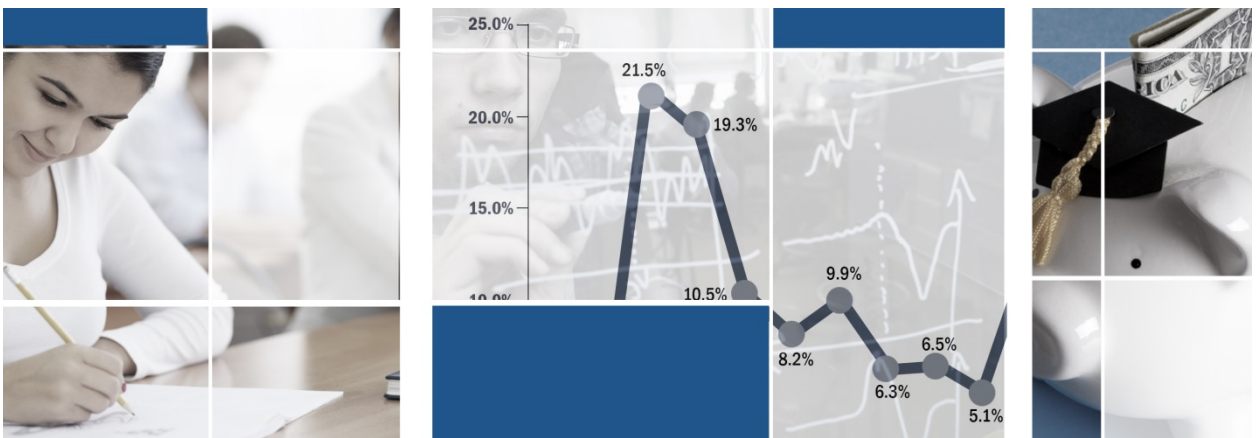


August 2017



2017-18 Tuition and Fees Report

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

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Introduction and Overview

The first goal of The Virginia Plan for Higher Education, the statewide strategic plan, is to provide affordable higher-education access for all. The alignment of state appropriations, financial aid and tuition and fees is critical to achieving this goal. 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 2017 General Assembly began its regular session with a projected budget shortfall of \$1.5 billion for the 2016-18 biennium because the FY2016 general fund revenue and transfer collection fell short of the forecast. The governor proposed a 5% general fund reduction to Virginia public higher education institutions in his introduced 2016-18 budget amendments. In the end, the General Assembly reduced the general fund support to public institutions by \$56 million or 3.8% on average in FY2018 compared to the original appropriations. However, the General Assembly provided an additional \$18.4 million in general fund for salary increases for teaching and research faculty at public institutions. In total, the general fund appropriations to institutions for educational and general (E&G) programs in FY2018 were reduced by \$37.9 million or 2.5% over the original FY2018 appropriations. So, while our public higher education institutions experienced a rare and significant increase in state support of more than 8% in FY2017, they will face an average reduction of 2.5% in FY2018. One step forward and one step back.

Correspondingly, Virginia undergraduate students entering public colleges and universities in fall 2017 will experience an average increase of 5.4% in tuition and mandatory educational and general (E&G) fees. For tuition and all mandatory fees, the increase for in-state undergraduate students (including enrollment-weighted charges for William & Mary and the University of Virginia) will be 4.8% in FY2018. These charges increased by 4.6% in 2016-17 and 6.0% in 2015-16.

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

- Board-approved tuition and fee increases for the 2017-18 academic year;
- Tuition and fee trends in Virginia over the past 25 years;
- The cost-sharing relationship between the state and students; and
- 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.

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 2016-17 to 2017-18 is \$437 (5.3%) at the four-year institutions. For Virginia Community College System, tuition goes up by \$120 (2.7%); at the Commonwealth's only public junior college, Richard Bland College (RBC), the increase is \$510 (9.7%). The overall average increase for the system is \$422 (5.4%) in FY2018.
- 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 \$128 (3.2%) for in-state undergraduate students at four-year institutions next year. The 3.2% annual increase represents the second lowest annual increase in non-E&G fees at four-institutions since FY2001. At the system level, the average non-E&G fees will increase 3.4% in FY2018.

- Virginia undergraduate students can expect to pay an average \$546 (4.8%) more in FY2018 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 \$565 more in FY2018. Community college students will pay \$120 more in the upcoming year.
- For FY2018, room and board charges will average \$10,285 at four-year institutions — an increase of \$296 (3%) — the lowest annual increase since FY2001. For a student living on campus, room and board fees will account for about 45% of his or her total cost. In total, the average sum of tuition, all mandatory fees, and room and board will be \$22,987 for the next academic year — an increase of \$860 (3.9%) for in-state undergraduate students at four-year institutions. The rate of 3.9% increase in the total cost for an in-state undergraduate student living on campus next year is less than the increase in 2016-17 due to the unusually low average increases in mandatory non-E&G fees and room-and-board charges. In fact, this will be the lowest increase in these total student charges in the past 16 years.
- The after-effects of substantial general fund budget reductions in eight out of the past 10 years 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 remains 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 FY2018. This means, on average, in-state undergraduate students are paying more than half of the cost of their education in FY2018. This is 20 percentage points higher than the targeted 33% of student cost share, while the state support is 20 percentage points lower than the target of 67% identified in the state’s official tuition policy. Based on the current average instructional cost, it would take more than \$660 million in additional state support to reach the policy goal, but it

could result in average tuition amounts that could be as much as \$2,700 lower than current levels, or about 1/3 less per student on average.

- A national comparison of in-state undergraduate tuition and fees at public institutions in FY2017 shows that tuition and fees at Virginia institutions ranked 10th-highest in the category of doctoral/research institutions, fifth-highest in the category of comprehensive institutions, and ninth-highest for two-year colleges. It should be noted that Virginia's ranking in the two-year-college category reached a historical high in FY2017. Ranking and affordability are inversely related, with the highest-ranked institution being the least affordable. It is estimated that the ranking of Virginia's in-state undergraduate tuition and fees will increase in FY2018 for both our four-year and two-year institutions. The rank for our four-year institutions (both doctoral and comprehensive institutions) is estimated to increase by one position while average changes at our two-year institutions are expected to increase by two positions.
- 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 31.4% in FY2002, this measure of affordability has crept steadily higher. It is estimated that this measure will continue to surpass the least-affordable record of 47% set in FY2017.
- For the percentage of personal income consumed by total in-state undergraduate charges — a measure of affordability — the gap between Virginia and the national average has fluctuated in the past 25 years. In the mid-1990s, Virginia undergraduates were paying approximately 7 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 generally was erased, providing evidence that affordability is a growing problem nationwide. Since FY2011, the gap has widened. For FY2018, average total undergraduate student charges at a public four-year institution are estimated at 47.7% of disposable income. This is nearly 12 percentage points higher than it was just 10 years ago, an increase of more than 1 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 2015-16 (the latest data available), Virginia undergraduate students at public institutions received more than \$865 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.
- 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 more than \$16,000, or 31%, 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 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 four-year institution.
- Since entering the 21st century, 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 provided substantial operating support. In later years, the Commonwealth 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 plan for the cost of college education. Effects of the Great Recession and other economic shocks also have resulted in more families facing greater financial barriers to higher education.

Budget Conditions

Nationally, economic conditions are mixed. The gross domestic product (GDP) grew at an annualized rate of 1.2% in the first quarter of 2017, following 3.5% growth in the third quarter and 2.1% in the fourth quarter of 2016. However, the country's labor market was somewhat weaker than expected. Payroll employment rose by only 138,000 jobs and the two prior monthly gains were revised downward in May. As a result, the three-month moving average of monthly growth slipped to 121,000 jobs. The unemployment rate declined from 4.4% to 4.3% in May.

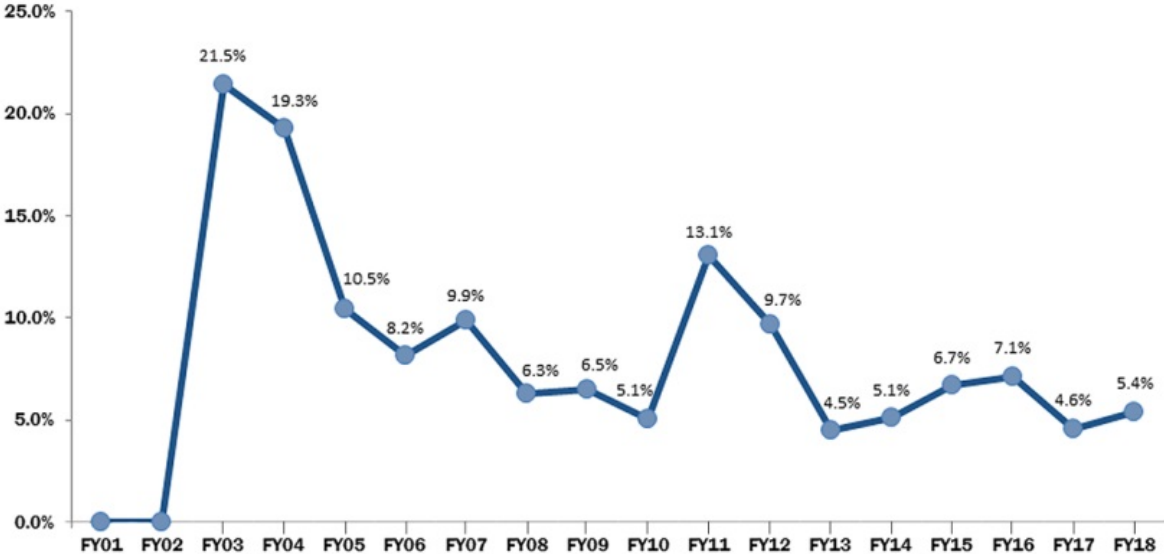
Economic conditions at the state level also are mixed. The state ended fiscal year 2017 with a revenue surplus of \$132 million. Total revenue collections rose by 3.6% in FY2017, ahead of the revenue forecast of 2.9% growth. The main drivers of the revenue increase were growth in payroll withholding and corporate income tax collections. However, state job growth slowed in the spring. Payroll employment rose only 0.9% from April of last year. Also in April, the Standard & Poor's Financial Services maintained Virginia's top triple-A bond rating but changed the outlook from stable to negative, in part because of the slow recovery of the state's economy from recession and its vulnerability to further cuts in federal spending.

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 has shown signs of improvement, state support for educational and general programs at our public institutions of higher education will be 2.5% less in FY2018 than in FY2017. In fact, the FY2018 appropriations are less than what was appropriated in FY2008 — before adjusting for inflation.

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, an inverse relationship exists 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 18 years.

Chart 1: Average Annual Increases of Tuition and E&G Fees for In-state Undergraduate Students, 2001-2018



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 received 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%. Most institutions responded by raising tuition accordingly in FY2011 and FY2012. While the trend in state support for our system of public higher education largely has been declining (our colleges and universities have experienced state budget reductions in eight of the last 10 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, and more substantial tuition increases.

The same pattern occurred again in the 2016-18 biennium. In FY2017, an additional \$223 million in general fund was provided for public institutions as a commitment from the state to reinvest in higher education. As a result, 12 out of 17 public institutions (Virginia community college system is counted as one institution) or 97% of in-state undergraduate student had tuition increases that were 3% or less in FY2017. Excluding William and Mary and UVA, as both have variable tuition charges to their in-state undergraduate students, the average tuition increase was 2.9% in FY2017, setting a new record of the lowest annual tuition increase in the past 15 years. However, general fund budget reductions were necessary again in FY2018 and the average in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees will increase by \$422 or 5.4% in FY2018, 0.8 percentage points higher than last year's rate of increase.

The relationship between general-fund investment in public higher education and lower tuition increases is well documented. It was evident in the 2012-14 biennium and again in FY2017. It is through the best practice of consistent state investment and corresponding low tuition increases that the Commonwealth will realize its goal of affordable access for all.

A Look Back: Tuition Trends in Virginia

Over the past 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. To mitigate the impact of budget reductions and tuition increases on students, the governor and the General Assembly have preserved and often increased need-based financial aid.

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 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 Tuition Moderation Incentive Fund for FY2010. Since 2009, the General Assembly has not explicitly set any limit on tuition increases for in-state undergraduate students at public institutions. However, the fluctuation in general fund support (increase or decrease) has greatly impacted annual tuition increases — resulting

in the familiar inverse relationship between general fund support and tuition increases. A copy of the tuition policy for the 2016-18 biennium is presented in Appendix A of this report.

The impact of tuition policy changes over the years is demonstrated graphically 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 117.8% over the last 25 years, and 64.9% since 2007-08. 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 109.4% over the last 25 years, and 79.3% from 2007-08.

Over the past 10 years, the average annual tuition increase is about 6.5% at four-year institutions and 7.9% 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)

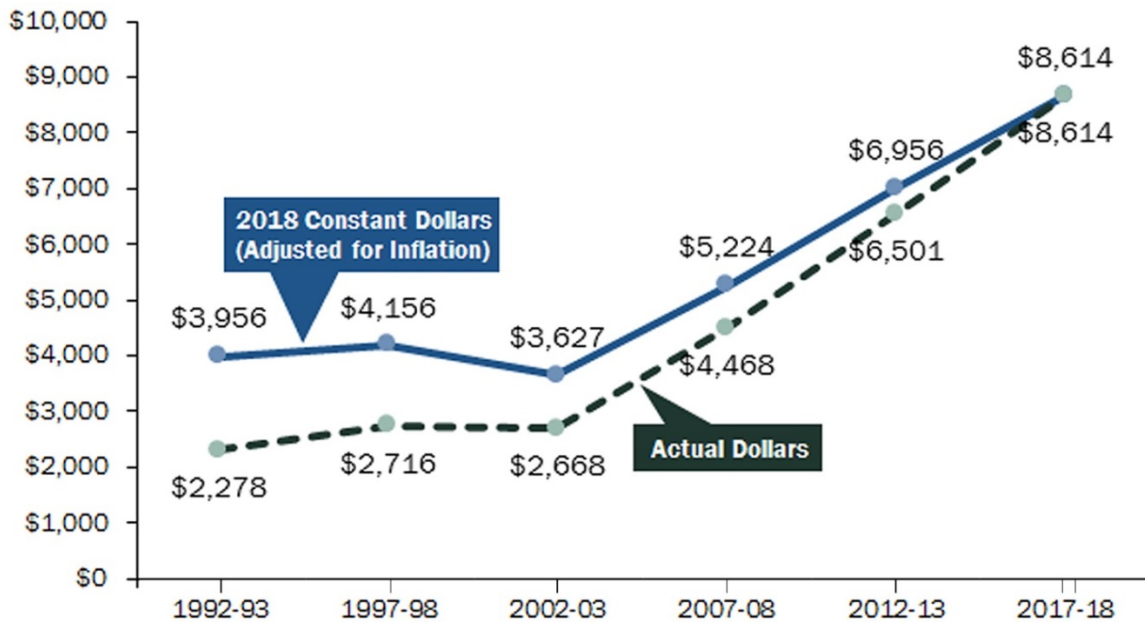
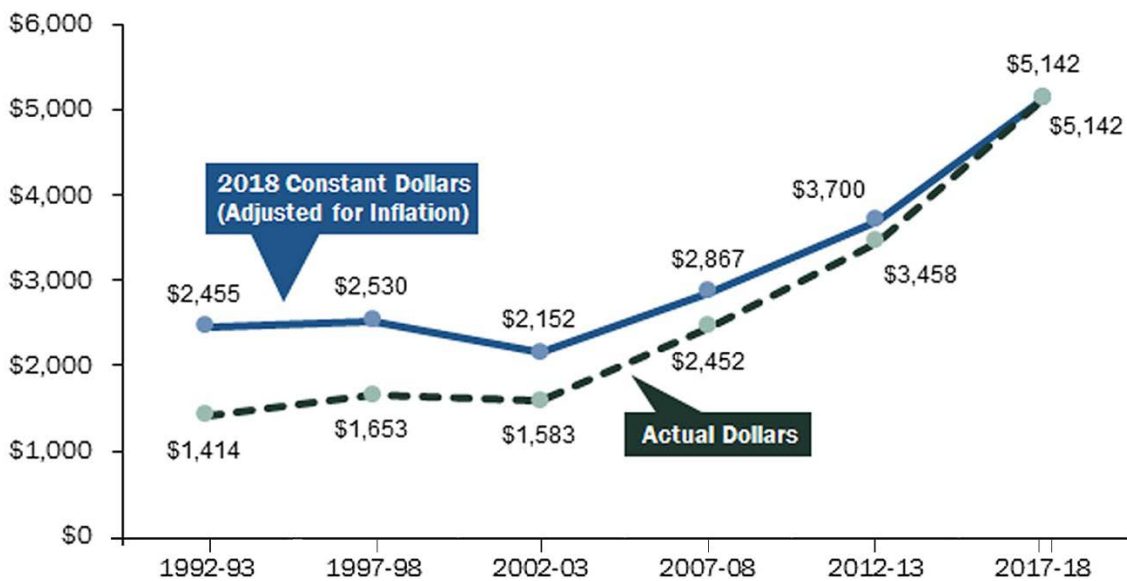


Chart 2B: Average Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees (Two-Year Institutions)



Note: Includes Richard Bland College and Virginia Community College System.

Sharing the Cost of Education

Looking at tuition trends in Virginia provides a useful context in which to consider the increases for the 2017-18 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 for costs to be 80% state- and 20% student-funded.

The 30% component for students at four-year institutions was composed 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.

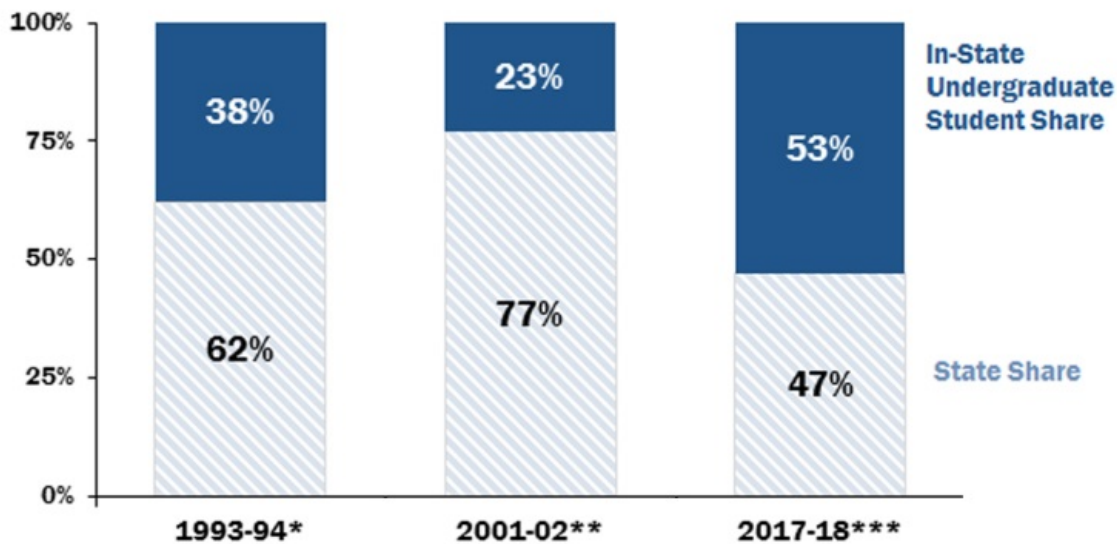
During the 2000 legislative session, the governor and General Assembly reaffirmed the policy that in-state undergraduate students should pay a consistent percentage of the cost of education. They directed institutions to begin reducing in-state student tuition charges to 25% of the average cost at the 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 FY2018. Between FY2002 and FY2018 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 2016-18 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 year of the highest state cost share). The student share of the cost of education in FY2018 is estimated to be at 53% with the state contribution at 47%. This is 20 percentage points lower than the target of 67% identified in the state’s tuition policy. Paragraph A of Section 23.1-303 of the Higher Education Opportunity Act states that 67% of an institution’s cost of education for Virginia students should be funded by the state general fund. Further, the General Provisions of Chapter 836 of the 2017 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.” Based on the current average instructional cost, it would take more than \$660 million in additional state support to reach the policy goal, but it could result in average tuition amounts that could be as much as \$2,700 lower than current levels, or about 1/3 less per student on average.

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 FY2018.

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 \$546 (4.8%) in FY2018. The average increase at the four-year institutions will be \$565 (4.7%), while the increase at the Virginia Community College System will be \$120 (2.7%). Tuition and all mandatory fees at the state's only two-year junior college, Richard Bland College (RBC), will increase by \$690 (9.7%). See Appendix B for details of in-state undergraduate student charges. Detailed tuition and fee charges by student type and domicile are presented in Appendices C-1 through C-6.

Chart 4: 2017-18 Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees¹

Institutions	Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees	\$ Increase Over 2016-17	% Increase Over 2016-17
George Mason University	\$11,924	\$624	5.5%
Old Dominion University	\$10,350	\$304	3.0%
University of Virginia ²	\$16,068	\$354	2.3%
Virginia Commonwealth University	\$13,624	\$494	3.8%
Virginia Tech	\$13,230	\$378	2.9%
College of William and Mary ³	\$22,044	\$810	3.8%/0.5%/0.6%/0.6%
Christopher Newport University	\$13,654	\$600	4.6%
UVA-Wise	\$9,825	\$286	3.0%
James Madison University	\$10,878	\$488	4.7%
Longwood University	\$12,720	\$480	3.9%
University of Mary Washington	\$12,128	\$558	4.8%
Norfolk State University	\$9,036	\$298	3.4%
Radford University	\$10,627	\$546	5.4%
Virginia Military Institute	\$18,214	\$722	4.1%
Virginia State University	\$8,726	\$254	3.0%
Richard Bland College ⁴	\$7,830	\$690	9.7%
VA Community College System ^{5,6}	\$4,508	\$120	2.7%
Average 4-Year Institutions ⁷	\$12,702	\$565	4.7%
Average All Institutions ⁷	\$11,933	\$546	4.8%

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) The 2017-18 tuition and all mandatory fees are increased by 2.3% for all levels of students. Freshman and sophomore is \$16,068, junior is \$15,046 and senior students is 14,024.
- (3) The 2017-18 tuition and mandatory E&G fees for first-time freshmen and transfer students is \$16,506, an increase of 4.4% over 2016-17. Tuition for other levels of students has 0% increase. The college adopted a guaranteed tuition for incoming in-state undergraduate students in 2013-14. The tuition charged in their freshman year is frozen for all four years of their undergraduate attendance. The college increased the mandatory non-E&G fees by 2.1% for all levels of students.
- (4) It should be noted that the RBC data has been updated to reflect 30 credit hours per year for full-time students for both 2016-17 and 2017-18.
- (5) Northern Virginia (NVCC), J.Sargent Reynolds (JSRCC), Tidewater (TCC), Thomas Nelson (TNCC), Virginia Western (VWCC), Piedmont Virginia (PVCC), Germana (GCC) and John Tyler (JTCC) have tuition differentials in addition to the systemwide tuition. The differentials per academic year are as follows: NVCC-\$792; JSRR-\$123; TCC-\$60; TNCC-\$60; VWCC-\$60, PVCC-\$30, GCC-\$30, and JTCC-\$30.
- (6) Other mandatory fees vary by college, ranging from \$69.90 to \$865.50 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 tuition charges at CWM and UVA.

As indicated in the 2017 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 \$4,088 for the 2017-18 academic year, an increase of \$128 (3.2%) over the 2016-17 level. This represents the second-lowest rate of increase since FY2001. Richard Bland College will

increase its mandatory non-E&G fee by \$180 next year, an increase of 9.7%. The Virginia Community College System (VCCS) will keep its mandatory non-E&G fees at the FY2017 level next year. The VCCS has not increased its mandatory non-E&G fees since FY1996. Detailed lists of mandatory non-E&G fees by institution and program are presented in Appendix D-1 (by program) and D-2 (by fee item).

Section 23.1-306 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 2016, 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 4.8% actual average increase for tuition and all mandatory fees in FY2018 is close to the average planned increase rate of 4.1% of all institutions. Individual institutions' six-year plans can be found on the SCHEV website at this link: <http://schev.edu/index/institutional/planning-and-performance>.

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 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 two-year colleges.

The higher costs at the doctoral/research institutions in Virginia (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 estimated to rise by one position in FY2018.

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 ranking of costs in Virginia is higher than its FY2001 level, but lower than those in FY1990 and FY1994 when they were ranked third-highest nationally. The ranking of Virginia institutions in this category is estimated to rise by one position in FY2018.

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 FY2017. That ranking is expected to continue in FY2018. 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	2016-17	Estimated 2017-18³
Doctoral/Research Institutions	5th	8th	19th	16th	10th	9th
Comprehensive Institutions	3rd	3rd	6th	10th	5th	4th
Two Year Colleges	33rd	25th	40th	29th	9th	7th

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 FY18. Charges in other states are estimated by applying 2016-17 national increase rates of 2.5% for doctoral and 2.1% for comprehensive institutions, and 2.3% for public two-year colleges published in "Trends in College Pricing 2016" 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, state support in Virginia (of all types including student financial aid) increased by 25% between 2000 and 2016. The average increase nationally over this period was 48%. 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 \$5,473 in 2000 to \$5,139 in 2016 — a reduction of 6%. Virginia’s state funding per

student ranked 31st nationally in 2000 but dropped to 41st as of 2016, 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 also are 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 FY2018, room and board charges will average \$10,285 at four-year institutions—an increase of \$296 (3%), the lowest annual increase since FY2001. For a student living on campus, room and board fees will account for about 45% of the total cost of their college education. In total, the average sum of tuition, all mandatory fees, and room and board will be \$22,987 for the next academic year—an increase of \$860 (3.9%) for in-state undergraduate students at four-year institutions. The rate of 3.9% increase in the total cost for an in-state undergraduate student living on campus next year is less than the increase in 2016-17 due to the unusually low average increases in mandatory non-E&G fees and room & board charges. In fact, this will be the lowest increase in these total student charges in the past 16 years. Chart 6 details the average charges for FY2018 and average increases in charges from the previous year at both the four-year institutions and the community colleges.

Chart 6: 2017-18 Full-time In-State Undergraduate Student Charges

Institution Type	Charges	Amount Increase	Percent Increase
Four-Year Institution Average			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$8,614	\$437	5.3%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$4,088	\$128	3.2%
Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees	\$12,702	\$565	4.7%
Room and Board	\$10,285	\$296	3.0%
Total	\$22,987	\$860	3.9%
Community Colleges			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$4,493	\$120	2.7%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$14	\$0	0.0%
Total	\$4,508	\$120	2.7%

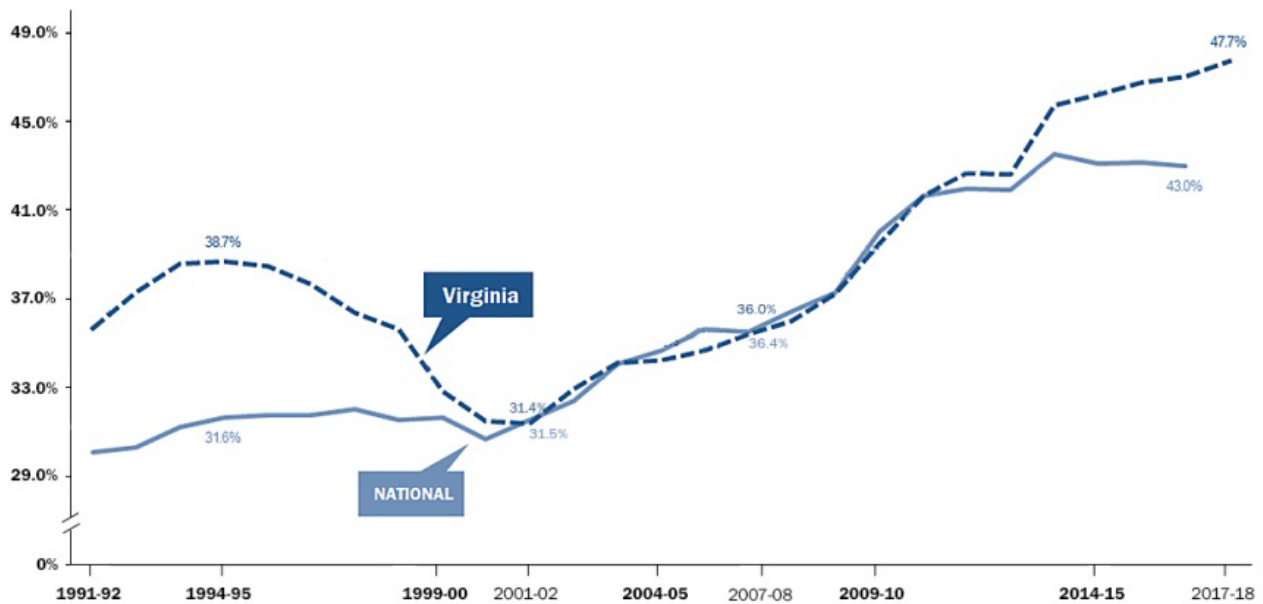
For students and their parents, the cost of a college education is determined by the total charges relative to the level of resources available to them. One commonly cited indicator of college affordability is the relationship between total charges (tuition, all mandatory fees, room and board, and other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

According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis 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 in the past 25 years. The Virginia cost share has exceeded the national average every year with the exception between FY2005 and FY2011. In 1991, Virginia’s cost share of per-capita disposable income was 5.6 percentage points higher than the national average. Nationally, total charges represented 30.1% of per-capita disposable income, while in Virginia the rate was 35.7% of per-capita disposable income. Since reaching the low point (most affordable) of 31.4% 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 FY2018. This rate surpasses the record of 47% set last year. Further, the data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis show per-capita disposable income in Virginia increased 3.6% between FY2016 and FY2017. However, the average total charge at Virginia’s

public four-year institutions increased by 3.9%. 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 Total In-State Undergraduate Charges at Public Four-Year Institutions as a Percent of Per-Capita Disposable Income

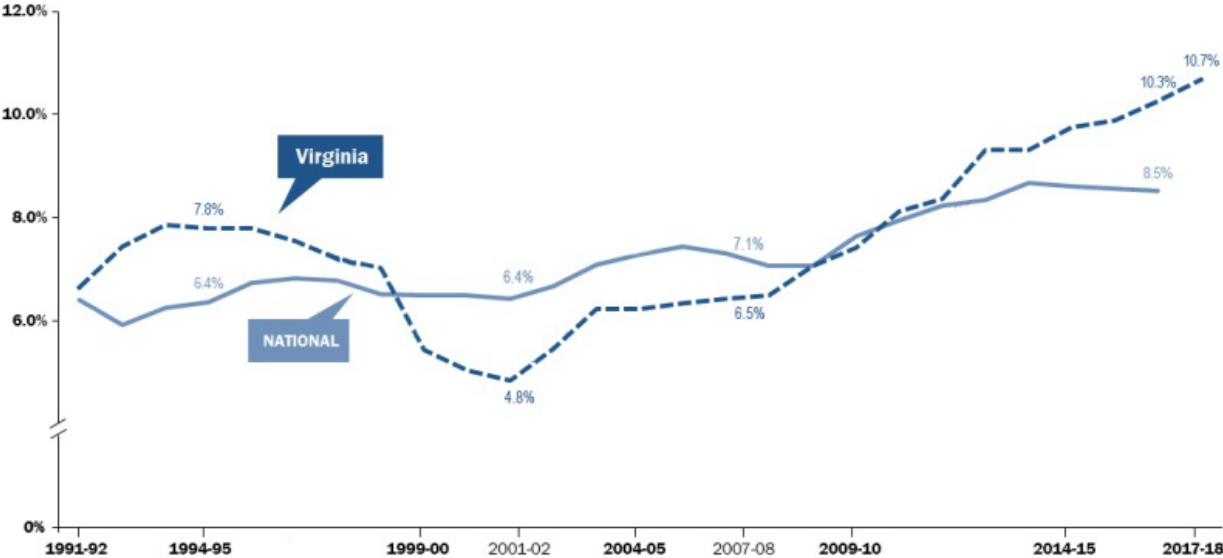


Note: Cost includes tuition, mandatory fees, and room and board.
Sources: College Board, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, SCHEV.

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 18 years. In the mid-1990s, Virginia undergraduates were paying about 7 percentage points more in average income to attend college full time and reside on campus. Between FY2001 and FY2011, the gap between Virginia and the national average disappeared, providing evidence that affordability had become a growing problem nationwide. Since FY2012, the gap between Virginia and the national average has begun widening again. For FY2018, average total undergraduate student charges at a public four-year institution are estimated at 47.7% of disposable income — that’s nearly 12 percentage points higher than it was just 10 years ago. National data for FY2017 will not be available until late 2017, 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 percentage of disposable income was higher than the national average (see Chart 7B).

Chart 7B: Average Total In-State Undergraduate Charges at Public Two-Year Institutions as a Percent of Per-capita Disposable Income



Notes: 1. Cost includes tuition and mandatory fees. 2. Virginia public two-year charges include Richard Bland College commuter-student charges and Virginia Community College System charges.
Sources: College Board, U.S. Board of Economic Analysis, SCHEV.

As a result of the tuition rollback in FY2000, this 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 10.7% in FY2018, 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 2015-16 for example, Virginia undergraduate students at public institutions received more than \$865 million in federal, state, institutional and private financial-aid grants and scholarships, most of which was awarded based on financial need. For the 2016-18 biennium, Virginia appropriated an increase of \$48 million in additional support for undergraduate need-based student aid — the largest increase on record. 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. As part of the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008 each institution is required to provide a net price calculator on its website. Net price is defined as the amount a student will pay per year in tuition and fees to attend an institution after subtracting forms of financial aid that a student is not required to pay back.

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 more than \$16,000 (31%) 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 this web page: <http://schev.edu/index/institutional/planning-and-performance/six-year-plans>.

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. Also, 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 provided substantial operating support. In later years, the Commonwealth allowed institutions to assess double-digit tuition increases to offset general fund reductions when growth in the economy slowed or declined. The

cumulative effect of years of general-fund budget reductions has 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; 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. The lack of continuity and predictability has limited the ability of students and their families to plan for the cost of college education. Effects of the Great Recession and other economic shocks also have resulted in more families facing greater financial barriers to higher education.

Our public system of higher education has endured eight state budget reductions in the past 10 years, and tuition for in-state undergraduate students has risen dramatically in an effort to offset these cuts. Access, affordability and quality — the cornerstones of our system — are in jeopardy. For these reasons, the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia is reviewing options that could result in greater continuity and predictability of funding for our colleges and their students. However, our public institutions of higher education are diverse and have differing missions, student demographics and tuition capacities. It is not practical to consider a one-size-fits-all funding approach for the distribution of scarce state resources. The Commonwealth could develop funding mechanisms in order to sustain its system of public higher education by amending current funding policies such as the cost share policy under the umbrella of expanded restructuring or allowing selected institutions to pursue greater autonomy through their enrollment and tuition capacity. Such changes could free up general fund resources to support institutions that have a more limited capacity to generate additional tuition revenues. These changes would not be easy or without risk, but the alternative may be diminished access to a generally degraded system. If the next 10 years are similar to the last 10 years for Virginia public higher education, our system is indeed in peril and all options to improve its future should be considered.

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 and prosperity 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 governor and the General Assembly. 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 836, 2017 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 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% 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 5% 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: 2017-18 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	\$8,672	5.7%	\$468	\$3,252	5.0%	\$156	\$11,924	5.5%	\$624	\$11,090	3.4%	\$360	\$23,014	4.5%	\$984
ODU	\$6,648	4.7%	\$300	\$3,702	0.1%	\$4	\$10,350	3.0%	\$304	\$10,122	3.0%	\$298	\$20,472	3.0%	\$602
UVA ²	\$13,810	2.2%	\$295	\$2,258	2.7%	\$59	\$16,068	2.3%	\$354	\$10,992	2.5%	\$266	\$27,060	2.3%	\$620
VCU	\$11,483	4.5%	\$494	\$2,141	0.0%	\$0	\$13,624	3.8%	\$494	\$10,187	2.7%	\$268	\$23,811	3.3%	\$762
VT	\$11,263	2.9%	\$322	\$1,967	2.9%	\$56	\$13,230	2.9%	\$378	\$8,690	3.2%	\$266	\$21,920	3.0%	\$644
CWM ³	\$16,506	4.4%/0%	\$696	\$5,538	2.1%	\$114	\$22,044	3.8%/0.5%/0.6%/0.6%	\$810	\$11,799	3.7%	\$417	\$33,843	3.8%1.6%/1.7%/1.8%	\$1,227
CNU	\$8,270	5.1%	\$400	\$5,384	3.9%	\$200	\$13,654	4.6%	\$600	\$11,224	2.8%	\$310	\$24,878	3.8%	\$910
UVA-Wise	\$5,529	3.0%	\$160	\$4,296	3.0%	\$126	\$9,825	3.0%	\$286	\$10,314	-0.3%	(\$32)	\$20,139	1.3%	\$254
JMU	\$6,250	6.0%	\$354	\$4,628	3.0%	\$134	\$10,878	4.7%	\$488	\$10,112	3.9%	\$384	\$20,990	4.3%	\$872
LU	\$7,620	3.7%	\$270	\$5,100	4.3%	\$210	\$12,720	3.9%	\$480	\$10,418	4.8%	\$474	\$23,138	4.3%	\$954
UMW	\$8,306	4.5%	\$358	\$3,822	5.5%	\$200	\$12,128	4.8%	\$558	\$10,216	2.8%	\$278	\$22,344	3.9%	\$836
NSU	\$5,478	3.0%	\$160	\$3,558	4.0%	\$138	\$9,036	3.4%	\$298	\$9,866	4.0%	\$376	\$18,902	3.7%	\$674
RU	\$7,461	5.9%	\$416	\$3,166	4.3%	\$130	\$10,627	5.4%	\$546	\$9,131	2.1%	\$185	\$19,758	3.8%	\$731
VMI	\$8,884	5.0%	\$423	\$9,330	3.3%	\$299	\$18,214	4.1%	\$722	\$9,236	3.0%	\$268	\$27,450	3.7%	\$990
VSU	\$5,547	3.0%	\$161	\$3,179	3.0%	\$93	\$8,726	3.0%	\$254	\$10,880	3.0%	\$318	\$19,606	3.0%	\$572
RBC ⁴	\$5,790	9.7%	\$510	\$2,040	9.7%	\$180	\$7,830	9.7%	\$690	\$11,480	16.9%	\$1,660	\$19,310	13.9%	\$2,350
VCCS ^{5,6}	\$4,493	2.7%	\$120	\$14	0.0%	\$0	\$4,508	2.7%	\$120	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$4,508	2.7%	\$120
Avg. 4-yr Insts ⁷	\$8,614	5.3%	\$437	\$4,088	3.2%	\$128	\$12,702	4.7%	\$565	\$10,285	3.0%	\$296	\$22,987	3.9%	\$860
Avg. All Insts ⁷	\$8,205	5.4%	\$422	\$3,728	3.4%	\$123	\$11,933	4.8%	\$546	\$10,360	3.8%	\$381	\$21,683	4.4%	\$904

- (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 2017-18 tuition and mandatory E&G fees are increased by 2.2% for all levels of students. Freshman and sophomore is \$13,810, junior is \$12,788 and senior students is \$11,766. The weighted charges of four levels of students are \$13,043.50 for tuition, \$15,301.50 for tuition and all fees, and \$26,293.50 for total charges including room and board.
- (3) The 2017-18 tuition and mandatory E&G fees for first-time freshmen and transfer students is \$16,506, an increase of 4.4% over 2016-17. Tuition for other levels of students has 0% increase. The weighted charges of four levels of students are \$14,748.50 for tuition, \$20,286.50 for tuition and all fees, and \$32,085.50 for total charges including room and board. 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.
- (4) It should be noted that the RBC data has been updated to reflect 30 credit hours per year for full-time students for both 2016-17 and 2017-18.
- (5) Northern Virginia (NVCC), J.Sargeant Reynolds (JSRCC), Tidewater (TCC), Thomas Nelson (TNCC), Virginia Western (VWCC), Piedmont Virginia (PVCC), Germana (GCC) and John Tyler (JTCC) have tuition differentials in addition to the systemwide tuition. The differentials per academic year are as follows: NVCC-\$792; JSRR-\$123; TCC-\$60; TNCC-\$60; VWCC-\$60, PVCC-\$30, GCC-\$30, and JTCC-\$30.
- (6) Other mandatory fees vary by college, ranging from \$69.90 to \$865.50 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 tuition charges at CWM and UVA.

Appendix C-1: 2016-18 Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Student Charges

Institutions	2016-17				2017-18							
	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	\$8,204	\$3,096	\$10,730	\$22,030	\$8,672	5.7%	\$3,252	5.0%	\$11,090	3.4%	\$23,014	4.5%
ODU	\$6,348	\$3,698	\$9,824	\$19,870	\$6,648	4.7%	\$3,702	0.1%	\$10,122	3.0%	\$20,472	3.0%
UVA ²	\$13,515	\$2,199	\$10,726	\$26,440	\$13,810	2.2%	\$2,258	2.7%	\$10,992	2.5%	\$27,060	2.3%
VCU	\$10,989	\$2,141	\$9,919	\$23,049	\$11,483	4.5%	\$2,141	0.0%	\$10,187	2.7%	\$23,811	3.3%
VT	\$10,941	\$1,911	\$8,424	\$21,276	\$11,263	2.9%	\$1,967	2.9%	\$8,690	3.2%	\$21,920	3.0%
CWM ³	\$15,810	\$5,424	\$11,382	\$32,616	\$16,506	4.4%/0%	\$5,538	2.1%	\$11,799	3.7%	\$33,843	3.8%/1.6%/1.7%/1.8%
CNU	\$7,870	\$5,184	\$10,914	\$23,968	\$8,270	5.1%	\$5,384	3.9%	\$11,224	2.8%	\$24,878	3.8%
UVA-Wise	\$5,369	\$4,170	\$10,346	\$19,885	\$5,529	3.0%	\$4,296	3.0%	\$10,314	-0.3%	\$20,139	1.3%
JMU	\$5,896	\$4,494	\$9,728	\$20,118	\$6,250	6.0%	\$4,628	3.0%	\$10,112	3.9%	\$20,990	4.3%
LU	\$7,350	\$4,890	\$9,944	\$22,184	\$7,620	3.7%	\$5,100	4.3%	\$10,418	4.8%	\$23,138	4.3%
UMW	\$7,948	\$3,622	\$9,938	\$21,508	\$8,306	4.5%	\$3,822	5.5%	\$10,216	2.8%	\$22,344	3.9%
NSU	\$5,318	\$3,420	\$9,490	\$18,228	\$5,478	3.0%	\$3,558	4.0%	\$9,866	4.0%	\$18,902	3.7%
RU	\$7,045	\$3,036	\$8,946	\$19,027	\$7,461	5.9%	\$3,166	4.3%	\$9,131	2.1%	\$19,758	3.8%
VMI	\$8,461	\$9,031	\$8,968	\$26,460	\$8,884	5.0%	\$9,330	3.3%	\$9,236	3.0%	\$27,450	3.7%
VSU	\$5,386	\$3,086	\$10,562	\$19,034	\$5,547	3.0%	\$3,179	3.0%	\$10,880	3.0%	\$19,606	3.0%
RBC ⁴	\$5,280	\$1,860	\$9,820	\$16,960	\$5,790	9.7%	\$2,040	9.7%	\$11,480	16.9%	\$19,310	13.9%
VCCS ^{5,6}	\$4,373	\$14	N/A	\$4,388	\$4,493	2.7%	\$14	0.0%	N/A	N/A	\$4,508	2.7%
Avg. 4-yr Insts ⁷	\$8,177	\$3,960	\$9,989	\$22,126	\$8,614	5.3%	\$4,088	3.2%	\$10,285	3.0%	\$22,987	3.9%
Avg. All Insts ⁷	\$7,783	\$3,604	\$9,979	\$20,779	\$8,205	5.4%	\$3,728	3.4%	\$10,360	3.8%	\$21,683	4.4%

- (1) Charges listed here represent the weighted average double occupancy room charge and the maximum weekly meal plan offered, not necessarily the plan used by most students.
- (2) The 2017-18 tuition and mandatory E&G fees are increased by 2.2% for all levels of students. Freshman and sophomore is \$13,810, junior is \$12,788 and senior students is \$11,766. The weighted charges of four levels of students are \$13,043.50 for tuition, \$15,301.50 for tuition and all fees, and \$26,293.50 for total charges including room and board.
- (3) The 2017-18 tuition and mandatory E&G fees for first-time freshmen and transfer students is \$16,506, an increase of 4.4% over 2016-17. Tuition for other levels of students has 0% increase. The weighted charges of four levels of students are \$14,748.50 for tuition, \$20,286.50 for tuition and all fees, and \$32,085.50 for total charges including room and board. 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.
- (4) It should be noted that the RBC data has been updated to reflect 30 credit hours per year for full-time students for both 2016-17 and 2017-18.
- (5) Northern Virginia (NVCC), J.Sargeant Reynolds (JSRCC), Tidewater (TCC), Thomas Nelson (TNCC), Virginia Western (VWCC), Piedmont Virginia (PVCC), Germana (GCC) and John Tyler (JTCC) have tuition differentials in addition to the systemwide tuition. The differentials per academic year are as follows: NVCC-\$792; JSRR-\$123; TCC-\$60; TNCC-\$60; VWCC-\$60, PVCC-\$30, GCC-\$30, and JTCC-\$30.
- (6) Other mandatory fees vary by college, ranging from \$69.90 to \$865.50 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 tuition charges at the College of William and Mary and University of Virginia.

Appendix C-2: 2016-18 Full-Time Out-of-State Undergraduate Student Charges

Institutions	2016-17				2017-18							
	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	\$29,486	\$3,096	\$10,730	\$43,312	\$31,118	5.5%	\$3,252	5.0%	\$11,090	3.4%	\$45,460	5.0%
ODU	\$23,328	\$3,698	\$9,824	\$36,850	\$24,498	5.0%	\$3,702	0.1%	\$10,122	3.0%	\$38,322	4.0%
UVA	\$42,859	\$2,199	\$10,726	\$55,784	\$44,338	3.5%	\$2,258	2.7%	\$10,992	2.5%	\$57,588	3.2%
VCU	\$30,146	\$2,141	\$9,919	\$42,206	\$31,515	4.5%	\$2,141	0.0%	\$10,187	2.7%	\$43,843	3.9%
VT	\$28,064	\$1,911	\$8,424	\$38,399	\$29,047	3.5%	\$1,967	2.9%	\$8,690	3.2%	\$39,704	3.4%
CWM	\$36,850	\$5,424	\$11,382	\$53,656	\$38,132	3.5%	\$5,538	2.1%	\$11,799	3.7%	\$55,469	3.4%
CNU	\$19,496	\$5,184	\$10,914	\$35,594	\$20,466	5.0%	\$5,384	3.9%	\$11,224	2.8%	\$37,074	4.2%
UVA-Wise	\$22,079	\$4,170	\$10,346	\$36,595	\$22,759	3.1%	\$4,296	3.0%	\$10,314	-0.3%	\$37,369	2.1%
JMU	\$21,670	\$4,494	\$9,728	\$35,892	\$22,650	4.5%	\$4,628	3.0%	\$10,112	3.9%	\$37,390	4.2%
LU	\$21,780	\$4,890	\$9,944	\$36,614	\$22,560	3.6%	\$5,100	4.3%	\$10,418	4.8%	\$38,078	4.0%
UMW	\$22,538	\$3,622	\$9,938	\$36,098	\$23,552	4.5%	\$3,822	5.5%	\$10,216	2.8%	\$37,590	4.1%
NSU	\$17,680	\$3,420	\$9,490	\$30,590	\$17,680	0.0%	\$3,558	4.0%	\$9,866	4.0%	\$31,104	1.7%
RU	\$19,126	\$3,036	\$8,946	\$31,108	\$19,543	2.2%	\$3,166	4.3%	\$9,131	2.1%	\$31,840	2.4%
VMI	\$32,770	\$9,031	\$8,968	\$50,769	\$34,572	5.5%	\$9,330	3.3%	\$9,236	3.0%	\$53,138	4.7%
VSU	\$15,916	\$3,086	\$10,562	\$29,564	\$16,393	3.0%	\$3,179	3.0%	\$10,880	3.0%	\$30,452	3.0%
RBC	\$17,880	\$1,488	\$9,820	\$29,188	\$19,680	10.1%	\$2,040	37.1%	\$11,480	16.9%	\$33,200	13.7%
VCCS ^(2,3)	\$10,271	\$14	N/A	\$10,285	\$10,421	1.5%	\$14	0.0%	N/A	N/A	\$10,435	1.5%
Avg. 4-yr Insts.	\$25,586	\$3,960	\$9,989	\$39,535	\$26,588	3.9%	\$4,088	3.2%	\$10,285	3.0%	\$40,961	3.6%
Avg. All Insts.	\$24,232	\$3,583	\$9,979	\$37,206	\$25,231	4.1%	\$3,728	4.1%	\$10,360	3.8%	\$38,709	4.0%

(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) 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-\$762; JSRR-\$123; TCC-\$60; TNCC-\$60; VWCC-\$60, PVCC-\$30, GCC-\$30, and JTCC-\$15.

(3) Other mandatory fees vary by college, ranging from \$69.90 to \$865.50 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-3: 2016-18 Full-Time In-State Graduate Student Charges

Institutions	2016-17			2017-18					
	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	\$10,628	\$3,096	\$13,724	\$11,228	5.6%	\$3,252	5.0%	\$14,480	5.5%
ODU	\$8,754	\$3,014	\$11,768	\$9,186	4.9%	\$3,018	0.1%	\$12,204	3.7%
UVA ¹	\$15,905	\$2,199	\$18,104	\$16,930	6.4%	\$2,258	2.7%	\$19,188	6.0%
VCU ²	\$11,036	\$2,107	\$13,143	\$11,526	4.4%	\$2,107	0.0%	\$13,633	3.7%
VT	\$12,621	\$1,911	\$14,532	\$13,105	3.8%	\$1,967	2.9%	\$15,072	3.7%
W&M	\$9,135	\$5,123	\$14,258	\$9,765	6.9%	\$5,237	2.2%	\$15,002	5.2%
JMU	\$9,648	\$1,104	\$10,752	\$10,224	6.0%	\$1,128	2.2%	\$11,352	5.6%
LU	\$7,872	\$3,024	\$10,896	\$8,160	3.7%	\$3,168	4.8%	\$11,328	4.0%
UMW	\$7,650	\$1,908	\$9,558	\$7,974	4.2%	\$2,016	5.7%	\$9,990	4.5%
NSU	\$7,148	\$3,420	\$10,568	\$7,998	11.9%	\$3,558	4.0%	\$11,556	9.3%
RU	\$7,922	\$3,036	\$10,958	\$8,390	5.9%	\$3,166	4.3%	\$11,556	5.5%
VSU	\$7,804	\$3,086	\$10,890	\$8,038	3.0%	\$3,179	3.0%	\$11,217	3.0%
Average	\$9,677	\$2,752	\$12,429	\$10,210	5.5%	\$2,838	3.1%	\$13,048	5.0%

(1) 2017-18 tuition and E&G fees charge shown is for full-time general graduate students. Ten graduate programs have special tuition and E&G fees varying from \$4,975 for the fourth-year Ph.D. students at Graduate School of Arts and Sciences to \$24,849 for 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 \$9,131 in 2016-17, and \$9,535 in 2017-18.

Appendix C-4: 2016-18 Full-Time Out-of-State Graduate Student Charges

Institutions	2016-17			2017-18					
	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	\$29,306	\$3,096	\$32,402	\$30,932	5.5%	\$3,252	5.0%	\$34,184	5.5%
ODU	\$25,962	\$3,014	\$28,976	\$27,258	5.0%	\$3,018	0.1%	\$30,276	4.5%
UVA ¹	\$26,379	\$2,199	\$28,578	\$28,374	7.6%	\$2,258	2.7%	\$30,632	7.2%
VCU ²	\$23,164	\$2,107	\$25,271	\$24,207	4.5%	\$2,107	0.0%	\$26,314	4.1%
VT	\$25,853	\$1,911	\$27,764	\$26,843	3.8%	\$1,967	2.9%	\$28,810	3.8%
W&M	\$25,378	\$5,123	\$30,501	\$26,627	4.9%	\$5,237	2.2%	\$31,864	4.5%
JMU	\$27,192	\$1,104	\$28,296	\$28,944	6.4%	\$1,128	2.2%	\$30,072	6.3%
LU	\$22,248	\$3,024	\$25,272	\$23,040	3.6%	\$3,168	4.8%	\$26,208	3.7%
UMW	\$16,524	\$1,908	\$18,432	\$17,262	4.5%	\$2,016	5.7%	\$19,278	4.6%
NSU	\$18,544	\$3,420	\$21,964	\$20,154	8.7%	\$3,558	4.0%	\$23,712	8.0%
RU	\$16,894	\$3,036	\$19,930	\$17,363	2.8%	\$3,166	4.3%	\$20,529	3.0%
VSU	\$17,806	\$3,086	\$20,892	\$18,339	3.0%	\$3,179	3.0%	\$21,518	3.0%
Average	\$22,938	\$2,752	\$25,690	\$24,112	5.1%	\$2,838	3.1%	\$26,950	4.9%

(1) 2017-18 tuition and E&G fees charge shown is for full-time general graduate students. Ten graduate programs have special tuition and E&G fees varying from \$4,293 for the fourth-year Ph.D. students at Graduate School of Arts and Sciences to \$46,407 for 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 \$19,927 in 2016-17 and \$20,824 in 2017-18.

Appendix C-5: 2016-18 In-State First Professional Student Charges

Institutions	2016-17			2017-18					
	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	54,061	2,199	\$56,260	56,002	3.6%	2,258	2.7%	58,260	3.6%
Medicine	44,283	2,199	\$46,482	44,290	0.0%	2,258	2.7%	46,548	0.1%
VCU Medicine ⁽¹⁾	29,961	2,492	\$32,453	30,467	1.7%	2,492	0.0%	32,959	1.6%
Dentistry ⁽²⁾	46,152	2,977	\$49,129	48,524	5.1%	2,987	0.3%	51,511	4.8%
Pharmacy (PharmD) ⁽³⁾	26,542	2,137	\$28,679	27,188	2.4%	2,137	0.0%	29,325	2.3%
VT Vet Medicine	21,706	1,911	\$23,617	22,230	2.4%	1,967	2.9%	24,197	2.5%
W&M Law	26,546	5,454	\$32,000	27,396	3.2%	5,568	2.1%	32,964	3.0%
Average Law	\$34,435	\$3,435	\$37,870	\$35,365	2.7%	\$3,493	1.7%	38,858	2.6%
Average Medicine	\$37,122	\$2,346	\$39,468	\$37,379	0.7%	\$2,375	1.3%	39,754	0.7%

(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 C-6: 2016-18 Out-of-State First Professional Student Charges

Institutions	2016-17			2017-18					
	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	\$57,061	\$2,199	\$59,260	\$59,002	3.4%	\$2,258	2.7%	\$61,260	3.4%
Medicine	\$55,089	\$2,199	\$57,288	\$55,096	0.0%	\$2,258	2.7%	\$57,354	0.1%
VCU Medicine ⁽¹⁾	\$47,786	\$2,492	\$50,278	\$49,701	4.0%	\$2,492	0.0%	\$52,193	3.8%
Dentistry ⁽²⁾	\$73,416	\$2,977	\$76,393	\$77,688	5.8%	\$2,987	0.3%	\$80,675	5.6%
Pharmacy (PharmD) ⁽³⁾	\$38,561	\$2,137	\$40,698	\$39,527	2.5%	\$2,137	0.0%	\$41,664	2.4%
VT Vet Medicine	\$48,842	\$1,911	\$50,753	\$50,029	2.4%	\$1,967	2.9%	\$51,996	2.4%
W&M Law	35,546	\$5,454	\$41,000	36,396	2.4%	\$5,568	2.1%	41,964	2.4%
Average Law	\$43,564	\$3,435	\$46,999	44,494	2.1%	3,493	1.7%	47,987	2.1%
Average Medicine	\$51,438	\$2,346	\$53,783	52,399	1.9%	2,375	1.3%	54,774	1.8%

- (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-1: Full-Time Undergraduate Mandatory Non-educational and General Fees by Program

	113	80920	80940	80950	80960	80970	80980	80990	80995	
	Unique Military Activities	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	Total
Inst										
GMU			\$146.00	\$17.00	\$115.00	\$329.00	\$375.00	\$1,561.00	\$553.00	\$3,096.00
ODU			\$114.00		\$164.00	\$1,173.62		\$548.61	\$1,698.07	\$3,698.30
UVA			\$205.00		\$485.00	\$337.00	\$471.00	\$44.00	\$657.00	\$2,199.00
VCU			\$116.00		\$206.00	\$390.00	\$336.00	\$302.00	\$791.00	\$2,141.00
VT			\$127.00	\$117.00	\$410.00	\$532.00	\$321.00	\$111.00	\$293.00	\$1,911.00
CWM			\$58.00	\$255.00	\$508.00	\$1,959.00	\$20.00	\$642.00	\$1,982.00	\$5,424.00
CNU			\$124.00		\$0.00	\$1,227.00	\$34.00	\$1,913.00	\$1,886.00	\$5,184.00
UVAW			\$0.00		\$139.86	\$1,517.46	\$35.29	\$534.78	\$1,942.80	\$4,170.19
JMU			\$121.00		\$291.00	\$496.00	\$693.00	\$862.00	\$2,031.00	\$4,494.00
LU			\$64.00	\$288.00	\$193.00	\$486.00	\$437.00	\$1,540.00	\$1,882.00	\$4,890.00
UMW			\$105.00	\$160.00		\$1,432.00	\$155.00	\$1,065.00	\$705.00	\$3,622.00
NSU			\$62.00	\$12.00	\$147.00	\$1,053.00	\$345.00	\$263.00	\$1,538.00	\$3,420.00
RU			\$123.00		\$312.00	\$737.00	\$129.00	\$555.00	\$1,180.00	\$3,036.00
VMI	\$2,522.00	\$647.00			\$474.00	\$2,145.00			\$3,243.00	\$9,031.00
VSU			\$38.00		\$380.00	\$445.00		\$990.00	\$1,233.00	\$3,086.00
RBC			\$180.00	\$200.00		\$330.00		\$460.00	\$690.00	\$1,860.00
VCCS								\$14.10		\$14.10
Avg All Inst	\$2,522.00	\$647.00	\$105.53	\$149.86	\$273.20	\$911.82	\$279.27	\$712.84	\$1,394.05	\$3,604.51

2017-18 Non-E&G Mandatory Fees by Category

	113	80920	80940	80950	80960	80970	80980	80990	80995	
	Unique Military Activities	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	Total
Inst										
GMU			\$139.00	\$17.00	\$114.00	\$331.00	\$361.00	\$1,747.00	\$543.00	\$3,252.00
ODU			\$114.00		\$168.00	\$1,114.58	\$85.47	\$582.97	\$1,637.28	\$3,702.30
UVA			\$208.00		\$523.00	\$355.00	\$471.00	\$44.00	\$657.00	\$2,258.00
VCU			\$77.00		\$206.00	\$391.00	\$338.00	\$328.00	\$801.00	\$2,141.00
VT			\$137.00	\$127.00	\$425.00	\$536.00	\$322.00	\$112.00	\$308.00	\$1,967.00
CWM			\$59.00	\$286.00	\$651.00	\$1,864.00	\$20.00	\$678.00	\$1,980.00	\$5,538.00
CNU			\$129.00			\$1,274.00	\$35.00	\$1,987.00	\$1,959.00	\$5,384.00
UVAW					\$141.67	\$1,498.30	\$33.34	\$558.48	\$2,064.22	\$4,296.01
JMU			\$120.00		\$293.00	\$492.00	\$687.00	\$978.00	\$2,058.00	\$4,628.00
LU			\$59.00	\$206.00	\$199.00	\$904.00	\$458.00	\$1,386.00	\$1,888.00	\$5,100.00
UMW			\$105.00	\$160.00		\$1,532.00	\$155.00	\$1,165.00	\$705.00	\$3,822.00
NSU			\$70.00	\$12.00	\$148.00	\$1,060.00	\$348.00	\$348.00	\$1,572.00	\$3,558.00
RU			\$128.00		\$322.00	\$762.00	\$127.00	\$647.00	\$1,180.00	\$3,166.00
VMI	\$2,610.00	\$666.00			\$484.00	\$2,230.00			\$3,340.00	\$9,330.00
VSU			\$39.00		\$392.00	\$458.00		\$1,025.00	\$1,265.00	\$3,179.00
RBC			\$180.00	\$240.00		\$330.00		\$600.00	\$690.00	\$2,040.00
VCCS								\$14.10		\$14.10
Avg All Inst	\$2,610.00	\$666.00	\$111.71	\$149.71	\$312.82	\$945.74	\$264.68	\$762.53	\$1,415.47	\$3,727.97

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

	113	80920	80940	80950	80960	80970	80980	80990	80995	
	Unique Military Activities	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	Total
Inst										
GMU			-4.8%	0.0%	-0.9%	0.6%	-3.7%	11.9%	-1.8%	5.0%
ODU			0.0%		2.4%	-5.0%		6.3%	-3.6%	0.1%
UVA			1.5%		7.8%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%
VCU			-33.6%		0.0%	0.3%	0.6%	8.6%	1.3%	0.0%
VT			7.9%	8.5%	3.7%	0.8%	0.3%	0.9%	5.1%	2.9%
CWM			1.7%	12.2%	28.1%	-4.8%	0.0%	5.6%	-0.1%	2.1%
CNU			4.0%			3.8%		3.9%	3.9%	3.9%
UVAW					1.3%	-1.3%	-5.5%	4.4%	6.2%	3.0%
JMU			-0.8%		0.7%	-0.8%	-0.9%	13.5%	1.3%	3.0%
LU			-7.8%	-28.5%	3.1%	86.0%	4.8%	-10.0%	0.3%	4.3%
UMW			0.0%	0.0%		7.0%	0.0%	9.4%	0.0%	5.5%
NSU			12.9%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	32.3%	2.2%	4.0%
RU			4.1%		3.2%	3.4%	-1.6%	16.6%	0.0%	4.3%
VMI	3.5%	2.9%			2.1%	4.0%			3.0%	3.3%
VSU			2.6%		3.2%	2.9%		3.5%	2.6%	3.0%
RBC			0.0%	20.0%				30.4%	0.0%	9.7%
VCCS								0.0%		0.0%
Avg All Inst	3.5%	2.9%	5.9%	-0.1%	14.5%	3.7%	-5.2%	7.0%	1.5%	3.4%

Appendix D-2: Full-Time Undergraduate Mandatory Non-Educational and General Fees by Fee Item

Institution	2016-17	2017-18	Difference	% Increase	Institution	2016-17	2017-18	Difference	% Increase
George Mason University					Virginia Tech				
Athletic	\$552.00	\$542.00	(\$10.00)	-1.8%	Athletic	\$293.00	\$308.00	\$15.00	5.1%
Auxiliary Central	\$479.00	\$502.00	\$23.00	4.8%	Bus and Escort	\$127.00	\$137.00	\$10.00	7.9%
Auxiliary Services	\$418.00	\$447.00	\$29.00	6.9%	Health Service	\$410.00	\$425.00	\$15.00	3.7%
Facilities/Building	\$1,098.00	\$1,229.00	\$131.00	11.9%	Recreational Facilities	\$321.00	\$322.00	\$1.00	0.3%
Health Service	\$99.00	\$99.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Student Activity	\$322.00	\$326.00	\$4.00	1.2%
Student Activity	\$304.00	\$294.00	(\$10.00)	-3.3%	Student Cultural Activity Fee	\$181.00	\$181.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Transportation	\$146.00	\$139.00	(\$7.00)	-4.8%	Student Services - Annual	\$257.00	\$268.00	\$11.00	4.3%
	<u>\$3,096.00</u>	<u>\$3,252.00</u>	<u>\$156.00</u>	<u>5.0%</u>		<u>\$1,911.00</u>	<u>\$1,967.00</u>	<u>\$56.00</u>	<u>2.9%</u>
Old Dominion University					College of William and Mary				
Athletic	\$1,698.07	\$1,637.28	(\$60.79)	-3.6%	Athletic	\$1,982.00	\$1,980.00	(\$2.00)	-0.1%
Contingent	\$92.51	\$87.33	(\$5.18)	-5.6%	Bus and Escort	\$58.00	\$59.00	\$1.00	1.7%
Facilities/Building	\$456.10	\$495.64	\$39.54	8.7%	Facilities/Building	\$1,629.00	\$1,521.00	(\$108.00)	-6.6%
Health Service	\$164.00	\$168.00	\$4.00	2.4%	General Services	\$536.00	\$566.00	\$30.00	5.6%
Student Activity	\$782.01	\$825.22	\$43.21	5.5%	Green Fee	\$40.00	\$40.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Union	\$391.61	\$374.83	(\$16.78)	-4.3%	Health and Wellness	\$508.00	\$651.00	\$143.00	28.1%
Transportation	\$114.00	\$114.00	\$0.00	0.0%	PC Maintenance	\$36.00	\$40.00	\$4.00	11.1%
	<u>\$3,698.30</u>	<u>\$3,702.30</u>	<u>\$4.00</u>	<u>0.1%</u>	Photo ID	\$30.00	\$32.00	\$2.00	6.7%
University of Virginia					Christopher Newport University				
Athletic	\$657.00	\$657.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Athletic	\$1,886.00	\$1,959.00	\$73.00	3.9%
Auxiliary Services	\$67.00	\$67.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Auxiliary Support	\$999.00	\$1,038.00	\$39.00	3.9%
Bus and Safe Ride	\$205.00	\$208.00	\$3.00	1.5%	Facilities/Repair Replacement	\$458.00	\$477.00	\$19.00	4.1%
Microsoft License Fee	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Intramural	\$34.00	\$35.00	\$1.00	2.9%
Data Center Fee	\$24.00	\$24.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Parking/auto registration	\$124.00	\$129.00	\$5.00	4.0%
Health Service	\$485.00	\$523.00	\$38.00	7.8%	Recreational Facilities	\$1,227.00	\$1,274.00	\$47.00	3.8%
Recreational Facilities	\$421.00	\$421.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Student Activity	\$90.00	\$90.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Activity	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Student Life/Health Services	\$366.00	\$382.00	\$16.00	4.4%
Student Union	\$270.00	\$288.00	\$18.00	6.7%		<u>\$5,184.00</u>	<u>\$5,384.00</u>	<u>\$200.00</u>	<u>3.9%</u>
	<u>\$2,199.00</u>	<u>\$2,258.00</u>	<u>\$59.00</u>	<u>2.7%</u>	UVA-Wise				
VA Commonwealth University					Athletic				
Athletic	\$791.00	\$797.00	\$6.00	0.8%	Athletic	\$1,872.21	\$1,989.22	\$117.01	6.2%
Contingent	\$302.00	\$334.00	\$32.00	10.6%	Operation & Maintenance	\$139.86	\$141.67	\$1.81	1.3%
Health Service	\$206.00	\$206.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Outdoor Recreation & Intramurals	\$35.29	\$33.34	(\$1.95)	-5.5%
Student Activity	\$90.00	\$90.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Scholarship	\$70.59	\$75.00	\$4.41	6.2%
Student Services	\$336.00	\$336.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Stadium & Slep Stdt Ctr Develop	\$1,352.43	\$1,330.42	(\$22.01)	-1.6%
Student Union & Recre	\$300.00	\$301.00	\$1.00	0.3%	Student Information System	\$534.78	\$558.48	\$23.70	4.4%
Transportation	\$116.00	\$77.00	(\$39.00)	-33.6%	Student Organizations	\$165.03	\$167.88	\$2.85	1.7%
	<u>\$2,141.00</u>	<u>\$2,141.00</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>0.0%</u>		<u>\$4,170.19</u>	<u>\$4,296.01</u>	<u>\$125.82</u>	<u>3.0%</u>

Appendix D-2: Full-Time Undergraduate Mandatory Non-Educational and General Fees by Fee Item (Cont.)

Institution	2016-17	2017-18	Difference	% Increase
James Madison University				
Athletic	\$1,699.00	\$1,677.00	(\$22.00)	-1.3%
Auxiliary Services	\$735.00	\$762.00	\$27.00	3.7%
Facilities/Building	\$949.00	\$1,072.00	\$123.00	13.0%
Health Service	\$266.00	\$268.00	\$2.00	0.8%
Student Activity	\$755.00	\$760.00	\$5.00	0.7%
Transportation	\$90.00	\$89.00	(\$1.00)	-1.1%
	<u>\$4,494.00</u>	<u>\$4,628.00</u>	<u>\$134.00</u>	<u>3.0%</u>
Longwood University				
Athletic	\$1,882.00	\$1,888.00	\$6.00	0.3%
Auxiliary Services	\$1,450.00	\$1,386.00	(\$64.00)	-4.4%
Facilities/Building	\$90.00	\$0.00	(\$90.00)	-100.0%
Health Service	\$193.00	\$199.00	\$6.00	3.1%
Intramurals	\$437.00	\$458.00	\$21.00	4.8%
Parking/Auto Registration	\$64.00	\$59.00	(\$5.00)	-7.8%
Student Activity	\$150.00	\$180.00	\$30.00	20.0%
Student Union	\$336.00	\$724.00	\$388.00	115.5%
Telecommunications	\$288.00	\$206.00	(\$82.00)	-28.5%
	<u>\$4,890.00</u>	<u>\$5,100.00</u>	<u>\$210.00</u>	<u>4.3%</u>
University of Mary Washington				
Contingency/Reserves	\$175.00	\$200.00	\$25.00	14.3%
Facilities/Building	\$510.00	\$580.00	\$70.00	13.7%
Institutional Development	\$380.00	\$385.00	\$5.00	1.3%
Intercollegiate Athletics	\$705.00	\$705.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Parking and Transportation	\$105.00	\$105.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Social/Cultural	\$185.00	\$195.00	\$10.00	5.4%
Student Organizations	\$80.00	\$80.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Recreation	\$155.00	\$155.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Unions	\$1,167.00	\$1,257.00	\$90.00	7.7%
Telecommunications	\$160.00	\$160.00	\$0.00	0.0%
	<u>\$3,622.00</u>	<u>\$3,822.00</u>	<u>\$200.00</u>	<u>5.5%</u>
Norfolk State University				
Athletic	\$1,538.00	\$1,572.00	\$34.00	2.2%
Auxiliary Security Fee	\$209.00	\$250.00	\$41.00	19.6%
Auxiliary Technology Fee	\$12.00	\$12.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Contingent	\$54.00	\$98.00	\$44.00	81.5%
Fitness Center Fee	\$29.00	\$30.00	\$1.00	3.4%
Health Service	\$147.00	\$148.00	\$1.00	0.7%
Student Activity	\$316.00	\$318.00	\$2.00	0.6%
Student Ctr Bldg Maint.	\$216.00	\$216.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Center Fee	\$837.00	\$844.00	\$7.00	0.8%
Transportation	\$62.00	\$70.00	\$8.00	12.9%
	<u>\$3,420.00</u>	<u>\$3,558.00</u>	<u>\$138.00</u>	<u>4.0%</u>

Institution	2016-17	2017-18	Difference	% Increase
Radford University				
Athletic	\$1,180.00	\$1,180.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Auxiliary Services	\$194.00	\$209.00	\$15.00	7.7%
Facilities/Building	\$361.00	\$363.00	\$2.00	0.6%
General Services	n/a	\$75.00	n/a	n/a
Health Service	\$312.00	\$322.00	\$10.00	3.2%
Recreational Facilities	\$461.00	\$476.00	\$15.00	3.3%
Student Activity	\$129.00	\$127.00	(\$2.00)	-1.6%
Student Union	\$276.00	\$286.00	\$10.00	3.6%
Transportation	\$123.00	\$128.00	\$5.00	4.1%
	<u>\$3,036.00</u>	<u>\$3,166.00</u>	<u>\$130.00</u>	<u>4.3%</u>
Virginia Military Institute				
Athletic	\$3,243.00	\$3,340.00	\$97.00	3.0%
Barber Shop	\$264.00	\$272.00	\$8.00	3.0%
Health Service	\$474.00	\$484.00	\$10.00	2.1%
Laundry	\$383.00	\$394.00	\$11.00	2.9%
Student Activity	\$2,145.00	\$2,230.00	\$85.00	4.0%
UMA Fee	\$2,522.00	\$2,610.00	\$88.00	3.5%
	<u>\$9,031.00</u>	<u>\$9,330.00</u>	<u>\$299.00</u>	<u>3.3%</u>
Virginia State University				
Athletic	\$1,233.00	\$1,265.00	\$32.00	2.6%
Facilities/Building	\$70.00	\$72.00	\$2.00	2.9%
Health Service	\$380.00	\$392.00	\$12.00	3.2%
Other Services	\$385.00	\$402.00	\$17.00	4.4%
Photo ID	\$46.00	\$47.00	\$1.00	2.2%
Police and Public Safety	\$400.00	\$412.00	\$12.00	3.0%
Radio Station	\$89.00	\$92.00	\$3.00	3.4%
Student Activity	\$369.00	\$380.00	\$11.00	3.0%
Student Union	\$76.00	\$78.00	\$2.00	2.6%
Transportation	\$38.00	\$39.00	\$1.00	2.6%
	<u>\$3,086.00</u>	<u>\$3,179.00</u>	<u>\$93.00</u>	<u>3.0%</u>
Richard Bland College				
Athletics	\$690.00	\$690.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Auxiliary Ent. Fee	\$460.00	\$600.00	\$140.00	30.4%
Facilities/Building	\$180.00	\$180.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Parking/Transportation Services	\$180.00	\$180.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Activity	\$150.00	\$150.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Technology	\$200.00	\$240.00	\$40.00	20.0%
	<u>\$1,860.00</u>	<u>\$2,040.00</u>	<u>\$180.00</u>	<u>9.7%</u>
VA Community College System				
Overhead Recovery	\$14.10	\$14.10	\$0.00	0.0%

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

2016-17		Estimated 2017-18	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*
1. New Hampshire	\$17,624	1. New Hampshire	\$18,065
2. Vermont	\$17,300	2. Vermont	\$17,733
3. Pennsylvania	\$16,040	3. Pennsylvania	\$16,441
4. New Jersey	\$14,877	4. New Jersey	\$15,249
5. Massachusetts	\$14,238	5. Massachusetts	\$14,594
6. Illinois	\$14,220	6. Illinois	\$14,575
7. Minnesota	\$14,142	7. Minnesota	\$14,496
8. Connecticut	\$14,066	8. Connecticut	\$14,418
9. Michigan	\$13,604	9. Virginia	\$14,119
10. Virginia	\$12,875	10. Michigan	\$13,945
12. Delaware	\$12,830	12. Delaware	\$13,151
13. South Carolina	\$12,194	13. South Carolina	\$12,499
16. Kentucky	\$11,374	16. Kentucky	\$11,658
20. Maryland	\$10,627	20. Maryland	\$10,893
31. Tennessee	\$9,134	31. Tennessee	\$9,362
32. Texas	\$9,006	32. Texas	\$9,232
41. North Carolina	\$7,921	41. North Carolina	\$8,119

*Virginia charges are actual tuition and fees charged in FY178. Other state rates are increased by 2.7%, the average increase at doctoral/research public 4-year institutions nationally in FY17.

Sources: IPEDS and "Trend in College Pricing 2015" by the College Board.

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

2016-17		Estimated 2017-18	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*
1. New Jersey	\$12,443	1. New Jersey	\$12,704
2. New Hampshire	\$12,251	2. New Hampshire	\$12,509
3. South Carolina	\$11,530	3. South Carolina	\$11,772
4. Vermont	\$11,298	4. Virginia	\$11,756
5. Virginia	\$11,286	5. Vermont	\$11,535
6. Pennsylvania	\$11,148	6. Pennsylvania	\$11,382
7. Michigan	\$10,878	7. Michigan	\$11,106
8. Illinois	\$10,730	8. Illinois	\$10,956
9. Massachusetts	\$10,044	9. Massachusetts	\$10,255
10. Connecticut	\$9,597	10. Connecticut	\$9,798
13. Maryland	\$8,820	13. Maryland	\$9,005
14. Kentucky	\$8,809	14. Kentucky	\$8,994
17. Tennessee	\$8,381	17. Tennessee	\$8,557
30. Texas	\$7,299	30. Texas	\$7,452
42. North Carolina	\$6,242	42. North Carolina	\$6,373
43. Florida	\$6,070	43. Florida	\$6,197

*Virginia charges are actual tuition and fees charged in FY18. Other state rates are increased by 2.1%, the average increase at comprehensive public four-year institutions nationally in FY17.

Sources: IPEDS and "Trend in College Pricing 2015" by the College Board.

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

2016-17		Estimated 2017-18	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*
1. Pennsylvania	\$8,769	1. Pennsylvania	\$8,971
2. Illinois	\$8,453	2. Illinois	\$8,647
3. New Hampshire	\$6,982	3. New Hampshire	\$7,142
4. New Jersey	\$6,331	4. New Jersey	\$6,477
5. Maryland	\$6,269	5. Maryland	\$6,413
6. Vermont	\$6,222	6. Vermont	\$6,365
7. South Dakota	\$5,994	7. Virginia	\$6,169
8. Michigan	\$5,889	8. South Dakota	\$6,132
9. Virginia	\$5,764	9. Michigan	\$6,025
10. South Carolina	\$5,494	10. South Carolina	\$5,621
18. Alabama	\$4,530	18. Alabama	\$4,634
26. Tennessee	\$4,055	26. Tennessee	\$4,148
31. Kentucky	\$3,942	31. Kentucky	\$4,033
33. Texas	\$3,785	33. Texas	\$3,872
35. West Virginia	\$3,765	35. West Virginia	\$3,852
47. North Carolina	\$2,571	47. North Carolina	\$2,630

*Virginia charges are actual tuition and fees charged in FY18. Other state rates are increased by 2.3%, the average increase at public two-year institutions nationally in FY17.

Sources: IPEDS and "Trend in College Pricing 2015" by the College Board.

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