6%
VCU	\$2,569	\$66	\$14	\$5	\$85	3.3%	\$32	1.2%	\$117.00	4.6%
VT	\$2,244	\$86	\$17	\$28	\$131	5.8%	\$2	0.1%	\$133.00	5.9%

*Based on Appropriation Act Item 4-2.01.b.8a.

UMW is exempt from the non-E&G fee increase limit till 2023-24. Section 4-2.01.b.8.a.2



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

2021-22		Estimated 2022-23			
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*		
1.	Vermont	\$19,062	1.	Vermont	\$19,424
2.	New Hampshire	\$18,938	2.	New Hampshire	\$19,298
3.	Connecticut	\$17,834	3.	Connecticut	\$18,173
4.	Pennsylvania	\$16,598	4.	Pennsylvania	\$16,913
5.	New Jersey	\$15,726	5.	Virginia	\$16,257
6.	Virginia	\$15,784	6.	New Jersey	\$16,025
7.	Massachusetts	\$15,605	7.	Massachusetts	\$15,901
8.	Michigan	\$15,462	8.	Michigan	\$15,756
9.	Illinois	\$15,437	9.	Illinois	\$15,730
10.	Rhode Island	\$15,332	10.	Rhode Island	\$15,623
13.	South Carolina	\$13,102	13.	South Carolina	\$13,351
14.	Kentucky	\$12,490	14.	Kentucky	\$12,727
26.	Texas	\$10,782	26.	Texas	\$10,987
33.	Tennessee	\$10,061	33.	Tennessee	\$10,252
45.	North Carolina	\$8,231	45.	North Carolina	\$8,387
49.	Florida	\$6,187	49.	Florida	\$6,304

*VA charges are actual tuition and fees charged in FY22 and FY23. Other state rates are increased by 1.9%, the average increase public associate-degree-granting colleges nationally in FY22.

Sources: IPEDS and "Trend in College Pricing 2021" by the College Board.



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

2021-22		Estimated 2022-23	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*
1. New Jersey	\$13,951	1. New Jersey	\$14,160
2. Michigan	\$13,283	2. Michigan	\$13,482
3. New Hampshire	\$13,177	3. New Hampshire	\$13,374
4. Virginia	\$12,952	4. Virginia	\$13,328
5. Vermont	\$12,941	5. Vermont	\$13,135
6. South Carolina	\$12,280	6. South Carolina	\$12,464
7. Pennsylvania	\$12,077	7. Pennsylvania	\$12,258
8. Illinois	\$11,788	8. Illinois	\$11,965
9. Massachusetts	\$11,485	9. Massachusetts	\$11,657
10. Connecticut	\$11,153	10. Connecticut	\$11,320
14. Kentucky	\$9,812	14. Kentucky	\$9,959
17. Tennessee	\$9,498	17. Tennessee	\$9,641
18. Maryland	\$9,454	18. Maryland	\$9,596
22. Texas	\$8,754	22. Texas	\$8,886
45. Florida	\$6,112	45. Florida	\$6,203
46. North Carolina	\$5,941	46. North Carolina	\$6,030

*VA charges are actual tuition and fees charged in FY22 and FY23. Other state rates are increased by 1.5%, the average increase public associate-degree-granting colleges nationally in FY22.

Sources: IPEDS and "Trend in College Pricing 2021" by the College Board.

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

2021-22		Estimated 2022-23	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*
1. Pennsylvania	\$9,620	1. Pennsylvania	\$9,735
2. Illinois	\$9,553	2. Illinois	\$9,667
3. South Dakota	\$7,556	3. South Dakota	\$7,647
4. Maryland	\$7,146	4. Maryland	\$7,232
5. New Jersey	\$7,097	5. New Jersey	\$7,182
6. New Hampshire	\$7,049	6. New Hampshire	\$7,133
7. Vermont	\$6,920	7. Vermont	\$7,003
8. Michigan	\$6,752	8. Michigan	\$6,833
9. South Carolina	\$6,159	9. South Carolina	\$6,233
10. New York	\$6,095	10. New York	\$6,168
19. Alabama	\$5,057	19. Alabama	\$5,117
20. Virginia	\$4,994	20. Virginia	\$4,994
32. Kentucky	\$4,494	32. Kentucky	\$4,548
33. Tennessee	\$4,347	33. Tennessee	\$4,399
34. Texas	\$4,342	34. Texas	\$4,394
47. North Carolina	\$2,685	47. North Carolina	\$2,717

*VA charges are actual tuition and fees charged in FY22 and FY23. Other state rates are increased by 1.2%, the average increase public associate-degree-granting colleges nationally in FY22.

Sources: IPEDS and "Trend in College Pricing 2021" by the College Board.



APPENDIX G: 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 FY 2019 level. All institutions complied with the requirement. 2019-20 became a year with no tuition increase. The last time that occurred 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.

2020-22: Continued state funding to contain tuition increases for in-state undergraduate students. The 2020 General Assembly provided additional state support of \$54.75 million in FY 2021 and \$25 million in FY 2022 to continue the Tuition Moderation Fund and freeze in-state undergraduate student tuition at public higher education institutions with the concern of affordability. However, due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020, Governor Northam froze (unallotted) all new spending in the state budget to help address the repercussions of the pandemic. In August, the Governor called for a special session to consider the unallotted budget. The special session provided \$60 million for affordable access in FY 2021. The 2021 General Assembly Special Session provided \$73.5 million to continue the affordable access in FY 2022. As a result, in 2020-21 and 2021-22 academic years, for in-state undergraduate students, the increase in tuition and mandatory E&G fees kept breaking the historical lowest annual increase rate except in the years when the legislature mandated a tuition freeze or tuition rollback. Eleven institutions had zero tuition increase in each year, of which seven institutions had zero tuition increase in both academic years.

2022-24: Continued state funding to contain tuition increases for in-state undergraduate students. The Governor and the 2022 General Assembly provided public higher education with additional funding of \$143 million per year to address affordable access and to mitigate the tuition increases. In addition, the administration asked institutions to freeze in-state undergraduate tuition at the 2021-22 level in 2022-23. Institutions responded by providing one-time scholarships or waivers to offset the tuition increases for in-state undergraduate students in 2022-23.



APPENDIX H: TUITION AND FEES PUBLIC COMMENT

Introduction

Pursuant to section § 23.1-307 of the Code of Virginia, public institutions of higher education may not approve an increase in undergraduate tuition or mandatory fees without providing students and the public a projected range of the planned increase, an explanation of the need for the increase, and notice of the date, time and location of the meeting at which public comment is permitted. Institutions' boards of visitors must permit public comment and establish policies, which may include reasonable time limitations.

In addition, section G of the Code requires the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia (SCHEV) to submit a report on the required public comment, as follows:

“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.”

SCHEV annually reports on Tuition and Fees at public institutions of higher education by August 1 of each year. The Tuition and Fee report fulfills the first and third required components described in § 23.1-307 G, regarding increases in undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees, as well as any deviation in the increase from that projected in the institutional six-year plan. Thus, this report focuses solely on the second topic, public comment relating to increases in undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees. General observations of the process are included in the subsequent pages. Appendix 1 includes the nature of how comments were received and what institutions submitted to SCHEV as their general characterization of the public comment period.



Public Comment on Increases in Tuition and Mandatory Fees

With the help of additional state funding, in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory educational and general (E&G) fees increased by \$234 (2.6 percent) for academic year 2022-2023. Four institutions had zero increase in tuition and mandatory E&G fees in 2022-23. Non-E&G fees increased by \$137 (3.3 percent). The total charges including tuition, non-E&G fees and room and board increased by \$893 (4.6 percent) at the baccalaureate institutions.

APPENDIX 1: Institutional Submissions Regarding Public Comment Period

Number of individuals presenting at the meeting/ number of additional comments received and shared with board members (email, online, website, etc.)

Institution	In-Person	Additional Comments	Total
CNU	1	0	1
GMU	2	21	23
JMU	0	4	4
LU	0	0	0
NSU	0	0	0
ODU	0	0	0
RU	0	0	0
UMW	5	0	5
UVA/UVA-W	0	0	0
VCCS	0	0	0
VCU	4	0	4
VMI	0	0	0
VSU	0	0	0
VT	3	4	7
W&M	0	4	4
RBC	0	1	1

General Characterization of the Public Comment Period (i.e., means of publicity, description of comments, board member comments or other relevant information) (Note: N/A means institutions did increase tuition or institutions did not receive public comments.)

Institution General Characterization of the Public Comment Period as Submitted by Institutions to SCHEV

CNU

There were three Board of Visitors and six staff members present at the meeting. Ms. Latour, Vice President for Finance and Planning and Chief Financial Officer provided a budget presentation which included an overview and background of the budget, both revenue and expenses, and a review of the historical tuition and fee rates and factors.

There were three submittals on tuition and fees – two were written and one student signed up to attend the meeting in person; however, the student did not attend the session.

Written Public Comment #1: On behalf of all students at CNU, especially those paying tuition out of their own pockets; for the sake of our quality of life now and in the future, I implore you to consider our needs, put your students first and keep tuition as close to the current rate as possible. I understand that businesses must make a profit, but please do not profit off the clothes on our backs. Thank you for all you do for this great university, the wonderful individuals who attend it and the world we are creating.

Written Public Comment #2: If we can afford a million-dollar fountain just for fun during a pandemic, we can afford to freeze tuition for another year especially considering the uncertainty in the world right now.

GMU

Public Comment Period - Written and oral comment registration for the April 5, 2022 public comment session was available on March 21, 2022. Registration for oral comment was accepted until 9:30 a.m. on April 1, 2022 and written comments were accepted until the full board meeting adjourned on April 5. During the April 5 meeting, the Rector extended the written comment period until April 22, 2022 and additionally encouraged the undergraduate and graduate student representatives to speak with their fellow students about the proposed financial plan in order to receive their oral input at the May 5, 2022 meeting.

Publicity - On March 21, the meeting announcement and materials were available through the Board’s website and meeting notices were additionally posted in the Commonwealth Calendar, the Johnson Center (student center) and the President’s Office. Meeting information was additionally provided in The George (official Mason newsletter), Provost’s Newsletter and Around Mason (a weekly digest of faculty/staff announcements). The dates of those postings follow:

1. The George – March 28, 2022
2. The Provost’s Newsletter – March 23, 2022
3. Around Mason – March 22 & 29, 2022

After the April 5, 2022 meeting, announcements noting the extended public comment period were additionally posted on the Board’s website as well as the following postings:

1. The George – April 12, 2022
2. The Provost’s Newsletter – April 14 & April 21, 2022
3. Around Mason – April 12 & April 19

Comment Description



- No registrations for oral or written comment were received at the public comment meeting on April 5, 2022.
- For the May 5, 2022 meeting, 21 written comments were received and two oral comments provided by the undergraduate and graduate student representatives. Most of the written comments requested that tuition not to be raised.
 1. Graduate Rep Oral Comment Summary – Made three points on behalf of the grad students: 3% increase is a lot given inflation; asked that the increase go toward the quality of education, such as improving faculty and staff hiring and retention; and third requested that the graduate student stipend increase proportionally to the increased tuition cost.
 2. Undergraduate Rep Oral Comment Summary – Noted that the undergraduate students do not want a tuition increase. Requested that the increase go toward improving the student experience in terms of faculty, staff, dining and housing.

Board Member Comments

- A board member asked the Senior Vice President for Administration and Finance if ways to keep tuition down was thoroughly researched.
- A board member inquired how inflation is being handled as a 3% tuition increase will not cover inflation.

JMU Notices on the website and emails to all students were sent with the information on the public comment meeting. Individuals could also share comments by emailing the Board Secretary or completing a Qualtrics survey. The meeting was also live-streamed. At the public comment meeting, three board members were in attendance. The Interim Vice President for Administration and Finance gave a presentation on the proposed tuition and fees and the costs to consider that would impact the budget. No one came to the public comment meeting. There were also no emails to the Board Secretary. Four (4) students shared comments through the Qualtrics survey.

LU Longwood did not receive any public comment; however, a tuition notice was posted noting that we would receive public comment on June 6, 2022.

NSU N/A (no comments received)

ODU N/A (no comments received)

RBC A press release went out on March 22, 2022 announcing that the W&M Board of Visitors was accepting public comments on Richard Bland College's proposed tuition and fee increases via an online form. The press release also announced the April 20 public hearing, which was open to the public. The BOV received one online comment which encouraged the university to keep costs low. No one attended the public hearing.

RU N/A (no comments received)

UMW A 30-day notice was publicly posted on February 7, 2022, to relay that University of Mary Washington (UMW) was considering a potential increase in tuition and fees for academic year 2022-2023, for vote by the UMW Board of Visitors on April 8, 2022. The notice was also emailed to all UMW faculty, staff, and students.

A public comment session was hosted by the UMW Board of Visitors on February 17, 2022. The Rector read aloud the UMW Board of Visitors Public Comment Policy (B.2.9.). Each student was allotted three minutes to present their oral presentation. No comments were made by the Board members.



UVA/UV A-W	N/A
VCU	News reporters were present. The overall consensus of the public comments were opposing the proposed tuition increase. Board members listened to the comments, but did not respond publicly.
VMI	N/A
VSU	Rector Brown called the meeting to order at 1:00 p.m. In accordance with Code of Virginia §23.1-307(D), a public notice of the proposed range of increase was issued on January 11th; the public notice included information about the public comment period. (Copy filed with permanent minutes). The University did not propose any increase in tuition rates; however, Mr. Kevin Davenport presented proposal for \$500 increase in technology fee to provide \$500 computer stipend for students, to update technology in classrooms, and to replace antiquated technology determined by recent assessment by the chief information officer. Mehki McKinney, Vice President of the Student Government Association, spoke before the board on behalf of the student body. Mr. McKinney submitted a copy of his remarks to be entered into the public record. (Copy filed with the permanent minutes.)
VT	As required by law, Virginia Tech issued a public notice of the possible range of tuition and fee increases at least 30 days before the planned vote by the Board of Visitor and 10 days before the public comment session. Additionally, the session was advertised on the BOV website, at which public comment could also be submitted online. Public comment was received in accordance with guidelines adopted by the Board. The public comment session on March 22, 2022, began with a budget workshop. Three individuals—the president of the Undergraduate Student Senate, president of the Graduate/Professional Student Senate, and another undergraduate student—then provided public comment to the five Board members present. (Minutes can be found at https://bov.vt.edu/assets/Minutes%20from%20March%202022,%202022%20Public%20Comment%20Period-Approved.pdf). In addition, four people submitted written comments. All were either opposed to any tuition/fee increase or asked that increases be kept to a minimum due to ongoing recovery from the impacts of Covid and a variety of other reasons. A common theme for opposing fee increases was that the level of student services was insufficient. Ultimately, the vote on tuition and fees was postponed from April 4 to June 14, as we awaited approval of the state budget.
W&M	A press release went out on March 23, 2022 announcing that the W&M Board of Visitors was accepting public comments on proposed tuition and fee increases via an online form. The press release also announced the April 4 public hearing, which was open to the public. The BOV received four online comments which encouraged the university to keep tuition competitive. One person attended the public hearing and made no comments.



Acknowledgments

This report is the result of collaboration and coordination both within and beyond SCHEV. First, SCHEV would like to acknowledge and thank the budget offices and institutional research offices at Virginia’s public colleges and universities. The data and information they submit to SCHEV serve as the foundation of this report.

Also, special thanks go to the following staff members: Casey Bailey, research associate, is commended for managing the web-based tuition and fee data collection; Laura Osberger, senior associate for communications and outreach, for her careful editing of this report; Elizabeth Liverman for her graphic design; and the staff of the institutional research sections for their assistance in the actual data collection by answering and helping institutions with various questions and data problems. SCHEV staff Yan Zheng and Wendy Kang in the Finance Policy section provided the primary research and writing of this report.

