status: archival
ai_use: reference-only

To: Karl Scholz, President
From: Jamie Moffitt, Senior Vice President for Finance and Administration and CFO, TFAB Co-Chair, and Kris Winter, Interim Vice President for Student Life, TFAB Co-Chair
Date: February 12, 2024
Re: Recommendations of the FY2024 Tuition and Fee Advisory Board (TFAB)
Cc: Karen Ford, Interim Provost and Senior Vice President

Executive Summary

The Tuition and Fee Advisory Board (TFAB) is making the following recommendations related to tuition and mandatory fees:

- ***Incoming Cohort of New Undergraduate Students (2024 Tuition Cohort)***:

    - ***Residents***: TFAB recommends that the guaranteed tuition rate for the 2024 Tuition Cohort, which will be locked for five years, be set at a rate that is 3.0% higher than that of the 2023 Tuition Cohort and that, in total, administratively controlled mandatory fees, which will be locked for five years, be set at a rate that is 2.99% higher than that of the 2023 Tuition Cohort.

    - ***Non-residents***: TFAB recommends that the guaranteed tuition rate for the 2024 Tuition Cohort, which will be locked for five years, be set at a rate that is 3.0% higher than that of the 2023 Tuition Cohort and that, in total, administratively controlled mandatory fees, which will be locked for five years, be set at a rate that is 2.99% higher than that of the 2023 Tuition Cohort.

- ***Graduate Students***:

    TFAB supports and includes for your consideration all of the proposed tuition changes for graduate programs outlined herein. The proposals for increases range from 0.0% to 8.4%.

<u>Overview</u>

This memo provides detailed information about TFAB's recommendations and is organized around the following topics:

- Tuition and Fee Advisory Board Process
- E&G Fund Budget and Financial Information
- FY2025 Budget Assumptions
- Tuition Scenarios Considered
- Proposed Tuition Increase for Incoming 2024 Tuition Cohort of Undergraduate Students
- Proposed Graduate Tuition Rates
- Proposed Fee Increases for Administratively Controlled Mandatory Fees
- Proposed Matriculation Fee Rate
- Proposed Clark Honors College Differential Tuition Rate
- Other Costs of Education Reviewed (room and board, etc.)
- Tuition and Fee Policy Book

Tuition and Fee Advisory Board Process

The FY2024 Tuition and Fee Advisory Board (TFAB) included five students (one graduate student and four undergraduate students, including the Associated Students of the University of Oregon [ASUO] president and the ASUO finance director), faculty, deans, vice presidents, vice provosts, and administrative staff engaged in budgeting, business affairs, institutional research, registrar, and financial aid. A list of TFAB members is included at the end of this memo (Appendix A).

TFAB met ten times between October 2023 and early February 2024. All meetings were open to the public and were held in person on campus, with the option for virtual participation upon request. Other students, faculty, and staff participated in TFAB meetings as guests throughout the fall and winter; a full list of guests is included at the end of this memo (Appendix B).

Fall 2023 meetings focused on TFAB's charge, historical and comparative information, the university budget, mechanisms by which moneys are appropriated by the Legislative Assembly to the Higher Education Coordinating Commission (HECC) for allocation to public universities and its relationship to tuition, the guaranteed tuition program, cost drivers, long-term budget projections, and the university's efforts to manage costs. The fall meetings also included an overview of financial aid, including need-based and merit-based financial aid, anticipated federal changes to the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA), federal and state financial aid in FY23, and university funded scholarship programs. The fall meetings were designed as an orientation to help TFAB members understand the finances of the institution so they could make informed recommendations. TFAB members who were unable to attend the fall meetings were offered make-up sessions with staff to ensure members had access to the necessary background information and training to make an informed recommendation.

All documents discussed during TFAB meetings were posted online for members of the group and the public to review. These documents will remain online as a record of the annual process. Winter 2024 meetings covered proposals for changing administratively controlled mandatory fee rates, such as the health services fee, technology fee, recreation center fee, and student union fee, as well as housing rates, proposed course fees, graduate tuition proposals, and tuition rates for the new, incoming cohort of undergraduate students. TFAB spent time discussing the trends in domestic, international, and transfer student recruitment and enrollment, historical tuition increases for comparator Association of American Universities (AAU) and Pac-12 schools, economic pressures regarding the labor market and inflation, challenges regarding state appropriation, and the increasing financial challenges students and families face in paying for higher education. Because we are entering the second year of the 2023-25 biennium, TFAB has relative confidence in the total state funding likely to be available to the university barring unforced mid-biennia action by the Legislative Assembly or the HECC.

In addition to the ten regular TFAB meetings mentioned above, TFAB and ASUO co-hosted an in-person student forum on the tuition-setting process in the third week of winter term. The forum included a presentation on anticipated cost drivers for the coming year, an overview of the guaranteed tuition program, and information on opportunities for engaging with the tuition-setting process. Presenters also discussed opportunities for students to engage with elected officials and state policymakers to encourage support for increased higher education funding. Following the presentation, attendees had the opportunity to participate in small-group discussions facilitated by TFAB members and other senior university leaders. The forum was attended by approximately 60 people, with a number of them staying to provide input well past the planned end time of the forum. Student input on their concerns and

priorities was collected and shared with TFAB members at their first meeting after the forum. A summary of the feedback from the student forum is included in Appendix C of this memo. A second student forum, which you will host, is scheduled for Thursday, February 15.

The university's tuition website (https://tuition.uoregon.edu/) was updated on a weekly basis during the 2023-24 TFAB process to ensure that all members of the university community had access to the materials being discussed by TFAB. The TFAB meeting schedule—including meeting times and locations—was posted at the beginning of each term, and meeting agendas were posted prior to each meeting. Documents and data considered by TFAB were posted online following each meeting, as were summaries of the discussions at each TFAB session. Finally, the website provided updated information such as a description of the tuition-setting process, historical tuition and fees, state appropriations, cost drivers, the university's budget, and budget and tuition information for Oregon public, Pac-12, and AAU comparator institutions.

E&G Fund Budget and Financial Information

Projections for the FY24 Education and General (E&G) fund (which were shared with the Board of Trustees in December 2023) forecast a balanced budget this year with projected revenue exceeding projected expenses by $0.8 million. The E&G budget covers the majority of the operations of the academic and non-auxiliary[1] administrative functions of the university.

During fall and winter meetings, TFAB discussed the major anticipated cost drivers in the E&G Fund for FY25. These increases in costs are necessary to keep E&G-funded operations running at the current service level. As the university is currently in bargaining with several large labor groups, actual increases in compensation-related expenses (Salary and Other Payroll Expenses) for FY25 are not yet known. The projected compensation-related cost increases in the cost driver analysis are based on historical compensation increases for the various employee types. To help TFAB understand how changes in compensation could affect the cost drivers for next year, the cost of each incremental 1% average increase in E&G fund compensation costs was calculated, which is estimated to be $4.3 million per year.

For FY25, the following major cost increases are projected in the Education and General (E&G) fund:

Cost Driver	Estimated FY25 Cost Increase
Faculty, Staff, and Graduate Employee Salaries and OPE (Other Payroll Expenses)	$13.0 million
Medical Costs (State-mandated health insurance)	$2.5 million
Oregon Paid Leave (program began in Sept 2023)	$0.3 million
Institutional Expenses (Increases related to utilities, insurance, debt for academic buildings, assessments, and leases)	$2.0 million
Faculty Hiring (15 net tenure track hires)	$3.0 million
Strategic Investments (Allocated during the strategic investment process)	$2.0 million
Total Projected Cost Increases	**$22.8 million**

[1] Auxiliary operations, such as the Student Recreation Center, the EMU, Athletics, and Housing, earn revenue from the sale of products and services, and fees that covers their direct expenses. They also pay overhead to the institution to support central services they use.

The $22.8 million projected increase in FY25 represents a 3.5% increase in the overall E&G fund budget on the FY24 base within the E&G fund. Each 1% average increase in salaries across all employee classes is projected to cost approximately $4.3 million per year.

FY2025 Budget Assumptions

Considering the economic uncertainty facing the university, a number of factors could impact next year's Education and General fund budget. The following budget factors were considered when discussing scenarios and recommendations around tuition and fees:

- Forecast FY2024 E&G budget run rate (Q1 forecast) $ 756,000
- Projected FY2025 cost drivers $ 22.8 million
- New scholarship program $ 9.8 million
- New state appropriations $ 3.7 million
- Personnel and General Expense inflation Variable

Additional areas discussed by TFAB this term:

- Heightened uncertainty around enrollment, particularly since federal changes to the FAFSA have delayed delivery of FAFSA data to institutions, meaning that student aid offers will be later than usual
- Potential impact of changing compensation and Services & Supplies costs
- Challenge of low state appropriations
- Benefits of guaranteed tuition

Enrollment Uncertainty

Given recent UO enrollment levels, national demographic trends, the federal rollout of the revised FAFSA, the delayed delivery of FAFSA data to institutions, and the UO's investment in new scholarship programs, TFAB discussed enrollment a number of times, noting this is one of the key factors to consider in the coming year. As was discussed, changes in enrollment assumptions, particularly for non-resident students, have a dramatic impact on the E&G fund budget. The long-term E&G fund financial projections, which were presented to the Board of Trustees in September 2023, include a significant enrollment increase in fall 2023 non-resident first-year students, based on implementation of new investments in scholarship programs and applicant projections. TFAB had much discussion about those enrollment targets, historical enrollment levels, and the impact of various enrollment levels on the university's financial position.

Given the importance of this topic, TFAB invited Roger Thompson, vice president for student services and enrollment management, to provide an updated overview of enrollment insights, projections and market dynamics. Roger and his team shared updates on current recruitment efforts, as well as their thoughts about the potential enrollment landscape for undergraduate students in the coming academic year. He noted the difficulty of anticipating students' enrollment decisions months ahead of the May 1 National Decision Day. He also shared a number of enrollment challenges specific to this year, including delays in the Department of Education's release of the new FAFSA, the postponement to March of UO's Scholars Recognition Day because of the January ice storm, and increasing competition from other institutions. TFAB discussed international enrollment trends, changes in competitor scholarship programs, current levels of resident and non-resident applications, and trends in applicants' intended

majors. The group also noted national concern around the looming demographic challenges and discussed how this projected decline in college-aged students nationally could impact the University of Oregon. TFAB considered almost 50 different FY25 budget scenarios, with differing assumptions about enrollment levels for various groups of undergraduate students, to better understand how various enrollment assumptions and potential tuition rates would affect the university's financial position. A full list of scenarios discussed is included in the Appendix D.

Uncertainty about Compensation and S&S Costs

Almost 80% of the E&G fund budget is invested in personnel. One of the factors that makes projecting the FY25 E&G fund budget challenging is that the university is currently in active bargaining with several labor unions—which represent a large percentage of the university's employee base—about compensation costs for next year. Until that bargaining concludes, actual projected costs will be difficult to ascertain. While TFAB was careful not to engage in direct discussions about labor negotiations, the group did acknowledge that changes in the labor contracts could significantly affect the financial situation of the university next year and into the future. To help TFAB members understand the potential magnitude of that impact, the tuition calculator used by the group was adjusted to include variables related to increases in either average compensation or services and supplies (S&S) above historical trends. This enabled members to develop scenarios with various assumptions about these costs. TFAB discussed how, along with enrollment assumptions, the uncertainty related to projected labor costs, made it necessary to consider many different scenarios when discussing potential tuition rate increases for the incoming cohort of undergraduate students.

State Appropriations

Given that we are currently in the first year of the state's biennial budget cycle, we have a relatively accurate projection for the institution's level of state appropriation in FY25. State funds, distributed through the Public University Support Fund (PUSF) are distributed 49% in the first year of the biennium and 51% in the second year. For this reason, we can expect a roughly 4% ($3.7 million) increase in state funding heading into next fiscal year. The final distributions of these funds through the HECC allocation model will vary based on enrollment and degree attainment at each of the seven public universities, however, these "settle-up" calculations do not usually swing the allocation dramatically given that they are based on student data averaged over three years. TFAB spent time comparing the level of state funding per student across all states, as well as UO's state appropriation per student to the other Oregon universities, and finally UO's funding to peer AAU institutions. TFAB members—particularly student members—expressed a high level of concern about the low state investment in higher education in Oregon generally and noted, in particular, that the UO receives the lowest level of funding per student compared to the other public universities in Oregon. The group discussed how the institution's extremely low level of state funding has put considerable pressure on both resident and non-resident tuition rates.

In addition to the budget and financial issues outlined above, TFAB members discussed other key issues related to tuition rates and fees. These included:

(1) market conditions and the increasing costs of higher education, and
(2) benefits of the guaranteed tuition program.

Market conditions and the increasing costs of higher education: TFAB members spent time in multiple meetings discussing the challenge of high resident and non-resident tuition rates for students. The rates were discussed in relation to comparator AAU public universities and Pac-12 schools. TFAB noted that university tuition rates for the 2021, 2022, and 2023 tuition cohorts are slightly higher than the average rates for AAU public universities and Pac-12 schools. In addition to creating recruiting challenges for the institution (particularly if tuition rates are significantly higher than peer institutions), high tuition rates place a larger, and in some cases unmanageable, burden on students. It was noted that the UO's resident tuition rate is higher than the other in-state institutions, all of whom receive significantly more state appropriation per resident student.

The group also spent time discussing the cost drivers, which are projected to increase the E&G fund budget by at least 3.5% in FY25. TFAB members discussed the major factors increasing the cost of higher education, including employee compensation, medical, and retirement benefits. TFAB members understood that these costs need to be covered and that while state appropriations have improved in recent years, that funding is insufficient, particularly compared to state funding for comparator institutions. It was discussed that Oregon ranks 44th in the country in state funding per student to four-year universities, and that of all four-year universities in Oregon, the University of Oregon receives the lowest level of state funding per resident student. TFAB noted that while the PathwayOregon program provides robust financial and advising support to low-income Oregonians, those students who do not qualify for the program face significant challenges. The group voiced concern that the persistent underfunding of four-year universities by the state is effectively restricting access to higher education and hinders completion rates for low- and middle-income students.

Benefits of guaranteed tuition: Throughout discussions about tuition rates, TFAB members noted the benefits of the UO guaranteed tuition program, which offers incoming undergraduate students a fixed rate of tuition and administratively controlled mandatory fees that is guaranteed for five years. In the face of current inflationary market conditions, TFAB members discussed how the predictability of the guaranteed tuition program offers stability for students and families and protects the value of scholarships. It was also noted that the guaranteed tuition program transfers inflation risk to the university and requires TFAB to take into consideration the multi-year impact of this when setting future year tuition rates.

<u>Tuition Scenarios Considered</u>

With these issues as context for their discussions, TFAB reviewed a broad range of tuition rate scenarios for new undergraduate students entering the UO in the 2024 Tuition Cohort. Under the guaranteed tuition program, rates will be fixed for five years for the incoming 2024 Tuition Cohort. In scenario discussions, TFAB assumed the following operational cost factors as constant:

- FY24 projected E&G fund run rate: $756,000;
- FY25 cost drivers: $22.8 million;
- New scholarship program investment: $9.8 million; and
- New state appropriations: $3.7 million.

Using the above cost factors, TFAB explored differing scenarios for enrollment, inflation levels for personnel compensation and services and supplies (S&S), and tuition rates for resident and non-resident students. It was noted that, in particular, changes to assumptions about (1) non-resident enrollment,

(2) non-resident tuition rates, and (3) increases to compensation have the largest impact on the university's financial position.

When TFAB reviewed the long-term E&G fund financial projections, the group discussed the fact that the projections showed a challenging pattern. While FY25 looked positive—due to assumptions regarding increased first-year enrollment and the fact that most of the smaller, fall 2020 "COVID class," would have just graduated—the years after FY25 looked increasingly negative. Specifically, under the base case assumptions, costs are projected to grow faster than revenue during FY26-FY28, even assuming moderate, regular tuition increases each year. For this reason, a new variable was included in the tuition calculator that enabled TFAB members to estimate the impact of various assumptions on the budget for future years, as well as FY25. During most of their deliberations, TFAB chose to consider the impact of recommendations about tuition rates on the FY25 budget and the FY26 budget as shared in the table below. It is noted, however, that the long-term financial projections show very challenging budget dynamics with increasingly negative figures in FY26-FY28. In order to balance the E&G fund budget in those years, some further change to enrollment, tuition rates, state funding, or the university's cost base will need to occur.

Since TFAB members received the tuition calculator after the first meeting of winter term, members were given over three weeks to explore different scenarios independent of the dozens of scenarios discussed as a group. As a group, TFAB considered all of the scenarios in Appendix D.

<u>Proposed Tuition Increase for Incoming 2024 Tuition Cohort of Undergraduate Students</u>

TFAB recommends the following guaranteed tuition rates for the 2024 Tuition Cohort of undergraduate students:

- **Resident tuition**: TFAB recommends the guaranteed resident rate for the 2024 Tuition Cohort be set at $297.85 per student credit hour (3.0% above the 2023 Tuition Cohort rate). This tuition rate is guaranteed for five years and will not increase during that time. Typical annual full-time tuition (45 credit hours per year) for new resident undergraduates will be locked at $13,403.25 per academic year.

- **Non-resident tuition**: TFAB recommends the guaranteed non-resident rate for the 2024 Tuition Cohort be set at $930.34 per student credit hour (3.0% above the 2023 Tuition Cohort rate). This tuition rate is guaranteed for five years and will not increase during that time. Typical annual full-time tuition (45 credit hours per year) for new non-resident undergraduates will be $41,865.30 per academic year.

TFAB members felt that the proposed rate increases would appropriately address the enrollment and market risk factors noted above. The group spent a lot of time considering cost drivers, which are anticipated to increase the E&G fund expenses by 3.5% in FY25, and the increasing cost of higher education and the role that cost of attendance plays in enrollment. Considering the projected cost drivers, prevailing market conditions, and the UO's price point relative to comparator schools, the group decided to increase resident and non-resident tuition by less than the cost drivers, aiming to keep costs lower for students hoping to attend the University of Oregon starting in fall 2024. There was much discussion about UO's current price point versus peer institutions, and concern expressed about the fact that UO tuition is above the average of the AAU peer group.

Prior TFAB recommendations have included proposed tuition rate increases for "continuing students," meaning those undergraduate students who started at the university prior to the summer of 2020 when the guaranteed tuition program was initially implemented. During the transition into the program, annual tuition rate increases for those students had been pre-set at 3% per year. In the fall of 2024, the guaranteed tuition rate program will be fully implemented, and the university will have five full cohorts of students paying guaranteed rates (tuition cohorts for 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024). Any remaining "continuing students" who have not yet graduated will automatically be included in the 2020 Guaranteed Tuition Cohort during FY25. If they were to continue their undergraduate studies at the UO during FY26, they would be moved to the 2021 Guaranteed Tuition Cohort.

Proposed Graduate Tuition Rates

Deans for each school and college provided recommendations for graduate tuition rates for FY25 in their respective schools and colleges, based on market rates and pricing considerations relevant to their specific programs, industry trends, and budget situations. The graduate tuition rates were reviewed and discussed by TFAB during multiple meetings in winter term.

There are approximately 80 separate tuition rates for graduate programs across the University of Oregon. Almost all of the proposed graduate tuition rates range from no increase to 3.5%, which is within the range of FY25 cost drivers. The exception was the School of Law (Law), which proposed increases of 5.0% for two programs and 8.4% for one program. TFAB discussed all proposed graduate tuition rates and invited the dean of the School of Law to come to a TFAB meeting to discuss the proposed increases in that school. TFAB also invited the dean of the College of Design to come to a TFAB meeting to discuss those architecture programs for which no tuition rate increase was being proposed, despite facing the same 3.5% increases in cost drivers as the rest of the institution.

TFAB discussed the wide range of graduate programs, the fact that graduate tuition does not use the undergraduate guaranteed tuition model, and how tuition remission, scholarships, and graduate student funding operate across the university. A summary of the proposed graduate program tuition rates is included at the end of this memo (Appendix E).

School of Law

Law is proposing tuition rate increases for three programs: the Juris Doctor (JD), Master of Laws (LLM), and Conflict and Dispute Resolution (CRES) Master's. For the JD and CRES programs, Law is proposing a 5.0% tuition increase; for the LLM, the school is proposing an 8.4% increase. All proposed increases would apply to both resident and non-resident students. Dean Burke shared with TFAB information on the challenges with the Law budget, noting that the proposed increases will not cover projected expenses. Anticipated expenses for the coming year—in addition to cost drivers faced by the entire institution—include hiring an ADA access coordinator, improving student support services, bar exam support, and hiring instructors with expertise in areas such as Indigenous law and climate justice. Dean Burke explained that the School of Law has a budget model that differs from other schools and colleges and that Law is on a path of budget sustainability, which necessitates increasing tuition. TFAB discussed the financial challenges faced by Law, exploring which students would be impacted by the proposed increases, changes in summer school tuition levels, the impact of enrollment trends and projections, and how the UO compares to other schools' tuition and remission rates. The group was generally supportive of the proposed increases by Law.

College of Design

The College of Design is proposing no tuition rate increases in three graduate programs for 2024-25: Architecture and Interior Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Sports Product Design. Dean Parr explained the rationale behind the proposed lack of tuition rate increases—primarily in the architecture programs—given that the college faces cost drivers and inflationary pressures in the coming year. She explained that the school has seen decreasing enrollment, particularly in architecture, which has produced 36% of the college's graduate revenue over the past several years. Dean Parr explained that she is concerned about the comparative tuition rate structures for other schools, particularly those that participate in the Western Regional Graduate Program (WRGP). Overall, Dean Parr explained that past increases in tuition have impacted applications and enrollment in UO's graduate architecture programs, even though they are some of the top programs in the country. The decision to not raise tuition this year was made to keep tuition costs low and attract more graduate architecture students to the university.

College of Arts and Sciences

The College of Arts and Sciences (CAS) is adjusting the focus of its existing Physics Master's program. Physics has focused historically on doctoral-level training. Faculty have admitted none or at most one student in the Physics Master's program in recent years. There is an opportunity for UO faculty to respond more intentionally to industry needs regionally and nationally. As such, Physics faculty will place more emphasis in the Master's program on internship training with industry partners, professional development and career preparation, and reducing some required coursework. Because of this, CAS has proposed an adjustment in the tuition rate for the Physics Master's program to be in line with other similar professional training programs on campus.

TFAB recommends that all proposed graduate tuition and fee recommendations, including for the School of Law, College of Design, and the College of Arts and Sciences, be adopted.

<u>Proposed Fee Increases for Administratively Controlled Mandatory Fees</u>

TFAB reviewed proposals for administratively controlled mandatory fees (all mandatory fees except the Incidental Fee, which is reviewed through an ASUO process). Administratively controlled mandatory fees are part of the guaranteed tuition program, which means rates set for the incoming 2024 Tuition Cohort of undergraduate students will be locked for five years. Administratively controlled mandatory fee rates paid by current first-, second-, third-, and fourth-year students within the guarantee program are already locked for five years and will not change.

TFAB considered FY25 rates for the following groups of students:

- incoming cohort of undergraduate students (2024 Tuition Cohort), and
- graduate students.

Each unit proposing increases to administratively controlled mandatory fees presented their increases to TFAB during meetings in winter term, which gave members the opportunity to ask questions and explore each proposal in depth. TFAB members were generally supportive of the proposed fee increases, understanding that most of the same cost drivers faced by the university overall are also being faced by units funded by administratively controlled mandatory fees. TFAB members also recognized the value and importance of continuing to make investments in technology infrastructure

and cybersecurity, health services—including mental health services, student recreation services, and the student union. Proposals from each unit emphasized their efforts to keep fee increases as low as possible in each of their respective service areas because staff are aware of the increasing financial burdens being borne by students. TFAB members also recognized that cost drivers are projected at 3.5% for FY25 and most of these increasing costs need to be addressed in all areas, including units not funded by the Education and General Fund. The fees for the new, incoming undergraduate students (2024 Tuition Cohort) will be locked for five years under the guaranteed tuition program.

Below is a brief summary of key issues noted about each proposal.

Building Fee: No increase

Health Service Fee: The proposed increase varies by student group.

- Incoming undergraduate cohort: 2.74% ($7.00 per term) – this rate will be locked for five years.
- Graduate students: 2.88% ($7.25 per term)

TFAB learned that the proposed FY25 Health Service Fee increase is lower than FY24 increases (3.96% for incoming undergraduates and 2.96% for graduates). The lower proposed FY25 increases reflect efficiencies gained and incremental revenue generated by contracting with insurance carriers. In spite of these efforts, University Health Services is facing more than 4% in labor cost increases, challenges retaining counselors and medical staff, and increases in the costs of medical equipment, operational supplies, and medical malpractice coverage premiums.

Recreation Center Fee: The proposed increase varies by student group.

- Incoming undergraduate cohort: 2.78% ($4.00 per term) – this rate will be locked for five years.
- Graduate students: 2.72% ($3.50 per term)

The proposed Recreation Center fee increases aim to cover the same cost drivers faced by the rest of the university, including rising labor costs and inflation on general expenses, as well as maintain reserves for building maintenance costs, debt payments, operations, and major capital expenses.

Student Union Fee: The proposed increase varies by student group.

- Incoming undergraduate cohort: 2.82% ($6.75 per term) – this rate will be locked for five years.
- Graduate students: 2.69% ($6.25 per term)

The proposed increases to the Student Union Fee will help to cover increasing labor and operational costs, as well as support the reserves the unit is required to maintain. While the Student Union does have other revenue, including space rental and retail revenue, rising labor and other cost drivers necessitate an increase in the Student Union Fee.

Technology Fee: The proposed increase is the following:

- Incoming undergraduate cohort: 7.59% ($4.50 per term) – this rate will be locked for five years.
- Graduate students: 7.59% ($4.50 per term)

The proposed increase to the technology fee is primarily to cover cybersecurity tools, mission-critical software, and to replace aging infrastructure that has reached the end of its useful life. Information Services is trying to use hardware as long as possible and make use of software already owned by the university but faces the need to replace equipment and cover inflationary technology costs. The university's Chief Information Officer, Abhijit Pandit, discussed how the institution has become increasingly dependent on technology to meet its mission.

Administratively Controlled Mandatory Fee Summary:

- Incoming undergraduate cohort: 2.99% ($22.25 per term) – this rate will be locked for five years.
- Graduate students: 3.00% ($21.50 per term)

For the incoming undergraduate cohort, the fee rate will be locked for five years as part of the guaranteed tuition program. Current first-, second-, third-, and fourth-year students will see no increase in administratively controlled mandatory fees.

The following is a summary of proposed rates for mandatory fees for FY25:

Administratively Controlled Mandatory Fees	All Graduate Students			New, Incoming Undergraduate Students (2024 Cohort) Locked Fees		
				2023 Tuition Cohort	2024 Tuition Cohort	
	FY2024 Fee	FY2025 Fee	% Increase	FY2024 Fee	FY2025 Fee	% Increase
Building Fee	$ 45.00	$ 45.00	0.00%	$ 45.00	$ 45.00	0.00%
Health Service Fee	$ 252.00	$ 259.25	2.88%	$ 255.75	$ 262.75	2.74%
Rec Center Fee	$ 128.50	$ 132.00	2.72%	$ 144.00	$ 148.00	2.78%
Student Union Fee	$ 232.75	$ 239.00	2.69%	$ 239.25	$ 246.00	2.82%
Tech Fee	$ 59.25	$ 63.75	7.59%	$ 59.25	$ 63.75	7.59%
Total ACMF	***$ 717.50***	***$ 739.00***	***3.00%***	***$ 743.25***	***$ 765.50***	***2.99%***
Incidental Fee	$ 141.50	TBD	TBD	$ 141.50	TBD	TBD
All Mandatory Fees	$ 859.00	TBD	TBD	$ 884.75	TBD	TBD

Incidental Fee: The Incidental Fee (I-Fee) proposal is developed by the ASUO and does not run through the TFAB review process.[2] Their recommendation, which is sent to you separately, will be added to your proposal to the Board of Trustees.

<u>Proposed Matriculation Fee Rate</u>

The matriculation fee is a one-time assessment that was developed to reduce the large number of enrollment-related fees charged to a student. The fees are also used to support academic programming for Freshman Interest Groups and other learning communities. This fee, which is paid by all newly admitted students upon enrollment, is traditionally increased each year at the same rate as the increase to undergraduate resident tuition. We are recommending that the institution continue this practice in

[2] The ASUO is finalizing the FY25 Incidental Fund Budget Recommendation in early February. An FY25 Incidental Fund Budget Recommendation, which meets the approval of the ASUO's Legislative and Executive Branch, will be forwarded to you for review by February 16, 2024.

FY25. The incoming 2024 Tuition Cohort matriculation fee, if increased at 3.0%, will increase from $510.33 for the previous tuition cohort to $525.64 for the incoming 2024 Tuition Cohort. Students only pay the matriculation fee once, in their first term.

Proposed Clark Honors College Differential Tuition Rate

As with the matriculation fee, the differential tuition paid by Clark Honors College students is traditionally increased at the same rate as the increase to undergraduate resident tuition. For the 2024 Tuition Cohort, the Clark Honors College is recommending a 0.25% increase from the 2023 cohort rate. This would result in a tuition charge of $1,012.61 per term for new, incoming students. The college is recommending a minimal increase to the rate this year to keep the differential tuition as low as possible, given the pricing of differential tuition at other honors colleges across the country. Clark Honors College is also recommending a minimal rate increase as part of the college's efforts to improve accessibility. As the Honors College differential tuition is part of the guaranteed tuition program, the rate charged to the entering cohort of students will be locked for five years.

Other Costs of Education Reviewed (room and board, etc.)

TFAB reviewed major changes to proposed course fees, as well as projections on housing costs for FY25.

Course Fees: Proposals for new and updated course fees are submitted through the annual Special Fees, Fines, and Penalties process and are presented to TFAB for review and discussion. This year, the group discussed the rationale for specific course fees and broader questions about the UO's current course fee structure. This discussion included clarification on what happens when students cannot pay course fees, whether federal aid covers course fees, and if course fees are used to pay for instructional employee time. The group voiced concern about the rising cost of course fees, noted the challenges many students face in learning about the fees associated with each course ahead of registration, and discussed how difficult it is to compare the level of fees for different majors. During the January student tuition forum, TFAB received feedback that students would appreciate more transparency about the costs that individual course fees are covering. TFAB members recommend setting up a task force to review the overall structure and approach to course fees at the university.

Room and Board Rates: University Housing presented detailed information to TFAB on proposed room and board rates for 2024-2025. The information included a summary of percentage increases across all types of room and board options. Housing rate increases vary depending on the room type and meal plan selected; the overall average increase is 5.0%. TFAB discussed the increasing costs and market rates for housing and food in the Eugene area and Portland. It was noted that Housing's increased rates include the costs of a new free laundry program and increased security. The group discussed the returner rate discount to be offered to students who lived in residence halls at least one term of the previous year, as well as efforts by University Housing to maintain rates that are at or lower than market rates to help students live on or near campus.

Tuition and Fee Policy Book

TFAB reviewed proposed minor changes to the university's tuition and fee policy book. TFAB members reviewed the entire document, discussed a number of the changes, and provided suggested edits and comments.

Appendix A: Members of the 2023–24 Tuition and Fee Advisory Board

Ben Young	Associate Professor of Mathematics
Brian Fox	Associate Vice President, Budget, Financial Analysis, and Data Analytics
Chloé Webster	ASUO President; undergraduate student
Elliot Berkman	Divisional Associate Dean, Natural Sciences, Professor of Psychology, and co-director of the Center for Translational Neuroscience
Finn O'Donnell	ASUO Finance Director; undergraduate student
Grant Schoonover	Assistant Vice Provost for Academic Success and Director, PathwayOregon and Tutoring and Academic Engagement Center
Hal Sadofsky	Vice Provost for Academic Operations and Strategy
Heather Gustafson	Senior Assistant Registrar for Registration and Records
Jamie Moffitt	Senior Vice President for Finance and Administration & CFO; co-chair
Jasmine Ramirez-Miranda	Counseling Psychology Doctoral Student
Jim Brooks	Senior Associate Vice President for Student Services and Enrollment Management and Director, Student Financial Aid and Scholarships
Jimila	Undergraduate student
JP Monroe	Director of Institutional Research
Kathie Stanley	Associate Vice President and Chief of Staff, Division of Student Life
Kerlos Rizk	The Duck Store Board Member; undergraduate student
Kersey Bars	Occupational Health and Safety Specialist, Classified Staff Representative
Kris Winter	Interim Vice President for Student Life; co-chair
Krista Borg	Director of Student Financial Services, Business Affairs
Laura Lee McIntyre	Dean of the College of Education, Castle-McIntosh-Knight Professor in the School of Psychology
Renée Dorjahn	Associate Dean of Finance & Administration, Clark Honors College and Assistant Vice Provost for Budget and Strategy, Budget, Financial Analysis and Data Analysis
Robin Clement	Director of the Master of Accounting Program, University Senate Budget Committee member, Senior Lecturer of Accounting, and Academic Director of the Sports Product Management program

Appendix B: Guests at TFAB meetings, October 2023–February 2024

Abhijit Pandit	Vice President and Chief Information Officer
Adrian Parr	Dean of the College of Design, Professor in Planning, Public Policy and Management, Associated Faculty in History of Art and Architecture and Landscape Architecture
Angie Peatow	Director of Budget and Financial Administration, Student Services and Enrollment Management
Anna Schmidt-MacKenzie	Associate Vice President and Chief of Staff, Student Services and Enrollment Management
Brady Nittmann	Director of Academic Budget and Analysis
Debra Beck	Assistant Vice President for Student Services and Enrollment Management, and Executive Director, University Health Services
Eric Alexander	Director, Erb Memorial Union (EMU)
Erin Hays	Associate Vice President for Student Services and Enrollment Management and Director of Admissions
Jasmine Saboorian	Senior News Reporter, *The Daily Emerald*
Lynn Nester	Director, Department of Physical Education and Recreation
Marcilynn Burke	Dean, Dave Frohnmayer Chair in Leadership and Law, School of Law
Michael Griffel	Associate Vice President for Student Services and Enrollment Management, and Director, University Housing
Ray Sykes	Associate Dean for Finance and Operations, School of Law
Roger Thompson	Vice President for Student Services and Enrollment Management
Sorin Dragoiu	Director of Financial Services, Division of Student Life
Stuart Laing	Director of Budget Operations, Budget and Resource Planning

Appendix C: Summary of feedback received during the ASUO-TFAB Student Tuition Forum, January 2024

Overview

On Tuesday, January 23, 2024, the Associated Students of the University of Oregon (ASUO) and TFAB co-hosted an in-person student tuition forum from 6-7:30 p.m. in the EMU. The forum was advertised in an email sent to all students, as well as through Quick Quack and social media. Approximately 33 students and 25 TFAB members and staff attended. Most students stayed for the entire 90-minute forum and about 10 students remained until almost 8 p.m. The ASUO-TFAB student forum was hosted in the third week of winter term so that TFAB members could take the student feedback into account throughout winter term meetings and the tuition-setting process.

The forum included a budget briefing by Brian Fox, associate vice president for budget, financial analysis, and data analytics, and information on how students can engage in lobbying activities for more state support for higher education in Salem. Following the presentations, members of TFAB and university senior staff facilitated small-group table discussions and extensive notes were compiled for discussion at the next TFAB meeting. A summary of this discussion is included below.

TFAB members shared student feedback about the rising cost of higher education, and the concern that it has reached a point where it might be preventing students from enrolling or pricing out students already enrolled. There was interest in understanding where tuition money is spent, a desire to know more about financial aid and the cost of education, concern about the rising cost of living and student debt levels, and frustration around online course fees.

Below is a summary of the key comments and questions raised by student forum participants.

Key Comments

- State funding: Participants—particularly in-state students—expressed frustration at the low levels of state funding to the UO, and legislators' lack of commitment to support Oregonians.
- Financial struggles: Students shared stories of their immense challenges balancing work and school, including attempts to work multiple jobs while still taking a full course load.
- Cost of education: People wanted more information on the cost of education, even if the UO is one of the universities that does a good job of sharing costs associated with attendance.
- Financial aid: Students wanted to learn more about aid available in addition to PathwayOregon.
- Debt levels: Students expressed deep concern over their own growing debt levels and the financial burdens their peers are taking on to attain their undergraduate degrees.
- Fees: People shared how hard it is to understand fees, course fees, online fees, and all the extra costs they had not anticipated associated with getting a degree.
- Resources: A number of students realized that there are many excellent resources already available on campus that students are not informed about or accessing. Students requested better information on UO resources.
- Forum presentation: Students stated they learned a lot from the budget presentation, and that more students should understand the UO budget, even if it was a lot to process.
- Guaranteed tuition: Students discussed the guaranteed tuition model at the UO and other institutions.
- Cost of living: Participants shared alarm at the rising cost of living—including housing, food, health insurance, and general living costs.

Key Questions

- Alternative funding: Students discussed options for funding the university other than tuition dollars, and ways to change the state funding formula.
- Enrollment: Forum participants wondered about enrollment declines, potential state displeasure at the university accepting more non-resident students and increases in class sizes.
- Textbooks: Participants wanted to know about ways to access free online textbooks and ways to make that more of a frequent part of UO classes.
- Budget model: Students asked questions about the UO budget and how the budget is approved.
- Solutions: Students felt frustrated by the presentation of the UO's funding problems without clear solutions and wondered what could be done by the administration to solve this issue.

Appendix D: Tuition Scenarios Considered as a Group by TFAB

Tuition Rates		% Target Enrollment			% Target Transfer Enrollment		% FY24 Costs & FY25 Assumptions		Net Gap/Run Rate	
New students rate guaranteed for 5 years (% increase & resulting $ cost per student credit hour)		Res	Non-Res	Int'l	Res Transfer	Non-Res Transfer	Changes in Compen-sation	S&S	FY24-FY25	FY25-FY26
Resident	Non-Resident									
2.5% $296.40	3.0% $930.34	120	90	80	100	100	0.0	0.0	$4.8M	($4.6M)
2.5% $296.40	4.0% $393.37	120	90	80	100	100	0.0	0.0	$5.8M	($3.5M)
2.5% $296.40	2.5% 925.82	115	100	75	95	80	2.0	0.0	$993K	($8.4M)
2.9% $297.56	2.9% $929.43	115	98	100	100	100	1.0	0.0	$7.9M	($1.5M)
3.0% $297.85	3.0% $930.34	100	100	100	100	100	0.0	0.0	$11.5M	$2.1M
3.0% $297.85	3.0% $930.34	115	85	100	100	100	0.0	0.0	($907K)	($10.3M)
3.0% $297.85	3.0% $930.34	115	85	80	100	100	0.0	0.0	($1.7M)	($11.1M)
3.0% $297.85	3.0% $930.34	120	90	80	100	100	0.0	0.0	$5.0M	($4.4M)
3.0% $297.85	3.0% $930.34	100	100	100	100	100	1.0	0.0	$6.4M	($3.0M)
3.0% $297.85	3.0% $930.34	95	95	95	95	95	0.0	0.0	$3.8M	(5.6M)
3.0% $297.85	3.0% $930.34	103	103	103	103	103	0.0	0.0	$16.1M	$6.8M
3.0% $297.85	3.0% $930.34	105	105	105	105	105	2.0	0.0	$9.0M	($343K)
3.0% $297.85	3.0% $930.34	105	105	105	105	105	0.0	0.0	$19.2M	$9.9M
3.0% $297.85	3.0% $930.34	115	100	75	95	80	0.0	0.0	$12.0M	$2.6M
3.0% $297.85	3.0% $930.34	115	100	75	95	80	2.0	0.0	$1.7M	($7.6M)
3.0% $297.85	3.0% $930.34	115	100	75	95	80	1.0	0.0	$6.9M	($2.5M)
3.0% $297.85	3.0% $930.34	110	90	66	100	100	0.0	0.0	$1.9M	($7.5M)

Tuition Rates		% Target Enrollment			% Target Transfer Enrollment		% FY24 Costs & FY25 Assumptions		Net Gap/Run Rate	
New students rate guaranteed for 5 years (% increase & resulting $ cost per student credit hour)		Res	Non-Res	Int'l	Res Transfer	Non-Res Transfer	Changes in Compen-sation	S&S	FY24-FY25	FY25-FY26
Resident	Non-Resident									
3.0% $297.85	3.0% $930.34	110	90	100	100	100	0.0	0.0	$3.2M	($6.1M)
3.0% $297.85	3.0% $930.34	115	100	100	100	100	0.0	0.0	$15.3M	$5.9M
3.0% $297.85	3.0% $930.34	115	100	100	100	100	1.0	0.0	$10.2M	$807K
3.0% $297.85	3.0% $930.34	115	90	100	100	100	1.0	0.0	($618K)	($10.0M)
3.0% $297.85	3.0% $930.34	115	98	100	100	100	1.0	0.0	$8.0M	($1.3M)
3.0% $297.85	3.0% $930.34	100	97	100	100	100	1.0	0.0	$3.2M	($6.2M)
3.0% $297.85	3.0% $930.34	115	95	100	100	100	1.0	0.0	$4.8M	($4.6M)
3.0% $297.85	3.5% $934.85	110	90	100	100	100	0.0	0.0	$3.78	($5.6M)
3.0% $297.85	3.5% $934.85	115	90	100	100	100	0.0	0.0	$5.0M	($4.3M)
3.0% $297.85	3.5% $934.85	115	100	100	100	100	0.0	0.0	$15.9M	$6.5M
3.25% $298.57	3.25% $932.50	115	98	100	100	100	1.0	0.0	$8.4M	($974K)
3.25% $298.57	3.25% $932.50	115	98	100	100	100	2.0	0.0	$3.3M	($6.1M)
3.25% $298.57	3.25% $932.50	115	95	100	100	100	1.0	0.0	$5.2M	($4.2M)
3.5% $299.29	3.5% $934.85	100	100	100	100	100	0.0	0.0	$12.3M	$2.9M
3.5% $299.29	3.0% $930.34	115	85%	100	100	100	0.0	0.0	($730K)	($10.1M)
3.5% $299.29	3.0% $930.34	115	90%	80	100	100	0.0	0.0	$3.9M	($5.5M)
3.5% $299.29	3.0% $930.34	120	90	80	100	100	0.0	0.0	$5.1M	($4.2M)
3.5% $299.29	3.0% $930.34	120	97	80	100	100	0.0	0.0	$12.7M	$3.3M

Tuition Rates		% Target Enrollment			% Target Transfer Enrollment		% FY24 Costs & FY25 Assumptions		Net Gap/Run Rate	
New students rate guaranteed for 5 years (% increase & resulting $ cost per student credit hour)		Res	Non-Res	Int'l	Res Transfer	Non-Res Transfer	Changes in Compen-sation	S&S	FY24-FY25	FY25-FY26
Resident	Non-Resident									
3.5% $299.29	3.0% $930.34	120	82	80	100	100	0.0	0.0	($3.5M)	($12.9M)
3.5% $299.29	3.0% $930.34	120	90	80	100	100	0.5	0.0	$2.6M	($6.8M)
3.5% $299.29	3.0% $930.34	120	90	80	100	100	0.0	1.0	$4.0M	($5.4M)
3.5% $299.29	3.5% $934.85	115	100	75	95	80	2.0	0.0	$2.5M	($6.9M)
3.5% $299.29	3.0% $930.34	115	98	100	100	100	1.0	0.0	$8.2M	($1.2M)
3.5% $299.29	3.5% $934.85	100	100	100	100	100	1.5	1.0	$3.5M	($5.9M)
3.5% $299.29	3.5% $934.85	100	97	100	100	100	1.0	0.0	$3.9M	($5.5M)
3.5% $299.29	3.5% $934.85	115	95	100	100	100	1.0	0.0	$5.5M	($3.9M)
4.0% $300.74	4.0% $939.37	100	100	100	100	100	1.0	0.0	$7.9M	($1.5M)
5.0% $303.63	5.0% $948.40	100	100	100	100	100	1.0	0.0	$9.4M	$46K
5.0% $303.63	5.0% $948.40	102	102	102	100	100	0.0	0.0	$17.3M	$7.9M
5.5% $305.07	5.5% $952.92	100	100	100	100	100	1.0	0.0	$10.2M	$796K
6.5% $307.97	6.5% $961.95	100	100	100	100	100	1.0	0.0	$11.7M	$2.3M

Appendix E: 2024-25 Academic Year Graduate Tuition Increase Proposals

2024-25 ACADEMIC YEAR TUITION AND FEE INCREASES

All annual rates are calculated at 9 student credit hours

	ACADEMIC YEAR 2023-24 Tuition	ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-25 Tuition	Tuition Pct Increase
COLLEGE OF DESIGN			
Architecture & Interior Architecture			
Resident	23,847.00	23,847.00	0.0%
Nonresident	34,848.00	34,848.00	0.0%
Landscape Architecture			
Resident	19,248.00	19,248.00	0.0%
Nonresident	30,849.00	30,849.00	0.0%
Historic Preservation			
Resident	18,612.00	19,170.00	3.0%
Nonresident	30,741.00	31,674.00	3.0%
Art			
Resident	17,862.00	18,399.00	3.0%
Nonresident	19,536.00	20,127.00	3.0%
Sports Product Design [1]			
Resident	35,313.00	35,313.00	0.0%
Nonresident	35,313.00	35,313.00	0.0%
Planning, Public Policy, & Management			
Resident	19,398.00	19,794.00	2.0%
Nonresident	30,714.00	31,308.00	1.9%
History of Art and Architecture			
Resident	17,832.00	18,372.00	3.0%
Nonresident	28,200.00	29,040.00	3.0%
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES			
MA/PhD			
Resident	16,659.00	16,821.00	1.0%
Nonresident	30,132.00	30,726.00	2.0%
CAS Electrochemistry Masters Internship (EMIP)			
Resident	16,200.00	16,686.00	3.0%
Nonresident	16,200.00	16,686.00	3.0%
CAS Psychology Online			
Resident	15,984.00	16,389.00	2.5%
Nonresident	15,984.00	16,389.00	2.5%
CAS Economics MA			
Resident	18,144.00	18,333.00	1.0%
Nonresident	30,132.00	30,726.00	2.0%
CAS Physics MA			
Resident	16,659.00	16,686.00	0.2%
Nonresident	30,132.00	16,686.00	-44.6%

	ACADEMIC YEAR 2023-24 Tuition	ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-25 Tuition	Tuition Pct Increase
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION			
Base			
Resident	20,079.00	20,694.00	3.1%
Nonresident	28,827.00	29,685.00	3.0%
Supervision			
Resident	21,621.00	22,263.00	3.0%
Nonresident	30,396.00	31,308.00	3.0%
Clinical			
Resident	23,613.00	24,309.00	2.9%
Nonresident	32,253.00	33,219.00	3.0%
Applied Behavior Analysis (ONLINE)			
Resident	23,613.00	24,309.00	2.9%
Nonresident	23,613.00	24,309.00	2.9%
Doctorate of Education (COSA) [2]			
Resident	18,765.00	19,332.00	3.0%
Nonresident	18,765.00	19,332.00	3.0%
Principal and Professional Licensure (COSA) [2]			
Resident	12,825.00	13,203.00	2.9%
Nonresident	12,825.00	13,203.00	2.9%
Education Specialist (COSA) [2]			
Resident	14,175.00	14,607.00	3.0%
Nonresident	14,175.00	14,607.00	3.0%
SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM AND COMMUNICATION			
MA/PhD			
Resident	17,334.00	17,847.00	3.0%
Nonresident	27,216.00	28,026.00	3.0%
Strategic Communication			
Resident	19,197.00	19,872.00	3.5%
Nonresident	26,460.00	27,243.00	3.0%
Multimedia			
Resident	19,305.00	19,872.00	2.9%
Nonresident	26,568.00	27,378.00	3.0%
Advertising and Brand Responsibility			
Resident	17,334.00	17,847.00	3.0%
Nonresident	27,216.00	28,026.00	3.0%
Immersive Media and Communication (ONLINE)			
Resident	18,900.00	19,467.00	3.0%
Nonresident	18,900.00	19,467.00	3.0%

2024-25 ACADEMIC YEAR TUITION AND FEE INCREASES

	ACADEMIC YEAR 2023-24 Tuition	ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-25 Tuition	Tuition Pct Increase
SCHOOL OF LAW			
JD			
Resident	43,686.00	45,864.00	5.0%
Nonresident	55,008.00	57,762.00	5.0%
LLM			
Resident	53,262.00	57,762.00	8.4%
Nonresident	53,262.00	57,762.00	8.4%
CRES			
Resident	26,001.00	27,297.00	5.0%
Nonresident	35,100.00	36,855.00	5.0%
COLLEGE OF BUSINESS			
PhD			
Resident	14,364.00	14,796.00	3.0%
Nonresident	24,057.00	24,786.00	3.0%
MBA			
Resident	32,025.00	32,994.00	3.0%
Nonresident	44,620.00	45,954.00	3.0%
Accounting			
Resident	20,515.00	21,141.00	3.1%
Nonresident	28,455.00	29,295.00	3.0%
Masters of Finance [3]			
Resident	25,585.00	26,352.00	3.0%
Nonresident	33,542.00	34,548.00	3.0%
MBA / MSF Concurrent (option 1) [4]			
Resident	34,761.00	35,805.00	3.0%
Nonresident	47,844.00	49,260.00	3.0%
MBA / MSF Concurrent (option 2) [4]			
Resident	44,817.00	46,161.00	3.0%
Nonresident	61,392.00	63,234.00	3.0%
Oregon Executive MBA [5]			
Resident	41,715.00	42,966.00	3.0%
Nonresident	41,715.00	42,966.00	3.0%
Sports Product Management [6]			
Resident	48,204.00	49,650.00	3.0%
Nonresident	48,204.00	49,650.00	3.0%
Sports Product Management (ONLINE)			
Resident	34,429.00	35,460.00	3.0%
Nonresident	34,428.00	35,460.00	3.0%

	ACADEMIC YEAR 2023-24 Tuition	ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-25 Tuition	Tuition Pct Increase
SCHOOL OF MUSIC AND DANCE			
MA/PhD			
Resident	15,552.00	15,945.00	2.5%
Nonresident	26,310.00	26,973.00	2.5%
KNIGHT CAMPUS			
Industrial Internship Program [7]			
Resident	16,200.00	16,686.00	3.0%
Nonresident	16,200.00	16,686.00	3.0%
Bioengineering			
Resident	16,362.00	16,686.00	2.0%
Nonresident	29,322.00	29,916.00	2.0%
BALLMER INSTITUTE			
Graduate Microcredential (Ballmer Institute, Distance Delivered)			
Resident	16,497.00	16,983.00	2.9%
Nonresident	16,497.00	16,983.00	2.9%

Notes:

(1) Students in Sports Product Design pay Portland-based fees.

(2) Rates associated with College of Education's programs in partnership with Coalition of Oregon School Administrators (COSA).

(3) The cost reported in the table for the Master's in Finance is for three terms of a four-term program.

(4) LCB offers two options for completing the MBA and MSF degrees. In Option 1, students pursue both degrees when they matriculate. Option 2 is designed for students who want to add the MSF when they complete the MBA.

(5) The cost reported in the table for the Executive MBA is for three terms of a six-term program. Students in the program pay Portland-based fees.

(6) The cost reported in the table for the Sports Product Management is for three terms of a five-term program and Sports Product Management (ONLINE) is for three terms of a eight-term program. Students in the program pay Portland-based fees.

(7) Costs calculated at 12 credit hours. During the academic year, IIP students pay off-campus fees.

Source: UO Office of Institutional Research.

For additional information, please contact J.P. Monroe (jpmonroe@uoregon.edu) at 541-346-2085.