

July 31, 2015

2015-16

Tuition and Fees

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



State Council of Higher Education for Virginia

Advancing Virginia through Higher Education

Introduction and Overview

Analysis of tuition and fees at public colleges and universities in Virginia must include a discussion of the funding received from the General Assembly. The period covered by this report represents a particularly complicated scenario that impacted not just higher education but all entities that receive general fund tax dollars in Virginia. The first goal of the Virginia Plan for Higher Education, the statewide strategic plan for higher education recently developed by SCHEV and endorsed by the legislature, is to provide affordable higher-education access for all. The alignment of state appropriations, financial aid and tuition and fees will be critical to achieving this goal.

The 2014-16 biennium saw Virginia and all of its state-supported agencies, including our public institutions of higher education, in an all too familiar funding position—the front seat of a roller coaster about to head swiftly downhill. In January 2014, the General Assembly began its regular session (in even-numbered years legislative sessions are scheduled for 60 days and in odd-numbered years they last 45 days) with a budget introduced by the Governor that included a revenue balance from the prior year of over \$500 million and moderate revenue growth projection rates. However the legislative session ran longer than its scheduled 60 days due to a budget impasse and by June it became clear the state was going to end FY2014 with a budget shortfall of \$350 million primarily due to an under-collection of nonwithholding payments. This revenue shortfall quickly increased to \$1.55 billion for the biennium. The General Assembly budget leaders addressed the anticipated budget shortfalls by identifying more than \$900 million in spending cuts and tapping the Revenue Stabilization Fund, or Rainy Day Fund as it is called, to address the estimated shortfall. On June 12, lawmakers passed the 2014-16 biennial budget (Chapter 2), ending the three-month budget stalemate and thus averting a potential government shutdown. The result for Virginia public higher education was that institutions received virtually no new funding.

Following the preliminary close of FY2014, the Governor reported that the fiscal year actually ended with a revenue shortfall of nearly \$438 million, which was larger than the previous estimate. The shortfall difference triggered the Code of Virginia-mandated revenue reforecasting process. On August 15, 2014, the Governor presented a revised revenue forecast to the Joint Money Committees based on the recommendations of the Joint Advisory Board of Economists and the Governor’s Advisory Council on Revenue Estimates. Afterwards, the Chairmen of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees began working with the Governor’s office to develop an interim budget to address the shortfall. On September 18, 2014, the General Assembly adopted the revised budget (Chapter 3) to close the additional budgetary shortfall of \$882 million mainly through budget reductions to state agencies. As a result, the general fund support for educational and general programs (E&G) at Virginia’s public institutions was reduced by \$45 million in each year of the biennium or about 2.1%.

The 2015 General Assembly began its regular session with a promising revenue report that the year-to-date general fund revenue collection exceeded the projection and the state economy and job growth was improving. Hence, the General Assembly amended the 2014-16 biennial budget (Chapter 3) by adding more than \$600 million in general fund support over the budget level. Virginia public institutions of higher education were provided an additional \$34 million in general fund for E&G programs in FY2016. However, this addition did not offset the prior budget reduction for FY2016. The total general fund support for E&G programs in FY2016 is still 0.8% below the original budget. As a result, tuition and all mandatory fees for in-state undergraduate students will increase by 6.0% in FY2016. These charges increased by 5.8% in 2014-15 and 4.3% in 2013-14.

This report focuses on tuition and fees for in-state undergraduates and provides a summary of the following four items: 1) board-approved tuition and fee increases for the 2015-16 academic year; 2) tuition and fee trends in Virginia over the past 25 years; 3) the cost-sharing relationship between the state and students; and 4) trends in tuition increases nationally. The appendices provide comparisons of changes in tuition and fees for student groups including in-state undergraduate, out-of-state undergraduate, in-state graduate, out-of-state graduate, in-state first professional, and out-of-state first professional.

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

1. **Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees:** Mandatory student charges used to support instruction and education-related activities included in the Education and General (E&G) program. E&G subprograms include instruction, research and public service, academic support, student services, institutional support, and the operation and maintenance of physical plants.
2. **Mandatory Non-E&G Fees:** Mandatory student charges used to support non-instructional activities, such as student health services, athletics, recreational activities, campus transportation, and capital debt service.
3. **Tuition and All Fees:** Sum of tuition, mandatory E&G fees, and mandatory non-E&G fees.
4. **Room and Board:** Optional charges used to support the dormitory and dining functions for students choosing to live on campus. Students living off campus are exempt from these charges.
5. **Total Price:** The total charge to students and parents, excluding student financial aid. This total includes the sum of tuition, all mandatory fees, and room and board.

Key Findings

- The average (mean) increase for in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees from 2014-15 to 2015-16 is \$520 (7.1%) at the four-year institutions. For Virginia Community College System, tuition went up by \$195 (4.8%) and \$368 (9.9%) at the Commonwealth's only public junior college—Richard Bland College. The overall average increase for the system is \$492 (7.1%).
- In addition to tuition and mandatory E&G fees, institutions charge fees to support non-instructional activities, such as student health services, athletics, campus transportation, and debt service. These required charges (often referred to as mandatory non-E&G fees) will increase on average \$123 (3.7%) for in-state undergraduate students next year.
- Virginia undergraduate students can expect to pay an average \$615 (6.0%) more in FY2016 than they did the prior year in tuition and all fees, including mandatory E&G and mandatory non-E&G fees. Students at four-year institutions will pay \$655 more in FY2016 while community college students will pay \$195 more in the upcoming year.
- The after-effects of several consecutive years of substantial general fund budget reductions continue to be reflected in the affordability and accessibility of Virginia's nationally acclaimed system of public higher education. The student share of the cost of education is at a record high (least affordable) level. The state share of the cost of education has been declining annually since FY2002 and is estimated to be at 47% in FY2016. This means, on average, in-state undergraduate students are paying more than half of the cost of their education in FY2016. This is 20% points higher than the targeted 33% of student cost share, while the state support is 20% points lower than the target of 67% identified in the state's official tuition policy.
- A national comparison of in-state undergraduate tuition and fees at public institutions in FY2015 shows that tuition and fees at Virginia institutions ranked 13th highest in the category of doctoral/research institutions, 6th highest in the category of comprehensive institutions, and 17th highest for two-year colleges. It should be noted that Virginia's ranking in the two-year college category reached a historical high in FY2015. Ranking and affordability are inversely related with the highest ranked institution being the least affordable. It is estimated that Virginia in-state undergraduate tuition and fee increases at four-year institutions will be comparable to increases around the country and Virginia's rankings will rise perhaps by one rank in FY2016. However, the Virginia ranking in the two year category is expected to rise even higher (less affordable) in FY2016.

- Next year, the average total charge for an in-state undergraduate student living on campus at a four-year institution is estimated to be 47.7% of per capita disposable income. Since reaching the low point (most affordable) of 32.2% in FY2002 due to several years of state-mandated tuition controls, this measure of affordability has crept steadily higher. It is estimated that this measure will continue to surpass the least affordable record of 46.5% set in FY2015.
- For the percentage of personal income consumed by total in-state undergraduate charges, the gap between Virginia and the national average has fluctuated since the tuition report began using this measure for affordability 26 years ago. In the mid-1990s, Virginia undergraduates were paying approximately seven percentage points more than the national average to attend college full-time and reside on campus. Between FY2001 and FY2010, the gap between Virginia and the national average was generally erased, providing evidence that affordability is a growing problem nationwide. Since FY2011, the gap has widened. For FY2016, average total undergraduate student charges at a public 4-year institution are estimated at 47.7% of disposable income—that’s more than twelve percentage points higher than it was just 10 years ago, an increase of more than one percentage point each year on average.
- While the total price charged to students is a significant factor in access and affordability, just as important for many students is the amount of financial aid available to offset tuition and fee charges. The Commonwealth has embraced an aggressive policy toward financial aid such that students with financial need can mitigate relatively high tuition and fee charges. In 2013-14 for example, Virginia undergraduate students at public institutions received more than \$724 million in federal, state, institutional, and private financial aid grants, most of which was awarded based on financial need. This notion of “net price”—the price a student pays after accounting for financial aid—is a valuable addition to the discussion of access and affordability.
- With many institutions having articulation agreements in place, students can find significant cost savings by completing an Associate degree at a Virginia public two-year college first and then transferring to a Virginia four-year college or university to complete their bachelor’s degree. An in-state student can save approximately \$15,000, or 30% of tuition and fees for a baccalaureate degree by going to a community college for two years and then transferring to a public four-year institution for the remaining two years. Low and middle income students taking this approach can also be considered for the Virginia Two Year College Transfer Grant, which further reduces the costs for students meeting program criteria at a participating four-year institution.

- Over the past 16 years, tuition charges to in-state undergraduate students in Virginia have been greatly influenced by the state’s economic condition. During a period of strong economic growth, the Commonwealth restricted tuition increases and then allowed institutions to assess double-digit tuition increases to offset general fund reductions when growth in the economy slowed or declined. The lack of continuity and predictability has limited the ability of students and their families to save effectively for college and has not provided equity for students and their parents in terms of meeting the cost of education.

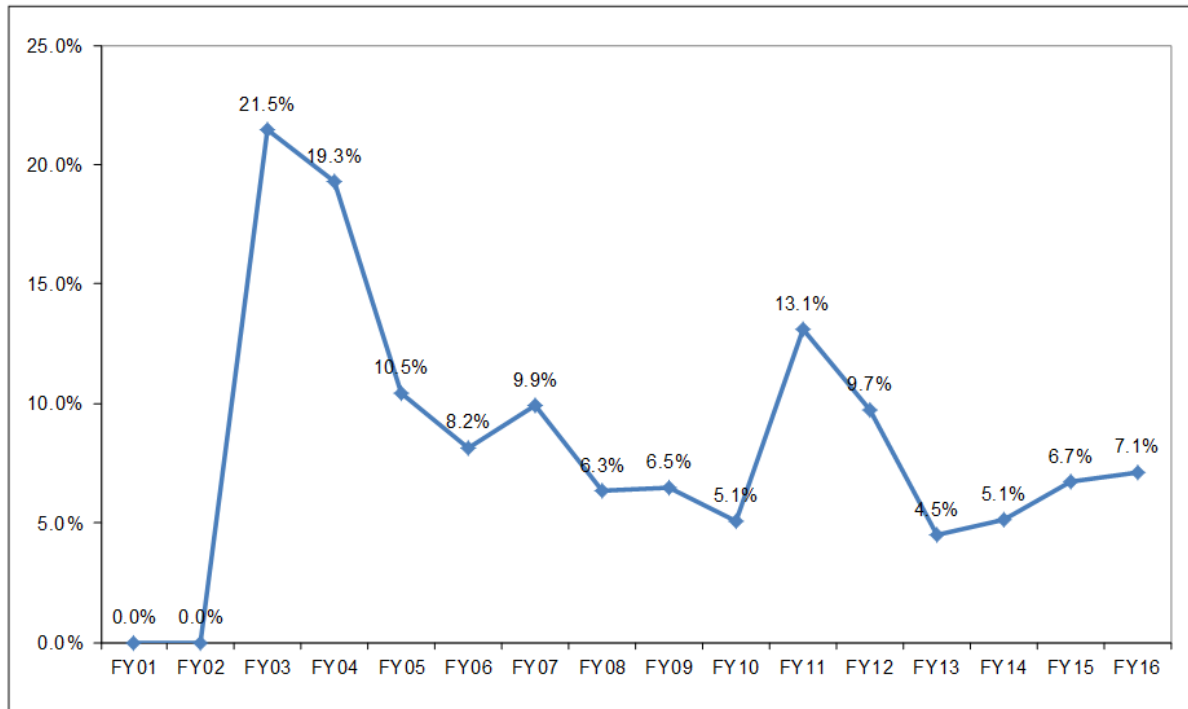
Budget Conditions

Nationally, economic conditions are slowly improving. While the growth was slow over the winter months, economic fundamentals remain strong. Payroll employment and activities in the manufacturing sector rose slightly, and inflation stays contained as the consumer price index stands at 1.8% above April 2014 levels. Virginia’s economy is performing better than expected. Payroll employment rose 0.9% in April 2015 from April of last year. State revenue collections have been steadily better than projections throughout the year. In particular, state revenues increased 5.8 percent in May primarily driven by the nonwithholding payments—the reason for a 21% drop in state revenue collections last May. On a fiscal year-to-date basis, total revenue collections rose 7.3% through May, ahead of the annual forecast of 4.7% growth. It is estimated that the state will end the fiscal year of 2015 with a surplus over \$400 million.

By statute, each institution’s governing board has the authority to set tuition and fees. Typically, this process takes place between March and May—after the General Assembly produces a budget for the coming year, and in time for students and parents to plan for any necessary increases in tuition and fees. Although the state economy is improving and state revenue collections are increasing, the general fund tax support to our Virginia public institutions of higher education for E&G programs in FY2016 is still below the original appropriations for this year.

The Commonwealth has a tuition policy premised on the rationale that higher education yields both public and private benefits. Thus, public higher education funding is a shared responsibility between the state and students and their families. However, there is an inverse relationship between state funding and the rate at which tuition is increased at Virginia’s public higher education institutions. When the state provides additional support to public higher education, institutions are better able to control the rate at which they increase tuition. When the state reduces its funding, institutions increase tuition to help offset budget cuts. Chart 1 provides a graphic representation of the average annual increase in tuition and mandatory E&G fees for Virginia’s students over the last 16 years.

Chart 1: Average Annual Increases of Tuition and E&G Fees for In-State Undergraduate Students 2001-2016



As a result of the 2001 recession, the state reduced funding to public institutions by an average of 22% in the 2002-04 biennium. Institutions then raised tuition by double-digit percentages to fill the budget gap. When the state’s economy improved in FY2006, institutions were provided with additional state support in the next four years which enabled institutions to reduce the rate at which they increased tuition. A similar pattern unfolded in the 2010-12 biennium when state support to public institutions was reduced by 27% and most institutions responded by raising tuition accordingly in FY2011 and FY2012. While the trend in state support for our system of public higher education has been largely disappointing (our colleges and universities have experienced state budget reductions in 7 of the last 9 years), an important lesson can be learned, or a “best practice” derived, from the 2012-14 biennium. Here, Virginia made a clear reinvestment in higher education after several years of state budget reductions. In 2013 we experienced an average increase in state funding of about 5% and another 3% in 2014. With these investments came the lowest increases in tuition and fees in a decade. A clear and strong relationship was at work. The 2014-16 biennium saw a return to state revenue shortfalls, budget reductions for higher education institutions and more substantial tuition increases. For FY2016, in-state undergraduate tuition will increase by \$492 (7.1%) 0.4 percentage points higher than last year’s rate of increase and 2.0 percentage points higher than that in FY2014.

A Look Back: Tuition Trends in Virginia

Over the last 25 years, the state's tuition policy has changed significantly. By statute, each institution's board of visitors has the authority to set tuition and fee rates. However, the Governor and the General Assembly frequently establish explicit or implicit tuition policies and goals for the state. Between the late 1970s and the late 1980s, tuition steadily increased at Virginia institutions. In the early 1990s, the state reduced its funding to higher education due to the economic recession. Institutions increased tuition by double-digit percentages annually to offset the reduction in state support during that period. To contain escalating tuition, the Governor and General Assembly established a cap of 3% – approximately the rate of inflation – on increases to in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees in the 1994-96 biennium. In 1996-97, the Governor and General Assembly suspended the boards' authority to increase tuition and froze tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students. To make college more affordable, in 1999-2000 the Governor and General Assembly rolled back in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees by 20%. Following the tuition rollback, tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduates were frozen once again until 2002-03 when state funding to higher education was further reduced due to another economic recession. In order to offset the general fund reduction, the Governor and General Assembly repealed tuition restrictions on in-state undergraduate students. As a result of further state budget reductions in October 2002, each institutional board of visitors levied mid-year increases for the spring semester of 2003, in addition to the 2002-03 annual increases.

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

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

The 2008 General Assembly continued the incentive fund concept with the Tuition Moderation Incentive Fund (TMIF) by providing \$17.5 million in each year of the 2008-10 biennium for allocation if institutions limited the in-state undergraduate tuition and E&G fee increases to no

more than 4% (3% for E&G operations and 1% for student financial aid) in 2008-09. Due to the state budget shortfall, the 2009 General Assembly decided to discontinue the TMIF for FY2010. The General Assembly did not set a tuition limit increase for in-state undergraduate students for the 2014-16 biennium. A copy of the tuition policy for the 2014-16 biennium is presented in Appendix A of this report.

The impact of tuition policy changes over the years is graphically demonstrated in Charts 2A and 2B. Chart 2A shows in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees at four-year institutions. In constant dollars, tuition and E&G fees have increased by 154.1% over the last 25 years, and 69.8% since 2005-06. A similar trend is evident at the two-year institutions as indicated in Chart 2B. In constant dollars, average charges at two-year institutions increased by 135.5% over the last 25 years, and 59.1% from 2005-06.

Over the past ten years, the average annual tuition increase is about 7.0% at four-year institutions and 5.9% at two-year colleges in constant dollars. These significant rates of tuition increases were primarily a result of the double-digit tuition increases between FY2002 and FY2004 and the increase in FY2011. Institutions raised tuition to help offset the general fund budget reductions of 22% in the FY2002-04 biennium and 27% from the original budget of FY2010-2012.

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

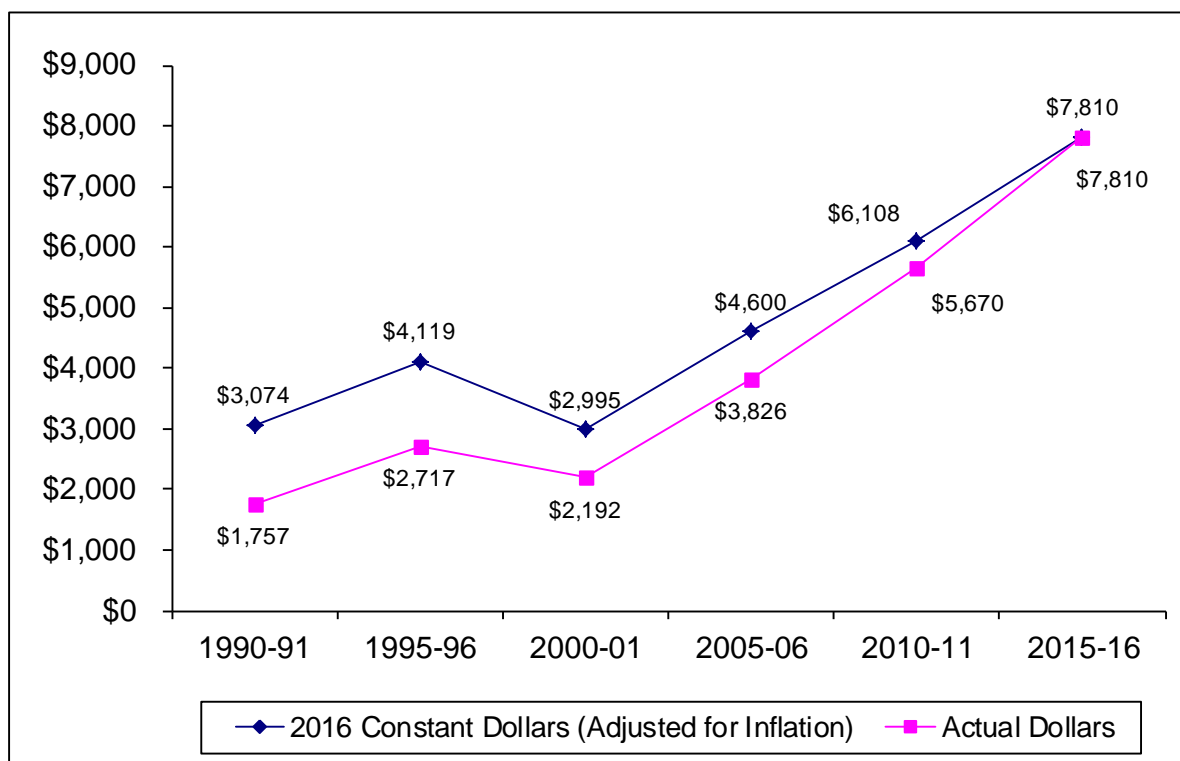
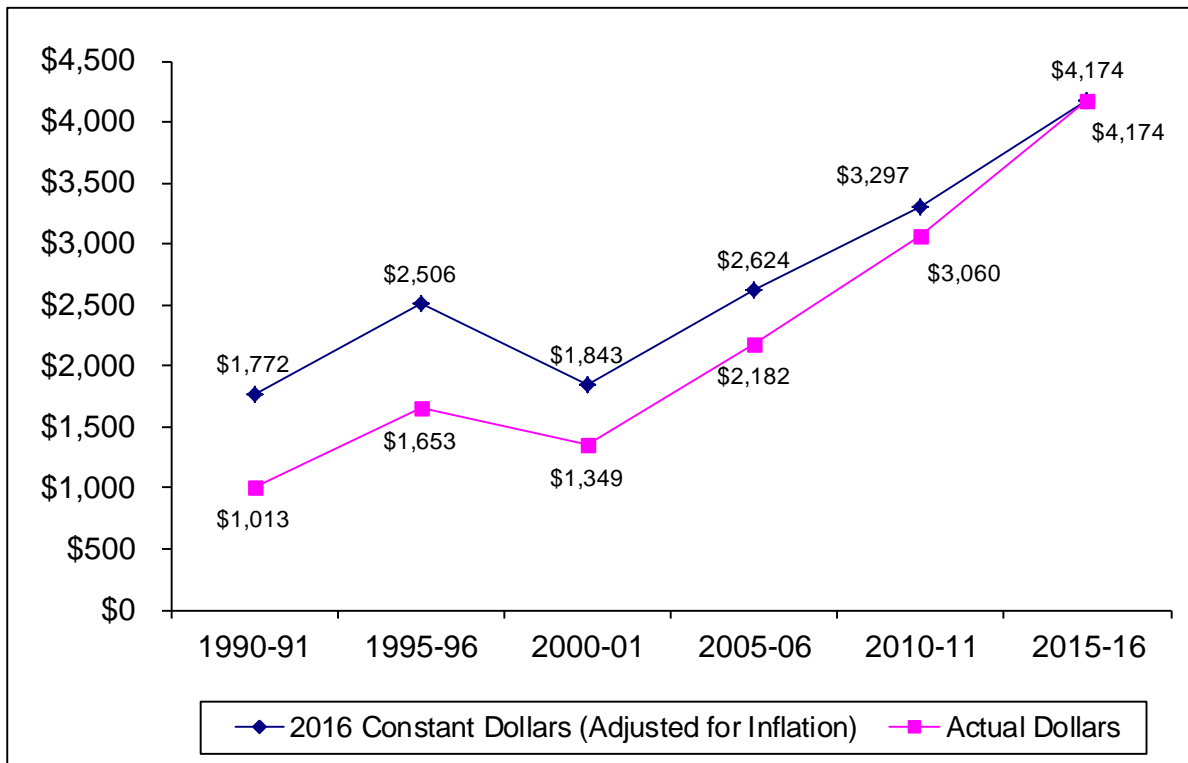


Chart 2B: Average Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees (Two-Year Institutions*)



*Includes Richard Bland College and Virginia Community College System

Sharing the Cost of Education

Looking at tuition trends in Virginia provides an interesting and useful context in which to consider the increases for the 2015-16 academic year. As higher education yields both private and public benefits, higher education funding is a shared responsibility between the state and students and their families. Therefore, it is essential when considering the cost of education to assess the role of the state in providing general fund support for higher education, as well as the proportionate share students pay and how other fees and charges may impact the bottom line for students and their families.

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

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

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

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

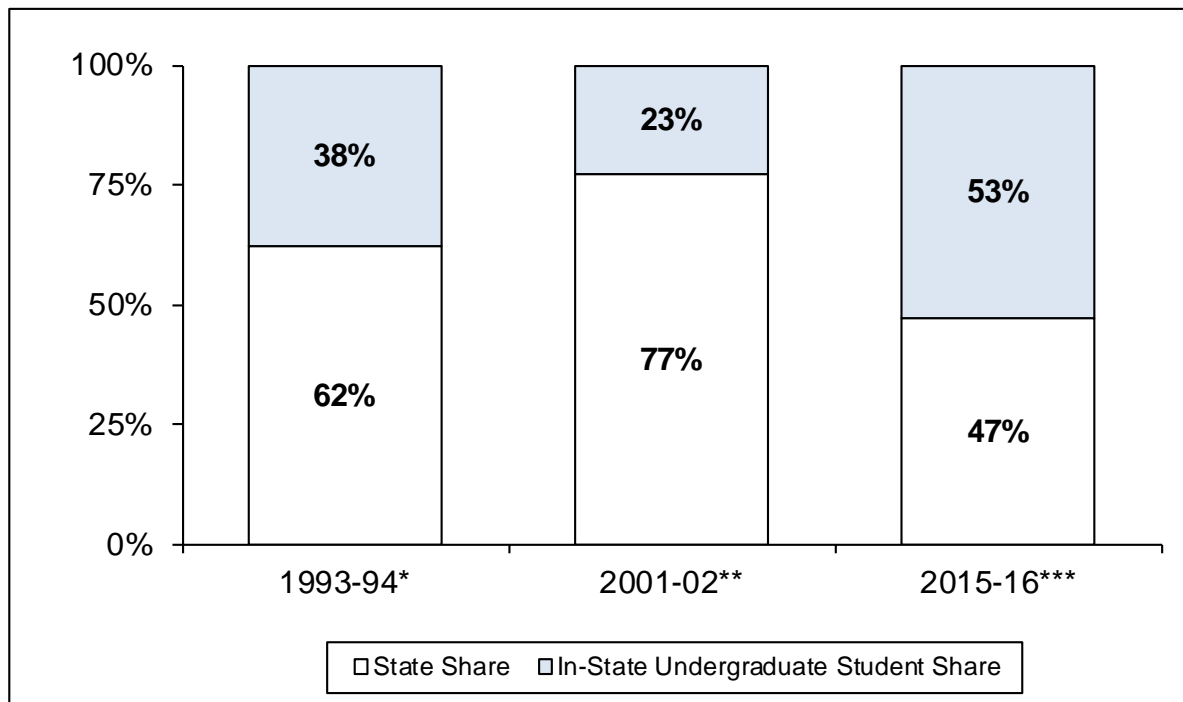
In the 2002-04 biennium, the cost-sharing relationship between the state and its students changed dramatically due to the large general fund budget cuts to higher education and large tuition increases enacted to help offset the cuts. Between FY2002 and FY2004, the students' share of cost increased from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

Chart 3 displays the average cost shares between the Commonwealth and in-state undergraduate students in FY1994, FY2002, and FY2016. Between FY2002 and FY2016 tuition grew to help cover increasing operating costs, such as faculty salaries and fringe benefits (i.e. health-care costs), equipment, library books and electronic materials, and the maintenance of new buildings on campus. Tuition also grew to help offset the numerous state budget reductions that were necessary over the period.

Despite the state efforts to reinvest in public higher education in the 2012-14 biennium, the student cost share is still significantly out-of-balance with the state's tuition policy. The state share of the cost of education has been declining annually since FY2002 (the highest state cost share). The student share of the cost of education in FY2016 is estimated to be at 53%. The state contribution has fallen to 47%. This is 20 percentage points lower than the target of 67%

identified in the state’s tuition policy. Paragraph A of Section 23-38.87:13 of the Higher Education Opportunity Act states that 67 percent of an institution’s cost of education for Virginia students should be funded by the state general fund. Further, the General Provisions of Chapter 665 of the 2015 Acts of the Assembly, Item 4-2.01.b.3.b states that “the General Assembly shall seek to cover at least 67% of educational costs.”

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



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

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

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

Other Mandatory Charges

While the Commonwealth’s cost-sharing policy is based on instruction-related charges, students are required to pay other mandatory fees. These charges (referred to as mandatory non-E&G fees) support auxiliary activities, such as athletics, student health services, campus transportation, and debt service. Unlike instruction, these non-educational activities receive no state tax support and are funded almost entirely by student revenue. Chart 4 summarizes tuition and total mandatory fees planned for in-state undergraduate students in FY2016.

The combination of tuition, mandatory E&G fees, and mandatory non-E&G fees constitutes the total in basic charges required for any student attending college. The overall average increase in tuition and all fees for in-state undergraduates will be \$615 (6.0%) in FY2016. The average increase at the four-year institutions will be \$655 (6.0%) while the increase at the Virginia Community College System will be \$195 (4.8%). Tuition and all mandatory fees at the state's only two-year junior college, Richard Bland College, will increase by \$435 (8.6%). See Appendix B for details.

Chart 4: 2015-16 Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees¹

Institutions	Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees	% Increase Over 2014-15	\$ Increase Over 2014-15
George Mason University	\$10,952	5.5%	\$570
Old Dominion University	\$9,768	5.6%	\$518
University of Virginia ²	\$14,468	11.3%	\$1,470
Virginia Commonwealth University ³	\$12,772	3.0%	\$374
Virginia Tech	\$12,485	3.9%	\$468
College of William and Mary ⁴	\$19,372	9.7%/2.7%/1.3%/0.9%	\$1,716
Christopher Newport University	\$12,526	7.6%	\$880
UVA-Wise	\$9,220	4.0%	\$352
James Madison University	\$10,066	4.2%	\$404
Longwood University	\$11,910	2.8%	\$330
University of Mary Washington	\$11,070	8.0%	\$818
Norfolk State University	\$8,366	10.8%	\$814
Radford University	\$9,809	4.8%	\$449
Virginia Military Institute	\$16,536	6.6%	\$1,018
Virginia State University	\$8,226	2.8%	\$224
Richard Bland College	\$5,493	8.6%	\$435
VA Community College System	\$4,275	4.8%	\$195
Average 4-Year Institutions ⁵	\$11,592	6.0%	\$655
Average All Institutions ⁵	\$10,803	6.0%	\$615

Notes:

- (1) Includes mandatory E&G fees and mandatory non-E&G fees, which are charges assessed against students primarily for Auxiliary Enterprise activities.
- (2) The 2015-16 tuition and mandatory E&G fees charge for freshman is \$12,347, an increase of 12.9%. Tuition for other students is \$11,347, an increase of 3.8%.
- (3) The tuition and mandatory E&G fees for resident undergraduates will be increased by 3% in 2015-16. Resident undergraduates who entered VCU before fall 2013 are called "block schedule students" and will be charged a lump sum of \$8,898 for tuition and mandatory E&G fees. Resident undergraduates who entered VCU in fall 2013 or later are charged by credit hour and referred as "credit hour undergraduates". Their tuition and mandatory E&G will be \$10,719 if taking 30 credits for fall and spring semesters in 2015-16. Tuition for credit hour undergraduate students is calculated on a sliding per credit hour basis with a 50% discount for credits 15 and over per semester.
- (4) The 2015-16 tuition and mandatory E&G fees for first-time freshmen and transfer students is \$14,114, an increase of 12.3%. Tuition for sophomore and junior students remains at \$12,564 and \$10,564 respectively. The tuition for senior students is \$9,400 an increase of 2.4%. The college adopted a guaranteed tuition for incoming in-state undergraduate students in 2013-14. The tuition charged in their freshman year is frozen for all four years of their undergraduate attendance.
- (5) Increases for tuition and mandatory E&G fees and total are weighted to account for variable increases at CWM, UVA and VCU.

As indicated in the 2015 Appropriation Act, the Governor and General Assembly continue to limit the permissible increase in mandatory non-E&G fees to no more than 5% annually. However, exceptions are permitted if institutions set higher fees to support state-mandated wage and salary increases, and/or funding for non-educational capital projects approved by the

General Assembly. At four-year institutions, mandatory non-E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students will average \$3,782 for the 2015-16 academic year, an increase of \$135 (3.7%) over the 2014-15 level. Richard Bland College will increase its mandatory non-E&G fee by \$67 next year, an increase of 5.0%. The Virginia Community College System (VCCS) will keep its mandatory non-E&G fee at the FY2015 level next year. The VCCS has not increased its mandatory non-E&G fees in more than a decade. Appendix C provides a list of all mandatory non-E&G fees by institution. Detailed tuition and fee charges by student type and domicile are presented in Appendices D-1 through D-6.

Section 23-38:87:17 of the Higher Education Opportunity Act requires the institutions to submit six-year plans to be adopted biennially and amended or affirmed annually to the Council, the Governor, and the Chairs of the legislative money committees. These plans, last submitted in summer 2014, include the institutions' anticipated tuition and fee charges for the next biennium with the assumption (for submission consistency purposes) that no additional general fund support would be provided by the state. The purpose of such estimates is to assist policymakers, students, and parents in planning for the future. It should be noted that the 6.0% actual average increase for tuition and all mandatory fees in FY2016 is 0.2% lower than the average increase rate of all institutions' plans. Individual institutional plans can be found on the SCHEV website (www.schev.edu) in the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2011 (TJ21) section of the homepage.

Comparison of Tuition and Fee Rates in Other States

Chart 5 depicts national rankings of Virginia public institutions' tuition and fee charges for in-state undergraduate students. The data comes from the tuition and fee survey of the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), a division of the US Department of Education. Based on the 2000 Carnegie classification of institutions of higher education, this comparison groups national public institutions into three categories: doctoral/research; comprehensive; and two-year colleges.

Higher cost at the doctoral/research institutions in Virginia (College of William and Mary, George Mason University, Old Dominion University, University of Virginia, Virginia Commonwealth University, and Virginia Tech) became less competitive nationally when compared to the 2000-01 academic year—a time when tuition had been frozen for several years, then reduced by 20% in 1999-2000. However, Virginia's ranking is lower nationally when compared to its rankings in FY1990 and FY1994. Virginia institutions' ranking in this category is expected to rise slightly in FY2016.

For comprehensive institutions, the ranking of costs in Virginia (Christopher Newport University, James Madison University, Longwood University, Norfolk State University, Radford

University, University of Mary Washington, University of Virginia’s College at Wise, Virginia Military Institute, and Virginia State University) is higher than its FY2010 level, but lower than those in FY1990 and FY1994 when they were ranked 3rd highest nationally. It is estimated that the ranking of Virginia institutions in this category will rise slightly in FY2016.

Charges at Virginia’s two-year colleges (the Virginia Community College System and Richard Bland College) increased their national ranking to the highest historical level in FY2015. That ranking is expected to continue rising in FY2016 because the 2015 national average increase rate—the factor used to estimate their peer tuition increases in FY2016—is lower than Virginia’s actual increase rate. Detailed national comparisons by institution type are presented in Appendices E-1 through E-3.

Chart 5: Virginia Rank Among All States^{1&2}
(In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Fees at Public Institutions)

Institution Category	1989-90	1993-94	2000-01	2009-10	2014-15	Estimated 2015-16 ³
Doctoral/Research Institutions	5th	8th	19th	16th	13th	12th
Comprehensive Institutions	3rd	3rd	6th	10th	6th	5th
Two Year Colleges	33rd	25th	40th	29th	17th	14th

Note:

(1) Based on full-time in-state undergraduate tuition and fees in IPEDS.

(2) Ranking is from highest cost to least cost.

(3) VA charges are actual tuition and fees in FY16. Charges in other states are estimated by applying 2014-15 national increase rates of 2.8% for doctoral and 3.2% for comprehensive institutions, and 3.3% for public two-year colleges published in "Trends in College Pricing 2014" by the College Board.

Source: IPEDS Institutional Characteristics and College Board.

When comparing the rates of increase for in-state undergraduate tuition and fees nationally, the increases at our public institutions—across all categories—have tended to be larger than the increases at our peer institutions by category since 2000. A major driver of those increases can be traced to the numerous and large state budget reductions shouldered by our institutions during the economic recessions of 2002-04 and 2008-12. Based on the latest state funding data from the State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO) Association, state support in Virginia (of all types including student financial aid) increased by less than 19% between 2000 and 2014. The average increase nationally over this period was 41%. On a support per student basis (a statistic that includes all students not just in-state students), state funding per student in Virginia was reduced from about \$5,475 in 2000 to about \$4,770 in 2014—a reduction of 13%. Virginia’s state funding per student ranked 31st nationally in 2000 but dropped to 43rd as of 2014, the latest year of data available.

The Bottom Line for Students and Parents

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

For FY2016, room and board charges will average \$9,635 at four-year institutions—an increase of \$275 (2.9%). For a student living on campus, room and board fees will account for more than 45% of the total price of their college education. In total, the average sum of tuition, all mandatory fees, and room and board will be \$21,228 for the next academic year—an increase of \$930 (4.6%) for in-state undergraduate students at four-year institutions. Chart 6 details the average charges for FY2016 and average increases in charges from the previous year at both the four-year institutions and the community colleges.

Chart 6: 2015-16 Full-time Undergraduate Resident Student Charges

Institution Type	Charges	Avg \$ Incr	Avg % Incr
Four-Year Institution Average			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$7,810	\$520	7.1%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$3,782	\$135	3.7%
Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees	\$11,592	\$655	6.0%
Room and Board	\$9,635	\$275	2.9%
Total	\$21,228	\$930	4.6%
Community Colleges			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$4,261	\$195	4.8%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$14	\$0	0.0%
Total	\$4,275	\$195	4.8%

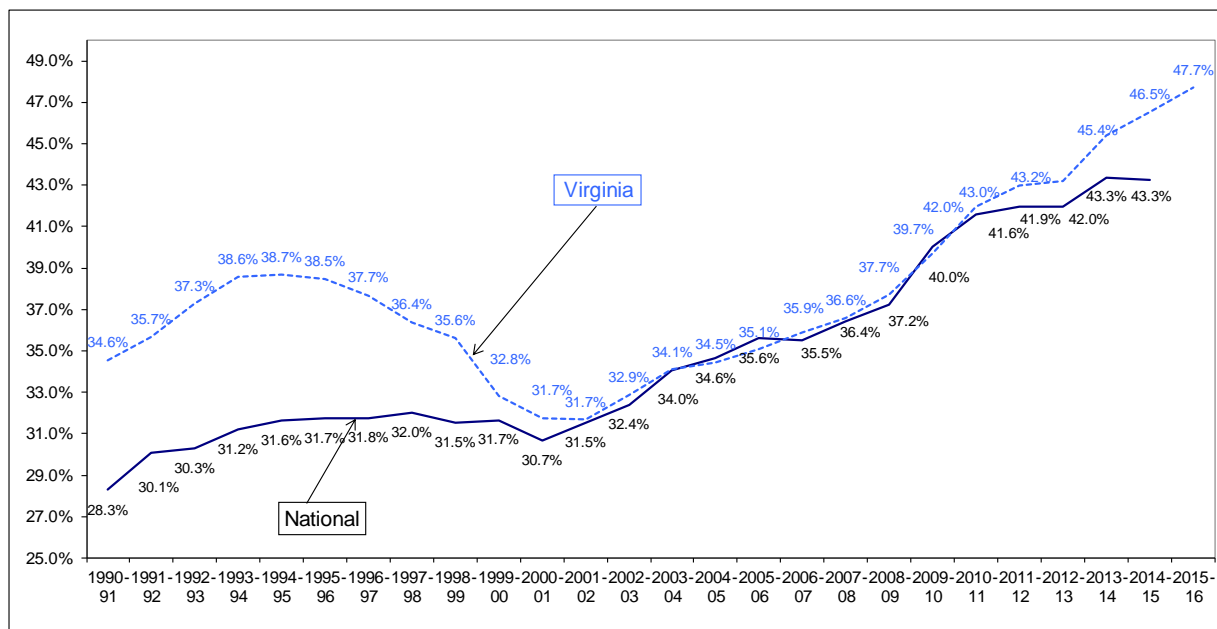
For students and their parents, the cost of a college education is determined by the total charges relative to the level of resources available to them. One commonly cited indicator of college affordability is the relationship between total charges (tuition, all mandatory fees, room and board, and other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

According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) at the U.S. Department of Commerce, “per capita disposable income” is 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.

Chart 7A shows that Virginia’s average in-state undergraduate charges at public four-year institutions as a percentage of per capita disposable income have exceeded the national average every year since SCHEV began tracking this measure with the exception of FY2006 and FY2010. In 1990, Virginia’s cost share of per capita disposable income was 6.3 percentage points higher than the national average. Nationally, total charges represented 28.3% of per capita disposable income, while the rate in Virginia was 34.6%. Since reaching the low point (most affordable) of 31.7% in FY2002—after several years of state mandated tuition controls—this measure of affordability has crept steadily higher and is estimated to be at 47.7% in FY2016. This rate surpasses the record of 46.9% set last year. Further, the BEA data shows per capita disposable income in Virginia increased 1.9% between FY2014 and FY2015. However, the average total charge at Virginia’s public four-year institutions increased by 4.5%. If the rate of increase for tuition and fees continues to outpace the rate of increase for income, affordability, and access to public higher education in Virginia will be further compromised.

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



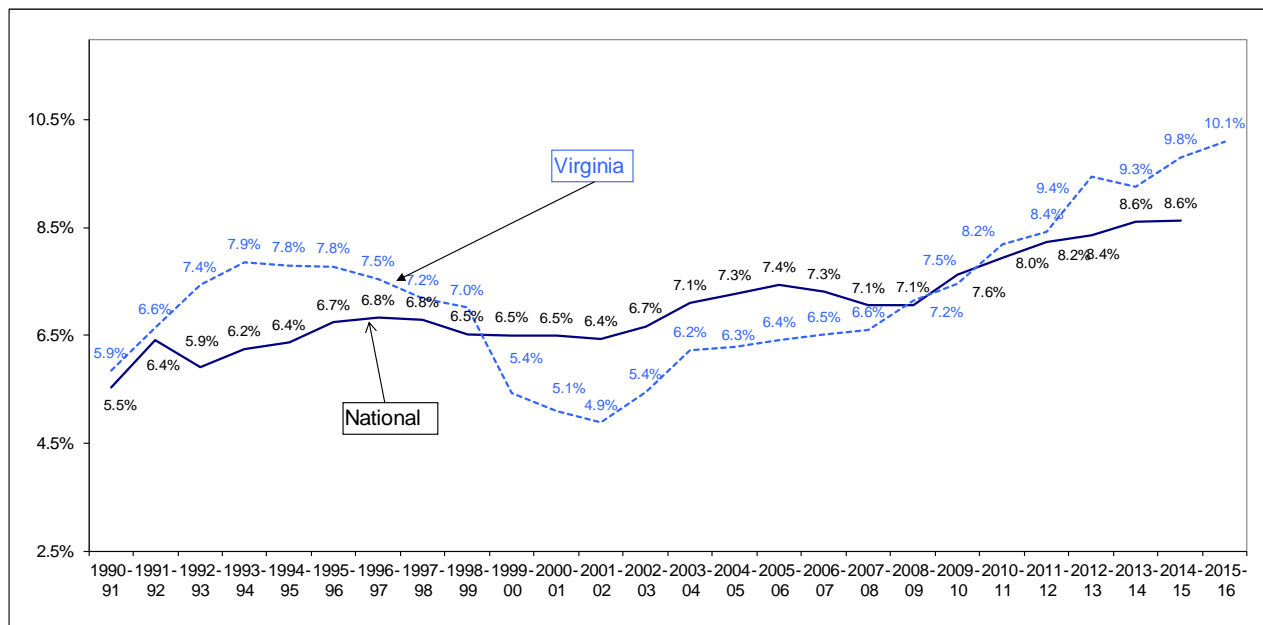
Note: Cost includes tuition and mandatory fees, and room and board.
 Source: College Board, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, and SCHEV.

The gap between Virginia and the national average for the percentage of personal income consumed by total resident undergraduate charges has narrowed significantly over the last 16 years. In the mid-1990s, Virginia undergraduates were paying about seven percentage points more in average income to attend college full time and reside on campus. Between FY2001 and FY2010, the gap between Virginia and the national average disappeared, providing evidence

that affordability had become a growing problem nationwide. Since FY2011, the gap between Virginia and the national average has begun widening again. For FY2016, average total undergraduate student charges at a public 4-year institution are estimated at 47.7% of disposable income—that’s more than 10 percentage points higher than it was just 10 years ago. National data for FY2016 will not be available until late 2015, therefore the impact of the recent tuition and fee increases in Virginia relative to the nation has not yet been evaluated.

The average in-state undergraduate charges as a percentage of per capita disposable income at Virginia’s two-year institutions have undergone an even more dramatic change over the same period. Charges at two-year institutions as a percentage of per capita disposable personal income are much lower than that of four-year institutions because two-year institutions do not generally provide room and board for students. Room and board costs usually account for close to 50% of the total price of attending college. Until the late 1990s, Virginia two-year institutions’ average charge as a percent of disposable income was higher than the national average (see Chart 7B).

Chart 7B: Average Public Two-Year Total Resident Undergraduate Charges As a Percent of Per Capita Disposable Income



Notes:

(1) Cost includes tuition and mandatory fees.

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

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

As a result of the tuition rollback in FY2000, the percentage dropped below the national average. Since FY2003, when institutions increased tuition dramatically to help offset the large general fund reductions, Virginia two-year institutions’ average charge as a percentage of per capita disposable income has kept increasing annually and surpassed the national average cost share in FY2011. Virginia’s two-year institutions’ average charge as a percentage of per capita

disposable income is estimated to increase to 10.1% in FY2016, a historically high (least affordable) level.

While total price charged to students is a significant factor in access and affordability, just as important for many students is the amount of financial aid available to offset tuition and fee charges. The Commonwealth has embraced an aggressive policy toward financial aid such that students with financial need can mitigate relatively high tuition and fee charges. In 2013-14 for example, Virginia undergraduate students at public institutions received more than \$800 million in federal, state, institutional, and private financial aid grants and scholarships, most of which was awarded based on financial need. This notion of “net price”—the price a student pays after accounting for financial aid—is a valuable addition to the discussion of access and affordability.

In addition, the Commonwealth has provided the following avenues for students and their families to help mitigate the rising college costs to ensure access and affordability.

- **Two-Year College Transfer Grant:** The program was established by the 2006 General Assembly and became effective in fall 2007. It provides an incentive for students to first complete an associate degree at a Virginia public two-year college and then transfer to a participating Virginia four-year college or university as a means to reduce the overall cost towards completing a bachelor’s degree. The maximum annual award for an eligible student is \$1,000. An additional \$1,000 per year bonus award is provided to students pursuing undergraduate degrees in engineering, mathematics, nursing, teaching, or science. An in-state student can save approximately \$15,000 (30%) of tuition and fees for a baccalaureate degree by first going to a community college for two years and then transferring to a public four-year institution for the remaining two years. Finally, based on a new transfer program established by the 2015 General Assembly, 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.

- **Virginia 529 prePaid Plan:** The program was established by the 1995 General Assembly and became effective on July 1, 1996. 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 of each designated beneficiary. The program allows families to prepay future tuition and mandatory fees at Virginia public colleges or universities for newborns through ninth graders during a limited annual enrollment period. Benefits are not limited to public higher education institutions in Virginia, and the prePAID payouts are different based on the type of institution attended; Virginia public, Virginia private, or out-of-state. Payouts may not cover the full cost of tuition and mandatory fees at Virginia private colleges or out-of-state colleges.

- Six-Year Plan: Virginia public institutions are mandated in the Code of Virginia to make institutional six-year plans biennially with updates annually. Institutions shall address academic, financial and enrollment plans in a six-year period. In the financial plan, institutions are required to include the anticipated tuition and fee charges in the upcoming biennium. Institutions' six-year plans can be found at the SCHEV website <http://www.schev.edu/restructuring/restructuring.asp>

Conclusion and Summary

Over much of the 21st century, the Commonwealth has aspired to make college education more affordable for Virginia students, and has made progress toward this goal. However, this affordability was achieved through dramatic shifts in cost sharing, with varying degrees of equity, depending upon when a student entered the system. The cumulative effect of years of general fund budget reductions have placed Virginia's public higher education funding in a systematic imbalance and put the affordability and accessibility of Virginia's nationally acclaimed system at further risk. Students and their families have taken on a larger share of the cost as measurements that track the student cost share of education and the total charge as a percent of per capita disposable income at Virginia institutions have both surpassed their highest (least affordable) historical levels. In addition, the fluctuation of tuition increases, especially the large increases made to help offset state budget cuts during the economic recessions, has burdened Virginia's students and families when they could least afford it.

Education beyond high school, in all its 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 imposes an ever-greater responsibility on the Commonwealth to ensure that Virginia's public higher education system remains not only viable but vibrant. These realities are the basis for The Virginia Plan for Higher Education, the statewide strategic plan for higher education recently developed by SCHEV and endorsed by the legislature. The Tuition and Fees Report helps to guide statewide strategies as we implement the Plan and its primary goal of affordable higher-education access for all.

Appendix A Tuition Policy

Item 4-2.01.b, Chapter 665, 2015 Acts of Assembly

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix B 2015-16 Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Student Charges

Institutions	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees			Mandatory Non-E&G Fees			Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees			Average Room and Board ¹			Total		
	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr
GMU	\$7,976	5.5%	\$414	\$2,976	5.5%	\$156	\$10,952	5.5%	\$570	\$9,810	4.0%	\$378	\$20,762	4.8%	\$948
ODU	\$6,193	6.5%	\$380	\$3,575	4.0%	\$138	\$9,768	5.6%	\$518	\$9,446	1.9%	\$178	\$19,214	3.8%	\$696
UVA ²	\$12,347	12.9%/3.8%	\$1,415	\$2,121	2.7%	\$55	\$14,468	11.3%/3.6%	\$1,470	\$10,401	3.5%	\$349	\$24,869	7.9%/3.6%	\$1,819
VCU ³	\$10,719	3.5%	\$363	\$2,053	0.5%	\$11	\$12,772	3.0%	\$374	\$9,586	2.9%	\$268	\$22,358	3.0%	\$642
VT	\$10,628	4.2%	\$431	\$1,857	2.0%	\$37	\$12,485	3.9%	\$468	\$8,226	3.8%	\$302	\$20,711	3.9%	\$770
CWM ⁴	\$14,114	12.3%/2.4%/0.3%/0%	\$1,550	\$5,258	3.3%	\$166	\$19,372	9.7%/2.7%/1.3%/0.9%	\$1,716	\$10,978	6.1%	\$634	\$30,350	8.4%/4.1%/3.2%/2.9%	\$2,350
CNU	\$7,642	9.8%	\$680	\$4,884	4.3%	\$200	\$12,526	7.6%	\$880	\$10,614	2.9%	\$300	\$23,140	5.4%	\$1,180
UVA-Wise	\$5,210	4.0%	\$198	\$4,010	4.0%	\$154	\$9,220	4.0%	\$352	\$10,256	-0.8%	(\$84)	\$19,476	1.4%	\$268
JMU	\$5,724	5.9%	\$318	\$4,342	2.0%	\$86	\$10,066	4.2%	\$404	\$9,396	2.2%	\$200	\$19,462	3.2%	\$604
LU	\$7,170	3.5%	\$240	\$4,740	1.9%	\$90	\$11,910	2.8%	\$330	\$9,558	3.3%	\$302	\$21,468	3.0%	\$632
UMW	\$7,716	8.0%	\$570	\$3,354	8.0%	\$248	\$11,070	8.0%	\$818	\$9,694	2.8%	\$264	\$20,764	5.5%	\$1,082
NSU	\$5,162	13.8%	\$626	\$3,204	6.2%	\$188	\$8,366	10.8%	\$814	\$8,970	4.0%	\$346	\$17,336	7.2%	\$1,160
RU	\$6,842	6.2%	\$402	\$2,967	1.6%	\$47	\$9,809	4.8%	\$449	\$8,677	3.2%	\$271	\$18,486	4.1%	\$720
VMU	\$8,136	8.5%	\$638	\$8,400	4.7%	\$380	\$16,536	6.6%	\$1,018	\$8,666	3.5%	\$294	\$25,202	5.5%	\$1,312
VSU	\$5,230	3.0%	\$152	\$2,996	2.5%	\$72	\$8,226	2.8%	\$224	\$10,252	1.2%	\$124	\$18,478	1.9%	\$348
RBC	\$4,086	9.9%	\$368	\$1,407	5.0%	\$67	\$5,493	8.6%	\$435	\$9,060	4.4%	\$380	\$14,553	5.9%	\$815
VCCS ^(5,6)	\$4,261	4.8%	\$195	\$14	0.0%	\$0	\$4,275	4.8%	\$195	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$4,275	4.8%	\$195
Avg. 4-yr Insts. ⁷	\$7,810	7.1%	\$520	\$3,782	3.7%	\$135	\$11,592	6.0%	\$655	\$9,635	2.9%	\$275	\$21,228	4.6%	\$930
Avg. All Insts. ⁷	\$7,382	7.1%	\$492	\$3,421	3.7%	\$123	\$10,803	6.0%	\$615	\$9,599	3.0%	\$282	\$19,838	4.6%	\$880

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

(2) The 2015-16 tuition and mandatory E&G fees charge for freshman is \$12,347, an increase of 12.9%. Tuition for other students is \$11,347, an increase of 3.8%. UVA implements a new financial plan that in-state freshman is charged with additional \$1,000 tuition in FY2016.

(3) The tuition and mandatory E&G fees for resident undergraduates will be increased by 3% in 2015-16. Resident undergraduates who entered VCU before fall 2013 are called "block schedule students" and will be charged a lump sum of \$8,898 for tuition and mandatory E&G fees. Resident undergraduates who entered VCU in fall 2013 or later are charged by credit hour and referred as "credit hour undergraduates". Their tuition and mandatory E&G will be \$10,719 if taking 30 credits for fall and spring semesters in 2015-16.

Tuition for credit hour undergraduate students is calculated on a sliding per credit hour basis with a 50% discount for credits 15 and over per semester.

(4) The 2015-16 tuition and mandatory E&G fees for first-time freshmen and transfer students is \$14,114, an increase of 12.3%. Tuition for sophomore and junior students remains at \$12,564 and \$10,564 respectively. The tuition for senior students is \$9,400, an increase of 2.4%. The college adopted a guaranteed tuition for incoming in-state undergraduate students in 2013-14. The tuition charged in their freshman year is frozen for all four years of their undergraduate attendance.

(5) Northern Virginia (NVCC), J.Sargent Reynolds (JSRCC), Tidewater (TCC), Thomas Nelson (TNCC), Virginia Western (VWCC), Piedmont Virginia (PVCC), Germania (GCC) and Lord Fairfax (LFCC) have tuition differentials in addition to the systemwide tuition. The differentials per academic year are as follows: NVCC-\$724.50; JSRCC-\$123; TCC-\$60; TNCC-\$60; VWCC-\$60, PVCC-\$30, GCC-\$30, and LFCC-\$30.

(6) Other mandatory fees vary by college, ranging from \$60 to \$835.50 per academic year, and are not included in this summary. N/A in Average Room and Board is because VCCS does not have this charge.

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

Appendix C Full-Time Undergraduate Mandatory Non-Educational and General Fees ⁽¹⁾

Institution	2014-15	2015-16	Difference	% Increase	Institution	2014-15	2015-16	Difference	% Increase
George Mason University					Virginia Tech				
Athletic	\$531.69	\$544.00	\$12.31	2.3%	Athletic	\$282.00	\$288.00	\$6.00	2.1%
Auxiliary Central	\$429.68	\$467.00	\$37.32	8.7%	Bus and Escort	\$124.00	\$134.00	\$10.00	8.1%
Auxiliary Services	\$269.80	\$327.00	\$57.20	21.2%	Health Service	\$388.00	\$389.00	\$1.00	0.3%
Debt Service	\$493.65	\$441.00	(\$52.65)	-10.7%	Recreational Facilities	\$282.00	\$284.00	\$2.00	0.7%
Facilities/Building	\$615.27	\$716.00	\$100.73	16.4%	Student Activity	\$486.00	\$500.00	\$14.00	2.9%
Health Service	\$113.13	\$100.00	(\$13.13)	-11.6%	Student Services - Ann	\$258.00	\$262.00	\$4.00	1.6%
Student Activity	\$255.89	\$270.00	\$14.11	5.5%		\$1,820.00	\$1,857.00	\$37.00	2.0%
Transportation	\$110.89	\$111.00	\$0.11	0.1%					
	\$2,820.00	\$2,976.00	\$156.00	5.5%	College of William and Mary				
Old Dominion University					Athletic	\$1,665.00	\$1,759.00	\$94.00	5.6%
Athletic	\$1,429.29	\$1,429.26	(\$0.03)	0.0%	Bus and Escort	\$58.00	\$58.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Contingent	n/a	\$81.08	n/a	n/a	Debt Service	\$1,284.00	\$1,281.00	(\$3.00)	-0.2%
Debt Service	\$590.84	\$597.83	\$6.99	1.2%	Facilities/Building	\$449.00	\$455.00	\$6.00	1.3%
Facilities/Building	\$129.69	\$164.29	\$34.60	26.7%	General Services	\$490.00	\$516.00	\$26.00	5.3%
Health Service	\$152.00	\$160.00	\$8.00	5.3%	Green Fee	\$40.00	\$40.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Activity	\$745.02	\$756.33	\$11.31	1.5%	Health and Wellness	n/a	\$494.00	n/a	n/a
Student Union	\$279.77	\$276.61	(\$3.16)	-1.1%	Health Service	\$461.00	\$0.00	(\$461.00)	-100.0%
Transportation	\$110.00	\$110.00	\$0.00	0.0%	PC Maintenance	\$30.00	\$30.00	\$0.00	0.0%
	\$3,436.61	\$3,575.40	\$138.79	4.0%	Photo ID	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$0.00	0.0%
University of Virginia					Student Activity	\$313.00	\$318.00	\$5.00	1.6%
Athletic	\$657.00	\$657.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Telecom/Networking	\$267.00	\$267.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Auxiliary Services	\$81.00	\$67.00	(\$14.00)	-17.3%	Tennis Center	\$15.00	\$20.00	\$5.00	n/a
Bus and Safe Ride	\$190.00	\$193.00	\$3.00	1.6%		\$5,092.00	\$5,258.00	\$166.00	3.3%
Microsoft License Fee	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Christopher Newport University				
Data Center Fee	\$24.00	\$24.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Athletic	\$1,370.00	\$1,416.00	\$46.00	3.4%
Health Service	\$417.00	\$446.00	\$29.00	7.0%	Debt Service/Capital Re	\$1,701.00	\$1,758.00	\$57.00	3.4%
Recreational Facilities	\$384.00	\$418.00	\$34.00	8.9%	Facilities/Repair Replac	\$79.00	\$98.00	\$19.00	24.1%
Student Activity	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Operating Reserve	\$186.00	\$0.00	(\$186.00)	n/a
Student Union	\$243.00	\$246.00	\$3.00	1.2%	Recreational Facilities	\$265.00	\$342.00	\$77.00	29.1%
	\$2,066.00	\$2,121.00	\$55.00	2.7%	Student Activity	\$101.00	\$147.00	\$46.00	45.5%
VA Commonwealth University					Student Life/Health Ser	\$219.00	\$293.00	\$74.00	33.8%
Athletic	\$726.11	\$749.65	\$23.54	3.2%	Student Union	\$763.00	\$830.00	\$67.00	8.8%
Contingent	\$119.22	\$114.86	(\$4.36)	-3.7%		\$4,684.00	\$4,884.00	\$200.00	4.3%
Health Service	\$195.00	\$206.00	\$11.00	5.6%	UVA-Wise				
Student Activity	\$90.00	\$90.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Athletic	\$1,676.64	\$1,774.27	\$97.63	5.8%
Student Services	\$220.79	\$247.00	\$26.21	11.9%	Debt Service	\$1,049.69	\$967.77	(\$81.92)	-7.8%
Student Union	\$530.15	\$528.45	(\$1.70)	-0.3%	Operation & Maintenan	\$819.04	\$1,002.25	\$183.21	22.4%
Transportation	\$161.19	\$117.03	(\$44.16)	-27.4%	Scholarship	\$92.31	\$69.23	(\$23.08)	-25.0%
	\$2,042.46	\$2,052.99	\$10.53	0.5%	Student Organizations	\$218.32	\$196.48	(\$21.84)	-10.0%
						\$3,856.00	\$4,010.00	\$154.00	4.0%

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

Appendix C Full-Time Undergraduate Mandatory Non-Educational and General Fees (continued) ⁽¹⁾

Institution	2014-15	2015-16	Difference	% Increase	Institution	2014-15	2015-16	Difference	% Increase
James Madison University					Radford University				
Athletic	\$1,331.00	\$1,321.00	(\$10.00)	-0.8%	Athletic	\$1,150.00	\$1,180.00	\$30.00	2.6%
Auxiliary Services	\$702.00	\$732.00	\$30.00	4.3%	Auxiliary Services	\$180.00	\$185.00	\$5.00	2.8%
Debt/Reserves	\$995.00	\$1,001.00	\$6.00	0.6%	Debt Service	\$299.00	\$299.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Facilities/Building	\$259.00	\$273.00	\$14.00	5.4%	Facilities/Building	\$240.00	\$240.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Health Service	\$217.00	\$220.00	\$3.00	1.4%	Health Service	\$292.00	\$297.00	\$5.00	1.7%
Student Activity	\$658.00	\$704.00	\$46.00	7.0%	Recreational Facilities	\$260.00	\$260.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Transportation	\$94.00	\$91.00	(\$3.00)	-3.2%	Student Activity	\$124.00	\$124.00	\$0.00	0.0%
	\$4,256.00	\$4,342.00	\$86.00	2.0%	Student Union	\$260.00	\$265.00	\$5.00	1.9%
					Transportation	\$115.00	\$117.00	\$2.00	1.7%
						\$2,920.00	\$2,967.00	\$47.00	1.6%
Longwood University					Virginia Military Institute				
Athletic	\$1,700.00	\$1,899.00	\$199.00	11.7%	Athletic	\$1,702.00	\$3,090.00	\$1,388.00	81.6%
Auxiliary Services	\$715.00	\$1,148.00	\$433.00	60.6%	Barber Shop	\$256.00	\$264.00	\$8.00	3.1%
Debt Service Reserve	\$1,258.00	\$365.00	(\$893.00)	-71.0%	Health Service	\$236.00	\$456.00	\$220.00	93.2%
Facilities/Building	\$125.00	\$90.00	(\$35.00)	-28.0%	Laundry	\$362.00	\$372.00	\$10.00	2.8%
Golf Course	n/a	\$41.00	n/a	n/a	Student Activity	\$3,002.00	\$1,696.00	(\$1,306.00)	-43.5%
Health Service	\$194.00	\$208.00	\$14.00	7.2%	UMA Fee	\$2,462.00	\$2,522.00	\$60.00	2.4%
Intramurals	\$160.00	\$417.00	\$257.00	160.6%		\$8,020.00	\$8,400.00	\$380.00	4.7%
Parking/Auto Registration	n/a	\$62.00	n/a	n/a					
Student Activity	\$180.00	\$150.00	(\$30.00)	-16.7%	Virginia State University				
Student Union	\$120.00	\$134.00	\$14.00	11.7%	Athletic	\$911.00	\$938.00	\$27.00	3.0%
Telecommunications	\$198.00	\$226.00	\$28.00	14.1%	Athletics O & M	\$105.00	\$108.00	\$3.00	2.9%
	\$4,650.00	\$4,740.00	\$90.00	1.9%	Campus Improvement	\$99.00	\$0.00	(\$99.00)	-100.0%
					Debt Service	\$444.00	\$444.00	\$0.00	0.0%
University of Mary Washington					Facilities/Building	\$66.00	\$68.00	\$2.00	3.0%
Contingency/Reserves	\$136.00	\$150.00	\$14.00	10.3%	Health Service	\$328.00	\$369.00	\$41.00	12.5%
Debt Service	\$700.00	\$750.00	\$50.00	7.1%	Other Services	\$70.00	\$81.00	\$11.00	15.7%
Facilities/Building	\$375.00	\$422.00	\$47.00	12.5%	Photo ID	\$44.00	\$45.00	\$1.00	2.3%
Institutional Development	\$375.00	\$375.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Police and Public Safety	\$347.00	\$388.00	\$41.00	11.8%
Intercollegiate Athletics	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Radio Station	\$84.00	\$86.00	\$2.00	2.4%
Parking and Transportation	\$45.00	\$50.00	\$5.00	11.1%	Student Activity	\$318.00	\$358.00	\$40.00	12.6%
Social/Cultural	\$165.00	\$175.00	\$10.00	6.1%	Student Union	\$72.00	\$74.00	\$2.00	2.8%
Student Organizations	\$80.00	\$80.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Transportation	\$36.00	\$37.00	\$1.00	2.8%
Student Recreation	\$145.00	\$145.00	\$0.00	0.0%		\$2,924.00	\$2,996.00	\$72.00	2.5%
Student Unions	\$435.00	\$550.00	\$115.00	26.4%					
Telecommunications	\$150.00	\$157.00	\$7.00	4.7%	Richard Bland College				
	\$3,106.00	\$3,354.00	\$248.00	8.0%	Athletic/Recreation	\$425.00	\$425.00	\$0.00	0.0%
					Auxiliary General Fee	\$90.00	\$90.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Norfolk State University					Building/Facility	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Accident Insurance	\$100.00	\$0.00	(\$100.00)	-100.0%	Parking	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Athletic	\$1,545.00	\$1,468.00	(\$77.00)	-5.0%	Student Activity	\$400.00	\$467.00	\$67.00	16.8%
Auxiliary Security Fee	\$220.00	\$209.00	(\$11.00)	-5.0%	Technology	\$125.00	\$125.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Auxiliary Technology Fee	\$26.00	\$12.00	(\$14.00)	-53.8%		\$1,340.00	\$1,407.00	\$67.00	5.0%
Contingent	(\$331.00)	\$0.00	\$331.00	-100.0%					
Debt Service	\$616.00	\$676.00	\$60.00	9.7%	VA Community College System				
Fitness Center Fee	\$31.00	\$29.00	(\$2.00)	-6.5%	Overhead Recovery	\$14.10	\$14.10	\$0.00	0.0%
Health Service	\$69.00	\$107.00	\$38.00	55.1%					
Student Activity	\$333.00	\$316.00	(\$17.00)	-5.1%					
Student Center Bldg Maintenance	\$227.00	\$216.00	(\$11.00)	-4.8%					
Student Center Fee	\$115.00	\$109.00	(\$6.00)	-5.2%					
Transportation	\$65.00	\$62.00	(\$3.00)	-4.6%					
	\$3,016.00	\$3,204.00	\$188.00	6.2%					

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

Appendix D-1 2014-16 Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Student Charges

Institutions	2014-15				2015-16							
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Average Room and Board	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Average Room and Board ¹	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU	\$7,562	\$2,820	\$9,432	\$19,814	\$7,976	5.5%	\$2,976	5.5%	\$9,810	4.0%	\$20,762	4.8%
ODU	\$5,813	\$3,437	\$9,268	\$18,518	\$6,193	6.5%	\$3,575	4.0%	\$9,446	1.9%	\$19,214	3.8%
UVA ²	\$10,932	\$2,066	\$10,052	\$23,050	\$12,347	12.9%/3.8%	\$2,121	2.7%	\$10,401	3.5%	\$24,869	7.9%/3.6%
VCU ³	\$10,356	\$2,042	\$9,318	\$21,716	\$10,719	3.5%	\$2,053	0.5%	\$9,586	2.9%	\$22,358	3.0%
VT	\$10,197	\$1,820	\$7,924	\$19,941	\$10,628	4.2%	\$1,857	2.0%	\$8,226	3.8%	\$20,711	3.9%
CWM ⁴	\$12,564	\$5,092	\$10,344	\$28,000	\$14,114	12.3%/2.4%/0.3%/0%	\$5,258	3.3%	\$10,978	6.1%	\$30,350	8.4%/4%/3.1%/2.9%
CNU	\$6,962	\$4,684	\$10,314	\$21,960	\$7,642	9.8%	\$4,884	4.3%	\$10,614	2.9%	\$23,140	5.4%
UVA-Wise	\$5,012	\$3,856	\$10,340	\$19,208	\$5,210	4.0%	\$4,010	4.0%	\$10,256	-0.8%	\$19,476	1.4%
JMU	\$5,406	\$4,256	\$9,196	\$18,858	\$5,724	5.9%	\$4,342	2.0%	\$9,396	2.2%	\$19,462	3.2%
LU	\$6,930	\$4,650	\$9,256	\$20,836	\$7,170	3.5%	\$4,740	1.9%	\$9,558	3.3%	\$21,468	3.0%
UMW	\$7,146	\$3,106	\$9,430	\$19,682	\$7,716	8.0%	\$3,354	8.0%	\$9,694	2.8%	\$20,764	5.5%
NSU	\$4,536	\$3,016	\$8,624	\$16,176	\$5,162	13.8%	\$3,204	6.2%	\$8,970	4.0%	\$17,336	7.2%
RU	\$6,440	\$2,920	\$8,406	\$17,766	\$6,842	6.2%	\$2,967	1.6%	\$8,677	3.2%	\$18,486	4.1%
VMI	\$7,498	\$8,020	\$8,372	\$23,890	\$8,136	8.5%	\$8,400	4.7%	\$8,666	3.5%	\$25,202	5.5%
VSU	\$5,078	\$2,924	\$10,128	\$18,130	\$5,230	3.0%	\$2,996	2.5%	\$10,252	1.2%	\$18,478	1.9%
RBC	\$3,718	\$1,340	\$8,680	\$13,738	\$4,086	9.9%	\$1,407	5.0%	\$9,060	4.4%	\$14,553	5.9%
VCCS ^(5,6)	\$4,066	\$14	N/A	\$4,080	\$4,261	4.8%	\$14	0.0%	N/A	N/A	\$4,275	4.8%
Avg. 4-yr Insts. ⁷	\$7,290	\$3,647	\$9,360	\$20,298	\$7,810	7.1%	\$3,782	3.7%	\$9,635	2.9%	\$21,228	4.6%
Avg. All Insts. ⁷	\$6,890	\$3,298	\$9,318	\$18,958	\$7,382	7.1%	\$3,421	3.7%	\$9,599	3.0%	\$19,838	4.6%

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

(2) The 2015-16 tuition and mandatory E&G fees charge for freshman is \$12,347, an increase of 12.9%. Tuition for other students is \$11,347, an increase of 3.8%. UVA implements a new financial plan that in-state freshman is charged with additional \$1,000 tuition in FY2016.

(3) The tuition and mandatory E&G fees for resident undergraduates will be increased by 3% in 2015-16. Resident undergraduates who entered VCU before fall 2013 are called "block schedule students" and will be charged a lump sum of \$8,898 for tuition and mandatory E&G fees. Resident undergraduates who entered VCU in fall 2013 or later are charged by credit hour and referred as "credit hour undergraduates". Their tuition and mandatory E&G will be \$10,719 if taking 30 credits for fall and spring semesters in 2015-16. Tuition for credit hour undergraduate students is calculated on a sliding per credit hour basis with a 50% discount for credits 15 and over per semester.

(4) The 2015-16 tuition and mandatory E&G fees for first-time freshmen and transfer students is \$14,114, an increase of 12.3%. Tuition for sophomore and junior students remains at \$12,564 and \$10,564 respectively. The tuition for senior students is \$9,400, an increase of 2.4%. The college adopted a guaranteed tuition for incoming in-state undergraduate students in 2013-14. The tuition charged in their freshman year is frozen for all four years of their undergraduate attendance.

(5) Northern Virginia (NVCC), J.Sargent Reynolds (JSRCC), Tidewater (TCC), Thomas Nelson (TNCC), Virginia Western (VWCC), Piedmont Virginia (PVCC), Germana (GCC) and Lord Fairfax (LFCC) have tuition differentials in addition to the systemwide tuition. The differentials per academic year are as follows: NVCC-\$724.50; JSRCC-\$123; TCC-\$60; TNCC-\$60; VWCC-\$60, PVCC-\$30, GCC-\$30, and LFCC-\$30.

(6) Other mandatory fees vary by college, ranging from \$60 to \$835.50 per academic year, and are not included in this summary. N/A in Average Room and Board is because VCCS does not have this charge.

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

Appendix D-2 2014-16 Full-Time Out-of-State Undergraduate Student Charges

Institutions	2014-15				2015-16							
	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	\$27,140	\$2,820	\$9,432	\$39,392	\$28,622	5.5%	\$2,976	5.5%	\$9,810	4.0%	\$41,408	5.1%
ODU	\$21,983	\$3,437	\$9,268	\$34,688	\$22,933	4.3%	\$3,575	4.0%	\$9,446	1.9%	\$35,954	3.6%
UVA	\$40,118	\$2,066	\$10,052	\$52,236	\$41,643	3.8%	\$2,121	2.7%	\$10,401	3.5%	\$54,165	3.7%
VCU ²	\$28,417	\$2,042	\$9,318	\$39,777	\$29,410	3.5%	\$2,053	0.5%	\$9,586	2.9%	\$41,049	3.2%
VT	\$26,228	\$1,820	\$7,924	\$35,972	\$27,272	4.0%	\$1,857	2.0%	\$8,226	3.8%	\$37,355	3.8%
CWM	\$34,824	\$5,092	\$10,344	\$50,260	\$35,814	2.8%	\$5,258	3.3%	\$10,978	6.1%	\$52,050	3.6%
CNU	\$17,290	\$4,684	\$10,314	\$32,288	\$18,940	9.5%	\$4,884	4.3%	\$10,614	2.9%	\$34,438	6.7%
UVA-Wise	\$20,646	\$3,856	\$10,340	\$34,842	\$21,444	3.9%	\$4,010	4.0%	\$10,256	-0.8%	\$35,710	2.5%
JMU	\$20,266	\$4,256	\$9,196	\$33,718	\$20,858	2.9%	\$4,342	2.0%	\$9,396	2.2%	\$34,596	2.6%
LU	\$20,700	\$4,650	\$9,256	\$34,606	\$21,330	3.0%	\$4,740	1.9%	\$9,558	3.3%	\$35,628	3.0%
UMW	\$20,432	\$3,106	\$9,430	\$32,968	\$21,880	7.1%	\$3,354	8.0%	\$9,694	2.8%	\$34,928	5.9%
NSU	\$17,680	\$3,016	\$8,624	\$29,320	\$17,680	0.0%	\$3,204	6.2%	\$8,970	4.0%	\$29,854	1.8%
RU	\$19,126	\$2,920	\$8,406	\$30,452	\$19,126	0.0%	\$2,967	1.6%	\$8,677	3.2%	\$30,770	1.0%
VMI	\$29,554	\$8,020	\$8,372	\$45,946	\$31,150	5.4%	\$8,400	4.7%	\$8,666	3.5%	\$48,216	4.9%
VSU	\$14,914	\$2,924	\$10,128	\$27,966	\$15,402	3.3%	\$2,996	2.5%	\$10,252	1.2%	\$28,650	2.4%
RBC	\$13,676	\$1,340	\$8,680	\$23,696	\$13,829	1.1%	\$1,407	5.0%	\$9,060	4.4%	\$24,296	2.5%
VCCS ^(3,4)	\$9,904	\$14	N/A	\$9,918	\$10,099	2.0%	\$14	0.0%	N/A	N/A	\$10,113	2.0%
Avg. 4-yr Insts. ⁵	\$23,795	\$3,647	\$9,360	\$36,803	\$24,818	4.3%	\$3,782	3.7%	\$9,635	2.9%	\$37,569	2.1%
Avg. All Insts. ⁵	\$22,383	\$3,298	\$9,318	\$34,451	\$23,306	4.1%	\$3,421	3.7%	\$9,599	3.0%	\$35,173	2.1%

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

(2) The tuition and mandatory E&G fees for nonresident undergraduates will be increased by 3.5% in 2015-16. Nonresident undergraduates who entered VCU before fall 2013 are called "block schedule students" and will be charged a lump sum of \$29,410 for tuition and mandatory E&G fees. Resident undergraduates who entered VCU in fall 2013 or later are charged by credit hour and referred as "credit hour undergraduates". Their tuition and mandatory E&G will be \$24,482 if taking 30 credits for fall and spring semesters in 2015-16. Tuition for credit hour undergraduate students is calculated on a sliding per credit hour basis with a 50% discount for credits 15 and over per semester.

(3) Northern Virginia (NVCC), J.Sargent Reynolds (JSRCC), Tidewater (TCC), Thomas Nelson (TNCC), Virginia Western (VWCC), Piedmont Virginia (PVCC), Germana (GCC) and Lord Fairfax (LFCC) have tuition differentials in addition to the systemwide tuition. The differentials per academic year are as follows: NVCC-\$804; JSRR-\$123; TCC-\$60; TNCC-\$60; VWCC-\$60, PVCC-\$30, GCC-\$30, and LFCC-\$30.

(4) Other mandatory fees vary by college, ranging from \$60 to \$835.50 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.

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

Appendix D-3 2014-16 Full-Time In-State Graduate Student Charges

Institutions	2014-15			2015-16					
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU	\$9,794	\$2,820	\$12,614	\$10,328	5.5%	\$2,976	5.5%	\$13,304	5.5%
ODU	\$7,966	\$2,802	\$10,768	\$8,510	6.8%	\$2,914	4.0%	\$11,424	6.1%
UVA ¹	\$14,692	\$2,066	\$16,758	\$15,311	4.2%	\$2,121	2.7%	\$17,432	4.0%
VCU ²	\$10,391	\$2,008	\$12,399	\$10,760	3.6%	\$2,019	0.5%	\$12,779	3.1%
VT	\$11,765	\$1,820	\$13,585	\$12,259	4.2%	\$1,857	2.0%	\$14,116	3.9%
W&M	\$7,711	\$4,789	\$12,500	\$8,144	5.6%	\$4,956	3.5%	\$13,100	4.8%
JMU	\$9,360	\$1,056	\$10,416	\$9,360	0.0%	\$1,056	0.0%	\$10,416	0.0%
LU	\$7,440	\$2,880	\$10,320	\$7,680	3.2%	\$2,928	1.7%	\$10,608	2.8%
UMW	\$6,874	\$1,638	\$8,512	\$7,416	7.9%	\$1,764	7.7%	\$9,180	7.8%
NSU	\$5,676	\$3,016	\$8,692	\$6,302	11.0%	\$3,204	6.2%	\$9,506	9.4%
RU	\$7,241	\$2,920	\$10,161	\$7,694	6.3%	\$2,967	1.6%	\$10,661	4.9%
VSU	\$7,358	\$2,924	\$10,282	\$7,578	3.0%	\$2,996	2.5%	\$10,574	2.8%
Average	\$8,856	\$2,562	\$11,417	\$9,279	4.8%	\$2,647	3.3%	\$11,925	4.4%

(1) 2014-15 tuition and E&G fees charge shown is for full-time general graduate students. Eleven graduate programs have special tuition and E&G fees varying from \$4,979 for the 4th year PhD students at Graduate School of Arts and Sciences to \$22,455 for M.S. students in Statistics.

(2) VCU's tuition and mandatory E&G fees are for master's degrees only. Doctoral tuition and mandatory E&G fees are \$8,597 in 2014-15, and \$8,902 in 2015-16.

Appendix D-4 2014-16 Full-Time Out-of-State Graduate Student Charges

Institutions	2014-15			2015-16					
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU	\$26,978	\$2,820	\$29,798	\$28,448	5.4%	\$2,976	5.5%	\$31,424	5.5%
ODU	\$23,614	\$2,802	\$26,416	\$25,214	6.8%	\$2,914	4.0%	\$28,128	6.5%
UVA ¹	\$24,698	\$2,066	\$26,764	\$25,425	2.9%	\$2,121	2.7%	\$27,546	2.9%
VCU ²	\$21,836	\$2,008	\$23,844	\$22,608	3.5%	\$2,019	0.5%	\$24,627	3.3%
VT	\$24,064	\$1,820	\$25,884	\$25,124	4.4%	\$1,857	2.0%	\$26,981	4.2%
W&M	\$23,211	\$4,789	\$28,000	\$24,444	5.3%	\$4,956	3.5%	\$29,400	5.0%
JMU	\$26,184	\$1,056	\$27,240	\$26,184	0.0%	\$1,056	0.0%	\$27,240	0.0%
LU	\$21,144	\$2,880	\$24,024	\$21,792	3.1%	\$2,928	1.7%	\$24,720	2.9%
UMW	\$14,974	\$1,638	\$16,612	\$16,038	7.1%	\$1,764	7.7%	\$17,802	7.2%
NSU	\$18,544	\$3,016	\$21,560	\$18,544	0.0%	\$3,204	6.2%	\$21,748	0.9%
RU	\$16,894	\$2,920	\$19,814	\$16,894	0.0%	\$2,967	1.6%	\$19,861	0.2%
VSU	\$16,694	\$2,924	\$19,618	\$17,236	3.2%	\$2,996	2.5%	\$20,232	3.1%
Average	\$21,570	\$2,562	\$24,131	\$22,329	3.5%	\$2,647	3.3%	\$24,976	3.5%

(1) 2015-16 tuition and E&G fees charge shown is for full-time general graduate students. Eleven graduate programs have special tuition and E&G fees varying from \$5,661 for the 4th year PhD students at Graduate School of Arts and Sciences to \$37,137 for M.S. students in Statistics.

(2) VCU's tuition and mandatory E&G fees are for master's degrees only. Doctoral tuition and mandatory E&G fees are \$18,175 in 2014-15 and \$18,825 in 2015-16.

Appendix D-5 2014-16 In-State First Professional Student Charges

Institutions	2014-15			2015-16					
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU Law	22,698	2,653	\$25,351	22,698	0.0%	2,653	0.0%	25,351	0.0%
UVA Law	49,694	2,106	\$51,800	51,839	4.3%	2,121	0.7%	53,960	4.2%
Medicine	43,416	2,118	\$45,534	44,283	2.0%	2,121	0.1%	46,404	1.9%
VCU Medicine ⁽¹⁾	29,304	2,343	\$31,647	29,759	1.6%	2,354	0.5%	32,113	1.5%
Dentistry ⁽²⁾	42,921	2,838	\$45,759	44,462	3.6%	2,879	1.4%	47,341	3.5%
Pharmacy (PharmD) ⁽³⁾	25,169	2,038	\$27,207	25,781	2.4%	2,049	0.5%	27,830	2.3%
VT Vet Medicine	19,378	3,070	\$22,448	19,987	3.1%	3,107	1.2%	23,094	2.9%
W&M Law	24,679	5,121	\$29,800	25,512	3.4%	5,288	3.3%	30,800	3.4%
Average Law	\$32,357	\$3,293	\$35,650	33,350	3.1%	3,354	1.8%	36,704	3.0%
Average Medicine	\$36,360	\$2,231	\$38,591	37,021	1.8%	2,238	0.3%	39,259	1.7%

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

(2) Tuition and fees listed are for first year dental students. Fees vary by student level.

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

Appendix D-6 2014-16 Out-of-State First Professional Student Charges

Institutions	2014-15			2015-16					
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU Law	\$38,084	\$2,653	\$40,737	\$38,084	0.0%	\$2,653	0.0%	\$40,737	0.0%
UVA Law	\$52,694	\$2,106	\$54,800	\$54,839	4.1%	\$2,121	0.7%	\$56,960	3.9%
Medicine	\$54,024	\$2,118	\$56,142	\$55,089	2.0%	\$2,121	0.1%	\$57,210	1.9%
VCU Medicine ⁽¹⁾	\$45,268	\$2,343	\$47,611	\$47,464	4.9%	\$2,354	0.5%	\$49,818	4.6%
Dentistry ⁽²⁾	\$67,928	\$2,838	\$70,766	\$70,701	4.1%	\$2,879	1.4%	\$73,580	4.0%
Pharmacy (PharmD) ⁽³⁾	\$36,576	\$2,038	\$38,614	\$37,471	2.4%	\$2,049	0.5%	\$39,520	2.3%
VT Vet Medicine	\$45,486	\$3,070	\$48,556	\$46,539	2.3%	\$3,107	1.2%	\$49,646	2.2%
W&M Law	33,679	\$5,121	\$38,800	34,512	2.5%	\$5,288	3.3%	39,800	2.6%
Average Law	\$41,486	\$3,293	\$44,779	42,478	2.4%	3,354	1.8%	45,832	2.4%
Average Medicine	\$49,646	\$2,231	\$51,877	51,277	3.3%	2,238	0.3%	53,514	3.2%

- (1) The tuition and mandatory fee totals are for first year medical students.
(2) Tuition and fees listed are for first year dental students. Fees vary by student level.
(3) The tuition and mandatory fee totals are for first year PharmD students.

**Appendix E-1 In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees in Selected States
(Public Doctoral/Research Universities)**

2014-15		Estimated 2015-16	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*
1.	New Hampshire	1.	New Hampshire
	\$16,552		\$17,015
2.	Vermont	2.	Vermont
	\$16,226		\$16,680
3.	Pennsylvania	3.	Pennsylvania
	\$14,960		\$15,379
4.	New Jersey	4.	New Jersey
	\$14,253		\$14,652
5.	Illinois	5.	Illinois
	\$13,849		\$14,237
6.	Minnesota	6.	Minnesota
	\$13,560		\$13,940
7.	Connecticut	7.	Connecticut
	\$12,700		\$13,056
8.	Michigan	8.	Michigan
	\$12,570		\$12,922
9.	Massachusetts	9.	Massachusetts
	\$12,557		\$12,909
10.	Rhode Island	10.	Rhode Island
	\$12,506		\$12,856
13.	Virginia	12.	Virginia
	\$12,073		\$12,856
14.	South Carolina	14.	South Carolina
	\$11,564		\$11,888
18.	Kentucky	18.	Kentucky
	\$10,524		\$10,819
22.	Maryland	22.	Maryland
	\$9,830		\$10,105
30.	Tennessee	30.	Tennessee
	\$8,419		\$8,655
31.	Texas	31.	Texas
	\$8,418		\$8,654
40.	North Carolina	40.	North Carolina
	\$7,307		\$7,512

*VA charges are actual tuition and fees charged in FY16. Other state rates are increased by 2.8%, the average increase at doctoral/research public 4-year institutions nationally in FY15.

Sources: IPEDS and "Trend in College Pricing 2014" by the College Board.

**Appendix E-2 In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees in Selected States
(Public Comprehensive Colleges and Universities)**

2014-15		Estimated 2015-16	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*
1. New Jersey	\$11,903	1. New Jersey	\$12,284
2. New Hampshire	\$11,594	2. New Hampshire	\$11,964
3. South Carolina	\$10,845	3. South Carolina	\$11,192
4. Vermont	\$10,692	4. Vermont	\$11,034
5. Pennsylvania	\$10,328	5. Virginia	\$10,859
6. Virginia	\$10,278	6. Pennsylvania	\$10,659
7. Illinois	\$10,039	7. Illinois	\$10,360
8. Michigan	\$10,020	8. Michigan	\$10,341
9. Minnesota	\$9,140	9. Minnesota	\$9,432
10. Massachusetts	\$9,059	10. Massachusetts	\$9,349
14. Maryland	\$8,231	14. Maryland	\$8,494
15. Kentucky	\$8,096	15. Kentucky	\$8,355
19. Tennessee	\$7,752	19. Tennessee	\$8,000
33. Texas	\$6,733	33. Texas	\$6,948
39. Florida	\$6,068	39. Florida	\$6,262
42. North Carolina	\$5,737	42. North Carolina	\$5,921

*VA charges are actual tuition and fees charged in FY16. Other state rates are increased by 3.2%, the average increase at comprehensive public 4-year institutions nationally in FY15.

Sources: IPEDS and "Trend in College Pricing 2014" by the College Board.

**Appendix E-3 In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees in Selected States
(Public Two-Year Colleges)**

2014-15		Estimated 2015-16	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*
1. Illinois	\$7,704	1. Illinois	\$7,959
2. Pennsylvania	\$7,122	2. Pennsylvania	\$7,357
3. New Hampshire	\$6,973	3. New Hampshire	\$7,203
4. Vermont	\$5,886	4. Vermont	\$6,080
5. Maryland	\$5,839	5. Maryland	\$6,031
6. New Jersey	\$5,753	6. New Jersey	\$5,943
7. Minnesota	\$5,295	7. Minnesota	\$5,470
8. South Dakota	\$5,011	8. South Dakota	\$5,176
9. Michigan	\$4,945	9. Michigan	\$5,108
10. South Carolina	\$4,881	10. South Carolina	\$5,042
17. Virginia	\$4,114	14. Virginia	\$4,493
23. Kentucky	\$3,639	23. Kentucky	\$3,759
26. Texas	\$3,528	26. Texas	\$3,644
38. West Virginia	\$2,702	38. West Virginia	\$2,791
41. North Carolina	\$2,549	41. North Carolina	\$2,633
47. Tennessee	\$1,272	47. Tennessee	\$1,314

*VA charges are actual tuition and fees charged in FY16. Other state rates are increased by 3.3%, the average increase at public two-year institutions nationally in FY15.

Sources: IPEDS and "Trend in College Pricing 2014" by the College Board.

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