

State Council of Higher Education for Virginia



**2021-22**  
**Tuition and Fees**  
at Virginia State-Supported Colleges and  
Universities

August 2021



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## STATEMENT REGARDING THE EFFECTS OF COVID-19

The nation and world experienced the COVID-19 pandemic beginning in 2020. Virginia public higher education institutions faced unprecedented challenges with campus closures and switching to remote learning in spring 2020. Institutions operated under strict social distancing and mask protocols during the 2020-21 academic year.

The introduction of vaccines to Virginia and the nation helped reduce the number of cases and mortality rates. In June 2021, the Governor lifted the COVID-related restrictions as 70 percent of adult Virginians had received at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine. Virginia's economy and employment experienced a quick recovery from the pandemic, and the state reported a \$2.6 billion budget surplus for FY 2021.

Many institutions plan for students to return to in-person, on campus instruction this fall. The full effects of the pandemic on higher education remain unknown, but research showed that the most impacted were students of color and those from low-income families. Many had lower student outcomes, greater financial difficulties and higher rates of health risks. Fall enrollment projections remain uncertain at institutions that have a large percentage of students from low-income, Black and Hispanic populations.

SCHEV supports ongoing learning for all students in a safe environment to ensure that individuals are able to develop the skills needed to be productive members of society. SCHEV also works with institutions to identify the different financial needs among institutions and student demographics. Together, Virginia will emerge stronger from the COVID pandemic.



## SUMMARY

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

Once funding costs and needs are assessed and the institutions know the amount of state funding available, the boards of visitors determine tuition and fees according to their respective mission and market.

The following are **key findings** from the 2021-22 Tuition and Fees Report.

1. Tuition and mandatory educational and general (E&G) fees (those fees related to instruction and supported by the state) increased by **\$69** (0.8%) for in-state undergraduate students at the system level, the lowest annual increase since FY 2000 except in years when the legislature mandated a tuition freeze or tuition rollback. Eleven institutions did not increase tuition and mandatory E&G fees in 2021-22 because of concerns about access and affordability, especially during the COVID-19 period.
2. Mandatory non-educational and general (those fees related to non-instructional or “auxiliary” activities) increased by **\$95** (2.3%).
3. The average tuition and all mandatory fees for in-state undergraduates is **\$13,180**, a **\$165** (1.3%) increase from the prior year.
4. Room and board charges average **\$11,502** at baccalaureate institutions, an increase of **\$242** (2.1%), the lowest percentage increase since FY 2000.
5. Total charges at baccalaureate institutions — the average sum of tuition, all mandatory fees and room and board — are **\$25,587** for the 2021-22 academic year, an increase of **\$425** (1.7%) for in-state undergraduate students, the lowest percentage increase since FY 2000.
6. In 2021-22, Virginia undergraduate students will pay, on average, **50%** of the costs related to education, while the state will provide **50%**, a one-percentage point increase, in state support. SCHEV staff estimates that if the state funded at the level of the cost-share policy (67%), tuition could be as much as **\$2,700 (34%)** lower than current levels.

7. The total charges for in-state undergraduates as a percentage of per-capita disposable income remains higher than the national average at **45%**.
8. Students who complete an associate degree at a community college and transfer to a baccalaureate institution can save an average of **\$19,214** of the cost of a bachelor's degree.

**Chart 1: 2021-22 Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Total Charges**

<b>Institution Type</b>	<b>Charges</b>	<b>Amt Increase</b>	<b>% Increase</b>
<b>Baccalaureate Institution Average</b>			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$9,464	\$79	0.8%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$4,621	\$104	2.3%
Tuition and All Mandatory Fees	\$14,085	\$183	1.3%
Room and Board	\$11,502	\$242	2.1%
<b>Total Charges</b>	<b>\$25,587</b>	<b>\$425</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
<b>Virginia Community College System</b>			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$4,606	\$0	0.0%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$14	\$0	0.0%
<b>Total Charges</b>	<b>\$4,620</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>All Public Institutions' Average<sup>1</sup></b>			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$8,974	\$69	0.8%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$4,205	\$95	2.3%
Tuition and All Mandatory Fees	\$13,180	\$165	1.3%
Room and Board	\$11,540	\$227	2.0%
<b>Total Charges<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$24,041</b>	<b>\$378</b>	<b>1.6%</b>

Notes:

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

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





## INTRODUCTION

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

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

*~Item 4-2.01.b.4.b, 2021 Virginia Acts of Assembly, Chapter 552.*

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

Since 2002, Virginia’s public system of higher education has experienced a steady shift in how it is funded with students and their families contributing a larger share of the cost through higher tuition and fees. Higher tuition and fees are impacted by the amount of state funding provided to institutions. With the support of additional state funding to higher education in the 2020-22 biennium, tuition and fee increases at Virginia public baccalaureate institutions have remained low for the last two years. As a

### Introduction At a Glance

- Virginia’s Appropriation Act directs SCHEV to issue an annual Tuition & Fees Report by August 1 (Item 4-2.01.b.4.b).
- Higher education is increasingly important to ensure a strong labor market and quality of life.
- In 2021-22, the total charges for in-state undergraduates as a percentage of per-capita disposable income at Virginia institutions decreased slightly from the historical high.
- Affordable access is an important component of Pathways to Opportunity: The Virginia Plan for Higher Education.
- See the appendices for detailed charts and comparisons.



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

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

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*Virginia undergraduate students will pay, on average, 50% of the cost of education, one percentage point lower than last year. The state share will increase to 50% – demonstrating an increase in state funding support.*

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

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

- Tuition and fees for the 2021-22 academic year;
- State funding and tuition and fee trends;
- Tuition and fee comparisons to other states; and
- Pathways to increase affordability beyond tuition and fees.

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



## TUITION AND FEES FOR THE 2021-22 ACADEMIC YEAR

The boards of visitors at each institution set tuition and fees for an academic year annually. A portion of the cost of education at public institutions in Virginia is funded by the state. The remaining cost is reflected in the tuition and fee charges to students. This section provides the definitions of tuition and fees and a breakout of charges for the 2021-22 academic year along with comparisons to the prior year.

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

The Commonwealth had a quick economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. As of June, the state reported \$2.6 billion in surplus revenues. In the 2021 session, the Governor and General Assembly provided approximately \$258 million in additional general fund for higher education operations and financial aid in FY 2022. Of these funds, \$73.5 million was specifically provided for affordable access, \$40 million in one-time funds were allocated to support increased costs related to the pandemic and \$87 million was included for financial aid.

In addition, the federal government provided stimulus packages of funding to higher education institutions, including the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Act Security (CARES) Act, the Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF), the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations (CRRSA) Act, and American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARP). In total, public higher education in Virginia received approximately \$1.5 billion to support the effects of the pandemic from spring 2020 through 2023.

### Tuition and Fees for the 2021-22 Academic Year At a Glance

- Tuition and mandatory E&G fees increased slightly by \$69 (0.8%), the lowest annual increase since FY 2000 except in the years when the legislature mandated a tuition freeze or tuition rollback.
- Mandatory non-E&G fees increased by \$95 (2.3%).
- The average tuition and all mandatory fees for in-state undergraduates is \$13,180, a \$165 (1.3%) increase from the prior year.
- Room and board charges average \$11,502 at baccalaureate institutions, an increase of \$242 (2.1%).
- Total charges at baccalaureate institutions — the average sum of tuition, all mandatory fees and room and board — are \$25,587 for the 2021-22 academic year, an increase of \$425 (1.7%) for in-state undergraduate students, the lowest percentage increase since FY 2000.





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

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



### **MANDATORY NON-E&G FEES (AUXILIARY FEES)**

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

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### **TUITION AND ALL MANDATORY FEES**

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



### **ROOM AND BOARD**

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

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### **CHARGES FROM INSTITUTIONS**

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



### **OTHER COSTS**

Books, supplies, transportation, and other personal expenses.

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### **TOTAL COST OF ATTENDANCE**

Total charges and other costs related to attending an institution.

## **Tuition and mandatory E&G fees increased by \$69 (0.8%) in 2021-22.**

### **Eleven institutions did not increase tuition and mandatory E&G fees in 2021-22.**

As a result of the additional funding from the state and federal governments – and because of a commitment by colleges and universities to minimize the financial

impact of COVID-19 – Virginia public institutions were able to contain the tuition increases in 2021-22 academic year. At the system level, for in-state undergraduate

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*Concerned with access and affordability, 11 institutions out of 17 did not increase in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees in 2021-22.*

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students, tuition and mandatory E&G fees increased by \$69 (0.8%) over the 2020-21 level, setting a historical lowest annual increase except in the years when the legislature mandated a tuition freeze or tuition rollback. Eleven institutions had a zero tuition increase in 2021-22, of which eight institutions had a zero increase in tuition for the second year.

**Chart 2: 2021-22 Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees**

<b>Institutions</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>Amt Increase</b>	<b>% Increase</b>
<b>Baccalaureate Institutions</b>				
Christopher Newport University	\$9,100	\$9,100	\$0	0.0%
George Mason University	\$9,510	\$9,510	\$0	0.0%
James Madison University	\$7,250	\$7,460	\$210	2.9%
Longwood University	\$8,180	\$8,180	\$0	0.0%
Norfolk State University	\$5,752	\$5,752	\$0	0.0%
Old Dominion University	\$7,047	\$7,047	\$0	0.0%
Radford University	\$7,980	\$8,018	\$38	0.5%
University of Mary Washington	\$8,678	\$8,678	\$0	0.0%
University of Virginia	\$14,658	\$14,658	\$0	0.0%
University of Virginia - Wise	\$5,866	\$6,042	\$176	3.0%
Virginia Commonwealth University	\$12,259	\$12,459	\$200	1.6%
Virginia Military Institute	\$9,562	\$9,782	\$220	2.3%
Virginia State University	\$5,769	\$5,769	\$0	0.0%
Virginia Tech	\$11,595	\$11,931	\$336	2.9%
William & Mary	\$17,570	\$17,570	\$0	0.0%
<b>Associate-Degree-Granting Institutions</b>				
Richard Bland College	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$0	0.0%
Virginia Community College System	\$4,606	\$4,606	\$0	0.0%
<b>Average Baccalaureate Institutions</b>	<b>\$9,385</b>	<b>\$9,464</b>	<b>\$79</b>	<b>0.8%</b>
<b>Average All Public Institutions</b>	<b>\$8,905</b>	<b>\$8,974</b>	<b>\$69</b>	<b>0.8%</b>

Note: Tuition and E&G Fees reflect charges for the majority of full-time in-state undergraduate students. JMU, UVA, VCU and VT institutions also have tuition differentials by year or by program in addition to tuition and E&G fees (See Table 2).

Several baccalaureate institutions charge tuition differentials by student level (year 1, year 2, etc.) and by program (engineering, business, etc.) in addition to the tuition rates shown above to in-state and out-of-state students. Chart 3 shows Virginia institutions have tuition differentials and the annual 2021-22 increase for in-state undergraduate students.

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

Institution	School	Level	2020-21	2021-22	Amt Change	
<b>JMU</b>	Business	Year 1	\$8,000	\$8,210	\$210	
		Year 2,3,4	\$8,750	\$8,960	\$210	
		Year 5	\$8,120	\$8,312	\$192	
	Nursing	Year 1-4	\$9,950	\$10,160	\$210	
		Year 5	\$9,320	\$9,512	\$192	
<b>UVA</b>	Architecture	All Years		\$15,694	n/a	
		Year 1	\$15,694			
		Year 2&3	\$15,694			
		Year 4	\$14,658			
	Arts & Sciences	Year 3	\$14,658	\$17,358	\$2,700	
	Batten	Year 3	\$25,212	\$25,212	\$0	
		Year 4	\$23,542	\$25,212	\$1,670	
	Engineering	Year 1	\$22,036	\$23,036	\$1,000	
		Year 2	\$22,036	\$22,036	\$0	
		Year 3	\$20,036	\$20,036	\$0	
		Year 4	\$19,000	\$20,036	\$1,036	
	McIntire	Year 3	\$25,266	\$25,266	\$0	
		Year 4	\$25,266	\$25,266	\$0	
	Nursing	Year 1&2			\$18,730	n/a
		Year 1	\$18,730			
Year 2&3		\$16,730				
Year 3			\$16,730		n/a	
Year 4		\$14,658	\$16,730		\$2,072	
<b>VCU*</b>	Arts	All	\$14,059	\$14,339	\$280	
	Engineering	All	\$14,379	\$14,579	\$200	
	Nursing	All	\$14,059	\$14,259	\$200	
<b>VT</b>	Agriculture & Life Science	Admitted in Fall 2018 or later	\$12,345	\$12,681	\$336	
		Admitted Prior to Fall 2018	\$11,595	\$11,931	\$336	
	Architecture & Design	Admitted in Fall 2018 or later	\$13,095	\$13,431	\$336	
		Admitted Prior to Fall 2018	\$12,544	\$12,880	\$336	
	Building Construction	Admitted in Fall 2018 or later	\$13,095	\$13,431	\$336	
		Admitted Prior to Fall 2018	\$12,370	\$12,706	\$336	
Engineering	Admitted in Fall 2018 or later	\$13,595	\$13,931	\$336		
	Admitted Prior to Fall 2018	\$12,370	\$12,706	\$336		

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



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

**The average tuition and all mandatory fees for in-state undergraduates is \$13,180, a \$165 (1.3%) increase from the prior year. These costs range from \$4,620 at the community colleges to \$23,812 at the College of William & Mary.**

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

**Chart 4: 2021-22 Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Tuition and All Mandatory Fees<sup>1</sup>**

<b>Institutions</b>	<b>Tuition and All Mandatory Fees</b>	<b>Amt Increase Over 2020-21</b>	<b>% Increase Over 2020-21</b>
<b>Baccalaureate Institutions</b>			
Christopher Newport University	\$14,924	\$0	0.0%
George Mason University	\$13,119	\$105	0.8%
James Madison University <sup>2</sup>	\$12,638	\$308	2.5%
Longwood University	\$14,090	\$180	1.3%
Norfolk State University	\$9,622	\$0	0.0%
Old Dominion University	\$11,160	\$0	0.0%
Radford University	\$11,542	\$126	1.1%
University of Mary Washington	\$13,770	\$196	1.4%
University of Virginia	\$17,410	\$114	0.7%
University of Virginia - Wise	\$11,161	\$324	3.0%
Virginia Commonwealth University	\$15,028	\$318	2.2%
Virginia Military Institute	\$19,670	\$460	2.4%
Virginia State University	\$9,154	\$0	0.0%
Virginia Tech	\$14,175	\$426	3.1%
William & Mary	\$23,812	\$184	0.8%
<b>Associate-Degree-Granting Institutions</b>			
Richard Bland College	\$8,160	\$60	0.7%
VA Community College System <sup>3,4</sup>	\$4,620	\$0	0.0%
<b>Average Baccalaureate Institutions</b>	<b>\$14,085</b>	<b>\$183</b>	<b>1.3%</b>
<b>Average Public Institutions</b>	<b>\$13,180</b>	<b>\$165</b>	<b>1.3%</b>

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 2021-22 tuition and mandatory E&G fees for freshmen, sophomore, junior, senior and transfer students is \$7,460, a 2.9% increase from 2020-21. Tuition for in-state fifth-year senior level students is \$6,812, 2.9% increase over 2020-21. JMU implemented the first year of a new financial plan in FY 2018-19. However, the second phase of the Madison Pledge is deferred to FY 2023.

(3) Northern Virginia (NVCC), J.Sargent Reynolds (JSRCC), Tidewater (TCC), Thomas Nelson (TNCC), Virginia Western (VWCC), Piedmont Virginia (PVCC), Germanna (GCC) and John Tyler (JTCC) have tuition differentials in addition to the systemwide tuition. The differentials per academic year are as follows: NVCC-\$792; JSRCC-\$123; TCC-\$60; TNCC-\$60; VWCC-\$60, PVCC-\$30, GCC-\$30, and JTCC-\$30. No increase in tuition differentials in 2021-22.

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

**Mandatory non-E&G fees increased \$95 (2.3%). Institutions exceeding the 3% annual increase limit met the allowed exceptions provided in the state budget.**

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

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

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

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

*~Item 4-2.01.b.8 a and b, 2021 Virginia Acts of Assembly*

Virginia authorized a salary increase of 5% for state employees, including higher education faculty and staff in FY 2022. Based on the state’s cost-share policy, public institutions must share the cost of salary increases by using their nongeneral fund revenues. Institutions that exceeded the 3% increase limit submitted explanations to meet the exceptions and were verified by SCHEV.

Detailed lists of mandatory non-E&G fees by institution and program are presented in Appendix D-1 (by program), D-2 (by fee item) and D-3 (explanation of increases in mandatory non-E&G fees over the limit of 3% in 2021-22).

**Room and board charges averaged \$11,502 at baccalaureate institutions, an increase of \$242 (2.1%), the lowest increase since FY 2000.**

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



**Total charges – the average sum of tuition, all mandatory fees and room and board – are \$25,578 for the 2021-22 academic year, an increase of \$425 (1.7%) for in-state undergraduate students at baccalaureate institutions, the lowest increase since FY 2000.**

Chart 5 details the average total charges for the next academic year and average increases in these charges from the previous year at baccalaureate institutions and community colleges. In the 2021-22 academic year, the total cost for an in-state undergraduate student living on campus increased by 1.6% (including Richard Bland College), the lowest increase since FY 2000 when the General Assembly rolled back tuition by 20%. These institutional charges do not include other expenses related to attendance, such as books, transportation, supplies, etc. Four institutions (CNU, NSU, VSU and VCCS) did not increase the total charges to in-state undergraduate students for two consecutive years.

**Chart 5: 2021-22 Full-Time In-State Total Undergraduate Charges**

<b>Institution Type</b>	<b>Charges</b>	<b>Amt Increase</b>	<b>% Increase</b>
<b>Baccalaureate Institution Average</b>			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$9,464	\$79	0.8%
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<b>Virginia Community College System</b>			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$4,606	\$0	0.0%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$14	\$0	0.0%
<b>Total Charges</b>	<b>\$4,620</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>All Public Institutions' Average<sup>1</sup></b>			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$8,974	\$69	0.8%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$4,205	\$95	2.3%
Tuition and All Mandatory Fees	\$13,180	\$165	1.3%
Room and Board	\$11,540	\$227	2.0%
<b>Total Charges<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$24,041</b>	<b>\$378</b>	<b>1.6%</b>

Notes:

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

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

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





## **Tuition and Fees Public Comment and Comparison to 6-Year Plan Proposals**

Pursuant to the Code, SCHEV is to examine "any deviation in the increase in undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees from the increase projected in the institutional six-year plan provided pursuant to § 23.1-306." In 2020, institutions were not required to submit six-year plans, as this was one of many reporting obligations that were temporarily removed to provide flexibility during the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, this analysis is not available for the 2021 report. However, the Public Comments Report is included in Appendix G.



## STATE FUNDING AND TUITION AND FEE TRENDS

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

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

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

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

~ Item 4-2.01.b 3b, Chapter 1289, 2021 [Acts of Assembly](#)

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

### State Funding and Tuition and Fee Trends At a Glance

- The Commonwealth's cost-share policy establishes the means by which the cost of education can be shared between the student and the state.
- The state's goal is to cover 67% of the cost of higher education for in-state students. The remaining 33% is borne by the student.
- The responsibility for paying for higher education shifted from the state to the student beginning in 2001-02.
- In 2021-22, Virginia undergraduate students will pay, on average, 50% of the costs of education-related funding.
- SCHEV staff estimates that if the state funded at the level of the cost-share policy (67%), tuition could be as much as \$2,700 (34%) lower than current levels.

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

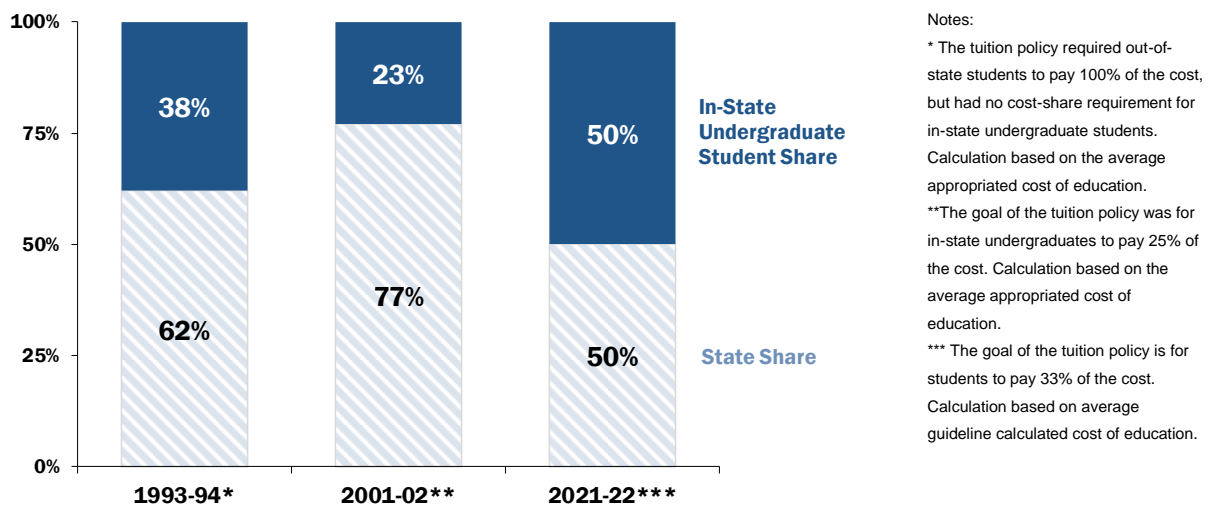
During the 2000 legislative session, the Governor and General Assembly reaffirmed the policy that in-state undergraduate students should pay a consistent percentage of the cost of education. The General Assembly appropriated significant state general funding and directed institutions to begin reducing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

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

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

Chart 6 displays the average cost-shares between the Commonwealth and in-state undergraduate students in 1993-94, 2001-02 and 2021-22. (See Appendix F for a more detailed explanation of how the cost-share ratio was developed.)

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



**Since 2001-02, the responsibility for paying for higher education has shifted from the state to the student, but recent investments in higher education by the Commonwealth increased the proportion of the state's share.** In the two biennia of 2018-20 and 2020-22, the General Assembly and Governor provided significant state investment in higher education, and especially provided specific funding targeted to contain tuition increases from FY 2020 to FY 2022. As a result, the state share percentage has gradually increased. From FY 2019 to FY 2022, the state cost share increased from 45% to 50%. This means the in-state undergraduate cost share was reduced by 5% during this period.

Despite the improvements in the state cost-share, the Commonwealth remains 17 percentage points below the policy goal of 67% as stated in the Code of Virginia.

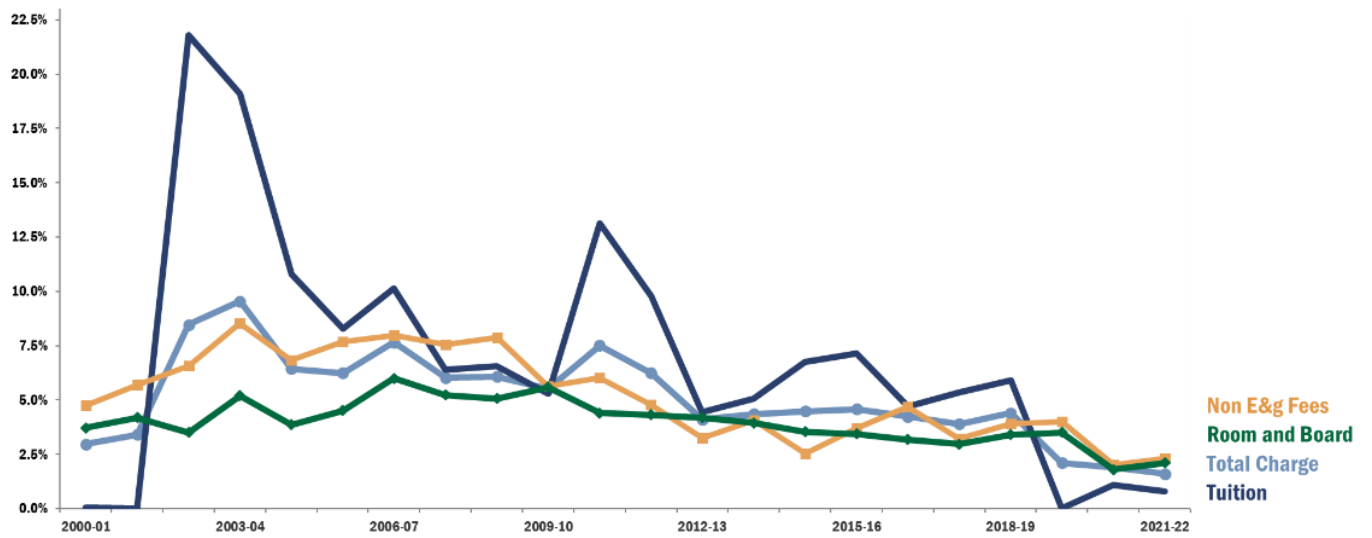
**SCHEV staff estimates that if the state met its cost-share policy goal of 67%, in-state undergraduate tuition could be as much as \$2,700 (34%) lower than current levels.**

**The annual increase in total charges from institutions has trended downward in recent years.**

While the state provides funding to help offset education-related costs, concerns remain about the increase in non-education-related fees and room and board. Chart 7 provides historical trends of annual increases by cost type. In the last 20 years, increases in non-educational and general fees and room and board have trended lower and did not fluctuate as much as annual tuition increases because institutions can control and manage these non-tuition increases. In comparison, tuition increases were mostly a result of state funding increases.



**Chart 7: Annual Increases of In-State Undergraduate Cost by Type at Baccalaureate Institutions**



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



## TUITION AND FEE COMPARISONS TO OTHER STATES

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

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

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

- Higher costs at **doctoral/research institutions** (William & Mary, George Mason University, Old Dominion University, University of Virginia, Virginia Commonwealth University and Virginia Tech) placed Virginia 7<sup>th</sup> highest in the nation in 2020-21, whereas this group ranked 19<sup>th</sup> nationally in the 2000-01 academic year — a time when tuition was frozen for several years, then reduced by 20% in 1999-2000. SCHEV staff expects this ranking to remain unchanged in 2021-22.
- 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 2020-21 national ranking was the 4<sup>th</sup> highest. This ranking is expected to remain unchanged in 2021-22.
- The total tuition and fees of Virginia's **associate-degree-granting colleges** (the Virginia Community College System and Richard Bland College) was 20<sup>th</sup> highest

### Tuition and Fee Comparisons to Other States At a Glance

- Virginia's tuition and fee rates as a percentage of per-capita disposable income are high compared to other states.
- Estimated total charges at baccalaureate public institutions as a percentage of per-capita disposable income decreased slightly to 45% in 2021-22 from the historical high of 2019-20.
- Virginia's community colleges' average charge as a percentage of per-capita disposable income is estimated to decrease slightly to 11.2% in 2021-22.

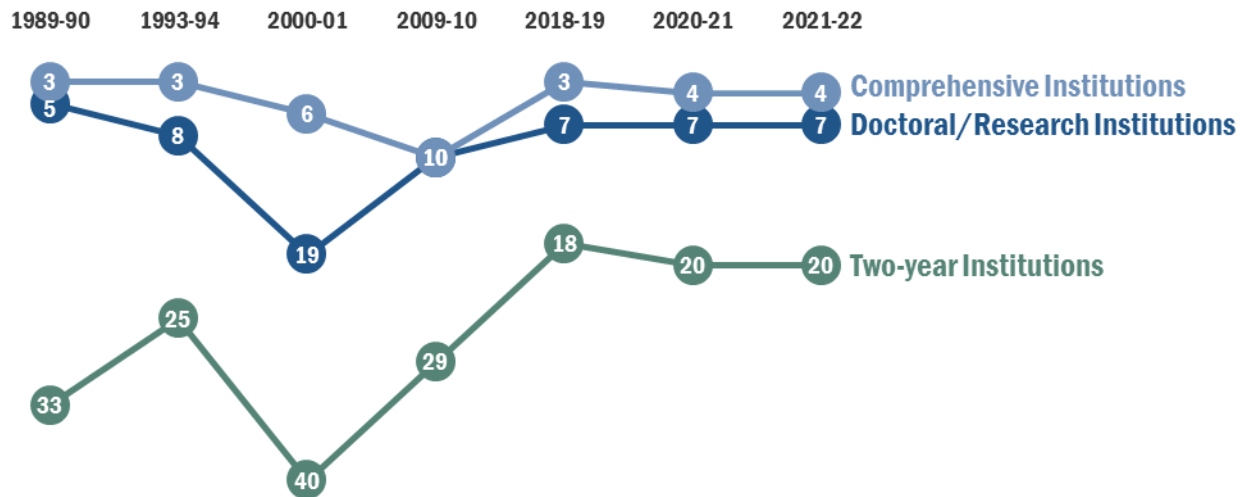




in 2020-21. SCHEV staff expects the associate-degree-granting colleges ranking remain unchanged in 2021-22.

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

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



**Notes:**

- (1) Based on full-time in-state undergraduate 2020-21 tuition and fees in the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).
  - (2) Ranking is from highest cost to least cost.
  - (3) Virginia charges are actual tuition and fees in FY 2022. Charges in other states are estimated by applying 2020-21 national increase rates of 1.2% for doctoral, 1.0% for comprehensive institutions, and 2.0% for public associate-degree-granting colleges published in "Trends in College Pricing 2020" by the College Board.
- Sources: IPEDS Institutional Characteristics and College Board

These increases can be traced to state budget reductions during the economic recessions of 2002-04 and 2008-12. Based on 2020 state-funding data from the State Higher Education Executive Officers association, total state support in Virginia (of all types, including student financial aid) increased 56% from 2000 to 2020. The average increase nationally over this period was 80%. Virginia state support per full-time equivalent (FTE) for education, excluding funding for research, medical education and financial aid increased from \$5,473 in 2000 to \$6,614 in 2020. Virginia ranked 31<sup>st</sup> nationally in 2000 but dropped to 36<sup>th</sup> as of 2020. (National comparisons of per-student funding include all students, not just in-state students.)



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

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

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

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The Bureau of Economic Analysis at the U.S. Department of Commerce defines “per-capita disposable income” as income available to persons for spending and saving. It is calculated as personal income less the sum of personal income tax payments and personal non-tax payments (donations, fees, fines and forfeitures) to the government.

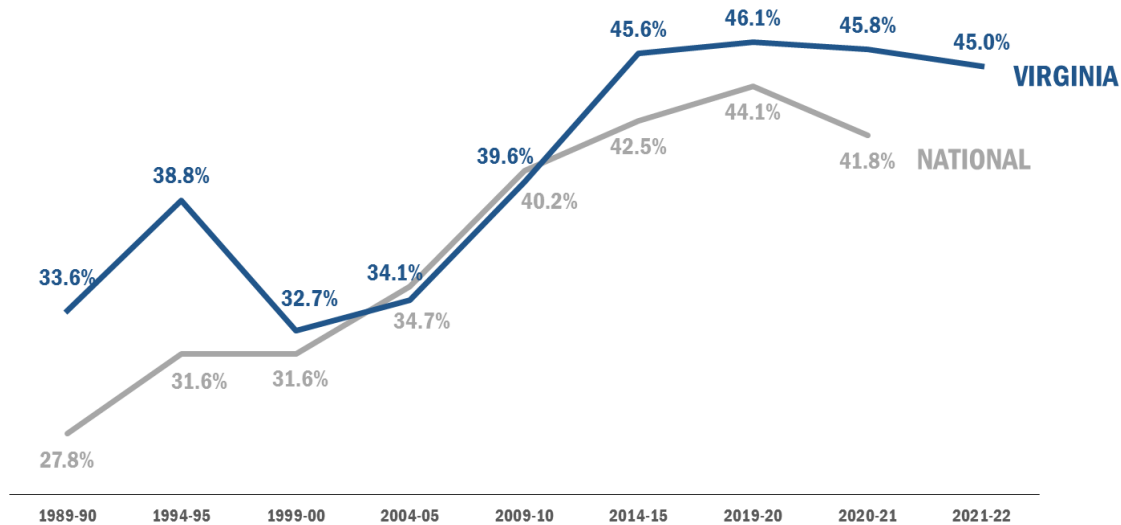
**Virginia’s total charges at baccalaureate public institutions as a percentage of per-capita disposable income have exceeded the national average every year since 1990, with the exception of the years between 2004-05 and 2009-10.** Chart 9A shows Virginia’s average in-state undergraduate charges at public baccalaureate institutions as a percentage of per-capita disposable income over the past 30 years.

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

**For 2021-22, the estimated total charges at Virginia’s baccalaureate public institutions as a percentage of per-capita disposable income is 45%, slightly lower than the historical high of 46.1% in 2019-20.**



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



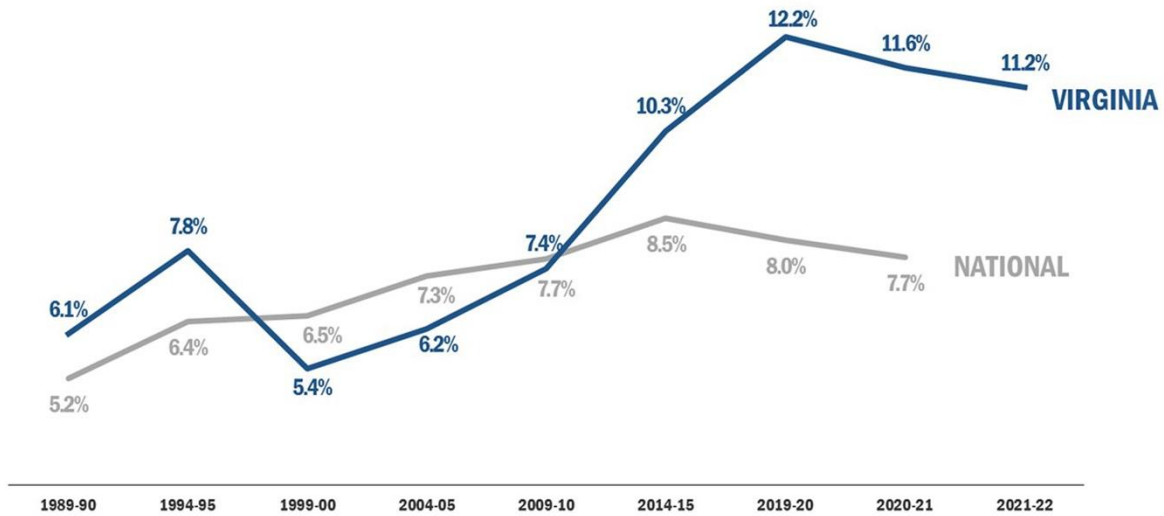
Note: Cost includes tuition, mandatory fees and room and board.  
Sources: College Board, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, SCHEV.

**Virginia's associate-degree-granting institutions' average charge as a percentage of per-capita disposable income has declined from its peak of 12.2% in 2019-20. It is estimated to be 11.2% in 2021-22.**

Until the late 1990s, Virginia's associate-degree-granting institutions' average charge as a percentage of disposable income was higher than the national average. As a result of the tuition rollback in 1999-2000, this percentage dropped below the national average. Since 2010, Virginia's associate-degree-granting institutions' average charge as a percentage of per-capita disposable income has increased, reaching a historical high of 12.2% in 2019-20. Thanks to the freeze in tuition during the past three years, the average charge as a percentage of per-capita disposable income has declined and is estimated to be 11.2% in 2021-22.

Chart 9B shows Virginia's average in-state undergraduate charges at associate-degree-granting institutions as a percentage of per-capita disposable income over the past 30 years.

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



Notes:

(1) Cost includes tuition and mandatory fees.

(2) The chart includes data from Richard Bland College, commuter-student charges and Virginia Community College System charges.

Sources: College Board, U.S. Board of Economic Analysis, SCHEV.



## PATHWAYS TO INCREASE AFFORDABILITY BEYOND TUITION AND FEES

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

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

Recognizing the need to mitigate relatively high tuition and fees, the Commonwealth's approach increases financial aid for students with demonstrated need. For example, in 2019-20 Virginia undergraduate students at public institutions received about \$1.1

billion in federal, state, institutional and private financial aid grants and scholarships, most of which was awarded based on financial need. For the 2020-22 biennium, Virginia appropriated \$30.3 million in additional support for undergraduate need-based student aid. In addition, the Commonwealth established several programs to help ensure access and affordability for students.

- **Two-year College Transfer Grant:** This transfer grant, established by the General Assembly in 2007, allows students to obtain an associate degree at a community college in two years and then transfer to a public baccalaureate institution for the remaining two years to get a bachelor degree. This is the least expensive pathway to obtain a baccalaureate degree in four years. (This is explained more in Chart 11 and in the two-year transfer grant section.) On average, an in-state student can save \$19,214 (33%) of tuition and fees in total. In addition, the Transfer Grant provides an incentive for eligible students to use this pathway. The annual award

#### Pathways to Increase Affordability Beyond Tuition and Fees At a Glance

- State and institutional financial aid assistance programs can reduce student costs.
- For the 2020-22 biennium, Virginia appropriated \$30.3 million in additional support for undergraduate need-based student aid.
- Financial assistance programs include need-based state aid, the Two-year College Transfer Grant, Va529 savings plans, Workforce Credential Grant.
- Net price, the amount students pay if they receive financial aid, can be much lower than the total price an institution charges.

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

- **Virginia 529 Plans:** The program was established by the General Assembly in 1995 and named for Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code. A 529 plan is a tax-advantaged investment vehicle designed to encourage saving for future higher-education expenses. Benefits are not limited to public higher-education institutions in Virginia.
- **Workforce Credential Grant Program:** During the 2016 legislative session, the Governor and General Assembly created the workforce credential grant program. It allows students to obtain an industry certification by discounting the cost of noncredit training required for certification. The program, the first of its kind, focuses on training needed in high-demand occupations and qualifies individuals for well-paid work. Upon completion, students can receive a discount of as much as 70% of the cost of training. The program is currently offered at [community colleges across Virginia](#), where it is known as FastForward, and through the [Southern Virginia Higher Education Center](#).
- **G3 Program at Virginia's Community Colleges:** The [G3 program](#) was authorized during the 2021 legislative session. and provides tuition assistance for any Virginia resident who qualifies for in-state tuition and whose family income falls below an identified threshold. The program is intended to cover all tuition for eligible students plus an additional stipend to cover additional costs, such as books. The program is offered in five of Virginia's most in-demand industries: Early Childhood Education, Healthcare, Information Technology, Public Safety and Skilled Trades. The program supports "stackable" pathways to an applied associate degree, which means that most programs start with skills training that leads to a certificate that has immediate value in the job market.

**Programs at colleges and universities offer additional aid, tuition predictability and affordability.** As mentioned, institutions can provide varying amounts of aid to students to offset the total cost, often based on the resources available to them. In



addition, some institutions have implemented programs that offer more predictability in tuition for in-state students and a greater commitment to providing financial aid.

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

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

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

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

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

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



**Students with high financial need can pay significantly less than the total cost to attend an institution, but the net price varies by institution.** Chart 10 shows the average net price and average net price by family income at Virginia public baccalaureate institutions in 2019-10.

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

For example, at Radford University, the total cost to attend (all tuition and fees, room and board, books and supplies and other expenses) was \$24,445 in 2019-20, but a student/family with an estimated income of up to \$30,000 could expect to pay less than half that amount (\$11,420).

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

**Chart 10: Cost of Attendance on Campus and Average Net Price by Family Income for Virginia Public Baccalaureate Institutions in 2019-20**

Institution	Total Cost of Attendance on Campus	Average Net Price by Family Income				
		\$0 - \$30,000	\$30,001 - \$48,000	\$48,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$110,000	\$110,000+
CNU	\$31,738	\$15,862	\$15,990	\$21,165	\$26,574	\$30,067
GMU	\$29,166	\$14,781	\$15,979	\$19,066	\$22,013	\$24,730
JMU	\$28,182	\$14,288	\$14,985	\$19,216	\$24,471	\$27,196
LU	\$29,364	\$14,071	\$14,936	\$17,384	\$21,691	\$24,602
NSU	\$26,710	\$14,013	\$15,321	\$16,581	\$18,741	\$26,439
ODU	\$27,070	\$13,335	\$13,574	\$16,954	\$20,919	\$22,857
RU	\$24,445	\$11,420	\$13,026	\$16,716	\$20,541	\$22,180
UMW	\$29,490	\$14,589	\$16,459	\$19,728	\$27,339	\$28,327
UVA	\$34,094	\$12,476	\$10,063	\$16,019	\$22,021	\$31,495
UVAW	\$25,276	\$8,418	\$8,822	\$10,310	\$12,713	\$16,589
VCU	\$32,722	\$14,507	\$15,891	\$18,553	\$23,030	\$27,769
VMI	\$32,034	\$10,556	\$12,429	\$13,613	\$18,173	\$27,394
VSU	\$23,637	\$15,823	\$16,672	\$19,200	\$20,708	\$22,478
VT	\$27,283	\$11,934	\$14,003	\$18,372	\$23,999	\$26,368
W&M	\$39,595	\$5,972	\$7,507	\$10,995	\$19,472	\$34,020

Note: Total cost is the sum of all tuition and required fees, books and supplies, and room and board for a full-time in-state student living on-campus. Average aid includes all federal, state/local government or institutional grant or scholarship aid. The net prices are estimates and do not represent a final award amount. The cost to attend college and availability of financial aid may change. Explore all colleges' costs and net price at <https://nces.ed.gov/collegenavigator/>.

Source: IPEDS 2020 COA and net price.

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

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

**An in-state student can save \$19,214, or 33%, of the average cost to attain a baccalaureate degree by first getting an associate degree at a community college and then transferring to a public baccalaureate institution.**

In addition to assessing net price, students and parents also may consider obtaining an associate degree before transferring to a baccalaureate institution. Virginia's community colleges and Richard Bland College have agreements in place with public baccalaureate institutions and some private institutions in Virginia that allow students to transfer to a baccalaureate university as a junior if the student a) first obtains an associate degree at a community college, and b) meets certain GPA and course requirements. Chart 11 provides the estimated cost savings.

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



**Chart 11: Potential Tuition Savings of the Transfer Program for Students Completing a Baccalaureate Degree in Four Years**

	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>2023-24</b>	<b>2024-25</b>	<b>Total Tuition</b>
Avg 4-yr Tuition & Fees	\$14,085	\$14,508	\$14,943	\$15,391	\$58,926
Transfer Program	\$4,620	\$4,759	\$14,943	\$15,391	\$39,712
Amount Saved	\$9,465	\$9,749			\$19,214
% Saved	67%	67%			33%

Note: Assuming tuition increases by 3% per year over the base year of 2021-22.

**While transfer is a viable path to an affordable baccalaureate degree, students are advised to research the appropriate courses needed and expected course grades required of any baccalaureate institution to ensure that their completed courses can be transferred.** Transfer agreement information is available for associate-degree-granting institutions at the [Virginia Wizard website](#) for Virginia’s community colleges or at [Richard Bland College](#).

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

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

If students enroll in an institution and do not return, they may incur student debt. A [SCHEV analysis](#) of 2016-17 student dropouts shows that 10% of students who enroll for the first time in a public or private non-profit college in Virginia do not return after the first year. Forty percent of these students carry loans with an average debt amount of \$10,204.

In addition, not all students who enroll in a baccalaureate degree program complete it in four years. Based on [SCHEV’s analysis](#), the average time to complete a degree for a full-time student upon entry is 4.6 years at a public baccalaureate institution and 3.9 years at an associate-degree-granting institution.

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



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

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



## APPENDIX A: HIGHER EDUCATION FUNDING POLICIES

### *Item 4-2.01.b, Chapter 552, 2021 Acts of Assembly*

1. Except as provided in Chapters 933 and 943 of the 2006 Acts of Assembly, Chapters 594 and 616 of the 2008 Acts of Assembly, and Chapters 675 and 685 of the 2009 Acts of Assembly, all nongeneral fund collections by public institutions of higher education, including collections from the sale of dairy and farm products, shall be deposited in the state treasury in accordance with § [2.2-1802](#), Code of Virginia, and expended by the institutions of higher education in accordance with the appropriations and provisions of this act, provided, however, that this requirement shall not apply to private gifts, endowment funds, or income derived from endowments and gifts.
  
2. a) The Boards of Visitors or other governing bodies of institutions of higher education may set tuition and fee charges at levels they deem to be appropriate for all resident student groups based on, but not limited to, competitive market rates, provided that the total revenue generated by the collection of tuition and fees from all students is within the nongeneral fund appropriation for educational and general programs provided in this act.
  
- b) The Boards of Visitors or other governing bodies of institutions of higher education may set tuition and fee charges at levels they deem to be appropriate for all nonresident student groups based on, but not limited to, competitive market rates, provided that: i) the tuition and mandatory educational and general fee rates for nonresident undergraduate and graduate students cover at least 100% of the average cost of their education, as calculated through base adequacy guidelines adopted, and periodically amended, by the Joint Subcommittee Studying Higher Education Funding Policies, and ii) the total revenue generated by the collection of tuition and fees from all students is within the nongeneral fund appropriation for educational and general programs provided in this act.
  
- c) For institutions charging nonresident students less than 100% of the cost of education, the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia may authorize a phased approach to meeting this requirement, when in its judgment, it would result in annual tuition and fee increases for nonresident students that would discourage their enrollment.





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

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

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

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

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





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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



## APPENDIX B: 2021-22 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 <sup>1</sup>			Total		
	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr
GMU	\$9,510	0.0%	\$0	\$3,609	3.0%	\$105	\$13,119	0.8%	\$105	\$12,630	4.5%	\$540	\$25,749	2.6%	\$645
ODU	\$7,047	0.0%	\$0	\$4,113	0.0%	\$0	\$11,160	0.0%	\$0	\$11,523	4.1%	\$459	\$22,683	2.1%	\$459
UVA	\$14,658	0.0%	\$0	\$2,752	4.3%	\$114	\$17,410	0.7%	\$114	\$12,376	2.4%	\$293	\$29,786	1.4%	\$407
VCU	\$12,459	1.6%	\$200	\$2,569	4.8%	\$118	\$15,028	2.2%	\$318	\$11,615	2.8%	\$318	\$26,643	2.4%	\$636
VT	\$11,931	2.9%	\$336	\$2,244	4.2%	\$90	\$14,175	3.1%	\$426	\$9,876	3.3%	\$320	\$24,051	3.2%	\$746
W&M	\$17,570	0.0%	\$0	\$6,242	3.0%	\$184	\$23,812	0.8%	\$184	\$13,602	1.8%	\$246	\$37,414	1.2%	\$430
CNU	\$9,100	0.0%	\$0	\$5,824	0.0%	\$0	\$14,924	0.0%	\$0	\$11,760	0.0%	\$0	\$26,684	0.0%	\$0
UVA-Wise	\$6,042	3.0%	\$176	\$5,119	3.0%	\$148	\$11,161	3.0%	\$324	\$11,593	2.8%	\$316	\$22,754	2.9%	\$640
JMU <sup>2</sup>	\$7,460	2.9%	\$210	\$5,178	1.9%	\$98	\$12,638	2.5%	\$308	\$11,550	1.8%	\$202	\$24,188	2.2%	\$510
LU	\$8,180	0.0%	\$0	\$5,910	3.1%	\$180	\$14,090	1.3%	\$180	\$12,141	1.0%	\$121	\$26,231	1.2%	\$301
UMW	\$8,678	0.0%	\$0	\$5,092	4.0%	\$196	\$13,770	1.4%	\$196	\$11,082	2.0%	\$218	\$24,852	1.7%	\$414
NSU	\$5,752	0.0%	\$0	\$3,870	0.0%	\$0	\$9,622	0.0%	\$0	\$10,844	0.0%	\$0	\$20,466	0.0%	\$0
RU	\$8,018	0.5%	\$38	\$3,524	2.6%	\$88	\$11,542	1.1%	\$126	\$10,036	3.0%	\$293	\$21,578	2.0%	\$419
VMI	\$9,782	2.3%	\$220	\$9,888	2.5%	\$240	\$19,670	2.4%	\$460	\$10,362	3.0%	\$302	\$30,032	2.6%	\$762
VSU	\$5,769	0.0%	\$0	\$3,385	0.0%	\$0	\$9,154	0.0%	\$0	\$11,544	0.0%	\$0	\$20,698	0.0%	\$0
RBC	\$6,000	0.0%	\$0	\$2,160	2.9%	\$60	\$8,160	0.7%	\$60	\$12,103	0.0%	\$0	\$20,263	0.3%	\$60
VCCS <sup>3,4</sup>	\$4,606	0.0%	\$0	\$14	0.0%	\$0	\$4,620	0.0%	\$0	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$4,620	0.0%	\$0
<b>Avg. 4-yr Insts</b>	<b>\$9,464</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>\$79</b>	<b>\$4,621</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>\$104</b>	<b>\$14,085</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>\$183</b>	<b>\$11,502</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>\$242</b>	<b>\$25,587</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>\$425</b>
<b>Avg. All Insts</b>	<b>\$8,974</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>\$69</b>	<b>\$4,205</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>\$95</b>	<b>\$13,180</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>\$165</b>	<b>\$11,540</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>\$227</b>	<b>\$24,041</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>\$378</b>

### Notes:

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

(2) The 2021-22 tuition and mandatory E&G fees for freshmen, sophomore, junior, senior and transfer students is \$7,460, a 2.9% increase from 2020-21. Tuition for in-state fifth-year senior level students is \$6,812, 2.9% increase over 2020-21. JMU implemented the first year of a new financial plan in FY 2018-19. However, the second phase of the Madison Pledge is deferred to FY 2023.

(3) Northern Virginia (NVCC), J. Sargeant Reynolds (JSRCC), Tidewater (TCC), Thomas Nelson (TNCC), Virginia Western (VWCC), Piedmont Virginia (PVCC), Germanna (GCC) and John Tyler (JTCC) have tuition differentials in addition to the systemwide tuition. The differentials per academic year are as follows: NVCC-\$792; JSRCC-\$123; TCC-\$60; TNCC-\$60; VWCC-\$60; PVCC-\$30; GCC-\$30, and JTCC-\$30.

(4) Other mandatory fees vary by college, ranging from \$75 to \$880.50 per academic year, and are not included in this summary. N/A in Average Room and Board is because VCCS does not have this charge. In addition to the systemwide tuition. The differentials per academic year are as follows: NVCC-\$792; JSRCC-\$123; TCC-\$60; TNCC-\$60; VWCC-\$60; PVCC-\$30; GCC-\$30, and JTCC-\$30. No increase in tuition differentials in FY 22.



## APPENDIX C-1: 2020-22 FULL-TIME IN-STATE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT CHARGES

Institutions	2020-21				2021-22							
	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 <sup>1</sup>	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU	\$9,510	\$3,504	\$12,090	\$25,104	\$9,510	0.0%	\$3,609	3.0%	\$12,630	4.5%	\$25,749	2.6%
ODU	\$7,047	\$4,113	\$11,064	\$22,224	\$7,047	0.0%	\$4,113	0.0%	\$11,523	4.1%	\$22,683	2.1%
UVA	\$14,658	\$2,638	\$12,083	\$29,379	\$14,658	0.0%	\$2,752	4.3%	\$12,376	2.4%	\$29,786	1.4%
VCU	\$12,259	\$2,451	\$11,297	\$26,007	\$12,459	1.6%	\$2,569	4.8%	\$11,615	2.8%	\$26,643	2.4%
VT	\$11,595	\$2,154	\$9,556	\$23,305	\$11,931	2.9%	\$2,244	4.2%	\$9,876	3.3%	\$24,051	3.2%
CWM	\$17,570	\$6,058	\$13,356	\$36,984	\$17,570	0.0%	\$6,242	3.0%	\$13,602	1.8%	\$37,414	1.2%
CNU	\$9,100	\$5,824	\$11,760	\$26,684	\$9,100	0.0%	\$5,824	0.0%	\$11,760	0.0%	\$26,684	0.0%
UVA-Wise	\$5,866	\$4,971	\$11,277	\$22,114	\$6,042	3.0%	\$5,119	3.0%	\$11,593	2.8%	\$22,754	2.9%
JMU <sup>2</sup>	\$7,250	\$5,080	\$11,348	\$23,678	\$7,460	2.9%	\$5,178	1.9%	\$11,550	1.8%	\$24,188	2.2%
LU	\$8,180	\$5,730	\$12,020	\$25,930	\$8,180	0.0%	\$5,910	3.1%	\$12,141	1.0%	\$26,231	1.2%
UMW	\$8,678	\$4,896	\$10,864	\$24,438	\$8,678	0.0%	\$5,092	4.0%	\$11,082	2.0%	\$24,852	1.7%
NSU	\$5,752	\$3,870	\$10,844	\$20,466	\$5,752	0.0%	\$3,870	0.0%	\$10,844	0.0%	\$20,466	0.0%
RU	\$7,980	\$3,436	\$9,743	\$21,159	\$8,018	0.5%	\$3,524	2.6%	\$10,036	3.0%	\$21,578	2.0%
VMI	\$9,562	\$9,648	\$10,060	\$29,270	\$9,782	2.3%	\$9,888	2.5%	\$10,362	3.0%	\$30,032	2.6%
VSU	\$5,769	\$3,385	\$11,544	\$20,698	\$5,769	0.0%	\$3,385	0.0%	\$11,544	0.0%	\$20,698	0.0%
RBC	\$6,000	\$2,100	\$12,103	\$20,203	\$6,000	0.0%	\$2,160	2.9%	\$12,103	0.0%	\$20,263	0.3%
VCCS <sup>(3,4)</sup>	\$4,606	\$14	N/A	\$4,620	\$4,606	0.0%	\$14	0.0%	N/A	N/A	\$4,620	0.0%
<b>Avg. 4-yr Insts.</b>	<b>\$9,385</b>	<b>\$4,517</b>	<b>\$11,260</b>	<b>\$25,163</b>	<b>\$9,464</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>\$4,621</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>\$11,502</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>\$25,587</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
<b>Avg. All Insts.</b>	<b>\$8,905</b>	<b>\$4,110</b>	<b>\$11,313</b>	<b>\$23,663</b>	<b>\$8,974</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>\$4,205</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>\$11,540</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>\$24,041</b>	<b>1.6%</b>

Notes:

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

(2) The 2021-22 tuition and mandatory E&G fees for freshmen, sophomore, junior, senior and transfer students is \$7,460, a 2.9% increase from 2020-21. Tuition for in-state fifth-year senior level students is \$6,812, 2.9% increase over 2020-21. JMU implemented the first year of a new financial plan in FY 2018-19. However, the second phase of the Madison Pledge is deferred to FY 2023.

(3) Northern Virginia (NVCC), J. Sargeant Reynolds (JSRCC), Tidewater (TCC), Thomas Nelson (TNCC), Virginia Western (VWCC), Piedmont Virginia (PVCC), Germanna (GCC) and John Tyler (JTCC) have tuition differentials in addition to the systemwide tuition. The differentials per academic year are as follows: NVCC-\$792; JSRCC-\$123; TCC-\$60; TNCC-\$60; VWCC-\$60, PVCC-\$30, GCC-\$30, and JTCC-\$30.

(4) Other mandatory fees vary by college, ranging from \$75 to \$880.50 per academic year, and are not included in this summary. N/A in Average Room and Board is because VCCS does not have this charge. In addition to the systemwide tuition. The differentials per academic year are as follows: NVCC-\$792; JSRCC-\$123; TCC-\$60; TNCC-\$60; VWCC-\$60, PVCC-\$30, GCC-\$30, and JTCC-\$30. No increase in tuition differentials in FY 22.

## APPENDIX C-2: 2020-22 FULL-TIME OUT-OF-STATE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT CHARGES

Institutions	<u>2020-21</u>				<u>2021-22</u>							
	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 <sup>(1)</sup>	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU	\$32,970	\$3,504	\$12,090	\$48,564	\$32,970	0.0%	\$3,609	3.0%	\$12,630	4.5%	\$49,209	1.3%
ODU	\$27,207	\$4,113	\$11,064	\$42,384	\$27,207	0.0%	\$4,113	0.0%	\$11,523	4.1%	\$42,843	1.1%
UVA	\$49,188	\$2,638	\$12,083	\$63,909	\$49,188	0.0%	\$2,752	4.3%	\$12,376	2.4%	\$64,316	0.6%
VCU	\$33,597	\$2,451	\$11,297	\$47,345	\$33,797	0.6%	\$2,569	4.8%	\$11,615	2.8%	\$47,981	1.3%
VT	\$30,739	\$2,154	\$9,556	\$42,449	\$31,613	2.8%	\$2,244	4.2%	\$9,876	3.3%	\$43,733	3.0%
CWM	\$40,796	\$6,058	\$13,356	\$60,210	\$40,796	0.0%	\$6,242	3.0%	\$13,602	1.8%	\$60,640	0.7%
CNU	\$21,966	\$5,824	\$11,760	\$39,550	\$21,966	0.0%	\$5,824	0.0%	\$11,760	0.0%	\$39,550	0.0%
UVA-Wise	\$24,979	\$4,971	\$11,277	\$41,227	\$25,209	0.9%	\$5,119	3.0%	\$11,593	2.8%	\$41,921	1.7%
JMU	\$24,150	\$5,080	\$11,348	\$40,578	\$24,386	1.0%	\$5,178	1.9%	\$11,550	1.8%	\$41,114	1.3%
LU	\$24,620	\$5,730	\$12,020	\$42,370	\$20,600	-16.3%	\$5,910	3.1%	\$12,141	1.0%	\$38,651	-8.8%
UMW	\$25,104	\$4,896	\$10,864	\$40,864	\$25,104	0.0%	\$5,092	4.0%	\$11,082	2.0%	\$41,278	1.0%
NSU	\$17,680	\$3,870	\$10,844	\$32,394	\$17,680	0.0%	\$3,870	0.0%	\$10,844	0.0%	\$32,394	0.0%
RU	\$20,062	\$3,436	\$9,743	\$33,241	\$20,100	0.2%	\$3,524	2.6%	\$10,036	3.0%	\$33,660	1.3%
VMI	\$37,572	\$9,648	\$10,060	\$57,280	\$38,436	2.3%	\$9,888	2.5%	\$10,362	3.0%	\$58,686	2.5%
VSU	\$17,524	\$3,385	\$11,544	\$32,453	\$17,524	0.0%	\$3,385	0.0%	\$11,544	0.0%	\$32,453	0.0%
RBC	\$11,970	\$2,100	\$12,103	\$26,173	\$11,970	0.0%	\$2,160	2.9%	\$12,103	0.0%	\$26,233	0.2%
VCCS <sup>(2,3)</sup>	\$10,609	\$14	N/A	\$10,623	\$10,609	0.0%	\$14	0.0%	N/A	N/A	\$10,623	0.0%
<b>Avg. 4-yr Insts.</b>	<b>\$28,544</b>	<b>\$4,517</b>	<b>\$11,260</b>	<b>\$44,321</b>	<b>\$28,438</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>	<b>\$4,621</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>\$11,502</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>\$44,562</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
<b>Avg. All Insts.</b>	<b>\$26,514</b>	<b>\$4,110</b>	<b>\$11,313</b>	<b>\$41,271</b>	<b>\$26,421</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>	<b>\$4,205</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>\$11,540</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>\$41,487</b>	<b>0.5%</b>

## Notes:

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

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

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



## APPENDIX C-3: 2020-22 FULL-TIME IN-STATE GRADUATE STUDENT CHARGES

Institutions	<u>2020-21</u>			<u>2021-22</u>			Percent Increase	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees				
GMU	\$12,593	\$3,504	\$16,097	\$13,035	3.5%	\$3,609	3.0%	\$16,644	3.4%	
ODU	\$10,225	\$3,359	\$13,584	\$10,225	0.0%	\$3,359	0.0%	\$13,584	0.0%	
UVA <sup>1</sup>	\$18,816	\$2,638	\$21,454	\$19,550	3.9%	\$2,752	4.3%	\$22,302	4.0%	
VCU <sup>2</sup>	\$12,783	\$2,417	\$15,200	\$12,983	1.6%	\$2,535	4.9%	\$15,518	2.1%	
VT	\$13,876	\$2,154	\$16,030	\$14,278	2.9%	\$2,244	4.2%	\$16,522	3.1%	
W&M	\$10,652	\$5,788	\$16,440	\$10,652	0.0%	\$5,966	3.1%	\$16,618	1.1%	
JMU	\$10,848	\$1,128	\$11,976	\$11,184	3.1%	\$1,128	0.0%	\$12,312	2.8%	
LU	\$8,640	\$3,432	\$12,072	\$8,640	0.0%	\$3,528	2.8%	\$12,168	0.8%	
UMW	\$8,676	\$2,574	\$11,250	\$8,676	0.0%	\$2,682	4.2%	\$11,358	1.0%	
NSU	\$8,820	\$3,870	\$12,690	\$8,820	0.0%	\$3,870	0.0%	\$12,690	0.0%	
RU	\$8,973	\$3,436	\$12,409	\$9,011	0.4%	\$3,524	2.6%	\$12,535	1.0%	
VSU	\$8,604	\$3,385	\$11,989	\$8,604	0.0%	\$3,385	0.0%	\$11,989	0.0%	
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$11,126</b>	<b>\$3,140</b>	<b>\$14,266</b>	<b>\$11,305</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>\$3,215</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>\$14,520</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	

Notes:

(1) 2021-22 tuition and E&G fees shown is for full-time general graduate students. Twelve school's graduate programs have special tuition and E&G fees varying from \$5,978 for the 4th year PhD students at the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences to \$32,997 for the Master of Data Science program.

(2) VCU's tuition and mandatory E&G fees shown are for master's degrees. Doctoral tuition and mandatory E&G fees are \$10,569 in 2020-21 and \$10,769 in 2021-22.



## APPENDIX C-4: 2020-22 FULL-TIME OUT-OF-STATE GRADUATE STUDENT CHARGES

Institutions	<u>2020-21</u>			<u>2021-22</u>			Total	Percent Increase
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees		
GMU	\$33,906	\$3,504	\$37,410	\$34,347	1.3%	\$3,609	\$37,956	1.5%
ODU	\$30,289	\$3,359	\$33,648	\$30,289	0.0%	\$3,359	\$33,648	0.0%
UVA <sup>1</sup>	\$32,078	\$2,638	\$34,716	\$33,316	3.9%	\$2,752	\$36,068	3.9%
VCU <sup>2</sup>	\$26,811	\$2,417	\$29,228	\$27,011	0.7%	\$2,535	\$29,546	1.1%
VT	\$28,393	\$2,154	\$30,547	\$29,199	2.8%	\$2,244	\$31,443	2.9%
W&M	\$29,012	\$5,788	\$34,800	\$29,012	0.0%	\$5,966	\$34,978	0.5%
JMU	\$28,416	\$1,128	\$29,544	\$28,416	0.0%	\$1,128	\$29,544	0.0%
LU	\$24,360	\$3,432	\$27,792	\$24,360	0.0%	\$3,528	\$27,888	0.3%
UMW	\$18,396	\$2,574	\$20,970	\$18,396	0.0%	\$2,682	\$21,078	0.5%
NSU	\$21,632	\$3,870	\$25,502	\$21,632	0.0%	\$3,870	\$25,502	0.0%
RU	\$17,946	\$3,436	\$21,382	\$17,984	0.2%	\$3,524	\$21,508	0.6%
VSU	\$19,609	\$3,385	\$22,994	\$19,609	0.0%	\$3,385	\$22,994	0.0%
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$25,904</b>	<b>\$3,140</b>	<b>\$29,044</b>	<b>\$26,131</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>\$3,215</b>	<b>\$29,346</b>	<b>1.0%</b>

Notes:

(1) 2021-22 tuition and E&G fees shown is for full-time general graduate students. Twelve graduate programs have special tuition and E&G fees varying from \$6,660 for the 4th year PhD students at the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences to \$52,184 for the Master of Public Policy program.

(2) VCU's tuition and mandatory E&G fees are for master's degrees only. Doctoral tuition and mandatory E&G fees are \$23,067 in 2020-21 and \$23,267 in 2021-22.





## APPENDIX C-5: 2020-22 IN-STATE FIRST PROFESSIONAL STUDENT CHARGES

Institutions	2020-21			2021-22			Total	Percent Increase
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees		
<b>GMU</b>								
Law	\$22,701	\$2,653	\$25,354	\$23,142	1.9%	\$2,733	\$25,875	2.1%
<b>UVA</b>								
Law	\$62,822	\$2,638	\$65,460	\$63,708	1.4%	\$2,752	\$66,460	1.5%
Medicine	\$44,298	\$2,638	\$46,936	\$45,613	3.0%	\$2,752	\$48,365	3.0%
<b>VCU</b>								
Medicine <sup>(1)</sup>	\$34,295	\$3,027	\$37,322	\$34,495	0.6%	\$3,145	\$37,640	0.9%
Dentistry <sup>(2)</sup>	\$57,768	\$2,447	\$60,215	\$58,445	1.2%	\$2,565	\$61,010	1.3%
Pharmacy (PharmD) <sup>(3)</sup>	\$29,419	\$2,447	\$31,866	\$29,419	0.0%	\$2,565	\$31,984	0.4%
<b>VT</b>								
Medicine	\$53,288	\$1,132	\$54,420	\$54,833	2.9%	\$1,192	\$56,025	2.9%
Vet Medicine	\$23,281	\$2,154	\$25,435	\$23,842	2.4%	\$2,244	\$26,086	2.6%
<b>W&amp;M</b>								
Law <sup>4</sup>	\$28,859	\$6,141	\$35,000	\$29,886	3.6%	\$6,313	\$36,199	3.4%
<b>Average Law</b>	<b>\$38,127</b>	<b>\$3,811</b>	<b>\$41,938</b>	<b>\$38,912</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>\$3,933</b>	<b>\$42,845</b>	<b>2.2%</b>
<b>Average Medicine</b>	<b>\$43,960</b>	<b>\$2,266</b>	<b>\$46,226</b>	<b>\$44,980</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>\$2,363</b>	<b>\$47,343</b>	<b>2.4%</b>

## Notes:

- (1) The tuition and mandatory fee totals are for first year medical students.  
(2) The tuition and mandatory fee totals are for first year medical students.  
(3) The tuition and mandatory fee totals are for first year PharmD students.  
(4) The tuition and mandatory fees for the first law students are \$30,296 in 2021-22.



## APPENDIX C-6: 2020-22 OUT-OF-STATE FIRST PROFESSIONAL STUDENT CHARGES

Institutions	2020-21			2021-22			Total	Percent Increase
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees		
<b>GMU</b>								
Law	\$38,087	\$2,653	\$40,740	\$38,528	1.2%	\$2,733	\$41,261	1.3%
<b>UVA</b>								
Law	\$65,822	\$2,638	\$68,460	\$66,708	1.3%	\$2,752	\$69,460	1.5%
Medicine	\$55,104	\$2,638	\$57,742	\$56,723	2.9%	\$2,752	\$59,475	3.0%
<b>VCU</b>								
Medicine <sup>(1)</sup>	\$57,811	\$3,027	\$60,838	\$58,011	0.3%	\$3,145	\$61,156	0.5%
Dentistry <sup>(2)</sup>	\$91,437	\$2,447	\$93,884	\$92,114	0.7%	\$2,565	\$94,679	0.8%
Pharmacy (PharmD) <sup>(3)</sup>	\$42,747	\$2,447	\$45,194	\$42,747	0.0%	\$2,565	\$45,312	0.3%
<b>VT</b>								
Medicine	\$53,288	\$1,132	\$54,420	\$54,833	2.9%	\$1,192	\$56,025	2.9%
Vet Medicine	\$52,414	\$2,154	\$54,568	\$53,443	2.0%	\$2,244	\$55,687	2.1%
<b>W&amp;M</b>								
Law <sup>4</sup>	37,859	\$6,141	\$44,000	39,207	3.6%	\$6,313	45,520	3.5%
<b>Average Law</b>	<b>\$47,256</b>	<b>\$3,811</b>	<b>\$51,067</b>	<b>\$48,148</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>\$3,933</b>	<b>\$52,080</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
<b>Average Medicine</b>	<b>\$55,401</b>	<b>\$2,266</b>	<b>\$57,667</b>	<b>\$56,522</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>\$2,363</b>	<b>\$58,885</b>	<b>2.1%</b>

## Notes

- (1) The tuition and mandatory fee totals are for first year medical students.  
(2) The tuition and mandatory fee totals are for first year medical students.  
(3) The tuition and mandatory fee totals are for first year PharmD students.  
(4) The tuition and mandatory fees for the first law students are \$45,307 in 2021-22.



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

2020-21 Non-E&G Mandatory Fees by Category											
Institution	113	80,900	80920	80940	80950	80960	80970	80980	80990	80995	Total
	Unique Military Activities	Higher Education Auxiliary Enterprises	Bookstores & Other Stores	Parking & Transportation Systems and Services	Telecommunications Systems and Services	Student Health Services	Student Unions & Recreational Facilities	Recreational & Intramural Facilities	Other Enterprise Functions	Intercollegiate Athletics	
GMU				\$153.00	\$16.00	\$112.00	\$319.00	\$327.00	\$1,943.00	\$634.00	\$3,504.00
ODU				\$118.00		\$220.00	\$1,263.61	\$114.33	\$458.39	\$1,938.38	\$4,112.71
UVA				\$218.00		\$842.00	\$378.00	\$478.00	\$44.00	\$678.00	\$2,638.00
VCU				\$80.00		\$224.00	\$706.00	\$438.00	\$93.00	\$910.00	\$2,451.00
VT				\$192.00	\$145.00	\$508.00	\$534.00	\$327.00	\$122.00	\$326.00	\$2,154.00
CWM				\$66.00	\$293.00	\$769.00	\$2,098.00	\$22.00	\$723.00	\$2,087.00	\$6,058.00
CNU				\$176.00		\$1,133.00	\$44.00	\$1,993.00	\$2,478.00	\$5,824.00	
UVAW						\$213.99	\$1,493.49	\$32.81	\$839.25	\$2,391.44	\$4,970.98
JMU				\$168.00		\$318.00	\$489.00	\$707.00	\$748.00	\$2,650.00	\$5,080.00
LU				\$103.00	\$266.00	\$415.00	\$1,046.00	\$626.00	\$737.00	\$2,537.00	\$5,730.00
UMW		\$350.00		\$153.00	\$385.00	\$135.00	\$825.00	\$525.00	\$1,713.00	\$810.00	\$4,896.00
NSU				\$68.00	\$12.00	\$138.00	\$1,076.00	\$402.00	\$406.00	\$1,768.00	\$3,870.00
RU				\$147.00		\$353.00	\$811.00	\$148.00	\$708.00	\$1,269.00	\$3,436.00
VMI	\$2,382.00		\$726.00			\$528.00	\$2,362.00			\$3,650.00	\$9,648.00
VSU				\$41.00		\$408.00	\$493.00		\$1,071.00	\$1,372.00	\$3,385.00
RBC				\$180.00	\$240.00		\$330.00		\$660.00	\$690.00	\$2,100.00
VCCS									\$14.10		\$14.10
<b>Avg All Inst</b>	<b>\$2,382.00</b>	<b>\$350.00</b>	<b>\$726.00</b>	<b>\$133.07</b>	<b>\$193.86</b>	<b>\$370.29</b>	<b>\$959.82</b>	<b>\$322.40</b>	<b>\$767.05</b>	<b>\$1,636.80</b>	<b>\$4,110.11</b>

2021-22 Non-E&G Mandatory Fees by Category											
Institution	113	80,900	80920	80940	80950	80960	80970	80980	80990	80995	Total
	Unique Military Activities	Higher Education Auxiliary Enterprises	Bookstores & Other Stores	Parking & Transportation Systems and Services	Telecommunications Systems and Services	Student Health Services	Student Unions & Recreational Facilities	Recreational & Intramural Facilities	Other Enterprise Functions	Intercollegiate Athletics	
GMU				\$123.00	\$15.00	\$104.00	\$222.00	\$193.00	\$2,308.00	\$644.00	\$3,609.00
ODU				\$118.00		\$220.00	\$1,311.49	\$106.74	\$392.13	\$1,964.35	\$4,112.71
UVA				\$218.00		\$917.00	\$383.00	\$491.00	\$44.00	\$699.00	\$2,752.00
VCU				\$83.00		\$235.00	\$742.00	\$448.00	\$132.00	\$929.00	\$2,569.00
VT				\$194.00	\$148.00	\$557.00	\$527.00	\$335.00	\$121.00	\$362.00	\$2,244.00
CWM				\$67.00	\$307.00	\$808.00	\$2,175.00	\$24.00	\$752.00	\$2,109.00	\$6,242.00
CNU				\$176.00		\$1,133.00	\$44.00	\$1,993.00	\$2,478.00	\$5,824.00	
UVAW						\$234.93	\$1,332.43	\$31.00	\$1,029.06	\$2,491.60	\$5,119.02
JMU				\$169.00		\$316.00	\$510.00	\$658.00	\$769.00	\$2,756.00	\$5,178.00
LU				\$84.00	\$247.00	\$523.00	\$831.00	\$606.00	\$898.00	\$2,721.00	\$5,910.00
UMW		\$375.00		\$165.00	\$390.00	\$145.00	\$860.00	\$550.00	\$1,793.00	\$814.00	\$5,092.00
NSU				\$68.00	\$12.00	\$138.00	\$1,076.00	\$402.00	\$406.00	\$1,768.00	\$3,870.00
RU				\$150.00		\$361.00	\$835.00	\$152.00	\$727.00	\$1,299.00	\$3,524.00
VMI	\$2,454.00		\$750.00			\$542.00	\$2,402.00			\$3,740.00	\$9,888.00
VSU				\$41.00		\$408.00	\$493.00		\$1,071.00	\$1,372.00	\$3,385.00
RBC				\$185.00	\$247.00		\$339.00		\$679.00	\$710.00	\$2,160.00
VCCS									\$14.10		\$14.10
<b>Avg All Inst</b>	<b>\$2,454.00</b>	<b>\$375.00</b>	<b>\$750.00</b>	<b>\$131.50</b>	<b>\$195.14</b>	<b>\$393.50</b>	<b>\$948.25</b>	<b>\$310.83</b>	<b>\$820.52</b>	<b>\$1,678.56</b>	<b>\$4,205.46</b>

Annual Percent Change of Non-E&G Mandatory Fees by Category											
Institution	113	80,900	80920	80940	80950	80960	80970	80980	80990	80995	Total
	Unique Military Activities	Higher Education Auxiliary Enterprises	Bookstores & Other Stores	Parking & Transportation Systems and Services	Telecommunications Systems and Services	Student Health Services	Student Unions & Recreational Facilities	Recreational & Intramural Facilities	Other Enterprise Functions	Intercollegiate Athletics	
GMU				-19.6%	-6.3%	-7.1%	-30.4%	-41.0%	18.8%	1.6%	3.0%
ODU				0.0%		0.0%	3.8%	-6.6%	-14.5%	1.3%	0.0%
UVA				0.0%		8.9%	1.3%	2.7%	0.0%	3.1%	4.3%
VCU				3.8%		4.9%	5.1%	2.3%	41.9%	2.1%	4.8%
VT				1.0%	2.1%	9.6%	-1.3%	2.4%	-0.8%	11.0%	4.2%
CWM				1.5%	4.8%	5.1%	3.7%	9.1%	4.0%	1.1%	3.0%
CNU				0.0%			0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
UVAW						9.8%	-10.8%	-5.5%	22.6%	4.2%	3.0%
JMU				0.6%		-0.6%	4.3%	-6.9%	2.8%	4.0%	1.9%
LU				-18.4%	-7.1%	26.0%	-20.6%	-3.2%	21.8%	7.3%	3.1%
UMW		7.1%		7.8%	1.3%	7.4%	4.2%	4.8%	4.7%	0.5%	4.0%
NSU				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
RU				2.0%		2.3%	3.0%	2.7%	2.7%	2.4%	2.6%
VMI	3.0%		3.3%			2.7%	1.7%			2.5%	2.5%
VSU				0.0%		0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
RBC				2.8%	2.9%		2.7%		2.9%	2.9%	2.9%
VCCS									0.0%		0.0%
<b>Avg All Inst</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>	<b>-3.6%</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>

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

Institution	2020-21	2021-22	Difference	% Increase
<b>George Mason University</b>				
Athletic	\$633.00	\$643.00	\$10.00	1.6%
Auxiliary Central	\$618.00	\$1,053.00	\$435.00	70.4%
Auxiliary Services	\$481.00	\$509.00	\$28.00	5.8%
Facilities/Building	\$1,096.00	\$787.00	(\$309.00)	-28.2%
Health Service	\$97.00	\$90.00	(\$7.00)	-7.2%
Student Activity	\$426.00	\$404.00	(\$22.00)	-5.2%
Transportation	\$153.00	\$123.00	(\$30.00)	-19.6%
	<b>\$3,504.00</b>	<b>\$3,609.00</b>	<b>\$105.00</b>	<b>3.0%</b>

<b>Old Dominion University</b>				
Athletic	\$1,938.38	\$1,964.35	\$25.97	1.3%
Contingent	\$15.80	\$15.06	(\$0.74)	-4.7%
Facilities/Building	\$438.59	\$373.07	(\$65.52)	-14.9%
Health Service	\$220.00	\$220.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Photo ID	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Activity	\$985.88	\$1,017.38	\$31.50	3.2%
Student Union	\$392.06	\$400.85	\$8.79	2.2%
Transportation	\$118.00	\$118.00	\$0.00	0.0%
	<b>\$4,112.71</b>	<b>\$4,112.71</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

<b>University of Virginia</b>				
Athletic	\$678.00	\$699.00	\$21.00	3.1%
Auxiliary Services	\$68.00	\$67.00	(\$1.00)	-1.5%
Bus and Safe Ride	\$218.00	\$218.00	\$0.00	0.0%
pus-wide Microsoft License Fee	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Data Center Fee	\$24.00	\$24.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Health Service	\$842.00	\$917.00	\$75.00	8.9%
Recreational Facilities	\$428.00	\$441.00	\$13.00	3.0%
Student Activity	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Union	\$310.00	\$316.00	\$6.00	1.9%
	<b>\$2,638.00</b>	<b>\$2,752.00</b>	<b>\$114.00</b>	<b>4.3%</b>

<b>VA Commonwealth University</b>				
Athletic	\$910.00	\$929.00	\$19.00	2.1%
Contingent	\$93.00	\$132.00	\$39.00	41.9%
Health Service	\$224.00	\$235.00	\$11.00	4.9%
Student Activity	\$90.00	\$90.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Services	\$438.00	\$448.00	\$10.00	2.3%
nion and Recreational Facilities	\$616.00	\$652.00	\$36.00	5.8%
Transportation	\$80.00	\$83.00	\$3.00	3.8%
	<b>\$2,451.00</b>	<b>\$2,569.00</b>	<b>\$118.00</b>	<b>4.8%</b>

Institution	2020-21	2021-22	Difference	% Increase
<b>Virginia Tech</b>				
Athletic	\$326.00	\$362.00	\$36.00	11.0%
Bus and Escort	\$192.00	\$194.00	\$2.00	1.0%
Health Service	\$508.00	\$557.00	\$49.00	9.6%
Recreational Facilities	\$327.00	\$335.00	\$8.00	2.4%
Student Activity	\$330.00	\$330.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Cultural Activities	\$173.00	\$164.00	(\$9.00)	-5.2%
Student Services	\$298.00	\$302.00	\$4.00	1.3%
	<b>\$2,154.00</b>	<b>\$2,244.00</b>	<b>\$90.00</b>	<b>4.2%</b>

<b>College of William and Mary</b>				
Athletic	\$2,087.00	\$2,109.00	\$22.00	1.1%
Bus and Escort	\$66.00	\$67.00	\$1.00	1.5%
Facilities/Building	\$1,757.00	\$1,827.00	\$70.00	4.0%
General Services	\$600.00	\$626.00	\$26.00	4.3%
Green Fee	\$43.00	\$43.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Health and Wellness	\$769.00	\$808.00	\$39.00	5.1%
PC Maintenance	\$46.00	\$47.00	\$1.00	2.2%
Photo ID	\$34.00	\$36.00	\$2.00	5.9%
Student Activity	\$341.00	\$348.00	\$7.00	2.1%
Telecom/Networking	\$293.00	\$307.00	\$14.00	4.8%
Tennis Center	\$22.00	\$24.00	\$2.00	9.1%
	<b>\$6,058.00</b>	<b>\$6,242.00</b>	<b>\$184.00</b>	<b>3.0%</b>

<b>Christopher Newport University</b>				
Auxiliary Support	\$1,090.95	\$1,090.95	\$0.00	0.0%
Capital Reserve	\$132.58	\$132.58	\$0.00	0.0%
Intercollegiate Athletics	\$2,476.92	\$2,476.92	\$0.00	0.0%
Intramurals	\$44.48	\$44.48	\$0.00	0.0%
Parking and Transportation	\$176.04	\$176.04	\$0.00	0.0%
Rec Facilities & Student Union	\$1,133.20	\$1,133.20	\$0.00	0.0%
Repair and Replacement	\$111.44	\$111.44	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Activities	\$100.29	\$100.29	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Life & Health Services	\$558.10	\$558.10	\$0.00	0.0%
	<b>\$5,824.00</b>	<b>\$5,824.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

<b>UVA-Wise</b>				
Athletic	\$2,391.44	\$2,491.60	\$100.16	4.2%
Instructional Tech Fee	\$275.00	\$283.00	\$8.00	2.9%
Operation & Maintenance	\$213.99	\$234.93	\$20.94	9.8%
Outdoor Recreation & Intramurals	\$32.81	\$31.00	(\$1.81)	-5.5%
Stadium & Slemp Student Ctr	\$1,360.15	\$1,213.12	(\$147.03)	-10.8%
Student Information System	\$564.25	\$746.06	\$181.81	32.2%
Student Organizations	\$133.34	\$119.31	(\$14.03)	-10.5%
	<b>\$4,970.98</b>	<b>\$5,119.02</b>	<b>\$148.04</b>	<b>3.0%</b>

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



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

Institution	2020-21	2021-22	Difference	% Increase	Institution	2020-21	2021-22	Difference	% Increase
<b>James Madison University</b>					<b>Radford University</b>				
Athletic	\$2,159.00	\$2,226.00	\$67.00	3.1%	Athletic	\$1,269.00	\$1,299.00	\$30.00	2.4%
Auxiliary Services	\$917.00	\$982.00	\$65.00	7.1%	Auxiliary Services	\$237.00	\$243.00	\$6.00	2.5%
Facilities/Building	\$800.00	\$755.00	(\$45.00)	-5.6%	Facilities/Building	\$374.00	\$381.00	\$7.00	1.9%
Health Service	\$287.00	\$285.00	(\$2.00)	-0.7%	General Services	\$97.00	\$103.00	\$6.00	6.2%
Student Activity	\$816.00	\$828.00	\$12.00	1.5%	Health Service	\$353.00	\$361.00	\$8.00	2.3%
Transportation	\$101.00	\$102.00	\$1.00	1.0%	Recreational Facilities	\$506.00	\$515.00	\$9.00	1.8%
	<b>\$5,080.00</b>	<b>\$5,178.00</b>	<b>\$98.00</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	Student Activity	\$148.00	\$152.00	\$4.00	2.7%
<b>Longwood University</b>					Student Union	\$305.00	\$320.00	\$15.00	4.9%
Athletic	\$2,537.00	\$2,721.00	\$184.00	7.3%	Transportation	\$147.00	\$150.00	\$3.00	2.0%
Auxiliary Services	\$737.00	\$898.00	\$161.00	21.8%		<b>\$3,436.00</b>	<b>\$3,524.00</b>	<b>\$88.00</b>	<b>2.6%</b>
Health Service	\$415.00	\$523.00	\$108.00	26.0%	<b>Virginia Military Institute</b>				
Intramurals	\$626.00	\$606.00	(\$20.00)	-3.2%	Athletic	\$3,650.00	\$3,740.00	\$90.00	2.5%
Parking/Auto Registration	\$103.00	\$84.00	(\$19.00)	-18.4%	Barber Shop	\$296.00	\$306.00	\$10.00	3.4%
Student Activity	\$180.00	\$180.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Health Service	\$528.00	\$542.00	\$14.00	2.7%
Student Union	\$866.00	\$651.00	(\$215.00)	-24.8%	Laundry	\$430.00	\$444.00	\$14.00	3.3%
Telecommunications	\$266.00	\$247.00	(\$19.00)	-7.1%	Student Activity	\$2,362.00	\$2,402.00	\$40.00	1.7%
	<b>\$5,730.00</b>	<b>\$5,910.00</b>	<b>\$180.00</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	UMA Fee	\$2,382.00	\$2,454.00	\$72.00	3.0%
<b>University of Mary Washington</b>						<b>\$9,648.00</b>	<b>\$9,888.00</b>	<b>\$240.00</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
Aux. Facilities Opr & Maint.	\$1,182.00	\$1,250.00	\$68.00	5.8%	<b>Virginia State University</b>				
Auxiliary Services	\$350.00	\$375.00	\$25.00	7.1%	Athletic	\$1,372.00	\$1,372.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Health Service	\$135.00	\$145.00	\$10.00	7.4%	Facilities/Building	\$75.00	\$75.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Institutional Development	\$499.00	\$511.00	\$12.00	2.4%	Health Service	\$408.00	\$408.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Intercollegiate Athletics	\$810.00	\$814.00	\$4.00	0.5%	Other Services	\$423.00	\$423.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Opr of Museums & Galleries	\$32.00	\$32.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Photo ID	\$49.00	\$49.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Parking and Transportation	\$153.00	\$165.00	\$12.00	7.8%	Police and Public Safety	\$428.00	\$428.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Recreation	\$525.00	\$550.00	\$25.00	4.8%	Radio Station	\$96.00	\$96.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Telecommunications	\$385.00	\$390.00	\$5.00	1.3%	Student Activity	\$412.00	\$412.00	\$0.00	0.0%
University Center	\$825.00	\$860.00	\$35.00	4.2%	Student Union	\$81.00	\$81.00	\$0.00	0.0%
	<b>\$4,896.00</b>	<b>\$5,092.00</b>	<b>\$196.00</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	Transportation	\$41.00	\$41.00	\$0.00	0.0%
<b>Norfolk State University</b>						<b>\$3,385.00</b>	<b>\$3,385.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
Athletic	\$1,768.00	\$1,768.00	\$0.00	0.0%	<b>Richard Bland College</b>				
Auxiliary Security Fee	\$324.00	\$324.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Athletics	\$690.00	\$710.00	\$20.00	2.9%
Auxiliary Technology Fee	\$12.00	\$12.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Auxiliary Grounds/Facilities	\$660.00	\$679.00	\$19.00	2.9%
Contingent	\$82.00	\$82.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Facilities/Building	\$180.00	\$185.00	\$5.00	2.8%
Fitness Center Fee	\$32.00	\$32.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Parking/Transportation Services	\$180.00	\$185.00	\$5.00	2.8%
Health Service	\$138.00	\$138.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Student Activity	\$150.00	\$154.00	\$4.00	2.7%
Student Activity	\$370.00	\$370.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Technology	\$240.00	\$247.00	\$7.00	2.9%
Student Center Building Maintenance	\$247.00	\$247.00	\$0.00	0.0%		<b>\$2,100.00</b>	<b>\$2,160.00</b>	<b>\$60.00</b>	<b>2.9%</b>
Student Center Fee	\$829.00	\$829.00	\$0.00	0.0%	<b>VA Community College System</b>				
Transportation	\$68.00	\$68.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Overhead Recovery	\$14.10	\$14.10	\$0.00	0.0%
	<b>\$3,870.00</b>	<b>\$3,870.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>0.0%</b>					

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

## APPENDIX D-3: EXPLANATION OF INCREASES IN MANDATORY NON-E&G FEES OVER THE LIMIT OF 3% IN 2021-22\*

Institution	2020-21 Total Non-E&G Fee	Exemption					Non-Exemption		All Categories Amount Increase	All Categories Percent Increase
		Increases for Salary & Fringe Benefits	Debt Service	Student Health Services	Total Amount Increase	Total Percent Increase	Amount Increase for Operations	Percent Increase for Operations		
LU	\$5,730	\$143	\$1	\$36	\$180.00	3.1%	\$0	0.0%	<b>\$180.00</b>	<b>3.1%</b>
UVA	\$2,638			\$75	\$75.00	2.8%	\$39	1.5%	<b>\$114.00</b>	<b>4.3%</b>
VCU	\$2,451	\$85	\$9	\$11	\$105.00	4.3%	\$13	0.5%	<b>\$118.00</b>	<b>4.8%</b>
VT	\$2,154	\$52	\$10	\$49	\$111.00	5.2%	-\$21	-1.0%	<b>\$90.00</b>	<b>4.2%</b>

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

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



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

2020-21		Estimated 2021-22			
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*		
1.	Vermont	\$19,062	1.	Vermont	\$19,291
2.	New Hampshire	\$18,938	2.	New Hampshire	\$19,165
3.	Connecticut	\$17,834	3.	Connecticut	\$18,048
4.	Pennsylvania	\$16,598	4.	Pennsylvania	\$16,797
5.	New Jersey	\$15,726	5.	New Jersey	\$15,915
6.	Massachusetts	\$15,605	6.	Massachusetts	\$15,792
7.	Virginia	\$15,593	7.	Virginia	\$15,784
8.	Minnesota	\$15,027	8.	Minnesota	\$15,207
9.	Rhode Island	\$15,004	9.	Rhode Island	\$15,184
10.	Delaware	\$14,660	10.	Delaware	\$14,836
13.	South Carolina	\$13,102	13.	South Carolina	\$13,259
14.	Kentucky	\$12,323	14.	Kentucky	\$12,471
24.	Texas	\$10,685	24.	Texas	\$10,814
31.	Tennessee	\$10,103	31.	Tennessee	\$10,225
43.	North Carolina	\$8,181	43.	North Carolina	\$8,279
49.	Florida	\$6,043	49.	Florida	\$6,116

\*VA charges are actual tuition and fees charged in FY21 and FY22. Other state rates are increased by 1.2%, the average increase at doctoral/research public 4-year institutions nationally in FY21.

Sources: IPEDS and "Trend in College Pricing 2020" by the College Board.





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

2020-21		Estimated 2021-22	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*
1. New Jersey	\$13,433	1. New Jersey	\$13,568
2. New Hampshire	\$13,175	2. New Hampshire	\$13,306
3. Vermont	\$12,924	3. Vermont	\$13,053
4. Virginia	\$12,775	4. Virginia	\$12,952
5. Michigan	\$12,711	5. Michigan	\$12,838
6. South Carolina	\$12,285	6. South Carolina	\$12,407
7. Pennsylvania	\$11,988	7. Pennsylvania	\$12,108
8. Illinois	\$11,817	8. Illinois	\$11,935
9. Massachusetts	\$11,507	9. Massachusetts	\$11,622
10. Connecticut	\$11,188	10. Connecticut	\$11,300
14. Kentucky	\$9,705	14. Kentucky	\$9,802
16. Tennessee	\$9,336	16. Tennessee	\$9,429
17. Maryland	\$9,278	17. Maryland	\$9,371
23. Texas	\$8,350	23. Texas	\$8,433
44. Florida	\$6,314	44. Florida	\$6,377
47. North Carolina	\$5,861	47. North Carolina	\$5,919

\*VA charges are actual tuition and fees charged in FY21 and FY22. Other state rates are increased by 1.0%, the average increase at public comprehensive colleges and universities, institutions nationally in FY21.

Sources: IPEDS and "Trend in College Pricing 2020" by the College Board.



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

2020-21		Estimated 2021-22	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*
1. Pennsylvania	\$9,483	1. Pennsylvania	\$9,672
2. Illinois	\$9,251	2. Illinois	\$9,436
3. South Dakota	\$7,491	3. South Dakota	\$7,641
4. New Hampshire	\$7,083	4. New Hampshire	\$7,224
5. New Jersey	\$7,053	5. New Jersey	\$7,194
6. Maryland	\$7,030	6. Maryland	\$7,171
7. Vermont	\$6,920	7. Vermont	\$7,058
8. Michigan	\$6,602	8. Michigan	\$6,734
9. South Carolina	\$6,148	9. South Carolina	\$6,271
10. New York	\$6,024	10. New York	\$6,145
19. Alabama	\$5,095	19. Alabama	\$5,197
20. Virginia	\$4,994	20. Virginia	\$4,994
30. Kentucky	\$4,494	30. Kentucky	\$4,584
32. Texas	\$4,388	32. Texas	\$4,476
34. Tennessee	\$4,342	34. Tennessee	\$4,429
47. North Carolina	\$2,679	47. North Carolina	\$2,732

\*VA charges are actual tuition and fees charged in FY21 and FY22. Other state rates are increased by 2.0%, the average increase public associate-degree-granting colleges nationally in FY21.

Sources: IPEDS and "Trend in College Pricing 2020" by the College Board.



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

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

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

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

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



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

The 2008 General Assembly continued to support the Tuition Moderation Incentive Fund, providing \$17.5 million in each year of the 2008-10 biennium for allocation as long as institutions limited in-state undergraduate tuition and E&G fee increases to no more than 4% (3% for E&G operations and 1% for student financial aid) in 2008-09. Due to a state budget shortfall, the 2009 General Assembly discontinued the Tuition Moderation Incentive Fund for 2009-10.

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

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

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

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



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

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



## APPENDIX G: TUITION AND FEES PUBLIC COMMENT

### Introduction

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

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

*“No later than August 1 of each year, the Council shall provide to the Governor and the Chairmen of the House Committee on Appropriations, the House Committee on Education, the Senate Committee on Education and Health, and the Senate Committee on Finance a report on any increase in undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees at a public institution of higher education, the public comment relating to such increase in undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees, and any deviation in the increase in undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees from the increase projected in the institutional six-year plan provided pursuant to § 23.1-306.”*

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



## Public Comment on Increases in Tuition and Mandatory Fees

With the help of additional state funding and the federal stimulus funds, in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory educational and general (E&G) fees increased by \$69 (0.8 percent) for academic year 2021-2022. This is the lowest annual increase except in years when the legislature mandated a tuition freeze or tuition rollback. Eleven institutions had zero increase in tuition and mandatory E&G fees in 2021-22. Non-E&G fees increased by \$95 (2.3 percent). The total charges including tuition, non-E&G fees and room and board increased by \$378 (1.6 percent), setting a historical low annual increase.

Given that few institutions considered tuition and fee increases, it is reasonable that they reported little public comment received at 2021 board meetings.

### APPENDIX 1: Institutional Submissions Regarding Public Comment Period

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

Institution	In-Person	Additional Comments	Total
CNU	0	0	0
GMU	2	51	53
JMU	0	0	0
LU	0	0	0
NSU	0	0	0
ODU	2	0	2
RU	0	0	0
UMW	6	2	8
UVA/UVA-W	17	21	38
VCCS	0	0	0
VCU	1	10	11
VMI	0	0	0
VSU	0	0	0
VT	4	14	18
W&M	1	1	2





**General Characterization of the Public Comment Period (i.e., means of publicity, description of comments, board member comments or other relevant information)**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>General Characterization of the Public Comment Period As Submitted by Institutions to SCHEV</b>
<b>CNU</b>	N/A
<b>GMU</b>	A total of one written comment (not related to tuition & fees) was received via email for the public comment meeting on 4/1/2. The vote on tuition and fees was held during the 5/6/21 meeting. During the 5/6/21 meeting 51 written comments and two (2) oral comments were received by the full board. All the comments were related to tuition and fees except for two (2) written comments that were about another topic.
<b>JMU</b>	N/A
<b>LU</b>	N/A
<b>NSU</b>	N/A
<b>ODU</b>	Comments were received by the student representative to the Board and the president of the Student Government Association. The BOV student representative said that she met with students and the general reaction was that the students understood the need for minor increases, as long as the process is transparent as to how the increases would directly benefit the students. Mental health issues due to the Pandemic were noted as one of the main concern of students. The SGA president expressed her appreciation that ODU has the lowest tuition in the state, the administration is transparent and met with them in advance to discuss the tuition proposal, which helped them understand the proposal. The University's vice president for student engagement & enrollment services coordinated with these two individuals to speak at the meeting. The invitation for public comment was posted on the University's website, but no other requests were received to comment.
<b>RU</b>	Notice was given 30 days prior to the vote on tuition and fees, with public comment session two and one-half weeks prior to the vote. Comment session was posted on Board of Visitors webpage, University's main page and the Commonwealth calendar.
<b>UMW</b>	Means of Publicity: Commonwealth Calendar/ local news media/ Public Notice posted on door of the Office of the President/ BOV website (meeting dates page)/ BOV Public Comment Policy Page (sign up form) Description of comments: Student comments were largely not about tuition but about alternative grading methods and other aspects of life under the pandemic, though a few mentioned potential tuition increases as an aside in those contexts. Board member comments: *Appreciated the opportunity to hear from the students *Admired the students for their courage to speak honestly *Reinforced the Board's commitment to addressing student concerns with respect and sincerity *While there were no direct comments from the students regarding tuition and fees, the Board understood that the Pandemic has been a time of isolation and difficult for several students.
<b>UVA and UVA-W</b>	We publicly noticed the meeting 14 days in advance in the student paper, The Cavalier Daily, on the Board website, on the University's home page, and through a notice in the University's internal paper, UVA Today. The meeting was also noticed on the Commonwealth Calendar. The College at Wise sent an email to all students about the meeting. The virtual meeting began with a welcome by the Rector, Jim Murray, and an overview by the Provost, Liz Magill, the COO, Jennifer Davis, and the Chancellor and Vice Chancellor of the College at Wise, Donna Henry and Sim Ewing, of the tuition setting process and the extraordinary costs the University and the College at Wise have faced this year. Following this educational workshop, those who had registered were given an opportunity to speak for three minutes each, in order of sign-up. Twenty-two individuals registered but five did not come online. All comments focused on not raising (freezing) tuition this year, and the dire circumstances students and their families face because of COVID-19. The alumnus also spoke about the need for programs and services for American Indians. Mr. Murray closed the meeting and emphasized that a major driver for a tuition increase was the employee salary increases imposed by the General Assembly on institutions without full funding of those increases. He said that if the state covered the full cost of employee salary increases this would mitigate against any tuition increase this year. The meeting was held on a break day for students at UVA, which allowed any student to participate. Registration was open from February 3 (the date of the public notice) until an hour before the February 17 meeting began.
<b>VCCS</b>	N/A

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<b>VCU</b>	The overall request of comments was to not increase tuition and fees. VCU was happy to present at the Budget Workshop and then vote at the May 14 Board meeting to not increase tuition. VCU did increase fees minimally.
<b>VMI</b>	N/A
<b>VSU</b>	N/A
<b>VT</b>	A news release was issued 30 days beforehand to announce the public comment session. It was also publicized in the university's internal daily email communication and on the university's BOV website. In addition to the in-person session, the public was given the opportunity to provide comment through a link on the BOV's home page or to send email. The public comment session held on March 8 began with a 15-minute presentation on factors that were considered in making the tuition proposal. Half (7) of the board members attended the public comment session in person, outnumbering the number of presenters for the second year. All four of those speakers who appeared in person to provide comment were current students including: the president of the (undergraduate) Student Government Association, the president of the Graduate Student Assembly, the Graduate Student Representative to the Board of Visitors, and a graduate student. Of the other 14 who provided written comment, half were students and half were parents. Each person who commented was opposed to a tuition/fee increase for at least one of several reasons: the economic crisis/financial hardship caused by the pandemic, the perceived lower quality of (on-line) instruction due to the pandemic, the lack of need for or inability to access services during the pandemic for which fees continued to be charged, the cost of living for graduate students. All comments were provided to all Board members prior to their meeting and vote on tuition and fees, which occurred on March 22, 2021.
<b>W&amp;M and RBC</b>	For the College of William & Mary, the public comment period was open from January 11 through February 25. People had the ability to comment during this period through an online form or at the January 21 public hearing. The Rector presided over the public hearing and the COO provided an overview of the university's finances and proposed increase. The only comment received asked to justify the proposed increase.

Note: Richard Bland College received no public comment.



## Acknowledgments

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